Excavations in Newbury, Berkshire 1979–1990

Wessex Archaeology

by A.G. Vince, S.J. Lobb, J.C. Richards, and Lorraine Mepham

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Wessex Archaeology Report No. 13

Wessex Archaeology 1997

Published 1997 by the Trust for Wessex Archaeology Ltd
Portway House, Old Sarum Park, Salisbury, England SP4 6EB

British Library Cataloguing in Publication Data
A catalogue record for this book is available from the British Library

ISBN 1–874350–21–3
ISSN 0965–5778

Produced by Wessex Archaeology
Printed by: Derry Print Ltd, St Ervan Rd, Wilford, Nottingham, NG11 7AZ

Editor: Melanie Gauden
Series Editor: Julie Gardiner

The publishers wish to acknowledge with gratitude a grant from English Heritage for the publication of this report

Front cover: Newbury Market Place in 1997, looking north-west (Photo: Elaine A. Wakefield)

Back cover: The Kennet and Avon Canal at Newbury (Photo: Elaine A. Wakefield)

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Acknowledgements

Many individuals have been involved in fieldwork in Newbury between 1979 and 1990, as employees of what is now Wessex Archaeology. The principal personnel were Alan Vince, who directed the 1979 excavations at Bartholomew Street, and Julian C. Richards and Sue Lobb, who were responsible for the 1981 excavations in Cheap Street. A number of staff participated in the two excavations, and thanks are due in particular to the site supervisors: John Hawkes and Mark Horton at Bartholomew Street, and Mark Bowden and Simon Thomson at Cheap Street. Subsequent evaluations in the area of Newbury Wharf were managed by Julian C. Richards and John Hawkes respectively, with the assistance of Neil Adam, Duncan Coe, and Phil Williams; and watching briefs were coordinated by Julian Richards and Chris Gingell, assisted by Martin Trott.

Funding for the fieldwork at Bartholomew Street came from the Department of the Environment. The Cheap Street excavations were jointly funded by the Department of the Environment and the developers, Ravenseft Properties Ltd. Newbury District Council also aided the excavation considerably by providing various facilities. Funding for the evaluations at The Wharf came from the developer, Dr Richard Weller, for the first stage and Newbury District Council for the second stage. The watching briefs were sponsored by the respective developers: The Royal Bank of Scotland at 20–22 Market Place, Trencherwood Commercial Ltd at Kings Road West, and Highcross Commercial Ltd at 63 Cheap Street. We would like to extend our most sincere thanks to all these sponsoring bodies for their financial support and cooperation during all episodes of fieldwork in Newbury.

Post-excavation work for Bartholomew Street and Cheap Street has been funded by the Department of the Environment, later English Heritage, throughout. English Heritage have also borne the cost of the final stages of preparation of this volume, and provided a grant for publication. We are particularly grateful to all the individuals who have contributed specialist reports to this volume over a number of years, and who have borne patiently with the delay in publication. Editorial work has been carried out at various times by Hazel Riley, Kirstie Ritchie, and Karen Walker, and valuable comments and advice were provided by both John Hawkes and Alan Vince who read and commented on the final draft. The project has benefitted greatly from the continuing support throughout of Newbury Museum, in particular Tony Higgott and Paul Cannon, who have unstintingly given advice and invaluable information, not to mention storage space for the complete project archive.

We wish to thank Liz James and Julian Cross who were faced with the thankless task of preparing a daunting pile of drawings in a range of styles and conventions, as well as providing illustrations of their own. Other drawings were contributed by Stephen Crummy, David Honour, Rob Read and Joanna Vince.

Conservation work was undertaken by the Ancient Monuments Laboratory for Bartholomew Street (X-radiographs) and by Louise Bolger, Vanessa Fell, Alison Pitt, and Anne Wright of the Salisbury Conservation Centre for Cheap Street (X-radiographs and investigative conservation). Acknowledgement should also go to Jacqui Watson (AML), who freeze-dried the wooden objects from Bartholomew Street, and Paul Wilthew (AML), who carried out X-Ray Fluoresence analysis for selected metal objects from Cheap Street.

Abstract

Between 1979 and 1990 a series of archaeological excavations, evaluations, and watching briefs was undertaken by the Wessex Archaeological Committee and, subsequently, the Trust for Wessex Archaeology. This archaeological work was carried out as a response to increasing redevelopment in the centre of Newbury, and with the broad objective of determining the origins and development of medieval settlement in the historic town centre. The discovery of the location of the documented 12th-century castle was also a subsidiary aim. Fieldwork concentrated around the area of the market place, in Bartholomew Street, Cheap Street, and Newbury Wharf.

The results of the fieldwork in the centre of Newbury support the pattern suggested by the documentary evidence. Burgage plots on Bartholomew Street and Cheap Street had been occupied from the 11th century, confirming that this was part of the original town. Before this date, the area had been used for agriculture, and possibly also settlement, from at least the 10th century. Artefacts from the medieval levels in this area include well-stratified sequences of pottery, metalwork, and faunal remains, and environmental data have been extracted from soil samples. The substantial pottery sequence is especially significant for the study of medieval ceramics in west Berkshire.

Further to the east, on the site of Newbury Wharf, smaller quantities of medieval artefacts, coupled with a general absence of medieval structures or deposits, suggest that agricultural activity continued later into the medieval period in this area. Although this is generally agreed to be the most likely site of the 12th century castle, no evidence was recorded, although a quantity of medieval pottery, possibly originating from a disturbed midden deposit, and potentially from the site of the castle, was recovered from a trench located between Wharf Street and the River Kennet.

1. Introduction

by Lorraine Mepham

The Town and its Location

Newbury is situated in west Berkshire, approximately 3 km north of the border with Hampshire. The town is sited on the floodplain of the River Kennet, close to the junction with the River Lambourn, at a point where the Oxford to Southampton road crosses the river and the London to Bath road passes to the north; the town is thus located at an important route-focus. The floodplain here is about 400 m wide; the underlying geology is river gravels, covered in places by deposits of alluvial soils and peat. Before drainage and reclamation, the area would have been naturally marshy and prone to extensive flooding.

The original plan of the medieval town can be seen within the existing street grid of Newbury (Astill 1978, fig. 17). First to be laid out were the three streets forming an inverted 'Y', centred on the market place and church: Bartholomew Street, running into Northbrook Street north of the bridge over the River Kennet, and Cheap Street to the east, with the Market Place at its northern end. Burgage plots lined these three streets on both sides. The parish church of St Nicholas stands just to the south of the Kennet on the western side of Bartholomew Street. To the east of the Market Place is the putative site of Newbury Castle.

The sites discussed in this volume are illustrated in Figure 1 and can be seen to fall within the limits of the medieval town as defined by Astill (1978, fig. 17), with the exception of four small evaluation trenches dug in 1990 (Fig. 1, no. 10), which lie on the supposed site of the castle.

Historical Background

The historical background to the town of Newbury has been ably summarised by Astill (1978) and a brief outline only, drawing largely on that work, is presented here. Saxon settlements are known from 10th century charters at Speen and Thatcham, and by the late 11th century, a manor named *Ulvritone*, recorded in Domesday as held by Arnulf de Hesdin, existed somewhere in the region of the present town. Newbury itself does not appear in Domesday and is first mentioned in a grant of *c.* 1080. Evidence suggests that it came into existence, probably as a planned settlement, on the site of the manor of *Ulvritone*. Astill notes that the overall topography of Newbury 'gives the impression of a well integrated settlement laid down largely at one period' (1978, 50). The variety of tenement layouts suggests a more piecemeal internal development.

The earliest elements of the town were around the church, market place, and castle, comprising the burgage plots along Cheap Street and Bartholomew Street. Northbrook Street is probably a later extension, located between areas of common pasture. A castle was in existence in the town by 1152, when it was stormed by Stephen, although its date of construction is unknown. It is thought to have occupied part of the area now known as the Wharf.

The town appears to have developed steadily throughout the 12th and early 13th centuries. A market is mentioned in 1204, as well as town bailiffs, and the borough was represented at assize by its own bailiff and jury by 1225. The town thrived as a wool and cloth centre but may have suffered some decline in its fortunes in the later 13th and 14th centuries. The 15th century, however, saw repeated development and Newbury reached its peak as a centre of wool and cloth production in the late 15th and 16th centuries. The industry was in decline by the end of the 16th century, but this decline was to some extent compensated by growth stimulated by the new transport systems and Newbury benefited from its position on the London to Bath road and on the Kennet and Avon Canal, opened in 1797. The building of the canal in particular stimulated commercial growth, including brewing, silk and paper manufacture, and iron founding.

It was not until the 18th century that the limits of the medieval town were exceeded, expansion taking place to the north of Northbrook Street in the area known as Speenhamland and along West Mills and Northcroft Lane to the west. Elsewhere within the town centre there may have been some reorganisation before this date and open areas were built on in the 16th and 17th centuries.

The Redevelopment of the Town Centre

Prior to the 1970s, no large-scale excavation had taken place in the centre of Newbury, archaeological discoveries being confined to chance finds, ranging in date from Mesolithic to medieval, made during building work. From 1971 onwards, however, an increasing amount of redevelopment in the town centre prompted a series of excavations. To begin with, these excavations followed no common research design, being conceived merely as a rather piecemeal response to the escalating amount of destruction in the historic town centre. Later fieldwork had the benefit of the research strategy proposed in *Historic Towns in Berkshire* (Astill 1978), which assessed the implications of continued redevelopment in Newbury and, on the basis of the perceived archaeological potential of the town, put forward a number of considerations which, it was proposed, 'should dictate any programme of work in the town' (*ibid*, 54–5). In particular, attention was to be paid to the nature of any pre-urban settlement, the origins of the medieval town, and the relationship of the various 'suburbs'.

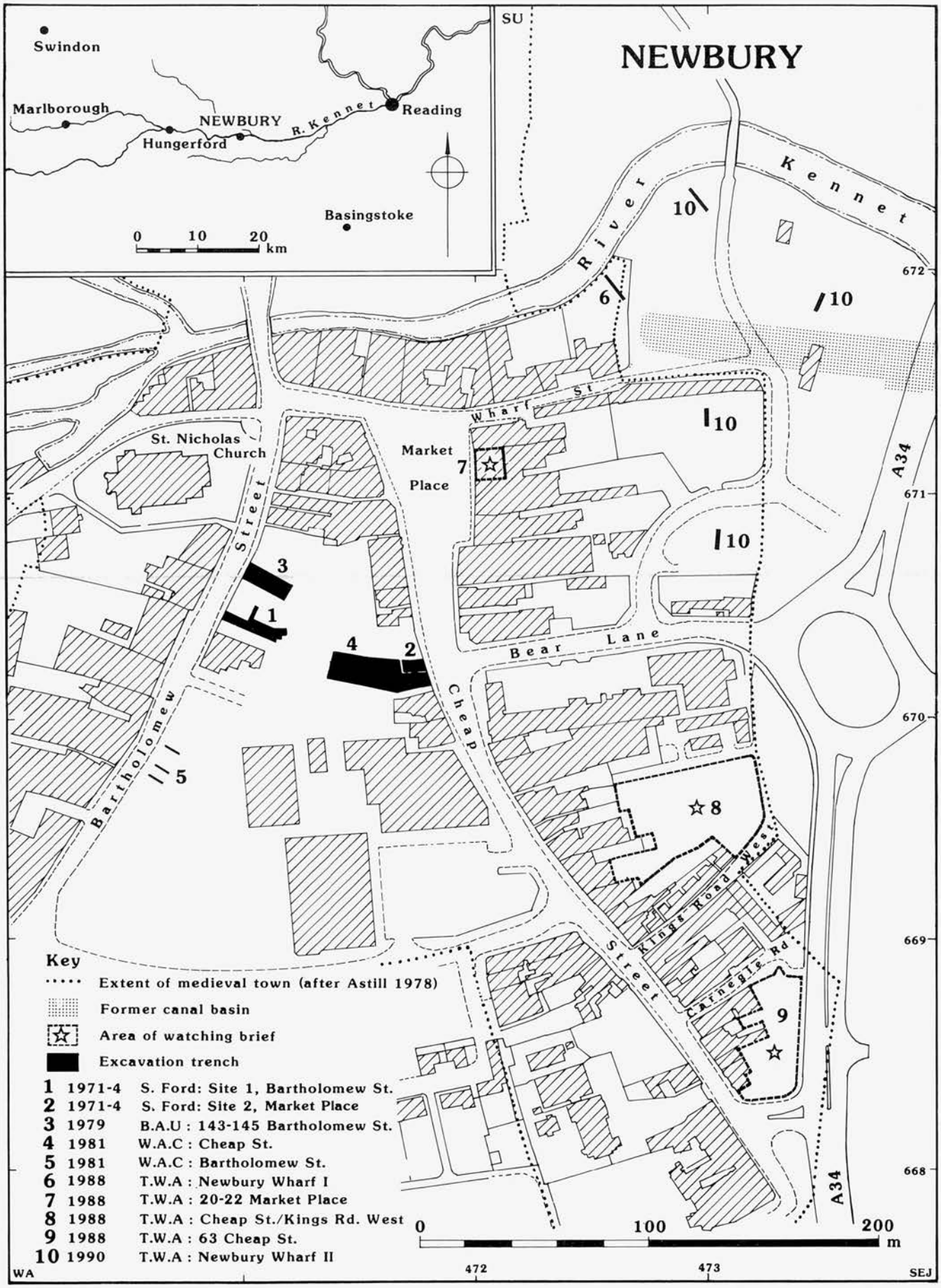


Figure 1 The extent of the medieval town showing sites of all archaeological investigations 1971–1990

Excavations at 140 Bartholomew Street and 1 Market Place, 1971–74

Between 1971 and 1974 two sites were excavated in the town centre by S.D. Ford with the support of the Newbury Museum Group; these were 140 Bartholomew Street and 1 Market Place (Ford 1976; 1979; 1981; 1989) (Fig. 1, nos 1 and 2). This exercise was directed more towards recovering a datable ceramic sequence than recording structures. Both sites yielded worked flint of Mesolithic date from the lowest levels. At 140 Bartholomew Street, two ditches, approximately 10 m apart, ran parallel to the street frontage, sealed by the medieval sequence. Ford suggested that these ditches might mark the line of a Roman Road (1976, 29); no dating evidence was recovered from the ditch fills, although redeposited Romano-British artefacts did occur on the site, including fragments of quern and ceramic building materials deliberately reused as road make-up in the medieval period. On both sites, a sequence of occupation from the 12th–18th century was recorded. The earliest buildings on both sites comprised a sequence of post-built structures, replaced in the late 13th or early 14th century by timber buildings of open hall plan on dwarf flint walls. In the late medieval period, the buildings on both sites underwent some modification, with the addition of chimneys to replace the central open hearths and some extensions. Some industrial activities had been carried out to the rear of both properties.

Excavations at 143–5 Bartholomew Street, 1979

In 1979 further excavations in Bartholomew Street, at Nos. 143–5, were carried out by A.G. Vince for the Berkshire Archaeological Unit (Vince 1980) and for the Wessex Archaeological Committee (WAC) (Fig. 1, no. 3). This excavation formed part of the WAC's Urban Policy (Ellison 1981), which also included excavations in Reading. The work was funded by the Department of the Environment. These excavations were designed to investigate further the sequence recovered by Ford at 140 Bartholomew Street (Ford 1976), by dating the pre-urban parallel ditches and by providing structural, artefactual, and environmental evidence to complement the sequence of medieval activity already revealed.

Excavations in Cheap Street and Bartholomew Street, 1981

The excavations of 1971–74 and 1979 had taken place within a triangle of land bounded by the Market Place and Cheap Street on the east and Bartholomew Street on the west and, in 1981, a large part of this area was proposed for redevelopment by Ravenseft Properties Ltd. Two burgage plots on Cheap Street, immediately to the south of Ford's site at 1, Market Place, were excavated in 1981 by J.C. Richards and S.J. Lobb, for the Wessex Archaeological Committee, funded by Ravenseft Properties Ltd (Fig. 1, no. 4). Three further small machine trenches on Bartholomew Street investigated the south-western part of this redevelopment area later in 1981 (Fig. 1, no. 5). This provided a valuable opportunity to investigate two complete medieval properties, including not only the buildings on the Cheap Street frontage but also the area to the rear, where traces of industrial activity and subsidiary buildings might be expected.

Watching Briefs, 1988–89

Subsequent work in the town centre, by the Trust for Wessex Archaeology, concentrated on the area to the east of the Market Place (Fig. 1, nos 7–9). Watching briefs were maintained from January 1988 during the redevelopment of Nos 20–22 Market Place, and in June and July 1988 on two sites: one to the rear of Cheap Street, fronting on to Kings Road West, and one at 63 Cheap Street. All these episodes of fieldwork were funded by grants from the respective developers.

Archaeological Evaluations at the Wharf, 1988 and 1990

In September 1988 a small evaluation was carried out by the Trust for Wessex Archaeology to the rear of Nos 10–13 Wharf Street, in an area defined as being the possible site of the 12th century castle of Newbury (Wessex Archaeology 1988) (Fig. 1, no. 6).

A further opportunity to investigate the possible site of Newbury Castle arose when a larger area of Newbury Wharf was proposed for redevelopment involving the construction of a public library, multi-storey car park, and arts centre. An evaluation of this area was carried out by the Trust for Wessex Archaeology in March 1990, funded by Newbury District Council (Wessex Archaeology 1990) (Fig. 1, no. 10). By this time, re-evaluation of the historical sources had suggested that the tradition of a stone-built castle surviving into the later medieval period was unsupported by fact (Cannon 1990). In common with other Anarchy Period castles, Newbury Castle was more likely to have been a short-lived earth and timber structure and the balance of evidence would tend to suggest a location other than at Newbury Wharf.

The Excavation Report

Post-excavation work on the 1979 excavations at Bartholomew Street began immediately after the fieldwork was completed and resulted in the preparation of a draft excavation report by Alan Vince, an abridged version of which was then published (Vince 1980). Following the excavations of 1981 in Cheap Street, however, it was decided to publish the results of both excavations together, as separate reports linked by an overall discussion and synthesis. Accordingly, a draft stratigraphic report was prepared for Cheap Street, based on preliminary pottery dating information. Artefacts and environmental remains were sent to the relevant specialists and work continued intermittently until 1990.

By 1990 the text for the combined report was largely complete but, by this time, it had become apparent that a new, carefully considered, integrated approach to completing the post-excavation work was necessary. The excavations at Bartholomew Street and Cheap Street demonstrated the survival of a well-stratified sequence of deposits in the town centre and this was now supplemented by small-scale fieldwork elsewhere in Newbury, culminating in the investigation of the Newbury Wharf site in 1990. Nor had the hinterland been neglected. Two major phases of extensive fieldwalking were carried out around Newbury and along the Kennet Valley towards Reading in 1976–77 and 1982–89 in an attempt to characterise patterns of landuse from the prehistoric period to the present day (Lobb and Rose 1996). Within the same area, increasing gravel extraction prompted a series of watching briefs, evaluations and excavations, including the investigation of a possible medieval manor at Sulhamstead (Lobb *et al.* 1991). More recently, archaeological evaluation of the proposed route for the A34 bypass around Newbury has led to the definition of several areas of archaeological interest, including an area of medieval activity around Reddings Copse to the south-west of the town (Wessex Archaeology 1991; 1994) and evidence for one of the sources of pottery for the medieval town has come in the form of a kiln excavated at Ashampstead, 14 km to the north-east (Mepham and Heaton 1995).

The whole series of archaeological investigations in Newbury over the period 1979–1990 had produced a body of data with considerable potential for the study of the origins and development of a small medieval town. Prompted by the definition of this topic as of high national priority by English Heritage in *Exploring Our Past* (1991, 40), and following the recommendations made by Astill in his appraisal of towns in Berkshire (1978), proposals were made to gather together the results of all archaeological work in Newbury between 1979 and 1990 in a single volume as a series of reports with a thematic synthesis linking the whole.

The work of bringing the existing texts to completion and of writing the synthesis was carried out in 1994. From the beginning, the decision was taken not to undertake any serious up-dating of the existing excavation reports, but to present them as they stood, reserving any detailed correlation of the results for the concluding synthesis. Thus the report for Bartholomew Street remains largely as it was prepared in 1980. Artefactual reports for Cheap Street were largely incomplete (pottery, animal bones, and plant remains were the only major categories for which draft reports existed), and these reports were prepared in 1994. It should be noted at this point that the approaches to the presentation of stratigraphic, artefactual, and environmental evidence were not entirely consistent between the two major sites of Bartholomew Street and Cheap Street. Although some specialists made contributions to both reports, for the majority of the artefactual and environmental reports, different specialists were employed for each site. Different methodological approaches are inevitable under such circumstances, particularly given such a long time span for the compilation of the various reports, and no attempt has been made to rationalise this. Authorship of each specialist report is specified only when it differs from the authorship of the overall section. Thus for Bartholomew Street, all unattributed artefactual reports are by Alan Vince. The completion date of all specialist reports prepared before 1994 is clearly stated.

While it must be recognised that much of the discussion included in the original Bartholomew Street and Cheap Street reports, particularly concerning the artefactual evidence, has been superseded by more recent work (the draft of the Bartholomew Street report, for instance, was completed some ten years before the final editing took place), it is hoped that the concluding synthesis will provide an overall up-dating of the state of knowledge of medieval Newbury within its regional context. Likewise, no attempt has been made to rationalise the chronological discussions presented in both the Bartholomew Street and the Cheap Street reports; phase numbers on the two sites do not correspond, but Table 3 presents a simplified correlation of phases.

The section on the watching briefs and evaluations during the period 1981–90 has been compiled from the unpublished reports prepared by the Trust for Wessex Archaeology for distribution to the developers funding the various episodes of work (cited above), with reference also to the original site records where necessary.

While use has been made, largely for the concluding synthesis, of notes and information compiled during various observations in Newbury carried out under the aegis of Newbury Museum, the full integration of all these observations is beyond the scope of this volume.

Site Archive

The complete archive for the work carried out by the Trust for Wessex Archaeology (including the Wessex Archaeological Committee) in Newbury over the period 1979–90 has been deposited in Newbury Museum. This comprises the following elements.

Site records

These comprise the primary records of each episode of fieldwork and include written contextual records as well as drawn plans and sections and the photographic record.

Research archive

This includes all records and other material generated by analytical work carried out during the post-excavation stage, including archive trench reports, details of site phasing, finds records, X-rays, and catalogues not included in the final report.

Artefacts and ecofacts

The finds themselves, including animal bone and other environmental remains.

The records for each episode of fieldwork have been prepared as a discrete archive and indexed separately; a full list of the archive contents for all sites has also been prepared and deposited with the archive. The various sites represented are listed below, with their archive codes where appropriate.

- 143–5 Bartholomew Street, excavation, 1979
- Cheap Street, excavation, 1981 (TWA archive code W3)
- Bartholomew Street, machine trenches, 1981 (W11)
- Cheap Street/Kings Road West, watching brief, 1988
- 63 Cheap Street, watching brief, 1988
- The Wharf, evaluation Stage I, 1988 (W271)
- 20–22 Market Place, watching brief, 1988–89 (W299)
- The Wharf, evaluation Stage II, 1990 (W365)

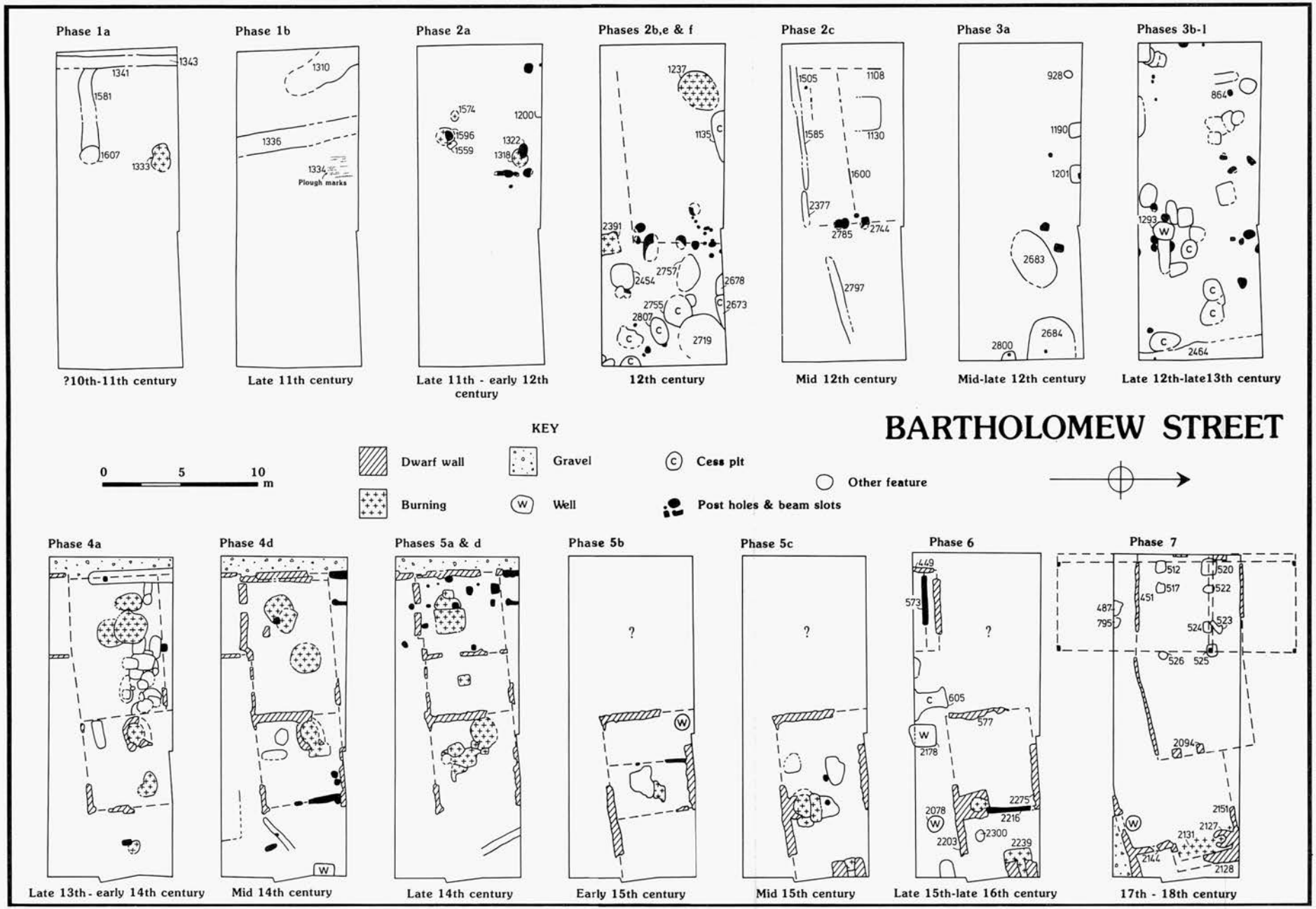


Figure 2 Bartholomew Street, Phases 1–8

2. Excavations at Nos 143–5 Bartholomew Street, 1979

by A.G. Vince

Summary

Excavation on the site of one shop at 144 Bartholomew Street, Newbury, produced evidence for Mesolithic activity in the form of worked flint debris. Two phases of pre-urban activity on the site were identified, both probably of 11th century date. The first occupation of the site was dated by pottery to the late 11th or early 12th century, and a sequence of buildings covering the medieval and early post-medieval periods was recovered. Pits and other external features could be related stratigraphically to the building sequence, providing a large collection of artefacts (notably pottery and ironwork) and animal bone. Organic material, including wooden vessels and leather, was preserved in a few contexts.

Introduction

Archaeological investigations in Newbury in the early 1970s, directed by S.D. Ford, showed that archaeological deposits were well preserved in the town and that several lines of evidence suggested pre-urban occupation, perhaps of Roman date (Ford 1976; 1979). Two sites were excavated, at No. 1 Market Place and at No. 140 Bartholomew Street. The latter site produced evidence for early timber buildings, dated by Ford to the late 11th or 12th century. Under these were two shallow ditches, which Ford suggested were the side ditches of a Roman Road.

In 1976, demolition on the site immediately to the north of Ford's Bartholomew Street excavation revealed a timber-framed building, dated to the late 16th century, fronting and running parallel to the street. The house was divided into three shops, Nos 143–145. No evidence of cellaring was present and holes dug to shore up the southern wall of the property to the north revealed a deep sequence of occupation deposits, preserved immediately below the thin concrete floor of No. 145.

The main aims of the 1979 excavations were therefore threefold: to find the pre-urban ditches or levels of equivalent date and to recover sufficient dating information for them; secondly, to date the sequence of urban occupation on the site, in particular the earliest occupation; and, thirdly, to recover a sequence of artefacts and environmental samples.

Excavation Methods

Although the whole property was available for excavation, access to the back of the site had to be retained. The northern limit of the excavation was governed by the proximity of standing buildings and no spoil could

Table 1 The stratigraphic sequence at Bartholomew Street by phase

Phase	*Date*	*Summary*
–	Mesolithic	Natural sequence of alluvial deposits. Gravel overlaid by silts containing Mesolithic flint. Flooding or otherwise damp conditions.
1	?10th–11th century	Four ditches or gullies. Ploughmarks parallel to one ditch and hearth earlier than the ploughmarks. A large scoop lined with cobbles cuts two of the ditches.
2	Late 11th–12th century	Timber buildings of post-hole construction fronting on to Bartholomew Street. The site is divided into two properties (north and south). Pits and gullies dividing properties at back of site.
3	Mid 12th to late 13th century	Timber building in north property fronting street, pits at back of both properties and at front of southern property. Pits and timber-lined well indicate that occupation continued in south property.
4	Late 13th to mid 14th century	Timber buildings on dwarf walls at front of both properties and, briefly, at the back of both properties. Timber-lined pit at back of north property.
5	Late 14th to mid 15th century	Buildings cover the whole of north property in excavation area. Little evidence for occupation of southern property except for make-up over Phase 4 building at front and gravel spread at back.
6	Late 15th to late 16th century	Continued occupation of buildings in northern property. Re-use of Phase 4 building at front of northern property. Two wells at back of southern property.
7	17th/18th century	No levels remain at front of site except brick wall footings. At the back, the two properties were amalgamated to form one timber building on dwarf walls, to which was added a brick chimney stack and oven.

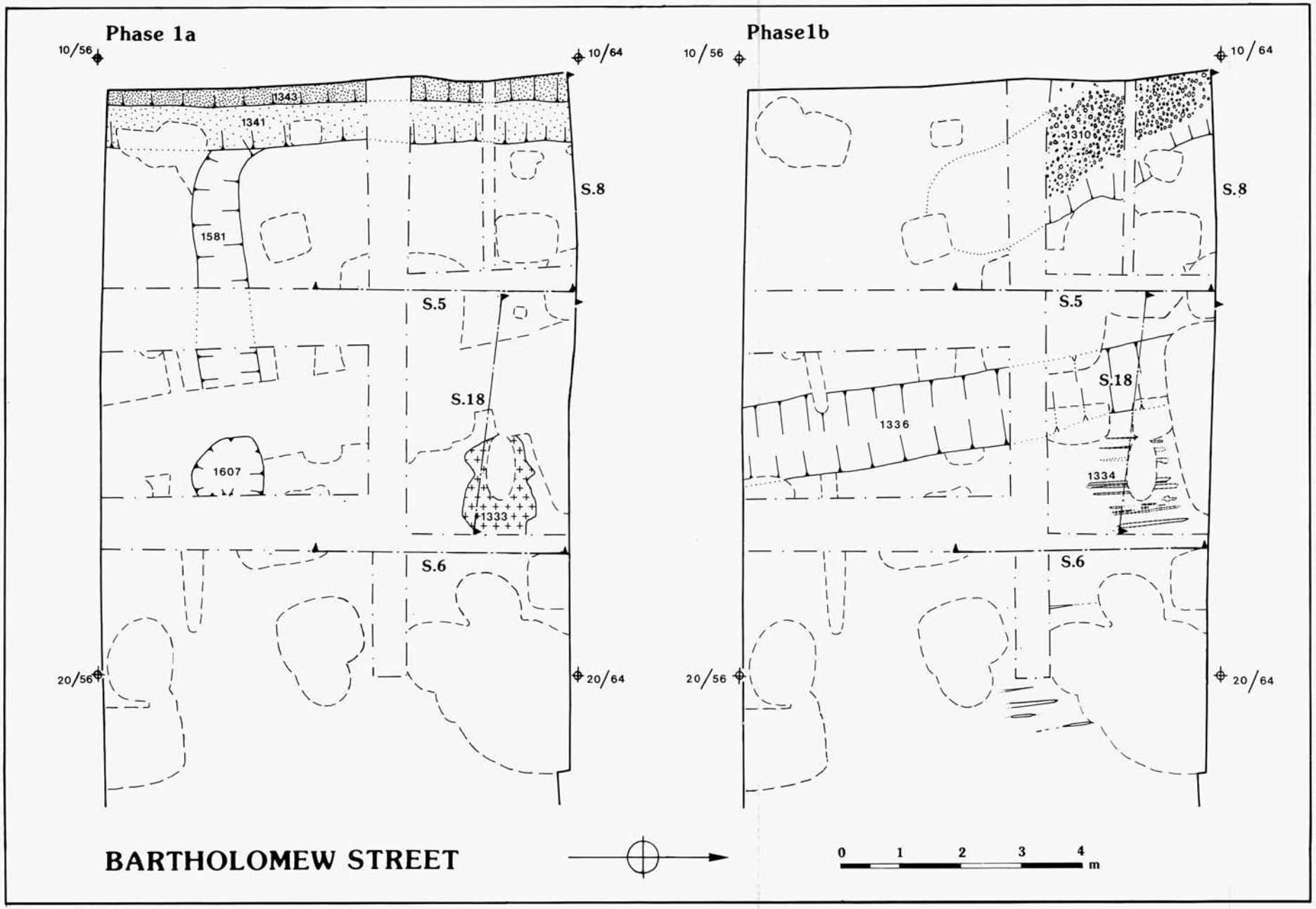


Figure 3 Bartholomew Street, Phases 1a and 1b

be removed from the site. An area 20 x 8 m was chosen for excavation and this area was split into two trenches (A and B), each 10 x 8 m, for the purposes of recording. The two trenches were divided by the 20 m north–south grid line; trench A comprised the frontage section, while trench B lay to the rear. The excavation ran at right angles to the frontage and encompassed the middle shop, No. 144.

The concrete floors and hard-core covering the site were removed by pneumatic drill rather than mechanical excavator, to ensure the survival of the uppermost medieval levels. Stratigraphy of more than 1 m was noted in the sides of emptied Victorian features and it became apparent that total excavation would be impossible. The less complex stratigraphy in trench B was completely excavated, while three boxes were excavated in trench A along the northern side of the trench, leaving two unexcavated baulks. This revealed several linear features of pre-urban date. The remainder of trench A was excavated by machine to expose as much of these features as was possible, revealing all levels down to the shell marl floor of Phase 2b, thus enabling excavation of the remaining stratigraphy and final recording of the site.

Stratigraphic Sequence

After the excavation, the 2,800 separate contexts recorded were grouped into eight stratigraphic phases. The phases have been sub-divided into sub-phases, some of which may be contemporaneous. On the other hand, in unrelated areas of the excavation, some are sequential.

The sequence, which runs from the Mesolithic period to the 20th century, is summarised in Table 1 and illustrated in Figure 2. The correlation of the chronological phases at Bartholomew Street and Cheap Street are presented in Table 3.

Archaeomagnetic dates

Five archaeomagnetic samples were taken by A.J. Clark (Ancient Monuments Laboratory) from four hearths, in order to date the following points in the sequence. These are presented in Table 2.

All dates are for the last heating and are at the 68% confidence level. The magnetic directions for the samples from hearths 518 and 2397 also give alternative dates in the 13th century, but these have been rejected because of their archaeological contexts. A sixth sample, from hearth 708 (Phase 4d), was unusable for dating because of magnetic instability. Full details of the archaeomagnetic dating can be found in the site archive.

Natural deposits

The lowest levels observed during the excavation comprised a clean, coarse gravel, into which some of the medieval wells were dug (wells 2333, 2293 and 217). Above it was a metre thick layer of clayey gravel. Most of the medieval features were cut into this layer, possibly in some cases to obtain clay. Such features would not drain naturally. A layer of compact, sandy white silt (1320) and a layer of dark grey sandy silt (1319) lay above this. Layer 1319 and, to a lesser extent, layer 1320, contained a scatter of Mesolithic flint debris.

Above layer 1319 was a layer of humified peat (1239), in places containing nodules of shell marl and sometimes completely replaced by shell marl. The soil preserved beneath the Phase 1a bank (1353, 1354) contained no artefacts or indications of human disturbance. Layer 1239 was absent from the extreme south-east corner of the site, where it seems that only the thinnest of soils can have covered the grey silt containing Mesolithic flint until the 13th century.

The site was probably either under water or periodically waterlogged for a long time. The gravel and silt layers were water-deposited and the shell marl is thought to have been formed in slow-running, shallow, calcareous, freshwater streams. In the absence of artefactual dating evidence, it is not known for how long these conditions persisted. As the first signs of activity are ditches and a sump, the area was probably still marshy in the late Saxon period. Of the five samples from these contexts processed for plant remains, only two produced seeds. A sample from the preserved soil (1354) contained only robust, semi-waterlogged seeds, which cannot be used to indicate the local environment, while the carbonised seeds from context 1239 were probably intrusive from the overlying ploughsoil (*see* Green, below).

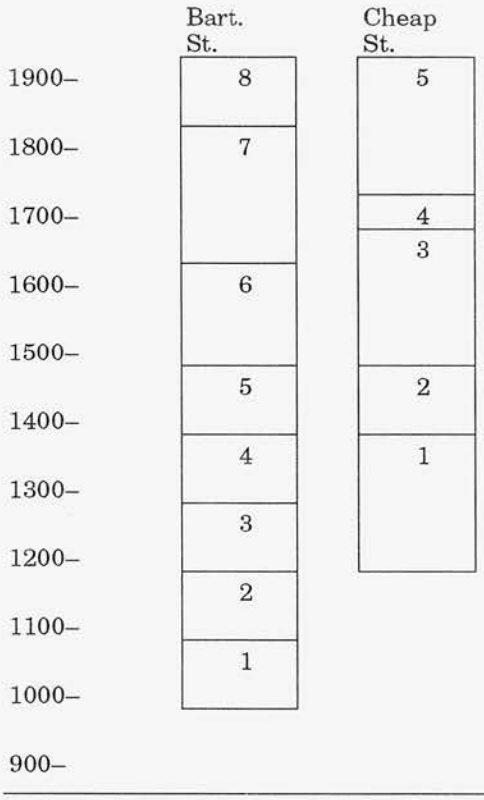
Phase 1 pre-urban activity

Traces of pre-urban activity on the site were found preserved under later floor levels in trench A (Fig. 3; ?10th to late 11th century). The comparable levels in trench B survived in places, but were not sealed and so contained some finds of a later date.

Table 2 Bartholomew Street, archaeomagnetic dates

Phase	*Hearth*	*Archaeomagnetic date*	*β–95 value*	*AML No.*
4d	Hearth 2442	Mid 14th century	3.2	841417
End of Phase 5d	Hearth 518	15th century; imprecise result due to inadequate heating of samples	8.5	841413
End of Phase 5a	Clay repair to hearth 2397	AD 1380–1400	2.3	841414
End of Phase 6a	Hearth 2215	AD 1450–1510	4.6	841415
End of Phase 6a	Clay repair to hearth 2239	Probably AD 1480–1520	2.8	841416

Table 3 Correlation of chronological phases at Bartholomew Street and Cheap Street



Phase 1a
Three ditches (1581, 1341, 1343), used successively, cut through the peat layer 1239. The earliest, 1581, ended in a circular pit (1607), filled with a dense, peaty soil. The lower fill of ditch 1581 was probably natural silt, but the remainder was a deliberate backfill of clayey gravel. This ditch ran westwards from pit 1607 and then curved north; at this point it was cut by a north–south ditch (1341), also deliberately backfilled with clayey gravel. This backfill extended over the eastern lip of the ditch to form a low bank which probably represents up-cast from the third ditch, 1343, which had silted up naturally. All three ditches produced late Saxon or early medieval pottery (fabrics 1 and 24), and were probably used for drainage. Ditch 1343 also contained a slate whetstone of possible continental origin (Fig. 23, 1) and a wavy-edged horseshoe.

Over the filling of 1343 was a soil layer containing pottery (fabrics 1 and 24; Fig. 31, 15) and a few scraps of bone. This layer formed the ground surface at the time of the first occupation of the site in Phase 1b (Fig. 3; late 11th century).

An isolated hearth, 1333, made of silty clay, must also belong to this phase and may be associated with these ditches. Although this hearth suggests occupation on the site, the clean filling of the ditches suggests that any settlement was some way away. Either 1341 or 1343 was also observed at No. 140 Bartholomew Street (Ford 1979, fig. 2), again lying just underneath the present street frontage. It may be noted that although they were filled in before the first urban occupation, the line of these two ditches is reflected by that of Bartholomew Street and the supposition is that some topographical feature influenced the line of both ditches and later street.

Phase 1b
A cobble-lined oval hollow, 1310, cut through the silted up ditch 1343, partially underlying the pavement of Bartholomew Street. The purpose of this feature is unknown; the dirty loam fill contained Romano-British tile, pottery (fabrics 1, 21 and 23), animal bone, iron nails, and iron smithing slag.

A fourth ditch, 1336, ran north–south on a slightly different alignment to those at the frontage. The natural silting at its base contained a large fragment of a pottery dish (Fig. 32, 27). A dish of the same type has been found at Faccombe Netherton, to the south of Newbury, in a layer dating to the late 11th century (Fairbrother 1990, fig. 8.33). The upper fill of 1336 was a deliberate backfill of clay and gravelly soil. To the east of this ditch were ploughmarks, 1334, cutting hearth 1333. All the marks had the same alignment as ditch 1336, which seems to mark the western limit of ploughing, although some further possible marks were observed in the top of the upper ditch fill. The soil in the ploughmarks and the overlying ploughsoil contained small sherds of medieval pottery, similar to those from the fill of ditch 1336. This pottery is not closely datable, but it is likely that the ploughing dates to the second half of the 11th century and that the site was then part of the field system surrounding the late Saxon village of *Ulvritone*. Soil samples from the ploughsoil contained carbonised cereal grains which could derive either from the activity associated with hearth 1333 or from stubble burning (*see* Green, below).

Phase 2

Phase 2a
In the western and central parts of trench A, a thin black occupation layer (1159, 1199) covered the Phase 1 soils. Associated with this layer were numerous stake-holes and three hearths (1318, 1574, 1596: Fig. 4; late 11th century), each constructed of a single spread of clay. In the eastern part of trench A, the occupation layer did not survive and was replaced by a spread of sand and burnt clay mixed with soil (1259). This spread filled a shallow cut, one edge of which was marked by a line of post-holes and slots which appeared to mark a wall line with posts replaced several times. No dating evidence was found except for pottery which was similar in character to that in Phase 1b. Other finds include animal bone, a single square-headed nail and four fiddle-key nails, an iron whittle-tang knife, an iron stapled hasp (Fig. 20, 27) and some iron smithing slag.

Phase 2b
In Phase 2b (Fig. 4; early 12th century) a floor made of shell marl (1508, 1258, 2763) was laid down, covering the post-holes of Phase 2a. The extent of the floor shows that the building was at least 11 m long and 5.5 m wide;

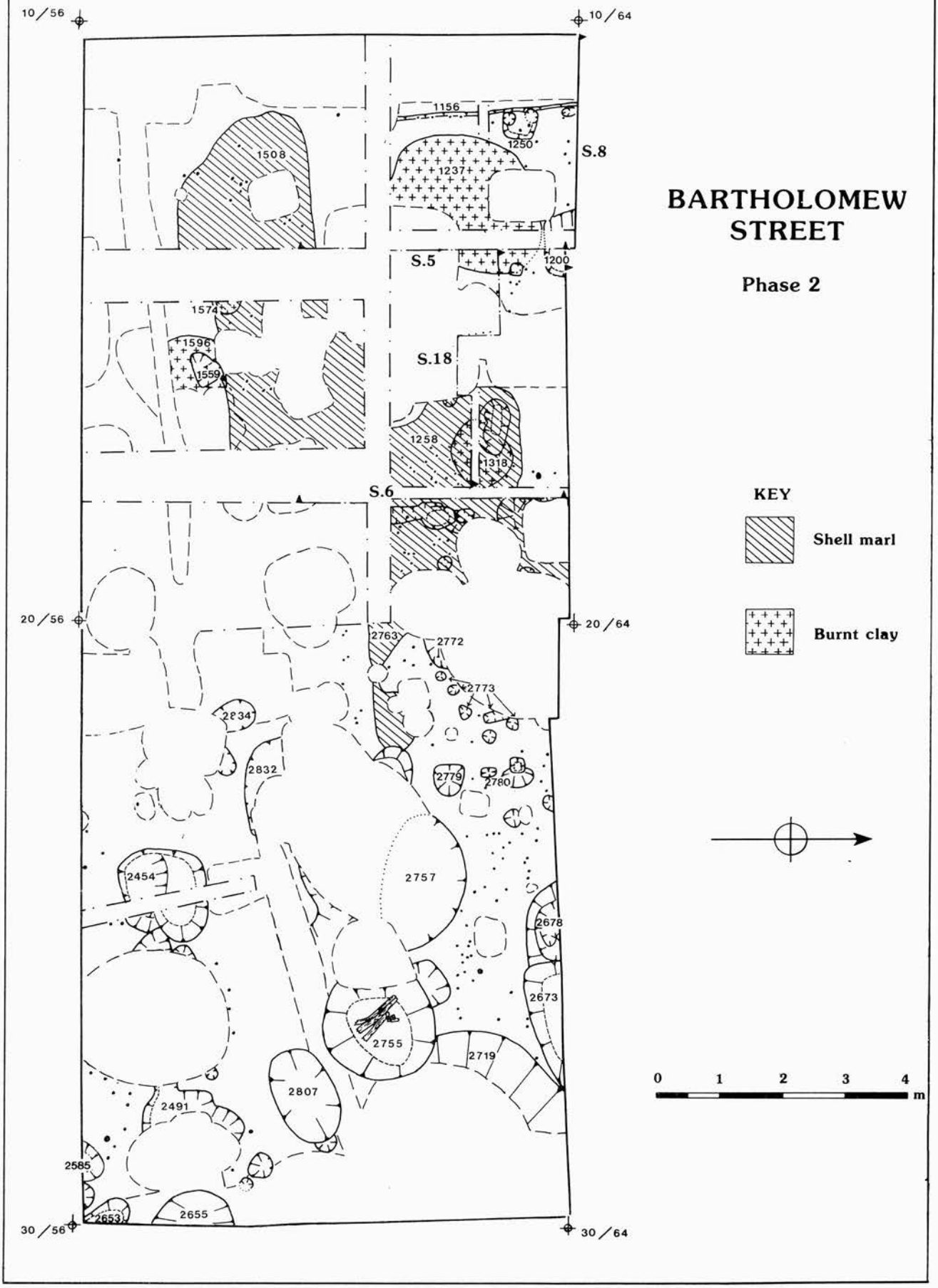


Figure 4 Bartholomew Street, Phase 2

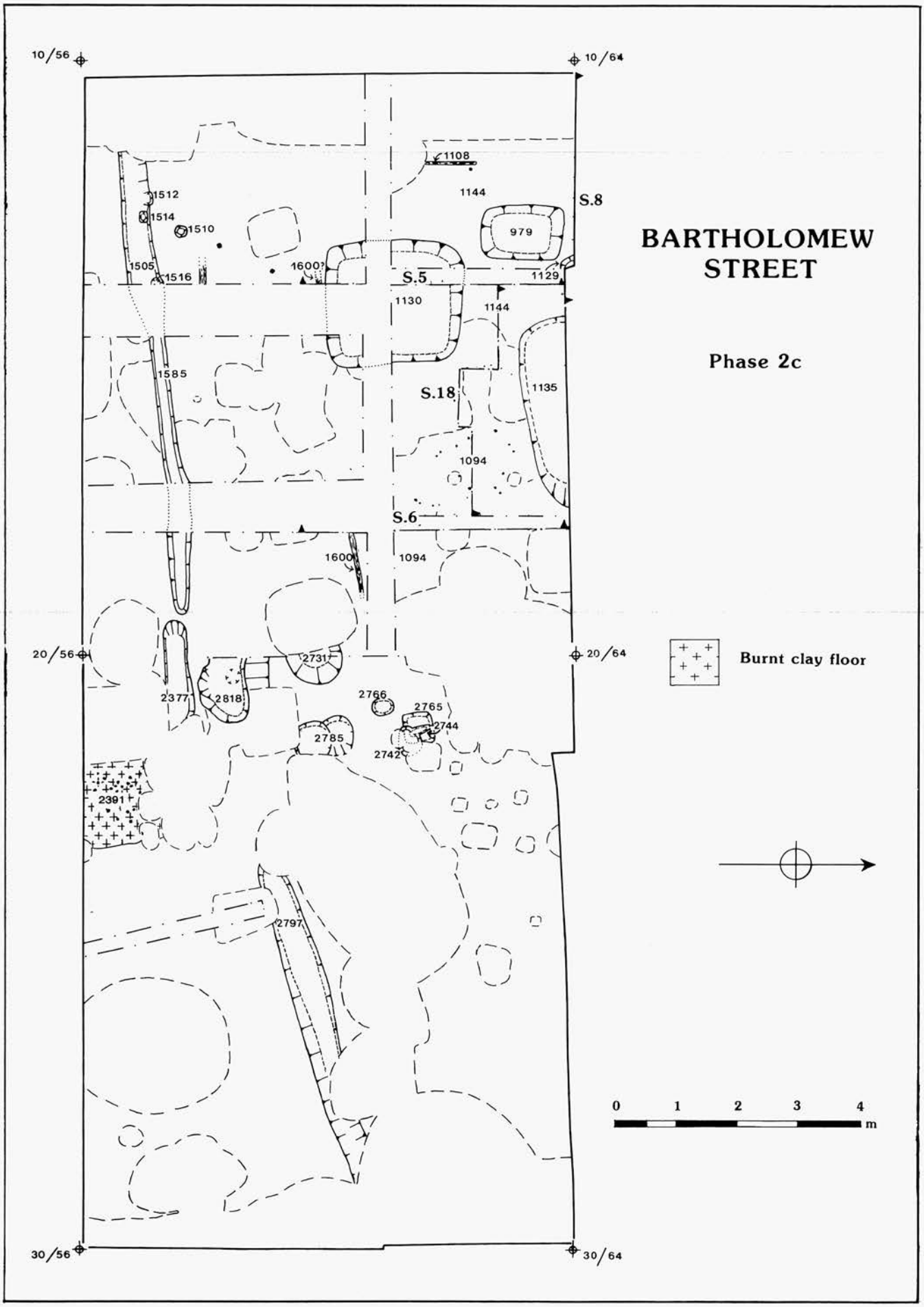


Figure 5 Bartholomew Street, Phase 2c

a clay hearth (1237) was situated in the north-west corner and was apparently respected by the floor. This hearth had been resurfaced several times. The east wall of this building may be represented by post-holes 2832, 2779 and 2780, and the south wall possibly by post-hole 2834. To the west of hearth 1237 was a low bank, 1156, which might be the base of a cob wall but more probably represents accumulation against a wall lying further west. The north wall of the building was outside the excavated area. The whole floor of the building was covered with a thin black occupation deposit, which contained an iron arrowhead (Fig. 22, 47) and an iron whittle tang knife with a copper alloy ferrule (Fig. 19, 7). Pottery sherds were similar in character to those from Phases 1b and 2a (eg Fig. 31, 10).

At the back of the site in trench B were two cess pits, 2807 and 2755, cut into natural strata, which must belong either to this phase or to Phase 2a. Finds from 2807 includes a small group of pottery (eg Fig. 31, 12; Fig. 32, 31), the earliest stratified example of a peg tile, and an iron arrowhead (Fig. 22, 48). Pit 2755 had an organic fill with several wooden stakes lying at the base.

Phase 2c

Cutting through the occupation level of Phase 2b were two large, almost straight-sided pits (979, 1135: Fig. 5; mid 12th century). The filling of pit 1135 contained fruit seeds typically recovered from cess pits (*see* Green, below). Other finds from this pit include a large collection of animal bone. After the filling of these two pits, a floor was laid over their fills on a bed of gravel; elsewhere clay and grey silt spreads were used. This floor make-up covered the same area as that in Phase 2b and ended at a group of post-holes (2785, 2766, 2765, 2744) at the east end. No conclusive evidence for the position of the south wall was found, except for the possible traces of a wooden beam set into the floor make-up. The north wall must again have been outside the excavation area and the west wall was removed by a later feature (1357, Phase 3). In the north-west of the building, the floor was constructed of a thin layer of clay (1144, 1094); elsewhere the make-up itself seems to have formed the floor. A glass linen smoother (Fig. 24, 1), a fiddle key nail, and a whittle-tang knife came from the floor level.

To the south of the building was a line of shallow gullies (1505, 1585, 2377), probably eaves-drip gullies; a further gully in trench B (2797) is probably of the same date, although on a different alignment. Another building may have been to the south of 2797. Only its clay hearth survived (2391), and contemporaneous levels to the east appear to have been removed or gardened during the early 13th century. Above the hearth was a layer of ash and daub. The floor of the main building was also covered in a thick layer of ash (1070), containing a large quantity of charred grain (*see* Green, below). Two beams set in the floor (1600, 1108) had also charred. These beams were not substantial enough to have been part of the superstructure, but they may have marked out fittings or internal partitions. Finds from the ash include an arrowhead (Fig. 22, 49), many nails, and a large quantity of pottery, some of which had been subjected to very high temperatures, causing it to vitrify. Similar pottery (eg Fig. 32, 23, 28), including burnt fragments, was found in gully 2797, alongside wood charcoal, at least some of which represents further charred beams.

A large rectangular pit, 1130, was cut through the burnt clay floor. This had a lower fill of rubbish which had compacted, as had the filling of pit 1135, causing overlying floor levels to sink into it. Pit 1130 contained a quantity of animal bone and a small group of pottery (eg Fig. 31, 4; Fig. 32, 29); a sample from the lower fill produced an insufficient range of plant remains to define the function of the pit (*see* Green, below).

Phases 2d, 2e, and 2f

Outside the area of the Phase 2c building the features could not be correlated stratigraphically. Phase 2d (Fig. 4) refers to the area south of gullies 1505 and 1585 which was dug by machine; only the sections were recorded. They show floor make-up and occupation deposits comparable to those in the north but none of the layers could be correlated directly, suggesting that a separate building sequence existed here. The extent of the floor, 1508, is taken to indicate that, at least from the early 12th century, there was a property boundary on the line of the two gullies. In the 13th century these floors were almost completely cut away by pits.

Four pits were found which could not be correlated with Phases 2a to 2c and are here designated as Phase 2e. Pit 2757, 1 m deep, was almost completely cut away by pit 2683; the remaining part contained a sticky, organic fill with no finds. Pits 2719, 2678, and 2673 were placed in Phase 2e on the basis of pottery: no sherds of fabric 4 cooking pots were found (a fabric type dated no earlier than early 13th century: *see* below). They do, however, contain more sherds of glazed ware (including a new type, fabric 5) than features of Phase 2c, and it is probable that these pits post-date Phase 2c. A soil sample from the lower fill of pit 2678 contained a large quantity of plant remains suggesting that the pit served as both a refuse and cess pit (*see* Green, below).

Phase 2f refers to nine features to the south of gully 2797. Two other features in this area, clay hearth 2391 and gully 2377, have been tentatively correlated with Phase 2c (*see* above). The rest of the features, apart from pit 2454, contained no finds. The filling of the pits and much of the surrounding grey silt was stained green, although a sample from pit 2585 did not contain the large quantities of plant remains expected from a cess pit. Pit 2454 was irregular in shape and the northern edge had slumped into the pit. The filling above this was a mixed soil, not an organic rubbish fill as in most of the other Phase 2 pits. The finds include a large quantity of burnt daub, showing that the pit post-dated Phase 2c. The pottery assemblage (eg Fig. 31, 19) is very similar to that of the Phase 2e pits, 2719, 2678, and 2673. An iron prickspur was also found (Fig. 22, 60).

Discussion and dating of Phase 2

Only one wall of the Phase 2a buildings was found. The relationship of post-holes 1559 and 1322 to the hearths 1596 and 1318 shows that there were major changes of building layout within this phase. The numerous stake-holes made no clear pattern, except for a north–south

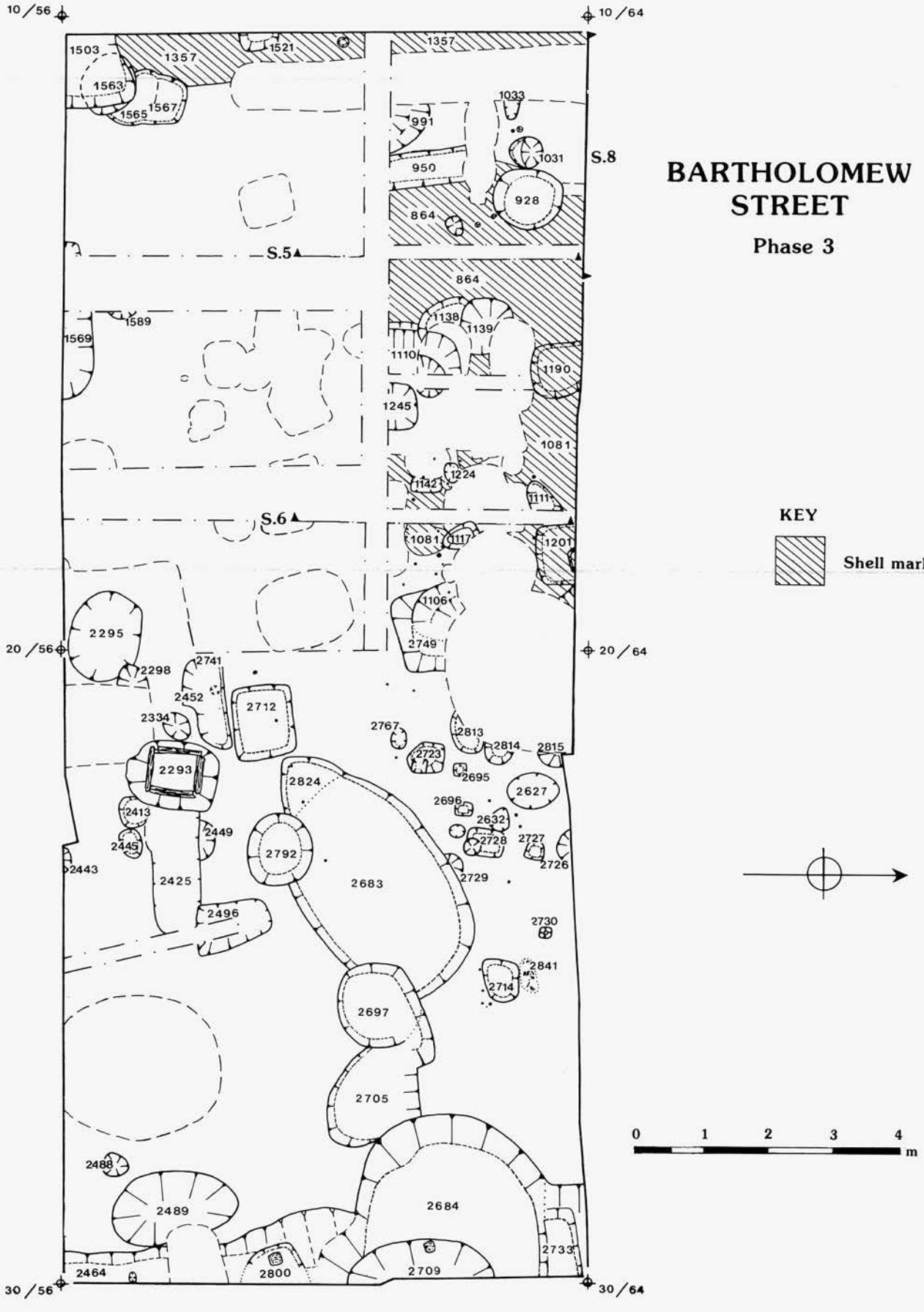


Figure 6 Bartholomew Street, Phase 3

line of four, underneath the gully 1156. The only dating evidence was pottery, which was similar in character to that in Phase 1b.

In Phase 2b, the shell marl floor shows that a single building occupied most of the west end of the site, an area at least 11 x 5.5 m. Given these dimensions, it is clear that the building was set gable-end on to the street. Apart from the repair of hearth 1237, there is no indication of the life of this building. One new pottery fabric type, fabric 4, was found in the fill of pit 1200. The rest of the small pottery assemblage is very similar to those of Phases 1b and 2a.

The dimensions of the two Phase 2c buildings on the site could not be determined, although the building in trench A was at least 10 x 6 m. The gullies, 1505 and 1585, and the line of the beams, 1600, show that one axis of the building was at a slight angle to the other. This axis is represented by the beams, 1108, which are parallel to the present day street. The pottery from this phase is quite different to that in Phase 2b, including larger cooking pots with more developed rims (eg Fig. 31, 2, 3; Fig. 32, 33). Only one glazed tripod pitcher sherd was found, in gully 2797. The pottery evidence, and the digging and filling of a large pit between the disuse of the Phase 2b building and the construction of the Phase 2c building, suggests that there was a long period of time during which there was no building at the frontage.

Phase 3

Since the burnt clay floor and ash deposit of Phase 2c is so distinct, it has been used to separate Phase 2 from Phase 3. Structurally, however, the buildings of Phase 3 (Fig. 6; mid 12th to late 13th century) are very similar to those in Phase 2, although, again, no complete building plans were obtained.

Phase 3a

Phase 3a pits, 1190 and 1201, were dug through the ash layer of Phase 2c but contained no rubbish filling (Fig. 6; middle to late 12th century). They are of approximately the same size, with a similar filling of mixed soil with grey silt and gravel. The same material was laid over the floor to form a make-up layer, over which there were thin floor surfaces. Finds in the make-up include an iron spur (Fig. 22, 58) and an iron awl (Fig. 19, 5). The eastern end of this make-up was marked by post-holes 2723, 2728, and 2813.

To the south and east of these post-holes were pits. Pit 2683 was a large but shallow feature dug into earlier pits such as 2824 and cut in turn by pit 2697, although there appears to be little difference in date in their fills. Pit 2705, overlying pit 2755 and gully 2797, was very shallow, contained an organic fill, and may have been a natural hollow. This was cut by pit 2684, the filling of which consisted of highly organic material. At the base of the pit was a shallow depression filled with compact peat (2709) and sitting in this material was a squared timber with one dowel hole. Finds from these pits include a large collection of pottery of which cooking pots in fabric 4 form a small but consistent part (eg Fig. 33, 44); also present are tripod pitchers (eg Fig. 34, 50). Other finds include glazed and unglazed peg tiles, curved tiles, and ridge tiles; fragments of Reigate stone, possibly faced; leather shoe soles and scraps (eg Fig. 44); an iron buckle and an iron prick spur (Fig. 22, 59).

The whole of the excavated part of trench A and the northern part of trench B was covered by spreads of gravel and several gravel layers were laid over pit 1130.

Phase 3b

Overlying the Phase 3a gravel spread in trench A were two floors of shell marl, 1081 and 864, separated by an occupation deposit (Fig. 6; late 12th to early 13th century). Although this is a certain indication that a building stood in this area, no trace of its walls remained.

Phase 3c

Overlying the Phase 3a gravels in trench B and the Phase 3b floors 1081 and 864 in trench A was a spread of gravelly soil (Fig. 6; early 13th century). Over pit 1135 this was thicker and composed of three separate occupation spreads. This soil was also present in the southern part of trench B, resting in places immediately on top of natural grey silt. In trench B this spread contained burnt daub identical to that associated with hearth 2391 (Phase 2c), a large collection of pottery and a stone cresset lamp (Fig. 23, 7). At the western end of this spread, in trench A, was a group of small, rectangular, flat-bottomed pits (1110, 1138, 1139, 1245), containing few finds and no evidence for posts or other use.

Pits 950, 928, 1106, and 2749 are also of this phase and likewise contain no evidence of their function. The latter two pits were sealed by the make-up layers. Post-holes 2695 and 2696 were found as voids in the make-up.

Phases 3d and 3e

Cutting through the gravelly make-up layer was a rectangular, flat-bottomed pit, 2712, and an oval pit, 2792, which contained a complete tripod pitcher (Fig. 6; mid to late 13th century). Other features attributed to this phase are post-hole 2714 and possible post-hole 2726. The northern part of trench B was covered by a spread of orange gravel containing a large quantity of pottery and an iron key (Fig. 21, 32). In Phase 3e, a clay floor lay over the gravel of Phase 3d in the north-west corner of trench B and the north-eastern corner of trench A. No traces of accompanying walls remained.

Phase 3f

Lying immediately on top of the latest gravel surface (Fig. 6; late 13th century) at the back of the site were a number of smashed pottery vessels, both cooking pots and decorated glazed jugs (eg Fig. 37, 99, 100). Similar sherds were found incorporated into the Phase 3e floor (eg Fig. 37, 98), but the majority of sherds came from the lower part of a dump of shell marl and soil spread over most of trench B. Tip lines show that the dump began in the north-west corner and then moved eastwards and southwards to the south-east corner of the site. The finds in this phase can be divided into an assemblage probably associated with the use of the gravel surface and material from the dump proper which probably includes a large amount of residual pottery. The articulated

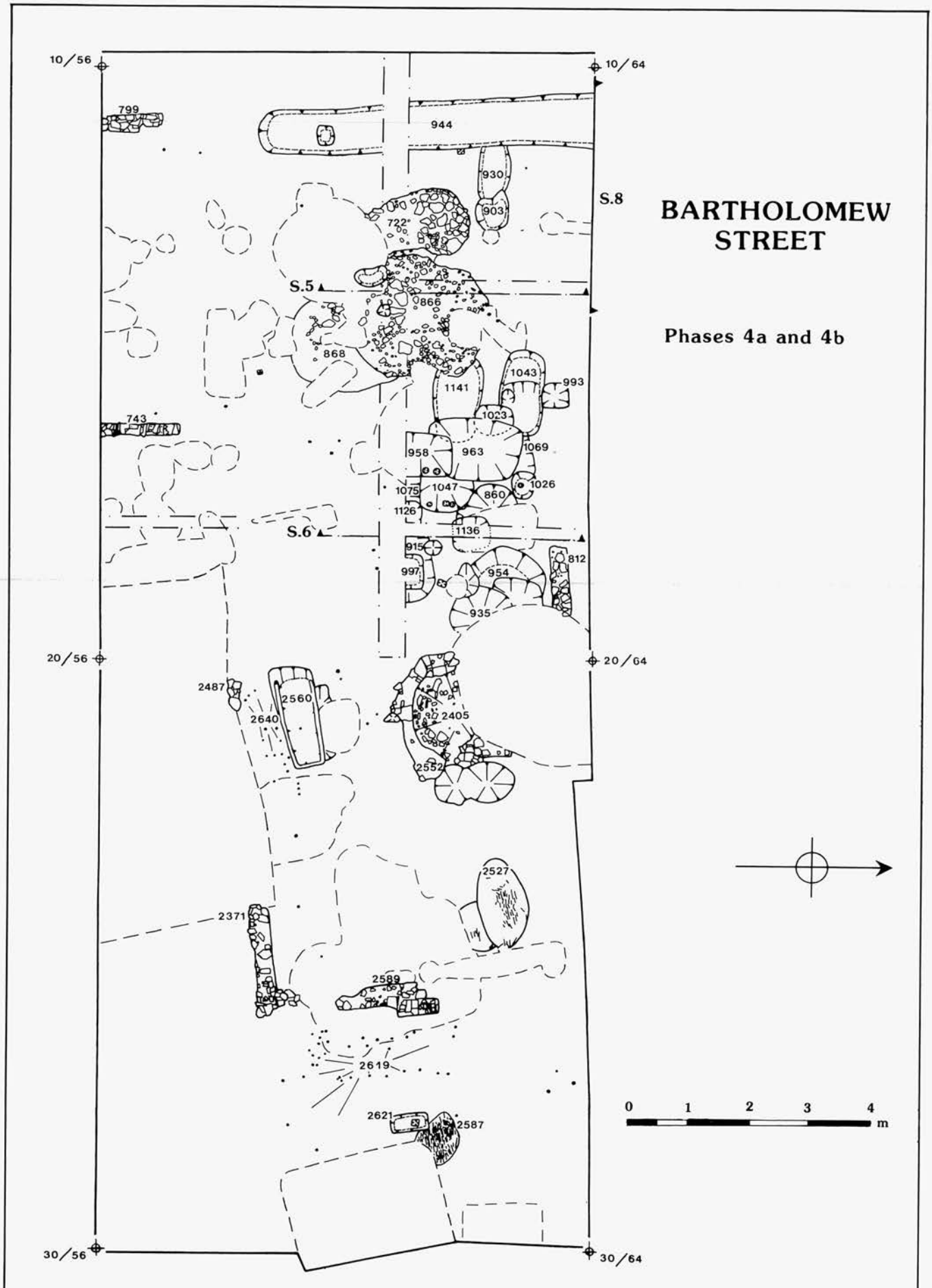


Figure 7 Bartholomew Street, Phases 4a and 4b

skeleton of a human baby, 2841, about four months old at death, was also found on this surface; there was no trace of a grave.

Phase 3g
At the south-east corner of the site was one lip of a feature, 2464, cut through the soil dump of Phase 3f (Fig. 6; late 13th century). Its northern edge was probably cut obliquely by the east section. The ditch was filled with soil containing much residual pottery (Fig. 35, 67; Fig. 36, 84), some from the same vessels as in the Phase 3f dump.

Phase 3l
Above 1357 and pits 1503 to 1567 at the frontage was a layer of orange gravel (800), thickening to the west (Fig. 6; late 13th century). This is the earliest evidence for a metalled street at the frontage. The laying down of the street cannot be correlated with the occupation sequence because the relationships were removed by a later feature.

Phase 3 features unassigned to sub-phases
In the bottom of a Victorian cellar in trench B were a number of pits and other features not stratigraphically related to the rest of the excavation (Fig. 6). Of these, 2496 contained a few scraps of 12th century pottery and cut through the fill of gully 2797. Pit 2295 was filled with redeposited grey silt and clay and contained pottery and roof tile of late 12th century or later date. The bases of six post-holes (2298, 2334, 2413, 2443, 2445, and 2449) were found; none had traces of posts or packing. Dating evidence is sparse, but suggests a late 12th or early 13th century date.

Feature 2293 was a timber-lined well, the lining formed of split logs. The lower filling of the well contained late 12th or early 13th century material but no waterlogged plant remains. This suggests that the well head was protected in some way, otherwise windblown seeds should have been found. The upper backfill of the well (2416), however, did contain a significant quantity of charred cereals, predominantly oats (*see* Green, below). Cut through this backfill was a rectangular pit, 2302, containing sherds of slip-decorated jugs in fabrics 17, 38, and 43.

Discussion and dating of Phase 3
Phase 3a can be divided into three sub-phases. In the earliest phase there is no evidence for a building on the site, unless pits 974, 1190, and 1201 represent the southern wall of a structure lying outside the excavation area. There are no fabric 4 cooking pots in the pottery assemblage but a number of sherds of glazed tripod pitchers of fabrics 21 and 5 occur. In the second sub-phase, a building covered the northern part of trench A. Its east wall was between 10 m and 12 m from the present street frontage; its south wall was removed by machine and its west wall was removed by intrusive features. At least four pits were contemporary with the use of this building, as they contain sherds of fabric 4 cooking pot, found in the floor make-up. This was sealed by the gravel surface which forms the third sub-phase. Phase 3a probably spans the second half of the 12th century.

The floors assigned to Phase 3b are dated to the late 12th and early 13th century. From Phase 3c to Phase 3f there are no clear indications of the extent of building, although it is probable that buildings existed in trench A, with east walls represented by post-holes in the west half of trench B. After the filling of gully 2797, there is no evidence for a physical boundary separating the two properties. However, the Phase 3a and Phase 3d gravel spreads ended at this point, and there was a stratigraphic and textural difference between the Phase 3f dump in the north and the south areas. There is no evidence for a gravelled street frontage until quite late in Phase 3.

There is no evidence for the dating of Phase 3 except for the stratigraphic sequence and the pottery. The assemblages from Phase 3a comprise contemporary pit groups, while most of the Phase 3c material is from a single-period make-up. Moreover, the pits of Phase 3c did not contain rubbish, although contemporary material no doubt found its way into them. The Phase 3d assemblage likewise is mainly from a spread of gravel and probably contains a large quantity of residual material. The Phase 3e and 3f assemblages probably comprise mainly material from the use of the Phase 3d gravel, with a mixture of earlier and later pottery recognisable by the small sherd size and the lack of joining sherds. It is suggested that these groups span the 13th century; Phase 3c being early 13th century, Phase 3d mid 13th century, and Phase 3f late 13th century.

Phase 4
In Phase 4 the site took on the characteristics retained for the remainder of the medieval period (Figs 7–8; late 13th to mid 14th century). A major wall line, formed initially by walls 2371, 2487, and an inferred wall on the site of 568 (Phase 4c), was retained until perhaps the mid 16th century. There was a change in building construction in this phase from posts set straight into the ground to the use of horizontal beams (sills), often set on dwarf walls. There was also an increase in the area covered by buildings.

Phases 4a and 4b
In trench B, a building with mortared dwarf walls of Reigate stone and peg tile was erected over a thick make-up layer of clay and flints (Fig. 7; late 13th to early 14th century). The east wall of this building (2589), with a central offset of peg tiles, possibly a threshold, only survived where it had sunk into the Phase 3 pits. The south wall survived as two short sections, 2371 and 2487. The eastern wall probably ran on the same line as 2595 (Phase 4d; Fig. 8), and a slot found under this wall might be either a robber trench or a beam slot. Another short stretch of mortared wall, 812, may be the south wall of a building outside the excavation area. Within the building the floor was made up with layers of clay and gravel. Internal features were an oven (2405) with Reigate stone and clay floor, and a stone and mortar wall, 2552. To the east of the oven was a small peg tile hearth (2527), replaced or enlarged once, and to the south was a trough (2560) lined with clay and chalk. In the construction trench for 2560 was found a small quantity of tap slag. Outside the building to the east was a circular peg tile hearth (2587) cut by a post-hole (2621).

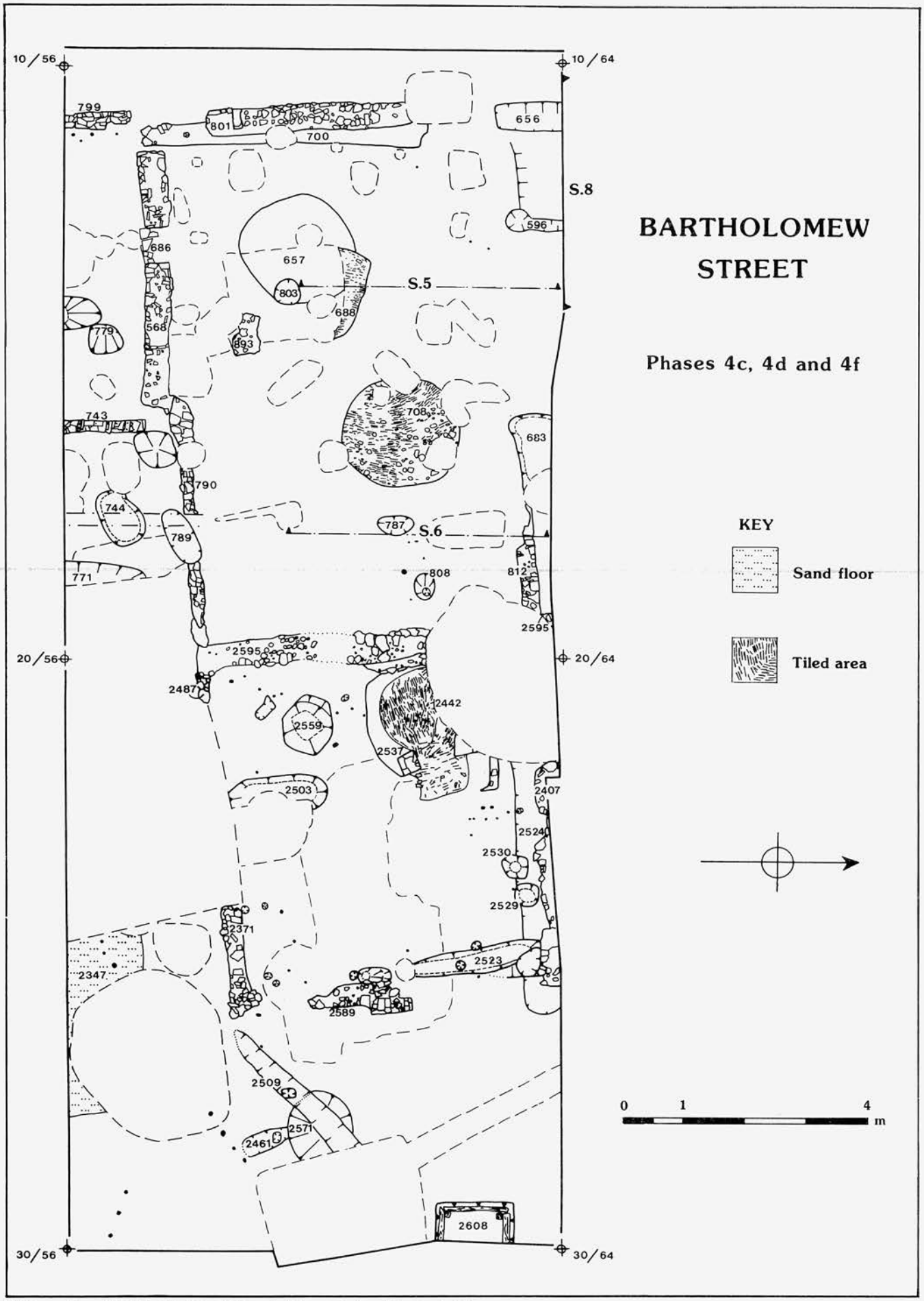


Figure 8 Bartholomew Street, Phases 4c, 4d, and 4f

In trench A, a large number of small pits of unknown purpose was excavated. Finds include a bone needle (Fig. 41, 7) and a whetstone (Fig. 23, 5). At a later stage, three large circular hearths of flints set in clay were constructed, 868 and 722, followed by 866. These were associated with clay floors (eg 913) sealing many of the pits. One pit (958) contained a large quantity of tap slag and charcoal and a thin layer of slag and charcoal covered the flint hearths.

To the south was a building with walls 799 and 743 of peg tile set in clay. The north wall of this building was not found but ran on the same line as 568 (Phase 4c).

At the frontage, trench 944, filled with orange gravel, was cut through Phase 3 layers. In its base was a square post-hole which was earlier than the trench.

Phases 4c and 4d

In the southern property, at the frontage, a wall (568) made of peg tiles and flints set in chalk 'cob' was inserted at the north end of the building (Fig. 8; mid 14th century). A doorway (686) led into the northern property. The thin occupation layer running up to this wall contained a halfpenny of Edward III, probably lost in the mid 14th century (*see* Archibald, below).

A thin spread of cob could be traced north of this building and one thin patch (893) could have been a post-pad. At the frontage, overlying the gravel fill of trench 944, were two walls: 700, a thick spread of crushed chalk, and 801, on a slightly different alignment, made of peg tiles and flints bonded with clay. Neither wall extended the full length of the frontage and, at the north end, two slots, 656 and 596, and a depression between them, may be part of another building to the north. Their southern ends line up with the projected line of wall 812. The east end of this room was formed by wall 2595, a single course of Reigate stone and flint blocks with earth bonding. A similar wall, 790, completed the southern wall between 568 and 2595. The floor of the building was made up of gravel spreads but, apart from two shallow pits (787 and 808) only three internal features were identified. A sub-rectangular foundation of rammed chalk (657), partially burnt, was probably a hearth, replaced by a subrectangular peg tile hearth (688). A third hearth (708), a circular peg tile construction, replaced an earlier flint hearth (866, Phase 4a).

The building in trench B differed very little from its predecessor. A rough wall of large flints in gravel, 2407, set in a trench, 2524, formed the north wall, and 2589 seems to have been replaced by a line of posts set in a trench (2523). Two other post-holes, 2529 and 2530, had no trace of posts or packing. The oven was rebuilt, the earlier west wall of the oven being incorporated into wall 2595. The floor was formed of peg tiles set in clay. A sample of ash from this oven (2533) contained an interesting mixture of charred cereals and weed seeds, probably deriving from waste products used to fuel the oven (*see* Green, below). In the south-west corner of the building were two pits, 2559 and 2503. Pit 2559 contained fragments of a stone mortar (Fig. 23, 8).

To the east of the building was a slight hollow, 2571, running north–east. Over this depression was a drain, 2509, with rough stone walls set in mortar. Below the peg tile spread was a rectangular post-hole, 2461, which had no trace of either post or packing.

At the east end of the trench was a timber-lined pit, 2608, cut into the organic fill of 2684 (Phase 3a). In the top of this pit was a complete copper alloy bowl (Fig. 17, 12). The pit also contained the only fragment of medieval window glass from the site, and two teeth from a heckle comb (Fig. 19, 1, 2). Samples from the pit contained considerable quantities of plant remains (*see* Green, below).

Phase 4f

In the south-east corner of trench B was a greenish sand floor, 2347, upon which was a thick layer of charcoal (2346) (Fig. 8). Two samples of this charcoal showed that it contained a large quantity of grain and beans (*see* Green, below), together with a fragment of coarse cloth or sacking preserved as an impression on a lump of tarry material and fragments of woven vegetable matting. Although this was probably the floor of an outhouse or store, no trace of the walls was found. Most of the area to the north was, however, removed by later features.

A line of stake-holes cut through the floor and could also be traced to the north-west. The line of stake-holes ran approximately parallel to drain 2509.

Discussion and dating of Phase 4

The large quantity of pits in trench A may indicate that the area was not within a building in the early part of Phase 4a. If the flint hearths were associated with metalworking, they also may have been external. However, the quantity of tap slag is very small for a furnace site (*see* Bayley, below) and no trace of an actual furnace was found. The clay floors, too, would have been more suited to the interior of a building. The small building with an oven must have been a kitchen, and the trough (2560) appears to have been a water cistern. The main building in this phase was probably to the north of the excavation area. In the southern property, the two peg tile walls, 799 and 743, indicate that a building stood side-on to the street.

The major change between Phases 4a and 4d was the erection of a house covering most of trench A. There was little difference in site use in other parts of the site. This is the first phase for which dimensions can be given for the buildings: 5.3 x 5 m (internal) for the kitchen in trench B, and 8.5 x 5 m for the building in trench A. However, there is the possibility that these were the southern halves of buildings aligned north–south and parallel with the frontage, a possibility supported by the difference in alignment between 568 and 790. Phase 4c is dated by a coin of mid 14th century date; the archaeomagnetic date from hearth 2442 (Phase 4d) confirms this date (*see* above, AML 841417). Phase 4d is therefore placed in the mid 14th century and Phase 4a in the late 13th to early 14th century.

