Post-Excavation Assessment

Medieval and post-medieval occupation and garden features, Thingoe House Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk

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oxfordarchaeology east east east

May 2014

Client: CgMs on behalf of McCarthy and Stone

OA East Report No: 1436
OASIS No: oxfordar3-154715
NGR: TL85638 64386

Medieval and post-medieval occupation and garden features to the rear of Thingoe House, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk

Post-excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design

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Report Date: May 2014

Report Number:	1436
Site Name:	Thingoe House, Bury St Edmunds
HER Event No:	BSE378
Date of Works:	September-November 2012 (excavation); November 2012-June 2013 (WB)
Client Name:	CgMs on behalf of McCarthy and Stone
Client Ref:	N/A
Planning Ref:	SE/11/1052
Grid Ref:	585638, 264386
Site Code:	BSE378
Finance Code:	XSFBSE12
Receiving Body:	County Archaeological Stores, Bury St Edmunds
Accession No:	TBC
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Date:	May 2014
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Date:	May 2014
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Summary

An excavation and subsequent watching brief by OAE on land to the rear of Thingoe House, Northgate Street, Bury St Edmunds (TL 85638 64386) revealed a stratified sequence spanning the medieval to modern periods. Evidence includes extensive quarry pits and a probable kitchen of medieval (12th-14th century) date, a number of late medieval and post-medieval buildings with associated cess-pits and a stone-lined a well. Horticultural features, including planting beds, pits and paths, were also recorded across the site, which date from the early post-medieval to modern periods, some of which can be related to cartographic depictions of the Georgian and Victorian gardens associated with Mustow House and Thingoe House.

Moderately large assemblages of brick/tile and pottery were recovered, along with shards from several Venetian-style glass vessels and numerous metal objects. Items of note include a group of 17th-century plant pots, fragments of ?water pipes, a complete tin-glazed earthenware Albarello and part of a veil or head dress frame; most of these were found in the backfill of the stone-lined well. Other metal finds include part of a copper-alloy mirror case, two 'Boy Bishop' tokens, numerous dress accessories and items related to horses.

Plant remains preserved by both charring and mineralisation, together with the animal, insect, fish and amphibian bones, provide good evidence for environment, diet and economy during the medieval and early post-medieval periods.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 This assessment has been conducted in accordance with the principles identified in English Heritage's guidance documents *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment,* specifically *The MoRPHE Project Manager's Guide* (2006) and *PPN3 Archaeological Excavation* (2008).

1.1.2 Planning permission has been granted for a c.0.43ha site to demolish a redundant former council office block to the rear of Thingoe House and build an assisted living retirement complex (App. SE/11/1052).

1.1.3 A desk-based assessment (DBA; Smith 2008) identified good potential for Saxon and later remains within the study site. A subsequent two-phased evaluation was undertaken on the site in 2011 (Gill 2011a and b), which, in addition to monitoring of engineering test pits, revealed a sequence of features and deposits of varying complexity spanning the early (pre-12th-century) medieval, medieval and post-medieval periods extending across the development site. A range of ditches, quarries, rubbish pits, garden soils, possible structures (including a mortar- and stone-lined possible well), occupation layers characteristic of backyard activity and subsequent garden-related activity was recorded. It was concluded that the terracing that is evident across the area, and which has both truncated and buried archaeological deposits, may have been present since before the 16th-17th century and could in part have been the result of extensive gravel quarrying.

1.1.4 The high potential of the buried archaeological remains resulted in a condition being placed for full excavation and monitoring of a number of key areas across the proposed development site. A Brief for excavation and monitoring of the site was produced by Dr Abby Antrobus, with a corresponding Written Scheme of Excavation (WSI) and Project Design submitted by OAE (Connor and Clarke 2012).

1.1.5 Two main phases of excavation (Areas A and B, Fig 1; Plate 1) were undertaken consecutively, with a short break to allow groundwork preparation to take place. The combined areas formed a rough L-shape within the footprint of one of the main blocks of buildings to be constructed on the site. The total area of excavation was c.960sqm; additional contingency areas were also allowed for, however the results of the excavation indicated that these would not significantly add to the understanding of the site. These areas were subsequently included within the monitoring programme that was undertaken during subsequent groundworks to the east, north and west (near Thingoe House) of the excavation areas (see Section 5.5 below).

1.2 Geology and Topography

1.2.1 The surface or drift geology in the western part of the site comprises Glacial sand and gravel while in the eastern, lower, part there are River Terrace deposits. The solid geology is Upper Chalk (BGS Sheet 189).

1.2.2 Located within the medieval planned town, the site extends from the rear of Thingoe House on Northgate Street eastwards to Cotton Lane, a back lane which borders the floodplain of the River Lark. To the north site is bounded by a modern development and to the south by gardens and boundaries to properties fronting Mustow Street. Although

this area is perceived to have been a more marginal and 'industrialised' part of the town, its proximity to the abbey precinct *c*.50m to the south is of note.

1.2.3 A distinct slope exists across the site, falling from *c*.38m to 32.5m west to east towards the River Lark located *c*.100m to the south-east. This natural topography has been significantly altered as a result of extensive medieval quarrying and subsequent terracing; the latter creating three distinct and relatively level areas with the highest being on the western frontage with Northgate Street, currently occupied by Thingoe House. To the east of this is a wide central terrace that was formerly laid to gardens and latterly occupied by council offices. Demarcated from the central terrace by a brick retaining wall, the lowest terrace contained a carpark and garden areas. The excavation areas were largely located within the middle and lower terraces, although subsequent monitoring of groundworks extended into the upper terrace around Thingoe House.

1.3 Archaeological and Historical Background

1.3.1 A desk-based assessment produced by CgMs (Smith 2008) outlined the historical and archaeological context of the site and indicated the potential for survival of archaeological deposits at risk from the development. Subsequent evaluation reports by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service in 2011 included a more recent summary of the archaeological and historical setting of the site (Gill 2011, 3-4), upon which the following section draws heavily, supplemented with data from www.heritagegateway.org.uk.

1.3.2 The original Saxon settlement is thought to have followed the river valley, with its centre probably focused somewhere within the area later occupied by the abbey precinct complex. Northgate Street, Southgate Street and the irregular streets to the south of the abbey are also likely to be relics of the Saxon settlement. There are a number of Middle and Late Saxon find spots in proximity to the current site; these include a 7th century burial at BSE 183, Saxon pottery sherds (BSE 183, 124 and 208) and a large Late Saxon pit (BSE 324); the latter recorded on the west side of Northgate Street.

1.3.3 The Norman 'new town', implemented by Abbot Baldwin (1065-1097), was superimposed over the original Saxon settlement on a gridded street pattern orientated on the axis of his redesigned Abbey church, which lay at the centre of the town plan. Located within this grid, the current site spans an area of one block between Northgate Street, an axial road which led to one of the town's five gates and Cotton Lane (formerly Scurfe Lane), a back lane which borders the flood plain to the east.

1.3.4 Previous investigations have demonstrated that the area in the vicinity of the site was quarried for gravel (BSE 193 and BSE 204, *c*.120m and 180m to the north respectively) during the medieval period and that the nearby River Lark was a focus for the tanning industry (BSE 292, c.200m to the north-east of the site). Medieval and post-medieval pits, ditches and other remains have been found at numerous locations in the town, including adjacent to Northgate Street (BSE 236), Garland Street (BSE 178), and to the east of Cotton Lane (BSE 204), where evidence of medieval quarrying and structures was also found.

1.3.5 The north wall of the Abbey precinct (BSE 010) is situated *c*.50m to the south of the site, with the crossing point of the River Lark and the medieval East Gate (BSE 068) located *c*.100m to the south-east.

1.3.6 There are a number of Georgian and earlier listed buildings located in the vicinity of the site, along the main roads such as Northgate Street, Mustow Street and Angel Hill. Although not listed, Thingoe House is of some architectural merit within the townscape

and will be retained as part of the proposed development. Mustow House to the south of the site is Grade II-listed as an 18th-century remodelling of an earlier building which retains part of its original 16th-17th structure.

1.3.7 The earliest map of Bury, published in 1747 (Fig. 2), shows the site laid out as a series of formal gardens that appear to be divided between three plots associated with houses fronting onto Mustow Street to the south of the development area. Later maps indicate a change of layout and possibly ownership with gardens becoming associated with Thingoe House to the west of the development.

1.4 Acknowledgements

1.4.1 The excavation and subsequent watching brief were commissioned by CgMs on behalf of their client, McCarthy and Stone, who funded the work. Particular thanks are extended to Suzanne Gailey (CgMs), Mark Sayer, Steve Waddington, Paul Hopwell-Campion (McCarthy and Stone), Geoff Fordham, John Warrin, (AD Bly Construction), Dr Abby Antrobus (Suffolk CC Assistant Archaeological Officer) and Aileen Connor (OAE Senior Project Manager) for their help and support during the project. Abby Antrobus is also thanked for monitoring the site, often at very short notice, as well as David Gill and Andrew Tester for sharing their knowledge of the archaeology of the site and Bury St Edmunds. Invaluable help was provided by Paul Flack and members of the Mildenhall and District Metal Detecting Club, in addition to Steve Critchley, who also metal-detected the site.

1.4.2 Rachel Clarke directed the excavation with the assistance of Tam Webster (who along with Dave Brown carried out most of the subsequent archaeological monitoring), Dave Brown, Tom Phillips, Gareth Rees, Louise Bush, Dan Tomlinson, Leah Damman, Nick Cox, John Diffey, Pat Moan, Stuart Ladd, Anthony Haskins, Frances Chaloner, Steve Graham, Helen Stocks-Morgan and Robin Webb. Dave Brown, Louise Bush and Rachel Clarke also undertook the site survey. The staff at Moyses Hall Museum are also thanked for their interest and assistance with the temporary finds display, as is Martyn Taylor for his interest in the site and various research materials that he supplied.

1.4.3 Machine-excavation was provided by LOC with various drivers coping with quite difficult conditions (Mick, Nick and Roy). Data-entry was undertaken by Nick Cox and Frances Chaloner; Rhiannon Phelp and Rachel Fosberry processed and assessed the environmental samples. Site plans and sections were digitised by Lucy Offord and Stuart Ladd, who also produced the figures for this report. Thanks are also due to the various specialists: Nina Crummy (small finds), Carole Fletcher (Post-Roman pottery, glass and clay-pipe), Chris Faine (animal bone; also general finds administration, data-entry *etc*), Rob Atkins (CBM), Helen Stocks-Morgan (shell) and Anthony Haskins (flint).

2 Project Scope

2.1.1 The Project will comply with the Written Scheme of Investigation (SCCAS Brief and OAE Specification).

2.1.2 This assessment concerns only the main excavation phase and subsequent monitoring programme of the overall project, an evaluation was carried out by SCCAS field unit prior to the excavation, at this time the evaluation archive resides with SCAAS. The results of the evaluation will where applicable be incorporated into the analysis and publication stages of the project. This can largely be achieved through consultation of

the evaluation reports, but it may be necessary to study some of the physical archive, notably the pottery.

2.1.3 Where data from other relevant excavations is published or otherwise accessible it will be included within the analysis and reporting stage as comparative material.

2.1.4 Published documentary sources will be consulted and used to place the project in its historical context.

3 Interfaces, Communications and Project Review

3.1.1 Communications with SCCAS will be carried out through CgMs Consulting unless otherwise instructed.

3.1.2 Project communications with the team working on the archive will largely be by email/phone, it is not anticipated that general meetings to discuss findings will be needed, although the Project Manager/Project Officer will ensure all members of the team and CgMs consulting are kept informed of progress and results.

3.1.3 The project will be subject to internal OAE quality control processes throughout its life and will be subject to review/approval by CgMs Consulting and SCCAS at key reporting stages *i.e* Post-Excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design; Full report; Publication.

4 Original Research Aims and Objectives

4.1.1 The main aim of the project was to preserve the archaeological evidence contained within the excavation area by record and to attempt a reconstruction of the history and use of the site.

4.1.2 The following aims were developed with reference to the results of the evaluation (Gill 2011a and b) and the framework of research agendas developed for the East of England (Glazebrook, J. (ed) 1997; Brown N. and Glazebrook, J. (eds) 2000; and revised agenda (Medlycott 2011).

4.2 Prehistoric to Roman

4.2.1 Based on available information, the only evidence of pre-Anglo-Saxon activity found during the evaluation was a single struck flint that is not closely datable. It is therefore unlikely that the excavation will contribute to any current research aims for the prehistoric to Roman periods.

4.3 Anglo-Saxon

To investigate evidence for pre-Norman occupation

4.3.1 The evaluation identified a substantial, probably banked, boundary ditch which was aligned north-south just below the 35m contour and was cut into the gravel terrace. Although undated the ditch, which probably formed the boundary and flood defence between the town and the floodplain of the river, was infilled by the 12th-13th century but was probably constructed much earlier. A few scattered finds of Saxon and early medieval date have been found in the vicinity and during the evaluation, the latter comprising sherds of early medieval pottery and a copper-alloy hooked tag of probable Saxon date.

4.3.2 Bury St Edmunds was highlighted in the original Research Framework and Agenda (Ayers 1997, 61; Ayers 2000, 28) as a town with good potential to investigate the pre-Conquest period. Particular research areas include study of the pre-urban settlement that preceded the abbey and 11th-century planned town, and the influence of individuals and ecclesiastical institutions on urban growth.

4.4 Medieval

To establish the origin and nature of the medieval occupation of the site and the planned Norman town

4.4.1 The evaluation has indicated that much of the site, especially within the floodplain, was utilised for gravel extraction and rubbish disposal in the 12th-14th centuries, with structures and back-plot activities to the west. There is good potential to identify individual plots within this part of the planned town and study their subsequent development and changes over time (Medlycott 2011, 70).

To explore evidence for the medieval urban economy and 'zonation' of this part of the town

4.4.2 As stated above there is good potential to explore the economic basis and development of the various plots through study of the stratigraphic sequence including the back-plot evidence (rubbish pits, structures, ovens *etc*) and the more industrial elements (quarrying, ?workshops *etc*) mostly located within the floodplain. The finds assemblages, notably pottery and animal bone (the latter from the evaluation included evidence indicative of tanning in the vicinity) will also contribute to this research aim. The potential survival of environmental indicators were not known at this time but will be assessed during the excavation and if found to be good will be useful in contributing towards this aim.

4.5 Late medieval and early post-medieval

To study the late medieval urban development and economy

4.5.1 It appears from the evaluation that there was an intensification of activity during the 15th and 16th centuries with possible plot sub-divisions and the appearance/redefining of boundaries and construction of masonry structures, one of which was located at some distance from any of the frontages, and establishment of garden areas.

4.5.2 This evidence, combined with the potential of the finds assemblage which is likely to include well-stratified groups of domestic material including pottery, animal bone and CBM, should enable inter- and intra-plot study of the development and use of the tenements and the changing wealth (and possibly occupations/activities) of their inhabitants. It may also be possible to explore the effect that the Dissolution of the monasteries had on the town and its people.

4.6 Post-medieval

To investigate evidence for the changing post-medieval use of the site and the development of extensive gardens

4.6.1 Numerous pits and associated assemblages datable to the 16th to 18th centuries were also identified and will enable study of trade and status as well as urban development in this period; Mustow House was also built at this time (16th-17th century).

4.6.2 Cartographic as well as archaeological evidence has demonstrated that large parts of the development site were laid to gardens in the later post-medieval period. Further

remains associated with this phase of use, including garden features and deposits, are likely to be present both within the excavation and monitoring areas, the results of which will be integrated with the available cartographic and other documentary evidence.

4.7 General/multi-period

To investigate the origin and subsequent alterations to major and minor boundaries and plot divisions from the Late Saxon to post-medieval periods

To investigate evidence for the changing post-medieval use of the site and the development of extensive gardens

4.7.1 Given the longevity of occupation, the project also has good potential to contribute to a number of National Research objectives including: transition, demography, and the development cycles and spatial organisation of small towns.

5 Summary of Results

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 Phasing has been undertaken, based on the site matrix and artefact (primarily pottery) spot-dating, which has identified three main periods of activity spanning the medieval to modern eras. A number of sub-phases have also been assigned; these may be further refined and expanded during analysis. Tables summarising the finds by number/type of context are included with each phase description generated from the Access Database; more detailed quantifications are given within the individual specialist reports and some totals may change following additional processing/analysis. A list of contexts and provisional phases is also provided in Appendix A and a selection of illustrated sections is included as Figs 8-10.

5.1.2 A small assemblage of prehistoric flints, a single sherd of ?Iron Age pottery and part of a Roman coin were recovered during the excavation. All were residual in later features/deposits and may have been introduced to the site from elsewhere, but may be indicative of earlier activity in the vicinity of the site prior to the main period of occupation.

5.2 Period 1: Medieval (*c.*12th to 14th century)

Figs 3, 8, 9 and 10

Period 1.1. Quarrying

5.2.1 The earliest activity identified during the various stages of investigation (evaluation, excavation and watching brief/monitoring) was quarrying. This had clearly been on an industrial scale, extending from close to Thingoe House at the western edge of the site down to the frontage of Cotton Lane at the eastern edge. The quarrying was investigated by both hand and machine-excavation and found to reach depths in excess of 2m; the compacted natural gravel was only exposed in limited areas at the base of the investigative trenches. This disturbance and lack of solid ground caused significant engineering issues for the contractors during the subsequent groundworks, particularly within the central terrace (Area A) where the quarrying was found to continue to depths in excess of 3m.

5.2.2 A total of 65 contexts have been assigned to this phase: all but seven are fills or cuts of quarry pits. Most of the seven remaining contexts (layers) are in all likelihood also fills of quarries, or slumps/layers of sand redeposited during the extraction process. The quarry pits were similar to those recorded in the evaluation and within the general vicinity (notably BSE 204), similar pits have also been found in other towns, *e.g.* Norwich (Liz Popescu pers. comm.) and Leicester (Aileen Connor pers. comm.). They were generally of indeterminate size and shape due to extensive inter- and re-cutting, further complicated by frequent undercutting/edge-slumping due to the nature of the fills and deposits through which the quarries were cut. Fills ranged from very soft 'washed' yellow and orange sands often interleaved with darker more organic silts (some of which were sampled), to dumps of coarser sand and gravel of varying size and colour and occasional larger flint nodules or cobbles.

5.2.3 It is conceivable that extraction targeted different materials at different times, with perhaps gravel 'hoggin' being sought for road surfaces or repairs and the larger cobbles and flints (which were observed deep down in the sequence during monitoring) for construction of the abbey and town buildings.

Finds and environmental remains

5.2.4 Finds from the quarry pits, combined with the extent of the 'diggings' suggest that this was a long-lived activity, which probably carried on in an *ad hoc* and more localised fashion (as need dictated) during subsequent phases. The quarry pits do not appear to have been used for the deposition of rubbish since only small quantities of finds were recovered from the deposits in this phase (Table 1): the larger assemblages comprise medieval pottery (and a single Iron Age sherd) and animal bone. Three metal objects (Sfs 167, 168 and 211) were also recovered, comprising two studs (which may be intrusive) and a residual Roman coin. The pottery is broadly datable to the 12th-14th centuries although the earliest (apart from the Iron Age sherd) may be 11th-12th century; some 16th-18th century pottery in one pit is likely to be intrusive.

5.2.5 Environmental samples from two pits currently assigned to this phase have produced significant crop plant and weed assemblages (see Appendix C3).

Material Category	**Pottery (kg)**	**Animal bone (kg)**	**CBM (kg) ***	**Shell (kg)**	**Flint (kg)**	**SFs**
Feature/deposit Type (No. of contexts)**						
Quarry (58)	0.296	1.047	0.830	0.049		3
Layers (7)	0.010	0.710	-	-	-	-
Total (65)	**0.306**	**1.757**	**0.830**	**0.049**	**0.040**	**3**

Table 1: Period 1.1 Finds Quantifications

*not including that recorded and discarded on site **total number of contexts in this category

Period 1.2. Domestic activity: kitchen/hearth sequence; rubbish pits

5.2.6 During the medieval period, probably from the 13th century to 14th century, there was both an increase and change in the type of activity evident within some parts of the site, although quarrying appeared to have continued in other areas.

5.2.7 A shift to domestic occupation was indicated by a sequence of four ovens/hearths (Building 1a: **1069**, **1109**, **1111**, **1119**) and associated floor(s) (1049) and spreads (1080) set within a sub-rectangular cut/foundation trench **1117.** Located at the southern

edge of Area A (Fig. 10), and overlying the infilled quarries, the hearths were generally sub-circular in plan with concave profiles, although the full dimensions were rarely discernible due to intercutting, suggesting some longevity of use. Most of the hearths appeared to have been used on a number of occasions, indicated by distinct burnt or heat-affected deposits. These features and deposits (Plate 2) probably represent a detached kitchen, presumably part of a range extending back from a medieval predecessor to Mustow House or the adjacent Dutch House situated *c*.18m to the south. A notable find from an early deposit in this sequence is a large sherd from a ceramic curfew (see Appendix B5).

5.2.8 Demarcation of plot boundaries is also represented in this phase by a north-north-west to south-south-east-aligned ditch (**1381**/**1383**) that was revealed in Area B for a distance of c.6m, *c.*10m to the east of the kitchen. A small number of postholes (**926**, **928**, **1369**, **1411**) and foundation trenches (**973**; **1377**) assigned to this phase may have had a structural or boundary-related function but are too scattered to enable a fuller interpretation.

5.2.9 Contemporary ?cultivation and/or occupation layers and dumps (*e.g.* 770, 794, 1088, 1387) were also present, in addition to floors (see above) and construction-related deposits (1489).

5.2.10 This phase is also dominated by pits, some of which are probably quarries but others were used, certainly in their secondary function, for the disposal of rubbish. The larger of the pits (**886**, **962**, **986**, **1087**, **1438**) measured in excess of 2m wide and between 0.7 and 1.7m deep, with the most substantial being **962** (*c*.5.5m wide and *c*.1.5m deep). This pit, as with some of the other larger cuts, contained multiple fills and were cut through the earlier infilled quarries, suggesting that they may also have been quarries, especially given their occasional stepped profiles.

5.2.11 Smaller and shallower pits ranging between 0.5m and 1.75m wide and 0.11m-1m deep were present across the site with some concentrations in the north-west and northern parts of the site. Those in the north-west corner and close to the western edge were notably truncated as a result of subsequent terracing and modern building activities.

5.2.12 One pit of note is **874**, located just to the north of the hearth/kitchen area as this contained a significant finds assemblage including parts of at least two Grimston glazed jugs, one of which has been reconstructed (Plate 6a) and a complete hipped tile. Other notable features include two clay-lined pits (**1240** and **1243**) located close to the eastern edge of the site near Cotton Lane, and a deep (in excess of 2m) apparently unlined well or cess pit (**1438**), possibly positioned on the boundary between two plots.

Finds and environmental remains

5.2.13 A corresponding slight increase in the number of finds is discernible in this phase (some are clearly either intrusive or the phasing for these contexts will have to be re-visited), although none are in any great quantity. The pottery is broadly datable to the 12th-14th centuries, although some (*e.g.* the Grimston jugs) may be late 13th to mid-14th. Small individually registered finds are predominantly copper-alloy and include a mirror case (from the hearth/kitchen area) and a strap-end; other finds range from a whetstone to an iron blade.

5.2.14 Environmental samples from features in this phase, including the hearth/oven sequence and associated deposits in addition to rubbish and possible cess-pits have produced some interesting results (Appendix C3). For example, significant quantities of charred plant remains, including notable quantities of barley and wheat came from pit **874**, adjacent to the hearth/kitchen area. Different types of fuel used in the

ovens/hearths is indicated by charred nutlets of black bog brush, great fen sedge and wood charcoal; charred cereals were also abundant. Remains from other samples include oat grains (some spoilt/germinated), egg shell, and mineralised seeds.

Material Category Feature/deposit Type (**No. of contexts*)	Pottery (kg)	Animal bone (kg)	CBM (kg)	Shell (kg)	Flint (kg)	Misc (kg)	SFs
Pit inc. quarry (*168*)	5.092	5.495	4.188*	1.52	0.074	Clay-pipe (0.003) glass (0.018)	8
Ditch (5)	0.050	0.458		0.007	0.029		
Foundation trench (4)		0.028	0.122				
hearth/oven (23)	0.010	0.040	0.062				
posthole/pad (11)	0.020	0.038	0.189				
finds/cleaning (1)	0.200		0.330				
floors/layers/dumps etc (5)	0.110	0.081			0.140		3
Foundation trench (2)							
Total (kg) (contexts: 217)	**5.479**	**6.14**	**4.891**	**1.529**	**0.244**		**12**

**not including that recorded and discarded on site **total number of contexts in this category*

Table 2: *Period 1.2 finds by feature/deposit type*

5.3 Period 2: Late medieval to post-medieval (15th to late 17th/ early 18th century)

Figs 4 and 8-10

2.1. 15th/16th century: garden soil/cultivation, pits, outbuildings

5.3.1 By the late medieval/early post-medieval period much of the excavated area may have been relatively open/occupied by garden plots, indicated by the presence of several fairly homogeneous layer(s) (608, 645, 647, 655, 699, 700, 714, 718, 771, 789, 835, 1322, 1434 and 1474) that were present across the site. These sealed the medieval pits and, at the western edge at least, appear to have been contained within a wide, shallow terrace (**704**) aligned NNW-SSE. Combined, this suggests some significant groundworks and levelling during the later medieval period, at least within the main, central terrace.

5.3.2 This initial terracing/levelling probably enhanced/expanded the alteration of the natural topography that had already been instigated by the extensive quarrying in the previous phase and which would be further developed in subsequent periods (see below). It is likely that this terracing may have been designed to create a level plot for the construction of outbuildings and associated surfaces within the main/central plot, to the rear of Mustow House (16th century) and/or its immediate neighbour.

5.3.3 Fewer pits are present in this phase (**698**, **712**, **810**, **916**, **922**, **924**, **930**, **967**, **1126** and **1427**), reflecting the encroachment of buildings into the backplots in this period. Several of these (*e.g.* **922**, **924**, **1126**), all very truncated, form a linear cluster, in the north-west corner of Area A; a patterning that often denotes a property boundary. These

were on the whole sub-circular or oval in plan, generally measuring between 1.1m and 2.5m wide and 0.11m-1.65m deep. As with the previous phase, however, some large features were present, with the most substantial (**1427**) measuring 5.6m wide and in excess of 0.81m deep. This may have conceivably been a quarry to obtain materials for the construction of the adjacent building (Building 5) in the next phase.

*Building 2 and cess pit **900***

5.3.4 A roughly square building (Building 2) was constructed towards the centre of the middle terrace/plot, measuring just under 7m internally (*c.*7.6m externally) and partially sub-divided by a short partition wall. The walls (**590**; **719**), where surviving, were narrow at 0.35m, and constructed from randomly-coursed flints/stones bonded in a pale sandy lime-mortar; presumably these were dwarf or sleeper walls to support a lost timber superstructure. A threshold of re-used glazed tiles was identified in the western wall with a possible cobbled passage (828) leading to it; an intermittent 'dirty' yellow clay floor (716 *etc*) survived within the building. Building 2 was cut through a 0.08m-thick clay platform (717) that may be the remnants of an earlier structure as it did not extend the full width of the later building. To the west of the building were further patches of clay floor suggesting that there may have been another room here, linked by the threshold mentioned above. Gravel surfaces (682 and 1152) to the west and south of, and abutting, walls 590/719 may be contemporary with, or slightly later than, the building.

5.3.5 A fragment of wall (1153) of similar orientation and construction to Building 2 was located *c.*5m to the west of it, to the north of which was a rectangular cess pit with a masonry lining (**900**, Fig.8; Plate 3). The latter measured 2.4m x 1.9m externally and was 2.2m deep. It was expertly constructed from flints and mortar with occasional 'lifts' or string-courses of tile; the base was unlined to allow liquid to drain away; the natural gravel here was compacted and iron-panned. Four putlog-holes survived in the upper part that related to its construction and/or may have held beams that supported a timber superstructure or a means to access and empty the pit.

5.3.6 These structures appear to have been broadly contemporary and were probably constructed in the 15th or 16th centuries. Finds, mostly pottery, from the disuse/infill deposits in cess pit **900** (see Period 2.2) range in date from the 13th-17th centuries; fragments of Venetian-style vessel glass from one of the backfills may provide some indication of status of the nearby occupants in the subsequent phase. The presence of re-used glazed tiles in the threshold of Building 2 may indicate a post-Dissolution date (*i.e.* mid 16th century) if these originated from the nearby abbey, and it is feasible that the cess pit also dates to this period. Both had gone out of use by the 17th century as they were cut by features containing pottery and other finds of this date.

*Well **949** and Building 1b*

5.3.7 A circular stone-lined well located at the south-eastern corner of Area A and measuring *c.*1.6m wide and in excess of 3m deep may also have been constructed in this period. It may equally date to the previous/medieval phase if the beautifully-constructed ashlar/limestone lining (Fig. 8; Plate 4) is not evidence of post-Dissolution salvage from the abbey. The siltier/lower fills of the well contained pottery only broadly datable to the 13th-16th centuries, whilst the pottery from the upper/disuse deposits (see 2.2 below) is datable to the 16th-18th century, with a (late) 17th century date perhaps being most likely.

5.3.8 The last phase of use and the disuse of the kitchen/hearths (Building 1b) may date to this period. It is possible that this, presumably, timber-framed kitchen burnt down at the

end of this phase or early in the next, evidenced by a distinct layer of charcoal or ash (1049/1120; Plate 2) which sealed the uppermost floor (1121) overlying the Period 1.2 hearths. This may be tangible evidence of the 'Great Fire' of Bury which occurred in the spring of 1608, or a more a localised event. Charcoal sampled from this deposit could be sent for radio-carbon dating, following which phasing of these contexts may be re-assessed.

Finds and environmental remains

5.3.9 Smaller quantities of pottery were recovered from this phase compared with the last, but other finds categories have increased, notably CBM and animal bone. A similar number of small or registered finds are recorded, including several dress pins, strap ends, a button and a ½ short cross penny.

5.3.10 Environmental samples include well-preserved (mineralised) fruit and weed seeds along with insect remains from the use deposits within the base of cess pit **900**. The garden soils and related ?horticultural deposits contained few plant remains.

Material Category **Feature/deposit Type (total *No. of contexts in category*)**	**Pottery (kg)**	**Animal/fish/amphibian/bird bone (kg)**	**CBM (kg)**	**Shell (kg)**	**Flint (kg)**	**Misc (kg)**	**SFs**
Pit inc. quarry (*39*)	0.31	3.885	5.103	0.209	-	Daub (0.033)	5
Ditch (*0*)	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Wall & foundation trench (5)	-	-	5.140	-	-	-	
Cess pit (masonry) (2)		0.053	0.207	0.018		Land snails (0.035)	1
Well (5)	0.052	0.552	-	0.166	-	-	
Misc. (terrace): (4)	-	-	-	-	-	-	
posthole/pad (0)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
finds/cleaning (0)	-	-	-	-	-	-	--
layers/dumps/surfaces/floors etc (*32*)	1.030	1.786	0.884	0.247	0.093	(0.042kg stone)	7
Total (*87*)	**1.392**	**6.276**	**11.33**	**0.640**	**0.093**	**-**	**13**

Table 3: Period 2.1 finds by feature/deposit type

Period 2.2. 16th/17th century-early 18th century: buildings, cess pits, garden features etc

5.3.11 This period witnessed a further increase in activity across the two main plots (Areas A and B), represented by the construction of additional outbuildings, cess pits and associated surfaces and features. Formal or designed garden elements also appeared in this phase, while a number of large pits and other disuse deposits containing notable finds assemblages probably mark the end of this phase of activity. Although the date span is fairly broad, it is likely that much of this activity dates to the 17th century.

5.3.12 Excavation of the structures and associated deposits at the southern end of the site was severely hampered by the presence of a series of concrete pile caps and steel rods; part of the foundations of the former office block. These both truncated the archaeology (removing stratigraphic relationships) and made access difficult, a situation that was further compounded by the depth of the stratigraphy/overburden in this area, which in turn limited the depth and area that could be safely excavated.

Building 3a/3b

5.3.13 The kitchen area (Building 1a and b), which appears to have burnt down in the previous phase or at the beginning of this, was rebuilt and enlarged on roughly the same footprint as before. This building (Building 3a), of which only the *c*.2m northern edge was exposed, measured *c*.8.6m wide (7.3m internally) and was more substantial than its predecessor, being constructed from *c*.0.4m-wide footings set within a foundation trench (**1045**) that appears to have been lined with a layer of compact cobbles/gravel (1047/1100/1007). The foundation trench may conceivably have been constructed in the previous phase to take a timber base-plate/beam and then re-used in this phase. Much of the wall had been robbed out but it survived to a height of two courses on the eastern side (**993**), where there was some evidence of internal facing (flints). It comprised fairly randomly-coursed flint and limestone pieces bonded with a distinctive mustard-yellow sandy lime mortar of a type often seen in 17th century structures excavated in the town (Andrew Tester pers. comm.).

5.3.14 A series of make-up deposits (1012) and mortar floors (1011; 1036; Fig. 10) sealing the ash/burnt layer that overlay the earlier kitchen/hearth sequence was identified within the new building, in the centre of which was a hearth (**1003**/**1077**). Although only a small area of the hearth was exposed, it was clearly constructed from broken peg-tiles set on-end within a shallow sub-circular cut measuring *c*.1.5m wide and 0.1m deep.

5.3.15 This building, which was aligned NNW-SSE, is likely to be the northern/back end of a range (possibly a semi-basement) extending back from Mustow House or the neighbouring Dutch House and, given the presence of the hearth, may also have been a kitchen.

5.3.16 At some point this building was sub-divided or a new structure (Building 3b) was constructed over it, represented by wall **1071**/**1076**, which was built over the top of the tile-lined hearth. This wall was of a similar construction and was on the same orientation as Building 3; it is possible that the remaining eastern wall (**993**) of Building 3a was retained to make a much smaller building/room with wall **1071**.

5.3.17 Relatively few finds were recovered from the floors/walls of Building 3, suggesting that it had been kept clean during its use. Residual medieval pottery was found in the foundation cuts, while pottery broadly datable to the 16th-18th centuries was recovered from a layer or dump of redeposited burnt clay abutting later/partition wall 1071, which may be a dis-use deposit.

*Building 4 and pit **643***

5.3.18 Located to the immediate north of, and parallel with, Building 3 was a sub-rectangular platform or surface (723/740; equivalent to 113 in the evaluation). Composed of thick yellow clay with occasional chalk and tile pieces, laid on a series of make-up deposits (e.*g*. 742), the platform would originally have covered an area measuring *c*.4.8m x 3m and was up to 0.14m thick.

5.3.19 Two small finds (a small ?glass bead and a copper-alloy ring) were recovered from the clay floor and a group of copper-alloy objects (including pins, lace-ends and a copper-alloy vessel repair) was found in a burnt deposit (741) overlying the clay at its western end. Pottery from the clay surface and related deposits is largely datable to the late 15th/16th centuries, although 16th-18th century sherds were also recovered; an occupation deposit overlying the clay at its western end contained pottery datable to the 16th/17th centuries. It is feasible that this platform/workshop area was constructed in the 16th century and so may span this and the previous phase.

5.3.20 No discernible cut for the platform was identified, largely due to the presence of later features, although it is likely that there was one given the distinct shape of the surface. Along the northern edge of the platform, however, was an elongated pit or trench (**643**) with steep sides and a slightly concave base that appeared to cut the clay surface but may have been contemporary with it. It was 3.2m long, 1.2m wide and 0.54m deep and contained a series of six fills, most of which contained moderate quantities of domestic rubbish (pottery, bone, shell, tile, metal finds and mortar) and some which were quite ashy in appearance. This might suggest that the clay platform was a workshop, possibly associated with the kitchen area to the south, and the fills of **643** represent debris from this household; the presence of mortar and charcoal in the upper fills may be the remains of demolition material from the superstructure. Much of the pottery is datable up to the 16th century, although the uppermost fill produced sherds more broadly datable to the 16th-18th centuries; clay-pipe from a general/group fill number is probably mid-17th century.

*Building 5 and well **949***

5.3.21 Located to the immediate east of Buildings 3 and 4 were the foundations and associated deposits of another masonry building (Building 5), on a very slightly different alignment to the more westerly structures. The main element was an-L-shaped section of wall (**753**) forming part of the northern and eastern sides of the building measuring in excess of 4m wide, within which was the deep stone-lined well (**949**) described above. The upper part of the well appears to have been rebuilt/repaired with a build and bonding material not dissimilar to that used in the wall. Wall **753** was quite substantial at 0.45m wide and 0.45m thick. It was constructed from a mix of flint cobbles, chalk and re-used limestone with occasional pieces of tile and soft hand-made brick, bonded with a yellowish brown or mustard-coloured hard sandy lime mortar. The similar mortar suggests that the building might also be 17th century and therefore broadly contemporary with Building 3; the presence of brick and re-used limestone further suggests a post-Dissolution date.

5.3.22 A well-made cobbled surface (761) and associated wall stubs (1161 and 1162) probably formed a contemporary surface, although a later pit had removed this relationship. The large cobble-size, absence of finished wall faces and presence of the well (assuming that it was still in-use in this phase) suggests that this building may have had a more utilitarian function such as a cellar or wash-house. As with the adjacent masonry structure, the full extent of Building 5 was not exposed, with the eastern side having

been removed by a later retaining/boundary wall (510, see 3.1 below), which also partly overlay well **949**.

5.3.23 At some point towards the end of the phase or beginning of the next, the building was demolished and the stone-lined well filled in. Much of the latter deposits were composed of blocks of stone, mortar and tile, although of note was the presence of a group of five large vessels with holes in the base and close to the neck that may be early (17th century) plant pots (Plate 6c). A rare survival from the same backfill was a complete *Albarello* or apothecary jar of a similar date (Plate 6b); a number of iron and copper-alloy objects were also recovered from these fills.

Building 6 and cess pit 1231

5.3.24 A further masonry building (Building 6, Plate 5) was revealed in Area B, *c.*10m to the north-east of Building 5. This building was fully-exposed but its foundations were incomplete due to later truncation; it was almost square in plan and measured 5.9m x 5.13m (4.8m x 3.8m internally). The wall (**1303**), which was up to 0.5m wide and survived to 0.8m thick in places, was well-constructed from small to medium flint nodules and occasional tiles bonded in a similar yellowish brown sandy mortar to that in Building 5. It was well-finished with faced flints; a slight step in the internal profile may indicate where this finishing had been robbed/removed or could have related to a suspended floor. Of note on the north-east and south-east corners were small ? buttresses constructed from layers of mortared tiles that projected out from the external wall faces (Plate 5). An intermittent 'dirty' clay floor was present within the building although this had been disturbed by later pits and post-holes as well as roots; a possible doorway may have been located in the south-west corner.

5.3.25 Located to the immediate south of Building 6 was a small, *c.* 2.2m x 1.9m, roughly square cess pit (**1231**) lined with flint, tile and mortar that was internally rendered. As with cess pit **900** to the west, this pit was not lined at its base, which was reached at a depth of 2.2m. Similar primary organic deposits survived at the very base, sealed by a layer of tiles above which were demolition deposits marking its (and Building 6's) demise. Surrounding the building and cess pit was a swathe of redeposited grey gravel (1221) which became more intermittent as it extended eastwards. This may be a yard surface or perhaps a 'back lane' providing access to these backyard properties from Cotton Lane. Although no pottery was recovered, numerous metal objects were found within the surface, including a late medieval French jetton that, despite its good condition, is likely to be residual.

5.3.26 These structures were on a slightly different alignment to the buildings to the west in Area A and may indicate that Area B was within a separate plot, especially given the presence of an earlier (medieval ditch) and later (brick wall) boundary between Buildings 5 and 6.

Cess pits/cisterns 1224, 1500 and 1501

5.3.27 Two further sub-square masonry-lined cess-pits or cisterns were recorded to the east in Area B and during a subsequent monitoring programme to the south and north (see below). That in Area B (**1224**) was severely truncated by a modern soakaway but was of similar size and construction to **1231**, although no associated buildings were present; it too had been backfilled with clay and building rubble. Possible masonry well/cess pit (**1500**) which had already been damaged by a previous trial hole was revealed to the immediate south of Area B, adjacent to the southern boundary. This was noted during the subsequent monitoring of footings but the sides were too unstable to enable further investigation.

5.3.28 Also revealed during the monitoring, pit **1501** was similarly-constructed, with sides being internally-rendered and the base un-lined, but was much shallower at just a metre. Despite this, similar organic deposits containing frequent fish bone similar to those recorded in **900** and **1231** were exposed at the base; a particularly nice find was several sherds from the same decorated Venetian glass vessel (see Appendix B4).

Garden features

5.3.29 Another notable aspect of this phase, in addition to the various structures, was the presence of a number of distinctive features that appear to have had a horticultural function. This group was located within the northern part of Area A and may have been contemporary with some of the buildings described above. The features comprise a group of seven concentric curving ditch-like cuts (e.*g.* **573** and **630**) of different lengths with rounded or tapering terminals and concave profiles. They were distinct from the other features largely because of their shape but also their fills which included deposits of very dark/black, red and occasionally orange silty sands. These were notable for their moisture-retaining properties during what was a very dry Autumn. In addition, these deposits often contained large quantities of amphibian and/or fish bones that may have been introduced, along with ash, as a form of fertilizer. This suggests that the ditches may have been planting beds within an ornamental garden pre-dating the very geometric/formal arrangements of the Georgian garden depicted on Warren's map of 1747.

5.3.30 Apart from some residual medieval pottery, finds from the ditch backfills indicate a broad date of 16th-18th century, although this may be further refined during analysis. Cess pit **900** from the previous phase had clearly become disused and infilled (perhaps in preparation for the new garden design) by this period as its eastern end was cut through by one of the horticultural ditches/planting beds. The ditch was in turn cut by a small pit containing 17th-century pottery, which is currently assigned to the next phase, which may place these garden features in the 17th century.

Pits and other features

5.3.31 As with previous phases, pits form one of the main feature-types in this phase, with 28 cuts assigned. Several of these were probably related to rubbish disposal from domestic occupation and/or demolition of the various structures within, and presumably beyond, the excavation area.

5.3.32 They were generally sub-circular or sub-rectangular in shape, with most ranging in size from 0.27m to 1.87m wide and 0.08m to 0.54m deep. Those forming the boundary in the north-west corner (e.g. **652**; **1128**) were very truncated as seen in the previous phase. A large pit (**685**) partly exposed against the western edge of Area A, measuring 2.35m wide and in excess of 1.08m deep, was vertically-sided and may have been a small cellar. It was backfilled with layers of roof tile and charcoal; pottery datable to the 16th-17th century was recovered along with fragments of vessel glass of a similar date.

5.3.33 Two animal burials have been provisionally assigned to this phase: a dog burial (843 in pit **844**) close to the western edge of Area A and part of an articulated animal burial in a shallow pit (**652**) in the north-west corner. Neither are well-dated, with **844** containing pottery only broadly datable to the 13th-mid 17th centuries.

5.3.34 Three possible robber trenches (**612**, **846**, **1098**) were identified that probably relate to the disuse/demolition of some of the structures described above. A small number of postholes (**540**, **746**, **748**, **841** and **1407**) were also identified which probably related to garden features and/or boundaries rather than buildings.

Finds and environmental remains

5.3.35 Some of the notable finds have been described above with the pertinent features. This phase produced some of the largest finds groups from the site, particularly pottery, animal/fish *etc* bone and CBM (much of the latter was recorded and discarded on site), reflecting the encroachment of buildings and increased domestic activity in this period. This is also illustrated by the high number of small finds, which include a copper-alloy chain, an iron key, numerous pins and lace ends, vessel/cauldron fragments, buckles, bells, coins and bone comb fragments.

5.3.36 Charred cereal grains occur in most of the samples from this phase but are generally present in low numbers and most likely represent accidental inclusion rather than deliberate deposits. A sample from the burnt layer within Building 3, however, is predominantly composed of wood charcoal but also includes numerous charred barley and some wheat grains. Sample 51, from a disuse fill in cess pit **900** also contains abundant charred cereal grains, mainly rye and wheat. Cess pit **1231** contains mineralised seeds of fig, grape, a possible cherry stone and numerous bramble and elderberry seeds alongside well-preserved insect remains. Cess pit **1501** (Watching Brief) contained charred cereal grains and crop weed seeds from one fill and another contains charred cereals and mineralised seeds of fig and dead-nettles. Charred peas were noted mainly in the cereal-rich samples and occur in significant quantity in a sample from feature **730.**

Material Category **Feature/deposit Type (*No. of contexts*)****	**Pottery (kg)**	**Animal/fish/amphibian/bird bone (kg)**	**CBM/tile (kg) ***	**Shell (kg)**	**Flint (kg)**	**Misc**	**SFs**
Pit (*69*)	2.510	6.966	5.632	1.609	0.005	Clay-pipe (0.017); slag (0.067); vessel glass (0.028); stone (0.084)	13
Ditch inc garden features (*41*)	1.285	4.290	9.368	0.390	0.017	Mortar (0.265); stone (0.491)	11
Wall & foundation trench (35)	0.126	0.38	-	0.061		Mortar (0.536); stone (2.147)	1
cess pit (23)	0.421	3.934	0.711	0.537	0.015	?crucible/mould: (0.964); slag (0.906); vessel glass (0.010)	7
Well (8)	6.612	3.562	13.806	0.195	0.014	Plaster (0.067)	8
Misc. (unknown/test pit): (2)	-	-	--				
Posthole (11)	0.002	0.001	-	0.008	-	-	1
hearth/oven (3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
finds/cleaning (3)	0.755	0.048	0.423	-	-	-	-
layers/dumps/surfaces/floors etc	1.384	3.018	1.980	1.154	0.011	Clay-pipe (0.013); vessel	27

(48)						glass (0.003kg)	
Animal burial (2)	0.008	2.154	-	-			-
Robber trench (6)	0.161	0.906	-	0.009			1
Total (251) kg:	**13.262**	**25.260**	**31.920**	**3.963**	**0.062**	-	**69**

**not including that recorded and discarded on site **total number of contexts in this category*

Table 4: *Period 2.2 finds by feature/deposit type*

5.4 Period 3: Later post-medieval to modern (early/mid-18th to 20th century)

Figs 5 and 6, 8-10

Period 3.1. Georgian: garden features, paths, brick structures

5.4.1 A dramatic change of land-use followed in this phase, which saw the abandonment and demolition/levelling of the remaining Period 2 structures and the establishment of a series of formal gardens and associated boundaries. This probably occurred at some point in the early 18th century and was certainly well-established by the time that Warren surveyed his map of Bury, published in 1747 (Fig. 2).

Demolition-related features and deposits

5.4.2 Phase 2 Buildings 3, 4 and 5 and well **949** within the southern part of Area A were systematically destroyed, indicated by a series of robber trenches (*e.g.* **977**, **765**), targetting the walls, and numerous pits (e.g. **760**) which truncated the floors and other associated deposits. The main demolition cut (**1137**), however, was of massive proportions, extending for *c.*12m in width and ?3m in length; the latter dimension unclear due to the presence of the concrete piles. It was filled by a series of demolition deposits including dumps of mortar and tile/brick, charcoal *etc*, as well as pottery, animal bone and other domestic 'rubbish'.

5.4.3 Building 2, along with cess pit **900**, had probably already been abandoned and demolished by this period as it was cut by a number of pits containing relatively large pottery assemblages (**768** and **654**) datable to the 16th-18th centuries.

5.4.4 In Area B, Building 5 was also demolished and cess pit **1231** filled in with building material and clay lumps. Numerous pits and postholes cut through the walls and interior of these structures. Of note, a pit (**1333**) located close to the western wall of the building contained abundant fragments of roof tile and part of a 15th-16th century chafing dish and the fill of a shallow pit adjacent to this (**1268**) was largely made up of of daub/plaster; presumably all from the structure of Building 5. It is likely that the other cess pits/cisterns in this area were also demolished and filled-in at the beginning of this phase.

Garden features and deposits

5.4.5 Following the demolition and levelling of the Period 2 buildings, garden soils (*e.g.* 542, 560) were introduced over which paths were laid out (*e.g.* 526/557). The latter was an L-shaped path comprising a 2m-wide swathe of orange-brown silty sand that extended along the eastern side of Area A before turning westwards across the middle of the

area. Probably associated with this were linear alignments of postholes, often clay-lined and occasionally with the base of the posts still surviving, *e.g*. group **523**. The latter mirrored the orientation of the path and may have been a boundary or possibly formed a feature that was part of the ornamental garden arrangement such as a trellis or arbour.

5.4.6 A fragment of masonry wall (**559**), mostly robbed out in the subsequent phase (see **553** below) indicates that a substantial boundary (*c*.1m wide) once crossed the width of Area A, aligned parallel and to the north of path 526 and post-alignment **523**. This had truncated the walls of Building 2 below and may have conceivably been contemporary with Buildings 3-5 in the previous phase.

5.4.7 Several shallow pits (*e.g.* **562**) were present scattered around the site which may be the remains of tree-planting pits and/or may indicate that some rubbish was still being disposed of within the garden.

Brick structures

5.4.8 The appearance and use of brick is a defining element of this phase, as although small quantities had been found in earlier features this is the first time this material was used systematically in structures.

5.4.9 A substantial retaining/boundary wall (510) was constructed from red brick and limestone (no doubt salvaged from the abbey) along the eastern edge of the central terrace. It stretched from the southern boundary to northern wall, both of which are likely to be broadly contemporary and arched over the infilled stone-lined well within Building 5.

Structure 1 and well 520

5.4.10 Close to this, within the northern part of the central terrace/Area A, was an enigmatic rectangular vaulted structure constructed from the same type of bricks, with and adjacent (and connected) brick-lined well (Plate 1). The rectangular structure (Structure 1; **898**) measured 3m x 2.6m and was about 1m deep with a bricked-up arch in its east face; it was largely filled with brick rubble. The well (**520**) was circular, 1.6m wide with a break where it joined 898; it was very well-constructed with various bonds and 'special' (pointed) bricks utilised. Also backfilled with rubble, the well was later found to reach to a depth of over c.3.5m at which point the water table was reached (observed during subsequent monitoring programme).

5.4.11 Interpretation of these structures requires some further research, although a well and associated pump house might be the most logical one, especially given the clear need for keeping the gardens well-watered.

Finds and environmental remains

5.4.12 Moderate quantities of pottery, animal bone, CBM and other finds such as tobacco-pipe and glass, are recorded for this phase, although much is from demolition deposits and may relate to the final occupation of the buildings and their fabric (roofs etc) prior to the establishment of the gardens.

5.4.13 A fairly large number of small finds were also recovered from the garden soils/paths and related features as well as the demolition deposits. Many of these (such as the Charles I coins) are clearly residual, and probably reflect the previous activities and occupations that were undertaken on the site.

5.4.14 Seven samples were taken from Georgian garden features and a cess pit. The plant remains recovered were scarce in relation to previous phases. Three samples from

disuse deposits in cess pit **1236** contain a few charred cereals of which barley was the most common. Mineralised remains include occasional millipede exoskeleton segments.

Material Category Feature/deposit Type (*No. of contexts* **)	Pottery (kg)	Animal/fish/ amphibian/ bird bone (kg)	CBM/tile (kg)*	Shell (kg)	Flint (kg)	Misc	SFs
Pit inc garden features (122)	6.250	9.525	10.890	3.358	0.107	Vessel glass (0.198); plaster (0.09); shale 0.075); tobacco-pipe (0.085)	39
Ditch inc garden features (3)	-	-	-	-	0.001	-	0
Wall/structure foundation trench (11)	0.02	-	2.853	0.006	-	-	3
cess pit (9)	0.020	0.600	-	0.781	-	-	2
Well (1)	-	-	2.186	-	-	-	-
Misc. (unknown/test pit): (1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Posthole (38)	0.266	0.01		0.008		Glass (0.084) window glass (0.001)	2
hearth/oven (0)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
finds/cleaning (1)	0.031	0.001	-	-	-	Tobacco-pipe (0.030)	1
layers/dumps/surfaces/floors etc (29)	0.313	1.488	3.211	0.066	0.002	Tobacco-pipe (0.007); glass (0.109)	11
Robber trench (11)	0.626	0.624	0.834	0.134	0.033	-	4
Total (226):	**7.49**	**12.250**	**19.970**	**4.353**	**0.110**	**-**	**62**

**not including that recorded and discarded on site **total number of contexts in this category*

Table 5: *Period 3.1 finds by feature/deposit type*

Period 3.2. Victorian: garden paths and other features, disuse of brick Georgian features

5.4.15 A decrease in the both the number of features/deposits and quantity of finds is discernible in this phase. During the Victorian period there appears to have been further re-organisation of the back plots/gardens, perhaps associated with the building of Thingoe House.

5.4.16 This is represented by the robbing out (**553**) of a boundary wall (see above), perhaps towards the end of the phase, introduction of a new garden soil (506/1202) overlying

the features of the previous phase (including the brick structures which were infilled with rubble) and the laying of new gravel and chalk paths (e.g. **502** (501); **1473** (1281)). The main brick wall 510 marking the edge of the main terrace was retained, on either side of which were the paths, leading towards now bricked-up archways in the southern and northern boundary walls.

5.4.17 Several pits and postholes were also scattered around that may have been associated with planting and/or boundaries or structural elements within the gardens. A large, steep-sided pit at the south-east corner of Area B contained backfills of mortar, brick and tile in addition to pottery, glass and animal bone which probably derive from the demolition of a nearby structure that perhaps once fronted onto Cotton Lane.

5.4.18 Finds from the backfill of the well and robber trench include pottery and glass datable to the 16th-19th and late 18th-20th century respectively. Pottery of a similar date (19th-20th century was also found in some of the pits (**530** and **1216**). Only one small find, a copper-alloy object, was recovered from features in this phase.

5.4.19 Cartographic evidence suggests that Thingoe House may have been built, or at least augmented to its present appearance, in the late 19th or early 20th century. The paths and other features revealed by the excavation are discernible on the first and second edition Ordnance Survey maps and may relate to a reorganisation of the gardens/plots so that they belong to Thingoe House, rather than Mustow House as was the case in previous phases.

Material Category	**Pottery (kg)**	**Animal/fish/amphibian/bird bone (kg)**	**CBM/tile (kg) ***	**Shell (kg)**	**Flint (kg)**	**Misc**	**SFs**
Feature/deposit Type (*No. of contexts*) **							
Pit inc garden features (22)	0.523	0.115	0.531	0.011		Glass (0.660)	
Ditch inc garden features (0)							
Wall/structure foundation (0)							
cess pit (0)							
Well (2)	0.125		2.531			Glass (0.064); tobacco-pipe (0.030)	
Misc.: (0)							
Posthole (10)		0.002	0.151			Slag (0.030)	1
hearth/oven (0)							
finds/cleaning (1)	0.004						
layers/dumps/surfaces/paths etc (12*)*						Glass (0.032)	
Robber trench (2)	0.043	0.196		0.008		Tobacco-pipe (0.010)	

Material Category Feature/deposit Type (*No. of contexts*) **	Pottery (kg)	Animal/fish/amphibian/bird bone (kg)	CBM/tile (kg) *	Shell (kg)	Flint (kg)	Misc	SFs
Total (49):	**0.695**	**0.313**	**3.213**	**0.019**			**1**

**not including that recorded and discarded on site **total number of contexts in this category*

Table 6*: Period 3.2 finds by feature/deposit type*

Period 3.3. Modern: garden features/layers, recent buildings and associated services

5.4.20 The final phase incorporates modern features associated with the construction of the former office block in the mid-late 20th century and related services, paths and garden soils.

5.4.21 Relatively few finds were recovered, although some that were are likely to have been reworked from earlier deposits in the evaluation trench backfills.

Material Category Feature/deposit Type (*No. of contexts*)	Pottery (kg)	Animal/fish/amphibian/bird bone (kg)	CBM/tile (kg)	Shell (kg)	Flint (kg)	Misc	SFs
Modern features/services (4)	0.014	-	-	-			
Layers/dumps (3)	0.033	-	-	-			
Misc (eval trench).: (5)	0.125	0.082	-	-	0.007	Glass (0.026)	1
Total (12):	**0.172**	**0.082**	**-**	**-**	**0.007**		**1**

Table 7: Period 3.3 finds by feature/deposit type

Unphased

5.4.22 Three contexts are unphased and relate to unstratified/cleaning or unused contexts.

Material Category Feature/deposit Type (*No. of contexts*)	Pottery (kg)	Animal/fish/amphibian/bird bone (kg)	CBM/tile (kg)	Shell (kg)	Flint (kg)	Misc	SFs
finds/cleaning (3)	0.205						16
Total (3):	**0.205**						**16**

Table 8: Unphased finds by feature/deposit type

5.5 Watching Brief

Fig. 7

Summary

5.5.1 A programme of archaeological monitoring was undertaken intermittently following the completion of the excavation of Area B, from November 2012 until May 2014. An additional *c*.120 contexts were recorded and are included in the context summary provided in Appendix A.

5.5.2 The main monitoring areas were agreed between CgMs and SCCAS prior to, and during, the excavation phase and included two areas previously identified for possible contingency excavation. These latter areas were located to the east of Area B extending up towards the Cotton Lane frontage, and the area of the ramp to the immediate north of Area A (Fig. 7). In addition, monitoring was undertaken of stripping and/or footings in the terrace immediately behind Thingoe House and in the area in the angle formed by Areas A and B, which was largely occupied by a temporary compound. The final area, a rectangular soakaway/settling tank, was monitored in early May 2014. Occasionally additional areas were monitored (for example the middle terrace) if site works were being undertaken here during site visits. Generally spoil was stockpiled and taken off site, thus limiting the potential for finds retrieval. The trenches were often too deep to enter safely and so recording was necessarily fairly cursory, especially as the footings were infilled with concrete almost immediately.

5.5.3 A similar sequence of deposits was recorded across the monitoring areas spanning the medieval to modern periods. Relatively few finds were recovered, comprising pottery, animal bone, glass and CBM, although it has been possible to broadly phase most of the deposits based on stratigraphic relations and correlation with the main excavation results.

5.5.4 Further evidence for the extent of medieval and earlier (Period 1.1) quarrying within the site was found in most observations, as well as occasional medieval pits and possible ditches (Period 1.2). The latter were observed in narrow footings so their interpretation is tentative. Perhaps surprisingly, little evidence of medieval activity, other than a single pit, was found in the area immediately adjacent to Thingoe House; no further evidence of the possible oven identified during the evaluation was revealed in this area.

5.5.5 Some of the more notable results include the excavation and recording of another masonry cess pit (**1501**) located in the area to the immediate north of Areas A and B. and a possible well or cess pit in a footing to the immediate south of Area B (**1500**). These are described under section 5.3.27 above, along with similar features dated to Period 2.2. Georgian and Victorian (Periods 3.1 and 3.2) features and deposits were also noted and largely comprise wall and drain foundations and possible floors extending to the rear of Thingoe House. Other remains include garden soils and occasional rubbish pits; modern features associated with more recent use of the site were also present.

6 Factual Data and Assessment of Archaeological Potential

6.1 Stratigraphic and Structural Data

The Excavation Record

6.1.1 The site records were checked during and immediately after the fieldwork and a site matrix compiled. The records have been transcribed onto a MS Access database and the plans and a selection of the sections have been digitised. Table 9 quantifies the paper and film archive from the excavation and watching brief phases; the evaluation record quantities are not currently known.

Type	Excavation	WB
Context registers	23	5
Context numbers/sheets	911/717	110/2
Plan registers	2	1
WB Registers		4
WB/ Trench Recording sheets		21/56
Section registers	3	1
Sample registers	18	
Small Finds registers	5	
Photo registers	15	1
Plans (1:20; 1:50; 1:100)	50	2
Sections (1:10; 1:20; 1:50; 1:100)	111	5
Black and white films (36 exp)	6	
Colour slide films (36 exp)	3	
Digital photographs	988*	200*

* digital photographs to be reviewed/refined prior to archiving

Table 9: *Excavation and Watching Brief Records*

6.1.2 A context list with provisional phasing (based on the site matrix combined with artefact spot-dating) of all the excavated contexts (including the subsequent watching brief) can be found in Appendix A; a breakdown of contexts by feature/deposit type is included in the relevant Period/phase quantification tables (Tables 1-8). All but three of the contexts have been provisionally phased; these comprise unstratified and/or cleaning finds. If made available, the evaluation data will be incorporated into the excavation archive at analysis stage.

6.1.3 The table below summarises the number of features (cut numbers)/layers excavated, categorised by type and phase. This illustrates the range and variety of features (pits, quarries, ditches, postholes, foundation trenches, robber cuts, hearths *etc*), structures (walls, buildings, wells, cess-pits) and deposits (floors, external surfaces, paths, platforms, buried soils, occupation layers *etc)* that were recorded by the excavation. An additional c.110 contexts have been allocated during the archaeological monitoring and

although added to the site database will need to be assimilated with the main excavation results.

Phase	1.1	1.2	2.1	2.2	3.1	3.2	3.3	Unphased
Feature type	No. of features (cuts/layers/structures)							
Pit/quarry	16	51	10	28	42	8	0	
Ditch inc. garden feature	0	2	0	17	1	0	0	
posthole/pad	0	5	0	5	20	4	0	
foundation trench	0	3	1	11	1	0	0	
wall/structure	0	0	3	10	7	0	0	
robber trench	0	0	0	3	5	1	0	
layer/buried soil/dump	7	7	22	27	22	8	3	
floor/surface/platform/path		0	8	17	7	1	0	
hearth		5	2	0	0	0	0	
well			1		1			
cess pit			1	5				
animal burial				2				
Misc			1	1			7	
Unstrat/finds/ cleaning		1		3		1		3

Table 10: *Features/structures/layers by phase (NB does not include WB data)*

Finds and Environmental Quantification

6.1.4 A moderately large finds assemblage was recovered during the excavation, reflecting its urban location; total quantities by finds category are given in Table 11. Pottery and CBM form the greatest components, as do the numerous metal and other 'small' finds; the latter comprising c.190 objects. It should be noted that much of the CBM was recorded and then discarded on site following consultation and agreement with the SCCAS/CT monitoring archaeologist Dr Abby Antrobus.

6.1.5 Animal, fish, amphibian and bird bone also forms a significant component of the archive; much of the smaller bones were recovered from the bulk soil sample residues. Environmental samples were taken from a range of deposits spanning the medieval to early post-medieval phases, with a further two from an additional masonry cess pit recorded during the subsequent archaeological monitoring of the site. Most of these were for bulk sieving/flotation although a monolith was also taken through the medieval hearth sequence and a sample of charcoal was collected for possible radiocarbon dating.

Phase	1.1	1.2	2.1	2.2	3.1	3.2	3.3	Unphased
Feature type	**No. of samples**							
Pit/quarry	3	18	2	10	3			
Ditch inc. garden feature		1		5				
posthole/pad		1		2				
foundation trench								

Phase	1.1	1.2	2.1	2.2	3.1	3.2	3.3	Unphased
Feature type	**No. of samples**							
wall/structure								
robber trench				1				
layer/buried soil/dump	1	1	4	5	1			
floor/ surface/platform/path			5	5				
hearth		1		1				
well			1	1				
cess pit			1	7	3 (WB:2)			
animal burial								
Total	**4**	**22**	**13**	**37**	**7 (+2)**	-	-	-

Table 11: *Environmental samples by feature type and phase*

6.1.6 The bulk finds have been washed, bagged, marked (in accordance with SCCAS guidelines) and quantified by material type onto an MS Office Access database to allow integration with the stratigraphic record. These overall totals are summarised in Table 12 (NB see 6.1.6 above), which also includes some data obtained from the evaluation reports; more detailed quantification is presented in the finds appendices.

	Excavation & WB Quantities		Evaluation Quantities	
Finds Category	**Weight (kg)**	**Number**	**Weight (kg)**	**Number**
Pottery	c.30	1172	3.470	
CBM	72.154 (retained) 449.47 recorded	3812	34.760	
Animal bone	63	-	7.222	
Flint	0.461	43	0.120	
Shell	10.280		1.564	
Glass (vessel/bottle)	1.292	65/17	-	
Glass (window)	-	15	-	
Tobacco-pipe	0.195	37	-	
Slag	1.272	3	0.159	
Plaster/daub/ mortar	0.076	-	0.040	
Shale	0.075	-	-	
Stone (unworked)	2.764	-	-	
Iron objects		38 (min)		16
Copper-alloy objects		c.102		3
Silver objects		3		0
Lead objects		17		1
Bone objects		4		0

	Excavation & WB Quantities		Evaluation Quantities	
Finds Category	**Weight (kg)**	**Number**	**Weight (kg)**	**Number**
Ceramic objects		1		0
Glass objects		c.7		0
Stone objects		1		

Table 12: *Finds Quantities*

Condition

6.1.7 Although some truncation of deposits and features by modern intrusions was evident, this was generally localised. In general a well-stratified and sealed sequence of deposits survived across much of the excavation area. Finds were on the whole in good condition, although some residuality/reworking of pottery (which was moderately abraded) and metal finds was evident. The preservation of the bone assemblage is generally good, but is fragmented due to butchery.

6.2 Documentary Research

Primary and Published Sources

6.2.1 A desk-based assessment was compiled in 2008 which outlined the historical and archaeological context of the site, although no assessment of the documentary (primary or secondary sources) appears to have been undertaken. There are a number of published sources that outline the history of the abbey and town (notably A. Gransden (ed) 1998; Meers 2010) that provide a useful framework within which to understand the historical development of the site. In addition, an online search of the Record Office catalogue indicates that there is potential for the study of both primary and secondary (i.e. transcriptions) sources relating more specifically to the Mustow and Northgate Street properties. There is also some potential for researching specific and/or related subjects such as the 'Great Fire' of Bury St Edmunds, possible land-holders, and post-medieval garden archaeology.

6.2.2 Although relatively few excavations within Bury St Edmunds appear to have been published, there are numerous grey literature reports that are likely to be pertinent to the current site. These are available either from ADS or the Suffolk HER and will be consulted as part of the analysis and publication phase. The results of the excavation undertaken by Archaeological Solutions adjacent to Shire Hall in 2012 should also be available for study soon.

Cartographic Evidence

6.2.3 One of the earliest published maps of Bury St Edmunds, Warren's map of 1747, is a key tool for understanding how the excavated evidence relates to the Georgian townscape, in particular the formal/designed gardens that are clearly depicted for the area occupied by the current site. It is possible that earlier and/or more specific maps relating to Thingoe House or Mustow/Dutch House exist, perhaps included in wills, sales particulars or indentures. The First to Third edition Ordnance survey maps are also of use for understanding changes to property boundaries and garden design during the Victorian and later eras.

6.3 Artefact Summaries

Metalwork and other finds (Appendix B1)

Summary

6.3.1 Dress accessories form nearly a third of the assemblage of c.190 objects, and includes a quantity of small wire dress pins, lace-chapes, buckles and strap-ends. General fittings, such as studs, a key and padlocks, and structural ironwork form the next largest group, followed by metalworking debris and miscellaneous scrap. Objects of note include two St Nicholas penny (Boy Bishop) tokens, a chain and part of a late medieval to early post-medieval headdress or veil stiffener frame. Also of note are a number of items related to horses.

Statement of Potential

6.3.2 Overall the assemblage is typically urban, representing a wide variety of activities, articles of clothing and structural fittings including a key and padlock fragments. A hone from Norway and a mirror case probably made in the Low Countries represent imports, but in general there is little evidence of access to wide trade networks.

6.3.3 The assemblage has good potential to contribute to the understanding of the range of activities undertaken by the occupants of the site during the medieval and early post-medieval period, especially when combined with the evidence from other artefact-types.

Industrial residues (Appendix B2)

Summary

6.3.4 A small assemblage (1.272kg) of industrial residues, comprising tap slag from a blast furnace type smelt and a large piece of a sand-slag conglomerate, was recovered from late medieval and post-medieval contexts.

Statement of Potential

6.3.5 This small assemblage is of limited potential and can probably be described as a typical background spread of slag associated with many sites where both iron production and manipulation has occurred in the vicinity.

Flint (Appendix B3)

Summary

6.3.6 An assemblage of 43 lithics (0.461 kg) was submitted for assessment. Within the total assemblage sixteen (38%) fragments are natural/unworked flint and stone; a single (2%) fragment of fire cracked flint is also present. Twenty-one lithics (50%) from the assemblage are debitage and four (10%) of the lithics are miscellaneous retouched tools.

Statement of Potential

6.3.7 This is a small assemblage made up of a mix of modern material and residual prehistoric flint and as such has little or no potential to contribute to current understanding of the site or prehistoric activity within the town.

Glass (Appendix B4)

Summary

6.3.8 A moderate assemblage of medieval and post-medieval window and vessel glass was recovered, including a number of 'Venetian' style soda glass vessels. Many of the latter were found in the Period 2.2 cess pit backfills and includes a highly decorated (Lattice) folded pedestal foot or folded foot ring from a ?pedestal beaker. The soda glass vessels may be English or continental imports, while the bottles and window glass and small number of Forest-potash glass vessels are English. The majority of the assemblage is in poor condition, the exception being the fragments of soda glass which although fragmentary are in relatively good condition.

Statement of Potential

6.3.9 The vessel glass represents a number of drinking vessels some of which are of relatively high status and date to the late 16th century or 17th century. They were produced in England or the Netherlands and one vessel possibly in Venice.

6.3.10 This assemblage has good potential to contribute to understanding of trade and status (especially when combined with the metalwork assemblage), and provides additional dating evidence for a number of key assemblages, notably the cess pits.

Pottery (Appendix B5)

Summary

6.3.11 A moderate pottery assemblage of 1172 sherds (30.016kg) was recovered, spanning the Late Saxon to Victorian periods. The assemblage is predominantly post-medieval (16th and 17th centuries), although there is a significant medieval (12th to mid 14th century) component. Fabrics representing the earlier (Late Saxon/early medieval) and later (Victorian to modern) ranges of the assemblage form a very small component.

6.3.12 Much of the assemblage originates from within the East Anglian region, including many local/Bury wares, although fabrics from Essex, Lincolnshire and Buckinghamshire are also present. Post-medieval imports are fairly well represented, notably by the presence of Raeren and Frechen.

6.3.13 The medieval vessels are primarily domestic in nature comprising mainly jugs (including a near complete large Grimston-type ware jug), followed by jars, while bowls are poorly represented. Two coarseware curfews and a lid were also recovered. Post-medieval vessels present include a number of plant pots of probable late 17th century date recovered from well **949**, bowls (including a near complete Border ware porringer), jugs and drinking vessels, drug jars and two chamber pots. Also of interest is the presence of a number of fragments of possible water pipe in a Post-Medieval Redware fabric, broadly datable to the 16th-18th century. The 18th-19th century assemblage is mainly one of jugs, bowls or plates and a single sherd from a porcelain or porcelaneous ginger jar.

Statement of Potential

6.3.14 This assemblage is of a sufficient size to contribute to the understanding of pottery consumption, usage and possibly production within Bury St Edmunds and has the potential to aid local, regional and national research priorities. For example, where individual plots can be identified, ceramics, usage/activity and perhaps status can be compared both spatially and chronologically. As well as forming the key dating tool, the results of analysis (targeting the medieval and 16th-17th/18th century groups) will provide good comparators with other similar assemblages excavated from within the town.

6.3.15 The late 17th century flower pots within the post-medieval assemblage represent the largest group of ceramics recovered from the excavation and (perhaps along with the fragments of water pipe) will contribute to the study of the archaeology of early post-medieval town gardens.

Clay tobacco-pipes (Appendix B6)

Summary

6.3.16 A total of 37 fragments of clay smoking pipe was recovered. The diagnostic fragments date mainly from the early to mid 17th century. It may be possible to identify the manufacturer of a pipe with a decorated stem and one pipe with a oak leaf impressed heel.

Statement of Potential

6.3.17 In addition to providing additional dating evidence/refinement for some contexts, this small assemblage has some limited potential to contribute to the study of clay pipe manufacture and use in Bury St Edmunds in the 17th and 19th centuries.

Ceramic Building Materials (Appendix B7)

Summary

6.3.18 A large assemblage of CBM (brick, medieval floor tiles, post-medieval floor brick, peg and ridge tiles) comprising 3812 fragments weighing 449.47kg; was recovered, much of which was recorded, assessed and discarded on site.

Statement of Potential

6.3.19 This is a large and relatively interesting collection of CBM which merits publication. The importance of the assemblage is enhanced by the fact the site was owned by Bury St Edmunds Abbey in the medieval period, which may explain why relatively high status items such as ridge tile were found in contexts of this period. It is highly probable that Bury St Edmunds Abbey also had its own kilns; this assemblage has potential to contribute to this area of study as well help to understand the type and status of buildings constructed on or near the site and how these changed over time.

6.4 Environmental Summaries

Animal bone (Appendix C1)

Summary

6.4.1 A total weight of 63kg of animal bone was hand collected, with some additional fragments deriving from bulk environmental samples. The bone derives from a variety of contexts spanning the medieval to post-medieval periods.

6.4.2 The largest amount of faunal material was recovered from Period 2 with roughly equal numbers from the remaining phases. Sheep/goat is the dominant taxon with cattle being the second most prevalent species in all phases. Pig and horse remains are a minor taxon in all phases with horse remains being recovered from Period 2 only. Commensal mammals are present in Periods 1 and 2 in the form of dog and cat remains.

6.4.3 Wild mammal remains are limited to two portions of rabbit from Period 2 and single roe deer and polecat fragments from Period 3 contexts. Large numbers of bird remains were recovered from both Period 1 and 2 contexts. An extremely large number of

anuran amphibian fragments were also recovered from environmental samples from Period 2 contexts; mostly from horticultural features and wells. Fish also appears to have been a fairly major dietary constituent; these remains will be analysed separately.

Statement of Potential

6.4.4 This is a medium-sized assemblage with good potential for further analysis, especially with respect to the Period 2 sample (although ageing data is somewhat limited). Of particular interest is the large number of bird remains from this phase. The anuran amphibian remains were recovered from well and horticultural feature fills and it would be useful to compare these contexts with with well fills from the Norman Gate Tower assemblage (Drewett & Stewart 1975). Analysis of the fish bone will also contribute to the study of diet and urban food supply.

6.4.5 Few comparative medieval and early post-medieval assemblages appear to have been recovered from the town, with those that have being of much smaller size. Comparisons could, therefore, be made with assemblages from other East Anglian towns such as Norwich and Kings Lynn amongst others.

Shell (Appendix C2)

Summary

6.4.6 A total weight of 10.28kg of marine shell was recovered from 134 contexts. Oyster (*Ostrea edulis*) are the predominant species, accounting for 95.5% of the assemblage. The other species of shell present can be seen as a contaminant within the oyster assemblage. The exception to this are two contexts which contain only Whelk (*Buccinum undatum*) shells and one context which contained only mussel (*Mytilus edulis*) shells as a distinct species.

