

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD

**FORMER LIVESTOCK MARKET, RISBYGATE STREET,
BURY ST. EDMUNDS, SUFFOLK.**

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTERIM REPORT

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NGR: TL 8514 6439	Report No.5703
District: St. Edmundsbury	Site Code: BSE 305
Approved: Claire Halpin MIFA	Project No: 3143
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OASIS SUMMARY SHEET			
Project name	<i>Part Former Livestock Market, Risbygate Street, Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk: An archaeological interim report.</i>		
<i>In June 2008 Archaeological Solutions conducted an archaeological excavation of Part Former Livestock Market, Risbygate Street, Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk (NGR TL 8511 6445). The excavation was undertaken in response to an archaeological condition attached to a planning permission (SE/04/1011/P) for the residential redevelopment of the site.</i>			
<i>The former livestock market is situated immediately to the south of buildings fronting the medieval road of Risbygate Street and to the west of buildings fronting St. Andrews Street, which follows the line of the medieval city wall. The trial trenching evaluation of the site in May 2008 revealed features ranging from the early medieval (c.1150AD – 1250AD) to the modern period (1900AD+) in date.</i>			
<i>The excavation revealed that the so-called palisade feature of the evaluation was a large pit in the vicinity of several other medieval extraction pits. Other notable finds included medieval boundary ditches, a large medieval to post-medieval cess pit, a post-medieval well, and an industrial area dating to all periods of the site which featured two kilns and a hearth. In all 185 features were excavated, most taking the form of ditches, pits, and post holes dating from the medieval through modern periods.</i>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	June 2008		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	Y	Future work (Y/N/?)	N
P. number	3143	Site code	BSE 305
Type of project	Archaeological Excavation		
Site status	-		
Current land use	Livestock holding pens (demolished)		
Planned development	Residential		
Main features (+dates)	Pits, ditches, post holes		
Significant finds (+dates)	Medieval and post-medieval assemblages		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	Suffolk	St. Edmundsbury	Bury St. Edmunds
SMR for area	Suffolk		
Post code (if known)			
Area of site	1,300m ²		
NGR	TL 8514 6439		
Height AOD (max)	53.00m AOD		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service – Conservation Team		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	McCall, W		
Funded by	Paul Robert Developments Ltd.		
Full title	Part Former Livestock Market, Risbygate Street, Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk: Archaeological Excavation		
Authors	Unger, S; McCall, W; Newton, AS		
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PART FORMER LIVESTOCK MARKET, RISBYGATE STREET, BURY ST EDMUNDS, SUFFOLK

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTERIM REPORT

SUMMARY

In June 2008 Archaeological Solutions conducted an archaeological excavation of Part Former Livestock Market, Risbygate Street, Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk (NGR TL 8511 6445). The excavation was undertaken in response to an archaeological condition attached to a planning permission (SE/04/1011/P) for the residential redevelopment of the site.

The former livestock market is situated immediately to the south of buildings fronting the medieval road of Risbygate Street and to the west of buildings fronting St. Andrews Street, which follows the line of the medieval city wall. The trial trenching evaluation of the site in May 2008 revealed features ranging from the early medieval (c.1150AD – 1250AD) to the modern period (1900AD+) in date.

The excavation revealed that the so-called palisade feature of the evaluation was a large pit in the vicinity of several other medieval extraction pits. Other notable finds included medieval boundary ditches, a large medieval to post-medieval cess pit, a post-medieval well, and an industrial area dating to all periods of the site which featured two kilns and a hearth. In all 185 features were excavated, most taking the form of ditches, pits, and post holes dating from the medieval through modern periods.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In June 2008, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) conducted an archaeological excavation within the former livestock market, Risbygate Street, Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk (NGR TL 8514 6439) (Figs. 1 - 2). The excavation was undertaken in response to an archaeological condition attached to planning permission (Ref: SE/04/1011/P) for the development of the site (Fig. 3). It is proposed to build seven dwellings and offices. The excavation was commissioned by Paul Robert Developments Ltd.

1.2 The excavation was conducted in accordance with a brief issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCC AS-CT) and a specification compiled by AS. It complied with the Institute of Field Archaeologists' (IFA) *Code of Conduct and Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation* (revised 2001) and the *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003).

1.3 The archaeological potential of the site for medieval and post-medieval remains had been demonstrated by a trial trench evaluation carried out by Archaeological Solutions in 2008 (Unger & Adams 2008). Other previous fieldwork in this part of Bury St Edmunds has also noted significant medieval

and post-medieval remains (Duffy, 2007; Duffy 2008). The objectives of the excavation are fully described in the Brief and Specification for the project. The primary objective was to preserve by record the archaeological evidence contained within the site and to attempt a reconstruction of the history and use of the site. Specific aims were:

- to use the spectrum of environmental techniques available in order to identify botanical/microfaunal indicators of diet, economy and the natural environment during the different phases of activity on the site; and
- to assess the range of material culture from the site in order to identify the relative importance of the site and its inhabitants on a local, regional, or national level.

Planning policy context

1.4 The relevant planning policies that apply to the effect of development with regard to cultural heritage are Planning Policy Guidance Note 15 'Planning and the Historic Environment' (PPG15) and Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 'Archaeology and Planning' (PPG16) (Department of the Environment).

1.5 PPG16 (1990) is the national Planning Policy Guidance Note applying to archaeology. It states that there should always be a presumption in favour of preserving nationally important archaeological remains *in situ*. However, when there is no overriding case for preservation, developers are required to fund opportunities for the recording and, where necessary, the excavation of the site. This condition is widely applied by local authorities.

1.6 PPG15 (1994) is the national Planning Policy Guidance Note that applies to the conservation of the historic environment by protecting the character and appearance of Conservation Areas and protecting listed buildings (of architectural or historical interest) from demolition and unsympathetic change as well as safeguarding their settings as far as is possible. This condition is also widely applied by local authorities.

2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE

2.1 Bury St. Edmunds is located at the confluence of the rivers Lark and Linnet, and on the A14 trunk road (Fig. 1). The surrounding land comprises mostly farmsteads and small villages. The closest town is Great Barton, c. 4km to the north-east. Further away, the town of Stowmarket lay c. 20km to the south-east and Cambridge c. 37km to the west.

2.2 The site occupies the northernmost extent of the old Cattle Market. It is situated on the south side of Risbygate Street and the west side of St. Andrews Street, c. 0.25km west of Bury St Edmunds town centre (Fig. 2) and immediately west of the old medieval city walls. It comprises a roughly rectangular parcel of land covering approximately 1,300m². It is bounded to the north by buildings that front Risbygate Street, to the south by the large

Cattle Market development known as the Ark (still under construction), and to the east by buildings that front St. Andrews Street.

3 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY & SOILS

3.1 The site of the former Livestock Market, Risbygate Street, Bury St Edmunds lies on the apex of a hill to the west of the city centre at a surface elevation of between 50-52m AOD. The solid geology consists of cretaceous upper chalk overlain by sandy drift. The overlying soils in this particular area of Bury St Edmunds are (urban) unsurveyed. The closest surveyed area has soils of the Swaffham Prior association (SSEW 1983). These consist of well drained calcareous coarse and fine loamy soils over chalk rubble traditionally supporting cereal, sugar beat, and some root crops (SSEW 1983).

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 Prehistoric (c. 700,000 BC – AD 43)

4.1.1 Numerous Palaeolithic sites have been discovered in East Anglia including those at Clacton, Barnham, and Hoxne (the latter is c. 27km north-west of Bury St Edmunds), verifying human presence in the region from as early as 500,000 BC (Nicholson & Breen 2005). The oldest prehistoric finds in the area of Bury St Edmunds are flint implements of a refined Acheulean tradition, including a Levallois hand axe found during excavations in 1863-1867 (SMR BSE 065). Further Palaeolithic artefacts including an ovate hand axe, broken point, and a flint implement were found in the parish (SMR BSE 049 & 074). The later prehistoric period has also been represented in Bury St Edmunds. Part of a Neolithic stone adze was discovered (SMR BSE Misc SF14559) as well as other implements during excavations in the town (SMR BSE 127). There is evidence of activity in Suffolk during the Iron Age; a number of coins and coin hoards of the Icenii and some Belgic tribes are known throughout the county (Moore et al 1988: *passim*). However, the scarcity and types of finds in the area of Bury St Edmunds (with none recorded within the approximate 500m HER search of the site) suggest that human activity in both the earlier and later prehistoric periods was transitory and there is no evidence of long term occupation or settlement.

4.2 Romano-British (AD 43 – 410)

4.2.1 In keeping with the dearth of occupational evidence from the prehistoric period, the Romano-British era has yielded little in the vicinity of Bury St Edmunds. Outside of the town a late Iron Age and Roman settlement was excavated at West Stow, c. 6km north-west of Bury St Edmunds (Moore et al 1988: *passim*). Approximately 7.5km north-east of the site, a villa and fort were found at Pakenham adjacent to the intersection of two Roman roads (*ibid*). In the south-east, a Roman settlement was identified at Sicklesmere c. 4km from Bury, and a large villa was found at Rougham just north-east of this settlement along the same road that leads to Pakenham (*ibid*).

Archaeological investigations close to Cullum Road in Bury has revealed a Roman ditch system containing 2nd to 4th century finds (SMR BSE 091 & 187) as well as a small grey-ware vessel within a separate ditch (SMR BSE Misc SF16055). However, only four Roman coins in total have been found within the parish (SMR BSE 127 & Misc SF6780). The sparse evidence from both the prehistoric and Roman periods is unusual. It is likely that due to Bury St Edmund's urban situation, earlier archaeology was destroyed by the intense medieval and post-medieval development of the town which may distort the true picture of the town's early history.

4.3 Anglo-Saxon and Medieval (AD 411 – 1539) (Fig. 4)

4.3.1 The town of Bury St Edmunds (*Beodricsworth*) is known to have originated in the Anglo-Saxon period. It emerged as the burial place of the martyr Saint Edmund, King of the East Angles, who was killed in 869 AD by an insurgence of Danes (Statham 1960, 19). Shortly after his death, St Edmund's remains were said to have been located within the later abbey precinct surrounded by a college of secular priests (Statham 1960, 19). The Benedictine Abbey of St Edmund, remains of which still survive today, was founded in 1020 by King Canute (Statham 1960, 20). A market place was also likely to have been founded before the conquest suggesting that a developed town was in existence in this period (Morris 1986). Saxon remains have been discovered in and around Bury St Edmunds indicating a considerable level of occupation. It is thought that the Saxon town was concentrated to the south-east of the modern town towards St Mary's Square and close to the floodplain of the River Lark. Spot finds across the parish have been found in abundance, indicating the Saxon settlement may have been as substantial as the documentary sources suggest. More specifically, remains discovered during excavations by Suffolk County Council on High Baxter Street (c. 250m south east of the site) have suggested Saxon occupation in the vicinity of the development site itself. An excavation in 2002 (SMR BSE 18) yielded a single Anglo-Saxon burial in close proximity to a buckle dating to the 6th and 7th century. Further investigations on the site of the Suffolk Hotel garage produced a small quantity of early Saxon pottery (SMR BSE 202). Thetford ware has also been discovered during works to the east of High Baxter Street (SMR BSE 124).

4.3.2 Domesday Book documented a sizeable town concentrated around the organisation of the Abbey (Morris 1986). A large amount of domestic facilities embodied by bakers, tailors, and cooks (serving the Abbey) as well as 34 men at arms, both French and English, were listed (Morris 1986). As the monastery increased in wealth, so to did the prosperity of the town. Norman town buildings such as Moyses Hall were constructed in this period and still survive today (SMR BSE 024). In the 12th century the town was granted a fair, which, along with St Edmund's shrine, ensured a constant flow of pilgrims to the area (Statham 1960, 22). A town wall with four gates was reputedly built in the 12th century by sacrist Radilph Hervey (website 1). A charter of 1121 did note that the maintenance of town defences should fall to the knights and burgesses, suggesting their existence in the early part of the 12th century (website 1). Historical sources suggest that by the late 13th century, the town was divided

into five wards associated with the five entrances (website 2). The Northgate and Southgate (SMR BSE 064) would have been the main thoroughfare, possibly indicating that they may have been the oldest gates. Eastgate was likely to have been under the Abbott's control due to its proximity to the Abbey and its location on the direct route from Great Yarmouth to London. The Westgate's (SMR BSE 066) location was probably important again due to the route of London. Risbygate may have been a later medieval addition, allowing access to the suburb outside the medieval wall (website 2). Some archaeological investigations together with historical sources have inferred the line of the town wall (SMR BSE 136) was likely to run along the modern St Andrew's Street south towards Westgate Street, north to Angel Hill on to Northgate Street (SMR BSE 139,140, 142, 173). The earliest town plan of Bury St Edmunds was based on a document produced in 1433 (Fig 4). Information regarding the medieval street plan was found within a rental of the Abbey sacrist. This is an invaluable source which clearly depicts Risbygate Street, south west of the market, within the urban centre but outside of the medieval town wall. Risbygate (SMR BSE 067) was obviously in existence at this time, within 50m north east of the site, and the 12th century town wall was likely to run to the east. This indicates high potential for discovering medieval remains, possibly in association with the town wall or Risbygate, both in close vicinity. The site was located close to the probable line of the town defences (possibly built in the Saxon period) from Risbygate along St Andrews Street moving towards Westgate (SMR BSE 136). This may indicate that the town ditch, often found to the exterior of medieval town walls, may be situated close to the site (SMR BSE 139).

4.5 Excavations to the east of the medieval defensive wall have yielded remains of the medieval settlement. Investigations along High Baxter Street produced remains of 11th-14th century posthole timber buildings which lined the street frontage with rubbish pits to the rear (Tester 2002, ii; c. 250m south east of the site). It is thought these buildings were raised to the ground in 1608 when Bury may have suffered a severe fire (Tester 2002, ii). These remains may be comparable to the buildings which were likely to have run along the front of Risbygate Street. Archaeological evidence suggests Risbygate Street was reasonably developed in this period with numerous investigations revealing settlement features. Excavations during the redevelopment for the new bus station along St Andrew's Street (to the rear of Risbygate Street; c. 100m north of the site) revealed medieval backyard activity and a well which would have originally been part of No. 90 Risbygate Street (SMR BSE 106). Archaeological monitoring at Elsey's Yard (SMR BSE 161 & 256; c. 100m north west of the site) revealed a medieval ditch (a likely property boundary) and a well indicative of medieval activity along the street (Duffy 2008). An excavation undertaken by Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service adjacent to the assessment site yielded little medieval material (SMR BSE 252). This was likely to be a result of the town wall preventing building along the line of the defences, the route of the present St Andrew's Street. The small quantity of evidence recovered was concentrated to the north of the excavation (the south of the assessment site) and was likely to have been identifying activity from the Risbygate Street plots (Duffy 2007, 9). The evaluation in 2008 by Archaeological Solutions (Unger &

Adams 2008; SMR BSE 305) on the assessment site did confirm a considerable medieval presence with two ditches, a pit and an oven or hearth dated to the 12th or 13th century. One of the ditches did not align with Risbygate Street and may have been present before the construction of medieval street. A majority of the remains identified in the evaluation were likely medieval backyard activity probably associated with the burgage plots of Risbygate Street. The evidence suggests there would be high potential for (possibly early) medieval settlement remains and the excavation is likely to uncover material related to the occupational evidence found in the evaluation.

Post-Medieval and Modern (AD 1540 – 1900)

4.6 The dissolution of the Abbey in 1539 was one of the most important events to occur in the parish and the effect of this continued into the post-medieval period. The monastic land in the town was sold to wealthy merchants and lawyers which is likely to have had a consequence on the later social development of the town (Statham 1960, 25). Bury did prosper despite the dissolution of the Abbey and there was much development in and around the centre throughout the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries with buildings such as the 17th century former Oliver's grocery shop constructed (SMR BSE 037). The town defences were breached and the town ditch was refilled to allow for better access and further expansion (Duffy 2007, 3). Warren's map of 1747 does depict a well developed town and the archaeological evidence suggests considerable activity in the western part of the town. The investigations at Elsey's Yard (SMR BSE 161 & 256) revealed extensive post-medieval activity and the surviving timber building located on 86-87 Risbygate Street (SMR BSE 038) dating to the 16th and 17th century suggests Risbygate Street was more of an integral part of the town at this time. St Andrews Street was constructed in the early post-medieval period with several post-medieval buildings still surviving (SMR BSE 249). Evidence of development along this street was revealed in the excavation during the redevelopment of the Former Cattle Market, adjacent to the assessment site (SMR BSE 252). There were extensive post-medieval discoveries, most notably 16th-18th century buildings confirmed by Warren's map of 1747 (Duffy 2007, 9). Extraction pits were also discovered although these were used less and less throughout this period. From 1828, the cattle market was relocated from the centre of the town to the west of St Andrew's Street and the Suffolk County Council excavation revealed a burial of a pig and several piglets as well as a burial of a horse with a severed head likely to be associated with the market (J. Duffy pers., comms, 2008). The evaluation on the assessment site in 2008 also revealed a wealth of post-medieval remains (Unger & Adams 2008). The investigation revealed back yard activity with foundations of several ancillary buildings revealed. The site laid partially on the 19th century former cattle market and the discovery of an articulated pig burial links the findings to the other animal burials at the adjacent Cattle Market excavation. The market was eventually disused and became a car park in the late 20th century. Similarly to the medieval period, the evidence suggests high potential of finding post-medieval remains and further evidence associated with the sites function as a cattle market and several back yards.

The Site

Thomas Warren's map of Bury St Edmunds 1747(Figure 4)

4.7 This early map of Bury St Edmunds showed a considerably developed town which stretched beyond the medieval town walls. The site was divided into several individual plots of land which were likely to have been back yards to the buildings along the front of Risbygate Street. One linear building appeared to cross the site in the centre of the site which may have been one of the ancillary buildings discovered in the evaluation (trench 3). The remaining land was undeveloped at this time.

Tithe Map 1845 (Figure 5)

4.8 The tithe map (1845) records that Risbygate Street was part of the urban centre of Bury St Edmunds. The site lay on an area which was already developed. An L-shaped building was located to the east of the site, just within the site boundaries. A linear building traversed the site at the western end and may have been the linear building previously depicted. This building will have slightly truncated remains on the site. The remainder of the land to the east and west of the linear building was undeveloped indicating good survival for archaeology remains. There was development (presumably residential) along the length of Risbygate Street and also to the north and south of St Andrew's Street. The map depicts the corn, butter and meat market to the south east of the site. Angel Hill and the ruins of the Abbey are depicted further to the east.

1st Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1886 (Figure 6)

4.9 The 1st edition ordnance survey map surveyed 41 years later (1886) records substantial development. There were two large linear buildings on the eastern side of the site; one aligned east to west and the other north to south. At the point where the two large buildings abut in the eastern corner, three further rectangular buildings were recorded. The map depicts a probable outbuilding through the centre of the site aligned north to south with three further ancillary buildings abutting this structure to the east. These were probably related to the remains of ancillary structures discovered in the evaluation.

2nd Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1904 (Figure 7)

4.10 In less than 20 years, the site had changed substantially. The 1904 map records several structures were demolished or substantially altered. The centre of the site saw the most development with the previous outbuildings remaining and several additions possibly related to the function of part of the land as a cattle market. It is also possible that they were related to back yards of the housing along Risbygate Street. The land to the far west of the site still remained undeveloped in 1904.

1926 Ordnance Survey map

4.11 This map depicts little changes to the site. In the western part of the site, four linear buildings aligned east to west were constructed. These may have been associated with the cattle market and were likely to be ancillary buildings. Despite the high level of development on the site, isolated pockets of undisturbed land were depicted across the site indicating a high potential for archaeological survival in these specific areas.

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 The area of the excavation was centred on the building footprints of the development (Figs. 2- 3).

6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

MEDIEVAL

The principal feature was an exceptionally large Pit F2225 (dimensions: 4.80m long x 4.30m wide x 3.19m deep). It was sub circular in plan. It had near vertical sides and in some places even undercutting. The base was not reached due to the depth of the pit but its depth was established in Quadrant B by means of an augur. Pit F2225 was excavated in alternating quadrants. The sequence of fills is tabulated.

Quadrant B

Fill	Description	Finds/Date
L2430	Loose, dark grey-brown to black sandy silt with occasional small flint	Animal bone.
L2429	Fairly compact, brown clayey silt with occasional small flint	-
L2226	Fairly loose, dark grey-brown sandy silt mixed with orange sand and chalk	Animal bone, shell
L2227	Fairly compact, light yellow/orange brown silty sand with moderate chalk	Oyster shells near surface of layer
L2228	Semi-compact, dark grey-brown sandy silt	Pottery, animal bone, CBM, struck flint, shell, metal pieces, knife blade, knife with bone handle (SF7)
L2229	Semi compact, dark grey-brown sandy silt	Pottery, animal bone, CBM, struck flint, shell, metal pieces

#

Quadrant B

Fill	Description	Finds/Date
L2435	Loose, medium grey-brown sandy silt with occasional small flint	Pottery, animal bone, metal, oyster shell
L2434	Loose, medium green-brown sandy silt	Animal bone
L2431	Loose, medium brown sandy silt	Pottery, animal bone
L2423	Fairly compact, medium yellow/orange-brown sand and chalk	-
L2422	Fairly compact, medium green-brown clayey silt (cess layer) with occasional chalk	-
L2226	Fairly loose, medium grey-brown sandy silt mixed with orange sand,	Pottery, animal bone

	occasional small stone and chalk	
L2227	Fairly compact, light yellow/orange brown silty sand with moderate chalk	Pottery, animal bone, metal, shell
L2228	Fairly loose, medium grey-brown sandy silt with occasional medium flint	Pottery, animal bone, CBM, struck flint, polished bone needle (SF8), copper pins (SF18)
L2229	Fairly loose, dark grey-brown sandy silt with occasional large flint/stone and pockets of ash/charcoal	Pottery, animal bone, CBM, shell, metal

The sequence was overlain by Layer L2230, a compact layer of dark grey-brown clayey silt (0.30m thick) which contained pottery, animal bone, CBM, shell, and slag. In the centre of this layer s a small pocket of compact light yellow/orange-brown silty clay without finds.

It is suggested that this large pit was initially an extraction pit. Later was it converted into a cess pit and ringed with posts. These posts were located around the upper portion of the pit and packed around with fill L2392. The latter consisted of loose, medium orange-red sand with occasional chalk flecks and flint.

