

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT

SCCAS REPORT No. 2010/073

Forum Development, Thetford, Norfolk (Former site of Anchor Hotel) ENF 124312

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HER Information

Date of Fieldwork: 15th March to 1st April 2010

Grid Reference: TL 868 830

Funding Body: Breckland District Council

Curatorial Officer: Ken Hamilton

Project Officer: Duncan Stirk

Oasis Reference: suffolkc1-77149

Digital report submitted to Archaeological Data Service:
<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit>

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Summary

An archaeological evaluation was carried out on land at the former site of the Anchor Hotel, Thetford, Norfolk (TL 868 830); ENF 124 312.

The trial trench evaluation was carried out at the above site from 15th March to the 1st April 2010 in advance of a proposal to redevelop the site. Deposits of archaeological interest were recorded in all three trial trenches. Complex archaeological sequences of activity dating from 10th or 11th century to the 20th century were recorded in each trench.

The earliest phases of human activity in Trenches 1, 2 and 3 involved pits for rubbish disposal. The presence of a cemetery in the vicinity is suggested by residual human remains recovered from these early pits. Post-holes and clay floors representing Late Saxon or Early Medieval buildings were evident in Trenches 1 and 3. This phase was succeeded by two or more similar medieval building phases in Trench 3 and two successive phases of probable medieval buildings in Trench 1. Trench 2 had relatively limited evidence for building, probably because its proximity to the former river course made the ground prone to flooding. In Trench 2 the later phases of activity were represented by a possible medieval ditch and post-medieval tanning pit.

In Trench 3 probably during the medieval period, a gravel road was laid, that appears to have remained in use until the 17th century. This went out of use probably at the same time as the Trench 1 buildings, when thick homogenous deposits accumulated over the site. In the 19th century a complex of maltings buildings was constructed on the site, elements of which were seen in all trenches. These were demolished in the 1960's, at which time part of the site was given Scheduled Ancient Monument status, and the remainder became parking for the Anchor Hotel.

Duncan Stirk, SCCAS for Suffolk CC (Report no:2010/073)

1. Introduction

The Field Team of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS) was commissioned by Kevin Cooper of Building Partnerships Ltd. on behalf of Breckland District Council to carry out an archaeological evaluation associated with the redevelopment of land at the Anchor Hotel, Thetford. The site is centred on approximately NGR TL 868 830 and consists of 0.76 hectares. The evaluation took place primarily within an enclosed portion of the site to the rear of the Anchor Hotel consisting of 0.25 hectares.

The site has not been the subject of archaeological investigation in the past, but it is in an area of high archaeological importance, as defined by the County's Historic Environment Record (HER). It was felt therefore that the development work would cause ground disturbance with the potential to destroy archaeological deposits were they present. As such, there was an initial requirement for an archaeological evaluation by trial trench, as outlined in a Brief and Specification produced by Ken Hamilton, the Head of Archaeological Planning at Norfolk Landscape Archaeology (Appendix 1). The SCCAS Field Team was subsequently commissioned to carry out the work by the client, Breckland District Council.

2. Geology and topography

The underlying solid geology is Upper Cretaceous Chalk overlain by drift geology of river terrace gravels.

The site of the proposed development is in the historic core of Thetford, beside Bridge Street (Figure 1). The site at the time of the evaluation was occupied by the former Anchor Hotel and the associated garden, as well as the open air bus station and car park. The site was relatively level with the low point at the northern edge of the site at 9.73m AOD, rising to 10.35m AOD at the southern edge. With the exception of the Anchor Hotel garden, the surface of the site is largely taken up by tarmac car parking areas and the bus loop.

The site is bounded to the west by Bridge Street and Old Bury Road. The Little Ouse River flows from south to north along the eastern boundary of the site, where it meets the River Thet at the point where a modern pedestrian bridge crosses the watercourse. The river flows from southeast to northwest along the northern site boundary before reaching the Town Bridge that is located immediately north of the site.

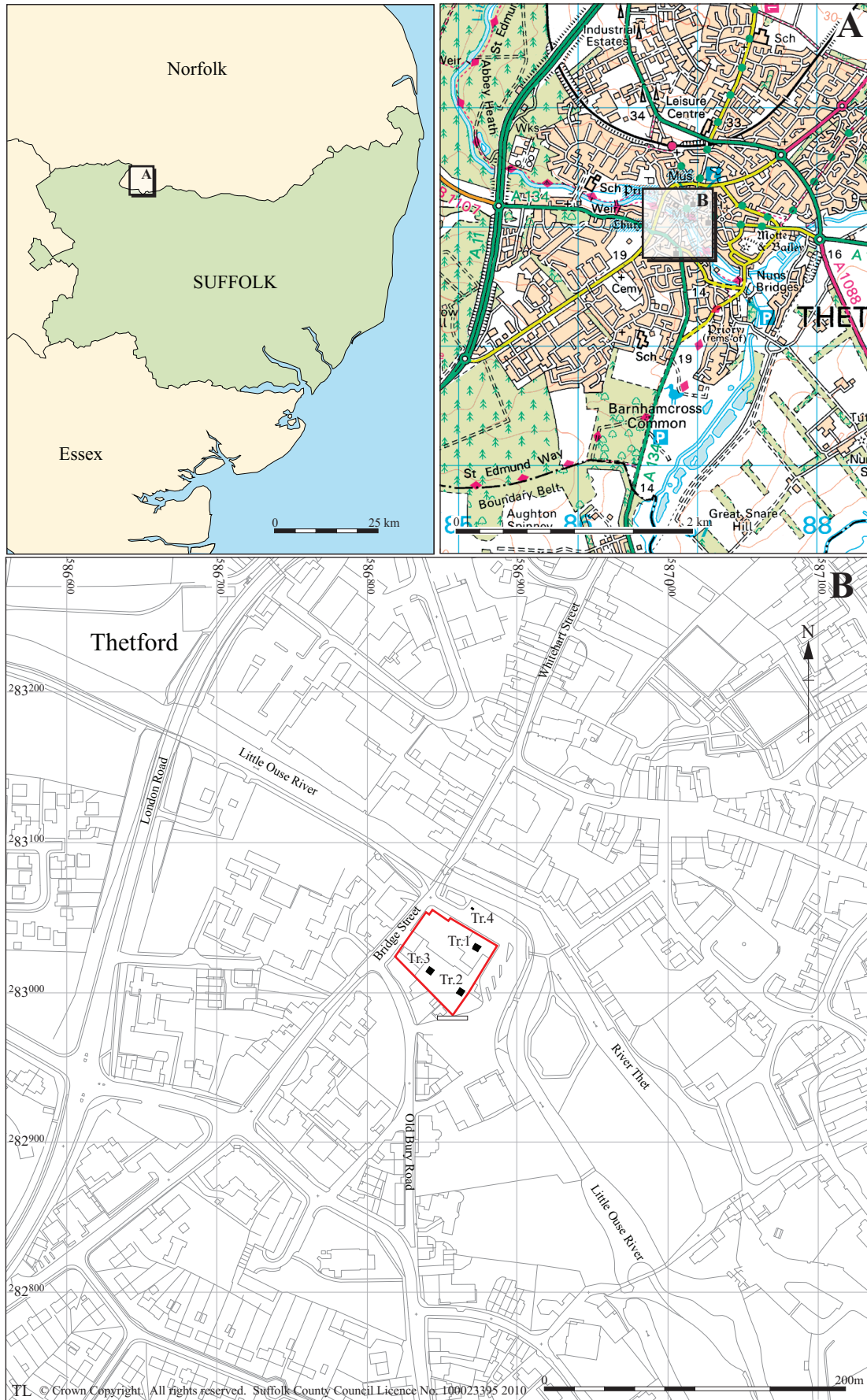


Figure 1. Site location, with the development area (red) and evaluation trenches (black)

3. Archaeological and historical background

The site lies within an area of high archaeological importance as defined in the County's Historic Environment Record (HER). It is located in the heart of the known Late Saxon town, beside the presumed central ford from which Thetford (*OE theodford*, meaning chief or people's ford) probably gains its name. Foci for earlier settlement lie elsewhere in the town; with Iron Age activity centred to the east at Castle Hill, scattered Romano-British farmsteads located along the river valley, and Early to Middle Saxon activity located to the west along Brandon Road.

The town experienced a large growth in population in the 9th century, with settlement mainly occupying the southern bank of the Little Ouse. The river crossing near Bridge Street is likely to have been the main crossing point for this early settlement (Hoggett, 2009), which places the development site at the centre of the early town. Indeed the ford here may be the one that gave Thetford its name. Defensive earthworks for the early town have been identified on both sides of the Little Ouse river; with a large enclosed area on the south bank and a much smaller one on the north bank. In the medieval period the balance of settlement had reversed with the majority of the medieval town located to the north of the Little Ouse. This shift in the focus of settlement was accompanied by a general decline in both the population and importance of the town. It has been suggested that the decline of the town on the southern side has been exaggerated for the medieval period (Davison, 1993), and perhaps owes more to the effects of the Dissolution instead.

Clearly settlement activity in the vicinity of the development site was influenced by the monastic foundations nearby. The grounds of the Thetford Grammar School, to the west of the site, is thought to be the location of St Mary the Great, which briefly became the Cathedral of Bishop Herfast between 1072 and 1094, before the see was transferred to Norwich by his successor. The church was subsequently incorporated into a Cluniac friary c. 1104. When the friary relocated across the river, c. 1114, the site was abandoned. It was re-occupied in 1335 by an order of Dominican 'Black' Friars. This order founded the hospital of Domus Dei at the southern end of the Great Bridge, and expanded their holdings to the east of the friary up to Bridge Street when the land was granted to them in 1370. The remains of the friary are within the school grounds (NHER 5750).

Following the Dissolution the major religious holdings on the south bank came into the hands of Sir Richard Fulmerston. This probably resulted in further contraction of what remained of the settlement.

The Town Bridge on Bridgegate dates to 1829 and is on the same position as an earlier timber bridge depicted in a sketch by Wilkinson dated 1822. The bridge was formerly known as Christopher Bridge. Bridgegate is possibly derived from the Danish Briggate and may indicate a pre-conquest origin. The Wilkinson sketch depicts a riverside building on the development site which, according to the map evidence, also appears to have been occupied by maltings warehouses by the late 19th century. These warehouses were demolished in the 1960's, at which time part of the site was given Scheduled Monument status.

There has been little previous archaeological work on the site, the exception being the archaeological monitoring of geotechnical test pits by Norfolk Archaeological Unit (NAU) in 1998. Seven hand-dug test pits were monitored, six of which were not of sufficient depth to reveal archaeological deposits. The seventh reached a depth of 1.87m and revealed undifferentiated grey sandy soil deposits of unknown date.

A number of archaeological investigations and finds in the vicinity may shed light on the potential of the development site.

- An evaluation in 2004 by NAU (NHER 40942), on land behind 30 Bridge Street directly west of the site, revealed deep archaeological remains dating from the 10th and 11th centuries. There was little structural evidence, with the majority of features interpreted as rubbish pits. This site appears to have been abandoned by the 12th century.
- Wessex Archaeology conducted work between 2001 to 2006 at the junction of Bury Road and London Road (NHER 35808). These revealed sand quarry pits filled with rubbish in the 10th and 11th century. Redeposited human remains incorporated in these pits suggest burials in the area prior to the quarrying.
- Late Saxon pottery and stray finds from the garden of the School House to SW. (NHER5932) and some from adjacent garden (NHER5933).

- Late Saxon and medieval pottery finds in the grounds of a house to the west in Thetford Grammar School (NHER 5869).
- Large quantity of Late Saxon & medieval pottery to west of grammar school (NHER 18081)
- Late Saxon and Medieval pottery from Fairstead House to west (NHER1033).
- Late Saxon disc brooch from The Chase public house (NHER18436) to SW.
- Late Saxon pottery to SW near or on the NAU site above. (NHER 28287).

The proximity to these remains suggests that the development site has a good potential to reveal similar archaeological remains that will be affected by the development.

4. Methodology

Prior to the trial trenching phase, a borehole survey of the site was monitored by Birmingham Archaeo-Environmental. A preliminary palaeoenvironmental evaluation of the sediments sampled during the survey was then conducted. (The results of this work are reproduced in Appendix 10).

Trial trenching was carried out from the 15th March to the 1st April 2010. Three trenches, each measuring 4m by 4m were laid out; two in the car park to the south of the former Anchor Hotel, and one in the garden to the rear of the former hotel. A further 1m by 1m test pit was positioned in an area of car park in the northern extent of the bus station, within the Scheduled Monument area.

The three large trenches were excavated using a 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a 1.6m wide flat-bladed ditching bucket. All mechanical excavation was carried out under close archaeological supervision until the top of the first undisturbed archaeological deposit was revealed. Hand cleaning of all exposed surfaces was then carried out in order to clarify the nature of the revealed deposits. Subsequent excavation of features was conducted by hand, in accordance with stratigraphic principles, until the geological natural was reached in each trench. In limited circumstances, for example where undifferentiated thick deposits were encountered, these were partly hand excavated and partly removed by machine. In these cases the machined deposit was kept separate from other spoil, to permit thorough finds recovery.

The small test pit was intended to be hand excavated, however the presence of a substantial masonry foundation prevented this. The trench was therefore machine excavated to its specified depth, and then hand cleaned.

The site was allocated the HER number ENF 124312. All observed deposits were allocated unique context numbers and recorded on *pro forma* recording sheets following guidelines set out by SCC Archaeological Service (SCCAS, 2002). All drawn recording was carried out in a series of 1:20 scale single context plans, 1:20 scale multi-context top and bottom plans, and 1:10 or 1:20 scale section drawings, as appropriate. The position of the trenches was recorded by an SCCAS surveyor using a GPS system.

A full photographic record of all features, as well as a narrative record of the fieldwork was made, which, along with the written records, forms the archive, currently stored with SCCAS Bury St Edmunds. The illustrations of individual trenches were rendered using Adobe Illustrator software.



Figure 2. Trench locations

5. Results

5.1 Introduction

The basic trench dimensions were as follows:

	Length (m)	Area sq. m
Trench 1	4.16m x 4.6m	19.23
Trench 2	4.1m x 4.25m	17.43
Trench 3	4.0m x 3.95m	15.8
Trench 4	1.72m x 1.4m	2.408

Table 1. Trench dimensions

5.2 Trench 1

The natural geology was reached at a depth of 1.82m below ground level (BGL) at 8.17m above ordnance datum (AOD). In Trench 1 it was a light brown sand over a compact band of gravel 0160. Overlying the natural sand in the NE corner of Trench 1 was a 0.21m thick deposit of light grey sand and gravel 0158. This was sealed by a light grey sand deposit, 0144, that was distinguished from the underlying deposit by the presence of chalk rubble. Deposit 0144 was between 0.2 and 0.3m thick, and produced a small assemblage of finds probably dating to the 11th or 12th century.

Deposit 0144 seemed to be cut by the edge of a large feature, 0157, that occupied most of the base of Trench 1. (Figure 4) This had moderate concave sides and the base was not reached. It is possible that because it was only seen in a small area, cut 0157 has been misinterpreted as a single large feature. An alternative possibility is that a number of intercutting features with similar fills were present at the base of the trench, and only the edge cutting the lighter sand deposits 0144 and 0158 was discerned. The cut or cuts making up 0157 contained a fill or fills numbered 0156 composed of greenish grey silty sand. This was recorded over an area measuring 3.0m by 4.18m, and was over 0.36m thick. An assemblage of primarily 10th and 11th century finds as well as a sherd of later pot probably dates the fill to the 11th to 12th century. Context 0156 was sealed by a dark grey sandy silt deposit 0138, that was 0.14m thick.

In the eastern corner of the trench deposit 0144 was cut by a possible post-hole feature 0143, that had steep straight sides and a slightly concave base, 0.28m wide by 0.18m deep. This feature was seen in section after the removal of some modern masonry, but collapsed shortly after it was drawn in section, and was not seen in plan. It held a banded light yellow brown clay and mid grey sandy clay silt fill, 0142. A similar possible

post-hole was recorded just to the SE. Possible post-hole 0155 was oval and had steep concave sides and a concave base, that was 0.5m long by 0.4m wide and 0.3m deep. It held a light to mid yellow clay fill 0154. A similar feature was seen along the SW edge of the trench. Cut 0153 was sub-circular, with steep straight sides and a concave base, measuring over 0.58m by over 0.46m by 0.3m deep. It held a light to mid yellow clay fill with patches of dark brown silty clay, 0152. One of these patches may represent a post-pipe in the feature. A single sherd of pottery dates this feature to the 12th to 14th century or later. Cut 0153 was sealed by a widespread mid grey brown silty clay deposit 0129, that was between 0.15 and 0.25m thick. This deposit was recorded as deposit 0137 elsewhere in the trench. A small assemblage of finds recovered from the deposit may be dated from the 12th to 14th century. The interface between 0129 and underlying 0138 was mistakenly assigned a cut number 0130 during excavation. When fully seen in section it was clear that this was the interface between two fills rather than a cut feature as originally thought.

Deposit 0137 was cut by a possible post-hole similar to 0143, 0155, and 0153. This post-hole, 0141, was seen in the NW edge of the trench, in line with 0143 and 0155. It had straight vertical sides and a flat base, measuring 0.52m in width and 0.2m deep. It held a light yellow brown sandy clay mottled with mid brown clay sand silt fill, 0140. This possible post-hole was largely, but not completely sealed by a 0.16m thick deposit of mid grey brown clay sand silt and dark grey silt containing frequent fragments of burnt clay, 0135. This deposit was seen over an area measuring 1.65m by 1.2m, in the northern corner of the trench. A similarly placed deposit, 0134, overlay deposit 0135, and was a possible floor layer related to post-hole 0141. This was made up of mid grey silty sand and crushed mortar, and was 0.12m thick and seen over an area 1.5m wide. To the south of deposit 0134 and stratigraphically equivalent was a dark grey brown clay sand silt deposit 0136. Only a small portion of this deposit was seen in section, and it was truncated largely by later features. This may have been a remnant of the topsoil contemporary with the building that contained possible floor 0134. Alternatively, 0136 may have been the fill of a slot-like feature that was seen in plan prior to the removal of modern masonry, but was lost when the rubble was machined out.

Deposits 0135 and 0134, were both broken where they overlay post-hole 0141. This is the post-pipe to the post-hole, representing the position of a post, around which deposit 0134 and possible floor 0135 were laid. This post-pipe was recorded as context 0149,

and had vertical sides and a concave base that was 0.22m wide and 0.28m deep. It held a mid brown clay sand silt fill 0139.

Along the SE edge of the trench deposit 0129 was cut by two possible foundation trenches (Figure 5). The largest of these, 0147, was located in the eastern corner of the trench, and was aligned approximately E-W. The foundation trench had steep concave sides and a flat base and was 0.9m wide and 0.34m deep, and was seen over a length of 3.3m. The foundation was composed of unbonded crushed chalk and larger chalk nodules 0145. A similar possible foundation was seen in section in the southern corner of the trench. This feature was not as well defined as 0147, but it seemed to have a similar E-W alignment and make-up. Foundation trench 0159 had steep straight sides and a concave base, and was 0.7m wide and 0.2m deep. It held a number of medium and large chalk blocks and a single fragment of architectural stone (SF 1007), set in a mixed dark greenish brown silty clay and yellow clay and mortar, 0128.

The two possible foundations were sealed by a 0.2 to 0.25m thick deposit of mid greyish brown silty clay, 0131, that was seen across the entire sondage at the SE edge of the trench. Pottery dating from the 11th to 14th century was recovered from this deposit. Deposit 0131 was cut by two foundation trenches that matched the positions of foundations 0128 and 0145. Foundation trench 0146 was approximately E-W aligned and had vertical straight sides and a flat base, that was 1.0m wide and 0.4m deep. The foundation traversed the entire trench, so was over 4.6m in length, and overlay foundation 0145. The foundation itself, 0121 (Plate 2 & Figures 3 & 4), was composed of small to large flint nodules, with small to large chalk cobbles, and was bonded by yellow sandy mortar. The upper portion of this foundation was probably above the contemporary ground surface, as it was composed of more regular blocks. A similar foundation was present over foundation 0128. Foundation trench 0109 was approximately E-W aligned, and had steep to vertical straight sides and a flattish base. Cut 0109 was 0.56m wide and 0.34m deep, and was seen over 2.54 in length. It held a foundation, 0108 (Plate 1 & Figure 3), made up of mid to large chalk blocks bonded with light to mid yellow sandy mortar. A single sherd of pottery dating from the 12th to 14th century was recovered from the foundation.



Plate 1. Foundation 0108 looking SE.

Scale 2m



Plate 2. Foundation 0121 looking W

Scales 1m & 0.5m

A final possible foundation, 0150, was recorded in the northern edge of the trench. It had moderate to steep concave sides and a concave base, and was 0.52m wide and 0.2m deep. It held a possible foundation of chalk rubble bonded with light brown sandy mortar, 0148. Associated with possible foundation 0148 was a deposit of light yellow brown clay and mortar, 0133, that was 0.16m thick, which covered an area measuring 1.66m by 0.52m.

To the north of foundation 0121 there was the edge of an oval cut feature 0127, that had moderate concave sides and a concave base. This feature was over 0.35m wide by over 0.6m long and 0.22m deep. It held a light yellow brown clay fill, 0132, the upper portion of which had been heat affected and was reddish brown (Plate 3). This fill was 0.15m thick, and over 0.24m wide and 0.6m long. Fill 0132 was cut by a circular possible post-hole 0151, that had steep to vertical straight sides and a concave base, and was 0.2m in diameter and 0.1m deep. The possible post-hole and the rest of feature 0127 was infilled with a mix of light grey ash, light yellow brown clay, and mid grey brown clay sand silt, 0126. This fill was between 0.09 and 0.19m thick. Over this

was a more widespread deposit 0125. This was made up of a mix of light yellow brown sandy clay and mid grey brown clay sand silt, and frequent fragments of orange daub. It was seen across an area measuring 1.1m by 0.48m and was 0.19m thick. This deposit produced a small assemblage of finds dating it probably to the 16th century or later.



Plate 3. Oven base 0132/0127. Scale 0.5m

This sequence of deposits was sealed by a possible clay floor, 0120, that also abutted foundation 0121. This was made up of mottled very light yellow brown sandy clay and mid grey sandy silt. A few sherds of residual Late Saxon pottery came from this deposit. The deposit was seen across an area to the north of foundation 0121, and measured 1.13m by 0.52m and was 0.13m thick. A small possible post-hole, 0123, was cut into the top of clay floor 0120. This feature was sub-rectangular, and had steep straight sides and a concave base. It was 0.16m long and 0.13m wide and 0.19m deep. The possible post-hole held a mid grey brown clay sand silt fill, 0122.

Abutting the opposing, southern, side of foundation 0121 there was a possible floor comprising a mixed layer of orange brown sandy clay and mid grey brown sandy silt, 0124, that was seen over an area measuring 4.4m by 0.65m and 0.05m thick. This in turn was sealed by a 0.08m thick deposit of mid greyish brown silty clay, 0112, that was

4.8m long by 0.58m wide. Pottery ranging in date from the 11th to 14th century was recovered from this deposit.

The southern edge of deposit 0112 was cut by an approximately E-W aligned trench, 0119, that had steep straight sides and a flat base, and was 0.58m wide, 4.6m long and 0.33m deep. Within the trench was a flint chalk and peg-tile structure forming a drain, 0118 (Plate 4 & Figure 3). At the base of the structure peg-tiles had been laid side by side, along with a re-used glazed ridge tile that dates the drain probably to the 16th century. Over the tiles, at the edges of the cut, was a rough coursed chalk structure bonded with mid yellow sandy mortar. The drain had been capped by larger slabs of chalk and flint, bonded with mid yellow sandy mortar, 0114. Over time, the drain had silted up with a light to mid greyish brown silty clay fill, 0115. A possible post-hole feature, 0111, was recorded as cutting the capping for the drain. This was filled by mid greyish brown silty clay, 0110. It seems likely that this feature is not a post-hole as originally thought, but simply the ingress of the overlying deposit following a partial collapse of the drain cap.



Plate 4. Drain 0118 looking W. Scale 1m

The top of drain 0118 was cut by a square and shallow pit along the SE edge of the trench. Pit 0117 had steep straight sides and a flat base, and measured 0.85m by

0.63m by 0.2m deep. It held a mid to dark greyish brown silty clay fill, 0116, from which late medieval or post-medieval tile was recovered.

The southern edge of pit 0117 was cut by a slightly curving linear feature, 0106, that was approximately E-W aligned. Cut 0106 had steep to vertical straight sides and a flat base, and was 3.3m long, 0.5m wide and 0.25m deep. The cut terminated to the west, just inside the confines of the trench. Within the cut was a brick drain, 0105 over a light yellow mortar bedding fill, 0107 (Plate 5 & Figure 3). The drain was silted up by a fill of mid grey brown silty clay, 0104. The bricks making up the drain are of a type dating to the mid 16th century or later.



Plate 5. Drain 0105 looking SE. Scales 1m & 2m

The trench was sealed by a deposit of mid brown clay sand silt, 0103, that was 0.46m thick and present across the whole trench. An assemblage of finds dating to the 15th or 16th century or later came from this deposit, which included a human metatarsal bone. This was overlain by various modern foundations, floors and demolition rubble associated with the maltings warehouses that occupied the site until the 1960's. These features were grouped together under the context number 0102. This was capped by the 0.2 to 0.24m thick topsoil and turf deposit, 0101, that currently occupies the garden to the rear of the Anchor Hotel (Figure 5).