Phase 5

At some stage in the 14th century, the front building in the southern property was demolished (Phase 5g), while the front building in the northern property was divided into two by a north–south wall (Phase 5d). After some use, this building was demolished and a thick layer of

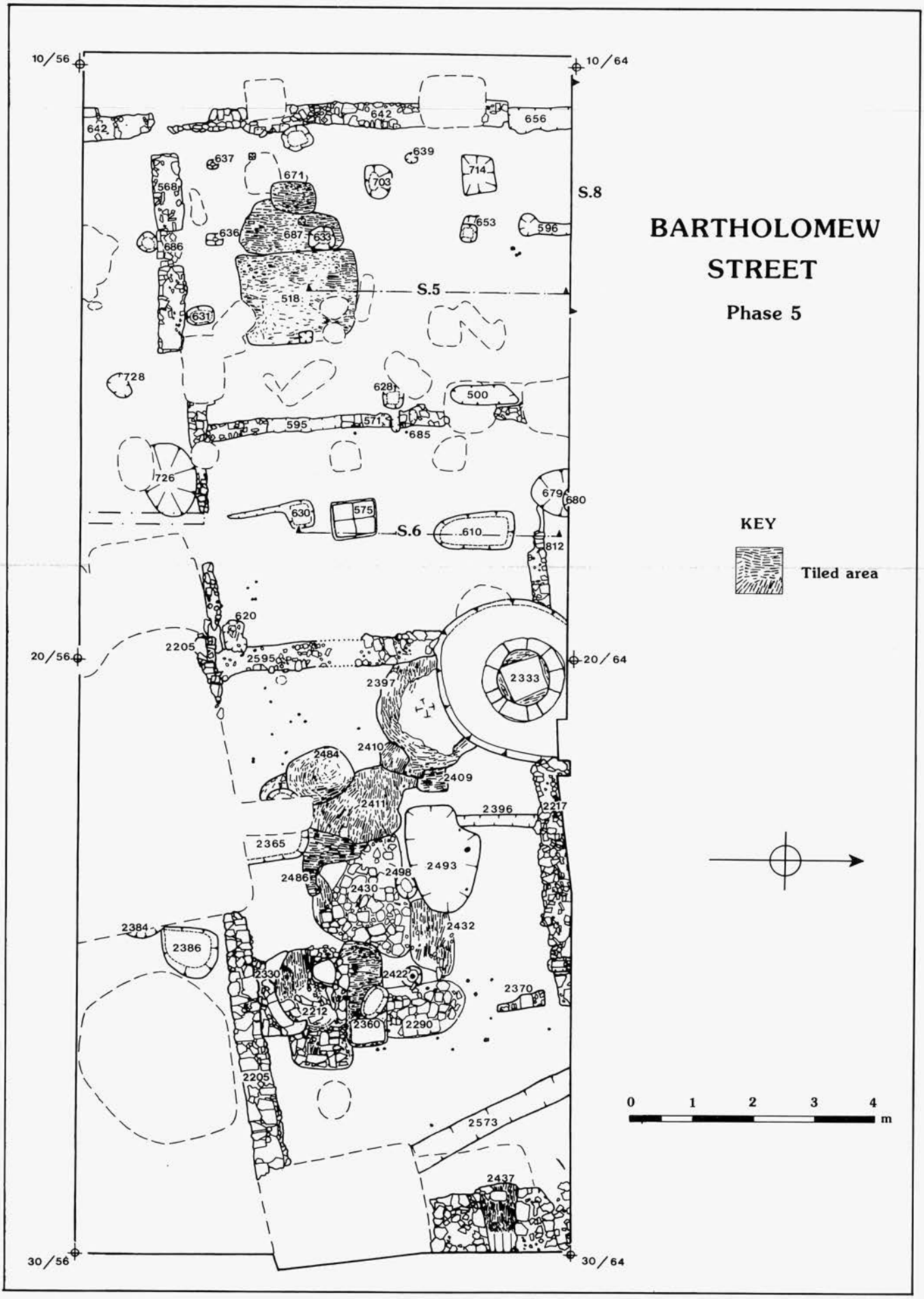


Figure 9 Bartholomew Street, Phase 5

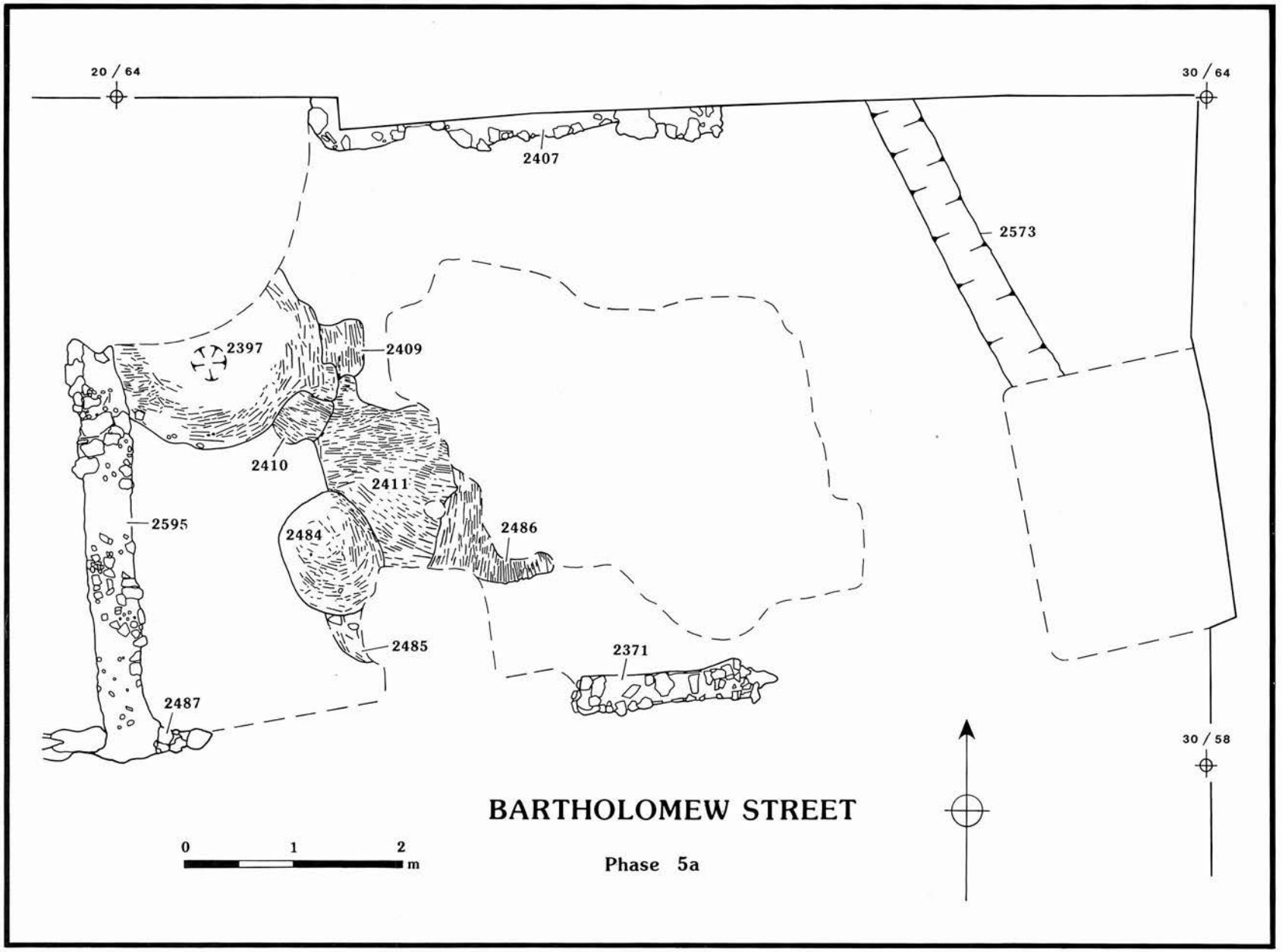


Figure 10 Bartholomew Street, Phase 5a

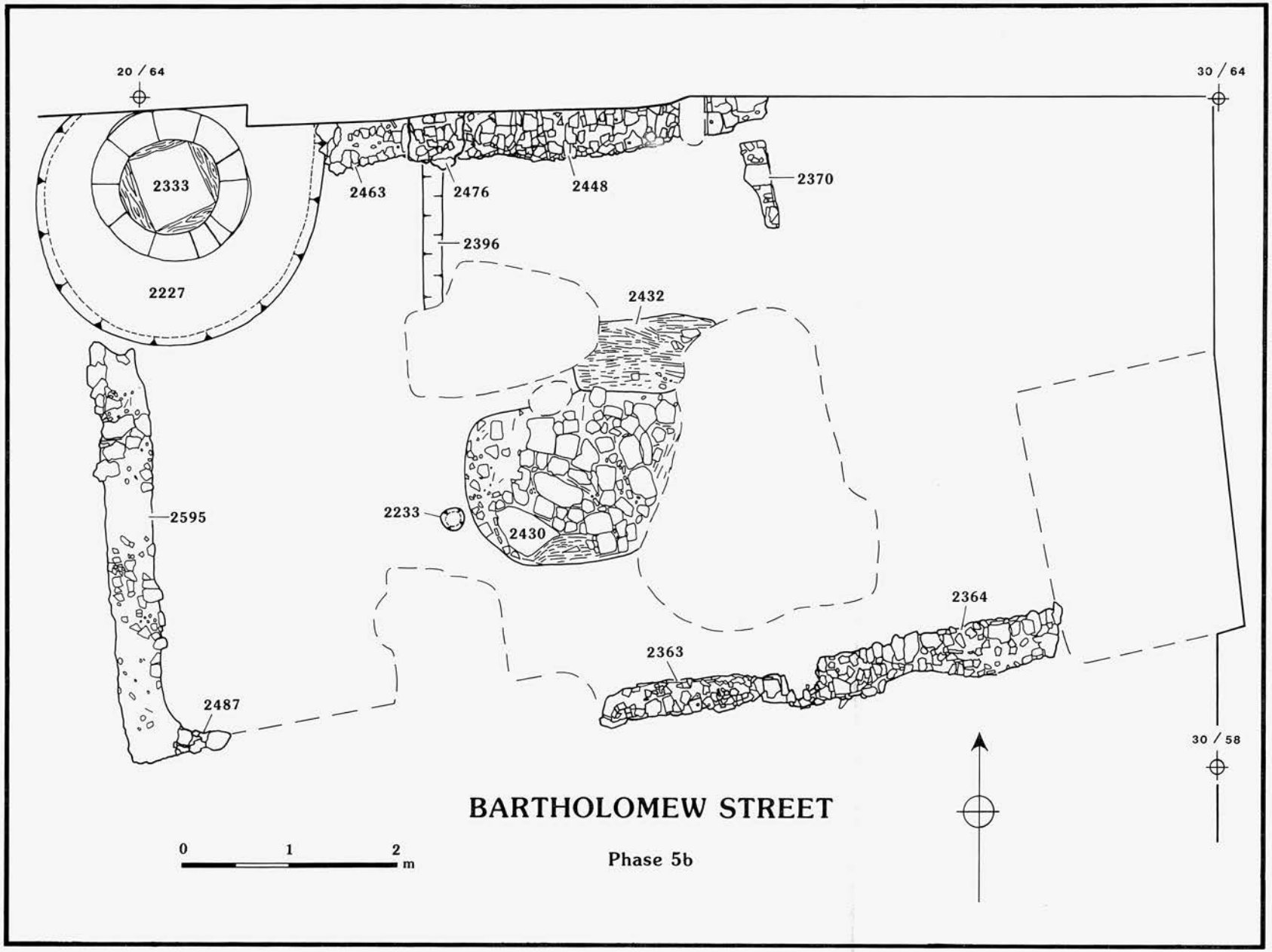


Figure 11 Bartholomew Street, Phase 5b

hoggin spread over floors and walls (Phase 5e). The original back room in the northern property was extended at this time to cover the whole of the excavated area and three distinct phases of use were noted (Phases 5a–5c). At the back of the southern property, a dark brown garden soil overlay the back of the Phase 4 building (Phase 5f, Figs 9–12; late 14th to mid 15th century).

Phase 5a

Floor levels of this phase survived only in the western part of the building (Fig. 10; late 14th century). The walls in Phase 5a were retained from the previous phase. The floor was formed of burnt clay, and a series of peg tile hearths covered by an ashy occupation deposit. As in trench A, these hearths were replaced several times. One of the latest hearths (2397) overlay the oven 2442, and the latest use of the oven may therefore have been contemporary with the first use of the peg tile hearths. Outside the building to the east, a thick layer of clay and peg tiles overlay pit 2608 and the hollow left by the subsidence of pit 2684. Cutting diagonally through this layer, and forming its western edge, was a drain, 2573, running south-east.

Phase 5b

In the next phase the building was extended to the east by wall 2364, constructed of rounded flint boulders set in clay (Fig. 11; early 15th century). A gravel spread covered the eastern part of the building and ran up to a fragment of peg tile wall (2370) which, together with walls 2448 and 2363, represents the rebuilding of the middle part of the building. An oval platform of Reigate stone and peg tiles, 2430, sat in the middle of this area and a partition wall is represented by a slot (2396) and a gap (2476) in wall 2448, and a post-hole (2233). In the western part of the building, the Phase 5a hearths were covered with a thick layer of clay and ash.

A well, 2333, was constructed in the north-east corner of the room. A square wooden collar sat in the bottom of the well and Reigate stone steening sat on top of this, bonded with a brown chalky clay with peg tiles used to level the courses.

Wall 2595 was rebuilt where it was cut away by the well, with a line of flint boulders forming the west face, and clay packing forming the wall itself. No eastern face was found. A short stretch of wall, 2463, of different construction to 2448, was cut by the well on the east side. Any possible rebuilding of the wall was removed by modern features. The backfill of the construction trench 2227 contained fragments of two Purbeck Marble mortars (Fig. 23, 9, 11), and copper alloy pins and lace ends. The construction trench was covered with a patch of clay.

Phase 5c

The well, 2333, was backfilled. Fragments of three wooden bowls and other objects (Fig. 43, 10–16) were found in the silt at its base, together with a large group of ironwork, including a horseshoe, a latch rest (Fig. 20, 23), two knives (Fig. 19, 11, 13), and various items associated with lifting and retrieving buckets (Fig. 21, 39–41). (Phase 5c: Fig. 12; mid 15th century).

The southern wall was rebuilt in Reigate stone and clay (2205) and extended past 2595 to the west. Contemporary with this rebuilding was oven 2330, which was incorporated in the south wall with its opening (2290) to the east and a platform of Reigate stone to the north. During this phase the oven was demolished and a rectangular peg tile hearth, 2360, constructed over its north wall.

To the east of 2290 was a spread of clay and stone chippings, probably a construction spread from wall 2205. Above the spread was a structure, 2437, consisting of two rectangular foundations of clay and Reigate stone, 2306 and 2439. Between these foundations, of which only one course remained, was a peg tile hearth (2438) which had subsided into pit 2608. The area immediately west of 2437 was removed by a later feature, but may have held another peg tile hearth. West of 2330 was another spread of clay and stone chippings cut through by a pit (2365) containing a rowel spur. A large, shallow pit may be the robbing of a stone or peg tile feature. In the centre of the west wall was a possible doorway with a threshold (2442) in front of it. Two central post-holes (2498 and 2422) may belong to a late phase of use since one cuts 2290.

Phases 5d and 5g

In trench A the doorway, 686, in wall 568 was blocked, and the building south of it demolished. Over the floor and southern wall of the building spreads of peg tiles, plaster fragments, and soil were laid. These spreads extended 7 m to the east where they were cut away by later features (Fig. 9).

North of wall 568 the building continued in use after the blocking of 686. A new frontage wall, 642, was built. A partition wall of peg tiles set in clay (571) was butted on to 590, and a possible door sill (595) was present in the southern end of the wall. The clay construction from this wall sealed stake-hole 685, which contained an imitation penny of Edward I, probably lost in the second quarter of the 14th century (*see* Archibald, below).

The floors in the two rooms thus formed consisted of spreads of clay interleaved with occupation deposits of black ash. In the western room a large area of peg tile hearths (671, 687, 518) was laid. Hearth 518 was heavily worn. Apart from a thin layer of ash there were no signs of activity in the northern part of this room; this may have been within a separate building or room marked by the southern ends of 656 and 596. Cutting through the black layer and the peg tile hearth were post- and stake-holes. The stake-holes were exceptionally large (up to 0.25 m across) and must belong to a late phase of use. Pit 703 contained an almost complete hearth tile in its base, possibly as a post support.

In the eastern room a single hearth, 575, was centrally placed, comprising four hearth tiles set in white mortar or plaster. Two pits, 610 and 679, belong to an early phase of use and were sealed by the clay floor 613, which also covered wall 812. Feature 630 was a possible post-hole with a slot leading to it. In the south-east corner was the shallow grave of an infant (620), possibly a newborn or stillborn baby (*see* Carter, below).

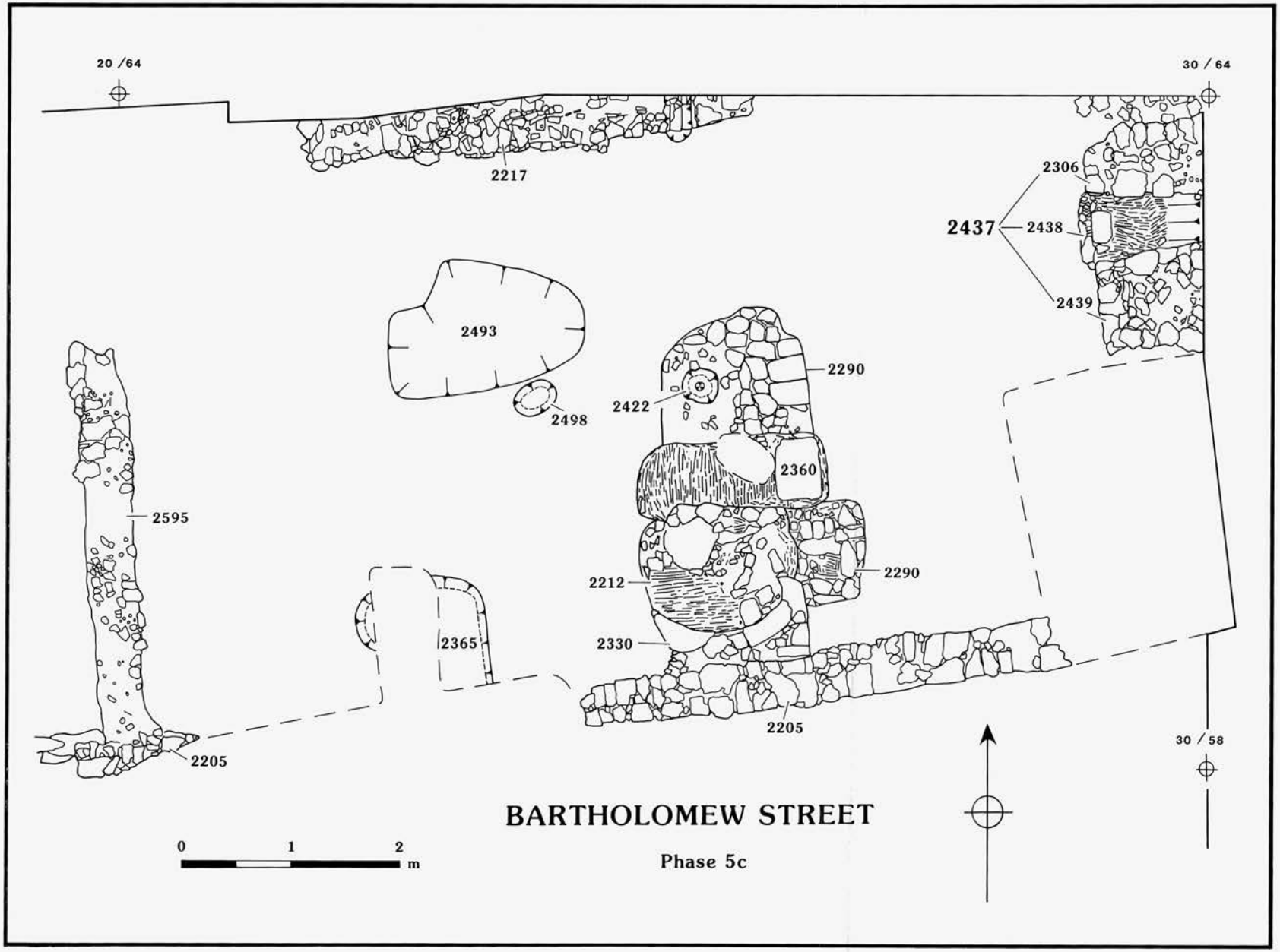


Figure 12 Bartholomew Street, Phase 5c

Phase 5e
Overlying both of the northern rooms in trench A was a spread of hoggin (493), thickest at the north, which also covered the street (Fig. 9). To the east the gravel lapped up to the wall 2595, but was cut through by the construction trench for well 2333. A flint-filled slot, 500, was cut through the gravel.

Phase 5f
To the south of the building in trench B was a series of soil and gravel spreads (Fig. 9). Immediately above 2346 (the burning over 2347) was a gravelly loam which sealed two pits (2384 and 2386). The upper surface of this loam was marked by a spread of peg tile which ran up to wall 2363. Above the spread was a gravel layer upon which sat wall 2205. The finds from this phase came mostly from the gravelly loam and include a number of jug sherds in fabric 17 with white slip and ring-and-dot stamps. The peg tile surface contained a similar assemblage with a few scraps of Surrey ware jugs.

Discussion and dating of Phase 5
Phase 5 saw the demolition of both buildings fronting the street. The finds from Phases 5g and 5d include pottery assemblages similar to those from Phase 4d, but without any Surrey ware vessels. Since Surrey wares were found in Phase 5a in the eastern building, it is likely that these two phases are either partially contemporary with Phase 4d in the eastern building, or represent a phase of activity missing in the eastern sequence. Dating is provided by the two mid 14th century coins, which give a *terminus post quem* for the beginning of Phase 5a, and by two archaeomagnetic dates, one for the end of Phase 5a from hearth 2397 (AML 841414; AD 1380–1400) and one for the end of Phase 5d from hearth 518 (AML 841413; 15th century AD). The post-holes and stake-holes could represent a post-demolition structure and were certainly in use before the deposition of layer 493, as were slots 596 and 656.

Although a modern floor cavity completely removed the later layers from most of trench A, the north section revealed layers preserved underneath a post-medieval brick wall. This showed a series of gravel spreads, interleaved with darker, gravelly soil, to a height of 0.35–0.40 m above the Phase 5d floor. A few sherds of pottery from these layers, Phase 6g, include a bunghole from a Surrey ware (Fabric 6) vessel of 15th century date. This seems to show that the frontage here was empty for a considerable period, a conclusion also reached for the southern area.

Phase 6

Phases 6a and 6c
Phase 6 (Fig. 13; late 15th to late 16th century) marks the appearance of 'Tudor Green' ware, but otherwise there was little change in the use of the building in trench B. In Phase 6a, occupation continued in the back room with little sign of changes in its use. Clay floors covered most of the building and a sill beam slot, 2216, marks the division of the building into two unequal parts. The larger part contained an oven, 2206, in the south-east corner, incorporating the south wall of the Phase 5 oven. This was itself rebuilt once and a small hearth, 2215, placed in front of its opening. The north wall of the room (2217) was heightened and the south wall (2205) patched with peg tiles, 2203. In the small, eastern room, structure 2437 (Phase 5c) was rebuilt and a peg tile hearth added in front (2292). There was no solid floor between the masonry foundations at this stage. A small circular pit, 2300, in this room, contained small fragments of copper alloy waste and a single sherd from a clay mould, used in the production of cast bronze vessels (*see* Bayley, below).

Outside the trench B building was a spread of gravel, the few finds from which are probably residual, including a collection of 14th century pottery and a copper alloy buckle (Fig. 17, 2).

Phase 6f
In the southern property, the building on the frontage was rebuilt, using peg tile wasters in the footing of the frontage wall, 449. The north wall at some stage may have been formed by 568, since the later floor levels run up to it, but before that the wall was set in slot 573. The east wall was not found, but the floor levels stopped at a trench (462) filled with gravel, and cut through the overlying rubble layer 457.

Behind the building was a possible cess pit, 605, which contained two void post-holes not set into the sides of the pit and which must represent a wooden superstructure. Further to the east was a timber-lined well, 2178. The timber lining consisted of reused squared timbers slotted behind four corner posts. Behind the timbers was a construction trench from which came a single small sherd of 'Tudor Green' pottery. The well had a clean layer of gravelly silt at the bottom, then was filled with a panel of lath walling with cob filling, and a deposit of organic material, containing fragments of several wooden bowls (Fig. 42, 1–7; Fig. 43, 8–9). The upper fill consisted of a single dump of clay and peg tiles. Samples were taken from both lower and upper fills and proved to contain a range of mainly fruit stones and seeds, probably originating from human faeces, which could represent a secondary usage of this feature as a garde-robe or refuse pit (*see* Green, below). It was not possible to correlate activity between the front and back of the property at this time.

Phase 6d
At the back of the southern property a large, stone-lined well, 2078, in a construction trench (2277) cut through the gravel spreads of Phase 6c. The construction trench contained 15th century Surrey wares. The well was kept clean throughout the phase and was given a brick capping in the 19th century.

Phase 6e
Over the fill of 2277 was a spread of chalky soil containing late 15th to early 16th century pottery, and specks of copper alloy waste as from pit 2300 (Phase 6a). Two copper alloy vessel fragments were also found (Fig. 17, 15, 20). Further spreads of gravel ran up to the well, and a pit (2368) containing the spout of a cast copper alloy vessel (Fig. 17, 18) cut through these layers. A character-

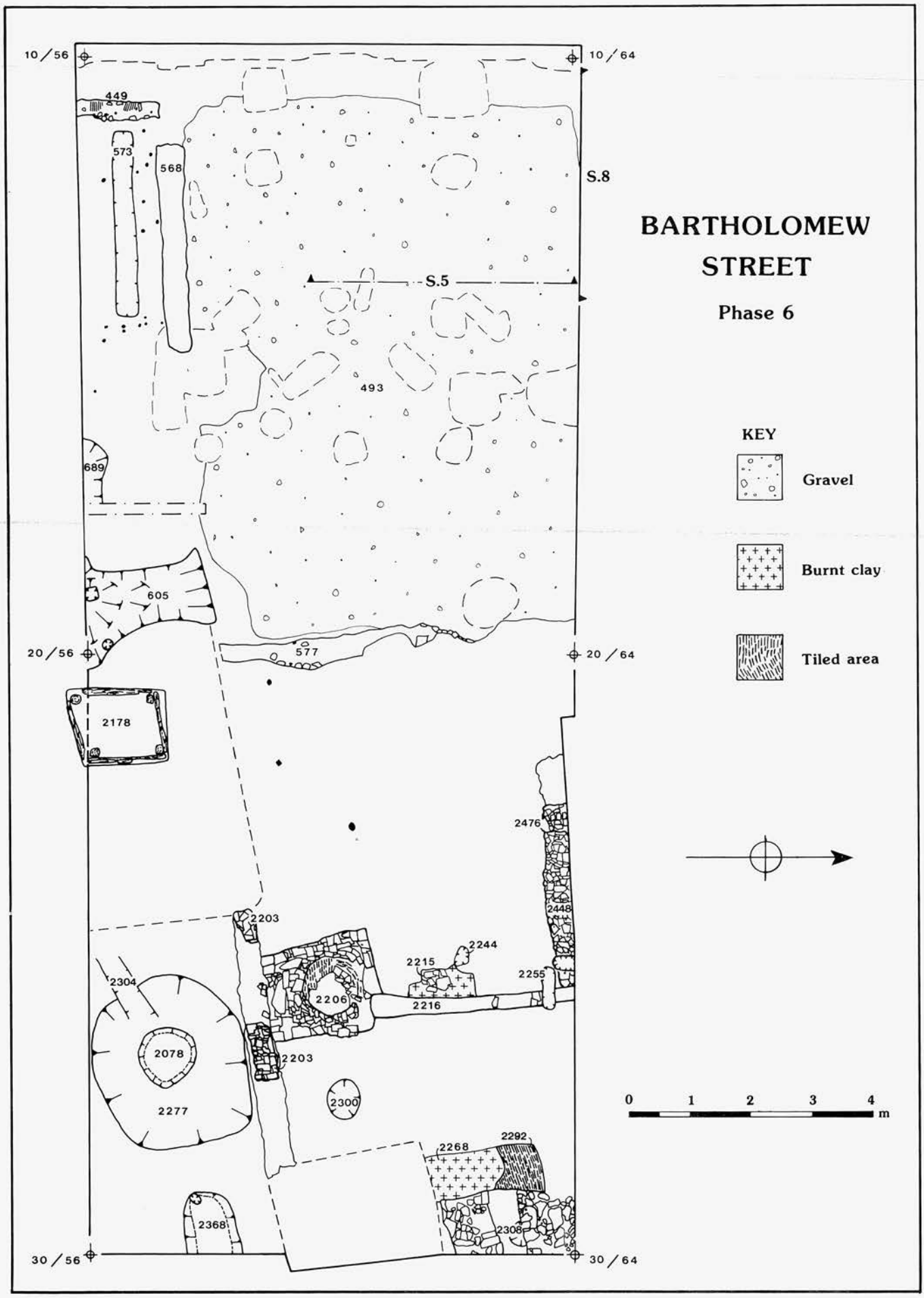


Figure 13 Bartholomew Street, Phase 6

istic of these external layers was the high quantity of oyster shell found.

Phase 6b
In the late 16th century, the back building in the northern property was demolished and a spread of clay and peg tiles covered its floor and walls. The peg tile probably came mostly from the oven and roofing, although there was evidence that some came from the north and south walls. This destruction spread could be traced south of the building. Finds from the destruction rubble include a copper alloy bell (Fig. 18, 22), fragments of floor tile, a glass beaker rim (Fig. 24, 4), and one sherd of a black-glazed 'Cistercian ware' cup (fabric 27).

Discussion and dating of Phase 6
The pottery assemblages from Phase 6a onwards contain Surrey white wares. These are absent from Phases 5g and 5d which, on coin dating, must be mid 14th century or later. Samples from hearths 2215 and 2239 (Phase 6a) gave archaeomagnetic dates of AD 1450–1510 and 1480–1520 respectively (*see* above; AML 841415 and 841416). The destruction of the building in Phase 6b can be dated by the presence of two sherds of Cistercian ware to the first half of the 16th century or later, and the four structural phases together probably span one hundred years. Other dating evidence includes the appearance of Surrey Cheam fabric (fabric 14) and the use of red paint decoration on Surrey wares in Phase 5c, and the first occurrence of 'Tudor Green' ware (fabric 9) in Phase 6a.

There is little change in use of the building during this time and, in most phases, there was an oven and in all phases several peg tile hearths. Structure 2437 and its successor are difficult to interpret, since we do not know whether the east wall of the building was just outside the excavation or much further east. They are unlikely to be chimney stack bases because of the small gap between the foundations.

Phase 7

Phase 7a
Over the clay destruction spread of Phase 6b, a layer of orange hoggin was laid (2080), levelling up the eastern end of the site (Phase 7: Fig. 14; 17th and 18th centuries). On top of this surface sat the walls of a building extending over the Phase 6 wall line. Walls 2144, 2151, and 2164 were built of Reigate stone and oolitic limestone blocks set in clay, while the north-east corner of the building was a brick chimney stack, 2135 and 2128, set in white mortar. The floor of the hearth was formed of peg tiles set on edge (2131) while an oven of brick and white mortar (2127) in the corner of the fireplace may be a later addition. The floors of the building had been removed by 19th century flooring but rested on a layer of green sand (2079). To either side of well 2078 the wall had been repaired in brick and clay, possibly associated with repairs to the well. South of the building was a gravel surface (2155) set on a layer of clay. North of wall 2164 and east of wall 2128, green sand make-up existed, but was largely cut away by Victorian features. The building may therefore have extended to the east.

Phase 7b
Probably at the same time as the construction of this building, a timber-framed building was erected at the frontage. This building still survived in parts until 1976 and the north gable end of the building, with its original lath and cob panelling, was still standing in 1980 behind a brick retaining wall and buttresses. The building was jettied (the brick frontage wall was built underneath the jetty) and, including the jetty, had a roof span of 6 m. The original length of the building could not be determined. Unlike some of its medieval predecessors, it ran parallel to the road. The plan of the building, as surveyed during its demolition in 1976, is shown by broken lines in Figure 14 and a reconstruction of the building is shown in Figure 15.

Neither floor levels nor wall footings for the building survived in the excavated area, but as the ground floor partition walls were removed and the upper floors began to sag, the trusses were supported by metal posts. Three lines of beam supports were found in the excavation, the most northerly coinciding with the third truss (520, 522 and 525). The second was the same (512, 517 and 526), while the third consisted only of 487. These supports, in some cases set on concrete, are of late 19th or 20th century date, but serve to show that the building had six trusses, giving five unequally sized bays.

Other features cut into the Phase 5 gravel cannot be supports for the timber-framed building. One line (623, 629 and 693) contained circular post voids, possibly from metal posts; 524 had a similar appearance. No datable finds came from these features. 524 was cut by a shallow slot (523) which can be linked with 495, 497, and 498, all of similar depth and containing modern brick in their fill. They probably had some structural function. Feature 566 was a rectangular slot lined with clay which had been burnt. In trench B a single course of bricks (2137) may be a wall line of the late 16th century since the bricks are of similar size to those of 2128 (Phase 7a).

Phase 7c
The frontage of the standing building had been refaced in brick and the windows and doors were dated to the early 18th century (Fig. 14). At the same time the roof of Nos 143 and 144 had been raised by half a storey and the building extended to the south over an alleyway (of which 2155 may be a part). Within the excavation area, the frontage wall was almost completely obscured by Victorian walling but two partition walls, 451 and 442, survived, the former encased in Victorian walling and the latter to the north of its Victorian replacement. Both walls were a single brick wide set on a footing of bricks set crosswise. Wall 451 continued past the back wall of the timber-framed building, but at an angle. The east wall of this building was replaced by a Victorian wall, but the fireplace (2094), in a slightly different mortar, survived. Only one other feature belonged to this phase: pit 501, which contained blue-painted moulded plaster and post-medieval window glass. This pit, and the footings of wall 451, were sealed by a spread of peg tile, brick fragments and oyster shell on the south side of the wall. This appeared to be the filling of a floor cavity, suggesting that the ground floor of No. 143 was originally of wood.

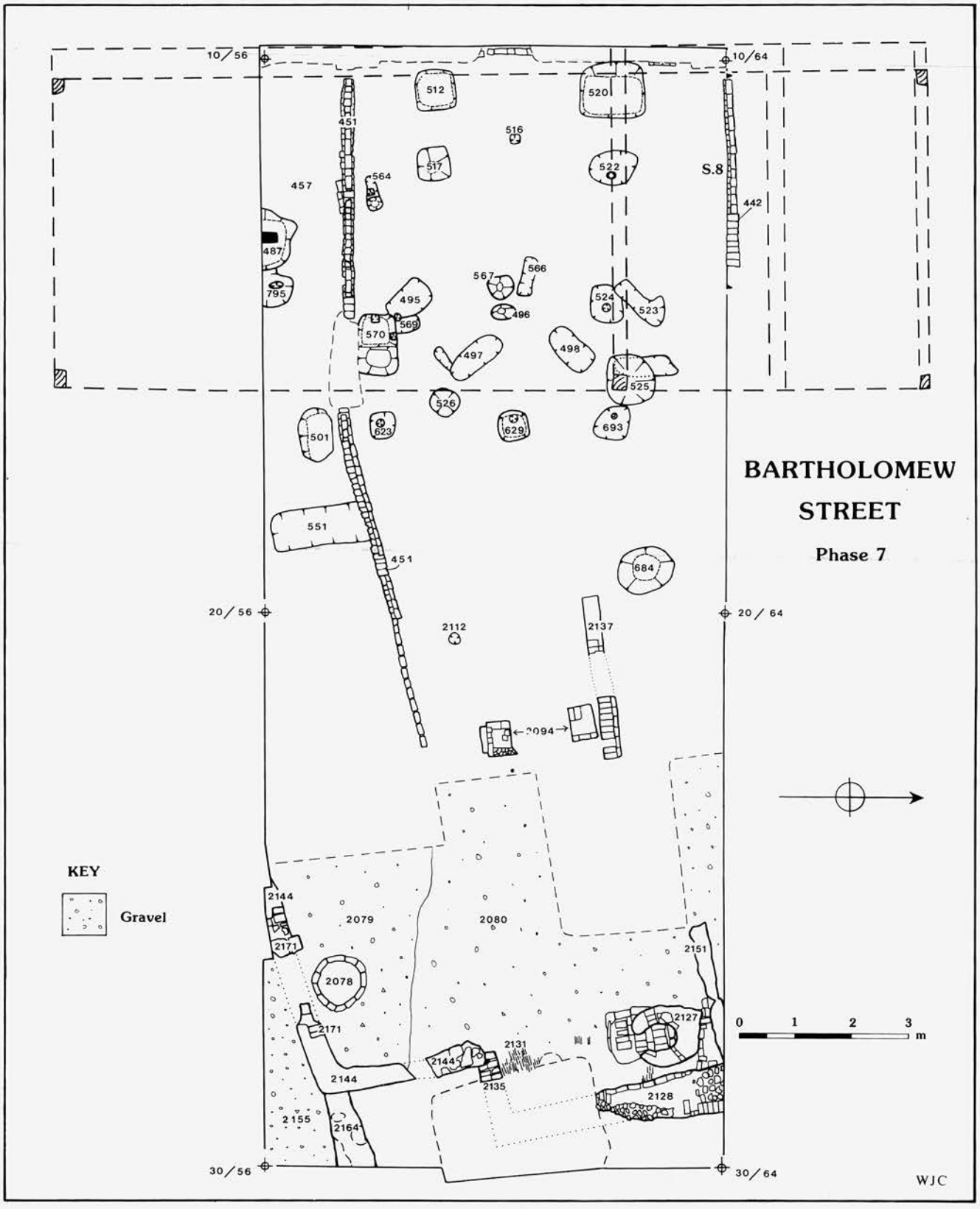


Figure 14 Bartholomew Street, Phase 7

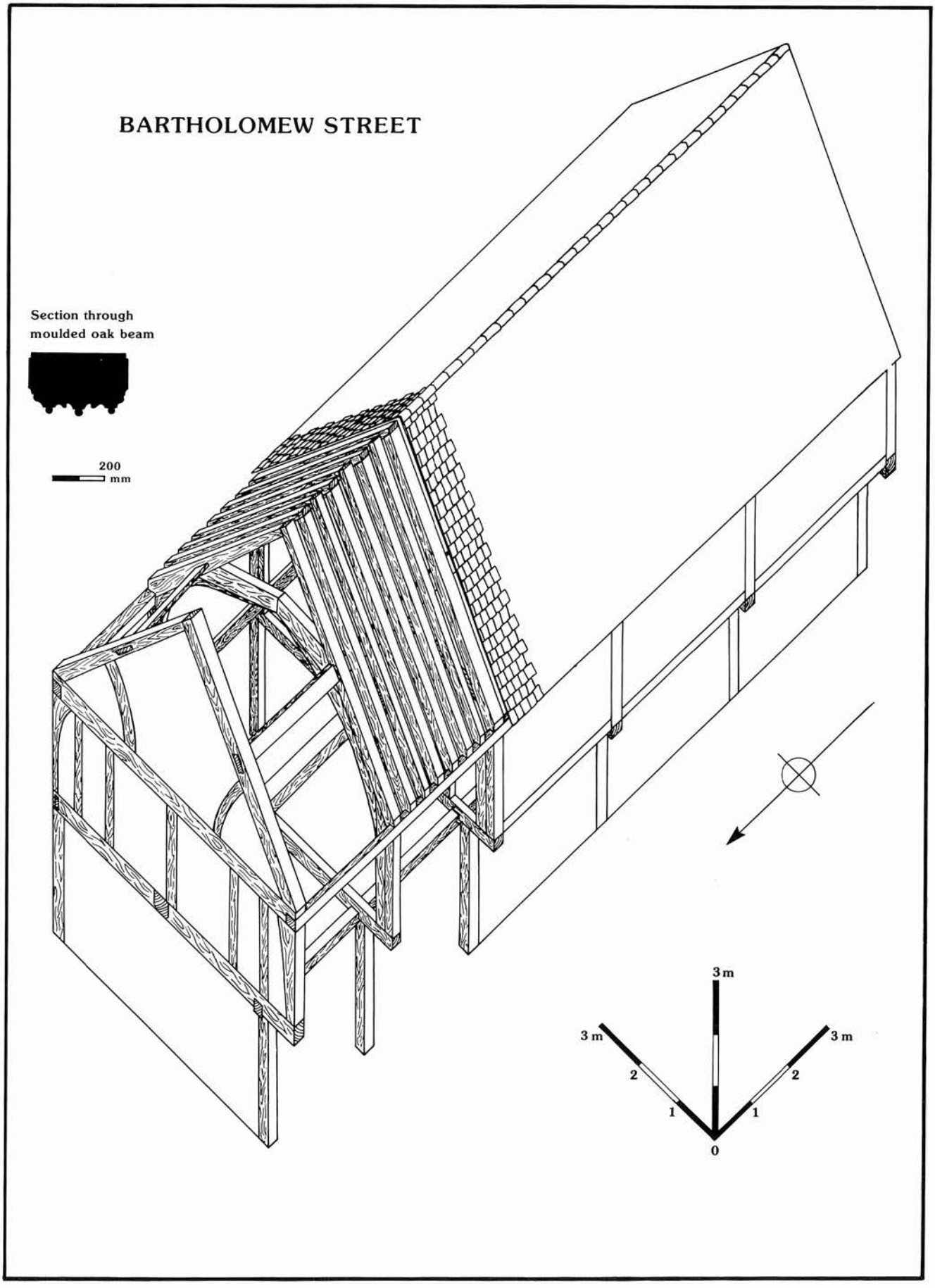


Figure 15 Reconstruction of 143–5 Bartholomew Street, Phase 7

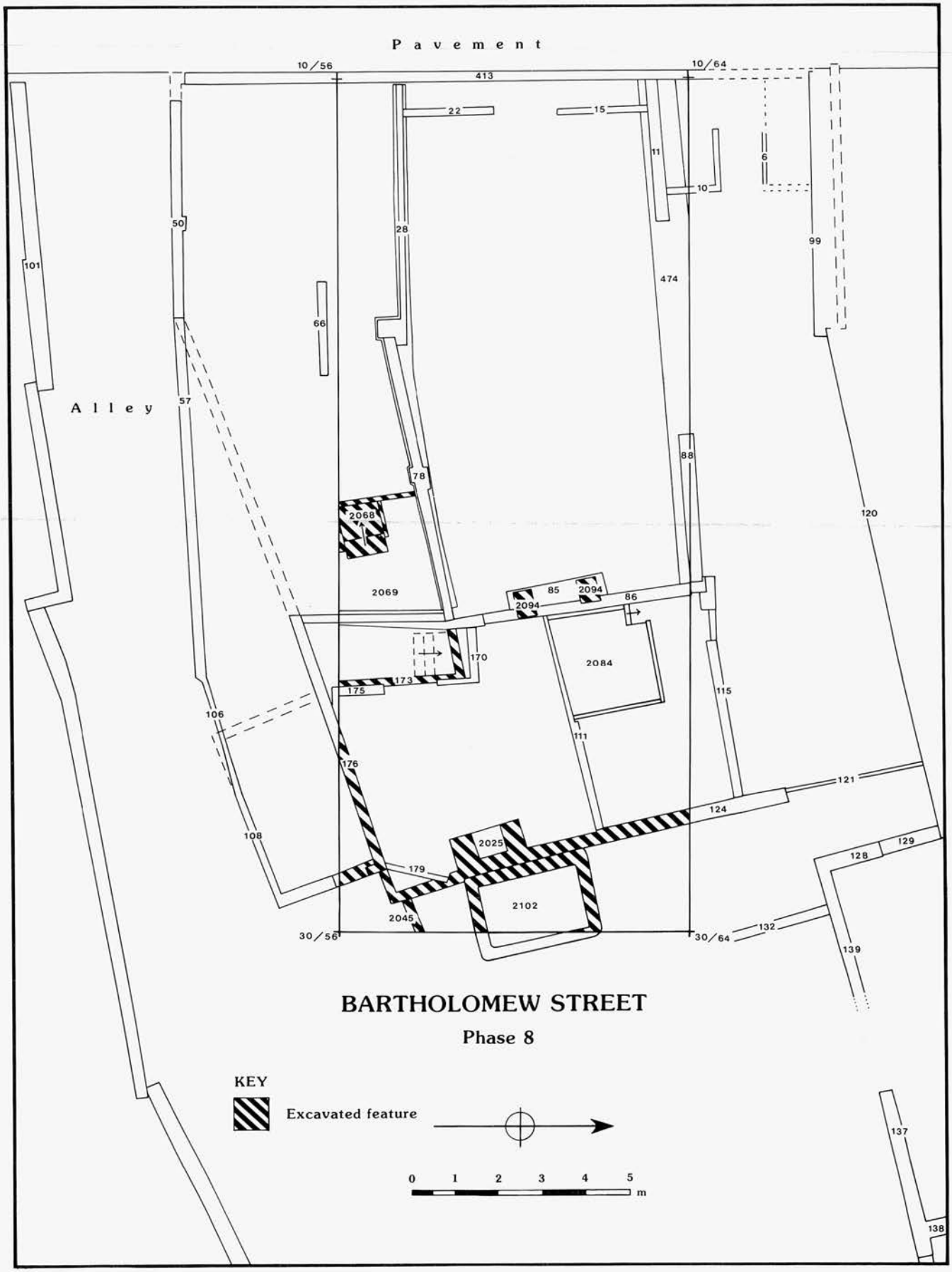


Figure 16 Bartholomew Street, Phase 8

Phase 8

In the early 19th century the Phase 7a timber building was rebuilt in brick, at least at ground level (Phase 8: Fig. 16; 19th and 20th centuries). A peg tile from the roof of this building, found in 1976, was inscribed 'last tile made October 30th 1805'. A brick-lined pit outside the building (2102) had a cartwheel penny cemented to the floor and was filled with pottery and other debris of the 1860s including a large number of storage jars and stoneware bottles.

The early walls of this building (cross-hatched in Fig. 16) were set in white, yellow, or brown mortars, similar to those used in the Phase 7 additions. The buildings at this time included a cellar, 2069, which occupied the back of No. 143 and had a flight of steps leading into it from the north, suggesting that either the back building was part of No. 143, or that the two properties were in joint ownership when the cellar was in use. A small room (108) was built over part of the alleyway or courtyard and was still in existence in 1864 when the first edition of the Ordnance Survey 1:500 plan of Newbury was surveyed. By the beginning of the 20th century, when this plan was revised, No. 143 had been extended to the south by walls 106 and 57 to incorporate this small outhouse. It was during the late 19th century that many of the walls were repaired or replaced with brick walls, some of which sat on concrete footings. When these walls were built, the floor levels were lowered, removing most of the post-medieval stratigraphy from the site. The floors at this time were wooden on timber and brick supports. Early this century, but after 1920, the timber floors were replaced in concrete on a hardcore base.

The trade directories for Newbury show that from at least 1863 the buildings were used as shops. The earliest secure reference is in 1869 when Henry Howe Mason, grocer and provision merchant, occupied Nos 144 and 145, but in 1863 John Howe Mason and Co., grocers and tallow chandlers, had premises in Bartholomew Street and Market Place. By 1883, the three shops were the premises of Cunnington and Finch, wholesale grocers. Stoneware bottles stamped with the names of both firms were found in the excavations. By the turn of the century, the three shops were occupied by William Porter, butcher (No. 143), Lipton Ltd, grocers (No. 144) and the Public Benefit Boot Company (No. 145). The use of these three shops remained the same for much of the early part of this century.

3. Bartholomew Street: Artefactual and Environmental Evidence

All finds reports have been compiled by the main author (A.G. Vince), unless otherwise stated. The completion date is 1980, except for copper alloy and iron objects (1982), glass (1994), and animal bones (1986).

Coins, by M. Archibald

Medieval Coins

1. Continental imitation of a sterling penny of Edward I.
Continental sterling.
Hybrid copy of types IIIc and X.
'London' mint. Wt 0.87g (13.4gr)
SF 65, context 685, stake-hole, Phase 5d.

The English sterling coins had such a high reputation for being of good weight and reliable fineness that they were frequently very closely copied on the continent. The forgers made their profit by making the imitations lighter in weight and/or baser in metal than the originals. Edward I prohibited their circulation in England by the Statute of Stepney, 1299, but some escaped the net and appear in English hoards up to about the middle of the 14th century and, suitably worn, even beyond.

This copy combines features of class IIIc (face and trifolate crown, 'early' S on the reverse) with others of the class X (the small in-curved sided, serifless letters and the form of the king's name reading EDWA). These two groups of details could not have appeared together on the same official coin. Clearly the man cutting the dies had a pile of genuine coins in front of him which included some type III's and some type X's and he mixed the features of both. Also when one examines the details of the crown, etc, closely, it is clear that while they are indeed very near to the originals, they are not exactly the same, which they would be if they were made by the original punches.

Type X first appeared *c.* 1300 or perhaps a little later, so this is the *terminus post quem* for the imitation, but as types III and X continued to form large proportions of the English coinage for some time later, the copy could have been made after that date. The coin had seen some circulation before it was lost, so it is perhaps most likely to have been deposited between about 1320 and 1350, but a later date cannot be ruled out.

2. Edward III 1327–77.
Halfpenny. Second coinage 1335–43
Mint: London
Wt: 38 g (5.8gr)
SF 108, context 738, occupation layer, Phase 4c.

The date of issue of the English sterling coinage provides only a *terminus post quem* for its deposition since these coins remained in circulation for very long periods. The obverse has been struck slightly off-centre relative to the reverse but there is probably some slight clipping, although the rather low weight is likely to be the main result of corrosion and a little loss of metal from around the edges. The coin was relatively unworn when it was deposited. In view of this it was probably lost earlier than the weight would suggest. Even so it is not possible to suggest narrow limits for the deposition which must be left at some time within the period 1335–75. In round terms it could be dated *c.* 1350.

Copper Alloy Objects, by Alison R. Goodall, with a contribution by Penelope Walton

Abbreviation used in this report: London Museum Medieval Catalogue (LMMC).

All objects were X-radiographed and investigative conservation carried out on selected objects by the Anc ient Monuments Laboratory. A breakdown of objects by type and phase is given in Table 4.

The number of objects recovered is not large, and the types of objects are generally representative of a typical urban assemblage. The presence of a fair quantity of textile-working equipment (pins, needles, etc), however, should be noted, given the importance of this industry to the town.

Personal Items

Four buckles and a buckle pin were recovered. The first buckle (Fig. 17, 1) has a pointed front to the frame and part of the buckle-plate survives; its form is consistent with its 13th/14th century context. The second is of unusual form; it would originally have had a roller on the front bar of the rectangular frame. The third (Fig. 17, 2) is a simple 'D' shape with a moulded pin; the surface of the frame is coarsely filed or scratched. The fourth (Fig. 17, 3) is circular, with a central pin-bar. The buckle pin (Fig. 17, 4) has a slight moulding and is probably medieval.

An item recovered from a Phase 6f cess pit (Fig. 17, 5) is probably an annular brooch with a narrow bar for the missing pin to swivel on. Opposite this is a broad groove presumably to take the point of the pin.

Two strap mounts both came from Phase 4. The first (Fig. 17, 6) is a six-petalled rosette with a central perforation and two rivet-holes. The surviving rivet passes through a small washer at the back. Similar mounts occur on a leather belt strap from London (LMMC 1954, 198, fig. 63,7). The second (Fig. 17, 7) is rectangular with chamfered long edges and a rivet-hole at each end.

One stud and one boss may also be assigned to this category, although both are of uncertain function. The stud, plain and dome-headed (Fig. 17, 8), from wall make-up in Phase 5, has a trace of gilding. The domed

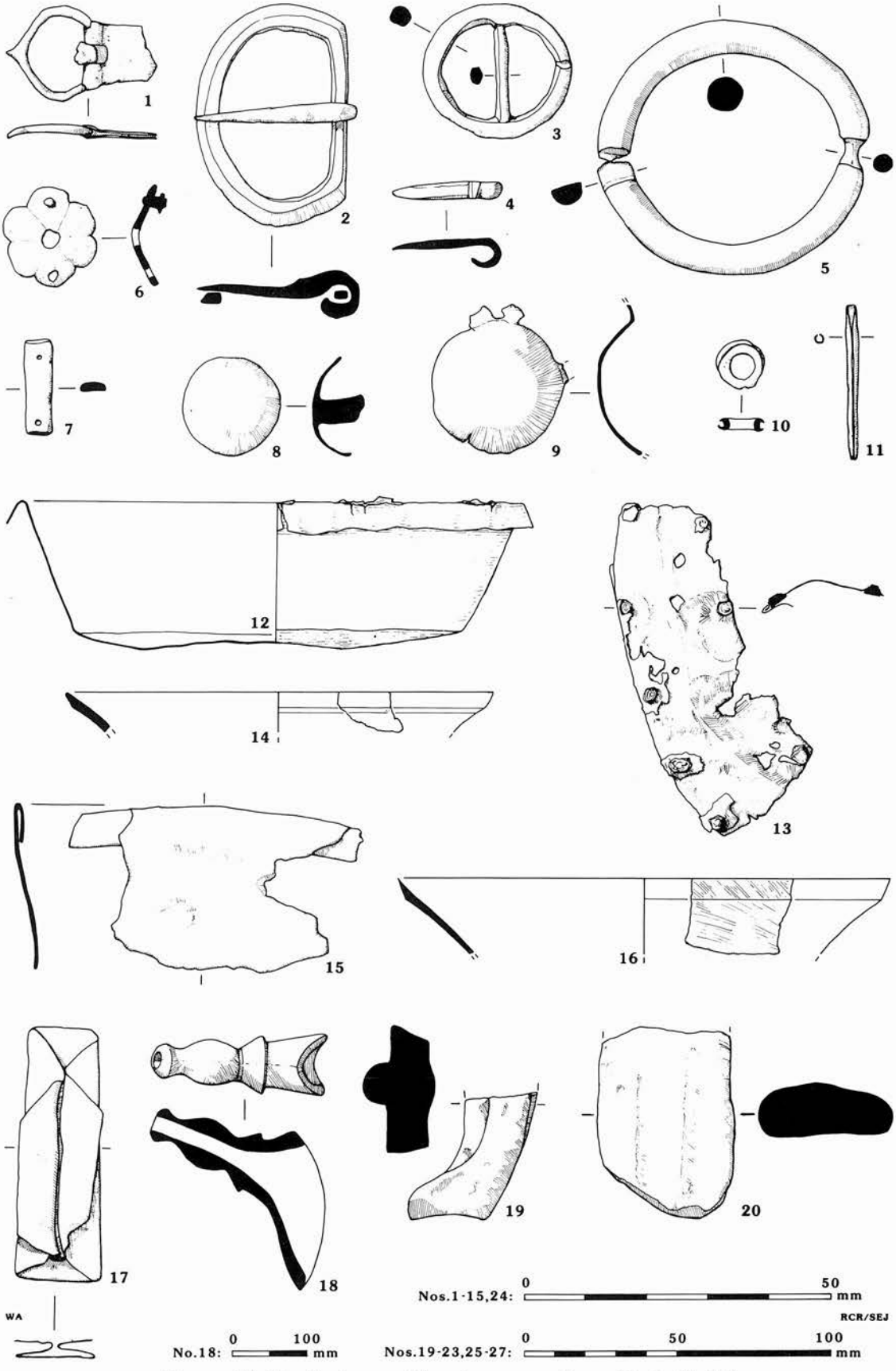


Figure 17 Bartholomew Street, copper alloy objects (1–20)

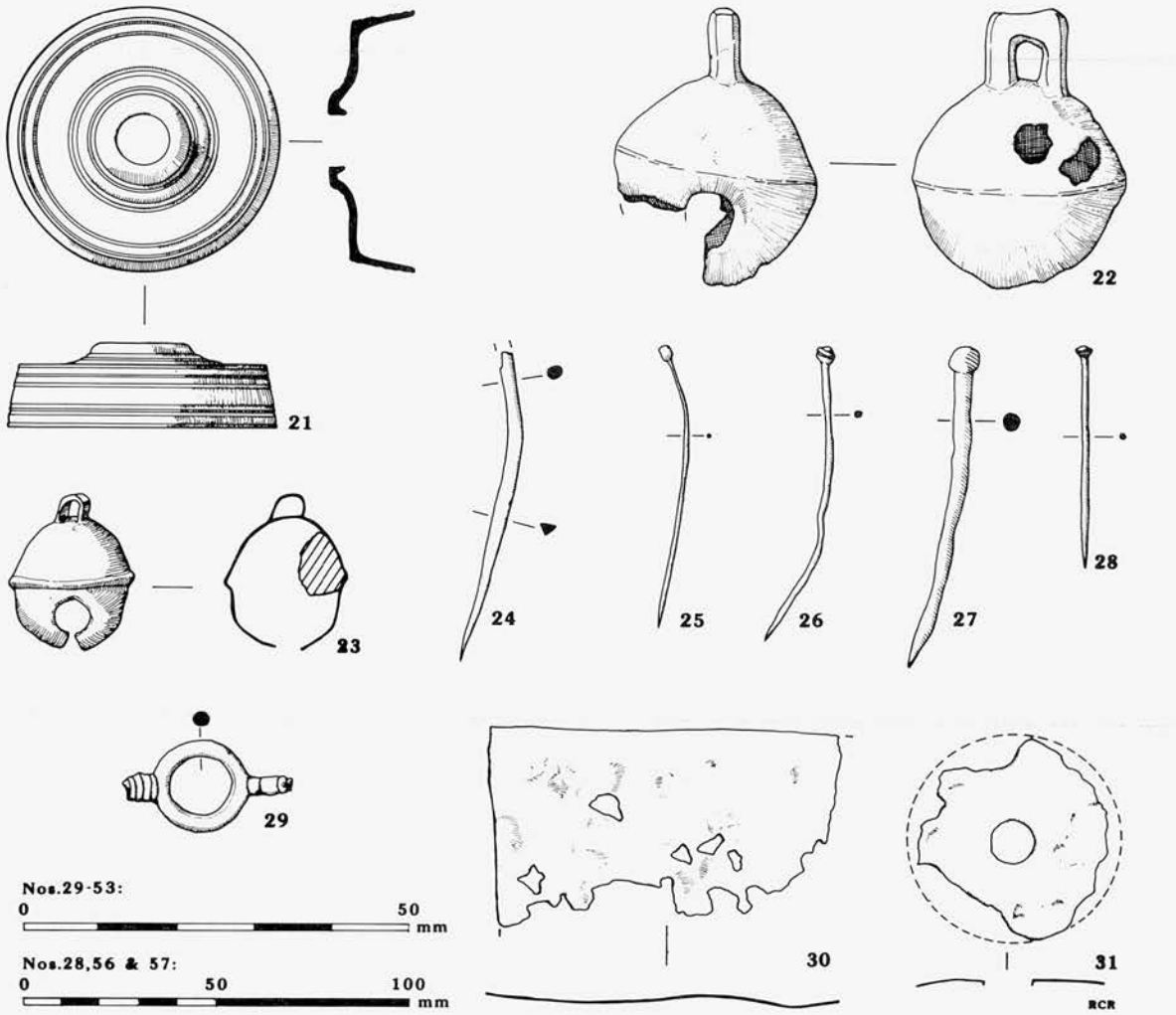


Figure 18 Bartholomew Street, copper alloy objects (21–31)

boss has one of four attachment lugs surviving (Fig. 17, 9). A boss with larger decorated lugs was found at the Dominican Priory in Oxford (Henig 1976, 216, fig. 11, 9).

Six lace ends were identified, from contexts ranging from Phase 4 to Phase 8. One is made from a double strand of fine wire folded in the middle to form an eye and then twisted tightly together. The others are all of rolled sheet metal. Two had pins to secure them onto the end of the lace (one illustrated: Fig. 17, 11). One retains some fibre from the lace which has been identified by P. Walton as 'a single Z-spun thread; it is kinked in such a fashion to suggest that it was once plied, the other ply being lost. Approximately 5 mm of the thread is anchored in the tag. The fibre may be flax.'

A small eyelet from a Phase 5d pit (Fig. 17, 10) may come from a belt strap.

Domestic Items

One complete bowl was found, together with five further vessel rims, one spout, and two feet. With the exception of the complete bowl, all came from Phase 5 or 6 contexts. The complete bowl (Fig. 17, 12) is made from sheet metal. It has an out-turned rim and the sides taper slightly towards the base. The bottom retains hammer marks from its manufacture. The angle between the sides and the base is sharply defined with a groove on the underside. A fragment of rim from a similar vessel comes from a later 15th century layer at Northampton (Oakley 1979, 258) and others are shown in religious paintings, also of the 15th century (Theuerkauff-Liederwald 1975, 178–9, pls. 1 and 5), when they were used together with a metal ewer for washing the hands. Sheet metal bowls were also in use in the 12th and 13th centuries as evidenced by fragments of two bowls, one used to patch the other, from Clough Castle, Co. Down (Waterman 1954, 141–3, fig 14,1). The Bartholomew Street example came from a Phase 4d (mid 14th century) pit.

Two of the five vessel rims also came from sheet metal vessels, one (Fig. 17, 15) possibly from a bowl similar to the complete example described above. The second vessel (Fig. 17, 13) has been patched and the patch secured by rivets made from rolled sheet metal. The other three fragments (two illustrated: Fig. 17, 14,

Table 4 Bartholomew Street metalwork (not nails) by type and phase

	1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*Unphased*
Copper alloy									
Buckles	–	–	–	1	1	2	1	–	–
Brooch	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Strap mount	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Studs/bosses	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–
Eyelet	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Lace ends	–	–	–	1	2	2	–	1	–
Vessels and repairs	–	–	–	1	2	7	–	–	–
Candlestick	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Bells	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–
Needles	–	–	–	–	–	4	1	–	–
Pins	–	–	–	–	4	5	2	4	1
Watch key	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Miscellaneous	–	–	–	–	4	1	–	1	1
Total copper alloy	–	–	–	5	17	25	4	7	2
Iron									
Tools	–	–	3	2	1	1	–	–	–
Knives	1	3	–	1	5	1	–	–	–
Structural	–	–	10	2	7	5	1	–	–
Locks/keys	–	1	3	–	1	4	–	–	2
Domestic	–	–	–	1	9	1	–	–	–
Buckles	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–
Arrowheads	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Horse furniture	3	3	5	3	3	4	–	–	–
Spurs	–	1	2	–	1	–	–	–	–
Total iron	4	11	25	9	28	16	1	–	2

16) are from cast metal cauldrons and skillets. In addition, a patch or rivet made from folded sheet metal (Fig. 17, 17), was probably used to mend a metal vessel.

The spout (Fig. 17, 18) derives from a ewer of heavy cast moulded metal, and the two feet (Fig. 17, 19, 20) from cooking vessels.

Other domestic items include a base from a candlestick (Fig. 18, 21) of a similar type to some illustrated from London (LMMC 1954, 181, pl. XXXIX, fig. 55, 2–4), and three bells. Two of the bells are cast but without decoration and may have been attached to horse harness (one illustrated: Fig. 18, 22). The third (Fig. 18, 23) is a small bell made from two hemispheres of sheet metal, possibly gilt, with an inserted loop made from thin strip: it has an iron pea.

Implements

These include both needles and pins. All of the five needles recovered are incomplete. Three are triangular sectioned towards the tip, a form typical of glove-making needles (one illustrated: Fig. 18, 24). Sixteen pins were found. Two have flat heads (one illustrated: Fig. 18, 28); the remainder have heads of coiled wire (three illustrated: Fig. 18, 25–27). Three retain some white metal plating. All needles and pins came from contexts of Phase 5 or later.

In addition, an incomplete watch key was recovered from a Phase 6f well (Fig. 18, 29).

Miscellaneous Items

Other objects recovered comprised a section of wire ring, a wire rod, and five fragments of sheet metal, one of which retains two intact edges (Fig. 18, 30), and another of which, possibly originally circular (Fig. 18, 31), has a large central perforation. All are from Phase 5 contexts or later.

List of illustrated objects

Fig. 17

1. Buckle, with part of buckle-plate; SF 187, context 2501, stake-hole, Phase 4f.
2. 'D' shaped buckle with moulded pin; SF 145, context 2274, hoggin layer, Phase 6c.
3. Buckle with central pin-bar; SF 43, context 509, ash layer, Phase 6f.
4. Buckle pin, slight moulding; SF 1067, context 629, post-hole, Phase 7c.
5. Annular brooch; SF 38, context 607, cess pit 605, Phase 6f.

6. Strap mount, six-petalled rosette, perforated, two rivet holes; SF 185, context 2500, drain 2509, Phase 4d.
7. Rectangular strap mount, two rivet holes; SF 189, context 2537, oven 2442, Phase 4d.
8. Dome-headed stud, trace of gilding; SF 127, context 2204, make-up for wall 2205, phase 5c.
9. Domed boss, one attachment lug; SF 1057, context 615, occupation layer, Phase 5c.
10. Small eyelet; SF 1088, context 611, pit 610, Phase 5d.
11. Lace end; SF 124, context 2258, ash layer, Phase 6a.
12. Complete sheet metal bowl; SF 195, context 2613, pit 2608, Phase 4d.
13. Rim from sheet metal vessel, patched; SF 91, context 2223, layer, Phase 5c.
14. Rim from cast metal vessel; SF 135, context 2284, floor level, Phase 6a.
15. Rim from sheet metal vessel, possibly a bowl; SF 106, context 2200, chalky layer, Phase 6e.
16. Rim from cast metal vessel; SF 69, context 690, pit, Phase 6f.
17. Sheet metal patch or rivet; SF 125, context 2258, ash layer, Phase 6a.
18. Ewer spout, baluster moulding; SF 148, context 2369, pit 2368, Phase 6e.
19. Cauldron foot; SF 115, context 742, tile layer, Phase 5g.
20. Cauldron foot; SF 114, context 2200, chalky layer, Phase 6e.

Fig. 18

21. Candlestick base; SF 167, context 2479, well 2333, Phase 5c.
22. Cast metal bell, possibly from horse harness; SF 111, context 2272, layer, Phase 6b.
23. Sheet metal bell, possibly gilt, inserted loop and iron pea; SF 45, context 619, occupation layer, Phase 6f.
24. Needle, triangular-sectioned tip; SF 47, context 619, occupation layer, Phase 6f.
25. Pin with coiled wire head; SF 140, context 2289, construction trench for well 2333, Phase 5b.
26. Pin with coiled wire head; SF 284, Unphased.
27. Pin with coiled wire head; SF 112, context 2272, layer, Phase 6b.
28. Pin with flat head; SF 1001, context 495, post-hole fill, Phase 7c.
29. Watch key; SF 79, context 2202, well 2178, Phase 6f.
30. Sheet fragment, two intact edges; SF 132, context 2222, layer, Phase 5c.
31. Sheet fragment, perforated, possibly originally circular; SF 122, context 2221, layer, Phase 6a.

Iron Objects, by Ian H. Goodall, with contributions by Elisabeth Crowfoot and Blanche Ellis

Abbreviation used in this report: London Museum Medieval Catalogue (LMMC).

All objects were X-radiographed and investigative conservation carried out on selected objects by the Ancient Monuments Laboratory. A breakdown of objects by type and phase is given in Table 4. Nails are not discussed here but their occurrence is tabulated by phase (Table 5).

Much of the assemblage represents a fairly typical range of objects for an urban site, but the presence of three arrowheads in 12th century contexts, and three spurs of the same date, contemporary with the supposed occupation of the castle, is noteworthy, and the number of pieces of horse furniture generally, seen also at Cheap Street (*see* Goodall and Montague, below), is interesting. Also, given the known importance of textile-working in the town, the heckle teeth and weaving comb should be noted.

Table 5 Bartholomew Street: occurrence of nails by phase

Phase	*No. contexts*
1	2
2	13
3	32
4	30
5	42
6	36
7	3
8	14
Unphased	6

Tools

The seven tools identified comprise a spoon bit, two teeth from a heckle or wool comb (Fig. 19, 1, 2), a weaving comb (Fig. 19, 3), a slicker (Fig. 19, 4), a leather worker's awl with remains of a wooden handle (Fig. 19, 5) and a weedhook with a broken tang (Fig. 19, 6).

The weaving comb has a straight-toothed blade, a shaped back, and originally, 23 holes for attachment to a handle. *Elisabeth Crowfoot* writes: 'This iron object is probably part of a comb-beater or weaving-comb. The teeth are worn and would originally have been rather longer and pointed; the holes at the side edges and at the top show that it was set into a handle, probably of wood. This implement was used for beating-in the weft, particularly in tapestry work and in rug-weaving. Flat wooden examples are known from Coptic Egypt, but combs with iron teeth and wooden handles are still in use in parts of Turkey and Persia for rug and carpet weaving; in these, the handle is set at an angle to the blade, which would probably have been the case in this 14th century example. A slightly earlier English medieval fragment came from Winchester (Goodall 1990a, 234, fig. 49, pl. XV)'.

The slicker, originally set in a wooden handle, was used in currying to force dirt out of hides prior to shaving them and subsequently to remove surplus grease from them.

Knives

Of the eleven knives recovered, seven (five illustrated: Fig. 19, 7–11) have whittle tangs, one (Fig. 19, 12) has a scale tang, and three (one illustrated: Fig. 19, 13) are

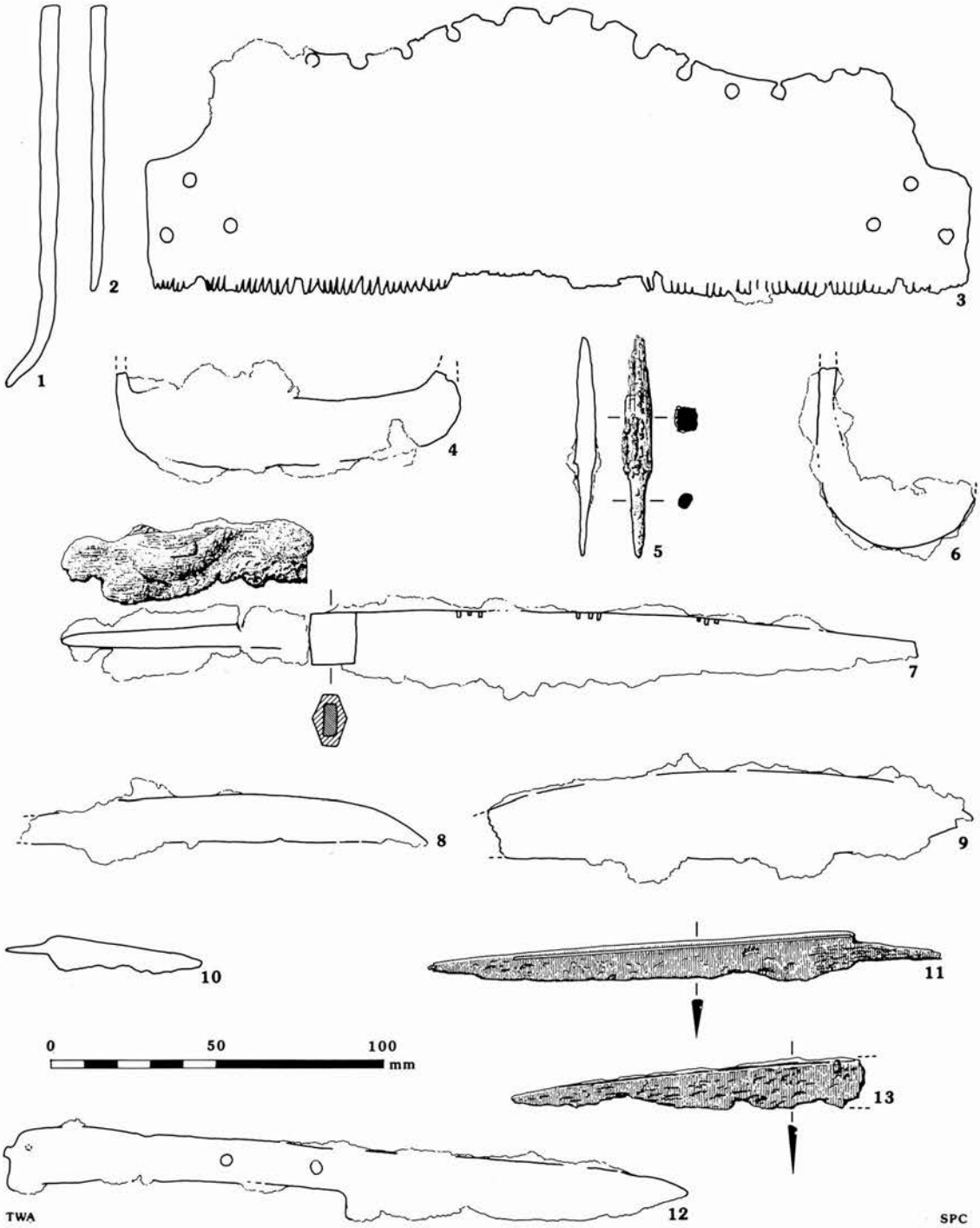


Figure 19 Bartholomew Street, iron objects (1–13)

blade fragments. One of the whittle tang knives (Fig. 19, 7), which has decorative grooves across the blade back, has a separate metal collar at the base of the tang which itself contains iron-impregnated wood from the former handle. The other knives are not exceptional but for the decorative grooves on two (Fig. 19, 11, 13), and the chamfered back of the latter.

Structural Ironwork

This category includes eight U-shaped staples (Fig. 20, 14–16), one square-ended staple, a tanged hook with a broken chain link attached (Fig. 20, 17), two strap hinges and a hinge pivot suitable for use with such hinges, and four strap fragments. Two broken pinned hinges (one illustrated: Fig. 20, 18) and two binding strips (Fig. 20, 19–20) are likely to be from furniture. Two objects have been identified as roves (one illustrated: Fig. 20, 21), used in conjunction with nails to join timbers together, as on a well cover from Lydford, Devon (Geddes 1980, 165, fig. 17). One object (Fig. 20, 22) may be the handle from such a cover, albeit round not square. One latch rest was also recovered (Fig. 20, 23).

Lock Furniture

Two fins from barrel padlocks both came from unphased contexts; one has inlaid decoration (Fig. 20, 25), but the

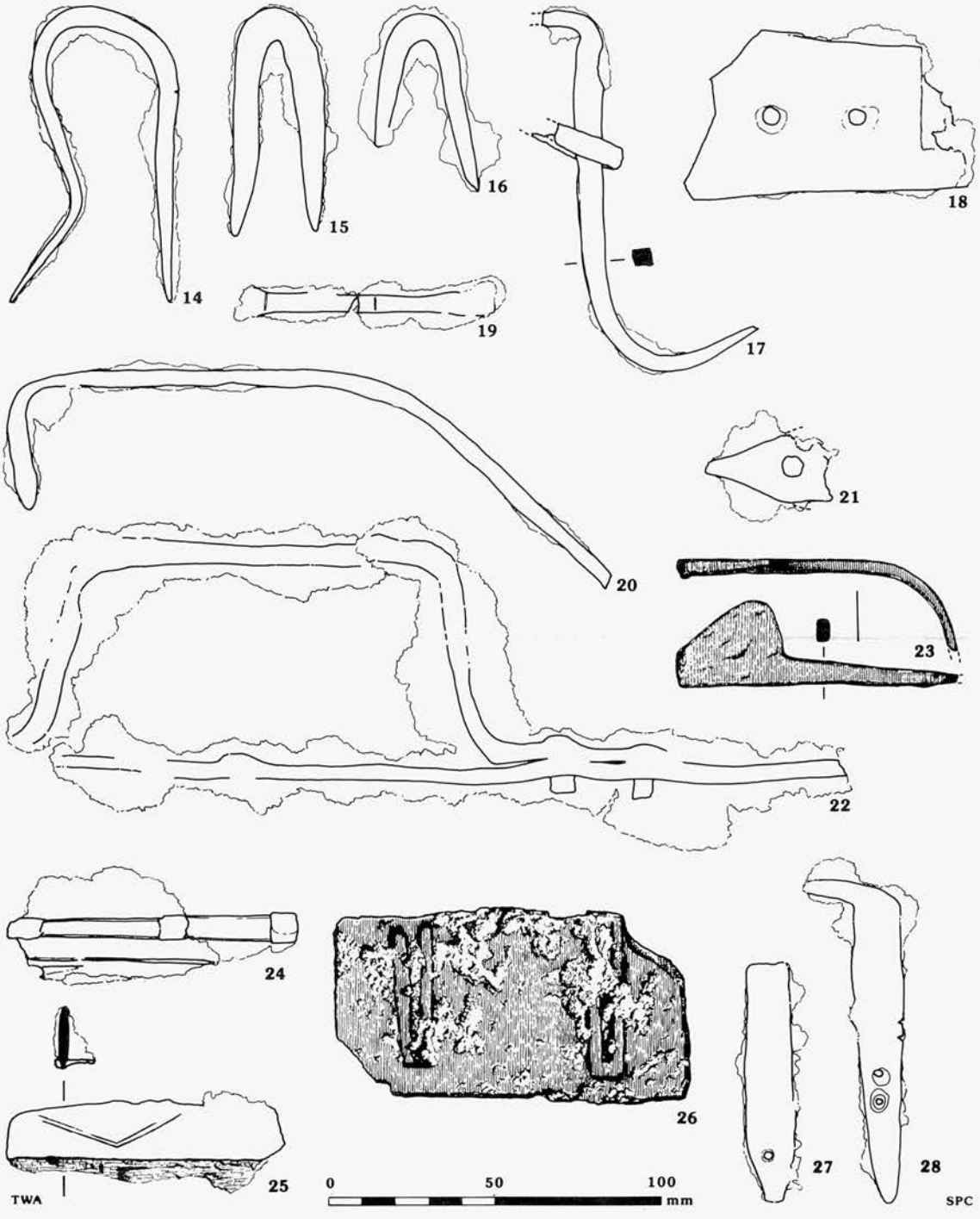


Figure 20 Bartholomew Street, iron objects (14–28)

second (Fig. 20, 24) is the more complete, retaining the tube and part of the case (Goodall 1981, 60, fig. 57. 3). A further barrel padlock fragment is the head of a 'T' shaped padlock bolt from a barrel padlock with shackle; it retains part of one of the two original spines to which leaf springs were attached. One fixed lock (Fig. 20, 26), probably from a chest, comprises a rectangular lockplate with, on the outer face, two elongated guides for the hasps, the holes for their staples, a keyhole and marks from former surrounding decorative straps. The lock mechanism on the rear comprises a toothed bolt with a recurved end and secured by a spring and sliding in two U-shaped staples, as well as an 'L' shaped ward and a shaped mount with an inner collar and hole for the key tip. Of the two stapled hasps found (Fig. 20, 27, 28), one (Fig. 20, 28) is probably from an embossed padlock similar to that from North Elmham Park, Norfolk (Goodall 1980, 509, fig. 265. 10). This came from a Phase 6 context; the second hasp came from a stake-hole in Phase 2a. The base of a figure-eight hasp (not illustrated) derived from a pit in Phase 3c; this is likely to have been used in conjunction with a padlock. Four

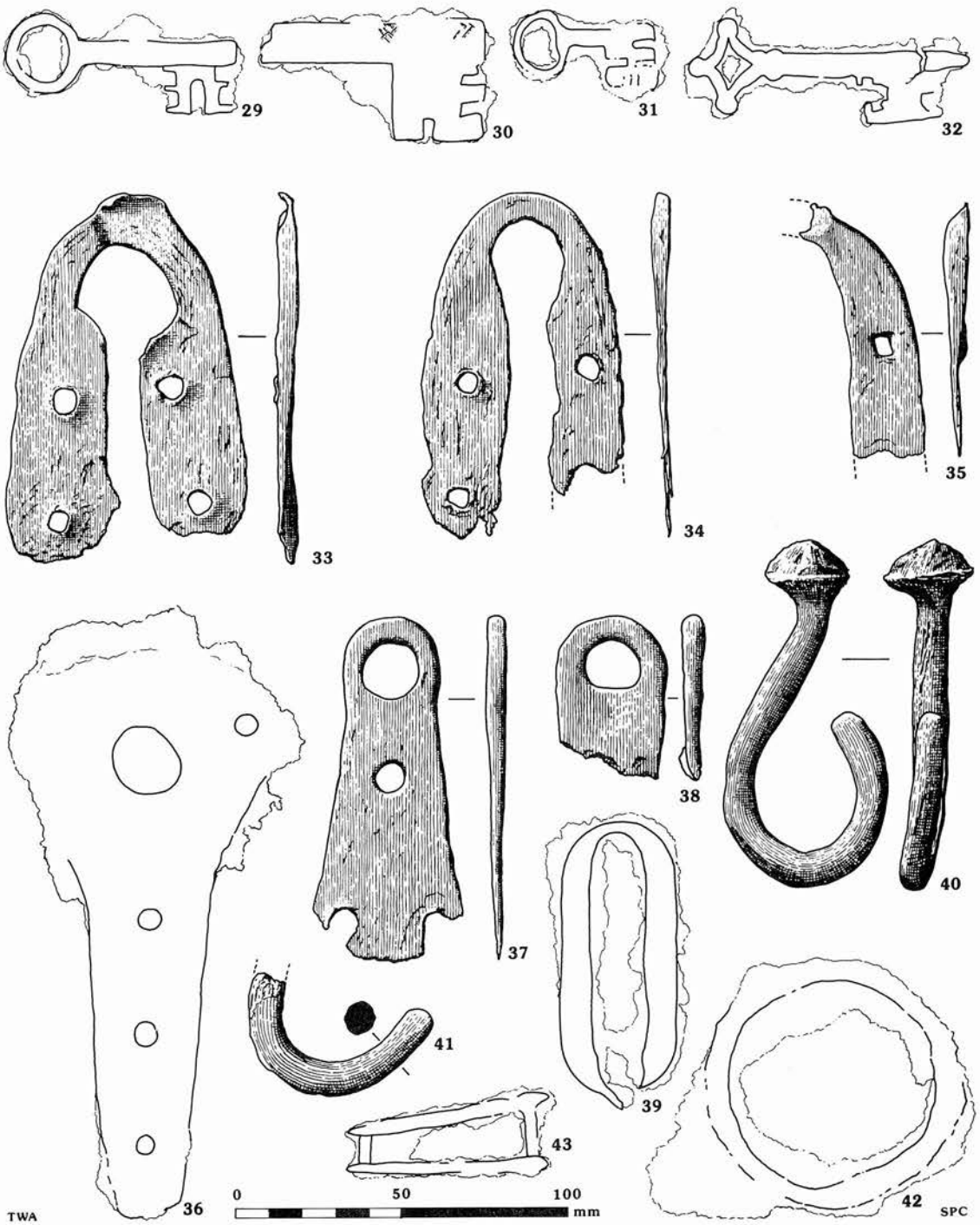


Figure 21 Bartholomew Street, iron objects (29–43)

keys were found, two with hollow stems (Fig. 21, 29–30), one of which is rolled in one with the bit (Fig. 21, 30), and two have solid stems (Fig. 21, 31–2).

Household Ironwork

The principal items in this category are three 'U' shaped loops (Fig. 21, 33–35) and three eyed straps (Fig. 21, 36–38) which were nailed to wooden buckets and in which iron handles rode. Medieval buckets with such fittings include those form Castell-y-Bere, Gwynedd and Duffield Castle, Derbyshire (Dunning 1974, 100–1, 104–5, figs 10, 11, 13, pl. XXIV). Five of the six fittings are from a Phase 5c well which produced other items associated with hoisting and retrieving buckets, namely a broken chain link (Fig. 21, 39), a swivel hook (Fig. 21, 40) and the end of a bucket hook (Fig. 21, 41). Two other objects can also be assigned to this category: a collar (Fig. 21, 42) and a pair of riveted straps (Fig. 21, 43).

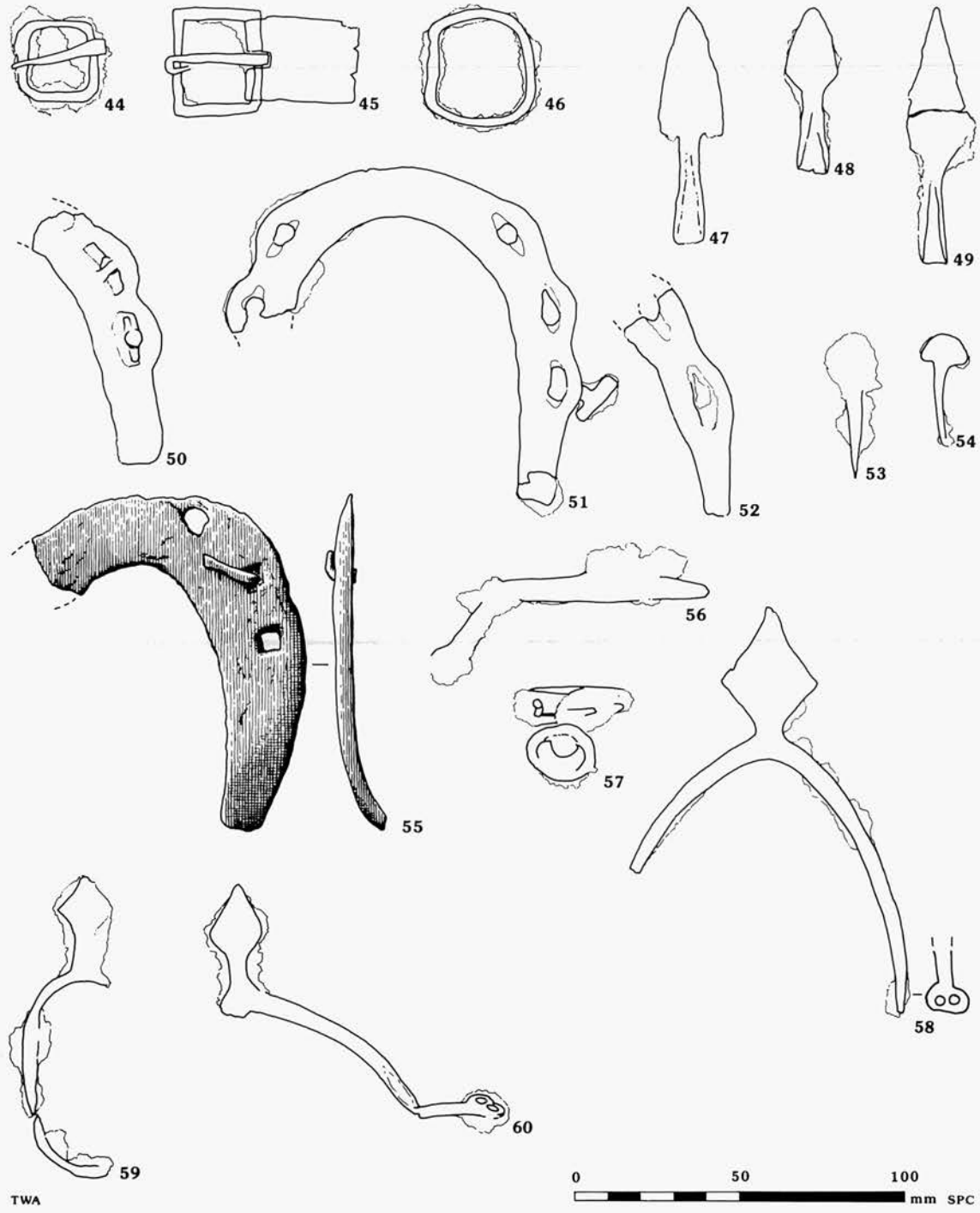


Figure 22 Bartholomew Street, iron objects (44–60)

Personal Items

Three buckles were found, two from Phase 3 features (Fig. 22, 44, 45) and one from a Phase 5 pit (Fig. 22, 46).

Arrowheads

All of the three arrowheads recovered are socketed (Fig. 22, 47–9); all derived from contexts in Phase 2b or 2c (early to mid 12th century). One has a triangular-shaped blade, the others lozenge-shaped blades (*cf* LMMC 1954, fig. 16, 1, 2).

Horse Equipment

Fifteen horseshoes were found. Ten (Fig. 22, 50–52) have countersunk nail holes and the accompanying wavy edge (three illustrated: Fig. 22, 50–52). Several retain fiddle-key nails, and four individual fiddle-key nails were also recovered (two illustrated: Fig. 22, 53–4) are individual examples. The five remaining horseshoes (one illustrated: Fig. 22, 55) are of the succeeding type, introduced during the 14th century, with rectangular nail holes and plain edges. Other horse furniture recovered comprises part of the cheekpiece of a snaffle

bit (Fig. 22, 56) and a small swivel ring and mount perhaps from a harness (Fig. 22, 57).

Spurs, by Blanche Ellis

Four spurs were recovered. Three are prick spurs. The first (Fig. 22, 58) has straight sides of 'D' section, one broken and its front end gone. The complete side has a suggestion of a curve under the wearer's ankle but there is severe corrosion and it may have become bent. The spur has a very short neck with a large quadrangular lozenge-shaped goad projecting slightly downwards (or possibly upwards), and is of large proportions for its type. The second spur (Fig. 22, 59) has a very slender 'D' section side and a short straight neck with quadrangular lozenge-shaped goad. This spur is severely damaged by rust, one side is missing, the other bent and distorted, and its terminal has gone. The top surfaces of the neck and goad are rusted away. The third spur (Fig. 22, 60) has one side missing; the other, of 'D' section, appears to have been curved under the ankle but the forward end is now twisted and severely rusted. The heart-shaped terminal is pierced with two holes filled with traces of rusted rivets. The short neck, with its bold quadrangular lozenge-shaped goad, projects downwards.

These three spurs are examples of spur forms common in Britain and Europe during the second half of the 12th century. This type features quadrangular lozenge-shaped goads, often the largest and heaviest of any of the medieval prick spur goads, as on the first, most complete example. Their short, comparatively slender sides were often straight but, at this period, spur sides sometimes, for the first time, showed a tendency to curve under the wearer's ankles, as on the third spur, anticipating the generously curved, longer spur sides of the two following centuries. The missing spur leathers would have been attached to the terminals by rivets; the terminals of a contemporaneous iron spur from Beverley, Yorkshire both retain two rivets. The latter example is similar to the third spur but its goad is smaller. A contemporary European illustration is the knight's spur on the Baldishol tapestry in the Museum of Applied Arts, Oslo, Norway (Thordeman 1943, 92, fig. 8; Verlet 1965), which shows another similar spur.

The fourth spur (not illustrated) is a rowel spur, totally rusted and now broken into almost unrecognisable fragments. The X-radiograph shows a short neck with the remains of a small rowel, also three pieces of slightly curved spur sides, one with the indentation of a part of a terminal hole apart from which the terminals have rusted away. Spurs with long necks were fashionable during the 15th and early 16th centuries but some inventories of the period list 'short spurs' as well. Spurs with short necks and straight or slightly curved sides became common as the 16th century progressed. The spur is accompanied by what appears to be the lower part of its buckle. This has a loop, now opened up, which probably attached it to one of the spur terminals, and possible double loops at the opposite end which could have held the buckle bar. This fragment is rusted and heavily corroded; the X-radiograph suggests several loops as if, perhaps, the adjacent attachment for the spur leather has become rusted together with it. The overall length is about 37 mm.