The post holes recorded within F2225 are tabulated below.

Post hole	Quad	Shape	Fill	Description	Finds/Date
F2335	A	Sub circular, vertical sides, concave base (0.32m x 0.27 x 0.65m+)	L2336	Very loose, dark red-brown silty sand	-
F2337	A	Sub circular, vertical sides, Concave base (0.30m x 0.26m x 0.74m+)	L2338	Ditto	-
F2358	A	Sub circular, vertical sides, concave base (0.21m x 0.20m x 0.43m+)	L2359	Ditto	-
F2360	A	Sub circular, vertical sides, concave base (0.24m x 0.20m x 0.30m+)	L2361	Ditto	-
F2446	A	Sub circular, vertical sides, concave base (0.48m x 0.38m x 0.68m+)	L2447	Ditto	-
F2379	B	Sub circular, vertical sides, concave base (0.37m x 0.27m x 0.22m)	L2380	Loose, dark orange-brown silty sand (firmer near base)	-
F2381	B	Sub circular, slightly irregular	L2382	Ditto	-

		vertical sides, concave base (0.31m x 0.27m x 0.59m)			
F2438	B	Sub circular, steep sides, concave base (0.17m x 0.15m x 0.21m)	L2439	Moderately firm, dark red-brown silty sand	-
F2440	B	Sub circular, vertical sides, concave base (0.33m x 0.10m x 0.43m)	L2441	Compact, dark red-brown silty sand with occasional small stone	-
F2459	C	Sub circular, vertical sides, concave base (0.36m x 0.17m x 0.40m)	L2460	Semi-compact, medium red-brown silty sand with occasional flint nodules.	-
F2461	C	Sub circular, steep sides, concave base (0.24m x 0.06m x 0.63m)	L2462	Semi-compact ,medium red- brown silty sand with occasional flint nodules.	-
F2442	D	Sub circular, vertical sides, concave base (0.28m x 0.24m x 0.67m+)	L2380	Fairly loose, medium red-brown silty sand with moderate flint nodules	-
F2444	D	Sub circular, vertical sides, concave base (0.43m x 0.25m x 0.66m)	L2382	Ditto	-

Of these postholes, F2440 was unusual because it was located at a much lower level than the others, and appeared have been partially cut into the fill of the Pit F2226. Its compact fill suggests it represent the base of the posthole.

Cut directly into the natural on the north side of the pit was a small staircase, F2318 (dimensions: 1.50m long (N-S) x 1.50m wide x 1.86m deep) with three steps. The upper step consisted of redeposited chalk, L2319, and may represent a later repair. This staircase was likely a secondary addition as it ceased threequarters of the way up the pit with a drop of 2.36m between the lowest step and the base of the pit. Post Hole F2385 (dimensions: 0.24m x 0.18m x ?m) was cut into the west side of the step. It was sub circular in plan with vertical sides and a concave base and may have supported a cover over the steps in association with F2383, F2387, F2389 and possibly also F2440. Fill L2386 consisted of loose medium brown silty sand with frequent flint.

The next step was slightly shorter and seemed to curve slightly toward the north-east. It was also truncated on the west side by three post holes: F2383 (dimensions: 0.30m long x 0.22m wide x 0.68m+ deep), F2387 (0.27m long x 0.22m wide x 0.84m+ deep), and F2389 (dimensions: 0.24m wide x 0.18m wide x 0.35m+ deep). All three post holes were sub circular in plan with near

vertical sides and concave bases. All contained single fills: L2384, L2388, and L2390 consisting of loose medium red-brown silty sand with frequent flint nodules.

F2381, F2383, and F2389 follow the exterior of the stair cut. F2440, F2385 and F2387 created a possible railing for the stairs and were carved directly into the lower two stairs.

The uppermost of the three stairs consisted of a block of sandy chalk, L2391 (dimensions: 0.51m long x 0.28m wide x 0.15m deep). It is possible that this block represented a repair to a damaged top step or it may have been part of the original structure. It was cut by Posthole F2389 suggesting that it, at the very least, predated the addition of the railing/roofing structure.

The sequence for the addition of the staircase is unknown. Although the Fill L2226 spilled on to the base of the three steps thus providing a broad range for its addition prior to its deposition of L2226 and following the initial cut of the pit. Above L2226, which was the primary fill of the feature, was L2319, which consisted of firm medium yellow, orange, and brown mottled sand and chalk which served to intentionally fill the void of the out-of-use staircase prior to the deposition of L227 and the two fills L2228 and L2229. This interpretation suggests several phases for the pit: it originated as an extraction pit for the acquisition of chalk. Thereafter it was surrounded with posts and used as a cess pit. A staircase was added and served the cess pit. Finally the stairs were abandoned, the posts of the railing were removed or collapsed, and the void filled with packing material. The subsequent pit was used for to discard rubbish

Post holes surrounded F2225. Many may be dated based on their spatial proximity to the cess pit. Post Hole F2143 (dimensions: 0.20m long x 0.12m wide x 0.05m deep) was located to the immediate north-west of F2225 just outside Quadrant B. Like many of the other post holes in the vicinity, F2143 was small and sub circular with gradually sloping sides and a concave base. Its only fill, L2144, was a highly compact, light red-brown silty sand with no finds.

Post Hole F2307 (dimensions: 0.48m long x 0.36m wide x 0.17m deep) was located to the immediate west of F2225 at the border between Quadrant B and D. F2307 was sub circular in plan with steep sides and a concave base. Fill L2308 was a fairly loose, medium grey-brown silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks. No finds were present.

A small cluster of five post holes were located to the south-west of Quadrant D of Pit F2225. Post Hole F2327 (dimensions: 0.28m long x 0.15m wide x 0.12m deep) was located on the very periphery of the cess pit. It had gradually sloping sides and a shallow concave base. Its fill, L2328, was a medium red-brown sandy silt of loose consistency. Just to the south-west was another slightly larger post hole, F2325 (dimensions: 0.34m long x 0.32m wide x 0.49 deep). Its profile was unique within the group featuring very steep

sides and a slightly convex base. Its fill, L2326, was a very similar, loose, medium red-brown sandy silt. Neither of these features contained finds.

Post Hole F2323 (dimensions: 0.38m long x 0.24m wide x 0.35m deep) was located to the south-west of Post Hole F2325. It was sub circular in plan with steep, near vertical sides and a flat base. Its fill was a loose, medium red-brown sandy silt with no finds.

Just to the south of Post Holes F2325 and F2323 were two much shallower post holes. Post Hole F2151 (dimensions: 0.33m long x 0.31m wide x 0.23m deep) was located to the immediate south-east of Post Hole F2325. It was sub circular in plan with steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L2152, was a compact, dark orange-brown silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks. To the south-west Post Hole F2149 (dimensions: 0.25m 0.13m wide x 0.14m deep) was sub circular in plan with vertical sides and a flat base. Its fill was a moderately loose, light grey/yellow-brown silty sand. Neither of these smaller post holes contained finds.

To the east of the cluster was a second group of four post holes, none of which contained finds. Post Holes F2331 and F2333 formed a close pair just outside Quadrant A of F2225 to the south. Post Hole F2331 (dimensions: 0.17m long x 0.13m wide x 0.07m deep) was very small and sub circular in plan with gradually sloping sides and a concave base. Post Hole F2333 (dimensions: 0.33m long x 0.25m wide x 0.24m deep) to the immediate east was also sub circular but much larger. It had much steeper sides and a concave base. Both fills, L2332 and L2334 respectively, consisted of loose, medium red-brown sandy silt and no finds. To the south-west of this pair was another very shallow sub circular posthole, F2329, with gradually sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L2330, was a loose medium red-brown sandy-silt with no finds.

Post Hole F2457 (dimensions: 0.47m long x 0.40m wide x 0.36m deep) was located to the south of Post Holes F2331 and F2333. It had steep sides and a concave base but was much larger. It had a deep post pipe fill, L2463 (dimensions: 0.11m long x 0.06m wide x 0.36m deep), of loose light orange-yellow sandy silt. The remains of this post were surrounded by packing Fill L2458, a firm medium orange-brown sandy silt. No finds were present in Post Hole F2457.

Spanning the east side of Pit 2225 on a north/south alignment are two lines of post holes forming an inner and outer line. South to north the inner line consisted of Post Holes F2339, F2172, F2367, F2369, F2371, F2375, and possibly F2473. None contained diagnostic finds. The descriptions of these postholes are tabulated below:

Context	Shape and Profile	Fill	Description
F2339	Sub circular, vertical sides, concave base (0.45m x 0.40m x 0.66m)	L2340	Very loose, medium red-brown silty sand with occasional flint fragments.
F2172	Sub circular, steep sides, shallow concave base	L2173	Compact, medium red-brown sandy silt

	(dimensions: 0.26m long x 0.25m wide x 0.13m deep)		
F2367	Sub circular, irregular sides and base (0.51m x XXm x 0.16m)	L2368	Moderately loose, medium orange-brown silty sand with occasional small flint nodules.
F2369	Sub circular, near vertical sides, concave base (0.39m x 0.34m x 0.48m)	L2370	Ditto
F2371	Sub circular, steep sides, concave base (0.34m x 0.24m x 0.42m)	L2372	Ditto
F2475	Sub circular, near vertical sides, flat base (0.22m x 0.16m x 0.49m)	F2476	Moderately firm, medium red-brown silty sand.
F2473	Sub circular, steep sides, flat, irregular base. (0.48m x 0.27m x 0.21m),	L2474	Firm medium orange-brown clayey silt with occasional struck flint

Post holes comprising the inner fence line east of F2225

To the east of this fence line were five post holes orientated north/south and which may represent a second fence. The post holes of this outer line are tabulated below. None contained diagnostic finds.

Context	Shape and Profile	Fill	Description
F2377	Sub circular, vertical sides, concave base (0.27m x 0.23m x 0.32m)	L2378	Moderately loose, medium orange-brown silty sand with occasional flint nodules.
F2341	Sub circular, vertical sides, concave base (0.36m x 0.30m x 57m+)	L2342	Loose dark red-brown silty sand with occasional flint nodules.
F2343	Sub circular, vertical sides, concave base (0.37m x 0.28m x 0.54m+)	L2344	Ditto
F2373	Sub circular, steep stepped sides, conical base (0.34m x 0.24m x 0.25m)	L2374	Moderately loose, medium orange-brown silty sand with occasional flint nodules.
F2375	Sub circular, irregular vertical sides, concave base (0.33m x 0.27m x 0.29m)	L2376	Ditto

In Area 4, in the north-east corner of the site, was a large irregular sub circular pit, F2543 (dimensions: 2.26m long x 1.49m wide x 1.01m deep). Only the north-west side was preserved revealing a stepped side leading to a concave base. Three fills were present and are tabulated below:

Fill	Description	Finds/Date
L2544	Firm, medium green-brown cassy clay with occasional subangular flint.	-
L2545	Firm, light orange-brown sandy clay with moderate flint gravel	Pottery, animal bone.
L2542	Firm, light orange sandy clay with occasional flint and gravel	-

Pit F2543 was cut by a large, much truncated keyhole-shaped malting kiln, F2480 (dimensions: 4.00m long x 2.20m wide x 0.80m deep), oriented north/south. It was revealed in evaluation Trench 4 and was described as a bread oven/kiln (F1137) with a baked clay lining, S1117, and a fill of medium grey-yellow silty clay, L1118 (material from a possible superstructure). Mid 12th – 13th century pottery (50g) was located in the fill (L1118). The lining had baked red with a thin charred black band between the lining and the cut.

During the excavation the full extent of the feature was revealed. The eastern side was truncated by a modern drain, M1133; the north side was cut by a large well; and the middle was cut by a large clay-filled pit. Only the western side of the southern bowl of the kiln was preserved. It was likely oval-shaped and extended almost 2m from the intruding drain revealing a curved, gradually sloping west side, an irregular stepped west side, and a shallow concave base. Packed along the edges of the bowl of the kiln was L2537, a very compact layer of medium yellow-grey chalky clay. This lining was thickest on the sides, up to 0.20m on the west side and 0.24m on the east, and only 0.04 at its thickest on the base. The profile formed after the insertion of this lining featured straighter sides with a gradual break of slope at the top and almost vertical sides below leading to a flat base. This lining may have acted as insulation for the firing process undertaken inside the kiln.

The four fills recorded within the lining are tabulated:

Fill	Description	Finds/Date
L2546	Loose, black silty charcoal.	Pottery.
L2536	Loose, dark brown and red silty sand with charcoal.	
L2516	Heavily compacted, medium red-brown silty clay	Pottery, daub
L2505	Heavily compacted, medium yellow-grey silty clay with frequent sub rounded chalk	Pottery.

The red sand, daub, charcoal and clay in L2316 represented the primary collapse material from the kiln superstructure. Some of this material extended into L2436 below while burnt lens L2546 may have been burnt *in situ*. The upper fill, L2505, was likely a fill deposited following the collapse of the kiln, although it may also equate to L1118 of the evaluation. If the latter, L1118 must represent a composite of the three layers.

The clay lining, L2537, was not present in the northern extension of the kiln although the same sequence of fills was present. The only variation to the stratigraphic sequence was the presence of burnt timber T2510 (dimensions: 0.76m long x 0.33m wide x 0.03m thick) and associated charcoal L2515 (0.88m long x 0.58m wide x 0.28m deep) around it. This pocket of charred remains represents the heavily decomposed remains of the timbers associated with the kiln structure. These new layers were generally located between L2536 and L2516 above suggesting that they were part of a timber floor below the domed roof. With the collapse of the superstructure, the dome materials crushed the floor causing it to pierce the level below.

The evidence suggests a malting kiln or a bread oven, oriented north/south, with a flue located in the northern end where the best preserved timbers were located. The complete shape and dimensions of the kiln were unknown. The southern end was truncated by a large round brick-lined pit (F1122) and the middle by a chalk-lined pit, F1131, both excavated and described during the trial trench evaluation.

One of the more interesting finds of the evaluation was F1051, the terminus of a large ditch aligned south-east/north-west, and which extended beyond both edges of Trench 1. It was originally thought that the ditch had a bank on its northern side, which had either eroded or had been thrown back into the ditch in the form of the chalk-rich clay layer, L1052 concentrated on the northern side of the feature and across the base. This layer contained pottery dating to the 12th to 13th century. It overly five lesser fills (L1101, L1102, L1104, L1105 and L1106) of charcoal, clay, and ash. L1101 contained 12th to 13th century pottery and animal bone. The evidence suggested the presence of a timber palisade. The ditch terminus was cut by Pit F1054.

During the excavation it was revealed that the Ditch Terminus was actually a pit, labelled F2064 (dimensions: 3.30m long x 2.70m wide x 1.24m deep). The pit was sub circular with steep, irregular sides and a flat base. Five small fills of charcoal, clay and ash were collectively recorded as L2145, described as dark red black charcoal and clay layer, 0.13m thick. Above this was L2066, which was equivalent to the chalk-rich fill L1052 of the evaluation. L2066 was a thick (1.18m) layer of mid-grey brown clayey silt and chalk. It contained pottery. Above this was L2065, which is equivalent to L1053 of the evaluation. This compact layer consisted of dark grey brown silty clay. No finds were present but the evaluation recovered late 12th to 13th century pottery, CBM, animal bone, oyster shell, and iron nails.

Animal Burrow L1103 was recognised in the excavation and recorded as L2135. No finds were present.

This pit was cut by Pit F2125 (dimensions: 2.06m long x 1.96m wide x 1.05m deep). The fill from this intruding pit was not rerecorded during the excavation. Consequently, the fill remains L1055, which contained late 12th to 15th century pottery, animal bone, struck flint, iron nails, oyster shells, and CBM.

Pits F2064 and F2125 were cut by Pit, F2077 (dimensions: 2.02m long x 1.52m wide x 1.24m deep). This pit was not discovered during the evaluation and the profiles of the other two features, F1051 and F1054, just missed it. F2077 was sub circular with steep sides and a flat base. It contained nine fills tabulated below:

Context	Description	Finds
L2133	Dark blue black silty charcoal, loose.	
L2131	Mid-grey brown sandy silt, loose.	
L2132	Grey brown clayey silt with frequent chalk, fairly compact.	
L2129	Mid grey green layer with chalk, fairly compact.	
L2128	Dark red brown silty sand, loose.	

L2130	Light yellow grey clayey sand, fairly compact.	
L2127	Green brown clayey silt with moderate chalk, fairly compact.	
L2126	Dark grey brown sandy silt, loose.	
L2078	Mid-grey brown sandy silt, loose.	

Primary fill L2133 was a loose layer of ash suggesting that it was deposited and not burned *in situ*. The finds suggest a medieval date for the feature. Just above this, L2131 appeared to be the result of slumping shortly after the pit was first opened. Above this were several cess layers interspersed with chalk/lime to absorb the smell. L2128 and L2130 were above L2129 and below L2127, it was not clear which was deposited first since they were dumped from different sides of the pit. L2128 was a layer of redeposited natural which may indicate a gap in continuity between L2129 and L2130. L2126 was an animal burrow dug into L2127. Most of the fills were recognised in section and few finds were recovered.

It is possible that all three features served as extraction pits. It is equally possible that F2064 and F2125 were refuse pits while F2077 was a cess pit.

Pit F2024 (dimensions: 3.00m+ long x 3.86m wide x 1.45m+ deep) was one of the largest recorded features. It was sub circular with steep sides and its base was unseen. The western edge of the pit extended beyond the site.

Pit F2024 contained at least five fills. The lowest fill was L2080 (0.55m thick), a very dark grey and black silt and charcoal mix. Finds include animal bone and a large rim sherd. L2071 (0.35m thick) was a compact layer of mid-yellow brown sandy silt with moderate chalk flecks. It contained CBM, iron nails and pottery. L2070 (0.60m+ thick) was the third fill of F2024. It consisted of a compact, dark grey brown clayey silt with occasional round flint nodules and CBM. Finds from L2070 include an iron prick spur, pottery and CBM. L2025 (1.15m thick) was the uppermost fill of F2024 and consisted of a mid-brown grey clayey silt with frequent CBM and occasional rounded flint. It contained a substantial quantity of CBM, animal bone, and pottery. Within L2025 was a lens of very dark grey brown sandy silt, L2090 (0.12m thick). This thin band of burning contained no finds. Given the size and depth of F2024, it is likely that the pit was an extraction pit in the late medieval period.

In the centre of Area 1 was a large pit, F2060 (dimensions: 1.70m long x 1.4m wide by 0.68m deep). This pit was first recorded in Trench 1 of the evaluation when it was recorded as a ditch terminus, F1029. The feature contained four fills: L1030, L1044, L1040 and L1041. The upper fill, L1030, was a mid-grey brown sandy silt which contained late 12th – 13th C pottery (166g). The excavation revealed the full dimensions of the pit, recorded as F2060. It was sub circular with steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L2061, was dark red brown sandy silt which contained post-medieval pottery and animal bone.

In the middle of Area 1, to the east of Trench 1 of the evaluation and to the immediate north-east of Post Hole F2062 were three intercutting pits. The earliest was F2185 (dimensions: 1.10m long x 0.65m wide x 0.80m deep).

F2185 was sub rectangular in plan with steep sides and a flat base. This pit contained four fills tabulated below:

Context	Description	Finds
L2186	Dark red-brown sandy silt with occasional chalk flecks and angular flint	
L2187	Mottled red and grey-brown sand, silt, and clay mix with occasional chalk flecks and moderate angular flint	
L2188	Dark red-brown sandy silt with occasional chalk flecks and angular flint	
L2189	Light to medium yellow/grey-brown clayey silt with moderate chalk flecks and occasional angular flint and sub-angular chalk	

L2187 contained demolition material and stones. L2188 and L2186 were sandy and may represent redeposited natural.

Pit F2185 was cut by Pit F2182 (dimensions: 1.70m long x 1.60m wide x 0.90m deep). F2182 was sub-rectangular with rounded corners and slightly curving sides. It had near vertical sides and a shallow concave base. It contained two fills. Primary fill L2183 was a shallow (0.07m) layer of medium yellow/grey brown sand, silt, and clay mix with occasional chalk flecks, angular flint, and sub-angular chalk. It contained no finds. The principal fill, L2184, was a very thick (0.85m) dark red-brown sandy silt with occasional chalk flecks and angular flint. It contained pottery and animal bone.

Pit F2182 was cut by Pit F2083 (dimensions: 3.45m long x 3.10m wide x 1.10m deep). F2083 was a large circular pit with steep sides and a shallow concave base. It contained five fills tabulated below:

Context	Description	Finds
L2181	Dark grey-brown clayey silt and charcoal, burnt.	
L2085	Medium yellow/grey-brown clayey silt with moderate chalk flecks and occasional sub-angular chalk	
L2084	Dark red-brown sandy silt with occasional sub-round chalk and angular flint	
L2089	Mid yellow/grey-brown clayey silt with a thin lens of dark red brown soil, moderate chalk flecks, and occasional angular and round flint and sub-angular chalk	
L2180	Medium grey-brown clayey silt with occasional chalk flecks, angular flint, and sub-angular chalk	

Post holes were recorded along the western edge of Area 1: F2037, F2039, F2041, F2043, F2045, F2047, F2049 and F2051. F2039 contained medieval pottery; F2041 contained modern finds; and the remainder were sterile. F2039 (dimensions: 0.84m long x 0.50m wide x 0.23m deep) was ?sub circular in plan. It had steep sides and a flat base. Its fill, L2040, was mid-red brown clayey silt and it contained a medieval sherd.

Another medieval post hole, F2104, was located at the western end of Area 2 as part of a cluster of features just north of post-medieval Pit F2123. F2104 (dimensions: 0.60m long x 0.52m wide x 0.13m deep) was sub-circular with a shallow concave base. Its fill was a loose, light grey-brown silty sand and it contained a sherd of medieval pottery.

To the south-east of Post Hole F2104 was shallow Pit F2141 (dimensions: 0.85m long x 0.70m wide x 0.22m deep). F2141 was sub circular in plan with gradually sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L2142, was a medium grey-brown sandy silt of loose consistency. It contained a small sherd of pottery, possibly medieval in date, animal bone and CBM.

To the immediate south of F2123 was a circular pit, F2121 (dimensions: 1.60m long x 1.20m wide x 0.38m deep) with gently sloping sides and an irregular concave base. Its fill, L2122, was a dark red/orange-brown sandy silt with numerous flint nodules (over 50%). It contained a sherd of medieval pottery.

