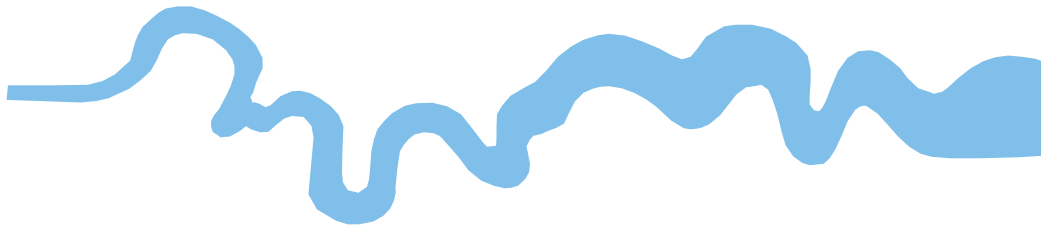


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**SOUTH**

**Late Medieval and Post Medieval Occupation at  
The Lamb Inn, Ripe, East Sussex**

**Archaeological Excavation**

**by Sean Wallis**

**Site Code: TLR 18/75**

**(TQ 5103 1009)**

# **Late Medieval and Post-Medieval occupation at The Lamb Inn, Ripe, East Sussex**

**An Archaeological Excavation  
for Sigma Homes Ltd**

by Sean Wallis

Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd

Site Code TLR 18/75

**December 2019**

## Summary

**Site name:** Land at The Lamb Inn, Ripe, East Sussex

**Grid reference:** TQ 5103 1009

**Planning reference:** WD/2017/0466/F

**Site activity:** Excavation

**Date and duration of project:** 16th July to 8th August 2018

**Project manager:** Sean Wallis

**Site supervisor:** Sean Wallis

**Site code:** TLR 18/75

**Area of site:** c. 350 sq. m.

**Summary of results:** The archaeological excavation at the Lamb Inn, Ripe, successfully investigated those parts of the site which would be most affected by the construction of new houses on the site. Evidence for later medieval activity was slight with most of the wide range of features recorded dating from the early through to late post-medieval period. The well which was recorded during the evaluation may be late medieval in date, although this is uncertain. The truncated remains of early post-medieval structures were noted in the south-west corner of the site although, rather surprisingly, the later buildings clearly shown on historic maps had left very little trace.

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# Late Medieval and Post Medieval Occupation at The Lamb Inn, Ripe, East Sussex An Archaeological Excavation

by Sean Wallis

with contributions by Luke Barber, Ceri Falys, Steve Ford, and Virginia Fuentes-Mateos

**Report 18/75**

## **Introduction**

An archaeological excavation was carried out on an irregular parcel of land situated in the centre of Ripe, East Sussex (NGR: TQ 5103 1009). The work was commissioned by Mr Adam Light of Sigma Homes Ltd, 44-46 Springfield Road, Horsham, West Sussex, RH12 2PD.

Planning permission (WD/2017/0466/F) had been granted by Wealden District Council for the construction of two new houses on the site, along with associated landscaping works and the conversion of the existing public house into a residential dwelling. The consent was subject to a standard condition (8) relating to archaeology and the historic environment, which required the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in advance of groundworks. This was in accordance with the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government's *National Planning Policy Framework* as revised in 2018 (NPPF 2018), and the District Council's policies on archaeology.

The site was the subject of an archaeological evaluation in 2017 (Vine 2017). This report is concerned with a follow-up excavation, carried out in 2018, which targeted features revealed in the 2017 evaluation.

The field investigation was carried out to a specification approved by Mr Greg Chuter, the East Sussex County Council Archaeological Officer who advises Wealden District Council. The fieldwork was undertaken by Virginia Fuentes, Odile Rouard, Jim Webster and the author between 16th July and 8th of August 2018, and the site code is TLR 18/75. The archive is presently held at TVAS, Brighton and will be deposited with a suitable depository in due course.

## **Topography and Geology**

The site is located in the centre of Ripe, East Sussex (Fig. 1), and largely consisted of the former car park of a recently closed public house (The Lamb) (Fig. 2). The eastern part of the excavation area was located beneath a modern extension to the public house, which was demolished prior to the area being stripped. The site is relatively flat and lies at a height of approximately 18m above Ordnance Datum. According to the British Geological Survey the underlying geology consists of the Lower Greensand Group (BGS 2006), and this was confirmed during the excavation with a yellowish white sand being observed across much of the site.

## **Archaeological background**

The archaeological potential of the site was confirmed by a trial trench evaluation, where two trenches were excavated across the development site (Vine 2017). A well which was thought to date from either the late medieval or early post-medieval periods was recorded, along with a 19th-century cess pit. Historic maps indicate that two buildings stood in the northern part of the site in 1875, but these had both been demolished by 1910. No trace of these buildings was recorded during the evaluation, probably due to the trench locations. Relatively little of archaeological interest has been found in the close vicinity of the site, although finds of prehistoric and Roman material have been recorded slightly further afield. Ripe probably has late Saxon origins as the village is mentioned in Domesday Book (1086).

## **Objectives and methodology**

The aim of the project was to excavate and record any archaeological deposits and features within an area of the site.

The specific research questions for this project were:

What is the nature and extent of medieval activity on the site?

What is the nature and extent of post-medieval activity on the site?

Are there remains associated with the buildings shown on the 1875 Ordnance Survey present?

## **The Excavation**

The site was stripped by a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket, under constant archaeological supervision (Pl. 1). Due to logistical considerations and the fact that part of the excavation area was located beneath a modern extension to the public house which was to be demolished, the site was stripped in two phases, totalling approximately 350 sq m (Figs 3 and 4). The excavation areas were stripped down to the top of the underlying natural geology, which necessitated the removal of around 0.60m of modern made ground (the car park surface), and buried soil deposits (50). There was very little subsoil (51) observed on the site, and in most places the natural sand geology was recorded immediately beneath the buried soil deposits. This suggests that much of the site had been truncated in the past as the buried soil contained a relatively large amount of modern and late post-medieval material (not retained), indicating that it may have been imported onto the site. The idea that the site had been reduced in the past is also supported by the fact that the ground level immediately to the south of the excavation areas, on the other side of a wall, was notably higher.

Traces of the surviving subsoil horizon were visible in places, particularly along the northern part of the site. Several features in this area were mistakenly overcut as the natural sand had been discoloured grey in places. This is likely to be the result of waste water leeching out from the two large tanks in the north-west corner of the site, and it was noted that all the natural sand in the areas close to these tanks had been discoloured in this way.

A number of potential archaeological features, including pits, ditches, wells, walls and surfaces were recorded in the excavation area, and were sampled by hand. Some of these had previously been identified during the evaluation. A wide range of finds were recovered, and the dating of the features is largely based on the pottery, brick, tile, clay pipe, glass and metalwork that were found within them, along with stratigraphic relationships. However, as the site was clearly occupied continuously for at least several hundred years, some of the archaeological finds are probably either residual or intrusive. It should also be borne in mind that some materials, especially bricks, can be re-used, so the date of the brick may not necessarily equate to the date of the feature. Excluding those features which were clearly modern in date, such as the drainage associated with the former public house, the activity on the site appears to fall into three broad phases; medieval, early post-medieval and late post-medieval.

### **Late Medieval (c. AD1350 - 1525)**

Despite being located close to the centre of the village, which is believed to have late Saxon origins, relatively little evidence of medieval activity was recorded on the site. A small amount of medieval pottery was recovered from later features, where it was clearly residual. The paucity of medieval finds and features on the site may support the theory that the site had been truncated to some extent in the past. As noted above, the natural sand geology was encountered immediately below buried soil deposits across most of the site, and it is likely that much of this overburden was imported. This ground reduction may have destroyed any shallower features, such as post-holes, which may have once existed on the site. However, any deeper pits or ditches would be expected to survive the truncation, and their absence suggests that the area was not heavily utilised during the medieval period.

During the hand excavation of the archaeological features a small area of possible surviving subsoil was observed in the southern part of the site, where it had been cut through by a large pit (1000) dating from the early post-medieval period, and a similarly dated gully (1002). The extent of this deposit is shown on Figure 4. Two areas of this yellow grey deposit of silty sand (98 and 172) were sampled, and these produced a small assemblage (10 sherds) of pottery dating from between c. 1200 and 1375.

The chalk-lined well (160) which had been recorded during the evaluation was fully exposed in the southern part of the main excavation area (Pl. 21). A late medieval date had been postulated for this feature, although it was

noted that some early post-medieval bricks had been incorporated into the upper part of the chalk lining. Further excavation of the feature revealed that the well had been built within a sub-circular construction cut (39), measuring about 1.88m by 1.66m. The greenish grey sandy silt backfill of this construction cut (162) yielded two sherds of late medieval pottery. The lining of the well (160) consisted of roughly hewn chalk blocks, ranging in size from *c.* 170mm x 150mm x 320mm to *c.* 360mm x 280mm x 340mm. The internal faces of the blocks had been worked flat, and the coursing was relatively random. Two sherds of late medieval pottery were recovered from between the chalk blocks, along with three fragments of ceramic building material, including a brick which was clearly early post-medieval in date. In contrast to the evaluation, just one deposit was identified within the backfilled well (161). This deposit consisted of a dark greyish brown clayey silt, which produced one sherd of late medieval pottery along with six fragments of early post-medieval brick and tile, and a small piece of clear glass. The inside of the well was excavated to a maximum depth of approximately 1m, and it was agreed with the East Sussex County Council Archaeological Officer that no further excavation was required due to the fact that the feature was in an area which will not be significantly affected by the development. As a result, the lower portions of the well will survive in situ on the site, beneath one of the new driveways.

Based on the finds recovered during its excavation, the actual date of the well is still uncertain. It may have originated in the late medieval period, with the chalk lining being added or repaired in the early post-medieval period. Alternatively the entire well could be early post-medieval in date, with the medieval material being residual. If the latter is the case, the position of the well close to wall 185 could be significant, as could the fact that pits 47 and 48 seem to respect the feature. This well is not that shown on the Ordnance Survey map of 1899 (see below).

### **Early Post-Medieval (*c.* AD1525 - 1750)**

The number of early post-medieval features recorded during the excavation was in complete contrast to the preceding period. A wide range of cut features were investigated, along with several features which may relate to former structures on the site.

Well 160, which may date from this period or the late medieval period, has already been discussed above. Two intercutting pits (47 and 48) were recorded immediately north of the well, although the exact relationship between pit 47 and the well was not established. Pit 47 was sub-rectangular in plan, and measured 1.20m by 0.85m. The pit was up to 0.43m deep, with a single fill of mid greyish brown sandy silt (180) which contained a small amount of early post-medieval pottery, glass and CBM, along with an intrusive fragment of late post-medieval peg tile. Pit 47 was seen to partially truncate the western half of a larger, sub-circular, pit (48). Pit 48 had originally measured at least 1.55m in diameter, and was up to 0.48m deep. Its single fill of mid yellow grey sandy clayey silt (181)

contained several fragments of early post-medieval CBM, along with a small piece of clay pipe stem and a fragment of green glass from a wine bottle. Two sherds of residual medieval pottery were also recovered from the feature, along with two fragments of peg tile which are likely to be intrusive in nature.

The partial remains of a wall footing (185) were recorded to the west of well 160 and pits 47 and 48 (Pl. 17). The feature was aligned approximately NNW-SSE, and was constructed from an apparently random mixture of chalk blocks and bricks, with occasional flint nodules and stones. One large piece of sandstone was observed at the northern end of the wall, where there was a slight return eastwards. The random coursing and make-up of the feature indicate that it was probably the footing for a much higher wall, which has been robbed out. No construction cut was identified, and much of the wall appears to have been set immediately on top of the natural sand. This may be further proof that the site had been significantly truncated by the early post-medieval period. Wall 185 measured 5.60m in length and about 0.35m width, and had survived to a maximum height of 0.30m. The eastwards return at the northern end of the wall was only 0.60m long. Another short length of wall (187) ran westwards from wall 185. Wall 187 was only 0.78m long, and similar in character to wall 185. It could represent a buttress, or a surviving remnant of a longer wall. Complete brick samples were taken from both 185 and 187, which indicate that they date from the early post-medieval period.

Brick surface 188 was recorded to the west of walls 185 and 187, and seems to share the same alignment with them (Pls 2; 15). The north-west corner of the feature appears to have been truncated by one of the evaluation trenches, although it was not recorded at the time. The southern end of the surface had been badly disturbed by later activity, although some of the underlying lime mortar bedding layer (191) was visible. The bricks had been laid flat onto the bedding layer, and the original pattern of the surface was best observed at its northern end where survival was best. A number of brick samples were taken, one of which displayed a worn upper surface typical of a floor. All the bricks appear to date from the early post-medieval period. The feature was up to 0.88m wide and at least 5.20m long, and the most likely explanation is that it is an external path, running alongside the building represented by walls 185 and 187.

Whilst it must be remembered that bricks have always been re-used, and their inclusion in footings and surfaces need not prove that the features are of the same date, the small brick surface (186) recorded at the southern end of wall 187 appears to date from the late post-medieval period, and is on a slightly different alignment. Features 185, 187 and 188 do not appear to represent any of the various structures depicted on the maps from 1837 onwards. However, although it is not as accurate as the later maps, Yeakell and Gardner's survey from the late 18th century does appear to show a building or buildings in this area, on much the same alignment as wall 185 and surface 188.

A large pit (101) in the south-west corner of the site, to the west of surface 188, was not fully exposed in the excavation area but was seen to measure at least 2.70m by 1.70m, but was only 0.32m deep. The pit had a single fill



of light grey sandy silt (184), which contained fragments of pottery, glass, animal bone, tile, metal and clay tobacco pipe, along with a struck flint. Whilst the assemblage included some residual medieval pottery, the finds generally suggest an early post-medieval date, although it could be later as the clay pipe is 18th century. The feature was partially truncated by a late post-medieval pit (100).

A small section of probable wall footing (196) was revealed when the north-west corner of the site was stripped. The north-east aligned section of wall was about 1m long, and the badly truncated remains of a possible return were observed at its northern end. The wall was constructed from a mixture of flint and brick, within a sandy lime mortar matrix. A sample brick was taken from the wall, and this appears to date from the early post-medieval period. However, it is possible that the brick was reused for the footings of the wall. As a result, the wall could have been part of the large rectangular building shown on the 1837 and 1875 maps. In this respect, the nearby position of two probable post-pads (194 and 195) constructed with late post-medieval bricks may be relevant (Pl. 3).

The eastern half of the main excavation area contained a good number of early post-medieval features, but very little to suggest the presence of former buildings. A large pit (1000) was partially exposed along the southern edge of the site, and was seen to be cut by a number of later features. The pit appeared to be sub-rectangular in plan, and was at least 6.60m long, 1.70m wide, and 0.56m deep. Several sections were excavated by hand through the pit (27, 28, 31, 43 and 44)(Pls 19, 20), and these produced finds of pottery, brick and tile, stone, glass and animal bone. The assemblage generally seems to date the feature to the early post-medieval period, although there were a few medieval pottery sherds, presumed residual, and the presence of a possible surviving subsoil horizon immediately north of the pit (98 and 172) has been mentioned above.

The only two linear features recorded were to the north of pit 1000. Ditch 1001 was aligned approximately west-east, and ran across the main excavation area and into the smaller eastern area (Pls 4, 18). It had been truncated at either end by modern drainage features, but was at least 20m long. The ditch appeared to be about 0.85m wide, although it was narrower in the eastern excavation area. The western end of the ditch appeared to be wider, but this may be due to the fact that a possible gully (45) had been cut along its southern edge (Pl. 11). This gully could potentially be the same feature as gully 1002, which ran southwards from ditch 1001 towards pit 1000. The upper fill of ditch 1001 generally consisted of dark greyish brown sandy silt (86, 99, 154, 163 and 251) and this contained fragments of animal bone, brick and tile, pottery, glass, clay pipe, metalwork, coal and slag. The lower fills, where recorded, produced a similar assemblage of finds. These suggest an early post-medieval date, although there may be a small amount of residual and intrusive material. The ditch produced the biggest collection of iron slag retrieved from the site, and the nature of this material suggests that smithing may have been taking place nearby (the early Ordnance Survey maps show a smithy at the south-west edge of the village, next to a Baptist chapel). Gully 1002 was up to 0.60m wide and 0.24m deep (Pl. 10), with a fill of dark greyish brown silty sand which contained

fragments of pottery, metalwork, brick and tile, and animal bone. A struck flint, which had subsequently been burnt, was also recovered from the gully. Unfortunately the relationship between the gully and ditch 1001 and pit 1000 could not be established.

Several features from this phase were recorded to the north of ditch 1001, although some had been disturbed or obscured by later activity. Pit 22 measured at least 1.10m by 0.75m, and had been truncated by a later pit (23). Pit 22 was up to 0.25m deep, with a single fill of mid greenish grey sandy silt (83) which produced finds of pottery, tile and animal bone. Some of this material dates from the late post-medieval period but could be intrusive given the level of activity in this part of the site. However, a late post-medieval date for pit 22 cannot be ruled out. A shallow feature (85) immediately north of pit 22 was investigated. It was originally thought to represent a pit, but its very shallow (c. 0.12m) nature suggests that it may actually be a dump deposit. The finds from feature 85 consisted of a few fragments of brick and tile, including one residual Roman piece, along with some animal bone and oyster shell. The eastern end of the feature had been obscured by later activity, and the presence of another pit (20) only became apparent when a small sondage was dug across the area. Pit 20 was about 0.95m wide and 0.45m deep, but was not fully exposed in plan. Its primary fill of mid greyish brown sandy silt (79) contained four sherds of early post-medieval pottery, along with fragments of brick and tile. Further pottery was recovered from its upper fill (78), which also contained some metal objects and fragments of iron slag.

A possible post-pad or short section of wall (178) was recorded to the north-east of pit 20. The feature measured 0.62m by 0.24m, and consisted of a number of red bricks laid flat on top of the natural sand (Pl. 12). Traces of mortar were visible on the upper surface of the bricks. One of the complete bricks was taken as a sample, and this was dated to the early post-medieval period. However, it is entirely possible that the bricks may have been re-used. Although the feature does not easily tie in with any structures depicted on the various historic maps of the area, it could potentially represent the short wall linking the two large buildings shown on the 1875 Ordnance Survey.

Pit 14 was recorded to the north of feature 85, and was sub-rectangular in plan, measuring 1.30m by 0.80m. The pit was up to 0.28m deep, with an upper fill of mid greyish brown clayey silt (71) which contained a lot of chalk rubble. The finds from this deposit consisted of fragments of brick, tile and animal bone. Some of the CBM fragments appear to date from the late post-medieval period, so the feature could be later in date.

A sub-circular pit (4) was investigated to the north-east of the short line of bricks (178), and was 1.30m in diameter, up to 0.32m deep, with a single fill of mid greyish brown clayey silt (55) which contained fragments of brick and tile, along with a small piece of iron slag. The western side of the pit was truncated by post-hole (5) (Pl. 6). The post-hole measured about 0.50m in diameter, and was up to 0.45m deep. Several fragments of brick and tile were recovered from its fill of mid greyish brown clayey silt (56), along with one sherd of pottery. Another post-hole

(3) to the east of pit 4 measured 0.39m by 0.35m, and was up to 0.27m deep. It had a single fill of mid greyish brown clayey silt (54), which yielded fragments of brick, tile and animal bone. Another possible post-hole or small pit (6) to the south of pit 4 was 0.48m in diameter, and was up to 0.22m deep. It had a single fill of dark brownish grey sandy silt (57), which contained fragments of brick, tile, animal bone and oyster shell.

### **Late Post-Medieval (c. AD1750 - 1900)**

As mentioned above, it is possible that some of the features allocated to the early post-medieval phase may actually be slightly later in date. This is partly due to the fact that the dating of some of the features is based on small assemblages of pottery and / or brick and tile. The latter in particular can be quite difficult to date accurately, especially if the fragments found are quite small. Interpretation was also complicated by later disturbance. Nevertheless, the features which have been assigned to this phase do seem to indicate continued use of the site, and some can be related to features depicted on historic maps.

The majority of the late post-medieval features were recorded in the eastern half of the site, with comparatively little being noted in the western part (Pl. 16). Pit 100 was investigated in the south-west corner, where it was seen to truncate an earlier pit (101). The feature was roughly sub-circular in plan, measuring 1.00m by 0.85m, and was up to 0.32m deep. The pit had a single fill of light grey sandy silt (183) which contained three sherds of pottery, along with a few fragments of tile, metal, animal bone and iron slag. Another feature immediately south-east of pit 100 appears to represent the western part of the possible cess pit recorded during the evaluation (2/006). As this feature had already been dated to the late post-medieval period, no further excavation was undertaken.

A small brick surface (186) was recorded to the east of pit 101 which, as mentioned above, is on a slightly different alignment to the early post-medieval structural remains observed nearby (185, 187 and 188). Although the south-east corner of feature 186 had been disturbed, it was clear that the surface was originally roughly square, measuring 1.35m by 1.25m (Pl. 14). It was constructed from standard sized red bricks, laid flat onto the underlying natural sand. Most of the surface was just one brick thick, although there were two courses along the northern edge, which may indicate the presence of a step. Two sample bricks were taken, and these were both dated to late post-medieval period. The finds recovered from a 'cleaning' layer (189) immediately above the surface consisted of pottery, clay pipe, and tile fragments. The original function of the surface is uncertain, and it does not appear to be shown on any of the historic maps. It is therefore possible that it may represent a small garden feature.

Two smaller red brick features (194 and 195) were investigated in the north-west corner of the site, to the east of a small section of a wall (196) which may be early post-medieval. Feature 194 probably represents a brick built post-pad, measuring 0.57m by 0.50m. It consisted of two courses of bricks, or half bricks, laid flat, and was roughly

square in plan. A sample brick was dated to the late post-medieval period. Feature 195 consisted of a line of five bricks laid side by side, and measuring 0.57m by 0.23m. It may have originally been slightly longer. Once again, a sample brick was dated to the late post-medieval period. It is possible that features 194 and 195 may relate to the large building which is shown in this part of the site on the 1839 title map and 1875 Ordnance Survey. The building had been demolished by 1899, apparently very thoroughly.

Another possible brick built post-pad (179) was recorded in the central part of the main excavation area. The bricks had again been laid flat on the natural sand in a square, measuring 0.50m by 0.46m, and some of the bricks had traces of mortar on their upper surfaces (Pl. 13). A sample brick was dated to the late post-medieval period, although the feature cannot be related to any structures depicted on the historic maps.

This is not the case for the brick built well (158) which was investigated just to the south-east of feature 179. This well is clearly shown on the 1899 Ordnance Survey. The well had been constructed within a circular cut (29) 1.50m in diameter (Pl. 8). Fragments of pottery, tile, clay pipe, oyster shell, animal bone, and metal from the backfill of the construction cut (153) suggested a late post-medieval date for the well, and this was confirmed by the bricks themselves. The bricks appeared to consist of a mixture of specially shaped well bricks, and others which appear to have been re-used as they showed evidence of having formerly being part of a surface. The well was excavated by hand to a depth of 1.00m, and two distinctive backfill deposits (94 and 95) identified. These deposits contained pottery, brick and tile, animal bone, oyster shell, clay pipe, glass, slate, slag, and quite a few metal items. Unsurprisingly, the finds largely date from the late post-medieval period, with some earlier residual material.

Pit 49 was investigated to the south-west of well 158. This pit was sub-circular in plan, and measured 1.10m by 0.96m, but was only 0.14m deep. A small amount of pottery, animal bone and clay pipe was recovered from its fill of mid greyish brown sandy silt (182).

