

NAU Archaeology

Report No. 1231

An Archaeological Evaluation at Churchgate Way, Terrington St Clement, Norfolk

NHER 51397 TSC

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Location: Land at Churchgate Way, Terrington St Clement, Norfolk
District: King's Lynn and West Norfolk
Grid Ref.: TF 55176 20802
HER No.: 51397 TSC
Dates of Fieldwork: 18–28 March 2008

Summary

This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation by NAU Archaeology which took place from 18–28 March 2008 on a part of the playing field at Terrington St Clement High School. The work was undertaken on behalf of Mansell Construction Services Ltd in response to plans to construct a Primary Care Centre, Village Hall and Day Nursery on the site. Eleven evaluation trenches were excavated and 19 sub-surface archaeological features were recorded. Of these, 6 were pits, 6 were linear features (for drainage or boundary demarcation) and 8 were whole burials of pigs or piglets. All features were of late-medieval or post-medieval date.

1.0 Introduction

The archaeological evaluation took place in response to plans to construct a Primary Care Centre, Village Hall and Day Nursery on a plot of land at Churchgate Way, Terrington St Clement, Norfolk (TF 55176 20802; Fig. 1). The programme of archaeological work was designed by NAU Archaeology to fulfil the planning condition set by King's Lynn and West Norfolk Borough Council, in order to assist in defining the character and extent of any archaeological remains within the proposed redevelopment area, following the guidelines set out in *Planning and Policy Guidance 16: Archaeology and Planning* (Department of the Environment 1990). The brief produced by Norfolk Landscape archaeology stipulated evaluation by trial trenching to investigate a 5% sample of the development area (NLA Ref. AH 12/12/2005). Eleven 11m by 4m trenches were opened by mechanical excavator to the appropriate depth. Manual excavation techniques were then employed to assess the nature of the archaeological deposits in greater detail.

The results set out below will enable decisions to be made by the Local Planning Authority with regard to the treatment of any archaeological remains found.

The report and fieldwork were commissioned by Mansell Construction Services Ltd of Swaffham. The site archive is currently held by NAU Archaeology and on completion of the project will be deposited with Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service (NMAS), following the relevant policy on archiving standards.

2.0 Geology and Topography

The village of Terrington St Clement is the regional centre of Marshland, a division of the King's Lynn and West Norfolk District in the Norfolk fenland. Here, human activity and settlement have existed in a dynamic and rapidly changing environment. Below is a brief overview of this development.

By the end of the Pleistocene the fenland basin had been created by glaciers cutting through soft Mesozoic and Cenozoic sediments such as the West Walton Beds and Kimmeridge Clay. During the millennia that followed the last glacial a succession of marine and freshwater deposits filled this basin. Overlying most of the Basin floor, but only intermittently in the area of Marshland, the 'lower peat' is recognised as the earliest deposit in the fenland sequence. It formed in advance of a major Flandrian transgression represented in the fens by a marine deposit known as the fen clay. Subsequently, more peat formed over most of the fens, and in Marshland it can be detected as a thin layer sandwiched between fen clay and later silt. Another marine incursion, this time dating to the 2nd or 1st century BC, led to the deposition of a great sweep of fine and coarse silt around the Wash coastline, now termed the Iron Age silt (Silvester 1988).

A considerable level of Romano-British settlement is known to have been supported by these deposits, but sites of the Roman period within Marshland are clearly covered by the development of later silt (here termed post-Roman silt for clarity). This post-Roman silt is the main geological deposit relevant to the present study, as it covers a large area of the surface of the parish of Terrington St Clement. This would not be the case were it not for human agency, the continued incursion of marine silt being held back by the construction of sea defences from possibly as early as the 11th century. Some of the evidence for human settlement and activity in the area is discussed further below (Silvester 1988, 37).

3.0 Archaeological and Historical Background

These geological processes producing incursive silt deposits provide the backdrop against which the archaeological evidence for more recent human activity within the area must be discussed. No definite evidence for Roman occupation has been recovered from within the parish of Terrington St Clement, and this may be partly due to the later silts making surface recognition impossible. It may also be the case that, as large parts of the parish are former salt marshes, only drained during the last two hundred years, fewer prehistoric or Roman sites exist to be found than in other areas.

Surface investigation by the Fenland Project has recorded Middle and Late Saxon settlement on the raised ground of the roddons (old riverine channels, now left above the level of the retracting peat). Excavation followed the discovery of a large spread of Saxon pottery at Hay Green near to Terrington St Clement. Examination of microscopic, shelled organisms present in the Middle and Late Saxon ditch fills sampled during the excavation has shown a reduction in the salinity of the environment from the Middle to Late Saxon period. It seems likely that this was due to the construction of sea defences protecting the site from direct marine influence. The new defences perhaps created the conditions for the shift in settlement focus to the area of the modern village, known from artefact scatters to have occurred during the Late Saxon period (Crowson, Lane, Trimble and Penn 2005, 168). Uninvestigated spreads of Late Saxon pottery are known to exist north of the village, close to the planned development area examined in this report.

Large tracts of post-medieval course silts have developed beyond the extant medieval Sea Bank, but increasing protection from marine incursion, and drainage of the inland area, allowed the rich calcareous silt and clay soils to be extensively farmed and settled during the medieval period (Williamson 2005, 8).

Drainage had a great impact on the settlement history and economy of the area. As a consequence of land reclamation, Marshland, in common with the siltlands of Lincolnshire and Cambridgeshire, has its primary settlements on the high silts around the wash. Somewhat later, droveways that run from these foci to the fen developed, increasing in length as land became drained and gradually reclaimed (Silvester 1993, 33). Marshland in particular displays a contrast between irregular fields systems that developed around these early foci and the more regular systems associated with expansion onto areas of reclaimed land. Later sites of the 13th–15th centuries can be identified from fieldwalked artefact scatters and are distributed along these routes.

The droveways represent a long-standing communal system for channelling large numbers of stock to the summer grazing grounds. Exact quantification of this economic evidence is extremely difficult, but archaeological evidence can give a good indication of the general nature and scale of farming practices. For example, the 300m-wide droveways of Marshland are considerably larger than both those of Lincolnshire and Cambridgeshire, perhaps suggesting a greater communal effort during the medieval period. A late-16th-century figure of 30,000 sheep being pastured on Tilney Smeeth, supplied by Camden, perhaps gives this conclusion some added weight.

4.0 Methodology

The Brief required that eleven 11m by 4m trenches be excavated in order to investigate a 5% sample of the development area. The trenches were spread evenly throughout the area (Fig. 2).

Machine excavation was carried out with a tracked 360° excavator using a toothless ditching bucket 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.

All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using NAU Archaeology pro forma. Trench locations, plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales and colour and monochrome photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits.

The temporary benchmark used during the course of this work was transferred from an Ordnance Survey benchmark with a value of 4.69m OD, located on the side of St Clement's church.

No environmental samples were taken.

Site conditions were difficult, with the work taking place after, and during, heavy rain.

5.0 Results

Eleven trenches were excavated as part of the archaeological evaluation. The results are presented below, discussed in numerical order by trench.

5.1 Trench 1

Trench 1 was located in the far south-west of the investigated area (Fig. 2). The trench was excavated to a depth of 0.7m, of which 0.3m was dark brown silt topsoil and a further 0.4m was a mid–light yellow-brown slightly clayey-silt subsoil. The natural was a light yellow-brown clayey silt with no stone inclusions.

Trench 1 contained no archaeological features.

5.2 Trench 2

Trench 2 was located directly east of Trench 1 towards the southern extent of the plot (Fig. 2). The trench was excavated to a depth of 0.91m, of which 0.2m was a dark brown silt topsoil and 0.71m was a mid–light yellow-brown silt subsoil. The natural was a light yellow-brown, friable, slightly clayey silt.

Trench 2 contained a single modern ditch 3.4m wide, full of broken window glass, which was clearly the continuation of a still extant section of ditch running behind the school to the south (Figs 2 and 3).

5.3 Trench 3

Trench 3 was located to the east of Trench 2 towards the south-eastern corner of the plot (Fig. 2). The trench was excavated to a depth of 0.96m, of which 0.18m was a modern deposit of sand and gravel above 0.17m of dark brown silt topsoil (Plate 3). The topsoil overlay a mid–dark brown silt subsoil 0.16m thick, which in turn covered a layer of mid-brown silt 0.45m deep. The natural was a light pinkish-brown clayey silt with no coarse inclusions.

Trench 3 contained two pit features and a possible pit or linear feature (Fig. 4). Pit [1] was the most northerly of the features, and upon half-sectioning was found to be 1.72m wide and 0.6m deep (Plate 4). The pit was filled by both a primary deposit of mid grey-brown friable silt 0.34m deep [2], and a secondary deposit of mid–light pinkish-brown friable clayey silt 0.26m thick [45] (Fig. 5, Section 4). The primary fill [2] contained three pottery sherds of 14th–15th-century date, a single early brick fragment weighing 243g, as well as butchered cow and pig bones. The pig bone showed evidence of having been gnawed by a dog.

To the south of pit [1] lay an irregular pit [5], only partially observed in plan, with its eastern extent lying outside of the trench (Plate 5). The maximum observed width of this feature was 3.57m. It was excavated to a depth of 0.5m, but had to be abandoned before being fully excavated because of ingressive water. Two fills were recorded. The upper fill [6] was a dark grey-brown friable silt, which contained ten early brick fragments, a piece of fired clay and 49 sherds of medieval pottery. Although much of the pottery dated to the high medieval period, the assemblage contained later sherds dating the context to the 14th–15th century. A range of butchered animal bone was recovered as well as

several bird bones and a horse metacarpal (Appendix 5: Faunal Remains). Two iron objects were also recovered, a knife blade and an undiagnostic right-angled fitting. Context [6] overlay a mid-pinkish-brown friable silt [7], which was not fully excavated (Fig. 5, Section 2).

In the south-eastern corner of the trench the edge of a possible pit or linear feature [3] was observed. The maximum observed width of the feature was 1.68m and it was excavated to a depth of 0.67m, although the feature probably continued to deepen beyond the extent of the trench to the east. Two deposits were observed filling the feature: the upper deposit [46] was a mid-grey-brown friable silt 0.3m deep, this overlay deposit [4], a mid-light pinkish-brown friable clayey silt 0.37m thick (Fig. 5, Section 3).

5.4 Trench 4

Trench 4 was located in the far south-eastern corner of the site and was excavated to a depth of 1.46m (Fig. 2). A 0.3m-thick layer of modern sand and gravel overlay 0.45m of buried topsoil/subsoil, which in turn covered a 0.36m thick layer of mid-light brown friable silt. The natural was a light pinkish-brown friable clayey silt.

Trench 4 contained two linear features, both of which appeared to be aligned roughly north-south (Fig. 6). Due to ingressive rain water only one of these features, linear feature [40], could be investigated. Linear feature [43] lay beneath the water level and could not be excavated.

Linear feature [40] seems to have been a large boundary ditch. Unfortunately it could only be partially observed in the far west of the trench. Its maximum observed width was 1.6m and it was excavated to a depth of 0.6m, at which point work was halted so as not to exceed a safe working depth (1.8m below ground level). Two deposits were distinguished during excavation of the ditch: an upper fill [41] and a lower fill [42]. Deposit [41] was a dark grey-brown firm clayey silt with frequent cockle shell inclusions, whereas deposit [42] was a mid-light grey firm clayey silt with moderate cockle shell inclusions (Fig. 6). The upper fill contained a single sherd of pottery from a 14th-15th-century jug, as well as two fragments of early brick, and butchered animal bones of sheep/goat, showing evidence of having been gnawed by a dog.

Linear feature [43] also only lay partially within the trench, but to its eastern side. Although not excavated this feature too had the appearance of a large boundary ditch and may have at one time been associated with linear feature [40]. Its upper fill [44] was a mid-dark grey clayey silt.