Statement of Potential

6.4.7 This relatively small assemblage limits the potential to contribute to the project's research aims, other than in relation to further understanding diet and urban food supply in conjunction with other environmental remains from the site. A short note should be included in the publication.

Environmental Remains (Appendix C3)

Summary

6.4.8 Eighty-five samples were taken from a variety of features and deposits spanning the medieval to post-medieval periods.

6.4.9 The initial results show that preservation of plant remains is good with both carbonised and mineralised plant remains being present. Charred cereals predominate along with occasional legumes. Mineralised fruit seeds provide evidence of other foods consumed. In addition, the presence of mineralised insect remains is also an indication of cess and may provide further information on the occupants of the site and their associated activities.

6.4.10 It would appear that the majority of the features sampled were rubbish pits used to dispose of accidentally burnt food products along with cess material and other domestic refuse. A range of crops are represented including the full range of cereals; wheat, barley, rye and oats along with pulses including peas and beans; results which are fairly typical of medieval towns in Suffolk. The lack of chaff suggests that crop plants were imported into this site; the full significance of this is yet to be fully ascertained.

Statement of Potential

6.4.11 The plant remains are well preserved and have excellent archaeobotanical potential to yield valuable data about diet and urban food supplies during the medieval and early post-medieval period in this region. It is of particular relevance that few environmental assemblages from previous excavations within Bury St Edmunds appear to have been published and this assemblage provides a rare opportunity for a detailed study of one of the three important 'county' towns of medieval Suffolk (the others being Ipswich and Melton).

6.4.12 The cess pits in particular have excellent archaeobotanical and entomological potential due to the range of food plants preserved by both carbonisation and mineralisation. There are samples from cess pits that are currently phased to three successive phases which would prove interesting for comparison both chronologically and spatially; with reference to different properties within the excavation area and the wider town of Bury St Edmunds.

7 Updated Research Aims and Objectives

7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 The Updated Research Aims take into consideration the evidence found during the excavation and reference East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 3, 1997, 'Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties, 1. resource assessment', and Occasional Paper 8, 2000, 'Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties, 2. research agenda and strategy, which has recently been updated (Medlycott 2011). These are further supplemented by an article published in East Anglian Archaeology Report No. 1 entitled 'The archaeological potential of Bury St Edmunds' (Carr 1975). .

7.1.2 Of the original research objectives (see Section 7 above), it has not been possible to address any aims that relate to the pre-Norman settlement due to the paucity of features or finds that relate to this period. A scatter of prehistoric flints, a damaged Roman coin and a few sherds of Late Saxon/early medieval pottery were found but in themselves have little archaeological research potential and do not warrant further analysis.

7.2 National and Regional Research Objectives

Influence of monastic establishments on urban development/planning

7.2.1 The role of monasteries in relation to settlements is an area of research that needs more study (Ayers 2000, 29 and 31*).* The development of the town of Bury St Edmunds is inextricably linked to the abbey (which controlled it) in terms of urban planning, markets/economy, jurisdiction, taxation, land ownership *etc*.

7.2.2 The current site was located just to the north of the abbey precinct on the edge of the Norman town and the excavated results, underpinned by documentary research, have good potential to contribute to this theme. The extensive quarrying recorded across the excavation and monitoring areas appears to have been on an industrial scale spanning many years: Were these initially dug (under the auspices of the abbey) to provide material for construction of the new roads and houses laid out in the 11th century 'planned town'?. Medieval urban expansion followed, evidenced by the presence of plot divisions, a possible kitchen range and associated remains; development likely to have

been controlled by the abbey. The presence of a stone-lined well indicates landowners/occupants of some means, possibly related to the abbey, while the large CBM assemblage probably originated from the abbey's brick and tile kilns.

7.2.3 Following a slight hiatus in the later medieval period, further expansion/urban infill was evident on the site: does this represent post-Dissolution development? The presence of worked stone and relatively high-status building material (glazed tiles; hip tiles etc) largely re-used in the foundations of 16th-18th century structures identified on the site demonstrate an enduring link with the abbey (albeit as a 'standing quarry' for the townsfolk), even after its dissolution.

7.2.4 It is clear that the gridded street plan laid out in the Norman period has continued to influence the townscape of Bury until relatively recently, and this can be seen in some respects within the current site which is bounded by two main streets that appear to have changed little since the late Saxon and Norman periods.

Continuity or change: the medieval to post-medieval transitional

7.2.5 As mentioned above, there is some indication, largely based on pottery evidence, of a possible hiatus of activity on the site in the later medieval period before an upsurge in the 15th or more likely the 16th century. This will be further explored during analysis and possible reasons for this investigated (*e.g.* did the Black Death play a part?)

Development and design of post-medieval town gardens

7.2.6 The study of parks and gardens is highlighted as an area of research (Medlycott 2011, 79) and the current site provides both stratigraphic, artefactual and cartographic evidence for this often-neglected theme. Large scale country house gardens and landscaped parks have received a fair amount of attention while small scale, more intimate urban gardens are not well-understood. Analysis of the various garden features (planting beds, paths, wood/brick structures and boundaries etc) combined with the ecofactual (?fertiliser), artefactual (plant pots; ceramic ?waterpipes) and cartographic (e.g. Warren's map) evidence should contribute to the study of urban garden archaeology spanning the ?16th to 19th centuries.

Local and regional ceramic studies

7.2.7 The stratified ceramic assemblage includes both local and more regional wares with some instances of imports in the later centuries. It also includes a number of interesting aspects including the group of 17th century plant pots which also provide evidence for possibly local/regional pottery production (kiln/glaze scars) in a mixed-firing kiln; the square ceramic object from context 911 may also be associated with the production of lead glaze.

Understanding the relationship between towns and their hinterlands

7.2.8 'The production and processing of food for urban markets is a key element in understanding the relationship between towns and their hinterlands...the interchange between rural food supplies and urban industrial and craft products was essential for both town and village or hamlet' (Medlycott 2011, 71).

7.2.9 The faunal and environmental remains from the current site both provide good evidence for the 'consumer end' of the food and supply chain during the medieval and early post-medieval periods in particular. This in turn can illuminate the nature and management of the surrounding countryside through study of the range of cultivated and 'accidental' plants, fuel types, animal husbandry *etc*.

7.2.10 Given the longevity of occupation, further analysis also has potential to contribute to a number of National research objectives including: demography, and the development cycles and spatial organisation of small towns.

7.3 Local/Site Specific Research Objectives

A number of local areas of research include the Great Fire; building construction design and development; cess pits/rubbish disposal and domestic use of space within the urban backyards.

7.3.1 Evidence that the medieval kitchen may have been destroyed by fire is provided by the presence of a layer of burning sealing the hearth/ovens and associated floors. The date of this could be precisely determined by radiocarbon dating to establish whether this was during the Great Fire of 1608, or was an earlier, isolated event (*ie* medieval).

7.3.2 A number of building foundations and associated surfaces were revealed within the excavation areas, located within the former backyards. These were of various size and construction, ranging from flint and mortar to brick. Further study of these structures in relation to similar features excavated elsewhere in the town/precinct and other towns in the county/region may contribute to the understanding of building design, development and use in the town during the ?Tudor/Elizabethan to Georgian periods.

7.3.3 A notable aspect of the excavation was the number of well-constructed masonry-lined cess pits which contained mineralised deposits with the potential to provide significant data on diet, living conditions and status of the occupants of the houses on the frontage. This also relates to the organisation of the disposal of household/human waste in the town during the early post-medieval period; documentary evidence may enhance this analysis. Finds assemblages from these pits are also informative and include some of the more high status objects such as the shards representing several Venetian-style glass vessels.

7.3.4 There were clearly changes in the use of space within the backyards over the various centuries represented, with evidence for quarrying/pitting being replaced by outbuidings and cess pits and finally more formal gardens where rubbish disposal was less prevalent than in previous .

To explore evidence for the occupations/status of the late medieval and early post-medieval occupants of the adjacent properties

7.3.5 There is good potential to explore the economic basis and development of the various properties/plots through study of the stratigraphic sequence including the back-plot evidence (rubbish pits, structures, ovens etc) and the associated finds assemblages, notably pottery, vessel glass, animal bone and 'small finds'. The latter assemblage is typically urban, although there are a number of objects of note including part of a padlock, part of a headdress or veil frame, a mirror case and a couple of 'Boy Bishop' tokens. A single lead cloth/searchers seal provides tantalising evidence for this important aspect of the town's past wealth. Other items include objects that relate to horses and numerous dress accessories. The Venetian-style glass vessels from the cess pits imply some level of sophistication/wealth during the 17th century; while the mineralised food and insect remains in addition to the fish bones and faunal remains provide further evidence for diet.

7.3.6 Is there a reason for the apparent intensification of activity in the 17th century (*e.g.* achievement of borough status?). Documentary study, including probate lists, may help to illuminate this aspect of the stratigraphic sequence and associated assemblages.

8 Methods Statements for Analysis

8.1 Stratigraphic Analysis

8.1.1 The site matrix and provisional phasing will be checked and amended following integration of all relevant artefactual dating, and the database and phase plans will be updated accordingly. Groups will be assigned to aid interpretation and description following which group text will be compiled and disseminated to the relevant specialists. Context, finds and environmental data will be analysed using the MS Access Database and phased CAD plans.

8.2 Illustration

8.2.1 The existing CAD plans will be updated with any amended phasing and additional sections digitised if appropriate. Report figures will be generated using Adobe Illustrator. Any finds recommended for illustration will be drawn by hand and then digitised, or where appropriate photography of certain finds-types (e.g. CBM) will be undertaken.

8.3 Documentary Research

8.3.1 Research will be undertaken at the Suffolk Records Office and the SCC HER in Bury St Edmunds to place the excavated evidence within its historical and archaeological context. This evidence will be collated and where relevant reproduced in the full grey literature report and any subsequent publication.

8.4 Artefactual and Ecofactual Analysis

8.4.1 All the artefacts and environmental remains have been assessed/analysed with recommendations for analysis given in the individual specialist reports (Appendices B.1-B.7 and C1-3). Further analysis is recommended as follows:

- Metalwork and other small finds: Full archive report completed. Conservation/X-rays of selected objects undertaken; 20 objects to illustrate. Final phasing to be incorporated when available. Publication recommended.
- Industrial Residues: no further work
- Flint: no further work
- Glass: Fully identify all vessel glass present, especially the possible baluster stemmed vessel (728), the highly decorated (vetro a feli or vetro a retorti) fragmented base shard (folded pedestal foot or folded foot ring) and rim sherd from context 1508 and the cross joining sherds SF141 and 147, contexts 685 and 686. The small number of Forest-potash glass vessels also require further investigation to establish vessel type and date. A minimum of three vessels should be illustrated. No further work on the bottle and window glass, other than a note in the final publication.
- Pottery: Proposed further work for full report comprises: integration and full recording of the evaluation assemblage alongside the main assemblage, targeted analysis of the assemblage on various field criteria, based on major stratigraphic units. Macroscopic inspection (based on x20 magnification) and description of all new fabric types. Identification and illustration of new forms and traits especially relating to local fabric types which are otherwise unpublished to date. Tabular statistics of fabric and vessel data. A report on the results of the above

incorporating data from comparable contemporary assemblages in the town, from which a synthesis for publication can be produced. It is recommended that a maximum of 8 items will be illustrated.

- Clay-pipe: identification of the manufacturer of the pipe with the decorated stem and the pipe with the oak leaf impressed heel. A short note in the final publication is recommended.
- CBM: Further work would incorporate comparison of data from similar assemblages from other sites within Bury St Edmunds and other towns in the region, if appropriate. Photograph of c.6 items.
- Animal bone: Full recording/analysis targetting the Period 2 assemblage, including the notable bird and anuran amphibian remains. Comparison with similar assemblages from Bury St Edmunds and other regional towns. Publication recommended.
- Fish bone: Full recording/analysis and a summary in the final publication
- Insect remains: Full recording/analysis and a summary in the final publication.
- Shell: no further work other than a short note in the final publication
- Environmental samples: A number (14) of samples have been selected for full analysis (with full processing of the remaining soil) representing the medieval to earlier post-medieval periods (1.1-2.2). These will target the cereal assemblages preserved by charring and the cess deposits preserved by mineralisation. Report writing and research into comparisons; synthesis for publication.

9 Report Writing, Archiving and Publication

9.1 Report Writing

9.1.1 An archive report will be prepared that will include results of all analyses. A publication article will be produced which summarises the results and presents details of the key results of the analysis. Tasks associated with report writing are identified in Table *

9.1.2 Report writing will take place after analysis is completed. The archive report will include as a minimum the following sections:

- Non-technical Summary
- Introduction
- Geology and Topography
- Archaeological and Historical Background
- Methodology
- Results by period
- Discussion by period
- Conclusions
- Acknowledgements
- Bibliography
- Appendices:

- Context descriptions/index
- Full finds reports
- Full environmental reports

9.2 Storage and Curation

9.2.1 Excavated material and records will be deposited with, and curated by, Suffolk County Council in appropriate county stores under the Site Code BSE378. A digital archive will be deposited with OA Library. SCCAS requires transfer of ownership prior to deposition (see Section 11). During analysis and report preparation, OA East will hold all material and reserves the right to send material for specialist analysis.

9.2.2 The archive will be prepared to the standards of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service in accordance with current OA East guidelines, which are based on current national guidelines

9.3 Publication

9.3.1 It is proposed that the results of the project should be published in the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History* , under the working title 'Excavations to the Rear of Thingoe House, Bury St Edmunds', by Rachel Clarke.

9.3.2 Relatively few excavations in Bury St Edmunds have so far been published, which makes the proposed publication of this project all the more important, given that the site has good potential to address a fairly wide range of current research themes, some of which are of regional/national interest.

9.3.3 An article summarising and synthesising the results will be prepared and will include: summary, introduction, geology and topography and archaeological and historical background, results by period, Discussion and Bibliography.

10 Resources and Programming

10.1 Project Team Structure

Name	Initials	Project Role	Establishment
Aileen Connor	AC	Project Manager/content editor	OA East
Elizabeth Popescu	EP	Editor	OA East
Rachel Clarke	RC	Stratigraphic analysis/documentary research/author	OA East
Chris Faine	CMF	Faunal Remains specialist	OA East
Carole Fletcher	CF	Post-Roman Pottery specialist, clay-pipes	OA East
Rachel Fosberry	RF	Environmental specialist	OA East
Illustrator	Illus	Illustrations	OA East
Rebecca Nicholson	RN	Fish bone	OA South
Rob Atkins	RA	CBM specialist	OA East
Nina Crummy	NC	Metalwork and other small finds	Freelance
David Smith (TBC)	DS	Insects	Birmingham University
Alice Lyons	AL	Vessel Glass	OA East
Colchester and Ipswich Museum Service	CIMS	Conservation of metalwork	CIMS

Table 13*: Project Team*

10.2 Stages, Products and Tasks

Task No.	Task	Staff	No. Days
Project Management			
0	Project management	AC	2
0	Team meetings	AC/RC/LP/ CF/RF/CMF	1
0	Liaison with relevant staff and specialists, distribution of relevant information and materials	RC	1.5
Stage 1: Stratigraphic analysis			
1	Integrate updated ceramic/artefact dating with site matrix	RC	1
2	Update database (and digital plans/sections) to reflect any changes	RC/ILL	2(1)
3	Finalise and disseminate site phasing	RC	2

Task No.	Task	Staff	No. Days
4	Compile group and phase text , incorporate WB and eval data where relevant	RC	12
5	Compile overall stratigraphic text and site narrative to form the basis of the full/archive report	RC	5
6	Review, collate and standardise results of all final specialist reports and integrate with stratigraphic text and project results	RC	3
Illustration			
7	Digitise selected additional sections and WB data	ILL	2
8	All finds illustrations	ILL	8
9	Prepare draft phase plans, sections and other report figures, including adding hachures where appropriate	ILL	5
10	Prepare photographs for inclusion in the report	ILL	1
Documentary research			
11	Visit to SCC HER and RO	RC	1
12	Commission Updated HER search	RC	0
13	Collate/Integrate documentary research	RC	3
Artefact studies			
14	Small finds (Full report written: phasing updates to add)	RC/NC	0.5
15	Vessel glass: full identification of late 16th-17th c drinking vessels and report	AL	1
16	Pottery: full recording and analysis of the medieval and 16th-18th century groups	CF	21
17	CBM: update archive report and collate publication report	RA	2
18	Misc artefacts/ecofacts to be summarised for publication: industrial residues, flint, window and vessel glass, clay pipe, shell	RC/CF	1
Environmental Remains			
19	Animal bone: recording and reporting	CMF	9.5
20	Environmental samples	RF	5
21	Fish bone	RN	5
22	Insect remains	DS	2
Stage 2: Report/Publication Writing			
23	Write historical and archaeological background text	RC	2
24	Edit phase and group text	RC	2

Task No.	Task	Staff	No. Days
25	Compile list of illustrations/liaise with illustrators	RC	1
26	Write discussion and conclusions	RC	3
27	Prepare mock-up report figures	RC	2
28	Collate/edit captions, bibliography, appendices etc	RC	2
29	Produce draft report	RC/ILL	1
30	Internal edit	AC/EP	3
31	Incorporate internal edits	RC/ILL	3
32	Final edit	EP	2
33	Produce publication summary of results	RC	3
34	Send to publisher for refereeing	RC/EP	0.5
35	Post-refereeing revisions	RC/EP	1
Stage 3: Archiving			
36	Compile paper archive	RC	1
37	Archive/delete digital photographs	RC	1
38	Compile/check material archive	RC/CF	1

Table 14*: Task list*

10.3 Project Timetable

10.3.1 On receiving approval of the Post-excavation Assessment and updated research design it is anticipated that Stage 1 (Analysis) and Stage 2 (archive report and publication submission) will be completed within 8 months and Stage 3 (archiving) will be completed within 1 month of acceptance/approval of Stage 2 Archive Report.

10.3.2 The Archive Report will be deposited with SCCAS HER on acceptance/approval.

10.3.3 The timetable for publication within *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History* will be at the discretion of the editor but is likely to be 2015/16.

11 OWNERSHIP

11.1.1 The ownership of the archive (paper and artefacts) will pass to Suffolk Museum Service after the project has been published

Appendix A. Context Summary with Provisional Phasing and Spot-Dating

Context	Cut	Area	Category	Feature Type	L	B	D	Description	Period	Pottery dates	Clay pipe/glass dates	SFs dates
500		A	layer	buried soil			0.3	Dark grey brown, sandy silt, 0.3m thick, occasional small/medium round/sub-angular stones and chalk flecks, removed by machine	3.3			
501	502	A	fill	surface (external)	30	2	0.2	Mid yellowish orange gravelly sand with mixed topsoil/sand overlying, gravel and occ. Flint + sandstone nodules, garden path excavated by machine	3.2			
502	0	A	cut	surface (external)	30	2	0.2	linear depression for garden path	3.2			
503	0	A	layer	levelling	0		0.25	Mid greyish brown, silty sand, rare small stones, 0.25m deep. Truncated by path [502], machine excavated	3.2			
504	0	A	layer	levelling	12		0.1	dark grey brown, gravelly silty sand, frequent small/med sub-angular stones/pebbles and chalk/brick flecks	3.2			
505	0	A	layer	levelling	18		0.1	Mid greyish brown, silty sand, rare small stones.	3.2			
506	0	A	layer	buried soil	0			mid grey brown, gravelly sandy silt, with frequent rounded pebbles and sub-angular stones, chalk flecks, brick fragments	3.2			
507	0	A	layer	levelling	0		0.25	mid greyish brown, sandy silt leveling layer, with frequent large flint nodules, chalk and pebbles	3.1			
508	0	A	layer	buried soil	10	12		Mid yellowish brown, sandy silt, with occ-frequent pebbles, angular stone, chalk flecks, charcoal	3.1			
509	0	A	layer	dump	5		0.4	yellowish brown stoney silt clay, possibly fill of feature or dumping layer	3.2			
510	0	A	masonry	wall	30	0.5	0.5	brick/tile/stone (re-used), variable sizes, poor finish, rough/uncoursed, E-W facings, hard chalky mortar with grit	3.1			
511	512	A	fill	pit	0			very dark grey brown, sandy silt with modern brick/tile/glass, modern garden feature	3.2			
512	0	A	cut	pit	1.5	1.4	0.3	sub-circular pit with concave profile, filled by (511)	3.2			
513	514	A	fill	post hole	0			dark grey brown, sandy silt, fill of modern posthole	3.2			
514	0	A	cut	post hole	0.4	0.5	0.14	sub-circular shallow posthole cutting post-med garden path (501)	3.2			
515	516	A	fill	post hole	0.5		0.06	very dark grey, ashy charcoal fill of shallow posthole	3.2			
516	0	A	cut	post hole	0.5		0.06	shallow ash-filled modern/post-med posthole	3.2			
517	0	A	group	modern features	0			group number for various modern/post-med features across site, probably related to the former buildings on site, including sewer pipe, foundations, concrete piles, cables/services etc.	3.3			

Context	Cut	Area	Category	Feature Type	L	B	D	Description	Period	Pottery dates	Clay pipe/glass dates	SFs dates
518	520	A	fill	well	0		0.4	dark greyish brown, sandy silt, with occ-moderate tile, chalky flecks and glass, loose	3.2	19th-century	c.1670-1700/c.1685-1700	
519	520	A	fill	well	0		0.25	orangey brown, sandy silt, with occ. Tile, shell and stones, loose	3.2	16th-18th century		
520	0	A	masonry	well	1.6	1.6		brick/mortar/tiles, bricks: 110x230x48, well finished on inside, rough on outside, top 4 courses laid flat header with pointed end outwards then a course of bricks laid sideways, hard chalky sandy lime mortar	3.1			
521	522	A	fill	post hole	0.66	0.57	0.19	mid brownish grey, silty sand (some clay), occasional small sub-angular stones and chalk flecks	3.2			
522	0	A	cut	post hole	0.66	0.57	0.19	sub-circular posthole with concave profile, probably 17th century	3.2			
523	0	A	group	post holes	15			group of similar postholes containing dark grey fills with brick and tiles	3.2			
524	525	A	fill	post hole	0.42	0.42	0.1	mid brown grey, silty sand, with occasional small/med stones, frequent brick flecks and rare chalk flecks	3.2			
525	0	A	cut	post hole	0.42	0.42	0.1	sub-circular posthole with concave profile	3.2			
526	526	A	layer	surface (external)	0	2	0.2	dark orange brown, silty sand, firm, cut by [525] and [528], forms L or U-shape in plan	3.1			early post-medieval
527	528	A	fill	pit	0	1.25	0.15	dark brown, sandy silt, with occasional tile, rare glass, oyster shell, animal bone and pot, friable	3.2	16th-17th century	17th century	
528	0	A	cut	pit	0	1.25	0.15	sub-circular pit with concave profile	3.2			
529	530	A	fill	pit	1.7	1.8	0.18	dark greyish brown, silty sand, with occasional CBM, and small/med sub-angular stones, friable, truncated by modern sewer pipe	3.2	19th-20th century		
530	0	A	cut	pit	1.7	1.8	0.18	sub-circular post-med pit with a shallow concave profile	3.2			
531	532	A	fill	post hole	0			number assigned for pre-ex plan, later excavated and recorded as (591)	3.1			
532	0	A	cut	post hole	0			number assigned for pre-ex plan, later excavated and recorded as [592]	3.1			
533	534	A	fill	post hole	0			number assigned for pre-ex plan, later excavated and recorded as (581)	3.1			
534	0	A	cut	post hole	0			number assigned for pre-ex plan, later excavated and recorded as [582]	3.1			
535	536	A	fill	post hole	0			number assigned for pre-ex plan, later excavated and recorded as (564)	3.1			
536	0	A	cut	post hole	0			number assigned for pre-ex plan, later excavated and recorded as [565]	2.2-3.1			
537	538	A	fill	post hole	0			number assigned for pre-ex plan, later excavated and recorded as (585)	3.1			
538	0	A	cut	post hole	0			number assigned for pre-ex plan, later excavated and recorded as [586]	3.1			
539	540	A	fill	post hole	0			number assigned for pre-ex plan, later excavated and recorded as (593)	2.2			

Context	Cut	Area	Category	Feature Type	L	B	D	Description	Period	Pottery dates	Clay pipe/glass dates	SFs dates
540	0	A	cut	post hole	0			see 593, wall base?	2.2			
541	784	A	fill	pit	0		0.2	mid-pale grey brown, sandy silt, clay and chalk, flint/pebbles <0.05mm, sand lenses, occasional charcoal layer	2.2-3.1	16th-18th century		late 17th or 18th c
542	542	A	layer	buried soil	0			Greyish brown silty sand soil layer cut by a number of features in SW corner of area A; possibly same as 608, 604 etc - late medieval/early post-med garden or cultivation soil	2.2-3.1	13th-15th century		1625-34
543	544	A	fill	pit	1.12	1.08	0.14	mid-dark grey, sandy silt with pebbles/flints <0.08m, charcoal + mortar lumps, and chalk flecks, loose	3.1	Mid 12th-mid 14th century		
544	0	A	cut	pit	1.12	1.08	0.14	sub-circular pit with shallow concave profile	3.1			
545	546	A	fill	pit	0.6	0.54	0.45	mid grey-brown, sandy silt, with flints/pebbles <0.08m, and frequent chalk/mortar	3.1			
546	546	A	cut	pit	0.6	0.54	0.45	sub-circular pit with steep sides and concave profile	3.1			
547	548	A	fill	foundation trench	2.6	0.6	0.17	mid brown, sandy silt, with flint/pebbles <0.03m and chalk lumps and occasional charcoal, loose-firm	3.1	16th-18th century		1375-1575
548	0	A	cut	foundation trench	2.6	0.6	0.17	short, narrow linear ditch	3.1			
549	550	A	fill	pit	0			very dark grey, sandy silt, stones, flint, clay lumps and chalk/mortar patches	3.1	13th-15th century		
550	0	A	cut	pit	0			modern rubbish pit	3.1			
551	552	A	fill	ditch	1.2	1	0.2	mid/dark brownish grey, silty sand, with frequent stones and flint, firm	2.2	16th-17th century		
552	0	A	cut	ditch	1.2	1	0.2	shallow linear feature	2.2			
553	554	A	fill	robber trench	1.4	1.1	0.63	mid greyish brown, silty sand, with frequent large/med rectangular bricks and sub-angular stones	3.2	Late 18th-20th century		
554	0	A	cut	robber trench	1.4	1.1	0.63	rectangular steep-sided robber trench with a square profile	3.2			
555	0	A			0			number not used				
556	571	A	fill	ditch	1	1.55	0.3	mid red brown, silty sand, loose	2.2	16th century		
557	557	A	layer	surface (external)	0			Number assigned for metal-detected SF 105; deposit is same as path 526	3.1			1625-34
558	600	A	fill	pit	0			Number assigned on plan 105 for SF106; equivalent to 599, fill of pit 600	3.1			1625-34
559	0	A	masonry	wall	0			stone and mortar wall in western section of robber trench. Occasional bricks, lower part mostly lime stone rubble	3.1			
560	0	A	layer	buried soil	0			Dark greyish brown sandy silt with occasional stones and CBM; dump or slumped layer in very disturbed area in S part of Area A, sealing fills of large demolition cut	3.1			1625-34

Context	Cut	Area	Category	Feature Type	L	B	D	Description	Period	Pottery dates	Clay pipe/glass dates	SFs dates
								1137				
561	562	A	fill	pit	2.8	2.2	0.35	mid-dark grey brown, sandy silt, flints/stones <0.15m, and charcoal lumps, mortar/chalk/clay lumps	2.2-3.1	17th century	/medieval	late 15th to 16th c; 1375-1575
562	562	A	cut	pit	2.8	2.2	0.35	sub-circular pit of concave profile	3.1			
563	563	A	layer	dump	0			number assigned for small find 115, later excavated and recorded as (603)	3.1			medieval
564	565	A	fill	post hole	0.6	0.6	0.19	mid brown grey, silty sand, frequent large flint nodules and small rounded stones	3.1	17th century	c.1710-1750/post-med	
565	565	A	cut	post hole	0.6	0.6	0.19	sub-square near-vertically sided posthole of concave profile	3.1			
566	566	A	layer	buried soil	0			general soil layer cut by posthole group 523 etc. overlain by path (526)	3.1			late 15th to 16th century
567	924	A	fill	pit	0			number assigned for Sf , later excavated as 923, fill of pit 924	2.1			later med-early med
568	650	A	fill	pit	0			number assigned for small find, later excavated and recorded as [649]	2.2			
569	571	A	fill	ditch	1	1.3	0.35	mid grey, silty sand, frequent stones and flints, firm	3.1			
570	571	A	fill	ditch	1	0.8	0.1	mid yellowish grey, clayey sand, with frequent sub-angular sorted flint, firm	2.2			
571	571	A	cut	ditch	1	1.5	0.55	linear ditch of flat based profile, filled by (556), (569) and (570)	2.2			
572	573	A	fill	ditch	0.3	0.9	0.4	mid/dark grey, clayey sand with frequent stone and flint, firm	2.2	Mid 12th-mid 14th		
573	573	A	cut	ditch	0.3	0.9	0.4	cut of linear ditch with concave profile	2.2	16th century		
574	575	A	fill	ditch	1.7	1	0.56	mid brownish red, silt, soft	2.2			
575	575	A	cut	ditch	1.7	1	0.56	cut of curvi-linear ditch with concave profile	2.2			
576	579	A	fill	ditch	0.8	1	0.1	mid grey brown, sandy clay, with occasional stones and flint, firm	2.2			
577	579	A	fill	ditch	1	0.8	0.05	dark brown grey, clay, firm	2.2			
578	579	A	fill	ditch	1	0.95	0.3	mid brownish grey, sandy clay with occasional flint and stones, firm	2.2	13th-14th century		
579	579	A	cut	ditch	1	0.95	0.35	cut of a linear ditch with a flat u-shaped profile	2.2			
580	575	A	fill	ditch	1.7	0.88	0.4	mid brown grey, silty clay with occasional stone and flint, firm, 0.18m at east end, 0.4m at west/south	2.2			

Context	Cut	Area	Category	Feature Type	L	B	D	Description	Period	Pottery dates	Clay pipe/glass dates	SFs dates
581	582	A	fill	post hole	0.3	0.3	0.08	mid grey, sandy silt, friable	3.1			
582	582	A	cut	post hole	0.3	0.3	0.08	shallow sub-square posthole with a flat bottomed u-shaped profile	3.1			
583	586	A	fill	pit	0		0.1	mid grey brown, sandy silt, moderate small/med sub-rounded stones, friable	3.1			
584	586	A	fill	pit	0		0.2	dark grey, sandy silt, frequent charcoal, moderate large flint nodules, chalk pieces and small stones	3.1	18th-century		
585	586	A	fill	pit	1.05	1.15	0.3	mid orange brown, sandy silt, moderate large sub-rounded stones, flint nodules and small sub-angular stones, friable	3.1	17th-early 18th century		
586	586	A	cut	pit	1.05	1.15		sub-circular pit with undercutting sides, not bottomed	3.1			
587	0	A	layer	buried soil	0			Greyish brown sandy silty clay deposit below 541, possibly fill or fills of large pit in SW corner of area A; mostly recorded in section - up to 0.8m thick. Overlies medieval quarry pits	2.1-2.2	Mid 12th-mid 14th century		
588	588	A	layer	buried soil	2.5	1.1	0.2	mid greyish brown, silty clay, moderate small/med stones with occasional bricks and mortar, friable, 0.2-0.45m in depth	3.1			
589	0	A	layer	dump	2.5	1.1	0.25	light greyish brown, clay sand, frequent mortar, med/large stones and flint, frequent tile in NW corner of test pit, loose	3.1	16th-18th century		
590	590	A	masonry	wall	0.9	0.26	0.22	mortar/stone/tile/flint, variable sized materials (large stone 0.26m wide, small stone 0.06m wide), irregularly coursed, E-W facings, sandy yellow brown lime mortar	2.1			(1344-51 coin nearby)
591	592	A	fill	post hole	0.28	0.36	0.05	mid brown grey, sandy silt, occasional small sub-angular stones and chalk flecks, friable	2.2-3.1			
592	0	A	cut	post hole	0.28	0.36	0.05	sub-square posthole of concave profile	2.2-3.1			
593	0	A	masonry	wall	2.9	0.4	0.14	light brown yellow, sandy silt, frequent large flint nodules, with brick fragments, friable	2.2-3.1			
594	595	A	fill	pit	1.3	1.13	0.23	mid brown, sandy silt, occasional flints, pebbles, brick and tile, loose	3.1	16th-18th century		
595	595	A	cut	pit	1.3	1.13	0.23	sub-circular pit with concave profile	3.1			
596	0	A	fill	unknown	0			possible spread/fill, overcut during exc of 595	3.1			
597	597	A	layer	surface (external)	2	1	0.15	flint cobbles and loosely packed roof tiles	2.1	late 15th-16th century		
598	0	A	layer	surface (external)	0			yellow clay, compacted, unexcavated	2.2			
599	600	A	fill	pit	1.8	1.2	0.25	mid grey brown, sandy silt, moderate flint/pebbles, sand lenses and tile/brick	3.1	16th-17th century	/post-med	
600	600	A	cut	pit	1.8	1.2	0.25	sub-rectangular pit with concave profile, NE-SW orientation	3.1			

Context	Cut	Area	Category	Feature Type	L	B	D	Description	Period	Pottery dates	Clay pipe/glass dates	SFs dates
601	601	A	layer	dump	0			possible spread layer, not fully exposed	3.1			
602	602	A	cut	pit	0		0.2	pit of concave profile, N-S orientation	3.1			
603	602	A	fill	pit	0		0.2	mid brown/mixed, silt, 40% tile, frequent mortar flecks, friable	3.1			
604	0	A	layer	buried soil	0		0.3	dark grey brown, clayey silt, occasional flints ~0.05m, frequent charcoal flecks	2.2-3.1	16th-18th century		
605	0	A	layer	buried soil	0		0.3	mid dark grey, clayey silt, occasional flints ~8cm, frequent/moderate mortar flecks	2.2-3.1	16th-18th century		
606	0	A	masonry	wall	7	0.14	0.24	narrow roughly built flint wall bonded with a mid brownish yellow, sandy lime mortar, straight sides, occasional brick/tile inclusions, no obvious construction cut	2.2-3.1			
607	0	A	layer	buried soil	0		0.1	mid yellowish brown, silty sand, occasional small/med pebbles and sub-angular stones, occasional chalk/charcoal flecks, firm	2.2-3.1			
608	0	A	layer	buried soil	0		0.1	mid yellowish brown, silty sand, occasional sub-angular stones, rare chalk and charcoal flecks, soft	2.1	13th-15th century		
609	0	A	layer	buried soil	0			mid yellowish grey brown, sandy silt, occasional medium flint nodules, small rounded/sub-angular stones and charcoal/chalk flecks, firm and friable	2.2	13th-mid-14th century		
610	0	A	cut	test pit	1.95	1.1	0.45	rectangular, test pit, NW-SE orientation	2.2			
611	612	A	fill	robber trench	0		0.08	light brown, sandy silt, occasional chalk and charcoal flecks, friable, excavated to 0.08m, not bottomed	2.2			
612	612	A	cut	robber trench	0	0.16	0.08	linear robber trench, with vertical sides, not bottomed, N-S orientation	2.2			
613	615	A	fill	pit	0		0.05	mid grey, sandy silt, abundant charcoal and moderate mussel shell (not kept), friable	2.2			
614	615	A	fill	pit	0		0.06	mid yellow brown, sandy silt, occasional tile pieces and small rounded stones	2.2			
615	0	A	cut	pit	0.66	0.53	0.06	sub-circular pit with concave profile and flat base	2.2			
616	627	A	fill	pit	0	1	0.13	mid brown grey, sandy silt, abundant large flint nodules, frequent tile, moderate charcoal and chalk flecks	2.2	13th-15th century		
617	616	A	cut	pit	0	1	0.13	sub-rectangular pit with concave profile, NNE-SSW orientation	2.2			
618	0	A	layer	surface (internal)	0			mid beige yellow, silty plaster, with plaster and stones, firm, unexcavated	2.2			
619	620	A	fill	pit	0	1.2	0.3	dark brown, sandy silt, moderate-frequent tile and stones, rare pot, clay pipe and glass	3.1	17th-early 18th century		
620	0	A	cut	pit	0	1.2	0.3	sub-circular pit with a concave profile	3.1			
621	622	A	fill	pit	1.1	0.55	0.06	whitish grey, ash-fine sand, loose	3.1			

Context	Cut	Area	Category	Feature Type	L	B	D	Description	Period	Pottery dates	Clay pipe/glass dates	SFs dates
622	0	A	cut	pit	1.1	0.55	0.06	sub-circular pit with flat base	3.1			
623	624	A	fill	pit	0.65	0.6	0.14	mid brown grey, silty clay, very frequent large/med flint blocks, rare tile/chalk	2.2			
624	0	A	cut	pit	0.65	0.6	0.15	rectangular pit with a concave profile, not bottomed due to limit of excavation	2.2			
625	627	A	fill	ditch	1.3	1.44	0.35	mid orangey brown, sandy silt, rare small rounded stones and small irregular flints, loose	2.2			
626	627	A	fill	ditch	1.3	1.1	0.26	dark browny-orange, sandy silt, rare small angular stones and flints, loose	2.2			
627	0	A	cut	ditch	1.3	1.44	0.61	linear ditch with concave profile, uneven base	2.2	Late 13th-14th century		
628	630	A	fill	ditch	0.8	0.92	0.23	mid greyish brown, sandy silt, frequent stone/flint, firm	2.2			
629	630	A	fill	ditch	0.8	0.92	0.3	dark greyish brown, sandy clay, occasional small flints/angular stones, friable	2.2	17th-early 18th century		
630	0	A	cut	ditch	0.8	0.92	0.5	linear ditch running East-West, concave profile	2.2			
631	0	A	fill	pit	0			tile dump below garden feature 630, later revealed to be within a small pit - not exc but same as 914 etc	2.2			
632	0	A	fill	pit	0			mid browny orange, silty sand, frequent irregular shaped tile; later found to be fill of a small pit not exc	2.2			
633	0	A	cut	pit	0			pit or ditch - later dug as 850, possibly horticultural?	2.2			
634	635	A	fill	foundation trench	1.5	0.2		pale yellow (with white flecks), chalky sandy clay, frequent chalk flecks, firm	2.1			
635	635	A	cut	foundation trench	1.5	0.2		linear, N-S foundation trench, not bottomed, revealed in base of test pit	2.1			
636	0	A	masonry	wall	1.5	0.8	0.2	0.8m-wide section of wall base exposed for 1.5m at West end of Area A, aligned roughly E-W. Constructed from flints, bricks tiles and rare sandstone lumps, roughly coursed and varying sizes. No facing - base only. Bonded in v hard creamy white lime mortar	3.1			
637	0	A	layer	dump	3	3		mixed rubble and soil layer to East of wall 606 cut by eval trench 6	2.2-3.1	15th-16th century		
638	643	A	fill	pit	0		0.12	yellowish brown, sandy silt, broken up mortar and charcoal flecks, friable	2.1-2.2			
639	643	A	fill	pit	0		0.1	dark brown, sandy silt, rare oyster shells and stones, friable	2.1-2.2	13th to end of 15th century		
640	643	A	fill	pit	0		0.02	whitish grey, fine sand, with charcoal flecks, loose	2.1-2.2	13th-14th century		
641	643	A	fill	pit	0		0.2	dark greyish brown, sandy silt, rare tile, bone and shell, occasional charcoal flecks,	2.1-2.2			

Context	Cut	Area	Category	Feature Type	L	B	D	Description	Period	Pottery dates	Clay pipe/glass dates	SFs dates
								compact				
642	643	A	fill	pit	0		0.4	dark greyish brown, sandy silt, moderate oyster shell, occasional charcoal flecks, friable	2.1-2.2			
643	643	A	cut	pit	0		0.54	originally thought to be a ditch, but later found to be a large ?pit, filled by (638), (639), (640), (641), (642)	2.1-2.2			
644	0	A	layer	levelling	0		0.1	light yellowish brown, sandy silt, occasional stones, rare charcoal flecks, compact	3.1			
645	0	A	layer	buried soil	0		0.38	mid greyish brown, sandy silt, occasional flecks of chalk, stones, fired clay flecks, compact; possible fill or make-up in terrace?	2.1			
646	643	A	fill	pit	0		0.12	greyish brown, sandy silt, occasional oyster shells and charcoal flecks, friable	2.1-2.2	16th-18th century		
647	0	A	layer	buried soil	0		0.2	Garden soil: mid yellowish grey brown, silty sand, frequent small/med angular/sub-angular stones/pebbles, occasional bone, pot, etc and oyster shell, tile, etc, compact on surface, soft below	2.1	16th-17th century		later med-early post-med
648	0	A	layer	surface (external)	5	2.5	0.1	mixed yellowish brown, sandy silt clay, frequent chalk and brick flecks, frequent mortar lumps, occasional small stones, firm	3.1	16th-18th century		
649	650	A	fill	pit	2.35	0.68	0.12	dark yellowish brown, clayey silt, frequent small chalk lumps, occasional pale yellow clay, occasional charcoal flecking	2.1-2.2	Late 12th-14th century		
650	650	A	cut	pit	2.35	0.68	0.12	elongated, very truncated oval pit with flat base, N-S orientation	2.2			
651	652	A	fill	pit	1.6	0.58	0.08	mid brownish yellow, clayey silt, occasional small chalk lumps and charcoal flecks, hard	2.2			
652	652	A	cut	pit	1.6	0.58	0.08	oval pit with concave profile, very truncated by modern activity	2.2			
653	654	A	fill	pit	0		0.3	mid greyish brown, sandy silt, rare tile, pot and iron objects, occasional chalky clayey inclusions, loose	2.2	16th-17th century		
654	654	A	cut	pit	3	2.7	0.4	sub-square pit or tank with steep sides and flat base	2.2			
655	0	A	layer	buried soil	0			mid grey brown sand; same as 609? Recorded in plan only - dump or slump/levelling/terracing??	2.1			
656	0	A	layer	buried soil	0			Dark brown silty sand. Recorded in plan only - dump or slump/levelling/terracing?? Cut by various features, possibly equivalent to 560	3.1			
657	678	A	fill	pit	1	0.95	0.58	Fill largely comprised of broken roof tiles (recorded and discarded on site) in a grey brown sandy silt matrix. Cuts gravel quarries	2.2-3.1	Late 12th-14th century		
678	678	A	cut	pit	1	0.95	0.58	Irregular/sub-circular cut in plan with steep sides and slightly concave base; difficult to excavate safely as cut through backfilled sand quarry fills	2.2-3.1			
679	679	A	layer	buried soil	1.28	0.91	0.2	grey-brown sandy silt layer, small patch of small/med gravel, loose; revealed in test	2.1-2.2	13th-14th		11th to

Context	Cut	Area	Category	Feature Type	L	B	D	Description	Period	Pottery dates	Clay pipe/glass dates	SFs dates
								pit adjacent to structure 898		century		14th c
680	681	A	fill	pit	0.83	0.9	0.22	dark reddish brown, silty clay, moderate small/med angular stones and flints	2.2			
681	681	A	cut	pit	0.83	0.9	0.22	square test pit	2.2			
682	682	A	layer	surface (external)	1.04	1.22	0.135	grey brown sandy silt, small/med gravel, compact, part of gravel patch associated with flint and mortar building?	2.1	15th-16th century		
683	684	A	fill	ditch	1.12	0.84	0.2	mid brown grey, silty clay, abundant tile (large-small), moderate small angular gravel, friable	2.2	16th-17th century		
684	684	A	cut	ditch	1.12	0.84	0.2	linear ditch with a concave profile, NW-SE orientation	2.2			
685	685	A	cut	pit	0.8	2.26	1.08	large pit of unknown shape in plan due to limit of excavation, uneven base, concave profile?	2.2	16th-17th century		
686	685	A	fill	pit	0.8	2.26	0.72	mid grey brown, sandy silt, rare tile fragments, small/medium, loose	2.2	16th-18th century	/16th-17th century	
687	0	A	finds unit	cleaning	0			No assigned to cleaning inside building defined by walls 590/719	2.2	16th-17th century		
688	0	A	finds unit	cleaning	0			No assigned to cleaning outside building/to south of building defined by walls 590/719 - probably from layer 714 or gravel ?surface 1157	2.2	16th-17th century		
689	690	A	fill	pit	0		0.12	very dark grey sandy silt, flints/stones <0.08m, and chalky lumps, loose	2.2-3.1	16th-17th century	c.1600-40	
690	690	A	cut	pit	0		0.21	cut of pit partially beyond edge of excavation, sub-circular, concave profile	3.1			
691	692	A	fill	pit	1.55	1.1	0.05	dark brown, sandy silt, occasional stones <0.05m and sandy/chalky flecks	3.1			
692	692	A	cut	pit	1.55	1.1	0.05	sub-circular pit with a concave profile	2.2			
693	694	A	fill	pit	0.77	0.7	0.22	mid brown grey, reddish tints from tiles, sandy silt, moderate tile pieces and small stones, loose	2.2	16th-18th century		later med-early post-med
694	694	A	cut	pit	0.7	0.65	0.22	sub-circular pit with concave profile	2.2			
695	698	A	fill	pit	0		0.5	mid greenish brown, cessy sandy silt, occasional stones, rare tile, moderate compaction	3.1-3.2			
696	698	A	fill	pit	0		0.26	greyish brown, sandy silt, occasional stones, rare charcoal flecks, moderate compaction, difficult to distinguish from (695)	2.1			
697	698	A	fill	pit	0		0.22	dark greyish brown, sandy silt, rare tile and stones, moderate compaction	2.1			
698	698	A	cut	pit	0		0.98	large pit or ditch of unknown shape, concave in profile	2.1			
699	699	A	layer	buried soil	0		0.22	dark greyish brown, sandy silt, occasional/moderate charcoal flecks, rare tile, occasional stones, moderate compaction, cut by [698]	2.1			

Context	Cut	Area	Category	Feature Type	L	B	D	Description	Period	Pottery dates	Clay pipe/glass dates	SFs dates
700	700	A	layer	buried soil	0		0.3	greyish brown (with a hint of green), sandy silt, occasional stones and chalky flecks, moderate compaction	2.1			
701	704	A	layer	buried soil	0		0.3	mid greenish brown, sandy silt, rare stones, loose	2.1			
702	704	A	fill	terrace	0		0.2	dark brown, sandy silt, rare stones, loose	2.1			
703	704	A	fill	terrace	0		0.14	dark greyish brown, sandy silt, rare stones, occasional charcoal flecks, moderate compaction	2.1			
704	704	A	cut	terrace	0		0.58	linear feature, possibly a terrace, N-S orientation ,unexcavated	2.1			
705	712	A	fill	pit	0		0.2	mid grey, sandy silt, occasional chalky flecks, rare stones, moderate compaction	2.1			
706	712	A	fill	pit	0		0.34	reddish brown, silty sand, rare stones, loose	2.1			
707	712	A	fill	pit	0		0.4	dark brown, sandy silt, occasional small stones, moderate compaction	2.1			
708	712	A	fill	pit	0		0.22	mid greyish brown, sandy silt, occasional charcoal flecks, rare gravel, moderate compaction	2.1			
709	712	A	fill	pit	0		0.05	light yellowish grey, clay, occasional chalky flecks, compact	2.1			
710	712	A	fill	pit	0		0.12	black, very fine sandy silt (burnt), moderate charcoal, loose	2.1			
711	712	A	fill	pit	0		0.1	orangey brown, silty sand, frequent stones, moderate compaction, re-deposited gravel	2.1			
712	712	A	cut	pit	0		1.4	linear ditch or possible pit, fills (705-711) and (715)	2.1			
713	0	A	layer	platform	1.12	0.29	0.09	light brown orange, silty clay, rare small angular stones, hard	2.1			
714	0	A	layer	buried soil	1.6	1.07	0.42	dark reddish brown silty clay, rare small/med angular stones and small flints, friable, possible fill of feature below wall 590	2.1	13th-end of 14th century		
715	712	A	fill	pit	0		0.1	light orangey brown, sandy gravel, frequent stones, moderate compaction	2.1			
716	0	A	layer	surface (internal)	6	6	0.06	mixed greyish yellow, slightly silty clay, occasional small/med sub-angular pebbles/stones and tile fragments, rare chalk and charcoal flecks, firm, within wall 590	2.1	16th-18th-century	/medieval	
717	0	A	layer	platform	6.5	6.5	0.08	mid-pale yellow, clay, occasional oyster shells, small/med rounded stones and small chalk flecks, firm/compact	2.1	13th- mid 14th century		
718	0	A	layer	buried soil	10	15	0.35	slightly greenish yellow grey, clayey sandy silt, frequent small/med rounded/sub-angular stones, charcoal and chalk flecks, oyster shell and occasional animal bone, tile, pot and daub	2.1			
719	0	A	masonry	wall	6	0.3	0.33	flint nodules/mortar/occasional tile, between 1 and 15cm in size, roughly finished, no facing, irregular course, 5 courses remain, S-N facings, crumbling yellow, sandy lime mortar with occasional chalk/small stones, mod sewer pipe runs along top	2.1			
720	721	A	fill	pit	0.23	0.36	0.2	very dark grey, silt, very loose	2.2			

Context	Cut	Area	Category	Feature Type	L	B	D	Description	Period	Pottery dates	Clay pipe/glass dates	SFs dates
721	0	A	cut	pit	0.45	0.39	0.22	sub-circular pit with concave profile	2.2			
722	0	A	layer	pit	0.8	0.8	0.09	very dark grey, sandy silt, loose	2.2	16th-18th century		
723	0	A	layer	surface (internal)	0		0.14	yellowish grey, silty clay, occasional chalky fragments, rare tile, pot and bone, compact	2.2	late 15th-16th century		
724	1137	A	fill	pit	0		0.08	mid grey brown, sandy silt, flints/pebbles <0.05m, chalky lumps < 0.04m	3.1			
725	1137	A	fill	pit	0		0.65	mid grey brown, sandy silt, moderate flint/pebbles <0.02m and mortar patches, charcoal lumps	3.1	Mid 12th-mid 14th century		
726	1137	A	fill	pit	0		0.2	mid/dark grey, sandy silt, occasional flint/pebbles <0.05m, sand lenses	3.1	Mid 12th-mid 14th century		
727	1137	A	fill	pit	0		0.23	mid reddish brown, sandy silt, pebbles, gravel and sand lenses, loose	3.1	mid 12th to mid-14th century		
728	1137	A	fill	pit	0		0.25	reddish orange, sandy silt, with mortar, loose	3.1	16th-18th century	16th-mid 17th century	
729	0	A	fill	pit	0		0.18	mid grey brown, sandy silt, moderate fine grave/sand, loose	3.1	16th-18th century		
730	1137	A	fill	pit	0		0.17	mid reddish brown, sandy silt, flints/pebbles <0.1m, and gravels/sand, loose	3.1			
731	1137	A	fill	pit	0	2.75	0.12	dark grey, sandy silt, frequent charcoal and burning, loose	3.1	16th to 18th century (16th-17th century)		
732	1137	A	fill	pit	0		0.15	mid grey reddish brown, sandy silt, flints/pebbles <0.05m, charcoal and sand, loose	3.1			
733	1137	A	fill	pit	1.65	0.95	0.15	mid yellow brown, sandy silt, frequent mortar lumps and flints/pebbles <0.08m	3.1			
734	1137	A	fill	pit	0			mid dark brown, sandy silt, occasional flints, stones, pebbles <0.1m, chalk lumps and sand lenses	3.1	late 15th-16th century or, 16th-18th century		1375-1575
735	0	A	layer	dump	0			Very dark grey/black sandy silt with occasional burnt stones/pebbles; loose. Dumped deposit at S end of Area A, initially excavated by hand then removed by machine. Associated with disuse/demolition of ?17thc buildings in this area. Poss hearth material ?	3.1			
736	760	A	fill	pit	0			Mid to dark grey sandy silt with occasional flints/stones and charcoal lenses	3.1	16th-17th century	c.1600-40/16th-17th century	

Context	Cut	Area	Category	Feature Type	L	B	D	Description	Period	Pottery dates	Clay pipe/glass dates	SFs dates
737	760	A	fill	pit	0			mid grey brown sandy silt with occasional flints/stones, clay lumps and charcoal pieces/flecks. Fill or demolition dump	3.1	16th-18th century.	/medieval +	
738	760	A	fill	pit	0			Mid-dark brown sandy silt with occasional small pebbles/flints, clay lumps and occasional charcoal flecks	3.1	17th-18th century		
739	0	A	layer	dump	1.8	2.1	0.1	mid brown grey, silt, charcoal c.5%, flint and gravel 10%, friable	2.2	16th-17th century		1279-c.1500
740	0	A	layer	surface (internal)	1.5	1.75	0.1	yellowish grey, silty clay, occasional chalk fragments, rare tile, pot and bone, compact	2.2	16th – 18th century		(med)
741	0	A	layer	dump	0		0.1	black, sandy silt, occasional tile, animal bone, oyster shell and charcoal flecks, moderate compaction	2.2	late 15th-16th century		1375-1575
742	0	A	layer	levelling	0		0.05	greyish brown, clayey silt, occasional tile, rare pot, oyster shell and charcoal flecks	2.2			
743	0	A	layer	levelling	0		0.12	mid brown, sandy silt, occasional stones, moderate compaction	2.1			
744	0	A	layer	levelling	0		0.12	dark greyish brown, sandy silt, rare tile, moderate compaction	2.1			
745	746	A	fill	post hole	0	0.28	0.12	dark brown, sandy silt, occasional chalky flecks, moderate compaction	2.2			
746	0	A	cut	post hole	0	0.28	0.12	sub-square posthole, concave profile with flattened base	2.2			
747	0	A	fill	post hole	0	0.3	0.1	dark brown, sandy silt, occasional chalky flecks, moderate compaction	2.2			
748	0	A	cut	post hole	0	0.3	0.1	sub-square posthole, concave profile with flattened base	2.2			
749	760	A	fill	pit	1.3	1.2	0.05	mid grey brown, silty sand, occasional flint, gravel and charcoal, soft	3.1			
750	0	A	layer	dump	1.8	2.4	0.1	light brownish grey, ashy sand, moderate charcoal and tile, frequent ash	2.2	16th century		
751	0	A	layer	dump	2.2	1.8	0.12	dark brown grey (mottled with brownish green), silty sand, occasional gravel, moderate charcoal, loose	2.2			
752	685	A	fill	pit	0.8	0.8	0.23	medium greyish brown, sandy silt, moderate tile and building rubble, friable, lowest fill in unbottomed pit [685]	2.2	17th century		
753	0	A	masonry	wall	5	0.45	0.45	flint footing, tile/chalk/reused stone, cobbles: 0.14x0.14x0.04m, no finishing apparent, sand/cobbles/sand/chalk+tile courses, E-W and after corner N-S facings, compacted sand/sandy chalk mortar	2.2			
754	755	A	fill	foundation trench	1.05	0.25	0.25	dark orange brown, sand, 50% gravel, loose	2.2			
755	0	A	cut	foundation trench	1.05	0.5	0.3	linear foundation trench, steep sided, flat based	2.2			
756	0	A	layer	buried soil	0	2	0.46	dark brownish grey, silty sand, occasional flints (<5cm), gravel and chalk, moderate peagrit and charcoal	2.2			
757	0	A	layer	surface (external)	2.4	1.8	0.05	dark yellow grey, clay silt, moderate charcoal and gravel, compact, truncated by foundation trench [755]	2.2			

Context	Cut	Area	Category	Feature Type	L	B	D	Description	Period	Pottery dates	Clay pipe/glass dates	SFs dates
758	760	A	fill	pit	1.4	1.2	0.1	mid grey brown, silty sand, moderate pea grit and gravel, occasional charcoal, friable	3.1			
759	760	A	fill	pit	2.95	2.5	0.3	mid-dark grey brown, sandy silt, flints/pebbles <01m, charcoal and clay lumps, and tile, loose	3.1	16th -18th century	1580-1610 or 1600-40/16th-17th century	1375-1575; early post-med
760	760	A	cut	pit	2.95	2.5	0.3	sub-circular pit of concave profile	3.1			
761	761	A	layer	surface	0	2.2	0.15	Layer of compact cobbles including stones up to 370mm across. Revealed in SE corner of Area A, possibly associated with stone well, overlain by clay surface 762; boundary wall 510 and cut by pit760. Poss internal surface but for a utilitarian building	2.2	16th to 18th century	? Late medieval-Post-medieval	
762	762	A	layer	surface	0		0.15	Mid yellow brown silt clay with small stones and mortar/charcoal patches, only part-revealed in SE corner overlying cobbles, poss suggest change of use for building/room?	2.2	16th-17th century		
763	765	A	fill	robber trench	2.9	0.9	0.2	mid grey brown, sandy silt, moderate gravel and ash, loose	3.1	16th-18th century		11th to 14th c
764	765	A	fill	robber trench	2.9	0.9	0.15	mid yellow brown, silty sand, frequent flint, gravel and pea grit	3.1			
765	0	A	cut	robber trench	2.9	0.9	0.35	linear robber trench, u-shaped profile, E-W orientation	3.1			
766	760	A	fill	pit	1.3	0.8	0.2	mid grey brown, sandy silt, ash lenses, moderate flint and gravel, friable	3.1			
767	768	A	fill	pit	1.97	0.79	0.35	mid orangey brown, silty sand, moderate small/large angular stones, with rare small/med flint nodules and building mortar, frequent pot, building tile and animal bone, loose	2.2-3.1	16th-17th century		
768	0	A	cut	pit	1.97	0.79	0.3	rectangular pit, square section with sloping base (to south), NW-SE orientation	2.2-3.1			
769	0	A	layer	buried soil	0			Mid brown pebbly sandy silt layer sealing 572 in main S-facing section of Area A, removed by machine but probably same as 569	3.1			
770	0	A	layer	buried soil	0			Mixed mid brown sandy and silt with frequent pebbles/flints - possibly the top fill of medieval quarries or an interface created through cultivation? Same as 794?	1.2			
771	0	A	layer	buried soil	0			mid grey brown silty sand layer below gravel 682; late medieval soil layer equivalent to 714 ?647 etc. Overlies quarry pits etc	2.1			
772	773	A	fill	pit	0		0.42	light grey brown, sandy silt, moderate small stones and gravel, loose	1.2-2.1	13th.-16th century		
773	0	A	cut	pit	0	2	0.83	sub rectangular quarry pit with concave profile	1.2			
774	832	A	fill	ditch	0	0.45	0.08	dark greyish brown, sandy silt, occasional ashy patches, moderate compaction,	2.2	not closely		early

Context	Cut	Area	Category	Feature Type	L	B	D	Description	Period	Pottery dates	Clay pipe/glass dates	SFs dates
								truncated by well 520		datable		post-medieval
775	0	A	layer	surface (external)	1.35	0.8	0.08	mid grey brown, sandy silt, moderate flint and pea grit, frequent mortar, firm, cut by pit [760]	3.1			
776	777	A	fill	pit	0.5	0.25	0.17	light pinkish grey, sandy ash, occasional charcoal, soft	3.1			
777	0	A	cut	pit	0.5	0.25	0.17	sub-rounded pit of concave profile	3.1			
778	0	A	layer	buried soil	1.35	0.85	0.2	mid grey brown, sandy silt, occasional charcoal, flint and pea grit, friable	3.1			
779	0	A	masonry	well	1.6	0.3	3.2	limestone (lower)/cobbles \(upper), limestone: 370x180x170mm, cobbles: 100x50x50mm, limestone dressed and shaped, regular coursing, circular, sandy lime mortar, truncated by [777] and [760]	2.1			
780	0	A	layer	surface (internal)	1.2	0.5	0.1	light brown grey, silty sand, frequent ash and charcoal, friable, truncated by robber cut [765]	2.1-2.2	16th-17th century		
781	0	A	layer	accumulation	1.2	0.5	0.1	dark pinkish grey, silty sand, ash and charcoal, soft/friable, truncated by pit [760]	2.2			
782	783	A	fill	pit	0		0.7	mid greyish brown, sandy silt, occasional chalky flecks and pebbles, rare tile and charcoal flecks, loose	3.1	13th to mid-14th century		
783	0	A	cut	pit	0	1	0.7	sub-circular pit, mostly unexcavated, located in corner of slot	3.1			
784	0	A	cut	pit	0	3.5	0.2	large pit of unknown shape (mostly outside excavation area) with flattish base	2.2-3.1			
785	0	A	layer	surface (external)	1.2	0.65	0.04	mid grey brown, sandy silt, 50% cobbles, 50% tile, compact, cut by pit [760]	2.2			
786	0	A	layer	buried soil	2.2	0.65	0.05	dark brown grey, sandy silt, occasional charcoal and pea grit, friable, truncated by pit [760]	2.2			
787	0	A	layer	dump	0			dump of dark grey brown silty sand with occasional small to medium stones, charcoal and animal/fish bone, possibly horticultural?	2.1	late 15th-16th century		
788	0	A	layer	dump	0			dump of dark grey brown silty sand with occasional small to medium stones, charcoal and animal bone and oyster shell, possibly horticultural? Dump within 647?	2.1-2.2			
789	0	A	layer	buried soil	0			Layer/spread of slightly reddish brown silty sand with occasional flints, poss equivalent to 647 but more likely interface with medieval quarry pits below	1.2-2.1			1180-9; 1375-1575
790	791	A	fill	ditch	0			same as 912/916	2.2			
791	0	A	cut	ditch	0			same as 912/916	2.2	17th century		
792	0	A	finds unit	cleaning	0			Finds fro m cleaning over 788 and 789	2.1-2.2			
793	0	A	fill	dump	0			darker yellowish grey patch of sandy silt, similar to 794, against N edge of Area A.	1.2			late 13th

Context	Cut	Area	Category	Feature Type	L	B	D	Description	Period	Pottery dates	Clay pipe/glass dates	SFs dates
								Probably dumps within tops of quarry pits?				to mid 14th century?
794	0	A	layer	dump	0			darker yellowish grey patch of sandy silt, similar to 795, against N edge of Area A. Probably dumps within tops of quarry pits?	1.2			
795	0	A	layer	surface?	0			Dark grey brown sandy silt with frequent gravel and flints, below cobbles 761	2.1	16th to 18th century		
796	797	A	fill	pit	0.63	0.67	0.39	light, sandy clay, frequent small/large stones, moderate mortar, friable	2.2			
797	0	A	cut	pit	0.63	0.67	0.39	rectangular pit with concave profile, E-W orientation	2.2			
798	799	A	fill	pit	0.4	0.5	0.29	light yellowish grey, clay, occasional small/med flint nodules, hard	2.2			
799	0	A	cut	pit	0.4	0.5	0.29	rectangular pit with a concave profile, E-W orientation	2.2			
800	801	A	fill	pit	0.94	0.8	0.24	dark brown, clayey silt, frequent daub/rubble and light yellowish brown (white flecked) mortar, firm, cut by evaluation trench	2.2			
801	0	A	cut	pit	0.94	0.8	0.24	sub-oval pit, cut by evaluation trench, uneven base and profile, NW-SE orientation	2.2			
802	803	A	fill	pit	1.86	0.83	0.11	mid brown, clayey silt, friable, abuts 590	2.2	16th century		
803	0	A	cut	pit	1.86	0.83	0.11	sub-rectangular feature with uneven base and vertical sides, bases slopes upwards to NE, NW-SE orientation	2.2			
804	805	A	fill	pit	1.87	1	0.11	dark brownish brown, silty loam, frequent charcoal c.1cm, soft	2.2	16th -18th century	16th-17th	
805	0	A	cut	pit	1.87	1	0.11	sub-rectangular feature with sloping uneven base (slopes to west), NW-SE orientation	2.2			
806	807	A	fill	pit	0.4	0.4	0.3	dark brownish brown, silty loam, mortar patches, soft, truncated by evaluation trench	2.2			
807	0	A	cut	pit	0.4	0.4	0.3	circular pit, flat based, concave sides	2.2			
808	0	A	layer	surface (internal)	2.65	2.05	0.12	mid brownish yellow, clay, frequent chalk flecks and occasional charcoal flecks, firm, cut by [803] and [805]	2.1			
809	810	A	fill	pit	1.1	0.7		mid orange brown, silt, soft	2.1			
810	0	A	cut	pit	1.1	0.7		feature of unknown shape and size overlain by other features, abutting 590, not unexcavated, E-W orientation	2.1			
811	0	A	finds unit	cleaning	0			Number assigned to finds from cleaning around N-S brick retaining wall 510	3.2	Very late 18th-early 19th-century		
812	0	A	layer	dump	0			dark grey brown sandy silt dump/layer to east of cess pit 900 and possibly truncated by it	2.2			

Context	Cut	Area	Category	Feature Type	L	B	D	Description	Period	Pottery dates	Clay pipe/glass dates	SFs dates
813	0	A	layer	dump	0			dump of redeposited orange gravel to E of cess pit 900, slightly overlapping 812 and probably cut by ditch 791	2.2			
814	815	A	fill	ditch	0			mixed fill of ash, soil and stones similar to fills of other horticultural features	2.2			medieval
815	815	A	cut	ditch	2.75	0.9		Slightly curving ditch with rounded ends, latest in series of horticultural features/beds in N half of Area A	2.2			
816	773	A	fill	pit	0		0.58	dark grey brown, clayey silt, moderate small angular stones, loose	1.2			
817	773	A	fill	pit	0		0.58	dark red, silty sand, rare small stones and gravel, loose	1.2			
818	773	A	fill	pit	0		0.83	dark grey brown, sandy silt, moderate small/med round stones, loose	1.2			
819	870	A	fill	pit	0		0.56	dark reddish brown, silty sand, rare small/med angular stones, loose, truncated by [773]	1.1	mid 12th-mid-14th century		
820	870	A	fill	pit	0		0.57	mid grey brown, silt sand, moderate small stones, loose, truncated by [773]	1.1			
821	870	A	fill	pit	0		0.62	light grey brown, silty sand, rare small stones, loose, truncated by [773]	1.1			
822	869	A	fill	pit	0		0.62	dark red brown, silty sand, frequent small stones and gravel, loose, truncated by [870]	1.1			
823	858	A	fill	pit	0		0.84	mid red brown, silty sand, rare small round stones and gravel, loose, truncated by [869]	1.1			
824	869	A	fill	pit	0		1.06	mid grey brown, silty sand, rare small/medium stones, loose	1.1	12th to mid-14th century		
825	858	A	fill	pit	0		1.2	light grey brown, silty sand, moderate small angular stones, loose	1.1	Mid 11th-mid-14th century		
826	827	A	fill	pit	0	3.1	1.15	dark red brown, sand, frequent gravel and small/med stones, loose	1.1			
827	0	A	cut	pit	0			partially excavated pit, unable to bottom due to depth	1.1			
828	0	A	masonry	wall	2.35	0.84	0.12	cobble path/wall appears to run towards/ away from possible threshold in building wall 590, constructed from large/small stone and flint nodules with occasional brick	2.1			
829	773	A	fill	pit	0		0.81	dark red, sand, moderate small stones, loose	1.2			
830	773	A	fill	dump	0		0.8	dark grey brown, clay silt, rare v. small stones, loose	1.2			
831	827	A	fill	pit	0		0.5	light yellow brown, sand, rare v. small stones, loose	1.1			
832	832	A	cut	ditch	0	0.45	0.08	curvilinear ditch with concave profile, E-W orientation	2.2			
833	0	A	fill	pit	0.45	0.22	0.2	light yellowish brown, sand, loose, probable backfill of eval trench	2.2			
834	0	A	layer	surface (internal)	0			intermittent dirty silt clay layer, c. 5mm thick recorded in small test pit excavated at junction of partition and wall 790, see 716	2.1			
835	0	A	layer	buried soil	0			Pebbley greyish brown sandy silt layer, recorded in small test pit excavated at	2.1			

Context	Cut	Area	Category	Feature Type	L	B	D	Description	Period	Pottery dates	Clay pipe/glass dates	SFs dates
								junction of partition and wall 790, see 718				
836	0	A	fill	pit	0			very dark grey brown soft sandy silt recorded in small test pit excavated at junction of partition and wall 790, dump within quarry pits given general number 1141	1.2			
837	0	A	layer	spread	0		0.15	yellowish grey, sandy silt, occasional tile and chalky flecks, moderate compaction	2.2			
838	777	A	fill	pit	0	0.8	0.2	mid brown orange, silty sand, moderate clay, grit, gravel, flint and mortar, abundant tile, firm	3.1			
839	841	A	fill	post hole	0.5	0.5	0.05	mid orangish yellow, clay, firm	2.2			
840	841	A	fill	post hole	0.5	0.5	0.2	mid brown, silty loam, frequent small angular flints and occasional chalk flecks, loose	2.2			
841	0	A	cut	post hole	0.5	0.5	0.25	square posthole with square profile, base slopes from SW to NE, NE-SW orientation	2.2			
842	844	A	fill	pit	0.52	0.43	0.5	mid orangey brown, silty sand, contained partially articulated dog skeleton sk843, loose	2.2			
843	844	A	fill	skeleton	0			partially articulated dog skeleton (skull, mandible, vertebrae, ribs, long bone), placed in a curled up position	2.2	Mid 14th-mid-17th century		
844	0	A	cut	pit	0.52	0.43	0.5	rectangular pit with a flattened u-shape profile, used as a grave for a dog, N-S orientation	2.2			
845	846	A	fill	robber trench	0	0.32	0.12	mid brown, clayey silt, frequent rounded stones 2-5cm diameter, friable	2.2	16th-17th century		
846	0	A	cut	robber trench	0	0.32	0.12	cut of robber trench, unclear in plan, concave profile, NW-SE orientation	2.2			
847	848	A	fill	ditch	0			dark red with black lenses, 75% black, sand, rare rounded stones 1cm diameter, loose	2.2			
848	0	A	cut	ditch	0	0.52	0.1	curvilinear aligned N-S, terminates to south before clay floor (808), concave profile, possibly relates to [579] or [630]	2.2			
849	850	A	fill	ditch	1	0.52	0.4	mid brown, silty sand, frequent rounded stones 1.2cm diameter	2.2			
850	0	A	cut	ditch	1	0.52	0.4	linear ditch, southern end cuts clay floor (808) and terminates, concave profile, base slopes SE-NW, NW-SE orientation	2.2			
851	852	A	fill	ditch	0.43	0.6	0.36	dark brown, silty loam, frequent sub-rounded stones and flint with 1-5cm diameter, loose, truncated by [850]	2.2			
852	0	A	cut	ditch	0.43	0.6	0.36	feature cutting into clay floor (808), extent unclear, slopes down from west to east undercuts (808) by 3cm on SE edge	2.2			
853	855	A	fill	pit	0		0.22	mid red brown, silty sand, moderate small/med angular stones, loose, cut by [630]	1.1	13th to mid-		

Context	Cut	Area	Category	Feature Type	L	B	D	Description	Period	Pottery dates	Clay pipe/glass dates	SFs dates
										14th century		
854	855	A	fill	pit	0		0.36	light grey brown, silty sand, moderate small angular stones, loose	1.1			
855	0	A	cut	pit	0	1.58	0.35	probably sub-circular pit with concave profile, not visible in plan	1.1			
856	858	A	fill	pit	0		0.81	mid red brown, silty sand, moderate small/med angular stones, compact, truncated by [864]	1.1			
857	858	A	fill	pit	0		0.16	light grey brown, silty sand, moderate small angular stones, loose, truncated by [864]	1.1	Mid 12th to end of 14th century		
858	0	A	cut	pit	0	2.54	1.2	pit of unknown shape (not visible in plan), concave profile	1.1			
859	864	A	fill	pit	0		0.33	dark red brown, silt sand, rare small angular stones, loose, truncated by [855]	1.1			
860	864	A	fill	pit	0		0.41	mid grey brown, silty sand, moderate small/medium stones, loose, truncated by [855]	1.1			
861	864	A	fill	pit	0		0.58	light grey brown, silty sand, rare small stones and gravel, loose, truncated by [855]	1.1			
862	864	A	fill	pit	0		0.65	dark yellowish brown, silty sand, moderate small stones and gravel, loose, truncated by [855]	1.1			
863	864	A	fill	pit	0		0.33	dark red brown, silty sand, moderate rounded/angular stones, loose, truncated by [855]	1.1			
864	0	A	cut	pit	0	1.3	0.85	cut of pit (not in plan) shape unknown, concave profile	1.1			
865	871	A	fill	pit	0		0.2	dark red brown, sand, frequent gravel and small/med stones, loose	1.1			
866	0	A	layer	make-up	0		0.14	mid grey yellow brown, sandy silt, flints/pebbles <0.12m, clay lumps and mortar lenses	3.1			
867	0	A	layer	unknown	0		0.1	mixed red & dark green, clay, occasional chalk ~5cm and gravel, friable	2.2	16th—18th century		medieval
868	685	A	fill	pit	0.8	0.8	0.09	mid greyish brown, silty sand, abundant small-large building tile, friable	2.2			
869	0	A	cut	pit	0	1.52	0.94	not visible in plan, concave profile	1.1			
870	0	A	cut	pit	0	1.3	0.6	quarry pit not visible in plan, concave profile	1.1			
871	0	A	cut	pit	0		0.64	pit of unknown shape and profile (not fully visible in plan or section)	1.1			
872	874	A	fill	pit	0	1.5	0.42	mid grey brown, sandy silt, flints/pebbles <0.15m, frequent tile, loose	1.2			
873	874	A	fill	pit	0	1.35	0.15	mid-dark grey brown, sandy silt, flint/pebbles <0.2m, gravel and charcoal lumps, loose	1.2	mid-13th to mid-14th century.		
874	0	A	cut	pit	1.75	1.5	0.62	circular pit with a stepped profile on NW edge	1.2	13th-mid 14th century.		

