

2015/1123

**4 Church Street, Wymondham,
Norfolk, NR18 0PP**

Archaeological monitoring



**Y
Norfolk County Council**

HER: ENF138210

July 2015

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Client: Norfolk County Council
Location: 4 Church Street, Wymondham, Norfolk
District: South Norfolk
Grid Reference: TG 10864 01559
Burial Licence: 15-0129
HER No.: ENF138210
OASIS ID: norfolka1-214043
Date of Fieldwork: 15 June 2015

Summary

NPS Archaeology was commissioned by Norfolk County Council to carry out an archaeological excavation of human remains found during groundworks associated with the installation of a plinth for a broadband DSLAM box at 4 Church Street, Wymondham, Norfolk (TG 10864 01559).

The intended dimensions of the foundation excavation for the plinth were 1.63m x 0.545m x 0.55m, but at the time of the visit the excavation measured 1.64m x 1.55m. The excavated area was cleared of archaeological deposits (apart from the foundations of the adjacent building) to a depth of 0.80m on 15 June 2015.

The excavated site was adjacent to a former medieval chapel Becket's Chapel, now Wymondham Arts Centre at 2 Church Street in Wymondham town centre, and the site is believed to lie within the chapel's burial ground. Human bone has previously been found around the chapel and medieval and post-medieval pottery in the grounds of 4 Church Street.

The discovery of an in situ inhumation in the broadband furniture excavation alerted Norfolk Constabulary and Norfolk Historic Environment Service. Groundworks were halted whilst a licence to permit the removal of the skeleton was acquired.

The ensuing archaeological work revealed a foundation, made of re-used medieval limestone blocks and soft red bricks, for the west wall of the extant c. 17th-century building to the east. It is thought possible that the limestone blocks may have originated from a building adjacent to Becket's Chapel or perhaps from Wymondham Abbey after the Reformation.

The foundation sealed two graves aligned east-west. The human remains exposed in one grave were of a 12-year old with evidence of an infected facial injury causing death. No objects were found to assist in dating the interment, but it is noted that Becket's Chapel was in use from the late 12th to the mid-16th century. The second grave was excavated to 0.80m depth, but did not expose any skeletal remains.

The discovery of the two graves and previous finds of human bones outside Becket's Chapel establish that burial was practiced here in the medieval period. The density of burials cannot currently be estimated, but the apparent lack of development of a graveyard subsoil (as seen in most medieval parish churches as a result of repeated, high density burial) may indicate comparatively low numbers of interments. This may in turn suggest that this was not the sole burial ground for this part of the town, and that it may only have been subsidiary to the burial ground at Wymondham Abbey in the medieval period.

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Figure 1

- r NPS Archaeology was commissioned and funded by Norfolk County Council to conduct archaeological monitoring/excavation of a human skeleton at 4 Church Street, Wymondham, Norfolk (TG 10864 01559).
- s The archaeological work was required following the exposure of human remains in groundworks associated with the installation of a plinth for a broadband DSLAM box. Norfolk Constabulary was informed of the discovery and Norfolk County Council Historic Environment Service (NCCHEs) was contacted for advice.
- t The extent of the area opened to provide a plinth for the DSLAM box was cleared of archaeological deposits (apart from the foundations of the adjacent building) to a depth of 0.80m below ground level.
- u The only previous work at this site was monitoring of redevelopment works at 4 Church Street in 1999, which recorded a post-medieval wall and soak-away (Smith 1999).

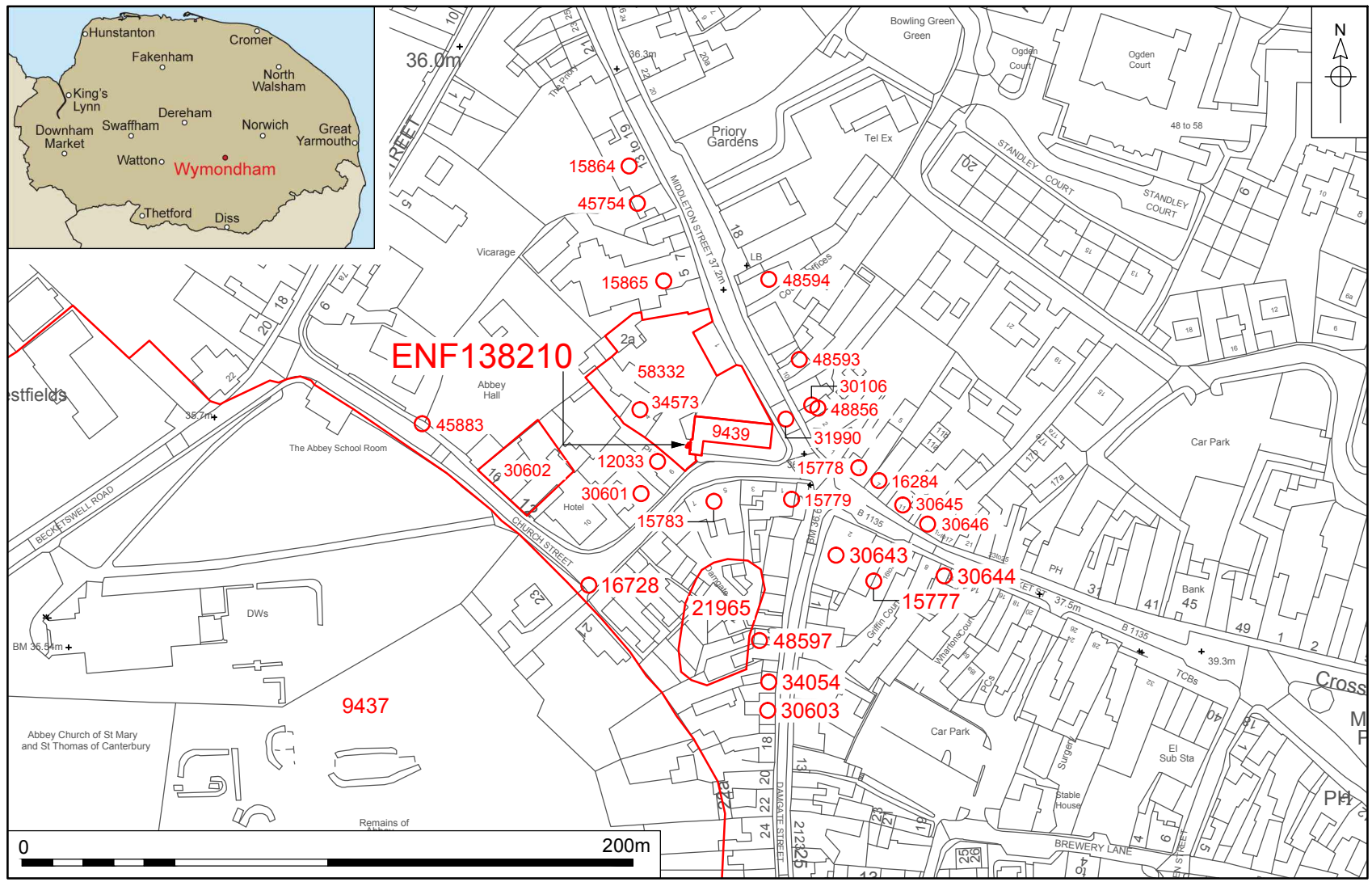
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- v The current work was undertaken to fulfil a request by NCCHEs, although no archaeological brief for the task was issued by NCCHEs. The work was conducted in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by NPS Archaeology (01-04-16-2-1123/Bown 2015), which was approved by NCCHEs prior to the start of archaeological works (Appendix 6).
- y The programme of work was designed to assist in defining the character and extent of any archaeological remains within the footprint of the proposed new broadband DSLAM box, following principles contained in *National Planning Policy Framework* (Department for Communities and Local Government 2012).

A licence for the removal of human remains (Licence no: 15-0129) was obtained by NPS Archaeology from the Ministry of Justice Coroners and Burials Policy Team on 28 May 2015, prior to investigation of the exposed skeleton.

The results of the monitoring will inform decisions to be made by the Local Planning Authority about the future treatment of any archaeological remains found at 4 Church Street, Wymondham and the need for and scope of any future archaeological work at this location.

The recipients of this report will be Norfolk County Council and Norfolk County Council Historic Environment Service.



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Figure 1. Site location with selected NHER data. Scale 1:2000

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- rp** The underlying geology in the area of the monitoring site consists of Quaternary period gravels of the Lowestoft Formation above Cretaceous chalk (British Geological Survey 2015).
- rr** As the excavation area was paved, no topsoil or other overburden was visible.

- rs** The monitoring site is situated on generally level ground in Wymondham town centre at a height of c. 36.60m OD. The site is 230m northwest of the Market Cross, 150m northeast of Wymondham Abbey and 330m northeast of the River Tiffey.
- rt** The excavated area was located within a car parking space to the front of 4 Church Street.
- ru** The excavated area totalled 2.16m².

ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL CONTEXT

Sources

- 15 The primary source for archaeological evidence in the county of Norfolk is the Norfolk County Council Historic Environment Record (HER), which details archaeological discoveries and sites of historical interest. In order to characterise the likely archaeological potential of the development site, HER record data was purchased from NCCHEs for a 250m radius of TG 10864 01559. This exercise returned 103 individual records. Restricting the search radius to 100m provided 29 historic records, including 3 monuments, 3 spot finds and 23 buildings, containing evidence of historical activity spanning the medieval–post-medieval periods.
- 16 Additional background information was sourced from a booklet describing the history of Becket’s Chapel (Carpenter 2015) and an unpublished NPS Archaeology desk-based assessment concerning Wymondham (Hickling 2012). A number of historic map sources were also consulted (Barringer 1989; Barringer 1998; Ayton et al 2015; Norfolk County Council 2015).
- 17 A reference table listing dates for historical periods described in this report is provided in Appendix 4.

Background

- 18 The name ‘Wymondham’ appears to have developed from the Old English for Wigmund/Wiermund’s homestead which suggests that there may have been an Anglo-Saxon estate centre in the area.
- 19 The Domesday Book records that in 1066 Archbishop Stigand held the manor, which had 60 villagers, 87 freemen, 50 smallholders and eight slaves with woodland for 100 pigs, 60 acres of meadow, two mills and a fishery. After 1066, the manor had been given to Ralph Wader who drastically reduced the amount of arable land before forfeiting the manor to the king. It was valued at £20 in 1066 and £60 in 1086. The king subsequently gave the manor to William de Albany who founded Wymondham Priory (later Abbey) and bestowed one-third of the manor upon it. When the de Albanys’ estate was subsequently divided, the manor passed to the de Tateshale family. When that line died out, the manor was further split into four smaller manors.
- 20 The parish of Wymondham appears to have been large and densely populated in the 11th century and the foundation of the priory in 1107 doubtless encouraged the granting of the market by King John in 1204. There is probable evidence of medieval town planning in the burgage plots around the current market place and on Market Street, based on a plot frontage of one chain (22 yards). This development is likely to have been an addition to an already densely occupied, semi-urban centre.
- 21 Wymondham parish lies on the clay lands of south Norfolk in an area characterised by few nucleated settlements and a large number of greens. The town has been described as both a planted settlement following the establishment of the priory and as an unplanned town, but the actuality is probably somewhere between the two models. A number of small centres may have coalesced as the medieval population grew, perhaps in the 12th century, fuelled by the creation of the market and the laying out of regular settlement plots around it.

- 22 It is possible, to judge from the local road pattern, that Becket's Chapel was built in the middle of one of the early small centres.

HER data

- 23 The HER data that are most relevant to the current work are referenced and summarised below, along with details of previous archaeological work in the vicinity. The information presented that is sourced from Norfolk Historic Environment Record remains copyright of Norfolk County Council Historic Environment Service.

Medieval

- 24 Becket's Chapel (HER 9439) is known to be a late 12th-century foundation, but perhaps as a guild or chantry chapel without burial rights, as the parish cemetery was thought to be in the grounds of Wymondham Priory/Abbey (Andrew Carpenter pers. comm., 15 June 2015). The discovery of the current burial and human bones found in 1995 (HER 31990) indicate that the chapel did possess the right to bury at some point.
- 25 There is a significant number of late medieval buildings in the vicinity, including the neighbouring Green Dragon public house, which dates from the mid-15th century.

HER no.	Description
9437	The current buildings known as Wymondham Abbey are the remains of a monastery, founded in 1107 by William d'Aubigny. Excavation in 2002 discovered the fabric of a Late Saxon or Norman church beneath the nave of the current church, and an even earlier burial indicating the presence of a Saxon church nearby. Extensive remains of the medieval monastery survive as earthworks and sub-surface deposits in the churchyard and the adjacent field to the south. The medieval priory was initially founded as a dependant of the Benedictine monastery at St Albans. However, it grew in wealth and influence until in 1448 it became an abbey in its own right. A history of tension between the abbey and the townsfolk is recorded, and during much of the medieval period the north aisle and nave were in use by the town, the south aisle and chancel by the monks of the abbey. It is this twin possession of the church that produced the two towers, one at either end of the nave. Originally, the church was cruciform in shape, with a tower over the central crossing. This became unstable in the late 14th century, and was rebuilt slightly further west, blocking off the nave from the chancel and becoming the current east tower. Following the Dissolution, the church buildings to the east of the tower were demolished, the tower fell into disuse, and stands today as a shell.
58332	An assemblage of medieval–post-medieval pottery, and later post-medieval and modern finds was recovered during gardening at no. 4 Church Street.
12033	The Green Dragon (6 Church Street) is a timber-framed building with jettied first floor. It has a shop-range at the front and the domestic section stretching back. It is possible that it was an inn owned by the priory. The building has retained its original plan, and has some very intricate detailing, including a carved head under one of the jetties.
9439	Becket's Chapel is thought to have been founded in the last decades of the 12th century. The current chapel structure dates largely to around 1400, when the chapel was rebuilt (although there is a Norman window in the north wall (Andrew Carpenter pers. comm.)). In 1559 it was converted to a school, and in the 17th century a lock-up for unconvicted prisoners was attached to the building, until at least 1848. In 1873 it was restored and used as a public hall, though it later became a school again and subsequently a library. It is currently used as Wymondham Arts Centre.

HER no.	Description
31990	In 1995 human bones were discovered in an area outside the library. It is thought that they probably derived from the Becket's Guild Chapel graveyard, and were reinterred in a local churchyard.
15778	3 Market Street is a timber-framed and jettied building, with a two-storey early 16th-century hall at the rear, which has jetties and moulded window mullions.
30601	Churchgate House, 8 Church Street may have a brick façade, but the building actually dates to the early 16th century and has a timber-frame.
16728	A green-glazed medieval pot was recovered in 1980, during construction work for drains.

Table 1: Medieval HER entries

Post-medieval

- 41 The post-medieval period saw continuing development in the town, both as new building and as industrial development with the arrival of the railway and the development of the brush industry.
- 42 A fire on 11 June 1615 destroyed more than 300 dwellings and caused more than £40,000 worth of damage. Even now, a large part of the town's historic housing stock dates from the years immediately following that fire (Hickling 2012, 17).
- 43 A 19th-century sketch (shown on the cover of this report) is reproduced by Carpenter (2015), which shows at least four buildings attached to the south front of the chapel, the east two being timber-framed. The building on the west side appears to be that which stands today, but more than twice as wide. See paras 50–4 for further detail of this illustration.

HER no.	Description
15864	The Priory, 13–19 Middleton Street is a large two-storey house with a brick façade and ornamentation of the 18th century. It is thought that the building dates originally to around 1670, and was much altered around 1710.
45754	York House, 11 Middleton Street probably dates to the 18th century, although it has an early 19th-century brick skin. It is a two-storey brick building with a roof of black glazed pantiles.
15865	Caius House is an early Georgian building of red brick.
48594	Town Hall, 14 Middleton Street is a three-storey early 19th-century brick building with a roof of black-glazed pantiles.
45883	The garden walls to the west and southwest of Holmwood House have early 18th-century origins with some later rebuilding and repair. Constructed of brick, the front wall to the street is in Flemish bond, with sloping buttresses at intervals.
30602	12, 14 and 16 Church Street are now the Abbey View and Abbey House annexes to the Abbey Hotel. They originated in the 16th century, and are timber-framed with an 18th-century brick skin.
58332	An assemblage of medieval–post-medieval pottery, and later post-medieval and modern finds was recovered during gardening at 4 Church Street. The post-medieval–modern finds include clay pipe bowls, two pieces of pre-1860 'bulls eye' glass, brick and tile fragments, a small number of oyster shells, animal bone and a horn core.
48593	10 and 12 Middleton Street are two shops with flats above, of white-washed brick. No. 10 dates to the early 19th century and 12 dates to the late 18th century.
16824	7 Market Street is a 16th-century timber-framed house, with a jettied rear wing to the east with exposed framing above.

HER no.	Description
30106	2 and 4 Middleton Street are a timber-framed house of the mid-17th century, now divided into two properties. The upper floor is jettied.
48856	6, 8 and 8A Middleton Street were originally two houses, and now form a house and shop. This 17th-century timber-framed building has an early 19th-century brick skin and a roof of pantiles.
15783	5 and 7 Church Street are a house and shops, now converted to offices, built during the late 17th century. Constructed of colour-washed brick with a pantile roof, this two-storey building originally had a lobby-entrance plan.
15779	2 Damgate Street, and 1, 3 and 3A Church Street originally formed a single, jettied, timber-framed building. The ground floor wall is of brick on a flint plinth, and the buildings have 16th -century origins.
30645	11 and 13 Market Street are a timber-framed set of houses and former shops, with a jettied upper floor. At the back remain the traces of a late 16th-century hall or living range.
30646	15 and 17 Market Street date to the early 17th century and are timber-framed, though the jetty has been underbuilt with brick.
30644	8, 10 and 10A Market Street are three late 16th-century buildings, formerly used as shops, and appear to have been jettied, although only the one on no. 10 is evident.
15777	4 and 6 Market Street are early 17th-century shops that may be connected. Both are timber-framed and have jettied street ranges, although 6 also has a long rear wing.
30643	2 Market Street is a timber-framed building constructed in the early 17th century, with a facade of 18th-century first floor windows and 19th-century shop fronts.
48597	10 and 12 Damgate Street date to the 17th century and are of white-washed brick with a roof of black-glazed pantiles.
34054	14 Damgate Street is a timber-framed house, apparently constructed late in the 17th century. The current building may once have been jettied and may originally have derived from two separate houses.
30603	16 Damgate Street is an early 17th-century timber-framed building, with partial replacements in brick. This two-storey building is constructed in a lobby-entrance plan.

