SUFFOLK ARCHAEOLOGY

• A HISTORY OF EXPERTISE •

Cotswold Archaeology

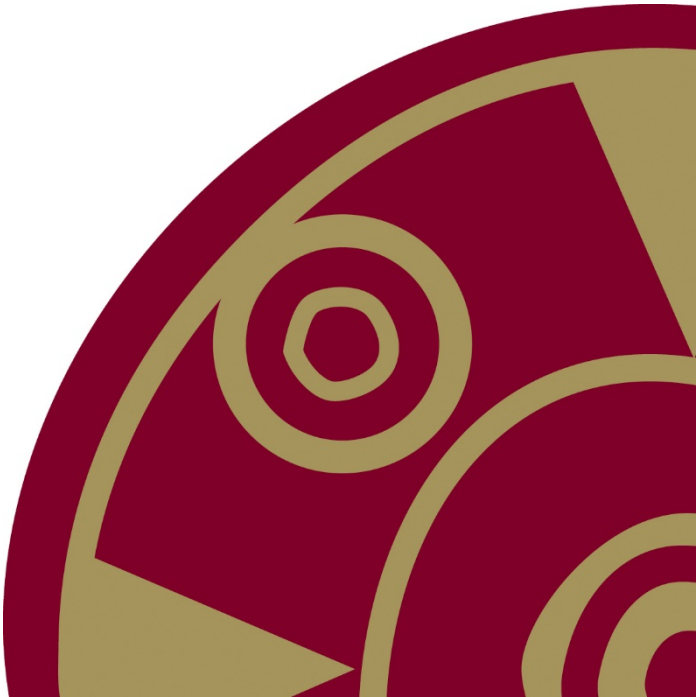
The Hold, Ipswich

Ipswich

Client
Concertus

Date
May 2020

IPS 985
Archaeological Monitoring/Excavation Report
SACIC Report No.: 2019/016
Author: Preston Boyles



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SACIC Report No.: 2019/016

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Report Date: May 2020

HER Information

Site Code:	**IPS 985**
Site Name:	**The Hold, Ipswich**
Report No.:	**2019/016**
Planning Application No.:	**SCC\0174\171P**
Date of Fieldwork:	**05/10/2018 – 03/12/2018**
Grid Reference:	**TM 1700 4415**
Oasis Reference:	**cotswold2-350234**
Curatorial Officer:	**Abby Antrobus**
Project Officer:	**Preston Boyles, Linzi Everett**
Client/Funding Body:	**Concertus, on behalf of Suffolk County Council**
Client Reference:	**N/A**

Digital report submitted to Archaeological Data Service:
http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit

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Position: Senior Project Manager
Date: 26/05/2020

Contents

List of Plates

List of Figures

List of Tables

List of Appendices

Summary

A programme of archaeological monitoring and excavation was conducted at Fore Street, Ipswich, ahead of the construction of a new heritage centre and Records Office ('The Hold'). During the course of the monitoring, the southern half of the site was found to contain significant archaeological deposits. A rescue excavation was carried out, simultaneous with the principle contractor's stripping of the site, under severe time pressure and spatial constraints. These limiting factors did not allow for the full excavation of all archaeological features, and resulted in the removal by machine of the upper archaeological deposits with only limited recording, especially the 19th century remains. In response to this situation, an excavation strategy was devised by Suffolk Archaeology CIC and Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, which targeted the medieval and early post-medieval archaeological remains, as these were otherwise unattested in written or archaeological records, and were deemed to have more significance in understanding the origins and development of the site.

The archaeological remains chiefly consisted of medieval (12th to 15th century) domestic waste pits, apparently situated behind the medieval street frontage on the north side of Fore Street. The medieval pits appeared to be bounded to the north by a series of recut ditches, which ran parallel to Fore Street. A dark earth deposit, perhaps the remains of a horticultural garden, was uncovered at the rear of the medieval plots. These remains represent the easternmost known medieval occupation of Fore Street and St. Clement's parish. The medieval plots may have been set out as part of a planned development, in which former agricultural fields were given over to burgage, beginning in the 12th – 14th centuries. Although residual material, mostly in the form of Thetford Ware pottery, was encountered, there was no direct evidence for sustained habitation prior to the creation of the burgage plots.

A smaller number of late 15th century to 18th century features, mostly waste pits but also including the remains of cellars and a beam slot, were also uncovered. The finds assemblage and documentary evidence suggest that these may have belonged to merchants' houses. The change from a small, relatively poor agricultural medieval suburb towards more affluent inhabitants may have been linked to the creation of a series of quay fronts southwest of the site during the late medieval and Tudor periods. The post-medieval properties on the site may partially fossilise the earlier boundaries of medieval burgage plots.

of the site. Other 19th century features at the southern end of the site were restricted to fragments of walls and several wells.

The northern half of the site contained far fewer features, mainly undated pits and the remains of possible ditches. This may have been because this part of the site had been subject to a severe level of truncation, but probably also reflects that the principle concentration of activity was behind the street frontage at the southern end of the site. The only substantial remains were the pillars of an 18th century raised maltings floor in the northwest corner of the site.

Drawing Conventions

Plans

Limit of Excavation

Features

Break of Slope

Features - Conjectured

Natural Features

Sondages/Machine Strip

Intrusion/Truncation

Illustrated Section S.14

Cut Number **0008**

Archaeological Feature

Sections

Limit of Excavation

Cut

Modern Cut

Cut - Uncertain

Deposit Horizon

Deposit Horizon - Uncertain

Intrusion/Truncation

Break in Section

Cut Number **0088**

Deposit Number 0089

Ordnance Datum S N 55.27

1. Introduction

Suffolk Archaeology CIC ('SACIC', now Cotswold Archaeology Suffolk) conducted an archaeological monitoring, and subsequent rescue excavation, at The Hold, Fore Street, Ipswich ('the site', Fig. 1), as part of a series of archaeological works undertaken ahead of the construction of Suffolk County Council's new heritage facility building, to be known as The Hold (planning application reference SCC\0174\171P). Previous archaeological works consisted of a desk-based assessment ('DBA') of historical evidence (Gardner 2015), the excavation of an evaluation trial trench in the centre of the site (Everett 2017) and two test pits dug within a now demolished building in the northwest corner of the site (Everett 2018). The results of the trial trench and test pit investigations suggested a high degree of 19th and 20th century truncation, with a low potential for archaeological remains to survive in those particular areas, whilst noting that the height to which the natural subsoil survived locally left the possibility that archaeological deposits may exist elsewhere within the site (*ibid*).

The current monitoring works were requested by Abby Antrobus of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service ('SCCAS'), although no formal Brief was produced. The stripping of the site footprint by contractors was monitored between the 5th October and 3rd December 2018. At an early stage, a significant number of archaeological features were uncovered at the southern end of the site, some of which had been substantially damaged by the contractors' groundworks, necessitating a rescue excavation. The excavation was carried out concurrently with the contractors' stripping of the site, and ahead of the near-simultaneous piling operations. Although Concertus and the principle groundworks contractor, RG Carter, were generous in providing a window in which these excavations could be conducted, the time and spatial pressures, alongside the lack of a formal Brief or Written Scheme of Investigation ('WSI'), imposed a number of limitations on the excavation methodology, to be discussed below.

The site uses the HER parish code IPS 985, previously used for the 2017 evaluation works (Everett 2017). This will be used to identify all material and reports pertaining to the site. The 2018 test pit evaluation was conducted under a sperate HER parish code, IPS 2507 (Everett 2018). The national OASIS record for the site is cotswold2-350234 (a summary of which is included as Appendix 10).

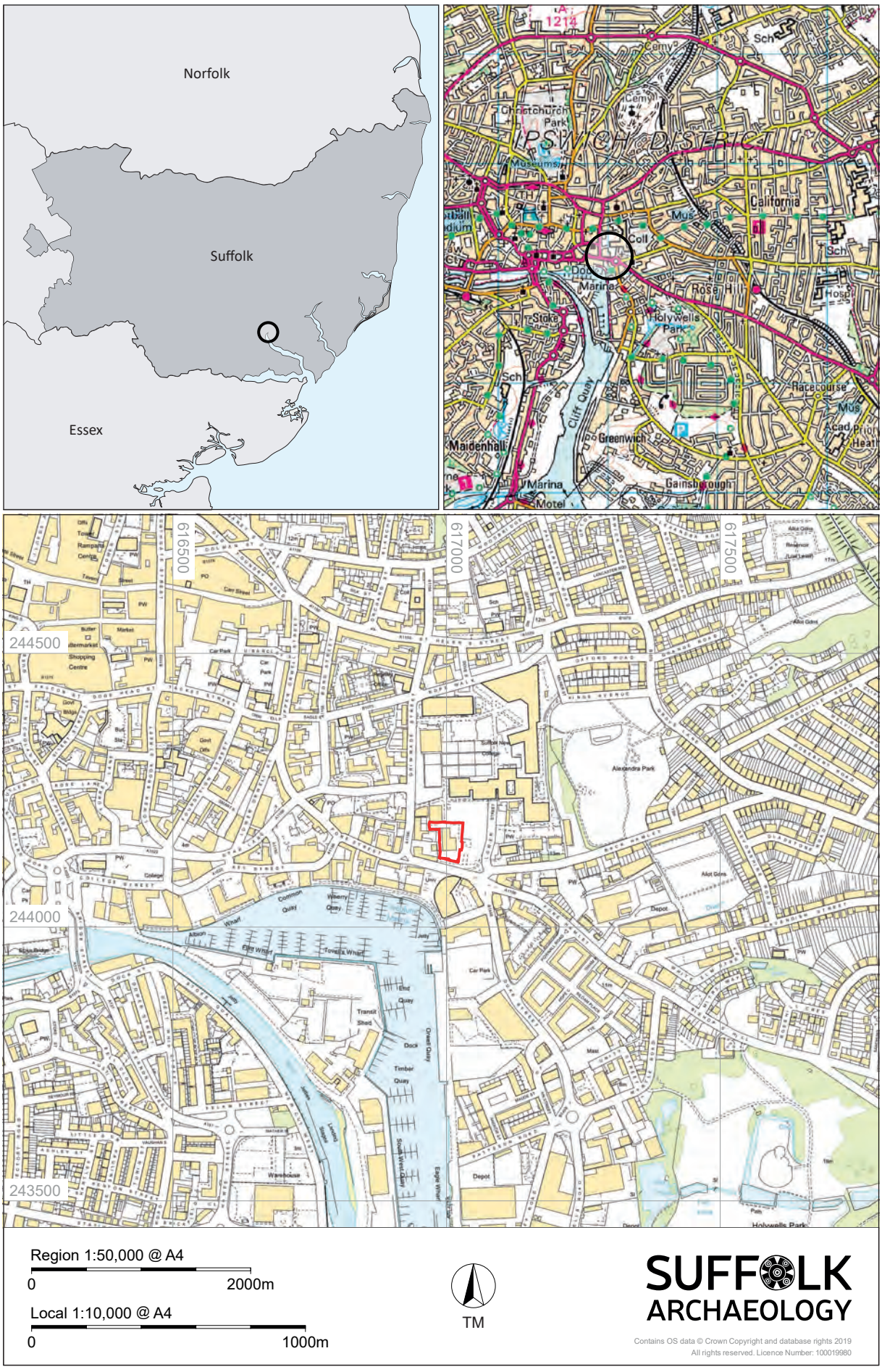

Figure 1. Site location (red)

2. Geology and topography

The site occupies a roughly 0.4ha rectangular area (Fig. 1), aligned north to south, on the northern side of Fore Street (the A1156), slightly to the northeast of Neptune Marina, with Grimwade Street to the west. New Street separates the northern site boundary from the University of Suffolk Students' Union and Ipswich Waterfront Innovation Centre buildings, whilst Long Street runs just to the east. The site was in use as a car park immediately prior to the development. The topography gently slopes away from the northeast corner of the site, the top of which is around 10.17 metres Above Ordnance Datum (m AOD), to around 6.30m AOD at the southwest corner.

The surface geology primarily consists of yellow sand, with occasional outcrops of yellow, chalk-flecked clay (usually below the sand), which the British Geological Survey ('BGS') website identifies as undifferentiated riverine material, formed up to 3 million years ago in the Quaternary Period, with some material deriving from the glacial Lowestoft Formation (BGS 2018). This overlies a sedimentary bedrock of Thanet and Lambeth Group clays, silts and sands, formed 48 to 66 million years ago in the Palaeogene Period, with areas belonging to Thames Group clays, silts and sands, formed 34 to 56 million years ago (*ibid*).

3. Archaeology and historical background

The historical background of the site has been outlined in a DBA report (Gardner 2015, updated 2017), produced as part of the current archaeological works, which included an assessment of documentary evidence and an overview of previous archaeological investigations within a 500m radius around the site. A summary of the more-pertinent background information will be provided here, using the DBA as the principal source. 'IPS' prefixed-numbers refer to individual Historic Environment Record ('HER') entries for Ipswich in the SCCAS database.

The site location

The site lies outside of the Anglo-Saxon and early medieval core of Ipswich, being around 350m to the east of Lower Orwell Street, which follows the original eastern course of the post-1204 town defences (IPS 1621). It is within the extra-mural parish of St. Clement's, which developed from the 13th century onwards, the medieval extent of which also included parts of the borough's eastern rural land (IPS 1720). The

eponymous parish church is situated to the northwest of the site, and is recorded in documents going back until at least the 1300's (IPS 1396). The site is bounded to the south by Fore Street, which runs along the northern bank of the Orwell River (as it was prior to the creation of the wet dock in the mid-19th century). Fore Street was recorded as 'St. Clement's Lane' (not to be confused with the modern St. Clement's Church Lane) in 1304 (IPS 1786), and is named as such on Ogilby's map of 1674. The southern end of Grimwade Street (a 20th century name), which runs along the western site boundary, was recorded as 'Chemynes Lane' (probably a corruption of 'Clement's') in 1332 (IPS 1768), although the road doesn't appear to have been extensively settled until the late 17th century, when it was an eastern extension of what is now Star Lane. The two were collectively known as 'Church Lane' for much of the post-medieval period. Long Street, formerly called 'Long Lane', which runs to the east of the site, appears as a short, informal lane on Speed's map of 1610. It is first recorded as a street in 1636 (IPS 1771), alongside New Street, which is a continuation of Long Street that runs across the north end of the site.

Before the 19th and 20th centuries, timber-framed buildings lined much of the north side of Fore Street, along the southern end of the site. Amongst these was 129 Fore Street, a Grade II listed building, which formerly stood in the southwest corner of the site, and had at its core a 16th century L-shaped merchants house with a cellar (IPS 1987). The dates of the adjoining buildings are not recorded, although houses dating back to the 17th century still exist on the same side of Fore Street, west of the site (*e.g*. IPS 1986), and also on the southern end of the street, at the junction with Duke Street (*e.g.* IPS 1988).

Historical background

A medieval leper hospital, St James, may have been located just to the southeast of the site boundary (IPS 154), where Fore Street separates into Fore Hamlet and Back Hamlet. A 1958 excavation in this area uncovered several graves, apparently containing individuals with pathological evidence for leprosy. The hospital is only attested in 1326, although there is a later reference to a barn called *'le spital'* in the vicinity. Speed's 1610 map shows what appears to be a building in a walled precinct at the junction of Fore Hamlet, Back Hamlet and Fore Street, part of which might be the remains of the dissolved hospital.

There is archaeological evidence that Fore Street saw increasing occupation over the medieval period, as far east as the modern junction with Grimwade Street. This evidence comes largely from the presence of Medieval waste pits, located behind the street frontage in what would have been burgage plots, such as at IPS 229, IPS 585, IPS 376 and IPS 467. At IPS 585, a dark earth deposit was also found, which appeared to be medieval in date, whilst at IPS 467 a boundary ditch was uncovered, which may have marked the back end of the burgage plots. Contemporary records also suggest that the town magistrates were apportioning out plots of land along Fore Street for burgage from the 13th century onwards (see Appendix VII in Boulter 2000).

Excavations in 1989 and 1998/99 at Neptune Quay, to the southwest of the site, suggest that over the course of the 14th – 16th centuries the quay front in that area had been extended east of the town's Common Quay, up to a point roughly opposite the junction between Grimwade Street and Fore Street (Boulter 1998, 2000). This quay, which was built over earlier strand-line ditches protecting Fore Street, had a timber revetment and stone wall (*ibid*). Over the course of the 17th century, the quay front was further developed and enlarged, as seen on Ogilby's 1674 map and confirmed by excavation (*ibid*).

Evidence for post-medieval activity in the area includes numerous mentions of dye and rope makers in St. Clement's parish during the 1500's (IPS 1720), whilst rope walks are depicted on Ogilby's 1674 map (*e.g.* IPS 1865). Several 16th and 17th century records also mention merchants' houses and 'mansions' in the area. Between 1610 and 1674, houses appeared along 'Church Lane' (now the southern end of Grimwade Street), the yards of which backed onto the western site boundary. Some of these houses are still extant (*e.g.* IPS 1991). The 17th and 18th century maps of the area show gardens and orchards within the site, located behind street frontages consisting of houses with numerous yards and workshop buildings to the rear of them. A large L-shaped maltings building was built near the northern end of the site within one of the larger plots, at some point before the production of the 1778 tithe map, and was in existence until its demolition in the 1960's, although reused as a warehouse for some of its later history. During the 17th century, 'Long Street/New Street' was subject to much less development in terms of housing. A clay pit is shown northeast of the road in 1674, close to the modern location of Alexandra Park, which is situated adjacent to a former clay extraction site used in the 19th century, associated with brick, tile and pottery production.

Large proportions of the site, particularly the eastern side and northeast corner, which had previously been gardens, yards and orchards, were occupied by terraced housing in the 19th century, much of which had a reputation as slums. This area was known as the 'potteries', due to its proximity to the nearby brick and tile works, just east of the site. In the 1890's, the Social Settlement was built in the southwest corner of the site, replacing a group of timber-framed buildings. This was a large brick building, housing philanthropic institutions. The yards and gardens in the central part of the site were replaced by large buildings in the 19th century, including warehouses and a smithy, many of which appear to have been demolished and rebuilt multiple times in different configurations.

In the 1930's, the site and surrounding areas were subject to slum clearance, removing some of the 19th century terrace housing. Further, far more extensive, clearances occurred in the early 1960's, with the demolition of all the buildings within the site boundary, except 129 Fore Street. The site was then used as a car park for Suffolk College, which had been constructed to the north of the site in the 1950's. Two buildings associated with the college were built on the site in the 1970's; 'P-block', in the northwest corner, and 'W-block', a large vehicle maintenance garage and workshop, along the western edge. 129 Fore Street was demolished at this time. 'W-block' was taken down in the early 21st century, and 'P-block' during the current redevelopment.

Previous archaeological work

Two previous archaeological investigations had taken place at the site. The first, in 2017, was the excavation of a 20m long by 1.80m wide trial trench in the centre of the site (marked as 'Trial Trench' on Fig. 2), which revealed a large degree of modern disturbance, partly attributable to the 1960's demolition works, with a small number of archaeological remains surviving at the north end of the trench (Everett 2017). This included two postholes, 0005 and 0007, cutting through a subsoil deposit, 0004. Two large pits uncovered in the centre of the trench, 0010 and 0012, were thought to be modern. A single, abraded sherd of 11th – 12th century Thetford Ware pottery was found in subsoil 0004. The conclusion of the report was that '*The evaluation showed significant modern disturbance extending well into the natural* […] *subsoil through much of the trench in the form of large, modern pits.* […] *However, small pockets of subsoil with archaeological potential were observed between modern interventions, suggesting*

that even if later disturbance is as widespread over the site as the trench indicates, some areas of archaeology may still survive' (*ibid*).

The second investigation, in 2018, involved the excavation of two test pits within the redundant 'P block' building, in the northwest corner of the site, prior to its demolition (Everett 2018). No archaeological remains were found within these test pits, which revealed a high degree of disturbance from 20th century activity. It was not possible to investigate the street frontage at the southern end of the site with an evaluation trench prior to the commencement of the contractors' demolition and construction activities.

Based upon the evidence of these two limited investigations, which suggested a significant amount of modern disturbance and a small number of undated archaeological remains surviving within the vicinity of each intervention, as well as The Hold's location outside the Anglo-Saxon core of the town, the site was thought to have low archaeological potential by SCCAS, which requested no further intrusive archaeological works, and instead asked SACIC to monitor groundworks and to record any archaeological remains uncovered, although no formal Brief was produced. During the course of the monitoring, a large number of archaeological features and deposits were uncovered at the southern end of the site, an area which had undergone no previous archaeological investigation, leading to a rescue excavation. The results of this monitoring/rescue excavation are outlined and discussed in the current report, collated with the results of the two previous archaeological interventions.

4. Methodology

Although no formal Brief was produced for the present archaeological work, Abby Antrobus of SCCAS informed Concertus that a watching brief was to be conducted during the stripping of the site footprint by contractors as part of their ground preparations for piling. No WSI was created for the monitoring works. Once the amount and extent of surviving archaeological remains became apparent, as well as the degree to which the contractors' activities were impacting upon them, this informal arrangement was found to be inadequate. Instead, an improvised excavation methodology was formulated by SACIC, in lieu of a WSI, under consultation with Abby Antrobus.

The contractors used mechanical excavators to remove the overburden from the site, alongside any hard or soft areas which would have proved a hinderance to their piling operations (Pl. 1). This included the car park surface, underlying walls, wells, cellars, services and foundations, archaeological layers and the upper portions of archaeological features (Pl. 2). Following a series of site meetings between SACIC, SCCAS and the site contractors, it was agreed to limit the depth of this stripping to no deeper than the top of the surface geology until the exposed archaeological remains could be recorded. This still entailed the removal of the overlying soil layers and most of the 19th century structural remains, and in practice the upper parts of most cut features, with only limited recording.

The excavation of archaeological features took place within a narrow, rapidly moving corridor, between the contractors' stripping operation and the near-simultaneous backfilling and piling. The time and spatial pressures this placed upon the archaeological works made it necessary to hand-excavate only enough of the archaeological features to gain an insight into their rough depth, character and date, and to establish stratigraphic relationships where possible. In some cases, an auger was used to gauge the probable depth of partially excavated features. Environmental samples were taken from features which seemed most representative of their type and date. Whilst an effort was made to recover all finds from the excavated segments of features, small or degraded fragments of ceramic building material ('CBM') and shell were generally not collected. Finds were labelled with the context number from which they were recovered.

The nature of the situation made it unfeasible to fully record all of the remains on the site, and so it was decided to focus the archaeological investigation on excavating pre-19th century features, as these were not already documented on maps or in some other form of record. Since the method in which the site was stripped removed any archaeological features or layers which were not cut into the surface geology, the excavation largely dealt with features that were. Consequently, archaeological layers were only recorded when opportunities arose to create temporary sections in the sides of the contractors' excavation edge.

Archaeological features and layers were assigned individual context numbers, within the range of 0021 – 0270, continuing the context index from the evaluation (a full list is included as Appendix 1).

Sections through excavated features were recorded with a 1:20 scale drawing on SACIC *pro forma* drawing sheets, which were annotated with context descriptions in lieu of the usual *pro forma* context sheets, and a digital photograph, with a scale bar included. Section locations were recorded with an RTK GPS, which also took level information, referenced in m AOD. As most features consisted of steep, vertically sided pits, hand drawn 1:20 scale plans were generally only made of the interior of excavated slots where these were more complicated. The majority of planning was otherwise conducted using a GPS.

Out of necessity, much of the written recording relied on the use of informal notes and annotated sketches and plans. These will be submitted as part of the site archive, alongside the drawn site records, survey data, photographs and digital database.

Plate 1. Contractors stripping the eastern half of the site. Looking north

Plate 2. Contractors stripping site. Victorian wall and soil layer 0139 visible in section, with medieval pit 0145 exposed in base of excavation. Looking northeast

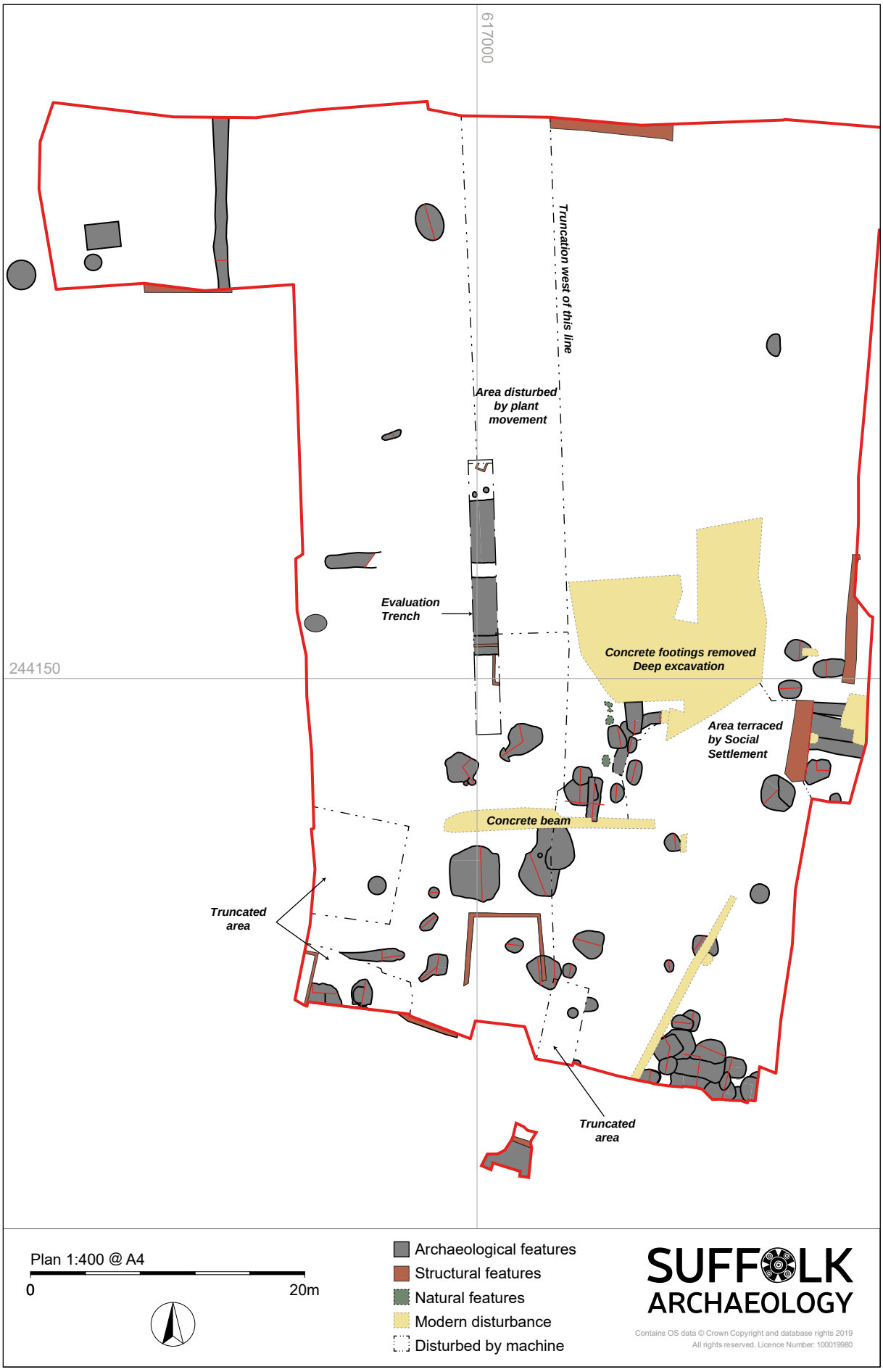

Figure 2. Overall site plan

5. Results

5.1 Introduction

The archaeological remains (Fig. 2) can be grouped into four broad chronological phases, based largely on dateable artefacts. Evidence from vertical stratigraphic relationships proved less useful, because much of this had been machined away during the site strip, and what was left was often fragmentary. The four phases are:

- Phase I – Medieval (12th – 15th century)
- Phase II – Early post-medieval (15th – 16th century)
- Phase III – Later post-medieval (16th – 18th century)
- Phase IV – Victorian and modern (19th – 20th century)

There were no features which pre-dated Phase I, although prehistoric worked flint and Saxon pottery was recovered as residual material from several later features. Some features and deposits could not be assigned to a phase, due to a lack of dateable finds recovered from them. These will be discussed together as Unphased features. During the course of the excavation, a number of unstratified pottery sherds were recovered from contractors' spoil heaps. These were assigned the context number **0086**, and consisted of four 12th – 14th century, one 15th – 16th century and six 16th – 18th century sherds, with a further 'post-medieval' jug sherd.

Achieving finer temporal definition within these phases is complicated by the volume of pottery from several centuries found within most features, some of which might be intrusive or residual. This is a particularly acute issue on urban archaeological sites, where prolonged occupation can lead to the reworking of earlier material into later contexts. For example, almost all of the Phase I pits were found to contain 12th – 14th century pottery, whilst in some features the latest pottery was only found in the lowest fills. These issues might be exacerbated by the excavation methodology, which was more limited than on a conventual excavation, leading to the possibility that the retrieved finds were unrepresentative of the actual date of the feature.

General feature profile and fill description

Descriptions of feature profiles and fills will be given in Section 5.2, below. The majority of features consisted of pits, which had generally similar profiles and fills. To avoid

repetition, a general description will be given here. Where feature profiles or fills differ from this general description, they will be fully described in Section 5.2.

Most pits had steep, vertical sides and a flat base. The break of slope between the sides and base of the pits was often very sharp, and concave in shape. The fills of the pits were typically composed of a very dark brownish-grey, soft silty sand, flecked with charcoal and small fragments of oyster and, less commonly, mussel shell, alongside small fragments of roof tile (see Appendices 1 and 4 for shell and CBM totals, respectively). Most pit fills were only distinguishable from each other in terms of slight colour or shade differences. At the base of pits which were deep enough to breach the top of the current water table, some fills were partially waterlogged and retained a darker colour with a slight 'greenish' tint, as well as an organic smell, reminiscent of peat.

The effects of truncation

The impact of post-medieval activity on earlier archaeological deposits, and the scale and depth of the contractors' site strip have an important bearing on the results. Whilst the localised impact of this truncation will be discussed in Section 5.2, below, a general overview will be given here.

Except for two cellars, the degree to which post-medieval (but pre-20th century) activity and buildings damaged the earlier archaeology on the site was often limited to narrow wall foundations. These foundations usually went down no deeper than the top of the surface geology, so that earlier archaeological features and layers largely survived between and beneath them. However, the north end of the Social Settlement building had been terraced into the base of the slope that runs down the site from the northeast corner (depicted on Fig. 2 and Fig. 4), and had clearly cut through earlier features.

More damage had been caused by a large, east to west aligned concrete beam running across the southern end of the site, and other concrete footings associated with the car park in the central area of the eastern side of the site (depicted on Fig. 2 and Fig. 4). These footings were deeply embedded in the top of the surface geology, and caused a great deal of damage when removed by machine.

The stripping of the site caused the most damage to archaeological deposits. To prepare the site for piling, the contractors' machines had to wrench the wall foundations, concrete footings and other obstructions out of the ground, and could not do so without removing or displacing all of the surrounding material, including archaeological deposits (Pl. 3). This meant that any archaeological remains above the top of the surface geology were removed at the same time. As the working face of the contractors' site strip was an indistinguishable mass of rubble and soil, it was not possible to clearly observe or understand the extent of any archaeological deposits above the level of the surface geology.

Plate 3. Contractors removing concrete footings in eastern half of site, with resultant damage. Looking northwest

Consequently, few archaeological layers or features were recorded which did not cut into the top of the surface geology. Those features which were cut into the surface geology still experienced a degree of disturbance. In some cases, it was possible to reconstruct the rough depths of the features as they would have been prior to machining. This was done through comparing level heights taken before and during the

excavation, by looking at sections recorded of the site edge, and by comparing the height of truncated areas and features to nearby areas which were less effected. The descriptions in Section 5.2 will give the depths of features as they were found, alongside a rough estimate of the original depth as they may have been before truncation.

In general, the western side of the site had experienced the greatest degree of truncation during machining (the edge of this truncation is marked as a central line in Fig. 2), where up to 0.30m of the surface geology had also been removed. A broad area down the centre of the site (depicted on Fig. 2 and Fig. 3) had also been driven over and deeply rutted by heavy plant before it could be monitored for archaeology. The southwest corner of the site had undergone a severe level of machining without archaeological observation. This included the removal of a large group of medieval pits and a 16th century cellar, leaving an 8.00m long, 3.50m wide and 2.00m deep trench (indicated on Fig. 2 and Fig. 6). The eastern half of the site had experienced far less truncation during the site strip.

5.2 Feature descriptions by phase

Phase I – Medieval (12th – 15th century)

Thirty-seven pits and four ditches have been dated to Phase I, generally located within the southern third of the site. For descriptive purposes, these features will be discussed in five groups based on location.

Southwest pit group

There was a concentration of medieval pits located in the southwest corner of the site (Fig. 6, Pl. 4). Most of these pits had been machined out before they could be recorded, leaving a 2m deep trench behind (Pl. 5), around 1.80m below the top of the surface geology. The southern edge of this trench was recorded as Section 12 (Fig. 8), and appeared to show that the medieval pits were cut through **0262**, a 0.30m thick layer of mid-reddish brown sandy silt. The extent of this layer, beyond what was seen in section, is unknown. Because of the truncation, only a small amount of the pits could be excavated, which may explain the low number of finds recovered. Three sherds of 12th – 14th century pottery, assigned the context number **0069**, were recovered from the bottom of the machine truncation, and may derive from the pits.

Plate 4. The southwest corner of site, showing the results of contractors' machine strip. Looking south

Pit **0057**, seen against the south-west edge of the site (Fig. 6), was one of the stratigraphically earliest pits in this group, and was cut through on several sides by later Phase I pits and a cellar from Phase II. It was at least 1.80m deep, although its original depth was probably closer to 2.30m, if extrapolated from the height of the natural subsoil in Section 12 (Fig. 8). The width in Section 12 was around 2.80m. The base of the pit was deep enough to just reach the top of the current water table by around 0.10m. The pit contained two discernible fills, the earliest being 0059 and the latest 0058. Fill 0059 was streaked with occasional thin lenses of yellow sand and pea-gravel, which became slightly more frequent towards its base. The lowest portion of the deposit, which was waterlogged, retained a much darker and greener colour than the rest. A single sherd each of Late Saxon (9th – 11th century) and early medieval (11th – 12th century) pottery, alongside two sherds of 13th – 14th century pottery, were recovered from 0059. Fill 0058 was distinguishable from 0059 in that it contained much more frequent lenses of sand and gravel, which were generally thicker than those in 0059. The fill, which was not apparent in Section 12 but was seen in Section 3, was contained in the western half of the pit, and had clearly defined edges in plan. Whether this suggests that fill 0058 was within a separate cut or recut of pit 0057 is not clear. Fill

0058 was 0.38m deep, and contained animal bone alongside three sherds of 13th – 14th century pottery.

Plate 5. Pits 0057, 0070, 0076and 0093 in the base of contractors excavation. Looking southwest

Pit 0057 was cut by pit **0078**, which only survived in Section 12 (Fig. 8), the rest having been removed without record during the site strip. The pit, which was 1.60m deep, had a noticeable 'shelf' on its eastern edge, which gave the appearance that it may actually have consisted of more than one feature, although it was not possible to see any other cuts in the available section. The feature was 2.54m wide in Section 12, although the section may not have passed through the centre of the pit, and could be on an angle, causing distortion. Five sherds of pottery, one 11th – 13th century and four of 13th – 14th century date, were recovered from the fill of the pit, 0079, which also contained fragments of oyster shell and animal bone.

Pit **0076**, which was located on the southern edge of the site, was only partially visible in Section 12 (Fig. 8, Pl. 6) and was heavily truncated by later features. As it was mainly seen in section, it could not be hand-excavated. What survived in section was close to 0.80m deep, with the original full depth of the pit, prior to truncation, probably exceeding

1.80m. The edges of the feature were indented with distinctive, shallow concave ‘scoops’. Two fills were observed, the lowest of which, 0077, contained animal bone, two sherds of 13th – 14th century pottery and one of Late medieval pottery. This was much darker than the later fill, 0082, from which no finds were retrieved, although oyster shell fragments were seen within it.

Also only surviving in section was pit **0089** (Fig. 8), the west side of which had been cut away by a later Phase I pit, whilst the northern portion had been completely removed by machine during the site strip, before it could be recorded. What remained in section was around 1.06m wide. The feature was shallower than the other pits in Section 12, at around 0.74m deep, which may represent almost the full original depth of the feature. It was seen to contain two fills, 0091 and 0090. Fill 0091, the lower of the two, was 0.30m thick and paler and greyer than fill 0090, which was also around 0.30m thick and had a noticeably greener tint in colour. No finds were recovered from this pit, as it could not be hand-excavated, although oyster shell fragments were seen within both fills.

The preceding features had all been cut through by pit **0094**, which was the latest of the medieval features seen in Section 12 (Fig. 8). The entirety of 0094 within the site boundary had been machined away, and the shape of the pit as it was seen in section looks distorted, probably because the edge of the site has not cut through the central line of feature. The width of 0094 in Section 12, around 2.70m wide, is therefore likely to be unrepresentative of the actual size of the pit. The eastern edge of the feature has a conspicuous ‘step’ close to the base, although whether this is simply part of the pit shape or is due to the distortion is uncertain. It could also be evidence that pit 0094 was actually more than one feature. The pit was 1.38m deep in the section, which might be close to the full original depth, with three distinguishable fills. The lowest, 0085, was around 0.08m thick and consisted of very dark greyish brown, organic-looking material, from which a single sherd of 13th – 14th century pottery was retrieved. Above this, fill 0084, around 0.22m in thickness, differed from the upper fill, 0083, in that it had occasional thin lenses of pale yellow sand and gravel running through it. Fill 0083 was 1.6m thick and contained oyster shell fragments and animal bone throughout. Seven sherds of 12th – 14th century pottery were recovered from 0083.

Just north of the features in Section 12, the bases of two pits survived at the bottom of the 2.00m deep machine truncation. Pit **0093** was the earliest, and had a distinctive

shape in plan, being roughly elliptical but with a ‘straight’ southern edge (Fig. 6, Pl. 7). It was aligned north to south, and what remained of it measured 1.96m long, just over 1.50m wide and 0.56m deep, though the original depth was probably at least 2.40m before it was machined away. This depth was enough to breach the top of the current water table. The fill of the pit consisted of multiple thin lenses of material, which were grouped together into three ‘fills’ for the purposes of description. The lowest, 0075, was the more homogenous of the three, consisting of a 0.10m thick layer of dark greyish brown to reddish brown silt, with an organic appearance and smell. One sherd of early medieval (11th – 12th century) and nineteen sherds of 13th – 14th century pottery were found in this fill, alongside burnt bone, snail shell, coprolite and charred grains, retrieved from environmental Sample 6. Above this, fill 0074 consisted of a mix of dark reddish brown, organic material, again similar to peat, with grey-brown silt. This formed a 0.10m thick band against the northern edge of the pit. The rest of the pit fill was grouped together under fill number 0073, formed of multiple thin lenses of pale grey ash, dark black charcoal, pale yellow sand and gravel, and dark greyish brown silt. Animal bone and one sherd of 13th – 14th century pottery was recovered from 0073, with animal bone also retrieved from 0074.

The second, later feature, pit **0070**, may have been a recut of pit 0093, as it was contained entirely within it and actually appeared to maintain the same eastern edge (Fig. 6, Pl. 7). It was ovular in plan, being longer on its east to west axis, at 1.50m, than on its north to south axis, at 1.10m. The remains of the pit were 0.40m deep, with a concave base and sides, although the true depth of the feature, prior to machining, would probably have been around 2.20m. The stratigraphic relationship with the other pits seen in Section 12 was also lost as a result of the severe machine excavation. The fill in the pit was grouped into two descriptive ‘fill’ contexts (Section 9 in Fig. 8). The lowest fill, 0072, was 0.22m thick and composed of multiple lenses of yellow sand and gravel, interspersed with bands of dark grey silt and pale grey ash, with frequent charcoal flecks throughout. Two sherds of 13th – 14th century pottery were found within this material. The upper fill, 0071, was a 0.20m thick deposit of dark grey-brown silt, with occasional thin lenses of pale yellow sand and gravel. A total of eighteen sherds of 13th – 14th century pottery was retrieved from 0071, along with fragments of animal bone.

Plate 6. Pits 0076, 0089 and 0094. Looking south

Plate 7. The remains of pits 0070 and 0093. Looking west

Central pit group

There was a group of medieval pits in the central part of the southern end of the site (Fig. 5, with some northern outliers on Fig. 4). Several of these had been cut through by a Phase III cellar, whilst the removal of a concrete beam (depicted on Fig. 4 and 5) caused further damage.

Pit **0034** was one of the northernmost medieval pits identified on the site (Fig. 4). Much of the pit had been removed by machine, and what was left had an irregular shape in plan. It was roughly oval, measuring around 2.10m northwest to southeast, and 3.60m northeast to southwest. The southwest corner of the pit had a long, narrow spur leading out from it, although it was impossible to tell whether this represented another feature. Pit 0034 was 0.30m deep, although it may have been about 1.30m before it was machined. The fill of the pit, 0035, consisted of a mid to dark greyish brown, silty sand with regular lenses of yellow sand, particularly towards the base. Five sherds of 13th to 14th century and one sherd of 14th to 15th century pottery were found within 0035, alongside animal bone.

Just southwest of 0034 was pit **0036**, roughly oval or pentagonal in plan (Fig. 4). It measured 2.30m long on its northeast to southwest axis, and 2.19m long on its northwest to southeast axis. The northeast edge was distinctively straighter than the other sides of the pit. As with 0034, it had been severely truncated during the machining of the site, and its surviving depth of 0.38m is likely to be around 0.80 – 0.90m less than the original depth. The pit contained several fills, the earliest of which, 0042, consisted of a 0.10m thick lens of pale yellow sand located on the edges of the feature. Above this was fill 0041, a 0.16m thick deposit of mid-greyish brown, silty sand with occasional chalk and charcoal flecks and thin, horizontal yellow sand lenses, especially towards the base of the fill. Animal bone, two sherds of early medieval pottery, seven sherds of 13th – 14th century pottery, and one sherd of 15th – 16th century pottery were recovered from this material. Laying over 0041 was fill 0039, composed of a pale yellowish brown silty sand up to 0.20m thick. A thin, 0.08m, lens of yellow sand, 0040, overlay the eastern part of fill 0039. The next latest fill, 0037 sat in the centre of the pit, and was a charcoal-flecked mid-greyish brown silty sand, becoming paler towards the base of the deposit. Ten 13th – 14th century pottery sherds were found within 0037, alongside a large amount of animal bone. The latest surviving fill in the pit was 0038, a 0.06m thick band of mid-dark grey brown silt, running for 0.24m along the straighter northeast edge of the pit.

Two small pits were cut through 0036 (Fig. 4). The earliest of the these was **0043**, a 0.56m wide, circular feature, 0.12m deep. The original depth could have been somewhere around 0.90m deep, before machining. The pit contained a pale yellowish brown silty sand, 0044. This was cut through by pit or posthole **0045**, an ovular feature, 0.36m long on its northwest to southeast axis and 0.32m on its northeast to southwest axis. It was 0.10m deep, and filled by 0046, a deposit of mid to dark brown silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks, from which one sherd of 13th – 14th century pottery was recovered.

To the south of these features, were pits **0049** and **0051** (Fig. 5). These had undergone substantial truncation during the machining of the site, and so there was not enough left of either feature to be certain of the stratigraphic relationship between them. It is also possible that they are actually part of a single pit, rather than separate features. Pit 0049 was a sub-rectangular cut, aligned north to south, and measuring 1.49m long by 1.12m wide. It was only 0.26m deep, but the original depth was likely to have been somewhere around 1.20m. Pit 0051 formed a 0.90m long, 0.56m wide spur, orientated northeast to southwest, from the southwest corner of 0049. The remains of pit 0051 measured 0.30m deep, although the base of the pit was higher than the base of pit 0049. Both pits contained a fill of dark greyish brown soft silty, slightly clayey sand, with occasional lumps of pale yellow clay. This was designated as 0050 in pit 0049, from which animal bone, one sherd of early medieval, thirteen sherds of 13th – 14th century and one sherd of 14th – 15th century pottery were discovered, and as 0052 in pit 0051, from which four 13th – 14th century pottery sherds were found.

Pit **0053** (Fig. 5) had also undergone severe machine truncation, although the base of the feature remained as an oval-shaped cut, aligned roughly northeast to southwest. It measured 1.50m long and 0.82m wide, and survived to a depth of 0.40m; the depth before machining may have been closer to 1.20m. The fill of the pit, 0054, was dark greyish brown, soft clayey sand. Oyster shell was seen in the fill, and there were fragments of tile, which were medieval or early post-medieval in date.

North of these two features was pit **0055**, a large sub-oval or sub-rectangular shaped pit (Fig. 5, Pl. 8). It measured 4.00m long north to south, and 3.62m long east to west. This feature was heavily damaged during the machine stripping, especially on its northern

and western edges, although a large amount of the feature's vertical height survived. It was found to be at least 1.40m deep, although the base of the feature could not be excavated due to safety concerns. Around 0.30m – 0.40m had been removed from the top of the pit during the site strip, so the full depth of 0055 would have been in excess of 1.70m – 1.80m. Eight fills could be distinguished in the section (Section 17 on Fig. 8), whilst the steep angle of the lower ones suggested that the unexcavated portion of 0055 was likely to have been very deep and could have contained more. Animal bone and twelve sherds of medieval pottery, assigned the context number 0056, were recovered from the truncated top of the pit.

Plate 8. Pit 0055 (modern bore hole through centre of pit, edge of backfilled contractors' excavation on left). Looking east

Fill 0117, the lowest identified in the section, was seen against the southern edge of pit 0055, and consisted of a 0.30m thick deposit of dark greyish brown sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecks. Two early medieval, thirty-three 13th – 14th century and two 14th – 15th century pottery sherds were recovered from this layer. Against the northern edge of the pit, fill 0120 was identified, 0.15m thick and consisting of a very dark grey, charcoal-flecked silty sand, interspersed with thin bands of pale grey ash. Its

stratigraphic relationship with fill 0117 is unknown. One early medieval and twenty-one 13th – 14th century pottery sherds were found, along with animal bone fragments, in this fill. Above fill 0120 was 0121, 0.12m thick, composed of a pale greenish grey coarse sand, with frequent small stones and moderate oyster shell fragments.

Fill 0119 overlay charcoal lens 0121, and consisted of a 0.10m thick deposit of mid-grey, clayey sand with moderate charcoal flecks. Animal bone and eighteen 13th – 14th century pottery sherds were found in this fill. The next latest fill was 0118, situated against the northern edge of the pit. This was 0.20m thick, and had the same appearance as 0121, containing animal bone, two early medieval and eleven 13th – 14th century pottery sherds. Fill 0118 was separated from the later fills by a very thin lens of charcoal, 0122.

Fill 0116 overlay 0122, and comprised a 0.30m thick deposit of pale greenish grey, loose coarse sand with frequent small stones, similar to 0121 and 0118, but slightly darker. Two sherds of early medieval, and twenty-three sherds of 13th – 14th century pottery were recovered from this layer, along with animal bone. It was overlain with 0115, a mid-brownish grey clayey sandy silt, mottled with patches of yellow clay throughout, and measured 0.50m thick. One sherd of Late Saxon, one sherd of early medieval and twenty-two sherds of 13th – 14th century pottery, along with animal bone fragments, were recovered form 0115. The latest surviving fill in the pit was 0114, a 0.46m thick deposit of dark brownish grey, sandy silt with moderate charcoal flecks and occasional small stones, in which nineteen 13th – 14th century and one 14th – 15th century pottery sherds were found, alongside animal bone.

Southeast of 0055 was pit **0096** (Fig. 5), only the base of which survived beneath a later Phase III cellar. What survived of the pit had an oval shape in plan, measuring 1.32m east to west, and 1.02m north to south. It was 0.38m deep, although the original depth, prior to the construction of the cellar, could have been over 1.50m. It contained two fills, the earliest of which was 0098, a 0.34m thick deposit of mid-greyish brown silty sand with occasional chalk flecks and patches of reddish brown coarse sand, from which animal bone, two Late Saxon and nine 13th – 14th century pottery sherds were recovered. This was beneath 0097, a 0.24m thick layer of mid to dark greyish brown clay and silt, mixed with reddish brown coarse sand within which animal bone and two sherds of 13th – 14th century pottery were found.

Pits **0099** and **0105**, were located southeast of 0096, both being partially cut away to the west by the same Phase III cellar (Fig. 5, Pl. 9). The remains of both pits, which were roughly oval in plan, measured 2.42m northwest to southeast, and 2.00m northeast to southwest. A full profile of the pits was obtained, revealing the depth of 0099 to be 2.10m, and 0105 to be 1.40m (Section 15 in Fig. 8).