A number of pits (12, 13, 26 and 1003) were recorded to the south-east of well 158, all of which had been dug through a large early post-medieval pit (1000). Pits 12 and 13 were only partially visible as they ran beyond the edge of the excavation area. Pit 12 measured at least 1.30m by 1.00m, and was at least 0.78m deep. Fragments of pottery, brick and tile, and clay pipe were recovered from its primary fill of mid greyish brown sandy silt (65). A smaller amount of material (pottery, brick, animal bone and clay pipe) was found within its upper fill of light greyish brown sandy silt (64). The finds from this pit suggest a late post-medieval date, although there was quite a bit of residual material, including one sherd of early medieval pottery. Pit 13 was interpreted as a re-cut of pit 12, although deposits 66, 67 and 68 could just be upper fills of pit 12. Of these, only deposit 67 produced any finds (pottery, clay pipe, animal bone and tile), and this material appears to be largely residual, especially the six sherds of late medieval pottery. Pit 26, immediately west of pits 12 and 13, was sub-rectangular in plan. The pit was only partially exposed within the excavation area, and had been truncated by a modern feature. Pit 26 measured at least 1.02m by 0.86m,

and was up to 0.21m deep with a single fill dark greyish brown silty sand (90). This deposit contained fragments of pottery, brick and tile, clay pipe, animal bone, glass, oyster shell, and metal. The relationship between pit 26 and a smaller pit (25) immediately to the north could not be established, and pit 25 did not produce any finds. Pit 1003 was located to the west of pit 26, and was sub-circular in plan, measuring about 1.00m in diameter. Fragments of pottery, clay pipe, brick and tile, animal bone and oyster shell were recovered from the upper fill of pit 1003 (69 and 166), and some of this material was clearly residual. It was difficult to determine the difference between its lower fill (70), and the deposits within pit 1000. In any event, deposit 70 produced no finds.

Three pits (23, 37 and 46) were observed just to the north-east of well 158. Pit 23 was sub-circular in plan, measuring 0.48m by 0.42m, and was up to 0.40m deep. Several sherds of pottery were recovered from its fill (84), along with a few fragments of tile, clay pipe and metal. It had partially truncated an early post-medieval pit (22). A smaller pit (46) was recorded to the south of pit 23, but was not excavated. However, three sherds of late post-medieval pottery were recovered from the surface of its upper fill (177). Pit 37 measured 0.65m by 0.52m and appeared to partially truncate ditch 1001, which appears to date from the early post-medieval period. The pit was 0.28m deep, with a primary fill of dark brownish grey sandy silt (156) which contained fragments of pottery, tile, clay pipe, and iron slag. No finds were recovered from its upper fill of mid brownish green silty sand (157).

A roughly L-shaped deposit of yellow grey sand (80) to the east of pits 23, 37 and 46 was originally thought to relate to a structure, but excavation revealed that it was only 0.02m thick, and lay above a 0.05m deep charcoal rich deposit (81). Neither deposit contained any finds. The origin of these deposits is unclear, although they seem to respect the short length of brickwork (178) to the north, and the robbed out wall (34) to the east. It is therefore possible that the deposits are a result of activity taking place in the area between the two rectangular buildings shown on the 1875 Ordnance Survey.

Several discrete features (7, 10, 11, 16, 17, 19 and 21) were recorded in the northern part of the main excavation area. Pit 21 was sub-circular in plan, and measured 0.54m in diameter. The feature was up to 0.18m deep, with a single fill of dark greyish green sandy clay (82), which contained fragments of brick and tile, animal bone and iron slag. Pit 11 was partially exposed along the northern edge of the excavation area, and was sub-rectangular in plan. The pit measured at least 2.30m by 1.50m, and was excavated to a depth of 1.00m. It had a single fill of mid grey clayey silt (63), which produced a wide assemblage of finds, including fragments of pottery, brick and tile, clay pipe, animal bone, oyster shell, glass, slag, slate and metalwork. A struck flint was also recovered from this deposit. Another sub-rectangular pit (7) was recorded to the south-east of pit 11. Pit 7 measured 1.30m by 1.05m, and was up to 0.54m deep (Pl. 7). It had a single fill of mid greyish brown clayey silt (58), which contained fragments of pottery, brick and tile, animal bone, clay pipe, glass and metal. Two intercutting pits (16 and 17) were investigated immediately south of pit 7. The earlier of the two, pit 16, measured at least 0.73m by 0.63m, and was

up to 0.55m deep. Three fills were identified within the pit (73, 74 and 76), and these produced an assemblage of pottery, brick and tile, clay pipe, animal bone and oyster shell. The northern part of pit 16 had been truncated by pit 17, which measured 0.70m by 0.60m, and was up to 0.45m deep. Several fragments of brick, tile and animal bone were recovered from the fill of pit 17, which consisted of mid greyish brown clayey sand (75). A probable post-hole was observed very close to pits 16 and 17. This feature measured 0.38m by 0.30m, and was up to 0.32m deep. A small amount of pottery and tile was recovered from its fill of mid greyish brown clayey sand (77). Pit 10, to the east of pit 16, was seen to be truncated by a modern feature (9) which contained chalk rubble and concrete. Unfortunately pit 9 had destroyed any relationship which may have been visible between pit 10 and an undated pit to the north (8). Pit 10 measured at least 0.65m in diameter, and was up to 0.25m deep, with a single fill of mid greyish brown clayey silt (61). The only finds recovered from this deposit consisted of fragments of brick and tile.

The only feature recorded in the small eastern excavation area which may date from this period was the chalk footings for a wall (250), which were noted within construction cut 105. The only find from this feature was a fragment of Welsh slate. However, the fact that the wall crosses an early post-medieval ditch (1001), and is itself truncated by a modern drain, suggests that it dates from the late post-medieval period. It probably represents the old boundary wall, which is first depicted in detail on the 1839 tithe map and 1875 Ordnance Survey. The northern return may have related to the rectangular building which once stood in the eastern part of the site. This wall was presumably demolished when the northern extension to the public house was built in the 20th century.

## **Modern and Undated**

There were a number of modern features or areas of disturbance observed on the site, most of which are related to the services for the former public house. Most of these were not recorded in detail, and are shown on the site plans as cross-hatched features. The only exceptions were pit 9, robber trench 34 and drain 102. The north-west part of the site was occupied by two large brick-built tanks with concrete lids. It is likely that waste water from these features had leached into the underlying sand natural as some of the features excavated in the northern part of the site revealed a mid grey sand, which was initially interpreted as 'fill'. As a result, some features in this area were overcut in error. This discoloured sand was particularly visible in the north-west part of the site, immediately below the overburden.

Pit 9 observed in the north-east part of the excavation, and was filled with chalk and concrete rubble. It had truncated pits 8 and 10, the latter of which dates from the late post-medieval period. Robber trench 34 (Pl. 9) was L-shaped in plan, and was initially thought to be the remains of a wall. Excavation revealed that it probably represents the south-west corner of the rectangular building which appears to have been demolished between 1899 and 1910. It

appears that any re-usable material in the footings of this building was ‘robbed out’, resulting in feature 34. Drain 102 was seen to overlies the chalk footings of the former boundary wall, which was demolished in the 20th century to make way for the northern extension to the public house. This drain clearly relates to that extension.

There were surprisingly few undated features, and these consisted of post-holes 1, 2 and 30, along with pits 8 and 25. Post-holes 1 and 2 (Pl. 5) both contained fragments of burnt flint, although a prehistoric date for these features is unlikely given the level of truncation recorded throughout the excavation areas.

## **Finds**

### *Struck Flint* by Steve Ford

Three struck flints were recovered during the fieldwork, from pit 11 (63), gully 41 (165), and pit 101 (184). They were all flakes and that from the gully had been burnt. They are probably of Neolithic or Bronze Age date, and are all clearly residual.

### *Burnt Flint* by Sean Wallis

A small number of burnt flint fragments were collected (Appendix 2). None of the pieces had been worked. Over half of the burnt flint recovered came from two undated post-holes in the eastern part of the site (1 and 2).

### *Pottery* by Luke Barber

The archaeological work recovered 454 sherds of pottery, weighing 11,835g, from 52 contexts. These totals include 177 sherds (7742g) from seven evaluation contexts as well as a small scatter from sieved samples. The material has been recorded by fabric and form, quantified by sherd count, weight and estimated number of vessels. The assemblage is listed in Appendix 3 and more detail is in archive. Medieval fabrics have been paralleled with either the Eastbourne and/or Lewes fabric codes (Barber forthcoming a and b) as well as a common/descriptive name while post-medieval ones have been allocated common name only.

The assemblage is in variable condition with the general trend being towards small/medium-sized sherds (to 50mm across) though a few, essentially late post-medieval, larger sherds are present in some deposits. The condition of sherds ranges from abraded to quite fresh though the majority can be seen as having seen some reworking – a conclusion upheld by the high degree of chronological mixing in many deposits. The assemblage has a wide chronological range, spanning the 12th to 19th centuries though no large closed groups are present. However, this is the first assemblage from the village and as such, despite its many shortcomings, it provides the opportunity to establish the changing wares in use through time. As such this forms the main focus of the current report.

### The Early and High Medieval Assemblages (C12th-14th)

Just 32 sherds (338g) of these periods were recovered from the site though a range of fabrics is represented (Table 1). By far the earliest are the two sherds of Lewes Flinty Ware cooking pot, one possibly residual in pit 7, the other definitely residual in spread 173. The sherd from pit 7 has a simple rim and is best placed in the first half of the 12th century. The Abbot's Wood-type flinty wares are slightly later in date, probably spanning the mid 12th to mid 13th centuries and as such that from ditch 31 could be contemporary with the 13th century pottery from this feature.

**Table 1:** Early and High Medieval assemblage

<i>Fabric</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Lewes Flinty ware (Lewes SNL3b/ Eastbourne SN1b)	EM	2	10	Cooking pots only
Abbot's Wood Flinty Ware (Eastbourne SN1c)	EM/HM	3	25	Only cooking pots recognised
Abundant sandy ware (Eastbourne HM3b)	HM	3	28	Only cooking pots recognised
Developed Abbot's Wood sparse flinty ware (Eastbourne HM1a)	HM	1	1	Uncertain form
Developed Ringmer fine sandy ware (Lewes HML9a/ Eastbourne HM5b)	HM	2	20	Only glazed jugs
Developed Ringmer: well fired sandy (Lewes HML3b)	HM	2	66	Cooking pots and jugs
Developed Ringmer: well fired sandy, rare flint (Lewes HML 3a)	HM	3	66	Only cooking pots recognised
Medium sandy greyware (Eastbourne HM3d)	HM	15	108	Cooking pots only
Fine flint with quartz gritty ware (Eastbourne HM1c)	HM	1	14	Cooking pot

The other sherds can all comfortably be placed in the High Medieval period, spanning *c.* 1225 to 1350 (Table 1). A fairly typical domestic spread is represented with cooking pots dominating, accompanied by some sparsely glazed jugs. All of the pottery is of local manufacture though the site appears to have been drawing on ceramics from both the Lewes/Ringmer market and that of the more dispersed Eastbourne/Polegate/Hailsham area. The absence of imported material and the muted nature of the few decorated vessels suggests a fairly low status occupation. As virtually all the sherds are residual in later deposits it is not certain whether the material derives from manuring cultivated land with domestic refuse or is a general refuse scatter from occupation on/immediately adjacent the site.

### The Late Medieval Assemblages (C14th – mid 16th)

Although this period produced a similar number of sherds to the previous one (30, 898g), overall the sherds are generally larger and exhibit less abrasion. There are also several features that produced only pottery of this date (excluding residual earlier medieval pottery) suggesting more on-site activity at this time. The assemblage includes a range of fabrics (Table 2) though many could have originated from the same workshop.

**Table 2:** Late Medieval assemblage

<i>Fabric</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Late Ringmer (Lewes TL1a/ Eastbourne LM1a)	6	102	Jar x1, others undiagnostic
Hard-fired fine earthenware (Lewes TL4a)	4	144	Bowl x1, spouted bowl x1, pitcher x1
Hard-fired fine earthenware with iron oxides (Eastbourne LM5a)	1	34	No recognisable forms
Hard-fired fine sandy oxidised ware (Lewes TL3c/ Eastbourne LM3a)	5	186	Pitcher x1, others undiagnostic
Hard-fired fine sandy reduced ware (Eastbourne LM3b)	2	42	Pitcher x1, other undiagnostic
Hard-fired fine sandy ware (Eastbourne LM5b)	3	172	No recognisable forms
Hard-fired fine untempered ware (Eastbourne LM6b)	2	74	Jar x1, others undiagnostic
High-fired earthenware (reduced) (Lewes TL3b)	1	14	Pitcher x1
Painted ware (silty type) (Lewes TL5b/ Eastbourne LM6a)	3	44	No recognisable forms
Transitional Sandy/Painted ware (Lewes TL5a/ Eastbourne LM2a)	1	36	No recognisable forms
Raeren stoneware	2	50	Jug x1, mug x1



Pottery of the period *c.* 1350-1450 is notoriously difficult to isolate in Sussex. This is partly due to the dramatic reduction of the population, and thus pottery production and use, following the Black Death. Many sites appear to cease being occupied around the middle of the 14th century. The current assemblage shows a continuation of activity at this time, but on a notably reduced scale. Only the Late Ringmer ware can be confidently placed in a *c.* 1350 to 1450 date range. The four sherds from ditches 35 and 44 appear alongside later material suggesting these Ringmer sherds are either residual or were deposited at the very end of their chronological range. The vast majority of the Late Medieval assemblage belongs to the more usually seen *c.* 1450/75 to 1550 period. This saw the rise of the well-formed and usually hard-fired utilitarian vessels so typical of the period. Many local earthenware potters were producing pottery in the south-east at this time, including those at Ringmer and the fabrics are somewhat ubiquitous across the region. As such, although quite a few different fabrics are present in the current assemblage they could all derive from one or two production centres. Certainly all can be paralleled in Lewes or the Eastbourne/Hailsham area. The current group has a fairly typical form profile for the period, being dominated by pitchers and jars. The only non-local pottery consists of the fragments of Raeren stoneware from the Rhineland (ditch 35 and well 39) but these can be found in small quantities on sites of differing social standing. Whatever the case it is clear actual features were now being dug within the excavation area, including ditch 44 and well 39 suggesting the establishment or extension of rear tenement areas.

#### The Early Post-medieval Assemblages (mid 16th - mid 18th centuries)

There is a doubling in the size of the ceramic assemblage for this period compared to the previous one. The 69 sherds (1286g) appear to relate to activity spanning the late 16th/early 17th through to the mid 18th centuries, where they merge with those of the late post-medieval period. However, the main activity appears to be from the mid 17th century on. Overall the assemblage is characterised by slightly fragmentary abraded sherds usually represented as one or two sherds in a chronologically mixed context. Pit 26, spot dated *c.* 1675-1725, produced the largest feature assemblage of the period: a mere nine sherds. However, taken as a whole the assemblage is useful in demonstrating the changing sources of supply to the village. For the first time non-local fabrics are making up a significant proportion of the wares (Table 3). Details of forms and decoration can be found in Appendix 3.

**Table 3:** Early Post-medieval assemblage

<i>Fabric</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Glazed red earthenware (early)	11	144	Dishes x2, ointment pot x1, mug x1, others undiagnostic
Hard-fired earthenware (late type)	2	40	Jar x1, other undiagnostic
Wealden buff earthenware	3	58	No recognisable forms
Border ware	3	24	Bowl x1, others undiagnostic
Verwood/Graffham buff earthenware	4	44	Jug x1, bowl x1
London stoneware	16	342	Jug x1, tankards x4, others undiagnostic
Tin-glazed earthenware	12	167	Plates x3, charger x1, ointment pot x1, chamber pot x1, others undiagnostic
Midlands purple	1	32	Jar/butter pot x1
White salt-glazed stoneware	8	63	Plate x1, jug x1, bowls x2, saucer x1
Frechen stoneware	4	100	Bottles x4

Local and Wealden earthenwares form the core of the assemblage as one may expect, but earthenwares from further afield are gaining a foothold in the local market, particularly those from the west (Border ware and Verwood-type). Finewares are generally of tin-glazed ware, probably of London production. The latter include at least one decorated charger with blue and yellow curving lines. Once again the Frechen stoneware from the Rhineland can be seen at all levels of society but the general trend of the later 17th-century assemblage is of a low to middling class household. Many of the tin-glazed plates are quite late in date and could easily be placed in the earlier 18th century. However, from *c.* 1725 the new white salt-glazed stonewares appear and they are quite well represented in the assemblage. There are also a number of London stoneware tankards of the middle of the 18th century, hinting at waste from an inn being included in the assemblage.

#### The Late Post-medieval Assemblages (mid C 18th – early 20th)

At 327 sherds, weighing 9585g, this period accounted for the majority of the ceramics from the site. The material is very variable in size as, although the majority of sherds are less than 50mm across, there are sherds over 100mm across. These are mainly from heavy-duty kitchen wares, the local glazed red earthenwares alone making up 92 sherds weighing 4850g. The assemblage has a fairly typical fabric/ware breakdown for the period with the one exception of a notably small quantity of late English stoneware (Table 4).

**Table 4:** Late Post-medieval assemblage

<i>Fabric</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Unglazed red earthenware	5	42	Flower pots x4
Glazed red earthenware (late)	92	4850	Cream bowls x2, bowls x7, jars x4, cup x1, dishes x5, chamber pots x1, others undiagnostic
Sunderland-type slipware	1	8	Bowl x1
Yellow ware	10	2980	Baking dish x1, bowls x3, jug x1, rest undiagnostic of form
English stoneware	2	50	Bottle x1, other undiagnostic
Nottinghamshire-type stoneware	1	3	Undiagnostic of form
Creamware	51	345	Range of plates (x16), dishes, bowls, tankards/measures, saucers, chamber pots
Pearlware	34	241	Range of plates (x14) bowls, tankards/measures, teabowls and saucers, others undiagnostic of form
Pearlware (transfer-printed)	16	132	Range of plates (x4), cups and saucers. Others undiagnostic of form
Black glazed whiteware (Staffs)	2	68	Teapot x1
Black transfer-printed whiteware	3	8	Nursery mug x1
Blue transfer-printed whiteware	74	590	Range of plates (x19), serving dishes, mugs, cups, saucers
Green transfer-printed whiteware	2	6	Tureen x1, plate x1
Purple transfer-printed whiteware	1	52	Bowl x1
Refined whiteware	25	134	Range of plates (x3), bowls, mugs/measures, cups, chamber pot, others undiagnostic of form
Bone China (porcelain)	8	76	Plate and saucers

The finewares can be divided into two chronological groups. The earliest, spanning *c.* 1750-1825, is dominated by creamware and, later, pearlware. A range of domestic forms is present, though tankards/measures (usually with industrially slipped decoration) are quite well represented though none have to be anything other than domestic kitchen wares. The plain pearlware is dominated by plates with developed blue shell-edged decoration, but the transfer-printed examples include willow pattern, wild rose, Chinese landscape and floral designs.

The second main phase of late post-medieval activity probably spans *c.* 1825 to 1875 and is dominated by the transfer-printed whitewares. Although blue transfer-prints are the most common (typically willow pattern, wild rose and English landscape designs) there are a number of other colours, including the nursery mug from pit 2/006, fill 2/007 of the evaluation and the purple transfer-printed bowl celebrating the Great Exhibition in Hyde Park from fill 2/008 of the same pit. The two fills of this pit (contexts 2/007 and 2/008) produced the only large group from the site: 147 sherds, weighing 4420g. The assemblage is summarised in Table 5.

**Table 5:** The Late Post-medieval assemblage from pit 2/007, fills 2/008 and 2/008)

<i>Context</i>	<i>Fabric</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>Comments (including estimated number of different vessels represented)</i>
2/007	Unglazed red earthenware	4	36	Flower pots x3 (x1 incised horizontal line and squared club rim)
2/007	Glazed red earthenware (late)	40	3362	Bowls x6 (clear glazed internally with rounded or squared club or thickened rims. x1 example <i>c.</i> 420mm diameter rim, 135mm tall); jars x2 (clear glazed internally with rounded and squared club rims); small jars x2 (clear glazed internally with triangular club or simple rims); dishes x2 (clear glazed internally with bulbous club rim); chamber pot x1 (handled, clear glaze all over); cup x1 (simple, slightly inturned rim, clear glaze all over); uncertain form x2 (clear glaze all over; uncertain form x2 (clear/green glaze internally)
2/007	London stoneware	3	40	Tankards x3 (iron wash, salt glaze. Cylindrical mid C18th)
2/007	Yellow ware	5	2946	Baking dish x1 (simple rim); carinated bowl x2 (blue mocha on black line-bordered white panel, 180mm diameter)
2/007	Sunderland-type slipware	1	8	Bowl x1 (white slip and clear iron-mottled glaze internally)
2/007	Creamware	5	32	Plate x1, bowl x1
2/007	Pearlware	4	14	Plates x3 (blue shell-edge decoration 2, 3 & 4); teabowl x1 (hand-painted polychrome - blue, yellow, brown, green - foliage)
2/007	Pearlware (transfer-printed)	7	108	Plates x3 (willow pattern, wild rose and English landscape designs). Late/pale
2/007	Blue transfer-printed whiteware	52	418	Serving dish x1 (willow pattern); plates x10 (willow pattern x3, incl x1 with blue maker's initials J.M&S - probably John Meir & Son, Staffordshire 1841-97, wild rose design x3 - x1 burnt, floral designs x4, English landscape design x1); jug x1 (moulded); condiment x1 (willow pattern); cups x2 (floral design and sheet pattern with white crosses); mug x1 (flow blue with Cantonese pattern design); saucer x1 (floral design); uncertain form (hollow ware) x1
2/007	Black transfer-printed whiteware	3	8	Mug x1 (nursery/moral motif - man with cap and pipe, boy in middle, man to right with railings behind)
2/007	Green transfer-printed whiteware	1	4	Plate x1 (foliage design)
2/007	Refined whiteware	6	38	Plate x1; bowl x2
2/007	Refined whiteware	7	38	Mug/measure x1 (blue and black industrially slipped annular lines); chamber pot x1 (blue sponged)
2/007	Bone China (porcelain)	4	62	Plate x1 (red overglaze Chinese-style transfer-print with gold gilt highlighting); saucer x1 (pink lustre lines)
2/008	High-fired earthenware (reduced) (Lewes TL3b)	1	14	Pitcher x1 (collared rim, green glazed external patches, reduced). <i>c.</i> 1450-1550
2/008	Hard-fired earthenware (Lewes TL5b)	1	10	Uncertain form x1 (oxidised)
2/008	Glazed red earthenware (late)	7	158	Cream bowl x1 (clear glazed internally with bulbous club rim); mug x1 (clear glaze all over); dish x1 (clear glaze internally); uncertain form x2 (clear or clear/green glaze internally)
2/008	English stoneware	1	42	Bottle x1 (iron wash internally, salt glazed)
2/008	Yellow ware	1	2	Uncertain form x1
2/008	Creamware	1	2	Saucer x1 Early
2/008	Pearlware	1	2	Plate x1 (green shell-edged decoration)
2/008	Blue transfer-printed whiteware	2	18	Cup x1 (Flow Blue floral design); saucer x1 (Flow Blue Cantonese design)
2/008	Purple transfer-printed whiteware	1	52	Bowl x1 (Pale purple view of Great Exhibition in Hyde Park)

Although there is a little residual material in this pit, mainly from the lower fill 2/008, the remaining sherds could all be in contemporaneous use. If this were the case it would appear a reasonable amount of later 18th-century vessels were still in circulation in the 1860s when the pit is suspected of being infilled. Overall the group is a domestic one

of the lower/middle classes though, once again, with a slight hint of an increase presence of tankards. Pottery definitely post-dating *c.* 1875 is absent suggesting refuse disposal patterns changed at the site in the third quarter of the 19th century.

### *Ceramic Building Material* by Luke Barber

A relatively large assemblage of brick, tile and mortar was recovered during the archaeological work (472 pieces weighing 96,124g from 72 contexts). Of these totals 46 pieces (13,587g) were recovered from the evaluation. The material is in mixed condition. There is a high proportion of quite small and abraded pieces but there are also larger fresher pieces, including several complete brick samples taken from *in situ* structures.

The assemblage has been listed by fabric and form. There was quite a diverse spread of fabrics: 1 Roman fabric, 23 post-Roman brick fabrics, 1 post-Roman floor tile fabric and 26 post-Roman roof tile fabrics. A list of fabrics is reproduced in Appendix 4, a full listing is given in Appendix 5 and more detail is in the archive: only a brief overview is given here.

