



**University of
Leicester**

Archaeological Services



**An Archaeological Evaluation on land
adjacent to The Dun Cow, 2 Gold Street,
Wellingborough, Northants.**

NGR: SP 88823 68331

Wayne Jarvis

ULAS Report No 2013-077
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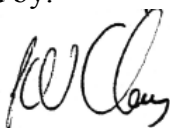
**An Archaeological Evaluation
on land adjacent to The Dun Cow,
2 Gold Street, Wellingborough, Northants.**

Wayne Jarvis

For: Westleigh Developments Ltd.

Approved by:

Signed



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An Archaeological Evaluation on land adjacent to The Dun Cow public house, 2 Gold Street, Wellingborough, Northamptonshire.

Wayne Jarvis

Summary

University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) carried out an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching on land adjacent to The Dun Cow, 2 Gold Street, Wellingborough, Northamptonshire (SP 88823 68331). The work was undertaken as part of an archaeological impact assessment in advance of proposed residential development. Archaeological features were identified in all three trenches around the public house standing buildings, and within the footprint of the proposed building. The evaluation revealed archaeological evidence dating to the 12th-14th centuries including pits, a hearth and gully and stone structures. Some later activity (18th-19th century date) was also identified. The work was carried out for Westleigh Developments Ltd. The Planning authority is the Borough of Wellingborough Council (Planning consent No. WP/2012/0315/FM; WP/2012/0472/CA), and the site archive will be held by Northamptonshire County Council, with the accession no. NHD2013.

1. Introduction

An archaeological evaluation was carried out by University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) for Westleigh Developments Ltd between April and May 2013 on land adjacent to The Dun Cow, 2 Gold Street, Wellingborough, Northamptonshire (SP 88823 68331). This was undertaken in advance of a proposed residential development of the site.

An archaeological evaluation of the site was requested by Northamptonshire County Council as archaeological advisors to the planning authority, the Borough of Wellingborough Council. The work was required in order to assess the nature, extent, date and significance of any archaeological deposits which might be present in order to determine the potential impact upon them from future development proposals.

2. Site Background and Description, Land use, Topography and Geology

2.1 Site Background and Description

Westleigh Developments Ltd has obtained Conservation Area consent (WP/2012/0472/CA) for the demolition of the former Dun Cow public house at 2 Gold Street, Wellingborough, Northamptonshire. The demolition is part of a wider application to redevelop the whole site for residential use (Planning consent No. WP/2012/0315/FM).

Northamptonshire County Council, Historic and Natural Environment Team (NCCHNET) as archaeological advisors to the planning authority require that an evaluation by trial trenching is undertaken as detailed in their *Brief for a Programme of Archaeological Investigation of Land at The Former Dun Cow Public House, 2 Gold Street, Wellingborough,, Northamptonshire* and *Brief For The Archaeological Evaluation Of Land At The Former Dun Cow Public House, 2 Gold Street, Wellingborough, Northamptonshire* (NCC 08.13.2013).

2.2 Land Use, Topography and Geology

The Dun Cow is located on the south-eastern side of Gold Street, and within the Wellingborough Town Centre Conservation Area (Fig. 1). The public house is currently unused and stands to the front of the plot looking out to the green, with car parking and a grassed area to the rear (Fig. 2). One outbuilding survives to the north-west of the public house. The site is at c.80m aOD on the frontage, rising slightly behind the standing buildings then falling off towards the south-east of the plot. The total site area is some 1900sq. m.

The site is recorded as having superficial deposits of the Oadby Member (OBT, 'Boulder Clay', Edina 2013), with solid geology of the Stamford Member (STAM, 'Northampton Sand', Edina 2013)



Figure 1 General site location - site highlighted in blue circle

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Figure 2 Site location, layout and current land use. Nb. o/b stands for outbuilding (after Hyam 2013)



Figure 3 View of the main evaluation area prior to fieldwork, looking north-west. Outbuilding to right of picture

3. Historical and Archaeological Background

The site lies in the area of the former medieval settlement, within a tenement group fronting Broad Green, which appears, with Buckwell End, to have been the focus of the manor held by the Earl of Leicester in the 12th century. It is in an area forming part of the historic northern gateway into the town centre. A number of pits were observed during a pipeline development to the east of the public house in the 1970s, and medieval pottery sherds were retrieved.

