

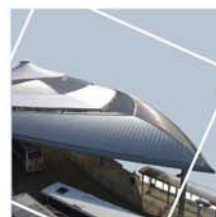
Report 2290



nau archaeology

An Archaeological Evaluation at Queensway Community Junior School, Thetford, Norfolk

HER ENF 124420



Prepared for
Mott MacDonald
on behalf of Norfolk County Council



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Location:	Queensway Community Junior School, Thetford
District:	Breckland
Grid Ref.:	TL 86688243
HER No.:	ENF 124420
SM No.:	NF 293
Client:	Mott MacDonald for Norfolk County Council
Dates of Fieldwork:	7-8 March 2010

Summary

An archaeological evaluation was conducted for Mott MacDonald on behalf of Norfolk County Council ahead of the construction of a cycle route. Ten small hand-dug test pits were excavated along the proposed route of the cycle path

This project has demonstrated that Late Saxon remains are present within the development site, in the form of a gravel surface and a deposit of rubbish, but it cannot be established whether the surface is a road or a yard surface and whether the rubbish deposit represents a midden or a pit fill. The small size of the trenches prevents any firm identification of the feature types encountered however the presence of bones of brown bear and possible rabbit are of interest.

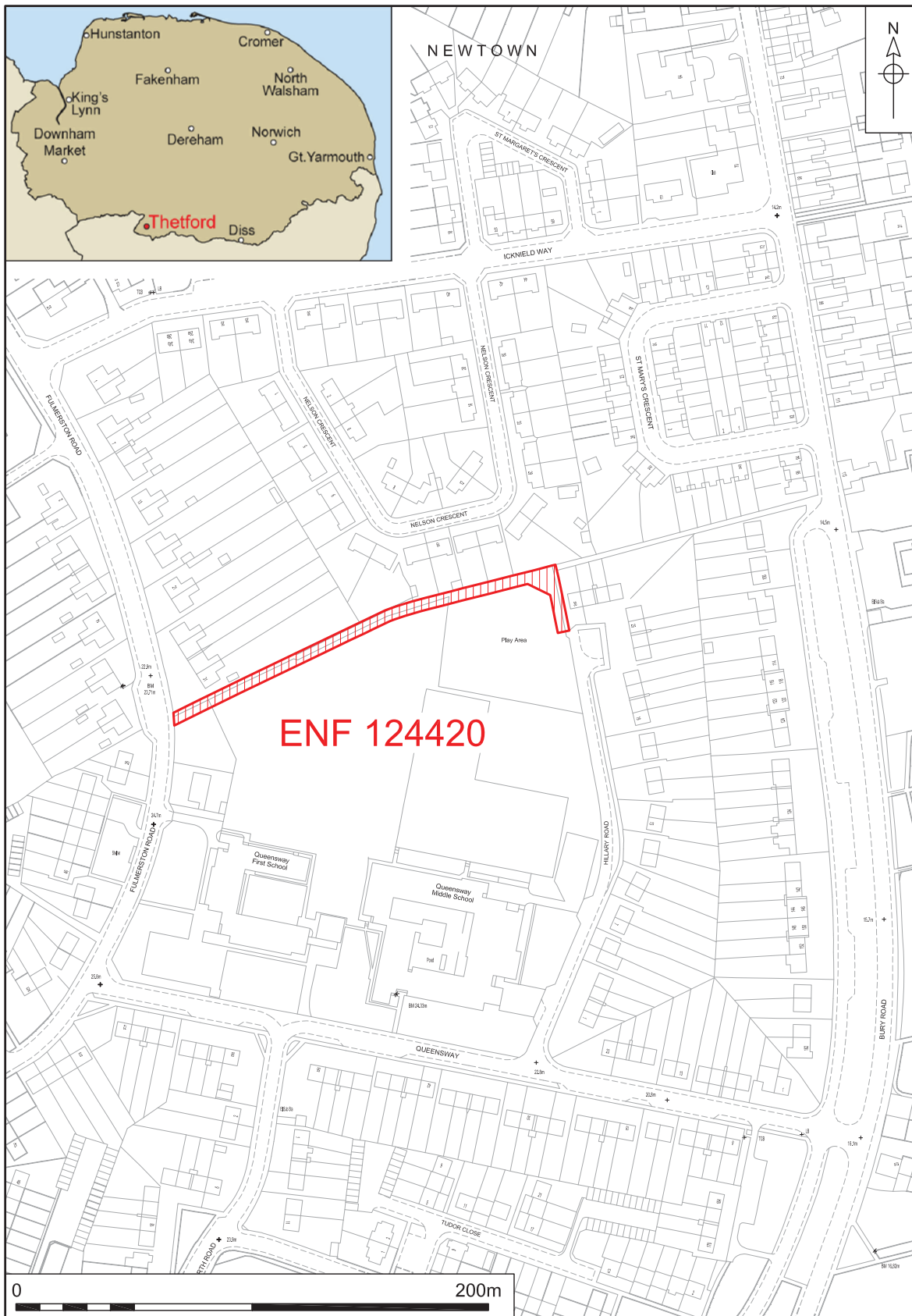
1.0 INTRODUCTION

The development consisted of a cycle route running along the northern perimeter of the school grounds. The impact of the cycle path is planned to be 0.17m deep with fence posts buried up to 0.45m and a street lighting duct at 0.5m below current ground surface. Ten hand-dug 1m x 1m test-pits were excavated to assess the depth and nature of the archaeological remains within the development site.

