

birmingham archaeology

Archaeological
Investigations at the
Saracen's Head, Kings Norton,
Birmingham,
2005-2007

Post-Excavation
Assessment

**Project No. 1609.01
November 2007**

**Archaeological Investigations at the Saracen's Head, Kings Norton,
Birmingham**

Post-Excavation Assessment

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For

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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT THE SARACENS HEAD, KINGS NORTON,
BIRMINGHAM 2005-2007**

POST-EXCAVATION ASSESSMENT

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SUMMARY

Excavations were carried out at the Saracen's Head, Kings Norton, Birmingham (SP 0498 7876; SMR PRN 01237 and 20767) as a condition of planning consent for restoration and redevelopment (planning application number S/06452/05/FUL). The work was undertaken by Birmingham Archaeology in two phases: in August-October 2006, and in May 2007.

Documentary evidence and an archaeological evaluation carried out in 2005 had indicated a high probability of the survival of significant archaeological deposits within the development area. The excavations described in this report include three areas investigated in 2006, namely, the courtyard, the entrance passage from The Green to the courtyard, and a small area on the eastern frontage of the north range, as well as the former hall and cross passage areas inside the north range, which were investigated in 2007.

A number of Roman pottery sherds were recovered, and the earliest stratigraphical feature was a large ditch, which straddled the line of the north wall of the north range. This feature, which seems to represent a substantial property boundary, possibly delineating the churchyard of St Nicholas, appears to have been filled in order to develop the site on which the Saracen's Head now stands. This seems to have occurred in the early 13th century which appears to be the date of the earliest datable archaeological deposits.

The excavation demonstrated that at least three timber structures existed on the site in this period. These remains included, towards the western end of the courtyard, a 3m wide building of earth-fast post construction, of which a 4.5m length was located within the excavation area, and which appeared to have extended further to the south, into the area occupied by the 19th-century south range. Immediately to the east of this building were the remnants of a sill beam slot and a stone plinth apparently indicating a timber-framed structure. Within the north range there was evidence for a third building, which is also likely to have been timber framed. It is probable that these are the remains of domestic structures. There was evidence of associated domestic cooking activities of the same date. Deposits edging The Green immediately south of the churchyard of St Nicolas suggest that this area, which also has medieval origins, was well paved with a pebble surface.

It seems that parts of the site, at least, were abandoned and left vacant after the 13th century, a tentative conclusion that corresponds with the results of excavations on the southern side of The Green carried out in 1992, which also indicated a period of abandonment at much the same time.

A second medieval phase is contemporary with the construction of the existing timber-framed buildings on the site which date from the late 15th / early 16th century. A cobbled yard surface dated from this period, and, inside the north range, there was evidence for the composition of the floors including the remnants of cobbling within the cross passage and stamped earth in the hall, where there were also a number of contemporary ceramic tiles in situ.

THE SARACENS HEAD, KINGS NORTON, BIRMINGHAM

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS, 2006–7: POST-EXCAVATION ASSESSMENT

1 INTRODUCTION

This report describes the results of a programme of excavation carried out by Birmingham Archaeology at the Saracen's Head, 81 The Green, Kings Norton, Birmingham (NGR SP 0498). This work was a condition of planning consent (planning application number S/06452/05/FUL) for the restoration and redevelopment of the Saracen's Head, which, with the nearby Old Grammar School, was the 2004 winner of the BBC Television 'Restoration' programme. The decision to excavate had been informed by earlier phases of documentary research (Hislop and Hewitson 2005) and evaluation (Duncan 2005), which had identified the potential for the survival of significant archaeological remains dating from the earliest occupation of the site.

The Saracen's Head occupies a position on the west side of The Green, immediately south of the churchyard of St Nicolas, in the historic centre of the former village of Kings Norton. The buildings now comprising the Saracen's Head complex are the north and east ranges, and the northwest block (Fig. 2). A fourth component, the south range, was demolished during the interval between the two phases of excavation. These structures, with the exception of the south range, which was a 19th-century brick building, are of timber-framed construction, and have been subjected to dendrochronological analysis (Tyers 2003). Initial analysis gave felling dates for the timber of winter 1491/2 for the north range, a range of 1485-1507 for the east range, and of 1476-1512 for the northwest block (Tyers 2003). Subsequent sampling has suggested that the timber for the east range was felled in the spring of 1492, and that these two ranges are therefore very close contemporaries (Price 2006).

In 2006 (BA project No. 1470) excavations were carried out within the central courtyard enclosed by the north, south and east ranges, within the entrance passage at the north end of the east range, and within an area immediately in front (east) of the north range (Fig. 2). In 2007 (BA project No. 1609) a second phase of excavation was undertaken within the north range, in an area formerly occupied by the hall and cross-passage.

2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The aims of the excavation were to fully investigate and record the archaeological remains in advance of damage or destruction by the proposed development.

Specific questions pursued were as follows:

2006 (BA 1470)

- The date and extent of the pebble and cobble surfaces found in the evaluation.
- The date and character of the archaeological remains that predate the pebble and cobble surfaces and therefore provide evidence of activity preceding the 15th-century buildings.

2007 (BA 1609)

- The survival of archaeological features contemporary with the 15th-century north range.
- The date and character of archaeological remains that predate the north range.

Generally

- The remains of past environmental conditions.
- The remains of past industrial activity, indicated by features or residues.

3 METHOD

All areas of the site that could be affected by the restoration and redevelopment works on the Saracen's Head were subjected to archaeological investigations. This first phase of excavation included the courtyard, the entrance passage leading from The Green to the courtyard, and an area fronting The Green immediately east of the North Range (Fig 2). The second phase was confined to the former hall and cross passage areas within the north range.

Outside the buildings, after first removing the areas of brick paving by hand, the modern overburden was taken out using a 360° tracked mechanical excavator with a toothless ditching bucket, under direct archaeological supervision, to reveal the top of the uppermost archaeological horizon or the subsoil. Subsequent cleaning and excavation was by hand. Within the north range, the floors were removed by hand under archaeological supervision, and the area then cleaned by hand.

All stratigraphic sequences were recorded. Features were planned at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20 and sections were drawn through all cut features and significant vertical stratigraphy at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20. A comprehensive written record was maintained using a continuous numbered context system on *pro-forma* context and feature cards. Written records and scale plans were supplemented by photographs using monochrome, colour slide and digital photography.

Twenty-litre soil samples were taken from datable archaeological features for the recovery of charred plant remains and evidence of industrial activity. The environmental sampling policy followed the guidelines contained in the Birmingham Archaeology Guide to On-Site Environmental Sampling. Recovered finds were cleaned, marked and remedial conservation work was undertaken as necessary. Treatment of all finds conformed to guidance contained within *A Strategy for the Care and Investigation of Finds* (English Heritage).

The full site archive, which includes all artefactual and/or ecofactual remains recovered from the site, will be prepared according to guidelines set down in Appendix 3 of the *Management of Archaeology Projects* (English Heritage, 1991), the *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long-term Storage* (UKIC, 1990) and *Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological collections* (Museum and Art Galleries Commission, 1992). Finds and the paper archive will be deposited with the appropriate repository subject to permission from the landowner.

4 RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

Detailed summaries of the individual deposits are presented in Appendix I and full details are available in the project archive. This report details a summary of the archaeological deposits excavated around the buildings of the Saracen's Head.

For ease of discussion, site north is taken at slightly to the west of true north, and the below ground archaeology is discussed as though the site were aligned with the cardinal points.

Archaeological deposits were encountered over the majority of the area of excavation, and although heavily truncated by 19th- and 20th-century drainage in places, the survival of the archaeological deposits was remarkably good. The principal dated features and deposits were:

- Phase 0: Pre-Conquest
- Phase 1a: 12th /early 13th century
- Phase 1b: 12th / early 13th century
- Phase 1c: 12th / early 13th century
- Phase 1d: Late 13th / early 14th century
- Phase 2a: 15th /16th century
- Phase 2b: 15th / 16th century
- Phase 3: 17th – 18th century
- Phase 4: 19th –20th century

The initial phasing was established during the 2006 excavation of the exterior areas, where the stratigraphy was limited and uncomplicated. The subdivisions of phases 1 and 2 were introduced to take account of the more complex stratigraphy encountered in the 2007 excavation of the interior.

4.2 Subsoil (natural)

The natural subsoil (2023) was encountered over the majority of the site. This had a downwards slope towards the east. The top of the slope was at 155.3m AOD and base was at 154.45m AOD and consisted of a compact pink sandy clay.

4.3 Phase 0: Pre-Conquest

Area D (The North Range)

Evidence for pre-Conquest activity was to be found in a number of residual Roman pottery sherds, and although no features were identifiable as being of earlier date than the Conquest, there is a degree of uncertainty about the date of the principal feature described below under Phase 1a.

4.4 Phase 1: 13th-14th Century

Area A (The Frontage) (Fig. 3)

On the west side of Area A, towards the north end of the trench, was a wide, shallow, pit (2120) of sub-circular plan, of which a maximum diameter of 1m survived between later truncation. It had a shallow asymmetrical profile, with a steep edge on the north side and a shallow slope on the south side, and a maximum depth of 0.3m. The fill (2121), which consisted of grey silt liberally flecked with charcoal, contained mid-13th- to early 14th-century pottery.

A further medieval feature (2146) was located in the northeast corner of the frontage area, but, owing to the confines of the excavation and later truncation, neither its nature nor its extent could be ascertained. The 0.2m x 0.2m section of the southern edge of this feature, which fell within the excavated area, appeared to be linear in plan and aligned east-west. It had a curving profile and was excavated to a depth of 0.16m. It is probable that it represents a continuation of a large ditch, probably an early property boundary, that was excavated in Area D (see below).

Area B (The Entrance Passage) (Figs 4 and 5)

Within the entrance passage the archaeology had been severely truncated by recent service trenches, which occupied a wide central section so that the surviving archaeology was confined to two narrow strips on either side of the passage, a situation that presented difficulties in interpretation. A probable linear feature was located at the eastern end of the passage (Figs 4 and 5), only surviving in sections of 0.3m to the north (2161), and 0.2m to the south (2164). The western edge had a long sloping profile and the feature a minimum width of 1.9m, but because the eastern edge was located beyond the excavated area, it was not possible to ascertain its full lateral extent. This feature was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.73m. The earliest fill encountered (2163 to the north and 2165 to the south) consisted of a relatively clean sandy silt from which a sherd of 13th-pottery was recovered. The upper fill, which was rich in large stones including lumps of sandstone, contained 13th- to 14th-century pottery to the north (2162), and 13th-century pottery and possibly some 15th-century pottery to the south (2155). There was some evidence on the north side of the corridor that the upper fill had been heat affected, an event that related to a sub-circular area of burning (2130) 1-4m in diameter and 0.2m deep above the western edge of the linear feature (2161). Unfortunately, owing to later truncation, this burning could not be associated with an activity or feature.

Further to the west was a 0.36m wide negative feature (2142) of which a 0.3m length was evident on the north side of the passage. This had a shallow sloping profile and was 0.1m deep. The fill consisted of grey silt, and although no direct dating evidence was obtained the fact that this feature disappeared below the foundations of the north range indicates that it predates its construction. To the west of this, on the south side of the passage, was a similar, 0.5m wide, feature (2172) of which a 0.3m length survived. This also had a shallow sloping profile 0.1m deep, and the fill (2173) also consisted of grey silt. These features probably represent shallow pits or parallel linear gullies.

At the western end of the entrance passage was a pit (2160) associated with burnt deposits; although this feature was truncated by later activity, enough survived to allow a reasonably true appraisal of its character. The pit was 1.8m in diameter, 0.5m deep, and in profile had a flat base, steep sides, and a wide shallow lip around the outer edge (Figs 4 and 5; Plate 2). It was packed with large

cobbles (2159) surrounding what were probably the *in situ* remains of a single 13th-century pottery vessel, apparently placed rim downwards within the pit. This feature had been truncated by a later drain (2140) from the fill of which large sherds of pottery were retrieved, which probably came from the same vessel. Over this was a deposit of heat affected soil (2158) overlaid by a deposit of cobbles (2188) and covered by a narrow band of charcoal and ash (2189).

Area C (The Courtyard) (Figs 4 and 5)

There was a further area of heat-affected ground towards the centre of the courtyard area (2066 Fig 5; Plate 3), which, owing to later truncation, could not be associated with any particular feature such as a hearth. However, it was apparent that the area affected was sub-circular in plan about 1.4m in diameter with a depth of 0.1m. Posthole 2058 cut this area as did two of the drains. Although the source of this burning could not be dated directly it must predate posthole 2058, which was found to belong to the 13th century.

Post hole 2058 formed (with 2056 and 2167) part of a northwest-southeast linear arrangement of post holes, regularly spaced at *c.* 2m intervals (Figs 4 and 5, Plate 3). Two more post holes (2048 and 2068) were located parallel to this alignment, *c.* 2m to the southwest. No other elements which might have formed part of this structure were identified within the excavated area, although it seems probable that the building extended into the area latterly occupied by the south range. These post holes were circular in plan, between 0.34m and 0.55m in diameter with steep-sided profiles between 0.35m and 0.5m deep. The fills of 2048 (2049), 2056 (2057), 2058 (2059), 2068 (2069) and 2167 (2168), were similar, with all but 2168 showing signs of packing with rounded cobbles. Fill 2049 had a stain of the post visible in the section and 2057 contained evidence of water logging of the post towards the base of the post hole. Pottery was retrieved from three of these features (2057/8) and gave a 13th or possibly 14th-century date. The majority of the post holes were sealed by the medieval soil (2001, 2024 and 2045, discussed below).

Further structural features were also apparent in the courtyard area (Fig 5). Unlike the postholes these were on the same alignment as the existing late 15th-century Saracen's Head structures. Towards the eastern side of the courtyard was a north-south aligned beam slot (2072), a feature that had already been encountered and partially excavated in the evaluation (1012), but that had not been fully understood at the time. The feature had a shallow U-shaped profile, a width of 0.90m, a maximum depth of 0.15m, and a maximum length of 2.3m, although both ends had been truncated by later activity. The primary fill (2074) consisted of compact clay, possibly an indication of the deliberate packing of clay around a timber. Pottery from this primary fill was dated to the 13th century. The upper fill consisted of grey silt (2073 numbered 1012 in evaluation) from which a large amount of pottery was retrieved and dated to AD 1250-1310.

An east-west aligned rubble stone plinth (2075) abutted this beam slot on its western side. Owing to later truncation, the full extent of this feature could not be defined, however, it had a shallow U-shaped profile, was 0.70m wide and 0.20m deep, and had a maximum length of 1.6m. The primary fill (2076) consisted of rounded cobbles compressed into the natural subsoil, with an upper fill (2018) of degraded roughly broken sandstone blocks. Pottery from this feature dated from the 13th century.

Also from this period, immediately to the west of post hole 2048, was a small shallow pit (2026 Fig. 5) 0.27m in diameter and 0.11m deep, filled with grey silt (2027) from which sherds of 13th-century pottery were retrieved.

This feature was sealed by a soil or silting layer (2024) remnants of which survived in various places around the courtyard. This was numbered 2000 at the northwest corner of the courtyard, 2024 at the northwest corner, and 2001 on the south side. Survival was patchy, with a maximum depth of 0.1m, and the context consisted of a beige silt with some charcoal rich lenses, for example, 2051 and 2041 (Fig. 5). The survival of this soil in some areas of the site, especially below the later layers (for example the cobbled surface discussed below) was not obvious, and it is possible that 2045 (Fig 4), located to the south of the courtyard, within the line of the south range, was part of this silting event. Pottery dating from the 13th century was retrieved from all these deposits.

Towards the western end of, and immediately south of, the north range several burnt features were cut through this soil (Fig. 5, Plate 4). These included a hearth, which had a halo of burnt soil surrounding it (2041) and although partially truncated it was apparent that this consisted of a square cut (2067) packed with ceramic tiles on edge (2040). Although no direct dating evidence was obtained from the hearth, a pit cutting it (2062) contained 13th-century pottery and the heat affected ground surrounding it (2041) also produced 13th-century pottery, thereby dating the hearth itself to the 13th century.

To the west of the hearth was a further burnt feature (2055) which may represent an associated rake-out area, or, conceivably a further hearth, although there was little evidence of *in situ* burning. The feature retained some ceramic tiles placed on edge and packed into its southern side with a deposit of charcoal and ash (2052) overlain by a deposit of heat-affected earth (2053).

Almost immediately to the west of this was a small pit (2046) 0.26m in diameter and 0.06m deep, full of charcoal (2047). Although there was again no dating evidence from this feature it is possible that it was related to the other burnt features in the vicinity. To the east of these features there was further evidence of a heavily burnt deposit, where the southern edge of a negative feature (2080) was evident in an area 0.9m long and 0.3m wide. However, to the east and west it had subsequently been truncated by drainage cuts and the northern extent was masked by the north range which overlay it. Thus, although no dating evidence was encountered, it must predate the north range of AD 1492. This feature also cut the silting layer (2001), and, taking into account the proximity to the hearth 2067, it is very possible that this was related to the more westerly features.

A small pit (2062 Fig. 5), partially exposed at the northern edge of the courtyard, cut hearth 2067. The northern extent of this feature was masked by the north range, which overlay it, but it was roughly square in plan, measured at least 0.28m across, and 0.1m deep, and had steep sides and a flat base. The fill (2063) consisted of brown silt, from which pottery dating from the 13th century was retrieved.

Towards the southwest corner of the courtyard a pit of rectangular plan (2060) cut post hole 2068 (Fig. 5, Plate 3). Aligned east-west, it was 1.25m long, 0.52m wide, 0.38m deep, and had steep sides and a flat base. The fill of this pit (2061) consisted of large stone cobbles and broken pieces of roof tile within a clay matrix, sealed by a shallow scoop (2028) filled with silt (2027) located

directly over the pit, perhaps representing later silting. Pottery retrieved from the feature dated from the 13th century.

A circular pit (2082), 0.55m in diameter and 0.1m deep with a shallow gently sloping profile, was located close to the centre of the courtyard (Fig 5). The fill (2083) consisted of grey silt and although it contained no dating evidence, the feature was sealed by a cobbled surface of 15th/16th-century date (discussed below) and must therefore predate this.

Area D (North Range)

Phase 1a: 12th-Early 13th Century (Fig. 6)

Apart from the Roman pottery, the earliest phase of archaeological activity that could be identified on the site appeared to date from the 12th or 13th century. The southern extent of an east-west aligned linear ditch (1045, 1046) (Fig. 6) measuring up to 1.8m wide and 0.70m deep and extending the whole length of the excavated area, was located on the north side of the site. The single excavated context (1034) contained sherds of 12th/13th-century pottery.

As less than half the ditch was exposed within the area, and its base was not reached, it was not possible to ascertain whether the fill was part of a deliberate effort to back fill or a gradual build-up of similar deposits. Therefore the recovered pottery may not be a reliable indication of the date of ditch construction. The fill (1034) consisted of a mid-yellowish brown silty clay striated by green bands of probable midden material, perhaps an indication of ditch redundancy, pointing to an even earlier phase of construction. It is possible that the ditch may be associated with a feature (2146) located during excavations of the frontage (Area A) in 2006 (Duncan 2007), the upper fill of which was assigned to the 13th/early 14th century on the basis of pottery finds. Owing to the confines of the site this east-west aligned linear feature could only be partially investigated, but was interpreted as a possible early property boundary.

Phase 1b: 12th/Early 13th Century (Fig. 7)

Overlying the entire length of ditch 1045/1046, was a cobbled surface (1025) (Fig. 7), possibly filling a hollow in the fill of the ditch, although the poor definition between layers precluded a definitive statement of the relationship. The make-up of the layer (1033) contained 12th-/13th-century pottery. The limits of the investigation meant that only the southern extent of this feature could be identified.

