

**Archaeological evaluation and excavation on
land to the north of Orange Street, Thaxted,
Essex, CM6 2LH**

January and April-May 2015



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1 Summary

An archaeological evaluation and excavation was carried out on land to the north of Orange Street, Thaxted in advance of the construction of six new dwellings and associated infrastructure. The development site was located within a highly archaeologically sensitive area of the medieval town. It was located immediately to the north of Middle Row, an infilled market place that largely consisted of cutlers' premises.

Fourteen small pits and a ditch were dated to the medieval period, 13th-16th century. The ditch was probably a property boundary set at a right angle to Orange Street. A large number of rubbish pits, seven clay quarry pits (which had a secondary use as rubbish pits) and three ditches (also probably property boundaries) were dated to the post-medieval period, 16-18th century. A number of modern features were also identified. All of the features contained large quantities of medieval/post-medieval domestic and cutlery waste, and the site appears to have been used primarily as a rubbish dump, probably for the market at Middle Row.

Cutlery waste from the site included a large amount of worked-bone and broken bone handles, iron-working waste, iron blade fragments and copper-alloy scrap including sheets and rivets. Both whittle-tang and scale-tang knife blades and handles were being produced locally, probably on Middle Row. Cow metapodia was by far the most common material used in the production of handles with at least two different styles of whittle-tang handle and seven different styles of bone-scale handle identified from at least two different workshops.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation followed by excavation on land to the north of Orange Street, Thaxted, which was carried out in January and April-May 2015. The work was commissioned by Shire Hall Homes, in advance of the construction of six dwellings, an access road and parking provision (including a cart-lodge), and was undertaken by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT).

In response to consultation with Essex County Council Place Services (ECCPS), Historic Environment Advisor Richard Havis advised that in order to establish the archaeological implications of this application, the applicant should be required to commission a scheme of archaeological investigation in accordance with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012).

All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with a *Brief for Archaeological Trial Trenching and Excavation*, detailing the required archaeological work, written by Richard Havis (ECCPS 2014), and a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by CAT in response to the brief and agreed with ECCPS (CAT 2015).

In addition to the brief and WSI, all fieldwork and reporting was done in accordance with English Heritage's *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)* (English Heritage 2006), and with *Standards for field archaeology in the East of England (EAA 14 and 24)*. This report mirrors standards and practices contained in the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and guidance for archaeological excavations* (ClfA 2014a) and *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (ClfA 2014b).

3 Archaeological and Historic background

The following archaeological and historic background draws on the Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER) held at Essex County Council, County Hall, Chelmsford, as well as *Thaxted: Historic Towns in Essex* (English Heritage, 1999), *Uttlesford District Historic Environment Characterisation Project* (Essex County Council, 2009) and *Thaxted Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Proposals* (Uttlesford District Council, 2012).

The development site is located within the highly archaeologically sensitive area of the medieval town of Thaxted (EHER 1397) in Uttlesford District. It lies at the junction of Orange Street and St Clements within the Thaxted Conservation Area.

Prehistoric and Roman Thaxted

Little is known about the early prehistoric settlement in the town. Some Bronze Age and Iron Age evidence has been recorded (EHER 14672/3, EHER 45687, EHER 46184, EHER 46763, EHER 48235).

A Roman road runs north to south (EHER 1185 and EHER 1452) and fieldwork to the east of the town has confirmed the presence of a Roman settlement (EHER 1478/9).

Saxon Thaxted

There is known to have been a church at Thaxted in 981, and there is some excavation evidence that it lies underneath the present 14th-15th century church (EHER 1412).

At the end of the Saxon period The Domesday Book records Thaxted as a well-established and prosperous community.

Medieval Thaxted

Thaxted is best known as a medieval town. It was owned by a number of manors, the largest being Thaxted Manor, based on the southwest side of Town Street.

Thaxted was granted a market in 1205, but probably already had a market function before that date. It is thought that the market was located on Town Street which was originally considerably wider and extended as far as the church and Mill Row to the north and past the stream to the southeast. The guildhall at the head of Town Street was built in 1450, and the area between it and the church infilled by the building of Stoney Lane in the 14th to 15th century. Middle Row, between Mill End and Orange Street, at the lower end of Town Street also appears to be market-place infill, and was almost totally developed by 1393.

Fourteenth century documents record a rapid expansion to the town, the result of a thriving cutlery industry. The Poll Tax returns of 1393 state that over a third of the adult male population was employed in the cutlery industry and associated trades (79 cutlers, 11 smiths, 4 sheathers and 2 goldsmiths). There is no obvious reason why the cutlers chose Thaxted, although the manor of Thaxted encouraged the industry by introducing cheaper rents. The earliest references to the industry in Thaxted dates to the late 13th century and by the 14th century it was attracting large numbers of immigrants to the rapidly expanding town. However, by the 16th century the industry appears to have died out.

The cutlery industry needed sites close to water. The cutlers therefore congregated by the stream that ran through the centre of the town. Middle Row between Mill End and Orange Street appears to have largely consisted of cutlers premises. Some excavation evidence, in the form of bone-working debris, has also been recovered from sites on Town Street (EHER 14675) and Weaverhead Lane (EHER 14673).

The Cutlers

According to the Worshipful Company of Cutlers in London, the English word 'cutler' is derived from the Latin 'cutellarius' through the Old French 'coutelier', and means someone who makes or sells implements with a cutting edge – 'cutlery'. The medieval cutlery industry in Thaxted would have involved several different trades: bladesmiths, hafters, sheathers and cutlers. A bladesmith made the metal blades of 'cutlery', such as knives, swords, daggers and other blades. A hafter would make the handles for blades using animal bone and, perhaps, other materials. A sheather would make the leather sheaths for daggers and knives. A cutler would combine all the parts and finish the cutlery implements, sell them, and also mend cutlery. They would all have depended on local skinnners and tanners for their supplies of animal bone. As hafters were not mentioned in the 1393 Poll Tax returns from Thaxted it is likely that the cutler also made the handles.

Post-medieval Thaxted

The cutlery industry died out by the sixteenth century and in 1556 Thaxted was granted the status of a full borough in an attempt to halt the decline.

In the sixteenth century weaving also made an appearance, and an attempt was made to establish a Guild of Clothiers in 1583. They appear to have congregated on Newbiggin Street.

After the completion of Newbiggin Street, the size and plan of Thaxted remained relatively unchanged until recent times. The market at Mill Row had been abandoned by the 16th century. It was being used as the town midden until the present row of mid-19th century cottages was built. The Manor House continued in use until the mid-eighteenth century, but the remainder of the buildings had disappeared by then, and no trace of the house itself can be found now.

The development site

The development site lies directly behind Middle Row, the infilled market place that largely consisted of cutlers' premises. There is high potential of finding medieval and post-medieval archaeological deposits relating to the historic development of the town, especially as other sites in this area have produced quantities of worked animal bone associated with the cutlery industry.

The site also lies close to the route of a stream (called the Slade), which means that there is a potential for waterlogged deposits. Excavations to the northwest of the site recovered medieval deposits containing preserved leather and wood (EHER 45648).

Excavations directly to the north of the site identified the remains of a Roman road (EHER 9967). There is also the potential of Roman roadside settlement in this area.

Chapman and André's Map of Essex, 1777, shows building on/adjacent to the site, with subsequent maps showing that continuous occupation until the present day.

The evaluation and excavation

An evaluation carried out on the development site in January 2015 revealed a number of significant medieval and post-medieval features. Subsequent excavations in May 2015 were located to target the most significant concentrations of these features. The results from both investigations are presented in this report.

4 Results

4.1 Evaluation results (Figs 2-3 and Fig 10)

A total of eight trial-trenches were excavated across the site measuring a total of 76.4m long (or 137.52m²).

Four layers were identified. Across most of the site, modern topsoil (L1, c 100mm thick) sealed natural clay (L2). In Trench T3-T4, c 600mm of redeposited natural (L3) occurred between L1 and L2, it contained modern plastic and building material.

Evaluation trenches T1, T2, T6, T7 and T8 were located within excavation Areas A and B and the results from these trenches are incorporated into the excavation results section below.

Trench T3

Trench T3 measured 7.8m long by 1.8m wide. It was located in an area that had been terraced to accommodate a tennis court. The tennis court had subsequently been removed and the area infilled to form a gradual slope. Modern topsoil (L1, c 100mm thick) sealed redeposited natural (L3, c 600mm), which sealed natural clay (L2). The redeposited natural in

both T3 and T4 appears to have been brought in from the south- corner of the site. A modern land drain was located at the southeast end of the trench but no archaeological features or finds were identified.



Photograph 1 Trench T3, looking SE

Trench T4

Trench T4 measured 7.5m long by 1.8m wide. It was also located in the area that had been terraced for the tennis court. Modern topsoil (L1, c 100mm thick) sealed redeposited natural (L3, c 600mm), which sealed natural clay (L2). No archaeological features or finds were identified.

Trench T5

Trench T5 was located in an area of the site where ground level had been greatly reduced, possibly to provide infill material for the tennis court (see above). The trench was dug in an off-centre T-shape. It measured a total of 15.4m long by 1.8m wide. A very thin layer of topsoil (L1, c 50mm) sealed natural clay (L2).

The only archaeological feature in T5 was the base of a truncated post-medieval linear ditch (EvalF1). Aligned slightly off NE-SW, and almost at a right angle to Orange Street, it may have formed part of a property boundary. It was recorded for a length of 5.5m and contained fragments of peg-tile, animal bone and oyster shell. It probably only survived because it was originally of considerable depth.



Photograph 2 Trench T5, looking SW

4.2 Excavation results (Figs 4-8, 10-15)

Following on from the evaluation two areas were opened and fully excavated.

Area A (Figs 5-6, 10-11)

Excavation Area A covered an area of 154m² and incorporated evaluation trenches T1-T2.

Modern topsoil (AL1, c 170-200mm thick) sealed modern made ground (AL2, c 40-120mm thick), which in turn sealed a charcoal rich layer of buried soil (AL3, ?post-medieval, c 100-200mm thick). Below AL3 was a silty-clay subsoil (AL4, ?medieval, c 170-200mm) sealing natural boulder clay (AL5) which sloped gradually down toward the northwest.



Photograph 3 Area A fully excavated, looking NW.
Quarry pit AF19/AF30 is in the foreground.

Phase 1 - Medieval (13th-16th century)

The earliest cut features on Area A were two small pits dating from the 13th to the 14th century (AF7, AF8). A third pit (AF4) was probably also contemporary.

Ditch AF3, dating from the 13th to the 14th/15th century, measured 0.72m wide by 0.19m deep. It was aligned SW-NE and at a right angle to Orange Street, so was probably a property boundary.



Photograph 4 Boundary ditch AF3 (right) cut by post-medieval pit AF28 (left), looking SW.

Phase 2 - Post-medieval (16th-18th century)

Two further ditches were identified in the post-medieval phase. Ditch AF18 (0.61m wide and 0.27m deep) was parallel to AF3 and may also be a property boundary. Ditch AF1/AF20 (0.72m wide and 0.21m deep) was aligned E-W. A later pit had cut both.

Three large pits covered most of the area (AF2, AF22 and AF19/AF30). The full extent of AF2 and AF22 could not be measured, but AF2 was a relatively shallow feature measuring 0.50m deep compared to AF22 which was recorded at 1.40m deep. Pit AF19/AF30 measured 7.2m long by 4.8m wide. It was augured to a depth of just over 2m and even then it was uncertain if the bottom of the feature had been reached. The impressive size and depth of AF22 and AF19/AF30 suggest that they may have been quarry pits dug to quarry natural clay from the site.

Feature AF21 was a deep v-shaped ditch (0.90m wide and 0.82m deep) that was also aligned SW-NE (like the boundary ditches) but appeared to curve into quarry pit AF22. It is possible that rather than being a boundary this feature was a drainage channel running into the pit.



Photograph 5 Quarry pit AF22 with drainage channel AF21 (bottom left corner), looking SW.

Seven smaller pits (AF5, AF24, AF25, AF26, AF27, AF28, AF29) and a posthole (AF6) were all identified in the south-eastern half of the site. The largest pit measured 2.26m in diameter and the smallest 0.69m, ranging in depth from 0.09m to 1m deep. Many of the pits were intercutting but it was not always possible to distinguish a relationship between them, several phases of pit cutting must have taken place here though.

Area B (Figs 7-8, 12-15)

Excavation Area B covered an area of 310m² and incorporated evaluation trenches T6-T8.

Over different parts of Area B were modern concrete (BL1), a modern make-up layer (BL2) and modern topsoil (BL3 and BL9). All sealed natural boulder clay (BL5). Four further layers were identified in the north-western corner of the site. An accumulation layer (BL4) was located between BL3 and BL5. A layer of consolidation (BL6), made up from stone and ceramic building material, was identified beneath BL3 sealing BF29-BF30. Similarly, a layer of made ground (BL7) followed by a layer of buried soil (BL8) was identified beneath BL3 sealing BF40-BF41.



Photograph 6 Area B, looking NW. Modern pit BF47 in foreground.

Phase 1 - Medieval (12th-16th century)

The earliest features on Area B were nine pits dating to the medieval period. The earliest (BF31) dated from the 12th-13th/14th century, followed by two (BF30/BF33 and BF37) dating from the 13th-14th/15th century. Four (BF14/BF54, BF27, BF28 and BF50) date from the 14th/15th-16th century, and the last two (BF8 and BF12) from the 15th-16th century. Undated pit BF34 was cut by BF30 so must also date to this medieval phase. Pit BF41, cut by ditch BF40, may also belong here.

All but the earliest pit (BF31) clustered in the northeast of Area B. They measured between a shallow 0.06m (having been largely removed by later activity) and 0.45m deep.

Phase 2 - Post-medieval (16th-18th century)

Twenty-four pits were identified in Area B as dating to the post-medieval period (BF1, BF4, BF5, BF6, BF9, BF13, BF15, BF23, BF24, BF29, BF32, BF38, BF46, BF48, BF49, BF52, BF53, BF55, BF56, BF57, BF59, BF60, BF61, BF63). They were mainly round or sub-oval pits. Some were small and shallow, but most were large inter-cutting features between 0.50m and 1m deep.

Among the largest features were BF49, BF55 and BF60. They were all too deep to fully excavate but additional auguring produced a depth of 1.66m for BF49. As with the large pits in Area A, their size and depth suggests that they were clay quarry pits. It was impossible to distinguish between the fills of these three features to determine a chronological sequence. It is likely that rather than being dug then backfilled the first pit was left open and the subsequent pits dug as 'lobes' on the sides of the earlier ones. The whole pit complex was probably then left open to fill up naturally (see Section 6) resulting in a homogenous fill across the features.

Another large feature was BF15, measuring 1.5m deep. It was large and U-shaped, and originally identified as the terminal end of a large ditch aligned at a right angle to Orange Street. However, it would seem unusual for such a large ditch with terminal end to be located only a few meters from Orange Street, especially as no continuation of the ditch could be found to the north-east. It is more likely to be an elongated quarry pit.



Photograph 7 Area B, quarry pit BF15, looking NE

A possible boundary ditch did survive in the form of BF40, a U-shaped feature measuring 1.18m wide and 0.54m deep. It was aligned NW-SE and would have run parallel to Orange Street and at a right angle to the other possible property boundaries identified in Area A.

Three undated pits (BF66, BF67, BF68) were also probably associated with this phase of activity.

Phase 3 - Modern

Aside from two service trenches (BF2 and BF18) and some wall foundations (BF39) associated with the existing house, a further fourteen modern features were identified. These were two gullies (BF11 and BF20), nine pits (BF3, BF17/BF19, BF22, BF25, BF26, BF35, BF36, BF47 and BF58) and three postholes (BF7, BF10 and BF21).

Five undated post-holes (BF42, BF43, BF44, BF45 and BF51) were probably also modern.

Finds from Area A and Area B

Domestic and cutlery waste was recorded from most of the features on the site. This included pottery, ceramic building material, and significantly bone- and iron-working waste. As no structural features were identified on the site this material was probably dumped waste from nearby occupation/cutlery activity. The finds evidence (see Section 5) would indicate that most, if not all, of the pits were rubbish pits and that even the quarry pits had a secondary use as a refuse dump.

4.3 Watching brief results (Fig 9)

On 9th December 2015 a site visit was carried out to monitor groundworks around the periphery of Area A. A further four post-medieval pits were identified (AF31-AF34) within the foundation trenches.

5 Finds

5.1 Pottery (Appendix 1) by Stephen Benfield

Introduction

A significant assemblage of pottery broadly dating to the medieval and post-medieval period, together with a small quantity of modern wares was recovered. In total there are 879 sherds with a combined weight of 18429 g. The pottery fabrics referred to follow the Essex post-Roman pottery fabric series (Cunningham 1985 & CAR 7). All of the fabrics identified among the assemblage are listed in Table 1. The quantity of pottery is listed by broad fabric groups in Table 2.

Fabric codes	Fabric name
13	Early medieval sandy wares
20	Medieval sandy greywares (general)
21	Medieval sandy orange wares (general)
21A	Colchester-type ware
21C	Sgraffito ware
22	Hedingham ware
23	Medieval Surrey white wares (general)
23F	Coarse boarder ware
40	Post-medieval red earthen wares (general)
40A	Metropolitan slipwares
42	Surrey/Hampshire Border white ware ('Border' ware)
45	Stoneware (general)
45C	Raeren stoneware
45D/E	Frechen/Cologne stoneware
45G	Nottingham/Derbyshire stoneware
45M	Modern stoneware, probably English
48D	Staffordshire-type white earthenwares
48E	Yellow ware
50	Staffordshire-type slip ware
51A	Late slipped kitchen wares

Table 1 List of pottery fabrics

Fabrics	Fabric name	no	wt/g
13	Early medieval sandy wares	14	131
20	Medieval sandy greywares (general)	328	2797
21/21A	Medieval sandy orange wares (general)	217	9578
21C	Sgraffito ware	39	272
22	Hedingham fine ware	33	460
23	Medieval Surrey white wares (general)	7	134
40	Post-medieval red earthen wares (general)	195	4580
40A	Metropolitan slipwares	5	44
42	Surrey/Hampshire Border white ware ('Border' ware)	6	59
45	German stonewares (general)	10	186
45M	Modern stoneware, probably English	4	29
48D/48E/51A	Staffordshire-type white earthenwares and other similar modern factory wares	17	109
50	Staffordshire slipwares	4	50
	<i>Total</i>	<i>879</i>	<i>18429</i>

Table 2 Quantity of pottery by fabrics and fabric groups

The pottery assemblage

The pottery was almost entirely recovered from pit fill. Overall the pottery is quite broken-up with most of the identifiable pots represented by single sherds that include part of the rim. This is especially so for the medieval pottery broadly dating to the period of the 13th-14th century, most of which appears to be residual. The late medieval and early-post medieval pottery includes some larger individual sherds. However, there is very little pottery that

appears to represent parts of pots broken deposited together as sherd groups and some sherds have abraded edges and surfaces. While a significant part of one sgraffito pot could be recognised, this consists mostly of non-joining body sherds. This suggests that most, if not all of the pottery represents secondary (rubbish) deposits of pots broken elsewhere.

Early medieval sandy wares (Fabric 13)

A small quantity of sherds in coarse sandy fabrics are classified as early medieval sandy wares, current during the period of the 11th-early 13th century. All of this pottery comes from contexts in which it would be residual. The only pot identified is a jar represented by a small rim sherd that has finger dimpling along the rim top. A grey sherd from a necked pot with a single row of spaced stab decoration might possibly be an early medieval sandy ware (based on the fabric), but probably dates slightly later and small dimple impressions are note around the neck of a London ware flagon at Chipping Ongar (Walker 2011, fig 11.4a).

Medieval sandy greywares (Fabric 20)

There is a significant quantity of pottery, which can be broadly classified as medieval sandy greyware, current during the period of the late 12th-14th century. Most of this pottery appears to be residual. The only contexts in which it is the latest dated pottery are those where it occurs as single sherds or just a few sherds. The fabrics vary from sandy to quite fine, some with a light brown surface or interior. Almost all contain noticeable quantities of fine silver mica, which has been noted among greywares from Bulmer in north Essex (Blinkhorn). Most of this pottery consists of body sherds, including pieces from bases. The only forms that could be recognised are cooking pots and bowls with flat, flange rims. While there are a couple of necked cooking pot rims, the majority of the rim sherds are from neckless forms suggesting that they probably date to after the early 13th century (CAR 7, 94). Different rim shapes suggest that a minimum of at least eight cooking pots is represented. One body sherd (probably from a cooking pot) has a thumbing strip. The few examples of bowls generally have flat rims indicating a date after the mid-late 13th century (CAR 7, 98). The largest surviving sherd from one of these bowls, from BF46 (B86), has a slightly carinated rounded wall.

Late medieval reduced ware (LMRW)

A rim sherd in a fine sand greyware (Fig 16.2) from a jar with a seated or cupped rim appears unusual in a greyware fabric. The form is similar to some jars seen among Colchester-type wares that date mainly to the 15th-16th century (CAR 7, fig 90 115-119). There is also a rounded bowl with a slightly thickened rim that has a grey interior and rim, although the exterior lower body wall is a light grey-buff (Fig 16.3). These are possibly Late medieval reduced wares (LMRW) similar to that produced at some small kiln sites in Bedfordshire and found among assemblages in that area (McCarthy & Brooks 1988, Slowikowski 2011). LMRW is dated from the 14th-16th centuries but appears to be most common in pottery groups of the 15th century (Slowikowski 2011). This could indicate that some of the pottery assigned to the medieval greyware group might be of relatively late date and it is noted that some flange rim bowls in Fabric 21 have a grey fabric.

- Medieval sandy orange wares (Fabric 21)

Medieval and transitional (late medieval/early post-medieval) sandy orange wares, broadly dated to the period of the 13th-16th century, make up much of the assemblage. This broad fabric category encompasses a wide range of fabrics including early medieval glazed wares (other than identified Hedingham ware), Sgraffito ware, plain and white painted wares (sometimes with clear glaze) and plain and clear glazed pottery some of which appears transitional to post-medieval red earthenware types. While some of the pottery can be attributed to the Colchester potteries, most sherds are not assigned to a particular pottery ware or production site; although the fabric variation, that includes orange-red, externally blackened sherds with orange-red fabric and brownish-red wares in sandy and fine sand fabrics, would suggest several production sites are represented. Some pottery is likely to be unrecognised products of the Hedingham potteries and it can be noted that sherds in a similar fabric to a fine sgraffito pot associated with a Cambridgeshire source (themselves possibly

either from sgraffito decorated pots or representing other fine vessels from the same production centre) are also present among the assemblage.

Vessel forms included jugs with decorative thumbing around the bases, with one neat example from BF15 (B131). Cups are represented by base sherds from two fluted vessels, both with all-over clear glaze. One cup base from BF15 (B131) is similar to *CAR 7* fig 99 no. 183, the other (burnt) from AF22 (A77) is similar to *CAR 7* fig 99, no. 192. Although this decoration also occurs on the base of some chafing dishes (*CAR 7*, fig 102, no 207). There are sherds from large bowls/pancheons, which are probably the most common and easily recognised of the vessel types. The pronounced rims probably indicating a date in the period of the mid 15th-mid 16th century, and there is an association with these forms and the appearance of imported stoneware drinking mugs in one context here (BF49), an association previously noted by Cotter (*CAR 7*, 146). One large bowl/pancheon from BF49 has a powdery white slip or white lime deposit covering the inside up to the change in angle just below the rim that appears to be a deliberate coating. Cooking vessels, probably from pipkins, can also be identified from rims and tapering pan handles, although no feet were recovered indicating these pots probably had flat bases (*CAR 7*, fig 92). A rectangular dripping pan is also represented by a corner from the rectangular pan. It should be noted that a number of pots with clear internal or external glaze might be transitional, or belong to the post-medieval Glazed red earthenware tradition and some sherds are difficult to assign to a particular fabric group with confidence. Several flat, flange-rim rim bowls are identified as Fabric 21 although these commonly have a grey fabric and reduced (black) external surfaces. However, the internal surfaces are often brown or dark reddish brown and the form appears more consistent with a late medieval or early post-medieval date (*CAR 7*, fig 94, nos 156 & 158).

- *Colchester-type ware (Fabric 21A)*

Some of the pottery is typical of the Colchester potteries (*CAR 7*). A number of sherds with orange-red fabric covered in white all-over slip with a coloured surface glaze are most likely to be products of the early period of production (c 13th-14th century). Few diagnostic sherds relating to particular vessel forms were recorded, although most are certainly from glazed jugs. Other recognised forms include a glazed bowl (Fig 16.4) similar to *CAR 7* fig 97, 172 but which has a ledge handle (see fig 98 175-176), all dated as mainly late 15th-early 16th century. Pottery typical of the late medieval Colchester industry (c late 14th/15th-16th century) is also present. This consists of several pots with white painted designs on either an oxidised or reduced surface. The fabric is generally an orange red, either moderately sandy or a fine sand fabric. The most distinctive sherds are from the upper parts of the body handled storage jars or cisterns. A significant quantity of similar, plain of clear glazed body sherds can also be classified as part of this fabric group.

- *Sgraffito ware (Fabric 21C)*

There are a relatively large number of sherds of sgraffito pottery dated to the period of the 14th-15th century (*CAR 7* 166-170). Notable among these is a group of sherds from one pot, recovered from AF22 Sx2 (66). This appears a particularly fine example (Fig 16.6a & 16.6b). It has a fine grey fabric and is decorated with a foliate sgraffito design, consisting of leaves and stems, scratched through a green speckled clear or pale green glaze over a cream slip. While the technique is used to detail features vessels such as chafing dishes the forms where is used create decorative patterns are commonly jugs and the pot here would appear probably to be a large rounded jug. The other sgraffito pottery is represented by single sherds with matt white surfaces or clear/yellow glaze over white slip in orange-red sandy fabrics. These mostly preserve just parts of incised sgraffito lines (Fig 16.7-8), although one piece has a band formed of parallel lines with a row of dots along the centre (BF15(131)). The sgraffito pottery can be closely associated with Cambridgeshire where pottery of this type has been found to be concentrated (Bushnell 1953) and must have been manufactured; although some could be associated with other potteries in the East Anglia region including Essex (*CAR 7*, 168).

Hedingham fine ware (Fabric 22)

Sherds that can be identified as Hedingham fine ware (Walker 2012) were recovered from a number of contexts. The fabric is generally pale orange with fine mica but also includes

sherds in pale grey fabric. This distinctive fineware produced in kilns around the Hedingham area is current during the period of the late 12th-14th century. Of possible early date is a flagon with a collar rim (Walker 2012) although the small size of the sherd makes identification difficult. Apart from this none of the sherds is particularly diagnostic, but most of the glazed sherds are almost certainly from decorated jugs. Of note is a section from a twisted rod ('barley-twist') handle (AF28 (A53)). This technique is seen on an illustrated handle in Walker (2012 fig 15, no 29) where it is closely associated with Stamped strip jugs as well as Hedingham jugs of this type at Colchester (CAR 7 fig 50 17). Of note is a sherd from the rim of a bowl or tray with a pressed pouring lip and white slip decoration (Fig 16.1). This is in a fine, orange coloured, micaceous fabric, indicating a Hedingham product; although white slip decoration appears relatively rare on Hedingham wares there are examples with this decorative technique (Walker 2012, 44).

Post-medieval red earthenwares (Fabric 40)

This pottery, most broadly dating from the period of the 16th-18th century, forms a significant part of the assemblage and in many contexts is the latest dated pottery. This fabric group probably includes some part glazed pottery of probable 15th-16th century date which is transitional to the developed post-medieval Fabric 40 of the 16th century and later. The range of vessels types appears typical of assemblages of this fabric with an emphasis on large storage jars, cisterns (there is one bung-hole from AF22 (A84) although this might be in a transitional fabric) and deep bowls (pancheons) together with some smaller bowl or closed vessels. A number of sherds with dark glazed black or very dark-brown surfaces are from drinking mugs, most of which probably date to the period of the mid-late 17th century. There are also a few sherds of metropolitan slipware (Fabric 40A) with white slip-trailed patterns overlain by a clear glaze giving a yellow effect against the brown of the glazed vessel. These are likely to be products of the Harlow potteries (Davey & Walker 2009) and can be dated to the period of the early 17th-early 18th century.

Surrey white wares and Border ware (Fabric 23 & Fabric 42)

Small quantities of medieval Surrey white wares (Fabric 23) dating to the late 13th/14th-15th century and post-medieval Border ware (Fabric 42) dating to the 16th-17th century, were recovered as a mostly small sherds from several features. The white wares include an unglazed, thumbled base and the base from a small, steep-walled pot that is almost certainly the lower part of a biconical jug (Pearce 1992, 69). The border wares include green-glazed white wares and clear (yellow) glazed sherds. An unusual small pot with internal clear glaze (Fig 16.5) appears to be a small bottle or a measure (Pearce & Vince 1988, 75).

German stonewares (Fabric 45)

Only a few sherds of imported stoneware were recovered. There are two frilled bases from drinking mugs. One has a surface colouration that indicates it is from the Raeren potteries (Fabric 45C) and probably dates to the late 15th-late 16th century (CAR 7, 281) the other is probably from the Cologne or Frechan potteries (Fabric 45E & 45D) and of 16th century date. There is also a sherd from a large handled pot also probably originating from the Cologne or Frechan potteries and broadly dated to the 16th-17th century.

Post-medieval & modern factory wares (late 18th/19th-20th century)

Pottery originating in factory workshops of the midlands is present in small quantities. Most of this is broadly classified as Staffordshire-type white earthenwares. There are also a few sherds of Nottingham and other modern stonewares and Late slipped kitchenwares.

Discussion

The earliest closely dated pottery is sherds of Early medieval sandy ware, dating to the period of the 11th-early 13th century. This makes up only a small part of the assemblage and not all of the pieces classified as Early medieval sandy ware are certain as to fabric classification. All of these sherds would be residual in the contexts from which they were recovered. The only pot in this fabric that could be identified is a jar with an everted, frilled rim and which is consistent with pottery of this date.

Pottery broadly dating to the period of the 13th-14th century is much better represented, both by sherds from glazed finewares (mostly jugs) and grey coarsewares (mostly cooking pots with a few bowls). The assemblage therefore probably represents both living areas and service (cooking/kitchen) areas within households. However, as with the Early medieval sandy ware, most of the pottery of this date is clearly residual in later dated contexts. This is also reflected in the broken nature of this pottery. There are few large sherds and little evidence for joining sherds or significant parts of pots being present in any one context. Some of the glazed fine wares, most of which probably represent pieces from jugs, can be identified as products of the Hedingham industry, some others, with white underslip, appear typical of early products from the Colchester potteries (13th-14th century). There also appears to be an element of late medieval greyware pottery (15-16th centuries) among the assemblage (notably one lid-seated jar) that is more commonly associated with pottery in the Bedfordshire area (Slowikowski 2011). There are also sherds of Cambridgeshire-type sgraffito ware, including part of a large fine vessel, almost certainly a flagon. However, no pottery from the Mill Green kilns (located in southeast Essex) was positively identified among the assemblage. This, along with the varied nature of the greyware fabrics, most of which are noticeably micaceous, suggests that the assemblage is composed of regional wares that include sources to the north-west in Cambridgeshire, and possibly also Bedfordshire, in North Essex (Colchester & Hedingham) and possibly Suffolk. While some pottery in the late medieval and early post-medieval period is also from production centres in Surrey the sources of the pottery might reflect Walker's suggestion of a north Essex 'pottery zone' with significant differences to that of central Essex (Walker 1999).

Overall the pottery dated to the medieval-early post-medieval period (13th-16th centuries) represents the greatest quantity and the widest range of pottery recovered from the site, with a significant fineware element of fine serving jugs that almost certainly include at least one outstanding example in sgraffito ware. Following this, pottery closely dated to the post-medieval period (16th-18th century) appears dominated by more utilitarian pots and by red earthenware fabrics (Fabric 40); this includes large storage jars and cisterns, with small numbers of drinking pots (Fabric 40A) and a small amount of slipware from Essex potteries as well as some Staffordshire slipware (Fabric 50).