Figure 3. Trench 1 pre-excavation plan

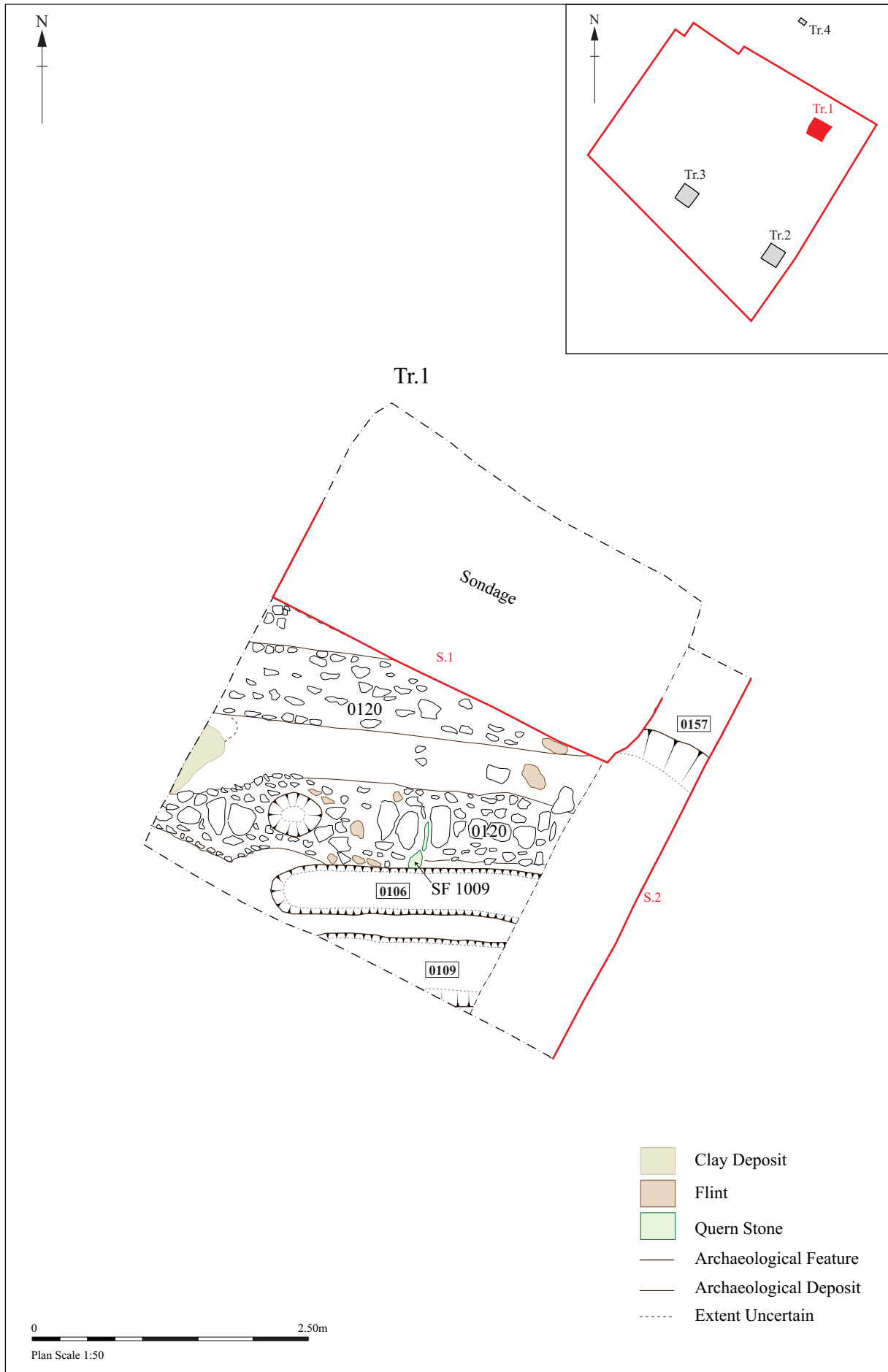


Figure 4. Trench 1 base plan

5.3 Trench 2

The geological natural was seen at a depth of 2.02m BGL at 8.31m AOD. The natural was a deposit of very light brown sand 0237, that sloped away gently to the SW. It was seen over an area measuring 3.45m by 0.7m at the base of a sondage. Sealing the geological natural was a 0.1m thick deposit of dark reddish brown peaty silt 0236. Deposit 0236 was not present over the entire base of the sondage; it lensed out to the NE and was truncated by a later feature to the SW, so was recorded over an area measuring 1.5m by 0.65m. Deposit 0236 was sealed by a 0.22m thick deposit of mottled very light brown and very light grey sand, 0235. The top of this deposit was undulating, and in places almost serrated in profile (Figure 2). Deposit 0235 was seen over an area measuring 3.05m x 1.05m. A small assemblage of finds was recovered from deposit 0235 including Late Saxon pottery and notably part of a human femur.

In the northern corner of Trench 2, deposit 0235 was cut by a possible pit 0230 (Plate 6 & Figure 6), with moderately steep to vertical straight sides and a concave base, that measured 0.55m by 0.47m by 0.32m deep. Feature 0230 held a very dark grey silty sand fill 0229, that contained a number of small to large chalk cobbles. The fill of the pit produced a small assemblage of Late Saxon finds dating to the 10th to 11th century, as well as a human tooth.



Plate 6. Pit 0230 looking N. Scales 0.5m & 1m

Deposit 0235 was also cut by a possible post-hole just to the south of 0230. Post-hole 0234 was oval, measuring 0.3m by 0.36m by 0.15m deep, and had moderate concave sides and a concave base. It held a single very dark grey silty sand fill 0233, from which a small assemblage of 11th to 12th century finds was recovered. These features were sealed by a deposit, 0231, that covered the entire trench measuring 3.45m by 3.4m, which was between 0.24m and 0.28m thick. An assemblage of finds possibly dating it to the 11th century was recovered from deposit 0231.

Deposit 0231 was cut by two features. The earliest of these was a NW-SE aligned possible ditch 0228 (Plate 7 & Figure 6), that had steep straight sides and a nearly flat base. The ditch was 1.05m wide and 2.2m long, and was 0.41m deep. It held a single mixed mid grey sandy silt and light brown sandy clay fill containing frequent flint and chalk inclusions 0227. Amongst the finds recovered from this ditch fill was pottery dating from the 12th to 14th century, but also brick dated from the 13th to 15th century.



Plate 7. Ditch 0228 looking NW. Scales 0.5m & 1m

To the east of ditch 0228 was a rectangular pit 0226 (Plate 8 & Figure 6), that had steep straight sides and a flattish base, measuring 2.1m by 0.9m by 0.5m deep. Pit 0226 held three fills: 0232, a mid to dark greenish grey sandy silt, 0225, a mottled orangy brown and dark grey sandy silt, and 0224, a reddish brown sandy silt. A quantity of wood

chips was present in the fills, along with residual Late Saxon pottery, post-medieval CBM, and 17th century pottery.



Plate 8. Tanning pit 0226 looking SE. Scales 1m & 2m

Features 0228 and 0226 were sealed by a 0.52m thick deposit of mid to dark grey brown sandy clay silt 0214, that was present across the whole trench, over 4.12m x 4.0m. This deposit was recorded as 0223 in part of the trench. A single fragment of residual medieval CBM was recovered from the deposit. In the western corner of the trench a concentration of chalk cobbles 0215 was recorded over an area measuring 0.3m x 0.37m. This may have been part of a cut feature, however the insertion of trench shoring for safety reasons, shortly after this deposit was recorded, prevented subsequent investigation.

At the interface between deposit 0214/0223 and the overlying deposit there was a timber plank 0207. This was sealed by a dark reddish brown deposit 0206, that may be equivalent to a 0.18m thick deposit 0213, that was a mid to dark grey brown sandy clay silt, and which held a high proportion of daub, and burnt material. This deposit was seen only in section over an area 3.58m wide.

These deposits were overlain by a trench-wide deposit 0212, that was equivalent to deposit 0222. This was 0.32m thick and made up of dark grey brown sandy clay. Over this, was a mid grey and greenish brown sandy clay silt deposit 0211, that was 0.38m thick and present over 4m by 0.8m within the trench. Deposit 0211 was equivalent to deposit 0222. This was sealed by a similar, trench-wide deposit 0210, that was equivalent to deposit 0220. This was made up of mid to dark grey brown sandy clay silt that was 0.22m thick. Overlying deposit 0209 along the south-western side of the trench was a 0.08m thick deposit of dark grey brown sandy clay silt 0209.

Deposit 0210/0220 was cut by two similar pit features, 0217 and 0219, that were located along the north-eastern side of Trench 2. Feature 0217 had near vertical sides and a flat base that was 1.62m long by 0.6m wide and 1.4m deep. It held a white crushed chalk fill and a rotted timber post 0216. Feature 0219 had near vertical sides, but the base was not seen, measuring 0.6m by 0.6m by 1.15m deep. It held a similar fill to 0217, composed of white crushed chalk 0218.

Features 0217 and 0219 appeared to be sealed by a compact crushed chalk floor deposit 0205, that was similar to the fills of those features. Deposit 0205 was 0.1m to 0.15m thick, and present across the trench. Over this deposit was a brick floor and possible remnant brick foundation 0204, and an associated tarmac surface 0208. These were sealed by a demolition rubble deposit 0203, and bedding sand 0202 and the modern car park tarmac surface 0201 (Figure 7).

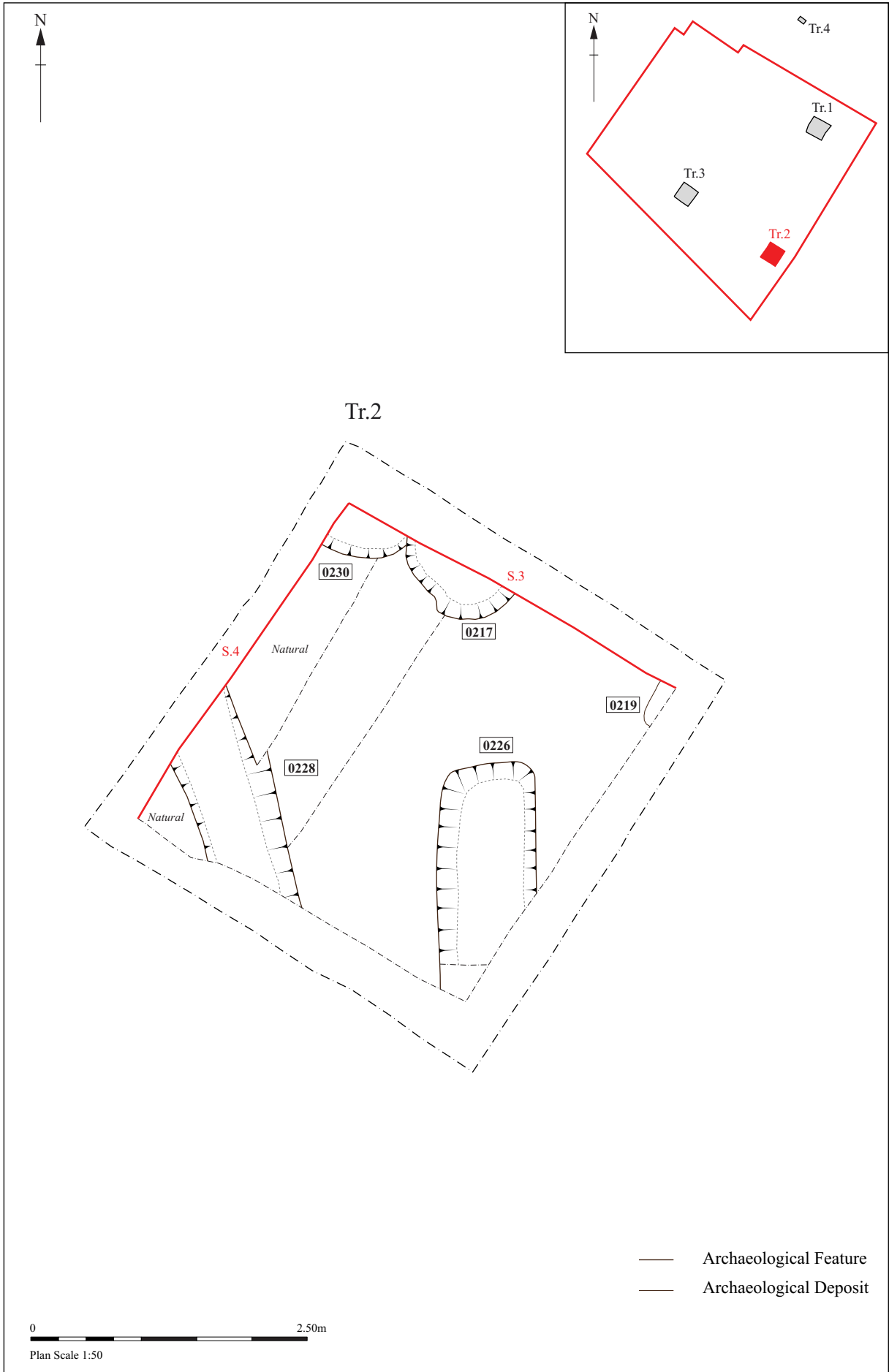


Figure 6. Trench 2, base plan

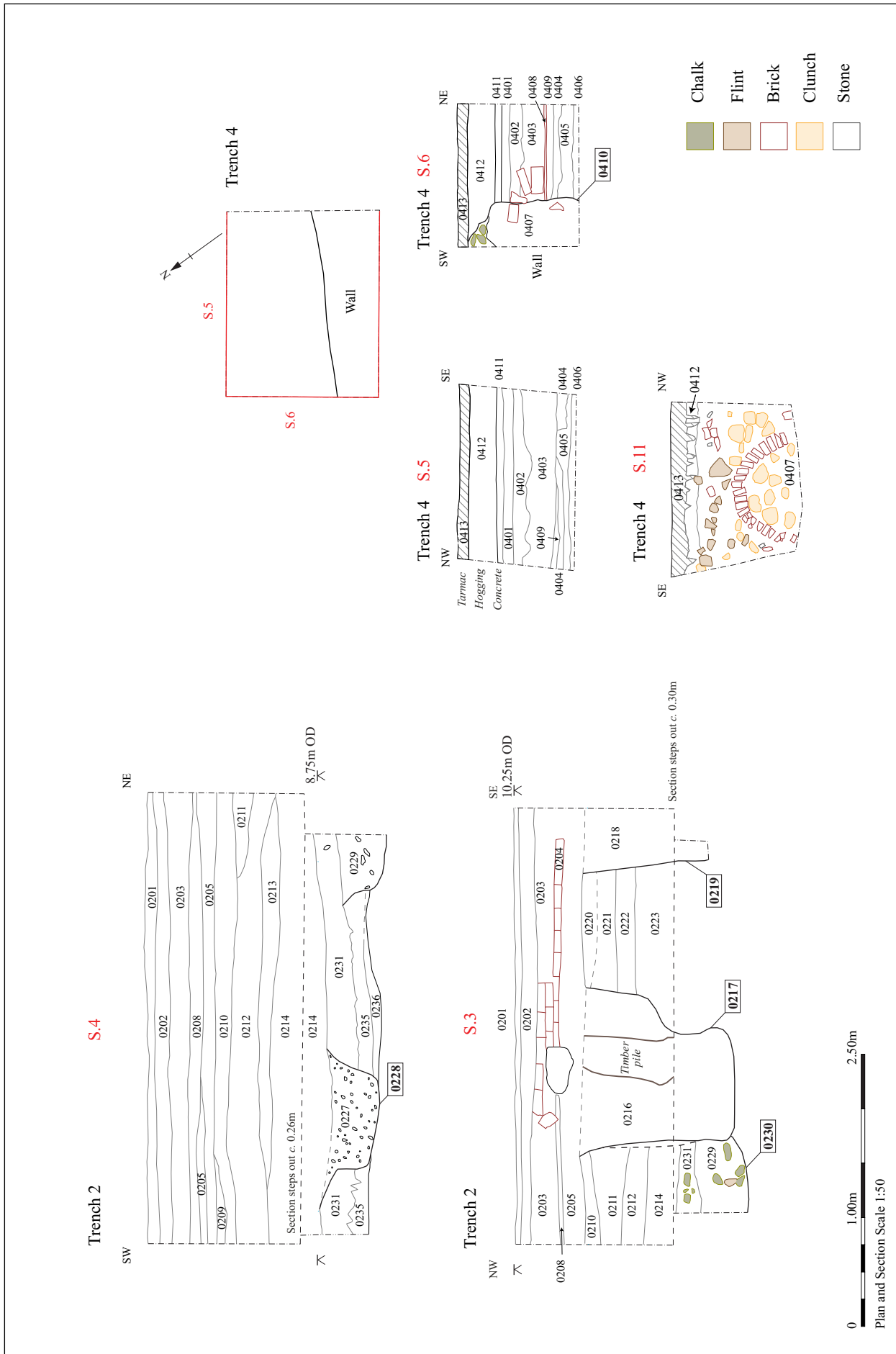


Figure 7. Trenches 2 and 4 illustrated sections

5.4 Trench 3

The geological natural was seen at a depth of 1.9m BGL, at 8.40m AOD. In Trench 3 the natural was a deposit of compact orange brown sandy gravel 0368. The natural was seen in the southern portion of the trench in the sides of the sump and in the sides of the deepest cut features. This deposit was overlain by a mottled light grey and white sand deposit 0356, that was 0.26m thick. Deposit 0356 was seen in the side of the sump and in plan in the central sondage.

Sandy deposit 0356 was cut by a large feature 0358, that was located in the central sondage (Figure 8). Only a portion of the feature was seen, over an area measuring 1.1m by 2.2m. The undulating edge of the feature perhaps indicates that it was composed of at least two intercutting features. The feature was not fully excavated, however its mid grey brown slightly clayey silty sand fill 0357, was partly excavated to recover finds. None of the finds recovered were datable.

Feature 0358 appeared to have been sealed by a widespread mid to dark grey slightly clayey sandy silt deposit 0365, that was approximately 0.1m thick. The stratigraphic relationships between this deposit and very similar dark grey deposits above and below is tentative, given the difficulty in distinguishing similar deposits in waterlogged conditions. A similar, and possibly equivalent deposit 0354 was seen in the northern corner of the trench. This was recorded as a mid greenish grey brown slightly clayey sandy silt deposit that was over 0.05m thick.

Deposit 0354 was overlain in the NE portion of the trench by a mixed clay and clay silt deposit, mottled variously light brown, reddish pink, and light yellowish brown 0343 (Plate 9 & Figure 8). This layer was seen over an area measuring 3.75m by 1.48m, and was between 0.003m and 0.045m thick, and probably formed the remnant of a clay floor. No finds were recovered from this deposit.



Plate 9. Clay floor 0343 looking NW. Scales 1m & 2m

In the central sondage and extending into the sump was a large pit 0353 (Plate 10 & Figure 8), that measured 1.65m by over 1.15m, and was 0.88m deep. This seems to be cutting deposit 0365. Pit 0353 held a reddish brown peaty silt primary fill 0355, that was 0.24m thick. This fill was waterlogged, and had clearly been wet since its deposition, as

it contained preserved wood. This fill contained an assemblage of finds including Late Saxon pottery. The pit also held a secondary fill composed of very dark grey sandy silt, that was 0.6m thick. Pottery dating from the 11th to 12th century was recovered from this fill.



Plate 10. Pit 0353 looking SE. Scales 2 x 1m

Pit 0353 was sealed by a widespread deposit 0328, that was composed of mid to dark grey and brownish grey sandy clayey silt. This was recorded along the SW half of the trench, over an area measuring 2.25m by 2.2m, and was 0.34m thick. A similar deposit 0337 was recorded along the NE half of the trench; it was composed of mid to dark grey and brownish grey slightly clayey sandy silt. These deposits are likely to be equivalent, however deposit 0337, unlike 0328 contained laminated very compact lenses like 0342, especially where it overlay clay floor 0343. This may indicate that although equivalent stratigraphically, they were formed by slightly different depositional processes. Finds primarily dating from the 10th and 11th century but also including some 12th century types were recovered.

The clay floor 0343 was cut by a number of features that are likely to have also cut through the overlying deposit 0337 (Plate 9 & Figure 3). These features were not seen at the higher level because of the previously discussed problems with recognizing features in very dark waterlogged deposits. A sample of the possible features cutting

clay floor 0343 was excavated. It should be noted that all of the possible features that were investigated proved to be real cut features.

The first of the features cutting clay 0343 and possibly also cutting 0337, was a sub-rectangular possible post-hole 0347, that was part of a possible line of five or six similar NW-SE aligned features. Post-hole 0347 had steep straight sides and a flat base, and was 0.25m long by 0.16m wide, and 0.15m deep. It held a mid to dark grey brown slightly clayey sandy silt fill, 0346, from which pottery of 11th to 12th century date was recovered. A second post-hole, 0345, was slightly larger at 0.41m long by 0.25m wide and 0.15m deep. It also had steep straight sides and a flat base, and was sub-rectangular in plan. Post-hole 0345 held a single mid to dark grey brown slightly clayey sandy silt fill 0344, from which 10th to 11th century pottery was recovered.

Beside the post-holes was an oval possible pit feature 0349, that had near vertical concave sides and a flat base, and measured 0.76m by 1.34m by 0.32m deep. It held a mid to dark grey brown slightly clayey sandy silt fill 0348, from which pottery dating to the 10th or 11th century was recovered. The northern edge of pit 0349 was cut by a similar oval pit feature 0351. This had steep concave sides and a flat base, that measured 0.6m by over 0.7m, and was 0.25m deep. It held a mid to dark greenish grey brown slightly clayey sandy silt fill 0350, from which sherds of Late Saxon pottery were recovered.

In the western corner of the trench both deposits 0328 and 0337 were cut by a pit 0331 (Plate 11 & Figure 8), with shallow to moderately straight sides and a concave base. The portion of this feature within the trench measured 2.4m by 1.6m, and was 0.4m deep. The primary fill of pit 0331 was present along the eastern edge of the cut, and comprised a mid to dark grey clayey sandy silt 0363, that was 0.3m wide and 0.11m thick. Over it was a similar mid to dark grey clayey sandy silt fill, 0362, that was 0.16m wide and 0.3m thick. This was partly overlain by a mid greenish grey clayey silt fill, 0361, that was 0.1m wide and 0.15m thick. Also in the pit and more widespread than the lower fills was an un bonded chalk and flint structure 0330, that was 0.84m wide by 1.02m long and 0.25m thick. The steep sides of the cobbles may suggest that they were laid in a re-cut of the feature, but equally they may have been pressed into the

clayey fills along the eastern edge of the pit. Sealing the cobble structure 0330 was a series of fills: 0329, a mid to light grey slightly sandy loamy clay that was 0.22m thick, 0327, a mid grey slightly sandy clayey silt, 0334, a mid grey mottled with yellowish green slightly sandy silty clay, and 0326, a dark brownish grey sandy silt. Pottery dating to the 12th to 14th century was recovered from fills in this pit.



Plate 11. Pit 0331/0330 looking NW. Scale 0.5m

Deposit 0328 was overlain by a lense of light brown crushed mortar 0367, that was 1.04m wide and 0.05m thick. This deposit was ephemeral and seen only in section in the southern part of Trench 3. This in turn was overlain by a deposit of mid to light grey silty sand 0366, that was 1.4m wide and 0.14m thick. These deposits were sealed by a number of similar possible floor deposits. The SW half of the trench was sealed by a very light brownish yellow mixed chalky clay and very light creamy white chalky mortar deposit 0325. This covered an area within the trench measuring 2.05m by 3.9m, and was 0.08m thick at most. A similar, although more patchy deposit to the northeast, 0341, was composed of very light yellow brown and creamy white mortar and crushed chalk, and covered an area measuring 0.92m by 0.44m, by 0.16m thick. Further to the northeast this was recorded as deposit 0324, which was mixed light yellow and light brown clay with some mortar and chalk inclusions. Deposit 0324 was seen over an area measuring 1.12m by 2.35m, and was 0.07m thick. The eastern corner of the trench was taken up by deposit 0338, composed mainly of creamy white crushed chalk

with the occasional patch of crushed mortar, that measured 1.1m by 0.94m, and was 0.1m thick. Together these deposits seemed to occupy the entire trench except in places where truncated by later features, and can probably be considered to be part of the same phase of activity (Plate 12).



Plate 12. Floors 0325/0341/0324/0338 looking NE. Scales 1m & 2m

Potentially related to the possible floor layers was a possible post-hole 0360 that was seen along the SE side of the trench. Feature 0360 had moderate concave sides and a concave base that was 0.44m wide and 0.28m deep. It held a reddish brown clay silt packing fill 0364, and mid brown clay silt post-pipe fill 0359. Overlying deposit 0325 and seen in section only along the SW trench edge was a small deposit of compact white chalk, 0336, that was 1.0m wide and at most 0.12m thick.

In the northern corner of the trench, floor 0324 was overlain by a compact mid grey brown slightly clayey sandy silt deposit 0323. This was seen over an area measuring 2.6m by 1.0m, and was 0.09m thick. A number of chalk and mortar lumps that were recorded as context 0340 proved to be part of deposit 0324. Sherds of Late Saxon pottery recovered from deposit 0323 are probably residual.

Sealing the floor deposits across the entire trench was a deposit of small to medium flint gravel held in a mid grey brown sandy clay silt matrix, 0322. The deposit was thicker in the northern corner of the trench than the southern, and had a much higher proportion of gravel to the north. An assemblage of medieval and post-medieval finds was recovered from the deposit, the latest of which were probably deposited in the 17th century. A number of parallel grooves 0339 (Plate 13), were seen to cut into the gravel deposit and had also compressed the underlying floor deposits in the northern corner of the trench. These grooves, of which parts of at least 6 were recorded, were WNW-ESE aligned and of variable width (0.1 to 0.25m) and depth (0.1 to 0.25m), and probably are cart ruts. These ruts appear to have occurred both before, during, and after the deposition of gravel layer 0322, indicating that it was formed over a period of time rather than a single event. This may account for the wide date range of the finds recovered.



Plate 13. Cart ruts 0339 looking SE

At the highest point of deposit 0322, in the northern corner of Trench 3, there was a deposit primarily composed of large cobbles of flint and less commonly chalk, brick and sandstone, 0320 (Plate 14). This deposit, which was at most two stones thick (0.1m), was held in a matrix of grey brown clayey sandy silt 0319. Residual Late Saxon pottery and post-medieval brick was recovered from 0319.



Plate 14. Cobble track surface 0320 looking S. Scales 0.5m & 1m

Deposit 0319 was sealed by deposit 0314/0303, a trench-wide mid grey brown clay sand silt deposit 0.19m thick, from which an assemblage of finds of probable 17th to 18th century date was recovered. This was in turn overlain by a mid grey brown clay sand silt deposit 0313/0318, that was 0.13m to 0.21m thick. In the northern corner of the trench deposit 0303 was overlain by a similar deposit to 0313./0318, a mid grey brown clay sandy silt 0321, that was 0.17m thick. This was sealed by a mid grey brown clay sandy silt deposit 0317, that elsewhere in the trench was recorded as deposit 0312. Deposit 0317/0312 was between 0.3 and 0.52m thick.

In the northern portion of the trench, deposit 0317/0312 appeared to be cut by an E-W aligned linear feature 0302. This feature had moderate straight sides and a concave base, measuring 2.6m by 1.33m by 0.31m deep. It was filled by a light greyish brown mixed rubble, chalk, mortar, and gravel deposit, 0301, that was 2.6m long by 1.05m wide and 0.17m thick. A possible secondary fill to feature 0302 was recorded in the

edge of the trench as deposit 0316; a mid grey brown clayey sandy silt, 1.0m long by 0.34m thick. Finds dating to the late 17th or 18th century came from this feature, along with an articulated sheep leg.

Cutting the top of gravel deposit 0322, was a shallow linear feature 0333, that was SW-NE aligned and 1.66m long, 0.57m wide, and 0.1m deep. This feature held a mid grey brown slightly clayey sandy silt fill 0332. Immediately overlying feature 0333, and sealing or truncating the rest of the trench to varying depths, was cut 0310 and fill 0309. Together, these contexts represent the various piles, soak-away pits, and foundations from various modern structures. A brick floor 0311, within this structure, was seen in the NE trench edge.

The brick structures and floors were overlain by a series of similar deposits: 0308, a mid brown clay sandy silt, 0307, mid grey brown demolition rubble, mortar, stones and CBM, and 0306, a deposit of very dark grey brown sandy silt. The trench was capped by a 0.11m thick deposit of coarse orange sand, 0305, and 0.09m of tarmac, 0304 (Figure 9).