The Wellingborough Town Centre Conservation Area Appraisal (WBC 2009) noted the Dun Cow public house as a Building of Townscape Merit. The public house was established by the 1880s as it is shown on the 1886 1:500 town plan labelled as the Dun Cow, and on the First Edition Ordnance Survey, with several outbuildings to the sides and rear, most of which had been demolished by the late 1960s. It is probably not much earlier than this date, but has been continually modified and extended to adapt to the changes seen in the surrounding locality. The surviving outbuilding to the north-west may be slightly earlier in the 19th century but is hard to date due its locally sourced building materials and rather agricultural style (Hyam 2013).

4. Aims and Objectives

The principal aims of the archaeological evaluation were:

- To identify possible areas of archaeological potential liable to be threatened by the proposed development.
- To establish the location, extent, date, and significance of any archaeological deposits located.
- To define the quality and state of preservation of these deposits.
- To assess the local, regional and national importance of any deposits.
- To produce an archive and report of any results.

The objective was to gain an indication of the nature, extent, date and significance of any archaeological deposits which may be present in order that an informed planning decision can be taken.

5. Methodology

Prior to any machining of trial trenches, general photographs of the site areas were taken. The Northamptonshire County Council Planning Archaeologist had requested the examination of a minimum sample of 5% (*c.*72 sq m.) of the area of the development site (equivalent to two 20m trial trenches and one 5m trial trench). The trenches were excavated using a JCB type mechanical excavator equipped with a 1.6m wide toothless ditching bucket. The topsoil and overlying layers were removed under full archaeological supervision until either the top of archaeological deposits or the natural undisturbed substratum was reached. Trenches were examined for archaeological deposits or finds by hand cleaning. The trenches were tied into the Ordnance Survey National Grid and then were backfilled and leveled at the end of the evaluation. Archaeological fills are recorded in round brackets (e.g. (5)) while cuts are in square brackets (e.g. [6]).

The work followed the approved design specification (Clay 2013) and adhered to the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) *Code of Conduct* and adhered to their *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations* (2008).

6. Results

The three trenches were excavated as per the brief, with minor adjustments to their positions due to obstacles on site (Fig. 4). Trenches 1 and 2 were to the rear and south of the public house respectively, and measured 20m in length. Trench 3 was sited to the north of the public house on the Gold Street frontage, and was 4.5m long - foreshortened slightly due to site constraints.