5.5 Trench 5

Trench 5 was located in the far west of the plot north of Trench 1 (Fig. 2). The trench was excavated to a depth of 0.88m, although a section of deposit was left higher at a depth of 0.6m due to a single feature being recognised at this horizon. The topsoil was a dark brown friable silt 0.4m thick. It covered a mid-yellow-brown friable silt subsoil 0.48m deep. The natural was a mid-light yellow-brown slightly clayey silt.

The trench contained a single small feature [14], located in the north-western corner, which appeared to have been cut from just beneath the topsoil (Fig. 7). Investigation revealed the feature to be the burial of a piglet. It contained a single backfilling deposit [15], a mid-brown friable silt.

5.6 Trench 6

Trench 6 was situated towards the centre of the area (Fig. 2), and was excavated to a depth of 0.58m. A topsoil of dark brown friable silt 0.32m thick overlay a mid-yellow-brown clayey silt subsoil 0.26m deep. The natural was a light yellow-brown clayey silt.

The trench contained the burials of four animals (Fig. 8). The first, burial [16], contained the articulated skeleton of an sub-adult pig (see Appendix 5). The cut of this burial fell only partially within the trench area, consequently revealing the front half of the animal, lying out-stretched on its right side. The cut was 0.35m deep and the observed maximum width was 1.22m. It contained a single mixed backfill deposit [17], a mid-brown friable silt, which contained a single sherd of 17th-century pottery and an early brick fragment. All bones were retrieved from the fill.

To the south of burial [16] another pig burial, [18], was located. The burial was 1.4m wide and 0.4m deep. The animal was lying on its right side, with head propped upright against the edge of the cut. Again there was a single mixed backfilling deposit [19] of friable mid-brown silt. Due to time constraints only a part of the skeleton was recovered for identification purposes and proved to be a juvenile pig.

Approximately 1m away to the west was another burial of a neonatal piglet was located, this time in a small cut [20] of 0.5m diameter and 0.2m depth. A single dark brown friable silt [21] filled the cut. Due to time constraints only a part of the skeleton was recovered for identification purposes.

At a distance of several metres from these three burials, another neonatal piglet burial [22] was located close to the south-eastern corner of the trench. This cut was 0.36m in diameter and 0.18m deep. Again, due to time constraints, only a part of the skeleton was recovered for identification purposes.

5.7 Trench 7

Trench 7 was located to the east of Trench 6, towards the centre of the site (Fig. 2). It was excavated to a depth of 0.77m. The topsoil was a dark brown friable silt 0.33m thick overlying a mid-brown friable silt subsoil 0.29m deep. The natural was a light yellow-brown clayey silt.

The trench contained three animal burials and a pit feature (Fig. 9). The first of the animal burials had a cut [32] 1.24m long and 0.45m wide, and contained at least two juvenile pig skeletons. A single backfilling deposit [33] filled the cut, a mid-brown friable silt. Due to time constraints, only some of the bones were recovered for identification purposes.

Directly to the east a larger cut [34], 2.02m in length and 0.82m wide, also contained an articulated skeleton. This burial had a dark grey friable silt fill [35]

and appeared to be of more recent date than the other animal burials. A fragment of clay pipe was visible in the fill along with a pottery sherd from a jug of 15th–16th-century date. No bones were recovered from this burial, as it appeared to have been limed.

Close by to the east, a small cut [36] measuring 0.24 by 0.18m was found to contain the articulated remains of at least three neonatal piglets. The cut was backfilled by a single dark-brown friable silt deposit [37].

Finally, towards the south-eastern corner of the trench, a large pit [24] fell partially within the trench area (Plate 6). Its northern portion that was accessible was excavated to a depth of 0.94m and its maximum observed width was 2.54m. Pit [24] had five fills (Fig. 9) containing a range high medieval and later medieval pottery and twenty-six fragments of early brick, weighing 4,214g. A collection of butchered animal bone was also recovered, including the remains of a sub-adult cat, which may have been skinned. The primary fill [25] was a mid-grey friable clayey silt, 0.18m thick, with occasional cockle shell inclusions. Above this, a black charcoal-rich friable silt [26] had accumulated, possibly as a single event. It was 0.06m thick and had occasional cockle and mussel shell inclusions. On top of this, normal silting seemed to have resumed with the accumulation of a 0.13m-deep grey friable clayey silt [29]. The upper fills were characterized by fewer inclusions: [27] was a pale brown friable silt 0.27m thick and was overlain by the final fill [28], a mid-grey friable clayey silt 0.12m thick, which contained an iron knife blade and a stone bead or weight.

5.8 Trench 8

Trench 8 was located in the far east of the plot, close to the modern road (Fig. 2). It was excavated to a depth of 1.13m (Plate 2). The increased depth close to the road was due to dumped soil deposit sealing the original topsoil. This deposit was 0.4m thick and overlaid a dark grey-brown friable topsoil-like deposit that was 0.3m thick. This layer sealed a mid-brown friable silt subsoil 0.43m in depth, through which the archaeological features were cut. The natural was a mid–light pinkish-brown clayey silt. In general the trench was difficult to investigate because of ingressive water from both heavy rain and a high water table.

The trench contained two linear features (Fig. 10). The first, [10], was aligned NE–SW and ran for a length of 3.5m before terminating within the trench. It had a width of 1.14m and a depth of 0.36m. A single fill [11] comprised a mid- to dark greenish-grey friable clayey silt, with moderate cockle shell inclusions.

The second linear feature [38] lay immediately east of the first, and was aligned roughly north–south (Fig. 10). Linear feature [38] was only partially observed within the trench, but had a width of 1.8m within the visible area. It was excavated to a depth of 0.44m, but could not be fully excavated due to both ingressive water and maintenance of safe working conditions at depth. A single fill [39] was investigated, a mid-grey friable clayey silt, with rare cockle shell inclusions. This upper fill contained butchered cattle bone and three sherds from a 14th–15th-century handled jar.

5.9 Trench 9

Trench 9 was located in the far north-western corner of the plot (Fig. 2), and was excavated to a depth of 0.89m. The topsoil was a dark brown friable silt, 0.32m in depth and covering a silt subsoil 0.42m thick. A slight sondage was excavated with machine at the northern end of the trench to test the homogeneity of the underlying natural silt – this appeared fairly consistent down to a depth of 1m. The natural was a mid-yellow-brown friable silt.

The trench contained a single pit feature [30], measuring 1.7m by 1.8m in plan and 0.08m deep (Fig. 11). A single fill [31], was a mid- to light grey friable silt.

5.10 Trench 10

Trench 10 was located to the east of Trench 9, towards the northern edge of the plot (Fig. 2). It was excavated to a depth of 0.69m, revealing a dark brown friable silt topsoil 0.29m thick above a mid-yellow-brown silt subsoil 0.21m thick. The subsoil sealed a layer of yellow-brown silt 0.29m deep. The natural was a light pinkish-yellow-brown silt.

The trench contained a single feature [8], a pit or possibly a linear terminal (Figure 12). Feature [8] was seen in section to be cut from beneath the subsoil. Its maximum observed width was 0.99m, its full depth was 0.45m. It contained a single fill, a mid brown friable silt with no coarse inclusions.

5.11 Trench 11

Trench 11 was located to the far north of the plot, east of Trench 10 (Fig. 2). The trench was excavated to a depth of 0.69m, revealing a 0.32m-deep dark brown friable silt topsoil, which overlay a 0.37m thick mid-brown friable silt subsoil. The natural was a mid–light yellow-brown silt.

No archaeological features were observed within the trench in either section or plan.

5.12 Interpretation

The assemblages from the pits show fairly clearly that they functioned, at least at some stage, as refuse pits. The butchered, and sometimes dog-gnawed, bones of cattle, sheep and pig from these contexts, and the upper fills of the boundary ditches, provides a stark contrast to the articulated and un-butchered pig skeletons. Six of the animal burials remain undated. The other two, on the strength of the pottery evidence, are of post-medieval date. As all the burials examined here were of pigs, it seems possible all the animal burials relate to the same period of land use, when perhaps a farm or small-holding specialized in pig rearing.

The dating of the other features was complicated by the high water table frequently limiting investigation to only the upper fills. The boundary ditches and pit features consistently yielded pottery assemblages of 14th–15th-century date in their upper fills. However, a significant quantity of earlier medieval pottery was also present raising the possibility that the features may have been originally cut slightly earlier. These large features would certainly have taken

some time to silt up, but without the investigation of their primary fills this conclusion is difficult to substantiate.

The forty fragments of 14th–15th-century brick correlate well with the pottery dates, and may indicate the presence of a moderate- to high-status structure in the vicinity. Whether these brick fragments entered the contexts in which they were found as construction or demolition waste remains unclear.

Taken as a whole, the archaeological evidence suggests the existence of a small-holding or farm at this location during the medieval period. The inhabitants obviously consumed beef, mutton and pork, and acquired a wide range of pottery types, thanks to their proximity to the market at King's Lynn. By the late medieval/post-medieval period the range of pottery vessels found at the site extending to imported as well as regionally-produced wares. At this time the occupants may have specialized their farming towards pig rearing.

6.0 The Finds

The finds and environmental material from the site are presented in tabular form with basic quantitative information in Appendix 2a: Finds by Context. In addition to this summary, more detailed information on specific finds and environmental categories is included in separate reports below. Supporting tables for these contributions are included in the Appendices.

6.1 Pottery

by Sue Anderson

6.1.1 Introduction

A total of 101 sherds of pottery weighing 1,491g was collected from nine contexts. Table 1 shows the quantification by fabric; a summary catalogue by context is included as Appendix 1.

6.1.2 Methodology

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

Description	Fabric	Code	No	Wt/g	eve
Thetford-type ware	THET	2.50	1	20	
<i>Total Late Saxon</i>			1	20	0.00
Early medieval ware	EMW	3.10	3	45	
Medieval coarsewares	MCW	3.20	6	86	0.09
Local medieval unglazed (Norwich type)	LMU	3.23	2	26	
Unprovenanced glazed	UPG	4.00	8	99	
Grimston-type ware	GRIM	4.10	36	417	0.27
Yarmouth-type glazed ware	YARG	4.11	13	203	0.19
Bourne Ware Type A	BOUA	4.72	2	21	
Ely Ware	ELYG	4.81	1	20	
East Midlands-type wares	EMTW	4.90	2	118	0.15
<i>Total medieval</i>			74	1055	0.70
Bourne Ware Type D	BOUD	5.24	2	67	0.20
Late Grimston-type ware	GRIL	5.30	9	166	0.08
Late Essex-type wares	LMTE	5.60	1	8	
Siegburg stoneware	GSW1	7.11	1	7	
Dutch-type redwares	DUTR	7.21	13	179	
West Norfolk Bichrome	WNBC	6.14	1	9	
<i>Total late medieval to early post-medieval</i>			27	436	0.28
Total			101	1491	0.98

Table 1. Pottery quantification by fabric.

6.1.3 Pottery by period

6.1.3.1 Late Saxon

One body sherd from a thick-walled greyware vessel in pit fill [28] was identified as possible Thetford-type ware, although it was unabraded and could be a later medieval coarseware.

6.1.3.2 Medieval

Pottery of high-medieval date formed the bulk of this assemblage. The group included a small proportion of unglazed pottery (EMW, MCW, LMU). These comprised body and base sherds, most of which contained fine to medium quartz sand with few other inclusions and were from unknown, but probably local, sources. One base sherd from pit fill [06] was in a fine grey fabric with mica and occasional fragments of limestone and is likely to be an East Midlands product. Two rim fragments from an MCW bowl were found in pit fill [28].

