

Report 3100



nps archaeology

Archaeological Strip, Map and Sample Excavation at 144–162 King Street, Norwich

Assessment Report and Updated Project Design

ENF129481



Prepared for
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Frontispiece 1. King Street with the Waterman Public House and No. 144 beyond (Copyright Norfolk Count Council)



Frontispiece 2. Period 1 building [3]. Site work in progress, with Music House behind (Photo: D Adams)

Location:	144–162 King Street Norwich, Norfolk
District:	Norwich City Council
Grid Ref.:	TG 2358 0806
Planning Ref.:	06/00172/F
HER No.:	ENF129481
OASIS Ref.:	134244
Client:	Ingleton Wood LLP
Dates of Fieldwork:	30 July-3 August and 13-24 August 2012

Summary

In the late summer of 2012 NPS Archaeology carried out an archaeological Strip Map and Sample excavation at 144–162 King Street in Norwich. The site is located in the south-east of the city's historic core.

Although the ground surface had been truncated and altered by modern construction and demolition works, significant archaeological remains had survived. Of these remains the most important were those of a Late Saxon cellared building located at the north end of the site, clearly indicating occupation in this period. Other features thought to date to this period were pits, possibly for the extraction of sand, gravel and chalk, or some other as yet unidentified purpose.

Pits of medieval date were also identified, including those with a possible industrial function.

Along the frontage of the site with King Street the remains of cellars of post-medieval and 19th century date were recorded, as well as similarly-dated robbed out walls of buildings indicated on late 19th century maps of the site.

This report presents an assessment of the results obtained from the Strip Map and Sample excavation. The final section (an updated project design) sets out the analysis tasks required to produce an archive report of the excavations findings.

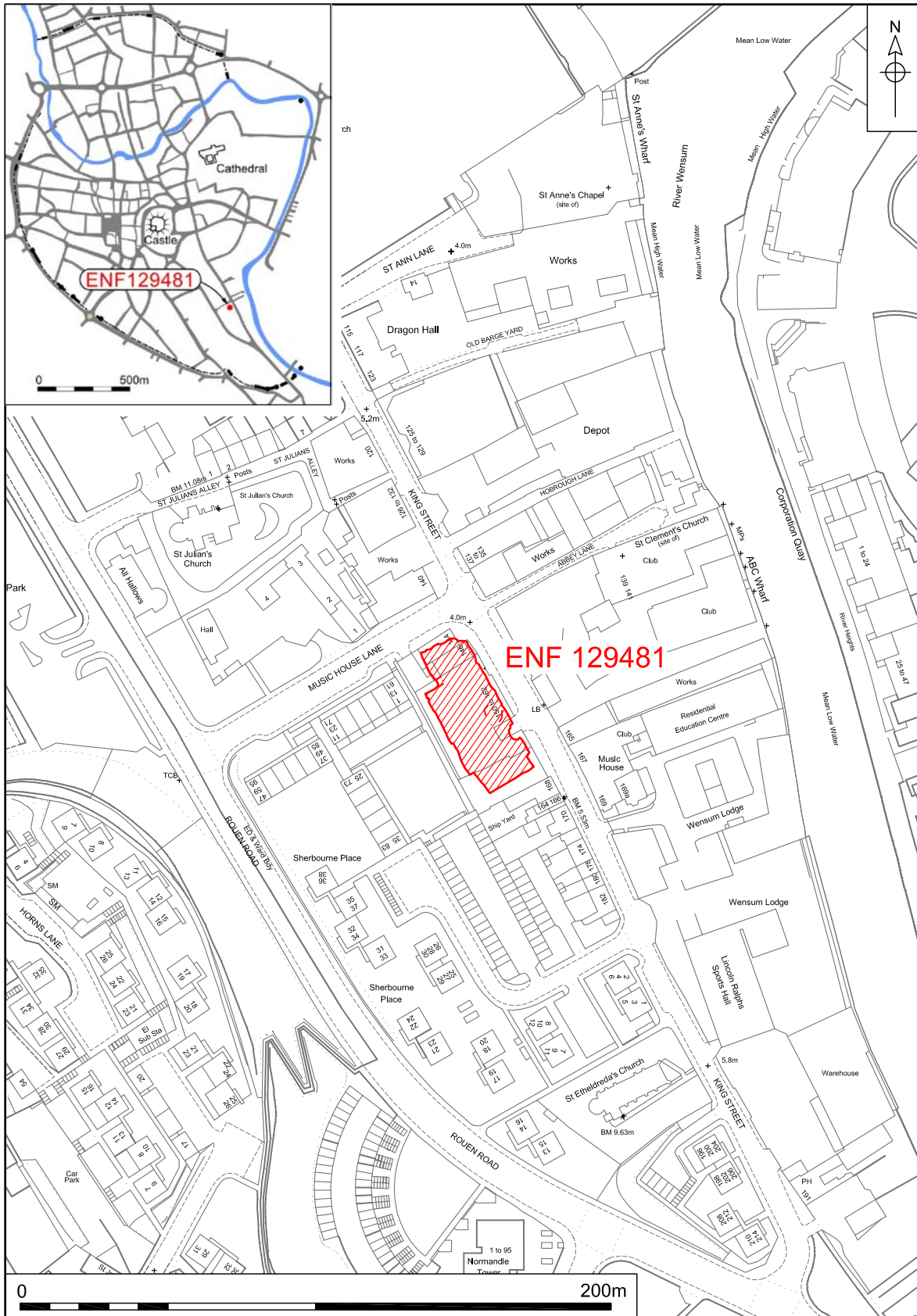
1.0 INTRODUCTION

(Figures 1 and 2)

Archaeological Strip, Map and Sample excavation at 144–162 King Street in Norwich was undertaken to fulfil planning requirements set by Norwich City Council planning authority (planning ref. 06/00172/F)) and a request by Norfolk Historic Environment Service (Ken Hamilton). The work was conducted in accordance with a Project Design and Method Statement prepared by NPS Archaeology (Ref. NAU/BAU3100/DW). This work was commissioned by and funded by Ingleton Wood LLP.

The site at 144–162 King Street, Norwich covered an area of c.1184m square. Previous archaeological work at the site (Mellor in Taylor 2012) had established the potential for significant archaeological remains to be present.

This programme of work was designed to assist in defining the character and extent of any archaeological remains within the proposed redevelopment area,



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Figure 1. Site location. Scale 1:2000

following the guidelines set out in *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.

2.0 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

The site covered is located within south-east Norwich and the historic core of the city. Present at the south end of King Street, the site plot was broadly rectangular in plan with an approximate length of 57m and width of 26m within which an area of c.1184m² was covered by the proposed development.



Plate 1. View of site before excavation, looking south (Photo: D Adams)

The site was aligned approximately north-east to south-west and lay c.90m to the west of the River Wensum. To the immediate north of the site is Music House Lane, with King Street to the east (Fig. 1).

Geologically the site is on the boundary between the yellow first terrace river gravels and the more recent Quaternary grey alluvial river sand and gravels. These drift deposits overlie Upper Chalk. The depth of overburden covering the chalk varies greatly. The Upper Chalk lies relatively close to the surface along the north-east face of the Ber Street ridge. On the crest of the ridge the overburden of sand and gravels is much thicker. At this location King Street lies at the base of a comparatively steep downslope south-west from Ber Street which lies at a height of c.30m OD. The outcrops of chalk and flint present here have been mined from perhaps at least the medieval period until the late post-medieval.

Due to scale of past activity at the site, in particular from perhaps the mid-19th century onwards, this slope has almost certainly been substantially altered from its earlier palaeotopography.

The site lies at broadly 4.50m OD with a TBM of 4.70m OD established at the site using GPS.



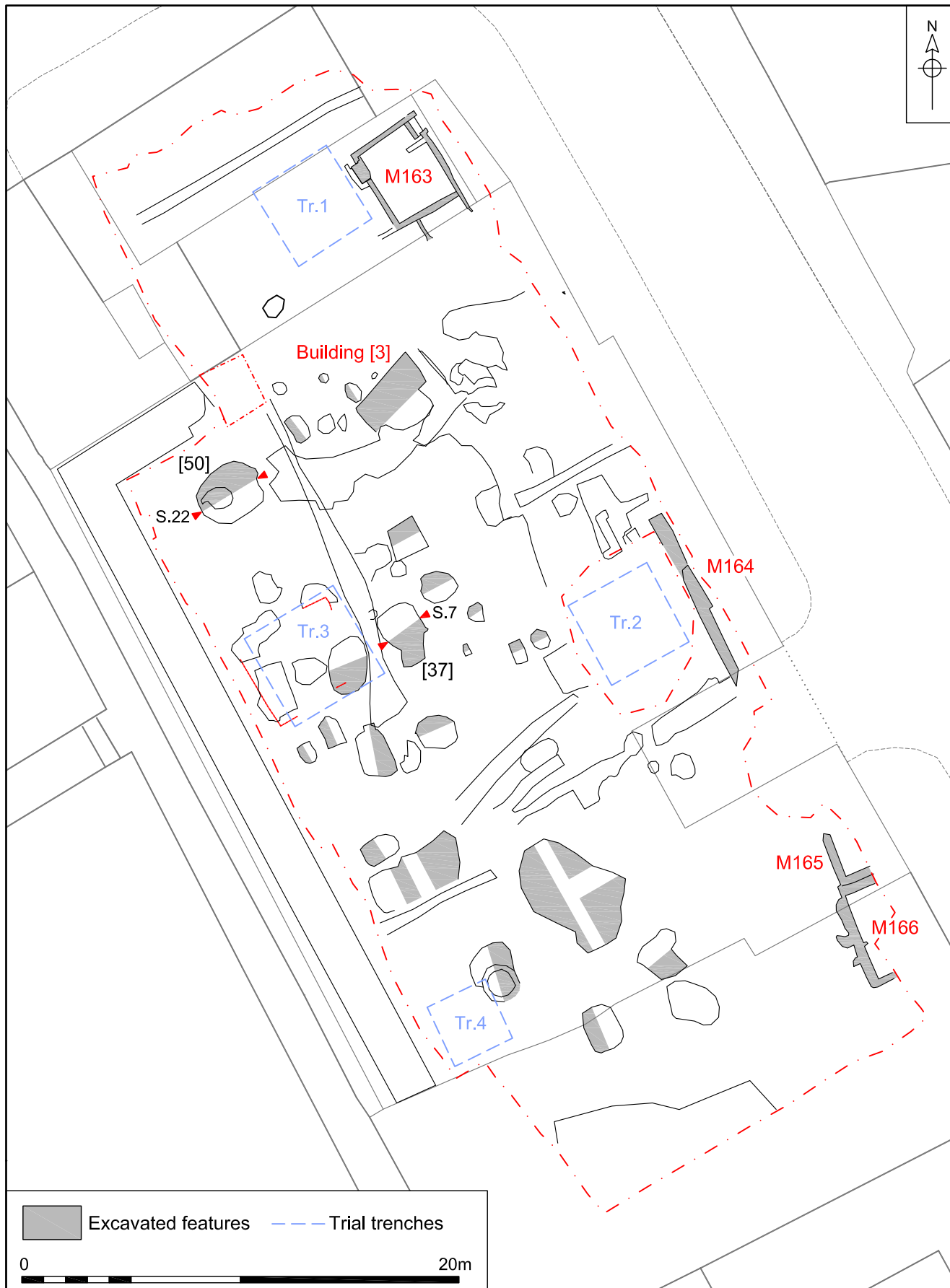
Plate 2. Site following removal of modern overburden, looking south (Photo: D Adams)

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The site lies within an area of high archaeological interest in Norwich.

Several excavations and numerous smaller scale archaeological interventions have occurred either along or in close proximity to King Street, and the cumulative findings of this work as well as the presence of several medieval churches and the earliest standing building (The Music House, possibly dating to the first half of the 12th century) attest to the historic importance of the area.

Prior to the Archaeological Strip Map and Sample excavation the site had been subject to a desk-based assessment and an archaeological evaluation (Taylor 2012).