The assemblage shows a high degree of chronological mixing in most contexts. Some of this is due to the reworking of the material and the associated deposits at a later date while the rest is probably due to the re-use of older building materials in later construction works. The latter is a constant problem when trying to clarify the chronology of fabrics and forms for ceramic building material. Dating by fabric alone is difficult as many fabrics were in use for a long period, or re-introduced later in one of the innumerable workshops around the county. At the end of the day the Wealden workshops were drawing materials from similar geological outcrops. Because of this dating has to consider the finish and dimensions of a piece as well as its fabric – never an exact science when dealing with hand-made building materials produced in great quantities. This brief overview looks at the material itself as a key to dating rather than its associated context though secure dating is always carefully considered. Although this approach has its own pitfalls it is considered the more reliable on mixed assemblages such as the current one. The approximate chronological spread of ceramic building material (by form) is given in Table 6. Although there is some uncertainty about the exact dating of some types and a good deal of overlap to the dates ascribed to each period the table gives a fairly reliable breakdown of the assemblage.

**Table 6:** Chronological breakdown of the ceramic building material (excludes mortar etc)

<i>Period (with approximate date range)</i>	<i>Brick</i>	<i>Peg tile</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Floor tile</i>
Roman	1/248g	-	-	-
Late Medieval – Early Post-medieval (mid C14th – mid 16th)	-	8/756g	Ridge tile 2/230g	-
Early Post-medieval (mid C16th – mid 18th)	94/36,925g	69/2604g	Ridge tile 1/76g	2/226g
Early Post-medieval – Late Post-medieval (late C17th – 18th)	13/2964g	123/5468g	-	-
Late Post-medieval (early/mid C18th – 19th+)	56/34,022g	96/6768g	Well brick 2/2762g Ridge tile 1/568g	-

## The Assemblage

By far the earliest piece of ceramic building material recovered is the somewhat worn piece of Roman brick residual in layer 85. Whether this was brought to the site from elsewhere with other re-used building materials or represents an *in situ* background scatter is uncertain, though a worn piece of Roman quern was also recovered (see below). There is no definite High Medieval ceramic building material that may have accompanied the pottery of this period and it is probable that any associated structure was thatched or roofed with shingles.

There are a number of pieces of tile that are probably of Late Medieval date though they could extend into the early post-medieval period. They were kept separate during recording and on Table 6 in an attempt to isolate them from the more common definite early post-medieval material. These include slightly sandy peg tiles with square peg holes as well as a few fine silty and calcareous peppered examples, though these latter types are probably of the end of this period. Most of these early tiles were from ditch 35, but some were recovered from well 39. These types are certainly contemporary with the Late Medieval pottery from the site.

The Early Post-medieval period accounts for a significant part of the site's assemblage (Table 6). The earliest types probably relate to the first half of the 16th century and are dominated by calcareous-peppered roof tiles. These also equate to the Late Medieval pottery assemblage from the site and suggest a timber-framed dwelling with tiled roof stood in the vicinity in the Late Medieval period. The bulk of the ceramic building material of this period is slightly later, probably being of a later 16th to mid/late 17th century date. This period probably accounts for the first post-Roman bricks in the assemblage. These are crudely formed and usually quite low-fired. Dimensions are variable but thicknesses typically range between 55 and 60mm. These earliest bricks were used in the construction of wall 185, buttress 187 and path 188. Those from the path are all in the same iron oxide flecked fabric BH13, those from the buttress in fabrics BH13 and BH14 (also iron oxide flecked), while those from wall 185 are in iron oxide flecked fabrics BH1 and BH4. Although this suggests 187 and 188 were not of the same build as wall 185 the fabrics are so similar that they could all be of the same date and indeed from the same production centre. Wall 178 to the east also contained BH13 brick though whether this marks the last vestiges of a contemporary structure or represents reused material is impossible to say from the brick sample alone. A similar situation is present with wall 196, the sample from which consisted of a heavily overfired BH1 brick that had been re-used with mortar on its breaks. Considering the positioning of masonry features 194 and 195, both of which were of late post-medieval brick, it is quite possible wall 196 is a later feature incorporating re-used brick.

A few features contained assemblages of what appear to be early post-medieval brick and tile though most usually have a few pieces of probable late post-medieval date. It is probable that in these instances the late post-medieval material was intrusive in the upper surface of the features' fills. Totally clean groups are very rare – that from ditch 40 being one of the best, but even here there was a single intrusive late post-medieval brick fragment

(6g). However, the remaining 11 pieces are of early types though the bricks are in different fabrics to the structure to the west. The variety of the brick and tile fabrics in this single feature (x3 brick and x5 tile fabrics) clearly shows a significant mixing of materials. This is a trend across most of the cut features on site. Virtually all produced early post-medieval brick and tile alongside types clearly of late post-medieval date. Although some of these are of similar fabrics noted in the early post-medieval structure in the south-west corner of the excavation many are in different types. This suggests that even in the early post-medieval period ceramic building materials may have been brought to the site for re-use from a number of different sources. This material was subsequently deliberately re-used and/or accidentally reworked during the late post-medieval period.

The late post-medieval assemblage is characterised by better formed and harder fired bricks and tiles, the former usually measuring 60-65mm thick, the latter usually having diamond-shaped peg holes. A number of *in situ* samples were taken, most notably from well 29, context 158 that included two standard bricks as well as two purposefully made curving well bricks (all measuring 65mm thick). The standard bricks both have wear on their upper faces showing them to have been used for flooring at some point before being incorporated into a presumed repair to the well wall. Wall 195 had a brick sample 60mm thick in fabric BH8 (iron oxide flecked) while post-pad 194 was in the same brick, showing them to be associated with each other. To the south, the two brick samples from structure 186 are both of identical types – ‘marl’-flecked fabric BI8, neatly finished and with similar dimensions of 230 x 113 x 66mm. Although of the same general period to 194 and 195 they were not built at the same time. The remaining late post-medieval brick and tile was scattered across the area in a range of different cut features and spreads though no large groups are present. Certainly the quantities involved would suggest there was a lot of brick and tile rubble spread over this area from the late 16th century on.

### *Clay Tobacco Pipe* by Luke Barber

The archaeological work recovered 120 pieces of clay pipe (136g) from 25 contexts. These totals include 38 pieces of clay pipe (115g) from one of four evaluation contexts. The material has been listed for archive (Appendix 6) with more detail in archive. The current report gives a general overview of the assemblage noting chronology and, where relevant, decoration and makers. The assemblage is broken down chronologically in Table 7.

**Table 7:** Clay pipe assemblage (AO = bowl types after Atkinson and Oswald 1969)

<i>General date range</i>	<i>Stems (no./weight/combined length)</i>	<i>Bowl fragments (types)</i>	<i>Bowls (types)</i>	<i>Comments</i>
c. 1580-1640/50	2/4g (90mm)	-	-	Slightly worn
c. 1640/50-1700/10	22/72g (892mm)	8/40g (AO13, AO15, AO19)	1/12g (AO19)	Worn to fresh
c. 1700/10-1750	34/112g (1260mm)	3/26g (AO25)	-	Worn to fresh
c. 1750-1900+	44/103g (1692mm)	6/26g (AO26, AO27, moulded novelty head)	-	Worn to fresh

The clay pipe assemblage consists of a wide range of fragments spanning the early 17th to 19th centuries, though only two stems predate the mid 17th century (residual in contexts 2/008 and 90). These could represent background casual breakage and discard. The assemblage is notably larger for the second half of the 17th century. Although a large proportion of the pipes of this period are residual in later deposits, or occasionally intrusive in earlier ones, there are a number in contemporary features. Of these the small group from pit 15, fill 69 is perhaps the best as it contains a complete AO19 bowl (Atkinson and Oswald 1969) with slight wear and three fresher 1700-1750 stem fragments suggesting a deposition date in the very early 18th century. Certainly the notable increase in clay pipe fragments of the second half of the 17th century correlates well with the increase in contemporary pottery.

Pipe discard continues to increase in the first half of the 18th century though only a single bowl is represented (Table 6: AO25). The general increasing trend in discarded quantities is continued in the later 18th to 19th centuries. This latest period is the only one that produced maker's initials: T/N on the sides of an AO26/28 spurred pipe from pit 37, fill 156. These almost certainly equate to Thomas Neeve of Lewes, working in 1802 (Oswald 1975). The pipes of all periods, most notably those post-dating the mid 18th century are very plain, being totally devoid of decoration, including the simple oak leaf seam moulding that is very common at this time. This may be in part the result of refuse disposal apparently ending around the middle of the 19th century, before decorated pipes became particularly common. However, the total absence of even the slightest decoration would suggest that the pipes might derive from the lower classes. The notable exception to this is the partial moulded novelty pipe of a Negro's head with dull red slip that was recovered from pit 2/006, fill 2/008 of the evaluation. This, possibly the latest pipe in the assemblage, is associated with pottery thought to have been deposited between *c.* 1860 and 1875.

### *Glass* by Luke Barber

The excavations at the site recovered 45 pieces of glass, weighing 1181g, from 18 contexts. Of these totals eight pieces (123g) were recovered from evaluation contexts (the fills of mid 19th-century pit 2/006). The assemblage has been listed for archive and summarized in Appendix 7. The glass is generally in good condition with little sign of surface corrosion on most pieces. This is essentially due to the late date of most of the assemblage – the later post-medieval material having no surface corrosion while the earlier post-medieval pieces have light surface flaking in some instances. The assemblage is quite spatially dispersed between features and there is a moderate degree of residuality and intrusiveness in many deposits.

Perhaps the earliest pieces of glass are fragments of onion-type wine bottle from pits 26, 47 and 48. These, the most corroded pieces from the site, are of probable later 17th to early 18th century date. Wine bottle fragments

certainly make up the majority of the assemblage (20/900g), but most are of cylindrical types of the mid 18th to mid 19th centuries. A single beer bottle fragment (88g) of late post-medieval date was recovered from context 199.

The rest of the assemblage comprises a mixture of general bottles of domestic types. The earliest consist of small fragments of 18th century cylindrical bottles in mid green and aqua coloured glass (ditch 24 and well 29) but the bulk are clearly of 19th century date. These include cylindrical and rectangular bottles for 'household' products in colourless and aqua coloured glass (4/74g), cylindrical ?medicine bottles in pale blue glass (4/56g), a cylindrical sauce bottle in aqua glass (1/7g) and part of a milk glass gas lamp shade (1g) from well 29.

Window glass accounts for 10 pieces (45g). Three of these are 1mm thick aqua glass and probably of 18th century date (well 29 and ditch 33) but the remainder are thicker (2mm) colourless glass of the 19th century.

### *Animal Bone* by Ceri Falys

A small assemblage of animal bone was recovered from 40 contexts within the investigated area. A total of 159 fragments of non-human bone were present for analysis, weighing 4564g (Appendix 8). The overall preservation of the remains is good, with a generally large fragment size and the majority of surface preservation is good. Few examples of cortical erosion are present.

Initial analyses roughly sorted elements based on size, not by species, into one of three categories: "large", "medium", and "small". Horse and cow are represented by the large size category, sheep/goat, deer and pigs are represented in the medium size category, and any smaller animal (e.g. dog, cat etc.) are designated to the "small" category. Wherever possible, a more specific identification to species and side of origin has been made. The minimum number of individuals both within and between the species has been investigated, based on duplication of skeletal elements. It is noted that the majority of long bones were fragmented, and missing the proximal and/or distal ends, making specific identification to species of origin very challenging and not possible in most cases.

The minimum number of animals present in this small assemblage has been estimated to be five: one each of horse, cow, sheep/goat and pig, and at least one, unidentified small-sized animal.

The presence of a single horse was supported by both dental and post-cranial elements. A complete tooth was recovered from layer (85), and postcranial elements were identified in posthole 3 (a left proximal radius), and pit 17 (proximal end of a metatarsal).

Skeletal elements of cow origin were the most abundant in the assemblage, including teeth (in situ within jaws) from pit 11 and ditch 43. Portions of the limbs were recovered from pits 14 (distal tibia) and 17 (radius/ulna shaft), as well as a metacarpal (ditch 35) and tarsal (ditch 31).



Evidence for medium sized animals was less common, with pig present in pits 6 and 7 (a portion of mandible and a rib shaft, respectively), a right humerus in well (29), and a portion of mandible in layer (190). A sheep/goat was identified by two distal tibiae (one right and one left) from pit 6 and ditch 41, respectively, as well as a single sheep/goat sized tooth in well 29 and portion of mandible pit 101.

Skeletal elements of a small-sized animal(s) were present in six contexts, pits 1, 6, 49, and 100, well 29, and layer (190). Unfortunately, it was not possible to identify the animal(s) of origin.

Many of the fragments of large and medium sized animals displayed evidence of butchery practices. Multiple cut marks are present on large-sized animal elements in pits 11 (a rib shaft), 14 (a left cow tibia), and (90) (mandibular fragment), as well as posthole 3 (horse radius). Medium-sized elements with cut marks with multiple cut marks were identified in pit 7 (possible pig rib), ditch 24 (proximal humerus shaft), and layer (190) (a scapula).

### *Mollusca* by Virginia Fuentes-Mateos

An assemblage of oysters (*Ostrea edulis*) just over 2kg of weight, were recovered during the course of the investigation. The majority of the oysters comes from early post medieval or late post medieval contexts (Appendix 9). It is well known that during the 18th century and Victorian era, oysters were a regular food of the poor in London and towns, due to its low price and accessibility all along the Sussex coast. Overfishing and pollution changed this tendency by the end of the 19th century, when most of the natural oysters disappeared.

### *Metalwork* by Luke Barber

The evaluation and subsequent excavation recovered 73 pieces of metalwork, weighing 2957g, from 21 different contexts. The assemblage consists of three different metal types: iron (65/2856g), copper alloy (7/27g) and lead (1/74g). The material has been fully listed on pro forma sheets for the archive. The resultant data has been used to create an Excel spreadsheet with the information from that being reproduced here in Appendix 10 as part of the visible archive.

Generally the ironwork is in poor condition with heavy adhering corrosion products. However, despite this, the form of virtually all objects was clear without x-ray. The copper alloy and lead are in much better condition. Context groups are small and often the associated ceramics suggest a high degree of residuality. This, combined with the high proportion of unidentifiable fragments and nails, means little can be concluded from the assemblage.

Structural fittings dominate (48/1858g) but most of these consist of general-purpose nails or fragments thereof. The earliest, and largest, nail was recovered from Late Medieval ditch 35. Although there is a scatter of early post-medieval nails, most are of the late post-medieval period. The only non-ferrous structural fitting is the piece of unstratified lead roof flashing.

Household items account for five pieces, the earliest of which consists of an 18th century table knife fragment in pit 22. The remaining pieces, which include two copper alloy box fittings, including a keyhole escutcheon, are of 19th century date.

Three horseshoe fragments from pits 101 and 2/006, all post-date *c.* 1750.

Items associated with dress account for eight pieces. Two of these consist of quite lightweight iron heel/toe pieces from shoes (19th century pits 7 and 11). A flat 20mm diameter copper alloy button was recovered from mid 19th century pit 2/006 and a D-sectioned iron strip fragments from a possible buckle frame was excavated from early post-medieval pit 26. The most diagnostic buckle was that recovered from pit 26. This is a rectangular shoe buckle with drilled frame for separate spindle that can be closely paralleled with examples dated *c.* 1690-1720 (Whitehead 1996, No. 661) and very much in keeping with the *c.* 1675-1725 date ascribed to the pottery from this feature.

The only coin recovered consists of a bronze 1861 halfpenny of Victoria from pit 2/006, fill 2/008.

### *Slag* by Luke Barber

The evaluation and subsequent excavation recovered 117 pieces of slag, weighing 6150g, from 12 contexts (Appendix 11, with more detail in the archive) and a brief summary is given here.

Three pieces of early post-medieval blast-furnace slag were recovered from 19th-century pit 11 (fill 63). This type of distinctive glassy slag waste from iron smelting using the blast furnace process is typical of the Wealden industry of the 16th to mid 18th centuries. The slag heaps were often quarried, either while the furnace was still in operation or much later, with the slag being used for metalling roads and tracks across a wide area of the Weald and Downland. As such its presence here is not unexpected though it is surprising pit 11 was the only one to produce it.

Fifteen pieces of slag (826g) have been classified as iron smithing slag, waste produced by a smithy during the making and repair of objects. Four pieces were recovered from pit 4 and ditch 45 (44g and 188g respectively), where they were associated with ceramic building material of probable early post-medieval date. However, the majority was recovered from deposits associated with late post-medieval finds. The two fills in ditch 24 produced nine pieces weighing 480g. The lightweight nature of this slag, together with the remains of coal fuel embedded within it confirms an 18th to 19th century date. Iron-concreted sandy lumps, containing embedded hammerscale flakes and/or spheres, were recovered from ditch 24 (4/112g) and post-hole 21 (4/134g). These probably represent trample from a floor from within a smithy and again appear to be associated with 18th- to 19th- century finds. Thirty pieces (4622g) of iron slag that is undiagnostic of process was also recovered from the site. This was spread widely

around the site but had a definite concentration in ditch 24 where 24 pieces (4186g) were recovered. Considering the presence of definite smithing slag from the same deposits it is likely the undiagnostic iron slag derived from the same activity. As such the site appears to have been receiving some waste from the late post-medieval village smithy.

From the evaluation, pit 2/006, fill 2/007, produced 61 small pieces (34g) of clinker, waste from burning coal. The material is in keeping with the 19th century date of the deposit and the material could easily derive from a domestic coal-burning range.

### *Geological Material* by Luke Barber

The evaluation and subsequent excavation recovered 51 pieces of stone, weighing 2295g, from nine contexts (Appendix 12, with more detail in archive).

Two pieces of stone stand out from the rest of the assemblage. Context 165 produced a 116g flat/tabular dull purple quartzite cobble fragment, 62mm+ long with sub-rectangular section measuring 64 x 15mm. The stone has slight traces of wear polish on the main faces suggesting it was used for polishing. Although not diagnostic of date, particularly in the absence of associated datable material, such hard rock cobbles were frequently procured from the beach by prehistoric and Roman populations and used for sharpening and polishing, their hard qualities much needed in an area geologically characterized by soft rocks. The other piece is a 968g worn fragment of Lodsworth-type Hythe Beds Sandstone rotary quern clearly residual in ditch 24. The piece is from a 62mm thick upper stone and is most likely to be of early Roman date.

The stone assemblage contains a number of fragments of roofing material. Ditch 44 produced a 636g fragment from a 23mm thick light grey Horsham roofing slab. The associated finds are dated to *c.* 1350-1450 and this is the period when this roofing material first appears in Lewes. As an isolated piece it is impossible to know if this relates to a nearby house or has been imported with other building materials for re-use. Welsh roofing slate, typical for the 19th century, accounts for 12 pieces (386g) and was spread across a number of features of that date on the site.

The coal and coal shale (34/77g) derives from post-medieval imported fuel and was recovered from pit 2/006, fills 2/006 and 2/007 and ditch 24, all of 19th century date. The coal could have been used for domestic or industrial (smithing) purposes. The only other stone consists of conjoining fragments from a square-sectioned (27 x 24mm) elongated whetstone (194mm+ long) in a buff Yorkshire/Midlands sandstone (pit 2/006). The type is typical for the 19th century and very much in keeping with the date of the pit.

The stone assemblage is small and of well-known types for the periods represented. It not considered to hold any potential for further analysis and has been discarded.

## Conclusion

The archaeological excavation at the Lamb public house, Ripe successfully recorded a number of features in those parts of the site which were to be most affected by the construction of new houses. Two excavation areas were stripped, the largest of which represented the area which had formerly been the public house's car park. The smaller area was stripped after the 20th century extension to the public house was demolished. Although a tiny amount of prehistoric and Roman material was recovered during the excavation, this was clearly residual in later features. The earliest evidence for activity on the site dates from the medieval period, although the only feature which may date from this phase was a well that had been uncovered during the earlier evaluation. Although some late medieval pottery was recovered from this feature, it is still not clear whether it is a late medieval well that continued in use into the early post-medieval period. It is possible that the medieval finds from this part of the site are residual.

The low numbers of medieval features and finds on the site was somewhat surprising, given its location close to the historic core of the village. However, one explanation for this is that much of the site had been truncated in the past, possibly for the natural sand, which may have been utilised elsewhere. This theory is supported by the almost complete lack of surviving subsoil on the site, and the fact that natural sand geology in the area immediately south of the site is approximately 1m higher. The flint wall which divides the two areas appears on the 1837 tithe map, at which time the areas were owned by separate entities.

It is possible to determine three main phases of activity: early post-medieval; late post-medieval; and modern. In the early post-medieval period the site appears to have been divided into two by a ditch. Pits were recorded on either side of this linear feature, including a very large pit which was partially exposed along the southern edge of the main excavation area. A number of walls and a brick surface were recorded in the south-west part of the main excavation area, and these may represent one of the structures depicted on Yeakell and Gardner's map from the late 18th century. Unfortunately this map is not particularly accurate, although it is the first to show the area in detail.

By the time the parish tithe map was drafted in the 1830s, two rectangular buildings are shown on the site, and it is likely that these are the same as those depicted on the First Edition Ordnance Survey of 1875. Although these appear to be quite large structures, their construction and subsequent demolition have left very little trace on the site. A few possible post-pads were recorded, along with the badly truncated remains of a wall in the north-west corner of the main excavation area. The south-west corner of the eastern building appears to have survived in the form as a robbed out wall. The remainder of the features from this phase consist of pits, although a well was recorded which is probably the one shown on the 1899 Ordnance Survey.

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## APPENDIX 1: Catalogue of Features

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Phase</i>	<i>Comments / Dating Evidence</i>
1	52		Posthole	Undated	
2	53		Posthole	Undated	
3	54		Posthole	Early post-medieval	CBM.
4	55		Pit	Early post-medieval	CBM. Cut by post-hole 5.
5	56		Posthole	Early post-medieval	Pottery and CBM. Cuts pit 4.
6	57		Posthole	Early post-medieval	CBM.
7	58		Pit	Late post-medieval	Pottery. Some residual EPM.
8	59		Posthole	Undated	Cut by pit 9.
9	60, 62		Pit	Modern	Loose chalk.
10	61		Pit	Late post-medieval	CBM. Cut by pit 9.
11	63		Pit	Late post-medieval	Pottery. Residual medieval and EPM pottery.
12	64, 65		Pit	Late post-medieval	Mixed finds including some residual material.
13	66, 67, 68		Pit	Late post-medieval	Pottery, clay pipe and stratigraphy..
14	71		Pit	Early post-medieval	CBM.
15	69, 70	1003	Pit	Late post-medieval	Pottery. Some residual EPM. Same as pit 42.
16	73, 74, 76		Pit	Late post-medieval	Pottery. Cut by pit 17.
17	75		Pit	Late post-medieval	Residual CBM. Cuts pit 16.
19	77		Posthole	Late post-medieval	Pottery.
20	78, 79		Pit	Early post-medieval	Pottery. Some intrusive LPM pottery.
21	82		Posthole	Late post-medieval	Pottery. Some residual EPM CBM.
22	83		Pit	Early post-medieval	CBM. Cut by pit 23.
23	84		Pit	Late post-medieval	Pottery. Cuts pit 22.
24	86, 87, 88	1001	Ditch	Early post-medieval	Pottery, clay pipe, CBM and association.
25	89		Pit	Undated	
26	90		Pit	Late post-medieval	Pottery and clay pipe. Some residual material.
27	91	1000	Pit	Early post-medieval	Association.
28	92, 93	1000	Pit	Early post-medieval	CBM and association. Some residual med pot.
29	94, 95, 153, 158		Well	Late post-medieval	Pottery and CBM. Some residual EPM finds.
30	96		Posthole	Undated	
31	97	1000	Pit	Early post-medieval	CBM and association. Some residual med pot.
32	98		VOID		
33	99, 150	1001	Ditch	Early post-medieval	CBM and association.
34	151		Robber trench	Late post-medieval / modern	CBM
35	152	1002	Gully	Early post-medieval ?	Pottery. Some medieval pottery.
36	154, 155	1001	Ditch	Early post-medieval	CBM and association.
37	156, 157		Pit	Late post-medieval.	Pottery. Cuts ditch 1001.
38	159		Posthole	Early post-medieval	CBM.
39	160, 161, 162		Well	Early post-medieval	Pottery and CBM. Could be very late medieval.
40	163, 164	1001	Ditch	Early post-medieval	Pottery and association.
41	165	1002	Gully	Early post-medieval ?	CBM.
42	166	1003	Pit	Late post-medieval	CBM and association. Same as pit 15.
43	167-171	1000	Pit	Early post-medieval	CBM and association.
44	173, 174, 175	1000	Pit	Early post-medieval	CBM and association. Some residual med pot.
45	176		Gully ?	Early post-medieval	CBM. Cuts ditch 1001.
46	177		Pit	Late post-medieval	Pottery.
47	180		Pit	Early post-medieval	Pottery. Cuts pit 48.
48	181		Pit	Early post-medieval	Glass, CBM and clay pipe. Cut by pit 47.
49	182		Pit	Late post-medieval	Pottery and clay pipe.
100	183		Pit	Late post-medieval	Pottery. Cuts pit 101.
101	184		Pit	Early post-medieval	Pottery, CBM and clay pipe. Cut by pit 100.
102	198, 199		Drain	Modern ?	Residual finds. Cuts wall 250.
103	250		Wall	Late post-medieval	Slate.
104	251	1001	Ditch	Early post-medieval	Pottery and association.
	80		Layer	Undated	Possible mortar associated with former wall ?
	81		Layer	Undated	Layer beneath possible mortar layer 80.
	85		Dump layer ?	Early post-medieval	CBM.
	98		Layer	Medieval	Pottery.
	172		Layer	Medieval	Pottery.
	178		Wall ?	Early post-medieval	CBM.
	179		Post pad	Late post-medieval	CBM.
	185		Wall	Early post-medieval	CBM.