The earlier of the two, pit 0099, contained five fills, the lowest of which was 0104 (not appearing in Section 15). This consisted of a 0.34m thick deposit of mid-reddish brown sandy silt, with bands of coarse yellow sand throughout, from which animal bone and three sherds of 13th – 14th century pottery were retrieved. Overlying this was 0103, 0.36m thick, composed of interspersed lenses of pale yellowish-brown silty sand and mid-reddish brown silt, from which animal bone and a single sherd of 13th – 14th century pottery was found. This deposit bulged upwards at the centre of the pit, falling away to the sides. A 0.04m thick band of mid-reddish brown sandy silt, 0102, lay over this, following the contours of 0103. On the southern edge of the pit, this was covered by fill 0100, a 00.40m thick deposit of reddish brown coarse sand, and grey-brown silt. This fill was disturbed by a deposit at the base of the Phase III cellar, which was pressed into and intermingled with the upper portions of this fill. Animal bone, alongside one sherd of early medieval, thirteen sherds of 13th – 14th century, one sherd of 14th – 15th century, and two sherds of early post-medieval pottery were found in this fill, although the latter two sherds are likely to be intrusive from cellar. Fill 0101 was only seen against the northern side of pit 0099, and consisted of lenses of pale yellow-brown silty sand mixed with mid-reddish brown silt, 0.24m thick. Animal bone was recovered from this.

Pit 0099 was recut as 0105, which occupied almost the exact same location (Fig. 8). The pit was seen in a section created by the removal of the later cellar, and so very little of it was actually hand-excavated, which may explain the low number of finds retrieved from it. The lower part of the southern edge was noticeably undercut (Fig. 8). It contained five fills, the lowest of which was 0106, a dark greyish brown, humic silty sand, 0.20m thick from which three 13th – 14th century pottery sherds were recovered. This was covered by 0107, also 0.20m thick, formed of bands of yellow sand intermixed with lenses of mid-reddish brown sand, with occasional charcoal flecks. Fill 0108, above this, made up the bulk of the pit fill, and was 0.60m thick, and consisted of a charcoal-flecked, mid to dark greyish brown silty sand with occasional sand patches. Above this

were the two latest fills, 0109 and 0110, both 0.20m thick, the former consisting of a clean, pale yellow sand, which graded into the greyish-yellow sand of the latter.

Plate 9. Pits 0099 and 0105, with wall 0111, following removal of cellar 0088. Looking east

Just to the north of 0099 and 0105 was another large pit, **0123**. The location of 0123, on the edge of a machine strip, did not allow for the full excavation of the feature (Fig. 5, Pl. 10). On its northern side, the pit was cut through by a large, modern concrete footing, the removal of which caused a great deal of damage to this edge of the feature. Also, the exposed eastern half of the pit, the upper *c.*0.50m of which had been removed by machine, initially lay on the edge of a machine-strip area, with a precarious overhanging section on the unstripped side. This made it unsafe to excavate more than a fragment of the western half of the feature. When the eastern half was later exposed, the western part had already been backfilled by the piling operation, and only a small amount of it could be excavated for finds-retrieval purposes. The shape of the pit suggests that it may actually have consisted of more than one feature.

The pit was ovular in plan, elongated on a north to south alignment. It measured roughly 5.00m long, and was 3.50m wide. The base of the feature was not reached by excavation, and what was exposed measured 1.04m deep. When combined with the amount removed by machine, the pit may originally have been at least 1.50m in depth. Eight fills were recorded in the section through the southwest corner of the feature.

Plate 10. Pit 0123, partially excavated. Looking northeast

The lowest observed fill on the south-eastern edge of the pit, 0130, consisted of a 0.30m thick deposit of mid to dark greyish-brown silty sand, from which four Late Saxon, one early medieval, twenty-eight 13th – 14th century, three 14th – 15th century, and one possible 16th century pottery sherds were recovered. Fill 0131, which was at least 0.20m thick, was seen on the northern edge of the pit, and is likely to be identical with 0130. Two early medieval and six 13th – 14th century pottery sherds were recovered from 0131, along with fragments of animal bone. The next latest fill, 0129, was a 0.10m band of dark greyish-brown silt, seen on the southern edge of the pit. This layer contained animal bone, five Late Saxon, four early medieval, thirty-three 13th – 14th century and one 14th – 15th century pottery sherds.

Above this, fill 0128 occupied a large proportion of the pit. It was 0.60m thick, and was composed of dark greyish-brown silt, with a 0.10m thick band of pale yellow gravelly sand, 0127, running through the centre of its southern side. From fill 0128, animal bone, five Late Saxon, two early medieval, fifty-one 13th – 14th century and two 14th – 15th century pottery sherds were recovered. From 0127, animal bone and one sherd each of Middle and Late Saxon pottery were found, alongside two of early medieval and five of 13th – 14th century date.

Fill 0126 was above 0128, and measured 0.38m thick. It consisted of mid-greyish brown silty sand, mixed with frequent, thin lenses of pale yellow sand and gravel. Animal bone, with one Late Saxon and four 13th – 14th century pottery sherds were found in this material. Fill 0126 was overlain by 0124 and 0125, the latest observed fills in the pit. Both consisted of a dark greyish-brown silt, 0.26m thick. The two fills were not distinguishable from each other in terms of appearance, although 0125 was seen to fill a slight, 0.14m thick depression in the south-eastern edge of fill 0126, which might be evidence for a separate cut. Fill 0125 contained one sherd of Late Saxon pottery, with two further sherds in 0124, alongside ten early medieval, seventeen 13th – 14th century sherds and two 14th – 15th century sherds. Animal bone was discovered in both fills..

Fill 0134 was observed in plan in the top of the eastern half of pit 0123, and was also seen in the side of the machine excavation through the western half. Its thickness could not be safely recorded, but is estimated to be between 0.30m and 0.50m. It consisted of a dark grey silt, from the top of which animal bone and one Late Saxon and four 13th – 14th century pottery sherds were recovered. The shape of the fill in plan appears to suggest that 0134 was within a separate cut, rather than an upper fill of 0123, although this could not be further investigated on site.

Pit **0190** lay to the southeast of 0123, and had an oval cut in plan, aligned east to west, being narrower on its western side (Fig. 5). It was 2.10m long and 1.92m wide, with a depth of 0.54m. The pit had suffered much less truncation during the machine stripping than the others to the west of it. It contained two fills, the lowest, 0191, consisting of a 0.10m thick band of mid-brownish grey clayey silt, with occasional small to moderate sized stones and charcoal flecks, lined the base of the feature. The upper fill, 0192, was 0.50m thick, was darker in colour. Animal bone, and thirty-three 13th to 14th century and one 14th – 15th century pottery sherds were found in the fill, alongside charred grain and

heather, retrieved from environmental Sample 2. Against the western side of pit were seen bands of yellow and pale grey sand. Although excavated, it was not possible to determine whether these lenses of material constituted another fill or were the result of disturbance.

Pit **0208**, which lay in the northeast area of this central group of medieval pits, was also less effected by machine truncation (Fig. 4). It was an oval-shaped feature in plan, 1.48m long on its north to south axis, and 1.05m wide east to west. It contained five fills. The earliest of these was 0209, a 0.14m thick deposit of pale grey silt and yellow sand, with occasional small stones and charcoal flecks, from which one late 9th to 11th century pottery sherd was found. A 0.10m thick band of dark brownish grey sandy silt, with frequent charcoal flecks, 0210, was seen above this, followed by fill 0211. Fill 0211 was a 0.06m thick band of pale brownish grey silty sand with occasional flecks of charcoal. Overlying this, and situated against the southern edge of the pit, was fill 0212, 0.10m thick and made up of mid-greyish brown silty sand, with occasional flecks of charcoal. The uppermost fill in the pit was 0213, 0.54m thick, and formed of dark greyish brown sandy silt with frequent flecks of charcoal. Two late Saxon and one 13th – 14th century pottery sherds and animal bone were recovered from this fill.

To the north of this was pit **0225** (Fig. 4). It was sub-rectangular in shape, aligned north to south, and measured 1.54m long by 1.24m wide, with a depth of 1.24m. Like 0190 and 0208, the pit had not experienced heavy truncation during the stripping of the site. It contained three fills, the lowest of which, 0226, was only partially excavated against the southern side of the pit to reach the base of the feature. It was a dark greyish-brown silty sand, with occasional flecks of charcoal, measuring 0.30m thick. Medieval roof tile fragments were recovered from this fill. Above it was fill 0227, 0.50m thick, which became thicker against the northern edge of the pit. It was distinguishable from 0226, in being lighter and browner in colour. The upper fill, 0228, was 0.60m thick, and was concentrated within the southern half of the pit. It was similar to, but much darker than, the other fills, and contained animal bone, one sherd of early medieval, three sherds of 13th – 14th century and one sherd of 14th – 15th century pottery.

Plate 11. Medieval pits in southeast corner of site. Looking southeast

Plate 12. Medieval pits 0170, 0172 and 0159. Looking northeast

Southeast pit group

There was a large cluster of intercutting pits in the southeast corner of the site (Fig. 7, Pl. 11), which appeared to extend beyond the limit of excavation, towards the south and southeast. These lay beneath the footings of the Victorian Social Settlement, although damage these caused was limited to a few narrow foundation cuts. It was only possible to excavate a sample of the pits.

The most-southwestern feature in this group, pit **0145**, was seen against the southern limit of excavation, with a modern pipe trench cutting through its western edge (Fig. 7). It extended around 0.50m into the site, and was 0.70m wide, not counting the part cut away by the pipe. It was excavated down to 0.74m, although a total depth of 1.18m was suggested by auger. From the fill, 0146, animal bone, two late Saxon, one early medieval and three 13th – 14th century pottery sherds were recovered.

East of 0145, there was a series of intercutting pits, the latest of which appeared to be **0170**. This was roughly circular in shape, and measured 1.40m long north to south, by 1.36m wide east to west (Fig. 7, Pl. 12). It was 0.60m deep, and contained fill 0171 (Section 22 on Fig. 9), which was formed of bands of dark yellow gravelly sand intermixed with lenses of dark greyish-brown silt. Oyster shell fragments were seen throughout the fill, which also contained one late Saxon and one 13th – 14th century sherd of pottery.

This pit cut **0172** (Fig. 7, Pl. 12), which was sub-rectangular in plan, aligned roughly northeast to southwest, and measuring 2.14m long by 1.54m wide. It was 0.76m deep, and filled by 0173 (Section 22 on Fig. 9), which had a similar appearance to fill 0171 of pit 0170, but was much darker in colour and had fewer sand and gravel lenses.

This cut pit **0159** (context number **0174** is an obsolete designation for this feature). It was circular in plan, measuring 2.50m in diameter (Fig. 7), and was excavated to a depth of 1.00m (Section 22 in Fig. 9, Pl. 12). The auger suggested that the full depth of the pit could be 2.20m. It contained at least five fills, the lowest of which was 0179, seen against its southern edge. This consisted of a 0.20m thick band of redeposited yellow clay and sand. Above this, on the southeast edge of the pit, was fill 0175, excavated to a depth of 0.34m. This was composed of bands of pale and dark yellow-sand, interspersed with lenses of dark grey-brown sandy silt, all containing fragments of

animal bone, oyster shell and charcoal. One sherd each of late Saxon and early medieval pottery, alongside five 13th – 14th century sherds, were recovered from the fill. There was a 0.06m band of dark grey silt, 0176, on top of the north-west part of this fill. Fill 0177, 0.20m thick, was similar in composition to, but much darker than, 0176, and contained three early medieval and four 13th – 14th century pottery sherds. The uppermost fill in the pit, recorded as 0160 in Section 21 and 0178 in Section 22, was similar to 0177, but was browner in colour. Three sherds of early medieval and five sherds of 13th – 14th century pottery were recovered from fill segment 0160.

Pit 0159 was cut through **0157**, a sub-circular feature, aligned east to west and measuring 2.20m long by 1.6m wide (Fig. 7). It was excavated down to 0.90m in Section 26, although the auger suggested that the total depth of the pit was closer to 2.60m. Only one fill could be distinguished, designated as 0158 in Section 21 and 0180 in Section 26. Pottery was recovered from fill segment 0180 only, consisting of eleven sherds of Late Saxon, thirty-five sherds of early medieval, ninety-nine sherds of 13th – 14th century and three sherds of 14th – 15th century pottery; animal bone was recovered from both 0158 and 0180, whilst ferrous globules and burnt bone were recovered from environmental Sample 3, taken from fill 0180.

Plate 13. Fill 0156 in pit 0155. Looking east

The original shape of pit **0155**, which was cut by 0157, was not clear, because it had been truncated along its western and northern sides by later Phase I pits (Fig. 7, Pl. 13). Its surviving southern and eastern edges were fairly straight, giving the impression that it must have been sub-rectangular, and aligned east to west, measuring 3.50m long by 1.50m wide. However, during the excavation, it was also thought likely that 0155 consisted of more than one feature, although attempts to investigate this further proved inconclusive. The pit was excavated down to 0.50m, and, due to the firm and gravelly nature of the fill, the auger could only penetrate to a depth 1.10m, seemingly without reaching the base of the feature. This fill, 0156, was very compact and made up of multiple lenses of yellow gravel and sand, interspersed with lenses of dark grey silt. One late Saxon, four 13th – 14th century and two 14th – 15th century pottery sherds were found within this fill, alongside fragments of animal bone.

Pit **0168** was seen to be cut by 0155 in plan, although this is a cautious interpretation (Fig. 7). It was oval in shape, orientated north to south, and measured 1.40m long by 0.84m wide. It was 0.58m deep, and contained a single fill, 0169, formed of dark greyish brown silty sand, with lenses of pale yellow sand, and frequent charcoal flecks and fragments of oyster shell. The fill contained animal bone and four 13th – 14th century sherds of pottery, with two sherds of 14th – 15th century pottery.

Pit 0168 was cut through two features, one of which was pit **0163** (Fig. 7). Although truncated by later features on its western side, the roughly oval shape of the cut was still discernible. The pit was orientated east to west, measuring 1.60m long by 1.44m wide, and was 0.56m deep. There were two fills within 0163, of which 0164, consisting of a 0.24m thick deposit of yellow sand and clay, was the earliest. Above this was fill 0165, 0.30m deep, and composed of a mid to dark greyish brown silty sand with frequent small charcoal flecks. Animal bone, four sherds of Late Saxon, one of early medieval, twelve of 13th – 14th century and five of 14th – 15th century pottery were recovered.

The second pit cut by 0168 was **0166**, located just south of it (Fig. 7). The southern part of 0166 extended beyond the southern limit of excavation, but what was visible appeared to be oval in plan, aligned east to west, and measuring 2.48m long by at least 1.34m wide. It was partially excavated to a depth of 0.94m, and due to its location close to the edge of site, there was no room to use an auger to gauge the true depth. It

contained two fills, 0167 and 0181. Fill 0167 was at least 0.66m deep, and consisted of yellow sand and clay, from which a single sherd of early medieval and three sherds of 13th -14th century pottery were retrieved, whilst the upper fill, 0181, was 0.10m thick and formed of a dark greyish brown silty sand, with animal bone and charcoal and oyster shell fragments. One sherd of early medieval and seven sherds of 13th – 14th century pottery were recovered from 0181.

Pit 0166 cut two features, one of which was pit **0154**, to the west of it (Fig. 7). This relationship was seen in plan, and was confirmed by a small test slot. Pit 0154 extended beyond the southern limit of excavation, whilst its northern and eastern extent was cut away by later pits, leaving only part of its western edge visible. Its shape in plan is therefore unknown, but the remains were 2.73m long east to west, and 0.90m wide north to south. It was excavated down to 0.50m, the auger suggesting that the full depth is around 1.55m. Three fills were seen in the feature, although they appeared to be heavily intermixed with each other, and their full extents were not seen. Fill 0147 was a firm deposit of yellow clay, mixed into 0161, a dark grey silt, distinguishable from 0156 of pit 0155 in being much greyer, and 0162, which was similar, but far darker and greyer than 0161. Fills 0161 and 0162 appeared to overlay 0147, although this was not entirely clear. A single sherd of Late Saxon pottery and three sherds of 13th – 14th century pottery were recovered from 0147, whilst medieval roof tile was recovered from 0161.

Pit 0166 also cut through pit **0182**, only part of which was visible in the southeast corner of site (Fig. 7). What was uncovered of the pit was heavily truncated by later features, including a well from Phase III, and so the original shape of 0182 is not known. The visible remains of the pit measured 1.18m east to west, by 0.93m north to south, and were excavated to a depth of 0.66m. The full depth of the feature could not be ascertained by auger, due to the proximity of the pit to the edge of site. It contained at least three fills, the lowest of which was 0183, 0.56m deep and composed of yellow sand and clay. Above this was 0184, a 0.20m thick deposit of mid to dark grey silty sand, with a concentration of charcoal at the base of the fill and lenses of mid-grey silty clay at the top. The upper fill was 0185, also 0.20m thick, and formed of mid-reddish and yellow sand. Two sherds of 13th – 14th century pottery were found within fill 0184.

Just north of this, and also heavily truncated by the same Phase III well, was pit **0148**, the northern edge of which had was partly machined away (Fig. 7). Very little of this

feature survived within the site boundary, and so its exact shape and extent are unknown. What was visible measured 0.66m long by 045m wide, and 0.74m deep (Section 20 on Fig. 9). It was filled by 0149, a mid to dark greyish brown silty sand with frequent small charcoal flecks, occasional small mortar fragments, small to medium sized rounded flints and small lumps of clay. Animal bone, with three sherds of 13th to 14th century and one of 14th to 15th century pottery were found within 0149.

On the northern edge of the southeast group was pit **0186**, an oval-shaped feature in plan, aligned roughly north to south, and measuring 1.40m long by 1.30m wide (Fig. 7). What was left of the pit was 0.14m deep, although it before machining was probably just over 0.40m in depth. It contained a single fill, 0187, which had oyster shell fragments and pieces of medieval or early-post medieval roof tile throughout.

Pit **0188** was cut through 0186, and was orientated east to west (Fig. 7), measuring 1.60m long by 0.86m wide. It survived to a depth of 0.14m, although, as with 0186, the original depth was probably somewhere just over 0.40m. The fill, 0189, was a firm yellowish-brown silty sand mixed with greyish brown sandy silt, forming indistinct lenses. Three sherds of 13th – 14th century pottery were recovered from the pit, along with animal bone.

Eastern pit group

There was a dispersed group of three medieval pits along eastern edge of site (Fig. 4 and Fig. 7). These were all located beneath the Social Settlement, which was terraced into the base of a slope at this point, resulting in the removal of the upper parts of the pits. The depth of this truncation could be gauged by comparing the heights of the top of the pits with the area just northeast of them, which was not terraced.

The southernmost of these pits was **0193**, an oval cut in plan, aligned north to south (Fig. 7), measuring 0.90m long by 0.68m wide, and surviving to a depth of 0.12m. The original depth was probably just over 0.40m. The fill of the pit, 0194, contained animal bone and two 11th – 12th century pottery sherds.

To the northeast of 0193 was pit **0201** (Fig. 7). This had been heavily disturbed, not only by the overlying Social Settlement building, but also by a 19th century pit, cut into its southern side, and a large modern drain, which ran straight through the centre of the pit,

almost completely destroying it. Pit 0201 was roughly oval or sub-rectangular in plan, being slightly longer, at 1.86m. on its east to west axis, compared to its north to south axis, which was 1.60m. A small segment in the northwest corner of the pit was excavated, revealing the base of the feature to be 1.20m deep. However, the Social Settlement building had truncated the top of the pit, perhaps by as much as 0.30m. Two fills were identified in the pit, the lowest, 0202, was 0.60m thick, and distinguishable from the upper fill, 0203, in being slightly greener with less yellow gravel and sand lenses. Fill 0202 contained animal bone and a single sherd of late 14th to mid-16th century pottery, whilst 0203 contained four sherds of 13th to 14th century pottery, alongside fragments of animal bone.

Plate 14. Pit 0230. Note the shape of fill 0244 in plan, in top-left of pit. Looking east

Pit **0230** was located north of 0201, and was close to the eastern edge of excavation Fig. 4, Pl. 14). It was sub-circular in plan, measuring 2.70m long by 2.50m wide, and 0.92m deep. Although the top of the pit had been removed by the Victorian Social Settlement, the original level of the surface geology survived just east of the pit, the height of which suggested that the original depth of 0230 was somewhere around 1.50m. The lower part of the southwestern edge of the pit was noticeably undercut. The

fill in the excavated quarter of the pit, at Section 42, was 0231, composed of lenses of dark grey silty sand interspersed with dark yellow gravelly sand, with charcoal flecks, animal bone and oyster shell fragments throughout. It contained one sherd of Late Saxon pottery, two of early medieval pottery and sixteen of 13th – 14th century pottery. Another sherd has been tentatively identified as Roman, but may well be medieval. A second fill, 0244, was clearly visible in the top of the northeast corner of the pit. This could not be properly excavated due to safety reasons, although a brief investigation revealed that 0244 was not only later than 0231, but may in fact have been within a recut of the pit. Four sherds of 13th – 14th century pottery, and one of 15th century pottery, were recovered from the top of 0244.

Plate 15. Section 41, ditches 0232, 0234 and 0236 after removal of Social Settlement wall. Looking east

Medieval ditches

Ditches **0232**, **0234** and **0236** survived for a stretch of just over 4.30m, to the east of the Social Settlement building (Pl. 15, Fig. 4). This building had completely truncated the western extent of those ditches. In addition, an area of modern disturbance had damaged parts of the eastern ends of 0232 and 0234, whilst a narrow, but deep, 19th

century pit had cut through the western parts of 0234 and 0236 close to the Social Settlement building. Ditch 0232, measuring 0.70m wide and 0.44m deep, appeared to be the latest of the three (Section 41 in Fig. 9). Ditch 0234, 1.50m wide and 0.60m deep, was cut by 0232, and cut 0236, in turn. Ditch 0236 was at least 1.00m wide, the northern edge having been truncated by 0234, and was 0.42m deep. All three ditches had a similar fill, composed of a reddish brown, gravelly silty sand. An unrecorded segment was excavated through these fills, away from the areas of later disturbance, in order to retrieve datable finds. Pottery recovered from fill 0233, of ditch 0232, included two sherds of 13th – 14th century pottery, with two more sherds recovered from fill 0235 of ditch 0234, and a single sherd from fill 0237 of 0236. In addition, two further sherds of the same date, assigned context number 0243, were found when cleaning the tops of the three ditches.

Plate 16. The remains of ditch 0223. Looking east

A heavily truncated fragment of ditch, **0223**, survived just over 10m to the west of these three ditches (Fig. 4, Pl. 16), and may represent a continuation of one of them, with the intervening gap between having been created by the terracing associated with the

Social Settlement and the concrete of a 20th century building. Very little of the ditch remained, measuring 0.72m wide and 0.18m deep, the base of which was at a comparable height to the base of ditch 0234. The fill of 0223 (0224) was similar in appearance and composition to that of the other ditches. The course of 0223 was difficult to trace, but it appeared to run for 1.40m on an east to west alignment, before petering out. There was a dark stain, which excavation revealed to be only a couple of centimetres deep, just west of where the ditch was last identified. This staining, which was of a similar width to the last known measurement of the ditch, appeared to turn a right-angle in the vicinity of pit 0225, before running north to south for a further 3.70m, after which it could no longer be traced. Four patches of root disturbance were seen just west of, and running parallel to, the edge of the staining. The stratigraphic relationship between the stain and pit 0225 had not survived, whilst the level of truncation to the west of the pit leaves open the possibility that ditch 0223 continued further west.

Phase II – Early post-medieval (Late 15th – 16th century)

Structural evidence

A possible beam slot, **0060** (context number **0067** is an obsolete number for the same feature), was identified in the southwest corner of the site (Fig. 6, Pl. 17). Whilst the finds recovered from the fills of 0060 were all of a 13th – 14th century or earlier date, the beam slot itself appears to have belonged to the rear wall of 129 Fore Street, a building of 16th century origins which occupied the location until its demolition in the 1970's. The beam slot was 0.82m wide, with steep, 0.70m deep, vertical sides and a flat base. It ran on an east to west alignment, surviving for a length of 4.30m. It had a terminus at the east end (Section 11 in Fig. 8), whilst the western part of the slot had been completely removed by machine.

Beam slot 0060 contained six fills, the lowest of which was 0061. This consisted of a thin, 0.04m thick band of pale yellow sand, with lenses of dark grey silt. Above this fill 0062, a dark grey silty sand with oyster shell fragments, 0.10m thick, which did not extend as far east as the terminus. Fill 0063, 0.14m thick, overlay this, and was composed of a similar material to 0062 although was much darker, and contained a single sherd of 13th – 14th century pottery. Above 0063 was 0064, a 0.32m thick deposit of pale yellow sand and clay, mixed with dark grey silt and sand, with oyster shell and charcoal fragments throughout. This was overlain by 0066, which was only present in

the top of the eastern terminus of the slot as a 0.20m thick layer of dark grey silt, from which animal bone and two 13th – 14th century sherds were recovered. The sixth fill, 0065, was only seen on the upper edge of the slot, and its relationship to the other deposits was ambiguous. It consisted of a 0.10m thick layer of yellowish grey, chalk-flecked clay. A group of finds, assigned the context number 0068, were recovered from the top of the surviving western segment of the beam slot, which had largely been machined away. They consisted of one sherd each of Late Saxon and early medieval pottery, with three sherds dated to the 13th – 14th century.

Plate 17. Beam slot 0060. Looking west

Located close to the beam slot, and also belonging to 129 Fore Street, was cellar **0080** (Fig. 6, Pl. 18). All of the cellar within the site boundary had been removed by machine before it could be recorded, although enough of the structure was visible in the sides of the excavation area to allow some information to be recovered. The cellar extended into the site by around 1.00m from the western limit of excavation, and ran north-northeast to south-southwest from the southwest corner of the site for 3.80m. The northeast corner of the cellar was visible within the site, but the rest of the structure was outside of the excavation area.

The cellar was within a construction cut, seen only on the eastern side of the cellar structure, which had a steep, vertical side (Pl. 19). The cut was 0.70m wider than the brick structure of the cellar, and went down 1.26m, before stepping in and continuing for another 0.40m to the base of the cellar. The space between the edge of the construction cut and the cellar walls had been filled with a mid-reddish yellow, coarse sand, 0081, which had occasional fragments of tile, brick and chalk within it.

Plate 18. Detail of brickwork 0080, cellar 0087. Looking west

The walls of the cellar, 0187, consisted of two skins of unfrogged red bricks, measuring 23cm long, by 10cm wide and 6cm high. These were set horizontally as stretchers in stack bond fashion, cemented together with a pale, off-white lime mortar. The interior wall may have had some form of lime wash or white paint over it. The backfill within the cellar, consisting of rubble and soil, could not be safely excavated to find the cellar floor.

The cellar had an unclear relationship with layer **0263** (Fig. 8), which was possibly a demolition layer or floor surface, and may have either cut or been contemporary with it. However, 0263 was clearly later than the Phase I medieval pits in this part of the site, such as 0057 and 0078. The nature and extent of the layer is not well understood, because it had been largely machined away prior to recording, only appearing in

Section 12. The depth of the machine excavation, which was almost 2.00m below the surface of the car park, did not allow for the safe investigation of 0263. The layer appeared to consist of a 0.14m thick deposit of crushed mortar and small tile fragments, with the occasional nodule of flint, averaging around 0.10m in diameter. On the western edge of the layer, next to the cut of cellar 0087, there was a 0.08m thick, 0.24m wide lump of pale yellow clay, which had a red brick either impressed or set into the top of it. The layer survived to a width of 1.30m in Section 12, being truncated on its eastern edge by modern disturbance. The western edge of the layer coincided with the edge of the construction cut of cellar 0087. Whether this was because the cellar had cut through the layer or was respecting it as a contemporary feature was not established.

Plate 19. South wall of cellar 0087, showing construction cut and medieval pit 0078. Looking south

Other features

Alongside the structural remains, there were a small number of pits and possible gullies dated to the 16th century. On the western edge of the site, this included **0026** and **0028** (Fig. 4). Both of these had been heavily truncated during the machine stripping of the

site. Gully 0026 was a roughly linear or oblong feature in plan, orientated east to west and surviving for a length of around 4.20m. It was around 1.00m wide, and survived to no more than 0.10m deep, and contained fill 0027, which was a mid-brown sand containing occasional tile fragments and charcoal flecks, with fifty-one fragments of animal bone. In the edge of the machine strip, the fill of the gully was apparently dense with oyster shell and fish bones. One late Saxon and three 15th – 16th century pottery sherds were recovered from the fill. This feature might be a continuation of 0010 from the evaluation.

Pit 0028 was located just southwest of 0026, and had been almost entirely machined away. What remained was an oval shape in plan, measuring 1.60m long on its east to west axis, and 1.20m wide on its north to south axis. Less than 0.10m of the pit survived, although part of it was tentatively identified in the site edge, where it measured around 0.60m deep. The fill, 0029, was a dark blackish brown silty sand, flecked with charcoal fragments, which contained large amounts of oyster and mussel shells, fish and mammal bone, and occasional lumps of unidentifiable iron. The fill was streaked with lenses of pale grey ash, especially on the south side of the pit. Three sherds of 15th – 16th century pottery were retrieved from the pit.

Pit **0195** was located near the centre of the site (Fig. 4). It was cut away on its northern and eastern sides by two later Phase III features, but its original oval or sub-circular shape could still be determined. It measured 2.60m north to south, and 2.00m east to west, and was 1.32m deep (Sections 29, 32 and 33 on Fig. 9). It contained two fills, of which 0196 was the lowest. This was 0.30m thick and consisted of yellow-brown sand lenses mixed with mid-greyish brown and dark greyish brown sandy silt. It contained animal bone, oyster shell and charcoal fragments, alongside a single sherd of early medieval, twenty-four sherds of 13th – 14th century, eleven sherds of 14th – 15th century and fourteen sherds of 16th century pottery, whilst ferrous globules, marine shell and burnt bone were found within environmental Sample 4. In Section 33 (Fig. 9), this fill was assigned the context number 0216, and contained one sherd of Late Saxon and one sherd of 14th – 16th century pottery. The upper fill, 0197, was 1.06m thick, and comprised a mid-brownish grey silt with dark green-grey mottling. This contained occasional flecks of charcoal and fragments of oyster shell.

Southeast of 0195, there was a sub-square shaped pit, **0204**, which may also date to the 16th century (Fig. 4). The pit was cut through by a modern drainpipe on its eastern edge, and had been substantially damaged and truncated during the machine strip, where a large concrete beam was removed just north of the feature. Pit 0204 measured 1.34m long, north to south, and 1.08m wide east to west. It was 0.64m deep, although the original depth may have been about 1.00m, and contained fill 0205, a dark brown silty sand, with frequent thin lenses of yellow sand, containing animal bone, moderate charcoal flecks and oyster shell fragments within it. One sherd each of Late Saxon and 13th – 14th century pottery were found in this fill, alongside four sherds of 16th century pottery.

Phase III – Later post-Medieval (17th – 18th century)

There were several features of 17th – 18th century date on the site. Some of the features grouped into Phase III did not contain dateable material, but are included here because there is other, sometimes more circumstantial, evidence to suggest that they are pre-19th century, but later than the 16th century.

One such feature is gully **0024**, located in the northwest corner of the site (Fig. 3). As will be discussed in Chapter 7, this gully is included in Phase III because there is evidence that it marks a post-medieval boundary, which was in existence in the 18th century. The gully, which was aligned north to south, had been truncated during machining. It extended northwards from the site edge for 7.50m, before it was no longer traceable. It measured 1.00m at its widest, and survived to a depth of less than 0.10m. The fill, 0025, was a mid to pale brown, homogenous sand, containing occasional fragments of oyster shell, a fragment of animal bone and one 13th – 14th century pottery sherd.

Located east of this gully was pit **0032**, an oval shaped cut orientated northwest to southeast, measuring 2.74m long by 2.00m wide (Fig. 3). Only around 0.10m – 0.20m of the pit remained after the site strip, although the original depth was likely to have been somewhere around 0.60m. The fill, 0033, was a dark blackish brown sand, flecked with charcoal and occasional tile fragments. There was a dense concentration of oyster shell in the pit fill, especially towards the base of the feature, and an animal bone fragment. One 16th – 17th century sherd of pottery was recovered from the pit fill.

Structural remains

Cellar **0088**, located in the central part of the southern end of site (Fig. 5, Pl. 20), had mostly been removed by machine before it could be fully recorded. What remained of the brickwork in the surviving eastern half suggested that it was probably later than the nearby Phase II cellar 0080, but perhaps still pre-19th century. However, as the focus of the excavation was on the earlier medieval features surrounding this feature, there was not enough time to investigate this further. The remains of cellar 0088 measured 5.50m long, north to south, and were a similar width, east to west. The walls were constructed from two skins of red, unfrogged bricks laid as stretchers in stacked bond fashion, held together with a pale white or grey lime mortar. The cellar walls survived to a height of just over 1.00m, although the top of them had clearly been demolished. There was no tile or brick floor in the cellar, although a thin layer of mortar and rubble was present in places. The cellar had truncated Phase I pit 0096, which was located directly below it, and had cut through the western half of pits 0099 and 0105.

Plate 20. Remains of cellar 0088 in edge of machine strip. The western half of the cellar has been machined away. Looking east

Following the removal of the eastern cellar wall, the remains of another wall, **0111**, were seen in the resulting edge of the machine strip, which was recorded as Section 15 (Fig. 8). It was thought that this wall may have been attached in some way to cellar 0088, perhaps as part of the building to which the cellar belonged. Wall 0111 consisted of a construction cut, 0.80m wide and 0.66m deep, with steep, near-vertical sides and a flattish concave base. This had been filled with a mixture of white lime mortar and septaria nodules, 0112. On top of this foundation, a wall of red bricks set in a white lime mortar, 0113, had been constructed to a height of 0.22m. The wall, which was cut through Phase I pit 0105, was only attested in Section 15, and could not be identified any further east during subsequent stripping.

Two of the wells encountered during the excavation were beneath the walls of the late 19th century Social Settlement building, and might also be pre-19th century. This included **0150** (Fig. 6), in the southeast corner of the site, and **0266**, to the north of it (Fig. 4). Both were constructed of red bricks and flint nodules set in a white lime mortar, and had been backfilled with soil and rubble.

Only part of 0150 extended into the site, although enough of it was seen to suggest that the construction cut was around 1.90m wide, containing within it the circular brick well, 0151 (Section 20 on Fig. 9). A brick from this structure was removed for analysis, and has been dated to the 16th – 18th century. The intervening, 0.36m wide gap between the edge of the construction cut and the brick structure was infilled with a mixture of yellow sand, gravel and greyish brown silty sand, 0152. Within the backfill of the well, 0153, animal bone fragments, one sherd of 13th – 14th century pottery, two sherds of 14th – 15th century pottery and four of 16th century pottery, were recovered. The well was cut through Phase I pits 0148 and 0182. Well 0266, measuring 1.40m in diameter, had been damaged during the machine stripping, but enough of the structure, 0267, survived to see that the bricks were laid in English bond, with a white lime mortar.

An area of brickwork at the northern end of the site, **0270**, looked as though it might have belonged to the raised floor of a maltings building which had formerly occupied that a part of the site from at least the mid-1770's (Fig. 3), although it could not be thoroughly investigated, except by a photo (Pl. 21) and GPS location. Another fragment of the same maltings floor could be seen in the northwest corner of the site (also recorded on Fig. 3; Pl. 22).

Plate 21. Remains of maltings 0270, seen in northwest edge of site. Looking south

Plate 22. Possible pillars for a maltings floor 0270, seen in northern edge of site. Looking north

Central pit group

There was a concentration of 16th – 17th century pits located towards the centre of the site. Two of these, **0198** and **0206**, were cut through an earlier Phase II pit, 0195 (Fig. 4, Pl. 23 and Pl. 24). The earliest of the two, 0208, was sub-circular in shape, measuring 1.36m wide. The pit survived to a depth of 0.84m, although the original depth can be estimated as *c.*1.20m before the top was machined away. It contained two fills, the lowest of which, 0207, was a dark greyish brown sandy silt, 0.52m thick and flecked with charcoal and oyster shell fragments, with occasional bands of yellow sand and gravel running through it. One sherd of 14th – 15th century and two of 16th – 17th century pottery were found in this material, alongside animal bone. The uppermost recorded fill, 0229, was at least 0.30m thick, consisted of a dark brown sandy silt with mortar and roof tile fragments throughout.

Pit 0198, which was a north to south aligned, narrow rectangular shape in plan, cut through the southeast corner of 0206 (Sections 29 and 33 on Fig. 9). The southern end of 0198 had been truncated by a large concrete beam, the removal of which during the site strip damaged that end of the pit. Pit 0198 measured 2.90m long and 1.26m wide, and was 1.26m deep. It contained three fills, 0199 being the earliest. This was a heterogenous deposit, formed of multiple lenses of dark grey silt, pale grey ash, charcoal, and a greenish-grey sandy silt, 0.40m thick. It contained one sherd each of 13th – 14th and 14th – 15th century pottery, alongside thirty-four sherds of 16th – 17th century pottery, including large sherds of an imported (possibly Italian) green-glaze vessel. A large assemblage of animal bone was also recovered from 0199. This was overlain with fill 0214, a 0.20m thick band of mid-greyish brown, firm sandy silt, with a pronounced greenish hue. This fill contained charcoal and oyster shell fragments. The uppermost fill was 0215, only part of which survived to a thickness of 0.08m in Section 33 (Fig. 9), due to machine truncation. Fill 0215 consisted of dark grey ash, brownish grey silt and charcoal. There was little opportunity to hand-excavate fills 0214 and 0215 before they were machined away.

Plate 23. Section 32, pits 0195 and 0206. Looking northeast

Plate 24. Pits 0195, 0198 and 0206. Looking south

Pit **0217** was uncovered northeast of 0198 and 0206 during the removal of the footings of the Social Settlement building's west wall (Fig. 4, Pl. 25). It was oblong in plan, aligned north to south, measuring 1.78m long by 1.06m wide. It was 0.42m deep, although it would have originally been over 1.00m before truncation by the Social Settlement and machine stripping. The fill, 0218, consisted of a numerous lenses of pale white ash, dark black charcoal, dark greyish brown sandy silt and mid-yellowish brown sandy silt. The fill contained a large quantity of animal bone, including fish bones, and oyster shell. The pottery recovered from 0218 included three early medieval sherds, three 13th – 14th century sherds, one 14th – 15th century sherd and 113 17th century sherds. Environmental Sample 5, taken from this fill, contained ferrous spheroids, marine shell, fragments of avian shell, charred grain and heather, and a plum stone. Although the entire pit was excavated, only around one quarter of the animal bone and oyster shell could be collected as bulk finds, due to time pressures. However, a 40 litre bulk sample was taken from the fill, partly to ensure the recovery of some of the smaller bones.

Plate 25. Pit 0217. Looking west

The northernmost pit in this cluster, **0221** (Fig. 4), had been truncated by the footings of a 20th century building, and the rigorous machining out of those remains. What was left of the pit was a shallow stain, roughly oval or oblong in plan, orientated north to south, and measuring 2.58m long by 1.20m wide. The fill, 0222, was a dark grey sandy silt, with fragments of brick, roof tile, animal bone and coal throughout. Three sherds of 17th century pottery were found in the fill. Pit 0221 appeared to cut ditch 0223, of Phase I.

Eastern pit group

A group of 17th century pits were uncovered close to the eastern edge of the site, just beyond the truncation caused by 19th and 20th century buildings (Fig. 4). The southernmost of these was pit **0238**, the western edge of which had been slightly cut away by the Social Settlement building. The pit, which was roughly ovular in shape, and aligned east to west, measured 2.20m long and 1.55m wide. It was excavated to a depth of 0.80m, without reaching the base. The stratigraphic relationship between the two earliest fills identified in the pit, 0239 in Section 41 (Fig. 9) and 0242 in Section 39 (location on Fig. 4), was not ascertained, but both had formed before fill 0240. Fill 0239, which was at least 0.40m thick, consisted of a dark greyish brown, firm, slightly clayey, sandy silt. Fill 0242 was a pale yellowish grey sand, 0.20m thick. Above these was fill 0240, a 0.10m thick layer of pale ash and charcoal, which contained animal bone, three sherds of 16th – 17th century pottery and one of 18th century pottery. The uppermost fill in the pit, 0241, was a dark greyish brown, soft silty sand, 0.70m thick. This contained animal bone, one Late Saxon and thirty-four 17th century pottery sherds.

Pit **0245** was an oval-shaped feature, orientated east to west, measuring 2.28m long by 1.16m wide (Fig. 4). The eastern edge of the pit had been cut away by a 19th century wall. It was 0.56m deep, and contained two fills. The lowest fill was 0246, which consisted of a mid-greyish brown, soft sandy silt, 0.30m thick. This was beneath fill 0247, also 0.30m thick, which was composed of a similar material as 0246, although it was streaked by several bands of pale grey silt. Animal bone and two 16th – 17th century pottery sherds were retrieved from 0247.

East of 0245 was pit **0248**, an oval feature aligned east to west, measuring 1.58m long by 1.30m wide (Fig. 4, Pl. 26). It was excavated to a depth of 1.10m, although the base was not reached (Section 44 on Fig. 9). The steep angle of the fills within the pit suggested that the base of the feature was still a considerable depth below the limit of

excavation. Four fills were uncovered in the pit, the lowest of which was 0249. This was at least 0.20m thick, and was formed of lenses of yellow and pale grey sand and silt. Above this was fill 0250, which was around 0.20m thick, and composed of multiple lenses of pale grey ash, dark charcoal bands, and pale greyish brown silt. This layer contained oyster shell fragments and small pieces of brick and roof tile. The next latest fill, 0251, was also 0.20m thick, consisting of a mid-greyish brown, firm silty sand, with fragments of oyster shell and roof tile throughout. The uppermost fill in the pit was 0252, a 0.70m thick deposit, which resembled 0251, but was separated from the latter by a lens of yellow sand. It also contained noticeably more charcoal flecks than 0251. Five sherds of 13th – 14th century pottery, two of 14th – 15th century pottery and twelve of 17th century pottery, were recovered from 0252, along with animal bone.

Plate 26. Pit 0248. Looking north

The northernmost pit in this group was **0256** (Fig. 4), although its shape and form suggested that it could have either been a tree throw, or else a pit which had been damaged by the actions of tree roots. Some form of 20th century intrusion, perhaps a pit or service, had cut into the eastern side of the feature. The feature itself was sub-circular in shape, longer on its east to west axis, at 1.80m, than on its north to south

axis, at 1.42m. The pit had a steep, narrow profile, although the sides were far from regular and had a distinctive 'step' at the top of the southern edge. Three fills were identified in the pit, the lowest of which, 0257, was a 0.14m thick layer of dark brownish grey silty sand. This was overlain by 0258, a 0.38m thick deposit of pale white or grey sand, which filled most of the pit. Animal bone and two 16th – 18th century pottery sherds were found within 0258. The latest layer, 0259, was 0.40m thick and occupied part of the top of the pit. It was composed of a mid-greyish brown silty sand.

Phase IV – Victorian and modern (19th – 20th century)

Because the focus of the rescue excavation was on the earlier features on the site, the majority of the 19th and 20th century remains were machined away with limited or no recording, except where they impacted upon earlier archaeological remains. The position of parts of the eastern wall of the Victorian Social Settlement and several other fragments of walls and cellars belonging to other buildings were surveyed on with a GPS, and are depicted on Fig. 4. The western half of the Social Settlement was found to be terraced into the base of the slope which runs down the site from the northwest, and this has been noted on Fig. 4 . The brick footings of two internal walls of the Social Settlement, **0268** and **0269**, are recorded on Fig. 4. The remaining Phase IV features which were recorded consist of five wells or cisterns, a possible yard surface, and a basement or cellar.

A cistern or well, **0021**, was located just outside of the northwest corner of the excavation area (Fig. 3; Pl. 27). It was uncovered during groundwork preparations in that area, which exposed the top of it. The structure consisted of a well-shaft, lined with red bricks and featuring a domed brick cap, roughly 2.00m in diameter, the top of which was just below the current ground surface. A nearly identical structure, **0022**, was located just inside the northwest corner of the site (Fig. 3), and measured around 1.00m in diameter. A third such structure, **0023**, measuring 2.00m in diameter, was also recorded in the site boundary, and when excavated by a machine was found to open out into a square, brick-lined pit, around 2.00m below the surface (Fig. 3).

Plate 27. Victorian cistern or well 0021. Looking southwest

A well, **0132**, was located in the southwestern part of the site, with a brick structure, 0133. The well was removed by machine to a depth of 3.30m before it could be properly recorded (Fig 6). A brick recovered from 0133 has been dated to the 19th century.

Well **0253** was located at the southern end of the site (Fig. 5). It consisted of a brick lining, 0254, formed of red, unfrogged bricks laid in English bond in a lime mortar. The well had been infilled with 0255, a dark grey-brown sandy silt, with frequent brick and mortar fragments. The well was machine excavated by contractors to a depth of over 3.00m by machine during the site strip, without finding the bottom.

The remains of a cobbled yard surface, **0092**, were seen in the southern edge of the site, appearing in Section 12 (Fig. 8), just below the tarmac of the car park. It consisted of a single, horizontal layer of rounded flint nodules, averaging 0.10m in diameter, within a dark grey silt matrix. A 0.08m thick band of mortar, 0095, ran beneath the cobbles. The northern extent of the surface had been machined away during the site strip, whilst the western part was truncated by 20th century activity. What remained of the surface measured around 1.08m east to west.

A small service trench had been excavated to the south of the site during the groundworks (Fig. 5), but had been largely backfilled prior to recording, leaving only the upper 0.50m open for inspection. Part of a cellar, **0137**, was visible in the trench. The northern wall of the cellar, 0138, consisted of unfrogged red bricks, measuring 25cm long, 11cm wide and 6cm thick, laid in English bond, two bricks deep. These were set in a white lime mortar, with what appeared to be white plaster or lime wash on the southern, inside face of the cellar. The cellar itself was infilled with rubble. North of the cellar wall was natural subsoil.

Cellar 0137 was sealed beneath a layer of topsoil, **0139**, which was 0.50m deep. The same topsoil was seen in the southern edge of the main excavation area, where it covered the 19th century remains, such as the stubs of the demolished Social Settlement walls. It therefore post-dates the demolition of those buildings in the early 1960's.

Unphased – Undated or insecure date

Undated

Two features could not be assigned a date. Gully **0030** and pit **0260** had both been truncated during the machining of the site. Gully 0030 (Fig. 3) survived as a 1.30m long, 0.42m wide, shallow stretch feature, orientated east to west, containing fill 0031, a mid-brown sand, containing occasional small animal bones. Pit 0260 (Fig. 3) was an oval feature, aligned north to south, measuring 1.40m long and 0.56m wide. The remains of the pit were very shallow, containing a fill, 0261, composed of a mid-greyish brown sandy silt.

A 0.30m – 0.40m thick layer of subsoil, consisting of a pale yellowish brown silty sand was seen in the northwest corner of the site (Pl. 28), and is thought to be related or identical to layer **0004**, recorded in the evaluation, and perhaps also 0262, seen in Section 12 at the southern end of the excavation area. Its extent and stratigraphic relationship with nearby features is not known.

Plate 28. Subsoil layer 0004 in the northwest corner of the site, during stripping. Looking west

Possibly pre-medieval

Layer **0200** was also undated, but pre-dated pit 0195 of Phase I, which, alongside at least two Phase II pits, 0198 and 0204, was seen to cut through it. During the machining of the site, an opportunity arose to record a temporary section through those three pits in the central area of the site (Section 12 on Fig. 8, location of which is on Fig. 4; Pl. 29). Layer 0200 was only observed in this section, appearing as a 0.18m thick deposit of mid to dark greyish brown soft sandy silt, with charcoal and oyster shell fragments within it. It was not possible to trace the extent of the layer beyond Section 29 (Fig. 9) during the machining of the site.

Plate 29. Section 12, pits 0195 and 0198, with layer 0200 on right. Looking north

Possibly medieval/early post-medieval

Several pits did not contain any finds, although circumstantial evidence suggests that they could be belong to either Phase I or Phase II. Pits **0047**, **0140**, **0143**, **0219**, and **0264** were located amongst securely dated Phase I and Phase II features, and resembled them in terms of size, shape and fill composition.

Pit 0047, a circular feature, 0.76m in diameter, was located in the southwestern part of the site (Fig. 6). It had been almost entirely machined away, with just the base of the feature surviving, at 0.12m deep. The depth of the feature before machining was likely to have been close to 1.20m. The remaining fill of the pit, 0048, was a pale grey clayey sand mixed with mid-brown, slightly humic clayey silt. There was a distinctive thin ring of the latter material around the edge of the pit. Oyster shell was seen in the fill.

Located east of Phase I pits 0099 and 0105 was pit 0140. This had a sub-square appearance in plan, and was aligned roughly north to south (Fig. 5). It measured 1.10m long, 0.90m wide and 0.20m deep. The depth of the pit before the site strip was

probably no more than 0.50m. It contained a single fill, 0141, consisting of dark grey brown silty sand with yellow sand lenses.

Pit 0143, located just to the southeast of 0140 (Fig. 5), could not be excavated. During the course of the site strip, a post-medieval well, 0253, had been machined out by contractors, leaving a 6.00m long, 2.80m wide and 3.00m deep trench (recorded as 'truncated area' in Fig. 5). Pit 0140 was uncovered on the edge of this trench during subsequent machining, and could not be excavated due to safety concerns. The pit originally appeared to be oval in plan, aligned east to west, although the western half of the pit collapsed into the open trench before it could be recorded. What remained, measured around 1.00m long and 0.92m wide. The profile of the pit could be seen in the edge of the collapsed trench, and appeared to be around 0.30m deep. The fill, 0144, was a mid-greyish brown, soft sandy silt.