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Figure 2. All features plan (excavated features shown shaded). Scale 1:250

4.0 METHODOLOGY AND AIMS

Aims

The aims of the Strip Map and Sample excavation as set down in the Project Design (Ref: NAU/BAU3100/DW) were as follows:-

- i. To establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains within the proposed area.*
- ii. To determine the extent, condition, nature, quality and date of any archaeological remains occurring within the site.*
- iii. Ensure that any archaeological features discovered are identified, sampled and recorded.*
- iv. To establish, as far as possible, the extent, character, stratigraphic sequence and date of archaeological features and deposits, and the nature of the activities which occurred at the site during the various periods or phases of its occupation*
- v. To establish the palaeoenvironmental potential of subsurface deposits by ensuring that any deposits with the potential to yield palaeoenvironmental data are sampled and submitted for assessment to the appropriate specialists.*
- vi. To explore evidence for social, economic and industrial activity.*
- vii. To disseminate the archaeological data recovered by the strip, map and sample excavation in the form of an a Archive Report and, where appropriate, publication of the results in the journal Norfolk Archaeology.*

Site Methodology

Machine excavation was carried out with an 8 ton hydraulic 360° excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket and operated under constant archaeological supervision.

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.

Following hand cleaning of the site all features were planned by total station.

A total of 21 Environmental samples comprising bulk samples, samples for soil chemistry and monoliths were taken from selected features at the site.

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.

Site conditions were good, with the work taking place in hot, fine weather.

Assessment Methodology

Artefacts recovered from the site have been processed and examined by the relevant specialists whose reports are presented. Finds reports are presented in a

separate section below with supporting appendices are placed at the back of the report.

For the purpose of this assessment report, archaeological remains recorded by the Strip Map and Sample have been provisionally assigned to one of five periods, based on artefactual evidence, stratigraphic and spatial relationship of the remains features and the form of individual features.

The Watching Brief

A watching brief on part of the site not accessible during the Strip Map and Sample excavation is due to take place following commencement of building works at the site. Depending on the timing of this work, the findings of the watching brief will be produced either as a stand-alone report, or included within the archive report.

4.1 Archive Content

The site archive incorporates material generated during the Strip Map and Sample excavation.

Archive element	Quantity	
Context Sheet	166	
Primary site drawing	Plans	26 sheets
	Sections	9 sheets
35mm Monochrome photography	2 Films	

4.2 Periods and phases used in the report

- Period 0** Geological and Holocene
- Period 1** Late Saxon (10th century to 1066 AD)
- Period 2** Medieval (1067AD–16th centuries)
- Period 3** Post-medieval (17th-19th centuries)
- Period 4** Modern (20th century to present day)

5.0 STRATIGRAPHIC ASSESSMENT

5.1 Period 0: Geological and Holocene

Geological deposits, contexts (4), (122) and (126) were revealed across the full extent of the site. These deposits comprised two distinct types, a flint bearing chalk and pale yellow brown sands of fine to medium grain, with patches of small gravels and rounded stones. Previous modern site clearance meant that geological deposits were completely level at c.4.50m OD across the site below a modern overburden of c 0.20m with no variation in the topographic relief. A small number of worked flints recovered from the site indicate prehistoric activity at or in proximity to the site.

5.2 Period 1: Late Saxon

Structural remains

(Figures 2-5; Frontispiece 2, Plates 3 and 4)

The remains of a cellared building [3] at the north of the site represented the most significant archaeological remains present at the site. Though these remains had been damaged by modern activity along its southern and eastern edges and was also thought to have been vertically truncated, much of the ground plan of the building survived, revealing the locations of earth fast timber post settings and stake settings for possible wattle or similar style of woven revetment against the sides.



Plate 3. Building [3] showing occupation horizon 85 as dark deposit, looking west, 2x1m scales
(Photo: D Adams)

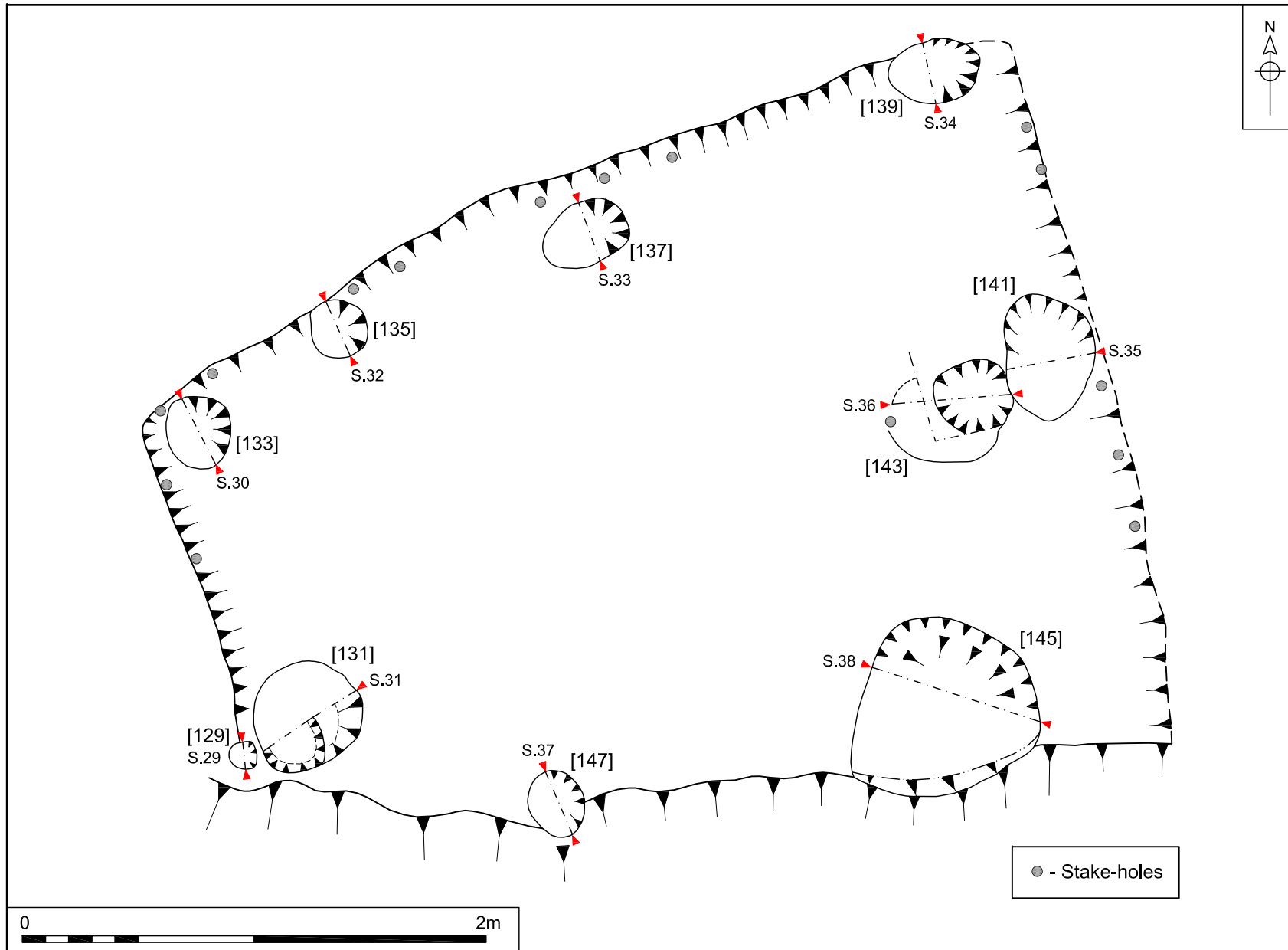


Figure 3. Building [3] plan. Scale 1:25

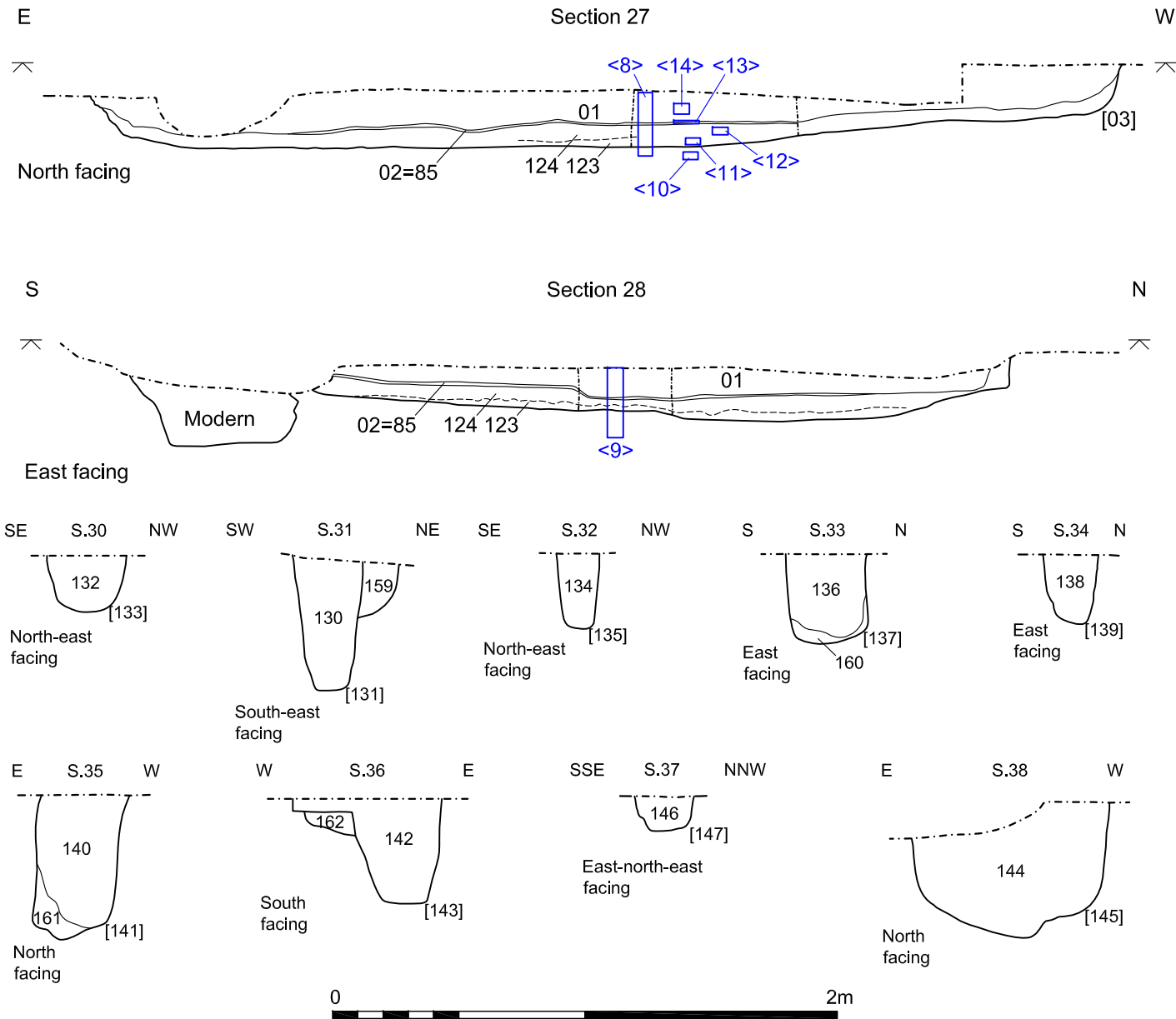


Figure 4. Building [3] sections of construction cut and associated post holes.
Scale 1:25



Plate 4. Building [3] post excavation, post-holes in surviving base of cut and modern disturbance to left, looking west, 2x1m scales (Photo: D Adams)

Building [3] was aligned approximately north-east to south-west with surviving measurements of 4.10m north-east to south-west and 2.80m north-west to south-east of, the latter measurement an estimation based on the assumption that the larger post settings of the building identify its central line. The construction cut of the building was near vertically sided with a broadly flat, even base and two corners visible along its northern side, these being slightly rounded in plan. Thought to have been considerably truncated, it survived to an average depth of c.0.20m.

The arrangement of post-holes within the base of the building's construction cut suggested it had three posts at each gable end, one to support a ridge post with a smaller post setting in each corner. Further post settings were present along the sides of the structure. Located just within the edge of the construction cut of the building, several stake holes were identified occurring at even spacing along three sides of the surviving structure. These settings, each approximately 30mm in diameter would seem to represent woven wattle, presumably to maintain the sides of the building. No indication of any entrance was indicated, thought it is likely that it would have been located along the southern side where activity of a later date would have removed any evidence. The excavation of this features coincided with a spell of extremely hot, dry weather not conducive to identifying small structural remains such as stake holes. It is conceivable that other small structural elements, for example divisions within the building, may have been present but were not identified as a result of the conditions.