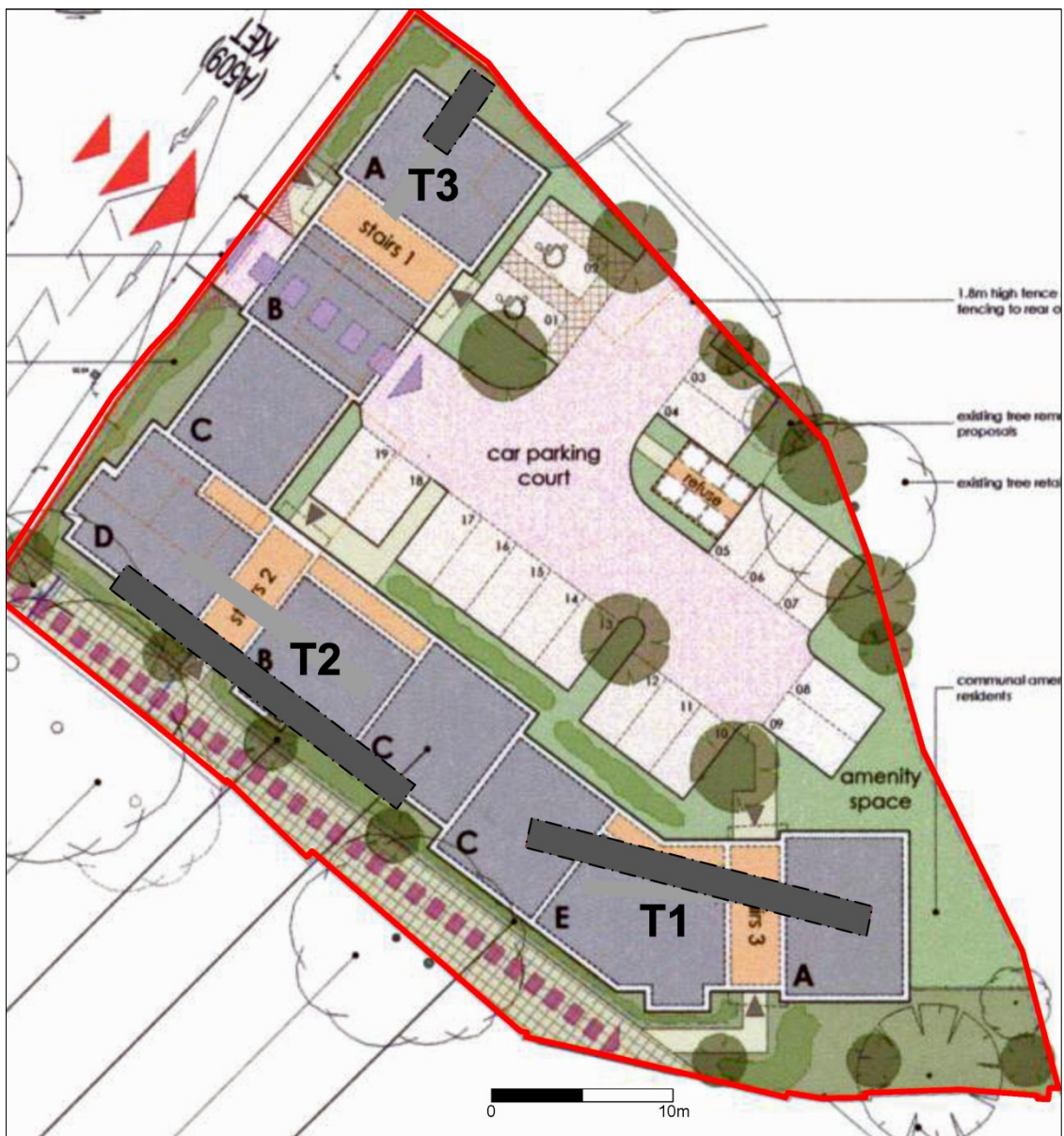


Figure 4 Trench location plan, on proposed development plan.

The general sequence was as follows. The trenches adjacent to the buildings had tarmac hard-standing on a concrete pad in the south. Below this, the topsoil, a garden soil, consisted of a dark grey loamy sand with occasional small rounded pebbles. The garden soil averaged c.0.47m in depth but thickened considerably towards the east of the plot. Below this soil was a mid brown silty-clay subsoil also with occasional small rounded pebbles, and averaging 0.26m in depth. Features were identified in all trenches, with more significant evidence at the rear of the plot. Descriptions of all archaeological features, trench notes, and deposit and trench depths are provided in Appendix I.