Extending over much of the excavated area to the south of 1033 was a levelling layer (1024) (Fig.4), up to 0.30m deep, made-up of redeposited medium to dark silty clay containing 12th-/13th-century pottery. Owing to the absence of unambiguous stratigraphic evidence the relative chronology of 1024 and the adjacent cobble layer (1033) was unclear.

Phase 1c: 12th/13th Century (Fig. 8)

Overlying Phase 1b cobbled surface 1033 and levelling layer 1024 were the remains of stone footings associated with a north-south aligned structure (Fig. 8). The footings were in the form of two worked corner sandstone padstones (1008, 1020), each having a separate rectangular inner

surround of crushed sandstone rubble. The remains of an east-west aligned plinth (1053) were located extending west from padstone 1008, as was the negative evidence of a north-south aligned plinth in the form of impressed clay and small sandstone fragments (1054) running south from padstone 1008. Padstone 1020 had the remains of a clearly defined chamfer, evidence, perhaps, of the recycling of building material, and marks possibly caused by use as a whetstone. Abutting the inside of the remains of this structure, and overlying levelling layer 1024, was an associated beaten charcoal flecked redeposited clay floor surface (1022), up to 0.18m deep, that contained 13th-century pottery sherds. The surface measured 3.20m in length by 4.20m in width.

A small posthole (1039) was located to the south-west of the excavated area. It did not have any clear association with features from the Phase 1b structure. The posthole appeared to slant towards the south and contained 12th/13th-century pottery.

Phase 1d: Late 13th-/14th-Century (Fig. 8)

Cut into the Phase 1b beaten clay floor (1022) to the south were two other features: a pit (1036) and a spread of sandstone (1021) 0.80m long by 0.30m wide. The pit had evidence of burning in the form of a red clay-fired surface and a charcoal-flecked, ashy clay fill (1035). The sandstone spread (1021) appeared to have a clearly defined edge to the east and was blackened by traces of carbon when first cleaned. An associated posthole (1030) was located within the sandstone spread to the west.

Pottery associated with 1021 suggested a later 13th-century date. It is apparent that burning was associated with both features 1021 and 1036. The central location of 1036, within a room defined by padstones (1008, 1020) and negative feature 1054, suggests that it may have been associated with a hearth, while the concentrated burning found within 1036 suggests that it may have been a fire pit for domestic or small-scale industrial use.

To the south-east a layer of burning and ashy clay (1031) produced late 13th/14th-century pottery.

4.5 Phase 2: 15th-16th Century

Many of the features identified within the excavation were close in date to the Saracen's Head itself, and it is probable that some of these deposits relate to the construction of the building towards the end of the 15th century.

Area A (The Frontage) (Fig 9)

A well constructed 0.2m deep pebbled surface (2122) was encountered with larger cobbles towards the base and small pebbles and pieces of roof tile compacted into the surface (Fig 9, Plate 1). A number of sherds of pottery, probably of 15th/16th-century date, gave a *terminus post quem* for the construction of the surface although no finds were recovered from the top of the feature to indicate when it went out of use. Unfortunately, owing to later activity and the confines of the excavation area, the full extent of this feature could not be established.

Cutting the cobbled surface towards the south end of Area A was a large sub-circular steep-sided, flat-based, posthole or pit (2099), with a maximum diameter of 0.8m, and a depth of 0.5m. The fill

(2100), which consisted of a mix of grey silt with clay lenses and stones, contained 15th/16th-century pottery. On the east side and towards the northern end of the excavated area a probable posthole (2110) was evident. Although this had been severely truncated by later activity, it is probable that it was originally circular in plan with a diameter of 0.4m, a V-shaped profile and a depth of 0.4m. This feature was filled by charcoal flecked grey silt (2109) containing late 15th to mid-16th-century pottery. On the west side, cutting Phase 1 pit 2120, were the remains of another probable posthole (2118), with a maximum width of 0.3m and a maximum depth of 0.44m. The fill (2119) consisted of grey silt with evidence of clay packing at the edges, and contained 16th-century pottery.

It is possible that two further features on the frontage belong to this phase of activity, although neither has been securely dated. Firstly, a post hole (2123) on the west side of the excavated area, which cut Phase 1 pit 2120, had itself been cut by Phase 2 post hole 2118. It was evident from the surviving southwest edge of 2123 that it had had a maximum width of 0.2m, was 0.18m deep, and had a shallow U-shaped profile. The fill (2124) consisted of silt with pebbles throughout. The second feature (2108), another posthole which lay on the east side of the trench, cut Phase 2 posthole 2110, and was itself cut by Phase 4 pit 2106. Although 2108 had been severely truncated, the surviving northern edge indicated that it had a maximum width of 0.3m, a depth of 0.5m, steep sides and a flat base. The fill (2107) consisted of cobbles and pebbles within a silt and clay matrix.

Area B (The Entrance Passage) (Figs 4 and 10; Plate 2)

At the west end of the entrance passage was a stone feature with something of the character of a plinth. The feature was set within a cut or construction trench (2175) at least 2m wide from east to west, a 0.47m length of which had survived on the north side of the passage. Several dressed sandstone blocks (2133) bearing somewhat coarse tooling marks were supported within the cut by sandstone flags and a packing of roof tiles (2174). This feature straddles the line of the east range west wall, and it seems probable it was related to the construction of the range. A sherd of pottery from packing material directly above it (2144) dated from the 15th–16th century and a later intrusion into the feature (2141), which was filled with charcoal (2135) produced 17th-18th century pottery. A cut for the footings of the north range was also evident (2143) and partially excavated, the fill (2132) consisting of roof tiles packed into the cut with a charcoal rich silt. Finds from this dated from the late 15th-mid 16th century.

Area C (The Courtyard) (Fig. 10)

Within the courtyard area was a cobbled surface (Fig 10, Plate 5), the earliest part of which was the 13th-century stone plinth (2075) described above, whose upper construct (2018) was incorporated into the later yard surface. Otherwise, the earliest date obtained for the construction of the surface came from the interface between the cobbles and the natural subsoil into which they had been pressed (2035), which produced mainly 15th- to 16th-century pottery. Much of this metallated surface consisted of well packed rounded cobbles (2029, 2031, 2032), although towards the centre of the courtyard, it was made up of broken pieces of sandstone and roof tile (2003). Pottery from this surface generally dated from the 15th/16th century, although 2032 produced a convincing 17th-century date and probably represents a repair. This surface covered an area of 7.3m x 7m and had a maximum depth of 0.1m. Owing to later truncation, its former extent could not be fully ascertained, but it would seem that it did not extend all the way to the north range, nor all the way to the western boundary of the site, ceasing 5.5m short of the western edge of excavation. It seems probable,

however, that it originally continued further to the east, on which side it had been curtailed by later service trenches, and further to the south where it seemed it disappear beneath the south range.

At the north and west edges of the cobbled surface were two structural features. To the north was an east-west aligned linear feature (2077), the full extent of which could not be ascertained owing to later truncation, but which was at least 5m long, 0.8m wide, had a maximum depth of 0.2m, and a shallow U-shaped profile. The fill (2078) consisted of a distinctive sandy silt with sandstone inclusions throughout, from which 15th-century pottery was recovered. Above this, forming part of the cobbled surface, was what appeared to be a gully (2030), constructed of large stone cobbles with a dip in the middle running laterally along the feature.

Extending south for a distance of 2m from the west end of the gully and perpendicular to it was a cobble plinth or foundation (numbered 1026 in the evaluation). It had a maximum width of 0.8m and a maximum depth of 0.15m, and was constructed of large rounded cobbles set in sandy silt (2002 numbered 1008 in evaluation). Stratigraphically, this appeared to overlie 2030. Pottery from 2002 dated from the late 15th-mid 16th century, although in the evaluation the pottery from 1008 had a wide date range including 17th-18th and 19th century pottery. It is possible that the later pottery may be related to the demolition date of a structure, rather than the construction. At its south end this footing had been cut by a later brick built foundation (2178, see below).

Area D (North Range)

Phase 2a: 15th-16th Century (Fig. 11)

At the southeast corner of the excavated area, a large pit or trench (1049) cut the Phase 1c floor layer (1022), Phase 1a levelling layer (1024) and the natural clay (1040). The initial fill of the feature was a medium-brown silty clay (1048) that was overlain by a 0.25m deep layer of charcoal flecked silty dark-brown clay (1051). Above 1051 was a layer of broken roof tiles (1047) containing late 15th/16th-century pottery which appeared to support a grey sandstone plinth (1052). To the east, layer 1047 had been overlain by a layer of lime mortar (1050) that was probably associated with a later floor layer. The upper contexts of this feature (1047, 1052) are almost certainly associated with those found within feature 2175 during excavations in 2006 (Duncan 2007). These have been interpreted as belonging to the late 15th-century construction phase of the Saracen's Head. However, the lower fills (1048, 1051) are within a cut (1049) that is on a different alignment to the later building phase and may be associated with a separate phase of activity. Due to the limit of excavation only a partial excavation of this feature was possible.

Phase 2b: 15th-16th Century (Fig. 11)

Overlying the 13th/14th-century beaten clay floor 1022 was another beaten medium-brown redeposited clay floor layer (1007) that had traces of mortar within its surface and which contained a sherd of 13th-century pottery. The surviving 0.12m deep layer was centrally placed within the excavated area and measured 2m in length and 2.80m in width. Overlying 1007 were remnants of an incised and glazed floor tile layer (1005), with two tiles still *in situ*. A 15th-century date has been suggested and they could represent the earliest floor layer associated with the construction of the north range.

To the west of the excavated area, overlying levelling layer 1024 to the south and east-west cobble layer 1025 to the north, was a redeposited clay layer (1014) containing late 15th/16th-century pottery that provided the setting for a narrow north-south aligned cobble surface (1013) that ran the width of the excavated area. The surface appeared to be associated with a cross passage connecting opposed entrances in the north and south walls.

To the east of 1013 and 1014, overlying floor layer 1007, a raised narrow layer of redeposited light-brown clay (1019) also extended across the width of the excavated area. The layer widened to the south to form a rectangular inlet on its eastern side. Pottery dating from the late 15th -16th century was recovered. It is possible that the layer may have been associated with a footing that provided support to the sill beam of an internal north-south aligned partition at the juncture of the hall and cross-passage. The formed rectangular inlet requires further interpretation.

4.6 Phase 3: 17th-18th Century

Area A (The Frontage) (Fig. 9)

Along the north range frontage there seems to have been a focus of pit digging during the post-medieval period. Stratigraphically, the earliest of these was 2112. Again, owing to later truncation and the confines of the excavation area the full extent of this feature could not be ascertained, but 2112 had a maximum diameter of 0.9m, a maximum depth of 0.48m, steep edges and a flat base. The fill (2111) consisted of silt with pebbles and clay lenses throughout.

Cutting 2112 was a pit (2116) of which only the southwest edge was apparent. It is likely that this was sub-circular in plan with a maximum diameter of 0.6m and a maximum depth of 0.48m with a steep west edge and gently sloping southern edge. The fill of this pit (2117) consisted of large cobbles set in clay. Further to the south, the cobbled surface (2122) was cut by a pit (2084), probably rectangular in plan originally, at least 0.5m long, 0.5m wide and 0.25m deep, with a flat base and steep sides. The fill (2085) consisted of brown silt.

Towards the northeast corner of the site was a pit (2106), only the western side of which was within the area of excavation. It was sub-circular in plan with a diameter of at least 0.8m, a maximum depth of 0.76m, steep edges and a flat base. The primary fill (2105) consisted of grey silt with clay lenses at all of the edges, and the upper fill (2104) was grey silt with rounded cobbles throughout.

Area C (The Courtyard) (Fig. 10)

It was apparent that by the 17th century the courtyard surface had been abandoned. For example the latest date from 2032, the eastern part of the cobbled surface dated lay in the 17th century. There is no indication of the nature of a replacement surface, and it is probable that any surface present in the courtyard during this period has been lost.

Evidence for the structural re-modification of the Saracen's Head buildings was apparent in a brick footing (2178 numbered 1028 in the evaluation) towards the southwest corner of the site. Although this cut the cobble footing (2002) at its southern end it is probable that it represents a modification of the same structure. The full extent of this footing was masked by later structures at the western extent of the site. It was, however, apparent that 3.25m of its length of this extended into the site.

This was 0.6m wide and 0.16m deep aligned east-west. There were two courses of surviving brick work (2177, numbered 1002 in the evaluation). The primary construction course consisted of distinctively long red bricks measuring 0.52m (20½") long, 0.135m (5¼") wide and 0.065m (2½") thick. The second course of bricks above this consisted of more conventionally sized brick 0.24 (9½") mixed with the longer bricks. The bricks were set into the cut (2178) 0.57m wide and 0.16m deep with mortar and clinker (1006). Pottery from this was dated to the late 17th to mid-18th century.

Area D (North Range)

No archaeological deposits from Phase 3 were located within the excavated area.

4.7 Phase 4: 19th-20th Century

Area A (The Frontage) (Fig. 12)

Evidence of modification of the north range was discovered in the remains of the footings for a bay window and an under-building of the jetty. A foundation trench (2089) aligned north-south 2.3m long, 0.4m wide and 0.2m deep contained large square sandstone blocks and a single course of mortared red bricks. The bay footings (2090) projected to the east of this and consisted of a red brick foundation. Although truncated in places there was evidence of an internal floor surface constructed of quarry tiles (2091).

Cutting Phase 3 pit, 2112, was a larger, sub-circular, pit (2116), of which only the western and southern edges survived. It was 0.5m deep and had an approximate diameter of 0.6m. The pit fill consisted of charcoal flecked redeposited natural clay with large round cobbles throughout.

Close to the southeast corner of the site, cutting Phase 2 pit 2099, pit 2103 was rectangular in plan 1.07m long and 0.6m wide with steep side and a flat base 0.56m deep. It contained a primary fill of cobble with some clay (2102), and, above it, a square cut sandstone slab 0.4m wide and 0.1m deep was set into mortar, along with a brick, seemingly capping the feature. Above this was a mortar and clay fill containing mostly 18th-century pottery with a single early 19th-century sherd.

This feature was cut by a 20th-century service trench (2088), which cuts a central north-south swathe through the archaeological deposits throughout the length of the trench, and at its south end. Photographic evidence exists of this trench being excavated in 1975. Immediately to the west of the service trench was a long narrow slot lying directly in front of the bay window foundations.

Area C (The Courtyard) (Fig. 10)

Within the courtyard a 19th-century circular pit (2036) was located within the eastern half. It was 0.76m in diameter, 0.42m and had a U-shaped profile. The primary fill (2038) was packed with rounded cobbles, whereas the upper fill (2037) consisted of burnt coal.

The construction of the south range in 1888 (Hislop and Hewitson 2005, 21) dominates the character of the late 19th-century deposits. Much of the drainage running through the middle of the courtyard seems to be associated with this range as is the beer chute to the cellar (2008). A projecting bay at the east end of the courtyard also dates from this period, and in recent years was

modified to house the toilets, whose associated drainage has truncated much of the archaeological deposits at the eastern end of the site. It seems probable that the brick paving that was still in use at the start of this archaeological excavation was probably laid down at around the same time.

At the western end of the courtyard were the structural remains of some early 20th-century urinals. These remains are consistent with an archive set of architects plans dated 1911. Most of the drainage and services that were present in the northern and western parts of the courtyard are related to the construction of these facilities.

Area D (North Range) (Fig. 11)

At the east end of the excavated area the base of an ash filled brick-lined fireplace (1032) was located cut partly into the natural clay (1040). The ash layer (1042) contained 19th-century pottery. The fireplace was on the same vertical alignment as a higher brick-lined fireplace and one interpretation is that 1032 formed an ash pit for the upper fireplace.

Overlying 1032 a rectangular feature (1028) was located. The surface measured 2.30m x 0.45m and was aligned north-south, cutting Phase 1a cobble surface 1025 to the north and Phase 2 floor surface 1007 to the south. A shallow pit (1027) cut into the fired-clay fill (1012) contained charcoal flecked silty clay, and was covered by a roof tile. A clay levelling layer (1010) overlay all these features. It is probable that 1028 formed a hearth around the higher brick-lined fireplace (1032) although its northern extent requires further interpretation.

To the north of the excavated area an east-west aligned linear ditch (1016) was located below a layer of modern concrete, extending below the timber framed north wall of the hall. The ditch was exposed to a depth of 0.16m and cut Phase 1a cobble surface 1025. The ditch contained inclusions of brick, roof tile, 19th century objects and a number of sherds of late 15th-16th century pottery. It is probable that the ditch was associated with a 19th century phase of restoration.

To the centre of the excavated area a north-south brick footing of a partition wall (not shown on general plan, see phasing plan) divided the hall into two. To the east 1010 was overlain by a compact silty sand levelling layer (1004) that contained inclusions of brick, tile and redeposited 13th century pottery. Traces of mortar within the surface of 1004 provided the adhesion for the quarry tile floor top surface (1003). To the west of the brick footing, a levelling layer (1009), containing numerous inclusions of brick and tile rubble and a sherd of late 15th-16th century pottery, covered all Phase 2 features. A second silty sand rubble layer (1001) overlay 1009 and provided a level surface for brick floored top surface (1000) and raised it above the quarry floor tiles to the east.

5 THE FINDS

5.1 Pottery *by Stephanie Rátkai*

5.1.1 Introduction

Pottery ranging from the Roman period to the 19th century was recovered (see Table 1)

Although Roman pottery is frequently found residually on later rural sites, usually the result of manuring of fields, the use of Roman pottery by 'native' populations in the western counties of the West Midlands was not great. Small amounts of Roman pottery can therefore be seen as significant in these areas. At the Saracen's Head the rims from two Severn Valley ware tankards of 1st-2nd century date, a Severn Valley ware body sherd and possibly a colour coat sherd were identified. In addition three sherds from a lid may be of Roman date, and four sherds were found which could possibly be from a handmade Malvernian vessel in the Roman tradition. These latter need further study.

Roman sites have been identified in Kings Norton, at Longdales Road and on Parsons Hill (Hodder 2004, 64-68). In addition a two-thirds complete Roman greyware jar, possibly a deliberate 'ritual' deposition, was found by the author on Westhill Road c. 200m from the Saracen's Head. A Roman road running north from Alcester also passes through Kings Norton.

No Anglo-Saxon sherds were identified but the western counties of the West Midlands are generally poor in pottery of this date.

Fabric/ware	Sherd count
Roman oxidised ware	1
Roman Severn Valley ware	3
Roman?	3
buff-white ware	6
iron poor glazed	26
whiteware	1
whiteware glazed	7
cooking pot	482
Deritend ware	45
reduced Deritend ware	82
Malvernian cooking pot	8
miscellaneous medieval	1
medieval glazed ware	12
Worcester-type glazed ware	11
mudstone? tempered ware	1
wheel-thrown Malvernian ware	6
Tudor Green-type ware	2
late iron-poor wares	65
late iron-rich wares	37
Midlands Purple ware	2
cistercian ware	49
cistercian ware/blackware	1
blackware	63
Martincamp flask	3
yellow ware	5
coarseware	22
slip-coated ware	10
slipware	1
slipware (feathered)	2
slipware (trailed)	6

mottled ware	12
brown salt-glazed stoneware	8
Westerwals stoneware	2
white salt-glazed stoneware	1
porcelain	1
creamware	5
miscellaneous 19th century pottery	67
flower pot	4
cbm	25
Total	1088

Table 1: Fabrics/wares present

The medieval pottery was dominated by cooking pot sherds. Several fabrics were present and could be broadly divided into sandy wares and a distinctive sandy ware with large quartzite, sandstone and other grits up to 4mm in size. These 'gritty' wares could be related to fabric cpj 14 at the Bull Ring, Birmingham (Rátkai forthcoming) and to Naylor's (1993: 162) 'coarse tempered grey-brown fabrics', F11, F27 and F29 found at Bordesley Abbey, at both sites a minor component of the assemblage and of unknown source. Bordesley Abbey held two granges in the close vicinity of Kings Norton. A further link to the pottery from Bordesley is provided by the buff glazed wares from the Saracen's Head which seem to be related to the 'light-bodied, sandy glazed wares' found there (Naylor *ibid* 158ff).