The primary context of the building was a trampled surface (123) which was no more than 10-20mm in depth and is thought to identify activity during the actual construction of the building. A sample (Sample <21>) was taken from this deposit,

which comprised mostly geological sands with occasional flecks of charcoal. Sealing this trample was a layer of clean geological sands and gravels (124) which are thought to represent the deliberate spreading out of material perhaps to level up the base. Occupation seem to have taken place on the surface of this deposit, this activity resulting in the accumulation of a reasonably well-defined thin layer (2=85) of charcoal rich silt sand with some clay content in the centre and eastern end of the building. Only 2cm in depth, this deposit was noticeably compacted, presumably due to activity on its surface. An environmental sample (Sample <20>) was taken from this deposit. It was noted that pottery recovered from this deposit had been broken into small fragments, presumably as a result of trampling on this surface.

This occupation horizon appeared to have been sealed below context (1), a mixture of possibly deliberately deposited geological sands and gravels, combined with fine, sorted silt sand that would seem to be the result of weathering. Considering the possible likely original depth of this feature it is possible this deposit represented the weathering in and collapse of the sides of the building (cut from a higher level) after abandonment.

Another Structure?

To the north of Building [3] a small number of post-holes were present. These were intriguing as they appeared similar in nature to post-holes seen within Building [3]. One explanation for the survival of these features, despite truncation to the site, might be that they were originally post settings in the base of another cellared building (shallower than Building [3]), of which these post-holes are the only survivals, with the remainder of the building's cellar having been truncated away.

Pits

(Figures 2, 5 and 6)

A number of medium- to large-sized pits are considered to date to this period, based on the artefacts recovered from their fills.

A characteristic of these pits is that the upper levels often appear to consist of material deposited at a considerably later point in time, representing later levelling up/infilling as the original contents subsided, perhaps over the course of centuries. Examples of these features include pits [37], [97] and [50] (Plates 5 and 6)

The pits are generally sub-circular in plan with steep or near vertical sides and diameters measuring over c.1.80m. The initial interpretation is that these features were originally for extracting minerals (sand, gravel and chalk) from the site and thereafter used as rubbish pits.

It is possible that pit [50] occupied the same plot as that of Building [3]. The basal fill of this pit was notable for containing most of a Thetford ware vessel.

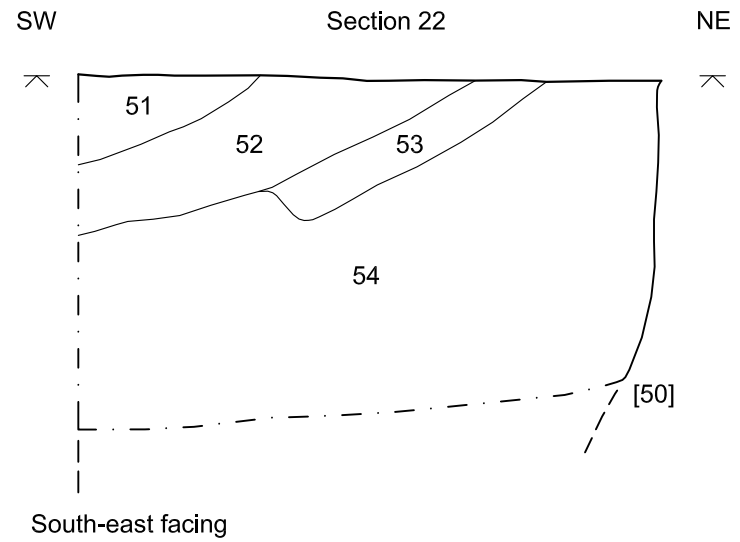
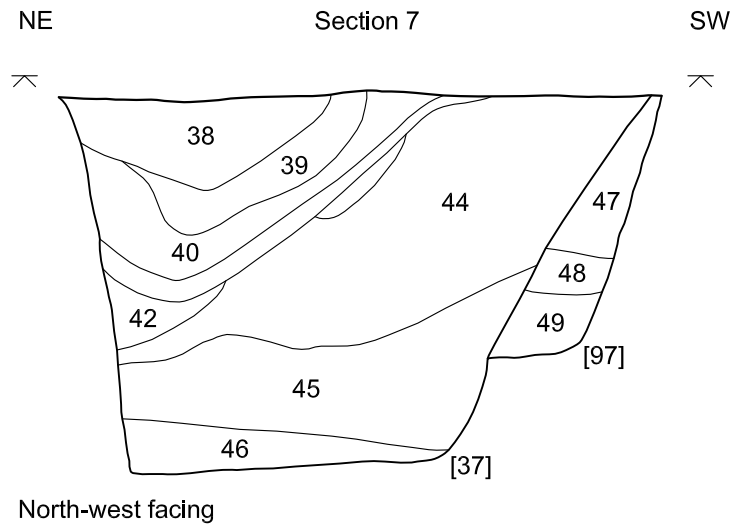


Figure 5. Pit [37] Section. Scale 1:25

Figure 6. Pit [50] Section. Scale 1:25



Plate 5. Pit [37], looking south, 1m scale (Photo: R Brown)



Plate 6. Pit [50], looking north, 2x1m scale (Photo: D Moro)

5.3 Period 2: Medieval

(Figure 2)

Pits

Pits of similar form and possible function to those of Period 1 were identified.

Possible industrial features

Two pits of possible industrial purpose were identified; both contained deposits of fine red ash though to be the result of peat combustion. One of these pits, feature [9], contained multiple tips of ash and charcoal-rich material (Plate 7). Samples <6> and <7> were taken from the fills of this feature.



Plate 7. Pit [9], looking west, 2x1m scale Photo: D Moro

5.4 Period 3: Post-medieval

(Figure 2; Frontispiece 2, Plate 8)

Structural



Plate 8. Post-medieval cellars 165 and 166 (in foreground) on King Street frontage, looking north-east, 1m scale (Photo: R Cruse)

A total of four cellars (Master Nos 163-166) were present along the King Street frontage of the site. Based on their construction (red brick), two of these cellars, M163 and M164 are considered to be of 19th-century construction, with M163 having cut through or replaced an earlier cellar ([90]) built from chalk. A public house known as The Waterman is depicted on the 1885 Ordnance Survey map of the area and stood at the junction of Music House Lane and King Street. It is thought that cellar M163 belonged to the building adjacent to this (see Frontispiece 1).

In addition to the cellars were several linear features arranged on a broad co-axial plan parallel to King Street. These are identified as the robbed-out walls of buildings which had stood at the site before demolition in the mid 20th century. An image of the buildings which had occupied 144-148 King Street can be seen in Plunkett's book 'Disappearing Norwich' (Plunkett 1987, 5). This photograph shows these buildings to be of probable early post-medieval date (the image appears in this report as Frontispiece 1).

Pits

Several pits belonging to the post-medieval period were present on the site, including two that shared a similar form and were possibly used for some type of industrial activity.

Wells

A total of three wells (including one recorded during the earlier evaluation) were examined and are thought to be associated with tenements situated along King Street. It is possible these wells were located within yards set back from the street frontage.

One of the wells ([112]) cut an earlier pit (Plate 8).



Plate 8. Well [112], cutting pit [114] Looking south, 2x1m scale (Photo: D Moro)

5.5 Period 4: Modern

Modern disturbance was apparent across the site, much of it thought to be associated with the construction and destruction of buildings at the site from the 20th century onwards. Several concrete pads or stanchions were present close to the frontage of the site with King Street.

Evaluation Findings

Trenches 2 and 3 of the evaluation recorded features of similar nature to those encountered during the Strip, Map and Sample excavation described above, with the exception of two linear features within Trench 2. One of these features was interpreted as a ditch, with another linear feature considered to be of structural nature - a slot with associated post-holes. The dating evidence suggested these features were of 10th- to 12th-century date.

Trenches 1 and 4 of the evaluation revealed no archaeological remains

6.0 FINDS ASSESSMENTS

Finds were processed and recorded by count and weight, and an Excel spreadsheet produced outlining broad dating. Each material type has been considered separately and is shown below organised by material.

A list of finds ordered by context can be found in Appendix 2a.

6.1 Pottery

by Sue Anderson

6.1.1 Introduction

A total of 371 sherds weighing 7,560g were assessed. Table 1 provides quantification by fabric and a full spotdate list by context is included in the Appendix 3.

Description	Fabric	Code	No	Wt(g)	Eve	MNV
Sandy Ipswich Ware	SIPS	2.32	2	20		2
Total Middle Saxon			2	20	0	2
Thetford-type ware	THET	2.50	254	6325	2.30	139
Thetford Ware (Grimston)	THETG	2.57	4	44		4
Early medieval' sandwich wares	EMSW	2.58	3	20	0.05	3
Stamford Ware Fabric A	STAMA	2.61	9	100		2
Late Saxon shelly wares	LSSH	2.74	2	39	0.10	1
Saxo-Norman Wares (general)	SXNO	2.80	1	14	0.10	1
Total Late Saxon			273	6542	2.55	150
Early medieval ware	EMW	3.10	39	256	0.35	24
Yarmouth-type ware	YAR	3.17	9	121	0.32	6
Yarmouth-type non-calcareous	YARN	3.171	2	40		2
Early medieval sparse shelly ware	EMWSS	3.19	3	33	0.03	3
Stamford Ware Fabric B	STAMB	3.71	1	15		1
St. Neot's Ware Developed	STND	3.73	2	12		1
Pingsdorf Ware	PING	7.24	1	10		1
Total early medieval			57	487	0.7	38
Medieval coarseware	MCW	3.20	5	93	0.25	3
Local medieval unglazed	LMU	3.23	18	129	0.43	16
Grimston-type ware	GRIM	4.10	1	11		1
London-type ware	LOND	4.50	1	14		1
Flemish Blue-Grey Ware	FLBG	7.23	1	10		1
Total medieval			26	257	0.68	22
Late medieval and transitional	LMT	5.10	3	39		3
Raeran/Aachen Stoneware	GSW3	7.13	1	4	0.10	1
Dutch-type redwares	DUTR	7.21	1	72		1
Total late medieval			5	115	0.1	5
Glazed red earthenware	GRE	6.12	5	57	0.16	5
Tin glazed earthenwares	TGE	6.30	1	74		1
Staffordshire-type Slipware	STAF	6.41	1	2		1
Cologne/Frechen Stoneware	GSW4	7.14	1	6		1
Total post-medieval			8	139	0.16	8

Description	Fabric	Code	No	Wt(g)	Eve	MNV
Total			371	7560	4.19	225

Table 1. Pottery quantification by fabric

6.1.2 Methodology

Quantification was carried out using sherd count, weight and estimated vessel equivalent (eve). The minimum number of vessels (MNV) within each context was also recorded, but cross-fitting was not attempted unless particularly distinctive vessels were observed in more than one context. A full quantification by fabric, context and feature is available in archive. All fabric codes were assigned from the author's post-Roman fabric series, which includes East Anglian and Midlands fabrics, as well as imported wares. Thetford-type ware fabrics are based on Dallas (1984), and forms on Anderson (2004). Form terminology for medieval pottery is based on MPRG (1998). Other wares were identified based on Jennings' Norwich work (Jennings 1981). Recording uses a system of letters for fabric codes together with number codes for ease of sorting in database format. The results were input directly onto an Access database.

6.1.3 Summary of the assemblage

The earliest pottery from the site comprises two sherds, both oxidised, which have been tentatively identified as Middle Saxon Ipswich Ware. One fragment is a base which shows signs of burning, and the other piece is a small body sherd. Both were from contexts which contained later finds.

Late Saxon pottery formed the bulk of this assemblage and this period group was dominated by Thetford Ware. Identifiable vessels included the ubiquitous small, medium and large jars, a few bowls, and a number of large storage vessels with applied thumbled strips. The proportion of the latter was higher than usual and may represent a specialist need for these particular 'AF' jars. A few non-local Late Saxon wares were also present, including Stamford Ware, an unsourced shelly ware and a possible import.