Context	Cut	Area	Category	Feature Type	L	B	D	Description	Period	Pottery dates	Clay pipe/glass dates	SFs dates
875	0	A	cut	pit	0			sub-circular quarry pit, undercutting profile	1.1			
876	0	A	cut	pit	1.6	1		variation in natural sand and not actually a pit	1.1			
877	949	A	fill	well	0	1.2	0.65	mid brown grey sandy silt, collapsed reused masonry, soft	2.2	16th-17th century		
878	949	A	fill	well	0	1.1	0.35	light orange brown, sand, 20% cobbles and gravel, friable/loose	2.2	16th to 18th century		later med-early post-med
879	949	A	fill	well	0	0.9	0.82	mid brown grey, sandy silt, frequent tile and cobbles, loose	2.2	16th to 18th century,		
880	874	A	fill	pit	0	0.93	0.14	dark grey brown, sandy silt, flints/pebbles <0.08m, frequent charcoal lumps, loose/friable	1.2	13th-mid 14th century		
881	652	A	fill	skeleton	0.7	0.85	0.15	articulated animal skeleton, probably cow, head truncated, tail outside excavation area, CBM amongst bones, E-W orientation, head to east	2.1-2.2			
882	874	A	fill	pit	0	0.62	0.08	pale grey brown, sandy silt, flint/pebbles <0.08m, frequent charcoal lumps <0.05m, loose/friable	1.2			
883	0	A	cut	pit	2	1.9	0.8	sub-oval quarry pit (not fully exposed), undercut profile, flat base, vague NW-SE orientation	1.1			
884	883	A	fill	pit	0		0.1	discarded redeposited quarried gravels, loose	1.1			
885	883	A	fill	pit	0		0.8	dark grey brown, sandy silt, occasional gravel flint <3cm, soft	1.1	13th to mid-14th century		
886	0	A	cut	pit	2	0.8	1.2	sub-circular quarry pit of concave profile	1.2			
887	886	A	fill	pit	0		0.2	mid brown, sand, frequent gravel <0.5cm, firm	1.2			
888	949	A	fill	well	0	0.8	0.7	light grey, sand and ash, moderate charcoal, soft	2.2			
889	949	A	fill	well	0	1.1	0.45	dark reddish brown, sandy silt, occasional charcoal, friable	2.2	16th-18th (17th)		
890	0	A	fill	well	0	0.7	0.4	light grey, silt and ash, occasional charcoal, soft	2.2			
891	949	A	fill	well	0	1.2	0.9	mid grey brown, sandy silt, frequent cobbles and gravel, loose	2.2	17th-?18th-century		
892	643	A	fill	pit	0			general number for finds excavated from the various remaining fills of 643 prior to machining of this area	2.1-2.2	16th-17th century (16th century)		(med)
893	875	A	fill	pit	0			mid brown, sandy silt, frequent gravel <1cm	1.1			
894	875	A	fill	pit	0			rounded gravel, redeposited backfill	1.1			

Context	Cut	Area	Category	Feature Type	L	B	D	Description	Period	Pottery dates	Clay pipe/glass dates	SFs dates
895	876	A	layer	natural	0			yellow fine sand, compacted	1.1			
896	886	A	fill	pit	0		0.2	dark brown, sandy silt, frequent gravel ~2cm, soft	1.2			
897	886	A	fill	pit	0		0.1	yellow green, clay, occasional gravel <0.5cm, firm	1.2			
898	898	A	masonry	structure	3	2.62	0.92	brick/mortar, bricks: 105x216x50mm, sides poorly finished, stretcher only on S wall, header over stretcher on W wall, N wall is stretcher along edge, header on inside, E wall stretcher on outside, 5 courses, hard off white chalky lime mortar	3.1			
899	949	A	fill	well	0	1.3	0.4	mid brown grey, silt and ash, occasional grit and charcoal, friable/soft	2.2	16th-17th century		
900	900	A	masonry	cess pit	2.4	1.9	0.2	flint cobbles/tile, cobbles: 100-250mm diameter, no working, 2-3 courses flint alternating with single courses of tile, internal faces neat, external built against construction cut, yellow mortar containing flint/chalk, truncated by [912]	2.1			
901	900	A	fill	cess pit	0.7	0.5	0.45	dark reddish brown, silt, snail shells and animal bone, soft/friable, high organic content	2.1			
902	900	A	fill	cess pit	1.1	0.5	0.5	mid-light yellowy grey, clay, medium/large flint cobbles, tile and charcoal, soft	2.2			
903	900	A	fill	cess pit	1.4	0.5	0.54	mid grey, silty clay, moderate small sub-angular flints, occasional charcoal pieces, firm	2.2			
904	900	A	fill	cess pit	1.06	0.5	0.06	black, charcoal, friable	2.2			
905	900	A	fill	cess pit	1.26	0.5	0.18	mid pinkish grey, ash, frequent charcoal pieces, friable	2.2	16th-18th	16th-17th	(medieval)
906	900	A	fill	cess pit	1.34	0.5	0.48	mid-light yellowy grey, clay, occasional charcoal pieces, chalk flecks, CBM and large flint cobbles, moderate small sub-angular flints, soft	2.2	late 15th-16th century		
907	900	A	fill	cess pit	0.8	1.2	0.1	mid yellowy grey, sandy silt, abundant mortar tile and flint cobbles >90%, friable	2.2			
908	900	A	fill	cess pit	0.8	1	0.06	black, charcoal, friable	2.2			
909	900	A	fill	cess pit	1	1.2	0.1	mid pinkish grey, ash, frequent charcoal pieces, occasional chalk flecks, friable	2.2			
910	900	A	fill	cess pit	2	1.2	0.38	mid-dark yellowy grey, sandy clay, frequent small sub-angular flints, small chalk pieces, moderate small charcoal pieces, occasional large flint cobbles, firm	2.2	16th-17th century		
911	900	A	fill	cess pit	2	1.5	0.45	mid yellowy grey, clayey sand, moderate small sub-angular flints, moderate small chalk pieces, occasional small charcoal pieces, firm	2.2	16th-17th century	16th-17th	
912	912	A	cut	ditch	3.5	0.8	0.3	curvilinear garden feature, of concave profile	2.2			
913	912	A	fill	ditch	3.5	0.8	0.3	black/mid grey, charcoal/sandy clay, occasional small sub-angular flints, soft	2.2	16th-17th century		
914	916	A	fill	pit	0		0.6	mid yellowish grey, silty clay, abundant broken roof tiles, occasional floor tiles, frequent yellowish clay patches, occasional chalk/charcoal flecks, rare sub-angular stones and mortar, loose, possible tile dump, dumped in from south? Loose with	2.1	mid 12th mid-14th century		14th c

Context	Cut	Area	Category	Feature Type	L	B	D	Description	Period	Pottery dates	Clay pipe/glass dates	SFs dates
								voids				
915	916	A	fill	pit	0		0.3	mid greyish brown, silty sand, occasional small/medium pebbles, sub-angular stones, charcoal/chalk flecks, animal bone and tile, friable	2.1	mid 12th 16th century		
916	0	A	cut	pit	2.5	2.25	1.65	large sub-circular demolition pit, steep U-shaped profile? Side slumped inwards creating a bell shape, filled by (914-915) and (1055-1060)	2.1			
917		A	cut	pit	1.7		0.66	sub-circular pit, concave profile, N-S orientation	1.2			
918	0	A	cut	pit	0.6	0.54	0.51	sub-circular pit or posthole, concave profile	1.1-1.2			
919	0	A	cut	pit	0.78	0.52	0.15	sub-circular quarry pit, steep concave profile, E-W orientation	1.2			
920	0	A	cut	pit	0	1	2.1	sub-circular quarry pit, concave in profile	1.1-1.2			
921	922	A	fill	pit	1.45	1.42	0.28	v. dark brownish grey, sandy silt, moderate fine chalk and charcoal flecks, occasional fine/medium pebbles/flints and bone, moderate tile, firm	2.1	mid 12th mid-14th century		
922		A	cut	pit	1.45	1.42	0.28	oval pit, squared profile, flat base	2.1			
923	924	A	fill	pit	1.75	1.72	0.39	mid brownish grey, sandy silt, moderate medium rounded pebbles, tile and chalk flecks, occasional fine angular flint, pot, bone, shell and lime mortar speckles, firm	2.1	13th mid-14th century		later med-early post-med
924	0	A	cut	pit	1.75	1.72	0.39	oval pit with square profile	2.1			
925	926	A	fill	post hole	0.7	0.58	0.13	v. dark brownish grey, sandy silt, moderate medium flints and pebbles/cobbles, 1 very large pebble, firm, truncated by [924]	1.2			
926	0	A	cut	post hole	0.7	0.58	0.31	rectangular posthole, with a square profile, E-W orientation	1.2			
927	928	A	fill	post hole	0.29	0.27	0.21	mid yellowish brown, sandy silt, 2 coarse sized round pebbles, firm, truncated by [924]	1.2	mid-12th to mid-14th century		
928	0	A	cut	post hole	0.29	0.27	0.21	oval posthole with a square profile	1.2			
929	0	A	fill	pit	0			see 921	2.1			
930	0	A	cut	pit	0		0.24	Very truncated small pit/post-hole of indeterminate shape and extent; cut by several pits	2.1			
931	932	A	fill	pit	1	0.75	0.19	mid yellowish brown, sandy silt, occasional yellow sandy lenses, fine pebbles, chalky flecks and pot, firm	2.2	16th-18th century		
932	0	A	cut	pit	1	0.75	0.19	oval pit, with U-shape profile, E-W orientation	2.2			
933	934	A	fill	pit	0.7	0.68	0.21	mid brownish grey, sandy silt, occasional fine/medium pebbles/flints, bone and shell, firm	1.2			
934	0	A	cut	pit	0.7	0.68	0.21	oval pit with U-shape profile	1.2			

Context	Cut	Area	Category	Feature Type	L	B	D	Description	Period	Pottery dates	Clay pipe/glass dates	SFs dates
935	0	A	cut	pit	0	1	1.3	sub-square quarry pit rounded V-shape profile, undercut on one edge	1.2			
936	935	A	fill	pit	0	1	1.3	various silty tip lines and 1 gravel tip line	1.2			
937	0	A	cut	pit	0	3	1	truncated quarry pit with an irregular profile	1.1			
938	937	A	fill	pit	0	3		black silty fill at base of quarry pit	1.1	mid-12th to mid-13th century		
939	937	A	fill	pit	0	3		various gravel, silt and sand tip fills	1.1			
940	0	A	cut	pit	0	2	0.8	very irregular cut in top of backfilled quarry pits	1.2			
941	0	A	fill	pit	0	2	0.8	various backfills in an unsuccessful quarry pit that cut into earlier quarrying	1.2			
942	0	A	cut	pit	0			water pit heavily truncated by another [944], not visible in plan, concave profile	1.2			
943	942	A	fill	pit	0			various silty fills, probably not a quarry as cuts through the fills of earlier quarrying	1.2			
944	0	A	cut	pit	0	2	0.9	sub-oval? Pit, concave profile, N-S orientation	1.2			
945	944	A	fill	pit	0		0.9	group of fills, grey soily silt -> clay/gravel band -> dark brown silty fill	1.2			
946	949	A	fill	well	0	1.5	0.6	dark grey brown, silty sand, 30% gravel, occasional cobbles, loose	2.1	13th to 16th century		
947	949	A	fill	well	0	1.1	0.39	mid yellow brown, silty sand, 40% gravel, loose	2.1	13th-mid 14th century		
948	949	A	fill	well	0	1.6	3.2	mid orange brown, sand, 40% gravel, compact, truncated by pit [777]	2.1			
949	0	A	cut	well	0	1.6	3.2	round well cut, near vertical sides, filled by (779) (946-948) (877-879) (888-891) & (899)	2.1			
950	952	A	fill	cess pit	0.87	0.5	0.4	dark grey friable silty loam, 25% angular stone and flint with 2-6cm diameter, occasional tile	2.2	16th 17th century		
951	952	A	fill	cess pit	0.87	0.5	0.4	dark greyish green, clayey loam, 5% sub-angular stone and flint 1-3cm diameter, rare charcoal flecks and ironstone fragments	2.2			
952	0	A	cut	cess pit	0.87	0.5	0.4	rectangular cess pit (barely visible in plan), squarish profile, SW-NE orientation	2.2			
953	955	A	fill	pit	1.6	1.9	0.42	dark greyish brown, sandy loam, 2% sub-angular gravel 1-3cm diameter, friable, truncated by [952]	1.2	13th-late 14th century		
954	955	A	fill	pit	0.86	0.54	0.12	dark greyish brown, silty sand, rare angular stones 1-2cm diameter and charcoal 1cm diameter, occasional sand patches, firm	1.2	mid 12th-mid 14th century		
955	0	A	cut	pit	0.86	0.54	0.12	circular/sub-circular pit, flattened U-shape profile, SW-NE orientation	1.2			
956	962	A	fill	pit	0	0.42	0.2	yellow sand, 20% gravel 1cm diameter, 20 sub-angular stones/flint, loose, cut by [955]	1.2			
957	962	A	fill	pit	0	0.4	0.3	striated dark greyish brown friable sandy loam, loose yellow sand (20% grit) and	1.2	mid 12th-mid		

Context	Cut	Area	Category	Feature Type	L	B	D	Description	Period	Pottery dates	Clay pipe/glass dates	SFs dates
								black loam, bands 1-2cm thick		14th century		
958	962	A	fill	pit	0.66	0.7	0.18	dark greyish brown, sandy silt, occasional 1-2cm diameter sub-rounded stones, rare charcoal flecks, friable	1.2	mid 12th-mid 14th century		
959	962	A	fill	pit	0.8	0.26	0.18	dark orangish yellow, sand with 25% angular gravel/stone of 1-2cm diameter, loose	1.2			
960	962	A	fill	pit	1.1	1	0.56	dark blackish brown, sandy loam, occasional sub-rounded stones 1-2cm diameter and charcoal flecks, loose	1.2			
961	961	A	fill	pit	0.97	0.44	0.28	dark blackish brown, sandy loam, occasional charcoal flecks	1.2			
962	0	A	cut	pit	5.5	3	1.52	sub-circular quarry pit, stepped profile, filled by (956-961), cut by [955]	1.2			
963	964	A	fill	evaluation trench	1.2	0.75	0.52	dark greyish brown, silt, 25% grit inclusions, 10% brick/tile rubble, 5% angular flint and stone, loose	3.3			
964	0	A	cut	evaluation trench	1.2	0.75	0.52	cut of evaluation trench 6	3.3			
965	926	A	fill	post hole	0.7	0.58	0.31	mid yellowish grey, sandy silt, occasional fine pebbles, moderate yellowish silty sand lenses, firm	1.2			
966	967	A	fill	pit	1.45	0.82	0.3	v. dark brownish grey, sandy silt, moderate fine chalk speckles, tile and charcoal flecks, occasional fine/medium pebbles/flints and bone	2.1			
967	0	A	cut	pit	1.45	0.82	0.3	oval rubbish pit, flattened U-shape profile	2.1			
968	0	A	layer	surface (external)	0.4	0.15	0.05	mid grey brown, silty sand, 50% tile, firm, cut by [777]	2.1-2.2			
969	0	A	cut	foundation trench	4	0.7	0.3	linear trench, square profile, N-S orientation, could be robber cut or possibly a foundation? Undated	1.2			
970	969	A	fill	foundation trench	0		0.3	summary of backfills = silt - sand - silt/soil - thin fine gravel/sand	1.2			
971	0	A	cut	pit	0	3	1.2	sub-circular quarry pit, possibly medieval,	1.1			
972	971	A	fill	pit	0		1.2	summary of tip fills = silty soil (with sand lenses) - silty gravel - sand & gravel - silt lenses - sand	1.1			
973	0	A	cut	foundation trench	3.5	0.4	0.1	irregular linear gully, concave profile, N-S orientation	1.2			
974	973	A	fill	foundation trench	0		0.1	dark brown/black, sandy silt, frequent part-fired clay/CBM fragments, firm/friable	1.2			
975	0	A	layer	occupation	6	3		mid brownish yellow, sand, moderate iron panning, dark orange hand sand, occasional grey silt lenses (small) and CBM, frequent coarse-sized round pebbles (cobble sized), soft	1.1			
976	977	A	fill	robber	0	0.7	0.32	mid grey brown, sandy silt, pebbles/flint <0.1m, sand lenses and occasional clay	3.1	16th-18th		

Context	Cut	Area	Category	Feature Type	L	B	D	Description	Period	Pottery dates	Clay pipe/glass dates	SFs dates
				trench				lumps, friable		century		
977	0	A	cut	robber trench	0	0.7	0.32	linear ditch, U-shape profile, NE-SW orientation	3.1			
978	0	A	layer	spread	0		0.15	pale-mid grey brown, sandy silt, pebble/cobbles and flints <0.15m, mortar lumps and clay lenses, loose/friable	3.1	16th-18th century		
979	980	A	fill	pit	0	1	1	mid grey brown, sandy silt, moderate small angular stones, loose	3.2			
980	0	A	cut	pit	0	1	1	in profile only, quarry pit, concave profile	3.2			
981	986	A	fill	pit	0		0.52	dark red brown, sand, frequent small angular stones, loose, cut by [980]	1.1-1.2			
982	986	A	fill	pit	0		0.4	mid grey brown, silty sand, rare small angular stones, loose, cut by [980]	1.1-1.2			
983	986	A	fill	pit	0		0.2	mid grey brown, silty sand, moderate small angular stones, rare charcoal, loose	1.1-1.2			
984	986	A	fill	pit	0		0.34	dark reed brown, silty sand, frequent angular stones (tightly packed), loose	1.1-1.2			
985	986	A	fill	pit	2	1.3		bright red brown, sand, moderate small stones, not bottomed	1.1-1.2			
986	0	A	cut	pit	2	1.3	1.7	sub-circular pit, concave profile, not bottomed, filled by (981-985)	1.1-1.2			
987	0	A	layer	levelling	0	4		dark red brown, silty sand, very frequent small/medium stones (packed tightly), compact, cut by [920], [919], [918], [917], [986] and [989]	1.1			
988	989	A	fill	pit	1.1	1.08	0.2	dark red brown, sandy silt, moderate small/medium angular stones, loose	1.2			
989	0	A	cut	pit	1.1	1.08	0.2	sub-circular quarry pit, U-shape profile	1.2			
990	917	A	fill	pit	1.7		0.66	mid grey brown, silty sand, frequent med/large angular stones/flints, tightly packed	1.2			
991	918	A	fill	pit	0.6	0.54	0.51	mid grey brown,silty sand, frequent med/large angular stones tightly packed, loose, truncated by [919]	1.1-1.2	13th –mid 14th century		
992	919	A	fill	pit	0		0.15	mid grey brown, silty sand, frequent medium/large angular stones, tightly packed, loose	1.2	13th – mid 14th century		
993	0	A	masonry	wall	1.85	0.38	0.16	limestone/flint, 0.16x0.12x0.08m/0.08x0.05x0.04m, 2 courses + mortar, facing SW, lime mortar	2.2			
994	0	A	layer	accumulation	0		0.2	pale green grey, clay, occasional chalk/flints ~5-10cm	2.2	13th-16th century		later med-early post-med
995	996	A	fill	ditch	1.4	0.98	0.22		2.2	16th-18th century		
996	996	A	cut	ditch	1.4	0.98	0.22		2.2			
997	920	A	fill	pit	0		0.6	dark grey brown, silty sand, 1% charcoal, moderate small angular stones, loose	1.1-1.2	mid 12th-mid 14th century		

Context	Cut	Area	Category	Feature Type	L	B	D	Description	Period	Pottery dates	Clay pipe/glass dates	SFs dates
998	920	A	fill	pit	0		0.04	dark red brown, sand, rare small gravel, loose	1.1-1.2			
999	920	A	fill	pit	0		0.77	mid grey brown, silty sand, moderate small stones, loose	1.1-1.2	mid 12th-mid 14th century		
1000	920	A	fill	pit	0		0.06	dark green grey, clay, plastic	1.1-1.2			
1001	920	A	fill	pit	0		0.34	dark red brown, sandy silt, moderate small angular stones, loose	1.1-1.2	mid 12th-mid 14th century		
1002	920	A	fill	pit	0		0.03	dark red grey, sand silt, v. high % of charcoal, soft, not fully excavated pit located in corner of excavation	1.1-1.2	mid 12th-mid 14th century		
1003	0	A	cut	hearth	1.5	0.3	0.1	sub-circular hearth pit, rounded square profile	2.2			
1004	1003	A	fill	hearth	0		0.1	red, clay with thin ash layer on top, pitched roof peg tiles lined N-S packed in clay, firm	2.2			
1005	0	A	layer	spread	1.75	1.7	0.04	mid brown, sandy silt, gravely + stones/pebbles <0.08m with occasional clay lumps & charcoal lumps and flecks, loose/friable	2.2	13th to mid-14th century/17thc		
1006	0	A	layer	dump	0		0.2	dark red brown, silty sand, frequent small stones and gravel, loose	2.1			
1007	1008	A	masonry	wall	6	0.6		pebbles/flint lumps <0.15m, mortar bonding and sand, aligned NE-SW, wall base	2.2			
1008	0	A	cut	foundation trench	6	0.65		linear foundation trench, aligned NE-SW	2.2			
1009	0	A	layer	spread	1.85	1.5	0.03	mid grey green, clay, frequent chalk lumps and charcoal lumps, occasional pebbles/flints <0.02m, friable	2.2	13th to mid-14th century		
1010	1034	A	fill	pit	0.95	0.85	0.36	pale-mid grey brown, sandy silt, pebbles/flints <0.04m, sandy lenses, loose/friable	2.2	late 15th-16th century		
1011	0	A	layer	surface (internal)	3	2	0.04	light grey, mortar, hard cured, undamaged	2.2			
1012	0	A	layer	surface (internal)	3	2	0.1	yellow grey-green, clay, v. frequent chalk <1cm, occasional gravel, hard, truncated by [1003]	2.2			
1013	760	A	fill	pit	0	1.4	0.2	dark brown grey, sandy silt, moderate grit/gravel, friable	3.1			
1014	760	A	fill	pit	0	1.9	0.6	mid brown grey, sandy silt, frequent grit/gravel, friable	3.1			
1015	760	A	fill	pit	0	1.4	0.6	mid grey brown, sandy silt, frequent grit and gravel, loose	3.1			
1016	760	A	fill	pit	0	1.3	0.4	mid yellow brown, sandy silt, occasional clay, moderate gravel, friable	3.1	16th-17th century		
1017	760	A	fill	pit	0	0.7	0.85	dark brown grey, silty sand, frequent cobbles/gravel, loose, not fully excavated lowest extent unknown	3.1			
1018	760	A	fill	pit	0	0.9	0.7	dark brown grey, silty sand, ash & charcoal, occasional gravel, friable, not fully	3.1			

Context	Cut	Area	Category	Feature Type	L	B	D	Description	Period	Pottery dates	Clay pipe/glass dates	SFs dates
								excavated lowest extent unknown				
1019	0	A	layer	accumulation	0	0.95	0.5	dark reddish brown, silty sand, moderate grit and gravel, soft	1.1			
1020	0	A	layer	dump	0	1.4	0.4	light orange brown, sand, frequent pea grit, gravel and cobbles, loose	1.1			
1021	1022	A	fill	pit	0	1.1	1	light yellow brown, fine sand, moderate gravel, loose	1.2	mid 12th-mid 14th century		
1022	0	A	cut	pit	0	1.3	1	pit of unclear shape, no bottomed due to depth, filled by (756), (1021) and (1023)	1.2			
1023	1022	A	fill	pit	0	0.3	0.4	mid orange brown, fine sand, occasional gravel, soft	1.2			
1024	1024	A	masonry	wall	3.7	0.3	0.12	cobbles/stones/brick, 150x100x50mm/130x100x50mm/130x90x100mm, stones reused (from abbey?), roughly coursed, facing south, sandy mortar, bonded to wall 753 below	2.2			
1025	1026	A	fill	surface (internal)	1.4	1.2	0.02	mid yellow, clay, 20% brick/daub, firm	2.2			
1026	1026	A	cut	surface (internal)	1.4	1.2	0.02	rectangular, with square profile, orientated SW-NE	2.2			
1027	1030	A	fill	pit	5.1		0.34	dark brown silty loam, occasional sub-rounded gravel and charcoal flecks, soft	1.2	13th-mid 14th century		
1028	1030	A	fill	pit	0.8	1.23	0.04	black and mid grey silty loam band within (1029), occasional tile fragments, sub-rounded 2-3cm diameter	1.2			
1029	1030	A	fill	pit	1.5	1.7	0.66	dark brown, silty loam, occasional sub-angular gravel (1-2cm), rare charcoal flecks, friable	1.2	13th-mid 14th century		
1030	1030	A	cut	pit	1.5	1.7	0.66	irregular shaped pit with concave profile	1.2			
1031	1033	A	fill	pit	0.78	1.26	0.6	mid brown loam with orange sand lenses, occasional charcoal, 5% sub-rounded gravel, rare sub-rounded stones (10cm diameter), loose	1.2	13th-end of 15th century		
1032	1033	A	fill	pit	0.78	1.16	0.12	dark brown silt, with occasional 1-2cm sub-angular gravel, rare rounded stones (7cm diameter), friable	1.2	13th to mid-14th century		
1033	0	A	cut	pit	0.78	1.26	0.73	sub-circular pit, vertical/undercutting sides, NE-SW orientation	1.2			
1034	0	A	cut	pit	0.95	0.85	0.36	sub-circular pit with concave profile	2.2			
1035	0	A	layer	make-up	1.4	0.8		dark brown, sandy silt, frequent pebbles/cobbles, <0.08m and gravel, compact/firm	2.2			
1036	0	A	layer	surface (internal)	3.55	1.65		mid yellow green, silty clay, frequent clay lumps, chalk flecks, flints and pebbles <0.05m, firm/compact	2.2			
1037	0	A	cut	pit	0	1.6	0.4	sub-circular, steep sided quarry pit, base unknown	3.1			
1038	1039	A	fill	pit	0.45	0.38	0.19	mid grey brown, silty sand, flints <0.12m, sand/mortar lenses and occasional clay lumps, loose/friable	2.2			

Context	Cut	Area	Category	Feature Type	L	B	D	Description	Period	Pottery dates	Clay pipe/glass dates	SFs dates
1039	0	A	cut	pit	0.45	0.38	0.19	sub-circular pit with a stepped profile	2.2			
1040	1041	A	fill	pit	0.5	0.44	0.05	brown, sandy silt, frequent gravel and stone <0.02m, loose/friable	2.2			
1041	0	A	cut	pit	0.5	0.44	0.05	sub-circular, shallow U-shaped profile	2.2			
1042	0	A	cut	pit	0	1.7	0.56	sub-circular quarry pit with concave profile	1.1			
1043	0	A	cut	pit	0	3.3	0.62	sub-circular quarry pit of concave profile	1.1			
1044	0	A	cut	pit	0		0.52	sub-circular quarry pit, with concave profile, filled by (859-862), (1050-52) and (1061-62)	1.1			
1045	0	A	cut	structure	0			possibly notional cut for wall foundations, v. shallow	2.2			
1046	1045	A	masonry	structure	0			base layer of rounded gravel (~1-2cm) and sand, very compact	2.2			
1047	1045	A	masonry	structure	0			flint cobbles (~0.1-0.2m) rounded and packed into sandy gravel foundation for robbed out wall	2.2	mid 12th to mid-14th century		
1048	0	A	layer	hearth	3	2	0.15	dark red top to yellow/grey where not burnt, clay, frequent charcoal <2cm, firm (friable at burnt top)	1.2			
1049	0	A	layer	surface (internal)	3	2	0.01	black/dark grey, charcoal/ash, very frequent charcoal <2cm, compressed	2.1			
1050	1044	A	fill	pit	0			Dark grey brown silty sand with moderately frequent small to medium sized stones/gravel, one of several fills in large quarry/pit; few finds	1.1			
1051	1044	A	fill	pit	0		0.11	dark green grey, clay sand, rare v. small stones, soft	1.1			
1052	1044	A	fill	pit	0		0.18	dark yellow grey, silty sand, rare v. small stones, loose	1.1	16th to 18th century		
1053	1043	A	fill	pit	0	3.3	0.62	light grey brown, silty sand, moderate small angular stones, soft, truncated by [1044]	1.1			
1054	1042	A	fill	pit	0	1.7	0.56	light grey brown, silty sand, moderate small/medium stones, soft, truncated by [1044]	1.1	mid 12th to mid-14th c+		
1055	916	A	fill	pit	0		0.2	mid yellowish grey, sandy clay, rare tile, occasional chalk lumps/flecks, shell and bone, firm, only at N side of pit	2.1			
1056	916	A	fill	pit	0		0.2	mottled yellowish orange and yellowish grey, sandy clay silt, frequent charcoal and mortar flecks/lumps, occasional small angular stones, firm	2.1			
1057	916	A	fill	pit	0		0.15	dark grey, silty sand, frequent small bits of CBM, common small angular stones and charcoal flecks, firm, only in southern/central part of pit	2.1			
1058	916	A	fill	pit	0		0.2	reddish brown, silty sand, moderate charcoal and daub pieces/flecks, occasional small stones, pot and bone, friable	2.1	13th end of the 15th century		

Context	Cut	Area	Category	Feature Type	L	B	D	Description	Period	Pottery dates	Clay pipe/glass dates	SFs dates
1059	916	A	fill	pit	0		0.2	mid yellowish brown, silty sand, occasional chalk flecks and pea grit, friable, base and S side of pit	2.1	mid-12th to mid 14th century		
1060	916	A	fill	pit	0			mid brownish orange, gravely sand, gravel, loose, in base of pit	2.1			
1061	1044	A	fill	pit	0	1.9	0.14	dark red brown, silty sand, rare v. small stones, loose	1.1	mid-12th to mid 14th century		
1062	1044	A	fill	pit	0	0.88	0.08	mid red brown, silty sand, rare small angular stones, loose	1.1			
1063	0	A	fill	pit	3	1.5		red sand with painted daub fragments, possibly truncated by [916]	1.2			
1064	0	A	fill	pit	3	1.5		mixed black & v. dark brown silty sand, possibly eval trench backfill	1.2	mid-12th to mid 14th century		
1065	654	A	fill	pit	0			Basal clayey fill of pit 654 cutting through building 590 etc, revealed after removal of building and layer it cut. ?17th/18thc pot recovered	2.2	16th century		
1066	0		layer	dump	0				2.1	mid 12 to mid-14th century		
1067	1109	A	fill	hearth	0		0.1	grey-yellow, sandy clay, occasional chalk and grit, firm	1.2	mid-12th mid-14th century		
1068	1109	A	fill	pit	0		0.07	light brown grey, ash, soft	1.2			
1069	1069	A	cut	hearth	0			Numbers assigned to 'older hearth' in medieval hearth sequence; but not used?? Don't appear on plan or section	1.2			
1070	0	A	fill	hearth	0			see 1069	1.2			
1071	0	A	masonry	wall	2	0.38	0.14	limestone, 0.18x0.12x0.1m - 0.08x0.05x0.04m, roughly faced, 2 courses, mortar	2.2			
1072	1073	A	fill	pit	0.27	0.2	0.32	pale-mid grey, sandy silt, occasional pebbles/flints <0.05m, chalk lumps and mortar, loose	2.2			
1073	0	A	cut	pit	0.27	0.2	0.32	sub-circular pit with near-vertical sides and concave profile	2.2			
1074	0	A	layer	spread	0.52	0.35	0.05	very dark grey, sandy silt, frequent charcoal lumps/flecks and gravel, loose	2.2			
1075	0	A	layer	surface (internal)	0.4	0.35		dark-mid grey reddish brown, concrete, charcoal, mortar lumps and shell, firm/hard	2.2			
1076	0	A	masonry	wall	0.48	0.35	0.1	limestone/flint, 0.15x0.1x0.08m/0.08x0.05x0.04m, one course, lime mortar bonding	2.2			
1077	0	A	cut	hearth	0			sub-circular hearth of rounded square profile	2.2			
1078	1079	A	fill	pit	0		0.32	mid greyish brown, sandy silt, frequent gravel, occasional charcoal, few finds, firm,	1.2	mid-12th		

Context	Cut	Area	Category	Feature Type	L	B	D	Description	Period	Pottery dates	Clay pipe/glass dates	SFs dates
								cut by [916]		mid-14th century		
1079	0	A	cut	pit	0.75	1.5	0.32	sub-rectangular pit with U-shaped profile	1.2			
1080	0	A	layer	hearth	0		0.04	dark red, clay, occasional gravel, friable, possible spread of hearth material	1.2			
1081	1083	A	fill	pit	2	0.6	0.05	dark brown, clayey silt, occ/moderate gravel <4cm, friable, cut by hearth [1111], medieval pot	1.2			14th century
1082	1095	A	fill	foundation trench	0.5	0.46	0.14	mid greenish brown with light grey patches (10%), silty clay, frequent chalk flecks, tile fragments and gravel, firm	2.2			
1083	0	A	cut	pit	2	0.6	0.05	rectangular possible hearth, shallow rounded square profile	1.2			
1084	1087	A	fill	pit	0			mid grey brown silty sand with occasional small stones upper fill in pit in intercutting pit group	1.2			
1085	1087	A	fill	pit	0			Dark reddish brown silty sand with occasional small stones, middle fill in pit	1.2			
1086	1087	A	fill	pit	0			light grey brown silt sand, loose with frequent large stones/flints, primary fill in pit of indeterminate size	1.2			
1087	1087	A	cut	pit	3	2.5	0.7	Probably sub-circular pit with steep sides and fairly flat base. Full extents not discernible despite cleaning - one of several pits in a cluster cutting general infilled quarry pits at N end of area	1.2			
1088	0	A	layer	dump	0			layer/dump/slump of mid grey silty sand with frequent charcoal and small stones that overlay infilled pits 1094 and 1087; possible remnant of late med soil? (647 etc). Sampled	1.1-1.2			
1089	1091	A	fill	pit	0			Redeposited reddish orange sand with frequent loose gravel and stones; secondary fill in ?late med/med pit	1.1-1.2			
1090	1091	A	fill	pit	0			Mixed pale red and grey with some green silty sand and some clay (10%), occasional fragment of fired clay and small stones. Primary fill in ?medieval pit	1.1-1.2			
1091	1091	A	cut	pit	1	1	0.6	Truncated ?medieval pit of uncertain shape and dimensions (only a metre survives in plan), but probably sub-circular with moderately steep sides and flat base. Cuts infilled quarry pits	1.1-1.2			
1092	1094	A	fill	pit	0			Mid reddish brown loose silty sand with moderate small stones, upper fill in pit	1.2			
1093	1094	A	fill	pit	0			Dark reddish brown silty sand with frequent small to medium sub-angular stones/gravel	1.2			
1094	1094	A	cut	pit	1.4	2.2	0.9	Possibly sub-circular pit in indeterminate dimensions as very difficult to discern, moderately steep sides and flat base; truncates pit 1091	1.2			
1095	0	A	cut	foundation trench	0.5	0.46	0.26	rectangular foundation trench, square profile, NW-SE orientation	2.2			

Context	Cut	Area	Category	Feature Type	L	B	D	Description	Period	Pottery dates	Clay pipe/glass dates	SFs dates
1096	0	A	layer	dump	0.26	0.38	0.22	loose, black silt and charcoal	2.2-3.1	mid-12th mid-14th century		
1097	1098	A	fill	robber trench	0	0.24	0.18	light yellowish brown, silt, occasional gravel (1-2cm) and tile fragments, friable	2.2			
1098	0	A	cut	robber trench	0	0.24	0.18	not visible in plan under concrete plinth, concave profile	2.2			
1099	1102	A	fill	foundation trench	0	0.26	0.34	light greyish brown, loamy silt, occasional sub-angular gravel/stone (1-4cm diameter), loose, cut by [1098]	2.2			
1100	1102	A	fill	foundation trench	0	0.22	0.16	light brownish yellow clay/mortar, 60% sub-rounded flint (6-12cm diameter), firm	2.2	mid-12th mid-13th century		
1101	1102	A	fill	foundation trench	0	0.14	0.06	mid yellow silty sand with 60% sub-rounded gravel (2-4cm diameter), friable	2.2			
1102	0	A	cut	foundation trench	0	0.26	0.68	linear cut following base of wall 1045 (construction cut?), flattened U-shape profile, E-W orientation	2.2			
1103	0	A	fill	pit	2.04		0.3	mid brown, clayey silt, frequent charcoal flecks and occasional rounded flint and stone (2-5cm diameter), friable	1.2			
1104	0	A	fill	pit	0	2.16	0.52	dark brown silt, occasional charcoal flecks, friable	1.2			
1105	0	A	fill	pit	0	2.02	0.22	dark yellowish orange sand, occasional sub-rounded flints (2-5cm diameter), not fully excavated, loose	1.2			
1107	1109	A	fill	hearth	0			mid grey brown, clay silt, moderate grit and charcoal, friable	1.2			
1108	1109	A	fill	hearth	1.1	0.6	0.45	mid greyish red, clay sand, 20% grit, hard, hearth lining	1.2			
1109	0	A	cut	hearth	1.1	0.6	0.45	sub-circular pit or hearth, concave profile	1.2			
1110	1111	A	fill	hearth	0.7	0.6	0.05	mid pinkish grey, fine silty sand, ash and charcoal, firm	1.2			
1111	0	A	cut	hearth	0.7	0.6	0.05	sub-circular pit or hearth, concave profile	1.2			
1112	914	A	fill	ditch	0			Layer/dump of irregular-sized flint nodules/stones, with frequent mortar, tile fragments laid in base of ditch 914. This material is very similar to and presumably originated from the stone and mortar lining of cess pit 900 which the ditch cut through	2.2	16th-18th century or earlier		
1113	1111	A	fill	hearth	0			black/dark grey, charcoal/ash, v. frequent charcoal <2cm, compressed	1.2			
1114	1111	A	fill	hearth	0			mid brown, grit sand, 80% gravel, loose	1.2			
1115	1111	A	fill	hearth	0			red brown, mixed clayey sand and clay	1.2			
1117	0	A	cut	hearth	0		0.3	cut of possible hearth	1.2			

Context	Cut	Area	Category	Feature Type	L	B	D	Description	Period	Pottery dates	Clay pipe/glass dates	SFs dates
1118	1117	A	fill	hearth	0		0.3	mid brown, grit sand, 80% gravel, loose	1.2			
1119	0	A	cut	hearth	0		0.3	sub-circular? Hearth pit recorded in section, concave profile	1.2			
1120	1119	A	fill	hearth	0			black/dark grey, charcoal/ash, v. frequent charcoal <2cm, compressed	2.1			
1121	1119	A	fill	hearth	0			possible surface, yellow grey clay, occasional chalk, firm	1.2-2.1			
1122	1119	A	fill	hearth	0			thin charcoally occupation layer	1.2			
1123	0	A	fill	hearth	0			yellow grey clay, occasional chalk, firm	1.2			
1124	1119	A	fill	hearth	0			dark brown, clayey silt, occasional/moderate gravel <4cm, friable	1.2			
1125	1126	A	fill	pit	1.6	0.75	0.11	mixed yellowish grey with patches of burnt sand, silty sand, occasional small/med pebbles and gravel	2.1			
1126	0	A	cut	pit	1.6	0.75	0.11	not visible in plan, U-shaped profile	2.1			
1127	1128	A	fill	pit	2			dark greyish brown, sandy silt, fairly frequent small/med gravel, loose	2.2			
1128	0	A	cut	pit	2			not fully visible in section (elongated oval?), concave profile, NW-SE orientation	2.2			
1129	1130	A	fill	pit	0		0.15	greyish brown, silty sand, redeposited sand, loose	1.2			
1130	0	A	cut	pit	0		0.15	heavily truncated shallow pit, cut by several other feature, sub-circular?, concave profile	1.2			
1131	1133	A	fill	pit	0		1	mid slightly bluish grey sandy silt, small stones, occasional charcoal, soft	1.2			
1132	0	A	fill	pit	0			dark bluish grey, sandy silt, with small stones, lots of charcoal	1.2			
1133	0	A	cut	pit	0		1	unknown shape, base not reached but likely slopes down to S, truncated by later features [791] and possibly stone cess pit	1.2			
1134	0	A	fill	pit	0		0.5	mid grey brown, sandy silt, occasional small stones, soft, truncated by cess pit	1.2			medieval
1135		A	cut	pit	0		0.5	unknown size, base not reached	1.2			
1136	1083	A	fill	hearth	0		0.2	mid yellow brown, clay, moderate rounded gravel (<0.03m) and grit, occasional chalk (1-2cm)	1.2			
1137	0	A	cut	pit	0			part of large pit only visible in SE section of site	3.1			
1138	0	A	fill	pit	0			dump of very dark grey/charcoal within general quarry pit fills 1141, located between trench thru quarries and the area of hearths etc. Finds poss under 1139. Sampled	1.2			
1139	0	A	finds unit	finds	0			No assigned to finds from machining/cleaning during excavation of trench thru quarry pits, most likely from dark deposit 1138	1.2	Mid 12th-mid 13th century		
1140	0	A	finds unit	cleaning	0			General number for finds recovered during machining/cleaning southernmost area of buildings/hearths/quarries/pits/layers etc		Mixed: 17th century		
1141	0	A	fill	pit	0			general number given to the surface of numerous quarry pits extending across site,	1.1			AD 269-

Context	Cut	Area	Category	Feature Type	L	B	D	Description	Period	Pottery dates	Clay pipe/glass dates	SFs dates
								most not fully investigated				71
1142	0	A	fill	pit	0			General number for pit fills/dumps in SW corner of area, largely recorded in section only; could be pits rather than quarries but too little exposed	1.1			
1143	1137	A	fill	pit	0	0.95	0.25	pale brown, silt, patches of yellow silt, mortar lumps and lenses, seals over burning/hearth	3.1			
1144	1137	A	fill	pit	0	1.85	0.45	mixed layer of mortar, flint lumps and sandstone lumps	3.1			
1145	1137	A	fill	pit	0	0.34	0.35	mid dark grey brown, sandy silt	3.1			
1146	1137	A	fill	pit	0	1.2	0.19	yellowish grey, clay silt, occasional mortar lumps	3.1			
1147	1137	A	fill	pit	0	1.25	0.16	v. dark grey sandy silt, charcoal and burnt material	3.1			
1148	1137	A	fill	pit	0	0.88	0.3	loose yellow reddish, mortar	3.1			
1149	1137	A	fill	pit	0	0.98	0.32	mid brown sandy silt	3.1			
1150	1137	A	fill	pit	0	0.85	0.65	mid-pale grey brown, sandy silt, loose/friable	3.1			
1151	1137	A	fill	pit	0	2.3	0.9	mid-dark brown, sandy silt, mortar, flint, pebbles, clay/sand lumps, loose/friable	3.1			
1152	0	A	layer	surface (external)	0			Loose gravel in a dark grey silty clay matrix abutting wall 719 to north, possibly same as 682 to the west; full extent unknown as eval trench and later trench to immediate south, where it was more intermittent. Finds poss under 688	2.1-2.2			
1153	0	A	masonry	wall	1.5	0.35	0.15	Roughly North-south aligned wall comprising flints and a yellowish orange sandy lime mortar. Possibly associated with wall 636 to S but different mortar, or cess pit 900. Very disturbed by later features and eval tr 1. Similar to 590	3.1			
1154	1154	A	cut	pit	0	0.34	0.32	Number assigned in post-ex to possible robber trench targetting wall 993, but could represent remains of timber superstructure?	3.1			
1155	1137	A	fill	pit	0			probably same as layer/fill 726, number assigned in post-ex	3.1			
1156	1137	A	fill	pit	0			number assigned in post-ex; no description; appears in section 162	3.1			
1157	0	A	layer	buried soil	0			Thin dump/deposit recorded in main N-facing section of Area A, one of many sealing cobbles and representing disuse of the buildings in this area, could be associated with construction of wall 510?	2.2			
1158	1137	A	fill	pit	0			fill/dump of mid brown sandy silt within large demo cut 1137, assigned in post-ex to section 162	3.1			
1159	1137	A	fill	pit	0			fill/dump of dark grey brown sandy silt within large demo cut 1137, assigned in post-ex to section 162	3.1			
1160	0	A	layer	buried soil	0			layer/dump of mid grey brown sandy silt with occasional stones, possibly cut by boundary wall 510	2.2			
1161	0	A	masonry	wall	0	0.34	0.2	Base of possible wall base comprising flint cobbles and mortar patches. Abuts or possibly part of cobble surface 761	2.2			

Context	Cut	Area	Category	Feature Type	L	B	D	Description	Period	Pottery dates	Clay pipe/glass dates	SFs dates
1162	0	A	masonry	wall	0.52	0.38		Possible wall stub/base comprising flint and mortar lumps; may just be part of cobble surface 761 - not clearly defined and very patchy but could be associated with other walls in the area with which it approximately aligns	2.2			
1200	0	B	layer	buried soil	0		0.2	mid brown, silty sand, modern topsoil extending across area B, no real inclusions	3.3	18th-20th century		
1201	0	B	layer	buried soil	0		0.25	mixed clay/gravel dump layer, modern make-up layer	3.3			
1202	0	B	layer	buried soil	0		0.3	dark grey brown, slightly silty clay sand, frequent CBM, mortar and stone, topsoil/garden soil	3.2			
1203	1204	B	fill	post hole	0.42	0.34	0.2	mixed dirty pale, yellow, slightly silty clay, occasional small rounded stones, frequent chalk/mortar pieces and flecks, firm/sticky, cut by [1220]	3.1			14th and 15th
1204	0	B	cut	post hole	0.42	0.34	0.2	sub-oval posthole, U-shaped profile, v. similar to [1206] and [1210]	3.1			
1205	1206	B	fill	post hole	0.43	0.41	0.29	mixed yellowish brown, silty clay, occasional small rounded stones, frequent chalk flecks and patches of yellow clay, moderately firm	3.1			
1206	0	B	cut	post hole	0.43	0.41	0.29	sub-circular posthole, flat-based U-shape profile	3.1			
1207	1208	B	fill	post hole	0.4	0.38	0.15	mixed dirty pale yellow, slightly silty clay, occasional small rounded stones, frequent chalk/mortar pieces and flecks, firm/sticky	3.1	mid 12th to end of 14th century		
1208	0	B	cut	post hole	0.4	0.38	0.15	sub-circular posthole, concave profile	3.1			
1209	1210	B	fill	post hole	0.71	0.48	0.13	mixed grey brown sandy silt with pale yellow clay, chalk and charcoal flecks towards base, firm/sticky, very similar to (1203), (1205), (1207)	3.1	mid 12th to mid 14th century		
1210	0	B	cut	post hole	0.71	0.48	0.13	sub-circular posthole, concave profile, more irregular than similar [1204], [1206] and [1208]	3.1			
1211	1212	B	fill	ditch	2.45	0.6	0.11	very dark grey, sandy silt, occasional small/med rounded pebbles and sub-angular flints, v. soft/loose, cut by [1210]	3.1			
1212	1212	B	cut	ditch	2.45	0.6	0.11	Slightly curvilinear shallow gully aligned approximately N-S, concave profile fairly ephemeral and could be the result of rooting; late post-med	3.1			
1213	0	B	layer	buried soil	0		0.2	mid greyish brown, sandy silt, fairly common medium sub-angular stones/pebbles, occasional charcoal, chalk flecks	2.2-3.1			
1214	0	B	layer	spread	4	5	0.1	very mixed yellow and greyish brown with reddish mottles, sandy clay, frequent mortar and crushed CBM patches/flecks, firm	2.2			
1215	1216	B	fill	pit	0	2	0.3	mid brownish yellow, silty clay, common mortar, course	3.2	early to mid 19th-century		
1216	1216	B	cut	pit	0	2	0.8	sub-square pit with a probably concave profile, vertical sides but not fully excavated	3.2			

Context	Cut	Area	Category	Feature Type	L	B	D	Description	Period	Pottery dates	Clay pipe/glass dates	SFs dates
1217	0	B	layer	surface (external)	2	1.75	0.07	mixed yellowish brown + white, silty clay, mortar clay lumps, large patches of chalk, soft	3.1			
1218	0	B	layer	surface (external)	9	0.5	0.12	mixed yellowish brown + yellow, slightly silty clay, occasional small pebbles, frequent chalk lumps, firm	3.1			
1219	1220	B	fill	post hole	0.42	0.36	0.1	mixed yellowish brown, silty clay, occasional small rounded stones, frequent chalk flecks and patches of yellow clay, moderately firm	3.2			
1220	0	B	cut	post hole	0.42	0.36	0.1	sub-circular/oval, shallow concave profile, almost identical to [1204] poss contemporary?	3.1			
1221	0	B	layer	surface (external)	20	15	0.2	mid brownish grey, silty sandy gravel, frequent pea grit, gravel (c.1-8cm), crushed tile and chalk, occasional pot and nails, fairly firm, finds suggest 16th cent.	2.2			late 14th-15th century
1222	1223	B	fill	robber trench	0.9	1.6	0.17	mid greyish brown, clayey silt, occasional rubble/stone, moderate compaction	3.1			
1223	0	B	cut	robber trench	0.9	1.6	0.17	irregular, wide, flat u-shape profile	3.1			
1224	0	B	masonry	cess pit	0			flint/lime mortar, large/small flint nodules, fine lime mortar, unworked flint nodules (30% rendered limestone), rough courses, SE and SW facings, dark yellowish orange lime mortar	2.1-2.2			c.1500
1225	1226	B	fill	pit	1.38	0.91	0.42	dark brownish grey, clayey silt, frequent medium flints, occasional charcoal and chalky flecks, firm	1.2	13th to end of 14th century		
1226	0	B	cut	pit	1.38	0.19	0.42	oval, steep sided quarry pit, exact profile unknown	1.2			
1227	0	B	cut	construction cut	1.7	1.2	0.51	rectangular cut with vertical sides and flat base	2.1-2.2			
1228	0	B	cut	pit	0.78	0.55	0.2	sub-circular pit or posthole, concave profile, partially outside excavation area	3.1			
1229	1228	B	fill	pit	0		0.2	mid yellowish grey, clay, 20% chalk flecks and lumps, plastic	3.1			
1230	0	B	cut	cess pit	2.2	1.9	1.9	square vertically sided construction cut for cess pit [1231]	2.2			
1231	1230	B	masonry	cess pit	1.8	0.25	1.9	flint nodules, 10x15x10cm, creamy white chalky mortar, course of red brick tile laid flat, 3 tiles thick, on northern wall, which survives higher than the rest	2.1-2.2			
1232	1230	B	fill	cess pit	1.4	1.6	0.18	mid creamy grey, silty clay, moderate CBM, moderate/loose	3.1			
1233	1230	B	fill	cess pit	1.4	1.6	0.15	mid greyish cream, clay, occasional flint & gravel, moderate compaction	3.1			
1234	1230	B	fill	cess pit	1.4	1.6	0.3	mid greyish, silty clay, occasional CBM lumps, moderate compaction	3.1			
1235	1230	B	fill	cess pit	1.4	1.6	0.45	mid grey cream, clay and mortar, mod/loose	3.1			
1236	1224	B	fill	cess pit	0.25	0.3	0.5	light brown, clay silt 90%, flint, chalk rubble <10%, firm	3.1	13th to end		

Context	Cut	Area	Category	Feature Type	L	B	D	Description	Period	Pottery dates	Clay pipe/glass dates	SFs dates
										of 14th century		
1237	0	B	fill	evaluation trench	0			backfill of eval trench	3.3	13th to mid-14th century or 18th century.		
1238	1240	B	fill	pit	0		0.38	mid-dark grey brown, silty sand, flint/pebbles <0.12m, sand lenses and clay lumps, loose, cut by [1245]	1.2	Mid 12th-mid 14th century		
1239	1240	B	fill	pit	0	0.12		pale yellow/white, clay, flint, pebbles and chalk lumps <0.03m, firm	1.2			
1240	0	B	cut	pit	1.75	1.6	0.65	sub-circular, stepped profile	1.2			
1241	1243	B	fill	pit	0		0.5	mid-dark grey brown, silty sand, flint/pebbles <0.12m, sand lenses and clay lumps, loose	1.2	Mid 12th-mid 14th century		
1242	0	B	fill	pit	0		0.12	pale yellow/white, clay, flint, pebbles and chalk lumps <0.03m, firm	1.2			
1243	0	B	cut	pit	1.7	1.65	0.62	sub-circular, concave profile	1.2			
1244	0	B	fill	evaluation trench	0			backfill of eval trench	3.3	18th 19th-century	19th century or later	
1245	0	B	cut	evaluation trench	0			evaluation trench cut	3.3			
1246	0	B	cut	pit	0	0.4	0.1	circular pit, irregularly concave profile	3.1			
1247	1246	B	fill	pit	0	0.4	0.1	dark greyish brown, sandy silt, occasional large stones, loose	3.1			
1248	0	B	cut	pit	0	0.3	0.05	circular pit or shallow concave profile	3.1			
1249	1248	B	fill	pit	0	0.3	0.05	dark greyish brown, clayey silt, small rounded stones, occasional chalky flecks, loose	3.1			
1250	0	B	cut	pit	0	0.23	0.09	circular pit or posthole, concave profile	3.1			
1251	1250	B	fill	pit	0	0.23	0.09	dark greyish brown, sandy silt, rounded stones, loose	3.1			
1252	0	B	cut	pit	0	0.41	0.13	circular pit or posthole, concave profile with slight step on west side	3.1			
1253	1252	B	fill	pit	0	0.41	0.13	dark greyish brown, sandy silt, small rounded stones, loose	3.1			
1254	0	B	cut	pit	0	0.41	0.14	circular pit or posthole, concave profile	3.1			
1255	1254	B	fill	pit	0	0.41	0.14	dark greyish brown, clayey silt, sub-angular/rounded stones, loose	3.1			
1256	0	B	cut	pit	0.72	0.91	0.16	sub-circular pit, concave profile, cutting floor (1321)	3.1			
1257	1256	B	fill	pit	0.72	0.91	0.16	dark greyish brown, clay silt, rounded/sub-angular stones, loose	3.1			
1258	0	B	cut	pit	0	0.39	0.15	circular pit/posthole, concave profile, cutting floor (1321)	3.1			

Context	Cut	Area	Category	Feature Type	L	B	D	Description	Period	Pottery dates	Clay pipe/glass dates	SFs dates
1259	1258	B	fill	pit	0	0.39	0.15	dark greyish brown, clayey silt, small sub-angular/rounded stones, loose	3.1			
1260	0	B	cut	post hole	0	0.42	0.16	sub-circular posthole, concave profile, cutting floor (1321)	3.1			
1262	0	B	cut	pit	0	0.64	0.07	circular pit, shallow concave profile, cutting floor (1321)	3.1			
1263	1262	B	fill	pit	0	0.64	0.07	dark greyish brown, clayey silt, small rounded/sub-angular stones, loose	3.1		/post-med	
1265	1266	B	fill	soak away	0			mixed building debris, dark brown, mixed rubble mortar, very modern soak away	3.3			
1266	0	B	cut	soak away	0			oval, steep, modern soak away	3.3			
1267	1268	B	fill	pit	1.28	1.02	0.09	dark reddish pink, sandy clay, chalk inclusions in daub	3.1			
1268	0	B	cut	pit	1.28	1.02	0.09	oval pit, with v. wide u-shaped profile	3.1			
1269	1270	B	fill	structure	0.5	0.17	0.02	med brown, silty clay (20%), clay (10%), pebbles and small flints (70%), hard	2.2			
1270	0	B	cut	foundation trench	0.5	0.17	0.02	semi-circular construction cut, shallow u-shaped profile, SE-NW orientation	2.2			
1271	1272	B	fill	structure	0.32	0.12	0.08	med orangy brown, silty clay (40%), flint/pebbles small (60%), hard	2.2			
1272	0	B	cut	structure	0.32	0.12	0.08	rectangular construction cut, u-shaped profile	2.2			
1273	0	B	fill	pit	0.6	0.58	0.19	mid yellowish brown, clayey silt, occasional CBM, small pebbles/flints, firm	3.1			
1274	0	B	cut	pit	0.6	0.58	0.19	oval pit, u-shaped profile	3.1			
1275	1276	B	fill	post hole	0.4	0.38	0.14	dark brown grey, clayey silt, occasional small pebbles and CBM, moderate chalk flecks, occasional lime mortar lenses, firm	3.1			
1276	0	B	cut	post hole	0.4	0.38	0.14	oval posthole, u-shaped profile	3.1			
1277	1230	B	fill	cess pit	1.4	1.6	0.2	dark grey brown, silty clay, occasional CBM, moderate compaction	3.1			
1278	1230	B	fill	cess pit	1.4	1.6	0.25	mid cream, silty mortar, moderate CBM, loose	3.1			
1279	1230	B	fill	cess pit	1.4	1.6	0.5	mid creamy grey, clay, frequent mortar flecks, moderate chalk flecks, moderate compaction	3.1			
1280	0	B	layer	accumulation	0		0.15	mid brownish grey, sandy clay silt, moderate gravel, occasional bone, tile, etc, firm	3.1			
1281	1303	B	finds unit	surface (internal)	0			finds from cleaning inside building 1303, probably 17-18th century	3.1		c.1820-40	medieval
1282	1282	B	layer	dump	3		0.1	Dark greyish brown, sandy clay silt with frequent brick and tile, small stones and mortar frags. Dump against wall 510	3.2			
1283	1284	B	fill	foundation trench	0.46	0.21	0.05	light brownish yellow mortary clay with chalk rubble inclusions, and small flecks of charcoal and roof tile fragments. Probable wall construction trench fill	2.2			
1284	1284	B	cut	foundation trench	0.46	0.21	0.24	Rectangular and continuing along wall of 1303, steep sided and abrupt break of slope with a flat base. Oriented NNE/SSW with u-shaped profile.	2.2			

Context	Cut	Area	Category	Feature Type	L	B	D	Description	Period	Pottery dates	Clay pipe/glass dates	SFs dates
1285	1285	B	layer	buried soil	0.6	0.43		light medium brown mortary silty clay with flint pebbles, chalk rubble and charcoal fragments	2.2			
1286	1287	B	fill	pit	0.76	0.65	0.08	Dark mottled brown clayey silt with small fragments of chalk charcoal and pottery and chalk rubble and flint pebbles possible truncated by 1284. Only partially excavated, possible pit containing construction debris, bone, pottery,clay pipe	3.1	16th to 18th century		
1287	1287	B	cut	pit	0.76	0.76		Filled by 1286. Oval in plan, unexcavated	3.1			
1288	1288	B	layer	buried soil	0			Top soil/garden soil (modern) recorded in section 170 had a layer of sand above. Possible path	3.2			
1289	1473	B	layer	surface (external)	15	1	0.25	Gravel and chalk path on rubble base, some pavement edging on west side but very damaged. Garden path leading up to bricked up arch in main south wall. ?19 C or later. Uncertain relation with layer 1288 to west, could be contemporary	3.2			
1290	1290	B	layer	make-up	0		0.25	Mixed yellowish grey silty clay with frequent chalk lumps and flacks, frequent gravel and occasional charcoal. Only seen in N facing section, possible external working surface	2.1			
1291	1291	B	layer	levelling	1.6	1	0.34	Mid greyish brown silty clay with flint, pebbles and chalk truncated by 1292. Spread of material to N of 1303 overlies pits 1294 1296 1298 possible levelling material	2.2			
1292	1292	B	cut	ditch	1	0.7	0.4	Possible ditch. Linear in plan, vertical sides with a moderate break of slope and flat sides. Oriented E/W and has a wide U shape in profile. Ditch or elongated pit truncates 1291 and truncated by 1304 (construction cut)	2.2			
1293	1292	B	fill	ditch	1	0.7	0.4	Dark brown clayey silt with moderate chalk and mortar flecks. Friable. Truncated by 1304. Backfill of 1292 (ditch/elongated pit)	2.2	16th to 18th century		
1294	1294	B	cut	post pad	0.8	0.8	0.4	Clearly defined post pad filled by 1295. Sub circular with vertical sides, a sharp break in slope and a flat bottom. The profile is wide u shaped. Quite deep and filled with heavily compacted flints.?Part of timber building predating 1303	1.2			
1295	1294	B	fill	post pad	0.8	0.8	0.4	Light brownish yellow clay with frequent flint nodules and moderate chalk flecks making up most of the fill. Backfill of post pad 1294	1.2			
1296	1297	B	cut	pit	0.6	0.6	0.4	Sub circular in plan with steep sides, moderate break in slope and a flat base. The profile is bowl shaped. For section see context sheet sketch	1.2			
1297	1296	B	fill	pit		0.6	0.4	Mid greyish brown silty clay. Moderate pebbles and chalk. Friable. Truncated by 1298. Backfill of pit 1296	1.2			
1298	1298	B	cut	pit	0.8	0.5	0.42	Pit filled by 1299 and 1300 sub circular with steep sides, moderate break in slope and flat base. / cut of rubbish pit just north of building 1303 overlain by spread 1291. Not fully excavated	1.2			
1299	1298	B	fill	pit	0.8	0.5	0.2	Dark greyish brown silty clay with red brown lenses. Infrequent chalk and pebbles, friable. Bottom fill of pit 1298	1.2			
1300	1298	B	fill	pit	0.8	0.5	0.25	Mid greyish brown silty clay with moderate pebbles and flint. Backfill of pit 1298	1.2	mid 12th to		

Context	Cut	Area	Category	Feature Type	L	B	D	Description	Period	Pottery dates	Clay pipe/glass dates	SFs dates
										mid-14th century		
1301	1301	B	layer	accumulation	2	1		Mid reddish brown sandy silt with moderate flint. Truncated by pits 1294, 1296, 1298, ditch 1292 and building 1303. Possible earlier ditch. There are hints of the dame fill to the south of 1303 (evaluation trench)	1.1			
1302	1284	B	fill	foundation trench	0.78	0.19	0.8	medium light brown silty sandy clay, stained with fine mortar. With occasional flint pebbles, nodules and chalky rubble. Construction trench fill for wall of 1303.Appears to continue the full length of wall in unexcavated area next to slot	2.2			
1303	0	B	masonry	wall	5.4	5.1	0.8	Outbuilding in area B, walls of flint nodules (c200x100mm), light brownish-yellow mortar, very occasional tiles, mainly in NE and SE corners. Flint facing for 1 course inside. 3-4 courses flint nodules bonded with mortar. Buttresses in NE/SE corners	2.2			
1304	1304	B	cut	foundation trench	1	0.1	0.3	Construction trench filled by 1305 and for wall of building 1303. Linear, vertical sides, sharp break of slope, orientated NNW/SSE	2.2			
1306	1307	B	fill	pit/root bole	1.5	1.2	0.27	Dark brownish grey silty clay with occasional chalk and mortar flecks. Lots of roots pit or rood bole	3.1		? Medieval	
1307	1307	B	cut	pit/root bole	1.6	1.2	0.27	Filled by 1306; oval in plan, concave sides with gradual break of slope, with concave irregular base. Oriented E/W with wide shallow u-shaped profile. Possible pit or hole for tree planting in the ornamental gardens. Cutting 1223, 1231	3.1			
1308	1309	B	fill	pit	0.56		0.1	Dark brownish grey silty clay, with very occasional subangular stones. Friable. Fill of shallow pit. Section sketch on context sheet.	3.1	16th to 18th century		
1309	1309	B	cut	pit	0.82	0.56	0.1	Sub circular with gentle sloping sides an imperceptible break of slope and a flat base. Bowl shaped profile. Filled with 1308	3.1			
1310	1311	B	fill	pit	1.1	0.98	0.37	Dark brown greyish silty clay with occasional chalk pieces & charcoal lumps, and medium subangular stones. Friable and filling 1311	3.1			
1311	1311	B	cut	pit	1.1	0.98	0.37	Sub square, near vertical sides, sharp break of slope at top and base with concave base. Profile is u shaped. Cut has clay "halo" round the edge but is not clay lined. Clay is remnant of a surface 1316 the pit has cut (good sketch on context sheet)	3.1			
1312	1313	B	fill	foundation trench	1.2	0.44	0.36	light yellowish brown clay silt, with moderate pale lime mortar lenses and occasional CBM, and medium flints. Clayey upper fill of trench alongside building wall 1303. Section sketch on context sheet	2.2			
1313	1313	B	cut	foundation trench	4	0.44	0.48	linear/rectilinear, with vertical sides, abrupt break in slope and a flat bottom. Orientated NW/SE with a flat bottomed u-shaped profile. Runs along the outside of SW wall of 1303. Foundation trench filled by 1312, part of construction of 1303?	2.2			
1314	1315	B	fill	pit	0.75	0.5	0.35	Mid creamy yellow clay with moderate amounts of chalky mortar lumps. Back fill of pit 1315	3.1			
1315	1315	B	cut	pit	0.75	0.5	0.35	Oval shaped with near vertical sides, sharpish break of slope and a flattish bottom.	3.1			

Context	Cut	Area	Category	Feature Type	L	B	D	Description	Period	Pottery dates	Clay pipe/glass dates	SFs dates
								Oriented E/W with a u shaped profile. Clay filled pit or post hole could be load bearing.				
1316	1316	B	layer	surface (external)	0		0.05	Light yellow clay with occasional large round chalk pieces. Clay surface, truncated by pits 1309, 1311	3.1			
1317	1318	B	fill	pit	1.2	0.8	0.3	Dark brownish grey clumpy silty sand with occasional gravel. Gravel bound on north side. Fill of pit 1318	3.1			
1318	1318	B	cut	pit	1.2	0.8	0.3	Oval in shape oriented NW/SE, concave u-shaped profile. Probably cut silty layer above gravel but similar deposit. Filled with 1317	3.1			
1319	1320	B	fill	pit	1.2	0.8	0.4	Dark brownish grey clumpy silty clay with occasional gravel. Gravelly dump on north side and some bits of pot. Similar to 1317. Fill of horticultural feature along bounding wall	3.1	13th to mid-14th century		
1320	1320	B	cut	pit	1.2	0.8	0.4	Oval shaped with moderately steep side, break of slope and rounded base. N/ Oval shaped, moderately steep sides, break of slope and rounded base. N/S oriented with a u-shaped profile. Similar to 1318. Cuts extensive gravel surface 122. Filled with 1319	3.1	mid 12-mid-14th century		
1321	1321	B	layer	surface (internal)	4	4	0.14	Mid yellowish grey clay with 30% chalk lumps. Firm and 0.15m thick within building 1203, truncated by 1254, 1256, 1258. Dirty clay floor layer within 17C building 1303. |heavily disturbed by roots	2.2	mid 12-mid-14th century		
1322	1322	B	layer	buried soil	0		0.12	Dark greyish brown clayey silt, with 25% stones and chalk flecks of loose compaction. Under floor 1321 and cut by various features. Soil layer beneath floor in building 1303 containing medieval pottery	2.1			
1323	1323	B	cut	post hole	0	0.5	0.2	Square in shape, vertical side, sharp break of slope and a flat bas. The profile is a wide u shape. Square post hole filled with 1324	3.1			
1324	1323	B	fill	post hole	0.5	0.5	0.2	Dark greyish brown silty clay with frequent chalk and CBM inclusions. Firm. Back fill of post hole 1323	3.1			
1325	1326	B	fill	post hole	0.52	0.48	0.47	Light brownish yellow silty clay with moderate coarse sized flints. Hard. Fill of post hole 1326 with flint packing on SE side (see section on context sheet).	3.1			
1326	1326	B	cut	post hole	0.52	0.48	0.47	Oval in plan with vertical sides, abrupt break of slope and a concave base. U-shaped profile. Posthole post pad postdating building 1303 but perhaps re-using elements of original building. Probably associated with1315, 1228	3.1			
1327	1327	B	layer	buried soil	1.3	0.4	0.36	Dark greyish brown silty clay with moderate chalk flecks and firm. Truncated by 1328. Soil horizon truncated by robber trench 1328 and building 1303. Layer seen across large part of site to the north of 1303	2.2	13th-mid-14th century		
1328	1328	B	cut	robber trench		0.6	0.25	Linear in plan with irregular sides, a moderate break in slope and concave base. Oriented NE/SW with a bowl shaped profile. Cut of robber trench where corner of building was removed during demolition.	3.1			

Context	Cut	Area	Category	Feature Type	L	B	D	Description	Period	Pottery dates	Clay pipe/glass dates	SFs dates
1329	1328	B	fill	robber trench	0	0.6	0.25	Light brownish yellow silty sand with common flint tile and mortar inclusions. Soft. Truncated by post hole 1323. Rubble back fill of robber trench 1328	3.1			
1332	1333	B	fill	pit	3.35	0.76	0.18	Dark yellow brown clayey silt with very frequent roof tile and occasional CBM, loosely compacted. Contained nice pottery. Deposit of roof tile, probably from building 1303 to the east. Truncated by slot 1313 which probably predates 1303	2.2		c.1660-1680	
1333	1333	B	cut	pit	3.35	0.76	0.18	Oval in plan, with gently sloping sides and break of slope. Oriented N/S with very wide u-shaped profile. Shallow pit containing predominantly roof tile in close proximity to 1303. Shallow pit to firm up ground?	2.2			
1334	1334	B	cut	foundation trench	1	0.47	0.25	Linear in plan, shallow sided with gentle break in slope and concave base. Oriented E/W with bowl shaped profile. Filled with 1335, possible construction cut of the North wall of building 1303	2.2			
1335	1334	B	fill	foundation trench	0		0.25	Dark greyish brown clayey silt with occasional stones and chalk fleck. Loose. Fill of construction trench 1334 (see context sheet for section sketch)	2.2	13th to end of the 14th century		
1336	1313	B	fill	foundation trench	1.2	0.38	0.05	Dark grey brown clayey silt. Firmly packed layer of trample in possible foundation pad.	3.1			
1337	1313	B	fill	foundation trench	1.2	0.38	0.11	Pale brownish yellow silt lime mortar. Frequent lime mortar lumps, occ fine flints/pebbles. Hard and compact. Solid mortar fill of vertical sided slot 1313 with deliberate infill/compaction	3.1			
1338	1340	B	fill	pit	1.6	1.8	0.5	Dark greyish black brown clayey silty sand, with occasional gravel. Back fill of pit 1340	1.2	13th century. to end of the 15th century		
1339	1340	B	fill	pit	1.6	1.8	0.1	Mid greyish brown sandy silt with moderate gritty pea gravel. Back fill of pit 1340 with root disturbance	1.2			
1340	1340	B	cut	pit	1.6	1.8	1	Sub circular extending into baulk. Stepped sides with moderate break of slope and a flat base. Filled by 1338, 1339, 1355, 1356. One of several large quarry pits dug to the east of area B	1.2			
1341	1313	B	fill	foundation trench	1.2	0.35	0.22	light brownish yellow clayey silt and lime mortar. Very frequent pale brownish yellow lime mortar with chalk white and black gritty lime and occasional solid mortar lumps and medium flint/stone. Very hard. Deliberately compacted fill of 1313	2.2			
1342	1334	B	fill	foundation trench	0.23	0.1	0.2	light brown silty mortary (80%) clay (10%) with occasional flint pebbles and chalk rubble (10%), moderately hard. Continues along wall of 1303 outside LOE. Possible construction packing fill for wall on SW of building 1303 contained medieval pottery	2.2	13th end of the 15th century (1200 to 1350)		
1343	1334	B	fill	surface (internal)	0.52	0.52	0.08	Dark brown clayey (80%) silt (10%)with charcoal/chalk/shell fragments(<5%0 and chalk rubble and flint (10%). Hard/firm, part excavated to 0.08m depth. ?Truncated	2.2			

Context	Cut	Area	Category	Feature Type	L	B	D	Description	Period	Pottery dates	Clay pipe/glass dates	SFs dates
								by 1342. Construction fill for SW of 1303 inside building/make up for clay floor?				
1344	1345	B	fill	robber trench	1.23	0.8	0.15	Mid yellow brown clayey silt/lime mortar with frequent crushed yellow lime mortar. Firm. Back fill of robber trench 1345. Truncated by later pits. Section sketch on context sheet.	3.1			
1345	1344	B	cut	robber trench	1.23	0.8	0.15	Linear (truncated), moderately steep sides, with moderately abrupt break of slope and gentle concave base. Oriented E/W with wide u-shaped profile. Robbing along course of southern wall of 1303. ?Cistern sat against 1303 originally (context sheet sketch)	3.1			
1346	1348	B	fill	pit	0.4		0.08	pale creamy white clay silt with lime, friable. Upper fill of pit 1348. Other similar deposits in vicinity.	2.2			
1347	1348	B	fill	pit	0.84	0.8	0.22	Greenish grey silt sand with occasional medium small and rounded subangular stones. Soft, fills lower and main part of pit 1348. Half sectioned (see context sheet sketch) with noticeable greenish hue, cessy? Sampled	2.2	16th-18th century		
1348	1348	B	cut	pit	0.84	0.8	0.33	Sub circular with steep sides, moderate break in slope with rounded base. U-shaped profile. Half sectioned. Filled by 1346 and 1347. One of several medieval pits 17-18C in the area located on the edge of gravel 1221 and soil layer that goes under it	2.2			
1349	1350	B	fill	pit	1.2	1.4	0.2	Mid dark greyish brown silty sand. Disuse fill of pit 1350	3.1			
1350	1350	B	cut	pit	1.2	1.4	0.2	Oval, concave sides, gradual bos flattish base, oriented NE/SW wide u-shaped profile. Small pit later garden feature?	3.1			
1351	1352	B	fill	pit	1.6	1.4	0.2	mixed mid and dark greyish brown silty clay soil occ creamy clay lumps, charcoal and CBM flecks.	3.1			(late med/early post-med)
1352	1351	B	cut	pit	1.6	1.4	0.2	Sub circular. Concave sides, moderate bos, base flattish, profile wide u shape. Small pit filled with mixed backfill soil 1351. Rubbish pit and reworking phase of area B	3.1			
1353	1354	B	fill	pit	0		0.09	Dark brownish grey sandy clay, occ med subangular stones. Friable half sectioned. Fill of small pit 1354	3.1			
1354	1354	B	cut	pit	0.35	0.3	0.09	Circular, gentle sides, mod bos flat base, bowl shaped profile. Cut of pit filled with 1353	3.1			
1355	1340	B	fill	pit	1.6	1.8	0.25	Dark greyish brown silty clay with occ gravel and charcoal mod compacted. Back fill of pit 1340	1.2			
1356	1340	B	fill	pit	1.6	1.8	0.9	Dark orangish brown silty clay gravelly soil, loosely compacted, lower fill pit 1340. Disturbed natural soil erosion	1.2	mid 12 to mid-14th century		