Pit 0219 was located amongst a cluster of Phase I and Phase II pits, in the central area of the site (Fig. 4). Most of the pit had been machined away during the removal of the Social Settlement wall foundations, except for a thin sliver of the western edge. The remains were sub-rectangular in shape, orientated north to south, measuring 0.96m long by 0.55m wide. The pit was 0.50m deep in section, but was probably closer to 0.70m in depth prior to machining. The fill, 0220, was composed of a mid-greyish brown, soft sandy silt with a pale grey ash lens through the centre.

A small pit, 0264, was seen against the eastern edge of the site (Fig. 4). It could not be safely excavated, due to the presence of a tall, precipitous spoil heap overlooking it. What could be seen of the pit suggested that it was circular in shape, measuring around 0.80m in diameter, and containing a fill, 0265, of dark greyish brown sandy silt.

In addition to these pits, a possible posthole, **0135**, was seen cutting into the top of Phase I pit 0123 (Fig. 5). This feature could not be safely excavated, because it lay close to the working edge of a machine strip. It appeared to be circular in plan, measuring roughly 0.30m in diameter, and contained a fil of dark silty sand, 0136. The top of the posthole, as it was seen after machining, was around 0.40m below the surface of the car park.

The base of a possible hearth or oven, **0142**, was uncovered on the southern edge of the site (Fig. 5). It could not be safely investigated, for the same reasons as pit 0140, and so was only photographed (Pl. 30) and surveyed in plan. It appeared to be a deposit of chalk-flecked yellow clay, part of the surface of which had been scorched to a red and pink colour. The visible part of the feature measured 0.60m long by 0.32m wide, although it clearly extended south of the limit of excavation.

Plate 30. Hearth or oven 0142. Looking southwest

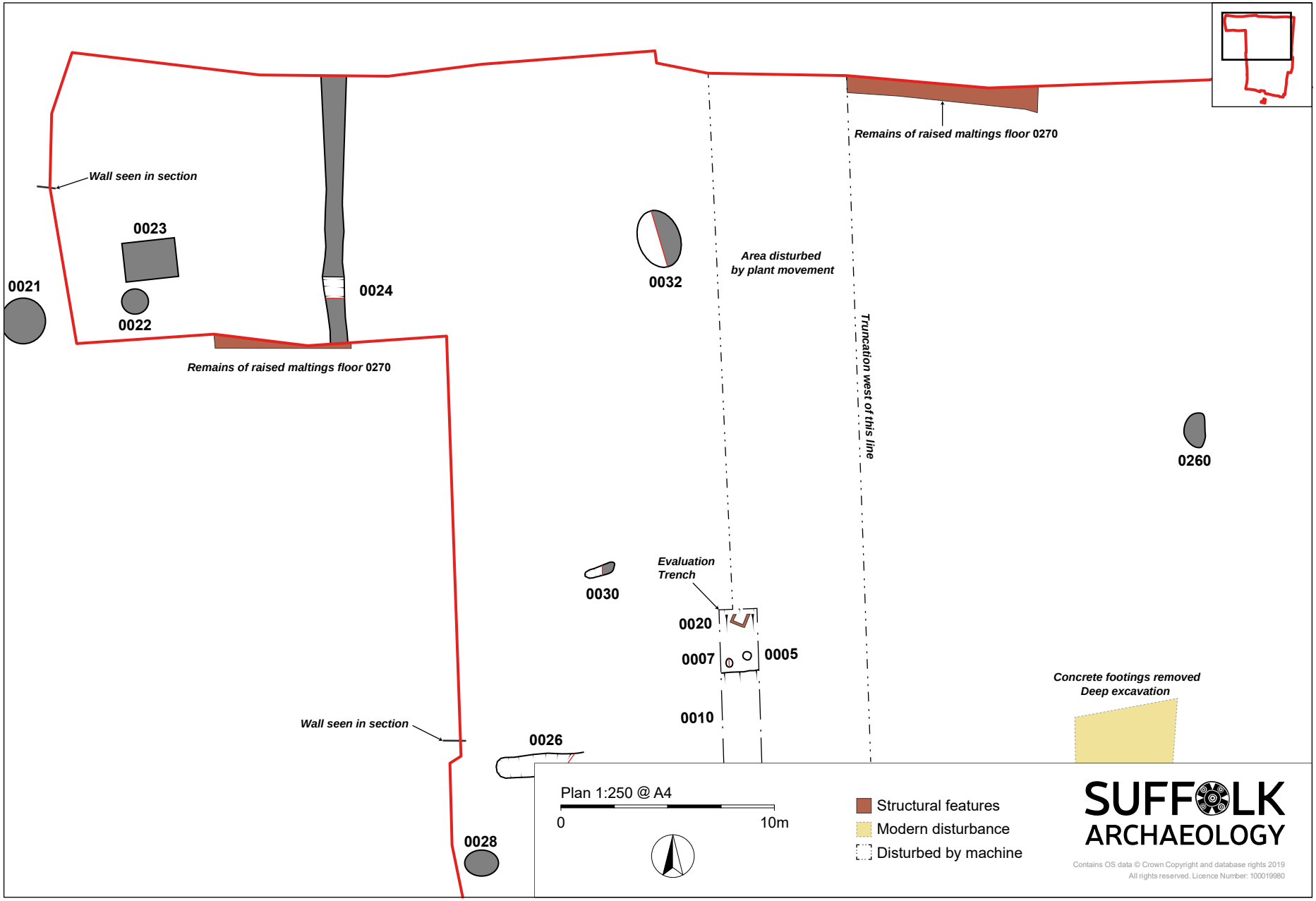

Figure 3. Northern end of site

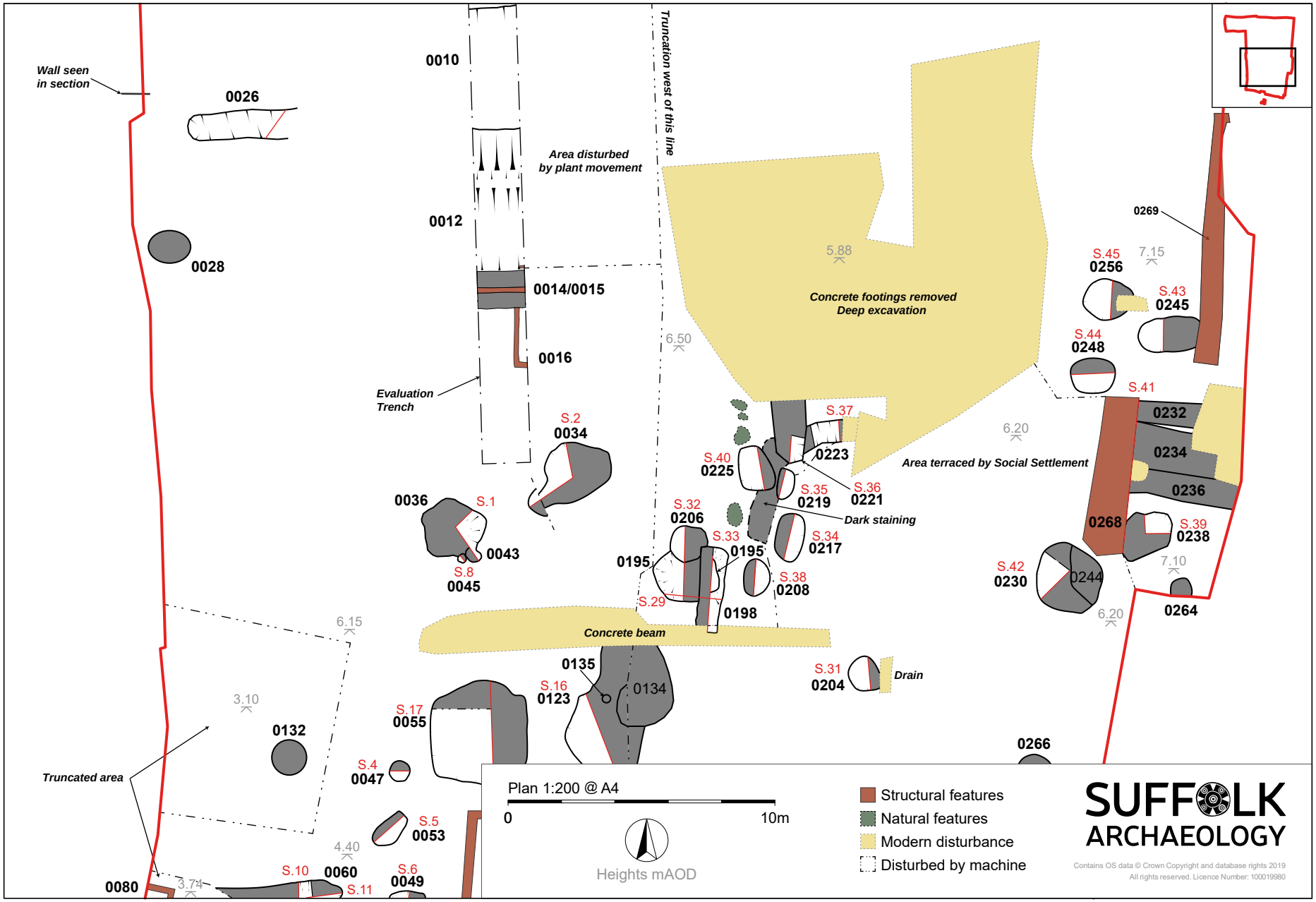

Figure 4. Central part of site

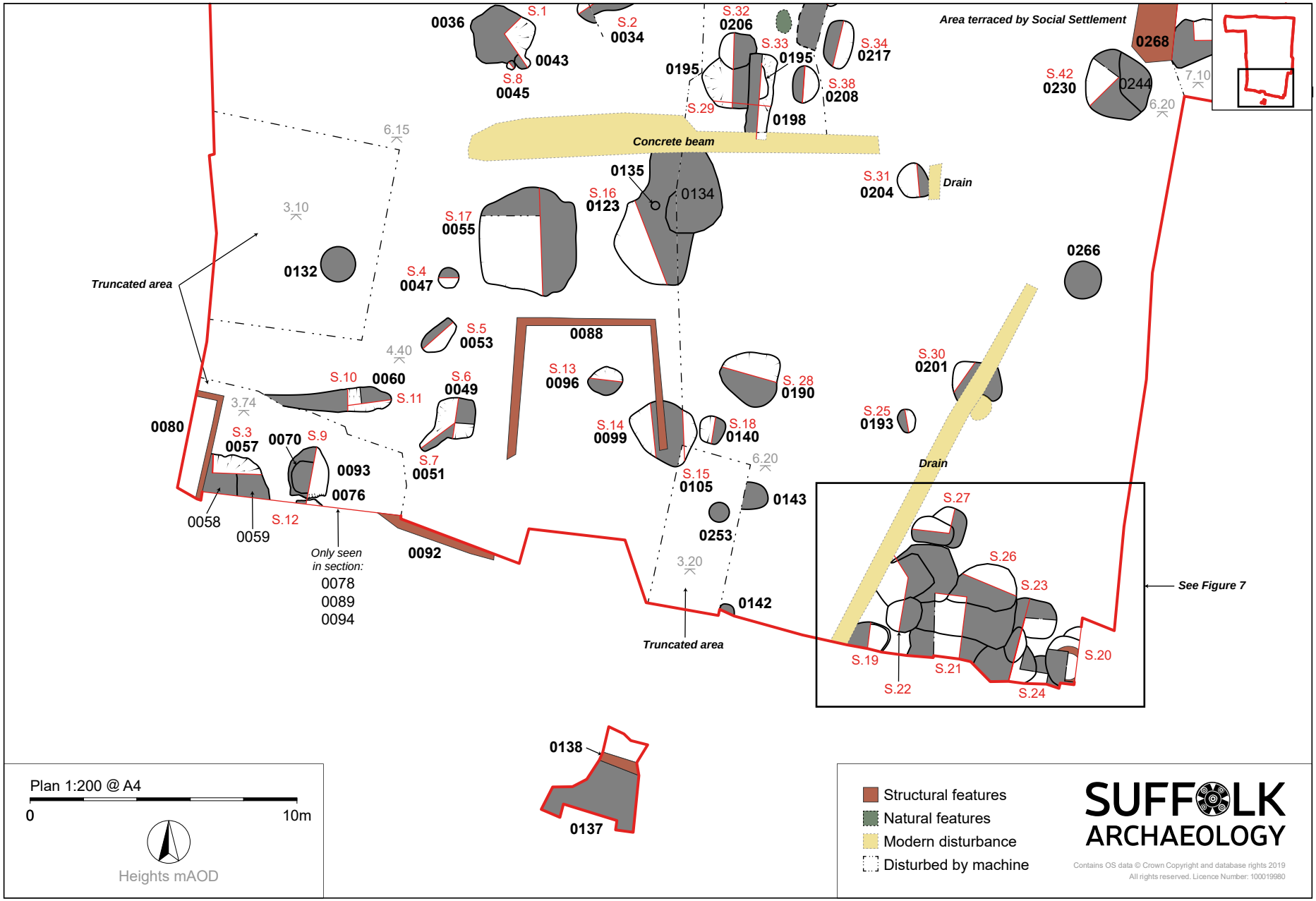

Figure 5. Southern end of site

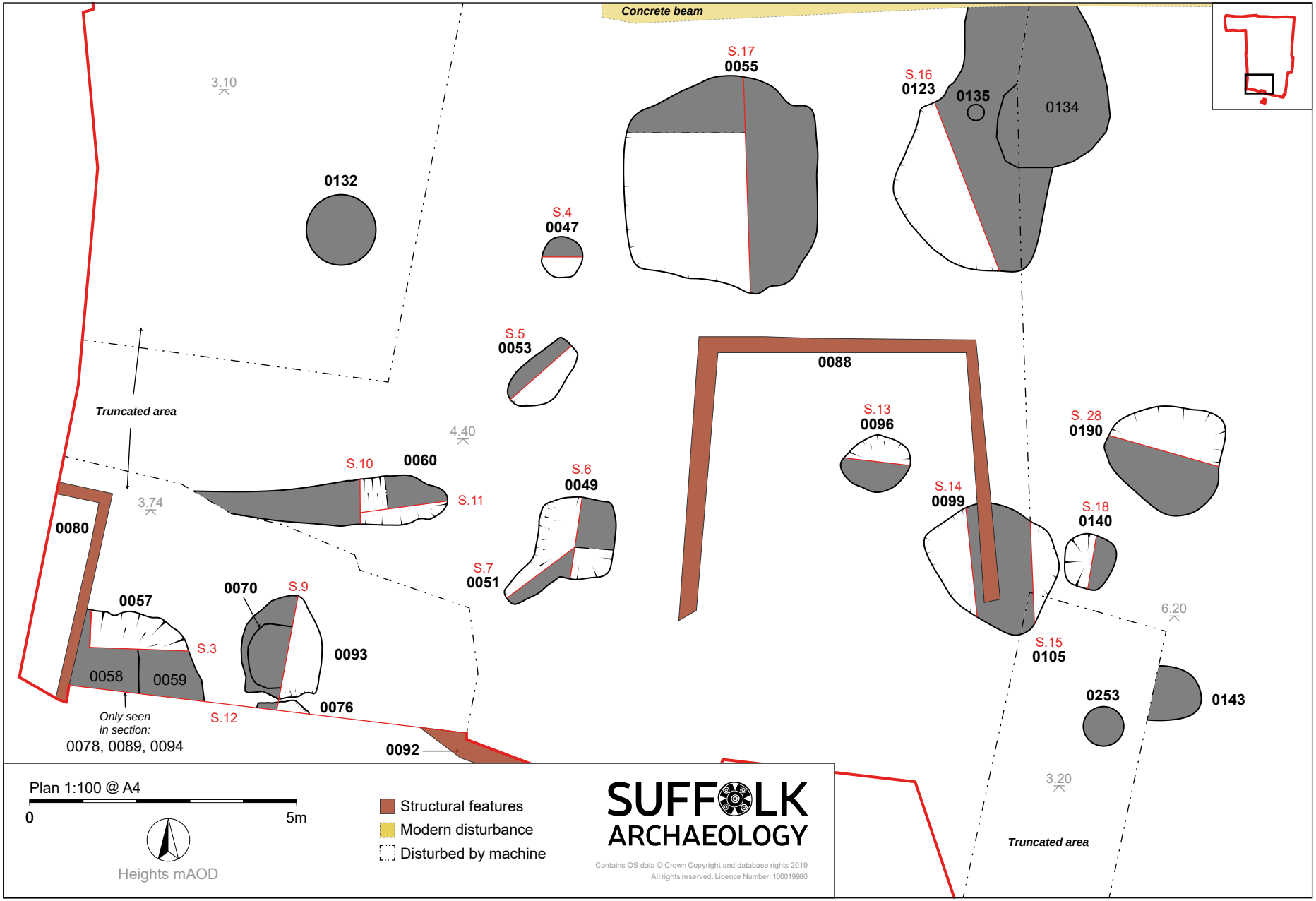

Figure 6. Southwest corner of site

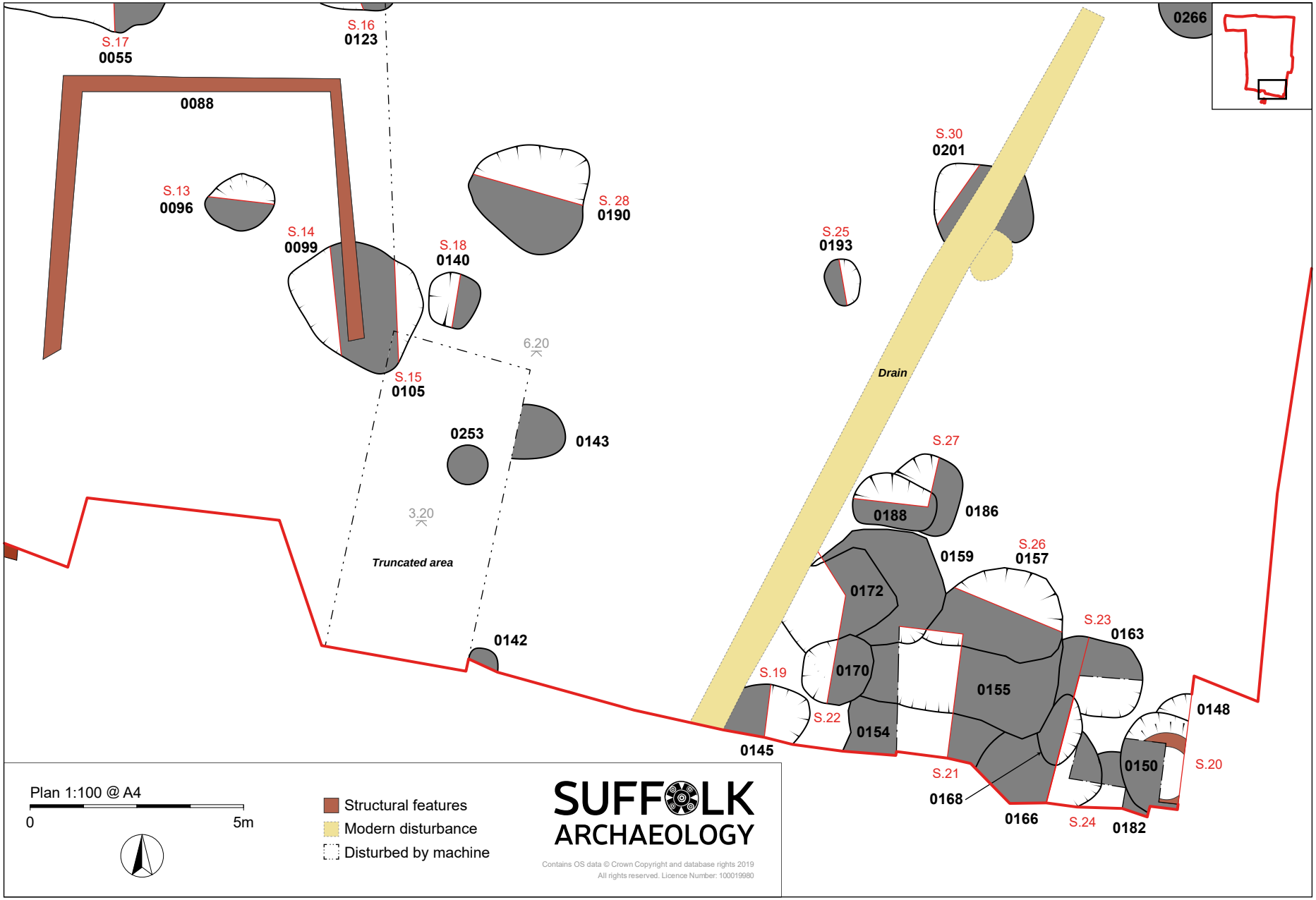

Figure 7. Southeast corner of site

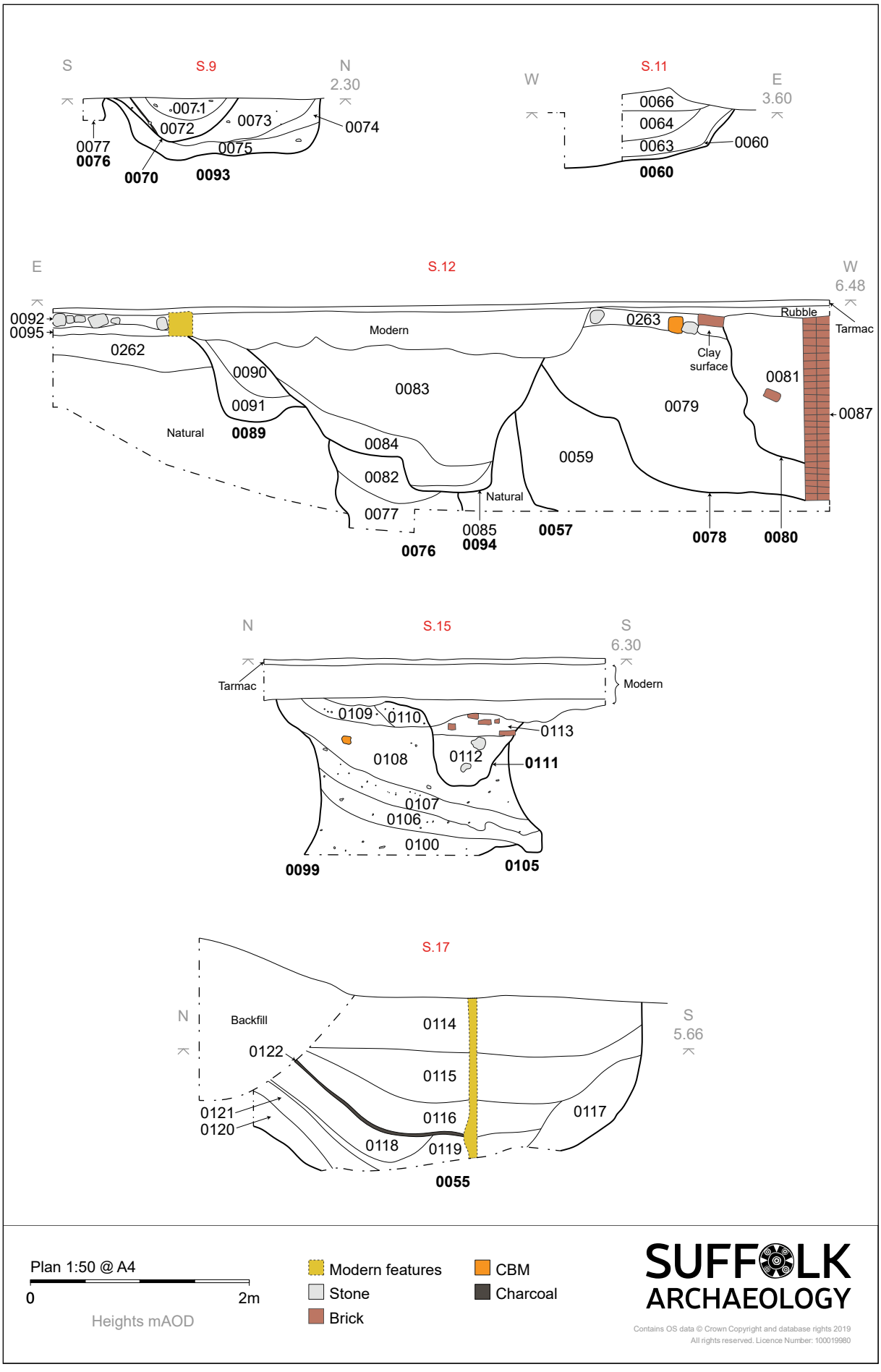

Figure 8. Selected feature sections

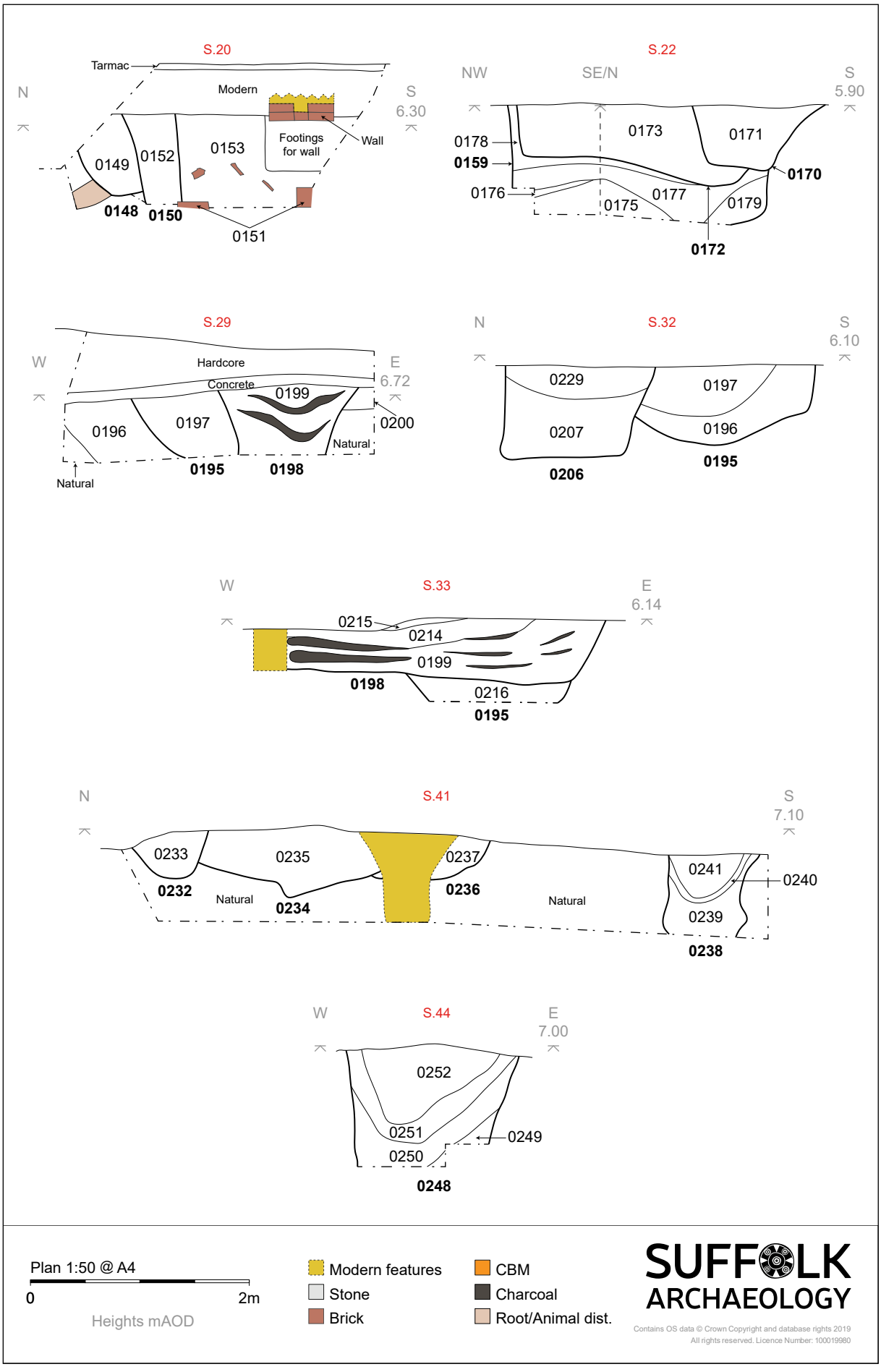

Figure 9. Selected feature sections

6. Finds evidence

Compiled and edited by Richenda Goffin and Preston Boyles

6.1 Introduction

The finds are listed by material in Table 1. A full quantification by context is shown in Appendix 2.

Finds Type	No	Wt (g)
Pottery	1,168	22,015
CBM	557	34,197
Clay tobacco pipe	4	10
Post-medieval bottle glass	1	27
Slag	4	125
Nails	7	77
Mortar	67	96
Fired clay	135	343
Stone	5	269
Worked flint	19	70
Animal bone	1,458	11,752
Shell	234	224
HSR	1	13
Charcoal	3	2
Coal	3	8
Clinker	1	1
Heat-altered flint	3	53
Lava quern	1	262

Table 1. Bulk finds quantities

6.2 Pottery

Sue Anderson

Introduction

Pottery totalling 1,168 sherds (22,015g) was collected from ninety-four contexts during the evaluation and excavation. Table 2 provides a quantification by period group. A summary catalogue is included as Appendix 2, with spot dates provided in Appendix 3. The full pottery catalogue is included as part of the digital archive of the site. The pottery is generally in good condition, and some near-complete vessels are included in the post-medieval group.

Description	No	Wt (g)	Eve	MNV
Roman	1	4		1
Middle Saxon	1	16		1
Late Saxon	58	490	0.19	57
Early medieval	93	716	0.53	84
Medieval	711	6,475	3.17	630
Late medieval	67	1,018	0.89	51
Post-medieval	236	13,295	10.68	93
Unidentified	1	1		1
Total	**1168**	**22,015**	**15.46**	**918**

Table 2. Pottery quantification by period

Methodology

Quantification was carried out using sherd count, weight and estimated vessel equivalent ('EVE'). The minimum number of vessels ('MNV') within each context was also recorded, but cross-fitting was not attempted unless particularly distinctive vessels were observed in more than one context. A full quantification by fabric, context and feature is available in archive. All fabric codes were assigned from the Suffolk Pottery Fabric Series (Anderson unpub.). A x20 microscope was used for fabric identification and characterisation. Form terminology for medieval pottery is based on MPRG (1998). Recording uses a system of letters for fabric codes together with number codes for ease of sorting in database format. The results were input directly onto an Access database, which forms the archive catalogue.

Pottery by period

Roman and Middle Saxon

A small body sherd of possible Roman micaceous greyware was recovered from pit fill 0231. A burnt body sherd of possible Middle Saxon sandy Ipswich ware was found in pit fill 0123. As neither of these sherds were positively identified, they cannot be considered conclusive evidence for activity of either period on the site.

Late Saxon

The small Late Saxon assemblage was dominated by Thetford-type wares (fifty-six sherds, 468g), of which the majority were body sherds. Six bases were present, of which five were flat and one was sagging. There was a rim fragment from a possible 'AD' jar with applied thumbed strips, and a rimsherd from a small 'AA' jar (rim type 4, late 10th – 11th century). One body sherd (17g) of 'early medieval' sandwich ware, a late form of Thetford-type ware, was also found, and there was a body fragment of a blackware (5g) of unknown provenance, but probable Saxo-Norman date.

Early medieval

Early medieval wares are generally defined as handmade wares which first appeared in the 11th century and continued to be made into the 13th century in rural parts of East Anglia. Sometimes, pots were finished on a turntable and many have wheelmade rims luted onto handmade bodies; rim forms suggest that this technique probably started in the 12th century in most areas. These handmade wares can be considered transitional

between the Late Saxon and medieval wheelmade traditions, and their use overlaps with both period groups. However, the very small quantity of Thetford-type ware in this group may indicate an 11th century inception for activity on the site.

Fabrics

The fabrics, listed below, were distinguished largely on the basis of coarseness and abundance of inclusions.

EMW	Fine/medium sandy thin-walled handmade wares. Coarser quartz present in some, but generally not visible on surface. Occasional calcareous, ferrous, organic and flint/chert inclusions may also be present.
EMWE	Equivalent to Essex Fabric 13, but generally a medium sandy fabric with orange-buff surfaces and grey core, thicker walled than other EMW.
EMEMS	Early medieval ware Essex micaceous type. Fine sandy micaceous, generally thin-walled.
EMWG	Handmade, thick-walled vessels, probably coil or slab-built. Rims may be wheel made or finished. Moderate to common coarse (>1mm) rounded quartz in a medium sandy matrix with occasional calcareous and/or ferrous inclusions. Generally reddish brown with a grey core, but variable. 11th–12th/13th c. Coarser version of EMWE.
YARN	Similar to YAR but with little or no calcareous inclusions. See Mellor 1976, Fabric 3
YAR	Handmade body with wheelmade rim, abundant fine to medium sand, raised and clearly visible in the surface, with variable quantities of fine to medium shell. Hard. Variable colours but usually oxidised purple-red/brown surfaces and grey core. (Mellor 1976 Fabric 3/1; Jennings 1981).
EMSS	Abundant fine (?crushed) shell, moderate to abundant quartz sand, black inclusions and burnt organics.
EMWS	Handmade wares with abundant shell and minimal or no sand.
EMWSS/ EMWSG	Handmade, sparse shell up to 3mm (some leached), sparse medium sand (clear/brown), sparse clay pellets/soft ferrous inclusions, moderate to common mica. Hard. Brown/grey. 11th–13th c. EMWSG contains common rounded coarse sand.
EMWSD	Shell-dusted fine sandy handmade wares.
PING	see Keller 1995

Table 3 shows the quantities of early medieval wares by fabric. This group is dominated by the handmade sandy early medieval wares ('EMW') typical of Norfolk and north Suffolk, but also contains a relatively high proportion of shelly wares.

Description	Fabric	Date range	No	Wt (g)	Eve	MNV
Early medieval ware	EMW	11th-12th c.	40	205		35
Yarmouth-type ware	YAR	M.11th–12th c.	1	26		1
Yarmouth-type non-calcareous	YARN	11th-12th c.?	3	12		3
Early medieval ware Essex micaceous type	EMEMS	11th-13th c.	2	42	0.07	2
Early medieval ware shelly with sand	EMSS	11th-13th c.	2	17		2
Essex-type EMW (Fabric 13)	EMWE	11th-13th c.	8	84		7
Early medieval ware gritty	EMWG	11th-12th c.	6	40	0.05	6
EMW shell-dusted ware	EMWSD	11th-13th c.	1	8		1
Early medieval sparse shelly ware	EMWSS	11th-13th c.	22	235	0.41	19
Early medieval sparse shelly gritty ware	EMWSG	11th-13th c.	7	45		7
Pingsdorf Ware	PING	10th-13th c.	1	2		1
Total early medieval			**93**	**716**	**0.53**	**84**

Table 3. Early medieval wares

Forms

Only six rims were present in this assemblage, all from jars. One was an EMEMS type with upright beaded rim. The other five were all EMWSS vessels and comprised two everted, two everted beaded and one upright flat-topped everted forms. Decoration was limited to two examples of applied thumbed strips (EMWE, EMWG), a possible thumbed base (EMW), and an incised wavy line on the rim (EMWSS). Five bases were sagging.

Medieval wares

Medieval coarsewares are wheelmade wares which are generally of 12th – 14th century date. This large group was dominated by coarsewares, the majority of which were comparable with Waveney Valley and Hollesley types. Both fabrics fall within a general East Suffolk group in terms of their forms.

Fabrics

The following fabric groups have been identified in this assemblage:

MCW	General code for unsourced fine-medium sandy wares with few other inclusions.
MCWG	General code for coarse sandy/gritty wheelmade wares of unknown origin.
HOLL	Very fine sandy fabric, sparse to moderate mica, occasional 'local' inclusions such as chalk and ferrous fragments. Usually grey or buff.
MIPS	Fine, hard oxidised fabric with abundant fine sand and very fine black inclusions (visible under microscope only), with occasional 'local' inclusions such as chalk and ferrous fragments. Usually dark red, but sometimes reduced.
MCWM	Very fine to fine sandy with abundant mica, generally hard, mid grey to dark grey with few other inclusions.
MCWMSE	Very fine sandy pale grey or near-white, common fine sand (clear), moderate medium sand (white), sparse coarse up to 1.2mm, abundant mica, sparse black burnt-out org and coarse ferrous inclusions, occ flint
MESCW	Hollesley-type forms, but usually containing moderate to abundant medium or coarser sand and rare coarse ferrous oxide 0.5-3.0mm across. Colours variable, but usually very pale grey, mid grey or buff.
MESCWC	Hollesley-type forms, but usually containing moderate to abundant fine-medium or coarser sand and sparse to moderate coarse chalk. Colours variable, but usually very pale grey, mid grey or buff.
MSSCW	Medium sandy greyware with sparse to abundant very fine mica, sparse coarse rounded white or clear quartz, very occasional other inclusions such as calcareous or ferrous material. Occasionally oxidised (mainly surfaces only). Hard, well-fired, wheelmade.
MSSBW	Black surfaces and red margins/core, sometimes with black core. Medium sandy (clear, white, pink), soft to hard, contains sparse to common soft ferrous oxide, burnt-out organics.
MSHW	Wheelmade shelly wares.
COLC	Colchester-type ware (Cotter 2000)
UPG	General code for unprovenanced medieval glazed wares
EAR	Generic code for unidentified glazed and/or slip-decorated redwares from Essex/Suffolk. See Cotter (2000, 109), Spoerry (2016, 233)
HFW1	see Walker 2012; Cotter 2000, 75-91
HOLG	Fine to medium sandy with occasional ferrous, flint and organic inclusions. Often oxidised to a dark red externally with internal half of section reduced pale to dark grey, but can be fully oxidised. Patchily glazed with lead glazes in green and orange, sometimes with slip decoration. West (forthcoming). 13th–14th c.

IPSG	Glazed version of MIPS, generally slightly finer, produced in the same kilns. Forms similar to Hollesley.
SCAR2	see Mainman and Jenner 2013
LOND	see Pearce *et al*. 1985, 2-3
ANDN	see Jennings 1981
SAIN	see Barton 1964

Table 4 shows the quantifications of high medieval pottery. Hollesley-type and East Suffolk-type wares were the most frequently occurring fabrics in this group, as is commonly found along the east coast of Suffolk. A few other medieval coarsewares were present, some with partially oxidisation, but overall sherds in this group were typically hard, fine and fully reduced. Glazed wares were mainly locally produced, but included a few wares from the east coast of England, Belgium and France.

Description	Fabric	Date range	No	Wt (g)	Eve	MNV
Medieval sandy coarseware	MCW	12th-14th c.	16	159	0.07	15
Medieval coarseware gritty	MCWG	12th-13th c?	1	1		1
Medieval shelly wares	MSHW	12th-13th c.	1	7		1
Medieval coarseware micaceous	MCWM	12th-14th c.	5	34		4
Medieval coarseware micaceous, SE Suffolk type	MCWMSE	12th-14th c.	5	32		5
Medieval East Suffolk coarseware	MESCW	13th-14th c.	200	2,077	0.76	172
Hollesley coarseware	HOLL	L.13th-14th c.	258	2,231	0.93	240
Ipswich medieval coarseware	MIPS	L.13th-E.14th c.	95	702	0.82	87
Medieval East Suffolk coarseware chalky	MESCWC	13th-14th c.	3	28		3
Medieval south Suffolk black ware	MSSBW	12th-14th c.	10	85	0.11	5
Medieval South Suffolk coarseware	MSSCW	12th-14th c.	2	6		2
Colchester-type ware	COLC	L.13th-M.16th c.	6	53	0.12	6
Ipswich glazed ware	IPSG	L.13th-E.14th c.	37	328		34
Hollesley glazed ware	HOLG	L.13th-E.14th c.	26	303	0.17	22
East Anglian redwares	EAR	13th-15th c.	1	2		1
London-type ware	LOND	L.12th-E.14th c.	6	113		6
Scarborough ware Phase II	SCAR2	E.13th-M.14th c.	6	64		2
Andenne Ware	ANDN	12th-13th c.	2	32		2
Saintonge ware	SAIN	12th-14th c.	26	167	0.19	18
Unprovenanced glazed	UPG	L.12th-14th c.	5	51		4
Total medieval			**711**	**6,475**	**3.17**	**630**

Table 4. Medieval pottery

Forms

Coarsewares

The range of forms present in the high medieval group comprised jars, bowls, jugs, and curfews (Table 5), identified from rims or other distinguishing features.

Fabric	jar	jar?	bowl	bowl?	jug	jug?	curfew	curfew?
HOLL	9	1	2		1	1	2	
MIPS	9				1			
MESCW	8		2	1	1			
MCW	2							1
MSSBW			2					
Totals	**28**	**1**	**6**	**1**	**3**	**1**	**2**	**1**

Table 5. Forms by fabric in the medieval group (MNV)

In total there were thirty-nine rims (based on MNVs) in the medieval coarseware group. Despite the small sizes of most of the groups, it was noticeable that everted rims with square-beaded ends were more frequent in the coarser Hollesley-type fabrics (i.e. MESCW), than in Hollesley ware itself. This type occurred on five vessels of MESCW and two of HOLL and was one of the most common types overall. Also frequent was the thickened everted form, which occurred on four HOLL, four MESCW and one in MCW.

Table 6 shows the medieval coarseware forms and rim types (certain and less certain forms combined).

Rim	Code	jar	bowl	jug	Suggested date
Everted	EV	1			12th-14th c.
Flaring	FLAR	1			12th-14th c.
Tapered everted	TAP	1		1	12th-14th c.
Upright thickened	UPTH	2		2	12th-14th c.
Upright flat-topped	UPFT			1	12th-14th c.
Upright beaded	UPBD	1			12th-13th c.
Everted, beaded tip	EVBD	3			12th-13th c.
Everted, flat-top tip	EVFT		1		12th-13th c.
Flat-topped everted	FTEV	1			13th c.?
Upright with everted tip	UPEV	3			13th c.?
Everted triangular beaded	EVTR	1			13th-14th c.?
Everted square beaded	EVSQ	4	4		13th-14th c.
Square beaded	SQBD	2			13th-14th c.
Thickened everted	THEV	7	2		13th-14th c.
Upright square beaded	UPSQ	1		1	13th-14th c.

Table 6. Medieval coarseware rim types and forms (MNV)

The rim forms indicate that the assemblage includes some early forms, but that the majority of pottery belongs to the second half of the period.

Most of the vessels were jars, varying in rim diameter between 120 – 270mm, with the majority averaging between 160 – 220mm. Four bowls varied between 330 – 520mm. The jug rims were 110 – 140mm in diameter. Bases were generally sagging types. Unusually, no handles were present in the coarseware group. Decoration comprised five vessels with applied thumbed strips, six vessels with fingertip impressions, and one with a line of small stabmarks. One bowl rim showed signs of thumbing.

Glazed wares

Glazed wares (including imports) formed *c*.15.1% of the high medieval group (based on MNV). This proportion is fairly typical of urban sites in East Anglia and is comparable

with the rate found at Neptune Quay (Anderson 2001), although much lower than the very high proportion recorded at Stoke Quay (Sudds forthcoming), where the medieval group contained 53% glazed wares by sherd count. The glazed wares, like the coarsewares, are dominated by Suffolk fabrics, but there are also sherds from Essex, London and Yorkshire. None of these wares were common, however, with only six sherds of each type.

Whilst the majority of vessels in this category were probably jugs, only three rims were present: a Colchester-type ware everted flat-topped beaded type, an inturned form and an upright thickened form, both in Hollesley-type glazed ware. Two rod handles from jugs and a straight 'pan' handle from a possible skillet were also found. Five bases were present, of which four were sagging types and one Scarborough ware base was flat. Glaze colours were generally green, with only a few 'orange' (clear or uncoloured), and two yellow examples.

Decorative techniques were generally typical of these wares, with white or brown slip stripes occurring on Hollesley, Ipswich and London-type wares in particular. Three vessels had thumbing at the base angle. A London-type ware rod handle had two small applied pads at the top, typical of Rouen-style jugs which were copied by this industry.

Imports

Two sherds were identified as Andenne-type wares, including a body fragment with spots of yellow glaze and a thumbed base with spots of orange glaze. A few of the unprovenanced glazed wares may also be imports, for example two slipped sherds with pale yellow glaze from a vessel in pit 0055 may be from the Bruges area.

The majority of imported wares in this assemblage were from Saintonge, SW France. It was difficult to be certain how many vessels were represented, and certainly sherds of some jugs occurred in more than one context. Fragments of one lid-seated tapering everted rim were present, and there were fragments of one wide strap handle and three flat bases. Decorated sherds included a red-painted line on the handle, green/brown polychrome, and mottled green glaze.

Late medieval

The late medieval group includes wares which are transitional between the medieval and early post-medieval periods. Some forms and fabrics could be contemporary with the latest high medieval wares or the earliest post-medieval types, and some have date ranges which span both periods.

Late medieval and transitional wares ('LMT') were made across East Anglia, with known production sites near Norwich, in the Waveney Valley, in the Wattisfield area and near Woodbridge (Jennings 1981; Anderson *et al*. 1996). Some of the glazed wares identified as Hollesley-type in this assemblage were similar to some of the LMT wares in terms of fabric; these were only recorded as LMT where the form suggested they belonged to this period. Table 7 shows the quantities of late medieval pottery recovered by fabric.

Description	Fabric	Date range	No	Wt (g)	Eve	MNV
Late medieval and transitional wares	LMT	L.14th-M.16th c.	40	462	0.10	35
Late Essex-type wares	LMTE	15th-16th c.?	7	98		6
Late medieval reduced wares	LMR	L.14th-15th c.	7	285	0.15	1
Dutch-type redwares	DUTR	15th-17th c.	7	104	0.34	4
Dutch-type whitewares	DUTW	15th-17th c.	1	23	0.15	1
Late Saintonge ware	SAIL	15th-17th c.	1	1		1
Raeran/Aachen Stoneware	GSW3	L.15th-16th c.	4	45	0.15	3
Total late medieval			**67**	**1,018**	**0.89**	**51**

Table 7. Late medieval pottery

The majority of sherds in this group were typical of Suffolk-type LMT, but a few redwares more typical of the later medieval wares produced in Essex were also present. Seven sherds of a greyware jug have been recorded as a late medieval reduced ware, although the origin is uncertain and the vessel may be an import of earlier date. The LMT group included fragments of a dripping pan, a pipkin, a skillet and a jar. There was also a possible jar in Dutch-type redware, and a Raeren jug.

Post-medieval and modern

Table 8 shows the quantities of post-medieval and modern pottery from the site.

Description	Fabric	Date range	No	Wt (g)	Eve	MNV
Glazed red earthenware	GRE	16th-18th c.	148	9,686	6.53	52
Iron-glazed blackwares	IGBW	16th-18th c.	8	27	0.14	5
Post-medieval redwares	PMRW	16th-18th c.	15	1,023	0.46	8
Border ware	BORD	16th-18th c.	41	947	1.03	17
Cologne/Frechen Stoneware	GSW4	16th-17th c.	10	394	0.39	3
German/Dutch stoneware (unprov.)	GSW	pmed	1	191	1.00	1
Post-medieval slipwares	PMSW	17th-19th c.	7	645	0.76	2
Chinese porcelain	PORCC	16th-21st c.	1	1		1
Speckle-glazed ware	SPEC	L.17th-18th c.	1	338		1
Tin glazed earthenwares	TGE	16th-18th c.	2	24	0.24	1
Late glazed red earthenware	LGRE	18th-19th c.	1	11		1
Late redwares	LRW	18th-19th c.	1	8	0.13	1
Total post-medieval			**236**	**13,295**	**10.68**	**93**

Table 8. Post-medieval and modern pottery

Redwares were the most common type in this period group, as is typical of the region. Most of these are likely to have been locally produced, although so far only a few production sites have been identified in Suffolk and north Essex. Whitewares from the Surrey-Hampshire border were also relatively common, and probably reached the town via London. Tin glazed earthenwares, on the other hand, were uncommon, which is unusual in an assemblage of this date. Imported wares were also infrequent and comprised a single small sherd of Chinese porcelain and a few fragments of three Cologne/Frechen stoneware vessels. A slipware jar may be of Mediterranean origin (D. Brown pers. comm.); it is in a fine red earthenware fabric with a coating of white slip, covered by a metallic copper green glaze. It is not dissimilar to a vessel from Exeter, described as a vessel of uncertain origin from a pit group dating to the first half of the 16th century (A. Gutierrez pers. comm.; see Allan 1984, no.1840). Table 9 shows the distribution of identifiable forms by fabric.

Form	GRE	IGBW	PMRW	SPEC	PMSW	TGE	BORD	GSW	GSW4	Totals
bowl	11						3			**14**
pancheon	1									**1**
dish	2						1			**3**
platter							2			**2**
porringer							2			**2**
pipkin	2				1		2			**5**
skillet	1									**1**
jug	1							1	1	**3**
jar	5	1	3		1					**10**
handled jar	4		1							**5**
large storage vessel	2		1	1						**4**
mug		1				1				**2**

Table 9. Post-medieval vessel forms

Bowls and jars were the most common types in this group. Few specialist cooking vessels were represented (or at least identifiable), but many vessels and body sherds showed signs of wear, sooting and burning. It appears that many of the vessels in this assemblage had been well-used before they were finally discarded. In at least one case, there were signs of re-use of a broken vessel, with deliberate abrasion of the edge of a Border ware plate rim to form a new rim edge. Another vessel, a GRE large storage jar, had been pierced in the base, perhaps for use as a planter.

