

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION REPORT

SCCAS REPORT No. 2011/55

Brewer's Garage, Honey Hill, Bury St Edmunds BSE 262

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HER Information

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Curatorial Officer: R. D. Carr

Project Officer: A. Tester/ J. A. Craven

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Summary

An archaeological excavation was carried out on the rear of plots on the corner of Honey Hill/Sparhawk Street, Bury St Edmunds. The site is within the core area of the historic town, in an area of curvilinear streets that predates the 12th century planned grid. Evidence for continuous activity from the Late Saxon period to the 19th century was recovered. Post-holes and ephemeral features were found closer to the street, suggesting that it was built up from at least the Late Saxon period, and quantities of daub and roof tile were found across the site which may have come from Saxon and medieval buildings on its frontages. At the back of the plot, there were substantial features relating to the changing uses of the rear space, with a particular density of medieval features. These included cess pits, rubbish pits, a cobbled surface, a well, hearths and a C12th/C13th oven and stoke pit that had been re-used as a cess pit. The burnt plant remains indicate that malting was one of the functions of the oven, and that brewing may well have been one of the activities on the site. The suggestion is put forward that several features close to the oven (e.g. hearths), together with it, represent the remains of a larger kitchen or industrial complex. The site contributes to understanding of the economic and social nature of part of the town of Bury St Edmunds at different dates.

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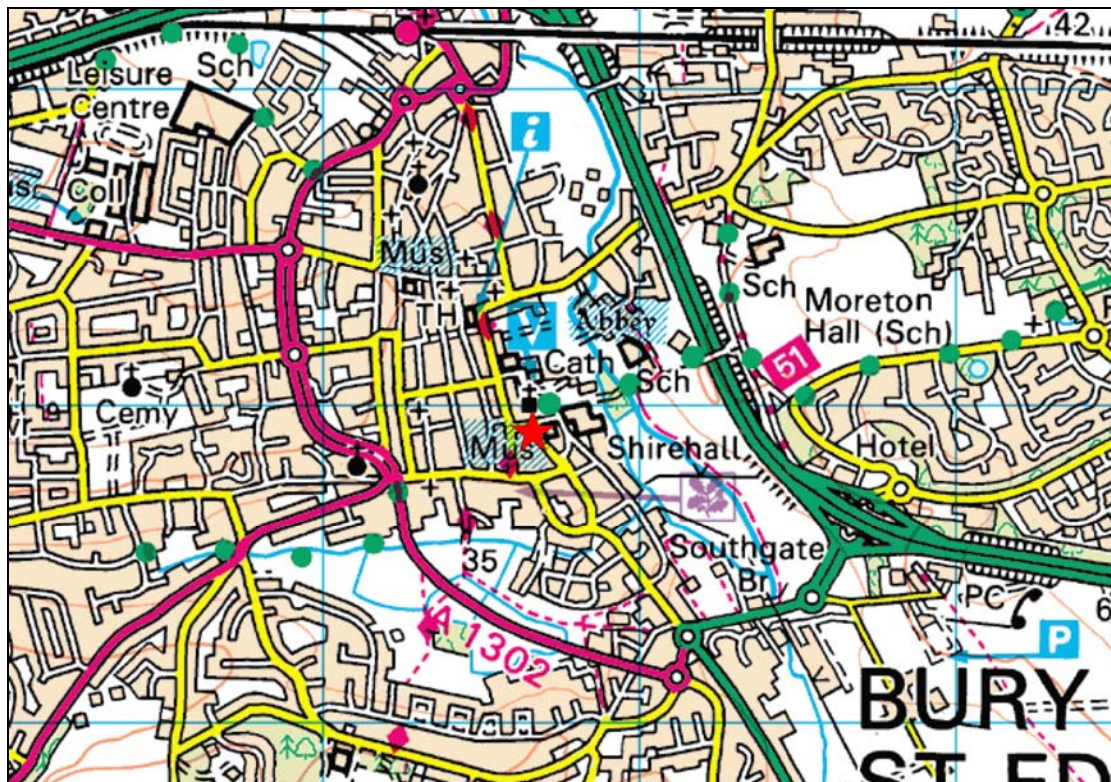
1. Introduction

An archaeological excavation was carried out in advance of construction of a new dwelling at the former site of Brewer's Garage, Honey Hill, Bury St Edmunds. The work was carried out, subsequent to evaluation, to a Brief and Specification issued by R.D. Carr (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Conservation Team) and the purpose was to meet an archaeological condition on planning application SE/05/02018 (Appendix 1). The work was funded by the developer, Mothersole Builders.

2. Background

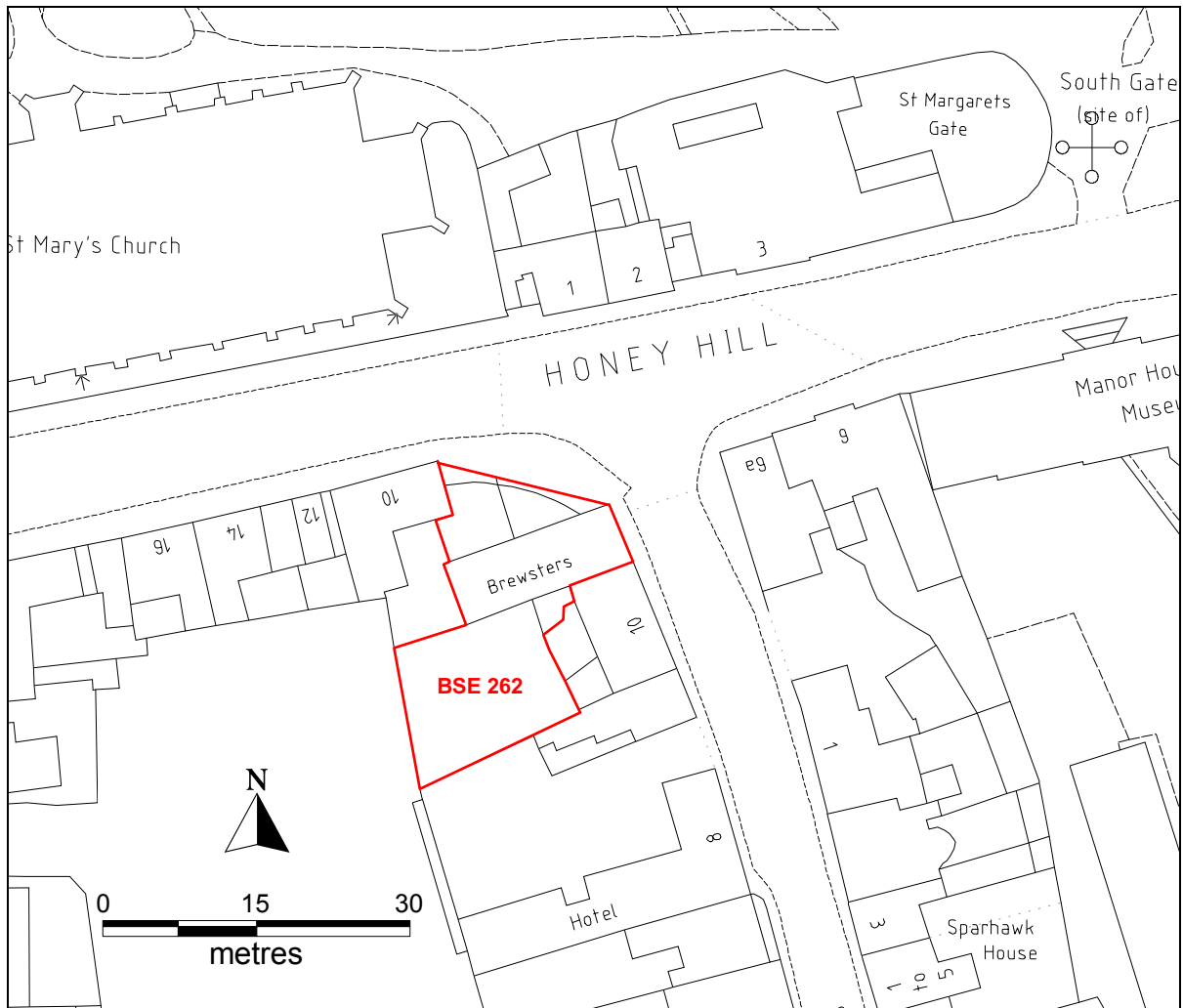
2.1 Site location

The site lies at TL 8566 6392, within the historic centre of Bury St Edmunds, to the south of the precinct of the Abbey of St Edmunds and at the junction of Honey Hill and Sparhawk Street (Figs. 1 and 2).



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Figure 1. Site location plan



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Figure 2. Site location plan

2.2 Geology and topography

The site lies at a height of c 40m AOD, and the street runs down a spur of land which overlooks the confluence of the Rivers Lark and Linnet. These lie to the east and south respectively. The geology of this spur consists of calcareous loamy soils overlying chalky drift and chalk, with areas of mixed gravel subsoil (Ordnance Survey 1983).

2.3 Archaeological and historical background

The site was considered to be of interest due to its position in the town, lying within the Area of Archaeological Importance as defined in the Local Plan. Both the properties that border the site are listed. No 10 Sparhawk Street is a Grade II listed timber framed building (LBS 467540) dating to the 16th century while No 10 Honey Hill is a Grade II listed early 18th century house (LBS 466920). In addition to the potential for surviving archaeological remains related to these buildings, the site is situated in an area of curvilinear street patterns that is thought to pre-date the Anglo-Norman grid of streets that forms much of the layout of the town. Whilst Honey Hill probably originated in the mid 12th century as an extra-mural road to the abbey precinct, Sparhawk Street has Saxon origins, being a part of the Northgate/Southgate axial roadway which predated the monastic complex (see Gauthiez 1998). The Middle Saxon settlement of *Beodericesworth* is thought to have been centred on St Mary's Square, to the south of the site (Antrobus 2009). Monitoring of footing trenches for an extension to 7, Sparhawk Street, south of the site, revealed a sequence of pits that dated to the 12th century onwards, and it highlighted the potential for the survival of archaeology in this area (Gill 2004).

The requirement for archaeological work reflects the facts that evidence was likely to be destroyed by the development and that relatively little is known of the Anglo-Saxon settlement. In particular, the current site was considered to be of high archaeological potential because much of the land had remained undeveloped in the post-medieval periods. Warren's map of 1747 (Fig. 3) shows that buildings at the road junction formed a non-continuous frontage onto Honey Hill and Sparhawk Street, whilst the area to the rear of the buildings formed open yards and gardens. One building, on the footprint of 'Brewsters' shown on the modern map, to the north of No 10 Sparhawk Street, extended across the northern part of the site covered by the planning application.

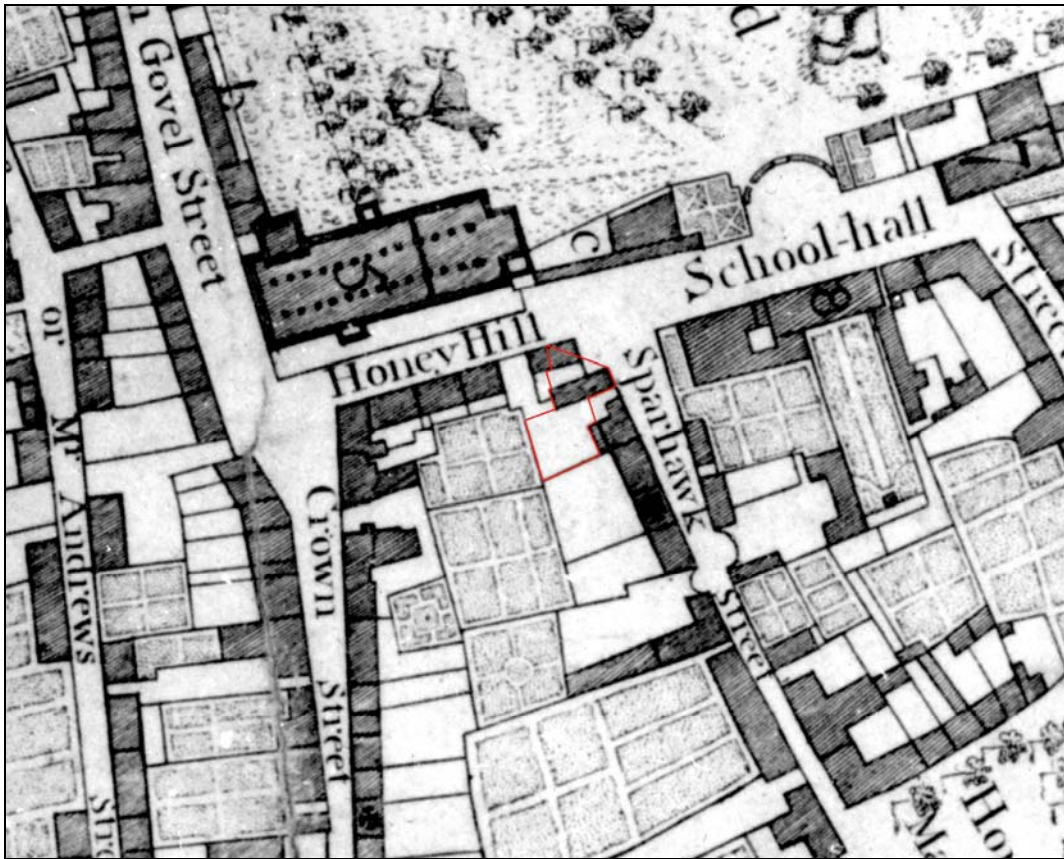


Figure 3. Extract from Warren's map of Bury St Edmunds, 1747

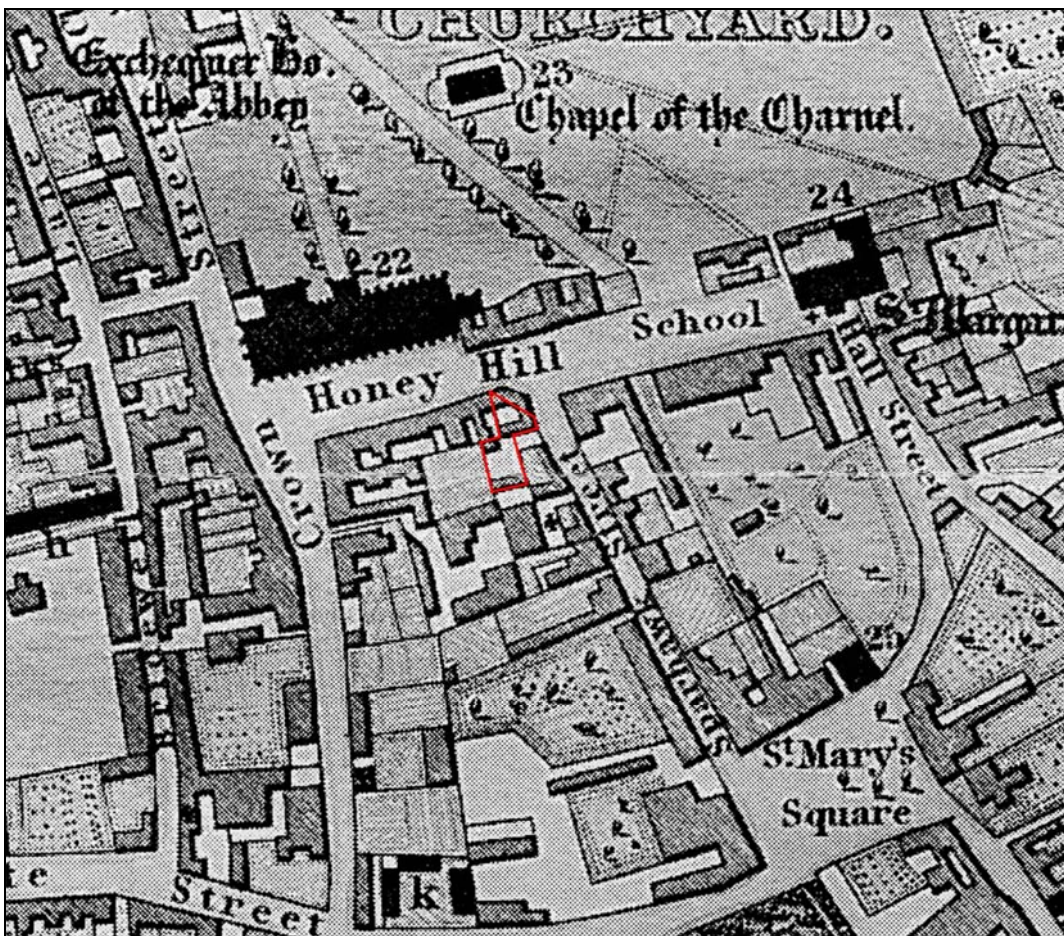


Figure 4. Extract from Payne's map of Bury, c 1832

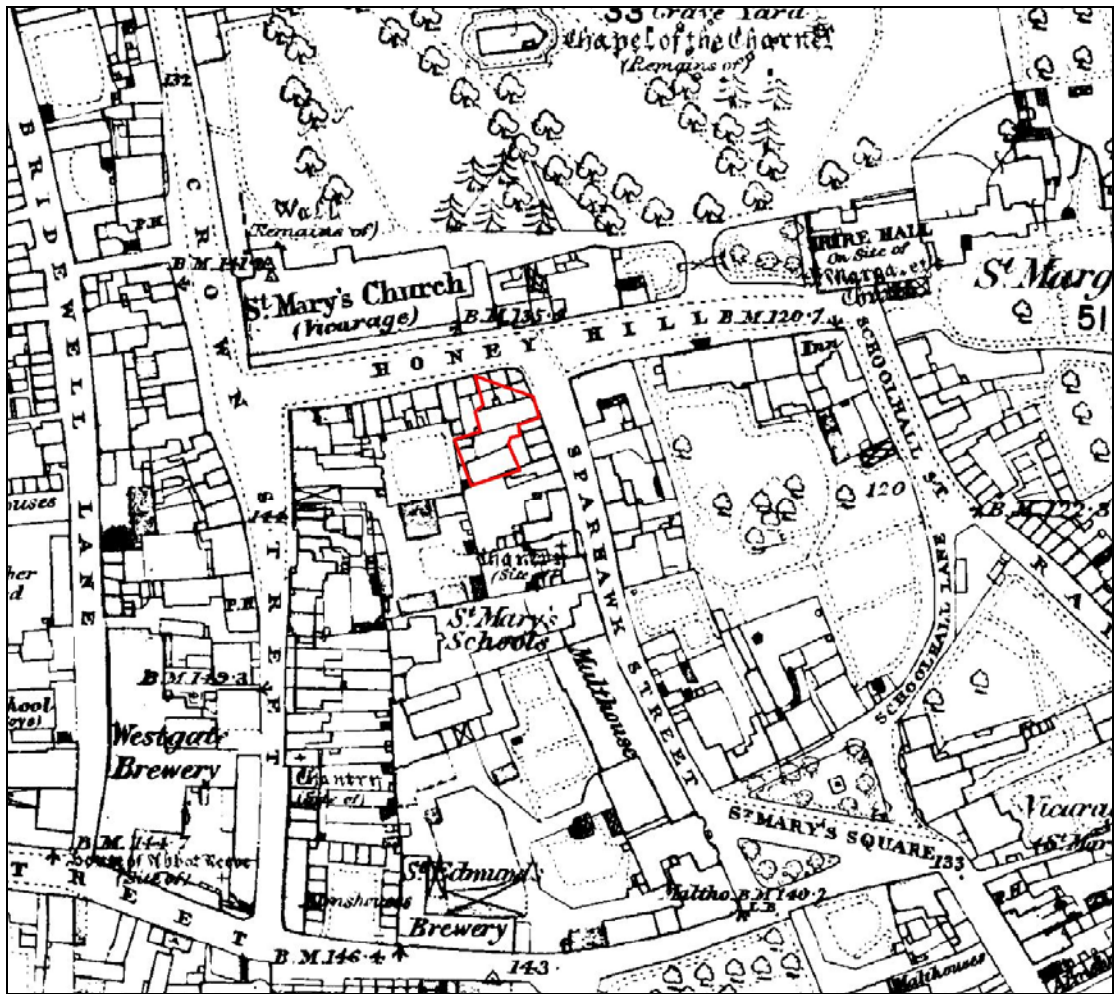


Figure 5. First Edition OS map of Bury, 1886.

A building in the southern part of the plot is shown on Payne's map of c. 1832. The First Edition Ordnance Survey of 1886 (Fig. 5) shows that new buildings had infilled gaps towards the street, forming a continuous road frontage that turned a 90° corner at the junction of Sparhawk Street and Honey Hill. These were also depicted on the 3rd edition map of 1920. To the rear, the previously open area of the site had been subdivided into smaller yards or structures with a new building lying across the southern part of the development area. During the 20th century the buildings forming the corner of the road junction were demolished. These were subsequently replaced by paving, and a garage and associated underground tanks, which incorporated 19th and 20th century buildings. The garage – called Brewers - was demolished before archaeological work began. The archaeological work on the site was designed to avoid areas of relatively modern disturbance shown on these historic maps.

3. Methodology

Before archaeological work began, the site was cleared of above-ground structures and reduced to an arbitrary level that corresponded to the height of the pavement. A program of archaeological evaluation was specified by R.D. Carr. Evaluation trenches to a length of 35m were placed across the site (Fig. 6). Each trench measured c.1m wide and was stripped by a mini-JCB, equipped with a ditching bucket. This process revealed that whilst archaeological levels in some parts of the development area had been truncated, other features lay at the shallow depth of c.0.1m beneath modern deposits. In the light of this proof that the development would damage historic remains, a full excavation of the site was required. This immediately followed evaluation, and the results are presented together here.

In total, an area of 230 m² was stripped by a mechanical excavator with a ditching bucket, under the supervision of an archaeologist. To the north, where the site fronted onto the road junction, the site strip was limited by the heavy disturbance caused by former garage fuel tanks, a 19th century wall and other modern disturbance, leaving an arbitrary site edge. The machined level was cleaned and features excavated by hand. Generally, 50% of any discrete pits and post-holes were dug, and more complex deposits and features were explored through strategically placed sections through them. The site was planned by hand at a scale of 1:50 and sections were drawn at 1:20. A single context continuous numbering system was used for both evaluation and excavation. Digital photographs were taken of all stages of the excavation and are included in the digital archive. Spot levels were taken with a dumpy level and recorded on the site plan. Features were dug to a safe working depth of 1.3m (unless they looked like deep modern features with homogenous fills, in which case they were not prioritised). Environmental samples were taken if it appeared likely that significant results would be obtained. Wintery weather, including snow and frozen ground, made working conditions far from ideal.

Site data has been input onto an MS Access database, under the County Sites and Monuments code BSE 262. Inked and digital copies of section drawings and plans have been made. Bulk finds were washed, marked and quantified. The site archive is kept in the stores of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service at Bury St Edmunds.

4. Results

4.1 Introduction

Unstratified material recovered during machining, context 0001, consisted of Late Saxon to medieval pottery, medieval and post-medieval tile, fired clay and animal bone. Following the soil strip, a range of archaeological features and deposits spanning the date range indicated by the unstratified material were identified either cutting or overlying the natural subsoil (Fig. 6). To the south and west, archaeological features were largely separate whilst in the central part of the site they were denser and intercutting. Along the northern site edge and in a leg of the trench that extended to the north-east, a range of features lay below a mixed spread of gravel, rubble and other deposits.

The features have been phased on the basis of their stratigraphic relationships, and on the date ranges of artefacts found within them (summarised in the matrix, Appendix 3). These phases are presented in Figure 7. On an urban site which is continuously occupied, there is always a degree of mixing of deposits and layers as the soil is re-worked: there is more opportunity for stray artefacts to be incorporated into later features and note has therefore been made where phasing of a feature is based on a small assemblage, where there may be a possibility that the spot-date may not necessarily date that feature.