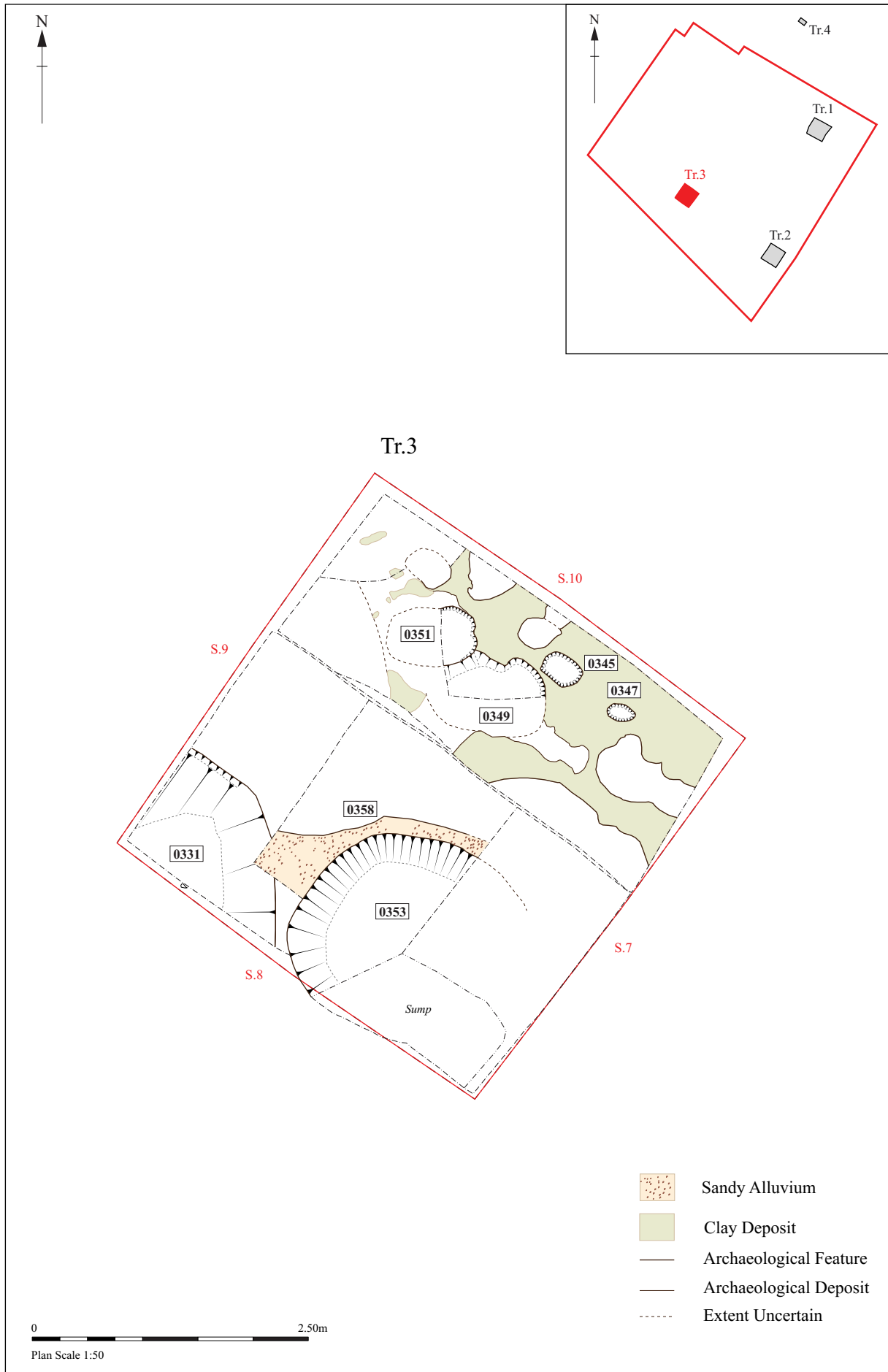


Figure 8. Trench 3 base plan



Figure 9. Trench 3 illustrated sections

5.5 Trench 4

The base of the 1m by 1m test pit (Trench 4) was at 1.1m BGL or 8.69m AOD. A deposit of very dark grey silt, 0406, was present across the base of the test pit. This was overlain by a 0.06 to 0.15m thick deposit of grey stony silt, 0405. An intermittent deposit of grey silt with brick fragments, 0404 overlay deposit 0405, and was as much as 0.1m thick. Over this was a thin bed of light brown sandy mortar, 0409, for the remnants of a tile floor 0408. The tile floor did not extend into the trench and was only visible in the NW side of the test pit. The tile floor was overlain by a 0.2 to 0.25m thick deposit of mid brown silty clay containing brick fragments, 0403, that was in turn sealed by 0.1 to 0.2m thick deposit of light grey brown mortar and silty clay, 0402, with some brick fragments.



Plate 15. Wall 0407 looking SW. Scales 0.5m & 1m

A foundation cut probably cuts through deposit 0403 and possibly also deposit 0402, and this has been assigned context number 0410. Held within this was a chalk rubble and light pink mortar foundation, 0407 within which was a brick relieving arch (Plate 15). This was topped by a chalk and flint bonded with light pink mortar wall. The foundation was over 0.74m deep, over 0.62m wide and over 1.75m in length. The wall portion was 0.25m deep on top of this. Abutting the wall to the north was a 0.1m thick light yellow clay floor, 0401, that was overlain by a 0.06m thick concrete floor, 0411. Over the concrete floor was a 0.25m thick deposit of orangy brown sandy gravel hoggin, 0412. The modern car park tarmac surface, 0413, was 0.09m thick and sealed the trench.

6. Finds and environmental evidence Richenda Goffin

6.1 Introduction

Table 2 shows the quantities of bulk finds collected during the excavation. A full quantification by context is included as Appendix 3.

Find type	No.	Wt/g
Pottery	165	2544
CBM	109	21762
Fired clay	77	2439
Stone	3	22
Glass	3	30
Clay pipe	12	58
Worked flint	53	1099
Burnt flint/stone	7	106
Slag	8	836
Iron nails	7	140
Animal bone	421	10574
Shell	168	3355
Charcoal	9	2

Table 2. Finds quantities.

A range of additional finds was recovered through the environmental processing of the samples. This very fragmentary material has not been added to the totals above, or included in the report. The exception to this are small fragments of pottery from contexts where no artefacts were recovered through conventional hand-retrieval. These have been mentioned in the pottery text but are not included in the quantification tables.

6.2 Pottery

Introduction

A total of 165 fragments of pottery was recovered from the excavation, weighing 2.544kg. The assemblage is mainly Late Saxon and medieval in date, although some post-medieval wares were also recovered. The size and condition of the pottery is variable, with many small and abraded sherds. There are no examples of complete or near complete vessels, and none of the pottery requires illustration. The pottery was recovered from Trenches 1-3.

A breakdown of the pottery by main period is shown below:

Ceramic Period	No of frags	Weight	% by sherd count	% by weight
Late Saxon	102	1852	61.8	72.79
Late Saxon/med	9	74	5.45	2.90
Medieval	33	382	20.0	15.01
Post-medieval	21	236	12.7	9.27
Totals	165	2544	99.9	99.7

Table 3. Breakdown of pottery by period

Methodology

The ceramics were quantified using the recording methods recommended in the MPRG Occasional Paper No 2, Minimum standards for the processing, recording, analysis and publication of Post-Roman ceramics (Slowikowski et al 2001). The number of sherds present in each context by fabric, the estimated number of vessels represented and the weight of each fabric was noted. Other characteristics such as form, decoration and condition were recorded, and an overall date range for the pottery in each context was established. The pottery was catalogued on proforma sheets by context using letter codes based on fabric and form and has been inputted as a spreadsheet (Appendix 4).

The codes used are based mainly on broad fabric and form types identified in *Eighteen centuries of pottery from Norwich* (Jennings 1981), and additional fabric types established by the Suffolk Unit (S Anderson, unpublished fabric list). Thetford ware rim types were recorded using the classifications established by Dallas (Rogerson and Dallas, 1984).

The pottery by period

Late Saxon (10th-11th C)

A total of 101 fragments of Thetford ware was identified in all three trenches (1.850kg). In most cases this type of pottery was accompanied by sherds of a slightly later date, but they were the only fabric present in some features in Trench 2 and Trench 3.

Small quantities of Thetford ware were present as residual elements in Trench 1 (post-med build-up 0103, medieval deposit 0137). Some of the Thetford wares present in soil deposits 0144 and 0156 are likely to be contemporary with the other wares, which consisted of small amounts of early medieval wares dating to the 11th-12th century. Fill 0156 contained fragments of Thetford ware with a single fragment of Early medieval ware with sparse shell (11th-12th C), suggesting that this material may have been deposited in the 11th century, or possibly as late as the 12th century.

Thetford wares were present in small quantities in Trench 2, most notably in pit fills 0225 and 0229, and alluvial deposit 0235. They were found in association with a single sherd of early medieval pottery dating to the 11th-12th century in deposit 0231, and with a small fragment of transitional Thetford/ Early medieval ware in posthole fill 0234.

The largest quantity of Thetford ware was found in Trench 3. Few contexts with exclusively this fabric type were identified, but Thetford was the only ware present in deposit 0319, 0328, and pit fills 0348, 0350 and 0355. Thetford wares were found in pit fill 0352 together with a single sherd of an early medieval ware bowl and a sherd of Stamford fineware dating cMid 11th-12th century. Several other contexts with Thetford wares also contained medieval glazed wares and other medieval wares c. Late 12th-14th C.

The majority of the Thetford ware assemblage was made up of body sherds, but seven rim sherds were identified from all three trenches. These were all from medium jars, apart from one storage jar fragment with a thumbled rim. Several of the body sherds had applied strips, and one fragment had diamond rouletting from deposit 0231. A large body sherd from pit fill 0355 had an incised looped decoration. This decorative technique has been recorded on other Thetford wares (Dallas Fig 179 No 385), but is unusual. Some of the fragments appear to have been overfired and may be wasters, but no obvious distortions were recorded.

Six fragments of St Neots-type ware were recovered from the evaluation, all from Trench 3 (62g). Two body sherds were present in occupation layer 0323, a fragment of a bowl with inturned rim and another body sherd were found in deposit 0337 with Thetford, Early medieval wares and some medieval glazed wares. Two additional fragments, one of which was the rim of a jar, were found in pit fill 0335 which once again contained Thetford wares and a fragment of a Grimston-type ware jug with iron oxide strips dating to the 13th-14th C. The dating of this type of pottery spans the Late Saxon through to the medieval period (c850-1150), although certain attributes are more closely datable within this range.

Four fragments of Stamford ware were present in Trenches 2 and 3. An abraded fragment of unglazed Stamford coarseware (10th-11th C) was identified in linear feature 0227 along with early medieval wares and a fragment of Ely-type glazed ware. A single sherd of Red painted Stamford ware was present in pit fill 0327 (c900-1050+). A globular sherd of unglazed Stamford was identified in deposit 0337. A large body sherd of Stamford Fineware (Mahany B) with a watery patchy green glaze (Kilmurry type 1), was present in pit fill 0352 dates to c mid 11th-12th C.

Late Saxon/early medieval

Fragments of early medieval wares were identified from all three trenches. In Trench 1 sherds of Early medieval ware and Early medieval ware with sparse shell were identified in alluvial soil deposit 0144 together with Thetford wares, suggesting a deposit date of 11th-12th century. A smaller quantity of similar pottery types was present in deposit 0156. Two features in Trench 2 contained Thetford ware and fabrics dating to the early medieval period (deposit 0231 and posthole 0234). In Trench 3 fragments of Early medieval ware and Thetford ware were identified in pit fill 0352.

Medieval

Fragments of medieval coarseware, including Local medieval unglazed ware of Norfolk type, were identified in three deposits in Trench 1, dating to the Late 12th-14th century. A number of glazed wares, mainly of Grimston ware or Grimston-type ware were present in deposit 0131, 0137, and pit/post hole 0152 dating to the Late 12th-14th centuries. Other glazed wares were found in some features in Trench 2, accompanied by small numbers of coarsewares and early medieval wares which could be contemporary or residual. The pottery from linear feature 0227 includes a fragment of an Ely Glazed ware and a single fragment of Andenne-type ware from the Low Countries, dating to the 12th-13th century. These were recovered with fragments of early medieval wares (11th-12th C) and a sherd of unglazed Stamford ware (M10th-11th C). A pit fill in Trench 3 contained a fragment of a medieval glazed ware similar to Grimston but from another production centre. It is made in a sandy reduced fabric with sparse calcareous inclusions, and has an olive coloured lead glaze and a crude applied strip. Another abraded sherd from the base of another glazed vessel was also present, dating the fill of the pit to L12th-14th century. Further fragments of unprovenanced glazed wares with the same date range were present in pit fill 0329. The largest group of pottery from the whole site was found in deposit 0337 (43 frags weighing 794g). In addition to Late Saxon and Early medieval wares, two fragments of Ely-type wares were identified. One of these, made in a sandy fabric with sparse chalk inclusions has an oxidised external margin and a small splash of lead glaze. The second, much larger sherd has oxidised margins and a grey fabric containing occasional chalk inclusions and moderate ?organic inclusions. These wares can be assigned to the mid 12th-14th century.

Post-medieval

Fragments of post-medieval pottery were collected from all three of the trenches (21 fragments @ 236g).

A small quantity of 16th century pottery was identified in the build-up soil 0103 in Trench 1. A sherd of 16th century redware, probably the base of a chafing dish, together with the remains of another redware vessel of a similar date was present in the clay capping deposit 0125. A small quantity of pottery recovered from tanning pit fill 0224 in Trench 4 included a fragment of West Norfolk Bichrome ware, dating to the L16th-17th century. This may be from the overlying deposit dished into the top of the tanning pit as the organic lower fills decay. A range of post-medieval wares in deposit 0314 (Trench 3) included West Norfolk Bichrome, but also a fragment of Staffordshire Marbled slipware (c1680-1800), a sherd of tin-glazed earthenware where the glaze has not survived and a fragment of English stoneware of 17th-19th century date, suggesting a deposition date of L17th-18th century. Three sherds of pottery collected from deposit 0322 include two post-medieval wares, one of which is a Glazed red earthenware bowl (16th-18th C) and a small hard redware, probably a Martincamp stoneware dating to the 17th century.

Addendum

Fragments of Late Saxon pottery were recovered from 0232 (Sample 7), 0344 (Sample 11), 0348 (Sample 13). Sherds of Late Saxon and early medieval pottery were recovered from 0342 (Sample 9), and 0346 (Sample 12).

Discussion

Although Late Saxon pottery was recovered from a small number of rubbish pits, much of this material was found in structural deposits dating to the early medieval period in Trenches 1 and 3.

A small number of features contain only Late Saxon pottery, but many of the significant features from all three trenches date to the 11th-12th century. A range of early medieval wares were identified, which are characteristic of assemblages of this date in urban excavations in this part of East Anglia. The small number of medieval glazed wares consists of Grimston ware and Glazed wares from the west of the region, which are probably different variants of Ely Glazed wares. In addition several unprovenanced medieval glazed wares similar to Grimston wares were present, whose origins cannot

yet be precisely established. Further work on comparing the Ely type wares from this evaluation with reference material from the kilnsites is required to establish the precise fabric types, as described in the recent publication (Spoerry 2008). Small quantities of locally produced redwares dating to the sixteenth century were identified.

A single imported sherd of medieval pottery was identified, a fragment of Andenne-type ware from the Meuse valley dating to the 12th-13th century. The post-medieval pottery includes fragments of sixteenth and seventeenth century Rhenish stonewares, and a single fragment of probable Martincamp stoneware from Northern France dating to the 17th century.

The ceramic assemblage provides evidence for structural activity dating both to the Late Saxon/early medieval period and the medieval period. The range of pottery is similar to other groups excavated in the locality.

6.3 Ceramic Building Material (CBM)

Introduction

A total of 109 fragments of ceramic building material was recovered from the evaluation, weighing 21.762kg. The assemblage consists of brick and roof tile, including a glazed ridge tile dating to the post-medieval period.

Methodology

The assemblage was quantified by count and weight, and fabric descriptions based on macroscopic appearance and inclusions were used to establish the identification of this material. All measureable dimensions were recorded, except for fragments of roof tile, where the width was the only dimension surviving. The form typology used was based on Drury, which was also used when considering the dating of the bricks (Drury 1993). The ceramic building material catalogue was inputted into the database (Appendix 5).

Forms

A breakdown of forms present from the evaluation is shown below:

Form	No of fragments	Weight (g)
Early brick	8	1794
Floor tile?	1	301
Late Brick	24	12772
Malting tile	2	98
Pantile	4	249
Ridge tile	1	478
Rooftile	64	6008
Unident	5	62
Total	109	21762

Table 4 Breakdown of ceramic building material by form

Roofing tiles

A large proportion of the assemblage is made up of peg tiles, most of which are late medieval and post-medieval in date. In addition a small quantity of pantile, and the remains of a glazed ridge tile were also identified.

A small quantity of roofing tiles made in an estuarine fabric dating to the medieval period was identified, as a residual finds in layers 0114 and 0322. The majority of the roofing tile is post-medieval but a number of red-fired tiles had reduced cores suggesting a high medieval or late medieval date. Some of these were present in the drainfill 0118, and several of these show evidence of re-use. A number of well-preserved roofing tiles were recovered from this feature, including two whose complete dimensions were recordable. These were made in fabrics *fsfe* and *f/msf*, fine to medium red-fired sandy fabrics with ferrous or flint inclusions.

The remains of a large glazed ridge tile dating to the 16th-18th century was also present in the drain 0118. It is made in a medium sandy fabric with sparse flint inclusions and is covered on the external surface with a rough coverage of a lead-glaze. It is flattened at the apex with a slight crenellation, and has clearly been reused with mortar on the broken edge.

Four fragments of post-medieval pantile were present. One of these was unstratified in Trench 1, but three fragments were recovered from post-medieval build-up layer 0103.

Floortile

A single example of a possible unglazed floor tile was present in 0301. It is very fragmentary and it is quite possible that it is the remains of a sixteenth century brick.

Early and late brick

Very few bricks of early date were identified, and most of these are residual finds in post-medieval features (for example, fill 03010). Very small and abraded fragments of possible medieval tile were present in linear feature 0227 which contained medieval pottery.

Three complete brick samples were taken from Drain 0105. They are all made in the same fine fabric with red grog inclusions and have clear straw impressions on the underside. Another more fragmentary brick in the same fabric has a height of 65mm. Their dimensions do not fit any precise parallels with the assemblage recorded by Drury, but their overall appearance suggests that they date to around the sixteenth century.

Fragments of late brick (as defined by Drury, dating from the 16th Century onwards) found with roof tile were the only datable finds from pit fill 0116. The brick can be dated to the late medieval/early post-medieval period. The remains of a very hard-fired brick in deposit 0303 which has a height of 61mm is likely to date to the later part of the 17th-18th century (Drury LB3).

Malting tile

Two fragments of post-medieval buff and white-firing malting tiles with perforations were present as unstratified finds in Trenches 1 and 3.

Unidentified

A small number of abraded lumps (5 fragments weighing 62g) are likely to be fired clay fragments, or are undiagnostic very small fragments of ceramic building material.

Distribution by context

Very little of the medieval ceramic building material was present in deposits where medieval finds were the only other datable artefacts. The majority of the estuarine early brick fragments and roofing tiles, together with roof tiles with oxidised cores were

present as residual elements with post-medieval brick and tile. The well preserved assemblage of ceramic building material recovered from the drain 0118 included late medieval tiles with reduced cores, as well as bricks which are probably Tudor in date, and the fragment of glazed ridge tile which is likely to date to the sixteenth century. Overall much of the ceramic building material was present in pit fills and layers, perhaps being used to make up ground surfaces in some instances.

6.4 Fired clay

Andy Fawcett

Introduction

A total of 72 fragments with a combined weight of 2389g was recovered from 13 contexts. The fired clay has been examined at x20 magnification and thereafter, divided into distinct fabric groups. A simplified version of these fabric divisions can be seen in Table 5 (*below*). A full contextual breakdown of the fabric types can be found in Appendix 6.

Fabric Type	No	Weight (g)
fsc (fine sand & chalk)	50	2259
msch (medium sand & chalk)	18	106
ms (medium sand)	2	16
fs (fine sand)	1	1
fssb (fine sand & silty bands)	1	7
Totals	72	2389

Table 5: Fired clay quantities

The assemblage

As Table 4 demonstrates, fabric *fsc* is the most recorded type. This occurs in pit fills 0224 and 0352, and also in fills 0156, 0238, 0300 and 0337. It is not unusual for individual pieces to display organic voids alongside those of a calcitic nature. The fabric has an average weight of 45g and the pieces are generally quite large and only display slight abrasion. The largest quantity has been noted in deposit 0337 (22 pieces @ 290g), whereas some of the larger fragments are present in context 0156 and pit fill 0224. A number of irregular-flat as well as flat surfaces have been recorded and good examples of these can also be seen in context 0337. Overall these are a light buff colour or a pale grey and the main fabric bodies are either patchily or fully oxidised. The only occurrence of impressions, are to be found in deposit 0337, where a single piece has three partial wattle marks. However, the only measurement possible is width; all three are around c15mm. This same fragment has two 'smeared' finger marks on its reverse. This is from a series of occupation layers over the possible Late Saxon clay

floor. It is quite likely to contain intrusive finds from later intrusive cut features that could not be identified at the top of deposit 0337. There didn't appear to be enough burnt clay in the deposits to indicate wholesale collapse of a wall, however some of this assemblage may be walling daub. Equally likely is that a portion is derived from ovens or hearths within the building.

The second most frequent fabric is *msch* and this fabric type is present in six contexts 0108, 0125, 0231, 0337, floor 0120, and pit fill 0348. In general the fabric also contains some organic voids as well as occasionally sparse flint. Overall this fabric is quite fragmented and abraded; it has an average weight of 6g. Again, a number of pieces have surfaces which are either irregularly-flat or flat, for instance as noted in floor 0120 and fill 0125. These surfaces on the whole tend to be very light grey, whereas the main fabric area is mostly oxidised. None of the examples in this fabric have any impressions.

Conclusion

All of this assemblage relates to daub which has been subjected to some form of heat and is often variably oxidised. None of the examples are overfired or display external burning or sooting.

The overall condition of the fired clay, and the nature of the deposits from which it was taken, all indicate it is close to its original place of deposition. Furthermore the assemblage as a whole has a good average weight of 33g. The collection generally is at the finer end of the fabric scale, indicating its likely use in oven domes or hearth/oven floors. However at this stage the function of this material is unclear. There seems to be little correlation in the distribution of the two main fabric types, although a significant proportion of the *msch* fabric has been recorded in contexts dated to the early medieval period. The majority of the assemblage was collected from contexts within buildings, and therefore may represent walling material, and a portion (context 0125) can be confidently interpreted as the collapsed dome of an oven.

6.5 Post-medieval glass

A single fragment of post-medieval window glass was recovered from clay deposit 0125. A piece of vessel glass was collected as an unstratified find from 0300, whilst the base of a post-medieval winebottle was found in the build-up layer 0103 in Trench 3.

6.6 Clay tobacco pipe

Twelve fragments of ceramic tobacco pipe were collected from the evaluation, mainly from Trench 3 (58g). These were almost entirely fragments of stems, but the remains of a bowl was identified in 0300. A small unmarked foot survives but the pipe is not closely datable.

6.7 Iron nails and miscellaneous modern iron fragments

A total of seven iron nails was collected from the evaluation (140g). These were not allocated small find numbers but were treated as bulk finds and were not x-rayed. Most of them were found in Trench 3 but one was recovered from post-medieval build-up layer 0103 in Trench 1 and a second was in the drain fill 0104. Two unstratified nails were collected from Trench 3 (0300) and a third one came from the linear feature 0301 which contained post-medieval pottery. Two large nails were found in layer 0314 with a fragment of post-medieval pottery dating to the 17th-18th centuries.

Two large iron objects from 0303 in Trench 3 were not assigned small find numbers. One of these is a large iron plate weighing 282g, with a modern appearance (0303). The second fragment from the same context is a large round-sectioned bolt c205mm in length (368g).

6.8 Slag

Eight fragments of slag were recovered from all three trenches (836g). A vesicular fragment present in layer 0131 was found with fragments of medieval pottery. A dense fragment and another piece of slag which is likely to be fuel ash slag was present in make-up layer 0137, which also contained medieval and earlier pottery. Two similar fragments were recovered from pit fill 0225. A small vesicular fragment was found in pit fill 0352 with fragments of Late Saxon and early medieval pottery. A dense heavy fragment of slag or possible burnt stone was present in deposit 0337.

6.9 Worked flint

Identified by Colin Pendleton, compiled by Andy Fawcett

Introduction

A total of 53 fragments weighing 1102g was recovered from 24 contexts. The assemblage is variable in terms of fragmentation and overall it is spread rather thinly

between contexts. A full contextual breakdown and description of individual flint pieces can be seen in Appendix 7.

The assemblage

Only two examples of flint are dated to the prehistoric period and these were both unstratified from Trench 1. The first is an unpatinated hinge fractured squat flake/blade with a patinated striking platform. The second is another unpatinated squat flake also with a hinge fracture. Both of these flints are probably dated to the Bronze Age and possibly the later Bronze Age to Iron Age.

Examination of the remainder of the flints has revealed that a proportion of the worked flint is likely to have been used as walling material. This probably occurred between the medieval and post-medieval periods. The best examples of flint with mortar attachments are noted in drain fills 0107 and 0115, layers 0112 and 0131 and pit fill 0229. However, none of this material is closely datable between the later prehistoric and post-medieval periods.

6.10 Small Finds

Introduction

A total of 12 small finds was recovered from the evaluation. These have been described on individual recording sheets and the information has been inputted onto the database as Appendix 8. The assemblage is fragmentary, and much of the metalwork awaits radiography to aid later identification. Two of the stone artefacts are medieval. A breakdown by material type is shown below:

Material	Quantity
Bone	1
Copper alloy	2
Iron	2
Lead	4
Stone	3
Total	12

Table 6 Small finds by material

The worked bone

Julie Curl

An incomplete cattle mandible (SF1012), consisting of the chopped rammus and condyle, was produced from feature 0156. The bone had been chopped in at least two places and knife cuts were observed that may have occurred with skinning and the

initial processing of the animal. A round perforation, measuring 8mm in diameter, has been made in the ramus (the thin, flat section at the rear of the mandible) (Plate 16) . This hole appears to have been cleanly punched rather than cut.

While bones such as mandibles and scapulas are often kept for their smooth, flat surfaces, providing useful material for such objects as buttons and gaming pieces, the hole in SF1012 is rather small and the function is uncertain, although it is possible the disc removed was used for a small button. Occasionally bones are found with seemingly random perforations with no obvious use. These pieces may represent working waste or even an unusual method of butchering. No parallels for this piece are currently known, although fragments of bone were produced from medieval contexts during excavations at Kings Lynn (Clarke, 1977) which showed more than one perforation; these objects were regarded as by-products of bone working.



Plate 16. Perforated mandible SF 1012

Copper alloy

An oval-shaped copper alloy fragment was also found in deposit 0337. A copper alloy farthing of James I (1614-25) was an unstratified find.

Iron

Two fragments of iron were recovered from deposit 0337, a feature which contained Late Saxon and early medieval pottery. One fragment (SF1005) tapers to a point, but it is possible that both of them are nails and that radiography will confirm this.

Four fragments of lead were collected from the evaluation. Apart from a lead musket ball (SF1010), the remaining three fragments were catalogued as unspecified waste.

Stone

A substantial architectural block made of shelly limestone (SF 1007), probably from Barnack, was recovered from feature 0128. The stone resembles the base of a possible pillar or plinth, with chamfered edges leading to a flat surface. Two of the faces are decorated with incised chevrons under a convex moulding c20mm in width (Plate 17). One external surface is undecorated, presumably because it was not meant to be seen, whilst the fourth side is broken off. The stone has been patchily burnt and is pink in patches. The chevron decoration is clearly Norman in date (c1066-1200). It was incorporated into a chalk rubble foundation of uncertain medieval date, and may have come from St Mary's church to the west.