Links to Birmingham were provided by glazed Deritend ware jugs sherds, reduced Deritend ware cooking pot and jug sherds and a small number of possible Deritend ware cooking pots. The Deritend wares formed the second largest group in the assemblage after the sandy and gritty cooking pots.

Links to the southwest were evidenced by Worcester-type glazed ware jug sherds, a small number of sherds possibly from Malvernian cooking pots and sherds in the later wheel-thrown, oxidised Malvernian ware.

At the assessment stage there was no medieval pottery which was identified as coming from outside the West Midlands region.

The late medieval/early post-medieval pottery (15th-16th centuries) was fairly typical of the period with cistercian ware well represented, along with bung-hole jars and bowls in iron-rich and iron-poor oxidised wares. However, Midlands Purple ware was, unusually, largely absent. Pottery from outside the region was represented by two Tudor Green sherds and sherds from a Martincamp flask, a Continental import, which may date from the later 16th or 17th centuries.

The post-medieval pottery was rather more fragmentary than the earlier material and spanned the 17th-19th centuries.

5.1.2 Area A

The cobble surface 2122 contained 13th-16th century pottery. Of the pits located on the frontage (2120) contained pottery similar to that recovered from the beamslot structure, (2110) and possibly (2118) dated to the 15th-16th centuries and (2112) and (2084) dated to the later 17th-18th centuries. There was an intrusive pearlware sherd in (2084).

5.1.3 Area B

The earliest feature in this area was a pit (2160) packed with cobbles which contained a straight-sided cooking pot probably dating to the early 13th century.

The linear feature (2161/2164) may have been backfilled in the 14th century and the burnt area (2130) probably dates to the early 14th century. Gully (2172) was dated to the mid 14th-15th century by the base of a wheel-thrown Malvernian bottle. The packing (2144) above the stone feature contained cistercian ware and as such dates from the late 15th – mid 16th century. It is not clear from the pottery whether the feature pre-dates the construction of the Saracen's Head or post-dates it. The latest feature in this area was pit (2141), which cut (2144) and which can be no earlier than later 17th century.

5.1.4 Area C

Layers/surfaces

The packing for cobbled surface (1033) in the courtyard is probably early 13th century in date but the subsoil setting for cobbles 2035 contains later pot and suggests a date in the 16th century. The cobbled surface itself contained a mix of medieval pot from possibly the 12th century, but more likely early 13th century, up to the 16th century. The latest pottery need not be any later than 1550-1600. The material over the cobbles contains medieval to 18th century pottery but virtually no 19th century sherds, which suggests that the cobbled surface was covered over in the 19th century thus preventing later pottery reaching the surface or that later deposits had been scoured away before the laying of the latest blue brick surface.

The medieval soil/silt layers probably began to build up from the medieval period (possibly from the 12th century but more probably from the early 13th century) through to the 16th century. Later material was only found in evaluation layer (1008) which contained pottery dating to the later 17th-early 18th centuries eg mottled ware, yellow ware and feathered slipware. A badly burnt sherd of porcelain may date to the mid 18th century. It is odd that material of this date is missing elsewhere from the other silt/soil layers and (1008) may represent an area of localised disturbance.

Structures

Post-built structure

The fills of the post holes for the earth-fast post-built structure suggest a back-filling date in the 13th century. However, the fill of 2048 also contained some roof tile fragments and the base of a late medieval bung-hole jar, which may be a cross-join with a sherd from the cobble surface 2003. It is

suggested that this later material represents contamination rather than dates the demise of the structure. Overall there was not much pottery associated with this structure. No glazed Deritend jug sherds were associated with the posthole fills and only one sherd of reduced Deritend ware was present, which may be consistent with an earlier rather than later 13th century date, although overall there was not very much pottery associated with the postholes.

Beam slot structure

The primary fill of the beamslot, interpreted as 'packing' by Duncan (2006), contained a number of gritty cooking pot sherds along with some less gritty wares. Stylistically these wares were dated to possibly the 12th century and to the early 13th century. The latest material was a sherd from a Deritend ware baluster jug and three Deritend ware jug sherds, two of which were white slip decorated and the third decorated with roller-stamping. These sherds are unlikely to be earlier than the mid 13th century. Eleven reduced Deritend ware sherds were also present. If the primary fill of the beamslot represents 'packing' around the beam then the building would seem to have been constructed c 1275-1325, assuming that the Deritend ware sherds were not intrusive. Pottery associated with the sandstone wall footing running off at right angles to the beamslot was consistent with this date. The secondary fill of the slot was a little different from the primary fill in that only one gritty ware cooking pot sherd was present, the remaining cooking pot being sandy. Eleven reduced Deritend ware cooking pot sherds were present, seven white slip decorated and roller-stamped Deritend jug sherds and six Deritend ware cooking pot sherds. There was a single glazed whiteware jug sherd which indicated a *terminus post quem* of c 1250.

If the fill represents the destruction of the building the pottery suggests a demolition date probably in the early-mid 14th century. There is a reasonably convincing case to be made that the pottery associated with the beam slot building is indeed later than that associated with the post built structure. The earlier material within the beamslot eg the gritty cooking pot sherds must be ground scatter pot, possibly associated with the use of post built structure, incorporated into the beamslot fill.

Other features

The burnt area (2041) around the hearth and burnt feature (2055) in the courtyard contain a small amount of 13th century pottery. However, the tile construction of the hearth would suggest a late 13th century date at the earliest and a 14th century date is more likely. It may therefore be more or less contemporary with the beamslot structure.

5.1.5 Area D

Early ditch 1045/1046 contained only five sherds of pottery. The sherds were hand-formed but otherwise undiagnostic. An early 13th century date for them is likely but a 12th century date cannot be ruled out. The sherds were from the top fill of the ditch, so they may conceivably represent trample into the upper surface of the backfilled feature rather than be associated with the disuse of the ditch. If they are associated with the ditch then the paucity of pottery from such a large feature is consistent with the ditch being well maintained and hence of some importance until its final backfill. The evidence would be consistent with a single deliberate back-filling event. However, if

the pottery was 'trampled' into the ditch fill, the 'midden deposits' recorded by Charles (see above) within the ditch may be evidence of more gradual rubbish accumulation in an aceramic or low ceramic use phase which could be very much earlier than the 13th century and would be consistent with a Pre-Conquest or even Roman date.

The cobbled surface (1025) overlying the ditch contained possibly 12th or 13th century pottery together with a 1st-2nd century AD Severn Valley ware tankard rim. Further Roman sherds were found in cobbled surface (1024). Another Roman Severn Valley tankard rim sherd of similar date to the one from (1025) was found in BA 1301 context (1014) and four sherds from a courtyard soil/silt layer (2024) may be Roman, hand-formed Malvernian ware, although these will need further analysis to confirm their date. The dating of (1022) (1024), (1025) and (1033) is problematic. Some of the pottery looks to be 12th century but there are glazed sherds which are more likely to date to the 13th century. However, the absence of glazed oxidised Deritend ware and the presence of glazed Worcester type ware and reduced Deritend ware, which in this case was hand-formed and wheel-finished, probably indicates a terminus ante quem for the deposition of these layers of c. 1250. Some corroborative evidence for this proposed dating is given by a sandstone spread (1021), interpreted as a hearth, cut into floor surface (1022) which contained a glazed Deritend ware sherd and rather later looking cooking pot sherds than those from (1022) etc suggesting a possible terminus post quem of c 1250. There was also an ?intrusive 16th century sherd. The burnt ashy layer (1031) contained, amongst others, a glazed Deritend ware sherd decorated with applied white clay scales. Stylistically this most probably belongs to the period c. 1275-1325 and suggests that this layer is later than the cobbled surface and floor surfaces discussed above.

Subsequent floor level (1007) and particularly levelling layer (1014) contained a high residual component, presumably derived in part from (1022) etc which they overlay. A possible 14th century date for (1007), a late 15th or 16th century date for (1019) which overlay it and a late 15th century date for (1014) are suggested.

Very little post-medieval or modern pottery was found apart from creamware sherds in (1015) and (1042), a cane ware sherd in (1042) and three green transfer-printed sherds from (1015), possibly dating to the middle years of the 19th century.

5.1.6 Discussion of relative chronology of Areas A-D

When the assemblages from the evaluation and excavations are broken down into the relative proportions of main fabric types (Table 2) it becomes obvious that there is a far from uniform picture. Within the standing section of the Saracen's Head (BA 1609) there is a far greater proportion of cooking pot sherds. Notes in the 'comment' field of the database show that of these a very much higher percentage were 'gritty' cooking pot and at assessment stage a far greater proportion of the BA1609 cooking pot was given a putative 12th century date. It is of interest that (residual) gritty ware sherds were found in a large pit (2112) on the frontage (Area C) ie in generally the same area of the site where the earliest activity looks to lie.

	BA 1301	BA 1470	BA 1609	Total
Fabric/ware				
Cooking pot	39.50%	34.70%	65.60%	44.30%

reduced Deritend ware	7.90%	7.10%	8.20%	7.60%
Deritend ware	3.30%	5.80%	1.30%	4.10%
Worcester-type glazed ware	0.00%	0.50%	2.60%	1.10%
Whiteware	0.00%	1.20%	0.30%	0.70%
Iron-poor glazed wares	2.00%	0.30%	0.30%	0.60%
Late medieval/early post-medieval transitional	19.10%	10.00%	3.20%	9.30%
Cistercian ware	5.30%	2.90%	7.30%	4.50%
Blackware	4.6%	9.0%	0.0%	5.8%

Table 2: Comparative frequency of major ware types (percentage sherd count)

Glazed Deritend ware was rare in BA1609 and much more common in the courtyard (BA 1301 and BA 1470), as were whitewares and glazed iron-poor wares. Earlier glazed wares eg Worcester-type glazed ware were more common in BA 1609.

The possible development of the site from the ceramic evidence seems to begin to the north of the site in BA 1609, beneath the Saracen's Head, where a boundary ditch, later cobbled surfaces and levelling layers were found. These may be coeval wholly or in part with the earth-fast post structure in the courtyard, although the ditch could be very much earlier (see above). A second phase of construction defined by sandstone footings and a floor surface (1022) possibly date to the later 13th or 14th centuries and could be contemporary with the beam slot structure in the courtyard. All of these buildings were superseded by the construction of the Saracen's Head which is associated with pottery of the 15th-16th centuries.

5.1.7 Potential

1. The assemblage, although comparatively small, has a great deal of potential. At the most basic level, the medieval pottery is unlike that found in Birmingham city centre but is also rather different from the 'typical' Worcestershire assemblage. There are possibly some parallels with pottery found in Redditch and the Kings Norton pottery seems to belong to a distinct North Worcestershire and possibly South Staffordshire sub-group. This area has not been the subject of much study and is under-represented in the published records. Publication of the medieval pottery in full will, therefore, add considerably to our knowledge of ceramics in the West Midlands.
2. On a wider level the pottery can be related directly to a closely dated standing building, the Saracen's Head and it is possible to match closely the form and function of the later 15th- and 16th- century pottery to a building of known function and status, thus providing a useful dataset for future research in the region. Furthermore, this knowledge can only enhance the eventual educational facilities envisaged for the restored Saracen's Head and Old Grammar School.
3. More detailed study of the pottery may also help elucidate the exact chronological relationship between the various structures uncovered during excavation.
4. Other aspects of the pottery assemblage which can be explored are the sources of supply for the pottery used at the Saracen's Head. This may illuminate the socio-economic contacts of

Kings Norton with its hinterland. It should be possible to assess the relative importance of a commercial centre like Birmingham to the North Worcestershire countryside and to assess how, if at all, trade and commercial contact were affected by Kings Norton's long-standing feudal links with Bromsgrove to the southwest.

5.1.8 Post-excavation strategy and methodology

1. Recording the data.

All the medieval pottery (?12th -16th century) to be fully recorded. This will involve

- The setting up of a pottery fabric type series (to be cross referenced to the Bull Ring pottery type series as appropriate).
- Recording of pottery by fabric type, quantification by sherd count and weight, minimum rim count and rim percentage (*eves*).
- Petrological examination of presumed local fabrics, in particular the 'gritty cooking pots'. ICPS analysis is also advised.
- Recording of vessel form, decoration and other diagnostic features.
- Illustration of new fabric and/or form types and possible photography of more complete vessels.

The post-medieval assemblage is comparatively small and does not require as much detailed recording. Quantification by sherd count and weight and minimum rim count would be sufficient. The sherds should be ascribed to ware type eg blackware, yellow ware, coarseware etc and form type if possible. The results of this could be published in tabulated form, together with a couple of written descriptive paragraphs of the post-medieval material, putting it in its social and local context.

2. Relating the data to the stratigraphy

This should enable a relative chronology of pottery to be established. This in turn would

- Elucidate the development of the site
- Clarify the relationship of the various structures to one another
- Feed back into the chronology of pottery of the region

3. Comparison of the pottery with other local sites

It is suggested that the Saracen's Head assemblage is compared with pottery from

- The Bull Ring, Birmingham
- The Green, Kings Norton
- Primrose Hill, Kings Norton
- Hawkesely Farm and Gannow Green moated sites
- Weoley Castle moated site
- The Triangle, Redditch
- Bordesely Abbey, Redditch

5.1.9 Appendix 1: Scientific Analysis of Pottery from the Saracen's Head, Kings Norton

A proper understanding of the gritty wares is necessary to be able to explore their potential (sections 1, 3-4, above). As far as can be ascertained little in the way of comparanda can be found for the gritty cooking pots. This is suggestive that they have a local source. The only methodologies for determining with any accuracy the likely clay source for the gritty cooking pots are thin sectioning and ICPS. The latter gives a much more detailed 'chemical fingerprint' of the clay and there may be something distinctive in the chemistry which can augment the thin sections and hence can pinpoint more accurately the likely source. Unfortunately, ICPS works by comparing frequencies and so it is necessary to have enough samples to define the frequency close enough to make that comparison useful. Normally, half a dozen samples is enough to give a reasonable mean and SD. If not, it probably means that there is more than one fabric present or that the frequency of a particular element fluctuates so much that it can't be used for characterisation. Ideally, therefore, there should be an ICPS sample to go with each thin section. If all the sherds were thought to be one fabric group then possibly six samples would suffice but as the gritty wares are at present something of a mystery a further four samples should be allowed to cover contingencies.

5.1.10 Appendix 2: Pottery from BA 1470 residues

Pottery derived from environmental samples' residues came from the following contexts.

Medieval pottery: 2049, 2061, 2063, 2073, 2078, 2121, 2139, 2145, 2155 2158, 2162, 2168.

Post-medieval pottery: 2097, 2038,

Mixed medieval and post-medieval pottery: 2111, 2119

The residue pottery was quickly scanned for Roman sherds or other unusual sherds. The pottery contained nothing unusual and was consistent with the dating obtained from the excavated pottery.

5.2 Other Artefacts *by Erica Macey-Bracken*

Other finds recovered from the site included glass, clay pipe, metalwork, shell, mortar, stone and charcoal. The material was fragmentary, but largely unabraded, and should remain stable for long-term storage.

5.2.1 Glass

A total of 117 fragments of glass were recovered from the site. The assemblage included bottle, window and vessel glass, as well as a piece of glass slag and glass beads.

The largest group in the assemblage was unstratified, and consisted of 59 fragments of clear modern vessel glass, including jar, bottle and window fragments. The most interesting piece in this group was a fragment of vessel glass printed with the words STEEL GLASS. Beneath this was a logo comprising a picture of a lamp in a circle, with the words DIETZ DAVIS & CO LTD MADE IN AUSTRIA and E. A. EADES underneath. A further piece of modern glass was a clear glass bottle (2012), which had cross-hatched embossing on the neck and the words T. MASON & SONS LTD SMETHWICK on the shoulder. The base of this bottle was embossed with the words MASON and AI and A829/56. Masons were the oldest soft drink manufacturers in Smethwick, having been established in 1895 by Titus Mason, who began selling his soft drinks to an offlicence at Cape Hill. <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.asp?compid=36177> .

The remainder of the assemblage consisted of bottle, window and vessel glass. Most of the bottle glass was from green glass wine bottles (1001 x 8, 1010 x 1, 1015 x 1, 2002 x 1, 2011 x 2, 2037 x 1, 2038 x 1, 2043 x 1, 2080 x 2), some of which may be datable. Other bottle fragments recovered were a body fragment from a hexagonal clear green glass bottle (1001), a rim and part neck of a clear glass phial with the cork still intact (1001), and a shoulder fragment from a clear glass bottle (1001), very faintly embossed with the letters ...TTLET and ...APER.

The vessel glass was all clear glass (1001 x 2, 2011 x 1, 2080 x 5). The most interesting piece was a base and partial stem of a wine glass (1001), which may be datable.

The window glass (2011 x 3, 2080 x 15, U/S x 3) was very fragmentary and undiagnostic, and no further work is required for this material.

Other glass recovered from the site included a piece of glass slag (1024) and some glass beads. The beads were found in the "main house west excavation", with the assemblage consisting of seven multifaceted black glass beads, ranging in size from 6mm to 15mm in diameter, and one smooth blue glass bead 7mm in diameter.

Recommendations for further work

Some of the bottle fragments may well be datable, as may the wine glass stem. The beads may also be worthy of further research to see if they are datable.

5.2.2 Clay Pipe

A total of 69 fragments of clay pipe were recovered from the site. Most of the fragments were stems, some of which showed traces of green glaze, which was used to stop the smoker's lips sticking to the clay. Several bowl fragments were also recovered (1002 x 2, 1042 x 1, 2022 x 1, 2092 x 3, 2097 x 1, 2169 x 1, 2179 x 2), and some of these could be tentatively dated. Probably the earliest bowl fragments recovered were two joining fragments (2092) and a further two fragments (1042, 2097), which all appear to date to 1660 – 1680 (Ayto, 1999, 5). The remainder of the bowls recovered were tentatively dated to the 19th century (1001 x 2, 2169 x 1, 2179 x 1). Further research by a specialist should confirm this.

One of the pipe stems (2140) was decorated with the form of a coiled snake, and two of the bowls (1001) had an embossed pattern, all of which should prove to be closely datable by a specialist.

5.2.3 Metalwork

Metalwork from the site included coins (1009, 1018, 1019, U/S x 2) a ring (2092), a possible thimble (1018), musket balls (U/S), a button (U/S) and a lead cloth seal as well as lead sheeting and iron nails and other iron fragments. Some of the metalwork should prove datable on examination by a specialist, and x-ray is recommended for some of the unidentifiable iron fragments.

5.2.4 Stone *by Rob Ixer*

Eight pieces of stone were recovered (1008, 1020, 1025, 1032, 2032, 2033, 2073, 2122). Most of which were unworked, the only exceptions being a spindle whorl (2033) and a piece of sandstone showing subparallel v-shaped grooves, 3mm deep and up to 8 cm long. A further piece of stone (2073) would benefit from further research to see in it has been used as a hone stone. The whole assemblage will also require geological identification to determine the origin and type of the stones recovered.