Early medieval wares formed the second largest period group and included sherds of the typical Norwich fabrics, particularly EMW and Yarmouth-type ware. The former included several sherds of a finely-made ginger jar with incised lattice decoration. Three jar rims of Yarmouth-type ware were present. Other wares included shelly fabrics (unprovenanced and St Neot's), a Stamford Ware handle, and a body sherd of red-painted Pingsdorf Ware.

The medieval group was relatively small and was dominated by local medieval unglazed wares, including eight jar rims. The non-local medieval coarsewares included a jug rim with fine applied thumbled strip decoration, and two body sherds with similar decoration; these were in fabrics similar to Thetford Ware. Only two glazed ware sherds were recovered, one probably a London product and the other from Grimston. An imported Flemish blue-grey (Paffrath) sherd was also present. The majority of this group is likely to predate the end of the 13th century.

The small late medieval group included a rimsherd from a Raeren stoneware mug, a Dutch redware cauldron body sherd, and LMT redware body sherds typical of the production sites on the Suffolk border. The 16th– to 18th-century group was also small but included regional redwares, a tin-glazed vessel, a sherd of Frechen

stoneware and a Staffordshire slipware mug fragment. No modern pottery was collected.

This assemblage contains several of the less commonly occurring pottery types to be found in Late Saxon and medieval Norwich, although most have been identified on at least one site in the city previously. Such a variety of sources is typical of a waterfront location in a port and may simply reflect trade being carried out in these areas rather than necessarily indicating status.

6.1.4 Pottery by context

Table 2 shows a preliminary list of the pottery by feature with spotdates. This shows that the majority of pottery was recovered from pits. A number of features can be dated to the Late Saxon or early medieval periods, and a few may be medieval or later. Sherds within contexts are generally contemporary and do not appear to show a high degree of residuality, the main exceptions being the Middle Saxon pottery in pits [9] and [21] and the early wares in pit [23]. However, a number of Thetford Ware sherds show degrees of abrasion which suggest that they are likely to have been redeposited, and some pottery is associated with later CBM.

Feature	Context	Identifier	Fabric	Spotdate
	106	Modern fill	THET, STAMA, YAR, MCW	L.12th-14th c. *
	127	U/S	LMT	15th-16th c.
3	1	Cellared building	THET	10th-11th c.
3	85	Cellared building	THET, LSSH	10th-11th c.
9	5	Pit	THET, EMW, YAR, YARN	11th-12th c.*
9	8	Pit	SIPS, THET, THETG, EMW, EMWSS	11th-12th c.
13	10	Pit	LMU	13th c.?
13	11	Pit	THET	10th-11th c.
15	14	Pit	LMU, LOND	12th-13th c.
17	18	Pit	EMW, LMU	11th-12th c.
19	20	Pit	LMU	11th-14th c.
21	21	Pit	THET, EMSW, EMW, YAR	11th-12th c. *
21	22	Pit	SIPS	700-850
23	24	Pit	THET, EMW, EMWSS, STAMB, YAR, FLBG, LMU, MCW	13th c.
25	26	Pit	THET	10th-11th c.
27	28	Post-hole	THET, EMW	11th-12th c.
29	35	Pit	THET	10th-11th c.
29	36	Pit	THET, STND, MCVW, GSW4	16th-17th c.
37	44	Pit	THET, SXNO, EMW	11th-12th c.
37	45	Pit	THET, EMSW	11th c. *
50	53	Pit	THET, PING	11th c.?
50	54	Pit	THET, LSSH, EMW, YAR	11th-12th c.
63	64	Pit	LMU, GRIM	13th c.? *
69	74	Pit	LMT	15th-16th c.
75	77	Pit	GSW3, DUTR, GRE	16th c.

Feature	Context	Identifier	Fabric	Spotdate
79	80	Well	GRE, TGE, STAF	18th c. *
81	82	Post-hole	THET, THETG	11th c.
107	108	Pit	THET, STAMA, EMW	11th c.?
114	115	Pit	THET	10th-11th c.
147	146	Post-hole	THET	10th-11th c.
149	148	Post-hole	THET	10th-11th c.

Table 2. Spotdates by feature and context (based on pottery only) * contains later CBM

6.1.5 Assessment of potential

This assemblage contains a wide variety of pottery types of Saxon to post-medieval date, although the majority spans the 11th-13th centuries.

The presence of a number of Thetford-type large storage vessels may indicate specialist activity on the site in the Late Saxon period.

Spatial distribution of the pottery may be of value in determining the periods of use of areas within the site, and study of the pottery by site phase may provide further information on residuality which will be of value for other specialist analyses.

The potential of this assemblage is to provide evidence for dating and phasing of the site; pottery use, consumption and possibly manufacture; trade links both within and outside East Anglia; and possibly status of the occupants.

6.2 Ceramic Building Material (CBM)

by Sue Anderson

6.2.1 Introduction

Twenty-seven fragments of CBM weighing 10,841g were collected from twelve contexts. A summary is included in Appendix 4.

6.2.2 Methodology

The assemblage was quantified (count and weight) by fabric and form. Fabrics were identified on the basis of macroscopic appearance and main inclusions. The width, length and thickness of bricks and floor tiles were measured, but roof tile thicknesses were only measured when another dimension was available. Small fragments from samples were weighed (not counted) as most were unidentifiable.

6.2.3 The assemblage

Table 3 shows the quantification by type and form.

Type	Form	code	No	Wt (g)
Roofing	Plain roof tile	RT	4	402
	Plain roof tile: pmed	RTP	5	154
	Pantile	PAN	1	50
Walling	Early brick	EB	12	10041
	Late brick	LB	4	99
Miscellaneous	Drainpipe	DP	1	95
Totals			27	10841

Table 3. CBM by type and form

6.2.4 *Fabrics*

The CBM was divided into basic fabric groups based on major inclusions. Nine different groups of fabrics were identified in this assemblage (as follows)

Estuarine (medieval and post-medieval)

These fabrics are extremely variable in colour, density and degree of firing/hardness; medieval bricks made from estuarine clays are common throughout the south-east of England and have been described in detail by Drury (1993). In addition, smaller bricks made from similar estuarine clays were made in the Netherlands in the 17th century and are sometimes found in ports along the south and east coast, although they are best known in London (Smith 2001).

est Variable colour (pink, purple, yellow, white) estuarine fabrics, tempered with coarse organic (voids), clay pellet and flint inclusions, some fine shell. Brick. 12 pieces, 10041g.

Red sandy (Mainly post-medieval)

These fabrics generally have a similar range of coarse, naturally occurring, local inclusions (ferrous oxide, flint, chalk), often as a background scatter, and have been divided on the basis of quartz sand grain size or abundance.

fs Fine sandy red fabric (occasionally reduced) with few coarse inclusions. Roof tile. Post-medieval. 4 pieces, 122g.

fsx Fine sandy with poorly mixed red and white clays. Post-medieval. Roof tile. 1 piece, 162g.

fsm/msm Fine/medium sandy micaceous. Post-medieval. Roof tile and brick. 2 pieces, 34g.

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

Fine and medium sandy fabrics containing combinations of rounded grog or soft red clay or ferrous pellets.

fsg Fine sandy, sparse fine to coarse rounded grog. Roof tile. ?Medieval and post-medieval. 3 pieces, 228g.

fsfe/msfe Fine/medium sandy with moderate to common small red ferrous inclusions. Roof tile and late brick. ?Medieval and post-medieval. 4 pieces, 159g.

White fabrics (post-medieval)

White-firing, generally made from gault clays.

wfs White-firing fine sandy with few other inclusions, possibly underfired stoneware. Drainpipe. Modern. 1 piece, 95g.

6.2.5 *Forms*

6.2.5.1 *Roofing*

Ten roofing fragments (606g) were collected. These comprised plain roof tiles (nine fragments) and pantile (one fragment). Table 4 shows the quantities of roofing material by fabric and form.

fabric	RTP	RT	PAN
fs	3		1
fsfe		1	
fsg	1	2	
fsm	1		
fsx		1	

Table 4. Roofing material by fabric and form

Roof tiles were in red-firing sandy fabrics, most of which were probably of late medieval to post-medieval date. Five were certainly post-medieval, but four were of uncertain date. Of the nine fragments of plain tile, three had circular peg holes and one had a square hole. All roof tiles were recovered from two pit fills ((64), (71)) and two well fills ((80), (113)).

One fragment of a grey pantile was recovered from modern fill (106). It showed signs of sooting.

6.2.5.2 Walling

Twelve fragmentary or complete 'early bricks' (Drury 1993) in estuarine clay fabrics were present. A single complete example from pit fill (70) measured 240 x 112 x 47mm and had straw impressions on the base, placing it in Drury's EB8 category (dated late 14th– to 15th-century). Seven other bricks were complete in two dimensions (widths ranging between 108–128mm) and thicknesses of ten bricks varied between 44–62mm. Where it could be determined, most of these bricks had straw impressions on the bases. Two bricks from pit fill (71) were in very dense yellow fabrics and appeared to be burnt; both had abraded or worn bases and they may have been used in flooring.

Four small, abraded fragments of late bricks in 'msfe' and 'msm' fabrics were recovered from pit fills (5), (36) and (45). None was measurable and they could not be closely dated.

6.2.5.3 Miscellaneous

A fragment of brown-glazed drainpipe in a white fabric (possibly an underfired stoneware) was recovered from well fill (80). It is likely to be of 19th-century or later date.

6.2.6 CBM by context

The site is well stratified and much of the material is derived from sealed contexts. The majority of fragments were found in pit fills (21 fragments) with five fragments being collected from well fills and one from a modern fill. No samples were collected from walls or other structures. Table 5 lists the types of CBM by context with suggested spotdates.

Feature	Context	Identifier	Form	Date	Pot date
9	5	Pit	LB	16th c.+	11th-12th c.
21	22	Pit	EB	13th-15th c.	11th-12th c.
29	36	Pit	LB	pmed	16th-17th c.
37	45	Pit	LB	pmed	11th c.
63	64	Pit	RTP	pmed	13th c.?
69	70	Pit	EB8	L.14th-15th c.	

Feature	Context	Identifier	Form	Date	Pot date
69	71	Pit	EB, EB7, EB8, RT	13th-15th c.	
69	74	Pit	EB, EB7?	13th-15th c.	15th-16th c.
75	76	Pit	EB8/9	13th-15th c.	
79	80	Well	RTP, DP	19th-20th c.	18th c.
112	113	Well	RT	med/pmed	
-	106	Modern fill	PAN	pmed	L.12th-14th c.

Table 5. CBM by feature with suggested dates (and pottery spotdate)

6.2.7 Statement of potential and methodology for analysis

At the time of assessment the site was un-phased and no phased site plans were available, so further work will be required to complete the CBM report.

The potential of this assemblage is to provide information on the types of ceramic building material in use at the site during the medieval to post-medieval periods, although this potential is limited due to the small size of the assemblage.

This report provides an outline of the CBM types present in the assemblage, but the material has not yet been placed in context with regard to any site phasing or grouping.

6.3 Mortar

by Sue Anderson

Two fragments (1,545g) of white lime mortar were recovered from pit fill (74). The mortar contained fine sand aggregates and there were large pieces of flint, including a very large nodule, embedded in the material. It is likely to have formed part of a flint wall, but is not closely datable.

6.4 Clay Pipe

by Rebecca Sillwood

Two fragments of clay tobacco pipe stem were recovered from two contexts; both fills of two separate wells; well fills (80) and (113). All of the pieces are undecorated and fragmentary, and are therefore undiagnostic of closer dating. These pieces have a broad post-medieval date and will not benefit from further analysis.

6.5 Flint

by Rebecca Sillwood

Eleven items of worked flint were recovered from five contexts; including the upper fill (1) of cellared building [3], pit or post-hole fill (22), pit fill (44), an occupation layer (85) in cellared building [3] and unstratified (127).

The flint consists of reasonably worn secondary and tertiary flakes, in varying colours of flints, from off-white to beige and dark blue-grey. The flint is considered residual in nature, given its occurrence mainly in fills containing medieval pottery, although it does provide a background of prehistoric activity in the area. The flint may benefit from closer inspection to provide more specific dating, although this is

thought to contribute little to the conclusions of the archive report, considering these pieces are likely to be residual and comprise secondary and tertiary flakes.