LATE MEDIEVAL/EARLY POST MEDIEVAL

Ditch F2198 was a linear ditch, 7.61m long, extending northward beyond the excavation. It was excavated in a series of segments (A, B and C) tabulated below:

Slot	Profile	Fill	Description	Finds/Date
A	Irregular V-shaped profile (1.84m x 1.14m x 0.45m)	2199A	Loose, medium orange-brown silty sand with occasional chalk and flint	Pottery, animal bone
C	Irregular V-shaped profile (? long x 1.12m wide x 0.24m deep)	2199C	Firm, medium grey-brown clayey silt.	Animal bone
B	Gradually sloping sides, shallow concave base	2199B	Firm, medium grey-brown clayey silt with moderate chalk.	Pottery, animal bone

This ditch was likely a boundary ditch and may have been open for an extended period of time. It may have been maintained and re-cut.

Approaching Ditch F2198 from the north was Ditch F2207 (dimensions: 3.46m long x 0.84m wide x 0.31m deep). Ditch 2207 was orientated north/south. It had gradually sloping sides and a flat base. Its fill, L2208, was a very firm light grey brown clayey silt with moderate chalk. Finds were scarce although a few iron fragments were found. Ditch F2207 was recut.

Originally this ditch may have extended to Area 2 and also Area 3. In Area 3 there were are two large sub circular pits that aligned with Ditch F2207, but were considerably deeper and may have removed any trace of an earlier ditch.

Pit F2349 (dimensions: 2.10m+ long x 2.84m wide x 1.33m deep) extended northwards from the southern baulk of Area 3 on the same line as F2207 in Area 2. Its northern side was truncated by large Pit F2272. It had steep sides and a flat base. Fill L2350 was a compact, medium grey brown silt with moderate chalk. It contained pottery, animal bones and oyster shells.

Pit/Post Hole F2209 (dimensions: 0.54m long x 0.38m wide x 0.41m deep) was located to the west of F2207, in line with post holes attributed to the post-medieval period. F2209 had near vertical sides and a shallow concave base. Its fill, L2210, was a loose, medium grey-brown and green sandy silt with some redeposited natural. It contained medieval pottery

Two late medieval pits were located in the south-west corner of Area 1. The earlier of the two, F2075 (dimensions: 2.94m long x 0.63m+ wide x 1.12m deep) may have been sub rectangular with steep sides and a flat base. The depth of this pit suggests that it may originally have served as an extraction pit, later back-filled. Its fill, L2076, was a mid-orange brown sandy silt with occasional chalk and flint. Finds include sherds of medieval pottery, oyster shell and animal bone.

Truncating F2075 was Pit F2072 (dimensions: 1.90m long x 1.58m wide x 0.85m deep). F2072 was sub-circular with slightly squarish corners, steep sides and a concave base. The primary fill of this pit was L2073, comprising closely packed flint nodules in a mid-grey brown sandy silt matrix. Above the flint layer was fill L2074, a mid-orange brown sandy silt with occasional chalk and large flint. It contained medieval pottery, animal bone and oyster shell.

Located to the north of Flint Wall M2007 were intercutting Pits F2016 and F2018. The fill material of each pit could barely be distinguished. The earliest of the two, F2018 (dimensions: 1.98m long x 0.64m wide x 0.27m deep), was elongated with shallow sides and a concave base. Its fill, L2019, was a mid-grey brown sandy silt with some sand, probably redeposited natural. F2018 was cut by Pit F2016 (dimensions: 1.20m long x 1.14m wide x 0.75m deep). F2016 was sub circular with moderately sloping sides and a flattened base. Like L2019, its fill, L2017, was a mid-grey brown sandy silt with a large quantity of redeposited sand. It contained late medieval or early post-medieval pottery.

Located to the south-east of these pits were four large intercutting pits: F2029, F2031, F2033, and F2035. The earliest of these was Pit F2035 (dimensions: 1.22m+ long x 0.60m+ wide x 1.00m deep). It had steep sides and a flat narrow base. At the base of the pit was a thin lens of burnt material, L2069, possibly a mix of clay, sand, and chalk, with no finds. Above this was a mid-brown silty sand layer (0.14-0.24m thick), which contained no finds. L2036, the uppermost fill, consisted of mottled yellow brown sand and chalk.

Located to the immediate south of F2035 was Pit F2033 (dimensions: ?m+ long x 1.32m wide x 0.96m deep). The profile of the pit is unknown as only the southern edge of the pit remained. It was cut by the much larger Pit F2031, which also truncated the southern edge of F2035. Also surviving was the base

of F2033, which was deeper than F2031. On the base of the pit was a thin lens of burnt material L2059, which resembled L2069 in Pit F2035. Above this was the main fill, L2034, a dark brown silty sand (0.96m thick) with moderate flint nodules. The pit contained pottery, animal bone and struck flint.

Truncating both F2033 and F2035 was Pit F2031 (dimensions: 3.38m long x 1.70m wide x ? deep). This feature was a very large and sub circular. It had steep sides and a flat even base. The fill, L2032, was a medium red brown silty sand containing frequent large flint and stones. Finds include pottery and oyster shell. Also present was a piece of corroded iron. Above the uppermost fill was a brick surface, M2008, which was associated with a later flint wall, M2007.

A fourth large pit, F2029, truncated F2031 and Pit F2035. The latter was a large rectangular pit (dimensions: 2.18m long x 1.50m wide x 1.24m deep) with rounded corners, gradually sloping sides, and an uneven base. Its fill, L2030, was a mid-brown silty sand and it contained oyster shell, pottery and animal bones.

Located near the south-corner of Area 1 were two small post holes, F2081 and F2086. F2081 (dimensions: 0.42m long x 0.38m wide x 0.04m deep) was sub circular and very shallow with steep sides and a flat base. It contained a sherd of medieval/post medieval pottery and a piece of CBM. F2086 was modern in date.

Recorded in Trench 1 of the evaluation was Tree Hollow F1042. Its fill, L1043, was a mix of medium orange brown and dark grey brown silty sand contained an 11th - 13th century pottery sherd and a fragment of an iron nail.

At the east end of Area 2 was a late medieval Well F2424 (dimensions: 4.60m long x 2.00m wide x 5.00m+ deep). This feature consisted of a 5m deep hole cut within the solid geology. The upper 2.20m of the hole was squared off and lined with Wall M2425 consisting of small to medium flint nodules (15-20mm long x 5-10mm wide by 10-15mm thick) closely packed in a sand mortar and separated by 10-20mm joints. These walls formed a rectangle with bonded corners and ranged in thickness from 0.22m in the south to 0.28m in the east. The same light yellow-brown sand mortar used within the walls served also as packing Fill L2540 between the wall and the cut it filled. No finds were recovered from this packing material. The internal surface of the wall was rendered with a 10mm thick lime plaster, L2535, serving to make the structure water tight.

The fills of the well are tabulated below:

Fill	Description	Finds/Date
L2508	Firm, medium grey-brown clayey silt with moderate chalk	Pottery, animal bone
L2507	Compact, dark grey-brown clayey silt with moderate flint nodules	Pottery, animal bone, CBM
L2428	Tile and charcoal dump within a compact, dark grey-brown silt	Pottery, animal bone, CBM

L2427	Compact, dark grey-brown clayey silt with frequent flint nodules.	Pottery, animal bone
L2426	Compact, medium grey-brown chalky silt	-

The full depth of L2508 was achieved through mechanical excavation.

POST MEDIEVAL

In the post-medieval period, the evidence suggests that the boundary ditch F2207 was maintained. Ditch F2316 (1.90m long x 0.80m wide x 0.27m deep) represented the later recut of F2207. The recut was 1.56m shorter than its predecessor, but in all other ways the same size and fully contained within F2207. This ditch was excavated in two Segments, A at the terminus and B further north. Both segments revealed gradually sloping sides and a flat base, which would be expected given that it shared its sides and base with F2207. The fill in both, L2317, was a compact medium to dark orange-brown silty sand with moderate chalk and charcoal flecks. Among the finds from Segment B was post-medieval pottery, animal bone, a nail, oyster shell, and very degraded CBM, although generally the finds were sparse. As was the case with F2207, it is likely that the recut ditch originally extended to at least the northern baulk of Area 2 and possibly also into Area 3 before being removed by the deep pits therein.

A final recut of this boundary ditch was made later in the post-medieval period. Ditch F2232 (2.36m long x 1.20m wide x 1.05m deep) represented this recut, which was considerably wider and deeper, but on the same north/south alignment. The section of Ditch F2316 was visible within the rounded south face of the terminus of F2232 supporting the interpretation of a third recut of the same ditch. If indeed this was the case, the full length of F2316 may be amended to 4.26m and F2207 to 5.82m.

The profile of Ditch F2232 featured very steep sides and a flat base. Fill L2233 consisted of medium grey-brown sandy silt with occasional subangular flint. Unlike the previous two instalments of this boundary ditch, the fill of F2232 was full of finds, many of which were diagnostic. The most common find was CBM. Among the pottery finds was brown salt glazed stoneware, possibly Bellarmine jugs sherds, dating between the 16th and 18th century and brightly coloured slipware from the 17th to 18th century and a few sherds of bright cobalt blue salt glaze German stoneware, first made in 1587. Most of the ceramic remains were kitchenware, particularly 18th century white stoneware. Another glazed sherd may come from a spouted tripod jug.

Approximately 10m to the west and on the same alignment was a second boundary ditch. Ditch F2153 (dimensions 3.62m long x 1.0m wide x 0.66m deep) projected southward from the northern excavation limit of Area 2 and terminated at a squared end to the north-west of Pit F2224. The ditch was originally excavated in a series of segments, but eventually was excavated in full and may be described as a whole. F2153 was linear in plan with a squared off terminus, nearly vertical sides and a flat base. The basal fill L2154 (0.37m

thick) consisted of a mix of the medium orange-brown chalky sand comprising the solid geology and light orange-yellow silty sand with frequent charcoal flecks and large flint pieces. Finds in the primary fill were sparse but did include a high percentage of animal bone and CBM as well as the base of a possible candle holder similar to another found nearby in Segment B of large cess Pit F2225. Also found were oyster and limpet shells. Secondary fill L2278 (0.31m thick) was a medium grey-brown silty sand of firm consistency with frequent chalk flecks and flint inclusions. This upper fill contained a higher percentage of finds as compared to the primary fill below and may represent a dump of domestic waste. In particular, the large number of oyster and mussel shells and animal bone suggest consumption. Pottery and CBM were also recovered from upper Fill L2278. Generally, the evidence from Ditch F2153 suggests that it was not backfilled in one moment but was initially filled over time through natural accumulation and years of littering. Only later was it filled with domestic rubbish.

Cut into the west side of Ditch F2153 was a more recent post hole F2291 (dimensions: 0.70m long x 0.57m wide x 0.40m deep). F2291 represented the larger cut of the post hole. It was rectangular in plan and featured vertical sides and a flat base. Within this cut there was discovered round Post Pipe L2293 surrounded by packing Fill L2292. Post Pipe L2293 (dimensions: 0.14m long x 0.13m wide x 0.40m deep) consisted of loose medium yellow-brown sandy silt with moderate small gravel and flint. Some pottery and animal bone were found within this fill. Packing Fill L2292 consisted of very compact mottled red/yellow-brown chalk and silty sand. This evidence suggests that much of the packing material consisted of redeposited chalks and sand from the solid geology, possibly the same material removed from the original cut. Whereas the exact date for this feature is unknown, its relationship with Ditch 2153 indicates that it dates to the post-medieval period at the very latest. The precision of the square cut, meanwhile, may suggest a more modern date.

The southern terminus of Ditch F2153 seems to just barely cut another irregularly shaped rubbish Pit F2300 (dimensions: 1.41m long x 0.86m wide x 0.55m deep). Pit F2300 in turn cut Pit F2225 and its northern projection of Steps F2318. Consequently, its addition to this phase is based on its spatial relationship with surrounding features. Pit F2300 was an irregular oval in plan with uneven irregular sides and a concave base. The basal fill, L2303 (0.07m thick) consisted of moderately firm medium grey-green clayey sand and silt with moderate charcoal flecks and occasional flint inclusions. Finds include primarily animal bone and CBM. This layer may have served as a clayey lining for the pit to prevent seepage. Secondary fill, L2304 (0.39m thick) consisted of moderately loose medium grey-brown silty sand with moderate charcoal flecks and angular flint. This secondary fill included animal bone, oyster shell, and a small amount of CBM suggesting that it may have been a waste deposit.

The northern extent of Pit/Ditch F2349 at the far end of the initial boundary line was truncated at its north end in the post-medieval period by Pit F2272 (dimensions: 3.72m long x 2.80m wide x 2.34m+ deep). This large pit was oval in plan with an upper gradual break of slope leading into near vertical

sides that ran all the way to the bottom. The base was not achieved given the depth of the pit, although an augur reading was taken to achieve the full depth. Pit F2272 contained four fills tabulated below:

Fill	Description	Finds/Date
L2309	Firm mid yellow/grey brown silty clay with occasional flint and chalk	Pottery, animal bone, CBM, clay pipe, iron, oyster shells
L2297	Firm dark grey-brown silty clay and ash with occasional flint	Pottery, animal bone
L2347	Loose dark grey-brown silt and charcoal.	Animal bone, oyster shell
L2348	Firm mid orange-brown silty clay and sand.	Oyster shell.

The evidence from the fills suggests that Pit F2272 was a rubbish pit. The basal fill contained much redeposited natural from the edge of the pit and consisted mostly of oyster shell. The quantity and range of finds increased with each successive fill and the burnt material also became more plentiful.

A third boundary line dating to the post-medieval period takes the form of a chalk wall foundation, M2310. The north/south axis of this wall runs approximately 10.5m to the east of Ditch F2198, a similar distance to the just under 10m between Ditch F2332 and F2153 to the west.

This wall was contained within a foundation cut F2351 (dimensions: 6.78m long x 0.80-1.40wide x 0.15-0.20m deep). The profile of this ditch was quite shallow with nearly vertical sides and a flat base. A thin bedding layer L2393 (0.05m thick) was added in the bottom. This layer consisted of closely packed flint nodules in a matrix of very compact dark grey-brown silty clay. In places, the overlying chalk had pierced this layer. The chalk wall M2310 rested on this bedding but was only partially preserved with patches of bedding layer L2393 showing through in many places. No individual units could be distinguished within the wall, but was solid chalk throughout at an average thickness of 0.15m.

Sealed along the east side of the chalk wall foundation and slightly overlapping it was a large thin compact cess layer L2311 (dimensions: 8.60m long x 3.00m wide x 0.15m thick) of light green-brown clayey silt. Traces of this cess layer were discovered at the south-eastern end Trench 3 of the earlier evaluation (gully F1078). Whereas no finds were recovered from L2311, the fill L1079 of the earlier so-called gully was described as medium yellow-brown silty clay with moderate rounded chalk and contained animal bone (6g) and glass (9g). Further dating evidence may be taken from the fact that the surface was cut by the post-medieval pit/well F1056, also in Trench 3. The evidence suggests, therefore that a pre-17th century wash of cessy clayey silt sealed against and slightly overlapping a chalk wall that must be dated to a period earlier in the post-medieval period.

Wall M2007 was located running east/west across the north end of Area 1 beginning at the east edge of Pit F2024 and stopping just short of the east

baulk for a total length of 4.52m. The wall consisted of flint nodules (40-100mm) within a mid-orange brown sand matrix. The flint nodules were very tightly packed to achieve dry stone wall effect while the sand sealed any cracks and prevented movement within the wall itself. The wall rested within foundation trench F2013 (dimensions 4.52m long x 0.44m wide x 0.25m deep) with vertical sides and a flat base.

It is thought that this flint wall once extended further to the west above Pit F2024. Eventually, this portion of the wall was damaged, possibly due to a settling or shifting of the fill material of the pit. This western stretch was replaced by a wall of chalky clay, M2009, running 2.70m long. The wall consisted of a mid-red brown clay and chalk mix around a core of light green grey chalky clay L2022 and resting upon a thin layer of mid-grey yellow clayey sand L2021, 0.09m thick. The entire structure rested within foundation cut F2023 (dimensions: 2.70m long x 0.42m wide x 0.15m deep), which featured vertical sides and a flat base. The only difference between foundation cut F2023 and earlier cut F2013 was the depth. In reality the two may have represented the same cut, with the western portion being reused for the later repair wall. The relationship between the two wall portions was obscured by a modern pit, F2011. Foundation Trench F2023 was extended in the west to include a small portion of flint wall, M2020. This wall end (dimensions: 0.14m long x 0.44m wide x 0.22m thick) was revealed against the west baulk of Area 1 and may have served as a terminus for the repair wall M2009. It is unlikely that this small portion was part of the original flint wall M2007 as it rested above the same thin layer of mid-grey yellow clayey sand, L2021, on which the repair wall sat. A more likely explanation holds that M2020 served as support for a corner of the wall or a structural pier that demanded a sturdier base than that offered by chalk wall M2009.

A slot was excavated within M2007 during the evaluation as it appeared at the north end of Trench 1. This slot yielded pottery (8g) from the 11th – 14th/15th C in addition to CBM (186g), mortar (535g), glass (1g), and iron nails (32g).

The evaluation also revealed two beaten earth floor surfaces, S1047 and S1049, overlain by green-yellow chalky clay L1050 that was thought to have derived from the demolition of the wall's superstructure. Thus, the flint portion represented a foundation for an earthen superstructure dated from the 10th – 12th/13th C. During the excavation, several patches of green-yellow chalky clay were distinguished to the north of M2007 and sealing against it. Consequently, these patches, the longest of which was 1.90m long x 0.70m wide x 0.04m thick, were thought to represent a chalky surface S2010. Furthermore, a patch of this chalky surface was present above the point of interaction between M2007 and the later M2009 suggesting the presence of a doorway. It is also still possible, however that S2010 was actually associated with the collapse of the superstructure as was interpreted for L1050 during the evaluation.

At the east end of the flint wall M2007 along the south face was brick floor S2008 (dimensions: 1.0m long x 0.70m wide x 0.06m thick). This surface extended beyond the east end of the wall along the southern edge. The bricks

within the wall gap revealed a higher degree of wear suggesting that the area was an entrance. The dark brown red bricks appear to have been hand-made and some evidence for a bonding agent survives. Most sat upon the solid geology L2006. Others sat on L2032, the upper fill of pit F1031. Whereas it is unknown if this layer dated to the original phase of Wall M2007, spatial relationships indicate that it should be placed after the use and disuse of the neighbouring extraction pits to the south-east.

Located in the south-west corner of Area 1 were intercutting pits in association with undated Post Hole F2051. The earlier of the two was F2055 (dimensions: 1.00m long x 0.68m+ wide x 0.18m deep). F2055 resembled a shallow square pit with rounded corners, although its exact shape and full dimensions could not be determined as it extended into the west baulk of Area 1. Nevertheless, the preserved portion featured near vertical sides and a flat base. Fill material L2056 was dark yellow brown sandy silt with frequent chalk, occasional charcoal flecks, and no finds. Although the pit contained no dating evidence, spatial relationship indicated that it predated F2053.

F2053 (dimensions: 1.78m x 0.44m x 0.61m) was a deep oval pit, although its full dimensions could not be ascertained as it extended into the west baulk of Area 1. It featured very steep sides and a concave base. Its only fill L2054 was mid-orange brown sandy silt containing frequent chalk and post medieval finds including a clay pipe stem, green glazed pottery, a pot base?, oyster shell, and a small animal bone. This pit may represent a post medieval rubbish pit that was predated by Pit F2055 and post dated by Post Hole F2051, although a more exact chronology is unknown.

Pit F2155 (dimensions: 1.10m long x 0.57m wide x 0.60m deep) was located in the north-west corner of Area 2 very near to the northern boundary of the excavation area. It was oval in plan with nearly vertical sides and an irregular base. Fill L2156 consisted of a loose light yellow-brown sandy silt with moderate medium flint and chalk. The finds within the pit's only fill were quite numerous and include green glazed pottery dating to the 15th century in addition to animal bone, CBM, struck flint, and slag.

A line of five small pits/post holes were recorded running north/south down the centre of Area 2 to the west of Ditches F2207, F2316, and F2232. Three more were discovered to the south continuing this line alongside Ditch F2198. Among the initial five, one (F2209) may be dated to the medieval period, while the remaining four seem to be 18th century or later. Post Hole F2192 was the first in line, located just inside the northern boundary of Area 2. Post Hole F2192 (dimensions: 0.36m long x 0.30m wide x 0.03m deep) was circular in plan with shallow concave profile. Fill L2193 consisted of loose medium grey-brown sandy silt with a pottery sherd, post-medieval or early modern in date.

South of this was Post Hole F2170 (dimensions: 0.45m long x 0.38m wide x 0.05m deep), which was rectangular in plan with gently sloping sides and a very irregular base. Fill L2170 was medium grey brown silty sand of a loose consistency with chalky flecks and a few traces of CBM. Generally, the

construction debris within the small post hole lends itself to a late post-medieval or early modern date.

Further south was Post Hole F2168 (dimensions: 0.56m long x 0.54m wide x 0.12m deep), which was rectangular in plan with rounded corners. It featured steep sides and a very irregular base. Fill L2169 consisted of loose medium grey-brown sandy silt with moderate rounded pebble and chalk. Within the fill was pottery, including a piece of blue pattern fine ware, some CBM and a clay pipe stem dating to the 18th century at the earliest given the size of the bore hole.

Finally, moving south once again to a point adjacent to the southern terminus of Ditch F2207 was Pit F2164 (dimensions: 0.72m long x 0.65m wide x 0.11m deep), a squared feature with nearly vertical sides and a flat base. Fill L2165 was a firm medium grey-brown sandy silt with frequent flint. Finds include clay pipe, CBM, and slag suggesting a date in the post-medieval. In all, the similarity in fill material and finds and the spatial relationship between them place all four features in the same phase.

In line with these post holes are three more which can only be dated based on their spatial relationships with the entire group. Post Hole F2190 was just to the south of F2164 (dimensions: 0.16m long x 0.14m wide x 0.12m deep). It was very small, shallow, and circular with steep sides and a flat base. Its only fill, L2191, consisted of firm medium grey-brown sandy silt with frequent small flint and a large quantity of oyster shell. South of this was Post Hole F2289 (dimensions: 0.55m long x 0.48m wide x 0.15m deep), which was circular in plan with an irregular shallow U-shaped profile. Fill 2290 was a fairly compact medium grey-brown sandy silt with moderate small stone and chalk. No finds were present. The last in the sequence was F2287 (dimensions: 0.36m long x 0.30m wide x 0.13m deep), another circular post hole with gradually sloping sides and a shallow concave base. Fill L2288 consisted of moderately firm dark orange-brown silty sand with moderate chalk and charcoal flecks. No diagnostic finds were recovered but the feature did contain a significant amount of much degraded CBM and flint.