List of illustrated objects

Objects shown in outline have been drawn from X-radiographs.

Fig. 19

1–2. Heckle teeth; SF 1171, context 2609, pit 2608, Phase 4d.
3. Weaving comb; SF 137, context 665, floor make-up, Phase 5g.
4. Slicker; SF 1157, context 2701, pit 2697, Phase 3a.
5. Leather worker's awl, remains of wooden handle; SF 226, context 1201, Phase 3a.
6. Weedhook; SF 1170, context 2648, layer, Phase 3f.
7. Whittle tang knife, decorative grooves on blade back, metal collar at base of tang; SF 228, occupation deposit, Phase 2b.
8. Whittle tang knife; SF 223, context 1121, soil over cobbled feature 1310, Phase 1b.
9. Whittle tang knife; SF 1133, context 1155, Phase 2a.
10. Whittle tang knife; SF 66, context 581, layer, Phase 5d.
11. Whittle tang knife with decorative grooves; SF 173, context 2479, well 2333, Phase 5c.
12. Scale tang knife; SF 105, context 2220, clay floor level, Phase 5c.
13. Blade fragment with decorative groove; SF 172, context 2479, well 2333, Phase 5c.

Fig. 20

14. 'U' shaped staple; SF 1114, context 2594, Phase 5a.
15. 'U' shaped staple; SF 1140, context 1201, Phase 3a.
16. 'U' shaped staple; SF 1194, context 2435, Phase 3f.
17. Tanged hook with broken chain link; SF 215, context 2791, layer sealing pits 2697/2705, Phase 3c.
18. Pinned hinge; SF 1070, context 2225, clay floor level, Phase 6a.
19. Binding strip, possibly from furniture; SF 1177, context 608, cess pit 605, Phase 6f.
20. Binding strip, possibly from furniture; SF 193, context 2348, gravel layer, Phase 3c.
21. Rove; SF 1163, context 742, tile layer, Phase 5g.
22. ?Handle from well cover; SF 36, context 607, cess pit 605, Phase 6f.
23. Latch rest; SF 177, context 2479, well 2333, Phase 5c.
24. Fin from barrel padlock; SF 1154, context 1604, Unphased.
25. Fin from barrel padlock, inlaid decoration; SF 1167, context 1550, pit, Unphased.
26. Fixed lock; SF 109, context 573, sill beam slot, Phase 6f.
27. Stapled hasp; SF 1172, context 1555, stake-hole, Phase 2a.
28. Stapled hasp; SF 110, context 573, sill beam slot, Phase 6f.

Fig. 21

29. Key with hollow stem and non-ferrous plating; SF 1126, context 2750, pit 2812, Phase 3c.
30. Key with hollow stem; SF 1063, context 615, occupation layer, Phase 5c.
31. Key with solid stem and non-ferrous plating; SF 1085, context 2221, floor level, Phase 6a.
32. Key with solid stem; SF 1155, context 2548, layer, Phase 3d.

33. U-shaped loop (bucket fitting); SF 182, context 2479, well 2333, Phase 5c.
34. U-shaped loop (bucket fitting); SF 183, context 2479, well 2333, Phase 5c.
35. U-shaped loop (bucket fitting); SF 178, context 2479, well 2333, Phase 5c.
36. Eyed strap (bucket fitting); SF 1102, context 2359, well 2333, Phase 5c.
37. Eyed strap (bucket fitting); SF 181, context 2479, well 2333, Phase 5c.
38. Eyed strap (bucket fitting); SF 174, context 2479, well 2333, Phase 5c.
39. Broken chain link; SF 160, context 2479, well 2333, Phase 5c.
40. Swivel hook; SF 176, context 2479, well 2333, Phase 5c.
41. End of bucket hook; SF 179, context 2479, well 2333, Phase 5c.
42. Collar; SF 35, context 607, cess pit 605, Phase 6f.
43. Pair of riveted straps; SF 1128, context 2552, wall of oven 2405, Phase 4a.

Fig. 22

44. Buckle; SF 220, context 2821, pit 2683, Phase 3a.
45. Buckle; SF 149, context 2302, timber-lined well 2293, Phase 3h.
46. Buckle, lacking pin; SF 1071, context 611, pit 610, Phase 5d.
47. Socketed arrowhead; SF 229, context 1500, clay layer, Phase 2b.
48. Socketed arrowhead; SF 1182, context 2808, pit 2807, Phase 2b.
49. Socketed arrowhead; SF 223, context 1070, burning level, Phase 2c.
50. Horseshoe; SF 1136, context 1191, occupation layer, Phase 1.
51. Horseshoe; SF 162, context 2452, Phase 2c.
52. Horseshoe; SF 1174, context 1835, pit 1130, Phase 3a.
53. Fiddle-key nail; SF 1196, context 1110A, clay floor level, Phase 2c.
54. Fiddle-key nail; SF 1107, context 2415, Phase 3c.
55. Horseshoe; SF 180, context 2479, well 2333, Phase 5c.
56. Cheekpiece from snaffle bit; SF 1135, context 2201, floor level, Phase 6a.
57. Swivel ring and mount; SF 1105, context 568, wall, Phase 4c–4d.
58. Prick spur; SF 225, context 1201, Phase 3a.
59. Prick spur; SF 1129, context 2685, pit 2684, Phase 3a.
60. Prick spur; SF 1121, context 2455, pit 2454, Phase 2f.

Technological Remains, by Justine Bayley

Slags

The site produced a small quantity of slag, the majority of it from pit 958 (Phase 4a) which was of late 13th to early 14th century date. The rest of the slag came from contexts dating from the 11th–14th centuries. There was also a small quantity of copper alloy waste from late 15th and 16th century levels.

The slags included tap slag, smithing (forging) slag, and hearth lining and had a total weight of 5–6 kg. The earlier phases (Phases 1–3) produced only smithing slag and hearth lining, while Phase 4a, in addition, produced tap slag, suggesting iron smelting rather than just smithing. The one piece of haematite found with the tap slag, may be interpreted as corroborating evidence; it is an iron ore that could have been smelted. It should, however, be noted that this soft, powdery form of the ore was widely used as a red pigment and fine abrasive; indeed another similar find was made in the late 14th century floor level on this site (Phase 5a burnt clay floor).

The breakdown of slags by phase is presented in Table 6; individual identifications of the slags can be found in the archive. The small quantities of slag found make it unlikely that much metal-working was being carried out on site. The smelting slag in particular was probably an 'import', as no furnace remains have been found, and all the smelting slag came from one pit (958, Phase 4a). Smithing hearths are less permanent and so may disappear more easily. It is possible that smithing was carried out on the excavated site.

Possible Mould

The clay fragment (SF 1078) from a Phase 6a pit (2300) may be part of a mould but the fabric is harder and more heavily tempered than is usual. It has a black deposit on its inner surface.

Copper Alloy Scrap

All the copper alloy was deeply corroded and, in many cases little, if any, metal survived, especially in the less massive pieces. The finds can be roughly divided into three groups: (1) blobs and dribbles, (2) irregular lumps and (3) sheet fragments. The first group is metal that

Table 6 Bartholomew Street: slags by phase (numbers of samples)

Phase	*1*	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*Unphased*	*Total*
Smithing slag/bun	3	5	3	9	2	–	–	1	23
Hearth lining	–	2	–	4	–	–	–	–	6
Tap slag	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	2
Run Slag	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	2
Haematite	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1
Copper alloy scrap	–	–	1	1	1	12	1	–	16
?Mould fragment	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1

has been split while molten and has solidified where it fell. The find spot need not be the primary context. The lumps are probably not part of the finished objects and are, therefore, likely to be by-products of manufacturing processes. The sheet fragments may be parts of objects or may be offcuts; their state of preservation makes it impossible to say which.

The copper alloy scrap is representative of the sort of waste found in a metal-working shop. However, its small quantity and lack of concentration preclude any meaningful interpretation in this case. The lack of other metal-working finds such as hearths, crucibles, copper-bearing slags, or definite moulds make it unlikely that copper alloy metal-working was carried out on the excavated site.

Worked Stone, by F.G. Dimes and A.G. Vince

Architectural Stone

Fragments of building stone, often with tooled surfaces, were frequent in all contexts of late 12th century or later date.

From Phase 3a and later, the majority of the stones found were of Reigate, Gatten, or Merstham Stone (Upper Greensand). Only fragments with three or more worked faces were retained, the remainder being recorded and discarded on site. Foundation 2330 and the steening of well 2333 (Phase 5b) were constructed mainly of Reigate stone and in the succeeding phase walls and other foundations were almost entirely constructed in Reigate stone rather than the flints and peg tiles used in earlier phases. A layer of stone chips and clay (Phase 5c) shows that some of this stone was worked on site, but the presence of tooled faces and architectural fragments within the structures shows that the stone was reused. Stratified earlier than the Reigate Stone was a slab of Pennant Grit (Coal Measures) which must have come from the Bristol Coalfield at the closest (Phase 2b). This was probably a Romano-British roof tile reused as flooring in the 12th century. The only walling stone from these levels was a small group of sandstone fragments, probably Upper Greensand from the Shaftesbury–Warminster area (pit 2755). From the same contexts as the Reigate stone came fragments of oolitic and shelly oolitic limestone. These could not be precisely matched with samples from known quarries but probably include Bath Stone and Forest Marble fragments (both Great Oolite). Flint blocks, slightly worn and probably from the local gravels, were used extensively in Phase 4 for walling and flooring (eg the hearths of Phase 4d), but freshly quarried flint was found only in one context, in the base of trench 944 (Phase 4b).

It is unlikely that any of the building stone found was brought to Newbury originally for use in a building on the site. The presence of reused architectural fragments suggests that the stone may have come from the nearby church, the predecessor of the present St Nicholas Church; other such reused fragments were found at No. 140 Bartholomew Street, including pieces of window tracery and the base of a column (Ford 1979, fig. 7). The wide-ranging sources of the stone is quite remarkable considering that Newbury was not situated on a major waterway. Another surprise is that chalk was not used at all and freshly quarried flint was extremely rare.

Portable Stone Objects

Whetstones

Seven whetstones were recovered during the excavations (Fig. 23, 1–6). Geological identifications and comments have been made by R.W. Sanderson (Institute of Geological Sciences), which reveal that a number of different sources are represented. Three whetstones (Fig. 23, 2, 4, 6) are examples of schist hones from Eidsborg, Telemark, Norway. There are two examples of sandstone whetstones, one comparable with Coal Measure type sandstones similar to those from south Yorkshire, and one Pennant-type sandstone (Fig. 23, 5), probably from the Gloucester–Somerset area, although it could possibly have been obtained from alluvial or glacial deposits nearer to Newbury. One slate whetstone, from Phase 1a (Fig. 23, 1) might be of Continental origin, as it appears more highly recrystallised than the north Welsh Cambrian slates which are the nearest equivalents in southern Britain. The seventh whetstone (Fig. 23, 3) is in a calcareous sandstone which closely resembles samples from the Purbeck strata near Swanage.

Mortars

Stone identifications have been made by F.G. Dimes (Institute of Geological Sciences). Four mortars were found in the 1979 excavations (Fig. 23, 8–11), of which one was of Purbeck Limestone, another of Purbeck Marble and the remaining two in an unidentified limestone, possibly Inferior Oolite. The Purbeck mortars are similar to those from Northolt Manor, Middlesex and Kings Lynn, Norfolk, described by Dunning (1961; 1977). The Purbeck Marble mortar (Fig. 23, 11) has faceted sides (cf Northolt, no. 1), whilst the Purbeck Limestone mortar has curved sides (Fig. 23, 10). Although all were incomplete, it is likely that all had two rather than four ribs with a spout at right angles to the ribs. One mortar had chiselled ribs and a zone round the base while the rest of the surface was pecked. The remaining mortars were completely chiselled. The mortars in unidentified limestone are both of the form in which the ribs are expanded towards the base (Fig. 23, 8, 9; Dunning 1961, type 2), a form found on both Purbeck and Caen stone mortars.

Three of the mortars were found reused as packing stones whilst the fourth was found in an early 14th century pit.

Lamp

A large part of an elaborate stone lamp (or cresset) was found in a Phase 3 gravel spread (Fig. 23, 7). A comparable example, although much less elaborate, comes from Exeter, Devon (Allan 1984, fig. 164, no. 2) and crude examples were found at Cheddar, Somerset (Rahtz

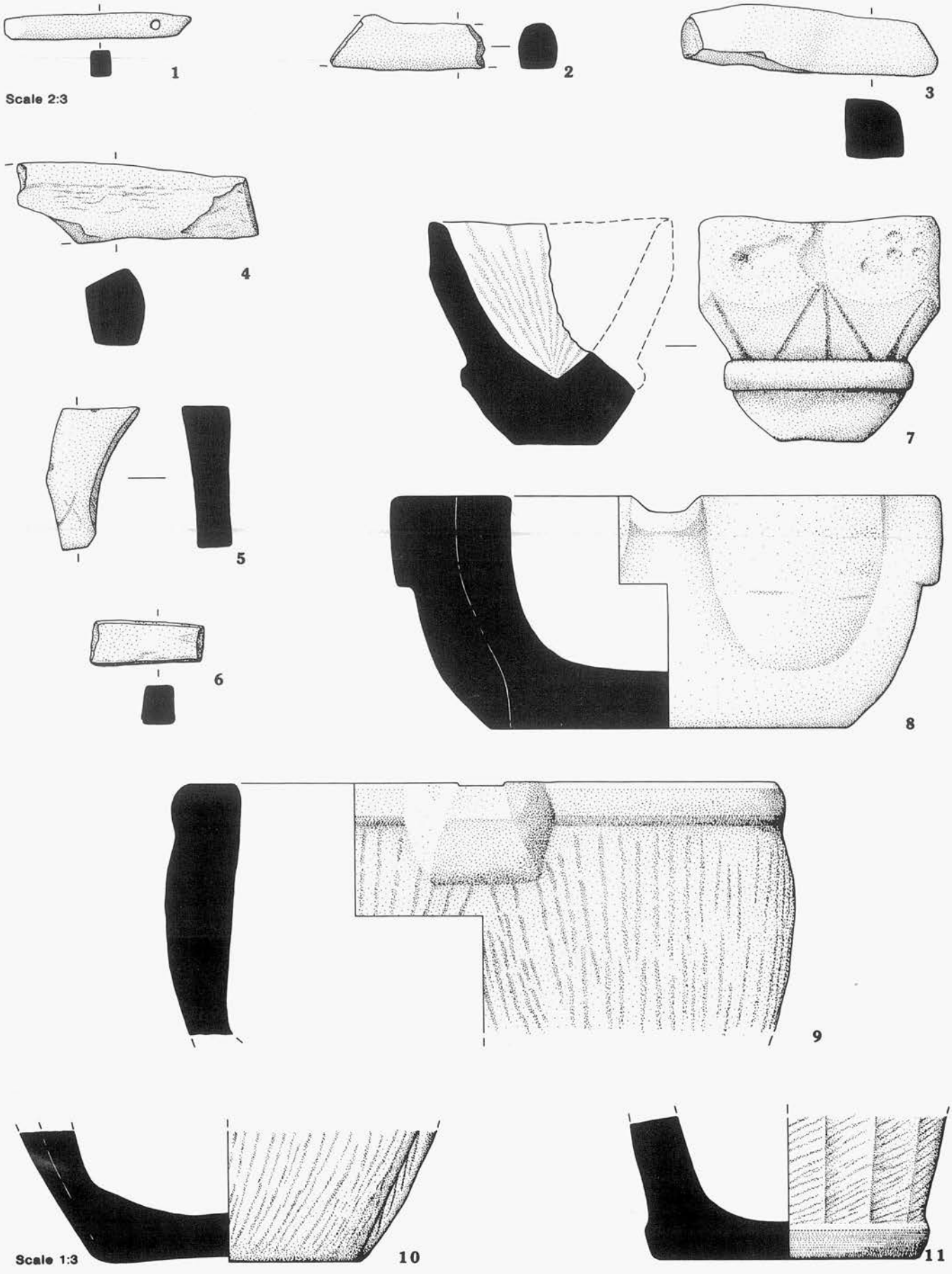


Figure 23 Bartholomew Street, worked stone objects (1–11)

1979, fig. 78). Such an object is obviously not of a normal domestic nature and may have derived originally from the nearby church, as has been suggested for some of the architectural fragments (*see* Dimes and Vince, above).

List of illustrated objects (Fig. 23)

1. Small, complete whetstone, rectangular section, perforated at one end; phyllitic slate. SF 232, ditch 1343, Phase 1a.
2. Fragment of whetstone, broken at both ends, subrectangular section; quartz-muscovite schist. SF 188, context 2508, layer, Phase 4d.
3. Whetstone, slightly irregular rectangular section; medium-grained calcareous sandstone. SF 163, context 2481, layer, Phase 5f.
4. Irregular whetstone, sub-rectangular section, broken at one end; quartz-muscovite schist. SF 171, context 2499, post-hole 2498, Phase 5b.
5. Whetstone, rectangular section with one curved (worn?) face; slightly micaceous sandstone comparable to Coal Measure type sandstones. SF 227, context 1041A, pit 1041B, Phase 4a.
6. Small whetstone, rectangular section; quartz-muscovite schist. SF 121, context 2225, clay floor level, Phase 6a.
7. Cresset lamp, unidentified stone type. SF 208, context 2549, layer, Phase 3c.
8. Mortar with four ribs, joining up to form a square base; one lug recessed to form spout; chiselling on outside surface; unidentified limestone. SF 138, pit 2559, Phase 4d.
9. Rim of a large mortar with a spout and rib starting below; vertical chiselling on outside surface; unidentified limestone. SF 186, context 2376, construction trench 2227 for well 2333, Phase 5b.
10. Base of a small mortar with two opposed ribs; Purbeck Limestone. SF 134, context 597, threshold feature 596, Phase 5d.
11. Base of a small mortar with circular footring and faceted chiselled sides; Purbeck Marble. SF 88, context 2227, construction trench 2227 for well 2333, Phase 5b.

Glass, by Lorraine Mepham

A complete list of contexts in which glass was found can be found in the archive. Two objects, two vessels, and one piece of window glass are described below. No other window glass fragments were found except in the filling of pit 501 (Phase 7b) and in Phase 8 contexts.

The objects comprise a linen smoother and a bead. The linen smoother (Fig. 24, 1), found in a Phase 2c floor level, is in a white crystallised glass. Linen smoothers were used from the Saxon through to the post-medieval period and are not uncommon finds on medieval sites (eg Oakley and Hunter 1979, fig. 130). A similar object was found at 140 Bartholomew Street, and dated 12th–13th century (Ford 1979, 22 and fig. 1, no. 12). The disc-shaped bead (Fig. 24, 2), from an ash layer in Phase 6a, is in an opaque black metal, and is possibly from a rosary.

The two vessel fragments are likely to be of similar date. The first (Fig. 24, 3), in a clear metal, is a fragment of a moulded vessel, with two horizontal cordons and the beginning of diagonal fluting. This probably derives from a goblet or beaker, as examples illustrated from Southampton, dated late 15th or 16th century (Charleston 1975, fig. 223, nos 1529, 1530, 1537). The second

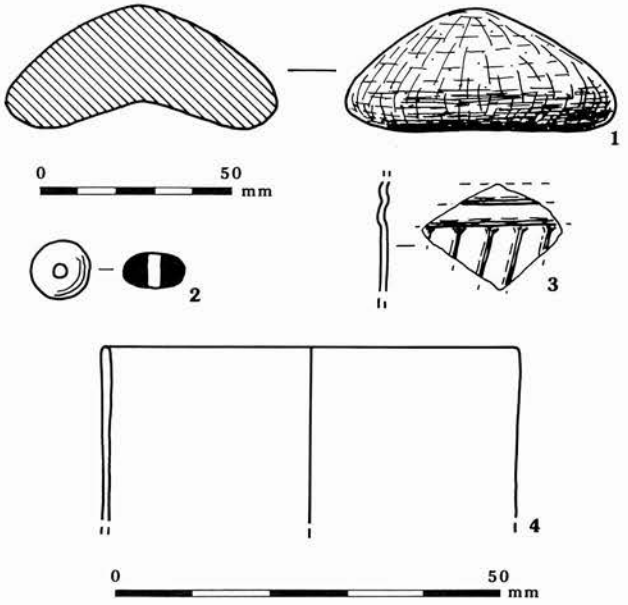


Figure 24 Bartholomew Street, glass (1–4)

fragment (Fig. 24, 4) comprises the rim of plain vessel, again in a clear metal. This may derive from a small beaker, or alternatively from a tall bottle or flask, and parallels may again be sought amongst the glass vessels from Southampton (Charleston 1975, fig. 223, nos. 1531, 1536; fig. 224, no. 1562). Both vessel fragments derived from Phase 6 contexts.

Two fragments of medieval window glass came from a Phase 4d pit (2608). Both fragments are *c.* 2 mm thick and in a light green metal with crystallised dark surfaces which have largely flaked off.

List of illustrated glass

(Fig. 24)

1. Linen smoother, opaque white; SF 221, context 1110A, clay floor level, Phase 2c.
2. Bead, opaque black; SF 126, Context 2258, ash layer, Phase 6a.
3. Fragment of moulded vessel, clear; SF 1081, context 2221, floor level, Phase 6a.
4. Vessel rim, clear; SF 1146, context 2272, layer, Phase 6b.

Pottery

Introduction

All of the pottery found, excluding Victorian and later material, was sorted into type fabrics on the basis of the rock and mineral inclusions present. The fabric series consists of 50 groups, some of which are probably insignificant variations within material from one source, while others contain one or two sherds each. For publication, therefore, the pottery has been reordered into five main Groups, A to E, and a miscellany of minor wares which retain their original fabric numbers. There are also two sherds of Roman pottery included in the fabric system (fabrics 26 and 50, one sherd each).

The primary record of the pottery is on a card index deposited with the material in Newbury Museum. This

Table 7 Bartholomew Street: pottery vessel forms (Group C) by phase

Phase	*Cooking Pots*				*Bowls*	*Tripod Pitchers*		*Plain Jugs*	*SDP*	*WSJ*	*Total Weight*
	Fabric										
	21–23	5	36	17	5	21	5	17	5/17	17	
1a	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1b	100	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15
2a	100	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	30
2b	100	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10
2c	100	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	155
2e/f	18	–	–	–	–	52	22	7	–	–	135
3a	7	20	–	–	–	3	70	–	–	–	2380
3c	3	2	–	–	–	5	86	17	2	–	860
3d	–	18	1	–	–	13	44	–	24	–	750
3f	–	13	3	2	1	–	33	–	47	–	2340
4a	–	4	6	3	2	–	17	1	61	4	1125
4d	–	16	2	28	2	3	22	12	9	5	950
5d	–	12	–	18	–	–	12	12	47	–	85
5a	–	5	5	38	–	5	–	24	–	24	105
5b	–	38	–	10	–	–	25	9	2	16	460
5c	–	–	–	4	–	–	35	54	4	4	130
6a	–	18	–	–	–	–	45	36	–	–	55

SDP = Slip-decorated pitchers; WSJ = White-slipped jugs

lists the numbers and weight of sherds of each fabric and class of vessel by context, together with a cross index to published sherds. A sample sherd of each fabric has been thin sectioned and the results of this analysis incorporated into the report. The fabric descriptions given here are based on visual characteristics of the whole group rather than the description of a single sample. Summary sheets with full petrological details of each fabric are deposited with the site archive. A breakdown of the finds from each phase can be found in the site archive and the pottery is described here in fabric groups rather than excavated contexts. The illustrations too are arranged by fabric, since they illustrate the range of forms found in a fabric. Illustration by excavated groups in this case would have been very repetitive, but there has been an attempt to include as much material from Phases 1 and 2 as possible so that these early groups could be reconstructed from the illustrations.

Pottery fabric groups are broken down by sub-phase in Figure 25 and percentages of the less common fabric types are shown by phase in Figure 26. Vessel forms are broken down by sub-phase in Figure 27 and in Table 7 (Group C only).

Group A: Sand- and flint-tempered wares

There are five fabrics in Group A: 1, 2, 3, 12, and 20. All contain the same range of inclusions but in differing proportions. The clay matrices in each case are fine textured (that is, in thin section they consist solely of baked clay with no mineral inclusions). The inclusions are rounded quartz sand, including clear, milky, and red grains *c.* 0.5 mm across, angular grey or white flint fragments (brown in thin section) often several millimetres across, and rare fragments of black or red iron ore. Limestone (?probably chalk) is present in small quantities only as rounded fragments up to 2 mm across.

Fabric 1 Usually low-fired with a black or dark grey core and black or oxidised surfaces. Often very little flint is visible and there are noticeable amounts of limestone.

Fabric 2 Firing is as fabric 1 but with very little quartz sand. In other respects it is similar to fabric 1.

Fabric 3 Usually harder-fired than fabrics 1 or 2, with grey core and grey or oxidised surfaces.There is usually little visible iron ore or limestone, and quartz sand is more noticeable (probably as a result of firing).

Fabric 12 As 3 but with little flint.

Fabric 20 As 1 but with a light grey core and oxidised surfaces.

All the vessels in this group are handmade, although there is considerable variation in the quality of finish (corresponding to the fineness of the fabric). The only type of finishing carried out was wiping of the rim and shoulder of the pot, possibly on a turntable.

Cooking pots

By far the most common vessel type is a rounded or barrel-shaped cooking pot with a sagging base and everted rim (Fig. 31, 1–22; Fig. 32, 23, 28, 33, 35). The

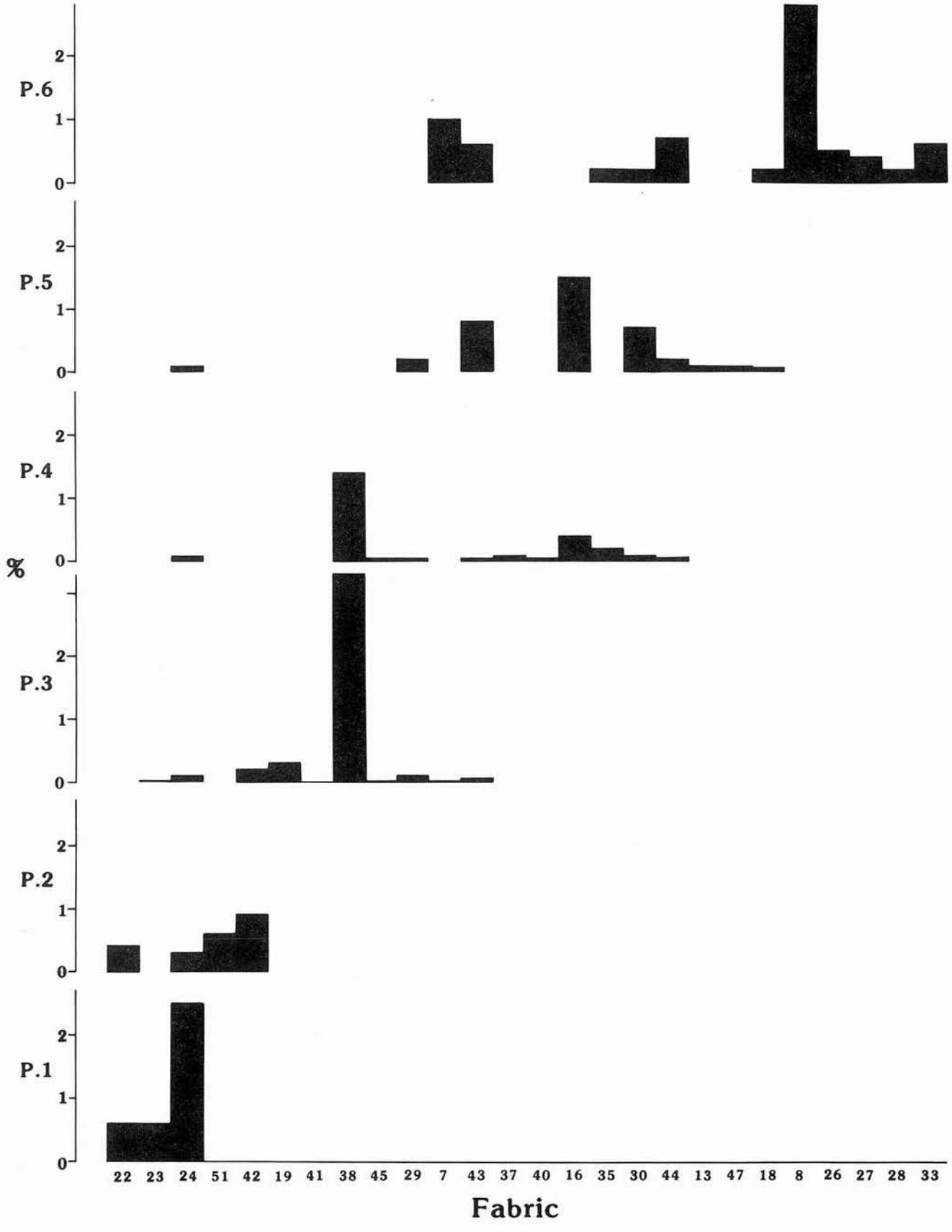


Figure 25 *Bartholomew Street, pottery fabric types by phase (not Groups A–F)*

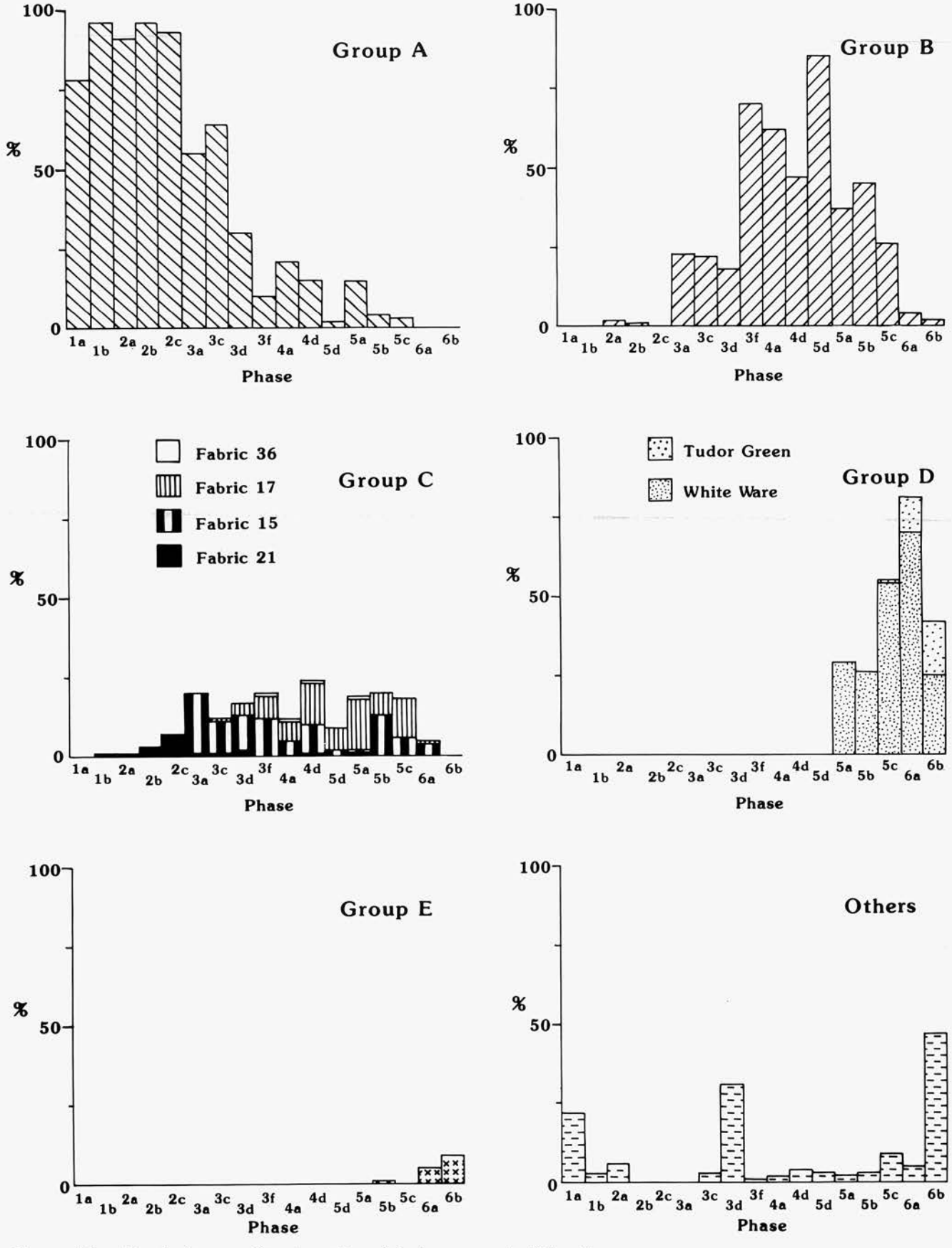
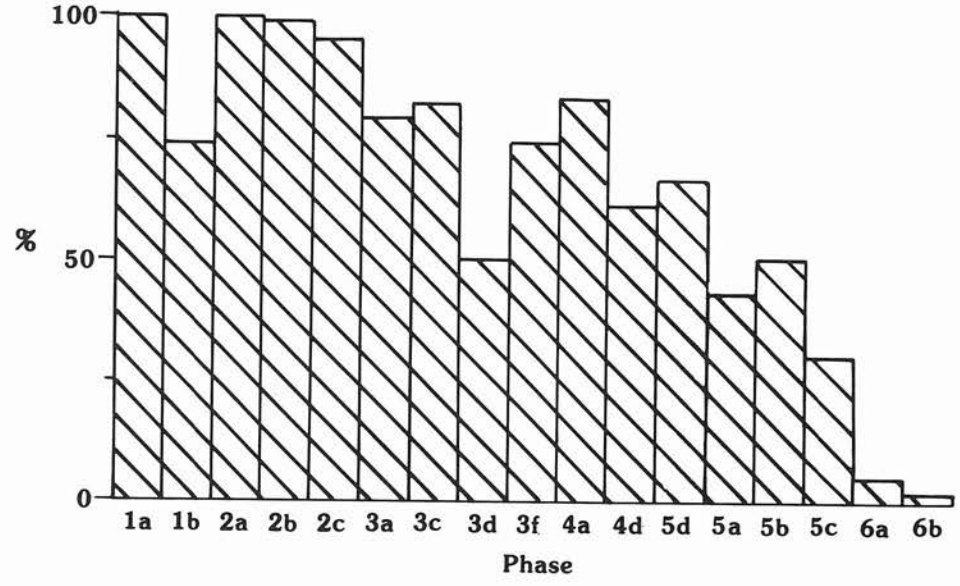
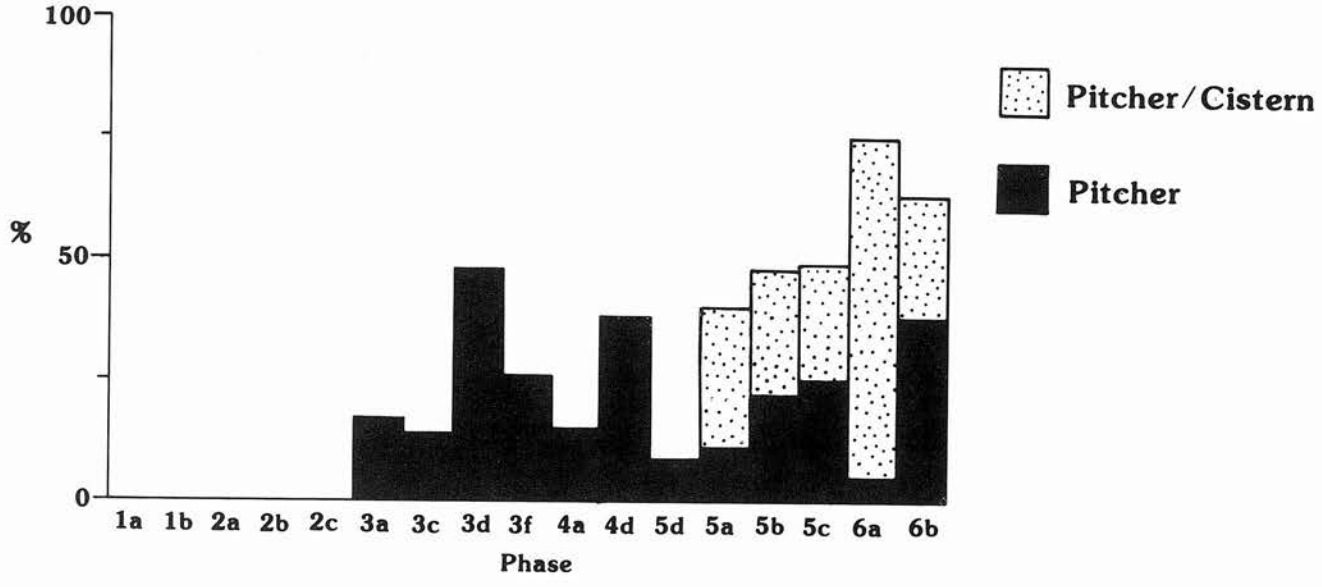


Figure 26 Bartholomew Street, pottery fabric groups A–E by phase





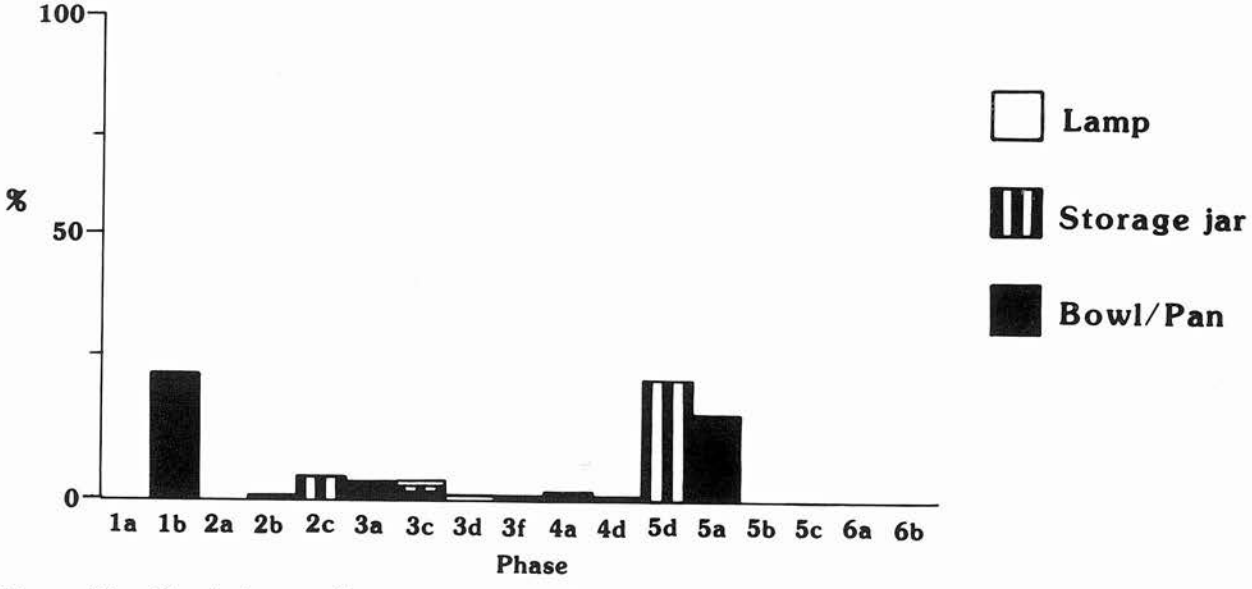


Figure 27 Bartholomew Street, pottery vessel forms by phase

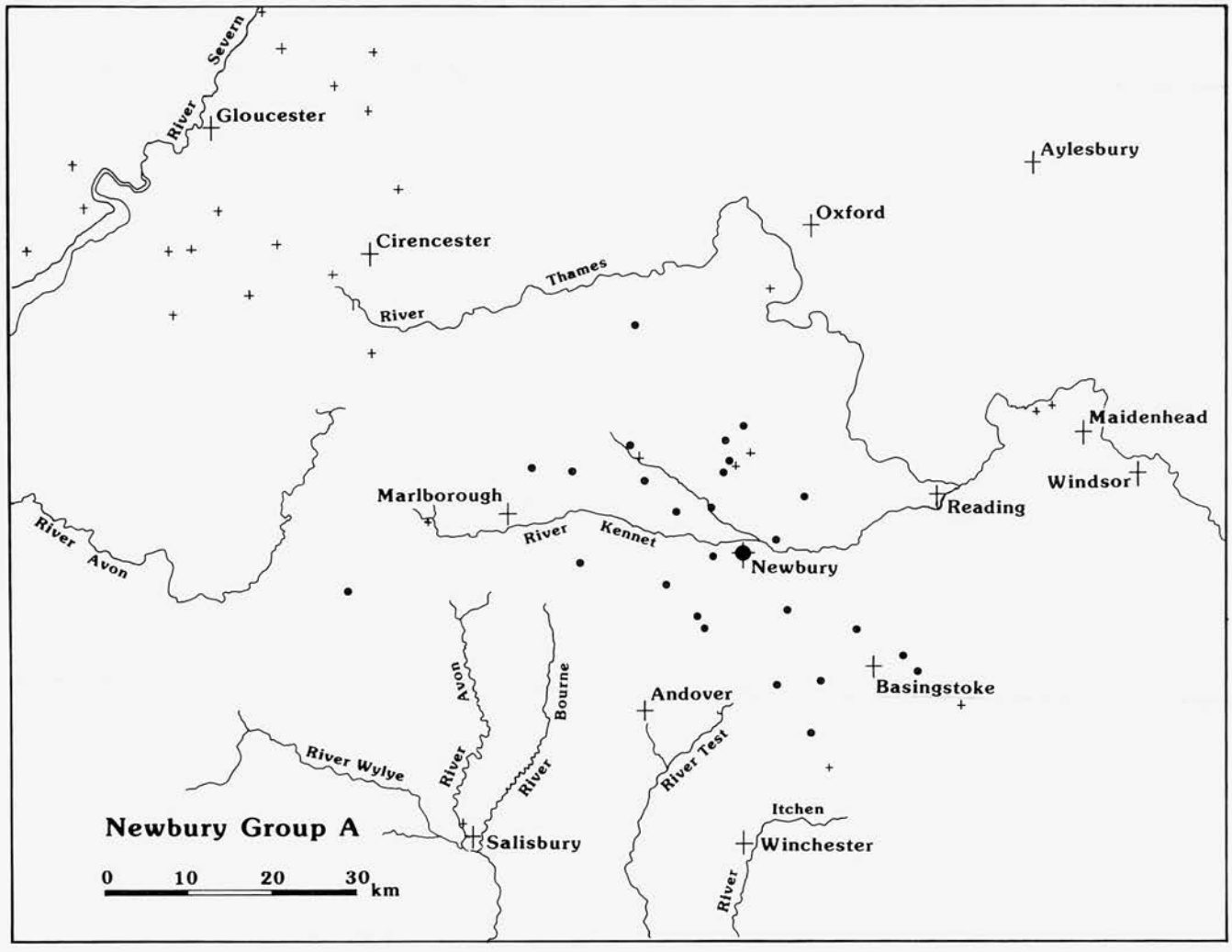


Figure 28 Bartholomew Street, pottery fabric distribution (Group A). Black dot: one or more sherds; small cross: negative evidence; collections o f late 11th–early 12th century coarsewares searched without finding Group A sherds

neck is sometimes sharply defined but more often the shoulder curves smoothly into an everted or upright neck. Both forms can be decorated with thumbing around the rim. Decoration on the body is rare, but incised lines (Fig. 31, 6, 22; Fig. 32, 38, 39), applied clay strips and rough combing are found.

Handled cooking pots
Several cooking pots with rectangular-sectioned handles were found, all in a heavily flint- tempered fabric with walls of uneven thickness (Fig. 32, 24).

Steep-sided bowl
One example with a rim form similar to that of the later cooking pots (Fig. 32, 37).

Storage jars
Some sherds probably come from a very large hollow-ware vessel (or vessels). Base sherds are over 15 mm thick.

Straight-sided and flaring dishes
Wide dishes with simple or inturned rims and sagging bases are found (Fig. 32, 27, 29–32), including a large portion of one vessel from Phase 1b (Fig. 32, 27) This vessel has a groove running along the top of the rim, while other examples have a bevelled rim facing inwards (Fig. 32, 31–32).

Convex dishes
This bowl type has a curved profile and is usually thickened on the outside of the rim (Fig. 32, 34, 36).

Lamps
Two examples of pedestal lamps, in fabrics 1 and 3 respectively (Fig. 32, 41, 42).

Handle
Tentatively identified as a handle, although it could be the base of a lamp. The body of the vessel has a combed line running up to the handle (Fig. 32, 40).

In Phases 1 and 2, Group A vessels predominate in all assemblages; but from Phase 3a onwards the proportion of Group A vessels declines sharply (*see* Fig. 26).

Numerically, cooking pots are by far the most common vessels found, forming 91% of all Group A

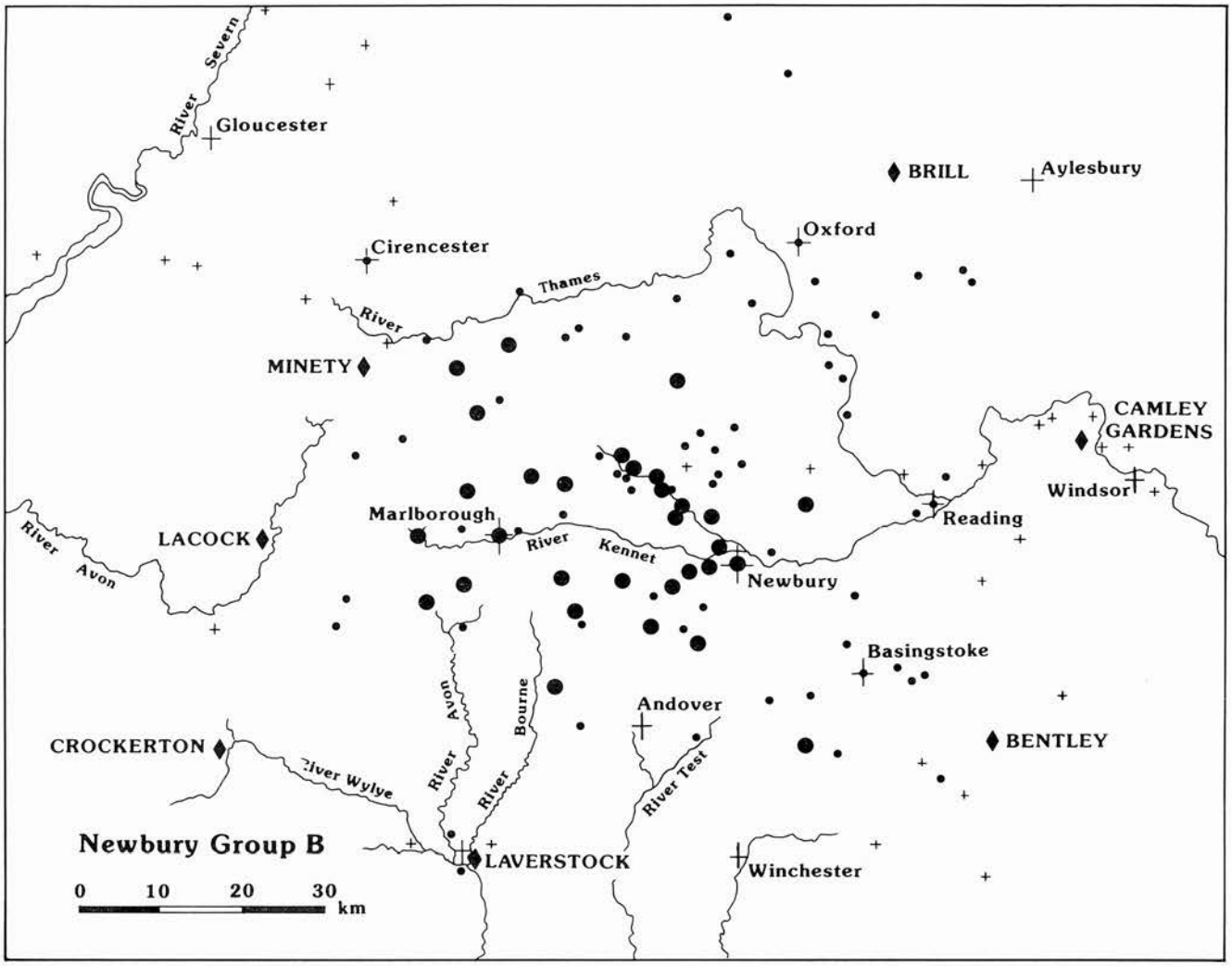


Figure 29 Bartholomew Street, pottery fabric distribution (Group B). Large dot: collections of late 12th–14th century coarsewares with Group B dominant; small dot: collections in which Group B = minor part (inc. single finds); small cross: negative evidence, no Group B; diamond: late 12th–14th century production sites producing competing products

pottery. Bowls are the next most common form, forming 3%, while the other forms account for 1–2% each. There is no significant change in the relative frequencies of the different forms through time but there are minor changes in typology. In Phases 1b–2b cooking pots are small, about 150 mm in diameter and have unthickened rims and large base angles.

In Phase 2c the cooking pots are larger, although small pots are still used. The rims on Phase 2c and later pots are usually thickened and the base angle is closer to 90 degrees. In Phase 2c the thickening is mainly on the inside; but in Phase 3 it is both inside and out. Thumbing occurs throughout the sequence, as does decoration of the body. There are seven stratified dishes, three straight-walled or flaring and four with convex walls. The earliest straight-walled dish is from Phase 1b and the earliest convex dish is from Phase 2c. However, the straight-walled dishes with bevelled rims are both from Phase 3 and there is thus no evidence that the types form a chronological progression.

The handled cooking pots are from Phases 3c and 3g, the storage jar sherds from Phase 2e and later, the lamp is from Phase 3d, and the handle from Phase 3c. The steep-sided bowl is from Phase 3h (the upper filling of well 2293).

Group B: sand-, flint-, and limestone-tempered wares

There are three fabrics in Group B. Fabrics 4 and 39 contain the same range of inclusions but fabric 19 contains no limestone and little flint. It is grouped here because of similarity in typology, date, clay matrix, and colour. The clay matrix is fine textured, as in Group A. The main inclusions are rounded fragments of limestone (probably chalk) or more commonly voids where these have leached out. These can be several millimetres across in fabric 4, but less than 1 mm in fabric 39. Rounded grains of white or clear quartz *c.* 0.5 mm, and some rounded and angular fragments of white, grey, or black flint are also found. There is considerable variation in the relative and absolute quantities of these inclusions, but no apparent link between these variations and typology, date, or distribution. At Oxford the ware is divided into two groups on the basis of the relative

abundance of limestone (Haldon 1977, fabrics AJ and AQ) and similarly at Abingdon (Parrington and Balkwill 1975, fabrics C and J). All three fabrics are hard, with a light grey core and grey or oxidised surfaces. Surface colour varied from a yellowish–red to a light brown, often on the same vessel, and there are characteristically black and grey reduced patches on the exterior. There is no indisputable evidence that any Group B vessels were wheelthrown, although most have more regular profiles and even walls than Group A. Wiping marks occur around the rims of most vessels but wherever large fragments are found these can be distinguished from throwing marks. The lower halves of the vessels are less well finished.

Cooking pots
There is a considerable range in the size of the cooking pots, from less than 150 mm to 300 mm diameter (Fig. 33, 43–8). All have the same basic shape: a rounded vessel with sagging base, a relatively straight lower half curving in at the shoulder to an everted rim, the larger the pot the narrower the rim in relation to the girth. The rims are always thickened and usually thumbed. Decoration is rare but consists of applied strips, in one case running round the girth of the pot, combing, or 'dimples' impressed around the shoulder (Fig. 33, 47). One rim only in fabric 19 was found.

Pitchers
The pitchers have sagging bases, relatively straight sides below rounded shoulders, and narrow mouths (Fig. 34, 49–54). The rims curve out from the body without a sharp break in angle and are usually thickened. Pulled lips and bridge spouts (Fig. 34, 53) have been found. The strap handles are often highly decorated with combing and thumbing, and combing is also common on the neck and body. One rim only in fabric 19 was found (Fig. 34, 50).

Flaring dishes
Identical in form to those in Group A (*see* Jope 1947, fig. 4, nos 1–5 and fig. 3) (Fig. 34, 55).

Steep-sided bowls
Only two such bowls were recognised. As in Group A, they have rim profiles identical to those found on cooking pots. In one case the inside of the rim and the outside of the body are decorated with combing (Fig. 34, 56).

Handled bowl
A small vessel with a simple bevelled rim and traces of a handle (Fig. 34, 57). The lower part of the outside of the pot is sooted.

Of all the Group B sherds, 88% are from cooking pots, 9% from pitchers and 1% each from bowls and dishes. This undoubtedly underestimates the proportion of bowls and pitchers because base sherds and body sherds have been counted with cooking pots. From Phase 3c onwards there is no apparent change in the relative proportions of these types but, in Phase 3a, only cooking pots were found (despite a sample size of 2620 g). There is no obvious typological progression in any of the forms. Figure 26 shows a classic frequency curve for Group B, with a single peak from Phase 3f to Phase 5d (late 13th to mid 14th century). The proportion of Group B wares in Phases 5a and 5b is also high and therefore Group B wares may well have been current in the first half of the 15th century. This last date for Group B is confirmed by finds at Linacre College, Oxford, where a well group (F45) dating from the late 14th to early 15th centuries contained a smashed Group B pitcher associated with Oxford Late Medieval Ware (Haldon 1977, fig. 24, no. 1).

The source and distribution of Group B are discussed below but it is worth noting at this stage that the long date range of the group, and an inception date some time in the late 12th or early 13th century, are both confirmed by sequences at Oxford and Abingdon (*see* above). Petrologically, only the quality of limestone (chalk) distinguishes Group B from Group A.

Group C: medium grained sand-tempered wares

Fabrics 5, 7, 17, 21, 22, 23, 28, 36, and 48 contain medium-grained quartz sand tempering. Except in fabric 44, the largest grains are between 0.5 and 1.0 mm across. In thin section, quartz is the most common mineral seen, but quartzite and iron ore are also present. Fragments of chert, flint, fine-grained sandstones, and felspar are sometimes also present. A mixture of rounded, sub-angular, and angular grains is found. Three basic groups exist:

i. Little or no silt-sized inclusions and abundant quartz sand tempering. Fabrics 17, 21, 22, and 23. Fabric 22 also contains chert fragments up to 2.0 mm across, while fabric 23 contains a few white mica flakes.
ii. A moderate amount of silt-sized quartz, a little white mica, and a moderate amount of quartz sand: Fabrics 5, 7, 28, 36, and 48. Fabric 36 and some vessels in fabric 5 have a notably light colour (10YR 7/4), very pale brown.
iii. Moderate amounts of silt-sized quartz and white mica, also a coarse sand with rare grains up to 2.0 mm across: Fabric 44. Untempered local clays and pottery also have these characteristics (*see* Group F).

Although these groups can be recognised by eye and in thin section, they do not necessarily reflect different sources. The typological divisions, although generally agreeing with fabric groups, do sometimes cut across them, for example the slip-decorated pitchers which occur in fabrics 17, 5, and the light-firing variant of 5.

Cooking pots (Fig. 35, 61–8)

Fabrics 21, 22 and 23
Hard-fired, handmade vessels with a grey core and grey or brown surfaces. Found mostly as small featureless body sherds in Phase 1 and 2 levels. Some have a relatively high quantity of chert and flint temper

.

Fabric 5
Hard-fired handmade vessels usually with a light grey core and dark grey, black, or oxidised surfaces. One large vessel (Fig. 35, 68) has a thin internal glaze and vertical thumbed applied strips. Although of large size, the exterior is covered with soot. Smaller vessels are often found, usually with everted rims and glaze spots (Fig. 35, 65, 67).

Fabric 17
Hard-fired wheelthrown vessels with a light grey core and oxidised surfaces. The vessels are all globular with either simple, unthickened everted rims, or flat-topped everted rims (Fig. 35, 66), and most have an internal green or brown glaze.

Fabric 36
Hard fired handmade vessels, mainly body sherds, often knife-trimmed. This type is distinguished by the low amount of temper and the colour (oxidised, very pale brown).

Bowls (Fig. 35, 69–71)

Fabric 5
Hard fired handmade vessels with flat topped infolded rims (Fig. 35, 70). The rim is decorated with 'nicking', possibly applied with a roller (this is a common feature of fabric 5 tripod pitchers). Internally glazed.

Fabric 17
Although some internally glazed body sherds could be from either bowls or cooking pots, only two definite bowls were found in fabric 17, both wheelthrown. The first is a convex bowl with inturned, internally bevelled rim, internally glazed, with soot on the outside (Fig. 35, 71), and the second a wide-mouthed, flaring bowl with externally bevelled rim and internal glaze (Fig. 35, 69). The probable complete profile of the latter is shown by a vessel from Seacourt (Jope 1947, fig. 6, no. 1). The exterior is sooted.

Storage jar (Fig. 35, 60)

Fabric 21
One sherd from a large handmade vessel with an applied clay band probably running diagonally or horizontally on the outside. Several flint fragments are visible in this sherd.

Tripod pitchers (Fig. 36, 72–83)

Fabric 21
Although few large sherds of fabric 21 were found, they appear to be of 'classic' tripod pitcher shape, handmade with globular bodies, sagging bases, and cylindrical necks. No handles were found, nor spouts. The vessels are thin-walled and often completely oxidised with reduced patches under the patchy splash glaze. Decoration of applied strips is common and rectangular toothed roller stamping was also found (Fig. 36, 74, 82); combing is also found as horizontal bands on the upper half of the body and vertical on the lower.

Fabric 5
Although again, no large fragments of fabric 5 tripod pitchers were found, their shape was probably similar to that of the fabric 21 pitchers. The rims, however, are flaring rather than cylindrical, and the lower halves of the bodies straight-sided. The handles are inset with twisted strips of clay (Fig. 36, 75–7) and were riveted into the body. The edges of the handle, like those of the flat-topped rims, are decorated with 'nicking'. The body is usually decorated with combing (horizontal bands of straight, wavy, or zigzag combing on the upper half and vertical lines on the lower half: Fig. 36, 83). Horizontal grooved lines also occur, often combined with applied clay strips. Tubular spouts are found (Fig. 36, 81).

Plain jugs

Fabric 17
Several sherds from a wheelthrown jug or jugs, with a distinctive ribbed neck from late 12th century contexts, also later plain jugs, including a rod handle. All oxidised with patchy green or brown glaze.

Fabric 44
Wheelthrown jugs with a thin green glaze.

Slip-decorated jugs (Figs 37, 84–102

Fabrics 5 and 17
Although these vessels mainly have tripod feet, they are different in shape to the tripod pitchers described above. They are smaller, and while the bodies appear to be handmade, the neck and rims appear to be wheelthrown. Possibly the neck and rim were thrown separately and added to the handmade body. Some vessels are noticeably thick around the shoulder and this might be because the neck being added. Rod and strap handles are found, both added to the body by being pushed through. Pulled lips are normal but one tubular spout was found (Fig. 36, 80). This, however, was decorated with applied white clay strips rather than white slip, and is probably better classed as a true tripod pitcher. The bases of these vessels are sagging with either tripod feet or, rarely, thumbing (Fig. 37, 95 has both).

The distinctive feature of these jugs is their decoration of white and dark brown slip, sometimes used over applied, self-coloured clay strips. The normal decorative scheme is very simple, mainly panels divided by vertical and horizontal lines. A common motif is the circle, used randomly to fill a panel (Fig. 37, 84–5). More elaborate designs include vesicles filled with dots of white slip (Fig. 37, 87, 100–101).

One sherd is part of a highly decorated jug bearing an animal (lion?) in self-coloured applied clay decorated with stripes of white and dark brown slip. The fur of the creature is represented by combing and the feet by slashed lines (Fig. 37, 97).

The slip-decorated jugs usually have a light grey core with surfaces oxidised. A few, however, are much lighter in colour, a very pale brown. Most vessels have a thin clear glaze, but one, decorated with white slip, is unglazed.

White-slipped jugs (Fig. 37, 103)

Fabrics 7 and 17
Wheelthrown vessels covered externally with white slip, usually under a green speckled glaze. Decoration consists of ring and dot stamps and applied strips. The vessels are usually grey throughout and the slip is a very pale brown. One vessel is totally covered with white slip and decorated with applied iron rich clay pellets under a clear glaze.

Unlike Groups A and B there are many distinct changes in fabric and typology through time. The cooking pots appear in the following order:

Fabric 21	Late 11th century
Fabric 5	Late 12th century
Fabric 36	Mid 13th century
Fabric 17	Late 13th century

Because of residual sherds it is not possible to say what amount of overlap there was in the use of these types. Only fabric 5 and fabric 17 pots are glazed and in most cases the glaze on the fabric 5 pots is probably accidental due to being fired alongside glazed pitchers. Only fabric 17 vessels are wheelthrown. The pitchers also appear in a sequence:

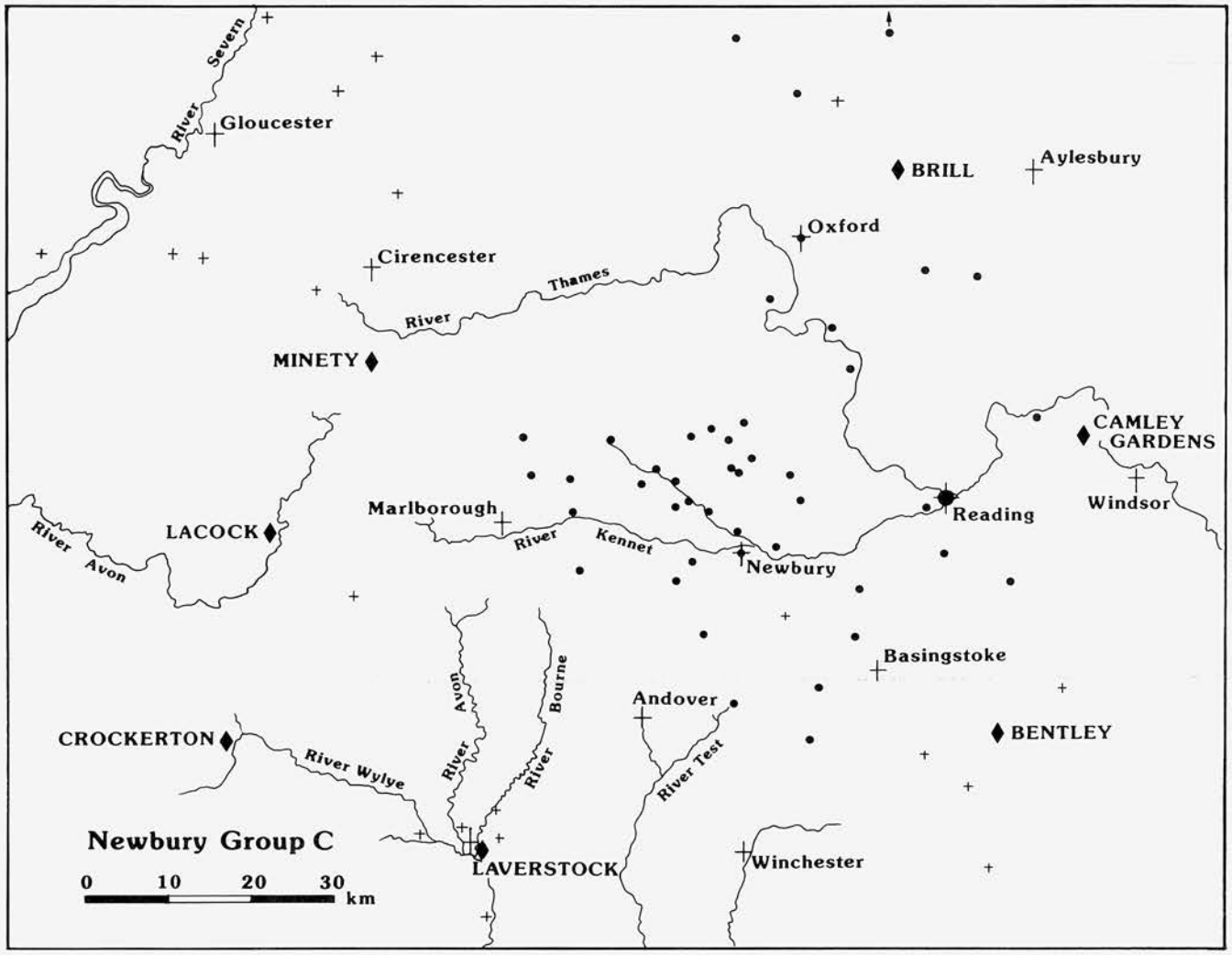


Figure 30 Bartholomew Street, pottery fabric distribution (Group C). For key see Fig. 29

Fabric 21	Mid 12th century (one sherd in filling of gully 2797)
Fabric 5	Tripod pitchers, late 12th century
Fabric 17	Plain jugs. The rilled neck sherds occur in the late 12th century contexts but the remaining sherds first occur in the late 13th century contexts.
Fabrics 5 and 17	Slip-decorated pitchers, early 13th century.
Fabric 17	White-slipped jugs, late 13th century.

These dates refer to the earliest contexts at Newbury to produce sherds of a type. Table 7 shows that in most cases the highest frequency of the type (as a percentage of Group C wares) is usually later.The bowl sherds in fabric 5 are found in late 13th and 14th century layers but their 'nicked' rims suggest that they are contemporary with the fabric 5 tripod pitchers, ie late 12th to early 13th century. The archaic forms and fabrics of much of the Group C pottery in Phase 5b and later contexts suggest that very little of this pottery was actually in use by the 15th century, although a few plain jugs might be contemporary. The overall frequency of the main Group C fabrics is shown in histogram form in Figure 26. It shows that Group C wares were most common between the late 12th and mid 14th centuries. The second peak, between Phase 5a and 5c is mainly due to residual pottery.

Group D: Surrey wares

There is little need to describe in detail the fabric of the Hampshire/Surrey Border Wares (*see* Orton 1982 for a summary of late medieval wares; Holling 1971 for Tudor and post-medieval wares). Four fabrics were found at Newbury.

Fabric 6	Very pale brown–white–light grey, quartz sand-tempered ware; red and white rounded and sub-angular quartz inclusions, often has clear yellow or green speckled glaze.
Fabric 14	Very pale–yellow (10YR 7/3 to 6) finer fabric, few large quartz grains. Applied red clay contains rare flint and quartz inclusions greater than 1 mm in fine textured matrix. Glaze is usually speckled green or yellowish, can contain red patches.
Fabric 9	White or very pale brown (10YR 7/3)'Tudor Green' ware; common inclusions of quartz silt, visible under a binocular microscope only. Usually covered with bright green glaze.

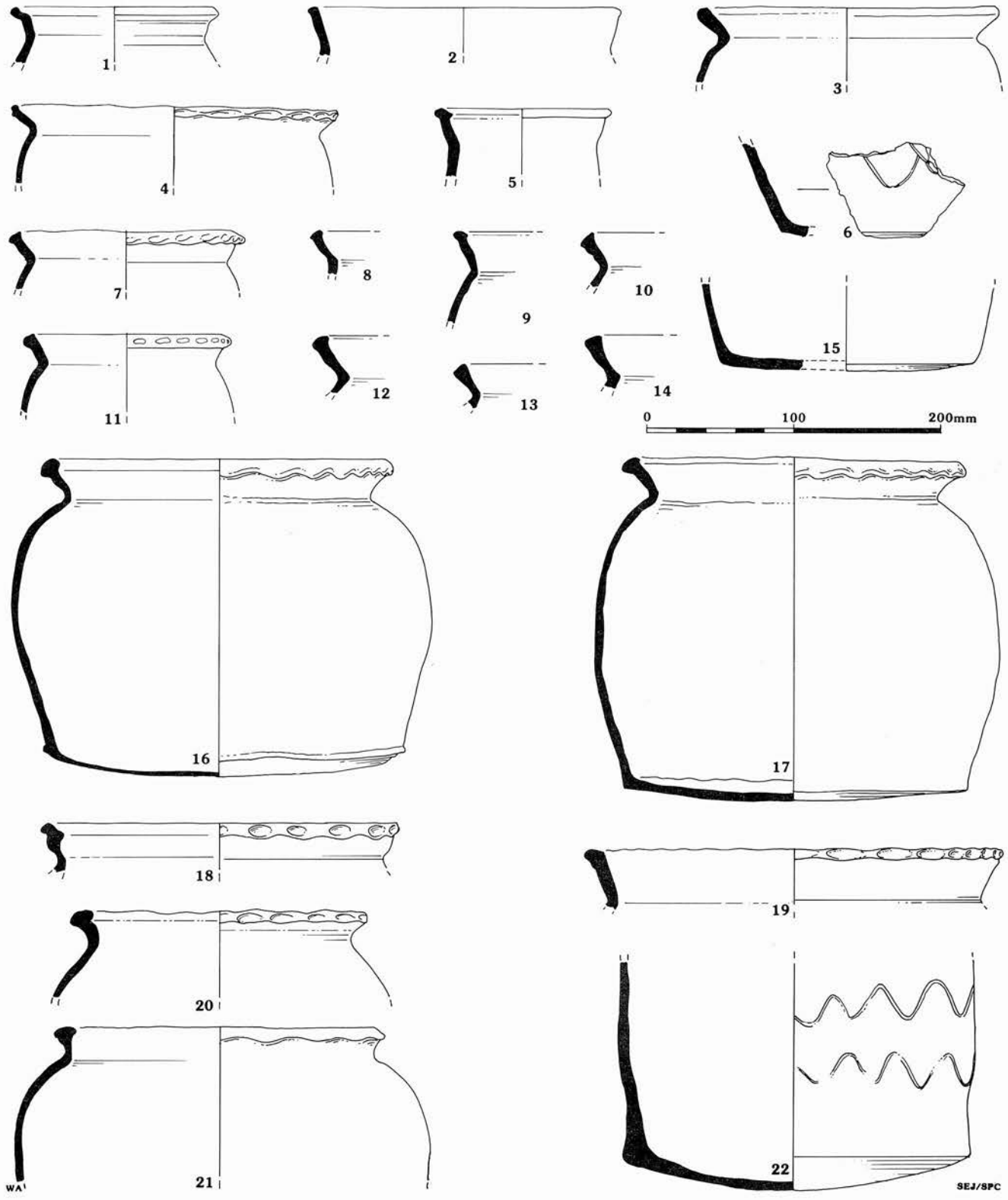


Figure 31 Bartholomew Street, pottery (1–22)

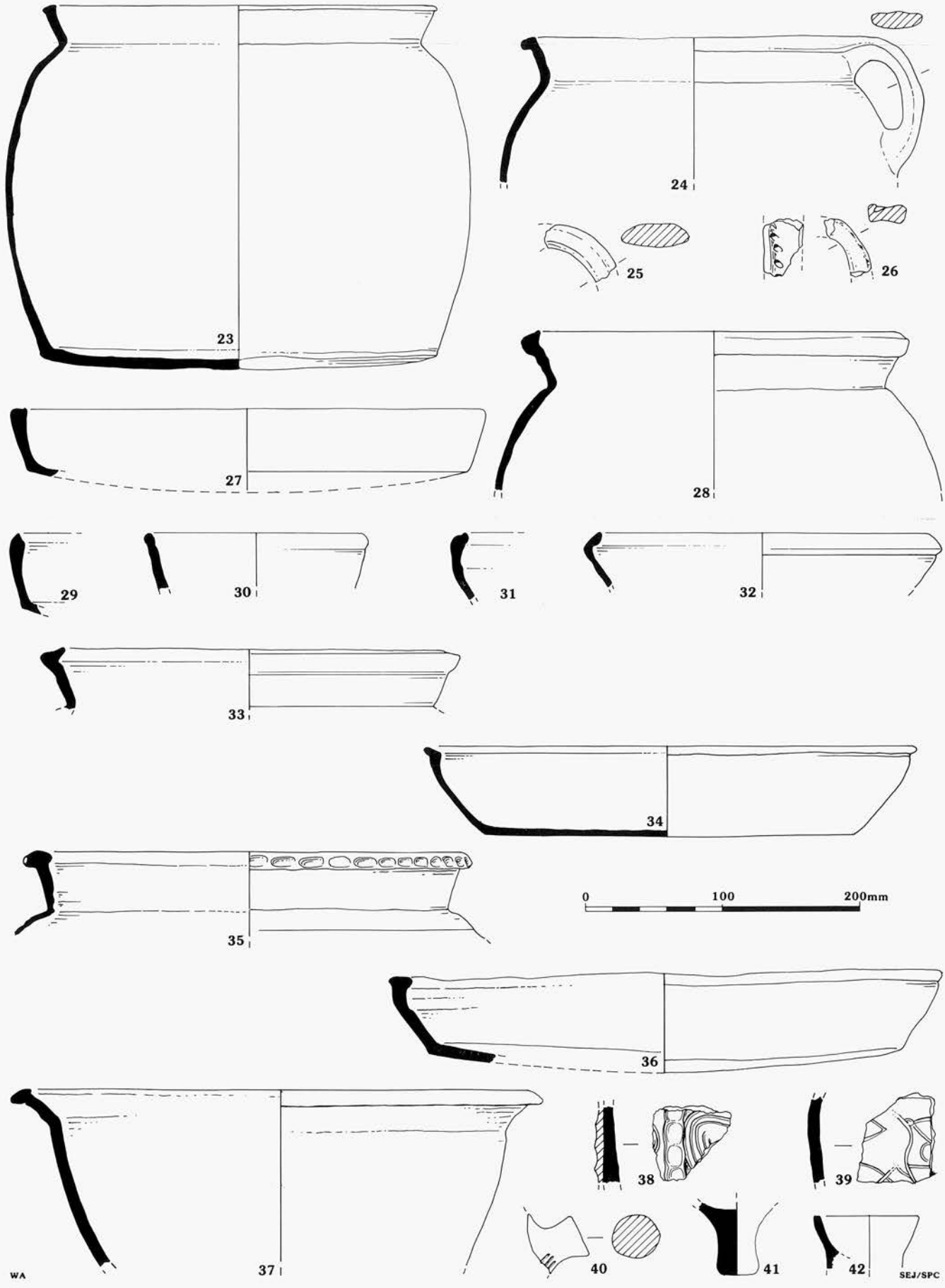


Figure 32 Bartholomew Street, pottery (23–42)

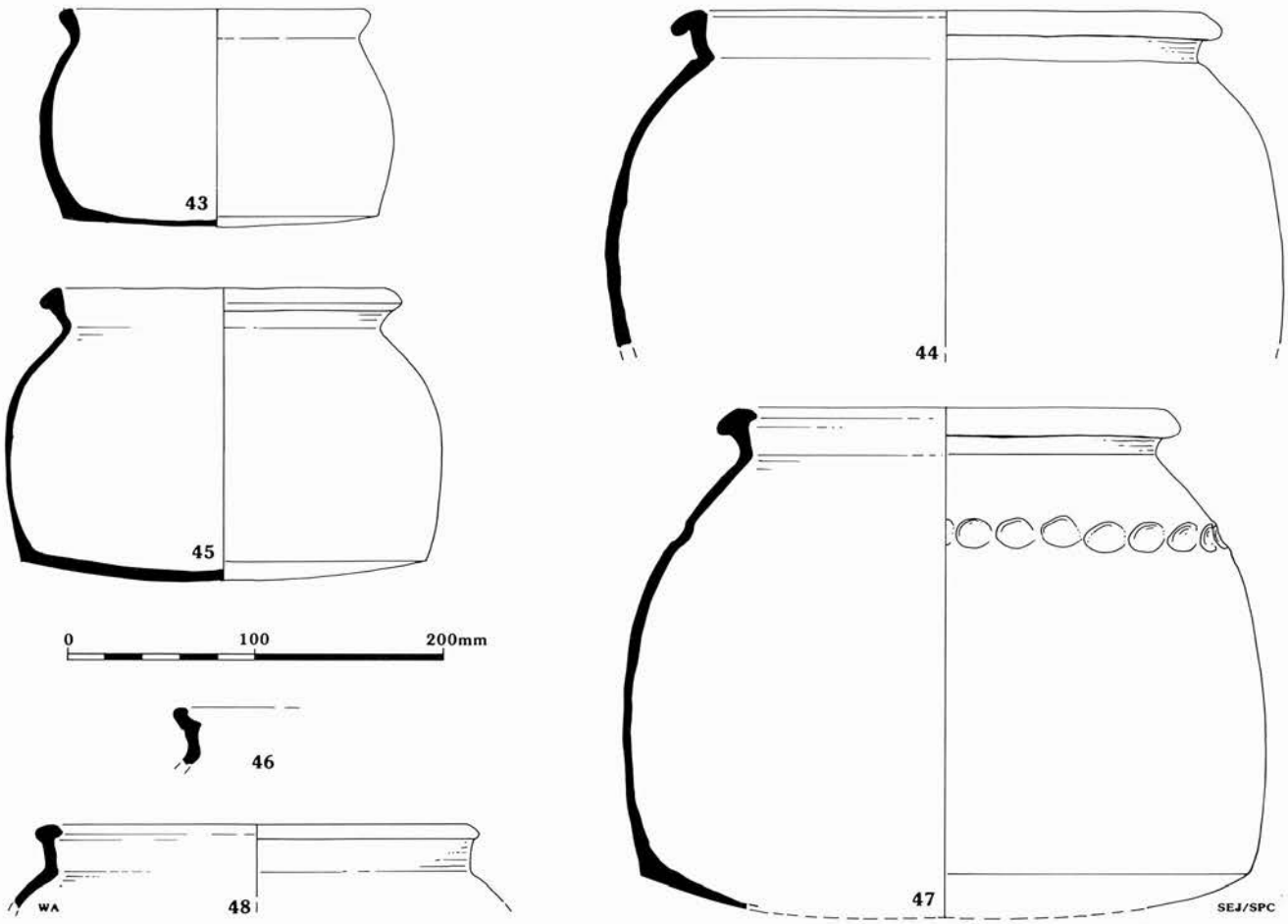


Figure 33 Bartholomew Street, pottery (43–48)

Fabric 31 Coarser, post-medieval Surrey white ware. Very pale brown–white but containing more quartz silt than 'Tudor Green' ware. Glaze varies from clear olive yellow to a green.

Cooking pots and bowls
Very few Newbury sherds were internally glazed with sooting on the exterior in sharp contrast to sites to the east of Newbury, for example, Reading, Wokingham, or London.

Cisterns and pitchers
Most of the fabric 6 and 14 sherds were from hollow ware vessels but, in most cases, it could not be determined whether they had narrow squared rims (Fig. 38, 108) or wider, lid-seated rims (Fig. 38, 105–6). Both rim forms can be found on bunghole vessels, probably used in brewing (*see* for example a complete pitcher from West St. Helen Street, Abingdon, Oxfordshire: Miles and Parrington 1975, no. 33) and a complete cistern from Reading. Several of these vessels have red painted slip decoration under a patchy glaze. Similar red painted vessels come from Surrey (Holling 1971, 69).

Cups
One fragment of a lobed cup was found in fabric 14 (Fig. 38, 112). Although only a small sherd, it finds an exact parallel with an elaborate vessel from London, decorated with applied red clay (Pearce and Vince 1988, fig. 119, 514). In the centre of the London cup is a deer, surrounded by small trees. The Newbury sherd has one tree. Most of the Tudor Green sherds were probably also from cups of various shapes, although no other definitely lobed cup sherds were found.

Bottles
A small sherd of fabric 6 comes from the constricted neck of a small bottle; it has a green external glaze. A vessel of Tudor Green ware is either a bottle or a money box (Fig. 38, 114).

Open wares (plates)
The few sherds of fabric 31 found are probably from bowls or flanged plates (Holling 1971, fig. 2). The earliest stratified sherds of Surrey ware at Newbury are an unglazed fabric body sherd, the neck of a fabric 6 body sherd, and the neck of a fabric 6 bottle, both from Phase 4d (less than 1% of the total assemblage). The small bottle sherd, stratified in pit 2503, is sealed by a peg tile hearth (except that the pit is cut by a 20th century foundation filled with concrete).

From Phase 5a onwards, however, Surrey wares are the second most common fabrics after Group B wares; while in Phases 5c and 6a, they form virtually all of the contemporaneous assemblages. The Surrey wares in Phases 5a and 5b are all in fabric 6, while in Phases 5c

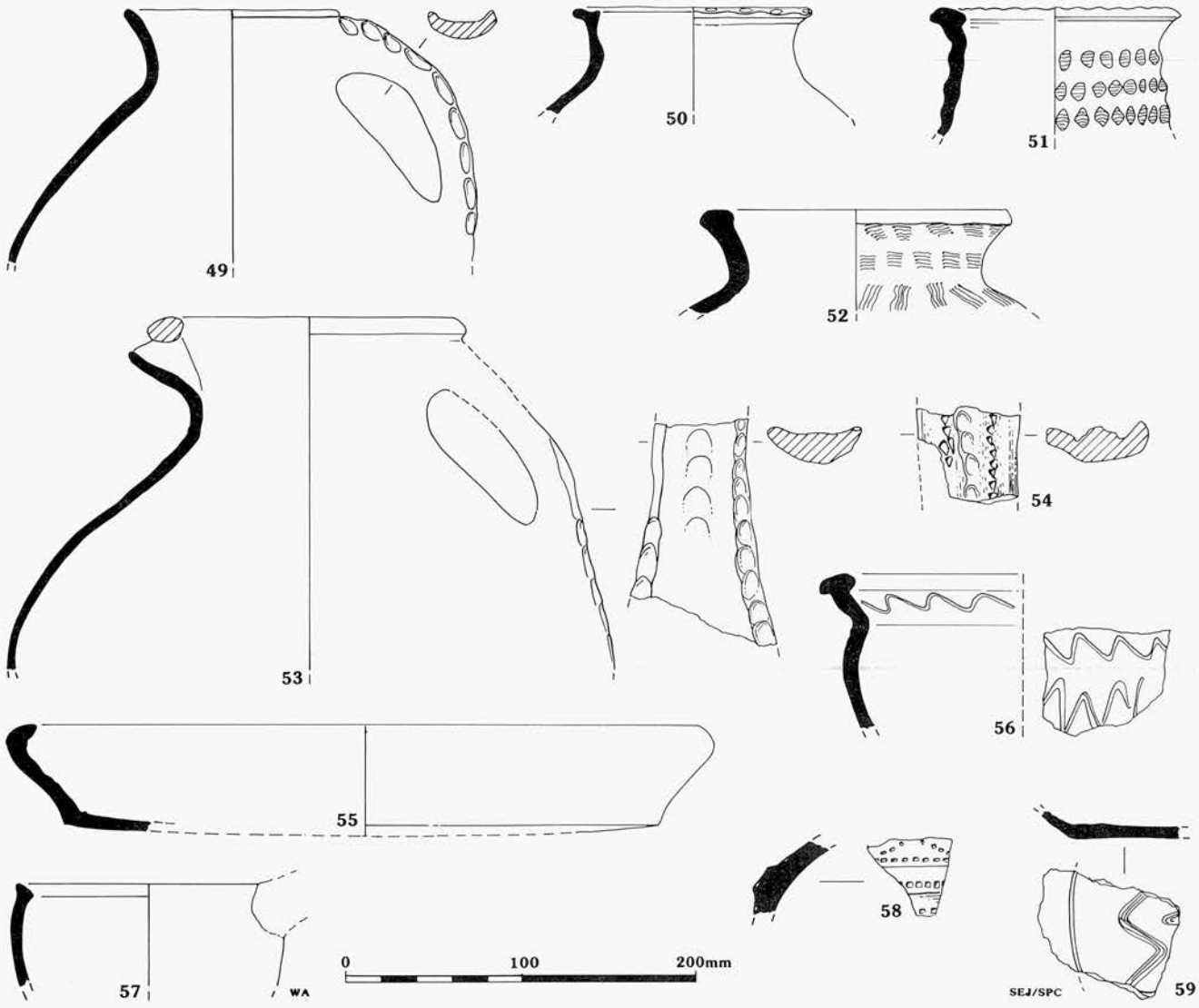


Figure 34 Bartholomew Street, pottery (49–59)

and later, fabrics 14 and 'Tudor Green' are present. Red painting is found on one fabric 6 vessel in Phase 5b but is mostly found in Phases 5c and 6a (on both fabrics 6 and 14). The Surrey ware from the construction trench 2277 of well 2078 (Phase 6d) is all of fabric 6. It includes no red painted sherds, but three glazed sherds from internally glazed vessels. These features all suggest an early assemblage comparable with those from Phases 5a and 5b. This would suggest that this well was actually constructed earlier than well 2178, which would, in turn, suggest that they were at that time separate properties. Alternatively, the collection may be totally residual. A single sherd of fabric 31 is present in the soil overlying the construction level of well 2078 (Phase 6e) and another in the green hoggin make-up for the Phase 7a building.

Group E

Group E consists of fabrics 10 and 34. Both contain a high quantity of quartz silt and white mica with rare inclusions of limestone and iron ore. The fabrics are usually hard-fired and oxidised red.

Jugs

A few jug sherds were found, all thin-walled and wheel-thrown with a clear red brown glaze.

Internally glazed vessels

Most of the sherds found were from internally glazed wares. Two sherds come from a cooking pot or jar and one from a bowl (Fig. 38, 116) but the remainder could be from hollow or open wares. The vessels were often trimmed with a knife and are sooted externally. Apart from the two cooking pot or jug sherds from Phase 5b, all the Group E sherds are from Phase 6. The source is not known. No comparable sherds were seen in collections from Berkshire or Wiltshire, although the number of pottery assemblages of Tudor date in this area is very limited.