The glazed wares were dominated by Grimston-type ware, which probably reached the site via the large local market at King's Lynn. The majority of sherds were fragments of green-glazed body, the only forms of decoration in this group being cordons and incised horizontal lines. This may indicate a relatively late date for the group. Two jug rims and fragments of two handles were present. 'Yarmouth-type' glazed wares were the next most frequent, partly due to the presence of several sherds from one small jug. These wares could have been brought to the site around the coast. Other glazed wares were from sources to the south and west of the site and included products from Bourne in Lincolnshire, Ely in Cambridgeshire and 'East Midlands-type' ware, which is identified in King's Lynn as probably originating in Nottingham (Clarke and Carter 1977). A jar in this latter fabric was found in pit fill [02] and is paralleled

in the King's Lynn type series (*ibid.*, fig. 99 no. 19). Unprovenanced glazed wares included several sherds of a green-glazed jug in a fabric similar to vessels which have been found in north Norfolk, for example at Binham Priory (Anderson 2008), but which are not yet attributed to a known kiln site.

6.1.3.3 *Late medieval and early post-medieval*

Pottery in the late medieval period continued to be sourced from a wide range of kiln sites, but now included imports as well as regionally-produced wares. Although Dutch-type redwares occur most frequently, the thirteen sherds represented a single vessel, a tripod cauldron from pit fill [28]. The most common type in terms of individual vessels was late Grimston-type ware. Some of the jugs included with the medieval Grimston wares could belong to this group, as body sherds of jugs are not easy to distinguish. Only those vessels which had been glazed on both surfaces have been included here. Identifiable vessels included a jar with a lid-seated rim from pit fill [25], and a handled jar with an everted rim and wide strap handle from linear fill [39].

Bourne D wares in this group comprised an unglazed jug handle in the fill of animal burial [35], and a partially glazed jug rim from linear feature [40]. One small sherd of an Essex redware with external white slip decoration was identified in pit fill [6]. From the same pit fill, a body sherd of Siegburg stoneware was an unusual find for a rural site.

One sherd of early post-medieval date, a body fragment of West Norfolk Bichrome, came from animal burial [16].

6.1.4 *Pottery by context*

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

Trench	Feature	Ctxt	Description	Fabrics	Spot date
3	01	02	Pit	EMTW, GRIL, YARG	14th–15th c.
	05	06	Irregular Pit	EMW, LMU, MCW, UPG, EMTW, GRIM, GRIL, YARG, LMTE, GSW1	14th–15th c.
4	40	41	Linear	BOUD	15th–16th c.
6	16	17	Animal burial	WNBC	17th c.
7	24	25	Pit (primary)	GRIM, GRIL	14th–15th c.
	24	26	Pit (secondary)	MCW, GRIM	13th–14th c.
	24	28	Pit (final fill)	THET, MCW, UPG, GRIM, GRIL, ELYG, YARG, BOUA, DUTR	15th c.
	34	35	Animal burial	BOUD	15th–16th c.
8	38	39	Linear	GRIL	14th–15th c.

Table 2. Pottery types present by trench and feature.

The majority of features which produced pottery appear to belong to the late medieval period, despite the dominance of high-medieval pottery in the assemblage. There appears to be a high degree of redeposition of medieval and earlier material, particularly in pits [05] and [24], although some of it may be contemporary with the beginnings of the late medieval wares.

6.1.5 Discussion

All identifiable pottery types in this assemblage have been found at sites in King's Lynn and it seems likely that the wide variety present at this rural site is due to the proximity of the port and its market. However, the presence of some of the more exotic wares here may indicate a degree of status, particularly for the later medieval occupants.

Although there is more high-medieval than late-medieval pottery in the assemblage, a high proportion of it appeared to be residual in later features, particularly two large pits. An alternative interpretation may be that the pits were open and in use for rubbish disposal for several decades during the transitional phase of pottery manufacture, thus incorporating both the end of the medieval tradition and the beginnings of the late medieval.

The group is too small and widely dispersed for further interpretation, but should be incorporated into any future assemblages recovered from the site.

6.2 Ceramic Building Material and Fired Clay

by Sue Anderson

Forty fragments of CBM weighing 6,048g and one piece of fired clay (16g) were collected from seven contexts. These are listed in full in Appendix 4.

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. Forms were identified from work in Norwich (Drury 1993), based on measurements.

All fragments of CBM were pieces of 'early bricks' in an estuarine clay fabric, sometimes including organic remains or fragments of ferrous material. They varied in colour from salmon pink to deep purple, with no yellow examples present. Base fragments generally showed traces of having been made in a form which was sanded, although a few had occasional straw impressions. Drury (1993) has suggested that sanded forms were in use slightly earlier than strawed types in Norwich, but at this site most were associated with 14th/15th-century pottery. In general, these bricks were of higher quality than those which are found in the city, being denser and less warped or overfired, although they share the main characteristics such as sunken margins. They are therefore within the same tradition, but probably from a different production site.

Sizes varied significantly. The eleven fragments for which thickness could be measured ranged from 46mm to 74mm, although the majority were between 50–60mm. Three widths were recorded, 113mm, 122mm and 130mm. These bricks could be assigned to Drury's forms EB4, EB2 and EB6 respectively; EB2 and EB4 are dated to the late 13th–14th centuries and EB6 to the 14th–15th centuries.

One fragment from pit fill [26] had knife-trimmed edges which were slightly chamfered. Normally this might suggest that the object had been used in flooring, but at 58mm thick and with no signs of wear, this seems unlikely here.

Another unusual find was a half-brick with two diagonal lines deeply incised in the struck face, possibly forming an X across the surface. This may have been intended as a kind of keying, like the V-shaped frogs found on 19th-century and later bricks.

The fragment of fired clay was organic tempered and very abraded, with no evidence of function. It was recovered from pit fill [06].

Bricks were a relatively expensive building material at this period, and their presence may indicate a moderate to high status structure in the vicinity. They were rarely used to build an entire structure, more often being used in fire-related features such as hearths, to form string courses in flint-walled structures, or as linings and vaulted ceilings in cellars and undercrofts. Whether they entered the pits as construction or demolition waste is uncertain, though a few showed signs of mortar having been applied.

6.3 Faunal remains

by Julie Curl

6.3.1 Methodology

All of the bone was briefly examined to determine range of species and elements present. A note was also made of butchering and any indications of skinning, horn-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 that was examined in more detail. All information was recorded into an excel database. The assessment was carried out following a modified version of guidelines by English Heritage (Davis 1992).

6.3.2 The assemblage

A total of 11.535kg of faunal remains, consisting of 515 elements, was produced from 14 contexts in Trenches 3, 4, 6, 7 and 8. Bone was recovered from pit fills and one linear-feature fill, although the assemblage is dominated by six animal burials, of varying ages at death, all identified as pigs.

Cattle, sheep/goat and cat were also identified, along with remains of fish and bird bone which have not been identified to species at this stage. Frequency of species is shown in Table 3.

The bone in this assemblage is in very good condition, many complete elements are present, particularly from the animal burials, although some of the neonatal remains are quite fragile.

Some canid gnawing was noted on bones from pit fills [6] and [28], and from fill [40] of a linear feature, indicating waste from domestic dogs or scavenging.

Species	Total
Bird	9
Bird/Mammal	7
Cat	12
Cattle	14
Fish	3
Mammal	51
Pig	411
Sheep/goat	8
<i>Total</i>	<i>515</i>

Table 3. Quantification of assemblage to species

6.3.3 Observations and discussion

The remains in context [6], the upper fill of pit [5], produced some bird bone, which included a humerus from a probable wild species, possibly duck. The pig bones in [6] included butchered sub-adult remains and two elements from a neonatal piglet. Butchered remains of cattle and sheep/goat were also seen in this fill and two of the sheep bones had also been burnt. One equid metacarpal was also found in context [6], the size of this bone suggests a pony-sized animal.

Context [17], the fill of animal burial [16], produced the articulated remains of a pig (Plates 7 and 8). Only the front half of the skeleton was recovered, with skull, mandible, axis, cervical and thoracic vertebrae, humeri, radii, ulnas, scapulas; some metapodials and phalanges were also recovered. The skeleton is from a sub-adult animal, with bones that were not fully fused. No obvious butchering was seen during the assessment scan, but it is possible that the animal was skinned. The stature of this animal is huge, which would suggest a more recent breed. Despite this being a relatively young animal, pathology was obvious on two phalanges, which could possibly have occurred in a weighty animal that did not get much exercise (Plate 9).

The bones recovered from context [19] (fill of animal burial [18]), are from an articulated pig skeleton. The mandible, skull (many pieces), tibiae, pelvis, tibiae, fibulas, and foot bones are from a juvenile pig. Parts of a neonatal piglet were recovered from [21]. A robust and stocky neonatal incomplete skeleton was produced from [23]. Context [37] yielded the remains neonatal or pre-natal piglets, with a minimum number of individuals estimated at three, based on the counts of limb bones present.

No butchering was seen on any of the pig remains and the reason for their complete burials remains unclear at this stage. There is some variation in size and shape of these pigs, with at least one short, stocky type that may be attributed to a breed such as the Small White, which was only brought into this country in the 18th century, or the Lincolnshire Curly Coat which could tolerate the wet and cold conditions (Porter 1999). The pig skeleton recovered from [17] is of a massive stature and this could suggest it is from one of the largest breeds from around the mid-19th century, the Yorkshire and Lincolnshire, which are said 'to exceed in weight that of a moderately grown Scotch Ox' (Porter 1999).

Remains of a skull with mandibles, femur, tibia and ulna from a sub-adult cat were found along with fragments of cattle bone in context [25], the primary fill of pit [24]. A knife cut was noted on the cat ulna, which would suggest this cat was at least skinned and possibly eaten.

6.3.4 Conclusions and recommendations for further work

While the assemblage is dominated by the animal burials, there is some evidence of butchering and food waste, with good quality meat bearing bones. The animal burials could be of interest, but may be of a relatively modern date, given the size and variety of breeds. Pigs were commonly kept by many from smallholders to single households up to the Second World War, although kept for fattening for meat, it is possible they were kept as pets. It is likely however, given that all are juvenile or neonatal, that they were diseased animals or else died natural deaths.

Depending on the final dating of features, it may be worthwhile fully identifying the assemblage and taking measurements of the articulated skeletons, in particular to determine species and stature. Assessing the extent of pathologies and attempting to determine causes of death could provide further information on later husbandry and farming practices. Several other complete pig burials have been recorded locally (Curl 2007; 2008). Indeed, pigs appear to have been far more frequent than other domestic food mammals, and the remains at this site can be compared with those and with other sites nationally. Remains of the probable skinned cat are of interest and examples are known in Norwich (Curl forthcoming) and Cambridgeshire (Luff and Garcia 1995), but are less common in rural areas such as this.

6.4 Small Finds

The site produced four small finds, three of metal and one of stone (Appendix 6). The assemblage consists of an undiagnostic right-angled iron fitting, part of a undiagnostic stone bead and two iron knife blades; one whittle- and one scale-tanged. Both appear to be of late medieval date.

The iron objects will require X-radiography and the stone artefact will require further specialist identification. The results of these analyses will be deposited with the rest of the archive.

7.0 Conclusions

The archaeological evaluation work undertaken by NAU archaeology was completed successfully. The excavation of 11 trenches, in advance of the planned construction of a Primary Care Centre, Village Hall and Day Nursery on the site, recorded a total of 19 archaeological features. Of these, 6 were rubbish pits, 6 were linear features (drainage ditches or land boundaries), and 8 were whole animal burials, mostly of pigs and piglets. All features dated to the medieval or post-medieval period, or else were modern. The archaeological evidence perhaps suggests the existence of a small-holding or farm on this location during the later medieval period. The proximity of the port at King's Lynn having a strong influence on the range of pottery types available to the inhabitants. The faunal remains provide evidence for the consumption of beef,

mutton and pork, and perhaps a later specialization in pig farming into the post-medieval period.