This work was undertaken to fulfil a planning condition set by Norfolk County Council (Ref. SP/Y/3/2009/3012) and a Brief issued by Norfolk Landscape Archaeology (Ref. CNF42477) after consultation with Dr Will Fletcher, Ancient Monuments Inspector, English Heritage. The work was conducted in accordance with a Project Design and Method Statement prepared by NAU Archaeology (Ref. NAU/JB/BAU2290v3). This work was commissioned and funded by Mott MacDonald on behalf of Norfolk County Council.

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

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



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Figure 1. Site location. Scale 1:2500

2.0 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

The site lies on the west-facing slope of a dry valley feeding the River Thet, at a height of between 15m OD and 23m OD and is situated in the centre of a housing estate west of Bury Road.

The underlying geology consisted of Cretaceous chalk (BGS 1991) with deposits of sand above. Natural deposits (sand) were encountered only in Trench 5.

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The Norfolk Historic Environment Record (NHER) has been consulted and because of the volume of records for this area, only those closest to the development site have been presented.

Prehistoric

A Bronze Age burial mound with 12 secondary Early Saxon burials (NHER 5828) lies 200m west of the present development site.

During grave digging in the cemetery 300m northwest of the development site, Neolithic and Bronze Age pottery sherds have been found (NHER 25350).

Roman

Thetford is rich in Roman evidence, however in the vicinity of the present development site there has been only one recorded find which was a small hoard of six 4th-century Roman coins (NHER 5847) found in 1958, 250m north of the present development site.

Anglo-Saxon

By the Late Saxon period, Thetford was probably the most important town in East Anglia, gaining the seat of the Bishop briefly after the Conquest. It appears to have developed from several small Middle Saxon settlements after the Danish occupation between 870 and 917 (Penn 2005).

In 1929-33 an Early Saxon inhumation burial with a spear and shield (NHER 5960) was found 200m west of the present development site. Close to this is the site of a Bronze Age burial mound with 12 secondary Early Saxon burials (NHER 5828).

In 2006 a Carolingian (Middle Saxon) harness mount (NHER 50106) was found 200m west of the present development site.

The Late Saxon town ditch (NHER 5886) (a possible defensive boundary) runs north to south 100m west of the present development before turning east and possibly clipping the south-western corner of the school site.

The pre-Conquest church of St.Margaret (NHER 5908) lay 350m north-west of the present development site.

In 1979, sherds of Thetford ware (NHER 15410) were found in flower beds 350m north-west of the present site.

A watching brief and small excavation in 1948-9 (NHER 20982), 150m north-west of the current site found Late Saxon inhumation burials, a cobble path, postholes, a hearth and evidence of pottery production.

Excavations in 1947-9, 1967 and 1994-6 (NHER 5847) uncovered more than 40 inhumation burials, two cobble roads, sunken floored buildings, posthole buildings, pits and evidence of metal working 250m north of the present development.

Evidence for a south-east to north-west aligned Late Saxon road (NHER 5929) was found during archaeological investigation in 1949-52 100m to the east of the present development.

During grave digging in the cemetery 300m north-west of the development site, Neolithic, Bronze Age, Late Saxon and medieval pottery sherds were found as well as an Early Saxon bead and coins of King Harold and William I (NHER 25350).

An evaluation and watching brief in 2006, 150m north -west of this site revealed three Late Saxon inhumation burials and flint walls of a later date (NHER 49110).

The whole of the area of the school is encompassed by a Scheduled Monument (SM 293) which represents part of the Late Saxon town. Some of the evidence that supported this designation came from archaeological test pits and small scale excavations undertaken in 1949 and 1952 which revealed a Late Saxon road, buildings, pits and an inhumation burial. The redevelopment of the eastern part of the site in the 1950s and 60s produced 12 more inhumations (NHER 5758).

Medieval

When the bishopric moved to Norwich at the end of the 11th century, some of the town's importance diminished, but it continued to function as a market town until modern times.

During an archaeological evaluation in 2009 (NHER 52766) a medieval quarry pit was discovered 750m north-west of the present development.

The pre-Conquest church of St.Margaret (NHER 5908) lay 350m northwest of the present development site. By the 14th century it had become a leper hospital which became redundant in 1552.