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Phase</i>	<i>Comments / Dating Evidence</i>
	186		Surface	Late post-medieval	CBM.
	187		Wall	Early post-medieval	CBM.
	188		Surface / path	Early post-medieval	CBM.
	189		Layer	Late post-medieval	Pottery. Immediately above surface 186.
	190		Layer	Early post-medieval	Pottery. Immediately above surface 188.
	191		Bedding layer	Early post-medieval	No finds. Mortar bedding for surface 188.
	192		Buried soil	Late medieval	Pottery.
	193		Layer	Undated	Possible made ground.
	194		Post pad	Late post-medieval	CBM.
	195		Wall ?	Late post-medieval	CBM.
	196		Wall	Early post-medieval	CBM.
	197		Layer	Late post-medieval	Pottery. Seen above 194, 195 and 196.

## APPENDIX 2: Catalogue of Burnt Flint

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Weight (g)</i>
1	52		Posthole	1	17
2	53		Posthole	2	35
6	57		Posthole	1	15
35	152	1002	Gully	1	38



### APPENDIX 3: Catalogue of Pottery

(EM – Early Medieval c. 1050-1200/25; HM - High Medieval c. 1200/25-1350/75; LM – Late Medieval c. 1350/75-1525/50; EPM – Early Post-Medieval c. 1525/50-1750; LPM - Late Post-Medieval c. 1750-1900+).

<i>Context</i>	<i>Fabric</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>Comments (estimated number of vessels)</i>
U/S	Glazed red earthenware (late)	LPM	1	64	Cream bowl x1 (clear glaze internally, rounded club rim)
U/S	Black glazed whiteware (Staffs)	LPM	1	58	Teapot x1 (lid with knob handle)
U/S	Creamware	LPM	5	56	Plate x2; chamber pot x1 (flat-topped rim)
U/S	Pearlware	LPM	1	4	Saucer x1 (hand-painted blue floral design)
U/S	Blue transfer-printed whiteware	LPM	1	2	Cup x1 (uncertain design, simple upright rim)
U/S	Refined whiteware	LPM	1	2	Uncertain form x1 (green & blue floral cut sponged decoration)
1/003	Verwood/Graffham buff earthenware	EPM	2	14	Jug x1 (unstabbed handle with brown glaze patches)
1/007	Hard-fired earthenware (Lewes TL5b)	LM	1	16	Uncertain form x1 (oxidised base)
1/009 <1>	Developed Abbot's Wood sparse flinty ware (Eastbourne HM1a)	HM	1	1	Uncertain form x1
1/009 <1>	Abbot's Wood Flinty Ware (Eastbourne SN1c)	EM/HM	1	1	Uncertain form x1
2/007	Unglazed red earthenware	LPM	4	36	Flower pots x3 (x1 incised horizontal line and squared club rim)
2/007	Glazed red earthenware (late)	LPM	40	3362	Bowls x6 (clear glazed internally with rounded or squared club or thickened rims. X1 example c. 420mm diameter rim, 135mm tall); jars x2 (clear glazed internally with rounded and squared club rims); small jars x2 (clear glazed internally with triangular club or simple rims); dishes x2 (clear glazed internally with bulbous club rim); chamber pot x1 (handled, clear glaze all over); cup x1 (simple, slightly inturned rim, clear glaze all over); uncertain form x2 (clear glaze all over); uncertain form x2 (clear/green glaze internally)
2/007	London stoneware	EPM	3	40	Tankards x3 (iron wash, salt glaze. Cylindrical mid C18th)
2/007	Yellow ware	LPM	5	2946	Baking dish x1 (simple rim); carinated bowl x2 (blue mocha on black line-bordered white panel, 180mm diameter)
2/007	Sunderland-type slipware	LPM	1	8	Bowl x1 (white slip and clear iron-mottled glaze internally)
2/007	Creamware	LPM	5	32	Plate x1, bowl x1
2/007	Pearlware	LPM	4	14	Plates x3 (blue shell-edge decoration 2, 3 & 4); teabowl x1 (hand-painted polychrome - blue, yellow, brown, green - foliage)
2/007	Pearlware (transfer-printed)	LPM	7	108	Plates x3 (willow pattern, wild rose and English landscape designs). Late/pale
2/007	Blue transfer-printed whiteware	LPM	52	418	Serving dish x1 (willow pattern); plates x10 (willow pattern x3, incl x1 with blue maker's initials J.M&S - probably John Meir & Son, Staffordshire 1841-97, wild rose design x3 - x1 burnt, floral designs x4, English landscape design x1); jug x1 (moulded); condiment x1 (willow pattern); cups x2 (floral design and sheet pattern with white crosses); mug x1 (flow blue with Cantonese pattern design); saucer x1 (floral design); uncertain form (hollow ware) x1
2/007	Black transfer-printed whiteware	LPM	3	8	Mug x1 (nursery/moral motif - man with cap and pipe, boy in middle, man to right with railings behind)
2/007	Green transfer-printed whiteware	LPM	1	4	Plate x1 (foliage design)
2/007	Refined whiteware	LPM	6	38	Plate x1; bowl x2
2/007	Refined whiteware	LPM	7	38	Mug/measure x1 (blue and black industrially slipped annular lines); chamber pot x1 (blue sponged)
2/007	Bone China (porcelain)	LPM	4	62	Plate x1 (red overglaze Chinese-style transfer-print with gold gilt highlighting); saucer x1 (pink lustre lines)
2/008	High-fired earthenware (reduced) (Lewes TL3b)	LM	1	14	Pitcher x1 (collared rim, green glazed external patches, reduced). c. 1450-1550
2/008	Hard-fired earthenware (Lewes TL5b)	LM	1	10	Uncertain form x1 (oxidised)
2/008	Glazed red earthenware (late)	LPM	7	158	Cream bowl x1 (clear glazed internally with bulbous club rim); mug x1 (clear glaze all over); dish x1 (clear glaze internally); uncertain form x2 (clear or clear/green glaze internally)
2/008	English stoneware	LPM	1	42	Bottle x1 (iron wash internally, salt glazed)
2/008	Yellow ware	LPM	1	2	Uncertain form x1

<i>Context</i>	<i>Fabric</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>Comments (estimated number of vessels )</i>
2/008	Creamware	LPM	1	2	Saucer x1 Early
2/008	Pearlware	LPM	1	2	Plate x1 (green shell-edged decoration)
2/008	Blue transfer-printed whiteware	LPM	2	18	Cup x1 (Flow Blue floral design); saucer x1 (Flow Blue Cantonese design)
2/008	Purple transfer-printed whiteware	LPM	1	52	Bowl x1 (Pale purple view of Great Exhibition in Hyde Park)
2/009	Frechen stoneware	EPM	1	68	Bottle x1 (iron wash, salt glazed)
2/009	Glazed red earthenware (late)	LPM	1	22	Uncertain form x1 (clear glaze internally)
2/009	Blue transfer-printed whiteware	LPM	2	20	Plate x1 (floral design); cup x1 (foliage design)
56	Frechen stoneware	EPM	1	10	Bottle x1 (Iron mottle, salt glazed)
58	Tin-glazed earthenware	EPM	1	56	?Bowl x1 (manganese mottled exterior)
58	Glazed red earthenware (early)	EPM	4	272	Cream bowl x1 (clear glaze internally, D-club rim); ?x3 (clear glazed internally, x1 with external 'herringbone' rouletting)
58	Yellow ware	LPM	2	8	Jug x1 (x8 industrially slipped white annular lines)
58	Creamware	LPM	6	108	Dish x1 (simple everted rim); plate x1 9concave rim); chamber pot x1
58	Pearlware	LPM	2	18	Plates x2 (early blue shell-edge decoration)
58	Pearlware (transfer-printed)	LPM	2	6	Saucer x1 (floral sheet pattern)
63	Medium sandy greyware (Eastbourne HM3d)	HM	2	16	Cooking pot x1 (reduced); ?frying pan x1 (reduced, green glazed internal base)
63	Glazed red earthenware (early)	EPM	1	44	Dish x1 (clear glaze internally, bifid-edged rim, hard fired)
63	Blue transfer-printed whiteware	LPM	1	6	Plate x1 (willow pattern)
64	Lewes Flinty ware Lewes SNL3b/Eastbourne SN1b	EM	1	8	Cooking pot x1 (reduced, simple rim. c. 1100-1175)
65	Hard-fired earthenware (late type)	EPM	1	10	Jar x1 (oxidised, square moulded club rim. C17th - early 18th type)
65	Tin-glazed earthenware	EPM	1	16	Ointment pot x1 (white glaze, 51mm di base)
65	White salt-glazed stoneware	EPM	1	4	?x1
65	Creamware	LPM	2	3	?x1
67	Hard-fired fine sandy reduced ware (Eastbourne LM3b)	LM	2	42	?Pitcher x1 (reduced exterior); ?x1 (reduced exterior)
67	Hard-fired fine sandy oxidised ware (Eastbourne LM3a)	LM	4	156	Pitcher x1 (stabbed oxidised strap handle); ?x2 (oxidised, x1 with green glazed interior)
69	Frechen stoneware	EPM	1	8	Bottle x1 (Iron mottle, salt glazed)
69	Glazed red earthenware (early)	EPM	1	12	Dish x1 (clear glaze internally, bifid-edged rim, worn)
69	Pearlware	LPM	1	4	Saucer x1
73	Creamware	LPM	1	8	Plate x1
73	Creamware	LPM	1	8	Plate x1 (pale brown foliage/floral design)
73	Pearlware	LPM	2	6	?Bowl x1 (foot-ring)
73	Pearlware (transfer-printed)	LPM	2	3	?Cup x1 (carinated, Chinese landscape design)
74	Glazed red earthenware (late)	LPM	1	16	Bowl x1 (clear glaze internally)
77	Creamware	LPM	1	2	Plate x1
77	Pearlware	LPM	1	4	?Teabowl x1 (hand-painted polychrome floral design using green, brown, blue, yellow)
78	Wealden buff earthenware	EPM	1	26	?x1 (clear glaze internally. Burnt. C17th)
78	Pearlware (transfer-printed)	LPM	1	3	Cup x1 (floral sheet pattern)
79	White salt-glazed stoneware	EPM	1	3	?x1
79	Glazed red earthenware (early)	EPM	2	54	Pedestal ointment pot x1 (46mm di base, 47mm tall. Dark brown/black glaze all over, later C17th - 18th)
79	Midlands Purple	EPM	1	32	Jar x1 (metallic glaze all over)
83	White salt-glazed stoneware	EPM	1	2	?Plate x1
83	Glazed red earthenware (late)	LPM	1	24	?x1 (clear glaze internally)
84	London stoneware	EPM	1	144	Large bottle x1 (iron wash, salt glaze. Mid/late C18th)
84	Glazed red earthenware (late)	LPM	7	96	Dish x1 (clear glaze internally, thickened everted rim); jar x1 (clear glaze all over); ?x2 (clear glaze internally)
84	Creamware	LPM	3	30	Plate x1 (dished rim); jug x1
84	Pearlware	LPM	2	10	Plate x1 (inset base); teabowl x1 (brown rim-edge line)
84	Pearlware (transfer-printed)	LPM	3	10	Cup x1 (Chinese landscape design); teapot x1 (Chinese landscape design)
84	Yellow ware	LPM	1	22	Bowl x1 (industrially slipped white, and occasional blue, annular lines)
87	Border ware	EPM	1	2	?x1 (clear glaze externally, green glaze internally)
87	Tin-glazed earthenware	EPM	2	3	?x2 (hand-painted blue lines)
88	Medium sandy greyware (Eastbourne HM3d)	HM	1	6	Cooking pot x1 (reduced)
88	London stoneware	EPM	2	34	?x2 (x1 with iron mottle, salt glaze)
88	Nottinghamshire-type stoneware	LPM	1	3	?x1 (iron wash, salt glaze)

<i>Context</i>	<i>Fabric</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>Comments (estimated number of vessels )</i>
88	Glazed red earthenware (early)	EPM	2	14	?x1 (clear glaze all over. Mid C18th)
88	Tin-glazed earthenware	EPM	2	14	Plate x1 (white, blue dotd); jar x1 (blue tinged glaze with darker blue lines and dots)
88	Pearlware (transfer-printed)	LPM	1	2	Plate x1 (willow pattern design)
90	Hard-fired earthenware (late type)	EPM	1	16	?x1 (reduced)
90	Glazed red earthenware (early)	EPM	2	10	?x1 (metallic glaze all over)
90	Border ware	EPM	2	22	Bowl x1 (clear glaze internally, slightly everted rim)
90	Verwood/Graffham buff earthenware	EPM	2	30	?Bowl x1 (green glaze with iron mottle internally)
90	Glazed red earthenware (late)	LPM	1	18	?x1 (clear glaze all over)
90	Pearlware	LPM	1	2	Plate x1
93	Developed Ringmer: well fired sandy (Lewes HML3b)	HM	1	38	Jug x1 (oxidised)
93	Transitional Sandy/Painted ware (Lewes TL5a/ Eastbourne LM2a)	LM	1	36	?x1 (oxidised)
94	Glazed red earthenware (late)	LPM	4	20	?x4 (x2 clear glazed internally, x2 clear glazed all over)
94	English stoneware	LPM	1	8	?x1 (salt glazed)
94	Creamware	LPM	5	12	Plate x1; chamber pot x1; ?x1
94	Pearlware	LPM	2	2	Plate x1; teabowl x1 (hand-painted polychrome earth colours - floral design)
94	Blue transfer-printed whiteware	LPM	3	10	Plate x1 (willow pattern); ?x1 (pale blue)
94	Refined whiteware	LPM	1	2	Measure x1 (industrially slipped blue band with green annular lines)
94	Refined whiteware	LPM	1	2	Plate x1
95	Glazed red earthenware (early)	EPM	2	8	Mug x1 (clear glaze all over, simple rim); ?x1 (reduced externally, clear glaze internally)
95	Tin-glazed earthenware	EPM	1	4	?Plate x1 (hand-painted blue lines)
95	London stoneware	EPM	1	4	Jug x1 (iron mottle, salt glaze)
95	White salt-glazed stoneware	EPM	2	8	Jug x1
95	Unglazed red earthenware	LPM	1	6	Flower pot x1
95	Glazed red earthenware (late)	LPM	3	28	?x3 (clear glazed internally x2, externally x1)
95	Creamware	LPM	3	8	Plate x1; ?bowl x1
95	Pearlware	LPM	2	12	Plate x1; ?bowl x1 (footring)
95	Black glazed whiteware (Staffs)	LPM	1	10	?x1 (black glaze all over)
95	Blue transfer-printed whiteware	LPM	5	10	Plates x3 (x1 willow, x1 wild rose, x1 floral patterns)
95	Refined whiteware	LPM	4	8	?x4 (x2 clear glazed internally, x2 clear glazed all over)
95	Bone China (porcelain)	LPM	4	14	Saucer x1 (hand-painted green rim edge line, red floral transfer with green/brown overglaze highlights)
97	Medium sandy greyware (Eastbourne HM3d)	HM	4	14	Cooking pot x3 (reduced)
97	Abbot's Wood Flinty Ware (Eastbourne SN1c)	EM/HM	1	8	?x1 (oxidised)
98	Medium sandy greyware (Eastbourne HM3d)	HM	4	50	Cooking pot x2 (reduced, externally sooted)
98	Developed Ringmer fine sandy ware (Lewes HML9a/ Eastbourne HM5b)	HM	1	4	Jug x1 (oxidised, white slip on interior neck, green glazed externally)
150	Glazed red earthenware (late)	LPM	2	44	?x2 (clear glaze internally)
150	Pearlware	LPM	2	6	Plate x1 (late green shell-edge decoration); teabowl x1
152	Developed Ringmer: well fired sandy (Lewes HML3b)	HM	1	28	Cooking pot x1 (oxidised, necked beaded rim)
152	Medium sandy greyware (Eastbourne HM3d)	HM	1	6	?Cooking pot x1 (reduced)
152	Late Ringmer (Lewes TL1a/ Eastbourne LM1a)	LM	1	8	?x1 (oxidised, clear glaze spot)
152	Painted ware (silty type) (Lewes TL5b/ Eastbourne LM6a)	LM	1	18	?x1 (oxidised)
152	Hard-fired fine earthenware with iron oxides (Eastbourne LM5a)	LM	1	34	?x1 (oxidised with reduced exterior face)
152	Raeren stoneware	LM	1	16	?Jug x1 (iron wash, salt glaze)
153	Frechen stoneware	EPM	1	14	Bottle x1 (iron mottle, salt glaze)
153	London stoneware	EPM	1	10	Tankard x1 (salt glazed handle)
153	Glazed red earthenware (late)	LPM	1	2	?x1 (clear glaze all over)
153	Creamware	LPM	2	3	Tankard/measure x1 (industrially slipped tan body with black mocha); condiment x1
153	Pearlware	LPM	2	70	Plate x1 (intermediate blue shell-edge decoration); jug x1
153	Pearlware	LPM	7	80	Tankard/measure x1 (industrially slipped blue zone with green annular lines. Simple upright rim)
156	Glazed red earthenware (late)	LPM	2	32	?x2 (clear glaze internally)
156	Creamware	LPM	1	2	Tankard/measure x1 (industrially slipped with tan body and green glaze over incised horizontal lines below rim)
156	Creamware	LPM	2	3	Plate x1 (x1 hand-painted brown)

<i>Context</i>	<i>Fabric</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>Comments (estimated number of vessels )</i>
156	Pearlware	LPM	2	2	Plate x1 (early blue shell-edge); ?x1
156	Refined whiteware	LPM	2	4	Plate x1
156	Yellow ware	LPM	1	2	?x1 (industrially slipped white band with blue mocha)
160	Hard-fired fine sandy oxidised ware (Lewes TL3c/ Eastbourne LM3a)	LM	1	30	?x1 (oxidised)
160	Hard-fired fine sandy ware (Eastbourne LM5b)	LM	3	172	?x1 (oxidised, green/brown glaze internally)
161	Raeren stoneware	LM	1	34	Mug x1 (iron wash, salt glaze, frilled base)
162	Hard-fired fine earthenware (Lewes TL4a)	LM	2	80	Bowl x1 (oxidised, wide flat-top rim)
163	Hard-fired fine earthenware (Lewes TL4a)	LM	2	64	Pitcher x1 (oxidised, upright rim); spouted bowl x1 (simple upright rim)
163	Hard-fired fine untempered ware (Eastbourne LM6b)	LM	1	8	?x1 (oxidised, squared rim)
163	Tin-glazed earthenware	EPM	4	36	Plate x1 (blue circumferential lines); bowl x1; chamber pot x1 (blue lines); ?x2
163	Glazed red earthenware (late)	LPM	1	3	?x1 (clear glaze internally)
172	Medium sandy greyware (Eastbourne HM3d)	HM	2	12	Cooking pot x1 (reduced, externally sooted)
172	Abundant sandy ware (Eastbourne HM3b)	HM	2	18	?x1 (oxidised)
172	Developed Ringmer fine sandy ware (Lewes HML9a/ Eastbourne HM5b)	HM	1	16	Jug x1 (green glaze externally, reduced)
173	Lewes Flinty ware Lewes SNL3b/Eastbourne SN1b	EM	1	2	Cooking pot x1 (reduced)
174	Medium sandy greyware (Eastbourne HM3d)	HM	1	4	Cooking pot x1 (reduced)
174	Abundant sandy ware (Eastbourne HM3b)	HM	1	10	Cooking pot x1 (oxidised, externally sooted)
174	Late Ringmer (Lewes TL1a/ Eastbourne LM1a)	LM	3	66	Jar x1 (oxidised, flaring thickened rim)
177	Glazed red earthenware (late)	LPM	3	92	?x3 (x2 clear glazed internally, x1 clear glaze all over)
180	London stoneware	EPM	2	22	Tankard x1 (salt glazed)
181	Developed Ringmer: well fired sandy, rare flint (Lewes HML3a)	HM	1	44	Cooking pot x1 (reduced)
181	Hard-fired fine untempered ware (Eastbourne LM6b)	LM	1	66	?Jar x1 (oxidised/reduced)
182	Green transfer-printed whiteware	LPM	1	2	Tureen x1 (floral design)
183	White salt-glazed stoneware	EPM	1	4	Saucer x1
183	Creamware	LPM	1	8	Plate x1
183	Pearlware	LPM	1	1	Plate x1 hand-painted (blue annular lines)
184	Fine flint with quartz gritty ware (Eastbourne HM1c)	HM	1	14	Cooking pot x1 (oxidised)
184	Abbot's Wood Flinty Ware (Eastbourne SN1c)	EM/HM	1	16	Cooking pot x1 (oxidised, externally sooted)
184	Wealden buff earthenware	EPM	2	32	?x1 (brown glaze internally)
184	Glazed red earthenware (late)	LPM	1	8	?x1 (clear glaze internally)
189	Glazed red earthenware (late)	LPM	1	42	?x1 (clear glaze all over)
189	Blue transfer-printed whiteware	LPM	8	106	Dish x3 (x2 willow, x1 wild rose patterns)  plates x3 (x2 willow, x1 wild rose patterns)
189	Refined whiteware	LPM	1	22	Bowl x1 (industrially slipped groups of three blue annular lines bordering yellow band. Simple rim)
189	Refined whiteware	LPM	2	18	Cup x1 (vertically fluted with blue rim-edge line); ?jug x1 (moulded foliage)
190	Hard-fired earthenware (late type)	EPM	1	14	Jar x1 (brown slipped faces. Triangular club rim)
190	Tin-glazed earthenware	EPM	1	38	Charger x1 (hand painted blue and yellow curving lines)
190	Glazed red earthenware (early)	EPM	1	2	?x1 (clear glaze all over)
190	White salt-glazed stoneware	EPM	1	12	Bowl x1
190	London stoneware	EPM	4	56	Tankard x1; jug x1 (both with iron wash and salt glaze)
190	Glazed red earthenware (late)	LPM	6	242	?x4 (clear glaze internally)
190	Creamware	LPM	10	52	Plates x2 (concave rims)
190	Pearlware	LPM	1	4	?Bowl x1 (hand-painted blue foliage)
192	Developed Ringmer: well fired sandy, rare flint (Lewes HML3a)	HM	2	22	Cooking pot x1 (oxidised. Expanded rim)
192	Late Ringmer (Lewes TL1a/ Eastbourne LM1a)	LM	2	28	?x2 (oxidised)
197	London stoneware	EPM	1	26	Tankard x1 (iron mottle, salt glaze)
197	Creamware	LPM	1	4	Plate x1
199	Glazed red earthenware (late)	LPM	2	28	Dish x1 (clear glaze internally. Rounded club rim); ?x1 (green glaze internally)
199	Creamware	LPM	1	4	Bowl x1
251	Glazed red earthenware (late)	LPM	3	277	Dish x1 (clear glaze internally. Rounded club rim. Mid C18th); ?x1 (clear glaze internally. C18th)
251	White salt-glazed stoneware	EPM	1	30	?Bowl x1
251	London stoneware	EPM	1	6	?x1 (salt glazed)

