

**BAU2954**



nps archaeology

**Archaeological Evaluation, at 9–11 Town Green,  
Wymondham, Norfolk**

ENF 128720



**Prepared for**  
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Location:	9–11, Town Green, Wymondham, Norfolk
District:	South Norfolk
Planning Ref.:	Pre-application
Grid Ref.:	TG 1078 0178
HER No.:	ENF 128720
OASIS Ref.:	123052
Client:	George Reeve Ltd
Dates of Fieldwork:	6-12 March 2012

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## **Summary**

*An archaeological evaluation was conducted for George Reeve Ltd as part of pre-application planning preparation prior to the proposed development of a plot of land in the centre of Wymondham. Two trenches were excavated on open ground across the plot.*

*Trench 1 contained several medieval to early post-medieval features including two ditches, a gully, a pit and a possible post-hole.*

*Arguably the most significant and interesting archaeological evidence was found in Trench 2. It contained two large pits backfilled in the 15th to 16th centuries with dumped waste material that presumably derived from the historic properties fronting onto Town Green Road, and a large, deep footing which may have belonged to an earlier post-medieval building.*

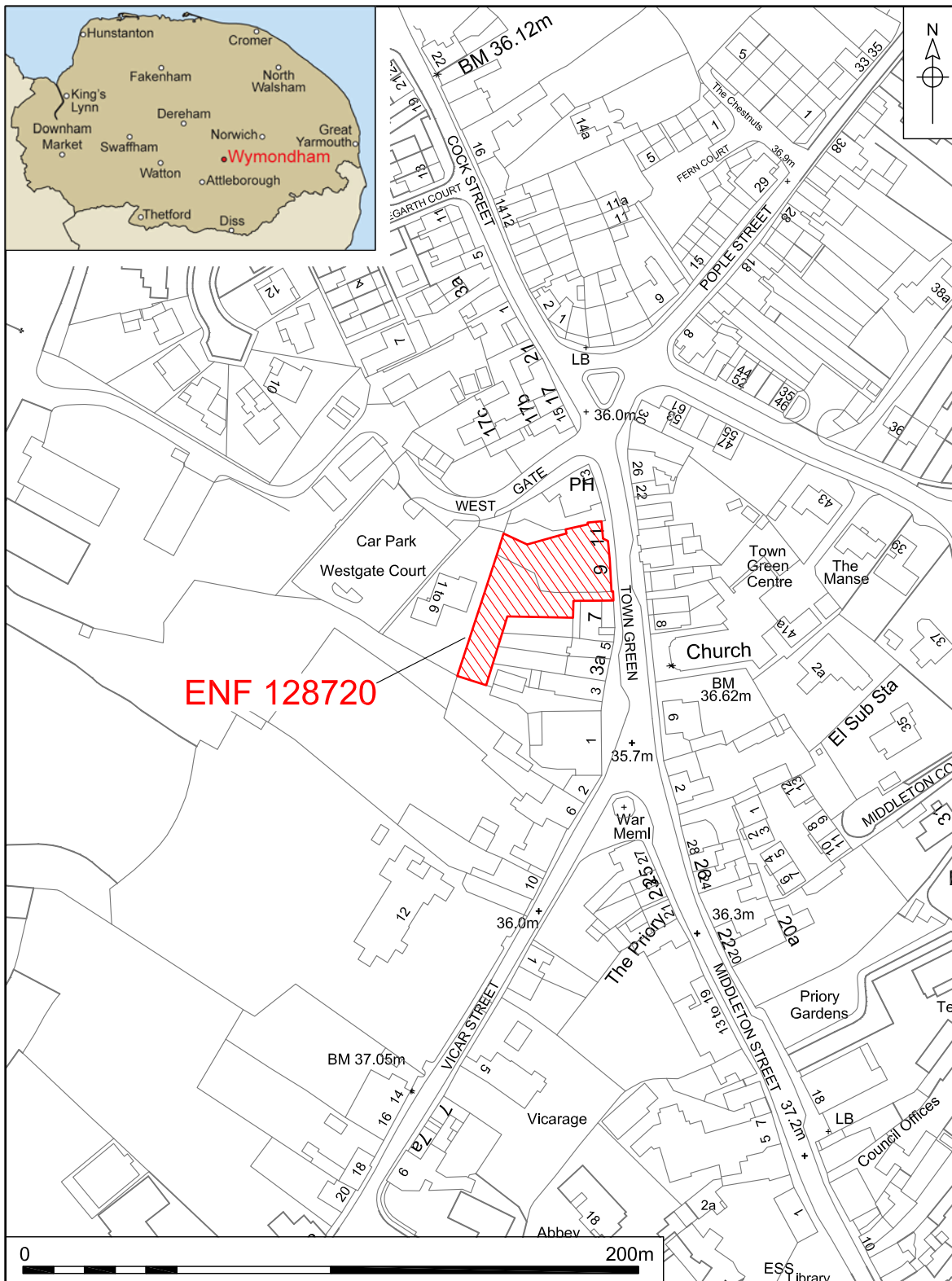
## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

The site is located to the rear of 9-11 Town Green in the northern part of Wymondham (Fig. 1). The site was roughly 'L' shaped extending east to west back from Town Green Road and then turning to a north-south orientation. The current owners of the site decided to undertake archaeological work prior to and in support of their forthcoming planning application. The site was 1,200m<sup>2</sup> in size.

This work was undertaken in accordance with a Brief issued by Norfolk Historic Environment Service (James Albone 18 November 2011 – ref: CNF43798) and with a Project Design and Method Statement prepared by NPS Archaeology (Ref. NAU /BAU2954/NP). It was commissioned by Ingleton Wood LLP on behalf of George Reeve Ltd.

This programme of work was designed to assist in defining the character and extent of any archaeological remains within the proposed redevelopment area, following the guidelines set out in *Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment* (Department for Communities and Local Government 2010) and the *National Planning Policy Framework* (Department for Communities and Local Government 2012). The results will enable decisions to be made by the Local Planning Authority about the treatment of any archaeological remains found.

The site archive is currently held by NPS Archaeology and on completion of the project will be deposited with Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service (NMAS), following the relevant policies on archiving standards.



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Figure 1. Site location. Scale 1:2000

## **2.0 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY**

The underlying solid geology was one of Upper Chalk, which formed approximately 65 to 99 million years ago in the Cretaceous period. The superficial deposits were sand and gravel, outwash from the post glacial meltwaters which formed in ice age conditions ([http://maps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyviewer\\_google/googleviewer.html](http://maps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyviewer_google/googleviewer.html)).

The specific upper soils on the site consisted entirely of dumped levelling layers. There was no true topsoil or subsoil, in keeping with the urban nature of the site. The natural substratum was a reasonably firm clayey sand and gravel.

The River Tiffey runs through the town some way to the south-west of the site. The site itself was flat and had been subjected to several levelling episodes which appeared to have raised the ground surface, as the plots to the west and east were noticeably lower.

Drainage through the deposits on site was not tested during the course of the work due to the dry conditions, although it presumably would have been reasonably good due to the nature of the natural substratum.

## **3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

A search of records held in the Norfolk Historic Environment Record (NHER) in the vicinity of the site was undertaken and the most relevant entries are reproduced below. A general history of Wymondham has been obtained mainly from two websites - <http://www.poppyland.co.uk/index> and <http://domesdaymap.co.uk/place>.

The earlier history of the area is of limited relevance to the present project and an examination of the NHER records indicates that there have been no prehistoric or Roman remains found close to the site.

It is known that by the Anglo-Saxon period there was a settlement at Wymondham and an important church stood on land later given over to be the site of the Norman Abbey. By the time of the Domesday survey in 1086 the manors of Wymondham had passed from the control of the last Anglo-Saxon bishop of East Anglia (Stigand) to the Norman William d'Albini. There were 376 households recorded and in 1086 the settlement is recorded as having 99 acres of meadow, Woodland, 92 pigs, six mills, 24 sheep and one fishery. Wymondham Abbey was founded by William d'Albini, whose son built a chapel honouring Thomas a Becket.

The town continued to prosper through the medieval period and became a reasonably large settlement.

The town was the birthplace of the radical Robert Kett who, with his brother William, led a revolt in 1549, the anger initially directed against the enclosure of common lands. A local landowner Sir John Flowerdew was the rival of Kett, himself a landowner, and was the target of some earlier violence. Kett went on to capture Norwich, although eventually an army from London re-took the city and the leaders of the revolt were executed. William Kett was hanged from Wymondham Abbey.

A large fire swept through the town in 1615 which appeared to have been started through arson in a stable whilst many of the population were at church. Three

hundred and twenty-seven people and their families lost property at this time and the losses are recorded in the '*Booke of the Losses by the fire*'. Many private and public buildings were destroyed. The fire appears to have affected Vicar Street, the north side of Market Street, Bridewell Street and Fairland Street to a larger degree than some other areas of the town. Re-building of the area after the fire was reasonably slow due to harder economic conditions at the start of the 17th century.

In 1622 there are known to have been 33 Inns dotted around the town.

Wymondham generally prospered throughout the post-medieval period. It was on the main coaching route from Norwich to London and the railway came to the town in 1845. In 1912 there were severe floods which damaged many buildings near the river.

An examination of entries in the Norfolk Historic Environment Record shows that an overwhelming amount of the records are for historic properties - rather than archaeological sites or findspots - which is in keeping with the urban nature of the area. The most relevant entries are those for the buildings NHER 15860, NHER 48585 and NHER 30672. These all lie within a few metres of the site fronting onto Town Green Road. There appears to be a concentration of late 16th- and 17th-century houses around the junction of Town Green with Cock Street and it is currently thought that there was once a separate hamlet in the area of the Town Green which may have represented a common-edge settlement (Albone 2011). It may have started in the medieval period and the infilling was completed by the early post-medieval period as represented by the date of the historic properties.

Building NHER 15860 has an early 16th-century core with a rear wing of 17th-century date. The early structure was classed as a jettied timber framed house which had a plaster covering. It contained a 'Tudor' doorway and armorial wall paintings. Another house that is listed (NHER 48585) was situated immediately to the east of the site. The building at 7, Town Green was built around 1760 and re-faced in the early 19th century; it consisted of two storeys and attic in three bays. A house situated a little further to the south (NHER 30672) was constructed of timber frame in the late 16th century and also had a later 19th-century brick cladding.

A series of other historic properties are located around the site, though they have less relevance for the present work, and are summarised here. On the opposite side of Town Green are historic buildings known as Lyng Cottages (NHER 4572); they are of early 19th-century date and mid 19th-century date respectively and constructed of brick with pantile roofs. NHER 15861 records a building that also lies on the opposite side of Town Green. Its core timber frame has been dated to 1580-1620 and it has later alterations including a brick skin; it was coated with stucco around 1800. A late 19th-century Methodist church (NHER 36315) built in 1870 of gault brick with red brick dressings and a 19th-century house (NHER 48858) lie along Town Green to the south. A little further north is a 17th-century timber framed house (NHER 30673) with a later brick skin and a 19th-century tiled butcher's shop front with bull and sheep head motifs. A building (NHER 15857) constructed in 1684 follows the curve of the road. Adjacent to this property, NHER 30667 refers to a late 17th-century timber framed property. A building recorded as NHER 28652 was situated a little further north in Cock Street. It appears to be dated to at least the 17th century and was constructed with timber framed



technology. Four other historic buildings are situated in Cock Street; 4 and 6 Cock Street (NHER 48859) are a pair of late 17th-century houses and opposite them are 8 and 10 (NHER 48855) - a pair of early 18th-century houses. In Pople Street there are a pair of timber framed cottages (NHER 23154) dated to the 18th century, which at a later date have acquired a brick skin. Just to the south of the site there were two timber framed houses (NHER 30671) dating to the late 16th century. They had a later 19th-century façade and the form of the buildings changed when their use changed from shops to flats.

There are only two findspots located close to the proposed development site; both were close to Cock Street just to the north. NHER 32319 refers to the location of a post-medieval bronze seal ring which was found by metal detector during construction of a house. In 2001 a medieval jeton NHER 45388 was found in a garden.

#### **4.0 METHODOLOGY**

The objective of this evaluation was to determine as far as reasonably possible the presence or absence, location, nature, extent, date, quality, condition and significance of any surviving archaeological deposits within the development area. 5% of the plot was sample excavated. Two trenches were excavated (Trenches 1 and 2) in the southern (open) half of the development plot (Fig. 2)

Machine excavation was carried out with a 5 tonne hydraulic 360° excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket and operated under constant archaeological supervision (Plate 1). A 5-tonne excavator was selected for the work due to the narrow nature of the entrance to the site.



Plate 1. Machining (Trench 2), looking west

Spoil, exposed surfaces and features were scanned with a metal-detector. All metal-detected and hand-collected finds other than those which were obviously modern, were retained for inspection.

Environmental samples were taken from pits [20] (fill [37]) and [64] (fill [68]) largely to determine the survival of plant macrofossils.