Context	Cut	Area	Category	Feature Type	L	B	D	Description	Period	Pottery dates	Clay pipe/glass dates	SFs dates
1357	1357	B	cut	post hole		0.49	0.1	Circular, shallow sides, gentle bos, concave base, bowl shaped profile. Small shallow post hole SW of 1303 of unknown date	3.1			
1358	1357	B	fill	post hole	0	0.49	0.1	Mid greyish brown clayey silt, occ round stones, loose, fill of 1357 fill of posthole 1357	3.1			
1359	1359	B	cut	post hole	0	0.38	0.2	Sub circular, steep sided, mod bos,concave base, bowl shaped profile. Post hole cutting south wall of 1303	3.1			
1360	1359	B	fill	post hole	0	0.38	0.2	Dark grey brown clayey silt %0_50% large rounded stones (wall rubble), loose fill within posthole 1359	3.1			
1361	1362	B	fill	post hole	0.55	0.35	0.14	Dark yellow brown clayey silt, occ fine/med pebbles/flints, firm. Disuse fill of posthole 1362	3.1			
1362	1362	B	cut	post hole	0.55	0.35	0.14	Oval, steep sided, abrupt bos, concave base. Oriented N/S, U-shaped profile. Post hole post dating 1303 one of many post holes in immed vicinity	3.1			
1363	1364	B	fill	post hole	0.25	0.23	0.1	Dark yellow brown clayey soil, occ pebbles, firm. Disuse fill posthole 1364	3.1			
1364	1236	B	cut	post hole	0.25	0.23	0.1	Square, vertical sides, abrupt bos, flat base. Flat bottomed u-shaped profile. Posthole postdates 1303	3.1			
1365	1226	B	fill	pit	0			dark brownish grey, clayey silt, frequent medium flints, occasional charcoal and chalky flecks, firm. Fill of pit 1226 abutting cistern 1224	1.2			
1366	1367	B	fill	pit	0		0.26	mid orange brown clay sand occ med rounded stones. Friable. Single fill. Half sectioned. Fill of pit 1367	1.2			
1367	1367	B	cut	pit	1.17	0.8	0.26	sub circular , near vertical sided, harp bos, flat base, bowl shaped profile half sectioned, Cut of pit filled with 1366	1.2			
1368	1370	B	fill	post hole	0.45	0.3	0.2	Sandy orangey brown silty clay (98%) flint nodules and pebbles (2%) loose to firm, post hole fill part of a group (1371; 1375: 1373; 1367) with beam slot, under 1303. Part of building?	1.2			
1369	1369	B	cut	post hole	0.45	0.3	0.2	oval, steep sided, abrupt bos, flat base, oriented E/W, u shaped profile. Part of a group (1371; 1375: 1373; 1367) with beam slot, under 1303.	1.2			
1370	1371	B	fill	pit	0.35	0.18		dark grey brown sandy silt occ stones/pebbles, loose. Poss. fill of post pipe for post hole 1371 seals primary pit fill 1312	1.2			
1371	1371	B	cut	pit	0.56	0.5	0.25	Sub circular, sides at 45-55deg, bos toward base of cut, concave base, u-shaped profile. Cut of posthole. Filled by 1312 and post pipe 1370	1.2			
1372	1371	B	fill	pit	0	0.5	0.11	mid reddish brown sandy silt with stones gravel and sand lenses. Primary fill to post hole cut 1371 sealed by post pipe backfill 1370	1.2			
1373	1377	B	fill	foundation trench	2.5	0.55	0.18	mixed creamy white and mid brown sandy clay silty sand 1377 occ small med flints, Firm comapct1373 lower fill. Slot?	1.2			
1374	1375	B	fill	pit	0.5	0.45	0.11	mid reddish brown sandy silt occ stone <0.05m sand patches/lenses. Loose. Back	1.2			

Context	Cut	Area	Category	Feature Type	L	B	D	Description	Period	Pottery dates	Clay pipe/glass dates	SFs dates
								fill to base of posthole cut 1375				
1375	1375	B	cut	pit	0.5	0.45	0.11	sub circular, shallow sides at 35 -38 deg, bos at base of cut (0.08m), Shallow v shaped profile,. Cut for post hole filled by 1374. Part of group 1369, 1371?	1.2			
1376	0	B	fill	ditch	0			mottled dark brown reddish brown mixed creamy white and mid brown sandy clay, occ small med flints freq clay patches, tile, bone, patchy CBM firm. Upper fill of cut. Slot? All finds in this layer	1.2	mid 12 to mid-14th century		
1377	1377	B	cut	foundation trench	2.15	0.55	0.42	linear, mod steep sided, mod bos, rounded base, oriented N/S u-shaped profile, slightly squared terminals	1.2			
1378	1378	B	cut	pit	0	1.5	0.3	sub circular, steep sided, sharp bos, irregular base, S/W bowl shaped profile. Cut of large post med pit filled with 1379	1.2			
1379	1378	B	fill	pit	0.95		0.3	Mid grey brown sandy silt, 5% subangular stones, loose. Within pit 1378	1.2			
1380	0	B	layer	accumulation		1.8	0.5	reddish brown becoming brown towards top slightly silty sand. Occ small rounded stones few inclusions otherwise. Soft, up to 0.5 thick, extends for c1.8m from w side area below 1303, truncated by 1386, 1383. Clean deposit, depression? overlain by 1387toE	1.1			
1381	1381	B	cut	ditch	1	1.6	0.4	Linear, mod sides and bos, flat base. Oriented N/S. Profile wide ushape. Cut of boundary ditch on west side of site, property and boundary truncated by later pit to south.	1.2			
1382	1381	B	fill	ditch	0	1.6	0.4	Dark greyish brown silty clay, freq. flint nodules /clay. Soft 1.6 wide, 0.4 thick. Secondary silting of ditch 1381. Large lumps of clay from floor surface in fill	1.2			
1383	1383	B	cut	ditch	0	1.6	0.5	linear, moderate sides/bos, flat base. Oriented N/S. Profile, wide U shaped. Cut of boundary ditch/property boundary truncates quarry pit 1385	1.2			
1384	1383	B	fill	ditch	0	1.6	0.5	dark greyish brown, silty clay, freq flint nodules, soft. 1.6m wide, 0.5 thick. Secondary fill of ditch 1383	1.2			
1385	0	B	cut	pit	0	1.2	0.6	sub circular, convex sides, mod bos, irregular base. Cut of quarry pit , truncated by boundary ditch 1383. Cut into natural.	1.2			
1386	1385	B	fill	pit	0	1.2	0.6	mid reddish brown clayey silt, mod flint nodules, soft. 1.2m w2ide, 0.6m thick. Truncated by 1383. Backfill of quarry pit 1385	1.2			
1387	1387	B	layer	occupation build up	8	7.5	0.25	Dark brown sandy silt, firm. Mod med flints/pebbles. Freq fine flints/pebbles. Occ course sized flint nodules. O.25 - 0.4m deep. Truncated by various pits. Sandwiched by levelling layers of course gravel. Garden soil? Contained early med pot	1.2	mid 12 to mid-14th century		
1388	1389	B	fill	pit	0.9	0.6	0.8	Dk grey silty clay , freq small and med subrectangular stones and gravel, rare tile, bone, pot (lava quern or tarmac??). Loose. V truncated by machine. Half sectioned. Quite top-soily fill, back fill form eval trench? Edge of pit or posthole.	1.2			
1389	1389	B	cut	pit	0.9	0.6	0.8	figure of eight irreg oval, v shallow sides, imperceptible bos, slightly rounded base,	1.2			

Context	Cut	Area	Category	Feature Type	L	B	D	Description	Period	Pottery dates	Clay pipe/glass dates	SFs dates
								profile shallow v shape, oriented N/S, poss base of feature from eval trench, v truncated, med pot in fill. Base of pit or posthole may have been cut from higher up				
1390	1391	B	fill	pit	0.45	0.5	0.9	dark brownish grey silty sand, occ small stones, rare tile. Soft. Fills cut 1391. Truncated by machine, half sectioned. Identical to 1392, may have cut layer above 1213.	1.2			
1391	1391	B	cut	pit	0.45	0.5	0.9	Sub circular, moderate sides, bos, concave base, very truncated by machining. Small pit or post hole probably garden related	1.2			
1392	1393	B	fill	pit	0			Dark silty fill of small pit or post-hole in NE corner Area B, see 1390/1. Could be modern as quite topsoilly fill but only seen at lower machine level	1.2	12th to mid-14th century		
1393	0		cut	pit	0			Small sub-circular pit or post-hole with concave profile; uncertain relationship with adjacent pits/post-hole 1391. Assigned to 1.2 but could be later	1.2			
1394	1400	B	fill	pit	0		0.1	light grey brown sandy clay, occ small subangular stones, friable. Fill of pit 1400 in baulk	1.2			
1395	1400	B	fill	pit	0		0.1	mid grey sandy clay, abundant gravel, loose. Gravel slump into top of pit 1400	1.2			
1396	1400	B	fill	pit	0		0.1	mid yellow grey sandy clay, occ small sub angular stones. Friable. Fill of pit 1400	1.2			
1397	1400	B	fill	pit	0		0.24	mid brown grey sandy clay, mod large charcoal lumps, blue clay lenses throughout. Friable. Backfill deposit of pit 1400	1.2			
1398	1400	B	fill	pit	0		0.3	light brown grey sandy clay, rare large subangular stones, friable. Fill of pit 1400.	1.2			
1399	1400	B	fill	pit	0		0.16	mid grey sandy clay, occ charcoal and med sub angular stones, friable,. Primary fill. Earliest fill of pit 1400.	1.2			
1400	1400	B	cut	pit	0	2.2	0.85	Sub circular, steep sided, sharp bos at top, bos mod at base. Concave base, bowl shaped profile. Cut of large pit in southern baulk of site. Filled by 1394-1399.	1.2			
1401	1240	B	fill	pit	0			Fill of section was pit 1240 (??) excavated during evaluation of site. Backfill of hand dug sondage into pit 1240, during evaluation earlier in the year by Suffolk Archaeology	3.3	13th to end of the 15th century		
1402	1216	B	fill	pit	0	1	0.1	Dark brownish grey clayey silt, tile and mortar common. Soft. 1m wide, 0.1m + thick. Backfill of pit 1216.	3.2			
1403	1216	B	fill	pit	0	1.2	0.3	mid brownish yellow silty sand, v common gravel, loose. 1.2m wide, 0.3m deep. Redep natural from side collapse in pit 1216	3.2			
1404	1216	B	fill	pit	0	1	0.1	Light greyish brown clayey silt, mod flint and mortar, loose. 1m wide, 0.1m thick. Backfill of pit 1216	3.2			
1405	1216	B	fill	pit	0	1.6	0.3	Light brownish grey clayey silt. Brick, flint, mortar common. Loose. 1.6m wide, 0.3m thick. Backfill of pit 1216.	3.2			
1406	1216	B	fill	pit	0	2	0.2	Light greyish brown silty clay. Flint common. Loose. 2m+ wide, 0.2m thick. Backfill of pit 1216	3.2			

Context	Cut	Area	Category	Feature Type	L	B	D	Description	Period	Pottery dates	Clay pipe/glass dates	SFs dates
1407	1407	B	cut	post hole	0	0.5	0.15	sub circular, gentle sloping sides, imperceptible bos, flat base. Profile bowl shaped. Cut of post hole found in east part of site. Solitary, none evident nearby.	2.2			
1408	1407	B	fill	post hole	0	0.5	0.15	Dark brownish grey silty clay, flint and pea grit rarely. Soft. 0.5m diameter, 0.15m thick. Secondary silting of posthole 1407	2.2			
1409	1411	B	fill	post hole	0.5	0.5	0.12	Black silty charcoal. Loose, upper fill of 1411, truncated by 1440. Backfill/dump of burnt material in pit/posthole 1411	1.2			
1410	1411	B	fill	pit	0.5	0.5	0.18	mid orangish grey silty sand. Mod charcoal flecks from upper fill 1409. Mod loose, lower fill of pit 1411, truncated by 1440	1.2			
1411	1411	B	cut	pit	0.5	0.5	0.3	Circular, steepish sides, gradual bos, concave base. Ushaped profile. Small pit/posthole or fill of tree root hole. No obvious associated features found at this level	1.2			
1412	1413	B	fill	pit	1	1.05	0.36	V. dark greyish brown sandy silt. Freg sml & med. angular rounded stones (gravel) 40%, occ peagrit, rare pot (sml) tile, bone. Soft. Truncated by mach? Half sectioned. V.few finds, not rubbish pit, ditch? Below clay layer & 1213 in section. Rooty backfill	1.2	mid 12-mid-14th century		
1413	1413	B	cut	pit	1	1.05	0.36	Circular, mod sides and bos, rounded base. Concave ushaped profile. Half sectioned. Unknown function, cuts mixed gravel and sand quarry fills	1.2			
1414	1415	B	fill	post hole	0.25	0.25	0.07	Mid yellow clay, occ chalk pieces. Sticky, fills 1415, half sectioned. Fill of posthole 1415	1.2			
1415	1415	B	cut	post hole	0.25	0.25	0.07	Circular, gentle sides, mod bos, concave base. Bowl shaped profile. Cut of posthole. Filled by 1414	1.2			
1416	1417	B	fill	pit	0		0.06	Light grey sandy clay. Freq sml&med sub angular stones. Friable,. Fills feature 1417. Half sectioned. Fill of shallow pit 1417.	1.2			
1417	1417	B	cut	pit	0.5	0.5	0.06	Circular, gentle sides, imperceptible bos, flat base. Bowl shaped profile. Half sectioned,. Cut of shallow pit filled by 1416	1.2			
1418	1418	B	cut	pit	0	0.7	0.3	Sub circular, steep sided, mod bos, flat base. Profile wide ushape. Cut of pit poss rubbish pit. Seen in machine section. Cuts through reddish brown soil horizon 1380. Truncated by construction of cess pit 1231. Filled by 1419.	1.2			
1419	1418	B	fill	pit	0	0.7	0.3	Dark greyish brown clayey silt. Mod flint. Firm. 0.7 diam, 0.3m thick. Truncated by cess pit 123. Machine dug. Backfill of pit 1418	1.2			
1420	1420	B	cut	pit	0	2.8	0.7	Unknown shape, moderate sides, imperceptible bos, concave base. Unknown profile, machine dug. Cut of quarry pit found at bottom of stratigraphy on site in machine test pit. Not put on plan section drawn only. Filled by 1421-1425.	1.1			
1421	1420	B	fill	pit	0			Mixed mid reddish brown silts and gravels. Backfill of quarry pit 1420	1.1			
1422	1420	B	fill	pit	0			Mixed mid reddish brown silts and gravels. Backfill of quarry pit 1420	1.1			

Context	Cut	Area	Category	Feature Type	L	B	D	Description	Period	Pottery dates	Clay pipe/glass dates	SFs dates
1423	1420	B	fill	pit	0			Mixed mid reddish brown silts and gravels. Backfill of quarry pit 1420	1.1			
1424	1420	B	fill	pit	0			Mixed mid reddish brown silts and gravels. Backfill of quarry pit 1420	1.1			
1425	1420	B	fill	pit	0			Mixed mid reddish brown silts and gravels. Backfill of quarry pit 1420	1.1			
1426	0	B	fill	pit	1.55	0.17	0.2	Dark brown orange silty sand. Mod med burnt flints/pebbles, mod charcoal flecking. Loose. Burnt deposit. Sampled. Amongst widespread gravel quarry processing dumps.	1.1			
1427	1427	B	cut	pit	5.65	3.84	0.81	irregular in shape, moderate sides, gentle bos, concave base, bowl shaped profile, Filled by 1428-1431. Cut of large quarry pit in SW corner of area B. Cuts through ditch 1383 and earlier quarry pits beneath. 16C or later.	2.1			
1428	1427	B	fill	pit	0		0.23	Dark reddish brown silty sand. 25% small stones, rounded/sub rounded. Firm, within quarry pit 1427. Bottom fill of a 16C quarry pit, sandy material with tile and animal bone	2.1			medieval
1429	1427	B	fill	pit	0		0.25	mid yellowish grey silty sand. 40% gravel, mortary and charcoally lenses. Firm. Within quarry pit 1427. Fill layer within 16 C quarry pit , possibly demolition material. Sampled for charcoal.	2.1			
1430	1427	B	fill	pit	0		0.26	Mid brownish grey silty sand, 50% gravel. Firm. Within quarry pit 1427. Fill layer of 1427	2.1			
1431	1427	B	fill	pit	0		0.08	Mid reddish brown silty sand, 40% gravel. Within quarry pit 1427. Fill layer of 16C quarry pit 1427	2.1			
1432	1432	B	layer	spread	2	1.04	0.1	Light yellow grey sand. Tile/mortar 80%. Firm. 2m x 1.04m. Area on top of quarry pit 1427. Patch of mortar and tile filled material on top of quarry pit 1427	2.1			
1433	0	B	fill	pit	0			General number for mixed quarry backfills in Area B. Comprises swathes of fine sand, coarse gravel, pea grit, occ soil dumps and burnt deposit (sampled) Machine cut slot suggest 1m+down onto pale mustard coloured sandy gravel. Could be natural.	1.1			
1434	0	B	layer	buried soil	0			Mid slightly greenish grey clayey soft sand. Freq sml rounded & sub angular pebbles, occ chalk and charcoal frags/flecks. Rare pot freq roots. (intrusive?) Layer below gravel 1221, poss cut by cess pit. Same layer as under building 1303 (Pat/Nick)	2.1	mid 12-mid-14th century		
1435	1438	B	fill	pit	0	1.55	0.16	Mid dark grey sandy silt, occ pebbles/flints <0.05 charcoal lumps and sand lenses. Loose. Half sectioned. Upper tertiary fill of pit cut for well?? Seals 1436.Sample taken because of charcoal content.	1.2			
1436	1438	B	fill	pit	0	1.35	0.17	Mid to dark grey brown sandy silt. Flint/pebbles <0.1, sand lenses, occ charcoal lumps . Friable. Sealed by 1435, Half sectioned. Secondary backfill of pit/well 1435, seals 1437 and sealed by 1436.	1.2	13th century-mid-14th century		
1437	1438	B	fill	pit	0	1.3	1.9	Pale mid grey brown silty sand. Fints/cobbles/pebbles <0.05/lenses of sand and	1.2			

Context	Cut	Area	Category	Feature Type	L	B	D	Description	Period	Pottery dates	Clay pipe/glass dates	SFs dates
								chalk. Loose. Sealed by 1436. Half sectioned. Primary backfill of pit/well 1438, very silty deposit sealed by 1436. Sampled bucket+auger. Lower part of fill browner, finer silt.				
1438	1438	B	cut	pit	2.6	1.45	2.2	sub circular, steep sided 45-55 deg at top, near vertical at base. bos at 0.18m & 0.62m depth. Oriented N/S (?). Not fully excavated, part sectioned. Cut of steep sided pit/well. Auger sample2.2m at SE end. Cuts natural sands, filled by 1435-37 (see notes)	1.2			
1439	1439	B	layer	spread	1.5	0.12	0.41	dark brown silty clay (90%); flint nodules/pebbles (10%), mod firm. 1.5m x 0.12m (truncated) abutting 1224, 0.41m thick. Unclear if true edge on south side or layer remnant left in because of wall of 1224. Abuts cistern 1224 external wall. Layer remnant.	1.2			
1440	1224	B	fill	cess pit	0.5	0.3	0.5	grey silty clay with mortar (95%), flint nodules/tile <5%. Firm - loose. Truncated by 1266 modern soakaway/brick dump. Contained small find 225 silver penny?. Lower fill of cistern 1224	2.2			late 15th to 16th century
1441	1224	b	fill	cess pit	0.5	0.3		light yellow whitish clay. Clay/shell frags 100%. Firm, not excavated just revealed by hand. Truncated by 1266. Clay lining of 1224. Med pot found during machining. Could be late med??	2.2			
1442	1445	B	fill	pit	0		0.47	mixed deposit light creamy grey silty clay. Freq chalky mortar/gravel. Mod compaction. Fill of pit 1445	1.2			
1443	1445	b	fill	pit	0		0.48	Dark brownish grey silty sand, mod chalk frags. Mod compaction. Middle fill of pit 1445	1.2			
1444	1445	B	fill	pit	0		0.8	mid reddish brown silty sand, stones, mod compaction. Slumped into pit 1445 from surrounding layer.	1.2			
1445	1445	B	cut	pit	1.6	1.55	1.2	circular, steep sided, sharp bos, flat base. Oriented E/W half excavated in evaluation. Large pit of uncertain date on southern edge of site. Eastern half excavated in evaluation, Filled by 1442-44.	1.2			
1446	1224	B	fill	cess pit	0.5	0.3	1	dark brown charcoal silty clay with shell (97%), flint (<1%), loose to firm compaction. Truncated by 1266. At bottom of excavated part of 1224, with lots of charcoal flecks, sitting on top of clay lining 1441. Sample taken and from layer above 1440.	2.2	mid 12th mid-14th century		
1447	1448	B	fill	pit	0.35	1.4	1.45	Mid dark orangish grey silty sand, occ charcoal flecks/gravel, mod dense, single fill of of pit 1448. Backfill /disuse.	3.1			
1448	1448	B	cut	pit	0.35	1.4	0.43	Oval, steep sided, mod bos, concave base. Oriented E/W, Ushaped profile. Small oval pit filled by 1447. Half machined away so unsure of true dimensions. Of unknown function.	3.1			
1449	1445	B	fill	pit	0		0.15	mid brown grey silty sand, organic material,. Loose, within pit 1445. Bottom fill of pit 1445.	1.2			

Context	Cut	Area	Category	Feature Type	L	B	D	Description	Period	Pottery dates	Clay pipe/glass dates	SFs dates
1450	1445	B	fill	pit	0		0.14	dark grey brown silty sand, gravel inclusions. Loose. Within pit 1445. Fill of pit 1445.	1.2			
1451	1445	B	fill	pit	0		0.02	Dark brown grey silty sand, with charcoal inclusions. Loose. Within pit 1445. Sampled (S no 92) .Thin charcoally fill layer within pit 1445.	1.2			
1452	1230	B	fill	cess pit	0			Layer of tiles below clay backfill in cess pit 1231. Poss collapsed roof, appear to be mostly horizontal so prob deliberate deposit over organic fill - nearly all fragmented but some were whole. Cess pit narrows to 1.2m E/W x 1.1m N/S at base. C note	3.1			
1453	1230	B	fill	Cess pit	0		0.04	Mid brown, slightly clayey silt, Inclusions: organic matter/small bones/roots/v small stones. Mod firm. Fairly thin layer/fill at base of cess pit below tile layer 1452. Machine excavated to reveal lower deposits. V rooty/organic/lots of small bones	2.2			
1454	1230	B	fill	cess pit	0		0.05	Pale mottled grey clay silt; occ small stones/roots/small bones/chalk/snails/charcoal/organic matter. V firm, becoming friable on excavation. Thin deposit 0.05m thick max below 1453, some mixing with 1453. Primary cess deposit with 1455 of cess pit 1231	2.2			
1455	1230	B	fill	cess pit	0		0.02	Area of greenish grey silt, hard packed in NW corer of cess pit base, only c 2mm thick av. Peels off into compacted iron panned sandy gravel at base. Machine dug. Primary cess deposit in 1231	2.2			
1456	1456	B	cut	pit	0			Irregular, sides, bos, base, profile unknown. Large quarry pit in SW corner of site overlain by later quarry pit 1427. Extent unknown due to depth and edge of site.	1.2			
1457	1456	B	fill	pit	0		0.12	dark red grey silty sand, small stones. Firm. Within quarry pit 1456. Fill of quarry pit 1456	1.2			
1458	1456	B	fill	pit	0		0.15	Dark grey brown silty sand. 40% charcoal. Firm. Within 1456. Charcoally fill layer in quarry pit 1456	1.2			
1459	1456	B	fill	pit	0		0.26	Mid yellow grey sandy clay. Inclusions: stones/chalk flecks. Firm. Within 1456. Clayey fill layer of quarry pit 1456	1.2			
1460	1456	B	fill	pit	0		0.44	Dark red brown silty sand, 5% stones. Firm,. Within 1456. Truncated by quarry pit 1427. Fill layer of quarry pit 1456.	1.2			
1461	1456	B	fill	pit	0		0.32	Mid red brown silty sand. 20 % gravel . Firm . Within pit 1456. Truncated by quarry pit 1427.Upper fill layer of quarry pit 1456	1.2			
1462	1462	B	cut	pit	0	0.38	0.69	Circular, steep sided, sharp bos, concave base. Sharp ushaped profile. Cut of possible medieval pit truncated by later cess pit 1224. Filled by 1463-65.	1.2			
1463	1462	B	fill	pit	0		0.13	Dark black grey silty sand, 30% gravel. Loose. Within 1462. Truncated by cess pit 122. Fill of pit 1462	1.2			
1464	1462	B	fill	pit	0		0.17	Mid grey brown silty sand, with gravel. Loose. Within 1462. Truncated by 122. Fill of pit 1462.	1.2			
1465	1462	B	fill	pit	0		0.39	Dark grey brown silty sand. 25% pea gravel. Loose. Within pit 1462. Truncated by	1.2			

Context	Cut	Area	Category	Feature Type	L	B	D	Description	Period	Pottery dates	Clay pipe/glass dates	SFs dates
								1224. Fill of pit 1462.				
1466	1466	B	cut	pit	0			cut of very truncated pit, filled by 1365	1.2			
1467	1468	B	fill	pit	0			dirty clay fill of later post-med pit recorded in main S section	3.2			
1468	1468	B	cut	pit	0			cut of later post-med pit recorded in main S section	3.2			
1469	1470	B	fill	pit	0			dirty clay fill of later post-med pit recorded in main S section	3.2			
1470	1470	B	cut	pit	0			cut of later post-med pit recorded in main S section	3.2			
1471	1472	B	fill	pit	0			dirty clay fill of later post-med pit recorded in main S section	3.2			
1472	1472	B	cut	pit	0			cut of later post-med pit recorded in main S section	3.2			
1473	1473	B	cut	surface (external)	0			cut number for 19th c path 1289	3.2			
1474	0	B	layer	buried soil	0			buried soil layer - late med? Equivalent to 1434 etc but in E side of area, intermittent	2.1			
1500	0	WB	masonry	well	0	1.65		Remains of possible Brick/tile well bonded in a yellow brown mortar, external measurement only, to a depth of 1.80m (9 courses) cutting into mixed gravel deposits, upper part cut away by modern pit and recent test pit	2.2			
1501	0	WB	masonry	Cess pit	1.9	1.76	1	A brick (110x50x260mm),flint(200mm across), tile?, bonded with a yellowish orange sandy lime mortar structure, similar in construction to cess pits located during the main area excavations.	2.2			
1502	1501	WB	fill	Cess pit	0	1.5	0.35	Upper fill of cistern comprises loose lime mortar lumps, course pebbles and CBM material.	3.1			
1503		WB	layer/fill	spread/quarry	0			A possible soil spread or upper fill to quarry pit, a mid greyish brown silty sand, friable, not excavated but cut by 1501.	1.2			
1504	1501	WB	fill	Cess pit	0	1.5	0.33	Back fill to cistern comprises a mid greenish grey sandy silt, firm, includes small animal bones and charcoal lumps.	2.2			
1505	1501	WB	fill	Cess pit	0	1.5	0.22	Back fill to cistern comprised a blackish silt with burning and firm in compaction, sample taken (100)	2.2			
1506	1501	WB	fill	Cess pit	0	1.5	0.28	Back fill to cistern comprised a mid greenish grey silt, firm to friable, the tertiary deposit.	2.2			
1507	1501	WB	fill	Cess pit	0	0.9	0.3	Back fill to cistern comprised a reddish brown silt friable/loose including crushed CBM, the secondary fill.	2.2			
1508	1501	WB	fill	Cess pit	0	1.5	0.12	Back fill to cistern/cess pit comprised a mid orange brown firm sandy silt, the primary fill to feature sample (101) taken.	2.2	late 12th-14th century	17th century	
1509	1510	WB	fill	pit	0	1.7	0.6	Back fill to possible pit comprised mid/dark greyish brown loose sandy silt includes frequent pebbles/cobbles and oyster shells.	3.2	17th-19th century		

Context	Cut	Area	Category	Feature Type	L	B	D	Description	Period	Pottery dates	Clay pipe/glass dates	SFs dates
1510	1510	WB	cut	pit	0	1.7	0.6	A possible pit located within the footings for new build limits not know presumed sub circular with gradual concave base, u shaped profile with sides at 45-50 cuts pit/quarry 1513.	3.2			
1511	1513	WB	fill	pit	0		1.1	The secondary back fill to pit or quarry 1513 comprised a mid greyish brown loose sandy silt includes tile, brick and occasional charcoal lumps plus oyster shell and glass.	1.1			
1512	1513	WB	fill	pit	0		0.3	The primary back fill to pit or quarry 1513 comprised a mid brown friable sandy silt.	1.1			
1513	1513	WB	cut	pit/quarry	0	2.7	1.4	A possible pit or quarry feature its true limits unknown may possible represent the backfill of part of a former evaluation trench?	1.1			
1514	1515	WB	fill	quarry	0		1.1	Back fill of possible quarry comprised a mid greyish brown loose sandy silt including lenses and tip lines of sands and gravels.	1.1			
1515	1515	WB	cut	quarry	0		1.1	A possible quarry cut, its true limits unknown observed during the excavation of footings its north west edge slopes at 50-55 to a flattish base.	1.1			
1516	0	WB	layer	spread/fill	0		0.35	A possible spread or fill deposit comprised a mid grey loose sandy silt including pebbles/flints 0.08m seals 1517	3.2			
1517	0	WB	layer	spread/fill	0		1.1	similar to above comprised a dark grey brown loose sandy silt , seals 1518	3.1			
1518	0	WB	layer	spread/fill	0		0.35	similar to above comprised mid greyish brown loose sandy silt seals natural sands and gravels,	2.2?			
1519	0	WB	layer	spread	0		0.45	A spread material part of build up for garden comprised a mid/dark grey friable sandy silt sealing 1520.	3.1			
1520	0	WB	layer	spread	0		0.2	A spread similar to above comprising mid/dark grey brown friable sandy silt including pebbles/flints 0.05m sealing spread 1521.	3.2			
1521	0	WB	layer	spread	0		0.5	A spread deposit recorded at the base of section within footing trench comprising a mid yellowish brown friable sandy silt including gravels and sands, seals the possible natural 1522.	1.1			
1522	0	WB	layer	natural	0			The possible sand and gravel natural at base of section within footing trench, sealed by 1521.	0			
1523	0	WB	layer	levelling	0		0.4	Part of a levelling deposit along the frontage to the site, comprising a mid grey brown loose sandy silt including frequent rubble/brick stone/flints seals 1524.	3.2-3			
1524	0	WB	layer	buried soil	0		0.7	The remains of former garden soil comprised a mid dark grey brown friable sandy silt including occasional stones/flints plus pot and tile, seals 1525.	3.1	17th century +		
1525	0	WB	layer	spread	0		0.2	The inter face layer between the natural and sealing garden soil comprised a mixed mortar with brick/tile clays and rubble, this may represent the demolition or former floor.	3.1	16th-18th century		
1526	0	WB	layer	natural	0			The possible natural gravels in the base of footing trench along the frontage to the	0			

Context	Cut	Area	Category	Feature Type	L	B	D	Description	Period	Pottery dates	Clay pipe/glass dates	SFs dates
								site. Sealed by 1525.				
1527	0	WB	layer	levelling	0	9.5	0.45	a modern dumping layer comprising a dark greyish brown firm sandy silt clay seals spread 1528 and abuts wall 1546.	3.3			
1528	0	WB	layer	surface	0	9.5	0.12	A thin compact crushed sandy mortar plus pebbles/flints layer possible representing the remains of a former pathway associated with the garden abuts wall 1546 and seals pit 1531 and layers 1534 and 1540.	3.1			
1529	1531	WB	fill	pit	0	1.6	0.65	A secondary fill to pit comprising a mid to dark greyish brown loose sandy silt with occasional flints pebble and charcoal seals 1530.	1.2?			
1530	1531	WB	fill	pit	0	0.8	0.3	primary fill to pit comprising a light to mid greyish brown loose sandy silt.	1.2?			
1531	1531	WB	cut	pit	0	1.6	0.8	The south west side of pit recorded in the north west section edge to the site. Sides at 45-55 cuts pit 1537.	1.2?			
1532	1533	WB	fill	pit	0	0.7	0.65	Fill of small pit sealed by 1534, comprising mid to dark grey friable/loose sandy silt including frequent bricks/tiles .	1.2?			
1533	1533	WB	cut	pit	0	0.7	0.65	A small pit cuts pits 1537 and 1539. Sides steep at 50-60 sealed by 1534.	1.2?			
1534	0	WB	fill	hollow	0	3.65	0.28	The fill of possible hollow formed over pits 1533 and 1537, comprising mid to dark grey friable/loose sandy silt.	1.2?			
1535	1537	WB	fill	pit/quarry	0	3.35	0.55	The secondary fill of possible quarry seals 1536 and comprised a light whitish greyish yellowish friable/ loose silty clay mortar including fragments of flints/pebbles 0.05 and soil lenses.	1.1			
1536	1537	WB	fill	pit/quarry	0			The possible primary fill to pit/quarry comprised a mid grey friable/loose sandy silt including occasional flints/pebbles and charcoal lumps.	1.1			
1537	1537	WB	cut	pit/quarry	0	3.6	0.8	A possible large pit or quarry full limits not known cut by pits 1531 and 1533.	1.1			
1538	1539	WB	fill	pit/quarry	0	1.45	0.6	Fill of south west side to large pit/quarry comprised a light to mid grey brown friable sandy silt including occasional flints/pebbles 0.05 and charcoal lumps, cut by 1533 and sealed by 1540.	1.1			
1539	1539	WB	cut	pit/quarry	0	1.45	0.6	Part of the south west side of large pit or quarry its side slopes at 70-75 not bottomed, cut by 1533 and cuts layers 1542, 1543 and 1544.	1.1			
1540	0	WB	fill	hollow	0	2.75	0.22	Fill of possible hollow comprised a dark grey brown friable/loose sandy silt including flints, pebbles and charcoal lumps, abuts wall 1546 and seals pit 1539 and layers 1541 and 1542.	3.1?			
1541	0	WB	layer	spread	0	1.45	0.18	part of a series of layers against the north east side of wall 1546, exact relationship not known, may be cut by wall? Seals layer 1542 and sealed by 1540. Comprised a mid grey brown friable/loose sandy silt including occasional flints and pebbles.	2.2?			
1542	0	WB	layer	spread	0	1.7	0.28	A layer comprised a mid brown friable sandy silt includes gravels and sands. Seals 1543 and is sealed by 1540 and 1541.	2.2?			

Context	Cut	Area	Category	Feature Type	L	B	D	Description	Period	Pottery dates	Clay pipe/glass dates	SFs dates
1543	0	WB	layer	spread	0	1.7	0.25	A layer comprised a mid grey brown friable/loose sandy silt including occasional flints, pebbles, charcoal lumps and sand lenses. Sealed by 1542 and seals 1544.	1.2?			
1544	0	WB	layer	spread	0	1.7		A possible natural gravel but quite dirty contains a mid reddish brownish sand with frequent flints, pebbles and stones, sealed by 1543, assumed that wall 1546 sits on the layer?	1.1			
1545	0	WB	layer	upcast soil	0			The upcast from recently excavated footings from the north corner of site containing pot, bone, tile and shell.	0	mid 12th mid-13th century		
1546	0	WB	masonry	wall	0	0.8		The remains of former boundary wall running south east to north west across site. Equated to wall 510.	3.1			
1547	1548	WB	fill	pit	0		1.1	Fill of possible pit/quarry comprised a mid reddish brown friable sandy silt including flints, pebbles and sand/gravel lenses.	1.1			
1548	1548	WB	cut	pit	0		1.1	A possible pit or quarry located within new footings, limits not known, or relationship to nearby pit feature 1550.	1.1			
1549	1550	WB	fill	pit	0	2.6	1.8	Fill of pit comprising a dark grey friable sandy silt and mid grey brown lenses including flints, pebbles, sand lenses and gravel patches.	1.1	late 12th-14th century		
1550	1550	WB	cut	pit	0	2.6	1.8	A pit or quarry may be part of feature 1552, but not clear within the angle of the footings.	1.1?			
1551	1552	WB	fill	pit/ditch	0	1.5	1.6	Fill of possible ditch or pit comprised a mid grey brown friable sandy silt including sand and gravel lenses.	1.1?			
1552	1552	WB	cut	pit/ditch	0	1.5	1.6	A possible ditch or pit may be part of 1550, unable to clarify because of angle of footings.	1.1?			
1553	1554	WB	fill	ditch	0	1.1	0.5	Fill of small ditch comprised a dark grey brown friable sandy silt including frequent sands and gravels.	1.1?			
1554	1554	WB	cut	ditch	0	1.1	0.5	A small ditch aligned s-n with u shaped profile with steep sides equated to 1571 and 1575.	1.1?			
1555	1556	WB	fill	trench	0			Backfill to former evaluation trench.	3.3			
1556	1556	WB	cut	trench	0			A former evaluation trench cut.	3.3			
1557	1558	WB	fill	ditch	0			Fill of possible ditch comprises mid to dark grey brown friable sandy silt including frequent gravels and sands.	1.1?			
1558	1558	WB	cut	ditch	0			A ditch with a u shaped profile sides at 35-40 and aligned se-mw. Its limits unknown because of its position within the trench footings.	1.1?			
1559	1560	WB	fill	pit	0			fill of possible pit comprised a mid grey brown friable sandy silt plus sands and gravels.	1.1			
1560	1560	WB	cut	pit	0			A possible pit feature limits or shape unknown because of position within footing trench.	1.1			

Context	Cut	Area	Category	Feature Type	L	B	D	Description	Period	Pottery dates	Clay pipe/glass dates	SFs dates
1561	0	WB	fill	quarry	0	1.1	0.35	The primary fill to possible quarry pit comprised a mid to dark grey brown loose sandy silt includes flints, pebbles, charcoal and sand lenses. No cut number was issued located at the base of the first terrace to the south west of site. Contained pottery.	1.1	12th -14th century		
1562	1564	WB	fill	quarry	0			A secondary fill to quarry pit comprised a mid to dark greyish brown friable sandy silt including occasional flints and pebbles seals 1563 and contains pot and bone	1.1			
1563	1564	WB	fill	quarry	0		0.65	The primary fill to quarry comprised a mid brown loose sandy silt including flints and pebbles 0.08.	1.1			
1564	1564	WB	fill	quarry	0		2	A quarry cut true limits not known flat based with steep sides cuts natural gravels 1565	1.1			
1565	0	WB	layer	natural	0			The possible natural gravels.	0			
1566	1568	WB	fill	quarry	0		0.4	The secondary fill to quarry pit seals 1567, comprised mid greyish brown friable/loose sandy silt includes occasional flints/pebbles 0.08.	1.1			
1567	1568	WB	fill	quarry	0		0.45	The primary fill to quarry pit comprised mid reddish brown friable/loose sandy silt including flints/pebbles 0.10.	1.1			
1568	1568	WB	cut	quarry	0		1.2	A possible quarry pit limits unknown because of its position within footing trench. Cuts natural 1569.	1.1			
1569	0	WB	layer	natural	0			Natural sands and gravels.	0			
1570	1571	WB	fill	ditch	0	3	0.85	Fill of shallow ditch comprised mid reddish brown loose sandy silt includes cobbles, pebbles and flints 0.18.	1.1?			
1571	1571	WB	cut	ditch	0	3	0.85	A possible ditch aligned se-nw wide v shaped with steep sides at 45-48, cuts natural 1565.	1.1?			
1572	1573	WB	fill	quarry pit	0		1.2	Fill of possible quarry comprised dark grey brown loose sandy silt includes flints, pebbles and charcoal.	1.1			
1573	1573	WB	cut	quarry pit	0		1.2	A possible quarry limits unknown because located in footings only, cuts ditch 1575.	1.1			
1574	1575	WB	fill	ditch	0			Fill of possible ditch comprised a mid reddish brown loose sandy silt includes flints and pebbles 0.15 and contains bone and flint.	1.1			
1575	1575	WB	cut	ditch	0			A possible ditch aligned south-north cuts the natural gravels.	1.1			
1576	1577	WB	fill	trench	0			Fill of eval trench or test pit. Contains lower fill of top soil turf deposits.	3.3			
1577	1577	WB	cut	trench	0			A former test pit.	3.3			
1578	1579	WB	fill	trench	0			A series of tip line layers representing the back filling of robbed trench that contained a former wall .	3.2			
1579	1579	WB	cut	trench	0			The robber trench of a former wall cuts into a series of layers 1580, of a terrace make up and into the natural gravels.	3.2			

Context	Cut	Area	Category	Feature Type	L	B	D	Description	Period	Pottery dates	Clay pipe/glass dates	SFs dates
1580	0	WB	layers	spreads	0		2	A series of spreads and make up layers cut by robber trench 1579. Part of the terrace make up.	3.2			
1581	1583	WB	fill	pit	0			Pit recorded adjacent to Thingoe House; could be medieval; cuts quarrying (may also be a quarry)	1.2			
1582	1583	WB	fill	pit	0			Pit recorded adjacent to Thingoe House; could be medieval; cuts quarrying (may also be a quarry)	1.2			
1583	1583	WB	cut	pit	0			Pit recorded adjacent to Thingoe House; could be medieval; cuts quarrying (may also be a quarry)	1.2			
1584	0	WB	fill	pit	0			fill - recorded as fill of pit 1583 but in section looks like quarry fill cut by the pit	1.1			
1585	0	WB	fill	pit	0			fill of unexcavated post-med pit, recorded in plan only	3.1-2			
1586	0	WB	fill	pit	0			fill of unexcavated post-med pit, recorded in plan only	3.1-2			
1587	0	WB	fill	pit	0			fill of unexcavated post-med pit, recorded in plan only	3.1-2			
1588	0	WB	fill	pit	0			fill of unexcavated post-med pit, recorded in plan only	3.1-2			
1589	0	WB	fill	pit	0			fill of unexcavated post-med pit or layer, recorded in plan only	3.1-2			
1590	0	WB	masonry	wall	0			brick and limestone foundation	3.2-3			
1591	0	WB	masonry	wall	0			red brick wall extending at R angles from Thingoe House observed in manhole ring; see arch 1592. Parallel to 1602	3.1-2			
1592	0	WB	masonry	wall	0			brick arch assoc with wall foundation 1591. Uncertain function 0 relieving arch? Cellar? Drain?	3.1-2			
1593	0	WB	masonry	wall	0			red brick wall extending at R angles from Thingoe House observed in manhole ring 2. Cellar?	3.1-2			
1594	0	WB	masonry	wall	0			earlier wall foundation pre-dating 1593. Part of building that once abutted rear of TH?	3.1-2			
1595	0	WB	layer	levelling	0			Modern levelling layer	3.3			
1596	0	WB	layer	dump	0			Modern dump associated with previous groundworks	3.3			
1597	0	WB	layer	natural	0			Natural sandy gravel (poss redeposited) below 1596 etc	1.1			
1598	0	WB	fill	sump	0			Backfill in brick sump (same as 1266 etc in Area B)	3.3			
1599	0	WB	group	layers	0			Layers forming terrace during reduction of upper terrace near TH (Sketch section)	3.1-2			
1600	0	WB	group	layers	0			Layers forming terrace during reduction of upper terrace near TH (Sketch section)	3.1-2			
1601	0	WB	group	layers	0			Layers forming terrace during reduction of upper terrace near TH (Sketch section)	3.1-2			
1602	0	WB	masonry	wall	0			Red brick wall in ring pit 1 at R angles to Thingoe House	3.1-2			
1603	0	WB	masonry	wall	0			Brick and stone wall foundation revealed during initial strip of upper terrace	3.1-2			

Context	Cut	Area	Category	Feature Type	L	B	D	Description	Period	Pottery dates	Clay pipe/glass dates	SFs dates
1604	0	WB	masonry	wall	0			Brick and stone wall foundation revealed during initial strip of upper terrace, parallel to 1603 and R angles to TH	3.1-2			
1605	0	WB	masonry	wall	0			Brick and stone wall foundation revealed during initial strip of upper terrace to s and parallel to 1604	3.1-2			
1606	0	WB	layer	surface (internal)	0			Base of floor between walls 1603 and 1604	3.1-2			
1607	0	WB	masonry	wall	0			Possible rectangular brick latrine foundation to rear of TH, not fully exposed	3.1-2			
1608	0	WB	masonry	wall	0			Possible wall or brick structure partly revealed in Ring pit 3; too little exposed to allow interpretation - going beneath TH?	3.1-2			
1609	0	WB	masonry	wall	0			Part of possible brick buttress assoc with TH, revealed in ring pit 4	3.1-2			
1610	0	WB	finds		0			Cleaning over upper terrace	0			
1611		WB	finds		0			U/s finds from WB adjacent to TH	1.2-4			
1612	1612	WB	cut	pit	0			Pit/quarry recorded in Soakaway trench; could be medieval or post-med cuts natural	1.2-4			
1613	1612	WB	fill	pit	0			Fill of pit/quarry recorded in Soakaway trench; could be medieval or post-med cuts natural	1.2-4			
1614	1614	WB	cut	pit	0			Pit/quarry recorded in Soakaway trench; could be medieval or post-med cuts natural, cut by pit 1616	1.2-4			
1615	1614	WB	fill	pit	0			Fill of pit/quarry recorded in Soakaway trench; could be medieval or post-med cuts natural, cut by pit 1616	1.2-4			
1616	1616	WB	cut	pit	0			Large pit/quarry recorded in Soakaway trench; probably post-med cuts pit 1614	3.1-4			
1617	1616	WB	fill	pit	0			Fill of pit/quarry recorded in Soakaway trench; probably post-med	3.1-4			
1618	1619	WB	fill	pit	0			Cut of pit/quarry recorded in Soakaway trench; probably post-med	3.1-4			
1619	1619	WB	cut	pit	0			Fill of pit/quarry recorded in Soakaway trench; probably post-med	3.1-4			
1620	1621	WB	fill	pit	0			Fill of pit/quarry recorded in Soakaway trench; probably post-med	3.1-4			
1621	1621	WB	cut	pit	0			Cut of pit/quarry recorded in Soakaway trench; probably post-med	3.1-4			
1622		WB	layer	layer				Garden soil (post-med) sealing pits in soakaway area	3.1-4			
99999	0		finds unit		0			Unstrat finds	-		c.1600-40	

Appendix B. Finds Reports

B.1 Metalwork and other small finds

By Nina Crummy

Introduction and Overview

B.1.1 The assemblage is large, but very few of the objects appear to be contemporary, or close to contemporary, with their contexts. Many are of medieval date but come from Georgian or later features and layers, while there are very few objects that need necessarily post-date c.1700.

B.1.2 The objects have been catalogued below by broad functional groups, based on those defined in Crummy 1988 and Rees *et al*. 2008. Their distribution by function is summarised in Table B1.1, but iron nails have been omitted from the table, as have any headless shafts from small dress pins. Given the quantity of residual material, the assemblage has not been further subdivided in Table B1.1 by period.

Functional group	**No**	*%*
commerce	12	*6.5*
weighing	4	*2*
dress accessories	58	*30.5*
toilet equipment	3	*1.5*
textile-working	1	*0.5*
household equipment	7	*3.5*
literacy	1	*0.5*
transport	7	*3.5*
tools	14	*7.5*
structural leadwork	1	*0.5*
general fittings	*27*	*14*
horticulture, animal husbandry	2	*1*
military or hunting equipment	2	*1*
metal-working	*22*	*11.5*
miscellaneous	26	*13.5*
Total	**190**	

Table B1.1. T*he small finds by function.*

B.1.3 Dress accessories form nearly a third of the assemblage, their numbers enhanced by a quantity of small wire dress pins. General fittings, such as studs, a key and padlocks, and structural ironwork form the next largest group, but would predominate had the nails been included; without the nails they represent only a very slightly larger proportion of the assemblage than metalworking debris and miscellaneous scrap.

B.1.4 Each of the remaining functional categories contains only a few finds, but most are either typical of medieval or early post-medieval urban assemblages, such as the small

dress pins, lace ends and cast metal vessel legs, or typical of local assemblages, such as a number of St Nicholas penny (Boy Bishop) tokens. Evidence for craft production is slight, consisting of a smith's punch, possibly another, and a miscast vessel leg, as most of the tools are knives used for eating or general purposes. Debris from small-scale lead-working probably relates to guttering, roofing and the insertion of leaded lights. Cultivation is represented only by a fragment of a sickle, but all the items associated with transport are connected to horses and their trappings, suggesting that there may have been stables on or near the property or that stable waste was imported to manure the garden.

B.1.5 Overall the assemblage is typically urban, representing a wide variety of activities, articles of clothing and structural fittings. A hone from Norway and a mirror case probably made in the Low Countries represent imports, but in general there is little evidence of access to wide trade networks. Some degree of wealth is, however, suggested by these imports and by the key and padlock fragments.

Commerce

B.1.6 All the coins, tokens and jettons that represent commercial activity on the site appear to be residual in their contexts. None dates to later than c.1634.

B.1.7 The earliest coin is a fragment of an antoninianus of Victorinus, AD 269-71, from Period 1.1 quarry fill (SF 167). Three medieval silver issues spanning the later 12th to mid 14th century or later follow: a cut short-cross halfpenny (a halved penny) of Henry II, 1180-9 from Period 2.1 horticultural soil (SF 157), an unstratified Canterbury mint long-cross penny of Edward III, 1344-51 found near building 590 (SF 156), and a worn long-cross halfpenny or farthing that may date to as late as c. 1500 found in Period 2.2 dump (SF 142). Four Charles I copper-alloy Royal farthing tokens minted over the period 1625-34 came from Period 3.1 contexts (SFs 105-7, 118). The recovery of three medieval silver coins is comparatively unusual for a single site, given their high contemporary value, but the Charles I farthing tokens are among the earliest base-metal coins issued in England and represent a marked general rise in coin loss in the early post-medieval period (Crummy 1987, 68). The absence of later post-medieval and modern coins is unusual, pointing to a scrupulous curation of money indoors.

B.1.8 A late medieval French jetton (SF 221) from a Period 2.2 external surface and an early post-medieval Nuremberg jetton (SF 103) from a Period 3.1 path were made to be used for calculating on a counting board, although some were occasionally fraudulently passed off as coinage (Mitchiner 1988, 17, 20-1; Mernick & Algar 2001, 213-15).

B.1.9 Commercial activity of a rather different kind is represented by one lead-alloy St Nicholas, or Boy Bishop, penny token from Period 2.2 cess pit 1224 (SF 225) and another from Period 3.1 garden soil (SF 112). They would have been given out as a form of alms to children between St Nicholas's Day on December 6th and Holy Innocents' Day on the 26th by Bury's Boy Bishop, a child or youth given a temporary reign as 'bishop' over that period. The tokens would probably have been exchangeable for food, and the association of some Bury tokens with the Douze Guild suggests that tradesmen provided this charity as well as the Abbey church. The custom of appointing a Boy Bishop seems to have originated during the reign of Edward I and was widespread, but not all churches that did so produced tokens, and seemingly none in the same quantity as Bury (Rigold 1978, 87, 92-3).

B.1.10 Both Thingoe House penny tokens belong to Rigold's Series I, class F, dated to *c.*1500 (1978, 91). The reverse legend, Ave Rex Gentis, refers to the antiphon Ave Rex Gentis

Anglorum used in the service of St Edmund King and Martyr at Bury St Edmunds, and recorded as being sung in the abbey on Christmas Eve 1433 when the young Henry VI started a four-month visit to the monastery (Wolffe 2001, 74; Rigold 1978, 91). Surveys of Boy Bishop tokens suggested that some 270 or more had been found up to 1982, many of them Bury types found in Bury, with a few other non-Bury types coming from towns in the eastern region (Rigold 1978, 88-9, 93-9; 1982, 149; Sherlock 1982). Close to another 200 are currently listed on the Portable Antiquities Scheme database, again mainly Bury types but in this instance chiefly from the surrounding parishes rather than the town itself (www.finds.org.uk, accessed 6th February 2013).

SF 167. (1141), fill of quarry; Period 1.1. Fragment of a copper-alloy antoninianus of Victorinus, AD 269-71. Obverse, -/VICTORINV/-, radiate bust right. Reverse worn smooth. Diameter 18.5 mm; weight 0.97 g.

SF 157. (789), horticultural soil; Period 2.1. Worn cut half of a silver short-cross penny, probably of Henry II, 1180-9. Obverse, -/CVSR/-/EX/-, bust facing with sceptre. Reverse, -/VF/-/NLV(?)/-, short cross voided with a quatrefoil in each angle. Diameter 17 mm; weight 0.53 g.

SF 156. (99999), unstratified, next to building 2 (590). Silver long-cross penny of Edward III, Canterbury mint, third coinage, AD 1344-51; as North 1960, nos 1122-3. Obverse, EDWRANGLDNSHYB, facing bust. Reverse, CIVITAS CANTOR, long cross with a three pellets in each angle. Diameter 18 mm; weight 1.08 g.

SF 142. (739), dump; Period 2.2. Worn silver long-cross halfpenny/farthing, 1279-c.1500. Obverse, illegible, portrait worn. Reverse, illegible, long cross with a three pellets in each angle. Diameter 13 mm; weight 0.38 g.

SF 105. (557), garden path; Period 3.1. Worn Charles I Royal farthing token, 1625-34. Obverse, CARO D G/-/BRIT, stops worn and uncertain, crossed sceptres through double-arched crown. Reverse, -/ET HIB REX, harp below double-arched crown. Mint-mark worn. Diameter 16 mm; weight 0.38 g.

SF 106. (558), fill of pit 600; Period 3.1. Charles I Royal farthing token, 1625-34. Obverse, CARO/-/·MAG·BRIT·, crossed sceptres through double-arched crown. Reverse, FRA:ET:HIB:REX, harp below double-arched crown. Mint-mark, mascle, on obverse only. Diameter 16 mm; weight 0.49 g.

SF 107. (560), dump/slump; Period 3.1. Charles I Royal farthing token, 1625-34. Obverse, C/-/0:D:G:MAG·BRIT·, crossed sceptres through double-arched crown. Reverse, FRA:ET:HIB:REX, harp below double-arched crown. Mint-mark worn. Diameter 16 mm; weight 0.53 g.

SF 118. (542), horticultural soil; Period 3.1. Charles I Royal farthing token, 1625-34. Obverse, CARO:D:G:M/-, crossed sceptres through double-arched crown. Reverse, FRA:ET:HIB:REX, harp below double-arched crown. Mint-mark, annulet with pellet, on obverse only. Diameter 16 mm; weight 0.48 g.

SF 221. (1221), external surface; Period 2.2. Copper-alloy French jetton, late 14th-15th century. Obverse, shield of three lis, ringed pellets in each angle, cross pattée AVE ringed pellet MARIA ringed pellet GRACIA ringed pellet. Reverse, bowed cross flory in quadrilobe, pellet in centre. Diameter 25 mm; weight 2.51 g.

SF 103. (526), garden path; Period 3.1. Copper-alloy Nuremberg rose/orb jetton, early post-medieval. Obverse, legend worn, three lis alternating with three crowns around a rose. Reverse, legend worn, imperial orb surmounted by a cross within a tressure. Diameter 24 mm; weight 1.5 g.

SF 112. (566), horticultural soil; phase 3.1. Lead-alloy Bury St Edmunds St Nicholas penny token, late 15th to 16th century. Obverse, SANCTVS NICHOLAVS, mitre. Reverse, AVE REX GENTIS, long cross with three pellets in each angle. Diameter 16 mm; weight 1.68 g. **illustrate**

SF 225. (1440), fill of cess pit 1224; phase 2.2. Lead-alloy Bury St Edmunds St Nicholas penny token, late 15th to 16th century; the edge is damaged. Obverse, SANCTVS NICHOLAVS, mitre. Reverse, AVE REX GENTIS, long cross with three pellets in each angle. Diameter 15 mm; weight 1.87 g.

Weighing

B.1.11 Four lead weights of various forms from Thingoe House may relate to commercial or domestic activity. They come from Period 1.2, 2.2 and 3.1 contexts, but all are probably medieval in date. Medieval systems of weights varied, not only in the number of ounces in a pound, but also in the weight of the ounce. Coupled with the action of lead corrosion, this can make allocating individual weights to a specific system difficult (Egan 1998, 301-8), but at 26.75 g, SF 160 is probably an ounce weight, while at 58.45 g SF 232 is rather heavy for a two-ounce weight.

SF 160. (1134), pit fill; Period 1.2. Lead annular weight. Diameter 21 mm, 10 mm thick; weight 26.75 g.

SF 133. (814), fill of ditch 815; Period 2.2. Lead square weight. 20 by 19 mm, 4 mm thick; weight 10 g.

SF 232. (867), layer; Period 2.2. Lead shield-shaped weight. Height 41 mm, width 32 mm, thickness varies from 3-6 mm; weight 58.45 g.

SF 115. (563), dump/demolition; Period 3.1. Lead discoid weight. Diameter 29 mm, 12 mm thick; weight 77.05 g.

Dress accessories

B.1.12 A large proportion of the assemblage consists of dress accessories, mostly pins, lace-chapes, buckles and strap-ends, but also including more rarely found items such as a chain, part of a headdress or veil stiffener frame. The majority of pieces date to the later medieval and early post-medieval periods, and, as with the coins, there are few that need be later than the mid to late 17th century and many are residual in their contexts. An exception is the button SF 123 from pit 924, which is later post-medieval and probably intrusive in its context.

B.1.13 The buckles, strap-ends and mounts are quite plain. The larger examples would have been used for belts or girdles, the smaller, such as SF 205, for shoes. A small group of hobnails (693) from pit 694 probably come from a repair to a wooden patten rather than from a composite-soled shoe (Grew and de Neergaard 1988, fig. 101). In the later medieval period small bells such as SF 218 were used to decorate both clothing and harness, and also late medieval is the wire fragment SF 163. Such frames were covered with silk and used for headdresses or as stiffeners for silk veils; an example from London with hooked ends similar to this fragment still had part of the veil attached (Egan and Pritchard 1991, 293-4, fig. 195). Chains similar to SF 182, but lacking the suspension rings, have been found in London, Norwich and Amsterdam from contexts ranging from the late 12th-13th centuries to the early 17th century (Egan and Pritchard 1991, 318). Their possible uses are very broad, but they are likely to have been necklaces, bracelets or girdles (ibid.; Margeson 1993, 19). Decorative pendants may have been attached to the suspension rings on SF 182 if it were a necklace, or small domestic items, such as keys or needlecases, if it were a girdle (Egan and Pritchard 1991, 318, 384-6).

B.1.14 The many small pins from Thingoe House would have been used primarily for fastening clothing in the medieval and early post-medieval periods, but they would also have been used as now, for sewing. They are common features of urban domestic assemblages, and there seems to be no distinction in date between the two main types

(see below), which first occur in 13th-century contexts (Rees *et al.* 2008, 209). Two other forms are present here. One (SF 237) has a larger than usual globular head that is probably soldered onto the shank rather than formed from wire wrapped around it, as on Type 2 pins; from a Period 2.1 context, it probably dates to the 14th century. The second has a head formed of two hemispheres of sheet metal soldered together and dates to the later 15th or 16th century (Crummy 1988, 9, Type 6; Rees et al. 2008, 212-13).

B.1.15 Both plain and decorated examples of the two principal forms of lace ends are represented here, although not in large numbers. The riveted Type 1 (SF 130) has a date range of c. 1375-1550/75 and the inturned Type 2 of c. 1550/75-1700 and later, with all the examples of both types from Thingoe House coming from contexts of Periods 2.2 and 3.1 (Oakley and Webster 1979, 262-3; Crummy 1988, 13; Margeson 1993, 22-4). One Type 1 has the remains of the lace preserved within it (SF 266).

SF 135. (793), dump; Period 1.2. One-plate from a strap-end of elongated D-shaped form, with a slight lip on the inner edge. Length 24 mm, width 14 mm.

SF 155. (793), dump; Period 1.2. Thick copper-alloy hooked plate with two rivets for attachment to a leather strap (one surviving). The edges on the underside are bevelled. Length 55 mm, width 8 mm. A similar plate came from a late 13th to mid 14th century context in London (Egan and Pritchard 1991, fig. 102, 729).

SF 122. (567), fill of pit 924; Period 2.1. Plain two-piece copper-alloy strap-end of elongated D-shaped form as SF 135 above, the two plates secured by a single rivet at the upper end. Length (bent) 24 mm, width 15 mm.

SF 121. (647), horticultural soil?; Period 2.1. Copper-alloy double-oval angled buckle with a fragment of a leather strap surviving on the copper-alloy tongue. Length 38 mm, width 25 mm.

SF 203. (994), build-up/occupation; Period 2.2. Copper-alloy double-oval angled buckle with a knop at each corner. Only the loop of the iron buckle remains. Length 36 mm, width 23 mm.

SF 214. (1221), external surface; Period 2.2. Copper-alloy folded hinged buckle-plate, with central notch for the tongue and the remains of a rivet at the inner end. The upper plate is decorated with a circular repoussé boss with an incised saltire. Length 22 mm, width 10 mm.

SF 215. (1221), external surface; Period 2.2. Front-plate from a folded hinged strap-end plate, with rebated edges at the fold. The upper end is scalloped and has two rivet holes for attaching the strap. Length 25 mm, width 20 mm.

SF 191. (561), fill of pit 562; Period 3.1. Back-plate from a folded rectangular buckle-plate, with rebated edges at the fold and with an elongated D-shaped notch for the tongue. There is a single rectangular rivet hole at the outer end. Length 35 mm, width 20 mm.

SF 199. (1140), cleaning; unphased. Late post-medieval copper-alloy sub-rectangular convex buckle frame consisting of two narrow bars linked at the corners and at the centre of the sides. Length 45 mm, width 32 mm. The central bar, now missing, slotted into slight projections below the centre of the long sides.

SF 205. (1140), cleaning; unphased. Small D-shaped copper-alloy shoe-buckle, with narrow offset bar and narrow sheet-metal roller around the centre of the outer edge. Length 16 mm, width 20 mm. **illustrate**

SF 218. (1221), external surface; Period 2.2. Small copper-alloy rumbler bell with a flange around the centre and iron pea. The suspension loop is a strip inserted through a hole in the upper hemisphere. Diameter 14 mm, length 19 mm.

SF 182. (994), build-up/occupation; Period 2.2. A length of copper-alloy chain made from circular links of fine wound wire. Two plain penannular suspension rings, their ends held together by blobs of solder, are hung from links 75 mm

apart (15 empty links between). Length 210 mm, diameter of links 7 mm, diameter of suspension rings 12 mm. **illustrate**

SF 163. (878), fill of well 949; Period 2.2. Part of a headdress frame of copper-alloy wire, with one hooked end remaining. Maximum diameter 79 mm, section diameter 1 mm. **illustrate**

SF 104. (526), garden path; Period 3.1. Fragment of a copper-alloy triangular mount with a knop at the centre of the surviving end and one surviving integral shank for attachment. The underside is slightly concave. Length 19 mm, width 14 mm.

SF 123. (567), fill of pit 924; Period 2.1. Flat circular button with white-metal plated upper surface and integral loop for attachment. Diameter 28 m, length 6 mm. The context is early for a button of this type and the object may be intrusive.

(693), fill of pit 694; Period 2.2. Group of four or five hobnails corroded together, probably from the undersole of a wooden patten. Complete example 20 mm long.

SF 126. (566), horticultural soil; Period 3.1. Penannular ring of thin copper-alloy wire, the terminals bent apart; possibly an earring. Diameter 19 mm, section diameter 0.5 mm.

Small copper-alloy pins

B.1.16 Pins are complete unless stated otherwise.

Type 1, with a wound wire head:

SF 179. (933), fill of pit 934; Period 1.2. Length 24 mm.

SF 234. (901), fill of cess pit 900; Period 2.1. Length 21 mm (bent).

SF 245a. (804), fill of pit 805; Period 2.2. Four pins. Lengths 28, 25, 18, 5 (incomplete) mm.

SF 235. (845), fill of robber trench 846; 2.2. Length 28 mm.

SF 188a. (561), fill of pit 562; Period 3.1. Six pins. Lengths 36, 33, 25, 22, 15 (bent), 14 (bent) mm.

SF 236a. (561), fill of pit 562; Period 3.1. Two pins. Lengths 26, 20 mm.

SF 241a. (737), fill of pit 760; Period 3.1. Length 34 mm.

SF 268. (759), fill of pit 760; Period 3.1. Length 33 mm.

SF 233. (776), fill of pit 777; Period 3.1. Length 12 mm (incomplete).

SF 213. (1235), fill of cess pit 1230; Period 3.1. Length 32 mm.

SF 102. (547), fill of foundation trench; Period 3.1. Length 30 mm.

SF 240. (775), occupation; Period 3.1. Length 23 mm.

SF 193. (1140), cleaning; unphased. Length 24 mm.

B.1.17 Type 2, with a wound wire head shaped to globular form:

SF 145. (741), dump; Period 2.2. Length 45 mm.

SF 249. (556), fill of ditch 571; Period 2.2. Two pins. Lengths 12 mm (bent), and 36 mm.

SF 244. (786), occupation; Period 2.2. Length 39 mm.

SF 177. (902), fill of cess pit 900; Period 2.2. Length 44 mm.

SF 188b. (561), fill of pit 562; Period 3.1. Two pins. Lengths 31, 26 mm.

B.1.18 Other types

SF 237. (914), fill of pit 916; Period 2.1. Pin with globular head, not of wound wire, and larger than those of Type 1, diameter 3 mm. Length 40 mm.

SF 272. (561), fill of pit 562; Period 3.1. Pin of Colchester Type 6, with a head formed from two hemispheres of thin sheet filled by tin-lead solder, dated to the late 15th to 16th century (Crummy 1988, 9). Length 51 mm.

B.1.19 Fragments of small copper-alloy pins:

SF 270. (950), fill of pit 952; Period 2.2. Length 46 mm (bent).

SF 245b. (804), fill of pit 805; Period 2.2. Two fragments. Lengths 11, 5 mm.

SF 243. (722), pit; Period 2.2. Four fragments. Lengths 6, 5, 4 and 4 mm.

SF 238. (627), ditch 627; Period 2.2. Length 37 mm.

SF 202. (741), dump; Period 2.2. Length 52 mm.

SF 188c. (561), fill of pit 562; Period 3.1. Length 22 mm.

SF 236b. (561), fill of pit 562; Period 3.1. Length 18 mm (bent).

SF 184. (1017), fill of pit 760; Period 3.1. Length 16 mm.

SF 241b. (737), fill of pit 760; Period 3.1. Length 17 mm.

SF 267. (759), fill of pit 760; Period 3.1. Length 26 mm.

Copper-alloy lace ends

Type 1, with riveted top:

SF 130. (741), dump; Period 2.2. Unusually wide, decorated with a grooved spiral band and plain spiral grooves. Length 37 mm, diameter at top 8 mm. **illustrate**

SF 266. (759), fill of pit 760; Period 3.1. Plain, containing fibrous remains from the lace. Length 28 mm.

SF 189a. (561), fill of pit 562; Period 3.1. Plain. Length 25 mm.

Type 2, with the top rolled in to grip the lace:

SF 134. (790), fill of ditch 791; Period 2.2. Plain. Length 28 mm.

SF 189b. (561), fill of pit 562; Period 3.1. Three, plain. Lengths 21, 21 and 36 mm.

SF 265. (759), fill of pit 760; Period 3.1. Tip only. Length 18 mm.

SF 196. (734), fill of pit 1137; Period 3.1. Decorated with a raised lattice. Length 27 mm.

SF 101. (547), fill of foundation trench; Period 3.1. Plain, top crushed. Length 18 mm.

Toilet equipment

B.1.20 Compared to dress accessories, toilet equipment is sparse, consisting of only the lid from a mirror case, part of a double-sided one-piece comb, and a miniature single-sided comb. The double-sided comb has the narrow central bar of early post-medieval forms and came from the fill of Period 2.2 ditch 832 (SF 153). The miniature comb is from Period 2.2 pit 1128 but cannot be closely dated (SF 275). Rather than be a residual Anglo-Saxon miniature comb, such as those used as tokens in burials, it appears to have been made from a fragment of a double-sided comb for use as a toy, an unusual piece of evidence for a late medieval or post-medieval child at play.

B.1.21 The mirror case lid came from Period 1.2 pit 1083 (SF 187). Mirrors of this type, with a punched open cross pattée on both lid and base, were mass-produced on the continent, almost certainly in the Low Countries, and imported to Britain in large numbers. Over 100 examples with this or other less-frequently used styles of decoration have now been recovered, with most coming from East Anglia and the south, many reported through the Portable Antiquities Scheme (e.g. Bayley et al. 1984, 399; Egan and Pritchard 1991, 361; Ivens et al. 1995, 355 no, 53; Margeson 1985; Allason-Jones 1986; www.finds.org.uk, accessed 26th March 2013). The main period of production

was the second half of the 14th century, perhaps with a start date in the first half (Egan and Pritchard 1991, 365).

B.1.22 Mirror cases were also made of lead-alloy and of ivory. The former were sometimes decorated with relief designs that ranged from simple geometric or vegetal motifs to religious scenes or images of courtly love, while the latter were carved into elaborately detailed images, again often of courtly love but also of wildmen or chivalry (Dalton 1909, no. 377; Bayley et al. 1984, 401; Randall 1989; Egan and Pritchard 1991, 358-61; Spencer 1992, 147, fig. 77, 182; Hall and Owen 1998). The range of materials and designs point to a careful exploitation of the markets represented by the various levels of medieval society, with the ivory cases aimed at the wealthy, those with religious scenes at the pious, and the plainer pieces at those of middle rank or lower. Most would have been used by women, but some ivory cases have scenes perhaps more appropriate to a male user.

SF 187. (1081), fill of pit 1083; Period 1.2. Lid from a copper-alloy mirror case, with a design on the top of an open cross pattée formed by double curved lines of punched rectangles. A double line of punched rectangles also runs from hinge to catch. The rivet remains in the double lug of the hinge. The single lug of the catch is slightly damaged. Diameter 30 mm, length 42 mm. **illustrate**

SF 153. (774), fill of ditch 832; Period 2.2. Fragment of a double-sided one-piece rectangular bone comb with straight end and narrow central reservation. Surviving length 48 mm, width 52 mm. The narrow central bar sets this comb in the early post-medieval period (MacGregor 1985, 81-2). **illustrate**

SF 275. (1127), fill of pit 1128; Period 2.2. Miniature single-sided bone comb with concave upper and side edges. Length 39 mm, width 21 mm. One side has broken and been roughly trimmed and there is a small rebated area on the upper edge, features that suggests this has been made from a broken double-sided comb. **Illustrate**

Textile manufacture

B.1.23 A cloth-seal from Period 3.1 pit 784 may be contemporary with, or not much earlier than, its context (SF 110). It is probably a searcher's seal rather than a clothier's or weaver's seal and cannot be closely dated, but the style of lettering suggests a date in the late 17th or 18th century (Egan 1995, 78).

SF 110. (541), fill of pit 784; Period 3.1. Small lead two-part cloth-seal with privy mark: SBA/LLS/- // VI V/-. Maximum diameter 12 mm.

Household

B.1.24 Nearly all the household equipment consists of vessel fragments; the exception is a single drape ring from a Period 2.2 internal surface (SF 144). A rim fragment from a dish found in Period 1.2 pit fill is the only piece from a medieval context, but most of the other vessel fragments are probably also of medieval date. Apart from one unstratified piece, all come from Period 2.2 or 3.1 pit fill or dump. Both sheet metal and cast vessels are represented – the latter by both detached feet and a rim fragment – and a repair patch (SF 242) points to the value placed upon metal kitchen ware and the comparative ease with which it could be kept in service even when badly worn. Both mended vessels and detached patches are found in many towns, such as Norwich, Winchester, York, London, Southampton and Leicester (Margeson 1993, fig. 59; Huddle 2007, 154-5; Rees et al. 2008, figs 140-141; Ottaway and Rogers 2002, fig. 1399; Egan 1998, 176-7; Harvey 1975, fig. 243, 1810; Clay 1981, 130, figs 46-7).

B.1.25 There is some possibility that metal vessels were made in the area in the medieval period, as part of a miscast leg from a tripod vessel was found on the site (SF 210, unstratified; see Metalworking below).

SF 159. (1134), pit fill; Period 1.2. Flattened rim fragment from a copper-alloy sheet metal dish. Diameter approximately 280 mm, width 65 mm.

SF 178. (905), fill of cess pit 900; Period 2.2. Flared rim fragment from a copper-alloy cast vessel. Diameter 158 mm, height 22 mm.

SF 242. (741), dump; Period 2.2. Bent fragment of a rectangular copper-alloy repair patch from a copper-alloy vessel, with folded sheet rivets on the long sides. 46 by 35 mm.

SF 247. (892), fill of pit 643; Period 2.2. Leg from a large copper-alloy cast vessel, set at an angle from the foot. Length 113 mm, width at top 35 mm.

SF 113. (541), fill of pit 784; Period 3.1. Foot from the leg of a cast copper-alloy vessel, with blunt toe and slight central ridge. Length 25 mm, width 30 mm.

SF 239. (99999), unstratified. Foot from the leg from a cast copper-alloy vessel, with zoomorphic concave toe and central ridge. Length 26 mm, width 33 mm (37 mm at toe).

SF 144. (740), internal surface; Period 2.2. Copper-alloy drape ring of flattened polygonal section. Diameter 20 mm, section 3 by 2 mm.

Literacy

B.1.26 The only evidence for literacy is a point made from a bird radius that was probably used as a pen (SF 260). While the identification of such points as ink pens is not certain, the tips of some examples from York and Boston are stained with oak-gall, used to make ink (MacGregor 1985, 125-6; MacGregor et al. 1999, 1976). A goose radius point from Winchester came from a pit that also contained goose wing bones that had been stripped of their feathers for use as quills (Rees et al. 2008, 285). However, as these points come in a range of sizes, they may have been used for a variety of purposes. Alternative identifications include penholders or pipettes, and wear along the shaft of some long examples suggests that they were used in knitting or were associated with crafts such as the treatment of small animal pelts, metal-casting, or basketry (MacGregor et al. 1999, 176; Crummy 1988, 97, fig. 106, 3637; Rees et al. 2008, 285; D. Constantine pers. comm.). Points of this type date to the medieval or early post-medieval period, but SF 260 was residual in the fill of Period 3.1 pit 1352.

SF 260. (1351), fill of pit 1352; Period 3.1. Small point made from a bird radius, with the shaft polished from use-wear and the tip worn smooth. Length 69 mm. **illustrate**

Transport

B.1.27 All the objects associated with transport relate to horses rather than to vehicles. They derive from contexts of Periods 2.2 and 3.1, and some, possibly all, are residual. Two horseshoe nails are of the fiddle-key type used from the 11th to 14th century (Clark 1995, 86-7, 95-6) but came from Period 2.2 and 3.1 contexts (e.g. SF 150, (679)), and a horseshoe from Period 3.1 posthole 1204 is of a type dating to the 14th and 15th centuries (SF 228). Two other horseshoe fragments cannot be closely dated but may

also be earlier than their contexts (SF 253, (759)), and two harness buckles from the fill of Period 3.1 pit 760 are probably pre-Georgian (SF 185; SF 246a). The trapezoidal buckle (SF 246a) is similar to examples from late medieval and early post-medieval contexts at Norwich and Basing House in Hampshire (Huddle and Geake 2007, 201, fig. 5.90, SF 790; Moorhouse 1971, fig. 25, 174).

B.1.28 A rumbler bell, much larger than the example listed above among the dress accessories, may also have came from horse trappings (SF 219; see Horticulture and animal husbandry below).

SF 228. (1203), fill posthole 1204; Period 3.1. Iron horseshoe of Clark's Type 4 (1995, 88-91), with folded calkin and three rectangular nail holes on the right hand branch. The toe is worn almost straight. The left branch has narrowed with wear along the outer edge and its calkin is damaged. Length 117 mm, width 113 mm. Horseshoes of Type 4 date to the 14th and 15th centuries (ibid., 96-7).

SF 253. (892), fill of pit 643; Period 2.2. Heel of an iron horseshoe with right-angled calkin and two rectangular nail holes. Length 72 mm, maximum width 28 mm.

(759), fill of pit 760; Period 3.1. Heel of an iron horseshoe, with right-angled calkin and a small rectangular nail hole. Length 55 mm, maximum width 28 mm. An associated piece of sheet iron may be part of the same shoe; 34 by 27 mm.