Plate 17. Architectural block SF 1007

A large fragment of a shelly limestone mortar (probably purbeck marble) was recovered from 0137 (SF1008). The rim and spout and almost the whole profile of this grinding bowl survives, apart from the base. It appears to be undecorated apart from two grooves under the rim, but the surface is worn and it is possible that further decoration has been destroyed in antiquity. The inside wall of the mortar is smooth. The vessel was found in make-up layer 0137, along with two sherds of pottery including a fragment of a

glazed jug dating to c L12th-14th century. Vast quantities of purbeck marble mortars were produced in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries and are frequently found on domestic sites in England (Blair, 1991).

Two joining pieces of Rhenish lavastone were identified as part of the drain capping 0114 (SF1009). The two fragments are part of the upper stone of a large rotary quern, perhaps a stone turned by an animal, as their surviving measurements (external diameter indeterminate but large and the internal diameter (c100mm)) for the eye (central hole) are too wide for a domestic hand-turned quern. The underside of the stone is dressed with diagonal radiating grooves, and there is pronounced smoothing on the outer edge, indicative of wear. The largest fragment has been perforated twice towards the outer edge, presumably for the attachment of a handle.

Rhenish lavastone was imported throughout the medieval and post-medieval periods (and earlier times) for grinding stone, as its vesicular character gave it superior cutting properties, as it was a self-sharpening stone and unlike some other stones, did not provide gritty inclusions to the mix. In addition, as the lavastone is volcanic, it does not have the joints and fractures within it unlike some of the other types of stone which were used as mill and quernstones.

6.11 Animal bone

Julie Curl

Introduction

A total of 10.642kg of faunal remains was produced from the evaluation. The assemblage produced at least eight species of mammal and bird. The remains were dominated by butchering and food waste, but also produced some evidence of industrial activity with probable bone and horn-working waste.

Methodology

The catalogue 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 overall weights for the faunal material were noted for each context, along with identifiable

species counts. As this is a small and quite fragmentary assemblage, no measurements were taken as they would have provided little additional information. All information was recorded directly into Excel for quantification and assessment. A basic catalogue is included in the written report (Appendix 9) and the full assessment database is available in the digital archive.

The assemblage – provenance and preservation

A total of 10.642kg of faunal remains, consisting of 418 elements, was recovered from this site. Bone was produced from thirty fills which ranged from occupation layers and pit fills to linear features. The full quantification of the faunal assemblage by fill type is seen in Table 7.

Feature	Total number of frags	Total weight (kg)
Alluvial	8	0.318
Drain	1	0.017
Feature	50	1.897
Finds	21	0.484
Homogenous	23	0.634
Layer	44	0.941
Linear	47	0.992
Occupation	2	0.003
Pit	96	2.825
Post-hole	2	0.035
Undetermined	124	2.496
Total	418	10.642

Table 7. Quantification of the faunal assemblage by feature type

The bulk of the remains (71%), both in terms of weight and number of fragments, were produced from 10th to 12th century deposits. Just over 17% of the bone was recovered from undated contexts, almost 1.5% of the remains were retrieved from Late 12th to 14th century deposits and nearly 4.5% was yielded from post-medieval fills. Just 3g of bone was retrieved from a fill dated to 850-1150. As there was a considerable degree of residuality with the pottery, it is likely that this is reflected in the animal bone assemblage.

Date range	Total No of pieces	Total Weight (kg)
850-1150	2	0.003
10th-12th	289	7.570
L12th-14th C	18	0.145
17th C	8	0.243
L17th-18th?	17	0.221
Undated	65	1.828
Total	418	10.642

Table 8. Quantification of the faunal assemblage by date range

Some remains within one fill were of a different texture and colour, suggesting some re-deposited material. This was particularly noted in context 0352 where two of the bones

were of a very dark, almost black colour that indicates they were originally from a very rich, organic deposit, contrasting a great deal with the remaining bone from 0352 which is relatively pale in comparison.

Five fills produced bones that showed canid gnawing. Most were from 11th to 12th century fills, with several in 0231. These gnawed bones may suggest exposed waste, open to scavenging, but could equally be from food waste given to domestic dogs.

Working waste and industrial activity

Two contexts produced probable working waste. Context 0156 produced a perforated mandible (SF1012). In addition a cattle horncore from 0156 shows a heavy chop at the base that removed it from the skull and strongly suggests this horn was removed for hornworking. Another chopped horncore from a sheep was seen in 0235, again suggesting hornworking.

General butchering

The bulk of the assemblage had been butchered. Sagittal chops were seen on some vertebrae where the carcass had been cut down the spine to divide the body into halves. Other chops were seen on bones divided into cuts of meat. Finer knife cuts were noted where meat had been removed from bones.

Some chopped/cut sections of large mammal rib were seen, particularly in 0328 and 0156, which would suggest pieces of rib used in stews or soups, where the ribs have been cut into smaller sections to release more marrow and flavour.

A pig scapula from 0144 has a hole in the blade, which may suggest the joint was hung for smoking to preserve the meat.

A cattle horncore from 0156 shows a heavy chop at the base which removed it from the skull and strongly suggests this horn was removed for hornworking. Another chopped horncore, from a sheep, was seen in 0235, again suggesting hornworking.

A cattle mandible from 0156, SF1012, shows a cleanly cut hole, measuring 8mm in diameter, in the main body of the ramus and suggests some attempts at working.

At least eight species (six mammal and two bird) were identified in this assemblage. Most of the remains were from the main domestic food animals: cattle, sheep/goat and pig/boar, in that order of frequency. With the dog/wolf and the pig/boar groups, no bones were present that could determine the wild species more positively, although, given the date of the remains, wild boar and wolf are always possible. The birds consisted of goose and galliformes and remains of cat were also recorded. Aside from the possibility of wolf and boar, no wild species were identified in this assemblage.

A cattle metatarsal from 0303 showed some splaying at the distal end of the bone that would suggest a traction animal. A cattle cuboid from 0357 showed some arthritis, possibly suggesting a traction or elderly animal.

Remains of sheep included a complete (presumably articulated when deposited) lower leg of a sheep from 0301 as well as other foot bones that might suggest some skinning waste.

Another chopped horncore, from a sheep, was seen in 0235, suggesting hornworking; the breed is similar to some finds of sheep horn from Kings Lynn (Noddle, 1977), the shape and curvature of the horncore suggesting this one from Thetford was from a ram.

A proximal sheep metatarsal from 0103 shows a small osteoma on the front of the bone. This small growth of bone appears as a result of a heavy blow or prolonged pressure on the limb and subsequent bleeding with bone growth as a reaction; this lump might suggest a tethered animal, perhaps tethered for milking.

Two 11th to 12th century fills produced single canid bones, which could not be identified further than 'large canid'. Given the date of these remains the possibility of wolf has to be considered, also, given that these canid finds are foot bones, it is possible that they are from skinned animals with paws attached. Similarly, the feline remains, found in two contexts, were lower limb or foot and may again suggest possible pelt waste.

Sparse remains of equid were uncovered from two 11th to 12th century features with a lower leg bone in the linear fill 0227 and a large pony/small horse scapula in the cess/rubbish pit fill 0352.

Five contexts produced bird bone, all of which came from goose and galliformes (chicken/pheasant), suggesting domestic stock waste. A tarsometatarsus from a small galliforme (Bantam size) was produced from (0335). This galliforme leg bone showed some distortion at the distal end of the bone in particular (although the whole bone appears slightly distorted and raised on one side) that suggests the bird perhaps received some injury to the foot that subsequently caused a limp and permanent disfigurement to the leg.

Conclusions and recommendations for further work

The faunal assemblage appears to be derived from domestic stock, largely from food mammals and birds. The sparse remains of equids are likely to have been traction beasts, the canids may have been hunting/guard animals and the cats may well have been kept for pest control. The faunal assemblage is varied with a mix of primary and secondary butchering waste, suggesting that the animals were processed and consumed on site.

Some working is indicated with the perforated mandible and chopped horncore in 0156 and the chopped sheep horncore from 0235, although seemingly only on a small scale.

The lack of wild species and would suggest that the domestic food stock were sufficient to provide for the residents at this site. Although this is a much smaller assemblage there are similarities with other faunal assemblages from excavations in Thetford (Andrews & Penn, 1999 and Jones 1993) and assemblages of a similar period elsewhere.

If further work is carried out at this site and faunal remains are analysed then it would be useful to include this assemblage in that study to allow for measurement and further examination of butchering, otherwise, no further work is required on this particular assemblage.

6.12 Human skeletal remains

Julie Curl

Small quantities of human bone were collected from the evaluation. The upper part of a femur was recorded in alluvial deposit 0235. A worn human molar from an individual over 40 years old was identified from pit fill 0229. As it is attached to the remains of the

jaw the tooth is likely to be from a skull rather than being a tooth lost whilst the person was alive. A fragment of the third metatarsal of a human foot was identified into post-medieval build-up deposit 0103.

These disarticulated redeposited human remains are likely to be from an as yet undiscovered early cemetery in the vicinity. Nearby excavations by Wessex Archaeology also produced human remains in 10th century quarry pits. The metatarsal was from a post-medieval context and may be from one of the nearby monastic cemeteries disturbed by post-Dissolution demolition and building work.

6.13 Shell

A total of 168 fragments of shell weighing 3.355kg was collected overall. The shell has been fully quantified but not studied in detail. The vast majority of this group consists of large fragments of oyster shell, much of which may represent the waste from consumption during the medieval period. Mussel shells were also recorded in small quantities. Land snail fragments were present in make-up layer 0137 and feature 0227.

6.14 Wood and Charcoal

Eight small and irregular fragments of wood were retained from the upper fill 0224 of the tanning pit 0226. Eleven additional fragments were recovered from the secondary fill 0226, together with three amorphous lumps of organic material composed most notably of straw and reminiscent of stable sweepings. Some of the wood has been cut and shaped, and there are carpentry marks on one of the surfaces of the best surviving fragment. The remains of a small wooden rod (diameter c12mm) was present in pit fill 0355.

6.15 Plant macrofossils and other materials

A number of samples were taken during the evaluation. These have been processed, but the analysis has not been completed.

6.16 Discussion of the finds evidence

The overall finds assemblage provides evidence of activity from the Late Saxon through to the medieval period, on a site which lies beside the likely crossing point across the River Thet. Small quantities of Thetford ware were identified, and a fragment of decorative stone of Norman date was recovered. Other finds provide dating evidence

for structures built during the early medieval and medieval periods. The presence of small quantities of medieval pottery, and other household items such as the limestone mortar are all indications of activity of this date. The presence of a large quantity of oyster shells is also indicative of consumption during the medieval period. Pottery and ceramic building material dating to the post-medieval period were also found, providing dating information on specific features such as a collapsed clay oven and tanning pit, and dating information for more widespread activity, such as the reversion of the site to grazing land.

7. Discussion

7.1 Trench 1

The earliest phase of activity seen in the trench was a large cut feature 0157. There is the possibility that this consists of a number of intercutting features rather than a single large one; but the quantity of animal bone, shell and pottery recovered suggests that the feature was used for rubbish disposal. Its original purpose is less clear; perhaps quarrying for sand was occurring on the site, as was seen in the earliest phases at the Wessex Archaeology site at the junction of Bury Road and London Road (NHER 35808) (Hoggett, 2009).

The first evidence for buildings within the trench was the clay packed post-holes 0155, 0143, 0141 and possibly 0153. The full layout of this building phase was not seen, but it seems that three of the posts form a line that was NW-SE aligned. This is roughly parallel with the course of the river Little Ouse, but is at odds with the later building phase alignments. A possible explanation is that the early buildings were aligned on the river, while the later ones are aligned on the road that is seen in Trench 3.

A later phase of building is represented by two chalk rubble foundations that were E-W aligned, which match the alignment of the road in Trench 3. These were replaced by similar foundations along the same lines. Dating is scanty for these buildings, but what evidence there is indicates that they are medieval. Intriguingly, a fragment of worked architectural stone with Romanesque chevron decoration (SF 1007) was incorporated into the early phase of foundation, and it is tempting to link this to the many changes that the nearby church of St Mary the Great endured during the 11th to 14th centuries.

The sides of two buildings are evident within the trench. It appears that foundation 0145 and its replacement 0121, represent the southern wall of a building extending to the north, since clay floors 0120 and 0133 extended that way. No similar clay floor was associated with foundation 0128 and its replacement 0108, however the drains that lay immediately to the north are thought to be external, suggesting that the building extended to the south. It should be stated that the parallel foundations are assumed to be contemporaneous, as are their replacements. This assumption is based purely on the stratigraphic evidence rather than finds evidence which was minimal.

The drains serving the buildings are better dated than the buildings themselves. They appear to have been inserted later in the use of the buildings. The glazed ridge tile re-used in drain 0118 probably dates it to the 16th century, while the brick in drain 0105 is a similar date. This suggests that the two drains were probably of similar date, and that the brick drain was probably a replacement for the silted up chalk drain. Additionally, this confirms that the buildings were still in use in the 16th century, which is supported by the finds evidence from the collapsed oven 0132. Finds recovered from the collapsed burnt clay dome 0125, included the base of a chafing dish and other wares dating to the 16th century. This deposit was then sealed by a clay floor indicating that the building was still in use.

It is not clear when the buildings went out of use, as the deposit that accumulated over the foundations contained pottery types of 15th to 16th century date, and are therefore mostly residual. The buildings were probably abandoned in the 17th century when the road seen in Trench 3 went out of use. Residual human remains were found in the post-medieval build-up layer, and may be further evidence for an early cemetery in the vicinity. Alternatively the remains may have been imported with building material or soil following the Dissolution of the Dominican Friary to the west. The Friary hospital is thought to have been located next to the Town Bridge, and therefore adjacent to the development site, and may have possessed a cemetery where this foot bone was originally buried.

The floors and foundations at the top of the stratigraphic sequence are clearly part of the complex of buildings depicted as a maltings on late 19th century maps.

7.2 Trench 2

Residual human remains from pit fill 0229 and deposit 0235 indicate a possible Anglo-Saxon cemetery in the vicinity. The tooth is probably not evidence for early dentistry, as it is fused to part of the skull of the individual. The tooth therefore, along with the fragment of femur recovered from deposit 0235, must be remains from disturbed burials that are located nearby. This supports evidence for a cemetery pre-dating 10th-11th Century activity at the excavations conducted to the SW by Wessex Archaeology (NHER 35808).

The earliest activity in the trench is the probable rubbish pit dating to the 10th-11th century. A single post-hole containing slightly later finds was also recorded, but this probably does not represent a building. The trench is lower lying than the other trenches, although interestingly it is not the closest trench to the river. This probably means that the vicinity was water meadow, and intermittently too wet to build on.

The next phase of activity was a NW-SE aligned linear feature 0228, that may have been a boundary ditch. The fill was very mixed and was not at all like the consistency of a typical silted up ditch, so this interpretation is tentative at best. The shape and infill of the feature is suggestive of a robbed out foundation, but the aforementioned low lying topography probably argues against this interpretation. Alternatively, the feature is similar in shape and alignment, if not the type of fill, to a tanning pit within the trench. It is possible that this feature was dug for tanning, not used, and infilled in a single episode with rubbish and clay. The finds from the feature probably date it to the 13th-15th century.

Pit 0226 that was next to feature 0228 was probably a tanning pit. It had greenish organic fills indicative of the urine employed in the process, and also contained a quantity of wood chips also utilized. It held three fills, the lower two of which only produced pottery dating to the 10th-11th C. We can probably assume that this is residual, since post-medieval tile was recovered from the middle fill, along with a single sherd of 16th-17th century pottery from the upper fill. The base of the feature was probably over dug into the running sand, and the early finds are probably derived from this deposit. The tanning pit is probably post-medieval, but may not be as late as the pottery recovered from the uppermost fill indicates. A certain amount of slumping of the overlying deposit would be expected into a feature largely composed of organic matter,

and therefore the 16th-17th century sherd may be intrusive. Stratigraphically the tanning pit is equivalent to the medieval ditch 0228, which may hint that the features are related.

This phase of activity is sealed by a series of post-medieval deposits, some probably dumped, some probably accumulating naturally, in this the lower lying part of site. Attempts to raise the ground level to reduce the risk of flooding are quite likely to have been made, although this is unlikely to have occurred until the pressure for usable land outweighed the effort required. The documented decline and abandonment of the area south of the river in the post-medieval period, perhaps suggests that any reclamation occurred very late; perhaps in the 19th century. As in Trench 1, the final phase of activity was the floors and walls of the 19th century maltings buildings. Tellingly here, unlike elsewhere on the site, the walls required the support of very large and deep chalk and timber filled piles. The boggy nature of the ground must have been evident even in the 19th century after various ground raising episodes.

7.3 Trench 3

As in the other trenches the earliest phase of activity in Trench 3 was large pits filled with rubbish. In this trench the pitting was noticeably denser than in the other Trenches, and this may reflect the relative proximity of the trench to the street front. The earliest of the sample of excavated features contained finds largely dating to the 10th-11th century, but also including a few slightly later types. An early clay floor 0343, is undated, however the occupation layer overlying it contained 10th-12th century pottery types. Care should be taken in assigning this date to the clay floor as there were numerous intrusive features cutting the clay floor which possibly also cut the overlying occupation layer. The probability of intrusive finds being in the assemblage for this layer seems high. It seems likely that some of the early features in this trench, and possibly the building containing the clay floor pre-date the Norman conquest, however the stratigraphy and finds do not confirm this.

Two possible post-hole lines can be seen cutting the clay floor, and these suggest one or more buildings aligned NW-SE. This alignment matches the early phase of building in Trench 1 and is parallel to the probable course of the Little Ouse river. The post-lines are cut into the clay floor and are probably part of a different and later building phase. The finds date from the 10th-12th century, but the finds assemblage is very small. It

seems likely that a phase of buildings occupied the plot to the north of the trench and that the post-lines represent the southern wall. To the south of this the ground may have been open, as evidenced by a flint-lined pit 0331, which is late 12th century or later in date.

A further phase of probable medieval building is represented by the mortar, clay and chalk floors 0325, 0341, 0324 and 0338. These were patchy because of later disturbance, but appear to have extended across the entire trench area. A single post-hole 0360, indicates that these surfaces were part of a building.

At some stage the medieval building went out of use and was covered by a sloping gravel deposit 0322. The function of this gravel deposit is given away by the many E-W aligned ruts that cut it, which were probably created by carts. The gravel deposit making up this track or road was not deposited as a single event. We know this because some of the cart ruts were infilled by the gravel and some were cut into it. The track had a distinct camber where one would expect it, perpendicular to the line of the track, and sloping away to the south. The track deposit was also more gravelly to the north and more sandy to the south, which reflects the probable erosion of the sand and gravel down the side of the track over time. The track at the highest point within the trench was capped by flint cobbles 0320 in a sandy matrix 0319, which may be a later phase of the track or a repair. It seems certain that only a portion of the track was present within Trench 3, with perhaps the majority extending to the north. The cart ruts are more evident at the edge of the track, which reflects the softer nature of the gravel there. It is easy to imagine carts passing one another on the narrow track and slipping into the softer verge thus creating these deep ruts.

The track in this trench matches closely the descriptions of an NW-SE aligned road in excavations conducted along Brandon Road in 1964 to 1966. This was described as, 'gently cambered, hard packed and level' and composed mainly of small 2cm stones, sand and pea grit. The road was very rutted by carts, with most of the ruts no deeper than 2cm. The edges of the road were difficult to determine because the gravel was quite eroded, but it appears that the road at its widest may have been as much as 7 metres wide. In one of the recorded sections through the road the uppermost surface appears to be made up of cobbles like the surface in Trench 3. The earliest phase of the road seems to date from the late 10th century or 11th century, a second phase

possibly late 11th century, a third phase dating to the early 16th century or later, and the road was still in use in places in 1805 (Dallas, 1993). The description matches very well with the track in Trench 3, although there are fewer phases evident in the portion seen in the trench. It is not clear when the track was laid down, probably in the medieval period, but clearly much later than the 10th century track in the Brandon Road excavations. The gravel deposit produced late Saxon and medieval pottery types but also finds dating to the 17th century. This probably reflects the incorporation of material into the road make-up by patched repairs, or more likely the erosion of the gravel off the road late in its period of use, which mixed with roadside rubbish. The 17th century finds therefore may represent the disuse of the track. A late phase of use may be a shallow possible ditch 0302, that marked the edge of the track. This contained finds dating to the late 17th-18th century. It is not clear whether the track was still in use at this date; if so, the surface of the track was covered by thick accumulations of silty material, quite distinct from the gravel and cobble surfaces of earlier phases. Alternatively, the feature that has been interpreted as a ditch is in fact simply an accumulation of rubbish or demolition rubble dumped beside the camber of the track.

The track seen in Trench 3 may be a continuation of the medieval route that becomes Brandon Road far to the west, and the Saxon settlement there. This road is documented in 1338, and is thought to be Saxon in origin (Breckland District Council, 2009. website accessed 21.04.10). Part of this route can be seen fossilized to the west near the grounds of Thetford Grammar School. Brandon Road once joined the confluence of Bridge Street, London Road and Old Bury Road along the western boundary of the site, as shown on Faden's map dated 1797 (Breckland District Council, 2009). Davidson suggests that this confluence of roads appears to have been a focus for occupation until the mid 14th century, perhaps in the space known as the School Plain or School Green, which was located between the forks of Brandon Road as it met Bridge Street and London Road (Davidson, 1993). A notable landmark on that route is the remains of the Priory of the Holy Sepulchre founded in 1139, and beyond that the 12th century Red Castle.

Finding an extension of this important route to the east of Bridge Street raises the possibility that the early central ford in Thetford was not in fact adjacent to the Bridge Street bridge, but to the east where the river channel is divided, where the pedestrian

bridge is at present. This possibility warrants some discussion. A fording point there may make sense, as rather than a single channel to cross, the hypothetical ford would be located across two smaller and more importantly, shallower channels. An alternate location for the ford away from the bridge is likely, given that the bridge almost certainly did not replace the ford. Livestock for example, is likely to have been driven across the ford rather than across the narrow timber bridge. Particularly interesting for this proposed new crossing point is that it leads directly to the 12th century 'planned suburb' on the NE side of the river and the Norman Castle beyond. This suburb is also interesting in that in the medieval period it was part of the parishes of two Domesday churches, St. Ethelreda and Holy Trinity, that were *southwest* of the river (Davison, 1993). A ford to the east of the site at Butten Island may have been what linked these seemingly divided parishes.

Evidence that the site had reverted to grazing land by the 17th or 18th century, which supports the historical accounts, was present in the fill of ditch 0302, which contained a full articulated sheep leg. As in the other trenches the latest phase of activity is the walls and floor of maltings buildings.

7.4 Trench 4

The wall seen in this trench is likely to be part of the flint and brick building that appears in a photograph dated 1886 (Hoggett, 2009). Both building materials are present in the remnant of the wall seen within the trench. The wall is immediately overlain by the hoggin and tarmac for the car park; suggesting that the building was demolished in the 1960's. The two floors within the building may represent the 19th century (clay) floor overlain by the 20th century (concrete) floor. It is not clear whether this is the same building seen in this location on the Thetford St. Cuthbert Tithe map of 1846, the building represented on the Joseph Wilkinson drawing dated c. 1820, and/or the building on the George Burrell map of 1807 (Hoggett, 2009). The lack of any substantial deposits of demolition rubble within the trench perhaps indicates that these are all depictions of the same building.

Below the 19th/20th century building was a deposit of mid brown silty clay 0403, that correlates well in character and depth with deposit 0103 in Trench 1. No finds were recovered from deposit 0403, but if contemporaneous with the similar deposit in Trench 1, it is likely to date from the 16th or 17th century, and represent a phase of

abandonment of the remaining medieval buildings, and the reversion of the site to grazing land.

Beneath deposit 0403 there were deposits that correlate well with the stratigraphic sequence in Trench 1 in both character and depth. At the base of the trench a very dark grey silt deposit was overlain in section by a tile floor. This matches the sequence in Trenches 1 and 3 where early medieval dark grey deposits were immediately overlain by buildings. Unfortunately no finds were recovered, so these may only tentatively be interpreted as medieval deposits. Interestingly, despite Trench 4 being closer to the river, the correlating deposits are no deeper than those in Trench 1.

8. Conclusions and recommendations for further work

The findings of this evaluation are that deposits of archaeological importance survive across the evaluated area; and that these are likely to be disturbed by any development of the site. The top of the archaeologically significant deposits was reached at fairly consistent depths of 0.82m BGL (9.14m AOD), 0.78m BGL (9.37m AOD), and 0.80m BGL (8.99m AOD) in Trenches 1, 3 and 4 respectively, and considerably deeper at 1.58m BGL (8.69m AOD) in Trench 2.

A basic understanding of the site topography has been achieved by correlating the borehole data with the deposit sequence in the evaluation trenches. This confirms that Trenches 1 and 3 are located on the higher lying terrace gravels above the ancient river courses. Trench 2, to the south, is lower lying, and appears to have been at least seasonally wet, probably a water meadow or cow pasture adjacent to the Little Ouse River (This is reflected in the evidence for tanning, and the lack of evidence for buildings until the land was built up in the 19th century). The evidence from boreholes 9 and 10, and to a lesser extent borehole 6, suggests that the courses of the two rivers have not moved substantially. Boreholes 9 and 10 were located beside the current river channel along the eastern boundary to the site. Both revealed variable fluvial deposition reflecting flooding or limited migration of the channel. Borehole 6 which was located to the north, closest to the River Thet, did not reach the basal sand and gravels despite being the deepest of the boreholes. This suggests that either the land slopes away dramatically towards the river to the north, or that the borehole was positioned within a deep archaeological feature. The topography of the site appears therefore to have not

changed significantly since the earliest human activity on the site. The courses of both the River Thet and Little Ouse River are broadly where they were in the past, although the adjacent ground has been raised and the river course canalized to improve navigation.

The first human activity on the site appears to be the disposal of rubbish in large pits, possibly originally dug to quarry sand and gravel. A cemetery seems to have been disturbed by this pit digging activity, although no *in-situ* human remains were found. Prehistoric activity on the site was minimal, comprising only two residual struck flints. The first building activity probably occurred in the Late Saxon period, although this was not conclusively demonstrated by the archaeological evaluation. Buildings appear to have occupied much of the site throughout the medieval and into the post-medieval period. The exception appears to be the lower lying area towards the south of the site where possible medieval and post-medieval tanning was occurring.

At some stage during the medieval period the layout of the site was changed, with buildings that were formerly aligned on the river to the north being replaced by new buildings that were aligned on a new track or road. The track and buildings appear to have remained in use until at least the 16th century after which they were covered by accumulations of soil. This may reflect the decline of the area following the Dissolution, during which much of the south part of the town became grazing land. The site was seemingly not re-occupied until the 19th century, at the end of which it was covered by a maltings complex, the Anchor Hotel, and other properties fronting onto Bridge Street.

Because important archaeological remains are present on the site it is therefore recommended that a suitable programme of archaeological mitigation be developed (the level of which to be determined by the NLA Head of Archaeological Planning), to ensure the preservation *in-situ* or preservation by record of these archaeological deposits. This programme should take into account the depth and nature of the remains and be based on the proposed work methodology for the development.

9. Archive deposition

Paper and photographic archive: Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service

Finds and environmental archive: Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service

10. List of contributors and acknowledgements

The evaluation was carried out by a number of archaeological staff, (Abby Antrobus, Steve Manthorpe, Simon Pickard, John Sims, Alan Smith, Duncan Stirk, and Andrew Tester) all from Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Team. Specialist surveying support was done by Andy Beverton.