Illustrated pottery

Fig 16.1 BF46 (B86) Large bowl/dish, orange fabric and surfaces, white paint on exterior and rim top, clear glaze on exterior to just below rim, green glaze splash on lipped bowl, very micaceous, probably Hedingham ware (Fabric 22)

Fig 16.2 BF56/60 (B122) Jar, lid-seated rim, light grey fabric, slightly darker grey surfaces, some sparse fine silver mica, possibly a late medieval greyware, rim similar to Colchester type ware jars, see CAR 7 fig 90, 115-119 dated there as mainly 15th-16th century (Fabric 20/21)

Fig 16.3 AF28 (A53) Bowl, slightly thickened rim, pale orange-buff fabric, grey brown interior over rim top onto upper body, exterior body surface light brownish-grey, fine silver mica (Fabric 21)

Fig 16.4 BF56/60 (B122) Flanged bowl, orange red fabric, glaze over white slip on rim and on lower interior giving a greenish-yellow colour, brownish-red unglazed surface below flange and with remnant ledge handle immediately below flange, form similar to CAR 7 fig 97, 172 but with ledge handle fig 98 175-176, all dated there as mainly L15-E16C (Fabric 21A)

Fig 16.5 AF28 (A53) Narrow mouthed small pot with simple, slightly expanded rim, pale-buff fabric clear (yellow) glaze over interior and over rim, probably a small bottle or a measure (Pearce & Vince 1988) (Fabric 42)

Fig 16.6a & 16.6b AF22 Sx2 (A66) Body sherds from a sgraffito ware pot, probably a flagon/jug, decorated with floral (leaf and stem) pattern with wave/saw edged leaves and long, curving parts of stems. Significant part of one pot but only a few joining sherds making exact reconstruction of the body size difficult, although it is clearly a large vessel. Fine pale-medium grey fabric with darker grey margins, interior surface grey, exterior brownish-red. Main body of pot covered in white slip extending down to a cordon low on the body, pattern incised through slip onto red fabric below, covered with a clear glaze that

includes green speckles/patches and which appears to fairly evenly cover the sgraffito decorated areas above the cordon, below the cordon the clear glaze is patchy and applied directly over the red fabric surface where it gives a brown effect (Fabric 21SG)

Fig 16.7 BF15 (B131) Body sherd with sgraffito decoration, orange-red fabric with clear glaze over cream surface giving bright yellow surface effect, small part of decoration includes a band with central line of dots

Fig 16.8 BF15 (B131) Body sherd with sgraffito decoration, probably from a different pot to Fig 16.7, red fabric with clear glaze giving a yellow surface effect, decorated with part of a leaf? pattern

5.2 Medieval and post-medieval small finds by Pip Parmenter

Introduction

One hundred and thirty numbered small finds were recovered during excavations at Orange Street, Thaxted. Of these, seven (SF's 1-7) were found during the evaluation and the remaining 123 during the excavation. The majority of the numbered small finds (93) are metal, predominantly iron (67) with some copper-alloy (25) and lead (1). A significant proportion of the small finds are bone (27). Smaller quantities were stone, ceramic and CBM.

The site was located within an area known for cutlery manufacture during the 13th – 16th centuries. It was anticipated that many of the small finds would reflect this industry. The majority came from stratified deposits within large quarry or refuse pits dating to the late medieval and post-medieval periods. Historically it is thought that most of the cutlery manufacture occurring in Thaxted was happening in the late medieval period. It was evident that the site has been subject to significant disturbance during the post-medieval/early modern period, and this could be responsible for the secondary deposition of material related to the industry in later, post-medieval features. Yet the homogeneity of the material present in both late medieval and post-medieval pits, and the apparent dumping of large amounts of this material in securely dated post-medieval pits, possibly suggests that cutlery manufacture endured in Thaxted for longer than previously thought (Newton 1960, 27). A catalogue providing full descriptions and contexts of all the small finds can be found in Appendix 2.

Evidence for the making of knives is in three parts: the blades, the handles and the handle fixings. These three categories are discussed below, before the more miscellaneous finds are detailed.

The Cutlery Industry

Knife blades (Fig 17.1 (SF17), .2 (SF21), .3 (SF116), .4 (SF96a))

Several iron blade fragments were recovered during the excavations (SFs 3, 17, 18, 21, 22, 48, 57, 60, 91, 94, 96a, 100, 104, 105, 114, 116, 120, 121 and 125). It was expected that two main categories of knife would have been being manufactured at Orange Street. 'Whittle-tang' knives, whereby a narrow tang extends from the blade and is pushed into a hollow handle of wood, bone, antler or horn, and which completely surrounds the tang; and 'scale-tang' knives, which instead have a handle comprising scales of similar materials, but which are affixed either side of a broader tang, but which do not completely surround it. The highly corroded and fragmentary nature of the knife blades made it difficult to assess, with any degree of certainty, their types. It appears as though at least eight may have belonged to or were intended for whittle-tang knives (?SF3, SF17, SF21, ?SF91, ?SF104, SF116, SF117 and ?SF118), as the tang of the knives tapers so considerably from the blade after the hilt, though this was by no means certain for most of these examples. Of the remaining fifteen blades, most were too fragmentary to determine the tang-type. At least one was intended as a 'scale-tang' knife (SF 96a).

Where it was possible to tell, the knives appeared to have straight-backed blades (possibly blade back type E (Ottoway 2009)). The blades measure between 50mm and 170mm in length, and many measure c 20mm in width. They are very similar to those recovered from a contemporary cutlery manufacture site at Weaverhead Lane in Thaxted (Andrews 1989, 117). Some exceptions to the norm for this assemblage include a wide (45mm) blade with serrated edge, possibly a saw blade (SF120).

Additional note by Laura Pooley

After a detailed examination of the x-rays it was possible to identify five makers' marks on the blades. It was the cutlers who purchased the blades, assembled the knives and sold them; as such, they were ultimately responsible for the quality of the knife and stamped a trademark onto the blade (Moore, 9). In the late medieval period these trademarks were inlaid with colour metal (copper/zinc alloy). The marks are usually made on the left side of the blade (when held with the tip pointing away) and located close to the back and shoulder of the knife (Cowgill, 20). Most of our examples are too fragmentary to determine location, but at least one example (SF121) does appear to follow this general rule.

Two different marks can be identified on the examples from this site. Four blades have been stamped and inlaid with a mark that looks to be a stylised animal (SF18a-c, 105, Fig 18.3-4). All four came from AF22 and along with other pieces of cutlery waste (see this report) probably represent a dump of material from a single workshop. The fifth blade (a whittle-tang blade) was stamped and inlaid with a mark similar to a wheel or cog (SF121, Fig 18.1). It probably represents waste from a different workshop, although it was found within the gully that is thought to drain in AF22.

Examination also revealed further detail on two of the knife blades. The x-rays of blade SF121 not only revealed a maker's mark but two metal hilt bands (Fig 18.1), and the surface of blade SF60 had been decorated with a pattern of inlaid 'x's (Fig 18.2).

Bone handles

Twenty-seven pieces of worked bone (SFs 9, 11, 13, 16, 27, 33, 35, 39, 42 - 47, 53, 54, 56, 66 - 72, 78, 117 and 118) were given small finds numbers, however it should be noted that hundreds more examples of bone working were present in the animal bone assemblage (see Section 5.3), and are either wasters from the process of removing cortical bone from cattle metapodial, or are off cuts from pieces that went on to be further worked. Ten bone fragments (SFs 39, 66 - 72, 78 and 118) appear to be bone 'scales' which were in the process of having holes drilled to enable them to be riveted to the metal of the knife. Eight of these (as well as four iron blades) were recovered from a single feature (post-medieval pit AF22), suggesting that this feature was either the primary repository for handle-making waste, or the secondary repository for earlier material which was disturbed and redeposited en masse. The 16th to 18th century date of the pits suggests that the latter is more likely, given that cutlery manufacture is largely thought to have ceased by the 16th century.

Within the group of drilled scales there seem to be at least seven different 'styles' of scale with different riveting patterns, as well as at least three different handle widths (Fig 19.1 (SF67), .2 (SF68), .3 (SF72), .4 (SF78), .5 (SF66), .6 (SF118), .7 (SF39)). None of these scales had any indication of carved decoration. SF39 is the longest of the scales and has a very large hole bored into one of its ends, possibly to hold a belt loop or some other kind of attachment. It has three evenly spaced rivet holes along its length, but has only been crudely worked on its outside surface. Four of the scales (SFs 66, 67, 71 and 78) have rivets *in situ* and one further has staining where rivets would have been present. In SFs 66, 67 and 78 the rivets extend out of the rivet hole on both sides of the scale, indicating that they had not yet been attached to a knife tang when they were discarded, and certainly had not been filed down, as one would expect from scales on a completed knife handle. It is possible that the rivets themselves were intended to be the decorative aspect of the handles. With the exception of SF78, all the rivets appear to have been copper-alloy. SF78 seems to have an iron rivet, which has slightly corroded. This suggests that iron, as well as copper-alloy, may have been used for the fixing of the knife handles.

The rivet holes appear to have been drilled from the inside face of the scale and taper towards the outside. This was probably to ensure a secure fastening to the rivet, which would have been driven into place from the inside and would have tightened toward the outside, holding the handle in place. All of the scales were probably broken and discarded during the process of the drilling of rivet holes and the insertion of the copper alloy rivets. Splits and breaks in the bone, originating from the rivet holes, are visible on almost all the scales.

Two further pieces of bone had the appearance of being worked as handles, but could conceivably be from other objects. SF13 is considerably thinner than any of the other handles and slightly curved. It has been rounded off at one end, and has two visible rivet holes, one at each end. SF117 is a short, thick section of metapodia, but has not been worked to create a scale as such, but has edges and the natural central cavity of the bone has been squared off as though a knife tang or similar may have been set into it. It has a single central rivet hole.

One, possibly two, whittle-tang handles were recovered. SF9 (Fig 19.8) is a piece of straight bone which has had an artificial cavity bored down its centre which flanges out at the top, as though to hold the shoulders of the blade. It tapers to a flat point and has surface decoration in the form of two parallel grooves running up one of its narrow sides. Both of these grooves have a much smaller groove scored out of the bone adjacent to them. The spine created by these grooves has had three notches removed at its pointed end. The level of polish present on this bone handle suggests that it, unlike any of the other handle pieces present in this assemblage, may have been used for the purpose it was intended. Unfortunately this was found in the modern topsoil layer (AL1) that covered the site, so no firm date can be given for it. SF54 is more tenuously included here – it is the shaft of a small ungulate metatarsal and has clearly been shaped and polished, however its central cavity remains a natural shape. It is possible that it was intended as a handle, but was snapped at one end whilst still moderately fresh.

Wooden handles

One fragment of an iron scale-tang knife handle (SF96a) has the remnants of a wooden scale with rivet hole preserved within it (Fig 17.1). This is the only example of a wooden handled knife from the site. At medieval knife manufacturing sites in central London, wood was thought to be by far the most common material used for both whittle and scale tang handles (Cowgill *et al.* 1987, 25). It is possible that the bias toward bone handles at Orange Street is less an accurate representation and more to do with conditions of preservation.

Copper alloy – rivets and associated waste

Sixteen thin strips and sheets of copper alloy are represented as nine small finds. SFs 23, 30, 51, 80, 81 and 112 are small individual pieces. SF14 comprises two thin strips, a plate with a cut in one edge and also what looks to be a partially complete, and broken, knife end-plate or rove. SF28 is three thin strips; SF55 is two larger strips and SF38 is three strips and two sheets of copper alloy. All of the pieces are flat, or almost flat with the exception of SF122 which had been bent into a 'U'-shape, and one of the strip pieces from SF38, which has been bent double. This same piece had holes punched at either end. The only other piece with any perforations was SF30, which had an uneven hole in one corner. One of the pieces in SF38 appeared to be almost a quarter-circle in shape, and had two even, straight edges. All of these pieces of copper alloy are thought to relate to the copper working on the site, predominantly the manufacture of rivets used in the construction of the knife handles. Evidence of such rivets remain *in situ* in a number of the bone scales discussed above, and from six further copper alloy small finds, which seemed to be further along the process of rivet manufacture.

SFs 10, 12, 24, 32 and 65 are all copper alloy rivets and waste from the manufacture of rivets. SFs 10, 24 and 65 are lengths of rivet, all of which are made from very thin plates of copper alloy that have been tightly rolled. The rivets visible *in situ* in some of the bone handles are almost identical to these. One rivet (SF32) appears to be made from a solid piece of copper alloy wire. This is one of just three examples of solid rivets of this type (see below) that we

have at Orange Street, but similar examples are known from other cutlery manufacture sites, where they are predominant (Cowgill *et al* 1987, 26 -27).

SF12 was a large group of various copper alloy pieces from AF22 (the same feature where many of the bone scales and iron blades were found) (Fig 21.1). Within this group were seven very small, very thin pieces, probably off-cuts; five small pieces of sheet, of various shapes, two of which seemed to have purposefully angled sides; and eight pieces of thin copper strip possibly intended to be rolled into rivets. There were also twenty rivets. Two of these were solid and were the thinnest of all the examples at c 1mm. Twelve were thin rolled rivets, between 1mm and 2mm wide and similar to those visible *in situ* in the bone scales discussed above. They were of varying lengths. The remaining six were much larger, c 5mm in width. Interestingly, it could be seen that many of the rolled rivets, of both sizes, had been tapered to points at their ends. In fact, five short tapered lengths and just one more complete example represented the larger of the rolled rivets. Five of the smaller rolled rivets were just short tapered lengths, while one appeared to be a complete, unused rivet. It is likely that these tapered ends were used for the positioning of the rivet within the bone and tang of the knives and would have been cut off and/or sanded down in order to complete the handle.

SF31 is two much larger, cruder sheets of copper alloy than those described above. It may have been used for some purpose unrelated to the cutlery industry, or may have been part of a large sheet from which strips, intended for the rolling of rivets, were cut.

SF2, found during the original evaluation of the site, was a small square piece of copper-alloy with a central dome, at the top of which was a small rectangular perforation (Fig 20.2). A similar find, though incomplete (SF14), was encountered in the same feature when revisited during the excavation (Fig 20.3). It is difficult to say for certain what these were, but their context, within a feature clearly used for the deposition of a large amount of waste relating to cutlery manufacture (AF22), raises the possibility that they were knife end plates or roves, and would have capped the end of the handle (e.g. Moore 1995, 7).

Other Objects

Iron

Sixteen identifiable iron objects were recovered during the excavations. All were heavily corroded and most were fragmentary. Four (SFs 6, 77, 96 and 108) had the appearance of large fixings or nails. SF77 (from pit AF22) was very long and under x-ray a flat, nail like head could be seen. SF6 (pit BF015) was T-shaped and seemed to be almost complete. It is likely that all four were used for construction of some kind. Also with a structural purpose is a possible hinge strap (SF92 – pit AF02); a large hook or door-catch rest (SF95 – pit AF22); a fitting with a ring (SF40 – pit BF 60), possibly for a drop hinged door; and a modern door lock plate (SF97 – pit AF18). The remaining twelve objects were more miscellaneous and include a harness fitting or mount (SF4) with protruding cleats and another curved and flanged piece, probably part of a horseshoe (SF7). There were two buckles, one D-shaped and possibly from a belt (SF29) and one broken rectangular frame (SF36). Possible iron tools include an awl (SF103) and the tip of an auger (SF61). The final identifiable iron object was a small ring (SF52).

Twenty-eight further pieces of iron were recovered. These are variously describable as bars, tubes, sheets, strips, pieces, or objects, and no particular purpose could be discerned. It is likely that these were offcuts produced by metalworking in the vicinity. Such metalworking would almost certainly have been related to the manufacture of cutlery, and in particular of knife blades, locally to the site.

Six small iron nails were not given small finds numbers but are included within the assemblage. They appeared to be of fairly uniform size and shape, with circular, rounded heads all c 10mm in diameter.

Bone

As well as the worked bone and bone handles discussed above, two pins, one possible incomplete pin and a circular button were recovered. Both of the pins (SF45 and SF46) are broken, with only the shafts present. The possible incomplete pin (SF56) had been worked to a roughly hexagonal cross-section and looks as though it was in the process of being whittled down to a point at one end. All three of these finds were recovered from post-medieval pit BF38. The button (SF53) has surface marks indicative of lathe working. It has one central hole and may have been affixed to fabric more like a toggle than a modern button. The presence of these objects, particularly the incomplete pin suggests that some bone working may have been happening on site that was not directly related to the cutlery industry and that the skill of bone working required for the fashioning of bone handles was transferable.

Copper Alloy

In addition to the copper alloy rivets and associated material discussed above, seven copper alloy objects, with no obvious link to Thaxted's cutlery industry were found. By far the most interesting was a heraldic horse harness swivel banner of the de Bohun family (Earls of Essex and Hereford) (SF1). The harness likely dates to the 14th century. The banner is shaped like a flag with a hollow cylindrical shaft allowing it to be mounted over a vertical rod. Because of the crude nature of their manufacture it is thought that most were worn on the horses of retainers and stewards, rather than those of the nobility. The banner is decorated on both sides with the coat of arms of the de Bohun family, Earls of Essex and Hereford: *azure a bend argent, cotised and between six lioncels or* (three lions rampant in the bottom left and top right hand corners separated by three diagonal lines). The coat of arms was on an azure background with yellow lions and white and yellow diagonal lines, and traces of blue enamel have survived on both sides of the banner (Fig 20.1).

Other finds include a Liard of Philip V, minted in 1710 in Brabant in the Spanish Netherlands, and two very thin, round pieces of copper alloy (SFs 25 and 50) with central perforations. The larger, SF25 may have been a token, however, SF50, which had been broken on one side and which was less regular in shape, was more likely some kind of mount. A roughly octagonal piece of copper alloy which, although originally identified as a token may be more of the same residue of copper working associated with cutlery production discussed above. Finally there was a double frame, sub-circular buckle with iron pin, probably of 16th century date (SF49).

Stone (by Laura Pooley)

Two hone stones were recovered. The hone stone found during the initial evaluation (SF5) of the site was dark grey with white flecks. It had a deep groove running longitudinally with the grain along its surface. The other was a much lighter grey material and had been worked almost to a point (SF79). Two other pieces of flat, squared stone (SFs 34, 129) had possible evidence of wear, but not as clearly as the other two pieces. A third irregular piece (SF130) had scratches on one flat, worn, surface and may have been used as a rubber/polisher.

Four fragments of grindstone were also identified (finds no's B46, B49, B50, B130) (find no B49, Fig 21.2). Grindstones were round sharpening stones used for grinding or sharpening iron tools, and could be operated by a crank handle or treadle. It is inevitable that at a cutlery manufacture site, hone stones and grindstones would have been used regularly for sharpening finished knives. By their nature, they would have been relatively long-lived and discarded infrequently making dating difficult.

Two unusual pieces of stone are two spherical stone balls (finds no's B66, B105), one showing signs of being heat affected. The uses of these balls are open to much interpretation. As one was found in modern feature BF35 along with three fragments of grindstone, it might suggest that a smithing function be attributed to them. Stone balls were used in ball mills (a type of industrial grinder), but these were only common from the late 19th century onwards and do not explain the occurrence of the other example in a post-medieval pit. Other possible interpretations for the balls are as potboilers or cannonballs.

Of a more domestic nature were three fragments of lava quern (SFs 41, 99, 127), two with radially dressed surfaces, and a fragment of millstone grit quern (SF128) with chipped surface.

Ceramic

A ceramic wig curler was found in the modern topsoil layer (SF20) and a counter made of CBM (SF126) was recovered from modern pit BF25.

Lead

One piece of lead sheet was found (SF119) in post-medieval pit BF49.

Conclusions

The small finds recovered largely represent the medieval/post-medieval cutlery industry of Thaxted. The manufacture of knives is known to have been occurring close the site in Middle Row between the 13th and 16th centuries (see Section 3), and possibly for longer, so the significant number of small finds relating to this process is not surprising. The evidence is considerably more abundant than was found at excavations on nearby Weaverhead Lane in 1984 (Andrews 1989). The finds are particularly interesting and important, as aside from the evidence from Weaverhead Lane, the cutlers of Thaxted remain virtually invisible historically.

It is clear from the presence of iron blades and bone handles at the site, as well as the copper fixings used for the attachment of one to the other, that entire knives were being produced on or in the very near vicinity of the site. The presence of iron slags as well as other metal working debris (Section 5.7) suggests that the blades were actually being forged in the local area, and as there is no local supply of iron we can assume that it was being imported (Andrews 1989, 118).

The bone handles were made almost entirely from cattle (or large ungulate) metapodia (Section 5.3). Where an abundance of these bones (and cranial material) is noted at sites where there is no association to cutlery manufacture, they tend to be regarded as tanning waste from the production of leather. One of Thaxted's medieval tanneries is located within c 30m of the site, and could have been responsible for the abundance of metapodia in this part of the town. It is plausible that the two industries worked in tandem as tanning of animal skins for leather would not only have provided an abundance of metapodia, but could also have been part of the cutlery manufacture industry as leather would have been required for the manufacture of knife sheaths or scabbards; the 3rd stage of cutlery manufacturing process (the first being the blade, and the second being the handle).

With regards to the blades themselves there is more direct evidence for the production of whittle-tang handled knives with eight possible examples, compared to only two examples appearing to be scale-tang type. This may not be entirely representative as the blades were, in general, so poorly preserved that it was impossible to discern the type on the remaining nine. There was no evidence for the production of whittle-tang handles found during Andrew's excavations on Weaverhead Lane, however at contemporary sites in London (Cowgill *et al.* 1987) and York (Ottoway and Rogers 2002), whittle-tang knives were considerably more abundant than scale-tang, particularly until the 14th century. Scale-tang knives are far better represented by the scales made for their handles, of which there were ten almost complete examples, as well as hundreds of sawn bone off cuts and cores (within both the small finds and animal bone assemblages) from the production of the scales. Conversely, there is only one example (possibly two) of whittle-tang handles from the site.

One piece of iron knife handle had, preserved within it, the remnants of a wooden scale complete with rivet holes (SF96a). This raises the possibility that the cutlers were attaching wooden handles, as well as bone handles, to their knives. It has been observed that at medieval cutlers sites in central London, wood is in fact the material of choice as it is so cheap and easy to work (Cowgill *et al.* 1987, 25). The abundance of bone waste from the

production of handles at Orange Street suggests that here bone was the material of choice, however this may be the result of the poor preservation of wood.

The presence of relatively complete bone scales, as well as copper alloy rivets, sheets and offcuts, particularly from pit AF22, affords some information regarding the actual construction of the knives. Ten bone scales had been shaped and had rivet holes drilled through them, revealing seven different 'styles' of riveting pattern. The rivet holes appear to have been drilled from the back of the scale toward the front, as they taper in this direction. The rivets themselves were almost entirely made from thin, rolled copper-alloy plate, though a few were solid copper alloy rods. There is evidence (again from pit AF22) to suggest that they tapered to a point, which was presumably to aid the insertion of the rivet into the bone and tang. It is likely that each rivet would have gone through both scales and the tang, and would have been cut off and sanded or filed down until it was smooth with the rest of the handle (Andrews 1989, 116). Those that were rolled may have been filled with solder. No decoration is visible on any of the bone scales. It is possible that the rivets themselves afforded a simple level of decoration, or that the scales present had not yet been subject to any carved decoration due to their breakage during the riveting process. It is also possible that decoration was in the form of decorative copper-alloy inlays on the handles, though there is little evidence for this. There are two examples of small copper-alloy squares that have been punched in the centre to create a small dome. It is possible that these were end pieces, or roves, for the knives. A similar, though more decorative, piece was recovered from Weaverhead Lane, where it was interpreted as being 'associated with manufacture' (Andrews 1989, 116). The discovery of five makers' marks shows that waste from at least two different cutlery workshops were being dumped on the site.

Very few of the small finds are domestic in nature, with the exception of a few structural objects and pieces of quern. It is likely that activity of this nature was occurring nearby, if not on the site. There is some evidence that, as well as the manufacture of knives, other bone and possibly copper working was being undertaken close by. Three bone pins, including one that was in the process of being whittled down, were present in post-medieval pit BF38. The interesting presence of a Philip V Liard from Brabant gives a *terminus ante quem* for the feature (AF25) within which it was recovered of 1710. This date is at the later end of the activity on the site but it is possible that it could be extrapolated to other features thought to be contemporary with AF25. The coin might also suggest some level of trade with the Netherlands in the cutlery being produced at the site, though this is tenuous.

This site is of significant importance, not just for the understanding of the cutlery trade at Thaxted during the late medieval period, but also for the understanding of the industry at this time more generally. It provides an important comparison, both in terms of style, and technology, with other cutler's sites in large medieval cities such as London and York. The post-medieval context of many of the finds possibly pushes back the early 16th century date historically thought to mark the cessation of cutlery as Thaxted's primary industry. It seems likely that the main process being undertaken close by was the affixment of the handles to scale-tang knives, though it is clear that whittle-tang knives were also being made. It is highly likely that the actual forging of the iron blades was also being undertaken very locally, and also seems likely that the production of sheathes or scabbards was occurring in the close vicinity.

5.3 Medieval and post-medieval bone *by Pip Parmenter*

Introduction

A total of 733 identifiable bones, 512 bone fragments and 338 worked bone cores or fragments of worked bone were recovered from 60 different features across the site. Most of the bone was from post-medieval contexts, though limited amounts were recovered from late medieval and modern features. Despite this apparent chronological difference across the assemblage, the homogeneity of the worked bone from all contexts suggests that continuous

activity was responsible for the accumulation of these remains. Eight species were identified with certainty: cow, pig, sheep, horse, domestic fowl, red and roe deer and dog. Very small quantities of what appeared to be rabbit, cat and fox were also present, though it was difficult to identify these assuredly.

Methodology

All of the bone was examined in order to identify species and element, along with bone fusion, side of animal, sex, evidence of butchery, gnawing, fracture type and bone working. These observations were recorded, along with the feature and context within which they were found, into a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet. All information pertaining to the analysis of the animal bone is present within the sites digital archive.

Summary

A total of 733 identifiable bones, 512 bone fragments and 338 worked bone cores were recovered from the site. The 512 bone fragments recorded were unable to be identified to either species or element. Many appeared to have been broken since excavation, which inflates the number somewhat artificially. Cattle was by far the best represented of the identifiable species, followed by sheep, pig, horse, roe deer, domestic fowl and red deer (Table 3). A moderate quantity of bones could not be identified with certainty to a particular species, though it was obvious that they were either large or small ungulate. It is highly likely that the majority of bones classified as being 'large ungulate' were in fact cattle, though it is impossible to say this for certain, given the presence of small amounts of horse bone within the assemblage. Four bones were thought to derive from rabbit (2), fox (1) and cat (1), though these identifications could not be made with great confidence.

Species	NISP
Cattle	352
Pig	37
Sheep	152
Horse	10
Domestic Fowl	5
Red Deer	4
Roe Deer	7
?Rabbit	2
?Fox	1
?Cat	1
Large Ungulate	96
Small Ungulate	57

Table 3 NISP (Number of Identifiable Specimens) for all features and contexts

A fair amount of cranial material was present, including the cranium itself, mandibles, maxilla and loose teeth. While some of this material was identifiable as belonging to large or small ungulate, much of it was very fragmented. This material is typical of the waste of the medieval/post-medieval period and it, along with large quantities of lower limb bones (see below) suggests that the assemblage is related to the disposal of domestic and manufacturing waste.

Particularly large quantities of bone were present in medieval pit BF30/33, medieval/post-medieval pit BF49, post-medieval pits AF22, AF30, BF49 and BF55 and modern pit BF25, with the numbers of worked bone exceptionally high in AF22 and BF30. In both of these pits, the composition of the assemblage and nature of the bone working was almost identical, suggesting that either the processes leading to the deposition of the bone were exactly the same and possibly fairly close in terms of date (late medieval/early post-medieval) or that at some point during the use of the site significant disturbance of later medieval material

occurred, causing it to be distributed widely within a number of later refuse features. The presence of bone of a similar nature within 19th/20th century pit BF25 implies that the site has been subject to at least some level of disturbance in more recent years.

Cattle

In total, 352 elements were identifiable as cattle. Of these, 204 were metapodia, with 93 metacarpals, 109 metatarsals (2 further elements were identifiable only as 'metapodia'). The next most abundant elements were mandible (29) followed by humeri (19) and radii (13). Less than 10 of all other cow elements were present. Bones belonging to both juvenile and adult animals were present, though adult animals were predominant. A small number of bones appeared to have been damaged by canid gnawing at some point prior to their deposition suggesting that bone was left undeposited for a time after its use or that bone was deposited in open midden pits and was therefore accessible to dogs. Of the 352 cattle elements, 199 had observable marks relating to butchery or bone working. Most of these were saw marks, though small numbers of chop and cut marks were also visible. Only a few, present on a scapula, two humeri, two femora and a pelvis, of these are likely to have been the result of the disarticulation of the animal or removal of meat, the rest were observed on metapodia and almost certainly related to the preparation of the bone prior to it being worked to remove its cortex.

Over 90% of the cattle metapodia were observed to have marks relating to bone working - just eight metacarpals and seven metatarsals had no evidence of bone working activity. The vast majority of the worked metapodia were represented solely by their proximal or distal epiphyses, which had been sawn from the bone in order to utilise the shaft of the bone for the manufacture of cutlery (see below). Only very occasionally was the shaft of a metapodial, with epiphyses removed but otherwise unworked, encountered. A very large number (338) of 'bone cores' or off-cuts from these cores were identified. Almost all of these are from cattle metapodia and likely the remains of the bone shafts belonging to those elements for which the epiphyses were identifiable.

Sheep

Sheep were the second most abundant species at the site, with 152 identifiable elements. Humeri (24) and tibiae (23) were the most prevalent elements, closely followed by radii (21) metacarpals (20) and mandibles (16). Less than 10 of all the other elements were present. Compared to cattle elements, sheep are represented by a much more even spread of elements, suggesting that they were being utilised for their meat rather than their bone. This is unsurprising as, if one compares the density of the cortical bone necessary for cutlery manufacture on both cattle and sheep, it is unlikely sheep played any significant role in this industry.

As with cattle, both juvenile and adult sheep were identified, in fairly even numbers and canid gnawing was visible on a small number of elements.

Pig

Pigs were represented by 37 elements, nine of which came from the skeleton of a juvenile animal found in pit AF6. Almost all of the elements of pig came from the forequarters of the animal, suggesting that there was a preference for the meat from the shoulder and front legs of the animal. It was clear that there was also a preference for the consumption of juvenile animals, as all but two of the bones on which fusion was observable were unfused. A number of very large mandibles were present within the assemblage; leading to the consideration that wild boar was being hunted in the local area at this time.

Horse

Ten elements of horse were found across seven individual contexts. Of the ten elements, four were cranial (mandibles and maxilla) and five lower limb bones (metapodia and phalanges). This spread of elements is the typical waste of the butchery of a meat-bearing animal, or an animal that has been skinned. One horse metacarpal appeared to have had a cut mark present on it. The rest of the horse bone had no indication of butchery or bone

working. At a similar site on nearby Weaverhead Lane in Thaxted (Andrews 1989), horse bones had been worked in a similar way to cattle bones, making this a possibility. All of the horse bones for which bone fusion was observable were from fully-grown animals.

Roe and Red Deer

Seven elements of roe and four of red deer were identified. Of these, four of the roe deer elements and one of the red deer elements were antler. This did not appear to have been worked, though on three of the roe deer antler elements, significant charring was observable. Two metapodia of each species were present, as well as a roe deer scapula and a red deer humerus. Clearly these species were being hunted locally at this time in order for them to be present on the site, though the antler could have been picked up once shed. It is possible that antler was being worked in a similar way to bone, though there is no direct evidence for this.

Other species

Five elements of domestic fowl and possible elements of fox, cat and rabbit were present on the site. These would almost certainly have been domestic refuse, though the possible rabbit bone could have become incorporated at a later date.

Conclusions

The animal bone recovered from Orange Street, Thaxted, appears to be typical of material expected from a late medieval/post-medieval cutlery-manufacturing site. The cattle bone present on the site suggests that, here at least, their role was almost entirely related to the use of their bone for working rather than for their meat product. It seems very unlikely that the whole animal was being processed on this site, given the abundance of metapodia and relative lack of all other elements. Having said this, the presence of a moderate amount of cranial material may suggest that cattle underwent the initial butchery processes (skinning and removal of the head and feet) nearby, before the carcass was removed for further, more intensive butchery elsewhere. Unlike cattle, it is almost certain that the presence of sheep and pig on the site was related to their primary meat-product rather than any secondary use of their bone. This is particularly obvious with regards to the pig remains present, which almost exclusively came from piglet forequarters.