Figure 6. Excavation plan



Figure 7. Phase plan

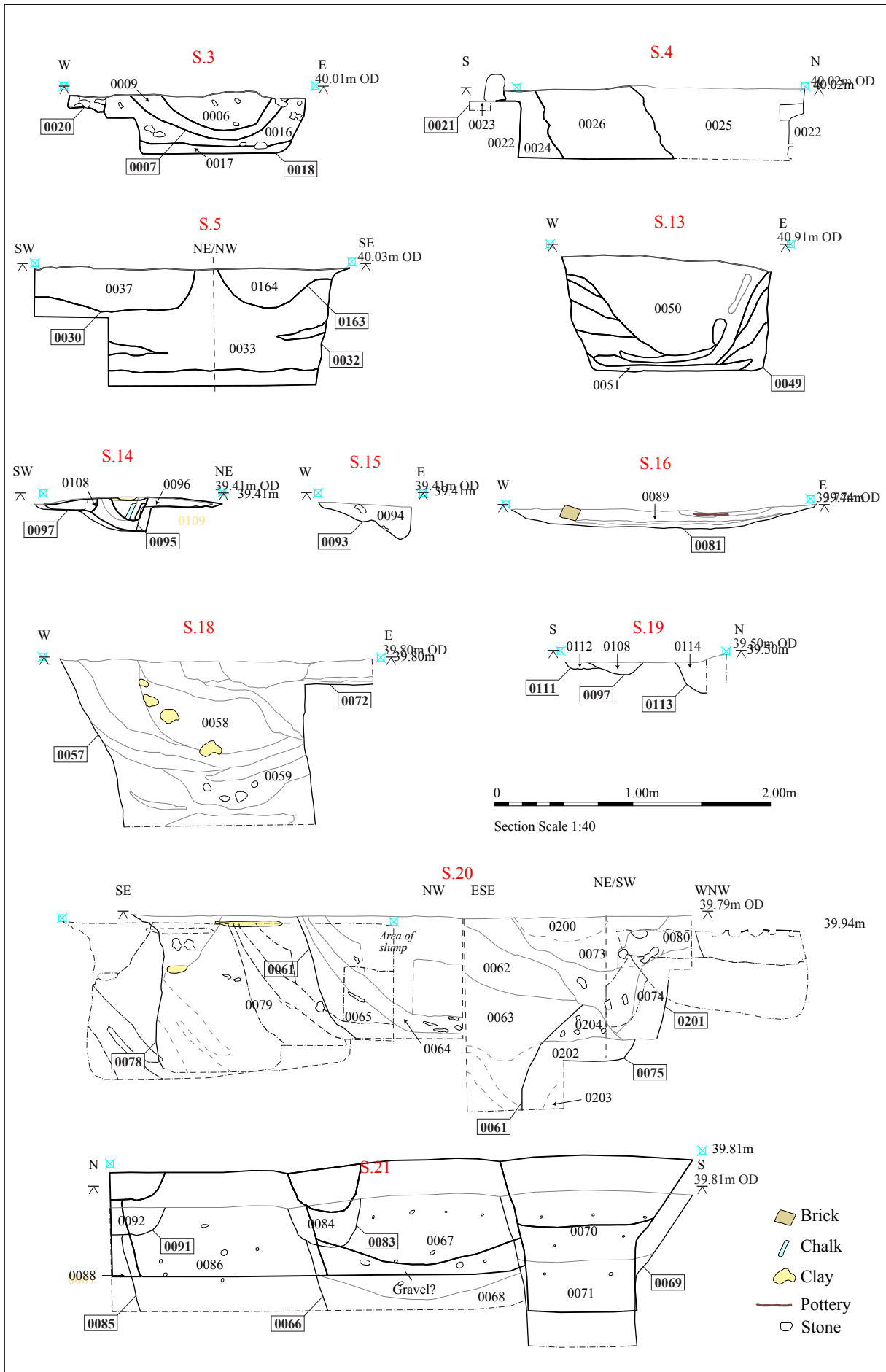


Figure 8. Selected sections

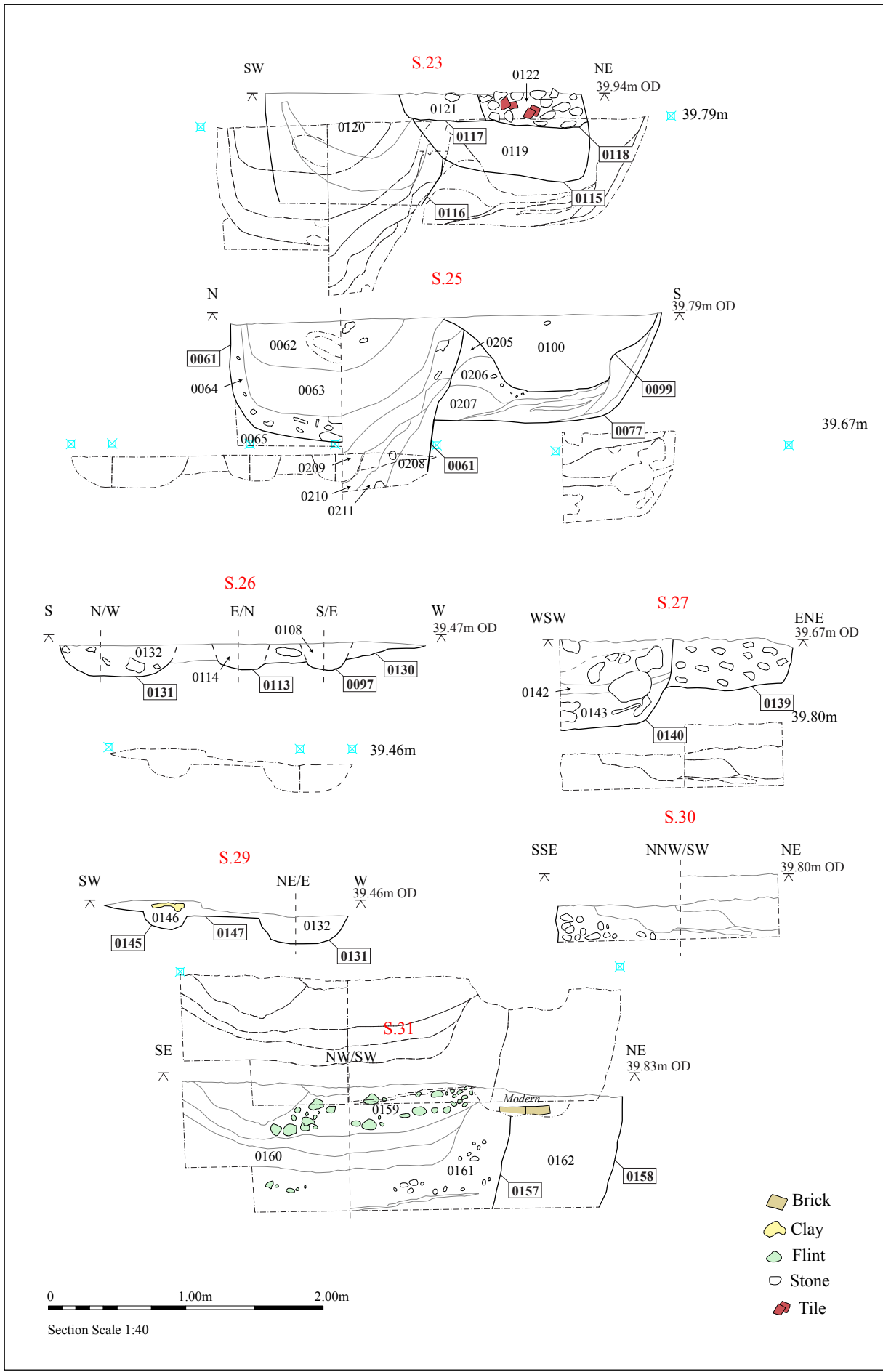


Figure 9. Selected sections

4.2 Phase I: Late Saxon and early medieval (10th-12th centuries)

The earliest features on the site produced pottery of 10th-11th century date, consistent with the identification of the plot as part of the early town.

Street frontage

In the north-east corner of the site, shallow features were identified. Post-hole 0093, oval in plan, measured c.0.6m wide and reached a depth of 0.25m on the eastern side, which can arguably be interpreted as an edge against which a post stood. It was filled by 0094, a grey-brown sand with flint cobble inclusions, and it contained two sherds of pottery. Post-hole 0095 was excavated to the south of 0093. It was circular in plan, 0.4m in diameter and 0.25m deep. The fill was a sandy mid-grey friable loam with chalk and clay flecks. This feature yielded no finds, but was underneath another Phase I feature, 0109/0113, and it is most likely to be associated with post-hole 0093, as it is similar in profile (see Fig. 8, Sections 14 and 15). These post-holes may form part of a structure (see Discussion). A chalky-clay deposit 20-30 mm deep in the centre of the surface of the post-hole was recorded as a post-pad. If this is the case, a logical interpretation is that there was a phase of repair, with additional support being required for a post that had perhaps rotted away at the base. Alternatively, the chalky clay deposit could represent infilling of a depression.

To the west of the post-holes, 0113 was identified in box sections (Figs. 8 and 9, Sections 19 and 26). This was a curvilinear, U-profiled, east-west running ditch or gully that seemed to be the earliest of three short parallel ditches in the northern part of the site (with the other two dating to Phase II). Truncated by modern disturbance along its north edge, it measured c.0.6m wide and 0.4m deep. The phasing is based on a single find of Late Saxon pottery recovered from its fill, 0114, which was a dark grey clay loam with large cobble inclusions, clay lumps, and pieces of fired clay with wattle impressions. A shallow spread, 0109, may have been the butt end of ditch 0113. The gully seemed to cut through layer 0130, a spread of sandy material that was perhaps the result of occupation or general washing of material over this part of the plot.

Pits

Other Phase I features were deeper pits located further into the plot, to the south and west. 0049 was an oval pit (Fig. 8, Section 13). Two pieces of Late Saxon pottery

were retrieved from it. It measured 1.58m by 1.4m and was 0.77m deep, with steep sides and a flat, compacted circular base. Fill 0051 covered the base of the pit. It was a mix of grit and compacted peaty material that was brown/deep orange in colour, with a high organic content. A soil sample was taken for environmental analysis. Fill 0050 seems to represent the backfilling of the pit after it was used for dumping organic matter, perhaps in a possible recut. It was a grey sand with evidence of slumping around the edges, interpreted as animal and root disturbance. 0050 contained scattered flints and thirty-two sherds of Late Saxon pottery.

Pit 0078 was a near circular pit, c.0.75m in diameter with near vertical sides, cut on its eastern edge by Phase II pit 0061 (Fig. 8, Section 20). The base was not seen as the pit was deeper than the pre-determined safe limit of excavation: it was excavated to a depth of 1.15m. Its fill, 0079, was a dark brown sand with few inclusions. Thirty-six sherds of Late Saxon/ early medieval pottery, four pieces of fired clay and a single piece of medieval rooftile were recovered from it. The rooftile may be intrusive, but the pottery assemblage may show that this is a later-phase I pit. Bone finds were noted.

Pit 0040 was an oval-shaped pit with sides sloping down to a concave base. It measured 1.2m wide and 0.6m deep. Its lower fill, 0042, was a grey/brown friable, silty soil which contained sherds of Late Saxon and early medieval pottery. Above this was 0041, an orange/brown sand/soil with many large and small cobbles.

Pit 0126 contained Late Saxon and early medieval pottery, which suggests that it dates towards the end of Phase I. Although truncated by later features, including a 19th century wall, it appears sub-circular in plan, with a diameter of more than 1.50m. The eastern side of 0126 was steep-sided, and it was 1.30m deep with an irregular concave base. The upper fill was a dark grey/brown sand with frequent charcoal flecks (0125). Nine Late Saxon sherds and sixteen sherds of early medieval pottery were retrieved from it. Fill 0127 was a light-mid brown sand yielding twenty Late Saxon and four early medieval pottery sherds. The lower fill, 0124, represents initial silting. It contained three sherds of Late Saxon ceramics. The surface finds over this pit (0128) formed a medieval assemblage, including five sherds of Late Saxon, five sherds of medieval pottery, and fragments of medieval rooftile. The spotdates of the fills show a chronological progression from lower to upper deposits, which indicates

that perhaps this pit was open in Phase I, continuing as a pit or depression into Phase II.

4.3. Phase II: Medieval (12th-14th Centuries)

The densest concentration of archaeological evidence on this site relates to the medieval period, dated on the basis of ceramic spot-dates to C12th-C14th. As for the earlier period, to the north east, shallow features were identified. In the central part of the site was a complex of medieval features, including a stratified sequence whereby an oven and stoke pit were truncated by later Phase II pits. Further isolated features were found to the west.

Street frontage

As for Phase I, the activity in the north eastern part of the site comprises small pits/post-holes and gullies. 0111, filled by 0112, was 0.4m wide and 0.3m deep, with a terminus at the north-west end (Fig. 8, Section 19). It was on the same east-west alignment as Phase I gully 0113, and was the second of the three small ditches in this area. Its fill, 0112, comprised gravel and large cobbles (some burnt) which also contained a sherd of medieval pottery and a piece of post-medieval brick that may have been intrusive: there seems to have been a general mixing – perhaps washing - of deposits in this part of the site, as shown by the presence of spread 0130. Ditch 0097 was the third of the three short parallel ditches (Figs. 8 and 9, Sections 14, 19 and 26). It cut ditch 0111 and measured c.0.4m wide and 0.2m deep. It was infilled with 0108, a dark grey/brown sand/loam with charcoal flecks, from which two sherds of medieval pottery (C12-C14), a piece of iron and a piece of medieval roof tile were collected. The terminus of the feature was seen in Section 26 (Fig. 9), where it cut through the general layer of mixed clay/sands, 0130.

0133 and 0135 were a pair of small adjacent pits or post-holes, c.0.5m in diameter and 0.2m deep, lying underneath the edge of the site. The fills of these features, 0134 and 0136 respectively, both comprised dark grey/blue clay with some organic material. One sherd of medieval pottery was collected from 0134 and two sherds of Late Saxon pottery, five sherds of medieval pottery and fragments of fired clay were collected from 0136. To the north of these post-holes lay pit 0131 (Fig. 9, Sections 26 and 29) and post-hole 0145 (Section 29). 0131 was probably circular, and measured c.1m wide and 0.2m deep, with moderate sloping sides and a flat base. Its fill, 0132,

was a grey clay/sand with large flint cobble inclusions, which yielded three sherds of medieval pottery and a piece of fired clay. 0147, a 20-30mm deep layer of mid grey sand/clay with mortar and brick fragments, was identified surrounding the feature and was thought to be the same deposit as 0103 which was seen in Section 026. This spread of material was similar in character to the fills of Phase II features in the vicinity, supporting the phasing. 0145 was a small post-hole, with steep sides and a concave base, measuring 0.3m wide and 0.2m deep. Its fill, 0146, was a mid grey sand/clay with a 0.05m thick clay cap at the surface. As has been suggested for the Phase I post-hole 0095, it might be that the cap represents repair and replacement of a rotting post.

Pits

Several pits dating to this phase were excavated. They are described here, and their uses are considered in the Discussion. 0148 was a pit truncated by the 19th century wall at the north end of the site. The visible edge suggests it was oval in shape. The fill, 0149, was a mid grey clay/sand from which six sherds of medieval pottery and pieces of medieval roof tile were collected.

0104 also lay to the north of the 19th century wall, and it too was heavily truncated. It was probably circular in plan, and measured 0.9m wide with a steep-sided cut. The base of the pit was not seen but it was at least 0.3m deep. Its fill, 0105, was a mid/dark brown clay/sand that yielded twenty sherds of medieval pottery and a piece of lava quern.

0035 was a circular pit, partially under the site edge in the north-east corner of the site. Measuring 1.5m in diameter, it was 0.4m deep with steep sides and a flat base. Its fill, 0036, was a homogenous mid-dark red/brown clay, with heavy root disturbance. It contained twenty-seven sherds of medieval pottery and a piece of iron (SF19).

0027 was an oval pit, measuring 1.75m by 1.1m and 0.72m deep, with steep sides, a flat base and a fill, 0028, of mid grey/brown friable silt/loam from which one sherd of Late Saxon pottery, fourteen sherds of medieval pottery and fragments of medieval roof tile were collected. The fill also yielded pieces of oyster shell, animal bone, some

pieces of iron (SF 017), and a greenish-grey possible coprolite was noted in the section.

0032 was a large rectangular pit truncated by pit 0030, measuring c.1.5m wide and 0.8m+ deep (Fig. 8, Section 5). The edges of the pit were nearly vertical. The lower fill, 0034, was a grey clayey-loam, with patches of yellow and burnt clay and friable silt, that contained forty sherds of medieval pottery and three fragments of medieval rooftile. The upper fill, 0033, consisted of a mid brown loam mixed with re-deposited natural sands that had slumped in. A medieval lead token was found in this pit (SF 1018).

0012 and 0014 were a pair of sub-rectangular pits, immediately adjacent to each other and appearing as a single feature on the surface. Both measured 2m by 1m. 0012, filled by 0013, was 0.3m deep, with moderate sides and a flat base. 0014, filled by 0015, was 0.4m deep with vertical sides. Both fills were a light-mid grey clay with occasional gravel and inclusions of pieces of animal bone. 0013 also contained charcoal flecks, 0015 included two pieces of medieval roof tile as well as oyster shell.

0018 was a rectangular feature (Fig. 8, Section 3), identified during excavation as a cess pit, although it could originally have been a small pond or tank. It measured 1.2m wide and 0.4m deep, with vertical sides and a flat base. Its basal fill, 0017, was a 0.05m thick layer of blue/green gravel from which fragments of medieval rooftile were collected. Above this was 0016, a fill of mid grey clay/loam with scattered stone and chalk flecks, flints, burnt flint, oyster shell, pieces of iron, animal bone, seven sherds of medieval pottery and fragments of medieval rooftile. Immediately to the west of 0018, and probably contemporary with it, was a short stretch of flint cobble walling, 0020, bonded with a loose sandy mortar, measuring 1.5m long and 0.3m wide. This was possibly a dwarf wall for an associated structure. An iron nail (SF016) was retrieved from this feature.

0047 was a small oval pit, 0.17m deep, measuring 0.4m by 0.6m. It had steep sides and a concave base. A single sherd of Late-Saxon pottery and three of medieval date were recovered from its fill, 0048, which was a compacted dark brown clay/sand.

In the centre of the site, the medieval archaeology was characterised by intercutting features. 0116 was a feature in the central group of pits, measuring 1.2m in diameter and c.1.4m+ deep, with steep sides. The base was not seen. A single prehistoric sherd of pottery, nine Late Saxon sherds and a fragment of medieval roof tile were recovered from its fill, 0120, which was a mix of sand/loam and ash layers mixed with orange sand and flints toward the top. This pit was probably a rubbish disposal pit and it was spot-dated to the C13th. The section drawing (Fig. 8, Section 023) shows three distinct horizons in the fills: orange sand with flints and gravel, dark brown soil and then a very dark soil.

A section was dug north-south through the central spread of features (Figs. 6 and 8, Section 21). This identified a series of pits. 0085 was the lowest stratigraphically, and it was spot-dated to the C12th-C13th. Circular in plan, it was 1.2m wide and 0.7m+ deep with steep, straight and regular sides. The base of the feature was not seen. Its fill, 0086, was a friable mid red/brown clay/sand. Three sherds of Late-Saxon and seven of medieval date pottery were found, as well as a single piece of Roman box flue tile. This pit was cut by 0066 which was rectangular in plan, measuring c.1.4m wide and 0.85m+ deep, with steep, straight and regular sides. The base of the feature was not seen. Its upper fill, 0067, was a mid red/brown clay/sand, with scattered flints and chalk flecks. Beneath this was 0068, a mid orange gravel/sand with lenses of mid grey sand. Eleven sherds of medieval pottery were recovered from the two fills. Both were spot-dated to C13/C14. 0069 lay immediately to the south of 0066. Circular in plan, measuring 1.4m wide and 1.1m+ deep, it had steep, straight and regular sides. Again the base was not seen. Its upper fill, 0070, was a dark grey sand/clay with scattered flints (spot-dated C11/C12). Beneath this was 0071, a mixed deposit of orange sand/gravel, dark grey sand/clay, and mid brown clay/sand with scattered gravel (spot-dated C12/C14). Iron objects were recovered (SFs 24-25), as well as ten sherds of pottery ranging in date from the 11th to the 14th centuries.

0157 and 0158 were two pits identified in a section on the eastern side of the central spread of features (Fig. 9, Section 31). 0158 was a large pit, base not seen, with a fill 0162, of mixed brown and red sands, containing three sherds of Late Saxon to 13th century pottery. 0157 was a re-cut of 0158. Its fills slumped into the centre, the lowest being 0161, a brown sandy loam with flints and finds consisting of ten sherds of medieval pottery and pieces of medieval roof tile (13th-14th century). Above this was

a layer of grey clay, then a layer of green cess-like material, both numbered as 0160 and containing three sherds of medieval pottery and a piece of medieval roof tile (12th-13th centuries). The final fill, 0159, was a disturbed deposit of flint rubble with fragments of medieval roof tile.

0057 was a large square pit, measuring 1.5m wide and 1.2m+ deep, with vertical sides (Fig. 8, Section 18). The lower half of the pit was infilled with 0059, a general mix of orange and brown silt bands with layers of darker material, resulting from possible organic residues. Small animal bones were noted. Six sherds of Late-Saxon and twenty-one of 13th-century pottery plus pieces of fired clay, lava quern and roof tile were recovered from 0059. Four sherds of medieval pottery and pieces of medieval roof tile were collected from 0058. Above this, the pit was infilled with a deposit of almost solid clay, 0058, which may have been a deliberate capping that had slumped into the pit. This was spot dated to the 13th-14th centuries. Over this feature, 0072 was a broad and shallow pit or clay deposit (Fig. 8, Section 18). Measuring 1.5m by 1m, it was 0.2m deep and had a flat base. Its fill, 0090, contained mottled green and yellow clays with a layer of blackened clay at the very base. It was thought to be a broad clay pad for a post, but it might in fact be a truncated oven or hearth similar to 0081 (see below, 'unphased features'). It yielded a piece of 12th-14th century ware.



Plate 1. West-facing section of Oven 0077 and stoke pit 0201, cut by pits 0061 and 0099 (scale 2m).

Oven and stoke pit, re-used as a cess pit

Feature 0077 was also spot-dated to the period C12-C13th. This was a clay-lined oven. It was truncated by pits 0099 and 0061, as shown on Section 025 (Fig. 9), and these have probably removed traces of the oven mouth. The oven and pits are shown in Plate 1. Some of the oven material may well be deposited in these later pits. What remained of 0077 was a circular pit 0.8m deep, lined with light yellow clay. Deposit 0102, at the base of the oven, was probably related to its last firings. It was a dense black charcoal from which a 20 litre environmental sample was collected. The oven base was burnt hard but the general appearance of the clay lead to the on-site interpretation that it was not generally used in high temperature processes and may have served as a malting oven. Seventeen sherds of early medieval and six of medieval date were collected from 0102/0207, as well as fragments of fired clay. 0207 was a number allocated in post-excavation to the jumbled clay oven debris and burnt debris that backfilled the oven. Fill 0206, further jumbled oven debris, lies above 0207, with clayey fill 0205 above it.

On site, it was thought that the oven was truncated by pit 0061, a large feature to the north of it. However, post-excavation analysis revealed that at least three pits were present in the contexts originally covered by number 0061 and so additional cut and fill numbers were allocated. The westernmost of the pits in the sequence, 0201, visible in Section 025 and in plan, is likely to have been the original stoke pit of the oven, dug down deeper than the oven mouth so that it could be accessed (see Discussion). It had steep sides, was c.1.8m in diameter, and greater than 1.2m deep. Due to the depth, the pit was not excavated to its base. This pit 0201 and the oven 0077 were both then truncated by pit 0061, which meant that any traces on the surface and in section of the relationship between them were obliterated. However, the association between pit 0201 and oven 0077 is confirmed by the similarity in the fills that relate both to their use and disuse.

The lowest fills of pit 0201 (Fig. 8, Section 20), not fully excavated, were a dark brown clay, 0203, and 0202, a dark brown-orange clay and gravel mix which contains charcoal flecks and burnt patches. These were overlain by 0075 (Section 20), an oval feature with a reddish brown, hard-burnt clay lining or edge 5-10mm thick. Its fill, 0076, was a black charcoal with patches of dark brown clay. It is on a similar level to the oven base, and is separated from the oven by pit 0061. It therefore might be

equivalent to 0102, the burnt fill excavated from the base of the oven, and it was noted during excavation that it was similar. Equally, it might represent *in situ* burning in some sort of hearth or other feature within the stoke pit, associated with its use.

Other fills in these features are related to collapse and disuse of the oven and pit. Unravelling them helps to understand the phasing of the dates of the use and disuse of the oven. Within the stoke pit, 0204 (over burnt feature 0076) and 0074 were recorded in Section 20. 0074 was a dark brown clay which yielded eleven sherds of pottery spot-dated to the 11th-14th centuries and a piece of medieval rooftile. Both of these fills seem to relate to disuse of the pit, and they may have been part of the same deposit, although now truncated and separated by feature 0080. Further, these clay fills are perhaps equivalent to 0205 and 0206, seen in Section 25 (Fig. 9), which fill the oven, suggesting that oven material had collapsed or was pushed into the oven and pit.

0061 is a cess pit which seems to have been cut into the hollow left by the stoke pit of the oven. Two quadrants of it were excavated (see Figs. 8 and 9, Sections 20 and 25). It was oval in plan, c 2m in diameter and oriented on an east-west axis. The fills slump towards the west. There are various fill lenses in this pit (0208, 0211, 0210, 0209, 0065, 0064, 0063 and 0062). 0101 was the number given to mixed finds (pottery, tile and fired clay) from the lower fills of the pit, spot-dated to the C13th-C14th. 0065 is a greenish-grey clay fill which yielded oyster shell, and pieces of rooftile and four sherds of medieval pottery that were spot-dated C12th-C14th. 0064 was spot-dated C14-C15th and a sample was taken from it for environmental analysis. A lead rod was found in this fill (SF022), which was a dark grey/brown band of clay loam with large amounts of medieval tile, fired clay, and 128 sherds of Late Saxon and medieval pottery. Oyster shell and iron fragments were also recovered. 0063 was a continuous, regular deposit of loose, dry brownish mortar with pieces of fired clay, medieval rooftile and twenty sherds of Late Saxon to medieval pottery. A piece of lead was also found in this fill. 0062 was a grey friable clay loam fill, chalkier towards the top, with a few stone inclusions, pieces of medieval rooftile, a piece of iron (SF21) and sixty-eight sherds of Late Saxon to medieval pottery, spot-dated C14-C15. There is apparent chronological progression in the spot-dating of the fills of this pit. The lower fills were spot-dated to Phase II, the upper fills were later, or at least contained pottery sherds which spanned into the

15th century. This could have been a feature that was open for some time. The sloping fills suggest that material was washing into the pit, particularly as the fills are of a character which could suggest that they are derived from residual oven material in the vicinity.