5.3 Animal Bones *by David Brown*

5.3.1 BA1470 (Areas A to C)

The excavation of the courtyard revealed 35 contexts containing animal remains in varying quantities, states of preservation and fragmentation. Preservation and fragmentation were both noted as fair/poor with some fragments being either too small or too degraded to examine.

Most of the bones appear to represent medium-large mammals, especially cattle and sheep/goat, and bird bones which are most likely to be chicken (*Gallus gallus*). There was a single tibia of a rabbit (*Oryctolagus cuniculus*) (context 2140) hinting at a period of high status at some time in the site's history. This specimen was unfused proximally indicating potential for managed breeding of rabbits on site, which would indicate elite status, especially in the early-mid medieval period.

Element representation is dominated by lower limb bones with some exhibiting evidence of primary butchery (dismemberment/carcass dressing) and secondary butchery (jointing/filleting) to a lesser extent. Traces of sawing on one specimen may indicate further craft activity in the vicinity of the site. Mandible ageing and epiphyseal fusion data place such specimens at a 'sub-adult' age (3.5 years and less in cattle and sheep/goat) indicating that animals are not very old at the time of

slaughtering suggesting that either these animals were not economically viable to keep or they were intentionally slaughtered at this age for the quality of meat. Patterns in gnawing suggest dogs were present on the site as scavengers rather than as an active means of waste disposal due to the infrequency of gnawing evidence.

5.3.2 BA1609 (Area D)

Fifteen contexts from this excavation produced archaeofaunal remains. Preservation and fragmentation were variable throughout the excavation but was noted as generally being fair/poor on both counts.

The assemblage is dominated by bird remains, mostly chicken (*Gallus gallus*) and foetal/neonatal mammal remains with the possibility of outnumbering identifiable adult mammal bones, of which cattle and sheep/goat predominate. A small number of human bones (a femur shaft and fragments of an ulna and radius) were identified (S. Hepburn, *pers. comm.*) and subsequently removed from the assemblage. Element representation is only fractionally dominated by 'meat' bones such as humeri and chicken 'wings' (radii and ulnae) and evidence of butchery is minimal but demonstrates primary butchery (e.g. vertically chopped vertebra is evidence of initial carcass dressing).

5.3.3 Recommendations

A more extensive assessment of the remains from both of these sites is recommended. Although the assemblages are small, they have proved to be of great interest, and further study may reveal information regarding husbandry practices from different periods.

5.4 Palaeo-environmental by Emma Tetlow

A total of 48 samples were assessed for environmental potential, 37 from areas A to C, and 11 from Area D. The samples were processed using the standard method of processing for waterlogged plant remains outlined in Kenward *et al.* (1980). The samples were washed through a 300µm mesh sieve, allowed to dry and examined under a low power binocular microscope at x10 magnification.

5.4.1 Areas A to C (PN 1470)

Of the 37 samples, 35 contained virtually no organic remains but did contain some large fragments of charcoal; charred plant remains were limited to single specimens of primarily ruderal (weed) species, a single charred grain of *Triticum* spp. (bread wheat) was recovered from sample 2053 (Table 3). The incorporation of these charred seeds within these samples is likely to be accidental.

Identifiable waterlogged plant remains were observed in two samples, 2040 and 2057, both contained abundant woody remains, hence further work on both samples, should further material exist is strongly recommended. It is advisable that both samples are processed using the methodology of Kenward *et al.* (1980), for insect and waterlogged plants.

No interpretable evidence was recovered from the remaining 35 samples; hence further processing of these samples for environmental analysis is not recommended. Taphonomic and post-

depositional processes at the site clearly preclude the preservation of identifiable or interpretable, site-specific proxy evidence.

Areas A-C					
Sample no.	Flot no.	Comments	Plant remains	Organics composition	Further work
2155	30	Abundant charcoal, flakes of coal, pos. canine coprolite			no
2132	31	Abundant charcoal, flakes of coal.	Vicia spp.	Limited	no
2168	32	Abundant charcoal, flakes of coal.			no
2158	33	Abundant charcoal, flakes of coal.	Moss cf. Sphagnum spp.	Limited	no
2173	34	Abundant charcoal, flakes of coal.	Eleocharis spp., non-marine molluscs.	Limited	no
2121	21	Abundant charcoal, flakes of coal.			no
2139	23	Abundant charcoal, flakes of coal.			no
2138	24	Abundant charcoal, flakes of coal.			no
2159	25	Abundant charcoal, flakes of coal.			no
2130	26	Abundant charcoal, flakes of coal.			no
2145	27	Abundant charcoal, flakes of coal.	Birch spp.	Limited	no
2162	28	Abundant charcoal, flakes of coal.			no
2147	22	Abundant charcoal, flakes of coal.	Atriplex spp.	Limited	no
2135	29	Abundant charcoal, flakes of coal.	Carex spp.	Limited	no
2037	1	Abundant charcoal, flakes of coal.	Sambucus nigra, Ranunculus spp. Betula spp.	Limited	no
2038	2	Abundant charcoal, flakes of coal.			no
2061	10	Abundant charcoal, flakes of coal.			no
2057	9	No evidence of charring **Possibly waterlogged**			
2047	3	Abundant charcoal, flakes of coal.			no
2059	8	Abundant charcoal, flakes of coal.	Charred Corylus spp. nut		no
2052	7	Abundant charcoal, flakes of coal.			
2053	6	Abundant charcoal, flakes of coal.	Charred Triticum spp.		
2054	5	Abundant charcoal, flakes of coal.			

2049	4	Abundant charcoal, flakes of coal.			
2155	30	Abundant charcoal, flakes of coal.			
2063	11	Abundant charcoal, flakes of coal.			
2040	12	Abundant charcoal, flakes of coal. **Possibly waterlogged**	Carex spp. Rubus spp.	Abundant	Yes, if unprocessed material remains.
2078	13	Abundant charcoal, flakes of coal.			
2073	14	Abundant charcoal, flakes of coal.			
2119	20	Abundant charcoal, flakes of coal.			
2111	18	Abundant charcoal, flakes of coal.			
2085	15	Abundant charcoal, flakes of coal.			
2100	16	Abundant charcoal, flakes of coal.			
2097	19	Abundant charcoal, flakes of coal.			
Waterlogged					
2063	11	Abundant charcoal, flakes of coal.			
2049	4	Abundant charcoal, flakes of coal.			
2057	9	Abundant charcoal, flakes of coal.	Abundant wood, pos. Alnus spp. and monocot remains, Ranunculus spp., Carex spp., Rubus spp.	Abundant	Yes, if unprocessed material remains

Table 3: Palaeo-environmental results from areas A-C

5.4.2 Area D (PN 1609)

None of the eleven samples yielded interpretable evidence; hence further analysis of these samples for environmental analysis is not recommended. Taphonomic and post-depositional processes at the site clearly preclude the preservation of identifiable or interpretable, site-specific proxy evidence. Sample 1034 produced the well-preserved remains of Dipterous (true fly) larvae; it is possible the deposit had been waterlogged since deposit formation, however the absence of further coleopteran or plant remains suggest that this is unlikely.

Worthy of note is the fuel used in the fires which this charcoal represents at the site. Material associated with fire in the earliest, 12/13th century deposits, appears to be predominantly composed of fine quality coal, possibly anthracite, the hard, shiny nature of the carbonaceous material from this site being characteristic of this high carbon material. Substantial clasts of this material were

recovered from samples 1006 and 1021, whilst the provenance of the former is ambiguous; the latter is thought to date to the early medieval period.¹ The later, 19/20th century, fires appear to have consisted largely of wood, large fragments of which were recovered in samples 1012 and 1026; the age of the latter is also unclear. The largest sample from this site, 1042, which contained between 2 and 3 litres of material is thought to be related to a 19/20th century fireplace and contains substantial quantities of wood.

Area D					
Sample no.	Flot no.	Feature/Age	Comments	ID'd remains	Further work
1006	12	?	Fine charcoal	Large fragments of coal	■/No
1012	2	Shallow pit – 19/20 th century	Fine charcoal with some large fragments	Remains of a woodfire?	■/No
1021	5	Floor layer - 12/early 13 th century	Fine charcoal		■/No
1022	3	Floor layer - 12/early 13 th century	Fine charcoal	Large fragments of coal	■/No
1024	9	Floor layer - 12/early 13 th century	Fine charcoal		■/No
1026	4	?	Fine charcoal/ash layer	Remains of a woodfire?	■/No
1034	6	Linear ditch - 12/early 13 th century	Fine charcoal	Diptera (true flies)	■/No
1035	7	Pit 12/early 13 th century	Fine charcoal		■/No
1038	8	?	Fine charcoal		■/No
1042	12	19/20 th Century - fireplace	Abundant charcoal with large fragments of wood	Very large flot >2l.	■/No
1048	11	15/16 th century – pit	Fine charcoal		■/No

Table 4: Palaeo-environmental results from Area D

6 ASSESSMENT AND POTENTIAL

6.1 Archive

Record	Quantity
Contexts	179
Assemblage summaries	116
Digital images	282
Colour slide	115
Black and white prints	81
Drawings	46

¹ The use of coal at this site at an early date may be a reflection of status (Hodder, pers comm).

Env. samples	34
Survey sheets	2

Table 5: Quantification of paper archive

Record	Quantity
Ceramic: roof tile	245
Ceramic: brick	9
Mortar/plaster	32
Roman pottery	7
Medieval pottery	984
Post-medieval pottery	97
Clay pipe	69
Iron: nails	28
Iron: other	2
Copper/alloy	5
Lead	4
slag	1
Glass	117
Bone: animal (g)	3313
Charcoal	6
Shell	5

Table 6: Quantification of excavation finds archive

6.2 Excavation Summary

As described in section 4 above, five principal phases have been identified, which span seven centuries. Not only does the archaeology supplement the information about the development of the site that has already been gleaned from the buildings, but has added another two to three hundred years to the structural history of the site, and increased our understanding of the development of Kings Norton.

The Roman pottery recovered from the 2007 excavation is significant in that it is the first discovery of Roman material from the centre of Kings Norton (Mike Hodder, pers. comm.), although Roman sites have been identified elsewhere in the parish, notably at Longdales Road, and it may aid future deliberations about the Roman period in this area (see Stephanie Rátkai's comments above).

Otherwise, the earliest activity was indicated by the partially excavated east-west ditch, which provided evidence of the beginnings of Phase 1 activity. However, the 12th/13th century ceramic evidence produced from a single context fill, that appeared to be the result of a deliberate effort to back-fill, may not be a reliable indicator of the date of ditch construction. Although less than half of the feature was excavated, it is clear that the ditch represented a substantial and important boundary marker pre-dating most of the medieval activity recorded during the excavation (see Stephanie Rátkai's comments above).

The archaeology from within the north range has provided evidence of intense activity during the early 13th century. The deep clay levelling layer and cobble surface required substantial effort and represent a statement of a desire for permanent settlement. Indeed the most significant aspect of the archaeology is the information that has been gleaned about the 13th-century phase. Particularly interesting are the remains of the structures revealed in the courtyard and within the north range, both in respect of the technology employed and in their relationships with the late 15th-century standing buildings.

Firstly, there is evidence for two structural types: an earth-fast post building towards the centre of the courtyard, and possible timber-framed structures to the east and northeast of it. The indications given by the pottery (see below) are that the earth-fast post structure is slightly earlier than the other two, so this may have implications for determining the point at which fully-framed buildings superseded earth-fast post structures as the principal type of timber construction in the West Midlands.²

A second point of interest lies in the alignments of the 13th-century structures. The remarkable aspect of the earth-fast post structure in this regard is that it is set obliquely to the 15th-century north and east ranges, but, more interesting, perhaps, is that its orientation is similar to that of the northwest block, which is set at an oblique angle to the main buildings. It may well be that the hitherto inexplicable alignment of the north-west block is owed to the peculiarities of a much older property boundary. It is possible that part of this property boundary has been excavated at the east end of Area C. In contrast, the vestiges of the other two structures reflect the lines of the standing buildings. The 13th-century structure inside the north range is particularly noteworthy in this respect in that the east wall forms a base for the 15th/16th-century screen partition, suggesting that the foundations were visible when the north range was raised.

Another significant aspect of the 13th-century phase is the series of features denoting fire-based activities, including the two tiled hearths, the cooking pit, and several burnt areas. Interestingly, several of these features are ranged along the south wall of the north range, an arrangement that may also owe something to the disposition of property boundaries within the site.

Significant for a fuller understanding of the 15th-century arrangement are the Phase 2 results, which have confirmed the evidence of the timber frame regarding the layout of the original hall and cross passage, as well as revealing further significant details of the late 15th-century structure. We now know that the hall was served by a cobbled cross passage, and a narrow raised layer of clay has provided evidence for a sillbeam associated with the speres or screens that delineated the passage and protected the hall. The interior of the hall had a beaten clay floor that provided a level surface for mortar and the setting of tiles. The quality of the incised glazed tiles has furthered our appreciation of the high status of the late 15th-century structure.

Externally, there are cobbled surfaces within the courtyard and to the east of the north range. Although the cobbles in the courtyard are of interest in their own right as evidence for the character

² The excavation of Stafford Mill in 2003 suggested that fully timber-framed buildings were being erected in the region by the later 12th century. See M. Hislop, E. Ramsey, and M. Watts, 'Stafford Mill: An Archaeological Excavation 2003', *Transactions of the Staffordshire Archaeological and Historical Society* XLI (2006), 1-44, at 22.

of the 15th-century yard surface, their extent is also significant, for they seem to have been bounded by a timber building on the west side of the courtyard, contemporary with, or only slightly later than, the north range, and by a drainage gully on the north side. On this side the interest focuses on the reason for the absence of the metalling, and may be connected with the possible presence of a building on the west side.

To summarize, the good survival of coherent and datable features allow for a significant publication that will contribute to our understanding of the development of Kings Norton in particular and to the settlement of the West Midlands in general. Particular areas for emphasis would be the medieval structures, both for what they can tell us of the development of construction technology during the Middle Ages and what they can add to our knowledge of the internal character of late medieval domestic structures, and the general disposition of buildings and features for the insights that they can give us into the manner in which an individual property developed, and how it related to the evolution of the settlement.

6.3 Recommendations

- Complete the archaeological analysis of the site
- Assess further the structural character of the buildings and reconstruct their forms
- Discuss the contribution the excavation has made to our knowledge of the development of the medieval village
- Further analyse the pottery, floor tiles and other significant finds

7 PUBLICATION SYNOPSIS

Provision was made in the Birmingham City Council brief for publication in *The Transactions of the Birmingham and Warwickshire Archaeological Society*

The Saracen's Head, Kings Norton, Birmingham: Archaeological Excavations, 2006-7

By Mark Charles, Mary Duncan and Malcolm Hislop

With contributions by Stephanie Rátkai, David Brown, Erica Macey Bracken

Illustrations by Nigel Dodds

Introduction by MJH

500 words

Aims and Methodology by MC and MD

200 words

The Site and its Context by MJH

1,000 words

Site Narrative (Areas A to D) by MC and MD

2,000 words

Phasing and Development of the Site by MC and MD

3,000 words

Medieval and Post-Medieval Pottery by SR

2,000 words

Floor Tiles by SL

500 words

Animal Bones

1,000 words by MH

Roof Tiles and Other Finds by EM

500 words

The Buildings (Structural Character, Form, Function and Regional Context) by MJH

2,000 words

Discussion and Conclusion by MJH

3,000 words

Bibliography

Total 15, 700 words,

8 TASK LIST

	Person	Days
Project management	MJH	1
Integrate archives/check phasing	MC	1
Phasing database	MC	1
Figure roughs for site narrative	MC	1
Draught figures for site narrative	ND	2
Preparation of first draft of results	MC	5
Pottery		
Record medieval pottery (908 sherds, excluding sherds from residues)	SR	6
Record post-medieval pottery (146 sherds)	SR	0.5
Select pottery for illustration and scientific analysis	SR	0.5
Relate pottery to stratigraphy (enter stratigraphic info onto database)	SR	0.5
Research comparanda	SR	2
Write report	SR	4
Check illustrations/emendations/edits to text	SR	1
Admin	SR	0.5

Illustrate selected pottery (25-30 drawings)	ND	4
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Other specialist reports

Floor tiles (stylistic & chemical analysis)	SL	2
Roof tiles	EM	1
Others	EM	1
Animal bones	MH	4
Palaeo-environmental	ET	1
Editing/correction to specialist reports	MJH	1
Preparation of first draft of discussion	MJH	3
Editing of first draft	MJH	1
Corrections to first draft	MJH	1
Corrections to illustrations	ND	0.5
Final proof reading	MJH	1
Deposition of archive	EM	1

Key

MC Mark Charles	EM Erica Macey-Bracken	MH Matilda Holmes
ND Nigel Dodds	SR Stephanie Ratkai	ET Emma Tetlow
MJH Malcolm Hislop	SL Sara Lunt	

9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The project was commissioned by The Kings Norton Parochial Council. Thanks are due to Chris Bowen and Gerry Moorcroft for their co-operation and assistance throughout the project, and also to Dr Mike Hodder, who monitored the project on behalf of Birmingham City Council. Site work during the evaluation (2005) was supervised by Mary Duncan assisted by Mark Charles. Mary Duncan also supervised the first phase of excavation (2006), assisted by Nick Berry, Jo Dyson, Emily Hamilton, Chris Jones, Shane Kelleher, Fotini Kandyli, Kris Krawiec, Roz MaKenna, Phil Mann, Ellie Ramsey, and Caroline Sturdy. The second phase of excavation (2007) was supervised by Mark Charles assisted by Anthony Aston, Paul Breeze, David Brown, Paul Collins, Kristina Jollife, and Emma Sautejeau. Stephanie Rátkai assessed the pottery. The written report was produced by Mary Duncan, Mark Charles and Malcolm Hislop, who also managed the project for Birmingham Archaeology. Illustrations are by Nigel Dodds and Bryony Ryder.