During grave digging in the cemetery 300m north-west of the development site, medieval pottery sherds were found, as well as coins of King William I (NHER 25350).

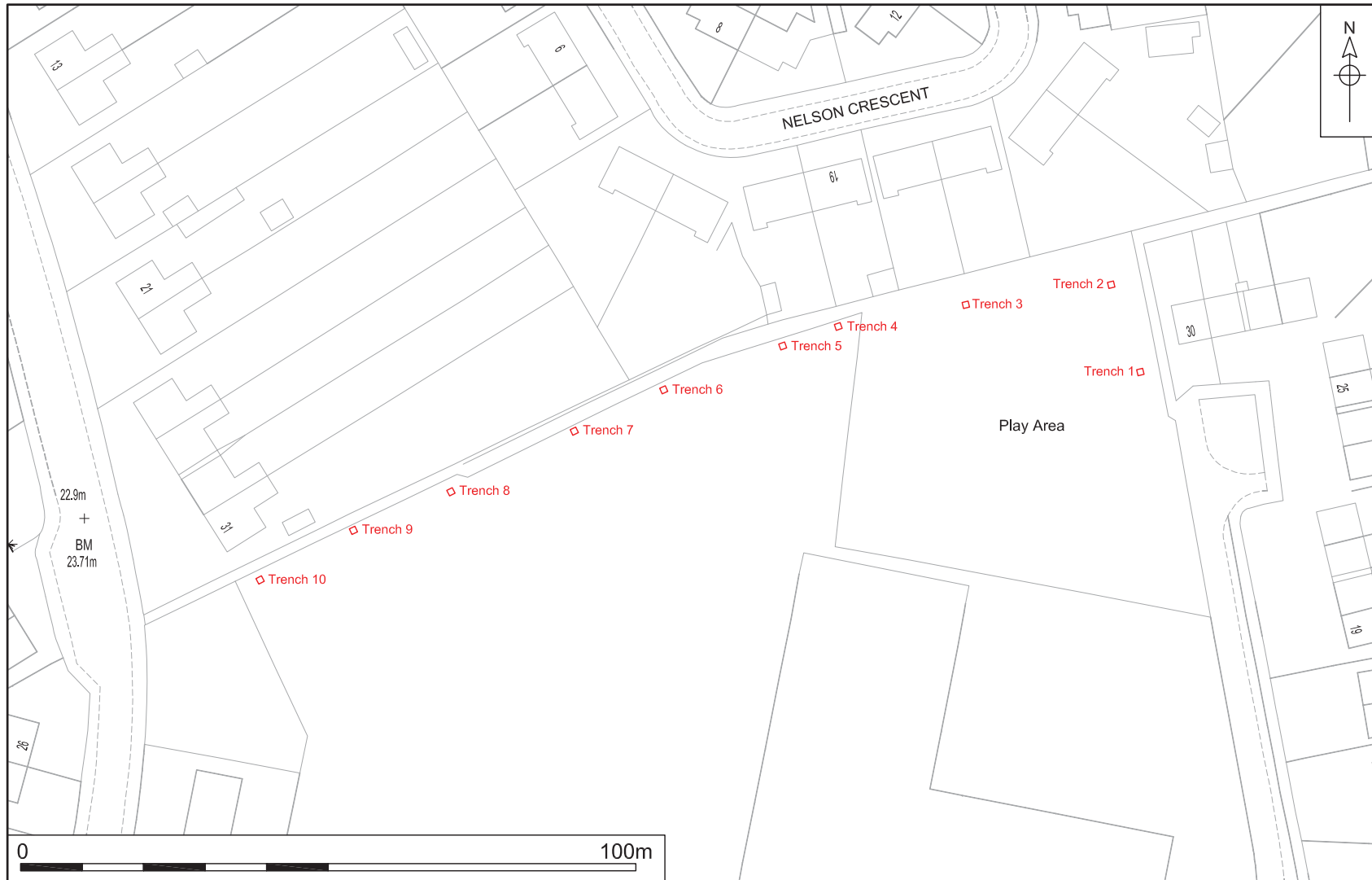
A medieval bronze casket key (NHER 29383) was found in 1992 50m east of the present site.

Some 350m south of the development site a silver penny of Henry III (NHER 6473) was found.

4.0 METHODOLOGY

The objective of this evaluation was to determine as far as reasonably possible the presence or absence, location, nature, extent, date, quality, condition and significance of any surviving archaeological deposits within the development area.

The Brief required that due to the development taking place within a Scheduled Monument, ten 1m x 1m test-pits should be hand dug along the route of the proposed cycle path.



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Figure 2. Trench location. Scale 1:1000

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.


No environmental samples were taken as no suitable deposits were encountered.

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

The temporary benchmark used during the course of this work was transferred from an Ordnance Survey benchmark with a value of 23.71m OD, located on the side of 20 Fulmerston Road.