4.4 Phase III: Late medieval (15th-16th centuries)

Situated against the western limit of excavation, well 0010 appears to have been infilled in the period C15th-C16th. The well, subcircular in shape, had an external diameter of 1.75m and an internal diameter of 1.2m. It was constructed from flint and post-medieval tile, set into a creamy mortar. The upper 0.3m of it was removed during the site strip. Its fill, 0011, was a uniform greenish grey loam, cess-like in appearance, with occasional flints. There was daub, tile and oyster shell in it, which suggests that waste dumping had occurred.

4.5 Phase IV Post-medieval (16th-19th centuries)

Post-medieval features were identified in plan around the edges of the site and excavated in the main part of it. As suggested by the map evidence, there was little structural evidence on the site from this period.

0005 was thought to be a pit but may actually be the butt end of a north to south aligned ditch, 0163, which was identified in a box section to the north (Fig. 8, Section 5). Measuring 1.2m wide and 0.3m deep, it had steep sides and a flat base. Its fill, 0006, was a thick mid grey/brown clay/loam containing two sherds of post-medieval pottery and late medieval and post-medieval brick and roof tile. Further north this ditch was recorded as 0163. At this point it was 0.8m wide and 0.3m deep with a fill, 0164, of mid brown loam with orange silt. 0163 was filled by 0164, a brown loam with orange silt, and was noted to be post-medieval in excavation, although the finds were mixed with those from 0030. These included a piece of iron (SF013).

0030 was a wide, shallow pit (Section 5), filled by a gravelly, clay loam (0031) that contained a sizeable quantity of large pieces of medieval and post-medieval tile, some medieval and post-medieval pottery, and a piece of early brick. A wide shallow feature, it measured c.1.5m wide and 0.3m deep, with steep sides and a flat base.

To the west of this feature was pit 0021 (Fig. 8, Section 4) which may have been associated with it, and which was also on the same alignment as ditch 0163. 0021 was a rectangular, stone-lined cess pit, partially visible on the western edge of the site and measuring 2m wide. It consisted of a rectangular pit, which was lined with a wall of dressed or partially dressed limestone blocks bonded with a pale yellow mortar (0022). These were thought to be reused material from the abbey. A narrow gap between the walling and the edge of the construction pit was infilled with 0023, a mid grey/brown clay. A section was excavated to a depth of 0.5m through the feature, revealing three fills, which slumped into the pit from the southern edge. 0024, which lay against the southern edge, was a mid grey clay with flecks of charcoal. Fill 0026 above it was a mid grey/brown clay with traces of charcoal and flint. The final deposit, 0025, was a mid-grey clay with traces of charcoal and flint from which nine sherds of medieval to post-medieval pottery and a single piece of medieval roof tile were collected. This fill contained several small finds: a coin or token (SF02), a copper lace chape (SF18), a piece of iron (SF16) and some clay pipe, oyster shell and glass as well as butchered sheep, pig, cattle, cut bird and two dog bones.

0007 (Fig. 8, Section 3) was an oval pit 0.35m deep, measuring 1.07m by 0.85m. With moderate sloping sides and a concave base, it was cut into the upper fill of medieval cess pit 0018 and may represent infilling of a hollow left by an earlier feature, re-use of it, or even re-cutting and hence continuity of use. Its lowest fill, 0009, was a light grey/green clay lining with fine chalk flecks. Above this was 0008, a mid grey clay/loam with chalk and flint inclusions. Two sherds of medieval pottery, together with fired clay, medieval and post-medieval brick and tile, and a quantity of oyster shell were recovered from the fills. Animal bones were also retrieved.

0043 was an elongated oval pit, truncated by modern disturbance at its north end. Measuring 2m by 0.9m and 0.35m deep, it had steep sides, a flat base and a fill, 0044, of dark grey clay/silt/sand which contained a single piece of post-medieval roof tile.

0045 was a small oval pit or post-hole, measuring 0.4m by 0.33m and 0.13m deep. It had steep sides, a concave base and a fill, 0046, of mid-dark brown clay. It was recorded as being post-medieval.

0153 was identified in a section to the north of 0081. It was an oval pit, steep-sided with a flat base, filled by 0154, a light green clay which contained seven pottery sherds ranging from the Late-Saxon to post-medieval periods, a piece of clay pipe, iron, glass, oyster shell, and medieval to post-medieval tile and brick. 0155 was identified in the same section as post-medieval pit 0153 and was a small circular pit filled by 0156, a light green clay that was similar to 0154.

0038 was a pit lying over Phase I pit 0040. Both were cut by a large area of modern disturbance. 0038 measured 3.05m by 1.6m, and was 0.13m deep. Its fill, 0039, was a grey clay/loam with scattered chalk and flint. The upper part was mixed with modern gravel and brick. Pottery, brick and tile ranging from the late medieval to the period C17-C19th were collected, as well as a piece of iron (SF20).

4.6 Phase V Modern (19th century onwards)

Modern features, including a probable fence or boundary, were generally unexcavated as priority was given to medieval archaeology. Section 27 was placed across a cobble layer/surface 0139 in the north-east corner of the site and identified pit 0140. The cobbles, each measuring 0.1m-0.15m across, were set in a grey clay/loam which contained medieval roof tile and post-medieval brick, and probably residual St Neots ware pottery. Pit 0140 cut this layer and was 0.6m deep with steep sides and a flat base. As it was only partially seen its full dimensions are unknown. Its lowest fill, 0143, was a blue/grey clay/loam containing thirty-eight sherds of medieval pottery and frequent fragments of medieval roof tile. Above this was 0142, a thin deposit of green clay that included large blocks of moulded limestone, oyster shell, four sherds of medieval pottery and fragments of medieval roof tile. The upper fill, 0140, was a light grey chalky clay with large stones. The feature is therefore spot-dated to the medieval period. As it was noted to have cut cobble layer 0138, it is likely that the material is residual, perhaps from features underneath.

4.7 Unphased

Some of the features on the site can not be allocated to a phase, because they did not yield any datable material. Some can be considered in terms of their stratigraphic position, others can not be phased at all.

Unphased, medieval or earlier

Feature 0087, filled by 0008, lay underneath pits encountered in Section 21. Only a small portion of it was excavated and the base was not seen, but it was possibly circular in plan. It measured at least 0.8m wide and 0.7m deep and had steep, regular sides. Its fill, 0088, was a mid brown clay/sand with occasional gravel. As it was cut by pit 0091 and medieval pit 0085 it is most likely to be of medieval date or earlier.

Unphased, medieval or later

0080 was a deposit of clay and mortar with large cobbles in it that was packed into the top of pit 0061, or into feature which cut it (Fig. 8, Section 20). It might have been deliberately placed to seal that cess pit. During excavation, it was suggested that 0080 might be the remains of a superstructure that had collapsed into pit 0061. It was not recorded in plan. Depressions in this fill were in turn filled by 0073 (Section 20), a mid to dark brown clay mix over light yellow clay with medieval roof tile, and a single sherds each of Late Saxon and medieval pottery, and then 0200, a clayish fill. These fills may be medieval. 0115 overlay 0080 (see Fig. 7). This was an undated large oval pit, measuring 1.4m wide and 0.6m deep, with moderate sloping sides and a flat base. Its fill, 0119, was mix of stones, red sand, and charcoal with some yellow clay at the base (Fig. 9, Section 23). Set in the top of 0115 was a circular postpad, 0117, set into cut 0121, which measured c.0.6m in diameter. 0117 consisted of a solid deposit of yellow/green clay with some chalk flecks. Adjacent to 0117 (Section 23), and also set into the top of pit 0115, was a second possible post pad, 0122 (also placed into a shallow cut, 0118), consisting of a deposit of flint and mortar rubble. This may have been a repair to 0117.

0099 (Fig. 9, Section 25) had moderate sloping sides and a flat base and was interpreted on site as a possible robber pit dug to recover clay from oven 0077. Its fill, 0100, was a mixed brown loam and gravel with fragments of medieval roof tile and fired clay, three sherds of Late Saxon and ten sherds of medieval pottery, as well as bone, oyster shell and fired clay fragments which may have come from the oven below.

To the east of these features, 0106 (Fig. 8, Section 20) was a small post-hole situated over and to the east of pit 0078. It was filled by 0107, a dark grey silty clay with chalk flecks, which was chalkier towards the base.

0091 was recorded as a post pad, cut into the top of pits 0085 and 0087 (Fig. 8, Section 21) and so is of medieval or later date. It consisted of a small, circular pit, with steep sides and a flat base, measuring 0.2m in diameter and 0.18m deep. It was infilled with a solid deposit of yellow clay with chalk flecks.

0083 lay immediately to the north of 0066 in (Section 21). It was a small circular pit, 0.5m wide and 0.4m deep, with steep, straight and regular sides and a concave base. It cut the upper fills of pits 0066 and 0085 and so is of medieval or later date. Its fill, 0084, was a friable mid orange sand and flints.

Unphased

0081 (Fig. 8, Section 16) was a shallow oval pit, thought to be the remains of an oven or hearth. Initial surface cleaning showed a spread of yellow clay and chalk, 0089, measuring 2.2m by 1m, surrounding a smaller area of burnt orange clay. To the north was a broad surface spread of mid grey/brown clay/loam. Excavation showed the feature to be 0.15m deep, with a basal layer of burnt clay representing an initial phase of use, underlying 0089. The second smaller area of burnt clay above 0089 was interpreted as a second phase of use and a flue, with mixed burnt and unburnt clay. 0052 and 0054 were a pair of adjacent post-holes, 0054 possibly just cutting 0052. 0052 was 0.54m in diameter and 0.12m deep with a concave base and a fill, 0053, of mid green/brown silt. It was affected on its southern edge by an area of modern disturbance. 0054 was circular in plan 0.55m in diameter and 0.2m deep with steep sides and a flat base. Its basal fill, 0055, was a dark grey clay. Above this was 0056, a mix of yellow and mid red/brown clay with traces of crushed CBM. 0150 was a circular pit, heavily truncated by the 19th century wall in the northern part of the site. Partially sectioned it had a fill, 0151, of dark brown clay/sand with occasional chalk fragments. A small test pit (Fig. 9, Section 30) was excavated on the northern edge of the site, adjacent to two circular chalk pads. A series of linear deposits at a depth of c.0.3m were noted within it, indicating structural evidence of some sort. No further work was possible in this area due to the disturbance from the former fuel tanks.

5. The finds and biological evidence

Ruth Beveridge, October 2010.

5.1 Introduction

Table 1 shows the quantities of finds collected during the excavation. A full quantification by context is included as Appendix 4.

Find type	No.	Wt/g
Pottery	589	9224
CBM	459	32876
Fired clay	21	1704
Stone	17	8590
Mortar/plaster	9	515
Glass	11	1092
Clay pipe	20	202
Lava quern	4	1538
Burnt flint	2	33
Slag	8	464
Iron	11	142
Animal bone	462	7332
Oyster shell	47	414
Charcoal	6	3

Table 1. Finds quantities

5.2 Pottery

Sue Anderson

Introduction

A total of 764 sherds of pottery weighing 10,948g was collected from 55 contexts in 38 features. Table 2 shows the quantification by fabric; a summary catalogue by context is included as Appendix 5.

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. Imports were identified from Jennings (1981). Form terminology follows MPRG (1998). Thetford-type ware fabrics are based on Dallas (1984), and forms on Anderson (2004). Recording uses a system of letters for fabric codes together with number codes for ease of sorting in database format. The results were input directly onto an MS Access database.

Description	Fabric	Code	No	Wt (g)	Eve	MNV
Bronze Age grog-tempered?	BAGT	0.33	1	1		1
<i>Total prehistoric</i>			1	1	0	1
Thetford-type ware	THET	2.50	105	966	0.67	103
Thetford Ware (Grimston)	THETG	2.57	9	184		5
'Early medieval' sandwich wares	EMSW	2.58	1	9	0.04	1
St. Neot's Ware	STNE	2.70	43	502	0.48	37
<i>Total Late Saxon</i>			158	1661	1.19	146
Early medieval ware	EMW	3.10	30	254	0.3	12
Early medieval ware gritty	EMWG	3.11	24	893		3
Early medieval ware shelly	EMWS	3.14	1	11		1
Yarmouth-type ware	YAR	3.17	3	19		3
Early medieval sparse shelly ware	EMWSS	3.19	3	20		3
Stamford Ware Fabric B	STAMB	3.71	1	5		1
<i>Total early medieval</i>			62	1202	0.3	23
Medieval coarseware	MCW	3.20	4	31		3
Grimston coarseware	GRCW	3.22	1	4		1
Bury sandy ware	BSW	3.30	9	130		9
Bury sandy fine ware	BSFW	3.31	21	279	0.31	14
Bury coarse sandy ware	BCSW	3.32	17	261	0.39	13
Bury medieval coarseware	BMCW	3.33	255	3165	1.53	116
Bury medieval coarseware gritty	BMCWG	3.34	7	114	0.22	5
Hollesley-type coarseware	HOLL	3.42	2	25		2
Medieval shelly wares	MSHW	3.50	2	109		1
Bury medieval shell-dusted ware	BMSW	3.53	1	25		1
Ely coarseware	ELCW	3.61	1	15		1
Unprovenanced glazed	UPG	4.00	7	92		3
Grimston-type ware	GRIM	4.10	128	2661		16
Yarmouth-type glazed wares	YARG	4.11	15	101	0.24	2
Hedingham Ware	HFW1	4.23	46	514	0.29	28
Hollesley Glazed Ware	HOLG	4.32	1	25		1
Ely Glazed Ware	ELYG	4.81	1	14		1
<i>Total medieval</i>			518	7565	2.98	217
Late medieval and transitional	LMT	5.10	10	254	0.16	10
Siegburg Stoneware	GSW1	7.11	1	4	0.14	1
Raeran/Aachen Stoneware	GSW3	7.13	1	11		1
<i>Total late medieval</i>			12	269	0.3	12
Iron-glazed blackwares	IGBW	6.11	1	5		1
Glazed red earthenware	GRE	6.12	5	72	0.05	3
Speckle-glazed Ware	SPEC	6.15	2	95	0.1	2
Border Wares	BORD	6.22	1	6		1
English Stoneware	ESW	8.20	3	67		2
<i>Total post-medieval</i>			12	245	0.15	9
Unidentified	UNID	0.001	1	5		1
Total			764	10948	4.92	409

Table 2. Pottery quantification by fabric

Pottery by period

Prehistoric

One tiny, abraded sherd of possible Bronze Age date was recovered from pit fill 0120.

Late Saxon and early medieval

Approximately one-fifth of the assemblage is of Late Saxon (10th-11th c.) date. The majority is Thetford-type ware, including the 11th-century variants 'THETG' and 'EMSW', but a relatively large quantity of St Neot's Ware is also present.

Identifiable forms amongst the Thetford wares comprise four medium 'AB' jars, one spouted pitcher (AD), one pitcher or handled jar (AD/AE) and a possible bowl. Jar rim forms are all types which have been found to date to the later part of the Thetford ware range in Thetford (types 4 and 6). Sherds from four vessels have applied thumbed strips and these are likely to be fragments of larger jars or bowls, most likely AF or AG jars. The possible bowl is decorated with finger-tip impressions and can be paralleled at Thetford (cf Dallas 1984 fig 180, no 410), but the fabric would also be compatible with local medieval wares. The EMSW vessel is a jar with a simple everted (type 1) rim. Five jars and two bowls were identified amongst the St Neot's sherds, and these jars are also in forms comparable with Thetford types 4 and 6. Both bowls appear to be the typical carinated forms produced by this industry.

A smaller group of early medieval wares is present, but some of this material may be contemporary with the Late Saxon group, as both were being produced in the 11th century. However, it only occurred exclusively with Late Saxon pottery in four contexts, the majority being from medieval or later features. The group is dominated by the fine to medium sandy thin-walled vessels typical of Thetford and Norwich (EMW) but also includes some coarser varieties (EMWG) and shell-tempered wares (EMWS, EMWSS, YAR) which may have been produced further afield, either towards the coast or in the limestone belt to the west. Five sherds of one jar with a flaring rim were the only identifiable form in this group. One base has shallow thumbing along the base angle, but otherwise these sherds are undecorated.

Medieval

Two-thirds of the assemblage is of medieval date, with local coarsewares and glazed wares from Norfolk and Essex predominating. Non-local coarsewares (MCW, GRCW, HOLL, MSHW, ELCW) are present but uncommon.

Amongst the coarsewares, rims were only present amongst the Bury wares, and of the seventeen identifiable forms, sixteen were jars, one of them unusually small (Fig.

10, No. 1). One jug was identified from the rim, and another from a neck sherd. A variety of rim types is present: seven vessels have flat-topped everted rims, three have plain everted or lid-seated rims, two are thickened/beaded everted, one has a rounded bead, three have square beads and two are tapered. These forms span the 12th-14th centuries, with both early and later forms represented. Very little decoration was present in this group, with only two examples of finger-tip impressions, one applied thumbed strip, one body sherd with incised horizontal lines, and one with a combed wavy line. One jar has a row of stab marks below the rim (Fig. 10, No. 2).

Glazed wares form 38% of the sherd count in this group (23% of the MNV, 45% by weight). This is a relatively high proportion which is comparable with some of the higher status sites in the town, such as St Saviour's Hospital (BSE 013, 42%). However, as several sherds of single vessels are present, the proportion suggested by the MNV is probably more accurate and is similar to areas on the periphery of the town, such as East Close (BSE 026, 22%) and Cotton Lane (BSE 204, 23%).

Grimston-type wares are most frequent by sherd count, but a higher number of Hedingham Ware vessels are represented. Other glazed wares, sourced from areas further to the east and west, are not common. The unprovenanced wares are probably also regional products, based on their inclusions and similarity to the main types. Most of the identifiable vessels are jugs, but one unusual form is a lid in Hedingham Ware (Fig. 10, No. 3). Decorative techniques are generally typical of the respective industries, with applied pads, pellets and curving strips being common in the Hedingham group, and brown slip lines and applied decoration being the main types on the Grimston vessels. At least four face jugs are present amongst the latter. One 'Yarmouth-type' glazed ware vessel is a jar with a poorly formed lid-seated everted rim (Fig.10, No. 4).

Sherds of at least eighteen vessels show signs of burning. Whilst some of this may have occurred during cooking, particularly if a pot was left too long, in some cases the sherds have been vitrified. A few glazed wares have also been affected. Fragments may have been broken and burnt in hearths, and certainly some sherds have been burnt separately from the remainder of the vessel, but there is a possibility that some vessels may have been used for purposes other than normal cooking activities.

Late medieval

Pottery of late medieval date is not common in this assemblage. A few sherds of LMT from the north Suffolk border include an upright beaded jar rim. There is a small fragment of a Siegburg stoneware mug rim, and one body sherd of Raeren stoneware.

Post-medieval and modern

Pottery of later date is also infrequent and comprises largely local redwares. An everted rim in iron-glazed blackware is from an uncertain form, perhaps a chamber pot. Fragments of a bowl and a platter in GRE are present, and there is a jar rim in Speckle-glazed ware. One body sherd of yellow-glazed Border Ware from Surrey is present. Later wares are represented by 19th-century English stoneware storage vessel or bottle sherds.

Unidentified

One fine redware sherd from pit fill 0134 is unidentified. It may be a medieval import, but is just as likely to be from a post-medieval plant pot.

Pottery by context

A summary of the pottery by feature is provided in Table 3. A few features have been identified as of possible Late Saxon date, and a few as post-medieval, but the majority of spotdates are to the medieval period.

Most of the pottery was recovered from pits, with a particularly large assemblage from pit 0061 at the centre of the site. This group includes two of the Grimston face jugs, the Yarmouth-type glazed jar, and large parts of four BMCW jars. The 255 sherds represented a minimum of 103 vessels.

Feature	Identifier	Preh	LSax	EMed	Med	LMed	PMed	Mod	Unid	Spotdate
0093	Post-hole		2							10th/11th c.
0113	Ditch		1							10th/11th c.
0040	Pit		1	4						11th c.
0049	Pit		32							11th c.
0078	Pit		36							11th c. (roof tile intrusive?)
0069	Pit		5	1	4					12th c.?
0077	Oven			17	6					12th/13th c.
0085	Pit		3		7					12th/13th c.
0047	Pit/post-hole		1		3					12th-14th c.
0097	Ditch				2					12th-14th c.
0131	Pit				3					12th-14th c.
0135	Pit		2		5					12th-14th c.
0057	Pit		6	1	24					13th c.
0099	Pit		3		10					13th c.
0116	Pit	1	9							13th c.?
0027	Pit		1		14					13th/14th c.
0032	Pit				40					13th/14th c.
0035	pit				27					13th/14th c.
0066	Pit			1	10					13th/14th c.
0104	Pit				20					13th/14th c.
0126	Pit		38	20	5					13th/14th c.
0140	Pit				42					13th/14th c.
0148	Pit				6					13th/14th c.
0158	Pit		1	1	14					13th/14th c.
0071	Pit fill				22			1		13th/14th c. (ESW intrusive?)
0061	Pit		10	15	230					14th c.
0018	Pit				7					14th c.? (brick intrusive?)
0010	Well			1		3				15th/16th c.+
0030	Pit				2	1				15th/16th c. (pmed tile)
0005	Ditch				3		2			16th-18th c.
0153	Pit		3		2	1	1			16th-18th c.
0021	Pit				1	4	4			17th/18th c.
0139	Layer		2							10th/11th c. (pmed tile)
0007	Pit		1		2					13th c. (pmed tile)
0111	Ditch				1					12th-14th c. (pmed tile)
0038	Pit					3	2	2		19th c.+
0133	Pit				1				1	med/pmed
0001	finds		1		6					U/S

Table 3. Pottery present by period and feature

Discussion

Despite its position close to the supposed centre of the Middle Saxon town, this site has produced no pottery of Early/Middle Saxon date. The earliest pottery, apart from a single tiny sherd of possible Bronze Age date, is Late Saxon. There are no rims which could be placed in the 10th century, and it seems likely that occupation did not begin here much before the 11th century. The range of wares of this period, dominated by Thetford Ware but with a significant quantity of St Neot's Ware also present, is comparable with other Late Saxon assemblages from the town, such as the Cathedral (BSE 052). Early medieval wares are present, proving a transitional ware to the high medieval pottery and indicating that there was no hiatus in activity.

The minimum number of vessels in the Late Saxon period is very close to the sherd count. This can be compared with the much lower MNV in comparison with sherd count in the medieval period. These data suggest that there was much more scattering of vessels of earlier periods, which may in part be due to disturbance by later digging – approximately half the Late Saxon group was recovered from pits which contained later sherds. Alternatively, it may indicate that middening was the main method of rubbish deposition in the earlier phases, and that disposal of large parts of vessels in pits was not taking place until later.

The medieval wares from the site are dominated by BMCW, the ware which is most frequently found on 12th-14th-century sites in Bury. Other so-called Bury wares are always less frequent and it seems possible that these were produced elsewhere or were products of short-term industries in the town. Sources have not yet been located for any of the main 'Bury Wares', but they are not normally found on rural sites in the local area. The range of forms is comparable with Essex wares, although the fabrics are different, and it seems that the development of rims followed a similar progression to both Essex and Norwich. However, few sites in the town have produced a large enough assemblage of rims in stratified sequences, and it has been difficult to prove any suggested typological dating so far. Nevertheless, this site appears to have both 'early' and 'late' forms, and it is likely that activity continued throughout the period. The typical range of glazed wares, with Hedingham Ware in the 12th/13th centuries replaced by Grimston in the second half of the period, confirms this. The proportion of coarse to glazed wares suggests that this site was probably of moderate status during the medieval period, and is comparable with other sites away from the central area. Burning of some sherds suggests that there may have been some industrial activity employing the pots, or perhaps incidentally burning them amongst other rubbish. In contrast the number of face jugs from the site is unusual for a relatively small assemblage; these would probably have been used as tableware in moderate to high status households.

Very little pottery of later date was recovered. It is unlikely that there was reduced activity on the site in the late and post-medieval periods. Possibly the excavated area was covered by structures and rubbish was not deposited, or the upper layers may have been removed during levelling at some point.