The project was managed by Andrew Tester. Finds processing was carried out by Jonathan Van Jennians, the production of site plans and sections was carried out by Ellie Hillen and Crane Begg, and the specialist finds reports by Richenda Goffin, Julie Curl, Colin Pendleton and Andy Fawcett.

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Disclaimer

Any opinions expressed in this report about the need for further archaeological work are those of the Field Projects Team alone. Ultimately the need for further work will be determined by the Local Planning Authority and its Archaeological Advisors when a planning application is registered. Suffolk County Council's archaeological contracting services cannot accept responsibility for inconvenience caused to the clients should the Planning Authority take a different view to that expressed in the report.

Appendix 1 Brief & Specification

Brief for Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trenching at the proposed Forum, Thetford



BRIEF FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION BY TRIAL TRENCHING AND WINDOW SAMPLING AT

Proposed Site of the Forum Thetford NORFOLK

PLANNING AUTHORITY:	Breckland District Council
PLANNING APPLICATION NO.:	Pre-application
NLA REFERENCE	CNF42576
ASSOCIATED.	Y/N
NHER NO. FOR THIS PROJECT:	To be arranged
GRID REFERENCE:	TL 8685 8302
MAP EXTRACT ATTACHED:	Indicative only
DEVELOPMENT PROPOSAL:	Redevelopment for college and public space
AREA:	4500m ²
CURRENT LAND USE:	Former Anchor public house and car park
ISSUED BY:	Ken Hamilton Head of Archaeological Planning Norfolk Landscape Archaeology Union House, Gressenhall Dereham, Norfolk NR20 4DR Tel: 01362 869275 (direct) Fax: 01362 860951 ken.hamilton@norfolk.gov.uk
DATE:	14/10/2009



If need this document in large print, audio, Braille, alternative format or in a different language please contact Ken Hamilton on 01362 869275 and we will do our best to help.

Summary

The development proposal affects a site within the historic core of Thetford. Part of the site is a scheduled monument.

Trial trenching is required to determine the presence/absence, date, extent, state of preservation and significance of any archaeological layers or subsoil archaeological features. This is so an informed and reasonable planning decision can be taken in due course when the results of the archaeological evaluation are available.

Archaeological Contractors are reminded that they should submit a copy of their Method Statement or Specification to Norfolk Landscape Archaeology (NLA) for approval, *before* costs are prepared for commissioning clients, in line with the Institute of Field Archaeologists' guidance.

1. Policy Background.

The relevant planning policies can be found in :-

Breckland Council's *Breckland District Local Plan Adopted Version* (September 1999), policies ENV 15-18.

East of England Regional Assembly, *East of England Plan: Revision to the Regional Spatial Strategy for the East of England* (May 2008), Policy ENV5: The Historic Environment.

and

The Department of the Environment's *Planning Policy Guidance 16, Archaeology and Planning* (November 1990).

2. Archaeological Background.

The archaeological background to the site is set out in Hoggett, R. (2009) *An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment of the Former Anchor Hotel, Thetford, Norfolk* Unpublished NAUA Archaeology report **2194**.

The northern half of the site is occupied by Scheduled Monument 298. Any works within this area will require Scheduled Monument Consent.

3. Planning Background.

Norfolk Landscape Archaeology have asked for the applicant to submit the results of a field evaluation (as suggested in Planning Policy Guidance), in accordance with this Evaluation Brief, with their planning application. This is so that an informed and reasonable planning decision can be taken when the results of the Evaluation have been considered.

4. Requirement for Work.

Trial trenching is required to recover as much information as possible on the extent, date, phasing, character, function, status and significance of the site. The states of preservation of archaeological features or deposits within the area indicated should be determined. Five 4m x 4m trenches are required within the area of the Anchor car park. Two of these trenches should be as close to the Bridge Street frontage as possible – these two must be carried out following the demolition of the existing building, and hence post-determination of the planning application.

10No. window samples must be drilled to determine the depth to archaeological deposits, and the nature of such deposits. The boreholes should be sited in a regular array across the site.

Boreholes should be drilled under geoarchaeological supervision and a field log & photographic record of the cores should be kept. Cores must be logged by an experienced geoarchaeologist. The archaeological contractor must liaise with the site engineer to allow the borehole logs to be used to collect relevant engineering information, if required.

Continuous cores should be collected from the modern ground surface to a depth of at least 3 metres below ground level.

Equipment used should allow sleeved cores (preferably in Perspex tubes) to be recovered (also referred to as a windowless liner system).

Depending on the equipment used, it may be necessary to recover material contained in the cutting shoe. Any sediment contained in the cutting shoe between each core should be bagged-up and the orientation (top and bottom) labelled to recover as continuous a sequence of deposits as possible. If this is not possible due to the unconsolidated nature of the deposits, bags of the disaggregated cutting shoe sample should be retained.

Contractors should note that no element of this brief should be treated as a contingency unless agreed in advance with NLA.

Trenches must be shored below a depth of 1.2m, stepping is not an acceptable

solution. If provision for shoring is not demonstrated in the methods statement it will be rejected. The trenches must characterise the full archaeological sequence down to the natural deposits. In the interests of reproduction of the results, a single context planning methodology must be used and a matrix of the sequence created on site.

One test pit, 1m x 1m should be dug to a depth of 1m, within the scheduled area, in the environs of TL8687483053. **NB: This test pit is within the scheduled area, and scheduled monument consent MUST be obtained before commencing this work.**

If preservation *in situ* is a likely planning outcome, the Project Design for the evaluation must articulate the range of preservation considerations that will be investigated during the evaluation and reported on.

Project Designs must confirm that relevant health and safety considerations have been built in. The potential of the area being contaminated by toxins must have been adequately investigated or plans for a pre-project investigation of ground conditions outlined. Appropriate tools for the job must be utilised and consideration for this shown in the Project Design.

The relevant experience of the project team must be articulated within the Project Design. In particular the person leading the project in the field must have significant experience of urban archaeological methods, theory and safe practice.

The Archaeological Contractor will prepare a Method Statement or Specification for this phase of the PoAW and submit this to NLA for approval *before* costs are prepared for the commissioning client. The PoAW will include, as appropriate, background research, fieldwork, assessment, analysis, preparation of report, publication and deposition of the project archive.

The Archaeological Contractor will contact the HER Officer of NLA in advance of work starting to obtain a HER number for the site or, if a number is already given on the Brief, to ensure that it is still applicable.

The archaeological research aims and objectives of the project will be clearly stated, and the Method Statement or Specification will demonstrate how these will be met. Appropriate reference will be made to the following documents:-

Glazebrook, J. (ed) 1997, *Research and Archaeology: a Framework for the Eastern Counties, 1. Resource assessment* (E. Anglian Archaeol. Occ. Pap. 3).

Brown, N. and Glazebrook, J. (eds), 2000, *Research and Archaeology: a Framework for the Eastern Counties, 2. Research agenda and strategy* (E. Anglian Archaeol. Occ. Pap. 8).

At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> must be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms.

When the project is completed, all parts of the OASIS online form must be completed for submission to the Norfolk Historic Environment Record. This will include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report.

Hard copies of the report must also be provided, as specified below.

5. Standards.

Method Statements or Specifications prepared by Archaeological Consultants or Contractors should state that all works will be carried out in full accordance with the appropriate sections of Gurney, D., 2003, '**Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England**', as adopted by the Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers for the East of England Region and published as *East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper* 14. This is available as a PDF file on the web at www.eaareports.org.uk

Archaeological Contractors should note that the **Standards** document stipulates basic *methodological* standards. It is considered axiomatic that all contractors will strive to achieve the highest possible *qualitative* standards, with the application of the most advanced and appropriate techniques possible within a context of continuous improvement aimed at maximising the recovery of archaeological data and contributing to the development of a greater understanding of Norfolk's historic environment. Monitoring officers will seek and expect clear evidence of commitment to the historic resource of Norfolk, with specifications being drawn up within a context of added value.

6. Other matters

Archaeological Contractors are reminded that they should submit a copy of their Method Statement or Specification to NLA for approval, *before* costs are prepared for commissioning clients, in line with the Institute of Field Archaeologists' guidance.

Any subsequent variation to a Detailed Project Specification or Method Statement must be agreed with NLA prior to its implementation.

This brief is valid for a period of one year from the date of issue. After that time, it may need to be revised to take account of new discoveries, changes in policy or the introduction of new working practices or techniques.

Three hard copies and a PDF copy on CD of the Report should be supplied to NLA for the attention of the Head of Archaeological Planning within eight weeks of the completion of the fieldwork on the understanding that this will become a public document after an appropriate period of time (generally not exceeding six months). Two hard copies and the PDF file will be deposited with the Norfolk Historic Environment Record, and the third hard copy will be forwarded to the Local Planning Authority.

A fourth copy of the report should be sent directly to H. Chappell, Regional Advisor for Archaeological Science, English Heritage, Brooklands House, 24 Brooklands Avenue, Cambridge CB2 8BU.

7. Notes for Applicants/developers

NLA is responsible for safeguarding the County's archaeological heritage. NLA is consulted by Local Planning Authorities and provides specialist information and advice on the archaeological implications of development proposals.

An Archaeological Project will usually consist of one or more of the following:-

Desk-based assessment: a report drawing together existing information about a site from a wide range of sources.

Survey: usually fieldwalking and metal-detecting, sometimes non-intrusive geophysical surveys (e.g. magnetometer survey)

Evaluation: survey and/or trial-trenching or test-pitting.

Excavation: larger-scale excavation

Watching brief or monitoring: the presence of an archaeologist during the development to record any features exposed

Post-excavation: analysis, and the preparation of a report and archive of records and finds at the end of any archaeological project

A phased approach to fieldwork is frequently adopted, with one stage leading on to another (if necessary) after each phase is reported upon and reviewed.

If an evaluation is required before an application is determined or if Planning Permission is granted subject to a condition for a programme of archaeological work, NLA will provide a **Brief** for the archaeological project. This outline of the project is forwarded to you by NLA or the Planning Authority.

You should then ask one or more Archaeological Contractors to prepare a **Method Statement** or **Specification** which will detail how the project is to be undertaken, and how the brief will be fulfilled. This will be sent to NLA for approval on behalf of the Planning Authority, after which the Contractor will give you details of costs.

Details of archaeological contractors based in Norfolk and beyond may be found in the Institute of Field Archaeologists Yearbook & Directory, available from the I.F.A., University of Reading, 2 Earley Gate, PO Box 239, Reading RG6 6AU. Tel: 0118 931 6446. Fax: 0118 931 6448. Email: admin@archaeologists.net. Website: www.archaeologists.net.

NLA does not see Contractors' costings, nor do we give advice on the costs of archaeological projects. This is between you and the archaeological contractor(s). You may wish to obtain a number of quotations or to employ the services of an archaeological consultant.

For further information or advice on any archaeological matters please contact the person issuing this report whose details are on Page 1.

The Forum, Thetford

Proposed development area



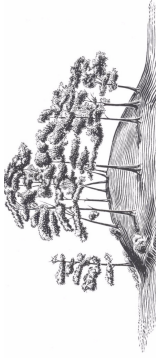
Scheduled area



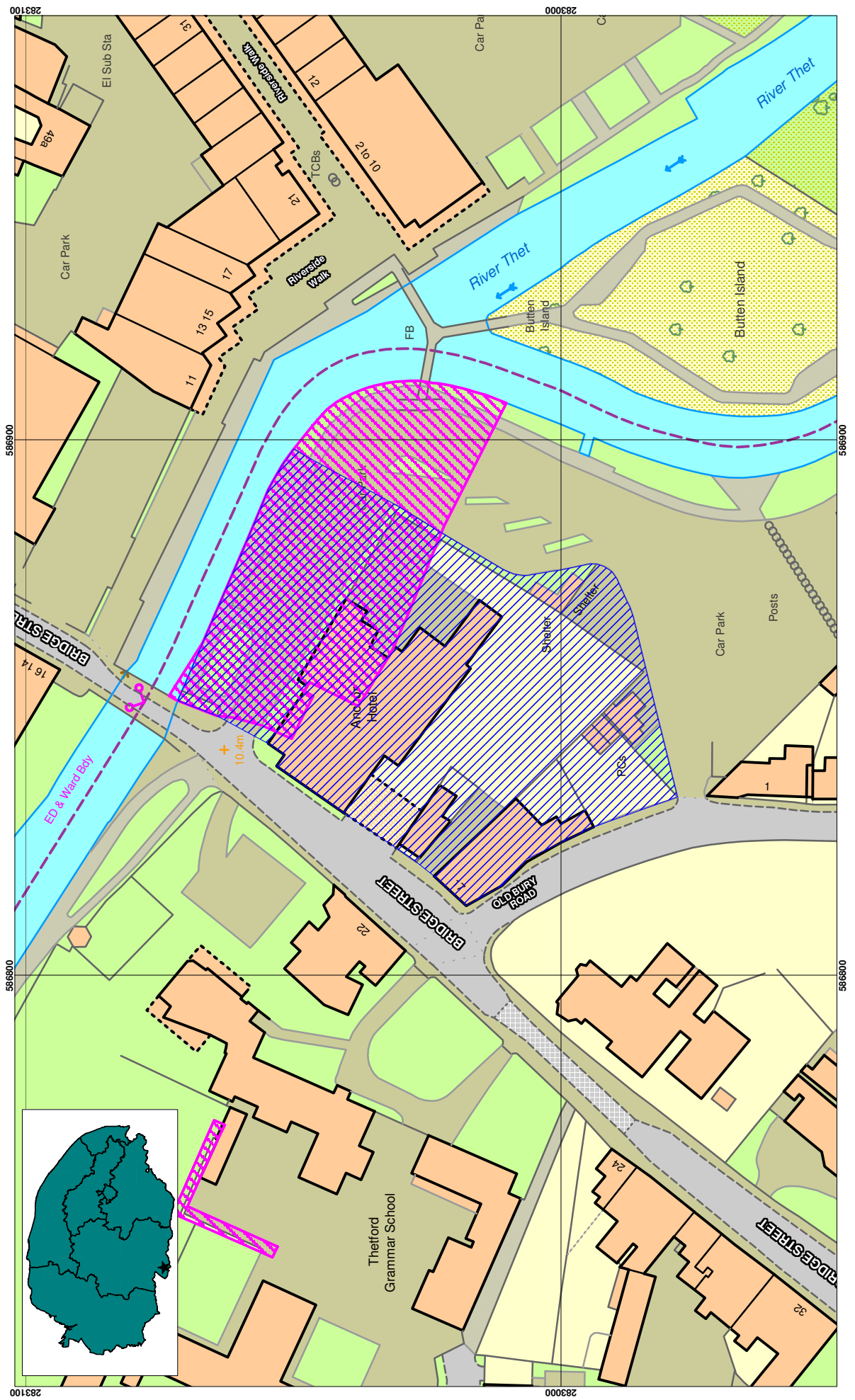
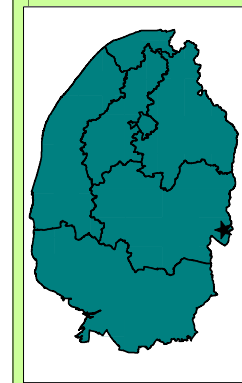
Scale 1:1000



Norfolk Landscape Archaeology
 Union House
 Gressenhall
 East Dereham
 Norfolk
 NR20 4DR



Compiled by Ken Hamilton on 14 October 2009



Appendix 2: Context list

Context	Type	Description
0101	Topsoil	Mid brown silty clay
0102	Masonry	Various brick walls/foundations. A mortar floor and a concrete tang related to the 19/20 century. Maltings buildings.
0103		Mid brown clay sand silt. Mod small pebbles. Freq fl and sm chalk. Occ fl CBM and SmCBM. Post medieval build up, possibly horticultural oil? Ground surface prior to building of maltings in 19cent
0104	Drain	Mid greyish brown, silty clay, firm. Occ chalk flecks and small ang flints. Silty fill of drain, one nail found.
0105	Drain	Brick; 240x120x60. pale yellow mortar. Curvilinear with brick base and sides. Date unclear. Late med/post med brick sides and base bonded with yellow mortar. Prob related to foundation (0108)
0106	Drain	Curvilinear in plan. NW-Se aligned - curves towards S. squared U shape profile. BoS sharp, near vertical straight sides. BoB sharp, flattish base. Filled by 0104, 0105, 0107. cut of drain before bricks layed.
0107	Drain	Pale yellow mortar. Concreted. Common small flints mixed with some mid brownish grey silty clay. Fill of 0106. horiz clear. Mortar bonding for brick drain.
0108	Foundation	Chalk blocks and mortar occ flint. Md-large chalk, irregular size and shape. Mid/pale yellow mortar. Linear plan box shaped section. NW-Se aligned. Prob foundation to medieval building, 1 small piece of prob med pot found.
0109	Foundation	Linear in plan, aligned SE-NW. box shaped in section - BoS sharp 90 degrees approx - near straight vertical sides BoB sharp to flattish base. Filled by foundation 0108. foundation trench, 1 small piece of medieval pot found.
0110	Posthole	Mid slightly greyish brown, silty clay. Firm. Occ chalk flecks and small ang flint. Prob collapse of overlying deposit (0103) into drain below, when capping broke.
0111	posthole	oval/circular in plan. 'U' shaped profile with a step to SE. BoS 85 degrees approx, slightly irregular sides and concave base. Filled by 0110. Likely to be collapse of drain 0114 capstone rather than a PH
0112	layer	Mid greyish brown silty clay. Firm. Occ sm-md flint and chalk. Silty layer built up on top of floor 0124. drain [0119] cut through.
0114	drain cap	chalk flint and tile. Chalk 0.3mx0.15m, flint various nodules. Chalk and flint finish. Aligned NW-SE. mid yellow sandy mortar. Upside down shallow u shape in section. Cap for med drain.
0115	Drain	Mid/pale greyish brown silty clay. Brown speckles towards base. Firm. Occ sm chalk nodules. Occ sm ang flint. Horiz v clear. Silt in drain.
0116	Pit	Mid/dark greyish brown silty clay. Firm. Occ chalk flecks. Fill of post med (?) pit. Horiz clear.
0117	Pit	Extent unclear - exits tr and is cut by [0106], has straight sides and a squared corner. Comes down onto the internal drain. Base flat filled by (0116). Cut of pit. Post med?
0118	Drain	Flint, chalk and tile. Flint and chalk large - v large. Tile - 0.2mx0.16m. Flint and chalk sides tile base. Rough coursed. Linear with a squared u shaped profile. Aligned NW-SE. mid yellow sandy mortar. Medieval drain with tile base. Tiles recovered.
0119	Drain	linear in plan. Aligned NW-SE. square u shape in profile. Bos 90 degrees approx, BoB 90 degrees approx. flat base. filled by drain 0114, 0118 and fills 0115. medieval drain cut.

0120	Floor	Mottled v light yellow brown sandy clay with mid grey brown sandy silt root holes. Freq fl and sm chalk. Mod flecks charcoal. Occ fl CBM or daub. Mod sm mortar. Clay floor deposit north of foundation (0121)
0121	Foundation	Chalk, flint and mortar. Chalk, large nodules. Mixed small to large flint nodules. Chalk finish. Sandy mid yellow mortar. NW-SE aligned. Foundation runs length of the trench is truncated by modern tank. Butts up against floor 0125 and 0127. Aligned with 0
0122	Posthole	Mid grey brown clay sand silt. Occ fl chalk. Occ sm pebbles. Occ fl and sm mortar. Fill of [0123] horiz clear. Fill of small posthole cutting clay floor (0120) no obvious post pipe.
0123	Post-hole	sub rectangular shape. Aligned perpendicular to foundation (0121). N-S on long axis. Sharp BoS @ top. Steep straight sides. Sharp BoS at base. Concave base. Filled by (0122). Cut of posthole. Same alignment as building floor and wall that it cuts so prob
0124	Floor	Mixed light orange brown sandy clay and mid grey brown sandy silt. Very patchy. Poss remnants of clay floor with overlying silt deposit 0112 an occupation deposit or disuse deposit? Possibly later than foundation (0121) but not certain.
0125		Mixed lt yellow brown sandy clay and mid grey brown clay sand silt. Freq fl and sm orange daub. Clear horiz. Clay floor or capping deposit over hearth [0127]. Not as uniform as overlying floor (0120)
0126	Hearth	lt grey ash and mid grey brown clay sand silt and light brown clay. Friable. Occ sm pebble. Occ fl and sm charcoal. Occ fl and sm chalk. Horiz clarity clear. Ashy fill of hearth [0127]. Also fills depression which may be a posthole cutting burnt clay (0132)
0127	Hearth	Oval shape. Sharp BoS @ top. Mod concave sides. No BoS at base. Concave base. Filled by (0132), (0126). Cut of poss hearth/oven with in situ burning of burnt clay fl (0132)
0128		Mixed darl greenish brown silty clay. Patches of yellow clay and mortar. Friable and wet. Occ sm flints ang and md. Seen in plan it looked like a layer in section it looks like the fill of a cut feature, so cut 0159 assigned in post ex. Poss fill of earl
0129	Pit	mid greyish brown silty clay. Occ m ang and rounded flints. Occ sm chalk nodules. Firm. Same as 0137? In section seen to be a homogenous layer sloping away to NE. same as 0137?
0130	pit	shape in plan unclear - truncated by drain [0119] and exits tr to S and sondage to N. appears to be a shallow pit with slightly concave base. In section this is shown to be the interface between deposit 0129 and 0138 and not a cut feature.
0131	layer	Mid greyish brown silty clay. Firm. Occ chalk blocks (md) and occ flint ang and md sm-md. Drains [0106], [0119] and foundations [0109] and [0146] are cut through this deposit. Buried medieval soil?
0132	Hearth	Red brown and light yellow brown. Clay. Plastic. Fill of [0127]. Clear horiz. Clay lining to hearth or oven - mostly burnt red but with some unheat affected yellow.
0133	Floor	lt yellow brown clay and mortar. Plastic. Freq fl and sm chalk. Clear horiz. Seen in plan then recorded in section after collapse around concrete tank removal. Clay floor associated with chalk structural element 0148.
0134	floor	Mid grey silty sand and 40% crushed mortar. Firm. Occ fl and sm chalk. Occ sm pebbles. Occ fl charcoal. Clear horiz. Seen only in section after concrete tank removed. Bedding layer for floor 0133 or more likely, floor layer. Laps around post in posthole
0135	occ layer	mid grey brown clay sand silt and dark grey silt w freq burnt clay (red). Occ fl and sm chalk. Mod flecks charcoal. Occ sm flints. Mod horiz. Seen only in section after concrete pit removed. Poss make up layer or occupation layer related to PH [0141] seem
0136		Dk grey brown. Clay sand silt. Occ small pebbles. Seen only in section after concrete tank removed. Remnant soil horiz between two foundations
0137	Layer	Mid grey brown clay sand silt. Firm. Seems to be trench wide. Possibly same as (0129). Seen in section when concrete tank removed. Make up layer.
0138	layer	dk grey brown sandy silt. Occ gravel. Freq charcoal flecks. Mod horiz. Possible top fill of large feature [0157] or sealing deposit.
0139	post pipe	mid brown clay sand silt. Occ fl mortar. Occ fl charcoal. Fill of [0149] seen in section only. Fill of post pipe to post hole [0141] post removed prior to laying floor 0133 which seals post pipe
0140	post hole	lt yellow brown sandy clay mottled with mid brown clay sand silt. Plastic. Fill of [0141] sharp horiz. Seen only in section. Packing fill in PH [0141]. Similar fill to PHs [0143],[0155].
0141	post hole	unseen in plan. Sharp BoS at top. Straight vertical and undercut sides. Sharp BoS at base. Flat base. Filled by (0140). Seen only in section once concrete tank removed. Cut of post hole.
0142	post hole	banded lt yellow brown clay and mid grey sandy silt. Freq sm and md pebbles. Fill of [0143] sharp horiz. Briefly seen in section before it collapsed and was lost. Post hole fill on [0143]
0143	posthole	not seen in plan- collapsing section removed feature. Sharp BoS at top, steep straight sides. Sharp BoS at base. Slightly concave base. Post hole cut seen in section only. Prob related to PH [0155]

0144	layer	It grey sand. Mod sm pebbles. Occ sm chalk. Horiz moderate. Early soil horiz - possibly alluvial.
0145	Foundation	Chalk layer under foundation 0121. made of crushed chalk and md chalk nodules. Runs the length of the trench. Originally thought to be part of 0121 - slightly of line and very different make up = earlier foundation.
0146	foundation	Cut for foundation 0121. linear in plan. Aligned NW-SE. box shaped profile. BoS 90 degrees approx. BoB 90 degrees approx. base flat.
0147	foundation	prob linear in plan - only small area uncovered - appears to follow same line as [0146]. NW-SE aligned. Shallow profile. Filled by (0145). Cut for chalk foundation pre dates [0146]
0148	foundation/foundation pad	chalk rubble and It brown sandy mortar (0.15m diam). Rough light brown sandy mortar. Seen mostly in section and full extent of masonry unclear. Removal of tank also removed a portion of this feature. Associated with adjacent clay floor (0133)
0149	post pipe	Unseen in plan. Sharp BoS at top. Vertical and undercut sides. Sharp BoS at base. Concave base. Interface of post pipe for post hole [0141] showing position of post where later floors/occ layers capped around it. Filled by 0139
0150	foundation	unseen in lan. Sharp BoS at top. Steep concave sides. Mod BoS at base. Concave base. Filled by (0148). Cut for foundation (0148)
0151	posthole	Circular shape. Sharp BoS at top. Steep to vertical straight sides. Mod BoS at base. Concave base. Filled by (0126). Ph cut in hearth. Collapsed before plan or section could be drawn.
0152	pit/posthole	mid/pale yellow clay with patches of dark brown silty clay. Compact. Occ chalk flecks. Fill of pit/posthole.
0153	pit/posthole	plan unclear uncovered area appears circular or rounded. Steep sides and concave base. Filled by (0152). Pit/posthole.
0154	posthole	mid/pale yellow clay. Compact. Contained chalk flecks and large chalk nodules (poss packing). Fill of post hole.
0155	posthole	Circular/oval in plan. U shaped in profile. BoS sharp leading to curving sides and base. Under layer 0137 and foundations = posthole of early building.
0156	feature	Greenish grey silty sand. Firm. Freq gravel. Fill of [0157]. Base unseen except at NE edge where horiz clear. 'black' deposit seemingly held within cut [0157] but not enough of this feature seen to understand it.
0157	feature	Unseen in plan. Sharp BoS at top. Mod concave sides. Unseen base. Filled by (0156). Uncertain - possibly a large channel or a series of inter cutting features. Only 1 edge seen.
0158	Alluvium?	It grey sand. Friable. Occ sm pebbles. Clear horiz clarity. Possible alluvial sand deposit over natural sand.
0159	foundation	unknown shape - linear? Or pit. Steep straight sides. Concave base. Filled by (0128). Possible foundation cut or post pit filled with chalk blocks and rubble. Seen in section but not recognised in plan. Early version of (0108)?
0160	natural	It brown sand, waterlogged, with gravel beneath. Natural.
0201	surface	Black. Modern tarmac. Modern carpark.
0202	layer	coarse orange sand and gravel. Build up for tarmac.
0203	layer	Rubble comprising broken bricks and stones and mortar. Build up layer for tarmac, over floor etc prob also demolition rubble from building with floor. Mailings demolished in 1960's.
0204	floor	Brick floor spanning 2/3 of SE corner of trench. One brick thick, Pmed (0.22x0.06x0.0105m. Red clay fabric. Floor. Stone slab separates it from 0208. threshold. Floor of mailings building.
0205	floor	chalk compact, with occasional small to med stone inclusions. Floor spanning whole trench. Covered by a dark silty compact deposit 10mm, which prob represents occupation surface. There is another within it, suggesting repairs to the floor. (40-60mm down 1
0206	make up layer	Dk reddish brown deposit. In SE corner of trench, over wood. Make up layer. Same as 0213?
0207	timber plank	wood. See photo. Loose plank at interface between deposits (0222) and (0223) part of 0223
0208	tarmac	tarmac and chalk/tarmac underlay. Exterior surface to compliment brick floor 0204. covered rest of trench at same level.
0209	layer	dark grey brown sandy clay silt. Moderately compact. Chalk flecks and small stones. Moderately clear horiz. Flood/soil build up
0210	layer	mid-dark grey brown sandy clay silt. Moderately compact. Flecks of brick, small-med gravel stones, chalk and mortar flecks and larger stones, animal bone. Horiz fairly clear. Flood/soil build up. Equivalent to 0220.
0211	layer	Mid grey green brown sandy clay silt with chalk flecks, charcoal flecks, gravel stones and flecks of brick and larger stones. Horiz clear. Flood/soil deposit. Equivalent to 0221.