Table 2: Post-medieval HER entries

Previous archaeological investigations

- 44 The only previous work 4 Church Street was the monitoring of redevelopment works in 1999. This project recorded a post-medieval wall and soak-away (Smith 1999).
- 45 The next-nearest archaeological works took place 50m to the south in 1985, and involved monitoring on a building site, although nothing of interest was found.

HER no.	Description
34573	Post-medieval wall and soakaway at No 4 Church Street. Excavation in 1998 in advance of development discovered evidence of a wall and soak-away, both probably dating to the 19th century. No other finds or structures were recorded.
21965	The building site to west of Damgate Street frontage in 1985 was subject to a watching brief. There was no sign of earlier buildings and no archaeological finds were noted.

Table 3: HER entries of previous archaeological interventions

Cartographic evidence

- 46 The earliest maps showing usable detail of the town centre date from the 19th century. William Faden's 1797 map of Norfolk (Barringer 1989) is drawn at

insufficiently large scale to show adequate detail, as is Andrew Bryant's map of 1826 (Barringer1998).

- 47 An Enclosure map of 1806 has a very detailed town map inset, apparently showing every building (Ayton et al 2015, 18). Aside from the buildings along the street frontages, which often have small parcels of land attached to them, the straggling arrangement of the town has a rural and open feel to it and is surrounded by large, straight-sided fields. Becket's Chapel appears much as it is today, but with at least two buildings built on to its south side. That to the west may be the origin of the current building on the site.
- 48 A Tithe map of 1840 is reproduced a little indistinctly, but presents a townscape little further developed since 1806 (Ayton et al 2015, 31). It does, though, show a third building against the church, extending beyond its southeast corner, perhaps clarifying the impression gained from the Enclosure map. The land to the immediate north and west of the chapel is open.
- 49 The First Edition Ordnance Survey map (c. 1885) shows Becket's Chapel much as it is today, with a single building adjoining its southwest corner (Norfolk County Council 2015). It appears to occupy the south part of an oval enclosure, but as this wasn't present in 1840 it must be a mid-late 19th-century development.

Illustration

- 50 The source of the illustration of the buildings on the south side of Becket's Chapel—shown on the cover of this report—is somewhat uncertain. Richard Fowle of the Wymondham Town Archive kindly carried out research into its provenance and provided the following comments.
- 51 “We are very familiar with this picture. It has appeared in several publications, not least the history of the Abbey by Rev Martin Jones in the 1920/30s, and more recently in the Wymondham Heritage Society's *Wymondham, History of a Norfolk Market Town*. In the latter, I see that we have credited this drawing to Thomas Jekyll, who was the architect employed by the Grammar School to design the alterations to the Chapel in 1871. We have some of the original Jekyll drawings, but not including this one.
- 52 As I have mentioned, we have credited the drawing to Jekyll but it is unlike the scaled, beautifully presented and titled drawings he produced for the conversion work. It also shows a bay window to the shop which was demolished some years before 1871 after a collision and therefore is probably from some date before 1871.
- 53 So, personally I have doubts about the Jekyll provenance, but that is the story so far.
- 54 Further research reveals that the original of the drawing is in the Abbey Archive. There is another similar drawing showing what the building would look like without the accretions. There are also letters from 1855 with Jekyll when, it seems, he was first engaged by the Grammar School referring to plans, which are not with the letters. It is possible that the drawings date from this period, but there is nothing conclusive.” (Richard Fowle, pers. comm. 21 July 2015).

METHODOLOGY

General

- 55 Methodology for the monitoring followed the approved Written Scheme of Investigation (01-04-16-2-1123/Bown 2015), where the mitigation strategy for the works is presented in full (Appendix 6).
- 56 Archaeological procedures conformed to guidelines issued by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014a) and the monitoring was conducted within the context of the archaeological framework for the east of England (Medlycott 2011).

Objectives

- 57 Ground disturbance works related to the excavation of the broadband cable plinth had already taken place and a human skeleton was exposed in the opened area. The objective of the monitoring was to excavate the skeleton along with any other archaeological evidence present employing appropriate levels of recording. Consideration was to be given to the possibility of the presence of palaeoenvironmental material, which would be sampled, analysed and scientifically dated where appropriate.

Methods

- 58 The Written Scheme of Investigation (01-04-16-2-1123/Bown 2015) established that the area exposed for the plinth would be excavated by an experienced archaeologist. Any ground disturbance works along the cable route taking place at the same time as the excavation would be monitored. The monitoring was carried out in accordance with the *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014a) and guidelines set out in the document *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003).
- 59 The broadband equipment required an area measuring 1.63m x 0.545m and the plinth required foundations to a depth of 0.55m. The area treated archaeologically was that already opened at the time of the monitoring: 1.64m x 1.25m x 0.80m.
- 60 All trench surfaces revealed were hand-cleaned and archaeological deposits were excavated by hand.
- 61 Spoil, exposed surfaces and features were scanned with a metal-detector. All archaeological finds, other than those that were evidently modern, were retained for examination. All retained finds were identified by context number to a specific deposit and were processed and recorded in line with relevant guidelines for archaeological finds (CIfA 2014b).
- 62 All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using NPS Archaeology pro forma. Trench location, a plans and section were recorded at appropriate scales. Black-and-white 35mm negatives and digital photographs were taken of all relevant archaeological features and deposits where appropriate.
- 63 According to the provisions of the licence for the removal of human remains (Licence no: 15-1029), the skeleton must be re-interred in the grounds of Becket's Chapel no later than 30 April 2016, before which time they must be safeguarded at the premises of NPS Archaeology.

- 64 Site conditions were good and the work took place in fine weather.
- 65 All site work was undertaken with respect to Health and Safety provision. Hard hats, high-visibility vests and steel toe-capped boots were worn by all staff at all times.

Archive

- 66 The monitoring archive is currently held at the offices of NPS Archaeology. Upon completion of the project, the documentary archive will be prepared and indexed following guidelines obtained from the relevant Museum and relevant national guidelines (ClfA 2014c). The archive, consisting of all paper elements created during recording of the archaeological site, including digital material, will be deposited with Norfolk Museums Service.
- 67 A summary form of the results of this project has been completed for Online Access to the Index of archaeological investigationS (OASIS) under the reference norfolka1-214043. (Appendix 5), and this report will be uploaded to the OASIS database.
- 68 The contents of the site archive is summarised in Table 4.

Item	No.
Contexts	7
Files/paper record sheets	1/9
Plan and section sheets	1
Photographs	13 digital and one black and white film
Finds	1005g of human bone

Table 4. Site archive quantification



Plate 1. The excavation area (right) showing Becket's Chapel (left)

RESULTS

Figure 2

- 69 When the human remains were initially located by the site contractors, the skeleton was partially excavated by the landowner and a local historian. No bone had been removed from the site and the majority of the skeleton was visible and clean. The remains were subsequently secured beneath plastic sheeting and clean sand.



Plate 2. The plinth area excavated by contractors, showing foundation **01** with skeleton **07** beneath sand and grave **04** to the right of shot

- 70 The sand and plastic was removed and the remaining grave fill was excavated by NPS Archaeology to establish its extent and to reveal the skeleton fully for recording and exhumation. South of the grave, a second feature—another probable grave—was present, which was excavated to a depth of 0.80m below current ground level. The masonry foundation for the building to the east was also exposed.
- 71 The foundation **01** forming the east boundary to the excavation area was 0.35m deep and composed of large blocks of mainly re-used limestone at the base (and one large flint), with 2–3 courses of 2¼-inch bricks bonded by a pale cream chalky mortar above. This foundation was for the post-medieval building adjacent to the southwest corner of Becket's Chapel. Although heavily repaired, the 2¼-inch bricks used in the building are considered to indicate a broadly 17th-century date.
- 72 The grave **03** containing the excavated skeleton was up to 0.61m wide x 0.22m deep, apparently truncated by layer **02**, dark brown silty sand with frequent flint gravel, which may have been associated with foundation **01**. The grave fill **06** was loose dark brown silty sand with frequent flint gravel, and had largely been removed prior to NPS Archaeology attendance at the site. The grave **03** had vertical sides with a gradual break of slope at the base and a flat bottom. The skeleton **07** was laid out supine with arms by its sides, head to the west and legs extending beneath foundation **01**. No coffin nails or other grave furniture were seen and there was no other evidence for a coffin. No other finds were recovered from the grave fill.