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

5.0 RESULTS

Trench 1							
					Location		
					Centre point	586763.03/282433.25	
					Dimensions		
					Length	1m	
Width		1m					
Depth		0.6m					
Levels							
Top		14.95m OD					
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL			
4	Layer	Topsoil. Dark brown sandy silt with frequent roots and moderate flint	0.23m	0–0.23m			
5	Layer	Subsoil. Mid brown silty sand with moderate flint and rare chalk flecks	0.24m	0.23–0.47m			
6	Layer	Pale brown creamy silt with chalk lumps and flecks and occasional flint	0.10m	0.47–0.57m			
Discussion							
<p>The subsoil layer (5) has two possible interpretations; as a layer of colluvium due to the trench's position towards the base of a slope, or as a relict layer of subsoil from Medieval or Post-Medieval openfield type agriculture. The presence of a sherd of pottery and brick and roof-tile fragments dated to the 18th-20th century may not provide any further evidence of which option is the correct one. Layer (6) may be associated with Late Saxon occupation, but produced no dating evidence. It did, however contain some oyster shell and animal bone fragments.</p>							

Trench 2



Location

Centre point 586758.27/282447.42

Dimensions

Length 1m

Width 1m

Depth 0.65m

Levels

Top 14.97m OD

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
1	Layer	Topsoil. Dark brown sand with frequent roots and occasional flint gravel	0.42m	0–0.42m
2	Layer	Subsoil. Mid brown sand with moderate flint gravel, occasional chalk flecks and rare charcoal flecks	0.23m	0.42–0.65m
3	Layer	Cream silt with frequent chalk blocks and flecks	?	0.65m+

Discussion

There was no evidence of the Late Saxon road which the NHER suggests crosses the site in the area of this trench. Layer (2), the subsoil may be colluvium or associated with Medieval or Post-Medieval openfield type agriculture (see Trench 1 above) and contained a sherd of Late Saxon Thetford-type Ware pottery. Layer (3) may be associated with Late Saxon occupation, but produced no dating evidence.

Trench 3



Location

Centre point 586734.67/282444.16

Dimensions

Length 1m


Width 1m

Depth 0.7m

Levels

Top 15.95m OD

Trench 3				
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
7	Layer	Same as (1)	0.35m	0-0.35m
8	Layer	Same as (2)	0.07m	0.35-0.42m
9	Layer	Mixed layer of soil, ash, redeposited natural with frequent charcoal, chalk and flint gravel. Possibly a midden layer or the top fill of a pit	0.30m+	0.43-0.72m+
Discussion				
<p>Layer (8), the subsoil may be colluvium or associated with medieval or post-medieval openfield type agriculture (see Trench 1 above). Layer (7) produced a sherd of Late Saxon Thetford-type Ware. Most finds however came from layer (9) at the base of the trench. This produced eight sherds of Late Saxon Thetford-type Ware and St Neots ware pottery, as well as animal bone and oyster shell, suggesting that it may have been a midden deposit or possibly the upper fill of a Late Saxon pit.</p>				

Trench 4				
		Location		
		Centre point	586713.97/282440.66	
		Dimensions		
		Length	1m	
		Width	1m	
Depth	0.6m			
Levels				
Top	18.83m OD			
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
13	Layer	Same as (4)	0.28m	0-0.28m
14	Layer	Mid brown sandy silt with moderate flints	0.32m	0.28-0.6m
15	Layer	Grey creamy with pale brown silty sand with moderate flints	?	0.6m+
Discussion				
<p>The stratigraphy of this trench was very similar to that observed in Trenches 1 and 2. Layer (14), the subsoil may be colluvium or associated with medieval or post-medieval openfield type agriculture and contained two sherds of 18th-2 to 20th-century pottery as well as modern building materials (perhaps dating from the construction of the surrounding estate). Layer (15) may be associated with Late Saxon occupation, but produced no dating evidence apart from some animal bone fragments.</p>				

Trench 5



Location

Centre point 586704.92/282437.44

Dimensions

Length 1m

Width 1m

Depth 0.7m

Levels

Top 19.37m OD

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
10	Layer	Same as (1)	0.45m	0–0.45m
11	Layer	Compact mixed flint gravel and pea grit with occasional chalk gravel	0.02m	0.45–0.47m
12	Layer	Creamy grey course sand with occasional flint gravel	0.3m	0.47–0.77
	Natural	Natural reddish orange sand with occasional flint gravel		0.77+

Discussion

Layer (11) may be a road or yard surface. The NHER suggests a Late Saxon road crosses the site in the region of Trench 2. Layer (12) beneath, may have served as a base for this surface, like that found near Red Castle (Crosby 1986, 17). Unfortunately there no dating evidence was recovered for these layers.