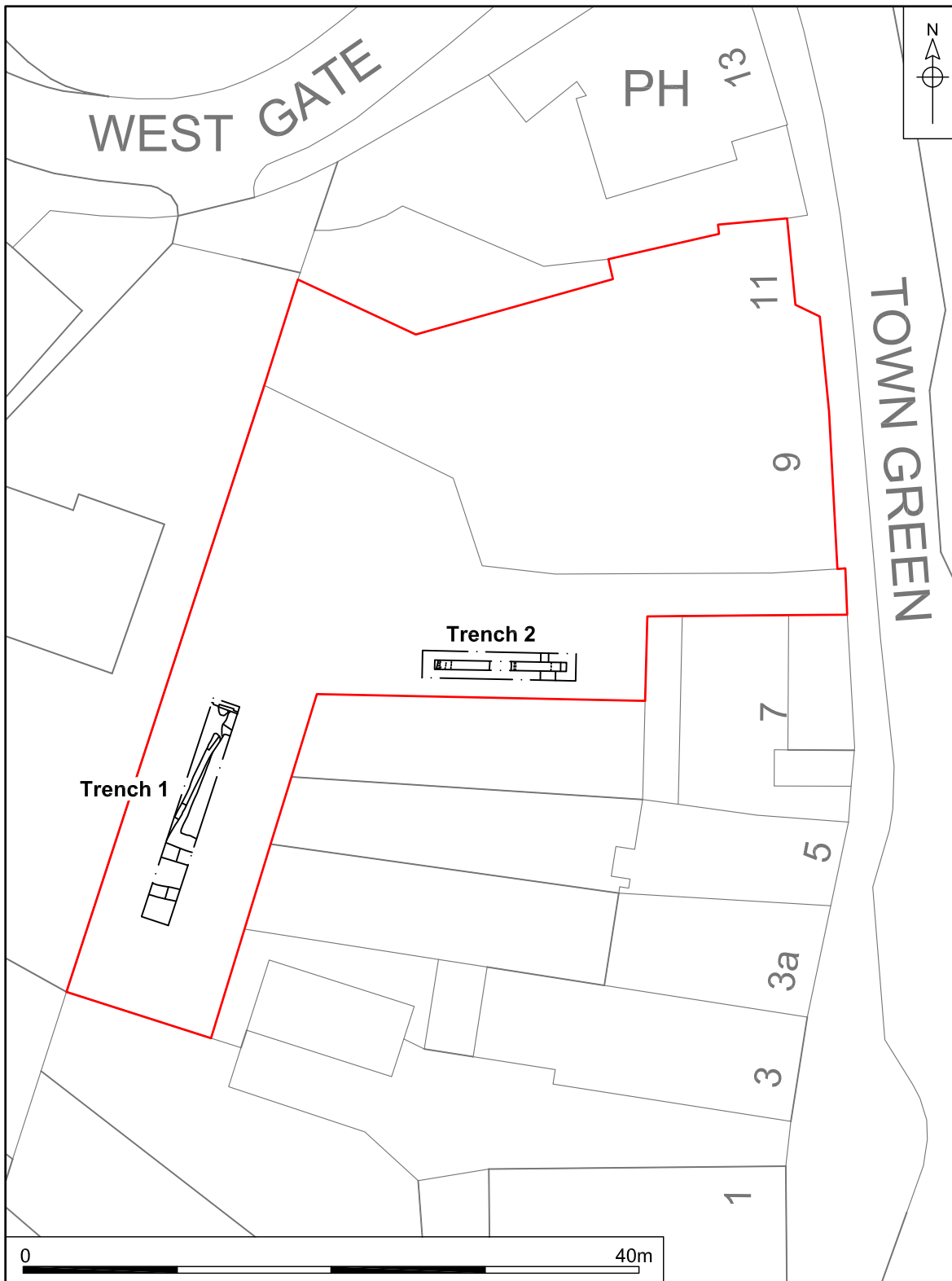
All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using NPS Archaeology pro forma. Trench locations, plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales. Monochrome and digital photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits where appropriate.

The temporary benchmark (35.85m OD) used during the course of this work was transferred from known height with a value of 35.70m OD located on the Town Green Road. The temporary benchmark was sited on concrete in the vicinity of Trench 2.

Site conditions were good (Plate 2) and access was excellent, although there was quite heavy rain on the first day of site.



Plate 2. Working shot (Trench 2), looking east



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Figure 2. Location of trenches. Scale 1:400

## 5.0 RESULTS

The results obtained from each trench are described below under their relevant headings. The locations of the Trenches 1 and 2 are depicted in Figure 2.

### Trench 1

Trench 1 was aligned roughly north-east to south-west and was positioned in the southern part of the development plot (Plates 3 and 4). It measured 15m by 1.8m. There were five archaeological features visible within the trench and a wall at its northern end (Fig. 3).

A number of layers of possible levelling deposits of recent date were also recorded in section. The features are discussed below as they are encountered from south to north.



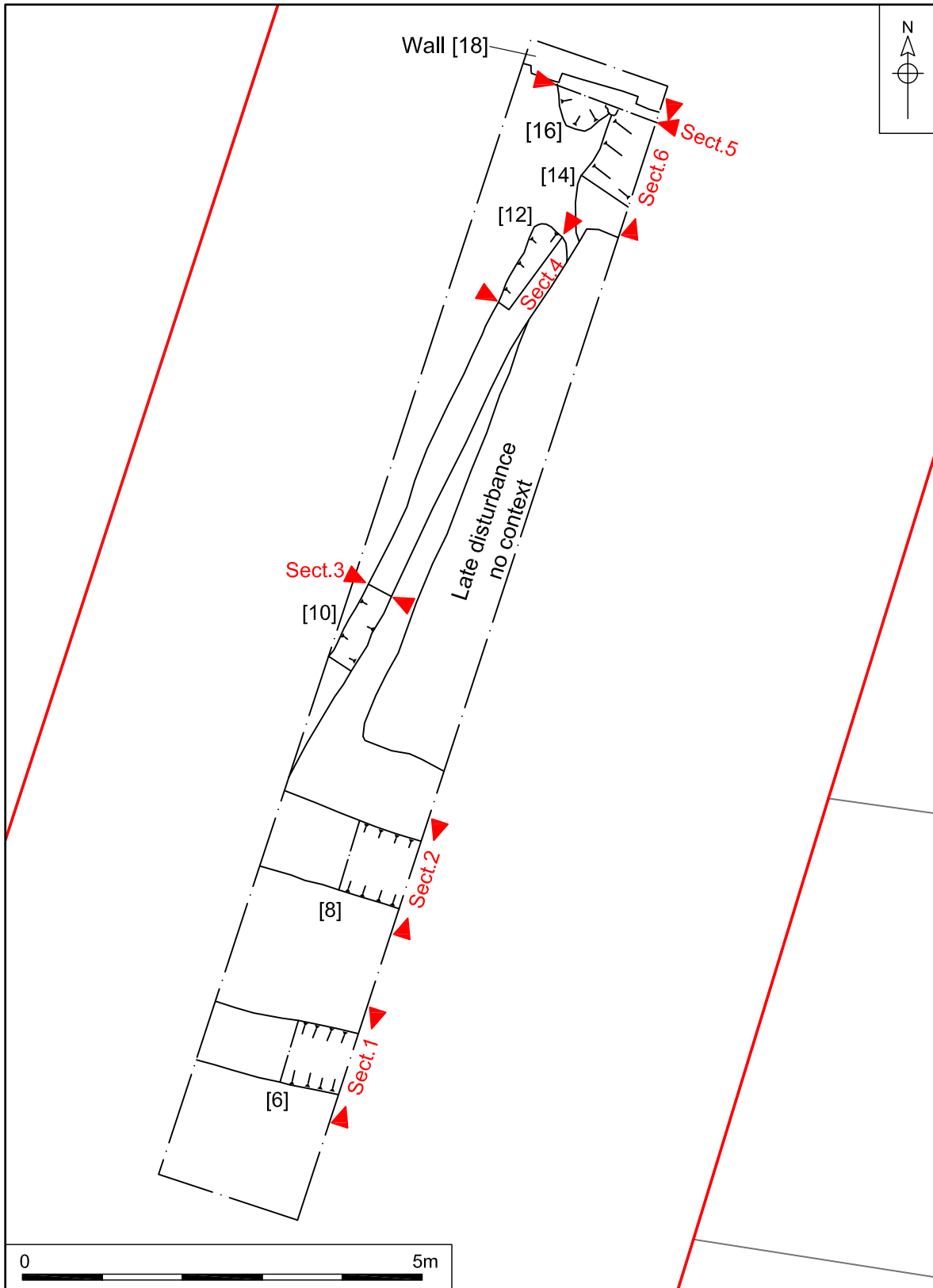
Plate 3. Trench 1, looking south



Plate 4. Trench 1, looking north

At the southern end of Trench 1 was ditch [6] (Fig. 3, Plate 5). It crossed the trench and was 0.80m wide and 0.30m deep. It was orientated east-north-east to west-north-west and shared the same alignment as modern plot boundaries. It had regularly sloping sides and the base was roughly flat (Fig. 4 section 1). The fill ([7]) consisted of a friable mid greyish brown silty clay which had probably built up through natural silting.

Fill [7] contained a sherd of Westerwald ware which dated to the 18th century. The ditch was sealed by a thick deposit of levelling material ([4]).



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Figure 3. Trench 1, plan. Scale 1:75

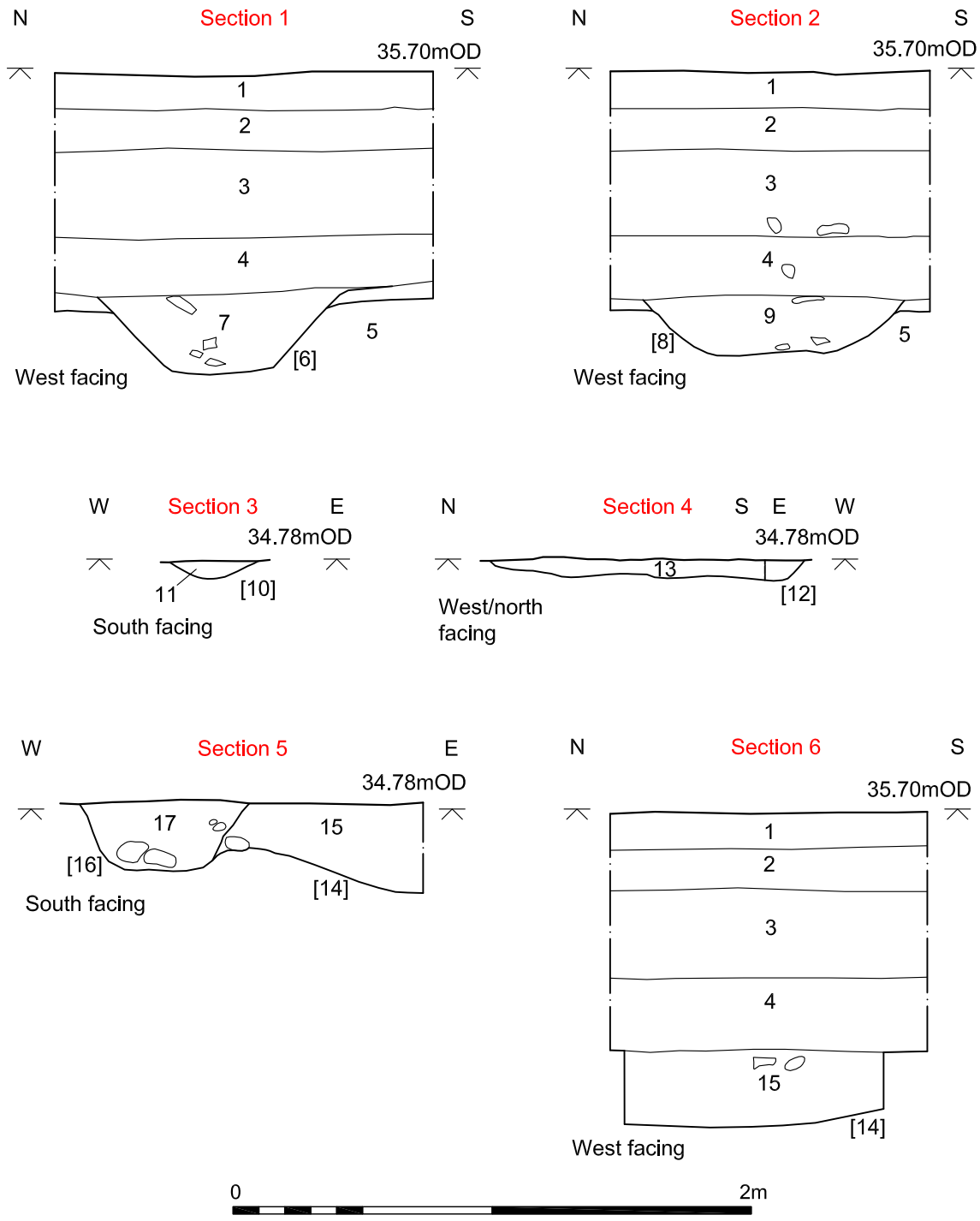


Figure 4. Trench 1, sections. Scale 1:25



Plate 5. Trench 1, ditch [6], looking east



Plate 6. Trench 1, ditch [8], looking east

Ditch [8] was similar in appearance in plan to ditch [6] and was situated just to the north of it (Fig. 3, Plate 6). This ditch was parallel with ditch [6], crossed the trench and had a width of 0.90m. Its depth was 0.23m, the sides sloped gently and the base was roughly flat (Fig. 4 section 2). The single fill ([9]) was formed from a very similar deposit to fill [7] recorded in ditch [6] i.e. a friable mid greyish brown silty clay which had probably built up through a series of natural silting episodes. Ditch [8] was also sealed by levelling layer [4].

Early Medieval Ware was found within fill [8].



Plate 7. Trench 1, gully [10], looking west



Plate 8. Trench 1, gully [10], looking south

A gully ([10]=[12]) was observed running north-east to south-west on the western side of Trench 1 (Fig. 3, Plates 7 and 8). Two slots were excavated through the feature and each was allocated separate context numbers. The gully measured at least 7.64m in length and was 0.47m across at its widest point. It had slightly irregular sides and base and was a maximum of 0.12m deep (Fig. 4 sections 3 and 4). The northern end of the feature appeared to terminate just to the south of pit [14] (Fig. 3). The fill of the gully ([11]=[13]) consisted of a friable mid grey silty clay which may have accumulated through natural silting.

The fill contained a sherd of Westerwald ware which dated to the 18th century. This feature was also sealed by levelling layer [4].



Plate 9. Trench 1, pit [14], post-hole? [16] and wall [18], looking north



A pit ([14]) was identified at the north-eastern end of the trench (Fig. 3, Plates 10 and 11). It measured at least 1.72m by 0.66m and had a depth of 0.34m. The sides and base were reasonably regular and curved (Fig. 4 section 5). The fill ([15]) was homogeneous and due to the lack of obvious tip levels may have naturally silted up. Pit [14] was truncated by possible post-hole [16] on its western side. ?Post-hole [16] was 0.74m by 0.43m and had a depth of 0.26m (Figs 3 and 4 section 5, Plates 10 and 11)). The sides were steep and regular and its base was roughly flat. The fill ([17]) may have been the result of natural silting.



Plate 10. Trench 1, pit [14], post-hole? [16] and wall [18], looking north

Each of these features was sealed by the levelling layer [4].

St Neot's ware dated between the 9th and 12th centuries was recovered from fill [17].

Next in the developmental sequence of the site was levelling layer [4] (Fig. 4, sections 1, 2, 6). The layer was visible over the whole area of the trench and was 0.28m thick. It consisted of a friable mid brown silty clay with occasional larger flints but otherwise reasonably clear of inclusions. There was a diffuse boundary with the next layer in the sequence (deposit [3]). The layer was probably deposited around the 18th century, possibly as landscaping or levelling. The pottery within it had a mixed date range of 18th-20th centuries.