0212	layer	Dark grey/brown sandy clay. Darker towards SE corner, deeper towards SW. includes charcoal flecks, small gravel stones, chalk flecks. Fairly clear horiz. Flood/soil build up layer. Fewer inclusions and darker than other layers. Same as 0222
0213	layer	Mid-dark grey brown sandy clay silt. Includes chalk and a high proportion of daub flecks, pieces of bone and burnt material. Doesn't span into SW facing section. Lensing out to SW and NE. flood deposit/build up
0214	layer	Mid-dark grey brown sandy clay silt with chalk and stones. Fairly homogenous deposit, although growing greener to NE corner. Includes pieces of CBM. Flood/soil built up. Same as 0223.
0215		Chalk lumps set into fine pea gravel matrix. 1.33m down in SW corner of trench. Nothing evident when excavated possibly part of ditch fill (0227) or concentration of chalk within deposit (0214). Looks similar to stone footings in trench 1, poss corner of s
0216	pit	chalk lumps and crushed chalk. Fill of steep sided pit. Moderately compact. Includes large pieces of timber. Fill of pit with timber. Timber pile in pit. Tree bole? Or lined pit? Fill lumpier than floor 0204 but otherwise no clear horiz.
0217	pit	Steep sided pit in section. 0.6m from section. Sides near vertical N 90 degrees, S 85. Pile - pit or perhaps a large foundation pit.
0218	pit	same as 0216 in appearance. Fill of 0219. fill of deep pit. Prob a pile pit for maltings. Similar to [0217]
0219	pit	Sides near vertical c85 degrees. 0.6m from section to SW. deep pit similar to 0217. pile for maltings building.
0220	layer	same as 0210 but sep numbered as split off from it by pit [0217]. Flood/soil deposit/build up
0221	layer	same as 0211. flood/build up/occupation layer.
0222	layer	same as 0212. darker in this part of the trench.
0223	make up layer	same as 0214. make up poss alluvial deposit. Same as 0214 elsewhere in the trench.
0224	pit	reddish brown sandy silt. Spongy. Occ fl chalk. Mod fl and sm and med wood chips. Occ sm and med CBM.horiz and base clear. Top fill of probable tanning pit [0226]
0225	pit	mottled orangey brown and dark grey. Sandy wood and silt. Mod med and large flint cobbles. Mod sm flint gravel. Occ sm and md and lg CBM and daub. Occ fl chalk horiz and base clear. Wood filled fill of probable tanning pit [0226]
0226	pit	Rectangular. N-S aligned. Straight edges and sharpish curving corners in plan. U shaped profile E-W. steep sloping sides. Flattish base (slightly dishd). Sharp BoS top. Mod BoS to base. Filled by (0232),(0225),(0224). Tanning pit? Horiz (0225) may repres
0227	linear	mixed mid grey sandy silt and it brown sandy clay. Freq fl and sm chalk. Freq sm flint pebbles. Occ sm daub. Fill of [0228]. Clear horiz and base. Fill of poss foundation. Robbed out? Single event backfill, no natural silting.
0228	linear	linear shape N-S aligned. Sharp BoS at top. Steep straight sides. Sharp BoS at base. Flattish base - slightly concave? Filled by (0227). Cut of poss robbed out footing.
0229	pit	V dk grey silty sand. Friable. Occ fl chalk-occ fl charcoal. Occ sm flint mod lg flint cobbles at base. Not certain if cobbles are part of fill! Fill of [0230]clear horiz at base. Truncated by 19 century pile. Fill of small pit [0230]
0230	pit	truncated sub-square. Sharp BoS at top. Moderate to vertical sides. Straight sides concave base. Filled by (0229). Cut of small pit largely truncated by pile.
0231		V dk grey brown silty sand. Mod fl and sm and med and lg cobbles (chalk). Occ fl charc. Mod sm flint pebbles. Mostly machined out - lowest. Deposit sealing some cut features but prob cut by [0226] and ditch 0228. homogenous wet deposit.
0232	pit	Mid-dark greenish grey. Sandy silt. Compact but friable. Occ med-lrg rnd and sub ang flint pebbles. Upto 70x80mm. Mod sml rnd flint pebbles upto 20x40mm. Occ charcoal flecking. Situated in base and round edges of pit cut. Fill of pit [0226]. Horiz a litt
0233	post hole	V dk grey silty sand. Friable and wet. Occ fl and sm chalk. Sharp horiz clarity. Fill of poss posthole [0234].
0234	post-hole	Oval shape. Sharp BoS top. Mod concave sides. Mod BoS at base. Concave base. Filled by (0233). Cut of poss post-hole. Lots of root holes in underlying (0235) so may be plant feature..
0235	alluvial	V. it brown to v lt grey sand, mottled with v dk grey sandy silt. Friable. Clear horiz clarity. Mixed alluvial sand and human deposits, poss plant action. Top of deposit ploughed?
0236	layer	Dk chocolatey brown. Organic? Silt. Firm. Clear horiz at base. Poss alluvial silt with high organic content.
0237	natural	V lt brown - orangy brown sand. Mod sm and med gravel. Seen in sondage through dep 0236 and 0235 along north western elevation in tr 2. natural sand.

0238	finds	Finds number for burnt clay found at base of, or more likely below, tanning pit in Tr 2, so likely from (0236)
0301	linear	mixed light grey brown, moderately compact. Includes large stones, bricks, mortar, crushed chalk, chalk lumps, grey silty material, charcoal, metal, vitreous pieces and pieces of flint worked for building. Fill of [0302]. Unclear lower horizon in that it
0302		irregular linear feature. Aligned E-W, the S edge is sloped c45 degrees and is convincingly linear. The Nedge is much more gradual, with an irregular side and several shallow facets. Filled by (0301). Truncated to SW and SE by brick cellars/foundations. Po
0303		Mid grey brown clay sandy silt. Homogenous. Moderate compaction. Includes pieces of CBM and flints - rounded and angular (30mm), slao charcoal flecks. Spans trench, except where truncated by later features. Contains brick etc - p med layer= 0314. 0321 pos
0304	tarmac	tarmac - car park
0305		orange coarse sand and gravel. Bedding layer for tarmac 0304
0306		ery dark grey brown sandy silt. Quite compact. Pea grits and stones, chalk and charcoal flecks, occ CBM. Darker than 0312/0317 below. Spans all over trench, over p med demolished structures. Possibly post demolition 'garden' soil? (post demolition of 0309
0307	demolition	Mid grey brown. Mixed lenses of demolition material, concentrated. In the NW portion of the trench, within the limits of 0309. mortar, sand and CBM, as well as rubble and burnt material, and large stones. Deep within building in NW edge of trench, shallow
0308		Mid brown grey. Clay sandy silt. Quite compact. Charcoal and chalk flecks, sandy patches (small), pea grits. Possible occupation deposit on floor of building (pmed). Lies over floor 0311 and under demolition layers.
0309		Number assigned to all brick structures in trench 3, see sections and photos. In the SW edge of trench; footing or foundation of mortar/concrete and irregularly laid bricks. In the NW edge, a large foundation or sunken feature - brick wall, includes a lar
0310		Number given to cuts for pmed brick features. See sections for details
0311		Brick floor layer, under 0308 and demolition rubble 0307 in N corner of the trench. One brick thick. Brick floor.
0312	layer	mid grey brown. Clayish sandy silt. Moderately compact. Includes chalk pieces (5-10mm), pea grits, gravel stones, charcoal flecks and occasional larger stones (<70mm), mainly flints. Spans trench, except where truncated by [0310]. Includes lenses of materi
0313	layer	Mid grey brown clay sandy silt, mixed with mortar, CBM, frequent flints and gravel stones. Moderately compact. This is possibly equivalent to 0301 - it may have risen higher in the N corner but been truncated by [0310] so that the lenses appear discrete.
0314	layer	same as 0303, but numbered in the w corner of trench.
0316	layer	Mid grey brown. Clayey sandy silt. Possibly the base of 0317/0312, underneath Pmed floor 0311.
0317	layer	Mid grey brown clayey sandy silt. Same as 0312 (but 0317 numbered on n corner)
0318	layer	same as 0313 but numbered in N corner.
0319	layer	Grey brown clayey sandy silt. Moderate compaction. Includes pea grits and small pieces of CBM and other finds. Same dimensions as 0320. # allocated primarily for finds on cobbles. Deposit over and between cobbles 0320, probably accumulation rather than a
0320		Cobbles in NW corner of trench 3. large flints and occasional brick pieces, graduating to gravel and pea grits. One or two stones deep over gravelly layer (0322). Stones; large rounded flints, unworked, and some chalk blocks and a piece of sandstone? Stone
0321	layer	Mid grey brown. Clayey sandy silt. Moderately compact. Pea grits, mortar flecks, small pieces of CBM (<10mm), gravel stones (<30mm).
0322	layer	Mid grey brown. Sandy clay silt matrix for gravel of small (20-30mm) to med (30mm) stones with pea grits and occ larger stones (<90mm). Stones are angular and rounded flints and occasional chalk frags. Moderately compact. Layer spans trench, apart from whe
0323	occupation layer	Mid grey brown - fairly homogenous. Slightly clayey sandy silt. Moderately compact. Occasional pea grits and charcoal flecks and very occasional gravel stones (flint). More orange in S corner (in NE facing section, orange patch finishes at chalky deposit
0324	floor	mixed yellow/light brown clay. Compact. Chalk flecks and small stones (5-7mm) and larger gravel stones. Occasional charcoal flecks and mortar pieces 5-70mm thick.
0325	floor	Pale brownish yellow and creamy brown. Mixed chalky clay and chalky mortar. Compact. Gravel stones, pea grits and sandy patches. Poss equivalent to or atleast similar to clay 0324, although sep by features. Clay patches under mortar/packed chalk/clay may
0326	pit	dark brown grey sandy silt with chalk fleck inclusions. Moderately compact. Fill of 0331. horiz clear. Possibly upper fill of 0331, although maybe deposit in depression in the top of this feature.
0327	pit	mid grey. Slightly sandy clayey silt. Moderately compact. Gravel stones (flint), sandy flecks, occ charcoal flecks. Larger chalk stones (<60mm). Fill of 0331. this fill is of

		irregular depth perhaps as the pit fills settled over the stones beneath. Fill o
0328		Mid-dark black and brownish grey sandy clayey silt. Not very compact. Flint stones, oyster shell and bone, occasional chalk lumps (<170mm). Not fully excavated in centre of NW trench edge. Sticky and wet. Pit 0352 clear where it cuts natural - can be traced
0329	pit	id-light grey. Slightly sandy loamy clay. Gravel stones (angular and rounded flints) chalk lumps <40mm. Fill of 0331. mainly below water table. Fill is irregular in depth - perhaps as a result of settling over the stones below.
0330	pit	Lining of pit, consisting of chalk pieces and occasional flint cobbles <20x10mm. The NE edge is near vertical, lined with chalky blocks. This becomes more irregular to the SE, as the pit itself becomes shallower and with a more gradual edge - possibly trunc
0331	linear	pit excavated in western corner of trench 3. only a quadrant visible - poss oval in plan, aligned NW-SE. shallow moderate straight sides, SE edge is gradual, sloping down to W corner - poss shallow concave. Filled by 0326, 0334, 0327, 0329, 0330. within t
0332	linear	mid grey brown. Slightly clay sandy silt. Moderately compact. Rare gravel stones, otherwise fairly homogenous, truncated by machining and runs into section. Ephemeral. Notable as break in gravel layer 0322. poss lowest level of foundation cut 0310. support
0333	linear	linear feature. NE-SW. shallow flat based u with quite steep sides (nr vertical).
0334	pit	Mid grey mottled with yellowish green. Slightly sandy silty clay. Moderate compaction. Chalk flecks and chalk stones <25mm. Fill of 0331. interface with 0327 reasonably clear.
0335		Finds number allocated to finds collected during cleaning over 0328 in centre of trench. 3 after machining. Numbered separately in case there is any contamination.
0336		white chalk lumps. Moderately compact. Chalk lumps. Separated at w end from 0325 by a thin band of mid brown silty material. Possibly a shallow truncated feature. Poss up standing as orange patch at base of 0322 finishes at it. Equally maybe merely a conce
0337		mid to dark grey and brown grey. Slightly clayey sandy silt. Compact under ruts and over floor 0343 in places. Otherwise moderate. Oyster shell, pottery, animal bone, flint stones, occ chalk lumps. Horizon clear but disturbed by root action. Number given
0338	surface	Chalk cobbles and crushed chalk, and the occ patch of hard yellow fine mortar. Cobbles between 40 and 120mm long, 30-60mm deep and 70-80mm wide. Densely packed with a flat surface. Deeper towards the E corner of the trench (100mm), shallower to the W and
0339		Linear depressions over chalk (0338) in mortar surfaces. Running from MNW-ESE. They are filled with gravel 0322, the stone have been compacted into the fill below, which are also distorted into ruts and ridges. Gravel 0322 has slumped down into these features
0340		Chalk and coarse chalky gravelly mortar. Scattered lumps (see plan). Not very important. Scattered material - perhaps from demolition? Or from creation of floor. (planned in case it turned out the lumps were underneath 0324 and not above it, as thought (t
0341		A pale creamy yellowish and light creamy white. Mortar and crushed chalk and chalk lumps. Compact. Inclusions of larger chalk lumps <40x40mm. Large gravel stones. Clear lower horizon. Laid over orange sand to SE. apparently laid on top of 0337. chalk mort
0342	occ layer	Compact part of 0337, over 0343, on SE edge. No allocated to sample. One phase of eposition of deposit (0337), which shows it is likely to have been a long term process of occupation over floor (0343)
0343		It brown and reddish pink and light yellow brown. Clay with some brown silty patches. Some seems to be fired clay/daub. Compact. Occasional small grits. Clear horizon. Doesn't seem to go into SW part of trench, although it was machined. Poss respects E-W
0344		Mid to dark grey brown. Slightly clayey sandy silt. Moderate compaction. Inclusions of rare large stones (60mm), gravel stone freq and charcoal flecks and chalk stones (30mm). Fill of 0345. poss posthole. Cut through clay, looks convincing. Fill is v simi
0345	posthole	Elliptical in plan - aligned NNW-ESE. Straight sides and flat base. Filled by 0344. posthole - see comments on 0344
0346	posthole	mid-dark grey brown. Slightly clayey sandy silt. Charcoal flecks, gravel stones, (occ <30mm), pea grits. Filled by 0347. post hole into water table. See 0344
0347	PH	Sub rectangular, more like an oval with squared ends to the east. Aligned E-W. steep sided and flat based. Filled by 0344. post hole. See info on 0344. could have had post against west edge - is squarer. No visible post pipe.
0348	pit	mid - dark grey brown slightly clayey sandy silt. Moderate compaction. Charcoal flecks and pea grits, gravel stones and pot and bone and lup of clay, prob remnant of 0343. not fully exc. Fill of 0349. horiz clear. Fill of pit [0349]. Some finds maybe from
0349	pit	Probably oval in plan. Orientated E-W. steep, near vertical concave sides and flat base, although it slopes gently to W. filled by 0348. pit. Cut by 0351. poss cut through 0337. although fill is similar to it. Def cuts 0343.
0350	Pit	mid-dark greenish grey brown. Slightly clayey sandy silt. Includes gravel stones, pea grits, pot and bone. Fill of 0351. slightly lighter than 0348, fill of 0349, which it cuts. Pit. See comment fr 0349. some finds may be from 0354 below.

0351	pit	oval in plan. E-W aligned. Steep sides and flat base. S side slightly more gradual. Filled by 0350. pit. Comment as for 0349. extends into unexc area of 0337/0354 so not confidently defined.
0352	pit	V dark grey sandy silt. Firm. Mod sm pebbles. Occ fl and sm shell. Occ fl and sm daub. Upper fill of rubbish or cess pit [0353]
0353	pit	Circular shape. Sharp BoS top. Mod steep concave sides. Unseen base. Filled by (0352), (0355). Half sectioned. Cut of large cess or rubbish pit. Seems to cut 0354.
0354		mid greenish grey brown slightly clayey sandy silt. Sandler than 0337, and also lighter than it. Lighter than fills of pits too, unexc. Seen only in section partly and W sides of features, poss the same deposit as (0365). Greyish occ layer? V deep where cu
0355	pit	Reddish brown peaty silt. Fill of [0353]. Primary fill of pit [0353]. Good organic preservation with 'peaty' appearance and wood present in fill.
0356		pale greyish white mottled sand - exc in with root disturbance. S corner of trench. Some large flint stone inclusions. Seen in sides of sump and partly in central sondage. Alluvial sand - same as deposit seen in other trenches.
0357	pit	mid grey brown. Slightly clayey silty sand. Occ pea grit, occ gravel. Only partly excavated for finds recovery only. Fill of large feature [0358]. W base of trench 3
0358	pit	irregular shape. E-W aligned. Sides unseen. Not exc. Filled by 0357. cut of 1 or more likely 2 features - probably pits - unexcavated.
0359	posthole	Mid brown clay silt. Firm. Fill of [0360]. Clear horiz. Poss post pipe fill on pot hole or slot [0360] demarking the boundary between mortar floor (0325) and chalk floor (0338)
0360	posthole?	not seen in plan. Sharp BoS at top. Mod convex side. Concave base. Filled by (0359) and (0364). Mostly only seen in section. Cut of posthole or slot representing edge of building containing mortar floor (0325) and possibly chalk (0338)
0361	pit	mid greenish grey clayey silt. Firm. Clear horiz clarity. Context assigned in PX after fill seen in section. Possible organic staining of packing deposit 0362 and not a fill in its own right.
0362	pit	Mid to dark grey. Clayey sandy silt. Occ flecks mortar. Fill of [0331]. Horiz clear. Context assigned in PX after fill seen in section. Packing fill around chalk and flint rubble lining in pit [0331]
0363	pit	Mid to dk grey. Clayey sandy silt. Mod gravel. Mod clay flecks. Fill of pit [0331]. Clear horiz. Seen in section only and context assigned in PX. Possible packing fill pit [0331] or less likely, a fill of a separate and earlier feature.
0364	PH	reddish brown. Clay silt. Occ sm mortar. Occ sm pebbles. Fill of [0360] PH. Horiz clear. Packing fill in posthole [0360]
0365	layer	Mid to dark grey. Sandy silt with some clay content. Friable. Diffuse horiz. Machined partly to reveal features in sondage 0353 and 0358. 'black' deposit seen in base of trench that appears to be cut by pit [0353] but seals pit [0358]. May be same as dep
0366	layer	mid to light grey silty sand. Friable. Seen in W section only. Poss occupation layer, as it overlies poss mortar floor (0367)
0367	floor?	It brown crushed mortar. Clear horiz. Seen only in section and assigned context in PX. Remnant of poss mortar floor in same building as later floor (0325)
0368	natural	orangy brown. Sandy gravel. Compact. Seen briefly in section in side of sump. See photos. Natural gravel.
0401	layer	clay layer. Under layer of concrete. Clay floor attached to building
0402		matrix of clay with some mortar rubble. Includes brick(?) fragments (late). Levelling layer beneath clay floor.
0403	layer	Brown silt and clay, occ tile and brick fragments - In west section includes brick x0.25m on end, lying in tile surface 0409. building debris (cly from building) etc. cut by wall 0407? I think? Could it be a broken chain etc?
0404	layer	mortar specks. Plaster from walls
0405	layer	Layer upto 0.15m thick of gravel with grey silt - wet
0406	layer	black silt with stones - fine silt - very dark - similar to stuff found in 1-3. suggest change - silt predating 19th century building
0407	wall	Wall of white chalk blocks. Foundations below. Wall of chalk with some fints. 19th century.
0408		Tile floor remnant. Floor prob earlier than building foundation 0407
0409		light brown sandy mortar. Bed for tile floor 0408
0410		Linear shape. Vertical sides unseen base. Hypothetical const. cut for foundation (0407).
0411		concrete floor. Late phase of building 0407
0412		Orangy brown sandy gravel. Hoggin. Bed for carpark surface.
0413		black tarmac. Car park surface.

Appendix 3 Bulk Finds quantities

Context	Pottery		CBM		Fired clay		Flint		Animal bone		Shell		Miscellaneous	Ceramic Period
	No.	Wt./g	No.	Wt./g	No.	Wt./g	No.	Wt./g	No.	Wt./g	No.	Wt./g		
0100	1	25	3	155	2	14	1	16	3	32	1	16	Clay pipe 1-3g	PMED
0103	3	25	12	828	3	127	3	29	3	32	3	29	Stone 1-7g, Iron nail 1-11g PMed bottl 1-28g, ?CBM 5-16g	SAX
0104													Iron nail 1-11g	
0105			4	8384										
0107					2	6								
0108	1	3												SAX
0112	1	4	2	52	9	173								SAX
0114			5	241										
0115			3	48	1	2	1	13	1	13				
0116			10	295	2	4	4	36	4	36	2	11		
0118			21	5306										
0120	2	5		33	5									SAX
0125	5	60		59	1	1	1	25	1	104	1	25	PMed window glass 1-1g	MED
0129														
0131	2	8		7	5	82	1	96	5	96			Slag 1-207g	SAX
0137	2	48			1	7	7	62	5	62	6	21	Slag 2-196g	SAX
0144	10	135			1	7	7	742	28	742				SAX
0152	1	41												MED
0156	8	108			2	22	22	1874	49	1874	13	267	Bt flint 1-4g, bone includes SF 1012	SAX
0200	3	46		25	1	8	8	432	9	432	1	52		PMED
0214			1	72										
0224	2	10	4	66					9	239	2	12		MED
0225	3	19	5	850	9	669			9	442	28	571	Slag 2-20g, Bt flint 1-15g	SAX
0227	6	34	5	46	1	7	7	260	9	260	8	80		SAX
0229	5	73	1	2	1	3	3	231	13	231	2	1	HSR 1	SAX
0231	8	69			3	20	12	625	23	625	16	538		SAX
0232								214	1	214	6	164		
0234	2	5		1	2	6	6	33	2	33	4	26	Burnt flint 1-9g	SAX
0235	2	16			1	341	341	304	8	304	1	54	oyster; Human Bone - 1 leg bone	SAX
0236														
0237														
0238					10	668								
0300	5	211	4	50	1	13	5						Clay pipe 5-23g, PMed window 1-1g, Iron nail 2-50g, Bt flint 2-44g	SAX
0301	1	26	14	2904	1	27	27	220	18	220			Iron nail 2-7g, Coal-like frag 2-7g	PMED
0303	1	6	13	1941				191	10	191			Slag 1-29g, ?Modern iron 2- 653g	PMED
0313			1	19									Clay pipe 1-9g	
0314	4	16	1	126									Iron nail 2-61g	PMED
0319	8	38	6	406	1	1	1	24	6	24			Clay pipe 4-17g coal like frags 4-4g	SAX

Context	Pottery		CBM		Fired clay		Flint		Animal bone		Shell		Miscellaneous	Ceramic Period
	No.	Wt./g	No.	Wt./g	No.	Wt./g	No.	Wt./g	No.	Wt./g	No.	Wt./g		
0322	3	71	14	911					21	496			Clay pipe 1-6g	MED
0323	2	13						3	1					SAX
0327	4	33						13	78	15	232		Stone 1-6g)	MED
0328	2	10						8	206	1	18			SAX
0329	4	73								13	143			MED
0335	7	117					1	2	21	502	12	300		SAX
0337	43	791			21	296	8	62	92	1526	22	491	Slag 1-236g charcoal 9-2g, Bt flint 1-4g	SAX
0348	1	4			3	34			6	87				SAX
0350	2	40					2	30	11	241			Stone 1-9g	SAX
0352	11	295			8	296	2	33	21	909	5	149	Slag 1-18g, ?Bt stone: 1-93g, Bt flint 1-33g	SAX
0355	3	332									1	71	?Organic/wood frags 3-4g	SAX
0356							2	124	2	132				SAX
0357									10	222	1	31		

Appendix 4 Pottery

Context No	Ceramic	Period	Fabric	Form	Dec	Sherd No	No Vessels (ENV)	Weight (g)	State	III	Comments	Fabric date range	Context date
0100	PM		LMT	BODY		1	1	25	A	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mortar on outer edge	15th-16th C	15th-16th C
0103	LS		THET	BODY		1	1	11	A	<input type="checkbox"/>		10th-11th C	
0103	PM		LMTE?	BODY		1	1	6		<input type="checkbox"/>		15th-16th C	
0103	PM		RAER	DJUG		1	1	8		<input type="checkbox"/>	Rim of drinking vessel	L15th-16th C	L15th-16th C
0108	M		MCW	BODY		1	1	3	A	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sandy w small frags of calc. Oxidised sherd, abraded	L12th-14th c	L12th-14th C
0112	M		LMU	BODY		1	1	4		<input type="checkbox"/>		11th-14th C	11th-14th C
0120	LS		THET?	BODY		1	1	9	AA	<input type="checkbox"/>		10th-11th C	
0120	PM		DUTR	BODY		1	1	2		<input type="checkbox"/>		14th-15th C?	14th-15th C?
0125	PM		LMT/L	CHAF		1	1	45		<input type="checkbox"/>	Knife-trimmed chamfered base, oxidised, spot of copper glaze	15th-16th C	16th C
0125	PM		LMT	BODY		4	1	16		<input type="checkbox"/>	Micaceous unglazed redware, one vessel	15th-16th C	
0131	M		YAR	BODY		1	1	5		<input type="checkbox"/>		11th-12th C	?12th C
0131	M		MCW	BODY		1	1	4		<input type="checkbox"/>		L12th-14th C	
0137	M		GRIM	JUG	THB	1	1	22		<input type="checkbox"/>	Thumbed base, reduced sandy fabric, sim to GRIM, Grimston-type	L12th-14th C	L12th-14th C
0137	LS		THET?	BODY		1	1	27	AA	<input type="checkbox"/>	Probably a misfired Thetford, but could be medieval	10th-11th C	
0144	M		GRCW	BODY		1	1	14	AA	<input type="checkbox"/>	V abraded, oxidised external surface, sandy	11th-MI13th C	
0144	LS?		THET?	BASE		1	1	7		<input type="checkbox"/>	Base sherd of vessel	10th-11th C	