Trench 6



Location

Centre point 586685.61/282430.35

Dimensions

Length 1m


Width 1m

Depth 0.85m

Levels

Top 20.63m OD

Trench 6				
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
16	Layer	Same as (1)	0.43m	0–0.43m
17	Layer	Mixed brown, yellow and reddish brown sands with occasional flint gravel	0.42m	0.43m–0.85m
Discussion				
The mixed nature of layer (17) suggests that it may be spoil dumped here from major excavations elsewhere. The lack of datable material within this layer means that it cannot at present be phased.				

Trench 7				
		Location		
		Centre point	586671.09/282423.65	
		Dimensions		
		Length	1m	
		Width	1m	
Depth			0.6m	
Levels				
Top			21.35m OD	
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
18	Layer	Same as (1) but with some CBM fragments	0.4m	0–0.4m
19	Layer	Same as (17)	0.25m+	0.4–0.65m+
Discussion				
The mixed nature of layer (19) suggests that it may be spoil dumped here from major excavations elsewhere. The lack of datable material within this layer means that it cannot at present be phased.				

Trench 8



Location

Centre point	586651.01/282413.81
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Dimensions

Length	1m
Width	1m
Depth	1.05m

Levels

Top	22.24m OD
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Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
22	Layer	Topsoil. Mid-dark brown very sandy silt with moderate flints	0.48m	0–0.48m
23	Layer	Mid orangey brown sandy silt with frequent flints	0.22m	0.48-0.7m
24	Layer	Compact very dark brown very sandy silt with moderate flints	0.35m	0.7-1.05m

Discussion

Both layers topsoil (22) and subsoil (23) contained modern material. The subsoil cannot be described as colluvium due to the trench's location on a high point, so may be a result of medieval or post-medieval openfield type agriculture, or as a result of modern earth-moving activity. Layer (24) is of unknown origin and remains undated.

Trench 9



Location

Centre point	586635.19/282407.51
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Dimensions

Length	1m
Width	1m
Depth	0.75m


Levels

Top	22.69m OD
-----	-----------

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
25	Layer	Same as (1)	0.33m	0–0.33m
26	Layer	Same as (2)	0.24m	0.33-0.57m
27	Layer	Same as (21)	0.3m+	0.57-0.87m+

Discussion

This trench is devoid of significant archaeological remains. Layer (27) may be the fill of a modern service trench or a modern make-up layer, also present in Trench 10.

Trench 10				
		Location		
		Centre point	586620.01/282399.48	
		Dimensions		
		Length	1m	
		Width	1m	
		Depth	0.8m	
		Levels		
		Top	23.14m OD	
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
20	Layer	Same as (1)	0.5m	0–0.5m
21	Layer	Mixture of natural orange sand and topsoil (20). Contained a sherd of ceramic drain pipe	0.3m+	0.5-0.8m+
Discussion				
This trench is devoid of significant archaeological remains. Layer (21) may be the fill of a modern service trench or a modern make-up layer, also present in Trench 9.				

6.0 THE FINDS

6.1 Pottery

A total of 24 sherds weighing 207g were recovered from eight of the trenches. The small assemblage suggests that the earliest occupation of the area took place in the Late Saxon period i.e. the tenth to eleventh centuries. The remainder of the sherds are post-medieval and modern.

6.1.1 Late Saxon

The small Late Saxon assemblage is composed of domestic cooking or storage vessels, mostly of locally produced 10th- to 11th-century Thetford-type Ware (Rogerson and Dallas 1984, 118). A small number of sherds imported to the site from the pottery production centre at St Neot's were also found. St Neot's Ware was produced from c.850 until c.1150. The mix of fabrics and forms found is consistent with other assemblages found in Thetford and suggests domestic occupation at the site in the Late Saxon period perhaps around the 11th century as it was at this time that the use of St Neot's Ware became more common in Thetford (Rogerson and Dallas 1984, 123)

A total of twelve Late Saxon sherds weighing 89g were recovered from Trenches 2 and 3. Thetford-type Ware body sherds weighing 18g were found in context (2)

Trench 2. A further four Thetford-type Ware sherds weighing 52g and including the sagging base from a jar or cooking pot and a sherd from a storage jar with distinctive applied thumb-strip were recovered from Trench 3. Four sherds, 16g, of shell-tempered St Neots Ware from a bowl or jar with internally hollowed rim also came from Trench 3. Smooth Thetford-type Ware fabric is most prevalent within the assemblage though one sherd is of medium fabric (Rogerson and Dallas 1984, 118).

6.1.2 Post Medieval and Modern

The post medieval assemblage comprised three sherds weighing 45g all domestic utilitarian vessels in commonly found fabrics. Single sherds of 16th- to 18th-century Glazed Red Earthenware were found in Trenches 6 and 8, whilst Trench 8 produced a base sherd from a 17th-to 20th-century English Stoneware mug or tankard.