Group F

Group F consists of untempered wares with a known or inferred local source. It includes two pottery fabrics, 11 and 15, while two of the floor tile groups were probably

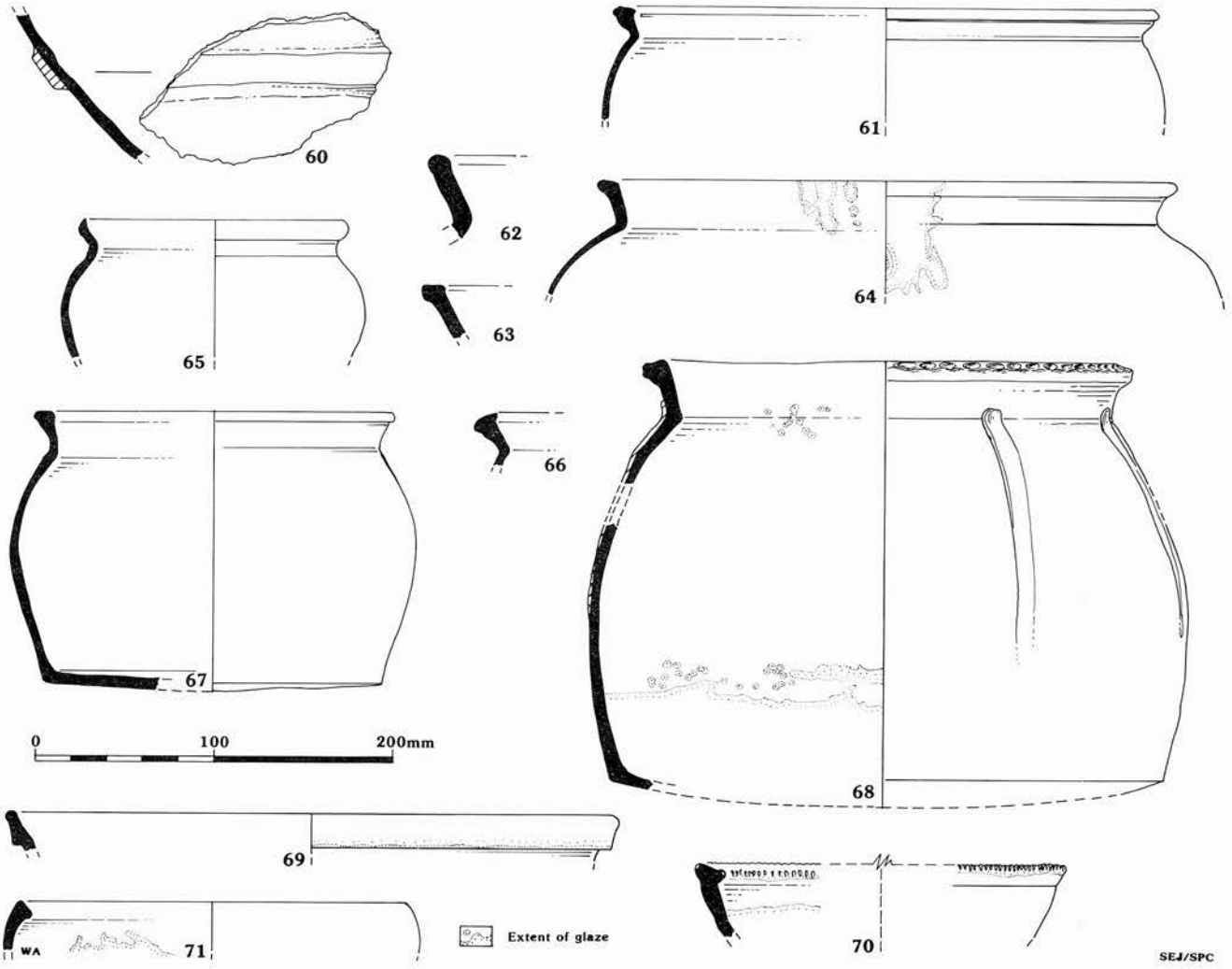


Figure 35 Bartholomew Street, pottery (60–71)

made locally (Types 1 and 2) and all of the roof furniture (fabric 31). The Roman tile is also made in a similar fabric. None of these wares is particularly distinctive but they share the following characteristics:

All are usually hard-fired and oxidised. They all contain a scatter of sub-angular quartz grains with a wide size distribution but with few larger than 0.5 mm. All contain small quantities of white mica specks (although these are only noticeable in the lower fired objects). A clay sample from Oxford Road, Newbury, had all these characteristics, together with rare large angular flint fragments, also found in many of the Group F objects. The closest known post-medieval pottery kiln to Newbury was at Inkpen (Page and Ditchfield 1924) and a scatter of pottery waste of 17th or 18th century date was found near The Folly at Kintbury (Reading Museum Acc. No. 39.32). This material is identical in fabric to Newbury fabric 11. With the exception of a few sparsely sand-tempered vessels of fabric 15, untempered, possibly locally-produced pottery is absent from the medieval and Tudor levels at Newbury.

Others

The remaining fabrics can be divided on the basis of their principal inclusions into several groups. Percentages by phase of most of these fabric types are shown in Figure 26.

1. Oolitic limestone

Fabric 18

Minety type ware (*see* Musty 1973). Two sherds, one from a handmade vessel (probably a tripod pitcher) and the other an internally glazed vessel (probably a Tudor type, *see* Musty 1973, for range of forms). Both from Phase 6 contexts.

2. Chalk

Fabric 51

One vessel, a lamp (Fig. 38, 131), hard-fired black, tempered with rounded chalk and shell fragments up to 2.0 mm across and a little flint and quartz sand. Clay matrix contains quartz and some white mica fragments *c.* 0.1 mm across. Source unknown.

Fabric 24

Nine cooking pot sherds, including one rim, a shoulder showing a sharp neck angle, and a lamp (Fig. 38, 133), hard-fired light grey, tempered with rounded chalk fragments up to 2.0 mm across and lesser quantities of shell, flint, collophane, and sub-angular quartz up to 1.0 mm across. The clay matrix contains few silt-sized inclusions. Found from Phase 1a to

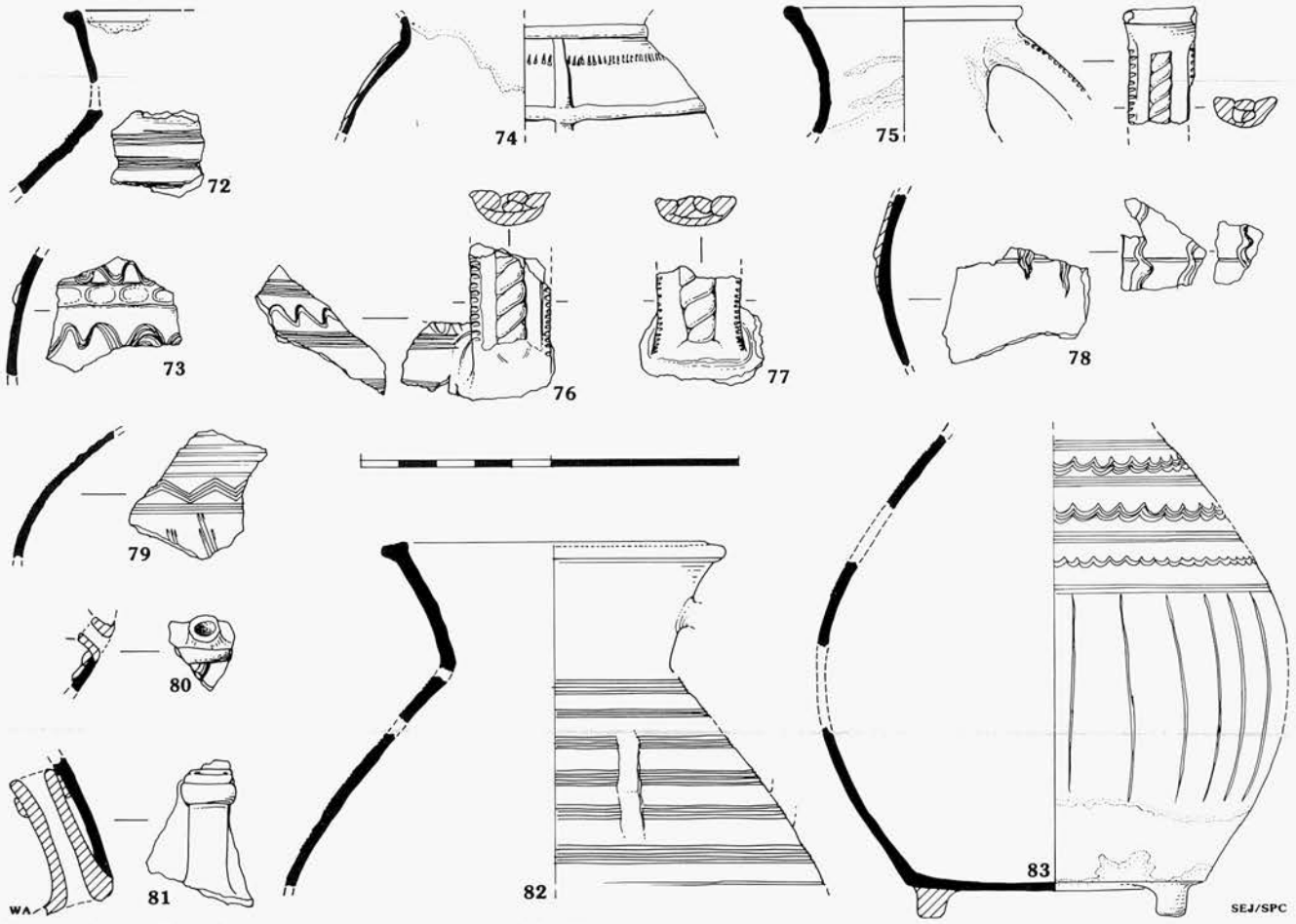


Figure 36 Bartholomew Street, pottery (72–83)

Phase 5. This ware has only been found at Frilsham (a cooking pot sherd) and West Shefford (a bowl rim).

Fabric 41
One glazed, handmade sherd tempered with chalk (and similar sized voids), flint, and quartz sand. The clay matrix contains quartz, white mica, and iron ore fragments up to 1.0 mm across, from Phase 3f.

3. Quartz sand with a micaceous, silty clay matrix

Fabric 42
Bath fabric A? (Vince 1979). Five sherds of handmade cooking pots with simple everted rims (Fig. 38, 115; Fig. 38, 130) containing an unsorted quartz sand, the largest grains being rounded and polished, also rare flint and chalk fragments and white mica. From Phase 2f and Phase 3 contexts. Wares with these characteristics are common in west Wiltshire, where there are a number of potential sources.

Fabric 47
One oxidised wheelthrown jug sherd with a thin green glaze over two wide horizontal grooves. A scatter of polished, rounded quartz grains and a little flint or chert, white mica and iron ore. From Phase 5a. Similar to wares from west Wiltshire possibly from the Crockerton area.

Fabric 49
One sherd from a handmade vessel with glaze spots on the exterior. Thought to be of Group A but thin section shows a higher quantity of rounded iron ore, a little quartz silt, and possibly some chert as well as flint inclusions. From Phase 3c. The matrix does not contain so much quartz silt as fabrics 42 and 47.

4. Fine quartz sand in a finer textured matrix

Fabric 38
Six sherds from handmade jugs, including a rouletted pitcher (Fig. 38, 118), and a complete tripod pitcher (Fig. 38, 117) with slashed strap handle and shallow horizontal grooves (made with the thumb) around the body. Two sherds come from an anthropomorphic jug decorated in slip of two colours (Fig. 38, 119). Besides a fine quartz sand, c. 0.2 mm across, some flint or chert fragments and iron ore are found. From Phase 3c–4a contexts.

Fabric 43
Seven sherds from wheelthrown jugs (Fig. 38, 121) and one sherd from a handmade rectangular dish, knife-trimmed around the base (Fig. 38, 122). The petrology of this fabric is very similar to fabric 38 and the visual difference may be a result of the differences in firing (fabric 43 is completely oxidised or rarely has a light grey core) and manufacture. From Phase 3c to Phase 7 contexts. Similar, well-sorted angular quartz sands have been seen in London Clay and Reading Beds

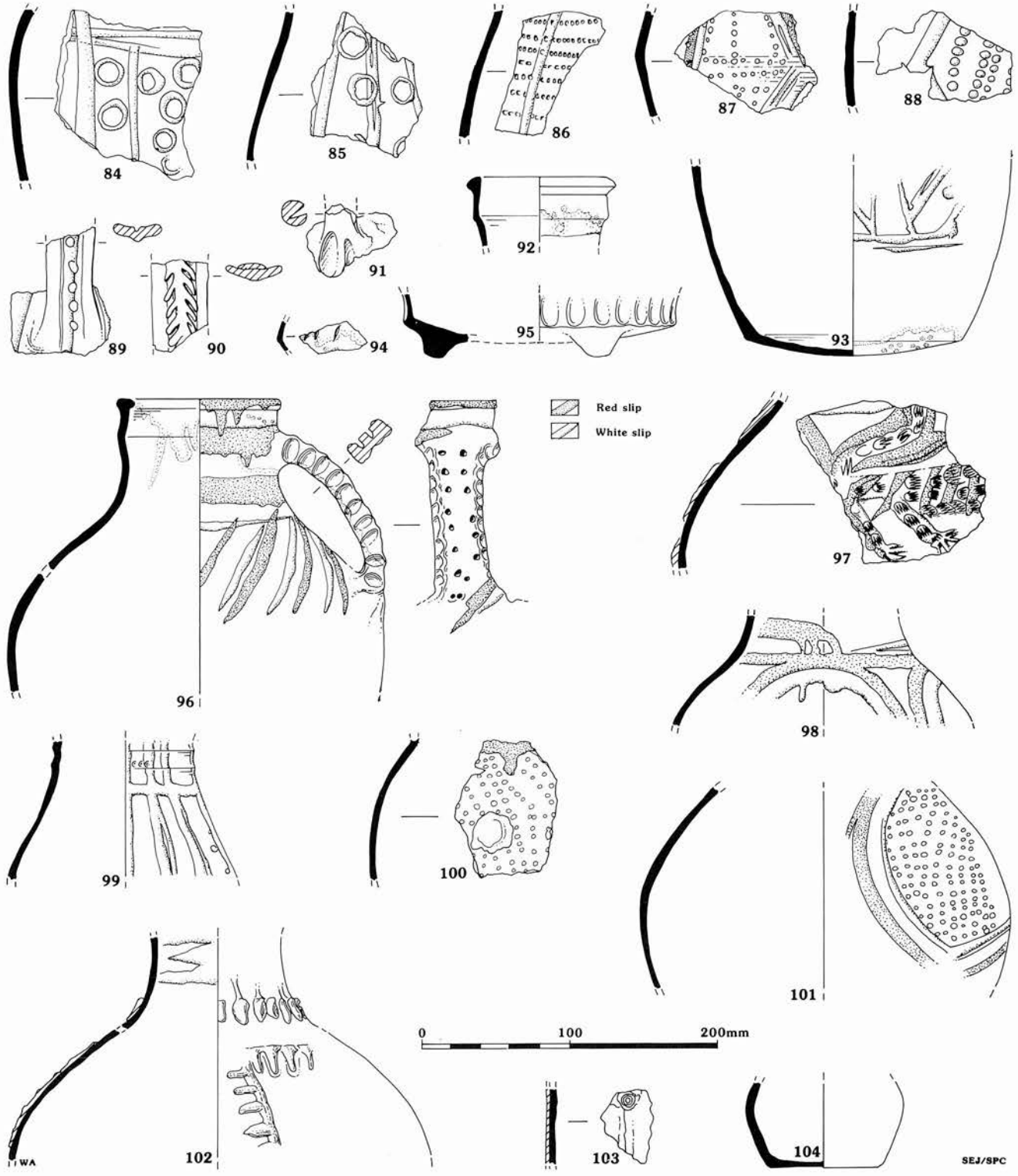


Figure 37 Bartholomew Street, pottery (84–104)

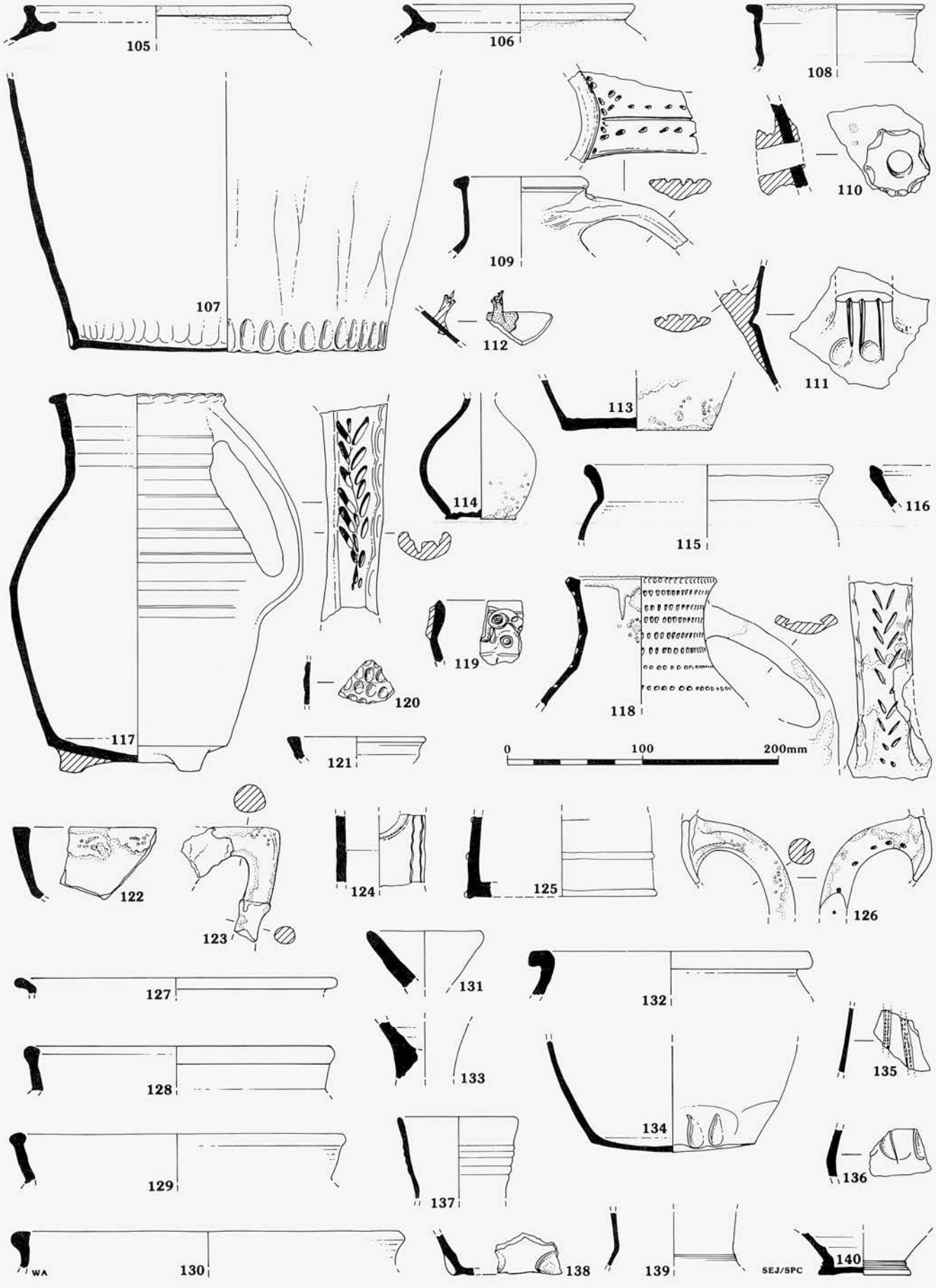


Figure 38 Bartholomew Street, pottery (105–140)

clay from sites to the west of Newbury. One large fragment of micaceous sandstone was present.

5. Fine quartz silt, few large inclusions.

Fabric 35
Two sherds from wheelthrown jugs containing abundant silt-sized quartz grains up to 0.3 mm, white mica flakes up to 0.2 mm long (not very noticeable by eye), and small iron ore fragments. One sherd has a light grey core and alternating oxidised and reduced zones with a oxidised surfaces. From Phase 4d and 6b contexts.

Fabric 27
Two sherds of black-glazed cups ('tygs'), including a rim (Fig. 38, 137) from a roughly cylindrical vessel. A dark reddish-brown fabric. Apart from rare angular quartz grains and clay or iron ore fragments up to 1.0 mm across, the only inclusions are abundant particles of quartz and some white mica up to 0.1 mm across. From Phases 6a and 6b.

6. Quartz sand temper in a fine-textured, low iron clay matrix

Fabric 16
Oxford fabric AM (Haldon 1977). Five jug sherds from Phase 4A to 7 contexts (Fig. 38, 135).

Fabric 29
Laverstock type wares (Musty *et al.* 1969). Five sherds from handmade jugs with external clear or green speckled glazes, one with intermittent thumbing on base (Fig. 38, 138). Hard with abundant sub-angular and rounded quartz grains up to 1.0 mm across and rare angular black or brown flint up to 2.0 mm across. The clay matrix contains a little silt-sized quartz and white mica. From Phase 3c to Phase 5 contexts. All the sherds are, for Laverstock ware, in a coarse fabric, which combined with the evidence of their context and the little detail of form suggest that they may be from one or more early Laverstock jugs (*see* for example, Musty *et al.* 1969, 112–117, and especially fig. 13).

7. White clay with quartz silt inclusions

Fabric 13
Saintonge ware. One sherd from a wheelthrown jug with mottled green glaze from the clay bonding of wall 571 (Phase 5d).

Fabric 8
Sherds from two vessels. Fig. 38, 125 is a flat jug base with horizontal strips of clay containing iron ore fragments (giving a blistered black to brown glaze). Fig. 38, 124 represents abraded sherds from a vessel decorated with combed lines. The handle (Fig. 38, 123) may be from a cauldron or similar vessel, or possibly may be meant to be an arm and thus from an anthropomorphic jug. The fabric is light grey and contains abundant well-sorted quartz silt, *c.* 0.1 mm, and rare, larger quartz iron ore and flint or chert fragments. The clay matrix is fine textured. Both vessels come from Phase 6 contexts but are probably residual. Another fabric 8 vessel has been found in a watching brief at Northbrook Street (PRN 2864) and is part of a rod handle stabbed on the side (Fig. 38, 126).

Fabrics 37 and 40
Two wheelthrown jug sherds, one with clear glaze and knife cut facet decoration (fabric 37: Fig. 38, 136) and the other plain with speckled green glaze. Both contain an unsorted quartz silt temper, a little white mica, and rare specks of iron ore. This temper is coarser than Saintonge ware or 'Tudor Green' ware and contains smaller white mica flakes than a sherd of Romano-British ware from Reading. Both sherds come from Phase 4 contexts.

Fabric 45
Two wheelthrown jug sherds with external light glaze both burnt and spalled, from Phase 3c and 4b contexts. A poorly-sorted angular quartz temper, coarser than that in fabrics 37 and 40 and containing small spheres of chert and rounded iron ore, *c.* 0.2 mm across. The matrix is fine textured.

8. Large inclusions of brown metamorphic rock.

Fabric 33
Spanish tin-glazed ware. Three sherds from one plain albarello from Phase 6a contexts. A hard reddish–yellow fabric with scattered oval fragments of a medium grained metamorphic rock (not examined in thin section).

9. Stoneware

Fabric 26
Frechen stoneware. One base sherd (Fig. 38, 140) from Phase 6e.

Discussion

Dating

The Bartholomew Street sequence is unusually long and complete for a single medieval urban site and is also the only stratified sequence in west Berkshire. It is therefore important that the dating evidence for this sequence is presented explicitly and its quality discussed. The only direct artefactual dating evidence for the medieval sequence comes from Phases 5d and 5g, both of which can be coin dated to the mid 14th century or later. Neither phase produced any Surrey ware. The archaeomagnetic samples from hearths in Phases 4d, 5a, 5d, and 6a have also produced a range of dates (*see* above). Initial comparison between the Newbury and Netherton pottery indicates that most of the Phase 1 and 2 pottery comes from different sources than that from Phase 3; until the abandonment of Netherton in the late 14th century, much of the pottery comes from the same sources. Therefore, dates provided from one sequence can be used at the other. There are similar links between the later 12th century and the later pottery of Newbury and Oxford, although the points of comparison are fewer. (The writer is grateful to J. Fairbrother and M. Mellor for discussing these matters with him in advance of their publications.) Slip-decorated jugs of fabrics 5 and 17 are found at Oxford St. Aldates in their phase 8 (late 12th early 13th century) and at Newbury in Phase 3c. The preceding St. Aldates phase 7 is dated to the mid 12th century or later by a coin of *c.* 1150 in the preceding phase 6. This phase contains no sherds of fabrics 4 or 5, nor peg tiles, all of which are found in Newbury Phase 3a. Therefore Newbury Phase 3a probably dates to the late 12th century or early 13th century, while Phase 3c must be slightly later.

Assuming that Phase 3c begins *c.* 1200, each of the phases after 3c should last on average 30 years (to arrive

at *c.* 1350 by the end of Phase 4d). Using this as a guide, we can extrapolate back to Phase 2a which should therefore begin *c.* 1080. There is no way of estimating the duration of Phases 1a or 1b since the ditches were not allowed to silt up naturally and no closely datable artefacts were found.Conventional pottery dating and estimation both indicate that the Phase 5 and 6 building phases were of longer duration than those in Phases 2, 3, and 4. The walls and floors were built of more durable materials and presumably there was also an improvement in the quality of the timber superstructures (which could in any case be replaced without leaving any archaeological traces). The latest pottery in Phase 6 is a single sherd of Frechen stoneware, which may be intrusive since it comes from an area not sealed by the destruction rubble but which otherwise should date the destruction to the second half of the 16th century or later. Apart from this sherd, the latest pottery from the occupation of the building is a sherd of black-glazed cup (fabric 27) and sherds of a tin-glazed Spanish albarello (fabric 33). Both types could date from the first half of the 16th century. The following scheme is therefore based on the premises outlined above. Bearing in mind that the phases were probably not of precisely the same duration and that pottery deposition was not continuous throughout them, it can be taken as a working hypothesis, to be altered as new information is discovered.

Only the longest path through the sequence is treated here. In the histograms (Figs. 26 and 27) Phase 5d is taken to precede 5a, although stratigraphically they are not related, whilst all the other phases are in strict stratigraphic order. Phase 1a contains very little pottery and only the assemblages from Phase 3 are large. Even in these assemblages the effect of a large portion of a single vessel can significantly skew the results (*see* for example the high percentage of pottery from 'other' sources in Phases 3d and 6b — both are due to single vessels).

Phase	Date
1a	?10th–early 11th century
1b	?later 11th century
2a	*c.* 1080–1110
2b	*c.* 1110–1140
2c	*c.* 1140–1170
3a	*c.* 1170–1200
3b and 3c	*c.* 1200–1230
3d	*c.* 1230–1260
3f	*c.* 1260–1290
4a	*c.* 1290–1320
4f	*c.* 1320–1350
5a, 5d, 5g	*c.* 1350–1400
5b	*c.* 1400–1430
5c	*c.* 1430–1470
6a	*c.* 1470–1520

Pottery sequence

Figure 26 shows that essentially there is a sequence of three sources at Newbury, Group A in the 11th and 12th centuries, Group B in the 13th and 14th centuries, and Surrey wares (Group D) in the 15th and 16th centuries with some overlap in each case. Group C, local sand-tempered wares, are essentially the same date as Groups A and B but whereas these groups supplied mainly cooking pots, Group C supplied glazed ware. Within Group C there is a very clear sequence of fabrics and forms. In order of introduction they are: fabric 21 cooking pots; fabric 21 pitchers; fabric 5 tripod pitchers; fabric 5 and fabric 17 slip-decorated jugs and fabric 17 white-slipped jugs. It is therefore possible to give a date range to these types and therefore to date other pottery collections containing these wares.

Late Saxon pottery in west Berkshire

Three pottery fabrics have been found at Newbury in Phase 1 — Group A fabric, Group C fabrics 21, 22 and 23 (essentially the same?), and chalk-tempered fabric 24. None is restricted to the Late Saxon period, nor were there any special forms found only in Phase 1. The Newbury collection cannot therefore be used to identify other material of this date from the area. However, at Silbury Hill, sherds of Newbury Group A cooking pots were found amongst occupation debris from a short lived fortification of the hilltop associated with a coin of *c.* 1010. This indicates that Newbury Group A was probably current in the first half of the 11th century. Fabric 24 has been found only at two other sites: West Shefford and Frilsham and is probably a local west Berkshire ware. It is the fabric of the stratigraphically earliest sherd from the Newbury site.

11th and 12th century pottery in west Berkshire

Figure 28 shows the distribution of Newbury Group A. As mentioned above, it is not possible to be sure that some of this pottery is not pre-Conquest but where rim forms or large fragments are present, they have 'late' characteristics, that is, thickened rims and 'waisted' bases (ie a concavity in the profile and base angle close to 90°). Large dots represent sites with more than 50% of Newbury Group A in a large contemporary assemblage and small dots, sites with less than 50% or with small assemblages. Two sites quite close to Newbury have remarkably small percentages of Group A: Netherton and Whitchurch. In both cases, the predominant type is a flint-tempered cooking pot with little quartz sand (similar to fabric 2). These pots have cylindrical rims with triangular moulding on the outside. The furthest site from Newbury to produce Group A cooking pots is Devizes, Wiltshire, where an unstratified collection contained a small number of 'late' vessels. The distribution is limited in the main to the Kennet Valley but the ware is absent from Reading or sites further east. Petrology suggests a similar source to Group B, which is thought to come from the Savernake Forest, and such a source is possible on the available evidence, although it is far to the west of the centre of the distribution. The size of the distribution area compares well with that of 12th century Malvern Chase ware, with few findspots more than 32 km from the source (Vince 1977, fig. 7). A few sites have produced specifically 12th century forms of Group C glazed wares, for example fabric 21 tripod pitchers from Oxford (pers. comm. M. Mellor) and fabric 5 combed tripod pitchers with plaited handles from several sites in the Kennet Valley and Berkshire Downs.

13th and 14th century pottery in west Berkshire
By far the most common ware found in local collections is Newbury Group B. The stratigraphic evidence at Newbury shows that there is no typological progression and therefore no means of assigning a close date to a collection unless other wares are present. Figure 29 shows the distribution using the same conventions as Figure 28. Two points must be remembered before making comparisons between the two maps. Firstly, there are many more findspots of 13th and 14th century than there are of 12th century pottery and secondly in most cases the 12th century collections are smaller than those of the 13th and 14th centuries. Despite the reservations, there is plentiful evidence in most areas for a growth in the distribution. Areas which in the 12th century received no Group A wares, or where they formed only a small part of assemblages, have more Group B ware, for example north-west Wiltshire, Oxfordshire and north Hampshire. Only at Devizes is Group B less common than Group A and this may be because of the presence of a rival local pottery in the 13th and 14th centuries. At Reading and other sites in east Berkshire, Group B is rare or absent and, in its place, Group C sandy wares and Surrey white gritted ware (fabric 6) are found.

The source of Group B is assumed to be the Kennet Valley on the basis of the distribution pattern. The precise location is not known but the only medieval documentary evidence for potting comes from the northern border of the Forest of Savernake where a placename *Crockerstrope* is first recorded in 1257 in the parish of Mildenhall. Since other sites around Mildenhall have assemblages containing almost no other wares but Group B, it is a reasonable assumption that Group B was made there. As in the 12th century, the distribution pattern is skewed heavily to the east along the Kennet Valley, although the river is not thought to have been navigable until after post-medieval canalisation. Therefore, the pottery must have been carried by cart or pack horse. One of the reasons for the concentration of marketing to the east may be the number of contemporary potteries in Wiltshire, all producing some comparable wares (the Forest of Braydon around Minety to the north-west, Nash Hill, Lacock to the west, Crockerton to the south-west, and sites in and around Salisbury to the south). Even within the distribution area of these kilns, Group B vessels are sometimes found, while glazed wares from these centres are found on sites obtaining their unglazed pottery solely from the Group B source.

Figure 30 shows the distribution of Group C wares of all types. No attempt has been made to separate them chronologically and there is little evidence for variation in the distribution of the different types. Cooking pots, for example, are found over the same area as glazed ware, although the glazed wares are almost always more common, except in east Berkshire and in particular Reading. This suggests that the source is closer to Reading than to any other examined site. Petrological analysis shows little difference between Group C fabrics and a sample from Camley Garden Kilns, Maidenhead, although visually there are differences in firing, typology, and possibly texture. The distribution area of Group C is of similar size to that of Group B but there is a real difference in the frequency fall off of the wares. Unlike Group B, there is no 'core' area in which Group C pottery is the most common ware found. This shows a difference in marketing, concentration on the production of high quality wares. No examples of fabric 17 white-slipped jugs have been found in Oxfordshire, presumably because of the competition from Oxford fabric AM vessels but in other areas these jugs have the same distribution as the earlier wares.

15th and 16th century pottery in west Berkshire
With the demise of the Group B pottery in the late 14th or early 15th century, Newbury was supplied by the Surrey ware industry of the Hampshire/Surrey borderlands. No attempt has yet been made to discover which of the production areas were supplying the town. Outside of Newbury there are no large 15th or 16th century groups but isolated finds indicate that Surrey wares are found throughout east Berkshire and north Hampshire. No evidence is forthcoming for the Kennet Valley west of Newbury, whilst on the Berkshire Downs, typically late forms of Minety-type ware are found indicating south-easterly expansion of its market area at this time.

17th and 18th century pottery in west Berkshire
The Newbury sequence throws light on the sources of supply used by the town in the 17th and 18th centuries but other collections indicate that local Kennet Valley potteries were active from perhaps the late 16th century into the late 19th century. One such pottery was located at Inkpen, four miles to the west of Newbury and waste from this area (found at The Folly, Kintbury) matches the range of textures found in post-medieval Newbury red earthenwares exactly. Surrey whitewares (fabric 31) are also found in the Kennet Valley, while on sites on the Berkshire Downs, Ashton Keynes red earthenware (coarser than the Kennet valley wares) is found.

Non-local pottery
It is difficult to define what pottery at Newbury is not locally made. The histogram in Figure 25 shows the proportion of pottery from sources other than Groups A to F. Some of this pottery probably originates within Berkshire or in the immediately surrounding area, for example fabric 24 has a very local distribution at present, as do fabrics 38 and 43. If we discount these wares, then definitely non-local pottery first occurs in the early 13th century (south-east, fabric 29) and becomes more common in the late 14th centuries (Oxfordshire, fabric 16 and occasional white wares sherds). The Tudor groups, however, probably contain little contemporaneous non-local pottery. Only three sherds of imported wares were found in the sequence and only one of these is medieval, a sherd of Saintonge ware (fabric 13). The other two sherds are from Tudor contexts: a Spanish albarello (fabric 33) and a possibly intrusive sherd of late 16th century or later Frechen stoneware from the Rhineland (fabric 26).

List of illustrated sherds

Fig. 31

1. Cooking pot, fabric 1; SF 334, context 2302, timber-lined well 2293, Phase 3h.
2. Cooking pot, fabric 1; SF 427, pit 2818, Phase 2c.
3. Cooking pot, fabric 1; SF 420, context 2672, pit 2818, Phase 2c.
4. Cooking pot, thumbed rim, fabric 1; SF 316, context 1835, pit 1130, Phase 2c.
5. Cooking pot, fabric 3; SF 399, context 2688, pit 2684, Phase 3a.
6. Base of cooking pot, incised curvilinear decoration, fabric 3; SF 346, context 2421, timber-lined well 2293, Phase 3h.
7. Cooking pot, thumbed rim, fabric 3; SF 422, context 2791, layer sealing pits 2697, 2705, Phase 3a.
8. Cooking pot, fabric 1; SF 313, context 1506, slot/gully 1505, Phase 2c.
9. Cooking pot, fabric 3; SF 421, context 2764, layer, Phase 2a.
10. Cooking pot, fabric 1; SF 314, context 1534, layer over floor 1508, Phase 2b.
11. Cooking pot, thumbed rim, fabric 3; SF 383, context 2630, timber-lined pit 2608, Phase 4d.
12. Cooking pot, fabric 3; SF 425, context 2808, feature 2807, Phase 2b.
13. Cooking pot, fabric 1; SF 311, context 1331, soil over cobbled feature 1310, Phase 1b.
14. Cooking pot, fabric 2; SF 308, context 1215, pit 1200, Phase 2b.
15. Base of cooking pot, fabric 1; SF 312, context 1338, soil over ditch 1343, Phase 1a.
16. Cooking pot, thumbed rim, fabric 3; SF 414, context 2704, pit 2705, Phase 3a.
17. Cooking pot, thumbed rim, fabric 3; SF 413, context 2704, pit 2705, Phase 3a.
18. Cooking pot, thumbed rim, fabric 3; SF 424, context 2707, gravel layer, Phase 3c.
19. Cooking pot, thumbed rim, fabric 3; SF 352, context 2455, pit 2454, Phase 2f.
20. Cooking pot, thumbed rim, fabric 3; SF 405, context 2689, pit 2684, Phase 3a.
21. Cooking pot, thumbed rim, fabric 3; SF 406, context 2689, pit 2684, Phase 3a.
22. Base of cooking pot with curvilinear incised decoration; SF 346, context 2421, timber-lined well 2293, Phase 3h.

Fig 32

23. Cooking pot, fabric 3; SF 440, context 2799, gully 2797, Phase 2c.
24. Handled cooking pot, fabric 3; SF 394, context 2681, pit 2683, Phase 3a.
25. Strap handle, fabric 3; SF 407, context 2699, pit 2697, Phase 3a.
26. Strap handle, stabbed decoration, fabric 3; SF 391, context 2680, pit 2683, Phase 3a.
27. Dish, fabric 1; SF 310, context 1287, ditch 1336, Phase 1b.
28. Cooking pot, fabric 3; SF 441, context 2799, gully 2797, Phase 2c.
29. Dish, fabric 1; SF 317, context 1836, pit 1130, Phase 2c.
30. Dish or bowl, fabric 3; SF 400, context 2688, pit 2684, Phase 3a.
31. Dish, fabric 3; SF 426, context 2808, pit 2807, Phase 2b.
32. Dish with inturned rim, Fabric 1; SF 377, context 2593, drain 2573, Phase 5a.
33. Cooking pot, fabric 3; SF 442, context 1070, burning level above clay floor 1094/1144, Phase 2c.
34. Dish, fabric 1; SF 433, pit 1550, Unphased.
35. Cooking pot, thumbed rim, fabric 3; SF 305, context 1133, pit 1190, Phase 3a.
36. Dish, fabric 3; SF 415, context 2702, pit 2697, Phase 3a.
37. Steep-sided bowl, fabric 3; SF 335, context 2302, timber-lined well 2293, Phase 3h.
38. Body sherd with applied thumbed strip and curvilinear combed decoration, fabric 1; SF 315, context 1564, pit 1563, Phase 3.
39. Body sherd with curvilinear incised decoration, fabric 3; SF 408, context 2699, pit 2697, Phase 3a.
40. Lamp base or handle with combed decoration, fabric 1; SF 416, context 2707, gravel layer, Phase 3c.
41. Lamp base, fabric 3; SF 361, context 2548, layer, Phase 3d.
42. Lamp, fabric 1; SF 318, context 1539, pit 1538, Unphased.

Fig. 33

43. Small cooking pot, fabric 4; SF 409, context 2294, timber-lined well 2293, Phase 3h.
44. Cooking pot, fabric 4; SF 402, context 2689, pit 2684, Phase 3a.
45. Small cooking pot, fabric 4; SF 410, context 2801, pit 2800, Phase 3a.
46. Pitcher, fabric 4; SF 362, context 2548, layer, Phase 3d.
47. Cooking pot, thumbed around shoulder; SF 435, unstratified.
48. Cooking pot, fabric 4; SF 339, context 2328, layer, Phase 5b.

Fig. 34

49. Pitcher with thumbed strap handle, fabric 5; SF 348, context 2426, feature 2425, Phase 3h.
50. Pitcher with thumbed rim, fabric 19; SF 411, context 2681, pit 2683, Phase 3a.
51. Pitcher with horizontal rows of combed bosses, fabric 4; SF 367, context 2549, layer, Phase 3c.
52. Pitcher with intermittent combed decoration, fabric 4; SF 332, context 2289, construction trench 2333, Phase 5b.
53. Large pitcher with thumbed strap handle, fabric 4; SF 388, context 2649, layer, Phase 3f.
54. Strap handle from pitcher, with thumbed and roller-stamped decoration, fabric 4; SF 338, context 2326, layer, Phase 5b.
55. Dish with inturned rim; SF 303, context 742, tile layer, Phase 5g.
56. Steep-sided bowl with curvilinear incised decoration on exterior and inside rim, fabric 4; SF 301, context 994, layer, Phase 3c.
57. Handled bowl, fabric 17; SF 298, context 752, gravel layer, Phase 4d.
58. Body sherd with applied strip, roller-stamped decoration, fabric 4; SF 389, context 2674, pits 2673/2678, Phase 2e.
59. Base sherd from bowl or curfew with curvilinear combed decoration on underside, fabric 4; SF 392, context 2680, pit 2683, Phase 3a.

Fig. 35

60. Body sherd from large vessel with applied horizontal strip, fabric 21; SF 306, context 1140, pit 1135, Phase 2c.
61. Cooking pot, fabric 5; SF 359; context 2523, slot fill, Phase 4d.
62. Cooking pot, fabric 22; SF 307, context 1214, Unphased.

63. Bowl, fabric 21; SF 390, context 2679, pit 2678, Phase 2e.
64. Cooking pot, splashes of glaze over rim, fabric 5; SF 363, context 2548, layer, Phase 3d.
65. Small cooking pot, fabric 5; SF 341, context 2376, construction pit for well 2333, Phase 5b.
66. Cooking pot, fabric 17; SF 295, context 701, floor level, Phase 5d.
67. Cooking pot, fabric 5; SF 386, context 2686, ditch 2464, Phase 3g.
68. Cooking pot, thumbed rim and applied vertical strips, fabric 5; SF 404, context 2689, pit 2684, Phase 3a.
69. Bowl, fabric 17; SF 373, context 2588, slot 2523, Phase 4d.
70. Bowl with roller-stamped decoration on rim, partially glazed internally, fabric 5; SF 350, context 2435, layer, Phase 3f.
71. Bowl with inturned rim, partially glazed internally, Fabric 17; SF 370, context 2568, layer, Phase 4a.

Fig. 36
72. Pitcher with horizontal combed decoration, Fabric 21; SF 365, context 2548, layer, Phase 3d.
73. Body sherd from pitcher, applied thumbed strip and curvilinear combed decoration, fabric 21; SF 368, context 2549, layer, Phase 3c.
74. Pitcher, roller-stamped around neck, applied vertical and horizontal strips, fabric 21; SF 412, context 2701, pit 2697, Phase 3a.
75. Pitcher, strap handle with twisted insert, roller-stamped along edges, fabric 5; SF 347, context 2421, timber-lined well 2293, Phase 3h.
76. Body sherd and strap handle from pitcher; horizontal, linear, and curvilinear combed decoration on body; handle has roller-stamped edges and twisted insert; fabric 5; SF 403, context 2689, pit 2684, Phase 3a.
77. Strap handle from pitcher, twisted insert and roller-stamped edges, fabric 5; SF 384, context 2630, timber-lined pit 2608, Phase 4d.
78. Body sherds from pitcher with applied curvilinear strips, fabric 5; SF 396, context 2682, pit 2683, Phase 3a.
79. Body sherd from pitcher, horizontal rilling, linear and chevron combed decoration, Fabric 5; SF 417, context 2707, gravel layer, Phase 3.
80. Base of spout from spouted pitcher, applied horizontal and vertical strips, fabric 5; SF 364, context 2548, layer, Phase 3d.
81. Tubular spout from spouted pitcher, supporting strip around top, fabric 5; SF 393, context 2681, pit 2683, Phase 3a.
82. Pitcher, roller-stamped rim, horizontal combing and applied vertical strip on body, fabric 5; SF 395, context 2682, pit 2683, Phase 3a.
83. Tripod pitcher, horizontal linear and curvilinear combing on upper half, vertical incised lines on lower half, patchy glaze overall, fabric 5; SF 398, context 2682, pit 2683, Phase 3a.

Fig. 37
84. Slip-decorated pitcher, white slip lines and open circles, fabric 5; SF 354, context 2465, ditch 2464, Phase 3g.
85. Slip-decorated pitcher, white slip lines and open circles, glazed, fabric 17; SF 417, context 2715, pit 2714, Phase 3d.
86. Slip-decorated pitcher, white slip strip and roller-stamped decoration, glazed, fabric 17; SF 333, context 2294, timber-lined well 2293, Phase 3h.
87. Slip-decorated jug, red and white slip lines and white slip dots, glazed, fabric 17; SF 374, context 2590, layer, Phase 4a.
88. Slip-decorated jug, white slip lines and dots, glazed, fabric 17; SF 299, context 859, pit 860, Phase 4a.
89. Strap handle from slip-decorated jug, white slip strip on body, stabbed and incised decoration on handle, glazed, fabric 17; SF 366, context 2548, layer, Phase 3d.
90. Strap handle, applied slashed strip down centre, fabric 5; SF 336, context 2302, timber-lined well 2293, Phase 3h.
91. Base of rod handle, thumbed in place, slashed, fabric 17; SF 327, context 2220, floor level, Phase 5c.
92. Rim of slip-decorated jug, horizontal line around neck, partially glazed, fabric 17; SF 360, context 2524, layer, Phase 4a.
93. Base of slip-decorated jug, complex white slip design, glazed fabric 5; SF 385, context 2648, layer, Phase 3.
94. Body sherd from slip-decorated jug, incised decoration, glazed, fabric 17; SF 293, context 659, wall, Phase 4d.
95. Thumbed tripod base, fabric 5; SF 382, context 2628, pit 2627, Phase 3.
96. Slip-decorated jug, red and white slip decoration, thumbed and stabbed strap handle, glazed, fabric 17; SF 438, context 2649, layer, Phase 3c.
97. Slip-decorated jug, stylised lion in red and white slip, combed to represent 'fur', glazed, fabric 17; SF 386, context 2648, layer, Phase 3f.
98. Slip-decorated jug, red and white slip decoration, glazed, fabric 5; SF 344, context 2408, floor level, Phase 3e.
99. Slip-decorated jug, horizontal and vertical white slip lines, fabric 17; SF 387, context 2648, layer, Phase 3f.
100. Body sherd from slip-decorated jug, white slip dots, glazed, fabric 17; SF 345, context 2408/2648, layer, Phase 3f.
101. Slip-decorated jug, red and white slip arcs defining zone filled with white slip dots, glazed, fabric 17; SF 369, context 2568, layer, Phase 4a.
102. Slip-decorated jug; applied dark brown slip design, glazed, fabric 17; SF 375, context 2590, layer, Phase 4a.
103. Body sherd from white-slipped jug, applied slip strip, stamped ring and dot motif, glazed, fabric 17; SF 296, context 707, layer, Phase 5.
104. Base of small pitcher or jug, fabric 7; SF 286, context 606, cess pit 605, Phase 6f.

Fig. 38
105. Lid-seated rim from cistern, partially glazed, fabric 6 (Surrey ware); SF 355, context 2479, well 2333, Phase 5c.
106. Lid-seated rim from cistern, partially glazed, fabric 6 (Surrey ware); SF 326, context 2202, well 2178, Phase 6f.
107. Thumbed base from cistern, fabric 6 (Surrey ware); SF 342, context 2376, construction pit for well 2333, Phase 5b.
108. Pitcher, fabric 14 (Surrey ware); SF 324, context 2200, chalky layer, Phase 6e.
109. Pitcher, incised and stabbed strap handle, fabric 6 (Surrey ware); SF 329, context 2243, well 2178, Phase 6f.
110. Bung-hole from cistern, fabric 6 (Surrey ware); SF 430, context 537, layer, Phase 6a.

111. Base of strap handle from pitcher, slashed, fabric 6 (Surrey ware); SF 378, context 2594, layer, Phase 5a.
112. Body sherd from lobed cup or bowl with an applied 'tree' of red clay on the interior, glazed, fabric 14 (Surrey ware); SF 285, context 604, stake-hole, Phase 6.
113. Base of pitcher, partially glazed, fabric 6 (Surrey ware); SF 331, context 2278, well construction pit 2277, Phase 6d.
114. Bottle or money box, partially glazed, fabric 9 ('Tudor Green'); SF 330, context 2276/2218, floor level, flue in hearth 2239, Phase 6.
115. Cooking pot, fabric 42; SF 351, context 2472/2455, pit 2454, Phase 2f.
116. Bowl, fabric 10; SF 289, context 608, cess pit 605, Phase 6f.
117. Large tripod pitcher, slashed strap handle, fabric 38; SF 397, context 2682, pit 2683, Phase 3a.
118. Pitcher, roller-stamped decoration, slashed strap handle, partially glazed, fabric 38; SF 439, context 552, pit cutting cess pit 605, Phase 6f.
119. Jug with applied slipped anthropomorphic motif in two colours, fabric 38; SF 376, context 2590, layer, Phase 4a.
120. Body sherd from jug, finger-impressed decoration, fabric 43; SF 291, context 618, post-hole fill, Phase 8.
121. Jug rim, fabric 43; SF 290, context 613, clay layer, Phase 5d.
122. Rectangular dish, knife-trimmed base, partially glazed internally, Fabric 43, SF 294, context 690, pit, phase 6f.
123. Angular rod handle, possibly from cauldron, partially glazed, fabric 8; SF 320, context 2172, destruction rubble over building, Phase 6b.
124. Body sherd, incised curvilinear decoration, fabric 8; SF 321, context 2172, destruction rubble over building, Phase 6b.
125. Base of jug with applied horizontal iron-rich slip bands, fabric 8; unstratified.
126. Rod handle, stabbed, partially glazed, fabric 8; unstratified, from watching brief in Northbrook Street (PRN 2864).
127. Cooking pot rim, fabric 34; SF 357, context 2494, pit 2493, Phase 5b.
128. Cooking pot; SF 429, unstratified.
129. Cooking pot, fabric 21; SF 365, context 2548, layer, Phase 3d.
130. Cooking pot, fabric 42; SF 340, context 2348, soil layer, Phase 3c.
131. Lamp, Fabric 51; SF 419, context 2720, pit 2719, Phase 2e.
132. Jar, Fabric 12; SF 349, context 2435, layer, Phase 3f.
133. Pedestal lamp, fabric 24; SF 423, context 2798, gully 2797, Phase 3a.
134. Base, intermittently thumbed, fabric 15; SF 287, context 606, cess pit 605, Phase 6f.
135. Body sherd from decorated jug, applied rouletted strips, glazed, fabric 16; SF 358, context 2511, layer, Phase 4d.
136. Body sherd from pitcher, knife-cut faceted decoration, fabric 37; SF 379, context 2595, wall, Phase 4d.
137. Tyg, black-glazed, fabric 27; SF 322, context 3172, destruction layer over building, Phase 6b.
138. Jug base, thumbed, patchy glaze, fabric 29 (Laverstock-type); SF 371, context 2579, pit 2578, Phase 3f/h.

Table 8 Bartholomew Street: size of peg tiles

	Min. (mm)	*Max. (mm)*	*Average Sample Size*
Length	241	312	15
Width	136	232	143
Thickness	10	22	138
Distance between peg holes	45	123	83

Table 9 Bartholomew Street: frequency of peg tiles

Phase	*Unglazed, no. of contexts*	*Glazed, no. of contexts*	*None, no. of contexts*
3	44	20	78
4	76	39	38
5	68	36	28
6	38	14	25

139. Neck of jug, glazed, fabric 11; SF 319, context 2169, feature 2168, Phase 8.
140. Jug, fabric 26 (Frechen stoneware); SF 325, context 2200, chalky layer, Phase 6e.

Ceramic Building Materials

Roof Furniture

All fragments of roof furniture occur in the same range of fabrics (fabric 31), a hard to very hard oxidised red clay containing a scatter of rounded quartz sand and some angular flint fragments.

Wasters of peg tiles in this fabric (from wall 449, Phase 6f) suggest that the manufacture took place nearby (clay pits are recorded in Newbury in the 15th and 16th centuries: *see* Gelling 1973/4, 260). Tile waste was, however, a saleable commodity (Drury and Pratt 1975, 156–7).

All the tiles had been formed in a wooden mould resting on a 'sanded' surface (usually an angular flint gravel). The top surface shows signs of trimming, probably with a wooden tool drawn across the top of the mould. The ridge and hip tiles were then moulded, probably over the thigh of the tiler.

Peg-Tiles

All the tiles with more than one measurable dimension were kept and the following data recorded: complete length, complete width, thickness, glaze wash on lower part of upper side, and distance between peg-holes;

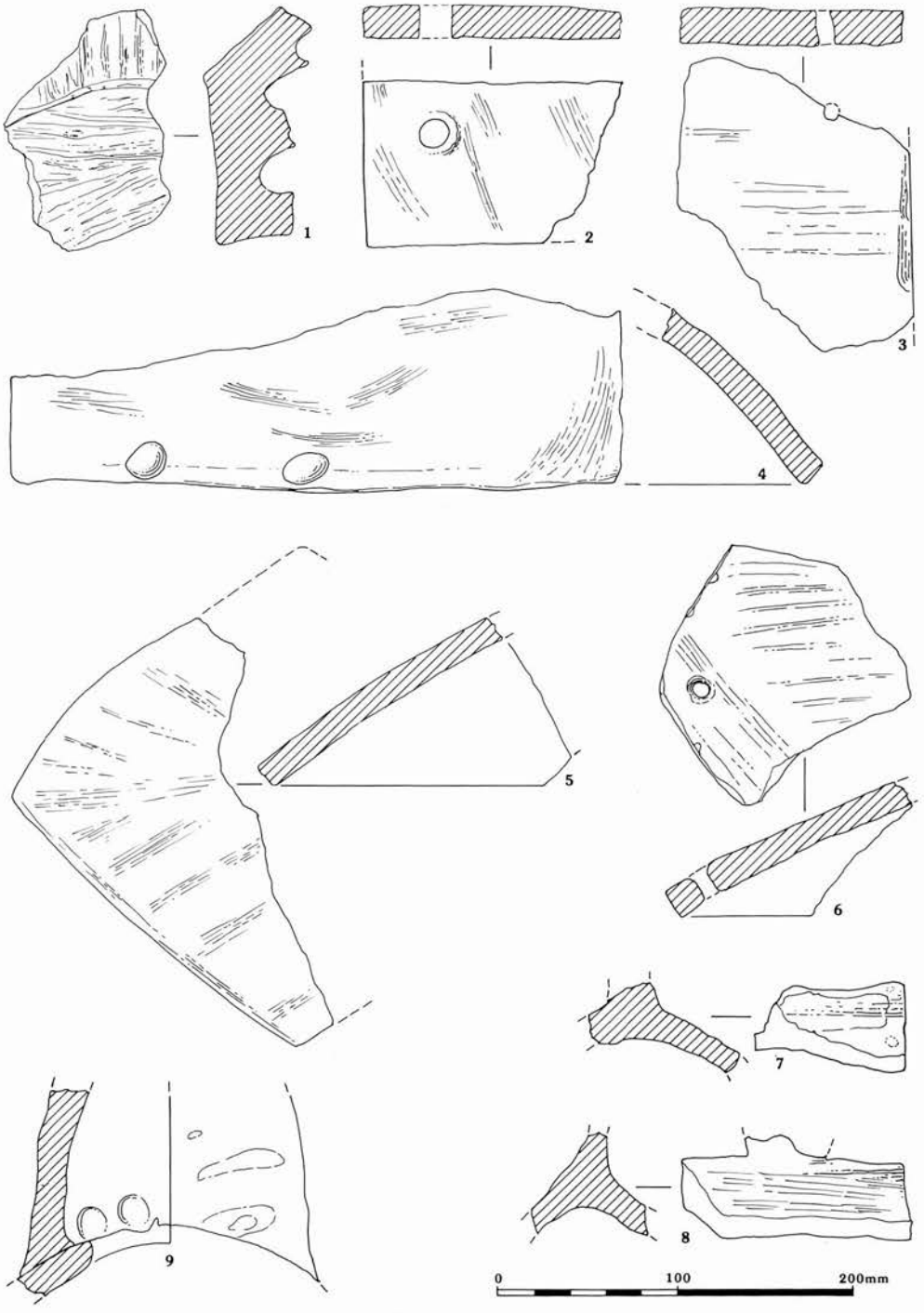


Figure 39 Bartholomew Street, ceramic building material (1–9)

measurements are summarised in Table 8 and the frequency of peg tiles in Table 9. The more complete examples were retained and the rest then discarded. The peg-holes are slightly tapering and circular in section with a diameter of *c.* 13 mm. The holes often do not penetrate the tile (Fig. 39, 2–3).

One peg tile occurred in what should be an early 12th century context (pit 2808). The peg-hole is sub-rectangular rather than circular. The first general appearance of peg tiles is in Phase 3a levels (late 12th century) and the first structures built of reused tile date from the late 13th or early 14th century (Phase 4). No discernible pattern could be found in the measured sizes of the tiles, possibly because of the small size of the sample.

The ratio of glazed to unglazed tiles cannot be established accurately, since only half of a glazed tile is covered with glaze. The number of contexts producing at least one glazed peg tile was recorded for each phase and this information is shown in Table 9 and is compared with contexts producing at least one unglazed peg tile fragment and contexts producing no peg tiles.

These figures show little variation in the ratio of glazed to unglazed tiles between periods. They do indicate that tiles are less common in Phase 3 than in later periods by a factor of four.

Table 10 Bartholomew Street: numbers of curved tile fragments

Phase	*Hip Tiles*	*Unglazed Tiles*	*Glazed Tiles*	*Crested Tiles*	*Finial/Ridge Tiles*
3	–	2	2	3	1
4	2	5	4	1	–
5	2	5	3	–	–
6	3	7	1	–	–

Curved Tiles

Ridge tiles and hip tiles (Fig. 39, 4–8), of a similar thickness and general appearance to the peg tiles, occur from Phase 3a onwards; numbers of glazed and unglazed fragments are given in Table 10. Only a small number of curved unglazed fragments were found and many were too small to tell whether they were ridge tiles or hip tiles. Despite the small number of finds, they do appear to be more common in the later layers, particularly from Phase 4 onwards.

Of the 15 curved glazed tile fragments found, none are from definite hip tiles, suggesting that only ridge tiles were glazed. Four tiles have knife-cut ridge crests stabbed through on one side for decoration, or to ensure a good join to the body. All came from Phase 3d–4 levels, indicating a mid 13th to early 14th century date. At least some of the remaining fragments have no ridge decoration. The earlier glazed roof tile is from Phase 3a and the remainder from Phase 3d and later contexts.

Finial

One tile, from a Phase 3f make-up layer, was part of a roof finial of a type with the hand-made finial joined permanently on to the ridge tile. No other indication of its shape could be obtained (Fig. 39, 9).

Hearth Tiles

Thick, unglazed tiles of two fabrics were found.

Fabric 1

An oxidised and heavily flint-tempered fabric, giving the tiles a crumbly texture. Eleven examples were found. Four formed hearth 575 (Phase 5d), one was almost complete in the base of a post-hole, 703, and the remainder were found as broken fragments in Phase 5b and 5c, and Phase 6a and 6f contexts. The fabric 1 tiles are between 310 and 330 mm long, 267–270 mm wide and 30–31 mm thick. Unlike floor tiles, the edges were not bevelled by knife trimming.

Fabric 2

Hearth tiles are represented by one fragment from a Phase 6f context. This tile is 32 mm thick with a quartz sand temper and some white mica. It has been burnt on the upper surface but may be a reused floor tile (Type 1).

Floor Tiles

Nine fragments of floor tile were found in the excavation. They are of three types.

Type 1 These tiles are hard to very hard, oxidised with a scattered quartz sand temper. They are between 120 and 140 mm square, and 29–35 mm thick. The edges are heavily bevelled. Of the seven tiles in this group, three are plain with a brown or black lead glaze; two have a white slip under a yellow glaze, and one is decorated by the stamp-over-slip technique (Fig. 40, 10; Drury and Pratt 1975). The tiles were found in Phase 5b and 5c and 6a, 6b, and 6d contexts. No evidence for the presence of a tile floor was found on this site, although the mortar bedding for a floor of Type 1 tiles was found by Ford at the Market Place site (Ford 1976, fig. 48).

Type 2 One Type 2 tile was found. It is in a similar fabric to Type 1 but with more quartz sand temper. The fragment is 27 mm thick and decorated by the stamp-over-slip technique (Fig. 40, 11), and comes from a Phase 7c context (post-hole 556, cutting through hearth 518).

Type 3 One Type 3 tile (125 mm square and 21 mm thick) was found. It is in a hard fabric, oxidised with a reduced core with scattered flint temper. The tile is decorated by the stamp-over-slip technique (Fig. 40, 12). It was found at the bottom of well 2178 (Phase 6f).

The decorated examples of Types 1 and 2 cannot be paralleled amongst the designs listed by Eames (1980). Type 3 is of a design which occurs at Chertsey Abbey, of unknown source (*ibid.*, design no. 2215); examples have also been found at Donnington Castle (Newbury Museum Acc. No. LP12). The possibility of a tile production

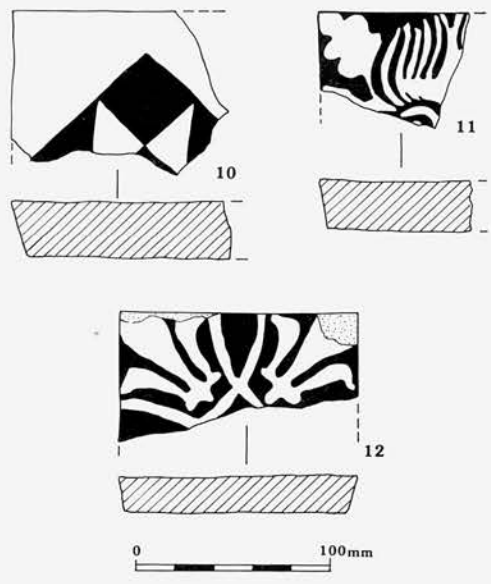


Figure 40 Bartholomew Street, ceramic building material (10–12)

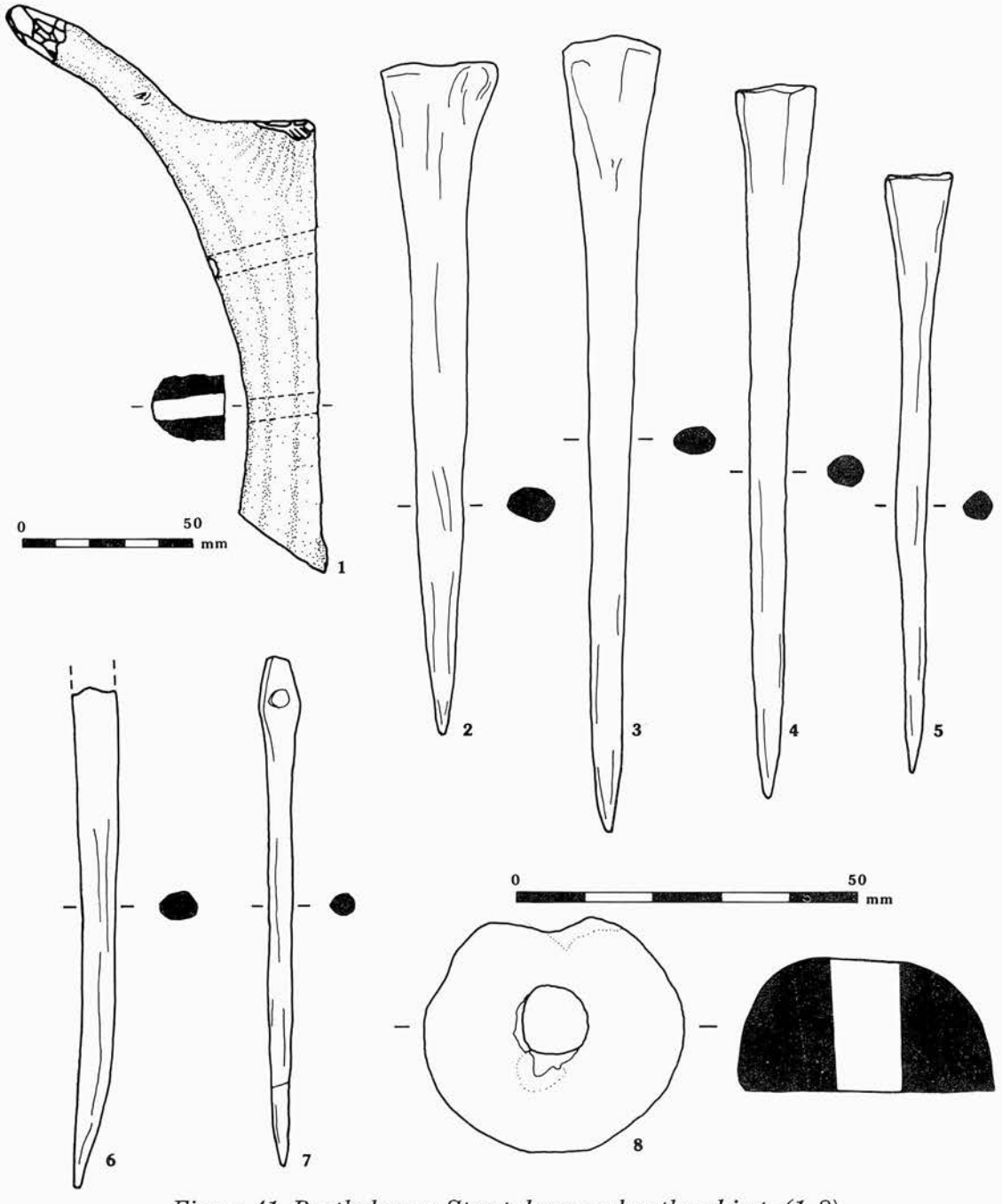


Figure 41 Bartholomew Street, bone and antler objects (1–8)

centre at Newbury itself is discussed below (*see* Mepham, Synthesis).

Romano-British Tile

Romano-British building tile, *tegula* and *imbrex* tiles, were found in Phase 1 and later contexts; but not in the buried peaty soil. Over 30 fragments were found of which six were definite building tile, five *tegulae* and two *imbrices*. This heavy scatter of Romano-British tile was also found in the 1971–74 excavations (Ford 1976) and there, as in the 1979 excavation, Romano-British pottery was scarce. It is therefore likely that the tile was brought onto the site after the Romano-British period (but definitely before the urban settlement) possibly for use as hardcore.

Daub

Large quantities of daub were found in the south-east corner of the site in Phase 2 and 3 contexts. The similarity in fabric and appearance suggests that all came from the same structure. The floor of this structure (2393) was partially burnt clay.

Measurement of the diameter of vertical and horizontal wattle holes and the thickness of the daub coating, indicates that the walling was on average about 86 mm thick, with vertical stakes between 20 and 25 mm in diameter. The surfaces of the daub were painted with

a limewash. Almost all the daub fragments had flat faces and thus came from a rectangular structure. One piece, however, has what might be a chamfered edge (Fig. 40, 1).

List of illustrated objects

Fig. 39

1. Daub fragment with possible chamfered edge. SF 254, context 2393, ash/daub layer, Phase 2c.
2. Peg-tile. SF 251, context 2808, cess pit 2807, Phase 2b.
3. Peg-tile. Unprovenanced
4. Curved tile. SF 246. Unprovenanced
5. Hip tile. SF 244, context 2202, well 2178, Phase 6f.
6. Hip tile. SF 245, context 2402, hearth 2442, Phase 4d
7. Ridge tile. SF 252. Unprovenanced
8. Ridge tile. SF 253. Unprovenanced
9. Roof finial. SF 250, make-up layer, Phase 3f.

Fig. 40

10. Decorated floor tile. SF 239, context 2329, phase 5b.
11. Decorated floor tile. SF 241, slot 566, Phase 7b.
12. Decorated floor tile. SF 242, context 2243, well 2178, Phase 6f.

Bone and Antler Objects

Sixteen bone and antler objects were found. Identification of the bone was undertaken by M. Maltby (University of Southampton).

Eleven objects represent implements of some kind. A possible hook or handle in red deer antler (Fig. 41, 1) came from a Phase 6 cess pit. The back of this object, which is sawn at both ends, has been sliced off to create a flat surface, and two holes drilled through it.

Seven bone points were identified (five illustrated: Fig. 41, 2–6). Four are made from pig fibulae; one is polished. One other point is also probably a pig fibula; it is polished and is incomplete, with one end missing. The other two points are of unidentified bone. Five of these bone points (the five definitely or probably made from pig fibulae) all come from the same phase of building — the late 15th century occupation of the southern property (Phase 6). All have traces of use and are not, therefore, unfinished. Their function is unknown and no other bone industrial objects were found with the possible exception of the red deer antler. Three similar bone points were found at No. 140 Bartholomew Street, but from much earlier contexts (Ford 1979, 20 and fig. 1, nos 4–6).

One bone needle was found in a Phase 3 ditch (Fig. 41, 7); this was made from an unidentified bone. Another object, again in an unidentified bone, could be either a pen or a second needle; this came from a silt layer in Phase 5g. This object, with a length of 55 mm, is hollow, with one end cut to a quill shape.

A bone spindle whorl (Fig. 41, 8), made from the proximal epiphysis of a cow femur, sawn with a metal-drilled hole, was found in an unstratified but probably 12th or 13th century context.

Two sawn antler fragments, both red deer, came from Phase 3 features.

The three remaining objects came from Phase 8 contexts and are almost certainly modern. These comprise a bone button, a carved bone object of unknown function, and a tapered object, again of unknown function, with iron wire threaded through the centre.

List of illustrated objects

Fig. 41

1. Antler hook or handle. SF 39, context 606, cess pit 605, Phase 6f.
2. Bone point. SF 42, context 509, ash layer, Phase 6f.
3. Bone point. SF 72, context 2208, pit 2178, Phase 6f.
4. Bone point. SF 81, context 2207, pit 2178, Phase 6f.
5. Bone point. SF 89, context 2207, pit 2178, Phase 6f.
6. Bone point. SF 73, unstratified.
7. Bone needle. SF 218, context 994, layer, Phase 3c.
8. Bone spindle whorl. SF 1139, unstratified but 12th/13th century.

Wooden Objects

Identification of species has been undertaken by J. Watson (Ancient Monuments Laboratory); the results are presented in AML Report No. 3170 (1980). All the objects listed below have been freeze-dried at the Ancient Monuments Laboratory.

Small collections of wooden artefacts were recovered from two features during the excavations (well 2333 and well 2178), both from Phase 5c, though wood was preserved in a number of pits and wells.

The group of objects found below the deliberate fill in well 2333 are probably 15th century in date. The wood is well preserved but the artefacts were in a fragmentary condition on deposition. The objects comprise three ash bowls (Fig. 43, 12, 13, 15), two pegs, one of oak and one of ash (Fig. 43, 11, 14), an ash lath with an oak trenail (Fig. 43, 16), and an object of yew, possibly a spatula (Fig. 43, 10). One of the ash bowls had been repaired with copper alloy wire (Fig. 43, 12).

The objects recovered from well 2178, are of late 15th or 16th century date. Whilst they were apparently discarded in a more complete state than the objects from well 2333, they are now fragmentary due to the less waterlogged conditions of deposition. These objects comprise at least six alder bowls (Fig. 42, 1–4, 6, 7), one birch bowl (Fig. 43, 8), one ash lath (Fig. 42, 5), and a possible knife handle in field maple (Fig. 43, 9). The contents of the birch bowl included twelve fruit stones resembling cherry pips.

In addition, one worked fragment, possibly part of a stake, was recovered from pit 2684 (Phase 3a).

The artefacts from the site represent a variety of wood species, including alder, ash, birch, field maple, oak, and yew. The largest proportion of the objects are small bowls, which were probably manufactured on a lathe. A small round-headed gouge was used on the outside and the inside was more carefully finished.

List of illustrated objects

Fig. 42

1. Alder bowl, rim fragment. SF 82, context 2207, pit 2178, Phase 5c.
2. Alder bowl, rim fragment. SF 102, context 2207, pit 2178, Phase 5c.
3. Alder bowl, rim fragment. SF 85, context 2207, pit 2178, Phase 5c.
4. Alder bowl, base fragment and adjoining fragments. SF 92, context 2207, pit 2178, Phase 5c.
5. Beech lath. SF 92, context 2207, pit 2178, Phase 5c.

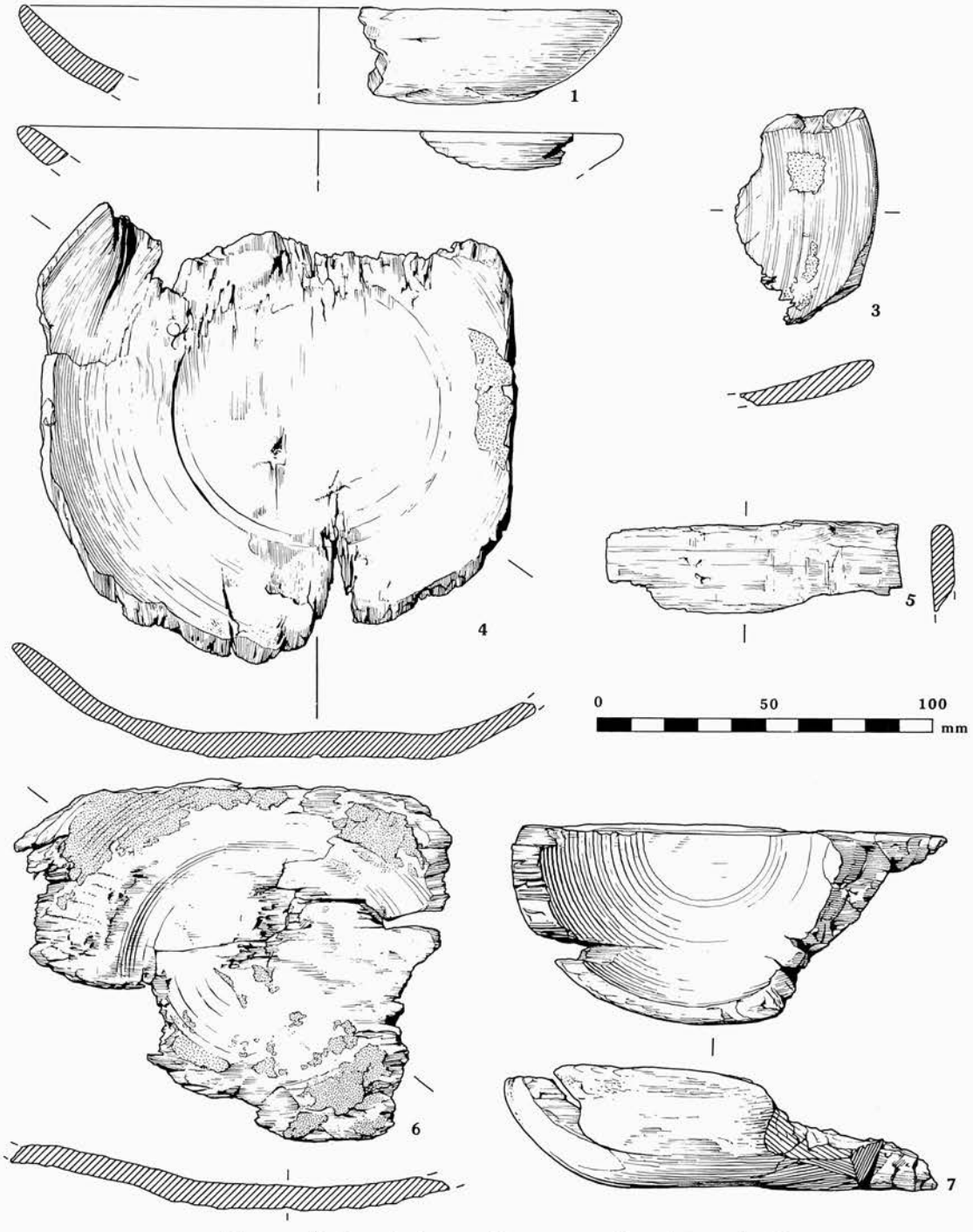


Figure 42 Bartholomew Street, wooden objects (1–7)

6. Alder bowl, four adjoining base fragments. SF 93, context 2207, pit 2178, Phase 5c.

7. Alder bowl, base fragment and wall fragments. SF 80, context 2207, pit 2178, Phase 5c.

Fig. 43

8. Birch bowl; base fragment and three wall fragments. SF 90, context 2207, pit 2178, Phase 5c.

9. Field maple (? knife) handle, oval in cross section, with a groove approximately 9 mm wide in one end for insertion of blade. SF 103, context 2207, pit 2178, Phase 5c.

10. Yew, possible spatula. One piece, (now broken) rounded at one end, flat on one side and rounded on the other, plus an additional fragment from the opposite end of the implement, rounded with an indentation in the end. SF 169, context 2479, well 2333, Phase 5c.

11. Oak peg, tapered. SF 168, context 2479, well 2333, Phase 5c.

12. Ash bowl, repaired with copper alloy wire. Double groove on the outside of the rim. SF 1092, context 2479, well 2333, Phase 5c.

13. Ash bowl, three rim fragments and 17 body fragments. SF 165, context 2479, well 2333, Phase 5c.

14. Small ash peg, function unknown, tapered, square cross section. SF 166, context 2479, well 2333, Phase 5c.

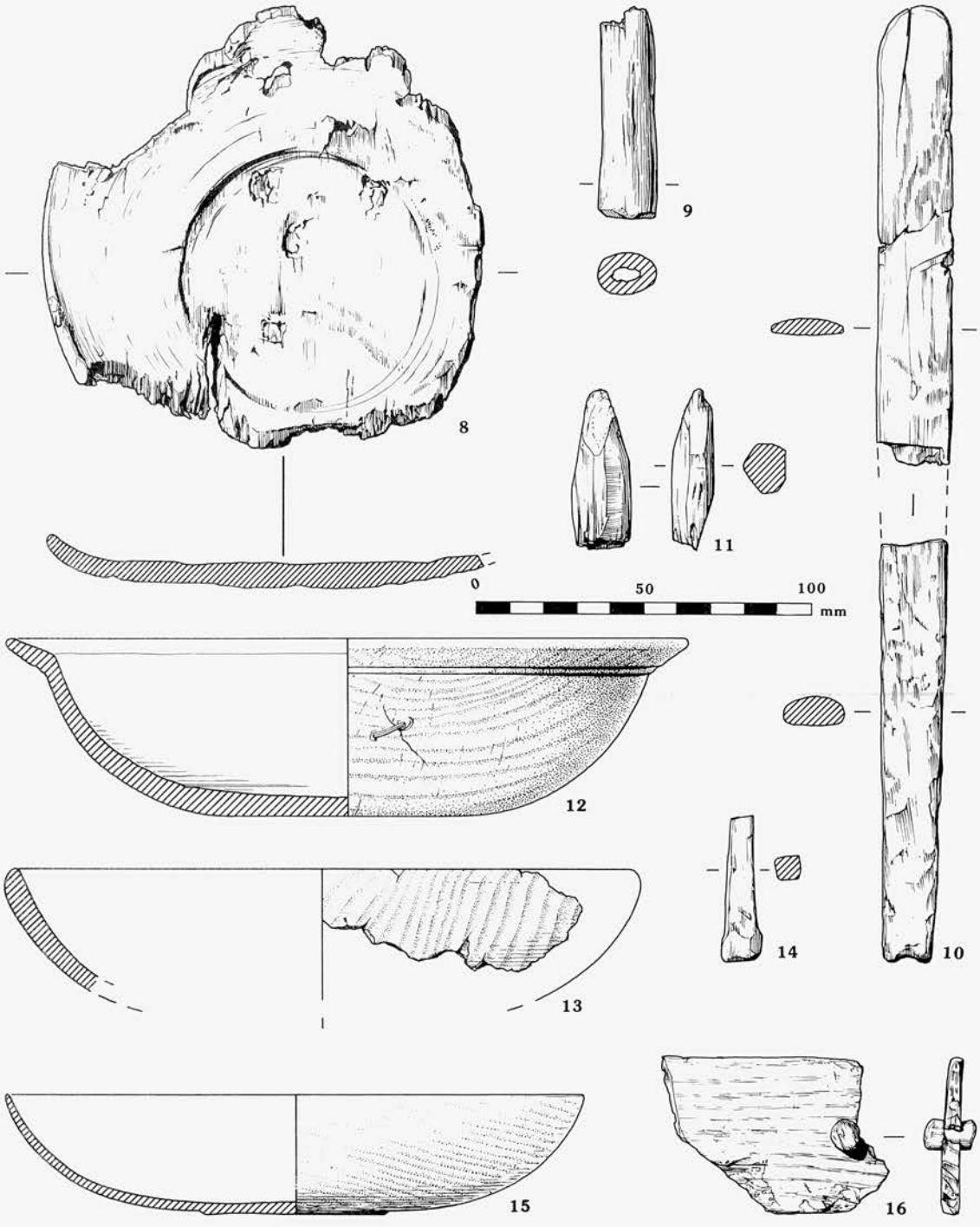


Figure 43 Bartholomew Street, wooden objects (8–16)

15. Ash bowl; one base fragment (raised circular platform in centre), one 'rim' fragment and eight body fragments. SF 159, context 2479, well 2333, Phase 5c.
16. Ash lath with oak trenail; lath split at point of entry of trenail. SF 170, context 2479, well 2333, Phase 5c.

Leather

Scraps of leather including shoe fragments were recovered from two Phase 3 features. These comprised a shoe sole fragment from ditch 2464 (Phase 3g) and the remains of four shoes of early medieval type from pit 2684 (Phase 3a), including one complete sole (Fig. 44), a repair patch for a left sole, and a cut-off seam. The complete sole, from a left shoe, is worn at the heel and toes and the upper has been cut away for reuse. This small group of leather from pit 2684 would appear to represent the waste from leather-working; similar offcuts were found at 140 Bartholomew Street, including the remains of shoes of 15th century type, together with leather-working equipment (Ford 1979, 24).

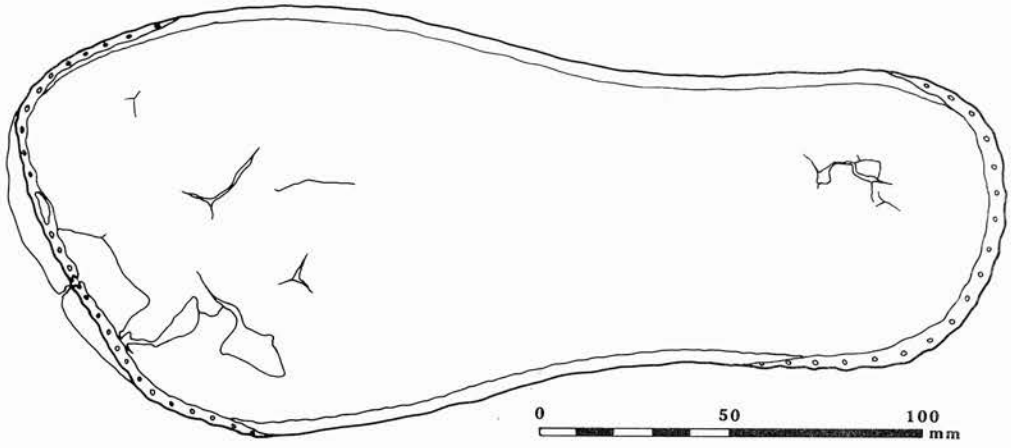


Figure 44 Bartholomew Street, a complete leather shoe sole from a Phase 3a pit

Human Remains, by H.H. Carter

Two human skeletons were recovered, both infants. Full details of measurements taken may be found in the archive.

1. SF 206, context 2649, Phase 3f
The skeleton (2841) was found with little trace of a grave, resting on a Phase 3d gravel surface. All epiphyses are lacking. Examination indicates a height of 600 mm, and an age of approximately four months.

2. SF 1048, Context 620, Phase 5d
The skeleton was found in a shallow grave in a south-east corner of building, partially overlying walls. All epiphyses are lacking. These infant bones are exceptionally small and are presumably those of a new-born or still-born baby; the degree of ossification rules out a miscarriage, but the birth weight may well have been below average.

Animal Bones, by J.P. Coy

Introduction

All hand-excavated animal bones were quantified, analysed, and recorded at the Faunal Remains Unit (FRU; Ancient Monuments Laboratory Report No. 55/86), University of Southampton. Identifications were made using the extensive modern collections and supporting literature, and details of butchery, fragmentation, and measurements were recorded. The hand excavated bone assemblage was augmented by material from a large sieving programme. Sieving was conducted on site and processing followed that for seeds (*see* Green, below), but small bones were retained on a 600 micron mesh sieve. Initial sorting was carried out by first-year students under the supervision of F. Green and the author. Many thousands of small mammal bone fragments from sieving were scanned but not quantified. The full details of analysis are retained in archive and both primary and computer records at the FRU.

Results

The bone samples from the 10th–11th centuries (Phase 1) and 17th–18th centuries (Phase 7) were extremely small (Table 11). Most of the animal bones were fragments of the common domestic ungulates but the totals (Table 11) show that some remains of other mammals, birds, fish, and amphibian were also found. The contexts from which bones were studied and other details are in archive.

Species exploited

The common domestic ungulates horse, cattle, sheep, goat, and pig form the bulk of these collections. There appears to be a trend through time towards more pig and fewer sheep (Table 11).

Cattle:pig ratios, a good indicator of changes of this type, show a similar trend from late 14th to late 16th century (Phases 4–6) as they drop from 3.4:1 in Phase 4 to 1.2:1 in Phase 6.

Horse

Horse remains occur in all phases except Phase 7. In Phase 2 a tarsal gives a withers height of 1.48 m or 14 hands 2, ie large pony size. Most of the horse remains come from Phase 3, but no withers heights could be calculated. A mandibular fragment represents a horse about 16 years old and a fused splint bone also suggests an older animal.

In Phase 4 metacarpus, splint bones and toe from the same animal give a withers height of only 1.21 m (under 12 hands) and bony outgrowths on the toe suggest a mature animal. Small horses were therefore about in Newbury during medieval and post-medieval times, some old enough to have been working animals. There is no evidence of butchery, although a few bones in Phases 2, 3, and 6 have been chewed by dogs.

Cattle

Cattle is not the commonest ungulate by fragment count in the earlier periods, as sheep fragments are more numerous. In Phases 5, 6, and 7, however, cattle fragments are the most numerous.

Bones found in all phases represent all parts of the anatomy. Generally the size of the cattle compares with those from the Cheap Street excavations (*see* Coy, below) and they fit within the range of those already measured from medieval and post-medieval Wessex. Some cattle bones at Bartholomew Street are from small and gracile animals; this is not uncommon in the medieval period.

Only 27 calf bones were recorded for the whole site, with no particular emphasis on any one period. There are a few measurable horn cores but most are fragmentary and no concentrations of worked horn cores were found. One from Phase 2 bears a circular groove near the base, presumably for horn removal. Horns from Phase 3 have lengths of 120 mm and 125 mm, putting them in the shorthorn range for medieval cattle (Armitage and Clutton-Brock 1976). A metacarpal from Phase 3 could be from a draught animal on the basis of its splayed index (*see* archive).

Sheep or goat
Almost all the bones which can be identified to species are sheep. Sheep is the dominant species of the three common ungulates in the first three phases and declines in later phases. During the phases of sheep domination they are surprisingly large. There is a definite decrease in mean size in the late medieval/post-medieval assemblage compared with the 11th–14th century group sugesting size changes similar to those seen in medieval Southampton (Bourdillon pers. comm.). There are only 14 records of lamb bones and nine of these are in Phase 3.

Goat
Only seven goat fragments were recognised and all are cranial and horn core fragments. It is possible that these horn cores may have come in as raw material for horn-working separated from the goat. Two of them had been chopped.

Pig
Pig, as has already been emphasised, becomes relatively more important on this site in the later phases where it can be said to be very well-represented for a medieval site. The possibility of nearby pig-breeding is supported by the presence of a number of small piglet bones in Phase 6 contexts.

Deer
Eight fragments of red deer include a sawn and chopped piece of antler and a sawn tip of an antler tine similar to the ones found in the early 13th century Pit Y at No. 140 Bartholomew Street (Ford 1979). A distal humerus fragment and a butchered pelvic joint fragment indicate the use of venison rather than just antler.

Remains of other deer species were sparse with roe deer (in Phase 6) and fallow deer (Phase 5), which is regarded as a Norman introduction. This scarcity of deer remains does not indicate a high level of society in this part of Newbury.

Rabbit and hare
A butchered rabbit tibia and a collection of rabbit bones from the extremities and meat-bearing parts of the body show that they were probably eaten in the late 13th to late 16th centuries. Hare bones which are all a good match for the brown hare appear in small numbers.