It is possible that these post holes represent another phase of the boundary lines established by Ditches F2198, F2207, F2316, and F2232. This boundary line may be extended northward into Area 3 with the discovery of two subsequent post holes following the same line as those in Area 2. Neither contained diagnostic finds but they may nevertheless be dated to the post medieval based on their association with the line of post holes to the south.

Post Hole F2274 (0.64m long x 0.52m wide x 0.14m deep) was the northernmost of the two. It was circular in plan with gradually sloping sides and a flat base. Fill L2275 consisted of light yellow-brown sandy silt of firm consistency. To the south was Post Hole F2276 (dimensions: 0.40m long x 0.34m wide x 0.13m deep), which was circular in plan with gradually sloping sides and a flat base. Fill L2277 was firm green-brown silt with moderate chalk.

Although not part of the linear sequence of postholes, isolated Post Hole/Pit F2178 (dimensions: 0.54m long x 0.50m wide x 0.10m deep) to the west of Post Hole F2289 may also be dated to the post-medieval period. This feature was circular in plan and quite shallow with steep sides and a flat base. Fill L2179 consisted of firm medium grey-brown silty sand. Finds include CBM, glass, and a clay pipe stem, which would date the feature to the post-medieval and possibly confirm the placement of the sequence of post holes to the east into the post-medieval as well.

Located to the east of possible boundary Ditch F2198 was an elongated oval Pit F2239 (dimensions: 4.00m long x 1.85m wide x 0.61m deep). This pit was cut by Ditch F2211, discussed below. F2239 was excavated in two segments, A and C, which corresponded with both termini and labelled according to two of the three segments excavated in F2211. The profile of both segments featured steep and slightly irregular sides with an irregular concave base. The primary fill, L2240, consisted of moderately firm medium orange brown silty sand with frequent large flint nodules. Finds include pottery, animal bones, CBM, iron objects, and oyster shell. Secondary fill, L2265 (dimensions: 1.36m long x 0.98m wide x 0.38m deep) was only present at the north end of the pit, suggesting that it had been dumped in from that side after primary fill L2240 had been dumped in from the south.

Pit F2525 (dimensions: 1.50m+ long x 0.75m+ wide x 0.25m deep) was located in Area 4. Only a portion of the eastern side of this pit is located within the excavation area and it was also badly truncated by later brick industrial features. Nevertheless the surviving evidence suggests that it was circular in plan with an estimated diameter of 2.30m. The only fill of this pit consisted of loose black-brown charcoal and burnt industrial waste material as well as clay pipe stems. Much of this fill, however, may represent contamination from the intruding industrial features above.

EARLY MODERN

Located in the north-east corner of Area 1 was a small circular well, F2026 (dimensions: 1.18m long x 1.18m wide x 1.80m deep). The cut of the well F2026 was lined with bright orange bricks (M2027). These bricks (dimensions: 165-225mm long x 60-65mm wide x 100-110mm thick) were squared and smoothed, but not frogged, thus accounting for the differences in their sizes. The use of lime mortar among many of the bricks suggests a pre-1850 date for the original lining. A few, however, reveal traces of cement which is more indicative of Victorian construction or at the very least a Victorian repair. Furthermore, many of the surviving bricks show evidence of burning suggesting re-use. Between F2026 and brick lining M2027 was a thin packing layer L2068 between 30mm and 50mm thick. Within this packing material were bits of broken brick, charcoal, glass, and pottery.

Near the east end of Area 2 was another brick feature that may also date to the Victorian period. This feature was a long linear drain. The foundation cut for the drain F2245 (dimensions: 3.40m+ long x 0.50m wide x 0.10m deep)

was linear in plan oriented north-west / south-east with vertical sides and a flat base. Within this was the brick drain itself M2247 (dimensions: 3.40m long x 0.20-0.22m wide x 0.14m high) consisting of a row of 7 preserved bricks and a row of 9 preserved bricks, 0.10m apart. Each brick (0.22m long x 0.10m wide x 0.05-0.06m thick) was laid lengthwise on its short sides. They were well formed with finished faces and crisp corners and were unfrogged. The channel formed by these rows was capped by an upper row of bricks (dimensions: 0.24m long x 11.5m wide x 0.03-0.04m thick) laid on their flat side. Only one such brick was preserved. No bonding material was present but instead, the bricks were held in place by means of packing material L2246. L2246 consisted of compact dark orange and grey-brown clayey silt with occasional small stones that was placed around the drain and presumably above it to contain the entire structure. Within the drain itself was Fill L2248, a semi-compact dark grey-brown silty clay containing pottery, animal bone, CBM, and clay pipe. Not all of this material may be assumed to have been deposited during the use of the drain. Instead, with the loss of the capping stones, some contamination from above would have been inevitable.

Cutting into elongated Pit F2239 was Ditch F2211 (dimensions: 6.21m long x 0.90m wide x 0.25m deep). It was linear in plan and followed the same north/south alignment as F2239. The ditch was excavated in three Segments. A and B were excavated at the northern and southern termini respectively. Segment C was opened in the middle at the point where F2211 cut the southern terminus of F2239 below. All three Segments revealed a profile of steep nearly vertical sides and a flat base. Primary fill L2234 (0.06m thick) was visible in the sections from Segments B and C suggesting that it was only present in the southern half of the ditch. L2234 consisted of moderately firm dark orange-brown sandy silt with occasional chalk and flint suggesting that it was made up, in part at least, of the sands from the surrounding solid geology L2006. Finds included pottery, animal bone, CBM, a copper alloy fragment and iron nails suggesting a modern date. Secondary Fill L2214 (0.17m thick) was a loose medium orange-brown silty sand layer running along the entire length of the trench with frequent flint and occasional chalk. Finds include pottery and animal bone. The composition of L2214 suggests that it contained redeposited natural.

Tertiary fill L2213 (0.19m thick) was also present along the entire length of the ditch and consisted of medium grey-white chalky silt with occasional small angular flint stones. Finds include pottery, animal bones, and pieces of iron. This layer may represent an intentional made ground layer to support a timber sleeper beam above. This Timber Beam T2212 was only visible in Segment A of Ditch F2211 suggesting that the timber sloped upwards from north to south and rested on the chalk layer L2213 below. T2212 was a thin layer (0.15m thick) of dark blackish-brown charcoal and loose silt with frequent chips of wood throughout. Thus, the beam was generally truncated throughout the ditch and survived as a thin lens on the surface.

Seemingly cut into the eastern edge of the base of the beam foundation Cut F2211 was a series of four stake holes, tabulated below.

Context	Shape	Fill	Description	Finds/Date
F2251	Circular, vertical sides, concave base (0.26 x 0.06m+ x 0.14m)	L2252	Very loose dark black-brown decomposed wood	None.
F2219	Irregular circular, vertical sides, narrow concave base (0.15m x 0.14m x 0.10m+)	L2220	Very loose dark black-brown decomposed wood	None.
F2221	Irregular circular, vertical sides, narrow concave base (0.08m x 0.07m x 0.08m+)	L2222	Very loose dark black-brown decomposed wood	None.
F2223	Oval, vertical sides, narrow concave base (0.05m x 0.04m x 0.04m+)	L2224	Very loose dark black-brown decomposed wood	None.

For F2219, F2221, and F2223, only depressions were visible cut into the base of F2211, each excavated up to 0.10m deep. Part of F2221 was visible in the section of F2211 Segment C at a height of 0.14m and with a rounded base. If the stakes were tapered at the bottom, the reduced sizes of F2221 and F2223 may represent stakes that were shallower than those to the north. Further, stake holes/post holes were only discovered along the south half of F2211, or the half that was cut into the natural and did not truncate Pit F2239. Accompanying stake holes/post holes may not have been as easily recognised within L2265, the upper fill of F2239.

It is suggested that the stakes were cut into the base of F2211 and through basal fills L2234, L2214, which helped support them. It is likely this event occurred following the laying down of the beam and its underlying chalk bed. In section, however, the stakes appear to be sealed by the lower fills of the ditch. In reality once the beam and stakes structure had been removed/truncated, the fills of the ditch spilled over onto the broken stake ends, which in turn rotted away.

To the immediate east of F2221 was a line of three post holes aligned north-south. Of these, Post Hole F2256 (dimensions: 0.26m long x 0.16m wide x 0.08m deep) could be associated with the structure to the west. This post hole was oval in plan and featured steep sides and a concave base making it more similar in size and shape to F2251 to the south-west. Fill L2257, however, contained no wood remains, but consisted entirely of loose dark grey-brown sandy silt with occasional chalk flecks. The only finds recovered were animal bones and its date has been implied through its spatial relationships.

The fill within the upper 0.60 metres of fill was obviously modern and was no doubt deposited at the same time as the modern construction debris that wiped out the south side. It contained concrete, bricks, tile, slate, and modern ceramics. Below this was single fill L2028. This fill consisted primarily of dark green brown sandy silt of a loose consistency. It contained frequent large stones and flint nodules. The finds were still fairly modern as indicated by the

glass, pottery, CBM, and slate discovered within. The base consisted of natural sand.

MODERN

Among the modern features at the site was Pit F2011 (dimensions: 2.40m long x 0.90m wide x 0.36m deep). F2011 took the form of an elongated oval with straight sides and an uneven stepped base. Its fill, L2012, was dark brown grey silty sand with occasional large flint and some small round pebbles. The fill contained much modern rubbish including brick, concrete, and CBM. This pit was placed at the point of interaction between flint wall M2007 and chalk wall M2009, just to the east of Pit F2024. Flint wall M2007 was highly truncated below the pit. The chalky material near the top, meanwhile, may represent remnants of S2010, which was prevalent around the wall area or traces of wall M2009 itself.

Along the west edge of Area 1 was Post Hole F2041 (dimensions: 0.52m long x 0.40m wide x 0.09m deep). F2041 was a very shallow squarish post hole with gradually sloping sides and a flat base. Its fill L2042 was dark blue brown clayey silt of firm consistency. As was described above, F2041 was one of a series of post holes in the vicinity, but was the only one of the group to yield modern finds, most notably CBM. Furthermore, its square shape and shallow depth also separated it from the group.

Post Hole F2062 (dimensions: 0.40m long x 0.38m wide x 0.13m deep) was located to the north-east of Pit F2060 within the Evaluation Trial Trench 1. It was circular with gradually sloping sides and a shallow concave base. Its only fill, L2063, was a mid-brown sandy silt containing CBM.

Another modern post hole was recorded in the south-east corner of Area 1 near Post Hole F2081. F2086 (dimensions: 0.82m long x 0.68m wide x 0.17m deep) was much larger and took the form of an approximate rectangle with a shallow profile and an irregular base. Its only fill, L2087, was a dark brown sandy silt mixed with light brown loose sand. Finds include fragments of brick, metal, and residual struck flint.

Concentrated at the interface between Area 1 and Area 2 were small features dating to the post-medieval or modern period. Positioned at the corner separating Area 1 and Area 2 was Pit F2099 (dimensions: 2.50m long x 1.30m wide x 1.86m deep). Pit F2099 was large and sub-circular with uneven sides and an irregular base. The basal fill, L2101, consisted of a medium grey-brown silty sand (0.90m thick) with moderate charcoal and occasional flint. Finds include significant amount of oyster shell, CBM, animal bone and metal. This fill seemed to surround upper fill L2100 (0.51m thick). Upper fill L2100 was a layer of burnt silty sand with occasional burnt flint and stones. L2100 contained CBM and metal suggesting a modern date. The pottery may have been residual, likewise the polished bone needle/awl.

To the south of F2099 was Pit F2091 (dimensions: 0.70m long x 0.18m wide x 0.07m deep). F2091 took the form of a shallow elongated oval with sides sloping gently in the south and steeply in the north and a flat base. Fill L2092 was a medium orange-brown sandy silt with moderate charcoal flecks. It contained pottery and oyster shell.

To the immediate east of Pit F2091 was Pit F2093 (dimensions: 0.84m x 0.83m x 0.27m). F2093 was sub-circular with a bowl-shaped profile tarnished only by an irregular south side. Its fill, L2094, contained modern demolition material including nails and brick along with some pottery and oyster shell.

To the immediate south-east of Pit F2093 was Pit F2095 (dimensions: 0.52m x 0.50m x 0.09m). This shallow sub-rectangular pit featured steep sides and a shallow concave base. Its southern edge cut Pit F2108. The remainder was cut into the solid geology. The fill, L2096, was a medium black-brown sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecks and stone. The only finds consist of modern demolition waste.

South of Pit F2091 and in the same vicinity was Pit F2097 (dimensions: 0.30m long x 0.30m wide x 0.10m deep). F2097 was circular with gradually sloping sides and a concave base. Fill L2098 consisted of a semi-compact medium grey-brown silty clay with occasional gravel. Finds include shell, CBM, pottery sherds, and animal bone, most of which support a modern date.

To the west of Pit 2091 was a large Pit F2113 (dimensions: 1.50m long x 1.00m wide x 0.20m deep). F2113 featured gently sloping irregular sides with an irregular base. Fill L2114 consisted of a medium grey-brown silty clay and was filled with modern materials including concrete, brick, tile, and CBM. This modern pit also truncated two undated post holes, F2115 and F2117.

To the south of Pit F2113 was a smaller Pit F2139 (dimensions 0.95m x 0.60m x 0.19m). F2139 took the form of an oval with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Fill L2140 was a medium grey brown silty clay containing modern brick fragments.

Moving into Area 2, two intercutting pits may also be attributed to a modern phase. F2123 (dimensions: 2.20m long x 2.10m wide x 0.65m deep) was a large circular pit with steep sides and a concave base. Fill L2124 consisted of a dark grey-brown silty clay and contained animal bone and some pottery sherds. The west side of F2123 was cut by Pit F2110 (dimensions: 2.34m long x 2.33m wide x 0.56m deep). F2110 was circular with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Primary fill L2111 (0.56m thick) was a moderately loose layer of medium orange-brown sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecks and large angular flint stones. Finds were sparse and consisted of a small quantity of pottery, animal bone, CBM, and oyster shell. Above L2111 and within this layer was L2112 (0.32m thick), which consisted of a dark grey-brown sandy silt with frequent chalk and angular flint. Finds within L2112 were more plentiful and reminiscent of those in L2111 below.

Cutting the north-west edge of Pit 2110 was smaller elongated Pit F2108 (dimensions: 0.74m long x 0.60m wide x 0.53 deep), which featured nearly vertical sides and a flat base sloping to the north. Its only fill L2109 consisted of medium orange brown sandy silt of loose consistency with moderate charcoal and chalk flecks and occasional angular flint. L2109 yielded two pottery sherds and one lump of slag. The northern side of F2108 was cut by the Post Hole F2095, described above.

To the immediate north of this sequence of features was Pit F2102 (dimensions: 0.85m long x 0.76m wide x 0.17m deep). It was circular in shape and featured gently sloping sides and a flat base sloping to the north. Fill material, L2103, was a compact light grey-brown sandy silt with occasional sub-angular flint containing modern finds including a chunk of lime mortar and slag.

To the immediate south of F2110 was a large sub-circular pit F2119 (dimensions 0.90m long x 0.76m wide x 0.20m deep) with gradually sloping sides and an irregular base. Its only fill L2120 consisted of a dark grey-brown sandy silt with moderate angular flint nodules and a single sherd of blue willow pattern china confirming the modern date of the feature.

Another modern Post Hole F2136 was discovered just to the west of Quadrant B of the large medieval pit F2225 in the centre of the site. F2136 (dimensions: 0.30m long x 0.25m wide x 0.13m deep) was circular with vertical sides and a flat base. Its primary fill, L2137, consisted of a medium to dark grey-brown silty clay of compact consistency. Above this was a thin layer of dark red-brown wood pulp, likely the remains of the post itself. Neither fill yielded any finds.

Pit F2146 (dimensions: 0.75m long x 0.52m wide x 0.14m deep) was located in the south-west corner of Area 2. Its profile featured gently sloping sides and a shallow concave base. F2146 appears to have been cut into a larger tree hollow or area of roots. Its only fill, L2147, was a firm grey-brown sandy silt with frequent charcoal flecks and small stones. Finds from the pit consist of fragments of iron, including an iron nail suggesting a modern date for the feature.

Two modern post holes were located cutting the west side of Segment A of post-medieval Ditch F2198 at the south end. Post Hole F2196 (dimensions: 0.36m long x 0.27m wide x 0.06m thick) cut the north section of Segment A and featured a very shallow concave profile. Fill L2197 consisted of a medium grey-brown silty sand of firm consistency with frequent charcoal flecks. The modern date of the feature may be implied by the fact that it is cutting a post-medieval feature. Finds of glass, CBM, and blue patterned china support this date.

Post Hole F2202 (dimensions: 0.31m long x 0.28m wide x 0.40m deep) cut the southern section of Segment A and featured vertical sides and a flat base. Fill L2203 was a medium orange-brown silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks. No diagnostic finds were recovered, but the presence of this post hole

cutting a post-medieval ditch and in the vicinity of a second modern post hole cutting the same feature supports this sequence.

Two post holes were located east of Ditch F2211 aligned north/south with earlier Post Hole F2256. F2253 (dimensions: 0.48m long x 0.42m wide x 0.07m deep) to the south of F2256 was circular with vertical sides and a flat base. Primary fill, L2254, consisted of a firm bark grey-brown sandy silt with frequent chalk flecks. The only find recovered was a large chunk of concrete in the unexcavated half of the post hole suggesting a modern date. Placed within fill L2254 was a rectangular Post Pipe L2255 (dimensions: 0.25m long x 0.19m wide x 0.04m deep) preserved as very loose dark brown-black decomposed wood with no finds.

North of Post Hole F2256 was Post Hole F2258 (dimensions: 0.52m long x 0.46m wide x 0.17m deep), which was circular in plan with steep sides and a shallow concave base. Primary Fill L2259 was a very firm dark grey-brown sandy silt layer into which Post Pipe L2260 was inserted. L2260 (dimensions: 0.25m wide x 0.12m wide x 0.12m deep) was preserved as very loose black-brown decomposed wood. The modern date was provided by the modern concrete and CBM in L2259.

Five small pits were located in the north-east corner of Area 2, as tabulated below from west to east. Of these, most been dated to the modern period based on their finds. F2215 contained no diagnostic finds but may be dated based on its spatial relationship with the others.

Feature	Shape	Fill	Description	Finds/Date
F2235	Rectangular, steep sides, shallow concave base (0.73m x 0.51m x 0.28m)	L2236	Compact dark grey-brown silty clay and rubble with occasional chalk and flint nodules	Modern brick, CBM
F2215	Circular, steep sides, flat base (0.41m x 0.33m x 0.08m)	L2216	Very compact light yellow-white chalk	None.
F2237	Circular, gradually sloping sides, flat base (0.59m x 0.49m x 0.07m)	L2238	Very compact dark grey brown silty clay with occasional flint and nodules	Modern brick and rubble
F2243	Circular, shallow sloping sides, flat irregular base (0.59m x 0.53m x 0.09m)	L2244	Very compact medium grey-brown chalky clay with occasional flint nodules	Modern rubble
F2249	Oval, nearly vertical sides, flat base (0.72m x 0.54m x 0.35m)	L2250	Very compact medium grey-brown chalky clay with occasional flint nodules	Animal bone, modern rubble, CBM

Post Hole F2217 (dimensions: 0.76m long x 0.75m wide x 0.18m deep) was located just north of large pit F2298. It was circular in plan with steep sides and a flat, irregular base. Fill L2218 consisted of a compact medium red-brown clayey silt with moderate chalk and flint inclusions. Finds include burnt flint, CBM and pottery.

Located in the north-east corner of Area 2 was a large shallow Pit F2268 (dimensions: 3.08m long x 1.19m wide x 0.37m deep), rectangular in plan, with rounded corners, steep sides and a flat base. Its only fill consisted of compact dark grey-brown silty clay with occasional flint and chalk nodules. Finds were primarily modern brick and CBM with green glaze pottery and animal bone.

Cut into the north-west corner of F2268 was Post Hole F2266 (dimensions: 0.66m long x 0.52m wide x 0.15m deep). F2266 was circular in plan with a shallow U-shaped profile. Its only fill, L2267, consisted of compact light grey-brown silty clay with flint nodules, chalk, and frequent modern building rubble. In reality, this small pit/post hole was not dissimilar to the group of modern features forming a ring to the north.

Located south of square pit F2298 is a small round Pit F2279 (dimensions: 0.72m long x 0.70m wide x 0.28m deep), which featured irregular sides and base. Its only fill L2280 consisted of a fairly loose medium grey-brown clayey silt with frequent flint. Its modern date may be attributed to the large quantity of CBM, glass, and slag mixed with natural sand suggesting a modern rubbish pit.

Cutting into the cess layer L2311 were two post holes F2281 and F2285. Post Hole F2281 (dimensions: 0.33m long x 0.22m wide x 0.14m deep), the northernmost of the two, was rectangular in plan with vertical sides and a flat base. Fill L2282 consisted of fairly compact medium grey-brown clayey silt with frequent charcoal flecks and small stone and flint. This feature was filled with modern CBM and glass. To the south of this was Post Hole F2285 (0.53m long x 0.48m wide x 0.07m deep). F2285 was circular in plan with a very shallow U-shaped profile. This post hole was so shallow, in fact, that it did not pierce cess layer L2311. Fill L2286 consisted of moderately firm light grey-brown sandy silt with frequent charcoal flecks and no finds.

Between the cess layer and the Victorian drain was another small modern Pit F2283 (dimensions: 1.20m long x 0.65m wide x 0.23m deep). This pit was irregular ovoid in plan with an irregular U-shaped profile. Fill L2284 consisted of very loose dark grey-brown silty sand and charcoal with frequent large stone, flint nodule, and chalk inclusions. Finds include modern CBM, glass, brick and wood.