Three fragments of burnt flint were recovered from three contexts on the site, including the upper fill (1) of a cellared building, pit fill (10) and post-hole fill (28). These pieces are possible indicative of cooking activity in the area, being first heated on a fire and then placed in whatever liquid required heating. They have since been discarded, as they can offer no further information regarding the site.

6.6 Metal Finds

by Rebecca Sillwood

6.6.1 Iron

A total of seven objects of iron were recovered from five contexts. Three of the objects are nails, with two from pit fill (64), and one from pit fill (77). It is notoriously difficult to accurately date nails, given their ubiquitous nature, and presence in many periods in history, from at least the Roman period onwards. It does seem likely, however, that these nails are medieval (64) and post-medieval (77) in date, given their location within pits containing firmly dateable medieval and post-medieval material.

Pit fill (24) produced a hook, broken along the shank, which may be medieval in date. A similar example, in both size and form, is illustrated in Margeson (1993, 140, fig. 105, no. 950), and is dated to the 12th to late 13th century. Margeson also illustrates a more complete example which she names as a bag hook, used for moving around sacks and bales, and the present example may have been used for such a purpose, or similar.

Pit fill (26) recovered two iron objects; one is a fragment of rod or strip, which is undiagnostic. The second piece is a curving object, broken at one end, which may be a tool of some kind, although it remains unknown precisely what it is.

Pit fill (74) produced an odd object, which consist of a flat strip of iron which has been rolled at one end to form a cylinder, possibly used as a socket. The purpose and date of this object remains unknown.

6.6.2 Copper Alloy

Pit fill (106) produced as single copper alloy button of late post-medieval date. The piece is flat and discoidal in shape, and has an integral wire loop on the slightly dished reverse.

6.6.3 Recommendations

There is little further work which can be carried out on the metalwork assemblage. Research has been conducted on the unidentified pieces, and has not aided identification of the objects. X-radiography of the artefacts is unlikely to add further information to what is already known, and therefore no further work is recommended for these objects.

6.7 Animal Bone

by Julie Curl

6.7.1 Introduction

The faunal remains assemblage is varied, containing a range of butchering and food waste, along with working waste and a single piece of worked cattle femur.

6.7.2 Methodology

The assessment was carried out following a modified version of guidelines by English Heritage (Davis, 1992). All of the bone was examined to determine range of species and elements present. A note was also made of butchering and any indications of skinning, working and other modifications. When possible a record was made of ages and any other relevant information, such as pathologies. Counts and weights were noted for each context with additional counts for each species identified. A record was made of measureable bones following Von Den Dreisch (1976) and Hillson (1996). Information was input into an Excel database and a basic summary catalogue has been produced in table form in the appendix; the full assessment database is available in the digital archive.

6.7.3 The assemblage – provenance and preservation

A total of 7,636g of faunal remains (one large box and one half-size box), consisting of 307 elements, was recovered from excavations at this site. Remains were produced from twenty-four contexts, ranging from pits to building layers. Most of the faunal remains were associated with finds of a medieval date, some bones were deposited with artefacts of a mixed date range or are currently of an unknown date. Table 6 shows quantification of the faunal remains by feature type, finds spotdate and weight, quantification by element count can be seen in Table 7.

Feature	Finds Spotdate				Feature Total
	?Medieval/ Post-medieval	Medieval	Post-Medieval	Unknown	
Building		9		84	93
Modern Fill		111			111
PH/Pit		87			87
Pit	47	6682	341	265	7335
Post-hole				10	10
Total by spot date	47	6889	341	359	7636

Table 6. Quantification of the faunal assemblage by feature type, spotdate and weight

The remains in this assemblage are generally in very good condition, although varying degrees of fragmentation has occurred through butchering. One fragment of bone in (1) is in poor condition, with a flaking surface, probably from weathering. Some bone in the pit fill (78) has concretions adhering to the surfaces, suggesting a mixed fill that is often typical of bone from cess pits. One bone from pit fill (64) showed gnawing, suggesting some scavenger activity. A single burnt fragment of bone was found in the pit [37], fill (45), indicating that some fire waste was disposed of with the food debris.

Feature	Finds Spotdate				Feature Total
	?Medieval/ Post-medieval	Medieval	Post-Medieval	Unknown	
Building		3		9	12
Modern Fill		3			3
PH/Pit		9			9
Pit	1	237	21	23	282
Post-hole				1	1
Total by spot date	1	252	21	33	307

Table 7. Quantification of the faunal assemblage by feature type, spotdate and element count

6.7.4 Species, modifications and pathologies

At least eight species were seen during the assessment of the bone. Much of the bone was derived from a range of mammals, one species of fish was noted and at least two species of bird were seen. The greatest range of species was produced from pit fills and associated with medieval finds. Quantification of the bone by feature type, species and species count (NISP) is presented in Table 8.

Species	Feature and species count (NISP)					Species Total
	Building	Modern Fill	PH/Pit	Pit	Post-hole	
Bird			2	7		9
Cattle		2		80		82
Dog				1		1
Equid				3		3
Fish				1		1
Mammal	9	1	4	116		130
Pig/boar	2		1	29		32
Sheep/goat	1		2	45	1	49
Feature Type Total	12	3	9	282	1	307

Table 8. Quantification of the faunal remains by feature type, species and species count (NISP)

The bulk of the assemblage appears to consist of the main food mammals – cattle, sheep/goat and pig/boar. The porcine remains are likely to be of domestic origin, but one tusk was of a larger size that may indicate wild boar, which is quite possible if it is of a medieval date. Small amounts of equid and dog were recorded.

A range of butchering methods was seen, including removal of the tongue for meat. Some heavy, excessive butchering was seen in the assemblage, possibly suggesting a less skilled processor. Unusual is a large porcine tusk that shows multiple chops along the top of the tusk, this might suggest an intention to work the tusk as there is no reason to excessively cut this element. The sheep/goat remains include some hornworking waste. One piece of worked bone, a spindle whorl was

found which was simply made from a sawn cattle femur head and a hole through the centre of the bone.

Several pathologies were seen, ranging from dental conditions to signs of animals under strain and in poor health.

6.7.5 Summary and recommendations for further work

The bulk of this assemblage is derived from primary and secondary butchering and food waste, with several pieces of probably working waste. In addition, there is a single piece of worked bone. There is the potential to obtain further information on the health and husbandry of local stock and the use of wild species. The study of this assemblage should be able to provide information on the use of stock, meat consumed and the status and perhaps trade and crafts of those responsible for this debris.

The bulk of this assemblage is of medieval date and probably from their original places of deposit. A range of pathologies were seen, which can provide further information on the health and husbandry of the local stock. Numerous bones were seen that can provide metrical data that will allow some estimation of stature and breeds.

The bone spindle whorl needs to be assigned a small find number and recorded fully and compared with other spindle whorls both locally and further afield, this can be incorporated into the faunal analysis.

6.8 Shell

by Rebecca Sillwood

Four pieces of oyster shell (24g) were recovered from three contexts, all pit fills ((5), (14) and (18)). The pieces have all since been discarded, as they require no further work and can provide no additional information.

7.0 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENTS

7.1 Plant Macrofossils and other remains

by Val Fryer

7.1.1 Introduction and method statement

A total of eight bulk samples for analysis of the plant macrofossil assemblages taken from features at the site 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 x 16 and the plant macrofossils and other remains noted are listed in Appendix 6. Nomenclature within follows Stace (1997). Both charred and mineral replaced plant remains were recorded, with the latter being denoted in the table by a lower case 'm' suffix. Modern roots and seeds were also recorded.

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

7.1.2 Results

Cereal grains and seeds of other food plants and common segetal weeds were recorded at varying densities within five of the assemblages studied. Preservation was moderately good, although some abrasion and fragmentation had occurred.

Oat (*Avena* sp.), barley (*Hordeum* sp.), rye (*Secale cereale*) and wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grains were recorded, with oats being predominant. Other possible food plant remains included pea (*Pisum sativum*) seeds, apple/pear (*Malus/Pyrus* sp.) type 'pips' and sloe (*Prunus* sp.) type fruit stones. Weed seeds occurred infrequently, but did include specimens of corn cockle (*Agrostemma githago*), brome (*Bromus* sp.), cornflower/knapweed (*Centaurea* sp.), small legumes (Fabaceae), goosegrass (*Galium aparine*), grasses (Poaceae) and dock (*Rumex* sp.). A single possible flax (*Linum usitatissimum*) seed was noted within the assemblage from sample 1. Charcoal/charred wood fragments were present throughout along with pieces of charred and mineral replaced root or stem.

Although most of the recorded black porous and cokey residues were probably derived from the combustion of organic remains (including cereal grains) at very high temperatures, the fragments within sample 4 were very hard and brittle and in this instance, the remains were probably indicative of the high temperature combustion of coal, fragments of which were also abundant within the same assemblage. Mineralised faecal concretions were abundant within samples 1 and 2, but it was not possible to state whether they were derived from animal dung or human ordure. Other remains included fragments of bone, eggshell and fishbone, siliceous globules (possibly derived from the high temperature combustion of straw/grass), and vitreous concretions.

7.1.3 Conclusions and recommendations

The assemblages from Samples <1>, <2> and <6> are of especial interest as they appear to contain mixed refuse including hearth waste, food residues, possible burnt flooring materials and dung/sewage. Such assemblages have the potential

to provide valuable and intimate data regarding the daily lives of the local populace.

Samples <7> and <2> are both largely composed of charcoal, and it would appear most likely that they are derived from spent fuel/hearth waste.

The composition of the assemblage from Sample 4 may indicate that it is either later in date or it contains a high density of intrusive materials.

Samples <3> and <21> are very sparse, containing little other than a few charcoal fragments.

Full analysis of all samples is recommended.

Soil Micromorphology and soil chemistry.

Two samples (Samples No.s 8 and 9) and a series of associated soils chemistry sub-samples were taken from the deposit sequence in the centre area of the Period 1 Building [3]. They have not been assessed for the purpose of this report.

8.0 UPDATED PROJECT DESIGN

8.1 Updated Stratigraphic Assessment

Despite the level of truncation to the site informative archaeological remains, in particular those of a building of probable 10th- to 11th century date, were present at the site. It was apparent that the truncation meant only the deepest features have survived in the archaeological record across most of the site, for example the Period 1 cellared building and large pits. Closer to the King Street frontage the evaluation demonstrated the survival of more ephemeral remains, though elsewhere along the frontage and construction of post-medieval buildings with cellars appeared to have removed any similar traces.

For presentation within an archive report archaeological features recorded by the excavation will be assigned to groups and periods based on dating evidence, form and character of the feature and spatial relationships. Group descriptions will be produced and a Harris matrix of the key stratigraphic relationships completed though due to the truncated nature of the site there were few examples of surviving stratigraphic relationships between features. The findings of the evaluation will also be incorporated within the archive report

Stratigraphic Tasks	Timescale (days)	Person
Digitising plans and select sections	3	SW
Grouping and phasing (including writing group text and 'cleaning' matrix) and inclusion of evaluation data	5	DA
Liaison with specialist staff regarding revised/refined phasing	1	DA

8.2 Finds

8.2.1 Pottery

This assemblage has already been fully recorded, so no further cataloguing is required. The following work will produce a report suitable for publication:

Spatial and temporal analysis	1 day
Production of a more detailed report	1 day
Total	2 days

Illustrations of four vessels, including three with decoration is required

POTS FOR ILLUSTRATION:

1. THET large non-handled (AF) jar, near-complete. Context (54).
2. SXNO jar rim. Possible Saxo-Norman import. Context (44).
3. EMW ginger jar with lattice decoration. Context (108).
4. MCW jug with applied thumbled strip decoration. Context (24).

8.2.2 Ceramic Building Material

Spatial/temporal analysis and preparation of updated report is estimated to take 0.5 days.

8.2.3 Mortar

No further analysis required.

8.2.4 Clay Tobacco pipe

No further analysis required.

8.2.5 Flint

No further analysis required.

8.2.6 Faunal Remains

The full identifications and recording of the assemblage, with measurements where appropriate, updating of the catalogue, full analysis, research and completion of the written report should take no more than 1.75 days, this includes recording and research of the single worked bone in this assemblage.

8.3 Environmental

8.3.1 Plant Macrofossils

Full analysis of all samples is recommended.