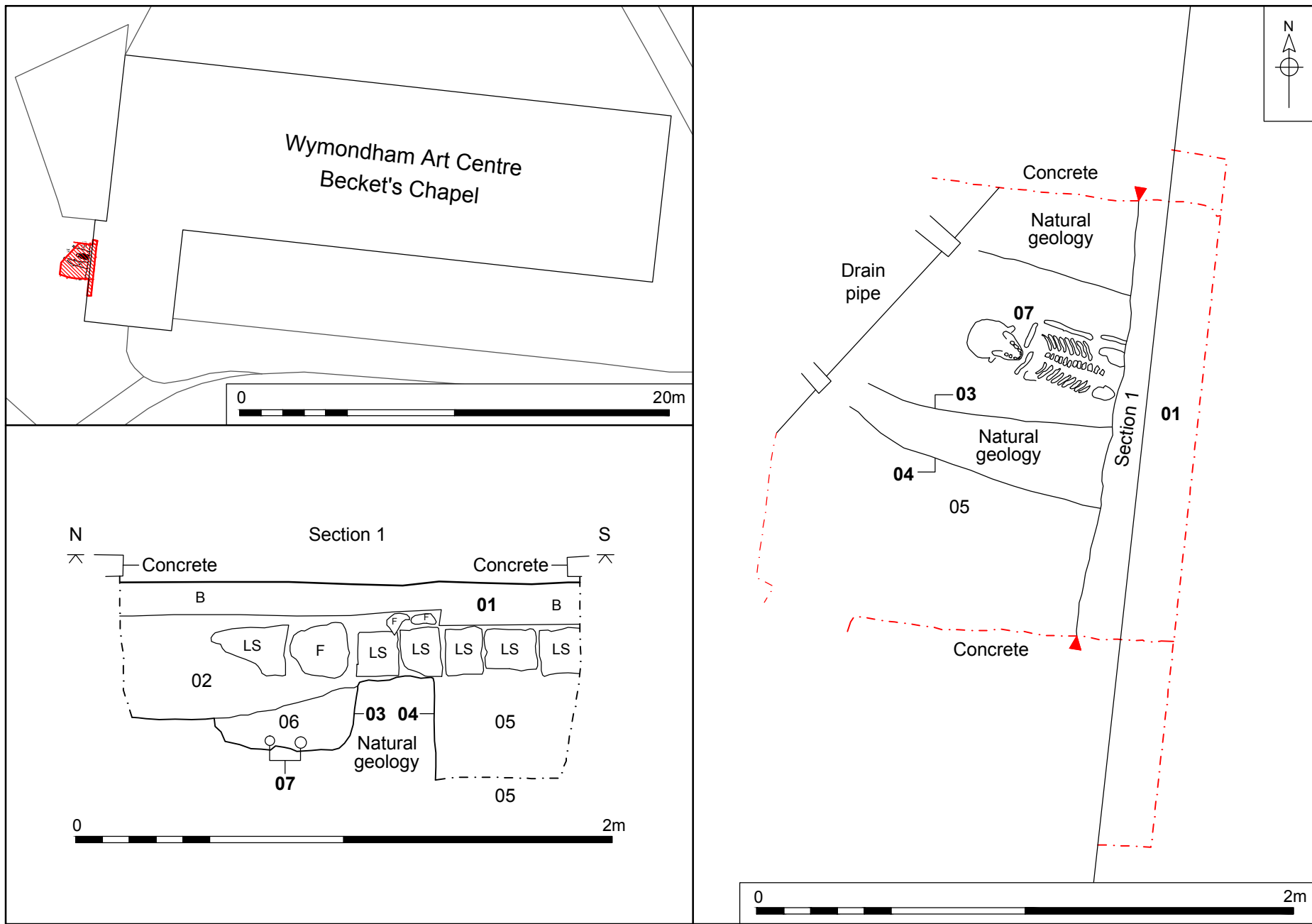


Figure 2. Location of monitoring and excavation with site plan and section. Scale 1:250 and 1:20



Plate 3. The plinth area after cleaning and excavation, showing foundation **01**, grave **03**, skeleton **07** and grave **04**



Plate 4. Skeleton **07** before exhumation

t Possible grave **04** was positioned alongside grave **03** to the south. Only the north side of the feature was visible, which was vertical. The feature was excavated to 0.80m below current ground level to ensure that the works for the plinth would not disturb any other burials. No further human remains were observed and any burial at this point was evidently at greater depth than skeleton **07**. The possible grave fill **05** was loose dark brown silty sand with frequent flint gravel, in all respects identical to fill **06** in grave **03**. Other interpretations of feature **04** were considered, such as a wall foundation cut or a robber trench, but the nature of the fill argued against these notions. No archaeological finds were present in the excavated fill.

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Introduction

- u The remains of a single individual, skeleton **07**, were recovered from a grave located below what is believed to be a 17th-century building foundation.

Methodology

- v Measurements were taken using the methods described by Brothwell (1981), Bass (1971) and Krogman (1978). Sexing and ageing techniques follow Brothwell (1981) and the Workshop of European Anthropologists (WEA 1980), with the exception of tooth attrition scoring which follows Bouts and Pot (1989). All systematically scored non-metric traits are listed in Brothwell (1981). Pathological conditions were identified with the aid of Ortner and Putschar (1981) and Cotta (1978). The detailed record of the human skeleton is given in Appendix 4.

The inhumation

Condition

- y The skeleton was in very good condition, although the front and base of the skull, including the facial bones, were fragmented and incomplete and the bones of the neck were missing. The upper half of the body was represented, including some bones of the pelvis, but most of the hand bones were missing.

Age and sex

The individual was a juvenile aged c. 12-years old at the time of death, based on tooth eruption and diaphyseal lengths of the long bones. Sexing was not possible due to the age of the individual.

Metric and non-metric analyses

Measurements of the diaphyses of the long bones were recorded to determine age, but it was not possible to estimate living stature. The cranial vault was partially reconstructed and suggested that the head was relatively short and round, with measurements confirming a brachycranial index of 84.1.

A number of unusual non-metric traits were recorded, mainly related to the development of the cranial sutures. Extra-sutural wormian bones were present in the lambdoid suture (including a so-called inca bone; Plate 5) and the sagittal suture (including a bregma bone at the junction with the coronal suture; Plate 6). A large palatine torus was also present, and the premaxillary suture was partially patent. These traits may be epigenetically determined, although wormian bones in particular may be developmental due to environmental influences.

Dental analysis

- p The dentition was largely complete, although the maxilla was damaged at the rear and it was not possible to determine whether third molars were present. They were unerupted in the mandible.



Plate 5. Lambdoid wormian bones and partial inca bone in the rear of the skull



Plate 6. Large bregma bone (right) and smaller sagittal wormian bone (left) at the crown of the skull

- r The upper right lateral incisor was probably congenitally absent, whilst on the left the deciduous incisor appeared to have been retained, although it had been lost post-mortem. The alveolus in this position was certainly too small for a normal permanent incisor.
- s The upper left mesial incisor crown had an unusual diagonal wear pattern, perhaps caused by breakage of the tooth (Plate 7). There was a carious lesion in the occlusal surface and this was probably the cause of a large periapical abscess which had formed above the tooth, close to the nasal aperture (Plate 8).



Plate 7. View of the palate showing possible breakage of the crown and a carious lesion in the left mesial incisor (right side in image). The line of the premaxillary suture is also visible running horizontally below the front teeth across the incisive foramen (the hole at the centre)