Trench 1

This was situated in the rear of the plot (Fig. 4), in what is currently a garden area. A deep quantity of garden soil cover was excavated to reveal features throughout the trench (Fig. 5), cutting a natural pale grey occasionally stony clay (Appendix I). The largest feature, (19) was a shallow deposit dipping deeper to the south, pit-like in nature but possibly levelling of the sloping ground. This produced some modern material so was not excavated further. Its fill was quite different to the other features in Trench 1, probably reflecting its modern date. It cut to the east pit [21], which was 0.2m deep, over 1.4m long and over 1.3m wide. It had one fill context (20), which was a mid yellowy brown sandy clay that produced 11 sherds of 12th-14th century pottery and seven fragments of animal bone. Adjacent to this pit (and intercutting) was pit feature [26] just to the east. The feature was not fully excavated during the work but it was over 1m across, more than 0.3m deep, with at least two fills. The upper fill (1) was c.0.1m thick, a mixed brown to grey sandy-clay, below which fill (25) was an orangey brown sandy-clay with patches of sand and clay. This fill was more than 0.2m deep and contained seven sherds of 12th-14th century pottery, two animal bone fragments, and an iron nail.

In the central area of Trench 1 further intercutting features were identified (Fig. 7). Pit [13] was 1.6m long, by more than 0.6m wide and with a depth of just 0.1m. The fill, (4) produced a single sherd of Saxo-Norman pottery. Intercutting with this (relationship not determined) was feature [6] a linear arrangement of stone rubble (5) sealed by a hearth-like concentration of charcoal. It was not possible to determine in the trench whether the feature was truly a linear feature or rather an elongated hearth. Three sherds of pottery were recovered from this feature, one yellow-glazed of 10th-13th century date, and two sherds of shelly ware of 12th-14th century date. The hearth material was sampled and assessed for plant remains, and in addition to charcoal cereal remains were recovered.

West of this was a further pit, (2), and a north-east to south-west aligned gully [18]. Again the relationship was not clear, but the gully possibly cut the pit fill. The pit produced two sherds of 12th-14th century pottery during cleaning so was not excavated further. The pit measured 2.3m east-west by more than 0.9m north-south. The gully was sectioned against the baulk, and measured more than 0.9m in length, 0.36m wide and up to 0.15m deep (Fig. 6). The fill context (3) was an orangey flecked mid grey brown sandy-clay with frequent pottery sherds and some animal bone. The pottery consisted of 22 sherds from at least four vessels, again of a 12th-14th century date. A small quantity of animal bone was also recovered.