8.3.2 Soil Micromorphology and soil chemistry

Two samples (<8> and <9>) from cellared building [3] have been submitted to Richard Macphail of University College London for soil micromorphological analysis. The aim of this work is to better understand the nature of deposition within the building, indicate the possible nature of activity taking place within the building and any further inferences about activity relating to the buildings construction, use and disuse.

8.4 Aims and objectives

No new research aims have been defined as part of this Assessment phase of the project. Archaeological features recorded during the Strip, Map and Sample excavation will be assigned to groups and periods based on dating evidence, form and character of the feature and spatial relationships. Integration of the artefactual analysis might be used to redefine the Periods currently ascribed to the site

It is suggested that the analysis already undertaken on the artefacts and ecofacts will be presented in the archive report with the exception of further work required to analyse soil micromorphology samples taken from the Period 1 building.

8.4.1 Resources

The resources for works leading to production of the archive report are already agreed with the funding body and no additional funding is being sought.

8.5 Method Statement and Publication Proposal

It is proposed that an archive 'grey literature' report to include the stratigraphic, artefactual and ecofactual information of the Strip Map and Sample excavation of 144-162 King Street will be produced. The following tasks will be undertaken:

8.5.1 Tasks

Digitise selected primary site drawings (plans and section)

Phase and group site matrix
Produce group text and phased plan of site
Incorporate data from evaluation
Artefact illustration
Soil Micromorphology analysis
Further analysis of some of the finds categories (notably pottery)
Further analysis of faunal remains
Further analysis of plant macrofossils

8.5.2 Publication

It is proposed that an article on the excavation and its findings be prepared for publication in Norfolk Archaeology, journal of the Norfolk and Norwich Archaeological Society to consist of c.3-5,000 words.

Figures will comprise the site location, with sections and plans of selected features and illustration of the pottery. Plates of the Period 1 building will also be included.

Suggested layout and contents are as follows:

Text Headings

Summary
Introduction and Methodology
Geological and Topographic Setting
Historical Background
Stratigraphic Descriptions

Finds Analysis

Pottery
Ceramic Building Material
Faunal remains

Environmental Evidence

Plant Macrofossils and other remains
Soil Micromorphology

Illustrations

Site Location
Trench Location
Excavated Features, phased plan
Building [3] Plan section and Plate
Selected features Period 1 and Plate
Selected Features Period 2 and Plate
Pottery sherds

8.6 Resourcing, Timescales and Personnel

Stratigraphic Tasks		Days	Person
Digitise selected plans and sections		3.00	SW
Grouping and phasing (including writing group text and 'cleaning' matrix) and inclusion of evaluation data		5.00	DA
Liaison with specialist staff regarding revised/refined phasing		1.00	DA
<i>Stratigraphic Tasks Total</i>		8	

Finds Tasks		Days	Person
Pottery	Spatial and temporal analysis; production of a more detailed report	2.00	SA
CBM	Spatial/temporal analysis and preparation of updated report	0.50	SA
Faunal Remains	Full Identifications and recording; update catalogue; analysis, research and report	1.75	JC
<i>Finds Tasks Total</i>		4.25	

Environmental Tasks		Days	Person
Plant Macrofossils	Analysis of all samples and reporting	1.00	VF
Soil Micromorphology and Chemistry	Analysis of samples <8> and <9> from cellared building and reporting	2.00	RM
<i>Environmental Tasks Total</i>		3	

Archive Report Tasks		Days	Person
Preparation of group text for archive report		2.00	DA
Preparation of introductory information including Methodology, Geological and Topographic setting, Historic Background		1.50	DA
Draft Archive report		4.00	DA
Edit and insertion into text of final specialist reports		0.50	RS/DA
Illustration of artefacts		1.50	DD
Illustration of locative information, plans and sections		5.00	DD
Edit Archive report		1.00	JB
Produce and issue Archive report		0.25	DW
<i>Archive Report Tasks Total</i>		15.75	

Publication Report Tasks	Days	Person
Draft article for Norfolk Archaeology (synthesise Archive Report)	3.00	DA
Preparation of illustrations to accompany publication report	2.00	DD
Edit Publication Report	1.00	JB
Produce and issue Publication report	0.20	DW
<i>Reporting Tasks Total</i>	6.20	

DA David Adams, NPS Archaeology
SA Sue Anderson, CFA Archaeology
JB Jayne Bown, NPS Archaeology
JC Julie Curl, Sylvanus
DD David Dobson, NPS Archaeology
VF Val Fryer, Freelance Palaeoenvironmental
RM Richard Mcphail, University College London
RS Rebecca Sillwood, NPS Archaeology
SW Sandrine Whitmore, NPS Land Survey
DW David Whitmore, NPS Archaeology

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Site survey was by Sandrine Whitmore of NPS Land Survey Team.

The site number was provided by Anj Beckham of NHES and the site monitored on behalf of NHES by Dr Ken Hamilton. The project was managed for NPS Archaeology by David Whitmore.

Find were processed by Becky Sillwood, who also reported on Clay Tobacco Pipe, Flint, and Metal artefacts.

Pottery and CBM was reported on by Sue Anderson, faunal remains by Julie Curl and Plant Macrofossils by Val Fryer.

This report was illustrated and produced by David Dobson and edited by Jayne Bown.

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Appendix 1a: Context Summary

Context	Category	Cut Type	Fill Of	Description	Period
1	Deposit		3	Weathered upper fill of building	Late Saxon
2	Deposit		3	Occupation horizon in building	Late Saxon
3	Cut	Construction		Cellared Building cut	Late Saxon
4	Deposit			Geological deposits, same as 126	
5	Deposit		9	Pit fill	
6	Deposit		9	Pit fill	
7	Deposit		9	Pit fill	
8	Deposit		9	Pit fill	
9	Cut	Pit		Pit	
10	Deposit		13	Pit fill	
11	Deposit		13	Pit fill	
12	Deposit		13	Pit fill	
13	Cut	Pit		Pit	
14	Deposit		15	Pit fill	
15	Cut	Pit		Pit	
16					
17	Cut	Pit		Pit	
18	Deposit		17	Pit fill	
19	Cut	Pit		Pit	
20	Deposit		19	Pit fill	
21	Cut	Pit		Pit or possible post-hole	
22	Deposit		21	Pit or post-hole fill	
23	Cut	Pit		Pit	
24	Deposit		23	Pit fill	
25	Cut	Pit		Pit	
26	Deposit		25	Pit fill	
27	Cut	Post-hole		Post-hole	
28	Deposit		27	Post-hole fill	
29	Cut	Pit		Pit	
30	Deposit		29	Pit fill	
31	Deposit		29	Pit fill	
32	Deposit		29	Pit fill	
33	Deposit		29	Pit fill	
34	Deposit		29	Pit fill	
35	Deposit		29	Pit fill	
36	Deposit		29	Pit fill	Post-medieval
37	Cut	Pit		Pit	
38	Deposit		37	Pit fill	
39	Deposit		37	Pit fill	

Context	Category	Cut Type	Fill Of	Description	Period
40	Deposit		37	Pit fill	
41	Deposit		37	Pit fill	
42	Deposit		37	Pit fill	
43	Deposit		37	Pit fill	
44	Deposit		37	Pit fill	
45	Deposit		37	Pit fill	
46	Deposit		37	Pit fill	
47	Deposit		37	Pit fill	
48	Deposit		37	Pit fill	
49	Deposit		37	Pit fill	
50	Cut	Pit		Pit	Late Saxon
51	Deposit		50	Pit fill	
52	Deposit		50	Pit fill	
53	Deposit		50	Pit fill	
54	Deposit		50	Pit fill	
55	Cut	Construction		Foundation cut	Post-medieval
56	Masonry		55	Chalk and flint wall of cellar	Post-medieval
57	Cut	Construction		Foundation cut	Post-medieval
58	Masonry		57	Brick wall of cellar	Post-medieval
59	Cut	Construction		Foundation cut	Post-medieval
60	Masonry		59	Brick wall of cellar	Post-medieval
61	Cut	Construction		Foundation cut	Post-medieval
62	Masonry		61	Chalk and flint wall of cellar	Post-medieval
63	Cut	Pit		Pit	
64	Deposit		63	Pit fill	
65	Deposit		63	Pit fill	
66	Deposit		63	Pit fill	
67	Deposit		63	Pit fill	
68	Deposit		63	Pit fill	
69	Cut	Pit		Pit	
70	Deposit		69	Pit fill	
71	Deposit		69	Pit fill	
72	Deposit		69	Pit fill	
73	Deposit		69	Pit fill	
74	Deposit		69	Pit fill	
75	Cut	Pit		Pit	
76	Deposit		75	Pit fill	
77	Deposit		75	Pit fill	Post-medieval
78	Deposit		75	Pit fill	
79	Cut	Well		Well	Post-medieval
80	Deposit		79	Fill of well	Post-medieval
81	Cut	Post-hole		Post-hole	

Context	Category	Cut Type	Fill Of	Description	Period
82	Deposit		81	Post-hole fill	
83	Cut	Construction		Foundation cut	Post-medieval
84	Deposit		83	Fill of foundation cut	Post-medieval
85	Deposit		3	Layer in building, same as context 2	Late Saxon
86	Cut	Construction		Foundation cut	Post-medieval
87	Deposit		86	Fill of foundation cut	Post-medieval
88	Masonry			Brick wall of cellar	Post-medieval
89	Masonry			Chalk and flint wall of cellar	Post-medieval
90	Masonry			Chalk and flint wall of cellar	Post-medieval
91	Cut	Construction		Foundation cut	
92	Masonry			Concrete foundation	
93	Cut	Construction		Foundation cut	
94	Deposit			Chalk backfill	
95	Masonry			Brick wall of cellar	Post-medieval
96	Deposit			Wall debris	Post-medieval
97	Cut	Pit		Pit	
98	Cut	Pit		Pit	
99	Deposit		98		
100	Cut	Construction		Concrete	Modern
101	Deposit		100	Fill	Modern
102	Deposit		100	Concrete pipe?	Modern
103	Cut	Pit		Pit	
104	Deposit		103	Pit fill	
105	Cut	Pit		Pit	
106	Deposit			Modern fill	Modern
107	Cut	Pit		Pit	
108	Deposit		107	Pit fill	
109	Deposit		105	Pit fill	
110	Cut	Pit		Pit	
111	Deposit		110	Pit fill	
112	Cut	Well		Well	Post-medieval
113	Deposit		112	Fill of well	Post-medieval
114	Cut	Pit		Pit , cut by 112	
115	Deposit		114	Pit fill	
116	Cut	Pit		Pit	
117	Deposit		116	Pit fill	
118	Cut	Pit		Pit	
119	Deposit		118	Pit fill	
120	Deposit		118	Pit fill	
121	Deposit		118	Pit fill	
122	Deposit			Geological deposits below building 3	
123	Deposit		3	Construction trample in base of building 3	

Context	Category	Cut Type	Fill Of	Description	Period
124	Deposit		3	Redeposited sands/gravels in base of building 3	
125	Deposit		15	Pit fill	
126	Deposit			Geological deposits, same as 4	
127				Unstratified finds	
128	Deposit		129	Post-hole fill	
129	Cut	Post-hole		Post-hole	
130	Deposit		131	Post-hole fill	Late Saxon
131	Cut	Post-hole		Post-hole	Late Saxon
132	Deposit		133	Post-hole fill	Late Saxon
133	Cut	Post-hole		Post-hole	Late Saxon
134	Deposit		135	Post-hole fill	Late Saxon
135	Cut	Post-hole		Post-hole	Late Saxon
136	Deposit		137	Post-hole fill	Late Saxon
137	Cut	Post-hole		Post-hole	Late Saxon
138	Deposit		139	Post-hole fill	Late Saxon
139	Cut	Post-hole		Post-hole	Late Saxon
140	Deposit		141	Post-hole fill	Late Saxon
141	Cut	Post-hole		Post-hole	Late Saxon
142	Deposit		143	Post-hole fill	Late Saxon
143	Cut	Post-hole		Post-hole	Late Saxon
144	Deposit		145	Post-hole fill	Late Saxon
145	Cut	Post-hole		Post-hole	Late Saxon
146	Deposit		147	Post-hole fill	Late Saxon
147	Cut	Post-hole		Post-hole	Late Saxon
148	Deposit		149	Post-hole fill	Late Saxon
149	Cut	Post-hole		Post-hole	Late Saxon
150	Deposit		151	Post-hole fill	Late Saxon
151	Cut	Post-hole		Post-hole	Late Saxon
152	Deposit		153	Fill of stake holes	Late Saxon
153	Cut	Stake Holes		Master No. for stake holes in building [3]	Late Saxon
154	Deposit		149	Pit fill	
155	Deposit		149	Pit fill	
156	Deposit		151	Packing fill of 151	
157	Deposit		158	Post-hole fill	
158	Cut	Post-hole		Post-hole ?	
159	Deposit		131	Post-hole fill	
160	Deposit		137	Post-hole fill	
161	Deposit		141	Post-hole fill	
162	Deposit		143	Post-hole fill	
163				Master No. for Cellar in north	
164				Master No. for cellar in centre	