Flint and mortar wall [18] (Fig. 3, Plates 10 and 11) appeared to be constructed at this point in the sequence. There were some indications that the wall was built within a shallow construction cut within layer [4], however due to the fragmented nature of the wall and the presence of the two features [14] and [16] where the layers meet the wall it was not completely clear. Layers [3] and [2] certainly butted against the wall and at this eastern end of layer [3] there were frequent amounts of crushed rubble, which suggested that the wall had been demolished at some point in the 19th/20th century. The wall was formed from flint nodules on average 200mm across held by a hard white mortar and occasional small fragments of brick again around 150mm across. There were two small areas of facing left on the wall at this point although the wall had been previously disrupted, probably during the original demolition. The facing was reasonably neat but was not sufficiently preserved *in situ* to record fully.

Layer [3] consisted of a friable mid to dark grey silty clay which had also probably been deliberately dumped onto the area of the site in order to landscape the site. The layer was reasonably free of inclusions and was 0.34m thick (Fig. 4, sections 1, 2, 6). This levelling layer was probably deposited sometime in the 19th century.

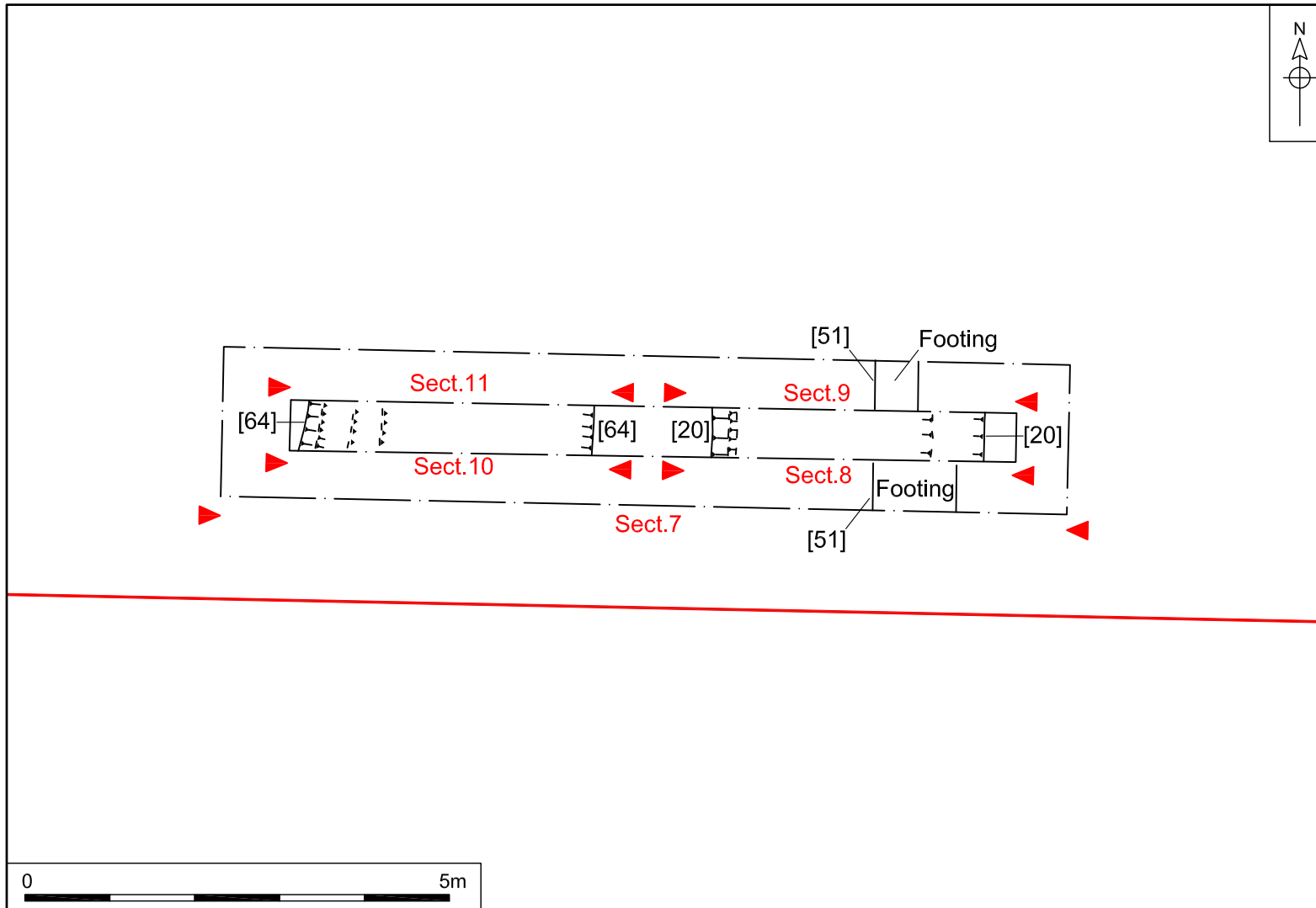


Plate 11. Trench 1, tile floor [19], looking north

Above layer [3] in the southern half of the trench was un-bonded tile surface [19] (Plate 11). The tiles were handmade and laid directly onto a thin layer of 30mm thick builder's sand. They measured 230mm square by 40mm thick and it was unclear during the work on site whether the surface was originally an external or internal surface.

Recently dumped deposit [2] (Fig. 4, sections 1, 2, 6, Plate 11) was laid directly onto the tile surface. It consisted of a friable very dark grey/black humic soil which contained frequent fragments of wood. It had a very recent derivation.

Concrete surface [1] (Fig. 4, sections 1, 2, 6) was laid at the top of the sequence. It was 0.14m thick in places.



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Figure 5. Trench 2, plan. Scale 1:75

## Trench 2

Trench 2 was aligned east-west and measured 10m by 1.8m (Fig. 2). Due to the depth of deposits, and to allow examination of deeper deposits and features within the trench, a 0.60m-wide central slot was dug along its length (Fig. 5, Plates 12 and 13).

Trench 2 was dominated by the presence of two large pits ([20] and [64]). Three earlier deposits ([27], [28] and [48]) were present within the trench and were truncated by the two large pits. These deposits may have been of medieval date.



Plate 12. Trench 2, looking east



Plate 13. Trench 2, looking west

The most western of the layers was friable, mid brown silty clay ([48]) which contained occasional small stones and was reasonably clean of other inclusions. The layer extended at least 1.41m east to west by 1.80m north to south. The layer was 0.30m thick and may have been deliberately deposited. It was truncated by pits [20] and [64] (Fig. 6 sections 8-11).

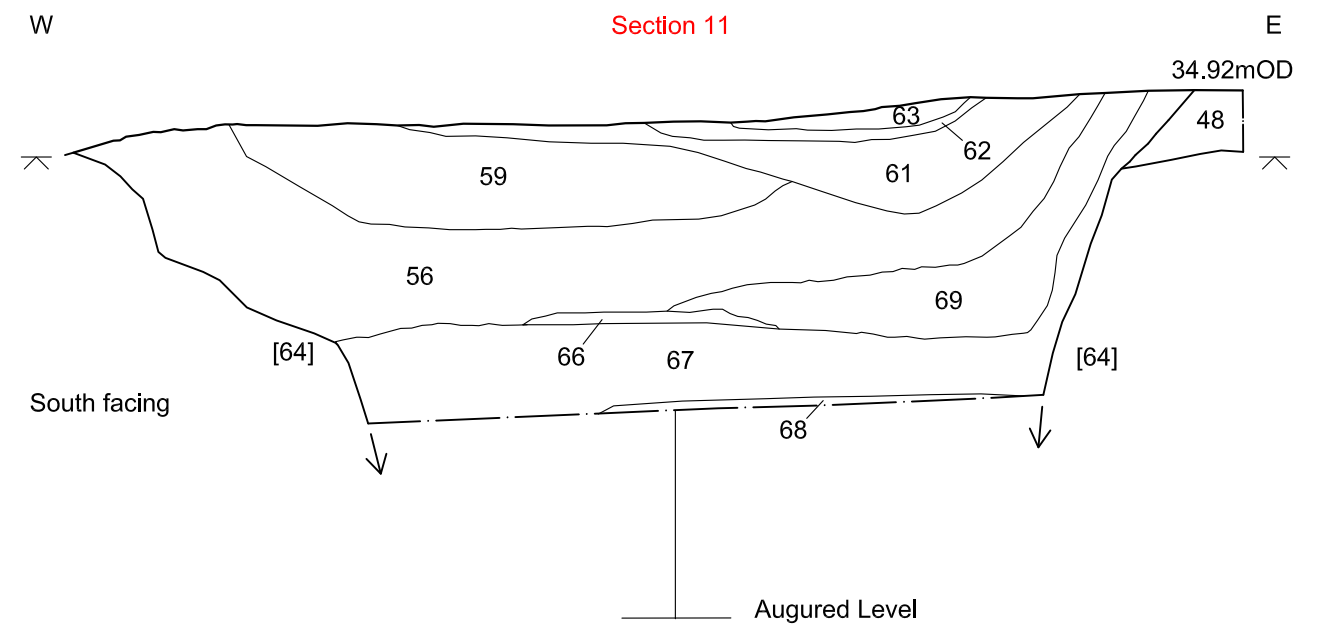
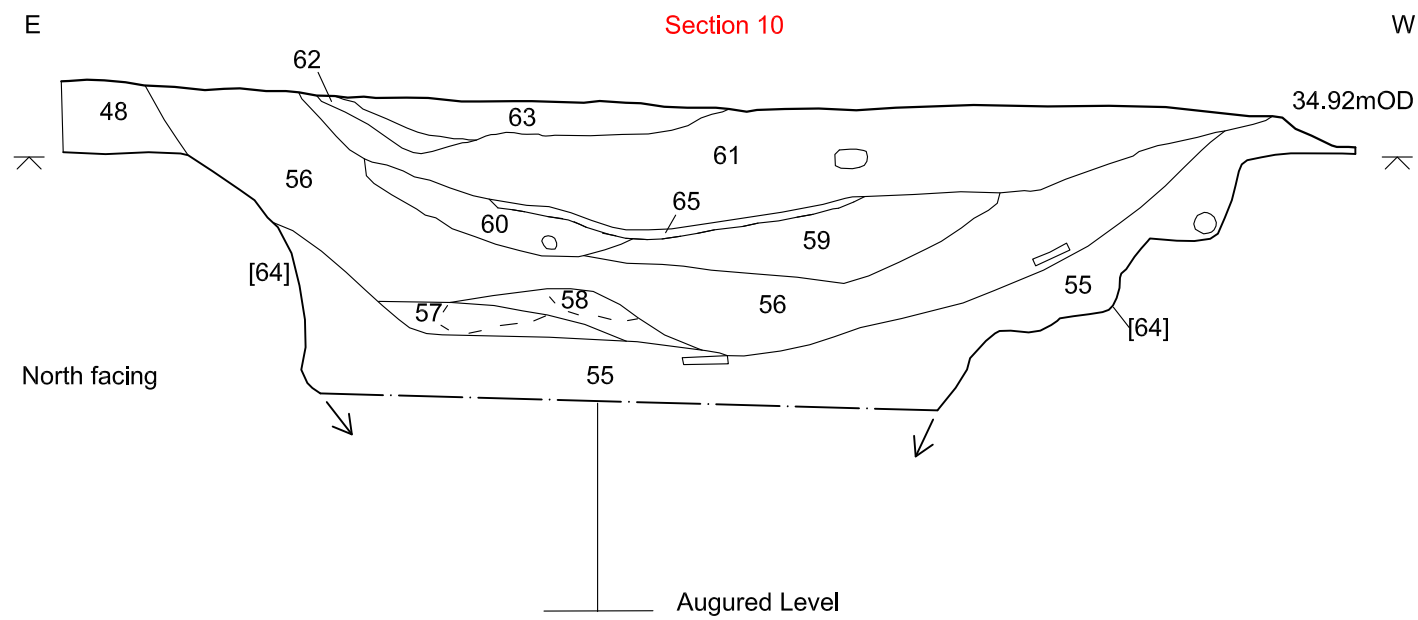
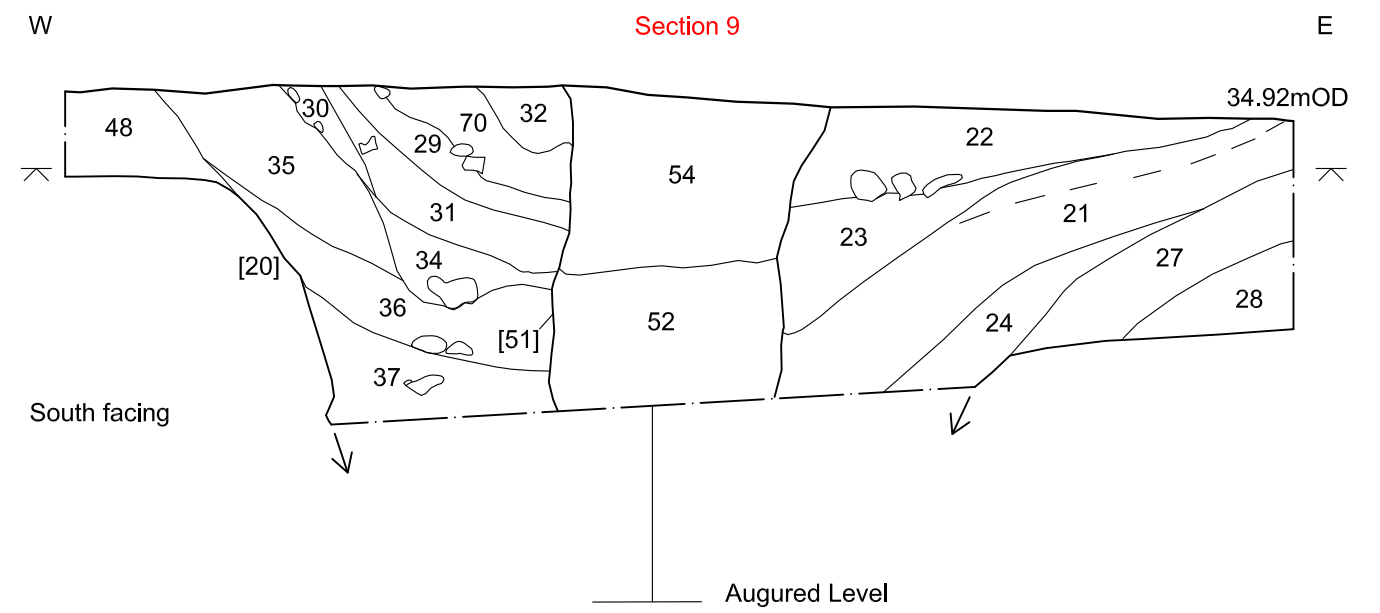
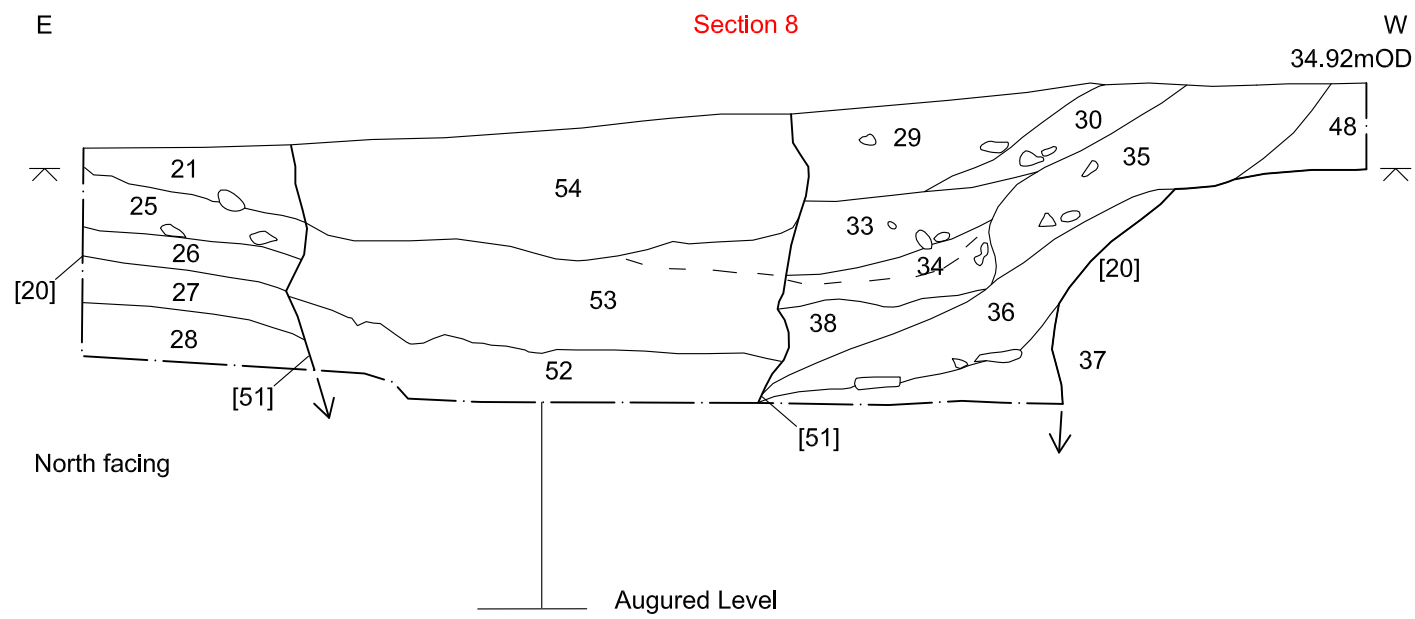
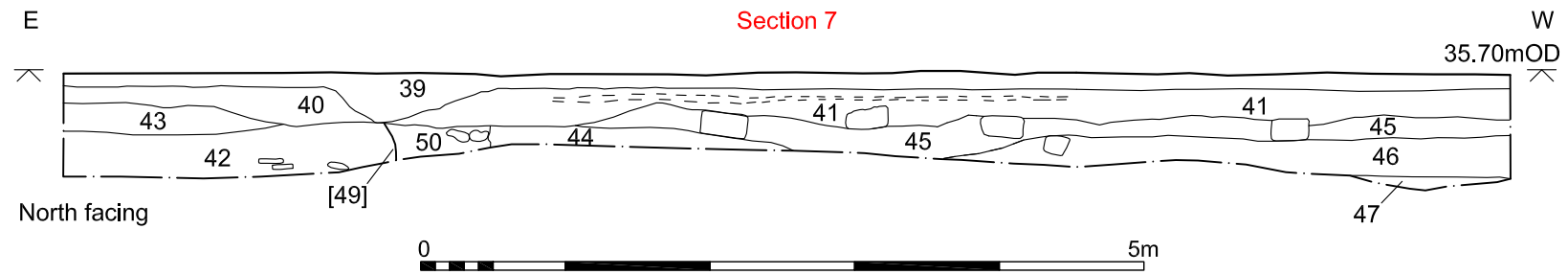