Recommendations for future work based upon this report will be made by Norfolk Landscape Archaeology.

Acknowledgements

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Appendix 1a: Context Summary

Context	Category	SSD	Description	Period
1	Cut	T3	Pit	Unknown
2	Deposit	T3	Primary fill of [1]	Unknown
3	Cut	T3	Linear?	Unknown
4	Deposit	T3	Lower fill of [3]	Unknown
5	Cut	T3	Irregular Pit	Unknown
6	Deposit	T3	Upper fill of [5]	Unknown
7	Deposit	T3	Lower fill of [5]	Unknown
8	Cut	T10	Pit or linear terminal	Unknown
9	Deposit	T10	Fill of [8]	Unknown
10	Cut	T8	Linear	Unknown
11	Deposit	T8	Fill of [10]	Unknown
12	Cut	T2	Linear	Modern
13	Deposit	T2	Fill of [12]	Modern
14	Cut	T5	Animal burial	Unknown
15	Deposit	T5	Fill of [14]	Unknown
16	Cut	T6	Animal burial	Unknown
17	Deposit	T6	Fill of [16]	Unknown
18	Cut	T6	Animal burial	Unknown
19	Deposit	T6	Fill of [18]	Unknown
20	Cut	T6	Animal burial	Unknown
21	Deposit	T6	Fill of [20]	Unknown
22	Cut	T6	Animal burial	Unknown
23	Deposit	T6	Fill of [22]	Unknown
24	Cut	T7	Pit	Unknown
25	Deposit	T7	Primary fill of [24]	Unknown
26	Deposit	T7	Secondary fill of [24]	Unknown
27	Deposit	T7	Upper fill of [24]	Unknown
28	Deposit	T7	Final fill of [24]	Unknown
29	Deposit	T7	Middle fill of [24]	Unknown
30	Cut	T9	Pit	Unknown
31	Deposit	T9	Fill of [30]	Unknown
32	Cut	T7	Animal burial	Unknown
33	Deposit	T7	Fill of [32]	Unknown
34	Cut	T7	Animal burial	Unknown
35	Deposit	T7	Fill of [34]	Unknown
36	Cut	T7	Animal burial	Unknown
37	Deposit	T7	Fill of [36]	Unknown
38	Cut	T8	Linear	Unknown
39	Deposit	T8	Fill of [38]	Unknown
40	Cut	T4	Linear	Unknown
41	Deposit	T4	Upper fill of [40]	Unknown
42	Deposit	T4	Lower fill of [40]	Unknown
43	Cut	T4	Linear or spread	Unknown
44	Deposit	T4	Fill of [43]	Unknown
45	Deposit	T3	Upper fill of [1]	Unknown
46	Deposit	T3	Upper fill of [3]	Unknown
47	Deposit	T2	Lower fill of [12]	Unknown
48	Deposit	T2	Upper fill of [12]	Unknown
49	Deposit	T2	Silt layer	Unknown
50	Deposit	T3	Silt layer	Unknown
51	Deposit	T10	Silt layer	Unknown

Appendix 1b: OASIS feature summary table

Period	Feature type	Quantity
Unknown	Animal burial	6
	Linear	1
	Pit	2
Medieval (1066 to 1539AD)	Linear	3
	Pit	4
Post-medieval (1540 to 1900AD)	Animal burial	2
Modern (1900 to 2050 AD)	Linear	1

Appendix 2a: Finds by Context

Context	Material	Quantity	Weight (g)	Period
2	Pottery	3	73	Medieval
2	Ceramic Building Material	1	245	Medieval
2	Flint - worked	1	-	Prehistoric
2	Animal bone	-	199	Undiagnostic
2	Shell - oyster	-	14	Undiagnostic
6	Pottery	46	547	Medieval
6	Ceramic Building Material	11	1546	Medieval
6	Animal bone	-	1159	Undiagnostic
6	Shell - cockle	-	1	Undiagnostic
6	Iron Nail	7	-	Undiagnostic
7	Animal bone	-	2	Undiagnostic
7	Shell - cockle	-	3	Undiagnostic
17	Pottery	1	9	Post medieval
17	Ceramic Building Material	1	42	Medieval
17	Animal bone	-	6088	Undiagnostic
19	Animal bone	-	2412	Undiagnostic
21	Animal bone	-	30	Undiagnostic
23	Animal bone	-	70	Undiagnostic
25	Pottery	7	91	Medieval
25	Ceramic Building Material	7	1363	Medieval
25	Animal bone	-	220	Undiagnostic
25	Shell - oyster	-	14	Undiagnostic
26	Pottery	3	40	Medieval
26	Ceramic Building Material	2	497	Medieval
26	Animal bone	-	112	Undiagnostic
26	Shell - cockle	-	26	Undiagnostic
28	Pottery	20	387	Medieval
28	Pottery	13	180	Post medieval
28	Ceramic Building Material	27	2578	Medieval
28	Animal bone	-	319	Undiagnostic
28	Shell - cockle	-	6	Undiagnostic
33	Animal bone	-	530	Undiagnostic
35	Pottery	1	34	Medieval
37	Animal bone	-	101	Undiagnostic
39	Pottery	3	115	Medieval
39	Animal bone	-	246	Undiagnostic
41	Pottery	1	34	Medieval
41	Ceramic Building Material	2	83	Medieval
41	Animal bone	-	47	Undiagnostic

Appendix 2b: NHER Finds Summary Table

Period	Material	Quantity
Medieval (1066 to 1539AD)	Pottery	100
Medieval (1066 to 1539AD)	Ceramic building material	40
Medieval (1066 to 1539AD)	Fired clay	1
Post-medieval (1540 to 1900AD)	Pottery	1

Appendix 3: Pottery

SSD	Ctxt	Feature	Fabric	Form	Qty	Wt (g)	Fabric date range
T3	2	1	YARG		1	4	13th–15th c.
T3	2	1	GRIL		1	7	14th–15th c.?
T3	2	1	EMTW	Jar	1	62	Medieval
T3	6	5	EMW		1	4	11th–12th c.
T3	6	5	EMW		1	19	11th–12th c.
T3	6	5	EMW		1	22	11th–12th c.
T3	6	5	LMU		2	26	11th–14th c.
T3	6	5	MCW		1	38	L. 12th–14th c.
T3	6	5	EMTW		1	56	Med
T3	6	5	GRIM	Jug	1	40	L. 12th–14th c.
T3	6	5	GRIM	Jug	1	9	L. 12th–14th c.
T3	6	5	GRIM		19	128	L. 12th–14th c.
T3	6	5	GRIM		1	21	L. 12th–14th c.
T3	6	5	GRIL		2	18	14th–15th c.?
T3	6	5	YARG	Jug	8	36	13th–15th c.
T3	6	5	UPG		6	75	L. 12th–14th c.
T3	6	5	UPG		1	12	L. 12th–14th c.
T3	6	5	GRIL		1	17	14th–15th c.?
T3	6	5	LMTE		1	8	15th–16th c.
T3	6	5	GSW1		1	7	E. 14th–17th c.
T6	17	16	WNBC		1	9	17th c.
T7	25	24	GRIM		1	28	L. 12th–14th c.
T7	25	24	GRIM		1	32	L. 12th–14th c.
T7	25	24	GRIM		4	28	L. 12th–14th c.
T7	25	24	GRIL	Jar	1	3	14th–15th c.?
T7	26	24	MCW		1	11	L. 12th–14th c.
T7	26	24	GRIM		2	29	L. 12th–14th c.
T7	28	24	THET		1	20	10th–11th c.
T7	28	24	MCW		2	6	L. 12th–14th c.
T7	28	24	MCW	Bowl	2	31	L. 12th–14th c.
T7	28	24	BOUA		2	21	13th–14th c.
T7	28	24	YARG	Jug	1	152	13th–15th c.
T7	28	24	YARG		2	8	13th–15th c.
T7	28	24	YARG	Jug	1	3	13th–15th c.
T7	28	24	UPG		1	12	L. 12th–14th c.
T7	28	24	GRIM		5	80	L. 12th–14th c.
T7	28	24	GRIM		1	22	L. 12th–14th c.
T7	28	24	GRIL		1	6	14th–15th c.?
T7	28	24	ELYG		1	20	Medieval–L. Medieval
T7	28	24	DUTR	Cauldron	13	179	15th–17th c.
T7	35	34	BOUD	Jug?	1	34	15th–16th c.
T8	39	38	GRIL	Handled jar	3	115	14th–15th c.?
T4	41	40	BOUD	Jug	1	33	15th–16th c.

Appendix 4: Ceramic Building Material

Ctxt	Fabric	Form	Qty	Wt (g)	Width	Height	Mortar	Abr	Comments
2	Est	EB	1	243					
6	Est	EB	7	182				+	
6	Est	EB	1	991	113	57			sanded, occ straw, black deposit on surface, well made
6	Est	EB	1	131		51			sanded, occ straw, well made
6	Est	EB	1	163		55			sanded, occ straw, well made
6	Org	FC	1	16				++	
17	Est	EB	1	42				+	
25	Est	EB	4	136				+	
25	Est	EB	1	403		74	Thin	+	sanded, occ straw, edges sooted
25	Est	EB	1	255				+	sanded, occ straw, edges sooted
25	Est	EB	1	509	130	50			sooted surface, deep diagonal lines (?X) incised in surface, sanded?
26	Est	EB	1	13					
26	Est	EB	1	453		58			edges KT and slightly chamfered, sanded base, prob contained organic inclusions
28	Est	EB	12	839					one piece black deposit like (6) on surface
28	Est	EB	1	280		50			strawed base, slight groove in surface
28	Est	EB	1	263		60			sanded, occ straw
28	Est	EB	1	333		57	Fine	+	sanded, occ straw
28	Est	EB	1	252		53		+	sanded, occ straw
28	Est	EB	1	478	122	46			sanded, occ straw
41	Est?	EB?	1	75					overfired
41	Est?	EB?	1	7				+	small, fabric ID not certain, may be later

Notes: EB – early brick; FC – fired clay; est – estuarine clay fabric; org – organic tempered fabric