Pottery by site phase

A summary of the pottery by site phase is provided in Table 10.

Pot period	Ph.I	Ph.II	Ph.III	Un
Roman?	1			
Middle Saxon?	1			
Late Saxon	52	4	1	1
Early medieval	87	3	3	
Medieval	657	31	11	12
Late medieval	35	23	8	1
Post-medieval	3	14	211	8
Unknown			1	
Totals	**836**	**75**	**235**	**22**

Table 10. Pottery quantities by period and site phase

The majority of sherds were recovered from pits, with only a few sherds from other feature types (ditch, beam slot, well, post-hole and unstratified). Most of the pottery came from features assigned to Phase I (medieval). No pottery was recovered from the Victorian/modern phase (Phase IV). Unphased material will not be considered further.

Phase I – Medieval (12th – 15th century)

The majority of sherds were recovered from pits assigned to this broad period. Residual material in features of this phase included the possible Roman and Middle Saxon sherds, and the Thetford-type wares. Although some of the early medieval material could also be residual, others were probably contemporary with the large high medieval group present in this phase. Small quantities of late medieval pottery could also be contemporary, but the three post-medieval sherds are intrusive. As most of the assemblage came from this phase, the make-up of the group is similar to the full assemblage as described above.

Phase II – Late medieval (late 15th – 16th century)

Only seventy-five sherds were recovered from features dated to this phase, of which thirty-eight were residual. Of the contemporary wares, a relatively high proportion were non-local including the Dutch redwares and the 'LMR' vessel. Some of the post-medieval redwares appear in this period group and they are likely to represent some of the earliest wares of this type, probably of mid to late 16th century date.

Phase III – Post-medieval (17th – 18th century)

Although some residual material was recovered from features dated to this phase, the majority was of post-medieval date and was dominated by local glazed redwares. As most of the pottery of this date range was recovered from Phase III, the make-up of this period group is much as described above for the post-medieval pottery.

Plate 31. Pipkin, from fill 0199 of pit 0198. (See Fig. 12, no. 20)

Summary and discussion of pottery

This assemblage includes the largest high medieval assemblage to have been excavated in Ipswich in the past two decades. As such, it is regrettable that the nature of the excavation has allowed only a very broad phasing of the features. Nevertheless, it has been possible to identify a broad range of medieval fabrics based on the new Suffolk Fabric Series. This suggests that, despite contemporary 13th – 15th century production at the nearby Fore Street kilns within Ipswich (Wade 2014), the coarsewares were dominated by Hollesley wares and related types from east Suffolk. However, Ipswich glazed wares were slightly more common than Hollesley wares, suggesting that the main sway of the Fore Street kilns was in the production of glazed wares. A limited range of non-local and imported wares was present in the medieval assemblage, but this is typical of a medieval port and does not suggest any particular degree of status for the site (*c.f.* the medieval CBM from the site).

Based on the quantities of pottery, there may have been a brief hiatus of activity (in terms of pit digging and rubbish disposal) during the later medieval period. However, there is a relatively large group of post-medieval pottery (again, given the circumstances of the excavation and finds collection). Some examples have been illustrated, because previous excavations have produced so few of these, or the sites have remained at assessment stage, and the forms have never been drawn or published. Although broadly similar to other post-medieval redwares in the region, there are some traits which might now be considered particularly Suffolk types, including, for example, the very splayed legs of some pipkins, also seen in the production waste from The Gables, Stowmarket (Anderson 2015). Possible imports of late medieval and early post-medieval date include a greyware jug of non-local form, possibly Dutch, and a slipware jar of possible Mediterranean (?Italian) origin.

Key to Figures 10 – 12, pottery illustrations

1. HOLL jar, upright beaded rim. Context 0231.
2. HOLG jug, rod handle with grooves and stabbing, spots of green glaze. Context 0243.
3. MIPS jar, flaring rim, ?accidental spots of clear glaze on internal surface of rim. Context 0231.
4. ?LMR jug, everted beaded rim, wide strap handle. Context 0196.
5. GRE bowl, flat-topped everted rim, flat base, orange glaze internally. Pit fill 0199.
6. GRE bowl, flat-topped everted rim, flat base, orange glaze internally. Pit fill 0199.
7. GRE bowl, flat-topped everted rim with incised lines, flat base, orange glaze with specks of green internally. Pit fill 0199.
8. GRE bowl, upright thickened rim, flat base, brown glaze internally with spots of glaze externally. Pit fill 0218
9. GRE bowl, beaded rim, flat base, brown glaze internally. Pit fill 0218.
10. GRE bowl, triangular beaded rim, flat base, orange glaze internally. Pit fill 0218.
11. GRE pancheon, triangular beaded rim, flat base, incised lines on rim, orange glaze internally and spots of clear glaze externally. Pit fill 0218.
12. GRE dish, upright plain rim, flat base, orange glaze internally. Pit fill 0241.
13. GRE jar, collared rim, footstand base, orange glaze internally and spots externally – drip lines show the vessel was fired on its side and it appears slightly squashed with an oval base. Pit fills 0240 and 0241.
14. GRE jar, thickened everted rim, incised lines, orange glaze internally and externally. Pit fill 0218.
15. GRE jar, thickened everted rim, incised lines, brown glaze internally and externally. Pit fill 0241.
16. GRE handled jar, lid-seated everted rim, ?wide strap handle (lost), incised lines, brown glaze internally and externally. Pit fill 0247.
17. GRE handled jar, beaded rim, wide strap handle, flat base, olive glaze internally. Pit fill 0218.
18. GRE jug?, flat-topped everted rim, deep grooves on neck, reddish-brown glaze internally and externally. Pit fills 0130 and 0252.
19. GRE pipkin, hollow rod handle, tripod base, incised lines, orange glaze internally and externally. Pit fill 0199.
20. GRE pipkin, complex everted rim, tripod base, incised lines, orange glaze internally and externally. Pit fill 0199.
21. PMRW jar, beaded rim, incised lines, unglazed. Pit fill 0199.
22. PMRW jar?, lid-seated beaded rim, incised lines, reduced surfaces, one large spot of brown glaze externally close to broken edge. Pit fill 0218.
23. PMRW jar?, thickened everted rim, occasional spots of orange glaze. Pit fill 0218.
24. PMSW jar, beaded rim, thin white slip all over, metallic copper green glaze internally and externally. Pit fill 0199. Possible import.
25. PMSW pipkin, upright rim with everted tip, straight handle, tripod base, carelessly applied white slip internally on the base, olive brownish glaze internally (pale yellow over slip). Pit fill 0218

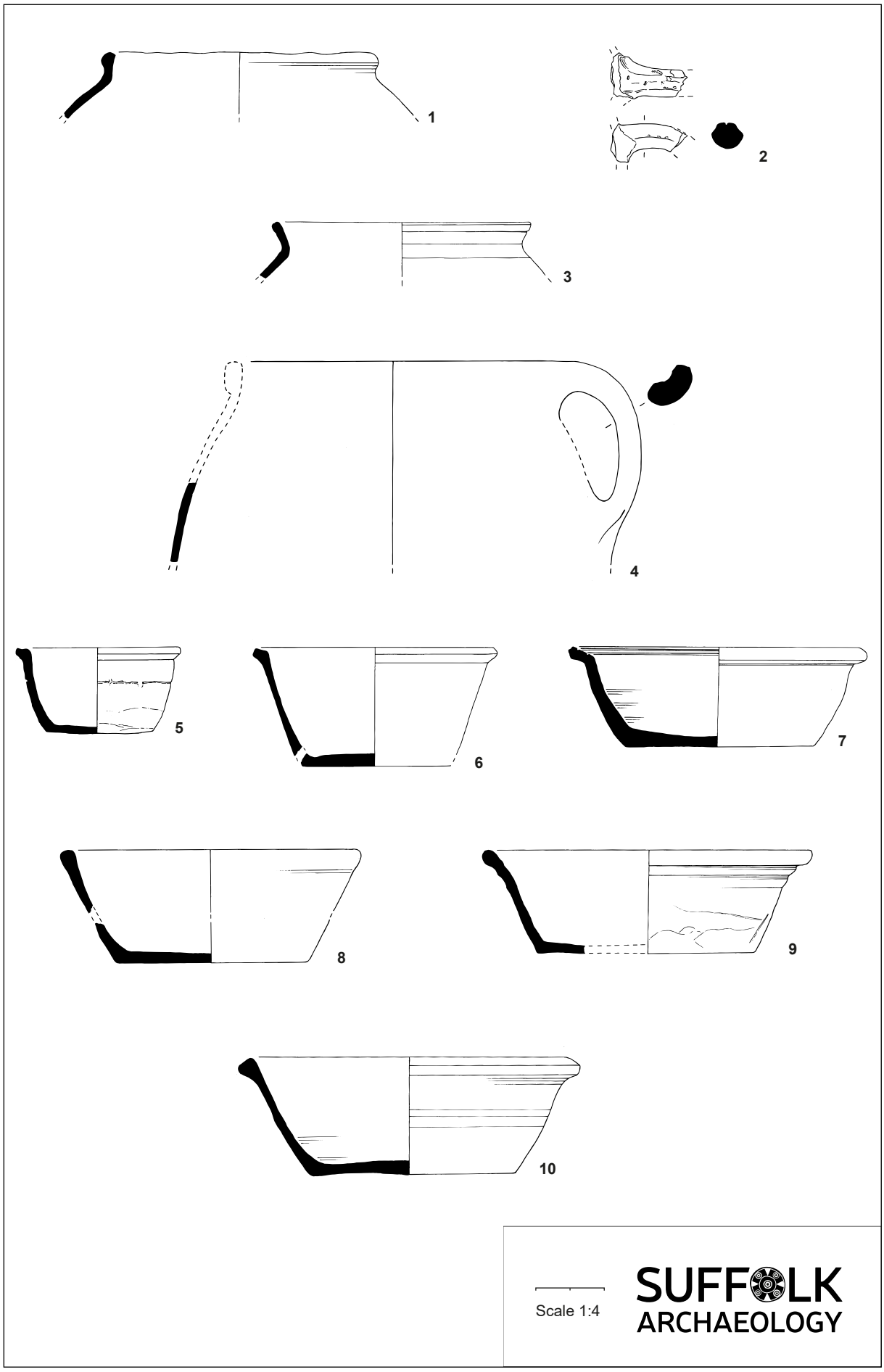

Figure 10. Selected pottery illustrations, 1 - 10

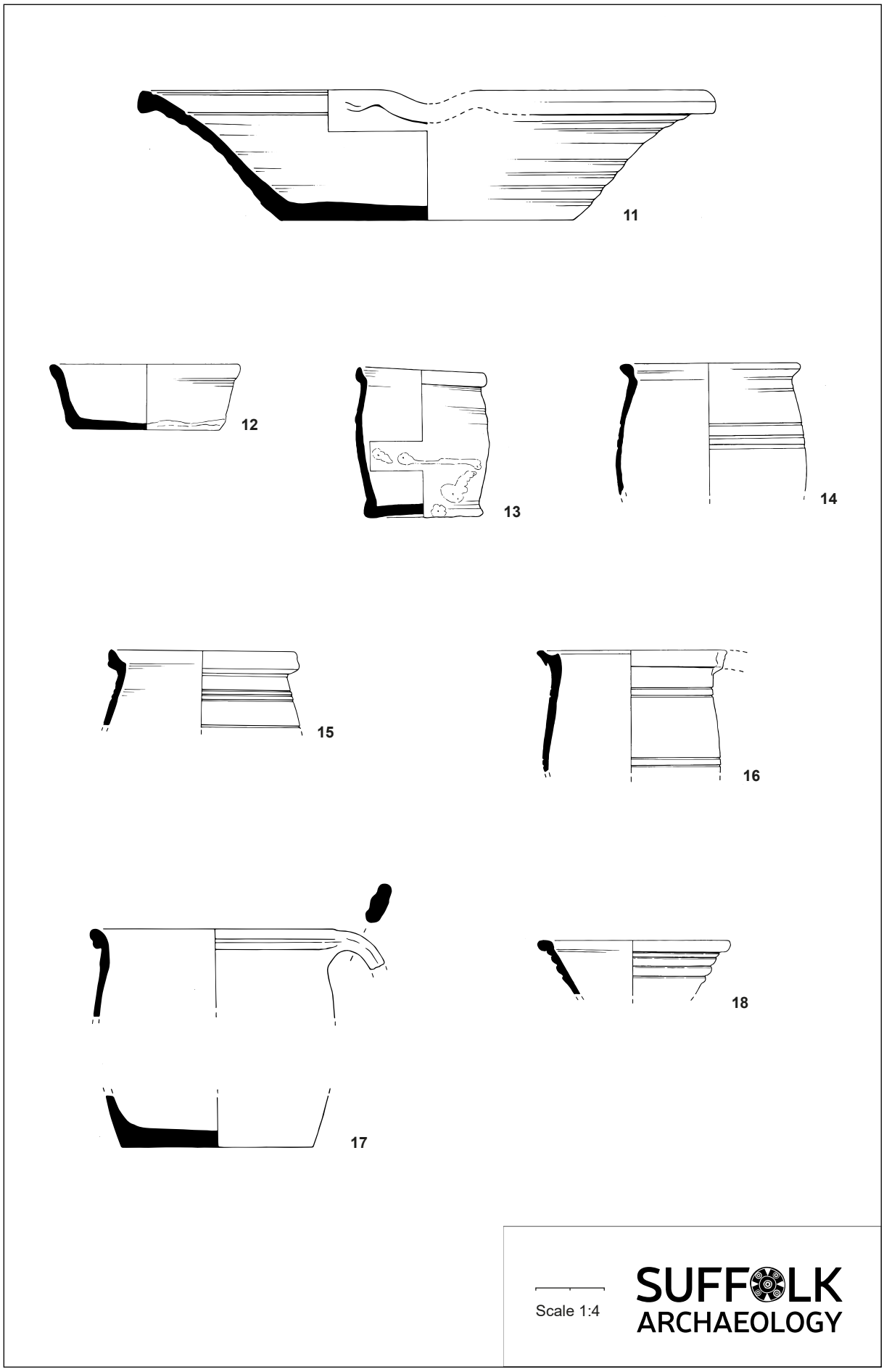

Figure 11. Selected pottery illustrations, 11 - 18

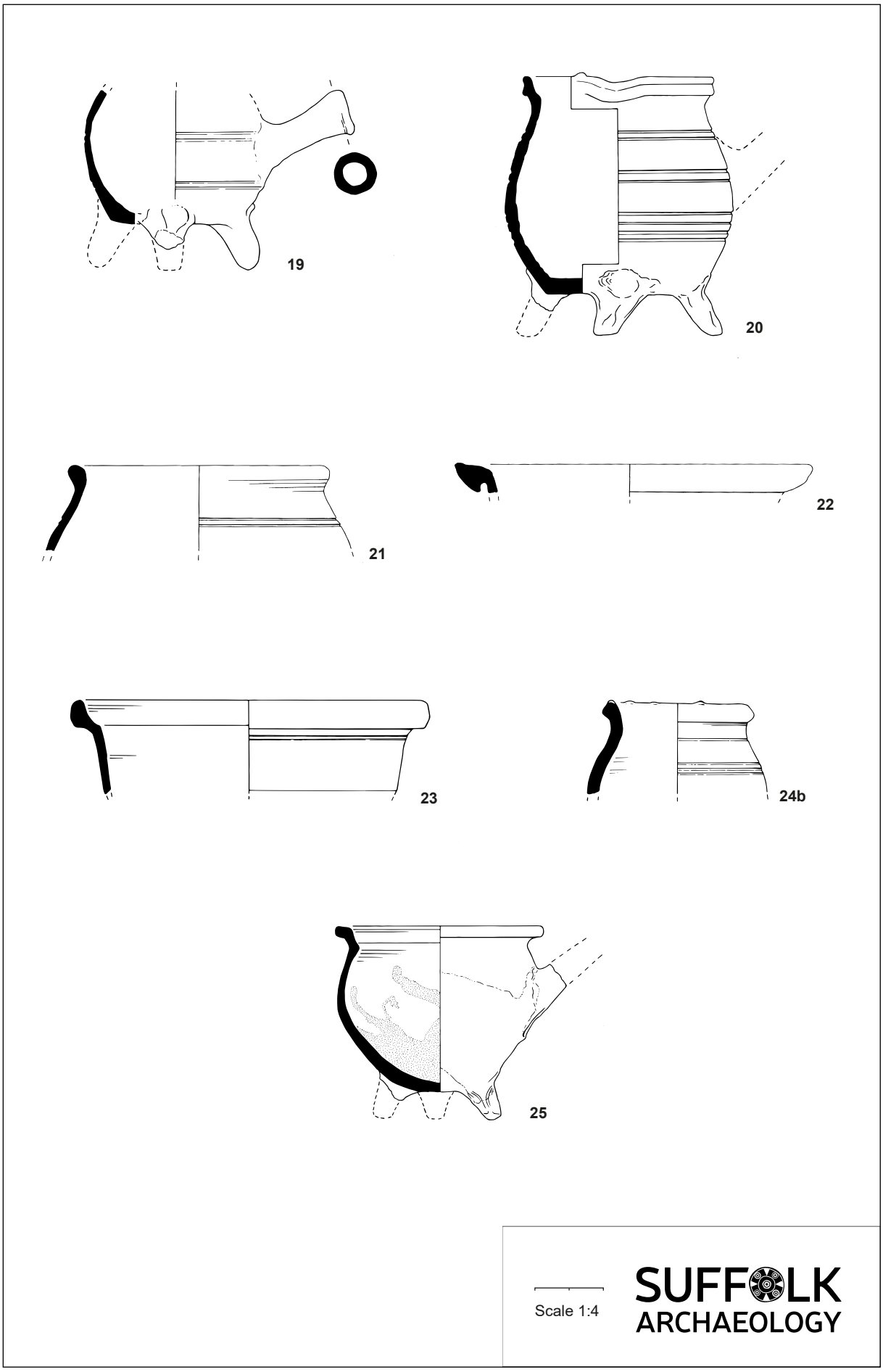

Figure 12. Selected pottery illustrations, 19 - 25

6.3 Ceramic building material

Sue Anderson

Introduction

A total of 557 fragments of CBM weighing 34,197g was collected from fifty-six contexts (Appendix 4, Table 1). A total of 135 fragments (343g) of fired clay (Appendix 4, Table 3) and sixty-seven fragments (96g) of mortar (Appendix 4, Table 2) were also recovered.

Methodology

The assemblage was quantified (count and weight) by fabric and form. Fabrics were identified on the basis of macroscopic appearance and main inclusions. The width, length and thickness of bricks and floor tiles were measured, but roof tile thicknesses were only measured when another dimension was available. Small fragments from samples were weighed but not counted, as most were unidentifiable. Only a small proportion of the assemblage (fifty-nine pieces) was retained following recording. Forms were identified from work in Norwich (Drury 1993), based on measurements. Other form terminology follows Brunskill's glossary (1990).

The assemblage

Table 11 shows the quantification by type and form. The majority of fragments fell into the 'roofing' category. A summary is included in Appendices 1 and 4.

Type	Form	Code	No	Wt (g)
Roman	Roman tile	RBT	1	6
Roofing	Plain roof tile: medieval	RTM	61	2,068
	Plain roof tile: medieval?	RTM?	41	2,198
	Plain roof tile: post-med	RTP	189	11,528
	Plain roof tile: post-med?	RTP?	5	114
	Plain roof tile: undated	RT	2	75
	Hip tile	HIP	3	703
	Ridge tile	RID	4	923
	Pantile	PAN	1	20
Walling	Early brick	EB	3	389
	Late brick	LB	39	14,683
	Late brick?	LB?	24	116
	Brick?	B?	1	18
Flooring	Quarry floor tile	QFT	13	815
Miscellaneous	Drainpipe?	DP?	17	418
Unknown	Unidentified	UN	153	123
Totals			**557**	**34,197**

Table 11. CBM by type and form

Fabrics

The CBM was divided into basic fabric groups based on major inclusions. Seventeen different groups of fabrics were identified in this assemblage. The descriptions are as follows:

Estuarine (medieval)

These fabrics are extremely variable in colour, density and degree of firing/hardness; medieval bricks made from estuarine clays are common throughout the south-east of England and have been described in detail by Drury (1993).

est Variable colour (pink, purple, yellow, white) estuarine fabrics, tempered with coarse organic (voids), clay pellet and flint inclusions, some fine shell. Brick. 3 pieces, 367g.

Red sandy (medieval to post-medieval)

These fabrics generally have a similar range of coarse, naturally occurring, local inclusions (ferrous oxide, flint, chalk), often as a background scatter, and have been divided on the basis of quartz sand grain size or abundance. Fabrics 'ms' and 'fs' ('medium' and 'fine') were generally allocated unless pieces showed some clear difference in size or abundance of other inclusions.

fs Fine sandy red fabric with few coarse inclusions. Includes roof tile, brick, and floor tile. Roman, medieval and post-medieval. 220 pieces, 14359g.
ms Medium sandy red fabric with few other inclusions. Roof tile and drainpipe. Medieval and later. 88 pieces, 3297g.
fscq Fine sandy with occasional coarse quartz inclusions. Roof tile. Medieval. 4 pieces, 715g.
fsv Fine sandy with lentoid voids. Brick. Post-medieval. 4 pieces, 73g.

Red sandy with 'grog', ferrous or clay pellets (Medieval and post-medieval)

Fine and medium sandy fabrics containing combinations of rounded grog, red clay pellets and rounded ferrous inclusions.

fsg Fine sandy, sparse fine to coarse rounded and sub-angular grog. Roof tile and brick. Post-medieval. 36 pieces, 7008g.
fsfe/msfe Fine/medium sandy with moderate to common small red ferrous inclusions. Roof tile and brick. Medieval and post-medieval. 16 pieces, 2262g.
fsf Fine sandy with occasional flint inclusions. Roof tile. Medieval and post-medieval. 10 pieces, 431g.
fsffe Fine sandy with ferrous inclusions and flint. Roof tile. Post-medieval. 2 pieces, 452g.
fsgfe Fine sandy with grog and ferrous inclusions. Roof tile and brick. Post-medieval. 9 pieces, 1712g.
fsm Fine sandy with mica. Roof tile and brick. Post-medieval. 7 pieces, 3016g.
fscp Fine sandy orange fabric with common soft red clay pellets. Roof tile. ?Medieval. 1 piece, 58g.
fsmcp Fine sandy with mica and clay pellets. Brick. Post-medieval. 3 pieces, 243g.
fsc/fscx Fine sandy with sparse fine calcareous inclusions (fscx – poorly mixed). Roof tile and unidentified. 2 pieces, 44g.

In addition, there was one small fragment of a compressed clay/shale fabric ('comp') with coarse ferrous inclusions, probably a piece of 19th or 20th century brick.

Forms

Roman

One small base fragment of a Roman tile was found in pit fill 0104.

Roofing

A total of 306 roofing fragments (17,629g) were collected. These comprised plain roof tiles (298 fragments), ridge tiles (four fragments), hip tiles (three fragments) and pantile (one fragment). Table 12 shows the quantities of roofing material by fabric and form.

Fabric	RTM	RTM?	RTP	RTP?	RT	HIP	RID	PAN
fs	19	12	137	3		3		1
fsc		1						
fscp		1						
fscq					1		3	
fsf		5	5					
fsfe		2	5				1	
fsffe			2					
fsg			22					
fsgfe			6					
fsm			3	2				
ms	42	20	8		1			
msfe			1					

Table 12. Roofing material by fabric and form

Roof tiles were in red-firing sandy fabrics, most of which were probably of high medieval to post-medieval date. Based on firing, appearance and, to some extent, fabrics, approximately 102 plain roof tile fragments were high/late medieval (RTM), and 194 were late/post-medieval (RTP). Two fragments were uncertain (RT). Of the 298 fragments of plain tile, twenty-two had circular peg holes and three had square ones. In six cases it was possible to determine that the tiles had two holes; no single-holed tiles were identified, and no nib tiles were present. Several tile fragments were covered in mortar and had probably been re-used in walls or foundations.

Three fragments of a ridge tile of medieval date comprised the apex with a knife-cut stepped crest, glazed externally with orange lead glaze. These were found in pit fill 0226.

Corner and side fragments of three hip tiles were identified, all of post-medieval date. There was also a fragment of a post-medieval ridge tile and a small fragment of pantile.

Walling

The brick recovered from the site represents a small sample of the material present in wall foundations and other structures, as well as fragments recovered from stratified contexts. Table 13 shows the fabrics and forms present.

Fabric	EB	LB	LB?	B?
comp				1
est	3			
fs		10	20	
fsfe		6		
fsg		13	1	
fsgfe		2	1	
fsm		2		
fsmcp		3		
fsv		2	2	
msfe		1		

Table 13. Walling by fabric and form

Three fragments of 'early bricks' (Drury 1993) were present, all abraded and relatively small fragments. One fragment measured 50mm thick and had a strawed base, suggesting a 14th – 15th century date.

Up to sixty-three fragments of red-firing late bricks were identified. Those in the less certain category were generally small pieces recovered from bulk sampling. The bricks were generally handmade and probably date sometime between the 15th – 19th centuries. A few red-firing bricks were similar to estuarine clay bricks, having straw impressions on the base. These may represent a late continuation of the early brick tradition, and their dimensions (where present) suggest a possible 15th – 16th century date. One brick from 0218 had a diagonal skintling mark (the mark left during drying of bricks in stacks), which may indicate a date no later than the late 18th century (*e.g*. Rose 2000).

Only two bricks were measurable in all three dimensions, five in two dimensions and twelve other pieces were full-thickness (although some of these showed signs of wear). One of the complete bricks was a sample from a well and was curving in plan. Several bricks had been burnt and may have been used in chimneys or fireplaces. Table 14 shows the measured brick fragments with suggested dates.

Feature	Context	Type	Length	Width	Thickness	Date
0053	0054	Pit			45	15th-16th c.?
0087	0087	Structure		105	45	15th-16th c.
0132	0133	Structure	195-230	110	65	19th c.
0150	0151	Well	226	115	55	16th-18th c.
0150	0153	Well			50	16th c.?
0150	0153	Well			65	19th c.
0150	0153	Well			63	19th c.
0195	0196	Pit		106	46	15th-16th c.?
0198	0199	Pit			55	16th-18th c.
0217	0218	Pit		120	53 (worn?)	16th-18th c.?
0217	0218	Pit			56	18th c.
0238	0241	Pit			45+ (worn)	16th-18th c.?
0248	0252	Pit			60	19th c.
0256	0258	Pit			49	16th-17th c.?
0256	0258	Pit			60	19th c.
0256	0258	Pit			57	18th-19th c.
0256	0258	Pit			55	16th-18th c.
0256	0258	Pit			29-34+ (worn)	16th-18th c.?

Table 14. Dimensions of post-medieval bricks

Flooring

Twelve fragments of a heavily burnt, reduced quarry floor tile were found in pit fill 0218. The floor tile was 40mm thick, had partially knife-trimmed edges, and the top surface was worn. A piece of charcoal was stuck to the upper surface. The fragment is likely to have formed part of a hearth floor. One other fragment of quarry floor tile came from pit fill 0252 and also showed signs of wear.

Miscellaneous

Seventeen fragments of possible medieval drainpipes in medium sandy fabrics were collected from pit fills 0114, 0119, 0127 and 0128 in pits 0055 and 0123, which were adjacent to each other. Some fragments were poorly fired, but all were thick-walled with smoothed externally surfaces, some with girth-grooves from throwing. One fragment appeared to be sooted internally, so an alternative identification may be a chimney pot or louvre. Two rim fragments indicated diameters of *c.*130mm and 160mm.

Unidentified

Several very small fragments were collected from bulk samples of pit fills 0006, 0196 and 0218.

Distribution

Table 15 shows the distribution of the CBM by site phase. The CBM forms are shown in approximate date order.

Date	Form	Phase I	Phase II	Phase III	Phase IV	Un
Roman	RBT	1				
Medieval	RTM	34	4	22		1
	RTM?	31	1	9		
	RID med	3				
	DP?	17				
	EB	2	1			
Late/post-med	RTP	49	23	109		8
	RTP?	3		2		
	PAN					1
	RID pmed			1		
	HIP	2		1		
	LB	6	8	24	1	
	LB?	1	1	22		
	QFT			13		
Uncertain	RT	1	1			
	B?			1		
	UN		101	51		1
	Totals	**150**	**140**	**255**	**1**	**11**
	Fired clay	**53**	**18**	**64**		
	Mortar		**42**	**25**		

Table 15. CBM forms by site phase (fragment count)

Most of the medieval tile was recovered from Phase I (12th – 15th century), although a few pieces were residual in later phases. Some of the red-firing roof tiles and later bricks were also in this early phase, suggesting that some may be of late medieval date, although it is likely that the hip tile fragments at least were intrusive in Phase I. Fired clay fragments were recovered from Phase I, where they are likely to be contemporary with the other medieval finds.

Although a high number of fragments was recovered from Phase II (late 15th – 16th century) the majority of these were small unidentified pieces. The largest group of identifiable pieces from Phase II comprised the red-firing roof tiles. These were also the most common CBM form in Phase III (17th – 18th century), which also produced the largest quantities of post-medieval brick. Only one fragment was recovered from Phase IV (19th – 20th century), a post-medieval brick. Fragments of fired clay from these phases were probably residual from the medieval period, but the mortar pieces were probably either contemporary or intrusive.

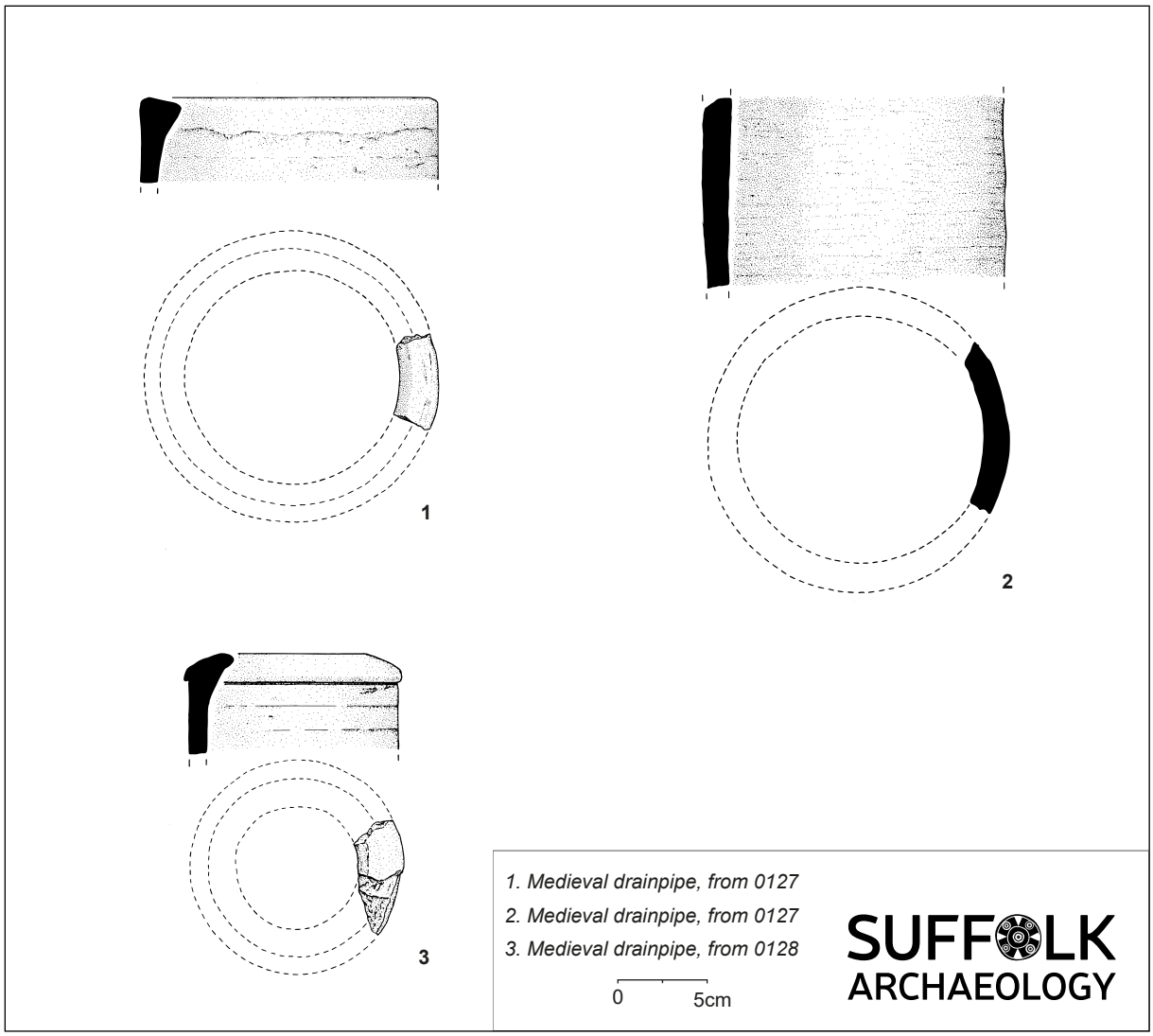

Figure 13. Medieval ceramic drain fragments

Discussion of CBM

Overall, this is a fairly typical assemblage of ceramic building material from Ipswich. Of most note in the group are the crested ridge tile and the possible drainpipes of medieval date. These items are more commonly associated with relatively high-status structures of the period and they may indicate that such a structure originally stood on or near the site. The presence of other roof tiles and bricks of probable medieval date may support this interpretation.

Later phases of site use are represented by red-firing tiles and bricks, some of which may be as early as the Tudor period. Some bricks and the quarry floor tiles probably date to the 18th – 19th centuries. Overall, the assemblage provides a small sample of the types of ceramic building material in use on the site through several centuries, but with

the exceptions of a few bricks recovered as samples from two walls and a well, most of the assemblage was recovered from waste pits, and represents construction or demolition activity from each of these periods.

6.4 Mortar

Sue Anderson

Sixty-seven fragments (96g) of mortar were recovered from three contexts, the majority from bulk samples (Appendix 4, Table 2). Fragments from pit fills 0196 and 0218 included white pieces of ?pointing containing fine sand aggregates and probably also calcined bone, as fragments of this were also present in the sample. There were also two pieces of possible plaster with traces of paint on the surfaces, one measuring 7mm thick, in 0218. A small fragment of white pointing with medium sand and flint aggregates came from pit fill 0247 and was 5 – 8mm thick, with a slight lip along the straight edge. All of these pieces are likely to be of post-medieval date.

6.5 Fired clay

Sue Anderson

A total of 135 fragments (343g) of fired clay was recovered from twelve contexts, mostly pit fills (Appendix 4, Table 3). The fragments were in a variety of soft, fine sand-tempered fabrics, sometimes with the addition of chalk or organic material (grass/straw?). Most fragments were orange, red or buff in colour, suggesting that they had been fired in an oxidising atmosphere. Few had any distinguishing features, although some had smooth or flattish surfaces. Four fragments from beam slot fill 0066 were reduced and had flat surfaces, perhaps indicating these had been part of an oven or hearth. However, only one fragment had been fired to a high enough temperature to be vitrified on the surface, and this was found in 0126. Clay was used for a variety of applications in the medieval period, including lining hearths and other fire-related features, and this seems the most likely use for most of the pieces in this assemblage. None of the fragments showed traces of wattles.

6.6 Struck flint

Mike Green

Methodology

Each piece of flint was examined and recorded (Appendix 5), and was quantified by type; the condition of the flint will be included in the discussion.

Introduction

Nineteen struck flints were recovered from multiple features, as shown in Table 16. The struck flint was a mixture of blue-black glassy flint, light grey glassy flint and light grey chert. Hard hammer techniques were predominating, with a single blade being clearly struck using soft hammer techniques.

Feature No.	Blade	Flake	Shatter	Spool/ chip	Patination	Cortex %	Total	Wt (g)
Ditch 0024		1			None	0	1	7
Pit 0096		1		1	Light	0	2	8
Pit 0055		1			Light	0	1	1
Pit 0123		1			None	0	1	9
Pit 0123		1			None	0	1	7
Pit 0123		1			Moderate	20	1	11
Pit 0168		2			Light	0-5	2	6
Pit 0157			1		Heavy	0	1	3
Pit 0201	1				Heavy	0	1	5
Pit 0217		1		6	None	0-50	7	13
Pit 0230		1			Moderate	20	1	8
Totals	**1**	**10**	**1**	**7**			**19**	**78**

Table 16. Struck flint per feature

The assemblage

The struck flint is in generally poor condition, with edge damage and patination noted on much of the material. The entire assemblage consisted of residual prehistoric material and accidental strikes from medieval and post-medieval features.

The earliest piece of flint recovered from the site dates to the Mesolithic period. A single edge damaged and heavily patinated, broken fragment of a ‘bruised blade’ was recovered as a residual find from fill 0202 of post-medieval pit 0201. This blade was likely to have originated from the gravel terrace that characterises the Ipswich area, which is known to contain evidence of Mesolithic activity.

The other prehistoric struck flint from the site, also found as residual material in later pits, is likely to have been later in date, perhaps Bronze Age or Iron Age, although due to the amount of edge damage present, most pieces were not diagnostic or closely datable.

Several shatter pieces and chips, such as those from pits 0123 and 0157, are likely to have been the result accidental strikes and of unknown date.

Conclusion

The small number of struck flints recovered from the site may indicate that there was at least a low level of prehistoric activity taking place on or within the vicinity of the site. The entire assemblage was recovered as residual material from later features, which may have disturbed and destroyed any earlier features, if they had existed. The single Mesolithic struck flint might be further evidence that the sand and gravel geology in the area contained earlier prehistoric finds, although it may have arrived on the site in any number of ways.

6.7 Heat-altered flint

Mike Green

Three pieces of heat-altered flint were recovered from three separate medieval pit fills across the site (Appendix 6). These were light grey to white in colour, and highly fractured, showing signs of having been subjected to high temperatures. The small number of such flints, which were all rolled and heavily weathered, might represent the residual remains of prehistoric activity, surviving in later deposits.

6.8 Clay tobacco pipe

Richenda Goffin

One context contained fragments of clay tobacco pipe, all of which are stem pieces, rather than more diagnostic elements. Four plain stem fragments were recovered from fill 0218 of pit 0217, with another tiny piece present in the sample from the same context. The pipe fragments can only be broadly dated to the 17th – 19th centuries, although the pottery from the pit is mostly dated to the 16th – 18th century, which may narrow down the date of the pipe. Although the apparent lack of clay tobacco pipe from the site could be considered unusual, it may also reflect the restrictive rescue

excavation methodology, particularly regarding features of obvious post-medieval date, which out of necessity were less thoroughly investigated.

6.9 Lavastone

Richenda Goffin

A single fragment of Rhenish lavastone was present in fill 0199 of pit 0198, weighing 262g. It is damaged on one of its flat surfaces, with the opposing side being unmarked but worn smooth through usage, as it represents the grinding surface of a probable millstone or large quernstone. The stone is associated with a large assemblage of post-medieval pottery, and although it is possible that it is earlier in date, there is no reason to suppose that it is not also post-medieval.

6.10 The small finds

Ruth Beveridge

Introduction and recording methodology

325 objects were recorded as sixty-two small finds, listed by period and material in Table 17 below. They have been fully recorded and catalogued on the database with the assistance of low-powered magnification. A complete listing is provided as Appendix 7. All metalwork was subjected to radiography to aid identification. The X-ray plates will be included in the archive.

The small finds assemblage was collected from twenty-eight contexts, primarily from the fills of pits. Fill 0218 of pit 0217 produced the largest collection of artefacts, consisting of 228 small finds, including objects of glass. The glass is discussed separately, in Section 6.11 (see below).

Period	Copper alloy	Iron	Lead	Silver?	Glass
Medieval	1				
Post-medieval	120			1	46
Modern					
Undated	18	138	1		
Total	**139**	**138**	**1**	**1**	**46**

Table 17. Breakdown of small finds by date and material type

Condition

The overall condition of the assemblage is poor with the surfaces of the iron objects being masked by corrosion products and dirt. The copper alloy objects are equally corroded and fragmentary.

The assemblage

The small finds will be discussed by broad chronological period.

Medieval

Few finds of certain medieval date were identified. The exception is an item of personal adornment, an incomplete hexagonal brooch similar to an example made in pewter recovered from excavations in London, dating between *c.*1350 and 1400 (Egan and Pritchard 2002, 258, fig. 166, no. 1346).

Copper alloy

> Cast, incomplete annular brooch with a six-sided frame that has a lobe at each corner. Possible traces of gilding on one of the lobes. The frame has a flat underside and is thin and lenticular in cross section. One of the straight sides has a constriction for a fastening pin that is now missing.
>
> SF1001, finds from 0056, recovered from the surface of pit 0055.

Post-medieval

The assemblage of artefacts of 16th – 17th century date is dominated by copper alloy dress accessories, particularly drawn wire pins and lace tags. There was a concentration of pins from fill 0218 of pit 0217 with over eighty fragments present in that feature. A total of twelve lace tags, SFs 1003, 1050 and 1054, were all collected from the same pit fill 0218; one lace tag (SF1054) may possibly be made from silver.

Research by Biddle demonstrated that drawn wire pins were produced using similar methods from the medieval period into the 19th century (Biddle and Barclay 1990, 564). However, the size of the pins over time altered; medieval examples being longer and thicker (Margeson 1993, 11). The large number of pins recovered in features excavated on The Hold site are predominantly of 16th – 17th century date, when changes in fashion demanded smaller and finer pins to fix the ruffs, pleated dresses and head-dresses that were popular at that time. These can be classified as Oakley's Type H2. Margeson (*ibid,*

11) notes that documentary sources from Norwich during that period illustrate that apprentices were learning the trade of pin producing from craftsmen from the Low Countries, where it was traditionally believed that the technology for drawn wire pin production was developed in order to keep pace with the increased demand.

Similarly, during the 16th – 17th century there was an increased use of lace tags to prevent the fraying of leather laces that were used in a wide variety of garments, though by the later 16th century, it seems that lace tags had become almost entirely ornamental (Margeson 1993, 22).

In addition to the pins and lace tags other fasteners were also retrieved from pit fills.

Silver

Complete, flattened lace tag. Originally cylindrical. Tapers to an open end where folded edges overlap.
SF1054, fill 0218 of pit 0217.

Copper alloy

Fragment of rectangular copper alloy sheet, part of buckle plate or strap end. The radiograph shows three circular perforations indicating that it is probably part of a buckle plate or strap end. There are no diagnostic features to clearly date or identify this object, though it could be from a sheet such as those of 14th to 15th century date (Egan and Pritchard 2002, 159, Fig. 104).
SF1008, fill 0120 of pit 0055Small find info.

Strip of copper alloy sheet with a rivet hole at both ends, part of clip/fitting. Through the holes is a double-headed rivet with long shaft joining the two ends.
SF1002, fill 0196 of pit 0195.

Three u-shaped wire dress fasteners with attachment loops and blunt hooks. One is complete, others are fragmentary. It is an early post-medieval Class A Type 1a, Read (2008, 155, no. 583) and is of *c*.1550 – 1650 in date.
SF1057, fill 0196 of pit 0195.

Complete cylindrical lace tag formed from rolled sheet of copper. The longitudinal edges do not overlap, but rather fold inwards. It is of Oakley's Type 2 (1979, 263). This type is mainly 16th – 17th century in date.
SF1003, fill 0218 of pit 0217.

Three complete lace tags and seven that are incomplete. They are cylindrical and taper with edges meeting. Most are corroded. They are Oakley's Type 2, **1979, 263 o**r 16th – 17th century date. In addition, two pin shafts were identified in the group.
SF1050, fill 0218 of pit 0217.

Complete wire drawn pin with wire wound head, Type H2, Oakley (1979, 260); two co-joining pieces of a second pin.
SF1004, fill 0033 of pit 0032.

Two fragments of same wire drawn pin with round head.
SF1005, fill 0027 of ditch 0026.

Complete wire wound pin with flattish wire wound head. Possibly Margeson Type 5 (1993, 12, fig. 5, no. 45).
SF1006, finds from 0069 collected from around pits 0057, 0076, 0093 and 0070.

Approximately eighty complete or fragments of wire drawn pins with wire wound heads. They are corroded/encrusted and vary in length and head size with the longest being 25mm. They seem to be primarily Type H2, Oakley (1979, 260).
SF1051, fill 0218 of pit 0217.

Approximately six pin shafts revealed in radiography.
SF1053, fill 0218 of pit 0217.

Sixteen wire wound pins with wire wound heads and tapering shafts circular in section. Type H2, Oakley (1979, 260).
SF1056, fill 0196 of pit 0195.

Complete ring, heavily corroded. Circular in plan, circular in cross section, possible faceted. Suspension rings such as this could have a range of uses for hanging furnishings; similar examples were found in Norwich in 15th – 17th century deposits (Margeson 1993, 82, fig. 47, nos. 523 and 524).
SF1009, fill 0218 of pit 0217

Complete wire loop fastener with twisted ends that may have had a range of uses. This type of fastener was found in St Margaret's Church cemetery in Norwich where they were found along the arms of some skeletons (Margeson 1993, 20).
SF1059, fill 0196 of pit 0195.

Iron

The ironwork assemblage is represented predominantly by objects associated with timberwork; only one can be categorised as an item of personal adornment. SF1015 is a wrought buckle pin, slightly curved in profile with flattened tip, that would have looped around the strap bar of the buckle; compare to a 13th century example from Winchester (Goodall 2011, 359, fig.12.10, no. K276).

Four small finds (SFs1012, 1017, 1025 and 1029) are fragments of undiagnostic waste sheet or strips of wrought iron; SF1022 is iron from a sturdy strip fitting with the radiograph revealing at least one attachment hole. Such structural ironwork was commonly utilised in medieval and post-medieval buildings for a range of strip fittings,

including hinges (Goodall 2011, fig. 9.18, as well as straps and binding strips Goodall, 213, fig. 9.24).

The assemblage of ironwork recovered from the site is dominated by nails; a total of seventy-seven examples, or fragments of, were retrieved from thirteen features; an additional nail was from unstratified layer 0086. Whilst nails are usually difficult to date, having altered little over time, the majority recovered from the site are from contexts that are phased as late medieval or post-medieval in date, with approximately 80% of the nails being from contexts of 16th – 17th century date. The nails are not listed individually here; details can be found in Appendix 7.

The shank diameter of the nails ranges between 4.4 and 25mm, with approximately 80% lying between the 4 – 11mm range. Of this latter group, 75% also had head diameters between 10 – 17mm. Although these measurements are affected by the levels of corrosion and concretion, it can be suggested that this group of iron nails were small to medium in size and were primarily used for joined objects of furniture or boxes. Several further types of nails can be identified within the assemblage, indicative of the range of functions that they were used for. Amongst the larger nails eight examples with domed heads, SFs 1016,1020, 1024 and 1052, were recovered; five from pit 0217. The heads range in diameter from 11 – 65mm, and they have thick shanks, over 10mm.

These compare to Type J in a study carried out by Oakley (1979, 277) on the assemblage of nails retrieved from St Peter's Street in Northampton. He suggested that this form of nail had a decorative function, probably on doors or furniture (*ibid*, 277). The larger nails could also have added strengthening to an object (Margeson 1993, 146).

In addition to the large decorative nails, two complete clench bolts, SF1031, were recovered from pit 0206. Clench bolts were widely used in the construction of ships, but also in the production of doors, hatches and covers whose planks were held together by rear ledges (Margeson 1993, 146).

Buckle pin, with a looped head and shaft that curves in profile with a flattened tip.
SF1015, fill 0180 of pit 0157.

Two pieces of a corroded sheet.
SF1012, fill 0218 of pit 0217.

Possible piece of iron sheet, sub-oval in plan, thin rectangle in section.
SF1025, fill 0120 of pit 0055.

Heavily encrusted iron strips; one of which has an attachment hole.
SF1022, fill 0199 of pit 0198.

Strip of iron, possibly plano-convex in cross section. Corroded, encrusted.
SF1017, upper fill 0241 of pit 0238.

Strip of thin iron, rectangular in cross section.
SF1029, fill 0046 of posthole 0045.

Undated

Artefacts that were undiagnostic and not dateable in themselves are listed in Appendix 7; often they are small pieces of waste copper alloy sheet and lead.

Discussion of small finds

The small finds assemblage spans the medieval and the post-medieval periods. The largest number of artefacts were recovered from Phase III, later post-medieval pits 0195, 0198 and 0217 located in the centre of the site. The material within these pits was primarily discarded household debris.

Pit 0217 is of particular note, as fill 0218 produced a total of 228 objects, including a large number of nails. These might have originated as discarded waste or might be the remains of some form of timber-revetment or lining to the pit. Other items found within the pit included iron nails, glassware, copper alloy pins and lace tags.

There is little amongst the assemblage to suggest that the occupants of the households had any great wealth, with the pins and lace tags being commonly occurring dress accessories during the post-medieval period. The single medieval brooch is also a more functional, rather than highly decorative, object.