Figure 6. Trench 2, sections. Scale 1:50 and 1:25

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There was 15th- to 16th-century pottery found within layer [48].

At the eastern end of Trench 2 were two deposits that had been truncated on their western side by pit [20] (Fig. 6 sections 8, 9).

The earliest of these two deposits was [28], a friable dark grey silty clay which contained a number of small flints. The layer was 0.30m thick and measured 0.60m east- west by at least 1.80m north-south.

Layer [28] contained pottery which dated to the 11th to 13th centuries.

The second deposit was [27], a 0.20m thick, friable, light brown silty clay.

The most westerly of the pits was pit [64], which measured around 3.70m in length east-west and extended beyond the edges of the trench north-south (Fig. 5, Plates 14 and 15). The pit was only excavated to a depth of 1.10m due to its depth and inaccessibility, although by augering the base was found to be a further 0.70m below this – giving a total depth of 1.80m.



Plate 14. Trench 2, pit [64], looking north-west



Plate 15. Trench 2, pit [64], looking south-east

A sticky dark humic clay with a sulphurous smell was recovered using an auger from the base of the pit which may indicate that there is a possibility for waterlogged material to be preserved at this level. As this deposit was only observed by augering it was not given a context number. The western side of pit [64] was roughly stepped, which may have been a deliberate design to allow ease of entry to the pit, possibly the pit started life as either a quarry pit or storage pit, although it certainly ended its life as a refuse pit. The sides were otherwise generally steep and slightly irregular.

There were fourteen fills recorded within pit [64] (Fig. 6 sections 10, 11). The earliest excavated deposit in the pit ([68]) was a compact and sticky reddish brown clay which contained frequent amounts of charcoal and some animal bone. The deposit had an observed depth of 0.04m, though it presumably extended deeper into the pit. Next in the sequence was greenish brown sandy clay [67] with few inclusions that may have represented a degraded layer of cess that was 0.50m thick and extended upwards along the eastern side of the pit. It was probably deposited around the same time as deposit [55], a compact mid to dark sandy clay which contained moderate amounts of chalk and charcoal flecks. This layer was 0.30m thick on average. Above deposit [55] was a thin (0.03m) fill [66], composed of orangey yellow clay with gravels, and which had the appearance of being re-deposited natural. Next in sequence was a firm mid brown sandy clay [69] with occasional flecks of chalk which at its thickest point was 0.26m thick. Fills [57] and [58] occur around this point in the sequence though they were only observed in one of the two sections (Fig. 6 section 10). Moderately compact, 0.10m thick, sandy clay [57] with patches of bluish grey ash and occasional flecks of charcoal lay below similarly thin layer [58] which consisted of a similar amount of bluish grey ash held in a matrix of firm sandy clay. The central part of the pit was occupied by a deposit composed of moderately compact mid greyish brown silty clay ([56]) which contained frequent inclusions of charcoal and chalk flecks. This layer was 0.50m thick at its thickest. Above deposit [56] was layer [59], a 0.30m-thick (at its deepest) relatively compact greenish yellow brown sandy clay with frequent inclusions of ceramic building material. Fill [60] was next in the sequence of infilling of the pit. It was essentially the same as layer [59] but contained far less building material. At its deepest point layer [60] was 0.13m thick. A thin (0.03m thick) layer of charcoal-rich deposit [65], a moderately soft black sandy clay matrix containing frequent amounts of charcoal was situated above it. A 0.40m thick layer of reasonably soft mid brown sandy clay ([61]) was located towards the top of pit [64]. This deposit was surmounted by layer [62], a 0.07m-thick moderately soft, dark greyish blue sandy clay and gravel mixture. At the top of the sequence (Fig. 6 section 10) was 0.13m thick, mid brown sandy clay [63] which contained little of the charcoal and chalk flecks observed in the other fills of the pit.

There was some 11th- to 13th-century pottery found in some of the lower deposits within pit [64], although more generally the pottery suggested that the infilling had occurred around the 15th-16th centuries.

Pit [20] was the most easterly of the pits (Fig. 5). It measured 3.80m across east-west and extended beyond the edges of the trench north-south (Plates 16 and 17). The feature was excavated to a depth of 1.10m and augered to its base 0.60m deeper giving a total depth of 1.70m. (Fig. 6 section 11) The sides of the feature appeared to be slightly more regular than those of pit [64]. It was more shallowly



sloping on its eastern side and very steep on its western side although this edge appeared to start to undercut slightly (Fig. 6 section 9).



Plate 16. Trench 2, pit [20], looking north-east



Plate 17. Trench 2, pit [20], looking north-west

Seventeen fills recorded within pit [64] (Fig. 6 sections 10, 11). One of the earliest fills was composed of 0.48m-thick, friable, dark greyish brown silty clay [37] which contained occasional flecks of charcoal, a mortar patch and occasional numbers of flints. A similarly early fill in the sequence ([24]), on the eastern side of pit [20] consisted of a 0.19m-thick, friable, dark grey silty clay which contained occasional flints (like deposit [37] but with less charcoal). Layers [26] and [25] were situated beneath layer [21]. Layer [26] (which came first) consisted of a 0.10m-thick, friable and mottled light brown silty clay which contained occasional charcoal flecks and light brown clay patches. Fill [25] was essentially the same as layer [26], but with fewer less light brown clay patches than [25]; it was 0.19m thick. Next in the sequence was 0.30m-thick, friable and mottled, grey and yellow silty clay [21] which contained occasional flecks of charcoal. It was impossible to determine the

relationship of deposit [21] with layer [36] on the opposite side of the pit due to the truncation caused by footing [51] at its centre (Fig. 6, sections 8, 9). Layer [36] was 0.22m thick and was essentially the same as deposit [37] except that it contained more charcoal. Next in sequence was deposit [35], a 0.47m-thick layer deposited down the western side of the pit which consisted of friable, light grey silty clay which contained occasional flecks of charcoal and small flint. The angle at the base of this deposit appears to resemble a re-cut although as this observation was unclear, an additional context number was not allocated (the clayey nature of the dumps could easily allow such a relatively unusual pattern of deposition to develop). Given its position on the eastern side of the pit, deposit [23] appeared to have been dumped at a similar time to deposit [35]. Fill [23] consisted of a 0.42m-thick, friable, dark grey silty clay matrix supporting frequent lenses of ash and charcoal. Above layer [23] on the eastern side of pit [20] was deposit [22], a 0.31m-thick, friable, mottled mid brown silty clay which contained moderate numbers of flecks of mortar and occasional fragments of ceramic building material. The next deposit in sequence was [38], composed of a 0.27m-thick, friable and gritty, mid grey silty clay which contained occasional flecks of charcoal. Above this was a 0.23m-thick, mottled light brown silty clay [34] which contained frequent numbers of ashy patches, particularly towards the top of the deposit. This deposit was in turn surmounted by [33], a 0.23m-thick, firm, mottled light grey silty clay which contained occasional numbers of flints and sandier patches. Above [33] was layer [30] consisting of a 0.24m-thick, firm, orange silty sand with several flints. The uppermost fill observed on the western side of the southernmost section (Fig. 6 section 8) in pit [20] was [29], a 0.30m-thick firm and slightly friable, mid grey silty clay which contained frequent flecks of ceramic building material, chalk flecks, sandy patches and charcoal flecks. Above it in the sequence was [31], a 0.23m-thick layer of firm sandy silt which contained occasional patches of sand, occasional flecks of charcoal and frequent flecks of chalk and mortar. Above [31] was fill [70], a 0.22m-thick deliberate dump of mid brown silty clay. Another dump consisting of a 0.22m-thick, firm light grey silty clay ([32]) with occasional flecks of charcoal and fragments of ceramic building material was the last in the sequence of pit fills.

There was 11th- to 13th-century pottery found in some of the lower fills in pit [20], although more generally the pottery suggested that the fills had been deposited around the 15th-16th century.

There were several layers situated above pits [20] and [64]. At the eastern end of Trench 2 was 0.34m-thick layer [42] (Fig. 6 section 7) which was comprised of loose, mid grey silty clay containing occasional fragments of ceramic building material and several flints. Layer [44], located a little further to the west (Fig. 6 section 7) was a similar gritty and sandy silty clay which contained occasional flints and flecks of charcoal. Layer [46] was situated at the western end of the trench and was 0.23m thick (Fig. 6 section 7) and sealed pit [64]. Layer [47], of which only a small amount was visible (Fig. 6 section 7), was a friable, mid greyish brown silty clay which may have been equivalent to one of the top fills of pit [64].

Each of these layers was truncated by cut [49] for wall [50] (Figs 5 and 6 section 7, Plate 18) - the cut was essentially the same phase as the cut for the footing i.e. [51] (Figs 5 and 6 sections 8, 9). The cut measured 0.73m across and 0.30m deep. It was filled with loose sand and mortar with occasional fragments of bonded flint. It was essentially a fragmented flint wall.



Plate 18. Trench 2, pt [20], (showing footing [51] at the centre) looking north

Footing [51] measured 0.76-1.69m across and was at least 1.10m deep and extended beyond the northern and southern edges of the trench (Fig. 5). It truncated the centre of pit [20]. The edges of footing [51] were a little irregular though essentially vertical (Fig. 6 section 8 and 9). There were three fills within the feature, all slightly different although they were probably deposited at a similar time. The earliest ([52]) consisted of frequent rounded and sub rounded flints held in a matrix of mid grey silty clay with occasional fragments of ceramic building material. Above [52] was [53], an identical deposit except that it was a browner hue. Fill [54] was also very similar to the other two but contained more flint.

The footing probably represents part of a wall from a forerunner to the historic building located at 7 Town Green.

Two layers ([43] and [45]) were the next in the sequence. They represented episodes of reasonably recent landscaping at the site and contained elements of building material derived from a row of cottages that had existed in at least the late 19th century at the site (visible on the 1st Edition of the Ordnance Survey map). Layer [43] was situated at the northern end of the trench and consisted of a firm mottled silty clay which contained a frequent amount of crushed ceramic building material and mortar fragments. Layer [45] was situated in the middle and west of the trench and was composed of gritty and sandy silty clay which contained a number of flints and 1960s building blocks with charcoal and ashy patches throughout.

Layers [40] and [41] were layers of landscaping deposits of recent date. Layer [40] was 0.26m thick and comprised flint and brick rubble held in a matrix of loose, gritty, slightly sandy clayey silt. Layer [41] was a firm, gritty, orange sandy clay which was also 0.26m thick. These two layers were probably deliberately deposited as a levelling layer beneath 0.09m-thick concrete surface [39].