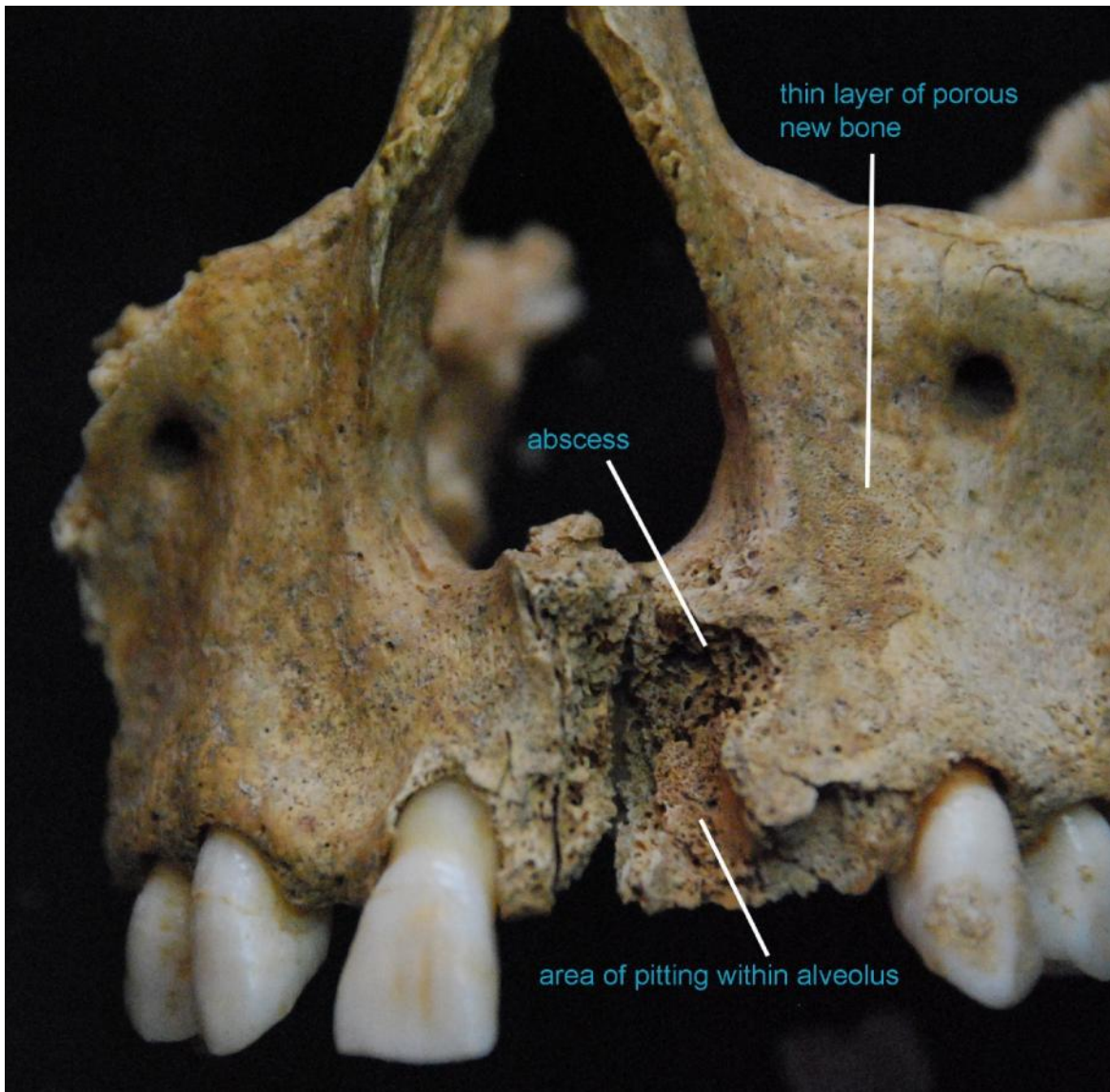


Plate 8. Anterior view of the maxilla, showing the position of the abscess above the left mesial incisor, and areas of inflammatory new bone formation within the alveolus and on the maxillary bone beside the nasal aperture and running into the infraorbital foramen (the hole to the right side of the picture)

Pathology

- t The abscess above the left incisors had resulted in inflammation, evidenced by thin new bone formation over the anterior surface of the maxilla, on the frontal process along the nasal aperture and as far across as the infraorbital foramen (Plate 8). The inflammation appears to have spread through the infraorbital groove, and a small patch of new bone was also present at that point on the orbital surface. There were also areas of new and remodelled bone on the nasal floor of the left palate (Plate 9), and around the superior opening of the incisive foramen on the right. Some new bone was also present in the right maxillary sinus, although this may not be directly related to the other inflammatory changes.

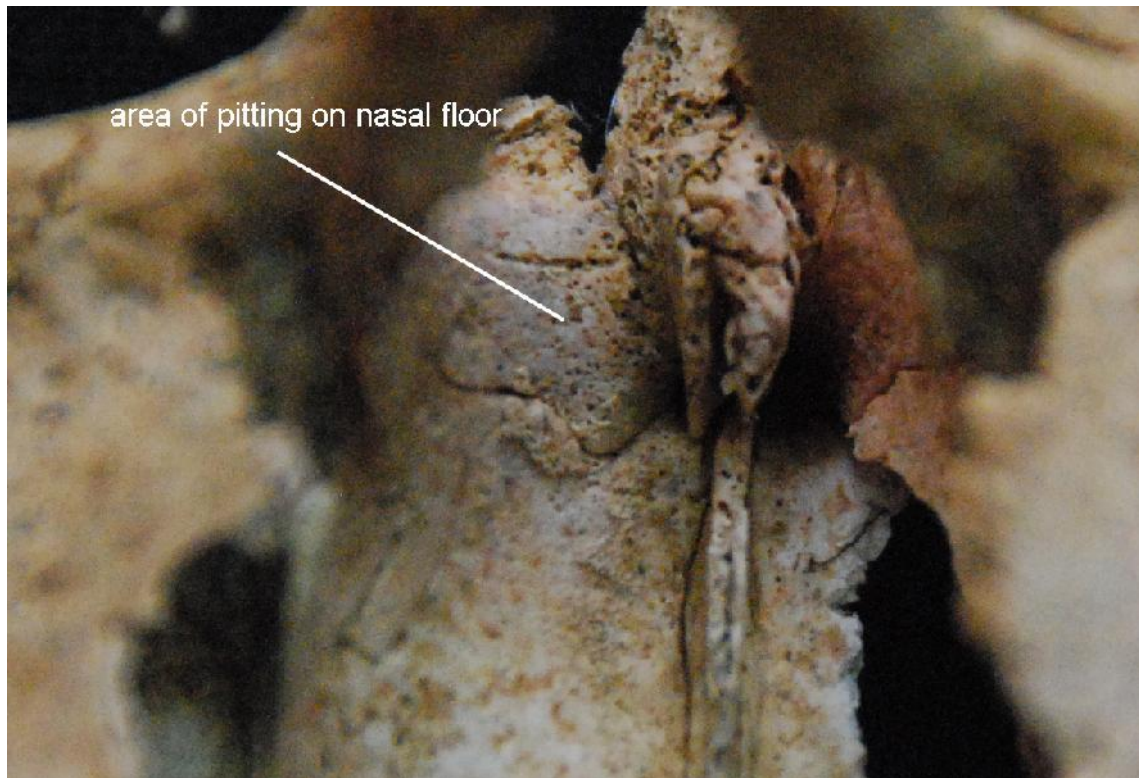


Plate 9. Inflammatory changes to the nasal floor

- u The visceral surfaces of all surviving right ribs except the first and second had patches of porous new bone formation. These were thickest within the neck and curvature of the ribs but extended to at least the midshaft of most (Plate 10). In most cases the porous bone remained separate from the periosteum of the bone, and had flaked away from some ribs (Plate 11), but in a few areas there were signs that the bone had been present long enough for some remodelling and fusion to occur, most notably in the anterior parts of some ribs.



Plate 10. New bone formation on the visceral surface of a right rib



Plate 11. Fragments of porous new bone, which had flaked away from the rib shafts

Discussion

- v It is possible that the damage to the upper left front tooth, whether accidentally or through direct violence, was instrumental in the death of this individual at a young age. The carious lesion which took hold in the tooth caused an abscess to form, which was followed by an inflammatory response within and around the nose. It is likely that the infection transferred to the right lung of the individual, presumably causing a chronic pulmonary illness which resulted in the lesions seen on the inner rib cage. The general lack of healing of most of the inflammatory changes suggests that the illness was still in progress at the time of death, and may have been the direct cause.

Statement of potential and recommendations for further work

- y The skeleton has been fully recorded and no further work is recommended.

DISCUSSION

- 87 The archaeological monitoring carried out by NPS Archaeology of groundworks at 4 Church Street, Wymondham, Norfolk recorded a post-medieval building foundation sealing one or two earlier graves. One human skeleton was exhumed under Ministry of Justice Licence and is currently stored securely and respectfully at the offices of NPS Archaeology until it can be re-interred in the grounds of Becket's Chapel adjacent to the excavation site.
- 88 The archaeological features exposed by the groundworks were well preserved, and their relatively shallow depths beneath the modern ground surface (the graves would have been visible at 0.40m from the surface) suggest that any future groundworks around Becket's Chapel and 4 Church Street may disturb graves or human remains.
- 89 The archaeological features uncovered by the groundworks included a post-medieval foundation for the west wall of the extant building to the east of the excavation area. The building was of unknown date and was heavily patched, which made prospective dating difficult. It is considered, however, that the size of the bricks used may be a good indication of an earlier post-medieval date (late 16th-18th century), and that the pitch of the roof suggests it may originally have been thatched.
- 90 The building may have been associated historically with Wymondham Grammar School, which was meeting in the chapel from the late 16th century. It is recorded that the schoolhouse was affected by the Wymondham town fire of 1615 and was rebuilt at a cost of £30 in 1616–17 (Carpenter 2015), and the building adjacent to Becket's Chapel may have been the early 17th-century schoolhouse. The doorway that connects this building to the chapel is thought from the style of its arch to be medieval; it faces in to the church, and so was most likely never an external church door. This observation may suggest that a building was added to the southwest corner of the chapel in the medieval period and knocked through into the chapel, or alternatively that the door was part of a structure built earlier than the current chapel façade (see interpretative plan in Carpenter 2015).
- 91 No evidence of a medieval building was found in the monitoring area, however, but the post-medieval foundations **01** re-used medieval masonry (limestone blocks), which may feasibly have originated from the hypothesised medieval building rather than from the nearby ruined Benedictine abbey, which would have been a major source of building materials after the Reformation.
- 92 The building foundation **01** sealed grave **03** and possible grave **04**, which were both aligned east–west. Grave **03** had for the most part been excavated prior to NPS Archaeology attendance at the site, and the majority of the human bone present had been exposed, though left undisturbed. The remainder of the work was completed archaeologically and the skeletal remains were exhumed. The body was buried in a characteristically Christian manner and so likely dates from the period when the chapel was in use as a place of worship, between the late 12th and mid-16th centuries. The remains were those of a c. 12-year old child with evidence of a facial injury that became infected and spread to the lungs, probably causing death. No artefacts were found in association with the skeleton to help refine the date of burial.