A large square chalky layer L2322 (dimensions: 3.60m long x 3.20m wide x 0.08m thick) was discovered at the east end of the site resting partially on the solid geology L2006 and partially above modern disturbance that dominates the site. The layer consisted throughout of compact medium grey-white chalk. This layer may represent a chalk surface and was associated with stair M2394

(dimensions: 0.80m long x 0.40m wide x 0.44m deep), which occupied the south-east corner of the chalk surface. It was not clear, however, if the stair, the lowest of a series presumably, was cutting into the chalk surface or if the chalk was laid around the step. M2394 was constructed of mortared bricks (each 0.24m long x 0.12m wide x 0.16m thick) laid flat in two rows of three with 3mm joints between them. The presence of the mortar and the modern debris beneath the chalk suggest that the building represented by the chalk pad is relatively modern in date.

The two post holes which cut the chalk pad L2322 must also be modern in date. The first, Post Hole F2320 (dimensions: 1.10m long x 0.60m wide x 0.20m deep), cut the centre of the chalk layer. It was ovoid in plan with gradually sloping sides and a flat base. Its only fill L2321 consisted of a loose very dark grey brown silty clay with moderate flint. Finds include pottery and a bone knife handle. A second smaller Post Hole F2492 (dimensions: 0.24m long x 0.23m wide x 0.11m deep) intruded upon the north-west corner of the chalk layer. This post hole was circular in plan with steep sides and a flat base. Its only fill, L2493, consisted of firm light grey-brown sandy silt with moderate chalk and no finds.

Intercutting modern features were discovered at the far east end of Area 2, just north of Well M2424.

Large Pit F2464 (dimensions: 3.09m+ long x 2.02m+ wide x 0.44m deep) was located to the immediate north of Well 2424 and may even have truncated the north-east corner of the structure. The shape, profile, and full dimensions of the pit are unknown however, as it extended into the east edge of Area 2. Its west side, meanwhile was removed by Ditch F2493. Its south side was truncated by modern construction e.g. Post Holes F2400 and F2398, and its middle was cut by post pad F2395 and Ditch F2467. At best, we can observe that the pit was rectangular with a gradually sloping north side and a flat base. The feature was excavated in two independent segments. Segment A ran north / south from the north edge of the pit. Segment B ran east / west near the south edge of the pit. The fills of the two segments have been tabulated below beginning with the primary fills.

Segment A (0.35m deep)			
Fill	Thickness	Description	Finds/Date
L2465 (=2410 in Seg B)	0.20m	Loose dark grey-brown silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks and flint	Pottery, animal bone, CBM, shell, glass, clay pipe (stems and bowls), copper coin (SF19), iron spur (SF20), copper button (SF21)
L2466 (=2407 in Seg B)	0.15m	Loose medium orange silty sand with occasional flint	None.

Segment B (0.35-0.50m deep)			
Fill	Thickness	Description	Finds/Date
L2410 (=2465 in Seg A)	0.15m	Loose dark brown silty sand with occasional chalk	China ceramics, chamber pot, clay pipe stem, pottery, animal bone
L2407 (=2466 in Seg A)	0.28m	Loose medium orange-brown sand.	None.

Cut into this large pit were three discrete features that share no relationship with any of the other features in the vicinity. Pit F2436 (dimensions: 0.54m long x 0.52m wide x 0.80m deep) was located in the north-west corner of F2464. It was an irregular circular in plan with nearly vertical sides and a concave base. Its primary fill, L2437, consisted of compact medium grey-brown clayey silt and orange-brown sand with moderate flint. Among the many finds were china sherds, clay pipe stem, glass, and CBM. Above this was a thin 1mm lens of loose yellow-grey sand. Cut into the west side of F2436 was small circular Post Hole F2477 (dimensions: 0.18m long x 0.16m wide x 0.18m+ deep), which featured vertical sides and a U shaped profile. Its only fill, L2478, consisted of moderately loose medium orange-brown silty sand with no finds.

Post Hole F2398 (dimensions: 0.37m long x 0.36m wide x 0.12m deep) was cut into the south side of F2464B and may have contributed to the truncation of the north-east corner of M2425. The profile of Post Hole F2398 featured gradually sloping sides and a shallow concave base. Fill L2399 consisted of firm dark grey-brown silty sand with occasional chalk flecks and contained shell and CBM.

Post Hole F2405 was cut into the west side of F2464B. It was recognised in the section of Segment B and was truncated by Ditch F2403 above. Consequently, the exact shape and dimensions are unknown although in section, it was 0.23m wide and 0.14m deep. Its only fill, L2406, consisted of loose dark brown silty sand with occasional chalk flecks. Finds included clay pipe stem, glass, and mortar.

The east side of F2464 was cut by Ditch F2403 (dimensions: 2.70m long x 0.55m wide x 0.27m deep). Ditch F2403 was linear in plan oriented north-south and featured gradually sloping sides and a flat base. Its only fill consisted of moderately firm dark-grey brown silty sand. The northern extent of the ditch is unknown as it was cut by Post Pad F2400. The presence of a large lump of mortar within the fill suggests it may have originally truncated M2425, although the fill may have contained partial collapse of the wall.

Post Pad 2400 (dimensions: 0.58m long x 0.57m wide x 0.27m deep) was circular in plan with steep sides and a slightly convex base. This feature cut Ditch F2403 in addition to Well Wall M2425. F2400 contained two fills. Post Pipe L2401 (dimensions: 0.16m long x 0.15m wide x 0.24m deep) was circular in plan in the centre of the post pad and consisted of loose dark-grey brown silty sand. It did not reach the bottom of the post pad. Around this was packing fill L2402, which consisted of firm compact dark grey-brown silty sand with

occasional chalk flecks and flint nodules. Finds included mortar, clay pipe stem, pottery, and charcoal.

Two further features cut Ditch F2403. Ditch F2467 (dimensions: 1.08m+ long x 0.86m wide x 0.39m deep) extended westward from the eastern excavation limits of Area 2 cutting Pit F2464 and slightly truncating the east side of F2403 at its north end. F2467 was linear in plan with a squared off terminus. Its profile featured vertical sides and a shallow concave base. Its only fill L2468 consisted of moderately firm dark grey-brown silty sand with frequent chalk lumps and flecks. Finds include glass, clay pipe stems, CBM, and china.

Post Pad F2395 (dimensions: 0.68m long x 0.62m wide x 0.30m deep) was located to the south of Ditch F2467, once again cutting Pit F2464 and slightly truncating the east side of F2403, closer to the south end. It was generally square in plan with rounded corners and featured gradually sloping sides and a concave base. Post Pipe L2396 consisted of loose orange/grey-brown silty sand with no finds and may represent natural sands that filled the hollow formed by the decayed wooden pipe. Packing Fill L2497 consisted of compact dark grey-brown silty sand with frequent chalk and flint nodules. Finds included clay pipe stem, pottery, animal bone, CBM, glass, and an iron nail.

To the west of Ditch F2403 were two further post holes dated to the modern period. Post Hole F2418 (dimensions: 0.35m long x 0.35m wide x 0.07m deep) was circular with an irregular shallow Ushaped profile. Its only fill L2419 consisted of compact dark grey-brown silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks, chalk and tile pieces. To the south-east of this was Post Hole F2420 (dimensions: 0.30m long x 0.30m wide x 0.17m deep). This post hole was circular in plan with steep sides and a flat base. Fill L2421 consisted of compact dark grey-brown silty clay with occasional chalk and charcoal and some tile.

South of Well M2425 was another series of intercutting features of modern date. The earliest was small Post Hole F2495 (dimensions: 0.17m long x 0.14m wide x 0.21m deep) positioned south of the south wall of M2425, just east of the centre point. Post Hole F2495 was circular in plan with vertical sides and a shallow concave base. Its only fill L2496 consisted of firm dark grey clayey silt with one sherd of blackened earthenware pot.

This post hole was cut by Pit F2499 (dimensions: 1.26m long x 0.78m wide x 0.08m deep). Pit F2499 was irregular in shape and featured a shallow concave profile. The fill consisted of a compact light grey silty chalk and contained much pottery, CBM, and building debris. In plan, this pit seems to have been cut by Well M2425. In reality, this so-called pit is more likely the remains of a soil layer preserved within a shallow 80mm depression sealing up against wall M2425.

Pit F2499 was cut by two small post holes and an irregular pit. Post Hole F2497 was cut nearly in the centre of Pit F2499 (dimensions: 0.19m long x 0.18m wide x 0.33m deep). It was circular in plan with almost vertical sides and a U-shaped profile. Fill L2498 was firm medium grey-brown clayey silt

with no finds. West of this was Post Hole F2503 (dimensions: 0.09m long x 0.08m wide x 0.14m deep), which was also circular with nearly vertical sides and a U-shaped profile. Fill L2504 consisted of firm medium grey-brown clayey silt with occasional CBM fragments.

The west edge of Pit F2499 near wall M2425 was truncated by Pit F2501 (dimensions: 0.60m long x 0.28m wide x 0.32m deep). This pit was roughly oval in plan with vertical sides and a concave base. Its only fill L2502 consisted of firm dark brown grey clayey silt and yielded CBM and an iron nail.

Three intercutting pits dating to the modern period were discovered in the north-east corner of Area 2 to the south east of Pit F2249. The earliest of the three was Pit F2415 (dimensions: 0.33m long x 0.29m wide x 0.37m deep), which was circular in plan with steeply sloping sides and a flat base. Its only fill consisted of firm dark-grey brown clayey silt with moderate flint nodules and occasional slate inclusions. Finds included mostly modern building material.

Cutting the south side of this pit was Pit F2413 (dimensions: 0.55m long x 0.43m wide x 0.24m deep). This pit was square in plan with vertical sides and a flat base. Fill L2414 consisted of firm dark grey clayey silt with occasional flint nodules and CBM remains. Cutting the south side of this pit was Pit F2411 (dimensions: 0.63m long x 0.32m wide x 0.08m), which was rectangular in plan with short steeply sloping sides and a flat base. Fill L2412 consisted of a compact medium orange-grey silty chalk. As with those of its predecessors, this fill contained CBM and modern building rubble

A line of three post holes was discovered in Area 4 running parallel to Drain M1133. The northernmost Post Hole F2486 (dimensions: 0.45m wide x 0.45m long x 0.12m deep) was circular in plan with a vertical west side, gradually sloping east side, and a concave base. Its only fill L2487 consisted of compact dark grey-brown silty clay with occasional chalk and stone. Finds include pottery and CBM.

South of F2486 was Post Hole F2484 was Posthole F2484 (dimensions: 0.25m x 0.25m x 0.17m), which was circular in plan with vertical sides and flat base. Fill L2485 consisted of compact dark grey-brown silty clay with occasional chalk and stone and some CBM.

South of F2484 was Post Hole F2482 (dimensions: 0.50m long x 0.45m wide x 0.18m deep), which was circular in plan with a U shaped profile. Fill L2483 contained compact dark-grey brown silty clay with occasional gravel, stone, and chalk. Finds include CBM and shell.

In the south-west corner of Area 4 was an industrial hearth F2511 (dimensions: 1.34m long x 0.52m+ wide x 0.20m deep) for copper working. The full shape and dimensions of the feature are unknown as it extends beyond the west edge of the excavation area. The available evidence suggests an irregular rectangular plan with vertical sides and a flat base.

This feature may be related to the industrial activity at the site in kiln F2480, boiler pit/furnace F1122, and industrial feature F2547. Furthermore, adjacent to the south is brick Wall M1128 (1.30m+ long x 0.70m wide x 0.47m). Only a corner of the wall was present within the trench. Wall M1128 was constructed from unfrogged red bricks varying in size from 0.11m long x 0.06m wide x 0.05m thick to 0.15m long x 0.08m wide x 0.06m thick. It had regular courses in an English cross style. It was bonded with a course lime mortar with small stones and the joints were 10mm wide.

Within this rectangular cut of Hearth F2511 was brick wall M2512 visible on all three exposed sides with bonded corners. This wall consisted of a single row of slightly larger unfrogged orange bricks (0.20m long x 0.10m wide x 0.07m thick) laid end to end in stretcher courses with cement mortar. Between the masonry of the wall and the foundation cut was packing Fill L2513, a very compact medium grey-yellow chalky silt, with an average thickness of 20mm. No finds were recovered. Within the structure was L2514, a loose, very dark black-brown sandy silt with frequent charcoal and copper flecks. Finds include pottery.

Surrounding the large southern bowl portion of Kiln F2480 were three large roughly rectangular post pads. The first, to the immediate south-east of the kiln, was Post Pad F2517 (dimensions: 0.78m long x 0.66m wide x 0.23m deep), which was roughly rectangular in plan with vertical sides and a flat base. Fill L2518 consisted of compact medium grey-brown silty sand with moderate flint and occasional charcoal containing 19th century post sherds and modern rubble. Cut into the north-east corner of the postpad was smaller posthole F2519 (dimensions: 0.22m long x 0.20m wide x 0.13m deep). This smaller feature was circular in plan with steep sides and a U-shaped profile. Fill L2520 consisted of semi-compact dark grey-brown sandy silt. No finds were present.

North-east of the large bowl of kiln F2480 was a Post Pad F2521 (dimensions: 0.70m long x 0.56m x 0.30m deep), which was likewise rectangular in plan with vertical sides and a flat base. Fill L2522 consisted of compact medium grey-brown sandy silt with moderate flint inclusions. Finds were relatively modern in date and consisted of pottery, CBM, and a glass ball from a Victorian drinking bottle. Post Pad F2521 also had an accompanying posthole cut into its north-east corner. Post Hole F2523 (dimensions: 0.22m long x 0.20m wide x 0.14m deep) was circular in plan with gradually sloping sides and a U shaped profile. Fill L2524 consisted of semi-compact dark grey-brown sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecks.

Also in the vicinity is small Post Hole F2538 (dimensions: 0.20m long x 0.20m wide x 0.12m deep), just north of Post Pad F2521. Post Hole F2538 was circular in plan with vertical sides and U-shaped profile. Fill L2539 consisted of very loose medium orange-brown sandy silt with moderate stone/flint inclusions and no finds.

To the north-west of the southern bowl of Kiln F2480, directly west of F2521, was Post Pad F2533 (dimensions: 0.54m long x 0.42m wide x 0.24m deep). Unlike the previous two, F2533 was slightly more oval in plan with a vertical south side, gradually sloping south side, and a flat base. The south side was badly truncated, however, but the rubble layer L2312 that dominates Area 4. Fill L2534 consisted of compact medium grey-brown sandy clay containing oyster shell and CBM.

A small keyhole shaped industrial feature was discovered cutting into post-medieval pit F2525 in Area 4. The full size and shape of the feature was lost beyond the eastern edge of the excavation area. Cut F2532 (dimensions: 1.10m+ long x 0.46m+ wide x 0.17m deep) was made into the south side of Pit F2525. It was large irregular rectangular in plan, aligned north-south with a concave profile. The primary fill of this cut was a compact yellow-grey chalk L2530, which provided a more stable surface for the brick superstructure above. The cut extended southward into the solid geology L2006 behind, but was much shallower here. Next, walls of unfrogged orange bricks were added in such a way as to create a keyhole shape with the large rounded body in the south on the solid geology and a narrower firing tunnel extending northward onto the chalk fill L2530. Surviving is the much of the west wall of the kiln M2528 as well as a portion of the east wall of the firing tunnel M2550.

Both wall portions consisted of a single row of red/orange unfrogged bricks (230mm x 110mm x 55mm) laid end to end on a 40mm bed of mortar with 2mm joints and lime mortar bonding agent. The north half of M2528 (1.10m long) made up the west side of the firing chamber and consisted of two bricks above the chalk layer L2530 and a third to the south on the solid geology. These were generally followed a north-west alignment, although this line drifted slightly to the north-east. The southern end of M2528 curved outward and followed the line of the rounded kiln body. Filling the space between F2532 and kiln Wall M2528 was packing fill L2548, a compact light yellow-grey chalk and lime. This material served not only as packing but also as a bedding for the wall bricks and as the bonding material between them.

Wall M2550 (0.35m long) to the east consisted of only two preserved bricks running parallel to the straight portion of M2528 and constituted the east side of the firing tunnel. As with its western counterpart, M2550 sat on a bed of chalk and lime mortar L2549, which also filled the space between the wall and its foundation cut.

The surface of the firing tunnel between the lateral walls remained simply chalk fill L2530. This chalk floor was at its highest at its north end stepped downward in a southward direction. East-west grooves were carved into the stepped chalk, possibly for the insertion of an upper floor surface. The remainder of the floor of the kiln south of the chalk layer was treated with a brick surface M2529 (dimensions: 0.65m+ long x 0.55m+ wide x 0.10m thick), consisting of a single layer of bricks (230mm x 120mm x 50mm thick) resting on a thin 50mm limestone bedding. The surface of the bricks were blackened suggesting burning activity, although the chalk within the firing tunnel revealed no such evidence. It is likely that this burning was no a result of kiln activities

as it is unlikely burning would have taken place within the main body of the kiln itself. Instead, it is possible that the burning occurred as a result of the same activities that brought an end to the kiln activities. Furthermore, the northern edge of the paved surface overlapped the southern edge of chalk fill L2530 and it is possible that this paving originally extended all the way down the kiln and may be witnessed in the grooves cut into the chalk.

The evidence suggests that the kiln represents the most recent renovation to an area that saw generations of industrial activity. The underlying pit F2525 with its burned fill may have been an earlier less elaborate area of industrial activity. The successive kiln was built within this pit and may in fact have reused it as a stoking pit.

Possibly associated with kiln structure was another small wall M2527, which ran parallel to the west wall of the kiln's firing tunnel. The wall's foundation cut F2547 (dimensions: 0.70m+ long x 0.14m wide x 0.10m deep) was rectangular in plan, oriented north-south and featured with vertical sides and a flat base. In addition, it traced the west edge of earlier pit F2525. Within this cut, shifted to the east, was Wall M2527, which consisted of two unfrosted orange bricks (dimensions: 0.22m long x 0.105m wide x 0.10m thick) oriented laid end to end and a third brick in the northeast corner oriented east-west, but only 0.14m long. The three were separated by 1mm joints and lay on a 0.04m bed of concrete lime mortar L2526, which also served as mortar and packing fill (0.70m+ long x 0.10m+ wide x 0.25m deep) along the west side of the wall.. The full size and shape of this walled feature is unknown. The south end of the wall marked its original terminus, but the northern extension was missing. Traces of bricks in the east baulk of the excavation area may denote an extension of the wall. If so, it bent to follow the curving north edge of Pit F2525. The nature and function of this feature is unknown, although a relationship with kiln F2532 can be assumed. In short, it may be concluded at present that M2527 enclosed stoking pit and blocked the northern opening of the firing tunnel.

UNDATED

Extended out of the north edge of Area 1 was a small area of rooting F2014 (dimensions: 0.99m+ long x 1.22m wide x 0.23m deep). The sides and base were irregular as might be expected for rooting while the edges were not definite. Fill material F2015 was medium to dark red brown sandy silt with occasional medium size flint and stone. What made this particular area of rooting unusual was the presence of articulated animal bones, possibly a rabbit, near the surface as if the animal had died under the tree. An iron nail and shell were also recovered.

A number of undated post holes were present along the west edge of Area 1. Among them, F2039 yielded a medieval pot sherd while F2041 was modern in date. The remaining features have been tabulated below.

Feature	Context	Dimensions	Plan/Profile	Fill	Finds
F2037	L2038	0.69x 0.50x 0.13	Sub-circular, uneven sides, flat base	Dark yellow grey silty clay	-
F2043	L2044	0.31m x 0.30m x 0.07m	Circular, gradually sloping sides, flat base	Mid-grey brown clayey silt	-
F2045	L2046	0.30m x 0.25m x 0.13m	Circular, near vertical sides, flat base	Mid red brown clayey silt	-
F2047	L2048	0.46m x 0.41m x 0.11m	Sub-circular, gradually sloping sides, shallow concave base	Mid brown sandy silt with flecks of orange and occasional flint gravel	-
F2049	L2050	0.48m x 0.33m x 0.16m	Circular, steep sides, shallow concave base	Mid-orange brown sandy silt with occasional flecks of chalk	-
F2051	L2052	0.34m x 0.19m x 0.12m	Oval, steep sides, flat base	Mid brown sandy silt	- -

Among these, F2051 shared a close spatial relationship with post medieval pits F2053 and F2055. In fact, Post Hole F2021 may actually slightly cut F2053. All others cut the solid geology and were sealed by L2004.

Also in Area 1 were the aforementioned Post Holes F2115 and F2117. These were truncated by modern pit F2113. Only the south half of F2115 (dimensions: 0.40m x 0.36m x 0.22m) was truncated by Pit F2113. It was circular with steep sides and a concave base. Fill material L2116 consisted of dark grey-brown silty clay and contained a single animal bone. F2117 (dimensions: 0.15m long x 0.15m wide x 0.30m deep) was completely truncated by F2113. The surviving portion was circular with vertical sides and a flat base. Fill material L2118 consisted of medium grey-brown silty clay much like L2116 and contained no finds.

In the west end of Area 2, just north of Pit F2123, was another shallow undated Post Hole F2106 (dimensions: 0.40m long x 0.35m wide x 0.04m deep). F2106 was circular with a shallow bowl-shaped profile. Its only fill L2107 consisted of medium red-brown sandy silt and contained no finds.

To the north-east of large pit F2225 was a large circular Pit F2157 (dimensions: 0.66m long x 0.65m wide x 0.26m deep) surrounded by five

postholes. F2157 was circular in plan and featured gradually sloping sides and a concave base. Fill material L2158 consisted of loose light grey-brown sandy silt with occasional rounded flint. No datable material was recovered from the pits only fill, although animal bone and sparse CBM was recovered.

Encircling Pit F2157 to the north were four small post holes while another was located to the south. The first of the group, Posthole F2473 (dimensions: 0.48m x 0.27m x 0.21m), was oval in plan with steep sides and a flat, albeit slightly irregular base. Fill L2474 was a firm medium orange-brown clayey silt with occasional struck flint inclusions. Next, in a clockwise direction was Posthole F2471 (0.51m long x 0.36m wide x 0.31m deep). F2471 was oval in plan with steeply sloping sides and a flat base. Fill L2472 consisted of firm medium orange-brown clayey silt. Next, Posthole F2455 (dimensions: 0.31m long x 0.28m wide x 0.25m deep) was circular in plan with steeply sloping irregular sides and a flat base. Fill L2456 was a firm dark orange-brown clayey silt with occasional subangular flint. The last of the four post holes north of F2157 was Posthole F2450 (dimensions: 0.44m long x 0.28m wide x 0.45m deep). F2450 was irregular in plan with very steeply sloping sides and a narrow concave base. Fill L2451 was a firm dark orange-brown clayey silt with occasional charcoal flecks. No finds were recovered from any of these post holes.