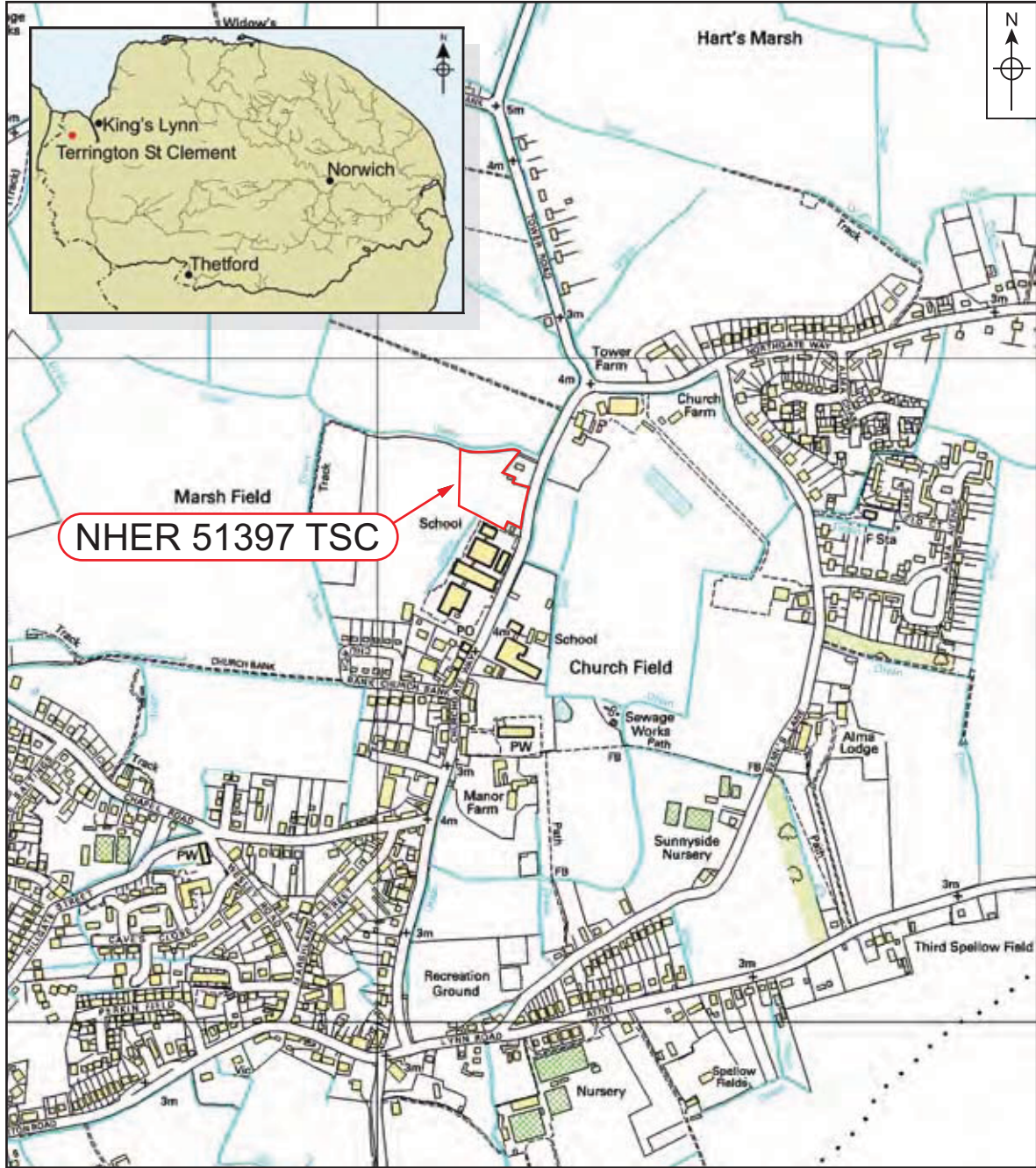
Appendix 5: Faunal Remains

Ctxt	Qty	Wt (g)	Spp.	Spp. qty	Age	Butchering	Comments
2	5	199	Cattle	1	Adult	Butchered	Scapula
2			Pig	2		Butchered	Jaw, canid gnawing, pathology on teeth; tibia
2			Mammal	2			
6	53	1,159	Cattle	7	Adult	Butchered	3 pelvis', metacarpal, chopped vertebrae
6			Sheep/goat	4	Range	Butchered	Scapula, tibia, burnt femur and radius

Ctxt	Qty	Wt (g)	Spp.	Spp. qty	Age	Butchering	Comments
6			Pig	7	Range	Butchered	neonatal tibias, butchered sub-adult bones
6			Bird	6	Adult	?Butchered	Need species identification, inc wild species
6			Mammal	29		Butchered	Fragments of medium - large mammal
7	1	2	Mammal	1			Shaft fragment
17	97	6,088	Pig	97	Sub adult		Whole skeleton, articulated burial
19	65	2,412	Pig	65	Juvenile		Incomplete skeleton
21	10	30	Pig	10	neonatal		scapula, tibias, humerus, femur, ulna, vertebrae
23	19	70	Pig	19	neonatal		robust, jaws/skull, humeri, femur, tibia, ulnas, scapula
25	15	220	Cattle	2	adult	?cut	talus, rib
25			Cat	10	Sub adult	knife cut	mandibles, skull, femur, tibia, ulna with cut, teeth
25			Mammal	3			
26	11	112	Pig	1	Juvenile	?Butchered	mandible, Dp4 in wear, little wear on first molar
26			Cat	2	sub-adult		humerus, femur; (part of cat in (25)?)
26			Fish	1			vertebrae, needs ID
26			Bird/ Mammal	7		Butchered	need identification
28	26	319	Cattle	2	adult	Butchered	radius, proximal phalange, both with canid gnawing
28			Sheep/ goat	3	adult	Butchered	pelvis
28			Pig	3	juv	?Butchered	mandible, upper jaw, skull fragment
28			Bird	3	adult	?Butchered	humerus, radius, shaft fragment, need identification
28			Fish	2			rib fragments
28			Mammal	13		Butchered	
33	26	530	Pig	26	Juvenile		MNI:2, jaws, scapulas, skull, humeri, tibia, vertebrae
37	181	101	Pig	181	Neonatal		MNI:3, jaw, limb bones, vertebrae, ribs, foot bones
39	2	246	Cattle	2	Adult	Butchered	Pelvis, humerus shaft
41	4	47	Sheep/ goat	1		Butchered	tibia shaft, canid gnawing
41			Mammal	3			

Appendix 6: Small Finds

SF	Ctxt	Material	Qty	Object Name	Description	Date
1	06	Iron	1	Knife	Blade. Scale tang in two pieces	L. Medieval/Post-medieval
2	06	Iron	1	Artefact	Right-angled fitting	Undiagnostic
3	28	Iron/ wood	1	Knife	Whittle tang; with remains of mineralised wooden handle	Medieval/ Early post-medieval
4	28	Stone	1	Bead	Fragment	Undiagnostic



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Figure 1. Site location. Scale 1:10,000



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Figure 2. Trench location. Scale 1:1000