(679), horticultural soil; Period 2.2. Iron fiddle-key horseshoe nail; the tip is bent. Length 27 mm.

SF 150. (763), fill of robber trench 765; Period 3.1. Iron fiddle-key horseshoe nail. Length 39 mm.

SF 185. (1016), fill of pit 760; Period 3.1. Iron double buckle, the outer side rectangular and the inner trapezoidal. There is a sheet metal roller on the outer edge. The central bar is recessed to take the tongue, which is fixed in the open position. Length excluding tongue 48 mm, maximum width 47 mm.

SF 264a. (759), fill of pit 760; Period 3.1. Iron trapezoidal buckle with rounded outer corners and the remain of a sheet metal roller on the outer edge. The tongue is missing. Length 43 mm, maximum width 45 mm.

Tools

B.1.29 Stratigraphically the earliest tool is a Norwegian ragstone hone from Period 1.2 pit 1133 (SF 274). Source at Eidsborg, Telemark, in southern Norway, hones of this stone were imported to England from the 9th century throughout the medieval period, and perhaps into the early post-medieval period. They were the principal hone type used in many eastern and southern towns, such as York, Lincoln, Northampton, King's Lynn, Norwich, Thetford, Colchester and Winchester (Ottaway and Rogers 2002, table 299; Mann 1982, 30; Moore and Oakley 1979, 280-3; Ellis 1977, 317-20; Margeson 1993, 197-202; Mills 2007, 190; Moore and Ellis 1984, 107-11; Crummy 1988, 77-8; Rees et al. 2008, 325-6).

B.1.30 Found in Period 2.1 garden soil, a simple handle made from a sheep metatarsus may have been for a knife or craft tool (SF 127). A woodworker's spoon auger came from Period 2.1 quarry pit 1427 (1428) and the tip of a carpenter's saw from Period 2.1 cultivation layer 771. Two punches were found in Period 2.2 pit 805; one is certainly a smith's tool and their close stratigraphic relationship implies that the two came from the same workshop (SF 255a-b). Several knives from a range of Period 2.2 and 3.1 contexts are as likely to be personal or kitchen equipment as craft tools. A knife

fragment found in close association with the two punches may be scrap collected for recycling in the same workshop (SF 255c).

SF 274. (1131), fill of pit 1133; Period 1.2. Fragment of a Norwegian ragstone hone. One end is original and of rounded square section, the other is broken and more or less rectangular in section. One face is very worn from use, the other has spalled but the broken surface is quite worn. Length 77 mm, maximum dimensions of section 30 by 30 mm.

SF 127. (647), horticultural soil(?); Period 2.1. Socketed handle made from a sheep/goat metatarsus, broken at the distal end. A broad groove has been cut around the shaft beneath the proximal articulation, perhaps to seat a leather suspension thong. Length 73 mm. There is no trace of an iron tang in the narrow central cavity, but one remained in an otherwise unmodified sheep metatarsus from York (MacGregor et al. 1999, 1972, fig. 927, 7059). **illustrate**

(1428), fill of quarry pit 1427; Period 2.1. Woodworker's small iron spoon auger with damaged concave-section blade and wedge-shaped tang. Length 116 mm. Similar examples in a range of sizes have been found at York in medieval contexts (Ottaway and Rogers 2002, 2726-7, fig. 1335). **illustrate**

(771), cultivation; Period 2.1. Tip from an iron saw; the teeth are set about 4 mm apart. Length 79 mm, maximum width 20 mm. **illustrate**

SF 255a. (804), fill of pit 805; Period 2.2. Smith's iron punch with thick 18 mm square head and square-section shank; the tip is missing. Length 135 mm. **illustrate**

SF 255b. (804), fill of pit 805; Period 2.2. Bent iron rectangular-section punch with burred head. Length 70 mm, maximum width 12 mm. **illustrate**

SF 255c. (804), fill of pit 805; Period 2.2. Iron knife blade fragment, with straight back and edge, the latter rising slightly towards the tip. Length 50 mm, maximum width 14 mm.

SF 250. (683), fill of ditch 684; Period 2.2. Iron knife blade fragment, with the stump of a whittle tang. The blade is narrow, its back is straight and the edge rises slightly towards the missing tip. Length 65 mm, width 12 mm.

SF 257. (629), fill of ditch 630; Period 2.2. Short fragment of an iron knife blade with part of the scale tang. What remains of the blade is narrow, with straight back and edge. The tang has a rivet hole for attaching the plates of a handle. Length 51 mm, width 13 mm.

SF 161. (776), fill of pit 777; Period 3.1. Iron knife blade, broken at the junction with the tang. The back is straight, the worn edge rises towards the tip. Length 130 mm, maximum width 20 mm.

SF 128. (593), wall; Period 3.1. Iron knife with whittle tang. The back of the narrow blade is straight, the edge rises gently towards the tip, which is missing. Length 156 mm, width 14 mm.

SF 251. (767), fill of pit 768; Period 3.1. Iron knife blade fragment, with part of a scale tang broken across a rivet hole. The back of the blade is straight, the edge is worn to the S-profile typical of much sharpening. Length 64 mm, width 18 mm.

(759), fill of pit 760; Period 3.1. A short fragment of an iron knife blade, with a whittle tang burred at the end to secure a handle. The back and edge of the knife are parallel. Length 74 mm, maximum surviving width 17 mm.

SF 254. (1311); pit; Period 3.1. Tapering iron knife handle with the stump of the blade. Length 99 mm, width 13 mm.

Structural leadwork

B.1.31 A single lead came fragment from Period 3.1 internal surface 1303, so damaged that it cannot be assigned with confidence to one of the types defined by King (2007, 113-14), but its H-shaped section places it in either Type B or C. It is almost certainly medieval and residual.

SF 223. (1281), internal surface 1303; Period 3.1. Lead came fragment of H-shaped section, now flattened. Length 34 mm, 6 mm wide.

Fittings

B.1.32 Most of the general fittings are iron nails (Table B1.2), scattered throughout a range of contexts dating from Period 1-2 to Period 3.2. Most are probably residual, but a group of fifteen from Period 3.1 pit 760 may have been directly associated in use and discarded together. An incomplete bolt from pit 805 may be associated with the smithing represented by other objects from the same feature (see Tools above).

B.1.33 Among the medieval and early post-medieval studs and mounts, many of which are probably from leather harness or belts, are two triangular plaques that may be corner protectors from books or small pieces of wooden furniture (SFs 124 and 246). Door furniture or chest fittings are represented by a rotary key, parts of barrel padlocks, and two probable hinge fragments (SFs 138 and 124; SFs 224, 263 and 176). Structural fittings include a gutter bracket and a pintle for hanging a shutter, gate or window, both from the fill of Period 3.1 pits, and a possible latch from Period 2.2 dump (SF 273; SFs 230 and 143). None of these items can be closely dated, but pintles are common urban finds in the medieval period and a similar gutter bracket from York came from a Dissolution-period context (Egan 1998, 43-6; Ottaway and Rogers 2002, 2831-2, 2834).

SF 211. (1142), pit; Period 1.1. Copper-alloy stud with large quadrilobe head. Length 38 mm, head 25 mm square.

SF 168. (1141), fill of pit 167; Period 1.1. Convex-headed stud. Diameter 9 mm, length 9 mm.

SF 169. (1027), pit; Period 1.2. Convex-headed stud with short riveted shank; possibly a strap-mount as Egan and Pritchard 1991, fig. 112, 891. Diameter 11 mm, length 6 mm.

SF 212. (1434), horticultural soil; Period 2.1. Concentrically moulded convex copper-alloy stud head, with a central hole for the shank. Diameter 16 mm, height 2 mm.

SF 170. (1065), fill of pit 654; Period 2.2. Copper-alloy decorative repoussé rectangular mount with central hole for attachment. 32 by 26 mm.

SF 100. (537), fill of posthole 538; Period 3.1. Convex-headed copper-alloy stud, the shank bent at an angle. Diameter 9 mm, length 7 mm.

SF 208. (99999), unstratified. Convex-headed copper-alloy stud with broken shank. Diameter 12 mm, length 5 mm.

SF 194. (1140), cleaning; unphased. Crushed copper-alloy stud with flanged convex head. Diameter 15 mm, height 2 mm.

SF 217. (1221), external surface; Period 2.2. Round copper-alloy base or lid with central triangular opening; possibly from a ferrule. Diameter 46 mm.

SF 124. (567), fill of pit 924; Period 2.1. Triangular copper-alloy plaque with two small rivet holes near one corner. Both holes have burred edges on the underside. 28 by 18 mm.

SF 246. (1099), fill of foundation trench 1102; Period 2.2. Triangular copper-alloy plaque fragment with a rivet in each surviving corner. 33 by 33 mm. Possibly a corner mount from a book.

SF 117. (566), horticultural soil; Period 3.1. Elliptical copper-alloy plaque with off-centre hole for attachment. Length 27 mm, width 12 mm.

SF 138. (679), horticultural soil; Period 2.2. Iron rotary key with a complex bit and a shank that is hollow at the lower end and tapers upwards to a circular bow. Length 70 mm, width of bit 28 mm. **illustrate**

SF 224. (1347), fill of pit 1348; Period 2.2. Fragments from a copper-alloy plated iron barrel padlock, including part of one end. Diameter 30 mm, maximum surviving length 55 mm.

SF 114. (542), cultivation; Period 3.1. Copper-alloy bolt with two leaf springs from a small barrel padlock. Length 32 mm, width 145 mm. **illustrate**

SF 263. (1131), pit fill; Period 1.2. Iron tongue-ended strap fragment, probably from a hinge. The wider end has broken across a nail hole, there is another towards the centre, and part of a nail shank remains in a third hole at the narrow end. Length 160 mm, width 29 mm.

SF 176. (879), fill of well 949; Period 2.2. Iron strap fragment with rounded terminal and two nail holes, probably from a hinge. Length 69 mm, width 19 mm.

SF 273. (759), fill of pit 760; Period 3.1. Iron gutter bracket, consisting of a straight spike and part of the lower curved strengthening arm welded to its outer end. Length 110 mm, height 49 mm. When complete, both spike and arm were driven into wooden beams or between bricks to support a flat-bottomed gutter (Ottaway and Rogers 2002, 2831-2). **illustrate**

SF 230. (733), fill of pit 1137; Period 3.1. Iron pintle with stout square-section spike and broken circular-section pivot. Length 108 mm, height 28 mm.

SF 252. (915), fill of pit 916; Period 2.1. Iron joiner's dog with only the stump of one arm remaining. Length 64 mm, width 17 mm.

SF 258. (629), fill of ditch 630; Period 2.2. Iron collar, worn on one side. Diameter 34 mm, height 10-13 mm.

(995), fill of ditch 996; Period 2.2. Iron hook with small knobbed tip, probably part of a suspension mechanism. Length 86 mm.

SF 180. (899), fill of well 949; Period 2.2. Broad flat-bottomed U-shaped iron strap with one arm shorter than the other; possibly a wall bracket. Length 108 mm, width 45 mm.

SF 143. (739), dump; Period 2.2. Iron rectangular-section bar, very slightly curved and slightly tapering, with a rectangular nail hole at the narrower end; possibly a latch. Length 138 mm, width 24-28 mm.

(804), fill of pit 805; Period 2.2. Incomplete iron bolt with convex round head. Length 67mm.

SF 259. (561), fill of pit 562; Period 3.1. Slightly tapering iron rectangular-section bar, with a round nail hole at the narrower end and another in a small semicircular extension close to the midpoint of one edge. The wider end curves to a blunt tip. Length 185 mm, width 20-23 mm.

SF 209. (1140), cleaning; unphased. Iron bracket or hook, rectangular in section, bent at an acute angle and tapering to a point. As there is no hole for a nail at the wider end, the spiked end was probably driven into wood, as with a wall-hook. Length 66 mm, height 44 mm.

SF	Context	Context description	Period	Description	Length (mm)
-	873	fill of pit 874	1.2	1 incomplete nail with flat square head; 3 nail shank fragments	36; 32, 29, 27
-	1028	fill of pit 1030	1.2	1 complete nail with flat round head	44
-	1029	fill of pit 1030	1.2	1 complete nail with convex round head; nail shank fragment	53; 40
-	1242	pit fill	1.2	1 nail shank fragment	56
-	1067	fill of hearth 1109	1.2	1 complete nail with damaged head	42
-	771	cultivated soil	2.1	1 complete nail with flat round head and clenched shank	37
-	1505	fill of cess pit 1501	2.1-2.2	1 complete nail with convex round head and clenched shank	45
-	640	fill of pit 643	2.2	2 complete nails with flat round head	66, 62
-	892	fill of pit 643	2.2	1 complete nail with flat round head	55
-	685	pit	2.2	1 incomplete nail with flat rectangular head	38
-	804	fill of pit 805	2.2	2 complete nails with convex round head; 1 incomplete nail with flat square head	67, 61; 40
-	905	fill of cess pit 900	2.2	1 nail shank fragment	52
-	910	fill of cess pit 900	2.2	1 complete stud with flat round head	37
-	911	fill of cess pit 900	2.2	1 incomplete nail with flat round head	32
-	1100	fill of foundation trench 1102	2.2	1 complete nail with flat round head	61
-	572	fill of ditch 573	2.2	1 complete nail with convex kidney-shaped head	52
-	627	ditch	2.2	2 nail shank fragments corroded together at right angles	24, 19
-	683	fill of ditch 684	2.2	1 complete nail with flat round head (damaged)	46
140	686	fill of pit 685	2.2	1 complete nail with flat round head	71
255d	804	fill of pit 805	2.2	1 complete nail with flat square head	67
-	774	fill of ditch 832	2.2	1 complete nail with flat round head, shank clenched	43
165	877	fill of well 949	2.2	1 complete nail with flat round head and clenched shank	33
-	877	fill of well 949	2.2	1 complete nail with convex round head and coiled tip	60
164	878	fill of well 949	2.2	1 complete nail with damaged head; 1 incomplete nail with damaged head	64; 36
174	891	fill of well 949	2.2	1 complete nail with damaged head and hooked shank; 1 complete nail with flat square head	50; 40
226	684	ditch	2.2	1 incomplete nail, small round convex head	64
146	741	dump	2.2	1 complete nail with flat square head	83
148	751	dump	2.2	1 complete nail with flat round head and clenched tip	52
-	762	surface 761	2.2	2 nail shank fragments	35, 28

SF	Context	Context description	Period	Description	Length (mm)
-	561	fill of pit 562	3.1	3 complete nails with flat round head; 1 complete nail with flat oval head and clenched shank; 2 incomplete nails with convex round head; 3 nail shank fragments	75, 64, 48; 23; 55, 42; 67, 57 38
-	594	fill of pit 595	3.1	1 nail shank fragment	52
-	657	fill of pit 678	3.1	2 complete nails with convex round head	67, 55
-	737	fill of pit 760	3.1	1 incomplete nail with convex round head	38
-	738	fill of pit 760	3.1	1 complete nail with flat square head and clenched shank; 1 compete nail with flat round head	50; 65
264b	759	fill of pit 760	3.1	1 complete nail with round convex head	25
-	759	fill of pit 760	3.1	1 complete nail with flat round head; 3 incomplete nails with flat round head; 1 incomplete nail with convex round head; 3 nail shank fragments (1 clenched)	58; 46, 38, 27; 42; 67, 60, 35
-	1016	fill of pit 760	3.1	1 nail shank fragment	68
-	1017	fill of pit 760	3.1	1 complete nail with convex round head	56
-	1018	fill of pit 760	3.1	1 nail shank fragment	34
-	767	fill of pit 768	3.1	3 complete nails with flat round head (1 with clenched tip); 1 complete nail with thick flat square head and clenched tip	79, 59, 50; 77
-	1273	pit fill	3.1	1 complete nail with flat round head	70
151	763	fill of robber trench 765	3.1	1 incomplete nail with flat round head	25
152	763	fill of robber trench 765	3.1	1 complete nail with damaged head	62
-	588	horticultural soil	3.1	1 complete nail with damaged head	44
-	529	fill of pit 530	3.2	1 incomplete nail with flat rectangular head, small fragments attached by corrosion to the base of the shank may be part of a rove	55

Table B1.2. *Iron nails and stud*

Horticulture and animal husbandry

B.1.34 Part of a sickle blade from Period 2.1 dump no doubt directly relates to the cultivation of the site in that period (SF 154), while a rumbler bell, much larger than the example listed above among the dress accessories, may have come from horse trappings or the collar of a domestic animal (SF 219).

SF 154. (787), dump; Period 2.1. Fragment from the end of a narrow iron sickle blade, with slight wear on the edge. Length 121 mm, width 13 mm.

SF 219. (1221), external surface; Period 2.2. Crushed copper-alloy rumbler bell with central flange and suspension loop made from a strip inserted into the upper hemisphere. The pea is missing. Diameter approximately 26 mm.

Military or hunting equipment

B.1.35 Two pieces of lead shot come from unphased contexts. Given the general paucity of later post-medieval and modern small objects, both are likely to be early post-medieval.

SF 198. (1140), cleaning; unphased. Lead shot. Diameter 14 mm; weight 15.24 g.

SF 262. (99999), unstratified. Lead shot, with flange from casting in a two-piece mould. Diameter 11 mm; weight 10.03 mm.

Metal-working

B.1.36 Apart from two items, most of the debris associated with metal-working consists of lead scrap. The exceptions are part of a miscast leg from a copper-alloy tripod vessel and a small fragment of iron-working slag. The latter is from Period 2.1 cultivated soil and is undoubtedly residual. The miscasting is unstratified but almost certainly pre-dates the smith's punch from Period 2.2 pit 805 (see Tools above).

B.1.37 There are no marked concentrations of lead scrap by period or feature that might define a single operation. Consisting of puddles, drips and offcut sheet from contexts ranging in date from Periods 1.2 to 3.1 and with several pieces unstratified, it probably represents several episodes of construction or repair associated with roofing, guttering, leaded lights or other structural features.

SF 210. (99999), unstratified. Fragment of a miscast leg from a copper-alloy tripod vessel, the surface rough from the mould. Height 20 mm, maximum width 23 mm, maximum thickness 10 mm.

(771), cultivated soil; Period 2.1. Fragment of iron-working slag. Weight 16 g.

SF 158. (794), dump; Period 1.2. Bent offcut of sheet lead. 43 by 23 mm.

SF 136. (1134), pit fill; Period 1.2. Refrozen lead puddle, bent at one end. 48 by 24 mm.

SF 129. (655), dump/terracing; Period 2.1. Sheet lead offcut with angled notches cut into both surfaces. 21 by 16 mm.

SF 119. (628), fill of ditch 630; Period 2.2. Refrozen lead drip. 27 by 12 mm.

SF 120. (628), fill of ditch 630; Period 2.2. Bent fragment of sheet lead. 23 by 17 mm.

SF 261. (892), fill of pit 643; Period 2.2. Two refrozen lead puddles. 77 by 59 mm; 45 by 35 mm.

SF 231. (840), fill of posthole 841; Period 2.2. Bent offcut of sheet lead. 45 by 14 mm.

SF 186. (756), horticultural soil; Period 2.2. Fragment of lead sheet. 13 by 10 mm.

SF 162. (785), external surface; Period 2.2. Bent triangular offcut of sheet lead. 39 mm by 11 mm.

SF 195. (759), fill of pit 760; Period 3.1. Triangular offcut of sheet lead, curled at the narrow end. 45 by 5 mm.

SF 111. (541), fill of pit 784; Period 3.1. Offcut of sheet lead. 28 by 17 mm.

SF 201. (1140), cleaning; unphased. Twisted offcut of sheet lead. 44 by 16 mm.

SF 206. (99999), unstratified. Bent triangular offcut of sheet lead. 39 mm by16 mm.

SF 207. (99999), unstratified. a) Three offcuts of sheet lead, one of them triangular and bent, one a narrow strip, the third a folded strip. 53 by 26 mm, 45 by 12 mm, 24 by 16 mm. b) Three refrozen lead drips. 28 by 17 mm, 25 by 12 mm, 23 by 16 mm.

Miscellaneous

B.1.38 The miscellaneous items consist of small pieces of scrap metal, chiefly from Period 2.2 and 3.1 contexts. A group of wire fragments from well 949 may be associated with the headdress frame from the same feature.

SF 173. (891), fill of well 949; Period 2.2. Tangle of copper-alloy wire, probably originally one length with the ends twisted together. 97 by 41 mm.

SF 125. (568), fill of pit 650; Period 2.2. Rolled copper-alloy sheet fragment. 42 by 30 mm.

SF 132. (790), fill of ditch 791; Period 2.2. Fragment of bent copper-alloy wire. Length 57 mm.

SF 131. (741), dump; Period 2.2. Folded copper-alloy sheet fragment. 89 by 64 mm.

SF 222. (1291), levelling; Period 2.2. Copper-alloy sheet fragment. Length 44 mm, width 12 mm.

SF 216. (1221), external surface; Period 2.2. Copper-alloy strip fragment with a small rivet hole in one corner. Length 28 mm, width 15 mm.

SF 220. (1221), external surface; Period 2.2. Fragment of copper-alloy sheet. 45 by 24 mm.

SF 149. (763), fill of robber trench 765; Period 3.1. Bent copper-alloy rod fragment. Length 48 mm.

SF 190. (561), fill of pit 562; Period 3.1. Length of copper-alloy chain made from closed S-shaped links with one roundel of the S set at right angles to the other. Length 235 mm, links 10 mm.

SF 269. (759), fill of pit 760; Period 3.1. Copper-alloy strip fragment. Length 66 mm, width 3 mm.

SF 271. (767), fill of pit 768; Period 3.1. Copper-alloy strip fragment with a rivet hole at one end. Length 106 mm, width 12 mm.

SF 108. (541), fill of pit 784; Period 3.1.. Convex copper-alloy sheet fragment with external rib; possibly part of a vessel. 37 by 35 mm.

SF 109. (541), fill of pit 784; Period 3.1. Two fragments of copper-alloy sheet. 36 by 13 mm; 23 by 13 mm.

SF 116. (542), fill of pit 784; Period 3.1. Rectangular lead plaque with slightly irregular sides. 26 by 21 mm.

(1356), fill of pit 1340; Period 1.2. a) Iron sheet fragment. 53 by 30 mm. b) Amorphous iron fragment. 35 by 19 by 15 mm.

SF 139. (685), pit; Period 2.2. Iron strip fragment, possibly part of a hinge from a box. Length 141 mm, width 15 mm.

(950), fill of pit 952; Period 2.2. Amorphous iron fragment. 32 by 29 by 20 mm.

SF 175. (891), fill of well 949; Period 2.2. Two fragments of iron sheet, the larger with part of a finished edge surviving. 97 by 85 mm (edge 68 mm); 78 by 39 mm.

(762), surface 761; Period 2.2. Two amorphous iron fragments. 25 by 21 by 19 mm; 30 by 17 by 12 mm.

SF 227. (689), fill of pit 690; Period 3.1. Iron bar fragment, ?plano-convex section. Length 60 mm.

(759), fill of pit 760; Period 3.1. Iron sheet fragment. 47 by 19 mm.

SF 183. (1017), fill of pit 760; Period 3.1. Convex iron sheet fragment. 75 by 74 mm.

SF 251. (767), fill of pit 768; Period 3.1. Tapering iron strip fragment. Length 69 mm, width 29 mm.

SF 256. (767), fill of pit 768; Period 3.1. Fragment of iron sheet. 75 by 71 mm.

(505), levelling; Period 3.2. a) Iron strip fragment. Length 58 mm, width 33 mm. b) Iron sheet fragment. 35 by 31 mm. c) Iron low convex disc, possibly a stud head. Diameter 30 mm, height 5 mm.

SF 229. (1237), fill of evaluation trench; Period 3.3. Circular-section iron bar, possibly part of a door-bolt. Length 155 mm, diameter 20 mm.

Storage, condition, and conservation

B.1.39 The objects are all packed to a high standard of storage in small polythene bags, supported by pads of foam, and are stored in airtight Stewart boxes with silica gel, which is monitored at regular intervals.

B.1.40 The non-metal objects and those of lead are in a good condition and stable, and required no further treatment. The condition of the copper-alloy objects varies considerably, with some well-preserved and stable and others encrusted with corrosion products incorporating soil and grit. The ironwork also varies, with some having only very light surface corrosion and others being so heavily encrusted that their original form is obscured.

B.1.41 A limited programme of conservation and X-radiography was carried out at the Conservation Laboratory at Colchester and Ipswich Museums in order to facilitate accurate identification and illustration of 11 non-ferrous (copper-alloy and silver) and 21 ferrous objects. In the case of the non-ferrous items, cleaning and stabilisation is also in the interests of their long-term preservation.

B.1.42 Given the high number of residual/medieval items in the assemblage (see above), it is recommended that only an iron bar from the evaluation trench be considered as suitable for discard.

Further Work and Methods Statement

B.1.43 The assemblage has been fully recorded and catalogued. This full/archive report will form the basis of the publication; any updated phasing will be incorporated during final analysis. A total of 20 objects have been recommended for illustration.

B.2 Industrial residues

By Peter Boardman

Introduction and methodology

B.2.1 A total of 1.272kg of industrial residues was recovered via hand excavation and from bulk samples. The residues, which consisted of vitrified material non-magnetic slag, were separated and analysed under microscope.

Results

Context No.	Cut No.	Feature type	Material	Description	Interpretation	Total weight (kg)	Phase
521	522	Posthole	Ferrous Slag	Dark purple grey. Large voids with semi-burnt fuel	Tap slag from blast furnace technology type smelt	0.003	3.2
892	643	pit	Ferrous Slag	Dark purple grey orange. Large voids with semi-burnt fuel	Tap slag from blast furnace technology type smelt	0.067	2.1-2.2
906	900	Cess pit	Conglomerate	Dark orange brown	Large piece of sand and slag conglomerate	1.202	2.1

Table B2.1. *Slag found in hand-excavation*

Discussion

B.2.2 The two pieces of tap slag recovered from contexts 521 and 892 are from a blast furnace type smelt indicating a date after AD1250. They are both wastage from the smelting process, containing very little ferrous material and some un-combusted fuel

B.2.3 A large piece of a sand-slag conglomerate was recovered from 906 in cess pit 900. This is waste from a furnace, potentially part of the super-structure. The sand has been heated to a high temperature as well being exposed to slag residues at the same time, forming a homogeneous lump.

B.2.4 The limited nature of the industrial residues across the site indicate that they are wastage and have traveled from somewhere else and have not been deposited close to their point of origin.

Statement of Research Potential

B.2.5 This small assemblage of metalworking debris is of limited potential and can probably be described as a typical background spread of slag associated with many sites where both iron production and manipulation has occurred in the vicinity.

Further Work and Methods Statement

B.2.6 No further work is required on this assemblage.

B.3 Flint

By Anthony Haskins

Introduction

B.3.1 An assemblage of 43 lithics (0.461 kg) was submitted for assessment. This report describes the preliminary quantification of the assemblage and assesses its technological traits and chronological indicators. Based on these preliminary findings the report recommends that no further work is required.

Methods

B.3.2 For the purposes of this report individual artefacts were scanned and then assigned to a category within a simple lithic classification system (Table B3.1). Unmodified flakes were assigned to an arbitrary size scale in order to identify the range of debitage present within the assemblage. Edge retouched and utilised pieces were also characterised. Given the small size and residual nature of the assemblage, no detailed metrical or technological recording was undertaken.

Quantification

B.3.3 Within the total assemblage sixteen (38%) fragments are natural/unworked flint and stone and therefore will not be considered, along with a single (2%) fragment of fire cracked flint.

B.3.4 Twenty one lithics (50%) from the assemblage are debitage and four (10%) of the lithics are miscellaneous retouched tools.

B.3.5 The debitage is comprised of ten flakes, six pieces of angular shatter and six blades (24, 14 and 12% of the assemblage respectively).

Results

B.3.6 A mix of raw materials is present within the assemblage, ranging from a good quality semi-translucent greyish-brown flint with occasional inclusions to mid grey and mid greyish blue opaque flint with frequent inclusions. A single dark brownish-blue opaque flint with occasional red inclusions and no surviving cortex was also recovered.

B.3.7 Generally the surviving cortex is a smooth thin layer of mid to light brownish-white chalky or a thin mid grey material, with incipient cones throughout the material suggesting it derives from secondary sources such as glacial gravels or river deposits.

B.3.8 As no core fragments, rejuvenation flakes or trimming flakes were recovered it is difficult to identify any specific working methodology within the assemblage. However, it is likely that at least some of the material is from well structured blade core working in particular the large flake from pit fill 1433. This is supported by the small number of soft hammer struck blades, which all show signs of recortification recovered from pit fills 759, 1332, 1443, 1437 and ditch fill 744.

B.3.9 The flakes recovered from the site range in size and shape dramatically with some long narrow flakes and some short squat flakes suggesting a multi-period assemblage with evidence for hard hammer and soft hammer knapping. In general the material exhibits damaged edges consistent with it being recovered from secondary depositional

contexts, although some of the material is fresher and likely to be either more recent knapping or accidentally struck material formed during excavation.

CONTEXT NO.	TYPE	flakes (>50mm)	flakes (>25mm <50mm)	flakes (>10mm <25mm)					blades (all sizes)			chunks/angular shatter (<50mm)	retouched tools	burnt flint (all types)	other	Totals
	Classification												misc retouched flake		natural flint and ston	
	SUB TYPE	tertiary	secondary	primary	secondary	tertiary	broken	secondary	tertiary	broken						
542						1										1
543															1	1
551												1				1
556				1												1
587															1	1
629													1			1
714			1									1			1	3
716													1			1
736						1									1	2
759															1	1
759											1	1				2
767							1									1
774								1								1
820													1			1
873													1			1
899															1	1
906															1	1
976															1	1
1029														1		1
1078															1	1
1088															1	1
1207															1	1
1211															1	1
1237															1	1
1241															1	1
1332											1	1				2
1338					1											1
1339															1	1
1353								1								1
1384			1									1			1	3
1412					1											1
1433		1										1				2
1435							1									1
1437									1							1
1443								1								1
Totals		1	2	1	2	2	2	3	1	2	6	4	1	16	43	

Table B3.1. *Flint Quantification*

B.3.10 There is a small number of retouched tools present within the assemblage, recovered from ditch fill 629, layer 716 and pit fills 820 and 873. The retouched piece from 629 is a small awl with abrupt retouch at the distal end forming the point and heavily abraded edges, suggesting it is residual material. Similarly abraded, the tool from 873 is snapped at the distal end with a small portion of semi-abrupt retouch near the break. While the tool from 820 is also abraded and damaged it is missing the right lateral edge and has a small amount of abrupt retouch at the distal end of the flake. The retouched flake from 716 has an area of abrupt retouch along the distal end reminiscent of a scraper and again the piece shows signs of being heavily abraded.

Discussion

B.3.11 The heavily abraded nature of most of the material recovered would suggest that the majority of the assemblage is residual material. As no prehistoric features have been uncovered it is unclear where this material derives from. The tools are formed on well structured narrow flakes and suggest that there is a small element of later Neolithic to Early Bronze Age flint working activity within the assemblage whilst the short squat flakes recovered in the debitage would suggest later prehistoric working.

B.3.12 More recent material also appears be present within the assemblage, this is likely to originate from construction of flint buildings on or near the site or be derived from accidentally struck material during excavation.

Statement of Potential

B.3.13 As this is a small assemblage made up of a mix of modern material and residual prehistoric flint it has little or no potential to alter current understanding of the site or prehistoric activity within Bury St. Edmunds.

Recommendations for Further Work

B.3.14 No further work is required.

B.4 Glass

By Carole Fletcher.

Introduction

B.4.1 Archaeological excavation produced a moderate assemblage of medieval and post-medieval window and vessel glass, including a number of 'Venetian' style soda glass vessels including a highly decorated (Lattice) folded pedestal foot or folded foot ring from a ?pedestal beaker. The soda glass vessels may be English or continental imports, while the bottles and window glass and small number of Forest-potash glass vessels are English. The majority of the assemblage is in poor condition, the exception being the fragments of soda glass which although fragmentary are in relatively good condition.

Methodology

B.4.2 All shards have been counted, classified and where possible dated. They were recorded on a context-by-context basis. The archives are curated by Oxford Archaeology East until formal deposition.

Assemblage

B.4.3 The vessel glass assemblage (excluding bottles) consists of body and base shards from a mix of vessels including a minimum of seven drinking vessels, these include a base shards from pedestal beakers and a possible possible baluster stemmed vessel, recovered from context 728. The stem has shallow optically blown ribs and the surface of is covered with pale iridescence. There are no exact parallels for this stem in Willmott. (2002).

B.4.4 The lattice decorated Venetian-style glass beaker fragments recovered from context 1508 is a high status vessel made with skill and may have been imported from the continent. The delicate pattern of white glass against the colourless glass has suffered somewhat in the burial environment with some loss of decoration. Other vessels present include a fragment from a beaker with horizontal lines of *lattimo* thread decoration and a small shard from a cylindrical beaker with horizontal *rigaree* trails.

B.4.5 Several base shards from phials or flasks are also present, although these are heavily patinated and opaque, being made of English Forest glass.

B.4.6 The bottle glass assemblage, consisting of shards of mainly natural black glass of which only three fragments can be dated, two to the 17th century, including and neck and partial string rim, from an onion bottle (*c.*1685-1700), and a neck with a V-tooled string rim which can be dated to the early to mid 18th century. The only other datable shard is from a soda water bottle, possibly of torpedo type and dated to the 19th century. The majority of the glass is not closely datable although it can be broadly dated to between the late 17th-18th century, and is broadly contemporary with the pottery with which it was recovered. The bottle glass assemblage indicates consumption of liquids in the form of wine during the 17th and 18th century and is not an uncommon find in assemblages of this date.

B.4.7 The window glass assemblage is relatively small, and the majority of the fragments are in a relatively poor condition. The medieval glass has become completely opaque and where modern breaks have occurred the glass is granular and there is no evidence of pot metal colours. This may indicate that at least some of glass is white glass and English, 'English white glass being considered inferior to that produced on the Continent' (Marks 1993, p30). Some of the fragments of medieval glass retain short lengths of grozed edge, however their shape cannot be clearly established although they are most likely rectangular quarries. No evidence of painting or silver stain was observed.

B.4.8 The window glass represents fragments from a glazing scheme of unknown form from a medieval building close to the area of excavation, however, the material is abraded, in poor condition and has become incorporated into later features, the majority of which date from the 16th-17th century.

B.4.9 The post-medieval window glass is in a poor and fragile condition with only a single shard having a recognisable form, that of a diamond quarry. Little information can be gained from the study of this material other than to indicate there were glazed buildings in the vicinity or on the site.

Statement of Potential

B.4.10 The vessel glass represents a number of drinking vessels some of which are of relatively high status and date to the late 16th century or 17th century. They were produced in England or the Netherlands and one vessel possibly in Venice.

B.4.11 This assemblage has good potential to contribute to understanding of trade and status (especially when combined with the metalwork assemblage), and provides additional dating evidence for a number of key assemblages, notably the cess pits.

Recommendations for Further Work

B.4.12 This assemblage requires further work by a specialist in post-medieval glass to:

- Fully identify all vessel present, especially the possible baluster stemmed vessel (728), the highly decorated (*vetro a feli* or *vetro a retorti*) fragmented base shard (folded pedestal foot or folded foot ring) and rim sherd from context 1508 and the cross joining sherds SF141 and 147, contexts 685 and 686.
- The small number of Forest-potash glass vessels also require further investigation to establish vessel type and date.
- A minimum of three vessels should be illustrated: the possible baluster stem context 728, SF181 the folded pedestal foot or folded foot ring and the highly decorated (*vetro a feli* or *vetro a retorti*) folded pedestal foot or folded foot ring and rim sherd from context 1508.
- Integrate phasing

B.4.13 No further work is required on the bottle glass assemblage, other than a note in the final publication.

B.4.14 No further work is required on the window glass assemblage, other than a note in the final publication.

Context	Phase	Small Find No.	Form	No. of Shards	Description	Condition	Date
529 (pit 530)	3.2		Vessel glass	2	Fragments of slightly iridescent clear, colourless glass, somewhat thicker than the 16th-17th century glass	Good	Not closely datable
561 (pit 562)	2.2-3.1		Vessel glass	1	Small? Rim/foot ring fragment from a thin-walled completely opaque and degraded glass vessel. Forest-potash glass.	Fragile	Not closely datable
			Vessel glass	3	Irregular, thin-walled body sherds in originally clear, colourless glass now opaque and iridescent.	Poor	Not closely datable
648 (surface)	3.1		Vessel glass	1	Simple rim or foot ring from glass vessel which originally clear and perhaps with a green tinge is now completely opaque and heavily degraded and may be English forest-potash glass.	Poor-fragile	? Late medieval-Post-medieval
685 (pit 685)	2.2	141	Vessel glass	1	Fragment of a large originally clear, colourless glass vessel the surface of which is now somewhat opaque and cloudy on the surface of the vessel two applied clear glass strips. They appear to be applied rather than optically blown as you can feel the deformation of the glass on the inside of the vessel. The body sherds flare and it is unclear what type of vessel they are from. This fragment has a direct cross join with the larger fragment in context 686.	Poor	16th-17th century
686 (pit 685)	2.2	147	Vessel glass	1	Fragment of a large originally clear, colourless glass vessel the surface of which is now somewhat opaque and cloudy on the surface of the vessel two applied clear glass strips. They appear to be applied rather than optically blown as you can feel the	Poor	16th-17th century

Context	Phase	Small Find No.	Form	No. of Shards	Description	Condition	Date
					deformation of the glass on the inside of the vessel. The body sherds flare and it is unclear what type of vessel they are from. This fragment has a direct cross join with the smaller fragment in 685.		
728 (demolition cut 1137)	3.1		Drinking glass	1	Large fragment from clear, colourless ?soda glass, ?baluster stemmed vessel with optically blown ribs. The surface of the glass is covered with pale iridescence. There are no exact parallels for this in Willmott (2002).	Good	16th to mid 17th century
			Drinking glass	1	Fragment from the rim of a clear, colourless glass beaker with optically blown mesh, in a clear, colourless ?soda glass. was some slight flaking of the iridescent surface.	Good	16th-mid 17th
736 (pit 760)	3.1		Vessel glass	1	Fragment from the base of glass vessel with an unpolished until the underside. The glass is heavily patinated and iridescent with the iridescence flaking away and the remaining glass in thin and in poor condition. The indications are that this glass may be English forest-potash glass.	Poor-fragile	? Late medieval-Post-medieval
			Drinking glass	1	Small fragment from a clear, colourless ?soda glass beaker with horizontal *rigaree* trails, the glass is slightly iridescent and there is some surface opaqueness.	Good	16th-17th century
737 (pit 760)	3.1		Vessel glass	1	Sub rectangular fragment of thin slightly curved green tinted glass.	Good	Post-medieval
738 (pit 760)	3.1		Vessel glass	1	A regular fragment from a thin-walled clear glass vessel with a greenish tint the surfaces is heavily patinated and flaking.	Poor	Not closely datable
759 (pit 760)	3.1		Drinking vessel	1	Shard from a colourless ?soda glass beaker decorated with grouped horizontal lines of *lattimo* threads. There is some discolouration of the glass due to the burial environment. A similarly decorated beaker can be seen in the Museum of London collection. http://www.museumoflondon.org.uk/ceramics/pages/object.asp?obj_id=39107	Good	16th-17th century
761 (surface)	2.2		Vessel glass	1	Fragment from the ?base of glass vessel. The glass is heavily patinated and opaque where the decay has flaked off the remaining glass in thin and poor condition. The indications are that this glass may be forest-potash glass and possibly English.	Poor	? Late medieval-Post-medieval
802 (pit 803)	2.2		Vessel glass	3	Three thin-walled fragments from what was originally a clear glass vessel. Fragments from sample 34.	Poor	Not closely datable
			Vessel glass	1	Small irregular shard from the neck or base of a vessel,. The glasses near opaque except against a strong light	Poor	Not closely datable
804 (pit 805)	2.2		Drinking vessel	1	Small triangular fragment of clear, colourless ?soda glass with applied white glass decoration (Venetian style) Recovered from sample 35.	Good-fragile	16th-17th century
905 (cess pit 900)	2.2		Vessel glass/drinking vessel	3	Three fragments from a thin walled glass vessel most likely some form of beaker, the glass is slightly iridescent and cloudy but would originally have been clear and colourless. Unsure if glass type.	Good	16th-17th century
		181	Drinking vessel	25	Fragmented base shard (a folded pedestal foot or folded foot ring) from clear, colourless ?soda glass ? pedestal beaker. The vessel shows no evidence of decoration. The folded foot is cloudy the surface of the glass is slightly flaking having been affected by the burial environment. An unpolished pontil mark can be seen on the underside of the base. The base where the foot ring and upper part of the vessel to join is flat. However those pedestal beakers illustrated by Willmott (2002) have a domed base and it is possible that this base may not be from a cylindrical pedestal beaker. Includes fragments from sample 51.	Good-fragmented	16th-17th century

Context	Phase	Small Find No.	Form	No. of Shards	Description	Condition	Date
911 (cess pit 900)	2.2		Drinking glass	1	Small rim shard from a clear, colourless ?soda glass vessel.	Good	16th-17th century
1306 (pit 1307)	3.1		Vessel glass	4	Small irregular curved shards of completely opaque and granulated glass, suggesting it may be early possibly medieval and English forest-potash glass.	Poor-fragile	? Medieval
1508 (cess pit 1501)	2.2		Drinking glass	10	Fragmented base shard (a folded pedestal foot or folded foot ring) and part of rim from clear, colourless ?soda glass ?pedestal beaker. The vessel is highly decorated (*vetro a feli* or *vetro a retorti*). The folded foot is cloudy the surface of the glass is slightly flaking having been affected by the burial environment with some loss of the fine decoration. An unpolished pontil mark can be seen on the underside of the base. The base where the foot ring and upper part of the vessel to join is flat. However those pedestal beakers illustrated by Willmott (2002) have a domed base and it is possible that this base may not be from a cylindrical pedestal beaker, but a cylindrical fluted beaker.	Good-fragmented	17th century

Table B4.1: *Vessel Glass Catalogue*

Context	Phase	Small Find No.	Form	No. of Shards	Description	Condition	Date
892 (pit 643)	2.1-2.2		Bottle	1	Opaque fragment of a basal kick from natural black glass bottle. The kick is shallow and the glass relatively thin, suggesting it may be from an early bottle possibly pre-1700.	Poor	Not closely datable
518 (well 520)	3.2		Bottle	1	Neck and partial string rim from an onion bottle, in natural black glass.	Good	c.1685-1700
527 (pit 528)	3.2		Bottle	1	Irregular shard of vessel glass retains some transparency and is dark olive green in colour with some surface deterioration.	Good	Not closely datable
			Bottle	1	Irregular shard of vessel glass, opaque and heavily abraded.	Poor	17th century
553 (robber trench 548)	3.2		Bottle	1	Small irregular fragment of olive green glass slightly opaque, the colour of the glass can be seen when held against a strong light.	Poor	Not closely datable
561 (pit 562)	3.1		Vessel glass	1	Neck sherd from a small bottle in a clear green tinted glass, the surfaces iridescence and slightly opaque the iridescence flaking off	Fragile	Not closely datable
564 (posthole 565)	3.1		Bottle	1	Complete string rim (V-tooled) neck and partial shoulder from a pale olive green heavily patinated bottle.	Good	c.1710-1750
584 (pit 586)	3.1		Bottle	1	Sub rectangular sherds from mid olive green glass bottle with some surface deterioration.	Good	Not closely datable
			Bottle	1	Irregular shard of moderately thick dark olive green (natural black) glass.	Poor	Not closely datable
			Bottle	1	Small irregular fragments from a mid olive green glass bottle the edges of which are degraded.	Poor	Not closely datable
619 (pit 620)	3.1		Bottle	1	Thick irregular body shard from a natural black glass bottle with some degradation of the surface.	Poor	Not closely datable
1202 (soil layer)	3.2		Bottle	1	Sub triangular thin shard of pale olive green glass covered in iridescence.	Poor	Not closely datable
			Bottle	1	Irregular thick shard of dark olive green (natural black glass) with slight discolouration due to the burial environment.	Good	Not closely datable
1244 (eval tr)	3.3		Bottle	1	Large curved shard of clear glass with greenish tint most likely from a mineral water bottle	Good	19th century or later

Context	Phase	Small Find No.	Form	No. of Shards	Description	Condition	Date
1349 (pit 1350)	3.1		Bottle	1	Thick opaque body shard from a natural black glass bottle, the surface is heavily degraded over all of the broken edges bar a more recent break.	Poor	Not closely datable
1388 (pit 1389)	1.2		Bottle	1	Thick opaque body shard from a natural black glass bottle, the surface is heavily degraded.	Poor	Not closely datable
1524 (buried soil)	3.1		Bottle	1	Irregular shaped fragments from a ?natural black glass vessel, the surface of which is opaque and flaking in places, suggesting it may be from an early bottle possibly pre-1700.	Poor	Not closely datable

Table B4.2: *Bottle Glass Catalogue*

Context	Phase	Small Find No.	Form	Number of Shards	Description	Condition	Date
561 (pit 562)	3.1		Window glass	2	Irregular shaped thin clear greenish window glass the surfaces are opaque in places and where clear where this is flaked off and very unstable.	Poor-fragile	Not closely datable
			Window glass	1	Sub-triangular fragment ?Medieval window glass with a surviving grozed edge. The glass is completely opaque.	Poor	Medieval
			Window glass	1	Irregular shaped fragment of ?Medieval window glass with a small surviving grozed edge. The glass is completely opaque.	Poor	Medieval
564 (posthole 565)	3.1		Window glass	1	Sub-rectangular fragment of thin (1.5 mm thick) opaque window glass the surface of which is heavily patinated and flaking.	Poor-fragile	Post-medieval
599 (pit 600)	3.1		Window glass	1	Sub-rectangular shard of very thin flaking are window glass surfaces completely degraded and opaque, except where the iridescence has flaked off.	Poor-fragile	Post-medieval
689 (pit 690)	3.1		Window glass	1	Sub-rectangular fragment of originally clear, colourless with a slight green tint glass surface which is now opaque.	Poor	Medieval/post-Medieval
716 (surface)	2.1	200	Window glass	2	Two small abraded opaque fragments of medieval window glass.	Poor	Medieval
737 (pit 760)	3.1		Window glass	1	Small irregular shaped and uneven fragment of window glass, completely opaque patinated no obviously surviving grozed edges.	Poor	Medieval
			Window glass	1	Small triangular sherd of clear glass with a green cast.	Good	Post-medieval
759 (pit 760)	3.1		Window glass	1	Sub-triangular shard of opaque medieval glass with a surviving grozed edge.	Poor	Medieval
804 (pit 805)	2.2		Window glass	1	Small triangular sherd of pale olive green glass.	Moderate	Post-medieval
1140 (finds)	-	197	Window glass	1	Small sub-rectangular section from of medieval window glass with a single surviving grozed edge completely opaque and no evidence of painting or silver stain.	Poor	Medieval
1263 (pit 1262)	3.1		Window glass	1	Triangular shard of thin clear glass with a greenish tinge, window glass, the surface is heavily patinated with corrosion products of securing much of the surface except with this is flaked away part of an undecorated diamond quarry.	Poor-fragile	Post-medieval

Table B4.3: *Window Glass Catalogue*

B.5 Pottery

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction

B.5.1 Archaeological excavation produced a moderate pottery assemblage of 1172 sherds, weighing 30.016kg. A small number of sherds were also recovered from samples, however these were small, abraded, many being undiagnostic and have not been included in this assessment except where no other dating material was available. The evaluation material has not been included in this assessment having been previously examined by Richenda Goffin as part of the two previous phases of work at Thingoe House (Goffin 2011; 2012).

B.5.2 The assemblage is predominantly post-medieval of the 16th and 17th centuries, comprising *c*.63% of the assemblage by weight (18.794kg), but only *c*.37% by sherd count (431 sherds). The assemblage from the first phase of evaluation at Thingoe House, although smaller, was similarly composed, with a slightly higher percentage of post-medieval pottery. The current assemblage has a significant medieval (12th to mid 14th century) component of 688 sherds, weighing 9.968kg. The condition of the overall assemblage is moderately abraded, with a significant number of unabraded sherds (35% of the total assemblage by weight). The average sherd weight is moderate at approximately 26g.

Methodology

B.5.3 The Medieval Pottery Research Group (MPRG) A *guide to the classification of medieval ceramic forms* (MPRG, 1998) and *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics* (MPRG, 2001) act as a standard.

B.5.4 Rapid recording was carried out using OA East's in-house system based on that previously used at the Museum of London. Fabric classification has been carried out for all previously described medieval and post-medieval types using Suffolk's unpublished type series where possible. All sherds have been counted, classified and weighed on a context-by-context basis. The assemblage is recorded in the summary catalogue. The pottery and archive are curated by Oxford Archaeology East until formal deposition.

Sampling Bias

B.5.5 The open area excavation was carried out by hand and selection made through standard sampling strategies on a feature by feature basis. There are not expected to be any inherent biases.

The Assemblage

B.5.6 Ceramic fabric abbreviations used in the summary catalogue and the total sherd count and weight of all fabrics are given in Table1.

Fabric Name	Fabric Code	No. Sherds	Weight (kg)	% by weight
Border wares	BORD	32	0.864	2.9
Bourne D	BOUD	2	0.015	< 0.1
Brill-Boarstall ware	BRIL	3	0.022	0.1
Bury Coarse Sandy ware /Southeast Fenland Calcareous Buff ware	BCSW/SEFEN	7	0.083	0.3
Bury Medieval Coarseware	BMCW	11	0.155	0.5
Cistercian type ware	CTW	4	0.008	< 0.1
Dutch-type Redwares	DUTR	8	0.194	0.6

Fabric Name	Fabric Code	No. Sherds	Weight (kg)	% by weight
Early Medieval ware	EMW	2	0.004	< 0.1
East Anglian Redware	EAR	86	1.595	5.3
English Stoneware	ESW	1	0.031	0.1
English Stoneware London-type	ESWL	1	0.006	< 0.1
Frechen Stoneware	GSW4	44	1.1	3.7
Glazed Red Earthenware	GRE	190	8.444	28.1
Grimston type ware	GRIM	194	3.017	10.1
Grimston type ware/Late Grimston type ware	GRIM/GRIL	2	0.064	0.2
Hedingham ware	HFW1	53	0.568	1.9
Hollesey Glazed ware	HOLG	6	0.118	0.4
Hollesley-type Coarseware	HOLL	4	0.126	0.4
Iron Glazed Blackwares	IGBW	15	0.176	0.6
Late East Anglian Redware	LEAR	4	0.167	0.6
Late Grimston type ware	GRIL	1	0.003	< 0.1
Late Medieval and Transitional ware	LMT	10	0.316	1.1
Late Medieval Coarseware	LMCW	1	0.029	0.1
Martincamp	MART	6	0.06	0.2
Medieval Coarseware	MCW	211	2.359	7.9
Medieval Coarseware 3	MCW3	6	0.055	0.2
Medieval Coarseware Micaceous	MCWM	79	1.348	4.5
Medieval Shelly wares	MSHW	1	0.008	< 0.1
Metropolitan type Slipware	METS	1	0.064	0.2
Mill Green ware	MGW	1	0.014	< 0.1
Porcelain or Porcelainious Stoneware	PORC	1	0.034	0.1
Post-Medieval Redware	PMRW	18	0.614	2.0
Post-medieval Unprovenanced Coarseware	PMUPC	68	6.353	21.2
Raeren Stoneware	GSW3	42	0.95	3.2
Refined White Earthenware	REFW	6	0.14	0.5
St. Neot's Ware Developed	STND	2	0.026	0.1
Staffordshire White Salt Glazed	SWSG	11	0.084	0.3
Staffordshire-type Slipware	STAF	1	0.004	< 0.1
Thetford type ware	THET	1	0.003	< 0.1
Tin Glazed Earthenwares	TGE	8	0.153	0.5
Unidentified	UNID	4	0.168	0.6
Unprovenanced Glazed ware	UPG	20	0.411	1.4
Unprovenanced Glazed ware/Bury St Edmunds Glaze ware	UPG/BGW	4	0.063	0.2

Table B5.1:*Fabrics present in the assemblage*

Pottery by period

B.5.7 A small amount of Late Saxon and early medieval pottery, a single sherd of Thetford ware and two sherds of Early Medieval ware, was recovered during the excavation, comprising less than 0.1% of the total assemblage by weight, and suggesting some low levels of Late Saxon activity in the vicinity of the site. No features of this date were identified.

B.5.8 Medieval fabrics from the 12th-14th centuries comprise the second largest group of the assemblage by weight (*c*.33%), yet the largest by count (*c*.59%) suggesting high levels of medieval activity, with much of this material related to the medieval kitchen range either recovered directly from the pits and hearths, or from reworking of the medieval deposits at a later point. Coarsewares are the most common fabrics; the majority of the these coarsewares (c.8% of the total assemblage by weight) have not been allocated to a particular production centre. Those that could be identified include a number of sherds

identified as Bury Coarse Sandy ware, as described by Anderson (Spoilheap 2011), which also appears in Cambridgeshire assemblages where it has recently been fully described as part of the publication on the production and distribution of medieval pottery in Cambridgeshire (Spoerry forthcoming). In Cambridgeshire assemblages the fabric is known as Southeast Fenland Late Medieval Calcareous Buff Ware (SEFEN).

B.5.9 Also present are a small number of Hollesley-type Coarseware sherds, Medieval Coarseware 3, Medieval Coarseware Micaceous and Bury Medieval Coarseware. A number of Medieval Coarseware and Medieval Coarseware Micaceous sherds were shell dusted. Anderson talks about a fabric that is similar to 'Bury Ware' but has shell dusting on the outer surface, usually on the upper half of the body (Spoilheap 2011). In this report the shell dusted sherds are noted in the catalogue but in the main body of the text are grouped with the Medieval Coarseware and Medieval Coarseware Micaceous sherds. Shell dusting is also seen Cambridgeshire fabrics such as Southwest Cambridgeshire Sandy Ware (SCAMSW) (Spoerry forthcoming) and to the southeast of Cambridgeshire, principally in the Essex industries (Cotter 2000).

B.5.10 Glazed wares are relatively common in the assemblage (*c.*20% by weight) and include a number of redware sherds. These sherds, unless a specific fabric identification can be made such as Hollesley-type ware, have been grouped together as East Anglian Redwares. These redwares form part of a medieval tradition across East Anglia that continues into the late medieval and post-medieval period. The largest single group of glazed sherds derive from Grimston vessels comprising *c.*10% of the total assemblage by weight. This includes 70 sherds (1.495kg) from a near complete decorated jug recovered from Period 1.2 pit **874**. The other glazed wares present in the assemblage include Hedingham ware *c.*2% of the total assemblage by weight), with other glazed wares including Mill Green ware comprising less than 1% of the assemblage in total. The number of sherds of Hedingham ware is comparable to that recovered from the Angel Hotel excavation, as are many of the other glazed wares, however the number of Grimston ware sherds recovered was far lower at the Angel Hotel (6 sherds weighing 0.043kg (Goffin 2006)) by comparison to 194 sherds (3.017kg) in this assemblage; albeit many deriving from a single vessel.

B.5.11 Late medieval ceramics are present in relatively small numbers - 24 sherds weighing 0.709kg (*c.*2% of the total assemblage by weight). The bulk of these are Late Medieval transitional wares (10 sherds, 0.316kg), while the remainder are Late East Anglian Redwares, one of which may be Late Colchester ware, imported Dutch-type Redwares and Late Grimston type ware.

B.5.12 Post-medieval fabrics comprise approximately 63% of the assemblage by weight and *c.*37% by sherd count and include a small but complete, decorated Anglo-Netherlandish Tin Glazed Earthenware *Albarello,* recovered from the backfill in Period 2.1-2 well **949**, which produced the largest single assemblage of any excavated feature. The bulk of the post-medieval assemblage comprises 16th-18th century Glazed Red Earthenwares: 190 sherds, 8.444kg. The East Anglian Redwares tradition continues with Post-Medieval Redware being present in the assemblage, including a number of what have tentatively been identified as water pipes. The second largest group are unprovenanced coarsewares in a number of open jar forms, some with horizontal handles, all pierced roughly through the base and some pierced below/through the rim. These vessels have been identified as plant pots, and photographs of the vessels were sent to Sue Anderson by the excavator and she provisionally confirms this identification (Anderson *pers. comm.*). A similar (although handle-less) vessel is illustrated by Cotter. He describes a group of large jars with perforations through the rim and base mostly

unglazed except for splashes under the rim and base. Cotter suggests these vessels are late 17th or 18th century in date but that similar pierced rims are known from several early and mid 17th century contexts (Cotter, 2000, 215-217, fig 149.182).

B.5.13 There are traces of glaze on the Thingoe House vessels and kiln scars from redware vessels. Currie suggests that functional, non-ornamental flowerpots were not made in large numbers before the early 18th century, that 18nth century flowerpots were fired in the same kilns as glazed coarsewares and that this can be argued from the similarities in fabric, treatment of the vessels (slipping) and splashes of glaze on the unglazed flowerpots recovered at Castle Bromwich Hall Gardens (Currie 1993). It is possible that the flower pots from Bury are 18th century, since they were recovered alongside fabrics such as Glazed Red Earthenware (16th-18th century) and Border ware but also Frechen (16th-17th century). One plant pot was recovered alongside a small near complete Border ware straight sided jar very much like an *Albarello.* A vessel of this form is illustrated by Peace in her Border wares volume, having been found in a mid 17th century context from London (Pearce, 1992, p98, fig 62).

B.5.14 Currie suggested a chronological typology of flowerpots and describes 17th century flower pots as follows: *c.*1600-1730 generally larger pots with hooked rims (to facilitate lifting the heavy weight) perhaps developing from more ornate urns. Straight sides, sloping inwards towards the base, in various fabrics and colours; side drainage holes, often three or four just above the base. Some pots (mainly late 17th or early 18nth century types) have a hole or holes in the base as well as in the sides. In the Midlands a tradition of decorating with a maroon slip has been identified. In the South and South-West wares are generally unslipped although other characteristics are similar. This, taken alongside the presence of Frechen and the mid-17th century Border ware jar, indicate the Bury plant pots are perhaps late 17th century.

B.5.15 The 18th-19th century material is poorly represented, forming approximately 1% of the assemblage and comprising a small number of sherds from the Midlands, most commonly Staffordshire. Included here are 11 sherds from a Staffordshire White Salt Glazed jug recovered from Period 3.1 layer 589, and sherds from several 19th century Refined White Earthenware vessels.

Provenance

B.5.16 There is a modest range of fabrics of local and non-local origin present in the assemblage from a limited range of sources, some represented by only small numbers of sherds, for example there are only two sherds from Lincolnshire and three from Buckinghamshire. The majority of the assemblage originates from within the East Anglian region (*c.*73% total assemblage by weight), including East Anglian redwares produced throughout the East Anglian region and covers wares from the medieval and early post-medieval period and local fabrics (*c.*36%), many of which have also not been allocated to a particular production centre. Material from Essex is present in the form of Hedingham ware jugs and a single sherd of Mill Green ware, both fabrics that were present in the Angel Hotel assemblage. Imports are well represented with *c.*10% of the assemblage and are most prominent in the post-medieval period with both Raeren and Frechen each forming *c.*3% of the assemblage.

B.5.17 Fabrics from the industrial Midlands, Staffordshire, are present in restricted numbers, mainly Staffordshire White Salt Glazed ware.

Form

B.5.18 The medieval vessels present in the assemblage are primarily domestic in nature comprising mainly jugs, followed by jars, while bowls are poorly represented. The

results are a little skewed by the presence of the near complete large Grimston-type ware jug recovered from pit **874**. Also present were sherds from two coarseware curfews and a lid. Late medieval vessels present are jugs and bowls and include Late Medieval and Transitional ware chaffing dishes, although no jars were identified.

B.5.19 Post-medieval vessels present include the plant pots previously discussed alongside bowls including a near complete Border ware porriger, jugs and drinking vessels including Raeren and Frechen drinking jugs, drug jars and two chamber pots. The 18th-19th century assemblage is mainly one of jugs, bowls or plates and a single sherd from a porcelain or porcelaneous ginger jar.

Discussion and Statement of Potential

B.5.20 Domestic in nature, the medieval assemblage suggests occupation on or close to the area of excavation involving both the preparation and serving of food and drink with the curfew sherds suggesting management of domestic hearths. Medieval coarsewares are the dominant fabric and the Bury fabrics are present although more work is required on their identification. Some of this medieval material is in primary deposits, although much has been reworked.

B.5.21 The later medieval period is poorly represented in the assemblage, suggesting that the focus of occupation lay elsewhere at this time, with a resurgence possibly as early as the late 15th century, though more likely at the beginning of the 16th century with the main period of pottery deposition in the 16th-late 17th or early 18th century. The post-medieval assemblage is mixed, with a large number of Glazed Red Earthenware vessels and handled jars that have been pierced pre-firing for use as plant pots. These vessels were from a kiln containing a mixed firing load as the pots internally and externally bear firing scars from both glazed low-iron fabric vessels, and high iron clay, black glazed vessels, most likely drinking vessels. The fabric is similar to that of Late Medieval and Transitional vessels and may be a 17th century variant.

B.5.22 This assemblage is of a sufficient size to contribute to understanding pottery consumption and usage within Bury St Edmunds and has the potential to aid local, regional and national priorities. For example, where individual plots can be identified, ceramics, usage/activity and perhaps status can be compared both spatially and chronologically. The 17th century/early 18th century flower pots within the post-medieval assemblage represents the largest group of ceramics recovered from the excavation and will contribute to the study of the archaeology of early post-medieval town gardens and associated status/culture.

Further Work and Methods Statement

B.5.23 Integration and full recording of the evaluation assemblage alongside the main assemblage if required (1-2 days)

B.5.24 Full recording of the excavation assemblage (5 days)

B.5.25 Analysis of the assemblage on various field criteria, based on major stratigraphic units and research priorities. This will concentrate on the medieval assemblages associated with the kitchen/hearth area and associated pit assemblage as well as the late medieval to early post-medieval and Georgian groups. (3-5 days)

B.5.26 Macroscopic inspection (based on x20 magnification) and description of all new fabric types. (0.5-1 day)

B.5.27 Identification and illustration of new forms and traits especially relating to local fabric types which are otherwise unpublished to date. (2 days + 3 days illustrator time)

B.5.28 Tabular statistics of fabric and vessel data. (2 days)

B.5.29 A textual report on the results of the above, incorporating data from comparable contemporary assemblages in the town, from which a synthesis for publication can be produced. (4 days)

Context	Fabric	Basic Form	Sherd Count	Sherd Weight	Context Date
518	MCWM	Jar	1	0.007	19th-century
519	GRE	Jug	1	0.067	16th-18th century
527	EAR	Jar	4	0.078	16th-17th century
	GRE		1	0.009	
	HFW1	Jug	1	0.004	
	MCW	Jar	4	0.028	
	PMUPC	Jar	1	0.011	
529	HFW1		1	0.004	19th-20th century
	MCW		1	0.013	
	PMRW	Jar	4	0.077	
541	EAR	Jug	1	0.025	16th-18th century
	GRE	Bowl	1	0.002	
	GRIM	Jug	6	0.008	
	MCW	Jar	1	0.005	
	MCWM	Jar	1	0.016	
542	GRIM	Jug	2	0.015	13th-15th century
	MCW	Jar	1	0.014	
	MCWM	Jar	1	0.012	
543	MCW	Jar	1	0.003	Mid 12th-mid 14th century
547	GRE	Bowl	1	0.005	16th-18th century
	IGBW	Drinking Vessel	1	0.004	
	MCW	Jar	1	0.005	
549	EAR	Jug	2	0.013	13th-15th century
551	GSW4	Jug/Drinking Vessel	1	0.014	16th-17th century
	HFW1	Jug	1	0.010	
	MCW	Jar	1	0.004	
553	EAR	Jug	2	0.031	Late 18th-20th century
	REFW		2	0.010	
556	EAR	Jug	1	0.022	16th century
	GRE	Drinking Vessel	1	0.024	
	GRE	Jug/Drinking Vessel	1	0.019	
	GSW3	Jug	1	0.032	
561	BMCW	Jar	2	0.014	17th century
	BORD	Bowl	8	0.143	
	DUTR		2	0.070	
	EAR	Jug	4	0.015	
	ESWL	Jug/Drinking Vessel	1	0.006	
	GRE		4	0.046	
	GRE	Bowl	1	0.157	
	GRE	Jar	2	0.122	
	GRIM	Jug	3	0.014	
	GSW3	Jug/Drinking Vessel	2	0.007	
	GSW4	Jug/Drinking Vessel	9	0.243	
	HFW1	Jug	1	0.004	
	LMT	Chafing Dish	1	0.017	
	MART	Costrel	2	0.004	
	MCW	Jar	2	0.065	
	MCWM		1	0.007	
	MCWM	Jar	3	0.022	
	PMUPC	Jar-Plant Pot	1	0.074	
564	GRE		1	0.021	17th century
	GRE	Bowl	1	0.027	
	GSW4	Jug/Drinking Vessel	1	0.017	

Context	Fabric	Basic Form	Sherd Count	Sherd Weight	Context Date
	IGBW	Drinking Vessel	1	0.095	
	MCW		2	0.012	
	METS	Bowl	1	0.064	
	STAF	Drinking Vessel	1	0.004	
	TGE	Bowl	2	0.014	
572	HFW1	Jug	1	0.015	Mid 12th-mid 14th
572	MCW	Jar	1	0.010	Late 12th-14th century
	MCWM		1	0.008	
574	GRE		1	0.008	16th century
	GRE	Frying Pan/Dripping Dish	1	0.156	
	GRE	Jar	1	0.028	
	HFW1		1	0.020	
	HFW1	Jug	1	0.008	
	MCW		1	0.006	
	MCW	Jar	1	0.007	
578	EAR		1	0.005	13th-14th century
	GRIM	Jug	1	0.012	
584	SWSG	Jug	11	0.084	18th-century
585	PMUPC	Jar	1	0.045	17th-early 18th century
587	MCW		1	0.006	Mid 12th-mid 14th century
	MCW	Jar	1	0.010	
	MCWM	Jar	1	0.003	
589	PMRW	Water Pipe	1	0.126	16th-18th century
594	GRE	Bowl	1	0.055	16th-18th century
	GRE	Jar	3	0.024	
	GSW3	Jug/Drinking Vessel	1	0.012	
	GSW4	Jug/Drinking Vessel	1	0.004	
	MART	Costrel	1	0.006	
	MCW	Jar	3	0.030	
	UPG	Jug	1	0.013	
597	GSW3	Jug	1	0.009	late 15th-16th century
	GSW4	Jug	1	0.007	
	UPG/BGW		1	0.024	
599	GRE	Bowl	2	0.016	16th-17th century
	GRE	Drinking Vessel	1	0.003	
	GRIM	Jug	1	0.011	
	GSW4	Jug/Drinking Vessel	1	0.010	
	MCW		2	0.008	
604	GRE		1	0.010	16th-18th century
605	DUTR	Bowl	1	0.030	16th-18th century
	GRE		1	0.014	
	GRE	Drinking Vessel	1	0.006	
	MCW		2	0.004	
608	EAR		1	0.003	13th- 15th century
	GRIM	Jug	1	0.003	
	MCW	Jar	8	0.048	
609	GRIM	Jug	2	0.018	13th-mid-14th century
	HFW1	Jug	2	0.018	
	MCW		3	0.030	
	MCW (SD)	Jar	1	0.004	
	UPG/BGW	Jug	1	0.013	
616	EAR	Jug	1	0.018	13th-15th century
619	GRE	Bowl	1	0.181	17th-early 18th century

Context	Fabric	Basic Form	Sherd Count	Sherd Weight	Context Date
	IGBW	Drinking Vessel	2	0.019	
	PMUPC	Jar-Plant Pot	1	0.034	
	TGE	Jar	1	0.004	
627	EAR		1	0.005	Late 13th-14th century
	HOLG	Jug	1	0.015	
	MCW		2	0.011	
	MCW	Jar	1	0.004	
	PMRW	Water Pipe	1	0.017	
629	CTW	Drinking Vessel	3	0.003	17th-early 18th century
	GRE	Bowl	1	0.025	
	GSW3	Jug/Drinking Vessel	1	0.046	
	MCW		1	0.006	
	PMUPC		1	0.004	
637	GSW3	Jug/Drinking Vessel	3	0.055	15th-16th century
	MCW		1	0.012	
639	UPG	Jug	3	0.042	13th to end of 15th century
640	EAR		1	0.004	13th-14th century
646	EAR		3	0.037	16th-18th century
	EAR	Jug	1	0.045	
	GRE		1	0.010	
	GRE	Bowl	2	0.035	
	GRE	Drinking Vessel	1	0.035	
647	GSW4	Jug/Drinking Vessel	1	0.008	16th-17th century
	MCW	Jar	1	0.018	
648	BORD	Bowl	2	0.020	16th-18th century
	GRE	Jar	1	0.079	
	GSW3	Jar	1	0.098	
649	HFW1	Jug	1	0.025	Late 12th-14th century
	MCW	Jar	1	0.008	
653	GSW3	Jug/Drinking Vessel	1	0.026	16th-17th century
	GSW4	Jug/Drinking Vessel	1	0.194	
	MCW		1	0.005	
657	BMCW		2	0.011	Late 12th-14th century
679	GRIM	Jug	1	0.010	13th-14th century
682	LMT	Bowl	1	0.019	15th-16th century
683	GRE	Drinking Vessel	1	0.002	16th-17th century
	MART	Costrel	1	0.007	
685	BORD	Chamberpot	3	0.391	16th-17th century
	GSW3	Jug/Drinking Vessel	1	0.017	
686	BRIL	Jug	1	0.011	16th-18th century
	EAR	Bowl	1	0.032	
	GRE	Bowl	4	0.156	
	GRE	Jar	1	0.007	
	GSW3	Jug/Drinking Vessel	1	0.010	
	HOLG	Jug	1	0.009	
	MCWM (SD)	Jar	1	0.042	
	PMRW	Bowl	1	0.044	
687	DUTR		2	0.015	16th-17th century
	DUTR	Bowl	1	0.027	
	EAR	Jug	5	0.108	
	GRE		1	0.005	
	GRE	Bowl	1	0.028	
	GRE	Drinking Vessel	1	0.004	

Context	Fabric	Basic Form	Sherd Count	Sherd Weight	Context Date
	GSW3	Jug/Drinking Vessel	1	0.016	
	MART	Costrel	1	0.040	
	MCW		1	0.005	
688	EAR	Bowl	2	0.127	16th-17th century
	EAR	Jug	1	0.130	
	GSW4	Jug	1	0.028	
689	GRE		2	0.122	16th-17th century
	GRE	Bowl	2	0.162	
	GRE	Jar	2	0.145	
	GSW4	Jug/Drinking Vessel	2	0.031	
693	GRE	Bowl	1	0.179	16th-18th century
714	GRIM	Jug	1	0.005	13th-end of 14th century
	MCW	Bowl	1	0.033	
716	EAR		1	0.010	16th-18th-century
	GRE	Bowl	1	0.011	
	GRIM	Jug	2	0.005	
	HFW1	Jug	1	0.007	
	IGBW		1	0.003	
	MCW		1	0.002	
717	GRIM	Jug	1	0.004	13th- mid 14th century
	MCW		1	0.002	
722	GRE		1	0.007	16th-18th century
	GRE	Bowl	2	0.276	
	IGBW		1	0.017	
723	GSW3	Jug	1	0.095	late 15th-16th century
	HOLL		1	0.031	
	MCW		2	0.013	
725	MCW	Jar	1	0.007	Mid 12th-mid 14th century
	MCW (SD)	Jar	1	0.012	
726	MCW		2	0.004	Mid 12th-mid 14th century
	MCW	Jar	1	0.015	
	MCWM	Jar	1	0.008	
727	MCW	Jar	1	0.005	mid 12th to mid-14th century
728	EAR	Jug	1	0.005	16th-18th century
	GRE	Bowl	2	0.080	
	MCW	Jar	1	0.018	
729	BORD		1	0.007	16th-18th century
	MCW	Jar	4	0.017	
	MCWM		1	0.011	
	MCWM	Jar	1	0.014	
731	GRE	Bowl	1	0.140	16th to 18th century (16th-17th century)
	GSW4		1	0.029	
	LEAR	Jug	2	0.112	
	MCW	Jar	1	0.014	
734	BORD	Pipkin	1	0.003	late 15th-16th century or, 16th-18th century
	GSW3		1	0.004	
	HFW1		1	0.011	
	IGBW		1	0.006	
	MCW	Jar	1	0.015	
736	EAR	Jug	1	0.002	16th-17th century
	GRE	Jar	2	0.031	
	GRE	Jug	2	0.050	

Context	Fabric	Basic Form	Sherd Count	Sherd Weight	Context Date
	GRIM	Jug	1	0.007	
	GSW4		1	0.003	
	GSW4	Jug	1	0.029	
	IGBW	Drinking Vessel	2	0.014	
	MART		1	0.003	
	MCW	Jar	1	0.011	
	UPG		1	0.012	
737	BORD	Bowl	1	0.004	16th-18th century.
	GRE	Bowl	2	0.021	
738	DUTR		1	0.012	17th-18th century
	GSW3	Jug	1	0.005	
	MCW		1	0.005	
	MCWM	Jar	1	0.002	
	PMUPC	Jar	1	0.012	
739	BOUD		2	0.015	16th-17th century
	GRE		1	0.004	
	GRE	Bowl	2	0.018	
	GRE	Jar	1	0.005	
	GSW3		1	0.004	
	GSW3	Jug	1	0.005	
	HFW1		1	0.007	
740	DUTR		1	0.040	16th – 18th century
	EAR	Jug	1	0.002	
	GRE	Jug	3	0.080	
741	BORD	Bowl	1	0.013	late 15th-16th century
	EAR		1	0.009	
	EAR	Jug	1	0.004	
	GRE	Jug	2	0.041	
	GSW3	Jug	1	0.024	
	MCW		1	0.007	
750	LEAR	Pipkin	1	0.049	16th century
	MCW		1	0.010	
	PMRW	Lid	1	0.062	
752	BORD	Porringer	5	0.147	17th century
759	BORD	Handled Jar	1	0.041	16th -18th century
	BRIL	Jug	1	0.005	
	EAR		1	0.007	
	EAR	Jug	1	0.015	
	GRE		1	0.007	
	GRE	Bowl	2	0.039	
	GRE	Jug	2	0.018	
	GSW3	Jug/Drinking Vessel	1	0.010	
	GSW4	Jug/Drinking Vessel	1	0.020	
	HFW1		1	0.018	
	LMT		1	0.009	
	MCW		3	0.036	
	PMRW		1	0.007	
	UPG		1	0.012	
761	GRE		1	0.005	16th to 18th century
762	GSW4	Jug	3	0.037	16th-17th century
	MCW		2	0.010	
	UPG/BGW		1	0.005	
763	GRE	Bowl	1	0.077	16th-18th century