6.11 Post-medieval vessel glass

Richenda Goffin

A small number of post-medieval glass vessels was recovered both as hand-collected artefacts and from the environmental samples. These have been described individually below.

Part of plain cylindrical beaker with pushed-in base (Pl. 32, No. 1). Made from potash green-tinted glass. Solid applied base-ring that is rigaree-decorated. Dated from the second half of the 16th century through to the first half of the 17th century (Willmott 2002, fig.5a). Plain beakers are commonly found on archaeological sites, particularly in southern England, for example Aldgate London (Charleston and Vince 1984, 87, fig. 45, no. 11).
Diameter of base: 72mm, existing height: 21mm.
SF1038, fill 0199 of pit 0198 Pottery spotdates 16th – 17th century

Complete base of pedestal beaker made from green-tinted potash glass (Pl. 32, No. 2). It is apparently plain, although as only the very lowest part of the body survives, this is by no means certain. The surviving body of the glass indicates that it is more globular than many examples and is perhaps more similar in shape to Willmott (2002, fig. 33), a more highly decorated example which is the same date. This type of plain beaker is not uncommon and dates from the sixteenth to first half of the seventeenth century (*ibid,* fig. 28b). Parallels in eastern England include Norwich, Denny Abbey Cambridgeshire, but they have also been recovered from many places in southern Britain and beyond.
Diameter of base: 79mm, surviving height: 38mm.
SF1046, fill 0199 of pit 0198 Pottery spotdates 16th – 17th century

Three fragments of thin vessel glass, one of which is convex and bowl-shaped, possibly forming the angle of a drinking glass where it joins the stem (Pl. 32, No. 3). Green-tinted potash glass. One piece has a fine trail of glass applied horizontally (?).
SF1045, fill 0199 of pit 0198 Pottery spotdates 16th – 17th century

Five fragments of pale green vessel glass, mostly slightly convex. They are parts of the upper part of a drinking vessel, apparently undecorated.
SF1041, fill 0240 of pit 0238 Pottery spotdates 17th – 18th century

Twelve small fragments of vessel glass, slightly blue/green in colour. A small piece of the upright rim survives (diameter *c.* 80mm), attached to a body of moulded shallow bosses. Although possibly from a cylindrical beaker, it is probably more similar to the upper part of a squat beaker which dates to the 17th century. This is a less common form than the pedestal beaker, although such vessels have been found elsewhere in England, and appear more frequently in the south (*ibid*, 43). Another fragment from this sample which has a moulded rib is likely to be from a different vessel.
Sample 4, fill 0196 of pit 0195. Pottery spotdates 16th century

Plate 32. Post-medieval glass vessels

Discussion of glass

The size and capacity of most of these fragmentary beakers suggests that they were used for drinking liquids such as beer. Plain cylindrical and pedestal beakers are found on modest urban, and occasionally poorer rural sites where wine is less likely to have been drunk (*ibid*, 46). Their size indicates that they would have been suitable for the consumption of the more watery ‘small beer’, which was often drunk in the mornings (*ibid*, 36). Such relatively modest glasses can be seen in seventeenth century paintings of Dutch interiors, alongside ceramics and cutlery.

The pieces of possible squat beaker originate from a stockier form which when complete have an upright rim and pushed-in or flat base. Such vessels were made in the Low Countries and Venice, but it is also likely that they were manufactured in England (*ibid*, 43). These short beakers would not have been suitable for drinks such as beer and are more likely to be used for wine and spirits. Contemporary letters of the time indicate that the squat beaker came in two sizes, the larger for French claret and Spanish sack, and the smaller for ‘brandj’ (*ibid*, 43, quoting Charleston 1984a 105).

Although small in number, this assemblage of glass vessels is entirely typical of a post-medieval urban assemblage in the southern half of England. It is comparable to a larger and more varied group in Norwich (Margeson 1993).

6.12 The environmental evidence

Introduction

Considerable quantities of animal bone and mollusc remains were recovered from the site, the majority of which was retrieved from refuse pits. In addition to material hand-collected as bulk finds, fish and bird bones were recovered from environmental samples. A single human bone was also uncovered.

Human bone

Julie Curl

A single piece of human bone, weighing 13g, was found in fill 0059 of medieval waste pit 0057. Although fragmented, the bone is in reasonable condition and belongs to part of a left distal humerus, fully fused indicating an adult; perhaps female given the fairly small and light build. The bone may belong to a previously disturbed burial; other isolated burials and fragments of human bone have previously been found within and amongst medieval features at Neptune Quay, to the southwest of the site (Boulter 2000).

Faunal remains

Julie Curl

Methodology

The bone assemblage was retrieved as hand-collected bulk finds and through the sieving of environmental samples; the results of these two collection methods will be presented separately to allow a comparison. Where possible, bone was identified to species, using a variety of comparative reference material. The mammal bones were recorded using a modified version of guidelines described in Davis (1992) and Baker and Worley (2014).

Where butchery evidence was encountered, the method of butchering (such as cut, chopped or sawn), and the location of butchery marks was recorded. Burnt bone was

examined separately from the rest of the assemblage. Pathological evidence, such as type of injury or disease, the element affected and the location on the bone, was recorded, where present, alongside modifications to the bone, such as possible working or animal gnawing.

Weight and total number of pieces were recorded per context, alongside the number of individual species present ('NISP'; see Appendix 8). Measurable bones, following the definition set out in Von Den Dreisch (1976), were counted and recorded; this information forms part of the digital archive. All information was recorded in an Excel database. A catalogue is provided as Appendix 8, giving a summary of all faunal remains by context. A table is provided in the digital catalogue showing measurements taken, whilst tooth wear (following Hillson 1986) is recorded in a separate table. The full catalogue of faunal data is available as part of the digital archive.

The bone assemblage

Quantification and provenance

A total of 11,752g of bone, consisting of 1,458 elements, was recovered during the excavation, from a total of 146 features. Of this total, 89% of the assemblage was obtained through hand-collection methods, totalling 10,511g of bone representing 623 elements (Table 18), whilst 11% was gathered from the sieving of environmental samples (Table 19). Just over 96% of the bone (measured in terms of weight) was recovered from pit fills, a further 3.6% from ditch fills, with very small amounts from a posthole, beam slot and a the backfill of a well. In terms of date, 63% of bone was retrieved from features dated as post-medieval, based on the ceramic assemblage, whilst medieval features contained a further 22%.

	Feature type, count and NISP/weight					
Date	**Ditch**	**Pit**	**Posthole**	**Slot**	**Well**	**Total**
Late Saxon/med		8/121g				8/121g
Medieval	1/67g	214/2,348g	4/10g	1/23g		220/2,448g
Late/post-med		5/28g				5/28g
Late medieval	72/308g	51/952g			2/3g	125/1,263g
Post-medieval		257/6,589g				257/6,589g
Undated		8/62g				8/62g
Total	**73/375g**	**551/10,100g**	**4/10g**	**1/23g**	**2/3g**	**623/10,511g**

Table 18. Quantification of hand-collected bone.

Species	Sample Number and NISP/Weights 2	3	4	5	6	Totals
Bird - Fieldfare			1			1
Bird - Fowl			8			8
Bird - Goose				1		1
Cattle			4	4		8
Fish - Eel				8		8
Fish - Herring	2	8	5			15
Fish - Perch			6	19	12	37
Fish - Salmon				13		13
Fish misc		6		215		221
Mammal misc	17	21		12		50
Misc bone			245	125	76	446
Pig			3	1		4
Sheep/goat	3	1		1	15	20
SM - Hare			3			3
Totals	**22/17g**	**36/192g**	**275/278g**	**399/467g**	**103/297g**	**835/1,251g**

Table 19. Quantification of bone retrieved from environmental samples

Bone recovered from environmental samples taken from medieval and early post-medieval pits amounted to a total of 1251g, representing 835 elements. This is quantified in Table 19. The samples produced the greatest number of small elements, such as bird and fish bone. Burnt bone was also recovered from Samples 3, 4, and 6, mostly in small numbers, with the exception of Sample 4 from fill 0196 of pit 0195, which produced 176 fragments; these ranged in colour from charred and blackened to fully oxidised and white.

Preservation

Bone preservation and condition was generally good. No canid gnawing was seen in the assemblage, which may suggest rubbish was discarded directly into the pits and was not available to scavengers. Similarly, little invertebrate (insects, molluscs, isopods) damage was observed, again suggestive of rapid burial.

Species, pathologies and butchering

A total of sixteen species were identified in the bone assemblage. With the exception of three species recovered solely from sieving environmental samples, most species were seen in both the hand-collected bulk finds and environmental sample assemblages. Quantification of species is separated into two tables for clarity, with those collected as bulk finds in Table 18 and those retrieved from environmental samples in Table 19.

Hand-collected species

Thirteen species were identified in the hand-collected bone assemblage, which are quantified in Table 20.

Species	L. Sax/Med	Med	L. Med	L. Med/PM	Post-med	Un	Totals
Bird - Fowl		2	3		3		8
Bird - Goose		1	1		1		3
Bird - Misc		4	2				6
Bird - Swan		5					5
Cattle	2	18	6		52		78
Crab		1					1
Equid		1	4			4	9
Fish - Cod sp.					3		3
Fish - Herring		6					6
Fish - Mackerel					1		1
Fish - Misc	1	4			17		22
Fish - Perch			12				12
Fish - Salmon			6				6
Mammal	5	141	81	5	152	3	387
Pig/boar		4	4		14		22
Sheep/goat		33	6		14	1	54
Totals	**8**	**220**	**125**	**5**	**257**	**8**	**623**

Table 20. Quantification of hand-collected species

Cattle remains were recovered from twenty-four fills. Of the bones which could be aged, thirty were from adults, and sixteen from juveniles, whilst no neonatals were present. A range of elements were represented, from foot bones and metapodials to pelvic bones and main meat-bearing bones. There was little evidence of pathologies within the cattle assemblage, other than calculus deposits on the teeth, suggesting some dry food, perhaps winter fodder. One robust proximal cattle phalange was found in fill 0252, from 16th – 17th century pit 0248, which shows some arthritic growth, with exostoses around the distal end. Some arthritic growth was also noted on a distal cattle tibia from fill 0218, in pit 0218, of the same date. Arthritis in cattle is often interpreted as an indicator that the animal may have been used for traction, although an alternative explanation is that this has occurred as the result of a health problem. Elements in the cattle assemblage belonging to more robust individuals, which are probably males, show indications of repeated pressure on the bones, perhaps caused during breeding and serving the females of the herd. Butchering evidence for the cattle includes a chopped metacarpal, which may have been the result of marrow extraction.

Sheep/goat were represented in twenty-seven fills, being more widely distributed than the cattle, but in lower numbers. Most, if not all, of the ovicaprid bones were identified as sheep rather than goat, following Albarella and Salvagno (2017) and Halstead *et al*

(2002). Fill 0120, from medieval pit 0055, yielded eleven butchered sheep bones, including four distal tibias, indicating a minimum number of two adults. Butchery marks include cuts on a hyoid bone from fill 0119 of the same medieval pit, which may suggest the removal of the tongue.

Pig/boar bones were recovered from ten deposits. Juvenile bones were the most common element in this assemblage, with fewer adults, primarily recovered from post-medieval pit fills. The predominance of juveniles suggests that these animals were primarily raised for meat. One pig scapula blade from fill 0218, of post-medieval pit 0217, was punctured by a rectangular hole, perhaps caused when hung for smoking.

Equid bones were recovered as scattered elements from five fills, all of medieval date. Four equid bones, consisting of a pelvis, scapula and two tibias, were recovered from fill 0054, of medieval pit 0053. Although no butchery marks were seen on these particular bones, they may be the result of horse meat consumption. Other elements seen were metapodials, a phalange and humerus. All of the equid remains were from adults, which is largely expected from animals that are kept for traction and load-bearing. The metrics of the equid bones from fill 0202, of medieval pit 0201, suggest an animal in the range of 12 hands high, within the expected range of a medium sized pony.

Bird bones were recovered from thirteen fills. The majority are those of **Fowl**, seen in four deposits of medieval to post-medieval date. Fowl remains include wing and leg bones, along with main body elements such as the synsacrum and fercula (wishbone). Some of the fowl remains displayed evidence of butchering. Fowl may also have been kept to supply of eggs.

Goose remains were retrieved from three deposits, including leg and wing bones. Cuts on a femur from fill 0228, of medieval pit 0225, attest to use of geese for meat during this period of the site.

Swan bones were recorded from two medieval pit fills, with a skull and mandible in fill 0037 and scapulas in fill 0041. None of the Swan bone shows signs of having been butchered, although as bird skulls rarely show butchery marks anyway, and the removal of meat from scapula may not require much effort (particularly if the bird is roasted whole), this cannot be ruled out. Swan meat was regarded as an expensive luxury.

Fish bones were produced from twelve deposits (with further remains from recovered from environmental samples; see below). Marine species include **Cod**, from post-medieval pit fill 0218, **Herring** from medieval fills 0037 and 0041, and **Mackerel**, from post-medieval pit fill 0218. A single **Salmon** species vertebra was recovered from fill 0029, of late medieval/Tudor pit 0028. All of these marine species were regularly fished around the East Anglian coast, with catches brought into Lowestoft being sold in local markets such as Ipswich (Butcher, 1995).

Freshwater fish were represented by **Perch**, including scapula and vertebrae, all yielded from fill 0027 of late medieval/Tudor ditch 0026. These fish, found in slow-moving rivers, lakes and ponds, were commonly used as food during this period.

Crustaceans were represented in the assemblage by a single claw from a **Crab**, recovered from medieval pit fill 0050, most likely from an Edible Crab (*Cancer pagurus*), common to all British coastal waters and are regular source of food.

Species retrieved from sieved samples

A total of eleven species were identified from the sieving of environmental samples, quantified in Table 21.

Relatively small numbers (NISP) of domestic food mammals were represented in this assemblage, mostly **sheep/goat** with smaller numbers of **cattle** and **pig**.

Mammal bone also included three bones of a **Hare**, retrieved from Sample 4, taken from fill 0196 of late medieval/Tudor pit 0195. This comprised a tibia and two phalanges, with clear signs of butchery. The texture of the bone also suggested that they had been boiled.

Bird bone was represented by three species. **Fowl** (NISP eight) were recovered from Sample 8. A single **goose** was recorded from Sample 4, which also produced a tibiotarsus belonging to a **Fieldfare**, a species of Scandinavian breeders and winter migrants, arriving in Britain around October and leaving in March.

A total of 294 elements belonging to **fish** were recovered from samples, of which 221 were unidentifiable to species due to their heavily fragmented state. The seventy-three

bones which were identifiable revealed that at least four species of fish were represented in this assemblage. These included two species of freshwater fish, of which **Perch**, retrieved from Samples 4, 5 and 6, was most represented (NISP thirty-seven). **Eel** (NISP eight) was retrieved from Sample 4. **Herring** (NISP fifteen), a marine species, was recovered from Samples 2, 3 and 4, whilst **Salmon** (NISP thirteen), which can be of marine or river origin, was found in Sample 5.

	Sample No. and NISP					
Species	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**Totals**
Bird - Fieldfare			1			1
Bird - Fowl			8			8
Bird - Goose				1		1
Cattle			4	4		8
Fish - Eel				8		8
Fish - Herring	2	8	5			15
Fish - Perch			6	19	12	37
Fish - Salmon				13		13
Fish misc		6		215		221
Mammal misc	17	21		12		50
Misc bone			245	125	76	446
Pig			3	1		4
Sheep/goat	3	1		1	15	20
SM - Hare			3			3
Totals	**22**	**36**	**275**	**399**	**103**	**835**

Table 21. Quantification of species retrieved from samples

Elements present

The greatest number of elements were from main limb bones, suggesting a greater preference for the main limb joints. Roughly equal numbers of lower limb, scapula, pelvic bones, ribs, vertebrae and mandibles were recorded. By contrast, lower numbers of metapodials, skull and foot bones were seen. Metapodials can be chopped to access the notorious marrow and foot bones may have been used for making jelly. Skulls may be butchered for the brain for meat. Only one horncore was seen in this assemblage, suggesting that hide working was probably not practiced on the site.

Butchering and modifications

Fine knife cuts were seen from the initial skinning stage. Heavier chops from cleavers or axes were seen on larger limb bones from dismemberment and preparation of cuts of meat, similarly, splitting of the vertebrae with similar tools was seen from the division of the carcass. Knife cuts from meat removal included splitting of ribs for stews or soups. Some fine knife cuts on mandibles suggest tongues were removed for meat. One pig scapula from the post-medieval pit fill 0218 showed a rectangular hole in the scapula blade which would suggest it was hung for smoking.

Pathologies

The dental calculus noted on some cattle teeth suggests some periods of dry diet, perhaps winter fodder. The robust cattle bone, some of which shows evidence of arthritis, may indicate that the animals were used for traction before butchery, although such symptoms might be the result of breeding.

Bone by feature type and period

Just over 96% of the hand-collected bone (in terms of weight) was recovered from pit fills, a further 3.6% from ditch fills with much smaller amounts from a posthole, a beam slot and well. In terms of date, 63% of bone was retrieved from post-medieval features, compared to 22% from medieval features. The largest assemblage of bone was found in late medieval/Tudor pit 0217, fill 0218, which yielded 3,986g of bone, including cattle, sheep/goat, pig, and the marine fish cod and mackerel. The bone retrieved from this particular pit was a fraction, perhaps as little as 25%, of the total bone present in the feature, much of which could not be recovered due to time pressures.

Discussion of faunal remains

The bulk of this assemblage was derived from the butchering and meat waste from the main domestic stock animals and birds. The cattle may have provided some traction and the sheep wool, with both perhaps providing milk prior to culling for meat, skins and other by-products. The pigs appear to have been culled as juveniles, primarily for meat and other by-products. Wild mammals were only represented by Hare; the lack of rabbit and deer in the assemblage may reflect a paucity of availability, although rabbit and deer has been found in similarly dated contexts at Ipswich, such as St Mary at the Quay (Curl 2015). This may suggest that the reason behind the rarity of such wild game on this site is due to other factors, perhaps the social standing of the inhabitants.

The marine fish are of the type common to the East Anglian coast, often caught and sold at ports such as at Lowestoft for sale at local markets, whilst Perch and Eel would have been readily available in local rivers. The Edible Crab is also a species common to the area.

The domestic fowl and geese may have been used to supply eggs until killed for meat, whilst geese may also have been used to supply feathers for bedding and quills. The Swan in this assemblage may have been consumed, perhaps for a special meal; these birds are generally a sign of high-status meats when eaten. The Fieldfare are Scandinavian breeders and winter migrants in this country, feeding on winter berries such as Hawthorn, Rowan and Yew as well as fallen fruit, arriving in Britain around October and leaving in March, perhaps suggesting the season in which it was caught and eaten.

Overall, the assemblage indicates food consumption, with processing and skinning waste largely absent, suggesting that such activity was not carried out on site and that the meat may have been obtained from the market. Other than the scarcity of wild mammal, the assemblage is broadly similar to others of the same period range with a dominance of cattle and sheep and presence of domestic birds.

Molluscs

Julie Curl

Methodology

All shell in this assemblage was identified to species where possible. Small land snails and eggs shells were examined with both a USB and traditional microscopes, with a variety of hand lenses.

Marine molluscs were separated according to top and base shells, as appropriate for bivalves, and examined for signs of worm infestations, sponge attachments, attachments of shells belonging to the same or another species, barnacles and distortion. Shells were also examined for cut marks that would indicate the prising apart of the shells and removal of meat by humans.

Due to time pressure on site, mollusc shells were generally not recovered as bulk finds, their presence instead noted in fill descriptions. All of the mollusc shells discussed below were retrieved from environmental samples.

Quantification, provenance and preservation

A total of 224g of molluscs, consisting of 234 elements, were collected, quantified in Table 22. These were retrieved from Samples 4 and 6, taken from medieval pit fills, whilst Sample 5 was taken from a post-medieval pit fill. The remains are in a generally good condition, with little fragmentation occurring from wear.

Species and discussion

A total of six species were identified within the mollusc assemblage, including marine and land species, alongside avian egg shell fragments (Table 22).

Context	Sample	Type	Feature	Ctxt Qty	Wt (g)	F	M	L	E	Fos	Species	NISP
0075	6	93	Pit	1	1			1			Strawberry Snail	1
0196	4	195	Pit	1	1			1			Brown-Lipped Snail	1
0196	4	195	Pit	23	27		8				Oyster	8
0196	4	195	Pit				12				Mussel	12
0196	4	195	Pit				3				Whelk	3
0218	5	217	Pit	193	85		156				Mussel	156
0218	5	217	Pit				44				Oyster	44
0218	5	217	Pit						9		Avian egg shell	9
Totals				**234**	**244**	**0**	**223**	**2**	**9**	**0**	**Total**	**234**

Table 22. Quantification of mollusc assemblage by feature type and NISP

Shell Type Key: L = land mollusc, M = marine, E =avian egg shell,
F = freshwater, Fos = fossils, L/W = land/wetland/damp

Marine molluscs

Of the three species of marine mollusc identified in the assemblage, the common mussel was the most dominant, recovered from pit fills 0196 and 0218, followed by common oyster, recovered from the sample deposits. Three fragments of whelk were recovered from fill 0196.

Land molluscs

Two species of land mollusc were recovered from this site, which suggest a variety of habitats. The Strawberry Snail (*Trichia striolata*) is common around human habitation, whilst the Brown-Lipped Snail (*Cepaea nemoralis*) generally favours drier habitats and chalkier soils, and can be found in leaf litter, grassland and meadows. The Blind Snail is also known to burrow into the backfill of features such as pits and ditches.

Egg Shells

Nine fragments of egg shell were produced from pit fill 0218, identified as chicken following Keepax (1981).

Discussion of mollusc evidence

The relatively small size of the mollusc assemblage reflects the limitations of the collection strategy, rather than a real dearth of such material at the site. This small sample of data, which also largely consists of ubiquitous species that are not habitat specific, limits the level of interpretation available. Fill 0218, from late medieval/Tudor pit 0217, produced the bulk of the marine molluscs, alongside a large quantity of animal bone (see above), all of which represents food waste, as does the avian egg shell retrieved from the same context.

Given the close proximity to coastal waters, the presence of marine molluscs is not unusual. The land snails are likely to have been feeding on rubbish or hibernating in pits, although the Strawberry Snail is a common species in a wide range of locations, while the Brown-Lipped Snail perhaps suggests some drier soils and grassland in the vicinity.

Plant macrofossils

Anna West

Introduction and methods

Six bulk samples were taken from five pit fills and a single posthole fill. The samples were processed in full in order to assess the quality of preservation of plant remains and their potential to provide useful data as part of the archaeological analysis.

The samples were processed using manual water flotation/washover and the flot was collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned using a binocular microscope at x16 magnification and the presence of any plant remains or artefacts are recorded in Appendix 9.

The non-floating residues were collected in a 1mm mesh and sorted when dry. The residues were scanned using a magnet to recover any ferrous material present. All artefacts/ecofacts were retained for inclusion in the finds total.

Quantification

For the purpose of this report, items such as seeds, cereal grains and small animal bones have been scanned and recorded quantitively according to the following categories:

= 1-10, ## = 11-50, ### = 51+ specimens

Items that cannot be easily quantified such as charcoal, magnetic residues and fragmented bone have been scored for abundance:

x = rare, xx = moderate, xxx = abundant

Results

The preservation of the majority of the plant macrofossil remains was through charring and was generally poor, although a small number of samples also contained possible mineralised remains. Many of the cereal grains present were puffed, as though they had been exposed to high temperatures, fragmented and abraded, making identification difficult or impossible.

Wood charcoal was recovered from all the samples and made up the majority of the material present. The charcoal was often highly comminuted, although a number of the flots contained larger fragments. Small quantities of charcoal were also hand collected on site from a number of the sampled contexts. No attempt at species identification has been made for the purposes of this report.

The material recovered from the excavation and evaluation samples are fairly consistent with each other and the plant macrofossils from both stages of work will be discussed together.

Charred cereal grains are rare within the samples, although bread wheat and barley grains are both present in low numbers. Rounded bread wheat (*Triticum aestivum/compactum*) was present in four of the samples, but as less than ten specimens at a time. Hulled barley (*Hordeum vulgare* L.) grains were most common within Sample 2, pit fill 0192. This was common during the medieval period and generally tolerates poorer soils than wheat. The tightly adhering hulls would need to be

removed through pounding in order to make them suitable for human consumption or use as a fodder crop. Barley used for brewing however would not need processing in this way (Moffett, 2006). A single hulled barley grain observed within Sample 2, appeared to be sprouted. Sprouted cereals are often an indication of malting having taken place within the vicinity. Cereal grains are soaked and then slowly dried and turned to encourage sprouting.This is a vital early stage of the brewing process, an activity that would have taken place on a small scale in most medieval households (Fryer 2010.). Due to the low number of sprouted grains, it is impossible to say with any certainty that they represent evidence of brewing rather than cereal grains that have potentially spoiled during storage.

Possible oat (*Avena* sp.) grains were observed in low numbers in Sample 6, pit fill 0075, and charred grains of grasses (Poacea) were also common within this sample. Medieval fields often contained a mixture of cereals and weeds such as wild oats and some grasses would have been tolerated so long as they did not have a detrimental effect upon the quality of the flour.

Legume fragments were present within four of the samples, with peas (*Pisum sativum* L.) being identified within Sample 5, pit fill 0218. Pulses provided an important source of protein both for humans and as animal fodder during the medieval period, however as they do not usually require processing with heat, in the way cereals do, they are less likely to be exposed to chance preservation through charring and are often under-represented in the archaeological record.

A single charred stone of wild plum (*Prunus domestica* L.) was recovered from Sample 5, pit fill 0218. Heather (Ericaea) stem fragments were also common within the charcoal from this sample, as they were within Sample 2, pit fill 0192. Heather could have been utilised as bedding, thatch material or kindling for the fire or oven.

Charred weed seeds were generally rare. Grasses such as brome (*Bromus* sp.) were common within pit fill 0075. Wild radish (*Raphanus raphanistrum* L.) and goosefoots (*Chenopodium* sp.) were present in two samples, but only as single specimens.

Small coprolite fragments were observed within Sample 6, pit fill 0075. The fragments recovered were too small to be identified as to whether or not they are human or animal

waste. This sample also contained numerous elderberry (*Sambucas nigra* L.) pips, some of which may have been mineralised. Charred hazel (*Corylus* sp.) nutshell fragments were rare within the medieval and post-medieval deposits from both the excavation and the evaluation, only being recovered from the non-floating residues of Sample 2, pit fill 0192. Nutshell fragments may represent a food resource, or they may have been incorporated as fuel collected for an oven or fire. These remains along with the material recorded above illustrate the exploitation of wild or cultivated fruits, berries and nuts within the vicinity of the site.

Animal bone fragments are rare within the samples, however fish bones and scales, some of which had been charred were more common. Small quantities of avian egg shell were observed within the ferrous material recovered from the non-floating residue of Sample 5, pit fill 0218.

Ferrous spheroids, globules or flakes were also recovered from the non-floating residues of fills (0180), (0218) and (0075). Spheroids are produced when molten material is expelled during hot welding and flake hammerscale is produced during smithing. The presence of this material suggests that metal working was taking place in the vicinity. Many ovens and fires would have had multifunctional purposes during this period with ‘food preparation, cereal drying, malting and craft or light-industrial’ activities all taking place on a domestic level at the same location (Fryer 2010).

Discussion of macrofossil evidence

The charred cereals, legumes animal bone fragments and fish bones recovered from this site are most likely to represent domestic activity such as cereal processing and food preparation, with the possibility that some of the cereal may have been used for the production of malt for brewing. The fragmented and abraded material present within some of the flots may represent rake-out waste from repeated use of an oven or hearth, where cereals may have been processed or cereal waste may have been used as kindling or fuel.

On the whole, the material recovered indicates that agricultural, horticultural and domestic activities were taking place in the vicinity. It is difficult to say with any certainty the exact process taking place on site, however, the cereal grains, legumes, fruits, nuts and wood charcoal remains, along with the animal bone fragments indicate food

preparation and the coprolite remains suggest general domestic waste, most likely deliberately deposed of within the back fill of the archaeological features. The material recovered is fairly consistent across the site and it is likely that domestic and possibly small scale horticultural and industrial activities were taking place at this location during the medieval and post medieval periods.

6.13 Overview of finds and environmental evidence

Richenda Goffin

Apart from background finds of prehistoric and Roman date, the earliest evidence of archaeological artefacts of any quantity recorded in the finds assemblage are over fifty fragments of Thetford-type wares of Late Saxon date; most of these ceramics are present as residual elements in features such as pits. No other finds datable to this period were identified.

The assemblage from the Hold is dominated by quantities of medieval pottery and ceramic building material, reflecting the discard of household goods and also the eventual discard of roofing tiles of a medieval date. The ceramic building material includes a medieval ridge tile fragment with an external glaze, perhaps indicating a more prosperous dwelling. The remains of drain pipes of possible medieval date (Fig. 13), may also be evidence of more affluent households. By contrast, the ceramics of this date show no signs of particular prosperity either in the range of forms represented or in the provenance of the fabrics. Although published groups of medieval pottery from Ipswich are rare, this large assemblage shows a range of fabrics and forms which would not be unexpected for an urban provincial assemblage from Ipswich. The proportion of glazed wares compared to coarsewares is equivalent to other medieval groups studied in the region and is comparable to the ceramic assemblage from Neptune Quay.

Medieval small finds are almost entirely lacking apart from the remains of a copper alloy annular brooch recovered from the surface of a pit. The medieval animal bone includes the swan bones from the fills of two pits, as well as fowl and fish bones including herring. The swan bones show no evidence of butchering; they may be the remains of whole roasted birds from the larder of an affluent household, or they may rather be the skeletons of wild birds.

Artefacts dating to the late medieval/early post-medieval period are represented by quantities of transitional redwares, mostly made locally, which include a dripping pan, and a pipkin, both kitchenwares. The imported vessels are a fragment of Late Saintonge ware from South-western France and some sherds of Rhenish stoneware. Such wares are not unexpected finds given the coastal location of Ipswich and should not be considered as particularly exotic. Considerable quantities of ceramic building material dating to this period were recovered; the fragments are small and may represent tile and brick which has undergone a considerable cycle of re-use and/or redeposition. Ceramics dating to the post-medieval period mostly date to the 16th – 18th centuries, with few fabrics dating to the 19th century. The imported wares are once again sparse, but the substantial remains of a redware jar which has a white slip covered with a bright metallic copper green glaze may be a Mediterranean import; it has not yet been positively identified. The remains of several delicate glass beakers dating to the sixteenth to early seventeenth century were probably used to drink every-day beverages such as beer rathe rather than wine.

The dress accessories include a quantity of small copper dress pins and lace tags of probable Tudor date, or slightly later. The ironwork is mainly structural and represented by strips of iron for fittings as well as a number of nails.

7. Discussion

7.1 Introduction

The chronological sequence at the site can be broken down into four broad phases (Fig. 14):

- **Phase I** – Medieval (12th – 15th century)
- **Phase II** – Early post-medieval (late 15th – 16th century)
- **Phase III** – Later post-medieval (17th – 18th century)
- **Phase IV** – Victorian and modern (19th – 20th century)

The circumstances under which the rescue excavation was conducted impose a number of limitations on the interpretation and discussion of the evidence. Because much of the upper strata of archaeological remains had been machined away, the vertical stratigraphy of the site is not always easy to reconstruct. This is a particularly acute issue when it comes to understanding the extent and nature of some of the soil layers and structural remains that were recorded piecemeal in temporary sections against the contractors' machine strip. Some features had been largely or totally removed by machine before they could be recorded, which also limits analysis of spatial groupings, as any apparent distribution patterns might be an artifice of what survived the site strip. What remained could not always be hand-excavated, and that which was, could only be done on a limited scale, restricting the amount of data available from artefacts, feature profiles and soil descriptions for analysis and comparison. As such, the four Phase groups remain broad, as any attempt to break these down into tighter chronological sets cannot be justified with any confidence with the available evidence.

However, enough information was gained from the excavation to allow for a broad reconstruction of past activity at the site. Sections 7.2 – 7.5 will discuss the evidence within each chronological phase, whilst Section 7.6 will draw these phases together in a general discussion of the development of the site from the medieval period onwards, and the implications this may have for understanding the growth of St. Clement's parish, particularly the nature of its origins in the medieval period.

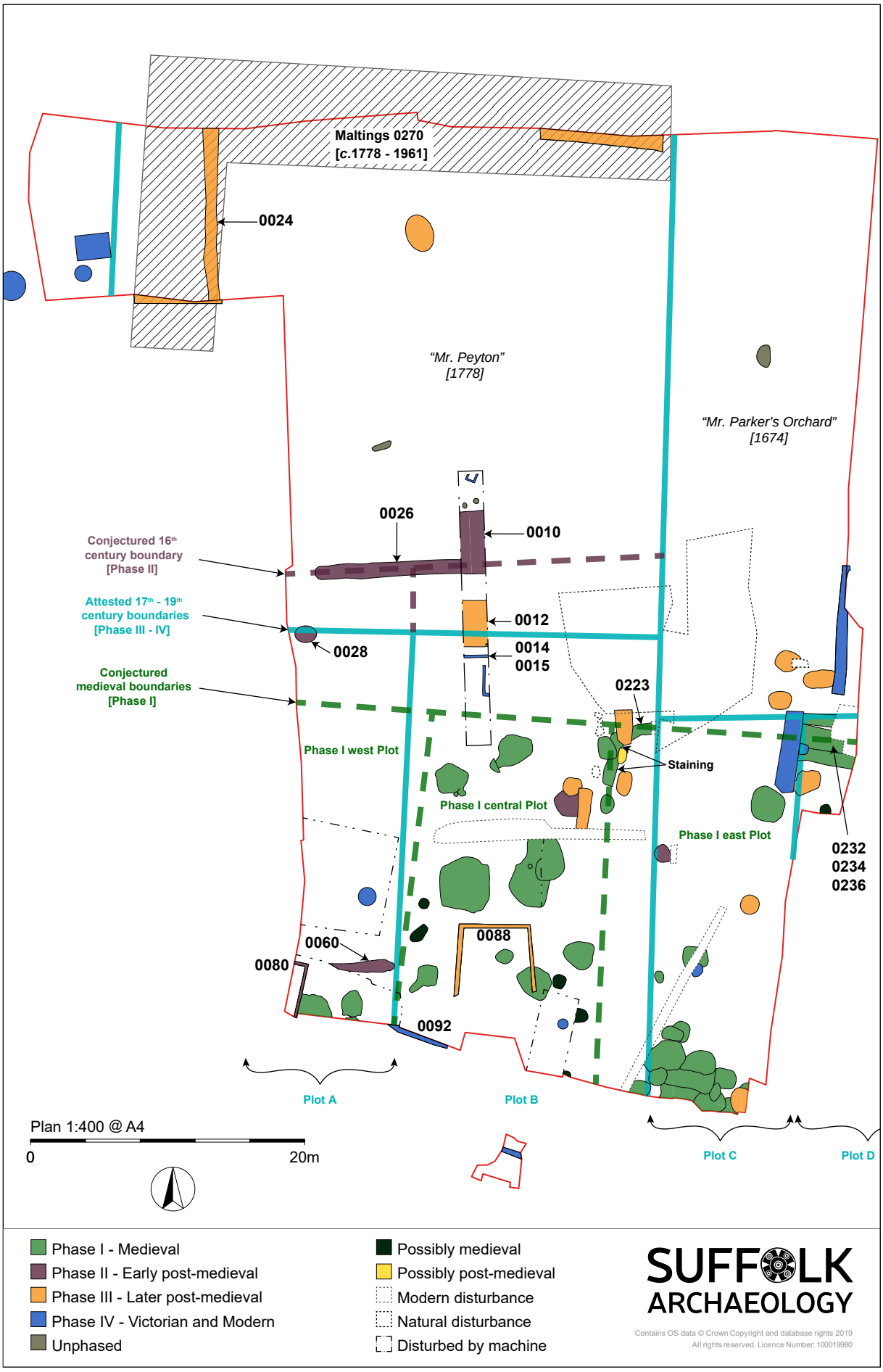

Figure 14. Interpretation of archaeological remains

7.2 Pre-12th century activity

Although no features dated to before the 12th – 14th centuries were identified on the site, there was residual material from earlier periods within later deposits. This material included struck flint, mostly dated to the Bronze and Iron Ages, but also a Mesolithic blade. The earliest residual pottery, a single sherd each of Roman greyware and late 7th – mid-9th century Ipswich Ware, is representative of the small scatters of such material noted in the area surrounding the site, usually found within later features (Gardner 2015). Residual Late Saxon (9th – 11th century) and early medieval (11th – 12th century) pottery was recovered in greater numbers, the former dominated by Thetford Ware, a single sherd of which was also recovered from subsoil 0004 during the evaluation (Everett 2017). Although it is possible that there was some form of occupation on or in the immediate vicinity of the site during these periods (*c.f.* the small number of pre-12th century features found at Neptune Quay, in Boulter 2000), some of this pottery may have arrived incidentally. If the site was largely agricultural before the 12th – 14th centuries, then waste may have been brought from the town, perhaps from the clearing out of waste pits and middens, and spread on the fields, with broken pottery sherds mixed amongst it.

Subsoil 0004, first uncovered during the evaluation (Everett 2017) and later seen in the northern area of the excavation, might be the same layer as 0262, seen in Section 12 (Fig. 8) at the southern end of the site. This subsoil had been cut through by all Phase I features.

7.3 Phase I – Medieval occupation

Introduction

Waste pits, dated to the 12th – mid-15th century, were the most numerous of the Phase I features uncovered, although the remains of several medieval ditches were also recorded (Fig. 14). The site did not extend close enough to the street frontage to uncover any medieval domestic structural remains, which presumably lay beneath the later 16th and 17th century buildings known to have existed up until the 19th and 20th centuries just outside the southern limit of excavation (Gardner 2015). The Phase I features are therefore likely to represent activity in the burgage plots behind the medieval houses.

The evidence suggests that sustained occupation of the site may have begun in the 12th – 14th centuries, to which the majority of finds are dated. Attempts to refine Phase I into more distinct chronological segments has not been possible, as most of the features from this phase contained a palimpsest of material from several centuries. Artefacts dated to the latter end of this phase were sometimes recovered from fills beneath those which contained solely earlier material, which opens the possibility that some of the partially excavated pits have been dated earlier than they actually are.

The nature and purpose of the medieval waste pits will first be considered, followed by a discussion of the boundary ditches and the possible burgage plots which these features may belong to. The association that these medieval burgage plots may have with the later, known properties that existed on the site from at least the 17th century onwards, will be discussed later, in Section 7.6.

Medieval waste pits

Most of the medieval features consisted of large, domestic waste pits, most likely positioned just within burgage plots, behind houses fronting onto Fore Street (Fig. 14). The majority of these pits were vertically sided shafts, often exceeding 1.50m deep. These pits were generally located in clusters, concentrated mainly towards the southern end of the site, close to the back of where any houses would have stood. The distribution of the pits in the central part of this area differed to the dense, intercutting clusters in the southwest and southeast corners, in that they appeared to extend much further back from the street frontage, and were generally more dispersed (Fig. 14). The discovery of part of an oven or hearth, 0142 (Fig. 5), on the edge of the site to the south of these central pits, may suggest that there was domestic or industrial activity occurring in that part of the yard area behind the street frontage. Although the date of the heath/oven, and the extent and nature of the activity it represents, is unknown; if it is contemporary, then it may explain why those central pits were located further north, away from this area.

The interpretation of these features as waste or latrine pits, rather than for other purposes, is based on several interlinked pieces of evidence. One indicator is the composition and sequence of the fills. The lowest deposits in pits 0055, 0057, 0070, 0089, 0093, 0094, 0099, 0105, 0123, 0159, 0208 and 0230 consisted of multiple bands of dark silt, sometimes tinted green (perhaps formed of decayed organic material and

cess), with bands of ash and charcoal, occasionally interspersed with thin lenses of gravel and sand. This likely represents the deposition of domestic waste in multiple events. Coprolite fragments were recovered from Sample 6, taken from fill 0075 of pit 0093, providing evidence that at least some of the material in these pits originated as cess, whilst Sample 2 pit 0190, Sample 3 from pit 0157, and Sample 6 from pit 0093, revealed that these deposits contained conspicuous amounts of charcoal, with smaller amounts of charred grains and legumes. The small amount of charred cereal suggests that grain processing did not occur in the immediate vicinity of the pits, perhaps not usual for a domestic site. The animal bone found in these fills, mostly fish or food cuts from juvenile mammals, also suggests domestic consumption, rather than waste from butchery on site. This bone also showed little sign of gnawing from dogs or rodents, perhaps indicating that it had been deposited directly into the pits, which filled relatively rapidly before this could occur.

By contrast, the upper fills of these same features, and the uppermost fills of partially excavated pits 0076, 0078, 0145, 0154, 0155, 0157, 0170, 0172 and 0201, were more-homogenous in composition, formed of a dark grey-brown silt, often much thicker than the lower deposits, and contained relatively lower numbers of oyster shell, pottery sherds and tile fragments. These upper fills seemed to represent fewer, but larger scale, depositional events of what appears to have been some form of topsoil or garden soil. This contrast in composition between the upper and lower fills has been noticed in domestic waste pits of similar size and date at other medieval town sites (Jervis 2014), including Southampton, Norwich, Oxford and Hereford (Jervis 2018). The pits at these sites were thought to have been created to dump cess and waste into, which, once they had been filled to a certain height, were then topped off with soil to close them, as well as to mitigate against later subsidence as the lower organic waste deposits decayed (Jervis 2014). The studies found that pottery sherds retrieved from the upper fills of these pits were usually smaller, and more abraded than those from lower fills, suggesting that the material was taken from a worked topsoil or garden soil (*ibid*). The pottery sherds from the upper fills The Hold pits were also generally smaller and more abraded than those from lower fills, perhaps following this pattern. Because the upper fills were not created from the primary deposition of waste, but from material introduced from elsewhere, any finds within them could be residual, even if they are broadly contemporary with the pit. As a consequence, spot-dates gained from finds retrieved

from such deposits are unreliable if not cross-referenced with other evidence (Jervis 2018).

The Phase I pits at The Hold were concentrated at the southern end of the site, close behind the street frontage (Fig. 5). Such waste pits at other medieval town sites are usually found close to the back of medieval houses for obvious convenience, but also because much of the burgage plot behind the pits could have been occupied by horticultural gardens (*ibid*). Studies of these large waste pits, and their distribution patterns across different areas of medieval towns, suggest that where large clusters of bigger pits occur, situated near to back of the buildings and containing the fill sequence mentioned above, it could be a sign that the area was relatively less affluent (Jervis 2009, 2014, 2018), an example being York Buildings at Southampton (Jervis 2018). Some of these pits are thought to have been used as a receptacle where organic waste was left to compost, which, alongside material retrieved from middens also located at the rear of the house, would be later spread on horticultural gardens (*ibid*, Jennings 2002). The gardens would be used by the inhabitants of the poorer burgage plots to grow food to supplement their diets (Jervis 2009, 2014, 2018). The resultant 'dark earth deposits' which have been excavated on these plots have been found to be composed of organic waste material (*ibid*). This contrasts with more affluent areas, where most of the waste appears to have been removed off-site (*ibid*, Jennings 2002), and those pits which were created tended to be smaller in size and number, and located towards the rear peripheries of the burgage plots (*ibid*; see also Section 7.4, below). This is thought to be because the yards of merchants, artisans and tradesmen were mainly used as a recreational or work space, perhaps containing workshops, warehouses and other structures (*ibid*, Schofield and Vance 2003).

The larger medieval pits identified at The Hold appear to fit the pattern for a relatively less affluent area. At least some of the larger pits were re-excavated, perhaps to empty out some of the fill for spreading on horticultural gardens at the back of the plots. The most striking examples are 0057, a recut of 0058, pit 0093 and its recut 0070, 0099 and its recut 0105, and 0230 and its likely recut 0244. In each of these cases the recuts were not only fully contained with the earlier cut, but actually followed some of the same edges (see Fig. 4 and Fig. 6), suggesting that they may represent a deliberate cleaning out of the pit, rather than the fortuitous opening of a completely new pit over the top of

an older backfilled one. In the case of 0057 and 0093, the recut extended down to the base of the earlier cut, without exceeding it. This might be evidence that the aim of the recut was to empty out the old fill, as well as to create a new shaft into which more waste could be dumped. A dark earth deposit, 0200 (discussed below), was identified towards the back of these pits, which might have been the remnants of a garden soil developed from material removed from these pits and/or middens.

Pits used in this manner during the medieval period were sometimes lined with timber, stone or clay, to ease cleaning out operations, evidence for which has been seen at other sites (Jervis 2018, Schofield and Vince 2003), but is somewhat lacking at The Hold. The edge of pit 0047 was ringed by a corona of dark brown organic matter, whilst pit 0034 had a narrow, straight block of similar material, 0038, against one of its edges, both of which might be the remains of a wooden lining. The only other evidence is circumstantial, namely that the steep edges of the pits and recuts may have required some form of shoring, whether wooden planks, hurdles or something similar, in order to maintain their shapes, particularly as they were deep shafts, and mostly cut into sand or backfill from other features. The edges of these features also showed little signs of collapse or undercutting, except for 0105 and 0230, and although several fills did contain lenses of sand and gravel, there were few signs of large-scale ‘slumping’ deposits formed from the erosion of the pit sides. This may suggest that the pits had at least a temporary revetment of sorts, which would protect the sides from weathering as well as hold back any collapse.

In several pits, the positions of some of the lenses of sand and gravel made it impossible for the material to have reached its final position by falling in from the pit sides as erosion, because it was either too high or too central in the pit. Instead, this material may have been deposited by human action, either incidental, such as during the backfilling of the top of the pit, or that sand and gravel was periodically thrown into the pit to mitigate against odour. The dense plug of clay material, 0147, in the top of pit 0154, and the compacted lenses of gravel and sand, 0156, in the top of pit 0155 (Pl. 13), may have been laid down in an attempt to fill in and stabilise the tops of these pits with firm material, particularly if they were subsiding as the organic fills decomposed.

Perhaps less likely, these larger pits may have originated as quarries or wells. Contemporary documents do mention sand pits in St. Clement’s parish during the 14th

century (*e.g.* IPS 1720), and the local clay outcrops, such as those adjacent to Alexandra Park, have been exploited for material in more recent history (Gardner 2015). The arguments against this interpretation for the majority of the medieval pits at The Hold rest on several factors. Firstly, most of the pits discussed above were dug as deep shafts, rather than as the more-usual open quarry workings, the irregular shapes of which are usually dictated by the direction that the desired deposits follow. The pits were also cut through both sand and clay, with no attempt to 'chase' or target either deposit, or to widen the pit shafts to obtain more material. Many were cut through earlier, infilled pits, and not into the geology, which would have resulted in much of the excavated material consisting of dark soil, rather than the desired sand or clay. Also, the earlier pits were filled to the top before they were cut through by later pits, which would not make sense if the 'quarry' shaft was to be reopened later or a new one excavated in the same location. These same arguments also go against the pits being wells, as these would surely have been kept open and maintained, rather than deliberately infilled and then recut multiple times, and not always to a sufficient depth to gain access to the water table. The composition of the fills is arguably different to the usual backfill of unwanted spoil, trample and silting deposits expected to form in an open quarry working. However, this does not mean that sand, gravel and clay extracted during the creation of the waste pits was not made use of, particularly as aggregate on yard and road surfaces.

Whilst pits 0043, 0045, 0049, 0051, 0053, 0096 and 0148 were probably the truncated remains of larger waste pits, 0140, 0143, 0186, 0188 and 0225 are noticeably smaller in size, which cannot be accounted for exclusively as the result of truncation. These smaller pits, which generally contained a single, dark humic fill, may not have been created for the same purpose as the larger ones discussed above, but for some other function, perhaps as small sand extraction pits. These smaller pits were usually found on the peripheries of the larger clusters, and, except for 0188, were not cut through the fills of earlier pits. Another group of pits, 0163, 0166, 0168 and 0182, were also slightly smaller than the large waste pits and contained what appeared to be backfilled sand and clay. These features might also be the result of quarrying.

Ditches and plot boundaries

There is some limited, and circumstantial, evidence to suggest the outline and boundaries of the medieval burgage plots within which these pits may have been

located (Fig. 14). The main indicator is the group of intercutting, east to west aligned ditches, 0223, 0232, 0234, and 0236, which run to the north of the pits and parallel to Fore Street (Fig. 4 and Fig. 14). Although these ditches only survived in the eastern part of the site, it is possible that they continued further west. If they did, then they may have demarcated the rear of the medieval burgage plots. It is noticeable that the medieval pits did not extend north of where this possible boundary would have been located, perhaps indicating that they were contained within it (Fig. 14). However, this might be a fortuitous coincidence, as the waste pits are perhaps more likely to be concentrated closer to the dwellings along the street front.

If the ditches did mark the back of the medieval burgage plots, then the nature of their fills is worth noting. This consisted of sand and gravel, apparently the result of silting up and erosion of the ditch edges, rather than from infilling with human-generated waste, as might be expected so close to inhabitation. There were strict town laws in the medieval period regarding the discarding of waste, particularly the unauthorised deposition of material in public places, such as into ditches that formed common boundaries (Dyer 1989; Jervis 2018). The lack of dumped waste in the ditch fills at The Hold may be taken as evidence that there was a concerted effort to not throw waste into the common boundary behind the plots. The multiple recuts of the ditch also suggest that the boundary line was of enough importance to be redefined each time it silted up.