Modern 19th- to 20th-century pottery was recovered from Trenches 1, 4 and 8. Trench 1 produced a single sherd of Transfer Printed Earthenware, Trench 4 a handle from a Late Glazed Red Earthenware dish and two sherds of flower pot and Trench 8 contained two sherds of flower pot, two sherds of Late Glazed Red Earthenware and a sherd from a Refined White Earthenware teacup.

6.2 Ceramic Building Material

Twenty four pieces of ceramic building material weighing 831g were collected, all representing medieval to modern debris dispersed within the topsoil and subsoil of the various trenches. Medieval to post-medieval plain tile was found in contexts (23) and (25), the fills of Trenches 8 and 9. Post medieval pan tile fragments were recovered from Trenches 1, 8 and 10. Other roof tile including concrete roof tile and blue form-moulded roof tile were also found in the subsoil overlying Trench 1. A single piece of modern brick came from Trench 1 and a fragment of modern floor tile from Trench 9.

6.3 Glass

A total of five shards from four modern bottles were collected, one from Trench 6 and the remainder from Trench 4. A mix of clear, brown and green bottle glass was found. One example bears the legend 'ENGLAND ORIGINAL' which is incomplete. The bottle glass is not closely datable.

A single fragment from the rim of a modern decorative bowl in plain green glass was found in the topsoil from Trench 5.

6.4 Clay Tobacco Pipe

A single undated clay tobacco pipe stem was found in the topsoil from Trench 2.

6.5 Animal Bone

6.5.1 Methodology

The assessment was carried out following a modified version of guidelines by English Heritage (Davis, 1992). All of the bone was examined to determine range of species and elements present. A note was also made of butchering and any indications of skinning, hornworking 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. As this is a small assemblage, the data was directly input into the table in this report.

6.5.2 The Assemblage

A total of 383g of faunal remains, consisting of thirty-two pieces, was recovered from nine contexts. The assemblage is in reasonable condition, but heavily fragmented from wear and butchering. One cattle phalange from deposit (9) showed canid gnawing, possibly suggesting scavengers or simply food for domestic hounds. Invertebrate damage from insects, isopods, etc, was evident on several bones, particularly those from context (6), which would suggest that the waste had been sufficiently exposed in warmer months to allow invertebrates access.

Much of this assemblage was derived from the main domestic food mammals: cattle, sheep/goat and pig, although the possibility that some of the porcine remains are from wild boar cannot be discounted. Butchering was noted on the bones of all of these species, with skinning cuts and heavy chops from dismemberment of the carcasses.

One pathology was noted. The cattle phalanges in context (9) showed some distortion that may have resulted from physical stress, perhaps indicating a traction animal with strain on the feet.

A single fragment of bird bone (part of a tibiotarsus from a large species of bird) was present in context (21); it was perhaps a goose however the articular end of the bone is missing making a more certain identification difficult. A single rib of a small mammal was produced from layer (2). The bone seems to have been cut, which would suggest it may be from rabbit, although the bone could equally be from a cat or hare whose rib bones can appear to be similar.

A tibia from context (15) is likely to be that of a European brown bear (*Ursus arctos*), comparing well to available reference material.

6.5.3 Conclusions

The bulk of this assemblage was derived from the butchering and food waste of domestic mammals kept for food and possibly for traction. It is possible that at least some of the porcine bones are those of wild boar. The remains of goose and possible rabbit would have provided alternative sources of meat in the diet, with the goose also commonly kept for eggs and feathers too.

The bone from the brown bear is of particular interest. It was once a widespread species in the UK, though thought to have become extinct in Britain during the medieval period. Recent finds of this species known are from an 11th- to 14th-century context from Colchester and a 12th- to 13th-century find from Carlisle (Yalden, 1999). Locally, Anglo-Saxon bears are known from archaeological excavations at West Stow, Suffolk (Crabtree, 1989), North Elmham, Norfolk (Bond, 1995) and Colchester, Essex (Luff, 1993).

7.0 CONCLUSIONS

These test pits have demonstrated that Late Saxon remains are present within the development site, in the form of a gravel surface and a deposit of rubbish, but it cannot be established whether the layer represents a road or a yard surface and whether the rubbish deposit is from a midden or a pit fill. The relatively small size of the trenches prevents any firm identification of the feature types encountered.

The presence of brown bear bone is intriguing and the possible presence of rabbit may also be of note as it may reflect a very early occurrence of this mammal in the archaeological record.

The top of archaeological deposits which are considered to relate to the Late Saxon town appear to be sealed by a minimum of 0.43m of topsoil and subsoil (Trench 3), but more frequently 0.45-0.70m.

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

Acknowledgements

The fieldwork was conducted by the author, Lilly Hodges and Suzie Westall. The project was managed by Jayne Bown. This report was edited by Jayne Bown and the illustrations created by the author and David Dobson.

Thanks must also go to the school caretaker Mr Jock Henderson for his help and cooperation.

The finds were all processed by Rebecca Sillwood and were analysed by Sarah Percival apart from the animal bone which was reported on by Julie Curl.