To the south of Pit F2157 was F2448 (dimensions: 0.34m long x 0.32m wide x 0.54m+ deep), a circular pothole with vertical sides and a U-shaped profile. Fill L2449 was medium red-brown silty sand of loose consistency. Once again, no finds were recovered.

Near the centre of Area 2 between two north-south rows of post holes was a single, isolated oval Post Hole F2159 (dimensions: 0.35m long x 0.20m wide x 0.25m deep). This posthole was roughly circular in shape with steep sides and a flat base. Discovered with F2159 was a Post Pipe L2161 surrounded by packing Fill L2160. The Post Pipe L2161 consisted of loose dark grey-brown sandy silt. The surrounding packing Fill L2160 consisted of compacted medium green-yellow chalky clay containing animal bone and CBM, but no diagnostic remains. The isolation of this post hole within Area 2 does not lend itself to an easy interpretation.

Pit F2162 (dimensions: 1.04m long x 0.55m wide x 0.43m deep) was located to the southeast of the large cess Pit F2225. It was generally oval in shape with steep sides and a concave base. Its only Fill L2163 consisted of moderately loose dark orange-brown silty sand with occasional large lumps of chalk and angular stones. The high quantity of cow bones discovered therein indicates that the pit was associated with general cattle market activities but does little to refine the date further.

To further undated post holes were discovered in the vicinity of Post Hole F2178 in the southern half of the middle of Area 2. To the north of F2178 was Posthole F2174 (dimensions: 0.33m long x 0.28m wide x 0.22m deep), which was circular in plan with steep sides and a flat base. Fill L2175 consisted of firm medium grey-brown clayey silt. No finds were present. To the south-west

of Posthole F2178, just beyond the northern baulk of Trench 2 from the earlier evaluation, was another small Post Hole F2176 (dimensions: 0.36m long x 0.36m wide x 0.14m deep). Like F2174, Posthole F2176 featured steeply sloping sides and a shallow concave base. Fill L2177 was moderately firm light orange-brown silty sand with occasional chalk and flint, but no finds.

To the west of Ditch F2153 in the north-west corner of Area 2 was Post Hole F2194 (dimensions: 0.25m deep x 0.20m wide x 0.06m deep), a small circular feature with a shallow U-shaped profile. Fill L2195 consisted of compact medium grey-brown silty clay with occasional chalk inclusions and no finds.

Between boundary Ditches F2153 and F2232, but closer to the former, were four undated features. The first was Pit F2294 (dimensions: 0.78m long x 0.73m wide x 0.39m deep). This pit is an irregular circle in plan with gradually sloping sides and a concave base. Its only fill consisted of moderately firm medium grey-brown sandy silt with no finds. The function of this pit, devoid as it is of archaeological material, is unknown, although an attribution to the post medieval may be assumed based on its spatial relationships with neighbouring post-medieval features.

To the north-east is Pit F2452 (dimensions: 1.44m long x 0.70m wide x 0.17m deep), which was elliptical in plan with gradually sloping sides and an irregular base. The basal Fill L2453 consisted of loose and heavily burnt very dark grey-brown silty charcoal (50mm thick). Above this was secondary Fill L2454 (120mm thick), a compact layer of red-range clayey silt that looks to have been fired.

South of F2452 and south-east of F2294 was Post Hole F2345 (dimensions: 0.20m long x 0.19m wide x 0.08m deep). This circular post hole was quite small and shallow with fairly steep sides and an irregular stepped base. Fill L2346 was medium grey-brown silty sand with occasional flint fragments and no finds.

Post Hole F2354 (dimensions: 0.74m long x 0.70m wide x 0.28m deep) was located to the south-east of F2452 and north-east of F2345. It was circular in plan and featured a concave, U shaped profile. Within this cut was Post Pipe L2366 surrounded by packing Fill L2355. Post Pipe L2366 (dimensions: 0.20m long x 0.19m wide x 0.18m high) consisted of loose medium grey-brown sandy silt with no finds. Fill L2355 was a loose dark red-orange sandy silt that was intentionally packed around the base of the post. Finds include an iron object. The entire feature was eventually capped by two secondary Fills L2356 and L2357. L2356 (50mm thick) was a compact orange-red clayey silt that looked to have been fired. Above this was L2357 (50mm thick), a loose very dark grey-brown silty charcoal.

Post Hole F2200 (dimensions: 0.36m long x 0.34m wide x 0.10m deep) was located north of the northern terminus of Ditch F2198. It was circular in plan with gradually sloping sides and a flat base. Fill L2201 was a firm medium grey-brown silty clay with occasional rounded chalk inclusions. No finds were present.

Post Hole F2204 (dimensions: 0.53m long x 0.36m wide x 0.09m deep) was very shallow rectangular in plan with rounded corners. Its profile featured steeply sloping sides and a flat base. The woody remains of the round Post Pipe L2205 (0.13m x 0.12m x 0.09m) were discovered surrounded by packing fill L2206. This packing fill consisted of compact medium grey-brown silty clay with occasional chalk.

Just east of the centre point of Area 2, to the north-east of the north terminus of Ditch F2239 was a large Pit F2261 (dimensions: 2.46m long x 1.70m wide x 0.55m deep) containing a pig skeleton. This pit was irregular in plan and profile with a gradually sloping south side, stepped north side, and a concave base. F2261 contained four fills tabulated below from the primary fill upwards.

Fill	Description	Finds/Date
L2271	Very compact black-brown chalk, sand, and charcoal.	None.
L2270	Compact dark red-brown sandy silt with evidence of burning.	None
L2262	Very compact medium green-yellow silty clay and chalk.	Pottery, complete pig skeleton

The base layers may have been burnt *in situ* or they have been deposited as refuse after burning. The refuse pit was then reused as a burial pit for the pig, although cess material and chalk may have made up much of the upper fill around the skeleton.

Located to the north-west of chalk wall M2310 was Pit (dimensions: 2.08m long x 2.03m wide x 1.44m deep), which was square in plan with rounded corners and featured steeply sloping irregular sides and a flat base. Three fills were present as tabulated below beginning with the primary fill.

Fill	Description	Finds/Date
L2315	Compact medium orange-brown silty clay with frequent stone and gravel	None.
L2299	Firm light yellow-brown silty clay with occasional chalk and flint	None.
L2362	Firm medium grey-brown silty clay with occasional chalk and stone	Animal bone
L2363	Firm dark grey-brown silty clay with occasional chalk and flint	CBM

The east side of this large square pit was cut by a thin elongated Pit F2364 (dimensions: 1.68m long x 0.37m wide x 0.32m deep). Pit F2364 was linear in plan, oriented north-south and featured steep sides and a U-shaped profile. Its only fill L2365 consisted of firm light yellow-brown silty clay with occasional chalk and stony gravel. The upper Fill L2363 consisted of a small deposit of modern material in the middle of the pit and was not cut by Pit F2364.

Just off the south-east corner of M2425 were two further undated post holes. The first, F2488 (dimensions: 0.32m long x 0.30m wide x 0.28m deep), was generally circular with steep sides and a flat base. Fill L2489 was a firm medium grey-brown chalky silt with occasional flint inclusions and no finds. To the southeast was another larger circular posthole F2490 (dimensions: 0.61m x 0.52m x 0.09m) with nearly vertical sides and a flat base. Fill L2491 was a firm medium grey-brown sandy silt yielding a few pieces of CBM.

DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

Archive records, with an inventory, will be deposited with the finds from the site, at the Suffolk County Archaeological Store. The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for internal consistency. In addition to the overall site summary, it will be necessary to produce a summary of the artefactual and ecofactual data.

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<http://homepage.mac.com/philipdavis/English%20sites/3378.html>

Website 2 -

<http://www.trytel.com/~tristan/towns/florilegium/government/gvcons13.html>

APPENDIX 1 SITES AND MONUMENTS RECORDS

The following sites are those that lie within a c. 500m radius of the assessment site. The table has been compiled from data held by the Suffolk Sits and Monuments Record (SSMR). The locations of the sites are shown in Fig. 3. Their significance, where relevant, is discussed in Section 4.2.

SMR	NGR: TL	Description
Saxon		
BSE 124	8539 6432	In April 1995, an assessment of area of proposed extension to Marks & Spencer to the east of High Baxter Street located two small sherds Thetford ware amongst post-medieval material.
BSE 139	8523 6410	Assumed line of the town ditch from the Risbygate (BSE 067) to Westgate (BSE 066).
BSE 183	85384 64270	Excavations at High Baxter Street revealed a single human skeleton with 7 th century buckle and another, residual, 6 th century buckle. See also medieval for further remains.
BSE 202	85367 64254	Excavation on proposed development site at High Baxter Street revealed two possible Early Saxon body sherds. See medieval and post-medieval for further finds.
BSE 224	85232 64041	Monitoring of works at 80 Guildhall Street found a single pit with Thetford ware within.
Medieval		
BSE 017	8519 6443	The site of St Peter's Chapel. Probably situated slightly to west of Grapes Inn.
BSE 024	85303 64374	Moyses Hall, a grade I listed building was built circa 1180 (now used as a museum). The roof has been dated to the 14 th century and numerous Norman features survive include one of the three archways in the building.
BSE 039	853 641	The medieval Guildhall consisting of two rooms fronted by a 15 th century porch. It is a Grade I listed building.
BSE 067	8520 6442	The site of the gate at Risbygate as recorded on Thomas Warren's map of 1747.
BSE 070	8518 6478	Circular wall bastion (?) shown on Thomas Warren's 1747 town map (S1).
BSE 085	8534 6437	Watching brief on building footing trenches recorded several medieval pits exposed in section. One contained quantities of 13 th – 14 th century pottery including fragments of a fine imported glazed jug.
BSE 106	850 645	In October 1993, a series of 14 assessment trenches on proposed new car park and bus station site. The trenches showed truncated subsoil on the lower part (northern) of the site and revealed medieval pits and a well behind No. 90 Risbygate Street.
BSE 133	8546 6412	In March 1996, an evaluation of proposed development area to west of Angel Lane discovered medieval pottery, animal bone and tile. See post-medieval for further remains.
BSE 136	8533 6473	Known & assumed line of medieval (and possibly Saxon) town bank (& ditch?) from the Northgate (BSE 069), south west to St

		Andrew's Street and south to Risbygate Street (BSE 067). It was shown on Downing's 1740 map.
BSE 139	8523 6410	Assumed line of the town ditch from the Risbygate (BSE 067) to Westgate (BSE 066).
BSE 148	85460 64142	Evaluation trenching and small scale excavation prior to redevelopment of the Cinema Garage site on Angel Lane uncovered medieval pits at the back of the plot, one of which had been open during use and suggests an 'industrial function'.
BSE 153	8508 6447	Surviving floor levels were recorded in the rear ranges of the two mid-late 16 th century timber framed buildings at 98a -100 Risbygate.
BSE 156	852 648	Town gas works built 1849 although thought to have been site of medieval executions. See post-medieval for further finds.
BSE 161	8502 6454	Monitoring of development site at Elsey's Yard, located medieval ditch and various undated features, pottery etc. See post-medieval for further finds.
BSE 168	85474 64172	Angel hotel extension discovered Med pottery and a range of pits from C12-C19. Also a medieval stone wall - possibly cellar in the middle of the property. See post-medieval for further remains.
BSE 183	85384 64270	Excavations at High Baxter Street discovered medieval buildings, pits and evidence of the Great Fire of Bury. See also Saxon for further remains.
BSE 202	85367 64254	Excavation on proposed development site at High Baxter Street revealed extensive medieval occupation from 13-14 th centuries and 15 th -16 th centuries. See Saxon and post-medieval for further finds.
BSE Misc	85025 64803	Handle from a Grimston jug, medieval coarseware sherd, found in garden at 18 Blomfield Street.
BSE 256	8505 6453	Archaeological monitoring at Elsey's Yard in 1996 revealed medieval remains <i>insitu</i> as well as post-medieval features.
Post medieval		
BSE 037	854 642	Took's (formerly Oliver's Grocery Shop) on Abbeygate Street is a 17 th century building with a Georgian shop front.
BSE 038	8495 6450	H Braham & co. 86-87 Risbygate Street is a pair of 16 th and 17 th century timber framed building.
BSE 071	8523 6418	Building work at 90 Guildhall Street discovered a circular pit with a diameter of 2.5-2.7m.
BSE 077	8510 6414	Working Lime kiln shown on Thomas Warrens map of 1747.
BSE 080	8535 6453	A Quaker burial ground shown on Thomas Warren's map of 1747.
BSE 095	851 641	Boby trading centre, longstanding industrial uses of this site just outside western walls of the Medieval town.
BSE 133	8546 6412	In March 1996, an evaluation of proposed development area to west of Angel Lane discovered post-medieval pottery, animal bone and tile. See medieval for further finds.
BSE 139	8523 6410	Assumed line of the town ditch from the Risbygate (BSE 067) to Westgate (BSE 066).

BSE 145	8539 6427	Probable clay pipe production site in Bury St Edmunds suggested by Sudbury marriage licences of Elizabeth and Samuel Reffell (m.1827) clay tobacco pipe makers of 12/15 High Baxter Street, Bury St Edmunds.
BSE 156	852 648	Town gas works built 1849. See medieval for further information.
BSE 161	8502 6454	Monitoring of development site at Elsey's Yard, located various post-medieval (& Undated) features, pottery etc. See medieval for further finds.
BSE 202	85367 64254	Excavation on proposed development site at High Baxter Street revealed post-medieval occupation from 16 th century onwards. See Saxon and medieval for further finds.
BSE 168	85474 64172	Angel hotel extension discovered post-medieval evidence included shallow footings for a range of buildings, possibly those which appear on the Warren map. See medieval for further remains.
BSE 191	85274 64376	WB revealed soil profile intact below concrete, consisting of a 16cm deep build up of occupation debris from which finds were collected. Possible cobbled surface at 60cms below washroom floor at rear of 'Lawsons' TV and Radio shop.
BSE 219	85208 64691	Evaluation on St Andrew's Street by trenching located late medieval or post-medieval posthole building.
BSE 224	85232 64041	Monitoring of works at 80 Guildhall Street found numerous post-medieval features.
BSE 249	85186 64410	Group of buildings depicted in centre of St Andrews Street, just south west of Risbygate (BSE 067) and outside town defence line (BSE 139). More detailed mapping by Warren of Guildhall Feoffment holdings records one of these structures as 'Watch House'.
BSE 250	85178 64308	Building depicted in centre of St Andrews Street (south) on Alex Downing map of 1740. Not shown on later map of Thomas Warren.
BSE 251	8520 6404	Building depicted in centre of St Andrews Street (south) on Alex Downing map of 1740. Not shown on later map of Thomas Warren.
BSE 256	8505 6453	Archaeological monitoring in 1996 revealed medieval remains <i>in situ</i> as well as post-medieval features.
Undated		
BSE 286	85224 64222	Large (ventilation?) shaft, circa 5m diameter & 5-6m deep with a few small audits at base, discovered during construction of new Job centre in 1970's.

APPENDIX 2 CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

Date	Map	Scale	Location
1433	Plan of town centre in 15 th century	-	SRO
1747	Thomas Warren's map of Bury St Edmunds	-	SSMR
1845	Tithe map T77/1,2	-	SRO
1886	1 st edition OS map 44.7	25"	SRO
1904	2 nd edition OS map 44.7	25"	SRO
1926	OS map 44.7	25"	SRO

Appendix 3 - Concordance of Finds **BSE305: Former Livestock Market, Risbygate Street, Bury St Edmunds**
 Concordance of finds by feature

Feature	Context	Segment	Quad	Trench	Description	Spot Date	Pottery	CBM (g)	A.Bone (g)	Other
	1025								331	
2000					Unstratified finds from across site	Late 16th - 17th	(12), 197g	69	358	Oyster Shell (1), 30g Glass Fragment (1), 19g
2006					Surface					Cu Alloy Moulded Decoration (1), 6g
2008					Brick Surface			5097		
2011	2012				Pit Fill	15th - 16th	(3), 35g	2249		Clay Pipe Stem Fragment(1), 1g Fe Nail (1), 5g Window Glass Fragments (5), 76g
2014	2015				Pit Fill			78	431	Fe Fragment (1), 3g Kiln Waste (1), 3g
2016	2017				Pit Fill	13th - Mid 14th	(39), 895g	2501	1568	Oyster Shell (1), 10g Fe Nail (1), 9g Burnt Flint (4), 78g Fire Residue (1), 1g
2024	2025				Pit Fill	16th Century	(263), 9815g	28150	21225	Mussel Shell (1), 1g Cockle Shell (4), 13g Snail Shell (1), 1g Oyster Shell (160), 1130g Fe Nails (47), 406g Fe Bracket (2), 68g Fe Fragments (58), 1032g SF1: Cu Alloy ring (1), 1g SF2: Fe Blade (2), 36g Cu Alloy Fragment (1), 3g Fe Stirrup (1), 36g Cu Slag (1), 25g Burnt Flint (1), 1g Baked Clay (2), 258g Fire Residue (1), 9g
	2070					Late 15th - Mid 16th/16th	(43), 1614g	899	2514	Oyster Shell (6), 34g Fe Nails (15), 138g Fe Fragments (11), 396g SF3: Fe Spur (1), 56g Fe Chain Fragment (1), 62g Fe Ring (1), 32g Fe Fork (1), 166g
	2071					Late 15th - 16th	(6), 311g	506	518	Oyster Shell (1), 15g Fe Fragments (4), 130g Fe Nails (3), 28g
	2080					16th/17th	(1), 297g		20	
2026	2027 2028 2068				Lining of Well (Brick) Well Fill Well Lining	Early Modern - Modern Late 15th - Early 17th	(3), 184g (1), 7g	2906 300		Slag (10), 28g Glass Fragments (2), 4g
2029	2030				Pit Fill	13th - 14th	(23), 197g	36	180	Snail Shell (1), 1g Oyster Shell (28), 190g Mussel Shell (2), 1g Struck Flint (3), 21g Burnt Flint (1), 7g
2031	2032				Pit Fill	Mid 12th - 14th	(5), 87g		50	Oyster Shell (1), 3g
2033	2034				Pit Fill	Mid 12th - 14th/15th	(13), 228g		20	Oyster Shell (2), 15g

	2059								Burnt Flint (6), 11g
2035	2036				Pit Fill	13th - 14th	(14), 152g	40	
2039	2040				Pit Fill	Mid 12th - 14th	(16), 111g	7	16
2041	2042				Pit Fill			130	1
2047	2048				Posthole Fill				1
2053	2054				Pit Fill	13th - 14th/15th	(1), 9g	7	92 Oyster Shell (2), 14g Mussel Shell (3), 1g
2060	2061				Pit Fill	13th - 14th	(4), 58g		52
2062	2063				Posthole Fill			5	
2064	2065			1	Pit Fill	Mid 12th - 13th	(7), 98g		303 Fe Nail (1), 6g
	2066			1		13th - 14th	(2), 11g	5	102 Snail Shell (1), 1g Oyster Shell (2), 10g
	2145			1		Mid 12th - 13th	(12), 261g		
2072	2073	A			Pit Fill	13th - 14th	(4), 35g		50 Oyster Shell (1), 18g Fe Fragment (1), 1g
	2074					13th - 14th	(16), 113g	5	144 Oyster Shell (19), 168g Slag (2), 7g
2075	2076				Pit Fill	Late 12th - 13th/Mid 14th	(13), 84g		84 Oyster Shell (2), 16g
2077	2078				Pit Fill			49	26 Oyster Shell (2), 28g
	2133					13th - 14th	(7), 46g		3
2081	2082				Posthole Fill	Late 12th - Mid 14th	(3), 9g	7	
2083	2084				Pit Fill	Mid 12th - 13th	(20), 178g		89 Oyster Shell (4), 457g Fe Nail (1), 5g
	2085					12th - 14th	(2), 18g	5	92 Fe Fragment (1), 7g Slag (1), 1g Burnt Flint (6), 30g
	2089					Modern	(7), 289g	76	76 Oyster Shell (4), 23g Fe Nail (1), 18g Struck Flint (1), 2g
	2181								1 Oyster Shell (1), 1g
2086	2087				Pit Fill			791	
2091	2092				Pit Fill	13th - 15th	(1), 11g		Oyster Shell (3), 6g
2093	2094				Pit Fill	17th - 18th	(4), 13g	2044	Oyster Shell (1), 1g Fe Nail (1), 13g
2095	2096				Pit Fill			420	
2097	2098				Pit Fill	Mid 12th - 13th/Mid 14th	(6), 39g		47 Oyster Shell (3), 25g Mussel Shell (4), 1g
2099	2100				Pit Fill	Late 15th - 16th	(33), 912g	975	574 Oyster Shell (52), 290g Cockle Shell (1), 1g Mussel Shell (1), 1g Fe Fragments (17), 233g Fe Nail Fragment (1), 2g Struck Flint (1), 4g
	2101					12th - 14th	(1), 7g	68	253 Oyster Shell (15), 121g Fe Nails (6), 39g Fe Blade (1), 12g Struck Flint (1) 9g Burnt Flint (1), 6g
2102	2103				Pit Fill	Late 16th - 18th	(1), 5g	314	17 Clay Pipe Stem Fragments (2), 3g Oyster Shell (1), 1g Fe Fragment (1), 13g Slag (7), 367g Window Glass Fragments (4), 21g
2104	2105				Pit Fill	Late 12th - 13th	(2), 13g		15 Oyster Shell (1), 7g
2108	2109				Pit Fill	Mid 12th - 14th	(2), 11g		1 Oyster Shell (1), 1g
2110	2111				Pit Fill				15 Oyster Shell (1), 1g