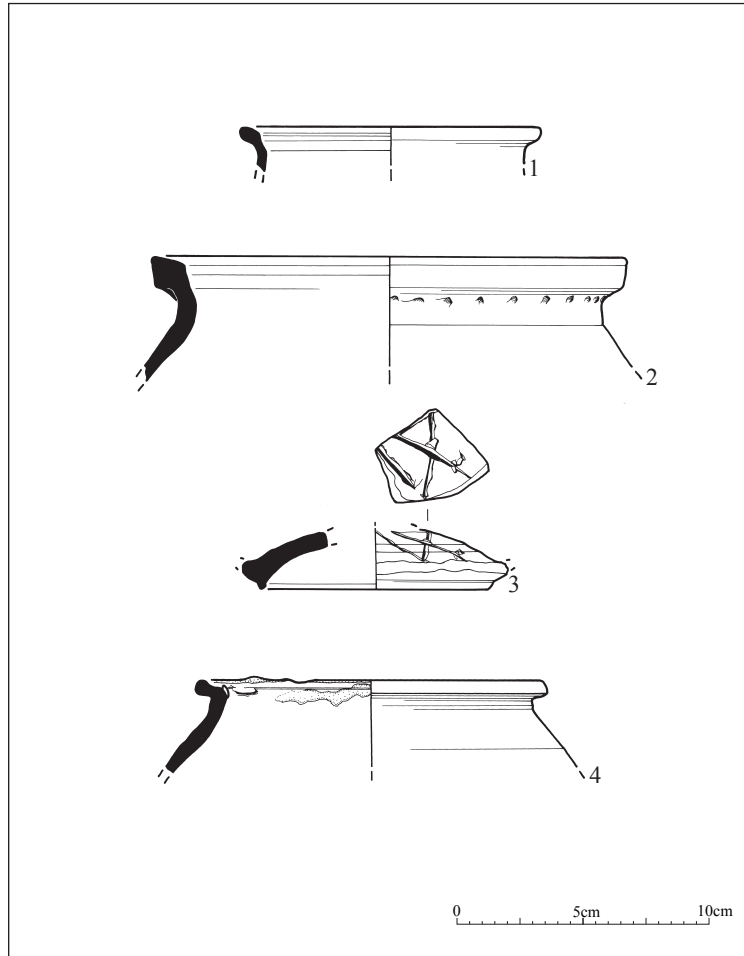


Figure. 10 Medieval pottery

Nos. 1-2: Bury coarsewares, 3: Hedingham ware lid, 4: 'Yarmouth-type' glazed ware jar

5.3 Ceramic Building Material (CBM) and fired clay

Sue Anderson

Introduction

577 fragments of ceramic building material (CBM) weighing 35,209g in total were collected from the site. This is only a sample of the total quantity present. In addition, there were 39 fragments of fired clay (2129g) and eight fragments of mortar (671g). The catalogues of this material can be found in Appendices 6 – 8.

Methodology and retention policy

The assemblage was quantified (count and weight) by fabric and form. Fabrics were identified on the basis of macroscopic appearance and main inclusions. The width, length and thickness of bricks and floor tiles were measured, but roof tile thicknesses

were only measured when another dimension was available. Forms were identified from previous work in Norwich (Drury 1993), based on measurements. Other form terminology follows Brunskill's glossary (1990). The retention policy for the CBM assemblage was to keep samples of all fabrics, representative complete or near-complete pieces of most forms, unusual objects, pieces showing animal or human footprints, and all material identified as Roman or possibly Roman. All fired clay and mortar was retained.

Ceramic Building Material

Fabrics

Sixteen fabrics were identified. Their descriptions and quantifications are shown in Table 4.

Fabric	Description	No.	Wt/g
est	Estuarine clays with moderate medium sand and calcareous inclusions. Often yellow or purple. Medieval.	39	2863
est(cs)	Estuarine clays with abundant coarse sand, oxidised surfaces and dark grey/black core. Medieval.	103	4185
ms1	Medium sandy, few other inclusions, reduced core and/or surfaces. Medieval/late medieval.	167	6802
msc	Medium sandy with fine calcareous inclusions, reduced core. Medieval/late medieval.	3	219
ms3	Medium sandy, few other inclusions, dense overfired matrix, reduced core, appears to sparkle in section. Medieval/late medieval.	137	5142
fs	Fine sand, dense, no other obvious inclusions. Reduced core. Roman and post-medieval.	2	704
msf	Medium sandy with coarse flint inclusions. Medieval and post-medieval.	21	3283
msgf	Medium sandy with coarse grog and flint, reduced core. Medieval+.	1	133
fsm	Fine sand and mica. Post-medieval.	8	370
ms2	Medium sandy, few other inclusions, fully oxidised. Post-medieval.	8	761
msg	Medium sandy with grog. Post-medieval.	1	42
msff	Medium sandy with flint and ferrous inclusions. Post-medieval.	11	1350
msfe	Medium sand and ferrous fragments, quantity of which is quite variable. Post-medieval.	68	7702
msm	Medium sandy micaceous. Post-medieval.	4	788
msx	Medium sandy, poorly mixed red and white clays. Post-medieval.	1	25
wfs	White fine sandy with occasional grog and ferrous inclusions. Post-medieval.	3	840

Table 4. CBM fabrics and quantities

CBM by type

Table 5 shows the numbers of fragments of each CBM type by fabric.

One abraded fine sandy fragment from pit fill 0039 may be a piece of Roman tile (RBT). More certain is a reduced piece of combed box flue tile (BOX) from pit fill 0086.

Only one early brick (EB) was found, in pit fill 0031. It is incomplete, but measures 120mm in width and 52mm thick. It is covered in thick post-medieval lime mortar and has a pitted surface. Bricks of this type were made in the 13th-15th centuries but were commonly reused in later structures.

Fabric	RBT	BOX	EB	LB	RT	RID	FB	UN
est			1		34	4		
est(cs)					103			
fs				1				1
fsm	1				5			2
ms1					164	3		
ms2					7	1		
ms3					137			
msc					3			
msf		1		3	12	1		
msf?				4				
msfe				10	54	4		
msff				8	3			
msg					1			
msgf				1				
msm					4			
msx				1				
wfs							3	
Total	1	1	1	28	527	13	3	3

Table 5. Quantities of CBM by fabric (count)

Red-firing later bricks (LB) are not common. The twenty-eight fragments are generally small and abraded, and include some with partially vitrified surfaces which are likely to be 'Tudor' types. Thicknesses of these varied from 43 to 50mm, and one measured 102mm wide; most were from 0006. Bricks of 17th-19th century date are also present. A fragment from cobble layer 0139 is 62mm thick and 105mm wide, and a very micaceous piece from pit 0153 is 63mm.

Plain roof tiles (RT) are the most common type in this assemblage. Of the 527 fragments, 445 are probably medieval. They include green- and brown-glazed fragments, though these are less frequent than unglazed tiles. Forty-three fragments have partial or complete peg holes, of which 39 are circular and four are square.

Eleven fragments have two holes, but no single-holed tiles were identified, nor were there any nibbed tiles in this assemblage. Some fragments of tile are heavily encrusted with mortar and have probably been reused in walls. Fragments from pit fill 0031 include several pieces, representing seven post-medieval tiles, which could be measured in two or three dimensions. These varied in thickness from 10 to 14mm, in width from 163 to 172mm, and in length from 240 to 250mm.

Thirteen fragments of ridge tile (RID) also include medieval and post-medieval examples. One small fragment of curved tile in an estuarine fabric may have been a ridge tile and is green-glazed, and there are three thin fragments in this fabric which are also thickly glazed. Three fragments of a green-glazed tile in a Grimston-type fabric (recorded as 'ms1') from pit fill 0064 have a circular socket (50mm diam) at the apex, possibly for a spinning-top finial such as those identified at Kings Lynn (Clarke and Carter 1977, Fig. 136) or a louvre. Five fragments of post-medieval ridge tiles were also collected, and one slightly corrugated example from pit fill 0059 is either medieval or a Roman imbrex fragment.

Three fragments of floor brick were found. Two of these were from pit 0153 and measure 42mm thick. The third was from pit fill 0006 and is 40mm thick. All are in fine white-firing fabrics with occasional grog and ferrous inclusions. These 'paviours' were typically used in passageways and kitchens in the 18th/19th centuries.

A few fragments are flakes of ceramic and could not be identified. Two could be pottery and one is either Roman or a late brick.

CBM by context

The majority of CBM was collected from pit fills. Table 6 shows the distribution by context type.

Identifier	No	Wt/g
Pit	534	31890
Well	15	1245
Ditch	4	29
Layer	8	767
Section	10	654
Finds	6	624

Table 6. CBM by context type

The largest groups are from pit 0061 (274 fragments, 9562g), pit 0140 (55 fragments, 2148g), pit 0030 (34 fragments, 7266g) and pit 0005 (32 fragments, 6332g). With the exception of pit 0005, which contained several fragments of brick, these groups consist almost entirely of plain tile fragments. It is likely that the larger groups were deliberately included in these pits as hardcore to aid stabilisation following disuse. Smaller groups are likely to have been incorporated into the other features on site accidentally, during either construction or demolition of nearby buildings.

Mortar

Eight fragments of mortar were collected from four contexts. They contain a range of aggregates but are generally medium to coarse sandy with some flint and/or chalk. Four fragments from pit fill 0006 have been used to mortar bricks together. An amorphous lump from pit fill 0016 is of uncertain function although it has brick dust adhering to the surface. Two abraded fragments of pale grey mortar from section 0123 has thin layers of fine white plaster on one surface and had presumably been used as render. A large piece of coarse mortar from pit fill 0142 contains large fragments of post-medieval tile and brick.

Fired clay

Thirteen contexts produced 39 fragments of fired clay. Most pieces are tempered with a combination of chalk, flint and organic material.

Fragments of daub with wattle impressions and smoothed flat surfaces in white-firing clay were present in ditch fill 0114, and pit fills 0132 and 0136; withies varied from 12 to 16mm in diameter. Large pieces of daub with roughly smoothed surfaces and woven withy impressions (10mm diameter) were collected as unstratified finds 0001 and pit fill 0100. Fragments with very rough surfaces from oven fill 0102 are highly fired and have a larger withy dimension of 15mm.

Fragments of possible daub in red-firing fabrics containing chalk or flint were identified in pit fills 0008, 0009 and 0136, although chalk-tempered clay was more frequently used for oven domes than daub in the region. Other small, undiagnostic fragments of this material came from pit fills 0059, 0063, 0064, 0079 and 0101. An organic-tempered fragment from 0114 is oxidised on one surface, which has finger impressions in it. The fragment is 50mm thick and reduced through much of its

depth. The inner surface is incomplete and slightly concave, perhaps a flint impression. The piece may have been used as render.

Discussion

The majority of CBM from this site consists of plain roof tiles of medieval date, some of which are glazed. Tiles of this type were used to roof high status buildings in the town and their presence in relatively large quantities suggests that there was at least one such building on this site between the 13th-15th centuries. The presence of several different medieval fabrics indicates that more than one producer supplied tile to the site, but this does not necessarily suggest that the material came from more than one household. A variety of tiles might be used on different areas of roof in large structures, or they may indicate the presence of lower status outbuildings and/or different phases of construction. The ridge tile with a finial socket, together with other glazed fragments, suggests that at least one part of the roof was intended to be seen and admired. The building was unlikely to be of brick construction given the very small assemblage of medieval and late medieval brick, and is more likely to have been timber-framed. A small quantity of burnt daub was also collected in association with medieval tile, although some of this material is likely to be related to oven or hearth structures rather than to walling.

Post-medieval building materials are relatively uncommon, although some of the medieval material had clearly been re-used at a later date. This may indicate a decline in status on the site in the later period. However, the lack of post-medieval brick and tile may be a result of complete clearance of the site in the modern period.

5.4 Miscellaneous

Ruth Beveridge

Clay tobacco pipe

Two fragments of clay pipe stem were found in fill 0006 of pit 0005, in association with two sherds of post-medieval pottery and late medieval and post-medieval brick and roof tile.

A fragment of a clay pipe bowl was found in 0046, the fill of pit/post-hole 0045.

Eighteen pieces of clay tobacco pipe were recovered from the final deposit (0025) of feature 0021, a rectangular, stone-lined cess pit. Within 0025 nine sherds of medieval to post-medieval pottery and a single piece of medieval roof tile were collected. Of the eighteen pieces, seven were plain stem fragments, five were bowl fragments and 6 were complete bowls with stems.

Five of the complete bowls are similar to Oswald's Type 6 (1975, 37), with large, bulbous bowls and rouletting below the rim. Oswald gives a date range of 1660-80 for this type. One of the bowls has a heart-shaped heel with the maker's mark ER. This is comparable to example 25 found on the site of the former Cattle Market in Bury St Edmunds (Heard, 2008 fig. 26). Within the heart the initials ER are in relief with, what Heard interpreted as, a crudely represented crown below. On a second pipe heel a circular die was used with the initials ER in relief; however the heel is incomplete and little of the bowl survives. It is not known who the maker ER is.

The remaining complete bowl appears to be slightly later in date, similar to Oswald's Type 8 (1975, 37). The bowl is more elongated and longer, with moderately straight sides. There is rouletting below the rim. This type Oswald dates between c. 1680-1710.

Post-medieval glass

Nine round, base fragments of post-medieval bottle glass were recovered from pit 0005 (0006). They are green-brown in colour with deep dimples in the bases. The surfaces are degraded. Another fragment of post-medieval bottle glass came from pit 0021, from the final deposit 0025. A further small fragment of vessel glass came from pit 0153.

Quern Stone

Three pieces of lava stone (1352g) were recovered from a large square pit 0057 (fill 0059) in association with Late Saxon and 13th century pottery. Two pieces appear to be from the same quern. The stone of all three pieces is grey and vesicular lava stone, probably of Rhenish origin. All three fragments have a dressed surface, one showing some furrowed tool marks. The largest of the three has a roughly dressed outer edge.

A small piece (186g) of lava stone came from pit 0104 (fill 0105). Twenty sherds of medieval pottery were also found in fill 0105. The stone is a fine, grey vesicular lava which is probably of Rhenish origin. It has one dressed surface that is not worn. There are no other distinguishing features surviving.

Worked Stone

Three pieces of moulded coarse, shelly limestone blocks (5134g) were recovered from pit 0140 (fill 0142), in association with medieval pottery and roof tile. Two of the blocks are broken fragments of columns, showing evidence of being burnt. The largest column, is 113mm in diameter. Its base is complete and has remnants of mortar. The second column fragment has an incomplete base but its diameter can still be measured to 114mm. There is evidence of tool marks along the length of the columns. The third piece of this stone has two dressed surfaces and outer edge, with diagonal tool marks clearly visible on the outer edge. The columns could be from an internal structure, possibly relating to the moderate, high status building postulated on the site from the CBM finds evidence.

Nine pieces of similar coarse, shelly limestone came from the cess pit 0061. All are burnt. Five pieces (1051g) came from fill 0064 and were found with large amounts of medieval tile, fired clay, and 128 sherds of Late Saxon and medieval pottery. One fragment (21g) came from fill 0065. Three friable pieces (257g) were recovered from the lower fills 0101 of this cess pit.

A finer, shelly limestone block was recovered from the upper fill 0073 of cess pit 0061. This piece is dressed on three surfaces with some mortar remaining, overlying the tool marks.

A rectangular fragment (105g) of burnt shelly limestone came from pit 0069 (fill 0071). It has a depth of 20mm.

A small block (800g) of grey coloured chalk, probably clunch, was recovered from pit 0057 (fill 0058). It is dressed on five surfaces, with diagonal tool marks visible on four. It has a depth of 74mm.

Two block fragments (949g) of grey coloured chalk, also probable clunch, came from

pit 0027 (fill 0028). The largest block has a depth of 60mm, with three dressed surfaces showing diagonal tool marks. The smallest fragment has one dressed surface with tool markings visible.

Slag

Five pieces of non-metallurgical fuel ash slag were recovered. One large piece (382g) came from pit 0158 (fill 0162) in association with sherds of Late Saxon to 13th century pottery. A second, smaller piece (22g) came from pit 0140 (fill 0142) which also contained four sherds of medieval pottery and fragments of medieval roof tile. Three smaller pieces (22g) were recovered from pit 0049 (fill 0050).

Three further fragments of slag, containing flecks of copper, came from the upper fill 0062 of cess pit 0061. This feature truncated the oven 0077 and it is likely that some of the finds within 0061 is residual oven material.

Iron

Eleven fragments of iron were recovered, most of which are fragments of nail.

Burnt Flint

Two pieces of burnt flint were recovered, one from pit 0018 (0012) and one from ditch 0111 (fill 0112).

5.5 Small Finds

Ruth Beveridge with contributions from Andrew Brown

Introduction

Twenty-five objects were recorded as small finds and are listed in Table 7 below; a full catalogue of the small finds is provided as Appendix 6. Those items that are identifiable are of medieval and post-medieval date.

Small Find	Context	Period	Material	Object Name
1001	0017	MED	COPPER	Pin
1002	0025	PMED	COPPER	Token
1003	0001		LEAD	Waste
1004	0001		LEAD	Waste
1005	0001		LEAD	Waste
1006	0089		COPPER	
1007	0001	PMED	COPPER	Washer ?
1008	0001	MED	LEAD	Weight
1009	0001	PMED	COPPER	Washer
1010	0001	MED	SILVER	Coin
1011	0001	PMED	COPPER	Washer ?
1012	0001	PMED	COPPER	Stud
1013	0006		IRON	
1014	0016		IRON	Nail?
1015	0025	PMED	COPPER	Lace Tag
1016	0025		IRON	
1017	0028		IRON	
1018	0034	MED	LEAD	Token
1019	0036		iron	
1020	0039		IRON	Nail ?
1021	0062		IRON	
1022	0063		LEAD	Rod
1023	0071		IRON	
1024	0071		IRON	
1025	0017		IRON	Horseshoe ?

Table 7. List of small finds

Medieval

Silver

A silver coin (SF 1010) was recovered in the machining process and is unstratified. It is heavily worn and corroded on both the reverse and obverse. The x-ray of the coin confirms its identification as a voided long cross penny of thirteenth century date.

Copper Alloy

A copper alloy, bent pin with a square head (SF1001) was recovered from the basal fill (0017) of cess pit 0018. It is not clear whether the pin is a single casting, or if the head was hammered on separately.

Lead

Two lead objects were recovered of medieval date. One is a pyramidal standing lead weight (SF1008) found in the unstratified level (0001). The other is a circular lead token (SF1018) recovered from the lower fill (0034) of a large rectangular pit 0032. The lead token has four circles on its upper surface, but is plain underneath.

Post-medieval and unknown date

Copper Alloy

Six objects of copper alloy were recovered of post-medieval date. Three of these are

small, flat disc-shaped objects with central perforations (SF1007, SF1009 and SF1011). These are possibly washers. They were all recovered from the unstratified level 0001. A further item, a copper alloy stud (SF1012), was recovered from 0001.

Two copper alloy objects came from the final deposit (0025) of feature 0021, a stone-lined cess pit. One is a copper alloy lace tag (SF1015). The tag is slightly tapering in form with a perforation at the top. It is comparable to the Type 1 lace tags from Norwich illustrated in Margeson (1993, fig.12, no. 115). The second object is a farthing trader's token (SF1002) of the 17th century. The obverse reads: [HENRY] HEADACH VINTNR with Bacchus seated on his barrel. The reverse reads: [AT.ST.EDMUN]DS. BURY = [H.M.H].

A piece of copper alloy sheet (SF1006), consisting of two adjoining fragments, is not identifiable or dateable. It came from a spread (0089) within the unphased feature 0081 thought to be an oven or hearth.

Lead

Three pieces of lead waste (SF1003, SF1004 and SF1005) were recovered from the topsoil 0001. The date for these items is unknown. A further object, a lead rod (SF1022), came from a fill (0063) within cess pit 0061. Whilst the rod itself is of uncertain date, medieval rooftile and twenty sherds of Late Saxon to medieval pottery were recovered from 0063.

Iron

There are eight iron objects, all recovered from pit fills. However, most are too corroded to identify accurately or date. Two are possibly nails (SF1014 and SF1020). Object SF1025 was identified as a horseshoe from the x-rays and came from the lowest fill (0017) of rectangular cess pit 0018. Fragments of medieval rooftile were recovered from fill 0017.

5.6 Faunal remains

Julie Curl

Methodology

All of the bone was examined primarily to determine range of species and elements present; bone was also examined to identify any bone, horn or antler working present

in the assemblage. Butchering and any indications of skinning, hornworking and other modifications were recorded. When possible a record was made of ages and any other relevant information, such as pathologies. Counts and weights were noted for each context and each species identified. Measurements were not taken on any elements in this assemblage as so few measurable bones and no important species were present; this low number of measurable bones would not produce any meaningful data. All information was input directly into an Excel database for analysis. The assessment was carried out following a modified version of guidelines by English Heritage (Davis, 1992). A basic catalogue of the assemblage is included as a table with this report and the full catalogue is available in the digital archive and in Appendix 7.

The assemblage – provenance and preservation

A total of 3.706kg of faunal remains, consisting of 255 pieces, was recovered from the excavations. Remains were produced from twenty-two stratified fills and one unstratified context. The vast majority of the assemblage was derived from pit fills, with bone recovered from one well fill and from a single post-hole/small pit fill. All of the faunal remains were recovered with ceramics of a medieval to post-medieval date. Table 8 shows the quantification of the faunal assemblage by context type and the ceramics spot-date.

Pot/CBM Spotdate	Context type				Total Weights for spotdate
	PH/pit	pit	u/s	well	
<i>11th</i>		<i>0.257</i>			<i>0.257</i>
<i>12/14th</i>	<i>0.002</i>	<i>0.01</i>			<i>0.012</i>
<i>13/14th</i>		<i>0.647</i>			<i>0.647</i>
<i>13th</i>		<i>0.002</i>			<i>0.002</i>
<i>14/15th</i>		<i>0.465</i>			<i>0.465</i>
<i>14th?</i>		<i>0.134</i>			<i>0.134</i>
<i>15-16th</i>				<i>0.134</i>	<i>0.134</i>
<i>16-18th</i>		<i>1.014</i>			<i>1.014</i>
<i>17/18th</i>		<i>0.583</i>			<i>0.583</i>
<i>19th</i>		<i>0.256</i>			<i>0.256</i>
<i>Medieval</i>		<i>0.028</i>			<i>0.028</i>
<i>Medieval?</i>		<i>0.003</i>			<i>0.003</i>
<i>Post Medieval</i>		<i>0.064</i>			<i>0.064</i>
<i>u/s</i>			<i>0.049</i>		<i>0.049</i>
<i>Undated</i>		<i>0.058</i>			<i>0.058</i>
Total weights for context type:	0.002kg	3.521kg	0.049kg	0.134kg	Assemblage weight 3.706kg

Table 8. Quantification of faunal remains by context type and spotdate

The faunal assemblage is generally in good condition, although fragmentary from butchering and wear. A few fragments of bone were burnt to varying degrees and are likely to be from fire waste and cooking. Slight gnawing was noted in two fills, indicating that some waste would have been available for pets or scavengers; given that gnawing by dogs can result in total consumption of the bones, many more may have been eaten by dogs and not making it to the archaeological record. At least ten species were identified (see Table 9 for their quantification by fill type), largely represented by domestic species, along with rabbit and two species of deer.

Species	Context type				Species Total
	PH/pit	pit	u/s	well	
<i>Bird - Galliformes</i>		7			7
<i>Bird - Goose</i>		7			7
<i>Bird - No ID</i>		4			4
<i>Cattle</i>		18	1	1	20
<i>Deer - Fallow</i>		1			1
<i>Deer - Red</i>		1			1
<i>Dog/wolf</i>	1	2			3
<i>Feline – Domestic cat</i>		5			5
<i>Mammal</i>		126		8	134
<i>Pig</i>		32			32
<i>Rabbit</i>		15			15
<i>Sheep/goat</i>		25	1		26
Species totals for context type	1	243	2	9	255

Table 9. Quantification of faunal remains by species and context type

The assemblage – observations, discussion and comparisons with other sites

The most common species, in terms of the number of elements identified to the species, in this assemblage is pig, although porcine remains were found in nine contexts, with an equal number of fills producing the bones of cattle. Sheep/goat produced slightly fewer bones of pigs, but were found in more contexts, with ovicaprid bones recovered from thirteen fills, suggesting a more commonly used animal at this site. The frequency of sheep/goat has been seen in other assemblages from Bury St Edmunds, with this group being the most common at sites such as Nuffields Hospital (Curl, 2006) and at the Angel Hotel excavation (Curl, 2006). The bones from the main domestic mammals had been quite heavily butchered, with evidence of skinning from cuts on foot bones and production of cuts of meat.

Adult and juvenile bones from sheep/goat and pig were seen in fill 0028 of pit 0027, including a mature sheep and neonatal piglet bones. The very young piglet bones, less than a month old, indicate on-site breeding of this species. Piglet bones are not necessarily from consumption of young pigs (certainly no butchering was noted on any of the bones); mortality in piglets is high due to a variety of diseases and birthing complications and due to pigs being quite poor mothers, often crushing piglets through clumsiness. Neonatal pig remains were found at The Laurels, Fleggburgh (Curl, 2007) where there was the unbutchered remains of a sub-adult pig and neonatal piglets. Unbutchered, neonatal piglets were also produced from excavations at the former Cattle Market in Bury St Edmunds (Curl, 2008).

The sheep were kept to a mature age. One mandible in 0028 showed full wear on the third molar and excessive and uneven wear on the P4 and M1, leading to periodontal disease. The mature age of sheep usually indicates animals that have been kept for a supply of wool (to provide for the increasing wool trade in medieval East Anglia), as well as to provide milk, lanolin, dung, breeding and, eventually, meat and other by-products.

Deer were found in two contexts. Pit fill 0039 produced a butchered Fallow Deer tibia and a distal metatarsal from a Red Deer was recovered from the pit fill 0044. Red Deer have always been available in East Anglia's woodland, while Fallow have only been more widely available from the Norman period onwards. All deer would have been restricted to the wealthy for hunting and generally indicate a higher status diet in later periods.