## 6.0 THE FINDS

Finds were processed and recorded by count and weight; an Excel spreadsheet was produced outlining broad dating. Each material type has been considered separately and is included below organised by material and chronologically within that. A list of finds by context can be found in Appendix 2a.

### 6.1 Pottery

by Sue Anderson

#### 6.1.1 Introduction

One hundred and eight sherds of pottery weighing 1,695g were collected from nineteen contexts. Table 1 shows the quantification by fabric; a summary catalogue by context is included as Appendix 3.

Description	Fabric	Code	No	Wt/g	Eve	MNV
Thetford-type ware	THET	2.50	1	7		1
St. Neot's Ware	STNE	2.70	2	5		1
<b>Total Late Saxon</b>			<b>3</b>	<b>12</b>		<b>2</b>
Early medieval ware	EMW	3.10	1	3		1
Grimston coarseware	GRCW	3.22	3	20		2
Local medieval unglazed	LMU	3.23	3	35	0.07	3
Grimston-type ware	GRIM	4.10	5	93		4
<b>Total medieval</b>			<b>12</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>0.07</b>	<b>10</b>
Late medieval and transitional	LMT	5.10	54	905	0.43	23
Raeran/Aachen Stoneware	GSW3	7.13	2	10		2
Spanish tin-glazed ware	STGE	7.53	1	37		1
Glazed red earthenware	GRE	6.12	1	35		1
Cologne/Frechen Stoneware	GSW4	7.14	26	413	0.30	6
<b>Total late and post-medieval</b>			<b>84</b>	<b>930</b>	<b>0.73</b>	<b>33</b>
Westerwald Stoneware	GSW5	7.15	2	34		2
Late post-medieval unglazed earthenwares	LPME	8.01	1	7	0.05	1
Refined white earthenwares	REFW	8.03	1	13		1
Creamwares	CRW	8.10	5	78		2
<b>Total modern</b>			<b>9</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>0.05</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Totals</b>			<b>108</b>	<b>1695</b>	<b>0.85</b>	<b>51</b>

Table 1. Pottery quantification by fabric

#### 6.1.2 Methodology

Quantification was carried out using sherd count, weight and estimated vessel equivalent (eve). A full quantification by fabric, context and feature is available in the archive. All fabric codes were assigned from the Suffolk post-Roman fabric series, which includes Norfolk, Essex, Cambridgeshire and Midlands fabrics, as well as imported wares. Imports were identified from Jennings (1981). Form terminology follows MPRG (1998). Recording uses a system of letters for fabric codes together with number codes for ease of sorting in database format. The results were input directly onto an MS Access database.

### 6.1.3 Pottery by period

#### 6.1.3.1 Late Saxon

Body sherds of St Neot's Ware and Thetford Ware were recovered from post-hole fill [17] and pit fill [55] respectively. One greyware sherd from pit fill [68] may be Grimston-type Thetford Ware, but on balance appeared more like the medieval Grimston fabric (GRCW).

#### 6.1.3.2 Medieval

Sherds of medieval coarseware were generally undiagnostic body fragments, but one jar rim was present (a Norwich LMU form of 12th/13th-century date) in pit fill [55] and there was a fragment of LMU jug base in pit fill [28]. Five body and base sherds of Grimston glazed ware were also recovered.

#### 6.1.3.3 Late and post-medieval

The largest group to be recovered in this assemblage had a broad fabric date range of the late 14th-17th centuries, but the vessel forms and associations suggest that the majority of this group dates to the 16th century. Late medieval and transitional wares in fabrics typical of North Suffolk were present in the greatest numbers and included body/handle sherds of two a large jugs, and rim fragments of a jar/pipkin, a jug, a jar and a pancheon, all from pit [64]. Body sherds of Raeren stoneware mugs and rim, body and base fragments of several Cologne-type mugs and jugs were also found in this pit.

The most unusual find in this group was a fragment of a Spanish tin-glazed bowl decorated in the base with a blue-painted design incorporating a Gothic 'b'. The fragment may be Valencian lustreware, as there are possible traces of lustre externally and adhering to some of the areas of blue paint. If so, it is likely to be an early version of the ware and of late 14th- to 15th-century date. Potentially it could have been a curated object which was deposited at the same time as the other vessels in the pit.

A single base sherd of glazed red earthenware, perhaps slightly later than most of the group above, was recovered from ditch fill [7].

#### 6.1.3.4 Modern

Pottery of 18th-century and later date included two body sherds of Westerwald stoneware with cobalt blue lines, one probably from a tankard, from ditch fills [7] and [11]. Sherds of two creamware vessels, one of which was a small bowl, were found in layer [3]. A transfer-printed rim sherd from a large serving plate or dish was found in layer [4], and a fragment of plantpot was recovered from ditch fill [11].

### 6.1.4 Pottery by context

A summary of the pottery by feature is provided in Table 2.

Feature	Context	Identifier	Fabric	Spotdate
	3	Layer	CRW	1730-1760
	4	Layer	REFW	L.18th-20th c.
	48	Layer	LMU, GRIM, LMT	15th-16th c.
6	7	Ditch	GRE, GSW5	17th-18th c.
8	9	Ditch	EMW	11th-12th c.
10	11	Ditch	GSW5, LPME	18th-20th c.

Feature	Context	Identifier	Fabric	Spotdate
16	17	Post-hole	STNE	850-1150
20	21	Pit	GRIM, LMT	15th-16th c.
20	28	Pit	GRCW, LMU	11th-M.13th c.
20	31	Pit	LMT	15th-16th c.
51	52	Footing	LMT	15th-16th c.
64	55	Pit	THET, LMU, LMT, GSW3	L.15th-16th c.
64	56	Pit	LMT, GSW4	16th c.
64	57	Pit	LMT	15th-16th c.
64	59	Pit	LMT	15th-16th c.
64	61	Pit	LMT, GSW4	16th c.
64	63	Pit	GRIM	L.12th-14th c.*
64	67	Pit	GRIM, STGE	L.14th-15th c.*
64	68	Pit	GRCW (or poss THETG?)	11th-M.13th c.

Table 2. Pottery types present by feature. \*contains later CBM (ceramic building material)

Apart from a handful of sherds recovered from ditches, a post-hole and the upper layers of the site, most of this assemblage was recovered from two large pits [20] and [64], both of which appear to be of late medieval or early post-medieval date.

### 6.1.5 Discussion

Small groups of pottery of Late Saxon and medieval date were recovered, indicating activity on the site from the 11th century onwards. Most of this pottery was found in association with later material.

The largest group of pottery is likely to date to the 16th century, when two large pits appear to have been dug and infilled. The group is typical of most late medieval and early post-medieval groups in being dominated by local redwares in forms useful for both the kitchen and the table, supplemented by German stonewares in the shape of mugs and jugs. The most unexpected find in this group is a piece of Spanish tin-glazed ware. Sherds of this type are occasionally found in Norwich and are known in other large cities and towns in the south of England, but they are rare outside the major trading centres and ports. This suggests a degree of status for the household living at Town Green in the 15th century, and the presence of the broken vessel in a 16th-century context suggests that the bowl may have been a prized possession for some decades before its final deposition.

Later wares on the site were largely recovered from make-up and levelling layers or as single finds in other features.

## 6.2 Ceramic Building Material

by Sue Anderson

### 6.2.1 Introduction

One hundred and eighteen fragments of ceramic building material (CBM) weighing 12,780g were collected from sixteen contexts (Appendix 4a). Four fragments of mortar were also collected (Appendix 4b), one of which was adhering to a large stone.

The assemblage was quantified (count and weight) by fabric and form. Fabrics were identified on the basis of macroscopic appearance and main inclusions. The width, length and thickness of bricks and floor tiles were measured where possible, but roof tile thicknesses were only measured when another dimension was available. Forms were identified from work in Norwich (Drury 1993), based on measurements. A full catalogue is included in Appendix 4a.

## 6.2.2 The assemblage

### 6.2.2.1 Ceramic building material

Table 3 shows the quantification by fabric and form.

Fabric	Code	EB	RTM	LB	RTP	RID	QFT	FB
estuarine clays	est	5						
fine sandy	fs		1		37	1	2	
fs, very fine calcareous inclusions	fsc				5			5
fs, poorly mixed streaky white clays	fsx				4			1
medium sandy	ms			1	10	1		
ms with coarse quartz	mscq			1	19			
ms, large flint inclusions	msf			1				
ms, ferrous inclusions	msfe				6			
ms, flint and ferrous inclusions	msffe				2			
ms, poorly mixed streaky white clays	msx			1				
white firing fs	wfs			3	2			4
wfs, red grog	wfg							2
wfs, with red streaks	wsx			2				1
white firing ms	wms							1
<b>Totals</b>		<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>14</b>

Table 3. CBM by fabric and form

Five fragments were identified as early brick (EB) of medieval date. Two fragments were from pit [20], one of which was 48mm thick and had a sanded base with occasional straw impressions. Fill [55] of pit [64] also contained two abraded fragments. One other possible fragment, 50mm thick, was found in fill [61] of the same pit, but was in association with similar floor bricks (see below). One fragment of abraded possible medieval roof tile (RTM) with a black surface was also recovered from this context, and there was also a glazed fragment in the form of a cross from a crested ridge tile (RID). All medieval material was redeposited in later contexts.

The majority of fragments comprised post-medieval plain roof tile (RTP) in a variety of fabrics. Colours varied from orange to dark red and a variety of fabrics was present. One fragment in 'fsx' fabric from pit fill [55] could be measured, and was 165mm wide by 13mm thick. Eleven fragments had peg holes, the majority circular with only one square example. One fragment of a post-medieval ridge tile (RID) with knife-trimmed edges was also found.

Fragments of late brick (LB) were generally small. Only three pieces could be measured, all in white-firing fabrics, and varied between 50–55mm thick. Two of these were roughly made and may be early bricks. All were found in fills of pits [20] and [64].

Two fragments of possible quarry floor tiles (QFT) were found in pit fills (29) and (65). Neither fragment was the full thickness; one had a reduced core - this fragment could be a piece of Roman tile.

Several fragments in white-firing and pale orange calcareous fabrics were identified as floor bricks (FB), the majority from pit [64]. These were similar to the late bricks in the same fabrics, and some could be mistaken for early bricks, although they did not have the characteristic 'sunken margins' or straw impressions of the latter. The floor bricks varied in thickness between 44–55mm, although most were less than 50mm. The thickest had a sooted surface and may have been used in a hearth.

#### *6.2.2.2 Mortar*

The mortar that has been collected and recorded is tabulated in Appendix 4b.

A large cobble from pit fill [56] had a thick area of buff-coloured mortar adhering to one surface and may be a remnant from a medieval flint wall. Fragments of cream-coloured lime mortar with medium sand and chalk aggregates were found in two fills of pit [64] and are probably of post-medieval date. Two fragments were large lumps, probably from flint walls, and one of these had a small area of flat surface with traces of whitewash. The third fragment also had a flat surface, suggesting either that it was a piece of render, or that it had abutted a flat object, perhaps a brick.

### **6.2.3 Discussion**

This small assemblage includes fragments of possible and certain medieval date, although all of these were deposited with later material. The most unusual is the piece of crested roof tile, which suggests that one of the buildings in the vicinity had a tiled roof in the high medieval period and was of relatively high status.

The late bricks, where measurable, were generally quite thin and may be relatively early (16th–17th century?). The white bricks were unusual, and in outward appearance they were very similar to early bricks. As most were recovered from a pit which appears to be broadly dated to the 16th century, based on the pottery, it is possible that this group represents a local continuation of the early brick industry. Post-medieval roof tiles in typical local fabrics dominated the group and were recovered from every context which produced CBM.

## **6.3 Metal Finds**

by Rebecca Sillwood

### **6.3.1 Iron**

A total of eleven finds of iron were recovered from the site, with three of these being obviously nails, in this case not intrinsically dateable. Much of the iron is heavily encrusted, and cannot be fully identified without x-radiography of the items.

One object is readily identified as a knife handle with some of the wooden handle still adhering to the tang of the piece. This artefact came from fill [61] from pit [64] as did several other iron pieces in the assemblage; in fact all of the iron from the site came from the same pit. This handle is a scale tang with remnants of the wooden handle on both sides, with two visible iron rivets securing this in place. Knives such as these are most likely to be late medieval to early post-medieval in



date. Another fragment of iron from the same context could feasibly be a knife blade, although this is not certain, and could even be from the same object as the previously mentioned handle.

Other pieces include a rod fragment from pit fill [59] and another iron piece with a small copper alloy pin adhering to it.

### **6.3.2 Copper Alloy**

by Rebecca Sillwood

A single object of copper alloy was recovered from the site, and as with the iron it came from pit [64]. The object is a jeton, of the Rose/Orb type from Nuremburg, dating to the 16th or 17th centuries.

## **6.4 Glass**

by Rebecca Sillwood

Five fragments of glass were recovered from the site, all from a single context ([61]), a fill of pit [64].

Three of the pieces are window glass, possibly of medieval date, and are very dark and encrusted, but appear to be stained glass from a window, with traces of patterning on at least one piece. All three of the pieces have at least one grozed edge.

The two remaining pieces are white opaque glass, and may have come from a vessel of some kind, although no edges or defining features have survived to determine what kind of vessel.

## **6.5 Stone**

by Rebecca Sillwood

Two pieces of stone were recovered from the site, both from two separate fills of pit [64]; one is a flint cobble, from pit fill [56], with mortar adhering to it and the other is a piece of freestone from pit fill [55].

The mortared cobble is discussed in Section 6.2.2.2, above. It appears likely that it had once been part of a medieval wall, and was probably deposited in the pit at a later date.

The second piece of stone is also likely to be from a medieval structure, and comes from pit fill [55]. The piece is interesting and may have derived from Wymondham Abbey itself. The stone is likely to be Kentish ragstone (Bernard Mutton pers. comm.) although it is an unusual colour for this stone (Plate 19). Wymondham Abbey is reputedly constructed of Caen and Barnack stone, along with local flint and clunch.

The piece is roughly cube shaped (110mm x 130mm x 140mm), although has only one finished edge, which shows tooling marks from an axe (Plate 19). The finished edge has traces of creamy mortar a third of the way along it, which coincides with an area of burning which has given the stone to a reddish hue on what was clearly the exposed two-thirds of the block on all four surfaces, with the part which has retained its natural shade embedded in a construction – most likely a wall or foundations.