Dog and cat
Dog remains are almost non-existent on this site despite the high rate recorded for dog gnawing. Cat remains were a little more widespread and occurred in most periods. They are from all regions of the body, from both mature and immature individuals.

Birds
Bird remains form the next most numerous group after the domestic ungulates (Table 11). Domestic fowl, followed by domestic goose, forms the bulk of these (Table 12).

Remains of wild bird species are few, providing no evidence of high status in the dietary content. None of the wild bird remains show any signs of butchery. The majority listed as unidentifiable to species (Table 12) are undiagnostic elements such as ribs, foot bones, and long bone shaft splinters. A large number of these may be from the domestic species.

Fish
There is no doubt that the picture of fish exploitation was considerably augmented by sieving. Of the total of 213 fish bones retrieved on site, 71% were retrieved from sieved samples and the latter added a further six species. The bulk sampling programme at Bartholomew Street was so extensive that it is likely that the full range of species exploited at the site has been produced, but it is difficult to deduce patterns of exploitation from such a small amount of evidence.

By Phase 4 a number of marine fish had been added to the menu: shark, haddock, conger and plaice, although it is surprising that evidence of large marine fish so far from the sea is already present within Phase 2, and the remains of a cod in Phase 3. This range of fish is not unusual for the medieval period in Wessex and results from Southampton, Winchester, and Romsey have shown a similar pattern.

Small mammals and amphibians
Rat was recorded in Phases 3 and 7 and a black rat, *Rattus rattus* in Phase 6. A skeleton of a house mouse and a frog bone were also recorded.

Animal bones by phase

Phase 1 (10th–11th century)
The 84 fragments from this phase is such a small sample to interpret. Sheep remains slightly outnumber those from cattle and pig. Horse, rabbit, dog, cat, and domestic fowl are also represented (Tables 11 and 12), but rabbit may be a result of contamination.

Table 11 Bartholomew Street: animal bone by phase

Phase	*H*	*C*	*S/G*	*G*	*Pig*	*LM*	*SSF*	*Deer*	*OM*	*B*	*F*	*Amph.*	*Totals*
1	1	9	15	–	9	9	30	–	8	2	1	–	84
2	3	59	64	5	42	31	74	–	3	52	4	1	338
3	22	230	300	2	86	132	265	5	5	48	28	–	1123
4	7	69	66	–	20	86	97	1	4	25	8	–	383
5	1	122	77	–	81	143	251	3	35	119	20	–	852
6	7	175	102	–	149	236	234	1	45	172	151	–	1272
7	–	26	7	–	5	3	7	–	6	6	1	–	61
TOTAL	41	690	631	7	392	640	958	10	106	424	213	1	4113

Key: H. = horse; C. = cattle; S/G. = sheep/goat; G. = goat; L.M. = large mammal; SSF = sheep-sized fragments; O.M. = other mammal; B. = birds; F. = fish; Amph. = amphibians

Phase 2 (late 11th to mid 12th century)
There are 338 bones from this phase. The bulk are from common domestic ungulates with sheep the most numerous, making up 41% of ungulate bones identifiable to species.

The species range here is wider than in Phase 1, partly due to larger sample size, with horse, some large goat horn cores, hare, cat, fowl, goose, pigeon, frog, ray, eel, and herring occurring in addition to the ubiquitous cattle, sheep and pig. On the whole sheep bones are from meat-bearing parts of the body. This suggests that these bones were slightly more likely to have been derived from table waste than food-preparation waste.

Some of the contexts in this collection were clay floors and a burnt layer which produced the only evidence of eel and herring for this period. Traces of mussels were also found. Contexts of note were 1555 and 1556 from the occupation layer of Phase 2a, which produced 70 fragments comprising skull fragments and vertebrae of an immature pig with no noticeable butchery and 39 bird bones, most of them identifiable to domestic fowl and goose. This collection was reminiscent of those found at Wickham Glebe, Hampshire, which, it was suggested, fell through cracks in the floorboards (Coy 1985). Its high proportion of birds biases the whole Phase 2 collection. Some individual cattle bones in this phase were somewhat gracile.

Phase 3 (mid 12th to late 13th century)
Forty-nine percent of the 1123 fragments of common ungulate bones in this phase are sheep or goat. Horse, red deer, dog, cat, rat, fowl, goose, wader, cod, stickleback, eel, herring, and some freshwater fish inferior pharyngeals that matched either dace or chub (*Leuciscus* sp.) were also recorded in addition to the common ungulates.

Once again the material is well-preserved with most of the bones ivoried in texture, although 18% of the fragments are canid gnawed. There was virtually no erosion noted on the material.

Most of the bone from this phase comes from pits. The deposition overall appears to show no particular specialisation and the number of bones in each pit is too small for a detailed analysis. Even the largest pits (2683 with 289 fragments and 2684 with 107 fragments) can do no more than demonstrate a use of all the common species with parts from all regions of the body.

One striking thing about Phase 3 is the appearance in a number of these pit collections of median butchery, sometimes alongside paramedian butchery. Overall the phase produced 16 examples of median splitting of the carcass and only four paramedian examples.

Context 2677 appears to contain cess material judging by the presence of small eel and herring remains, some chewed. The presence of stickleback bones and remains of small freshwater fish (dace or chub) in a good state of preservation suggests that it may also have been in contact at some point with running water.

Phase 4 (late 13th to mid 14th century)
A fairly small sample (383 bones) was produced from contexts in this phase. Fragmentation is relatively high, as 16% were recorded as splinters, and this accounts for the high proportion of bone not identifiable to species (Table 11). Although dog gnawing is higher (21%), erosion is negligible. Ivoried bone was, however, not the norm.

Because the specifically identifiable fraction is so low it is difficult to assess the reliability of the roughly equal figures for cattle and sheep and a low figure for pig. Other species present include red deer, rabbit, hare, fowl, goose, woodcock, a thrush, and some fish. Despite the small number of fish bones (Table 12) this period produced three new species of marine fish: shark, conger, and plaice.

Phase 5 (late 14th to mid 15th century)
The 852 bones from this period form the third largest sample and include a large number of rabbit and house mouse bones, the latter recovered from sieving, which give falsely high figures for mammals (Table 11). The unidentified bird remains add to the high figures for fowl and goose to make birds of some significance in the diet (Table 11).

This phase shows the beginnings of the rise of pig fragments, which are present in roughly equal numbers to sheep. The only fallow deer bone from the site is from this phase. Cat, house mouse, fowl, goose, pigeon, thrush

Table 12 Bartholomew Street: bird and fish species by phase

Species	*1*	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*
Domestic fowl	1	24	24	16	44	68	3
Domestic goose	–	11	15	2	28	28	3
Domestic duck	–	–	–	–		1	–
Woodcock (*Scolopax rusticola*)	–	–	–	1	4	–	–
Unidentified wader	–	–	1	–		–	–
Pigeons (*Columba* sp.)	–	1	–	–	2	4	–
Jackdaw (*Corvus monedula*)	–	–	–	–		4	–
Thrushes (*Turdus* sp.)	–	–	–	1	1	–	–
Unidentified bird bones	1	16	8	5	40	67	–
Thornback ray (*Raja clavata*)	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Shark	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Stickleback (*Gasterosteidae*)	–	–	2	–	–	–	–
Dace or chub (*Leuciscus*)	–	–	3	–	1	1	–
Salmonid (*Salmo* sp.)	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Common eel (*Anguilla anguilla*)	–	1	7	–	–	7	–
Conger eel (*Conger conger*)	–	–	–	1	–	2	–
Herring (*Clupea harengus*)	–	2	7	–	–	57	–
Haddock (*Melanogrammus aeglefinus*)	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
Cod (*Gadus morhua*)	–	–	2	–	2	1	–
Cod family (*Gadidae*)	–	–	–	1	–	1	1
Sea bream (*Sparidae*)	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Pleuronectidae eg plaice, flounder	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Unidentified fish bones	1	–	7	2	17	80	–

family, chub, and cod are represented. Identifiable fish fragments are few, but only two of the layers in Phase 5 were sieved.

As regards the preservation of the bones, dog gnawing is slightly less than the previous phases (15%) and the bones are again virtually all ivoried. Fragmentation is high; 28% are shaft splinters. This material is even more comminuted than that in Phase 4.

Phase 6 (late 15th to late 16th century)
This phase produced 1272 bones, the largest sample. Over a quarter of the bones came from one layer. Cattle bones were the commonest ungulate fragment followed by pig. The cattle:pig ratio is the lowest on the site. Details of the common ungulate remains suggest some concentration of ribs and vertebrae in all these species.

This phase has the highest species diversity and the highest percentage of bones from wild species. Roe deer, rabbit, cat, rat, fowl, goose, domestic duck, pigeon, thrush family, possible chub, salmonid, common eel, conger eel, herring, cod, and sea bream are all represented. The variety of fish exceeds that in Phase 3 (Table 12).

This phase showed the lowest value (9%) for dog gnawing and the bone is well-preserved and mostly ivoried. The amount of eroded bone is less than 2% and much less bone was splintered (17%), and there was a high number of measurable bones.

Lamb, calf, and piglet bones are present in a number of contexts, midline butchery occurs in 32 instances and is on all three common ungulates.

Context 2221, a black occupation layer, contained 440 bones. The species represented are cattle, sheep, pig, roe deer, rabbit, fowl, goose, chub, salmonid, eel, conger, herring, and sea bream — in fact almost the whole breadth of species in the phase. This is a good demonstration of the part played by chance preservation and it is interesting that this layer should have preserved such a wealth of material. This layer reflects the high values for pig and domestic fowl found in the phase as a whole, confirming the importance of these species in the diet. It is possible that they may both have been reared nearby.

No other contexts in this phase, even the cess pit (605) and the well (2178), contained more than 100 fragments and none appeared to show any particular bias either in species or anatomical elements represented. One exception is context 2287 (Phase 6a) which yielded little except 14 herring vertebrae, possibly a sign of the presence of cess. Of interest also is a partial skeleton of a young cat in the flue in hearth 2239.

Phase 7 (17th and 18th centuries)
Only 61 fragments from this phase were examined. The species represented are cattle, sheep, pig, rabbit, hare, rat, domestic fowl, goose, and a gadoid fish. About half

the fragments were from cattle and there was a high proportion of loose teeth. Dog gnawing was on 16% of the bones and five were heavily eroded and could have been very heavily gnawed or from dog faeces. There was no sieving for any of these contexts.

Conclusions

An important feature of this material is the opportunity it provides for looking at continuity in a small town. Although the shift from a concentration on sheep bones in Phase 3 (mid 12th to late 13th century) to an emphasis on pig bones in Phase 6 (late 15th to late 16th century) is only based on about a thousand bones, it comes over very strongly and appears to be a genuine difference, reflecting a change in activity between the two phases. Despite the small samples from the other phases it is possible to suggest that the actual shift of emphasis takes place between Phases 4 and 5 (late 13th to mid 15th century).

Cattle and sheep remains tend to show a high proportion of meat-bearing bones in the medieval period compared with the results from Cheap Street (*see* Chapter 5, Animal Bone). The results for sheep in Phase 2 (late 11th–12th century) were high, as at the earlier phases of Cheap Street, suggesting a bias towards table waste rather than carcase preparation areas.

The site also shows an interesting collection of bones from other vertebrate species. Wild mammals and birds, however, are somewhat scarce indicating a less rich diet than in some other medieval deposits in Wessex. The range of fish retrieved was quite high but comparison with results from other sites of this period must take into account the extent to which sieving took place.

Shellfish

Shells of oyster were found from all periods and mussel shells from Phase 5 onwards. The presence or absence of shells in each context was noted and the shells were then discarded. No attempt was made to quantify the number or weight of shells found, because of the time this would have taken. Figure 45 shows the number of contexts producing shellfish but these figures can give only a rough indication of frequency. Some of the Phase 6 layers contained large numbers of shells, while those in Phases 1–3 usually contained an occasional shell only.

Figure 45 shows a sharp rise in the frequency of oyster shell in Phase 5 and a slighter rise in Phase 6. A similar increase in mussel shell can be seen from Phase 5 to Phase 6. This data indicates that oysters and mussels, probably from the east coast, were imported mainly during the late medieval and Tudor periods. It is interesting that Surrey ware vessels (another indication of regional trade), first appear at the same time as this rise in shellfish consumption (*see* above, Pottery).

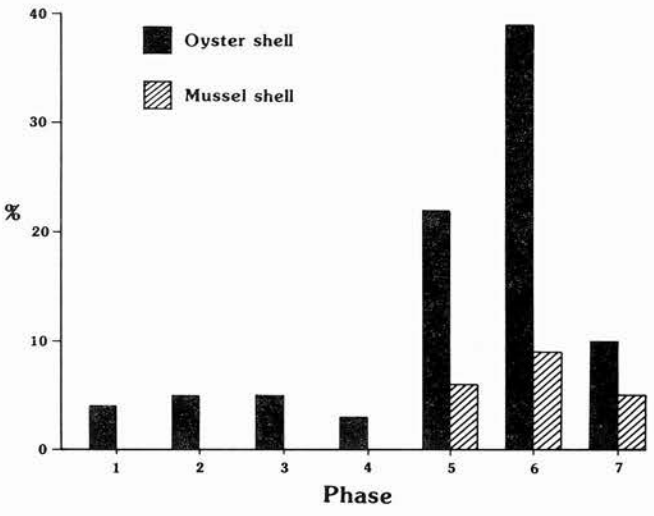


Figure 45 Bartholomew Street, shellfish by phase

Plant Remains, by Francis J. Green

A total of 85 soil samples was processed on site by sieving and flotation for the retrieval of charred and mineralised plant remains. Samples of 5 litres were taken for carbonised material and smaller samples of 0.5 litres for waterlogged material. As most bulk samples were over 10 litres it was often possible to take and compare the results of several sub-samples (as with feature 1070).

Methods

All samples, even those preserved under anaerobic conditions were processed using hydrogen peroxide (Green 1979a, 40). In 1979 it was not normal to use such drastic methods of disaggregation on soils that potentially contain fragile anaerobically preserved plant remains. However, the soils on this site were particularly difficult to disaggregate taking at least twice as long to process those from other sites examined by the author (Green 1979b, 280).

The flots were decanted onto a 250 micron-mesh sieve and all residues washed and watersieved in a 250 micron-mesh sieve. All the charred plant remains were slowly air dried prior to sorting. The flot and the residues of waterlogged and mineralised samples were presorted in a wet state and then again after having been partially air dried.

Results

The plant remains from this site are summarised in Table 13 in phase order. As with many small urban sites, it is difficult to undertake statistical analysis that could lead to a meaningful interpretation. Even though 85 soil samples were examined, only 37 features were examined and these span three and a half centuries. The plant remains will be discussed by phase, although some deposits clearly demand more detailed discussion.

Pre-Phase 1 deposits

Six samples were examined from the buried soil deposits of which only two produced botanical evidence (Table 13). A single charred cereal grain was recovered, otherwise all the rest of the plant remains (apart from an unidentified grass or cereal caryopsis) were preserved

by anaerobic soil conditions which subsequently became aerobic. The range of plants was confined to the woody remains of dock species and two opium poppy seeds. The presence of opium poppy seeds is not unusual for a Roman deposit or even a late Saxon or early medieval one.

Phase 1a
Five samples were examined from ditch contexts of which only three produced botanical evidence, none of it carbonised (Table 13). The only plants recorded were the woody seeds of species such as elderberry, fumitory, and dock. Once again it is possible that these fragments result from deposition in an anaerobic environment which has subsequently become aerobic.

Phase 1b
Seven samples were examined from plough soils sealing the Phase 1a and 1b deposits of which five produced botanical evidence. Apart from the similar range of species to that recovered from the natural deposits and Phase 1a, charred plant remains were also recovered. They included cereals such as wheat and oats as well as grains that could not be identified to species. Some weed species were also preserved by carbonisation. This is likely to originate from domestic activities associated with the pre-11th century hearth (1333), but it could possibly result from accidental stubble burning on the site.

The evidence from pre-Phase 1 deposits and Phases 1a and 1b is so slight that all the plant remains may represent lateral and vertical contamination from more recent deposits.

Phase 2
Fourteen samples were examined and ten of these produced plant remains. Three samples from the burnt floor deposit (1070) consisted entirely of charred cereals, predominantly oats, and associated weeds. These were all grossly distorted and few could be identified to species. *Lithospermum arvense* (corn gromwell), was particularly well represented, suggesting that the crop had not been well cleaned of certain weed seeds prior to its destruction. Quantities of hazel-nut fragments were recovered from this layer, possibly from rodent activity or consumed by the occupants of the room; similar evidence was recovered from burnt floor deposits from Upper Bugle Street, Southampton (Green 1979c, 270).

Samples from the east–west property boundary ditch 2797 contained elderberry and blackberry seeds preserved in a semi-waterlogged condition. These species probably grew on the site while the ditch was silting up, although it is possible that they result from contamination from more recent deposits.

Pits 1135 and 1200 contained plant evidence typically recovered from cess pits or latrines. The large quantity of *Rubus* sp. (blackberry and raspberry) from the base of pit 1135 might indicate faecal material. Equally, the mineralised preservation conditions within pit 1200 support this (Green 1979b, 283). *Brassica* sp, *Caryophyllaceae* sp, *Vitas vinifera, Lithospermum arvense, Compositae* species, and mineralised cereal remains are characteristically recovered from cess pits. The plant evidence from context 2677 also indicates that the feature contained a mixture of domestic refuse and faecal material. *Rubus* spp., cultivated plums, and apple pips were recorded. Pit 2585, suggested by the excavator to be a cess pit, could not be substantiated from the plant remains. The plant remains from context 1158, due to their paucity, could not indicate the use of the feature.

The charred plant remains were more consistent from all features of this phase; oats being the most commonly encountered, followed by wheat, barley, and rye. Few weed seeds were recovered, possibly the product of domestic processing, sieving, and hand sorting, ie Hillman's stage 13 or 14 (Hillman 1981, fig. 7; 1984, fig. 4). The presence of a few rachis fragments supports this.

Phase 3
A total of 15 samples were examined and eight produced no botanical evidence.

Evidence from refuse or cess pits (2684, 2697) is consistent with such features, since large quantities of Rubus spp. and Prunus spp. were recovered. A quantity of charred cereals, possibly resulting from domestic activities, were also recovered from the peaty fill 2709 at the base of 2684. The well (2293) was extensively sampled but failed to produce a significant plant assemblage, except for that from context 2416, which contained a large quantity of grain with oat as the dominant species. The lack of charred weed seeds suggests that the crop represented was at an advanced stage in the crop processing cycle.

Phase 4
Fourteen samples were examined and only two failed to produce plant remains. Two samples, from trough 2560 and layer 905 respectively, contained small quantities of charred cereals and legumes, which may have originated from domestic activities, or from tinder used in fires.

Pit 2608 from Phase 4d was well sampled. Samples 37, 39, and 40 all produced considerable quantities of plant remains with a marked lateral variation within the deposits. The evidence was confined to ruderal and wild species, a few cereals and cultivated plants. Sample 32 from the lower fill of this feature produced few plant remains. The evidence suggests naturally accumulating sediments. The evidence from drain 2509 was also similar.

Sample 30 from context 2533, the charred contents and ash from the last phase of usage of a bread oven (2405), was particularly interesting. The cereal evidence consisted of a near-equal mixture of wheat barley and oat and a high level of unidentifiable fragments. Rye was also present. The deposit contained high concentrations of weed seeds, in particular weedy legumes, *Galium* sp., *Lithospermum arvense, Brassica* sp., *Medicago* sp., *Chenopodium album, Vicia* spp., *Plantago lanceolata, Veronica* spp. and wild grasses (*Gramineae* sp.). It is possible that this accumulation represents uncleaned cereals but, more likely, waste products used to fuel the oven. It is clear that the weed seeds did not originate from hay or straw, since no evidence of culm nodes was recovered.

Phase 4 deposits were important for producing two other large accumulations of charred grain, both from a

Table 13 Bartholomew Street: plant remains by phase

Taxa	*Pre-Phase 1*	*1*	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*
RANUNCULACEAE							
Ranunculus acris/repens	–	–	3w;1c;1m	2w;2c	3w	–	–
Ranunculus sp.	–	–	–	2c	–	–	–
Thalictrum flavum L.	–	–	–	1w	–	–	–
PAPAVERACEAE							
Papaver rhoeas L.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
P. *somniferum* L.	2w	–	57w	7w	6w	–	–
Papaver sp.	–	–	–	3w	–	–	–
Chelidonium majus L.	–	–	1w	–	–	–	–
FUMARIACEAE							
Fumaria Officinalis L.	–	5w;1w/m	80w;1c;3w/m	16w	2m;3w;6c	1w	1m
CRUCIFERAE							
Brassica sp.		–	37m;1c;8w	23w	122w;8m;8c	8c	–
Raphanus sp.	–	–	–	–	14w	–	–
CARYOPHYLLACEAE							
Silene notiflora L.	–	–	–	2w	1w	–	–
S. alba (Miller)	–	–	–	–	1w	–	–
S. vulgaris (Moenche) Garcke	–	–	–	–	9w	–	–
S. nutans L.	–	–	–	–	2w	–	–
S. vulgaris L.	–	–	–	–	20w	–	–
S. cucubalis L.	–	–	4w	– –		–	–
Silene sp.	–	–	10w	4w;2c	46w;1c	–	–
Agrostemma githago L.	–	–	7m;30w*	4c	39c;72w*	–	30w
Stellaria media (L.) Vill	–	–	–	4c	–	–	–
S. media L.	–	–	4w	–	4w;4c	–	–
Caryophyllaceae sp.	–	–	11m	–	7w	–	–
CHENOPODIACEAE							
Chenopodium album L.	–	–	–	15w;3c	25c;143w	–	–
Chenopodium sp.	–	–	7w;4c	–	–	–	9w;2c
Atriplex hastata/patula	–	–	–	–	3w	–	–
MALVACEAE							
Malva sp.	–	–	–	–	1w	–	–
LINACEAE							
Linum usitatissimum L.	–	–	–	–	3c	–	–
OXALIDACEAE							
Oxalis sp.	–	–	–	–	1w	–	–
VITACEAE							
Vitis vinifera L.	–	–	1m;3w	–	–	–	–
PAPILIONACEAE							
Medicago sp.	–	–	–	–	41c	–	–
Vicia tetrasperma (L.) Schreber	–	–	–	–	6c	–	–
V. faba L.	–	–	–	–	167c*	–	–
Vicia sp.	–	–	2m;8c	–	44c	–	–
Vicia/Pisum sp.	–	–	1m	–	8c;1m	2c	–
Vicia/Lathyrus sp.	–	–	–	–	1m	–	–
Pisum sativum L.	–	–	–	–	5c	–	–
cf *Lens* sp.	–	–	–	–	4c	–	–
ROSACEAE							
Rubus fruticosus agg.	–	–	44m;61w	103w	7c;20w	–	–

Table 13 Continued

Taxa contd	*Pre-Phase 1*	*1*	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*
R. idaeus/fruticosus	–	–	–	49w;1m	–	–	87w
Rubus sp.	12w	1w	443w;1c	–	–	–	–
Potentilla sp.	–	–	1w	5w	5w	–	6w
Prunus spinosa L.	–	–	26w	4m/w	–	–	–
P. insititia L.	–	–	10w	–	5w	–	–
P. domestica L.	–	–	2w	1w*	1w	–	18w
Prunus sp.	–	–	–	15m	–	–	–
Malus sylvestris (Miller)	–	–	13w	–	–	–	23w*
Rosaceae sp. (Thorn)	–	–	–	1w	1c	–	–
UMBELLIFARAE							
Scandix pecten-veneris L.	–	–	–	–	1c	–	–
Aethusa cynapium L.	–	–	–	2w	5w	–	–
Torilis Nodosa (L.) (Gaertner)	–	–	3c	–	–	–	–
Conium maculatum L.	–	–	1w	–	–	–	1w
Umbellifarae sp.	–	–	–	–	3c	–	–
POLYGONACEAE							
Polygonum aviculare agg.	–	–	1w	12w	1m; 19w	–	–
P. convolvulus L.	1w	2w	1c	–	23w	–	1w
Polygonum sp.	–	–	1m;1m/w	1c	4w	1w	1w
Rumex crispus L.	–	–	3c	3w	11w	–	–
R. acetesella agg.	–	–	–	12w	–	–	–
Rumes sp.	1c	1c	5w	3c	2w;6c	–	4w
MORACEAE							
Ficus sp.	–	–	–	–	–	–	222w
URTICACEAE							
Urtica dioica L.	–	–	–	–	15w	–	–
U. urens L.	–	–	–	11w	–	–	–
CORYLACEAE							
Corylus avellana L.	–	2c*	29c*;1w*	4w*;1c*	6w;1c	1c	–
BORAGINACEAE							
Lithospermum arvense L.	–	–	12m;111c	–	13c	–	–
SCROPHULARIACEAE							
Veronica sp.	–	–	–	–	10c	–	–
LABIATAE							
Ajuga reptans L.	–	–	1w	–	–	–	–
Lamium sp.	–	–	–	–	1w/m	–	–
Galeopsis tetrahit L.	–	–	–	–	11w	–	–
Labitae sp.	–	–	–	–	3w	–	1w
PLANTAGINACEAE							
Plantago lanceolata L.	–	–	1c;1m	–	14c	–	–
RUBIACEAE							
Galium sp.	–	–	1c	4c;1w	35c	2c	–
CAPRIFOLIACEAE							
Sambucus nigra L.	–	5w;8m; 11w/m	2m;7w;1c; 6w/m	7w;12m/w	5m;3w	2m	22m
ALISMATACEAE							
Alisma plantago-aquatica L.	–	–	–	–	–	–	1w
VALARIANACEAE							
Valarianella dentata (L.) Poll.	–	1c	–	2w	–	–	–

Table 13 Continued

Taxa contd	*Pre-Phase 1*	*1*	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*
COMPOSITAE							
Anthemis cotula L.	–	–	–	5c	15c;6w	–	4w
Anthemis sp.	–	–	7w	–	–	–	
Chrysanthemum segetum L.	–	–	–	–	6w	–	6w
Cirsium arvense (L.) Scop.	–	–	–	–	1w	–	–
Centaurea cyanus L.	–	–	–	–	3w;7w	–	–
Lapsana communis L.	–	–	–	1w	11w;8c	–	–
Sonchus asper (L.) Hill	–	–	–	–	3w	–	–
Compositae sp.	–	–	5m;2w	–	11w	–	2w
CYPARACEAE							
Scirpus sp.	–	–	–	–	10w;5c	–	–
Carex sp.	–	–	16w;1c	13w	–	–	–
Cyperaceae sp.					7w;2c	3c	3w
GRAMINEAE							
Triticum aestivum L.	–	–	299c;1m	31c	226c	6c	3c
T. aestivum L. (Rachis frags)	–	2c	54c	–	4c	–	–
Triticum sp.	1c	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hordeum vulgare L.	–	–	2m;69c	37c	538c	4c	4c
H. vulgare L. (Rachis frags)	–	–	22c	–	–	–	–
Avena sativa L.	–	3c	213c	140c	286c;1m	4c	25c
A. fatua	–	–	1c	–	–	–	–
Secale cereale L.	–	–	7c	23c	91c	2c	–
Cereal sp.	–	2c	15c;5m	37c;1w	9c;138*	7c*	13c*
Cereal sp. (culm nodes)	–	–	4c	41c	7c	–	3c
Cereal sp. (culm internode)	–	–	–	–	1w	–	–
Bromus secalinus/mollis	–	–	–	–	60c	–	–
Lolium cf *temulentum*	–	–	–	–	14c	–	1c
Gramineae sp.	–	1c	–	–	25c	–	3c
Gramineae sp. (Chaff frags)	–	–	25c	–	–	–	–
HYPOLEPIDACEAE							
Pteridum sp. (Frags)	–	–	–	–	6c	–	–
Moss	–	–	–	–	*	–	–
Unid. seeds	–	1c	6c;5w;1m	4w;3c	10w;1m; 10c		2w; 1w/c
Modern contamination	–	12w	–	–	–	–	–
NUMBER OF SAMPLES	2	8	13	7	12	2	9

* = frags; c = carbonised; m = mineralised; w = waterlogged

13th century burnt clay floor (context 2346). Barley was the dominant cereal, followed by oats and wheat. Rye was a minor element in this deposit. Sample 86 from this context also contained a large quantity of broad beans (*Vicia faba*), a small-seeded variety. The ratio of broad beans and cereals varied throughout this deposit, whereas the ratio of the different cereals was the same. *Bromus secalinus* may have been a major weed of the barley crop. However, the general absence of large numbers of weed seeds in this deposit suggests that it had undergone one or more crop cleaning processes.

Phase 5

Only two examples were examined from this phase. In a black ashy occupation deposit (2436) wheat, barley, oats, and rye were recovered, and legumes such as Vicia/Pisum species. The rest of the plants were wild and weedy species. The lack of evidence from this phase makes any meaningful interpretation impossible.

Phase 6

Thirteen samples were examined and eight produced plant remains. In general, the results from these samples were disappointing and provided no sound

information about the various contexts examined. There was a lack of evidence from the bread oven (2206), and the hearth (2215), which it had been hoped would produce evidence that would clarify their use. Similarly, a charcoal spread and floor deposits, all from Phase 6a, produced only a sparse range of evidence. Pits from this phase (2300, 605) also contained remarkably little evidence. Four samples from well 2178 (context 2207), produced a range of plant evidence normally associated with faecal deposits, including blackberry/raspberry, apple, and fig (*Ficus* spp.) seeds. As is so often the case, it is possible that once this well ceased to be used for its primary function it was simply converted to a cess or latrine pit. Small quantities of waterlogged seeds as well as charred cereals were recovered. However the quantities involved were inadequate for meaningful interpretation.

Discussion

Although the site was well sampled, it is inevitable that small urban sites pose as many unanswered questions as they might provide information or throw light on the various activities represented. As a result, some forms of detailed statistical analysis are completely inappropriate at this stage and must wait for additional work on sites in the town.

Cereal remains

The cereal evidence from the site was examined by the production of bar diagrams by presence, dominance (Fig. 46) and soil seed density analysis (*see* archive) following Green (1982, 43–4). Oats were the most commonly encountered cereal in all periods. In particular one near pure oat deposit was identified in Phase 3 and one cereal deposit in Phase 4 contained an equal mixture of oats, barley, and wheat. The evidence from other medieval urban sites in Wessex, especially Winchester, indicates that wheat followed by barley, oats, and rye ought to be the expected order of occurrence by dominance and presence (Green, F.J., 1984, 105).

The ratio of wheat and barley seems to remain fairly constant throughout all periods. Wheat seems to be better represented, except in Phase 6, where barley and wheat are of near equal occurrence. Barley increases in occurrence between Phases 2 and 4, but there is a noticeable decline in the occurrence of this species in Phase 4, when it was confined to large grain deposits such as the burnt floor level 2346. Rye occurs between Phases 2 and 5 in small quantities. It is the least important cereal in terms of occurrence.

None of the three deposits containing large quantities of grain can be said to be typical when compared with the other large grain deposits from Wessex. The grain from the ash layer over the Phase 2 hearth 2391 (context 2393) was singularly devoid of associated weed seeds and consisted entirely of caryopses and chaff fragments. It compares closely with a similar deposit recovered from the medieval manor house site at Wickham Glebe, Hampshire (Green, F.J. 1984, 105). This grain deposit may represent a combination of cereals derived from more than one activity. It is possible that the culm nodes and rachis fragments originate from

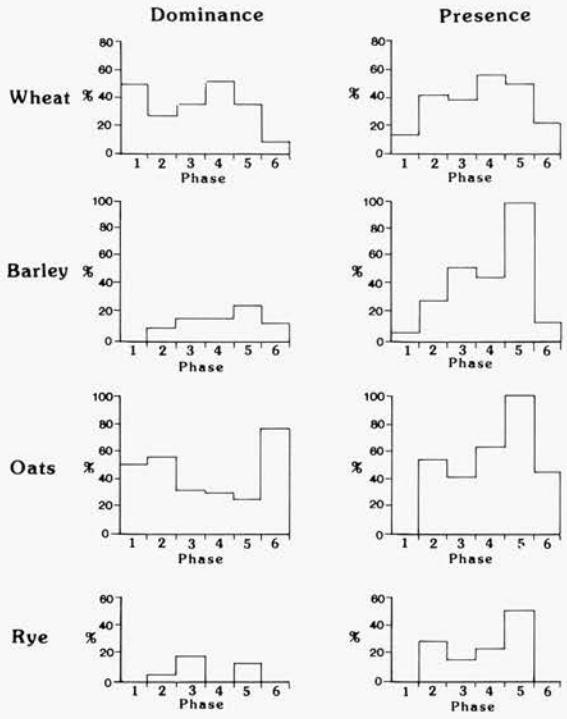


Figure 46 Bartholomew Street, dominance and presence of cereals

cereal straw used as fuel; which may account for the lack of weed species present. The lack of weed species could also suggest that the cereal grains had passed through all the various crop cleaning stages.

The two other large cereal accumulations, both from Phase 4, may also have resulted from more than one activity. The range of weed seeds suggests that the material might result specifically from the final phase of sieving to remove weed seeds which were similar size as the cereal grains. The larger weeds such as *Galium* sp., *Agrostemma githago*, and *Lithospermum arvense* may have been removed at this stage, or may even represent the final hand cleaning prior to usage. These waste products possibly being used as tinder or fuel. One of the samples produced a high proportion of broad beans (*Vicia faba*) which must result from some other activity. It is tempting to suggest that the cereal accumulations represent waste products used as fuel in ovens on the site, mixed with material from other activities.

Legumes

Large seeded legumes such as *Vicia*, *Lathyrus*, and *Pisum* spp. were recovered in increasing quantities from Phase 2 onwards. By Phase 4 *Vicia faba* occurs in large quantities. This may be the archaeological corroboration of the locally available documentary information, which suggests that legumes were most important economically towards the end of the medieval period. *Lens* sp. (a variety of lentil), recovered from both large grain deposits either indicates an extremely rare field weed resulting from cultivating this crop or a weed imported in a crop of Continental origin.

Fruit crops
These were well represented on the site from Phase 2 onwards and included blackberry, raspberry, cultivated and wild plums, and apple. It is worth noting that cherry was absent from all the deposits examined. Cherry stones are commonly recovered from other medieval sites (Green 1979c, 120 and 153). Seeds of fig and grape were both present on this site. Both these species usually occur in large quantities in cess pits on sites of high social status. The lack of evidence suggests a site of low social status, in many ways possibly comparable to the evidence recovered from Brook Street, Winchester (Green 1979c, 121).

Other crop plants
Flax (*Linum usitatissimum*) was recovered in a large grain deposit. This species possibly constituted a weed of the harvest field rather than originating from some other activity associated with the site. The evidence does not suggest any industrial activity involving this species. *Brassica* spp. seeds were recovered from most phases. It is possible that this may simply represent a site specific weed or seeds imported as crop weeds. Equally, various forms of *Brassica* spp. may have been cultivated as a vegetable crop.

The wild and weedy plants
A wide range of wild and weedy species was recovered from this site. None were particularly specific and all are recovered from excavations of virtually any period from the Iron Age onwards in the British Isles. The species that occurred most frequently on this site are *Corylus avellana* (hazelnut), *Fumaria officinalis* (fumitory), and *Sambucas nigra* (Elderberry). *Sambucas* sp. and *Fumaria* sp. were most consistently recovered together, preserved in a mineralised or waterlogged state. It is possible that these plants may have been ruderals specifically associated with this site over a very long period. It would be easy to explain the high proportion of fumitory as a weed imported with cereals, although the lack of charred specimens from cereal deposits and their ability to survive in aerobic soils where other more delicate plant materials would normally perish, argues against this.

Conclusions

The botanical evidence from this particular site has provided important information about the quantity and quality of plant remains that can be recovered from small urban or semi-urban settlements of the medieval period. The results are important in indicating the marked differences between this type of site and the evidence recovered from large urban centres, such as Winchester and Southampton. In particular the predominance of oats and the frequent occurrence of legumes finds a close parallel from the rural manor site at Wickham Glebe, Hampshire (Green 1979c, 195). The evidence does indicate that the patterns of refuse disposal and economic activity to be found on sites in the similar urban centres may have much more in common with evidence from rural sites.

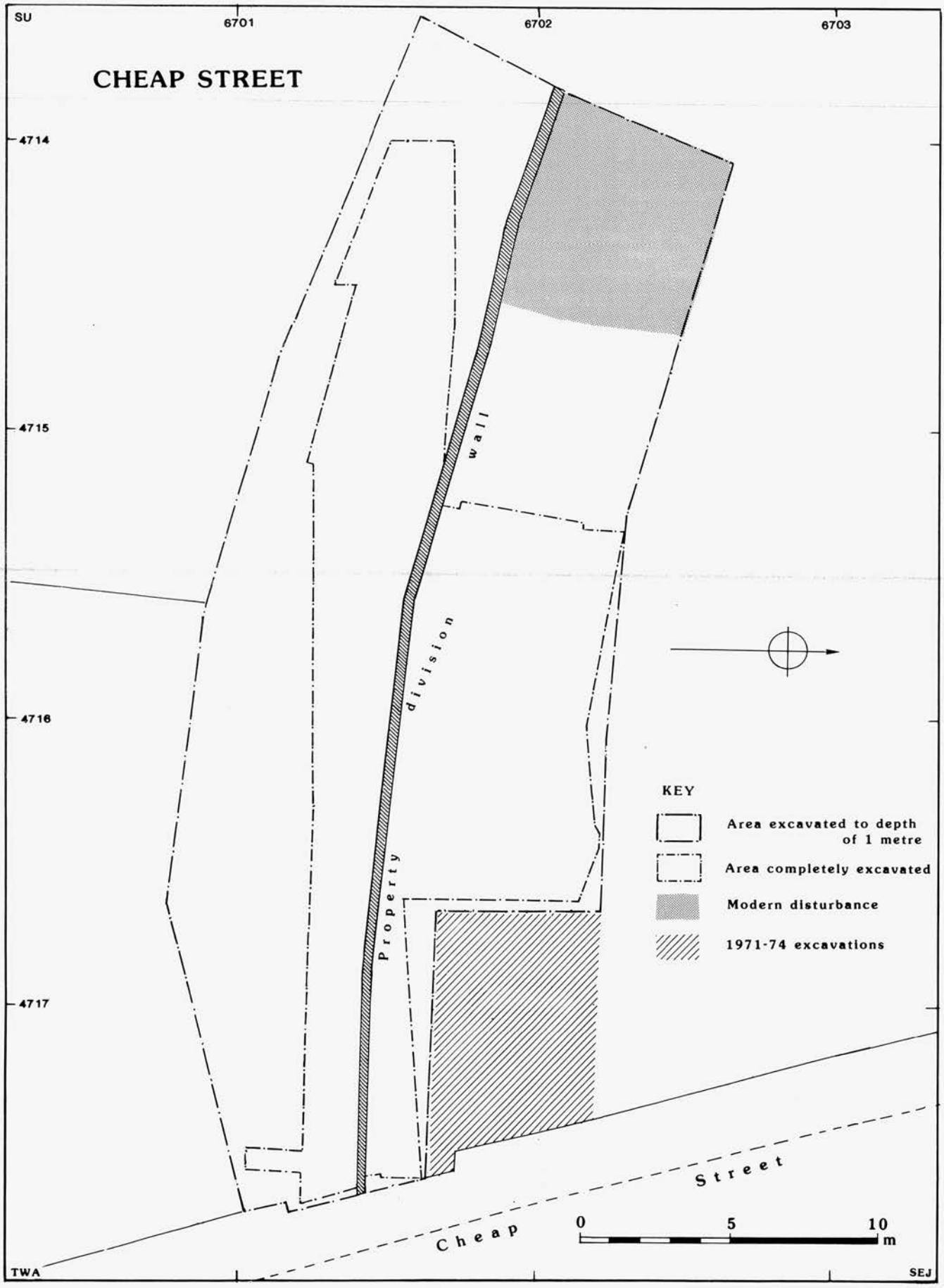


Figure 47 Newbury, Cheap Street: area of excavation

4. Excavations at Cheap Street, 1981

by S.J. Lobb and J.C. Richards, edited by Neil J. Adam

Summary

Excavation on the site of two burgage plots on Cheap Street at the southern end of the Market Place produced evidence for a sequence of activity from the early 12th century onwards. The earliest features consisted of pits, post-holes, gullies, and wells, together with two chalk-built structures, one possibly associated with grain processing. From the 14th century onwards, the northern property had a sequence of substantial buildings with tile hearths, a large well, and a shallow cellar while the southern property had only a small one-roomed building at the frontage with a small well and an oven. The rear of the southern property was terraced in the 18th century and a considerable depth of 'garden soil' deposited. The other property continued to support substantial buildings. Finds from the excavation include a good sequence of pottery from the 12th century, animal bone, and environmental remains.

Introduction

In 1981 the proposed development of a large area between Bartholomew Street and Cheap Street enabled further excavations to be carried out in the centre of the medieval town. The area available for excavation consisted of a broad strip of land running roughly east–west from Bartholomew Street to the Cheap Street/Market Place frontage (Fig. 47). Within this area lay the sites excavated by S.D. Ford between 1971 and 1974 and A.G. Vince in 1979. The excavation of two entire tenements fronting Cheap Street, to include the possible 'industrial' backland element, was considered to be of a higher priority than further excavation of the Bartholomew Street frontage.

The aims of the 1981 excavations were to examine the two medieval properties, including the development of the property boundary between the two, in order to recover comparative structural and economic data; and to investigate both the origins of the Market Place and the nature of the properties on Cheap Street in comparison with other properties in this part of the town.

Methods

The location and area of the excavation was largely determined by the developers' engineers. The curved shape of the trench (Fig. 47) was intended to follow the line of the earlier property boundaries as suggested by map evidence and the alignment of the adjacent standing buildings. Initially a trench some 36 m east–west by 12 m north–south was excavated by machine down to an average depth of 0.60 m, removing all topsoil, demolition rubble, concrete structures, and late (19th and 20th century) brickwork. This area was then excavated by hand to a depth of 1 m below the engineers' established datum. Below this depth the excavation was restricted to within a series of 18 grid squares (6 x 6 m), based on the intended piling grid and amounting to an area of around 237 m2. The stratigraphy in each of these squares was manually excavated down to the surface of the natural gravel deposits which underlay the site.

The initial clearance revealed a series of unexpected aspects of the site, some of which necessitated a modification of the original excavation strategy. To begin with, the site of Ford's excavation at No. 1 Market Place was found to be located further south than had been indicated and impinged on the cleared area, leaving only a narrow strip of intact stratigraphy to the front of the site. Secondly, part of the rear of the area was found to contain deep rubble-filled cellars.

The Stratigraphic Sequence

Following the completion of the fieldwork, the 1391 contexts excavated were allocated to four distinct phases, or major episodes in the development of the site. These phases have been dated largely on the basis of pottery (*see* Hawkes, below). Phase 1 (a–d) consists of activities prior to the establishment of a property boundary, whereas subsequent Phases 2–4 can be spatially divided into northern and southern properties. The unbroken property boundary means that there is no direct stratigraphic relationship between, for example, Phase 2 North and Phase 2 South. It is for this reason that further subdivision of these phases has been avoided. Phase 5 covers the later post-medieval period. The sequence is summarised in Table 14, and a simplified correlation between the Cheap Street and Bartholomew Street phases (*see* Vince, above) is given in Table 3.

Natural Deposits

Within the excavated area the natural surface of marl and peat lenses sloped gently to the east, varying in height between 75.5 and 75.0 m O.D. At the eastern extremity of the site, ie on the Cheap Street frontage, a linear depression (1386), noted also in Ford's excavation (Ford 1976, 23 and fig. 4) and filled with lenses of silt and finally marl, was almost certainly a stream channel. Pre-medieval activity was represented only by five flint blades of Mesolithic type, perhaps indicative of sporadic Mesolithic activity in an essentially wet environment.

Table 14 Summary of activity at Cheap Street by phase and date

Phase	*Date*	*Summary of Activity*
1	Late 12th to mid 14th centuries	Pits, post-holes, gullies, and wells, together with two grain driers and early peg-tile hearth. Later, simple timber structures in centre of site. No trace of formal boundary. Periodic flooding.
2	Mid 14th to early 15th centuries	Site divided into northern and southern properties by construction of stone boundary wall. Substantial levelling of site by gravel dumping, followed by construction of single-roomed structure on southern property and a substantial timber building on dwarf stone walls in northern property, with a series of peg-tile hearths and ovens to rear, and a large stone and timber-lined well.
3	Mid 15th to early 17th century	Extension of building in northern property to rear. In southern property the frontage structure reorganised internally and an outbuilding with hearth constructed to rear.
4	Mid to late 17th century	Southern structure remains largely unchanged. Northern structure rebuilt; cellared room at western end. Rooms at rear formerly containing a concentration of hearths, become more domestic in nature.
5	18th–20th centuries	Rear of southern property terraced in 18th century, removing all stratigraphy later than 13th century. In both southern and northern properties, existing Phase 4 structures replaced by brick-built houses in early 19th century. Boundary wall also rebuilt in brick. Both structures and boundary wall survived until demolition in late 20th century

Phase 1

Phase 1a

The earliest phase of medieval activity on the site was represented by a series of features cutting a pale brown silt (1223) which was uncovered at the eastern end of the site (Fig. 48; late 12th century). Little datable material was recovered from these features although they lie stratigraphically below deposits which contained pottery dated to the 13th century.

The features in this initial phase consisted of one well, two pits, two post-holes, a ditch, and two gullies. Well 1349 was excavated to a maximum depth of 1 m for reasons of health and safety. Having fallen out of use it was used as a rubbish pit and deliberately backfilled with a deposit of brown silty clay containing lenses of gravel around its edge; cooking pots with simple and thumbed rims were recovered from this fill (eg Fig. 64, 1–3, 12).

Pit 1380 was situated *c* 1.8 m to the south-east of the well. Approximately half of this feature was exposed in the trench which was filled with a pale brown silty clay with gravel inclusions. Gullies 1337 and 1374 were both aligned west-north-west to east-south-east and appear to have originally been part of the same feature, with 1337 forming the north-western and 1374 the south-eastern element. Gully 1337 produced the rim from a stone mortar (Fig. 63, 8), while a socketed arrowhead came from gully 1374 (Fig. 58, 22). Well 1349 was situated between these elements at the lowest point on the site. Gully 1337 also appeared to cut pit 1335. Ditch 1387 was observed in the far south-eastern corner of the site running out from the southern limit of excavations and butting out in a rounded terminal after some 0.5 m.

Further indications of occupation in this phase are represented by lenses containing occupation debris in the top fills of feature 1386, situated at the eastern end of the trench. Subsequently, a layer of gravel (1144) was deposited over the top of this feature, possibly to level it off. Some 0.80 m to the north of this was pit 1376 which was found to have a single post-hole at its base (1384). The whole area was then sealed by layers of silt and redeposited marl, possibly indicating episodes of flooding. A silver ring, dated to between the 12th and 14th centuries, was recovered from one of these layers (Fig. 54, 1).

Features at western end of site

There were many features and layers at the back of the southern property which it was not strictly possible to phase stratigraphically (*see* below, Phase 1a discussion). All cut into the natural marl and gravel but were sealed by a deep deposit of highly disturbed garden soil containing pottery ranging in date from the 13th–19th centuries.

At the back of the excavated area there was a peg-tile hearth (186/191) with associated pits and stake-holes and a few other features which may or may not be related. There was very little artefactual or other material associated with these features to indicate function, but the prevalent cess staining in this area may point to domestic activities. One small gravel-filled feature (963) was cut into the top of the backfill of the area of the two wells 952 and 1023. Most of this was situated under the baulk and interpretation was therefore impossible.

The remaining features in this area consist of several shallow pits and post-holes. Features 701 and 1042 were interpreted as hearths with evidence of burning *in situ*. The latter was largely destroyed by two intrusive pits; 341 and 520. Feature 1032 was a shallow pit which contained an ashy fill and which was surrounded by a number of stake-holes. This group of features may be related to grain drier 1093, although there is no direct stratigraphical relationship. All features were sealed by layer 720 which contained a large amount of both medieval and post-medieval pottery which was in turn sealed by garden soil.

Some internal sequence can be distinguished within this group of features. Feature 952 was thought to have been a well, although there was no sign of any structure.

It was impossible to excavate or even section this feature fully as most of it lay underneath the baulk. This well was of the same phase as the line of post-holes 984, 986, 989, 1247, and 1324 which may have represented a fence surround. It was superseded by another well with a timber post structure at its base (1023). All these features were sealed by a series of silty layers with some apparently deliberate dumping which filled up the depression created by the two wells.

Discussion and dating of Phase 1a

In Phase 1a the site seems to be in a 'pre-urban' state similar to that found at Bartholomew Street (*see* Vince, above, Phase 1; Ford 1976, Period II). Vince dates Phase 1 at Nos 143–5 Bartholomew Street to the 10th–11th centuries, while pottery from the earliest levels at Cheap Street would suggest a date no earlier than the second half of the 12th century. As at Bartholomew Street, there is no evidence of any buildings on the frontage at this stage, with activity in this part of the site limited to a couple of small pits and the sinking of well 1349.

The central part of the site remained completely undeveloped, although the concentration of pits and post-holes at the far western end may indicate some form of activity away from the street frontage. This group of features had been truncated by 18th century terracing which had left them covered in a deep deposit of garden soil and totally unrelated to the later medieval and post-medieval stratigraphy. Most of the features in this group were very sparse in finds, but the few sherds that were present indicate that they could fall within Phase 1a.

Phase 1b

Soon after the end of Phase 1a there was a renewed period of occupation on a more extensive scale (Fig. 48; 13th century). Boundary ditches 1163, 1242, and 1252 were dug, dividing the site into quarters. These ditches were then cut by pits 1180 and 1190. Features 892 and 896 may represent the terminals of fairly substantial ditches with 892 being a recut of 896. Although considerably more substantial, these continue the alignment of ditch 1252 and may be a later extension of this drainage system. Gullies 1163 and 1242 were originally part of the same ditch aligned south-south-west to north-north-east.

The quarters created by the linear features each contained a group of pits, post-holes, and irregular features. The south-eastern quarter contained post-holes 1177 and 1245 and pit 1188, while three further features appear at the very end of the phase. The latter group consists of pit 1180 and chalk floor 1220 which overlay the line of gully 1252.

The north-eastern quarter contained 11 identifiable features, including pits 1156 and 1329 which were sealed by 1152, putting them into the earlier part of Phase 1b. Pit 1156 produced a decorative copper alloy strip, possibly a casket fitting (Fig. 56, 31), and a lead awl. Linear depression 1158 and feature 1265 had both been heavily disturbed by feature 426 from Phase 4. In the north-eastern corner of the quarter was a series of intercutting features. The earliest of these stratigraphically was feature 1274. Its shape in plan was rather irregular and was only partially exposed in the trench; as a result interpretation is problematic. It was cut by pit 1269 on its eastern edge which was heavily truncated itself by later activity.

The main feature in this sector was hearth 1271 which consisted of a mottled greyish-brown silt base with tile fragment inclusions, sealed by a brown and white mortar deposit which acted as the foundation for a platform of small chalk blocks with a central hollow. This hollow was then filled with a bright red deposit of burnt sandy clay and the whole feature was sealed by a general deposit of orange–brown clay with occasional flint inclusions.

Features 1269, 1271, 1263, 1267, and 1274 were all sealed by a deposit of clean gravel, through which a line of three post-holes (1195, 1197, and 1199) were cut. These post-holes could not be related to any recognisable structure.

In the south-western quarter, seven further features were revealed: pit 1200, which was later overlain by grain drier 1093, pit 1014, post-holes 903, 905, 1140, and 1175, stake-holes 1247/8, and features 1045 and 1328. Grain drier 1093 itself consisted of two chalk walls (1102) aligned north–south, measuring 2 m in length and 0.5 m wide. The southern end of both appear to have been obliterated by pit 1045. A gap between the walls at the northern end was interpreted as the mouth of the flue. The primary deposit within the grain drier was a band of charcoal along its southern end. To the east of this was a strip of black silt and charcoal. These lenses were overlain by a more general deposit of black friable silt with charcoal, which also contained carbonised grain. This deposit was in turn sealed by a thin layer of crumbly, fine orange–brown silt, surrounded by a ring of chalk blocks with occasional flint nodules. The whole structure was sealed by a thin and uneven deposit of redeposited chalk and marl. No associated house structure was found beside this feature. Samples from the grain drier contained quantities of mixed cereals and weed seeds, the latter deriving mainly from the ash pit, suggesting that the cereals placed in the drier were clean and processed, and that the weeds were being used as fuel (*see* Carruthers, below).

The north-western quarter contained ten identifiable features: post-holes 907, 908, 1204, 1207, and 1209 were arranged in no particular pattern and formed no recognisable structure. Feature 1202 was a shallow circular depression lying some 0.80 m to the west of gully 1163. Only a quarter of this feature survived as it had been cut by feature 1154, a shallow depression situated on the western edge of gully 1163. Its south-eastern edge had been destroyed by well 910 and the feature appeared to have been heavily truncated by later activity. No physical relationship was recorded between this feature and gully 1163, although it does appear to respect it.

Discussion and dating of Phase 1b

Phase 1b saw the construction of simple timber structures comparable to those which occur in Period III of the excavations at No. 140 Bartholomew Street, tentatively dated to the mid 12th century (Ford 1976, 30 and fig. 2). Similar buildings are found in Phase 2 at Nos 143–5 Bartholomew Street, dated by Vince to the late 12th century (*see* above), although the Cheap Street

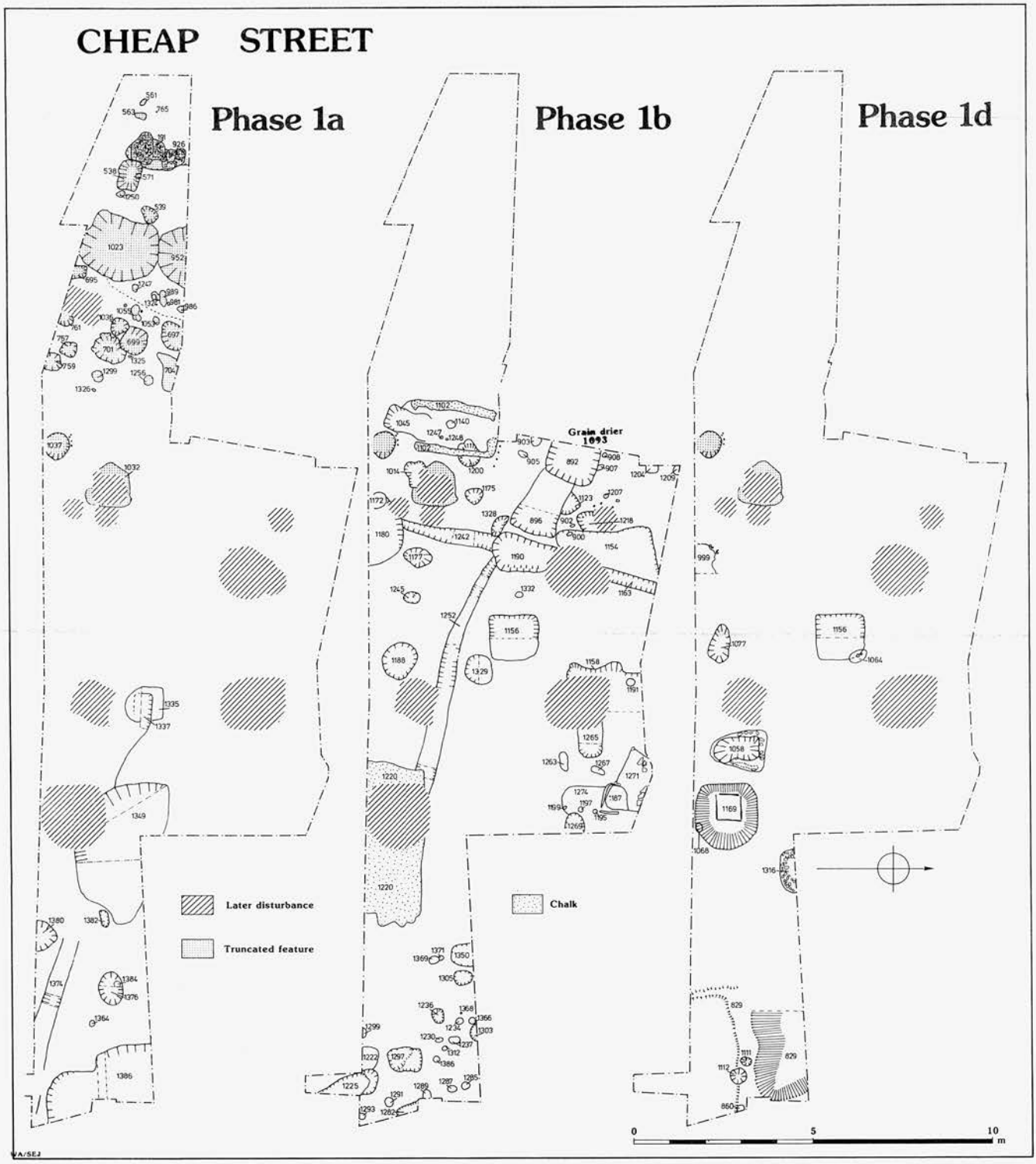


Figure 48 Cheap Street, Phases 1a, 1b, and 1d

structures appear to be slightly later, with the pottery record dating them to between the 12th and 14th centuries.

It seems likely that gully 1163 and ditch 1242 represented a boundary, dividing up eastern and western parts of the site. It is interesting to note that immediately to the west of this boundary there was a great concentration of pits, post-holes, and stake-holes, which was not reflected on the eastern side where there were fewer features of note. The many pits and post-holes, together with the related midden deposits near the western boundary, suggested that there was a domestic building in this part of the site, although the restricted area excavated has hindered detailed interpretation.

It was not as clear as to whether gully 1252 represented a similar boundary dividing the northern and southern parts of the property. Grain drier 1093 and chalk floor 1220, together with a line of adjacent stake-holes, as well as the location of some of the layers at the

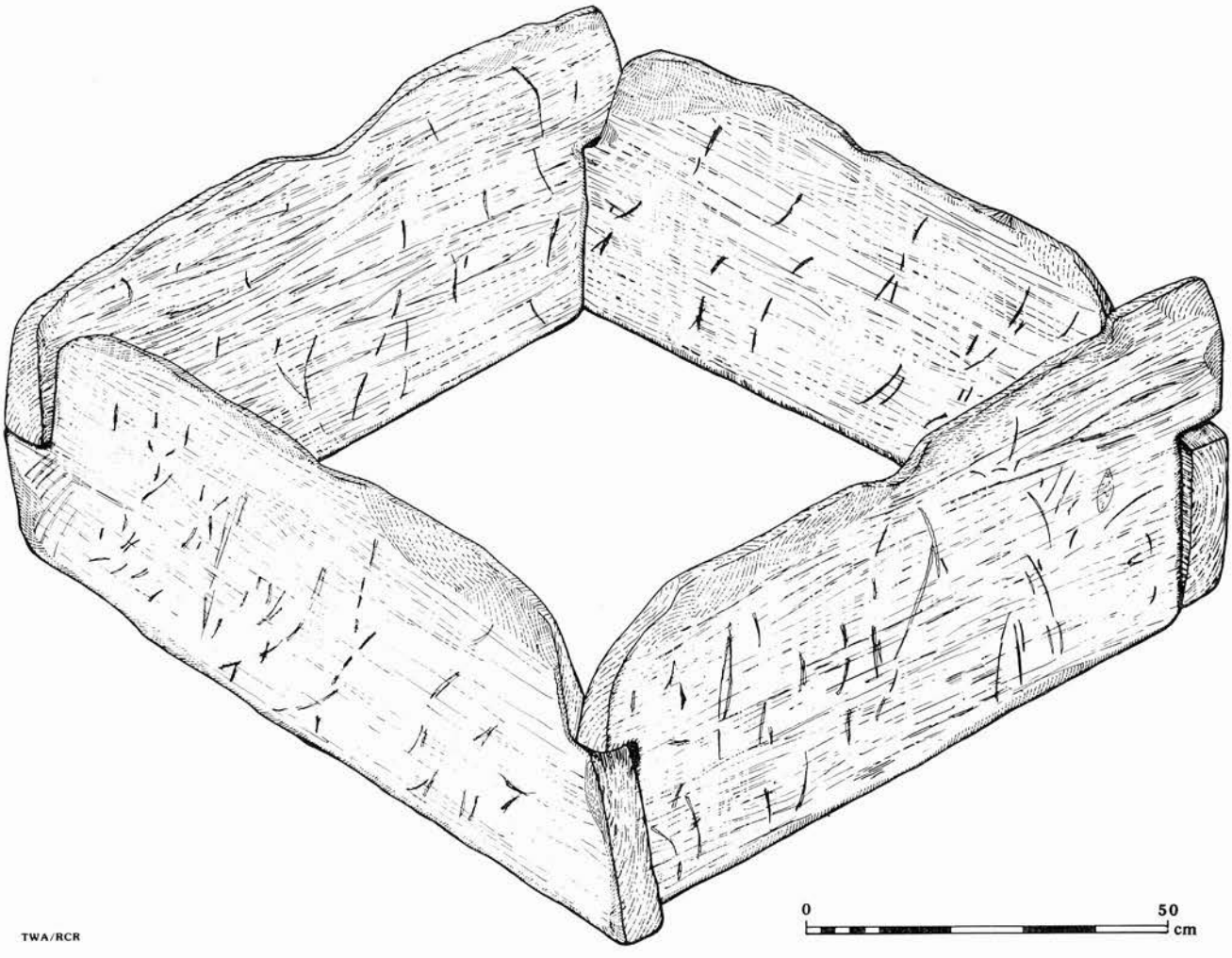


Figure 49 Cheap Street, a reconstruction of the timber lining of well 1169, Phase 1d

eastern end of the site, respect the line of this property division. The lack of excavation space prevented any further investigations into these relationships. The slight differences in alignment between the boundary formed by 892, 896, and 1252 and the line of features 1220 and 1093, suggests a slight northerly shift of the north–south boundary towards the end of this phase. The reasons for this shift were not possible to ascertain due to the limited area exposed by the excavations.

To the east of chalk floor 1220 was a further concentration of pits, post-holes, and undiagnostic features dug into the natural gravel. The post-holes appear to represent the northern and eastern edges of a possible timber-framed structure on the frontage associated with pits 1222 and 1350, although no visible beam slots or associated floor surfaces were uncovered. Gully 1252 does not appear at this eastern end of the site, suggesting that no property demarcations existed on the street frontage in this phase.

Phases 1c and 1d

Phase 1c consists of a substantial midden, a widespread, in places deep, and generally homogeneous dump of material which covers the front of the site and tails off towards the west. This deposit, on the basis of the associated artefacts accumulated over a relatively short period, may be a further part of the site levelling and soil build-up process.

Phase 1d consists of activities which post-date the midden accumulation deposit (Fig. 48; late 13th to mid 14th centuries). The majority of features are amorphous and in isolation cannot be associated with any specific activity, with the exception of the oven 1058. Although the boundary ditch of Phase 1b was obviously obscured by the blanket midden deposit of Phase 1c, some element of the alignment appears to have been preserved towards the street frontage, where a linear bank (829) anticipates the line of the later boundary wall. Post-holes 860, 1111, and 1112 cut into the top of the bank and may have been the remains of a picket fence. To the rear of the property frontage the structures divided up by ditches 1252 and 1163, along with the ditch elements themselves were sealed below further deposits of silt. The only activity in this central area was the excavation of pit 1156, post-holes 999 and 1077, and the two wells, one flint-lined (1316) and one timber-lined (1169; *see* Fig. 49 for reconstruction of timber lining). No recognisable structures could be defined from these features.

Discussion and dating of Phases 1c and 1d
In Phases 1c and 1d the Phase 1b timber structures in the centre of the site and the possible structure on the frontage were abandoned. As a result, the site reverted to the non-structural state of Phase 1a with some limited activity, but no identifiable occupation. Strangely, the pottery recovered from this non-structural phase is of a high quality with a small but significant proportion of fabrics imitating wares such as those of the Aardenburg-type tradition (*see* Hawkes, below: Fig 67, 109, 112, 113). A similar 'reversion' phase was identified at No. 1, Market Place, with no recognised structures to be found from the mid 12th century until much later, although evidence of human activity on the frontage was still noted (Ford 1976, 36 and fig. 4). The construction of the bank and picket fence on the frontage in Phase 1d suggests that the site was still divided by some kind of north–south property boundary, although landuse in this period was unclear.

Phase 2
In this phase the north–south boundary line seen in Phases 1a and 1c was re-established as a stone wall, the line of which continued to be used up to the late 20th century, clearly dividing two entirely separate plots, referred to henceforth as the northern and southern properties (Fig. 50; mid 14th to early 15th centuries).

Southern property
Phase 2 begins with the dumping of clay and gravel deposits in the depression towards the eastern end of the site (the street frontage). Subsequently, a further effort seems to have been made to fill in the depression near the frontage and raise the level with tips of gravel, sand, and clay.

Close to the frontage a simple, single roomed building was then constructed. This survived as two wall bases, the northern face (778) and the western face (787 and 788). Both of these walls had post voids cut through them at irregular intervals. The position of the southern wall remains uncertain as the elements which possibly represented this (507, 508, and 635) were sealed below later phases of walling which could not be excavated for reasons of health and safety. A clay floor, together with occupation layers found within the area delimited by the walls, are assumed to be associated with this single-roomed structure.

Following the initial phase, the room was subdivided with the construction of internal wall 629. The gap at the northern end of this wall is assumed to be a doorway. Along with this, the northern wall was refaced, while walls 787/788 were consolidated and repaired. Wall 712 also shows some traces of post voids. On the opposite southern wall, the flint and clay structure 635 had a facing wall added (507 and 508) which was cut by further post-hole voids.

To the rear of the single-roomed structure a less substantial annex or walled yard was constructed. This consisted of walls 858 and 1050 along with a possible rear wall element (913). The interior of this annex or yard was made up of a mixed silty layer (922) with tile fragments, charcoal, and patches of clay. Behind wall 913, the ground was covered with gravel layers along with some patches of sand and some silty gravel. The annex was covered over in the general gravel/subsoil dumping which marks the end of Phase 2.

To the west of the annex was a shallow depression (815) filled with silty soil with a high proportion of flint, tile, mortar, charcoal, and bone; two iron heckle teeth and an armour-piercing arrowhead (Fig. 58, 23) were also recovered from this feature (*see* Goodall and Montague, below). Immediately to the west of this was pit 1016. The original function of this feature was uncertain; the dimensions and vertical sides certainly suggest that it was a well, although the feature was excavated only to the depth of the water table. The large blocks of sarsen and flint uncovered at the base of the excavated levels, however, could have represented a collapsed lining. Following this collapse, the well was left open for a while allowing layers of silt to collect before being deliberately backfilled. A small pit of uncertain function (932/940) was later cut into this backfill, which in turn was cut by two post-holes (805 and 807).

Northern property
At the end of Phase 1, the northern property was temporarily abandoned and a substantial deposit of clean gravel was deposited over the property. Subsequent to this a clay floor was laid and a further gravel deposit was spread to the west. This phase of gravel infill was also recorded in the southern property. After the gravel deposition, the first building to be constructed within this property was built. This was a single-roomed structure consisting of walls 778, 752, and floor 775. Post-hole 773 cut through floor 775 and a possible hearth was represented by patches of mortar and chalk surrounding an area of burnt sand. Post-hole 773 contained droplets and lumps of lead casting waste (*see* Montague, below). To the west of wall 752 was a gravelled yard area. The line of wall 778 was continued by walls 1067 and 1051 which appear to represent the property boundary to the rear of the street frontage building. A further building was constructed at the rear of the northern property, consisting of walls 978, 979, and 1017; there was no evidence for a wall on the southern side. A gap 0.5 m wide within the wall 1017, bridged by a chalk sill, is interpreted as a doorway.

A key-shaped peg-tile hearth, with a tile surround (977) was constructed in the north-west corner of the room and this was apparently superseded by a similar construction (973) which was centred slightly further to the west, forming an external extension to wall 979. Several other peg-tile hearths belong to this phase, covering much of the floor area (837, 838, 839, 840, and 849). Well 910, with brick surrounds 727 and 933, was also constructed along with the stone kerb 1030.

Discussion and dating of Phase 2
From the limited quantities of pottery recovered, it seems clear that the single-roomed structures in both the northern and southern properties were built sometime during the mid 15th century, coinciding with Phase 5 at Nos 143–5 Bartholomew Street (*see* Vince, above; *see* also Ford 1976, Period VI), reflecting a period of steady urban expansion in Newbury as a whole. Little was recovered from either of the structures to suggest the function they performed, although it seemed reasonable to assume that they were domestic buildings. The

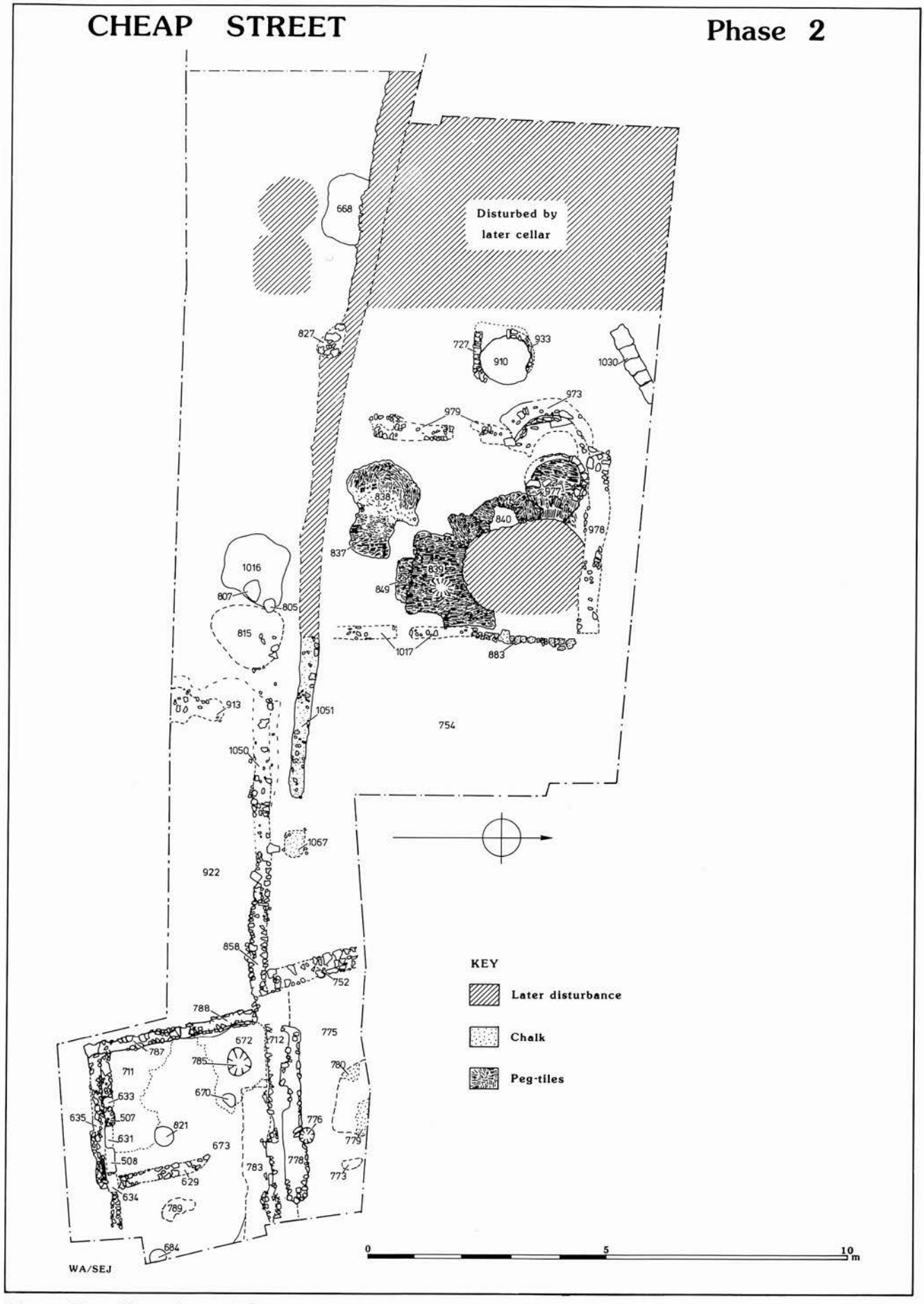


Figure 50 Cheap Street, Phase 2

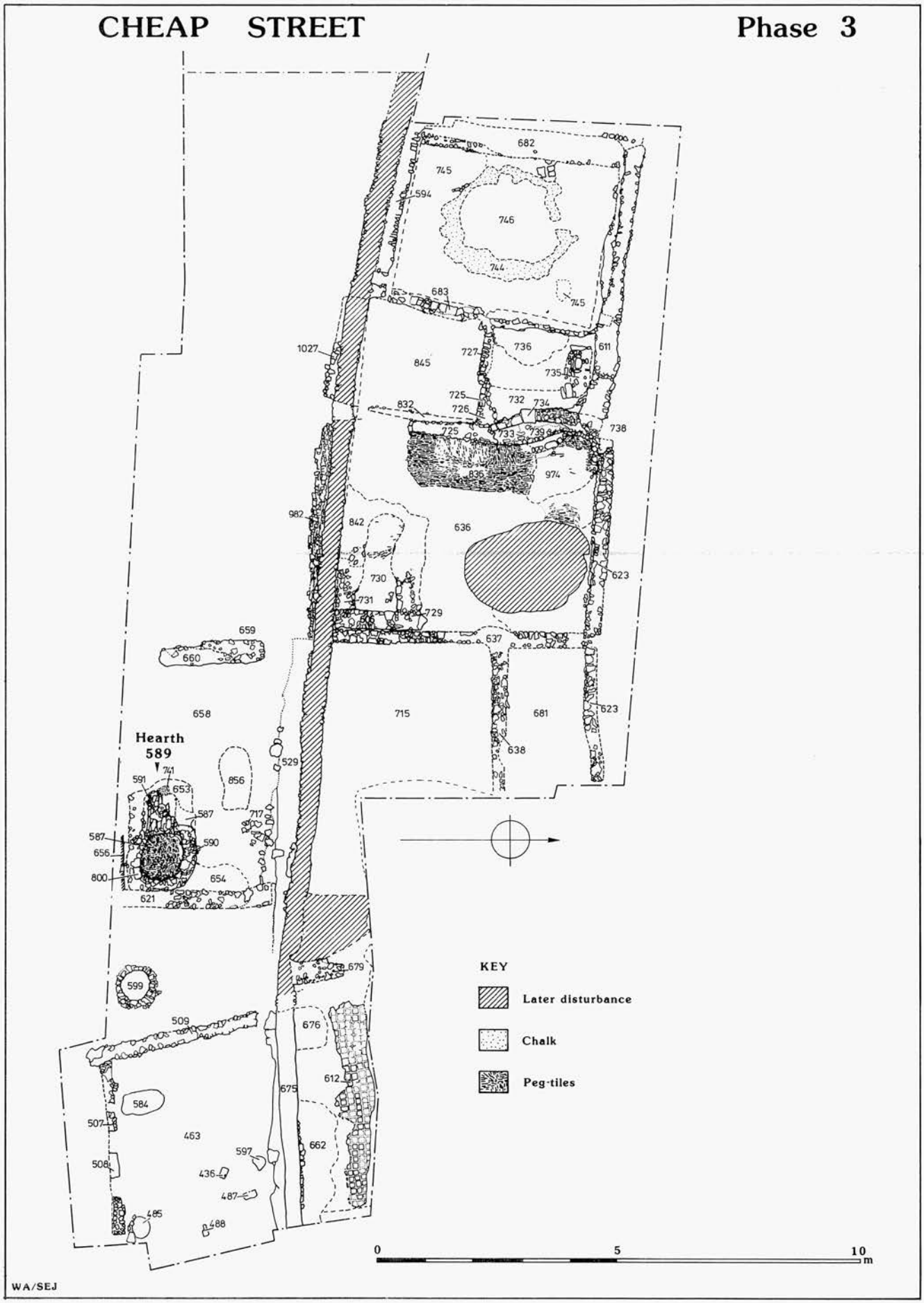


Figure 51 Cheap Street, Phase 3

annex to the building in the southern property was interpreted as a walled garden plot.

In the absence of material finds, the precise function of the hearths in the single-roomed building to the rear of the northern property cannot be established, although it was assumed that some form of 'industrial' activity was taking place here, set away from the probable dwellings on the street frontage. Well 910 was sited to provide a convenient water supply for these processes.

Phase 3

Southern property

The basic size of the rooms near to the frontage remained the same in this phase, although the internal arrangement of both was altered(Fig. 51; mid 15th to early 17th centuries). The earlier walls 787/788 were superseded by a single wall construction (509) and on the southern side it was probable that wall 507/508 was rebuilt in brick. The floor consisted of a series of clay layers. A smaller post-hole (485) also belongs to this phase and may have represented some sort of internal room division (Fig. 51).

A stone-lined well (599) was situated within a small yard, formed by the space between wall 509 and the eastern wall (621) of a further building to the west. The property boundary wall was utilised as the northern wall of this structure with its foundation trench (529) butting wall 621. Walls 659/660 formed the western boundary. In its south-eastern corner was a circular hearth or oven (589) with a peg-tile base and a surrounding wall. Tile on the western edge of the feature could be interpreted as a collapsed flue or draught tunnel. The southern extent of the hearth was marked by a line of charcoal.

The area to the east of wall 659/660 was covered with a mixed layer of clay and gravel (658), incorporating a series of layers which appear to be dumps of material relating to the hearth/oven. The remains of the collapsed northern wall of the building are probably represented by a series of layers of yellow clay with inclusions of tile and greensand blocks. The area to the west of the outbuilding seems to have been used as a garden with dark humic soils developing.

Northern property

In Phase 3 the existing building was extended. Two small rooms were added to the western end, defined by walls 611, 682, 683, 725, 727, and 734, with the property boundary wall 594 acting as a southern wall. Walls 727 and 683 appear to respect the position of well 910 which continued in use into Phase 3. The southern room had a sandy clay floor which was subsequently covered by a layer of occupation debris containing ash and tile fragments.

In the central room, hearth 836 with tile surround 725, 733, 738, and 739 remained in use into the beginning of this phase, but was soon abandoned and covered by a layer of burnt sand and an extensive deposit of charcoal. Hearth 730, with wall surrounds 606, 729, and 731, was not sealed by this charcoal layer and therefore seems to have remained in use longer than 836. Following this phase of burning there was an attempt to block off the area of well 910 with dumps of gravel and mixed clay deposits, while wall 727 surrounding the well was patched up. Flooring for the small northern room was represented by a greensand slab platform (735), while a small patch of crushed chalk which overlies hearth 730 was all that remained of a later chalk floor.

The eastern room was bounded by walls 623, 637, and 638. Within this room was a series of floor levels, comprising layers of clay and sand interleaved with thin layers of mortar and charcoal (681). The charcoal layer corresponds to a similar layer identified in the central room to the west, indicating a general fire throughout the building at some stage. At the top of the sequence, a dump of clay and sand with peg-tile and flint nodule inclusions may represent collapsed walling. This room continues into the area excavated by Ford at No. 1, Market Place, as does the adjacent room to the south which was surfaced with a hard packed silty sand overlain by a thin layer of black silt (715) (Ford 1976, fig. 4B).

Most of the so-called 'front room' was uncovered during the 1971–74 excavations and some correlation is possible with the results of that excavation. Above the layers of gravel dumping, the room was covered in a sandy layer, possibly heat-affected, sealed by a patch of mortar with heavy charcoal flecking, which was either the remains of a hearth or a floor surface. Wall 675 was built at this point, strengthening the Phase 2 wall (778). Next to this were patches of rubble (walls 676 and 679) which may be related to this construction, along with a foundation trench (662). A further floor level (612) was constructed above this, which was apparently tiled at one stage, although only the mortar bedding survived within which the impressions of tiles were evident. This layer was also visible at No. 1 Market Place (Ford 1976, fig. 4B).

At the western end of the site, behind the area destroyed by the later chimney stack, was a cellar, bounded by walls 594, 611 and 682. There does not appear to have been a very substantial wall along the east side where the earth section seems to have been simply faced with peg-tiles, flint nodules, and brown clay (683). The floor of the cellar was surfaced with two mortar layers separated by a layer of clay silt. Above these levels, in the centre of the floor, was a chalk ring (744) which created a slightly raised wall with a step in the middle. A tentative interpretation for this is that this was for mixing mortar. It was possible that the cellar was entered through the northern small room, behind the hearth, possibly via a ladder. There was also the chance of there having been an entrance on the northern side, although this was unclear.

In both walls 594 and 611 on the southern and northern sides of the cellar, were two square recesses exactly opposite each other on either side of the room. These recesses may have held upright posts or possibly a horizontal beam. As a horizontal beam would have impinged upon the cellar space, the recesses are unlikely to have held supports for a wooden floor structure. There are no similar recesses further along the walls.

Discussion and dating of Phase 3

The main feature of Phase 3 was the extension of the frontage structure right across the northern property. From the pottery recovered, this building appears to

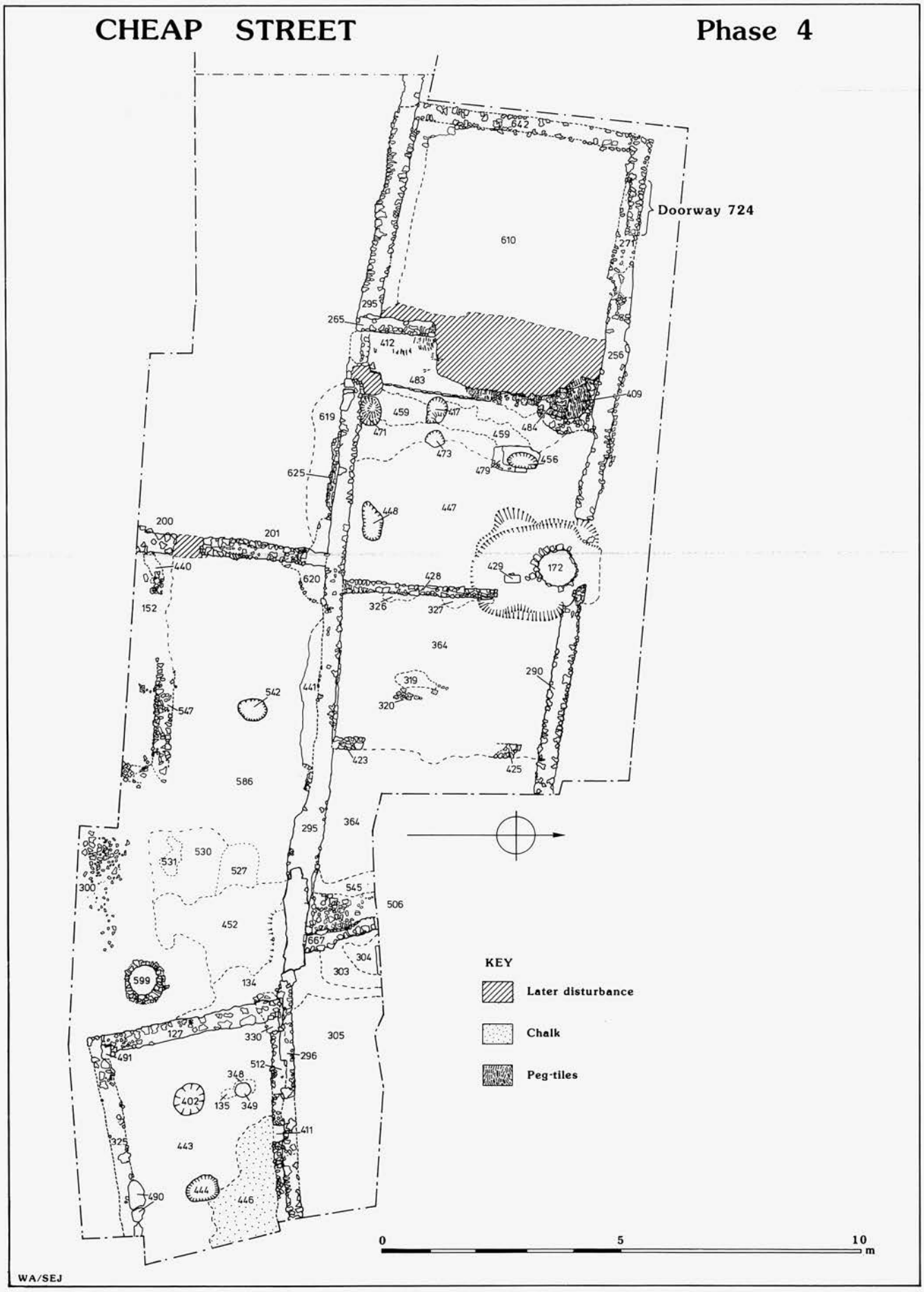


Figure 52 Cheap Street, Phase 4

have taken place in the 15th–16th centuries. The extension and improvement of standing buildings along with the filling in of well 910 and the excavation of a new one (599) was comparable to what was taking place at Bartholomew Street at the end of Phase 5 (see Vince, above). This suggests a period of rapid urban development following on from the initial phases of stone and peg-tile building seen in Phase 2 at Cheap Street and the early part of Phase 5 at Bartholomew Street.

The inclusion of the hearths in the new building in the northern property was noteworthy, suggesting that there was no change in function for this building from the previous phase. In the southern property, the replacement of the garden plot with a single hearth room points to an intensification of 'industrial' activity in a rapidly expanding settlement.

Phase 4

Southern property

In the 16th century the building on the street frontage remained a single-roomed structure, although its shape was slightly altered. On the north side, the boundary wall 296 was faced with a mixture of flint nodules, greensand blocks, and tile fragments (512) which contained a mortar-lined timber setting (411). Walls 127 and 325 were almost at right angles to each other but certainly not at right angles to, or parallel with, 296/512, which meant that the room narrowed towards the front. The plan (Fig. 52) shows a slight kink in wall 325, as if trying to correct this narrowing effect.

The earliest floor level in this phase was a hard mortar deposit with occasional clay patches (443), which did not quite cover the entire floor space available. Cutting this floor level was post-hole 444, a substantial feature situated midway between the northern and southern walls of the room. This could have provided the base for a roof-supporting timber. In the north-east corner, the floor level was made up of yellow sand and redeposited chalk (446) which probably represented repair episodes.

Subsequently, the whole floor area was covered with a black clay soil with inclusions of building rubble such as flint nodules, brick, tile, and greensand fragments. A vertical-sided round pit or post-hole (402) was cut into this layer, filled with a mixed rubble layer containing a good deal of burnt material.

The final floor level in this room was a yellow clay with some areas of charcoal. An oval feature (349), which may have been a hearth, was cut into this deposit and filled with a deposit of flint nodules, sealed by a deposit of gravel. At this point a drain (330) was cut through the floor level in the corner of the room.

Behind wall 127 the 'yard' area was covered over with a series of dumps of various materials, along with a more extensive layer of mixed dark brown soil. Pit 542 was dug at this stage, while well 599 was still in use. The area enclosed by the yard was extended slightly by moving the back wall further west and building another wall (200/201). A dump of tiles (620) may be collapsed material from the central boundary wall.