#### APPENDIX 4: Ceramic Building Material Fabrics

<i>Fabric</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Comments</i>	<i>Suggested date</i>
BB5	Orange brown. Abundant fine and medium quartz (often poorly mixed so some areas look like BH2), moderate to common black iron oxides	Crudely formed. Low to medium fired	?C15th - 16th
BD2	Dull orange to purple to brick red (variable). Moderate to common fine quartz, rare black iron oxides to 2mm	Crudely formed usually, low to overfired	C16th - mid 18th
BD3	Brick red. Common-abundant fine 'sugary' quartz, sparse/moderate black iron oxides to 3mm, occasional pale stains/mottles of 'marl'	Well formed, medium fired	Mainly C18th- early 19th (cruder examples may be C17th)
BF13	Red orange. Silty matrix with rare (red/orange) iron oxides to 1mm, very rare fine quartz, very slight traces of 'marl'	Quite well formed. Low fired	?C16th-17th
BH1	Red orange. Moderate black/purple iron oxides to 7mm (most to 4mm), sparse/moderate 'marl' streaks. Occasionally with very rare buff fine sandstone inclusions to 5mm	Quite well to well formed. Medium fired	Mainly C18th- 19th (some cruder examples may be from the C17th)
BH2	Dull red. Moderate black/purple iron oxides to 5mm, occasional 'marl' pellets to 2mm. Occasionally with very rare buff fine sandstone to 3mm	Quite well to well formed. Medium fired	Mainly C18th- 19th (cruder examples may be C17th)
BH3	Dull brown red. Common black iron oxides to 5mm (most to 3mm), very occasional 'marl' streaks, rare buff fine sandstone to 8mm	Quite crudely formed, medium/well fired	Mid C17th - 19th
BH4	Brown grey. Abundant black iron oxides to 5mm (sometimes merged/fused)	Crudely formed, well to hard fired. A dirty poorly mixed fabric	?Mid C16th - 17th
BH5	Brick red. Slightly 'sugary' texture but no quartz grains visible. Sparse to moderate black (occ red) iron oxides to 10mm (most to 3mm), occasional traces of 'marl'	Quite well formed, medium fired	C18th - 19th
BH6	Red orange. Rare/sparse black iron oxides to 1mm, occasionally with very rare quartz/flint inclusions to 3mm but virtually no inclusions	Well formed, medium/well fired	Mid C18th - 19th
BH8	Brick red. Moderate-common black iron oxides to 2mm (most to 1mm), rare pale buff fine sandstone to 3mm in some examples	Quite well formed, medium to well fired	C18th - 19th
BH11	Pale to pink orange. Moderate to common red/brown iron oxides to 5mm, very occasional 'marl' to 7mm, sparse fine quartz	Well formed, medium fired	Mid C18th - 19th
BH12	Pale brown orange. Moderate iron oxide pellets (black) to 1mm, rare/sparse fine buff sandstone to 30mm (most to 4mm), no/rare coarse quartz grains	Quite well formed, medium fired	C17th - 18th?
BH13	Pale orange. Moderate iron oxides (black and brown) to 2mm, Sparse 'marl' pellets/patches to 2mm, occasionally with rare patches of calcite/shell to 0.5mm	Quite well formed. Medium fired	C17th - 18th
BH14	Dull brown orange. Common iron oxides (black, purple, orange) to 6mm, sparse to moderate 'marl' pellets to 2mm	Poorly mixed with open texture. Quite crudely made. Low to medium fired	Mid C16th - 17th
BI4	Orange red. Abundant 'marl' streaks, swirls and patches to 15mm, moderate red/purple iron oxides to 6mm	Well formed, medium to well fired	C18th - 19th
BI5	Red orange. Moderate 'marl' pellets and patches to 5mm, rare/sparse brown/purple iron oxides to 5mm, sparse fine quartz	Well formed, medium fired	C18th - 19th
BI6	Pale orange. Common 'marl' patches and mottling, moderate red/orange iron oxide pellets to 3mm	Well formed, medium to well fired	C18th - 19th
BI7	Dull orange red. Common 'marl' streaks and patches, sparse black/purple iron oxides to 1mm	Well formed, medium fired. Slightly sugary texture but no fine quartz visible	C18th - 19th
BI8	Dull orange. Moderate to common 'marl' pellets to 1mm (occasional streaks), sparse black iron oxides to 1mm	Well formed, well fired	C18th - 19th
BJ1	Dull red. Moderate to common red/purple iron oxides to 9mm (most to 3mm), moderate 'marl' pellets and patches to 3mm (mainly)	Quite well formed, medium to well fired	C18th - 19th but cruder eggs may be C17th
BJ5	Purple red. Moderate black/red iron oxides to 3mm, moderate 'marl' streaks	Well formed. Well fired	C18th - 19th
BJ7	Orange-brick red. Moderate to common red iron oxides to 4mm, moderate 'marl' streaks, rare/sparse buff fine sandstone to 2mm.	Well formed. Well fired	C18th - 19th
FB2	Dull orange brown, sometimes with grey cores. Common to abundant medium quartz with sparse to moderate coarse quartz grains	Quite well formed. Lower to medium fired	?mid C13th - 15th
RC1	Dull orange (sometimes reduced grey). Moderate medium/ coarse quartz, moderate red iron oxides to 3mm (most to 1mm)	Quite well formed, well fired	Roman
TB3	Dull orange to red orange. Sparse medium/coarse quartz, rare to sparse black iron oxides to 0.5mm	Quite well formed, medium/ well fired	?C15th - 17th
TC7	Dull orange throughout. Moderate fine/medium quartz, moderate brown orange ferruginous siltstone/iron oxides	Quite well formed. Medium to well fired	?C14th - 16th

<i>Fabric</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Comments</i>	<i>Suggested date</i>
	to 1mm (occasionally larger)		
TD1	Dull red. Moderate to common fine quartz, rare/sparse 'marl' pellets and patches to 5mm, rare/sparse red/purple iron oxide pellets to 2mm	Quite well formed, well fired	C18th-19th
TD3	Dull red. Moderate fine quartz, rare-sparse black iron oxides to 1mm, rare patches of 'marl'	Well formed, well fired	C18th – 19th
TF1	Dull orange. Fine/silty matrix with occasional dull 'marl' streaks and occasional streaks of medium quartz	Quite well formed. Medium/well fired	Mid C16th - 17th
TF2	Pale orange to buff. Generally a fine silty matrix but with rare fine quartz, sparse orange iron oxides to 0.5mm, slight 'marl' mottling and no/very rare calcareous inclusions	Quite well formed. Medium to well fired	C16th - 17th
TF3	Dull yellow. Fine/silty with sparse red/orange iron oxides to 0.5mm, rare/sparse fine quartz and no/very rare calcareous inclusions to 1mm	Quite well formed. Medium to well fired	C16th - 17th
TG1	Pale orange to orange brown. Rare to sparse calcareous peppering (voids) to 0.5mm, rare 'marl' streaks, rare/sparse orange iron oxides to 0.5mm, sometimes with very rare fine quartz	Quite well formed. Medium to well fired	?Later C15th – 16th. (neater examples probably extend into 17th)
TG2	Buff ('marl'-rich). Rare/sparse calcareous pellets (voids) to 0.5mm, common 'marl' streaks and no/very rare red iron oxides to 0.5mm	Quite well formed. Medium fired	?Mid C15th - 16th
TG3	Pale/mid orange. Common calcareous peppering (voids) to 0.5mm, rare red iron oxides to 2mm	Well formed, well fired	?C18th – 19th
TH1	Dull red. Moderate black iron oxides to 1mm, no/very rare 'marl' streaks	Well formed, well fired	C18th – 19th
TH2	Dull red. Moderate to common black iron oxides to 2mm, rare white marl/chalk? pellets to 2mm, occasional feint 'marl' streaking	Well formed. Well fired	Mid C18th – early 20th
TH3	Red, often with grey core. Common to abundant black iron oxides to 1mm, occasional 'marl' streaking evident	Quite well formed, well to hard fired	Mainly C18th – 19th (cruder eggs may be C16/17th)
TH7	Mid orange red. Sparse/moderate black iron oxides to 0.5mm, sparse marl streaks, rare clay/siltstone lumps to 3mm	Well formed, well fired	C18th-19th
TH8	Pale orange. Common to abundant red/orange iron oxides to 1mm, sparse marl streaks	Quite well formed, medium/well fired	C17th-18th
TH10	Pale orange-buff. Moderate black/brown iron oxide pellets to 1mm, sparse ferruginous siltstone, occasional off-white flecks	Quite well formed. Medium to well fired	?C16th-17th
TI1	Orange red. Abundant 'marl' streaks and pellets to 2mm, sparse/moderate red/purple iron oxides to 3mm	Quite well formed, well fired	C18th – 19th
TI2	Orange. Common marl streaks, moderate black iron oxides to 2mm, rare buff and/or ferruginous fine sandstone pieces to 3mm	Quite well formed. Well fired	C18th -19th. (cruder examples could be C16th-17th)
TI3	Red-purple. Moderate to common 'marl' streaks and patches to 5mm, sparse to moderate black/purple iron oxides to 2mm, occasional fine buff sandstone pellets to 5mm	Quite well formed, well/hard fired	C18th-19th
TI4	Orange. Moderate 'marl' streaks, sparse black iron oxides to 1mm	Well formed. Well to hard fired	C18th - 19th
TI5	Dull red. Moderate to common 'marl' streaks and moderate pellets too. Sparse red/purple iron oxides to 1mm	Well formed, well fired	C18th-19th
TI6	Pale orange (marl-rich). Common - abundant 'marl' streaks, moderate orange iron oxides to 1mm	Quite well formed to well formed. Medium to well fired	Mid C18th - 19th
TJ1	Dull red. Moderate purple/ black iron oxides to 3mm (most to 1mm), moderate streaks of 'marl'	Well formed. Well fired. Some with a little quartz are similar to TD1	C18th - 19th
TJ2	Dull red. Moderate 'marl' streaks, moderate black iron oxides to 1mm, very rare buff fine sandstone lumps to 3mm	Well formed, well fired	C18th-19th
TJ4	Red orange. Rare/sparse 'marl' streaks, rare/sparse black iron oxides to 0.5mm, rare/sparse quartz	Well formed. Well fired. Virtually untempered	Mid C18th - 19th
TJ8	Dull red orange. Moderate to common 'marl' pellets to 5mm (most to 3mm), sparse to moderate red iron oxides to 2mm	Quite well formed. Well fired	C17th - mid 18th
D1	Fine sandy burnt clay		?
M1	Light grey sandy cement		C19th
M2	Mid blue grey hard sandy cement		C19th
M3	Coarse pebbly cement (flints to 4mm)		C19th

## APPENDIX 5: Catalogue of Ceramic Building Material

(RB – Roman; M – C13th-15th; LM – C15th-mid 16th; EPM – mid C16th – mid 18th; LPM – C18th – 19th)

<i>Context</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>Fabric</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>Comments</i>	<i>Period</i>
54	Brick	BD2	1	14	Amorphous	EPM
54	Brick	BH3	1	140	No full measurements	EPM
54	Peg tile	TF3	1	8	12mm thick	EPM
54	Peg tile	TG2	1	62	12mm thick	EPM
54	Peg tile	TH2	1	30	11mm thick	EPM/LPM
55	Brick	BD2	9	878	Amorphous	EPM
55	Brick	BH13	1	52	No full measurements	EPM
55	Peg tile	TG1	1	14	12mm thick	EPM
55	Peg tile	TG2	1	12	No full measurements	EPM
55	Peg tile	TG3	1	28	12mm thick	LPM
55	Peg tile	TH2	3	142	12mm thick	EPM/LPM
55	Peg tile	TI5	1	36	12mm thick	EPM/LPM
56	Brick	BD2	2	128	Amorphous	EPM
56	Peg tile	TG1	5	72	12mm thick	EPM
56	Peg tile	TI5	2	10	No full measurements	EPM/LPM
56	Peg tile	TJ4	1	14	12mm thick	EPM/LPM
57	Brick	BD2	3	122	No full measurements	EPM
57	Brick	BH13	1	200	58mm thick	EPM
57	Peg tile	TI5	3	74	12mm thick	EPM/LPM
58	Brick	BH12	1	368	115mm wide	LPM
58	Brick	BH13	1	514	110mm wide by 53mm thick. Worn	EPM
58	Brick	BH5	1	620	60mm thick	LPM
58	Brick	BH5	2	388	x1 glazed header. No full measurements	LPM
58	Brick	BI5	3	1188	110mm wide	LPM
58	Brick	BJ1	1	528	x1 glazed header. 58mm thick. Stretcher face worn - flooring	LPM
58	Brick	BJ1	2	926	110mm wide by 50mm thick. Worn upper face - flooring	LPM
58	Peg tile	TD1	1	58	12mm thick	LPM
58	Peg tile	TF3	1	120	12mm thick	EPM/LPM
58	Peg tile	TI3	2	138	11mm thick	LPM
58	Peg tile	TJ2	2	196	11mm thick. Diamond peg hole 7x7 tapering to 4x4mm	LPM
61	Brick	BD3	1	656	60mm thick	EPM/LPM
61	Brick	BH2	1	50	No full measurements	LPM
61	Brick	BH5	1	36	x1 glazed header. No full measurements	LPM
61	Brick	BJ1	1	494	x1 glazed stretcher. 60mm thick	LPM
61	Peg tile	TH3	1	98	14mm thick	LPM
61	Peg tile	TI3	2	124	11mm thick	LPM
63	Brick	BH13	1	44	No full measurements	EPM
63	Brick	BI5	3	122	No full measurements	LPM
63	Peg tile	TF3	2	104	12mm thick	EPM/LPM
63	Peg tile	TH2	3	210	11-12mm thick	LPM
63	Peg tile	TI3	1	38	11mm thick	LPM
63	Peg tile	TI5	1	36	13mm thick	LPM
63	Peg tile	TI6	1	158	13mm thick	LPM
64	Brick	BI8	1	88	No full measurements	LPM
65	Brick	BH1	1	592	95mm wide by 48mm thick. Overfired, self-glazed patches	EPM
65	Peg tile	TH2	1	8	12mm thick	LPM
65	Peg tile	TI5	1	18	No full measurements	LPM
65	Peg tile	TI6	1	10	12mm thick	LPM
65	Peg tile	TJ2	1	52	12mm thick	EPM/LPM
67	Peg tile	TG1	1	26	Overfired. No full measurements	EPM
69	Brick	BD2	2	118	No full measurements	EPM
69	Brick	BH13	5	124	No full measurements	EPM
69	Peg tile	TH2	3	48	12mm thick	EPM/LPM
69	Peg tile	TH3	1	22	12mm thick	LPM
69	Peg tile	TI6	4	224	12-13mm thick	EPM/LPM
69	Peg tile	TJ2	4	138	12-13mm thick	LPM
71	Brick	BD2	1	138	Amorphous	EPM
71	Brick	BH2	1	206	44mm thick	LPM
71	Brick	BJ1	1	192	43mm thick	LPM
71	Peg tile	TG2	1	66	No full measurements	EPM
71	Peg tile	TH2	1	44	13mm thick	EPM/LPM
71	Peg tile	TJ4	1	60	12mm thick	LPM
73	Brick	BH2	1	618	62mm thick. Self-glazed patches	LPM
73	Peg tile	TD1	2	298	11-12mm thick	LPM
74	Peg tile	TF2	1	18	Very worn. No full measurements	EPM
74	Peg tile	TH2	1	32	11mm thick	LPM
75	Brick	BI4	1	48	No full measurements	LPM
75	Peg tile	TD1	1	16	11mm thick. Diamond peg hole (part)	LPM

<i>Context</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>Fabric</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>Comments</i>	<i>Period</i>
75	Peg tile	TG1	1	38	12mm thick	EPM
75	Peg tile	TG3	1	28	12mm thick	LPM
77	Peg tile	TH2	1	30	13mm thick	LPM
79	Brick	BD2	2	108	Amorphous	EPM
79	Brick	BH13	1	194	56mm thick. Very pale	EPM
79	Brick	BI5	1	98	Overfired. No full measurements	EPM/LPM
79	Peg tile	TH10	1	34	13mm thick	LPM
79	Peg tile	TH7	1	100	12mm thick	EPM/LPM
79	Peg tile	TI3	2	74	13mm thick	LPM
79	Ridge tile	TI3	1	568	14mm thick	LPM
79	Peg tile	TI4	2	116	11-12mm thick	EPM/LPM
79	Peg tile	TJ2	1	36	11mm thick	LPM
82	Brick	BF13	3	516	62mm thick. Low-fired but neat	EPM/LPM
82	Brick	BH1	1	140	Overfired. No full measurements	EPM
82	Brick	BH5	1	30	Amorphous	LPM
82	Brick	BJ1	1	260	60mm thick	LPM
82	Brick	BJ5	1	416	48mm thick. Quite crude. Some self-glaze patches	EPM
82	Peg tile	TG3	1	30	12mm thick	LPM
82	Peg tile	TH1	2	134	12mm thick	LPM
82	Peg tile	TH3	2	136	12mm thick. Overfired	LPM
82	Peg tile	TI5	2	34	11mm thick	LPM
83	Peg tile	TG2	1	16	12mm thick	EPM
83	Peg tile	TH2	1	34	12mm thick	LPM
83	Peg tile	TH8	1	28	12mm thick	EPM/LPM
83	Peg tile	TI3	1	52	13mm thick. Square peg hole 8x8mm tapering down to 5x5mm	LPM
83	Peg tile	TI5	1	166	12mm thick	EPM/LPM
84	Peg tile	TI3	1	62	10mm thick	LPM
84	Peg tile	TI5	1	44	12mm thick	LPM
85	Brick	BD2	1	86	Amorphous	EPM
85	Brick	RC1	1	248	46mm thick	RB
85	Peg tile	TB3	1	82	14mm thick	M/EPM
85	Ridge tile	TG1	1	76	16mm thick	EPM
86	Brick	BD3	1	1246	117mm wide by 60mm thick. C18th	EPM/LPM
86	Brick	BH1	1	478	52mm thick. Some self-glaze. C17-18th	EPM
86	Peg tile	TI3	1	212	11mm thick	LPM
87	Brick	BD2	2	82	Amorphous	EPM
87	Brick	BH13	1	8	Amorphous	EPM
87	Brick	BI8	1	322	46mm thick. Some self-glaze patches. Early example of this fabric	EPM
87	Peg tile	TF2	1	8	No full measurements	EPM
87	Peg tile	TF3	1	10	No full measurements	EPM/LPM
87	Peg tile	TH2	1	50	13mm thick	EPM/LPM
87	Peg tile	TI3	1	46	12mm thick	LPM
87	Peg tile	TI6	1	54	12mm thick	EPM/LPM
88	Brick	BD2	6	1080	98mm wide by 57mm thick. Crude, low-fired	EPM
88	Brick	BF13	1	194	No full measurements	EPM/LPM
88	Brick	BH1	1	538	108mm wide by 54mm thick. Self-glazed patches	EPM
88	Brick	BH1	1	346	50mm thick. Stretcher face worn - on-edge flooring	EPM
88	Brick	BI5	3	210	No full measurements	EPM/LPM
88	Brick	BJ5	1	230	Neat, self-glazed patches. No full measurements	LPM
88	Brick	BJ5	1	214	43mm thick. Overfired. Early example of BJ5	EPM
88	Peg tile	TG1	4	152	13-14mm thick	EPM
88	Peg tile	TG3	1	6	No full measurements	LPM
88	Peg tile	TH1	3	98	11-12mm thick	LPM
88	Peg tile	TH2	2	22	No full measurements	EPM/LPM
88	Peg tile	TH8	5	258	13-14mm thick	EPM/LPM
88	Peg tile	TI6	1	28	12mm thick	EPM/LPM
90	Brick	BD2	3	118	x1 with self-glazed patches. Amorphous	EPM
90	Brick	BH13	1	22	Amorphous	EPM
90	Brick	BH2	1	184	No full measurements	LPM
90	Brick	BI6	3	44	Amorphous	EPM/LPM
90	Peg tile	TF3	1	8	14mm thick	EPM/LPM
90	Peg tile	TG1	3	70	13mm thick	EPM
90	Peg tile	TH1	3	52	11-12mm thick	LPM
90	Peg tile	TH2	17	538	11-13mm thick. Diamond peg hole 8x8mm tapering down to 5mm di circular one, set 22mm down from top	EPM/LPM
90	Peg tile	TH3	3	86	15mm thick. Overfired	EPM/LPM
90	Peg tile	TH7	2	42	12mm thick	EPM/LPM
90	Peg tile	TI3	2	114	12mm thick	LPM
90	Peg tile	TI5	2	88	13-14mm thick. Diamond peg hole 7x7 tapering down to 4mm di circular peg hole, set 15mm down from top edge and 23mm in from side	EPM/LPM