Context No	Ceramic	Period	Fabric	Form	Dec	Sherd No	No Vessels (ENV)	Weight (g)	State	III	Comments	Fabric date range	Context date
0144	LS		THET?	BODY		1	1	7		<input type="checkbox"/>		10th-11th C	
0144	M		EMWS	BODY		2	1	16		<input type="checkbox"/>	2 joining	11th-12th C	
0144	M		EMW	BODY		1	1	13	S	<input type="checkbox"/>		11th-12th C	11th-12th C
0144	LS		THET	BODY		2	2	46	A	<input type="checkbox"/>		10th-11th C	
0144	LS		THET	BODY	APD	1	1	28		<input type="checkbox"/>		10th-11th C	
0144	LS?		THET?	BODY		1	1	5		<input type="checkbox"/>		10th-11th C	
0152	M		GRIM	JUG		1	1	41		<input type="checkbox"/>	Strap handle of Grimston-type plain jug, olive ld gl, reduced w oxid surface, Jenning Fig 22	L12th-14th C	L12th-14th C
0156	M		EMWS	BODY		1	1	4	S	<input type="checkbox"/>		11th-12th C	11th-112th C
0156	LS		THET	BODY	APD	6	0	85	AA	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 with shallow applied strip	10th-11th C	
0156	LS		THET?	BODY		1	1	19	AA	<input type="checkbox"/>	Overfired body sherd from base of storage vessel?	10th-11th C	
0200	LS		THET	BODY		2	2	31		<input type="checkbox"/>		10th-11th C	
0200	PM		FREC	BODY		1	1	15		<input type="checkbox"/>		1550-1700	1550-1700
0224	PM		LMTE?	BODY		1	1	7		<input type="checkbox"/>	Speckle glazed redware	15th-16th C	
0224	PM		WNBC	BODY		1	1	2		<input type="checkbox"/>		16th-17th C	17th C
0225	LS		THET?	BODY		1	1	7		<input type="checkbox"/>	Weird sherd, poss overfired	10th-11th C	
0225	LS		THET	BODY		1	1	12		<input type="checkbox"/>		10th-11th C	10th-11th C
0227	LS/M		STAM	BODY		1	1	2		<input type="checkbox"/>		M10th-L11th C	
0227	M		EMW	BODY		1	1	3	S	<input type="checkbox"/>		10th-11th C	
0227	M		ANDE	BODY		1	1	4		<input type="checkbox"/>			

Context No	Ceramic	Period	Fabric	Form	Dec	Sherd No	No Vessels (ENV)	Weight (g)	State	III	Comments	Fabric date range	Context date
0227	M		ELYG	BOY		1	1	5		<input type="checkbox"/>	Glaze and calc	L12th-14th C?	12th C??
0227	LS		EMSW	BODY		1	1	13		<input type="checkbox"/>		11th-12th c	
0227	M		LMU	BODY		1	1	7		<input type="checkbox"/>		11th-14th C	
0229	LS		THET	BODY		4	0	50	A	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 v abraded fragment	10th-11th C	
0229	LS		THET	CP/JA		1	1	23	A	<input type="checkbox"/>	Dallas type AB7, triangular section w internal hollow	10th-11th C	10th-11th C
0231	LS		THET	BODY	ROU	5	0	34	A	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 body sherd w shallow rouletting	10th-11th C	
0231	M		YAR	BODY		1	1	8		<input type="checkbox"/>		11th-12th C	11th-12th, poss
0231	LS		THET	CP/JA		1	1	20	S	<input type="checkbox"/>	Med sized jar Dallas type AB1, plain flared rim	10th-11th c	
0231	LS		THET	BODY		1	1	8	A	<input type="checkbox"/>		10th-11th C	
0234	M		EMW?	BODY		1	1	2		<input type="checkbox"/>		11th-12th C	
0234	LS		THET	BODY		1	1	3		<input type="checkbox"/>	Very similar sherds but one slightly thinner and later?	10th-11th C	Poss 11th C?
0235	LS		THET	BODY		2	2	16	A	<input type="checkbox"/>		10th-11th C	10th-11th C
0300	LS		THET	BODY		3	0	179		<input type="checkbox"/>	3 different vessels, laminated	10th-11th C	
0300	PM		GRE	BODY		1	1	6		<input type="checkbox"/>		16th-18th C	16th-18th C
0300	LS		THET	BODY		1	1	25		<input type="checkbox"/>	Overfired waster, grey hard fabric almost like Pingsdorf but not!	10th-11th C	
0301	PM		EGS	TANK		1	1	26		<input type="checkbox"/>	Handle from tankard, prob late 17th-18th C	L17th-18th C	L17th-18th C
0303	PM		FREC	BODY		1	1	6		<input type="checkbox"/>		1550-1700	1550-1700
0314	PM		WNBC	BODY		1	1	5	A	<input type="checkbox"/>		L16th-17th C	

Context No	Ceramic	Period	Fabric	Form	Dec	Sherd No	No Vessels (ENV)	Weight (g)	State	III	Comments	Fabric date range	Context date
0314	PM		BISC?	BOWL		1	1	4		<input type="checkbox"/>	Buff earthenware, poss biscuit delftware?	16th-18th C	
0314	PM		EGS	BODY		1	1	3		<input type="checkbox"/>		17th-19th C	17th-18th C??
0314	PM		STAF	BODY		1	1	4		<input type="checkbox"/>	Staffordshire Marbled slipware	1680-1800	
0319	LS		THET	BODY		8	0	38		<input type="checkbox"/>	Check cbm	10th-11th C	10th-11th C
0322	PM		GRE	BODY		1	1	53		<input type="checkbox"/>	Large sherd from bowl or panchion	16th-18th C	
0322	PM		MART?	BODY		1	1	3		<input type="checkbox"/>	Unglazed hard redware, prob Martincamp type 3 1600-1650	17th C	17th C?
0322	M		UPG	JUG	THB	1	1	14		<input type="checkbox"/>	Sandy w dk incs, poss from Cambridgeshire but not much calc	L12th-14th C	
0323	LS/M		SNTE	BODY		1	1	9		<input type="checkbox"/>	Body/base	850-1150	850-1150
0323	LS/M		SNTE	BODY		1	1	4	SA	<input type="checkbox"/>		850-1150	
0327	LS		THET	BODY		1	1	2		<input type="checkbox"/>		10th-11th C	
0327	M		UPG	BODY	APD	1	1	24		<input type="checkbox"/>	Ely type ware, reduced sandy fab w ld glaze, app'd strip. Small circular chalk incs	L12th-14th C	
0327	M		UPG	BODY		1	1	2	AA	<input type="checkbox"/>	Small frag of wh thrown base, sandy, ld glaze, oxid margins	L12th-14th C	
0327	LS		STAM	BODY		1	1	6		<input type="checkbox"/>	Unglazed redpainted sherd of stamford	M10th-L11th C	
0328	LS		THET	BODY		1	1	3	S	<input type="checkbox"/>		10th-11th C	
0328	LS/M		THET/	BODY		1	1	7		<input type="checkbox"/>		11th-12th C	Poss 11th C?
0329	M		ELYG?	BODY		2	1	31		<input type="checkbox"/>	2 joining, base sherd, Reduced with ?limestone incs??	L12th-14th C	L12th-14th C
0329	M		GRIM?	BODY	THB	2	1	42	A	<input type="checkbox"/>	Small jug, kiln scar, sandy, w ferrous inclusions, oxidised	L12th-14th C	

Context No	Ceramic	Period	Fabric	Form	Dec	Sherd No	No Vessels (ENV)	Weight (g)	State	III	Comments	Fabric date range	Context date
0335	M		GRIM	JUG	IRON	1	1	18		<input type="checkbox"/>	Grimston type w iron oxide stripes	13th-14th C	13th-14th C
0335	LS/M		SNTE	CP/JA		1	1	8		<input type="checkbox"/>		850-1150	
0335	LS/M		SNTE	BODY		1	1	24	A	<input type="checkbox"/>		850-150	
0335	LS		THET	CP/JA		1	1	9		<input type="checkbox"/>	Dallas AB7	10th-11th C	
0335	LS		THET	BODY		3	3	57		<input type="checkbox"/>			
0337	M		EMW	CP/JA		1	1	8	A	<input type="checkbox"/>		11th-12th C	
0337	M		ELYG	BODY		1	1	6		<input type="checkbox"/>	Oxid ext margin w spot of glaze and circular voids/chalk	L12th-14th C	L12th C?
0337	M		ELYC?	BODY		1	1	44		<input type="checkbox"/>	Lge sherd, oxid marg, w occ chalk and dk organic(?) stains	12th-14th C?	
0337	LS		THET	CP/JA		1	1	9	A	<input type="checkbox"/>	Type AB5?	10th-11th C	
0337	M		EMWS	BODY		1	1	4		<input type="checkbox"/>	Plentiful shell, mainly bivalve	11th-12th C	
0337	LS/M		SNTE	BOWL		1	1	10		<input type="checkbox"/>	Inturned rim	850-1150	
0337	LS/M		SNTE	BODY		1	1	7		<input type="checkbox"/>		850-1150	
0337	M		MCW?	BODY		1	1	6		<input type="checkbox"/>		L12th-14th C	
0337	LS/M		STAM	BODY		1	1	3		<input type="checkbox"/>		M10th-L11th C	
0337	LS		THET?	BODY		6	0	39		<input type="checkbox"/>	Misfired fragments?	10th-11th C	
0337	LS		THET	ST JA	APD	1	1	26		<input type="checkbox"/>	Partially oxidised externally	10th-11th C	
0337	LS		THET	CP/JA		1	1	13	S	<input type="checkbox"/>	Type AB13	10th-11th C	
0337	LS		THET	BODY	APD	6	0	194		<input type="checkbox"/>	all sherds have applied strips	10th-11th C	
0337	LS		THET	BODY		18	0	414		<input type="checkbox"/>	Assortment of undec sherds including one base	10th-11th C	
0337	M		EMW	BODY		1	1	4	A	<input type="checkbox"/>		11th-12th C	

Context No	Ceramic	Period	Fabric	Form	Dec	Sherd No	No Vessels (ENV)	Weight (g)	State	III	Comments	Fabric date range	Context date
0337	LS		THET	CP/IA		1	1	7	A	<input type="checkbox"/>	Type AB7	10th-11th C	
0348	LS		THET?	BODY		1	1	5		<input type="checkbox"/>	?Underfired body sherd or even MCW?	10th-11th C	10th-11th C
0350	LS		THET	BODY		1	1	10	S	<input type="checkbox"/>		10th-11th C	10th-11th C
0350	LS		THET	CP/IA		1	1	30	SB	<input type="checkbox"/>	Dallas type AB14?	10th-11th C	
0352	LS		THET	BODY		7	0	97	AS	<input type="checkbox"/>		10th-11th C	
0352	LS		THET	BODY	APD	2	0	175		<input type="checkbox"/>	Fragments of storage vessels with applied strips	10th-11th C	
0352	M		EMWS	BOWL		1	1	10		<input type="checkbox"/>		11th-12th C	M11th-12th C
0352	M		STAM	BODY		1	1	14		<input type="checkbox"/>	Watery patchy green glaze, Kilmurry Glaze 1, Mahany B	1050-12th C	
0355	LS		THET	BODY	INCD	3	0	332	A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1 body sherd has circular continuous incised dec	10th-11th C	10th-11th C

Appendix 5 CBM

Context	Period	Fabric	Form	No	Weight	Re-used	Mortar	Notes
0001	PM	fs	MALT	1	85	<input type="checkbox"/>		Fragment of malting tile, fine buff fabric
0105	PM	msg	LB	1	2338	<input type="checkbox"/>		Like LB2 but slightly wider 1550 +
0105	PM	msg	LB	1	1225	<input type="checkbox"/>		Partial brick with whiter cream mortar, on unsanded surface with vegetal material
0105	PM	msg	LB	1	2298	<input type="checkbox"/>		Comp brick w buff mortar, vegetal imp on base, uneven, as above
0105	PM	msg	LB	1	2525	<input type="checkbox"/>		Siimilar to the above. Comp brick w buff mortar
0114	LM/PM	fsfe	RT	1	34	<input type="checkbox"/>		Reused
0114	M	est	RT	1	74	<input type="checkbox"/>		Purple with buff spots and lenses - reused
0114	M	est	RT	1	35	<input type="checkbox"/>		
0114	LM/PM	fsfe	RT	2	99	<input type="checkbox"/>		Re-used, both with slightly reduced core, M/PM?
0115	PM	msfe	RT	2	37	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mort	
0115	PM	fsf	RT	1	11	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mort	
0116	PM	msfe	RT	1	49	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Mort on broken edge
0116	PM	fscp	RT?	1	11	<input type="checkbox"/>		
0116	PM	ms	RT	3	54	<input type="checkbox"/>		1 with flint
0116	PM	msfe	RT	1	66	<input type="checkbox"/>		Circ peghole, signs of mortar
0116	PM	mscp	LB	2	105	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mort	Some fe incs
0116	PM	fs	RT	1	7	<input type="checkbox"/>		
0118	PM	msf	RT	1	125	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Sunken margin?

Context	Period	Fabric	Form	No	Weight	Re-used	Mortar	Notes
0118	PM	fsfe	RT	2	876	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mort	2 joining frags, 2 circ pegholes (D=15mm)
0118	PM	fsfe	RT	2	633	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mort	2 circular pegholes, 12/15mm, mortared, has grey core, 2 joining
0118	PM	msfe	RIDGE	1	478	<input type="checkbox"/>		Glazed GRE type ridge tile, reused. Illustrate/photograph
0118	PM	fsf	RT	2	335	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mort	2 joining, 2 circ pegholes 13mm diameter
0118	PM	fsfe	RT	3	755	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mort	3 joining, 2 circular pegholes, diameter 14mm
0118	PM	fsf	RT	4	573	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		All frags have grey core
0118	PM	fsf	RT	2	1022	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mort	Comp dimensions, sl grey core, 1 peghole @14mm, mort
0118	PM	fsfe	RT	1	154	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
0118	PM	msf	RT	3	357	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
0200	PM	msfe	RT	1	25	<input type="checkbox"/>		Latish, v hard fired, no mortar
0214	PM?	msep	LB?	1	72	<input type="checkbox"/>		Purple, buff mix, red grog, very abraded fragment
0224	PM	ms	RT?	1	3	<input type="checkbox"/>		
0224	M	est	EB?	1	6	<input type="checkbox"/>		Sooting on one flat surface
0224	PM	msfe	RT	1	36	<input type="checkbox"/>		No mortar
0224	PM	ms	RT	1	21	<input type="checkbox"/>		No mortar
0225	PM	fsep	LB	1	478	<input type="checkbox"/>		No mortar
0225	PM	msfe	RT	1	44	<input type="checkbox"/>		Slight mortar
0225	PM	msep	LB?	1	275	<input type="checkbox"/>		Streaky maroon & buff fabric, sl mortar on edge, like LB2 but thinner
0225	PM	msfe	?	1	16	<input type="checkbox"/>		Streaky, burnt fabric
0225	PM	fsfe	RT	1	36	<input type="checkbox"/>		No mortar
0227	M?	msep	EB?	3	14	<input type="checkbox"/>		Pale dk orange silty bands w flint & ferrous

Context	Period	Fabric	Form	No	Weight	Re-used	Mortar	Notes
0227	M	fso	fc	1	25	<input type="checkbox"/>		Small abraded fragment. Fine fabric w organic voids
0227	M?	fsc	?	1	6	<input type="checkbox"/>		Calcareous, abraded.
0229	M?	fs	?	1	2	<input type="checkbox"/>		Shapeless lump, possibly fired clay
0300	PM	ms	RT?	1	4	<input type="checkbox"/>		No mortar
0300	PM	fsfe	RT	1	24	<input type="checkbox"/>		No mortar
0300	PM	msfe	RT	1	9	<input type="checkbox"/>		No mortar
0300	PM	fs	MALT	1	13	<input type="checkbox"/>		Buff cbm w circular perforations, making tile frag
0301	PM	msfe	LB	2	379	<input type="checkbox"/>		Burnt. LB2?
0301	PM	msf	?	1	13	<input type="checkbox"/>		Burnt frag
0301	PM	msf	RT	1	23	<input type="checkbox"/>		Partially burnt, LBI?
0301	PM	msep	LB	1	335	<input type="checkbox"/>		Burnt flat top surface, mortar on base
0301	PM	fsep	FT?	1	301	<input type="checkbox"/>		Buff fabric, some maroon bands and blobs
0301	M?	est	EB?	1	647	<input type="checkbox"/>		Red and cream large blobs
0301	PM	fsep	LB?	1	186	<input type="checkbox"/>		LB2 fabric, terracotta colour w buff streaks and bands
0301	PM	msep	LB?	1	117	<input type="checkbox"/>		Distorted uneven brick, streaky fabric, reused
0301	M	est	EB	1	466	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Mixed streaky fabric, dk grey, cream and orange
0301	M	est?	EB	1	326	<input type="checkbox"/>		Abraded, no mortar, remains of top/bottom surface
0301	PM	msfe	RT	3	110	<input type="checkbox"/>		Hard, overfired brick, purple semi-vitrified
0303	PM	msf	LB?	1	479	<input type="checkbox"/>		Mortar x 2
0303	PM	cs	LB	1	1280	<input type="checkbox"/>		
0303	PM	msfe	RT	4	85	<input type="checkbox"/>		

Context	Period	Fabric	Form	No	Weight	Re-used	Mortar	Notes
0303	PM	fsfe	RT	1	33	<input type="checkbox"/>		Burnt
0303	PM	msf	RT	3	22	<input type="checkbox"/>		
0303	PM	ms	LB?	2	37	<input type="checkbox"/>		Fragmentary
0313	PM	fsg	LB?	1	19	<input type="checkbox"/>		Buff w grog blobs & streaks, 19th C? Frag of brick
0314	PM	msf	LB	1	126	<input type="checkbox"/>		Height, at least 36mm
0319	M?	msf	RT	4	69	<input type="checkbox"/>		1 with peghole & 2 drops of glaze, 1 on broken edge
0319	M	est	RT	1	38	<input type="checkbox"/>		Maroon with buff blobs
0319	PM	fscp	LB?	1	299	<input type="checkbox"/>		Mortar on 1 surface, LB2? 16th C+
0322	M	est	EB	1	335	<input type="checkbox"/>		
0322	PM	fscp	LB?	1	25	<input type="checkbox"/>		
0322	PM	msf	RT	2	98	<input type="checkbox"/>		1 with mortar
0322	PM	fsfe	PAN	4	249	<input type="checkbox"/>		
0322	M	est	RT	1	21	<input type="checkbox"/>		Overfired
0322	PM	msf	LB?	2	174	<input type="checkbox"/>		

Appendix 6 Fired clay

Context	Fabric	No	Wtg	Abraded	Surface	Impressions	Notes
0108	msch	2	16	Abr			Occasional pin void/orange
0120	msch	5	32	Abr-sli	2 x Irreg-flat/light grey		Sparse red & white flint/orange
0125	msch	6	35	Abr-sli	1 x Flat/light grey		Sparse irregular and organic voids/orange
0131	?fssb	1	7	Abr			Sparse irregular voids/iron rich heated coating/orange
0156	fsc	2	326	Sli	1 x Irreg-flat/oxidised		Common pin & organic voids/patchy reduced/large
0224	fsc	4	70	Abr			Common small pin & irregular voids/patchy reduced
0024	fsc	3	585	Sli	1 x Flat/1 x Irreg-flat		Common small irregular voids/patchy reduced/large
0231	msch	3	19	Abr			Common small irregular voids/patchy buff and orange
0234	fs	1	1	Very			No visible inclusions
0238	fsc	10	667	Sli	2 x Flat/2 x Irreg-flat	Partial stick/finger	Common small irregular voids/patchy oxidised-light gre
0300	fsc	1	13	Sli			Common small irregular and organic voids/patchy oxidised
0337	msch	1	1	Abr			With small voids
0337	fsc	18	200	Abr-sli	Some buff surfaces		Common small irregular voids/patchy oxidised/variable
0337	fsc	3	80	Sli	2 x Flat/1 x Irreg-flat	3 x wattle 15mm	Fabric as above/On reverse of wattle finger marks
0337	fsc	1	10	Abr	Flat-reduced		Common small irregular voids/surface organic voids
0348	fsc	2	29	Abr	1 x Flat reduced		Common small irregular voids/one surface with organic
0348	msch	1	3	Abr			Patchy oxidised
0352	fsc	6	279	Abr-sli			Common irregular and organic voids/patchy organised/1

Context	Fabric	No	Wtg	Abraded	Surface	Impressions	Notes
0352	ms	2	16	Abr			With sparse flint/patchy reduced

Appendix 7 Worked flint

(Colin Pendleton)

Summary

Overall the majority of the worked flint is probably of a medieval or post-medieval date, which has been used as walling material. However this flint is not closely datable from between the prehistoric and post-medieval period. A few pieces may be of a late prehistoric date but again they are not closely datable within this period.

The flints have been briefly described by context below.

Context 0100 (2 @ 14g)

1. Unpatinated hinge fractured broad squat flake/blade with a patinated striking platform. This is possibly natural or from an earlier struck flint.
2. An unpatinated squat flake with a hinge fracture.

These are probably Bronze Age and possibly late Bronze Age to Iron Age.

Context 0103 (3 @ 127g)

1. Unpatinated large shatter piece or natural flint, with limited secondary retouch on the cortical face.
2. A large unpatinated flake with a hinge fracture. There is a large amount of cortex on the dorsal face and possibly traces of mortar too. These are dated from the later prehistoric to post-medieval period.
3. A small fragment of an unpatinated flake, again another piece dated from the later prehistoric to post-medieval period.

Context 0107 (2 @ 6g)

1. An unpatinated, irregular, small thick flake with parallel flake scars on the dorsal face; some mortar is also attached.
 2. This is an irregular thin unpatinated flake with parallel flake scars on the dorsal face.
- Both of these are dated between the prehistoric and post-medieval periods.

Context 0112 (9 @ 173g)

1. A large irregular unpatinated flake/blade with some cortex.
2. This is a large unpatinated thick flake with irregular flake scars and an obtuse striking platform.
3. An unpatinated hinge fractured flake with a natural striking platform. It also has parallel flake scars on the dorsal face.
4. An irregular, unpatinated hinge fractured squat flake.
5. This is a thin unpatinated flake with cortex on the parallel side edges.
6. A thin unpatinated flake with cortex on the parallel edges.
7. A small unpatinated flake with a limited edge on the dorsal face which is mostly cortical. There is also mortar attached to the bulbar face on this example.
8. An unpatinated snapped flake with limited edge retouch on one edge of the cortical dorsal face.

All of the examples from this fill are 'fresh' black flint and instances of mortar on at least one support this fact. It is therefore considered that all of these are dated from the medieval to the post-medieval period.

Context 0115 (1 @ 2g)

A small unpatinated squat and hinge fractured flake with attached mortar. This is dated between the medieval and post-medieval periods.

Context 0116 (1 @ 3g)

1. An irregular unpatinated snapped flake, it is undatable from between the later prehistoric and post-medieval periods.

Context 0125 (1 @ 1g)

An unpatinated small snapped flake that is undatable from between the later prehistoric and post-medieval periods.

Context 0131 (4 @ 82g)

1. An unpatinated, irregular, broad, squat flake with a hinge fracture and attached mortar.
2. An unpatinated squat hinge fractured flake with a natural striking platform and attached mortar.
3. A small unpatinated irregular thick flake.
4. A thick unpatinated irregular flake.

The group as a whole is likely to be flint used as walling material and is dated from between the medieval and post-medieval periods.

Context 0200 (1 @ 8g)

This is an unpatinated small thick squat flake with limited edge retouch which includes a small notch; there are also a few incipient cones of percussion. The piece is undatable between the prehistoric and post-medieval periods.

Context 0229 (1 @ 2g)

This is a natural piece with a very small area of attached mortar, it is likely dated from the medieval to post-medieval period.

Context 0235 (1 @ 342g)

This is a natural although large and irregular flint nodule, with limited areas of battering or percussion. It was possibly used as an anvil however it is not closely datable from between the later prehistoric and post-medieval periods.

Context 0300 (1 @ 5g)

A small, unpatinated irregular flake that displays limited edge retouch. Again this is not closely datable from the later prehistoric period onwards.

Context 0301 (1 @ 27g)

An unpatinated irregular thick flake, the dorsal face is mostly cortical with signs of 'battering'. This is another piece that is dated from the late prehistoric to post-medieval period.

0319 (1 @ <1g)

An unpatinated spall dated from the later prehistoric to post-medieval period.

Context 0337 (8 @ 62g)

This is could possibly be a partly crushed large flake which has cortex on the dorsal face. It is not closely datable from between the later prehistoric and post-medieval periods.