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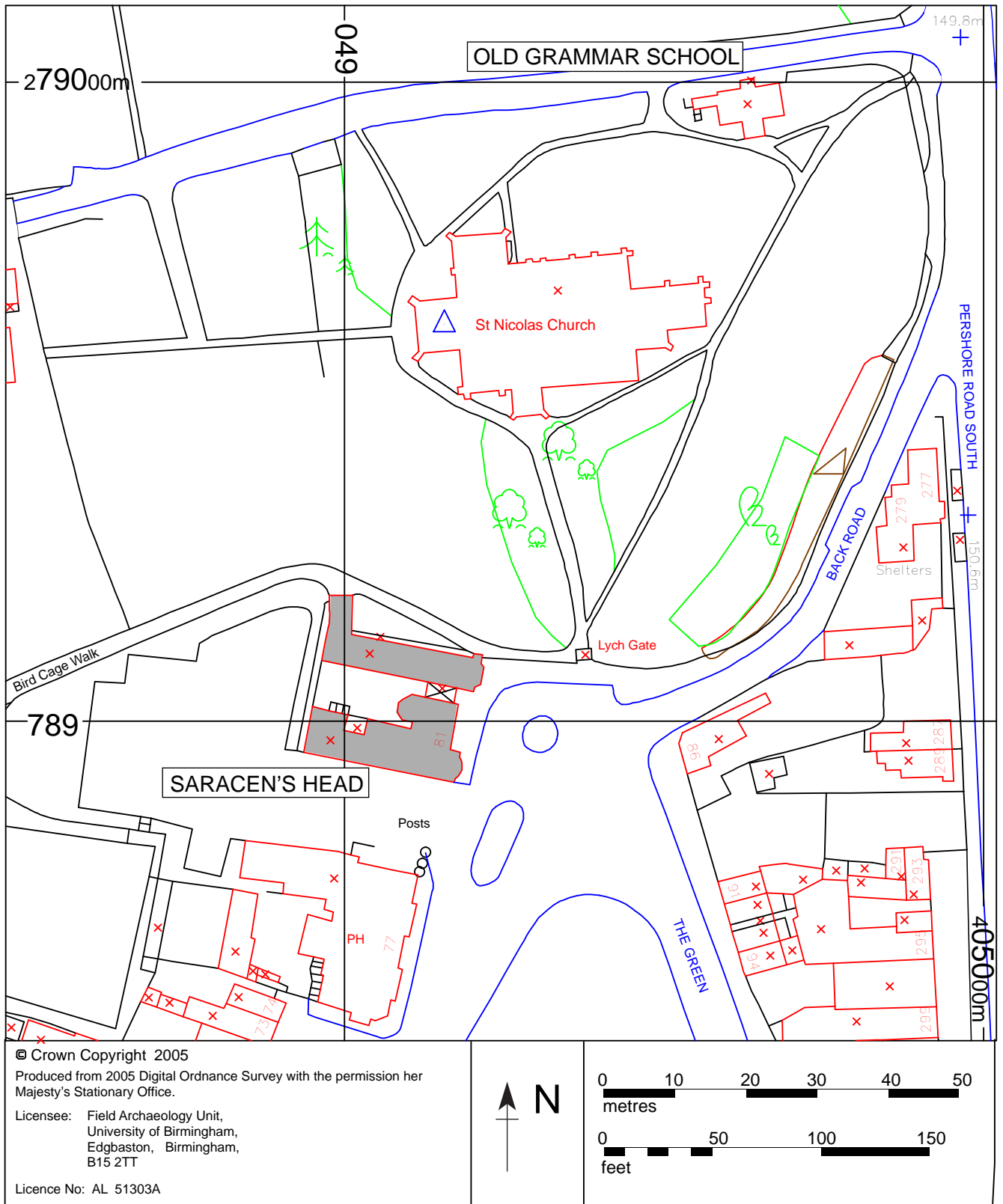