Context	Fabric	Basic Form	Sherd Count	Sherd Weight	Context Date
	UNID	Jar	1	0.145	
767	EAR		1	0.007	16th-17th century
	EAR	Jug	1	0.003	
	GRE		3	0.036	
	GRE	Bowl	20	1.056	
	GRE	Costrel	2	0.080	
	GRE	Drinking Vessel	1	0.019	
	GRE	Jar	19	0.923	
	GRE	Pipkin/Cauldron	2	0.138	
	GSW3	Jug	1	0.007	
	GSW3	Jug/Drinking Vessel	2	0.013	
	HFW1		1	0.003	
	HFW1	Jug	1	0.017	
	LMT	Bowl	1	0.009	
	LMT	Jug	1	0.018	
771	MCW		3	0.002	12th-14thc
772	EAR		1	0.009	13th.-16th century
	MCW		1	0.005	
774	PMRW	Water Pipe	1	0.058	not closely datable
780	GSW3	Jug	3	0.026	16th-17th century
	GSW4	Jug	1	0.048	
781	HFW1	Jug	3	0.007	
782	GRIM	Jug	1	0.006	13th to mid-14th century
786	HFW1	Jug	4	0.011	
787	GRE		1	0.021	late 15th-16th century
	GSW3	Jug	1	0.037	
	MCW	Jar	1	0.004	
	PMUPC	Jar	1	0.013	
792	BORD	Albaerello	5	0.067	17th century
	GRE	Jug	1	0.164	
795	EAR		1	0.003	16th to 18th century
802	GRE	Bowl	1	0.057	16th century
	GSW3	Jug/Drinking Vessel	1	0.012	
	MCW		1	0.007	
	MCWM	Jar	1	0.006	
804	GRE		1	0.009	16th -18th century
	GRE	Jug	1	0.024	
808	MCW		1	0.001	
811	GSW4		1	0.002	Very late 18th-early 19th-century
	GSW4	Jug/Drinking Vessel	1	0.067	
	REFW	Bowl	1	0.064	
819	MCW	Jar	3	0.032	mid 12th-mid-14th century
819	STND		1	0.017	
824	MCW	Jar	1	0.007	12th to mid-14th century
825	MCW		3	0.004	Mid 11th-mid-14th century
	MCW	Jug	2	0.022	
	MCWM		1	0.006	
	MCWM	Jar	1	0.011	
836	MCW	Jar	2	0.006	
840	MCW		1	0.001	mid 12th to mid 14thc
	UPG		1	0.001	
843	EAR		1	0.009	Mid 14th-mid-17th century
	UPG	Jug	1	0.003	

Context	Fabric	Basic Form	Sherd Count	Sherd Weight	Context Date
845	GSW3	Jug/Drinking Vessel	1	0.008	16th-17th century
	HFW1	Jug	1	0.004	
	MCW	Jar	1	0.006	
	PMRW	Water Pipe	6	0.163	
853	EAR	Jug	1	0.005	13th to mid-14th century
	HFW1	Jug	1	0.007	
	MCW	Curfew	1	0.013	
	MCW	Jar	2	0.013	
	MCWM	Jar	1	0.005	
857	MCW		1	0.006	Mid 12th to end of 14th century
867	EAR		1	0.004	16th-18th century
	GRE	Bowl	1	0.023	
	GRE	Jar	1	0.019	
873	GRIM	Jug	106	2.244	mid-13th to mid-14th century.
	HFW1	Jug	1	0.005	
	MCW		3	0.030	
	MCW	Bowl	1	0.043	
	MCW	Jar	5	0.027	
	UPG	Jug	3	0.027	
874	GRIM	Jug	2	0.011	13th-mid 14th century.
	HFW1	Jug	1	0.013	
	MCW	Jar	1	0.008	
	MCWM	Jar	1	0.013	
877	GRE	Bowl	1	0.040	16th-17th century
	GRE	Jar	2	0.067	
	GSW4	Jug/Drinking Vessel	2	0.056	
878	GRE	Jar	3	0.092	16th to 18th century
	IGBW	Drinking Vessel	1	0.010	
	PMRW		1	0.027	
879	GRE	Bowl	3	0.316	16th-18th century
	GRE	Jar	1	0.039	
	GRE	Jug	1	0.028	
880	EAR	Jug	8	0.112	13th-mid 14th century
	GRIM	Jug	35	0.314	
	HFW1	Jug	4	0.027	
	MCW		4	0.013	
	MCW	Bowl	1	0.053	
	MCW	Jar	8	0.078	
885	BMCW/SEFEN	Jar	1	0.024	12th to mid-14th century (13th to mid-14th century)
	HFW1	Jug	2	0.031	
	MCW	Jar	2	0.038	
	MCWM	Jar	1	0.026	
889	GRE	Bowl	3	0.356	16th-18th (17th)
	GRE	Jar	1	0.045	
	GRIL		1	0.003	
	PMUPC	Jar-Plant Pot	1	0.030	
891	BORD	Bowl	1	0.014	17th-?18h-century; 16th-18th century
	GRE	Bowl	1	0.061	
	GRE	Jar	1	0.021	
	PMUPC	Handled Jar-Plant Pot	34	3.450	
	PMUPC	Jar	25	2.599	
892	EAR	Jar	1	0.026	16th-17th century (16th century)
	EAR	Jug	1	0.032	

Context	Fabric	Basic Form	Sherd Count	Sherd Weight	Context Date
	GRE	Drinking Vessel	1	0.010	
	GRE	Jug/Drinking Vessel	1	0.079	
	GSW3	Jug	2	0.013	
	GSW3	Jug/Drinking Vessel	4	0.286	
	MCW	Jar	1	0.007	
	UPG	Jug	3	0.100	
899	TGE	Albarello	1	0.079	16th-17th century.
902	GRE	Jug	1	0.025	
	GRIM	Jug	1	0.004	
	HFW1	Jug	1	0.005	
905	GRE	Jug	1	0.003	13th to end of 15th century or 16th-18th
	HFW1	Bowl	1	0.008	
906	EAR		2	0.005	late 15th-16th century
	GRIM	Jug	1	0.003	
	GSW3	Jug/Drinking Vessel	1	0.007	
910	GRE	Bowl	1	0.015	16th-17th century
	GRIM	Jug	1	0.009	
	GSW4	Jug	1	0.037	
	LMT	Jar	1	0.018	
	PMRW	Water Pipe	1	0.033	
911	EAR		1	0.068	16th-17th century
	GRIM	Jug	1	0.005	
	GSW4	Jug	4	0.083	
	MCW	Jug	1	0.045	
	MCWM		1	0.008	
913	EAR	Jug	2	0.127	16th-17th century
	GRE		1	0.026	
	GRE	Bowl	1	0.177	
	GSW4	Jug/Drinking Vessel	4	0.067	
	UPG	Bowl	1	0.007	
914	MCW		1	0.003	mid 12th mid-14th century
915	LMCW	Jug	1	0.029	mid 12th to 16th century
921	BMCW/SEFEN	Jar	1	0.015	mid 12th to mid-14th century
923	EAR	Jar	1	0.030	13th mid-14th century
	GRIM	Jug	1	0.008	
	MCW		1	0.012	
927	MCW	Jar	1	0.020	mid-12th to mid-14th century
931	GRE	Bowl	2	0.057	16th-18th century
	MCW	Jar	1	0.006	
938	MCW		1	0.003	mid-12th to mid-13th century
946	GRIM	Jug	1	0.010	13th to 16th century
	HFW1		1	0.009	
	HFW1	Jug	1	0.007	
947	HFW1	Jug	1	0.008	13th-mid 14th century
	MCW	Jar	2	0.024	
950	GSW4	Jug/Drinking Vessel	1	0.015	16th 17th century
953	BMCW/SEFEN		1	0.004	13th-late 14th century
	HFW1	Jug	1	0.005	
	MCW	Jar	1	0.016	
	MCWM	Jar	1	0.018	
954	MCW		1	0.004	mid 12th- mid 14th century
957	MCW	Jar	1	0.007	mid 12th- mid 14th century
958	BMCW		1	0.007	mid 12th- mid 14th century

Context	Fabric	Basic Form	Sherd Count	Sherd Weight	Context Date
	BMCW/SEFEN	Jar	1	0.017	
	MCWM		2	0.340	
976	GRE		3	0.052	16th-18th century
	GRE	Jar	1	0.070	
	GRE	Jug	1	0.270	
	LMT		1	0.005	
	TGE	Bowl	1	0.004	
978	EAR		1	0.002	16th to 18th century
	LEAR	Bowl	1	0.006	
991	BRIL	Jug	1	0.006	13th – mid 14th century
	MCW	Jar	1	0.005	
992	BMCW	Jar	2	0.042	13th to mid-14th century
	HOLG	Jug	1	0.065	
	MCW		1	0.009	
	MCW	Jar	1	0.018	
	MCWM	Jar	2	0.028	
994	EAR	Jug	5	0.046	13th-16th century
995	TGE	Bowl	1	0.001	16th-18th century
997	BMCW/SEFEN	Jar	1	0.003	mid 12th-mid 14th century
	MCW		2	0.042	
	MCW	Jar	5	0.066	
	MCWM	Jar	3	0.045	
999	BMCW		1	0.012	mid 12th to mid-14th century
	HFW1	Jar	1	0.009	
	MCW		3	0.016	
	MCW	Jar	5	0.026	
	MCWM	Jar	4	0.101	
	MCWM (SD)	Jar	1	0.012	
	MSHW		1	0.008	
1001	BMCW	Jar	1	0.026	mid-12th to mid-14th century
1002	MCW	Jar	1	0.007	mid-12th to mid-14th century
	THET	Jar	1	0.003	
1005	EAR	Jug	3	0.092	13th to mid-14th century or mid-14th to mid-17th century
1005	UNID	Jug	1	0.012	
1009	UPG	Jug	1	0.025	13th to mid-14th century
1010	GSW3	Jug/Drinking Vessel	1	0.003	late 15th-16th century
	HFW1	Jug	1	0.032	
	UPG	Jug	1	0.003	
1016	GSW4	Jug/Drinking Vessel	1	0.024	16th-17th century
1021	HFW1	Jug	1	0.016	mid 12th-mid 14th century
	MCW	Jar	1	0.029	
1027	GRIM	Jug	1	0.005	13th-mid 14th century
	MCWM	Jar	1	0.009	
	MGW	Jug	1	0.014	
1029	BMCW		2	0.043	13th-mid 14th century
	EAR		1	0.006	
	GRIM	Jug	6	0.078	
	GRIM/GRIL	Jug	2	0.064	
	HFW1	Jug	1	0.004	
	MCW		4	0.023	
	MCW	Bowl	1	0.046	
	MCW	Jar	1	0.002	
	MCWM		3	0.053	

Context	Fabric	Basic Form	Sherd Count	Sherd Weight	Context Date
	MCWM	Curfew	1	0.059	
	MCWM	Jar	1	0.024	
1031	GRIM	Jug	1	0.011	13th-end of 15th century
1032	GRIM	Jug	1	0.004	13th to mid-14th century
	MCW		2	0.014	
	MCW	Jar	1	0.026	
	MCWM	Jar	2	0.025	
1047	MCWM	Jar	1	0.015	mid 12th to mid-14th century
1052	GRE	Bowl	1	0.010	16th to 18th century
	GRE	Jar	1	0.022	
	HFW1	Jug	1	0.005	
	MCW		1	0.005	
1054	HFW1	Jug	1	0.045	mid 12th to mid-14th century, possibly a little later
1058	EAR	Jug	2	0.183	13th end of the 15th century
1059	MCW	Jar	1	0.025	mid-12th to mid 14th century
1061	MCW3		1	0.010	mid 12th to mid-14th century
1064	MCWM	Jar	1	0.022	mid 12th to mid 14th century
1065	GRE	Jar	1	0.285	16th century
	GRIM	Jug	1	0.008	
	GSW3	Jug	1	0.011	
1066	MCW		1	0.009	mid 12 to mid-14th century
	MCW	Bowl	1	0.035	
1067	EAR		1	0.003	mid-12th mid-14th century although this could be an early Medieval Ware
1078	MCW	Jar	1	0.013	mid 12 to mid-14th century
1081	GRIM	Jug	1	0.026	1200-1400
	MCW		2	0.034	
	MCW	Curfew	1	0.322	
1086	MCWM		1	0.003	mid 12th-mid 14thc
1096	MCWM	Jar	3	0.031	mid-12th mid-14th century
1100	HFW1	Jug	1	0.002	mid to 12th to mid-13th century?
	MCW		1	0.041	
1112	GRE	Bowl	4	0.459	16th-18th century (could be earlier than this)
1139	HFW1	Jug	1	0.029	Mid 12th-mid 13th century
	MCW		2	0.067	
	MCW	Jar	3	0.027	
	MCWM		1	0.027	
	MCWM	Jar	1	0.041	
1140 Finds unit	BMCW/SEFEN	Jar	1	0.016	Mixed: 17th century
	BORD	Bowl	3	0.014	
	CTW	Drinking Vessel	1	0.005	
	GRE		4	0.024	
	GRE	Bowl	1	0.033	
	GRE	Jar	1	0.039	
	GRIM	Jug	2	0.019	
	GSW3	Jug	1	0.020	
	GSW4	Jug/Drinking Vessel	1	0.007	
	IGBW	Drinking Vessel	5	0.008	
	UPG	Jug	1	0.014	
	UPG	Lid	1	0.129	
1200	PORC	Jar	1	0.034	18th-20th century

Context	Fabric	Basic Form	Sherd Count	Sherd Weight	Context Date
1207	MCWM		2	0.009	mid 12th to end of 14th century
1209	MCWM		1	0.004	mid to 12th to mid-14th century
1215	GRE	Jar	1	0.037	early to mid 19th-century
	REFW	Bowl-Plate	3	0.066	
	UPG		1	0.023	
1221	GSW3	Jug	1	0.019	late 15th-16thc
1225	EAR		2	0.009	13th to end of 14th century
	EAR	Jar	1	0.002	
	HFW1	Jug	1	0.004	
	MCW	Jar	1	0.009	
	MCWM		1	0.008	
1236	GRIM	Jug	1	0.006	13th to end of 14th century
	MCW	Jar	1	0.011	
1237	EAR	Jar	3	0.019	13th to mid-14th century or 18th century.
	GRE	Jug	1	0.005	
	GRIM	Jug	3	0.061	
	HFW1	Jug	1	0.005	
	MCW		2	0.015	
	MCW	Jar	3	0.013	
1238	BMCW/SEFEN	Jar	1	0.004	Mid 12th-mid 14th century
	EAR		1	0.009	
	GRIM	Jug	1	0.056	
	HOLG	Jug	1	0.009	
	HOLL		1	0.014	
	MCW		4	0.040	
	MCW	Jar	2	0.007	
	MCW3		1	0.019	
1241	MCW		1	0.006	mid 12th-mid-14th century
	MCWM	Jar	3	0.035	
1244	EAR	Jar	1	0.005	18th 19th-century
	MCWM	Jar	1	0.006	
1257	GRE		1	0.007	14th-16thc
1280	GRE	Bowl	3	0.128	14th-16thc
	MCW		1	0.009	
1286	GRE	Bowl	1	0.019	16th to 18th century
1293	GRE	Bowl	1	0.019	16th-18th century
1300	MCWM	Jar	1	0.018	mid 12th to mid-14th century
1308	TGE	Chamberpot	1	0.019	16th to 18th century
1319	HFW1	Jug	1	0.005	13th to mid-14th century
1320	HFW1	Jug	1	0.006	mid 12-mid-14th century
	MCW		1	0.003	
	UPG/BGW	Jug	1	0.021	
1321	HOLL	Jar	1	0.015	mid 12-mid-14th century
	MCW	Jar	1	0.002	
	MCWM		1	0.009	
	MCWM	Jar	5	0.037	
1327	EAR	Jug	1	0.023	13th-mid-14th century
	MCWM		1	0.020	
1332	LMT	Chafing Dish	3	0.221	
1335	GRIM	Jug	1	0.004	13th to end of the 14th century
	HFW1	Jug	1	0.010	
	MCW		1	0.003	
1338	EAR		1	0.004	13th century to end of the 15th

Context	Fabric	Basic Form	Sherd Count	Sherd Weight	Context Date
					century
	MCWM		1	0.006	
1342	GRIM	Jug	1	0.004	13th end of the 15th century (1200 to 1350)
	MCW	Jar	1	0.015	
	MCW3		2	0.015	
	MCWM		1	0.012	
	UNID		2	0.011	
1343	GRE	Jug	1	0.016	16th-18th century
1347	MCW	Jar	1	0.003	16th-18th century
	TGE	Bowl	1	0.032	
1356	MCWM	Jar	1	0.009	mid 12 to mid-14th century
1376	MCWM	Jar	2	0.012	mid-12th to mid-14th century
1380	STND	Jar	1	0.009	12th-14th century (11th-12th)
1384	MCW		1	0.003	12th-14th century
	MCWM	Jar	3	0.029	
1387	HOLL	Jar	1	0.066	mid 12th to mid-14th century
	MCW	Jar	1	0.022	mid 12th to mid-14th century
1392	MCW	Jar	1	0.002	bridge 12th to mid-14th century
1401	GRIM	Jug	2	0.009	13th to end of the 15th century
	MCW		1	0.006	
1412	MCW		1	0.003	mid 12-mid-14th century
1434	MCWM	Jar	1	0.014	mid 12th-mid-14th century
1435	MCW		1	0.007	12th-14thc
	MCW	Jar	1	0.007	
	MCWM		1	0.001	
1436	HOLG	Jug	2	0.020	13th century-mid-14th century
	MCW		1	0.010	
	MCWM	Jar	2	0.014	
1437	MCW (SD)	Jar	1	0.003	mid 12th-mid 14thc
1440	GSW3	Jug/Drinking Vessel	1	0.013	late 15th-16thc
1446	MCW		2	0.045	mid 12th mid-14th century
1508	MCW	Jar	1	0.009	late 12th-14th century
1509	ESW	Bottle	1	0.031	17th-19th century
1524	GRE	Bowl	2	0.017	17th century +
	PMUPC	Jar	1	0.081	
1525	GRE	Bowl	1	0.002	16th-18th century
1545	HFW1	Jug	1	0.078	mid 12th mid-13th century
	MCWM	Jar	1	0.025	
1549	MCW		1	0.016	late 12th-14th century
1561	EMW	Jar	2	0.004	12th -14th century
	MCW3	Jar	2	0.011	
99999	GSW4	Jug/Drinking Vessel	1	0.020	16th-17th century

Table B5.2: *Pottery catalogue*

B.6 Clay tobacco-pipes

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction and methodology

B.6.1 A total of 37 fragments of clay smoking pipe were recovered. The diagnostic fragments date mainly from the early to mid 17th century.

B.6.2 Terminology used in this assessment was taken from Oswald's work *Clay Pipes for the Archaeologist* (1975). The pipe bowls, considered the most diagnostic part of the assemblage, were identified and dated using the standard typology for English pipe bowls.

Quantification and Fabrics

B.6.3 A full quantification table for the clay pipes, including separate counts for complete and near complete bowls, heel fragments and stems, can be found in Table B6.1. The clay pipes are all made from white ball clay.

Marks, Decoration, Provenance and Dating

B.6.4 There were no highly decorated bowls, although a single pipe stem is highly decorated, and no initialled pipes, although an oak leaf is impressed into the heel of one of the pipes. The lack of makers' marks on the clay pipes makes a discussion of provenance somewhat difficult and the assumption is that the pipes represent local production. Two bowls are rouletted - an Oswald type 4 (*c*.1600-40) and an Oswald type 14 (*c*.1820-1840).

B.6.5 Of the eight datable clay tobacco pipes, four could be dated to the early to mid 17th century, with the oak leaf impressed stem being of similar or slightly earlier date. Three examples of slightly later pipes include an early-mid 19th century example from context 1281. The pipe fragments recovered from contexts 599, 657 and 1096 date these contexts to the 17th century. The pottery recovered from these contexts is medieval, with no later pottery present, thus the clay pipe fragments indicate that this pottery is residual; all are currently phased to Periods 2.2-3.1.

Statement of Potential and Recommendations for Further Work

B.6.6 The clay pipe assemblage has been fully catalogued, however further identification of the manufacturer of the pipe with the decorated stem and the pipe with the oak leaf impressed heel may be possible and may provide further dating information. This in turn has some limited potential to contribute to the study of clay pipe manufacture and use in Bury St Edmunds in the 17th and 18th centuries.

B.6.7 The assemblage provides additional dating evidence for a number of contexts and although further analysis is limited, any work (ie additional identifications) should be undertaken by a relevant specialist with knowledge of Suffolk clay pipe assemblages. A short note in the publication is recommended.

Context	Weight (g)	Complete or near complete pipe bowl	Bowl/heel Fragments	Pipe stem fragments	Description/Form	Date Range
372	3.8		1		Section of stem with small fragment of heel	Not closely datable
518	12.1	1			Incomplete and somewhat abraded bowl with no evidence of rouletting around or below the rim, the surviving portion of the heel indicates it was sub-square. This high ball does not entirely match Oswald's type series but more closely matches a type 7 pipe as identified by Hind and Crummy (in Crummy, 1988).	*c*.1670-1700
	14.1			4	Fragments of stem from various pipes	Not closely datable
553 553	7.7			2	Two small sections of clay pipe stem from different pipes	Not closely datable
	5.2		1	0	Section of stem with small surviving fragment of heel	Not closely datable
561	3.1			1	Short segment of stem the surface of which	Not closely

Context	Weight (g)	Complete or near complete pipe bowl	Bowl/heel Fragments	Pipe stem fragments	Description/Form	Date Range
					has been impressed or moulded. The decoration is roughly diamond shaped with curved sides with an internal lattice design. Running along one side of the stem with a group of four stamps forming a larger diamond separated by a single stamp before another four stamp design. a similarly decorated pipe, recovered from the excavations at Jamestown and possibly fractured Jamestown has been dated to the early 17th century (Online Source 1).	datable
561	6.3			3	Stem fragments, one somewhat burnt and relatively narrow suggesting close to mouthpiece.	Not closely datable
594	2.5			1	Short section of stem	Not closely datable
599	3.1			1	Section of stem narrowing towards mouthpiece	Not closely datable
648	5.1			1	Section of stem	Not closely datable
649	1.3			1	Small section of stem with a wide bore of approximately 3.4 mm	Not closely datable
657	5.6			1	Section of stem	Not closely datable
689	5.7		1	0	Section of stem with small fragment of heel and bowl remaining. Tentatively identified as an Oswald type 4	*c.*1600-40
690	12.5			2	Two fragments from the same stem	Not closely datable
734	3			1	Fragment of stem	Not closely datable
736	5.3			1	Fragment of stem flaring to form heel	Not closely datable
	4.8			1	Fragment of stem and small sub rounded heel. Tentatively identified as an Oswald type 4	*c.*1600-40
759	7.5		1	0	Relatively long section of stem (73mm) with a small round heel stamped with an oak leaf. A similarly marked pipe, identified as part of the Feet Valley project was dated to *circa* 1580-1610. The Museum of London coding indicates this mark was found on a form A02 pipe which here indicates Atkins and Oswald 1969, London type 2 pipe (Online Source 2). The size of the stem and angle between heel and stem suggest the Bury St Edmunds example may be an Oswald type 4	*c.*1580-1610 or 1600-40
804	2.9			1	Fragment of stem	Not closely datable
1096	7.9			2	Two fragments from the same stem, heavily smoke stained	Not closely datable
	2.6			1	Fragment of stem flaring to form heel	Not closely datable
1281	11.4	1		0	Near complete bowl, rouletted below the rim and heel from an Oswald type 14	*c.*1820-40
1332	3			1	Fragment of stem	Not closely datable
	8.4			1	Fragment of abraded stem with a tear drop or heart shaped foot. Tentatively identified as an Oswald type 6	*c.*1660-1680
1524	11			3	Fragments of stem from various pipes	Not closely datable

Context	Weight (g)	Complete or near complete pipe bowl	Bowl/heel Fragments	Pipe stem fragments	Description/Form	Date Range
99999	9.7	1			Near complete small pipe bowl, rouletted below the rim, with short length of stem, the surviving foot is sub rounded, with a single line impressed across the base close to the front of the bowl. Tentatively identified as an Oswald type 4.	*c.*1600-40
	12.6	1			Complete small pipe rouletted below the rim with neat small rounded heel, identified as an Oswald type 4	*c.*1600-40

B6.1 Clay pipe Catalogue

B.7 Ceramic Building Materials (Brick, Floor, Roof Tile and Fired Clay/Daub)

By Rob Atkins

Introduction and methodology

B.7.1 A large assemblage of CBM (brick, medieval floor tiles, post-medieval floor brick, peg and ridge tiles) comprising 3812 fragments weighing 449.47kg; Table B7.1) was recovered, much of which was recorded, assessed and discarded on site after negotiations with Dr Abby Antrobus (SCCAS) . Some brick within standing structures was also recorded during the site visits; these have not been included in Table B7.1. There were also a few features containing large quantities of post-medieval tile and brick, from which only a representative sample were recorded.

B.7.2 Overall, the CBM from the excavations comprises more than 13 times the quantity recovered from the previous two phases of evaluation within the site (Goffin 2011 and 2012). These evaluations had produced 92 CBM fragments (7.406kg) and 198 CBM fragments (27.296kg) respectively .

Type	No. of contexts	No. Fragments	Weight (kg)
Brick (medieval to modern)	89	282	105.75
Post-medieval floor brick	19	28	11.14
Medieval floor tiles	18	25	11.38
Ceramic peg tile	236	3637	336.61
Ridge tile including hib	20	43	8.73
Total		**4015**	**473.61**

Table B7.1: *Brick, floor and roof tile with no. fragments and weight*

B.7.3 All complete lengths, widths and thickness of bricks and tiles were recorded; the exception were ceramic tiles where the thickness was not measured. The peg holes of the tiles were assessed to differentiate between one and two peg hole types. Many of the bricks and tiles were recorded on site before cleaning (although most just had sand adhering) and so the weights are not entirely accurate.

B.7.4 Fabric recording of the brick and tile also included recording the different colours, as

colour differentiation was affected by how much lime there was in the clay. It is notoriously difficult to say where tiles and bricks had been produced as individual kilns often made examples in a range of colours due to using different clays. In Ely, for example, Kimmeridge Clay, Gault Clay and alluvium clay were used with the three different clays respectively producing reddish-brown brick, white (yellow) and a range of brindled and mottled hues (Lucas 1993, 158).

B.7.5 Although the bulk of the assemblage was left on site, a sample was retained for the archive. This includes medieval floor and ridge tile, and those fragments of CBM which were decorated, interesting or were complete/near complete examples.

Results

Boundary walls and standing features

B.7.6 The southern, northern and western boundaries of the excavation comprised walls largely dating to the *c.*18th century. The earliest walls comprised two parts of the southern boundary and these consisted of two relatively short lengths of flint walling incorporating occasional late 17th or 18th century brick pieces. Possibly contemporary was a brick arch attached to the most eastern flint wall fragment. This arch was constructed presumably when the site was ornamental gardens of large houses to the south of the site. This suggests that the former gardens of these large properties had been segmented with both hedges and flint or brick walls, with arched doorways and niches. These boundaries presumably divided the gardens into separate areas with different themes/layouts.

B.7.7 A later north-to-south boundary wall (550) within the site abutted the northern brick boundary wall of the site suggesting both may have been contemporary. This north to south boundary wall comprised a mixture of stone pieces and two different-sized bricks. The stone presumably derived from the former abbey located just to the south. It is likely the bricks date to the 18th century. The bricks were all in a hard orange or orange to red sandy fabric. The largest sized bricks were 240mm (9½") in length, 115mm (4½") wide and 47mm thick (under 2"). whilst the smaller bricks were 225mm (9") in length, 115mm (4½") wide and 55mm (2¼") thick.

B.7.8 Within the excavation area there were two conjoined upstanding brick features parallel and directly to the west of this north to south boundary wall. It is likely they date to the 18th century and were part of the garden feature(s) and were possibly a cistern and well (**520**). The cistern was seemingly built first and comprised a large sub-rectangular feature with internal vaults and an external bricked-up arch. The bricks walls on three sides of the cistern were vertical whereas the southern brick wall was stepped out for additional support (buttress). The brick in the four walls were placed in no particular bond/order; there was a seemingly ad hoc placing of bricks either as headers or stretchers in the structure. Two brick types were used in the cistern, both comprised well made brick in a hard orange /orange-red sandy fabric with occasional flint inclusions. The first type were 215mm (8½") in length, 105mm (4"-4¼") wide and 55mm (2½") thick while the second measured 240mm (9¾") in length, 115 (4½") wide and 65 (2¾") thick.

B.7.9 A later addition was well (**520**), attached to the cistern on its north side. The bricks were not laid in any particular bonding with individual courses commonly having several

stretchers followed by a few headers. There was also a course which consisted entirely of ceramic roof tile. The brick lining was *c*.0.25m wide and comprised either one course or two bricks depending whether they were laid stretcher or header end. Most of the bricks were orange/orange-red sandy types although there were also a few yellow stock bricks incorporated. The bricks were 215mm long (8½"), 85mm (3½") wide and 50mm (2") thick. The upper brick courses of the well lining comprised ornamental pointed bricks. These had been shaped before firing when wet with the end of the brick cut to create a point and had been laid in the wall to face away from the well. These bricks were in a hard orange sandy fabric, 230mm (9") in length from end to point, were 105m (4"-4¼") wide and 50mm (2") thick. They were normal size for between 170mm and 185mm long with the remaining *c*.60mm being cut to form the point. The overall effect of the brickwork in the well was interesting and seems to have been laid for show as an ornamental feature.

Bricks recovered from other features

B.7.10 The recorded bricks from features consisted of 282 brick fragments from 89 contexts (Tables B7.1, B7.2 and B7.3. The catalogue (B7.3) records all the brick in detail by context. There was only one brick with vegetative impressions made on a vegetative base (pit **760**, Phase 3.1), the remaining diagnostic fragments were made on a sanded base although a few of these also had some vegetative impressions. Several bricks, possibly just over 10 of the diagnostic fragments, are later medieval and likely to date to the 14th and 15th centuries, although the large majority are post-medieval. The latter were in a range of sizes, although most were red brick with very few yellow ones recovered. Bricks which had been used in walls ranged from 37mm thick and the large majority were at least 2" (*c*.50mm) or more thick (see Appendix Table 1). Bricks under 43mm are relatively thin and may have originally been produced as floor brick, but several seem to have been used within walls. Where thin brick have definitely been used within floors they have been described in the next section. Ornamental bricks were recovered from two post-medieval features. A single probable capping brick from a wall was found within pit **803**, Phase 2.2 and may be intrusive. A Georgian ornamental garden feature (well **520**, Phase 3.1) used decorated bricks (see above).

B.7.11 Only twenty-two bricks were recovered from medieval contexts (Table 2, Phases 1.1 and 1.2). The nine small undiagnostic brick fragments in Phase 1.1 are all probably intrusive. This may not all be the case for the brick from Phase 1.2 contexts, as three part bricks from pit **1022**, were probably made in the later medieval period (14th or 15th centuries). Two other Phase 1.2 contexts produced small undiagnostic fragments although a brick from boundary ditch **1377** was clearly intrusive. The recovery of brick from the 14th or 15th century is not unusual for Suffolk as "the popularity and output of brick is reflected in the rising number of brick kilns recorded in the 15th century " (Bailey 2007, 278).

B.7.12 Brick was also rare in Phase 2.1 contexts with only eight brick fragments being recovered. Three part bricks were recovered from Building 2 wall **590**, which are either late medieval or 16th century in date. One brick fragment from pit **924** is intrusive and dates to the 17th or 18th centuries, with the remaining fragments being undiagnostic.

B.7.13 The majority of brick collected from the site was from Period 2.2 contexts (Table B7.2). Forty-three contexts from this phase produced brick - a significant number. This strongly suggests a change of use within and near to the site with brick structures seemingly

common. In contrast few bricks were found in Victorian or modern contexts (other than those recorded in-situ).

No. of contexts	No. brick fragments	Weight of bricks (kg)	Phase
3	9	0.2	1.1
4	13	4.02	1.2
4	8	6.09	2.1
43	156	53.72	2.2
25	80	30.23	3.1
3	3	1.92	3.2
2	4	1.04	3.3
5	9	8.53	Unphased (WB)
89	**282**	**105.75**	

Table B7.2: *Brick by quantity, weight and phase*

Floor brick

B.7.14 A small collection of 28 post-medieval floor bricks from 19 contexts was recovered from across the site (Table B7.3). These figures do not include the many floor bricks from well **949** within which three different fabric types were noted (Appendix Table B), but only the best example of each were kept. The backfill within cess pit **900** included six relatively small fragments; no other feature produced more than three floor bricks. These were relatively unabraded (0.4kg per fragment), but included no complete examples. Most of the floor brick had been deliberately made for floors, certainly the very narrow examples, with their thicknesses ranging between 21mm and 42mm (Appendix Table B).

B.7.15 Apart from an intrusive fragment in medieval phase 1.2 pit **874**, the vast majority of the floor brick derived from Phase 2.2 (16th-late 17th/early 18th century) contexts. The mixed nature of the large quantity of floor brick from well **949** may suggest that these bricks originated from three different structures, or different areas of one building being upgraded or demolished at the same time. Very few floor brick were recovered from mid 18th or later contexts; the reasons for this are uncertain although the change of use of the site to ornamental gardens may in part explain this.

No. of Contexts	No. of post-medieval floor brick fragments	Weight of floor bricks (kg)	Phase
1	1	0.99	1.2
14	23	9.33	2.2
3	3	0.72	3.1
1	1	0.1	3.2
19	**28**	**11.14**	

Table 3: *Post-medieval floor brick by quantity, weight and phase*

Medieval floor tile

B.7.16 The medieval floor tiles were recovered from across the site with no particular concentrations, apart from wall **590** (see below), and consisted of relatively small fragments with an average weight of 0.46kg. The tiles included examples dating from

the 13th and 14th centuries as well as later medieval ones dating up to the Dissolution. All the tiles were either single coloured or unglazed examples (see Table Appendix C).

B.7.17 Medieval floor tiles were found within medieval to Georgian contexts (Table B7.4). Two tiny fragments were recovered from a Phase 1.2 medieval pit (**773**), but were not closely datable. One Phase 2.1 feature (wall **590**) produced nearly half the tile by weight with five nearly complete examples weighing 5.21kg. These tiles, were fairly large examples being more than 6" in length, and dated from the 15th and early 16th century. Four of the five tiles were probably from a single floor which had been in a chequered pattern (green and yellow). Their near complete condition suggests they had probably been taken from the abbey and directly used in the wall and this strongly suggests this wall was post-Dissolution in date. Although it is possible that the tiles

No. of Contexts	No. of medieval floor fragments	Weight of floor (kg)	Phase
1	2	0.04	1.2
3	9	5.9	2.1
5	5	1.15	2.2
9	9	4.29	3.1
18	**25**	**11.38**	

Table B7.4: *Medieval floor tile by quantity, weight and phase*

Peg roof tile

B.7.18 A significant collection of medieval and post-medieval peg tile was recorded, comprising 3637 fragments from 236 contexts (Tables B7.1, B7.5 and Appendix Table D). The average weight of the sherds is 92.55g, but this is a slight exaggeration as most were recorded unwashed (Table B7.6). This weight is similar to other comparable town assemblages such as Huntingdon Town Centre at 83g per sherd (Atkins and Fletcher 2009). Around three-quarters of the roof tile was found in post-medieval contexts. This dating was similar to the evaluation where it was noted that, "the overwhelming majority of the CBM assemblage is made up of roof tiles dated to the post-medieval period. " (Goffin 2011, 22).

B.7.19 There were a small number of roof tile fragments in Period 1 (*c.*12th-14th century) contexts with 114 (Phase 1.1) and 375 (Phase 1.2) respectively (Table B7.5). The tiles in the former came from 16 contexts (eight different features) and all were abraded with an average weight of only 39.82g per fragment (Tables 5 and 6). No contexts (or even features) had more than 0.79kg of tile within them. The size of the sherds suggests that after demolition they had probably been moved around over some considerable amount of time before final deposition.

B.7.20 The vast majority of the tile consisted of an oxidised orange or orange/red sandy surface with a reduced grey core (Appendix Table D). There were also a few tiles in a mixed yellow and orange clay or mixed yellow and red clay fabric. Only about 15% of the sherds (21) were in a fully oxidised orange sandy fabric. Eight of the sherds had lead glaze/ splash glaze adhering. Only four fragments had sub-rounded peg holes and in three of these enough of the sherd survived to indicate that they had been two peg hole tiles.

B.7.21 Phase 1.2 contexts show a large increase in the number of tiles recovered (375), deriving from twice the number of contexts (31); these came from 26 different features with an average weight of 84.8g per fragment. Only three features produced more than 1kg of tile (Appendix Table D). Nearly half the tile by count and more than half by weight came from three contexts from pit **874** (167 fragments weighing 17.32kg). They were largely in a hard orange sandy fabric with reduced grey core although 35 were in a mixed yellow and red or yellow and purple fabric. It is possible that both tile fabrics had been produced by the same kilns as there were similarities. They were of the same size - collectively six widths survived and only varied in width by 7mm (163mm-170mm). Also, where it could be discerned, 13 fragments had sub-rounded peg holes (from both fabrics), which were all one peg hole type tiles. A very small minority of tile (10 in all) had splash lead glaze attached. This kiln seems also to have produced the tile found in pit **1027**. Here 62 tile fragments (3.34kg) were recovered in both the above fabrics. Unfortunately none of these fragments had widths surviving or peg holes where a type of the tile produced could be discerned. Three of the tiles had glaze adhering.

B.7.22 It is possible that a different kiln produced the 24 tile fragments (3.12kg) found in ditch **1376**. Twenty-three of these fragments were in a fully oxidised fabric. Two of these fragments had two sub-rounded peg holes; none of the tiles had glaze attached. In other Phase 1.2 contexts there were ten tile fragments with discernible sub-rounded peg holes which were all from two peg hole type tiles. Eight of these tiles were in a fully oxidised fabric and two were orange sandy oxidised with reduced grey core.

B.7.23 In Phase 2.1 (15th-16th century) there were 268 tile fragments recorded from 20 contexts which came from 14 different layers or features. The size of the sherds from the phase was large at an average 178.5g per fragment (Table B7.6). This is mostly due to a large primary assemblage which was found within pit **916**. Nearly three-quarters of the tile from this phase derived from four contexts in this pit (181 fragments weighing 41.96kg), which was half-sectioned. These tiles were mainly in two different fabrics - the majority were in a fully oxidised orange or orange/red sandy fabric (a few had flint inclusions which may be another fabric). The other main fabric comprises an orange sandy fabric with reduced grey core. In the former fabric two tiles survived with two complete widths (150mm and 153mm) and four tiles with sub-rounded peg holes, all two peg hole types. The latter fabric includes one tile with a complete width (152mm), but unlike the former there were four fragments with sub-rounded peg holes of one peg hole type. In this pit there were two tiles which had been shaped to create a point which had occurred when the tile was wet, before firing. A complete example was recovered and measured 220mm long and 165-170mm wide with the point created in the latter third of the tile. In pit **1427** there were 32 tile fragments (2.78kg), 29 of these were in a fully oxidised orange/red sandy fabric with two sherds having sub-rounded peg holes of two peg hole type.

B.7.24 The remaining 12 layers and features produced only 55 fragments (3.1kg) which were fairly small with an average weight of only 56.36g per sherd. Two tile fragments had sub-rounded peg holes of two peg hole types. For the first time there is a fragment with a sub-square peg hole (pit **924**), but not enough of the sherd survives to inform whether it was a one or two peg hole type tile.

B.7.25 Half of the site's tiles came from Phase 2.2 contexts comprising a significant assemblage of 2031 fragments (Tables B7.5 and B7.6). These numbers are an underestimation of the true quantity as only a sample of the tiles from well **949** were recorded. Despite the large numbers, the weights of the sherds were only average at

89.27g per fragment (Table B7.6). The large quantity recovered implies that demolition or repair of roofs had occurred in the vicinity, but the size of sherds suggests they were broken up before final deposition. Where widths survived they measured between 165mm and 178mm. The roof tile fabrics largely comprised fully oxidised hard orange or orange red sandy clays with few inclusions. These tiles were better made than those of previous phases, presumably illustrating that kiln technology had improved. The similarity of the fabrics may suggest most of the tile came from one kiln. These tiles were largely of two peg hole type with only two tiles of one peg hole type being recovered.

B.7.26 A relatively large quantity of tile was found in Phase 3.1 (Georgian) comprising 789 fragments (65.9kg), but the average weight of the sherds at 83.52g per sherd shows these fragments were not large (Tables B7.5 and B7.6). Invariably the tile was in a fully oxidised orange or orange red sandy fabric (Appendix Table D). The surviving tile widths varied from 150mm to 175mm (although most were in the larger size) and all the tile apart from possibly one were of two peg hole types. Very few tiles were found in Victorian or modern contexts (Phases 3.2 and 3.3; Table B7.5).

No. of contexts	No. peg tile fragments	Weight of peg tile (kg)	Phase
16	114	4.54	1.1
31	375	31.53	1.2
20	268	47.84	2.1
98	2031	181.31	2.2
54	789	65.9	3.1
6	19	1.73	3.2
3	9	0.27	3.3
8	32	3.49	Unphased inc WB
236	**3637**	**336.61**	

Table B7.5: *Peg roof tile by quantity, weight and phase*

Average peg tile weight per fragment	Phase
39.82	1.1
84.8	1.2
178.5	2.1
89.27	2.2
83.52	3.1
91.05	3.2
30	3.3
92.55	Average including unphased

Table B7.6: *Average weight of peg tile by phase*

Ridge tile

B.7.27 A total of 43 ridge tile fragments (8.73kg) were recoverd from 20 contexts (Tables B7.1, B7.7 and Appendix Table E). These were found in medieval to Georgian contexts (Phases 1.1 - 3.1), although the majority were recovered in medieval and the immediate post-Dissolution contexts. This deposition is similar to that of the medieval floor tiles

(Table B7.4) but very different to the peg tiles which were largely post-medieval (Table B7.5). This suggests the ridge tile had probably been all, or mostly, made in the pre-Dissolution period.

B.7.28 The ridge tiles were in two fabrics, the majority (26) were in a fully oxidised orange and or red sandy fabric although 17 were in an orange or orange/red surface with grey reduced core. There were at least three hip tiles including one which also had a peg hole to fix to the roof (wall **590**, Phase 2.1). One of the tiles has a crenellated design (from pit **803**, Phase 2.2) and there was one which possibly had originally had a finial attached (layer 1221, Phase 3.1). Most of the tile seems to have been unglazed although a third (14 fragments) were either lead glazed or splash glazed.

B.7.29 Although the quantity of ridge tile was relatively small (1.16%), this is more ridge tile than has been found in contemporary recently-excavated assemblages. At land adjacent to the north of Barnwell Priory, Cambridge there was only a single sherd of ridge tile out of a total of 735 tiles (Atkins 2012). Wisbech Castle excavations produced just four ridge tiles out of 836 ceramic roof tile sherds (Atkins 2010) and at Huntingdon Town Centre there were only two ridge tile fragments out of 485 sherds (Atkins and Fletcher 2009).

No. of Contexts	No. ridge tile fragments	Weight of ridge tile (kg)	Phase
2	4	0.29	1.1
4	10	2.37	1.2
4	12	3.6	2.1
6	8	1.57	2.2
4	9	0.9	3.1
20	**43**	**8.73**	

Table B7.7: *Average weight of ridge tile by phase*

Statement of Potential

B.7.30 This is a large and relatively interesting collection of CBM which merits publication. The importance of the assemblage is enhanced by the fact the site was owned by Bury St Edmunds Abbey in the medieval period, which may explain why relatively high status items such as ridge tile were found in contexts of this period. It is highly probable that Bury St Edmunds Abbey also had its own kilns. It is significant that major abbeys in the Eastern area were largely self sufficient, producing their own brick and tile (*e.g.* Ely and Ramsey), some for export (Lucas 1993; DeWindt and DeWindt 2006); this assemblage has potential to contribute to this area of study.

Recommendations and Further Work

B.7.31 The assemblage has been fully-catalogued and this archive report produced. Further work would incorporate comparison of data from similar assemblages from other sites within Bury St Edmunds and other towns in the region, if appropriate.

B.7.32 A small number, around six, of the tile and decorated brick should be photographed. This includes the hipped ridge tile (wall **590**, Phase 2.1), the crenellated ridge tile (pit **803**,

Phase 2.2) and the complete pointed tile from pit **916** (Phase 2.1), as well as the complete glazed medieval floor tile also from wall **590**.

B.7.33 It is estimated that further work on the CBM for publication would take two days.

Context	Cut	No.	Weight (kg)	Comments	Feature Type	Period
510		1	2.9	Complete brick in a hard orange red sandy fabric (2.903kg). 225mm (9") long, 103-106mm (4") wide and 55mm (2¼") thick. Late 17th/18th century	Wall	3.1
518	520	1	0.16	Well made. c.late 17th-18th century	Well	3.2
519	520	1	1.65	Hard orange sandy fabric. 101mm (4") wide and 51mm (2") thick. Has a slightly creased face. Near vertical arrises - well made. Late 18th- early 19th century.	Well	3.2
520	520	1	2.34	*Representative sample taken of ornate pointed bricks. Hard orange red sandy fabric. Several courses. The length from base to point was 225mm (9"). Width was 113mm (4¼"). 50mm (2") thick. The last 40-60m of the brick on one side was cut while wet (before firing) to create a point and these were faced away from the well. Brick has creased face. ?Early 18th century	Well	3.1
521	522	1	0.11	Hard orange sandy. Undiagnostic	Posthole	3.2
541	784	1	0.04	Hard orange sandy. Undiagnostic	Pit	3.1
547	548	4	0.03	Orange sand. Undiagnostic	Foundation trench	3.1
551	552	1	0.28	Hard orange sandy fabric with some small pebble inclusions. Poorly mixed clay though arrises reasonable. 41mm (1½") thick. ??Early post-medieval	Ditch	2.2
556	571	2	0.37	Hard orange sandy with a few flint inclusions. One with thickness 42mm (1¾"). Arrises poor...not well made late medieval/early post-med	Ditch	2.2
561	562	4	0.79	Brick in two fabrics: 1) Yellow with frequent small red clay lumps (0.42kg). reasonably well made 42mm (1¾") thick. 17th-mid 18th century 2) Three in a hard orange red sandy fabric (0.37kg). Two have thicknesses 37mm (1½") and 42mm (1¾")	Pit	3.1
572	573	2	0.48	Two part brick originally orange sandy type with small flint inclusions-over fired. Arrises poor - brick not well made. c.48mm <2" thick. Late medieval/early post-medieval	Ditch	2.2
574	575	3	0.51	All are small fragments in an orange sandy fabric. Two may/are likely to be medieval or late medieval, one is definitely post-medieval.	Ditch	2.2
589		3	0.13	Orange sandy. Sanded. Lime mortar. One is diagnostic - Late med-c.14th/15th century.	Layer	3.1
590	590	3	1.55	Brick in two fabrics: A) Two in a hard orange sandy fabric with very occasional flint inclusions (0.77kg). 105mm (4") width. 46mm (1¾") thick. Creased face with finger print on one. Very poorly made. Medieval? certainly pre-17th century B) One part brick (0.776kg) in a hard orange/ orange red sandy fabric with some pebble inclusions up to 15mm long. 112mm (4½") width and 45mm (1¾") thick. Arrises poor. Medieval or late medieval?	Wall	2.1
594	595	1	1.24	Orange sandy. Crudely made. 115mm (4½") wide, 46mm (1¾"). Drag marks. Crudely made. Many cracks in brick. Mortared. Late medieval or 16th century	Pit	3.1
599	600	1	0.10	Orange sandy. Brick or floor brick. 38mm (1½") thick	Pit	3.1
605		1	0.47	Hard orange sandy fabric. 35mm (nearly 1½") thick. This is a thin brick which may have been made as a floor brick. Mortared on all sides demonstrates it was used as a brick.	Layer	3.1
608		1	0.01	Orange sandy with very small white clay lump inclusions	Layer	2.1
629	630	1	0.02	? brick. Orange sandy. Undiagnostic	Ditch	2.2
638	643	1	0.18	Hard orange red. Small quantities of yellow clay mixed in. Not well mixed - a few voids. Drag marks after excess clay removed. 45mm (1¾") thick. ?Late med 15th century +	Pit	2.2
639	643	1	0.08	Orange sandy. Heavily over fired. Vertical arises. 42mm (1½") thick	Pit	2.2
683	684	3	1	Sanded. Hard orange sandy fabric. 1 with width 120mm (4½") and 42mm (1¾") thick. Reasonably well made. Late 17th-18th century	Ditch	2.2
685	685	6	1.5	Hard red sandy fabric. One has width surviving (115mm (4½") and 48mm (nearly 2") thick). c.17th-mid 18th	Pit	2.2

Context	Cut	No.	Weight (kg)	Comments	Feature Type	Period
689	690	5	0.65	Two fabrics: A) 1 orange sandy (0.292kg). Sanded. Vertical arises. Mortar on base and sides of tile. Originally 38mm (1½") thick. Top burnt deep brown and heavily worn by 13mm (25mm (1") thick. Was this due to domestic/industrial processes such as bread oven. B) Orange sandy (0.355kg). Some flint inclusions up to 15mm in length. Sanded. Poorly made included arrises. Late medieval-16th century.	Pit	3.1
691	692	2	0.15	Orange sandy fabric. Undiagnostic	Pit	3.1
722		7	2.8	Brick in two fabrics: A) Six in an orange red sandy fabric (2.3kg). Two have measurable thicknesses (48mm and 50mm). B) One part brick in a deep orange sandy fabric with occasional small flint inclusions. Width 108mm (4¼"), 42mm thick (1¾"). c.18th century.	Pit	2.2
728	1137	31	12.5	All in an orange red sandy fabric. Three have widths surviving: 1) 120mm (4¾"), 58mm (2¼-2½") thick. Arrises ok c.17th-mid 18th 2) 118mm (4¾"), 49mm (2") thick. Well made ?late 17th-mid 18th 3) 115mm (4½"), 40mm (1¾") thick ?17th to mid 18th Several other fragments have thicknesses only and these vary from 42mm (1¾") to 54mm (2"+). c.17th to mid 18th century.	Pit	3.1
730	1137	1	0.81	Orange sandy (0.806kg). 42mm (1¾") thick. Reasonably well made. 17th/18th century	Pit	3.1
734	1137	1	0.61	Orange sandy with some large flint and pebble inclusions up to 12mm in length (0.605kg). 45mm (1¾") thick. Poorly made. Late medieval/early post-medieval	Pit	3.1
738	760	2	0.42	Hard orange sandy with occasional small flint inclusions. 50mm (2") thick. Well made arrises. 17th/18th century.	Pit	3.1
750		1	0.1	Over fired orange red brick. 43mm (1¾") thick. Reasonably well made late 17th-18th century	Dump	2.2
752	685	17	6.8	Brick in orange red and red fabric. None have widths surviving but most have thicknesses. This varies from 50mm (2") to 60mm (2½") suggesting that the bricks were from different dates and/or different sources....Two /three different type of bricks (though all were similar or same fabric). ?17th and/or 18th century.	Pit	2.2
759	760	11	2.35	Brick in three fabrics: A) One (0.511kg) is in an orange sandy fabric with vegetative impressions. Some yellow clay lump inclusions. Some internal voids - not well puddled. c.14th/15th century B) Nine (0.935kg) are in a hard orange sandy fabric. Where seen they were made on a sanded form Two have widths surviving (45mm (1¾") and 50mm (2"). 17th/18th century. N.B. some of the undiagnostic fragments may fabric 1 but have been included in fabric 2 as they are more likely to be of this form. C) One (0.9kg) is in a yellow fabric. Decorative (sloping sides). Probably part of a capping brick on wall. 18th/19th century.	Pit	3.1
761	762	11	0.26	Brick in two fabrics: A) 1 poorly puddled yellow brick. Includes large quantity of clay lumps up to 30mm in size (0.08kg) B) 10 orange red sandy brick. 50mm (2") thick (0.175kg). Early post-medieval	Surface	2.2
762	762	2	0.04	Hard orange sandy (0.036kg)	Surface	2.2
767	768	1	0.1	Hard orange sandy (undiagnostic)	Pit	3.1
790	791	13	3.25	Hard orange red sandy fabric. One has width surviving 125mm (5") and 42mm (1¾") thick. ?late 15th to 16th centuries. Six others have thicknesses at around this size. All same date?	Ditch	2.2
802	803	1	1.24	Orange sandy (1.238kg). ?Capping brick. 110mm (4½") wide at base. 40mm (1½") thick on one side. Top 80mm (3") wide. Tapers off for 30mm leaving a 10mm thick (½") side. Unglazed	Pit	2.2
804	805	3	0.08	Orange red sandy (undiagnostic)	Pit	2.2
819	870	1	0.02	Hard orange sandy (undiagnostic)	Pit	1.1
845	846	2	0.03	Orange sandy (0.034kg) Undiagnostic	Robber trench	2.2

Context	Cut	No.	Weight (kg)	Comments	Feature Type	Period
853	855	1	0.02	Orange sandy (0.018kg). Undiagnostic	Pit	1.1
866		1	0.95	Hard orange sandy (0.952kg). 40mm (1¾"). c.17th/early 18th century	Make-up	3.1
877	949	2	1.55	Hard orange red sandy fabric. 41mm (1¾") thick. Fairly well made	Well	2.2
878	949	2	1.79	Two part bricks in a hard orange red sandy (1.09 and 0.7kg respectively). 1) 105mm (4") and 55mm (2¼") thick. Late 17th to mid 18th century. 2) 110mm (4¼") wide and 42mm (1¾")	Well	2.2
879	949	1	0.92	Orange red sandy fabric. 108mm (4¼") wide and 48mm (nearly 2") thick.	Well	2.2
885	883	7	0.16	Hard orange with flint inclusions (0.157kg)	Pit	1.1
891	949	4	5.1	*Only a small representative sample (best one of each type) of the brick from this context was kept! Suggest comes from different buildings?. Brick in four fabrics: 1) Yellow red clay mixed (1.56kg). 115mm (4½") wide and 50mm (2") thick. 17th-18th century 2) Hard orange red (1.12kg) sandy fabric. 110mm (4½") wide and 48mm (1¾-2") thick 3) Red sandy (1.29kg). Some pebbles up to 18mm long. Several voids. Poorly made. 110mm (4½") wide and 55mm (2¼") thick. c.16th-17th century 4) Hard orange sandy (1.13kg). 120mm (4¾") wide and 43mm (1¾") thick.	Well	2.2
892	643	2	1.57	1) One part brick in a hard orange/ orange red sandy fabric with some flint inclusions up to 7mm in length. The brick has a slightly indented corner where there is a palm impression (the spirals can be seen on the brick). This pressure from the parm has caused the brick to be disjointed with many cracks and sides and base. The brick is poorly made arrisses no w here vertical. Brick despite this was fired and was subsequently used (mortar). The brick is 105mm wide (4¼") and 40mm (1¾") thick. Likely to be c.17thth/early 18th century. 2) An orange sandy brick with flint inclusions up to 11mm long. Mould impressions around top. The brick is 40mm (1½") thick. It has been cut with mortar on this broken face and lime was on top of this. This brick was therefore used within a structure and rendered. c.17th century	Pit	2.2
899	949	3	5.78	A representative sample of the bricks from this feature was kept. There were three different sized bricks suggesting the feature had been back filled with material from several sources. 1) Hard orange sandy part brick (0.86kg). Has been over fired. 63mm (2½") thick. Mould impressions around the top of brick. Poorly made. Late 17th century + 2) Complete brick (2.99kg) in a hard orange sandy fabric. 252mm (10") long, 128mm wide (5") and 44mm (1¾") wide. Well made. 3) Orange red sandy fabric (1.93kg). 120mm (4¾") wide and 50mm (2") thick (same type as in lower deposit (946) see below.	Well	2.2
902	900	3	0.7	1) Light grey brown sandy with a reduced grey core (0.341kg). Sanded Two finger prints on base. 40mm (1½") thick. ?medieval 2) Hard orange sandy with very rare small stone inclusions < 60mm in length. Not well puddled - a few small voids in fabric. 48mm (1¾") thick. c.17th century 3) Hard orange sandy (0.059kg)	Cess pit	2.2
906	900	5	0.48	Five fragments in a hard orange/orange red sandy fabric (0.475kg). One 41mm (1¾") thick. Over fired and vitrified on top and base of brick. 17th/18th century.	Cess pit	2.2
907	900	1	0.05	Hard orange sandy. Undiagnostic	Cess pit	2.2
910	900	17	1.87	7 in a hard orange red sandy fabric (1.07kg). One with width surviving 115mm (4½"), 47mm (1¾") thick. All are likely to date to late medieval to 16th century 10 brick (0.759kg) in an orange red sandy fabric with several pebble and flint inclusions up to 28mm long. 44mm thick (1¾"). 17th/18th century	Cess pit	2.2
911	900	3	1.57	In three fabrics: A) One very over fired part brick (purple) (1.25kg). Width 105mm (4¼"). Arrises reasonable. c.16th-17th centuries. B) Two fragments in a red sandy fabric (0.1kg) undiagnostic. C) Eight in a hard orange/ orange red sandy (0.218kg). (undiagnostic)	Cess pit	2.2
923	924	2	0.49	One part brick in a hard orange sandy fabric with occasional small flint	Pit	2.1

Context	Cut	No.	Weight (kg)	Comments	Feature Type	Period
				inclusions up to 4mm in length (0.359kg). 55mm (2¼") thick. Very poorly made. Late medieval/early post-medieval One fragment in a mixed yellow/red fabric (0.133kg). Reasonably well made. 17th/18th century		
931	932	1	0.01	Hard orange sandy (0.013kg). Brick? Undiagnostic	Pit	2.2
946	949	2	4.04	Only a representative of the brick from this context was kept from different type bricks: 1) Orange red sandy fabric (2.18kg). 121mm (4¾") wide and 47mm <2" thick. late 17th-mid 18th century 2) Red sandy (0.86kg). 49mm (2") thick.	Well	2.1
950	952	2	0.23	Hard orange sandy. Undiagnostic	Cess pit	2.2
976	977	2	0.26	Hard orange sandy. 44mm (1¾") thick	Robber trench	3.1
978		1	0.95	Orange sandy. 115mm (4½") wide and 45mm (1¾") thick. Near vertical arrises. Well made. 17th/18th century.	Spread	3.1
1001	920	4	0.03	Hard orange sandy (0.029kg) undiagnostic	Pit	1.2
1005		3	3.89	All in a orange/ orange red sandy fabric. One 110mm (4½") wide and 45mm (1¾") thick. Another is 47mm (1¾") thick.	Spread	2.2
1010	1034	2	2.24	Brick from same batch? Hard orange sandy. Both 115mm (4½") wide and 45mm and 48mm (1¾") thick respectively. c.17th-early 18th century.	Pit	2.2
1021	1022	3	3.1	Brick in two different types: A) Two part bricks were in a hard orange sandy fabric (2.038kg). One was 114mm (4½") wide and 45mm (1¾") thick. It has a creased face and mould impressions along top. The other is 41mm thick. B) One part brick in a hard orange sandy fabric (1.059kg). Not well mixed - many small voids. It is sanded but there are a few vegetative impressions. 105mm (4") wide and 55mm (2½") wide. The brick is c.⅓rd complete i.e. relatively small but is mortared on all sides including over brake. Has it been re-used? Late medieval or very early post-medieval.	Pit	1.2
1024	1024	4	2.51	Hard red sandy. with occasional small flint inclusions. Two have arrises ok - Reasonably well made. 113mm (4½") wide with 45mm (1¾") thickness. The other 48mm (1¾") thickness. 16th/17th century. One is less well made. It has Poorly mixed clay - some large internal voids. It is 50mm (2"). Late med??	Wall	2.2
1031	1033	1	0.02	Orange sandy (undiagnostic)	Pit	1.2
1038	1039	3	0.72	Orange sandy. 47mm (1¾") and 52mm (2") thick.	Pit	2.2
1097	1098	2	0.34	Hard orange red sandy fabric with a few pebble inclusions. Brick is 117mm (4¾") wide and 44mm (1¾") thick. Post medieval ?c.17th century.	Robber trench	2.2
1099	1102	4	0.38	Hard orange red sandy fabric (0.378kg)	Foundation trench	2.2
1100	1102	6	0.81	Orange sandy. Two have thicknesses (37mm (1½") and 50mm (2") respectively.	Foundation trench	2.2
1207	1208	1	0.02	Hard orange sandy fabric. Undiagnostic (0.015kg)	Post hole	3.1
1232	1230	1	0.46	One part brick in an orange red sandy fabric with a few stone inclusions up to 25mm long (0.456kg). 45mm (1¾") thick. Near vertical arrises - well made. Drag marks on brick from removing excess clay. Late 17th/18th century.	Cess pit	3.1
1244	1244	3	1.02	Three very abraded fragments - none have any sides surviving. They are all different: 1) Red sandy fabric (0.292kg) 2) Predominantly red sandy with many small yellow clay lump inclusions (0.416kg) 3) ?Orange red sandy (0.31kg). Has been burnt black.	Evaluation trench	3.3
1263	1262	1	0.15	Yellow brick. Near vertical arrises. Well made. Mid 18th-mid 19th century	Pit	3.1
1279	1230	1	1.68	Part brick (1.677kg) in a hard red sandy fabric with very occasional small flint inclusions up to 5mm in length. 116mm wide (4½") 41mm thick (1½"). Ok arrises. The top of the brick has been burnt purple/black but lower half red. Had it been used where there was intense heat such as an oven? 17th or	Cess pit	3.1

Context	Cut	No.	Weight (kg)	Comments	Feature Type	Period
				early 18th century.		
1293	1292	2	0.73	Two brick fragments in an orange red sandy fabric. Both are 52mm (2") thick. Reasonably well made. Late 17th-18th century	Ditch	2.2
1320	1320	1	0.13	Orange red sandy fabric. Undiagnostic	Pit	3.1
1321		1	0.02	Orange red sandy fabric. Undiagnostic	Surface	2.2
1332	1333	4	1.37	Brick in two fabrics: 1) Three hard orange red sandy fabric (1.12kg). All three have thicknesses surviving A) 47mm (1¾") B) 42mm (1½") C) 41mm (1½"). Post-medieval 2) Brick in a hard orange sandy fabric with some small flint inclusions up to 15mm in length (0.25kg). 50mm (2") thick. Large number of straw impressions on base of brick. The brick has been heavily burnt on top only (base unburnt). Probably from some feature such as an oven. The brick has been reused with mortar attacked to base and over burnt area. Brick is medieval 14th/15th century in date.	Pit	2.2
1347	1348	1	0.03	Hard orange sandy fabric. Undiagnostic (0.33kg)	Pit	2.2
1376	1377	5	0.87	Hard orange red sandy fabric (0.865kg). One has a 57mm (2¼") thickness. Reasonably well made. Mould impressions on one. 17th-early 18th century	Ditch	1.2
1401	1240	1	0.02	Hard orange red sandy fabric. Undiagnostic (0.021kg)	Pit	3.3
1440	1224	1	0.04	Hard orange sandy fabric. Undiagnostic (0.43kg)	Cess pit	2.2
1501	1501	1	2.68	Soft to medium orange/red sandy fabric. 120mm (4¾") wide 48mm (2") thick. From structure. Copious quantity of lime mortar attached. 16th/17th century	Cess pit	
1502	1501	3	1.85	Hard orange/red sandy. A) 115mm (4½") wide and 40mm (1½") thick B) 120mm (4¾") wide and 42mm (1½") thick C) 1¾" thick	Cess pit	
1505	1501	2	3.3	Brick in two fabrics: 1) 2 part bricks in a orange/red sandy fabric A) one is 120mm (4¾") wide and 51mm (2") thick B) 51mm (2") thick 2) 2 bricks in a hard orange sandy fabric A) one is 118mm (4¾") wide and 40mm (1½") thick B) 40mm (1½") thickc. c.17th century	Cess pit	
1524		1	0.29	Hard orange sandy (undiagnostic)	Buried soil	
1525		2	0.41	Hard orange sandy (undiagnostic)	Spread	

Appendix table A: *Brick Catalogue*

Context	Cut	No.	Wt (kg)	Comments	Feature	Phase
527	528	1	0.1	Hard red sandy fabric. 28mm (1") thick. Very smooth on one side ?17th/18th	pit	3.2
683	684	2	0.32	1) Hard orange sandy fabric (0.15kg). 26mm thick. c.18th century 2) Orange red sandy fabric (0.17kg). Finger prints on top. 21mm (¾") thick. ? 17th/18th	ditch	2.2
685	685	1	0.1	Red sandy fabric. 25mm (1") thick. Well made ?c.18th century	pit	2.2
691	692	1	0.21	Orange sandy. 30mm (1¼") thick. Smoothed top. c.18th century.	pit	3.1
722	0	2	0.75	Orange red sandy fabric. 28mm and 32mm thick respectively. Well made. c.18th century.	pit	2.2
728	1137	1	0.2	Hard orange sandy fabric. 28mm thick. Creased faces. c.18th century	pit	3.1
750	0	1	0.1	Orange sandy fabric 22mm (¾") thick. 17th-18th century	dump	2.2
752	685	2	0.15	Hard orange/red sandy fabric. The floor brick were different sizes (24mm (1") and 32mm (1¼-½")) respectively ?17th and/or 18th century	pit	2.2
838	777	1	0.31	Hard orange red sandy fabric. 37mm (1½") thick. 17th-18th century	pit	3.1
873	874	1	0.99	Hard orange red sandy. 29mm (1¼") thick. Smoothed top. 17th/18th century	pit	1.2

Context	Cut	No.	Wt (kg)	Comments	Feature	Phase
877	949	1	0.76	Hard red sandy fabric. 110mm (4½") wide and 30mm (1¼") thick	well	2.2
878	949	1	0.81	Red sandy fabric. 38mm (1½") thick. Has a very smoothed side. Post-medieval	well	2.2
879	949	1	0.9	One in a hard orange sandy fabric. Had been smoothly worn on one side. 28mm (1½") thick	well	2.2
891	949	3	2.83	*Only a small representative sample (best one of each type) of the floor brick from this context was kept! Suggest comes from the floors of ?three buildings?. Floor brick in three fabrics: 1) One (1.21kg) in a yellow sandy with small red clay lump inclusions. One of several in this fabric. It has a 160mm (6¼") width and 40mm (1¾") thick. Very smoothed top. 2) Possible floor brick (0.51kg) in a hard orange red fabric. 115mm (4½") wide and 33mm (1½") thick. 3) Hard orange sandy (1.13kg). 115mm (4½") wide and 42mm (1¾") thick. Worn on top showig used as a floor brick despite its width. One of many examples in this size.	well	2.2
899	949	1	0.74	Red sandy fabric (0.74kg). 40mm (1½"). One side smoothed	well	2.2
910	900	3	0.85	1) One fragment in a hard orange sandy. Width 110mm (4½") and 40mm (1½") thick. Reasonably well made. Had some use - smoothed on the top 2) Two in an orange red sandy fabric (0.078kg). 23mm (1") thick. Smoothed surface on both	cess pit	2.2
911	900	3	0.64	Hard orange red sandy fabric. 1) 34mm thick (1¼"). 2) 33-36mm (1¼") thick. 17th/18th century	cess pit	2.2
1038	1039	1	0.2	Orange sandy fabric. 29mm (1¼") thick. Smoothed top - well used floor brick (0.196kg)	pit	2.2
1332	1333	1	0.18	Hard orange red sandy fabric (0.176kg). 40mm (1½") thick. V. occasional straw impression on side. Top of floor brick has been worn smooth.	pit	2.2

Appendix Table B: *Floor brick catalogue*

Context	Cut	No.	Wt (kg)	Comments	Feature Type	Phase
590	590	5	5.21	Three tile fabrics: A) Three in an orange/ orange red sandy fabric (2.637kg). Chamfered sides. Dark green glaze on top and side. Not well puddled - several internal voids. 43mm (1¾") thick. 15th-early 16th century. Has been reused -mortared on glaze. B) Same tile in a Yellow glaze (0.909kg). Tile more than 6" in length. The yellow glaze created by clear glaze on a white slip. Reused later - mortar on glaze It is likely types A) and B) were from the same floor and were a chequered pattern C) Orange sandy fabric. c.80%+ complete (0.663kg). 27mm (1") thick. Square c.122mm sides (5"). Splash green brown glaze on side. Very slight chamfered sides. Reused- mortar on top...	wall	2.1
604	0	1	0.32	Orange sandy with pebble inclusions. Unglazed. 41mm (1½") thick	buried soil	3.1
638	643	1	0.38	Hard orange sandy. 118mm (4¾") length and 23mm (¾") thick. Base has very small splash glaze - accident?. Worn smooth on top.	pit	2.2
657	678	1	0.69	Hard orange sandy fabric with a few flint inclusions up to 20mm in length. A little of the core reduced grey (0.692kg). Most of tile survives and it may have been ?square 105mm (4"). 45mm (1¾") thick	pit	3.1

713		1	0.25	Probable floor tile. Light brown sandy. Unglazed. Slight chamferred sides. Smoothed top. 22mm ((¾") thick	Layer	2.1
731	1137	1	0.89	Hard orange red sandy fabric. 40mm (1½") thick. Dark green brown glaze on top and splash glaze on side.	pit	3.1
738	760	1	0.15	Orange sandy fabric (0.145kg). Chamfered sides. Splash green brown glaze. 14th/15th century	pit	3.1
741	0	1	0.34	Hard orange sandy (0.339kg). Mostly oxidised. 35mm (1½") thick	dump	2.2
761	761	1	0.06	Hard orange red sandy fabric. Unglazed. Chamfered sides. 26mm (1") thick	surface	2.2
763	765	1	0.53	Hard orange red sandy fabric. Nearly complete tile. Square 120mm (5") sides. Slightly chamfered sides. splash green brown glaze. Worn top.	robber trench	3.1
767	768	1	0.89	Hard orange sandy - mostly oxidised but a small grey core (0.893kg). Unglazed. Smoothed top. 40mm (1½") thick	pit	3.1
772	773	2	0.04	1) Hard orange red sandy fabric (0.015kg). Yellow glaze (while slip with clear glaze). 17mm (½") thick. Not closely datable. 2) Hard orange sandy with occasional small flint inclusions (0.024kg). 18mm (½") thick	pit	1.2
910	900	1	0.28	Orange/orange red sandy fabric. 30mm (1¼") thick. Slightly chamfered sides. Splash green brown glaze. *c.*15th/early 16th century	cess pit	2.2
915	916	3	0.44	Two in a hard orange red sandy fabric (0.26kg). Chamfered edge. Green brown glaze on top (20mm (¾")) thick. One in a orange brown reduced fabric. Chamfered side. Unglazed. c.20mm (¾") thick. 13th/14th century	pit	2.1
1017	760	1	0.28	Hard orange sandy. Chamfered sides. 26mm (1") thick. Reused as the tile was mortared on all sides including broken face. Tile was made in 13th/14th century.	pit	3.1
1065	654	1	0.09	Hard orange sandy with reduced grey core with some small yellow clay lump inclusions and a few flint inclusions. 23mm (¾") thick. Splash green brown glaze around the sides - ?accident. Worn top.	pit	2.2
1236	1224	1	0.08	Hard orange sandy. Unglazed. Chamfered sides. 20mm (¾") thick	cess pit	3.1
1278	1230	1	0.46	Hard orange sandy fabric. Has an orange brown glaze on top side. 39mm (1½") thick. Near vertical arises. Late medieval	cess pit	3.1

Appendix Table C: *Medieval floor tile catalogue*

Context	Cut	No.	Wt (kg)	Comments	Feature type	Phase
472		7	0.39	Tile in three fabrics: 1) Five (0.34kg) in a hard orange/orange sandy fabric with some very small flint inclusions. One has a sub-rounded peg hole of ? type tile. 2) One (0.04kg) in a hard red sandy fabric with some small clay lump inclusions. Over fired. 3) One orange sandy (0.014kg)		
518	520	4	0.48	Hard orange/ orange red sandy fabric. c. late 17th - 18th century.	well	3.2
519	520	1	0.21	Hard orange/orange red sandy fabric with some flint inclusions. 2 sub-square peg holes (48mm + ? from the sides. Post-medieval	well	3.2
521	522	1	0.04	Hard orange red sandy fabric	post hole	3.2
527	528	4	0.33	Hard orange/ orange red sandy. Two fragments are slightly curved and may be ridge tile. 1 sub-rounded peg hole ? type	pit	3.2
529	530	4	0.09	Hard orange red sandy c.18th century	pit	3.2
541	784	6	0.19	Tile in two fabrics: 1) Five in a hard orange sandy fabric with reduced core and small yellow clay lump inclusions (0.152kg).	pit	3.1

Context	Cut	No.	Wt (kg)	Comments	Feature type	Phase
				2) One tile in a hard red sandy fabric with rare small flint inclusions. Green glaze on interior (0.035kg).		
543	544	16	0.16	Tile in two fabrics: A) 13 in a hard orange /orange red sandy fabric (0.11kg) B) Three (0.05kg) in a hard orange sandy with reduced grey core. Has abundant small white/yellow clay lump inclusions	pit	3.1
545	546	6	0.05	Orange sandy fabric. Rare small flint inclusions	pit	3.1
547	548	1	0.01	Hard orange sandy	foundation trench	3.1
548	548	5	0.11	Hard orange sandy. Sub-rounded peg hole 40mm from side - 2 peg hole type.	foundation trench	3.1
549	550	4	0.04	Hard orange sandy	pit	3.1
551	552	16	0.63	Tile in three fabrics: 1) One (0.07kg) yellow with small white clay inclusions. ?med 2) Three (0.16kg) in a hard orange sandy fabric with reduced core. One has splash green glaze. 3) 12 (0.4kg) in a hard orange/ orange red. One slightly sooted on one side.	ditch	2.2
556	571	19	1.04	Tile four fabrics: A) Five in an orange sandy with reduced core (0.39kg). 1 sub-rounded peg hole of ?type. B) One soft orange sandy (0.08kg) C) Nine hard orange sandy (0.35kg) D) Four hard red sandy (0.22kg)	ditch	2.2
561	562	2	0.19	Orange red sandy fabric. Both have sub-rounded peg holes (1) 56mm from side - 2 peg hole type and 2)???	pit	3.1
572	573	13	0.5	Tile in two fabrics: 1) 11(0.39kg) in an orange/orange red sandy fabric 2) Two in a hard orange sandy fabric with reduced grey core (0.11kg)	ditch	2.2
574	575	16	0.93	Tile in three fabrics: 1) Hard orange/orange red sandy (0.74kg). Sub-rounded peg hole - 2 peg hole type. Well made 17th/18th century 2) 1 hard purple (0.11kg) 3) 2 hard orange (0.08kg) with reduced grey core. Medieval	ditch	2.2
578	579	16	1.12	Tile in three fabrics: A) 10 (0.59kg) hard orange red sandy fabric with reduced grey internal core and have splash glazing (one tile splash glazed on both sides). two sub-rounded peg holes, 28mm from side. Both from 2 peg hole type tiles. B) Two in same hard orange red sandy fabric with reduced grey internal core but are unglazed (0.32kg). One sub-rounded peg hole is from a 2 peg hole type tile. C) Four tiles are in a hard orange sandy fabric (0.21kg).	ditch	2.2
587	0	3	0.06	Orange sandy fabric with frequent small clay lump inclusions. Medieval	buried soil	2.2
589	0	77	4.72	Tile in two fabrics: 1) 75 (4.56kg) in a hard orange/orange red. Six have sub-rounded peg holes. Four were 31, 48, 50 and 53 mm from side (all 2 peg hole typed) whilst the other two are ??? Mortar on 12 2) Two tiles (0.16kg) in a hard orange red with frequent yellow clay lump inclusions	dump	3.1
590	590	1	0.21	Orange sandy fabric	wall	2.1
594	595	4	0.32	Orange sandy. Mortar on two	pit	3.1
597		3	0.23	Orange sandy. 1 sub-rounded peg hole, 46mm from side (2 peg hole type)	layer	2.1
599	600	3	0.16	Orange sandy. Mortar on two	pit	3.1