- 93** Possible grave **04** was located directly to the south of and on the same alignment as grave **03**, but was considerably deeper. No human remains were seen in the excavation of grave **04**, but presumably survive undisturbed at greater depth.
- 94** The view that Becket's Chapel was not used for burial—because the abbey church had always functioned as the 'town church' and its grounds as the graveyard—has been challenged by the monitoring work by the finding of one grave and probably a second, and also by the discovery of human bones outside Becket's Chapel in 1995 (HER 31990). Although the current proprietor commented to the present author that human bones have not been unearthed in the garden of 4 Church Street, the evidence from the monitoring work appears to confirm that burials did take place here in the medieval period.
- 95** The location and density of burials around the chapel cannot accurately be estimated from such a small sample, but the apparent lack of development of a graveyard subsoil (of the type that is present in most medieval parish churches as a result of repeated, high density grave digging) suggests a comparatively low incidence of burials here. This conclusion might indicate that the chapel graveyard was subsidiary to the abbey burial ground in the medieval period.

Acknowledgements

NPS Archaeology thank Norfolk County Council for commissioning and funding the archaeological monitoring/excavation project.

Thanks go to Rachel Line of Norfolk County Council, the proprietor Rosamunde Codling, and to Andrew Carpenter and David Ralfs for sharing their knowledge of local history.

Thanks to Andrew Carpenter and Wymondham Town Archive for reproduction of the 19th-century illustration of the buildings on the south side of Becket's Chapel. Thanks to Richard Fowle of Wymondham Town Archive who very kindly provided comments on the provenance of the illustration.

Alice Cattermole of NCCHES is thanked for providing the background HER data and allocating this project its unique HER event number. Kelly Powell monitored the archaeological work on behalf NCCHES.

For NPS Archaeology, the project was managed by Jayne Bown and the finds were processed by Rebecca Sillwood. Sue Anderson examined and reported on the skeletal remains.

This report was illustrated by the author and David Dobson and edited by Andrew Crowson.

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Appendix 1a: Context Summary

Context	Category	Cut Type	Fill Of	Description
01	Masonry			Foundation of 17th-century building
02	Deposit			Dark brown silty sand, frequent gravel
03	Cut	Grave		Vertical sides, flat base
04	Cut	Grave?		Vertical sides
05	Deposit		3	Grave backfill, dark brown silty sand, frequent gravel, loose
06	Deposit		4	Grave? backfill, dark brown silty sand, frequent gravel, loose
07	Skeleton			Upper torso present, legs beneath 01 left <i>in situ</i>

Appendix 1b: Feature Summary

Period	Category	Total
Unknown	Inhumation	1
Unknown	Unknown	1
Post-medieval	Foundation	1

Appendix 2a: Finds by Context

Context	Material	Qty	Wt	Period
07	Human skeletal remains	108	1,005g	Unknown

Appendix 2b: Finds Summary

Period	Material	Total
Unknown	Human skeleton	1

Appendix 3: Human skeletal remains

Teeth are recorded in the form illustrated below.

Maxilla	R.	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	1	2	3	4	5	X	7	U	L.
Mandible		O	7	6	5	4	-	-	-	/	/	3	4	5	6	7	Co	
		A		C														

Code	Meaning
1 2 3 etc.	Tooth present in jaw.
X	Tooth lost ante-mortem.
/	Tooth lost post-mortem.
U, u	Tooth unerupted.
O, o	Tooth in process of erupting.
Co	Tooth congenitally absent.
- - -	Jaw missing.
A	Abscess present (above/below tooth number).
C	Caries present (above/below tooth number).

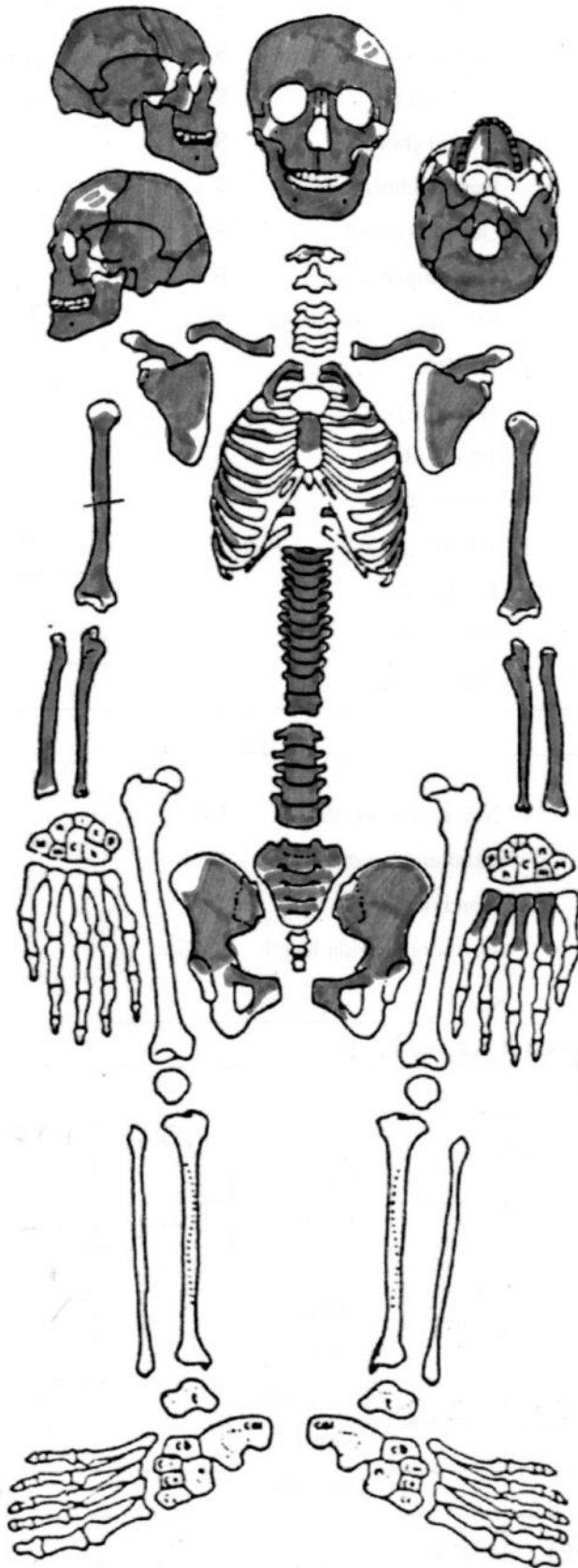
Lower case letters a-e and u/o are used for deciduous teeth. Attrition patterns are coded according to the scores suggested by Bouts and Pot (1989).

Articulated skeleton

Sk. 07 Juvenile, c.12 years

<i>Description:</i>	Near-complete upper half of skeleton down to the pelvic bones. Most cervical vertebrae missing.																																																																														
<i>Condition:</i>	Very good, but skull and facial bones fragmented and some other bones broken (mainly ribs and R humerus).																																																																														
<i>Measurements:</i>	Diaphyseal lengths: humerus R 218 L 220; radius R 161 L 163; ulna R 177 L 178; clavicle R 93mm. Cranium L 170, B 143mm.																																																																														
<i>Determination of age:</i>	All teeth except third molars fully erupted, slight molar attrition (c.12yrs). Diaphyseal lengths of long bones (c.11-12yrs)																																																																														
<i>Cranial index:</i>	84.1 - brachycephalic																																																																														
<i>Teeth:</i>	<table style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="14"></th> <th colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">CA</th> <th colspan="14"></th> </tr> <tr> <td>-</td><td>7</td><td>6</td><td>/</td><td>4</td><td>3</td><td>Co</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>/</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>-</td> <td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>U</td> </tr> <tr> <td>U</td><td>7</td><td>6</td><td>5</td><td>4</td><td>3</td><td>2</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>U</td> <td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>U</td> </tr> </thead> </table>															CA																-	7	6	/	4	3	Co	1	1	/	3	4	5	6	7	-	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	U	U	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	U	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	U
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<i>Tooth wear:</i>	<table style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr> <td>-</td><td>2+</td><td>3</td><td>-</td><td>2-</td><td>1</td><td>-</td><td>2+</td><td>?</td><td>-</td><td>1</td><td>2-</td><td>2-</td><td>3-</td><td>2-</td><td>-</td> <td>-</td><td>2</td><td>3-</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>2-</td><td>2+</td><td>2</td><td>2-</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>3-</td><td>2-</td><td>-</td> </tr> </table>	-	2+	3	-	2-	1	-	2+	?	-	1	2-	2-	3-	2-	-	-	2	3-	1	1	1	2-	2+	2	2-	1	1	1	3-	2-	-																																														
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<i>Dental pathology:</i>	Calculus slight. V shallow hypoplastic lines on canines (c.4-5 yrs). Upper R lateral incisor probably congenitally absent, upper L may be a retained deciduous tooth (alveolus is small). Large abscess on upper L mesial incisor due to possible broken tooth followed by caries.																																																																														
<i>Pathology:</i>																																																																															
<i>Infection:</i>	There was thin new woven bone formation around the abscess on the anterior maxilla, running up onto the side of the nose and across to the infraorbital foramen. Some signs of inflammatory response (pitting, slight new bone formation) were visible on the left nasal surface of the palate and around the incisive foramen on the right maxilla. A small patch had also formed on the upper surface of the maxillary antrum close to the channel of the infraorbital foramen. Thick porous new bone growth was present on the visceral surfaces of all R ribs, except the first and second, although in some cases the pieces had flaked away from the bone surfaces, which were largely unchanged. The neck areas and parts of the shafts were affected. In a few cases the new bone appeared to be remodelled closer to the mid-rib shaft. Possibly also some new bone formation endocranially on the inca bone? May be normal growth.																																																																														
<i>Congenital:</i>	Patent premaxillary suture.																																																																														