Fig.1



Fig.2

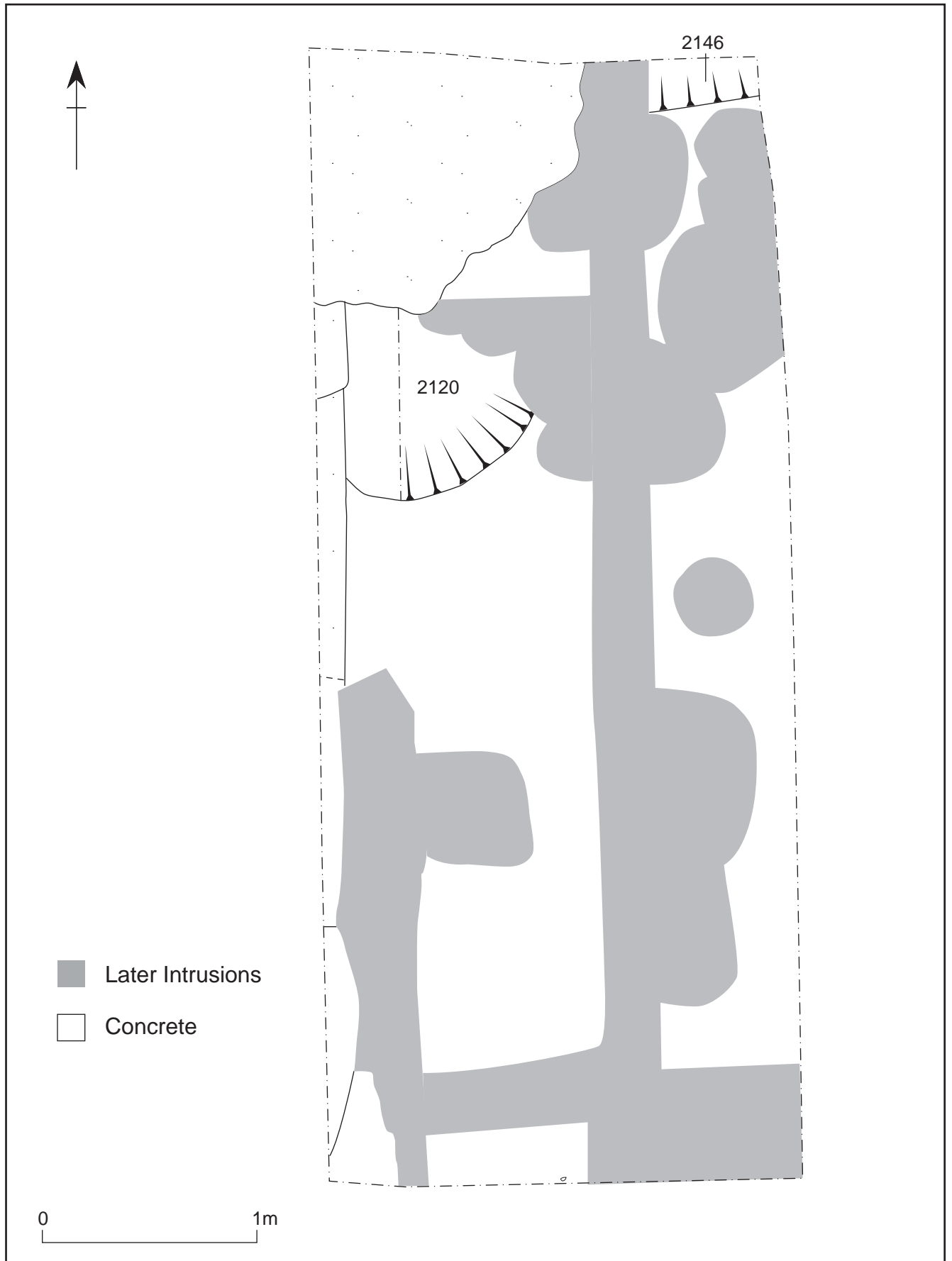


Fig.3

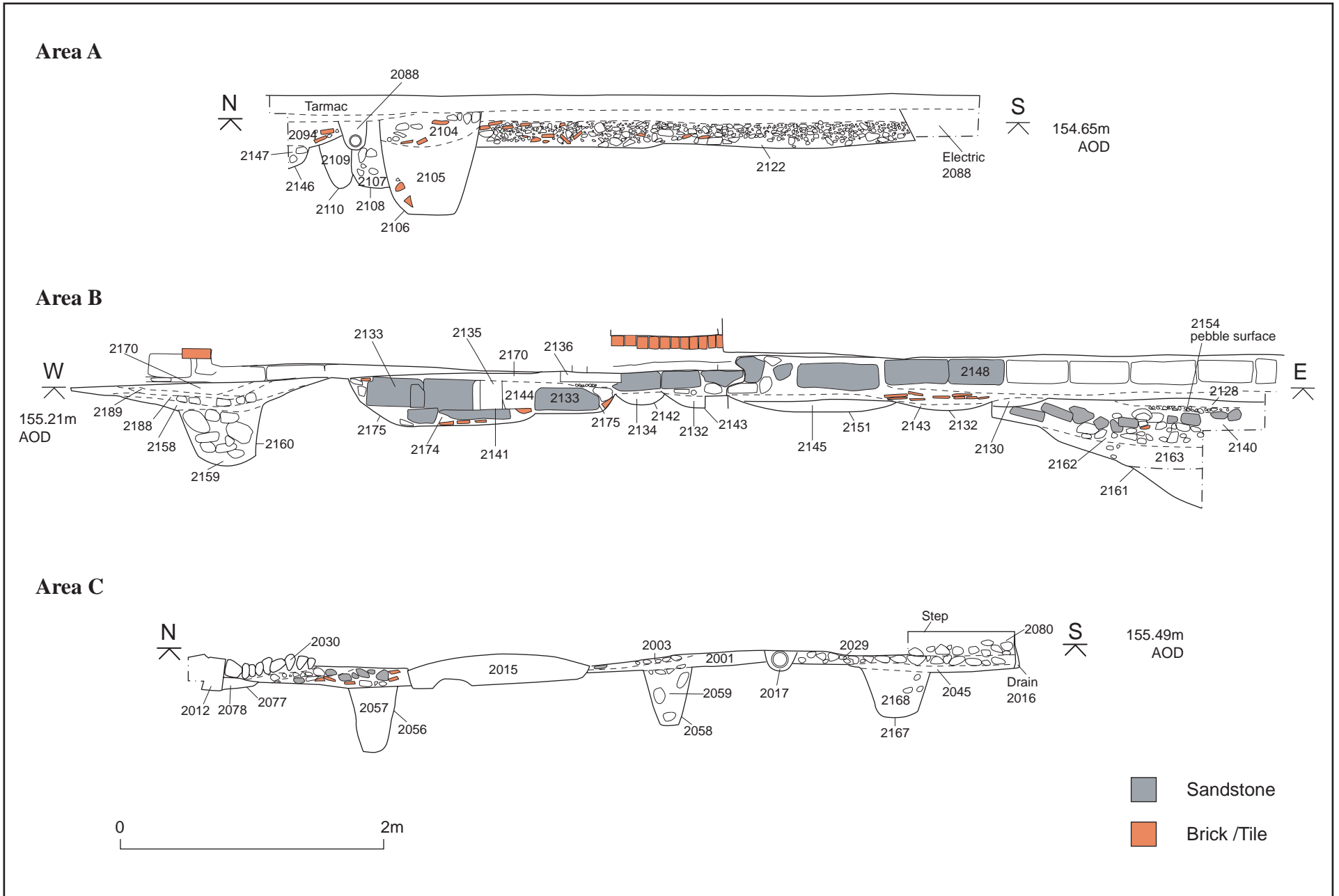


Fig.4

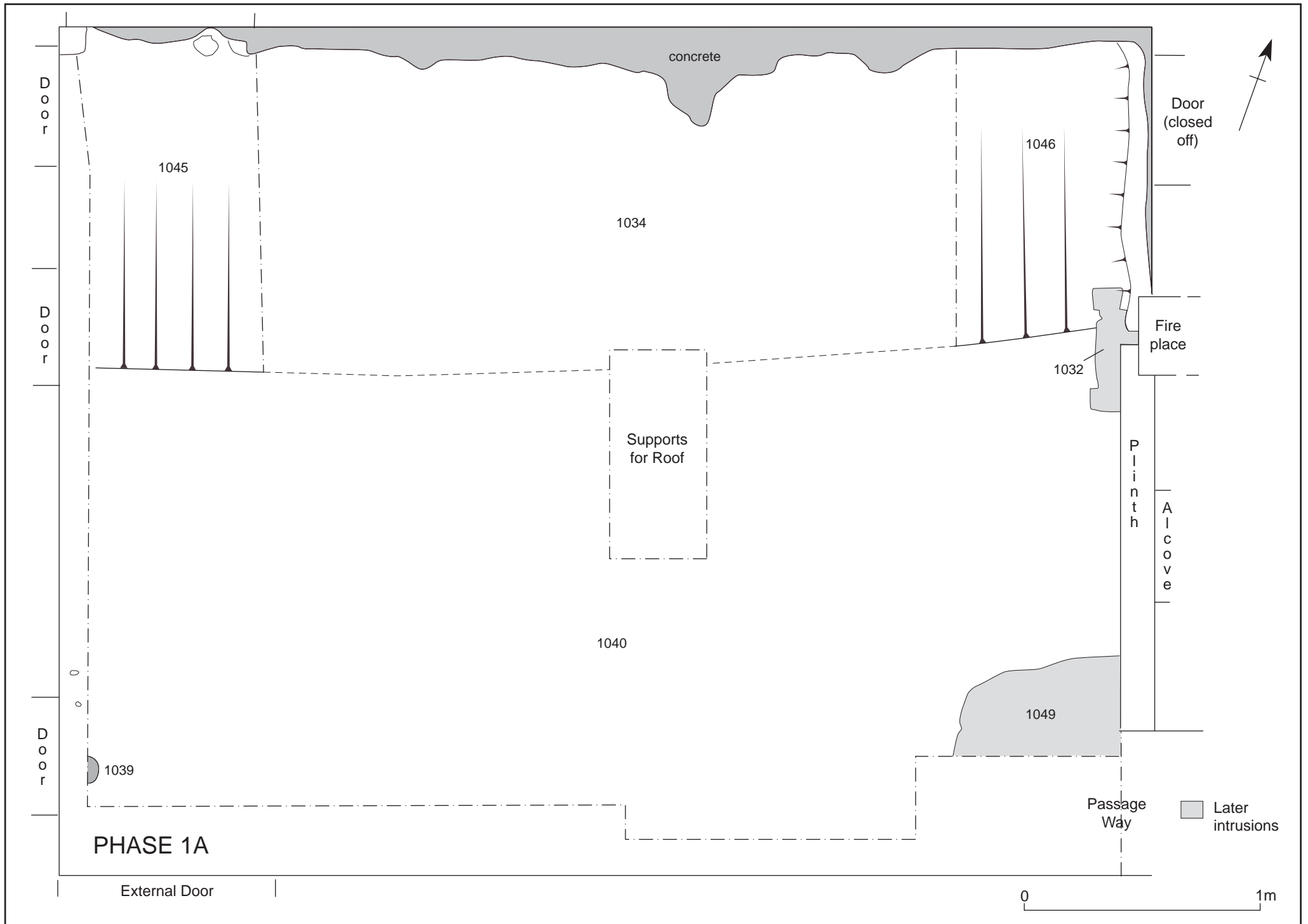


Fig.6

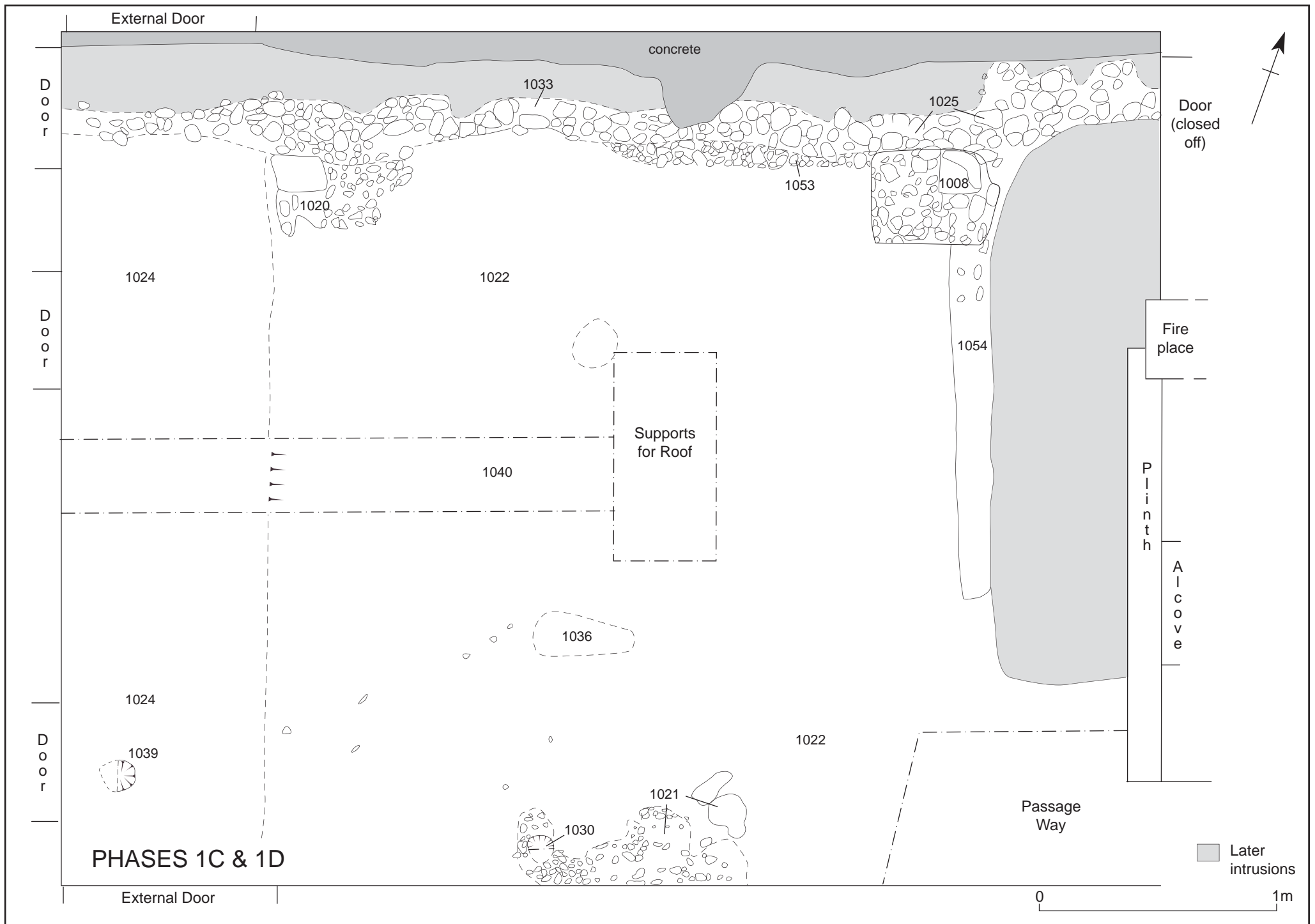


Fig.8



Fig.9

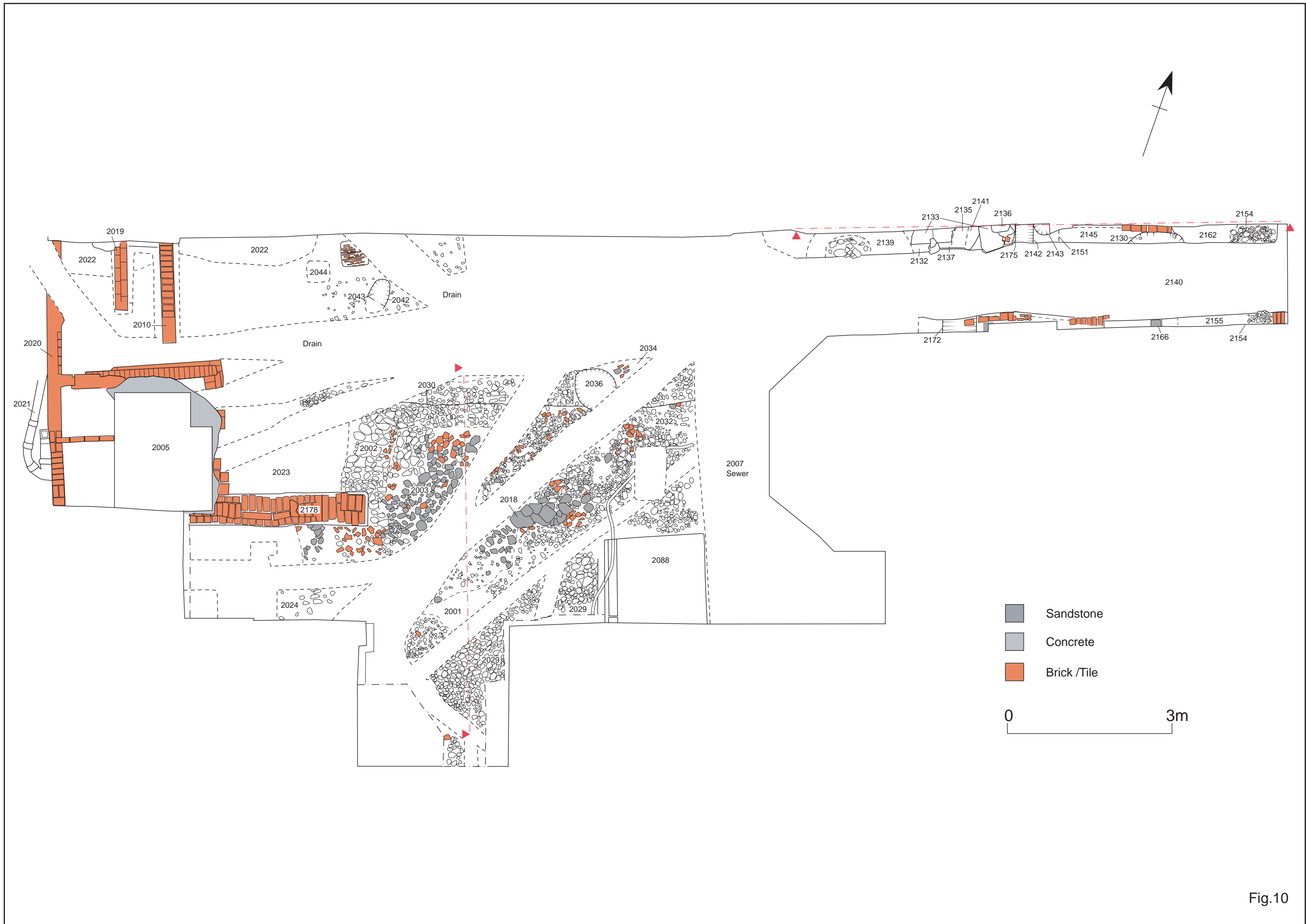


Fig.10



Fig.11

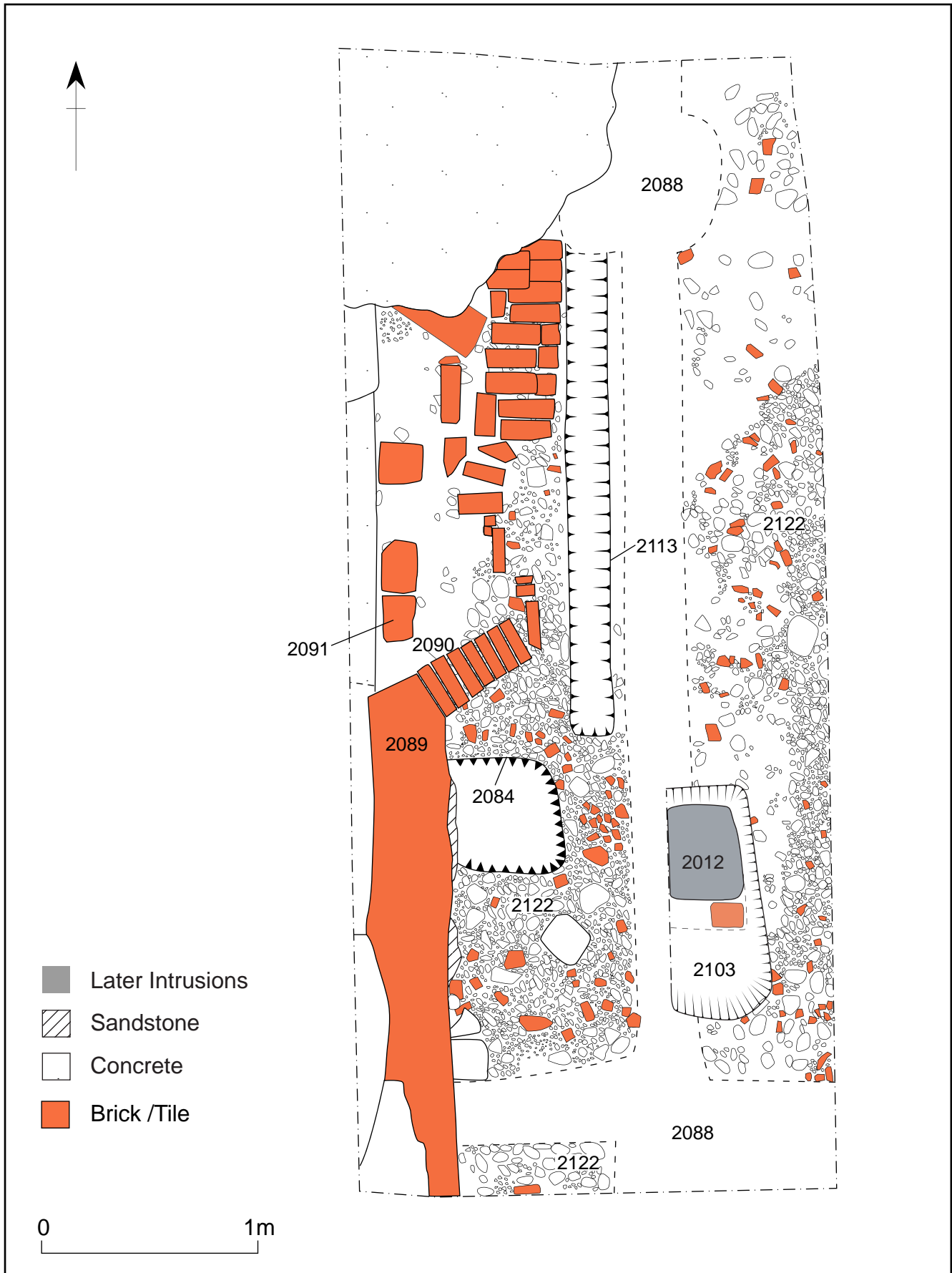


Fig.12



Plate 1



Plate 2



Plate 3



Plate 4



Plate 5

APPENDIX 1: DATABASE OF EXCAVATED CONTEXTS

Strat	Site Code	Area	Strat Unit Type	Fill No	Type	Equivalent to	Sample No	Length (m)	Width/dia (m)	Depth (m)
1000	BA 1301	C	Context		Horizon					
1001	BA 1301	C	Context		Layer/surface	0				
1002	BA 1301	C	Context	1028	Surface	0				
1003	BA 1301	C	Context	1005	Fill	0			0.5	0.48
1004	BA 1301	C	Context		Surface	0				0.1
1005	BA 1301	C	Cut		Post hole	0			0.5	0.48
1006	BA 1301	C	Cut		Drain	0			0.5	0.48
1007	BA 1301	C	Context	1006	Fill	0			0.5	0.48
1008	BA 1301	C	Context	1026	Surface	2002				
1009	BA 1301	C	Context	1026	Surface	0				
1010	BA 1301	C	Context		Interface	0				
1011	BA 1301	C	Context		Surface	0		4	1.5	0.15
1012	BA 1301	C	Context		Layer	0		0.75	0.6	0.1
1013	BA 1301	C	Context		Layer/ interface	0		4	0.75	0.12
1014	BA 1301	C	Context		Interface	0				
1015	BA 1301	C	Context		Layer	0		4	1.5	0.2
1016	BA 1301	C	Cut		Drain	0				
1017	BA 1301	C	Context	1016	Fill	0				
1018	BA 1301	C	Cut		Drain	0				
1019	BA 1301	C	Context		Fill	0				
1020	BA 1301	C	Cut		Post hole	0				
1021	BA 1301	C	Context	1019	Fill	0				
1022	BA 1301	C	Cut		Drain	0				
1023	BA 1301	C	Context	1022	Fill	0				
1024	BA 1301	C	Cut	1025	Water main	0				
1025	BA 1301	C	Context	1024	Fill/lead pipe	0				

1026	BA 1301	C	Cut		Foundation trench	0			0.68	0.2
1027	BA 1301	C	Context		Layer	0				0.15
1028	BA 1301	C	Cut		Foundation trench	0				
2000	BA 1470	C	Context		Layer	0				
2001	BA 1470		Context		Layer	0				
2002	BA 1470		Layer		surface/footing	1008				
2003	BA 1470	C	Context		Surface	0				
2004	BA 1470	C	Context		Drain cover	0		1.26	1.64	
2005	BA 1470	C	Context		Footing	0		2.1	1.76	
2006	BA 1470	C	Context		Fill	0				
2007	BA 1470	C	Context		Drain	0				
2008	BA 1470	C	Context			0		1.6	1.38	
2009	BA 1470	C	Context		Wall	0		2.44	0.34	
2010	BA 1470	C	Context		Wall	2019		1.82	0.22	N/A
2011	BA 1470	C	Context		Drain	0			0.12	
2012	BA 1470	C	Context		Drain	0		2.04		
2013	BA 1470	C	Context		Drain	1025		3.28		
2014	BA 1470	C	Context		Drain	0			0.12	
2015	BA 1470	C	Context		Drain	0		4.8	0.12	
2016	BA 1470		Context		Drain	0		4.14	0.12	
2017	BA 1470	C	Context		Drain	0		1.94	0.1	
2018	BA 1470	C	Context		Wall	0			0.15-0.37	
2019	BA 1470	C	Context		Wall	2010		1.32	0.2	
2020	BA 1470	C	Context		Wall Foundation	0				
2021	BA 1470	C	Context		Drain	0		2.1	0.12	
2022	BA 1470	C	Context		Layer	0				
2023	BA 1470	C	Context		Natural	0				

2024	BA 1470	C	Context		Layer	0				0.12
2025	BA 1470	C	Context	2026	Fill	0			0.27	0.11
2026	BA 1470	C	Cut		Post hole	0			0.27	0.11
2027	BA 1470	C	Context	2028	Fill	0			0.47	0.06
2028	BA 1470	C	Cut		Pit	0			0.47	0.06
2029	BA 1470	C	Context		Surface	0				
2030	BA 1470	C	Context		Layer	0		4.4	1	0.2
2031	BA 1470	C	Context		Layer	0				
2032	BA 1470	C	Context		Surface	0		3	2	0.1
2033	BA 1470	C	Context		Layer	0				
2034	BA 1470	C	Context		Layer	0				
2035	BA 1470	C	Context		Layer	0			3	0.15
2036	BA 1470	C	Cut		Pit	0			0.8	0.5
2037	BA 1470		Context	2036	Fill	0			0.7	0.2
2038	BA 1470	C	Context	2036	Fill	0			0.8	0.3
2039	BA 1470	C	Context		Drain	0			0.4	
2040	BA 1470	C	Context	2067	Fill	0			0.3	0.1
2041	BA 1470	C	Context		Layer	2051				
2042	BA 1470	C	Cut		Pit	0			0.7	0.2
2043	BA 1470	C	Context		Fill	0				
2044	BA 1470	C	Context		Layer	0		0.4	0.4	0.05
2045	BA 1470		Context		Layer	0				0.05
2046	BA 1470	C	Cut		Pit	0			0.26	0.06
2047	BA 1470	C	Context	2046	Fill	0	3	0.26	0.26	0.06
2048	BA 1470	C	Cut		Posthole	0			0.39	0.33
2049	BA 1470	C	Cut	2048	Fill	0		0.29	0.14	0.33
2050	BA 1470	C	Cut		scoop	0				
2051	BA 1470	C	Context	2050	Fill	0				
2052	BA 1470	C	Context	2055	Fill	0				

2053	BA 1470	C	Context		Layer/patch	0			
2054	BA 1470	C	Context		Fill	0			
2055	BA 1470	C	Cut		Hearth	0			
2056	BA 1470	C	Cut		Post hole	0	0.4	0.42	0.49
2057	BA 1470	C	Context		Fill	0	0.4	0.42	0.49
2058	BA 1470	C	Cut		Post hole	0		0.4	0.5
2059	BA 1470	C	Context		Fill	0		0.3	0.4
2060	BA 1470	C	Cut		Pit	0	1.25	0.52	0.38
2061	BA 1470	C	Context	2060	Fill	0	1.25	0.52	0.38
2062	BA 1470	C	Cut		Pit	0	0.4	0.28	0.1
2063	BA 1470	C	Context	2064	Fill	0	0.4	0.28	0.1
2064	BA 1470	C	Cut		Pit	0		0.4	0.1
2065	BA 1470	C	Context		Fill	0		0.4	0.1
2066	BA 1470	C	Context		Layer	0	1.4	0.85	0.1
2067	BA 1470	C	Cut		Hearth	0		0.4	0.1
2068	BA 1470	C	Cut		Posthole	0		0.48	0.32
2069	BA 1470	C	Context	2068	Fill	0		0.48	0.32
2070	BA 1470	C	Cut		natural clay	0			
2071	BA 1470	C	Context	2070	Fill (Natural)	0			
2072	BA 1470	C	Cut		Beam slot	0	3	1	0.15
2073	BA 1470	C	Context	2072	Fill	0		0.9	0.1
2074	BA 1470		Context	2072	Fill	0		1	0.05
2075	BA 1470		Cut		Foundation trench	0	1.1		0.2
2076	BA 1470		Context		layer	0			
2077	BA 1470		Cut		Unknown	0			
2078	BA 1470		Context	2077	Fill	0			
2079	BA 1470		Context		Layer	0	3.3		0.08
2080	BA 1470		Context		Layer	0	2.3		0.1

2081	BA 1470		Context		Layer	0			
2082	BA 1470		Cut		Scoop	0		0.55	0.1
2083	BA 1470		Context	2082	Fill	0		0.6	0.1
2084	BA 1470	A	Cut		Pit	0		0.8	0.3
2085	BA 1470		Context	2084	Fill	0	15	0.8	0.3
2086	BA 1470		Context	2087	Fill	0		0.29	0.1
2087	BA 1470		Cut		Pit	0		0.3	0.1
2088	BA 1470	A	Context		Modern service	0			
2089	BA 1470	A	Context		Wall	0			
2090	BA 1470	A	Context		Wall	0	0.22	0.1	0.06
2091	BA 1470	A	Context		Surface	0			
2092	BA 1470	A	Context		Layer	0			
2093	BA 1470	A	Context		Layer	0			
2094	BA 1470	A	Context		Layer	0			
2095	BA 1470		Context	2087	fill	0		0.14	0.05
2096	BA 1470	A	Cut		Linear feature	0	1.8	0.2	0.1
2097	BA 1470	A	Context	2096/ 2113	Fill	0	1.8	0.2	0.1
2098	BA 1470	A	Context		Layer	0			
2099	BA 1470	A	Cut	2100	Pit	0		0.8	0.5
2100	BA 1470	A	Context	2099	Fill	0		0.8	0.5
2101	BA 1470	A	Context	2103	Fill	0		0.8	0.2
2102	BA 1470	A	Context	2103	Fill	0		1	0.55
2103	BA 1470	A	Cut		Pit	0	1	0.55	0.6
2104	BA 1470		Context	2106	Fill	0		0.75	0.2
2105	BA 1470	A	Context	2106	Fill	0		0.75	0.6
2106	BA 1470	A	Cut		Pit	0		0.75	0.8
2107	BA 1470	A	Context	2108	Fill	0		0.25	0.5

2108	BA 1470	A	Cut		Post hole	0			0.3	0.5
2109	BA 1470	A	Context	2110	Fill	0			0.35	0.4
2110	BA 1470		Cut		Post hole	0			0.350.4	
2111	BA 1470	A	Context	2112	Fill	0			0.7	0.5
2112	BA 1470	A	Cut		Pit	0			0.7	0.5
2113	BA 1470	A	Cut		Beam slot	2096			0.2	0.12
2114	BA 1470	A	Cut		pit	2125			0.4	0.3
2115	BA 1470	A	Context	2114	Fill	0			0.4	0.3
2116	BA 1470	A	Cut		Pit	0			0.6	0.5
2117	BA 1470	A	Context	2116	Fill	0				
2118	BA 1470	A	Cut		Post-hole	0			0.3	0.35
2119	BA 1470	A	Context	2118	fill	0				
2120	BA 1470	A	Cut		Pit	0			0.8	0.3
2121	BA 1470	A	Context	2120	Fill	0			0.8	0.3
2122	BA 1470	A	Context		Surface	0				
2123	BA 1470	A	Cut		Pit	0			0.25	0.2
2124	BA 1470		Context	2123	Fill	0			0.25	0.2
2125	BA 1470	A	Cut		Pit	0				
2126	BA 1470	A	Context	2125	Fill	2115				
2127	BA 1470	B	Context		Layer	0			0.3	
2128	BA 1470	B	Context		Layer	0			0.3	
2129	BA 1470	B	Context		Layer	0			0.3	
2130	BA 1470	B	Context		Layer	0		1.2	0.3	0.15
2131	BA 1470	B	Context		Layer	0				
2132	BA 1470	B	Context	2143	Fill	0			0.3	
2133	BA 1470	B	Context		Masonry layer	0				
2134	BA 1470	B	Context	2142	Fill	0				
2135	BA 1470	B	Context	2141	Fill	0				

2136	BA 1470	B	Context		Surface	0			
2137	BA 1470	B	Context		Layer	0			
2139	BA 1470	B	Context	2160	Layer	0			
2138	BA 1470	B	Context		Layer	0			
2140	BA 1470	B	Context		Fill	0	9	0.6	
2141	BA 1470	B	Cut		Pit				
2142	BA 1470	B	Cut		Pit				
2143	BA 1470		Cut		Pit				
2144	BA 1470		Context	2150	Fill				
2145	BA 1470		Context	2151	Fill				
2146	BA 1470	A	Cut		Unknown				
2147	BA 1470	A	Context	2146	fill				
2148	BA 1470	B	Context		Masonry				
2149	BA 1470		Context	2152	Fill				
2150	BA 1470	B	Cut		Pit				
2151	BA 1470	B	Cut		Pit				
2152	BA 1470	B	Cut		Pit				
2153	BA 1470	B	Context		Masonry				
2154	BA 1470	B	Context		Layer			0.6	0.1
2155	BA 1470		Context	2164	Fill				
2156	BA 1470	B	Context		Fill				
2157	BA 1470	B	Context		Masonry				
2158	BA 1470	B	Context		Layer				
2159	BA 1470	B	Context	2160	Fill				
2160	BA 1470	B	Cut		Pit			0.5	0.5
2161	BA 1470	B	Cut		Unknown		2	0.2	
2162	BA 1470	B	Context	2161	Fill		2	0.2	0.5
2163	BA 1470	B	Context	2161	Fill				
2164	BA 1470	B	Cut		Ditch?				