Context	Cut	No.	Wt (kg)	Comments	Feature type	Phase
603	602	3	0.22	Hard orange red sandy. 17th to mid 18th century. 1 sub-rounded peg hole 28mm from side - 2 peg hole type	pit	3.1
605	0	1	0.1	Hard orange red sandy	buried soil	3.1
608	0	6	0.12	Tile in two fabrics: A) Five (0.09kg) in a hard orange sandy fabric with a reduced grey core B One (0.03kg) in an orange sandy fabric with frequent small yellow clay lump inclusions	buried soil	2.1
609	0	6	0.17	In two fabrics: A) Poorly mixed yellow red tile. Over fired. All four fragments (0.06kg) from one tile. B) Two orange sandy tile with reduced grey core (0.11kg)	buried soil	2.2
613	615	2	0.21	Hard orange red sandy fabric. Both fragments from one tile. Sub-rounded peg hole 46mm from side (2 peg hole type).	pit	2.2
619	620	1	0.08	Hard orange sandy	pit	3.1
627	627	16	1.27	In three fabrics: A) 13 fragments (0.974kg) in an orange sandy fabric. Mortar on four. Three have sub-rounded peg holes, 25mm, 36mm and 48mm from the side (all 2 peg hole types). B) One in a deep red sandy fabric (0.182kg). Mortar attached. C) Two orange sandy tile with grey core (0.117kg). Some very small flint inclusions less than 2mm in length	ditch	2.2
628	630	6	0.27	Tile in three fabrics: A) Two (0.07kg) in a hard orange sandy with reduced grey core. One has a splash green/brown glaze. Medieval. B) One (0.01kg) red sandy fabric with frequent small yellow clay lump inclusions C) Three (0.19kg) in a hard orange sandy fabric. ?early post-medieval to 18th century	ditch	2.2
629	630	47	1.5	In three fabrics: A) 31 Orange sandy (0.834kg). One has finger print near side of tile. 1 sub-rounded peg hole 43mm from side (2 peg hole type). Eight have mortar attached. B) Three (0.073kg) in a hard red sandy fabric with rare small flint inclusions. One sub-rounded peg hole. C) 13 in an orange sandy fabric with reduced grey core (0.59kg). One has an orange/green glaze on exterior. Mortar on seven.	ditch	2.2
638	643	13	1.17	12 tile in an orange/orange red sandy fabric with occasional flint inclusions (1.089kg). Two tiles have sub-rounded peg holes (one 2 peg holes on tile whilst the other had peg hole 41mm from side). One tile hard purple (over fired) (0.080kg). Has sub-rounded peg hole	pit	2.2
639	643	3	0.13	In two fabrics: A) Two tile in a hard orange sandy fabric with small yellow clay inclusions (0.044kg). B) One tile in an orange sandy fabric with grey reduced core (0.083kg). Has orange splash glaze on exterior. Mortar attached.	pit	2.2
640	643	2	0.16	Orange red sandy	pit	2.2
646	643	16	0.88	Hard orange/orange red sandy. 2 sub-rounded peg holes, one 43mm from side (2 peg hole type) other is of unknown type.	pit	2.2
648	0	1	0.03	Hard orange red sandy fabric (0.031kg)	surface (external)	3.1
649	650	15	0.22	Tile in two fabrics: 1) Five (0.11kg) in a hard orange sandy fabric with reduced core. Medieval 2) Ten (0.11kg) in a hard orange sandy fabric. One sub-rounded peg hole of uncertain type.	pit	2.2
651	652	2	0.02	Orange sandy with reduced grey core	pit	2.2
653	654	1	0.13	Orange sandy with mortar attached	pit	2.2
657	678	3	1.17	Three tile fragments in a hard orange sandy fabric (1.167kg). Width survives on two - both 165mm (6½"). There are two sub-rounded peg holes on two tiles (57mm/44mm and 37mm/38mm from either side respectively).	pit	3.1

Context	Cut	No.	Wt (kg)	Comments	Feature type	Phase
679		3	0.15	In two fabrics: A) One tile in an orange sandy fabric with reduced grey core (0.019kg). B) Two tile in an orange/red sandy fabric with reduced grey core (0.131kg). Some small white clay lump inclusions and rare burnt flint up to 88mm in length. One sub-rounded peg hole. Green glaze on one.	buried soil	2.2
680	681	4	0.2	Hard orange/orange red sandy. 2 sub-rounded peg hole type tiles	pit	2.2
682	682	7	0.36	In 3 fabrics: A) 1 tile in a hard orange/orange red sandy fabric (0.09kg). B) Three orange sandy tiles (0.245kg). Motar on 1. C) One hard orange sandy with reduced grey core. Frequent small white/yellow clay lump inclusions (0.026kg)	surface (external)	2.1
683	684	107	11.61	Roof tile in two fabrics: A) 105 (10.883kg) in a hard orange red sandy fabric. 10 tiles have peg holes. Eight of these are sub-rounded peg holes. One has a complete width surviving - 176mm (7") with 2 sub-rounded peg holes (51mm and 57mm) from either side of tile. Five are 2 peg hole types with peg holes between 47mm and 63mm from side of tile, two other tiles are of uncertain type. Two tiles have sub-square peg holes respectively 20mm and 47mm from side of the tiles - both 2 peg hole types. Two tiles have been heavily burnt. Post-medieval. B) Two hard orange with grey reduced interior (0.1kg)	ditch	2.2
685	685	92	8.64	Hard orange/ orange red sandy fabric. Probably all (apart one) one fabric and is part of a probable demolition deposit/assemblage seen elsewhere (752=722=685). Only one complete width 160mm (6¼"). This has 2 sub-rounded peg holes (35mm and c.40mm from their respective sides). One sub-rounded peg holes 49 mm from side (2 peg hole type). Other peg holes not recorded. Well made c.18th century. One probable small medieval fragment in hard orange sandy fabric with reduced core.	pit	2.2
686	685	14	2.29	Hard orange/orange red sandy. One width 170mm (6¾"). There were 5 tiles with sub-rounded peg holes (??, 25mm, 26mm, 48mm and 52mm respectively from the sides of the tiles) all from 2 peg hole type tiles. There were two tiles with sub-square peg holes (?? and 42mm from the sides of the tiles) and was a 2 peg hole type tile. 17th-18th century.	pit	2.2
687		1	0.14	Hard orange red sandy fabric. Has sub-rounded peg hole 53mm from side (2 peg hole type). Mortar attached	cleaning	2.2
688		1	0.08	Orange sandy with purple/grey reduced core. Yellow clay lump inclusions. Sub-rounded peg hole. Mortar attached.	cleaning	2.2
689	690	26	1.96	In 3 fabrics: A) 20 in an orange sandy fabric. A few have rare small flint inclusions (1.605kg). Drag marks on one. Mortar attached to eight. Five with peg holes. Four had sub-rounded peg holes, one of these had remains of two peg holes, two had holes 36mm and 40mm from side and one was of uncertain type. One sub-square peg hole 35mm from side of tile. B) One tile had an orange sandy fabric with reduced grey core (0.044kg). C) Five in a deep red sandy fabric with frequent very small flint inclusions (0.307kg).	pit	3.1
691	692	4	0.13	A) Three orange sandy (0.11kg) B) One orange sandy with grey reduced core (0.021kg)	pit	3.1
693	694	2	0.36	Two in a hard orange sandy fabric. One had two sub-square peg holes (mortar was attached to this tile). The other had two sub-rounded peg holes.	pit	2.2
713	0	1	0.03	Yellow tile with a reduced purple to grey core with some very small flint inclusions. The clay was not well sorted and was quite 'lumpy'. Had green splash glaze.	platform	2.1
714	0	3	0.12	Hard orange sandy	buried soil	2.1
716	0	5	0.34	Tile in two fabrics: 1) Four tile in a hard orange sandy fabric (0.329kg). Two tiles have sub-rounded peg holes including one tile with two holes (37mm and ?? from sides). Other hole is tile of uncertain type -this has been burnt black. 2) One tile is in a yellow/red clay mix with frequent small flint inclusions (0.014kg)	surface (internal)	2.1
718	0	8	0.24	Tile in two fabrics: A) Five (0.09kg) in an orange sandy fabric with frequent small yellow clay lump	buried soil	2.1

Context	Cut	No.	Wt (kg)	Comments	Feature type	Phase
				inclusions. Med B) Three (0.15kg) in a hard orange sandy fabric with reduced grey core. Med		
720	721	1	0.04	Hard orange sandy	pit	2.2
722	0	122	7.93	Hard orange/ orange red sandy fabric. Probably all one fabric and is part of a probable demolition deposit/assemblage seen elsewhere (752=722=685). Two have widths surviving at 165mm (6½") and 162mm (6½") respectively. The latter has 2 sub-rounded peg holes. c.18th century. Many of the other tiles have peg holes - all seem sub-rounded 2 peg hole types	pit	2.2
723	0	1	0.14	Hard orange red sandy fabric. Sub-rounded peg hole is 43mm from side of tile -2 peg hole type tile	surface (internal)	2.2
725	1137	1	0.25	Orange sandy with reduced grey core with rare very small flint inclusions (0.254kg). Occasional small voids (poorly mixed clay). Splash green glaze on top.	pit	3.1
728	1137	19	2.5	Hard orange red sandy fabric (some more orange). One has a reduced interior (?medieval). Two fragments have sub-rounded peg holes from 2 peg hole tiles. Large amounts of mortar on some. The vast majority probably post-medieval	pit	3.1
730	1137	1	0.06	Hard orange sandy (0.06kg)	pit	3.1
731	1137	6	1.02	Hard orange sandy. Three peg holes (30mm, 40mm and 47mm from sides). All 2 peg hole type	pit	3.1
732	1137	1	0.04	Hard orange sandy with small flint inclusions (0.042kg)	pit	3.1
733	1137	38	4.19	Hard orange to red sandy fabric. Three with sub-rounded peg holes - all 2 peg hole types. Post-medieval *c.*18th century	pit	3.1
734	1137	15	0.67	Tile in two fabrics: 14 in a hard orange/orange red sandy (0.665kg). Two heavily over fired -vitrified. One in a hard orange sandy fabric with reduced core (9g)	pit	3.1
736	760	14	0.96	Hard orange red sandy. Three burnt black	pit	3.1
737	760	2	0.09	Hard orange sandy. One sub-rounded peg hole 44mm from side of tile. 2 peg hole type tile. Post-medieval One burnt black and sooted	pit	3.1
738	760	7	0.83	Hard orange/orange red sandy fabric. One sub-rounded peg hole 45mm from the side of tiles (2 peg hole type).	pit	3.1
739	0	11	9.01	Tile in two fabrics: A) 10 fragments in a hard orange sandy fabric (0.885kg). Two tiles had sub-rounded peg holes (45mm and 46mm respectively from the side of the tiles) B) One tile in a hard orange sandy fabric with reduced grey core. Frequent small flint inclusions (0.021kg)	dump	2.2
740	0	90	7	Hard orange/orange red sandy fabric. A few peg holes from 2 peg type tiles. Post-medieval	surface (internal)	2.2
741	0	8	0.52	Tile in three fabrics: A) Six (0.309kg) in a hard orange sandy. Two over fired. One sub-rounded peg hole 48mm from the side (2 peg hole type tile) B Three (0.19kg) in a hard red sandy fabric with occasional small flint inclusions. Two tiles with sub-rounded peg holes (26mm and ?? from sides of the tiles). The former is a 2 peg hole type tile C) One (0.02kg) orange sandy tile with some small flint inclusions.	dump	2.2
750	0	23	3	Hard orange red sandy fabric. Post-medieval 17th-18th century.	dump	2.2
752	685	332	37.5	Hard orange/ orange red sandy fabric. Probably all one fabric and is part of a probable demolition deposit/assemblage seen elsewhere (752=722=685). There was only one complete width in this large assemblage (164mm (6½")). Presumably deliberately smashed up....as a large assemblage of relatively small pieces. Mostly sub-rounded peg holes but a few are sub-square. The shape of the peg holes may not be significant as this seems to be part of a primary assemblage with the tiles all possibly from the same kiln (only one fabric including 722 and 685).	pit	2.2

Context	Cut	No.	Wt (kg)	Comments	Feature type	Phase
753	0	3	0.3	Hard orange red sandy fabric	wall	2.2
759	760	134	8.36	Hard orange sandy fabric. 13 have been over fired. Two have widths surviving. (167mm (6½") and 175mm (6¾") respectively. The latter has 2 sub-rounded peg holes (35mm and 37mm from either side of tile). Nine other tile fragments have sub-rounded peg holes, six are of the 2 peg hole (between 37mm and 45mm from the side) type and two are ???). 18th/early 19th century.	pit	3.1
761	761	18	0.26	Hard orange sandy fabric. One sub-rounded peg hole ??type.	surface	2.2
762	761	5	0.12	Tile in two fabrics: A) Four tile in a hard orange sandy fabric (0.063kg). One sub-rounded peg hole ??type B One tile in a hard orange sandy fabric with small yellow clay lump inclusions (0.061kg)	surface	2.2
763	765	4	0.24	Hard orange sandy fabric. One sub-rounded peg hole ??type.	robber trench	3.1
767	768	112	7.65	Roof tile in six fabrics: A) 97 (7.14kg) are in a hard orange sandy fabric. One has a complete width (150mm (6")). Seven fragments have sub-rounded peg holes, three are 2 peg hole type with 4 fragments are ??? Post-medieval B) Two (0.1kg) in a yellow sandy fabric. Medieval C) Six (0.253kg) in a hard orange sandy fabric with reduced interior. One has a splash green/brown glaze (presumably an accident?). D) One in a hard red sandy (0.008kg) E) One tile in a orange sandy fabric with reduced grey core (0.05kg). Frequent small flint inclusions. Green brown glaze on top. F) Three in a hard orange sandy fabric with reduced grey core and yellow clay lump inclusions (0.09kg).	pit	3.1
771	0	8	0.39	Tile in two fabrics: A) Seven tiles in a hard orange sandy fabric (0.345kg) B) One tile in predominantly red sandy tile with some yellow clay mix. Reduced grey core with some small yellow and white clay lumps (0.048kg)	buried soil	2.1
772	773	7	0.24	Tile in three fabrics: A) Three tiles in a hard orange sandy fabric (0.059kg). One sub-rounded peg til 45mm from side (2 peg hole type). B) Three tile in a hard orange sandy fabric with reduced grey core (0.09kg) C) One tile in a mixed yellow orange fabric with yellow clay lump inclusions (0.089kg)	pit	1.2
774	832	41	2.7	Tile in two fabrics: A) 39 (2.5kg) in a hard orange red sandy fabric. Four have sub-rounded peg holes all 2 peg hole type tiles. Post-medieval ?18th century B) Two (0.2kg) in a hard red sandy fabric with reduced interior ?medieval.	ditch	2.2
782	783	9	1.01	Tile in two fabrics: 1) 8 tiles in a hard orange sandy fabric with a reduced grey core (0.893kg). Seven was ungalazed (0.875kg) and one had a splash green glaze (0.018kg). 2) One tile in a hard orange sandy fabric (0.121kg)	pit	3.1
785	0	18	1.75	Hard orange red sandy fabric. Post-medieval.	surface (external)	2.2
788	0	1	0.12	Hard orange sandy fabric (0.117kg)	dump	2.2
790	791	32	3	Hard orange /orange/red sandy fabric. Four have subrounded peg holes, three of these are 2 peg hole types and one at 70mm from side is possibly a 1 peg hole type tile. Some may be late medieval but most or even all early post-medieval??	ditch	2.2
802	803	25	3.31	In three fabrics: A) 23 in a hard orange sandy fabric (2.61kg). Two have widths (165mm and 168mm (both 6½")). One sub-rounded peg hole 45mm from side of tile (2 peg hole type). B) One in a hard red sandy fabric with reduced grey core (0.029kg) C) One tile in a hard orange sandy with a few yellow clay lump inclusions	pit	2.2

Context	Cut	No.	Wt (kg)	Comments	Feature type	Phase
				(0.673kg). 150mm (6") wide. Large quantities of mortar attached.		
804	805	23	0.78	Orange/orange red sandy. Two heavily over fired. One sub-rounded peg hole. Mortar attached to one	pit	2.2
819	870	10	0.45	Tile in three 'fabrics': 1) Four orange sandy oxidised (0.2kg) 2) Three in an orange sandy with grey core (0.123kg). One had a green red glaze. 3) Three orange sandy with reduced core with small white clay lump inclusions.	pit	1.1
820	870	8	0.34	Hard orange/ orange red sandy with a grey reduced core. Three with splash green glaze	pit	1.1
822	869	3	0.12	Hard orange sandy. One sub-rounded peg hole	pit	1.1
824	869	4	0.52	Hard orange red with reduced grey core. One sub-rounded peg hole 43mm from side (0.523kg).	pit	1.1
825	858	1	0.09	Hard orange/ orange red with a reduced grey core (0.088kg)	pit	1.1
833	0	1	0.05	Hard orange (0.051kg)	pit	2.2
837	0	47	2.3	47 roof tile fragments in two fabrics: A) 45 (2.25kg) in a hard orange red sandy fabric. Two have sub-rounded peg holes - 1 is a 2 peg hole type while the other is uncertain. Well made - all post-medieval? B) Two (0.075kg) in a hard red with internal small yellow and while clay lumps within a grey reduced interior. Medieval	spread	2.2
838	777	116	13.62	All in a hard orange/orange red sandy fabric. 11 have sub-rounded peg holes between 25mm and 58mm from the sides of the tiles (all 2 peg hole type tiles). 17th-18th century.	pit	3.1
840	841	30	6.72	Tile in two fabrics: A) 29 tiles in hard orange sandy. Well made. One with a sub-rounded peg hole of 2 peg hole type. c.17th/18th century. B) One tile in a hard orange sandy fabric with reduced grey core and yellow and white clay lump inclusions (0.027kg)	post hole	2.2
845	846	19	0.8	Hard orange sandy fabric (0.803kg). 1 sub-rounded peg hole ??type	robber trench	2.2
847	848	1	0.06	Hard orange red sandy (0.055kg)	ditch	2.2
848	0	9	0.18	Tile in three fabrics: A) Five in a orange sandy fabric (0.105kg) B) One yellow sandy fabric (0.021kg) C) Three orange sandy with a grey reduced core and yellow clay lump inclusions (0.058kg)	ditch	2.2
851	852	3	0.07	In two fabrics: A) One Orange sandy been mostly reduced grey (0.031kg). Green brown glaze on top. Splash glaze on side and base B) Two red sandy (0.038kg). Mortar on one.	ditch	2.2
853	855	33	0.77	Tile in five fabrics: 1) Three in an orange sandy fabric with minute flint inclusions (0.076kg). One has orange green glaze on top. 2) One in a hard grey fabric (0.011kg) with green brown glaze on top. 3) Six tile in an orange sandy fabric (0.184kg). One sub-rounded peg hole 4) 21 tile in a hard orange/ orange red sandy fabric with reduced grey core (0.444kg). Two sub-rounded peg holes 27mm and 32mm from side of tiles. 5) Two in an yellow orange mixed fabric (0.052kg)	pit	1.1
857	858	5	0.21	Tile in two fabrics: 1) 4 tile in a hard orange sandy fabric with reduced grey core (0.181kg) 2) One tile in a hard orange sandy fabric (0.033kg)	pit	1.1
859	864	2	0.14	Hard orange/orange red with reduced grey core (0.136kg)	pit	1.1
862	864	3	0.07	Hard orange/orange red with reduced grey core (0.068kg). Two glazed yellow	pit	1.1

Context	Cut	No.	Wt (kg)	Comments	Feature type	Phase
				green		
863	864	16	0.59	Tile in two fabrics: A) 15 hard orange red with reduced grey core (0.532kg) B) One in a yellow/red clay mixed (0.062kg)	pit	1.1
866	0	7	0.6	Hard orange sandy (0.603kg). Five tiles with sub-rounded peg holes (47mm, 50mm, 56mm, 2 peg holes and ???). Four were 2 peg hole types and 1???	make-up	3.1
867	0	7	0.1	Orange sandy (0.102kg)	unknown	2.2
872	874	110	13.37	A significant medieval deposit of tiles in 'two' fabrics. Many tiles seem to be a mixture of the two fabrics (yellow and orange) and it may be that they are one real fabric from the same kiln. They are all the same size tile, all 1 peg hole type..... : 1) 78 (9.27kg) tiles in a hard orange red sandy fabric with reduced grey/dark grey core with frequent very small white/yellow clay lumps and some have occasional very small flint inclusions. One "near complete" at 230mm (9") ++ long, 168mm (6½") wide. Three other widths 163mm (6½") , 167mm (6¾") and 170mm (6¾"). All may be 1 peg tile type (peg holes 60mm, 68mm, 82mm, 90mm, 92mm and ??) from tile sides. Soot on two tiles. 2) 32 (4.1kg) in a mixed yellow red clay tiles with small white/yellow clay lump inclusions. Width survives at 164mm (6½"). Seven have sub-rounded peg holes (65mm, 69mm, 71mm, 72mm and ??) from the tile sides (all ?1 peg hole type tiles). One fragment (0.21kg) has an internal splash dark green glaze.	pit	1.2
873	874	22	1.88	Tile in four fabrics: A) 17 orange sandy with reduced grey core with very small yellow clay lump inclusions (1.165kg). One width 170mm (6¾")). Two tiles have peg holes 80mm and 75mm from sides of the tiles (both 1 peg hole type tiles). Four tiles are glazed (green/brown/purple). Medieval B) One tile in an orange brown sandy reduced fabric with very small flint inclusions (0.043kg). C) Three tiles in a hard orange sandy fabric with grey reduced fabric (0.652kg). Splash green glaze in interior. One sub-rounded peg hole. D) One orange sandy (0.023kg)	pit	1.2
877	949	6	0.72	Hard orange sandy	well	2.2
878	949	5	0.8	In two fabrics: A) Four in a hard orange sandy fabric (0.63kg). Two have sub-rounded peg holes (54mm and 52mm from the side respectively). 2 peg hole types. B) One in a orange sandy fabric with reduced grey core (0.173kg). Splash dark green glaze on top. Mortar attached to base and side	well	2.2
880	874	35	2.07	Tile in three fabrics: 1) 12 tiles were in an orange sandy fabric with reduced grey core with occasional small flint inclusions (0.852kg). One had a complete width (165mm (6½")) and had a single sub-rounded hole 77mm and 75mm from the respective sides of the tile. Two other tiles had sub-rounded peg holes (78mm and ?? from the side of the tile respectively). Two fragments had splash glazing on tile. Mortar on one. 2) 20 tiles were in a hard orange sandy fabric with reduced grey core (1.19kg). Green brown glaze on two. 3) Three tiles in a yellow fabric with purple core (0.026kg). Sub-rounded peg hole. Mortar on two.	pit	1.2
881	652	2	0.09	Hard orange sandy with reduced grey core (0.089kg)	skeleton	2.2
891	949	6	1.09	*Only a small sample of the tile from this context was kept Tile in two fabrics: 1) Five tile (0.785kg) in a hard orange sandy fabric. One 2 peg hole type tile 2) One tile (0.3kg) in a hard orange sandy fabric with frequent small yellow lump inclusions. One sub-rounded peg hole 66mm from side of tile - 1 peg hole type tile	well	2.2
892	643	2	0.12	1) Yellow sandy fabric (0.06kg) 2) Hard orange sandy (0.058kg)	pit	2.2
899	949	1	0.19	Orange red sandy fabric	well	2.2
901	900	2	0.2	1) Orange sandy (0.037kg) 2) Orange sandy with grey core (0.166kg)	cess pit	2.2
902	900	30	2.05	Tile in five fabrics:	cess pit	2.2

Context	Cut	No.	Wt (kg)	Comments	Feature type	Phase
				1) 25 in a hard orange sandy fabric (1.956kg). Well made- post-medieval. Five tiles have sub-rounded peg holes (32mm, 40mm, 48mm, ??? and ??) 2 peg hole types. One sub-square peg hole of ?? type. 2) Two tiles in a hard orange sandy fabric with reduced grey core (0.039kg). One sub-rounded peg hole ??type 3) One orange sandy fabric with small flint inclusions (0.023kg) 4) One tile in a hard orange sandy with small yellow clay lump inclusions (0.016kg) 5) One yellow red mixed tile with yellow clay lump inclusions (0.023kg). Has splash yellow glaze.		
905	900	1	0.11	Orange sandy. Has sub-rounded peg hole 50mm from side (2 peg hole type)	cess pit	2.2
906	900	32	1.43	Tile in two fabrics: A) 30 tile in a hard orange/ orange red sandy fabric (1.288kg). Three tiles had sub-round holes (43mm, ?? and ??). 1 peg hole type B) Two tiles in a yellow orange fabric with yellow clay lump inclusions (0.144kg)	cess pit	2.2
907	900	75	7.25	Hard orange sandy fabric. These tile fragments noticeably larger than most on site and reasonably unabraded....is it a primary assemblage...mostly from same batch??. Two tiles have widths surviving at 175mm and 178mm (7") respectively. The latter has two sub-rounded peg holes 39mm and 37mm from the two sides of the tile. Six other tiles have sub-rounded peg holes, three are 2 peg hole types and the others ? (no sides survive). One tile is very over fired. ??Early post-medieval.	cess pit	2.2
910	900	77	4.33	Tile in three fabrics: A) 72 fragments in a hard orange red sandy fabric (3.864kg). Eight had sub-rounded peg holes (32mm, 33mm, 35mm, 37mm, 43mm, 52mm, ?? and ???). Six identifiable ones were 1 sub-rounded peg hole type. Well made. ?Post-medieval B) Four in an orange sandy with grey reduced core (0.392kg) C) One in an orange sandy with yellow clay lump inclusions (0.077kg)	cess pit	2.2
911	900	75	3.35	Tile in three fabrics: A) 70 hard orange/ orange red sandy fabric (3.226kg). One sub-rounded peg hole. B) Four in a hard orange sandy fabric with reduced grey core (0.117kg). Occasional flint inclusions. C) One tile in an orange red sandy fabric (0.008kg). Reduced grey core with white and yellow clay lump inclusions. Green glaze on top.	cess pit	2.2
914	916	162	37.38	About one quarter of the tile from this pit was sampled. This was a major deposit of tiles, probably medieval (type B-E) to c.16-17th century in date (type A), with the pit pre-dating the early/mid 18th century gardens. Tile in c.5 fabrics fabrics: A) 132 (31.44kg) in a hard orange/ orange red sandy fabric. Many pieces were relatively unabraded by only one complete width (150mm (6") with the sub-rounded peg holes 46mm and 55mm respectively from either side of the tile. All tile in this fabtic seem to be 2 peg hole types. Early post-medieval B) 19 (3.87kg) in a hard orange sandy fabric with a reduced core. The fabric included frequent small yellow clay lumps. One tile had a complete width (152mm (6")). Four tiles had sub-rounded peg holes 75mm, 72mm, 70mm and 69mm from the side. All one peg hole type tiles. C) Two (0.16kg) in a medium orange brown fabric with frequent very small flint inclusions D) Six (1.37kg) in an orange red sandy fabric with frequent very small flint inclusions. One complete width 153mm (6") with two peg holes 42mm and 37mm respectively from either side of the tile. E)Three (0.54kg) ?tile in a hard orange sandy fabric with a reduced core. The tiles had yellow green glaze on one side. 15mm thick.	pit	2.1
915	916	16	3.88	Tiles in two fabrics: 14 (3.427kg) were in a hard orange/ orange red sandy fabric. One tile had been shaped. It was up to 164mm wide with half Half the tile (for 140mm) at this width and then the tile tapered from both sides to a central point over a 140mm distance. This had been presumably done prior to firing but uncertain for the reason for this. One tile had sub-rounded peg hole 53mm from side -2 peg hole type tile. Two (0.45kg) in an orange brown sandy fabric with frequent very small flint	pit	2.1

Context	Cut	No.	Wt (kg)	Comments	Feature type	Phase
				inclusions. 2 peg hole type tile		
921	922	3	0.14	Tile in two fabrics: 1) two tile (0.095kg) in a hard orange sandy fabric. 2) One tile (0.048kg) in a hard orange sandy fabric with reduced grey core with white and yellow clay lumps.	pit	2.1
923	924	6	0.73	Hard orange/ orange red sandy fabric. One sub-square peg hole - no sides survived to measure if 1 or 2 peg hole type.	pit	2.1
925	926	4	0.12	Tile in two fabrics: A) Three tile in a hard orange red sandy fabric (0.075kg) B) One tile in a mixed yellow/red fabric (0.046kg)	post hole	1.2
929	0	2	0.1	Hard orange sandy (0.104kg). One sub-rounded peg hole 40mm from side of tile. 2 peg hole type	pit	2.1
947	949	1	0.06	Hard orange sandy with a few small flint inclusions (0.064kg)	well	2.1
950	952	63	5.71	Tile in a hard orange/orange red sandy fabric. One tile has a complete width (170mm (6¾"). Tiles were of 2 peg hole type.	cess pit	2.2
976	977	14	1.21	Orange sandy fabric. Two have sub-rounded peg holes (36mm and 34mm respectively from sides of tile) both 2 peg hole type.	robber trench	3.1
978	0	10	1.9	Orange sandy. Nine tiles have sub-rounded peg holes (44mm, 46mm, 47mm, 48mm, 51mm, 52mm, 53mm, ??? and one tile has two sub-rounded peg holes). Therefore eight are 2 peg hole type and 1???.	spread	3.1
994	0	9	0.62	Tile in three fabrics: A) Six in a orange red sandy fabric (0.435kg). B) One orange sanded with a reduced grey core (0.018kg) C) Two orange red with reduced grey core with yellow clay lump inclusions (0.166kg)	accumulation	2.2
1001	920	1	0.09	Hard orange sandy	pit	1.2
1004	1003	46	3.61	Tile in two fabrics: A) two tile in an orange red sandy fabric, with reduced grey core and yellow clay lump inclusions (0.277kg) B) 44 tiles orange sandy fabric. Mostly oxidized although a few have a slightly reduced core (3.334kg). Three tiles have sub-rounded peg holes (one with two holes on one tile).	hearth	2.2
1005	0	2	0.7	Orange sandy fabric	spread	2.2
1009	0	3	0.14	In two fabrics: 1) Two orange sandy (0.138kg) 2) One hard red (0.026kg)	spread	2.2
1010	1034	4	0.38	Hard orange/orange red sandy fabric. Two tiles had one sub-rounded peg holes (one tile had two and the other was 30mm from the side).	pit	2.2
1012	0	4	0.05	Tile in two fabrics: A) Three tile in an orange sandy fabric (0.035kg) B) One tile in an orange sandy fabric with core a reduced grey colour (0.018kg)	surface (internal)	2.2
1021	1022	1	0.21	Hard orange red sandy fabric (0.211kg)	pit	1.2
1024	0	1	0.4	Hard orange/orange red sandy fabric (0.398kg).	wall	2.2
1027	0	62	3.34	Tile two fabrics: A) Eight tile in a predominantly yellow sandy fabric with a reduced purple core (0.32kg). One sub-rounded peg hole of ?type. B) 51tile in a hard orange sandy fabric with a reduced Grey core (a few have some small while clay lump inclusions). One tile is over fired and was slightly vitrified (2.9kg). A further three (0.114kg) have splash glazing (2 are green/brown and 1 orange/red)	pit	1.2
1029	1030	6	0.25	Hard orange red sandy fabric with reduced Grey core. Splash green glaze.	pit	1.2

Context	Cut	No.	Wt (kg)	Comments	Feature type	Phase
1031	1033	9	0.23	Hard orange sandy with reduced grey core. Three have splash green glaze.	pit	1.2
1038	1039	1	0.08	Orange sandy (0.084kg)	pit	2.2
1049	0	1	0.03	Hard orange sandy (0.029kg)	surface (internal)	2.1
1051	1044	4	0.08	Hard orange sandy fabric with grey reduced core (0.075kg).	pit	1.1
1052	1044	1	0.06	Hard orange/ orange red sandy fabric with grey reduced core (0.056kg).	pit	1.1
1053	1043	10	0.49	In two fabrics: 1) Nine fragments in an orange/orange red fabric (0.473kg) with a reduced grey core. 2) One fragment in a mixed yellow/orange/red sandy fabric (0.017kg)	pit	1.1
1054	1042	1	0.06	Hard orange sandy with a reduced grey core (0.059kg)	pit	1.1
1055	916	1	0.65	Complete tile. Orange sandy fabric. Deliberately cut to create a point at top of tile. From base to point it is 220mm (8½") long. Width is 165-170mm (6½"). Both sides of tiles are normal for 150mm and 145mm respectively and then both are tapered to form a point. Illustrate.	pit	2.1
1056	916	2	0.05	1) Hard yellow/orange sandy fabric (0.042kg) 2) Hard orange sandy fabric (0.011kg)	pit	2.1
1061	1044	5	0.36	Hard orange/orange red sandy with a reduced core (0.358kg)	pit	1.1
1062	1044	8	0.19	Hard orange/orange red sandy fabric with reduced grey core	pit	1.1
1065	654	2	0.13	Tile in two fabrics: 1) One in a hard orange sandy fabric (0.022kg) 2) One in a mid brown reduced fabric with very small flint inclusions (0.103kg)	pit	2.2
1067	1109	1	0.06	Orange sandy with purple/grey core with some flint inclusions	hearth	1.2
1071	0	3	0.24	Hard orange sandy with reduced grey core (0.241kg)	wall	2.2
1078	1079	4	0.14	One tile in an orange sandy fabric (18g). Three in an orange sandy with reduced grey core (0.122kg)	pit	1.2
1081	1083	2	0.21	One yellow/red mixed tile (0.189kg) One red sandy fabric with reduced grey core (0.024kg)	pit	1.2
1082	1095	19	0.52	Hard orange/orange red sandy fabric	foundation trench	2.2
1084	1087	6	0.5	Hard orange sandy with reduced core. Two have sub-rounded peg holes (31mm and 50mm from side of tile (both 2 peg hole type tiles)	pit	1.2
1096	0	1	0.2	Hard orange/ orange red sandy fabric (0.201kg)	dump	2.2
1097	1098	7	0.37	Orange red sandy (0.366kg). One sub-rounded peg hole of unknown type.	robber trench	2.2
1099	1102	2	0.08	Orange red sandy fabric (0.081kg)	foundation trench	2.2
1100	1102	3	0.08	Orange sandy (0.082kg). Mortar on one	foundation trench	2.2
1112	914	9	0.7	Hard orange/orange red sandy fabric. One fragment had a sub-rounded peg hole 21mm from side (2 peg hole type).	ditch	2.2
1131	1133	5	1.05	Hard orange/orange red sandy fabric. 168mm (6½") width	pit	1.2
1134	0	11	0.88	Orange sandy fabric. One sub-rounded peg hole 39mm from side (2 peg hole type)	pit	1.2

Context	Cut	No.	Wt (kg)	Comments	Feature type	Phase
1207	1208	2	0.04	Hard orange sandy oxidised exterior. Reduced grey core (0.043kg)	post hole	3.1
1215	1216	5	0.58	Tile in two fabrics: 1) Three (0.344kg) in a hard orange oxidised fabric 2) Two tiles (0.239kg) have a hard orange oxidised exterior but a reduced grey core	pit	3.2
1221	0	12	0.58	Hard orange/orange red sandy fabric (0.58kg). Four fragments had peg holes (36mm, 41mm, ?? and ??) from the side. Two are 2 peg hole type tiles	surface (external)	2.2
1222	1223	3	0.14	Hard orange/orange red sandy fabric (0.138kg)	robber trench	3.1
1224	0	2	0.46	Hard orange red sandy fabric. Large quantity of mortar attached. Tiles from former structures? - been used in wall construction?	cess pit	2.2
1225	1226	1	0.16	Yellow sandy oxidised exterior with a grey reduced core 90.155kg)	pit	1.2
1229	1228	6	0.15	Hard orange sandy fabric (0.149kg)	pit	3.1
1231	1230	2	2.16	Hard orange red sandy fabric (2.159kg). Both tile have widths surviving (167mm and 166mm (6½")). They are covered (all sides) with significant quantities of lime mortar suggesting they may have been used within a structure and not on a roof.	cess pit	2.2
1232	1230	4	1.46	Tile relatively unabraded. In two fabrics: 1) Three in an orange/ orange red sandy fabric (1.297kg). One has width surviving (165mm (6½")). 2) One fragment with an orange sandy oxidised surface and reduced grey core (0.158kg).	cess pit	3.1
1236	1224	13	0.77	Hard orange sandy fabric. Two fragments had peg holes. 1) Sub-square peg hole 43mm from side (2 peg hole type). 2) One sub-rounded peg hole 48mm from side (2 peg hole type)	cess pit	3.1
1237	0	4	0.14	Tile in two fabrics: 1) Three (0.132kg) in a hard orange oxidised fabric 2) One tile (0.008kg) has a hard orange oxidised exterior but a reduced grey core	evaluation trench	3.3
1244	0	2	0.09	Orange red sandy oxidised (0.094kg)	evaluation trench	3.3
1249	1248	1	0.01	Hard orange sandy oxidised exterior. Reduced grey core (0.014kg)	pit	3.1
1253	1252	2	0.05	Hard orange sandy oxidised exterior. Reduced grey core (0.047kg)	pit	3.1
1255	1254	3	0.04	Hard orange/orange red sandy fabric (0.043kg)	pit	3.1
1257	1256	7	0.12	Hard orange sandy oxidised exterior. Reduced grey core (0.124kg)	pit	3.1
1259	1258	3	0.07	Hard orange/orange red sandy fabric (0.065kg)	pit	3.1
1264		5	0.18	Hard orange/orange red sandy fabric (0.176kg).		
1278	1230	9	3.36	Fairly unabraded. All in a hard orange red sandy oxidised fabric. One width 165mm (6½"). Some with a moderate quantity of mortar attached. Two with sub-rounded peg holes (62mm and ?? from side). Former probably a 2 peg hole type tile.	cess pit	3.1
1283	1284	11	0.54	Hard orange sandy oxidised fabric. One sub-square peg hole 38mm from side (2 peg hole type tile)	foundation trench	2.2
1291	1291	14	0.74	Tile in three fabrics: 1) Six (0.408kg) in a hard orange/orange red sandy fabric. 1 tile has a sub-rounded peg hole 2) Three (0.147kg) in a hard orange sandy oxidised exterior with reduced grey core 3) Five (0.186kg) in a hard orange sandy oxidised exterior with reduced grey	leveling	2.2

Context	Cut	No.	Wt (kg)	Comments	Feature type	Phase
				core with small yellow clay lump inclusions		
1293	1292	8	0.7	Tile in three fabrics: 1) Two in a hard orange sandy oxidised fabric (0.136kg) 2) Five in a hard orange sandy oxidised exterior with reduced grey core (0.468kg) 3) One has an oxidised orange/red exterior and a purple reduced core (0.093kg)	ditch	2.2
1295	1294	5	0.28	Hard orange sandy fabric (0.278kg)	post pad	1.2
1297	1296	1	0.15	Hard orange sandy fabric (0.145kg)	pit	1.2
1302	1284	2	0.09	Hard orange/orange red sandy fabric (0.09kg)	foundation trench	2.2
1303	0	10	5	Hard orange red sandy oxidised fabric. Tile was taken from footings of a former structure. Tile was vertically laid with the mortar to help form footings. Included was a sample 56mm thick comprising two tiles on external sides with a large quantity of mortar in between. The enormous quantity of mortar means that the weights are significantly biased.	wall	2.2
1306	1307	3	0.26	Hard orange sandy	pit/root bole	3.1
1312	1313	5	0.52	Hard orange sandy fabric. One burnt. Two fragments have sub-rounded peg holes (50mm and 61mm from side of tiles). Both are 2 peg hole type tiles	foundation trench	2.2
1317	1318	6	0.21	In two fabrics: 1) Two in a hard orange/ orange red sandy oxidised fabric (0.054kg). 2) Four in a orange sandy fabric with an oxidised exterior with reduced core (0.152kg)	pit	3.1
1319	1320	2	0.12	Hard orange/orange red sandy oxidised (0.118kg). One has a sub-rounded peg hole 37mm from side of tile (2 peg hole type tile)	pit	3.1
1320	1320	34	1.8	Tile comprises very small abraded fragments. In two fabrics: 1) 13 in a hard orange/ orange red sandy oxidised fabric (0.997kg). One has a sub-rounded peg hole 2) 21 in a orange sandy fabric with an oxidised exterior with reduced core (0.803kg)	pit	3.1
1321	1321	22	0.77	Tile comprises very small abraded fragments. In two fabrics: 1) Eight in a hard orange/ orange red sandy oxidised fabric (0.187kg) 2) 14 in a orange sandy fabric with an oxidised exterior with reduced core (0.582kg). One has a sub-rounded peg hole.	surface (internal)	2.2
1327	1327	6	0.57	Hard orange/orange red sandy oxidised (0.574kg). One has a sub-rounded peg hole 41mm from side of tile (2 peg hole type tile)	buried soil	2.2
1332	1333	116	10.68	Hard orange sandy fabric. Occasional flint inclusions up to 15mm in length. 15 fragments have peg holes: All sub-rounded (14mm, 20mm, 20mm, 28mm, 45mm , 47mm, 49mm, 67mm, ?? x 6 from side of tile . One tile has two sub-rounded peg holes on tile. Eight are 2 peg type tiles, one may be 1 peg type?	pit	2.2
1335	1334	7	0.35	Hard orange sandy oxidised exterior. Reduced grey core (0.35kg)	foundation trench	2.2
1338	1340	17	0.58	In two fabrics: A) 16 Hard orange sandy fabric (0.55kg). B) One orange sandy with grey core (0.025kg). Has very small flint inclusions. Drag marks along tile.	pit	1.2
1339	1340	14	0.49	Hard orange sandy fabric. Two have peg holes (45mm and 50mm from side - both 2 peg hole type tiles)	pit	1.2
1342	1334	1	0.07	Hard orange sandy fabric (0.074kg)	foundation trench	2.2
1343	1334	1	0.03	Hard orange sandy oxidised exterior. Reduced grey core	surface (internal)	2.2
1349	1350	1	0.03	Hard orange sandy fabric	pit	3.1

Context	Cut	No.	Wt (kg)	Comments	Feature type	Phase
1353	1354	2	0.36	Hard orange red sandy fabric	pit	3.1
1366	1367	1	0.12	Hard orange sandy oxidised exterior. Reduced grey core (0.118kg)	pit	1.2
1376	0	24	3.12	Tile in two fabrics: 1) One fragment (0.124kg) in an orange sandy fabric with reduced core. Poorly sorted yellow and orange/red clay lump inclusions. Poorly made tile 2) 23 tile in a hard orange/orange red sandy oxidised fabric (2.992kg). Three fragments have sub-rounded peg holes surviving: A) Two sub-rounded peg holes on one fragment with the first 51mm from side of tile (2 peg hole type). B) Sub-rounded peg hole. C) Two sub-rounded peg holes on one fragment with the first 39mm from side of tile (2 peg hole type)	ditch	1.2
1379	1378	1	0.23	Hard orange/orange red sandy oxidised fabric	pit	1.2
1388	1389	5	0.15	Orange sandy oxidised fabric	pit	1.2
1392	1393	3	0.08	Hard orange sandy oxidised exterior. Reduced grey core (0.082kg)	pit	1.2
1398	1400	6	0.35	Hard orange/orange red sandy oxidised fabric (0.353kg)	pit	1.2
1401	1240	3	0.04	Hard orange/orange red sandy oxidised (0.036kg)	pit	3.3
1428	1427	28	2.39	In two fabrics: 1) 25 were in a hard orange/orange red sandy fabric (1.751kg). Three had sub-rounded peg holes (18mm, 35mm and ?? from side respectively). Two are 2 peg hole type tiles. 2) Three tiles in an orange sandy fabric with reduced core (0.639kg).	pit	2.1
1429	1427	4	0.39	Hard orange/orange red sandy oxidised (0.388kg)	pit	2.1
1440	1224	11	0.62	Hard orange/orange red sandy oxidised fabric (0.624kg). One sub-round peg hole.	cess pit	2.2
1442	1445	7	0.72	Hard orange/orange red sandy oxidised fabric (0.717kg). One sub-round peg hole 53mm from side (2 peg hole type)	pit	1.2
1443	1445	1	0.14	Hard orange sandy fabric	pit	1.2
1446	1224	1	0.05	Hard orange/orange red sandy oxidised fabric (0.045kg).	cess pit	2.2
1447	1448	3	0.14	Hard orange/orange red sandy oxidised fabric (0.138kg).	pit	3.1
1449	1445	1	0.09	Hard orange/orange red sandy oxidised fabric	pit	1.2
1452	1230	12	1.93	Hard orange/orange red sandy oxidised fabric. One has a width surviving (171mm - 6¾"). One tile has two sub-rounded peg holes	cess pit	3.1
1458	1456	2	0.23	Hard orange/orange red sandy oxidised fabric (0.231kg). One sub-round peg hole 55mm from side (2 peg hole type)	pit	1.2
1500	0	1	0.58	Hard orange sandy. Has copious quantity of lime mortar attached - used within wall of structure	well	
1502	1501	5	0.27	In two fabrics 1) 4 tile (0.191kg) in a orange sandy fabric 2) 1 (0.08kg) in an orange sandy fabric with reduced grey core	Cess pit	
1505	1501	3	0.5	Hard orange sandy. One tile has 2 sub-rounded peg holes. Late med/early post-med	Cess pit	
1509	1510	5	0.59	Tile in two fabrics: 1) Two (0.161kg) in a hard orange sandy with reduced grey core. One has splash green/brown glaze. 2) three (0.429kg) in a hard orange sandy fabric. One complete width 168mm (6.5"). One fragment has 2 sub-rounded peg holes	pit	

Context	Cut	No.	Wt (kg)	Comments	Feature type	Phase
1511	1513	5	0.4	Hard orange sandy	pit	
1525	0	1	0.58	Hard orange sandy. Has copious quantity of lime mortar attached - used within wall of structure	spread	

Appendix Table D: *Ceramic roof tiles (Peg) catalogue*

Context	Cut	No.	Weight	Comments	Feature type	Phase
574	575	1	0.04	Red sandy with some very small clay lump inclusions	ditch	2.2
589		1	0.09	Orange sandy. Mortar. Unglazed	Layer	3.1
590	590	1	0.33	Hard orange sandy. Ridge tile hibbed. Tapered on both sides leading to a narrow end of tile 45mm (1¾") long. Peg hole near the end tile to fix to roof. Splash green glaze on top of tile - Illustrate	wall	2.1
716	0	2	0.05	Hard orange sandy fabric (0.052kg). Orange/brown glaze on top.	surface (internal)	2.1
738	760	1	0.06	Ridge tile. Unglazed. Orange sandy	pit	3.1
767	768	6	0.42	A) Two are in a hard orange sandy fabric with partly reduced grey core and have green brown glaze on top (0.118kg). B) The other two are unglazed with two in a hard orange sandy fabric whilst the final sherd is in a hard orange sandy fabric with small white chalk and ?shell inclusions (0.184kg) . C) One tile in a hard orange sandy fabric with reduced core (0.116kg). Moderate quantity of small while clay lump inclusions. Unglazed.	pit	3.1
802	803	1	0.73	Hard orange sandy.' Crenelated' ridge tile. Green brown glaze on top.	pit	2.2
840	841	2	0.05	Two ridge tile fragments in a hard orange sandy fabric (0.049kg)	post hole	2.2
872	874	3	1.41	There were three tiles fragments in a hard orange red sandy fabric with reduced grey/dark grey core with frequent very small white/yellow clay lumps and some have occasional very small flint inclusions. Internal yellow splash glaze. One has a peg hole. One near complete hib ridge tile (0.77kg) was 240mm (9½") long +. The widest point was c.9". This tapered to a small width where a peg hole was visible suggesting the tile was both ridge and nailed. The tile broke at the peg hole.	pit	1.2
873	874	3	0.45	Three fragments in a hard orange sandy fabric with reduced grey core (0.445kg). Green glaze on top.	pit	1.2
?885	883	2	0.18	Two fragments (0.179kg) in a hard orange sandy fabric with reduced grey core. One has splash green glaze on exterior. The other green glaze on exterior and side and v. small quantity of splash green glaze on interior	pit	1.1
891	949	1	0.36	One ridge tile in a hard red sandy fabric with reduced grey core	well	2.2
914	916	8	3.09	Five (2.57kg) fragments in a hard orange red sandy fabric. One of these was from a hib tile with the tile tapering. One tile has green brown glaze on top. Three conjoining sherds from a tile (0.52kg) in a hard orange sandy fabric with a reduced core. The fabric included frequent small yellow and white clay lumps.	pit	2.1
976	977	1	0.33	Orange sandy fabric. Unglazed. 25mm thick (1"). Tile unusually thick but is a ridge tile - fragment is very curved (0.327kg).	robber trench	3.1
1027	0	2	0.17	Hard orange sandy fabric with a reduced grey core (a few have some small while clay lump inclusions)(0.168kg)	pit	1.2
1061	1044	2	0.11	Hard orange/ orange red sandy with a reduced grey core. One fragment has	pit	1.1

Context	Cut	No.	Weight	Comments	Feature type	Phase
				splash green brown glaze on top of tile (0.105kg)		
1125	1126	1	0.13	Hard orange sandy (0.134kg)	pit	2.1
1221	0	2	0.19	Hard orange sandy fabric (0.14kg). Finial?. Hard orange red sandy fabric (0.053kg). Has splash green brown glaze	surface (external)	2.2
1332	1333	1	0.2	Hard orange sandy oxidised (0.202kg). Is this a hip tile? Sub-rounded peg hole.	pit	2.2
1376	0	2	0.34	Two fabrics: 1) One ridge tile in a hard orange red sandy fabric with reduced grey core (0.06kg). Unglazed 2) One ridge tile in a hard orange red sandy fabric (0.281kg). Unglazed	ditch	1.2

Appendix Table E: *Ceramic roof tile (ridge) catalogue*

Appendix C. Environmental Reports

C.1 Animal bone

By Chris Faine

Introduction

C.1.1 A total weight of 63kg of animal bone was hand collected, with some additional fragments deriving from bulk environmental samples. The bone derives from a variety of contexts spanning the medieval to post-medieval periods.

The assemblage

Residuality and contamination

C.1.2 No information regarding residuality or contamination was available to the author at the time of writing, however, given the high level of intrusion/reworking of earlier deposits in the post-medieval period, this will need to be addressed if further analysis were to be carried out.

Preservation

C.1.3 The preservation of the assemblage is generally good, although fragmented due to butchery.

Storage and quantity:

C.1.4 The hand collected animal bone is stored in 9 long bone boxes measuring 38x25.5x13cm. The bones are washed and bagged by context. The total weight of the hand-collected bone is 63kg.

Methods

C.1.5 Faunal material was scanned with all “countable” bones being recorded on a specially written MS Access database. The overall species distribution in terms of fragments (NISP) is shown in Table C1.1. The numbers of ageable mandibles and epiphyses are recorded in Tables C1.2 and C1.3. Available measurements and sexable bones are recorded in Tables C1.4 and C1.5. The counting system is based on a modified version of the system suggested by Davis (1992) and used by Albarella and Davis (1994). Completeness was assessed in terms of diagnostic zones (Dobney & Reilly 1988). Ageing was assessed via tooth wear (Grant 1982). Bird and small mammal remains were noted but not identified to species at this stage.

C.1.6 The material has been assessed with reference to the main three phases of occupation (Periods 1-3) without attempting to include any further subdivisions, although this will be undertaken at full analysis/publication stage when the site phasing has been finalised.

Assessment Results

C.1.7 As mentioned above, Table C1.1 shows the species distribution for the assemblage. The largest amount of faunal material was recovered from Period 2 (NISP: 821) with roughly equal numbers from the remaining phases. Sheep/goat is the dominant taxon with cattle being the second most prevalent species in all phases. Pig and horse remains are a minor taxon in all phases with horse remains being recovered from Period 2 only. Commensal mammals are present in Periods 1 and 2 in the form of dog and cat remains. A semi-articulated dog skeleton was recovered from Period 2 context 843. Roughly equal numbers of cat remains were recovered from Periods 1 and 2.

	Period			
	1	**2**	**3**	**Total**
Cattle (*Bos*)	26	108	35	**169**
Sheep/Goat (*Ovis/Capra*)	32	119	61	**212**
Pig (*Sus scrofa*)	11	22	5	**38**
Horse *(Equus*)	0	10	0	**10**
Dog (*Canis familiaris*)	4	40*	0	**44**
Cat (*Felis sylvestris*)	14	16	1	**31**
Rabbit (*Oryctolagus cuniculus*)	0	2	0	**2**
Roe deer (*Capreolus capreolus*)	0	1	1	**2**
Polecat/Ferret (*Mustela putorius*)	0	0	1	**1**
Anuran amphibian (*Rana/Bufo*)	3	125	0	**128**
Bird	31	135	10	**176**
Large Mammal	50	157	60	**267**
Medium Mammal	14	75	9	**98**
Small Mammal	0	13	0	**13**
Total:	**185**	**823**	**183**	**1191**

Table C1.1: *Species distribution for the assemblage*

C.1.8 Wild mammal remains are limited to two portions of rabbit from Period 2 context 572 and single roe deer and polecat fragments from Period 3 contexts 767 & 1016 respectively. Large numbers of bird remains were recovered from both Period 1 and 2 contexts. An extremely large (NISP: 125) number of anuran amphibian fragments were also recovered from environmental samples from Period 2 contexts; mostly from horticultural features and wells.

C.1.9 As might be expected, the numbers of available epiphyses roughly follow the species distribution, with the largest number of ageable elements being recovered from the sheep/goat assemblage, especially from Period 2 (see Table C1.2). Although numbers of ageable elements were recovered from all phases only the sheep/goat samples from Period 2 and 3 and cattle and bird samples from Period 2 are of a sufficient size to warrant further analysis. Despite the good preservation of the assemblage relatively few ageable mandibles were recovered; the majority being recovered from Period 2 domesticates (see Table C1.3). The majority of elements available for metrical analysis were recovered from Period 2 contexts, although measurable elements were recovered from all phases (see Table C1.4). Sexable elements are limited to single cattle and horse pelves from Period 3 contexts 946 & 861 respectively and a single sheep pelvis from Period 3 context 1018.

	Period			
	1	**2**	**3**	**Total**
Cattle (*Bos*)	14	49	22	**85**
Sheep/Goat (*Ovis/Capra*)	38	112	64	**214**
Pig (*Sus scrofa*)	7	21	2	**30**
Horse (*Equus*)	0	12	0	**12**
Dog (*Canis familiaris*)	8	20	4	**32**
Cat (*Felis sylvestris*)	4	4	0	**8**
Bird	20	63	12	**95**
Total:	**91**	**281**	**104**	**476**

Table C1.2: *Number of ageable epiphyses*

	Period		
	1	**2**	**3**
Cattle (*Bos*)	1	3	1
Sheep/Goat (*Ovis/Capra*)	3	8	2
Pig (*Sus scrofa*)	1	3	1
Total:	**5**	**14**	**4**

Table C1.3: *Number of ageable mandibles*

	Period		
	1	**2**	**3**
Cattle (*Bos*)	1	8	3
Sheep/Goat (*Ovis/Capra*)	6	14	5
Pig (*Sus scrofa*)	1	5	1
Horse (*Equus*)	0	8	0
Dog (*Canis familiaris*)	3	1	0
Bird	10	16	2
Total:	**21**	**52**	**11**

Table C1.4: *Number of measurable bones*

Statement of potential and Recommendations for further work

C.1.10 This is a medium sized assemblage with good potential for further analysis, especially with respect to the Period 2 sample (although ageing data is somewhat limited). Of particular interest is the large number of bird remains from this phase. The majority of anuran amphibian remains were recovered from well fills and it would be useful to compare these contexts with with well fills from the Norman Gate Tower assemblage (Drewett & Stewart, 1975).

C.1.11 Possible evidence of tanning was observed in the evaluation material (Gill 2011). Few elements associated with tanning were observed in this assemblage (horn-cores, metapodia etc.) and it would be interesting to see if this is simply a question of sampling or differing land uses within the site itself. Few comparative medieval assemblages appear to have been recovered from the town, with those that have been recovered being of much smaller size (ibid; Gill & Breen 2005). Comparisons could be made with assemblages from Norwich (Albarella et. al. 2009, Murray & Albarella, 2005) and Kings Lynn (Noddle 1977) amongst others. Given this lack of larger assemblages full recording of the sample is recommended.

C.1.12 It is estimated that full recording of the assemblage will take 4.5 days, with targeted analysis of the Period 2 contexts as indicated above. Compilation of tables and charts will take 2 days and report writing a further 3 days. Total 9.5 days.

C.2 Shell

By Helen Stocks-Morgan

Introduction and Methods

C.2.1 A total weight of 10.28kg of marine shell was recovered from 134 contexts. The shells were quantified and examined in order to assess the diversity and importance of these ecofacts and their potential to provide useful data as part of any further archaeological analysis. The assemblage is the result of hand collection and does not include shell recovered from environmental samples.

C.2.2 Oyster (*Ostrea edulis*) are the predominant species, accounting for 95.5% of the assemblage. The other species of shell present within the assemblage can be seen as being a contaminant within the oyster assemblage. The exception to this are two contexts which contain only Whelk (*Buccinum undatum*) shells and one context which contained only mussel (*Mytilus edulis*) shells as a distinct species.

C.2.3 All the bivalve shells were unhinged. Evidence for parasitic infestation was noted on several oyster shells, as well as the attachment of adult or spat oysters, but was not studied in detail.

Results

	no of contexts	Weight by species (kg)					Total weight (kg)
		oyster	mussel	whelk	cockle	crab	
Period 1.1	4	0.05	0	0	0		0.05
Period 1.2	18	1.43	0.04	0.66	0		1.54
Period 2.1	32	0.56	0	0.89	0		0.65
Period 2.2	51	3.85	0.06	0.39	0.13	0.01	4.03
Period 3.1	27	3.59	0.02	0.01	0.01		3.62
Period 3.2	2	0.02	0	0	0		0.02

Table C2.1. *Shell by period/phase*

Discussion

C.2.4 Oyster shells are predominant within the assemblage, forming 95.5% of the total by weight and count. Oysters would have been the most common species consumed within the medieval and post-medieval period. Only small amounts of whelk and mussel shells were recorded (1% each); crab forms a very minor component. These species were eaten at this time, however it is likely, given the small amount present, that these represent accidental inclusion during oyster harvesting.

C.2.5 The shell assemblage is well preserved, with little post-depositional damage. This suggests rapid disposal. The majority of shells were retrieved from rubbish and cess pits, which indicates that the shells were discarded almost immediately after consumption.

C.2.6 The average size of the oyster shells varies between 3cm to 9cm measured at the widest point of the left valve, predominantly being 6cm wide. No significant difference in the presence of left to right oyster valves were recorded within the assemblage, therefore no evidence of preparation and consumption activities are apparent on this site (oysters are often served in the left valve). Evidence of slight parasitic infestation was recorded on several oyster shells, predominately caused by the C*lioona celata* sponge.

C.2.7 Shell was present within deposits from all phases of occupation in the medieval and post-medieval periods, however the majority were found within deposits dating to the 15th to 17th century.

C.2.8 The shell recovered during the excavation suggests that oyster played a part in the occupants' diet during the medieval and post-medieval periods. Fresh oyster would have been a relatively cheap and accessible resource due to the site's location near to the river Lark. It is possible that these oysters were originally harvested on the Great Ouse estuary, near Kings Lynn, or perhaps further south along the coast in Essex (e.g. the Colne estuary) and regularly transported to Bury St Edmunds for sale in local markets.

Statement of research potential and recommendations for further work

C.2.9 The assemblage has been fully quantified and examined and no further work is required, other than a short note in the publication. The relatively small assemblage recovered limits the suitability of more detailed analysis and interpretation.

C.3 Environmental samples

By Rachel Fosberry

Introduction

C.3.1 A total of eighty-five samples were taken during excavations at Thingoe House, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk. Of these, one sample is a monolith taken through a series of hearth deposits, another is for possible radiocarbon dating and the remaining samples are bulk soil samples. The purpose of this assessment is to determine whether plant remains are present, their mode of preservation and whether they are of interpretable value with regard to domestic, agricultural and industrial activities, diet, economy and rubbish disposal.

C.3.2 Two samples were taken during the evaluation of the site (Gill 2011; 2012), from medieval and late medieval pits, although the results of these were not available at the start of the excavation. The initial results of the samples from the latest excavations show that preservation of plant remains is good with both carbonised and mineralised plant remains present. Charred cereals predominate along with occasional legumes. Mineralised fruit seeds provide evidence of other foods consumed. In addition, the presence of mineralised insect remains is also an indication of cess and may provide further information on the occupants of the site and their associated activities.

Methodology

C.3.3 One bucket (up to ten litres) of each of the bulk samples was processed by tank flotation for the recovery of charred plant remains, dating evidence and any other artefactual evidence that might be present. The flot was collected in a 0.3mm nylon mesh and the residue was washed through a set of sieves (10mm, 2mm and 0.5mm). Both flot and residue were allowed to air dry. A magnet was dragged through each residue fraction prior to sorting for artefacts. Any artefacts present were noted and reintegrated with the hand-excavated finds. The flot was examined under a binocular microscope and the presence of any plant remains or other artefacts are noted on Tables C3.1-4. Identification of plant remains is with reference to the Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands and the authors' own reference collection. Nomenclature is according to Stace (1997).

C.3.4 It was decided that a uniform sampling strategy would be employed in which one bucket of each sample was processed in the first instance to assess the density and preservation of plant remains.

C.3.5 One of the cess pit samples (Sample 46, fill 901 of cess pit **900**) was chosen for sorting of the smaller fraction (<2mm) using the microscope. The fine residues of all of the other bulk samples have been retained for sorting by this method, if required, at a later date.

Quantification

C.3.1 For the purpose of this assessment, items such as seeds, cereal grains and small animal bones have been scanned and recorded qualitatively according to the following categories

= 1-10, ## = 11-50, ### = 51+ specimens #### = 100+ specimens

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

+ = rare, ++ = moderate, +++ = abundant

Results

Preservation

C.3.1 Preservation is predominantly by charring and is generally good. The carbonised material is comprised of cereal grains and weed seeds in addition to charcoal, heather (*Calluna/Erica* sp.) and charred leaflets of Great Fen sedge (*Cladium mariscus*).Plant remains preserved by mineralisation occur in four of the samples. Insects remains preserved by mineralisation occur frequently and include puparia of several species of fly, segments of millipede exoskeleton and woodlice (*Oniscus asellus*) fragments.

C.3.2 Both methods of preservation are differential; carbonization only occurs under certain conditions when plant material is incompletely burnt and reduced to pure carbon. Any surviving charred remains will only represent a small proportion of the original material being burnt. Mineralisation occurs when the organic component of a seed or fruit is replaced my minerals such as calcium phosphate. This process will also only occur under certain conditions, most commonly when mixed with cess. (Hall, 2000) and only certain types of plant remains commonly become mineralised which is why it is relatively common to recover seeds of grape, fig and strawberry which are relatively tough as opposed to vegetable seeds which rarely preserve by this method.

Cereals

C.3.3 Cereal grains are abundant within the majority of the samples. Bread/club wheat (*Triticum aestivum/compactum*) and barley (*Hordeum* sp.) predominate along with significant quantities of rye (*Secale cereale*) and oats (*Avena* sp.). Chaff elements are comparatively rare and only occasional cereal culm nodes (indicating straw) and a few rachis fragments of wheat, rye and barley were observed.

Other food plants

C.3.4 Mineralised seeds of grape (*Vitis vinifera*), fig (*Ficus caria*) and possibly strawberry (*Fragaria* sp.) were recovered from cess pit samples. Mineralised seeds of apple/pear (*Malus/Pyrus* sp.) are present in all three cess pits and a single cherry (*Prunus* sp.) stone may represent consumed fruit. Seeds of bramble (*Rubus* sp.) and elderberry (*Sambucus nigra*) in many samples appear untransformed but may be contemporary as both species have tough seeds that are resistant to decomposition. Other indicators of food remains include a few egg shell fragments and frequent fish bones. Fish scales are less frequent which may suggest that the cleaning/gutting of fish was taking place elsewhere and the bones recovered are the result of a prepared product.

C.3.5 Charred peas (*Pisum sativum*) were noted in many of the cereal-rich samples. Beans (Fabaceae) occur rarely and only as cotyledon fragments. Flax *(Linum usitatissimum)* may also be a cultivated crop. It's seeds occur occasionally in this assemblage as single specimens within individual samples.

C.3.6 Charred hazelnut (*Corylus avellana*) fragments occur in two samples and may represent hazelnuts that were collected from the wild for consumption or may have been burnt with hazel wood as fuel.

Weed seeds

C.3.7 Weed seeds are fairly common within the assemblage although individual numbers are generally low. The most frequent charred seeds are those of weeds found in cultivated and disturbed soil such as corncockle *(Agrostemma githago),* bromes (*Bromus* sp.)*,* rye grass/darnell *(Lolium temulentum*), field gromwell (*Lithospermum arvense*), mustard *(Brassica sp.),* cornflower *(Centaurea cyanus),* cleavers *(Galium aparine),* vetches *(Vicia* sp.*),* wild radish *(Raphanus raphanistrum*), knotgrass *(Polygonum aviculare), goosefoot (Chenopodium* sp.*)* and stinking mayweed *(Anthemis cotula).*

C.3.8 Weeds such as dock (*Rumex* sp.), clover/medick (*Trifolium/Medicago* sp.), dead-nettles (*Lamium* sp.) and stinging nettles (*Urtica dioica*) have a broader habitat including disturbed and waste ground.

C.3.9 Pasture plants include clover (*Trifolium* sp.), plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*), sheep's sorrel (*Rumex acetosella*) and grasses (Poaceae).

C.3.10 Exploitation of local resources is indicated by the presence of nutlets and leaf fragments of Great Fen sedge (*Cladium mariscus*) which was one of the major vegetation types of the Fen and was commonly used for thatching and fuel. Other wetland plants include sedges (*Carex* sp.) and black bog-rush (*Schoenus nigricans*) which had similar uses. Charred heather (*Erica/Calluna* sp.) stem fragments were noted in several samples.

C.3.11 Silica fragments indicating ash/burnt plant material were noted in seven samples which were taken from a variety of features including ditches, cess pits, oven and rubbish pits. Not all plants produce silicates and there may be a link between the presence of silicates and charred wetland plants. Burnt molluscs were also present in these two samples and were probably brought in on the wetland vegetation that was subsequently burnt.

Results by period/phase:

Period 1: Medieval (c.12th to 14th century)

Phase 1.1

C.3.1 Of the four samples provisionally dated to the medieval quarrying phase, two pit samples; Sample 45, fill 885 of pit **883** and Sample 47, fill 938 of pit **937** contain significant crop plant and weed assemblages.

Phase 1.2

C.3.1 Twenty-two samples were taken from this phase of domestic activity related to kitchen features. The samples were mainly from pit fills and were found to contain significant quantities of charred plant remains and were presumably used for rubbish disposal. Of particular interest is pit **874**, a deep feature that contained a number of pottery vessels and fragments of ceramic building material. Three sequential fills were sampled (Samples 42, 43 and 44) and were found to contain significant quantities of barley in addition to other cereals, mainly wheat. The primary fill 882 (Sample 44) produced a small flot (5ml) but the other fills (873 and 880) have more reasonable flot volumes with potential for further analysis.

C.3.2 Other evidence of culinary waste is found in the form of egg shell fragments in Sample 57, fill 1031 of pit **1033**. Egg shell is difficult to identify to species without the use of electron microscopy.

C.3.3 Sample 56, fill 1029 of pit **1030** contains the highest quantities of oat grains, some of which are still enclosed in their floret allowing them to be identified as the cultivated

variety of oats, *Avena sativa*. A few of the oat grains and also some barley grains have germinated, possibly indicating disposal of spoilt grain.

C.3.4 Two ovens **1083** (Sample 66, fill 1081) and **1109** (Sample 67, fill 1107) both contain significant numbers of charred nutlets of black bog rush in addition to smaller amounts of great fen sedge and a large volume of wood charcoal. This indicates different fuel types which may be significant. Both of these deposits contain cereal-rich assemblages. The original function of the ovens is unclear. It is probable that they were multifunctional and used for cooking bread and possibly drying grain.

C.3.5 Mineralisation of plant remains and insects occurs in some of the pit deposits indicating the disposal of cess in several features. Sample 86, fill 1437 of cess pit **1438** contains a number of mineralised seeds of fig and grape.

C.3.6 A number of weeds seeds found in Phase 1.2 samples may indicate pasture and may represent hay being brought into site for horses.

Period 2: Late medieval to post-medieval (15th to late 17th/early 18th century)

Phase 2.1

C.3.1 Thirteen samples (of which one is for possible radiocarbon dating) were taken from the phase relating to garden soil/cultivation with pits that date to the 15th/16th century. The most noteworthy sample is Sample 46, fill 901 of cess pit **900** which contains well-preserved (mineralised) fruit and weed seeds along with insect remains. This deposit differs from the cess pit sample from the previous phase in that it contains relatively few cereal remains.

C.3.2 The samples taken from horticultural soils contain only a background scatter of charred cereal grains that are probably residual and had become incorporated into garden features during digging and possibly manuring. Any plants that were grown in these garden features would not leave any recognizable preserved remains in archaeological deposits although it is quite possible that pollen will have survived.

Phase 2.2

C.3.1 The majority of the thirty-nine samples were from deposits from features dating to the 16th/17th to early 18th century and include buildings, cess pits and garden features. Charred cereal grains occur in most of the samples but are generally present in low numbers and most likely represent accidental inclusion rather than deliberate deposits. There are a few exceptions: Sample 61 was taken from a spread, 1074, of burnt material found within building 3. It is predominantly composed of wood charcoal but also includes numerous charred barley and some wheat grains. Sample 51, fill 905 of cess pit **900** contains abundant charred cereal grains, mainly rye and wheat. This feature is described as a cess pit but there is no evidence of cess deposits such as mineralisation in this sample, presumably as these fills represent disuse rather than use deposits (which are described under 2.1 above). A later fill (908) of this pit (Sample 52) contains fewer charred cereals but does contain a large number of charred plant stems and silica fragments. A contemporary, or slightly later, cess pit **1231** differs completely in that it does not have any charred plant remains but contains mineralised seeds of fig, grape, a possible cherry (*Prunus* cf. *cerasus*) stone and numerous bramble and elderberry seeds and well-preserved insect remains. Cess pit **1501** contained two fills

that are quite different in content. Sample 100, upper fill 1505 produced a 90ml flot that is almost entirely comprised of charred cereal grains and crop weed seeds. The charred material is shiny and friable suggesting high temperature and/or repeated burning. Sample 101, basal fill 1508 produced a small 10ml flot that contains charred cereals and mineralised seeds of fig and dead-nettles.

C.3.2 Charred peas were noted mainly in the cereal-rich samples and occur in significant quantity in Sample 31, fill 731 of pit **730.** This sample produced a large flot volume (1.1L) of which only 20% was assessed. It also contains abundant cereal grains, culm nodes and vitrified charcoal and appears to be a deliberate deposit of burnt material.

C.3.3 The samples taken from horticultural features contain more charred cereal remains than those from the previous phase. Charred weed seeds are also more frequent and diverse but these plant remains do not provide any information on the plants grown within these features for the reasons stated before. Fish bones and small mammal bones are frequent which may suggest that midden material has been incorporated into the horticultural soils as fertiliser.

Period 3: Later post-medieval to modern (early/mid-18th to 20th century)

Phase 3.1

C.3.1 Seven samples were taken from Georgian garden features and a cess pit. The plant remains recovered were scarce in relation to previous phases. Three samples from cess pit **1236** contain a few charred cereals of which barley was the most common. Mineralised remains include occasional millipede exoskeleton segments.

Discussion

C.3.1 The charred plant assemblage from the excavations is dominated by cereal grains. This is largely to be expected as cereal grains are the most likely material to become carbonised (and thus preserved) due to the necessity to expose the grains to fire either during parching, brewing or cooking. All four of the main cereal types are represented but it is interesting to note that the cereal assemblages within individual deposits generally include more than one cereal type which could suggest either a mixing of material prior to deposition, several depositional events within the same deposit or mixed crops. During the medieval period some crops were occasionally grown together; wheat and rye were cultivated as a mixed crop known as 'maslin' and would have been sown in the autumn. Incidentally both cleavers and corncockle are common crop contaminants in this assemblage and they are autumn-germinating weeds which provides further evidence that the wheat and rye were autumn sown.

C.3.2 Wheat would have been the preferred grain for making bread although the cheaper rye bread may have been more common among the peasant class. Barley was the preferred malting grain of this period. Occasional germinated grains were noted in the assemblage but not in sufficient quantities to suggest brewing activities. It is more likely that these represent spoilt grain. Oats were most probably a fodder crop. The scarcity of chaff elements in this assemblage may be significant as it may suggest that cleaned grain was being imported into the site having been processed elsewhere. During the early medieval period it is likely that rural communities would have been producing excess grain for sale or for taxation and the cleaned grains would have been sent to administrative towns such as Bury St Edmunds.

C.3.3 The quantity of legumes recovered suggests that they were a significant dietary constituent as these items are less likely to be burnt accidentally than grain as they do not need to be exposed to heat as cereals do. Vetch seeds are leguminous weeds that could be crop contaminants or were possibly grown as a fodder or nitrogen-fixing crop to improve soil conditions.