The excavation of a similar site on Weaverhead Lane in the late 1980s (Andrews 1989), recovered an animal bone assemblage very similar both in terms of species present and the nature of the bone working. At both sites, bone working was typified by the removal of cortical bone from cattle metapodia. Metapodia would have provided the maximum possible amount of cortical bone of any of the skeletal elements and the very straight, even-sided nature of cattle metapodia would have lent itself to the removal, working and the manufacture of bone-handled cutlery.

The process of bone working is outlined in relation to the Weaverhead Lane site by David Andrews (1989), and would have been exactly the same at the Orange Street site discussed in this report. Andrews describes it as follows; "The joints of epiphyses of the canon bones [metapodia] were sawn off, and then thin plates or scales, usually four or five in number, were sawn from the shaft" (*ibid*, 116). This process is very clearly visible in the Orange Street bone assemblage, which largely comprises the sawn off epiphyses of cattle metapodia, and the cores from which these 'thin plates or scales' had been removed (Photographs 6-7). Andrews goes on to describe the process that would have followed this initial bone working; "The edges of the scales were then trimmed to the width of the knife handle, and the upper surface would have been flattened off. These finishing processes would have been carried out by filing and polishing. Finally holes were drilled in the plates or scales for attachment by rivets to the iron knife handles" (*ibid*).



Photograph 8 Bone-working waste



Photograph 9 Bone-working waste

5.4 Environmental remains (Appendix 3) *by Val Fryer*

Introduction and method statement

Excavations at Thaxted produced samples from ten post-medieval pits taken for the retrieval of plant macrofossil assemblages.

The samples were processed by manual water flotation/washover and the flots were collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 16 and the plant macrofossils and other remains noted are listed in Table 1. Nomenclature within the table follows Stace (2010). Most plant remains were charred, but de-watered macrofossils (denoted within the table by a lower case 'w' suffix) were noted within four assemblages. Modern roots and seeds were also recorded. T

he non-floating residues were collected in a 1mm mesh sieve and sorted when dry. All artefacts/ecofacts were retained for further specialist analysis.

Results

Although charcoal/charred wood fragments are common or abundant within all ten assemblages, other plant macrofossils are relatively scarce. Charred cereal grains/chaff and weed seeds are noted, but most are very poorly preserved, being both fragmented and severely abraded. The de-watered macrofossils are generally better preserved, although most have suffered some degree of distortion due to the compaction of the deposits.

Individual rounded wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grains are present within five assemblages, but in only one instance (sample 8 from pit BF15) is bread wheat (*T. aestivum/compactum*) chaff recorded. A single, well preserved barley (*Hordeum* sp.) grain is noted within the same assemblage along with a small number of barley rachis nodes, and sample 5 (pit BF49) includes a possible fragmentary oat (*Avena* sp.) grain. All other cereals are too poorly preserved for close identification. A cotyledon fragment of an indeterminate large legume (Fabaceae) of probable pea/bean type is also present within the assemblage from sample 8.

Charred weed seeds are exceedingly scarce, although three assemblages do include individual small legumes. De-watered seeds of ruderal weeds and colonising plants, including fool's parsley (*Aethusa cynapium*), hemlock (*Conium maculatum*), dead-nettle (*Lamium* sp.), buttercup (*Ranunculus* sp.) and sow-thistle (*Sonchus* sp.), are moderately common within the assemblage from pit BF15, and other de-watered remains include occasional sedge (*Carex* sp.) nutlets, hazel (*Corylus avellana*) nutshell fragments, bramble (*Rubus* sect. *Glandulosus*) 'pips' and seeds of elderberry (*Sambucus nigra*). Charcoal/charred wood fragments, including numerous pieces >10mm in size, are common or abundant within most assemblages. However, it is noted that many pieces are distinctly rounded and abraded, possibly indicating that they were exposed to the elements for some considerable period prior to incorporation within the feature fills. Other plant macrofossils occur less frequently, but do include charred and de-watered root/stem fragments and indeterminate buds and fruit stone/nutshell fragments.

Fragments of black porous 'cokey' material are abundant within many of the assemblages studied, and as most are distinctly hard and brittle, it is thought most likely that all are bi-products of the combustion of coal. Coal fragments are also abundant within all but one assemblage. Possible dietary refuse includes fragments of bone (some of which are burnt), eggshell, fish bone and marine mollusc shell. Other remains occur less frequently, but do include small pieces of burnt or fired clay, ferrous globules and mineralised faecal material.

Conclusions

In summary, it would appear most likely that the assemblages from Thaxted are largely composed of hearth or midden waste, much of which would appear to be domestic in nature. However, the occurrence of ferrous residues may indicate that some 'manufacturing' refuse is also present. Although the size and depth of some of the excavated features may indicate that they were intended for some form of industrial usage, it is suggested that much of the material within the current assemblages was deliberately dumped within the features as they fell out of regular use, with the de-watered remains within sample 8 certainly suggesting that the pit was overgrown with a variety of colonising weeds and shrubs at the time of deposition.

5.5 Ceramic building material (Appendix 4) by Laura Pooley

A total of 780 fragments of ceramic building material weighing 62,145g was recovered from the site (Appendix 3). The material consisted of medieval/post-medieval peg-tile, brick, ridge tile (including a crested fragment), floor tile and tile. Two fragments of residual Roman tegula were also identified from AF22 (A77) and BF30 (B75).

The fragments were recorded scattered across the site with the largest concentrations being found in the largest features. As no structural features were recorded on the site it would seem likely that this material had been dumped on the site over a number of years from nearby buildings.

Peg-tile (13th-17th century)

The tile recovered from the site is predominantly medieval or post-medieval peg-tile. In fact, peg-tile constituted 96% by count and 84% by weight of the total ceramic building material recorded (751 fragments at 52,239g). They ranged from a slightly coarse to a mid coarse sandy fabric and were mainly reddish-orange in colour, changing to dark reddish-orange, reddish brown, brownish-grey and grey when over-fired. Some also shown signs of being vitrified.

Only one tile had survived (in fragments) to allow for a complete measurement to be taken. It measured 265mm long by 172mm wide. Twelve other complete widths show that the tiles varied greatly in size ranging from 145mm wide to 175mm wide. They ranged from 10-17mm thick, with three over-fired and warped examples measuring 18-19mm thick.

Peg-tiles were used to cover the sloping surfaces of a roof and were pierced by a hole(s) along the top edge to accommodate a wooden peg or an iron nail fixing the tile in place. As such they either had a single peg hole in the centre of the tile or two peg holes, one in each upper corner. None of the peg-tile fragments recorded on the site could be positively identified as the single peg hole type. However, thirty-four corner fragments with a single peg hole in the corner had survived along with a further eight pieces where enough of the width had survived to show two peg holes. So in forty-two cases it was possible to positively identify the peg-tile as the two-hole type.

Seventy-nine peg holes were recorded in total. They were round, or sub-round, and varied in diameter from 10-15mm. They usually measured between 12-30mm from the top edge of the tile and between 20-43mm from the side edge. Where two peg holes had survived on the same tile they measured anywhere from 31-73mm apart. Interestingly, one tile from BF36 (B46) had three holes, one being a partial (initial) hole where a pebble in the fabric of the tile had prevented the complete hole from being made.

Three seemingly incomplete peg tiles from BF34 (B77) had been mortared together. More peg-tiles would originally have been mortared to this group perhaps forming part of a wall. A further 106 fragments of peg-tile showed traces of mortar on their surfaces and/or primary edges, with 16 fragments showing traces of mortar on their secondary (broken) edges. As peg-tile is rarely mortared into place, all of this evidence may suggest that peg-tile was not just being used as a roof tile but as a general building material too.

Ridge tile, crested ridge tile, louvers and decorative roof tile (13th-17th century)

Ridge tiles were designed to cover the ridgeline of a roof. They are semi-circular in cross-section, some being decorated with crests along the apex. Five fragments of ridge tile were identified (at 687g) from the site along with a single fragment of crested ridge tile from BF25 (B58) (156g). The crest was an inverted equilateral triangle.

Two possible fragments from a louver or chimney pot were also identified. The first from BF38 was a small, possibly curving, fragment (33g) with green glaze on the outside and cream slip on the one surviving edge. The second curving fragment (163g) is thicker and cruder with traces of burning/sooting on the inside and on the surviving edge. Traces of an internal lip are also visible just above the break.

A single fragment of peg-tile (16g) from BF25 had a brown glaze on both sides and on the one surviving edge. This could possibly have been part of a decorative feature on the roof.

Brick (late medieval to modern)

Only 28 fragments of brick were recorded on the site weighing 5,349g. They ranged from a slightly coarse to a mid coarse sandy fabric and were reddish-orange in colour, changing to dark reddish-orange, reddish-brown, reddish-grey and grey-black when over-fired. None were complete and in only two instances could complete width measurements to be taken. The first measured 98mm wide (possibly 15th-early 17th century) and the second 109mm wide (possibly late 17th-early 18th century). They both came from pit BF49 (B93). Another brick had been made from yellow clay, was frogged and dates from the late 18th to the 19th century (BF52 (B104)).

Unglazed and plain glazed floor tiles (14th-16th century)

Ten fragments of floor tile were recorded from the site, weighing 1748g. One was almost complete measuring 110mm by 110mm, and a second incomplete fragment also measured 110mm along one edge. They ranged from 22-34mm thick. Three were unglazed and seven glazed. Two had a yellow/brown streaked glaze (clear glaze with cream slip underneath), one had a yellow glaze and another a brown/black glaze. Two had no traces of glaze but did retain traces of a grey/blue slip that would have been underneath the glaze and the last had tiny traces of glaze that had largely worn away. Three of the glazed tiles had chamfered edges.

Decorative wall tile (modern)

A single incomplete modern decorative wall tile (25g) was recorded from the upper fill of AF22 (A76).

Unidentified tile

Seven fragments of tile were identified on the site that were thicker than peg-tile (18-34mm) but did not appear to be from floor tiles.

Unidentified ceramics

Two fragments of an unidentified ceramic form were identified on the site from BF52 and BF61. They are both flat on one side and ridged on the other, possibly from late post-medieval/modern ventilation bricks. One shows signs of sooting on the flat side.

5.6 Flint

by Adam Wightman

Six worked flints were recovered during the fieldwork, all from contexts dated to the medieval or post-medieval periods.

A small blade recovered from BF38 is likely to date to the Mesolithic period and has a small area of usewear on one lateral edge.

The flints from AF22 and L1 are both hard hammer flakes and it is probable that the flint from BF61 was also detached using a hard hammer (evidence of which has been obscured by later removals from the proximal end). The flints from AF30 and BF52 are unusual, as both are patinated and have flake removals from more than one face. In both instances, small, rough 'retouch' removals cut into the patinated areas indicating that both flints were knapped and then abandoned for an unknown period of time before being recovered and re-used. The flint from AF30 appears to be small blade core and the flint from BF52 is a flake with numerous removals from the ventral and dorsal surfaces (though the removals from each face are not necessarily contemporary).

Of particular interest are the characteristics of the retouch removals on the five flints detailed above. The removals are frequent but largely intermittent, sometimes appearing in small continuous lengths but often alternating between the different faces of the flint. They vary in size and depth but are generally large and deep. In some areas, the repeated blows have formed distinct notches in the edges of the flints. As a result of the 'retouch' detailed above,

the flints are generally irregular in shape and have uneven chipped and crushed edges. This rough edge alteration could have been applied to the flints to create saw-like denticulated edges. Alternatively, the flints may have been used to strike something hard (making the edge alteration usewear rather than retouch). In either instance, it is probable that the edge alteration would be best attributed to Late Neolithic/ Bronze Age flint use (although as mentioned above, two of the flints were originally knapped before this, perhaps in the Mesolithic or Early Neolithic).

Alternatively, the edges of the flints could have been struck with a metal fire striker (or strike-a-light) and the resulting sparks used to light a fire. Examples of medieval/post-medieval fire-flints are rare in the archaeological record as they are hard to distinguish from prehistoric flint working. The low number of residual prehistoric flints from the site and the absence of the more common waste flakes and unutilised pieces support the suggestion that the flints are contemporary with the pottery with which they are associated.

context	finds no.	artefact type	cortex %	soft/hard hammer	retouch
L1	1	retouched flake (?strike a light)	30	Hard	Rough, abrupt, intermittent, possibly caused by repeated blows. Evidence of failed removals on dorsal surface of flake.
AF22	A36	retouched flake (?strike a light)	20	Hard	Area of neat, abrupt retouch and one edge with rough semi-abrupt retouch.
AF30 (fill 2)	A60	retouched flake (?strike a light)	10	-	Evidence of flake removals from both faces which have subsequently patinated. Large, abrupt removals around edges of the piece (usewear rather than retouch?). Could be the re-use of a blade core (long thin removals from opposing edges) as a strike-a-light?
BF38	B51	blade	0	Soft/punch	Possible usewear.
BF52	B138	retouched flake (?strike a light)	40	-	Evidence of flake removals from both faces, one of which has subsequently patinated. Removals from around the edge of the piece are rough, intermittent and abrupt and may be from heavy blows rather than deliberate retouch. Some of the removals are through the patination suggesting re-use of an earlier piece.
BF61	B139	retouched flake (?strike a light)	55	-	Removals from around the edge of the piece are rough, intermittent, abrupt and extensive. Likely to be from heavy use rather than deliberate retouch.

Table 4 Worked flints

5.7 Other finds by Laura Pooley

Shell

A total of 162 fragments of oyster shell (weighing 1690g), 15 fragments of mussel shell (40g) and five fragments of snail shell (20g) were recorded from 29 separate features (Table 5). Most of the features dated to the post-medieval and modern period, with only two dating to the medieval period.

Context Number	Finds Number	Description	Date	Type of Shell	Quantity	Weight (g)
EF1	E2	Ditch	post-medieval	Oyster	1	9g
AF1/AF20	A33	Ditch	post-medieval	Oyster	4	16g
AF18	A28	Ditch	post-medieval	Oyster	1	5g

AF19/AF30 Fill 2	A60	Pit	post-medieval	Oyster	1	13g
AF21	A73	Ditch	post-medieval	Oyster	2	18g
AF22	A36	Pit	post-medieval	Oyster	6	53g
	sx2 A66	Pit	post-medieval	Mussel	1	6g
	A77	Pit	post-medieval	Oyster	3	23g
	A79	Pit	post-medieval	Oyster Snail	3 1	29g <1g
	A84	Pit	post-medieval	Oyster	4	43g
AF25	A49	Pit	post-medieval	Oyster	4	29g
AF25 or AF29	A56	Pits	post-medieval	Oyster	2	12g
AF28	A53	Pit	post-medieval	Oyster	1	77g
AF29	A57	Pit	post-medieval	Oyster	3	10g
	A58	Pit	post-medieval	Oyster	12	98g
BF1	B25	Pit	post-medieval	Oyster Mussel	2 1	114g 3g
BF3/BF16	B28	Pit	modern	Oyster	2	27g
	B90	Pit	modern	Oyster	2	22g
	B22	Pit	modern	Oyster	1	20g
	B72	Pit	modern	Oyster	1	7g
BF5	B9	Pit	post-medieval	Oyster	1	9g
BF6	B10	Pit	post-medieval	Oyster	4	36g
	B47	Pit	post-medieval	Oyster Mussel	2 2	27g 3g
BF8	B6	Pit	medieval	Oyster	1	12g
	B7	Pit	medieval	Oyster	2	52g
BF9	B13	Pit	post-medieval	Oyster	1	9g
BF20	B33	Gully?	modern	Oyster	3	20g
BF23	B36	Pit	post-medieval	Oyster	2	1g
	B37	Pit	post-medieval	Oyster Snail	1 1	9g 8g
BF25	B39	Pit	modern	Oyster Mussel	11 1	113g 1g
	B58	Pit	modern	Oyster Mussel	42 3	347g 3g
BF38	B51	Pit	post-medieval	Oyster	4	40g
	B66	Pit	post-medieval	Oyster Mussel Snail	8 2 1	88g <1g 3g
BF40	B78	Pit	post-medieval	Oyster Mussel	1 3	3g 10g
BF49 Fill 2	B93	Pit	post-medieval	Oyster	2	52g
BF49 Fill 3	B94	Pit	post-medieval	Oyster	3	38g
BF49	B106	Pit	post-medieval	Oyster	1	10g
BF50	B100	Ditch	medieval	Oyster Snail	2 1	50g 7g
BF53	B105	Pit	post-medieval	Oyster Snail	1 1	3g 1g
BF55	B112	Pit	post-medieval	Oyster	8	72g
BF57	B114	Pit	post-medieval	Oyster Mussel	6 2	77g 13g
BF59	B121	Pit	post-medieval	Oyster	1	7g

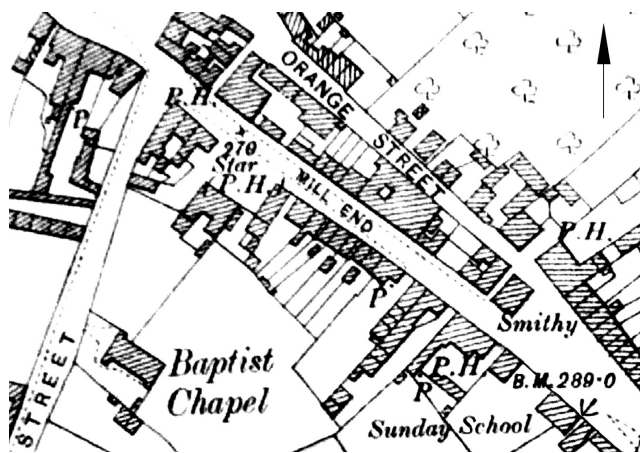
Table 5 Shell

Iron-working

A large quantity of material recorded from across the site that may indicate that iron working was taking place nearby. This material consisted of 201 fragments of iron slag (weighing 19,237g), 48 fragments of coal (896g) and 38 fragments of charcoal (137g). It was recorded from 31 separate contexts dating mainly to the post-medieval period (Table 6).

Documentary evidence shows a relatively large number of smiths in Thaxted during the medieval period (eleven in 1381, Newton 1960, 20) and it has been suggested that knife blades for the cutlers were being made locally. This would appear to be confirmed by the quantities of iron-working waste from the site. However, the vast majority of this evidence comes from post-medieval and modern features. The 2nd edition of the 6-inch Ordnance

Survey map of 1897 does show a smithy at the south-eastern end of Middle Row close to the development site (Map 1).



Map 1 2nd edition 6-inch Ordnance Survey map of 1897, showing smithy at southeast end of Middle Row

Context Number	Find Number	Description	Date of Feature	Find Type	Quantity	Weight (g)
AF2	A39	Pit	post-medieval	slag	7	703
	A72	Pit	post-medieval	slag	6	238
AF18	A28	Ditch	post-medieval	coal	2	25
AF21	A73	Ditch	post-medieval	charcoal	4	13
AF22	A36	Pit	post-medieval	coal	1	10
	A36	Pit	post-medieval	slag	13	1032
sx2	A66	Pit	post-medieval	coal	3	38
	A76	Pit	post-medieval	slag	3	76
	A77	Pit	post-medieval	slag	7	405
	A79	Pit	post-medieval	charcoal	2	11
	A79	Pit	post-medieval	coal	1	14
	A79	Pit	post-medieval	slag	34	2948
	A84	Pit	post-medieval	charcoal	3	12
	A84	Pit	post-medieval	coal	2	4
	A84	Pit	post-medieval	slag	3	276
	A90	Pit	post-medieval	slag	2	94
AF24	A44	Pit	post-medieval	coal	1	31
AF25 or AF29	A56	Pits	post-medieval	coal	3	6
	A56	Pit	post-medieval	slag	1	79
AF26	A48	Pit	post-medieval	coal	1	3
AF28	A53	Pit	post-medieval	slag	1	77
AF29	A57	Pit	post-medieval	slag	7	96
	A58	Pit	post-medieval	coal	2	22
	A58	Pit	post-medieval	slag	9	347
AF30 Fill 2	A60	Pit	post-medieval	coal	2	25
	A60		post-medieval	slag	1	83
BF8	B6	Pit	medieval	slag	2	213
BF12	B17	Pit	medieval	slag	1	20
BF20	B33	Gully	modern	slag	1	20
BF25	B58	Pit	modern	charcoal	7	<1
	B39	Pit	modern	coal	1	5
	B39	Pit	modern	slag	5	377
	B58	Pit	modern	coal	20	296
	B58	Pit	modern	slag	6	425
	B62	Pit	modern	slag	2	200
BF27	B41	Pit	medieval	coal	1	5
BF35	B44	Pit	modern	slag	1	439
BF37	B133	Pit	medieval	slag	1	19
BF38	B51	Pit	post-medieval	slag	1	90
	B66	Pit	post-medieval	coal	1	5
	B66	Pit	post-medieval	slag	3	223

	B69	Pit	post-medieval	slag	1	176
BF40	B78	Pit	post-medieval	charcoal	8	34
	B78	Pit	post-medieval	coal	1	66
	B78	Pit	post-medieval	slag	11	1127
	B80	Pit	post-medieval	coal	1	141
	B80	Pit	post-medieval	slag	1	95
BF41	B81	Pit	post-medieval	coal	1	3
BF49 Fill 2	B93	Pit	post-medieval	slag	3	265
	B106	Pit	post-medieval	slag	4	672
BF52	B138	Pit	post-medieval	coal	2	120
	B138	Pit	post-medieval	slag	20	2670
BF53	B105	Pit	post-medieval	charcoal	1	2
	B105	Pit	post-medieval	slag	13	1676
BF54	B107	Pit	medieval	coal	1	12
	B107	Pit	medieval	slag	2	126
BF55	B112	Pit	post-medieval	charcoal	13	64
	B112	Pit	post-medieval	coal	1	65
	B112	Pit	post-medieval	slag	8	1663
BF56	B126	Pit	post-medieval	slag	1	124
BF56 or BF60	B122	Pits	post-medieval	slag	18	2192
BF59	B129	Pit	modern	slag	1	79
BF61	B139	Pit	post-medieval	slag	1	22

Table 6 Iron-working debris

Iron nails

One hundred and fourteen corroded and fragmentary iron nails (at 1297g) were recorded from 25 separate features (Table 7). They were recorded from post-medieval and modern features with only two being found in medieval features. The large quantity of peg-tile found on the site might suggest that some of these iron nails were originally used to fix the tiles.

Context Number	Finds Number	Description	Date of Feature	Qt	Wt (g)	Length (mm), complete (c), notes
AF2 upper fill	A39	Pit	post-medieval	1	104	Very large 75mm long, head 40mm diameter
AF2	A72	Pit	post-medieval	11	88	22mm, 27mm, 30mm, 30mm, 31mm, 31mm, 35mm, 37mm, 37mm, 49mm, 60mm
AF18	A64	Ditch	post-medieval	1	36	155mm (c)
AF22 sx2	A66	Pit	post-medieval	2	17	33mm, 43mm
AF22 sx2	A69	Pit	post-medieval	8	74	22mm, 24mm, 29mm, 29mm, 32mm, 36mm, 41mm, 43mm
AF22	A76	Pit	post-medieval	2	15	35mm, 53mm
	A77	Pit	post-medieval	3	20	46mm, 40mm, 48mm
	A79	Pit	post-medieval	1	7	28mm
	A84	Pit	post-medieval	1	10	44mm
AF29	A57	Pit	post-medieval	1	3	40mm (c)
	A58	Pit	post-medieval	4	22	23mm, 36mm, 38mm, 43mm
AF30 Fill 2	A60	Pit	post-medieval	3	30	31mm, 38mm, 68mm
BF3	B28	Pit	modern	1	6	40mm
	B90	Pit	modern	2	15	22mm, 41mm
BF6	B47	Pit	post-medieval	2	16	35mm, 47mm
BF9	B13	Pit	post-medieval	1	7	40mm
BF15	B131	Ditch	post-medieval	29	239	21mm, 22mm (x3), 24mm, 27mm, 29mm, 33mm, 34mm (x2), 35mm, 36mm (x2), 37mm, 42mm, 43mm, 44mm, 47mm (x2), 49mm, 52mm, 53mm, 55mm (x2), 58mm, 59mm, 60mm, 63mm, 69mm
BF20	B33	Gully	modern	1	5	37mm
BF23	B37	Pit	post-medieval	2	11	45mm, 45mm
BF25	B39	Pit	modern	1	11	58mm
	B58	Pit	modern	8	175	47mm, 52mm, 54mm, 54mm, 60mm, 70mm, 71mm, 71mm
BF26	B119	Pit	modern	2	22	35mm, 81mm
BF27	B41	Pit	medieval	1	14	75mm
BF28	B74	Pit	medieval	1	10	48mm

BF36	B46	Pit	modern	1	6	35mm
BF38	B51	Pit	post-medieval	1	9	45mm
	B66	Pit	post-medieval	3	21	26mm, 32mm, 42mm
BF40	B79	Pit	post-medieval	4	44	32mm, 33mm, 42mm, 55mm
BF49 Fill 2	B93	Pit	post-medieval	4	55	57mm, 62mm, 68mm, 73mm
BF49 Fill 3	B94	Pit	post-medieval	4	73	55mm (large), 68mm (large), 65mm (c) (thin), 49mm (c) (thin)
BF49	B95	Pit	post-medieval	2	18	46mm, 55mm
	B106	Pit	post-medieval	2	24	53mm, 77mm
BF53	B105	Pit	post-medieval	1	13	54mm
BF56	B126	Pit	post-medieval	1	7	50mm
BF56 or BF60	B122	Pits	post-medieval	2	20	44mm, 45mm
BF57	B117	Pit	post-medieval	1	3	31mm
BF58	B120	Pit	modern	5	34	28mm, 55mm (c), 56mm (c), 65mm (c), 66mm (c)
BF59	B121	Pit	post-medieval	2	13	32mm, 58mm

Table 7 Iron Nails

Clay-pipe

Clay-pipe stems were recovered in very small quantities from both excavation areas (Table 8). With bore holes of 2.4mm they probably date from the 18th-19th century. One foot base included the initials I A.

Context Number	Finds Number	Description	Date of Feature	Qt	Wt (g)	Notes
AF25	A49	Pit	post-medieval	3	9g	Stems only, bore holes 2.4mm
AF30 Fill 2	A60	Pit	post-medieval	3	7g	Stems only, bore holes 2.4mm
BF11	B16	Gully	modern	1	3g	Stem only, bore hole 2.4mm
BF3/BF16	B72	Pit	modern	2	5g	One stem, one foot base with initials I A, bore holes 2.4mm
BF23	B36	Pit	post-medieval	2	14g	Stems only, bore hole 2.4mm
BF26	B119	Pit	modern	2	4g	Stems only, bore hole 2.4mm

Table 8 Clay-pipe

Glass

Eight fragments of post-medieval/modern bottle glass were excavated along with two fragments of post-medieval window glass (Table 9).

Context Number	Finds Number	Description	Date of Feature	Qt	Wt (g)	Notes
AF24	A44	Pit	post-medieval	1	33g	Brown/amber glass bottle base fragment with pontil scar, 19th century
AF25 or AF29	A56	Pit	post-medieval	2	7g	Colourless glass bottle fragments, 19th century
AF30 Fill 2	A60	Pit	post-medieval	4 1	36g 2g	Four green glass bottle fragments (36g) and one fragment of window glass (2g) with rounded edge and a slight green tinge to the glass
BF25	B39	Pit	modern	1	2g	Green glass bottle fragment
BF26	B119	Pit	modern	1	<1g	Very small fragment of colourless glass
BF53	B105	Pit	post-medieval	1	4g	Fragment of window glass with a slight green tinge to the glass
BF59	B121	Pit	post-medieval	1	42g	Green glass bottle base fragment, post-medieval

Table 9 Glass

Modern pit BF47 (B142) produced 19 complete and one partial glass jar lid from a number of 19th-20th century manufacturers (Table 10).

Number of Jar Lids	Inscription
2	Plain
1	JOHN KILNER WAKEFIELD & LONDON
1	KILNER BROTHERS DEWSBURY & ...
1	LYON BROS. LTD ST. HELENS
5	AIRE & CALDER BOTTLE CO CASTLEFORD & LONDON
5	CANNINGTON SHAW & CO ST HELENS
1	WRIGHT & CO BRIERLEY HILL ST[...]DSHIRE
3	TKB (monogram)

Table 10 Inscriptions on glass bottle lids from BF47

Slate

Three fragments of slate (25g) were recorded from three post-medieval/modern features (Table 11).

Context Number	Finds Number	Description	Date of Feature	Quantity	Weight (g)
AF18	A64	Ditch	post-medieval	1	9g
BF3/BF16	B22	Pit	modern	1	9g
BF56 or BF60	B122	Pits	post-medieval	1	7g

Table 11 Slate

6 Discussion

Six pieces of worked flint may represent evidence of prehistoric occupation at Thaxted. However, only one residual piece was definitely dated to the prehistoric (Mesolithic) period. The other five flints could be of Late Neolithic/Bronze Age date, but are perhaps more likely to be medieval/post-medieval fire-flints.

Two fragments of Roman tegula may be evidence of Roman occupation in Thaxted but both were found residually in later features.

The earliest traces of cut features on the site date from the medieval period and consist of fourteen small pits and a ditch possibly forming a property boundary at a right angle to Orange Street. Dating evidence from the features show that they span the 13th to the 16th centuries.

The post-medieval phase of activity dates from the 16th to the 18th century and consists primarily of rubbish pits. Four ditches were probably property boundaries running both parallel and at a right angle to Orange Street. At least seven of the largest pits were quarry pits dug to remove natural clay from the site and one may have had a drainage channel running into it. Environmental and find evidence revealed that these quarry pits had been left open for long periods of time and had a secondary use as rubbish pits. Quarry pit BF49 in particular contained late 15th-16th century pottery in its lower excavated fill compared to 16-18th century pottery in its upper fills. This raises the possibility that the quarry pits might actually have been dug in the late medieval period. Unfortunately few of these quarry pits could be excavated to a full depth to determine if similar patterns could be seen across the rest of the site.

Finds analysis showed that almost all of the features contained both domestic and cutlery waste. This waste included large quantities of pottery, peg-tile (and other CBM), animal bone, bone-working waste, iron-working waste and many other finds. As no structural features were identified this waste was probably brought onto the site from nearby. Much of this waste probably came from Middle Row, immediately to the south of Orange Street, which was a thriving marketplace by 1393. The site therefore, primarily appears to have been used as a rubbish dump behind the market.

The Cutlery Industry

The medieval cutlery industry in Thaxted would have involved several different trades: bladesmiths, hafters, sheathers and cutlers. A bladesmith made the metal blades of 'cutlery', such as knives, swords, daggers and other blades. A hafter would make the handles for blades using animal bone and, perhaps, other materials. A sheather would make the leather sheaths for daggers and knives. A cutler would combine all the parts and finish the cutlery implements, sell them, and also mend cutlery. Local skinners and tanners would have supplied the animal bone. As hafters were not mentioned in the 1393 Poll Tax returns from Thaxted it is likely that the cutler also made the handles.

All of these trades are represented by material found on site. The iron-working waste including fragments of iron blades and grindstones, show that bladesmiths were working locally. The 2nd edition of the 6-inch Ordnance Survey map of 1897 does show a smithy at the south-eastern end of Middle Row close to the development site. The cattle bone would presumably have originated from local tanneries (sheathers), one of which was located close by near the stream on Copthall Lane (English Heritage, 1999). In the apparent absence of hafters, the cutler would most likely have produced the huge amount of worked bone from the site. He would have used the blades, handles and the copper-alloy fittings to produce the finished knife, which he would have stamped with his mark.

We know from documents that part of Thaxted's flourishing cutlery industry was located in Middle Row, immediately to the south of the site. This means that the discovery of large quantities of bone-working, iron-working and copper alloy waste from the site is not entirely unexpected, and indeed most of the material from the site probably originated from Middle Row. The discovery of two different makers' marks on the blades also shows that the waste being dumped on the site came from at least two separate cutlers workshops.