2165	BA 1470	B	Context	2164	Fill				
2166	BA 1470	B	Cut		Unknown			2	0.2
2167	BA 1470	C	Cut		Post hole			0.5	0.43
2168	BA 1470	C	Context	2167	Fill			0.5	0.43
2169	BA 1470	B	Context		Layer				
2170	BA 1470	B	Context		Overburden				
2171	BA 1470	B	Context		Area				
2172	BA 1470	B	Cut		Unknown		0.2		0.1
2173	BA 1470	B	Context	2172	Fill				
2175	BA 1470	B	Cut		Unknown				
2174	BA 1470		Context	2175	Fill				
2176	BA 1470	A	Context		Masonry				
1000	BA 1609	D	Context		Layer		2.4	3.45	0.08
1001	BA 1609	D	Context		Layer		2.4	3.45	0.25
1002	BA 1609	D	Context		Layer		2.4	3.45	0.05
1003	BA 1609	D	Context		Layer		3.7	3.45	0.045
1004	BA 1609	D	Context		Layer	1	3.7	3.45	0.1
1005	BA 1609	D	Context		Layer		0.14	0.135	0.025
1007	BA 1609	D	Context		Layer		2.00	2.80	0.12
1008	BA 1609	D	Context		Stone footing	1020, 1022,1053,105 4	0.26	0.24	0.12
1009	BA 1609	D	Context		Layer		2.40	3.45	0.20
1010	BA 1609	D	Context		Layer		3.20	1.00	0.10-0.26
1012	BA 1609	D	Context		Layer	2	0.45	2.30	0.18
1013	BA 1609	D	Context		Surface		4.30	0.80	
1014	BA 1609	D	Context		Layer		2.10-2.36	1.0-1.50	0.12
1015	BA 1609	D	Context	1016	Fill		6.00	0.50	0.10-0.16
1016	BA 1609	D	Cut		Trench cut		6.00	0.50	0.10-16

1019	BA 1609	D	Context		Layer			5.00	1.20	0.15-30
1020	BA 1609	D	Context		Stone footing	1008, 1022, 1053, 1054		0.80	0.38	0.12
1021	BA 1609	D	Context	1037	Layer		5	1.20	0.30	0.15
1022	BA 1609	D	Context		Layer		3	4.20	2.50	0.06-0.18
1024	BA 1609	D	Context		Layer		9	6.20	2.50	0.30
1025	BA 1609	D	Context		Layer			6.20	1.10	0.42
1026	BA 1609	D	Context	1027	Fill		4	0.35	0.30	0.03
1027	BA 1609	D	Cut		Pit			0.35	0.30	0.03
1028	BA 1609	D	Cut		Cut of hearth			0.45	2.30	0.18
1029	BA 1609	D	Context	1030	Fill			0.18	0.18	0.13
1030	BA 1609	D	Cut		Post-hole			0.18	0.18	
1031	BA 1609	D	Context		Layer	1024				0.10
1032	BA 1609	D	Context		Brick hearth				0.60	0.06
1033	BA 1609	D	Context		Fill			6.0	1.10	-0.42
1034	BA 1609	D	Context	1045	Layer		6	6.00	1.80	0.45 - 0.70
1035	BA 1609	D	Context	1036	Pit		7	0.30	0.30	0.15
1036	BA 1609	D	Cut		Pit			0.30	0.30	0.15
1038	BA 1609	D	Context	1038	Fill		8	0.10	0.15	0.12
1039	BA 1609	D	Cut	0	Post-hole			0.10	0.18	0.12
1040	BA 1609	D	Context	0	Layer					
1042	BA 1609	D	Context	1032	Fill		10	0.60	0.30	0.30
1043	BA 1609	D	Context		Layer			6.20	0.50	0.14-0.20
1045	BA 1609	D	Cut		Ditch	1046		6.00	1.80	0.45
1046	BA 1609	D	Cut		Ditch	1045		6.00	1.80	0.70
1047	BA 1609	D	Context		Fill			1.80	1.50	0.02
1048	BA 1609	D	Context	1049	Fill		11	1.80	1.50	0.35
1049	BA 1609	D	Cut		Pit			1.80	1.50	0.50
1050	BA 1609	D	Context		Layer			0.30	0.25	0.02

1051	BA 1609	D	Context		Fill		1.80	1.50	0.25
1052	BA 1609	D	Context		Plinth		0.40	0.15	0.10
1053	BA 1609	D	Context		Stone footing	1008,1020,1022,1054	1.60	0.20	0.10
1054	BA 1609	D	Cut		Negative feature	1008,1020,1022,1053,1054	2.00	0.20	0.05

APPENDIX 2: TABLE OF SPOT DATES

Code	Context	Description	Fabric	Qty	mv	Date	Comment
1301	1003	Courtyard fill of pit 1005	cbm	5		medieval?	at least two of the tiles look medieval, roof tile
1301	1003	Courtyard fill of pit 1005	cpj	1		13th-14th c	
1301	1003	Courtyard fill of pit 1005	Deritend	1		13th-e14th c	jug sherd with trace of white slip decoration
1301	1003	Courtyard fill of pit 1005	DeritendR	1	1	13th c	
1301	1008	Courtyard med soil/silting	cbm	2		postmed	large nib, roof tile
1301	1008	Courtyard med soil/silting	cist	2		late 15th-mid 16th c	
1301	1008	Courtyard med soil/silting	cist	3		late 15th-mid 16th c	marked trench 2
1301	1008	Courtyard med soil/silting	cpj hm	1		13th c	marked trench 2
1301	1008	Courtyard med soil/silting	lmt?	1	1	16th c?	bowl
1301	1008	Courtyard med soil/silting	martinc	3		17th c	marked trench 2, flask,
1301	1008	Courtyard med soil/silting	mot	4		later 17th-18th c	
1301	1008	Courtyard med soil/silting	porc	1		18th c	very badly burnt on encrusted on int, bowl
1301	1008	Courtyard med soil/silting	slpwf	1		later 17th-18th c	
1301	1008	Courtyard med soil/silting	tgt	1		15th-16th c	
1301	1008	Courtyard med soil/silting	yw	1		later 16th-e18th c	
1301	1009	Courtyard fill of ?wall ?ct	cbm	1		?	roof tile
1301	1009	Courtyard fill of ?wall ?ct	cistblw	1		16th c	
1301	1009	Courtyard fill of ?wall ?ct	cpj hm	1	1	13th c	
1301	1009	Courtyard fill of ?wall ?ct	cpj hm	2		13th c	
1301	1009	Courtyard fill of ?wall ?ct	lmt	1		15th-16th c	don't recognise this fabric, bung-hole jar baseba
1301	1009	Courtyard fill of ?wall ?ct	lmt	14		15th-16th c	?same fabric as bung-hole jar base
1301	1009	Courtyard fill of ?wall ?ct	lmt	2		15th-16th c	
1301	1009	Courtyard fill of ?wall ?ct	lmt	2		15th-16th c	don't recognise this fabric ip oxidised
1301	1009	Courtyard fill of ?wall ?ct	lmt?	1		15th?	base of small jug, burnt and overfired, possibly same fabric as buffww jug from 1011 or bung-hole jar from this context?
1301	1009	Courtyard fill of ?wall ?ct	mp	1		16th c	?similar fabric to bowl from 1008
1301	1009	Courtyard fill of ?wall ?ct	mpt	1	1	15th-16th c	jug rim
1301	1009	Courtyard fill of ?wall ?ct	tgt	1	1	15th-16th c	odd flat form
1301	1011	Courtyard cobbles trench 1	buffww	2		13th-14th c	dec with triangular roller stamping, hm
1301	1011	Courtyard cobbles trench 1	buffww	1		13th-14th c?	jug, mainly reduced
1301	1011	Courtyard cobbles trench 1	cpj hm	3		13th c	
1301	1011	Courtyard cobbles trench 1	cpj hm	1	1	13th c	poss Deritendcpj, has granular white inclusion and is micaceous
1301	1011	Courtyard cobbles trench 1	ipg	1		13th-14th c	appears to be coil built, buff fabric, inner part reduced light grey
1301	1011	Courtyard cobbles trench 1	lmt	1		15th-16th c	bung hole
1301	1012	Courtyard structure beamslot = 2074	cbm	1		med?	

1301	1012	Courtyard structure beamslot = 2074	cpj hm	8		pre 1250?	hm cooking pot base, patchy surface colour, could be Deritendcpj - thin section?
1301	1012	Courtyard structure beamslot = 2074	cpj hm	31		?12th-13th c	includes some coarsely gritted wares with sandstone, quartz and quartzite, also some sherds with mudstone
1301	1012	Courtyard structure beamslot = 2074	cpj hm	1	1	?12th-13th c	st-sided?
1301	1012	Courtyard structure beamslot = 2074	cpj hm	1	1	?12th-13th c	small dia, rounded, gritty
1301	1012	Courtyard structure beamslot = 2074	cpj hm	1	1	?12th-13th c	flange-rim poss from bowl
1301	1012	Courtyard structure beamslot = 2074	cpj hm	1	1	?12th-13th c	lid seated
1301	1012	Courtyard structure beamslot = 2074	cpj hm	1	1	?12th-13th c	everted
1301	1012	Courtyard structure beamslot = 2074	Deritend	3		later 13th c	white slip dec on two sherds, one roller stamped
1301	1012	Courtyard structure beamslot = 2074	DeritendR	11		13th c	
1301	1013	Courtyard layer interface with cobbles 1011	cpj hm	4		?12th-13th c	residual
1301	1013	Courtyard layer interface with cobbles 1011	lmt	2	1	15th-16th c	bowl sherds
1301	1013	Courtyard layer interface with cobbles 1011	med	1		med	too small to id
1301	1014	Courtyard cleaning over cobbles	blw	2		mid 16th-17th c	
1301	1014	Courtyard cleaning over cobbles	Deritend?	1		13th-e14th c	overfired
1301	1014	Courtyard cleaning over cobbles	Roman SV	1	1	Roman	tankard rim 1st-2nd c type
1301	u/s		blw	5		mid 16th-17th c	
1301	u/s		cist	3		late 15th-mid 16th c	
1301	u/s		cpj	3		13th c	
1301	u/s		ipg	2		13th-14th c	roller stamped, source? Buff fabric
1301	u/s		lmt	1		15th-16th c	bung-hole jar base
1301	u/s		lmt	1	1	?15th-16th c	bowl, tan glaze
1301	u/s		lmt	1		15th-16th c	small rod handle
1301	u/s		yw	1		later 16th-e18th c	handle
1470	1911		blw	2+		modern	2 x residual blackware sherds (ctxt not in box July 2007)
1470	2000	Courtyard med soil/silting	cbm	1		medieval	roof tile
1470	2000	Courtyard med soil/silting	cpj	9		13th c	
1470	2000	Courtyard med soil/silting	Deritend	1		13th-e14th c	white slip dec
1470	2000	Courtyard med soil/silting	DeritendR	2		13th-e14th c	
1470	2001	Courtyard med soil/silting	cpj	23		13th c	
1470	2001	Courtyard med soil/silting	ipg	1		mid 13th-14th c	
1470	2001	Courtyard med soil/silting	ww	1		mid 13th-14th c	
1470	2002	Courtyard med soil/silting	blw	2		mid 16th-17th c	
1470	2002	Courtyard med soil/silting	cist	1		late 15th-mid 16th c	
1470	2002	Courtyard med soil/silting = eval1008	cpj	1		?12th-13th c	

1470	2002	Courtyard med soil/silting	lrw	3		15th-16th c	
1470	2003	Courtyard cobble surface	Deritend	1		13th-e14th c	olive glaze
1470	2003	Courtyard cobble surface	DeritendR	1	1	13th-e 14th c	bowl?, may have finger imps on rim
1470	2003	Courtyard cobble surface	ipg	1		14th-15th c	olive glaze
1470	2003	Courtyard cobble surface	lmt	1		15th-16th c	jar/cistern, overfired
1470	2003	Courtyard cobble surface	lmt	1		(?14th)-15th-16th c	
1470	2003	Courtyard cobble surface	malv wm	1	1	mid 14th-16th c	not sure re form, bowl or poss chafing dish
1470	2003	Courtyard cobble surface	malv wm	1		mid 14th-16th c	extglaze
1470	2006	fill of ct for wall 2178	blw	4		late 17th-e/m 18th c	
1470	2006	fill of ct for wall 2178	bsg	2		late 17th-e/m 18th c?	very glossy, mirror like
1470	2006	fill of ct for wall 2178	slpwtr	5		late 17th-e/m 18th c	mug
1470	2011	post-med drain	bltrans	1		19th c	
1470	2011	post-med drain	flower pot	2		19th c	
1470	2015	post-med drain	cw	2		17th-18th c	
1470	2015	post-med drain	lrw	2	1	15th-16th c	2 vessels
1470	2015	post-med drain	mgw	2		19th c	very mixed
1470	2016	post-med drain	Deritend	1		13th c	looks almost like malv wm, thin yellowish cu speckled glaze
1470	2018	Courtyard structure - assoc with 2075	cpj	2		13th c	
1470	2018	Courtyard structure - assoc with 2075	DeritendR	2		13th-e 14th c	
1470	2022	post-med silt layer	malv wm	1		15th-16th c	
1470	2022	post-med silt layer	mgw	2		19th c	1 x resid late med
1470	2024	Courtyard med soil/silting	cpj	1		13th c?	
1470	2024	Courtyard med soil/silting	malv hm?	4		13th c??	looks as if there are ig inclusions, could this be Roman?
							Quite large sherds, hm
1470	2025	Courtyard med soil/silting	cpj hm	1		13th c?	
1470	2025	Courtyard med soil/silting	DeritendR	1		13th-e14th c	
1470	2027	Courtyard pit 2026 or 2028	cpj	1		13th c	
1470	2029	Courtyard cobble surface	cist	1		late 15th-mid 16th c	
1470	2029	Courtyard cobble surface	cpj hm	9		13th c	possibly earlier?
1470	2029	Courtyard cobble surface	cpj hm	1		?12th-13th c	coarse gritty
1470	2029	Courtyard cobble surface	Deritend	4		13th-e14th c	jug white slip and roller stamped white slip
1470	2029	Courtyard cobble surface	DeritendR	1		13th-e 14th c	
1470	2029	Courtyard cobble surface	lrw	4		15th-16th c	bung-hole jar
1470	2029	Courtyard cobble surface	wwg	1		mid 13th-14th c	olive glaze with cu speckles
1470	2031	Courtyard cobble surface	buffww	1		13th-14th c	
1470	2031	Courtyard cobble surface	cpj	1		13th-14th c	

1470	2031	Courtyard cobble surface	lmt	3		15th-16th c	cistern
1470	2032	Courtyard cobble surface	blw	1		17th c?	
1470	2032	Courtyard cobble surface	cbm	1		medieval	roof tile with nail hole, burnt
1470	2032	Courtyard cobble surface	cpj	4		13th c?	
1470	2032	Courtyard cobble surface	cpj	1	1	13th c	
1470	2032	Courtyard cobble surface	Deritend	1		13th-e 14th c	horizontal combing, olive glaze
1470	2032	Courtyard cobble surface	DeritendR	4		13th-e 14th c	
1470	2032	Courtyard cobble surface	lmt	4		15th c?	
1470	2032	Courtyard cobble surface	lmt	9		15th-?16th c	same vessel as 2078?
1470	2032	Courtyard cobble surface	lmt	1		?14th-15th-?16th c	overfired ip fabric
1470	2032	Courtyard cobble surface	lmt	1	1	15th-16th c	jug rim
1470	2033	Interface between 2032 and earlier med features	cpj hm	19		13th c (post 1250)	
		2072, may have intrusive finds due to drain 2017					
1470	2033	Interface between 2032 and earlier med features	Deritend	2		13th-e 14th c	jug, burnt/reduced, trace of vert strips and glaze, sherds join
		2072, may have intrusive finds due to drain 2018					
1470	2033	Interface between 2032 and earlier med features	DeritendR	11		13th-e14th c	
		2072, may have intrusive finds due to drain 2019					
1470	2033	Interface between 2032 and earlier med features	ipg	3		mid 13th-14th c	olive cu speckled glaze, 2 sherds roller stamped one with wavy combing
		2072, may have intrusive finds due to drain 2020					
1470	2033	Interface between 2032 and earlier med features	medg worcs?	1		mid 13th-14th c	dark olive glaze, applied dec, u/g white slip?, poss worcester?
		2072, may have intrusive finds due to drain 2021					
1470	2033	Interface between 2032 and earlier med features	wwg	1		mid 13th-14th c	green cu mottled glaze
		2072, may have intrusive finds due to drain 2022					
1470	2034	cleaning over linear 2077	cist	1		late 15th-mid 16th c	cistercian ware with pellets, 1 x med
1470	2034	cleaning over linear 2077	DeritendR	1		13th-e 14th c	
1470	2035	Courtyard sub-soil setting for cobbles	cist	1		late 15th-mid 16th c	
1470	2035	Courtyard sub-soil setting for cobbles	cpj	2		13th c?	
1470	2035	Courtyard sub-soil setting for cobbles	Deritend	1		13th-e 14th c	
1470	2035	Courtyard sub-soil setting for cobbles	ipg	1		mid 13th-15th c	
1470	2035	Courtyard sub-soil setting for cobbles	lmt	1		15th-16th c	cistern/jug base
1470	2035	Courtyard sub-soil setting for cobbles	lrw	1		15th-16th c	bowl
1470	2035	Courtyard sub-soil setting for cobbles	lrw/mp	5	1	15th-16th c	flange-rim bowl
1470	2038	Courtyard pit 2036	cw	1		17th-18th c	coarseware
1470	2040	Courtyard hearth assoc 2041	cbm	4		medieval	burnt ?tile
1470	2041	Courtyard burnt area around hearth	cpj	1		13th c	
1470	2041	Courtyard burnt area around hearth	DeritendR	1		13th-e 14th c	

1470	2043	fill of pit 2042	cist	1		late 15th-mid 16th c	
1470	2043	fill of pit 2042	proto-cw?	1		16th??	
1470	2045	silt layer interface with 2029	cpj	3		13th c	
1470	2045	silt layer interface with 2029	DeritendR?	2	1	13th c?	distorted rim
1470	2045	silt layer interface with 2029	ipg	1		13th-14th c?	ip fabric
1470	2049	Courtyard structure ph 2048 fill	cbm	1		medieval	roof tile frag
1470	2049	Courtyard structure ph 2048 fill	cpj	1		13th c	
1470	2049	Courtyard structure ph 2048 fill	DeritendR	1		13th-e 14th c	
1470	2049	Courtyard structure ph 2048 fill	lmt	1		15th-16th c	cistern/jug base, poss xjoin with 2003, ?intrusive?
1470	2049	Courtyard structure ph 2048 fill	medg worcs	2		e 13th c?	worcs
1470	2055	Courtyard burnt feature	cpj	1	1	13th c	
1470	2055	Courtyard burnt feature	cpj	1		13th c	
1470	2059	Courtyard structure ph 2058 fill	medg	1		13th c	ip, horiz combing
1470	2063	Courtyard pit 2062 cutting hearth 2067	DeritendR			13th-e14th c	
1470	2065	Courtyard beamslot - fill above 2074	indsplw	2		e 19th c	
1470	2073	Courtyard structure beamslot fill secondary	cpj	70		13th c?	
1470	2073	Courtyard structure beamslot fill secondary	cpj	1	1	13th c	
1470	2073	Courtyard structure beamslot fill secondary	Deritend	7		13th-e 14th c	white slip dec, some roller stamped
1470	2073	Courtyard structure beamslot fill secondary	Deritend	6		13th-e 14th c	cooking pot, sooted, red-brown but fab like DeritendR
1470	2073	Courtyard structure beamslot fill secondary	DeritendR	9		13th-e14th c	
1470	2073	Courtyard structure beamslot fill secondary	DeritendR	2	1	13th c	jug? odd rim form
1470	2073	Courtyard structure beamslot fill secondary	wwg	1		mid 13th-14th c	small, jug sherd
1470	2074	Courtyard structure beamslot fiill/packing =1012	cpj	1	1	13th c	
1470	2074	Courtyard structure beamslot fiill/packing =1012	cpj	2		13th c	1 x gritty cpj
1470	2074	Courtyard structure beamslot fiill/packing =1012	Deritend	1		mid 13th-e 14th c	baluster jug , olive glaze
1470	2074	Courtyard structure beamslot fiill/packing =1012	ipg	1		13th-14th c	
1470	2076	Courtyard structure cobbles assoc with 2075	cpj	1		13th c	1 x gritty cpj
1470	2078	Courtyard ew feature 2077	cpj	1	1	?12th-13th c	stabbed rim, should be pre-1250
1470	2078	Courtyard ew feature 2077	DeritendR?	1		13th c	
1470	2078	Courtyard ew feature 2077	lmt	10		15th c?	xjoin with 2032, 1 sherd with blow-out, jar with tan glaze
1470	2078	Courtyard ew feature 2077	lmt	1		15th-16th c	probably cistern or jug
1470	2078	Courtyard ew feature 2077	medg	1		mid 13th-15th c	
1470	2080	cleaning over cobbles	bltrans	2		19th c	
1470	2080	over east cobbles	bltrans	1		19th c	all very small sherds
1470	2080	under alcove	bltrans	1		19th c	
1470	2080	cleaning over cobbles	blw	29		18th c?	