Context	Category	Cut Type	Fill Of	Description	Period
165				Master No. for cellar in south	
166				Master No. for cellar in south	

Appendix 1b: OASIS Feature Summary

Period	Category	Total
Late Saxon	Pit	1
	Post-hole	13
	Stake-holes	1
Post-medieval	Foundation	6
	Well	3
	Wall	1
Uncertain	Pit	21
	Post-hole	4

Appendix 2a: Finds by Context

Context	Material	Qty	Wt	Period	Notes
1	Animal Bone	9	84g	Unknown	
1	Flint – Burnt	1	13g	Unknown	DISCARDED
1	Flint – Struck	5	34g	Prehistoric	
1	Pottery	9	40g	Late Saxon	
5	Animal Bone	19	306g	Unknown	
5	Ceramic Building Material	1	41g	Post-medieval	
5	Pottery	24	341g	Late Saxon	
5	Pottery	6	75g	Medieval	
5	Shell	1	2g	Unknown	Oyster; DISCARDED
8	Animal Bone	5	109g	Unknown	
8	Pottery	1	17g	Middle Saxon	
8	Pottery	12	93g	Late Saxon	
8	Pottery	3	34g	Medieval	
10	Flint – Burnt	1	198g	Unknown	DISCARDED
10	Pottery	2	11g	Medieval	
11	Animal Bone	1	16g	Unknown	
11	Pottery	1	6g	Late Saxon	
14	Animal Bone	7	97g	Unknown	
14	Pottery	7	64g	Medieval	
14	Shell	1	7g	Unknown	Oyster; DISCARDED
18	Animal Bone	26	332g	Unknown	
18	Pottery	9	38g	Medieval	
18	Shell	2	15g	Unknown	Oyster; DISCARDED
20	Animal Bone	3	20g	Unknown	
20	Pottery	2	10g	Medieval	
21	Animal Bone	6	84g	Unknown	
21	Pottery	2	17g	Late Saxon	
21	Pottery	7	51g	Medieval	
22	Animal Bone	2	3g	Unknown	
22	Ceramic Building Material	2	344g	Medieval	
22	Flint – Struck	2	3g	Prehistoric	
22	Pottery	1	3g	Middle Saxon	
24	Animal Bone	31	328g	Unknown	
24	Iron	1	22g	Medieval	Hook
24	Pottery	5	25g	Late Saxon	
24	Pottery	23	189g	Medieval	

Context	Material	Qty	Wt	Period	Notes
26	Animal Bone	9	122g	Unknown	
26	Iron	1	83g	Unknown	
26	Iron	1	17g	Unknown	Fragment
26	Pottery	11	179g	Late Saxon	
28	Flint – Burnt	1	18g	Unknown	DISCARDED
28	Pottery	1	7g	Late Saxon	
28	Pottery	1	3g	Medieval	
35	Animal Bone	4	113g	Unknown	
35	Pottery	16	670g	Late Saxon	
36	Animal Bone	17	282g	Unknown	
36	Ceramic Building Material	2	49g	Post-medieval	
36	Pottery	32	479g	Late Saxon	
36	Pottery	4	40g	Medieval	
36	Pottery	1	6g	Post-medieval	
44	Animal Bone	7	53g	Unknown	
44	Flint – Struck	1	13g	Prehistoric	
44	Pottery	1	14g	Middle/Late Saxon	
44	Pottery	10	275g	Late Saxon	
44	Pottery	1	11g	Medieval	
45	Animal Bone	8	105g	Unknown	
45	Ceramic Building Material	1	9g	Post-medieval	
45	Pottery	6	76g	Late Saxon	
45	Pottery	2	15g	Medieval	
53	Animal Bone	83	3,411g	Unknown	
53	Pottery	19	399g	Late Saxon	
53	Pottery	1	10g	Late Saxon/Medieval	
54	Pottery	56	3,327g	Late Saxon	
54	Pottery	2	35g	Medieval	
64	Animal Bone	38	1,670g	Unknown	
64	Ceramic Building Material	4	133g	Post-medieval	
64	Iron	2	24g	Unknown	Nails
64	Pottery	2	17g	Medieval	
70	Ceramic Building Material	1	2,086g	Medieval	
71	Ceramic Building Material	6	4,130g	Medieval	
71	Ceramic Building Material	1	162g	Post-medieval	
74	Animal Bone	1	47g	Unknown	

Context	Material	Qty	Wt	Period	Notes
74	Ceramic Building Material	2	1,852g	Medieval	
74	Iron	1	58g	Unknown	
74	Mortar	2	1,545g	Unknown	One piece encloses a dressed flint
74	Pottery	2	19g	Med./Post-Med.	
76	Ceramic Building Material	1	1,629g	Medieval	
77	Animal Bone	4	59g	Unknown	
77	Iron	1	15g	Unknown	Nail
77	Pottery	3	101g	Post-medieval	
78	Animal Bone	8	112g	Unknown	
80	Ceramic Building Material	1	95g	Modern	
80	Ceramic Building Material	1	21g	Post-medieval	
80	Clay Pipe	1	2g	Post-medieval	Stem; undecorated
80	Pottery	6	108g	Post-medieval	
82	Pottery	6	47g	Late Saxon	
85	Animal Bone	3	9g	Unknown	
85	Flint – Struck	2	37g	Prehistoric	
85	Pottery	30	177g	Late Saxon	
99	Animal Bone	14	153g	Unknown	
106	Animal Bone	3	111g	Unknown	
106	Ceramic Building Material	1	50g	Post-medieval	
106	Copper-Alloy	1	1g	Post-medieval	Button
106	Pottery	9	120g	Late Saxon	
106	Pottery	2	46g	Medieval	
108	Pottery	15	186g	Late Saxon	
108	Pottery	12	115g	Medieval	
113	Ceramic Building Material	1	73g	Medieval	
113	Ceramic Building Material	2	167g	Post-medieval	
113	Clay Pipe	1	3g	Post-medieval	Stem; undecorated
115	Pottery	2	15g	Late Saxon	
127	Flint – Struck	1	8g	Prehistoric	
127	Pottery	1	20g	Medieval	
136	Animal Bone	1	10g	Unknown	
146	Pottery	1	6g	Late Saxon	

Context	Material	Qty	Wt	Period	Notes
148	Pottery	2	23g	Late Saxon	

Appendix 2b: OASIS Finds Summary

Period	Material	Total
Prehistoric	Flint – Struck	11
Middle Saxon	Pottery	2
Middle/Late Saxon	Pottery	1
Late Saxon	Pottery	269
Late Saxon/Medieval	Pottery	1
Medieval	Ceramic Building Material	13
	Iron	1
	Pottery	86
Med./Post-Med.	Pottery	2
Post-medieval	Ceramic Building Material	13
	Clay Pipe	2
	Copper-Alloy	1
	Pottery	10
Modern	Ceramic Building Material	1
Uncertain	Animal Bone	309
	Flint – Burnt	3
	Iron	6
	Mortar	2
	Shell	4

Appendix 3: Pottery Catalogue

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	Fabric date range
1	THET			6	14	10th-11th c.
1	THET			1	4	10th-11th c.
1	THET			1	16	10th-11th c.
1	THET	small AA jar	6	1	6	10th-11th c.
5	THET	LSV		4	69	10th-11th c.
5	THET			9	54	10th-11th c.
5	THET			3	29	10th-11th c.
5	THET			1	5	10th-11th c.
5	THET	medium AB jar	5	1	12	10th-11th c.
5	THET	medium AB jar	5/6	1	8	10th-11th c.
5	THET	small AA jar	1	1	17	10th-11th c.
5	THET	medium AB jar	5	1	50	10th-11th c.
5	THET	large AG6 jar	7	3	97	10th-11th c.
5	EMW			1	14	11th-12th c.
5	EMW			1	6	11th-12th c.
5	YAR			2	15	11th-12th c.
5	YARN			2	40	11th-12th c.?
8	SIPS			1	17	650-850
8	THET			1	9	10th-11th c.
8	THET			8	49	10th-11th c.
8	THETG			2	30	10th-11th c.
8	THET	medium AB jar	5	1	5	10th-11th c.
8	EMW			1	8	11th-12th c.
8	EMW	jar	SEV	1	6	11th-12th c.
8	EMWS S			1	20	11th-13th c.
10	LMU			1	4	11th-14th c.
10	LMU	jar	THEV	1	7	13th c.?
11	THET			1	6	10th-11th c.
14	LMU			3	18	11th-14th c.
14	LMU			1	10	11th-14th c.
14	LMU	jar	SEV1	1	14	11th-14th c.
14	LMU	jar	UPTH	1	8	12th-13th c.
14	LOND			1	14	L.12th-E.14th c.
18	EMW			7	23	11th-12th c.
18	LMU	jar	SEV	2	15	11th-12th c.
20	LMU			2	10	11th-14th c.
21	THET			2	17	10th-11th c.

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	Fabric date range
21	EMSW			1	5	11th-12th c.
21	EMW			4	12	11th-12th c.
21	YAR			1	9	11th-12th c.
21	YAR	jar	FLAR	1	25	11th-12th c.
22	SIPS			1	3	650-850
24	THET			4	17	10th-11th c.
24	THET	bowl BB4?	7	1	8	10th-11th c.
24	STAMB			1	15	M.11th-M.13th c.
24	EMW			9	38	11th-12th c.
24	EMWS S			1	9	11th-13th c.
24	YAR	jar	UPPL	3	33	11th-12th c.
24	EMWS S	jar	SEV	1	4	11th-13th c.
24	LMU			2	6	11th-14th c.
24	LMU	jar	SEV2	1	21	11th-14th c.
24	LMU	jar	SEV1	1	6	11th-14th c.
24	LMU	jar	SEV2	1	4	11th-14th c.
24	MCW	jug	UPPL	2	43	L.12th-14th c.
24	FLBG			1	10	12th-13th c.
26	THET			4	8	10th-11th c.
26	THET			5	42	10th-11th c.
26	THET			1	66	10th-11th c.
26	THET			1	63	10th-11th c.
28	THET			1	7	10th-11th c.
28	EMW			1	3	11th-12th c.
35	THET	large AF? jar		10	467	10th-11th c.
35	THET			5	157	10th-11th c.
35	THET	large AF6 jar	7	1	46	10th-11th c.
36	THET	large AF? jar		12	146	10th-11th c.
36	THET	large AF jar	4?	1	104	10th-11th c.
36	THET			13	121	10th-11th c.
36	THET			3	43	10th-11th c.
36	THET	medium AB jar	4	1	7	10th-11th c.
36	THET	medium AB jar	1	1	29	10th-11th c.
36	THET	large AF jar	4	1	29	10th-11th c.
36	MCW			2	28	L.12th-14th c.
36	STND			2	12	11th-12th c.?
36	GSW4			1	6	16th-17th c.
44	THET	large AF? jar		4	242	10th-11th c.
44	THET			1	12	10th-11th c.