The piece has an iron nail which has corroded onto one surface, although this is possibly coincidental, and may have happened post-deposition within pit [64] rather than being evidence of any structure that was attached to the piece when it was *in situ*.



Plate 19. Worked stone from pit [64]

The history of Wymondham may help with an interpretation of where these two building blocks came from. The flint may have come from a wall or building which had been present on the site at an earlier date. The Kentish ragstone is unlikely to have formed part of a domestic dwelling, as it seems to be potentially too grand – unless it was ‘robbed’ from a derelict building - it is however a simple, undecorated piece. It seems most likely that the stone came from a monumental building, or part of the complex surrounding the building. Wymondham Abbey was dismantled as part of Henry VIII’s Dissolution in the 16th century, and there was a major fire which destroyed 300 homes in Wymondham in 1615 which affected an area at Vicar Street, relatively close to the abbey and the development site.

## 6.6 The Faunal Remains

by Julie Curl

### 6.6.1 Introduction

A total of 4,987g of faunal remains were recovered during evaluation trenching (Appendices 5a, 5b and 5c). The remains include waste from a range of cuts of meat, along with fish and crab. The assemblage also includes remains of at least three dogs.

## 6.6.2 Methodology

The bone in this assemblage consisted of hand-collected pieces, whole earth samples were taken for sieving, but any derived material was not available at the time of reporting. All of the bone was identified to species wherever possible using a variety of comparative reference material. Where a complete identification to species was not possible, bone was assigned to a group, such as 'small mammal' or 'bird' whenever possible. The bones were recorded using a modified version of guidelines described in Davis (1992). Measurements (listed in the appendix) were taken where appropriate, generally following Von Den Dreisch (1976). Humerus BT and HTC and metapodial 'a' and 'b' are recorded as suggested by Davis (1992). Tooth wear was recorded following Hillson (1986).

Any butchering was recorded, noting the type of butchering, such as cut, chopped or sawn and location of butchering. A note was also made of any burnt bone. Pathologies were also recorded with the type of injury or disease, the element affected and the location on the bone. Other modifications were also recorded, such as any possible working, working waste or animal gnawing.

Weights and total number of pieces counts were also taken for each context, along with the number of pieces for each individual species present (NISP) and these appear in the appendix. All information was recorded directly into an Excel database for analysis. A catalogue is provided giving a summary of the faunal remains by context with all other quantifications (Appendix 5a) along with measurements (Appendix 5b) and a tooth record (Appendix 5c). The full faunal data record is available in the digital archive containing additional counts for species groups and elements present.

## 6.6.3 The faunal assemblage

### 6.6.3.1 Quantification, provenance and preservation

A total of 4,987g of faunal remains, consisting of 414 pieces, was recovered from evaluation excavations at this site. The bone was produced from sixteen contexts, with most of these individual fills coming from two pits. The vast majority of the assemblage (89% by weight and 94% in terms of fragment count) was derived from pit [64] (fills [55], [56], [59], [61], [63], [65], [67] and [68]), the remainder of the bone was recovered from ditch [6], layer [48] and levelling deposit [3]. The majority of the assemblage was recovered with artefacts of a medieval to post-medieval date.

Quantification of the faunal assemblage by feature type, context and fragment count is presented in Table 4 and by weight in Table 5.

Context	Feature					Context Total
	Ditch [6]	Layer [48]	Levelling [3]	Pit [20]	Pit [64]	
3			1			1
7	2					2
21				8		8
22				1		1
28				1		1

Context	Feature					Context Total
	Ditch [6]	Layer [48]	Levelling [3]	Pit [20]	Pit [64]	
29				2		2
31				1		1
48		6				6
55					75	75
56					112	112
59					3	3
61					147	147
63					3	3
65					1	1
67					48	48
68					3	3
<b>Feature Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>392</b>	<b>414</b>

Table 4. Quantification of the faunal assemblage by number of fragments, feature and context

The bone in this assemblage is generally in good condition, although it had been heavily fragmented as a result of butchering. There was some variation in the condition of the dog bones in pit [64], with one mandible of a different colour and showing a higher degree of wear, suggesting that it might be from a disturbed earlier burial. A single cattle bone from pit [64] (fill [56]) had been gnawed, which in itself does not indicate extensive scavenger activity. Burning was noted on two pieces of bone, which may be from food waste disposed of in the fire rather than the effects of cooking methods. Some bone from the lower fills of the pits and from the ditch fill show some signs of water-logging and perhaps disposal with rich organic matter.

Context	Feature					Context Total
	Ditch [6]	Layer [48]	Levelling [3]	Pit [20]	Pit [64]	
3			81			81
7	109					109
21				165		165
22				35		35
28				8		8
29				17		17
31				11		11
48		129				129
55					1096	1096
56					1122	1122
59					123	123

Context	Feature					Context Total
	Ditch [6]	Layer [48]	Levelling [3]	Pit [20]	Pit [64]	
61					1413	1413
63					7	7
65					4	4
67					626	626
68					41	41
<b>Feature Total</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>4432</b>	<b>4987</b>

Table 5. Quantification of the faunal assemblage by weight, feature and context

### 6.6.3.2 Species range, modifications and discussion

Nine species were identified in the faunal assemblage: six of mammal, one of bird, one fish and a crustacean. The greatest variety of faunal evidence was recovered from pit [64] (which contained the vast majority of the remains). Quantification of the faunal assemblage by species (NISP) and feature can be seen in Table 6.

Species	Feature					Species Total
	Ditch [6]	Layer (48)	Levelling (3)	Pit [20]	Pit [64]	
<i>Bird bone</i>						
Bird					1	1
Bird - Fowl					4	4
<i>Mammal bone</i>						
Cattle	2	4	1	6	63	76
Dog					35	35
Equid					1	1
Mammal		1		2	236	239
Pig					19	19
Sheep/goat		1		5	29	35
SM - Rabbit					1	1
<i>Fish and crustacean</i>						
Fish - Pike					1	1
Crab					2	2
<b>Feature Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>392</b>	<b>414</b>

Table 6. Quantification (NISP) of species by feature

Cattle were the most commonly recorded, with this species represented by both adult and juvenile remains, with the juveniles accounting for approximately a third of the cattle total, including a neonatal calf from [56]. The elements present and the butchering noted on the cattle suggest a range of cuts of meat, including a

hyoid bone in pit [64], fill [67] suggesting the tongue was consumed. A cattle humerus from levelling deposit [3] had been sawn into a section of around 73mm; it is likely this was for roasting to eat the nutritious marrow. Similar sections of this bone have been found in other medieval and post-medieval deposits (see 6.6.3.3. General butchering) suggesting this was a common method of preparing marrow.

Sheep/goat were the second most commonly seen food mammal. Both adult and juvenile sheep/goat were present, with a higher number of adults. One neonatal ovicaprid was seen in pit [64], (fill [67]) and many bones of an older lamb were seen in fill [61] in the same pit; the range of elements suggests the consumption of a whole lamb.

Pig remains were recorded from four fills in pit [64]. All bones were from juvenile animals, which is consistent with most sites as these animals have little use other than for meat and fur, and are at their best when young.

Dog remains were seen in the same numbers as sheep/goat in this assemblage. Remains of three dogs were present in the mixed assemblage from pit [64] (fill [55]) with a rounded skull and both mandibles from a small terrier-type dog, another mandible from a similar small dog and two limb bones from a much larger animal. Further limb bones, a sacrum and skull fragment from a smaller breed of dog were also seen in the same deposit. Other teeth and a fragment of upper jaw from a large dog were collected from fill [61] in pit [64]. Metrical data from one of the smaller dogs suggests these would have been the size of a larger terrier (e.g. similar to a Fox or Bedlington) or beagle-sized but of a medium to light build. The bones from the larger dog suggest an animal of similar size to a Border Collie.

The limb bones from the larger dog indicate low levels of arthritis on the distal femur and calcaneus (heel), suggesting an older animal that would have shown noticeable limping and which would have suffered some pain. Despite apparent disposal along with meat and household waste, there is no evidence of butchering on any of the canid bones and no suggestion that these dogs were used for meat or for fur.

A single cut bone from an adult rabbit was produced from pit [64] (fill [56]) attesting to its use for food or fur.

A single equid (horse) calcaneus was found in Pit [64] (fill [55]) which may be from a previous burial that has been disturbed.

Bird remains were recovered from three fills from pit [64], with a probable goose humerus shaft from [61] and bones of fowl (chicken/pheasant) which had been butchered from fills [61] and [67], showing provision for meat as well as perhaps eggs.

A single pike bone was which could have been caught in the local river was retrieved from fill [67] in pit [64]. Also found in pit [64] were two fragments of a crab claw, likely to be from food waste. The claw had been burnt but it is probable that the burning was from disposal of the waste in a fire rather than as a result of cooking methods. Crab remains are occasionally found as a part of mixed meat waste and clearly their presence away from a coastal location indicates food remains. Similar finds have been made such as at the Cathedral Close, Norwich (Curl 2001) and at Bury St Edmunds (Curl 2003). Crab remains, particularly when found with fish, might suggest they had formed part of a fasting (fish) diet.

### 6.6.3.3 *Parts recovered and general butchering*

Overall, there were a greater number of the main meat-bearing bones found for the common food mammal and bird remains; other bones present for meat species suggest a wide range of animal protein was consumed.

A section of cattle humerus from [3] had been cut on the shaft and sawn at both ends of the shaft, leaving a section 73mm long; this preparation of the humerus was a relatively common method for preparing bones for roasting for marrow. The sections of bone would be cut and placed on a roasting dish and the marrow would be eaten with a spoon. Very similar examples of sawn sections of cattle humerus have been found at Ayscoughfee Hall in Lincolnshire (Curl 2008) and from Dereham, Norfolk (Curl 2009). A further focus on marrow is suggested by the number of heavily butchered metapodials and the number of chopped and cut sections of rib which are likely to have been cooked in soups.

Vertebrae had been chopped from the division of the carcass, neural spines were further chopped and cut. A cut cattle hyoid bone was seen which would suggest the tongue was used for meat.

### **6.6.4 Conclusions**

The faunal assemblage is mixed in origin. Much of the waste is derived from butchering and meat bones from a wide variety of cuts of meat. The remains present and the butchering suggest good quality cuts and a range of meat products. Variety in the diet is indicated by the range of cuts as well as the presence of bird, fish and crab remains.

The disposal of at least three dogs with what appears to have been general rubbish is interesting. The condition of one of the dogs would suggest that it may have been an earlier, disturbed burial, but a second small dog and a larger animal appear to be contemporary with meat waste from the same fills. There is no evidence of butchering, which might have suggested use for fur or even food, but it is possible that they may have been working animals that provoked little sentiment when it came time for their disposal.

The assemblage is broadly similar to remains recovered from Wymondham Abbey (Curl 2002) with dominance of the main domestic species and a variety of meats produced. It is similar to other later to post- medieval urban assemblages, such as one from Bury St Edmunds (Curl 2003), where there tend to be a greater variety of meat and the inclusion of fish and shellfish available at urban markets.

## **6.7 Shell**

by Rebecca Sillwood

A total of thirteen fragments of shell were recovered from several fills in pit [64] ([55], [56], [59], [61] and [67]). The main species encountered is oyster, although cockle and mussel was also present.

The shell is likely to represent the remnants of food consumed in the area.

All of the shell collected has subsequently been discarded as it has no further value in interpretation of the site.

## **7.0 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE**

### **7.1 Plant Macrofossils**

by Val Fryer

#### **7.1.1 Introduction and method statement**

Samples for the evaluation of the content and preservation of the plant macrofossil assemblages were taken from fills from pit [20] (Sample <1> context [37]) and pit [64] (Sample <2> context [68]) and were submitted for assessment.

The samples were processed by manual water flotation/washover and the flots were collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x16 and the plant macrofossils and other remains noted are listed in Appendix 6. Nomenclature within the table follows Stace (1997). All plant remains were charred. Modern seeds and roots were also recorded.

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

#### **7.1.2 Results**

Although small (<0.1 litres in volume), both assemblages contain moderately well-preserved plant macrofossils including wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grains, a possible pea (*Pisum sativum*) and seeds of goosegrass (*Galium aparine*) and vetch (*Vicia/Lathyrus* sp.) type. Other remains occur at a low density, but do include charcoal/charred wood fragments, pieces of bone, fish bone and eggshell, possible faecal concretions and fragments of glass.

#### **7.1.3 Conclusions**

In summary, both assemblages would appear to be derived from low density deposits of domestic refuse including hearth waste, food remains and possibly sewage.

Although these assemblages are small, they clearly show that well-preserved plant macrofossils and other remains are present within the archaeological horizon in this area of Wymondham.

If further interventions are planned, it is strongly recommended that additional plant macrofossil samples of approximately 20–40 litres in volume are taken from all well-dated features recorded during excavation, especially as this material will offer a rare opportunity to study post-medieval deposits from features within a well-developed proto-urban context.



## 8.0 CONCLUSIONS

There was a spread of archaeological features observed within each of the trenches which suggests that there may be a large number of relatively well-sealed archaeological remains surviving on this plot of land. The faunal and pollen evidence also survived in good condition.

### Trench 1

The features observed within Trench 1 in the southern extent of the development site appeared to represent boundary/drainage features connected with historic properties which front onto Town Green. Establishing a firm date for these features was less than satisfactory as often only single sherds of pottery were recovered, which in this limited number can be unreliable indicators of date - the possibility of residuality/intrusion cannot be discounted without corroborating date evidence. However several features did contain medieval dating evidence and several contained 18th-century evidence, although they were all sealed by 18th-century layer [4]. For example the two ditches at the south of the trench ([6] and [8]) shared a similar form, were parallel and both were sealed beneath thick levelling layer [4]; however the fill of ditch [6] ([7]) contained a fragment of Westerwald stoneware of 18th-century date whereas the fill of ditch [8] ([9]) contained Early Medieval ware. This result allows different interpretations; and the ditches are either each of the date indicated by the ceramic evidence or that the pottery could be intrusive or residual. Both ditches are aligned on the same axis as modern boundaries in the area and their length, presumably coming off Town Green Road is indicative of boundaries of long, narrow, medieval plots often found in historic settlements. If ditch [6] is post-medieval and ditch [8] medieval, then this could represent a 'meandering' plot boundary. If the ditches are contemporary with each other, then they could represent ditches on either side of a route between two properties. Shallow gully ([10]=[12]) also contained 18th-century Westerwald ware which again could indicate the true date of the feature or be intrusive material (from the sealing layer) in an earlier feature. Whatever its date, the feature was probably a drainage gully which may have routed water towards ditch [8].