Several rabbit bones were found within the pit fills 0039, 0044 and 0050. Rabbits were farmed locally from the Norman period and by the medieval period they would have been wild; rabbits would have been an easily caught supplement to the diet and probably caught with the aid of hawks and falconers, ferrets or traps. As well as a source of meat, rabbits were also used for fur and in the production of glue. A number of rabbit bones were also seen at the Angel Hotel site (Curl, 2006), suggesting a common supplement to the diet locally.

Bones from two cats were recorded in pit fill 0016, the larger humeri from a sub-adult animal and the smaller humeri from a juvenile cat. No obvious butchering marks were

seen on any of the cat bones present, although this does not rule out the possibility that they had been skinned (a fairly common practice in the medieval period, for fur). Skinning marks are normally seen on lower limb, jaws and foot bones, so firm evidence for such practices may not be present if elements such as the small foot bones are missing. Aside from fur, cats would have also provided a much needed pest control in urban areas.

Two groups of bird were identified: galliformes (chicken/pheasant) and goose (wild/domestic), with avian remains produced from several pit fills. Both groups would have undoubtedly been kept on or close to site for a supply of eggs, feathers and meat, as well as geese providing feathers for quills and fletching. Only two fills produced avian bones with obvious butchering marks, but, given that many birds are cooked whole and meat is removed with little effort once cooked, this is not surprising.

Conclusions

The assemblage from BSE262 is derived from primary and secondary processing and meat waste, with waste from a range of cuts present. The bulk of the meat appears to come from the main domestic mammals (cattle, ovicaprids and pig) and birds (fowl and goose). The diet was supplemented by rabbit and deer, giving an indication of hunting and wealth.

The assemblage is broadly similar in composition to other faunal groups from Bury St Edmunds (Curl, 2005, 2006, 2008). Fewer species were identified in this assemblage compared to larger sites such as the Angel Hotel (Curl, 2005), but this is to be expected with a much smaller assemblage.

5.7 Charred plant macrofossils and other remains

Val Fryer

Introduction and method statement

The excavations recorded a limited number of features of medieval (tenth to fifteenth century) date. Samples for the retrieval of the plant macrofossil assemblages were taken from three pit fills and the basal fill within oven 0077, and four were submitted for assessment.

The samples were processed by manual water flotation/washover and the flots were collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 16 and the plant macrofossils and other remains noted are listed in a table in Appendix 8. Densities of material within the assemblages are expressed within the table as follows: x = 1 – 10 specimens, xx = 11 – 50 specimens, xxx = 51 – 100 specimens and xxxx = 100+ specimens. Nomenclature within the table follows Stace (1997). Identifications were made by comparison with modern reference specimens. With the exception of a single mineral replaced fruit stone from Sample 4, all plant macrofossils were charred. Modern fibrous roots were present throughout.

The non-floating residues were collected in a 1mm mesh sieve and will be sorted when dry. All artefacts/ecofacts will be retained for further specialist analysis.

Results

Cereal grains/chaff and seeds of common segetal weeds were present at a low to moderate density in all four assemblages. Preservation was moderately good, although a proportion of the grains was puffed and distorted, probably as a result of combustion at very high temperatures.

Oat (*Avena* sp.), barley (*Hordeum* sp.), rye (*Secale cereale*) and wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grains were recorded, with barley occurring most frequently. Germinated barley grains with attached sprouts were recorded within the assemblages from Samples 1 (oven 0077) and 3 (pit 0057). Cereal chaff was rare, but did include a single bread wheat (*T. aestivum/compactum*) type rachis node. A minerally replaced fruit stone of possible cherry (*Prunus avium*) type was noted within the assemblage from Sample 4 (pit 0049). Weed seeds occurred infrequently, but did include specimens of corn

cockle (*Agrostemma githago*), brome (*Bromus* sp.), small legumes (Fabaceae), black bindweed (*Fallopia convolvulus*), knotgrass (*Polygonum aviculare*) and dock (*Rumex* sp.). A large fragment of hazel (*Corylus avellana*) nutshell was noted within the assemblage from Sample 3, and Sample 1 contained a small number of charred elderberry (*Sambucus nigra*) 'pips'. Charcoal/charred wood fragments were present throughout and pieces of heather (Ericaceae) stem were abundant within the assemblages from Samples 1 and 3.

Other remains were generally scarce, although the assemblage from Sample 2 contained a number of bone fragments and fish bones. The fragments of black porous material were almost certainly all derived from the combustion of organic remains (including cereal grains) at very high temperatures. Possible faecal concretions were present within Samples 2 and 4.

Discussion

Sample 1 was taken from the charcoal rich basal fill of a circular, clay-lined oven of twelfth to thirteenth century date. Unfortunately, the recovered plant macrofossil assemblage gives little indication of a specific function for the structure. However, it should be noted that similar, contemporary ovens appear to have been multi-functional, having a wide range of uses including domestic food preparation, cereal drying, malting and craft or light 'industrial' purposes. The Honey Hill oven appears to have been fuelled by a mixture of wood/charcoal and heather, with the latter being especially favoured during the medieval period as it ignited easily, reached a high temperature soon after ignition and maintained an even temperature throughout the combustion process.

At the time of writing, it is unknown whether there is any spatial/temporal relationship between oven 0077 and pit 0057 (Sample 3). However, because of the similarity in composition of the assemblages from both features, particularly the high density of heather stem fragments, it is tentatively suggested that the pit was either used for the deposition of rake-out waste from the oven, or may have had the waste incorporated within its fill, possibly in the form of residual material.

Although small, the assemblage from later medieval pit 0061 appears to contain a moderate density of potential domestic/culinary refuse, including cereals, bone

fragments, fish bones, pieces of marine mollusc shell and possible faecal residues. It would, therefore, appear most likely that pit 0061 functioned as a domestic midden, with sewage residues possibly being incorporated on an irregular basis.

The assemblage from Late Saxon/early medieval pit 0049 (sample 4) contains insufficient material to enable an accurate interpretation of function. However, it would appear most likely that the material recovered is largely domestic in origin, possibly indicating that this pit also served as a midden or refuse dump.

Conclusions

In summary, all four assemblages are relatively limited in composition. Despite this, it would appear that, at least in its latter stages of use, oven 0077 was principally fuelled by heather and wood/charcoal. Rake-out waste from this oven may be included within the fill of pit 0057. The remaining two assemblages appear to be principally derived from domestic refuse including some possible sewage residues.

Shell

Forty-seven oyster shells (414g) were recovered from thirteen contexts, all of which were pit fills of medieval or post-medieval. The shell has been discarded.

Charcoal

Six fragments of charcoal came from pit 0126 (fill 0127), from which twenty Late Saxon and four early medieval pottery sherds were also recovered.

5.8 Discussion of the finds evidence

The excavation produced a modest group of finds from sixty contexts which indicate continuous activity on the site from the Late Saxon to the late medieval period. Predominantly, the finds evidence was recovered from the wide range of pits excavated on the site, demonstrating the different treatments of rubbish deposition particularly during the medieval phase of the site.

The earliest finds are pottery sherds of Late Saxon date, with the exception of one small sherd of pottery that could be Bronze Age. Two-thirds of the pottery assemblage is of medieval date, with the majority of the pottery being recovered from pits. Significantly, within the medieval ceramic assemblage the proportion of coarse

to glazed wares, and the proportionately high number of face jugs recovered from a relatively small assemblage, point to the households on the site being of moderate to high status.

The CBM assemblage further suggests the possibility that there was to at least one building of high status being on the site between the 13th – 15th centuries as it primarily consists of medieval plain roof tiles, some of which are glazed. Tiles of this type were used for the roofing of high status buildings within the town.

The faunal assemblage, which was of good condition, shows that predominately domestic mammals were being processed on the site, with the diet being supplemented by rabbit and deer. Hunting of deer has been interpreted as a measure of wealth and could reinforce the idea of high status activity on the site. However, there are no items amongst the small finds of a high status nature.

There are aspects within the finds assemblage which relate to activity around oven 0077 in the medieval phase, however the environmental samples could not give a firm indication of its function. Fragments of slag and sherds of burnt and vitrified pottery could point to the oven having a multi-functional, non-domestic use.

Whilst there was little pottery or CBM recovered dating to the post-medieval period, there were a number of other finds of post-medieval date recovered; the clay tobacco pipes and the copper alloy farthing (SF1002) from the stone lined cess pit 0021. So whilst rubbish deposition may have been greatly reduced on the site in the post-medieval period it was still accumulating in this cess pit.

6. Discussion

The archaeological evidence recorded on this site is characteristic of that which might be expected on an urban plot, with stratified back-yard features such as ovens, hearths, a well, post-holes and waste pits. As such, it reveals the story of life on this plot which would have been destroyed by development. The fact that there is a chronological overlap between the main ceramic phases is indicative of continuous activity on the site from the Late Saxon period onwards. The physical evidence for repair of posts, the backfilling and sealing of old pits with clay and hardcore, the levelling of surfaces (e.g. 0139, Phase IV) and the presence of long open or recut pits (pits 0049 and 0057) are all indicative of this, as is the re-use, in different phases, of pre-existing hollows for later cut features (0061 over 0201, 0007 over 0020).

The pattern of tenement use is consistent with that seen at other sites in Bury. Generally, the activity in the north-eastern part of the site fits with its proximity to the street front - the absence of pits and presence of post-holes/linear features suggest that the area was built up from the 11th century onwards (see below for further discussion). The central part of the site appears to have been more intensively used, perhaps for crafts, domestic or industrial activities, whilst more isolated features to the west suggest perhaps that rubbish was dumped at the furthest reaches of the area. Much of the rear part of the site was probably an open area through the time it has been occupied. Animals – cats, dogs (e.g. from 0047), pigs, chickens – were probably present on the site at various times, and there is artefactual and environmental evidence for the disposal of rubbish, including butchery waste, cess and broken pots. Against this general impression of the use of the land, some observations can be made on the use of the site, both spatially and chronologically.

Firstly, in spatial terms the evidence sheds some light on the wider plot layouts in this part of the town. The earliest occupation of the site was in the Late Saxon period, and the site offers some correlation between this date and property boundaries. The linear features which run back from the Sparhawk Street frontage align with the modern wall which spans the northern part of the site, and Phase II pits 0131, 0145, 0148 and 0104 possibly respect this boundary, suggesting that it is an old one.

The site lies behind properties on Honey Hill (to the north) and Sparhawk Street (to the west). There was insufficient evidence of former boundaries to relate the archaeological evidence in more detail to particular plots. However, a former modern fence line running SSE-NNW across the southern part of the site might have been a feature that echoed an earlier division, replicated in the line of 0069/0116, with more densely packed features on the eastern side. If not representative of some kind of spatial distinction of activity on a bigger site, this may be an indication that the corner plot was a separate entity in the medieval period and may show something about subdivision of land holdings. The fact that it may have been separate is reinforced by the fact that the post-medieval activity is also different in the eastern and western parts of the site. Archaeological evidence for property boundaries is invaluable in its own right as evidence of urban processes, but will also begin to support documentary analysis. It is worth observing that there may be potential to comment further on differences in activity within/between areas that appear to vary in character, through micro-level analysis of pit and feature fills - but the programme of soil and environmental sampling and analysis that would be involved was beyond the scope of this project and may not have added any further information.

Generally, the character of different parts of the site through time is evident.

6.1 Late Saxon

The earliest occupation on the site dates to the Late Saxon period, refined to the 11th century by the identifiable pottery rims. There may well have been activity on the part of the site fronting onto Sparhawk Street at this date, as shown through dated features, and a concentration of residual pottery in later features in the vicinity, in particular cobble layer 0139. Gullies 0113, 0111 and 0097 have been considered as structural remains (see above). It is possible that instead they are later and form a pathway through the gap between buildings, as shown on historic maps. However, if that were the case, more post-medieval finds might have been collected from them. Although based on small assemblages, the dating of the gullies 0113, 0111 and 0097 suggests that they represent a fixture that was present in Phases I and II, perhaps drip gullies or foundation slots for the ends of buildings, or boundary features reaching the street front. It is possible that post-holes 0093 and 0095 are the only evidence of a former post-built timber building – although the area excavated is too small to say conclusively. Nonetheless, longevity in whatever structure they

represent is suggested by the possible replacement of the base of the post in 0095 with a clay pad. Phase I gully 0113, to the north of the post-holes, yielded an assemblage of fired clay material with wattle impressions, including pieces with a smooth surface that indicates that they are pieces of render. The pieces were distinctly different from those associated with the Phase II oven, were found with Late-Saxon pottery, and may well have originated in a wattle and daub wall in the immediate vicinity. The closeness of the fired clay assemblage to the post-holes discussed above adds conviction to the argument that there was a building.

Towards the rear of the plot, there were deep pits. Most of the pits dating to this phase contained fragments of jars and bowls (0078, 0126), charcoal fragments and other items that might represent domestic waste. The analysis of the pottery assemblage suggests that middening may have been a preferred method of rubbish disposal in the Late Saxon period, as pottery was found scattered in later features rather than concentrated in pit groups to its date. Further, the scattering was perhaps above and beyond a pattern related solely to post-depositional disturbance.

Middening was also suggested in the environmental evidence from pit 0049, which was markedly different from the others and was suggested by Val Fryer to indicate that it was used as a repository for midden material. Remains from the lowest fill of this pit included charcoal and coke-type material, remains from food processing (including a cherry stone, barley, rye and oats) and mineralised faecal fragments. Butchered and burnt humerii and metacarpals from cattle, sheep/goat bone and one rabbit bone were retrieved from this pit, as well as fish bones and marine shell fragments. This all adds to the picture of not only methods of waste management but also consumption on this site in the Late Saxon period. The rabbit bone, if it is not from a later disturbance of the material, could be a relatively early example in English contexts.

6.2 Medieval

There was continuity between Phase I and Phase II in terms of the use of the plot. Pit 0126, with Phase I material at the bottom and Phase II material at the top, seems to have remained open. The nature of the archaeological evidence towards the street front is also very similar to Phase I, with ephemeral features encountered in the NE extension of the trench, and larger and deeper pits and features behind. Again, on the Sparhawk Street frontage, post-holes were encountered in close proximity to

each other (0131, 0133, 0135, 0145). Post-holes 0133 and 0135 were very similar. It would be stretching the evidence to connect the tiles collected from features on the site to the few post-holes that were found but it is worth noting the suggestion that a reasonably high status tiled building with some decorative roof elements and perhaps some worked stone elements could have stood on or near this site in the C13-C15th.

Within Phase II, which spans the time period C12-C14th, there are some features which gave narrower spot-dates in the range C12-C13th (0077/0201, 0116, 0085, 0158, 0057). The dating of the rest of the pottery is not refined enough to justify creating a sub-phase but it might be significant that these features all form part of the central cluster of stratified archaeology on the site: they could well be evidence of some kitchen or other craft complex associated with oven 0077 and its stoke pit, 0201. The oven, which yielded pottery of C12th-C13th date, comprises a pit dug into the ground and lined with clay, and a large stoke or rake out pit that was dug deeper down than the oven mouth. The primary fills of the oven and stoke pit are clayey and jumbled material – perhaps from collapse or demolition. Fill 0074 includes a piece of tile, jars and jugs of a 11th-14th century date, post-dating, perhaps, the main phase of use of the oven. The oven seems to have collapsed or been demolished some time before cess pit 0061 was dug into it. .

Sunken ovens have been found on other sites in Bury St Edmunds, on the site of St Edmunds Hospital, Maynewater Lane (Anderson 1996: fig 11) and on Warren's Yard, off Guildhall Street (D. Gill 2010, *pers comm.*). The oven would have had a domed superstructure. Fired clay building materials retrieved from the primary backfill of the oven indicate that it was constructed from wattles c.15mm thick, and hard-fired, lumpy, white clay.

The base of the oven was baked hard, and the environmental evidence suggests that, at least in the later stages of its use, a mixture of heather and charcoal was used to fire it, giving heat quickly and evenly. During excavation, it was suggested that the oven could have been used as a malting kiln, as the clay lining did not appear to have been subject to prolonged intense heat. Whilst Val Fryer stresses that oven such as this were probably multifunctional, the presence of germinated barley in samples from the oven does suggest that brewing was taking place on the site, as

germination is the first stage of malting. The main cereal assemblage from the oven (0102) was barley with some weeds.

The environmental evidence from pit 0057 was similar enough to that from 0077 to inspire the suggestion in the environmental report that the pit was used as a rake out pit for the oven, or at least that waste material from it was dumped here. The pit, with banded fills, seems to have been a general rubbish pit and contained pottery sherds, a butchered sheep/goat bone, as well as many fragments of tile that may have provided hardcore when it was backfilled. However, it is also worth noting that 0057 could be a rake out pit from hearth 0072, to which it is adjacent, or even for unphased oven 0081, which is immediately to the north of it. The close proximity of these hearth and oven features might indicate that they were part of a 13th century domestic or commercial kitchen or craft complex, and the clustering of features spotdated to this period, noted above, lends weight to this argument (see Figure 7). Rear kitchens are a well attested phenomenon, and the association between hearths and ovens in them is fairly typical. On a rural site without the complications of urban stratigraphy, such a complex would be easier to identify through spatial association which would lend weight to the interpretation. Within the hypothesised complex here, pit 0116 was some sort of rubbish pit that had ash and loam bands in its fill, which may again relate to activities taking place in this part of the site, although its stratigraphic relationship to the stoke pit is uncertain. A 'kitchen theory' cannot be proven and the features may all be discrete, but it is nonetheless possible within the bounds of the evidence.

The finds assemblage also contains some interesting patterns which can bolster the hypothesis. It was noted that some of the pots in the assemblage were burnt, and that some vessels may have been used for purposes other than normal cooking activities – which might be related to the presence of the oven and hearths. Phase II pits in the vicinity - 0066, 0069, 0085 - yielded jar and jug fragments, and 0067 also included butchered sheep/goat and pig and bird bones. Finally, albeit perhaps a tenuous link, it was noted that whilst the finds assemblage from this period had a proportion of glazed wares comparable to other sites on the edge of town and included jugs and bowls that made it an assemblage of 'moderate' status, there was an unusually high number of Grimston-ware face jugs (C12-C14th) for such a small assemblage. These are suggested likely to have been items of tableware in

moderate to high status households. Perhaps they reflect some kind of hospitality function for the site that was not only domestic but commercial – these hints seem to link together in support of a ‘kitchen’ theory.

The distribution of pits also makes a contribution. Some Phase II pits yielded fills strongly indicative of their use as rubbish or cess pits. They are all slightly different in character, which may be the results of varying treatments of rubbish on an *ad hoc* basis. 0020 is a cess pit related to some sort of wall or superstructure, and it contained shell and pieces of jug, amongst other artefacts. Butchered bird, goose, pig and sheep/goat remains were retrieved from 0016, and a butchered sheep/goat bone from 0017 had been slightly gnawed. Cat bones from at least two creatures were also found. 0027 contained shell, pottery (including jug fragments), possible coprolites, and butchered cattle, sheep/goat and pig bones. 0032 yielded jug fragments. It is noteworthy that these Phase II pits are those in the western portion of the site (noted above as being different in character), and that they are therefore spatially distinct from the oven/hearth area. Not too much weight can be placed on this observation (which would rely on a rigorous analysis of environmental samples), but it does appear to be a spatially real phenomenon.

This distinction in the use of space was perhaps lost when the oven and its pit were no longer in use. Dug deeply into the ground, they left a depression that was then perhaps used for dumping, before the latest Phase II feature, pit 0061, was dug into it. This waste/cess pit was apparently open for some time and was a repository for clay, mortar and cobbles, bits of metal, pottery, tile and oyster shell. The environmental sample suggested the pit was used as a domestic midden, with occasional sewage deposits, and butchery waste also found its way into it. At some point, this pit was backfilled and perhaps deliberately sealed with clay deposit 0080.

6.3 Post-medieval and modern

The post-medieval period is less well represented archaeologically than the medieval one. A cobbled area close to the frontage might be evidence of the gap in buildings that is visible on the post-medieval maps, and the sparsity of dug features indicates that most of the area was a yard or garden space, consistent with the impression given by the earliest maps. The absence of finds and CBM therefore probably relates

to a different use of the space than in the medieval period. Well 0010, backfilled in the 15th-16th centuries, probably stood in a yard or garden area.

The few post-medieval features that were explored do reinforce the general observation that the western part of the plot is different (either on a different plot, or a distinct area within a large one). To the far west, there are ditches and cisterns or cess pits that may well all be related. Historical research might yield more information about what the plot was used for. In the post-medieval period, rubbish was still accumulating in features on the site, including clay pipe, butchered animal bone (0006, 0043, 0153, 0038) and cat and dog bones (0007, 0021).

7. Conclusions and significance of the fieldwork

The excavation presented a rare opportunity for an archaeological investigation within the area of the Saxon town of Bury St Edmunds, and shows that the site and perhaps the tenement boundaries were established in the Late Saxon period. The absence of any earlier material helps to refine our understanding of the extent of the Middle Saxon settlement of Bury by indicating that there was not intense activity in that area at this time. The plot is outside the eleventh century grid of streets, and the finds assemblage was representative of others outside the core area, in being of 'moderate to high' status. Such comparisons as this give insights into the medieval topography of Bury St Edmunds.

Stratified medieval archaeology was found in the plot, and it supports an investigation of the use and layout of this piece of urban land behind the street frontage from the 11th century. There was a particular density of features from the 12th-14th centuries. An interpretation of the site, which weaves together different aspects of the evidence, is that there may have been a 13th century complex of an oven, stoke pit and associated features, representing a kitchen of some sort that may have had commercial as well as a domestic function. This level of interpretation of the use of urban plots can contribute to growing research agendas into the use of space in towns, and the recognition that valuable evidence for aspects of urban domestic, social, commercial and economic life is revealed through excavation.

The site will prove a useful case-study in any future synthetic studies of the archaeology of Bury which may address patterns of consumption, production, social zoning, urban intensification or de-intensification and craft specialisation at different times.

8. Recommendations for publication

This report will be disseminated as a 'grey literature' report via OASIS (Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations). The site also merits a short note in the Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History, particularly to publicise the potential 'kitchen' complex. Documentary research to set the site into context should be done as part of the proposed publication.

9. Archive deposition

Digital Archive: SCCAS Bury St Edmunds T:arc\Archive Field Proj\ BSE 262

Paper and photographic archive: SCCAS Bury St Edmunds

Finds and environmental archive: SCCAS Bury St Edmunds.

10. List of contributors and acknowledgements

The excavation was carried out by a number of archaeological staff, (Jonathan van Jennians, James Rolfe, Nick Taylor, Andrew Tester) all from Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Team. The project was directed and managed by Andrew Tester, who also provided advice during the production of the report.

The post-excavation was managed by Richenda Goffin. Finds processing and the production of site plans and sections was carried out by Gemma Adams, and the finds report by Ruth Beveridge with contributions from Andrew Brown. Other specialist identification and advice was provided by Sue Anderson (CBM, October 2006, and pottery, August 2009), Julie Curl (animal bones, September 2009) and Val Fryer (environmental analysis, January 2010). The report was checked by Richenda Goffin.

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Appendix 1: Brief and Specification

SUFFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICE - CONSERVATION TEAM

Brief and Specification for an Archaeological Evaluation

BREWER'S GARAGE, HONEY HILL, BURY ST EDMUNDS

This is the brief for the first part of a programme of archaeological work. There is likely to be a requirement for additional work, this will be the subject of another brief.

The commissioning body should be aware that it may have Health & Safety and other responsibilities, see paragraphs 1.7 & 1.8. Note also the demolition requirements under 1.3.

1. Background

1.1 An application [SE/05/02018] has been made to build a dwelling on the approximate site of the existing garage building.

1.2 The Planning Authority **has been** advised that any consent should be conditional upon an agreed programme of work taking place before development begins (PPG 16, paragraph 30 condition). **An archaeological evaluation of the application area will be required as the first part of such a programme of archaeological work; decisions on the need for, and scope of, any further work will be based upon the results of the evaluation and will be the subject of additional briefs.**

1.3 The development area lies at the junction of two historic roadways; Sparhawk Street is part of the historic 11th century grid, but is also part of the Northgate/Southgate axial roadway which determines the layout of the monastic complex and is likely to be of at least 8th century origin; Honey Hill is an extra-mural road to the Abbey precinct and is expected to date from the mid 12th century. The house adjacent (10 Sparhawk Street) is a 16th century timber-framed and jettied building (Listed Building 467540 Grade II). There is frontage to both roads with high potential for settlement and occupation deposit.

The site is partially covered by a garage structure of the 19-20th century which is to be demolished. **Demolition is to be carried out before this archaeological evaluation takes place, it is to remove only above ground structure, with all footings left in place.**

1.4 All arrangements for the field evaluation of the site, the timing of the work, access to the site, the definition of the precise area of landholding and area for proposed development are to be defined and negotiated with the commissioning body.

1.5 Detailed standards, information and advice to supplement this brief are to be found in *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14, 2003.