	2112				13th - Mid 14th	(10), 90g	126	32	Oyster Shell (6), 32g Fe Fragment (2), 34g
2113	2114				Pit Fill			146	
2115	2116				Pit/Posthole Fill			18	
2119	2120				Pit Fill	19th - Early 20th	(1), 5g	284	Clay Pipe Stem Fragment (1), 3g
2121	2122				Pit Fill	Mid 14th - 15th	(1), 9g		Oyster Shell (2), 1g
2123	2124				Pit Fill	14th - 15th	(5), 124g	5	134 Oyster Shell (2), 27g Cu Alloy Fastener (1), 3g Fe ?Blade (1), 100g
2139	2140				Pit Fill			102	
2141	2142				Pit Fill	12th - 14th	(1), 1g	17	1
2143	2144				Posthole Fill			4	
2146	2147				Pit Fill				Fe Nail (1), 23g
2153	2154				Ditch Fill			60	
2153	2154	B			Ditch Fill	Late 15th - 16th	(1), 84g	20	251 Cockle Shell (1), 1g Oyster Shell (3), 22g
	2278	B				17th - 18th	(12), 581g		295 Clay Pipe Bowl Fragments (4), 42g Clay Pipe Stem Fragments (10), 50g
2155	2156				Pit Fill	18th - 19th	(15), 128g	168	364 Clay Pipe Stem Fragment (1), 3g Oyster Shell (14), 100g Whelk Shell (1), 1g Fe Nail (1), 8g Fe Fragment (1), 10g Slag (19), 541g Burnt Flint (11), 138g Fire Residue (6), 11g
2157	2158				Pit Fill			53	1 Fe Nail (1), 5g
2162	2163				Pit Fill	12th - 14th	(1), 1g		3813
2164	2165				Pit Fill	Late 15th - 16th	(1), 3g	317	Clay Pipe Stem Fragment (1), 1g Slag (1), 13g
2168	2169				Pit Fill	Late 18th - 19th	(2), 5g	102	3 Clay Pipe Stem Fragment (1), 1g Fe Nail (1), 7g Glass Vessel Fragment (1), 1g
2170	2171				Pit Fill			10	
2178	2179				Pit Fill	?	(4), 39g	29	Clay Pipe Stem Fragment (1), 7g Fe Stud (1), 1g Glass Fragment (1), 1g
2180					Layer	16th - 17th	(4), 14g	849	40 Oyster Shell (1), 1g Cu Alloy Screw (1), 15g
2182	2184				Pit Fill	13th - 14th	(5), 22g		11
2185	2186				Pit Fill	Mid 12th - 14th	(4), 41g		
	2188					13th - Mid 14th	(1), 9g		
2190	2191				Posthole Fill				Oyster Shell (1), 5g
2192	2193				Posthole Fill	Late 18th - 19th	(1), 1g		
2196	2197				Posthole Fill	Late 18th - 19th	(1), 1g	17	Glass Fragment (1), 1g
2198	2199	A B C			Ditch Fill	13th - 14th	(1), 1g		1 Clay Pipe Stem Fragment (1), 1g
						Late 12th - 14th	(1), 5g		52 Oyster Shell (2), 17g
									219
2207	2208				Gully Fill				Fe Fragment (2), 22g
2209	2210				Pit Fill	12th - 14th	(3), 23g		
2211	2212				Ditch Fill	17th - 18th	(4), 7g	20	12 Oyster Shell (1), 6g Slag (4), 44g
	2213					16th - 17th	(10), 64g	132	15 Fe Nails (6), 32g Fe Fragments (3), 22g Clay Pipe Bowl Fragment (1), 2g
	2234					16th - 17th	(1), 3g	148	713 SF6: Cu Alloy Tag/Coin (1), 4g

2217	2218			Pit Fill			80		
2219	2220			Posthole Fill					Fe Fragments (2), 11g
2225	2226			Pit Fill	15th - Mid 16th	(1), 1g	46	1040	Oyster Shell (11), 100g Cockle Shell (1), 1g Snail Shell (1), 1g Fe Fragments (7), 12g Fe Nails (4), 46g Struck Flint (2), 80g
		B			Late 12th - 13th/14th	(4), 48g		281	Oyster Shell (9), 78g Fe Fragments (3), 100g Fe Nails (2), 30g
		C/D	TR1 NE		15th - 16th	(16), 412g	1534	2549	Oyster Shell (5), 84g Cockle Shell (8), 16g Cu Alloy Pin (1), 1g Fe Fragments (9), 96g Fe Nails (3), 22g Glass Fragment (1), 1g
	2227	B			14th - 15th	(1), 2g	26	260	Oyster Shell (4), 26g Mussel Shell (1), 1g Fe Fragments (7), 18g
	2228	A			14th - Mid 16th	(16), 172g	386	2336	Oyster Shell (36), 312g Fe Fragments (4), 58g SF7: Knife (1), 12g SF18: Cu Alloy Pin (1), 1g Fe Nails (4), 24g Fe Blade (1), 40g Struck Flint (1), 8g Burnt Flint (2), 7g
		B			14th - 15th	(25), 442g	132	2660	Oyster Shell (18), 202g Cockle Shell (1), 1g Fe Fragments (21), 371g Fe Nails (2), 58g Fe Blade (1), 72g Slag (1), 1g Glass Fragment (1), 4g Bone Needle (1), 8g Kiln Waste (1), 56g
		D			Mid 12th - Mid 14th	(1), 1g	126	14	Oyster Shell (1), 16g Fe Blade (1), 68g Fe Bracket (1), 34g Fe Nails (3), 28g
	2229						260	78	SF15: Cu Alloy Pin (1), 1g SF16: Cu Alloy Pin (1), 1g SF17: Cu Alloy Pin (1), 1g
		B			Late 15th - 16th	(26), 300g		2698	Oyster Shell (8), 94g Cockle Shell (2), 4g Whelk Shell (1), 12g Fe Nail (7), 56g Fe Fragments (7), 139g
		C			16th - Early 17th	(14), 334g	459	575	Oyster Shell (6), 56g Fe Fragment (1), 16g
		D			15th Century	(11), 202g	599	533	Oyster Shell (8), 62g Cockle Shell (1), 1g Fe Nails (3), 22g Fe Fragments (4), 170g
	2230				Late 14th - Early 17th	(6), 97g	250	187	Oyster Shell (4), 29g

	2230		B		Mid 14th - 15th	(3), 58g	278	1567	Cu Alloy Buckle (1), 12g Oyster Shell (22), 138g Slag (1), 26g Struck Flint (1), 28g	
			C		Late 15th - Mid 16th	(7), 122g	897	551	Oyster Shell (9), 64g	
	2422		D		Late 15th - 16th	(2), 20g	549	32	Oyster Shell (2), 8g Cu Alloy Pin (1), 1g Fe Nail (1), 8g Fe Fragment (1), 14g	
	2429		A		15th - Mid 16th	(4), 57g		36	Oyster Shell (4), 36g	
	2431		B					445	Fe Nail Fragments (2), 5g Struck Flint (1), 7g	
	2435		A		13th - 15th	(1), 40g		28	Fe Fragments (2), 7g	
			B		13th - 14th	(1), 9g		5	Oyster Shell (1), 5g Fe Nails (3), 7g	
2232	2233				Ditch Fill	17th - 18th	(152), 6060g	10598	28371	Clay Pipe Bowl Fragments (94), 1392g Clay Pipe Stem Fragments (367), 1623g Oyster Shell (24), 178g Mussel Shell (2), 1g SF10: Cu Coin (1), 1g SF11: Cu Alloy Pin (1), 1g, SF14: Cu Alloy Pin (1), 1g Fe Nails (23), 1231g Fe Brackets (3), 116g Fe Fragments (24), 553g Fe Handle (1), 52g Cu Alloy Needle Fragment (1), 1g Slag (18), 504g Charcoal (1), 1g Fe Stirrup (1), 50g Glass Vessel Fragments (7), 9g
2239	2240				Pit Fill				36	Oyster Shell (3), 44g Fe Nail (1), 8g
			C		Mid 12th - Mid 14th	(2), 16g	18	38	Fe Fragment (1), 2g	
2247	2248				Fill of Drain	16th - Mid 17th	(3), 28g	4714	28	Clay Pipe Stem Fragment (1), 1g
2249	2250				Pit Fill				7	
2253	2255				Post-peg fill					Slag (1), 44g
2256	2257				Posthole Fill				14	
2258	2259				Posthole Fill			138		
2261	2262				Pig Burial Fill			32	2765	
2268	2269				Pit Fill	13th - 14th	(2), 26g		120	
2272	2273				Pit Fill					Fe Fragments (2), 56g SF9: Cu Alloy Pin Fragments (2), 1g SF13: Cu Alloy Pin (1), 1g
	2305								58	
2279	2280				Pit Fill	16th - 17th	(1), 8g	531		
2291	2293				Posthole Fill					Snail Shell (1), 2g Clay Pipe Bowl Fragment (1), 1g Slag (3), 14g
2293	2291				Posthole Fill				2	
2296	2297				Pit Fill (recut of Pit 2272)	15th Century	(21), 166g	272	706	Oyster Shell (11), 56g Fe Fragments (7), 68g
	2309					17th/18th	(10), 72g	210	216	Clay Pipe Stem Fragments (3), 9g Oyster Shell (4), 27g

	2347								Fe Nails (3), 31g
	2348				13th - 14th	(1), 5g		40	Fe Fragment (1), 32g
2298	2299			Pit Fill	Late 18th - 19th	(5), 500g	124	1024	Oyster Shell (1), 10g
								22	Oyster Shell (6), 62g
2300	2304			Pit Fill	?		12	321	Oyster Shell (6), 58g
									Glass Vessel Fragment (1), 8g
2311				Surface	11th - 13th	(3), 36g		671	Oyster Shell (10), 44g
									Burnt Flint (1), 38g
2316	2317	A		Gully Fill				26	Oyster Shell (4), 30g
		B							Cu Alloy Strip (1), 2g
2320	2321			Pit Fill	Late 16th - Late 17th	(5), 134g	20		Oyster Shell (1), 4g
									Fe Fragments (2), 18g
2335	2336			Pit Fill				5	Clay Pipe Stem Fragments (1), 2g
2349	2350			Pit Fill	12th - 14th	(5), 54g	21	156	Oyster Shell (1), 10g
2395	2397			Posthole Fill	Mid 18th - Mid 19th	(3), 15g	618		Bone Knife Handle (1), 34g
									Slag (1), 7g
2398	2399			Posthole Fill			11		Oyster Shell (1), 9g
									Slag (1), 19g
2400	2402			Postpad fill	14th - 15th	(1), 1g	98		Glass Fragments (1), 1g
2403	2404			Ditch Fill	Late 18th - 19th	(1), 2g	72	8	Clay Pipe Stem Fragment (2), 1g
2405	2406			Posthole Fill				1	Clay Pipe Stem Fragments (2), 6g
									Glass Fragments (5), 2g
2410				Layer	Mid 18th - Mid 19th	(13), 555g		1	Clay Pipe Stem Fragments (4), 9g
									Glass Fragments (2), 2g
2424	2426			Wall Foundation Trench Fill	Late 16th - 17th	(3), 20g	368	78	Clay Pipe Stem Fragments (6), 16g
	2427				Late 16th - 17th	(28), 1740g	2772	678	Oyster Shell (2), 152g
	2428						2419		Clay Pipe Stem Fragments (1) 3g
									Oyster Shell (2), 21g
2425	2507			Wall Foundation Trench Fill	Late 15th - 16th	(4), 19g	916	679	Cu Alloy Needle (1), 1g
	2508				late 15th - Early 17th	(8), 291g	136	1017	Oyster Shell (1), 9g
	2540			Packing Material for Wall 2425			2,533		Oyster Shell (1), 5g
2436	2437			Pit Fill	19th Century	(7), 18g	734	1	Fe Nails (2), 21g
									Struck Flint (2), 21g
									Oyster Shell (3), 20g
									Fe Nail Fragment (1), 1g
									Glass Vessel Fragment (1), 1g
2464	2465			Primary Pit Fill	17th - 19th	(184), 3485g	6744	27	Clay Pipe Stem Fragments (2), 5g
									Oyster Shell (1), 5g
									Glass Vessel Fragments (5), 82g
									Clay Pipe Bowl Fragments (3), 29g
									Clay Pipe Stem Fragments (12), 36g
									SF19: Fe Coin/Disc (1), 13g
									SF20: Fe Stirrup (1), 66g
									SF21: Cu Alloy Button (1), 1g
									Fe Nail/Screw (1), 21g
									Fe Nail (1), 1g
									Window Glass Fragments (6), 20g
									Glass Vessel Fragments (63), 1412g
									Slate (1), 1g
2467	2468			Ditch Fill	16th - 17th	(4), 21g	80	5	Slag (2), 30g

									Glass Fragments (9), 33g
2469	2470				Pit Fill				Slag (1), 5g
2480	2505				Kiln Fill	Mid 12th - 14th	(6), 64g		
	2516				Collapse material within kiln	13th - 14th	(14), 188g		Oyster Shell (3), 7g
	2536				Charcoal Layer - Kiln - Area 4	Mid 12th - 14th	(6), 118g	3	Daub (3), 499g
	2537				Clay Lining - Kiln - Area 4	Mid 12th - 14th	(4), 33g	1	Fe Nail (1), 1g Wood Fragment (1), 1g
2482	2483				Posthole Fill			22	Oyster Shell (1), 7g
2484	2485				Posthole Fill			35	
2486	2487				Posthole Fill	Late 17th - 19th	(1), 11g	19	Clay Pipe Stem Fragment (1), 1g
2495	2496				Posthole Fill	12th - 14th	(1), 7g		
2499	2500				Pit Fill	Late 18th - 19th	(7), 106g	156	Slag (17), 270g Glass Vessel Fragment (1), 1g
2501	2502				Pit Fill			1,107	
2511	2514				Firebox Fill	19th - 20th	(1), 32g		Glass Vessel Fragment (1), 34g
2517	2518				Posthole Fill	Late 18th - 19th	(3), 15g	394	3 Oyster Shell (3), 3g Slate (2), 7g
2521	2522				Posthole fill	17th - 18th	(2), 28g	19	1 Clay Pipe Stem Fragment, (1) 1g Oyster Shell (1), 7g Fe Nail (1), 3g Glass Marble (1), 9g
2523	2524				Posthole Fill				Fe Nail (1), 9g
2527					Outer Brick Wall			2,874	
2528					Inner Brick Wall			1,467	
2529					Brick Surface			1,637	
2525	2531				Pit Fill				Clay Pipe Stem Fragment (24), 74g
2533	2534				Posthole Fill			887	Oyster Shell (1), 10g
2538	2539				Posthole Fill				Struck Flint (1), 1g
2542	2543				Pit Fill				18 Oyster Shell (1), 7g
2543	2545				Pit Fill (Secondary)	Mid 12th - 14th	(11), 293g	43	
2480	2546				Basal Pit Fill (Burnt Material)				2
U/S									82 Cu Alloy Fragment (1), 34g 652

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OASIS ID: archaeol7-333093

Project details

Project name	FORMER LIVESTOCK MARKET, RISBYGATE STREET, BURY ST. EDMUNDS, SUFFOLK (EXC)
Short description of the project	In June 2008 Archaeological Solutions conducted an archaeological excavation of Part Former Livestock Market, Risbygate Street, Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk (NGR TL 8511 6445). The excavation was undertaken in response to an archaeological condition attached to a planning permission (SE/04/1011/P) for the residential redevelopment of the site. The former livestock market is situated immediately to the south of buildings fronting the medieval road of Risbygate Street and to the west of buildings fronting St. Andrews Street, which follows the line of the medieval city wall. The trial trenching evaluation of the site in May 2008 revealed features ranging from the early medieval (c.1150AD - 1250AD) to the modern period (1900AD+) in date. The excavation revealed that the so-called palisade feature of the evaluation was a large pit in the vicinity of several other medieval extraction pits. Other notable finds included medieval boundary ditches, a large medieval to post-medieval cess pit, a post-medieval well, and an industrial area dating to all periods of the site which featured two kilns and a hearth. In all 185 features were excavated, most taking the form of ditches, pits, and post holes dating from the medieval through modern periods.
Project dates	Start: 01-06-2008 End: 30-06-2008
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	P3143 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	BSE 305 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI)
Current Land use	Other 15 - Other
Monument type	PITS AND DITCHES Medieval
Monument type	POST HOLE Medieval
Significant Finds	ASSEMBLAGES Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	Not known / Not recorded

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK ST EDMUNDSBURY BURY ST EDMUNDS Part Former Livestock Market, Risbygate Street, Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk
Postcode	IP33 3AF
Study area	1300 Square metres
Site coordinates	TL 8514 6439 52.246037438293 0.712257683909 52 14 45 N 000 42 44 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 53m Max: 53m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Project brief originator	SCC
Project design originator	Jon Murray
Project director/manager	Jon Murray
Project supervisor	Archaeological Solutions
Type of sponsor/funding body	Paul Robert Developments Ltd.
Name of sponsor/funding body	Paul Robert Developments Ltd.

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk County Archaeological Store
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Glass","Metal","other"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk County Archaeological Store
Digital Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Glass","Metal","other"
Digital Media available	"Database","Images raster / digital photography","Spreadsheets","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk County Archaeological Store
Paper Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Glass","Metal","other"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Drawing","Map","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey "

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Part Former Livestock Market, Risbygate Street, Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk: Archaeological Excavation
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Unger, S
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Author(s)/Editor(s)	Newton A

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PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX (P3143)



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Kiln 2480 in Area 4



21
Kiln 2480 in Area 4

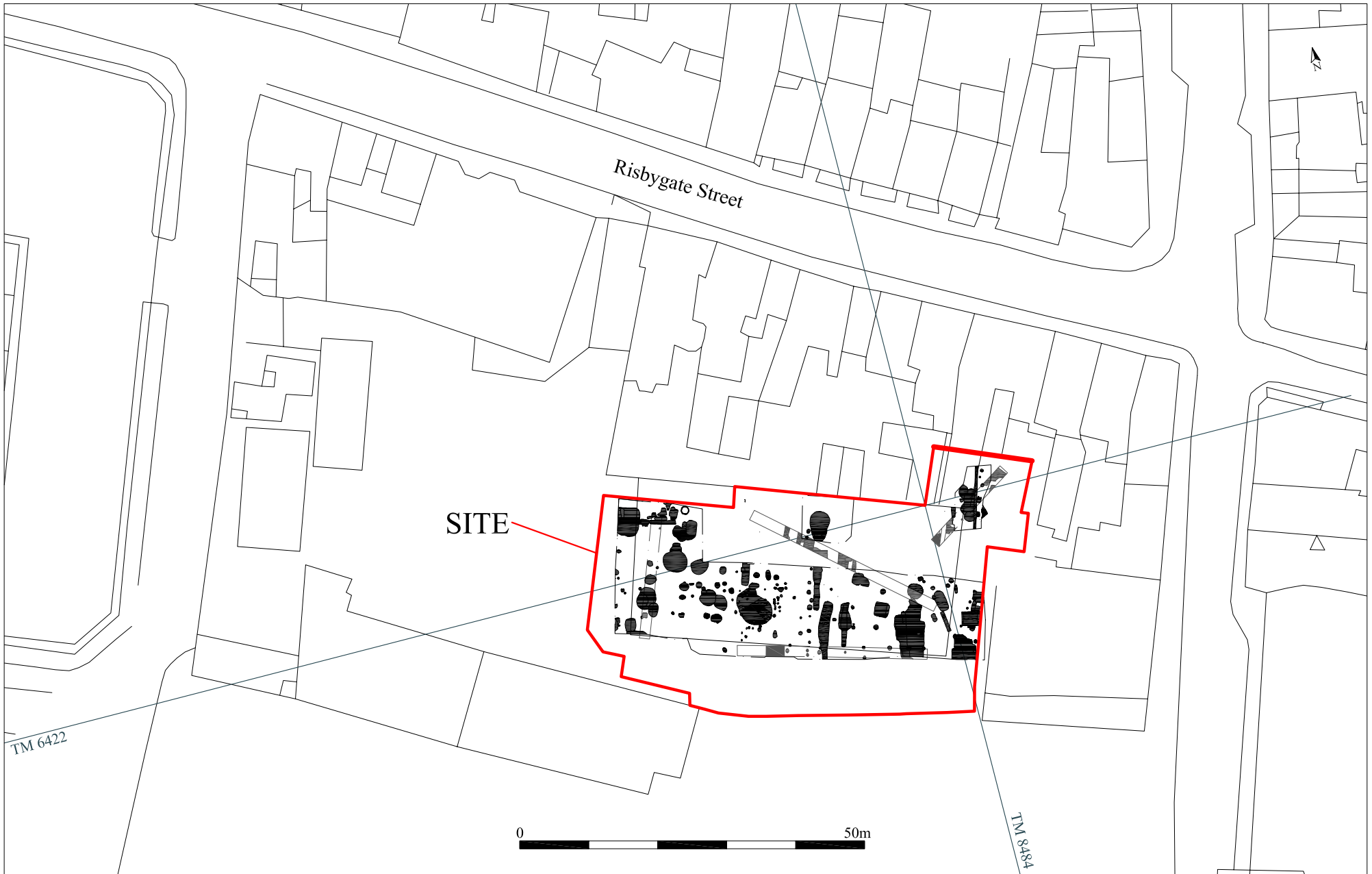


22
Kiln 2480 in Area 4



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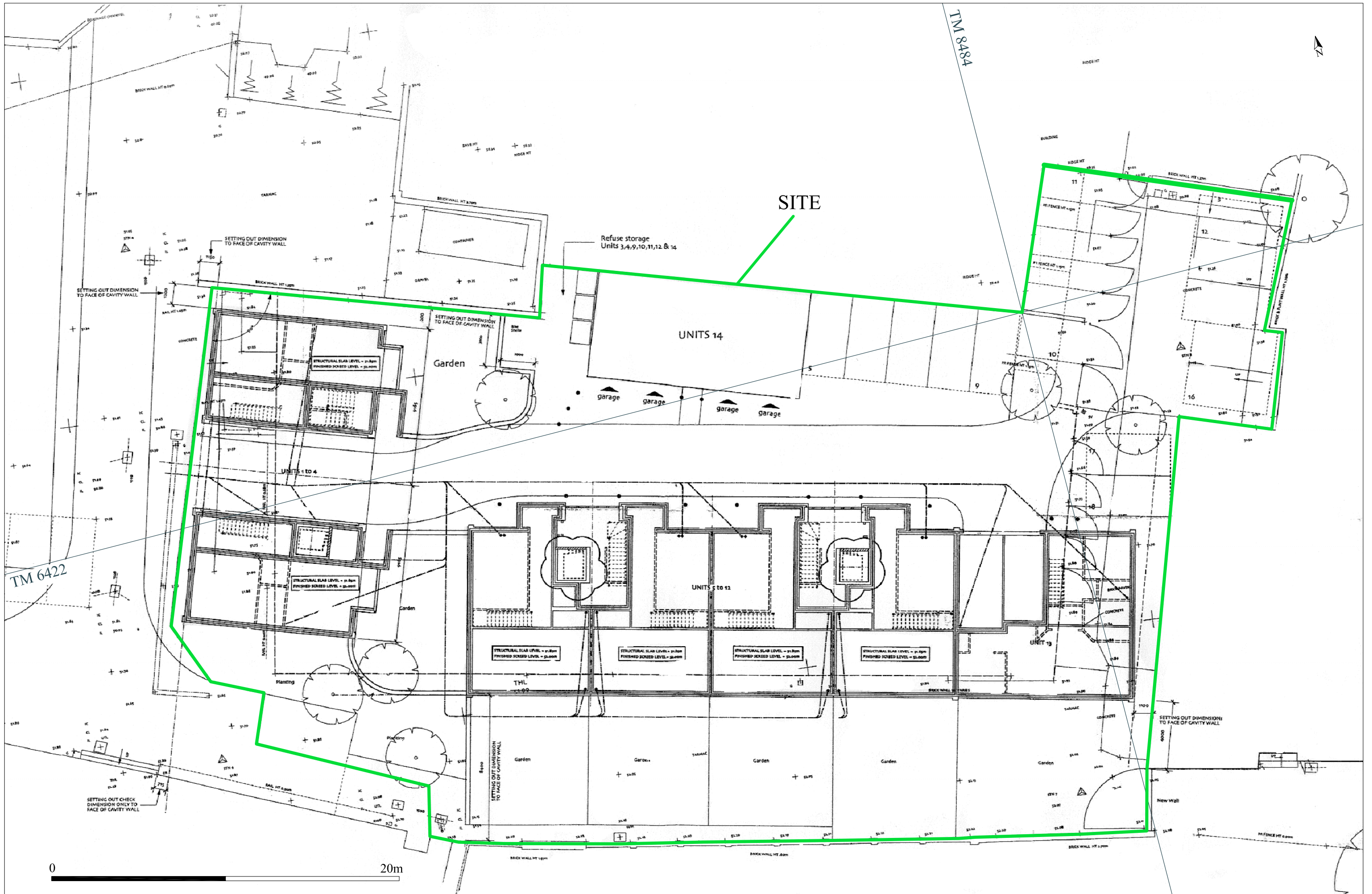
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Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4