Apart from the dumping, it seems that the yard was used primarily as a garden. Gravel deposits were observed within these garden soils where they lie up against the boundary wall, but these probably represented the top fill of a foundation trench for the wall itself.

No sign of a boundary wall could be found along the southern side of the property, although it seems likely that this may have been removed by the later foundation of a concrete wall (62). Some hint of the boundary line may be gleaned from the fact that the layers to the south of the well were different from those to the north and shared an abrupt edge. Similarly, some hint of a southern wall is seen in a spread of clay with peg-tiles and occasional flint inclusions, which was a continuation of wall 547. This deposit represented collapse or demolition of a wall on this side caused by the building of the later concrete footing (62).

Northern property

A spread of clay layers over most of the area marked the abandonment of the buildings in this property. Above this was a widespread and fairly deep deposit of gravel hoggin, followed by a build-up of dark brown soil. Subsequent to these deposits the central boundary wall was consolidated down its whole length (wall 295), with the exception of the street frontage where it was replaced by wall 296.

Two short stretches of wall (423 and 425), and the abrupt edges to the gravel hoggin and dark soil layers just to the west of the earlier excavation site, seem to suggest that there was a north-south wall here at this time. The floor level associated with this was observed as a grey–brown clay. This wall forms the eastern side of a new room in this phase with the northern face represented by wall 290. Wall 256 may be a continuation of the same which has been separated by the later intrusion of well 172. The western edge of the room was represented by walls 428/328 which partially overlay well 172 at its northern end. From this stratigraphical relationship it was assumed that wall 428 was a later addition to the building.

Hearth 394 was built at the western end of this room. This had largely been cut away by a later chimney and fire place. The hearth spanned the whole width of the room and was constructed of peg-tiles laid on end (483). The tiles in the southern corner were more haphazardly laid and may represent episodes of repair. Further north, towards the other end of the hearth, a layer made up of chalk blocks (484) butted up against a further layer of peg-tiles, set on end and bedded into sand (409). It was unclear as to whether 484 represents a later addition to the hearth, which would account for the use of different materials. Wall 546/265 would seem to be the remains of a structure which has been largely destroyed by the later intrusion of a chimney stack.

The cellar at the western end almost certainly continued in use into Phase 4, at the end of which it was filled in (backfill 610). The back wall was replaced by wall 642 while the remaining walls were made up of 256. The doorway on the northern side, which probably relates to the use of the cellar in Phase 4, was then blocked with wall 724.

Several features were then cut into the backfill of the cellar (not shown on Fig. 52). Post-hole 652 was situated in the south-west corner of the room. Three post-holes (646, 648, and 650), along with a small pit (643), were

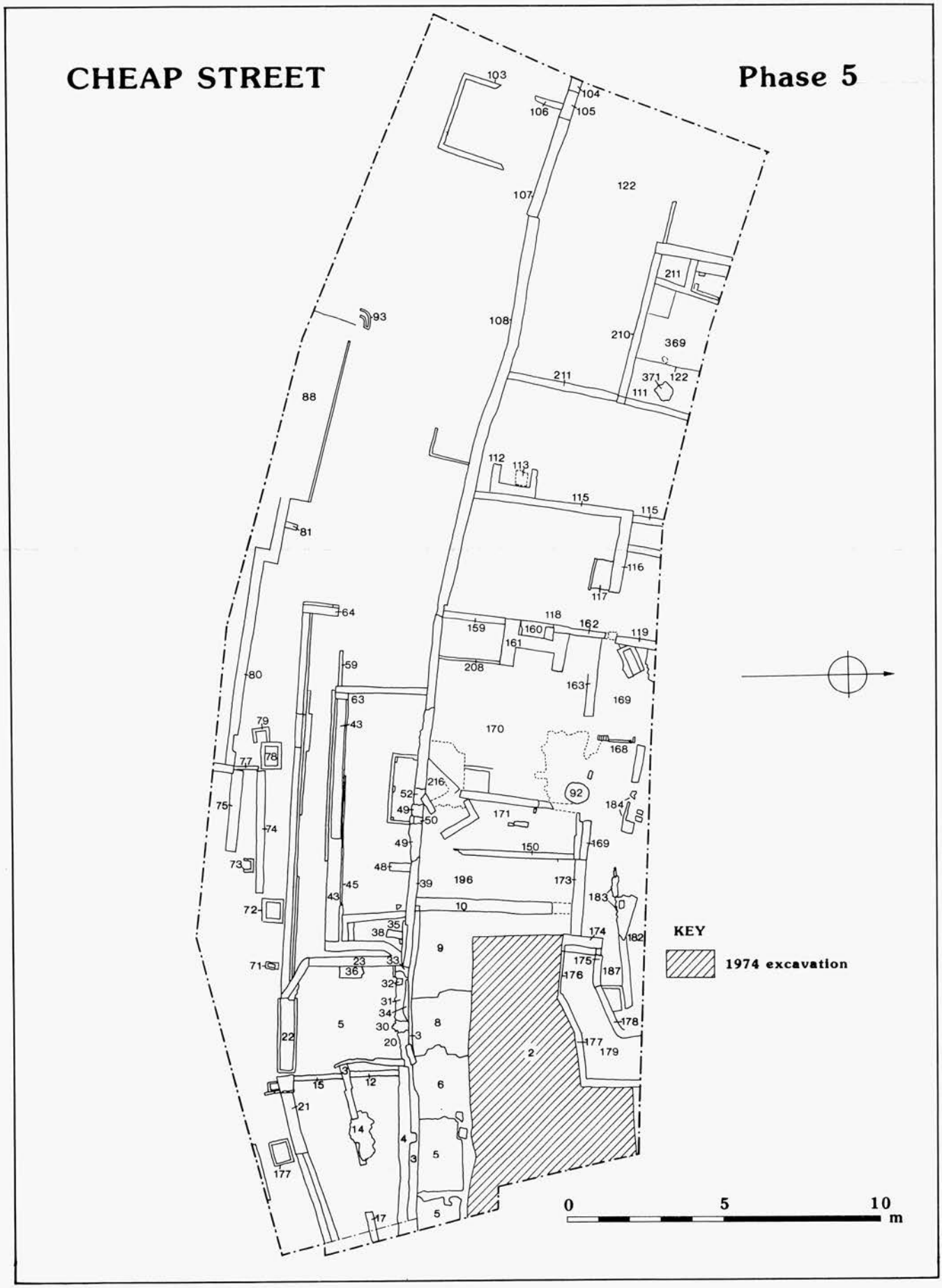


Figure 53 Cheap Street, Phase 5

also found in the top of the cellar backfill. All the features in this room were then sealed by a chalk floor deposit.

Towards the end of this phase, the size of hearth 836 was drastically reduced so that only a small peg-tile hearth (412) remained. This was set in a clay surround which also included two fragments of brick surround, all set on a deposit of sand bedding recorded in the southern half of the room. The remaining hearth areas appeared to have been covered with layers of sandy mortar.

There do not appear to be any flooring layers relating to this phase near the frontage of the property above the hoggin, although it was just possible that such layers may have been destroyed by the construction of subsequent brick and mortar floor levels.

The construction of the hearth between the property boundary wall and the site of the earlier excavation (303/304/506/545/667) caused the collapse of the central boundary wall. This was followed by the dumping of material on the southern side (134 and 452), after which the central wall was patched up with 236 and 666. At a higher level was a brick and tile hearth 292 and 294, consisting of tile and brick walls surrounding a peg-tile base bedded on sand. Layers 303/304, heat-affected sands possibly relating to the hearth, butt up against this structure with the tile wall on the south side. The whole fire-place was set at an angle to the central wall.

Discussion and dating of Phase 4

The ground plans of the structures built in the 14th/15th centuries were retained by the 17th century builders who rebuilt and redesigned the structures in both the northern and southern properties. The 'industrial' activity represented by the central room of Phase 3 was replaced by two buildings which appear to have been much more like domestic dwellings. The rooms at the rear of the northern property were expanded by the demolition of internal division walls, while a cellared room was constructed at the western end, destroying some Phase 3 deposits in the process. All this activity was comparable to the 16th century rebuilding at Bartholomew Street in Phase 6 (*see* Vince, above), although in the case of the latter, the hearths were not removed and the function of the Phase 5 buildings remained unaltered. It was not until the early 19th century that domestic dwellings appeared at Bartholomew Street by which time the Phase 4 structures on Cheap Street had themselves been rebuilt.

Phase 5

At the frontage, the single-roomed structure built in Phase 4 was replaced with a brick-built house in the early 19th century (Fig. 53; 18th to 20th centuries). The introduction of piped water in this century made the on-site wells redundant and, as a result, both well 599 in the southern property and well 172 in the northern property were filled in with brick rubble. The east–west boundary wall was rebuilt in brick, while in the northern property, the 16th century domestic house constructed with peg-tile and stone walls was replaced by a brick-built dwelling utilising the same ground plan as before. This phase of rebuilding in brick mirrors developments on Bartholomew Street in Phase 8 (*see* Vince, above; Fig. 16). These brick buildings survived at Cheap Street until their demolition in the late 1970s, although the east–west boundary wall (Fig. 47) survived up to the commencement of archaeological investigations on the site in 1981.

5. Cheap Street: Artefactual and Environmental Evidence

Introduction

Within this report, priority has been given to finds of medieval date, although objects of intrinsic interest of both earlier and later date are also considered. In particular, the collection of clay pipes from the site provides valuable evidence for patterns of production and distribution of these artefacts in the post-medieval period.

Throughout this section, catalogues and lists of illustrated objects reference the artefacts by Special Find (SF) Number, Context, and Phase. Contextual information refers to type of context, eg dumped layer, or feature and number and, where possible, contexts have been allocated to particular areas or episodes within the southern (s) and northern (n) properties.

Specialist reports were completed in 1984 (technological material), 1986 (flint, daub and fired clay, animal bones, charred plant remains) 1987 (pottery) and 1994 (all other reports). Abbreviations used in some reports: London Museum Medieval Catalogue (LMMC).

Silver Ring, by J. Cherry

The ring was X-radiographed and cleaned by the Wiltshire Conservation Centre, Salisbury.

This ring was found in a marly flood deposit (Phase 1a). The ring is of silver and has a rectangular-sectioned hoop (Fig. 54, 1). The outside of the hoop is undecorated. The bezel of the ring is formed of two clasped hands, with the thumb of the left above the fingers of the right. Rings with clasped hands on the bezel are known from the second half of the 12th century, since one was found with the Lark Hill, Worcester, hoard, deposited in 1173–74 (British Museum Medieval and Later Antiquities registration number 54, 8–20, 5). This has a very thin flat hoop and the thicker hoop of the Newbury ring suggests a later date. Unfortunately, there is no other decoration or inscription to aid in the dating of the Newbury ring and so a wide date range of 13th–14th century may be suggested on the basis of morphology, although the provenance would indicate a date within the earlier part of this range.

Copper Alloy Objects, by Alison R. Goodall, with a contribution by Ian H. Goodall

All objects were X-radiographed and investigative conservation carried out on selected objects by the Wiltshire Conservation Centre, Salisbury. X-ray fluorescence (XRF) analysis to extract technological information on the nature and composition of decorative inlay (one object) and gilding/plating (one object), was undertaken by the Ancient Monuments Laboratory.

In addition to the objects discussed below, the site yielded considerable numbers of fragments of sheet metal, including cut-offs, also a few lumps of slaggy material from small-scale casting or repair work, several buttons and various undiagnostic objects, such as cylinders and short lengths of wire. Most of these date from the post-medieval period and some appear to be of very recent origin. Lists of all these objects have been placed in the site archive and totals by phase are given in Table 15.

In its range of types and dates, the assemblage is fairly typical of what might be expected on an urban site with continuous occupation. There are no objects of high quality and the fact that many of the finds are damaged or incomplete suggests that we are dealing with deliberately discarded rubbish rather than casual losses. The presence of objects associated with textile-working (glove-making needles, pins, thimbles), also found at Bartholomew Street (*see* Goodall, A., above), may be noted.

Personal items

Three buckles and one buckle pin were found. The first buckle (Fig. 54, 2) has a heavy circular frame while the second (Fig. 54, 3) has a bow-shaped frame with an iron pin and the remains of a plate, perhaps with traces of decoration; it is similar to a type of buckle which occurs in the late 15th/early 16th centuries. The third is a large, post-medieval, ornately decorated buckle.

In addition, a belt slide or fastener was identified, with an almost rectangular frame and a separate revolving bar made from a different alloy (Fig. 54, 4).

Two strap ends (one illustrated: Fig. 54, 5), both fragmentary, have repoussé cable decoration and may be of a type fashionable in the late 15th/early 16th century. These two objects came from a Phase 4 dumping layer and Phase 5 garden soil respectively. A third object, from a Phase 3 soil layer, is an incomplete example of a strap end or buckle plate with an ornamental cut-out and groove at the aperture; it may originally have had a forked spacer. Two other strap ends were identified: the first a crudely made plate with two rivets and a pointed end, and the second a simple folded-over strap end; both were from Phase 4 contexts.

In addition, six strap fittings were identified. Two (Fig. 54, 6, 7) are sexfoil mounts, each with two rivets. A third (Fig. 54, 8) is made from a repoussé sheet and has a cabled border and a central perforation. The other three comprise a small, irregular, rectangular mount; a round eyelet with three rivets and washers attaching it to leather; and a more ornate mount (Fig. 54, 9), decorated with punched rings-and-dots and with evidence of gilding.

A possible pendant came from Phase 4 garden soil; this consists of a thin sheet disc with gilding on one face, suspended on a wire loop (Fig. 54, 11).

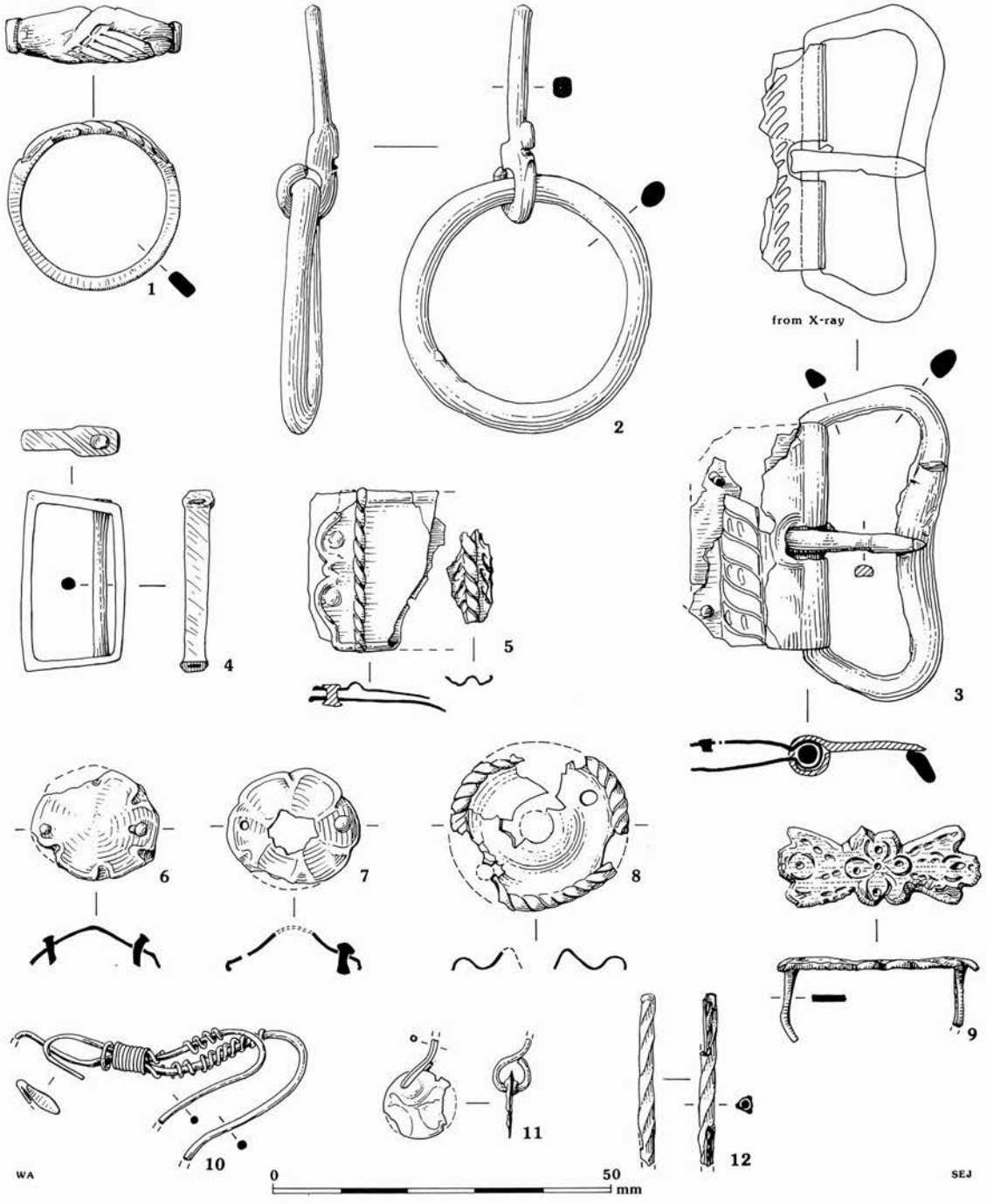


Figure 54 Cheap Street, copper alloy and silver objects (1–12)

At least three types of garment fasteners were identified. The first, probably post-medieval, is represented by an object made from two double-pointed wire hooks bound in the middle with finer wire and with decoration of coiled wire on the hooks (Fig. 54, 10).

The most common type of garment fastener is the lace-end. Forty-three of these were found, of which 37 are made from rolled sheet and the other six by folding. Eight of the rolled lace-ends appear to have rivets at the top end, one of them having a pair of rivets arranged one above the other. The lace-ends are quantified by phase in Table 15; more than half come from contexts of Phase 4, the others coming from Phase 3, garden soil, post-medieval, or unphased levels. A further possible lace-end, also from Phase 4, is in the form of a narrow cylinder with spiral fluting (Fig. 54, 12).

Finally, seven eyelets, made from loops of wire with the ends twisted together, would have been for use with hooks or laces. All of these derived from Phase 4 contexts, mainly from garden soil.

Purses are represented by parts of two purse frames. The first (Fig. 55, 13) is part of a pendent loop from a purse frame, decorated with double criss-cross lines inlaid with a copper sulphide niello (confirmed by XRF);

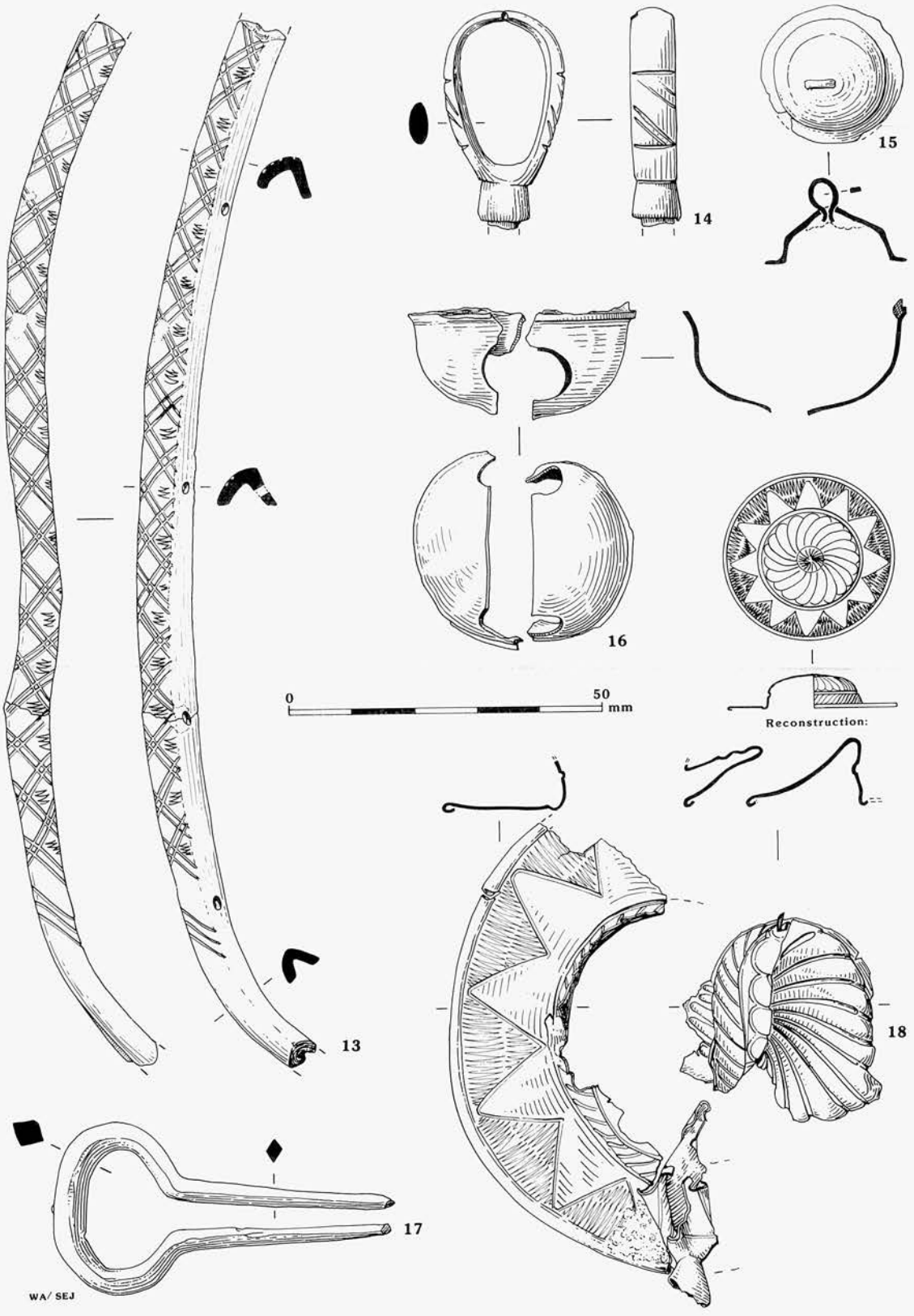


Figure 55 Cheap Street, copper alloy objects (13–18)

the spaces between the lines are filled with traced zig-zags. The second (Fig. 55, 14) is a suspension loop, probably from a purse frame, and has incised decoration.

Four other objects may be grouped in this category: two bells, one the top hemisphere and loop of a sheet metal bell (Fig. 55, 15) and the second the lower part of a cast rumbler bell (Fig. 55, 16); a Jew's harp, missing the iron reed (Fig. 55, 17); and a damaged harness boss (Fig. 55, 18). The latter object has a rolled edge and a broad flange decorated with zig-zag lines and traced infill. The domed centre is decorated with a large daisy motif. There are possible remains of one damaged rivet

hole but no others survive. With the exception of the sheet metal bell, from a context associated with well construction in Phase 3, all these objects came from Phase 4.

Implements

All of the implements identified are associated with textile working and include needles, pins and thimbles. Four needles were found. Where they survive, the eyes are of elongated shape and lie in a gutter. Three have the triangular-sectioned tip typical of glove-making needles (eg Fig. 56, 19). These all came from Phase 4. The three thimbles recovered also came from Phase 4 contexts; they are all post-medieval types (eg Fig. 56, 20).

Of the large number of pins recovered, only six warrant more detailed description. Three have heads made from coiled wire. The head of one (Fig. 56, 21) is unstamped while that of another (Fig. 56, 23) has been attached to the shaft by stamping, resulting in a more globular form; a third (Fig. 56, 22) is of intermediate type. A fourth (Fig. 56, 24) has a bun-shaped head and the head of a fifth is globular. The sixth has a coiled head, with unidentified fibres attached. There are in addition another 32 pins with unstamped coiled heads and approximately another 100 with stamped heads; 50 or so of the latter were found together, embedded in a mass of soil, stones, and corrosion, in a dumped layer in Phase 4. Pins are quantified by phase in Table 15. The great majority are from Phase 4 contexts, a few being later and only ten coming from contexts of Phase 3.

Domestic items

Vessels are represented by two feet and seven rim and body fragments. The feet derive from cooking vessels; one probably from a cauldron (Fig. 56, 25) and the second from a skillet (Fig. 56, 26). In addition, a rectangular plate with rivets and rivet holes round the edge is possibly a patch from a vessel, and three sheet metal clips or rivets could have been used for attaching patches to damaged vessels or for patching very small cracks.

A heart-shaped drop handle with riveted attachment plate (Fig. 56, 27), from the cellar room in Phase 4, is possibly from a vessel, such as a chafing dish, or from furniture.

Other domestic items include part of the handle of a small spoon, probably of 19th or 20th century date, intrusive in a Phase 4 pit or well; a circular weight (1 oz), stamped with a shield, a dagger, and a fleur-de-lys, from Phase 5 overburden, and a possible stylus or a punch (Fig. 56, 28).

Lock, by Ian H. Goodall

A shaped lock plate with corner fixing holes, decorated outer face, two holes for entry of stapled hasps, and broken keyhole (Fig. 56, 29) was recovered from Phase 3 garden soil. The lock mechanism on the rear has terminals of mounts in which the key tip formerly located, and an incomplete toothed bolt.

Miscellaneous items

The remaining objects might be collectively described as fittings, with the exception of one ring, possibly a simple finger ring.

Three decorative strips are possibly casket fittings. One is gilded and has a shaped terminal (Fig. 56, 31); it has a rivet hole at either end. This object came from a Phase 1b pit. A second is too corroded to establish its precise shape but it seems to have rounded terminals, one containing a rivet. The third (Fig. 56, 32) is a slightly irregular strip with cross-hatch decoration; it has a rivet at one end and a hole at the other. This decoration and size suggest that it may be part of the lock.

The other objects comprise a looped object, split and riveted at one end, and with diagonal gadrooning on the stem (Fig. 56, 30); three fragments of curved strip, one with a rectangular perforation, another with transverse lines engraved on it (Fig. 56, 33-5); four studs; a fragment of gilded mount; a small chape or ferrule, made from sheet; a fragment with a 'D' shaped opening and a rivet hole; and a domed object made of thin sheet, with a flanged edge.

List of illustrated objects

Fig. 54

2. Circular buckle. SF 275, context 558, ?associated with construction of well 599; Phase 3, S. yard.

3. Bow-shaped buckle with iron pin and remains of buckle-plate. SF 305, context 152, ?collapsed wall; Phase 4, S. yard.

4. Rectangular belt slide with revolving bar. SF 238, context 515, garden soil; Phase 3, S. rear.

5. Strap end with repoussé decoration. SF 78, context 405, garden soil; Phase 5, S. rear.

6. Sexafoil strap fitting. SF 419, context 816, feature 815; Phase 2b, S. rear.

7. Sexafoil strap fitting. SF 387, context 710, garden soil; Phase 3, S. rear.

8. Strap fitting made from repoussé sheet, cabled border, SF 364, context 662, foundation trench 663; Phase 3, N. frontage building.

9. Strap fitting, punched ring-and-dot decoration, traces of gilding (XRF suggests leaf-gilding), SF 510, context 435, mortar layer; Phase 4, N. frontage building.

10. Garment fastener. SF 271, Unstratified.

11. Sheet disc on wire loop, gilding on one face. SF 161, context 464, garden soil; Phase 4, S. rear.

12. Possible lace-end, spiral fluting. SF 224, context 237, feature 244; Phase 4, S.

Fig. 55

13. Pendent loop from purse frame, inlaid niello decoration. SF 365, context 610, backfill; Phase 4, N. cellar room.

14. Suspension loop, probably from a purse frame. SF 6, boundary wall 4, Phase 5.

15. Top of sheet metal bell. SF 279, context 558, ?associated with construction of well 599; Phase 3, S. yard.

16. Lower part of rumbler bell. SF 54, context 284, garden soil; Phase 4, S. rear.

17. Jew's harp. SF 153, context 464, garden soil; Phase 4, S. yard.

18. Harness boss, zig-zag decoration and traced infill. SF 366, context 610, backfill; Phase 4, N. cellar room.

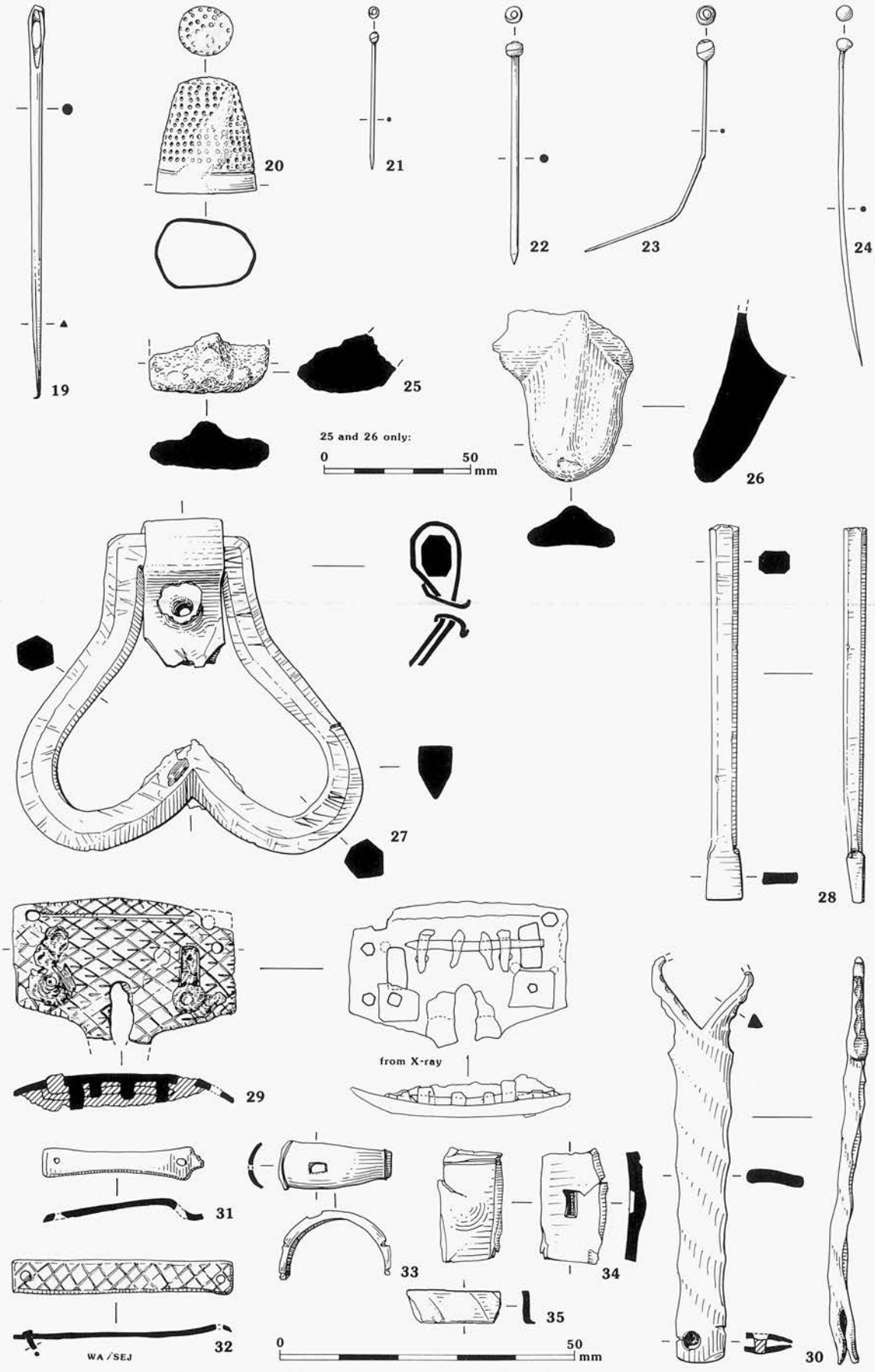


Figure 56 Cheap Street, copper alloy objects (19–35)

Fig. 56

19. Needle. SF 84, context 198, dumped layer; Phase 4, S. yard.
20. Thimble. SF 82, context 403, tip layer; Phase 4, S. frontage building.
21. Pin with coiled wire head. SF 22, wall 156, hearth 155; Phase 4, N. frontage building.
22. Pin with coiled wire head. SF 94, floor 410; Phase 4, S. frontage building.
23. Pin with coiled wire head. SF 159, context 464, garden soil; Phase 4, S. yard.
24. Pin with bun-shaped head. SF 308, context 586, soil layer; Phase 4, S. yard.
25. Cauldron foot with pronounced midrib. SF 280, context 421, gravel layer; Phase 4, N. dumping.
26. Skillet foot. SF 47, context 252, bedding layer; Phase 5, N.
27. Drop handle with attachment plate. SF 468, context 610, backfill; Phase 4, N. cellar room.
28. Stylus or punch. SF 110, floor 410; Phase 4b, S. frontage building.
29. Lock plate. SF 285, context 515, garden soil; Phase 3, S. rear.
30. Looped object, gadrooning on stem. SF 43, context 284, garden soil; Phase 4, S. rear.
31. Decorative strip, gilded. SF 520, context 1157, pit 1156; Phase 1b.
32. Decorative strip, cross-hatch decoration. SF 321, context 624, garden soil; Phase 3, S. rear.
33-5. Curved strip fragments. SF 83, context 403, tip layer; Phase 4, S. frontage building.

Lead and Lead Alloy Objects, by R. Montague

A total of 28 lead and lead alloy objects was recovered during the excavations at Cheap Street. Three spoon fragments are probably of pewter, as they are somewhat lighter and harder than the unalloyed lead objects. The remaining 25 objects are of lead.

Items of domestic use comprise three spoons and four lead discs, of which three at least are likely to be Imperial weights, as they weigh ½ oz, 1 oz, and 16 oz. The fourth, a composite iron and lead disc weighing 3 oz, may be a weight or may have served some other use. All three spoons may be typologically dated to the 15th century, and therefore may be considered residual in Phase 4 contexts. Two comprise handles, one with an elongated ball or oval knop and the second with a flattened circular knop. The third is almost complete, with a six-faceted handle with possible maidenhead knop, and a large bowl which may originally have been fig-shaped. This spoon compares favourably both in size and in general form with that excavated from Clarendon Palace (James and Knight 1988, 229 and fig. 86, 9). A similarly faceted handle of a pewter spoon was excavated from St Peter's Street, Northampton (Oakley and Spencer 1979, 265 and fig. 115, 4). Other examples are illustrated in the London Museum Medieval Catalogue (LMMC 1954, fig. 41, 7 and C, pl. XXVIII, 1–3).

Three tools were identified. Two are possibly awls. One is complete, but bent in the middle, with one end pointed, the other chisel-like with a circular section. This object came from a Phase 1b pit. The second, from a Phase 3 hearth, is square-sectioned and slightly bent, one end with a square-sectioned point, the other end broken. The third object, also from a Phase 3 hearth, is perhaps a punch. It comprises a solid, slightly tapering rod, circular sectioned, with one flat end and the other with a bluntish point. The presence of these three tools suggests manufacturing activity was taking place, but it is interesting that such tools should be made in such a soft metal.

One possible and ten definite fragments of window came were recovered. All except one, an extremely distorted piece from Phase 4, are from Phase 5 contexts and seem to be of 18th or 19th century types, according to Wright's typology (1986, 154–5). Two lengths of lead piping, indicating a piped water supply, were recovered from a pipe trench in Phase 5.

The presence of a small number of once molten droplets and fragments in the northern property in Phase 2 perhaps suggest that the melting and reworking of lead took place on or near the site, while three offcuts from sheet lead, from Phases 3 and 4, indicate that some sort of manufacturing of lead objects was also occurring. Three other sheet object fragments seem to have been used as fittings of some sort, as they bear holes suggesting nails or other such objects were punched through them. Four other objects are undiagnostic sheet or strip fragments.

Iron Objects, by Ian H. Goodall and R. Montague

All objects were X-radiographed and investigative conservation carried out on selected objects by the Wiltshire Conservation Centre, Salisbury. X-ray fluorescence (XRF) analysis to determine the nature and composition of one ferrule and white-metal plating on five further objects was undertaken by the Ancient Monuments Laboratory.

In addition to the objects catalogued below, 646 nails, four lengths of wire, four strips and 264 unidentifiable lumps and fragments were recovered from the site. Details of these are catalogued and summarised in the archive and the breakdown by phase is given in Table 15, but they are not discussed here.

As with the copper alloy assemblage, the iron objects are typical of an urban site assemblage, with a wide date range. The tools present suggest that various everyday woodworking, textile manufacturing, and agricultural activities took place on or near the site, with no evidence for any specialised industry or manufacturing activity. The presence of a number of items of horse furniture, also observed at Bartholomew Street (*see* Goodall, I., above), is interesting. The majority of the objects, however, comprise pieces of structural ironwork and domestic items. None of the items is of high quality.

Tools

The tools comprise two punches (Fig. 57, 1), one with a burred head; a narrow axe with a straight blade and flat butt (Fig. 57, 2); two awls, two reamers (Fig. 57, 3), with rectangular-sectioned blades and whittle tangs, used in woodworking to enlarge or clean out drilled holes; a gouge bit blade, a type of auger bit used in woodworking;

Table 15 Cheap Street: metalwork by type and phase

Phases	*1*	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*Unphased*
Silver						
Ring	1	–	–	–	–	–
Copper alloy						
Belt/buckle fittings	–	–	2	2	1	–
Strap ends/fittings	–	1	3	6	1	–
Lace ends	–	–	10	31	1	1
Other garment fasteners	–	–	–	7	–	1
?Pendant	–	–	–	1	–	–
Purses	–	–	–	1	1	–
Bells	–	–	1	1	–	–
Jew's harp	–	–	–	1	–	–
Harness boss	–	–	–	1	–	–
Needles	–	–	–	4	–	–
Pins	–	–	12	c.133*	7	–
Thimbles	–	–	–	3	–	–
Vessels and repairs	–	1	5	6	1	–
Handle	–	–	–	1	–	–
Spoon	–	–	–	1	–	–
Weight	–	–	–	–	1	–
Stylus/punch	–	–	–	1	–	–
Lock	–	–	1	–	–	–
Ring	–	–	–	1	–	–
Fittings	1	–	5	6	1	–
Wire/sheet/scrap	5	1	50	40	3	2
TOTAL COPPER ALLOY	6	3	89	247	17	4
Lead / lead alloy						
Spoons	–	–	–	3	–	–
Discs/weights	–	–	–	2	2	–
Tools	1	–	2	–	–	–
Window came	–	–	–	1	3	–
Piping	–	–	–	–	2	–
Casting waste	–	2	–	–	–	–
Strip/sheet frags	–	1	2	7	–	–
TOTAL LEAD/LEAD ALLOY	1	3	4	13	7	–
Iron						
Tools	4	3	2	9	–	–
Knives/scissors	–	2	4	11	2	–
Structural	–	2	6	9	1	–
Locks/keys	–	1	1	6	–	–
Domestic	–	2	2	5	1	–
Personal items	–	–	5	5	1	–
Horse furniture	4	1	7	14	1	–
Spur	–	–	–	1	–	–
Arrowheads	1	1	–	–	–	–
Nails	30	36	133	400	47	–
Wire/strips	1	1	1	3	1	–
Misc./unidentified	18	11	76	149	11	–
TOTAL IRON	58	60	237	612	65	–

Key * includes quantity of *c.* 50 pins from context 198 (dumped layer, Phase 4, S. yard)

a rectangular-sectioned spike; a possible large gouge or awl — a tapering rectangular-sectioned object with one end rounded and the other with a clenched point; five comb or heckle teeth, used to prepare textile fibres prior to spinning; two tenter hooks, used to secure cloth whilst stretched out to dry on tenters; and a rake prong with clenched terminal, resulting from being bent over the back of the wooden rake frame. The majority of these tools come from Phase 4 contexts; the exceptions are two awls and two heckle teeth from Phase 1, three heckle teeth from Phase 2, and an axe and a tenter hook from Phase 3.

Knives and scissors

The knives may be divided into whittle tang (four examples) and scale tang (13 examples) types. Three blade fragments were also found, not ascribable to either type. The back and cutting edge of one of the whittle tang knives (Fig. 57, 5) taper towards the tip. A second whittle tang knife has a broken blade and part of a cutler's mark at the break; the handle is ?ivory and there is a narrow iron hilt plate at the junction of the handle and the blade. Scale tang knives were probably a 13th century introduction (Goodall 1990b, 409). One has two copper alloy rivets and four copper alloy decorative pins evenly spaced on either side of the handle, with one rivet now missing (Fig. 57, 4). The first rivet and the first pair of pins pierce a copper alloy shoulder plate. There are traces of the mineralised wood handle. Another (Fig. 57, 6) has three non-ferrous rivets through the handle and bears traces of the mineralised wooden handle. The handle is hooked at the end. A third (Fig. 57, 7) has a broken blade and three non-ferrous rivets through the handle and a soldered shoulder plate. A fourth, from the cellar backfill of Phase 4, has a brass ferrule (XRF) at the junction between tang and blade, which has a curved back.

Two scissor arms were recovered, one with a broken finger loop (Fig. 57, 8); and the other with a shaped blade and an eccentrically set finger loop.

Structural ironwork

This category includes 'U' staples (two examples), which were used to attach structural fittings to wood and stone; wallhooks (three examples), with long tapering shanks which were driven into wood, or the mortar between masonry and brickwork; holdfasts (two examples), used to attach wood to masonry, brickwork, or other timbers, usually of post-medieval date (Goodall 1993, 146); hinge pivots (four examples), which were driven into wood, brickwork, or masonry and on which doors, shutters, and gates were hung; pinned hinges (two examples: one 'T' shaped and one double-leaf), both of which could have carried doors; and strap fragments from hinges (five examples). Objects derived from Phases 2–5.

Lock furniture

This category includes eight fragments of padlocks and locks, and keys. Two objects were identified as fragments of barrel padlock cases, both with two longitudinal straps. Two objects are lock plates, one an incomplete lock plate retaining its toothed bolt and holding staples, and the second with mechanism comprising bolt, tumbler, and a broken mount. One further fragment, a plated circular sheet, is possibly part of a lock.

The two keys recovered both have hollow stems. The first (Fig. 57, 9) compares favourably with a key recovered from contexts dating from 1600–1700 in Norwich (Goodall 1993, 162, fig. 118: 1288). The second has box moulding below the copper alloy plated kidney-shaped bow and a hollow stem. The bit, which was applied separately to the stem, is missing. This object compares well with two keys from Faccombe Netherton (Goodall 1990b, 415, fig. 9.7:388, 389) and is probably post-medieval in date.

A figure-eight-shaped hasp, broken into three pieces, from a Phase 2 context, may also be assigned to this category.

Household ironwork

Household items recovered include a fishhook with looped terminal for attachment of the line (Fig. 57, 10); two hooks, possibly large tenter hooks; a rectangular drop handle (Fig. 57, 12), probably from a chest or drawer; and a wax pan from a candle-holder, with upturned sides (Fig. 57, 11). The latter object compares with a wax pan from Goltho (Goodall 1975, 87, fig. 41:105) and a medieval candle-holder with socket and wax pan from Grenstein, Norfolk (Goodall 1981, 60, fig. 58:7).

Also found were a square collar, possibly used to bind and strengthen wood, a chain of four plated, rectangular shaped links, one stud, one bolt, and a copper alloy plated bar fragment.

Personal fittings

Of the nine buckles recovered, five are 'D' shaped (four illustrated: Fig. 58, 13–16). A sixth (Fig. 58, 17) is a specialised buckle, with a rectangular double frame, slightly angled in profile, with an integral loop for suspension. A similar buckle, but in copper alloy, was recovered from a context dating from *c.* 1600–1675 in Norwich (Margeson 1993, 28, fig. 178). A seventh is a fragment of a rectangular buckle frame, and the remaining two fragments are unassignable to type.

Other personal fittings comprise a chape of sheet iron plated with brass (XRF) (Fig. 58, 18), with a broken triangular terminal with scalloping along the unbroken edge, and an eye with looped ends for attachment, probably a garment fastener.

Horse equipment

Of the 22 horseshoes and horseshoe fragments recovered, one has the calkin, countersunk nailholes, and wavy outer edge characteristic of horseshoes dating from 9th century to the mid 13th century (Clark 1986, 2). Twenty examples, one complete, are of a type which appears before the middle of the 14th century and continues into the post-medieval period, with the inner profile resembling a pointed arch. The remaining

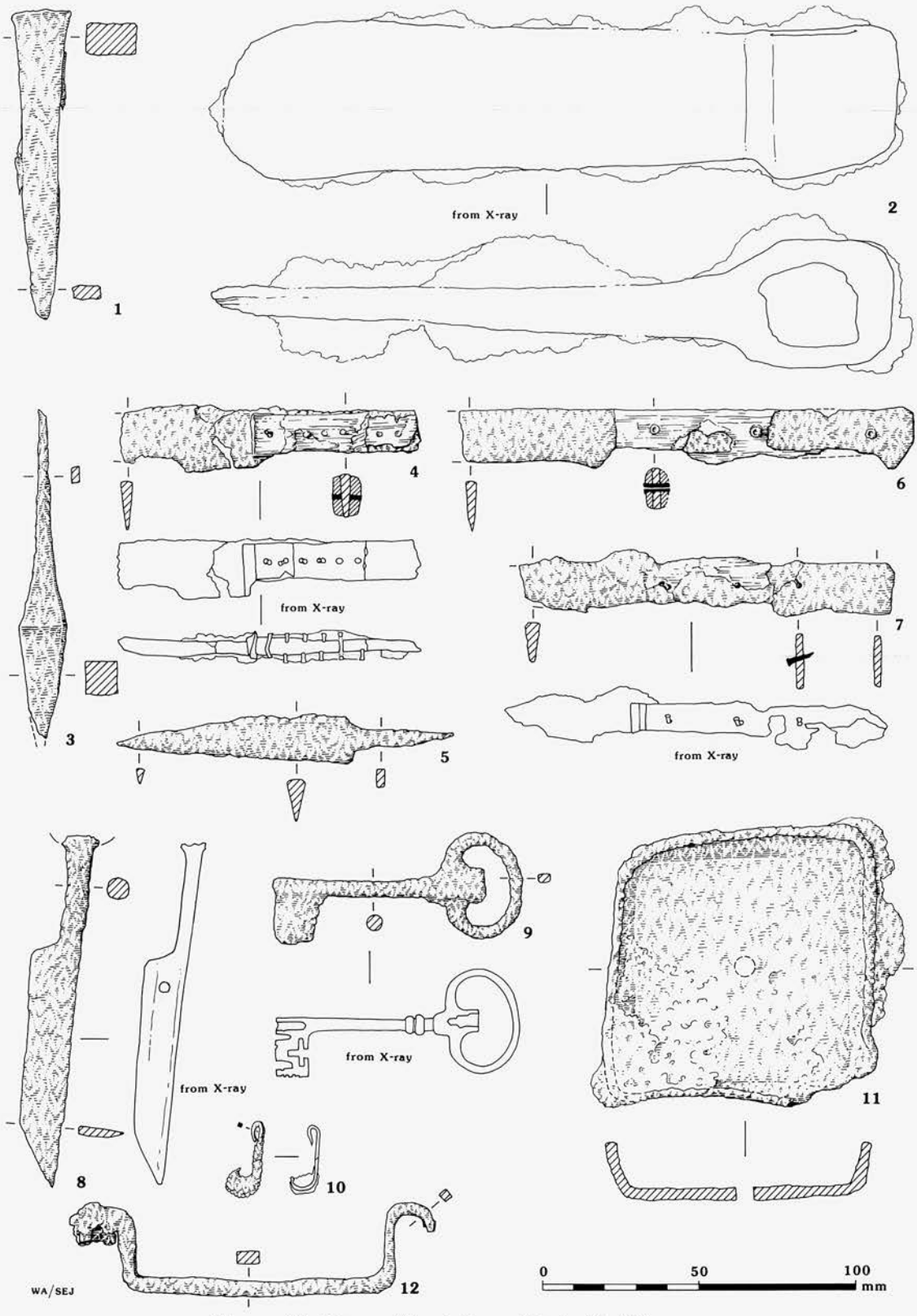


Figure 57 Cheap Street, iron objects (1–12)

example is a narrow surgical horseshoe, with a pointed arch shape bearing a centrally placed nailhole at the toe, presumably for the attachment of a 'T' bar, and two nailholes on either arm. in addition, one ox-shoe arm was found, in a Phase 4 context.

Other horse furniture includes a bridle bit mouthpiece link fragment, with one loop broken; a possible harness pendant, comprising a sub-circular disc with integral loop at one end, bearing a swivel hook attachment (Fig. 58, 19), probably dating from the 12th–14th

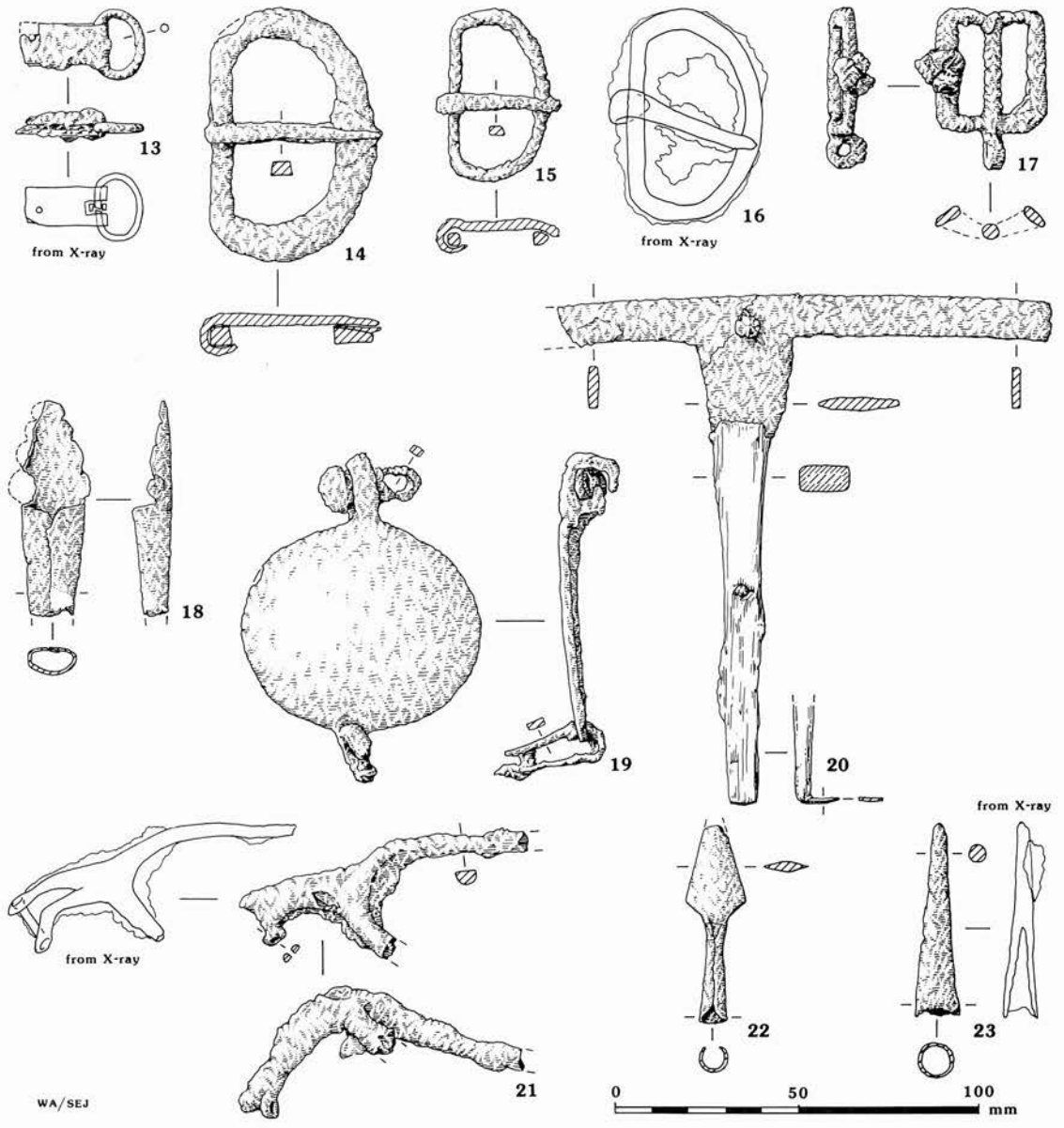


Figure 58 Cheap Street, iron objects (13–23)

centuries (Griffiths 1986, 1); and two currycomb handles. One is a 'T' shaped handle with a clenched tip (Fig. 58, 20), similar to one found at Sandal Castle in a post-medieval context (Goodall 1983, 251, fig. 254); the second has a three-arm handle with a broken tang.

Spurs

One fragmentary rowel spur was identified, with broken sides and distorted box, rowel missing (Fig. 58, 21). It is plated with a low-zinc brass containing a trace of tin (XRF). Rowel spurs were introduced in the first half of the 13th century and continued in use well into the post-medieval period (Ellis 1991, 58–61).

Arrowheads

Two arrowheads were recovered. The first (Fig. 58, 22) is a socketed arrowhead with a leaf shaped head of flattened diamond section, corresponding to LMMC Types 1 and 2 (LMMC, 65–73), which have been found in 12th and 13th century contexts, though which may well have continued in use until much later periods. The second (Fig. 58, 23) is a small bullet-shaped projectile point with the socket continued to form a simple conical point, corresponding to LMMC Type 5 (*ibid.* 65–73), probably developed in the 15th century (*ibid.* 68). It was designed to pierce the heavier armour of the period and may have been used in association with a cross-bow rather than a self-bow (Borg 1991, 80).

List of illustrated objects

Objects shown in outline only have been drawn from X-radiographs.

Fig. 57

1. Punch. SF 532, context 146, gully 141, Phase 4.

2. Axe. SF 450, wall 682; Phase 3, N. cellar room.

3. Reamer. SF 541, context 241, brick-lined feature 242; Phase 4.
4. Scale tang knife with copper alloy rivets, decorative pins and shoulder plate. SF 448, context 890, silt/clay layer; Phase 2, S.
5. Whittle tang knife. SF 484, context 1060, gravel layer; Phase 2.
6. Scale tang knife with non-ferrous rivets, traces of wooden handle, SF 206, context 504, linear feature 523; Phase 3, S.
7. Scale tang knife with non-ferrous rivets, soldered shoulder plate, SF 540, context 237, feature 244; Phase 4, S.
8. Scissor arm. SF 293, context 586, soil layer; Phase 4, S. yard.
9. Key with partially hollow stem. SF 547, context 284, garden soil; Phase 4, S. rear.
10. Fishhook with looped terminal. SF 617, context 454, pit 149; Phase 4, S.
11. Wax pan from candle-holder. SF 434, context 854, clay layer; Phase 2, S.
12. Rectangular drop handle. SF 257, context 1098, pit/hearth; Phase 4, S.

Fig. 58

13. 'D' shaped buckle. SF 319, context 624, garden soil; Phase 3, S. rear.
14. 'D' shaped buckle. SF 385, context 658, dumped layer; Phase 3, S. outbuilding.
15. 'D' shaped buckle, tin-plated (confirmed by XRF). SF 568, context 515, garden soil; Phase 3, S. rear.
16. 'D' shaped buckle. SF 573, floor 582; Phase 3, S. frontage building.
17. Rectangular double-frame buckle. SF 119, context 454, pit 149; Phase 4, S.
18. Chape, brass-plated. SF 560, context 454, pit 149; Phase 4, S.
19. Possible harness pendant with integral loop SF 604, context 1243, gully 1242; Phase 1b.
20. Currycomb handle. SF 408, context 610, backfill; Phase 4, N. cellar room.
21. Rowel spur, brass-plated. SF 557, context 421, gravel layer; Phase 4, N. dumping.
22. Socketed arrowhead, leaf-shaped head. SF 521, context 1375, gully 1374; Phase 1a.
23. Armour-piercing socketed arrowhead. SF 600, context 816, feature 815; Phase 2, S. rear.

Technological Material, by Paul Wilthew

Identifications of each sample are given in the archive. Qualitative elemental analysis of a few samples was carried out by energy dispersive X-ray fluorescence (XRF). Most of the samples were either partially vitrified ceramic or slag. The exceptions included two samples of hearth lining. Table 16 presents the slags by phase.

Most of the samples of partially vitrified ceramic were probably originally tiles, although some of the samples are either too small or too vitrified to be identified as such. Samples came from Phases 2, 3, and 4, from a variety of contexts. One sample (context 922; Phase 2) is coated on one surface with a lead glaze. The material could have been wasters from a kiln which had reached excessive temperatures, but vitrified tiles could also be produced during destruction by fire of a structure in which they were used. Here it is not possible to decide on the basis of the tiles themselves, although the contextual information might help. If non-vitrified tiles were also found in similar contexts (as they were in most contexts) it might suggest destruction debris, as tiles in good condition would not normally be discarded with kiln wasters.

Table 16 Cheap Street: slags by phase (no. of samples)

Phase	*1*	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*
Slag unspecified	6	7	3	8	1
Fuel ash slag	–	2	1	4	–
Smithing slag	5	6	2	2	–
Hearth bottom	1	2	1	2	–
Hearth lining	1	1	–	–	–
Vitrified ceramic	–	4	6	4	–

The bulk of the material is debris from iron smithing operations (Phases 1–4: Table 16). It consists of smithing hearth bottoms and iron smithing slag as well as some iron slag samples which were almost certainly also produced during iron smithing but which could not be positively identified as iron smithing slag. The hearth bottoms, which consist of iron slag, charcoal, and other material which has collected into plano-convex lumps in the bottom of a blacksmith's hearth, are *c.* 100–200 mm in diameter, not unexpected sizes for hearth bottoms from this period. The total weight of the hearth bottoms, iron smithing slag, and other iron slag was *c.* 22 kg. Both the fuel ash slag and the hearth lining samples may have been produced during iron working, but fuel ash slag, which is the result of a high temperature reaction between ash and silica-rich material such as clay or sand, could be produced in any sufficiently hot fire.

Overall, the material examined suggests that iron smithing took place on or near the site, probably on a fairly small scale. The ceramic material may be from a kiln, but it could also be the result of destruction by fire and therefore, considered on its own, does not provide evidence for ceramic production on or near the site.

Worked Stone, by H.F. Beamish

The worked stone is divided into two groups: architectural fragments, including mouldings and ashlar blocks, and portable objects.

Architectural Fragments

The architectural fragments can be sub-divided into ashlars, mouldings, and miscellaneous fragments. Most of the architectural stone from stratified contexts came from wall contexts where they had apparently been reused; many have mortar adhering to dressed faces and some are burnt.

Ashlars

Ashlars are defined as dressed blocks with two or more faces set at 90° (Fig. 59, 2, 4, 6). Eighteen fragments were

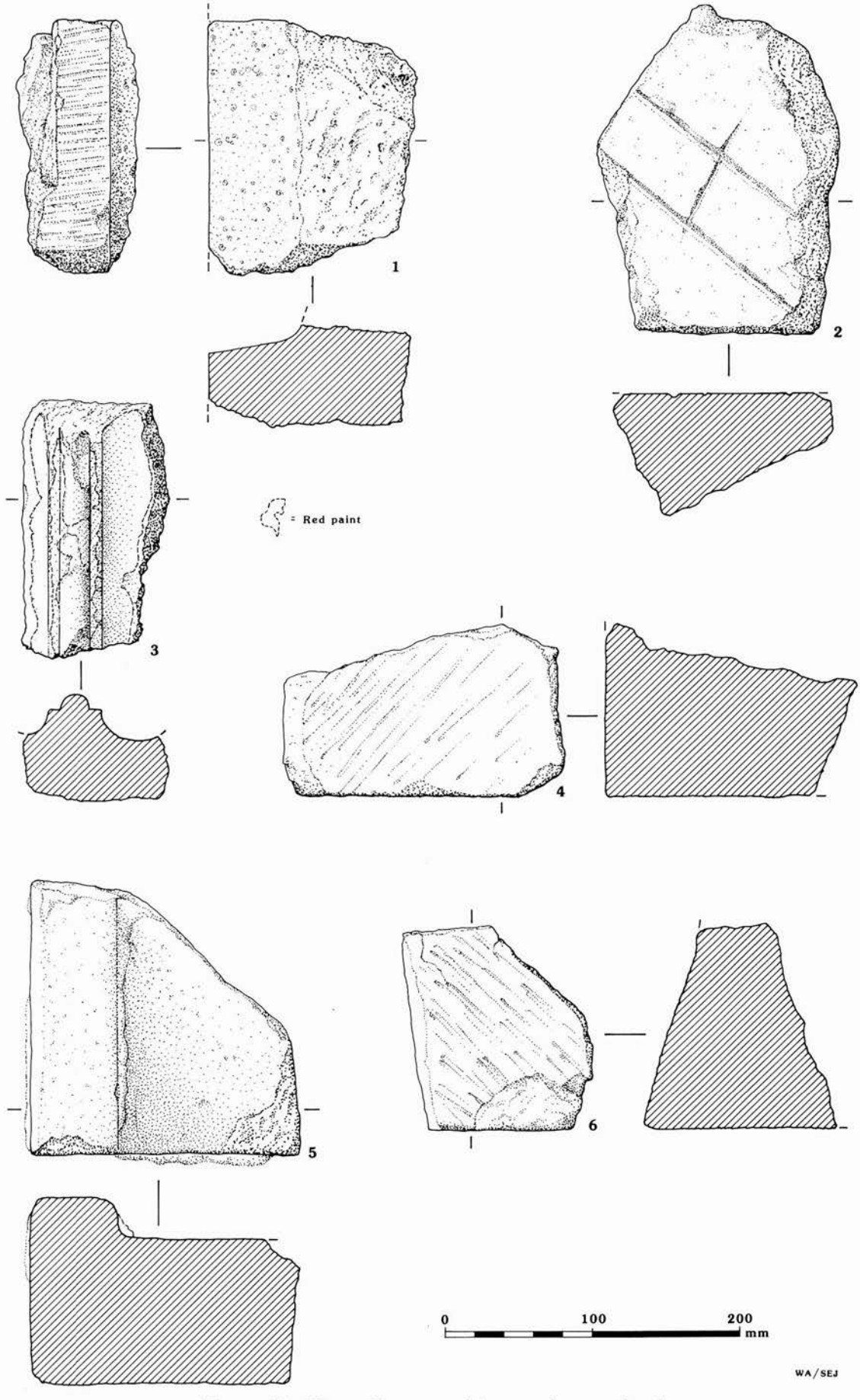


Figure 59 Cheap Street, architectural stone (1–6)

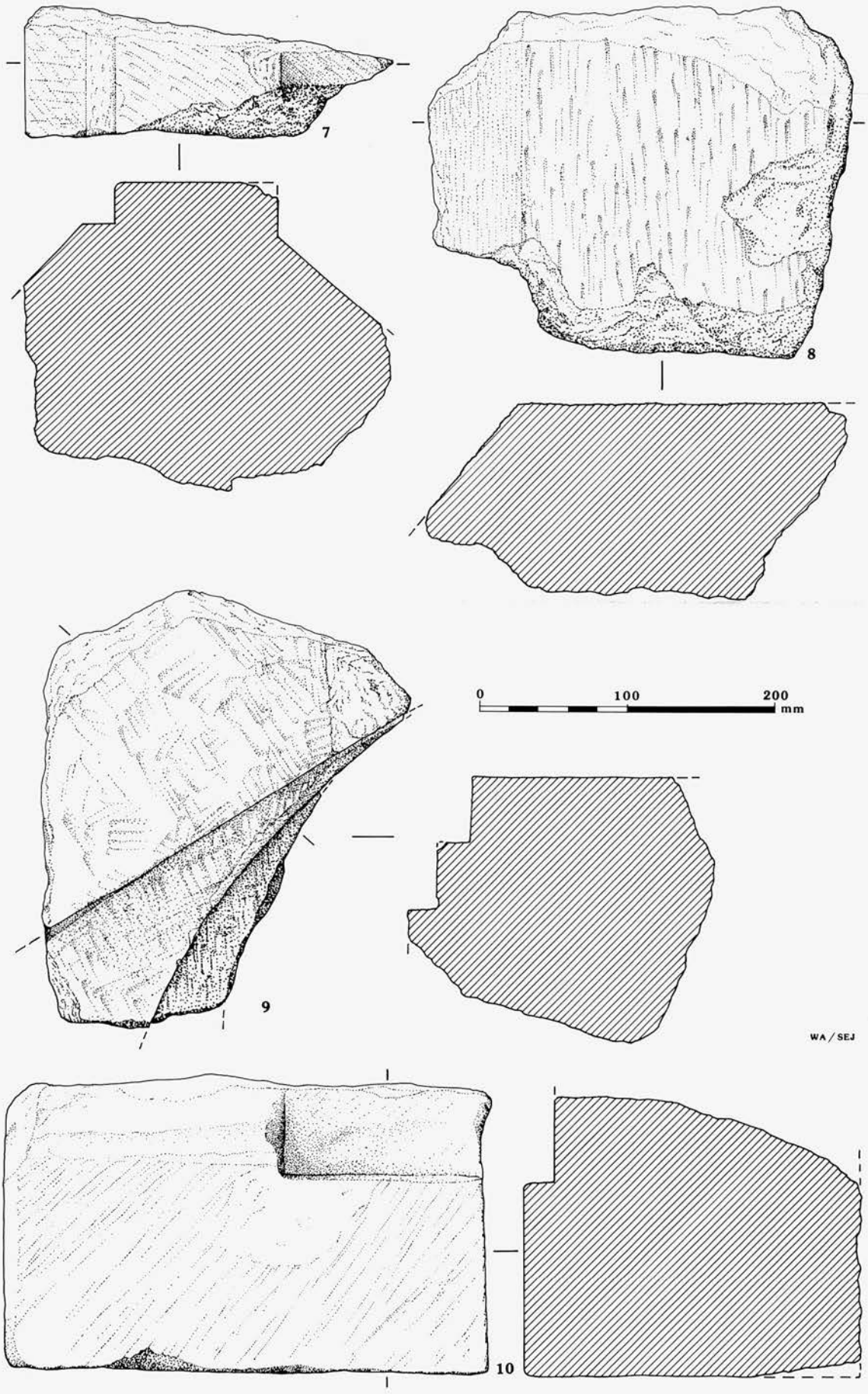


Figure 60 Cheap Street, architectural stone (7–10)

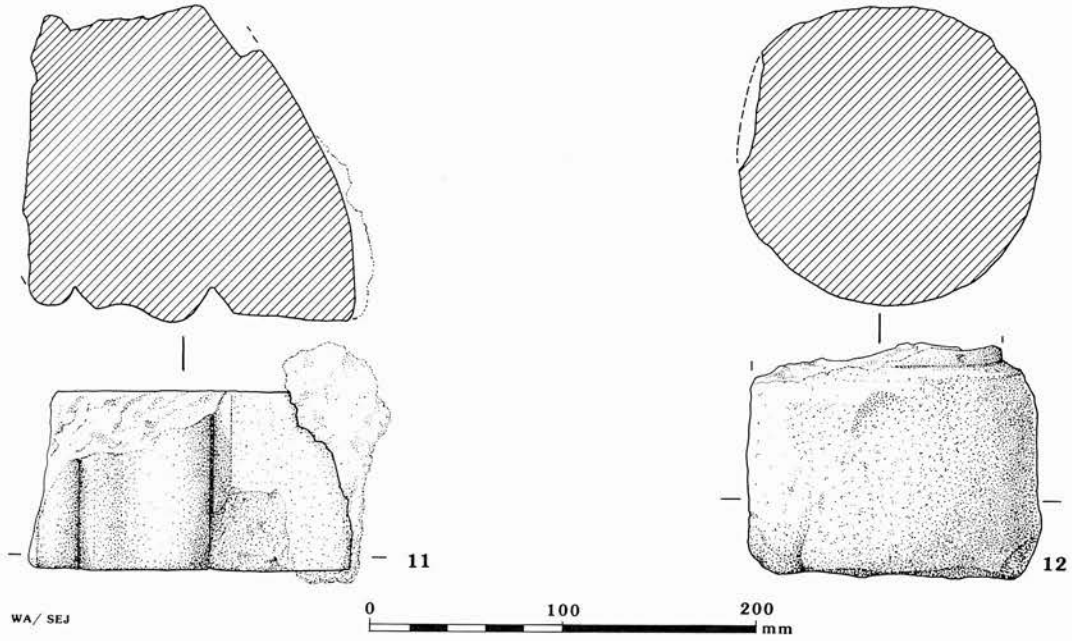


Figure 61 Cheap Street, architectural stone (11–12)

recovered. With the exception of one sandstone example, all are of limestone (one Oolitic). Chisel-marks were visible on six pieces and keying on one piece. Eight pieces had burnt surfaces.

Mouldings

Ten mouldings were identified, comprising two fragments of window jamb, one fragment of door jamb, one jamb springer for a voussoir, one other unidentified jamb, one column section, one mullion and two other miscellaneous fragments (Fig. 59, 1, 3, 5; Fig. 60, 7, 9, 10; Fig. 61, 11, 12). One fragment is of Purbeck Marble; the remainder are all of limestone (two Oolitic). One window mullion has traces of dark red paint on the moulded face (Fig. 59, 3).

Miscellaneous fragments

Fragments of four other fragments were recovered, all limestone. These comprise two chamfered fragments, both with two dressed faces at 120°, and two quoins, again both with two dressed faces at 120° (Fig. 60, 8).

List of illustrated pieces

Fig. 59

1. Purbeck marble; polished on one chamfered surface, combing at 90° to polished face; traces of mortar on five faces. Architectural Fragment 7, unstratified.
2. Fragment of limestone ashlar block, with incised keying lines on dressed face; traces of mortar on all faces. Architectural Fragment 8, unstratified.
3. Oolitic limestone; mullion; weathered with dark red paint adhering to finished surface. Context 125, remnant overburden; Phase 5.
4. Limestone ashlar block with two chisel dressed faces. Architectural Fragment 10, context 512, wall facing; Phase 4, boundary wall.
5. Limestone; flattened roll; string-course; mortar on all faces; reused. Architectural Fragment 13, unstratified.
6. Small fragment of ashlar block, with two dressed faces. Architectural Fragment 12, unstratified.

Fig 60

7. Limestone (two fragments); window jamb; stain from iron fitting (?glazing bar). Architectural Fragment 14, unstratified.
8. Quoin with two worked faces at 120°. Architectural Fragment 16, unstratified.
9. Limestone; jamb, springer for voussoir. Architectural Fragment 15, unstratified.
10. Limestone; door jamb; cross-hatched keying to one face. Architectural Fragment 19, SF 331, context 644, Phase 4.

Fig. 61

11. Oolitic limestone; jamb with double roll moulding; mortar adhering on faces; reused. Architectural Fragment 23, SF 4, floor 132, Phase 5.
12. Limestone; section of column; very weathered; rust stain adhering. Architectural Fragment 24, SF 163, context 439, pit/well 341; Phase 4, S. rear.

Portable Stone Objects

Whetstones

Eight whetstones were excavated, all of fine-grained sandstone (Fig. 62, 1–7). The size range is 49–180 mm long, 15–48 mm wide and 8–33 mm thick. Three stones are poorly shaped and badly broken; the remainder are more regular, broadly sub-rectangular. Two of the larger stones are relatively flat, one shows a groove on each face (Fig. 62, 5). One stone is 'hipped' by wear along one face and edge (Fig. 62, 4). The largest stone (Fig. 62, 7) is curved and may be a reused fragment of another object whose original form is unknown. The smallest stone shows wear to one end forming a wedge shape (Fig. 62, 1). None of these objects is closely datable; they were found in contexts from Phase 1 to Phase 4.

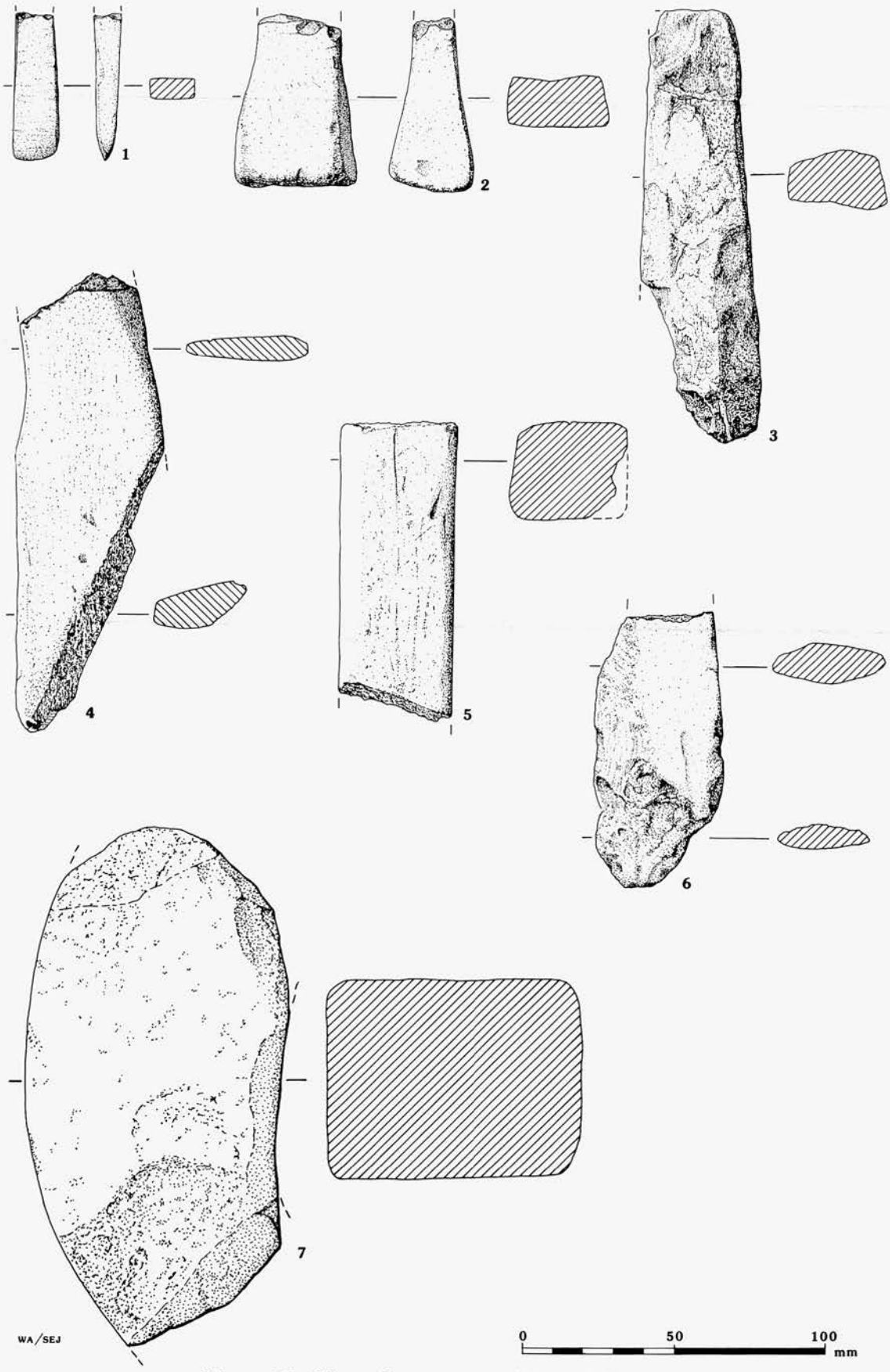


Figure 62 Cheap Street, stone objects (1–7)

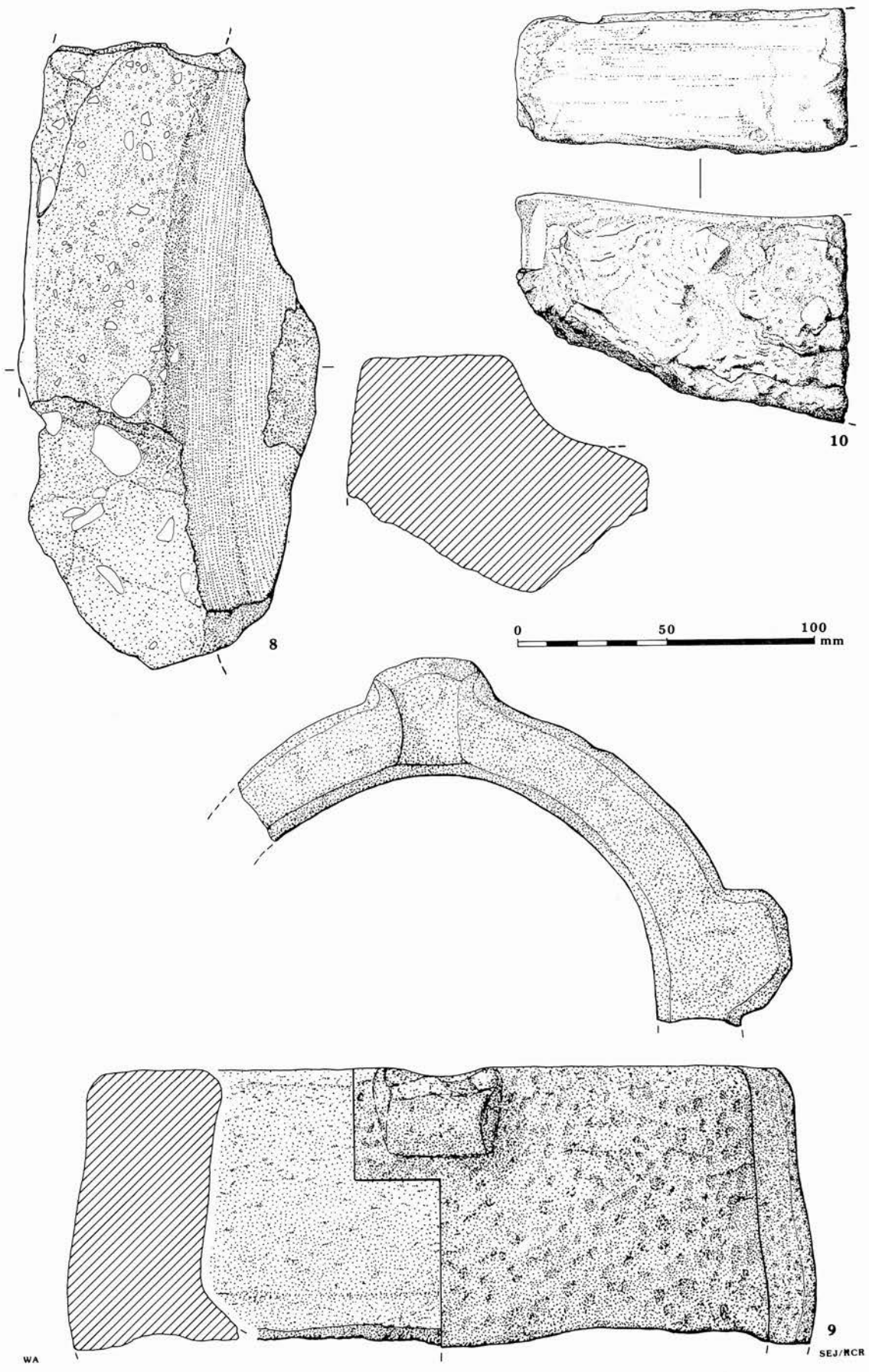


Figure 63 Cheap Street, stone objects (8–10)

Mortars

Two fragments of stone mortar were recovered (Fig. 63, 8–9). The smaller fragment, in a fine-grained fossiliferous limestone, consists of a plain rim and part of the vessel wall (Fig. 63, 8). The second fragment, in a similar stone, is a substantial portion of wall and rim, with a shallow spout and one vertical rib (Fig. 63, 9). Below the rim is a zone of smooth dressing; the majority of the outer surface is roughly pecked by chisel. The internal surfaces show diagonal patterns of wear. Such finds are common from medieval contexts (eg Platt and Coleman-Smith 1975, fig. 268, nos 2201–2208).

Miscellaneous fragment

One fragment of an indeterminate object of fine-grained greensand was excavated (Fig. 63, 10). Apparently circular and flat, it is only 73 mm wide and therefore unlikely to be a quern fragment. All surfaces are smoothly finished. The outer radius is approximately 160 mm and the fragment is 67 mm thick.

List of illustrated objects

Fig. 62

1. Small whetstone, rectangular section; incomplete. SF 503, context 1342, well 1349; Phase 1a.
2. Incomplete whetstone with 'waisted' profile; rectangular section. SF 505, context 1342, well 1349; Phase 1a.
3. Crudely shaped whetstone, roughly rectangular section. SF 277, context 558, associated with construction of well 599; Phase 3, s. yard.
4. Incomplete whetstone with slightly 'waisted' profile; sub-rectangular section. SF 481, context 1061, post-hole 1064, Phase 2.
5. Incomplete whetstone, rectangular section. SF 435, context 854, Phase 2.
6. Crudely shaped whetstone, incomplete; irregular section. SF 494, context 543, pit 542; Phase 4, s. yard.
7. Large fragment, curved with rectangular section, smoothed on three faces. Possibly architectural fragment reused. SF 377, context 610, backfill; Phase 4, n. cellar room.

Fig. 63

8. Mortar rim fragment. SF 505, context 1340, gully 1337; Phase 1a.
9. Mortar fragment. SF 472, wall 623; Phase 3, n. building.
10. Unidentified fragment, smoothed surfaces. Bank 829, Phase 1c.

Worked Flint, by J.C. Richards

Fifteen pieces of worked flint were recovered, of which four flakes with a rather 'crushed' platform, can be suggested as metal hammer struck and therefore from wall flint preparation. The remaining 11 pieces seem uniform and, on the basis of patination, would seem to be of prehistoric date; five of them can be classified as blades and would seem likely to be of Mesolithic date.

Pottery, by John W. Hawkes

Introduction

Pottery from Phases 1, 2, and 3, together with all unassigned groups apparently pre-dating *c.* 1600 has been assessed in some detail. Phase 4 contexts have been less thoroughly examined as most groups (even from the earliest levels) were substantially contaminated by later 18th and 19th century material, whilst machine excavation of the uppermost levels has resulted in an under-representation of post-medieval pottery. Analysis in Phase 4 was therefore confined to the groups directly associated with the development of the buildings and other evidently uncontaminated large groups; the remaining pottery is catalogued in archive but is not included in any of the figures or discussion presented here. Where there was doubt as to which phase a particular context belonged, its pottery is regarded as unphased for the purposes of analysis.

This report is a synthesis and summary of the principal results and conclusions of the analysis supported by data held in the archive.

Fabrics and forms

The terminology and divisions for fabrics follows the amalgamated groupings produced by Vince for the adjacent Bartholomew Street site (*see* above). The distribution of these fabrics by phase is summarised in Table 17.

Group A

Group A comprises all flint-tempered fabrics excluding only those with limestone/chalk inclusions. A wide variation is apparent, including fabrics with added sand temper, very sparse calcareous inclusions, and a wide variety in size, type, and density of flint. Vince's analysis of the Bartholomew Street assemblage suggests that any chronological trends are best sought from vessel types and, as it is not at present possible to ascribe sources to any of the constituent fabrics, no attempt has been made to subdivide further. Certain sherds can be fairly confidently assigned to Oxford fabric BF, considered 12th century or earlier in Oxford (Haldon 1977), whilst at Bartholomew Street, Group A fabrics continue to comprise over 50% of pottery by weight until the mid 13th century.

The principal vessel forms represented in fabric A are jars/cooking pots with plain rims (80 examples, 66 in fabric A, eg Fig. 64, 1–7), rims exhibiting some angular thickening (24 examples, 22 in fabric A; Fig. 64, 8–10), and frilling or thumbing on otherwise plain (8 examples, all in fabric A; Fig. 64, 11–12) or angular thickened rims (52 examples, 46 in fabric A; Fig. 64, 13–16). The chronology of these types concentrates on Phases 1a and 1b (Table 19). Other styles of jar/cooking pot with more developed rims are commonly found in fabric B and will be considered in that section, although examples (sometimes the majority of examples) do occur in fabric A. The presence of handles (eg Fig. 65, 43–44) and a fragmentary free-standing 'O' spout (not illustrated) suggest cooking pot types not otherwise represented.

A number of bowl types, principally undecorated examples with simple profiles (*see* Table 19) and curfews (no fabric A examples illustrated, form as Fig. 65, 41–42) may also be considered essentially fabric A types.

Table 17 Bartholomew Street: pottery fabric totals by phase (number/weight (g))

Phase	*1a*	*1b*	*1c*	*1d*	*2a*	*2b*	*2c*	*3*	*4*	*Unphased*	*Total*
Fabric											
A	947/9455	750/8385	664/8574	35/395	4/74	–	–	11/144	–	710/9319	3121/36346
B1	3/70	63/864	465/4959	77/1444	6/70	6/70	7/79	49/525	10/81	236/3433	922/11595
B3	–	–	6/465	–	–	–	–	1/38	–	1/94	8/597
B4	–	25/1349	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5/174	30/1523
B5	4/96	14/208	183/2871	16/186	23/426	32/502	–	40/424	–	67/1639	379/6352
B6	–	2/27	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2/27
B7	–	–	68/1303	12/356	12/134	2/62	–	12/218	2/3	14/255	122/2331
B8	1/25	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1/25
C1	78/461	154/1515	393/4302	143/2722	15/57	37/195	6/28	77/572	15/78	258/2520	1176/12450
C2	44/361	58/745	110/1016	3/18	–	2/10	1/4	14/80	–	61/619	293/2853
C3	–	5/36	48/368	10/68	1/1	–	–	6/18	–	5/21	75/512
All-over-slip	–	–	44/542	19/108	28/144	4/11	2/19	17/100	4/10	52/329	170/1263
Other C	1/13	4/19	19/249	1/6	–	1/2	2/33	1/9	–	9/129	38/460
D	–	–	–	–	7/47	13/76	6/76	463/4101	252/2435	60/548	801/7283
Tudor green	–	–	–	–	–	3/2	–	108/251	376/873	76/198	563/1324
Other post-med	–	–	–	–	–	5/33	–	26/220	229/8916	27/398	287/9567
TOTAL	1078/10481	1075/13148	2000/24649	316/5303	96/953	105/963	24/239	825/6700	888/12396	1581/19676	7988/94508

Table 18 Cheap Street: division of pottery fabric types

Fabric	*Flint*	*Limestone / Chalk*	
C1	Absent	Absent	
C2	Sparse		
A1	Moderate		
A2	Common		
B1	Absent	<1 mm	Sparse
B2	Sparse		
B3	Common		
B4	Absent	>1 mm	
B5	Sparse		
B6	Common		
B7	Absent	<1 mm	Common
B8	Sparse		
B9	Common		
B10	Absent	>1 mm	
B11	Sparse		
B12	Common		

Group B

These fabrics are characterised by flint with chalk or limestone inclusions. Where substantial quantities of chalk were present these have usually dissolved during firing, during use of the vessel or subsequent to its deposition, and seldom are sherds containing more than sparse quantities of unaltered chalk seen.

Pottery of this type is common in Oxford from the late 12th century to *c.* 1400, and it is regularly associated with Surrey wares at both Cheap Street and Bartholomew Street, at the latter site occurring in quantity in contexts dating as late as the second half of the 15th century. The group is here subdivided according to the density of flint and the density and size of the chalk inclusions or voids (Table 18). It was hoped that by recording fine gradations within the range it might be possible closely to define the development of the ware. No significant trends could be observed and the analysis suggests a less elaborate scheme is warranted differentiating the fabric between B1 and B5; elsewhere the group has been divided into two based either on the abundance (Oxford) or size (Newbury, Bartholomew Street) of the calcareous inclusions.