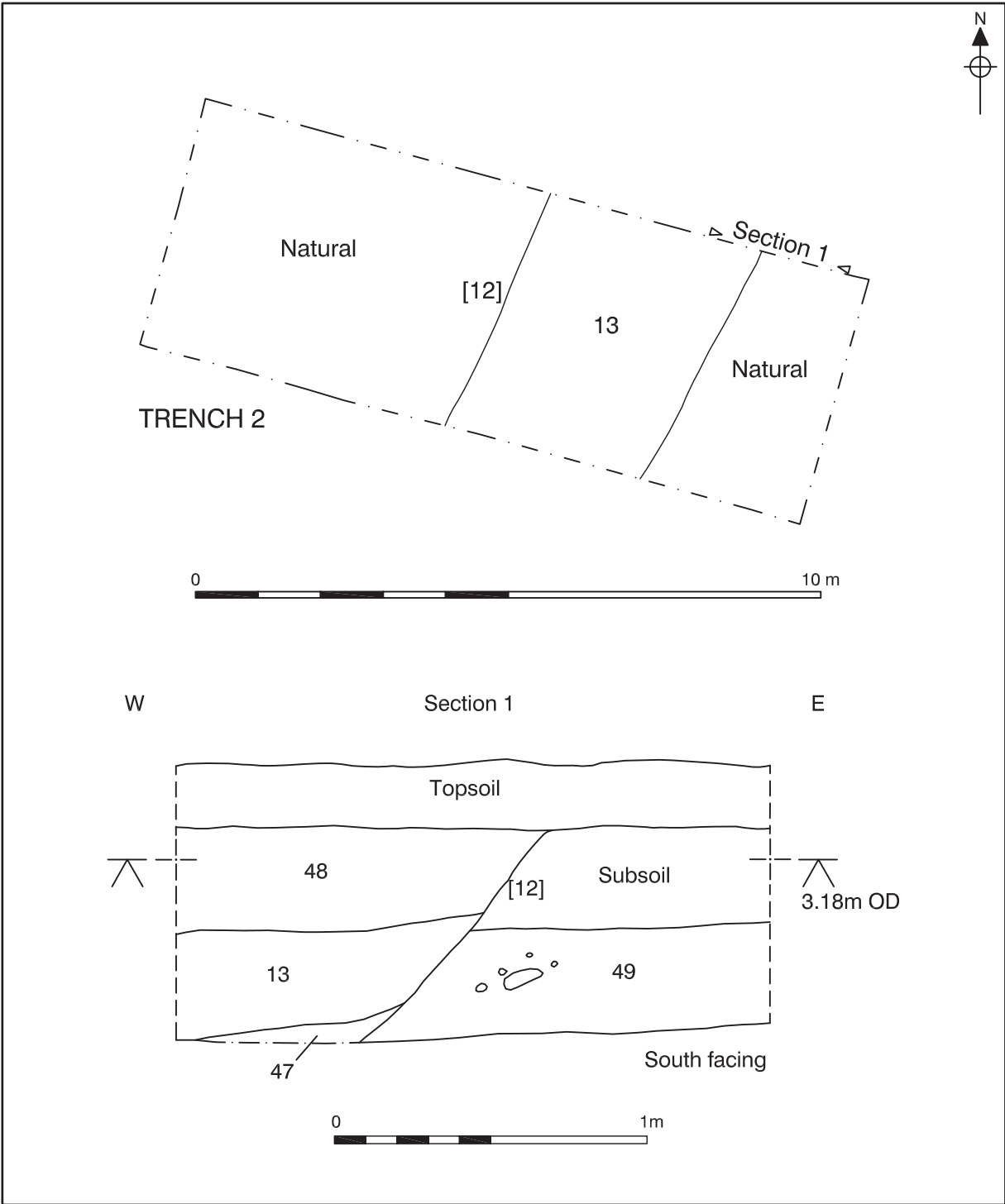


Figure 3. Trench 2, plan and section. Scales 1:100 and 1:20

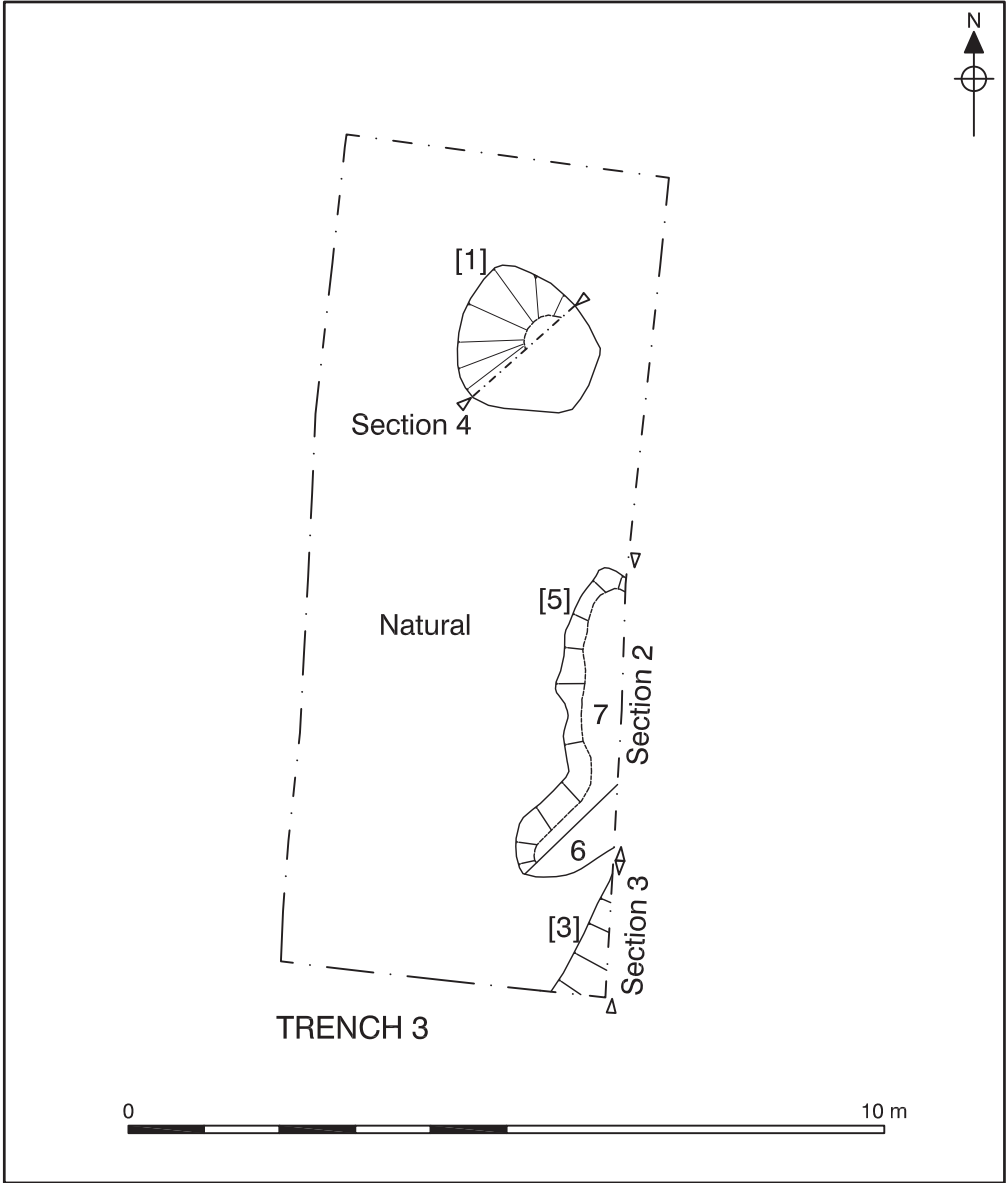


Figure 4. Trench 3, plan. Scale 1:100

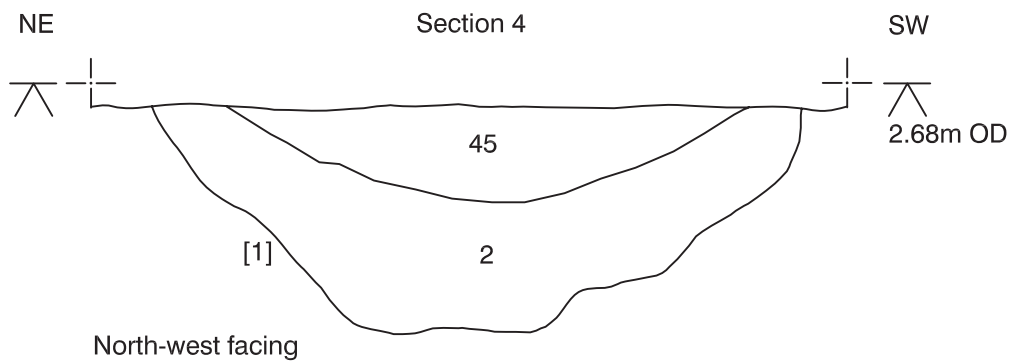
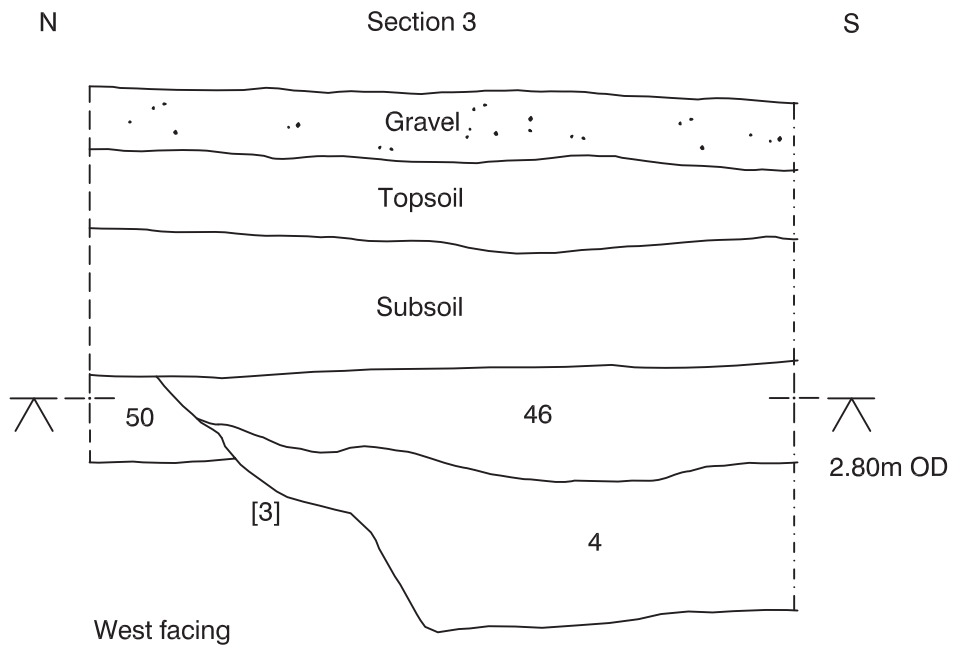
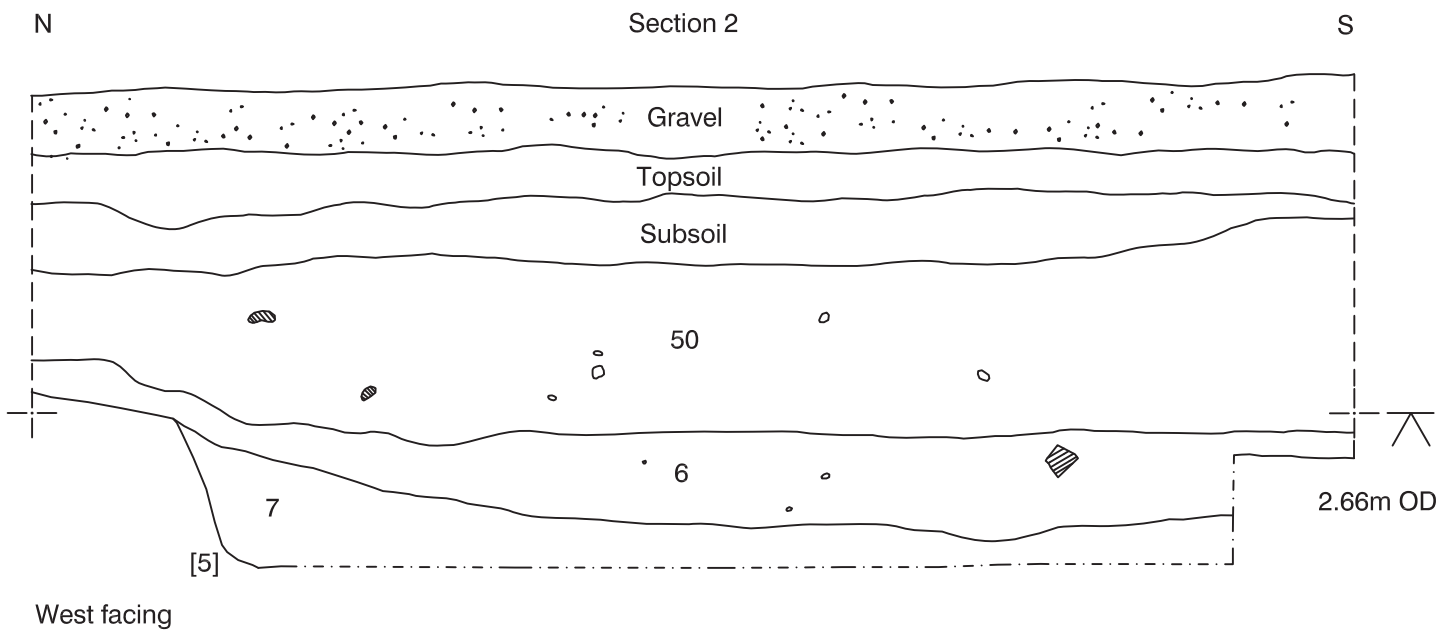