Context	Form	Fabric	No	Wt (g)	Comments	Period
90	Peg tile	TI6	1	40	14mm thick	EPM
90	Peg tile	TI7	8	334	12-14mm thick	EPM/LPM
90	Peg tile	TJ2	2	182	13-14mm thick	EPM/LPM
92	Brick	BD2	1	4	No full measurements	EPM
92	Brick	BI7	1	14	No full measurements	LPM
93	Ridge tile	TF1	1	60	c. 17mm thick	M/EPM
94	Brick	BH13	1	56	No full measurements	EPM
94	Brick	BI6	1	72	No full measurements	LPM
94	Brick	BI7	1	24	No full measurements	LPM
94	Peg tile	TH2	4	216	12-13mm thick	EPM/LPM
94	Peg tile	TI6	2	50	13mm thick	EPM/LPM
95	Brick	BH2	1	26	Neat face. No full measurements	LPM
95	Brick	BI6	1	106	Neat edges. No full measurements	LPM
95	Peg tile	TH2	4	44	No full measurements	EPM/LPM
95	Peg tile	TI6	1	146	13mm thick. Diamond peg hole 12x10 tapering to 9x9mm. Set 20mm from top and 53mm from side of tile	EPM
97	Brick	BH6	1	22	No full measurements	LPM
99	Peg tile	TD1	2	632	11mm thick. Diamond peg hole (with surrounding 30mm di spoked wheel impression) 8x8 tapering to 6x6mm. Set 20mm from top and 35mm from side of tile. Fresh	LPM
99	Peg tile	TD1	1	370	11-12mm thick. Diamond peg hole (with surrounding 30mm di spoked wheel impression) 9x9 tapering to 6x6mm. Set 20mm from top and 38 or 43mm from side of tile. Fresh	LPM
150	Brick	BH13	5	2958	112-114mm wide by 55-56mm thick. x1 self glazed patch. E/m c18th?	EPM
151	Brick	BH13	1	332	53mm thick	EPM
151	Brick	BH5	2	764	62mm thick. Re-used twice. Sandy off-white mortar on breaks, then thin cement skim over	LPM
151	Peg tile	TH1	3	260	12mm thick. Re-used - mortar on breaks	LPM
151	Peg tile	TH8	1	12	No full measurements	EPM/LPM
151	Peg tile	TI3	1	138	11mm thick	LPM
152	Brick	BD2	2	68	Amorphous	EPM
152	Peg tile	TB3	1	120	12mm thick. Square peg hole 10x8mm > 8x6mm. Set 25mm from top and 45mm from side of tile	M/EPM
152	Peg tile	TG1	5	432	13mm thick. Square peg holes 15x13mm>10x9mm and 14x16mm>11x9mm. Set 32mm from top and 35mm from side of tile. Fresh	M/EPM
152	Peg tile	TG2	1	32	11mm thick	EPM
152	Peg tile	TI3	1	62	11mm thick. Overfired. Intrusive	LPM
153	Peg tile	TI3	1	116	11-12mm thick	LPM
154	Brick	BI8	1	8	No full measurements	LPM
154	Peg tile	TH2	1	28	12mm thick	EPM/LPM
154	Peg tile	TH3	1	44	14mm thick	EPM/LPM
154	Peg tile	TI5	2	20	12mm thick	EPM/LPM
156	Peg tile	TH1	2	128	10mm thick. Overfired	LPM
158	Brick	BI5	1	2274	99% complete. 237x110x65mm. Neat. Worn upper face - flooring	LPM
158	Brick	BI8	1	2690	99% complete. 235x112x64mm. Neat. Worn upper face - flooring	LPM
158	Brick (well)	BJ7	1	238	99% complete. 231 (outer)-203 (inner)x110x65mm. Neat curved well brick	LPM
158	Brick (well)	BJ7	1	2524	99% complete. 230 (outer)-203 (inner)x110x65mm. Neat curved well brick	LPM
159	Peg tile	TH2	1	52	12mm thick	EPM/LPM
159	Peg tile	TH8	1	4	No full measurements	EPM/LPM
159	Peg tile	TI7	1	64	14mm thick	EPM/LPM
160	Brick	BD2	1	868	95mm wide by 54mm thick. In off-white sandy mortar	EPM
160	Peg tile	TG1	1	122	14mm thick	M/EPM
160	Ridge tile	TG1	1	170	25mm thick	M/EPM
161	Brick	BD2	1	784	94mm wide by 53mm thick. Crudely formed	EPM
161	Brick	BD2	1	228	57mm thick	EPM
161	Peg tile	TG1	2	132	12-13mm thick	EPM
161	Peg tile	TI5	2	106	12-13mm thick	EPM
163	Brick	BB5	1	34	No full measurements	EPM
163	Brick	BD2	2	94	No full measurements	EPM
163	Brick	BI6	1	6	No full measurements	LPM
163	Peg tile	TG1	2	22	12mm thick. Overfired	EPM
163	Peg tile	TG2	1	26	12mm thick	EPM
163	Peg tile	TH2	1	80	15mm thick	EPM
163	Peg tile	TH8	2	82	14mm thick	EPM/LPM
163	Peg tile	TI6	2	28	No full measurements	EPM
165	Brick	BD2	1	66	No full measurements	EPM
165	Brick	BH1	2	138	No full measurements	EPM
166	Peg tile	TI1	1	22	12mm thick	EPM/LPM

<i>Context</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>Fabric</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>Comments</i>	<i>Period</i>
166	Peg tile	TJ8	1	20	12mm thick	EPM/LPM
169	Peg tile	TG1	1	48	12mm thick. Part diamond peg hole. Overfired	EPM
173	Brick	BD2	3	208	55mm thick	EPM
173	Peg tile	TF2	1	26	12mm thick	EPM
173	Peg tile	TG1	4	176	13mm thick. Part diamond peg hole	EPM
173	Peg tile	TG2	1	70	13mm thick	EPM
173	Peg tile	TI4	2	60	13mm thick. Overfired	EPM/LPM
175	Floor tile	FB2	2	226	c. 30mm thick. Stabbed base. Burnt	EPM
175	Peg tile	TH2	1	158	12mm thick. Overfired	EPM/LPM
176	Peg tile	TF2	2	34	14mm thick	EPM
176	Peg tile	TF3	1	20	12mm thick	EPM
176	Peg tile	TI5	2	34	13mm thick	EPM/LPM
178	Brick	BH13	1	2432	100% complete. 240x110x58mm	EPM
179	Brick	BH2	1	2670	100% complete. 225x105x61mm. Traces off-white mortar	LPM
180	Brick	BD2	3	1014	94mm wide by 54mm thick. Quite crude. Mid c16th - 17th	EPM
180	Peg tile	TF2	1	10	No full measurements	EPM
180	Peg tile	TH3	1	28	12mm thick. Hard fired	LPM
181	Brick	BD2	2	97	No full measurements	EPM
181	Peg tile	TF2	2	44	No full measurements	EPM
181	Peg tile	TI2	3	282	12mm thick. O peg hole 9mm di, set 25mm from top and 43mm from side of tile	EPM
181	Peg tile	TI3	2	144	11-12mm thick. Overfired	LPM
183	Peg tile	TG2	2	48	12mm thick	EPM
184	Peg tile	TD1	1	40	11mm thick	LPM
184	Peg tile	TI3	2	94	11mm thick. Overfired	LPM
185	Brick	BH1	1	2714	100% complete, 230x110x58mm. Quite crude. Late C16th - 17th	EPM
185	Brick	BH4	1	2556	100% complete. 225x106x59mm. Overfired, some vitrification	EPM
186	Brick	BI8	1	3132	100% complete. 230x113x67mm. Neatly formed. Some self-glaze	LPM
186	Brick	BI8	1	3062	100% complete. 230x113x66mm. Neatly formed. Some self-glaze	LPM
187	Brick	BH13	1	2058	95% complete. 230x114x55mm. Quite well formed	EPM
187	Brick	BH14	1	2168	100% complete. 230x108x50-55mm. Quite crude. Traces of off-white mortar	EPM
188	Brick	BH13	1	2312	100% complete. 232x110x55mm. Slightly crude. Worn upper - flooring?	EPM
188	Brick	BH13	1	2162	100% complete. 238x110x60mm. Some self-glazed patches	EPM
188	Brick	BH13	1	2372	100% complete. 240x112x55-60mm. Extensive self-glazing	EPM
189	Peg tile	TJ2	1	174	11mm thick	LPM
190	Brick	BD2	1	38	No full measurements	EPM
190	Brick	BH11	5	320	No full measurements	LPM
190	Brick	BH4	1	182	Overfired. No full measurements	EPM
190	Brick	BI7	1	44	No full measurements	LPM
190	Peg tile	TC7	2	70	13mm thick	EPM
190	Peg tile	TF2	4	228	13mm thick	EPM
190	Peg tile	TG1	2	160	13-14mm thick	EPM
190	Peg tile	TH2	11	494	11-12mm thick. Diamond peg hole 8x7mm > 4x4mm. Set 21mm from top and 30mm from side of tile	EPM/LPM
190	Peg tile	TI2	4	110	12-13mm thick	EPM
190	Peg tile	TI5	1	20	10mm thick. Hard fired	LPM
194	Brick	BH8	1	2706	100% complete. 225x105x60mm. Quite neat. X1 reduced header	LPM
195	Brick	BH8	1	3022	100% complete. 234x110x60mm. Quite neat. X2 reduced headers	LPM
196	Brick	BH1	1	1326	105mm wide by 55mm thick. Extensive self-glazing/overfired. Re-used - off-white sandy mortar on breaks	EPM
199	Peg tile	TG1	1	4	No full measurements	EPM
199	Peg tile	TI3	1	30	11mm thick	LPM
199	Peg tile	TJ2	2	54	11mm thick	LPM
251	Peg tile	TH2	1	536	147mm wide. 14mm thick. Hard fired	EPM/LPM
1/002	Brick	BH2	1	3274	100%. 225 x 110 x 60mm. Unfrogged. Set in off-white very fine sandy lime mortar. Deliberately glazed header	LPM
1/002	Brick	BH5	1	2134	95% c. 220 x 110 x 65mm. Weak shallow frog. Set in an off-white very fine sandy lime mortar	LPM
1/002	Cement slab	M1/M2	1	862	Cement slab (M1) 15mm thick with imprints of bricks on its undersurface over which is a 15mm layer of harder mortar (M2). Re-surfaced floor replacing brick floor	
1/002	Cement moulding	M3	1	1640	Moulding probably from fire-place/mantel surround (M3) with fine cement skim finish	
1/002	Peg tile	TI3	1	102	11mm thick. Rectangular peg hole 12 x 8mm tapering to 7 x 6mm. Peg hole set 27mm down from top edge and 45mm in from side. Set in off-white very fine sandy lime mortar	LPM
1/003	Peg tile	TD1	1	58	12mm thick	LPM
1/003	Peg tile	TH2	1	88	14mm thick	EPM/LPM
1/003	Peg tile	TH3	1	138	15mm thick. Circular peg hole (blocked/obscured) set 27mm down from top edge, 36mm in from side	EPM/LPM

<i>Context</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>Fabric</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>Comments</i>	<i>Period</i>
1/008	Brick	BD2	1	1410	? X 95 x 50-53mm. Warped. Crude but overfired	EPM
1/008	Brick	BD2	1	760	? X 100 x 52mm. Lower fired	EPM
1/009	Burnt clay	D1	1	2	Amorphous	
2/007	Brick	BD2	1	270	Amorphous	EPM
2/007	Brick	BH2	1	436	47mm thick. Worn top - flooring	LPM
2/007	Brick	BI5	2	358	? X 108 x 30mm. Worn floor brick	LPM
2/007	Burnt clay	D1	1	3	Amorphous	
2/007	Peg tile	TD1	2	250	11mm thick	LPM
2/007	Peg tile	TG1	2	56	12-13mm thick. ?Square peg hole	EPM
2/007	Peg tile	TI3	1	22	10mm thick	LPM
2/007	Peg tile	TI5	2	554	151mm wide, 11mm thick	LPM
2/007	Peg tile	TI6	1	56	13mm thick	EPM/LPM
2/007	Peg tile	TJ2	3	154	11-12mm thick. x1 square peg hole 8 x 7mm > 4 x 4m	EPM/LPM
2/007	Peg tile	TJ4	6	300	11-12mm thick	LPM
2/008	Brick	BH2	1	12	Some self glazing. Amorphous	LPM
2/008	Brick	BI5	1	108	Amorphous	LPM
2/008	Peg tile	TD1	1	24	12mm thick	LPM
2/008	Peg tile	TD3	1	124	11mm thick	LPM
2/008	Peg tile	TG2	1	44	14mm thick. Worn	EPM
2/008	Peg tile	TH2	1	16	12mm thick	EPM/LPM
2/008	Peg tile	TI3	1	26	8mm thick. Overfired	LPM
2/008	Peg tile	TI5	1	26	11mm thick	LPM
2/008	Peg tile	TI6	1	26	13mm thick	EPM/LPM
2/008	Peg tile	TJ2	1	12	No full measurements	EPM/LPM
2/009	Brick	BH5	1	162	Amorphous	LPM
2/009	Peg tile	TH2	1	30	11mm thick	EPM/LPM
2/009	Peg tile	TI5	1	50	12mm thick. Well fired	LPM

## APPENDIX 6: Catalogue of Clay Tobacco Pipe

<i>Context</i>	<i>Element</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>Bore diameter (mm)</i>	<i>Combined stem length (mm)</i>	<i>Comments</i>
U/S	Stem	1700-1750	1	2	2.2	42	Slight wear
2/007	Stem	1650-1700	8	28	2.3-2.9	292	Worn
2/007	Stem	1700-1750	3	10	2.0-2.1	95	Slight wear
2/007	Stem	1750-1900	16	38	1.3-1.7	657	Fresh. x1 with leaf seam near base of bowl
2/007	Bowl frag	1650-1700?	1	2	?		Too small
2/007	Bowl frag	1840-1900	1	2	?		Spur
2/008	Stem	1600-1650	1	2	3.3	44	Slight wear
2/008	Bowl frag	1660-1680	2	10	?		AO15 bowls
2/008	Bowl	1680-1710	1	12	2.1		AO19 bowl. Slight wear
2/008	Stem	1750-1900	2	4	1.4-1.5	55	Fresh. x1 with beginnings of scale decoration of bowl
2/008	Bowl	1840-1880?	1	4	?		Red-slipped negro's head
2/009	Stem	1700-1750	1	1	2.0	17	Slight wear
58	Stem	1750-1900	1	1	1.4	21	Quite fresh
63	Stem	1700-1750	1	6	2.0	64	Quite fresh
63	Stem	1750-1900	1	2	1.8	56	Quite fresh
65	Stem	1700-1750	1	6	2.1	55	Quite fresh
67	Stem	1650-1700	1	4	3.1	56	Stained
69	Stem	1650-1700	1	6	2.6	41	Some wear
69	Stem	1700-1750	3	12	2.1-2.3	115	Quite fresh
69	Bowl frag	1690-1710	1	6	2.4		AO19 bowl. Slight wear
73	Stem	1750-1900	1	2	1.3	31	Fresh
84	Stem	1750-1900	2	6	1.3-1.8	102	Slight wear
86	Stem	1700-1750	1	2	2.1	32	Worn
87	Stem	1700-1750	1	2	2.1	36	Quite fresh
87	Stem	1750-1900	3	12	1.7-1.8	136	Slight wear
88	Stem	1650-1700	1	2	2.6	21	Slight wear
88	Stem	1700-1750	1	2	2.1	33	Slight wear
88	Stem	1750-1900	1	2	1.5	20	Slight wear
88	Bowl frag	1700-1800?	1	2			Slight wear
90	Stem	1600-1650	1	2	3.2	46	Slight wear
90	Stem	1650-1700	9	28	2.5-3.1	365	x1 mouthpiece. Slight wear
90	Stem	1700-1750	9	24	2.1-2.4	292	Slight wear
90	Stem	1750-1900	2	4	1.6-1.8	60	Slight wear
90	Bowl frag	1690-1710	1	14	2.1	40	AO19 bowl. Slight wear
90	Bowl frag	1700-1770	3	16	2.3	39	AO25 bowl. Slight wear
90	Bowl frag	?1780-1820	1	6	2.3	47	?AO27 bowl. Slight wear
94	Stem	1750-1900	2	2	1.5-1.7	46	Worn
95	Stem	1650-1700	1	2	2.6	50	Worn
95	Stem	1700-1750	5	16	2.1-2.3	167	Worn
95	Stem	1750-1900	7	12	1.5-1.9	182	Worn
95	Bowl frag	1660-1680	3	8			?AO13 bowl. Worn
153	Stem	1700-1750	2	6	2.4	45	Slight wear
153	Stem	1750-1900	1	3	1.7	42	Slight wear
153	Bowl frag	1740-1800	1	8	1.3		?AO26 bowl. Slight wear
156	Stem	1650-1700	1	2	2.8	27	Slight wear
156	Stem	1750-1900	1	2	1.7	22	Slight wear
156	Bowl frag	1740-1800/40	1	4	1.6	28	AO26/28 bowl. Initials T/N on pointed spur
163	Stem	1700-1750	1	3	2.3	45	Quite fresh
181	Stem	1700-1750	1	4	2.2	48	Slight wear
182	Stem	1750-1900	1	2	1.8	34	Slight wear
184	Stem	1700-1750	2	10	2.2-2.4	78	Slight wear
189	Stem	1750-1900	1	3	1.6	49	Slight wear
190	Stem	1700-1750	1	6	2.1	57	Worn
190	Stem	1750-1900	2	8	1.6-1.8	104	Worn

## APPENDIX 7: Catalogue of Glass

<i>Context</i>	<i>Colour</i>	<i>Body shape</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>Comments</i>
58	Dark green	Cylindrical	Wine bottle	Base: 92mm diameter	5	370	ENV - 2, Kicked bases
63	Colourless	Rectangular	Household bottle		1	6	C19th
88	Dark green	Cylindrical	Wine bottle		2	154	Kicked base, embossed illegible
88	Mid green	Cylindrical	Bottle		1	2	?C18th
90	Dark green	Cylindrical	Wine bottle		2	8	late C17th - early 18th
94	Dark green	Cylindrical	Wine bottle		3	24	C19th
94	Aqua	Rectangular	Household bottle	Length: c. 57mm	1	22	C19th
94	Pale blue	Cylindrical	Medicine bottle?		1	2	
94	Milk	Cylindrical	Lamp shade		1	1	C19th
94	Colourless	Flat	Window	2mm thick	1	2	
95	Colourless	Flat	Window	2mm thick	3	10	
95	Aqua	Flat	Window	1mm thick	1	2	C18th
95	Aqua	Cylindrical	Bottle		2	4	C18th
150	Dark green	Cylindrical	Wine bottle		1	88	C18th
150	Aqua	Flat	Window	1mm thick	2	3	C18th
151	Colourless	Flat	Window	2mm thick	2	10	C19th
161	Colourless	Cylindrical	Household bottle		1	38	Jar? embossed Across base: '? & P'
163	Dark green	Cylindrical	Wine bottle		1	8	
173	Aqua	Cylindrical	Household bottle		1	8	
180	Dark green	Cylindrical	Wine bottle		1	30	later C17th - early 18th onion type
181	Dark green	Cylindrical	Wine bottle		1	151	later C17th - early 18th onion type
184	Dark green	Cylindrical	Wine bottle		1	20	Late C17th - mid 18th
190	Dark green	Cylindrical	Wine bottle		1	7	
199	Dark green	Cylindrical	Beer bottle	Base: c. 74mm diameter	1	88	Conical kicked, narrow bottle
2/007	Colourless	Flat	Window		1	18	
2/007	Dark green	Cylindrical	Wine bottle		1	24	
2/007	Aqua	Cylindrical	Sauce bottle		1	7	
2/007	Blue/green	Cylindrical	Medicine bottle?		2	48	
2/007	Colourless	Cylindrical	Medicine bottle?		1	6	
2/007	Colourless	Cylindrical	Bottle		1	4	
2/008	Dark green	Cylindrical	Wine bottle		1	16	

## APPENDIX 8: Catalogue of Animal Bone

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>No frags</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>Large</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Small</i>	<i>Unidentified/Comments</i>
1	52	20	3	-	-	20	-
3	54	1	134	1 (horse)	-	-	Left proximal radius (horse) with transverse cut across the proximal shaft severing it from the rest of the element.
6	57	6	96	3	2 (pig, s/g)	1	Pig mandible (left side) with in situ teeth, sheep/goat distal tibia (right)
7	58	1	4	-	1 (?pig)	-	Minimum of two transverse cut marks on visceral surface of the rib (probable pig rib)
11	63	11	494	6 (cow)	3	-	2 unidentified. cow mandible with in situ teeth, proximal metacarpal (left). Multiple transverse cut marks on large sized rib.
12	64	1	8	1	-	-	-
13	67	1	31	-	1	-	-
15	69	2	79	1	1	-	-
14	71	2	376	2 (cow)	-	-	Cow distal tibia (left). Superficial transverse cut marks across most surfaces
17	75	6	337	6 (horse, cow)	-	-	Horse metapodium (proximal end), cow radius/ulna shaft
18	76	2	105	2	-	-	Metatarsal (?cow)
21	82	1	3	-	-	-	1 unidentified
22	83	2	124	2	-	-	-
	85	15	850	15 (horse, cow)	-	-	Horse tooth, cow distal tibia (left)
24	87	1	62	1	-	-	-
24	88	4	76	1	1	-	2 unidentified. Chop and cut marks to medium-sized humerus shaft
26	90	1	7	-	-	-	1 unidentified size category (cranial fragment)
27	91	8	85	2	-	-	6 unidentified. oblique cut marks on large-sized mandibular fragment
28	92	1	51	-	1	-	-
29	94	4	21	-	2 (s/g)	-	2 unidentified. Sheep/goat sized tooth
29	95	7	93	1	1 (pig)	4	1 unidentified. Pig right humerus
31	97	2	85	1 (cow)	1	-	Right cow tarsal
33	150	1	9	-	-	-	1 unidentified
35	152	4	144	2 (cow)	-	-	2 unidentified. Right cow metacarpal.
29	153	1	51	1	-	-	-
39	161	1	4	-	1	-	-
40	163	14	230	1	13	-	-
41	165	3	47	-	1 (s/g)	-	2 unidentified. Sheep/goat left distal tibia
42	166	1	8	-	-	-	1 unidentified
43	170	9	75	9 (cow)	-	-	Cow-sized teeth and fragmented jaw
43	171	1	18	-	-	-	1 unidentified
44	173	1	4	-	-	-	1 unidentified
44	174	1	18	-	-	-	1 unidentified
44	175	5	214	-	5	-	-
45	176	1	21	-	-	-	1 unidentified
47	180	2	30	-	2	-	-
49	182	1	10	-	-	1	-
100	183	4	40	-	2	1	1 unidentified. Cut marks on medium sized animal's left tibia (medial surface - mid shaft)
101	184	3	63	-	2 (s/g)	-	1 unidentified. Sheep/goat mandible (right side)
	190	7	462	2	4 (pig)	1	Pig mandible with in situ teeth (right side). cut marks on medium sized scapula.
<b>Total/MNI</b>		<b>160</b>	<b>4593g</b>	<b>1 horse 1 cow</b>	<b>1 sheep/goat 1 pig</b>	<b>1 unidentified</b>	-

**APPENDIX 9:** Catalogue of Oyster Shell

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Phase</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>Type</i>
6	57		Pit	EPM	1	70	oyster
11	63		Pit	LPM	4	61	oyster
13	67		Pit	LPM	2	145	oyster
15	69		Pit	LPM	2	65	Oyster
16	74		Pit	LPM	1	15	Oyster
16	76		Pit	LPM	1	7	Oyster
	85		Spread	EPM	8	297	Oyster
24	88	1001	Ditch	EPM	1	25	Oyster
26	90		Pit	LPM	2	58	Oyster
29	94		Well	LPM	1	70	Oyster
29	95		Well	LPM	2	13	Oyster
29	153		Well	LPM	1	30	Oyster
35	152	1002	Ditch	EPM	10	503	Oyster
39	161		Well	EPM	2	18	Oyster
40	163	1001	Ditch	EPM	2	33	Oyster
43	169		Ditch	LM	7	240	Oyster
43	170		Ditch	LM	2	89	Oyster
43	171		Ditch	LM	1	14	Oyster
44	173	1000	Ditch	EPM	1	34	Oyster
44	174	1000	Ditch	EPM	4	116	Oyster
44	175	1000	Ditch	EPM	1	7	Oyster
45	176	1001	Ditch	EPM	1	13	Oyster
48	181		Pit	LM	1	41	Oyster

## APPENDIX 10: Catalogue of Metalwork

<i>Context</i>	<i>Metal</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Function</i>
58	Fe	1	20	Rod fragment. 7mm di	Misc
58	Fe	1	28	Lightweight heel/toe plate from shoe. 75 long, 75mm wide	Dress
63	Fe	1	30	Heel/toeplate from shoe. 76mm long, c. 80mm wide with 21mm long fixing tacks	Dress
63	Fe	1	48	Heavy duty nail with expanded head. 85mm long	Struct
78	Fe	1	40	Rod fragment. 15x10mm di section	Misc
78	Fe	1	34	nail shank frag	Struct
78	Cu Al	1	14	Tapering sheet strip - off-cut?	Misc
83	Fe	1	50	Table knife blade fragment. 100mm+ long. Section 23x6mm	House
84	Fe	1	720	Strip fragment 57mm wide, 3mm thick. Possibly door hinge strap	Struct
84	Fe	1	12	Nail fragment	Struct
87	Fe	1	8	Nail fragment. 55mm+ long. 13mm di head	Struct
88	Fe	1	6	Nail fragment	Struct
90	Fe	3	3	D-sectioned strip fragments (5x3mm in section) - buckle frame	Dress
90	Fe	1	14	Headless nail. 63mm long, head 10x10mm	Struct
90	Cu Al	1	4	Rectangular shoe buckle with drilled frame for separate spindle. Whitehead 1996, No, 661, dated c. 1690-1720	Dress
94	Fe	1	424	Lidded 'paint' tin. 80mm di, 80mm tall	House
94	Fe	2	16	Nail fragments	Struct
95	Fe	1	20	Nail. 105mm long, 11x7mm head	Struct
95	Fe	1	2	Nail fragment	Struct
95	Fe	6	62	Sheet fragments	Misc
95	Fe	1	22	Rod fragment. 4mm diameter, 225mm+ long	Misc
95	Fe	2	4	Wire fragments. 2mm diameter	Struct
95	Fe	1	98	Hinged bracket mount for wall-mounted ?oil lamp	House
95	Cu Al	2	2	Sheet fittings (including keyhole escutcheon) for small padlock	House
151	Fe	1	222	130mm diameter 3mm thick disc with central 50mm long spike attachment. Function uncertain	Struct
152	Fe	1	66	Large nail. 120mm long, 27mm diameter head	Struct
153	Fe	2	36	Nail fragments	Struct
159	Fe	1	6	Nail fragment	Struct
163	Fe	1	6	Nail fragment. 20mm diameter head	Struct
183	Fe	2	18	Nail fragments	Struct
184	Fe	3	28	Sheet fragments	Misc
184	Fe	1	8	Nail fragment. Square 9x9mm head	Struct
184	Fe	1	136	Horse shoe fragment with upturned terminal. 110mm front to back	Horse
190	Fe	2	14	Nail fragments	Struct
190	Cu Al	1	1	Spherical-headed pin 20mm+ long with 2mm diameter head	Dress
2/007	Fe	1	117	Horse bit fragment	Horse
2/007	Fe	1	14	Horse shoe fragment	Horse
2/007	Fe	1	50	Large nail	Struct
2/007	Fe	1	380	Wall bracket for drainpipe	Struct
2/007	Fe	12	16	Nail fragments	Struct
2/007	Cu Al	1	4	Coin: Queen Victoria Half penny. 1861	Coin
2/007	Cu Al	1	2	Button. Flat, 20mm diameter, 1.4mm thick with 7.5mm di fixing loop	Dress
2/008	Fe	2	42	Nail fragments	Struct
U/s	Fe	2	36	Nail fragments	Struct
U/s	Pb	1	74	Roof flashing?	Struct