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Planning Policy Statement 5; Planning for the Historic Environment (Communities and Local Government 2010)

Appendix 1: Context Summary

Context	Category	Fill Of	Description	Period
1	Deposit	Tr 2	Topsoil. Dark brown sand with frequent roots and occasional flint gravel	Modern
2	Deposit	Tr 2	Subsoil. Mid brown sand with moderate flint gravel, occasional chalk flecks and rare charcoal flecks	Late Saxon
3	Deposit	Tr 2	Cream silt with frequent chalk blocks and flecks	Unknown
4	Deposit	Tr 1	Topsoil. Dark brown silty sand with frequent roots and moderate flint	Modern
5	Deposit	Tr 1	Subsoil. Mid brown silty sand with moderate flint and rare chalk flecks	Unknown
6	Deposit	Tr 1	Pale brown creamy silt with chalk lumps and flecks and occasional flint	Unknown
7	Deposit	Tr 3	Same as (1)	Modern
8	Deposit	Tr 3	Same as (2)	Unknown
9	Deposit	Tr 3	Midden/pit fill. Mixed deposit of soil, ash, redeposited natural, frequent charcoal, chalk and flint gravel.	Late Saxon
10	Deposit	Tr 5	Same as (1)	Modern
11	Deposit	Tr 5	Compact mixed flint gravel and pea grit with occasional chalk gravel	Unknown
12	Deposit	Tr 5	Creamy grey course sand with occasional fine flint gravel	Unknown
13	Deposit	Tr 4	Same as (4)	Modern
14	Deposit	Tr 4	Mid brown sandy silt with moderate flint	Unknown
15	Deposit	Tr 4	Grey creamy with pale brown silty sand with moderate flint	Unknown
16	Deposit	Tr 6	Same as (1)	Modern
17	Deposit	Tr 6	Subsoil. Mixed brown, yellow and reddish brown sands with occasional flint gravel	Unknown
18	Deposit	Tr 7	Same as (10), but with some CBM fragments	Modern
19	Deposit	Tr 7	Same as (17)	Unknown
20	Deposit	Tr 10	Same as (1)	Modern
21	Deposit	Tr 10	Mixture of natural orange sand and topsoil	Unknown
22	Deposit	Tr 8	Topsoil. Mid to dark brown very sandy silt with moderate flint	Modern
23	Deposit	Tr 8	Subsoil. Mid orangey brown sandy silt with frequent flint	Unknown
24	Deposit	Tr 8	Very dark and compact sandy silt with moderate flint	Unknown
25	Deposit	Tr 9	Same as (1)	Modern
26	Deposit	Tr 9	Same as (2)	Late Saxon
27	Deposit	Tr 9	Same as (21)	Unknown

Appendix 2a: Finds by Context

Context	Material	Qty	Wt	Period	Notes
1	Animal Bone	1	17g	Unknown	
1	Clay Pipe	1	1g	Post-medieval	
2	Pottery	3	18g	Late Saxon	
2	Animal Bone	1	1g	Unknown	
5	Pottery	1	4g	Modern	
5	Ceramic Building Material	6	167g	Med./Post-Med.	Roof tile
5	Ceramic Building Material	1	9g	Med./Post-Med.	Brick
6	Animal Bone	7	64g	Unknown	
6	Shell	1	11g	Unknown	Oyster (discarded)
7	Pottery	1	3g	Late Saxon	
9	Pottery	8	68g	Late Saxon	
9	Animal Bone	14	135g	Unknown	
9	Shell	3	61g	Unknown	Oyster (discarded)
10	Animal Bone	1	6g	Unknown	
10	Shell	1	8g	Unknown	Oyster (discarded)
10	Glass	1	10g	Modern	Vessel
14	Pottery	3	25g	Modern	
14	Ceramic Building Material	8	324g	Modern	Roof tile
14	Ceramic Building Material	2	26g	Modern	Brick. Discarded.
14	Glass	4	48g	Modern	Bottle glass
14	Iron	4	181g	Modern	x1 window latch, x1 cast iron drainpipe fragment, x2 unknown object. All discarded
15	Animal Bone	3	47g	Unknown	
16	Pottery	1	18g	Post-medieval	
16	Glass	1	18g	Modern	Bottle glass
21	Animal Bone	1	1g	Unknown	
21	Ceramic Building Material	1	86g	Post-medieval	Roof tile (discarded)
22	Pottery	4	51g	Post-medieval	
22	Ceramic Building Material	3	59g	Post-medieval	Roof tile (discarded)
22	Animal Bone	3	97g	Unknown	
23	Pottery	2	8g	Modern	

Context	Material	Qty	Wt	Period	Notes
23	Ceramic Building Material	1	30g	Med./Post-Med.	Roof tile (discarded)
25	Pottery	1	12g	Post-medieval	
25	Animal Bone	1	15g	Unknown	
25	Shell	1	1g	Unknown	Mussel (discarded)
25	Ceramic Building Material	1	66g	Med./Post-Med.	Roof tile (discarded)
25	Ceramic Building Material	1	64g	Modern	Floor tile.