Figure 5. Trench 3, sections. Scale 1:20

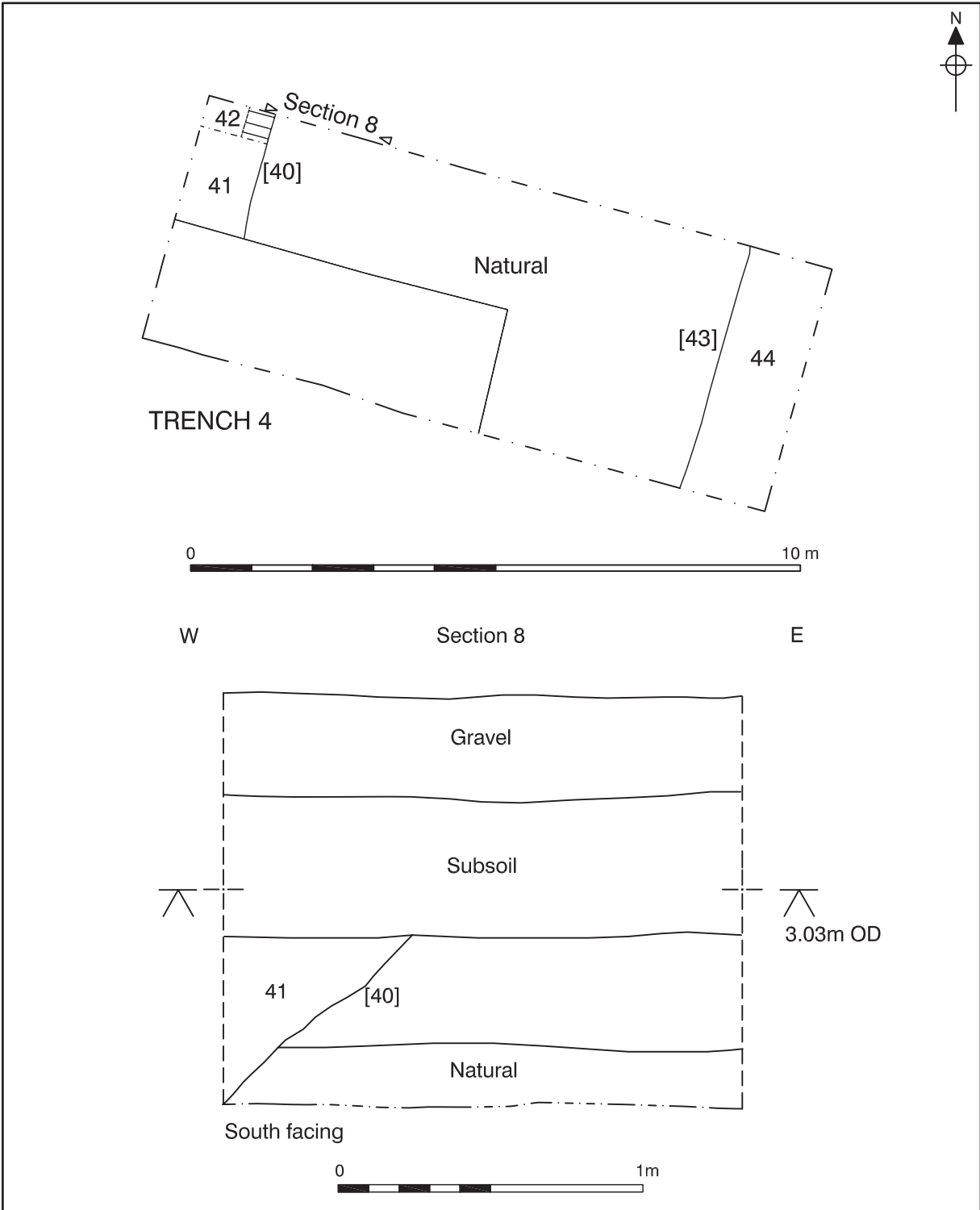


Figure 6. Trench 4, plan and section. Scales 1:100 and 1:20

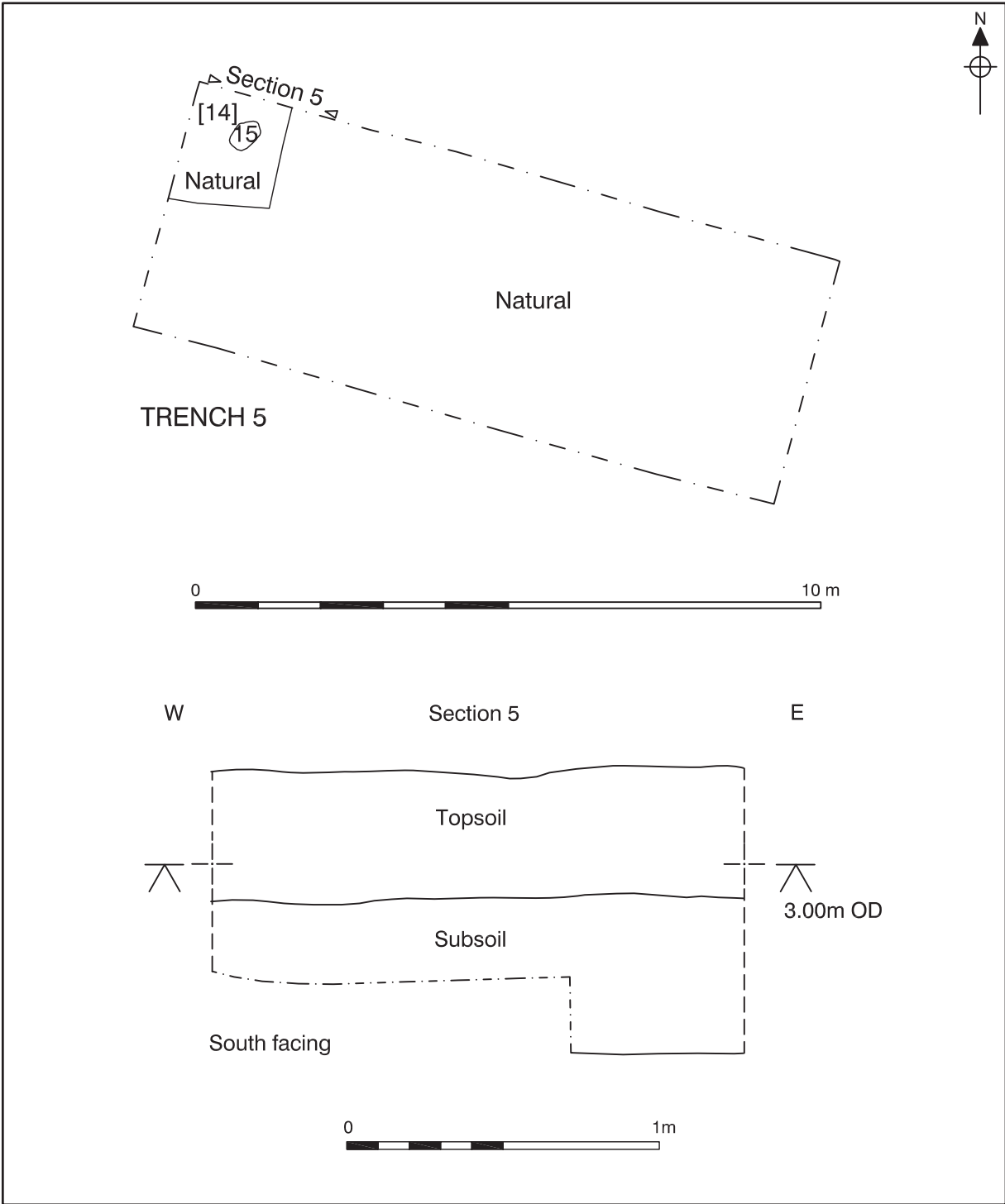


Figure 7. Trench 5, plan and section. Scales 1:100 and 1:20

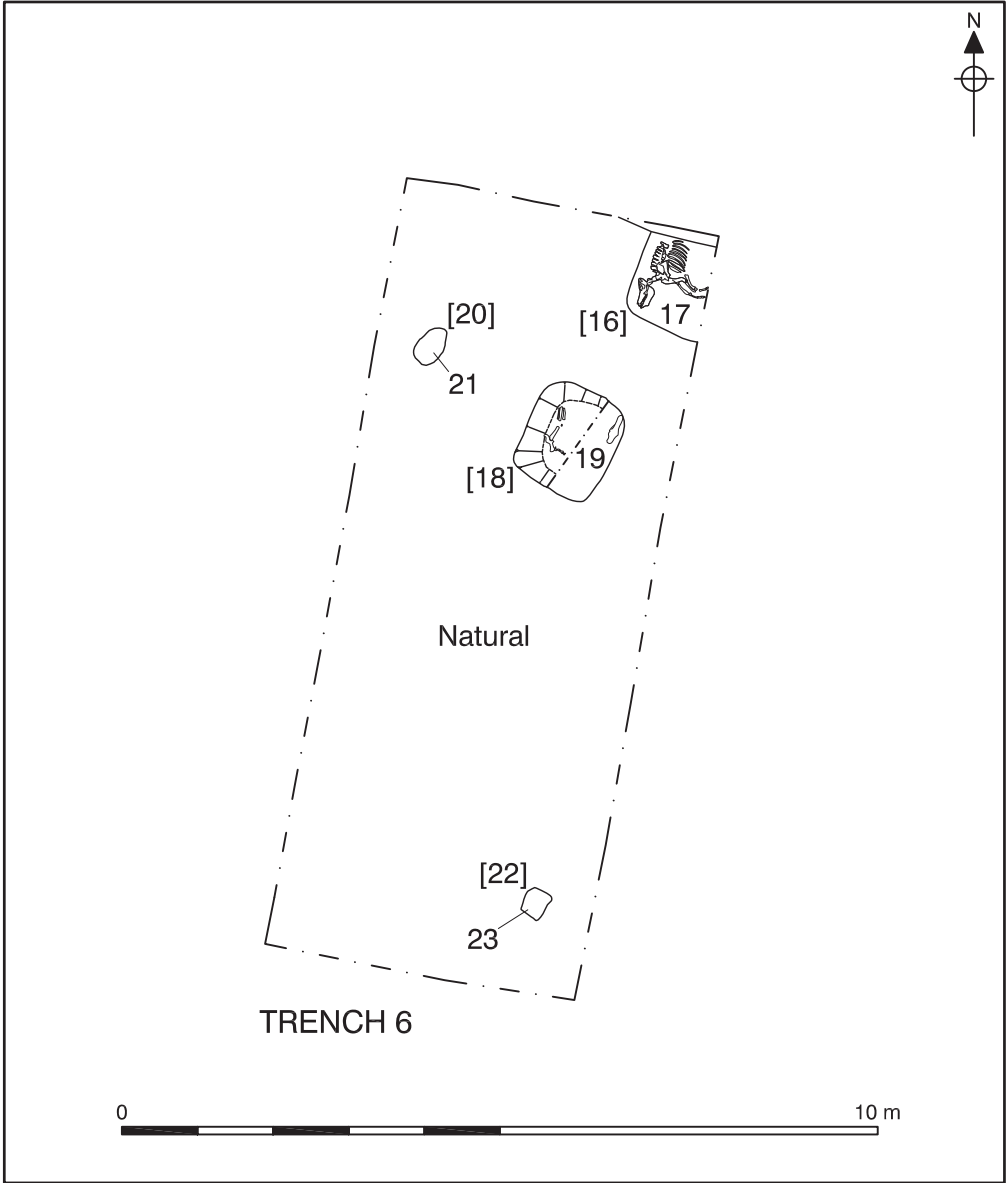


Figure 8. Trench 6 plan. Scale 1:100

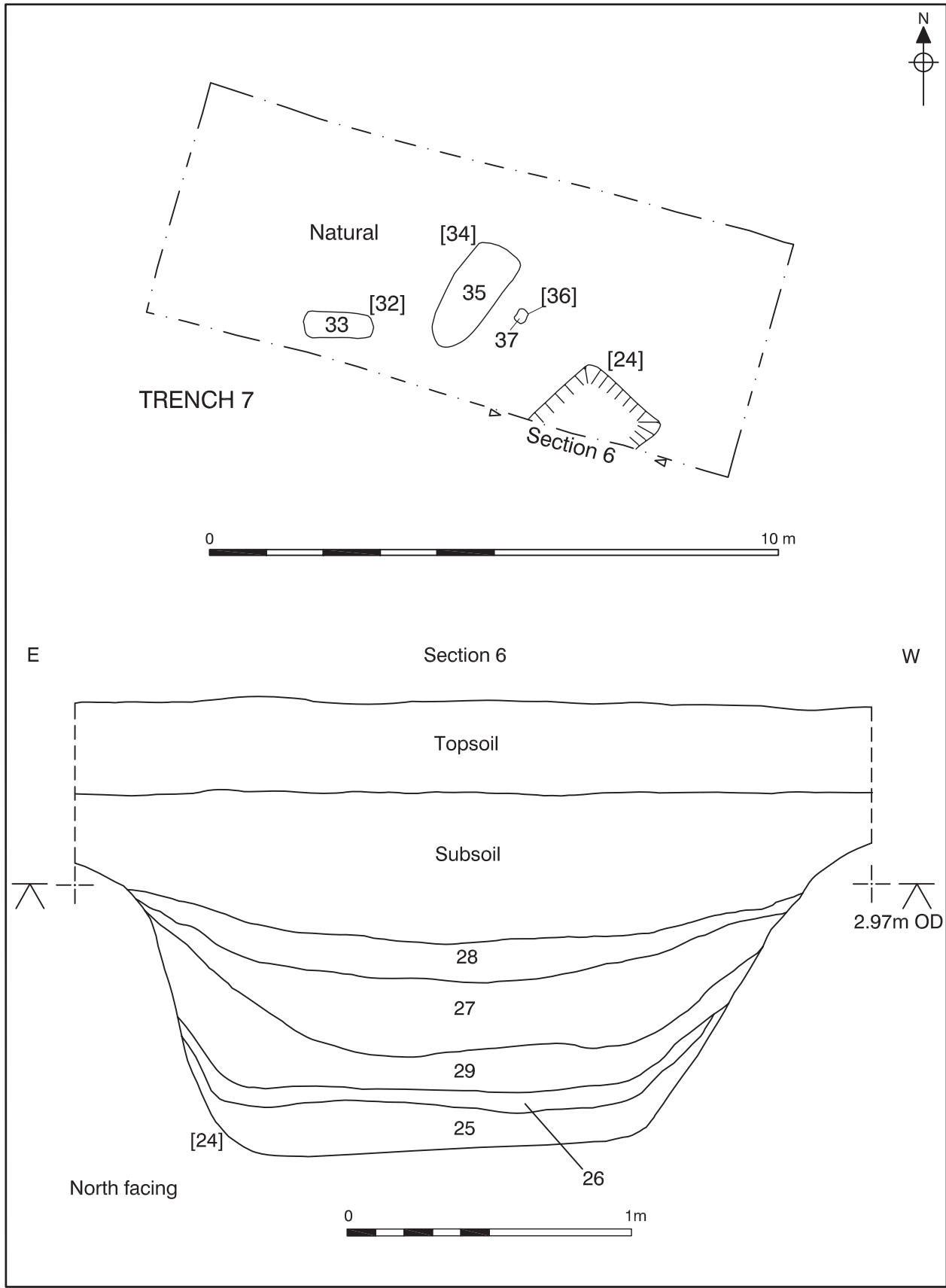


Figure 9. Trench 7, plan and section. Scales 1:100 and 1:20

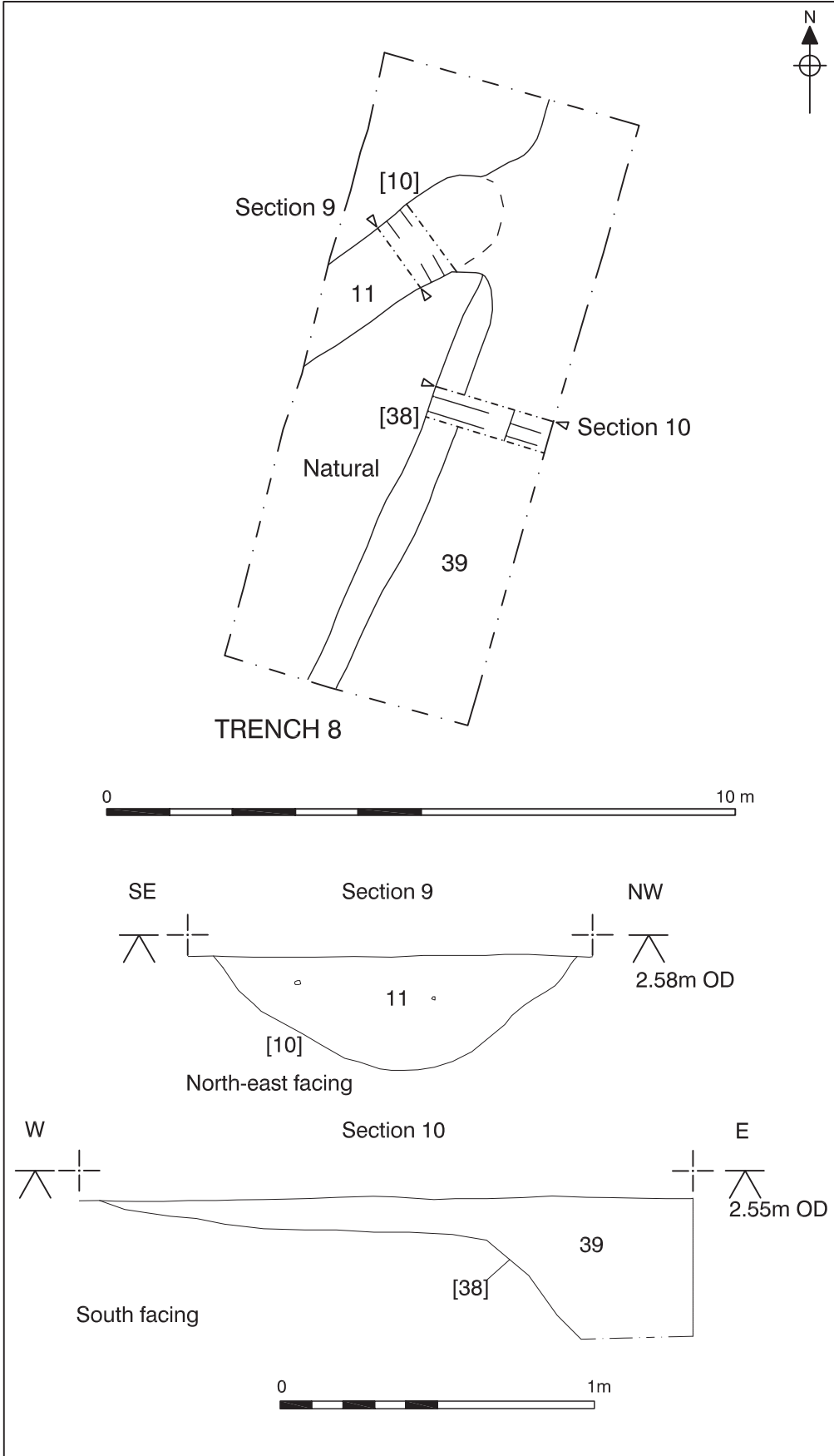


Figure 10. Trench 8, plan and sections. Scales 1:100 and 1:20

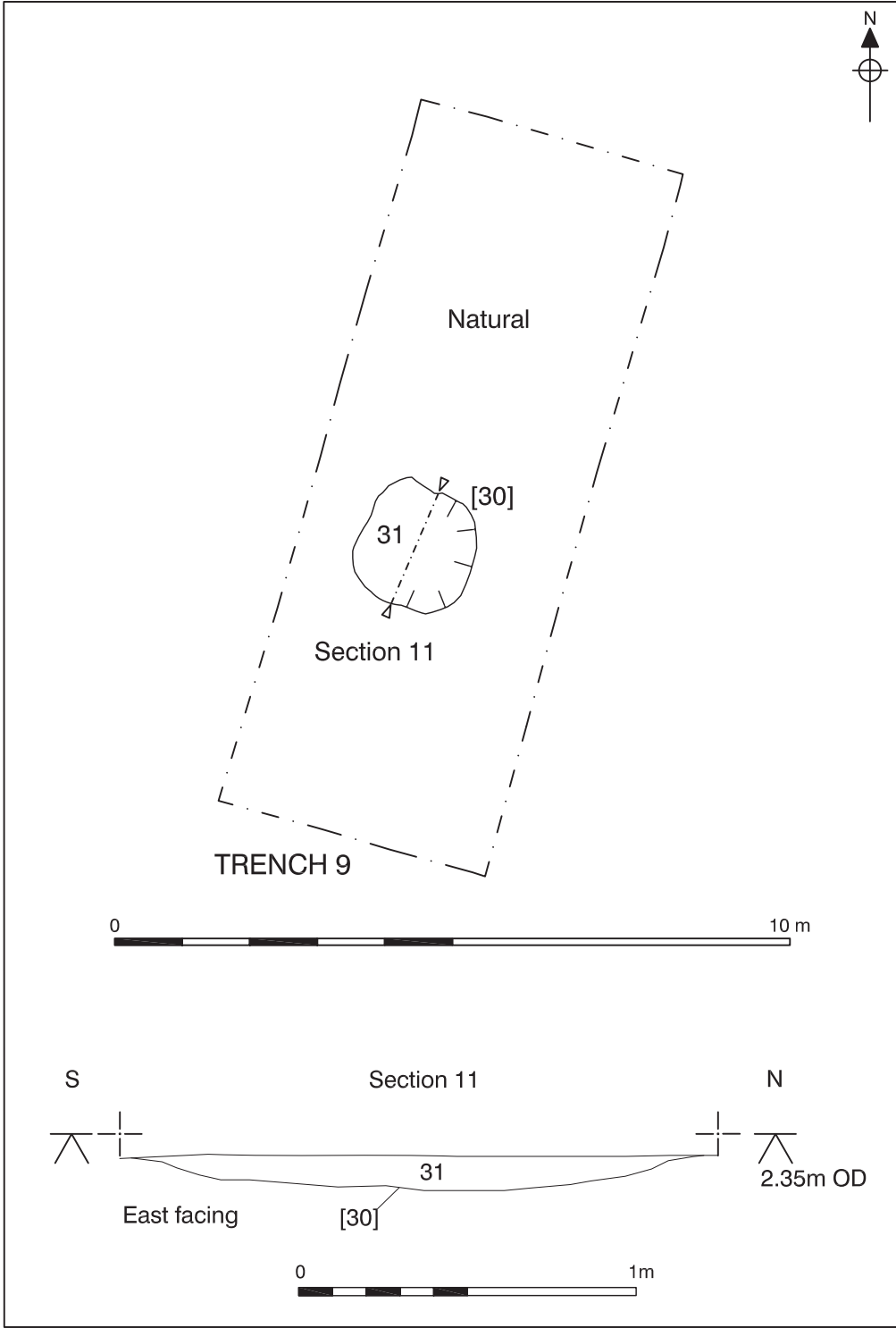