The iron-working and blade waste show that both whittle-tang and scale-tang knives were being made. The bone-working waste is also very similar to that found on Weaverhead Lane in the late 1980s in terms of both species and working techniques (Andrews, 1989). Cattle metapodia were overwhelmingly being used for handles, although there is some (albeit scarce) evidence to suggest that wood and antler may also have been worked. Two different styles of whittle-tang handle were identified with seven different styles of scale handle. Rivet holes were being drilled from the inside of the scale towards the outside, and secured to the knife blades with rivets made from either a solid copper-alloy or iron rod, or a rod of rolled copper-alloy sheet. Significantly a large quantity of bone-working waste, along with most of the bone-scale handles, several iron blade fragments (including all of the pieces marked with the stylised animal) and a lot of copper-alloy waste (rivets and sheets) was identified in quarry pit AF22. This material probably represents waste dumped from a single workshop.

Although the cutlery industry began in Thaxted in the 13th century, most of the cutlery waste from the site was discovered in post-medieval features along with a large quantity of residual medieval pottery. Several explanations are possible. Medieval features may have been removed by post-medieval activity and their contents scattered among these later features. We also know that the large pits/quarry pits were left open for lengthy periods of time so the finds could become mixed. Medieval material may also have been dumped on the site in the post-medieval period having been cleared from Middle Row once the workshops had been abandoned.

Perhaps the most interesting explanation for the occurrence of cutlery waste in the post-medieval period is that the cutlery industry ended later than previously thought. It is possible that it continued in Thaxted, in some form, until the later 16th/early 17th century. More work would need to be done in the town though to confirm whether this is a possibility.

7 Acknowledgements

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9 Abbreviations and glossary

CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
CBM	brick/tile (ceramic building material)
CIfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
context	specific location of finds on an archaeological site
ECC	Essex County Council
ECCPS	Essex County Council Place Services
EHF	Essex Historic Environment Record
feature (F)	an identifiable thing like a pit, a wall, a drain: can contain 'contexts'
layer (L)	distinct or distinguishable deposit of soil
medieval	period from AD 1066 to Henry VIII
modern	period from c AD 1800 to the present
natural	geological deposit undisturbed by human activity
post-medieval	from Henry VIII to c AD1800
Roman	period from AD 43 to around AD 430
WSI	Written Scheme of Investigation

10 Contents of archive

Finds: 16 boxes and three crates

Paper and digital record

One A4 document wallet containing:

The report (CAT Report 810)

CBCPS Evaluation Brief, CAT Written Scheme of Investigation

Original site record (Feature and layer sheets, Finds record, plans)

Site digital photos and log, Architectural plans, Attendance register, Risk assessment

11 Archive deposition

The paper and digital archive is currently held by the Colchester Archaeological Trust at Roman Circus House, Roman Circus Walk, Colchester, Essex, CO2 7GZ, but will be permanently deposited with Saffron Walden Museum under accession code: SAFWM 2015.34.

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Checked by: Howard Brooks

Date: 17/02/2016

Appendix 1 Pottery catalogue

ctxt type	Area	ctxt no.	find no	Fabric	Description	form	no	Wt/g	ab	Period/ spot date
Quarry pit	A	AF002	A039	20(br)	cooking pot rim, micaceous (necked)		1	23		13-14C
Quarry pit	A	AF002	A039	21(br)	bowl rim micaceous		1	20		13/14-15C
Quarry pit	A	AF002	A039	20(m)	inc. thumbbed base edge		5	43		13-14C
Quarry pit	A	AF002	A039	21			2	16		15-16/17C
Quarry pit	A	AF002	A040	20(m)	inc bowl rim		3	19		14-15C
Quarry pit	A	AF002	A040	21	bowl		3	28		15-16C
Quarry pit	A	AF002	A040	40	internal glaze		1	10		L15/16-17C
Quarry pit	A	AF002	A070	22co	coarse oxidised sherd with large mica flakes, possibly Hedingam (sooted externally)		1	52		13-14C
Quarry pit	A	AF002	A070	21	green glaze over white slip, probably Colchester		5	78		13-14C
Quarry pit	A	AF002	A070	22	green glaze		1	8		13-14C
Quarry pit	A	AF002	A070	21	bowl with internal green glaze	bowl	1	17		14-15C
Quarry pit	A	AF002	A070	21(sg?)	small fine sherd, possibly sgraffito ware		1	2		14-15C
Quarry pit	A	AF002	A070	21	oxidised, white painted (Colchester?)		7	347		15-16C
Quarry pit	A	AF002	A070	22	orange glaze, flagon rim		1	5		13-14C
Quarry pit	A	AF002	A070	20m	wheel made		2	23		14-15C
Quarry pit	A	AF002	A070	20m	pale grey fabric		3	21		13-14C
Quarry pit	A	AF002	A070	20m	misc sherds, most with noticeable mica		12	135		13-14C
Quarry pit	A	AF002	A070	20m	slightly flared, flat rim bowl with brownish interior, wheel thrown noticeable mica (poss earlier?)	bowl	3	87		14/15C
Quarry pit	A	AF002	A070	20m			2	42		13-14C
Quarry pit	A	AF002	A070	20			3	25		13-14C
Quarry pit	A	AF002	A070	40			1	4		16-18C
Quarry pit	A	AF002	A070	21			3	134		15-16/17C
Ditch	A	AF003	A046	20(m)			2	23		13-14C
Ditch	A	AF003	A046	13	bowl rim, sandy fabric	bowl	1	17		11-13C
Ditch	A	AF003	A056	20(m)	sherds from flat-rim bowl	bowl	5	42		13/14-15C
Ditch	A	AF003	A056	20(m)	fine greyware		1	4		13-14C
Ditch	A	AF003	A056	13	grey-brown sandy fabric with decorative nicks on shoulder	jug/jar	1	7		11-13C
Ditch	A	AF003 (T2)	A025	22	clear glaze over white slip pattern 7 plain sherds inc. ribbed handle		4	79		13-14C
Ditch	A	AF003 (T2)	A025	20(m)	wheel thrown		1	6		13-14C
Posthole	A	AF006	A065	21	white paint & plain red		4	8		15-16C

ctxt type	Area	ctxt no.	find no	Fabric	Description	form	no	Wt/g	ab	Period/ spot date
Posthole	A	AF006	A065	20(m)	misc sherds, inc flat rim bowl		10	135		13/14-15C
Posthole	A	AF006	A065	20(m)	brownish fabric, external black coating (Hed?)		4	82		13/14-15C
Posthole	A	AF006	A065	21	sandy fabric (red/grey)external green glaze		1	6		13-14C
Pit	A	AF007	A086	20m	water scale inside one		2	17		13-14C
Pit	A	AF008	A086	20(m)	grey		1	6		13-14C
Ditch	A	AF018	A028	40			1	20		16-18C
Ditch	A	AF018	A028	20			1	3		13-14/15C
Ditch	A	AF018	A064	40			1	5		16-18C
Ditch	A	AF021	A034	21	base		1	20		15-16C
Ditch	A	AF021	A034	21(sg)	clear glaze over yellow paint, small sgraffito marks at one side		1	4		14-15C
Ditch	A	AF021	A034	21	fine fabric (burnt?) 21?		1	6		14/15-16C?
Ditch	A	AF021	A073	21(sg)	red fabric, yellowish/pale green glaze effect over white slip base, small part of sgraffito mark		1	14		14-15C
Ditch	A	AF021	A073	20(m)			2	12		13-14C
Ditch	A	AF021	A073	20			1	6		13-14C
Ditch	A	AF021	A073	21	buff-brown ware handle, Hedingham?		1	70		14/15-16C
Ditch	A	AF021	A073	21	glaze of white bands around body		1	10		14/15-16C
Quarry pit	A	AF022	A036	40	poss Fabric 21, sherds from a large pot with water scale on one		2	102		L15/16-17/18C
Quarry pit	A	AF022	A036	20(m)			1	7		13-14C
Quarry pit	A	AF022	A036	20			1	21		13-14C
Quarry pit	A	AF022	A036	21	white paint		1	16		15-16C
Quarry pit	A	AF022	A036	40			2	26		L15/16-18C
Quarry pit	A	AF022	A036	21(sg)	white surface coating - not glazed on this area, incised through by sgraffito lines		1	3		14-15/16C
Quarry pit	A	AF022	A036	55	pale red fabric grey surface, internal white coating 55?		1	4		16-17C?
Quarry pit	A	AF022	A036	20(m)			3	17		13-14C
Quarry pit	A	AF022	A036	20			2	11		13-14C
Quarry pit	A	AF022	A036	20(m)	buff-brown		2	19		13-14/15C
Quarry pit	A	AF022	A036	21	clear glaze over white slip, orange-red sandy fabric		4	15		13-14C
Quarry pit	A	AF022	A076	21			1	34	*	15-16C
Quarry pit	A	AF022	A077	40			1	32		16-18C
Quarry pit	A	AF022	A077	21	cupped rim		7	80		15-16C
Quarry pit	A	AF022	A077	20m	body sherds		2	22		13-14C
Quarry pit	A	AF022	A077	20	inc large handle		3	64		13-14C
Quarry pit	A	AF022	A077	23	off-white fabric & surfaces		1	4		13/14-15C

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ctxt type	Area	ctxt no.	find no	Fabric	Description	form	no	Wt/g	ab	Period/ spot date
Quarry pit	A	AF022	A077	21	Cup base, overfired? brown fabric, greenish brown glaze		1	29		14/15-16C
Quarry pit	A	AF022	A077	21	glaze over white slip		2	12		13-14C
Quarry pit	A	AF022	A077	21	green glaze over orange-red fabric, inc simple rod handle		4	24		14/15-16C
Quarry pit	A	AF022	A077	21	brown & yellow glaze over orange red fabric		1	4		13/14-15C
Quarry pit	A	AF022	A079	20			4	22		13-14C
Quarry pit	A	AF022	A079	21	brownish fabric with white slipped interior		4	44		14/15-16C
Quarry pit	A	AF022	A079	21			3	27		15-16C
Quarry pit	A	AF022	A079	40			7	137		16-18C
Quarry pit	A	AF022	A079	40	early 40/late 21		6	74		15/16-17C
Quarry pit	A	AF022	A079	21(sg)	red fine and fabric, clear glazed white slip, incised lines		1	15		14-15C
Quarry pit	A	AF022	A079	21	brown mottled glaze, red sandy fabric		1	5		13/14-15/16C
Quarry pit	A	AF022	A084	40	inc cistern hole (standard fabric)	cistern	10	341		M16-17C
Quarry pit	A	AF022	A084	21	white paint clear glaze		3	31		14-15C
Quarry pit	A	AF022	A084	20	burnt residue on inside of one sherd		5	105		13-14C
Quarry pit	A	AF022	A084	20(w)	fine grey base, sparse white flint		1	102		14-15C?
Quarry pit	A	AF022	A084	21	white slip with patchy pale green glaze (Col)		1	16		13-14/15C
Quarry pit	A	AF022	A090	42	base with internal green glaze	jug/mug?	1	26		16-17C
Quarry pit	A	AF022	A090	20(m)	fine greyware base		1	11		13/14-15C
Quarry pit	A	AF022 (sx2)	A066	20(m)	fine grey ware		1	5		13-14C
Quarry pit	A	AF022 (sx2)	A066	20			2	6		13-14C
Quarry pit	A	AF022 (sx2)	A066	21	grey surface		3	19		14/15-16C
Quarry pit	A	AF022 (sx2)	A066	21	buff-surfaced sandy coarseware, inc. sagging base		2	89		13/14-15C
Quarry pit	A	AF022 (sx2)	A066	21(SG)	sherds from a sgraffito ware pot, probably a flagon/jug, grey glaze over white slip bordered by cordons, with clear slip over natural surface below cordon giving a brownish effect to the glaze, quite fine pale-medium grey fabric with darker grey margins, some joining sherds	flagon/ jug	30	195		14-15C
Quarry pit	A	AF022 (sx2)	A066	21	sherds in almost identical fabric but with red surface margin		5	69		14-15C?
Quarry pit	A	AF022 (sx2)	A066	40	glazed internally		1	11		L15/16-17/18C
Quarry pit	A	AF022 (sx2)	A066	21	brownish red/grey (20/21)		1	27		13/14-15C
Pit	A	AF023	A063	21/40	large deep bowl/pancheon, one pot	bowl	5	443		L15/16-17/E18C
Pit	A	AF023	A063	21	cupped rim from jar/bowl		1	16		15-16C
Pit	A	AF023	A063	40			2	29		16-18C
Pit	A	AF024	A044	20			3	15		13-14C
Pit	A	AF024	A044	21	inc. simple flat bowl rim	bowl	2	56		15-16C
Pit	A	AF024	A044	40	jar	jar	1	30		L15/16-17/18C

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ctxt type	Area	ctxt no.	find no	Fabric	Description	form	no	Wt/g	ab	Period/ spot date
Pit	A	AF025	A049	40D			3	41		19-E20C
Pit	A	AF025	A049	20			1	4		13-14C
Pit	A	AF025	A049	40			3	107		16-19C
Pit	A	AF025	A049	13	brown, sandy poss Fabric 13		1	9		11-13C
Pit	A	AF025 /29	A056	40			1	17		L15/16-17/18C
Pit	A	AF027	A052	40			1	3		16-18C
Pit	A	AF028	A053	24	small jar with internal clear glaze extending onto neck		1	12		17C
Pit	A	AF028	A053	20m			3	14		13-14C
Pit	A	AF028	A053	21			1	10		15-16C
Pit	A	AF028	A053	21	micaceous fabric, grey surface, fumed line below rim (Hedingham?)		1	28		15-16C
Pit	A	AF028	A053	22	handle with barley-twist effect, orange fabric clear and green glaze, inside face of handle smooth (see stamped stirrup jug CAR7 fig 50 17)		1	55		13-14C
Pit	A	AF028	A053	22?	brownish micaceous fabric, glaze over white painted lines		1	10		13-14C
Pit	A	AF029	A057	21	grey with white paint & plain red		2	16		15-16C
Pit	A	AF029	A057	40	red, plain		1	6		L15/16-17C
Pit	A	AF029	A057	21	large bowl/ pancheon, some internal glaze	large bowl	1	74		15-16C
Pit	A	AF029	A058	40	dark surfaces, prob 17C		1	4		17C
Pit	A	AF029	A058	21			2	9		15-16C
Pit	A	AF029	A058	23 ?	pale green internal glaze, part of edge thumbing(?)		1	23		14-15/16C
Pit	A	AF029	A058	20m	misc sherds		4	21		13-14C
Quarry pit	A	AF030	A059	48D			2	17		19-20C
Quarry pit	A	AF030	A059	45F			1	17		17-19C
Quarry pit	A	AF030	A059	45G			1	2		L17-19C
Quarry pit	A	AF030	A059	40A	red fabric, feathered decoration		1	15		L16-17C
Quarry pit	A	AF030	A059	40	poss Dutch? glazed both sides		1	5		16-17C
Quarry pit	A	AF030	A060	40	standard fabric, internal glaze	base	2	130		M16-17C
Quarry pit	A	AF030	A060	40	base with footring, very highly fired / overfired to stoneware hardness, running glaze trails down wall inside and out	base	1	50		16-17C
Quarry pit	A	AF030	A060	50	cup (CAR 7 fig 170 no 2) and combed plate		3	48		18C
Quarry pit	A	AF030	A060	45F			1	4		L17-18/19C
Quarry pit	A	AF030	A060	48D	sherd, pale blue poor glaze		1	6		L18-19C?
Quarry pit	A	AF030	A060	20	inc cooking pot rim (blocked/ neckless rim)		32	4		L13-14C
Quarry pit	A	AF030	A060	20	fine grey		1	4		14-15C
Quarry pit	A	AF030	A060	42			1	15		16-17C
Quarry pit	A	AF030	A060	21a	thick white slip		1	4		13-14C

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ctxt type	Area	ctxt no.	find no	Fabric	Description	form	no	Wt/g	ab	Period/ spot date
Quarry pit	A	AF030	A060	21a	traces of white slip (worn)		1	5	*	13-14C
Quarry pit	A	AF030	A060	40	inc black surface rim mug(?)	mug	1	5		17C/ M-L17C
Quarry pit	A	AF030	A060	21	thumbed base of flagon, also handle sherd and jug(?) rim	flagon	4	210		14/15-16C
Quarry pit	A	AF030	A060	40	misc, large bowls (pancheon), large jars, strainer bowl, bowl bases, most with internal glaze only		37	1085		16-18C
Quarry pit	A	AF030	A060	48D	mug handle		1	5		L18/19-E20C
Quarry pit	A	AF030	A060	22c	bowl rim (grooved) and body sherd, micaceous fabric, possibly Hedingham coarseware		2	26		13-14/15C
Quarry pit	A	AF030	A074	40			1	2		16-18C
Pit	B	BF001	B025	20(m)			1	6		13-14C
Pit	B	BF001	B025	20(w)	fine grey with hard white flint/quartz		1	6		13-14-15C
Pit	B	BF001	B025	21			1	22		15-16C
Pit	B	BF001	B025	40			2	27		16-18C
Pit	B	BF003	B028	20m			3	20		13-14C
Pit	B	BF003	B028	21			1	2		15-16C
Pit	B	BF003	B028	24	green glaze		1	2		17C
Pit	B	BF003	B090	21	small sherd, glaze inside		1	6		15-16C
Pit	B	BF003	B090	20m	rim, micaceous light grey	cook pot	4	56		13-14C
Pit	B	BF003	B090	20m	dark grey micaceous, applied thumb strip on one sherd indicating large pot		4	51		
Pit	B	BF005	B009	40	brownish-black, mug/ jug-like pot		1	15		L16/17-18C
Pit	B	BF005	B009	21	white paint		1	25		15-16C
Pit	B	BF005	B100	13	jar/bowl rim		1	12		11-13C
Pit	B	BF005	B100	20	pale brown fabric		3	17		13-14C
Pit	B	BF005	B100	13 ?			1	4		11-13C
Pit	B	BF005	B100	20m			2	63		13-14C
Pit	B	BF005	B100	21 ?			1	5		15-16C ?
Pit	B	BF006	B010	21	large handle, dark surface		1	135		L14/15-16C
Pit	B	BF006	B010	21	brownish fabric		1	28		15-16C?
Pit	B	BF006	B010	21	inc flat bowl rim		3	38		15-16/17C
Pit	B	BF006	B010	40	prob Fabric 40		1	6		L15/16-17C
Pit	B	BF006	B047	40A	body sherd, hollow vessel prob E 17C (CAR 7, 222)		1	7		E17C
Pit	B	BF006	B047	40	inc base, fine, glazed inside and out (21/40)		2	73		L15/16-17C
Pit	B	BF006	B047	21	poss Fabric 21		1	35		15-16C
Pit	B	BF008	B006	21	white paint, some glazing		7	97		15-16C
Pit	B	BF008	B006	21(sg)	part of sgraffito decoration on one edge, slightly coarse(?) sandy red fabric		1	21		14-15C

ctxt type	Area	ctxt no.	find no	Fabric	Description	form	no	Wt/g	ab	Period/ spot date
Pit	B	BF008	B006	20m			1	5		14-15C
Pit	B	BF008	B007	21	white paint on black surface		1	26		15-16C
Pit	B	BF008	B007	21	red and brown surface fabric		2	33		15-16C
Pit	B	BF009	B013	40			1	38		L15/16-17C
Pit	B	BF012	B017	21			4	22		15-16C
Pit	B	BF012	B017	22	glazed sherd with white paint under (22?)		1	12		14-15C
Pit	B	BF012	B017	20(m)			1	3		14-15C
Pit	B	BF013	B018	45F			2	4		17-18C
Pit	B	BF014	B015	21	patchy green glaze over white slipped surface		1	13		13-14C
Pit	B	BF014	B015	21	glaze speckled surface		1	42		15-16C
Pit	B	BF014	B015	20	prob a small greyware sherd		1	3		13-14C
Quarry pit	B	BF015	B019	40			2	14		16-18C
Quarry pit	B	BF015	B019	55	extensive white internal coating (not obviously glazed over), grey core to orange-brown fabric, possibly Guy's-type ware		1	162		16-17C
Quarry pit	B	BF015	B024	21			1	3		15-16C
Quarry pit	B	BF015	B024	21	micaceous late med-E pmed(?)		2	17		15-16/17C
Quarry pit	B	BF015	B024	20(m)	black surface 20/21		1	12		14/15-16C
Quarry pit	B	BF015	B024	21	brown fabric		1	10		14/15-16C
Quarry pit	B	BF015	B072	21	base		1	37		15-16C
Quarry pit	B	BF015	B131	22	mottle green glaze, orange micaceous fabric, prob pear shaped (prob associated with Mill Green types CAR 7 89)	jug	2	34		L13-M14C
Quarry pit	B	BF015	B131	21(sg)	orange-red fabric with bright yellow glaze, small part of decoration inc band with central line of dots	jug?	1	6		14-15C
Quarry pit	B	BF015	B131	21(sg)	red fabric with yellow glaze, part of a leaf? pattern	jug?	1	4		14-15C
Quarry pit	B	BF015	B131	40	large jar base and cup base both with footings, cup with fluted base, internal & external all-over glaze	L jar	8	83		M16-17C
Quarry pit	B	BF015	B131	21(t?)	cup base, fluted base, flat underside, internal & external all-over glaze (CAR 7 fig 99.183)	cup	1	80		16-17C
Quarry pit	B	BF015	B131	40	internal glaze, base	bowl	2	60		16-M17C
Quarry pit	B	BF015	B131	21	while paint over grey surface one with glaze		3	15		15-M16C
Quarry pit	B	BF015	B131	21	rim from a large bowl, grey sandy fabric brownish red surfaces, thick body (note transitional bowl forms Stanstead 13t fig 271)	bowl	1	57		11-E13C
Quarry pit	B	BF015	B131	21(w)	surface speckled with small hard white (w) chalk/flint(?) inclusions		1	13		13-14C
Quarry pit	B	BF015	B131	21	neatly thumbbed base over all of circumference, some clear	jug	2	175		13-14C

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ctxt type	Area	ctxt no.	find no	Fabric	Description	form	no	Wt/g	ab	Period/ spot date
					glaze (sparse white inclusions), some mica, internal cream water scale deposit					
Quarry pit	B	BF015	B131	21	misc sherds, inc bowl rim, some clear glaze		10	99		14-15C
Quarry pit	B	BF015	B131	21(t)	fine orange ware, prob transitional		2	26		15-E16C
Quarry pit	B	BF015	B131	20	small sherds		2	9		13-14C
Pit	B	BF017	B023	48D			1	8		L18/19-E20C
Pit	B	BF017	B023	48E	probably a yellow ware		1	6		prob L19/E20C
Pit	B	BF019	B031	20(m)	base sherd, grey body sherd		2	13		13-14C
Gully	B	BF020	B033	48D			1	4		19-20C
Pit	B	BF021	B034	48D			1	2		L17-E20C
Pit	B	BF022	B016	45M	modern stoneware		1	13		L17/18-19C
Pit	B	BF022	B016	21			1	25		15-16/17C
Pit	B	BF022	B016	20(m)	fine greyware		1	7		13/14-15C
Pit	B	BF022	B016	22	poss Hedingham, pale fabric with orange interior, green speckle glaze		1	5		13-14C
Pit	B	BF022	B035	48D	prob 48D rather than 50		1	2		19-20C
Pit	B	BF023	B036	40			3	50		16-18C
Pit	B	BF023	B036	20			1	29		13-14C
Pit	B	BF023	B036	21	large bowl / pancheon, carinated, flat rim (CAR 7 fig 97)	L bowl	3	76		15-16C
Pit	B	BF023	B036	21			2	13		15-16C
Pit	B	BF023	B037	40			3	62		16-18C
Pit	B	BF023	B037	40	dark (black) glaze prob 17C		2	5		17C
Pit	B	BF023	B037	21	poss Mill Green? (white underslip)		1	4		13-14C
Pit	B	BF023	B037	20m	micaceous		2	12		13-14C
Pit	B	BF023	B037	20			1	4		13-14C
Pit	B	BF023	B037	22m	buff, close incised/pressed cable pattern on base edge base, Hedingham coarse ware?		1	24	*	
Pit	B	BF023	B037	21			2	11		15-16C
Pit	B	BF024	B038	21	bowl rim, slightly cupped	bowl	1	18		15-16C
Pit	B	BF024	B038	40			1	7		16-18C
Pit	B	BF024	B038	20m			2	5		14-15C
Pit	B	BF025	B039	40			11	190		16-18C
Pit	B	BF025	B039	40A			1	5		17C
Pit	B	BF025	B039	21			12	50		15-16C
Pit	B	BF025	B039	20m	rim		1	5		13-14C
Pit	B	BF025	B039	20B	fine fabric occasional small flint/quartz		4	20		13/14-14C
Pit	B	BF025	B039	45	handle		1	11		16-17C

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ctxt type	Area	ctxt no.	find no	Fabric	Description	form	no	Wt/g	ab	Period/ spot date
Pit	B	BF025	B058	20m			2	19		13-14C
Pit	B	BF025	B058	20			1	4		13-14C
Pit	B	BF025	B058	22			1	9		13-14C
Pit	B	BF025	B058	21			6	69		15-16C
Pit	B	BF025	B058	40			8	139		16-18C
Pit	B	BF025	B058	40	fine with all over glaze (late)		1	3		18-19C
Pit	B	BF025	B058	23F	(Surrey white ware- probably coarse border ware) base with thumbing		1	16		13/14-15C
Pit	B	BF025	B058	40A			1	6		16/17-19C
Pit	B	BF025	B058	40			3	50		16/17-18C
Pit	B	BF025	B058	20(m)	cooking pot rim (neckless)		1	9		13-14C
Pit	B	BF025	B058	21	poss inc some plain 40, inc jar rim & large bowl/pancheon rim Note - extensive white deposit on interior of one pot sherd	jar, bowl (pancheon)	11	483		15-16/17C
Pit	B	BF026	B119	40	large jar, large flat rim bowl/pancheon	L jar L bowl	6	114		16/17-18C
Pit	B	BF026	B119	45M			1	10		L18-E20C
Pit	B	BF026	B119	48D			3	11		19-20C
Pit	B	BF026	B119	40A			1	11		17C
Pit	B	BF026	B119	50	closed vessel		1	2		L17-18C
Pit	B	BF026	B119	21			2	10		15-16C
Pit	B	BF026	B119	20m			1	6		13-14C
Pit	B	BF027	B041	45C	frilled jug base, patchy grey-brown surface	jug	2	102		L15/16-16C
Pit	B	BF027	B041	21	flanged dish?		1	13		L15-16C
Pit	B	BF028	B074	21			1	25		15-16C
Pit	B	BF029	B073	40			1	5		L15/16-17C
Pit	B	BF029	B073	20	cooking pot rim (neckless)	cook pot	2	21		14-15C
Pit	B	BF031	B042	20			1	2		13-14C
Pit	B	BF032	B043	40	all over glaze		1	20		16-18C
Pit	B	BF035	B044	45G	prob Notts/Derby stoneware		1	4		L17-19C
Pit	B	BF035	B044	40	cupped bowl rim	bowl	1	15		L15-17C
Pit	B	BF035	B044	21			1	12		14/15-16C
Pit	B	BF035	B044	20			1	3		
Pit	B	BF036	B046	48D			1	2		19-20C
Pit	B	BF036	B046	21	dark grey surface		1	4		15-16C
Pit	B	BF036	B046	48D	port Fabric 48E		1	6		L18/19-20C
Pit	B	BF037	B133	20	wheel turned		1	14		13-14C
Pit	B	BF038	B051	20m	cooking pot rim, neckless	cook pot	1	19		13-14C

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ctxt type	Area	ctxt no.	find no	Fabric	Description	form	no	Wt/g	ab	Period/ spot date
Pit	B	BF038	B051	20m	cooking pot rim, neckless	cook pot	1	11		13-14C
Pit	B	BF038	B051	20m	fine grey sherds		18	61		13-14C
Pit	B	BF038	B051	20m	sandy reddish-dark grey		9	44		13-14C
Pit	B	BF038	B051	20	sandy reddish-dark grey		4	30		13-14C
Pit	B	BF038	B051	20m	brownish greyware (poss Hedingham?)		3	11		13-14C
Pit	B	BF038	B051	23	base of conical pot, buff -pale-grey fine sand fabric, Surry white ware		3	88		L13/14-15C
Pit	B	BF038	B051	24?	green glaze, sandy fabric		1	1		17C
Pit	B	BF038	B051	21	plain, white painted & glaze over white paint, almost all oxidised, inc. pan/pot handle poss from a pipkin		19	166		15-16C
Pit	B	BF038	B051	21	glaze over pale brownish fabric, some mica (Hedingham?)		2	5		13-14C
Pit	B	BF038	B051	21	green glaze over patchy white slip, sandy grey fabric		1	12		13-14C
Pit	B	BF038	B051	21	green glaze over white slip, sandy orange fabric		1	2		13-14C
Pit	B	BF038	B051	21	green speckled glaze, sandy orange fabric grey core		1	11		13-14C
Pit	B	BF038	B066	20	strainer base with holes		1	12		13-14C
Pit	B	BF038	B066	20m	cooking pot rims, neckless type (3 pots represented)	cook pot	3	35		13-14C
Pit	B	BF038	B066	20m	flat bowl rim, incurving bowl body	bowl	1	36		13-14C
Pit	B	BF038	B066	20m	bowl rim, flat rim	bowl	1	14		13-14C
Pit	B	BF038	B066	20m	misc sherds		25	111		13-14C
Pit	B	BF038	B066	21	inc some white paint & glaze		9	56		15-16C
Pit	B	BF038	B066	22	pale grey fabric, green & yellow glaze, poss Hedingham		1	7		13-14C
Pit	B	BF038	B066	22	pale orange - prob Hedingham		2	8		13-14C
Pit	B	BF038	B066	22	orange-red fabric prob Hedingham		2	5		13-14C
Pit	B	BF038	B066	21	grey fabric, white underslip		1	3		13-14C
Pit	B	BF038	B066	21	grey/red fabric white slip & green glaze		1	10		13-14C
Pit	B	BF040	B078	21(sg)	single sherd sgraffito		1	8		14-15C
Pit	B	BF040	B078	21	tree sherds very similar to sgraffito fabric - same source		3	55		14-15C
Pit	B	BF040	B078	22			1	7		13-14C
Pit	B	BF040	B078	20	fine grey ware some mica		2	13		13-14C
Pit	B	BF040	B078	20	coarse, oxidised core		1	9		13-14C
Pit	B	BF040	B078	21	some white paint, some glazed / glazed over paint, large jar handle, Jar? rim		13	227		
Pit	B	BF040	B078	40	poss Fabric 32 - Netherlands, fine clear glaze all over		3	6		L14-15/16C
Pit	B	BF046	B086	22m	red-brown, close incised/pressed thumbing pattern on base edge base, Hedingham coarse ware?	jug	1	26		13-14C
Pit	B	BF046	B086	40			2	31		16-18C
Pit	B	BF046	B086	21	most with dark reduced surface		6	44		15-16C

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ctxt type	Area	ctxt no.	find no	Fabric	Description	form	no	Wt/g	ab	Period/ spot date
Pit	B	BF046	B086	22	white paint, clear and green glaze splash on lipped bowl, micaceous Hedingham?		1	21		14-15/16C
Pit	B	BF046	B086	22m	coarse ware ?		2	9		13/14-15C
Pit	B	BF046	B086	20m	pale grey		1	4		13-14C
Pit	B	BF046	B086	20m	misc, inc cooking pot rim (neckless)	cook pot	5	35		13-14C
Pit	B	BF046	B086	20			1	5		13-14C
Pit	B	BF046	B086	21	glazed, sandy fabric		1	2		15-16C
Pit	B	BF046	B087	21	inc thumbed strip from large pot		2	20		L14/15-16C
Pit	B	BF046	B087	21	sandy poss Fabric 13		1	11		L14-15/16CC
Pit	B	BF046	B087	20			3	16		13-14C
Pit	B	BF046	B087	20m	mix of dark & light/medium grey sherds		5	18		13-14C
Pit	B	BF047	B142	51A	sherds from a large bowl(s)		3	465		19-E20C
Pit	B	BF048	B089	21			1	41		14/15-16C
Pit	B	BF048	B089	40	bowl (bead/collar rim, grooves around body)		1	33		16-17/18C
Quarry pit	B	BF049	B093	40	inc black surface rim mug(?)	mug?	4	71		17C/ M-L17C
Quarry pit	B	BF049	B093	21a	SV inc rim ,white paint over dark surface	jar	9	256		15-E16C
Quarry pit	B	BF049	B093	20	base	cook pot	1	31		13-14C
Quarry pit	B	BF049	B093	45E/D	drinking jar/mug frilled base (15-16C)	mug	1	19		16C
Quarry pit	B	BF049	B093	21	bowl base, thick sandy some splash glaze	bowl	1	68		
Quarry pit	B	BF049	B093	21	misc sherds inc handle of pipkin type/ hooked and large bowl/ pancheon rim	bowl		454		15-M16C
Quarry pit	B	BF049	B093	21(w)	coarse sandy with rare hard white flint incs, powdery white slip of white lime deposit on interior of one, large bowls/ pancheons	bowls	2	126		15-M16C
Quarry pit	B	BF049	B093	21(w)	surface speckled with small hard white (w) chalk/flint(?) inclusions		1	13		13-14C
Quarry pit	B	BF049	B094	21/40	large bowl/ pancheon, sandy red fabric, brownish internal glaze	bowls	1	24		16/17C
Quarry pit	B	BF049	B095	21	inc base from large jar, poss Fabric 40 but base sagging		7	388		15-16C
Quarry pit	B	BF049	B095	21/40	poss Fabric 21, internal clear glaze		1	32		L15-16C
Quarry pit	B	BF049	B095	22	decorated glaze surface		1	7		13-14C
Quarry pit	B	BF049	B095	40C	thin sherd with red-brown fabric an dark glossy all-over glaze		1	4		L15-16C
Quarry pit	B	BF049	B106	40			4	56		16-18C
Quarry pit	B	BF049	B106	21	inc large handle		5	195		15-16C
Quarry pit	B	BF049	B106	21m	micaceous		1	50		15-16C
Quarry pit	B	BF049	B106	21	corner of a rectangular dripping dish, clear glaze on rim		1	71		15C