Appendix 2b: OASIS Finds Summary

Period	Material	Total
Unknown	Animal Bone	32
Late Saxon	Pottery	12
Med./Post-Med.	Ceramic Building Material	9
Post-medieval	Ceramic Building Material	4
	Clay Pipe	1
	Pottery	6
Modern	Ceramic Building Material	11
	Glass	6
	Iron	4
	Pottery	6
	Shell	6

Appendix 3: Pottery

Context	Fabric	Form	Qty	Wt	Period	Spotdate	Decoration
2	Thetford smooth	Body sherd	3	18g	Late Saxon	C10 - C11	
5	Transfer Printed Earthenware	Body sherd	1	4g	Modern	C18 - C20	Blue and white
7	Thetford smooth	Body sherd	1	3g	Late Saxon	C10 - C11	
9	St Neots Ware	Jar	4	16	Late Saxon	850 - 1150	
9	Thetford medium	Body sherd	1	3g	Late Saxon	C10 - C11	
9	Thetford smooth	Sagging base	1	27g	Late Saxon	C10 - C11	
9	Thetford smooth	Storage jar	1	13g	Late Saxon	C10 - C11	Applied thumbbed strip
9	Thetford smooth	Body sherd	1	9g	Late Saxon	C10 - C11	
14	Late Glazed Red Earthenware	Dish	1	7	Modern	C18 - C19	
14	Flowerpot	Body sherd	2	18g		C18 - C20	
16	Glazed Red Earthenware	Body sherd	1	18g	Post-medieval	C16 - C18	
22	Late Glazed Red Earthenware	Mug	1	18	Post-medieval	C18 - C19	
22	English Stoneware	Tankard	1	15	Post-medieval	C17 - C19	
22	Flowerpot	Body sherd	2	18	Post-medieval	C18 - C20	
23	Refined White Earthenware	Body sherd	1	2	Modern	LC18 - C20	
23	Late Glazed Red Earthenware	Dish	1	6	Post-medieval	C18 - C19	
25	Glazed Red Earthenware	Body sherd	1	12g	Post-medieval	C16 - C18	

Appendix 4: Ceramic Building Material

Context	Fabric	Type	Form	Qty	Wt	Period	Notes
5	Medium sand/silt red numerous fine grog	Brick	Late Brick	1	9g	Med/ Post Med	
5	Medium sandy red	Roof Tile	Pan tile	6	167g	Med/Post-Med.	
14	x 2 concrete, x 4 find sandy red pan tile, x2 industrial silt, form moulded	Roof Tile		10	350g	Modern	.
21	Medium sandy red with fine ferrous inclusions	Roof Tile	Pan tile	1	86g	Modern	
22	Medium sandy red with fine ferrous inclusions	Roof Tile	Pan tile	3	59g	Modern	
23	Medium sandy red with fine ferrous inclusions	Roof Tile	Plain	1	30g	Med/ Post Med	
25	Medium sandy red with fine ferrous inclusions	Roof Tile	Plain	1	66g	Med/ Post Med	
25	Fine sandy machine pressed	Floor Tile		1	64g	Modern	Floor tile. Marked on underside ...'BRAND'. (Discarded)

Appendix 5: Animal Bone

Context	Context Quantity	Context Weight (g)	Species	NISP	Comments
1	1	17	Pig	1	Tibia shaft, chopped
2	1	1	Small mammal	1	Rib, ?rabbit, ?cut
6	7	64	Cattle	1	Mandible fragment Invertebrate damage
			Sheep/goat	1	Humerus, fuse-line visible, sub-adult, chopped. Invertebrate damage
			Pig	1	Mandible fragment. M2 not erupted = j. Invertebrate damage
			Mammal	4	Invertebrate damage
9	14	135	Cattle	4	Proximal phalanges (a) with some distortion and gnawing. Molar(a), vertebrae (j).
			Pig	6	Age=j. Jaw and isolated teeth, cut metapodials, chopped pelvis.
			Mammal	4	Fragments of large mammal.
10	1	6	Mammal	1	Undiagnostic
15	3	47	?Brown Bear	1	Distal tibia (a), invertebrate damage
			Mammal	2	Undiagnostic
21	1	1	Bird	1	Distal tibiotarsus fragment, large species, ?Goose
22	3	97	Cattle	1	Pelvis, heavily butchered
			Mammal	2	Undiagnostic
25	1	15	Sheep/goat	1	Tibia, chopped

Key: NISP = Number of Individual Species elements Present.

Age = Estimate age based on fusion of bones and tooth wear; a = adult, j = juvenile, neo = neonatal, range = range of ages.