Small pit/post-hole [16] at the northern end of the trench contained St Neot's ware and probably dated somewhere between the 9th and 12th centuries (most likely the later part of the date range). As this feature truncated pit [14] it suggests that the pit was also at least of earlier medieval date. They may represent the type of backyard activity often situated to the rear of a medieval property. This date seems to be slightly earlier than the suspected date for the development of the Town Green area into a separate hamlet.

Levelling layers [3] and [4] seem to have been deliberately deposited in the 18th century and this general landscaping may tie in with the construction of the listed building at 7 Town Green (NHER 48585) around 1760. The pottery in layer [3] dates from 1730 to 1760 and was probably designed to raise the general ground level. It is possible that the building at 7 Town Green infilled an area left vacant by the great fire in Wymondham in 1615 however it would seem unlikely that the fire would destroy a building at number 7 whilst leaving historic buildings with surviving 16th-century cores on either side. It is feasible though, that the fragment of stone from pit fill [55] in Trench 2 (if it owes its colour to being burnt) may have come from such a building, or possibly a building close by that was destroyed. Vicar

Street, just to the south of Town Green, is known to have been badly affected by the 1615 fire.

Tile surface [19] appears to have been located in the same place as an outbuilding shown on the late 19th-century 1st Edition Ordnance Survey.

## **Trench 2**

There were several relatively early layers present within Trench 2 which were truncated by the two large pits ([20] and [64]). One of these layers ([28]) contained pottery which dated the deposit to somewhere in the 11th to 13th centuries. It was probably a levelling layer and as is the case with some of the features in Trench 1, it is possibly slightly earlier than the suspected date for the development of the hamlet at Town Green. A possible levelling layer was also observed between the two pits. It contained pottery which dated to the 15th/16th centuries and as it was truncated by each pit this did indicate that the pits were excavated by the 15th/16th century and were infilled reasonably rapidly thereafter.

The two large pits in Trench 2 appeared to be similar in size and depth although they contained very different fills. The pits were utilised to deposit refuse although they may have begun as quarry pits; pit [64] for example appeared to have roughly hewn 'steps' on its the western side. Pit [20] appeared to contain more and larger charcoal flecks than pit [64] and had generally more small 'micro' inclusions. The charcoal may have derived from hearth waste and indicated that domestic waste refuse was being tipped into the pit. In each of the pits was a small amount of earlier medieval pottery, often towards the base. However these sherds may have been residual as the pits were initially dug through earlier medieval layers. A large part of the finds assemblage from the pit indicated 'high status' living, which may suggest that the Town Green hamlet or at least part of it was reasonably prosperous in the later medieval period; it may have operated as a richer 'suburb' on the north side of Wymondham. For example the evidence of varied and good quality cuts of meat, and that a nearby building had a tiled roof and a brick floor suggest wealth. The presence of a particularly fine, imported pot which appears to have been 'curated' corroborates this view. The material within the pits was probably being deposited by people in properties which fronted Town Green - neighbouring buildings to the north (NHER 15860) and the south (NHER 30672) had 16th-century cores. Interestingly the closest house (7 Town Green) is known to have been constructed in 1760 (NHER 48585). There could have been an earlier building in its place although equally it may have been an empty space at the time the pits were being filled.

Footing [51], which was constructed across the centre of pit [20] represents the remains a building which appeared to exist between the infilling of the two pits in the 15th-16th century and the construction of 7 Town Green in 1760. The 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map of the area indicates that there was a narrow row of structures running westwards from the back of 7 Town Green that were probably contemporary with this building. The present 'garden' wall between the development site and the yard of number 7 has a surviving element from these buildings and it seems unlikely that such a large footing ([51]) would be needed for what would have been a central wall of these cottages. (The wall recorded at the northern end of Trench 1 is probably part of the row of cottages, although it appears to lie on a slightly different alignment.) It seems more likely that footing [51] once supported the rear wall of an earlier structure at 7 Town Green which

had existed sometime between the 15th-16th centuries and the construction of the present property in 1760.

Recommendations for further mitigation work (if required based on the evidence presented in this report) will be made by Norfolk Historic Environment Service.

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The finds were processed and recorded by Rebecca Sillwood. The post-Roman pottery, ceramic building material and mortar was analysed by Sue Anderson and the faunal remains by Julie Curl. The metalwork, glass, stone and shell were reported on by Rebecca Sillwood. This report was illustrated by David Dobson after initial digitising by the author. The report was produced by David Dobson and edited by Jayne Bown.

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## Appendix 2a: Finds by Context

Context	Category	Cut Type	Fill Of	Description	Period	Trench
1	Deposit			Concrete	Post-medieval	1
2	Deposit			Recent levelling	Post-medieval	1
3	Deposit			19th Century levelling	Post-medieval	1
4	Deposit			18th Century levelling	Post-medieval	1
5	Deposit			Natural	Post-medieval	1
6	Cut	Ditch		Ditch- Post-med	Post-medieval	1
7	Deposit		6	Fill of [6]	Post-medieval	1
8	Cut	Ditch		Ditch	Medieval/Post-medieval	1
9	Deposit		8	Fill of [8]	Medieval/Post-medieval	1
10	Cut	Gully		Gully	Medieval/Post-medieval	1
11	Deposit		10	Fill of [10]	Medieval/Post-medieval	1
12	Cut	Gully		Gully	Post-medieval	1
13	Deposit		12	Fill of [12]	Post-medieval	1
14	Cut	Pit		Pit	Medieval/Post-medieval	1
15	Deposit		14	Fill of [14]	Medieval/Post-medieval	1
16	Cut	Post-hole		Post-hole	Medieval/Post-medieval	1
17	Deposit		16	Fill of [16]	Medieval/Post-medieval	1
18	Masonry			Flint and mortar wall	Post-medieval	1
19	Masonry			Tile surface	Post-medieval	2
20	Deposit	Pit		Large pit	15th/16th Century	2
21	Deposit		20	Fill of pit [20]	15th/16th Century	2
22	Deposit		20	Fill of pit [20]	15th/16th Century	2
23	Deposit		20	Fill of pit [20]	15th/16th Century	2
24	Deposit		20	Fill of pit [20]	15th/16th Century	2
25	Deposit		20	Fill of pit [20]	15th/16th Century	2
26	Deposit		20	Fill of pit [20]	15th/16th Century	2
27	Deposit		20	Fill of pit [20]	15th/16th Century	2
28	Deposit		20	Fill of pit [20]	15th/16th Century	2
29	Deposit		20	Fill of pit [20]	15th/16th Century	2
30	Deposit		20	Fill of pit [20]	15th/16th Century	2
31	Deposit		20	Fill of pit [20]	15th/16th Century	2
32	Deposit		20	Fill of pit [20]	15th/16th Century	2
33	Deposit		20	Fill of pit [20]	15th/16th Century	2
34	Deposit		20	Fill of pit [20]	15th/16th Century	2
35	Deposit		20	Fill of pit [20]	15th/16th Century	2
36	Deposit		20	Fill of pit [20]	15th/16th Century	2
37	Deposit		20	Fill of pit [20]	15th/16th Century	2
38	Deposit		20	Fill of pit [20]	15th/16th Century	2
39	Deposit			Upper layer in Trench 2	Post-medieval	2

Context	Category	Cut Type	Fill Of	Description	Period	Trench
40	Deposit			Upper layer in Trench 2	Post-medieval	2
41	Deposit			Upper layer in Trench 2	Post-medieval	2
42	Deposit			Upper layer in Trench 2	Post-medieval	2
43	Deposit			Upper layer in Trench 2	Post-medieval	2
44	Deposit			Upper layer in Trench 2	Post-medieval	2
45	Deposit			Upper layer in Trench 2	Post-medieval	2
46	Deposit			Upper layer in Trench 2	Post-medieval	2
47	Deposit			Upper layer in Trench 2	Post-medieval	2
48	Deposit			Layer cut by pit [20]	Post-medieval	2
49	Cut	Construction		wall cut	Post-medieval	2
50	Deposit		49	Loose remains of wall cut	Post-medieval	2
51	Masonry	Construction		Footing	Post-medieval	2
52	Deposit		51	Clay and flint fill of footing	Post-medieval	2
53	Deposit		51	Clay and flint fill of footing	Post-medieval	2
54	Deposit		51	Clay and flint fill of footing	Post-medieval	2
55	Deposit		64	Fill of pit [64]	15th/16th Century	2
56	Deposit		64	Fill of pit [64]	15th/16th Century	2
57	Deposit		64	Fill of pit [64]	15th/16th Century	2
58	Deposit		64	Fill of pit [64]	15th/16th Century	2
59	Deposit		64	Fill of pit [64]	15th/16th Century	2
60	Deposit		64	Fill of pit [64]	15th/16th Century	2
61	Deposit		64	Fill of pit [64]	15th/16th Century	2
62	Deposit		64	Fill of pit [64]	15th/16th Century	2
63	Deposit		64	Fill of pit [64]	15th/16th Century	2
64	Cut	Pit		Cut of large pit	15th/16th Century	2
65	Deposit		64	Fill of pit [64]	15th/16th Century	2
66	Deposit		64	Fill of pit [64]	15th/16th Century	2
67	Deposit		64	Fill of pit [64]	15th/16th Century	2
68	Deposit		64	Fill of pit [64]	15th/16th Century	2
69	Deposit		64	Fill of pit [64]	15th/16th Century	2
70	Deposit		20	Fill of pit [20]	15th/16th Century	2

### Appendix 1b: Oasis Feature Summary

Period	Material	Total
Medieval/Post-medieval	Pit	3
	Post-hole	1
	Ditch	1
	Gully	1
Post-medieval	Ditch	1
	Footing	1
	Floor	1

Period	Material	Total
	Wall	1

## Appendix 2a: Finds by Context

Context	Material	Qty	Wt	Period	Notes	DIMENSIONS
3	Animal Bone	1	81g	Unknown		
3	Pottery	5	78g	Post-medieval		
4	Pottery	1	13g	Post-medieval		
7	Animal Bone	2	109g	Unknown		
7	Ceramic Building Material	4	219g	Post-medieval		
7	Pottery	2	50g	Post-medieval		
9	Pottery	1	3g	Medieval		
11	Pottery	2	26g	Post-medieval		
17	Pottery	2	5g	Anglo-Saxon		
21	Animal Bone	8	165g	Unknown		
21	Ceramic Building Material	5	357g	Post-medieval		
21	Pottery	1	54g	Medieval		
21	Pottery	1	13g	Med./Post-Med.		
22	Animal Bone	1	35g	Unknown		
22	Ceramic Building Material	2	398g	Medieval		
22	Ceramic Building Material	3	295g	Post-medieval		
28	Animal Bone	1	8g	Unknown		
28	Pottery	2	21g	Medieval		
29	Animal Bone	2	17g	Unknown		
29	Ceramic Building Material	5	1,217g	Post-medieval		
31	Animal Bone	1	11g	Unknown		
31	Ceramic Building Material	5	421g	Post-medieval		
31	Pottery	2	27g	Med./Post-Med.		
48	Animal Bone	6	129g	Unknown		
48	Ceramic Building Material	3	217g	Post-medieval		
48	Pottery	2	10g	Medieval		
48	Pottery	2	24g	Med./Post-Med.		
52	Ceramic Building Material	9	477g	Post-medieval		
52	Pottery	1	31g	Med./Post-Med.		



Context	Material	Qty	Wt	Period	Notes	DIMENSIONS
54	Ceramic Building Material	4	302g	Post-medieval		
55	Animal Bone	75	1,096g	Unknown		
55	Ceramic Building Material	2	286g	Medieval		
55	Ceramic Building Material	15	1,538g	Post-medieval		
55	Iron	1	23g	Unknown	Nail	L52
55	Pottery	1	7g	Late Saxon		
55	Pottery	28	297g	Med./Post-Med.		
55	Pottery	1	15g	Medieval		
55	Shell	3	32g	Unknown	Oyster - DISCARDED	
55	Stone	1	3,900g	Unknown	with a small iron nail adhering	
56	Animal Bone	112	1,122g	Unknown		
56	Ceramic Building Material	5	462g	Post-medieval		
56	Copper-Alloy	1	1g	Post-medieval	Jeton	D24
56	Iron	1	4g	Unknown	Nail	L46
56	Pottery	2	34g	Med./Post-Med.		
56	Pottery	7	117g	Post-medieval		
56	Shell	4	23g	Unknown	Oyster & Cockle - DISCARDED	
56	Stone	1	1,048g	Unknown	Cobble with mortar adhering	
57	Ceramic Building Material	3	141g	Post-medieval		
57	Pottery	1	9g	Med./Post-Med.		
59	Animal Bone	3	123g	Unknown		
59	Ceramic Building Material	4	1,276g	Post-medieval		
59	Iron	2	22g	Unknown	Object - in two pieces	VARIOUS
59	Iron	1	18g	Unknown	Rod fragment	L>72
59	Pottery	1	12g	Med./Post-Med.		
59	Shell	1	25g	Unknown	Oyster - DISCARDED	
61	Animal Bone	147	1,413g	Unknown		
61	Ceramic Building Material	2	76g	Medieval		
61	Ceramic Building Material	35	4,316g	Post-medieval		

Context	Material	Qty	Wt	Period	Notes	DIMENSIONS
61	Glass	3	15g	Med./Post-Med.	Window	
61	Glass	2	8g	Post-medieval	Vessel	
61	Iron	1	70g	Unknown	Object	L>88
61	Iron	1	28g	Unknown	Knife handle	L>84
61	Iron	1	27g	Unknown	?Knife	L>73
61	Iron	1	9g	Unknown	Object; with a Copper Alloy pin adhering	L40
61	Mortar	1	83g	Unknown		
61	Pottery	19	296g	Post-medieval		
61	Pottery	18	468g	Med./Post-Med.		
61	Shell	3	23g	Unknown	Oyster & Cockle - DISCARDED	
63	Animal Bone	3	7g	Unknown		
63	Ceramic Building Material	2	173g	Post-medieval		
63	Pottery	1	18g	Medieval		
65	Animal Bone	1	4g	Unknown		
65	Ceramic Building Material	3	278g	Post-medieval		
67	Animal Bone	48	626g	Unknown		
67	Ceramic Building Material	7	331g	Post-medieval		
67	Iron	1	49g	Unknown	Object	
67	Iron	1	7g	Unknown	Nail	L34
67	Mortar	2	116g	Unknown		
67	Pottery	3	51g	Medieval		
67	Shell	2	7g	Unknown	Oyster & Mussel - DISCARDED	
68	Animal Bone	3	41g	Unknown		
68	Pottery	2	16g	Medieval		