Whilst the ditches may delineate the northern boundary of the medieval plots, the north to south orientated divisions separating the individual burgage holdings can only be tentatively inferred from other evidence (Fig. 14). The pits form three concentrations at the southern end of the site; these are the cluster in the southwest corner, the more dispersed group in the centre, and the large concentration in the southeast corner. Each of these clusters is separated from the others by a noticeable gap, which may preserve the line of the plot boundary. The staining seen at the western end of ditch 0223 might represent the partial remains of a north to south aligned ditch which divided the central and southeast groups. These three pit clusters may indicate that there were at least three medieval burgage plots on the site, referred to as ‘Phase I west plot’, ‘Phase I central plot’ and ‘Phase I east plot’ on Fig. 14. These possible burgage plots are rectangular in shape, aligned north to south, at a right-angle to the street frontage. However, it is possible that these pits were actually located against the edges of the burgage plot, rather than in the middle, as shared waste pits created on the boundaries

between medieval tenements are known from other sites (Jervis 2019, Schofield and Vance 2003). The locations and shapes of these putative medieval divisions are roughly in line with property boundaries seen on 17th century and later maps (Fig. 14), the implications of which will be discussed in Section 7.6.

The dark earth deposits discovered on some burgage plots at other medieval town sites, partly consisted of composted organic waste, thought to have been retrieved from middens and waste pits (Jervis 2009, 2014, 2018). This may have a parallel in layer 0200, seen in Section 29 in the centre of the site (Fig. 4), which was a 0.18m thick layer of dark grey-brown soil containing small fragments of oyster shell, cut through by a series of later Phase II and III pits. It was identified at the rear of what may have been the central medieval burgage plot (Fig. 14), but was not seen at the southern end of the site. This may indicate that there were gardens at the rear of the burgage plots, behind an area containing waste pits, in a similar pattern to other medieval town sites, such as York Buildings at Southampton (Jervis 2018). The fact that a sandy subsoil layer, identified as 0262 in the southern end of the site and 0004 at the northern end, was not seen beneath 0200 in Section 29 (Fig. 9), might be because it had been obliterated through the reworking of the garden soil at the back of the plots. However, as the archaeological deposits above the top of the surface geology could not be examined in detail, this must remain a cautious interpretation of layer 0200, particularly as the its extent is unknown, although it should be noted that similar medieval dark earth deposits have been found at other sites along Fore Street (*e.g.* IPS 585).

Phase I summary

Taken together, the evidence suggests that the site developed during the 12th – 14th centuries as part of Ipswich's medieval St. Clement's suburb (discussed further in Section 7.6, below). During Phase I, the southern end of the site may have been divided into three rectangular burgage plots, laid out at a right-angle to the road. Although no structural evidence for dwellings was uncovered, these buildings may have lain beneath their later 16th – 20th century counterparts, beyond the edge of excavation. The area behind the houses in the western and eastern burgage plots was occupied by rubbish and cess pits, into which domestic waste was deposited. In the central plot, these pits appear to have been located further to the back and peripheries, perhaps because of the presence of other activity behind the plot's house. There is limited evidence that the rear areas of these plots may have contained some form of cultivation soil. A ditch

appears to have separated these tenements from what was presumably agricultural land to the north, whilst the divisions between the plots may have consisted of a ditch, in the case of the border between the central and eastern plots, or some other marker in the case of the others.

Medieval suburbs were often inhabited by the poorer sections of a town's society, and most had an agricultural character (Schofield and Vance 2003). No evidence for specialised activity during Phase I was found at The Hold, such as metalworking, leatherworking or other trades, whilst the main development of the quay front and associated industry at what is now Neptune Quay, to the southwest of the site, occurred at a slightly later date (Boulter 2000), perhaps equivalent to Phase II at The Hold. During Phase I, the site may therefore have been occupied by those engaged in agricultural activity in the borough's hinterland. If the distribution pattern and finds assemblage from the waste pits does correspond to those found in the relatively poorer areas of other medieval towns, such as Southampton, Norwich, Hereford and Oxford (Jervis 2009, 2018), then this may be a further indication that the site was not inhabited by traders or merchants for much of Phase I.

7.4 Phases II and III – Post-medieval occupation

Introduction

There were relatively fewer features dated to Phase II (late 15th – 16th century) and Phase III (17th – 18th centuries), in comparison to Phase I (Fig. 14). Whilst this might be the result of factors such as truncation, it may also reflect a real change in the nature and intensity of occupation during these periods, when the site appears to have evolved from a medieval agricultural suburb towards an area with a slightly more affluent demographic, as indicated by the finds assemblage and historical documentation. The Phase II and III features are also slightly more varied, consisting of structural remains (in the form of cellars and a beam slot) as well as waste pits, the latter of which differ from those of Phase I in terms of size and spatial patterning. The existence of maps depicting the site from the 1600's onwards allows some of these archaeological remains to be identified with buildings or located in properties shown on them (Fig. 15 and Fig. 17).

Figure 15. Phase III maps. [*top*] Ogilby's map (1674), [*bottom*] Pennington's map (1778)

Phase II – Late 15th – 16th century occupation

The late 15th and 16th centuries saw the creation of a timber-framed merchants house in the southwest corner of the site, known by its address of '129 Fore Street' in the 19th and 20th centuries (Gardner 2015). The cellar of the building, 0080, was dated to the late 15th – 16th century, which would make it contemporary with the earliest known parts of the superstructure, which was L-shaped and of a 16th century date (*ibid*). Beam slot 0060 belonged to the rear wall of the building, and was in-line with the back wall of the cellar (Fig. 17). The HER record for the building states that the house's original L-shape was filled in with later additions during the 17th and 18th centuries (*ibid*), to which the slot might be associated (it could therefore belong to Phase III). This Tudor building may have replaced a medieval predecessor, associated with the southwest cluster of medieval pits ('Phase I west plot', Fig. 14). As these pits were physically, as well as stratigraphically, beneath the 16th century building, this suggests that the Phase II house extended much further back from the road front than the preceding medieval house.

Other evidence for occupation during the 16th century is sparse, and consists of a number of scattered pits and a possible ditch. Pit 0028 was to the north of 129 Fore Street, and may have been a rubbish pit located at the rear of the building's plot (Fig. 14). If the property boundaries shown on Ogilby's map of 1674 were in existence during the 16th century, then this pit would have been located just inside the northern edge of the plot boundary. An alternative theory is that ditch 0026, which might be a continuation of 0010 uncovered during the evaluation, marked the original 16th century division between the gardens and yards behind the street frontage and the presumably agricultural land to the north (Fig. 14). Feature 0010 was thought to be a modern pit during the evaluation, although a reassessment by the original excavator, in light of current evidence, is that the base of the feature could have been the remains of a ditch, albeit heavily disturbed by 20th century demolition works (Everett pers. comm.; see Plate 4 in Everett 2017). Ditch 0026, which contained 15th – 16th century pottery, was heavily truncated during machining, and was not seen in the eastern part of the site, where concrete footings had caused a great deal of disturbance. Although it is possible that the ditch did continue further in that direction, it should be noted that the area just east of the footings was not disturbed or heavily truncated, and if the ditch did cut through there, it should have been visible. If the ditch was the 16th century rear-property boundary, then it is *c.*7.50m further north than the proposed medieval boundary, and 5m further north of the attested 17th century boundary (Fig. 14).

Two other waste pits were dated to the 16th century, 0195 and 0204. Pit 0195 was cut through by two later Phase III pits, 0198 and 0205, both dated to the 16th – 17th centuries. Although the overlapping positions might be a coincidence, it could also be evidence for continuity, with rubbish pits being created in the same location through the 1500's and 1600's. As the two Phase III pits were cut against the side of a Phase III boundary (Fig. 14; also, see below), it may suggest that pit 0195 was cut against the same boundary at an earlier date. The other Phase II pit, 0204, would have been located in the plot east of 0195 ('Plot C', Fig. 14), if the property boundaries were in the same location in the 16th century as those depicted on maps from the later 17th century.

It is noticeable that the 16th century pits, like the later Phase III pits, are much fewer in number and are generally located much further back from Fore Street than the medieval pits, which appeared to have been created just behind where the medieval buildings would have stood (Fig. 14). The disparity might be the result of Phase I covering several centuries, as opposed to the one century of Phase II, although it may also represent a real change in the scale and nature of occupation in the late 15th to 16th centuries on the site. One possible explanation is the contraction of Ipswich's population over the course of the 15th century, from a high of *c.*5,000 in the 14th century, to a low of *c.*3,500 by the 1520's (Bailey 2007), a situation seen at most other English towns and cities in this period (Hatcher 2002). Contemporary documents mention burgage plots and tenements left vacant and dilapidated from the mid to late 1400's onwards, which the town chamberlains struggled to find occupants for (Bailey 2007). Whilst the general population of Ipswich shrank over this time period, there was also a demographic shift towards a relatively wealthier population (*ibid*), demonstrated by an increased number of merchants' houses constructed over the course of the second half of the 15th and into the 16th centuries (*ibid*). The decrease in the number of waste pits from the late 15th century onwards, and the construction of at least one 16th century merchant's house (129 Fore Street) at The Hold, may reflect such a demographic change.

Whilst the artefacts recovered from the 16th century pits are not necessarily those of a particularly wealthy merchant, they do include rarer imports of pottery, such as a high proportion of Dutch redwares. The pottery sherds recovered from these features were generally larger and less abraded, a pattern seen with the later Phase III pits, which included near-complete vessels such as the pipkins from 0217. The condition of these

sherds may indicate that the material was cast directly into the pit, without having been commuted in topsoil or garden soil, in contrast to the pottery from the upper fills of the medieval pits. Again, this may reflect a change in the way these pits were used by the inhabitants from the site in the 16th century onwards.

The distribution pattern of the Phase II (and later Phase III) pits, which were further back from the street front than those of Phase I, may also indicate a shift in the type of occupation at the site. Jervis' studies of urban waste pits suggest that, in contrast to those dug behind the houses of poorer burgesses (*e.g.* during Phase I), those created behind wealthier dwellings tended to be located further back and towards the edges of the burgage plots (2009, 2018), such as at Bull Hall in Southampton (Jervis 2018). This is partly because wealthier inhabitants could more easily afford to move waste off-site, but also because the yards behind merchants and artisans' houses could be used for recreational and industrial/craft activity, rather than the cultivation beds of poorer occupants (*ibid*). If the population at The Hold did shift towards a relatively more affluent group, then the distribution pattern of the Phase II and III pits might be reflective of this. Later 17th century maps of the area, such as Ogilby's (Fig. 15), do show small ancillary buildings in the yards behind the street front, perhaps workshops, warehouses or stables. If the yard spaces were also occupied like this during the 16th century as well, it may explain the position of the Phase II pits.

The Phase II activity coincided with the dates for the consolidation of the river front at Neptune Quay, where a series of late medieval timber revetments, replaced in the 1500's by a more substantial stone wall, were installed to provide a new quayside (Boulter 2000). It is possible that the change from an agricultural suburb to a more affluent demographic at The Hold may have been influenced by, or perhaps precipitated, the development of this new quayside, particularly if the identification of 129 Fore Street as a merchant's house is correct.

Phase III – 17th – 18th century occupation

The 17th and 18th century archaeological remains can be related to features seen on historical maps (Fig. 15). The two principle ones used here are Ogilby's map of 1674, which is the earliest detailed map of Ipswich, besides Speed's rather schematic one of 1610, and Pennigton's map of 1778. These two maps show that four of the properties lining the north side of Fore Street extended into the site. These will be referred to here

as ‘Plot A’, ‘B’, ‘C’ and ‘D’ (Fig. 14, Fig. 15 and Fig. 16). The main boundaries are highlighted on each historical map, to demonstrate the persistence of these divisions from the late 1600’s onwards. It will be argued in Section 7.6 that some of these boundaries have been in existence since the medieval period.

The northern boundary to ‘Plot A’ and ‘Plot B’ may have been marked by 0012 (Fig. 14), a feature uncovered during the evaluation, and originally thought to have been a pit. This feature was located on the boundary of the two plots, known from maps to have been in existence from the late 17th century onwards (Fig. 15), and in light of current evidence might actually have been the heavily disturbed remains of a ditch (Everett pers. comm.). The northern boundary of ‘Plot C’ and ‘Plot D’ followed the earlier line of Phase I ditches 0232, 0234 and 0236. It is possible that the latest ditch in this sequence, 0232, in fact belonged to Phase II or III. These northern boundaries separated the plots from horticultural and agricultural land, including an orchard, which were located in the northern part of the site during Phase III (Fig. 15).

‘Plot A’ was the westernmost property within the site boundary (Fig. 14). The west boundary of this plot still survives as the east wall of 127 Fore Street. The southern end of ‘Plot’ A’ was occupied by the earlier Phase II building, 129 Fore Street. As mentioned above, there may have been an addition to the northeast corner of the building during the 17th or 18th centuries, of which beam slot 0060 could have been the remains (Fig. 17).

‘Plot B’ (Fig. 14) shared its northern boundary with ‘Plot A’, which may have been marked by ditch 0012 in this period. The west boundary of ‘Plot B’ followed the eastern wall of 129 Fore Street in ‘Plot A’, whilst the eastern boundary continued north, to form the division between two fields, one marked as ‘Mr. Parker’s orchard’ in 1674 and the other as ‘Mr. Peyton’s’ field in 1778 (depicted in Fig. 14 and Fig. 15).

‘Plot B’ is known to have contained a 17th century building on its street frontage, identified with the address ‘131 Fore Street’ in the 19th and 20th centuries, until this was demolished in 1961 (Gardner 2015). No evidence for this building survived within the site boundary, although cellar, 0088, associated with a structure to the rear of the main house on the street frontage, was uncovered (Fig. 17). This ancillary building is not shown on the 1674 or 1778 maps, when much of the rear of 131 Fore Street was a yard

and gardens (Fig. 15), but does appear on later maps (for example, H.J. Ellis' 1839 map of St. Clement's parish, in Gardner 2015; see also Fig. 16), when it formed part of a large conglomeration of structures behind 131 Fore Street. The fragment of wall apparently attached to it, 0111, represents the remains of the warehouse's southern wall (Fig. 17). It could not be established on site whether this wall was contemporary with or later than the cellar, but given the cellar appeared to be of pre-19th century construction, and the wall perhaps of later construction, 0111 may have belonged to a Phase IV rebuild of the warehouse's superstructure. Wall 0015, discovered during the evaluation, may have formed this warehouse's northern wall, or perhaps the wall of an earlier building, whilst cellar 0016, also found during the evaluation, might also have been part of the warehouse (Fig. 17).

Well 0253 was also within 'Plot B', located just east of the building containing cellar 0088 (Fig. 17). The well has been assigned to Phase III because it was sealed beneath the remains of 19th century wall footings.

Four Phase III waste pits, 0198, 0206, 0217 and 0221, were located at back end of 'Plot B', against the eastern boundary (Fig. 14). Pit 0219, which did not contain any dateable finds, may also have belonged to this group. According to the 1674 and 1778 maps (Fig. 15), these pits were located on the edge of 131 Fore Street's garden, close to two small ancillary buildings (compare Fig. 14 and Fig. 15). There was no surviving evidence on the site for these or the other buildings depicted on maps along 'Plot B's' eastern boundary, some of which appear to have survived into the 20th century (Fig. 16). As mentioned above regarding the Phase II pits, the distribution pattern of the Phase III pits, on the peripheries of the plot, and the type of finds recovered from them, namely larger sherds of less abraded pottery, including the near-complete pipkins from 0217 and large sherds of imported (Italian?) green-glaze from 0198, might suggest a relatively wealthier class of inhabitants compared to Phase I.

Like 'Plot B', the street frontage of 'Plot C' was also occupied by a 17th century house, known as '133 Fore Street' in the 19th and 20th centuries, which was demolished to make way for the Social Settlement building in the late 19th century (Gardiner 2015). No evidence for this building survived within the site boundary, although two wells, 0150 and 0266, were both uncovered beneath the remains of 19th century footings, including those of the Social Settlement (Fig. 17). The bricks from well 0150 dated to the 16th –

18th century, with the probability resting on the later end of that date range, suggesting that it had been created during Phase III.

Only the northwest corner of 'Plot D' was located within the site boundary (Fig. 14 and Fig. 15). It too contained a 17th century building on its street frontage, '135 Fore Street' (*ibid*), which was taken down during the construction of the Social Settlement in the 1890's (Gardner 2015). Pit 0238, which contained 17th – 18th century pottery, would have been located on the northwest edge of what is shown as the plot's garden in the 1700's (Fig. 14 and Fig. 15).

A group of Phase III rubbish pits uncovered on the eastern edge of the excavation area, 0245, 0248 and 0256, would have been in the southwest corner of what had been 'Mr Parker's Orchard' in 1674, and which was still an orchard in 1778 (Fig. 14 and BB). These may have been associated with a small building shown within a yard in the southwest corner of the orchard in 1778 (Fig. 15).

Much of the northern end of the site was occupied by a large square field in 1674 and 1778, which appears to have been used for horticultural purposes (Fig. 14 and Fig. 15). Rubbish pit 0032, which is tentatively dated to Phase III by a single sherd of 16th – 17th century pottery, would have been created in the middle of the field in the 1600's (Fig. 14). By 1778, when the field is marked as the property of 'Mr Peyton', a large L-shaped maltings building had been built along its northern and western edges (Fig. 15). The western boundary of the unbuilt-on part of the field appears to have been shifted east, to a position in line with the eastern wall of the maltings building (compare Ogilby and Pennington's maps, Fig. 15). The remains of the maltings building wall footings and floor pillars were recorded as 0270 in the sides of the excavation area (Fig. 14). The maltings building was repurposed as a warehouse in the 20th century, before it was taken down in 1961 (Gardner 2015). Although ditch 0024 contained medieval pottery, it was situated on the line of the repositioned boundary, and directly underneath the eastern wall of the maltings building (Fig. 14). It could therefore have been the remains of the repositioned western field boundary, or related to the maltings wall in some way, perhaps the footings trench for the eastern wall.

Another smaller fragment of ditch, 0030, and a heavily disturbed pit, 0260, both undated, were located in what would have been this field. It is possible that they are the remains of horticultural activity, although little remained of either feature to be certain.

7.5 Phase IV – Victorian and later occupation

Contemporary O.S. maps show that much of the land within the site boundary became filled with smaller buildings such as workshops, smithies and warehouses during the second half of the 19th century (Fig. 16). The southern end of the field which had belonged to 'Mr Peyton' in 1778 was built over with a series of such buildings between the 1850's (see White's map, in Gardner 2015) and the 1880's (compare Fig. 15 and Fig. 16). A 19th – 20th century cellar/coalbunker, 0020, was discovered in this area during the evaluation, and might have been related to one of these buildings.

The greatest change to the layout of the site occurred when the Social Settlement was constructed in 1896, a large part of which encompassed the southeast corner of the site (Fig. 16). This was a charitable foundation, set up by the philanthropist Daniel Ford Goddard (ibid). The new building, which occupied the former 'Plot C' and 'Plot D', as well as the plot to the east of 'D', consisted of a large brick-built structure, extending back from the frontage on Fore Street to the centre of the site (Fig. 16 and Fig. 17). Due to the constraints of the rescue excavation, only fragments of the Social Settlement's surviving footings could be recorded, namely 0268 and 0269 on the eastern edge of the site (Fig. 17). Wall 0268 ran along the centre of the Social Settlement building, in line with the old boundary between 'Plot C' and 'Plot D' (Fig. 14). The entire northern area of 'Plot C' had been terraced by the creation of the Social Settlement, the western edge of which followed the old boundary between 'Plot B' and 'Plot C' (Fig. 16 and Fig. 17). By contrast, the eastern half of the Social Settlement, to which wall 0269 belonged, does not appear to have been terraced into the base of the slope on which the site sits.

Well 0132, the bricks of which dated to the 19th century, was created behind 129 Fore Street in 'Plot A' during Phase IV. According to the 1884 and 1904 O.S. maps, there appears to have been a scatter of small buildings in the yard of 'Plot A' (Fig. 16), although no evidence for these survived on site.

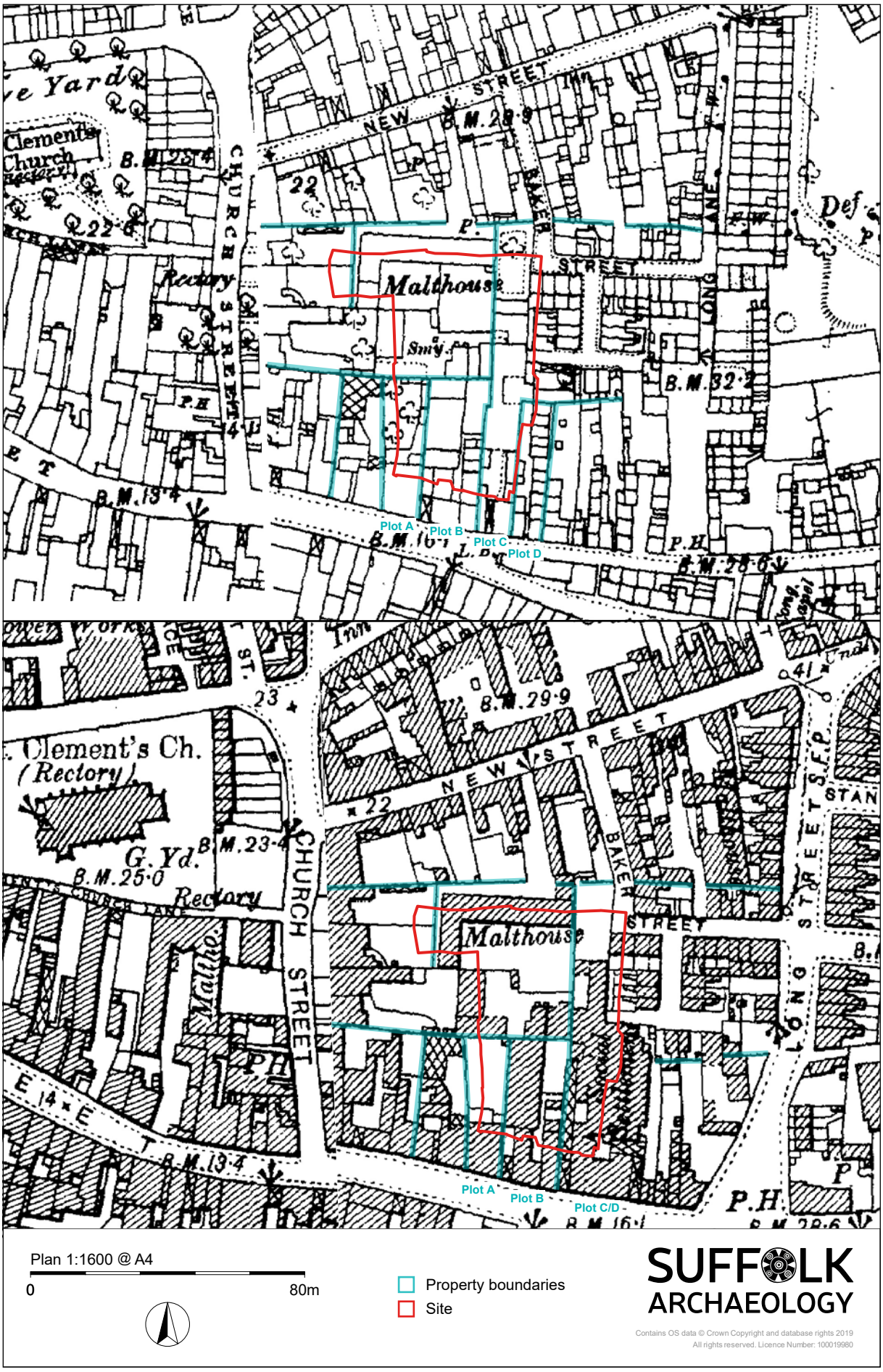

Figure 16. Phase IV maps. [*top*] 1st ed. O.S. map (1884), [*bottom*] 2nd ed. O.S. map (1904)

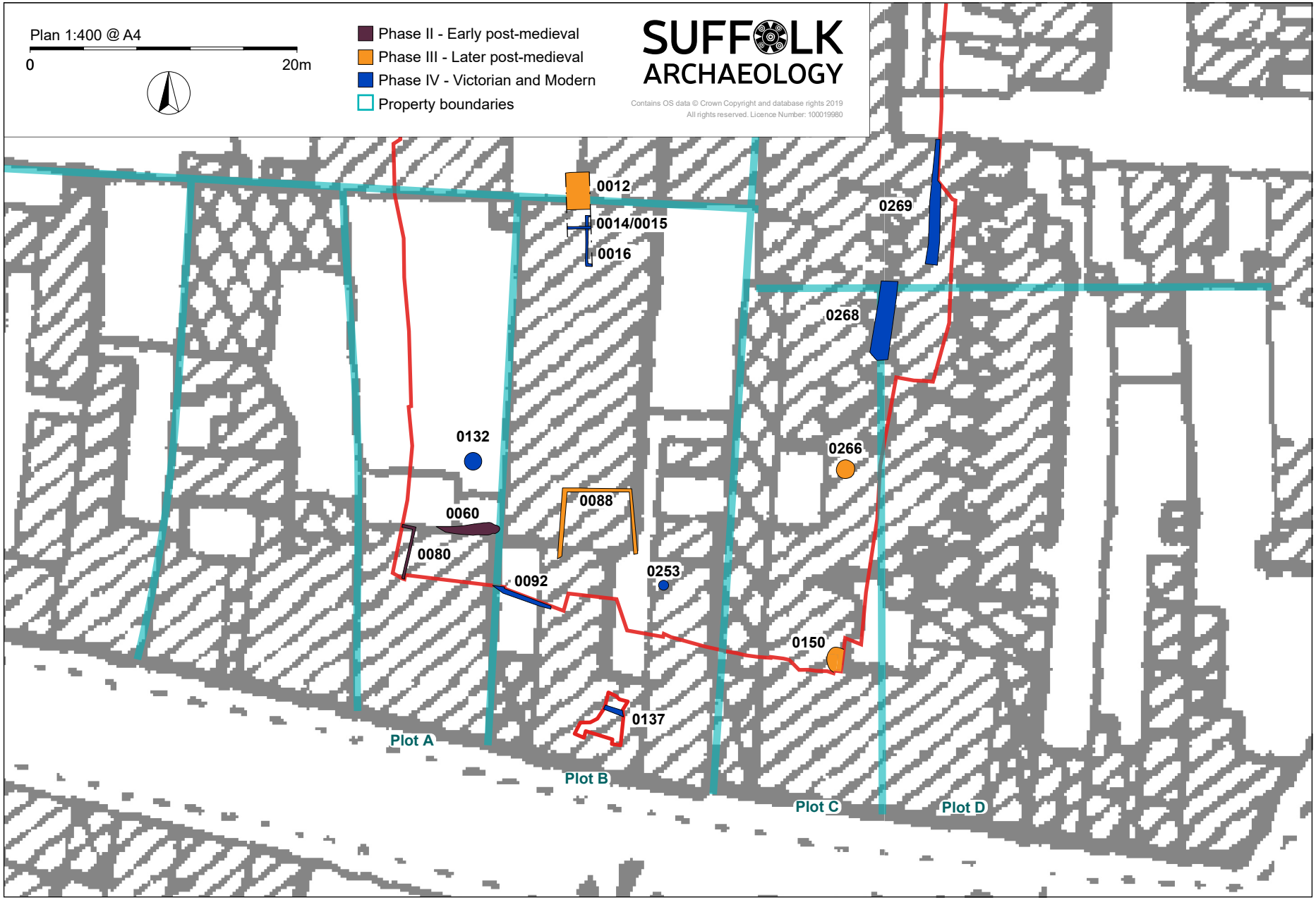

Figure 17. Interpretation, structural remains with O.S. map (1904)

On the western edge of ‘Plot B’, a cobbled yard surface, 0092, set into a bedding of mortar, 0095, had been laid down during the 19th century. This cobbled surface was part of an alleyway/yard, which was accessed from the street frontage by a passageway on the western side of Plot B (Fig. 17). This alley led to the large building behind 131 Fore Street, to which wall 0111 and cellar 0088 belonged (see Phase III, above).

Also dated to Phase IV in ‘Plot B’ was cellar 0137, beneath the 17th century house of 131 Fore Street. This may have been the re-walling of an earlier cellar (Fig. 17), although as only part of the structure was visible for inspection during the excavation, the exact date of it cannot be determined, and it may have been earlier.

The three brick-built cisterns or wells, 0021, 0022 and 0023, located in the northwest corner of the site, would have been located at the rear of the garden belonging to a house on what is now Grimwade Street (Fig. 14 and Fig. 16), before the eastern boundary of this property shifted west in the 20th century. It is possible that these cisterns may have been related to the 18th century maltings building, to which they are adjacent, although Fig. 15 and Fig. 16 show that before 1961 they had always been located in the property west of this building.

Layer 0139, consisting mostly of topsoil and rubble, was lain down after the demolition of most of the buildings on site in 1961. The last pre-19th century building to be demolished was 129 Fore Street in ‘Plot A’, taken down in 1972 (Gardiner 2015).

Figure 18. Evidence for medieval divisions based on 28 pole units, on Ogilby's map (1674)

7.6 Origins and development of occupation

It will be argued here that the post-medieval property divisions which existed on the site may have originated as medieval burgage plots, set out in the 12th – 14th centuries. If this proves to be the case, then it may provide evidence for how and when St. Clement's parish developed in the area along Fore Street.

Correlation between medieval and later property boundaries

The earliest known continuous settlement of the site began in the 12th – 14th centuries, during which time it appears to have developed as part of St. Clement's parish, a suburb of medieval Ipswich (see Section 7.3, above). The site is the easternmost known extension of the inhabited part of the medieval parish along Fore Street. It is possible that the burgage plots which existed on the site during the medieval period may have developed into the later properties shown on 17th century maps of the area, many of which survived into the 20th century. The boundaries of 17th century properties which lay on the site appear to overlie or maintain similar, although not identical, shapes and dimensions to the supposed medieval predecessors (Fig. 14).

The strongest such correlation is between the known northern boundary of Plots 'C' and 'D', from Phase III – IV, and ditches 0232, 0234 and 0236, from Phase I (Fig. 14). Although this northern medieval boundary could only be traced as far as the eastern edge of 'Plot B', it may have survived further west on the same alignment. However, it could also be the case that ditch 0026, dated to Phase II (Fig. 14), is in fact the original Phase I rear boundary for the medieval plots on the western half of the site, which had been recut or filled in during the 16th century. Whether it originated in Phase I or II, ditch 0026 must surely be the ancestor of the northern boundary of Plots 'A' and 'B' in Phase III, given its close proximity and orientation.

In terms of identifying boundaries separating individual plots, for Phase I this largely relies on interpreting the gaps between the pit clusters as the location of any such boundary. However, there was an area of staining at the western end of Phase I ditch 0223, which might have been the remains of a ditch marking a medieval plot division, closely following the known border between Phase III – IV Plots 'B' and 'C' (Fig. 14). The lack of physical evidence for the other medieval north to south boundaries might be the result of later truncation or the circumstances under which the site was stripped, it

could also be that these divisions were marked in a way that has left little evidence below ground, such as a wall, hedge, or something less formal. The line of root holes running parallel to the staining and the later Phase III – IV boundary between Plots 'B' and 'C' might be evidence for some form of hedge (shown as a line of 'natural features' on Fig. 4).

Although there appears to be some correlation between the conjected medieval and later boundaries, the uncertainty as to the exact dimensions and locations of the former leaves any such connection open to question. However, it is noticeable that on Ogilby's 1674 map the majority of properties shown along the north side of Fore Street east of the former location of the 13th century town walls, and including the site, are more regular in shape in contrast to those within the intramural area (Fig. 18). These also appeared to maintain similar widths (usually 7 – 15m) to the Phase I 'central plot', the supposed western and eastern edges of which were fully contained within the excavation area, the width of which was around 14 – 15m. As several of these plots had medieval remains beneath them (*e.g.* IPS 229, IPS 585, IPS 376 and IPS 467), the properties and the boundaries could also have medieval origins, and may have been set out in regular, planned plots, rather than the more organic growth of the older intramural area of the town. A common width for a medieval burgage plots was a 'pole' (Crummy 1979; Palliser 2006; Rees Jones and Palliser 2017a), also known as a 'perch' or 'rod', standardised as 5½ yards (*c*.5.02m) by statute towards the end of the 13th century (Crummy 1981), although plots located in suburbs could be much wider (Rees Jones and Palliser 20017a). This would make the central medieval plot at The Hold, *c*.3 poles wide, if it was set out to this standard and the boundaries are correctly identified.

Implications for the origin and development of St. Clement's parish

The evidence for sustained medieval occupation preceding the post-medieval inhabitation at The Hold has wider implications for understanding the development of St. Clement's parish, particularly given that prior to the present excavation the extent of medieval occupation along Fore Street was not known to range any further east than Grimwade Street. The Hold now provides evidence that beginning in the 12th – 14th centuries such inhabitation was established along the road from the former town walls, at least as far as Long Street. This may not necessarily have entailed contiguous development along the full length of the road during the medieval period, although Speed's map of 1610 appears to suggest that this was the case by the beginning of the

17th century. The following discussion will suggest that the site was laid out as part of a planned extension of St. Clement's parish into former agricultural land during the medieval period.

A study of lands which had been subdivided into burgage plots during the medieval period at Colchester, Winchester, London and Bury St. Edmunds, found that the more common sizes for larger blocks of properties and distances between streets were various multiples of four poles (*c*.20.11m, standardised as a 'chain' by the early 17th century), with eight, twelve, sixteen, twenty-four, twenty-eight, thirty-two and forty pole lengths being the most prevalent (Crummy 1979; 1981). The close relationship between the forty pole unit and medieval agricultural practice is thought to have implications for how suburbs were set out as they were extended into former farmland (Crummy 1979), as a common size for a medieval strip field was one acre, measuring forty poles in length (*c*.201.16m, exactly equivalent to one 'furlong'), with a narrow headland of four poles in width, so as to reduce the amount of turns performed by the plough (*ibid*). These strips would be grouped into larger blocks of 'open fields'. The study suggested that the shape and size of plots, streets and blocks of inhabitation laid out to these dimensions may have originated as such fields (*ibid*).

In applying a similar examination to Ipswich's St. Clement's parish and the environs around Fore Street as they appeared in 1674, such divisions are also apparent, and may have originated in the medieval period as the suburb expanded into former agricultural land (Fig. 18). The following discussion will use 17th century street names, to avoid confusion with the modern street layout around the site, which has undergone considerable changes in the 20th and 21st centuries. These street names are:

- '*Back Lane*' will refer to what is now Waterworks Street and Angel Lane (but not Bond Street). Formerly a contiguous, north to south orientated extramural road.
- '*Church Lane*', refers to what is now the eastern stretch of Star Lane and the southern part of Grimwade Street, which has undergone considerable widening at its junction with Fore Street
- '*Long Lane*', to refer to what is now Long Street.
- '*New Street*', which has retained the same name since it was founded in the 1600's.
- '*St. Clement's Church Lane*', not to be confused with Church Lane, above. Now a footpath running east to west, just south of St. Clement's Church.

- '*Fore Street*' was more usually known as St. Clement's Street in the medieval period and Fore Street in later periods. It will be referred to below as Fore Street, to avoid confusion with St. Clement's Church Lane.

The following measurements are taken from the 1884 O.S. map, before these streets were widened and, in some cases, realigned. The measurements were checked against Ogilby's 1674 map, Pennington's map of 1778, and the 1904 and current O.S. editions, and an average was taken. These measurements are depicted in Fig. 18, overlying Ogilby's map, which also shows the line of the post-1204 town defences in green. The north side of Fore Street (called 'St. Clements Street' by Ogilby) can be divided into three north to south orientated blocks, marked in blue. The western block, bounded by 'Back Lane' to the west and 'Church Lane' to the east, measures roughly 140m wide, close to twenty-eight poles (which would equate to *c.*140.7m). The central block, between 'Church Lane' and 'Long Lane' is almost an identical length, at *c.*141m. The third, eastern block is a field (depicted on later maps until at least White's of 1855, in Gardner 2015), bounded to the west by 'Long Lane', which also measured just over 140m in width. The southwest corner of this field was occupied housing in the 17th century. These blocks are further subdivided by east to west boundaries, one of which is a contiguous line running parallel to Fore Street, following 'St. Clement's Church Lane', in the case of the western block, and a property/field boundary in the case of the central and eastern blocks, whilst a second follows the northern stretch of 'Church Lane', the back of properties along 'New Street' and another field boundary just south of a quarry pit. It is also noticeable that many of the fields depicted around St. Clement's parish are of similar dimensions.

Whilst it is possible that the fields shown on Ogilby's map are not of medieval origin, it is also possible that they follow the outline of medieval predecessors. Given that the dimensions of these fields equate to those of the inhabited blocks of St. Clement's parish, several of which (including the site) contain the remains of medieval inhabitation, the argument could be made that when the town expanded eastwards during the 12th – 14th centuries, existing agricultural fields within the borough liberty, each measuring roughly twenty-eight poles long east to west, were converted into burgage plots, or in the case of the stretch of plots along the north side of Fore Street east of 'Church Lane' (which includes the present site), just the southern edge of the field was allotted to burgage.

Investigations of York's medieval suburban development has led to the suggestion that some of the old farm tracks and boundaries between agricultural fields become roads and lanes, once the land was converted into burgage plots (Rees Jones and Palliser, 2017b). At Ipswich, this may account for the origins of 'Back Lane', 'Church Lane' and 'Long Lane', and perhaps 'St. Clement's Church Lane', all of which lie on the partitions between the twenty-eight pole divisions, and which are in agreement with the orientation and spacing of the boundaries of the field system shown in 1674 (Fig. 18). An analysis of the development of Colchester's medieval street pattern has led to the theory of what Crummy calls 'pinched-ends' (Crummy 1981), where the ends of some later roads are noticeably narrower at the point where they meet an earlier road. Although this tightening may be due to encroachment of properties onto the street, the alternative argument is that the later roads originated as paths and alleys between existing house plots on the earlier street, which had then developed into roads in their own right. In the land behind the older plots, where there is no spatial constriction, the lanes widened out (*ibid*).

At St. Clement's parish, the earliest attested shapes of 'Back Lane', 'Church Lane' and 'Long Lane' at the points where they meet Fore Street, appeared to exhibit such pinched-ends (see Fig. 15, Fig. 16 and Fig. 18), and continued to do so until they were widened in the 19th and 20th centuries. This is in contrast to the original shape of the junction between New Street (founded in the 1600's) and 'Church Lane', an area which did not see much occupation until the 17th century, and where the lack of such constriction appears to have resulted in no such pinched-end (Fig. 15 and Fig. 18). The pinched-ends along Fore Street might suggest that much of the north side of the road had been developed into burgage plots with several small lanes between, perhaps originating as farm tracks and field boundaries, and which later developed into what would become 'Back Lane', 'Church Lane' and 'Long Lane'.

If this is evidence for the mechanism by which the medieval borough's extramural lands were allotted to burgage along Fore Street, it may explain the origins of the medieval settlement at The Hold. The later development of the site may have been influenced by the construction of the late medieval/Tudor quay at Neptune Quay. If so, then it may be of significance that the eastern extent of the original late medieval/Tudor quay was roughly in line with 'Church Lane', and that further west the original extent of the town's common quay, as mapped by Speed in 1610, coincided with 'Back Lane' (both depicted

on Fig. 18). The original interpretation of Neptune Quay postulated that a natural boundary, perhaps a stream, may have influenced the eastern extent of the quay (Boulter 2000). However, it might be the case that the river front was apportioned out for development in blocks, the extents of which followed established land divisions on the north side of Fore Street, demarcated by the positions of 'Back Lane' and 'Church Lane', themselves fossilising the shapes of earlier fields. These two quays were later subsumed by the largescale enwharfment of the riverfront in the 17th century. The subsequent industrialisation of this area during the 19th century site further influenced the development of the site, which became part of what has been described as slum-housing (Gardner 2015), precipitating the wholesale clearances of the area during the 20th century.

8. Conclusions

Despite the conditions under which the rescue excavation was performed, enough information was obtained to allow a reconstruction of the site's history. The Hold was first subject to sustained inhabitation beginning in the 12th – 14th centuries, as former agricultural land outside of Ipswich's medieval town walls was allotted for burgage during the expansion of St. Clement's parish. Three possible burgage plots were identified at the site, perhaps inhabited by poorer burghers. There appears to have been a change in the scale and nature of occupation beginning in the late 15th century, after which at least one merchants house was built. It is possible that all of the later post-medieval properties on the site may have originated in part as burgage plots laid out during the medieval period. The change towards relatively wealthier occupants during the late 1400's and 1500's coincided with the creation of a new quay front at Neptune Quay in the late medieval and early Tudor periods, and may be related in some way. The construction of the Social Settlement building during the 1890's involved the removal of a series of 17th – 18th century houses, and the terracing of part of the site. The site was then subject to a series of clearances in the 20th century, the most comprehensive of which occurred in 1961, when most of the buildings on the site were demolished.

In terms of wider implications, the site has extended the known eastern reach of the medieval suburb of St. Clement's, perhaps as far as Long Street, and has provided some evidence for how the planned expansion of St. Clement's parish may have occurred, namely the allocation of former agricultural fields to burgage plots, fossilising

some the remains of former land divisions. The site has also produced the largest assemblage of High medieval pottery excavated in Ipswich during the past two decades, as well as several near-complete early post-medieval vessels, which may prove useful as a source of comparative material.

The results of the excavation suggest that medieval structural remains might survive to the south of the site boundary, beneath the remnants of later buildings fronting onto Fore Street. Archaeological remains, including large medieval waste pits and contemporary boundary ditches, also appeared to extend east and west of the site boundary, which might be uncovered by future development of those areas.

9. Archive deposition

The physical and digital archives are currently stored at Cotswold Archaeology Suffolk Office premises, awaiting final deposition with SCCAS. All archive material pertaining to the site will be identified with the HER code **IPS 985**.

10. Acknowledgements

The fieldwork was carried out and directed by Preston Boyles and Linzi Everett, with assistance from Nathan Griggs, Jezz Meredith, Rui Oliviera and Filipe Santos. Project management was undertaken by Stuart Boulter.

Post-excavation management was provided by Stuart Boulter and Richenda Goffin. Finds and environmental processing and analysis was undertaken by Sue Anderson, Ruth Beveridge, Julie Curl, Richenda Goffin, Mike Green and Anna West. The finds report and discussion were compiled by Richenda Goffin, and edited by Preston Boyles and Richenda Goffin. The report illustrations were created by Rui Santo, finds illustrations were prepared by Eleanor Cox.

The report was edited by Stuart Boulter.

Acknowledgement is made to Concertus and RG Carter for assisting and accommodating the archaeological works.