- 1.6 In accordance with the standards and guidance produced by the Institute of Field Archaeologists this brief should not be considered sufficient to enable the total execution of the project. A Project Design or Written Scheme of Investigation (PD/WSI) based upon this brief and the accompanying outline specification of minimum requirements, is an essential requirement. This must be submitted by the developers, or their agent, to the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council (Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds IP33 2AR; telephone/fax: 01284 352443) for approval. The work must not commence until this office has approved both the archaeological contractor as suitable to undertake the work, and the PD/WSI as satisfactory. The PD/WSI will *provide the basis for measurable standards* and will be used to establish whether the requirements of the planning condition will be adequately met.
- 1.7 Before any archaeological site work can commence it is the responsibility of the developer to provide the archaeological contractor with either the contaminated land report for the site or a written statement that there is no contamination. The developer should be aware that investigative sampling to test for contamination is likely to have an impact on any archaeological deposit which exists; proposals for sampling should be discussed with this office before execution.
- 1.8 The responsibility for identifying any restraints on field-work (e.g. Scheduled Monument status, Listed Building status, public utilities or other services, tree preservation orders, SSSIs, wildlife sites &c.) rests with the commissioning body and its archaeological contractor. The existence and content of the archaeological brief does not over-ride such restraints or imply that the target area is freely available.

2. **Brief for the Archaeological Evaluation**

- 2.1 Establish whether any archaeological deposit exists in the area, with particular regard to any which are of sufficient importance to merit preservation *in situ* [at the discretion of the developer].
- 2.2 Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit within the application area, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.
- 2.3 Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses and natural soil processes. Define the potential for existing damage to archaeological deposits. Define the potential for colluvial/alluvial deposits, their impact and potential to mask any archaeological deposit. Define the potential for artificial soil deposits and their impact on any archaeological deposit.
- 2.4 Establish the potential for waterlogged organic deposits in the proposal area. Define the location and level of such deposits and their vulnerability to damage by development where this is defined.
- 2.5 Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

- 2.6 This project will be carried through in a manner broadly consistent with English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 1991 (MAP2), all stages will follow a process of assessment and justification before proceeding to the next phase of the project. Field evaluation is to be followed by the preparation of a full archive, and an assessment of potential. Any further excavation required as mitigation is to be followed by the preparation of a full archive, and an assessment of potential, analysis and final report preparation may follow. Each stage will be the subject of a further brief and updated project design, this document covers only the evaluation stage.
- 2.7 The developer or his archaeologist will give the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council (address as above) five working days notice of the commencement of ground works on the site, in order that the work of the archaeological contractor may be monitored.
- 2.8 If the approved evaluation design is not carried through in its entirety (particularly in the instance of trenching being incomplete) the evaluation report may be rejected. Alternatively the presence of an archaeological deposit may be presumed, and untested areas included on this basis when defining the final mitigation strategy.
- 2.9 An outline specification, which defines certain minimum criteria, is set out below.

3. **Specification: Field Evaluation**

- 3.1 Trial trenches are to be excavated to cover a minimum 5% by area of the [development area](#) and shall be positioned to sample all parts of the site. Linear trenches are thought to be the most appropriate sampling method. Trenches are to be a minimum of 1.8m wide unless special circumstances can be demonstrated. If excavation is mechanised a toothless 'ditching bucket' must be used. The trench design must be approved by the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service before field work begins.
- 3.2 The topsoil may be mechanically removed using an appropriate machine fitted with toothless bucket and other equipment. All machine excavation is to be under the direct control and supervision of an archaeologist. The topsoil should be examined for archaeological material.
- 3.3 The top of the first archaeological deposit may be cleared by machine, but must then be cleaned off by hand. There is a presumption that excavation of all archaeological deposits will be done by hand unless it can be shown there will not be a loss of evidence by using a machine. The decision as to the proper method of further excavation will be made by the senior project archaeologist with regard to the nature of the deposit.
- 3.4 In all evaluation excavation there is a presumption of the need to cause the minimum disturbance to the site consistent with adequate evaluation; that significant archaeological features, e.g. solid or bonded structural remains, building slots or post-holes, should be preserved intact even if fills are sampled.
- 3.5 There must be sufficient excavation to give clear evidence for the period, depth and nature of any archaeological deposit. The depth and nature of colluvial or other masking deposits must be established across the site.

- 3.6 The contractor shall provide details of the sampling strategies for retrieving artefacts, biological remains (for palaeoenvironmental and palaeoeconomic investigations), and samples of sediments and/or soils (for micromorphological and other pedological/sedimentological analyses. Advice on the appropriateness of the proposed strategies will be sought from P Murphy, English Heritage Regional Adviser for Archaeological Science (East of England). A guide to sampling archaeological deposits (Murphy and Wiltshire 1994) is available.
- 3.7 Any natural subsoil surface revealed should be hand cleaned and examined for archaeological deposits and artefacts. Sample excavation of any archaeological features revealed may be necessary in order to gauge their date and character.
- 3.8 Metal detector searches must take place at all stages of the excavation by an experienced metal detector user.
- 3.9 All finds will be collected and processed (unless variations in this principle are agreed with the Conservation Team of SCC Archaeological Service during the course of the evaluation).
- 3.10 Human remains must be left *in situ* except in those cases where damage or desecration are to be expected, or in the event that analysis of the remains is shown to be a requirement of satisfactory evaluation of the site. However, the excavator should be aware of, and comply with, the provisions of Section 25 of the Burial Act 1857.
- 3.11 Plans of any archaeological features on the site are to be drawn at 1:20 or 1:50, depending on the complexity of the data to be recorded. Sections should be drawn at 1:10 or 1:20 again depending on the complexity to be recorded. Any variations from this must be agreed with the Conservation Team.
- 3.12 A photographic record of the work is to be made, consisting of both monochrome photographs and colour transparencies.
- 3.13 Topsoil, subsoil and archaeological deposit to be kept separate during excavation to allow sequential backfilling of excavations.

4. **General Management**

- 4.1 A timetable for all stages of the project must be agreed before the first stage of work commences, including monitoring by the Conservation Team of SCC Archaeological Service.
- 4.2 The composition of the project staff must be detailed and agreed (this is to include any subcontractors).
- 4.3 A general Health and Safety Policy must be provided, with detailed risk assessment and management strategy for this particular site.
- 4.4 No initial survey to detect public utility or other services has taken place. The responsibility for this rests with the archaeological contractor.

4.5 The Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-based Assessments* and for *Field Evaluations* should be used for additional guidance in the execution of the project and in drawing up the report.

5. Report Requirements

5.1 An archive of all records and finds must be prepared consistent with the principles of English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 1991 (particularly Appendix 3.1 and Appendix 4.1).

5.2 The data recording methods and conventions used must be consistent with, and approved by, the County Sites and Monuments Record.

5.3 The objective account of the archaeological evidence must be clearly distinguished from its archaeological interpretation.

5.4 An opinion as to the necessity for further evaluation and its scope may be given. No further site work should be embarked upon until the primary fieldwork results are assessed and the need for further work is established

5.5 Reports on specific areas of specialist study must include sufficient detail to permit assessment of potential for analysis, including tabulation of data by context, and must include non-technical summaries.

5.6 The Report must include a discussion and an assessment of the archaeological evidence. Its conclusions must include a clear statement of the archaeological potential of the site, and the significance of that potential in the context of the Regional Research Framework (*East Anglian Archaeology*, Occasional Papers 3 & 8, 1997 and 2000).

5.7 Finds must be appropriately conserved and stored in accordance with *UK Institute of Conservators Guidelines*. The finds, as an indissoluble part of the site archive, should be deposited with the County SMR if the landowner can be persuaded to agree to this. If this is not possible for all or any part of the finds archive, then provision must be made for additional recording (e.g. photography, illustration, analysis) as appropriate.

5.8 The site archive is to be deposited with the County SMR within three months of the completion of fieldwork. It will then become publicly accessible.

5.9 Where positive conclusions are drawn from a project (whether it be evaluation or excavation) a summary report, in the established format, suitable for inclusion in the annual 'Archaeology in Suffolk' section of the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute for Archaeology*, must be prepared. It should be included in the project report, or submitted to the Conservation Team, by the end of the calendar year in which the evaluation work takes place, whichever is the sooner.

5.10 County SMR sheets must be completed, as per the county SMR manual, for all sites where archaeological finds and/or features are located.

5.11 At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> must be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms.

- 5.12 All parts of the OASIS online form must be completed for submission to the SMR. This should include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy should also be included with the archive).

Specification by: R D Carr

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

Tel: 01284 352441

Date: 4 October 2005

Reference: /BSE-BrewersGarage10

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

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

Appendix 2: Context List

<i>context feature identifier</i>	<i>description</i>	<i>spotdate</i>	<i>phase</i>	<i>finds env</i>	<i>cuts cut by</i>	<i>over</i>	<i>under</i>	<i>Sect.n</i>	<i>S.2 S.3 S.4</i>
0001	0001 finds	unstratified finds	U/S	Y					
0005	0005 Ditch cut	Ditch butt end, flat bottomed, steep sides. 1.2m wide and 0.3m deep. Same as 0163.	4						001
0006	0005 Pit fill	Mid grey brown clay loam. [reinterpreted in post-exc as buttf]	16th-18th c.	Y					001
0007	0007 Pit cut	Oval clay lined pit, measuring 1.07m by 0.85m and 0.35m deep. Seen in section 0019. Moderate sloping sides and concave base.	4			0009, 0016			003
0008	0007 Pit fill	Mid grey clay/loam with chalk inclusions. Some flint cobbles, later brick deposits in top few centimetres.	4	Y		0009, 0016			003
0009	0007 Pit fill	Lower fill/lining of pit. Light grey-green clay with fine chalk flecks.	13th c.			0007	0008		003
0010	0010 Well cut	Tile, flint and mortar built sub-rectangular well. Top foot(30cm.) removed.	3						
0011	0010 Well fill	Greenish grey loam odd flint uniform fill, suggests cess pit waste-odd oyster shell(not kept, and more tile than was collected). Section not drawn.	15th/16th c.+3	Yes					
0012	0012 Pit cut	Sub rectangular. Sides slope 60 degrees straight and regular. Base flat. Directly to the South of 0014.	2				0013		002
0013	0012 Pit fill	Light-mid grey clay. 3% gravel-0.01-0.03M in diameter. Less than 1% charcoal flecks.	2	Yes		0012			002
0014	0014 Pit cut	Rectangular pit cut aligned E-W. Sides slope 90degrees straight and regular. Base flat. Directly to North of 0012.	2				0015		002
0015	0014 Pit fill	Light-mid grey clay. 1% gravel pea grit-0.02 in diameter.	2	Yes		0014			002
0016	0018 Pit fill	Mid grey fill of cess pit 0018. Stone, flint inclusions with chalk flecks through out. Fill outside of clay lined 0007	14th c.?? (LB intr?)	Yes		0017, 0018	0007		003
0017	0018 Pit fill	Lower fill of pit 0018. Blue green gravel layer 5cm deep on bottom of pit.	2	Yes		0018	0007, 0016		003
0018	0018 Pit cut	Cut of cess pit. Square in plan. Flat base.	2				0007, 0016, 0017		003
0019	0007, 00 Section	Section through cess pit 0018	x						003
0020	0018 Wall	Possible dwarf wall. West of 0018, butts onto t of 0118, probably contemporary. Wall has flint cobble structure with loose crumbly mortar.	2						003
0021	0021 Pit cut	Construction cut for stone lined cess pit. Only visible in plan. Max. 0.2M wide. Feature only excavated to 0.5M.	4						004

<i>context feature identifier</i>		<i>description</i>	<i>spotdate phase</i>		<i>finds env</i>	<i>cuts</i>	<i>cut by</i>	<i>over</i>	<i>under</i>	<i>Sect.n</i>	<i>S.2</i>	<i>S.3</i>	<i>S.4</i>
0022	0022	Stone Lining	Limestone blocks bonded with pale yellow mortar. Dressed stone blocks, some only partly dressed. (re used abbey stone).		4								004
0023	0021	pit Fill	Fill between construction cut and stone lining. Mid grey brown clay. 2%flint, less than 1% charcoal.		4								004
0024	0021	pit Fill	Mid grey clay. 2% charcoal.		4								004
0025	0021	pit Fill	Mid grey clay. 2% charcoal. 1% flint.		4	17th/18th c.							004
0026	0021	pit Fill	Mid grey-brown clay. 2% charcoal. 1% flint.		4								004
0027	0027	Pit cut	Oval pit cut. Very steep near vertical sides, flat base.		2								006
0028	0027	Pit fill	Fill of pit 0027. Mid grey brown friable silty loam. Some root disturbance towards base.		2	13th/14th c.							006
0029	0030 00	Section	Test pit. Square shape. Later renumbered to pit 0032 and number reused for section		x								005
0030	0030	Pit cut	Wide shallow pit.		4		0163	0032	0031				005
0031	0030	pit Fill	Gravelly clay loam, much tile, large pieces most broken. Upper fill of test pit. Finds mostly from area of cut 0030.		4	pmed?		0030					005
0032	0032	Pit cut	Rectangular steep sided pit cut. Not bottomed. Cut by a shallow flat bottomed pit.		2				0033				005
0033	0032	Pit fill	Upper layers truncated by a later ditch or slumping. Has loam with reddish sand natural redeposited within fill		2			0034	0163,0030				005
0034	0032	Pit fill	Main pit fill (not bottomed) grey clay loam with patches of yellow clay and odd burnt clay and some friable silt in uneven patches.		2	13th/14th c.		0032	0033				009
0035	0035	pit Cut	Probably pit cut only partly visible due to site edge. Oval in plan. Sides slope at 90 degrees straight and regular. Base flat.		2				0036				009
0036	0035	pit Fill	Single homogenous fill of pit 0035. Mid-dark red brown clay. 5% pea grit. Lots of root disturbance.		2	13th/14th c.		0035					009
0037	0038,00	Section	Section across feature 0038 and 0040		x								007
0038	0038	Pit cut	Cut of shallow pit. Oval in plan. Uneven base.		4			0040	0039				007
0039	0038	Pit fill	Fill of 0038. Creamy grey with scattered chalk and flint inclusions. Top few centimetres mixed with modern gravel and brick.		4	19th c. +		0040	0038,0040				007
0040	0040	Pit cut	Cut of deep narrow oval pit. Steep regular sloping sides.		1			0038	0038,0041,0042				007
0041	0040	Pit fill	Upper fill of pit 0040. Orange brown sandy soil with many inclusions of large and small cobbles. Gritty.		1			0038	0040,0042				007
0042	0040	Pit fill	Lower fill of pit 0040. Grey brown friable soil with less inclusions than upper fills of 0037 and more silty in character.		1	11th c.		0040	0038,0041				007

context feature identifier description **spotdate phase finds env cuts cut by over** **under Sect.n S.2 S.3 S.4**

0043	0043	Pit? Cut	Rectangular /oval feature. Possible elongated pit. Modern disturbance at South end therefore original shape hard to determine. Steep sides and flat base. Just North of 0045.	4						011
0044	0043	Pit fill	Fill of 0043. Dark grey clayey silty sand. Some modern disturbance. pmed	4	Yes					011
0045	0045	pit/posthole Cut	Small oval pit/posthole cut. Steep sides. Concave base.	4						012
0046	0045	pit/posthole fill	Fill of 0045. Mid to dark brown clay.	4	Yes					012
0047	0047	pit/posthole cut	Cut of small pit/posthole. Steep sides,concave base.	2						008
0048	0047	pit/posthole fill	Fill of 0047-dark brown compacted clayey sand	12th-14th c.	Yes					008
0049	0049	Pit cut	Cut of deep pit. Oval in plan with disturbed edges. The base is more circular than in plan. The edges are more mixed in section.	1					0050,0051	013
0050	0049	Pit fill	Upper fill of pit 0049. Grey sandy fill,mixed at the sides and disturbed by animals. Some flint inclusions,and root disturbance. Upper fill,almost the entire fill of the pit.	1	Yes	0049,0051				013
0051	0049	Pit fill	Lower fill of pit 0049. Peaty,gritty,compacted,looks to have a large organic component. Brown/deep orange in colour. Deposits above hard,compact orange base.	1	01	0049			0050	013
0052	0052	posthole Cut	Possible base of posthole. Circular in plan. Sides not really extant. Base concave. Immediately East of 0054.	Un					0053	010
0053	0052	posthole fill	Mid green brown clay/ silt. 1% pea grit	Un					0054	010
0054	0054	pit/posthole Cut	Pit/posthole cut. Circular in plan. Sides slope 85-90 degrees,straight and regular. Base flat.	Un		0053			0055	010
0055	0054	pit/posthole fill	Dark grey clay plastic,lower fill	Un					0056	010
0056	0054	pit/posthole fill	Yellow clay and mid red brown clay. 1% crushed CBM. 1% pea grit.	Un		0055				010
0057	0057	Pit cut	Large squarish pit	2						018
0058	0057	Pit fill	Upper fill of almost solid clay,possibly slump into top of pit capping. 13th/14th c.	2		0059				018
0059	0057	Pit fill	General number for layer of silty fill with orange and brown silt bands. Friable. Finds and layers of dark material,possible organic residue. This residue sampled, also small animal bones.	2	02				0058	018
0060		Section	Section intersecting pits 0061,0078.	x						020

<i>context feature identifier</i>		<i>description</i>	<i>spotdate phase</i>		<i>finds env</i>	<i>cuts</i>	<i>cut by</i>	<i>over</i>	<i>under</i>	<i>Section S.2 S.3 S.4</i>
0061	0061	Pit cut	Cut of pit. Cut seen in section at edges. Not bottomed. Oval in plan, widest W-E. Fills slump to West (possible structure to West) See 0060 for matrix. Cuts pit 0078.	2						020 025
0062	0061	Pit fill	Upper fill of 0061 to East, slumping below 0073 and 0080 to West. 0073 and 0080 above fills 0061-0065. (as seen in 0060 JVJ). Fill has upper clay chalk component becoming a grey friable loam fill as it descends. Fill has many finds. Few stone inclusions. Upper portion of fill 0073 similar in character. Pit possible slumps to West, with later darker fills deposited.	2						020 025
0063	0061	Pit fill	Pit fill. Loose desiccated mortar. Few large inclusions or finds. Break in fill observed in section 0060(NT), possible posthole cut. See diagram. Fill is continuous regular layer. Possible remains of structure.	2						020 025
0064	0061	Pit fill	Pit fill. Dark grey, brown band of clay loam. Present in 0060(NT). The layer is a thin band, large amounts of medieval tile inclusions. Largest concentration of finds in this fill. Lowest pit fill. Sampled as there is a high concentration of shell fragments.	2						020 025
0065	0061	Pit fill	Clay fill of pit 0061. Clay is grey green with numerous small dark flecks. Presumably the lowest fill of pit, lines sides of pit to East and South and probably descends lower than layers in 0060(JVJ) as well as 0060 (NT).	2						020 025
0066	0066	Pit cut	Rectangular in plan. Sides slope 85-90 degrees, straight and regular. Base not found.	2						021
0067	0066	Pit fill	Mid red brown clayey sand, friable. 5% flint 0. 01-0. 08M. 1% chalk flecks. Upper fill of pit.	2						021
0068	0066	Pit fill	Mid orange gravelly sand with mid grey sand lenses. 30% gravel. Lowest fill of pit.	2						021
0069	0069	Pit Cut	Circular in plan. Sides slope at 85-90 degrees, straight and regular. Base not found.	2						021
0070	0069	pit Fill	Dark grey sandy clay plastic friable. 5% flint 0. 01-0. 02M dia.	2						021
0071	0069	Pit fill	Mixed deposit. Orange sandy gravel, dark grey sandy clay, mid brown clayey sand. 5% gravel. Deposit various tips all mixed. Lowest excavated fill of pit.	2						021
0072	0072	Posthole cut	Wide flat bottomed clay pad for post? Relationship with pit 0057 uncertain. Photo under 0071.	2						018
0073	0080	Pit fill	Changed in post exc from being upper fill of pit 0061 to being a fill layer over clay 0080. Mild to dark brown clay mix over light yellow clay. Fill has upper component similar to 0062 but is in the main dark.	2						020

context feature identifier description **spotdate phase finds env cuts cut by over** **under Sect.n S.2 S.3 S.4**

context feature identifier	description	spotdate	phase	finds	env	cuts	cut by	over	under	Sect.n
0074	0201	Pit fill	Lowest fill of 0060(JVJ). Dark brown clay. Butts onto cut 0061 on West side of pit. Fill is similar in colour and consistency to that of 0073. Probably slump fill, as close to edge and in a vertical band. Changed from being a fill of 0061 to being a fill of 0201 in post-exc. Pit 0201 was not fully excavated.	13th/14th c.	2	Yes	0061	0073,0080	020	
0075	0075	pit Cut	Oval burnt feature within pit 0061 (Changed in post-exc to being within pit 0201, which underlies pit 0061). Outer edge appears burnt with reddish brown hard clay edge/lining 5-10mm thick. Black patchy charcoal fill. Became visible when excavation of pit was stopped at 0.9M and bottom was cleaned for photo. Possible fire in half filled pit to reduce organic waste? But fill is similar to that of oven 0077 and may be that it is associated with it.		2?				020	
0076	0075	pit fill	Fill of 0075. Black charcoal and patches of dark brown clay.		2?					
0077	0077	Oven	Circular oven lined with light yellow clay. Upper part of oven is cut by pit 0099. Note: 0077 number used for photo of section showing oven and pit 0061 and pit 0099.		2		0061,0099		025	
0078	0078	Pit cut	Circular in plan with steep sloping (vertical) sides. Cut on eastern edge tapers out as it goes down. Sand slumping occurs on Eastern edge also becoming bonded with fill near artificial base. Not bottomed. Pit earlier than 0061.		1	Yes	0061	0079	020	
0079	0078	Pit cut	Dark brown sandy fill, few inclusions. Pottery and bone finds.	11th c. (if RT is intr)	1	Yes	0061	0078	020	
0080	0080	Pit fill	Clay fill over pits 0061 and 0201 (changed in post-exc from being a fill of 0061). Fill goes up and down in section 0060(JVJ). Vertical component of 0080 to West becomes mortary and contains large flint cobbles. This can also be seen in plan in unexcavated portion of pit. Clay fill is similar to 0065. Possible deformed structure or remains of structure.	Un (C15 or later)	Un (C15 or later)	Yes	0074,0062,0063,0073,0		020	
0081	0081	Oven	Oven		Un				016	
0082		Section	Section through pits 0066,0069,0083,0085,0087 and 0091. Photos one South end one North end.		x				021	
0083	0083	Pit cut	Small pit. Circular in plan. Sides slope 75-85 degrees straight and regular. Base flat-concave.		Un (medieval or later)				021	
0084	0083	Pit fill	Mid orange sand friable-loose. 40% flint-0.01-0.05M dia.		Un (medieval or later)	0067	0083		021	
0085	0085	Pit cut	Circular in plan. Sides slope 85-90 degrees straight and regular. Not bottomed.		2.i	0088	0086		021	
0086	0085	Pit fill	Mid red brown clayey sand friable. Only excavated fill of pit.	12th/13th c.	2.i		0066	0085	021	

<i>context feature identifier</i>		<i>description</i>	<i>spotdate phase finds env cuts cut by over</i>		<i>under Sect.n S.2.S.3 S.4</i>	
0087	0087	Pit cut	Possibly circular in plan sides slope 85-90 degrees straight and regular. Base not found. Only small proportion of this feature excavated.	Un (medieval or earlier)	0088	021
0088	0087	Pit fill	Mid brown clayey sand friable. 5% gravel 0. 01-0. 05M dia.	Un (medieval or earlier)	0085	0087
0089	0081	Oven fill	Fill of oven 0081. Two phases present: Flue of later oven+mixed fired/unfired clay.	Un		
0090	0072	Posthole fill	Unfired clay-green-yellow clay not mixed. Then layer of black. Then cuts natural.	13th/14th c. 2 (ESW intr?)		
0091	0091	Post pad cut	Post pad. Circular in plan. Sides slope 70 degrees, straight. Base flat.	Un (medieval or later)	0086	0092
0092	0091	Post pad fill	Fill of 0091. Yellow clay. 1% chalk flecks.	Un (medieval or later)	0091	0091
0093	0093	Posthole cut	Oval shape in plan, deepest in section to East. Deeper area to East may have been where the post was.	1		
0094	0093	Posthole fill	Fill of 0093-grey brown sand with many flint cobble inclusions.	10th/11th c. 1	0093	0093
0095	0095	Posthole cut	Cut of posthole in section 0098. Circular in plan, and is visible as a semi-circle around half removed central clay chalk pad. Base is bowl shaped with no evidence of deeper area for actual post.	1?		
0096	0095	Posthole fill	Fill of posthole-chalky clay pad, 20cm in diameter in center of posthole. Pad is only 2-3 cm deep. Fill is uniform sandy mid grey friable loam, with flecks of chalk and clay. Cut by dark spread 0097 to West. Relationship with spread 0108 uncertain.	1?	0097	0095
0097	0097	Ditch cut	E-W running ditch visible in sections 0110,0123,0098 Dark grey brown fill.	2? Or later?		
0098		Section	SW-NE section through 0097,0095,0109.	x		
0099	0099	Pit cut	Cut of pit cutting top of oven 0077. Moderate sloping sides. Flat base. Probably a robber pit dug to recover clay in structure of oven.	Un (C14 or later)	0077	025
0100	0099	Pit fill	Fill of pit 0099. Mixed brown loam and gravel. Numerous finds: tile/pottery, bone oyster shell and fired clay fragments of oven structure.	13th c. Un (C14 or later)		025
0101	0061	pit fill	Mixed finds from lower fills of pit 0061.	13th/14th c. 2		
0102	0077	Oven fill	Dense black charcoal fill of oven 0077. Fill sampled 1 bucket. Is this a making kiln? What is the charcoal? (PX note - mixed in with 0207?)	12th/13th c. 2		0100
0103	0103	Spread	Spread	Un		025?
0104	0104	Pit cut	Pit cut. Straight sided. Not bottomed. Only 0. 25M of width visible in plan as it is cut by modern disturbances.	2		022

context feature identifier description **spotdate phase finds env cuts cut by over** **under Sect.n S.2 S.3 S.4**