Figure 11. Trench 9, plan and section. Scales 1:100 and 1:20

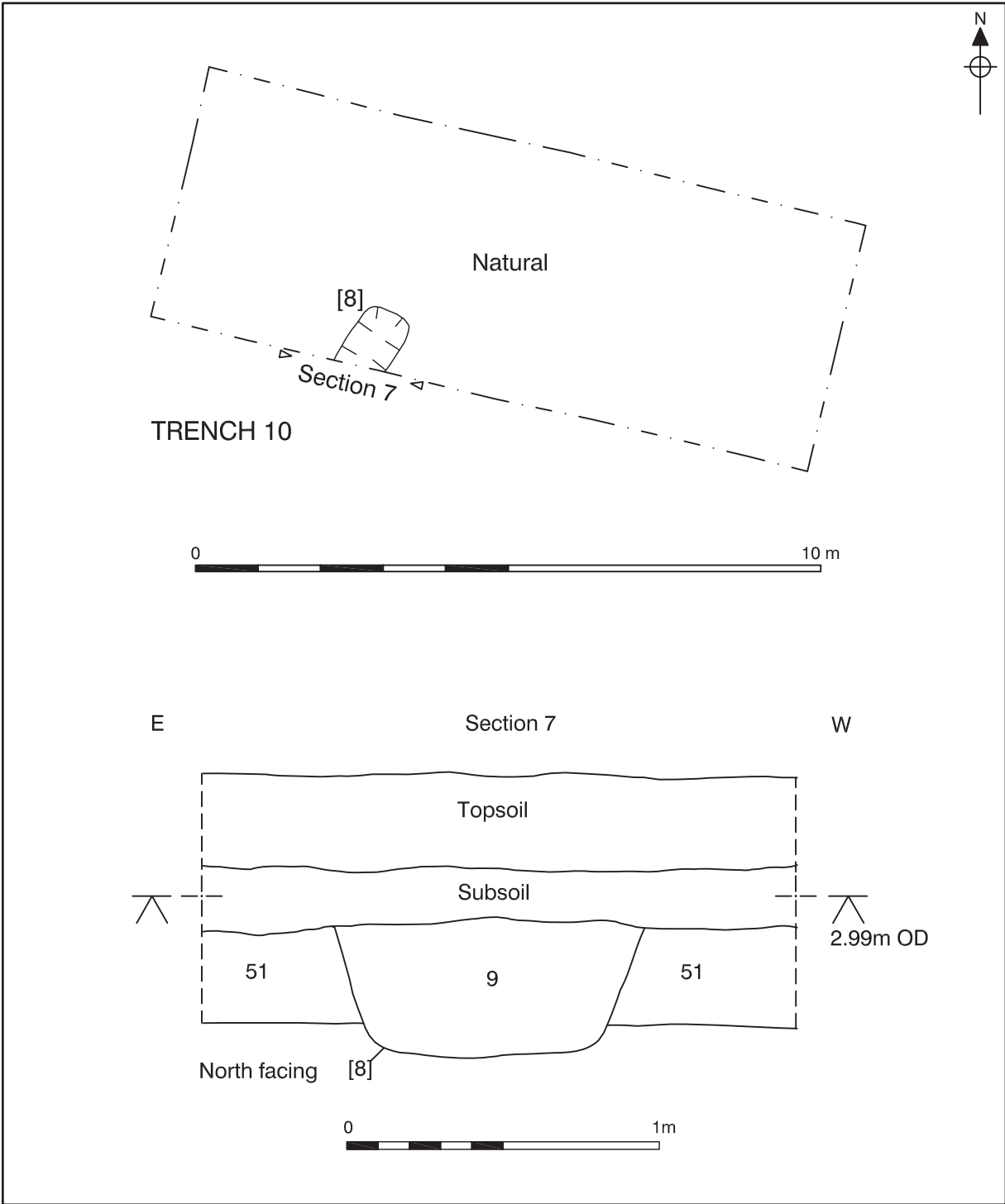


Figure 12. Trench 11, plan and section. Scales 1:100 and 1:20



Plate 1. General site shot, looking north



Plate 2. Trench 8, pre-excavation shot, looking north



Plate 3. Trench 3, pre-excavation shot, looking south



Plate 4. Pit [1], post-excavation shot



Plate 5. Pit [5], post-excavation shot



Plate 6. Pit [24], post-excavation shot



Plate 7. Pig burial [18], mid-excavation shot



Plate 8. Pig burial [16], mid-excavation shot



Plate 9. Phalanges from the pig skeleton, showing pathology. Scale 1cm