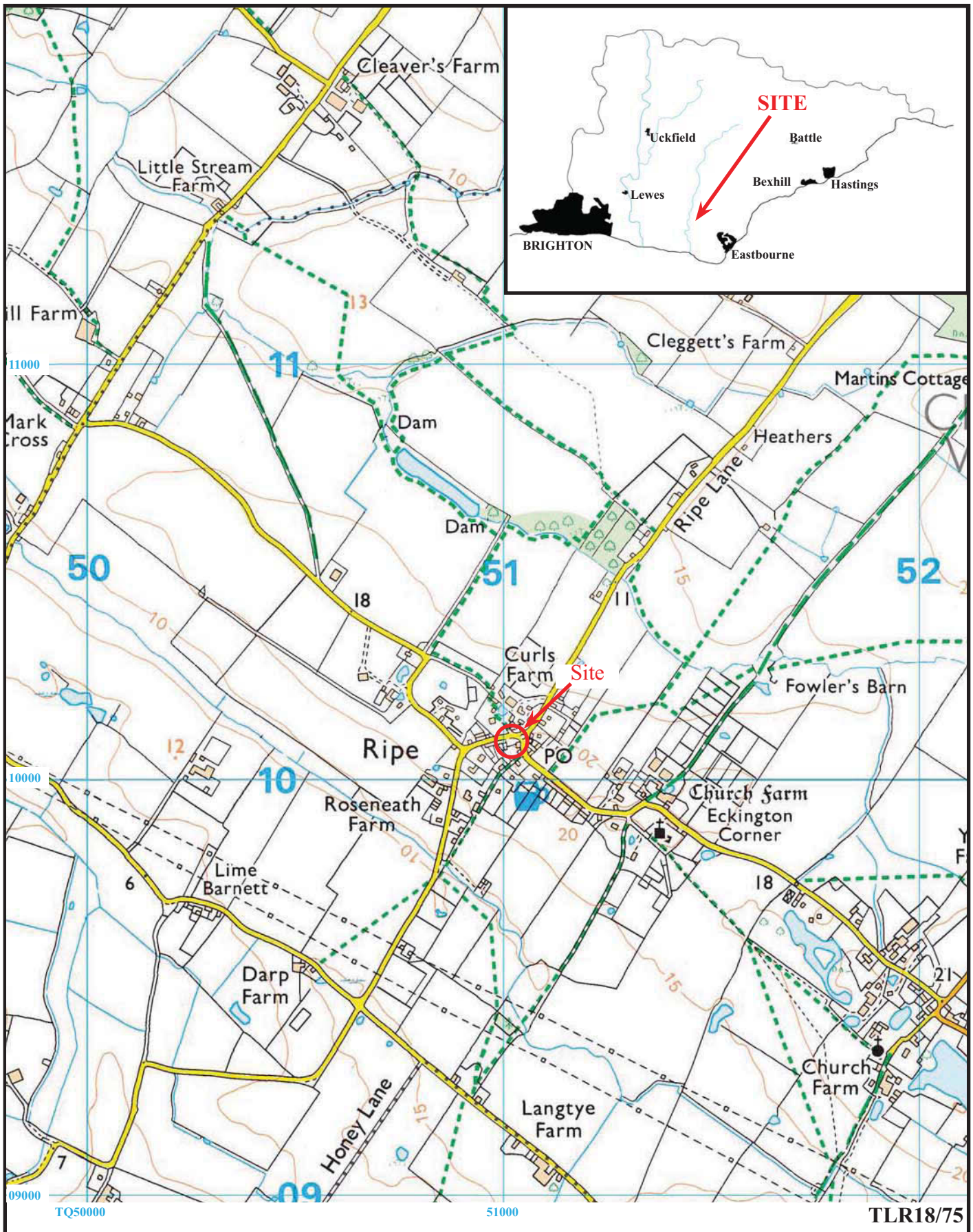


## APPENDIX 11: Catalogue of Slag

<i>Context</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>Comments</i>
2/007	Clinker	61	34	
55	Smithing	1	44	Grey/brown, aerated, magnetic
63	Blast furnace	2	300	Light/mid green, swirled
63	Blast furnace	1	122	Dark green/black
78	Undiagnostic iron	3	258	Dark grey, quite dense, some 'flow'
82	Fe concretion/ hammerscale	4	134	Sandy fe concretion containing sparse hammerscale spheres
86	Smithing	3	236	Embedded coal, some close to fuel ash slag
86	Undiagnostic iron	1	192	Quite dense. Probably smithing
86	Fe concretion/ hammerscale	4	112	As 82 but with hammerscale flakes too
88	Smithing	6	244	as 86
88	Undiagnostic iron	23	3994	as 86. Probably smithing
94	Undiagnostic iron	1	66	
95	Undiagnostic iron	1	26	Flow peaks
156	Smithing	2	114	Rusty brown
176	Smithing	3	188	
183	Undiagnostic iron	1	86	

## APPENDIX 12: Catalogue of Stone

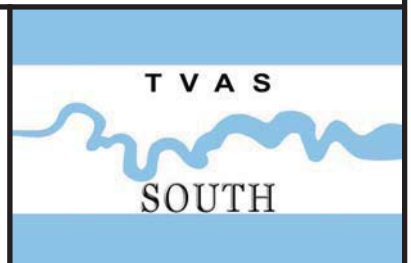
<i>Context</i>	<i>Stone type</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>Comments</i>
1/002	Welsh slate	3	172	Roofing
2/007	Welsh slate	4	138	Roofing
2/007	Welsh slate	1	12	Polished school slate
2/007	Coal	32	24	
2/007	Coal shale	1	24	Burnt
2/007	Yorkshire/Midlands sandstone	2	122	from same square-sectioned (27 x 24mm) elongated whetstone. 194mm+ long
63	Welsh slate	1	14	6mm thick
86	Coal	1	19	
88	Lodsworth-type greensand	1	968	Rotary quern fragment. Upper stone, 62mm thick. Part grinding face survives
94	Welsh slate	2	45	4mm thick. x1 in grey cement
165	Quartzite	1	116	Flat/tabular cobble fragment. Dull purple. 62mm+ long with sub-rectangular section measuring 64 x 15mm. Slight traces of wear polish on main faces
174	Horsham stone	1	636	Light grey roof slab. 23mm thick with traces of lime mortar
250	Welsh slate	1	5	3.7mm thick

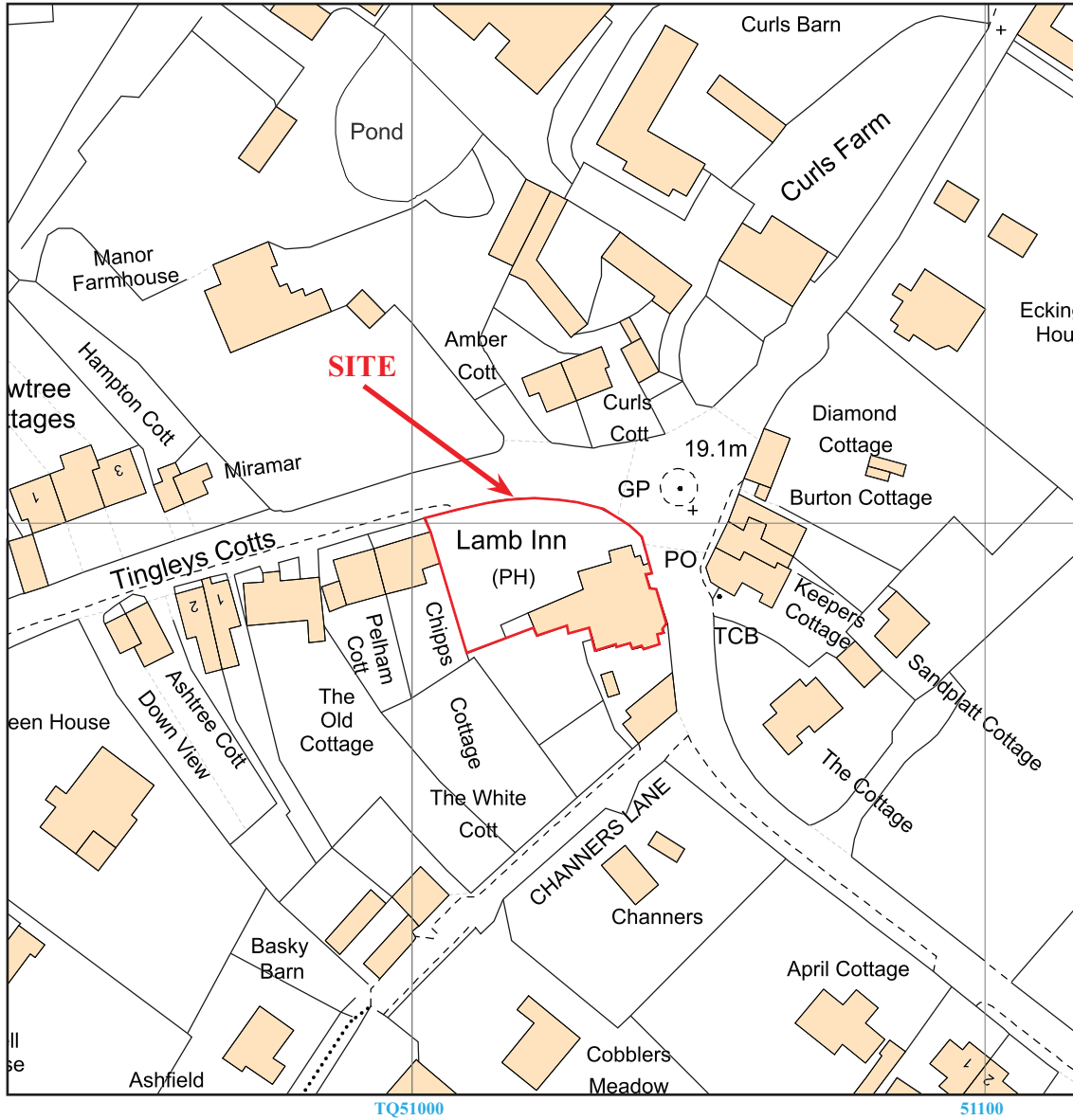


**Land at The Lamb Inn, Ripe,  
East Sussex, 2018  
Archaeological Excavation**

Figure 1. Location of site within Ripe and East Sussex.

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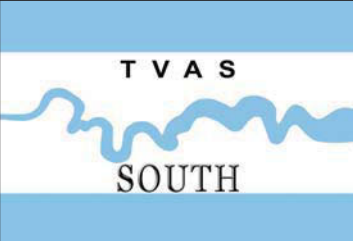


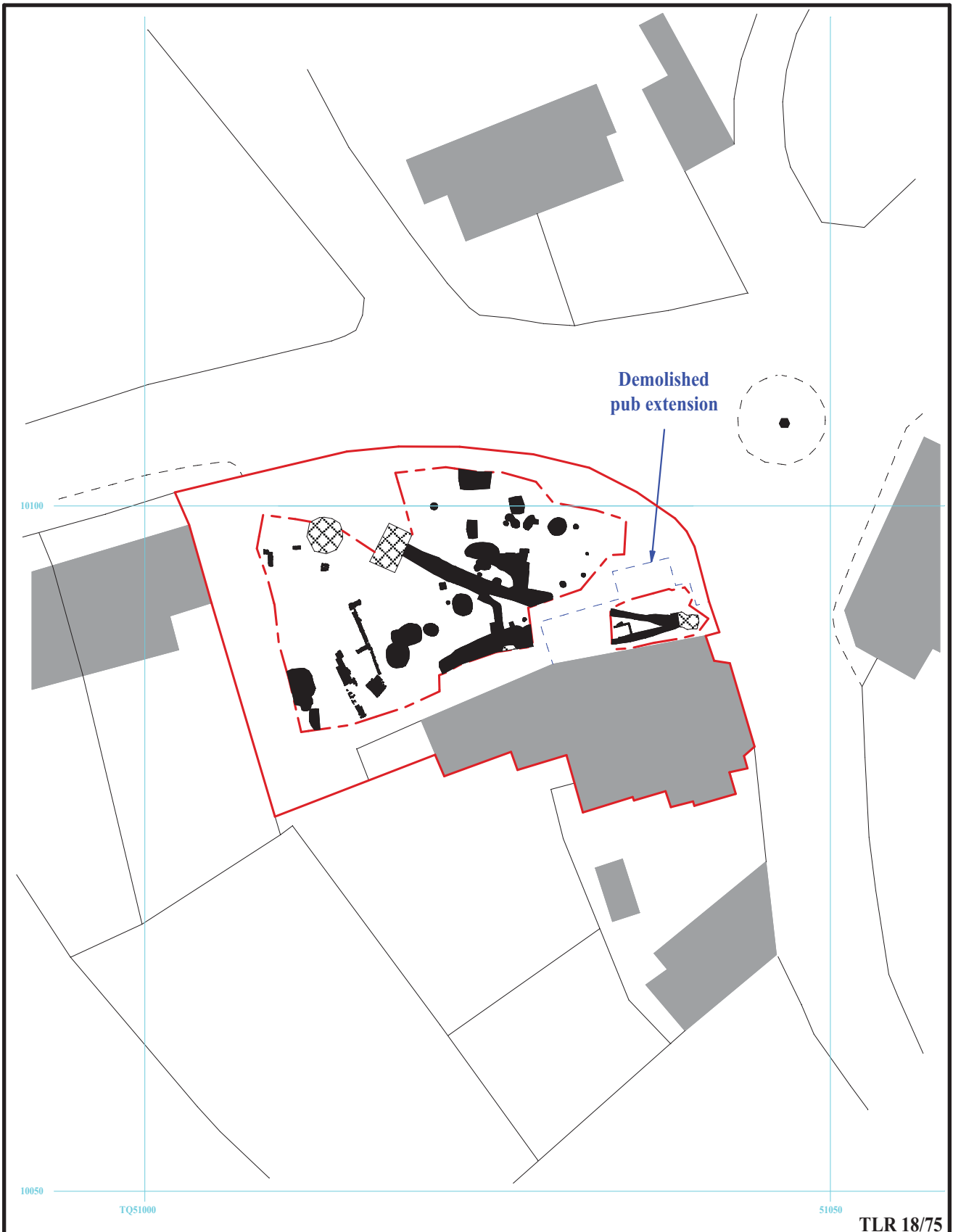


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Figure 2. Detailed Location of Site.

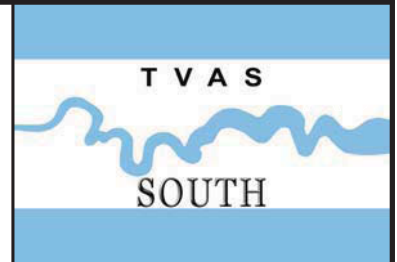
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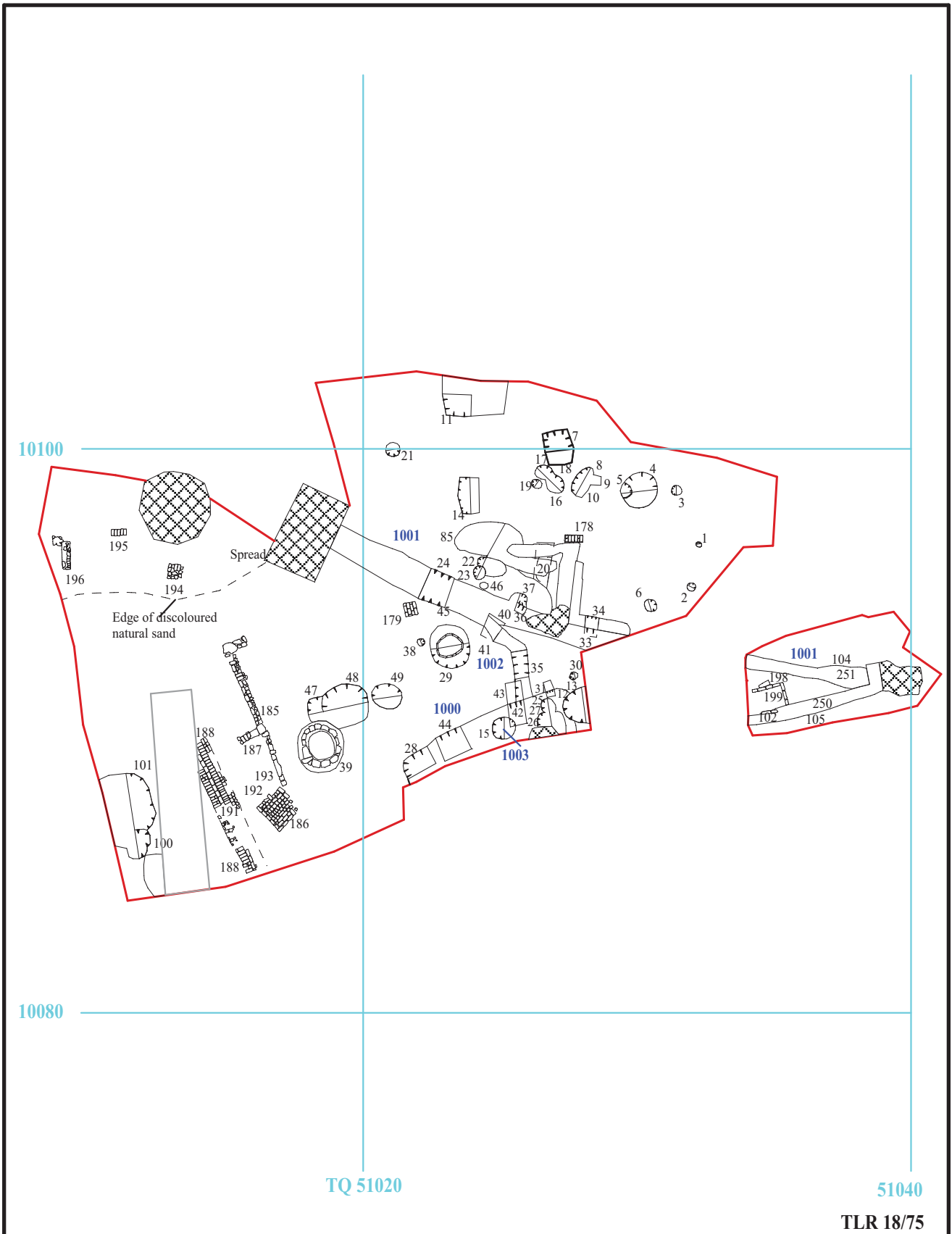




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Figure 3. Site plan showing excavation areas and archaeological features.



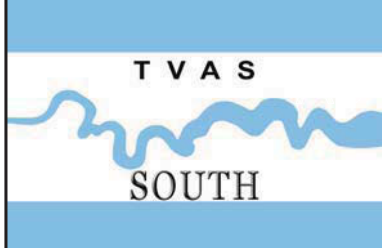


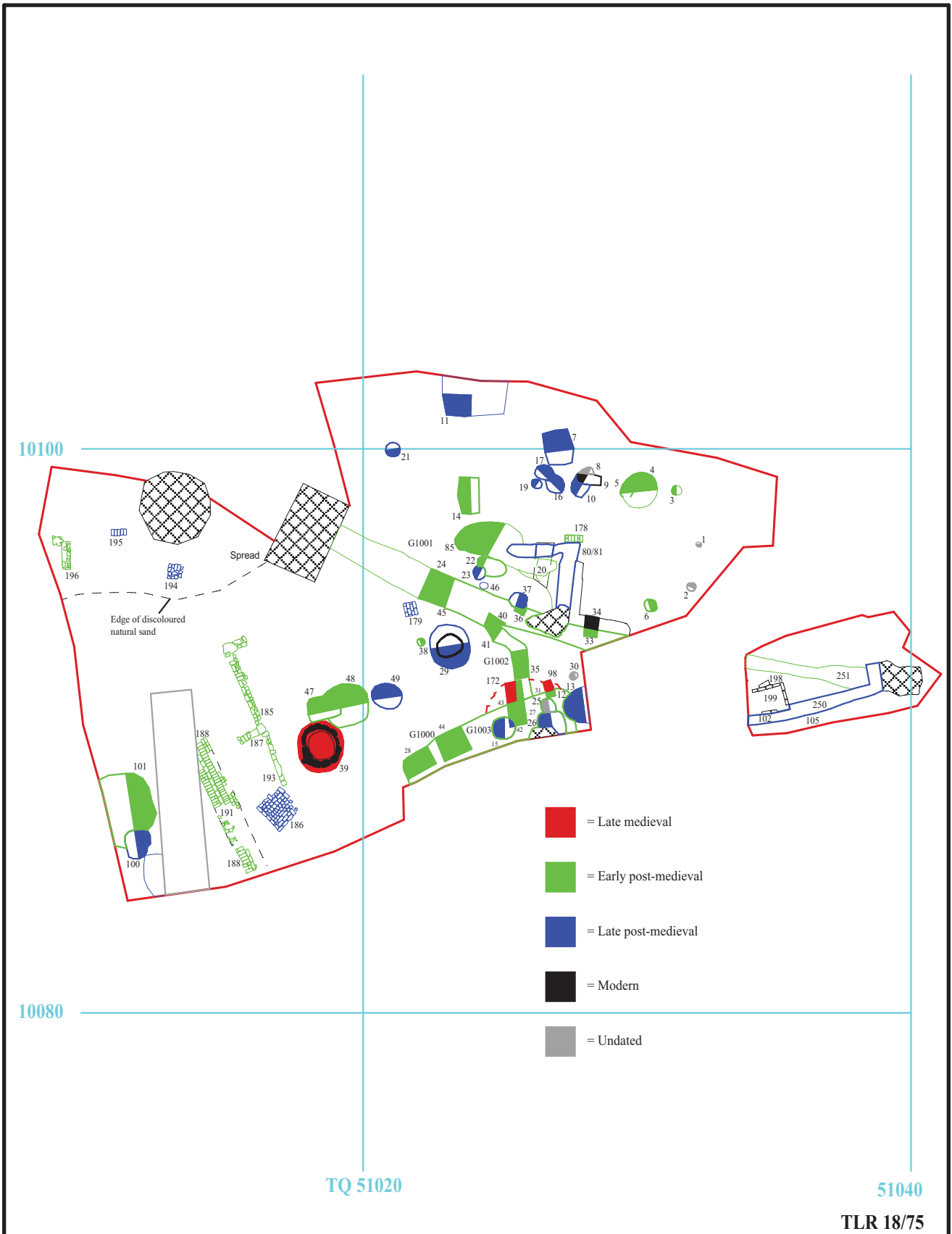
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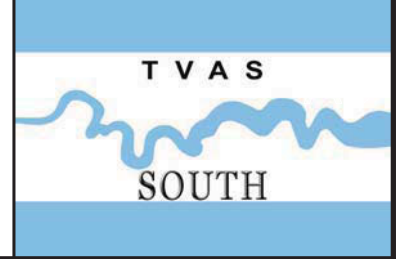
Figure 4. Site plan showing excavation areas and archaeological features.