0105	0104	Pit fill	Fill of pit 0104-mid to dark brown clayey sand.	13th/14th c. 2	Yes				022
0106	0106	Posthole cut	Cut of posthole in pit 0078. Cut into Eastern edge of pit. (see diagram)	Un (medieval or later)		0078	0107		020
0107	0106	Posthole fill	Fill of posthole-dark grey silty clay with chalk flecks. Chalk base at bottom of cut visible in section.	Un (medieval or later)					020
0108	0097	Ditch fill	Fill of ditch 0097. Fill is dark grey sand/loam with charcoal flecks. no finds. Ditch later than posthole 0095.	12th-14th c. 2? Or later?		0095	0097		014 019 026
0109	0109	Spread	Spread of fill in section 0098 runs into posthole 0095-relationship uncertain. May be butt end of ditch 0113.	1?					014
0110		Section	Section through ditches 0097,0111,0113.	x					017 019
0111	0111	Ditch cut	Cut of ditch. Feature becomes shallower to the West,butt ends in between sections 0098 and 0110. Ditch is cut by 0097 in section 0123 and 0110.	2? Or later?		0097	0112		017 019
0112	0111	Ditch fill	Very gravelly fill with large stone cobbles over 0. 2M long, some burnt.	2? Or later?	Yes	0097	0111		017 019
0113	0113	Ditch cut	Cut of ditch u shaped in section. Cut to the North by modern feature that runs parallel to it. Nearly all of ditch visible in 0110 section. Only half visible in section 0123.	1			0114		017 019 026
0114	0113	Ditch fill	Fill of ditch 0113. Dark grey clay loam with large cobble inclusions and clay lumps 0. 04M across.	10th/11th c. 1	Yes		0113		017 019 026
0115	0115	Pit cut	Oval bowl shaped pit cut.	Un (Medieval or later) 2					023
0116	0116	Pit cut	Deep edge with in section						023
0117	0117	Post pad cut	Clay pad in top of pit 0115-circular, suggests that this was the shape of 0117 and 0118. 0118 =repair?	Un (medieval or later)		0118	0116/0115		023
0118	0118	Post pad cut	Flint and mortar rubble repair to post pad 0117. Circular but relationship with adjoining pit to be sorted out.	Un (medieval or later)					023
0119	0115	Pit fill	Fill of pit 0115. Main fill stoney with red sand and charcoal loam. Some yellow clay in base.	Un (medieval or later)					023
0120	0116	Pit fill	Fill of pit 0116. Very sandy loam-layers mixed with this number include brown sand and ash. Clear horizons between what is actually three fills - orange sand with flints and gravel toward the top, dark brown soil, and then a very dark soil that was not fully excavated.	13th c.? 2					
0121	0117	post pad Fill	Solid yellow green clay with some chalk flecks(similar to adjoining pit fill)	Un (medieval or later)					
0122	0118	post pad Fill	Packed but not solid flints with mortar and peg tile includes some wall plaster. Suggests post pad repair.	Un (medieval or later)					

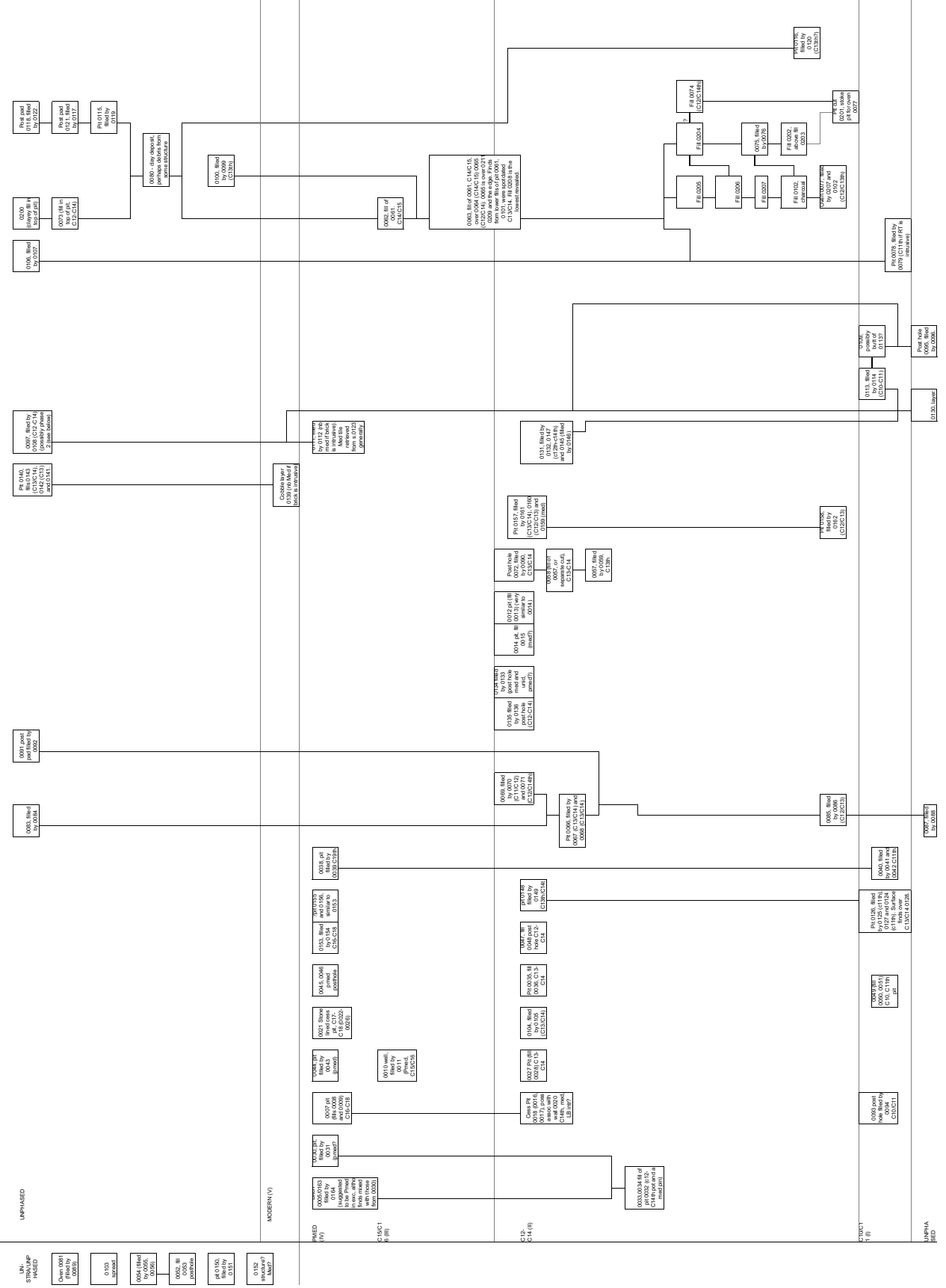
<i>context feature identifier</i>		<i>description</i>	<i>spotdate phase</i>		<i>finds env</i>	<i>cuts cut by</i>	<i>over</i>	<i>under</i>	<i>Sect.n</i>	<i>S.2</i>	<i>S.3</i>	<i>S.4</i>
0123	Section	Section showing 0097,0113,0111.	med	x					019			
0124	Pit fill	Lower fill of pit 0126.	11th c.	1				0127	028			
0125	Pit fill	Upper fill of pit 0126. Dark grey/brown sand with frequent flecks of black charcoal.	11th c.	1	Yes				028			
0126	Pit cut	Circular pit cut,very steep sided,concave base.		1					028			
0127	Pit fill	Light-mid brown sand.	11th c.	1					028			
0128	pit fill	Surface finds from cleaning over pit 0126.	13th/14th c.	1?								
0129	Section	4 sided section showing 0097,0113,0130,0131.		x					026			
0130	Layer	Layer of fill that surrounds and links the butt ends of ditches 0097 and 0113 and pit 0131. Fill appears mixed with natural sand so cuts are vaguely visible in section. Layer may be the merging of fill from each of the 3 features; joins up all 3 features in plan.		1?					026			
0131	Pit cut	Cut of pit in section 0129. Gently sloping side to East, with a flat base. The shape of the pit in plan is unclear, may contain mortar and bricks seen on surface to West.		2	Yes			0132	026	029		
0132	Pit fill	Fill of pit 0131. Fill is similar in colour to 0130, though denser with more clay and large flint cobble inclusions.	12th-14th c.	2	Yes			0131	026	029		
0133	Pit cut	Cut of small pit with sloping sides. Pit 0133 and 0135 adjoin each other and are of the same size. Possible postholes?		2?			0134	024				
0134	Pit fill	Fill of pit 0133. Dark grey blue colour with organic component and wet in texture.		2?	Yes			0133	024			
0135	pit cut	Small pit, steep sloping sides		2?				0135	024			
0136	pit fill	Dark grey blue coloured fill, wet and organic.	12th-14th c.	2?	Yes		0135	024				
0137	-	Number not used										
0138	section	section across cobble layer, cut by a pit.		x					027			
0139	layer	Layer of cobbles, 10-15 cm across. Grey clay loam between them.	pmed	5	Yes		0140	027				
0140	pit cut	Cut of pit, steep sloping side, dimensions of pit unknown.		5?			0139	027				
0141	pit fill	Upper fill of pit. Light grey dry chalky clay with large boulders		5?	Yes		0142	027				

context feature identifier description **spotdate phase finds env cuts cut by over** **under Sect.n S.2 S.3 S.4**

0142	0140	pit fill	Mid fill of 0140. Thin vivid green layer, has large moulded building blocks in it.	13th c.	5?	yes	0143	0141	027
0143	0140	pit fill	Lowest fill of 0140. Blue grey in colour, loose wet clay loam.	13th/14th c.	5?	yes		0142	027
0144		section	Section across features 0145 and 0131.		x				029
0145	0145	post pad cut	Posthole has u-shaped profile and a clay pad cap in plan. Relationship between it and 0147 uncertain.		2				029
0146	0145	post pad fill	fill is mid grey sandy clay, clay cap is 5cm deep.		2	no	0145		029
0147	0147	layer	Layer has mortar/decayed brick inclusions 2-3cm deep. Fill same as 0131 and 0145.		2				029
0148	0148	pit cut	Possibly circular Pit. Not totally visible as cut by modern.		2				029
0149	0148	pit fill	Fill of pit 0148- mid grey clayey sand, occasional chalk flecks.	13th/14th c.	2	yes			
0150	0150	pit cut	small circular pit east of 0148. Half visible as cut by modern wall.		Un			0151	
0151	0150	pit fill	Dark brown clayey sand, some chalk inclusions.		Un	no	0150		
0152	0152	structure	Medieval structural feature of some sort. See digital photo.		Un				030
0153	0153	pit cut	Cut of pit 0153. Rough rectangular profile in section, oval in plan	16th-18th c.	4				
0154	0153	pit fill	Fill of 0153- lumpy, light green clay.		4	no	0153		
0155	0155	pit cut	Cut of small, circular pit, semi circular in section and circular in plan.		4?			0156	
0156	0155	pit fill	Fill is same as in pit 0153.		4?	no	0155		
0157	0158	pit cut	Large pit, steep sided, flat bottomed. Later re-cut of pit.		2		0158 0162		031
0158	0158	pit cut	Earlier cut of large pit 0158, bottom not reached.		2			0162	031
0159	0158	pit fill	Upper fill of pit. Layer has much flint rubble and is disturbed	med	2	yes	0160		031
0160	0158	pit fill	Layer of two mixed fills, one of grey clay, the other of green cess-like material.	12th-14th c.	2	yes	0161		031
0161	0158	pit fill	Lowest fill of pit above second cut 0157.	13th/14th c.	2	yes			031
0162	0158	pit fill	Fill above lower cut 0158. mixed brown and red sand.	13th/14th c.	2	yes			031

<i>context feature identifier</i>		<i>description</i>	<i>spotdate phase</i>		<i>finds env</i>	<i>cuts</i>	<i>cut by</i>	<i>over</i>	<i>under</i>	<i>Sect.n</i>	<i>S.2</i>	<i>S.3</i>	<i>S.4</i>
0163	0163	ditch cut	Shallow ditch running N-S cutting through pit 0032. Post medieval ditch.	4?				0033		005			
0164	0163	ditch fill	Mid brown loam with orange silt.	4?	no					005			
0200	0080	pit fill	Assigned in post-exc. Clay-ish area over fill 0073, similar to 0062.	Un (C15 or later)				0073		020			
0201	0201	pit cut	Assigned in post-exc. Steep sided pit, only part of the WNW edge found in excavation.	2?						020			
0202	0201	pit fill	Assigned in post-exc. Dark brown clay, orangey gravel mix. POSSIBLY a fill of 0201 - not fully excavated.	2?						020			
0203	0201	pit fill	Assigned in post-exc. Possibly a fill of pit 0201 - lens in a sequence of fills in pit complex.	2?						020			
0204	0201	pit fill	Assigned in post-exc. Possibly a fill of pit 0201 - fill lens in sequence of pit fills.	2						020			
0205	0077	fill	Assigned in post-exc. Fill in a number of fills in a pit sequence	2						025			
0206	0077	fill	Assigned in post-exc. One of a number of fills in a pit sequence	2						025			
0207	0077	oven fill	Assigned in post-exc. Jumbled debris.	2						025			
0208	0061	pit out	Assigned in post-exc. Possible pit cut.	2						025			
0209	0061	pit fill	Assigned in post-exc	2						025			
0210	0061	pit fill	Assigned in post-exc	2						025			
0211	0061	pit fill	Assigned in post-exc	2						025			

Appendix 3: Matrix



Ctxt	Pottery		CBM		Animal Bone		Bnt Flint/Stone		Fired Clay		Oyster Shell		Iron		Clay Pipe		Glass		Charcoal		Misc	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	No.	Wt./g		
0120	10	80	1	5	18	197																Med
0123			10	654																	Mortar 4 - 340g	
0124	3	74			11	372																Med
0125	25	240			35	988																Med
0127	24	226			46	696													6	3		Med
0128	11	131	3	313	10	113																Med
0132	3	39			2	21			1	62												Med
0134	2	11																				
0136	7	47			7	49			2	225												Med
0139	3	11	6	759	2	33																
0142	4	43	7	442	5	43					1	3									Stone 3 - 5134g, Slag 1 -22g	Med
0143	38	404	50	1900	23	500					13	99	1	12								Med
0149	6	234	8	475	5	15					2	10										Med
0151					1	4																
0153	9	49	10	1254	1	4					2	12	1	38								
0159			4	202	1	12																
0160	3	36	2	209																		Med
0161	10	116	7	259	5	34																Med
0162	3	25			3	165															Slag 1 - 382g	Med

Appendix 5. Pottery catalogue

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	Spot date
0001	STNE	bowl?		1	39	850-1150
0001	BMCW			3	58	L.12th-14th c.
0001	HFW1			1	14	M.12th-M.13th c.
0001	HFW1			1	3	M.12th-M.13th c.
0001	GRIM			1	8	L.12th-14th c.
0006	BMCW			3	16	L.12th-14th c.
0006	GRE	bowl?		2	60	16th-18th c.
0008	EMSW	jar?	SEV	1	9	11th-12th c.
0008	HFW1			1	12	M.12th-M.13th c.
0009	BMCWG			1	9	L.12th-14th c.
0011	EMW			1	2	11th-12th c.
0011	LMT			1	6	15th-16th c.
0011	LMT	jar	UPBD	1	51	15th-16th c.
0011	GSW1	mug	UPPL	1	4	E.14th-17th c.
0016	GRIM			1	9	L.12th-14th c.
0016	UPG	jug		5	65	L.12th-14th c.
0016	HFW1			1	5	M.12th-M.13th c.
0025	BMCW			1	8	L.12th-14th c.
0025	LMT			2	17	15th-16th c.
0025	LMT			1	20	15th-16th c.
0025	GSW3			1	11	L.15th-16th c.
0025	GRE	plate	THEV	1	10	16th-18th c.
0025	SPEC	jar	COLL	1	62	L.17th-18th c.
0025	SPEC			1	33	L.17th-18th c.
0025	BORD			1	6	16th-18th c.
0028	STNE	jar	6	1	4	850-1150
0028	BMCW			4	42	L.12th-14th c.
0028	BCSW			2	14	L.12th-14th c.
0028	BMCW			1	31	L.12th-14th c.
0028	BMCW			1	7	L.12th-14th c.
0028	MCW			2	8	L.12th-14th c.
0028	HFW1			1	2	M.12th-M.13th c.
0028	GRIM	jug		3	181	L.12th-14th c.
0031	MCW			1	11	L.12th-14th c.
0031	UPG	jug		1	24	L.12th-14th c.
0031	LMT			1	65	15th-16th c.
0034	BCSW			2	14	L.12th-14th c.
0034	BMCWG	jug?		1	17	L.12th-14th c.
0034	HFW1			1	7	M.12th-M.13th c.
0034	HFW1			1	6	M.12th-M.13th c.
0034	HFW1			1	3	M.12th-M.13th c.
0034	HFW1	jug	UPTH	2	11	M.12th-M.13th c.
0034	GRIM	jug		32	926	L.12th-14th c.
0036	BMCW			2	41	L.12th-14th c.
0036	BMCWG			1	15	L.12th-14th c.
0036	GRIM	face jug		24	650	L.12th-14th c.
0039	LMT			3	71	15th-16th c.
0039	GRE			2	2	16th-18th c.
0039	ESW			2	46	17th-19th c.
0042	THET			1	50	10th-11th c.
0042	EMW			4	9	11th-12th c.
0048	THET			1	7	10th-11th c.
0048	BMCW			3	19	L.12th-14th c.
0050	STNE			2	11	850-1150
0050	THET			4	76	10th-11th c.
0050	THET			1	10	10th-11th c.
0050	THET			20	72	10th-11th c.
0050	THET			1	7	10th-11th c.
0050	THETG			2	11	10th-11th c.

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	Spot date
0051	THET			2	2	10th-11th c.
0058	BMCW			1	13	L.12th-14th c.
0058	HFW1			1	20	M.12th-M.13th c.
0058	GRIM			2	12	L.12th-14th c.
0059	STNE			1	4	850-1150
0059	THET			1	25	10th-11th c.
0059	THET			3	13	10th-11th c.
0059	STAMB			1	5	M.11th-M.13th c.
0059	THETG			1	15	10th-11th c.
0059	EMWSS			1	5	11th-12th c.
0059	BSW			5	91	L.12th-14th c.
0059	BMCW			3	25	L.12th-14th c.
0059	BCSW	jar	SQBD	1	50	L.12th-14th c.
0059	BSFW			1	9	L.12th-14th c.
0059	ELCW			1	15	Med
0059	HFW1			1	8	M.12th-M.13th c.
0059	HFW1			1	24	M.12th-M.13th c.
0059	HFW1			1	19	M.12th-M.13th c.
0059	HFW1	lid	FLAN	1	14	M.12th-M.13th c.
0059	GRIM			1	76	L.12th-14th c.
0062	THET			3	24	10th-11th c.
0062	THETG			2	37	10th-11th c.
0062	EMW			3	4	11th-12th c.
0062	BSW			1	7	L.12th-14th c.
0062	EMWG			2	142	11th-12th c.
0062	EMWS			1	11	11th-12th c.
0062	BMCW			2	30	L.12th-14th c.
0062	BMCW			3	28	L.12th-14th c.
0062	BMCW			8	52	L.12th-14th c.
0062	BMCW	jar	FTEV	2	61	L.12th-14th c.
0062	BMCW			4	83	L.12th-14th c.
0062	BSFW			4	28	L.12th-14th c.
0062	BSFW			3	10	L.12th-14th c.
0062	BSFW			1	7	L.12th-14th c.
0062	BSFW			1	26	L.12th-14th c.
0062	BSFW	jar	FTEV	1	34	L.12th-14th c.
0062	GRIM			1	8	L.12th-14th c.
0062	HFW1			4	34	M.12th-M.13th c.
0062	GRIM	face jug		19	92	L.12th-14th c.
0062	YARG			2	17	13th-15th c.
0062	YARG			1	10	13th-15th c.
0063	THET			1	18	10th-11th c.
0063	BMCW			6	43	L.12th-14th c.
0063	BSFW			4	50	L.12th-14th c.
0063	GRCW			1	4	11th-M.13th c.
0059	BCSW			3	27	L.12th-14th c.
0063	EMW			3	16	11th-12th c.
0063	HOLL			1	9	L.13th-14th c.
0063	HFW1			2	8	M.12th-M.13th c.
0063	GRIM			1	2	L.12th-14th c.
0063	UPG			1	3	L.12th-14th c.
0064	THET			1	4	10th-11th c.
0064	STNE			1	7	850-1150
0064	STNE			1	35	850-1150
0064	BMCW	jar	LSEV	16	351	L.12th-14th c.
0064	BMCW	jar	BDEV	8	69	L.12th-14th c.
0064	BMCW	jar	EV	39	419	L.12th-14th c.
0064	BMCW			6	123	L.12th-14th c.
0064	BMCW			17	124	L.12th-14th c.
0064	BMCW	jar	FTEV	1	12	L.12th-14th c.
0064	BMCW			1	8	L.12th-14th c.
0064	BCSW			1	7	L.12th-14th c.

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	Spot date
0064	BSFW			1	8	L.12th-14th c.
0064	HFW1			1	5	M.12th-M.13th c.
0064	HFW1			1	9	M.12th-M.13th c.
0064	HFW1			2	47	M.12th-M.13th c.
0064	HFW1			1	3	M.12th-M.13th c.
0064	GRIM	face jug		18	143	L.12th-14th c.
0064	YARG	jar	EV	12	74	13th-15th c.
0065	BMCW			3	13	L.12th-14th c.
0065	BMCW			1	14	L.12th-14th c.
0067	BSFW			1	14	L.12th-14th c.
0067	BSFW	jar	FTEV	2	65	L.12th-14th c.
0068	YAR			1	7	11th-12th c.
0068	BSW			1	14	L.12th-14th c.
0068	BCSW			1	16	L.12th-14th c.
0068	BMCW			4	80	L.12th-14th c.
0068	BMCW	jar	SQBD	1	26	L.12th-14th c.
0070	STNE			1	57	850-1150
0070	YAR			1	5	11th-12th c.
0071	THET			2	25	10th-11th c.
0071	THET	AB medium jar	6	1	18	10th-11th c.
0071	THET	AB medium jar	4	1	15	10th-11th c.
0073	STNE			1	10	850-1150
0073	MCW			1	12	L.12th-14th c.
0074	EMWG			3	38	11th-12th c.
0074	YAR			1	7	11th-12th c.
0074	BMCW			1	12	L.12th-14th c.
0074	BCSW	jar	SQBD	1	46	L.12th-14th c.
0074	HFW1			1	13	M.12th-M.13th c.
0074	HFW1	jug	UPTH	1	9	M.12th-M.13th c.
0074	GRIM			1	6	L.12th-14th c.
0074	GRIM			1	37	L.12th-14th c.
0074	GRIM	face jug		1	26	L.12th-14th c.
0079	THET	AB medium jar	4	1	14	10th-11th c.
0079	THET			1	8	10th-11th c.
0079	THET			3	88	10th-11th c.
0079	THET			17	141	10th-11th c.
0079	STNE			10	54	850-1150
0079	STNE			2	18	850-1150
0079	STNE	jar	1	1	6	850-1150
0079	STNE	bowl	INT	1	67	850-1150
0086	THETG			3	115	10th-11th c.
0086	BMSW			1	25	L.11th-13th?
0086	BMCWG	jar	FTEV	3	56	L.12th-14th c.
0086	BMCWG	jar	TAP	1	17	L.12th-14th c.
0086	HFW1	jug		1	26	M.12th-M.13th c.
0086	HFW1			1	5	M.12th-M.13th c.
0090	BMCW	jar	TAP	11	91	L.12th-14th c.
0090	GRIM	face jug		11	221	L.12th-14th c.
0090	ESW			1	21	17th-19th c.
0094	THET			2	6	10th-11th c.
0100	THET	bowl?	UPPL	1	49	10th-11th c.
0100	STNE	jar	6	1	17	850-1150
0071	BMCW			4	37	L.12th-14th c.
0100	THETG			1	6	10th-11th c.
0100	BCSW			2	24	L.12th-14th c.
0100	BMCW			2	13	L.12th-14th c.
0100	BMCW			1	25	L.12th-14th c.
0100	HFW1			5	54	M.12th-M.13th c.
0101	EMWG			2	43	11th-12th c.
0101	BMCW			3	83	L.12th-14th c.
0101	BMCW			4	53	L.12th-14th c.
0101	HOLL			1	16	L.13th-14th c.