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ctxt type	Area	ctxt no.	find no	Fabric	Description	form	no	Wt/g	ab	Period/ spot date
					and base					
Quarry pit	B	BF049	B106	45C	patchy grey and light brown surface		1	21		L15-E16/16C
Quarry pit	B	BF049	B106	35	rilled neck sherd from a tall jug dark greenish brown glaze, possibly Mill Green ware	jug	1	7		M13-14C
Quarry pit	B	BF049 (fill 1)	B092	21			2	23		15-16C
Quarry pit	B	BF049 (fill 3)	B094	21	inc handles & bowl rims		13	300		15-16C
Quarry pit	B	BF049 (fill 3)	B094	21	glaze over white slip		1	2		13-14C
Quarry pit	B	BF049 (fill 3)	B094	40	small sherd		1	1		L15-17C
Quarry pit	B	BF049 (fill 3)	B094	20	inc handle		5	72		13-14C
Quarry pit	B	BF049 (fill 3)	B094	20m	mostly light grey		4	43		13-14C
Quarry pit	B	BF049 (fill 3)	B094	21	rim covered in an all-over white slip, sandy brownish fabric (Col?)		1	5		13-14C
Pit	B	BF050	B102	21	neckless bowl / jar rim		1	17		14-15/16C
Pit	B	BF050	B102	21	poss Fabric 20?		1	29		14-15C
Pit	B	BF052	B104	21	handle		1	46		14/15-16C
Pit	B	BF052	B104	21	glazed handle and bowl interior sherd, both white underslip		2	118		13-14/15C
Pit	B	BF52	B138	21	white painted, some dark surface, large jar/ flagon handles		8	204		15-16C
Pit	B	BF52	B138	23	green glaze		1	3		13-14C
Pit	B	BF52	B138	21	internal glaze over white slip		1	5		13-14/15C
Pit	B	BF52	B138	21	part oxidised, probably Fabric 21		5	306		15-16C
Pit	B	BF053	B105	21			7	113		14/15-16C
Pit	B	BF053	B105	21	large pot, thumbing on base, otherwise looks like Fabric 40		2	355		15-16C
Pit	B	BF053	B105	40	glazed base sherds		3	74		16-16C
Pit	B	BF053	B105	40?	inc prob pipkin with cupped rim lid seating (internal glaze)		1	26		L15/16-17C
Pit	B	BF053	B105	20m	dark micaceous greyware, cooking pot rim (neckless)	cook pot	2	30		13-L14C
Pit	B	BF053	B105	20	pale slightly micaceous greyware		2	14		13-14C
Pit	B	BF054	B107	21			4	34		15-16C
Pit	B	BF054	B107	20m			2	7		14-15C
Pit	B	BF054	B107	13		bowl	1	15		11-13C
Pit	B	BF054	B117	20m			3	16		14-15C
Pit	B	BF054	B117	22	pale brown fabric (assumed to be a Hedigham ware) thumbled base edge with traces of clear glaze		2	17		13/14-15C
Pit	B	BF054	B117	21	black surfaces, reddish fabric core, thumbled base edges		8	86		13-14C
Pit	B	BF054	B117	21	small sherd		1	2		13/14-15C?
Pit	B	BF054	B117	21	sherds from two pots with external glaze, orange and sandy grey/orange-red fabric		5	17		13-14C
Quarry pit	B	BF055	B112	20	misc sherds		6	36		13-14C

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Quarry pit	B	BF055	B112	20m			1	6		13-14C
Quarry pit	B	BF055	B112	21	most oxidised surfaces, one grey, some white slip & glaze		28	261		15-16C
Quarry pit	B	BF055	B112	21	buff-brown surfaced sherds		4	33		15-16C
Quarry pit	B	BF055	B112	21	white external slip, orange-red sandy fabric		1	9		13-14C
Quarry pit	B	BF055	B112	21	green glaze over white external slip, orange-red sandy fabric		1	2		13-14C
Quarry pit	B	BF055	B112	21	glaze over white external slip, orange-red sandy fabric		2	9		13-14C
Quarry pit	B	BF055	B112	21	all-over green-yellow glaze, orange-red sandy fabric		2	12		13-14C
Quarry pit	B	BF055	B135	20	micaceous, brown interior, flat rim bowl	bowl	1	24		13-14/15C
Quarry pit	B	BF055	B136	21			1	9		14/15-16C
Quarry pit	B	BF055	B136	21	micaceous, glazed		1	10		14/15-16C?
Quarry pit	B	BF055	B136	21			1	4		13/14-15/16C
Pit	B	BF056	B126	40			3	19		16-18C
Pit	B	BF056	B126	20m			1	3		13-14C
Pit	B	BF056	B126	24	green glaze		1	3		17C
Pit	B	BF056	B126	21	misc sherds, inc neckless jar with bead rim		11	110		15-16C
Pit	B	BF056	B126	21	jug rim (squat jug?) orange sandy fabric, speckled glaze, some sparse mica		3	19		13-14/15C
Pit/Quarry pit	B	BF056 / 60	B122	21a	flanged bowl, orange red fabric, glaze over white slip on rim and on lower interior giving a greenish-yellow colour, brownish-red unglazed surface below flange and with remnant ledge handle immediately below flange, form similar to CAR 7 fig 97, 172 but with ledge handle fig 98 175-176, all dated there as mainly L15-E16C	bowl	1	55		L15-E16C
Pit/Quarry pit	B	BF056 / 60	B122	21	red fabric, glaze over patchy white slip		1	6		
Pit/Quarry pit	B	BF056 / 60	B122	21	thumbed base and misc body sherds, orange red/brown fabric, clear glaze patchy & speckled glaze on exterior of several sherds, inc rim from a small jar (glaze on rim top) and rim from a large jar with handle scar at rim top		21	403		14-15C?
Pit/Quarry pit	B	BF056 / 60	B122	20B	body sherds, fine sand fabric, light grey-brown surface, pale brown interior, grey-brown fabric with red fabric core, water scale on interior		4	140		13-14C?
Pit/Quarry pit	B	BF056 / 60	B122	20	misc greyware sherds, generally fine sand fabrics		6	50		13-14C?
Pit/Quarry pit	B	BF056 / 60	B122	20L	jar with lid-seated rim, fine greyware, pale grey fabric light-medium grey surfaces, rim similar to Colchester type ware jars, see CAR 7 fig 90, 115-119 dated there as mainly 15-16C	jar	1	60		L14/15-16C?

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ctxt type	Area	ctxt no.	find no	Fabric	Description	form	no	Wt/g	ab	Period/ spot date
Pit	B	BF057	B114	40			1	13		16-18C
Pit	B	BF057	B114	21	all over white underslip, jug rim	jug?	1	17		13-14C
Pit	B	BF057	B114	13	misc sandy sherds, poss EMS sandy ware		8	67		11-13C?
Pit	B	BF057	B114	21	misc sherd inc jug rim	jug?	17	729		14/15-16C
Pit	B	BF057	B114	20	pale grey		1	2		13-14C
Pit	B	BF057	B114	20m	micaceous grey		4	24		13-14C
Pit	B	BF057	B114	20	misc grey		8	44		13-14C
Pit	B	BF058	B120	40	late looking sherd		1	6		17/18-19C
Pit	B	BF059	B121	40			4	44		16-18C
Pit	B	BF059	B121	21	external white slip		1	9		14-15/16C
Pit	B	BF059	B121	45E/D	handle scar, poss Frechen D		1	8		L16-17C
Pit	B	BF061	B139	40			1	8		16-17/18C
Pit	B	BF061	B139	40	poss Fabric 40 rather than 21		1	6		16-17/18C
Pit	B	BF061	B139	22	small rim, base, abraded glazed body sherd		3	34		14-15C
Pit	B	BF061	B139	21	plain, part glazed, black surface		18	344		15-16C
Pit	B	BF061	B139	21	glazed		2	14		15-16C
Pit	B	BF061	B139	20			1	3		14-15C
Pit	B	BF063	B137	20	grey-brown		1	3		13-14C
Pit	B	BF063	B137	21			1	4	*	L15/16-17/18C
Topsoil	B	BL003	B021	40			3	84		L15/16-17/18C
Topsoil	B	BL003	B021	48D	painted? blue decoration		1	5		L18-19C
Consolidation layer	B	BL006	B065	40			1	4		16-18C
Consolidation layer	B	BL006	B065	20m	misc sherds		5	53		13-14C
Consolidation layer	B	BL006	B065	21			1	5		15-16C
Consolidation layer	B	BL006	B065	21	orange fabric, green partial glaze		1	7		13-14C
Ditch	Eval	EVF001	EV002	40			1	52		L15/16-17C
Topsoil	Eval	EVL001	EV001	40	unglazed base		1	65		L15/16-17C

Appendix 2 Small finds catalogue

SF	Find no.	Context	Material	Obj type	Description	Qt	Wt. (g)	Length mm	Width mm	Thick mm	Dia mm
1	14	BF011	ae	Heraldic Harness Swivel Plate	Rectangular plate, decorated both sides, broad diagonal band with small lion rampant motifs on either side. Swivel hinge on one long side, partly opened at one end and projecting slightly beyond the lower edge on one side (Fig 20.1)	1	40	45	39	3	
2	38	AF022	ae	?End Plate	Near square with domed centre, small hole just off-centre of dome. Knife end plate/rove? (Fig 20.2)	1	1	13	13		
3	39	AF002	fe	Knife blade	Corroded section from a ?whittle-tanged triangular cross section blade, probably part of handle tang at one end	1	17	70	20		
4	40	AF002	fe	Mount/ Strap Fitting	Corroded oval plate piece with raised flanges at each end of the longer axis. Possibly rivets visible on both surfaces.	1	30	55	30		
5	20	BF015	stone	Hone piece	One end section from a (broken) hone, rectangular cross section, groove along one broad surface, micaceous grey, white-flecked stone (Schist?)	1	77	80	35	12	
6	19	BF015	fe	Fixing piece?	Corroded, T headed, thick round shaft	1	48	100	40 (head)		
7	13	BF009	fe	Horse shoe	Small, broken, half horse shoe shape with raise flange along the curving edge, poss. rivets in arm section	1	21	70	30		
8	A051	AF025	ae	Coin	Liard of Philip V. Very worn. Ob: /10 DUX BURGUND/- Crowned crest. Reverse: /PHIL.V.D.G.HISPAN/- Three coats of arms topped with crown. 1710	1	3				25
9	A042	AL001	bone	Handle	Whittle tang handle, decorated from knife or small tool (Fig 19.8)	1	7	70	11		
10	A050	AF025	ae	Rivet	Short length of thin, rolled Cu alloy rivet	1	1	30	2		
11	A063	AF023	bone	Scale	Scale tang, rough-out side for knife handle	1	12	90			
12	A081	AF022	ae	Rivets and strips	Large group of Cu-Alloy rolled rivets (various sizes), off cuts and pieces of strip.	42					
13	A068	AF022 sx2	bone	Scale?	Very thin. Poss ?riveted scale for scale-tang knife. Two rivet holes.	1	28	77	16		
14	A067	AF022 sx2	ae	Strip and Sheet	Two thin ae strips, a piece of Sheet and a ?unfinished end plate/rove (Fig 20.3)	6	4				
15	A083	AF022	ae	Strip mount	Strip with small fixing hooks formed by two small, bent pieces of sheet through it	1	5				
16	A075	AF030	bone	Scales and offcut	Strips cut for scale tang handles(s) and off-cut from worked bone	3	28				
17	A 082	AF022	fe	Knife	Two pieces of highly corroded blade and tang from whittle-tang knife (Fig 17.1)	2	42	170	18		
18	A080	AF022	fe	Blade	Nine fragments of corroded and highly fragmented blades, including three with inlaid maker's marks in the form of a stylised animal (Fig 18.4a-c) (from a single	9	83				

SF	Find no.	Context	Material	Obj type	Description	Qt	Wt. (g)	Length mm	Width mm	Thick mm	Dia mm
					workshop)						
19	A080	AF022	fe	Object	Flat, rounded broken piece	1	13				
20	A043	AL001	ceramic	Wig curler	End of a wig curler	1	6	35			
21	A054	AF028	fe	Knife	Relatively well-preserved partial blade and tang of whittle-tang knife (Fig 17.2)	1	39	110	19		
22	A087	AF008	fe	Blade	Highly corroded and bent tang and blade.	3	29				
23	A071	AF002	ae	Strip	Thin ae strip	1	1	40			
24	A071	AF002	ae	Rivet	Large, rolled copper alloy rivet, broken.	1	2	90	5		
25	B123	BF056	ae	?Offcut	Thin octagonal piece of Cu alloy. Possibly just an offcut.	1	1				23
26	B082	BF071	ae	Token(?)	Circular thin disc with central perforation and small hole toward edge, possibly a token	1	1				28
27	B109	BF055	bone	Scale	Rough cut piece for a scale tang handle	1	10	45			
28	B097	BF049	ae	Strip	3 pieces of thin ae strip	3	100				
29	B125	BF060	fe	Buckle	D-shaped buckle with tongue, highly corroded. Straight edge missing.	1	37	55	45		
30	B076	BF030	ae	Strip	Wide ae strip, perforated in corner and with damage on two of four sides.	1	8	55	25		
31	B111	BF055	ae	Sheet	Two large pieces of copper-alloy sheet. Purposefully trimmed edges.	2	58	145	55		
32	B084	BF004	ae	Rivet	Solid ae wire, probably a rivet.	1	1	30	1		
33	B128	BF056	bone	Offcut	Rectangular rod piece	1	1	40			
34	B030	BF003	stone	Utilised?	Grey limestone piece, flat section with naturally rounded edges/ sides, some slight traces of possible mortar	1	114 6	175	85	32	
35	B026	BF001	bone	Scale	Rough cut piece for a scale tang handle	1	6	80			
36	B096	BF049	fe	Buckle frame	Rectangular frame from a buckle, broken, bent	1	19	45	35		
37	B096	BF049	fe	Object	Fe flat bar, tapering at one end	1	22	120			
38	B096	BF049	ae	Strip and Sheet	Three ae strips and two pieces of plate. One strip bent double and perforated at each end. One piece of plate with curved edge – almost quarter circular.	6	32				
39	B108	BF055	bone	Scale	Riveted scale for scale-tang knife. Three small rivet holes and one much larger, poss. belt loop attachment. Scale style 7 (Fig 19.7).	1	9	90	16		
40	B124	BF060	fe	Object	Corroded, iron ring with corroded attachment. Possibly drop hinge?	1	57				
41	B101	BF050	stone lava	Quern	Small piece of lava quern	1	153	80	40	40	
42	B110	BF055	bone	Scale	Rough cut piece for a scale tang handle	1	12	90			
43	B115	BF057	bone	Offcut	Offcut sawn from metapodia	1	3	20			
44	B115	BF057	bone	Cut piece	Slice cut through octagonal worked bone	1	2				21
45	B068	BF038	bone	Pin	Rounded shaft, prob a bone pin	1	1	62	4		
46	B063	BL006	bone	Pin	Rounded shaft, polished, bone pin	1	1	60	4		

SF	Find no.	Context	Material	Obj type	Description	Qt	Wt. (g)	Length mm	Width mm	Thick mm	Dia mm
47	B067	BF038	bone	Worked piece	Piece of worked bone. Fashioned into crude point at one end.	1	11	70			
48	B059	BF025	fe	Knife?	Piece of tang and beginning of knife blade, corroded	1	21	60			
49	B098	BF049	ae	Buckle frame	Double buckle, central tongue support, corroded iron tongue present.	1	8	33	26		
50	A088	AF021	ae	Mount?	Thin disc with square central perforation. Broken to one side.	1	1				22
51	B132	BF037	ae	Piece	Small piece of thin sheet with two undamaged straight edges	1	1				
52	B134	BF013	fe	Ring	Small fe ring with traces of attachment for ring loop	1	4				25
53	B140	BF049	bone	Button	Small bone disc with central perforation, polished, smooth surface, faint marking-out lines to position central hole.	1	1				20
54	B140	BF049	bone	?Handle	Piece of worked, smoothed bone. Whittle-tang handle?	1	7	50			
55	B141	BF049	ae	Strips	Two thin ae strips, one curving with damaged edge, one seemingly intact.	2	6	55			
56	B056	BF038	bone	?Pin blank	Small bone piece roughly worked to hexagonal core. Possibly for a pin.	1	2	45	7		
57	B060	BF025	fe	?Blade	Very corroded, slightly curved. A blade?	1	35	60			
58	B064	BL001	fe	Piece	Small rectangular piece of fe	1	35	35	20	8	
59	B061	BF025	fe	Piece	Irregular piece of corroded fe	1	62				
60	B052	BF038	fe	Blade	Small section of blade decorated with inlaid 'x's (Fig 18.2)	1	6	40	20		
61	B053	BF038	fe	Auger	Corroded ?Auger?	1	19	60			
62	B069	BF038	fe	Slag	Piece prob from smithing work	1	176	120			
63	B062	BF025	slag	Slag	Lump of slag, small piece broken away, traces of copper in slag	2	100	60			
64	B129	BF059	ae	Slag	Melted run of copper-alloy slag/ metal	1	79				
65	B125	BF055	ae	Rivet	Length of hollow, rolled copper alloy rivet.	1	1	55	2		
66	A078	AF022	bone	Scale	Riveted scale for scale-tang knife. Five small rivet holes, cu-alloy rivet in 1 st and 4 th . End worked to a point. Scale style 5 (Fig 19.5).	1	7	57	20		
67	A078	AF022	bone	Scale	Riveted scale for scale-tang knife. Four small rivet holes, cu-alloy rivet in central one. Scale style 1 (Fig 19.1).	1	3	50	15		
68	A078	AF022	bone	Scale	Riveted scale for scale-tang knife. Three complete and one partial rivet holes. One large. Scale style 2 (Fig 19.2).	1	3	56	11		
69	A078	AF022	bone	Scale	Riveted scale for scale-tang knife. Three complete rivet holes, two small, one large. Scale style 2 (as SF68, Fig 19.2).	1	3	45	10		
70	A078	AF022	bone	Scale	Riveted scale for scale-tang knife. Four complete rivet holes, one with cu alloy staining. Scale style 1 (as SF67, Fig 19.1).	1	4	45	15		
71	A078	AF022	bone	Scale	Riveted scale for scale-tang knife. Four complete rivet holes, one with cu alloy rivet <i>in situ</i> . Scale style 1 (as SF67, Fig 19.1).	1	4	47	14		
72	A078	AF022	bone	Scale	Riveted scale for scale-tang knife. Three complete rivet holes. Scale style 3 (Fig 19.3).	1	3	49	15		

SF	Find no.	Context	Material	Obj type	Description	Qt	Wt. (g)	Length mm	Width mm	Thick mm	Dia mm
73	A045	AF024	fe	knife?	Corroded, damaged blade, Knife?	1	20	75			
74	A045	AF024	fe	Objects	Corroded	4	66				
75	A045	AF024	fe	Object	Corroded. Just a nail?	1	40	60			
76	A045	AF024	fe	Slag	Two pieces of slag, predominantly fe(?)	2	109				
77	A089	AF022	fe	Object	Long, rectangular section iron rod/ bar, two pieces broken away at one end. X-ray shows flat-headed end.	1	74	27 (total)			
78	A076	AF022	bone	Scale	Riveted scale for scale-tang knife. Two rivet holes, remnants of Fe rivets in both. Scale style 4 (Fig 19.4).	1	1	35	10		
79	B118	BF057	stone	Hone	very worn/used, fine silvery-grey stone	1	128	100			
80	B119	BF026	ae	Strip	Very small, but undamaged piece of ae strip	1	2	24	10		
81	A061	AF030 fill 2	ae	Strip	Small piece of thin ae strip, one damaged edge.	1	3	43	10		
82	A057	AF029	fe	Tube	tube of fe, rolled, seam not cemented	1	23	57			15
83	B131	BF015	fe	Bar	small bar piece, narrow	1		90			
84	B131	BF015	fe	Bar	small round bar piece, narrow	1		70			
85	B131	BF015	fe	Plate	small piece of fe plate	1		70	35	10	
86	B131	BF015	fe	Sheet	sheet or binding strip, bent	1		60			
87	B131	BF015	fe	Sheet	sheet or binding strip, bent	1		70	25		
88	B131	BF015	fe	Plate	end of a rectangular? piece	1		45	50		
89	B131	BF015	fe	Piece/ blade	possible blade piece, tapering	1		25	10		
90	B131	BF015	fe	Piece	small piece, rounded/ oval, concave	1					15-20
91	A072	AF002	fe	Blade	blade piece/tang, tapering	1		45	25		
92	A072	AF002	fe	Strip	rounded end, mount?	1		50	20		
93	B120	BF058	fe	Piece	rectangular fe lump	1		35			
94	A069	AF022 sx2	fe	Blade	blade piece, tapering	1		42	10		
95	A069	AF022 sx2	fe	Hook/ pivot	Large hook or door-catch rest. Highly corroded.	1		90			
96a	B079	BF040	fe	Knife handle	Highly corroded knife tang with wooden scale preserved <i>in situ</i> . (Fig 17.4)	1		50	15		
96	B079	BF040	fe	Object	bar piece with rounded expanded end, similar to a very large nail	1		70	25		
97	A064	AF018	fe	Lock plate	door lock plate, complete corroded plate with recess for catch	1		65	50		
98	B133	BF037	fe?	Corrosion piece	Weakly magnetic.	1		40	35	15	

SF	Find no.	Context	Material	Obj type	Description	Qt	Wt. (g)	Length mm	Width mm	Thick mm	Dia mm
99	B130	BF015	stone lava	Quern	piece from an imported lava quern with radially dressed surface	1	138				
100		AF002	fe	Blade	Small piece of fe, tapering	1					
101	B094	BF049	fe	Sheet/plate	Irregular rectangular piece with small triangular cut-out close to one edge	1		65	33		
102	B094	BF049	fe	Horse shoe	one side of a horse shoe	1		95	25		
103	B094	BF049	fe	?Awl	bar/ rod with triangular projection at mid point. An awl?	1		130			
104	B094	BF049	fe	Knife	Tang & part of blade. Comparatively small.	1		70	10		
105	A084	AF022	fe	Knife	Section from a knife blade, possibly with shoulder, inlaid maker's marks in the form of a stylised animal (Fig 18.3)	1		50			
106	B058	BF025	fe	Strip/binding	slightly curving strip	1		65			
107	B058	BF025	fe	Strip/binding	rectangular strip	1		55			
108	B058	BF025	fe	Object	bar-like piece	1		75			
108	B058	BF025	fe	Object	bar-like piece	1		75			
109	B058	BF025	fe	Object	bar-like piece	1		50			
110	B058	BF025	fe	Object	bar-like piece	1		60			
111	B054	BF038	fe	Object	snapped from larger piece	1		32	15		
112	A060	AF030 (fill 2)	fe	Object	corroded flat piece of iron	1		100	50		
113	A060	AF030 (fill 2)	fe	Object/ tool	corroded iron object, possibly a tool	1		60	20		
114	B041	BF027	fe	Blade?	small piece from the back of a blade(?)	1		40	15		
115	B080	BF070	fe	Object	corroded flat, rectangular piece	1		70	28		
116	A077	AF022	fe	Blade	Blade, shoulder and part of tang of ?whittle-tang knife (Fig 17.3)	1		65	23		
117	B014	BF014	bone	Worked piece	Small square piece of bone, with squared off central cavity. One central rivet hole.	1		33	30		
118	B117	BF057	bone	?Scale	?Riveted scale for scale-tang knife. Very small, with very small rivet hole in groove. Scale style 6 (Fig 19.6).	1		25	8		
119	B106	BF049	pb	Sheet	piece of rectangular, plain lead sheet	1		110	40		
120	B106	BF049	fe	Knife	V large blade and tang from scale tang knife.	1		140	45		
121	A073	AF021	fe	Blade	Two fragments of blade, one with metal shoulder bands and inlaid maker's mark in the form of a cog (Fig 18.1)	2		500	200	3	
122	B139	BF061	ae	Strip	Small ae strip, bent into 'U' shape. Damaged on all edges.	1					

SF	Find no.	Context	Material	Obj type	Description	Qt	Wt. (g)	Length mm	Width mm	Thick mm	Dia mm
123	B093	BF049	fe	Objects	small group of fe pieces, broadly rectangular, with rectangular or square cross sections	4					
124	A079	AF022	fe	Sheet	2 pieces, corroded sheet, one with fixing rivet(?)	2					
125	B058	BF025	fe	?Blade	3 small, corroded pieces of ?knife blade. Possibly a tang piece and two blade fragments.	3					
126	B058	BF025	CBM tile	Counter?	Possible counter made from a peg-tile piece	1				50-60	
127	B11	BF5	lava stone	Quern	Small piece of lava quern. Radially dressed surface.	1	173	82	50	30	
128	B41	BF127	millstone	Quern	Millstone grit quern with deliberately chipped marks on the surface.	1		96	95	22 - 38	
129	B90	BF3	stone	?Hone	Fragment of flat squared stone with slight evidence of wear, possibly a hone. Light brown sandstone with darker reddish-brown surface (heat affected?)	1	284	85	76	20	
130	B107	BF54	stone	Rubber/ Polisher?	?Natural stone with scratches on one worn surface. Possibly utilised as a rubber/polisher.	1	920	112	100	55	
-	B130	BF15	stone	Grindstone/ Millstone	Fragment of grindstone, including small section of curved grinding surface. One flat surface worn smooth and tapering towards centre. Light brown/dark cream sandstone, possibly a fine millstone.	1	1683	153	130	100	
-	B49	BF35	stone	Grindstone	Half a grindstone. Curved grinding surface worn smooth. Both flat surfaces show deliberate tool marks/chipping (a dressed surface?). Square spindle hole, 75mm by 75mm. Spindle shows evidence of being attached with an iron plate and rivets. Grinding surface shows uneven wear, grinding surface to spindle hole measures 97mm on one side and 129mm on the other. Creamy/grey micaceous sandstone.	1	13kg			111	325
-	B46	BF35	stone	Grindstone	?Quarter of a grindstone including curved grinding surface worn smooth. Partial squared spindle hole, 87mm by 40mm. Grinding surface worn unevenly, grinding surface to spindle hole measures 107mm on one side and 60mm on the other. Dark cream micaceous sandstone with iron staining.	1	4.7kg	232	140	118	
-	B50	BF35	stone	Grindstone	Fragment of grindstone, no grinding surface surviving. Cream sandstone.	1	286	100	118		
-	B105	BF35	stone	Ball	Spherical stone ball. Heat affected with cracked surface	1	97				93
-	B66	BF38	stone	Ball	Spherical stone ball.	1	135				135

Appendix 3 Environmental results table

Key to Table

x = 1 – 10 specimens xx = 11 – 50 specimens xxx = 51 – 100 specimens xxxx = 100+ specimens

cf = compare fg = fragment w = de-watered b = burnt ss = sub-sample

Sample No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Context No.	AF22	BF38	BF40	BF46	BF49	BF55	BF56	BF15	BF52	BF61
Finds No.	A91	B71	B38	B88	B99	B113	B127	B143	B144	B145
Feature type	Pit	Pit	Ditch	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit
Cereals and other potential crop plants										
Avena sp. (grain)					xcfg					
Hordeum sp. (grain)								x		
(rachis nodes)								x		
Triticum sp. (grains)	x	x	x	xcfg						x
T. aestivum/compactum type (rachis nodes)								x		
Cereal indet. (grains)	xfg	x	x	xfg		x		x	x	
Large Fabaceae indet.								x		
Herbs										
Aethusa cynapium L.								xw		xw
Arctium lappa L.								xcfw		
Brassicaceae indet.								xw		
Bromus sp.	xcf									

Conium maculatum L.								xxxw		
Euphorbia helioscopia L.										xw
Fabaceae indet.	x				x					x
Heracleum sphondylium L.								xw		
Lamium sp.								xw		
Lapsana communis L.								xw		
Ranunculus sp.					xw			xw		
Sinapis sp.								xw		
Solanum sp.								xw		
Sonchus asper (L.) Vill								xw		
S. oleraceus L.								xw		
Wetland plants										
Carex sp.					xw			xw		
Tree/shrub macrofossils										
Corylus avellana L.					xw		x	xw	xw	xw
Rubus sect. Glandulosus Wimmer & Grab					xw					
Sambucus nigra L.					xw			xw		
Other plant macrofossils										
Charcoal <2mm	xx	xxx	xxxx	xx	xxx	xxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx
Charcoal >2mm	xxx	xxxx	xxxx	xx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxx	xxx
Charcoal >5mm	xx	xx	xxxx	xx	xxx	xxx	xxxx	xxx	x	xxx

Charcoal >10mm	x	x	xxx	xx		xx	xx	xx	x	x
Charred root/stem	x		x	x		x		x		x
De-watered root/stem								xx	xx	
Mineralised root channels		x	x	x						
Indet. buds					x					
Indet. fruit stone/nutshell frag.										xw
Indet.seeds					x			x		x
De-watered wood frags. >5mm								x		
Other remains										
Black porous 'cokey' material	xx	xx	xxx	x	xxx	xxxx	xxxx	x	xxxx	x
Black tarry material	x						x	x	x	x
Bone		x xb	x	xx	x xb	x	xb	x xb		
Burnt/fired clay	x		x		x	x	x	x		x
Eggshell		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Ferrous globules	x		x				x		xx	x
Ferrous hammer scale						x				
Fish bone	x	x				x	x	x		
Marine mollusc shell		x	x			x				
Mineralised faecal concretions			x							
Small coal frags.	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxx	x	xxxx	xxxx	xx	xxxx	xxx
Small mammal/amphibian bones		x		x	x					x

Vitreous material			x					x		x
Sample volume (litres)	10	20	20	20	20	20	20	10ss	20	10
Volume of flot (litres)	<0.1	<0.1	0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	0.1	0.1	<0.1	<0.1
% flot sorted	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Appendix 4 Ceramic building material catalogue

Fabric scsf - slightly coarse sandy fabric; mcsf - medium coarse sandy fabric ; f/p - small flint and pebble inclusions

Colour R-O - reddish orange; DR-O - dark reddish orange; R-B - reddish brown; R-G - reddish grey; R - Red; G - grey

Peg hole C (corner); mmd (diameter in mm); L (measurement from left edge in mm), R (measurement from right edge in mm), T (measurement from top edge in mm)

Mortar 1 mortar on front, back or original edges

Mortar 2 mortar on broken edges (reuse)