Bones present (shaded)



Cranial non-metric traits

	Sk.	07
Highest nuchal line	R	0
	L	0
Ossicle at lambda/Inca		+
Lambdoid wormian bones	R	+
	L	++
Parietal foramen	R	0
	L	+
Bregmatic bone		+
Metopism		0
Coronal wormian bones	R	0
	L	0
Epipteric bone	R	0
	L	0
Fronto-temporal articulation	R	0
	L	0
Parietal notch bone	R	0
	L	0
Asterionic ossicle	R	0
	L	0
Auditory torus	R	0
	L	0
Huschke s foramen	R	+
	L	0
Post-condylar canal	R	+
	L	+
Double condylar facet	R	-
	L	-
Precondylar tubercle	R	0
	L	0
Double hypoglossal canal	R	0
	L	0
Foramen ovale incomplete	R	0
	L	-
Extra palatine foramen	R	-
	L	-
Palatine torus	R	+
	L	+
Maxillary torus	R	-
	L	0
Zygoma-facial foramen	R	2
	L	-
Supra-orbital foramen complete	R	0
	L	0
Extra infra-orbital foramen	R	-
	L	0
Sagittal wormian		+
Squame parietal ossicle	R	0
	L	0
Multiple mental foramen	R	0
	L	0
Mandibular torus	R	0
	L	0

Post-cranial non-metric traits

	Sk.	07
Atlas bridge lateral	R	-
	L	-
Atlas bridge posterior	R	-
	L	-
Atlas double facet	R	-
	L	-
Suprascapular foramen	R	0
	L	0
Detached acromion epiphysis	R	-
	L	-
Sterno-manubrial fusion	R	-
	L	-
Septal aperture of humerus	R	0
	L	0
Epicondylar process of humerus	R	0
	L	0
Sacralisation of L5	R	0
	L	0
Four sacral segments		-
Six sacral segments		-
Acetabular crease	R	-
	L	-
Allen s fossa of femur	R	-
	L	-
Poirier s facet of femur	R	-
	L	-
Plaque formation of femur	R	-
	L	-
Third femoral trochanter	R	-
	L	-
Vastus notch of patella	R	-
	L	-
Calcaneus double facet	R	-
	L	-
Cuboid-navicular articulation	R	-
	L	-

Appendix 4: Historical Periods

Period	Date From	Date To
Prehistoric	-500,000	42
Early Prehistoric	-500,000	-4,001
Palaeolithic	-500,000	-10,001
Lower Palaeolithic	-500,000	-150,001
Middle Palaeolithic	-150,001	-40,001
Upper Palaeolithic	-40,000	-10,001
Mesolithic	-10,000	-4,001
Early Mesolithic	-10,000	-7,001
Late Mesolithic	-7,000	-4,001
Late Prehistoric	-4,000	42
Neolithic	-4,000	-2,351
Early Neolithic	-4,000	-3,001
Middle Neolithic	-3,500	-2,701
Late Neolithic	-3,000	-2,351
Bronze Age	-2,350	-701
Early Bronze Age	-2,350	-1,501
Beaker	-2,300	-1,700
Middle Bronze Age	-1,600	-1,001
Late Bronze Age	-1,000	-701
Iron Age	-800	42
Early Iron Age	-800	-401
Middle Iron Age	-400	-101
Late Iron Age	-100	42
Roman	42	409
Post Roman	410	1900
Saxon	410	1065
Early Saxon	410	650
Middle Saxon	651	850
Late Saxon	851	1065
Medieval	1066	1539
Post-medieval	1540	1900
Modern	1900	2050
World War One	1914	1918
World War Two	1939	1945
Cold War	1945	1992
Unknown	--	--

after *English Heritage Periods List*, recommended by *Forum on Information Standards in Heritage* available at: <http://www.fish-forum.info/inscript.htm>

Appendix 5: OASIS Report Summary

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

[List of Projects](#) | [Manage Projects](#) | [Search Projects](#) | [New project](#) | [Change your details](#) | [HER coverage](#) | [Change country](#) | [Log out](#)

Printable version

OASIS ID: norfolka1-214043

Project details

Project name	4 Church Street, Wymondham
Short description of the project	NPS Archaeology was commissioned by Norfolk County Council to carry out an archaeological excavation of human remains found during groundworks associated with the installation of a plinth for a broadband DSLAM box at 4 Church Street, Wymondham, Norfolk (TG 10864 01559) on 15 June 2015. The excavated site was adjacent to a medieval former chapel-Becket's Chapel-in Wymondham town centre and was believed to lie within the chapel's burial ground. Human bone had previously been found around the chapel and medieval and post-medieval pottery in the grounds of 4 Church Street. The ensuing archaeological work revealed a foundation, made of re-used medieval limestone blocks and soft red bricks, for the west wall of the extant c. 17th-century building to the east. It is thought possible that the limestone blocks may have originated from a building adjacent to Becket's Chapel or perhaps from Wymondham Abbey after the Reformation. The foundation sealed two graves aligned east-west. The human remains exposed in one grave were of a 12-year old with evidence of an infected facial injury causing death. No objects were found to assist in dating the interment, but it is noted that Becket's Chapel was in use from the late 12th to the mid-16th century. The second grave was excavated to 0.80m depth, but did not expose any skeletal remains.
Project dates	Start: 15-06-2015 End: 15-06-2015
Previous/future work	Not known / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	138210 - HER event no.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	SKELETON Medieval
Significant Finds	NONE None
Investigation type	"Part Excavation"
Prompt	discovery of human remains

Project location

Country England

Site location NORFOLK SOUTH NORFOLK WYMONDHAM 4 Church Street
 Postcode NR18 0PP
 Study area 2.16 Square metres
 Site coordinates TG 10864 01559 52.5704373847 1.1119660523 52 34 13 N 001 06 43 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation NPS Archaeology
 Project brief originator None
 Project design originator NPS Archaeology
 Project director/manager Steve Hickling
 Project supervisor NPS Archaeology

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists? No
 Digital Archive recipient NPS Archaeology
 Digital Contents "other"
 Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography","Spreadsheets","Text"
 Paper Archive recipient Norfolk Museums Service
 Paper Contents "other"
 Paper Media available "Context sheet","Miscellaneous Material","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
 Title 4 Church Street, Wymondham, Norfolk, NR18 0PP. Archaeological monitoring
 Author(s)/Editor(s) Hickling, S.
 Other bibliographic details 2015/1123
 Date 2015
 Issuer or publisher NPS Archaeology
 Place of issue or publication Norwich
 Entered by AC (andrew.crowson@nps.co.uk)
 Entered on 15 July 2015

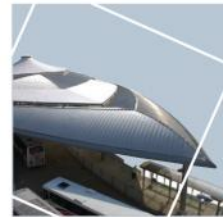
Appendix 6: Archaeological Specification

01-04-16-2-1123



**Archaeological monitoring (excavation of skeleton)
4 Church Street, Wymondham, Norfolk**

Written Scheme of Investigation



Prepared for
Norfolk County Council

NPS Archaeology

March 2015



www.nps.co.uk

Location	4 Church Street, Wymondham, Norfolk
District	South Norfolk
Client	Norfolk County Council

DOCUMENT CHECKLIST		
Completed by	Jayne Bown	12.06.15
<i>Version 1</i>		

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01-04-16-2-1123

NPS Archaeology

Archaeological monitoring

Written Scheme of Investigation

1. Introduction

- 1.1 Introduction of high-speed broadband cabling and the excavation of the site of a 'plinth to form a 'hub' located at 4 Church Street, Wymondham exposed a human skeleton. Construction work was stopped and Norfolk Constabulary were informed. After discussion with Kelly Powell at Norfolk Historic Environment Service (NHES) it was established that a burial licence for the removal of the remains should be applied for and the *in situ* remains should be reburied and subsequently be archaeologically excavated.
- 1.2 In order to comply with that requirement Rachel Line of Norfolk County Council requested NPS Archaeology to produce costs and this Project Design for the programme of monitoring.