Appendix 8 Small Finds

Small find no	Context	Period	Material	Object Name	No of frags	Weight	X-ray number	Comments	Photograph	Draw
1001	0337	UNIK	COPPER-AL	Lump	1	2		Lump of copper alloy (probably with lead), oval shaped and flattened. Both surfaces degraded.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1002	0335	UNIK	LEAD	Fragment	1	2		Strip of lead waste. Flattened on the underside. Folding on the upper surface.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1003	0335	UNIK	LEAD	Waste	1	18		Fragment of sheet lead waste - folded over at one corner.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1004	0335	UNIK	LEAD	Waste	1	7		Narrow strip of lead waste. Ridged along the edges and bent into a loop.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1005	0337	UNIK	IRON	Pointed object	1	13		Cylindrical shaped object that narrows to a point. Obscured by dirt and corrosion.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1006	0337	UNIK	IRON	Fragment	1	15		Cylindrical shaped object obscured by dirt and corrosion.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1007	0128	MED	STONE	Moulding	1	8300		Fragment of norman? stone moulding made from shelly stone (?purbeck marble). Stone chamfered on the top, with 2 horizontal grooves running beneath the chamferring; below the grooves is chevron decoration.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1008	0137	MED	STONE	Mortar	1	2012		Fragment of a mortar made from a shelly stone (?purbeck marble) - degraded outer surface. Spout of the mortar remains on the upper rim.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Small find no	Context	Period	Material	Object Name	No of frags	Weight	X-ray number	Comments	Photograph	Draw
1009	0114	MED	STONE	Millstone?	2	3730		Two frags of a ?millstone made from a lavastone. Striations visible on the upper surface radiating out from the central perforation. Two small holes are drilled near the outer edge of one fragment.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1010	u/s	PMED	LEAD	Musket ball	1	15		Spherical lead musket ball with pitted surface.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1011	u/s	PMED	COPPER AL	Coin	1	1		Struck lennox 'rounds' farthing of James I (1614-25). Rev: letters IB REX FRA and image of crown and harp. Obv: surface more corroded but can make out the letters CO DG G B	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1012	0156	UNIK	BONE	Worked fragment	1	66		Mandible of horse/cow? With a circular perforation drilled through its centre.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
									<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Appendix 9 Animal bone

Context	Ctxt Qty	Wt (g)	Species	NISP	Age	MNI	Butchering	Working	Pathology	Comments
0103	3	0.036	Sheep/Goat	3	a	1			1	small osteoma on proximal front.MT
0115	1	0.017	Mammal	1						
0116	3	0.038	Mammal	3						
0129	1	0.107	Cattle	1	a			ch		
0131	5	0.098	Cattle	1	a	1		ch		
0131			Sheep/Goat	1	a	1		ch		
0131			Mammal	3						
0137	5	0.065	Cattle	1	a	1		ch		
0137			Bird	1	a	1		ch		Galliform tib
0137			Mammal	3						
0144	29	0.751	Cattle	13	a and j	2		c, ch		
0144			Pig/Boar	3	a	1		c, ch		hole in scapula - smoking
0144			Feline	1	a	1				
0144			Mammal	12						
0156	1	0.067	Cattle	1	a			hole, c, ch	SF1012	condyle, hole (8mm)on upper condyle
0156	49	1.83	Cattle	25	a and j	2		c, ch	1	med-length horncore - chopped base
0156			Sheep/Goat	5	a and j	1		c, ch		
0156			Bird	1	a	1		ch		humerus - Goose

Context	Ctxt Qty	Wt(g)	Species	NISP	Age	MNI	Butchering	Working	Pathology	Comments
0156			Bird	2						no species ID, lack of diagnostic zones
0156			Mammal	16					c, ch	
0200	9	0.438	Cattle	3	a	1			c, ch	
0200			Sheep/Goat	1	a	1			ch	
0200			Mammal	5						
0224	8	0.243	Cattle	3	4				c, ch	
0224			Sheep/Goat	1						
0224			Mammal	4						
0225	9	0.446	Cattle	6	a				c, ch	
0225			Sheep/Goat	2	a	1			ch	
0225			Mammal	1						
0227	9	0.267	Sheep/Goat	1	j	1			ch	
0227			Pig/Boar	1	a	1			c, ch	mandible, well worn M3 , healthy
0227			Equid	1	a	1			1	distal metatarsal, lge pony size
0227			Mammal	6						1 frag very dark stained
0229	14	0.235	Cattle	4	a	1			c, ch	
0229			Sheep/Goat	2	a				ch	
0229			Mammal	8						
0231	23	0.634	Cattle	10	j	1			c, ch	
0231			Sheep/Goat	1	a					
0231			Pig/Boar	4	a	1			c, ch	

Context	Ctxt Qty	Wt(g)	Species	NISP	Age	MNI	Butchering	Working	Pathology	Comments
0231			Mammal	8						
0232	1	0.218	Cattle	1	j		ch			
0234	2	0.035	Cattle	1	j	1	ch			
0234	1		Mammal	1						
0235	8	0.318	Cattle	4	a	1	c, ch			
0235			Sheep/Goat	2	a	1	ch			1 horn (2 frags) sheep - sim. K.L
0235			Mammal	2						
0301	17	0.221	Cattle	1	a					
0301			Sheep/Goat	15	a	1	c, ch			
0301			Feline	1	a	1				
0303	10	0.194	Cattle	3	a	1	c, ch			1 splaying of distal end of metatarsal
0303			Mammal	7						
0319	5	0.027	Sheep/Goat	2	a	1	ch			
0319			Mammal	3						
0323	2	0.003	Mammal	2						
0327	13	0.08	Sheep/Goat	4	a	1	c, ch			sag. Chop on vert
0327			Mammal	9						
0328	8	0.208	Cattle	1	a	1	ch			
0328			Sheep/Goat	2	a	1	c, ch			
0328			Mammal	5			c, ch			some chopped/cut sections of lge rib
0332	21	0.504	Cattle	7	a and j	2	c, ch			

Context	Ctxt Qty	Wt(g)	Species	NISP	Age	MNI	Butchering	Working	Pathology	Comments
0332			Sheep/Goat	2	j	1	c, ch			
0332			Pig/Boar	2	a and j	1	c, ch			adult tibia and juv/neonatal humerus
0332			Bird	1		1	c, ch			shaft fragment of tib., goose size
0332			Mammal	9			c, ch			
0335	21	0.484	Cattle	4	a and j	2	c, ch			
0335			Sheep/Goat	4	a	1	c, ch			
0335			Bird	1	a	1			1	TMT - Small GAL - ?BANTUM, dist. P
0335			Mammal	12			c, ch			
0337	92	1.484	Cattle	17	a and j	2	c, ch			
0337			Sheep/Goat	6	a and j	2	c, ch			
0337			Pig/Boar	4	a	1	c, ch			large but slender canid metapodial
0337			Dog/Wolf	1	a	1				cmc - GooseRad, ul, tib - Galliforme
0337			Bird	1	a	1				
0337			Bird	3	a	1	c, ch			
0337			Mammal	60						
0348	6	0.089	Cattle	3	a	1	c, ch			
0348			Mammal	3						
0350	10	0.225	Cattle	3	a	1	c, ch			
0350			Pig/Boar	2	j		c, ch			
0350			Mammal	5						
0352	21	0.918	Cattle	7	a	2	c, ch			1 MT earlier black/brown stained

Context	Ctxt Qty	Wt(g)	Species	NISP	Age	MNI	Butchering	Working	Pathology	Comments
0352			Sheep/Goat	1	a	1	c, ch			
0352			Pig/Boar	2	a	1	c, ch			
0352			Equid	1	a	1				scapula, large pony?
0352			Dog/Wolf	1	a	1				earlier black/brown stained
0352			Mammal	9			c, ch			
0356	2	0.136	Mammal	2			c, ch			
0357	10	0.226	Cattle	4	a	1	c, ch		1	some arthritis on cuboid
0357			Pig/Boar	1	a		c, ch			
0357			Mammal	5						

Appendix 10 Palaeoenvironmental report



**A palaeoenvironmental evaluation
of deposits at the former Anchor
Hotel, Thetford, Norfolk**

E-J Hopla MifA and Dr B.R.Gearey MifA

SCC-2010

A palaeoenvironmental evaluation of deposits at the former Anchor Hotel, Thetford, Norfolk

By

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May 2010

Summary

This report describes stratigraphic recording of sediment samples recovered from boreholes excavated at the site of the former Anchor Hotel, Thetford, Norfolk. Two cores (9 and 10) have been identified as of possible palaeoenvironmental significance, consisting of deposits associated with a former course or courses of the Little Ouse river. The entire site is overlain by made ground, presumably reflecting the reclamation of the former floodplain of the river. The timing of environmental changes at the site is currently unknown, but assessment of sediment samples and radiocarbon dating of the organic horizons is recommended to elucidate the potential of the deposits to provide more detailed information on processes of Holocene environmental change.

KEYWORDS: Thetford, Norfolk, Borehole Survey, Geoarchaeology

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A palaeoenvironmental evaluation of deposits at the former Anchor Hotel, Thetford, Norfolk

1. INTRODUCTION

In March 2010 Birmingham Archaeo-Environmental were commissioned to monitor a borehole survey of land at the former Anchor hotel, Thetford, Norfolk. The proposed development area includes the former hotel, open-air bus station and car park and lies in the heart of the known extent of the Late Saxon town (Hoggett, 2009). The Little Ouse River runs from south to north along the east edge of the site (Fig.1). The solid geology is Upper Cretaceous Chalk which is overlain by drift geology of river terrace gravels (Hoggett, 2009).

A series of boreholes were drilled using a windowless sampler to determine the depth and nature of the deposits and to assess their palaeoenvironmental potential. These data will be used in conjunction with trial trenching to be carried out by Suffolk County Council Archaeology Services to determine the extent and state of preservation of any archaeological remains. Two further cable percussive boreholes (Fig 1) were drilled inside the grounds of the former hotel but the results of these were not used for archaeological purposes and are not included in this report.

2. METHODS

2.1 Borehole Survey

The borehole survey was undertaken using a windowless sampler drilling rig operated by Harrison Group. 10

boreholes were drilled in a regular pattern across the site which was determined by Harrison Group (see Fig 1).

2.2 Stratigraphic Analysis

Core tubes were opened at Harrison Group's Norwich laboratory and the sediment stratigraphy recorded using the Troels-Smith (1955) system. A summary of the sedimentary and physical properties and the nomenclature used is provided in Appendix 1. A full stratigraphic description of the cores is provided in Appendix 2.

3. PRELIMINARY RESULTS OF FIELDWORK

The general stratigraphic sequence at the site consists of natural river terrace sands and gravels (~4.0-2.0 m thick), overlain by sandy silts and clays (2-1.0m) which were sealed by made ground consisting of brown earth often mixed with crushed bricks, mortar and chalk.

Cores 9 and 10 produced the most promising deposits in terms of palaeoenvironmental potential. Their locations (see Fig 1) are closest to the river and are likely to be representative of deposits associated with a former course or courses of the Little Ouse river.

Core 9 was characterised by yellow-orange coarse sands and rounded to sub-angular gravels (3.10-2.45m) which were overlain by a sandy fine

grained organic silt with rootlets and angular to sub-angular flint flints (2.45-2.05m, see Plate 1). A sharp transition was evident into dark brown sands with gravels, flints and chalk flecks (2.05-1.20 m) which were sealed by a medium brown silty sediment which contained abundant chalk (1.20-0.60m). This trended into a deposit consisting of a mixture of soil, sand and gravels containing brick and crushed mortar, which is the typical made ground recorded across the rest of the site.

The sequence would appear to represent a phase of fluvial deposition (the basal sands and gravels), followed by a period of more stable conditions, during which the organic sediment (2.45-2.05m) formed. The precise nature of this organic sediment is unclear, but it may represent a buried soil horizon (palaeosol). This unit is overlain by a further sand and gravel dominated unit (2.05-1.20m) which has truncated the organic unit and reflects a further phase of fluvial activity. The overlying deposit of silty chalk rich sediment (1.20-0.60m) suggests the subsequent infilling of the channel by human and/or natural processes prior to the stabilisation of the surface by the deposition of made ground.

Core 10 stratigraphy was characterised by basal sands and rounded to sub-angular gravels (3.10-2.70m) with a sharp upper boundary into a thick grey clay layer (2.70-2.65m). The grey clay layer is sealed by a peaty, silt-rich clay (2.65-2.50m, see Plate 2) which was in turn overlain by black fine to medium coarse sands (2.50-2.05m) and organic silts (2.05-1.62m). This trended into a dark brown silty clay with flints and flecks of chalk (1.62-1.25m) which was sealed by the topsoil and made ground (mainly tarmac).

The stratigraphy of this sequence is slightly different to Core 9, but also indicates a phase of fluvial deposition in a relatively high energy environment (basal sands and gravels, 3.10-2.70m) followed by lower energy conditions during which the basal clay and organic (2.70-2.50m) formed. The overlying sands and silts (2.50-1.62m) reflect a further period of fluvial activity, either a flood event or the migration of a channel across the site, prior to infilling and stabilisation of the surface (silty clay and made ground).

4. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The deposits recorded in Cores 9 and 10 indicate the presence of a former course or courses of the Little on the site. The suite of deposits indicates deposition in fluvial and semi-terrestrial environments, representing the movement of the river over time relative to the coring sites. The timing and controlling processes behind these events are unclear but probably relate to 'natural' processes such as changes in relative sea level and perhaps also the effects of human activity.

Further analytical work has the potential to provide further information regarding the character of environmental changes on and around the site. Recent analysis of similar deposits in Suffolk has produced valuable data regarding the nature and timing of Holocene environmental change and its relation to human activity and the archaeological record. It is thus recommended that palynological assessment of the organic deposits is carried out. This should be accompanied by the provision of radiocarbon dating of selected samples of organic sediment.

This will provide information regarding the timing of sediment deposition and the preservation of associated palaeoenvironmental remains.

REFERENCES

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Troels-Smith, J. (1955). Karakterisering af løse jordarter (characterisation of unconsolidated sediments). *Denmarks Geologiske Undersogelse*, Series IV/3, 10, 73.

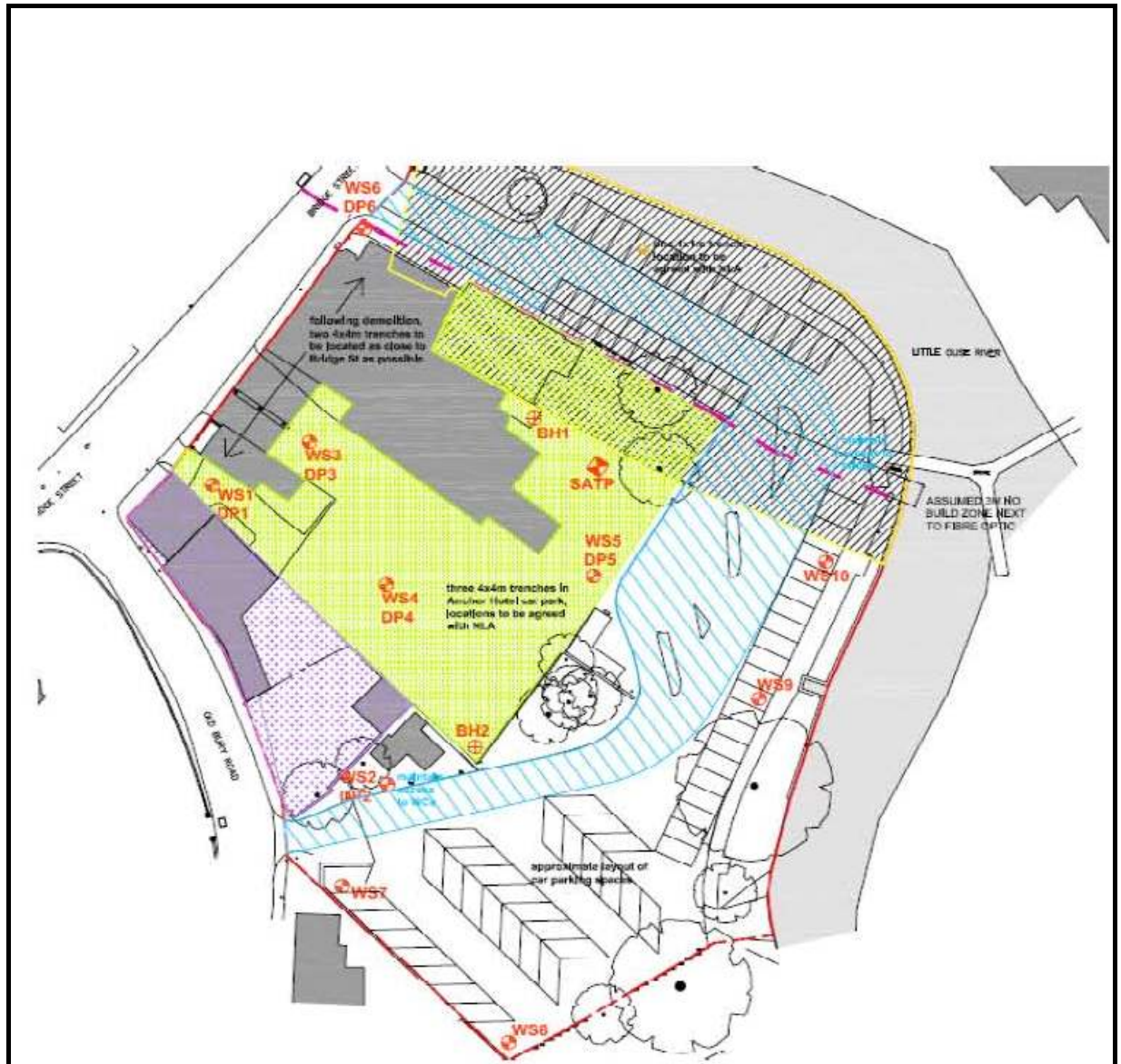


Fig 1: Borehole Locations

WS = Windowless Samples, BH = Cable percussive boreholes

WS	Samples	Sediment
1	1.70m	Silty soil with monocots
	1.82m	Silty soil with monocots
3	1.35m	Piece of wood (C14)
5	0.95m	Medium brown soil
	1.10m	Dark brown silty clay
9	2.30m	Organic silt
	2.09m	Organic silt
	2.38m	Organic silt
	2.44m	Organic silt
10	1.30m	Silty clay
	1.50m	Silty clay
	1.70m	Sandy organic silt
	1.90m	Sandy organic silt
	2.65m	Peaty clay with organics
	2.59m	Peaty clay with organics
	2.52m	Peaty clay with organics

Table 1: Samples collected from Thetford



Plate 1: Core 9: Sandy organic silt overlying sands and gravels

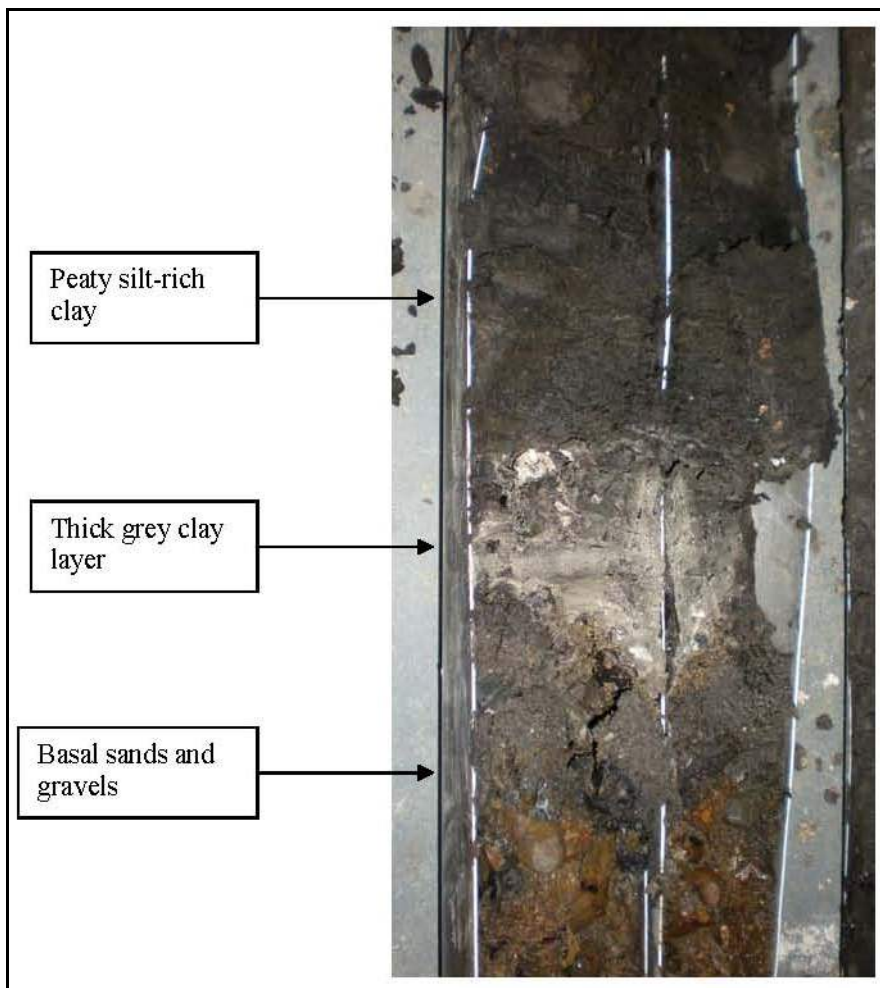


Plate 2: Core 10

APPENDIX 1 - TROELS-SMITH CLASSIFICATION

Troels-Smith (1955) classification scheme of sediments used for borehole assessment, a summary of which is provided below:

Degree of Darkness	Degree of Stratification	Degree of Elasticity	Degree of Dryness
nig.4 black	strf.4 well stratified	elas.4 very elastic	sicc.4 very dry
nig.3	strf.3	elas.3	sicc.3
nig.2	strf.2	elas.2	sicc.2
nig.1	strf.1	elas.1	sicc.1
nig.0 white	strf.0 no stratification	elas.0 no elasticity	sicc.0 water

Sharpness of Upper Boundary	
lim.4	< 0.5mm
lim.3	< 1.0 & > 0.5mm
lim.2	< 2.0 & > 1.0mm
lim.1	< 10.0 & > 2.0mm
lim.0	> 10.0mm

	<i>Sh</i>	<i>Substantia humosa</i>	Humous substance, homogeneous microscopic structure
<i>I Turfa</i>	<i>Tb</i>	<i>T. bryophytica</i>	Mosses +/- humous substance
	<i>Tl</i>	<i>T. lignosa</i>	Stumps, roots, intertwined rootlets, of ligneous plants
	<i>Th</i>	<i>T. herbacea</i>	Roots, intertwined rootlets, rhizomes of herbaceous plants
<i>II Detritus</i>	<i>DI</i>	<i>D. lignosus</i>	Fragments of ligneous plants >2mm
	<i>Dh</i>	<i>D. herbosus</i>	Fragments of herbaceous plants >2mm
	<i>Dg</i>	<i>D. granosus</i>	Fragments of ligneous and herbaceous plants <2mm >0.1mm
<i>III Limus</i>	<i>Lf</i>	<i>L. ferrugineus</i>	Rust, non-hardened. Particles <0.1mm
<i>IV Argilla</i>	<i>As</i>	<i>A. steatodes</i>	Particles of clay
	<i>Ag</i>	<i>A. granosa</i>	Particles of silt
<i>V Grana</i>	<i>Ga</i>	<i>G. arenosa</i>	Mineral particles 0.6 to 0.2mm
	<i>Gs</i>	<i>G. saburralia</i>	Mineral particles 2.0 to 0.6mm
	<i>Gg(min)</i>	<i>G. glareosa minora</i>	Mineral particles 6.0 to 2.0mm
	<i>Gg(maj)</i>	<i>G. glareosa majora</i>	Mineral particles 20.0 to 6.0mm
	<i>Ptm</i>	<i>Particulae testae molloscorum</i>	Fragments of calcareous shells

APPENDIX 2 - BOREHOLE LOGS**WS1**

0.00-0.50m	Hand recovered, made ground				
0.50-1.00m	Da	St	El	Dr	UB
	1	0	0	3	1
	As3 Gmin1				
	Light brown, sandy clay with flecks of chalk and crushed mortar				
1.00-1.62m	Da	St	El	Dr	UB
	2	0	1	2	4
	Ag3 Gmin1 Gmaj++				
	Sandy silts with flecks of mortar and large flints, becoming increasingly darker and wetter with depth				
1.62-2.05m	Da	St	El	Dr	UB
	4	0	1	1	1
	Ag2 Sc2 Dh++				
	Silty soil with monocots, becoming sandier with depth				
2.05-3.10m	Da	St	El	Dr	UB
	1	0	0	2	4
	Gmin2 Gmaj2				
	Orange sand and river terrace gravels				

WS2

Made ground and top soil.
Drilling ceased due to thick brick layer

WS3

0.00-0.55m	Hand recovered, made ground				
0.55-0.89m	Made ground, chalk and fill from industry				
0.89-1.05m	Da	St	El	Dr	UB
	1	0	0	3	4
	As3 Gmin1				
	Light brown, sandy clay with chalk				
1.05-1.70m	Da	St	El	Dr	UB
	3	0	0	2	2
	Gmin2 Ag2 Gmaj++				
	Dark silty sand with flints, chalk and large pebbles and gravels				
1.70-1.80m	Sand				
	Gmin4				
1.80-2.00m	Very light sand				
	Gmin4				

WS4

0.00-0.60m	Hand recovered, Made ground				
0.60-0.80m	Medium brown soil with flecks of chalk and mortar				
0.80-1.30m	Da	St	El	Dr	UB
	2	1	1	2	0
	As2 Sc2 Gmin+ Gmaj+				
	Clayey soil with pebbles and sand lenses				
1.30-1.42m	Da	St	El	Dr	UB
	2	0	1	2	1
	As3 Gmin1 Ag++				
	Medium brown slightly silty, sandy clay with large pieces of chalk				
1.42-2.00m	Da	St	El	Dr	UB

	3	1	1	1	1
	Gmin2 As2				
	Clayey sand, becoming wetter, darker and sandier with depth				
2.00-2.20m	Da	St	El	Dr	UB
	3	0	0	1	1
	Gmin4				
	Medium brown sand				
2.20-2.90m	Light brown orange sand with large flints				
2.90-3.10m	Fine brown orange sands				

WS5

0.00-0.55m	Hand recovered, made ground				
0.55-0.83m	Chalk with some brown soil				
0.83-1.00m	Medium brown soil with chalk				
1.00-1.75m	Da	St	El	Dr	UB
	3	0	1	2	2
	As3 Ag1 Gmin++ Gmaj+				
	Dark brown silty clay with flecks of chalk and flints, becoming sandier with depth				
1.75-2.10m	Da	St	El	Dr	UB
	4	0	0	1	2
	Gmin3 Gmaj1				
	Black sand with pebbles and stones				
2.10-3.10m	Very coarse sands trending into large flints and gravels				

WS6

0.00-0.80m	Hand recovered, made ground with sand, gravel and clay				
0.80-1.40m	Gravelly clay				
1.40-2.20m	Da	St	El	Dr	UB
	3	0	0	2	1
	As3 Ag1 Gmin++				
	Dark brown, slightly sandy silty clay with flints				
2.20-3.20m	Da	St	El	Dr	UB
	2	0	0	2	1
	Gmin 2 Gmaj1 Ag1				
	Grey brown silty gravelly sand with flint and HC odours (diesel)				
3.20-4.10m	Da	St	El	Dr	UB
	3	0	0	2	1
	Gmin3 Ag1				
	Dark grey and black silty sand and flints				

WS7

0.00-2.75m	Made ground, Imported sand fill				
2.75-3.10m	Grading into natural sands and gravels with flint				

WS8

0.00-0.30m	Hand recovered, made ground				
0.30-0.88m	Made ground				
0.88-1.18m	Gmin4				
	Brown sand				
1.18-3.10m	Flint and natural sands and river terrace gravels				

WS9

0.00-0.60m	Hand recovered, made ground and gravelly sands				
0.60-0.73m	Medium brown topsoil with lots of chalk				
0.73-1.20m	Da	St	El	Dr	UB
	3	0	0	3	1
	Ag2 Sc2 Gmin++				
	Medium brown silty soil, flecks of chalk, sandier with depth				
1.20-2.05m	Da	St	El	Dr	UB
	4	0	0	2	2
	Gmin3 Gmaj1				
	Very dark brown sand with gravels, flints and chalk				
2.05-2.10m	Da	St	El	Dr	UB
	2	0	0	2	1
	Sh2 Ag2 Gmin++ Th++				
	Organic sandy silt with flints and rootlets				
2.10-2.30m	Missing				
2.30-2.45m	Da	St	El	Dr	UB
	2	0	0	2	1
	Sh2 Ag2 Gmin++ Th++				
	Organic sandy silt and sandy with flints and rootlets				
2.45-3.10m	Da	St	El	Dr	UB
	2	0	0	2	4
	Gmin2 Gmaj2				
	Very coarse sands and gravels				

WS10

0.00-0.80m	Hand recovered, made ground				
0.80-1.10m	Brown soil with lots of crushed mortar, brick and chalk				
1.10-1.25m	Missing				
1.25-1.62m	Da	St	El	Dr	UB
	3	0	1	2	0
	As3 Ag1 Gmaj+				
	Dark brown silty clay with flecks of chalk and flints				
1.62-2.05m	Da	St	El	Dr	UB
	2	0	1	2	1
	Sh2 Ag2 As++ Gmaj++ Gmin+				
	Organic clayey silt, large flints at 1.92m and becoming sandier with depth				
2.05-2.50m	Da	St	El	Dr	UB
	4	0	0	2	1
	Gmin4 As+ Ag+				
	Black sands becoming clayey and silty with depth				
2.50-2.65m	Da	St	El	Dr	UB
	2	0	1	2	1
	As2 Sh2 Ag++ Dh++ Th+				
	Peaty clay with silt, plant remains and rootlets				
2.65-2.70m	Da	St	El	Dr	UB
	1	0	1	3	4
	As4				
	Thick grey clay layer				
2.70-3.10m	Da	St	El	Dr	UB
	1	0	0	3	4
	Gmin2 Gmaj2				
	Sands and Gravels				