C.3.4 The charred seed assemblage is consistent with what one would generally expect to find growing amongst cereal crops. They are most likely derived from weed plants that have been harvested along with the crop, as reaping in the medieval period usually involved cereals being cut at ground level with sickles (Jones, 1988). Of particular note is stinking mayweed which is an ecologically specific species that favours heavy clay soils in cultivated ground. In contrast, heather only grows on acid soils. Bromes are common crop contaminants that grow to the same height as the cereal crop, the grains are edible and so may not necessarily have been removed as a contaminant of the prepared grain especially if used for animal fodder. Rye grass/Darnell , field gromwell, corncockle and wild radish pod fragments are plants that grow in cultivated fields as crop contaminants. Larger seeds such as these are of a similar size to cereal grains so could not be removed by sieving and so they would have had to be picked out by hand prior prior to grinding/cooking grain. Corncockle seeds are large, black and rough and are a similar size to cereal grains. They are extremely poisonous to both humans and livestock, even if cooked, so any contaminating seeds have to picked out by hand prior to consumption.

C.3.5 Pasture plants appear in the earlier Period 1 samples and are less common or absent in the later Periods. It is likely that there were stables on the site and further study may verify this.

C.3.6 Flax would have been an important medieval crop. A versatile plant, the seeds would have been used for oil and consumption and the stems were used for fibres for clothing and rope. Two mineralised twisted threads were noted in Sample 46 although it is not currently known whether these are flax.

C.3.7 The mineralised plant remains provide evidence of the consumption of fruit including grapes (or raisins), figs, apples/pears and possibly strawberries and cherries. Several samples contain well-preserved insect remains including fly pupae and the puparia and exoskeletons of woodlice and millipedes. The disposal of latrine waste often produces mineralised plant and insect remains because the phosphates in the sewage replace the organic components leading to a form of semi-fossilization. Most typically, mineralised plant remains tend to be present in the lower fills of cess pits, especially those that were regularly cleaned out, and charred material is usually more abundant in upper fills. This has been interpreted as indicating initial use of the cess pits for latrine waste and then, once the features were no longer in use, they were backfilled with domestic culinary waste including charred food remains (Murphy 2001).

C.3.8 The cess pits from the current site mainly follow this pattern: Sample 46 from 901, cess pit **900** was the primary fill, and contains the most mineralised remains. The subsequent deposits within this feature are disuse/dumped deposits; Sample 51, fill 905 (5th fill) contains the greatest quantity of charred remains while Sample 52, fill 908 (8th fill) contains less. Sample 86 from possible cess pit **1438** (fill 1437) was a primary fill and does contain more mineralised remains than Sample 85 which is the tertiary fill from the same pit. Both contain charred remains but in this case it is the lower fill that contains the largest amount of charcoal and charred grain. Samples 87-89 from **1230** were all basal deposits (with fill 1455 being the earliest); containing mineralised plant remains and very little charred material. These deposits were sealed beneath a layer of

deliberately-laid tiles above which were demolition/infill deposits. Finally, Sample 101, 1508 in probable cess pit **1501** is a primary fill and contains mineralised remains while Sample 100 from 1505 was a tertiary, probably-disuse fill below demolition layers and contains the greater quantity of charred plant remains.

C.3.9 The charcoal content of several of the medieval pits is high. Wood charcoal provides evidence of burning and is most likely to have derived from domestic hearths. The addition of charcoal to medieval cess pits was often carried out to create a sterile seal and to lessen obnoxious smells (Grieg 1982). Great fen sedge appears to have been a major fuel component as the characteristic serrated-edged leaf fragments are found in large quantities in several deposits. Sedge-beds in the fens were intensively managed during the medieval period for use in thatching and flooring material but also as a favoured fuel in bread ovens (Rowell, 1986). Burnt mollusc shells recovered from these samples were most likely burnt whilst still attached to the sedges. The inclusion of Great fen sedge fruits and nutlets along with those of black bog rush, sedges and spike-rush may suggest that the sedges were incorporated in peat which was known to be harvested, dried and used as fuel in this period (De Moulins, Murphy, 2001). Peat is almost impossible to identify in charred assemblages without obtaining AMS dates on the seeds of the peat-forming plants. Peat would be expected to contain numerous culm nodes and stem fragments which were rarely seen in this assemblage other than in Sample 52 which possibly represents peat that has been used as duel and then dumped in cess pit 900 . Sedge leaves are pretty tough, but if they are waterlogged (in peat) they would be too fragile to survive subsequent charring (R. Ballantyne pers comm.).

Statement of potential

C.3.10 It would appear that the majority of the features sampled were rubbish pits used to dispose of accidentally burnt food products along with cess material and other domestic refuse. A range of crops are represented including the full range of cereals; wheat, barley, rye and oats along with pulses including peas and beans. These findings are typical of medieval towns in Suffolk as described in a review of excavated sites in this area (Murphy 2001). The lack of chaff suggests that crop plants were imported into this site; the full significance of this is yet to be fully ascertained. The plant remains are well preserved and have excellent archaeobotanical potential to yield valuable data about diet and urban food supplies during the medieval period in this region, with reference to the East Anglian Archaeology Research Agenda (Medlycott 2011). It is of particular relevance that few environmental assemblages from previous excavations within Bury St Edmunds appear to have been published and this assemblage provides a rare opportunity for a detailed study of one of the three important 'county' towns of medieval Suffolk (the others being Ipswich and Melton (Bailey *ibid*)).

C.3.11 The cess pits in particular have excellent archaeobotanical and entomological potential due to the range of food plants preserved by both carbonisation and mineralisation. There are samples from cess pits that are currently phased to three successive phases which would prove interesting for comparison both chronologically and spatially; with reference to different properties within the excavation area and the wider town of Bury St Edmunds.

Recommendations for further work

C.3.12 Several of the samples contain sufficient quantity and diversity of plant and insect species for full analysis. Plants preserved by mineralisation produce different assemblages to those preserved by carbonisation and many of the cess deposits

should be considered for analysis. Several of the charred cereal assemblages have the potential for further archaeobotanical study with the aim of characterising the cereals and the associated crop weeds in view of the research aims and objectives for this site. These include establishing the nature of the occupation of the site and to explore the evidence for the medieval and post-medieval urban economy and the changes in use of the site, in particular the development of the gardens.

C.3.13 The samples that have produced mineralised remains should be fully processed to produce a quantifiable assemblage of both plant and insect remains.

C.3.14 A number of samples have been selected for full analysis (with full processing of the remaining soil) by considering which assemblages have produced interesting assemblages and through consultation with the Project Officer and consideration of context details, dating and phasing (Table C3.5).

C.3.15 Samples taken from horticultural features did not produce any preserved plant remains that relate to the plants grown there.

C.3.16 A number of different fuels have been tentatively identified. Charcoal is abundant in many samples and is an obvious indicator of wood being burnt as fuel. Saw sedge and heather have also been identified. Both plants were used for thatching, heather being a popular choice of thatch in Medieval Suffolk (Bailey, 2010) as it is a fast-growing plant which is easily replenished. Peat is possibly represented and further analysis may verify this.

C.3.17 Fish appears to have been a major dietary constituent and should be subject to full analysis.

C.3.18 Insects are well preserved by mineralisation and have the potential for further study. It is probably that many of these species are synanthropic (associated with human activities).

C.3.19 Charcoal from the floor (1049) of a burnt structure (Building 3) has been collected as two samples; Sample 93 is a bulk sample that was processed and produced substantial amount of charcoal and Sample 63 is an unprocessed bag of charcoal. Either could be used for radiocarbon dating in an attempt to date the charcoal. It must be noted that the date of the charcoal will pre-date the burning event, possibly by many years.

Sample No.		45	47	79	80
Context No		885	938	1380	1426
Cut		883	937		
Category		fill	fill	layer	fill
Phase		1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Feature Type		pit	pit	accumulation	pit
Function					quarry
Volume of sample processed (L)		8	8	8	7
Cereals					
Avena sp. caryopsis	Oats [wild or cultivated]	#	##		#
Avena sativa L. floret	Cultivated oat seed-head		#		
Hordeum vulgare L. caryopsis	domesticated Barley grain	##	##	#	##
Hordeum vulgare L. rachis internode	domesticated Barley chaff	##			
Secale cereale L. caryopsis	Rye grain	##			
Secale cereale L. rachis internode	Rye chaff	#			
Triticum sp. caryopsis	Wheat grain	#	##		
free-threshing Triticum sp. caryopsis	free-threshing Wheat grain		##	#	#
cereal indet. caryopsis	unidentified grain	#			#
cf. cereal indet. culm node	ceral straw		##		
Other food plants					
Pisum sativum L. seed	garden pea		#		
Dry land herbs					
Agrostemma githago L. seed	Corncockle	##	##		
Agrostemma githago L. capsule fragments with seeds	Corncockle		#		
Anthemis cotula L. seed	Stinking mayweed	#	##		
Anthemis cotula L. seed head	Stinking mayweed		#		
Apiaceae indet. kernel	Carrot Family	#			
Centaurea sp. achene	Knapweeds	##			
Fallopia convolvulus (L.) Á. Löve achene	Black-bindweed	#			
Linum usitatissimum L. seed	Flax		#		
Lithospermum arvense L. nutlet	Corn Gromwell		#		
Lolium cf. temulentum L. caryopsis	Darnel	#			
Malva sp. nutlet	Mallows	#			
small Poaceae indet. [< 2mm] caryopsis	small-seeded Grass Family	#			
medium Poaceae indet. [3-4mm]	medium-seeded Grass Family	#	#		
Raphanus raphanistrum ssp. raphanistrum L. mericarp	Wild Radish seed-case segment	#			
Rumex acetosella L. achene	Sheep's Sorrel	#			
Rumex sp. achene	small-seeded Docks	#			
small Trifolium spp. [<1mm] seed	small-seeded Clovers	#			
Wetland/aquatic plants					
Carex spp. nut	medium triangular-seeded Sedges		#		
Cladium mariscus (L.) Pohl nut	Great Fen-sedge	#			
Other plant macrofossils					
Charcoal <2mm		++++	++++	+	++++
Charcoal >2mm		++++	++++	++	+++
Charcoal >10mm		+	+	+	+
Charred root/stem		++	++		
Indet.culm nodes			+		
Calluna/Erica sp.	Heather		+		
Other remains					
molluscs				#	
Small bones			#		
mineralised arthropod remains			#	#m	#m
Fish bone		#	#		#
Volume of flot (litres)		70	65	30	15
% flot sorted		50	100	100	100

Table C3.1: *Period 1.1 samples*

Sample No.		42	43	44	49	55	56	57	58	60	65	66	67	68	69	76	77	78	85	86	90	91	92
Context No.		873	880	882	945	1001	1029	1031	1032	1063	1088	1081	1107	1132	1138	1409	1238	1242	1435	1437	1458	1384	1451
Cut		874	874	874	944	920	1030	1033	1033	0	0	1083	1109	0	0	1411	1240	0	1438	1438	1456	1383	1445
Category		fill	fill	fill	fill	fill	fill	fill	fill	fill	layer	fill	fill	fill	fill	fill	fill	fill	fill	fill	fill	fill	fill
Phase		1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
Feature Type		pit	pit	pit	pit	pit	pit	pit	pit	pit	dump	pit	hearth	pit	pit	post hole	pit	pit	pit	pit	pit	ditch	pit
Volume of sample processed (L)		8	9	9	9	6	9	10		8	9	9	9	10	7	9	8	9	7	9	4	8	9
Cereals																							
Avena sp. caryopsis	Oats [w ild or cultivated]	#	#			##	###g	###		#	#	##	#	#	#		##	#	#	#			
Avena sativa L. floret	Cultivated oat seed-head						##	#				#											
Hordeum vulgare L. caryopsis	domesticated Barley gra	##	###	###	#	#	#g	#			#	#	#	#		#	##	## #g	##	###	#	#	#
Hordeum vulgare L. rachis internode	domesticated Barley cha	#										#											
Secale cereale L. caryopsis	Rye grain	#			#	##	#	#				##	##		#			###	#				
Triticum sp. caryopsis	Wheat grain	##	##	#									#		#	#			#		#	#	#
free-threshing Triticum sp. caryopsis	free-threshing Wheat gr	##	#		#	#	##	#			#	###	##	###	##		##	##		##	#	#	##
free-threshing Triticum sp. rachis internode	free-threshing Wheat ch	aff																	#	#		#	
cereal indet. caryopsis	unidentified grain	#	##	#						#					#		#	#	#				#
cf. cereal indet. culm node	ceral straw					#							#							#	#		
cereal indet detached sprout	cereal sprout																						#
Other food plants																							
Pisum sativum L. seed	garden pea	#					##	#				#	#	#	#			#					#
Fabaceae	bean	#																					
Ficus carica L. seed	fig																			##m			
Vitis vinifera L. seed	grape/raisin																			#m			
Dry land herbs																							
Agrostemma githago L. seed	Corncockle					#m	#	#				#			#								
Anthemis cotula L. seed	Stinking mayw eed					#							#		#				#	#			
Anthemis cotula L. seed head	Stinking mayw eed																			#			
Apiaceae indet. kernel	Carrot Family			#																			
Atriplex prostrata Boucher ex DC./ patula L. se	Spear-leaved/Common O	rache											##						#				
Brassica nigra type seed	Black Mustard [coarse-	#												#									
Bromus spp. caryopsis	Bromes	#																	#				
Carduus/Cirsium sp. achene	Thistles																#						
Centaurea sp. achene	Knapw eeds	#	#									#						#					
Chenopodiaceae indet. seed	Goosefoot Family						#					#	#					#	##				
Fallopia convolvulus (L.) Á. Löve achene	Black-bindw eed					#						#											
Galium aparine L. nutlet	Cleavers											#	##		#								
Galium sp. L. nutlet (small seed)	small-seeded Goosegrasses		#					#												#			
Linum usitatissimum L. seed	Flax																						
Lithospermum arvense L. nutlet	Corn Gromw ell			#								#	#	#	#			##	#m				
Lolium cf. temulentum L. caryopsis	Darnel					#					#			#									
Malva sp. Nutlet	Mallow s									#			#		#								
Persicaria maculosa Gray achene	Redshank																		#				
Plantago lanceolata L. seed	Ribw ort Plantain											#											
medium Poaceae indet. [3-4mm]	medium-seeded Grass F	amily										#		#									
Polygonum aviculare L. achene	Knotgrass											#											

Table C3.2: *Period 1.2 Samples*

Sample No.		42	43	44	49	55	56	57	58	60	65	66	67	68	69	76	77	78	85	86	90	91	92
Context No.		873	880	882	945	1001	1029	1031	1032	1063	1088	1081	1107	1132	1138	1409	1238	1242	1435	1437	1458	1384	1451
Cut		874	874	874	944	920	1030	1033	1033	0	0	1083	1109	0	0	1411	1240	0	1438	1438	1456	1383	1445
Category		lfill	fill	fill	fill	fill	fill	fill	fill	fill	layer	fill	fill	fill	fill	fill	fill	fill	fill	fill	fill	fill	fill
Phase		1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
Feature Type		pit	pit	pit	pit	pit	pit	pit	pit	pit	dump	pit	hearth	pit	pit	post hole	pit	pit	pit	pit	pit	ditch	pit
Volume of sample processed (L)		8	9	9	9	6	9	10		8	9	9	9	10	7	9	8	9	7	9	4	8	9
Cereals																							
Ranunculus cf. acris L./repens L./bulbosus L.	cf. Meadow /Creeping/Bulbous Buttercup											#		#									
Raphanus raphanistrum ssp. raphanistrum L. m	Wild Radish seed-case segment	#	#															#					
Rumex acetosella L. achene	Sheep's Sorrel	#																					
Rumex sp. achene	small-seeded Docks							#				#	##	#	#			#	#	#			
small Trifolium spp. [<1mm] seed	small-seeded Clovers												#		#								
Urtica dioica L. seed	Common Nettle																#		#				
Valerianella dentata (Linn.) Poll	Cornsalad																		#	#			
Vicia/Lathyrus sp. seed	Vetches/Peas	#				#												#	#				
Wetland/aquatic plants																							
Carex spp. nut	medium triangular-seeded Sedges						#					#		#									#
Cladium mariscus (L.) Pohl leaf	Great Fen-sedge						##	##				##	#	#				#					
Cladium mariscus (L.) Pohl nut	Great Fen-sedge						#					#		#									
Schoenus nigricans L. nut	Black bog rush						#					###	###	#									#
Scirpus sp. Achene	Club rush											#											
Tree/shrub macrofossils																							
Corylus avellana L. nutshell fragment	Hazel nutshell fragment					#																	
Other plant macrofossils																							
Charcoal <2mm		+++	+++	++	++	+++	++++	+++		++	++	+++	++++	+++	+++	+++	++	++	+++	+++	+++	+++	++
Charcoal >2mm		++	++	++	+	++	++++	+++		++	++	+++	++	+++	++	+++	++	++	+++	++	++	++	++
Charcoal >10mm		++	+	+			+++	++		++	+	++	++	+	+	+++	+	+		+	+	+	+
Charred root/stem		+										++	++		+								
silica													++					+					+++
Indet.culm nodes		#																					
vitrified charcoal			+++												+								
Calluna/Erica sp.	Heather														++					+			
tree bud			#																				
Other remains																							
molluscs					###	#	#			#	##	##b	##b										
Small bones					##		#							#									
mineralised arthropod remains		##	##	##				#			##			##			#m			#m			
egg shell								#															
Fish bone		##	##		#	#	#	#						##						#	##		
Spheroidal hammerscale		#				#	#	#									#	#					
Volume of flot (litres)		40	50	5	70	10	170	40		10	30	110	80	80	70	15	30	30	40	80	30	2	35
% flot sorted		100	100	100	100	100	25	100	0	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table C3.2: *Period 1.2 Samples cont'd*

Sample No.		12	15	16	17	20	39	46	50	59	81	84	63	93
Context No.		608	716	717	718	771	808	901	947	1058	1427	1434	1049	1049
Cut		0	0	0	0	0	0	900	949	916	1427	0	0	0
Category		layer	layer	layer	layer	layer	layer	fill	fill	fill	fill	layer	layer	layer
Phase		2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1
Feature Type		buried soil	surface (internal)	platform	buried soil	buried soil	surface (internal)	cess pit	well	pit	pit	buried soil	surface (internal)	surface (internal)
Function		horticultural	floor		cultivation	cultivation	floor					horticultural/garden soil	floor	floor
Volume of sample processed (L)		7	7	6	6	8	8	9	8		8	9		5
Cereals														
Avena sp. caryopsis	Oats [wild or cultivated]	#				#		#	#	#				
Avena sativa L. floret	Cultivated oat seed-head									#				
Hordeum vulgare L. caryopsis	domesticated Barley grain	#		#	#	#		#	##		##	#		
Hordeum vulgare L. rachis internod	domesticated Barley chaff													
Secale cereale L. caryopsis	Rye grain									#				
Secale cereale L. rachis internode	Rye chaff													
Triticum sp. caryopsis	Wheat grain	#						#		#	#			
free-threshing Triticum sp. caryops	free-threshing Wheat grain	#				#				#	##	#		
free-threshing Triticum sp. rachis in	free-threshing Wheat chaff													
cereal indet. caryopsis	unidentified grain				#					#		#		
cf. cereal indet. culm node	ceral straw							#						
cereal indet detached sprout	cereal sprout													
Other food plants														
Pisum sativum L. seed	garden pea	#						#		#	##			
Fabaceae	bean							##						
Ficus carica L. seed	fig							##m						
Fragaria sp. seed	straw berry							#m cf						
Vitis vinifera L. seed	grape/raisin							#m						
Dry land herbs														
Anthemis cotula L. seed	Stinking mayweed	#												
Brassica nigra type seed	Black Mustard [coarse-textured seed]										#			
Bromus spp. caryopsis	Bromes	#												
Chenopodiaceae indet. seed	Goosefoot Family	#								#				
Chrysanthemum segetum L. seed	Corn marigold										#			
Galium aparine L. nutlet	Cleavers													#
Lolium cf. temulentum L. caryopsis	Darnel	#												
Urtica dioica L. seed	Common Nettle							#m						
Vicia/Lathyrus sp. seed	Vetches/Peas										#			
Wetland/aquatic plants														
Carex spp. nut	medium triangular-seeded Sedges							#m						
Tree/shrub macrofossils														
Corylus avellana L. nutshell fragme	Hazel nutshell fragment	#f												
Malus/Pyrus sp.	Apple/pear							#m						
Rubus subgen. Rubus seed	Brambles							#u						
Sambucus nigra L. seed	Elder							#u						
Other plant macrofossils														
Charcoal <2mm		+++	+	++	++	+++	+	+	++	+++	++++	+		++++
Charcoal >2mm		++			+	+++		+	+	++	+++	+		++++
Charcoal >10mm					+	++		+			+	+		+++
Charred root/stem		++				+								
silica								#						
Indet.culm nodes		#												
Calluna/Erica sp.	Heather				#									
Other remains														
molluscs								##	##					
Small bones		#						##						
mineralised arthropod remains						#m		###						
Fish bone								###						
Spheroidal hammerscale						#		#	#					
Volume of flot (litres)		15	5	5	20	30	2	70	1	10	30	15		240
% flot sorted		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	0	25

Table C3.3: *Period 2.1 Samples*

Sample No.		10	13	14	18	19	21	22	23	24	25
Context No.		556	640	679	722	723	774	762	751	757	740
Cut		571	643	679	0	0	832	761	0	0	0
Category		fill	fill	layer	layer	layer	fill	layer	layer	layer	layer
Phase		2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2
Feature Type		ditch	pit	buried soil	pit	surface (internal)	ditch	surface	dump	surface (external)	surface (internal)
Function		horticultural		horticultural		floor	horticultural	structural	disuse	occupation	structural
Volume of sample processed (L)		9	8	8	9	7	8	8	8	6	9
Cereals											
Avena sp. caryo	Oats [w ild or cult	#		#			#				
Avena sativa L. fi	Cultivated oat see	d-head									
Hordeum vulgare	domesticated Bar	#	#	#			##				
Secale cereale L.	Rye grain			#			#				
Secale cereale L.	Rye chaff										
Triticum sp. caryo	Wheat grain		#				#			#	
free-threshing Tr	free-threshing W	heat grain	##	#			##				
free-threshing Tr	free-threshing W	##									
cereal indet. cary	unidentified grain		#								
cf. cereal indet. c	ereal straw										
Other food plants											
Pisum sativum L.	garden pea	#	#								
Ficus carica L. s	fig										
Fragaria sp. see	straw berry										
Vitis vinifera L. s	grape/raisin										
Dry land herbs											
Anthemis cotula L	Stinking mayw eed		#	#							
Atriplex prostrata	Spear-leaved/Co	mmon Orache									
Brassica nigra ty	Black Mustard [c	oarse-textured se	#								
Bromus spp. car	Bromes			#							
Caryophyllaceae	medium-seeded	Pink Family									
Centaurea sp. ac	Knapw eeds						#				
Chenopodiaceae	Goosefoot Family		##							#	
Fallopia convolvu	Black-bindw eed						#				
Galium aparine L.	Cleavers										
Galium sp. L. nut	small-seeded Go	osegrasses									
Lamium sp. Seed	Dead-nettles										
Lithospermum arv	Corn Gromw ell	#	#				#				
Lolium cf. temule	Darnel	#		#							
Malva sp. nutlet	Mallow s										
medium Poaceae	medium-seeded	Grass Family									
Polygonum avicul	Knotgrass										
Rumex sp. ache	small-seeded Do	ocks									
Stellaria sp.. see	Chickw eed										
small Trifolium sp	small-seeded Clo	vers					#m				
Vicia/Lathyrus sp	Vetches/Peas	#					#				
Wetland/aquatic plants											
Carex spp. nut	medium triangular	-seeded Sedges									
medium trigonous	Common / Slender	Spike-rush									
Cladium mariscus	Great Fen-sedge										
Tree/shrub macrofossils											
Malus/Pyrus sp.	Apple/pear										
small Prunus sp.	Sloe/Cherries										
Rubus subgen. R	Brambles										
Sambucus nigra L	Elder										
Other plant macrofossils											
Charcoal <2mm		+++	++++	++	++++	+++	+++			+++	+++
Charcoal >2mm		++	++++	+	++++	+	+++			+++	+
Charcoal >10mm		+	++	+	++		+			+	
Charred root/stem											
silica		+					+++				
Indet.culm nodes		+									
vitrified charcoal											
Calluna/Erica sp.	Heather										
tree bud											
Other remains											
molluscs										##	##
Small bones		###		#			#				
mineralised arthropod remains				#m			#m				
Fish bone				#			##			#	
Spheroidal hammerscale			#	#						#	
Volume of flot (litres)		30	110	30	500	2	80			15	2
% flot sorted		100	100	100	100	100	50	0	0	100	100

Table C3.3: *Period 2.2 Samples*

Sample No.		26	27	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
Context No.		781	786	720	731	800	832	802	804	806	839
Cut		0	0	721	721	801	801	803	805	807	841
Category		layer	layer	fill	fill	fill	fill	fill	fill	fill	fill
Phase		2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2
Feature Type		accumulation	buried soil	pit	pit	pit	pit	pit	pit	pit	post hole
Function		occupation	occupation								
Volume of sample processed (L)		8	8		9	8	10	9	10	4	5
Cereals											
Avena sp. caryo	Oats [wild or cultivated]		#			#	#	#		#	
Avena sativa L. f	Cultivated oat seed-head									#	
Hordeum vulgare	domesticated Barley grain					#	#		#	#	
Secale cereale L.	Rye grain				##					#	
Secale cereale L.	Rye chaff										
Triticum sp. caryo	Wheat grain	#	#			#			#	#	
free-threshing Tri	free-threshing Wheat grain				##	#	#				
free-threshing Tri	free-threshing Wheat chaff				##						
cereal indet. cary	unidentified grain										
cf. cereal indet. c	cereal straw										
Other food plants											
Pisum sativum L.	garden pea	#			###		#!				
Ficus carica L. s	fig										
Fragaria sp. seed	strawberry										
Vitis vinifera L. s	grape/raisin										
Dry land herbs											
Anthemis cotula L	Stinking mayweed										
Atriplex prostrata	Spear-leaved/Common Orache										
Brassica nigra ty	Black Mustard [coarse-textured seed]										
Bromus spp. car	Bromes										
Caryophyllaceae	medium-seeded Pink Family										
Centaurea sp. ac	Knapweeds										
Chenopodiaceae	Goosefoot Family	#	#								
Fallopia convolvu	Black-bindweed										
Galium aparine L.	Cleavers										
Galium sp. L. nut	small-seeded Goosegrasses										
Lamium sp. Seed	Dead-nettles										
Lithospermum arv	Corn Gromwell									#	
Lolium cf. temuler	Darnel										
Malva sp. nutlet	Mallows										
medium Poaceae	medium-seeded Grass Family										
Polygonum avicul	Knotgrass										
Rumex sp. achen	small-seeded Docks					#	#				
Stellaria sp.. see	Chickweed										
small Trifolium sp	small-seeded Clovers										
Vicia/Lathyrus sp	Vetches/Peas										
Wetland/aquatic plants											
Carex spp. nut	medium triangular-seeded Sedges										
medium trigonous	Common / Slender Spike-rush					#					
Cladium mariscus	Great Fen-sedge										
Tree/shrub macrofossils											
Malus/Pyrus sp.	Apple/pear										
small Prunus sp.	Sloe/Cherries										
Rubus subgen. R	Brambles										
Sambucus nigra L	Elder										
Other plant macrofossils											
Charcoal <2mm		+++	+++		++++	++	++	+++	++++	+++	+
Charcoal >2mm		+++	+++		++++	++	+	+++	++++	+++	
Charcoal >10mm		+	+		+++	+		+	+	++	
Charred root/stem											
silica											
Indet.culm nodes					++					+	
vitrified charcoal					++						
Calluna/Erica sp.	Heather						+				
tree bud										#	
Other remains											
molluscs		#	#					#		#	
Small bones		#						#	#	#	
mineralised arthropod remains											
Fish bone		#						#	#		
Spheroidal hammerscale		#						#	#		
Volume of flot (litres)		60	50		1150	1	1	30	100	20	1
% flot sorted		100	100	0	20	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table C3.3: *Period 2.2 Samples cont'd*

Sample No.		37	38	40	41	48	51	52	53	54	61
Context No.		839	840	845	847	899	905	908	951	995	1074
Cut		841	841	846	848	949	900	900	952	996	0
Category		fill	fill	fill	fill	fill	fill	fill	fill	fill	layer
Phase		2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2
Feature Type		post hole	post hole	robber trench	ditch	well	cess pit	cess pit	cess pit	ditch	spread
Function					horticultural?					horticultural/garden feature	
Volume of sample	processed (L)	5	7	8	5	7	9	3	5	9	7
Cereals											
Avena sp. caryo	Oats [wild or cultivated]			#		#					
Avena sativa L. f	Cultivated oat seed-head										
Hordeum vulgare	domesticated Barley grain			#		#	#	#	#		###
Secale cereale L.	Rye grain			#	##		###	#	#	#	
Secale cereale L.	Rye chaff				#		#	#			
Triticum sp. caryo	Wheat grain				#						##
free-threshing Tri	free-threshing Wheat grain		#				####	##	#	#	
free-threshing Tri	free-threshing Wheat chaff						#			#	
cereal indet. cary	unidentified grain										#
cf. cereal indet. c	ceral straw					#	##			#	
Other food plants											
Pisum sativum L.	garden pea			#			##				#
Ficus carica L. s	fig										
Fragaria sp. seed	straw berry										
Vitis vinifera L. s	grape/raisin										
Dry land herbs											
Anthemis cotula L	Stinking mayw eed						#		#		
Atriplex prostrata	Spear-leaved/Common Orache									#	
Brassica nigra ty	Black Mustard [coarse-textured seed]										
Bromus spp. car	Bromes				#						
Caryophyllaceae	medium-seeded Pink Family				#				#		
Centaurea sp. ac	Knapw eeds				#		#			##	
Chenopodiaceae	Goosefoot Family										
Fallopia convolvu	Black-bindw eed										
Galium aparine L.	Cleavers										
Galium sp. L. nut	small-seeded Goosegrasses					#			#		
Lamium sp. Seed	Dead-nettles										
Lithospermum arv	Corn Gromw ell				#		#	#		#	
Lolium cf. temulen	Darnel										
Malva sp. nutlet	Mallow s						#				
medium Poaceae	medium-seeded Grass Family									##	
Polygonum avicul	Knotgrass										
Rumex sp. achen	small-seeded Docks						#				
Stellaria sp.. see	Chickw eed						#			#	
small Trifolium sp	small-seeded Clovers										
Vicia/Lathyrus sp	Vetches/Peas										
Wetland/aquatic plants											
Carex spp. nut	medium triangular-seeded Sedges				#			#		#	
medium trigonous	Common / Slender Spike-rush										
Cladium mariscus	Great Fen-sedge										
Tree/shrub macrofossils											
Malus/Pyrus sp.	Apple/pear										
small Prunus sp.	Sloe/Cherries										
Rubus subgen. R	Brambles										
Sambucus nigra L	Elder										
Other plant macrofossils											
Charcoal <2mm		+	++	+++	++++	++++	++++	+++	+++	+++	+++
Charcoal >2mm			+	++	++++	+++	++++	+++	+++	+++	+++
Charcoal >10mm					++	++	+++	+++	+		+++
Charred root/stem					++		+	+++			
silica					+++			+++			
Indet.culm nodes				+	++			++			
vitrified charcoal											
Calluna/Erica sp.	Heather										
tree bud							#				
Other remains											
molluscs			##	##		#			#		
Small bones						##					
mineralised arthropod remains											
Fish bone						#			#		
Spheroidal hammerscale											
Volume of flot (litres)		1	20	10	60	120	220	40	30	180	140
% flot sorted		100	100	100	100	100	50	100	100	100	25

Table C3.3: *Period 2.2 Samples cont'd*

Sample No.		62	64	73	74	83	87	88	89	100	101
Context No.		1004	574	1221	1347	1446	1453	1454	1455	1505	1508
Cut		1003	575	0	1348	1224	1230	1230	1230	1501	1501
Category		fill	fill	layer	fill	fill	fill	fill	fill	fill	fill
Phase		2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2
Feature Type		hearth	ditch	surface (external)	pit	cess pit	Cess pit	cess pit	cess pit	cess pit	cess pit
Function			horticultural								
Volume of sample processed (L)		5	8	9	8	9	10	8	7		
Cereals											
Avena sp. caryo	Oats [w ild or cultivated]		#		#					#	##
Avena sativa L. f	Cultivated oat seed-head										
Hordeum vulgare	domesticated Barley grain		#		##					##	#
Secale cereale L.	Rye grain				#					###	#
Secale cereale L.	Rye chaff					#				#	
Triticum sp. caryo	Wheat grain									##	##
free-threshing Tr	free-threshing Wheat grain				#					###	##
free-threshing Tr	free-threshing Wheat chaff										
cereal indet. cary	unidentified grain					#				##	##
cf. cereal indet. c	ceral straw						#			##	
Other food plants											
Pisum sativum L.	garden pea										
Ficus carica L. s	fig						##m		#m		#m
Fragaria sp. see	straw berry								#mcf		
Vitis vinifera L. s	grape/raisin						##m		#m		
Dry land herbs											
Anthemis cotula L	Stinking mayw eed									#	#
Atriplex prostrata	Spear-leaved/Common Orache										
Brassica nigra ty	Black Mustard [coarse-textured seed]										
Bromus spp. car	Bromes										
Caryophyllaceae	medium-seeded Pink Family										
Centaurea sp. ac	Knapw eeds									##	#
Chenopodiaceae	Goosefoot Family				#						
Fallopia convolvu	Black-bindw eed										
Galium aparine L.	Cleavers		##								
Galium sp. L. nut	small-seeded Goosegrasses										
Lamium sp. Seed	Dead-nettles										#m
Lithospermum arv	Corn Gromw ell									##	
Lolium cf. temulen	Darnel										#
Malva sp. nutlet	Mallow s										
medium Poaceae	medium-seeded Grass Family										
Polygonum avicul	Knotgrass		#								
Rumex sp. achen	small-seeded Docks				#					##	#
Stellaria sp.. see	Chickw eed										
small Trifolium sp	small-seeded Clovers										
Vicia/Lathyrus sp	Vetches/Peas									##	
Wetland/aquatic plants											
Carex spp. nut	medium triangular-seeded Sedges	#									
medium trigonous	Common / Slender Spike-rush										
Cladium mariscus	Great Fen-sedge		##							#	
Tree/shrub macrofossils											
Malus/Pyrus sp.	Apple/pear						#m	#m			
small Prunus sp.	Sloe/Cherries							#m			
Rubus subgen. R	Brambles						#u	#u			
Sambucus nigra l	Elder						#u	#u			#u
Other plant macrofossils											
Charcoal <2mm		++	++++	++	++	++++	+	+	++	++	+++
Charcoal >2mm			++++	+	++	++++			+	++	++
Charcoal >10mm			+		+	+++			+		
Charred root/stem					+						
silica											
Indet.culm nodes											
vitrified charcoal											
Calluna/Erica sp.	Heather										
tree bud										#	
Other remains											
molluscs											#
Small bones							###	##		#	#
mineralised arthropod remains							##m	##m			
Fish bone			#			##	###	#			
Spheroidal hammerscale										#	#
Volume of flot (litres)		20	70		30	30	70	80	50	90	10
% flot sorted		100	100	0	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table C3.3: *Period 2.2 Samples cont'd*

Sample No.		11	28	29	71	72	75	82
Context No.		541	775	776	1236	1320	1236	1236
Cut				777	1224			1227
Category		fill	layer	fill	fill	cut	fill	fill
Phase		3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1
Feature Type		pit	surface (external)	pit	cess pit	pit	cess pit	cess pit
Function			occupation	disuse				
Volume of sample processed (L)		8	7	5	8	9	9	8
Cereals								
Avena sp. caryops	Oats [wild or cultivated]	#				#		
Hordeum vulgare L.	domesticated Barley grain		#	#	##	#	##	#
Secale cereale L. ca	Rye grain					#		
Triticum sp. caryops	Wheat grain			#		#		#
free-threshing Tritic	free-threshing Wheat grain							#
cereal indet. caryop	unidentified grain	#			#	#		#
Other food plants								
Pisum sativum L. s	garden pea	#f						
Dry land herbs								
Agrostemma githag	Corncockle				#			
Brassica nigra type	Black Mustard [coarse-textured seed]				#			
small Trifolium spp.	small-seeded Clovers				#			
Wetland/aquatic plants								
Cladium mariscus (L	Great Fen-sedge						#	
Other plant macrofossils								
Charcoal <2mm		+++	+++	+++	++	++	++	+
Charcoal >2mm		++	++	+++	++	++	++	+
Charcoal >10mm		+		++	+	+	+	+
Indet.culm nodes		#						
Indet.seeds							#	
Other remains								
molluscs			#	#	##		##	
Small bones		#		#	#			
mineralised arthropod remains							#m	
Fish bone		#				#		
Volume of flot (litres)		30	30	30	40	30	20	15
% flot sorted		100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table C3.4: *Period 3.1 Samples*

KEY

= 1-10, ## = 11-50, ### = 51+ specimens #### = 100+ specimens

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

+ = rare, ++ = moderate, +++ = abundant

Key to tables: u = untransformed by charring or waterlogging, possibly modern, f = fragmented, cf = compared with w = waterlogged

Sample No.	45	47	42	43	44	56	66	67	85	86	46	81	100	101
Feature No.	883	937	874	874	874	1030	1081	1107	1435	1437	901	1427	1505	1508
Cut	883	937	874	874	874	1030	1083	1109	1438	1438	900	1427	1501	1501
Category	fill	fill	fill	fill	fill	fill	fill	fill	fill	fill	fill	fill	fill	fill
Phase	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2
Feature Type	pit	pit	pit	pit	pit	pit	hearth pit	hearth	pit	pit	cess pit	pit	cess pit	cess pit
sample volume (L)	20	8	20	20	20	20	40	30	20	20	20	20		
Sample processed	8	8	8	9	9	9	9	10	10	8	9	9		
remaining buckets	1	0	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1		
Reason for analysis	cereal content and earliest phase	cereal content and earliest phase	Pit with jugs. Good cereal content. Tertiary fill	Pit with jugs. Good cereal content. Secondary fill	Pit with jugs. Good cereal content. Primary fill	contains large amount of grain some of which is germinated	cereal content and fuel investigation	cereal content and fuel investigation	Deep cess pit – earliest in sequence. Charred and mineralised remains	Deep cess pit – earliest in sequence. Charred and mineralised remains	Cess pit with mineralised remains	Consider for analysis as few samples from this phase	Lots of cereals and weed seeds	mineralised remains.

Table C3.5: *Samples selected for full analysis*

Appendix D. Risk Log

Risk Number: 1

Description: Specialists unable to deliver analysis report due to over running work programmes/ ill health/other problems

Probability: Medium

Impact: Variable

Countermeasures: OA has access to a large pool of specialist knowledge (internal and external) which can be used if necessary.

Estimated time/cost: Variable

Owner:

Date entry last updated:

Risk Number: 2

Description:non-delivery of full report due to field work pressures/ management pressure on Co-authors

Probability: Medium

Impact: Medium - High

Countermeasures: Liaise with OA Management team

Estimated time/cost: Variable

Owner:

Date entry last updated:

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Appendix F. OASIS Report Form

Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-154715		
Project Name	Excavation and Watching Brief to the rear of Thingoe House, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk		
Project Dates (fieldwork) Start	03-09-2012	Finish	24-06-2013
Previous Work (by OA East)	No	Future Work	Unknown

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	BSE378	Planning App. No.	SE/11/1052
HER No.	BSE378	Related HER/OASIS No.	

Type of Project/Techniques Used

Prompt: Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS 5

Please select all techniques used:

☐ Field Observation (periodic visits)	☐ Part Excavation	☐ Salvage Record
☒ Full Excavation (100%)	☐ Part Survey	☐ Systematic Field Walking
☐ Full Survey	☐ Recorded Observation	☐ Systematic Metal Detector Survey
☐ Geophysical Survey	☐ Remote Operated Vehicle Survey	☐ Test Pit Survey
☒ Open-Area Excavation	☐ Salvage Excavation	☒ Watching Brief

Monument Types/Significant Finds & Their Periods

List feature types using the NMR Monument Type Thesaurus and significant finds using the MDA Object type Thesaurus together with their respective periods. If no features/finds were found, please state "none".

Monument	Period	Object	Period
hearth	Medieval 1066 to 1540	pottery	Medieval 1066 to 1540
building	Post Medieval 1540 to 1901	pottery	Post Medieval 1540 to 1901
garden feature	Post Medieval 1540 to 1901	animal bone	Post Medieval 1540 to 1901

Project Location

County	suffolk	Site Address (including postcode if possible)	
District	St Edmunsbury	Thingoe House, Northgate St Bury St Edmunds Suffolk IP33 1HQ	
Parish	Bury St Edmunds		
HER	Suffolk (Bury St Edmunds)		
Study Area	c.0.43ha	National Grid Reference	TL85638, 64386

Project Originators

Organisation	OA EAST
Project Brief Originator	Abby Antrobus
Project Design Originator	Connor, A and Clarke, R
Project Manager	Aileen Connor
Supervisor	Rachel Clarke

Project Archives

Physical Archive	Digital Archive	Paper Archive
Suffolk Museum Service	Oxford Archaeology Knowledge Tree	Suffolk Museum Service
BSE 378	BSE 378 (XSFBSE12)	BSE 378

Archive Contents/Media

	Physical Contents	Digital Contents	Paper Contents
Animal Bones	☒	☒	☐
Ceramics	☒	☒	☐
Environmental	☒	☒	☐
Glass	☒	☒	☐
Human Bones	☐	☐	☐
Industrial	☒	☐	☐
Leather	☐	☐	☐
Metal	☒	☒	☐
Stratigraphic		☒	☒
Survey		☒	☐
Textiles	☐	☐	☐
Wood	☐	☐	☐
Worked Bone	☒	☒	☐
Worked Stone/Lithic	☒	☒	☐
None	☐	☐	☐
Other	☐	☐	☐

Digital Media	Paper Media
☒ Database	☐ Aerial Photos
☐ GIS	☒ Context Sheet
☐ Geophysics	☒ Correspondence
☒ Images	☐ Diary
☒ Illustrations	☒ Drawing
☐ Moving Image	☐ Manuscript
☒ Spreadsheets	☒ Map
☒ Survey	☒ Matrices
☒ Text	☐ Microfilm
☐ Virtual Reality	☒ Misc.
	☒ Research/Notes
	☒ Photos
	☒ Plans
	☒ Report
	☒ Sections
	☐ Survey

Notes:

Two main area excavations (site code same as evaluation by SCCAS) followed by watching brief

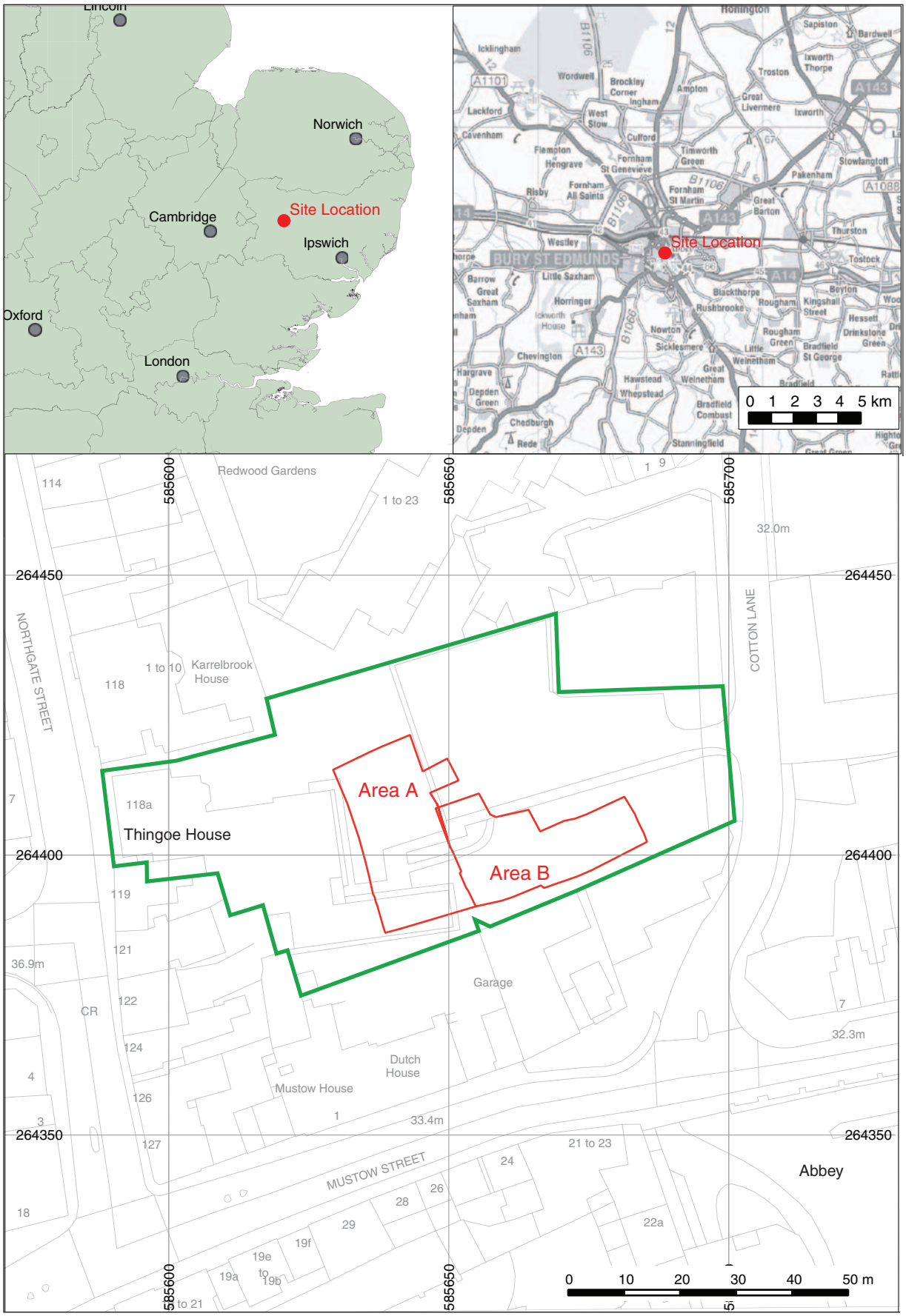


Figure 1: Site location map showing proposed development area (green) and area of excavation (red)

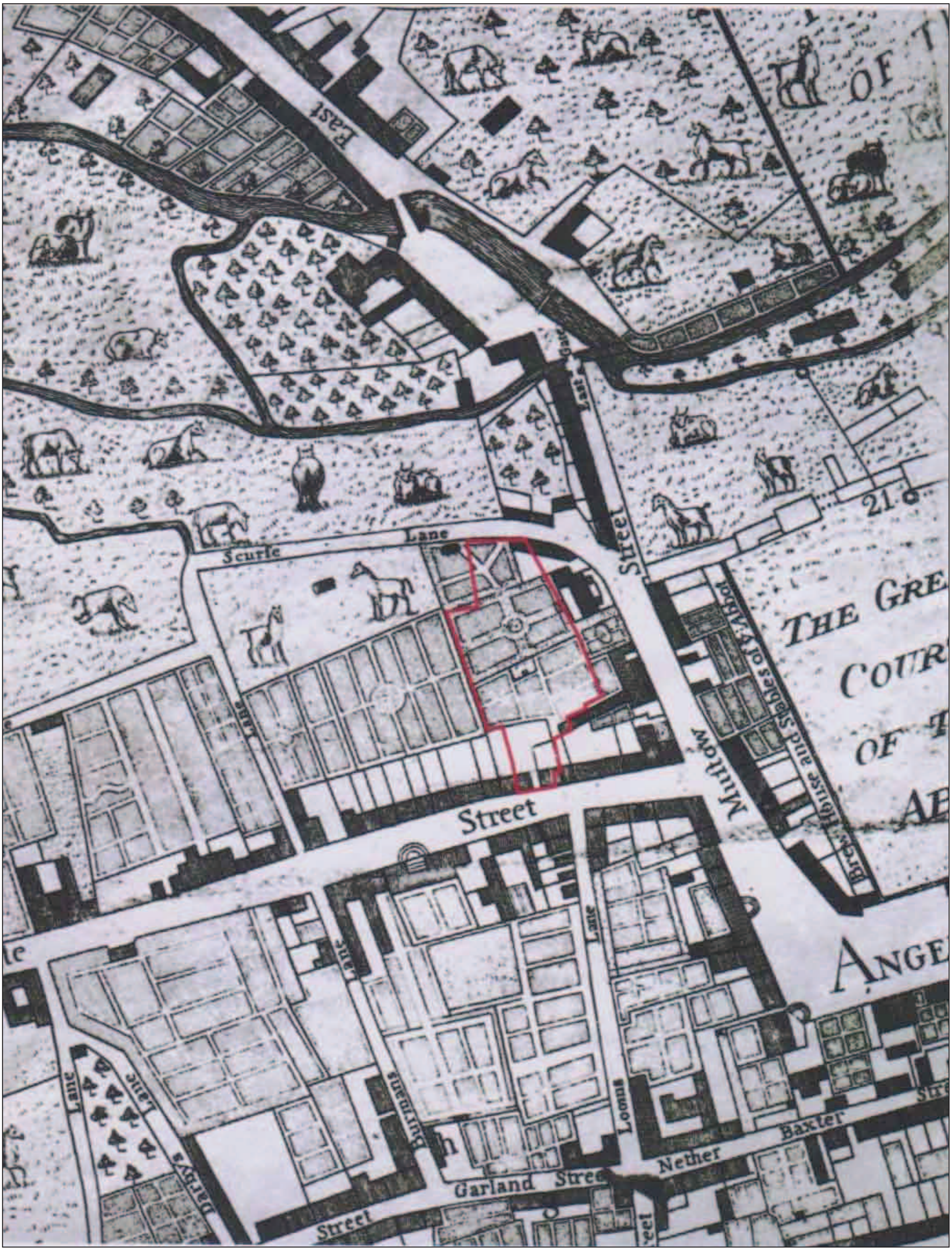


Figure 2: Extract from Thomas Warren's map (1747), north to left of page

Figure 3: Period 1 phase plan

Figure 4: Period 2 phase plan

Figure 5: Period 3 phase 3.1 plan

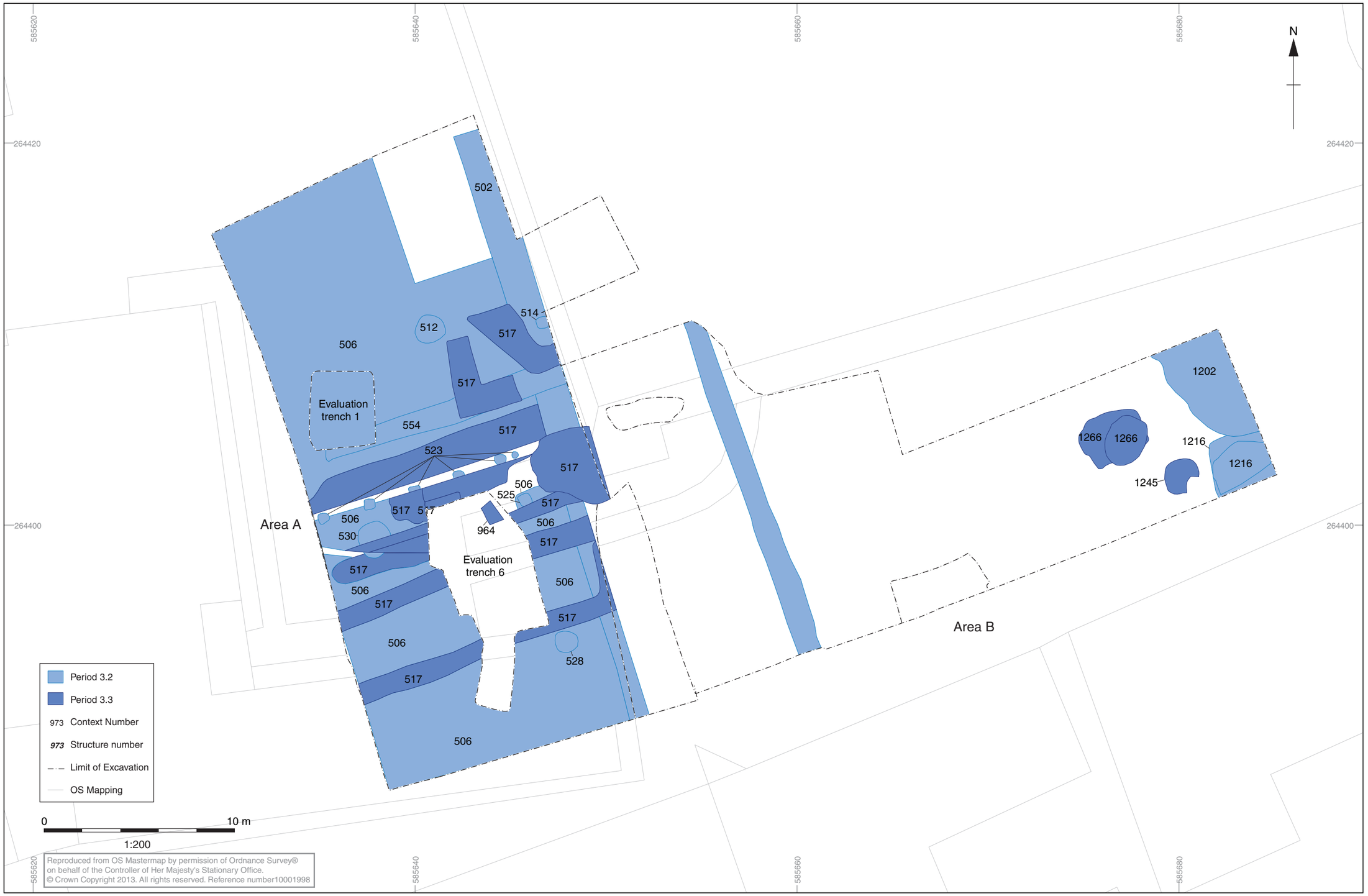


Figure 6: Period 3 phases 3.2 and 3.3 plan

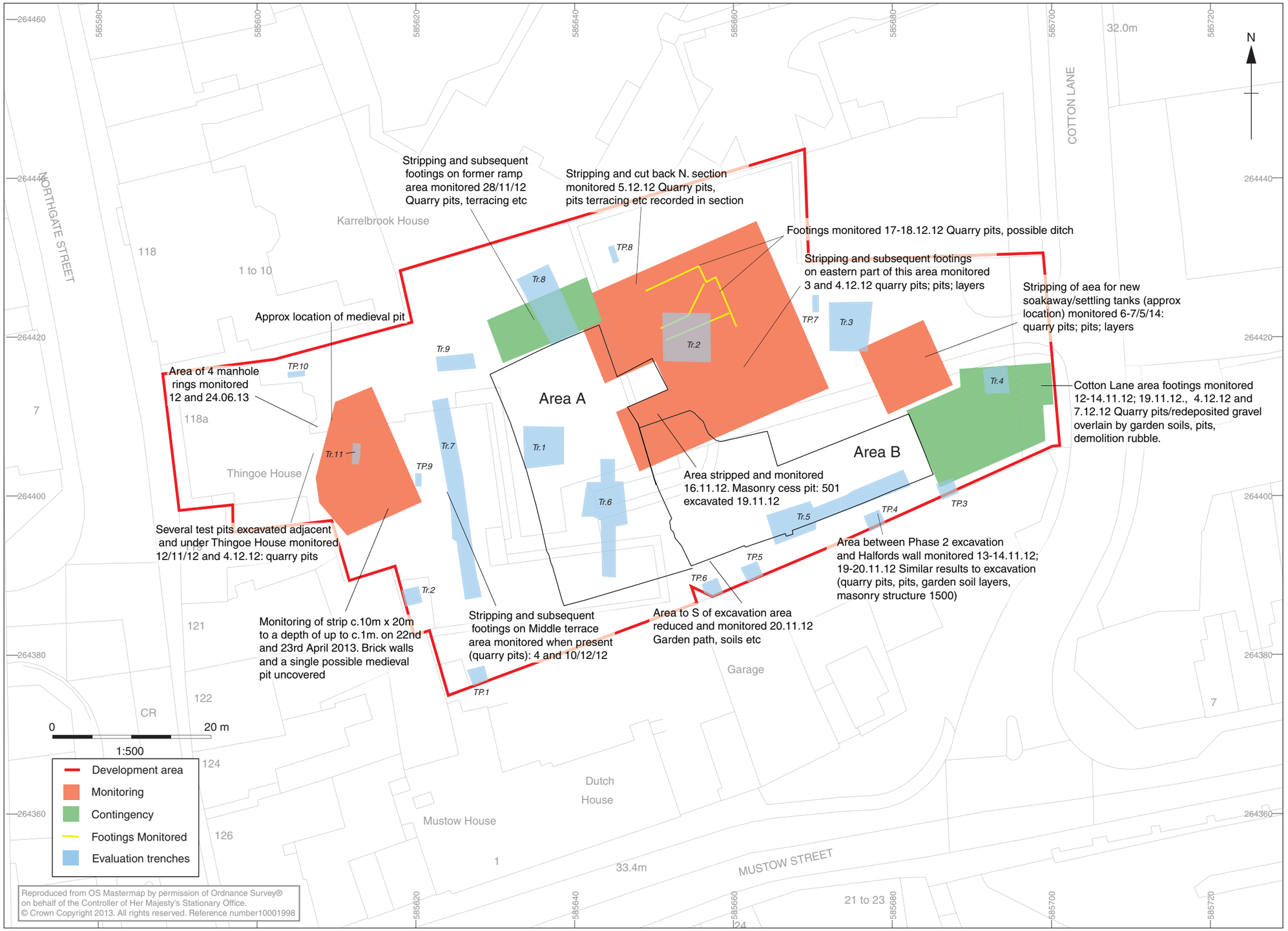
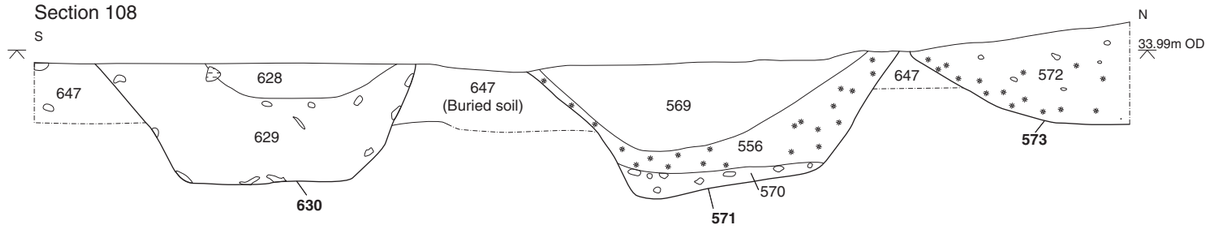
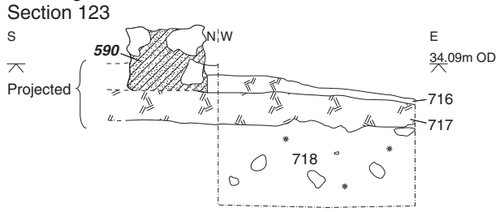


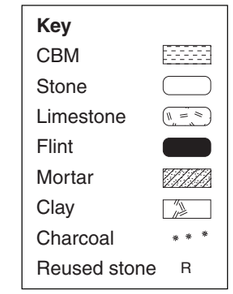
Figure 7: Plan showing Watching Brief areas in relation to evaluation trenches and excavation areas

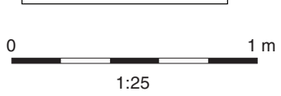
Period 2.2
Garden features
Section 108



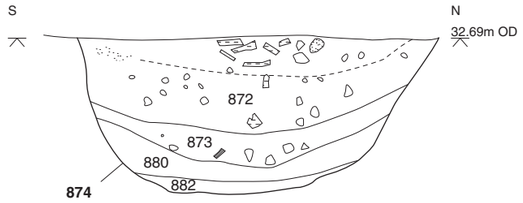
Period 2.1
Building 2
Section 123



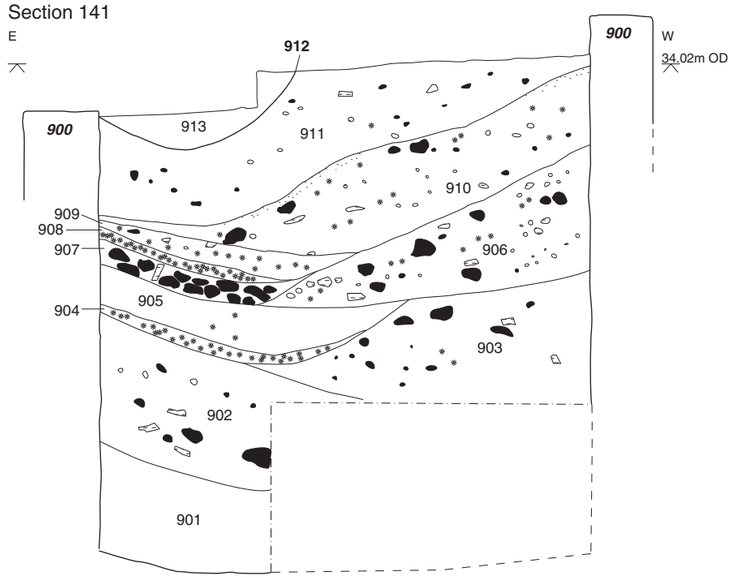




Period 1.2
Pit containing Grimston jug
Section 134



Period 2.1
Cess pit 900
Section 141



Period 2.1-3.1
Well 949
Section 137

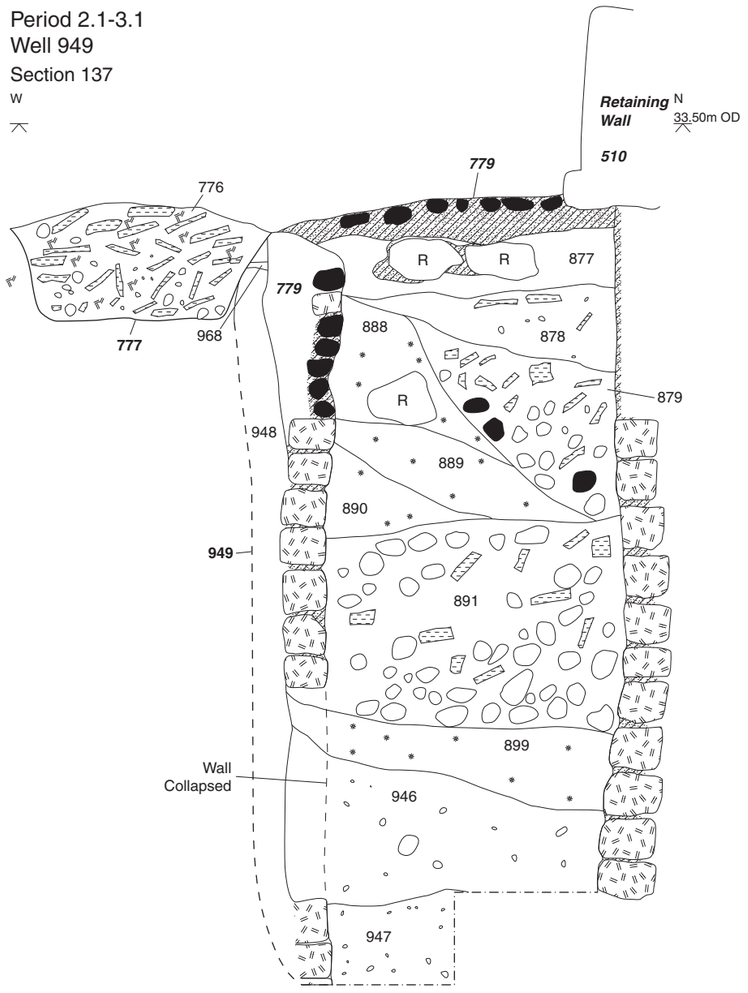
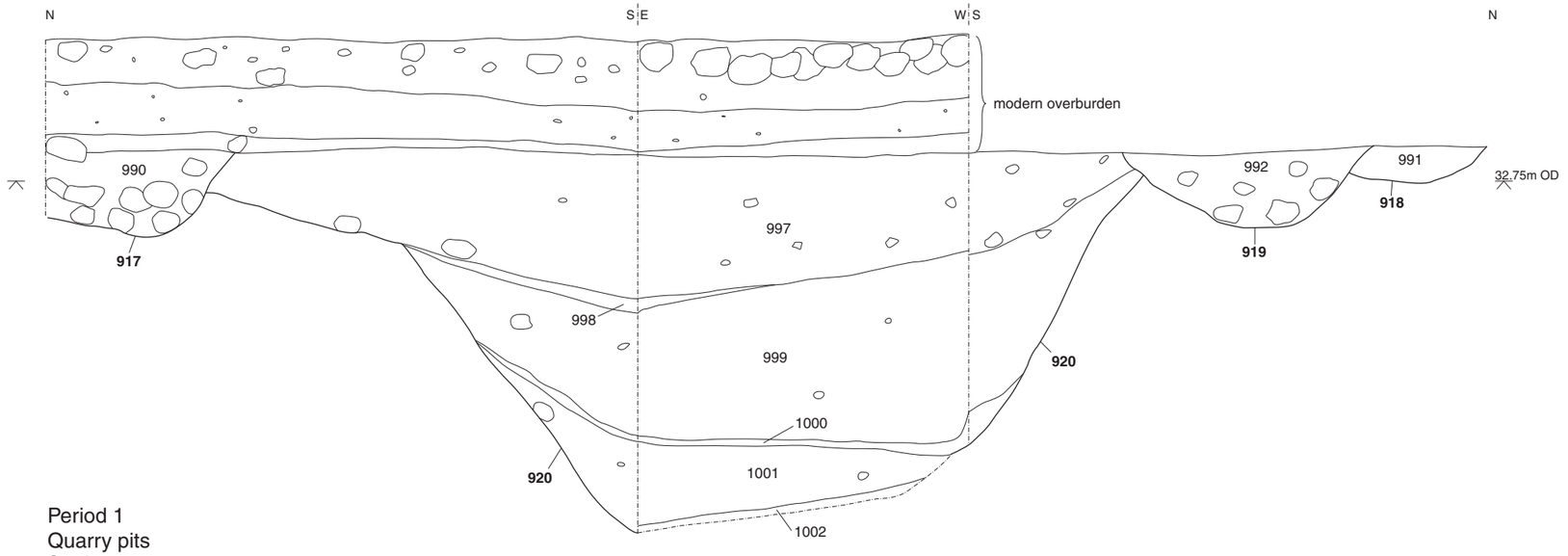
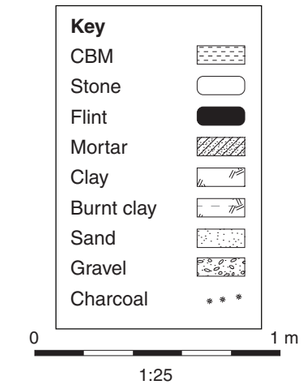


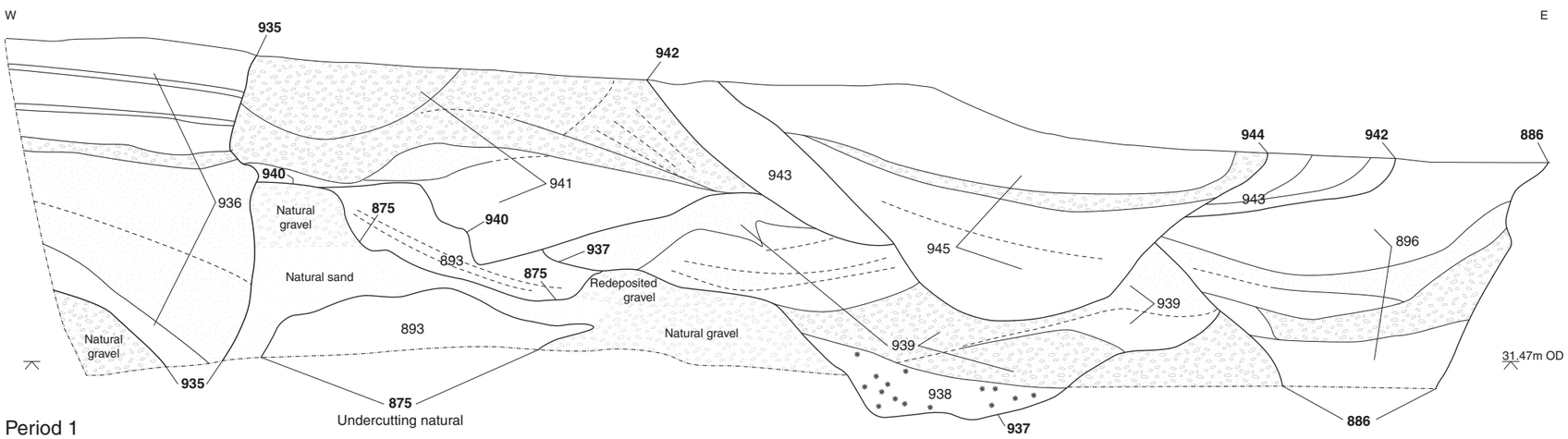
Figure 8: Selected Sections

Period 1
Pits in 'Lift Extension'
Section 142





Period 1
Quarry pits
Section 145



Period 1
Hearth sequence in Building 1a
Section 161

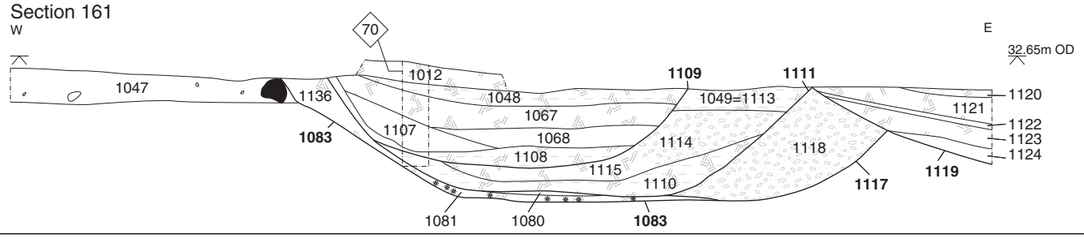


Figure 9: Selected Sections

Section 162, main north facing section in Area A

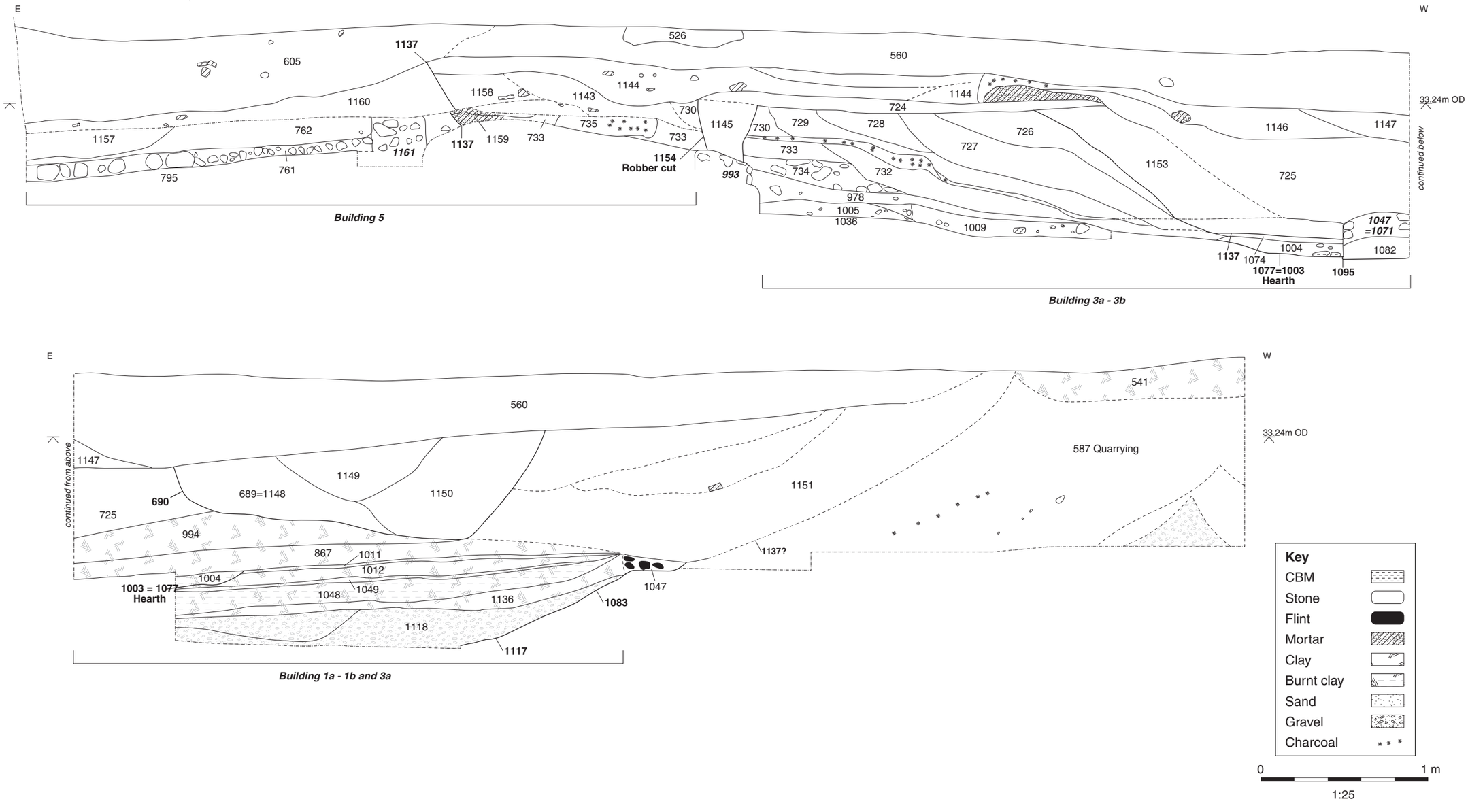


Figure 10: Selected Sections

Plate 1: General view of the site from Thingoe House showing Period 2 buildings and Period 3 Structure 1 in Area A (foreground)

Plate 2: Detail shot of burnt layer and floors within Period 1.2-2.1 Building 1 'kitchen', from east

Plate 3: Period 2.1 masonry-lined cess pit **900**, from south-west

Plate 4: Detail of stone lining in Period 2.1 well **949**

Plate 5: Period 2.2 Building 6 from north-east

Plate 6a: Reconstructed Grimston jug from Period 1.2 pit **874**

Plate 6b: Complete tin-glazed Albarello from well **949**

Plate 6c: Three of the 17th century plant pots from well **949**

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