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	Fabric date range
44	THET			5	21	10th-11th c.
44	EMW			1	11	11th-12th c.
44	SXNO	jar	LSEV	1	14	850-1150
45	THET			4	34	10th-11th c.
45	THET			1	19	10th-11th c.
45	THET	bowl BB2	UPFT	1	23	10th-11th c.
45	EMSW			1	10	11th-12th c.
45	EMSW	bowl BB4	BD	1	5	11th-12th c.
53	THET			12	149	10th-11th c.
53	THET	LSV		1	106	10th-11th c.
53	THET	LSV		5	89	10th-11th c.
53	THET	LSV		1	55	10th-11th c.
53	PING			1	10	10th-13th c.
54	THET	large AF10 jar	6	47	2921	10th-11th c.
54	THET			1	102	10th-11th c.
54	THET			2	43	10th-11th c.
54	THET	large AF9 jar	7?	4	171	10th-11th c.
54	THET	large AF? jar		1	61	10th-11th c.
54	EMW	jar	SEV	1	20	11th-12th c.
54	YAR			1	15	11th-12th c.
54	LSSH	jar	UPPL	1	29	9th-11th c.
64	LMU			1	6	11th-14th c.
64	GRIM			1	11	L.12th-14th c.
74	LMT			2	19	15th-16th c.
77	GSW3	mug	UPPL	1	4	L.15th-16th c.
77	DUTR			1	72	15th-17th c.
77	GRE	jar/pipkin	EVBD	1	25	16th-18th c.
80	GRE			1	4	16th-18th c.
80	GRE			1	8	16th-18th c.
80	GRE			1	2	16th-18th c.
80	GRE	bowl	BD	1	18	16th-18th c.
80	TGE	charger?		1	74	16th-18th c.
80	STAF	mug?		1	2	L.17th-18th c.
82	THET			3	11	10th-11th c.
82	THET			1	22	10th-11th c.
82	THETG			2	14	10th-11th c.
85	THET			11	43	10th-11th c.
85	THET			3	30	10th-11th c.
85	THET			8	59	10th-11th c.
85	THET			6	29	10th-11th c.

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	Fabric date range
85	THET			1	6	10th-11th c.
85	LSSH			1	10	9th-11th c.
106	THET	LSV		2	24	10th-11th c.
106	THET			4	64	10th-11th c.
106	THET			1	22	10th-11th c.
106	STAMA			2	10	M.10th-L.11th c.
106	YAR	jar	UPTH	1	24	11th-12th c.
106	MCW			1	22	L.12th-14th c.
108	THET			3	34	10th-11th c.
108	THET			1	25	10th-11th c.
108	THET	medium AB jar	5	2	18	10th-11th c.
108	THET	large AC jar	6	1	11	10th-11th c.
108	THET	small AA jar	2	1	8	10th-11th c.
108	STAMA			6	75	M.10th-L.11th c.
108	STAMA			1	15	M.10th-L.11th c.
108	EMW	ginger jar	INT	12	115	11th-12th c.
115	THET			1	12	10th-11th c.
115	THET			1	3	10th-11th c.
127	LMT			1	20	15th-16th c.
146	THET			1	6	10th-11th c.
148	THET			1	12	10th-11th c.
148	THET			1	11	10th-11th c.

Appendix 4: CBM Catalogue

Context	Fabric	Form	No	Wt/g	Abr	Length	Width	Height	Peg	Mortar	Glaze	Comments	Date
5	msfe	LB	1	41	+							reduced surfaces	16+
22	est	EB	1	163				56				strawed base	13-15
22	est	EB	1	181						buff ms			13-15
36	mms	LB	1	13									pmed
36	msfe	LB	1	36	+								pmed
45	msfe	LB	1	9	+								pmed
64	fsg	RTP	1	61								poss RID?	pmed
64	fs	RTP	3	72					1 x R				pmed
70	est	EB8	1	2086		240	112	47				strawed	13-15
71	est	EB	1	395				51				strawed, yellow	13-15
71	est	EB8	1	685			114	47				strawed?	13-15
71	est	EB	1	873			108	45		thin white ms on break		base worn, burnt, yellow, v dense	13-15
71	est	EB	1	662			110	59				base worn, burnt, yellow, v dense	13-15
71	fsx	RT	1	162									pmed ?
71	est	EB	1	162								strawed	13-15
71	est	EB7	1	1353	+		128	62				strawed	13-15
74	est	EB7?	1	1044	+		113	60				burnt? Laminated	13-15
74	est	EB	1	808				46		cs buff, thick		strawed? Sooted stretcher	13-15
76	est	EB8/9	1	1629		>220	110	44		ms cream all over		strawed	13-15
80	fsm	RTP	1	21	+								pmed

Context	Fabric	Form	No	Wt/g	Abr	Length	Width	Height	Peg	Mortar	Glaze	Comments	Date
80	wfs	DP	1	95							B	underfired stoneware pipe	mod
106	fs	PAN	1	50								reduced, sooted	pmed
113	fsfe	RT	1	73					1 x R			overfired	med?
113	fsg	RT	2	167					1 x R, 1 x S			reduced/sooted ext	pmed ?

Appendix 5: Animal Bone Catalogue

Context	Ctxt Qty	Wt (g)	Species	NISP	Adult	Juvenile	Element range	Butchering	Working	Path	Comments
1	9	84	Sheep/goat	1	1		ul	y			tibia, poor condition, flaking
1			Pig/boar	2	1	1	t, f				large tusk (wild boar?)
1			Mammal	6				y			
5	19	306	Cattle	2	2		f, ul	y			small breed
5			Sheep/goat	1	1		ul	y			
5			Pig/boar	8	8		mand, t, ul, skull	y			2 young mandibles
5			Mammal	7							
5			Fish	1							needs ID
8	4	109	Pig/boar	1		1	ul	y			
8			Mammal	3				y			
11	1	16	Pig/boar	1		1	pel	y			
14	7	97	Cattle	2	2		r, hyoid	y			tongue removal
14			Pig/boar	2	2		t, hyoid	y			tongue removal and heavy chopped tusk
14			Mammal	3				y			
18	26	332	Cattle	7	7		ll, r, f, v	y			cuts on metatarsal
18			Sheep/goat	3	3		mand, v, f	y		1	mandible pathology, infection
18			Pig/boar	1		1	ul	y			ulna
18			Mammal	15				y			
20	3	20	Mammal	2							
20			Bird	1	1		ul	y			needs ID
21	7	84	Sheep/goat	2	2		scap, pel	y			
21			Pig/boar	1	1		mand	y			
21			Mammal	3				y			

Context	Ctxt Qty	Wt (g)	Species	NISP	Adult	Juvenile	Element range	Butchering	Working	Path	Comments
21			Bird	1	1		ll	y			
22	2	3	Mammal	1							
22			Bird	1	1		ul	y			needs ID
24	31	328	Cattle	4	4		t, r	y			
24			Equid	1	1		mand				
24			Sheep/goat	5	5		ul, ll	y			
24			Pig/boar	2	1	1	pel, jaw	y			
24			Mammal	18				y			
24			Bird	1	1		ll	y			
26	9	122	Cattle	2	2		ul, r	y			
26			Pig/boar	3		3	ul, f	y			
26			Mammal	3							
26			Bird	1	1		ul				
35	4	113	Cattle	1	1		r	y		1	
35			Sheep/goat	2	1	1	hc, ul	y	1	1	Ram horncore - worked and TP Pathology
35			Pig/boar	1		1	mand	y			
36	17	282	Cattle	5	5		ul, v, r	y			
36			Sheep/goat	1	1		jaw	y			
36			Pig/boar	2		2	v, ul	y			
36			Mammal	8							
36			Bird	1	1		ll				needs ID
44	7	53	Cattle	1	1		t				
44			Sheep/goat	2	2		ul	y			
44			Mammal	4				y			
45	9	105	Cattle	4	4		r	y			
45			Sheep/goat	2	2		ul, ll	y			blackend radius
45			Mammal	3							

Context	Ctxt Qty	Wt (g)	Species	NISP	Adult	Juvenile	Element range	Butchering	Working	Path	Comments
53	81	3411	Cattle	36	30	6	ll, f, hc, ul, pel, skull, t	y	2	3	inc femur head (flv) made into spindle whorl
53			Equid	2	2		ul, ll	y			radius and metatarsal
53			Sheep/goat	11	11		skull, hc, ll, ul, v	y	3		sheep skull, rams horns - all chopped,
53			Pig/boar	5		5	t, scap, ul,	y			
53			Bird	1	1		ul	y			boiled
53			Dog	1	1		f				metapodial
53			Mammal	25				y			
64	36	1670	Cattle	12	7	5	ul, pel, mand, v, t	y		1	
64			Sheep/goat	7	7		ul, ll, scap, mand, pel	y		1	
64			Pig/boar	3		3	mand, scap, r	y			
64			Bird	2	2		ul	y			2 humeri
64			Mammal	12				y			
74	1	47	Cattle	1	1		r	y			
77	4	59	Cattle	1	1		ll	y			
77			Mammal	3				y			
78	8	112	Cattle	2	2		f, r	y			
78			Sheep/goat	5	5		ul, r	y			heavy butchering on a humerus
78			Mammal	1							
85	3	9	Mammal	3				y			

Context	Ctxt Qty	Wt (g)	Species	NISP	Adult	Juvenile	Element range	Butchering	Working	Path	Comments
99	15	153	Sheep/goat	6	6		hc, scap, ll, ul, f	y	?		inc sheep horncore
99			Mammal	9				y			
106	3	111	Cattle	2	2		hc, r	y			
106			Mammal	1							
136	1	10	Sheep/goat	1			mand	y			

Key:

NISP = Number of Individual Species elements Present.

Element range = LL=lower limb, UL = upper limb, v = vertebrae, r = rib, mand = mandible, pel = pelvis, scap = scapula

Butchering – y = yes/present

Working = working waste seen

Path = Pathology present

Appendix 6: Plant Macrofossils

Sample No.	1	2	3	4	6	7	20	21
Context No.	44	42	26	77	5	8	85	123
Cereals and other food plants								
<i>Avena</i> sp. (grains)	xxx	xx			x	x		
(awn frags.)	x							
(floret frags.)	x							
<i>A. sativa</i> L. (florets)	x	x						
<i>Hordeum</i> sp. (grains)	x	x			x		x	
(rachis node)	x							
<i>Secale cereale</i> L. (grains)	xcf				x			
<i>Triticum</i> sp. (grains)	xx	x						
<i>T. aestivum/compactum</i> type (rachis nodes)						x		
Cereal indet. (grains)		x			x	x	xfg	
(floret frags.)	x							
<i>Pisum sativum</i> L.	xcf					xcf		
Large Fabaceae indet.	x							
<i>Malus/Pyrus</i> sp.		xm						
<i>Prunus</i> sp. (mineral replaced fruit stones)	x	xx						
Herbs								
<i>Agrostemma githago</i> L.	x							
<i>Bromus</i> sp.	x							
<i>Centaurea</i> sp.	x	x			x			
Fabaceae indet.	xx				x			
<i>Fallopia convolvulus</i> (L.)A.Love					xtf			
<i>Galium aparine</i> L.					x			
<i>Linum usitatissimum</i> L.	x							
Large Poaceae indet.	x	x			x		x	
<i>Ranunculus</i> sp.					x			
<i>Rumex</i> sp.		x			x			
Wetland plants								
<i>Carex</i> sp.					x			
Tree/shrub macrofossils								
<i>Corylus avellana</i> L.						x		
Other plant macrofossils								
Charcoal <2mm	xxxx	xxxx	xxx	xxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxx
Charcoal >2mm	xxxx	xxx	xx	xx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	x
Charcoal >5mm	x			x	xxx	xx	xx	
Charcoal >10mm		x			x	x		
Charred root/stem		x			x	x		
Mineral replaced root/stem	x	x				x		
Indet.culm nodes	x							

Indet.seeds	x							
Other remains								
Black porous 'cokey' material	x	x	x	xxxx		x		x
Black tarry material	x		x	xx				
Bone	x			x	x	x	x	
Burnt/fired clay					x			
Eggshell					x			
Fish bones	x	x		x	xx	x xb	x	
Glass frag.				x				
Marine mollusc shell						x		
Mineralised faecal concretions	xxx	xxxx	x			x		x
Mineral replaced arthropods	x	x		xx				
Siliceous globules	x	xx			xx			
Small coal frags.			x	xxxx				
Small mammal/amphibian bones	x			x	x			
Vitreous material	xx	x			xx			
Sample volume (litres)	20	12	14	10	12	20	38	12
Volume of flot (litres)	0.1	<0.1	<0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	<0.1
% flot sorted	100%	100%	100%	50%	100%	100%	50%	100%

Key. x=1–10 specimens xx=11–50 specimens xxx= 51–100 specimens xxxx = 100+ specimens
cf = compare