There is a close association between fabrics A and B and it has been suggested that they originate from the same production centre (*see* Vince, above). Although fabric B is virtually absent from the (earlier) plain or thumbed types and is best represented in jars/cooking pots with developed rim types, there is no absolute division on the basis of vessel form, although fabric B vessels commonly exhibit evidence of wheel-finishing absent on fabric A. The ratio of fabric A/fabric B for types with externally rolled or beaded rims (27/13 examples; Fig. 64, 17–19), angular 'T' thickening (11/7 examples; Fig. 64, 20–21), and other generally thickened rims (69/69 examples; Fig. 64, 22–29) suggest at least a period of transition and coexistence, although it is clear that in the later phases fabric B has become dominant (Table 17).

The situation is similar for other vessel forms; bowls, curfews, and pitcher handles occur in both fabrics A and B. The only certain pitcher (Fig. 65, 39) and skillet (Fig. 65, 40) are both in fabric B. Decoration on jars/cooking pots and bowls is almost exclusively wavy combed or incised lines (eg Fig. 64, 19, 29; Fig. 65, 31, 35, 37) and

Table 19 Cheap Street: fabric A vessel types by phase

Phase	*1a*	*1b*	*1c*	*1d*	*2a*	*2b*	*2c*	*3*	*4*	*Unphs.*	*Total*
RIM TYPE											
Jars / cooking pots											
Plain rim	24	22	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	66
Angular rim, moulded	10	10	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	22
Plain rim, thumbed	4	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	8
Thickened rim, thumbed	10	21	10	–	–	–	–	3	–	2	46
Rolled/beaded rim	8	7	8	–	1	–	–	1	1	1	27
Angular on 'T'	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	11
Thickened rim, general	17	20	23	–	–	1	–	–	3	5	69
Bowls											
Flaring, thickened rim	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	4
Flaring, 'T' rim	2	5	3	–	–	–		6	–	4	20
Inturned rim	2	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	8
Large, flaring pan	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	3

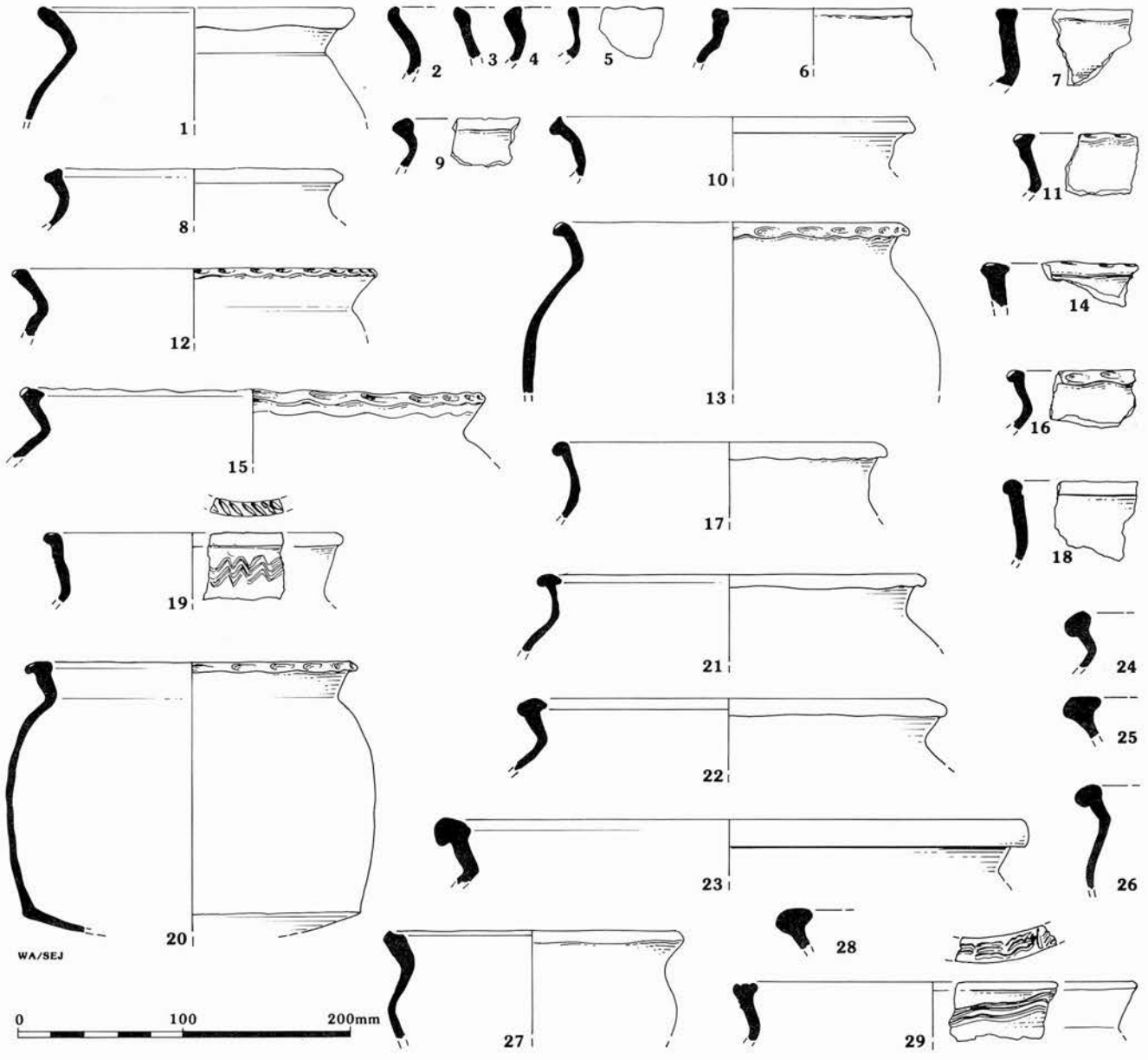


Figure 64 Cheap Street, pottery (1–29)

is more common in fabric B than A (*see* Table 21 for decoration types and chronology).

Group C

The remaining fabrics may all be broadly described as sand-tempered.

Fabric C1 contains common to abundant grains of white or grey opaque quartz, usually up to 0.3 mm but on occasion containing sparse to common inclusions up to 1 mm. The fabric may also contain sparse micaceous inclusions and is usually oxidised, sometimes with a reduced core or a single reduced surface. A wholly reduced version also occurs, designated C2. The two fabrics incorporate the range Oxford AG, commonly found in the St Aldates sequence *c.* 1175–1325 or later. An equally long chronology is indicated for this ware in Newbury, although at Reading it is not regularly associated with Surrey Border wares (Underwood forthcoming). A production centre somewhere in south Oxfordshire has been suggested for the bulk of this pottery (*see* Vince, above).

Some development of the fabric can be discerned. In its earliest appearance associated with tripod pitchers, the fabric is particularly fine with well-sorted inclusions but the later decorated jugs incorporate finer particles and are more unevenly tempered, although noticeably better fired. Some of these distinctions can be determined petrologically but are harder to identify consistently with the naked eye.

The range of pitchers (Fig. 65, 46–48), bowls (Fig. 65, 52–57, 59, 67), jugs with both plain and elaborate rims (Fig. 65, 49–51; Fig. 66, 61–65), jars (Fig. 66, 66), and handles (Fig. 66, 68–74) is typical of this fabric group, and more complete examples have been recovered elsewhere (*see* Vince, above, for illustrations; see Table 22 for vessel types by phase).

The range of decorative motifs (Fig. 66, 76–97) is likewise well known; applied thumbed strips (Fig. 66,

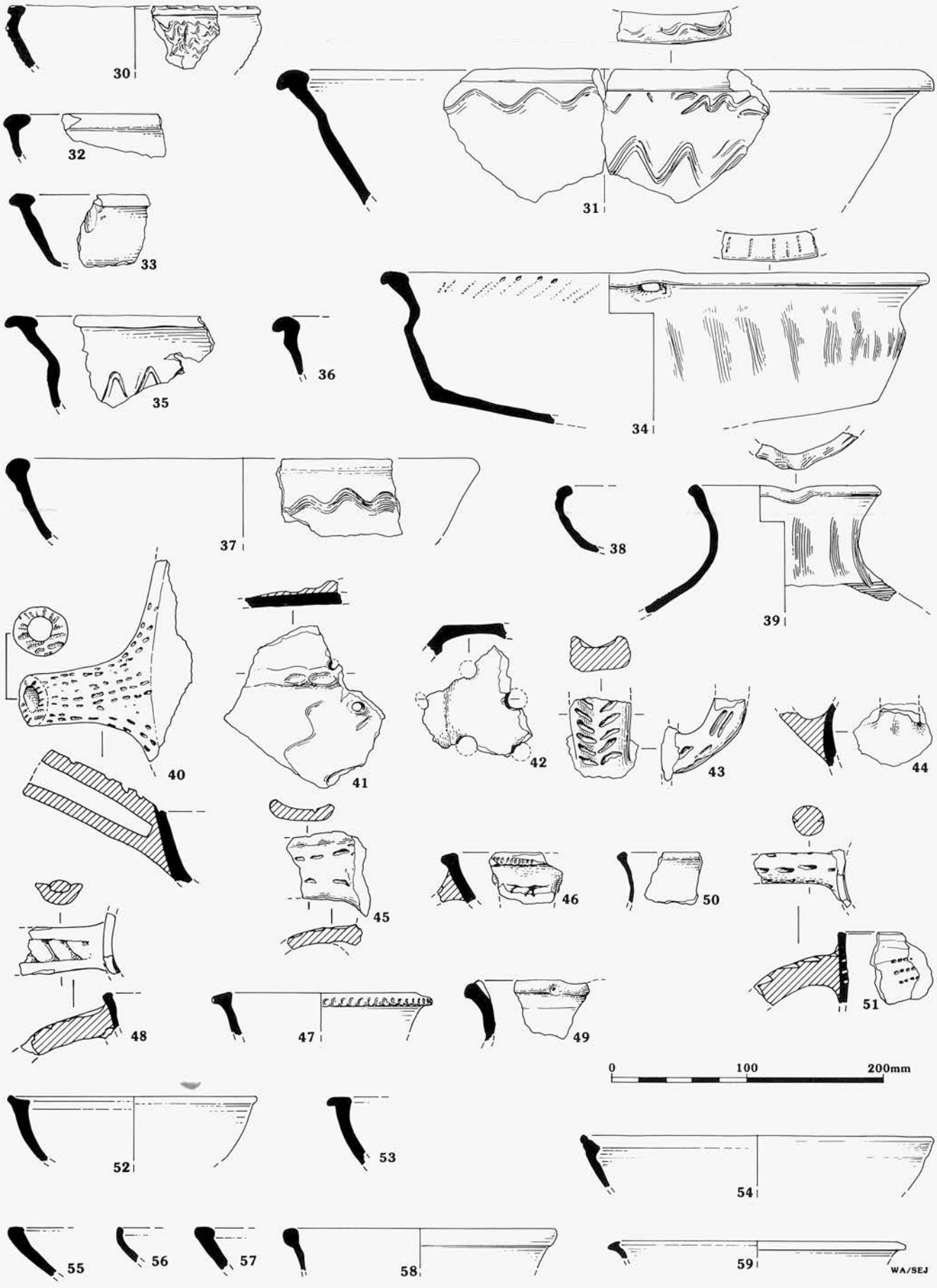


Figure 65 Cheap Street, pottery (30–59)

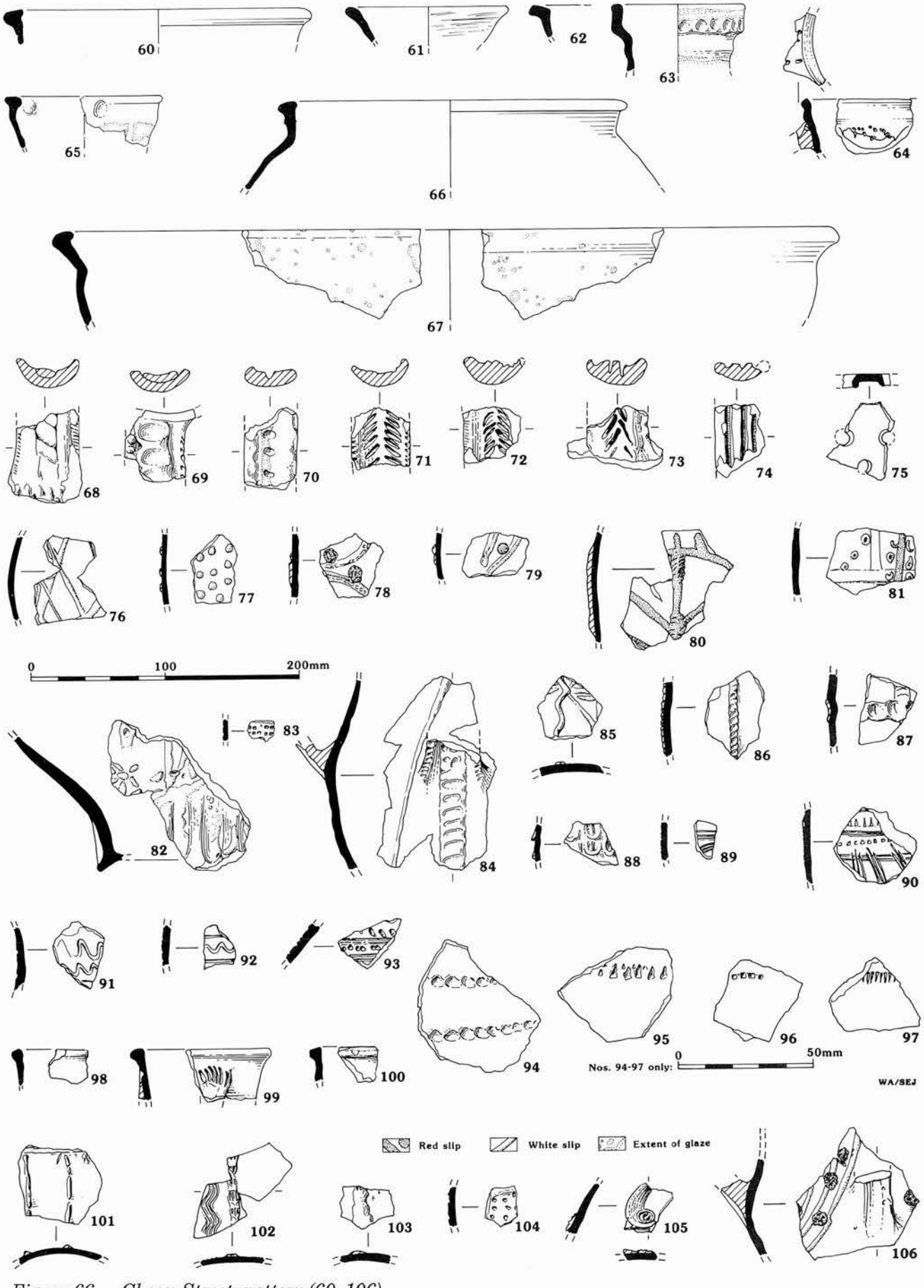


Figure 66 Cheap Street, pottery (60–106)

Table 20 Cheap Street: fabric B vessel types by phase

Phase	*1a*	*1b*	*1c*	*1d*	*2a*	*2b*	*2c*	*3*	*4*	*Unphs.*	*Total*
RIM TYPE											
Jars / cooking pots											
Plain rim	–	–	2	–	1	2	–	5	1	1	12
Angular rim, moulded	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
Plain rim, thumbed	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1
Thickened rim, thumbed	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	3
Rolled/beaded rim	–	1	5	1	–	2	–	1	2	1	13
Angular on 'T'	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	3	7
Thickened rim, general	–	1	35	4	6	7	–	9	3	4	69
Bowls / dishes											
Flaring, thickened rim	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3
Flaring, 'T' rim	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	7
Inturned rim	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Large pan	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	4
Other forms											
Skillet	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Pitcher	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–

84, 86–7), rouletting (Fig. 66, 94–97), and incised or scratched decoration (Fig. 67, 89–93) are apparently confined to classic pitcher types. The most common form of decoration on later pitchers or jars is linear or curvilinear painted slip in abstract designs (Fig. 66, 76), although raised applied decoration in the form of pellets (Fig. 66, 77), sometimes pulled (Fig. 66, 88), or stamped (Fig. 66, 78), or curvilinear designs (Fig. 66, 79–80, 85) also occurs. Details of all decorative motifs and their occurrence by phase are listed in Table 23.

Fabric C3 contains sparse to common inclusions of quartz up to 0.3 mm, opaque white, grey, or yellow–orange in colour. The inclusions are well-sorted and, in contrast to C1/C2, better fired, harder, finer with no visible iron; it would also appear to be wheelthrown from its earliest introduction. The fabric contains sherds certainly identifiable as Brill or Brill-type (M. Mellor pers. comm.), Oxford fabrics AM and AW, common at St Aldates after *c.* 1250. The full range of types and decorative motifs represented is illustrated (Fig. 66, 98–106). Occurrences concentrate in Phase 1c or later (*see* Table 24).

There is a distinctive group of pottery with inclusions comparable to the coarser end of the C1/C2 range but invariably oxidised with an all-over external white slip (occasionally also present internally) and a copper glaze. The range of decoration types is alien to the C1/C2 fabrics. Pottery of this type has also been recognised at Bartholomew Street (fabric 17) and Reading but is apparently extremely rare in Oxfordshire, only one sherd being known from Oxford (M. Mellor pers. comm.). The full range of types and decorative motifs represented is illustrated (Fig. 67, 107–113) and all occurrences are Phase 1c or later (*see* Table 24).

Group D

Group D comprises the white wares typical of the Hampshire/Surrey borders. Dating evidence from Bartholomew Street suggests that Surrey wares may be absent from Newbury prior to *c.* 1350, whilst the range of vessel forms suggests a 15th century date for the bulk of this material. The principal types are illustrated (Fig. 67, 114–127; two cistern bungholes were recorded but are not illustrated). There are no occurrences prior to Phase 2; vessel type and decorative motif by phase are listed in Table 25.

'Tudor Green'

The fragmentary nature of the comparatively large quantity of Tudor Green pottery (an average sherd weight of under 2.5 g) frustrated attempts to reconstruct or estimate the minimum number of vessels. Only a very restricted range is represented, the majority of the pottery comprises undiagnostic glazed body or plain upright rim sherds. Cups of plain, globular, or corrugated profile with thin strap handles springing directly from the rim are probably the most common vessel forms, although two significantly wider handles were recorded, possibly indicative of larger vessels such as jugs. Only two possible lobed sherds were found and there is no evidence to suggest the presence of more specialised forms.

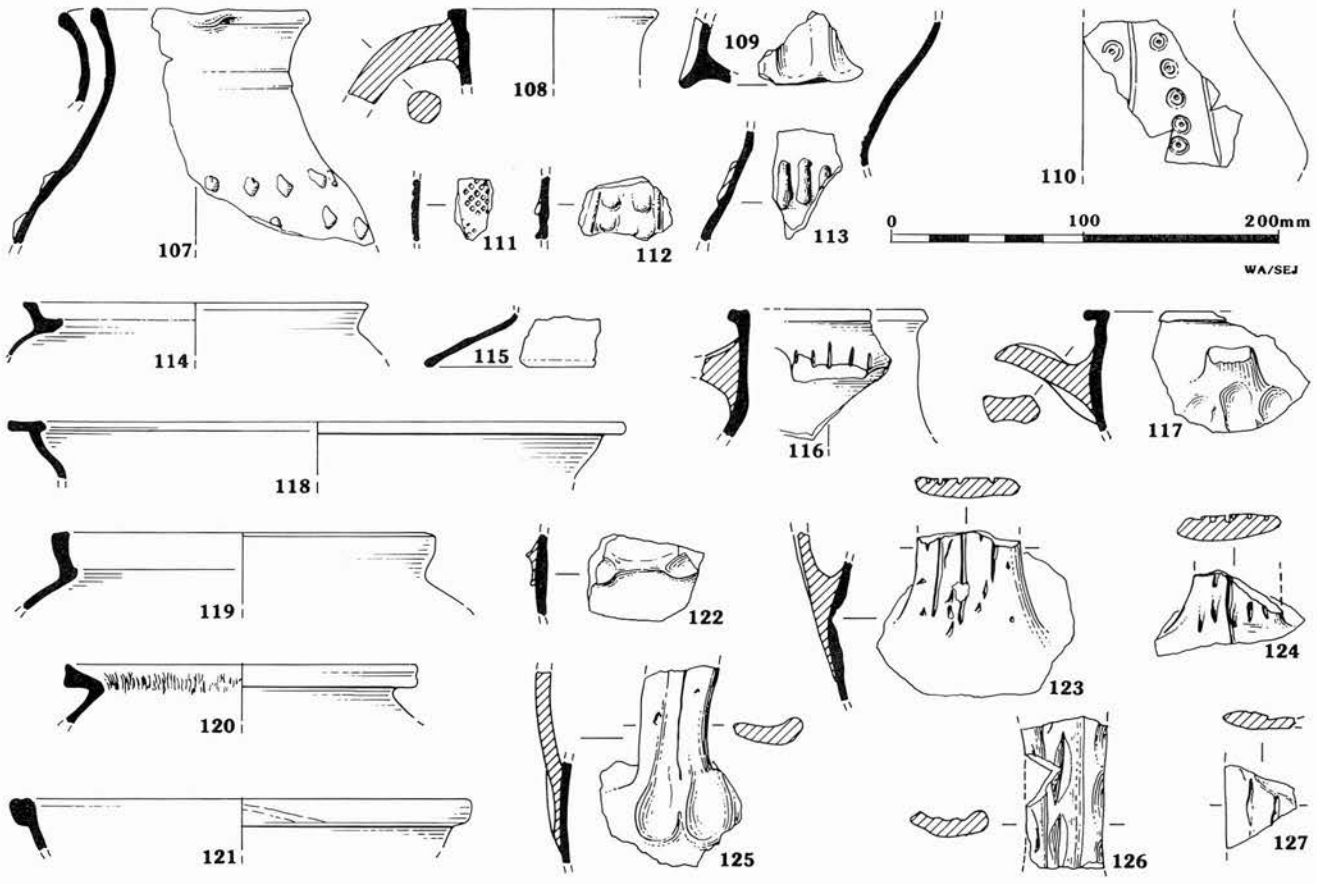


Figure 67 Cheap Street, pottery (107–127)

Other wares
The fabrics and forms typical of post-medieval Berkshire have been briefly considered by Vince (see above). In the absence of dated sequences the chronology is obscure, but it appears that local earthenwares, possibly developing from the C1/C2 tradition, augment and eventually replace the Surrey ware assemblage in the 17th and 18th century. The lack of secure stratigraphy and representative samples from Phase 4 preclude any detailed discussion.

Discussion

The sequence
The pottery sequence recovered from the Cheap Street excavations can be summarised as follows.

Phase 1a
An assemblage dominated by simple jars/cooking pots in flint-tempered fabric Group A, associated with fine, glazed tripod pitchers with rouletted, incised or applied decoration.

Phases 1b–1c
Greater development of the rim form of jars/cooking pots is associated with a probable increase in the variety of vessel types, eg bowls and pans etc, and a gradual change to the calcareous fabric B. The sand-tempered fabric C1/C2 also increases in importance and a range of more consistently fired pitchers and jugs now sparse-glazed and with painted slip decoration of increasing elaboration is introduced. The mechanics of the transition and its development are difficult to demonstrate in the midden deposits of Phase 1c, but it is possible to identify subjectively early and late groups within this part of the sequence on the basis of quality of firing and vigour of decoration.

Phases 1c–1d
Groups from the upper levels of the midden incorporate certain additions to the pottery supply, principally the Brill-type wares and the all-over-slipped jugs. Both classes are of significantly higher quality than the C1/C2 types and might well be considered as status indicators in an area normally devoid of foreign imports in this period (cf Allan 1983). The all-over-slipped jugs are particularly distinctive and the decorative motifs and surface finish may indicate affinities with the Aardenburg-type traditions of Continental Europe rather than with other English potteries (R. Thomson pers. comm.).

Phase 2
The comparatively small amount of pottery makes interpretation of this period difficult. Surrey wares now augment fabric Group C, although 'Tudor Green' is virtually absent. The absence of types associated with the developed late medieval Surrey industry (lid-seated pitchers, cisterns, red-painted wares) may be chronologically significant. The few remaining occurrences of fabric A are probably residual.

Table 21 Cheap Street: fabrics A and B, decorative motifs by phase

Decorative motif	*1a*	*1b*	*1c*	*1d*	*2a*	*2b*	*2c*	*3*	*4*	*Unphs.*	*Total*
Incised linear	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Incised curvilinear	2	3	10	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	16
Combed curvilinear	4	6	16	–	–	3	–	9	1	1	40
Comb-impressed	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
Finger-impressed	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	3
Thumbed strip	1	1	3	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	8
Roulette/roller stamp	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2

Phase 3
Surrey wares become the dominant fabric in this phase and includes lid-seated pitchers, bung-hole cisterns, and red painted decoration on sparse-glazed vessels. 'Tudor Green' is also present and fabric groups B and C are still apparently in production.

Phase 4
This period is marked by an increase in the quantity of hard-fired red earthenwares, a replacement for fabric C, and the introduction of stonewares on a very limited scale. Surrey wares still form an important part of the assemblage. Contamination of the upper levels restricts the scope of interpretation.

Dating
Although Vince considers the Berkshire pottery sequence in some detail in the Bartholomew Street report (*see* above), it is worth emphasising the very limited amount of dating evidence available. There is no independent dating for the Cheap Street sequence, and coin and archaeomagnetic dating from Bartholomew Street applies only to the period after *c.* 1350. Attempts to derive a dated sequence based on dendrochronology from the Reading waterfront excavations may provide for dating back to *c.* 1150, although there are fundamental differences between the Newbury and Reading assemblages particularly in the coarse wares (Underwood forthcoming). The dated Oxford sequence (Durham 1977, 175 *et seq.*; Palmer 1980) also refers to an assemblage which, whilst superficially similar to Newbury, differs significantly in the range of decorative motifs present on the sandy wares and in the consumption of pottery from other sources (M. Mellor pers. comm.). Other dated sequences in Wessex or the Thames Valley relate to wholly dissimilar assemblages.

The sequence of pottery is broadly comparable to that from Bartholomew Street, although evidently not so lengthy. The appearance of South Oxfordshire-type tripod pitchers in the earliest Cheap Street levels suggests a date for Phase 1a no earlier than the second half of the 12th century by comparison with the dating suggested for St Aldates phase 8 (Haldon 1977).

Vince's suggestion that fabric B is a direct 13th century replacement for fabric A may be too inflexible an interpretation given the transition overlap apparent at Cheap Street and, at neither Newbury site, is there evidence for any typological progression within fabric B

Table 22 Cheap Street: fabric C1/2 vessel types by phase

Type	*1a*	*1b*	*1c*	*1d*	*2a*	*2b*	*2c*	*3*	*4*	*Unphs.*	*Total*
Jars/cooking pots											
Flaring neck, clubbed rim	–	4	14	2	1	1	–	3	1	1	27
Short everted rim	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1
Upright neck, 'T' rim	–	–	2	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	5
Bowls/dishes											
Bowl, inturned rim	2	–	4	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	9
Large pan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Jugs/pitchers											
Notched/ rouletted rim	3	7	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	13
Plain rim	2	5	11	–	–	4	–	–	1	1	24
Globular	–	1	6	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	11
Flat rim	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	3
Lid-seated	–	3	2	–	–	2	–	1	1	–	9

Table 23 Cheap Street: fabrics C1/2 decorative motifs by phase

Decorative motif	*1a*	*1b*	*1c*	*1d*	*2a*	*2b*	*3*	*4*	*Unphs.*	*Total*
Slipped										
Linear/curvilinear (white)	2	2	6	1	2	6	5	2	3	29
Linear/curvilinear (red)	1	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	5
Dots (white)	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
Lines and dots (white)	–	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	5
Lines and dots (white/red)	–	3	2	1	–	3	1	–	–	10
Lines and hollow circles (white)	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Lines and stamped pellets (white/red)	–	1	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	4
Applied										
Moulded	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
Incised										
Incised cross-hatching and rouletting	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
Incised linear/curvilinear	1	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	5
Incised miscellaneous	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1
Rouletted/stamped	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Triangular	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	5
Triangular/rectangular	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Rectangular	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
Vertical lines	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
Rouletted/stamped strips	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
?Stamped linear/curvilinear	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
White slip lines and rouletting	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Stamped rings in band	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
Handle decoration										
Twisted insert	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	3
Thumbed strip and nicked edges	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
Stabbing/slashing	1	2	2	–	–	3	–	–	–	8
Incised lines	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	2
TOTAL	7	24	34	2	2	15	9	2	4	99

vessels. The introduction of Brill and all-over-slipped types is unlikely before the second quarter of the 13th century, although the area otherwise lacks a 'fancy jug horizon'. On present evidence, it is therefore impossible to provide a convincing chronology for Phase 1 which may be assumed to run from the late 12th to the mid 14th century.

Phase 2 sees the first introduction of Surrey wares, although the 'typical' late medieval types are not represented. The assemblage is closely similar to Bartholomew Street Phases 5a and 5b dated on independent evidence to post *c.* 1350. The end relies on the dating of the introduction of 'Tudor Green' which a recent survey (Moorhouse 1979) has demonstrated is widely available in central and southern England by the beginning of the second quarter of the 15th century.

Phase 3, typified by a developed Surrey transition including 'Tudor Green' should therefore date to *c.* 1430 onwards. Other new introductions during this period include only hard red earthenwares and a very few sherds of Cistercian-type ware. 'Tudor Green' is apparently available throughout and this, together with the absence of stonewares only sparsely represented in uncontaminated Phase 4 contexts, suggests a date certainly no later than the mid 17th century for the end of this period, and possibly much earlier.

Seventeenth century groups are characterised by an increase in the proportion of imported stonewares and a continuation of Surrey wares alongside the introduction of new forms such as bowls, dishes, and pancheons on local oxidised lead-glazed fabrics, perhaps from Inkpen, Berkshire. Medieval-type coarsewares must by now have ceased and appear only residually. Much of this material continues virtually unchanged until the 19th century, and these late groups are best dated by the occurrence of other non-local pottery types.

Table 24 Cheap Street: f abrics C3 and all-over slipped ware decorative motifs by phase

Decorative motif	*1a*	*1b*	*1c*	*1d*	*2a*	*2b*	*2c*	*3*	*4*	*Unphs.*	*Total*
FABRIC C3											
Slipped											
Vertical strip(s) (red)	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	2	1	1	7
Vertical strip(s) (red/white)	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Strip(s) (red), with ring + dot stamp	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Discontinuous strip(s) (white)	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
Wide vertical strip(s) (white)	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Strip with ring stamp/stab	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1
Vertical strips, rouletted + incised curvilinear	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
ALL-OVER-SLIPPED											
Stamped											
Ring + dot	–	–	–	–	1	3	1	2	2	1	11
Applied											
Prunts	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
'Ears'/scales	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	4
Elongated pellets	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
White slip pellets	–	–	1			1		4	1	2	9
TOTAL	–	1	14	1	2	5	1	9	4	5	42

Table 25 Cheap Street: fabric D vessel types by phase

Vessel Type	*2a*	*2b*	*2c*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*Unphs.*	*Total*
Everted rim jars	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	2
Bowls/pipkins	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	3
Bowl/pancheon	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
Pitcher, lid-seated	–	–	–	17	9	1	–	27
Jug, upright rim	–	–	–	3	1	–	–	4
?Lid	–	–	–	5	2	1	–	8
Bunghole pitcher	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	2

From the reappearance of bulk quantities of pottery in the 15th century, the assemblages are of notably good quality and include much non-local pottery such as 'Tudor Green', Bristol or Staffordshire-type slipware, and a variety of 18th and early 19th century Staffordshire-type products, including salt-glazed stonewares, cream wares, and early transfer-printed wares. Stoneware imports are rare, but there are a few imports of Mediterranean majolica and possible Low Countries tin-glazed earthenware. This lack of imported pottery, apparent throughout the whole of the period represented by the Newbury assemblage, may again reflect lack of local availability and not low status.

List of illustrated sherds

Fig. 64

1. Cooking pot with plain rim, fabric A. Featured Sherd (FS) 65, context 1342, well 1349, Phase 1a.
2. Jar/cooking pot with plain rim, fabric A. FS 68, context 1342, well 1349, Phase 1a.
3. Jar/cooking pot with plain rim, fabric A. FS 53, context 1342, well 1349, Phase 1a.
4. Jar/cooking pot with plain rim, fabric A. FS 458, context 983, well 1023, Phase 1b.
5. Jar/cooking pot with plain rim, fabric A. FS 142, context 1153, well 1023, Phase 1b.
6. Jar/cooking pot with plain rim, fabric A. FS 344, context 1096, Phase 3.

7. Jar/cooking pot with plain rim, fabric A. FS 4, context 1311, silt layer, Phase 1a.
8. Jar/cooking pot with angular thickened rim, fabric A. FS 107, context 1278, flood deposit, Phase 1a.
9. Jar/cooking pot with angular thickened rim, fabric A. FS 396, context 1074, midden deposit, Phase 1c.
10. Jar/cooking pot with angular thickened rim, fabric A. FS 301, context 1145, silt layer, Phase 1a.
11. Jar/cooking pot with thumbed rim, fabric A. FS 83, context 1278, flood deposit, Phase 1a.
12. Jar/cooking pot with thumbed rim, fabric A. FS 58, context 1342, well 1349, Phase 1a.
13. Jar/cooking pot with thickened rim, thumbed, fabric A. FS 319/496, context 1101/930, chalk structure 1093, Phase 1b.
14. Jar/cooking pot with thickened rim, thumbed, fabric A. FS 692, context 869, gravel layer, Phase 3
15. Jar/cooking pot with thickened rim, thumbed, fabric B1. FS 450, context 994, well 1026, Phase 2, S. rear.
16. Jar/cooking pot with thickened rim, thumbed, fabric A. FS 679, context 803, midden deposit, Phase 1c
17. Jar/cooking pot with externally beaded rim, fabric A. FS 84, context 1278, flood deposit, Phase 1a.
18. Jar/cooking pot with externally beaded rim, fabric B7. FS 653, context 823, midden deposit, Phase 4.
19. Jar/cooking pot with externally beaded rim, fabric A; curvilinear combed/incised decoration. FS 213, context 1152, midden deposit, Phase 1b.
20. Jar/cooking pot with angular 'T' thickened rim, fabric B1. FS 172, context 1261, cess pit 1262, Phase 1.
21. Jar/cooking pot with angular 'T' thickening, fabric B1. FS 141, context 1166, hearth 1271, Phase 1b.
22. Jar/cooking pot with thickened rim, fabric B4. FS 200, context 1193, Phase 1b.
23. Jar/cooking pot with thickened rim, fabric B1. FS 386, context 1074, midden deposit, Phase 1c.
24. Jar/cooking pot with thickened rim, fabric B1. FS 352, wall 1051, Phase 2, N. yard.
25. Jar/cooking pot with thickened rim, fabric A. FS 207, context 1152, midden deposit, Phase 1b.
26. Jar/cooking pot with thickened rim, fabric B1. FS 372, context 1060, gravel layer, Phase 2.
27. Jar/cooking pot with thickened rim, fabric B1. FS 475, context 922, layer, Phase 2, S. yard.
28. Jar/cooking pot with thickened rim, fabric A. FS 481, context 893, pit/ditch terminal 892, Phase 1b.
29. Jar/cooking pot with thickened rim; combed/incised decoration, fabric A. FS 62, context 1342, well 1349, Phase 1a.

Fig. 65

30. Bowl, rusticated decoration, fabric A. FS 302, context 1145, silt layer, Phase 1a.
31. Large bowl with 'T' thickened rim. Curvilinear combed/incised decoration on body and on top of rim, fabric A. FS 26, context 1317, pit 1316, Phase 1c.
32. Bowl with 'T' thickened rim. Vertical combed/incised decoration on exterior and on top of rim. FS 201, context 1193, Phase 1b
33. Bowl with internally thickened rim, fabric B1, FS 550, context 878, midden deposit, Phase 3.
34. Bowl with 'T' thickened rim, fabric B1. FS 547, context 878, midden deposit, Phase 3.
35. Bowl, incised/combed curvilinear decoration, fabric A. FS 263, context 1103, dumped layer, Phase 2, S. levelling.
36. Bowl with externally rolled rim, fabric B5. FS 654, context 827, Unphased.
37. Bowl, incised/combed curvilinear decoration, fabric B1. FS 356, context 1041, unphased.
38. Bowl with inturned rim, fabric A. FS 67, context 1342, well 1349, Phase 1a.
39. Pitcher with pulled spout, combed decoration on neck and on top of rim, fabric B8. FS 494, context 935, gravel layer, Phase 3, N.
40. Skillet with tubular hollow spout, fabric B1. Impressed decoration. FS 490, context 935, gravel layer, Phase 3, N.
41. Top of curfew with traces of pulled and thumbed handle; two perforations. Single curvilinear incised line, fabric B3. FS 374, context 1074, midden deposit, Phase 1c.
42. Top of curfew with multiple perforations in top and side, fabric A. FS 839, context 499, pit 522, Phase 4.
43. Strap handle, stabbed decoration, fabric A. FS 471, context 942, pit/well 952, Phase 1b.
44. Strap handle, fabric A. FS 318, context 1145, silt layer, Phase 1a.
45. Handle, impressed decoration, fabric B5. FS 556, context 878, midden layer, Phase 3.
46. Pitcher rim and strap handle, rouletted/impressed decoration on rim, fabric C2. FS 691, context 868, silt dumping layer, Phase 1b.
47. Pitcher rim, impressed decoration, fabric C1. FS 154, context 1155, depression 1154, Phase 1b.
48. Pitcher rim and strap handle with plaited insert, fabric C1. FS 130, context 1290, post-hole 1289, Phase 1b.
49. Pitcher rim, fabric C1. FS 423, context 1074, midden layer, Phase 3.
50. Pitcher rim, fabric C1. FS 449, context 884, silt layer, Phase 1d.
51. Pitcher rim and rod handle, slashed decoration, fabric C1. FS 464, context 993, well 1016, Phase 2, S. rear.
52. Bowl with internally bevelled rim, fabric C1. FS 279, context 1143, scoop 1222, Phase 1b.
53. Bowl with internally bevelled rim, fabric C1. FS 800, context 519, pit 520, Phase 4..
54. Bowl, fabric C2. FS 483, context 935, Phase 3.
55. Bowl, fabric C1. FS 569, context 878, midden deposit, Phase 3.
56. Bowl, fabric C1. FS 175, context 1173, pit 1172, Phase 1b.
57. Bowl with thickened rim, fabric C2. FS 687, context 803, midden deposit, Phase 1c.
58. Bowl with clubbed rim, fabric C2. FS 586, context 878, midden deposit, Phase 3.
59. Bowl with 'T' thickened rim, fabric C1. FS 614, context 754, gravel layer, Phase 2, N. dumping.

Fig. 66

60. Jug/pitcher rim, fabric C1. FS 422, context 1074, midden deposit, Phase 1c.
61. Jug rim, fabric C1. FS 572, context 878, midden deposit, Phase 3.
62. Jug rim, fabric C1. FS 727, context 616, feature 615, Phase 2.
63. Jug rim, impressed decoration. FS 568, context 878, midden deposit, Phase 3.
64. Jug rim with handle stump, fabric C1. FS 162, context 1157, pit 1156, Phase 1b.
65. Jug rim, fabric C1. FS 513, context 912, well 1016, Phase 2, S. rear.
66. Jar, fabric C1. FS 34, context 1074, midden deposit, Phase 1c.
67. Bowl with internally thickened rim, fabric C1. FS 834, context 528, construction trench 529, Phase 3, boundary wall.

68. Strap handle, with plaited insert and rouletted/notched edges, fabric C1. FS 565, context 878, midden deposit, Phase 3.
69. Strap handle with thumbed applied strip and notched edges, fabric C1. FS 704, context 878, midden deposit, Phase 3.
70. Strap handle, stabbed decoration, fabric C1. FS 474, context 922, silt layer, Phase 2, S. yard.
71. Strap handle, slashed decoration and rouletted/notched edges, fabric C1. FS 165, context 1167, gravel layer, Phase 1b.
72. Strap handle, slashed decoration and rouletted/notched edges, fabric C1. FS 296, context 1145, silt layer, Phase 1a.
73. Strap handle, slashed decoration, fabric C1. FS 566, context 878, midden deposit, Phase 3.
74. Strap handle, incised decoration, fabric C1. FS 326, context 1127, flood deposit, Phase 1a.
75. Strainer base, fabric C1. FS 12, context 1361, Phase 1.
76. Body sherd from decorated jug, fabric C1, white slipped lattice design, FS 273, context 1133, well 1316, Phase 1c.
77. Body sherd from decorated jug, applied white slip pellets, fabric C1. FS 277, context 1143, scoop 1222, Phase 1b.
78. Body sherd from decorated jug, fabric C1. applied white slip, curvilinear, with applied red pellets stamped with 'strawberry' stamp. FS 628, wall 787, Phase 2, S. frontage building.
79. Body sherd from decorated jug, fabric C1. Applied white slip in curvilinear design, with added plain red slip pellets. FS 512, context 912, well 1016, Phase 2, S. rear.
80. Applied red slip, curvilinear design, fabric C1, FS 705, context 848, midden deposit, Phase 2, N. 'hearth room'.
81. Body sherd from decorated jug, fabric C1. Surface red slip with applied white dots, stabbed through.FS 607, context 786, post-hole 785, Phase 2, S. frontage building.
82. Thumbed base from decorated jug, fabric C1. Applied white slip in curvilinear design and added white dots, stabbed through. FS 177, context 1157, pit 1156, Phase 1b.
83. Body sherd from decorated jug, fabric C1. Rouletted decoration. FS 164, context 1157, pit 1156, Phase 1b.
84. Body sherd with handle stump from decorated jug, fabric C1. Finger-tipped cordon and thin vertical stripe. FS 697, context 865, silt dumping layer; Phase 1b.
85. Body sherd from decorated jug, fabric C1. Plain applied curvilinear slip strip. FS 299, context 1145, silt layer, Phase 1a.
86. Body sherd from decorated jug, fabric C1. Applied strip, stabbed/stamped. FS 117, context 1227, silt layer, Phase 1b.
87. Body sherd from decorated jug, fabric C1. Applied finger-tipped cordon, with applied stamped/stabbed vertical strip. FS 252, context 1113, clay layer, Phase 2, S. levelling.
88. Decorated body sherd, fabric C1. Pulled 'ears'. FS 357, context 1020, sump 1180, Phase 1b.
89. Decorated body sherd, fabric C1. Incised lines. FS 693, context 869, silt/gravel layer, Phase 3.
90. Decorated body sherd, fabric C1. Cross-hatched incised lines, with triangular-toothed roller stamp. FS 435, context 1074, midden deposit, Phase 1c.
91. Decorated body sherd, fabric C2. Incised curvilinear decoration. FS 243, context 1152, layer, Phase 1b.
92. Decorated body sherd, fabric C1. Incised linear and curvilinear motif. FS 579, context 878, midden deposit, Phase 3.
93. Decorated body sherd, fabric C1. Stabbed dots in between horizontal lines. FS 437, context 1074, midden deposit, Phase 1c.
94. Decorated body sherd, fabric C1. Rouletted. FS 442, context 1074, midden deposit, Phase 1c.
95. Decorated body sherd, fabric C1. Rouletted, triangular-toothed stamp. FS 33, context 1342, well 1349, Phase 1a.
96. Decorated body sherd, fabric C1. Rouletted, rectangular toothed stamp. FS 581, context 878, midden deposit, Phase 3.
97. Decorated body sherd, fabric C1. Rouletted, elongated rectangular stamp. FS 582, context 878, midden deposit, Phase 3.
98. Jug with flat-topped rim, fabric C3. Nos 99–100 may be from the same vessel. FS 594, context 878, midden deposit, Phase 3.
99. Jug rim with flat-topped rim and handle stump, fabric C3, FSN 495, context 935, gravel layer, Phase 3, N.
100. Jug with flat-topped rim, fabric C3. FS 595, context 878, midden deposit, Phase 3.
101. Decorated body sherd, fabric C3. Discontinuous applied vertical strips. FS 254, context 1113, silt layer, Phase 2, S. levelling.
102. Decorated body sherd, fabric C3, Rouletted or stamped applied strip and curvilinear incised/combed band. FS 591, context 878, midden deposit, Phase 3.
103. Decorated body sherd, fabric C3. Partially rouletted or stamped. FS 689, context 803, midden deposit, Phase 1c.
104. Decorated body sherd, fabric C3. Stamped/stabbed dots with raised cordon. FS 362, context 1092, Phase 3.
105. Decorated body sherd, fabric C3, applied red clay strip with ring-and-dot stamp; part of anthropomorphic or zoomorphic design? FS 592, context 878, midden deposit, Phase 3.
106. Decorated body sherd with handle stump, fabric C5. Applied white strips and applied red pellets with 'strawberry' stamp. FS 480, context 934, post-hole 785, Phase 2, S. frontage building.

Fig. 67
107. Jug with pulled lip, fabric 17, speckled glaze, internal slip. Rows of applied and pinched white clay pellets. Context 1096/934/1127, post-hole 785/marly flood deposit, Phase 2/1a, S.
108. Jug with rod handle, fabric 17. Speckled external glaze. Partially white-slipped internally. Context 878/935, midden deposit/gravel layer, Phase 3, N.
109. Thumbed jug base, fabric 17, bank 829, Phase 1c.
110. Body sherds from decorated jug, fabric 17, ring and dot decoration. Context 878, midden deposit, Phase 3.
111. Body sherd from decorated jug, fabric 17, 'strawberry' stamp. Context 878, midden deposit, Phase 3.
112. Body sherd from decorated jug, fabric 17, applied 'ears' or 'scales'. Context 1059, pit 1058, Phase 1c.
113. Body sherd from decorated jug, fabric 17, applied elongated pellets in red clay. Context 1141, timber-lined well 119, Phase 1c.
114. Lid-seated pitcher, fabric D1. FS 787, context 586, soil layer, Phase 4, S. yard.
115. Possible lid, fabric D1. FS 818, context 580, Phase 5.

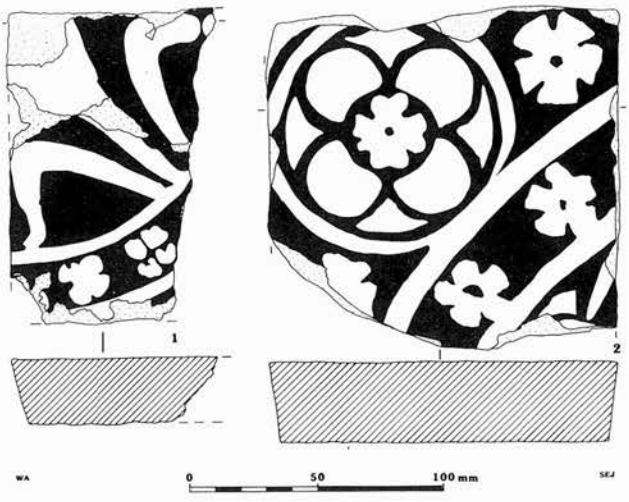


Figure 68 Cheap Street, ceramic building material

116. Jug with handle, slashed vertically, fabric D1. FS 758, context 624, garden soil, Phase 3, S. rear.
117. Pipkin rim with handle, green splash glaze. FS 838, context 579, well, Phase 4.
118. Flat-rimmed bowl, fabric D1. FS 606, context 786, post-hole 785, Phase 2, S. frontage building.
119. Lid-seated jar, fabric D1. FS 831, context 528, construction trench 529, Phase 3, boundary wall.
120. Everted rim jar, fabric D1. FS 813, context 515, garden soil, Phase 3, S. rear.
121. Pancheon or bowl, fabric D1. FS 836, context 574, horse burial, Phase 3.
122. Decorated body sherd, fabric D1, finger-impressed cordon. FS 816, context 515, garden soil, Phase 3, S. rear.
123. Body sherd with strap handle, stabbed and slashed, fabric D1. FS 783, wall 594, Phase 3, N. cellar room.
124. Strap handle, slashed, fabric D1. FS 815, context 515, garden soil, Phase 3, S. rear.
125. Strap handle, central groove, stabbed dots. Fabric D1. Green splash glaze. FS 779, context 610, backfill, Phase 4, N. cellar room.
126. Strap handle, ?impressed decoration, fabric D1. FS 641, context 802, gravel layer, Phase 2, S. yard.
127. Strap handle, ?slashed decoration, fabric D1. FS 759, context 624, garden soil, Phase 3, S. rear.

Ceramic Building Material, by H.F. Beamish

The assemblage of ceramic building material was divided into groups of roof tile, brick, and both undecorated and decorated floor tile. The breakdown of types by phase is given in Table 26.

Roof furniture

The roof tile can be subdivided into peg-tiles and ridge-tiles. No attempt has been made at a detailed fabric analysis of the roof tiles. Vince has noted the possibility that tiles were made locally (*see* above) but no definite wasters were recorded from Cheap Street, although the presence of vitrified fragments was noted (*see* Wilthew, above). Roof tile occurred in all phases of the site from Phase 1 onwards.

Table 26 Cheap Street: quantification of ceramic building materials by phase

	Roof tile		*Floor tile*		*Brick*	
Phase	No.	Wt.	No.	Wt.	No.	Wt.
1	172	15360	3	598	–	–
2	171	18555	2	354	2	274
3	341	23665	10	3542	–	–
4	246	31216	33	14698	7	3334
5	12	635	21	5987	1	281
Total	942	89431	6969	25179	10	3889

Peg-tile

All tile fragments were retained on site, with the exception of tiles used in the construction of hearths and ovens. Surviving complete dimensions were recorded, together with the presence of glaze and peg-holes. Of those fragments with peg-holes, 39 had only one surviving and eight had both. Only one tile retained its full length (311 mm); widths ranged from 157–212 mm and thickness from 11–19 mm. Glaze was observed on just over half the fragments (521 examples), although it should be remembered that only approximately half of a glazed tile is covered with glaze and so the true ratio of glazed to unglazed cannot be established.

Ridge-tile

Included in the assemblage are 27 curved fragments, ten of which are glazed, derived probably from hip tiles, ridge-tiles, or pantiles. The small size of the fragments makes it difficult to establish their exact form but the majority appear to represent ridge-tiles.

There are 28 angular ridge-tile fragments with simple knife-cut crests and one plain angular ridge-tile fragment. Of these, 12 are glazed. Only one ridge-tile with a decorative finial was found (context 1092, Phase 3); this is incomplete but appears to be in the form of a crude *fleur-de-lis* extending up from and at 90° to the axis of the tile.

Floor tile

Undecorated floor tile

Sixty-four fragments of undecorated floor tile were recovered and these have been divided into five types based upon recordable dimensions. Two fabrics were distinguished by eye, based upon visible macroscopic inclusions. There is very little variation in colour throughout and both fabric types may be described as orange–brick red, while unoxidised or overfired examples range from dark grey to purple–brown.

Fabric A Hard, generally uniformly oxidised, occasionally reduced core. Fine-grained, well-wedged; moderate to common quartz <5 mm;

Table 27 Cheap Street: quantification of undecorated floor tile

Type	*1*	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*Misc.*
Number	34	18	3	3	2	4
Weight	14322	5970	600	1690	579	320
Thickness						
Range (mm)	28–35	25–34	19–23	45	28	–
Average	32	29	–	45	28	–
Sample size	34	18	2	3	2	–
Width						
Range	242–245	132–135	–	–	–	–
Average	–	134	–	–	–	–
Sample size	2	7	–	–	–	–
Fabric	A	A	A	A	B	A

sparse red and black iron oxides <5 mm; rare crushed flint <8 mm. Used for tiles of all types except Type 5.

Fabric B Hard, uniformly oxidised, moderately grained. Common to abundant quartz grains, poorly sorted, <4 mm; sparse red and black iron oxides <4 mm; rare to sparse limestone fragments mm; rare crushed flint <4 mm; rare mica <0.25 mm. Used only for tiles of Type 5.

The breakdown of the six floor tile types by fabric and by dimensions is given in Table 27. The five types are defined as follows:

Type 1 The largest group, showing moderate bevelling and a comparatively uniform thickness. Two large fragments survive with portions of three sides but not sufficient to determine exact form. Of the 34 fragments, 26 are glazed dark green to yellow on the body fabric. Three fragments are warped, with cracking caused through overfiring. All fragments have sanded bases.

Type 2 Includes six showing portions of three sides and one warped fragment which appears to be rectangular, measuring approximately 134 x 125 mm. Eight fragments are overfired with reduced fabric, all fragments have moderate bevelling and show traces of the application of a dark green to yellow glaze. All bases are sanded.

Type 3 Distinguished by being relatively thin and having a smooth finish, possibly wiped. Exact form cannot be determined. None are glazed or have sanded bases. Two fragments are overfired with reduced fabrics.

Type 4 Tiles are unusually thick with moderate bevelling. Noticeably smoother in finish and more regular in form than other types, these fragments have a grey slip or slurry applied evenly to the upper surface and a sanded base. Exact form cannot be determined.

Type 5 Comprises two joining fragments of one tile. These fragments are comparatively soft, with sanded bases, and show no evidence of glazing. Exact form cannot be determined. These are the only two fragments in fabric B.

Four fragments were too small to be assigned to type. Three fragments have glaze applied and two have sanded bases.

Decorated floor tile

Five fragments, representing four decorated tiles were found, all in fabric A. All are decorated with stamped and slipped designs and glazed with a clear lead glaze. Two form part of multiple-tile designs (Fig. 68, 1, 2); one has a repeated chevron pattern and the fourth is too small for the design to be identified. Three came from Phase 4 contexts, the fourth from a Phase 2 context.

The chevron has a parallel amongst the tiles held by the British Museum (Eames 1980, design no. 2026), but the parallel is unprovenanced and from an unknown source. It is likely to be of 13th or 14th century date. The multiple-tile designs are not known amongst the designs listed by Eames (1980), although similarities in the use of bands of cinquefoils can be discerned with the group of tiles from Winchester College which, according to documentary sources, were bought at Newbury in 1411/12 and may therefore have been made in the town (*ibid.*, 218, and design nos 2854, 2855, 3007). The possibility of a tile production centre in Newbury itself is discussed further by Mepham (*see* below).

Illustrated tiles

Fig. 68

1. Fragment of square decorated floor tile, slightly bevelled; stamped and slipped with white-firing slip; stamp c. 1 mm deep; lead glaze giving yellow–green colour over slip, dull red–brown over remainder of surface; lower surface sandy. SF 292, context 586, soil layer, Phase 4, S. yard.
2. Two joining fragments of decorated floor tile, slightly bevelled; stamped and slipped with white-firing slip; stamp c. 1 mm deep; lead glaze giving yellow–green colour over slip, dull grey–green over remainder of surface; lower surface sandy. SF 363, context 622, hoggin layer, Phase 4, N. dumping.

Daub and Fired Clay, by J.M. Mills

A total of 810 pieces of daub and fired clay was recovered, weighing 12,880 g. Daub was differentiated from fired clay by exhibiting clear wattle impressions. Both

Table 28 Cheap Street: quantification of daub and fired clay by fabric

	Fabric 1	*Fabric 2*	*Fabric 3*	*Total*
Fired clay	389	238	76	703
Daub	7	97	3	107

groups of material occurred in the same three fabrics, each showing a great variation of inclusions. Quantification is displayed in Table 28.

Fabric 1 Fine grained and soft. Inclusions are chalk pieces (0.5–2.0 mm), flint (3.0–6.0 mm) with iron oxides common in some daubs.

Fabric 2 Sandy and quite hard. Usually micaceous, with a higher proportion of inclusions than Fabric 1. Some pieces have rounded quartz visible to naked eye, all have chalk (0.5–1.0 mm) and flint (2.0–4.0 mm).

Fabric 3 Hard sandy fabric. Not micaceous, characterised by a high proportion of vegetable matter with large inclusions of chalk (2.0–5.0 mm) and flint (3.0–8.0 mm).

Clay Tobacco Pipes, by Paul Cannon

Post-medieval levels on the Cheap Street excavation have produced some 7.5 kg of clay pipe fragments which range in date from *c.*1650 to *c.*1880, the earliest pipes of which appear to be coming from several Wiltshire centres and probably another in Hampshire. By far the largest proportion, however, comes from the first three decades of the 18th century. A total of 171 makers' marks were recovered and not surprisingly pipes from the nearby north Hampshire parish of East Woodhay dominate (Cannon 1991), representing 87% of the total number of marks. Their products were supplying the town probably from the 1670s until the final demise of the industry there *c.*1830. Thereafter pipes were supplied largely by Reading makers and others, no doubt facilitated by the canal.

In this report pipes are grouped by manufacturing centre, where known. Makers' marks have only been illustrated here where no other published drawing already exists, or if an example from this site reveals additional details or is an exceptionally good impression.

Catalogue of Makers' Marks

In the contextual information included below, the number of examples per context is given in brackets.

East Woodhay

Phineas Richman
Incuse mark on heel [PHIN/RICH/MAN] (Fig. 69, 1); *c.* 1660–1686 (ob.). His first name was mistakenly thought to be Philip when first identified (Cannon 1991, 24).
Context 67 (1), remnant overburden, Phase 5.

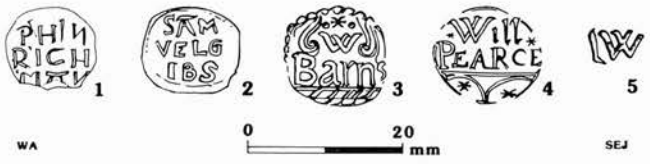


Figure 69 Cheap Street, clay pipe stamps (1–5)

Richard Sayer
Incuse mark on heel of polished bowl [RICH/ARD.S/AYER] (Atkinson 1965, fig. 2, no. 76); *c.*1670–*c.*1680. Same incuse mark on stems, many of which are polished, *c.*1680–*c.*1730.
Context 67 (12), remnant overburden, Phase 5; context 144 (1), cistern 143, Phase 5; context 185 (1), garden soil, Phase 4, S. rear; context 199 (1), soil layer, Phase 4, s; context 204 (1), Phase 5; context 284 (3), garden soil, Phase 4, S. rear; context 313 (1), layer, Phase 4; context 339 (6), pit 334, Phase 4, S. rear; context 351 (1), feature 350, Phase 4, S.; context 365 (1), pit 334, Phase 4, S. rear; Context 374 (18), garden soil, Phase 4, S. rear; context 377 (1), pit 334, Phase 4, S. rear; unstratified (6).

John Richman
Incuse stem mark [RICH/MAN] (Atkinson 1975, fig. 276, no. 10); *c.*1690–*c.*1720. Upon the death of his father Phineas Richman, John seems to have immediately moved to Southampton where he worked as a pipemaker.
Unstratified (1).

Richard Cutts
Incuse stem mark [RICH/ARD/CVTTS] (Atkinson 1965, fig. 2, no. 75); *c.* 1690–1731 (ob.).
Context 125 (1), remnant overburden, Phase 5; context 284 (1), garden soil, Phase 4, S. rear; context 374 (1), garden soil, Phase 4, S. rear; unstratified (1).

Thomas Widdos
Incuse stem mark [THO/WID/DOS] (Atkinson 1965, fig. 2, no. 74); *c.* 1700–1728 (ob.). He worked at both Marlborough, Wiltshire as well as at East Woodhay.
Context 67 (7), remnant overburden, Phase 5; context 339 (4), pit 334, Phase 4, S. rear; context 347 (1), cut 346, Phase 4; context 351 (1), feature 350, Phase 4, S.; context 374 (2), garden soil, Phase 4, S. rear; context 403 (1), tip layer, Phase 4, S. frontage; context 550 (1), Phase 5; unstratified (1).

William Barnes
Incuse stem mark [W/Barns] (Fig. 69, 3); *c.* 1700–*c.*1730. This is probably the most elaborate mark produced by any East Woodhay pipemaker.
Context 67 (3), remnant overburden, Phase 5; context 125 (1), remnant overburden, Phase 5; context 195 (1), make-up for floor 170, Phase 5, N.; context 205 (1), mortar layer, Phase 5, S.; context 225 (1), construction trench for wall 118, Phase 4; context 241 (1), brick-lined feature 242, Phase 4; context 284 (2), garden soil, Phase 4, S. rear; context 333 (4), pit 334, Phase 4, S. rear; context 365 (1), pit 334, Phase 4, S. rear; context 377 (5), pit 334, Phase 4, S. rear; context 451 (3), gravel layer, Phase 4; context 462 (3), cobbles, Phase 4, N.

Edward Beasten
Incuse stem mark [*ED/BEAS/TEN]. Incuse stem mark [ED/BEAS/TEN] (Atkinson 1965, fig. 2, no. 78); *c.*. 1700–*c.* 1740. The first mark is distinctive by the presence of a star and large letters. The second lacks the star and has much smaller letters. Unless the latter has been impressed deeply, the central bars of the E's are missing or barely visible. In addition, the relative position of the letters in both marks is different.

Because the die for the first mark is so large it is rarely, if ever, perfectly impressed. It is highly likely that this pipemaker can be identified with one of the several Edward Bastin's who appear in the East Woodhay Parish registers.
Context 67 (5), remnant overburden, Phase 5; context 125 (1), remnant overburden, Phase 5; context 199 (2), soil layer, Phase 4, S.; context 280 (1), Phase 5; context 333 (8), pit 334, Phase 4, S. rear; context 339 (1), pit 334, Phase 4, S. rear; context 347 (1), feature 346, Phase 4; context 354 (1), feature 353, Phase 4; context 365 (1), pit 334, Phase 4, S. rear; context 374 (2), garden soil, Phase 4, S. rear; context 377 (2), pit 334, Phase 4, S. rear.

William Pearce
Incuse stem mark [Will/PEARCE] (Fig. 69, 4); *c.* 1700–*c.* 1740. This maker had previously been attributed to Marlborough (Atkinson 1965, 93). However, finds at Tile Barn, Woolton Hill (East Woodhay) are suggesting that perhaps he worked there instead. This particular site has produced kiln furniture and numerous wasters of at least three different pipemakers (Cannon 1991, 19ff). The most recent pipes recovered from here have included three with William Pearce's mark (Newbury District Museum: Accession No. 1993:63.3–5). Significantly, one of these is a waster which has been reused as a strengthener within the wall of the muffle chamber. In addition, a William Peirce/Pearse (no occupation stated) had two of his children baptised at East Woodhay in 1720 and 1721. His pipes have also been found in other Newbury excavations and several places in the vicinity.
Context 125 (1), remnant overburden, Phase 5; context 144 (2), cistern 143, Phase 5; context 195 (1), make-up for floor 170, Phase 5, N.; unstratified (1).

IW
Incuse stem mark [IW] (Fig. 69, 5); *c.* 1740–*c.*1770. This may be the work of John or James Widdows or possibly John Willis (Cannon 1991, 25).
Context 481 (1), cut 480, Phase 4.

Thomas Grist
Relief moulded either side of a square spur [TG] (Cannon 1991, fig. 1, no. 4); *c.* 1810–*c.* 1830.
Context 343 (3), pit 341, Phase 4, S.; unstratified (2).

John Horseman
Relief moulded either side of a square spur [IH] (Cannon 1991, fig. 1, no. 6); *c.* 1810–*c.* 1830.
Context 343 (3), pit 341, Phase 4, S.

Newbury

Samuel Gibbs
Incuse mark on large splayed heel [SAM/VELG/IBS] (Fig. 69, 2); *c.* 1660–1694 (ob.).
Context 46 (2), remnant overburden, Phase 5.

Reading

RM
Relief moulded either side of a square spur [RM]. These are probably the work of Richard Moon of Silver Street, Reading *c.* 1810–1845 (ob.).
Context 343 (1), pit 341, Phase 4, S.

IN
Relief moulded either side of a square spur [IN]. This is probably the work of John Norris (I) of Reading *c.* 1810–*c.* 1830.
Context 144 (1), cistern 143, Phase 5; context 343 (1), pit 341, Phase 4, S.

Other centres

TP
Relief heel mark within a heart-shaped frame [TP] (Atkinson 1965, fig. 1, no. 41). This mark has been attributed to a Salisbury maker *c.* 1650–*c.*1670.
Context 284 (3), garden soil, Phase 4, S. rear; unstratified (1).

TM
Relief mark within a heart-shaped frame on a large heel [TM] (Atkinson 1970, fig. 1, no. 5); *c.* 1650–*c.* 1670. This may be a Salisbury maker.
Unstratified (1).

RP
Relief heel mark within a heart-shaped frame [RP] (Atkinson 1965, fig. 1, no. 42) (incomplete); *c.* 1650–1670. This again may be a Salisbury maker.
Context 67 (1), remnant overburden, Phase 5.

ER or EB
Relief heel mark within a heart-shaped frame (incomplete) on a polished 'West Country' bowl; *c.* 1650–*c.* 1670.
Context 46 (1), remnant overburden, Phase 5.

'Gauntlet'
Several different examples of this heel mark are represented. These take the form of a hand, often stylised and minus the thumb. True 'gauntlets' are believed to have been made by the Gauntlet family of Amesbury, Wiltshire, who produced a superior quality product which was polished and well finished. The mark was widely imitated particularly by pipemakers in the south-west. The Cheap Street group contains both originals and imitations; *c.* 1660–*c.* 1680.
Context 284 (1), garden soil, Phase 4, S. rear, context 314 (1), pit 315, Phase 5, unstratified (3).

TR
Relief heel mark within a heart-shaped frame [TR] (Atkinson 1975, fig. 276, no. 3); *c.* 1670. This seems more likely to be a Hampshire maker as it occurs at both Salisbury and Winchester but is common at Southampton.
Context 284 (1), garden soil, Phase 4, S. rear.

RS
Incuse heel mark within a square shaped frame [RS] (Atkinson 1980, fig. 2 c). Both examples here are heel marks but it also occurs on stems (Winchester City Museums Accession No. 1472.6); *c.* 1680.
Context 347 (1), cut 346, Phase 4; unstratified (1).

IF
Incuse stem mark [IF] (Atkinson 1980, fig. 2t); *c.* 1750.
Context 144 (1), cistern 143, Phase 5.

WH
Relief moulded either side of a square spur; *c.* 1810–*c.* 1830.
Context 374 (1), garden soil, Phase 4, S. rear.

McKittrick
Incuse mark on back of thick bowl [McKITTRICK/DUNDALK]; *c.* 1880. This pipe comes from the eastern coast of Eire close to the border with Northern Ireland. Unstratified (1).

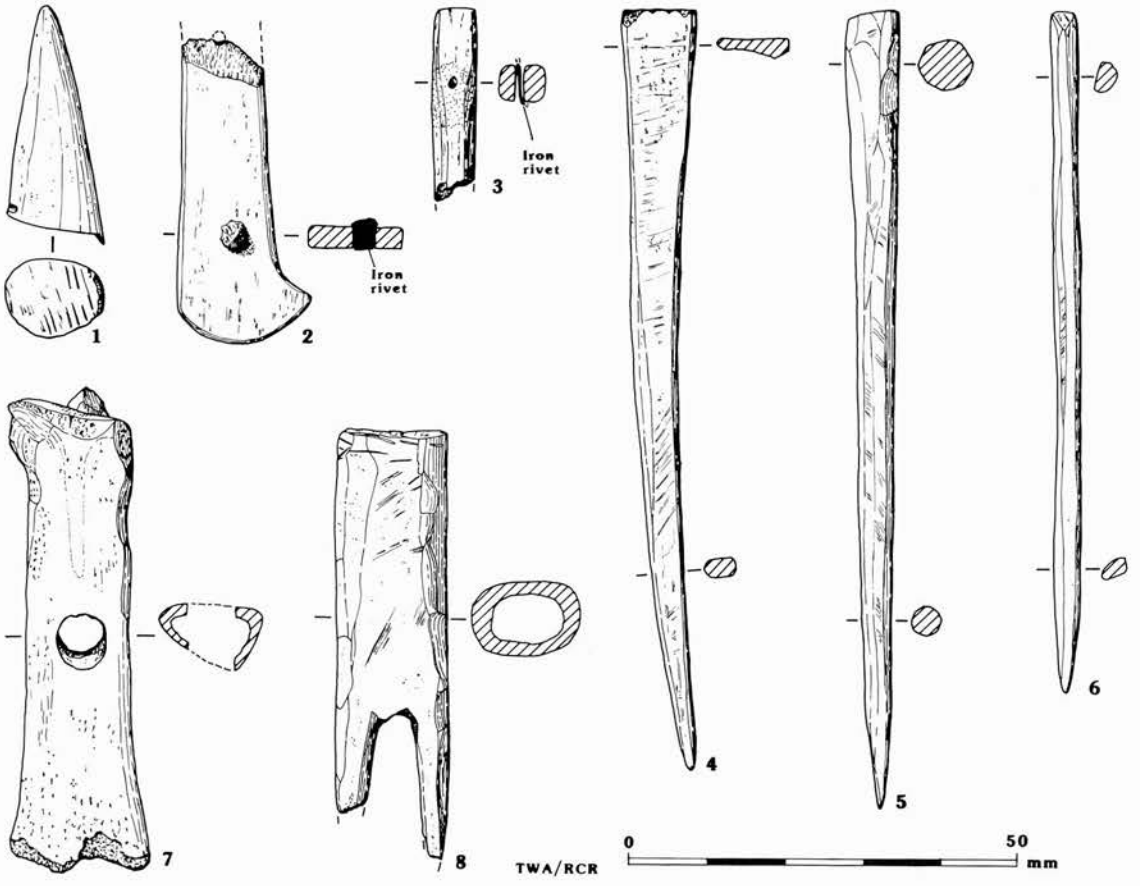


Figure 70 Cheap Street, bone and antler objects (1–8)

L
Incuse mark on the back of thick bowl [crowned L] (Green, M. 1984, 21, no. 46); *c.* 1880. The 'L' may have connections with 'Political Irish Loyalist' supporters.
Unstratified (1).

W Southorn & Co
Incuse mark along stem [W.SOUTHO.../BROSEL...]. This firm was working primarily from 1850–1900.
Unstratified (1).

Worked Bone and Antler Objects, by Lorraine Mepham

Nineteen objects of worked bone or antler were recovered. Fourteen are finished objects, and five represent bone-working waste.

The most commonly occurring objects are points; seven were recovered, two from Phase 3 and five from Phase 4 contexts. The four complete examples (Fig. 70, 4–6) range in length from 78–101 mm, and have horizontally cut or faceted ends. All are at least partially polished. Two are made from pig fibulae, and one probably from a goose radius; the remainder are unidentified. The function of these points is unknown; five similar points came from Nos 143–5 Bartholomew Street in slightly earlier contexts (*see* above), and three more from No. 140 Bartholomew Street (Ford 1979, 20 and fig. 1, nos 4–6).

Three bone handles were found. One is complete, with rectangular section and hole for insertion of the tang; this came from an unstratified context. The other two are from riveted handles, one with a pronounced midrib and the second (Fig. 70, 2) with a curved end; these came from Phases 3 and 4 respectively.

A perforated pig metatarsal (Fig. 70, 7) came from a flood deposit in Phase 1a. Such perforated objects, which have a wide date range, are variously interpreted as toggles or bobbins (MacGregor 1985, 102–3), although a use as musical instruments has also been suggested (Brown and Lawson 1990, 589).

Three other objects are of uncertain function. These comprise a small section of bone object with square-sectioned end, pierced by a small iron rivet, found in Phase 3 garden soil (Fig. 70, 3); a sawn and polished tip of antler tine, from a Phase 4 dumping layer (Fig. 70, 1); and a polished long bone fragment, which has possibly been sawn to create short tube, 60 mm in length, from a Phase 2 gravel layer.

Five fragments may represent off-cuts or other by-products of bone-working. One is a sawn fragment of sheep or goat tibia, with a deep notch cut in one end (Fig. 70, 8). There is also a goat horn core with the end sawn off, a sawn deer antler, probably fallow deer, and two small sawn fragments from red deer antler. These fragments came from contexts in Phases 2, 3 and 4, but are insufficient evidence from which to postulate bone-working on the site at any period.

List of illustrated objects
Fig. 70

1. Sawn antler tine, polished. SF 75, context 403, tip layer, Phase 4, S. frontage.
2. Bone handle. SF 497, context 819, gravel layer, Phase 3, S. outbuilding.
3. Fragment of bone object, pierced by iron rivet. SF 322, context 624, garden soil, Phase 3, S. rear.
4. Bone point. SF 291, SF 295, context 586, soil layer, Phase 4, S. yard.
5. Bone point. SF 291, SF 295, context 586, soil layer, Phase 4, S. yard.
6. Bone point. SF 338, context 618, gravel layer, Phase 4.
7. Perforated pig metatarsal. SF 507, context 954, flood deposit, Phase 1a.
8. Sawn tibia fragment. SF 512, context 1084, Phase 3.

Wooden Objects, by Lorraine Mepham, with species identification by W.J. Carruthers

Twelve wooden objects were recovered, comprising 10 structural timbers, all recovered from the Phase 1 well 1032; and part of a wooden bowl, and some fragments from an unidentified wooden object from the 'cellar room' in the northern property (Phase 4). The objects are described briefly in the following catalogue but are not illustrated. The wooden lining from well 1169 (Phase 1c) is not included here (*see* Fig. 49 for reconstruction).

Catalogue

1. End of pointed plank or stake, squared in section. Adze marks visible. Oak. Lining of well 1032, Phase 1a.
2. Flat plank-like fragment with two holes, both 27 mm in diameter and 180 mm apart. Oak. Lining of well 1032, Phase 1a.
3. Part of a flattish plank with part of one hole remaining. Lining of well 1032, Phase 1a.
4. Slightly pointed plank or stake. Fairly flat in section with visible tool marks. Oak. Lining of well 1032, Phase 1a.
5. Pointed plank or stake. Fairly solid and evenly shaped. Tool marks visible. Oak. Lining of well 1032, Phase 1a.
6. Part of plank with hole 27 mm in diameter. Oak. Lining of well 1032, Phase 1a.
7. Pointed stake or plank. Tool marks visible with perhaps a slightly bevelled edge on one side. Oak. Lining of well 1032, Phase 1a.
8. Plank with very slight hollowed out area, *c.* 110 mm across. Oak. Lining of well 1032, Phase 1a.
9. Piece of possible stake, triangular in section, with two hollows (120 mm across) carved out on one side. There is 190.5 mm between them edge to edge. Oak. Lining of well 1032, Phase 1a.
10. Pointed plank or stake. Oak. Lining of well 1032, Phase 1a.
11. Part of wooden bowl. SF 373, context 610, backfill, Phase 4, N. cellar.
12. Wood fragments, unidentified object. SF 444, context 823, midden deposit, Phase 4, N. cellar.

Animal Bones, by J.P. Coy

An assemblage of over 2000 bones (Table 29) was analysed from the excavations. This included material from hand excavation and a large sieving programme. All hand-excavated animal bones were fully analysed using computer records at the Faunal Remains Unit (FRU), University of Southampton. Identifications were made using the extensive modern collections and supporting literature. Some less well stratified material was scanned only. Full details of this work are presented in the archive (Ancient Monuments Laboratory Report No. 56/86) and on the computer data-base at FRU.

Methods

To augment the bone from hand recovery, bulk samples of between 4 and 16 litres were washed through 1 mm sieves after disaggregation. Not all the samples examined contained bone. Many thousands of fragments of bone from this process were examined but 90% of the sieved material was probably from common ungulates and not identifiable to anatomical element. A few pieces of bird bone and more rarely fish fragments were recorded. Three species would not have been found if there had not been a sieving programme—common eel, herring and shark. Only identifiable fragments which provided further useful information were recorded.

Rapid scanning only of bone from the garden soil at the back of the southern property was undertaken as it was associated with disturbed layers and contained pottery from the 13th–19th century. Much of this was regarded by the excavator as belonging to Phase 1b. For the purposes of this report these contexts have been assigned merely to Phase 1. They were not fully computer-recorded.

Measurements

Cheap Street has by far the larger number of measurable bones of the Newbury excavations, but the sample is small compared with what is already known for Winchester and Southampton. Detailed measurements on bones of the commonest species (cattle, sheep, pig and domestic fowl) are presented in archive. Most means, ranges, standard deviations, and coefficients of variation are given in the archive tables but the calculations of the withers heights are presented in Table 31.

Results: Species Exploited

On the whole the material from this site is not so well preserved as that from Bartholomew Street (*see* Coy, above). The numbers of ivoried bones are nowhere near so high, but this is not surprising when the types of deposition are considered.

The common domestic ungulates: horse, cattle, sheep, goat, and pig, probably account for most of the identified bones and unidentifiable fragments (Table 29). The bulk of the caprine bones are probably sheep.

For the 12th–14th century (Phase 1) the domestic element is as well-represented as it is in Bartholomew Street (over 90% of fragments reckoned to be from common ungulates) and continuing so in later phases of the southern property. The Phase 1 (unstratified) material is similar and can only be seen to be anomalous in this respect if all the chicken bones from a whole skeleton are counted. The northern property, however, from 14th–15th century (Phase 2) onwards provides a dif-

Table 29 Cheap Street: animal bones by phase

Phase	*Horse*	*Cattle*	*Sheep/goat*	*Goat*	*Pig*	*Large mammal*	*Small mammal*	*Deer*	*Other mammal*	*Birds*	*Fish*	*Amphib.*	*Shell*	*Totals*
1a	19	96	201	2	52	117	187	2	8	19	5	7	3	718
1b	32	77	150	3	38	68	184	3	11	23	2	9	5	605
1c	12	267	239	2	98	224	276	1	6	35	5	31	12	1208
1 unspec.	–	45	33	–	14	39	30	1	5	58	7	–	–	232
PHASE 1 TOTAL	63	485	623	7	202	448	677	7	30	135	19	47	20	2763
2 (S)	1	82	38	1	25	37	254	–	9	24	–	–	16	487
2 (N)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	7	30	1	–	88	128
PHASE 2 TOTAL	1	82	38	1	25	37	254	2	16	54	1	–	104	615
3 (s)	4	190	136	–	84	118	128	1	14	46	4	–	1	726
3 (n)	–	39	32	–	41	40	180	–	11	73	11	–	16	443
PHASE 3 TOTAL	4	229	168	–	125	158	308	1	25	119	15	–	17	1169
4 (S)	1	230	177	–	71	240	179	6	18	58	4	1	–	985
4 (N)	7	352	209	–	70	186	204	1	22	96	28	–	10	1185
PHASE 4 TOTAL	8	582	386	–	141	426	383	7	40	154	32	1	10	2170

(S) = Southern property; (N) = Northern property

Table 30 Cheap Street, animal bones: other vertebrate species by phase

Species	*1a*	*1b*	*1c*	*1*	*2(S)*	*2(N)*	*3(S)*	*3(N)*	*4(S)*	*4(N)*	*Scan*
Fallow deer (*Dama dama*)	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	3	–	5
Roe deer (*Capreolus capreolus*)	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rabbit (*Oryctolagus cuniculus*)	–	–	1	–	2	5	5	7	13	16	17
Brown hare (*Lepus capensis*)	–	2	1	1	–	–	2	–	1	–	2
Domestic dog	1	2	1	1	2	–	–	1	–	2	10
Domestic cat	3	6^	2	1	3	1	5	2	1	3	2
Small rodents	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ferret (*Mustela putorius* sp.)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15
Domestic fowl	11	7	22	57^	13	24	23	35	31	49	38
Peacock (*Pavo cristatus*)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Domestic goose	–	5	8	1	4	4	–	11	8	29	15
Domestic duck	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	3	1
D. duck/mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos*)	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	1	1
Teal (*Anas crecca*)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax carbo*)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Moorhen (*Gallinula chloropus*)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Woodcock (*Scolopax rusticola*)	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Pigeons (*Columba* sp.)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	3
Jackdaw (*Corvus monedula*)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	–
Crow/rook (*C. corone/frugilegus*)	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Raven (*Corvus corax*)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Thrushes (*Turdus* sp.)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Unidentified birds	7	10	5	–	4	2	–	16	16	9	2
Frog (*Rana* sp.)	1	5	30^	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Toad (*Bufo* sp.)	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Frog/toad	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
Shark sp.	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Spurdog (*Squalus acanthias*)	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Freshwater species	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Salmonid (*Salmo* sp.)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Common eel (*Anguilla anguilla*)	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
Conger eel (*Conger conger*)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–
Herring (*Clupea harengus*)	2	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	21
Haddock (*Melanogrammus aeglefinus*)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Cod (*Gadus morhua*)	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	1	1
Ling (*Molva molva*)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
Hake (*Merluccius merluccius*)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Cod family (*Gadidae*)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	1	3
Gurnard (*Triglidae*)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Pleuronectidae eg plaice	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	1	1
Unidentified fish bones	1	1	2	3	–	1	–	3	–	23	4

(S) = southern property; (N) = Northern property; ^ = whole skeleton

ferent picture with bones of other species making up between 13% and 26% of the fragments; much more like the results for later periods for Bartholomew Street.

In Phase 1 the sheep/goat are even more predominant than at Bartholomew Street. Material from Phase 1b may again be anomalous and the midden (Phase 1c) shows a slight shift towards cattle and away from sheep. Specific percentages change significantly for the 14th–15th century (Phase 2) remains where cattle bones are in the majority for both southern and northern properties. The 15th–17th century (Phase 3) material compares with its roughly contemporary periods in Bartholomew Street (Phases 5 and 6) by retaining a superiority in cattle bones but only the northern property shows a comparable emphasis on pigs. Cheap Street provides a good sample of late material of late 17th century bone (Phase 4); again, there are differences between southern and northern properties but generally cattle are predominant followed by sheep.

In conclusion, there do seem to be some definite and significant changes in the extent to which the three main species are exploited in the different phases and properties.

Horse

Horse is well-represented with 207 fragments, but this is not unexpected. The animals represented were of a variety of ages.

Teeth from Phase 1a are from animals assessed at *c.* 18 months to at least 14 years. In Phase 1b, a burial of a part of a horse was 2 years old at most and a tooth from one at least 6 years. In Phase 4, incisors come from an animal at least 17 years old.

Horse remains seem to represent small animals of a useful size (Table 31) and there is no reason why the older ones could not have been working animals and the young ones premature deaths. The presence of these young horses suggests that they were bred in the town.

Cattle

Because of their larger size cattle are the mainstay in terms of meat even in the early periods when sheep bones outnumber them. In Phase 1c, midden cattle are better represented than in Phases 1a and 1b (Table 29).

The Phase 2 material show high values for cattle. Some of the taphonomic aspects which might mitigate against a straightforward economic view of these results are discussed below, but at face value this might suggest a somewhat higher standard of eating at this period than elsewhere in Newbury until post-medieval times.

Most parts of the cattle were generally represented except in a few specialised deposits. There is, however, a clear overall trend for the head and foot bones to become less common with time and the meat-bearing parts, such as ribs, vertebrae, and the major long bones, to form a higher proportion of the total. Bartholomew Street, by contrast, seems to show a high value throughout the medieval period and thus may indicate a higher proportion of food preparation waste.

Cattle withers height estimates range from 1.08–1.27 m (n = 8). Despite the small number of measurements from both Cheap Street and Bartholomew Street, it is already possible to see a general trend to a larger size in the later periods, from the mid 15th century onwards (*see* Table 31).

The few horn cores give little evidence for the change in types through time. What few examples there are from Phases 1a and 1b are all of short horns. A small collection of horn cores in the Phase 1c midden contains three in the short category for medieval horn cores (100–150 mm; Armitage and Clutton-Brock 1976) and four in the medium category (150–200 mm). Some of the cores are thin-walled and could have come from castrates. Phase 2 provides most of the horn core evidence. Of 15 assessable cores, three are in the small category (less than 100 mm), nine in the short or medium category, and four in the medium category, perhaps achieving a length of 200 mm. Eight of the cores are thin-walled. Most of the cores at Newbury are joined to a part of the frontal bone but many bear cuts and, judging from the more extensive results from medieval Reading (Coy forthcoming), this may be the usual way in which cores were exploited. Core evidence from Phases 3 and 4 is poor—there are a few of medium size.

The representation of calf bones rises from 3% of identified cattle bones in Phase 1, 6% in Phase 2, to 17% and 15% in Phases 3 and 4. Some of them would have been quite large animals and it is likely that this represents an increase in the use of calves as high quality food. A few bear confirmatory butchery evidence. However, most of the mandibular remains which produce ageing evidence are from mature animals with all three molars in wear (stage 30 or above of Grant (1982)) apart from a few jaws of calves. A small group of animals between Grant wear stages 45 and 40 can be regarded as heavily worn teeth and therefore quite elderly animals perhaps at the end of a calf-bearing, milking, or working life. There is no particular age bias in any phase. There are pathological cattle phalanges with exostoses and distortion which may be linked with draught use in the Phase 1c midden.

Sheep

Sheep and the category caprines (which probably consists mostly of bones of sheep) provide more bones than any other species. It is the dominant species in terms of fragment numbers in Phases 1a, 1b, and 1c and takes second place to cattle in all other phases, except for Phases 2 and 3 in the northern property, where it takes third place after cattle and pig. This picture of sheep dominance is seen in the contemporary contexts at Bartholomew Street (*see* Coy, above).

The degree to which meat-bearing bones of sheep are important, mirrors almost exactly the results already discussed for cattle with a general increase in bones of the meat-bearing parts of the carcass through time. The archive measurements appear to indicate a size decrease with time between the two. What little measurable bones were from the 10th or 11th century are above average size for the site. This fits the picture at medieval Southampton (Bourdillon, pers. comm.).

Withers heights for the medieval period range from 0.42–0.61 m (n = 7); 15th–17th century examples from 0.42–0.59 m (n = 15); and mid/late 17th century examples from 0.42–0.60 m (n = 31). There is no evidence from these measurements of any breed improvement in the mid/late 17th century sample as was suggested by

Table 31 Cheap Streeet, animal bones: withers height measurements

	Phase	*No. bones*	*Measurement*	*Withers height*
CATTLE				
Metacarpus			*GL (mm)*	*Fock withers heights*
	1	2	168, 183	1.08 m, 1.17 m
	3	1	188	1.21 m
	4	5	185–198	1.12–1.27 m
Metatarsus			*GL (mm)*	
	3	2	194, 240	1.03 m, 1.28 m
	4	2	226, 232	1.20 m, 1.24 m
SHEEP				
Scapula			*HS (mm)*	*Teichert withers heights*
	1	2	132, 144	0.52 m, 0.61 m
Radius			*GL (mm)*	
	1	3	134, 153, 158	0.43 m, 0.49 m, 0.51 m
	3	5	130–145	0.42–0.47 m
	4	2	130, 144	0.42 m, 0.46 m
Metacarpus			*GL (mm)*	
	1	1	110	0.54 m
	3	5	100–120	0.49–0.59 m
	4	10	99–116	0.48–0.57 m
Metatarsus			*GL (mm)*	
	1	1	130	0.59 m
	2	2	112, 121	0.51–0.55 m
	3	5	100–120	0.45–0.54 m
	4	19	107–133	0.48–0.60 m
PIG				
Radius			*Gl (mm)*	*Teichert withers heights*
	3	1	144	0.76 m

GL = greatest length; HS = height along spine

the study of post-medieval material from Wickham Glebe (Coy 1985) where the withers height range was 0.52–0.72 m (n = 115) (*see* Table 31).