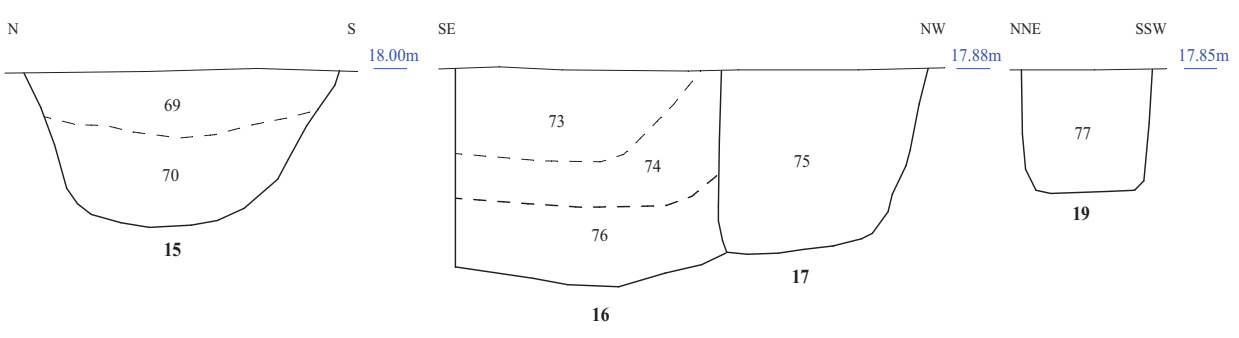
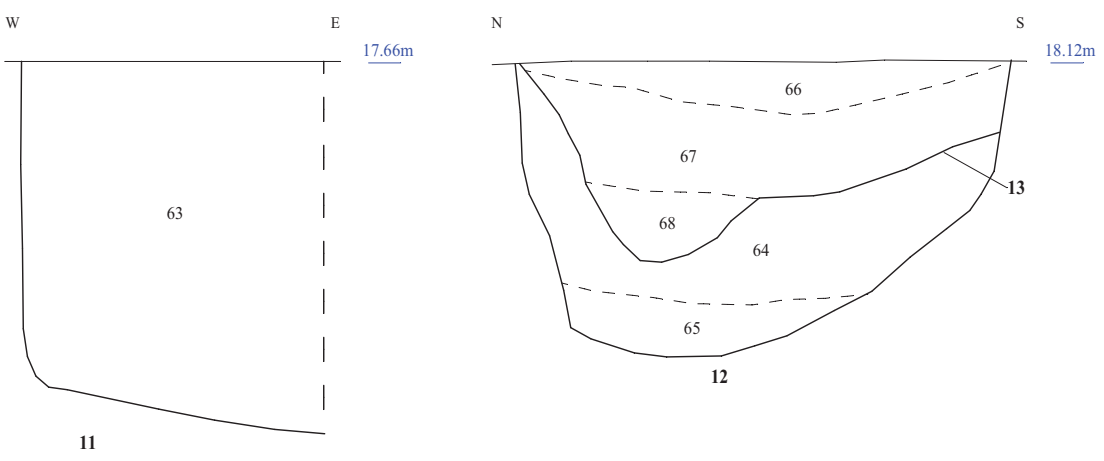
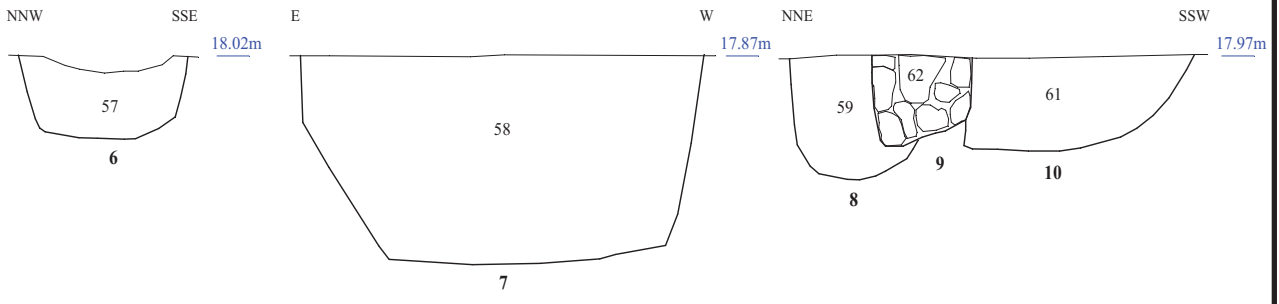
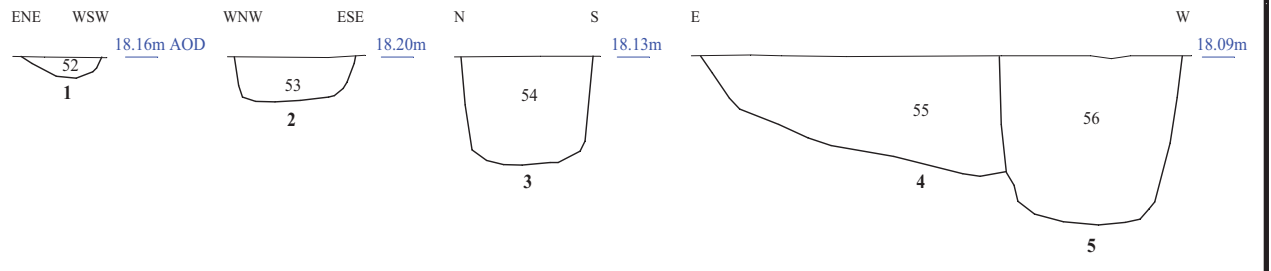




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Figure 5. Phased site plan.

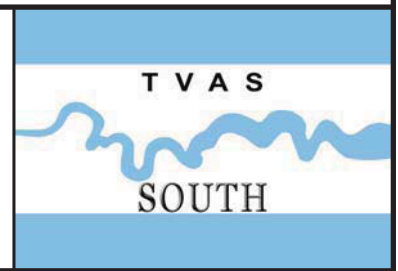




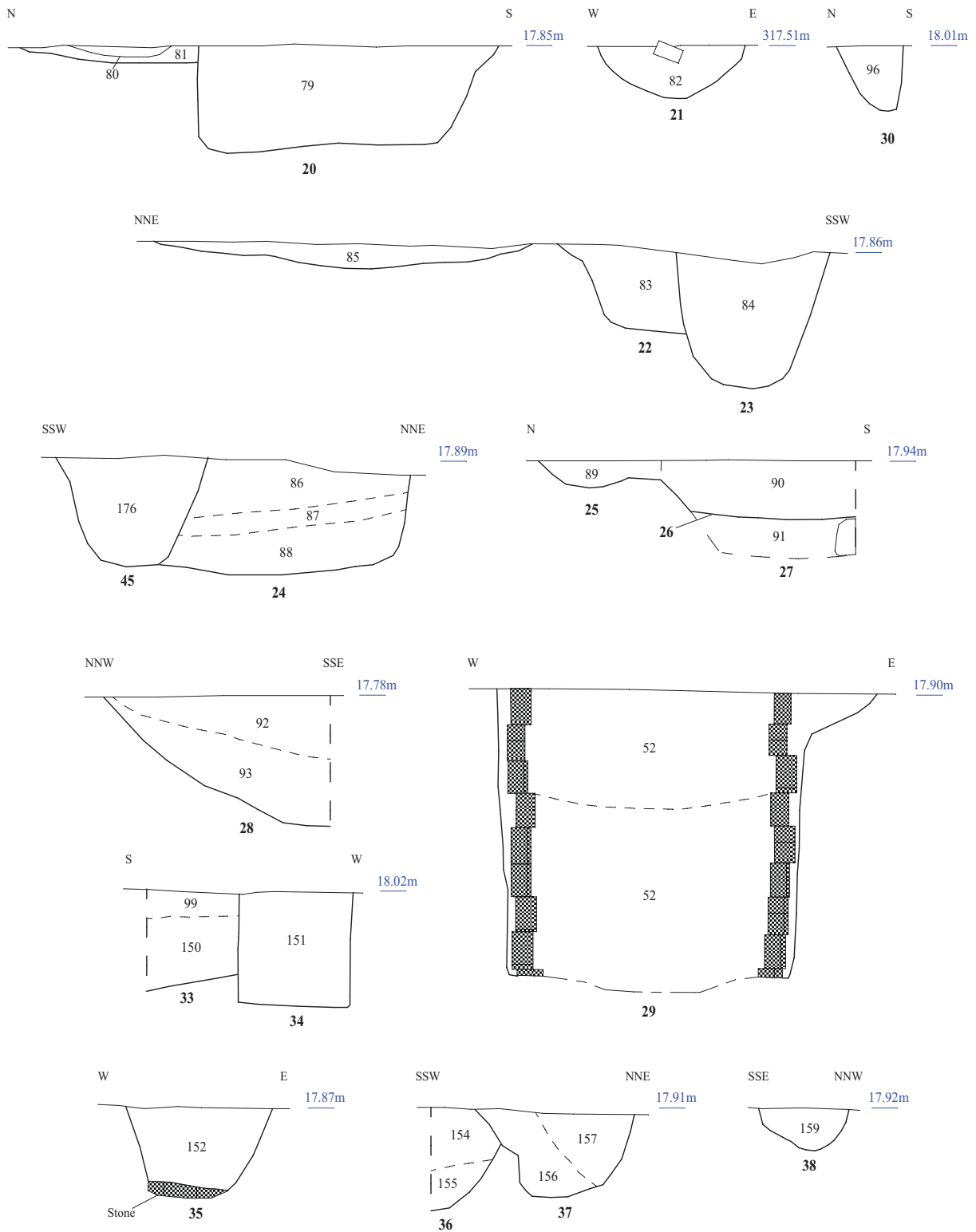
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Figure 6. Sections.



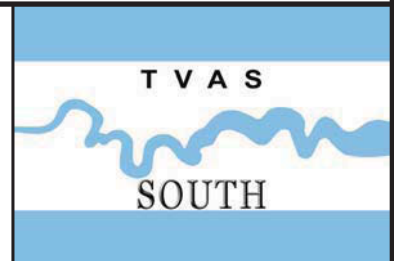


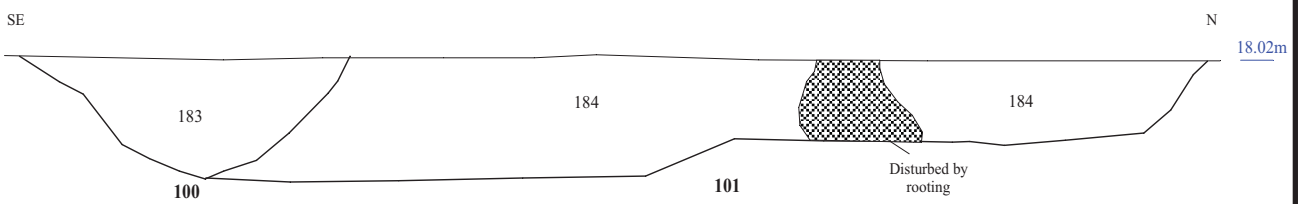
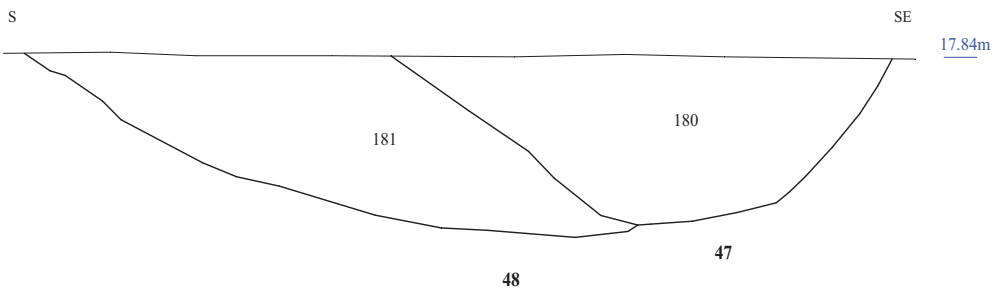
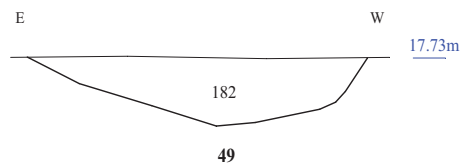
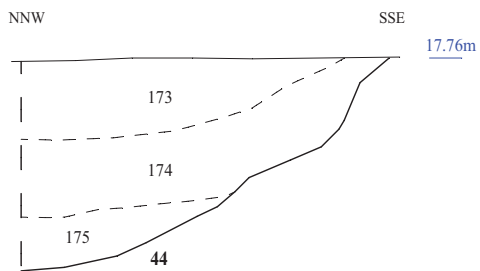
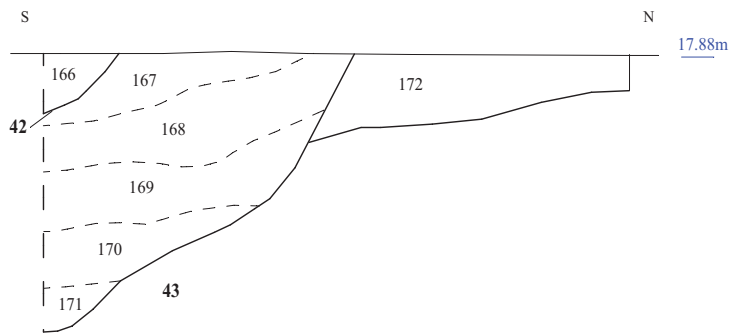
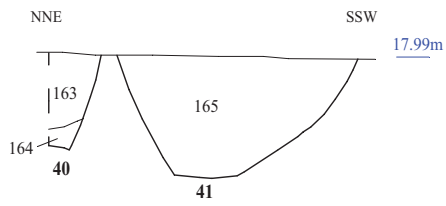


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**Land at The Lamb Inn,  
Ripe, East Sussex, 2018  
Archaeological Excavation**

Figure 7. Sections.

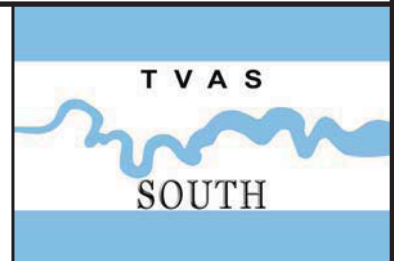




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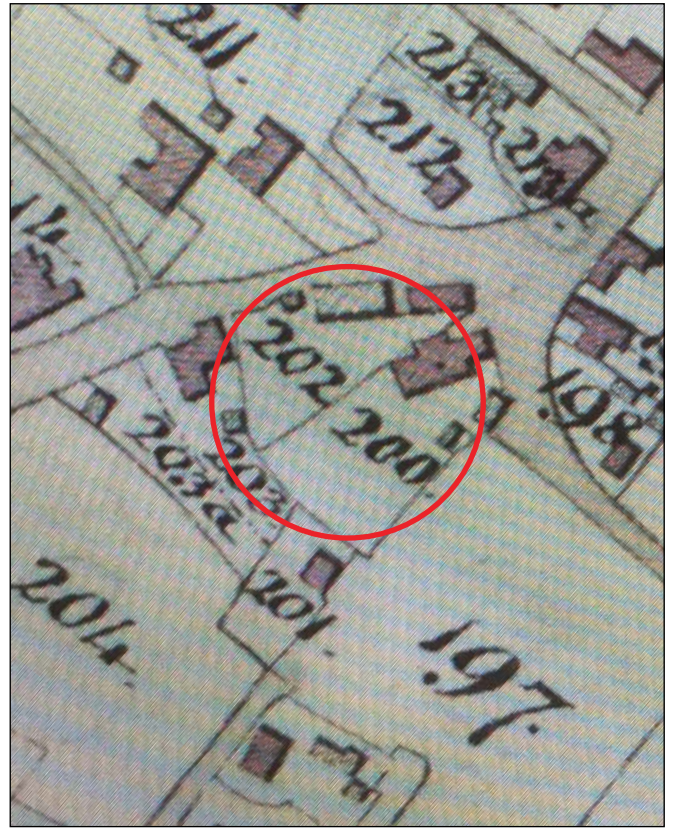
**Land at The Lamb Inn,  
Ripe, East Sussex, 2018  
Archaeological Excavation**

Figure 8. Sections.





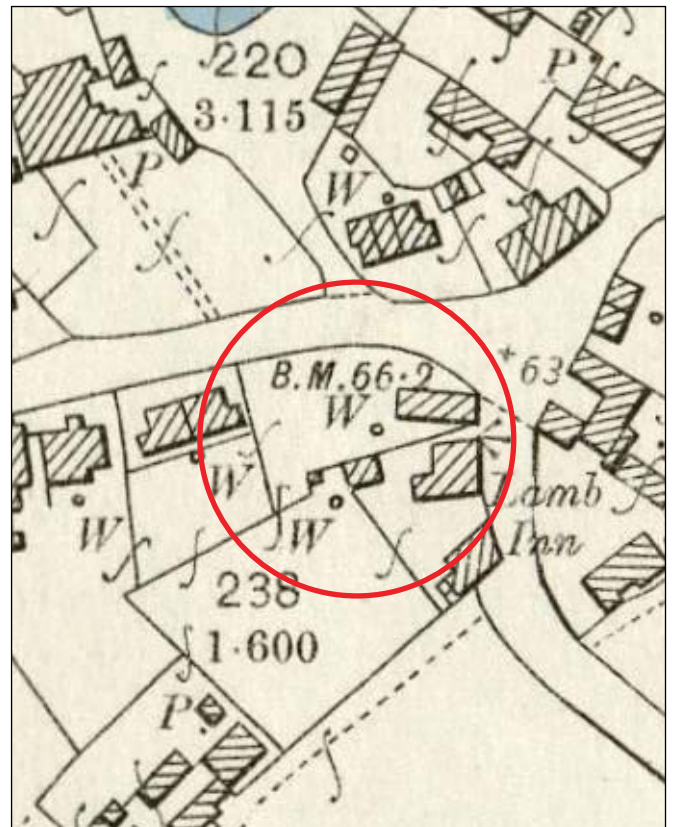
1778-83



1837



1875



1899

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The Lamb Inn, Ripe,  
East Sussex, 2018  
Archaeological Excavation

Fig. 9. Historic maps of the site.





Plate 1. General view, looking West-south-west, showing ditch 1001 in centre of shot.  
Scales: 2m and 1m.



Plate 2. General view, looking North, showing surfaces 188 and 186, and walls 185 and 187.  
Scales: 2m and 1m.



Plate 3. General view of north-west corner, looking North-north-west, showing features 194, 195 and 196.  
Scales: 2m and 1m.



Plate 4. General view of eastern excavation area, looking East, showing features 1001, 250 and 102.  
Scales: 2m and 1m.



Plate 5. Post-hole 2, looking South.  
Scale: 0.30m.



Plate 6. Pit 4 and post-hole 5, looking South.  
Scales: 1m and 0.30m.

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**The Lamb Inn, Ripe,  
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Archaeological Excavation  
Plates 1 to 6.**

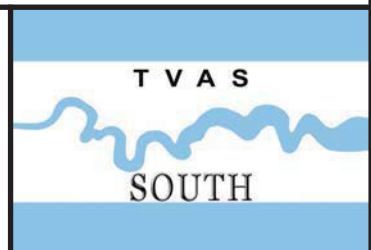




Plate 7. Pit 7, looking South.  
Scales: 1m and 0.30m.



Plate 8. Well 29, looking North.  
Scales: 1m and 0.30m.



Plate 9. Ditch 1001 (slot 33) and robber trench 34,  
looking West.  
Scale: 0.30m.



Plate 10. Gully 1002 (slot 35), looking North.  
Scale: 0.30m.



Plate 11. Possible gully 45 and ditch 1001 (slot 24),  
looking West.  
Scales: 1m and 0.30m.



Plate 12. Brick wall or post-pad 178, looking North.  
Scale: 0.30m.

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Plates 7 to 12.**

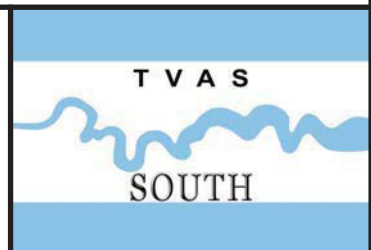




Plate 13. Brick post-pad 179, looking North.  
Scale: 0.30m.



Plate 14. Brick surface 186, looking North-east.  
Scale: 0.50m.



Plate 15. Brick path 188, looking North.  
Scale: 0.50m.



Plate 16. General view of south-west corner of main excavation area, looking North-east.  
Scales: 2m and 1m.



Plate 17. Wall footings 185 (background) and 187 (foreground), looking South-east.  
Scale: 1m.



Plate 18. Ditch 1001 (slot 24), looking East-south-east.  
Scales: 1m and 0.30m.

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**The Lamb Inn, Ripe,  
East Sussex, 2018  
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Plates 13 to 18.**

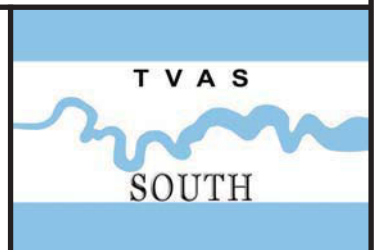




Plate 19. Pit 1000 (slot 44), looking West, with slot 28 in the background.  
Scales 1m and 0.30m.



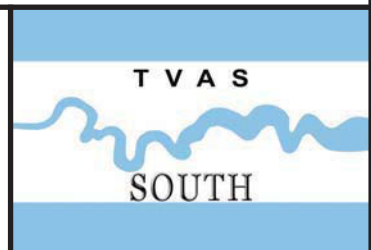
Plate 20. General view of pit 1000, looking East-north-east.



Plate 21. Well 160, looking North-north-west.  
Scale: 1m.

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**The Lamb Inn, Ripe,  
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Archaeological Excavation  
Plates 19 to 21.**

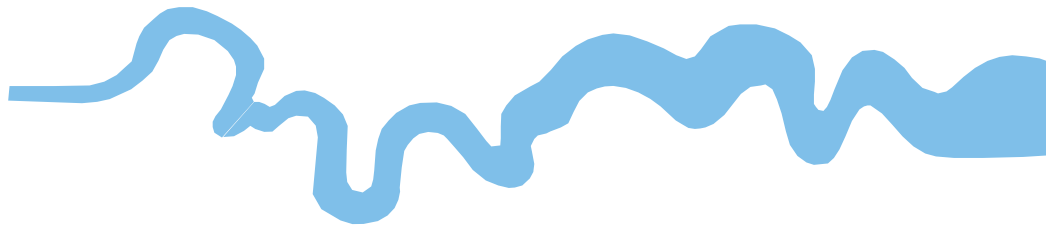


## TIME CHART

	Calendar Years
Modern _____	AD 1901
Victorian _____	AD 1837
Post Medieval _____	AD 1500
Medieval _____	AD 1066
Saxon _____	AD 410
Roman _____	AD 43 AD 0 BC
Iron Age _____	750 BC
Bronze Age: Late _____	1300 BC
Bronze Age: Middle _____	1700 BC
Bronze Age: Early _____	2100 BC
Neolithic: Late .....	3300 BC
Neolithic: Early .....	4300 BC
Mesolithic: Late .....	6000 BC
Mesolithic: Early .....	10000 BC
Palaeolithic: Upper .....	30000 BC
Palaeolithic: Middle .....	70000 BC
Palaeolithic: Lower .....	2,000,000 BC







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***Offices in:  
Reading, Taunton, Stoke-on-Trent and Ennis (Ireland)***