F/L	Finds No.	CBM Type	Qt	Wt	Thickness (mm)	Fabric	Colour	Peg hole	Mortar 1	Mortar 2	Notes
EL1	E1	Peg-tile	3	105	13	scsf	R-B				Small pieces
EF1	E2	Peg-tile	7	445	12-14	sc-mcsf	R-O			1	Small pieces
AF2	A39	Peg-tile	9	367	11-15	sc-mcsf	R-O, G (1 - vitrified)	2 - 11mmd, 12mmd	3		Small pieces
AF2	A40	Peg-tile	1	131	11	scsf	R-O		1		
AF2	A70	Peg-tile	6	247	11-14	scsf	R-O	1 partial (no measurement)	1		Small pieces
AF18	A28	Peg-tile	2	102	13	scsf	R-O				Small pieces
AF18	A64	Peg-tile	2	248	12-13	mcsf	R-O		1		
AF19	A31	Peg-tile	1	48	12	scsf	R-O				Small pieces
AF20	A33	Peg-tile	7	459	12-13	sc-mcsf	R-O	C - 11mmd, 34(L)/16(T) C - 13mmd, 37(L)/17(T)	2		Small pieces
AF21	A34	Peg-tile	8	131	11-14	sc-mcsf	R-O, DR-O				Small pieces
AF21	A73	Peg-tile	5	418	12-14	scsf	R-O	1 - 12mmd, 18(T)	1	1	Small pieces
AF22	A36	Peg-tile	34	1096	10-14	sc-mcsf	R-O, R-B (1)	1 - 11mmd	6		Small pieces
AF22	A36	Brick	1	29	-	scsf	R-G				
AF22	A66	Peg-tile	6	736	12, 15(1)	scsf	R-O		1	4	Small-medium pieces 1 complete width - 155m 1 top edge with two holes 12mmd, 46mm apart, 15mm(T) 1 corner - hole 13mmd - 29mm(L), 16mm(T) 1 corner - hole 11mmd - 32mm(L), 16mm(T)

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AF22	A76	Peg-tile	4	271	10-15	scsf	R-O		1		
AF22	A76	Decorative wall tile	1	25	9		white		1		Brown glaze MODERN
AF22	A77	Peg-tile	26	1363	10-16, 18 (1)	sc-mcsf	R-O, R-B (6), G-B (2)	3 - 11-12mmd C - 12mmd, 35(L)/20(T)			Small pieces 1 top edge with two peg holes 45mm apart
AF22	A77	Tegula	1	137	22	scsf	R-O with G-B surfaces				Square flange 23mm high ROMAN
AF22	A79	Peg-tile	15	837	11-16	sc-mcsf	R-O, R-B (2)	1 - 12mmd, 19(T)	8		Small pieces
AF22	A84	Peg-tile	28	1824	9-14	sc-mcsf	R-O, DR-O, R-B	6 - 11-12mmd (inc. 5 corners - 34(L)/14(T); 40(L)/20(T); 40(R)/16(T); 45(L)/25(T), 34(L)/20(T))	7	1	1 top edge with two partial holes - 63mm apart 1 corner with peg hole includes flange along one edge, slightly triangular in section
AF22	A90	Peg-tile	9	916	11-14	sc-mcsf	R-O, R-B (1), G (1)		3		Small-medium pieces
AF23	A63	Peg-tile	2	151	14	scsf	R-O, R-B				Small pieces
AF24	A44	Brick	2	81	-	scsf	R-B				
AF25	A49	Peg-tile	27	1349	10-14	scsf	R-O	1 - 14mmd, 21(T)	6		Small pieces
AF26	A48	Peg-tile	3	124	13-14	sc-mcsf	R-O, R-B/G (1)				
AF26	A48	Tile	1	234	34 tapering to 24	scsf	Deep red				
AF27	A52	Peg-tile	9	112	10-14	scsf	R-O				Small pieces
AF28	A53	Peg-tile	15	1313	12-14	scsf	R-O, R-B (1)	2 - 12mmd	7		Small-medium pieces
AF29	A57	Peg-tile	27	1286	11-14	sc-mcsf	R-O, DR-O	1 - 13mmd C - 11mmd, 27(L)/24(T)	6		Small pieces
AF29	A58	Peg-tile	38	1244	12-17	sc-mcsf	R-O, DR-O	partial	1	2	Small pieces. Dog paw print.
AF29	A58	Brick	2	339	50	scsf, p/f	Red (Purple-red)				
AF29	A58	Floor Tile	1	100	30	scsf	R-O				Blue/grey slip, no glaze surviving
AF30 Fill 2	A60	Peg-tile	2	93	11	scsf	R-O, R-B	C - 15mmd, 33(R)/12(T)			Small pieces
AF30 Fill 3	A62	Peg-tile	1	365	12	mcsf	R-O				Complete width - 150mm
AF30 Fill 3	A62	Floor Tile	1	271	29	scsf	R				110mm wide. Streaked brown and yellow glaze (cream slip underneath clear glaze)
AF30	A74	Peg-tile	1	55	14	scsf	R-O				Small piece
AF25/	A56	Peg-tile	29	727	11-14	sc-mcsf	R-O, R-B(1),	1 - two partial holes,	2		Small pieces

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AF29							G (1)	11mmd, 40mm apart			
BF1	B25	Peg-tile	3	394	12-13	scsf	R-O, R-B		1		Small-medium pieces
BF3	B28	Peg-tile	7 (3 tiles)	1844	13-15	sc-mcsf	R-O, R-B				Large pieces 1 complete width - 170mm 1 complete width - 163mm 1 complete width - 163mm with two pegholes 13mmd and 15mmd - 31mm apart, 38mm (L), 65mm (r)
BF3	B90	Peg-tile	7	723	12-15	sc-mcsf	R-O, DR-O	C - 11mmd, 34(L)/25(T) C - 11mmd, 32(L)/19(T)			Small-medium pieces
BF3	B90	Ridge Tile	1	82	15	scsf	DR-O				
BF4	B85	Peg-tile	3	130	11-12	sc-mcsf	R-O, DR-O	C - 12mmd, 37(R)/22(T)			Small pieces
BF5	B9	Floor Tile	1	254	24	mcsf	R-O				Glaze almost completely worn away, cream slip underneath. Chamfered edges.
BF5	B9	Brick	1	439	45	mcsf, f/p	R-B				
BF5	B9	Peg-tile	14	1823	12-17	sc-mcsf	R-O, R-G (2), R-B (2)	C - 10.5mmd, 22(L)/15(T) C - 11mmd, 32(L)/25(T)			Small pieces
BF6	B10	Peg-tile	2	110	12	sc-mcsf	R-O, DR-O				Small pieces
BF6	B10	Peg-tile	23	1810	10-15	sc-mcsf	R-O, R-B	1 - 12mmd			Small pieces
BF6	B10	Brick	1	194	-	mcsf, f/p	R				
BF6	B47	Peg-tile	7	1527	11-15	sc-mcsf	R-O, R-B				4 join to form almost complete tile - 265mm long x 172mm wide - 2 holes 11mmd and 10x6mm (irregular) - 55mm apart, 75(l), 20(r), 20+25(t) Another complete width = 165mm
BF8	B6	Peg-tile	3	157	11-12	scsf	R-O	1 partial (no measurement)			Small pieces
BF8	B6	Ridge Tile	1	166	18	scsf	R-O				
BF8	B7	Peg-tile	6	222	11-13	sc-mcsf	R-O	1 - 14mmd			Small pieces
BF9	B13	Peg-tile	9	627	12-15	scsf	R-O				Small pieces
BF9	B13	Brick	1	105	-	scsf, f/p	R-O				
BF11	B16	Peg-tile	2	30	13	scsf	R-O				Small pieces
BF12	B17	Peg-tile	1	14	13	scsf	R-B				Small piece
BF14	B15	Peg-tile	2	15	11	scsf	R-O, R-B				Small pieces
BF15	B19	Peg-tile	18	1096	10-15	sc-mcsf	R-O, R-B (1), R-G (1)		5		Small pieces
BF15	B19	Floor Tile	1	386	31	scsf	R-O				Streaked brown and yellow glaze (cream slip underneath clear glaze). Chamfered edges.

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BF15	B24	Peg-tile	2	61	11	scsf	R-O					Small pieces
BF15	B72	Peg-tile	2	159	12-13	mcsf	R-O, R-B					Small pieces
BF15	B131	Peg-tile	3	295	12-13	scsf	R-B	C - 10mmd, 23(L)/19(T)				Small-medium pieces
BF15	B131	Floor Tile	1	219	25	scsf, p	R-O		1			Unglazed, traces of mortar surviving
BF15	B131	Brick	1	302	48	mcsf, p/f	R-B					
BF16	B22	Peg-tile	5	223	12-15	scsf	R-O					Small pieces. Raised streak on surface of one tile
BF17	B23	Peg-tile	1	31	11	scsf	R-O					Small pieces
BF20	B33	Peg-tile	4	142	11-15	scsf	R-O, R-B					Small pieces
BF22	B35	Peg-tile	1	24	13	scsf	R-O					Small pieces
BF22	B35	Brick	1	102	-	scsf	R-O					Small piece
BF23	B36	Peg-tile	2	173	12-14	sc-mcsf	R-O, DR-O	1 partial (no measurement)				Small pieces
BF23	B37	Peg-tile	2	103	9, 14	mcsf	R-O	C - 11mmd				Small pieces
BF23	B37	Brick	1	50	31	scsf	Blackish Grey					Small piece
BF24	B38	Peg-tile	1	54	12	scsf	R-B					Small piece
BF24	B38	Tile	1	87	18	csf	Cream-yellow					Small piece
BF25	B39	Peg-tile	16	45	11-14, 19	scsf	R-O, R-B (2 - vitrified)	3 - 11mmd	2			Small pieces. One fragment at 19mm thick has warped as it has been overfired.
BF25	B39	Peg-tile	1	16	12	scsf	R-O					Glazed Peg-tile - possible from a decorative feature on the roof
BF25	B39	Peg-tile	1	34	19	scsf	R-B					Ridge Tile?
BF25	B58	Peg-tile	32	1376	11-14	scsf	R-O, R-Pink (1), R-B (3)	2 - 11mmd, 15mmd 2 partial (no measurement)				Small-medium pieces. One possible counter Two frags with top edge and two peg holes - 15mm and 37mm apart
BF25	B58	Peg-tile	44	3165	11-14	sc-mcsf	R-O, R-B, Grey (1)	4 - 11mmd, 13mmd x2, 12mmd	11	3		Small-medium pieces
BF25	B58	Ridge Tile	1	55	12	scsf	R-B					
BF25	B58	Ridge Tile	1	156	-	mcsf - f	R-O					Crested ridge tile
BF25	B58	Brick	2	95	-	fine sf	R-O					Small piece
BF25	B58	Brick	1	132	-	scsf (firm)	Brownish red					Small piece
BF25	B58	Brick	1	54	-	scsf, p/f	R-O					Small piece
BF26	B119	Peg-tile	8	519	12-14	sc-mcsf	R-O	1 - 13mmd	2	1		Small-medium pieces
BF26	B119	Tile	1	111	21	scsf	R-O (top) & grey (bot)					
BF26	B119	Brick	1	284	46	scsf, p/f	R-O					
BF26	B119	Brick	1	81	-	mcsf, p/f	R					
BF27	B41	Peg-tile	13	549	10-13	sc-mcsf	R-O, R-B		1			Small pieces

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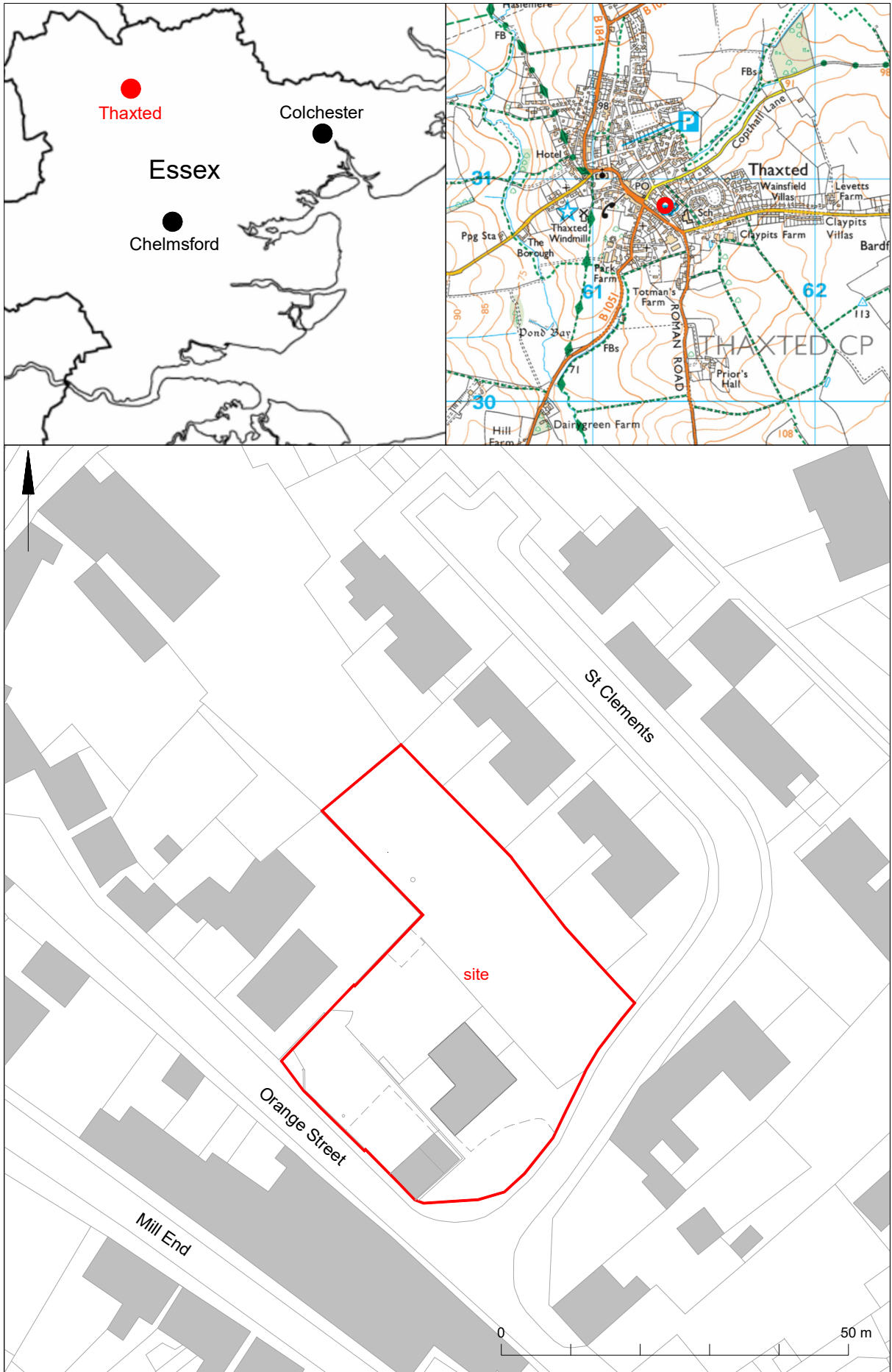
BF28	B74	Peg-tile	2	180	11-14	sc-mcsf	R-O		1		Small pieces
BF29	B73	Peg-tile	4	416	11-15	scsf	R-O, G(1)	1 - 12mmd, 30(R)/18(T)	2		Small pieces
BF30	B75	Peg-tile	12	786	11-14	sc-mcsf	R-O, R-B, B-Grey (1)	1 - 12mmd, 43(L)/14(T)	2		Small pieces
BF30	B75	Tegula	1	391	21	scsf	R-O				ROMAN
BF31	B42	Peg-tile	1	65	15	scsf	R-O				
BF32	B43	Peg-tile	1	31	11	mcsf	R-O				Small piece
BF32	B43	Tile	1	47	23	scsf	Black-grey (vitrified)				Small piece
BF34	B77	Peg-tile	3	-							3 incomplete Peg-tiles mortared together. Mortar on top and bottom shows more tiles were originally part of this group. Group measures 240mm x 205mm x 63mm
BF35	B44	Peg-tile	3	701	12-13	scsf	R-O, R-B				Medium-large Fe concretions on bottom
BF35	B44	Brick	2	322	48 (1) -	sc-mcsf	R-O, R				
BF36	B46	Peg-tile	25	2411	11-14	sc-mcsf	R-O, R-B, Grey	C - 15mmd, 25(R)/13(T) C - 12mmd, 34(L)/21(T) C - 15mmd, 27(L)/10(T) C - 15mmd, 22(L/R)/22(T) C - 12mmd, 20(L)/18(T)			1 complete width - 163mm - two holes 14 & 15mmd - 54mm apart, 55(L), 22(R), 11+14(T), there is a third partial hole on left side where it hit a pebble and didn't go all the way through (15mmd, 25(L)/23(T))
BF38	B51	Peg-tile	6	258	12-16	scsf	R-O		1		Small piece
BF38	B51	Ridge Tile	1	238	13	mcsf, f	R-O				
BF38	B66	Peg-tile	7	495	11-13	sc-mcsf	R-O				
BF38	B66	Tile	1	87	18	scsf	G-B				
BF38	B66	Louvres or chimney pot?	1	33	14	scsf	R-O				Green glazed on outside, cream slip on edge, slightly curving
BF40	B78	Peg-tile	8	803	11-13	sc-mcsf	R-O	C - 15mmd, 25(L)/20(T)			Small-medium pieces
BF46	B86	Peg-tile	1	154	12	scsf	R-O	C - 2 holes - 10mmd & 11mmd			Medium piece
BF46	B87	Peg-tile	3	60	10-12	sc-mcsf	R-O				Small pieces
BF48	B89	Peg-tile	1	96	15	scsf	R-B		1		Small piece
BF49	B92	Floor Tiles	1	286	25	mcsf	Red				Grey/blue slip, no glaze surviving. Chamfered edges.
Fill 1			1	127	23	mcsf	R-O				No glaze present

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			1	272	32	scsf	R-O				No glaze present
BF49 Fill 2	B93	Peg-tile	1	92	11	mcsf	R-B				
BF49 Fill 2	B93	Peg-tile	1	393	14	scsf	R-O			1	Complete width - 175mm, two holes 14mmd, 65mm apart, 40mm from left/right and 16mm from top
BF49 Fill 2	B93	Brick	1	589	52	scsf	DR-B				Complete width - 98mm - 15th to early 17th century?
BF49 Fill 2	B93	Brick	1	784	50	scsf, some f/p	R				Complete width - 109mm - late 17th to early 18th century?
BF49 Fill 2	B93	Tile	1	476	30	scsf	R-O				Floor tile?
BF49 Fill 2	B93	Floor Tile	1	116	34	scsf	R-O				Brown glaze survives on edge, completely worn away on top
BF49 Fill 3	B94	Peg-tile	2	133	11-13	mcsf	R-O	C - 13mmd, 24(L)/13(T)			Small-medium pieces
BF49 Fill 1	B106	Peg-tile	4	598	13-15	scsf	R-O, R-B (1)	C - 10mmd			Small-medium pieces
BF49 Fill 1	B106	Floor Tile	1	433	22	csf, f inc	R-O			1	110mm x 110mm, almost complete. Brown/black glaze mostly worn away but traces of mortar survive. Chamfered edges.
BF50	B100	Peg-tile	8	522	11-12	sc-mcsf	R-O, R-B (1)	C - 11mmd, 32(L)/20(T)		7	Small pieces
BF50	B102	Peg-tile	2	177	11-12	sc-mcsf	R-O, R-B	1 - 12mmd, 19(T)		1	Small pieces
BF51	B103	Peg-tile	3	81	12-13	scsf	R-O				Small pieces
BF52	B104	Peg-tile	1	59	13	mcsf	R-O				
BF52	B104	Brick	1	624	50	mcsf, p/f	R-O				
BF52	B104	Brick	1	403	68	fine sf	Yellow				Frogged - late 18th-19th?
BF52	B104	ceramic	1	89	-	scsf	Yellow				Moulded piece, ventilation brick?
BF52	B138	Peg-tile	16	1380	12-13, 16 (1), 19 (1)	scsf	R-O, R-B	1 top edge piece with two holes 73mm apart - both 13mmd			Small-medium pieces. One fragment at 19mm thick has puffed and warped when it was over-fired.
BF53	B105	Peg-tile	10	1589	11-15	sc-mcsf	R-O, R-B			3	Small - large pieces 1 complete width - 158mm
BF54	B117	Peg-tile	3	101	11-14	sc-mcsf	G-B (overfired)	1 - 11mmd			Small pieces
BF55	B112	Peg-tile	5	784	12-14	scsf	R-O	C - 11mmd, 37(L)/30(T)		1	Small-medium pieces
BF55	B135	Peg-tile	2	120	12-13	scsf	R-O				
BF56	B126	Peg-tile	5	600	12-14	sc-mcsf	R-O	C - 14mmd, 30(R)/10(T)			Small-medium pieces

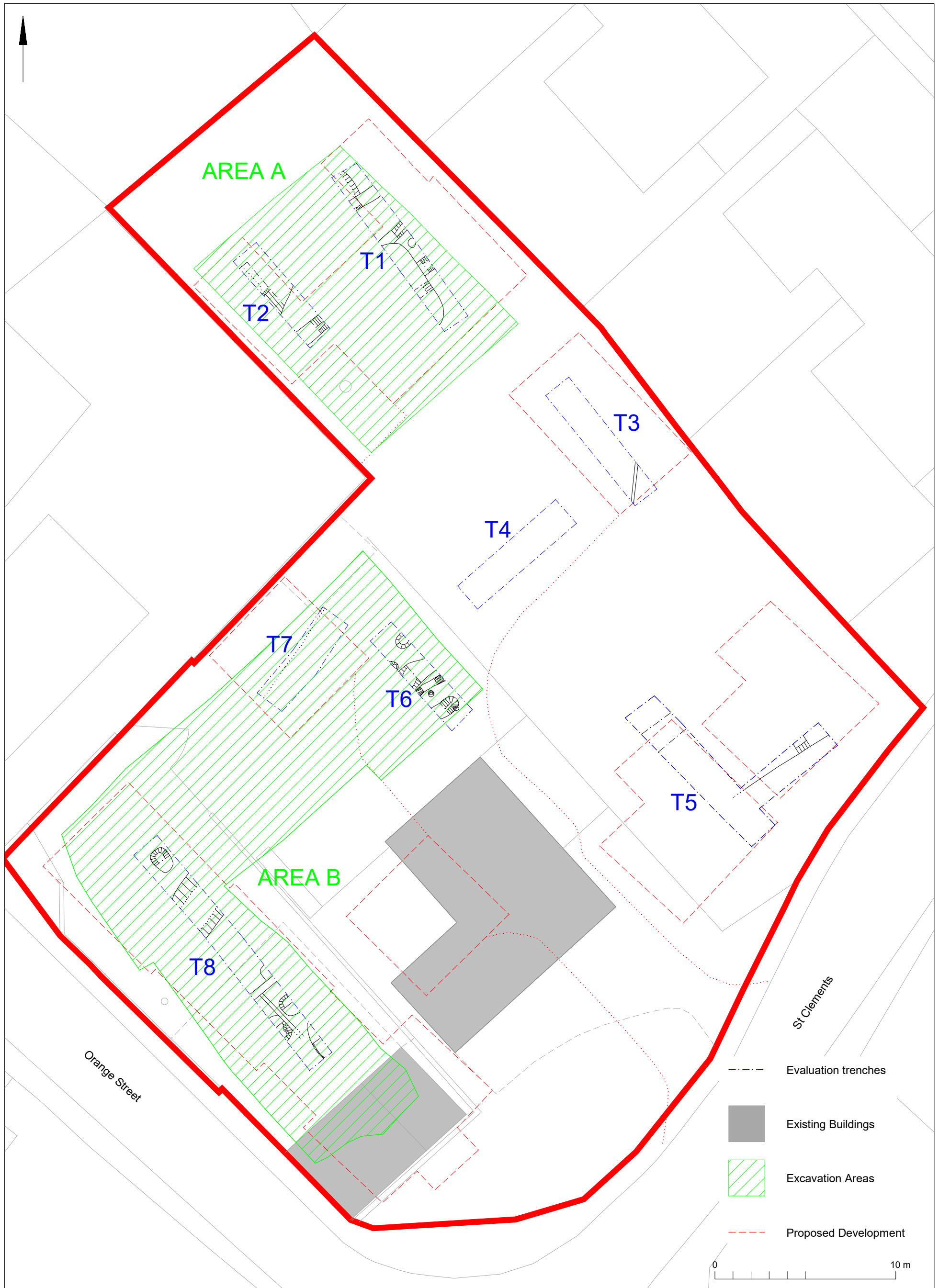
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BF57	B114	Peg-tile	6	202	13-14	scsf	R-O, R-G				Small pieces
BF58	B120	Peg-tile	6	1199	11-14	scsf	R-O	C - 12mmd, 30(R)/25(T) C - 15mmd, 28(L)/17(T)			Small-large pieces 1 complete width (170mm)
BF58	B120	Floor Tile	1	10	-	scsf	R-O				Glazed yellow
BF59	B121	Peg-tile	6	624	12-14	sc-mcsf	R-O, R-B	C - 13mmd, 34(R)/22(T)		1	Small-medium pieces Complete width - 145mm
BF59	B121	Brick	2	230	-	scsf, f/p	R-O				
BF59	B121	Curved Tile	1	146	15	scsf	R-O				Ridge Tile?
BF61	B139	Peg-tile	13	868	11-13	sc-mcsf	R-O, DR-O	1 - 11mmd C - 13mmd, 39(R)/24(R)	3		Small pieces
BF61	B139	Brick	1	57	-	-	Purpleish-red				
BF61	B139	Louver or chimney pot	1	124	17	scsf	R-B, sooting				Sooting on inside
BF62	B139	ceramic	1	13g	15	scsf	Creamy-brown				Moulded piece, ventilation brick?
BF63	B137	Brick	2	53	-	scsf	R-O				
BL6	B65	Peg-tile	5	473	13-14	scsf	R-O, R-B		3		Small pieces
BF56/ BF60	B122	Peg-tile	5	1284	12-13	sc-mcsf	R-O, B-R (vitrified)	1 - 13mmd, 14(T)		1	Small pieces
BF56/ BF60	B122	Tile	1	106	30	scsf	grey				



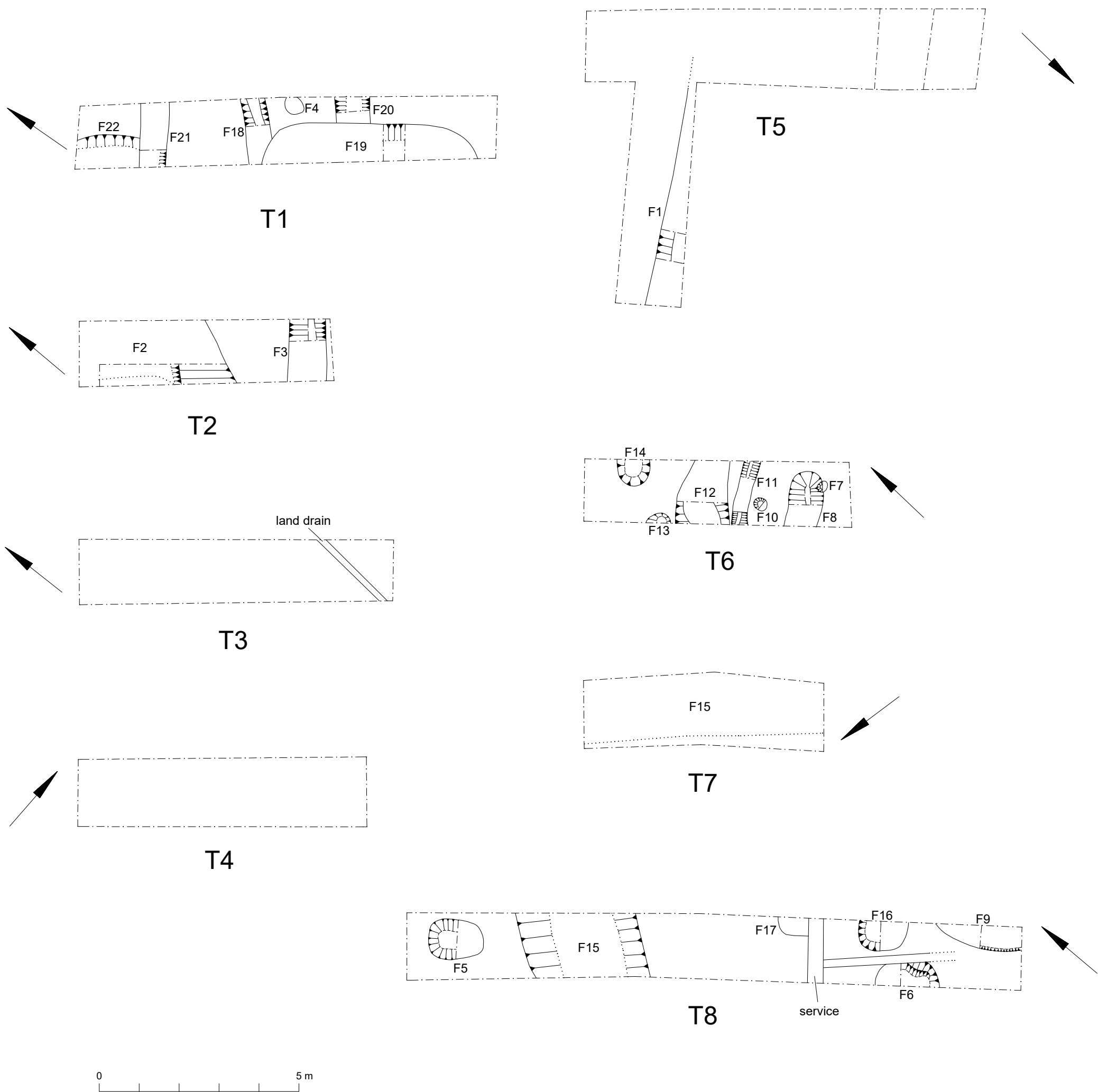
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Fig 1 Site location.



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Fig 2 Results of the evaluation, showing excavation areas and proposed development.



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Fig 3 Detailed plans of evaluation trenches T1-T8.

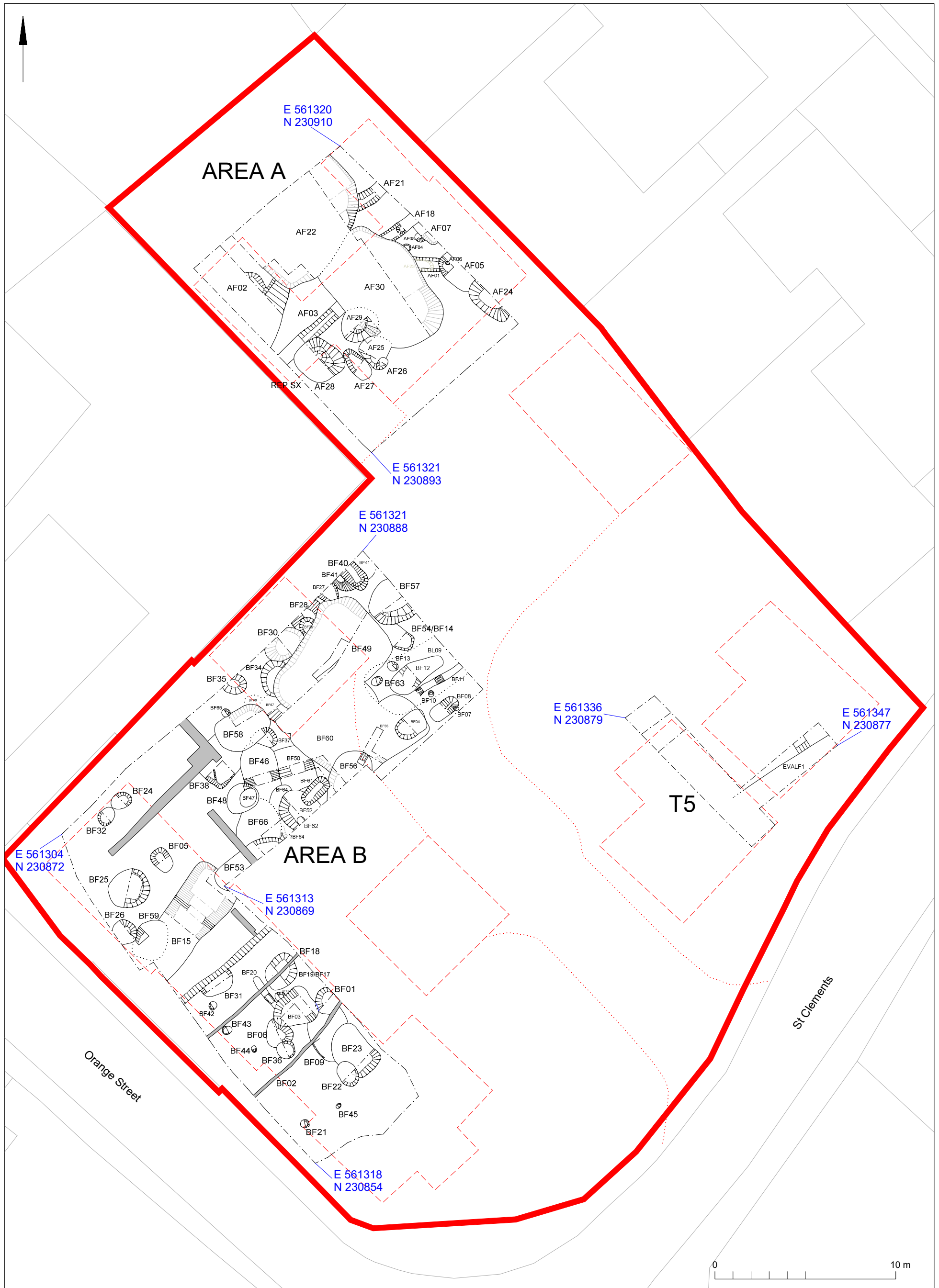


Fig 4 Results of the archaeological investigations in relation to the proposed development (shown in red).