2. Mitigation Strategy

- 2.1 The programme of archaeological works presented in this document has been designed to mitigate the impacts of the proposed ground investigations works in line with the requirements of NHES.
- 2.2 The site is located within the garden of 4 church Street, very close to Becket's chapel (Wymondham Arts Centre at 2 Church Street) and within the area considered to be part of the adjoining burial ground.
- 2.3 The groundworks to be monitored/excavated will be the site of the plinth for the new DSLAM type box.
- 2.4 To mitigate potential erosion of the archaeological resource excavation of remains within the area to be occupied by the plinth (1630mm x 545mm) will take place to record any archaeological remains present, followed by reporting. The different elements to be employed are presented below in the anticipated order that they will take place.
- 2.8 The stages of the mitigation strategy may be summarised as follows:
 - i. Watching Brief Monitoring.* Ground disturbance works related to the excavation of the plinth have already taken place. A human skeleton was identified within the opened area. The skeleton will be excavated along with any other archaeological evidence present and appropriate levels of recording will be required. Consideration will also be given to the possibility of the presence of palaeoenvironmental material and if encountered it will be sampled, analysed and scientifically dated where appropriate.
 - ii. Post-fieldwork Processing.* The drawn and written, photographic, stratigraphic and structural record will be cross-referenced and entered onto a database to provide a consistent and compatible record of the results of the various elements of fieldwork. Artefacts, ecofacts and palaeoenvironmental material recovered during the fieldwork will be cleaned, marked and packaged in accordance with the archive requirements of the Norfolk Museums Service. A database of these materials will be compiled.
 - iii. Analysis, Reporting and Archive.* The results of the fieldwork will be presented as a client report or series of client reports. If appropriate, a synthesis of the results will be published in an appropriate archaeological journal. The archive will be prepared for deposition with the Norfolk Museums Service.
- 2.9 The procedures and methodology for each of the stages outlined above are described in detail below.

2.10 Watching Brief Monitoring

- 2.10.1 The area of the plinth will be excavated by an experienced archaeologist. Any ground disturbance works along the cable route taking place at the same time as the excavation will be monitored. The monitoring will be carried out in accordance with the *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2008) and guidelines set out in the document *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003).
- 2.10.2 The area of significant archaeological remains (i.e. the skeleton) has been identified and archaeological excavation is to take place.
- 2.10.3 Archaeological deposits, features and layers will be assigned individual context numbers and recorded on standardised forms employing a pro forma recording system approved by NHES. The records will include full written, graphic and photographic elements with site and context numbering compatible with the Norfolk Historic Environment Record numbering system. Plans will be made at a scale of 1:50, with provision for 1:20 and 1:10 drawings. Sections will be recorded at scales of 1:10 and 1:20 depending on the detail considered necessary. A photographic record in black and white and colour (35mm film/digital) will be maintained of all archaeological deposits, layers and features to record their characteristic and relationships.
- 2.10.4 A Licence for the Removal of Human Remains has been obtained from the Ministry of Justice (Licence Ref. 15-029 dated 28.05.15). The human remains will be removed.

2.11 Post-Fieldwork Processing

- 2.11.1 The drawn, photographic and written stratigraphic and structural records will be cross-referenced and, if appropriate, entered into an archaeological spreadsheet.
- 2.11.2 The cleaning and cataloguing of materials recovered will be undertaken on completion of the excavation. All retained materials will be cleaned, marked and packaged in accordance with the requirements of the Norfolk Museums Service. Finds data will be stored on a database to allow summary listings of artefacts by category and context to provide basic quantification.
- 2.11.3 An archive structured in accordance with guidelines laid out in *Archaeological Archives: a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation* (Brown 2007) will be created.

2.12 Report and Archive

- 2.12.1 A report will be produced that will present the stratigraphic, structural, artefactual, palaeoenvironmental and photographic evidence and an analysis of that evidence. A report will be produced at the completion of this phase of monitoring.
- 2.12.2 The report will present data in written, tabular, graphic and appendix form. A list of archive components generated by the work will also be included in the report. Copyright of the reports will be retained by NPS Archaeology.
- 2.12.3 A synthesis of the report may be submitted for publication in an appropriate archaeological journal within twelve months of the completion of the fieldwork.
- 2.12.4 Multiple copies of the report will be produced as appropriate and presented to the Client and three copies to NHES (including a digital version). One copy of the report will also be sent to the Historic England Regional Advisor for Archaeological Science, if considered appropriate. The report will be submitted within eight weeks of the completion of the fieldwork.

- 2.12.5 An online OASIS record will be initiated immediately prior to the start of fieldwork and completed when the final report is submitted to NHES. This will include a pdf version of the final report.
- 2.12.6 A single integrated archive for all elements of the work will be prepared according to the recommendations set out in *Environmental standards for the permanent storage of excavated material from archaeological sites* (UKIC, Conservation Guidelines 3, 1984) and *Archaeological Archives: a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation* (Brown 2007), and in accordance with the Norfolk Museums Service's own requirements for archive preparation, storage and conservation.
- 2.12.7 The archive will be fully indexed and cross-referenced. It will also be integrated with the Norfolk Museums Service's Project accession number and the Norfolk Historic Environment Record numbering system. A full listing of archive contents and finds boxes will accompany the deposition of the archive and finds.
- 2.12.8 All archaeological materials, excepting those covered by the *Treasure Act, 1996*, will remain the property of the landowners. NPS Archaeology will seek to reach a formal agreement with the landowners for the donation of the finds to the Norfolk Museums Service.

3. Timetable and Resources

- 31 The timetable for fieldwork assumes that there are no major delays to the work programme caused by factors outside of NPS Archaeology's reasonable control. Such circumstances would include without limitation; long periods of adverse weather conditions, flooding, repeated vandalism, ground contamination, delays in the development programme, unsafe buildings, conflicts between the archaeological recording methods and the protection of flora and fauna on the site, disease restrictions, and unexploded ordnance.

4. Project Staff

- 4.1 The project will be co-ordinated on a day-to-day basis by the Project Officer who will be dedicated to the project throughout its duration. The Project Manager will assume overall responsibility for the delivery of the project.
- 4.2 The Project Officer will have experience in watching brief monitoring and excavation and experience with NPS Archaeology's *pro forma* or similar recording systems. The Project Officer will be an experienced metal detector user.
- 4.3 NPS Archaeology staff associated with the project are as follows:

Project Management	
Project Manager	Niall Oakey BA, MA CMIFA
Project Staff	
Project Officer	Steve Hickling MA, ACIfA
Finds Officer	Rebecca Sillwood ACIfA

- 4.4 NPS Archaeology reserves the right to change its nominated personnel at any time should project programmes change.
- 4.5 The analysis of artefactual and ecofactual materials will be undertaken by NPS Archaeology staff or nominated external specialists. Nominated NPS Archaeology and external specialists and their areas of expertise are as follows:

Specialist	Research Field
Andy Barnett	Metal-detectorist, Numismatic Items
Sarah Bates	Worked Flint
Fran Green	Palaeo-environmental Analysis
Harriet Bryant-Buck	Osteoarchaeology
Julie Curl	Faunal Remains
Sue Anderson	Post-Roman Pottery, Ceramic Building Material, Osteoarchaeology
Debbie Forkes	Conservation
Val Fryer	Macrofossil analysis
Andrew Peachey	Prehistoric and Roman Pottery

5. Quality Standards

- 5.1 All staff employed or subcontracted by NPS Archaeology will be employed in line with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Practice*.
- 5.2 NPS Archaeology operates under a recognised Quality Management System and is accredited with BS EN ISO 9001:2008.
- 5.3 The guidelines set out in the document *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003) will be adhered to. Provision will be made for monitoring the work by Norfolk Historic Environment Service in accordance with the procedures outlined in the document *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE) (English Heritage 2006). Monitoring opportunities for each phase of the project are suggested as follows:
- during watching brief monitoring
 - during post-fieldwork analysis
 - upon completion of the archive
 - upon receipt of the final report
- 5.4 A further monitoring opportunity will be provided at the end of the work upon deposition of the integrated archive and finds with the Norfolk Museums Service.
- 5.5 NPS Archaeology operates a Project Management System. Most aspects of this project will be co-ordinated by a Project Officer who has the day-to-day responsibility for the successful completion of the project. Overall responsibility for the successful delivery of the project lies with the Archaeology Manager who has responsibility for all of NPS Archaeology's work and ensures the maintenance of quality standards within the organisation.

6. Health and Safety

- 6.1 NPS Archaeology will ensure that all work is carried out in accordance with NPS Property Consultants Limited's Health and Safety Policy, to standards defined in *the Health and Safety at Work, etc Act, 1974* and *The Management of Health and Safety Regulations, 1992*, and in accordance with the health and safety manual *Health and Safety in Field Archaeology* (SCAUM 2007).
- 6.2 A risk assessment will be prepared for the fieldwork. All staff will be briefed on the contents of the risk assessment and required to read it. Protective clothing and equipment will be issued and used as required.
- 6.3 NPS Archaeology will provide copies of NPS Property Consultants Limited's Health and Safety policy on request.

7. Insurance

- 7.1 NPS Archaeology's Insurance Cover is:

Employers Liability	5,000,000
Public Liability	50,000,000
Professional Indemnity	5,000,000

7.2 Full details of NPS Archaeology's Insurance cover will be supplied on request.