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Appendix 1. Context List

Context No.	Feature No.	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Phase
0001	0001		Unstratified	Unstratified, evaluation				NA
0002	0002		Layer	Tarmac layer up to 0.1m thick and associated hardcore sub-base. 0.3m thick in total				MOD
0003	0003		Layer	Mid-dark brown loamy silty sand				NA
0004	0004		Deposit	Mottled layer of mid yellowish brown silty sand, noticeably few stones				NA
0005	0005	Posthole	Cut	Small sub-circular post hole, shallow, and with a generally rounded profile				NA
0006	0005	Posthole	Fill	Mid grey brown friable silty sand with regular charcoal flecks and occasional chalk				NA
0007	0007	Posthole	Cut	Small, shallow sub-circular post hole with a rounded profile				NA
0008	0007	Posthole	Fill	Upper fill. Loose, dark brown loamy sand with regular clinker/coke fragments and occ CBM.				NA
0009	0007	Posthole	Fill	Lower fill. Compact mid grey brown silty sand				NA
0010	0010	Pit	Cut	Large pit, full extent beyond the limits of the trench. Evidence of a toothed bucket dragging through the natural at the base of the cut			1.25	II
0011	0010	Pit	Fill	Modern pit fill- numerous layers of dark brown loamy sand and pale yellowish brown sand derived from the natural subsoil. Infrequent finds, but modern where present, and include plastic sheet fragments				II
0012	0012	Pit	Cut	Large deep pit, full extent beyond the limits of the trench. Evidence of a toothed bucket dragging through the natural at the base of the cut. Concrete feature present on its northern side left in situ			1.7	III
0013	0012	Pit	Fill	Modern pit fill- numerous mostly pale yellowish brown sand derived from the natural subsoil, with lenses of dark brown loamy sand. Inclusions of plastic sheet fragments, modern brick, concrete blocks and breeze block fragments				III
0014	0014	Structure		Modern concrete structure				MOD

Context No.	Feature No.	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Phase
0015	0015	Wall		Single row of modern bricks laid long side to long side on concrete 0014. Remnants of solid floor and polystyrene ?insulation adhering to it				MOD
0016	0016	Wall		Soft red and white brick built structure, solid wall construction (Flemish bond). At least 3.7m long, but cut by pit 0012, and continues beyond east edge of the trench				III
0017	0016		Fill	Dense coal/clinker fragments contained within structure 0016				IV
0018	0018		Layer	Clean orange gravelly craggy sand with occ brick, concrete and plastic sheet inclusions				MOD
0019	0019		Layer	Mixed layer of pale yellowish brown silty sand (derived from the natural subsoil) with dark brown loamy sand. Regular brick rubble, mortar and concrete fragments.				MOD
0020	0020	Structure		Disused brick built manhole chamber in northern end of the trench				MOD
0021	0021	Structure		Red brick built circular cistern/soakaway, likely Victorian. Domed cap immediately below surface, adjacent to boundary wall of properties to W of the site. c.2m diameter				IV
0022	0022	Structure		Red brick built circular cistern/soakaway, likely Victorian. Domed cap immediately below surface. South of and adjacent to 0023. c.1m diameter				IV
0023	0023	Structure		Red brick built circular cistern/soakaway, likely Victorian. Domed cap immediately below surface. North of and adjacent to 0022. c.2m diameter. Square in plan when reduced by c.2m				IV
0024	0024	Ditch	Cut	N-S aligned ditch				III
0025	0024	Ditch	Fill	Mid-pale brown homogenous sand with occ oyster shell fragments				III
0026	0026	Ditch	Cut	Approx. E-W aligned ditch. Appears to be terminus at W end, E end truncated by machining but possibly turning slightly to S.				II
0027	0026	Ditch	Fill	Mid brown sand with occ CBM/tile fragments, occ charcoal flecks. N edge near the section dense with oyster shell and fish bones				II

Context No.	Feature No.	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Phase
0028	0028	Pit	Cut	Oval base of pit exposed in stripped surface of site, assumed heavily truncated by machining. Indications of pits at a higher level visible in adjacent section.				II
0029	0028	Pit	Fill	Dark blackish brown sand rich in oyster shell, mussels and fish bone. Regular charcoal and animal bone, occ iron objects. Ashy deposit on S side				II
0030	0030	Pit	Cut	Small oval pit or terminus of gully- E end continues beyond temporary EOS. Shallow but hard to know how much was truncated by machining				UD
0031	0030	Pit	Fill	Mid brown homogenous sand. Occ small animal bones observed but not retained				UD
0032	0032	Pit	Cut	Large post-med pit visible in section of temporary site edge. Photographed and finds collected but no further investigation possible				III
0033	0032	Pit	Fill	Dark blackish brown sand with reg charcoal flecks and occ CBM frags. Reg-frequent oyster shell noted, particularly in the base of the pit				III
0034	0034	Pit	Cut	Base of a large pit, irregular in plan and heavily machine truncated. Initially thought to be two features- one large pit with a smaller feature on its SW side, but excavation and consideration of the impact of machine truncation suggested just one feature. Flattish base, N edge is steep, c. 40 degrees, W edge slopes gradually up from the base.				I
0035	0034	Pit	Fill	Mid-dark brown silty sand with regular lenses which are mixed with yellow sand. Regular charcoal flecks.				I
0036	0036	Pit	Cut	Base of a large pit, irregular in plan and heavily machine truncated. Flattish base with gently sloping sides				I
0037	0036	Pit	Fill	Mid grey brown silty sand which grades paler towards the base. Regular charcoal flecks				I
0038	0036	Pit	Fill	Thin layer of mid-dark grey brown silty sand with regular charcoal flecks. Visible in plan as a distinct narrow 'slot' against the NE edge of the pit but not convincing as a cut				I
0039	0036	Pit	Fill	Pale yellow brown silty sand- like a slightly dirty/redeposited natural subsoil				I
0040	0036	Pit	Fill	Thin layer of mixed yellow sand with mid brown silty sand				I

Context No.	Feature No.	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Phase
0041	0036	Pit	Fill	Mid grey brown silty sand with occasional chalk and charcoal flecks and thin, horizontal yellow sand lenses- almost water-washed in appearance towards the base				I
0042	0036	Pit	Fill	Pale yellow brown silty sand- like a slightly dirty/redeposited natural subsoil				I
0043	0043	Pit	Cut	Small oval pit cutting the SE edge of 0036. Rounded base				I
0044	0043	Pit	Fill	Pale yellow brown silty fine sand				I
0045	0045	Posthole	Cut	Small, circular post hole on S edge of 0036				I
0046	0045	Posthole	Fill	Mid-dark brown silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks				I
0047	0047	Pit	Cut	Base of heavily machine truncated circular pit				I
0048	0047	Pit	Fill	Pale grey soft clayey sand mixed with mid brown slightly humic clayey sand. Distinct thin ring of the latter material lines the edge of the pit				I
0049	0049	Pit	Cut	Base of a large pit, sub rectangular in plan and heavily machine truncated. Irregular area on its SW corner was initially thought to a separate feature, 0051, but excavation and consideration of the impact of machine truncation suggested just one feature. Flattish base, steep sides.				I
0050	0049	Pit	Fill	Dark greyish brown soft clayey sand with occasional lumps of pale yellow clay				I
0051	0051	Pit	Cut	Initially thought to be narrow, oval pit on the SW corner of 0049 but excavation and consideration of the impact of machine truncation suggested 0049 and 0051 are likely to be part of the same feature				I
0052	0051	Pit	Fill	Dark greyish brown soft clayey sand with occasional lumps of pale yellow clay				I
0053	0053	Pit	Cut	Sub-oval pit, orientated c.NE-SW, heavily machine truncated. Base slopes down to the NE, steep sides				I
0054	0053	Pit	Fill	Dark grey brown soft clayey sand				I
0055	0055	Pit	Cut	Large pit visible on the edge of a yet unstripped island. Appears to survive just under the former car park levels				I
0056	0055	Pit	Fill	Finds collected from surface of pit 0055, before excavation				I
0057	0057	Pit	Cut	Large pit partially revealed in the SW corner of the site. What is visible in plan suggests it may be sub-rectangular,				I

Context No.	Feature No.	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Phase
				the section making up the edge of site shows very steep sides which break to a gentle slope down to a slightly uneven base. Truncated by cellar 0087 and heavy machining of the site- only base survives within the area stripped for the piling mat				
0058	0057	Pit	Fill	Mid-pale yellow sand and pea grit mixed with lenses of grey silty sand				I
0059	0057	Pit	Fill	Mid grey brown silty sand with regular charcoal flecks and horizontal/sloping bands of pale yellow sand, more frequent towards the base which was very wet and gritty				I
0060	0060	Slot	Cut	E-W aligned narrow feature, deep and with very steep sides. Southern edge truncated- may have mirrored the northern edge which has a shelf				II
0061	0060	Slot	Fill	Redeposited pale yellow sand with lenses of dark grey silty sand. Basal fill				II
0062	0060	Slot	Fill	Dark grey lens of sandy silt. Some charcoal and oyster shell fragments too fragile to recover. Only visible in S-N section				II
0063	0060	Slot	Fill	Dark grey soft silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks, oyster shell and patches of yellow sand				II
0064	0060	Slot	Fill	Mixed layer of pale yellow sand, yellow clay and mid-dark grey silty sand with lumps of possible iron panning. Charcoal and oyster shell flecks throughout				II
0065	0060	Slot	Fill	Firm yellowish grey chalk-flecked clay mixed with grey silty sand. Relationship with 0064 unclear, probably earlier. Only present in S-N section				II
0066	0060	Slot	Fill	Dark grey soft silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks, oyster shell and patches of yellow sand. Only visible in W-E section where it is also machine truncated				II
0067	0067	Slot	Cut	E-W orientated narrow feature on the same alignment and likely related to 0060- quite possibly a continuation of the same feature but what survives is a lot shallower than 0060				II
0068	0067	Slot	Fill	Dark grey soft silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks, similar to fill 0063				II

Context No.	Feature No.	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Phase
0069	0069	Finds		Group of finds collected whilst cleaning the area directly around pits 0057, 0076, 0093 and 0070. Includes small copper alloy pin				I
0070	0070	Pit	Cut	Sub-rectangular cut visible in plan and in section cutting pit 0093. Plan suggests it has a thin clay lining but this appears less formal in section where the lower fill includes lenses of clay. Heavily machine truncated. Possibly associated with pit 0094 which only survives in section along the southern edge of the site				I
0071	0070	Pit	Fill	Dark grey brown soft silty sand with charcoal and oyster fragments				I
0072	0070	Pit	Fill	Thin bands of dark blackish grey silt, alternating with yellow sand, yellow clay and pale grey clay lenses				I
0073	0093	Pit	Fill	Mid grey brown soft silty sand, very few inclusions				I
0074	0093	Pit	Fill	Dark grey firm clayey silt with very few inclusions				I
0075	0093	Pit	Fill	Dark grey and green clay with organic/cess material. Sampled				I
0076	0076	Pit	Cut	Deep pit with steep sides exposed in southern section of the site. Partially exposed in the base of the excavated area and only excavated c.0.2m beyond that level due to depth of section above.				I
0077	0076	Pit	Fill	Dark grey brown silty sand, homogenous				I
0078	0078	Pit	Cut	Large pit visible in southern section. E side is stepped and breaks gently to a flat base				I
0079	0078	Pit	Fill	Mid grey brown soft silty sand, occ charcoal flecks and oyster fragments. Only observed in section				I
0080	0080	Pit	Cut	Steep sided pit				II
0081	0080	Pit	Fill	Mid reddish yellow coarse sand with CBM and chalk frags. Large lump of brick visible in section appears same as those making up N-S wall of 0087. Only observed in section				II
0082	0076	Pit	Fill	Mid grey brown silty sand. Only observed in section				I
0083	0094	Pit	Fill	Mid grey brown soft sandy silt with occasional oyster shell frags. Only observed in section				I
0084	0094	Pit	Fill	Mid grey brown soft sandy silt with frequent lenses/bands of yellow sand and clay. Thin band follows the eastern				I

Context No.	Feature No.	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Phase
				edge with a greenish tinge and a humic feel. Only observed in section				
0085	0094	Pit	Fill	Thin layer of dark blackish grey silty sand in the base of the pit. Rich in charcoal. Only observed in section				I
0086			Unstratified	Unstratified finds collected during monitoring				NA
0087	0087	Structure		Brick built cellar partially exposed and truncated in the SW corner of the site. N-S wall survives 1.7m high immediately below the tarmac/rubble car park surface, and built of soft red frogless bricks 23cmx11cmx5cm (example retained). E-W wall made of similar but slightly larger bricks. Backfilled with loose brick rubble with plastic observed in the base suggesting it was filled in recent history. No sign of surviving solid floor				II
0088	0088	Structure		Brick built cellar partially exposed and truncated in the N-S temporary EoS towards the southern edge of the site. Backfilled with loose brick rubble. No sign of surviving solid floor. E-W walls both visible in section, N-S wall removed on the W side but location of brickwork still visible on the machined surface				II
0089	0089	Pit	Cut	Small pit visible in southern section, rounded profile				I
0090	0089	Pit	Fill	Mid grey brown soft silty sand. Only observed in section				I
0091	0089	Pit	Fill	Mid grey brown soft silty sand with greenish tinge and a humic feel. Only observed in section				I
0092	0092	Surface		Large rounded flint cobbles immediately below tarmac surface E of pit 0089 and butting up against a red brick N-S wall visible in section. Likely cobbled surface/road/yard. Only observed in section				IV
0093	0093	Pit	Cut	Base of large pit exposed in the stripped surface. Sub-oval in plan, steep sides and a generally flattish base				I
0094	0094	Pit	Cut	Large, deep pit exposed in southern section. Steep W side with a slight shelf, shallower sloping E side breaks sharply to vertical, creating a squarish base				I
0095	0092		Layer	Compact layer of mid grey brown sandy clay with frequent white chalky mortar. Layer into which cobbles 0092 were bedded				IV

Context No.	Feature No.	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Phase
0096	0096	Pit	Cut	Base of pit under and truncated by cellar 0088. Small, circular. Uneven, but generally rounded, profile				I
0097	0096	Pit	Fill	Mid dark grey brown clay and silt mixed with orange brown coarse sand. Clay lumps throughout				I
0098	0096	Pit	Fill	Mid grey brown silty sand with occasional chalk flecks and patches of orange brown coarse sand				I
0099	0099	Pit	Cut	Large pit. Cut by pit 0105 in section. Beneath cellar 0088				I
0100	0099	Pit	Fill	Dirty orange brown, coarse red sand				I
0101	0099	Pit	Fill	Lenses of pale yellow-brown silty sand with mid-reddish brown silt				I
0102	0099	Pit	Fill	Mid-reddish brown sandy silt				I
0103	0099	Pit	Fill	Lenses of pale yellow-brown silty sand with mid-reddish brown silt. Sand coarser				I
0104	0099	Pit	Fill	Mid-reddish brown sandy silt, with bands of coarse yellow sand				I
0105	0105	Pit	Cut	Recut of pit 0099				I
0106	0105	Pit	Fill	Dark brown, humic silty sand				I
0107	0105	Pit	Fill	Dirty yellow sand, with mid brown sand and occasional charcoal flecks				I
0108	0105	Pit	Fill	Mid-dark grey brown silty sand with occasional sand patches. Charcoal flecks				I
0109	0105	Pit	Fill	Clean yellow brown silty sand. Grades into 0110				I
0110	0105	Pit	Fill	Grey brown silty sand				I
0111	0111	Structure		Cut for possible wall				I
0112	0111	Structure		Mortar and septaria foundation				III
0113	0111	Structure		Bricks and mortar, wall on foundation 0112 in cut 0111				III
0114	0055	Pit	Fill	Dark brownish grey, friable sandy silt with moderate charcoal flecks and occasional small stones				I
0115	0055	Pit	Fill	Mid brownish grey clayey sandy silt, mottled with patches of clay throughout				I
0116	0055	Pit	Fill	Pale greenish grey, loose coarse sand with frequent small stones				I
0117	0055	Pit	Fill	Dark greyish brown friable sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecks				I

Context No.	Feature No.	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Phase
0118	0055	Pit	Fill	Pale greenish grey (greyer than 0116) coarse sand with frequent small stones and moderate shell				I
0119	0055	Pit	Fill	Mid grey slightly firm clayey sand with moderate charcoal flecks				I
0120	0055	Pit	Fill	Mixed fill, mainly very dark grey, with charcoal flecks and bands of silty/sandy material, some ash lenses.				I
0121	0055	Pit	Fill	Pale greenish grey (greyer than 0116) coarse sand with frequent small stones and moderate shell. Like 0118, but separated by 0119 and 0121				I
0122	0055	Pit	Fill	band of charcoal				I
0123	0123	Pit	Cut					I
0124	0123	Pit	Fill					I
0125	0123	Pit	Fill					I
0126	0123	Pit	Fill					I
0127	0123	Pit	Fill					I
0128	0123	Pit	Fill					I
0129	0123	Pit	Fill					I
0130	0123	Pit	Fill					I
0131	0123	Pit	Fill					I
0132	0132	Structure		Circular brick lined well. Machined away, c.3.3m deep Filled with humic material over blue/grey wet clay				IV
0133	0132	Structure		Brick from well 0132				IV
0134	0123	Pit	Fill					I
0135	0135	Posthole	Cut	Small, circular p/h cutting pit 0123. Visible just below modern disturbance, c.0.4m below car park surface				UD
0136	0135	Posthole	Fill					UD
0137	0137	Structure	Cut	Cut for a cellar, seen in a service trench just south of the site. North wall of cellar, 0138, was seen. The cellar had been backfilled, and was covered with topsoil layer 0139. Cellar was cut through at least 0.40m of natural sand. Inside of cellar was at least 0.50m deep			0.50m +	IV
0138	0137	Structure		Wall seen at north end of cellar 0137, forming its northern wall. Runs roughly ESE - WNW, parallel to road. Consists of red, unfrogged bricks (25cm long x 11cm wide x 6cm thick),			0.50m	IV

Context No.	Feature No.	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Phase
				laid in English bond, tow bricks deep, in a white lime mortar. Might be plaster of lime wash on inside face.				
0139			Layer	Dark grey brown, soft sandy silt, containing occasional small rounded stones and brick flecks. Appears to cover cellar 0137 in a service trench south of the site. Also extends across part of the southern edge of the main site			0.50m	MOD
0140	0140	Pit	Cut	Sub-square cut in plan, with shallow concave sides and a concave base	1.10m	0.90m	0.20m	UD
0141	0140	Pit	Fill	Dark grey brown silty sand with yellow sand lenses.	1.10m	0.90m	0.20m	UD
0142		Hearth	Other	A circular area of pale yellow, chalk-flecked clay, the centre of which is scorched to a reddish-pink colour. Could not be investigated further due to proximity to a large, deep contractor's excavation. Southern extent goes beyond limit of excavation for the site.	0.60m	0.32m		UD
0143	0143	Pit	Cut	Circular cut in plan, although the western half was removed by a deep contractor's excavation, which did not allow the rest of the feature to be investigated. Appears to have been around 0.30m deep, with concave edges and a concave base.	1.00m	0.78m	0.30m	UD
0144	0143	Pit	Fill	Mid-greyish brown, soft sandy silt.	1.00m	0.78m	0.30m	UD
0145	0145	Pit	Cut	Circular cut, seen against southern edge of excavation. Goes beyond southern edge of excavation, and truncated by a drain to the west. It has steep, near vertical sides. The base was not excavated, but auger suggests a depth of 1.18m. Sealed by topsoil 0147	0.70m	0.50m	0.74 (1.88)	I
0146	0145	Pit	Fill	Dark black-grey, soft sandy silt, containing occasional small rounded stones, flecks of charcoal, and fragments of oyster and mussel shell. Occasional very thin lenses of yellow sand.	0.70m	0.50m	0.74 (1.88)	I
0147	0154	Pit	Fill	Redeposited firm yellow clay, with bands of dark grey-yellow sand and clay, and dark black-grey silty sand. Very mixed fill, layers 0161 and 0162 are probably lenses within this			0.48m	I
0148	0148	Pit	Cut	Cut of a feature, partially seen against the south-east edge of the site. The southern part of the feature is cut away by	0.60	0.58	0.74	I

Context No.	Feature No.	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Phase
				0150, but it may have been circular in plan originally. It has steep concave sides and a flattish concave base. Heavy root disturbance at base of cut.				
0149	0148	Pit	Fill	Mid to dark grey brown silty sand with frequent small charcoal flecks, occasional small mortar crumbs, small to medium sized rounded flints and small lumps of clay.	0.60	0.58	0.74	I
0150	0150	Well	Cut	Cut partially visible against the south-east edge of site. Appears to be oval or sub-circular in plan, with steep vertical edges. Contained well structure 0151, with fill 0152 filling the gap between the well and the edge of the cut. Fill 0153 was backfill in the well. The base was not excavated, due to depth. Cuts pits 0148 and 0182.	1.90	1.10	0.88+	III
0151	0150	Well		Roughly circular well, constructed out of unfrogged red bricks, bonded in a pale white lime mortar, laid in English bond. Upper part of well structure appears to have been removed prior to backfilling of the well. Within construction cut 0150			0.20	III
0152	0150	Well	Fill	Bands/lenses of yellow sand, clay and dark greyish brown silty sand.			0.82	III
0153	0150	Well	Fill	Very mixed fill, mainly dark grey silty sand with frequent lenses of mortar crumbs, sandy lenses and CBM			0.88	III
0154	0154	Pit	Cut	Cut for large pit. It has been truncated on its northern edge by pit 0157, and on its eastern edge by pit 0166, and the southern edge is beyond the limit of excavation - shape in plan is therefore unknown, probably sub-circular or sub-square. It has steep vertical edges. The base was not seen - repeated attempts to get the auger through the fill failed, due to large stones, but did suggest that the pit is at least 1.55m deep.	2.73	0.90	0.50 (1.55)	I
0155	0155	Pit	Cut	Cut of large pit, truncated on western and northern edges by pits 0157, 0159 and 0170. What remains appears to be roughly sub-rectangular in plan. It had steep, vertical sides. The base was not seen, but the auger suggests a depth of at least 1.10m. Cuts pits 0166, 0163, 0168 and 0154.	3.58	1.18	0.50 (1.10+)	I

Context No.	Feature No.	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Phase
0156	0155	Pit	Fill	Lenses of compact yellow, gravelly sand and dark grey-brown silt			0.50 (1.10+)	I
0157	0157	Pit	Cut	Large, sub-circular cut in plan, truncated on west side by pit 0159/0174. Has steep, vertical sides. Base not seen, but auger suggests total depth of 2.60m. Cuts pit 0155	2.20	1.60	0.90 (2.60)	I
0158	0157	Pit	Fill	Dark grey brown, soft sandy silt, containing occasional small stones, oyster shell fragments and occasional small pieces of tile. Same as 0180			0.50 (2.60)	I
0159	0159	Pit	Cut	Large circular cut in plan, truncated by pit 0172 to the west. It has steep, vertical sides. Base not seen, but auger suggests 2.20m. Cuts pit 0157. Same as 0174	2.50	2.00	1.00 (2.20)	I
0160	0159	Pit	Fill	Dark grey-brown, soft sandy silt, slightly greyer than fill 0158 of pit 0157. Contained occasional small stones, oyster shell fragments and small fragments of tile. Same as 0178			0.50+	I
0161	0154	Pit	Fill	Dark grey-brown sandy silt, containing occasional small stones and oyster shell fragments. Mixed into fill 0147			0.50+	I
0162	0154	Pit	Fill	Dark grey-yellow, firm silty sand/gravelly sand. Mixed into fill 0147			0.50+	I
0163	0163	Pit	Cut	Oval cut in plan, aligned roughly east to west. Truncated on western edge by pit 0155. It has steep, vertical edges and an uneven concave base.	1.60	1.44	0.56	I
0164	0163	Pit	Fill	Redeposited yellow sand and clay			0.34	I
0165	0163	Pit	Fill	Mid dark grey brown silty sand with frequent small charcoal flecks and moderate amounts of small and medium sized stones.			0.56	I
0166	0163	Pit	Cut	Oval cut in plan, truncated on the north side by pit 0168. Has steep, vertical sides, slightly undercutting in places. Base not seen.	2.50	1.20	0.94	I
0167	0166	Pit	Fill	Redeposited yellow sand and clay			0.66	I
0168	0168	Pit	Cut	Oval cut in plan, aligned north-south, with steep concave sides and a concave base. Cuts pits 0154 and 0182			0.58	I
0169	0168	Pit	Fill	Dark grey-brown soft silty sand, with lenses of pale yellow sand, with frequent charcoal flecks and fragments of oyster shell			0.58	I

Context No.	Feature No.	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Phase
0170	0170	Pit	Cut	Roughly circular cut in plan, with steep, slightly convex, sides and a flat base. Cuts pit 0172	1.40	1.36	0.60	I
0171	0170	Pit	Fill	Bands of dark yellow gravelly sand and dark grey-brown sandy silt. Fragments of charcoal and oyster shell			0.60	I
0172	0172	Pit	Cut	Sub-rectangular cut in plan, aligned north-east - south-west. Has steep vertical sides, and a flat base, which gets deeper towards the south-west (probably due to subsidence of underlying pit fills). Cuts pit 0159/0174 and is cut by pit 0170	2.14	1.54	0.76	I
0173	0172	Pit	Fill	Dark yellow sand and gravelly-sand bands intermixed with layers of mid to dark grey-brown sandy silt. Contained fragments of oyster shell and charcoal			0.76	I
0174	0174	Pit	Cut	Same as pit 0159. Given new number for Section 22. Not bottomed.			1.00 (2.20)	I
0175	0174	Pit	Fill	Bands of pale and dark yellow-sand, with bands of dark grey-brown sandy silt. Fragments of oyster shell and charcoal. Located in the northern half of pit 0174.			0.36	I
0176	0174	Pit	Fill	Dark brownish grey sandy silt, with flecks of charcoal and oyster shell. See as a tip line in the northern edge of pit 0174			0.08	I
0177	0174	Pit	Fill	Dark brownish-grey, soft sandy silt, slightly less dark than 0176. Contained oyster shell fragments and charcoal flecks. Deeper at southern end of pit 0174			0.36 max	I
0178	0174	Pit	Fill	Dark grey-brown, soft sandy silt, slightly greyer than fill 0158 of pit 0157. Contained occasional small stones, oyster shell fragments and small fragments of tile. Same as 0160			0.60	I
0179	0174	Pit	Fill	Redeposited yellow clay and sand against the southern edge of pit 0172.			0.44	I
0180	0157	Pit	Fill	Dark grey brown, soft sandy silt, containing occasional small stones, oyster shell fragments and occasional small pieces of tile. Same as 0158			0.90 (2.60)	I
0181	0166	Pit	Fill	Dark grey brown silty sand, with moderate charcoal flecks and fragments of oyster shell. Moderate amount of small and medium sized flints.			0.60	I

Context No.	Feature No.	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Phase
0182	0182	Pit	Cut	Cut partially seen against south-east corner of site, heavily truncated on north and west sides by pits 0150 and 0166. Appears to have been rounded in plan, with steep vertical sides. Base not seen	1.00	1.00	0.66	I
0183	0182	Pit	Fill	Redeposited yellow sand and clay.			0.56	I
0184	0182	Pit	Fill	Mid dark grey silty sand with frequent charcoal flecks, concentrated at the base of the fill. And a lenses of mid-grey silty clay at the top of the fill			0.20	I
0185	0182	Pit	Fill	Mid-reddish-yellow sand			0.20	I
0186	0186	Pit	Cut	Oval cut in plan, aligned north-south, with shallow concave edges and a concave base. Cut by pit 0188	1.50	1.36	0.26	I
0187	0186	Pit	Fill	Dark greyish brown, soft silty sand with patches of yellow gravelly sand. Charcoal and oyster shell fragments			0.26	I
0188	0188	Pit	Cut	Oval/sub-rectangular pit in plan, aligned east-west, with shallow concave sides and a flattish concave base. Cuts pit 0186	1.56	1.06	0.28	I
0189	0188	Pit	Fill	Firm yellowish-brown silty sand and grey-brown sandy silt, forming indistinct lenses.			0.28	I
0190	0190	Pit	Cut	Vaguely triangular shaped cut in plan, aligned east-west, with the apex towards the west. It has moderately sloping concave sides, disturbed by slumping on the western edge, and a flattish concave base.	2.0	1.64	0.54	I
0191	0190	Pit	Fill	Mid-brownish grey clayey silt, with occasional small to moderate sized stones and charcoal flecks. Fill in base and east edge of pit 0190			0.10	I
0192	0190	Pit	Fill	Dark brownish grey sandy silt with occasional small to medium sized sub-rounded stones. Occasional flecks of charcoal			0.50	I
0193	0193	Pit	Cut	Oval cut in plan, aligned north-south, with a shallow concave profile	0.90	0.63	0.10	I
0194	0193	Pit	Fill	Dark greyish brown sandy silt, with occasional small stones, charcoal flecks and oyster shell fragments			0.10	I
0195	0195	Pit	Cut	Circular cut in plan, with steep concave/vertical edges, and a concave base. Truncated on the north and east by pits 0206 and 0198. Cuts layer 0200	2.60	2.00	1.32	II

Context No.	Feature No.	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Phase
0196	0195	Pit	Fill	Lenses of yellow-brown sand mixed with mid-greyish brown and dark greyish brown sandy silt. Contained oyster shell, charcoal and occasional small rounded stones. Same as 0216 in Section 33			1.32	II
0197	0195	Pit	Fill	Mid-brownish grey silt, with dark green-grey mottling. Occasional flecks of charcoal, oyster shell and small rounded stones			1.10	II
0198	0198	Pit	Cut	Rectangular cut in plan, aligned north-south, with steep, vertical sides, slightly convex towards the top, and a flat base. Truncates pits 0206 and 0195. truncated to south by a modern concrete beam.	2.90	1.26	1.22	III
0199	0198	Pit	Fill	Dark grey-brown, soft sandy silt, with frequent lenses of pale grey/white ash and dark black charcoal. Very thin lens of yellow sand at base of fill where it goes over pit 0195 in Section 33			1.22	III
0200			Layer	Mid-dark greyish brown soft sandy silt, with occasional to moderate amounts of small and medium sized stones. Charcoal and oyster shell fragments within it			0.18	I
0201	0201	Pit	Cut	Sub-square pit in plan, heavily damaged by a modern water pipe trench which cuts through the middle of it, and by a 19th century pit, which cuts the south-east corner. It has steep vertical sides, and a concave base.	2.00	1.70	1.20	I
0202	0201	Pit	Fill	Mid to dark greyish brown sandy silt, with moderate charcoal flecks, small to medium sized flints, flecks/lumps of orange clay, some green flecking towards the base			0.96	I
0203	0201	Pit	Fill	Bands of mid-greyish brown silty sand with yellow gravelly sand lenses and occasional charcoal and grey clay.			0.60	I
0204	0204	Pit	Cut	Sub-square cut in plan, aligned north-south, with steep vertical sides, undercutting towards the base, and a flat base. Truncated slightly to the south-east by a modern service	1.34	1.08	0.64	II
0205	0204	Pit	Fill	Dark brown clayey/silty sand, with frequent thin lenses of yellow sand and moderate amounts of small flints and charcoal and oyster shell.			0.64	II

Context No.	Feature No.	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Phase
0206	0206	Pit	Cut	Rounded or sub-square cut in plan, with steep, vertical edges and a flat base. Cuts pit 0195, cut by pit 0198. Probably around 1.50m deep prior to machining of area	1.36	1.34	0.84	III
0207	0206	Pit	Fill	Dark greyish brown sandy silt, with occasional bands of yellow sand and gravel. Charcoal and oyster shell throughout			0.76	III
0208	0208	Pit	Cut	Oval cut in plan, aligned north-south, with steep, vertical sides and a flat base.	1.38	1.00	0.84	I
0209	0208	Pit	Fill	Lenses of pale grey silt and yellow sand, occasional small stones and charcoal flecks			0.16	I
0210	0208	Pit	Fill	Dark brownish grey sandy silt with occasional small stones and frequent charcoal flecks			0.10	I
0211	0208	Pit	Fill	Pale brownish grey silty sand with occasional small stones and flecks of charcoal			0.10	I
0212	0208	Pit	Fill	Mid-greyish brown silty sand with occasional small to medium sized rounded stones and occasional flecks of charcoal. Concentrated at south end of pit 0208			0.10	I
0213	0208	Pit	Fill	Dark greyish brown sandy silt with occasional small rounded stones and frequent flecks of charcoal			0.56	I
0214	0198	Pit	Fill	Mid greyish-brown, firm sandy silt, with a greenish hue. Contained flecks of charcoal and oyster shell fragments.			0.24	III
0215	0198	Pit	Fill	Dark grey ashy fill, only seen in top of pit 0198 in Section 33. Mostly lost during machining			0.08	III
0216	0195	Pit	Fill	Lenses of yellow-brown sand mixed with mid-greyish brown and dark greyish brown sandy silt. Contained oyster shell, charcoal and occasional small rounded stones. Same as 0196 in Sections 29 and 32			0.20	II
0217	0217	Pit	Cut	Oval/sub-rectangular pit in plan, aligned roughly north-south, qith steep vertical sides and a flat base.	1.78	1.06	0.42	III
0218	0217	Pit	Fill	Fill consisted of numerous bands of pale white ash, dark black charcoal, dark grey-brown sandy silt and mid-yellow/brown sandy. Packed with animal bones and oyster shell, including lots of fish bones. Only around 1/4 of the animal bone and oyster shell was retrieved as bulk finds due to timescale stresses			0.42	III

Context No.	Feature No.	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Phase
0219	0219	Pit	Cut	Sub-rectangular cut in plan, aligned north-south, with steep vertical sides and a flat base. Heavily truncated to the east by 19th and 20th century activity	0.96	0.55	0.34	UD
0220	0219	Pit	Fill	Mid-greyish brown, soft sandy silt with a pale white-grey ash lens in the centre of the fill			0.34	UD
0221	0221	Pit	Cut	Sub-rectangular cut in plan, aligned north-south, with a rounded southern end. The northern end has been truncated by 19th and 20th century activity. Cuts ditch 0223.	2.60	1.24	0.22	III
0222	0221	Pit	Fill	Dark black/grey soft sandy silt, with fragments of CBM and charcoal/coal throughout.			0.22	III
0223	0223	Ditch	Cut	Linear cut in plan, aligned east-west, with a shallow concave profile. Heavily truncated by later activity. Perhaps survives as a stain to the west, turning southwards past pit 0225 and fading out close to pit 0208		0.74	0.18	I
0224	0223	Ditch	Fill	Mid-reddish brown, soft silty sand, with occasional small rounded stones			0.18	I
0225	0225	Pit	Cut	Sub-oval cut in plan, aligned north-south, with steep vertical sides and a flattish concave base. Cuts a stain, which may be the remains of ditch 0223	1.58	1.36	1.30	I
0226	0225	Pit	Fill	Dark greyish-brown silty sand with occasional small and medium sized rounded stones and occasional flecks of charcoal			0.40	I
0227	0225	Pit	Fill	Mid-greyish brown silty sand, with occasional small to medium sized sub-rounded stones and charcoal flecks.			0.60	I
0228	0225	Pit	Fill	Dark brownish-grey silty sand with occasional small to moderate rounded stones and occasional flecks of charcoal			0.64	I
0229	0206	Pit	Fill	Dark brown sandy silt with mortar and CBM fragments throughout			0.30	III
0230	0230	Pit	Cut	Sub-circular, almost sub-square, cut in plan, with steep vertical sides, heavily undercut towards the base, and a flat base.	2.50	2.34	0.92	I
0231	0230	Pit	Fill	Lenses of soft dark-greyish silty sand and dark yellow gravelly sand, with occasional small stones and charcoal flecks. Oyster shell present.			0.92	I

Context No.	Feature No.	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Phase
0232	0232	Ditch	Cut	Linear cut in plan, aligned east-west, with steep concave sides and a concave base. Cuts ditch 0234. Truncated by 19th and 20th century activity to the east and cut away by a 19th century cellar to the west.	2.30	0.68	0.44	I
0233	0232	Ditch	Fill	Mid-reddish brown, soft sandy silt, slightly darker than 0235. contained moderate amounts of small rounded stones			0.44	I
0234	0234	Ditch	Cut	Linear cut in plan, aligned east-west, with moderately sloping concave edges and an uneven concave base. Cuts ditch 0236, cut by ditch 0232. Truncated to east by 19th and 20th century activity, and to the west by a 19th century cellar	3.40	1.62	0.66	I
0235	0234	Ditch	Fill	Mid-reddish brown, soft silty sand, with occasional small rounded stones.			0.66	I
0236	0236	Ditch	Cut	Linear cut in plan, aligned east-west, with moderately sloping concave sides and a concave base. Truncated to the east by 19th and 20th century activity and to the wets by a 19th century cellar.	4.00	1.00	0.46	I
0237	0236	Ditch	Fill	Dark reddish brown, soft silty sand, with moderate small rounded stones.			0.46	I
0238	0238	Pit	Cut	Roughly oval or sub-rectangular cut in plan, aligned northeast-southwest, with steep vertical sides. Base not seen. Truncated to west by a 19th century cellar.	2.20	1.55	0.80+	III
0239	0238	Pit	Fill	Dark greyish-brown, firm, slightly clayey, sand and silt with occasional small stones, charcoal and oyster shell. Seen in Section 41 only			0.40	III
0240	0238	Pit	Fill	Layers of pale white/grey ash and dark charcoal			0.10	III
0241	0238	Pit	Fill	Dark greyish brown, soft silty sand with moderate amounts of small stones, CBM (mainly tile) fragments and oyster shell and charcoal flecks.			0.70	III
0242	0238	Pit	Fill	pale yellow/grey sand with occasional small sub-rounded stones and occasional flecks of charcoal. Seen in Section 39 only			0.20	III
0243		Finds	Other	Finds recovered from the top of ditches 0232, 0234 and 0236 prior to excavation				I

Context No.	Feature No.	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Phase
0244	0230	Pit	Fill	Dark greyish brown, soft silty sand. Not seen in section, but seen in plan against the northeast corner of pit 0230. Small portion excavated for finds - fill was seen to be over 0231 - perhaps actually filling a recut, but not confirmed			0.20+	I
0245	0245	Pit	Cut	Sub-oval/rectangular cut in plan, aligned east-west, with steep concave sides and a flattish concave base. Truncated to the east by a 19th century wall	2.28	1.16	0.56	III
0246	0245	Pit	Fill	Mid-greyish brown, soft sandy silt, with occasional small and medium size stones, occasional flecks of charcoal and oyster shell. Lenses of pale grey sand towards the base			0.30	III
0247	0245	Pit	Fill	Mid-greyish brown soft silty sand with lenses of pale grey sand. Occasional oyster shell and CBM fragments			0.30	III
0248	0248	Pit	Cut	Oval cut in plan, aligned east-west, with steep, vertical sides. Base not seen.	1.58	1.30	1.10+	III
0249	0248	Pit	Fill	Lenses of redeposited yellow sand and grey silt			0.20+	III
0250	0248	Pit	Fill	Lenses of pale grey, mid-grey and dark grey ash, charcoal and grey silt. Loose compaction. Oyster shell and charcoal fragments throughout			0.20	III
0251	0248	Pit	Fill	Mid-greyish brown, firm silty sand with oyster shell and CBM mainly tile, some red brick) fragments			0.20	III
0252	0248	Pit	Fill	Mid-greyish brown, firm silty sand with oyster shell and CBM mainly tile, some red brick) fragments. Frequent coal fragments, and separated from 0251 by an indistinct lens of sand			0.70	III
0253	0253	Well	Cut	Circular cut, seen in plan. Contained well 0254, and backfill 0255		0.78		IV
0254	0253	Well		Well structure within construction cut 0253. Consists of red, unfrogged bricks in a lime mortar, laid in English bond. Seen in plan only				IV
0255	0253	Well	Fill	Dark grey-brown sandy silt, with frequent CBM and mortar fragments				IV
0256	0256	Pit	Cut	Oval cut in plan aligned east-west. Truncated on the east edge by a modern pit. It has steep, vertical sides, although there are signs of disturbance in the form of stepping on the southern edge. The base is narrow, and flat.	1.80	1.42	0.90	III

Context No.	Feature No.	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Phase
0257	0256	Pit	Fill	Dark brownish-grey silty sand, with occasional flecks of charcoal. Occasional small to medium sized stones			0.14	III
0258	0256	Pit	Fill	Pale white-grey silty sand, getting darker towards the base of the fill. Occasional small to medium sized rounded stones			0.38	III
0259	0256	Pit	Fill	Mid-brownish grey silty sand, with occasional flecks of charcoal. Occasional small rounded stones			0.40	III
0260	0260	Pit	Cut	Cut seen against the eastern limit of excavation (as of 26/11/2018). Appears to be rounded in plan	1.40	0.56		UD
0261	0260	Pit	Fill	Mid greyish-brown, soft sandy silt				UD
0262			Layer	Mid-reddish brown, soft silty sand, with frequent small rounded stones	0.86	0.70		UD
0263			Layer	Layer of mortar and CBM fragments, with several large rounded flint cobbles set into it.	1.28		0.16	II
0264	0264	Pit	Cut	Cut seen against the eastern edge of the excavation area. Not excavated due to proximity to a high (4m+) vertical spoil heap overlooking it. Appears to be circular or oval in plan. Appeared to be cutting a layer of pale or mid reddish brown sand, but could not be confirmed	0.86	0.70		UD
0265	0264	Pit	Fill	Dark grey-brown soft sandy silt. Unexcavated				UD
0266	0266	Well	Cut	Circular cut in plan, containing brick well structure 0267		1.40		IV
0267	0266	Well	Other	Well, constructed out of unfrogged red bricks, set in a lime mortar, English bond.				IV
0268	0268	Wall		Fragment of Victorian Social Settlement wall on eastern edge of site. Machined away before properly recorded.				IV
0269	0268	Wall		Wall seen against eastern edge of site, part of Social Settlement.				IV
0270	0270	Structure		Possible maltings floor and walls seen in sides of site.				III

Appendix 2. Bulk finds catalogue

Context	Pottery		CBM		Fired Clay		Worked Flint		Stone		Animal bone		Shell		HSR	Other finds	Spotdate	Sample No.	Sample finds.
	No	Wt (g)	No	Wt (g)	No	Wt (g)	No	Wt (g)	No	Wt (g)	No	Wt (g)	No	Wt (g)	Wt (g)				
0003	1	8														PMed Glass: 1-27g	PM		
0004	1	2															Med		
0006																Iron nails: 1-3g		1	
0025	1	2					1	7			1	67	5	9			Med		
0027	4	59	3	171							51	21	4	94			LS, PM		
0029	3	47	2	78							21	287	5	43			PM		
0033	1	21	3	99							1	1					PM		
0035	6	151	12	517							5	87	1	12			Med, PM		
0037	10	90			1	6					64	152	3	19		Charcoal: 2-1g. Coal: 2-5g	Med		
0041	10	75									19	66	4	23			Med, PM		
0046	1	2	1	21												Slag: 3-7g	Med		
0050	15	261	9	453							5	31				Heat-altered stone: 1-78g	Med, PM		
0052	4	59	2	69												Heat-altered flint: 18g	Med		
0054			10	619											359		Lmed-Pmed		
0056	12	164	1	13	1	7					9	58	1	24			LS, Med, PM		
0058	3	42															Med		
0059	4	31									5	32			53		LS, Med		
0063	1	11															Med		
0066	2	18			4	71					1	23	1	10			Med		
0068	5	36															Med		
0069	3	19															Med		
0071	18	215	1	25					1	86	8	34					Med		
0072	2	25	1	20													Med		
0073	1	10									3	63					Med		
0074	2	11									4	89	2	5		Coal: 1-3g	LS		
0077	3	36									2	23					Med, PM		

Context	Pottery		CBM		Fired Clay		Worked Flint		Stone		Animal bone		Shell		HSR	Other finds	Spotdate	Sample No.	Sample finds.
	No	Wt (g)	No	Wt (g)	No	Wt (g)	No	Wt (g)	No	Wt (g)	No	Wt (g)	No	Wt (g)	Wt (g)				
0079	6	52									1	4	1	2		Charcoal: 1-1g	Med		
0083	6	38									1	2					Med		
0085	2	25															Med,		
0086	13	310															Med, PM		
0097	11	73	2	229			2	10			3	5					LS, Med		
0098	2	6	1	24							1	1					Med		
0100	2	8									6	28	1	2			Med, PM		
0101	16	186									1	4					Med,		
0103	1	9									3	27					Med		
0104	3	35	1	6							4	43					Med		
0106	3	20															Med		
0114	27	310	1	43							5	107	2	11			Med, PM		
0115	25	441									10	129	8	51		Iron Nails: 1-26g	LS, Med		
0116	25	185	2	78			1	2			20	279	27	92		Iron Nails: 1-28g	Med		
0117	37	310									12	121	3	13			Med, PM		
0118	13	92									8	61	1	4			Med		
0119	19	136									8	42	1	1		Iron Nails: 3-13g	Med		
0120	22	152	1	12	9	81			1	56	52	533	1	17			Med		
0124	31	310									2	2	1	10		Heat-altered flint: 35g	Med, PM		
0125	1	3									2	1					LS		
0126	5	24			1	27	1	9			4	37	1	3			LS, Med		
0127	16	429			2	8					1	2					MS, LS, Med		
0128	63	588	1	23			1	7			16	119	2	1		Slag: 1-118g	Med, PM		
0129	44	219									16	72					Med		
0130	38	392	1	117			1	11			12	89					LS, Med, PM		
0131	8	69	1	58							2	28					Med		
0133			1	2700												Curved med brick from well	PM		
0134	5	69	2	176							4	10					LS, Med		
0146	6	74	1	108							1	8	5	43			Med		

Context	Pottery		CBM		Fired Clay		Worked Flint		Stone		Animal bone		Shell		HSR	Other finds	Spotdate	Sample No.	Sample finds.
	No	Wt (g)	No	Wt (g)	No	Wt (g)	No	Wt (g)	No	Wt (g)	No	Wt (g)	No	Wt (g)	Wt (g)				
0147	4	59	1	30													LS, Med,		
0149	4	31									1	11					Med, PM		
0151			1	2641													PM		
0153	7	93	15	2842					2	21	2	3	4	51			Med, PM		
0156	7	69	23	752							5	22					LS, Med		
0158	1	6	1	68							2	31					LS		
0160	8	97															Med		
0165	22	197									3	9	1	3			Med,		
0167	4	53															Med		
0169	6	50					2	7			1	3	1	3			Med, PM		
0171	2	13	1	79													LS, Med		
0174	7	71															Med		
0175	7	60	1	38							3	158					LS, Med		
0180	124	1050	1	44	1	10	1	4	1	106	10	53	5	48			LS, Med, PM	3	Pottery, charcoal, fired clay, animal bone
0181	8	94									3	5				Plaster: 1 -23g, Iron Nails: 1-7g	Med		
0184	2	16			1	5							1	17			Med		
0187			3	35													PM		
0189	4	42	27	567							1	1					Med		
0192	16	148									3	16	3	13			Med, PM	2	Pottery, charcoal, heat-altered flint, animal bone
0194	2	7									1	1					Med		
0196	25	759	4	1294	8	44					14	141	1	13			Med, PM	4	Pottery, CBM, marine shell, heat-altered flint, shell, heat-altered stone, animal bone, calcine

Context	Pottery		CBM		Fired Clay		Worked Flint		Stone		Animal bone		Shell		HSR	Other finds	Spotdate	Sample No.	Sample finds.
	No	Wt (g)	No	Wt (g)	No	Wt (g)	No	Wt (g)	No	Wt (g)	No	Wt (g)	No	Wt (g)	Wt (g)				
																			bone, fish bone,
0199	36	4551	15	1261							52	581	7	44		Lava quern: 1-262g	Med, PM		
0202	1	10	1	61			1	5			5	674					PM		
0203	4	49									2	20					Med		
0205	6	59	9	307							4	74	4	21			LS, Med, PM		
0207	3	36	4	2804							9	166	4	2			PM		
0209	1	26															LS		
0213	3	45	9	912							1	25					LS, Med		
0216	2	13	1	34													LS, PM		
0218	100	5945	10	3617							122	3986	18	532		Clay Pipe: 4-10g	Med, PM	5	CBM, flint, marine shell, heat-altered flint, slag, fish bone,
0222	3	69									1	4					PM		
0226			2	692															
0228	5	50	9	899							5	182					Med, PM		
0231	20	276					1	8			1	17	1	43		Clinker: 1-1g	Rom, LS, Med		
0233	2	35															Med		
0235	2	20															Med		
0237	1	14															Med		
0240	5	243	3	500							3	59	1	7			PM		
0241	33	1279	9	701							18	534	4	45			LS, PM		
0243	2	38															Med		
0244	5	61														Ash Lump: 1-13g	Med, PM		
0247	2	58	8	613							14	258	17	210		Plaster: 1-5g	Pmed		
0252	20	359	42	2317							19	520	8	58			Med, PM		
0258	2	60	9	2016							4	339	1	12			Pmed		

Appendix 3. Pottery spot dates

Feature	Type	Rom	M Sax	L Sax	E Med	Med	L Med	P Med	Mod	Un	Spotdate	CBM date
0003									1		18th-19th c.	
0004						1					12th-14th c.	
0005	Posthole					1					12th-13th c.	pmed
0024	Ditch					1					13th-14th c.	
0026	Ditch			1			3				15th-16th c.	pmed
0028	Pit						3				15th-16th c.	15-16
0032	Pit							1			16th-17th c.	pmed
0034	Pit					5	1				L.14th-15th c.	pmed
0036	Pit					10					13th-14th c.	
0036	Pit				2	7	1				L.14th-15th c.	
0045	Post-hole					1					13th-14th c.	lmed/ pmed
0049	Pit				1	13	1				L.14th-15th c.	pmed
0051	Pit					4					13th-14th c.	pmed
0053	Pit											lmed/ pmed
0055	Pit			1		9	2				L.14th-15th c.	pmed
0057	Pit					3					13th-14th c.	
0057	Pit			1	1	2					13th-14th c.	
0060	Slot					1					13th-14th c.	
0060	Slot					2					13th-14th c.	
0067	Slot			1	1	3					13th-14th c.	
0069	Finds					3					13th-14th c.	
0070	Pit					18					13th-14th c.	pmed?
0070	Pit					2					13th-14th c.	pmed
0093	Pit					1					13th-14th c.	
0093	Pit			2							L.9th-11th c.?	
0093	Pit				1	19					13th-14th c.	pmed
0076	Pit					2	1				14th c.?	
0078	Pit				1	4					13th-14th c.	pmed
0094	Pit					7					13th-14th c.	
0094	Pit					1					13th-14th c.	
0001	U/S finds					4	1	7			18th c.?	pmed
0087	Structure											15-16
0096	Pit			2		9					13th-14th c.	
0096	Pit					2					13th-14th c.	pmed?