1470	2080	over east cobbles	blw	3		17th-18th c	all very small sherds
1470	2080	under alcove	blw	4		17th-18th c	
1470	2080	cleaning over cobbles	bsg	1		late 17th-e 18th c	
1470	2080	under alcove	bsg	1	1	late 17th-e/m 18th c?	
1470	2080	cleaning over cobbles	cist	2		late 15th-mid 16th c	
1470	2080	over east cobbles	cist	1		late 15th-mid 16th c	all very small sherds
1470	2080	cleaning over cobbles	cpj			13th-14th c	
1470	2080	cleaning over cobbles	cpj hm	1		12th c?	gritty, black small dia, looks early.
1470	2080	over east cobbles	crw	1		1760s?	all very small sherds
1470	2080	cleaning over cobbles	cw	2		17th-18th c	
1470	2080	N bank E side	cw	2		18th c?	
1470	2080	under alcove	cw	1		17th-18th c	
1470	2080	over east cobbles	DeritendR	1		13th-e14th c	all very small sherds
1470	2080	cleaning over cobbles	flower pot	2			
1470	2080	cleaning over cobbles	ipg	1		13th-14th c	horz and wavy combed dec
1470	2080	cleaning over cobbles	lrw	1		15th-16th c	
1470	2080	cleaning over cobbles	mot	2		later 17th-18th c	
1470	2080	over east cobbles	mot	1		later 17th-18th c	all very small sherds
1470	2080	cleaning over cobbles	slipco	3		later 17th-18th c	
1470	2080	cleaning over cobbles	slpw	1		later 17th-mid 18th c	mug or similar, red fabric
1470	2080	cleaning over cobbles	slpwf?	1		later 17th-mid 18th c	fw
1470	2080	cleaning over cobbles	stwlb	1		18th c?	mug base
1470	2080	under alcove	stwlb	3		late 19th-20th c	
1470	2080	cleaning over cobbles	westerw	1		late 17th-18th c	drv
1470	2080	cleaning over cobbles	wwg	1		mid 13th-14th c	jug?, bowl?, ie olive glaze
1470	2081	?	blw	1		late 17th-early 18th c?	cup base
1470	2081	?	blw	1		17th-e 18th c	mug
1470	2081	?	bsg	3	1	late 17th-early 18th c	mug with rilled neck
1470	2081	?	bsg	1	1	late 17th-early 18th c	jug with lightly rilled neck
1470	2081	?	DeritendR	1		13th-e14th c	
1470	2085	Frontage pit 2084	cbm	1		?	tile
1470	2085	Frontage pit 2084	cist	1		late 15th-mid 16th c	
1470	2085	Frontage pit 2084	lrw	3		15th-16th c	
1470	2085	Frontage pit 2084	mot	1		later 17th-18th c	
1470	2085	Frontage pit 2084	plw	1		late 18th-e 19th c	tiny sherd, less than 1g ?intrusive
1470	2085	Frontage pit 2084	yw	1		late 16th-e 18th c	

1470	2092	?	cist?	1		late 15th-mid 16th c	
1470	2092	?	cw	2		17th c?	
1470	2092	?	malv wm	2		mid 14th-16th c	
1470	2092	?	medg	3		13th-14th c	
1470	2092	?	mot	2		later 17th-18th c	
1470	2092	?	wwg	2		13th-14th c	jug, olive glaze cu speckles, oblique rect roller stamp
1470	2093	?	cw	1		17th-18th c	
1470	2093	?	lrw	1		15th-16th c	tan glaze
1470	2094	?	cpj	1		13th c	
1470	2094	?	cw	1	1	17th c	bowl
1470	2097	?	cist?	1	1	late 15th-mid 16th c	
1470	2097	?	cpj	1		13th-14th c	heavy ext soot
1470	2097	?	cw	2		17th c?	
1470	2097	?	cw	1	1	17th c	jar
1470	2097	?	lrw	1		15th-16th c	bowl
1470	2100	Frontage pit/ph 2099	lmt	2		15th-16th c	
1470	2101	?	canew	1		e 19th c	
1470	2101	?	cw	1		18th c	
1470	2101	?	slipco	1		later 17th-18th c	residual wsg, coarseware and slipware
1470	2101	?	slpwtr	1		18th c	
1470	2101	?	wsg	1		1720-1770	
1470	2104	Frontage late feature 2106	blw	3		17th-e/m18th c	
1470	2104	Frontage late feature 2106	cw	1		17th-18th c	
1470	2104	Frontage late feature 2106	slipco	1		later 17th-18th c	
1470	2104	Frontage late feature 2106	westerw	1		18th c?	1 x Westerwald stw
1470	2105	Frontage late feature 2106	blw	1		later 17th-18th c	
1470	2105	Frontage late feature 2106	slipco	1		later 17th-18th c	
1470	2109	Frontage ph 2110	cist	1		late 15th-mid 16th c	olive glazed cistercian ware
1470	2111	Frontage pit 2112	blw	2		later 17th-18th c	
1470	2111	Frontage pit 2112	cpj	3		13th c	some gritty cpj
1470	2111	Frontage pit 2112	cw	1		17th-18th c	
1470	2111	Frontage pit 2112	lrw	1		15th-16th c	bowl
1470	2111	Frontage pit 2112	slipco	3		later 17th-18th c	
1470	2111	Frontage pit 2112	yw	2		late 16th-e 18th c	u/g white slip
1470	2119	Frontage ph 2118	blw	1		mid 16th-17th c	
1470	2119	Frontage ph 2118	cbm	2		medieval	roof tile

1470	2119	Frontage ph 2118	lrw	1		15th-16th c	
1470	2121	Frontage pit 2120	buffww	1		13th-14th c	
1470	2121	Frontage pit 2120	cpj	8		13th-14th c	
1470	2121	Frontage pit 2120	Deritend	6		13th-e 14th c	
1470	2121	Frontage pit 2120	DeritendR	1		13th-e14th c	
1470	2121	Frontage pit 2120	medg	1		13th-14th c	
1470	2122	Frontage cobble surface	cpj	3		13th-14th c	some residual earlier med???
1470	2122	Frontage cobble surface	Deritend	1	1	13th-e 14th c	jug, very abraded
1470	2122	Frontage cobble surface	DeritendR	1		13th-e14th c	
1470	2122	Frontage cobble surface	lmt?	2		15th-16th c?	
1470	2130	Passage burnt area	Deritend	1		13th-e 14th c	somewhere between cpj and reduced Deritend
1470	2130	Passage burnt area	ipg	1		?13th-14th c	14th c more likely?
1470	2132	?	cist	1		late 15th-mid 16th c	
1470	2135	Passage charcoal pit 2141 cutting 2144	cw	1		17th-18th c	bowl
1470	2135	Passage charcoal pit 2141 cutting 2144	mot	1		late 17th-mid 18th c	
1470	2137	?	blw	1		17th c	blackware mug base - no glaze
1470	2137	?	cpj	1		13th c?	resid med
1470	2137	?	cw	1	1	17th c	bowl
1470	2140	?	blw	1		17th-18th c	
1470	2140	?	cist	1		late 15th-mid 16th c	cup base
1470	2140	?	cist	2		late 15th-mid 16th c	app white clay pads
1470	2140	?	cpj hm	7		13th c?	gritty type
1470	2140	?	cw	1		17th-18th c	
1470	2140	?	Deritend	1		13th-e 14th c	jug with trailed white slip curvilinear pattern and app pellets
1470	2140	?	ipg	2		14th-15th c?	part of jug from (2155)
1470	2140	?	lrw	1	1	15th-16th c	flange-rim bowl
1470	2140	?	mgw	41		modern	
1470	2140	?	painted plw	1	1	late 18th-e 19th c	
1470	2140	?	slipco	1		later 17th-18th c	
1470	2144	Passage packing above stone feature	cist	1		late 15th-mid 16th c	
1470	2145	?	cbm	2		medieval	tile
1470	2145	?	cpj	1		13th-14th c	
1470	2147	?	DeritendR	1		13th-e 14th c	
1470	2154	?	cpj	2		13th-14th c	
1470	2154	?	Deritend	1		13th-e 14th c	jug with white slip dec
1470	2154	?	ipg	1		14th-15th c?	quite hard fired

1470	2155	Passage fill of linear 2161/2164	cpj	1	1	12th-13th c	in-turned rim
1470	2155	Passage fill of linear 2161/2164	cpj	3		12th-13th c	
1470	2155	Passage fill of linear 2161/2164	Deritend	1	1	13th-e 14th c	jug rim
1470	2155	Passage fill of linear 2161/2164	ipg	7		14th-15th c?	sherds all from one jug
1470	2159	Passage pit 2160 packed with cobbles	cpj hm	20	1	13th c (1200-1250?)	sherds from st-sided cooking pot
1470	2162	Passage upper fill of linear 2161/2164	cpj	3		13th-?14th c	
1470	2163	Passage upper fill of linear 2161/2164	cpj	2		13th c	
1470	2168	Courtyard structure ph 2167 cobble packing	cpj	1		13th-14th c	post-hole under step?
1470	2169	?	blw	1		17th-18th c	
1470	2169	?	mot	1		later 17th-18th c	
1470	2173	Passage gully 2172	malv wm	1		14th c?	bottle base
1470	2179	?	blw	1		mid 16th-17th c	
1470	2179	?	cist	1	1	late 15th-mid 16th c	
1470	2179	?	lrw	1		15th-16th c	
1470	2179	?	mgw	4		19th c	
1609	1004	levelling layer for quarry tiles	cpj	1		13th c	
1609	1004	levelling layer for quarry tiles	cpj	1		13th c	
1609	1004	levelling layer for quarry tiles	DeritendR?	2		13th c	jug, sherds join
1609	1006	assoc with plinth of earlier building	cbm	1		medieval	roof tile, sooted on one face
1609	1006	assoc with plinth of earlier building	cpj	19		13th-?14th c	
1609	1006	assoc with plinth of earlier building	cpj	21		13th-14th c	
1609	1006	assoc with plinth of earlier building	cpj	1	1	13th c	
1609	1006	assoc with plinth of earlier building	cpj	1	1	13th-14th c	poss Deritend - although doesn't much look like it - has white granular inclusion
1609	1006	assoc with plinth of earlier building	DeritendR	4		13th-e14th c	
1609	1006	assoc with plinth of earlier building	ipg	1		13th-14th c	jug
1609	1006	assoc with plinth of earlier building	lrw	1		15th-16th c	?intrusive
1609	1007	clay layer with mortar	medg	1		13th-?14th c	similar fabric to 1008 DC fab
1609	1008	stone footing	DeritendR	1		13th c	
1609	1008	stone footing	medg	1		mid 13th-15th c	?like some of the Dudley Castle fabs??
1609	1008	stone footing	medg worcs?	1		13th c	worcs type?
1609	1009	layer beneath floor 1002	cist	2		late 15th-mid 16th c	
1609	1010	clay abutting stone feature	cbm	2		medieval	roof tile, burnt
1609	1010	clay abutting stone feature	cist	1	1	late 15th-mid 16th c	
1609	1010	clay abutting stone feature	cpj	1		12th-13th c	worcs type?
1609	1011	ashy layer assoc with hearth base = 1012	cist	1	1	late 15th-mid 16th c	

1609	1011	ashy layer assoc with hearth base = 1012	lrw	1		15th-16th c	prob bung-hole jar , heavily burnt on interior
1609	1014	footing for cobble surface	??	2	1	Roman??	part of same vessel from 1025
1609	1014	footing for cobble surface	cist	1		late 15th-mid 16th c	cup
1609	1014	footing for cobble surface	cpj	9		?12th-13th c	
1609	1014	footing for cobble surface	cpj	2	2	?12th-13th c	
1609	1014	footing for cobble surface	cpj	2		12th-mid 13th c	st-sided form
1609	1014	footing for cobble surface	lmt	1		15th-16th c	comparatively small sherd
1609	1014	footing for cobble surface	medg	1		14th-15th c?	tan glaze dark green mottles, don't really recognise this
1609	1014	footing for cobble surface	medg worcs?	2		13th c	worcs?
1609	1015	demo fill of ditch 1016	cbm	1		medieval	horn' from ridge tile
1609	1015	demo fill of ditch 1016	cist	6		late 15th-mid 16th c	
1609	1015	demo fill of ditch 1016	cist	1	1	late 15th-mid 16th c	
1609	1015	demo fill of ditch 1016	cist	1		late 15th-mid 16th c	handle
1609	1015	demo fill of ditch 1016	cist	2	1	late 15th-mid 16th c	
1609	1015	demo fill of ditch 1016	cist	2		late 15th-mid 16th c	sherds join
1609	1015	demo fill of ditch 1016	cist	1		late 15th-mid 16th c	handle-body
1609	1015	demo fill of ditch 1016	cist	1		late 15th-mid 16th c	cup base
1609	1015	demo fill of ditch 1016	cist	2		late 15th-mid 16th c	sherds join, cup with app white clay pads
1609	1015	demo fill of ditch 1016	cpj	1		13th-14th c	
1609	1015	demo fill of ditch 1016	cpj	1		13th-14th c	applied dec, curfew??
1609	1015	demo fill of ditch 1016	crw	3	1	later 18th c	intrusive?
1609	1015	demo fill of ditch 1016	Deritend	1		13th-e 14th c	jug with white slip dec
1609	1015	demo fill of ditch 1016	Deritend	1	1	13th c	coiled, weird little jar
1609	1015	demo fill of ditch 1016	ipg	1		13th-14th c	jug, pitted olive glaze with cu speckles
1609	1015	demo fill of ditch 1016	lrw	1	1	15th-16th c	flange-rim bowl
1609	1015	demo fill of ditch 1016	lrw	3		15th-16th c	bowl int tan glaze
1609	1015	demo fill of ditch 1016	lrw	1		15th-16th c	sooted/smoke blackened interior
1609	1015	demo fill of ditch 1016	mgw	3	1	first half 19th c?	blue-green transfer printed, intrusive?
1609	1015	demo fill of ditch 1016	mp/lrw	1		15th-16th c	bowl
1609	1018		buffww	1		13th-14th c	ext glossy olive glaze, trace of rect roller stamping
1609	1018		DeritendR	4		13th c	cpj
1609	1018		medg	1		13th-14th c	baluster base?
1609	1019	clay adjacent to NS cobbles	cist	1		late 15th-mid 16th c	
1609	1019	clay adjacent to NS cobbles	cpj	3		12th-13th c	fairly coarse
1609	1021	central hearth?	coal	2			
1609	1021	central hearth?	cpj	1		13th c?	black

1609	1021	central hearth?	cpj	1	1	13th-14th c?	
1609	1021	central hearth?	cpj	4		13th c	1 sherd looks as though it may come from a st-sided cpj
1609	1021	central hearth?	Deritend	1		13th-e 14th c	jug with white slip dec
1609	1021	central hearth?	DeritendR	1		13th-e 14th c	
1609	1021	central hearth?	lrw/protocw	1		16th c?	intrusive?
1609	1022	clay floor	cpj	1	1	?12th-13th c	coarse grits
1609	1022	clay floor	cpj	1	1	13th-?14th c	
1609	1022	clay floor	cpj	3		13th c?	
1609	1024	13th c floor make-up	cpj	1		?12th-13th c	gritty, micaceous
1609	1024	13th c floor make-up	cpj	1	1	12th-13th c	worcs cpj
1609	1024	13th c floor make-up	cpj hm	25		?12th-13th c	cpj
1609	1024	13th c floor make-up	DeritendR	2		?12th-13th c	cpj
1609	1024	13th c floor make-up	malv hm	1		13th c	cpj
1609	1024	13th c floor make-up	medg worcs	3		?12th-13th c	worcs ware, ext dark olive glaze, jug
1609	1024	13th c floor make-up	medg worcs?	2		?12th-13th c	?worcs ware, dark green glaze, roller stamped, jug
1609	1024	13th c floor make-up	wwg	1		13th c	oblique rect roller stamping, patchy olive glaze, jug
1609	1026	ashy fill of pit 1027	cpj	1		?12th-13th c	
1609	1026	ashy fill of pit 1027	mudstone?	1		early 13th c?	send to Rob Ixer for id?
1609	1031	floor beneath 1012 ?=1024	cpj	1		13th c?	
1609	1031	floor beneath 1012 ?=1024	Deritend	1		later 13th-e 14th c	applied white scales
1609	1031	floor beneath 1012 ?=1024	DeritendR	1		13th c	
1609	1033	cobbled surface clay packing	cpj	16		?12th-13th c	
1609	1033	cobbled surface clay packing	cpj	2		?12th-13th c	coarse/gritty
1609	1033	cobbled surface clay packing	malv hm?	1		13th c	
1609	1034	layer beneath EW cobbles (ditch fill?)	cpj	5		13th c	sooted
1609	1038	fill of ph 1039	cpj	2		?12th-13th c	
1609	1038	fill of ph 1039	cpj	1	1	?12th-13th c	coarse/gritty
1609	1042	hearth 1032	canew	1		e 19th c	
1609	1042	hearth 1032	crw	1		later 18th c	
1609	1042	hearth 1032	cw	1		17th-18th c	
1609	1047	layer with tile frags	cist	1		late 15th-mid 16th c	
1609	2025	prob is misreading of 1025 - early layer	??	1	1	Roman??	lid? Looks too fine to be med but there appears to be some glaze, sherd is burnt, ?wood ash glaze?? More of this is 1014
1609	2025	prob is misreading of 1025 - early layer	cpj	1		13th c?	
1609	2025	prob is misreading of 1025 - early layer	cpj	2		12th-13th c	coarse/gritty
1609	2025	prob is misreading of 1025 - early layer	Roman SV	1	1	Roman	tankard rim 1st-2nd c type

1609	1022 NE	clay floor	cpj	5		13th c?	
1609	1022 NE	clay floor	cpj	1	1	13th c?	
1609	1024 E	13th c floor make-up	cpj	7		?12th-13th c	
1609	1024 E	13th c floor make-up	cpj	1	1	?12th-13th c	
1609	1024 E	13th c floor make-up	cpj	1	1	?12th-13th c	
1609	1024 E	13th c floor make-up	cpj	1	1	?12th-13th c	
1609	1024 E	13th c floor make-up	cpj	3	3	?12th-13th c	
1609	1024 E	13th c floor make-up	cpj	2	1	?12th-13th c	sherds join, coarse/gritty
1609	1024 E	13th c floor make-up	cpj	1	1	?12th-13th c	coarse/gritty
1609	1024 E	13th c floor make-up	cpj	42		?12th-13th c	
1609	1024 E	13th c floor make-up	DeritendR	2	2	13th c	
1609	1024 E	13th c floor make-up	DeritendR	1		13th c	jug sherd
1609	1024 E	13th c floor make-up	DeritendR	8		13th c	cpj, sherds are wheel finished not wheel-thrown.
1609	1024 E	13th c floor make-up	ipg	1		13th c?	with roller stamping and cu speckled glaze
1609	1024 E	13th c floor make-up	malv hm?	1		13th c?	st-sided cpj
1609	1024 E	13th c floor make-up	malv hm?	1		13th c	
1609	1024 E	13th c floor make-up	medg	2		13th c?	
1609	1024 E	13th c floor make-up	Roman ox	1		Roman	could be a colour coat
1609	1024 E	13th c floor make-up	Roman SV	1		Roman	
1609	1024 W	13th c floor make-up	cpj hm	1	1	?12th-13th c	passage fill'
1609	1024 W	13th c floor make-up	cpj hm	1	1	?12th-13th c	passage fill'
1609	1024 W	13th c floor make-up	cpj hm	8		?12th-13th c	passage fill'