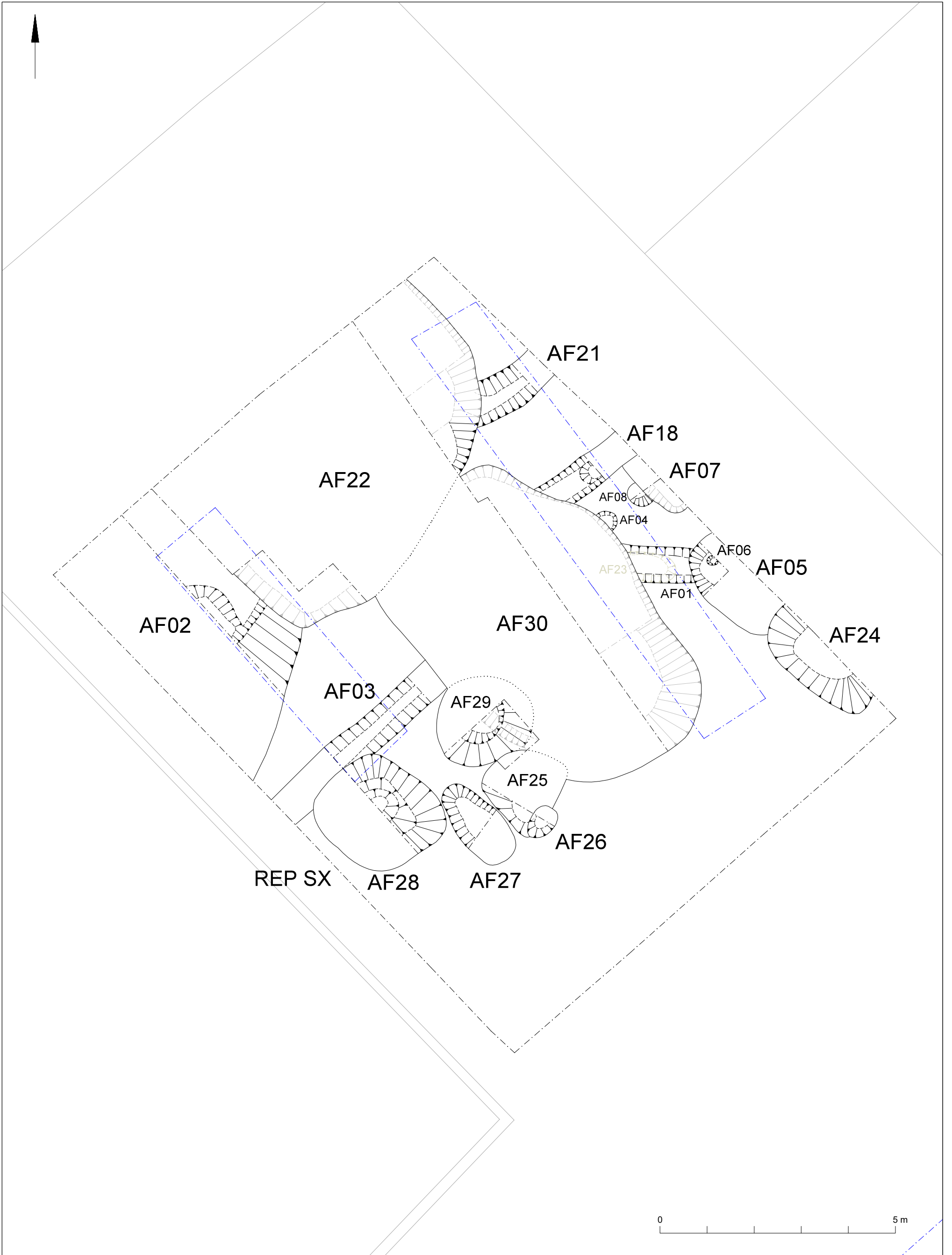


Fig 5 Area A archaeological results in relation to the trial trenches (shown in blue).

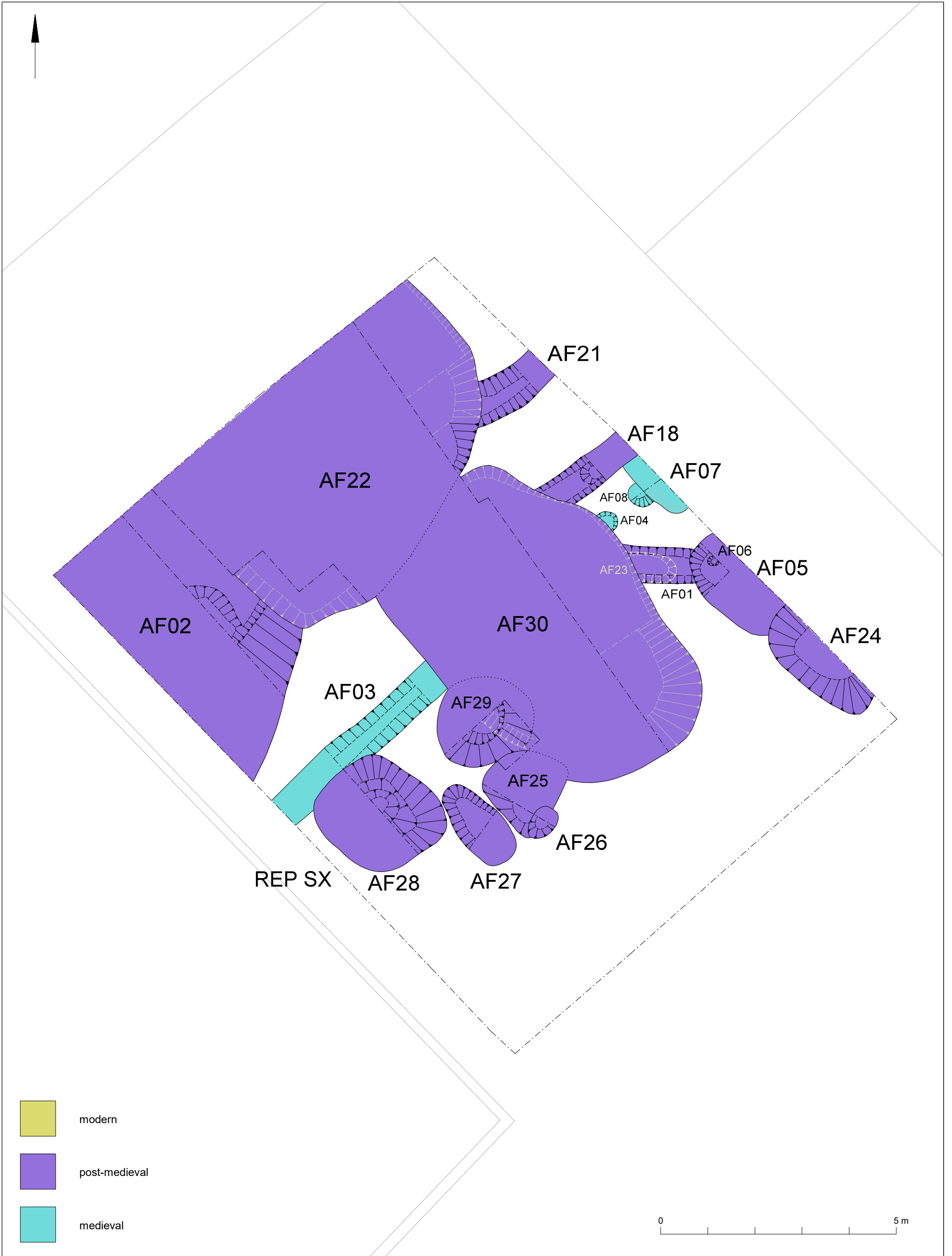


Fig 6 Area A archaeological results with phasing.

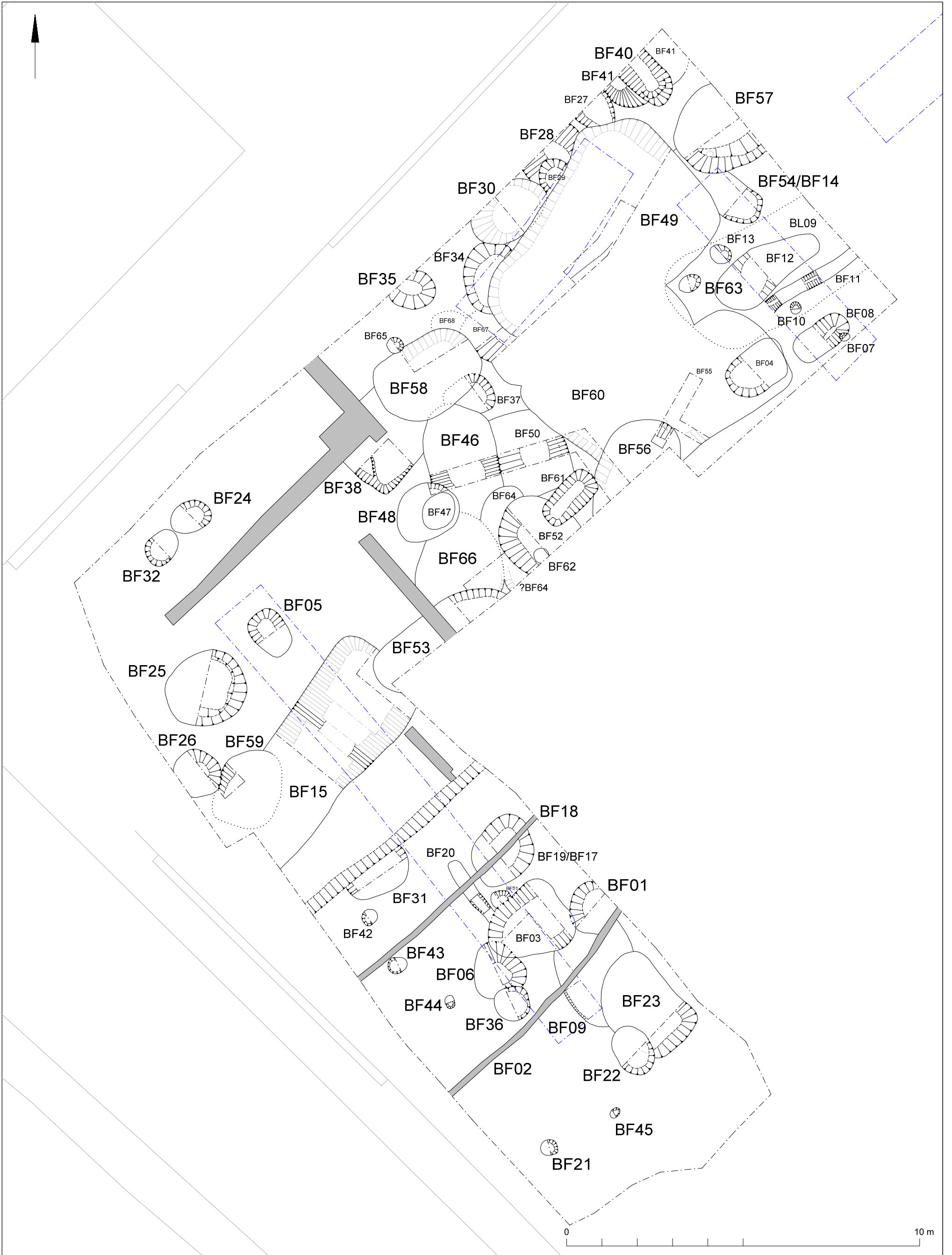


Fig 7 Area B archaeological results in relation to the trial trenches (shown in blue).



Fig 8 Area B archaeological results with phasing.

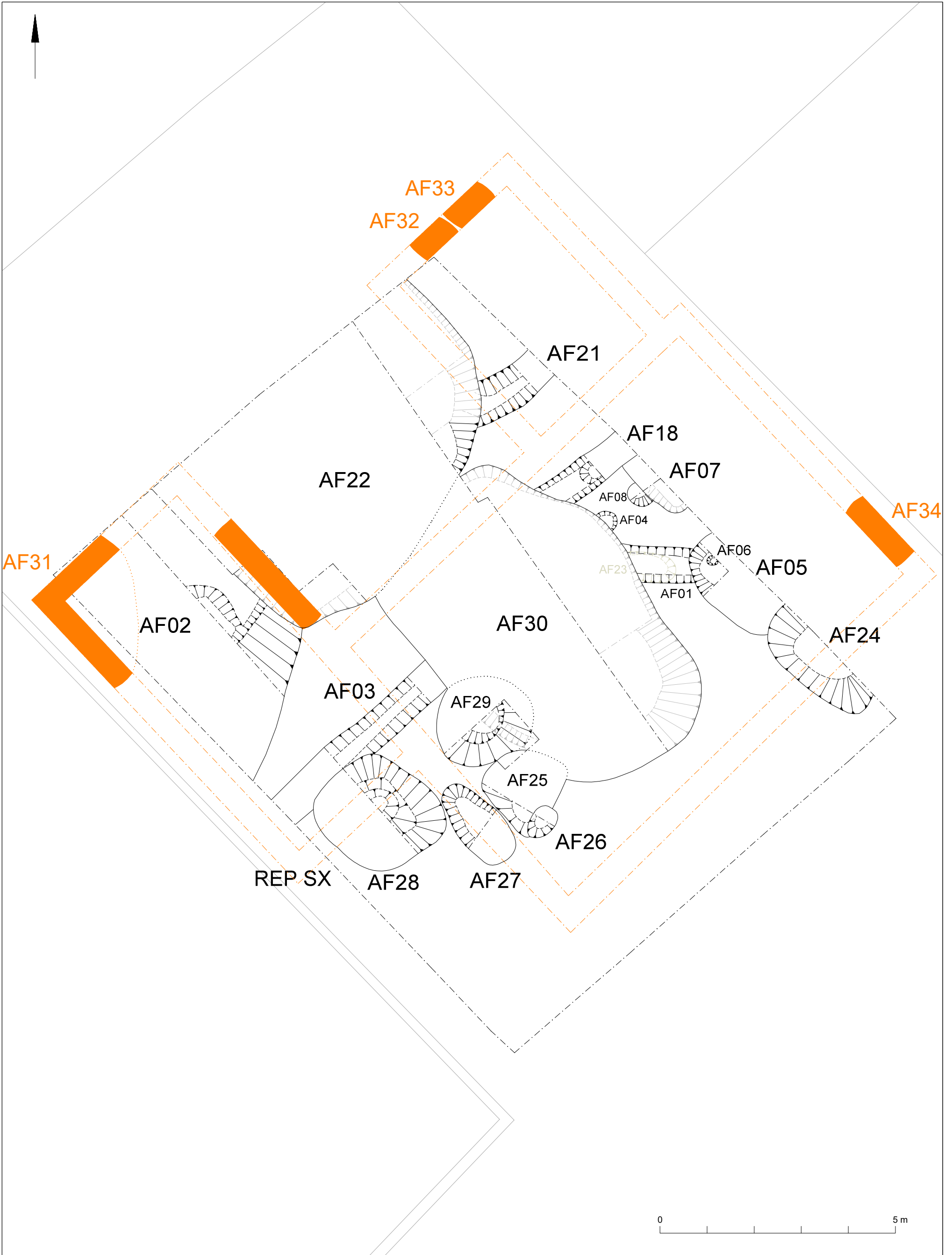


Fig 9 Area A with watching brief results (shown in orange).

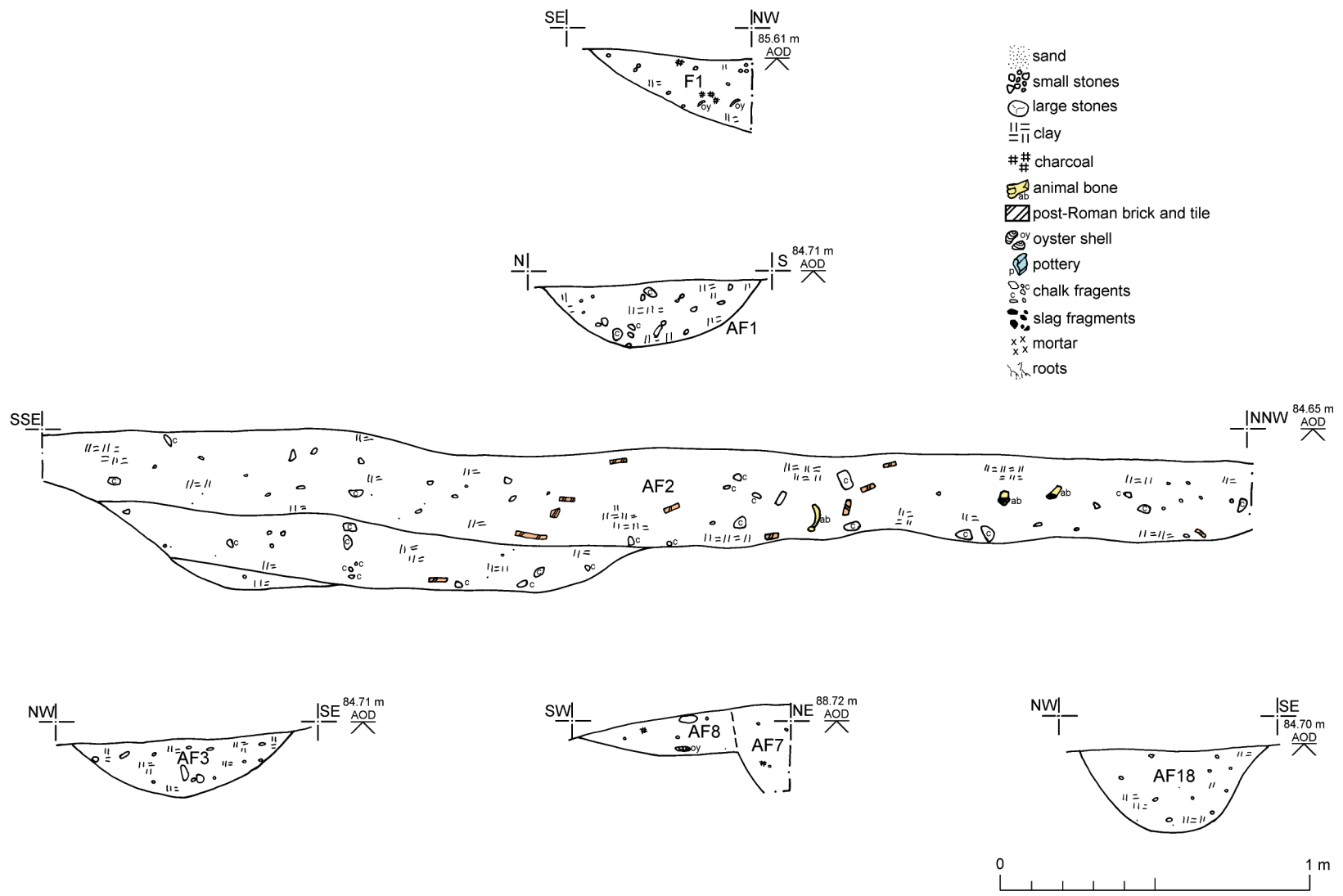


Fig 10 Evaluation (F1) and Area A (AF1-AF18): feature sections.

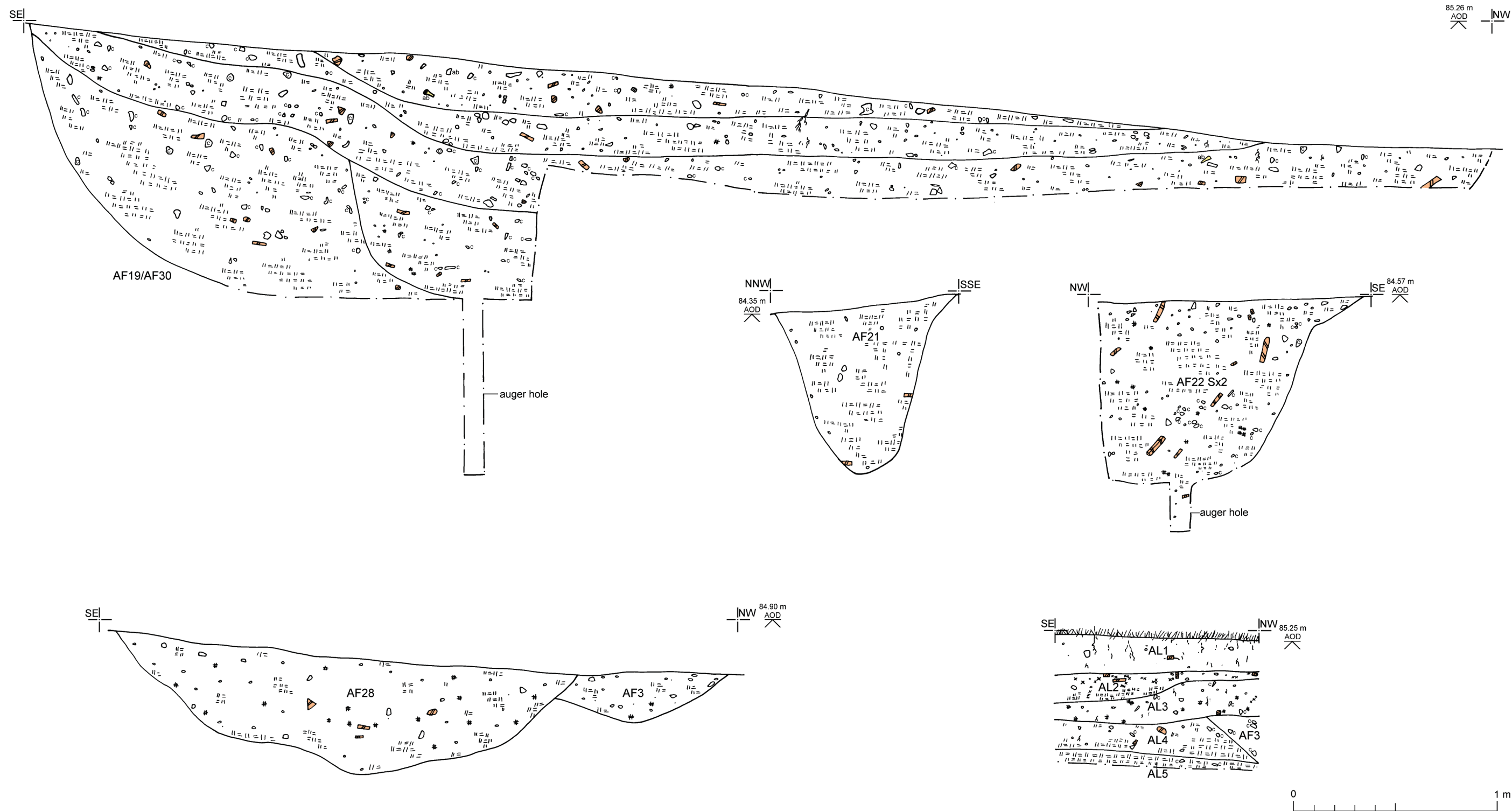


Fig 11 Area A: feature sections and representative section (AL1-4).

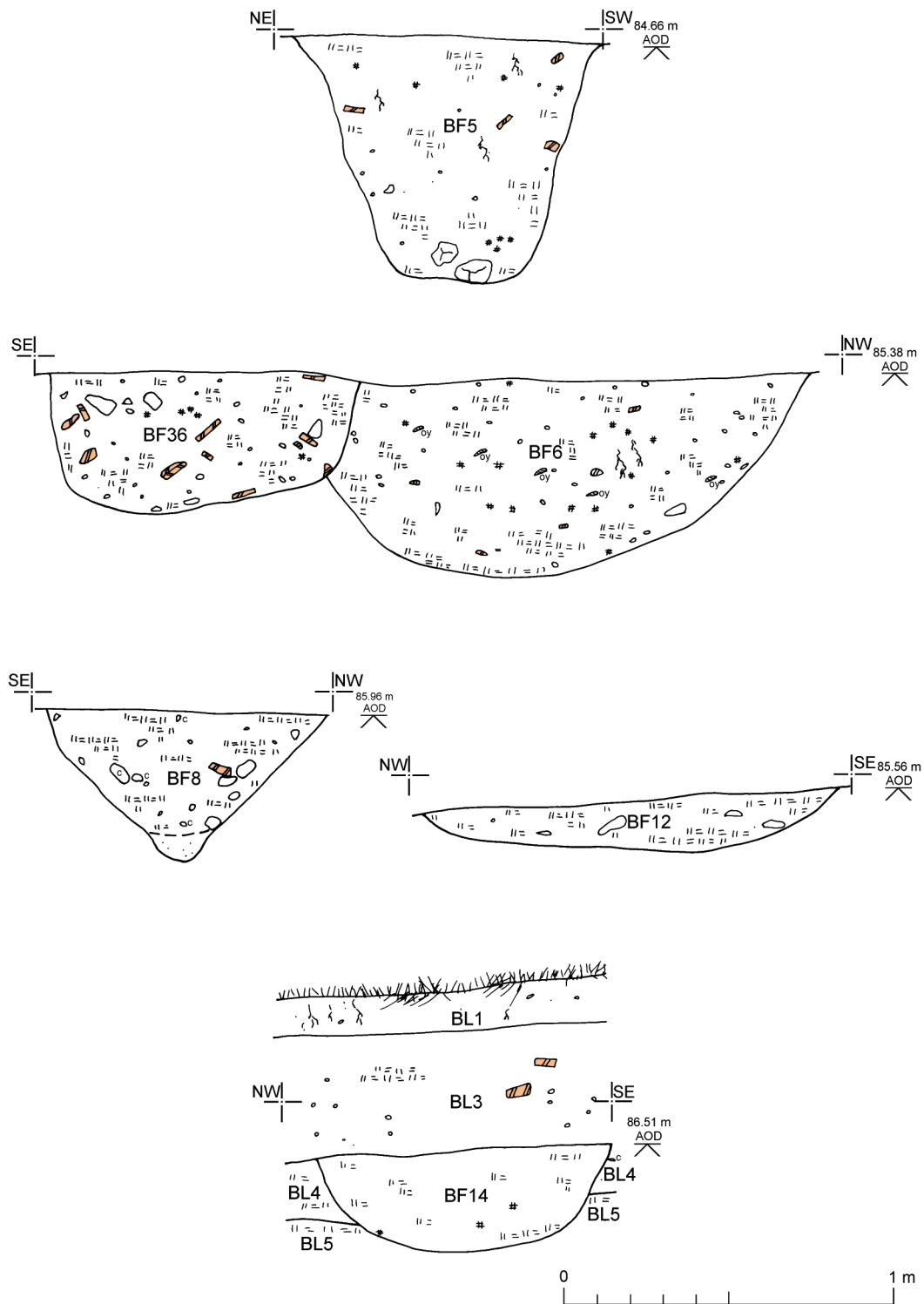


Fig 12 Area B: feature sections and representative trench section.

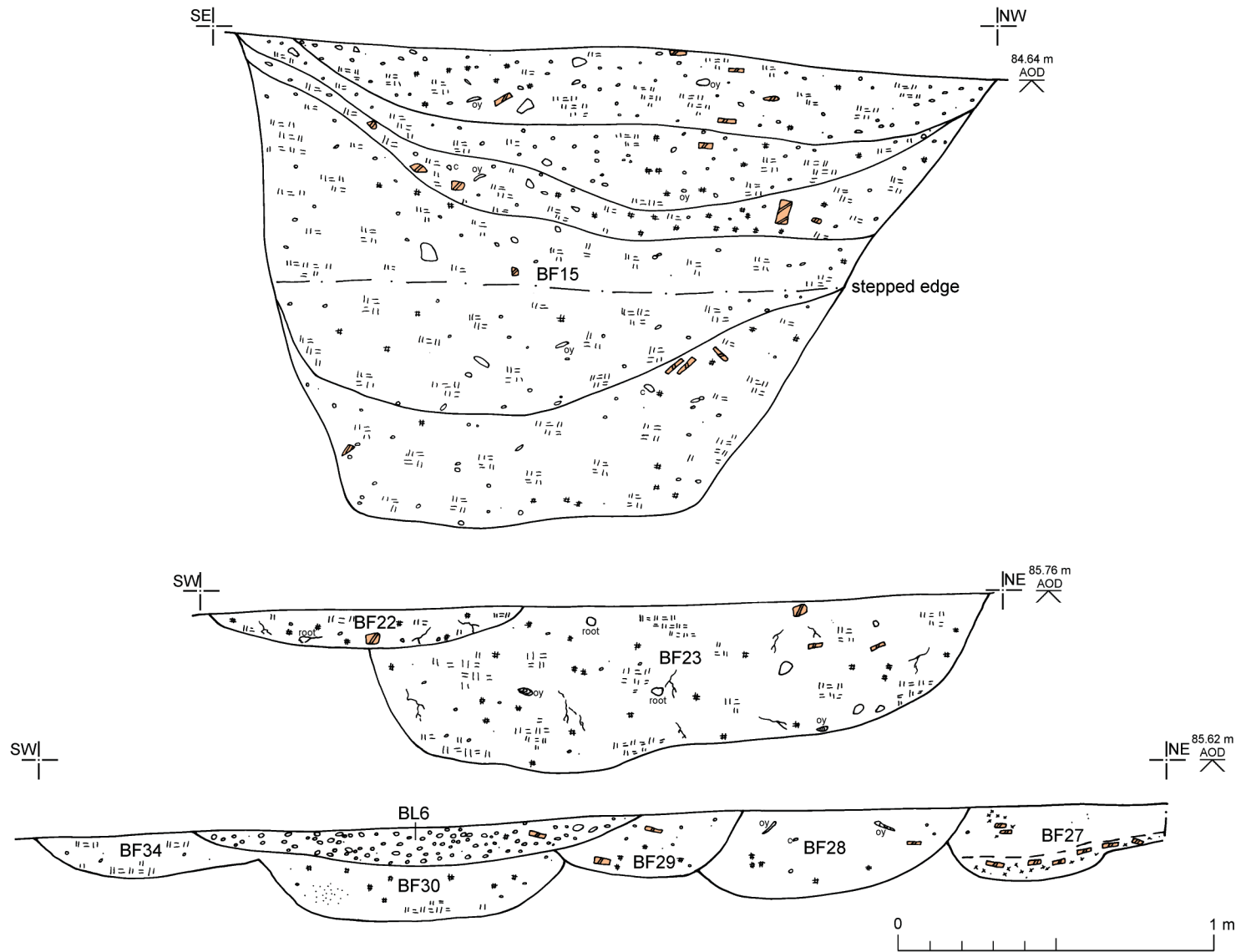


Fig 13 Area B: feature sections.