## Appendix 2b: Oasis Finds Summary

Period	Material	Total
Anglo-Saxon	Pottery	2
Late Saxon	Pottery	1
Medieval	Ceramic Building Material	6
	Pottery	13
Medieval/Post-medieval	Glass	3
	Pottery	56
Post-medieval	Ceramic Building Material	112
	Copper-Alloy	1
	Glass	2
	Pottery	36
Uncertain	Animal Bone	414
	Iron	11
	Mortar	3
	Shell	13
	Stone	2

### Appendix 3: Pottery

Context	Fabric	Form name	Rim	No	Wt/g	Fabric date range
3	CRW			1	3	1730-1760
3	CRW	bowl		4	75	1730-1760
4	REFW			1	13	L.18th-20th c.
7	GRE			1	35	16th-18th c.
7	GSW5			1	15	E.17th-19th c.
9	EMW			1	3	11th-12th c.
11	GSW5	tankard		1	19	E.17th-19th c.
11	LPME	plantpot	BD	1	7	18th-20th c.
17	STNE			2	5	850-1150
21	GRIM			1	54	L.12th-14th c.
21	LMT			1	13	15th-16th c.
28	GRCW			1	4	11th-M.13th c.
28	LMU	jug		1	17	11th-14th c.
31	LMT			2	27	15th-16th c.
48	GRIM			1	7	L.12th-14th c.
48	LMT			2	24	15th-16th c.
48	LMU			1	3	11th-14th c.
52	LMT	pancheon	COMP	1	31	15th-16th c.
55	GSW3			2	10	L.15th-16th c.
55	LMT			13	158	15th-16th c.
55	LMT	jar	COMP	1	14	15th-16th c.
55	LMT	jug?		12	115	15th-16th c.
55	LMU	jar	INT	1	15	11th-14th c.
55	THET			1	7	10th-11th c.
56	GSW4			3	66	16th-17th c.
56	GSW4	mug	UPPL	4	51	16th c.
56	LMT			1	12	15th-16th c.
56	LMT	jug	COLL	1	22	15th-16th c.
57	LMT			1	9	15th-16th c.
59	LMT	jar/pipkin	THEV	1	12	15th-16th c.
61	GSW4			11	127	16th-17th c.
61	GSW4	jug	INT	3	64	16th-17th c.
61	GSW4	mug	UPPL	5	105	16th c.
61	LMT			4	80	15th-16th c.
61	LMT	jug		14	388	15th-16th c.
63	GRIM			1	18	L.12th-14th c.
67	GRIM			2	14	L.12th-14th c.
67	STGE			1	37	L.14th-15th c.+
68	GRCW			2	16	11th-M.13th c.

**(Appendix 3)**

**Key:** Rim: BD–beaded; UP PL–upright plain; INT–inturned; THEV–thickened everted; COLL–collared; COMP–complex everted

**Appendix 4a: Ceramic building material**

Context	Fabric	Form	No	Wt/g	Abr	Width	Height	Peg	Mortar	Glaze	Comments	Date
7	ms	RTP	2	64								pmed
7	msfe	RTP	1	85				1 x R(2)				pmed
7	msffe	RTP	1	70	+							pmed
21	fs	RTP	2	132					1 cs			pmed
21	fsc	RTP	3	225				1 x S, 2 x R			v fine calc	pmed
22	fsc	RTP	1	70				1 x R				pmed
22	fs	RTP	2	225								pmed
22	est	EB	1	65								med
22	est	EB	1	333			46				sanded, some straw	med
29	fsc	RTP	1	88				1 x R				pmed
29	fs	RTP	1	81								pmed
29	wfs	FB	1	762		120	44					pmed
29	msx	LB	1	41					thin ms			pmed
29	fs	QFT?	1	245			>35				reduced core, poss RBT??	pmed?
31	msfe	RTP	1	71								pmed
31	fs	RTP	3	182				1 x R				pmed
31	fsc	FB	1	168							pale orange, poss EB but v dense	pmed?
48	fsc	FB	1	86							pale orange, poss EB but v dense	pmed?
48	fsx	RTP	1	48								pmed
48	fs	RTP	1	83								pmed
52	msfe	RTP	2	81								pmed
52	fs	RTP	6	313					1 mx			pmed
52	wfs	FB	1	83			48					pmed
54	wfs	RTP	1	96								pmed
54	msfe	RTP	1	59								pmed
54	fs	RTP	1	72				1 x R	ms			pmed
54	fs	RTP	1	75				1 x R				pmed

Context	Fabric	Form	No	Wt/g	Abr	Width	Height	Peg	Mortar	Glaze	Comments	Date
55	fsx	RTP	2	496		165	13		thick ms			pmed
55	ms	RTP	2	289								pmed
55	fsx	RTP	1	75								pmed
55	fs	RTP	7	439								pmed
55	msf	LB	1	30								pmed
55	est	EB	2	286	+							med
55	wsx	LB	1	47								pmed
55	wfs	LB	1	162			53					pmed
56	fs	RTP	4	434							1 sooted	pmed
56	wsx	LB	1	28								pmed
57	msfe	RTP	1	22								pmed
57	msffe	RTP	1	57								pmed
57	ms	RTP	1	62								pmed
59	fs	RTP	1	59								pmed
59	fsc	FB	1	606			44				pale orange	pmed
59	wfs	LB?	1	291			50				roughly made, poss EB?	pmed?
59	wfs	LB?	1	320			55				roughly made, poss EB?	pmed?
61	ms	RID	1	338			20				trimmed edges	pmed
61	mscq	RTP	18	786					2 ms			pmed
61	fs	RTP	4	412								pmed
61	fs	RID	1	57						OB	crest frag - cross	med
61	fs	RTM	1	19	+						black surface	med?
61	mscq	LB?	1	31	++						sooted	pmed?
61	wfs	RTP	1	15								pmed
61	fsc	FB	1	919		130	50				or poss EB, but dense	pmed
61	wfs	FB	1	465			50					pmed
61	wfs	FB	1	159			52					pmed
61	wsx	FB	1	122							flake of base	pmed
61	wfg	FB	1	267			48					pmed
61	wms	FB	1	103			55				sooted surface	pmed
61	wfg	FB	1	47								pmed
61	fsx	FB	1	166	+							pmed
61	fsc	FB?	1	98	+						or EB	pmed?

Context	Fabric	Form	No	Wt/g	Abr	Width	Height	Peg	Mortar	Glaze	Comments	Date
61	est?	EB?	1	388			50				similar to the others but roughly made and less dense	pmed?
63	ms	RTP	1	71								pmed
63	mscq	RTP	1	102								pmed
65	ms	RTP	2	50	+							pmed
65	fs	QFT	1	228							sooted	pmed
67	ms	LB?	1	44	++							pmed
67	ms	RTP	2	118				1 x R				pmed
67	fs	RTP	4	169				1 x R			1 reduced	pmed

### Appendix 4b: Mortar

Context	Fabric	Type	No	Wt/g	Colour	Surface	Notes
56	msc	w	1	1048	buff		thick, adhering to large cobble
61	msc	w	1	83	cream		large lump
67	msc	w	1	75	cream	1 flat area, whitewashed	large lump
67	msc	w	1	41	cream	flat	poss render? Irreg rear, up to 20mm thick

### Appendix 5a: Faunal Remains

Context	Ctxt Qty	Wt (g)	Species	NISP	Adult	Juv	Element range	Measure	Count	Butchering	Gnaw	R/C/F	burnt	B.Col	Path	Comments	
3	1	81	Cattle	1	1		ul			s, c						humerus shaft fragment, sawn into 73mm section for roasted marrow	
7	2	109	Cattle	2		2	ul		1	c, ch						proximal humerus and distal femur	
21	8	165	Cattle	4	4		ll, scap, r			c, ch							
			Sheep/goat	2	2		ul	1	2	c, ch						femur chopped through proximal end, tibia on mid-shaft	
			Mammal	2						ch							
22	1	35	Cattle	1	1		ul			ch						radius	
28	1	8	Sheep/goat	1	1		ul	1	1	ch						humerus	
29	2	17	Sheep/goat	2	2		ul	1	1	c						radius in two pieces	
31	1	11	Cattle	1	1		r			c							
48	6	129	Cattle	4		4	mand, t, v, ul			c, ch							
			Sheep/goat	1	1		ul	1	1	c, ch							
			Mammal	1			r			ch							
55	75	1096	Cattle	7		7	f, ll, skull, ul, pel	2	3.5								
			Equid	1	1		ll	1	1	c							calc
			Sheep/goat	9	3	6	ul, ll, v, jaw	3	6	c, ch							



Context	Ctxt Qty	Wt (g)	Species	NISP	Adult	Juv	Element range	Measure	Count	Butchering	Gnaw	R/C/F	burnt	B.Col	Path	Comments
			Pig	8		8	mand, t, scap, v	1	3	c, ch						
			Dog	17	17		ul, ll, skull, mand, t	2	5						2	limb from larger dog, skull and mands from 2 smaller terrier type dogs
			Mammal	33						c, ch						many sections of rib
56	112	1122	Cattle	15	3	12	ll, f, t, jaw, r, pel, v	2	5	c, ch	1	c				MT gnawed at dist, cut mid-shaft. Mand with Dp4 and M1 not visible. - Neonatal
			Sheep/goat	2	2		scap, ul	1	1	c, ch						
			Pig	6		6	mand, jaw, t		1	c, ch						Dp4/M1/M3 not fully visible in bone
			Dog	12	11		ul, sac, skull, t	1	3							small-med sized dog
			Crab	2			claw						2	g		single claw in 2 pieces
			Mammal	74												small fragments, many rib sections
			SM - Rabbit	1	1		ul		1	c						ulna
59	3	123	Cattle	1	1		ll			c, ch						
			Sheep/goat	2	2		scap		1	ch						
61	147	1413	Cattle	24	9	15	f, ll, ul, t, jaw	3	7.5	c, ch						inc large individual
			Sheep/goat	13		13	ul, jaw, mand, t, v, hc, scap		4	c, ch						
			Pig	4		4	f, ul, v		1	c, ch						
			Dog	6	6		t, jaw									large dogs

Context	Ctxt Qty	Wt (g)	Species	NISP	Adult	Juv	Element range	Measure	Count	Butchering	Gnaw	R/C/F	burnt	B.Col	Path	Comments	
			Bird - Fowl	1	1		ul	1	1								
			Bird	1			hu									humerus shaft, ?goose	
			Mammal	98						c, ch						many ch/c sections of rib	
63	3	7	Cattle	3			r			c, ch							
65	1	4	Cattle	1			r			c, ch							
67	48	626	Cattle	11	11		v, r, pel, hyoid, ul		2	c, ch						hyoid bone, sagittally chopped vertebrae and ch/c neural spines	
			Sheep/goat	3	2	1	ul		2	c, ch						neonatal humerus, adult radius and ulna	
			Pig	1		1	t										
			Bird - Fowl	3	3		ul	1	3	c							humerus, ulna
			Fish - Pike	1			skull										
			Mammal	29													
68	3	41	Cattle	1	1		v			ch						chopped on the sagittal plane	
			Mammal	2													

**Key:** NISP = Number of Individual Species elements Present  
Age – a=adult, j=juvenile (older than 1 month), neonatal=less than one month  
Butchering = c=cut, ch=chopped, s=sawn  
Element range: f=foot bones, ll=lower limb, ul=upper limb, pel=pelvis, scap=scapula, t=teeth, r=rib, v=vertebrae, Mand=mandible, hc=horncore, ferc = fercula  
Working=probable working waste or worked bone  
Gnaw=gnawed bone. c=canid, r=rodent, f=feline/mustelid  
Path=pathologies recorded

### Appendix 5b: Animal Bone Measurements

Context	Species	Element	Fusion	GI	Bd	Dd	BT	HTC	BatF	Bfd	A	B	SD	Bp	Art. end
61	Cattle	mc	uf						61.9						
61	Cattle	mc	f						51.3	53.8	27.4				
55	Cattle	mt	uf	180					53.5				24.2		
61	Cattle	mt	f						47.3	49.6	23.3	22.5	26.8		
56	Cattle	mt	f	195									28.9		
56	Cattle	mt	uf						63.7						
55	Cattle	tal	f	63.5	39										
55	Dog	calc	f	48.1											
55	Dog	fe	f		34.6	37.2							17		
56	Dog	fe	f	153	25.2	27.4							10.63	30.9	
55	Equid	calc	f	104											
61	Fowl	ul	f	75	10.1								5.7	13.6	
67	Fowl	ul	f	69	8.9								6.8	14.2	
22	Sheep/goat	hu	f				23.2	11.8							
48	Sheep/goat	hu	f				27.9	13.5					14.1		
55	Sheep/goat	hu	f				27	13.1					14.6		
29	Sheep/goat	rad	f	136	19.9	15.8							13.7		
56	Sheep/goat	scap	f												24
21	Sheep/goat	tib	f		29.5	17.8							14		

## Appendix 5c: Animal Bone – Tooth Record

Ctxt	Taxa	Tooth No	Eruption	TWS	Comments
55	Pig	Dp4	e	e	
		M1	e	c	
		M2	ue	ue	erupting, not through gums

## Appendix 6: Plant Macrofossils

Sample No.	1	2
<b>Context No.</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>68</b>
<b>Feature No.</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>64</b>
<b>Feature type</b>	<b>Pit</b>	<b>Pit</b>
<b>Cereals and other food plants</b>		
<i>Triticum</i> sp. (grain)	x	
<i>T. aestivum/compactum</i> type (rachis internode)	x	
Cereal indet. (grains)	x	x
<i>Pisum sativum</i> L.	xcf	
<b>Herbs</b>		
<i>Galium aparine</i> L.	x	
<i>Vicia/Lathyrus</i> sp.	x	x
<b>Other plant macrofossils</b>		
Charcoal <2mm	xxxx	xx
Charcoal >2mm	xx	
Charcoal >5mm	x	
Charcoal >10mm	x	
Charred root/stem	x	x
Indet.seed	x	
<b>Other remains</b>		
Black porous 'cokey' material	x	x
Bone	x	x
Burnt/fired clay	x	
Eggshell	x	
Fish bone	x	
Glass frags	x	
Mineralised faecal concretions		xcf
Small coal frags.	x	
Small mammal/amphibian bones	x	
<b>Sample volume (litres)</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>Volume of flot (litres)</b>	<b>&lt;0.1</b>	<b>&lt;0.1</b>
<b>% flot sorted</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Key:** x=1–10 specimens    xx=11–50 specimens    xxxx=100+ specimens    cf=compare