The Cheap Street horn core fragments are mostly from males. One reason for this may be the development of breeds of sheep in which the female at least is hornless and there is a frontal bone with vestigial horns as early as Phase 1a and a definite hornless cranium in Phase 3. There is evidence of working on some of the horn cores in all phases.

The number of lamb bones is virtually negligible except for the presence of 15 fragments in Phase 1. Most jaws are of mature sheep with all three molars in wear (Grant wear stage 30+) and there are slight peaks at 30–34 and 38–42. There is no apparent difference in emphasis in Newbury between different periods.

Goat

Only eight goat bones were recorded showing that it is even less well-represented than at Bartholomew Street. It is only present in Phases 1a, 1b, 1c, and 2 (southern property). All the remains are of horn core. Some bore drilling or sawing marks. All the cores in Phase 1 are from females, the one in Phase 2 is from a male.

Pig

Pig remains take third place apart from Phases 2 and 3 in the southern property where they are more numerous than remains of sheep. There is a slight confirmation for the local pig-keeping, suggested for Bartholomew Street, in the find of a tibia in the midden (Phase 1c), with a pathological lump distally. It has been tentatively suggested elsewhere that this might be evidence of tethering in pigs (Bourdillon and Coy 1980, 112). Two cases of pathological metatarsals were also found at Newbury. On the whole pigs are less well-represented at Cheap Street than at Bartholomew Street.

There is no evidence of wild boar, unlike early medieval Winchester Western Suburbs where this was suggested (Coy 1984). There is a quite clear increase in size, however, in the mid/late 17th century material, presumably from some improvement in pig husbandry

or through cross-breeding (*see* Table 31). The evidence from Newbury from this period is therefore important as it enables us to know what these later animals were like so that it is easier to recognise intrusive material of this date on excavations and distinguish it from wild boar.

There is a little evidence for piglet in all phases, some of it of newborn or foetal animals, which supports the theory of home-based rearing of pigs.

Deer

Remains of these species are very scarce and are mostly of antler and foot bones, although one or two post cranial bones were found for each. There are 12 finds of the native red deer, one of roe, and five of the fallow deer. The fragment of fallow deer antler in Phase 1a is from shed antler and at this early date is an interesting record for Wessex.

Rabbit and hare

Remains of rabbit are present from the Phase 1c midden onwards but are numerous in Phase 4. A very few bones of the brown hare are in Phases 1, 3, and 4, the last from a young hare.

Domestic dog and cat

Even though there are more dog bones at Cheap Street than at Bartholomew Street, it is still true to say that the major evidence for their presence is the high incidence of gnawed bones. The dog remains are from quite small dogs, certainly not larger than modern equivalents with a shoulder height of 0.4 m.

Most of the cat bones are from skeletally immature animals but one from Phase 4, was as large as a large modern tomcat.

Domestic birds

Domestic fowl provides most of the bird bones in all phases and, apart from a partial skeleton in context 1033 (Phase 1b), these are generally remains of food and represent all parts of the body. There are also a few bones from immature birds in each phase, possibly an indication that this species, like the pigs, was bred on the premises. These were sexed on the basis of spur length (*see* archive and Table 32). There is a general trend towards larger sizes as the medieval period progresses and at least one possible example of a capon was recorded.

Large domestic geese are also represented in all phases apart from Phase 1a. Again remains were from all parts of the body and look like food remains. By Phase 3 there is some duck which were recognised as probably domestic (Table 30).

Wild birds

Birds are much less well-represented at Cheap Street than at Bartholomew Street, although there is a wider range of species (Table 30). Much of this diversity is in the later phases.

A very small amount of material from mallard, teal, moorhen, and woodcock makes up the total of likely wild birds taken or bought for the pot. This disappointing total suggests no great wealth if such can be linked with dietary variety as has been in some Wessex towns. A humerus of cormorant in Phase 4, may seem surprising as nowadays this bird is rarely seen but in the past it was often tree-nesting and far more widespread (Cramp 1977, 202). There is a single example of wood pigeon, *Columba palumbus* (Phase 4) and, unlike Bartholomew Street, there are no stratified records of domestic pigeon.

Table 32 Cheap Street, animal bones: sex assessments of domestic fowl on the basis of spur length

Phase	*No. bones*	*Tarsometatarsus measurement (mm)*
Hen		
1	2	66.2, 69.6
2	4	62.0, 62.1, 66.8, 75.4
3	2	69.4, 79.8
4	2	68.2, 73.8
Cock		
3	2	82.8, 94.9
?Cock		
1	2	88.5, 88.7 (porous spur)
Capon		
3	1	89.2

Fish

The species list (Table 30) is as extensive as that for Bartholomew Street. All the remains of common eel and herring in addition to a shark tooth and further remains of flatfish come from the sieved samples.

Phase 1 produced herring in three contexts and common eel from one. These contexts might therefore have contained cess. Remains of gadoids include a cod of about 2 kg, and a hake of at least 2 kg. Apart from herring, which was probably eaten in preserved form even in Saxon times, there is therefore no certain evidence of sea fish until Phase 3. The later phases do not contain any eel or herring evidence except the undated garden soil which may indicate the presence of cess.

Phase 2 samples contained only one unidentifiable fish bone. Phase 3 produced a spur of the spurdog, a common species of small shark and several fragments of large cod, one of them butchered which might indicate the removal of the head or even that the bone came from preserved cod—stockfish. Other records include ling, other large gadoid, and conger eel.

Phase 4 produced the widest range of species with evidence of salmon, haddock and plaice (*Pleuronectes platessa*), a butchered conger (of at least 3 kg), and a small articulated fish tail (not identifiable to species). The last was found during hand excavation (SF 368) and shows how good the recovery at Newbury was.

Remains of gurnard, and the only find of a true freshwater fish, were noted from the garden soil scan.

This is not an unimpressive list of marine species considering how far Newbury is from the sea. The widespread use of marine fish in the diet is something that has been commented on elsewhere (Coy 1982). It is possible that the large gadoid remains were from pres-

erved fish and the eel and herring found in Phase 1 could also have been preserved. They are frequently eaten so in the rest of Europe today.

Marine shellfish
The incidence of marine mollusc shells is given in Table 29. Most of the finds are of the common oyster, *Ostrea edulis,* which is present in all phases. The greatest concentration of these is a deposit in Phase 2, which consists of 35 left and 40 right valves. Remains of the common edible winkle (*Littorina littorea*) were found in Phase 1 and Phase 4. There were traces only of mussel in Phases 2, 3, and 4. A common whelk (*Buccinum undatum*) and a winkle were also found in Phase 4.

Small mammals and amphibians
Amphibian remains found are shown in Table 30. Probably those represented are the two most common species—*Rana temporaria* and *Bufo bufo*, respectively. These are common species and along with the rodent remains are most useful as an indicator of pit layers which were left exposed and acted as a pitfall trap for these small animals.

Discussion

Phase 1
Results for Phase 1a, 1b, and 1c are remarkably similar in terms of animal bone criteria. A great percentage of the fragments (92–94%) are from the common domestic ungulates and the representation of meat-bearing bones, species diversity, and representation of wild species are almost exactly the same (Tables 29 and 30).

The midden (Phase 1c) yielded a large and generally well-preserved collection of bones which shows more of a stress on cattle, especially peripheral remains and they contribute to the higher value for cattle in this phase. Phase 1a provides one of the few pit assemblages for the site and only one other context in Phase 1a had any quantity of bones (160). Apart from a partial burial of a two-year-old horse, Phase 1b does not have any specialised or large bone deposits.

By the latter part of the 12th century (Phase 1a), median butchery is present in cattle, sheep, and pig. There is a high density of butchery marks on the material with some lengthwise splitting of long bones. Most examples of axial butchery in Phase 1b are median and Phase 1c shows only median butchery apart from a pig lumbar vertebra with paramedian butchery (with blade marks) on both sides.

'Unstratified' Phase 1
The unstratified Phase 1 results are, as mentioned above, somewhat different. The bird figures are, however, inflated by a partial skeleton of a fowl (Table 30). The figures within the large ungulate fraction are not the same. There is more stress on cattle in Phase 1 material and it also has a remarkably low value for small ungulate fragments. Its large ungulate: small ungulate fragment ratio might be an indicator of redeposition of the small bones.

This emphasis on larger fragments is reinforced by the low value for splinters in Phase 1b and the far greater percentage of bones that are at least half a bone. The results for gnawing, ivorying, and erosion are exactly the same for Phase 1b as the rest of Phase 1. The value for gnawing incidentally is higher than for most other Newbury phases. This emphasis on large fragments then, if it is not just a bias due to the small sample, begins to look like the result of their exclusion on deposition; there seems to be no evidence that the small bones have disappeared in the soil.

Phase 2
The sample of bones from Phase 2 is small. The bones show more ivorying than in Phase 1 but not quite as much as in the subsequent phases. The bones tend to be more readily identified than those in Phase 1 and more of them fall into the domestic group.

This phase provides the highest values for cattle bones (*c.* 57% of identifiable ungulate bones). It is possible that the concentration of calf remains could be a sign that calf skin was being exploited, although there is no reason why both skin and meat should not have been used. These small concentrations of bones which could be linked with non-meat uses of cattle may indicate small-scale usage of these materials. Certainly there are no deposits found so far in Newbury which are large enough to be termed 'industrial'. Skinning of horse is indicated by a cut mark on a jaw of one animal in Phase 2.

There is a suggestion from the very few measurements from this phase that pig and fowl are larger in size than those from the previous phase and that butchery was more precise.

Phase 3
The figures for the two properties showed enough differences. A higher proportion of bones in this phase are ivoried and bones are overall more whole with both a higher proportion of fragments representing at least half a bone and fewer small splinters. The only context of any size (515) contained a high proportion of calf bones. Calf vertebrae are medially split. It also contains the only example from the site of a truly hornless sheep.

In this period a number of changes can be detected. Cattle measurements tend to be larger than those in the previous phases and the types of animal often looked slightly different anatomically. Butchery gives an overall impression of being more precise, perhaps more professional. There are some individual types which have been noted in post-medieval deposits from other sites and might indicate at least a late medieval date. There is a higher incidence than earlier of axial cuts through cattle mature long bones. Precise axial halving of the carcass is the rule.

Phase 4
These bones provide an important reference collection from the late period and will not be discussed in detail here. The types of butchery seen fit the late post-medieval picture and the computer-coded details of this butchery will help to sort out later 17th century contamination in other Wessex sites. The cattle bones show signs associated with heavy usage of the animals and might be the remains of animals used for ploughing or traction.

Conclusions

The bone fragments have been used as a tool for assessing change in the nature of deposits in this continuously occupied small town. It has also allowed the less firmly dated material to be excluded from the detailed analysis, although this has been assessed using a scanning technique.

The Newbury results, because of the continuity of occupation, are interesting for the archaeo-zoology of Wessex and the material shows some parallels to material from Winchester Western Suburbs (studied by the author) and will provide a contrast when the bulk of the Winchester material is published.

The early phases show an important concentration on sheep. Cattle dominates in terms of fragment numbers as well as meat in the late medieval and post-medieval deposits. There is, however, a slight rise in pig representation in later periods.

Size changes of cattle, from very small medieval cattle, increase in size at the end of the medieval period into post-medieval times but the size of sheep continuing to fall throughout the medieval period is parallel to those noted by Bourdillon at Southampton (Bourdillon 1979).

Despite high fragmentation, the bones from Newbury are on the whole very well-preserved with 71–82% of the ungulate bones being identifiable to at least anatomical element. This is a much higher value than for other medieval Wessex sites studied recently and seems to be a genuine figure as retrieval of small fragments on site was good. Bones from Cheap Street are even more heavily gnawed than those from Bartholomew Street and this high value on both sites is the best indicator we have for the presence of dogs in all phases.

The interesting insight into the proportion of meat-bearing bones in the various deposits would repay further study. Bartholomew Street is certainly somewhat different from Cheap Street in this respect in the medieval period, both for sheep and cattle, suggesting that we are dealing with quite different types of waste. But in the later phases, both sites show the expected high value for meat bones suggesting that dressed carcasses and butchers' meat was the major source of beef and mutton.

The intensive sieving programmes were essential for the assessment of the role of fish in the diet. Overall though, the exploitation of wild species at Newbury was much lower than at some other Wessex locations at this date. It was marginally lower at Cheap Street than at Bartholomew Street and this may be a genuine reflection of the standard of living and it may be possible to use this in comparisons in future between the Wessex towns.

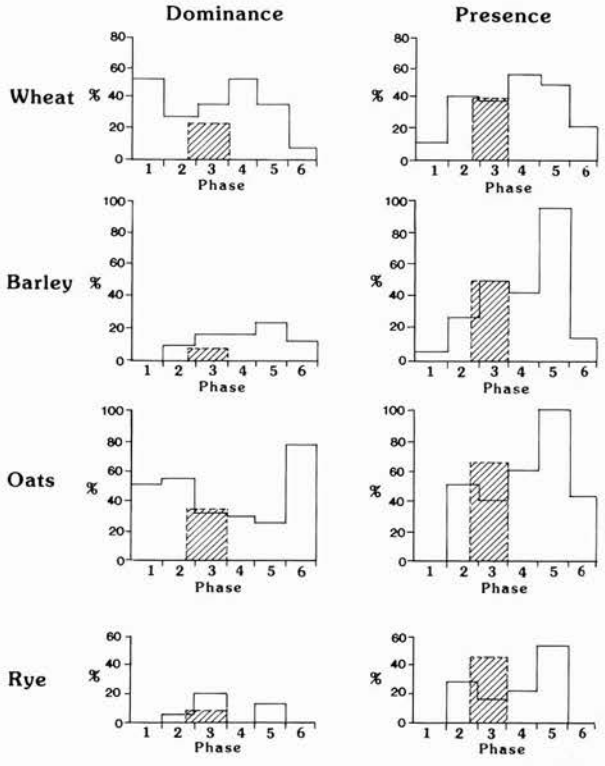


Figure 71 Cheap Street, dominance and presence of cereals (shaded) compared with Bartholomew Street (Fig. 46)

Plant Remains, by W.J. Carruthers

Methods

Samples of 5 or 8 litres were processed in 1981 on site by wet-sieving and flotation on to a 1 mm mesh sieve. The residues were dried and sorted. The author received floated material and unsorted dry residues. Unfortunately, because waterlogged samples were dried, many of the fragile anaerobically preserved plant remains were shrivelled beyond recognition. However, a 0.5 litre unprocessed anaerobic sub-sample from context 1261 (cess pit 1262; Phase 1) was sieved down to 250 microns in a stack of sieves and the residues sorted wet by the author. This sample, therefore, provided the only complete species list of waterlogged plant remains, although some of the more woody seeds had survived in the dried remains of other anaerobic samples. A 0.3 litre sub-sample was examined from grain drier 1093 (context 1106; Phase 1b), as this deposit was rich in charred remains.

The charred, mineralised, and waterlogged plant remains recovered from this site are broadly comparable with plant remains recovered from Bartholomew Street (*see* Green, above). Although samples from Bartholomew Street were sieved down to 250 microns by Green, surprisingly few small-seeded taxa are absent from the list of charred and mineralised seeds given in Table 33. The range of waterlogged taxa recovered from this site is more limited for the reason given above.

Only Phase 1b produced enough samples for a comparison to be made with material from the corresponding phase of Bartholomew Street.

Results

Plant taxa are given in Table 33 in the same order as the lists given by Green (*see* above), according to Clapham *et al.* (1962). Dominance and presence analysis was carried out on the data from Phase 1b and the results compared with those from Bartholomew Street

Table 33 Cheap Street: plant remains by phase

Phase	*1a*	*1b*	*1c/1d/1*	*2*	*Garden soil*
Taxa					
RANUNCULACEAE					
Ranunculus acris/bulbosus/repens	–	14w	–	–	–
PAPAVERACEAE					
Papaver rhoeas L./*hybridum* L.	–	11c;1w	–	–	–
P. dubium L./*hybridum* L.	–	2w	–	–	–
P. somniferum	–		–	–	–
FUMARIACEAE					
Fumaria officinalis L.	–	3w	8w	–	–
CRUCIFERAE					
Brassica sp.	1	142c;24w	8w	–	–
VIOLACEAE			–	–	–
Viola sp.	–	2c;4w	2c	–	–
CARYOPHYLLACEAE					
Silene cf. *vulgaris* (Moench) Garcke	–	40c	4c	–	–
Silene sp.	–	61c	1m	–	–
Agrostemma githago L.	–	54c;2m	8c	–	–
Stellaria media (L.) Vill.	–	7c;1w	–	–	–
Spergula arvensis L.	–	1c	–	–	–
Scleranthus annuus L.	–		1c	–	–
CHENOPODIACEAE			–	–	–
Chenopodium album L.	–	4c;4w	3c	–	–
Atriplex hastata L./patula L.	–	12c	–	–	–
MALVACEAE					
Malva sylvestris L.	–		1c	–	–
LEGUMINOSAE					
Medicago sp.	–	1c	3c	–	–
Vicia cf. *sativa* L.	–		2c	1c	–
Vicia sp./*Lathyrus* sp.	1c	325c	73c	2c	26c
Vicia sp./*Pisum* sp.	–	3c	–	–	–
cf. *Lens* sp.	–	1c	–	–	–
ROSACEAE					
Rubus fruticosus agg.	–	360w/m	10w/m	–	–
Potentilla sp.	–	3w	–	–	–
Alchemilla vulgaris	–	1c	–	–	–
Rosa sp.	–	11c	–	–	–
Prunus spinosa L.	–	2w	–	–	–
Prunus domestica cf ssp. *insitia* (L.) C.K. Schneid	–	+w	–	–	–
Prunus sp.	–	1c;1w/m	–	–	–
Crataegus monogyna Jacq.	–	2c	–	–	–
Malus sylvestris Mill.	–	1c	–	–	–
UMBELLIFERAE					
Torilis sp.	–	1c	–	–	–
Bupleurum rotundifolium L.	–	589c;1m	–	–	–
Aethusa cynapium L.	–	–	1m	–	–

Table 33 continued

Phase	*1a*	*1b*	*1c/1d/1*	*2*	*Garden soil*
Taxa contd					
POLYGONACEAE					
Polygonum aviculare agg.	–	4c	–	–	–
P. persicaria L.	–	1c	–	–	–
Bilderdykia convolvulus (L.) Dumort	–	–	1c	–	–
Rumex acetosella agg.	–	60c	1c	–	–
R. cf *acetosa* L.	–	4c	–	–	–
R. cf. *crispus* L.	–	755c	15c	–	–
Rumex sp.	–	7w	1c	–	–
URTICACEAE					
Urtica urens L.	–	1c;29w	–	–	–
U. dioica L.	–	1w	–	–	–
CORYLACEAE					
Corylus avellana L.	–	9c	7c	–	3c
ERICACEAE					
Erica cinerea L.	–	–	7c	–	–
BORAGINACEAE					
Lithospermum arvense L.	–	16c	–	–	–
SOLANACEAE					
Solanum nigrum L.	–	1c;7w			
SCROPHULARIACEAE			–	–	–
Euphrasia sp./*Odontites verna* (Bell.) Dum.	–	3c	1c	–	–
LABIATAE					
Prunella vulgaris L.	–	1c	–	–	–
Lamium sp.	–	2w	–	–	–
PLANTAGINACEAE					
Plantago lanceolata L.	–	1c	–	–	–
Galium aparine L.	–	28c	9c	–	–
Galium sp.	–	4c	–	–	–
CAPRIFOLIACEAE					
Sambucus nigra L.	–	5;5w;7mc	7w/m	–	–
DIPSACACEAE					
cf. Scabiosa columbria L.	–	1c	1c	–	–
COMPOSITAE					
Anthemis cotula L.	–	32c	1c	–	–
Chrysanthemum segetum L.	–	82c	6c	–	–
Lapsana communis L.	–	69;2w	4c	–	–
CYPERACEAE					
Eleocharis subg. *Palustres*	–	1w	–	–	–
Carex sp.	–	1;27w	3m	–	–
GRAMINEAE					
Triticum aestivum L.	6c	1304c	233c;1m	1c	255c;3m
T. aestivum (rachis frags)	–	5c	–	–	–
Hordeum vulgare L. emend.	–	367c	123c	2c	9c
H. vulgare L. (rachis frags)	–	–	1c	–	–

Table 33 continued

Phase	*1a*	*1b*	*1c/1d/1*	*2*	*Garden soil*
Taxa contd					
Secale cereale L.	–	409c	106c	–	5c
S. cereale L. (rachis frag.)	–	2c	–	–	–
Cereal sp.	–	1396c	796c	24c	71c
Cereal (culm nodes)	–	15c	1c	–	–
Cereal (culm internodes)	–	2c;;6m	–	–	–
Bromus sect. *Genea*	–	4c	1c	–	–
Bromus sect. *Bromus*	–	26c	24c	–	–
Number of samples	2	28	21	9	6

+ = present but not quantified; c = carbonised; m = mineralised; w = waterlogged

by superimposing this data (Fig. 71) on the histograms given by Green (*see* above: Fig. 46).

Phase 1a

Only two samples were taken from features of this phase. Any waterlogged plant remains present in the well (1349) were probably destroyed in the drying out of the residue. A few oat (*Avena* sp.) and bread wheat (*Triticum aestivum* L.) caryopses were recovered.

Phase 1b

This was the most completely sampled phase, with 28 samples, including those from the large charred deposits in the grain drier (1093) and ash pit. Waterlogged seeds were recovered from pit 1262. Mineralised seeds found in pit 1262 and context 1080 appear to have also been washed into a few other features via the gullies.

Grain drier 1093

The four samples taken from the grain drier and ash pit contained a mixture of bread wheat (*Triticum aestivum* L.), oats (*Avena* sp.), barley (*Hordeum vulgare* L. emend.), rye (*Secale cereale* L.), arable weed seeds, and a little chaff. This suggests that cereals were being placed in the drier as clean, processed grain and that weeds seeds separated out from the crop as waste during crop processing were being used as fuel. Thus, there was a high proportion of weeds seeds in the ash that was cleaned out into the ash pit, a smaller number on the drier floor where some of the crop may have become mixed with the fuel, and very few weed seeds in the top sample which has the composition of clean, prime grain. The very low occurrence of chaff, particularly in the ash pit, appears to disprove this suggestion. However, the waste product of a late stage in the processing, such as sieving to remove contaminants finer than the prime grain (stage 7, Hillman 1981, fig. 6; 1984, fig. 3) would contain only a few of the smaller chaff fragments, and these could easily have been destroyed in the raking out of the oven.

The possible functions of a grain drier of this type might be to reduce the moisture content of grain prior to storage, or to harden the grain before milling. The absence of sprouted grains provides no evidence for its use for malting.

The results show that all four cereals were subject to drying, although some may have been grown together as mixed crops. Arable weed seeds associated with the cereals give an indication of the types of soils on which the crops were grown. Corn marigold (*Chrysanthemum segetum* L.), corn spurrey (*Spergula arvesis* L.), and sheep's sorrel (*Rumex acetosella* agg.) all show preferences for acidic soils, whilst thorow-wax (*Bupleurum rotundifolium* L.) and corn-gromwell (*Lithospermum arvense* L.) are more frequently weeds of basic soils. Stinking mayweed (*Anthemis cotula* L.) often infests cereal crops grown on heavy, damp soils (Clapham *et al.* 1962). All of these soil types occur within a 3 km radius of Newbury, so that the cereals are likely to have been locally grown.

The grain drier may also have been used to dry pulses, as documented for the oven at Cuxham, Oxfordshire (Harvey 1965), although there is little evidence of this among the plant remains. The single lentil (cf. *Lens* sp.) recovered is more likely to have been a weed of another crop. It is interesting to note that Green also recovered a few lentils from the large 13th century grain deposits on the adjacent site (*see* Green, above). Lentils have been recovered in small amounts from sites of the Roman period onwards, but there is little archaeobotanical evidence of their cultivation as a crop in this country.

Post-hole 1140, which cuts through the centre of the grain drier and is associated with this structure, contained a large number of arable weed seeds. Thorow-wax, now almost extinct as an arable weed in this country, and dock (*Rumex* cf. *crispus* L.) were particularly prevalent. Weed seeds, being generally smaller than cereals, may have slipped down more easily around a post and gradually accumulated in the post-hole during the period of use of the grain drier.

This assemblage closely resembles the material from the possible furnace on Bartholomew Street, of an equivalent phase (context 2416, Phase 3; *see* Green, above). However, the predominant cereal in the possible furnace was oat, whilst that in the grain drier was wheat. This

might reflect a real difference in the use of cereals between the properties, or may be due to chance carbonisation of different amounts of the crops.

Remains from this feature may well have also spread into adjacent post-holes and pits. A single accident in the grain drier resulting in the charring of a large quantity of one cereal type could create a false impression as to the frequency of use of that cereal. The composition of assemblages from two similar features might, therefore, differ partly due to the frequency of use of one cereal type, but also due to chance accidents or whichever crop was last placed in the oven before it fell into disuse.

Waterlogged and mineralised plant remains

The recovery of waterlogged and mineralised plant remains from two pits of this phase extended the range of plant taxa recorded and indicated the presence of cess in these features. The mineralised seeds, formed in the presence of faecal and highly organic materials, have given an insight into the diet of the occupants. Mineralised fruit stones (*Prunus* sp.), apple (*Malus sylvestris* Mill.) and blackberry (*Rubus fruticosus* agg.) pips recovered from these features were also present in cess pits at Bartholomew Street. Only fruits of the woods and hedgerows and domestic waste are reflected in this limited range of mineralised material. The absence of more exotic fruits such as fig and grape may indicate a site of low social status, as suggested by Green for the adjacent site (*see* Green, above).

Phases 1c and 1d and Phase 1 unspecified

Only one sample from each of Phases 1c and 1d were examined and these produced too few plant remains to merit further discussion. The group of Phase 1 samples contained primarily charred cereals, predominantly wheat, which is similar to that in Phase 1b.

Phase 2 and 'garden soil' contexts

Too few plant remains were recovered from Phase 2 to permit detailed interpretation. Features dug into the garden soil contained some charred grain which was mostly bread wheat. Three caryopses of bread wheat were mineralised, indicating the presence of faecal material.

Discussion

The range and types of plant species recovered are limited by the sampling, processing, and method of preservation. Charred remains from the grain drier 1093 are represented in at least four samples which produced approximately 70% of the total charred material recovered from Phase 1b.

It is only possible to comment on results from Phase 1b due to the lack of material from other phases and the lack of securely phased deposits. Although bread wheat was found to be the most numerous cereal type because of its frequency in the oven deposit, oats were found to be the dominant cereal, followed by wheat. Barley and rye were present in only small amounts at both Cheap Street and Bartholomew Street. Such a high incidence of oats and low occurrence of barley is unusual for an urban site of this period. This variation from the predominance of wheat and barley found in the larger urban sites, such as Winchester and Southampton, was commented on by Green (*see* above). It could reflect a specialisation in the use of cereals, such as for horse fodder, or suitability of the local soils. The Kennet Valley alluvial soils give good yields of oats, and the heavier soils of the Reading Beds and London Clay are well suited for the cultivation of wheat. Barley is not a major cereal in the Kennet Valley area today. However, the general importance of oats as a crop in this period is demonstrated in documentary records from the priory estates around Winchester (Green, F.J., 1984) and the discrepancies between documentary records and archaeological records have yet to be fully understood.

Other plants of possible economic importance

Although some samples produced quite large numbers of leguminous seeds, these were generally samples from the oven and the seeds probably formed part of the weed component of the assemblage. None of the *Vicia* sp./*Pisum* sp. (beans/peas) seeds were in a good enough state of preservation for them to be positively identified as peas.

The presence of *Brassica* sp. seeds may have been due to their cultivation as a vegetable but it is not possible to distinguish between the seeds of wild and cultivated species. Fruits and nuts such as sloes, hazelnuts, elderberries, and blackberries may have been gathered from the woods and hedgerows. Their occurrence in cess deposits indicates their use as a food source. The absence of exotic fruits again illustrates the difference between this site and the large medieval town sites of higher social status, such as Winchester, Southampton (Green 1979c), and the nearby Reading Abbey site (Carruthers forthcoming).

Waterlogged opium poppy (*Papaver somniferum* L.) seeds were recovered from both Bartholomew Street and Cheap Street. The plant may have been grown for the oil obtained from its seeds or for medicinal and culinary purposes.

Bell heather (*Erica cinerea* L.) from which a charred capsule was recovered, could have found a suitable habitat on the well drained acidic plateau gravels surrounding Newbury. It may have been brought in accidentally, or deliberately as some sort of packing or for use as a dye plant.

Although only a limited comparison with the plant remains from the adjacent site has been possible, the results reinforce observations made by Green (*see* above). The presence of a grain drier in this setting is of particular interest and the examination of the charred plant remains within it has enabled suggestions to be made as to its function.

6. Results of Archaeological Watching Briefs and Evaluations in Newbury 1981–1990,

by John W. Hawkes, J.C. Richards, and Lorraine Mepham

Introduction

Since the completion of the excavations in Cheap Street in 1981, no large-scale archaeological work has been undertaken within the centre of Newbury. Smaller scale evaluations and observations have, however, been carried out on several sites during the period 1981–90. Most of these sites are located within a triangle of land bounded by the River Kennet to the north, the A34 ring road to the east, and Cheap Street to the west (*see* Fig. 1, nos 6–10). One other site is situated further down Bartholomew Street (Fig. 1, no. 5). With one exception, all sites fall within the limits of the medieval town as defined by Astill (1978; *see* also Fig. 1). Evaluations and other archaeological work have been carried out on these sites in advance of redevelopment, with the overall aim of complementing and expanding the information on the development of the medieval town gained from the excavations on Cheap Street and Bartholomew Street. The specific question of the original site of Newbury Castle was addressed by the two evaluations carried out at Newbury Wharf.

The evaluations and watching briefs are described and discussed in chronological order of fieldwork in the following section.

Bartholomew Street Machine Trenches, August 1981

In order to ascertain how far to the south down Bartholomew Street the early medieval occupation extended, three trenches, each 8 x 1 m, were excavated by machine approximately 80 m south of the area examined by the 1979 excavations at Nos 143–5 Bartholomew Street (Fig. 1, no. 5).

Two trenches were immediately abandoned as they cut into modern brick-filled cellars; a third (trench 2) was excavated to natural deposits. Several pits and post-holes in the surface of the natural were recorded here. These consisted of pit 10, which was circular in plan, measuring 1 m in diameter and with a fairly flat bottom, along with a smaller pit (9) to the south-west which measured 0.5 m in diameter. A metre to the west of these two pits is what appeared to be an enlarged post-hole (7), 0.45 m in diameter, while at the opposite end of the trench was a smaller post-hole (23) measuring some 0.25 m across. Datable material recovered from the fills of these features suggested that these features were of 12th century date. These features were then overlain by a series of silt and rubble deposits which were interpreted as a sequence of floors and hearths dating from the 12th century onwards. Because of the limited surface area covered by the trench, it was not possible to identify any structures or to interpret the function of the site other than stating that it was under occupation. It was clear that here, as on Cheap Street, the medieval occupation deposits were not as rich or as intensive as those found further up Bartholomew Street in 1979.

A small artefactual assemblage was recovered, comprising mainly animal bone and pottery, with a small quantity of burnt flint, two iron nails, and one piece of glazed roof tile. Finds totals are presented in Table 34. The small ceramic assemblage is of medieval date, with the exception of one sherd of Romano-British greyware. Fabric types represented fall within the fabric groups described by both Vince for Nos 143–5 Bartholomew Street and Hawkes for Cheap Street (*see* above, Sections 2 and 3 respectively); fabric Groups A (flint-tempered) and B (chalk- and flint-tempered) are most common, with Group C sherds (sand-tempered) occurring mainly as unstratified finds. Two sherds of Surrey whitewares were also recognised, from contexts 25 and 31. Little diagnostic material is present and a general date range of late 12th to early 14th century can be suggested for the assemblage, with the exception of the Surrey white-wares which are of 15th century type.

Cheap Street/Kings Road West, June–July 1988

In June and July 1988 an intermittent watching brief was maintained during the construction of foundation trenches for offices on Kings Road West, to the rear of Cheap Street (Fig. 1, no. 8). These excavations exposed the foundation courses of two modern brick walls in the south-eastern quarter of the site, one 3 m in length and the other 2.5 m. At the southern end of the 3 m wall, a brick lined 'beehive'-shaped pit was uncovered which contained some late 19th/20th century stoneware bottles. This pit was *c.* 1.5 m in diameter and was excavated to a depth of 2.5 m without being bottomed. The pit was interpreted as an old cistern.

63 Cheap Street, July 1988

A watching brief was maintained during building work at 63 Cheap Street up to the 13th July 1988 (Fig. 1, no. 9). A total of seven foundation trenches were excavated, with a total area of approximately 130 square metres.

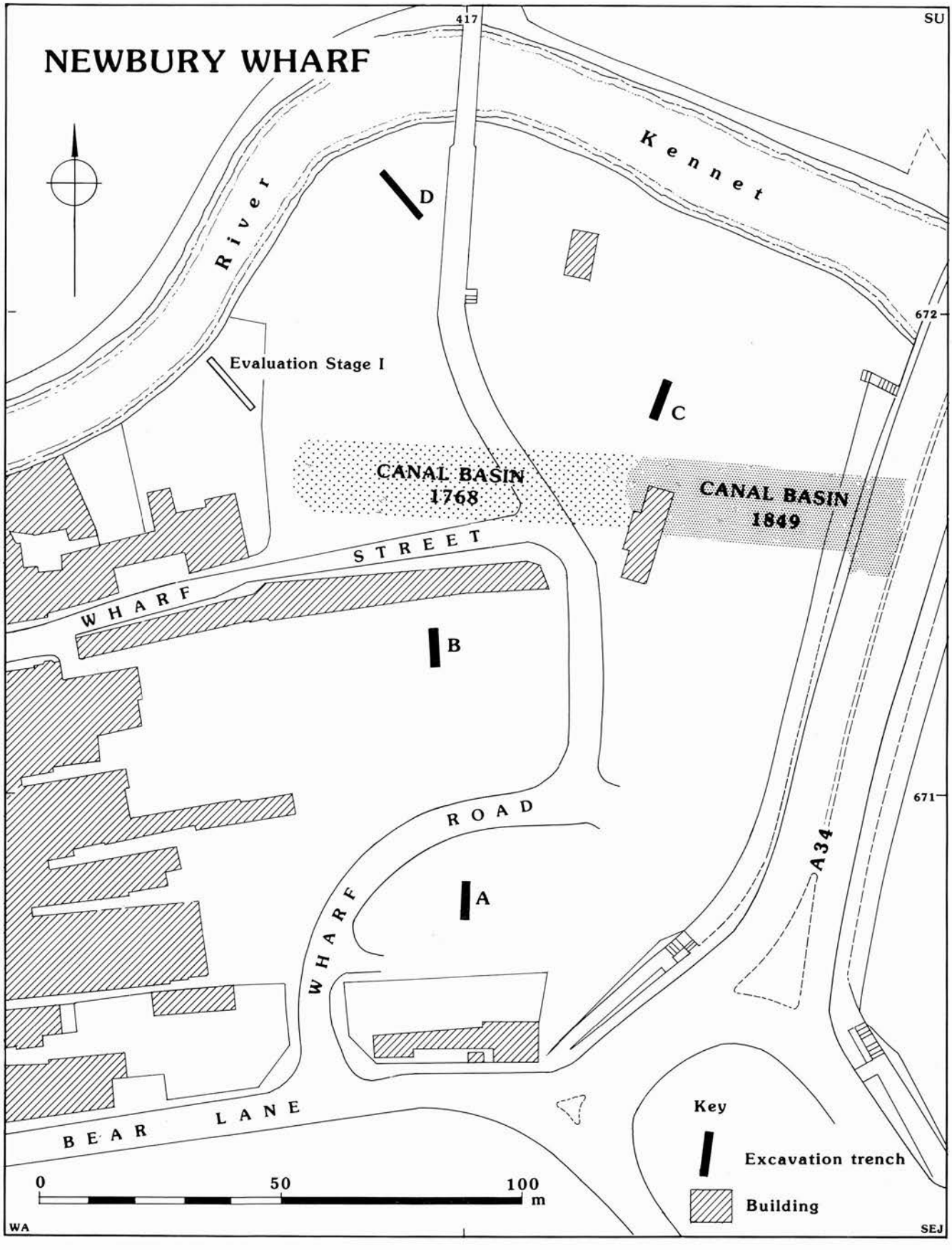


Figure 72 Newbury Wharf: location plan showing all trenches

Table 34 Bartholomew Street machine trenches: finds totals by context

Feature	*Context*	*Animal bone*	*Burnt flint*	*CBM*	*Pottery (med.)*	*Iron*
2	3	1/15	–	–	–	–
4	5	2/5	–	–	–	–
9	8	–	–	–	4/35	–
10	11	2/5	–	–	–	–
10	12	1/5	–	–	4/25	–
14	15	6/40	2/30	–	2/10	–
16	17	3/11	1/5	–	4/13	–
24	25	4/22	–	–	2/26	1
26	27	4/20	–	–	7/90	–
55	54	–	–	–	1/40	–
Hearth	68	–	–	–	1/10	–
–	31	–	–	–	1/5	–
–	48	–	–	–	2/20	–
–	63	–	–	–	1/10	–
–	79	–	–	–	1/10	–
Unstrat.	–	–	–	1/70	16/250	1
TOTAL	–	23/123	3/35	1/70	47/549	2

Quantities are presented in number of pieces/weight in grammes, with the exception of iron, for which numbers only are given

These excavations exposed deposits of garden soil mixed with demolition rubble which sealed the foundation courses of some recently demolished modern brick-built structures. Several drains and some lead pipes were also uncovered which were assumed to be associated with the demolished buildings. No deposits or structures of any antiquity were exposed.

The Wharf, September 1988

In September 1988 the Trust for Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Sutton Griffin and Morgan to carry out an archaeological evaluation of an area of vacant land adjacent to the south bank of the River Kennet in the centre of Newbury. The area of proposed development (a doctor's surgery and car park) occupied a roughly triangular area to the rear of 10–13 Wharf Street and to the west of the present municipal car park (Fig. 1, no. 6; Fig. 72).

An archaeological evaluation of this site was considered to be important, not only to gain further information on the development of the medieval town in this area, but also because of the location, immediately adjacent to the suggested but as yet unidentified site of Newbury Castle (Astill 1978; Cannon 1990). Prior to excavation, documentary evidence suggested that the course of the river had been altered when it was canalised in the 18th century, and that the proposed development may thus lie within an area reclaimed at this period.

In order to assess the archaeological potential of this area, a single trench 14 m long and 1 m wide was excavated at right angles to the line of the river. The exact location of the trench was largely determined by the presence of number of mature trees.

The trench was excavated by hand to an overall depth of *c.* 1.2 m. The central area was then further excavated to a depth of 1.5 m. The trench was crossed by a gas main at its southern end and by a fresh water drain at its centre.

The garden turf was removed to reveal the remains of a late post-medieval yard surface (2) and vestigial remains of out-buildings of similar date, including a compacted chalk floor (3). These were found to seal a series of deposits of flint gravel (4/5/6). This gravel was only partially excavated south of the central baulk. North of the baulk they were found to overlie a layer of silty loam (7) which in turn sealed a layer of brick rubble in a silty loam matrix (8). Below the loam layers was a deposit of waterlogged silty clay (9). This layer was revealed over the whole length of the northern section of the trench at a depth of *c.* 1.1 m. A small section of trench was further excavated to a depth of *c.* 1.5 m at which point a naturally deposited river gravel (10) was revealed.

The river gravel at the base of the excavated sequence contained fragments of waterworn brick and tile. Above this, all excavated layers contained a substantial mixed assemblage of medieval and later pottery and building material. Although clearly redeposited, the medieval pottery was in fresh condition.

Finds totals are presented in Table 35. Ceramic building materials, pottery, and animal bone were the most commonly encountered finds, with smaller quantities of burnt flint, clay pipe fragments, glass, oyster shell, and iron. Although all finds were recovered from post-medieval levels, medieval material is clearly pre-

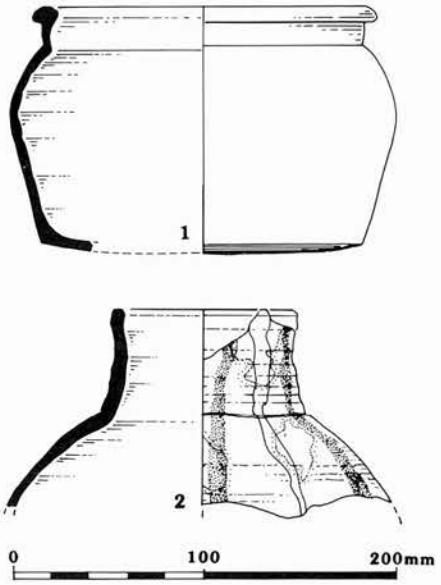


Figure 73 The Wharf 1988, pottery

sent, represented by pottery sherds and fragments of ceramic building material in all contexts apart from the yard surface.

Out of the total of 281 pottery sherds, 156 sherds are of medieval date. These include examples of flint-tempered (Group A), chalk-tempered (Group B) and sandy wares (Group C) which fall within the range described for Bartholomew Street and Cheap Street (Vince above; Hawkes, above). Vessel forms identified include cooking pots/jars (Fig. 73, 1) and tripod pitchers in fabric groups A and B; and tripod pitchers, slip-decorated (Fig. 73, 2) and white-slipped jugs and other glazed jugs in fabric Group C. These coarsewares have a general date range of late 12th to early 14th century. Surrey/Hampshire whitewares (Group D), of 14th/15th century date, are restricted to three sherds of 'Tudor Green' and one other sherd of unspecified whiteware. The relatively fresh condition of these medieval sherds suggests that, although obviously redeposited in later contexts, they may not have been moved far from their original place of deposition; one complete jar/cooking pot profile survives, for example, within the make-up layer 6.

Post-medieval material consists mainly of glazed red earthenwares; other wares present include English stonewares, German Westerwald stoneware, Staffordshire-type slipware, tin-glazed earthenware, porcelain, creamwares, pearlware, and one black-glazed ('Cistercian-type') cup. There is nothing here which need suggest a date later than the early 19th century and the majority appears to be of mid to late 18th century date.

The ceramic building materials are less easily datable, but handmade bricks and roof tiles in coarse fabrics are certainly present, which are comparable to examples occurring in medieval phases at Bartholomew Street and Cheap Street (*see* Vince, above; Beamish, above).

Evaluation appears to confirm the suggestion that this area was reclaimed as part of the canalisation of the River Kennet in approximately 1800. All the deposits excavated appear to represent a series of dumping and levelling layers, which contained mid to late 18th century pottery, and with introduced quantities of earlier pottery, possibly from a site very close to the evaluation area, although no undisturbed medieval contexts were excavated.

20–22 Market Place, January 1988–February 1989

A proposal to redevelop 20 Market Place, Newbury was submitted to Newbury District Council by The Royal Bank of Scotland Plc. This site lies within the Newbury Conservation Area and was occupied by a grade II listed building (Fig. 1, no. 7). The Trust for Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by The Royal Bank of Scotland Plc. to carry out such archaeological work as was necessary to fulfil the terms and conditions imposed upon the granting of Listed Building Consent.

Twenty-two Market Place is part of the street frontage on the east side of the medieval market square of

Table 35 the Wharf I (1988): finds totals by context

Context	*Animal Bone*	*Burnt Flint*	*CBM*	*Clay Pipe*	*Glass*	*Pottery*			*Oyster Shell*	*Iron*
						Early med.	*Later med.*	*P-m/ mod.*		
2	–	–	22/1360	–	1/62	7/87	–	7/87	–	–
4	10/32	1/12	24/1964	2/9	–	4/40	–	36/1066	6/115	–
5	128/3315	–	96/16185	9/28	2/99	82/1440	3/67	36/541	33/151	1
6	3/11	–	20/4996	2/10	1/29	22/620	–	1/5	2/35	–
7	41/2700	–	205/17780	1/5	1/2	12/267	20/432	15/321	17/324	–
8	32/1199	–	153/10835	2/28	2/7	2/34	–	21/500	20/275	–
9	10/175	–	17/3003	1/3	2/16	1/7	3/60	9/175	4/65	1
TOTAL	224/7632	1/12	537/56123	17/83	9/215	130/2495	26/559	125/2695	82/965	2

Quantities are presented in number of pieces/weight (g), with the exception of iron, for which numbers only are given

Newbury (*see* Fig. 1, no. 7). Since there is evidence for a market at Newbury from at least 1204, the potential existed for archaeological material dating back to at least the early 13th century to be present on the site. The building which occupied the site in 1988 was essentially of 19th century construction, although elements of earlier buildings were incorporated within it. Initial observations made on this building in January 1988, prior to its demolition, recorded only a few traces of such earlier buildings. Some timber framing was found to survive within the side walls and a large beam, with mortise and peg-holes, in the ground floor ceiling seemed to be the remains of an original party wall.

Archaeological Observations, 1989

Further archaeological recording of the site was undertaken in February, 1989, during the excavation of a pipe trench from the front to the rear of the property and the general reduction of the ground level to about 0.5 m below the present street level. These works were being done after the old building had been demolished and cleared, and the site had been piled. The pipe trench cut through about 0.3 m of archaeological strata along most of its length (ie to a point about 10 m back from the frontage). The complete north-facing section of the trench was drawn to show these levels, and a part of the other section where they survived particularly well. A small area adjacent to the trench, *c.* 3 by 3 m, set about 1 m back from the frontage, was cleaned and planned. The whole of this area had intact archaeological deposits which may also extend under the present pavement, a detail which could not be confirmed by the two sections as they terminated at an inspection chamber adjacent to the frontage.

The top of the trench section consisted of a number of superimposed floor levels. The most complete recorded sequence started with a layer of compact light brown clay containing a few fragments of gravel and tile, but otherwise quite homogeneous (43). Below this was a layer of dark reddish–brown, slightly gravelly clay (44), which in turn overlay a slightly greyer and slightly more gravelly clay (46), although the two layers could not always be distinguished. Quite distinctive was the horizon of gravel and coarse sand below them (47). Within this sequence, at points along the section, lenses or more extensive bands of black silt and charcoal may show the presence of hearths or destruction levels (45). These layers rested on a depth of more homogeneous grey– brown clay (30, 31, 32). This clay did not contain such obvious layers as the overlying floor levels, although slight differences in the coloration and density of the charcoal flecking could be made out. The base of these deposits seemed to be marked by an intermittent band of very pale, mortar-like granules which occasionally formed quite distinct lenses. This band was taken to separate the archaeological layers from the natural pale grey and orange clays at the base of the section. A number of features were also visible in the sections. Several of these features may be foundation trenches. Although only two were observed in both sections of the pipe trench, two others (27, 19) had loose fills of flint and broken tile which could be the backfill of robbed wall footings. Only a small segment of *in situ* walling was found, a short length of flints set in mortar (34). This was aligned roughly parallel to the street frontage and set about 4 m back.

A very small quantity of pottery (seven sherds) was recovered, one sherd each from features 17 and 38 and context 42, and the remainder unstratified. All sherds are of medieval date, comprising two flint-tempered, four chalk-tempered, and one glazed sandy fabric, the latter glazed over white slip decoration. All are comparable to material found at both Bartholomew Street and Cheap Street (*see* Vince, above; Hawkes, above), and a general date range of late 12th–13th century is likely. In addition, a piece of stone base moulding came from an unstratified context.

The observations carried out on 20 Market Place show that a depth of up to 0.3 m of archaeological surfaces, together with associated features, survives on the site. No conclusive dating evidence was found, but the recovery of several large sherds of medieval pottery, two from stratified features, indicates that these deposits may date back to at least the earliest known use of the Newbury Market Square, probably in the early 13th century.

The Wharf, March 1990

A further opportunity to investigate the area of Newbury Wharf arose in March 1990, following the submission of a proposal for redevelopment for the area of the existing car park (Fig. 1, no. 10; Fig. 72). The area was known to contain backfilled former canal basins, which are shown on the 1849 Ordnance Survey map and, covering a larger area, on late 18th century maps. It was also anticipated that the area would include the foundations of post-medieval to modern buildings and dumped rubble. Further evidence might also be recovered for the position of Newbury Castle, following the earlier recovery of quantities of redeposited 12th to early 14th century pottery from the Wharf (*see* above).

Four trenches were excavated, with the aim of providing basic information relating to the survival and nature of the archaeological deposits, and to allow samples to be taken for assessment of environmental potential. Two of these trenches (A and B) were located in the southern half of the evaluation area and, therefore, just within the limits of the medieval town as defined by Astill (1978; *see* Fig. 1); the other two trenches (C and D) lay to the north, closer to the present south bank of the River Kennet. The car park surfaces and foundation layers were removed by machine to a depth of 0.8 m and the underlying deposits were hand-excavated to a total depth of 1.2 m. In trenches where the depth of deposits was too great for safe excavation, the lowest levels were investigated by augering to enable the full sequence of layers post-dating the gravels to be recorded.

Trenches A and B

These two trenches produced broadly similar results. The trenches measured 9.6 by 1.5 m and 6.9 by 1.8 m respectively. Four broad phases were observed:

i. marshland pre-dating settlement;
ii. medieval levels containing 11th century and later pottery;
iii. more intensive activity, dated 19th/20th century; and
iv. modern car park

The lowest deposits of grey clay and black soil were free from any archaeological material and appear to pre-date any settlement when this area of the south bank of the Kennet was made up of unimproved marshland. The grey clay appears to have been the result of fluvial deposition, with an apparently drier period consistent with the development of vegetation, represented by the darker soil. Augering established that the grey clay overlay natural gravel.

Above these levels, the second phase of deposits was observed in trench A only, producing a small amount of building rubble and sherds of medieval pottery (context 35), although some fragments of medieval decorated tile were recovered from disturbed soils in trench B (context 115).

The third phase represented a more intensive period of activity, dating from the 19th to the mid 20th century, the demolition rubble from which comprised most of the layers removed by machine and observed in the trench sections. A concrete yard surface was uncovered at the southern end of trench A, and a series of gravel and clay surfaces in trench B. Many of the structures represented by the layers of demolition rubble appear on recent maps of the area.

Trench C

Trench C was located on flat ground some 35 m south of the River Kennet. The excavated layers represent six broadly identifiable periods spanning the period from the early 18th to the late 20th century. The earliest of these was a dark, sandy, peaty deposit, the upper levels of which contained quantities of post-medieval rubbish (217). Overlying the peat, an occupation surface seems to have been established by means of a layer of gravel and chalk, with subsequent resurfacing levels. This series of surfaces was then completely overlain with a layer of redeposited chalk. Local information suggested that this was part of a large coal yard. The end of this coal yard is marked by a horizon of demolition rubble and the deposition of a layer of gravel hardcore. This appears to be the remains of the old Newbury bus station which once occupied the site, itself overlain by later building rubble.

Trench D

Trench D, located next to the current south bank of the Kennet, was 11.04 by 1.66 m. All except one of the layers excavated within the trench were dated to the post-medieval and modern periods. No structures were identified and all of the stratigraphy consisted of banded deposits of clays, gravels, and building rubble, overlain by the modern turf line.

The lowest layer (320) contained a number of sherds of medieval pottery and some fragments of tile that could possibly be dated to the same period. This deep deposit of grey clay was probably fluvial in origin, deposited by the River Kennet before its canalisation in the 18th century. The finds were therefore probably deposited into the flowing river. This layer was then sealed by a series of gravels with clays and loams (314–319), which appeared to be infills of the old river channel contemporary with canalisation. Above these were two further layers (312, 313) with high concentrations of building rubble. These may also represent infill layers like those below.

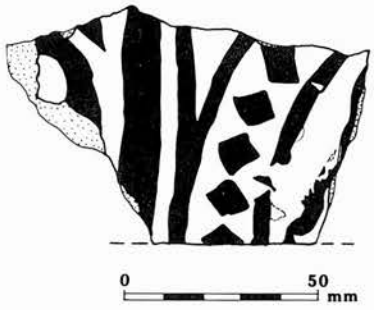


Figure 74 Newbury Wharf 1990, decorated floor tile

Layer 313 was cut by a series of small lenses of soil and building rubble at the northern end of the trench, those probably being the remains of the foundations of a later brick structure, which was sited on or very close to the new river bank. This structure may be that shown by the river bank on the Ordnance Survey map of the area for 1849. These layers of soil and demolition rubble were then cut by a narrow gully, apparently crossing the trench at right angles. The gully and the rubble were then sealed by a general layer of dark brown sandy loam subsoil which covered the whole trench. At the southern end this subsoil was cut by two modern drainage pipes. The final phase of activity was a layer of brick and mortar rubble followed by a layer of turf.

Finds

The quantity of finds by trench is shown in Table 36. Datable material included pottery, ceramic building material, clay pipes, and glass, and the majority of this is of post-medieval or modern date. Medieval material was, however, identified amongst the pottery and ceramic building material.

The medieval pottery can be divided into two broad phases: early medieval (12th–13th century), characterised by coarse flint-gritted fabrics of fabric Groups A and B: *see* Vince, this volume), and later medieval (14th–15th century), characterised by finer glazed sandy fabrics of fabric Group C, predominantly decorated underglaze slip wares and 'Tudor Green'.

One decorated floor tile from context 115 (Fig. 74) is part of a multi-tile design not paralleled in the principal reference source (Eames 1980). The possibility of tile production in Newbury itself is discussed below (*see* Mepham, below).

Conclusions

The organic layers from the evaluation trenches are certainly comparable to the deposits containing Mesolithic material recovered immediately north of the river (Sheridan *et al.* 1967) and may well be identical (allowing for the difference in levels of the two banks).

Table 36 Newbury Wharf 1990: finds totals by context

Trench	*Context*	*Pottery*			*Roof Tile*	*Clay Pipe*	*Other Finds*
		Early med.	*Later med.*	*P-med./mod.*			
A	9	26/230	2/12	1/15	–	–	–
	35	3/142	–	–	–	–	–
B	115	–	1/14	13/182	12/710	1 stem	Animal bone, decorated tile, glass, shell, slate, iron
	133	–	–	28/370	1/62	3 stems	Animal bone, glass, shell, lead, iron
	136	–	–	2/9	–	–	–
	137	–	–	20/634	1/148	1 stem	Animal bone, glass, shell, slate
	138	–	–	2/15	–	–	Animal bone, glass, iron
	140	–	–	–	3/250	–	Animal bone
C	217	–	–	4/114	24/2948	–	Glass, shale, slag, iron
D	304	–	–	15/245	–	11 stems 1 bowl	Worked stone, Cu alloy
	305	–	–	3/42	–	2 stems	Shell
	315	–	–	–	–	1 stem	Animal bone, iron
	316	–	–	–	–	–	Animal bone, glass
	317	–	2/30	2/76	–	1 stem	Animal bone, Cu alloy
	318	–	–	1/16	1/26	1 bowl	Animal bone, glass, shell
	320	10/180	11/142	–	45/1284	–	Animal bone, shell
TOTAL		39/552	16/198	91/1718	87/5428	20 stems 2 bowls	–

Too few observations were made to allow a detailed reconstruction of the local topography of these peat deposits, but it may be significant that they were to be found at a greater depth in trench C. It is likely that variations in the surface level of the peat reflect previous drainage patterns, and the drop in level in trench C may indicate the presence of a nearby channel. The alignment of the 18th century canal basin runs close to trench C and it is tempting to speculate that this cut followed the line of an existing, natural braid of the Kennet.

The sequence south of this hypothetical channel is not inconsistent with the early landuse patterns reconstructed from larger excavations within the medieval town, where shallow ditches, probably field boundaries, and agricultural soils dating to the 10th and 11th centuries underlay the later urban development (eg at Nos 143–5 Bartholomew Street: *see* Vince, above, Phase 1). The very few, abraded finds from trenches A and B might imply that this episode continued into the later medieval period at the Wharf site. Quantities of artefacts suggest an increase in activity from the 18th century onwards, contemporary with the canalisation and the deposition of soil and domestic refuse at this time, altering the local topography by creating the cambered profile now evident in the land to the south of the Museum.

North of the hypothetical channel, medieval pottery was found almost exclusively in post-medieval or modern reclamation contexts, which lay directly on top of the peat deposits. The size and freshness of some of these sherds (particularly from the previous evaluation at the Wharf site; *see* above) suggests that they may have derived from a nearby midden, possibly disturbed by canal construction. None of the reclamation layers from trench D and the previous evaluation trench tipped towards the river, and it seems more likely that the function of these deposits was to consolidate marshland between the Kennet and the canal basin, rather than to move the line of the river by infilling a previous channel. Although the lower levels of trench D (context 320) contained an apparently uncontaminated medieval assemblage, associated artefacts from other contexts suggest that little or no effort to reclaim this area was made prior to construction of the canal basin.

7. Synthesis and Discussion

by Lorraine Mepham

The series of excavations, evaluations, and watching briefs carried out in Newbury between 1979 and 1990 has produced a body of data which has considerable academic potential for the study of a small medieval town. Fieldwork has demonstrated the survival of a well-stratified sequence of deposits in the town centre, which can be dated by artefactual evidence to produce a framework for the interpretation of the nature of medieval occupation in the town. Smaller-scale observations around the periphery of the town centre, but still within the limits of the medieval town, have added to this information.

To some extent this volume can be seen as a sequel to the archaeological appraisal of Newbury by Astill (1978), which summarised the information, largely documentary, then available for the medieval town and produced recommendations for future work in Newbury. Some of Astill's suggestions for future consideration are indeed treated in this volume, but the potential for the study of medieval Newbury is now much wider in scope. This section will attempt to draw together the evidence from all the episodes of fieldwork in the town in a synthesis which will consider the nature of pre-urban settlement and the origin and development of the medieval town, with the subsidiary theme of the site of the castle. In a wider context, an assessment of the evidence for craft and industry within the town will lead to a discussion of the patterns of production and distribution obtained during the medieval and early post-medieval periods in west Berkshire, and will consider the relation of Newbury to the surrounding hinterland. The latter theme will draw, to some extent, on the results of recent investigations of the area around Newbury (Wessex Archaeology 1991; 1994; Butterworth and Lobb 1992; Lobb and Rose 1996; Mepham and Heaton 1995). A full landscape survey, however, with a discussion of the position of Newbury within the medieval settlement hierarchy will not be undertaken here, but should be considered as a topic for future, more intensive research.

Nature of the Pre-urban Settlement

The Kennet Valley around Newbury is rich in evidence for prehistoric occupation, particularly during the Mesolithic period. Concentrations of Mesolithic material have been found to the west of Newbury near Kintbury (Froom 1972; 1976) and to the east at Greenham and Thatcham (Wymer 1959; 1962; Healy *et al.* 1992). The density of sites in this area can be explained by the richness of the natural resources; the Kennet Valley, with an abundance of fish and wild fowl, undoubtedly represented a desirable location for hunter-gatherer communities during this period (Richards 1978, 29). Within the town, Mesolithic finds in the form of worked flint debris represent a small but consistent element within the assemblages from Bartholomew Street (Ford 1976; 1989; Vince, above) and Cheap Street (Richards, above), and a Mesolithic site was excavated on the north bank of the Kennet immediately opposite the Wharf site (Sheridan *et al.* 1967). Evidence for Neolithic settlement in the area is scarce and restricted to findspots of material, but by the Middle–Late Bronze Age there is growing evidence for an intensification of landuse, and a larger number of settlements and burial sites are known, especially to the east of Newbury and towards Reading (Butterworth and Lobb 1992, 172–5). The subsequent lack of Iron Age sites and findspots may reflect over-exploitation and soil exhaustion (*ibid.*, 175).

Romano-British occupation in the vicinity of Newbury is attested by finds of coins in all parts of the town and a cemetery to the south-east, uncovered during construction of the railway sidings in the late 19th century. No trace of Romano-British occupation, however, has yet been found in Newbury itself, although the station of *Spinae* has been tentatively identified as Speen to the north of the town, situated on the route from *Calleva* to Cirencester. Another Romano-British settlement existed at Thatcham. Romano-British tiles were found in pre-urban (Phase 1) contexts at Nos 143–5 Bartholomew Street (*see* Vince, above), and in medieval pits during the 1971–4 excavations in both Bartholomew Street and the Market Place (Ford 1976, 29; 1979, 20). It has been suggested that the tiles were brought to the site at some time after the Romano-British period but before the urban settlement, possibly for use as hardcore (Ford 1976, 29).

The historical evidence for Saxon settlement at Newbury has been summarised (Astill 1978, 49) but, as yet, the nature of this settlement has been little understood. Saxon settlements are known from 10th century charters at Speen and Thatcham, but there is no definite evidence of an important settlement here until Domesday, by which time a manor named *Ulvritone* existed somewhere in the region of the present town. The location of this manor has never been determined, but since its importance, and its apparent advantage over Thatcham on the major east–west route, was due largely to its position at the convergence of roads from Andover, Oxford, Southampton, and the south–west, which met the London to Bristol road a short distance to the north, the manor is likely to have been situated close to the present crossing of the Kennet. Money states that the river here was crossed by a ford just west of the present bridge (1887, 15). Anglo-Saxon coins 'of various dates' have been found in the town (*ibid.*, 14), including one of Egbert from Cheap Street.

At Nos 143–5 Bartholomew Street, traces of pre-urban activity, comprising four ditches, a hearth, a cobble-lined hollow and ploughmarks, were found preserved under later floor levels. It is likely that these four

ditches, which were shown to be successive, represent a continuation of the ditches identified during earlier excavations on Bartholomew Street, previously interpreted as marking the route of a Roman Road (Ford 1976, 29). All four ditches contained pottery which has been tentatively dated to the late Saxon or Saxo-Norman period. Two sub-phases of activity were defined for this group of features, and it is apparent that a fairly extended period of use of the site is represented here, culminating in the turning over of the site to agriculture in the late 11th century, after the deliberate infilling of the partially silted ditch. The site may thus have formed part of the field system surrounding the manor of *Ulvritone*, indicating that the livelihood of the late Saxon inhabitants relied not solely on commercial activities but also on agriculture. No comparable evidence was recovered from excavations on Cheap Street.

Development of the Medieval Town

It has already been noted (Astill 1978, 50) that the street plan of Newbury gives the impression of being a fairly well-planned settlement laid out over a restricted time scale. The founding and earliest layout of the medieval town can be dated to the early years of Norman rule and may be attributed to Arnulf de Hesdin, who held the manor of *Ulvritone* during this period. This can be demonstrated by the change in name, from *Ulvritone* to Newbury ('new market town') and also by the sharp increase in value of the Domesday manor from £9 in 1066 to £24 in 1086, when 51 *hagae* or building plots are mentioned, suggesting that by this time the new town had grown up on the site of the manor. A note of caution should perhaps be sounded here, as despite the legal attachment of these *hagae* to the settlement at Newbury, there is no firm evidence that they were actually located there; there has been a suggestion, for example, that settlements such as Newbury were really 'rural manors' (Astill 1984, 66).

One of the most important questions posed, therefore, during the excavations and observations in Newbury was to what extent the original layout and subsequent development of the town could be determined. Excavations at the northern end of Bartholomew Street produced evidence for occupation from the late 11th century, and it is apparent that this street at least formed part of the original layout of the town. It has proved, however, difficult to reconstruct the overall 11th century town plan (Astill 1984, 79). At 143–5 Bartholomew Street there was a radical change in the arrangement of the site at this time, with narrow plots containing timber buildings fronting the street and open areas behind. Meanwhile, the evidence from Cheap Street is less certain. The earliest phases of activity consisted of pits, post-holes, gullies, and wells, together with two chalk structures and an early peg-tile hearth. Marshy conditions obviously existed at this time and may have prevented the erection of timber buildings. The appearance of tripod pitchers in these early levels indicates a date no earlier than the second half of the 12th century and, likewise, no artefacts definitely predating the 12th century were recovered from the adjacent site (Ford 1976). On this basis it would seem that Cheap Street, and possibly also the Market Place, represent slightly later additions to the Norman town. This is supported by the slight realignment of the gullies separating the plots at the northern end of Bartholomew Street. By the mid 12th century, these gullies, instead of running straight back from the road, are angled to the north, probably so that they could curve round to join the boundaries of plots fronting on to the market square. Astill (1978, 50) suggests that this curved alignment of the burgage plots follows the line of the former field strips on which they were laid out, but this is presumably not the case if this is not their original alignment.

The castle may or may not have been an original feature of the town. The earliest documentary reference dates from 1152, when it was besieged by Stephen, and some historians (eg Money 1878, 252) have suggested that it was built in the early years of Stephen's reign. Recent re-evaluation of the evidence for the existence of the castle, however, suggests that it could have been built as early as the reign of William the Conqueror (Cannon 1990, 3). The actual site of the castle is as yet undiscovered and the evidence from investigations of its potential site are discussed further below.

It is tempting to correlate the destruction by fire of the Phase 2c buildings at 143–5 Bartholomew Street with the sacking of Newbury during the Anarchy Period. The dating of the deposit is certainly of approximately this date, but there must have been ample opportunities for disastrous fires to be caused accidentally. Two arrowheads found in deposits of this date, however, are more likely to have been used in warfare than in hunting (*see* I. Goodall, above, Fig. 22, nos 47, 49).

From the 12th century onwards, the major elements of the town seem to have remained stable, with the focus around the parish church and the crossing point of the Kennet. The edge of the built-up area at the southern end of the town is probably marked by St Bartholomew's hospital, which was in existence by *c.* 1200. Astill (1978, fig. 17) places the limit of the medieval town just to the west of the junction of Pound Street, Argyle Road and Newtown Road at the southern end of Bartholomew Street. A watching brief carried out by Newbury Museum in 1988 on a site on the corner of Pound Street and Argyle Road observed a series of linear features running approximately north–south or north-east to south-west across the site (D. Hopkins pers. comm.), and it is tempting to see these features as marking some kind of boundary activity at this point. A brooch and pottery, both dated to the 13th century, were recovered. This limit of the medieval town was not exceeded until the 18th century and, even by 1768, a large part of the triangle of land between Bartholomew Street and Cheap Street was under open fields, urban expansion being confined to ribbon development along these two streets. Machine trenches towards the southern end of Bartholomew Street recovered 12th century material from pits and post-holes, although no definite structures of this date could be discerned. Overlying deposits represented a sequence of floors and hearths dating from the 12th century onwards, although it was clear that the medieval occupation deposits were neither as intensive nor as rich as those further up Bartholomew Street.

Early additions to the original town layout may be seen in Northbrook Street and the west side of Barthol-

omew Street, where the burgage plots are larger and more regular than those in Cheap Street and the east side of Bartholomew Street. Northbrook Street may be a replacement of an earlier road; that there was a crossing of the River Kennet during the late Saxon period at this point is almost certain, and a route leading north towards Oxford would have been important. The laying out of Northbrook Street, however, may have necessitated some considerable drainage of the surrounding area, which is still named as 'The Marsh' on the 1768 map.

While the limits of the town remained stable, there were changes behind the street frontages. At the northern end of Bartholomew Street, there was a gradual spread of buildings into the back gardens. These buildings are probably all ancillary to the main buildings on the street frontage, comprising storage or cooking facilities. The 12th century structures in the garden of No. 143 Bartholomew Street were relatively ephemeral wattle and daub structures, which were destroyed by fire in mid century. Those behind No. 144 were of higher quality, probably a bakehouse which may have served a number of tenements. This bakehouse survived numerous episodes of rebuilding and remodelling up to the 16th century, an outstanding example of the stability and conservatism of late medieval town life.

Developments on the western side of Cheap Street and the Market Place lagged somewhat behind those in Bartholomew Street, perhaps because the marshy nature of the terrain posed problems for construction here. Many of the earliest features on the site appear to be related to attempts to drain the area. There is no evidence for timber structures on the site before the 13th century and the earliest of these buildings were simple structures erected on the Cheap Street site some way back from the current street frontage. Another possible structure was excavated at the front of the site, but aligned at an angle to the street frontage. It is at this stage that the east-west boundary dividing the two Cheap Street properties first appears in rudimentary form. Continued flooding, however, may have rendered this area uninhabitable again until large-scale dumping of clay and gravel over the site in the 14th century alleviated the problem.

Evidence from the eastern side of the market square is more sporadic. Observations at Nos 20–22 Market Place revealed a sequence of floor levels and one short length of flint-and-mortar walling aligned roughly parallel to, and set slightly back from, the street frontage. None of these floor levels produced dating evidence, but pottery with a general date range of late 12th–13th century was recovered from features apparently underlying these levels. The nature of the activity on the site in the early medieval period thus remains unclear. The earliest documentary reference to a market in Newbury is in 1204, but this is not in itself sufficient evidence to postulate the formal layout of the market square by this time.

Farther east, the stratigraphical sequence recorded during evaluation of the Wharf area is consistent with a pattern of early medieval agricultural use comparable to that recorded in pre-urban levels at Bartholomew Street, but in this area it appears to have continued well into the medieval period. Medieval pottery was recovered from the Wharf area and, in many cases, was observed to be in remarkably fresh condition, despite being found redeposited in post-medieval contexts of the 18th century onwards; it is suggested that this pottery may have been disturbed from a nearby midden site.

That there was a decline in the town's fortunes in the 13th and early 14th centuries seems certain. Some of the mills, generally one of the most valuable properties, were described as 'ruinous and broken' in a survey of 1297 (Page and Ditchfield 1924, 137). In 1316, it was stated that there were only three boroughs in Berkshire: Reading, Wallingford, and Windsor, although Newbury was definitely mentioned as a borough in the Hundred Roll and when, in 1333, a tax of one-tenth was laid on boroughs and one-fifteenth on 'vills', Newbury was only charged as a 'vill' (*ibid.*). This decline, however, is hard to trace in the sequence of occupation and activity in the properties on Bartholomew Street, where there was a change in building construction with the appearance of timber buildings on dwarf walls and an increase in the area covered by buildings (Figs 7–8).

In the following phase, further expansion took place at Nos 143–5 Bartholomew Street (*see* Vince this volume: Phase 5), where the building in the northern property underwent extensive remodelling before the demolition of the building on the street frontage (Fig. 9). This period also sees the first intensive use of the Cheap Street/Market Place frontage (Lobb *et al.*: Phase 2). A concerted effort was made to raise the ground level, presumably to prevent further flooding, by the dumping of successive layers of gravel, sand and clay, and small buildings were constructed on the street frontage in both Cheap Street properties (Fig. 50). These buildings were also of timber construction on dwarf walls. An ancillary building or walled yard occupied part of the rear of the southern property and a more substantial structure was situated behind the northern building, containing a series of tile or stone-lined hearths. This expansion and rebuilding coincides with a period of increasing urban prosperity reflecting the growth of the cloth industry. Documentary sources suggest a growing community and names of craftsmen frequently occur in the records.

In the 16th century, the properties at Nos 143–5 Bartholomew Street underwent a profound reorganisation; the three plots were combined and a four-bay house was constructed along the street frontage, perhaps an indication of the increased social standing of the inhabitants. The southernmost bay overlooked a narrow alley which opened out into a courtyard. In Cheap Street, the ground plans of the buildings remained the same, although both the northern and southern building were rebuilt in the 16th century. From this point on, the internal organisation of both sites remained relatively static, although the buildings underwent periodic repairs and eventual rebuilding in brick in the 19th century.

The 18th century also sees the first evidence for non-agricultural use of the Wharf area, where the dumping of soil and domestic refuse took place at about the time of the canalisation of the Kennet, perhaps to

consolidate the marshy ground between the river and the canal basin. Following this reclamation, the area was occupied by a series of industrial buildings.

The Site of the Castle

The evidence for the castle mentioned in documentary sources in 1152 has recently been re-evaluated (Cannon 1990), concluding that much of what has been written about this edifice 'consists of a mixture of fact, misinterpretation, and error'. References to, and representations of the castle as a substantial stone structure are based on no supporting evidence and it would seem most likely that, like the majority of early Norman castles, it was a simple timber and earthwork structure, probably dismantled not long after the siege of 1152. A reference in the churchwardens' accounts of the parish church in 1627 to the reuse of timber from 'the buildinge at the Castill' certainly led at least one previous writer to conclude that the building was still standing at this time (Money 1905, 17), and this belief has been perpetuated (Page and Ditchfield 1924, 133; Astill 1978, 51) but, as Cannon explains, the 'buildinge at the Castille' is more likely to refer to the Cloth Factory, erected in what is now Wharf Street in the general area known as the Castle (1990, 6).

Cannon (*ibid.*, 9–11) reiterates the widely held belief that the original site of the castle was in the general area of what is now Newbury Wharf, which is based largely on evidence contained in a lease of 1723. A deed of 1815 and a plan of 1817 seem specifically to suggest that the 'capital messuage ... formerly called the Castle or Hospital' was situated on the north side of Wharf Street. Consequently, when redevelopment was proposed for a property on the north side of Wharf Street in 1988, and later for a larger area of the Wharf in 1990, the location of the castle was considered to be one of the prime questions which it was hoped archaeological evaluation might solve. No direct evidence came out of the small evaluation at Nos 10–13 Wharf Street, and no undisturbed medieval deposits were excavated. The area had been reclaimed during canalisation of the Kennet *c.* 1800 and was covered by a series of dumping layers containing post-medieval pottery. Quantities of medieval pottery in a markedly fresh condition with a general date range of late 12th to early 14th century were also recovered from these layers and these are likely to have been disturbed from a nearby midden. Subsequent evaluation of the present car park area likewise found no evidence of any medieval structures and the sequence of deposits, again largely related to reclamation associated with canalisation of the Kennet, appears to preclude the site of the castle from being in the area north of the former canal basins. It is still possible that the castle is sited within the area south of the Wharf Street alignment, most feasibly in the land between Wharf Road and the A34, although there is scarcely sufficient unexplored area here to accommodate such a structure. Present evidence might favour a position north of Wharf Street but west of the 1988 evaluation trench, although here again, the available space is limited.

Production and Distribution

It is by examining the evidence for craft and industry and other activities within Newbury that an understanding of the patterns of production and distribution obtaining in the medieval period, and the relationship of Newbury to its hinterland, can be gained. Documentary references provide some evidence for the range of crafts and activities taking place in the medieval town, particularly with regard to the growth of the cloth industry in the 15th and 16th centuries. Against this broad picture can be set the evidence from excavations within the town of the more day-to-day activities carried out by the inhabitants. The large-scale excavations at Bartholomew Street and Cheap Street both produced material assemblages which may be regarded as typical of a medieval small town context. None of the objects recovered is of very high quality, although the quantities of objects are in some cases noteworthy.

The cloth industry, from its growth in the early medieval period to its eventual demise in the 17th century, undoubtedly provided a strong influence on the activity of the town. Textile-working equipment was found at both Bartholomew Street and Cheap Street, although differences in the quantity, range and date of these can be discerned. Sporadic evidence was recovered for weaving activities during the earliest levels (12th/13th century) at No. 140 Bartholomew Street, in the form of bone points or 'thread-pickers', spindle-whorls, and a linen smoother (Ford 1979); a similar linen smoother came from a Phase 2c context (12th century) at Nos 143–5. In addition to two heckle teeth from early phases at Cheap Street (late 12th/13th century), textile working was represented by large quantities of pins, needles which have been identified as characteristic of glove-making, and thimbles, all from Phase 4 (17th century), presumably reflecting a fairly short-lived episode of cloth-working. Two tenter hooks, one each from Phases 3 and 4, may also be connected with the textile industry. At Bartholomew Street, pins and needles occurred in smaller quantities and from earlier phases (14th–16th century). Two heckle teeth and a weaving comb came from Phase 4 (late 13th/14th century) and Phase 5 (14th/15th century) contexts respectively. Here the textile-working equipment occurred in insufficient quantities to suggest anything more intensive than everyday use and there is no obvious bias towards either cloth-preparation or cloth-working equipment.

Other small-scale craft activities are represented by leather-working tools, including awls and a slicker for cleaning hides; woodworking gouges and reamers; and off-cuts and waste from bone-working. A layer of stone chips in Phase 5 at Bartholomew Street shows that some stone-working was taking place on site; dressed architectural fragments occurred in small quantities both here and at Cheap Street, but appear to have been reused, perhaps from the nearby church of St Nicholas. Small quantities of iron smithing slag, lead casting waste, copper alloy scrap, and casting slag found from the earliest phases onwards at both Bartholomew Street and Cheap Street indicate that small-scale metal-working was taking place on or near to the sites. The copper alloy scrap and slag in particular appears to be connected with the repairing of metal vessels.

More ambiguous hints of possible industrial activities are provided by the series of hearths within the northern property at Cheap Street in Phase 2, which appear to be too numerous within a confined area for a purely domestic purpose. There were no associated artefacts, so the function of the hearths cannot be determined. The presence of vitrified ceramic material, probably originally tiles, in Phases 2–4 at Cheap Street raises the possibility of wasters from a tile kiln. However, almost all the vitrified ceramic fragments occurred in association with non-vitrified tiles, which would point rather towards an interpretation simply as destruction debris. Wasters of peg-tiles were found at Nos 143–5 Bartholomew Street, in one case built into a Phase 6 wall (wall 449), suggesting that manufacture took place close by. The deposits of clay of the Reading Beds are extensive in the area and could be easily extracted, and there are numerous documentary references for this exploitation from the medieval period onwards, with a concomitant plethora of place-names with 'tile' and 'crock' elements (see Gelling 1973/4). The ease of exploitation meant that a brick- or tile-making concern could operate on an *ad hoc* and short-term basis, making bricks for a particular purpose. More long-term industries are also documented in the area, for example at Woodhay and Highclere in north Hampshire, the latter of which was in operation at least from the late 13th century to the late 15th century (Dunlop 1940, 71–2; Hare 1991).

There is also a suggestion that decorated floor tiles were made in Newbury, which derives from a documentary reference to tiles 'paving tiles ... bought at Newbury' for Winchester College in 1411/12 (Norton 1976). Three designs have been identified as representing this group of tiles, all forming part of multi-tile patterns with pierced cinquefoils, and foliage in the outer corners (Eames 1980, design nos 2854, 2855 and 3007). Other examples of the designs have been found at Chilton Foliat and Donnington Castle. It is worth noting that two tiles from Cheap Street (Fig. 68), while not matching the published designs, also employ bands of pierced cinqefoils, and similar cinquefoils appear on two tiles illustrated by Ford (1979, fig. 2). The documentary reference, however, is ambiguous and does not mention the fact that the tiles were *made* at Newbury, merely that they were *bought* there. The College owned a brick kiln at Shaw near Newbury and it is possible that the tiles were made there, although in that case it is unlikely that they would have been purchased at Newbury itself. Eames concludes that 'there seems little reason to doubt that the tiles at Winchester College ... represent the remains of the group bought at Newbury in 1411/12, but whether or not they were made at Newbury remains an open question' (1980, 218). Other decorated tiles found at Newbury either fall into Eames' 'Wessex' school of designs (Ford 1976, fig. 7), have no known source (Fig. 40, no. 12), or do not find parallels within the published references.

While much of the material assemblage recovered from medieval contexts in Newbury is likely to have originated from localised production within the town or its immediate vicinity, a number of finds indicate that both raw materials and finished goods were coming into the town both from the surrounding hinterland and from a wider area. The exploitation of several different sources for the pottery, which varied through time, has been discussed (*see* Vince, above). The earliest source appears to have been to the west of the town, somewhere in the Savernake Forest, which supplied the town, and most of the Kennet valley between Devizes and Reading, from at least the late 11th century until the late 14th or early 15th century with utilitarian flint-tempered and flint- and chalk-tempered wares. A hint of a possible alternative source came to light recently, with the discovery of quantities of underfired and abraded sherds, possibly wasters, in similar flint- and flint/chalk-tempered wares in features around Reddings Copse to the south-west of Newbury (Wessex Archaeology 1994).

These coarsewares were augmented by finer, sandy, glazed wares from another source from the 12th century. These sandy wares are likely to have originated from more than one source, and form part of a widespread tradition found throughout central southern England at this time. Vessel forms comparable to those from Newbury are known, for example, from Reading (Underwood forthcoming), Oxford (Haldon 1977; Mellor 1980), and Ludgershall Castle in Wiltshire (R. Strong pers. comm.). Earlier speculation pinpointed a probable source area for some of these sandy wares in between Newbury and Reading (Mellor 1980, 181; Vince, above) and, in 1993, a kiln was excavated at Ashampstead, 14 km north-east of Newbury, which was apparently producing at least some of the vessel types found at Newbury (Mepham and Heaton 1995). The quantities of pottery found around this kiln, and the results of a geophysical survey of the surrounding area (Linford 1993; Mepham and Heaton 1995), indicate that this may have been a sizeable production centre from at least the late 12th century to the mid 13th century and possibly beyond.

From the late 14th century there was a marked shift in the supply of pottery, from the sources to the west and north of Newbury to the Surrey ware industry of the Hampshire/Surrey borders, a pattern which is echoed elsewhere in Berkshire, for example at Reading (Underwood forthcoming) and Windsor (Mepham 1993, 46). Other sources such as Laverstock and Minety, both in Wiltshire, are each represented by a handful of sherds. In the post-medieval period, the supply of utilitarian wares becomes more localised, with the exploitation of such potential sources as Inkpen, while finer quality, non-local wares include Bristol or Staffordshire-type slipware and later Staffordshire products.

Amongst the more exotic material, the wide range of sources for the building stone has been noted (*see* Dimes and Vince, above) and the portable objects such as whetstones and mortars were likewise imported from other parts of Britain, and also from the Continent and Scandinavia. Amongst the plant remains there are grape pips in 12th century contexts and figs in 16th century contexts, both from Nos 143–5 Bartholomew Street. Despite the large quantities of pottery recovered, the very small number of sherds from medieval imported vessels (one sherd of Saintonge green-glazed ware and three sherds from a Spanish tin-glazed albarello, both from Nos 143–5 Bartholomew Street) is not unexpected. Medieval imports are similarly restricted at Reading and Windsor, and in fact are notably scarce

across southern England outside the major ports of London and the south coast (Allan 1983, 193). Under such circumstances, it is risky to attempt to link the occurrence of imported vessels to site status, since their absence may be explained by the lack of appropriate redistribution networks, rather than their prohibitive cost (Allan 1984, 13). The appearance of unusual Mediterranean vessels, albeit in very small quantities, at Faccombe Netherton in north Hampshire, for example, has been linked to the foreign travels, or foreign contacts, of the inhabitants (Fairbrother 1990, 314).

Taking this evidence as a whole, a picture emerges of medieval Newbury as a centre whose prosperity, with some temporary phases of decline, grew steadily throughout the medieval period, based largely on the cloth trade. A variety of crafts and industries were carried out in the town and evidence for some of these has come from excavations in the town centre, although this evidence seems to point to a pattern of production and craftsmanship on a domestic scale in the areas examined, rather than full-scale industry. Agricultural activities were still relatively important well into the medieval period and beyond, even within the limits of the town. Other goods, such as pottery, and presumably also some agricultural products, were supplied from the hinterland, while more exotic goods are a more sporadic occurrence. Competition with the rival centre of Reading was only to be expected and the documentary sources provide evidence of sporadic outbreaks of bad feeling between the inhabitants of the two towns, for example in the reign of Henry III, when the burgesses of Newbury tried to charge market dues from their neighbours at Reading, who were exempted from these by charter. In fact, the emphasis of the two towns may have been slightly different. Recent extensive field survey has revealed the fact that the pottery recovered from field-walking along the Kennet Valley between Newbury and Reading, even from those areas at the eastern end of this area, shows more affinity to medieval assemblages from Newbury than those from Reading, and it has been suggested that this is due to the influence of Newbury as an agricultural market drawing on the west of the county, while Reading was a more commercial centre with a catchment area to the east (Lobb and Rose 1996).

Conclusions

To conclude, it is worth returning to Astill's assessment of the archaeological potential of Newbury (1978), to see how far archaeological research in the town has progressed since then. At that time, some 25% of the properties fronting the medieval streets had been redeveloped and cellarage had disturbed or destroyed a further 30%. Three of Astill's eight proposals for future research have been treated in this volume (the nature of the pre-urban settlement, the date of the laying out of the town, and the site of the castle) and two more have been touched upon (Roman occupation, and riverside occupation) but the investigations carried out so far have been by no means conclusive. While evidence for pre-urban activity has been uncovered at Bartholomew Street, the Domesday settlement of *Ulvritone* remains elusive. Bartholomew Street, or at least the northern end, almost certainly formed part of the original layout of the medieval town, but the evidence from Cheap Street is more ambiguous; marshy conditions may have rendered this area unsuitable for occupation on any scale before the mid 14th century and the evidence from the Market Place is similarly inconclusive. No archaeological work has so far taken place north of the bridge over the Kennet, in Northbrook Street, and the origins of this part of the town are as yet unknown, although it is assumed to be a slightly later addition to the original layout. Excavations at the southern end of Bartholomew Street have revealed evidence of occupation from at least the 12th century, close to the known limits of the medieval town; observations along the southern end of Cheap Street (Section 4) and further to the west on Kings Road (Wessex Archaeology 1993) have revealed only evidence of post-medieval and modern disturbance in these areas. The nature and site of the Anarchy Period castle, presumed to be somewhere in the Wharf area, remain unknown.

There is scope, then, for considerable further research into the history of Newbury, in order to elucidate these 'grey areas'. Furthermore, given the recent wider-ranging surveys in the vicinity of Newbury (Wessex Archaeology 1991; 1994) and in the Kennet Valley (Butterworth and Lobb 1992; Lobb and Rose 1996), and also the parallel research being undertaken in similar small towns such as Andover and Romsey, there is now a growing body of evidence to support a wider consideration of medieval small towns in Wessex.

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For Bartholomew Street and Cheap Street, St is often used as an abbreviation of Street, although it occurs in full in the text.

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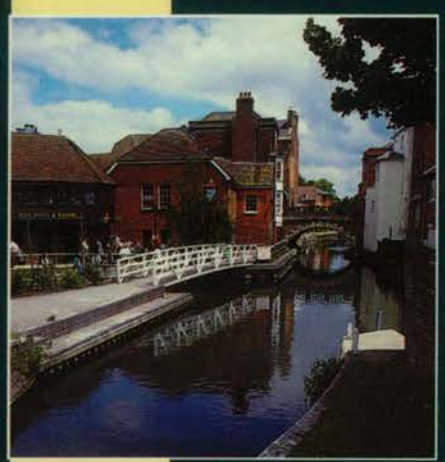

Between 1979 and 1990 archaeological works were carried out in response to increasing redevelopment in the centre of Newbury. The broad objective was to determine the origins and development of medieval settlement in the historic town centre. Fieldwork concentrated around the area of the market place, in Bartholomew Street, Cheap Street, and Newbury Wharf.

Burgage plots on Bartholomew and Cheap Streets had been occupied from the 11th century, confirming that this was part of the original town. Before this date, the area had been used for agriculture, and possibly settlement, from at least the 10th century. Artefacts from medieval levels include well-stratified sequences of pottery, metalwork, faunal and environmental data. The substantial pottery sequence is especially significant.

At Newbury Wharf, smaller quantities of medieval artefacts and a general absence of medieval structures or deposits, suggest that agricultural activity continued later into the medieval period in this area. No clear evidence for the 12th century castle was recorded.

ISBN 1-874350-21-3

ISSN 0965–5778

ISBN 1-874350-21-3
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