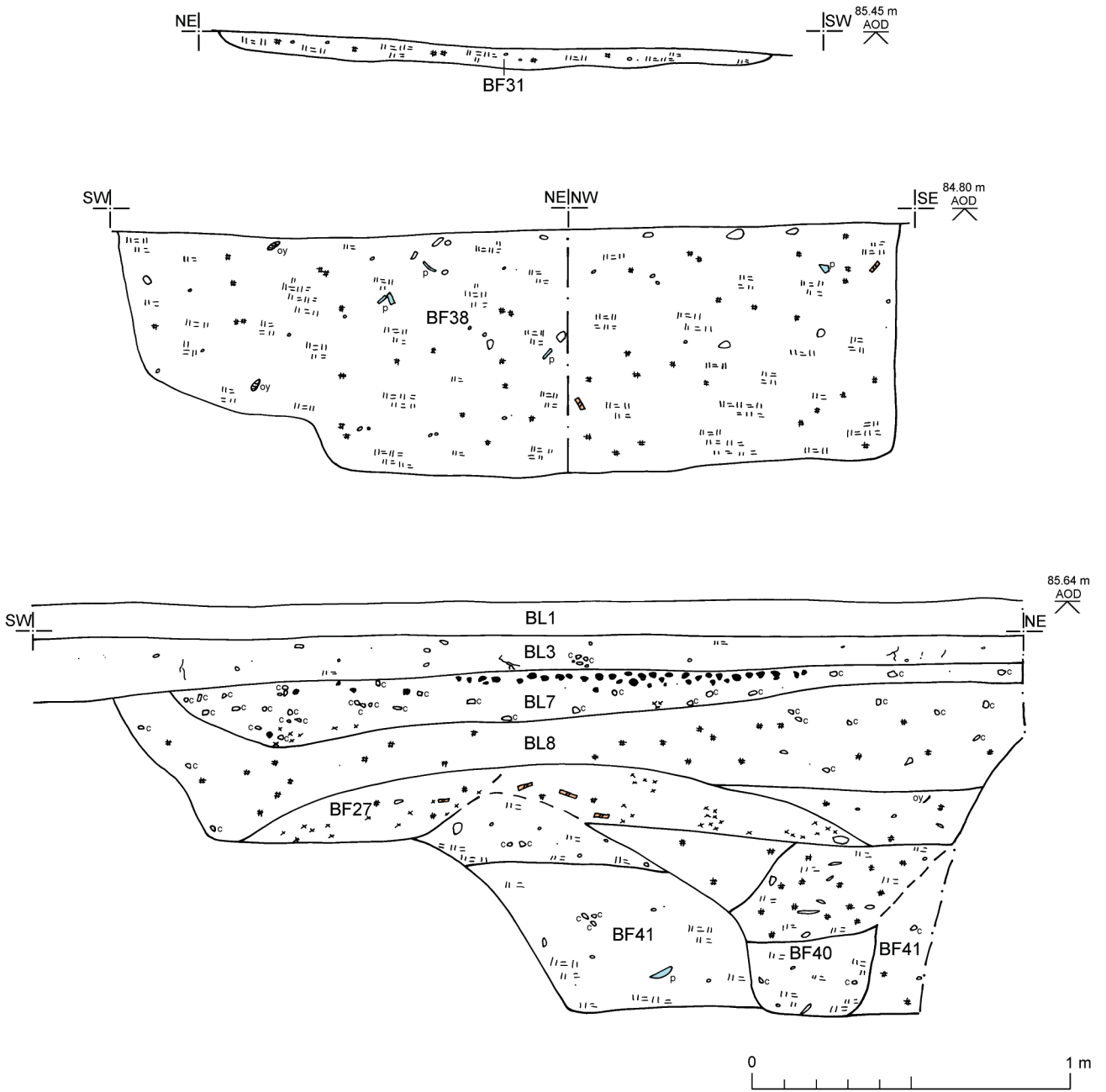


Fig 14 Area B: feature sections.

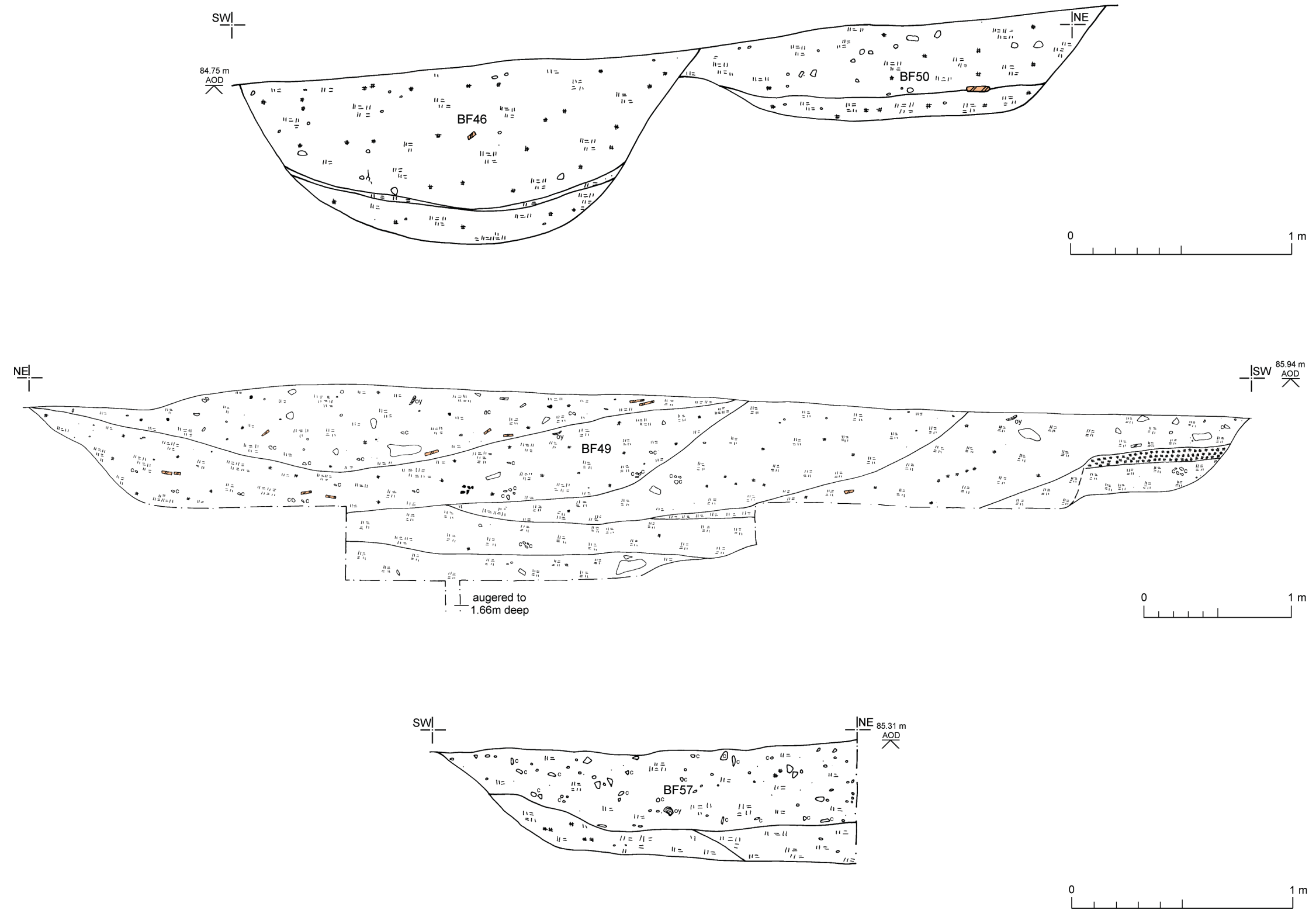
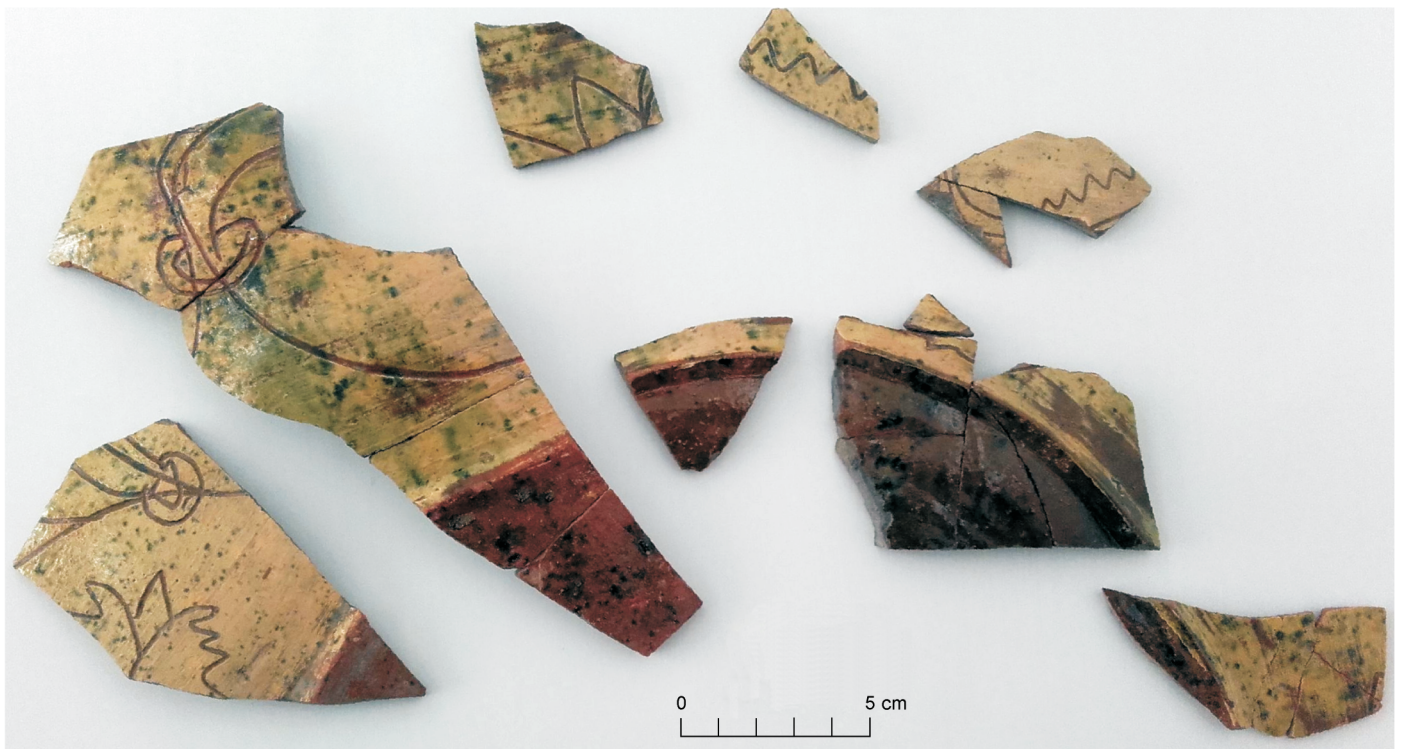
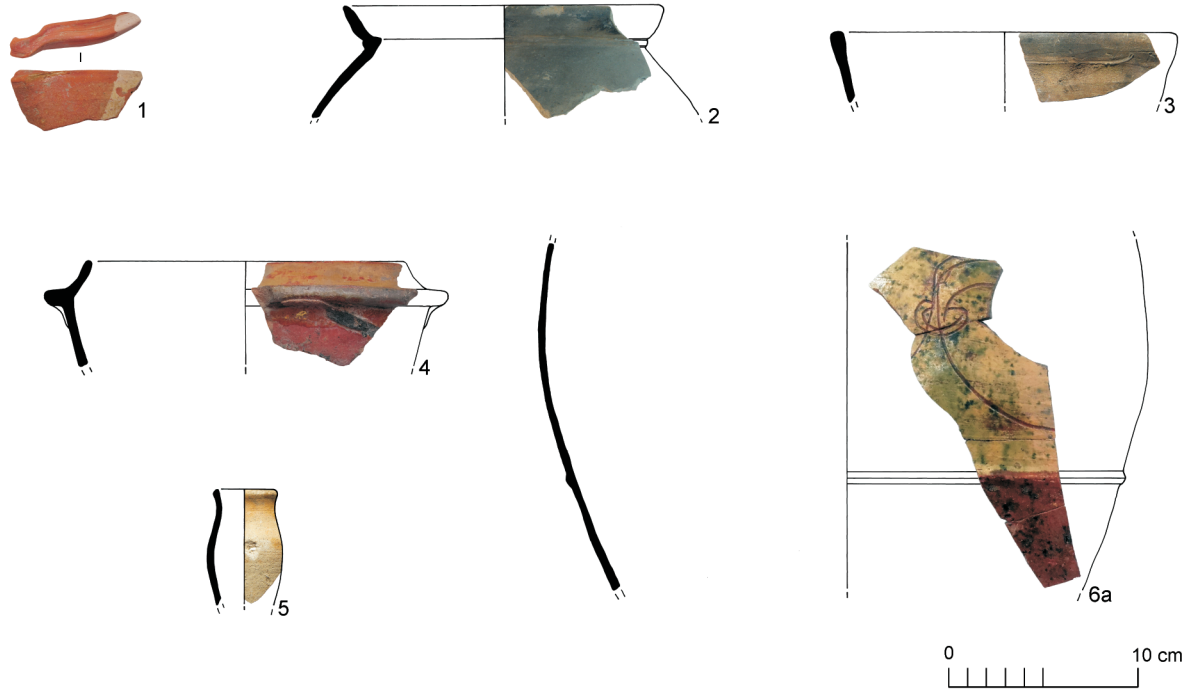


Fig 15 Area B: feature sections.



6b



Fig 16 Pottery and sherds with sgraffito decoration.

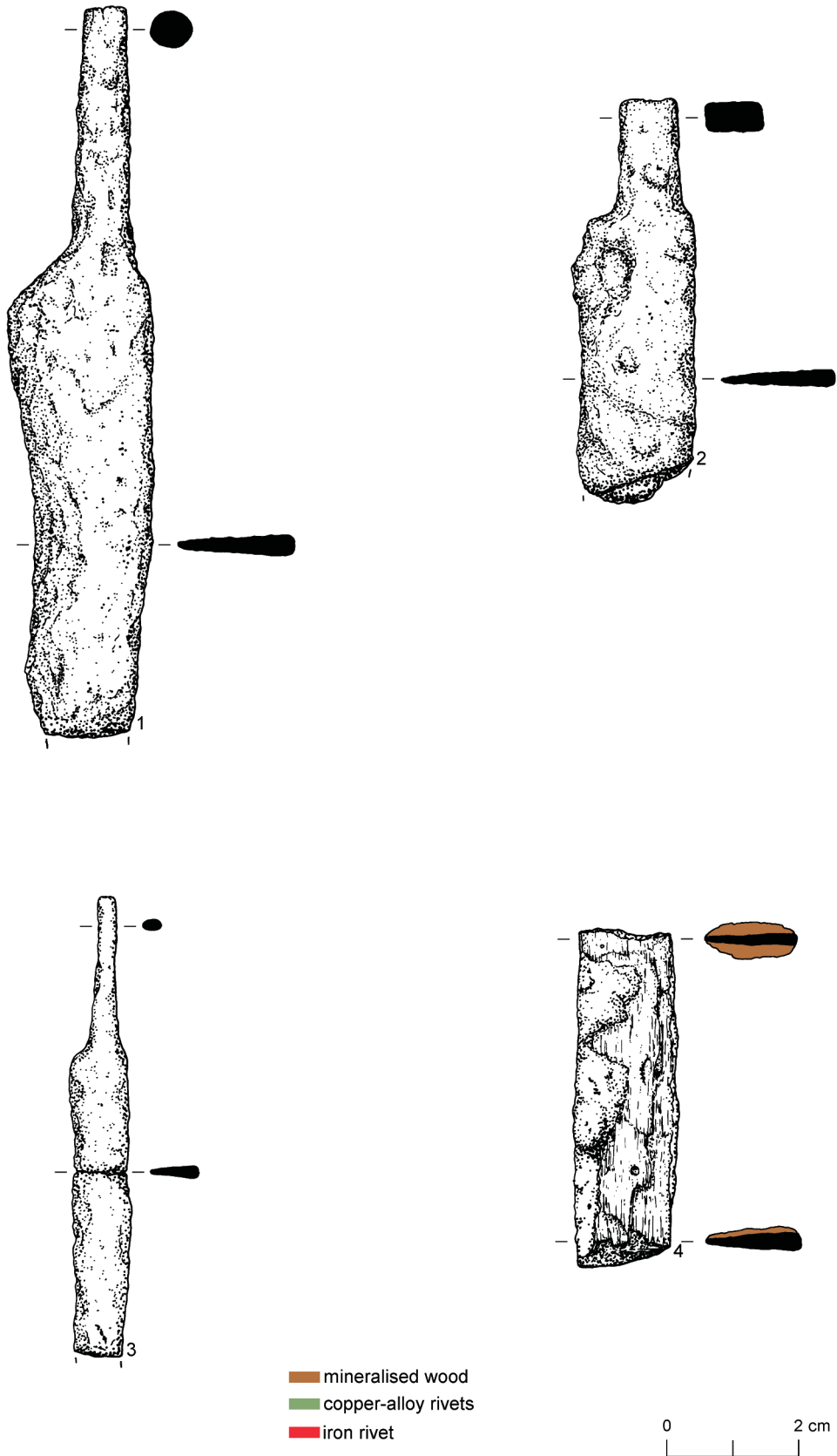
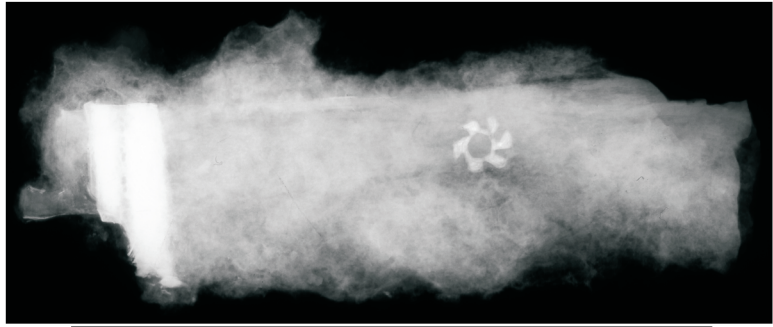
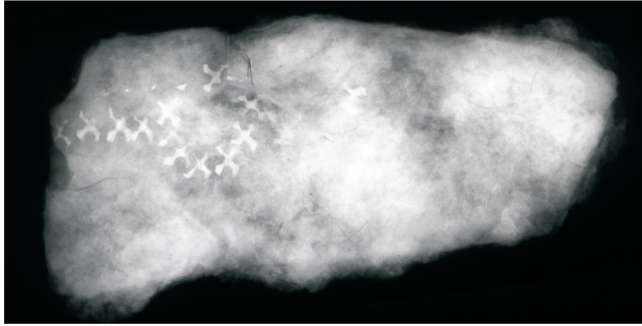


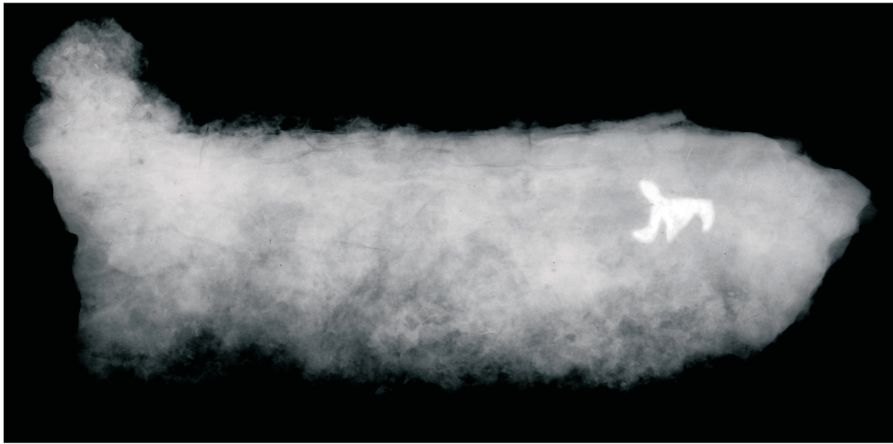
Fig 17 Iron knife blades (1-3) and iron knife with wooden handle (4).



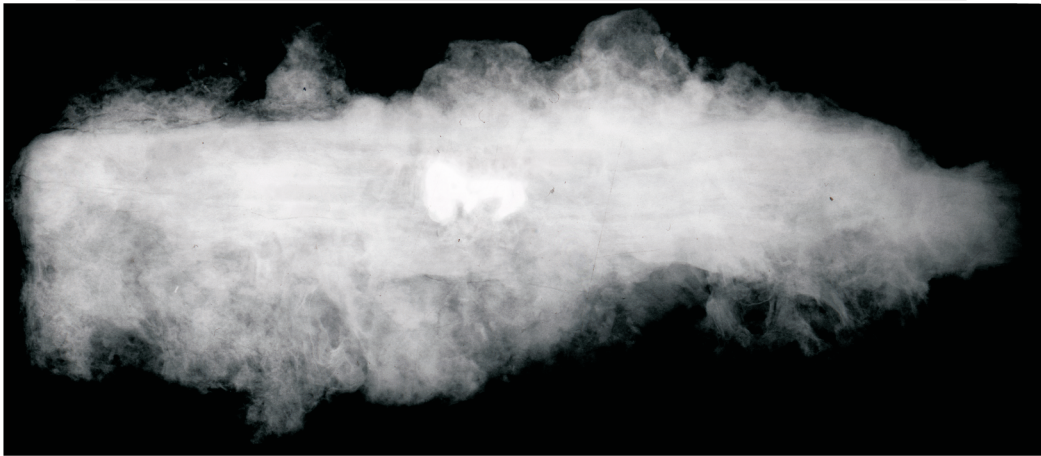
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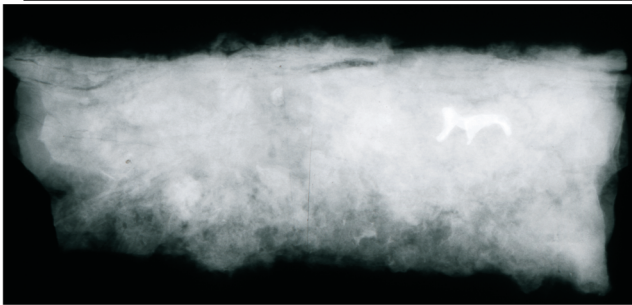
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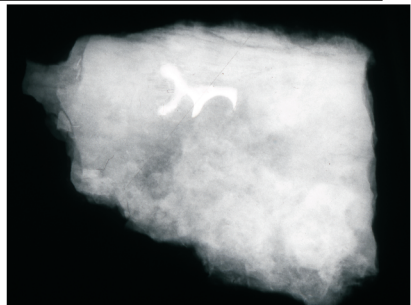
3



4a



4b



4c

0 1 cm

Fig 18 Cutlers' marks and x-ray details.

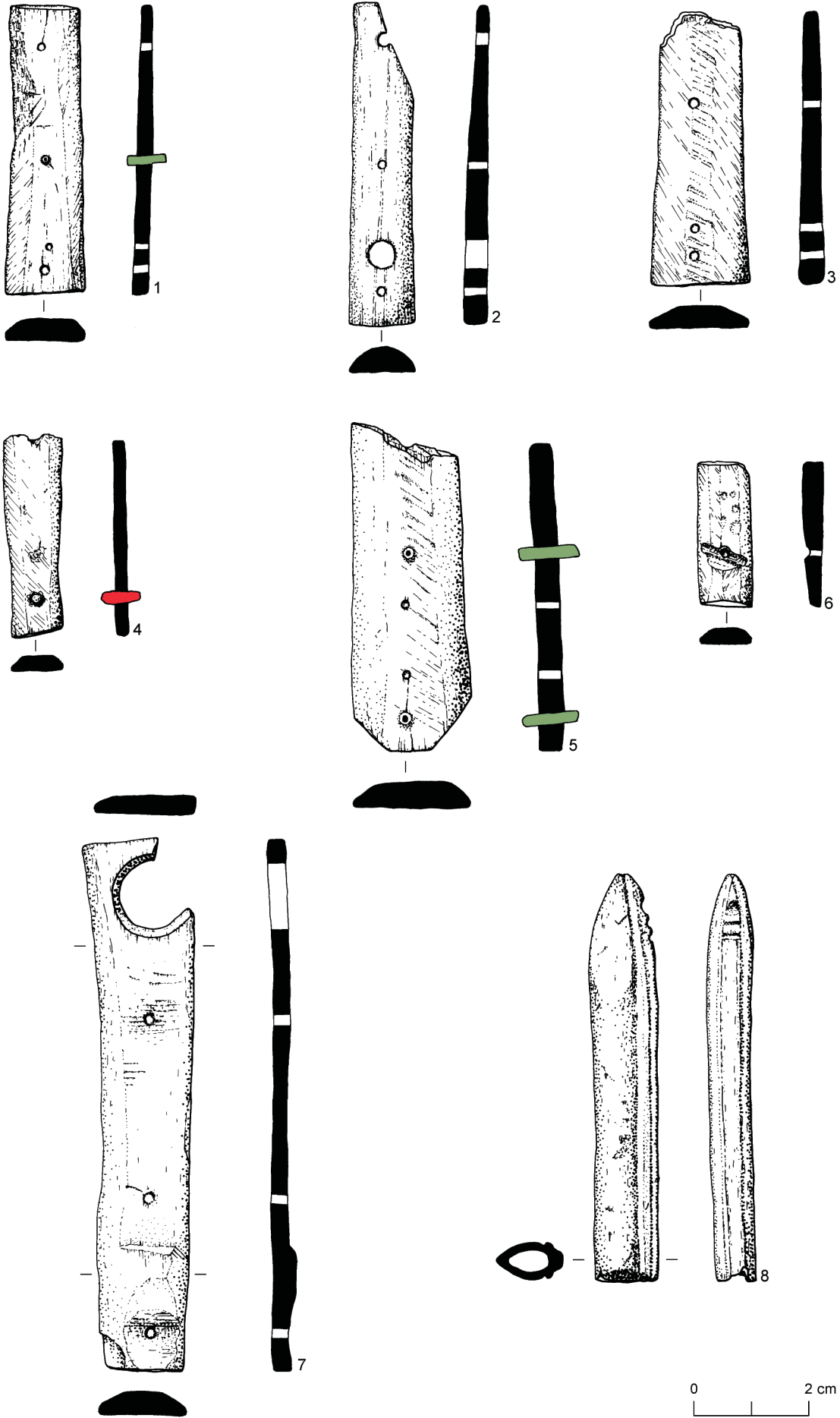


Fig 19 Bone handles.

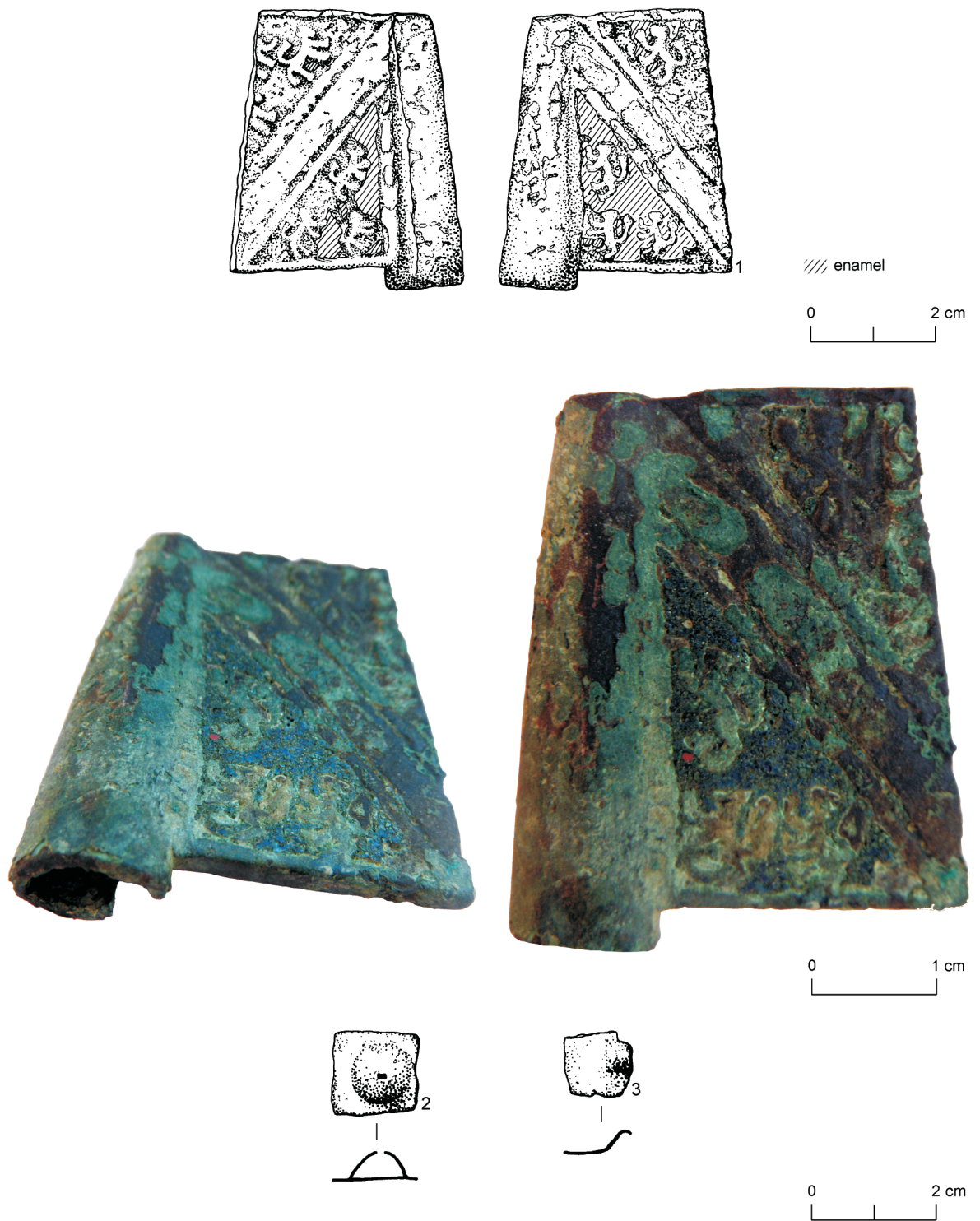


Fig 20 Copper-alloy objects.



Fig 21 Copper alloy scrap from AF22 (SF12) and grindstone B49 from BF35

Essex Historic Environment Record/ Essex Archaeology and History

Summary sheet

Address: land to the north of Orange Street, Thaxted, Essex, CM6 2LH	
Parish: Thaxted	District: Uttlesford
NGR: TL 61329 30879 (centre)	Site code: CAT project ref.: 14/08a & 15/03c ECC ref: TH26 OASIS ref: colchest3-243748
Type of work: Evaluation and Excavation	Site director/group: Colchester Archaeological Trust
Date of work: January and April-May 2015	Size of area investigated: Eight trial-trenches - 137.52m ² Area A excavation - 154m ² Area B excavation - 310m ²
Location of curating museum: Colchester museum accession code SAFWM: 2015.34	Funding source: Developer
Further seasons anticipated? no	Related UAD/SMR number: EHER 1397, 9967, 14673, 14675, 45648
Final report: CAT Report 810	
Periods represented: medieval, post-medieval, modern	
<p>Summary of fieldwork results: <i>An archaeological evaluation and excavation was carried out on land to the north of Orange Street, Thaxted in advance of the construction of six new dwellings and associated infrastructure. The development site was located within a highly archaeologically sensitive area of the medieval town. It was located immediately to the north of Middle Row, an infilled market place that largely consisted of cutlers' premises.</i></p> <p><i>Fourteen small pits and a ditch were dated to the medieval period, 13th-16th century. The ditch was probably a property boundary set at a right angle to Orange Street. A large number of rubbish pits, seven clay quarry pits (which had a secondary use as rubbish pits) and three ditches (also probably property boundaries) were dated to the post-medieval period, 16-18th century. A number of modern features were also identified. All of the features contained large quantities of medieval/post-medieval domestic and cutlery waste, and the site appears to have been used primarily as a rubbish dump, probably for the market at Middle Row.</i></p> <p><i>Cutlery waste from the site included a large amount of worked-bone and broken bone handles, iron-working waste, iron blade fragments and copper-alloy scrap including sheets and rivets. Both whittle-tang and scale-tang knife blades and handles were being produced locally, probably on Middle Row. Cow metapodia was by far the most common material used in the production of handles with at least two different styles of whittle-tang</i></p>	

handle and seven different styles of bone-scale handle identified from at least two different workshops.

Previous summaries/reports: -

CBC monitor: Richard Havis

Keywords: Thaxted, cutlers, cutlery

Significance:

Author of summary:
Laura Pooley

Date of summary:
February 2016