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	Spot date
0101	BMCW	jar	FTEV	1	15	L.12th-14th c.
0101	BMCW			1	8	L.12th-14th c.
0101	HFW1			3	44	M.12th-M.13th c.
0101	GRIM	face jug		7	92	L.12th-14th c.
0102	EMWG			17	670	11th-12th c.
0102	MSHW			2	109	12th-13th c.
0102	BMCW			1	3	L.12th-14th c.
0102	BMCW			3	78	L.12th-14th c.
0105	BCSW	jar	THEV	2	39	L.12th-14th c.
0105	BMCW	jar	BD	13	181	L.12th-14th c.
0105	BMCW			3	62	L.12th-14th c.
0105	HOLG			1	25	L.13th-E.14th c.
0108	BMCW			2	10	L.12th-14th c.
0112	BMCW			1	2	L.12th-14th c.
0114	THET			1	4	10th-11th c.
0120	BAGT			1	1	
0120	THET			6	30	10th-11th c.
0120	THET	AD spouted pitcher		1	15	10th-11th c.
0120	STNE			2	35	850-1150
0124	THET			1	5	10th-11th c.
0124	STNE	jar	6	1	6	850-1150
0125	THET			5	31	10th-11th c.
0125	STNE			3	13	850-1150
0125	STNE	jar	4	1	22	850-1150
0125	EMW	jar	FLAR	3	31	11th-12th c.
0125	EMW			11	126	11th-12th c.
0105	BSW			1	12	L.12th-14th c.
0124	THET	AD/AE spouted pitcher or handled jar	BD?	1	63	10th-11th c.
0125	EMW			1	11	11th-12th c.
0125	EMWSS			1	7	11th-12th c.
0127	THET			14	84	10th-11th c.
0127	THET			1	8	10th-11th c.
0127	THET	AB medium jar	4	1	8	10th-11th c.
0127	STNE			2	37	850-1150
0127	STNE			2	31	850-1150
0127	EMW	jar	FLAR	2	44	11th-12th c.
0127	EMW			1	7	11th-12th c.
0127	EMWSS			1	8	11th-12th c.
0128	STNE			5	19	850-1150
0128	BMCW			4	90	L.12th-14th c.
0128	BMCW			1	13	L.12th-14th c.
0132	BMCW			2	31	L.12th-14th c.
0132	BMCW			1	7	L.12th-14th c.
0134	BSW			1	6	L.12th-14th c.
0134	UNID			1	5	
0136	STNE			1	6	850-1150
0136	THET			1	8	10th-11th c.
0136	BMCW			5	34	L.12th-14th c.
0139	STNE			2	4	850-1150
0142	BMCW			3	26	L.12th-14th c.
0142	HFW1			1	17	M.12th-M.13th c.
0143	BMCW	jug	FTEV	24	249	L.12th-14th c.
0143	BMCW	jar	EV?	1	15	L.12th-14th c.
0143	BMCW			3	15	L.12th-14th c.
0143	BMCW			1	13	L.12th-14th c.
0143	HFW1	jug		7	92	M.12th-M.13th c.
0143	GRIM			1	5	L.12th-14th c.
0143	ELYG			1	14	Med-LMed
0149	BMCW			2	58	L.12th-14th c.
0149	BMCW			1	9	L.12th-14th c.
0149	GRIM	jug		3	167	L.12th-14th c.

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	Spot date
0153	THET			3	19	10th-11th c.
0153	BMCW			1	8	L.12th-14th c.
0128	THET			1	7	10th-11th c.
0153	BSFW			1	20	L.12th-14th c.
0153	LMT			1	24	15th-16th c.
0153	IGBW		EV?	1	5	16th-18th c.
0160	BMCW			2	25	L.12th-14th c.
0160	BMCW			1	11	L.12th-14th c.
0161	BCSW			2	24	L.12th-14th c.
0161	BMCW			5	52	L.12th-14th c.
0161	BMCW	jar	SQBD	3	40	L.12th-14th c.
0162	THET			1	12	10th-11th c.
0162	EMW			1	4	11th-12th c.
0162	BSFW			1	8	L.12th-14th c.

Notes:

Rim: UP – upright; BD – beaded; PL – plain; SQ – square; FT – flat-topped; LS – lid-seated; TH – thickened; S – simple; EV – everted; FLAR – flaring; TAP – tapered everted; INT – inturned; FLAN – flanged; COLL – collared; 1-7 – Thetford ware types.

Appendix 6. CBM catalogue

Ctxt	Fabric	Form	No	Wt L	W	H	Abr	Peg shape	Mortar	Notes	Date	
0001	est(cs)	RT	3	281				1 x R	on 1		med	
	ms1	RT	1	158							med	
	ms3	RT	1	96							med	
	msfe	RT	1	89							pmed	
0006	ms2	RT	2	488							pmed	
	msf	RT	8	1338				1 x S(2), 2 x R	some	1 sooted	pmed	
	msfe	RT	4	626				2 x R	some		pmed	
	fsm	RT	1	113							pmed	
	msc	RT	1	25						reduced core	med?	
	msfe	RID	4	1174							pmed	
	msfe	LB	1	299			50	+			lmed?	
	msff	LB	1	151			60	+		vit surfaces	lmed?	
	msff	LB	1	150			49	+		vit surfaces	lmed?	
	msff	LB	4	254				+			lmed?	
	msff	LB	1	140			46				lmed?	
	msf	LB	1	814		102	43			thick all over msf	slight chamfer 1 stretcher	lmed?
	msf	LB	1	417			51					lmed?
	msgf	LB	1	133				++			sooted on breaks	lmed?
wfs	FB?	1	210			40				occ grog, pinkish core	pmed	
0008	est(cs)	RT	1	42							med	
	ms3	RT	1	10							med	
	msfe	LB	3	18						2 thick	pmed	
	ms2	RID	1	21						Fe adhering	pmed	
	fsm	UN	1	7						sooted on break, v dense, poss pot		
0009	ms3	RT	3	16			+				med	
0010	msfe	RT	2	403				1 x R(2)	msc	= 1 tile	pmed	
	ms3	RT	1	52							pmed	
0011	ms1	RT	1	189				1 x R	ms	reduced surface	med	
	msf	RT	1	116							pmed	
	msfe	RT	5	253							pmed	
	fsm	RT	4	164							pmed	
	ms2	RT	1	68							lmed?	
0015	msc	RT	2	194				1 x R(2)		v fine calc	med?	
0016	est(cs)	RT	4	146							med	
	ms1	RT	1	49			+	1 x R			med	
	ms1	RT	7	180				2 x R		1 sooted	med/lmed	
	ms1	RT	3	40						3 GG	med	
	ms3	RT	3	114						2 GG	med	
	msfe	LB	1	6				+		intrusive?	pmed	
0017	est(cs)	RT	4	351						1 GG	med	
	ms1	RT	2	87							med	
	ms3	RT	1	60						BG	med	
0025	ms1	RT	1	46						burnt	med	
0028	msf	RT	1	13							med?	
	ms1	RT	1	21			+				med	
0031	ms3	RT	2	664	240	163	10	1 x S(2)	thick msf	= 1 tile	med	
	msfe	RT	1	510		170	14	1 x R(2)	thin all over		pmed	
	msfe	RT	1	738		164	13		v thick msf over break		pmed	
	msfe	RT	2	307		172	13	1 x R(2)		= 1 tile	pmed	
	msfe	RT	3	671	250	170	14	1 x S(2)		= 1 tile	pmed	
	msm	RT	2	391		166	13	1 x S(2)		= 1 tile	pmed	
	msfe	RT	5	691		172	14		over lower half thin layer	= 1 tile	pmed	
	msfe	RT	3	414						= 1 tile	pmed	
	msff	RT	3	494				1 x R			pmed	

Ctxt	Fabric	Form	No	Wt	W	H	Peg	Mortar	Notes	Date
				L		Abr	shape			
	msfe	RT	3	233						pmed
	ms3	RT	1	197						med
	msm	RT	2	397						pmed
	msg	RT	1	42					reduced surface	med?
	msfe	RT	1	86			+		burnt	med?
	msf	RT	1	94						pmed
	ms1	RT	1	18			+		CG	med
	est	EB	1	1092	120	52		thick msf	pitted surface	med
	msf	LB	1	227		47			burnt surface	pmed
0034	ms3	RT	2	144				thin		med
	est(cs)	RT	1	76						med
0039	ms2	RT	4	184			1 x R			pmed
	msfe	RT	15	585			2 x R			pmed
	ms3	RT	3	60			++		2 burnt	med
	msf?	LB	4	17			++		vit surfaces	pmed
	msfe	LB	4	77						pmed
	msx	LB	1	25					burnt	pmed
	fsm	RBT?	1	83			+			rom
0044	msfe	RT	1	45				on break		pmed
0058	est	RT	1	35						med
	ms1	RT	4	147					= 1 tile, CG	med
	ms1	RT	2	101			+			med
	ms3	RT	1	65			+		BG	med
	est(cs)	RT	1	19					GG	med
0059	est	RT	1	36						med
	est(cs)	RT	2	50					1 x GG	med
	ms1	RT	2	59					1 x CG	med
	ms3	RT	6	142					1 x CG	med
	ms3	RT	2	112			2 x R		reduced surfaces, 1 burnt/overfired	med
	fsm	UN	1	3					flake, v micaceous	
	msf	RID	1	95					poss IMB, burnt	
0062	est	RT	2	43						med
	est	RID?	2	14					=1 tile, GG	med
	est(cs)	RT	24	432						med
	ms1	RT	36	828			+	2 x R	most thin, a few glazed	med
	ms3	RT	20	248					3 GG	med
	msfe	RT	3	98						pmed
0063	est	RT	1	49				pink msf		med
	est	RID?	1	7					same as 0062, GG	med
	est(cs)	RT	12	224						med
	ms1	RT	14	161			+	thin	1 BG, 2 GG	med
	ms3	RT	28	615				2 x R	1 GG, several flakes	med
0064	est	RT	14	726				1 x R(2)	3 GG	med
	est(cs)	RT	28	1439				1 x R(2)	2 GG	med
	ms1	RT	21	915			+		2 GG, 1 burnt	med
	ms3	RT	21	919				5 x R	4 BG	med
	ms1	RID	3	344					finial hole, GG, fabric like GRIM	med
0065	est(cs)	RT	1	17				1 x R		med
	ms1	RT	3	33				1 x R		med
0073	est	RT	2	200					1 GG	med
	est(cs)	RT	4	227				1 x R		med
	ms1	RT	17	852					1 GG	med
	ms3	RT	8	530				1 x R	4 GG	med
0074	ms1	RT	1	248				1 x R(2)		med
0079	ms1	RT	1	18					burnt/sooted, GG spots	med
0086	msf	BOX	1	94		16			4 tooth comb, reduced	Rom
0100	est(cs)	RT	1	74						med
	ms1	RT	2	124						med
0101	est	RT	2	76					1 GG, 1 dog paw print	med
	ms1	RT	2	164						med
	ms1	RT	4	153				1 x R	burnt, 2 GG	med
0108	ms1	RT	3	14					=1 tile, OG	med
0112	msfe	LB	1	15			+			pmed

Ctxt	Fabric	Form	No	Wt L	W	H	Peg shape	Mortar	Notes	Date	
0120	ms3	RT	1	5						med	
0123	ms1	RT	6	525			1 x R	thin	1 CG	med	
	ms3	RT	4	129					3 CG	med	
0128	est(cs)	RT	1	173			1 x R			med	
	ms3	RT	2	139					1 CG	med	
0139	est(cs)	RT	1	17						med	
	est	RT	1	7						med	
	ms1	RT	3	22					2 CG	med	
	ms3	RT	1	17						med	
	fs	UN	1	95			++	thick grey deposit	poss RB		med
	fs	LB	1	609	105	62		thick grey deposit, fsf	dense, whitewash on both stretchers		pmed
0142	est(cs)	RT	1	75						med	
	est	RT	1	13						med	
	est	RID?	1	39			+		GG	med	
	ms1	RT	3	127						med	
0143	est	RT	9	526					2 GG	med	
	est(cs)	RT	9	235						med	
	ms1	RT	17	759			+	1 x R	1 CG	med	
	ms3	RT	14	374				1 thick msf	4 GG	med	
0149	est(cs)	RT	2	189						med	
	ms1	RT	2	64						med	
	msf	RT	1	58						med	
	ms3	RT	3	164					2 = 1 tile	med	
0153	est(cs)	RT	1	39						med	
	ms3	RT	1	35						med	
	msfe	RT	4	364				1 thin all over		pmed	
	msff	LB	1	161		63		thin msf on base	v micaceous worn surface	pmed	
	wfs	FB	1	469		42				pmed	
	wfs	FB	1	161			++			pmed	
0159	est(cs)	RT	1	26						med	
	ms1	RT	2	147			+		= 1 tile	med	
	ms3	RT	1	30						med	
0160	ms1	RT	1	209			+			med	
0161	est(cs)	RT	1	53						med	
	ms3	RT	6	205					5 GG	med	

Appendix 7. Mortar catalogue

Ctxt	Fabric	Type	No	Wt/g	Surface	Impressions	Abr	Notes
0006	msf		4	89		brick		
0016	csf		1	55			+	amorph lump, brick dust
0123	msc		2	339			+	layer of thin fine plaster on surface
0142	csf		1	188				contains small frags of pmed tile and brick

Appendix 8. Fired clay catalogue

Ctxt	Fabric	Type	No	Wt/g	Surface	Impressions	Abr	Notes
0001	mscf	daub	6	695	roughly smoothed	withys 10mm diam		oxid surface on large frag, some pieces just surface render
0008	org		1	18			+	
0008	fsc	daub?	1	6	smoothed			
0009	fsc	daub?	2	7	1 smoothed	straw		
0059	fsc		5	75	1 smoothed, partially vit, cracked	straw		
0063	fsc		1	7				amorphous lump
0064	msc		1	28				amorphous lump
0079	fsc		4	13			+	small lumps
0100	ms		1	5				flake, poss brick
0100	mscf	daub	7	376	roughly smoothed	withys 10mm diam		as 0001
0101	fsc		1	27		straw		deep red, lump
0102	mscf	daub	3	312	roughly smoothed	withys 15mm diam		v highly fired, appears like mortar
0114	org		1	172	smoothed on ?both surfaces	finger, one surface convex poss flint imp?		50mm thick, brick-like, surface oxid, rest reduced
0114	fs		1	57	smoothed?			v dense lump
0114	wfs	daub	1	44		withy		
0132	wfs	daub	1	62	smoothed	withy 16mm diam		
0136	msf	daub?	1	56		?withy 10mm diam		deep red, poss brick but coarse and dense
0136	wfs	daub	1	169	smoothed	withy 12mm diam	+	

Appendix 9. Small finds catalogue

SF No.	Ctxt	Period	Material	Object	No.	Wt./g	Comments
1001	0017	MED	COPPER	Pin	1	0	Copper alloy pin with square domed head. Bent. Head of pin may be cast or hammered.
1002	0025	PMED	COPPER	Token	1	0	Copper alloy token. Farthing traders token. Obv: [HENRY] Headach VINTNR Bacchus seated on barrel. Rev: [AT.ST.EDMUN]DS BURY = [H.M.H] seventeenth century.
1003	0001		LEAD	Waste	1	20	Shapeless lump of lead.
1004	0001		LEAD	Waste	1	5	Folded fragment of lead sheet, no real shape to it.
1005	0001		LEAD	Waste	1	6	Folded fragment of sheet lead. No real shape.
1006	0089		COPPER		2	0	Copper alloy sheet, originally folded, now broken in two.
1007	0001	PMED	COPPER	Washer?	1	0	Small flat disc of copper alloy with hole through the centre, abraded.
1008	0001	MED	LEAD	Weight	1	26	Pyrimidal lead weight. Plus a shapeless fragment of lead. The pyrimidal object could possibly be a gaming piece.
1009	0001	PMED	COPPER	Washer	1	0	Copper alloy washer ? Flat disc with 4mm hole through centre, transverse lines on one surface.
1010	0001	MED	SILVER	Coin	1	2	Flat disc of corroded metal. X-ray shows this is a Voided long cross penny.
1011	0001	PMED	COPPER	Washer ?	1	1	Flat copper alloy disc with 4mm hole through centre.
1012	0001	PMED	COPPER	Stud	1	3	Flat circular disc of copper alloy with cylindrical hollow shaft, 8mm long and 7mm in diameter in the centre. Fixing ?
1013	0006		IRON		2	154	Two fragments of corroded iron.
1014	0016		IRON	Nail ?	1	11	Iron rod rectangular in section, tapers towards one end. Nail ?
1015	0025	PMED	COPPER	Lace tag	1	0	Lace tag made from rolled copper alloy sheet

SF No.	Ctxt	Period	Material	Object	No.	Wt./g	Comments
1016	0025		IRON		2	25	Two fragments of corroded iron.
1017	0028		IRON		1	92	Lump of corroded iron.
1018	0034	MED	LEAD	Token	1	3	Circular disc of lead with 4 circles on upper surface.
1019	0036		IRON		1	14	lump of corroded iron.
1020	0039		IRON	Nail ?	1	10	Corroded Nail ?
1021	0062		IRON		1	174	Right angled length of iron rod, square in section
1022	0063		LEAD?		1	14	Cylindrical rod of lead ? Tapered at one end.
1023	0071		IRON		1	72	Iron nail ? Rod of iron, square in section, tapering along length. Head at one end ? Corroded.
1024	0071		IRON		2	42	Flat lump of corroded iron. Fragmented.
1025	0017		IRON	Horseshoe?	2	865	Large lump of iron, highly corroded, residual build up. Two frags, flat fragment of iron visible in the broken section, originally hooped in shape?

Appendix 10. Faunal Remains

Catalogue. Listed in context order. A full copy of the catalogue is available in the digital archive.

key. Age: a = adult, j=juvenile, neo=neonatal. Burning: b=black, g=grey, w=white.

Context	Total Qty	Wt (kg)	Species	NISP	Age	Path	Gnaw	Cond.	Burnt	Butchering	Comments
0006	10	1.014	Cattle	5	a			good		cut/chopped	tibias, radius/ulna, talus, calcaneus
0006			Pig	1	j			good		cut/chopped	
0006			Mammal	4				frags		butchered	
0008	6	0.034	Cattle	1	a			good			proximal phalange
0008			Pig	2	j			good			
0008			Mammal	3				frags			
0009	1	0.002	Feline - cat	1	j			good			radius, small juvenile to sub-adult cat
0011	9	0.134	Cattle	1	j			poor		chopped	radius, distal fragment
0011			Mammal	8				frags		butchered	fragments of large mammal bones
0013	3	0.058	Sheep/goat	1	a					cut/chopped	
0013			Mammal	2							
0015	1	0.003	Bird - GAL	1	a			good			ulna, chicken/pheasant
0016	16	0.134	Sheep/goat	1	a			good		chopped	
0016			Pig	2	j			good		chopped	metapodial and humerus
0016			Bird - Goose	2	a			good		cut/chopped	tarsometatarsus from large species - ?Greylag/Dom.
0016			Bird - No ID	2				frags			synsacrum fragments
0016			Feline - cat	4	sub + juv			good			2 humeri (1 small, 1 large), radius, femur
0016			Mammal	5				frags			
0017	1	0.028	Sheep/goat	1	a		slight	good		chopped	humerus, slight gnawing at proximal end

Context	Total Qty	Wt (kg)	Species	NISP	Age	Path	Gnaw	Cond.	Burnt	Butchering	Comments
0025	27	0.583	Cattle	6	r			good		cut/chopped	skull frag with chopped bud
0025			Sheep/goat	3	sub			good		cut/chopped	
0025			Pig	4	j			good		cut/chopped	cut mandible with worm Dp4
0025			Bird - Goose	2	a			good			femur and scapula
0025			Bird - GAL	1	a			good		knife cuts	tibiotalarsus with fine cuts at distal end of bone
0025			Dog/wolf	2	a			good			two metapodials
0025			Mammal	9							
0028	18	0.286	Cattle	2	a			sw, g		cut/chopped	cut/ch pelvis, heavily cut metatarsal
0028			Sheep/goat	4	r	per.dis/wear		good		cut/chopped	adult + juv tibiae, mandible with heavy wear on M3
0028			Pig	7	neo+adult			good		butchered	adult butchered, 5 neonatal limb/foot bones
0028			Mammal	5				frags			
0039	38	0.256	Cattle	1	a			good	slight	chopped	pelvis
0039			Sheep/goat	3	a			good		chopped	
0039			Pig	8	j			frags		cut/chopped	
0039			Bird - GAL	1	a			good			femur
0039			Deer - Fallow	1	a			good		cut/chopped	tibia, distal FALLOW
0039			Rabbit	1	a			good			pelvis, some copper staining
0039			Mammal	23				frags			
0044	14	0.03	Deer - Red	1	j			good			distal metatarsal
0044			Rabbit	13							
0048	1	0.002	Dog/wolf	1	a			incomp.			incomplete distal metapodial
0050	16	0.257	Cattle	1	a			poor		cut/chopped	large humerus
0050			Sheep/goat	1	a			poor		cut/chopped	metacarpal
0050			Rabbit	1	a			poor			humerus
0050			Mammal	13				frags	1	butchered	one frag burnt black/grey
0058	2	0.008	Mammal	2							

Context	Total Qty	Wt (kg)	Species	NISP	Age	Path	Gnaw	Cond.	Burnt	Butchering	Comments
0059	16	0.094	Sheep/goat	3	a			good		cut/chopped	
0059			Pig	1	j			good		chopped	
0059			Bird - GAL	3	a			good			
0059			Mammal	9				frags	1-b	butchered	
0062	10	0.033	Bird - Goose	2	a			good			tibiotarsus and scapula
0062			Bird - GAL	1	j			good			tarsometatarsus
0062			Mammal	7							
0063	2	0.012	Sheep/goat	1	a		slight	good		cut/chopped	
0063			Bird - Goose	1				good			
0064	38	0.432	Cattle	2	neo			good		cut/chopped	mandibles, one shows cut, low wear on Dp4, M1 NE
0064			Sheep/goat	1	a			good			proximal phalange
0064			Pig	6	range			good			
0064			Mammal	29				frags	1-b	butchered	mostly rib, vertebrae and skull fragments
0065	2	0.01	Mammal	2				v.poor	1-g/w		
0067	10	0.092	Sheep/goat	3	a			good		cut/chopped	radius, humerus, radius
0067			Mammal	6						butchered	fragments of me-large mammal ribs
0067			Bird - No ID	1							sternum fragment
0068	12	0.155	Sheep/goat	3	a			good		cut/chopped	mandible with M3 in full wear
0068			Pig	1	j			good			
0068			Mammal	7				frags			
0068			Bird - No ID	1				incomp.			shaft fragment, goose tibiotarsus
u/s	2	0.049	Cattle	1				good		cut/chopped	
u/s			Sheep	1	a	T.P.Depress.		good		chopped	thumbprint depression near base. Sheep horncore

Appendix 11. Plant macrofossils and other remains

x = 1 – 10 specimens, xx = 11 – 50 specimens, xxx = 51 – 100 specimens, xxxx = 100+ specimens
 cf = compare fg = fragment m = mineral replaced b = burnt ss = sub-sample C = century

Sample No.	1	2	3	4
Context No.	0102	0064	0059	0051
Feature No.	0077	0061	0057	0049
Feature type	Oven	Pit	Pit	Pit
Date	12-13thC	14-15thC	13thC	10-11thC
Cereals and other food plants				
<i>Avena</i> sp. (grains)		x	x	xcf
<i>Hordeum</i> sp. (grains)	x	x	xfg	x
(sprouted grains)	x		x	
<i>Hordeum/Secale cereale</i> (rachis node)			x	
<i>Prunus avium</i> L.				xcfm
<i>Secale cereale</i> L. (grains)		x	xcf	xcf
<i>Triticum</i> sp. (grains)		xx		
<i>T.aestivum/compactum</i> type (rachis node)		x		
Cereal indet. (grains)	x	xx	x	x
Herbs				
<i>Agrostemma githago</i> L.	x			
<i>Bromus</i> sp.			x	
Chenopodiaceae indet	xcf			
Fabaceae indet.	x	xx		
<i>Fallopia convolvulus</i> (L.)A.Love				x
Large Poaceae indet.			x	
<i>Polygonum aviculare</i> L.	x			
<i>Rumex</i> sp.		x		
<i>Rumex/Carex</i> sp.	x			
Tree/shrub macrofossils				
<i>Corylus avellana</i> L.			x	
<i>Sambucus nigra</i> L.	x			
Other plant macrofossils				
Charcoal <2mm	xxxx	xxxx	x	xx
Charcoal >2mm	xxx	xxxx	x	xx
Charcoal >5mm		x		x
Charred root/stem	xxx	xx	xxxx	
Mineral replaced root/stem				x
Ericaceae indet. (stem frags.)	xxx		xxxx	
(florets)			xx	
<i>Calluna vulgaris</i> L. (capsules)			xx	
Indet,culm nodes				x
Other remains				
Black porous 'cokey' material	x	xx		x
Bone		x xb		x
Burnt stone frags.	x	x		
Fish bones		xxx xb		x
Mineralised faecal concretions		xcf		xcf
Marine mollusc shell frags.		x	x	x
Siliceous globules	x			
Small coal frags.		x		
Vitrified material	x		x	x
White mineral concretions		x		
Sample volume (litres)	20	20	20ss	20
Volume of flot (litres)	0.3	0.2	0.5	<0.1
% flot sorted	50%	50%	25%	100%



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