Feature	Type	Rom	M Sax	L Sax	E Med	Med	L Med	P Med	Mod	Un	Spotdate	CBM date
0099	Pit				1	13	1	2			15th-17th c.	
0099	Pit					1					13th-14th c.	
0099	Pit					3					13th-14th c.	Rom
0105	Pit					3					13th-14th c.	
0055	Pit					19	1				L.14th-15th c.	Med /lmed
0055	Pit			1	1	22					13th-14th c.	
0055	Pit				2	23					13th-14th c.	lmed?
0055	Pit				2	33	2				L.14th-15th c.	
0055	Pit				2	11					13th-14th c.	
0055	Pit					18					13th-14th c.	med
0055	Pit				1	21					13th-14th c.	lmed+
0123	Pit			2	10	17	2				L.14th-15th c.	
0123	Pit			1							L.9th-11th c.?	
0123	Pit			1		4					13th-14th c.	
0123	Pit		1	1	2	5					13th-14th c.	med
0123	Pit			5	2	51	2				L.14th-15th c.	lmed/ pmed
0123	Pit			5	4	33	1				L.14th-15th c.	
0123	Pit			4	1	28	3	1			16th c.	med/ lmed
0123	Pit				2	6					13th-14th c.	lmed/ pmed
0132	Structure											19
0134	Pit			1		4					13th-14th c.	lmed/ pmed
0145	Pit			2	1	3					13th-14th c.	L.13-14
0154	Pit			1		3					13th c.?	med
0148	Pit					3	1				L.14th-15th c.	
0150	Well											16-18
0150	Well					1	2	4			16th c.	19?
0155	Pit			1		4	2				L.14th-15th c.	Med /lmed
0157	Pit			1							L.9th-11th c.?	med/ lmed?
0159	Pit				3	5					13th-14th c.	
0154	Pit											med
0166	Pit			4	1	12	5				L.14th-15th c.	
0166	Pit				1	3					13th-14th c.	
0168	Pit					4	2				L.14th-15th c.	
0170	Pit			1		1					13th-14th c.	
0174	Pit				3	4					13th-14th c.	
0174	Pit			1	1	5					13th-14th c.	med

Feature	Type	Rom	M Sax	L Sax	E Med	Med	L Med	P Med	Mod	Un	Spotdate	CBM date
0157	Pit			11	35	99	3				L.14th-15th c.	med
0166	Pit				1	7					13th-14th c.	19?
0182	Pit					2					13th-14th c.	
0186	Pit											Lmed /pmed
0188	Pit					3					13th-14th c.	lmed/pmed
0190	Pit					33	1				L.14th-15th c.	
0193	Pit				2						11th-12th c.	
0195	Pit				2	24	12	14			16th c.	pmed
0198	Pit					1	1	34			16th-17th c.	pmed
0201	Pit						1				L.14th-M.16th c.	Med /lmed
0201	Pit					4					13th-14th c.	
0204	Pit			1		1	4				16th c.	pmed
0206	Pit						1	2			16th-17th c.	pmed
0208	Pit			1							L.9th-11th c.?	
0208	Pit			2		1					13th-14th c.	lmed/ pmed
0195	Pit			1			1				L.14th-M.16th c.	lmed?
0217	Pit				3	3	2	113		1	17th c.	pmed
0221	Pit							3			17th c.	
0225	Pit											med
0225	Pit				1	3	1				L.14th-15th c.	pmed
0230	Pit	1		1	2	16					13th-14th c.	
0232	Ditch					2					13th-14th c.	
0234	Ditch					2					13th-14th c.	
0236	Ditch					1					13th-14th c.	
0238	Pit							3	1		17th-18th c.	pmed
0238	Pit			1				34			17th c.	pmed
	Finds					2					13th-14th c.	
0230	Pit					4	1				15th c.? poss earlier	
0245	Pit							2			16th-17th c.	pmed
0248	Pit					5	2	12			17th c.	19-20
0256	Pit							2			16th-18th c.	pmed

Appendix 4. CBM, mortar and fired clay catalogue

Table 1. Ceramic building material

Context	Sample	fabric	Form	No	Wt (g)	abr	length	width	height	peg	mortar	glaze	Comments	Date	discard?
0006	<1>	fsg	RTP	1	4	+							flake	pmed	Yes
0006	<1>	ms	RTP	1	3									pmed	Yes
0006	<1>	fscx	UN	1	1	+							tiny	?	Yes
0006	<1>	fs	RTP	5	25	+								pmed	Yes
0027		fs	RTP	1	35	+								pmed	Yes
0027		fsgfe	RTP	1	27	+					fs grey			pmed	Yes
0027		fsfe	RTP	1	108								partly reduced core, plastic appearance in section	pmed	Yes
0029		fs	LB	1	29						small patches on break		some grass impressions?	pmed	No
0029		ms	RT	1	48					1 x R			thin, hard, buff with red core	lmed+	No
0033		fs	RTP	1	24	+								pmed	Yes
0033		fsgfe	RTP	1	72						ms buff all over			pmed	Yes
0033		fs	RTP	1	2								flake	pmed	Yes
0035		ms	RTP	2	108	+								pmed	Yes
0035		fs	RTP?	1	32								reduced surfaces	lmed/pmed	Yes
0035		fsgfe	RTP	2	86	+								pmed	Yes
0035		fs	RTP	2	32	+							buff	pmed	Yes
0035		fsf	RTP	5	257	+								pmed	Yes
0046		fs	RTP	1	20	+					thick ms grey all over			lmed/pmed	Yes
0050		fsg	RTP	3	144									pmed	Yes
0050		ms	RTP	3	237								=1 tile	pmed	Yes

Context	Sample	fabric	Form	No	Wt (g)	abr	length	width	height	peg	mortar	glaze	Comments	Date	discard?
0050		fs	RTP	3	70	+								pmed	Yes
0052		fsg	RTP	1	21									pmed	Yes
0052		ms	RTP	1	47								thin, hard, buff with red core	lmed+	Yes
0054		est	EB	1	267	++			50				some grass on base	14-15?	Yes
0054		fs	RTP	5	173	+				1 x R				pmed	Yes
0054		fs	RTP	1	60								burnt/reduced 1 edge	pmed	Yes
0054		fs	LB	2	97				45				=1 brick, grass on base	lmed?	Yes
0054		fsf	RTM?	1	21	+							reduced surface	lmed?	Yes
0056		fsfe	LB	1	13	++								pmed	Yes
0071		fsm	RTP?	1	24								burnt flake	pmed?	Yes
0072		fs	RTP	1	20				9					pmed	Yes
0075	<6>	fs	RTP	1	41	+								pmed	Yes
0079		ms	RTP	1	1									pmed	Yes
0086		fs	PAN	1	20						patches fs			pmed	Yes
0087		fs	LB	1	1505			105	45		buff msc all over		sanded base but sim to 0054	pmed	No
0097		fs	RTM?	2	224								1 with reduced surfaces	lmed?	No
0098		fsm	RTP?	1	24	+							burnt	pmed?	Yes
0104		fs	RBT	1	6								base flake	Rom	No
0114		fsc	RTM?	1	43	+							slightly reduced core	med/lmed	Yes
0114		ms	DP?	7	58	+							v poorly fired thick-walled, appears smoothed int & ext	med	No
0116		fsfe	LB	3	78						thick ms buff patch			lmed?	Yes
0119		ms	DP?	1	35								thick-walled, buff-red, ms, smoothed ext	med	No
0120		fs	RTM?	1	11								reduced surfaces	lmed+	Yes
0127		ms	DP?	7	255								160mm diam	med	No

Context	Sample	fabric	Form	No	Wt (g)	abr	length	width	height	peg	mortar	glaze	Comments	Date	discard?
0128		fscq	RT	1	27								thin reduced margins	lmed?	No
0128		ms	DP?	1	48								int rim, c.130mm diam	med	No
0128		ms	DP?	1	22	+							GGR, sooted int?	med	No
0128		fs	RTP	1	23								burnt	pmed	Yes
0130		ms	RTM?	1	117									med/lmed	No
0131		fs	RTP	1	56						fs thin patches		burnt edge	lmed/pmed	No
0133		fsm	LB	1	2701		195-230	110	65				curving along length, well brick	pmed	No
0134		fs	RTP	1	105								partly reduced surface	lmed/pmed	Yes
0134		ms	RTM	1	69								reduced core, brown	med	No
0146		est	EB	1	108	++								L.13-14	Yes
0147		ms	RTM	1	30								reduced dark red core, red margins, brown surfaces	med	No
0151		fs	LB	1	2615		226	115	55		thick cream fsc all over, 1 header exposed			pmed	No
0153		fsfe	RTP	1	342									pmed	Yes
0153		fsgfe	RTP	2	289			176	14		white fs patches			pmed	Yes
0153		fs	RTP	3	351					1 x R	white fs patches			pmed	Yes
0153		fsg	RTP	3	588					1 x R				pmed	Yes
0153		msfe	RTP	1	229									pmed	Yes
0153		fs	RTM?	1	23	++							dk red	lmed?	Yes
0153		fsfe	RTM?	1	70					1 x S(2)			dk red	lmed?	Yes
0153		fsfe	LB	1	249	+			50					15-16?	Yes
0153		fsfe	LB	1	200	+			65					19?	Yes
0153		msfe	LB	1	479				63		msc white on base		burnt or overfired?	pmed	Yes
0156		ms	RTM	8	321					2 x R			mostly reduced core, v coarse sand on bases	med	No

Context	Sample	fabric	Form	No	Wt (g)	abr	length	width	height	peg	mortar	glaze	Comments	Date	discard?
0156		ms	RTM?	15	430								oxid, thin, sim to reduced core types	med/lmed?	No
0158		ms	RTM?	1	68									med/lmed?	Yes
0161		ms	RTM	1	78				9				reduced core & surfaces, hard, thin	med	No
0175		ms	RTM	1	38					1 x R?			brown core & surfaces, red margins	med	Yes
0180		fs	RTM	1	43				10				reduced core & surfaces, hard, thin, ?KT base	med	No
0181		fsg	LB?	1	23	+					cem		flake with ?render or mortar	pmed	Yes
0187		ms	RTM	2	21								oxid	lmed?	Yes
0187		fs	RTP	1	14	+								pmed	Yes
0189		ms	RTM?	1	16								fully reduced, overfired	med/lmed?	No
0189		ms	RTM	18	307								some with reduced cores	med/lmed	Yes
0189		fs	RTP	9	259									lmed/pmed	Yes
0196	<4>	fsv	LB?	1	26	+							burnt, reduced	lmed/pmed	Yes
0196	<4>	fs	RTM	1	45	+							reduced surfaces	med/lmed	Yes
0196	<4>	fs	RTP	12	284	+								pmed	Yes
0196	<4>	est	EB	1	14	+							yellow	L.13-15	Yes
0196		fs	RTP	1	67	+				1 x R				pmed	Yes
0196		fsg	RTP	1	151						thin ms white		reduced surfaces	lmed/pmed	Yes
0196		fs	RTM	1	29	+							reduced	med	Yes
0196		fsg	LB	1	1012	+		106	46				straw on base	15-16	Yes
0196	<4>	un	UN	101	100	+							flakes & small frags	pmed?	Yes
0196	<4>	fs	LB	4	39	+								pmed	Yes
0199		fsmcp	LB	1	134	+							worn surface	pmed	Yes
0199		fsmcp	LB	1	82	+			55				burnt	pmed	Yes
0199		fs	RTM	1	38								1 reduced	med/lmed	Yes
0199		ms	RTM	3	121	+				1 x R				med/lmed	Yes

Context	Sample	fabric	Form	No	Wt (g)	abr	length	width	height	peg	mortar	glaze	Comments	Date	discard?
0199		fs	RTP	8	883					2 x S	fs white patches on some			pmed	Yes
0202		ms	RTM	1	60								reduced surfaces & core	med/lmed	Yes
0205		fs	RTP	6	206									pmed	Yes
0205		ms	RTM	1	48								reduced core	med	Yes
0205		fs	RTM	1	25								reduced core & surface	med/lmed	Yes
0205		fsmcp	LB	1	27	+								pmed	Yes
0207		fs	RTP	1	207	+							grass impressions along side	lmed/pmed?	Yes
0207		fsf	RTM?	4	153								partly reduced	med/lmed?	Yes
0207		fs	RTM?	1	59				9		thick ms white on base		cs on base	med/lmed	Yes
0207		fscp	RTM?	1	58								sanded on both surfaces	med/lmed?	Yes
0207		fs	RTP	32	1502	+				4 x R, 1 x R(2)	some patchy ms cream			pmed	Yes
0207		fs	HIP	1	212								corner frag, sooted	pmed	Yes
0207		fsg	RTP	5	301									pmed	Yes
0207		ms	RTM?	1	252					1 x R			fully oxid	lmed?	Yes
0207		fsfe	RTP	1	41	+				1 x R				pmed	Yes
0213		ms	RTM?	1	244					1 x R(2)				lmed?	Yes
0213		fs	RTP	1	364	+								lmed/pmed	Yes
0213		fs	RTM?	3	209					1 x R			partly reduced	lmed?	Yes
0213		fs	RTM?	2	80								thin, cs on base	med/lmed	Yes
0216		fsfe	RTM?	1	33				9					lmed?	Yes
0218	<5>	fs	RTM	1	34	+								med/lmed	Yes
0218	<5>	fsv	LB?	1	11	+							poss EB?	lmed/pmed	Yes
0218	<5>	fs	RTP	2	54								reduced	pmed	Yes
0218	<5>	fs	UN	1	7								reduced, poss floor tile base	pmed?	Yes

Context	Sample	fabric	Form	No	Wt (g)	abr	length	width	height	peg	mortar	glaze	Comments	Date	discard?
0218	<5>	fs	QFT	12	740	+			40				burnt, fully reduced, charcoal on surface, edge partly KT	pmed	Yes
0218	<5>	fs	RTP	6	94	+								pmed	Yes
0218	<5>	un	UN	50	15	++								?	Yes
0218		fsg	LB	1	1635	+		120	53		thin ms cream all over		worn surface?	pmed	Yes
0218		fsfe	RID	1	235				17		fs white on breaks			pmed	Yes
0218		fs	RTP	1	199									pmed	Yes
0218		fs	RTP	1	66	+					ms white			pmed	Yes
0218		fsffe	RTP	2	452								=1 tile	pmed	Yes
0218		fsfe	RTP	1	81	+								pmed	Yes
0218		fsm	RTP	2	77					1 x R				pmed	Yes
0218	<5>	fs	LB?	20	39									pmed	Yes
0218		fsg	LB	1	858	+			56				diag skintling mark, header reduced	pmed	Yes
0226		fscq	RID	3	688				12			O	=1 tile, crested with step crest	med	No
0228		fs	RTP	4	275									pmed	Yes
0228		fs	RTM?	2	87								reduced surfaces	lmed?	Yes
0228		fs	HIP	2	491				12-15					pmed	Yes
0228		ms	RTM	1	44	+			8	1 x R				med/lmed	Yes
0240		fsg	RTP	2	456					1 x R(2)	ms white on top			pmed	Yes
0240		ms	RTM	1	38	+							brown, reduced core	med	Yes
0240		fs	RTP	1	9	+			8					lmed/pmed	Yes
0241		fsg	RTP	5	315					1 x R				pmed	Yes
0241		fs	RTP?	1	27								reduced, burnt?	pmed?	Yes
0241		fs	RTP?	1	7				7					pmed?	Yes
0241		fsgfe	LB	1	350	++			45+				worn both surfaces, burnt on one	lmed/pmed	Yes

Context	Sample	fabric	Form	No	Wt (g)	abr	length	width	height	peg	mortar	glaze	Comments	Date	discard?
0247		fs	RTP	4	96	+								pmed	Yes
0247		fs	RTP	2	227						patchy white fs		=1 tile	pmed	Yes
0247		fsm	RTP	1	51					1 x R(2)				pmed	Yes
0247		fsg	RTP	1	223	+					thick white fs both sides			pmed	Yes
0252		fsv	LB	2	36	++								pmed	Yes
0252		fs	LB	1	257				60				worn surface, buff, reduced surfaces	19?	Yes
0252		comp	B?	1	18	+							v coarse with chunks of Fe	19-20	Yes
0252		fsfe	RTP	1	109	+				1 x R(2)				pmed	Yes
0252		fsgfe	LB?	1	17	++								lmed/pmed?	Yes
0252		fsg	LB	4	328	+								pmed	Yes
0252		fs	RTP	1	16	+								pmed	Yes
0252		fs	RTM	1	39								reduced core & surfaces	lmed?	Yes
0252		ms	RTM	2	74	+							reduced cores	med	Yes
0252		fs	RTM	12	507	+				2 x R			partly reduced	med/lmed	Yes
0252		fs	RTP	1	99								v dense, darker red core	lmed/pmed	Yes
0252		fs	RTP	15	750	+								pmed	Yes
0252		fs	QFT	1	75	+			23+				worn	pmed	Yes
0258		ms	RTM	1	59	+			10				reduced	med	Yes
0258		fsg	LB	2	349	+			49				=1 brick?	lmed/pmed	Yes
0258		fsgfe	LB	1	871	+			60				reduced surfaces	lmed/pmed	Yes
0258		fsg	LB	1	318	+			57		small patch white ms			lmed/pmed	Yes
0258		fsg	LB	1	80	+			55					lmed/pmed	Yes
0258		fsm	LB	1	139	+								pmed	Yes
0258		fsg	LB	2	202	+			29-34+				worn surfaces, reduced surfaces	lmed/pmed	Yes

Table 2. Mortar

Context	Sample	Fabric	Type	No	Wt (g)	Colour	Surface	Impressions	Abrasion	Notes
0196	<4>	fs		42	62	white	a few flat		++	pointing? With frags of calcined bone
0218	<5>	fs		22	26	white	a few flat		++	pointing? With frags of calcined bone
0218	<5>	fs	plaster	1	2	white	flat, grey paint?		+	7mm thick
0218	<5>	ms	plaster?	1	1	grey	flat, brownish paint?		++	
0247		msf	pointing	1	5	white	flat on 2 sides		+	5-8mm thick with 'lip' at one edge

Table 3. Fired clay

Context	Sample	Fabric	Type	No	Wt (g)	Colour	Surface	Impressions	Abrasion	Notes
0037		fsc		1	5	buff/orange	smoothed		+	
0056		fso		1	7	brown	flattish	grass		
0066		fsc		4	70	black	2 flat		+	
0075	<6>	fsc		2	6	orange		grass?		rounded frags
0120		fso		10	81	buff-red	1 flat	grass		
0126		fs	VHL	1	27	purple-grey-orange			+	
0127		fsc		1	4	orange			+	
0127		fsm		1	4	red			++	
0180		fsc		1	10	orange	flattish?			
0180	<3>	fs		8	6	grey/buff			++	
0180	<3>	fsc		25	15	orange/buff				
0184		fs		1	4	brown			+	
0192	<2>	fs		1	1	grey			+	
0196		fso		10	44	orange	1 flat	occ grass		

Context	Sample	Fabric	Type	No	Wt (g)	Colour	Surface	Impressions	Abrasion	Notes
0196	<4>	fs		2	6	buff			+	
0196	<4>	fsc		2	1	orange				
0218	<5>	fs		64	52	buff/orange			++	
Totals				*135*	*343*					

Appendix 5. Struck Flint Catalogue

Context No.	Cut No.	Blade	Flake	Shatter	Spool/ chip	Cortex %	Edge damage	Patination	Total	Notes	Wt (g)
0025	Ditch 0024		1				Heavy	None	1	Thick flake, accidental strike.	7
0097	Pit 0096		1		1	0	Heavy	Light	2	Very damage thick flake from a prepared core and a small splinter. BA	8
0116	Pit 0055		1			0	Heavy	Light	1	Broken flake, not closely datable.	1
0126	Pit 0123		1			0	Light	None	1	Shattered flake, accidental strike	9
0128	Pit 0123		1			0	Moderate	None	1	Thin squat flake, very damaged. Later prehistoric	7
0130	Pit 0123		1			20	Heavy	Moderate	1	Damaged flake with previous flake scars, later prehistoric	11
0169	Pit 0168		2			0-5	Heavy	Light	2	2 broken damaged flakes, previous flake scars. Later prehistoric.	6
0180	Pit 0157			1		0	Light	Heavy	1	Shatter piece, accidental strike	3
0202	Pit 0201	1				0	Heavy	Heavy	1	Mesolithic broken blade, well prepared small platform, bruised, heavily patinated. Soft hammer from large prepared core.	5
0218 (sample 5)	Pit 0217		1		6	0-50	Heavy	None	7	Small splinters and chips might be modern. Unclear	13
0231	Pit 0230		1			20	Moderate	Moderate	1	Thin board flake, previous flake scars. Later prehistoric	8
Total		**1**	**10**	**1**	**7**				**Total: 19**		**78**

Appendix 6. Heat-altered Flint and Stone Catalogue

Context No.	Cut no.	High temp HA Flint	Total HA	Notes	Wt (g)
0050	Pit 0049	1	1	Mid-sized high temp HA flint	18
0075	Pit 0093	1	1	Small high temp HA flint	7
0124	Pit 0123	1	1	Mid-sized high temp HA flint	34
Total		**3**	**Total HA: 3**		**59**

Appendix 7. Small finds catalogue

Small Find No.	Context No.	Object	Material	Frag. No.	Wt (g)	Description	Depth (mm)	Width (mm)	Length (mm)	Diameter	Period
1001	0056	Brooch	Copper alloy	1	2.5	Incomplete brooch. Six-sided frame with lobes at each corner. Flat underside. Cast. Thin, lenticular shape in cross section. Missing pin.	2.2	29	28.5		Med
1002	0196	Clip/fitting	Copper alloy	1	2.2	Strip of copper alloy sheet with a rivet hole at both ends. Through the holes is a double-headed rivet with long shaft joining the two ends.	1.3	6.8	24.3		
1003	0218	Lace Tag	Copper alloy	1	0.7	Complete cylindrical lace tag formed from rolled sheet of copper. Longitudinal edges do not overlap, except at base.			37.7	3	Pmed
1004	0033	Pins	Copper alloy	3	0.3	One complete pin; and two co-joining pieces of a second pin. Wire drawn pins with wound heads.			26.2	2	Pmed
1005	0027	Pin	Copper alloy	2	0.07	Two fragments of same wire drawn pin with round head.			23.6	2	Pmed
1006	0069	Pin	Copper alloy	1	0.06	Complete wire wound pin with wound head.			32.2	2	
1007	0116	Strip	Copper alloy	3	1.7	Three fragments of copper sheet in poor condition, very corroded.	7.6	10.5	34.6		
1008	0120	Buckle plate	Copper alloy	1	1.1	Fragment of a strip - rectangular in plan and thin rectangle in section. Possible buckle plate. Corroded an encrusted.	5.4	13.8	17.4		
1009	0218	Ring	Copper alloy	1	5.2	Complete ring, heavily corroded. Circular in plan, circular in cross section, possible faceted. Suspension ring.	4.6			28	
1010	0086	offcut	Lead	1	3.1	Triangular shaped pieces of sheet lead with hooked point. Flashing waste/offcut.	2.8	11.9	25.6		
1011	0086	Nail	Iron	1	6.4	Elongate object, sub-oval in plan; sub square in section. Corroded an encrusted.	9.3	16.5	29.6		

Small Find No.	Context No.	Object	Material	Frag. No.	Wt (g)	Description	Depth (mm)	Width (mm)	Length (mm)	Diameter	Period
1012	0218	object	Iron	2	4.3	Two pieces of a corroded object.	13.8	10.9	20		
1013	0124	Nail	Iron	1	2.9	Elongate object with tapering shank, square in cross section.	6.7	8.5	42		
1014	0247	Nail	Iron	1	25.4	Elongate object with flat rectangular head, shank truncated, rectangular in cross section.	10.7	24.2	70		
1015	0180	Buckle pin	Iron	1	29	Elongate object, diamond shaped head and tapering shank masked by dirt. The radiograph shows that the object is a buckle pin with looped head and shaft that curves in profile with flattened tip.	7	21.8	64		
1016	0029	Nails/tool	Iron	4	114.7	Three nails with square head (one large). One elongate object, rectangular in cross section, truncated at both ends.	9.6	11.6	100.2		
1017	0241	Strip	Iron	1	13.2	Elongate strip of iron, rectangular in plan; could be plano-convex in cross section. Corroded, encrusted.	13.7	19.1	59.6		
1018	0130	Nails/tool	Iron	2	47.9	Two elongate objects with tapering shanks. One has head in same plane as shank (T-shaped). Shanks rectangular in cross section. Encrusted.	24.2	22.2	79.1		
1019	0116	Object	Iron	1	8.8	Object encrusted by dirt. Sub-rectangular in plan and section.	19.4	23.4	27.1		
1020	0252	Nails	Iron	4	119	Four elongate objects - 3 with square heads. Two large. All are tapering shanks, square/rectangular in section. One measured.	16.9	36.2	98.3		
1021	0181	Object	Iron	1	7.2	Encrusted object, sub-triangular in plan, square in cross section.	21.9	16.4	22.3		
1022	0199	Strip/fitting	Iron	3	418.9	Heavily encrusted iron strip objects, probably a fitting.	27.8	47.9	170		
1023	0218	Nails	Iron	3	320.8	Elongate pieces of heavily corroded and encrusted iron,	21	21.7	156		

Small Find No.	Context No.	Object	Material	Frag. No.	Wt (g)	Description	Depth (mm)	Width (mm)	Length (mm)	Diameter	Period
						sub-rectangular in cross section.					
1024	0218	Nails/strip	Iron	12	2440	Nails and sheet objects heavily encrusted and corroded. Require x-ray.	36.5	64.7	134.3		
1025	0120	object	Iron	1	4.4	possible piece of iron sheet, sub oval in plan, thin rectangle in section.	7.1	16.9	20.1		
1026	0101	nail	Iron	1	27.1	Elongate object, bent in middle. Flat, rectangular head, tapering shank square in cross section.	16.7	24.8	48.7		
1027	0035	Nail	Iron	1	7.4	Elongate object with flat, rectangular head, tapering shank, square in section.	4.9	11.1	36.7		
1028	0120	nails/tool	Iron	5	44.7	Heavily corroded objects - all elongate, two could be nails. Tapering shanks. Largest measured.	9.9	29.5	47.3		
1029	0046	strip	Iron	1	2.1	Strip of thin iron, rectangular in cross section.	2	3.2	45.5		
1030	0128	strip/nail	Iron	1	4.9	Elongate object, shank rectangular in section. Masked by dirt and corrosion.	4.4	11.8	33.5		
1031	0207	Nails and staple	Iron	4	241.8	Two nails and two clench bolts - heavily corroded and masked by dirt.	24.9	73	101.3		
1032	0037	Nails	Iron	3	5.8	Elongate, corroded; sub oval head. Tapering shank, square in cross section.	8.8	15.6	33.9		
1033	0129	nail	Iron	1	9.8	elongate, corroded. Flat square head; truncated shank, rectangular in section.	9.7	17	45.7		
1034	0127	Nail	Iron	1	14.3	Elongate, corroded; Sub square flat head; truncated shank square in section.	7.5	21.6	58.9		
1035	0056	Nail	Iron	1	15.7	Elongate, corroded. Sub-oval head, tapering shank, square in section.	7	23.5	66.8		
1036	0196	Object	Iron	1	11.2	Elongate, corroded; Five-sided head in plan; truncated shank, rectangular in cross-section.	7.5	14.9	52.9		
1037	0041	Nail	Iron	1	3.9	Elongate, corroded. Flat sub-oval head, truncated shank rectangular in cross-section.	8.7	12.8	33.7		

Small Find No.	Context No.	Object	Material	Frag. No.	Wt (g)	Description	Depth (mm)	Width (mm)	Length (mm)	Diameter	Period
1038	0199	beaker	Glass	1	48.2	Intact base for a drinking glass/beaker. Circular in plan. Translucent, dark green glass with iridescent surfaces. Base with applied foot ring, pinched at intervals. Underside of base inverted and decorated with abstract 'ribbing'. Thin walls of beaker rise from edge of base - little survives of walls	21			73	Med-Pmed
1039	0218	Window	Glass	4	29.7	Three pieces of dark green window glass, grozed edges. From diamond shaped settings. Sub-triangle plan. Thin rectangle cross-section. Very little iridescence/decay. Plus one piece of thin, flat glass, rectangular in plan.	17.7	87	53		Pmed
1040	0218	window glass	Glass	7	31.8	Fragments of window glass, translucent clear or green. The clear pieces have weathered brown, iridescent surfaces. One piece has grozed edges. They are sub-rectangular or triangular in plan. Largest measures.	1.4	49.2	72.8		Pmed
1041	0240	vessel	Glass	4	7	Fragments of translucent, natural green vessel glass. Exterior surfaces pitted and weathered. Largest piece is curved - part of drinking beaker?	1.7	33.6	75.2		Med-Pmed
1042	0199	vessel	Glass	2	1.19	Fragments of translucent, pale blue vessel glass. One piece has a moulded rib. Probably from a drinking goblet. Iridescent surfaces.	0.5	20.6	39.6		Med-Pmed
1043	0218	Window glass	Glass	1	2.5	Sliver of translucent, dark green window glass with some iridescent patches on outer surfaces.	1.6	9.4	75.8		Med-Pmed
1044	0218	Vessel	Glass	1	35.2	Half of the base for a cylindrical vessel, it has an inverted underside. None of the vessel walls remains. Surfaces are weathered and iridescent.	90	12.9			Med-Pmed

Small Find No.	Context No.	Object	Material	Frag. No.	Wt (g)	Description	Depth (mm)	Width (mm)	Length (mm)	Diameter	Period
1045	0199	vessel	Glass	3	2.5	Fragments of translucent green glass; one piece is ribbed, another is curved - possibly from a goblet. Maintained in a wet environment to prevent decay.	0.7	22	42		Med-Pmed
1046	0199	Vessel/beaker	Glass	1	37.8	Intact base for drinking beaker, circular in plan. Translucent, dark green glass. Folded foot-ring underside inverted. Walls of beaker rise from midway up base. Maintained wet.	37.8			80	Med-Pmed
1047	0218	window glass	Glass	24	5.7	Slivers of window glass. Three are colourless and opaque with iridescent surfaces. The remaining pieces are translucent green or browns; iridescent. One triangular sliver could be painted with grozed edges.	2.3	18.1	52.8		Med-Pmed
1048	0218	Vessel	Glass	3	4.2	Three fragments of vessel glass, possibly beaker. One is translucent, dark green; one is opaque white/green. Latter could be affected by heat.	1.4	21.7	26.6		Med-Pmed
1049	0218	Rod	Glass	1	0.2	Fragment of a glass rod; internal perforation diameter is 2.3mm. Twisted outer surfaces; Dark brown/green colour, translucent. Possibly for bead or vessel production.	3.9		16.3		Med-Pmed
1050	0218	Lace Tags and Pins	Copper alloy	12	1.9	Three completed lace tags, nine incomplete. Cylindrical with edges meeting; tapering. Most are corroded. Most complete measured.			34.8	3	Pmed
1051	0218	Pins	Copper alloy	81	2.4	Complete or fragments of wire drawn pins with core wound heads. Corroded/encrusted.			25.6	2	Pmed
1052	0218	Nails	Iron	2	181.6	Elongate, heavily encrusted and corroded large nails.	19	26.6	139.5		Pmed
1053	0218	Frags/pins	Copper alloy	12	1.2	Frags of copper alloy - possibly waste	4.7	8	9.1		
1054	0218	Tag	?Silver	1	0.3	Complete, flattened lace tag. Originally cylindrical. Tapers to an open end, folded edges overlap.	2.1	4.2	33.5		Pmed

Small Find No.	Context No.	Object	Material	Frag. No.	Wt (g)	Description	Depth (mm)	Width (mm)	Length (mm)	Diameter	Period
1055	0218	nails/cess?	Iron	60	0	Elongate and amorphous objects encrusted in dirt and corrosion. Some frags magnet, but possibly not objects. Includes c. 11 nails; c. 15nails/tacks plus wire frags.					
1056	0196	Pins	Copper alloy	16	0.5	Wire wound pins with wound heads and shafts tapering and circular in section.		1.2	11.3		Pmed
1057	0196	hooks	Copper alloy	4	1.1	Fragments of u-shaped wire dress hooks with attachment loops. One is complete.	2.8	7.8	11.8		
1058	0196	offcut	Copper alloy	1	0.5	Strip of tapering sheet, probably an offcut.	0.9	2.2	16		
1059	0196	Hook	Copper alloy	1	0.8	Circular twisted wire hook.		1.1	15	12	Pmed
1060	0196	strip	Copper alloy	1	0.5	Strip of copper alloy waste	1	5.7	15		
1061	00196	Nails	Iron	21	57.5	Encrusted iron objects - possibly nails, stud, sheet frags. From x-ray looks like c. 10 nails; 4 pins; 1 dress hook and 1 staple.					
1062	196	Nail	Iron	1	2	Corroded object, probably nail.	7.6	10.5	19		

Appendix 8. Animal Bone catalogue

Table 1. Hand collected bone

Context No.	Cut No.	Type	Qty	Wt (g)	Species	NISP	Ad	Juv	Neo	MNI	Element range	Meas	Cou	Ch	C	Comments
0025	0024	Ditch	1	67	Equid	1	1				proximal metacarpal		1	1		proximal metacarpal with fused M3
0027	0026	Ditch	51	21	Fish - Perch	12					scap, ribs, vert					
0027	0026	Ditch			Mammal	39					fragments			1		
0029	0028	Ditch			Bird - fowl	3					wishbone, synsacrum, coracoid					
0029	0028	Ditch	21	287	Cattle	1	1				proximal phalange		0.5		1	
0029	0028	Ditch			Fish - Salmon sp.	6					vertebrae					
0029	0028	Ditch			Mammal	10					fragments					
0029	0028	Ditch			Pig/boar	1	1				mandible		1	1	1	M3 in wear
0033	0032	Pit	1	1	Mammal	1					shaft fragment					copper staining
0035	0034	Pit	5	87	Cattle	2	2				proximal phalange, proximal end of metatarsal		0.5			
0035	0034	Pit			Mammal	2										
0035	0034	Pit			Sheep/goat	1	1				metacarpal		1	1		boiled
0037	0036	Pit			Bird - Swan	4					skull, mandible		1			
0037	0036	Pit	26	152	Cattle	1	1				mandible		1			
0037	0036	Pit			Fish - herring	4					vertebrae					
0037	0036	Pit			Fish - Misc	2					fragments					
0037	0036	Pit			Mammal	15					fragments					
0041	0036	Pit	7	66	Bird - Swan	1	1				scapulas		1			
0041	0036	Pit			Fish - Herring	2					vertebrae					
0041	0036	Pit			Mammal	4					fragments					
0050	0049	Pit	6	31	Crab	1	1				claw					
0050	0049	Pit			Mammal	5					fragments					
0054	0053	Pit	7	58	Equid	4	4				pelivs, 2 tibias, scapula		2	2	1	
0054	0053	Pit			Mammal	2					fragments					
0054	0053	Pit			Sheep/goat	1	1				radius					
0056	0055	Pit			Bird - Misc	2					fragments					
0056	0055	Pit	10	32	Mammal	6					fragments					
0059	0057	Pit			Cattle	2	2				metacarpal		1	1		
0066	0060	Slot	1	23	Cattle	1					vertebra			1		
0071	0070	Pit	5	34	Bird - Fowl	1	1				tarsometatarsus		1		1	
0071	0070	Pit			Fish - Misc	1					skull fragment					
0071	0070	Pit			Mammal	3					fragments					

Context No.	Cut No.	Type	Qty	Wt (g)	Species	NISP	Ad	Juv	Neo	MNI	Element range	Meas	Cou	Ch	C	Comments
0073	0093	Pit			Mammal	2										
0073	0093	Pit			Pig/boar	1		1			mandible		1			little wear on M1
0073	0093	Pit	4	63	Sheep/goat	1		1			mandible		1			M3 not erupted
0074	0093	Pit	4	89	Cattle	1	1				metacarpal			1	1	proximal metacarpal
0074	0093	Pit			Mammal	3					fragments					
0077	0076	Pit	1	23	Mammal	1					rib frag					
0079	0078	Pit	1	4	Fish - Misc	1					rib					
0083	0094	Pit	3	2	Mammal	2					fragments					
0083	0094	Pit			Sheep/goat	1					tooth					
0097	0096	Pit	1	5	Sheep/goat	1					tibia shaft frag					
0098	0096	Pit	6	1	Mammal	6					fragments					
0100	0099	Pit	5	28	Mammal	5					fragments					
0101	0099	Pit	1	4	Mammal	1					scap frag?					
0103	0099	Pit	3	27	Sheep/goat	3	3				mandible, femur, scapula		1	2		
0104	0099	Pit	4	43	Mammal	4										
0114	0055	Pit	4	107	Cattle	1		1			distal femur		1			
0114	0055	Pit			Mammal	1					rib fragments					
0114	0055	Pit			Sheep/goat	2					cervical vertebrae, pelvis		1			
0115	0055	Pit			Mammal	2					fragments	1				
0115	0055	Pit	4	129	Sheep/goat	2		2			vertebrae, femur	1	1			
0116	0055	Pit	8	279	Cattle	1	1				upper jaw/teeth					
0116	0055	Pit			Mammal	7					fragments			4	1	
0117	0055	Pit	6	121	Cattle	4		4			upper jaw, teeth					
0117	0055	Pit			Mammal	2					fragments			1		
0118	0055	Pit			Mammal	7					fragments			3	2	chopped and cut rib fragments
0118	0055	Pit	8	61	Sheep/goat	1	1				humerus		1	1		
0119	0055	Pit	8	42	Cattle	1		1			tooth					
0119	0055	Pit			Mammal	5					fragments					
0119	0055	Pit			Sheep/goat	2	2				hyoid, mandible		1	2	1	tognue for meat
0120	0055	Pit			Mammal	26					fragments		14	3		many chopped and cut rib sections for soup, 1 burnt grey, 1 burnt black
0120	0055	Pit			Pig/boar	3		3			hoof, metapodial, tooth		0.7			
0120	0055	Pit	40	533	Sheep/goat	11	11				tibias, femurs, calcaneus, humerii		7	9	5	four distal tibias, distal humerii,
0124	0123	Pit	2	2	Bird - Fowl	1	1				coracoid	1	1		1	
0124	0123	Pit			Mammal	1					single fragment of rib				1	
0125	0123	Pit	2	1	Cattle	1	1				worn incisor					

Context No.	Cut No.	Type	Qty	Wt (g)	Species	NISP	Ad	Juv	Neo	MNI	Element range	Meas	Cou	Ch	C	Comments
0125	0123	Pit			Fish - Misc	1					single fragment of rib			1		
0126	0123	Pit			Cattle	1					pelvis		1	1	1	
0126	0123	Pit	4	37	Sheep/goat	3					pelvic fragments		1	1	1	
0127	0123	Pit	1	2	Mammal	1					single fragment of rib			1		
0128	0123	Pit			Bird - Goose	1					tarsometatarsus		1		1	
0128	0123	Pit	15	119	Cattle	2					pelvis and metacarpal fragment	1	2	2	1	
0128	0123	Pit			Mammal	11					fragments					
0128	0123	Pit			Sheep/goat	1					distal tibia	1	1	1		
0129	0123	Pit	16	72	Bird - Misc	2		2			fragments					
0129	0123	Pit			Mammal	14					fragments					
0130	0123	Pit			Bird - Misc	2					fragments					
0130	0123	Pit			Mammal	6					fragments					
0130	0123	Pit	11	89	Pig/boar	3		3			mandible fragments, metapodial					M3 erupted but in low wear
0131	0123	Pit	2	28	Mammal	2					fragments					
0134	0134	Posthole			Mammal	3					fragments					
0134	0134	Posthole	4	10	Sheep/goat	1					radius, unfused	1	1	1		
0146	0145	Pit	1	8	Mammal	1					single fragment of rib					
0149	0148	Pit	1	11	Sheep/goat	1		1			radius, unfused		1	1	1	
0153	0150	Well	2	3	Mammal	2					fragments			1		
0156	0155	Pit			Mammal	7					fragments					
0156	0155	Pit	8	22	Sheep/goat	1					upper molar					
0158	0157	Pit	2	31	Mammal	2					rib fragments			2	1	sections of rib 75mm & 80mm long, cut for soups
0165	0163	Pit	3	9	Mammal	3					fragments			1		
0169	0168	Pit	2	3	Mammal	2					fragments			2		
0175	0174	Pit	3	158	Cattle	2	2				radius, ulna	1	2	1	1	
0175	0174	Pit			Sheep/goat	1	1				distal humerus		1	1		
0180	0157	Pit			Mammal	9					fragments					
0180	0157	Pit	10	53	Sheep/goat	1		1			proximal femur					proximal femur
0181	0166	Pit	3	5	Mammal	3					fragments					
0189	0188	Pit	1	1	Mammal	1					?skull frag					
0192	0190	Pit			Equid	1	1				2nd/4th metapodial	1	1			
0192	0190	Pit	3	16	Sheep/goat	2		2			lower molar, femur				1	
0194	0193	Pit	1	1	Mammal	1					burnt fragment					
0196	0195	Pit	14	141	Cattle	2	2				ulna, P4 tooth		1	1		
0196	0195	Pit			Mammal	10					fragments					
0196	0195	Pit			Pig/boar	2	2				distal tibia		1	1		

Context No.	Cut No.	Type	Qty	Wt (g)	Species	NISP	Ad	Juv	Neo	MNI	Element range	Meas	Cou	Ch	C	Comments
0199	0198	Pit	52	581	Cattle	5		5			calcaneus, femurs, tibia	2	3	3	1	
0199	0198	Pit			Fish - misc	3					fragments					
0199	0198	Pit			Mammal	41					fragments					
0199	0198	Pit			Pig/boar	2	2				upper molars					
0199	0198	Pit			Sheep/goat	1		1			distal femur	1	1	1		
0202	0201	Pit			Cattle	2	2				humerus	2	1	1	1	
0202	0201	Pit	5	674	Equid	2	2				metatarsal, humerus	2	2	1	1	small equid
0202	0201	Pit			Mammal	1					fragments			1		
0203	0201	Pit	2	20	Mammal	2					fragments					
0205	0204	Pit	4	74	Equid	1	1				proximal phalange	1	1		1	
0205	0204	Pit			Mammal	2					fragments					
0205	0204	Pit			Sheep/goat	1	1				pelvis		1	1		
0207	0206	Pit			Mammal	7					fragments					
0207	0206	Pit	9	166	Pig/boar	2	2				humerus, unfused proximal end	1	1		1	
0213	0208	Pit	1	25	Mammal	1					shaft fragment					
0218	0217	Pit			Bird - Fowl	2	1				tibiotarsi	1	1		1	some copper stains
0218	0217	Pit			Bird - Goose	1	1				carpomentcarpus					
0218	0217	Pit	122	3986	Cattle	23	2	1		3	mandible, 3 tibias, pelvic fragments, talus x 2, scapula,	5	12	16	7	scapula chopped across neck, vertebrae cut in centre, talus chopped, femur chopped through head, tibias chopped mid-lower shaft, pelvic bones cut in half, pph knife cuts, gnawing on juveniile limbs. Some arthritic growth on distal tibia
0218	0217	Pit			Fish - Cod sp.	3	1				vert, scap, skull				1	cut scapula
0218	0217	Pit			Fish - Mackerel	1	1				scap					
0218	0217	Pit			Fish - Misc	14					fragments					
0218	0217	Pit			Mammal	72					fragments					1 burnt to grey colour, canid gnawing frequent, lots of heavy butchering, some copper stains
0218	0217	Pit			Pig/boar	2		2			scapulas		1		1	rectangular hole cut in scapula blade - presumably for hanging and drying or smoking
0218	0217	Pit			Sheep/goat	4	1				tibias, ulna, humerus	2	2	3	3	one complete sheep tibia with gnawing at proximal end, iron adhering to upper-mid shaft and some erosion next to iron and cuts near erosion
0222	0221	Pit	1	4	Mammal	1					s-m mammal rib					
0228	0225	Pit			Bird - Goose	1	1				femur		1		1	
0228	0225	Pit	5	12	Cattle	3	3				radius and scapula frags		2	2	1	

Context No.	Cut No.	Type	Qty	Wt (g)	Species	NISP	Ad	Juv	Neo	MNI	Element range	Meas	Cou	Ch	C	Comments
0228	0225	Pit			Sheep/goat	1	1				radius		1	1		
0231	0230	Pit	1	17	Sheep/goat	1	1				tibia			1		
0240	0238	Pit	3	59	Cattle	1					upper molar					calculus on molar
0240	0238	Pit			Sheep/goat	2		2			mandible, tibia		2	1	1	M1 not fully erupted
0241	0238	Pit	18	534	Cattle	4		4			pelvis, vertebra, tibia fragments		2	3	2	sagittal chopping of thoracic vertebra
0241	0238	Pit			Mammal	9					fragments					
0241	0238	Pit			Sheep/goat	5		5		2	3 radii, tibia, calcaneus	3	4	2	3	
0247	0245	Pit	14	258	Cattle	7					pelvis, ulna		1	2	1	
0247	0245	Pit			Mammal	3					fragments			2	1	
0247	0245	Pit			Pig/boar	4		4			mandible, tooth, fibula		2	1	1	
0252	0248	Pit			Bird - Fowl	1	1				humerus		1		1	
0252	0248	Pit	19	520	Cattle	6	6			1	horncore, pph, pelvis, humerus, radius, vertebra		3	4	2	cattle horncore has chop and a knife cut at base, proximal pphalange is very robust and shows arthritis, sagittal chop on thoracic vertebrae
0252	0248	Pit			Mammal	8					fragments					
0252	0248	Pit			Pig/boar	2		2			radius and tibia fragments			2	1	
0252	0248	Pit			Sheep/goat	2					proximal half of metacarpal			1		
0258	0256	Pit	4	339	Cattle	4	4				radius, femur, vertebrae and rib frags		1	3	2	

Table 2. Bone retrieved from environmental samples

Context No.	Sample No.	Cut No.	Qty	Wt (g)	Species	NISP	Age	Elements	Count	Butcher	Gnaw	R/C/F	burnt	B.Col	Comments
0196	4	0198	275	278	Bird - Fieldfare	1	a	tibio	1						tibiotarsus, distal end
0196	4	0198			Bird - Fowl	8	a	TMT, 2 cmc, 2 rad, vert	5				2	grey, white	Tarsometa-tarsus frag, robust cmcs
0218	5	0217			Bird - Goose	1		cmc	1						
0196	4	0198			Cattle	4	a	cuboid, scapula, rib	1	ch, c					
0218	5	0217	382	465	Cattle	4	a	scapula, carpal, tibia frags	1	ch, c					
0218	5	0217			Fish - Eel	8		vert							

Context No.	Sample No.	Cut No.	Qty	Wt (g)	Species	NISP	Age	Elements	Count	Butcher	Gnaw	R/C/F	burnt	B.Col	Comments
0180	3	0157			Fish - Herring	8	a	vert							vertebrae
0192	2	0190			Fish - Herring	2		vert, scap							vertebrae, scapula
0196	4	0198			Fish - Herring	5		vert			1	w			1 burnt white
0075	6	0093			Fish - Perch	12		vert, ribs, skull frags, scapula,							
0196	4	0198			Fish - Perch	6		vert, scap, ribs			2	black			charred vertebrae
0218	5	0217			Fish - Perch	19		vert, scap, ribs							
0218	5	0217			Fish - Salmon	13		vert, skull, scap							
0180	3	0157			Fish misc	6		frags							very small fragments
0218	5	0217			Fish misc	5		frags							very small fragments
0218	5	0217			Fish Misc	210		misc small frags							many small fragments
0180	3	0157	36	192	Mammal misc	21		frags					5	black/ white	very small fragments
0192	2	0190			Mammal misc	17		frags							
0218	5	0217	17	2	Mammal misc	12		frags							very small fragments
0075	6	0093	103	297	Misc bone	76		frags					4	black, grey	very small fragments
0196	4	0198			Misc bone	245		frags					176	bl, gr, white	mostly very small fragments
0218	5	0217			Misc bone	125		Mostly small frags							some med-large mammal
0196	4	0198			Pig	3	a+n	distal femur, scapula, neo tib	3	ch	1	c			gnawed femur
0218	5	0217			Pig	1	j	tibia	1						
0075	6	0093			Sheep/goat	15	a	skull/jaw frags	2						
0180	3	0157			Sheep/goat	1	a	MT		ch					metatarsal shaft
0192	2	0190	22	17	Sheep/goat	3	a	teeth							lower molar and frags
0218	5	0217			Sheep/goat	1	a	radius	1	ch, c					
0196	4	0198			SM - Hare	3	a	tibia, phalanges	1.4	ch					butchered tibia, boiled

Appendix 9. Environmental sample catalogue

Sample No.	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**
Context No.	0006	0192	0180	0196	0218	0075
Cut No.	0005	0190	0157	0195	0217	0093
Feature type	PH	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit
Spot Date	12-13th	14-15th	14-15th	16th	17th	13-14th
Cereals and other food plants						
Triticum sp.		#	#	#		#
Hordeum sp.	#	#	#			
Poss *Secale cereale* L.		#				
Poss *Avena sativa* L.						#
Cereal indet. (grains)		##	##	#		
Pisum sativum L.					#	
Small legume indet. (frags)			#	#		#
Weeds/other charred						
Poaceae		#	#	#		x
Festuca sp. ??						#
Bromus sp.						xx
Chenopodium sp.				#		
Raphanus rapanistrum L.			#			
Tree/shrub charred						
Prunus domestica L.					#	
Erica/Calluna sp.		xx		#?	#	
Weeds/other un-charred						
Malva sp.				#		#
Tree/shrub un-charred						
Sambucus nigra L.		x		#		xx
Other plant macrofossils						
Charcoal 0-5mm	xx	xx	xx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Charcoal 5-10mm	x	x	x	x	x	xx
Charcoal >10mm			x	x	x	x
Fibrous roots		xxx	xx	x	x	x
Other remains						
Fish bones and scales			#	#	#	##
Animal bone			x			
Snails					#	
Cess/coprolite frags						x
Recovered from non-floating residue						
Cereal grains		#	#			
Small legume		#				
Corylus sp. (nutshell frag)		#				
Erica/Calluna sp.		##				
Charcoal		#	##	#	#	

Sample No.	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**
Fish bones and scales					#	
Animal bone frags					#	
Avian eggshell frags					#	
Flake and spheroid hammerscale			#		xxx	xx
Sample volume (litres)	**10**	**40**	**40**	**40**	**40**	**40**
Volume of flot (ml)	**10**	**40**	**50**	**80**	**100**	**80**
% flot sorted	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

Appendix 10. OASIS

OASIS ID: cotswold2-350234

Project details

Project name	The Hold, Ipswich
Short description of the project	Monitoring and rescue excavation at The Hold Ipswich. Remains of medieval waste pits and dark earth deposit, perhaps extra-mural burgage plots, with later 16th - 18th century pits, cellars, beam slot, maltings and later Victorian remains.
Project dates	Start: 05-10-2018 End: 03-12-2018
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	IPS 985 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	SCC\0174\171P - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	cotswold2_350234 - OASIS form ID
Type of project	Recording project
Current Land use	Vacant Land 1 - Vacant land previously developed
Monument type	DITCH Medieval
Monument type	DITCH Post Medieval
Monument type	PIT Medieval
Monument type	PIT Post Medieval
Monument type	WELL Post Medieval
Monument type	CISTERN Post Medieval
Monument type	OVEN Medieval
Monument type	MALTINGS Post Medieval
Monument type	BEAM SLOT Post Medieval
Monument type	RUBBISH PIT Medieval
Monument type	RUBBISH PIT Post Medieval
Monument type	LAYER Medieval
Monument type	CELLAR Post Medieval
Monument type	EXTRA MURAL SUBURB Medieval
Monument type	EXTRA MURAL SUBURB Post Medieval
Monument type	BURGAGE PLOT Medieval
Significant Finds	POT Roman
Significant Finds	POT Early Medieval
Significant Finds	POT Medieval

Significant Finds	POT Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CLAY PIPE (SMOKING) Post Medieval
Significant Finds	NAILS Medieval
Significant Finds	NAILS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	GLASS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Medieval
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	OYSTER SHELL Medieval
Significant Finds	OYSTER SHELL Post Medieval
Significant Finds	BROOCH Medieval
Significant Finds	LACE TAG Post Medieval
Significant Finds	RING Post Medieval
Significant Finds	HARNESS FITTING Post Medieval
Significant Finds	LITHIC IMPLEMENT Mesolithic
Significant Finds	LITHIC IMPLEMENT Bronze Age
Significant Finds	TILE Medieval
Significant Finds	TILE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	FLOOR TILE Medieval
Significant Finds	TILE Roman
Significant Finds	WATER PIPE Medieval
Investigation type	'"Open-area excavation"','"Recorded Observation"','"Salvage Excavation"','"Watching Brief"','"Full excavation"'
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK IPSWICH IPSWICH The Hold, Ipswich
Study area	0.4 Hectares
Site coordinates	TM 1700 4415 52.05263553286 1.165356191513 52 03 09 N 001 09 55 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Suffolk Archaeology CIC
Project brief originator	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services
Project design originator	Suffolk Archaeology CIC
Project director/manager	Stuart Boulter
Project supervisor	Preston Boyles

Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Suffolk County Council

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Glass","Human Bones","Metal","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services
Digital Contents	"Glass","Human Bones","Metal","Survey","Worked stone/lithics","other","Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental"
Digital Media available	"Database","Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Archive
Paper Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Glass","Human Bones","Metal","Survey","Worked stone/lithics","other"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Drawing","Notebook - Excavation"," Research"," General Notes","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey "

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	The Hold, Ipswich
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Boyles, P.
Other bibliographic details	SACIC report number 2019/016
Date	2019
Issuer or publisher	Cotswold Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Needham Market, Suffolk
Description	A4 report

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