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Fig. 2 Detailed site location

Scale 1:750 at A4



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Fig. 3 Proposed development plan
 Scale 1:200 at A3



- Anglo-Saxon (AD 410 - 1065)
- ✚ Medieval (AD 1066 - 1539)
- ★ Post-medieval (AD 1540 - 1900)
- ▲ Undated

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Fig. 4 HER Data
 Scale 1:7500 at A4



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Fig. 5 Postulated street plan of Bury St Edmunds, 1433

Not to scale



SITE (approx)

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Fig. 7 Tithe map, 1845
Not to scale



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Fig. 8 1st edition OS map, 1886
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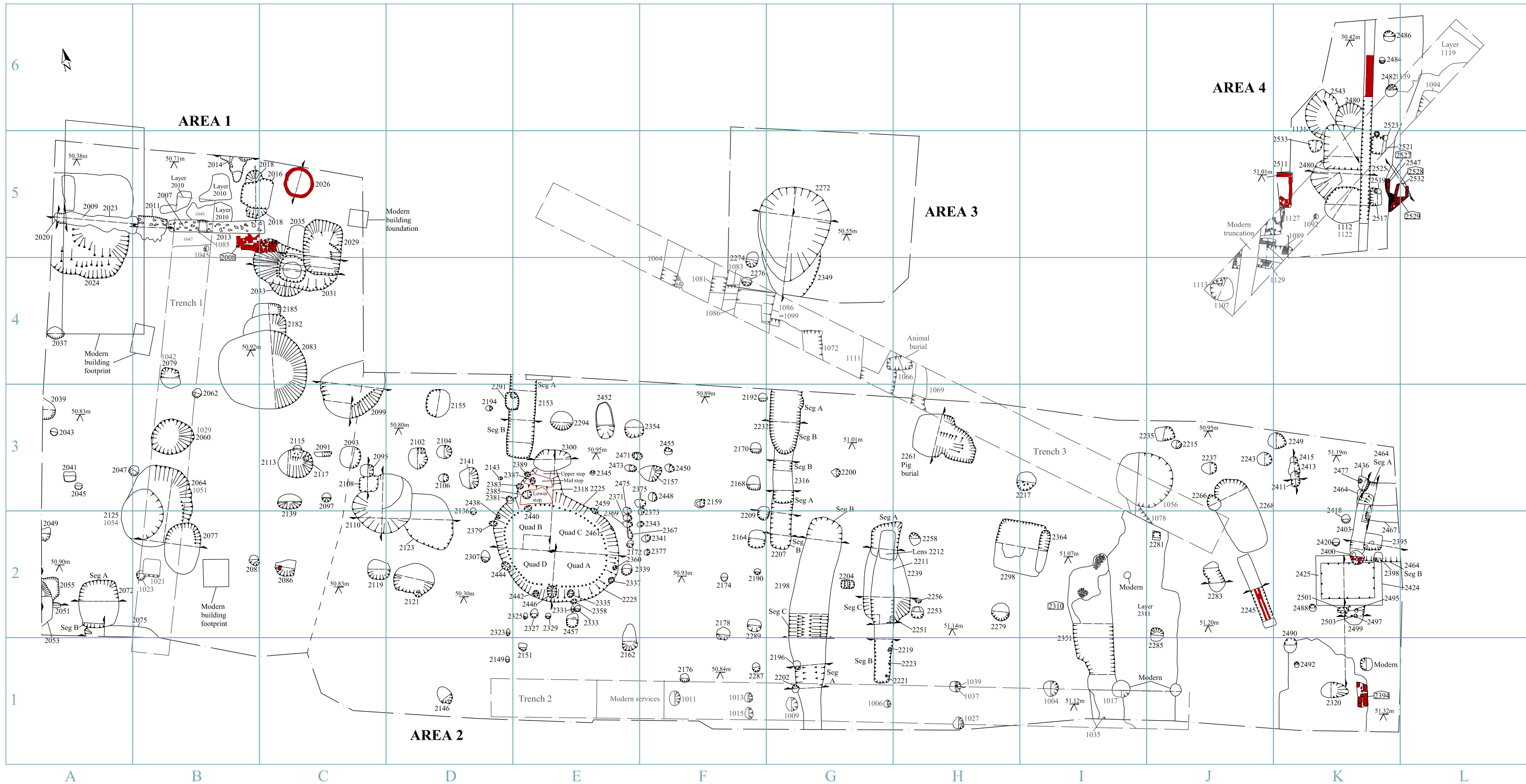
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Fig. 9 2nd edition OS map, 1904
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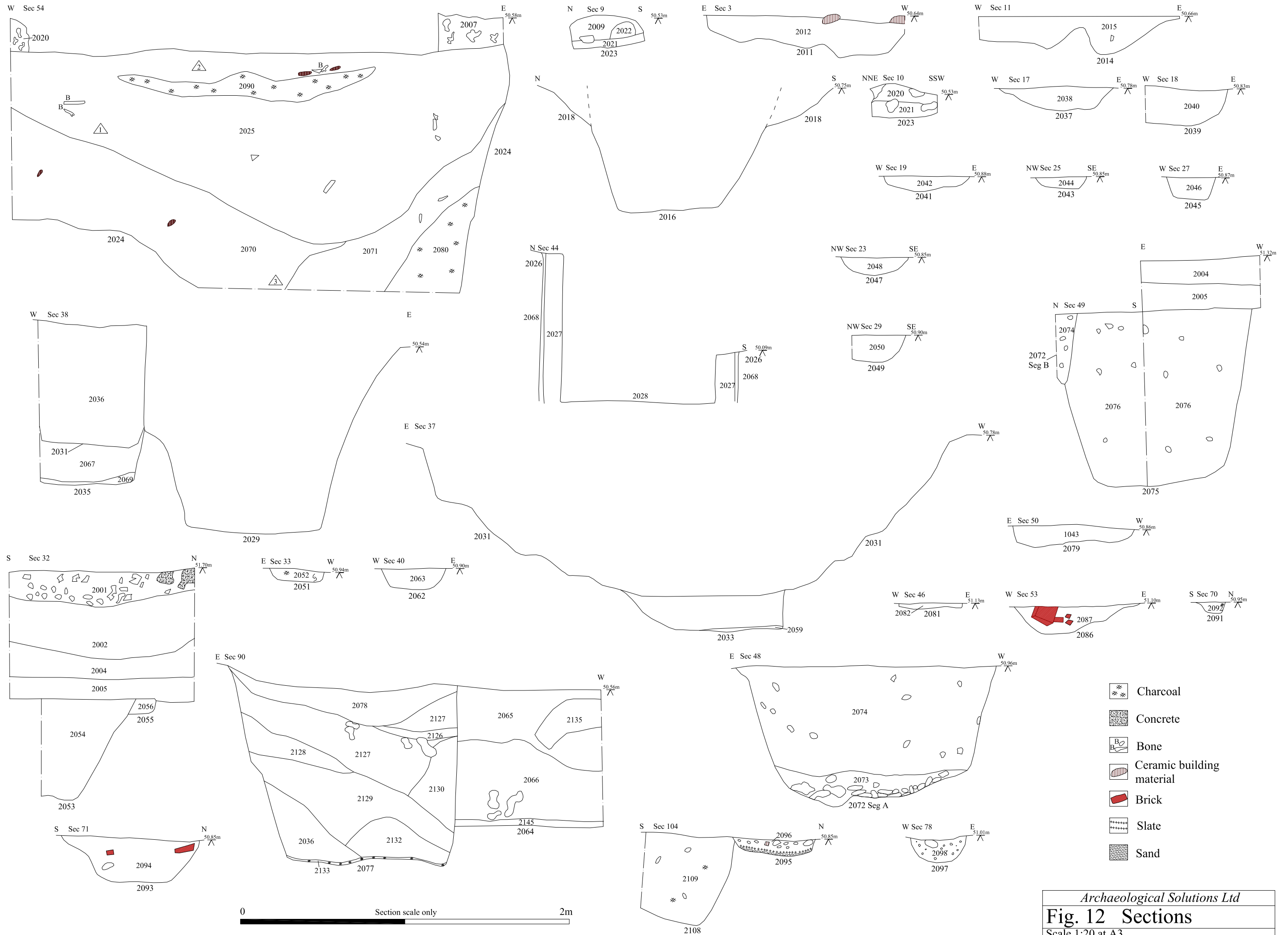


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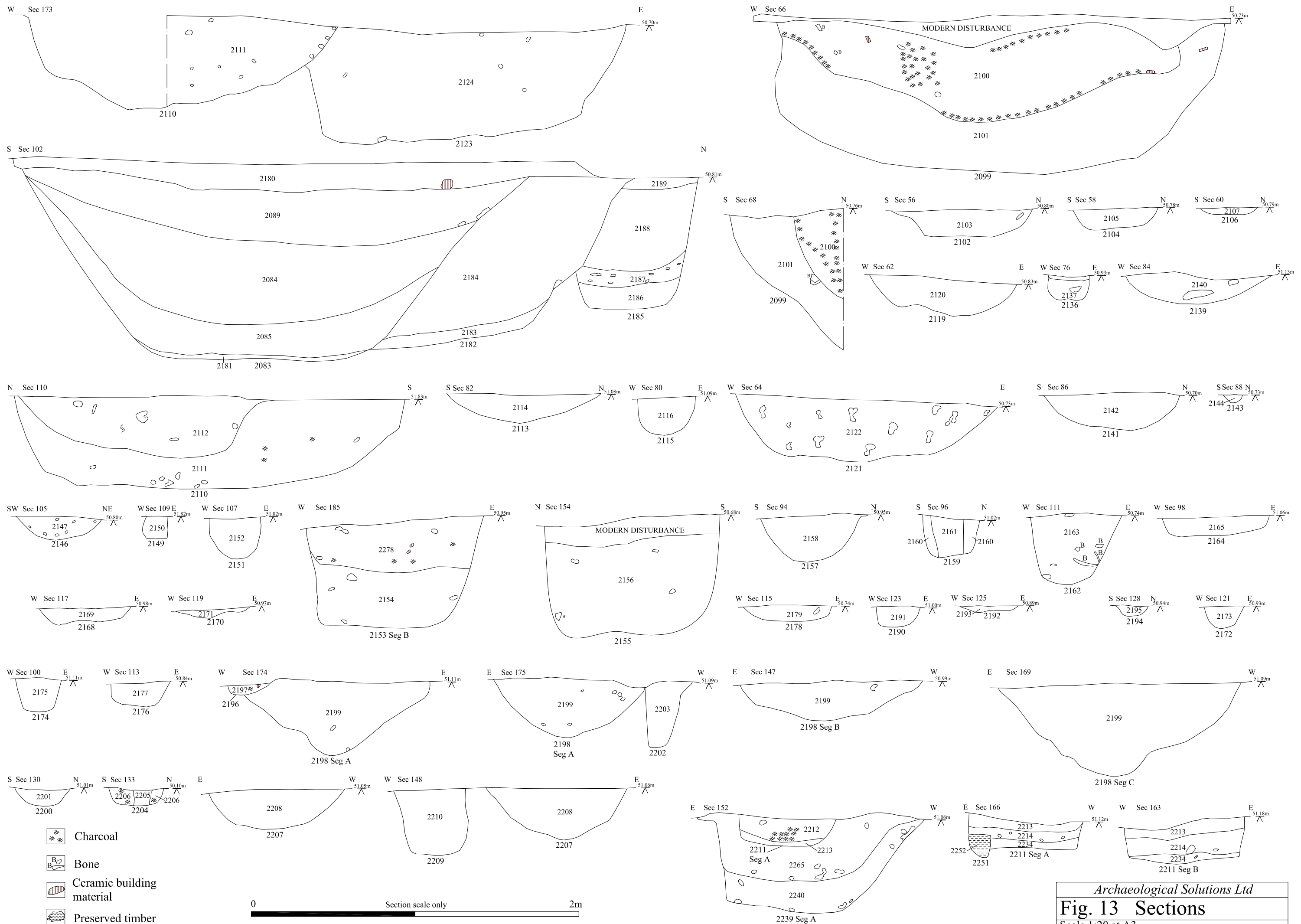
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Fig. 10 OS map, 1926
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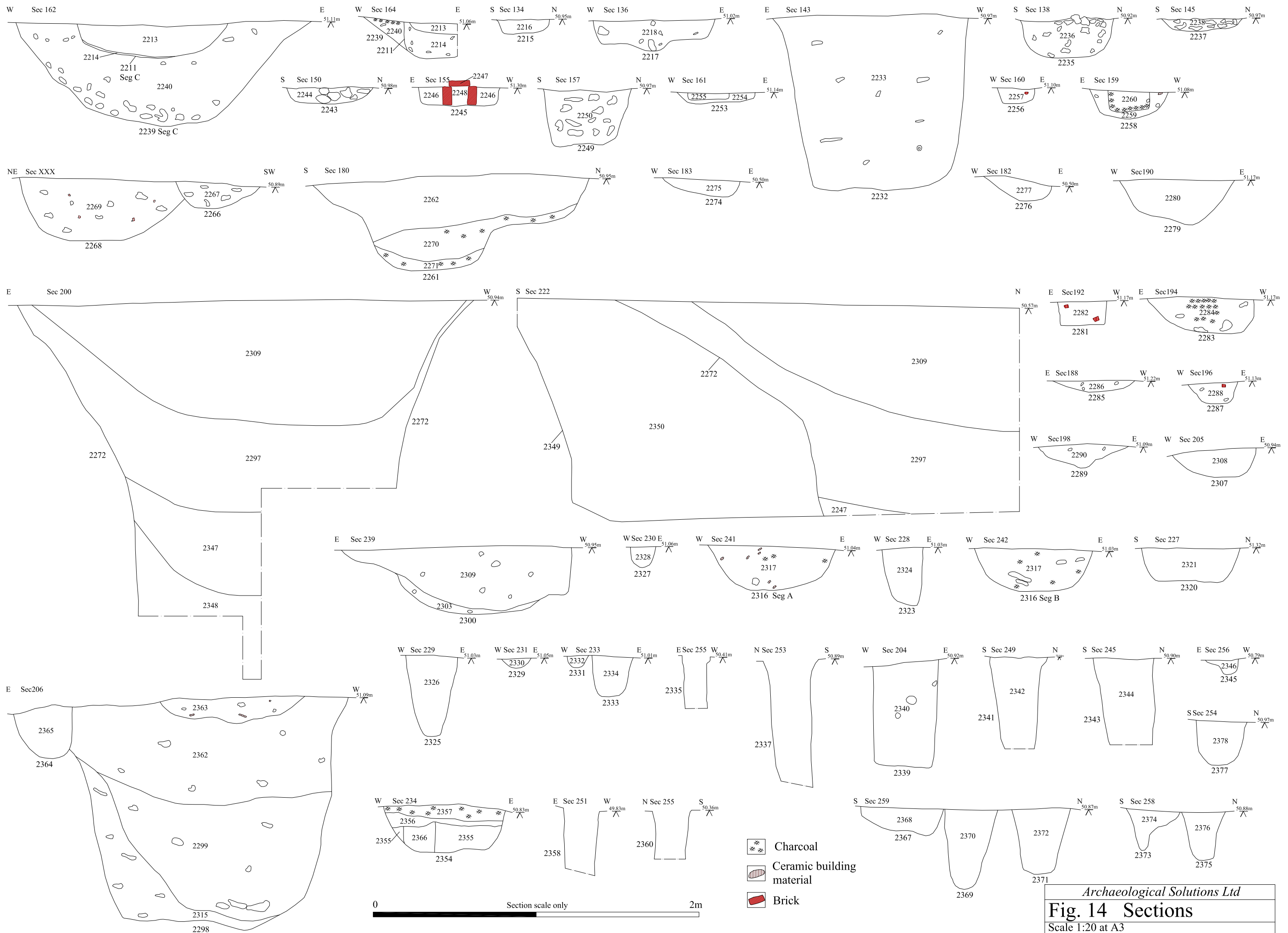


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Fig. 11 All features plan
 Scale 1:150 at A3

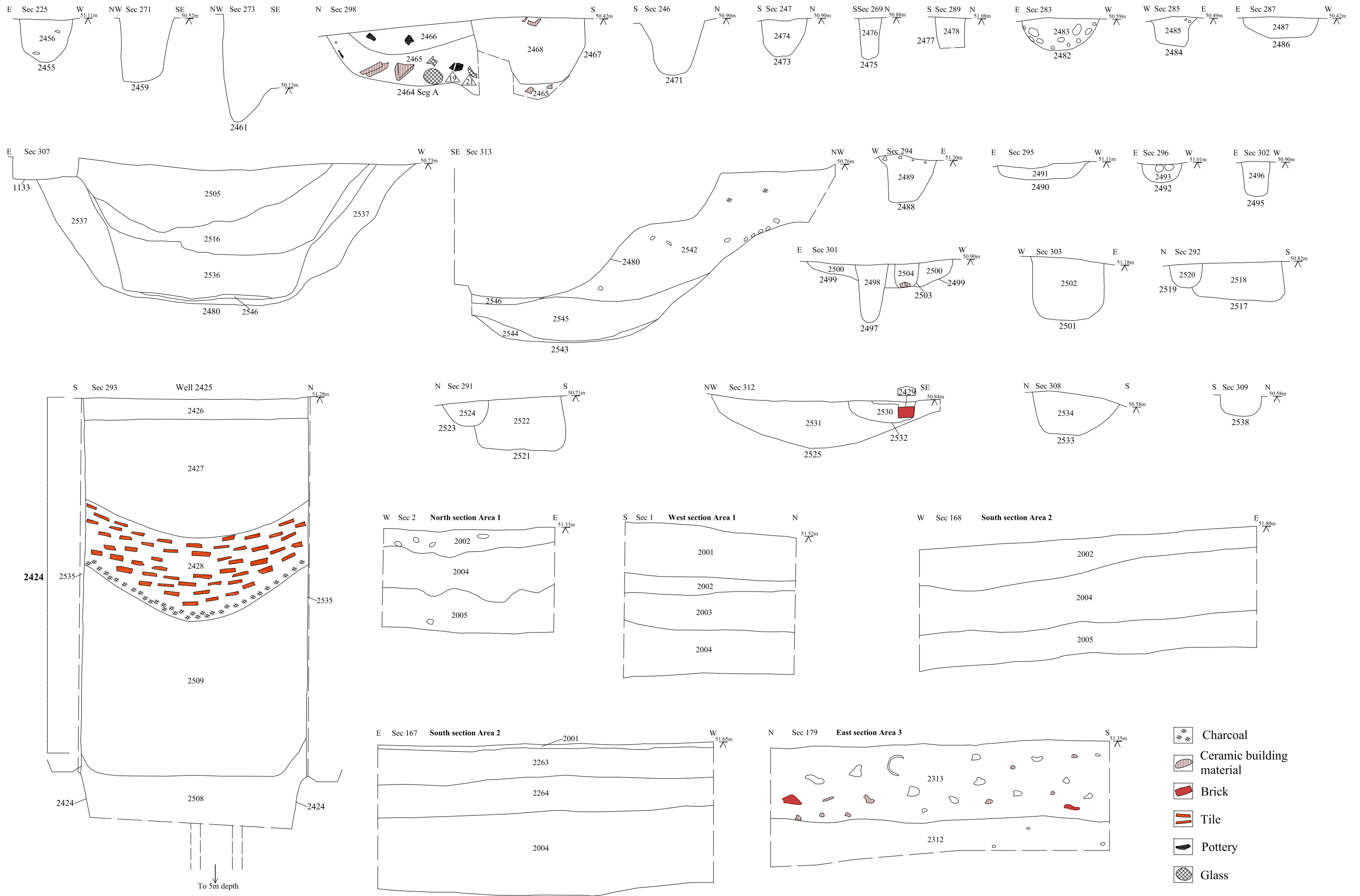


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Fig. 12 Sections
 Scale 1:20 at A3





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Fig. 14 Sections
 Scale 1:20 at A3



- Charcoal
- Ceramic building material
- Brick
- Tile
- Pottery
- Glass

0 Section scale only 2m

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Fig. 16 Sections
 Scale 1:20 at A3