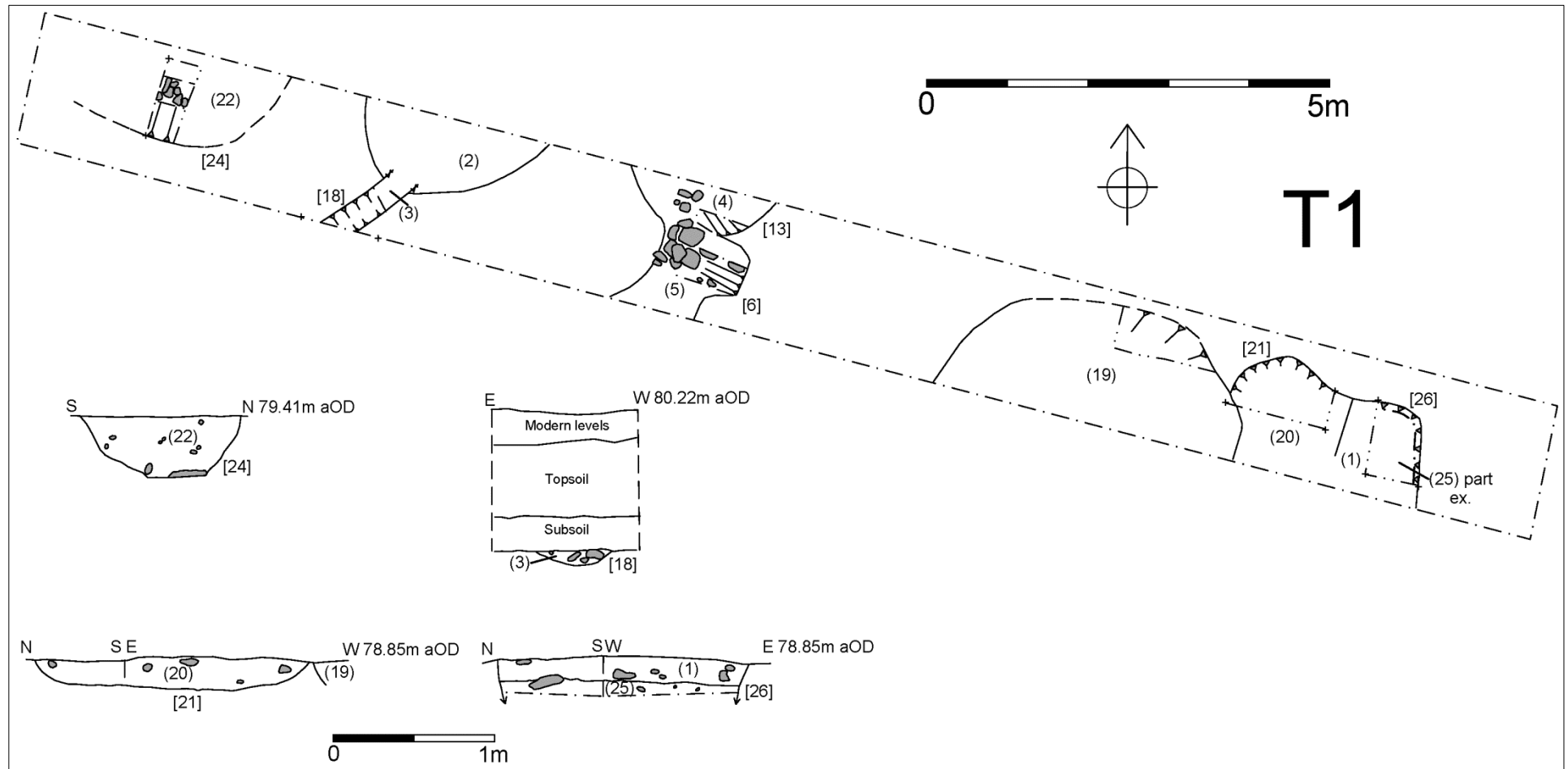


Figure 5 Trench 1 features



Figure 6 Gully feature [18] in Trench 1



Figure 7 Features [6] and [13] in Trench 1, hearth material partially excavated

At the west end of Trench 1, feature [24] was identified. Initially this was thought to be a pit 2m long by over 1m wide, and at least 0.4m deep. The upper pit-like fill (22) consisted of a mid brown silty-clay with frequent animal bone and two sherds of 12th-14th century pottery. The concentration of bone perhaps suggests butchery processing rather than domestic activity. Below this fill, a 0.45m wide deposit of limestone and ironstone rubble, perhaps on an east-west alignment (23) was exposed (Fig. 8). The stonework was not clearly bonded but was compacted into the clay, so cannot be said to be definitely structural, but it could however be a footing. It most likely represents the south-east corner of a feature that continues beyond the trench limits.



Figure 8 Stonework (23) in feature [24], Trench 1.

The features are clearly somewhat truncated in this area with only the lower profiles of once deeper pits surviving, most likely due to a period of agricultural activity as indicated by the overlying garden-soil deposits.

Trench 2

This trench was located towards the frontage of the plot just south of the public house, in what is currently an area of tarmac hard-standing (Fig. 2). Below this, at the frontage end was a levelling layer including some garden soil, 0.35m thick including modern levels, the frontage area showing signs of truncation. However, the garden soil thickened to 0.9m deep at the south-east end of the trench. Two post-hole features were identified close to the frontage (Figs. 9, 10). Post-hole [15] was 0.27m in diameter and 0.34m deep, with a fill (14) consisting of a mid grey brown sandy-clay, with occasional small stone chips. To the south by 2.5m, post-hole [17] was 0.3m diameter and 0.3m deep with a similar fill but with frequent small ironstone fragments. Although the fills were somewhat soil-like, they were not obviously loose and modern, and no finds were recovered from them. It is perhaps likely that they are associated with the original construction of the adjacent building. No further features were exposed in Trench 2.

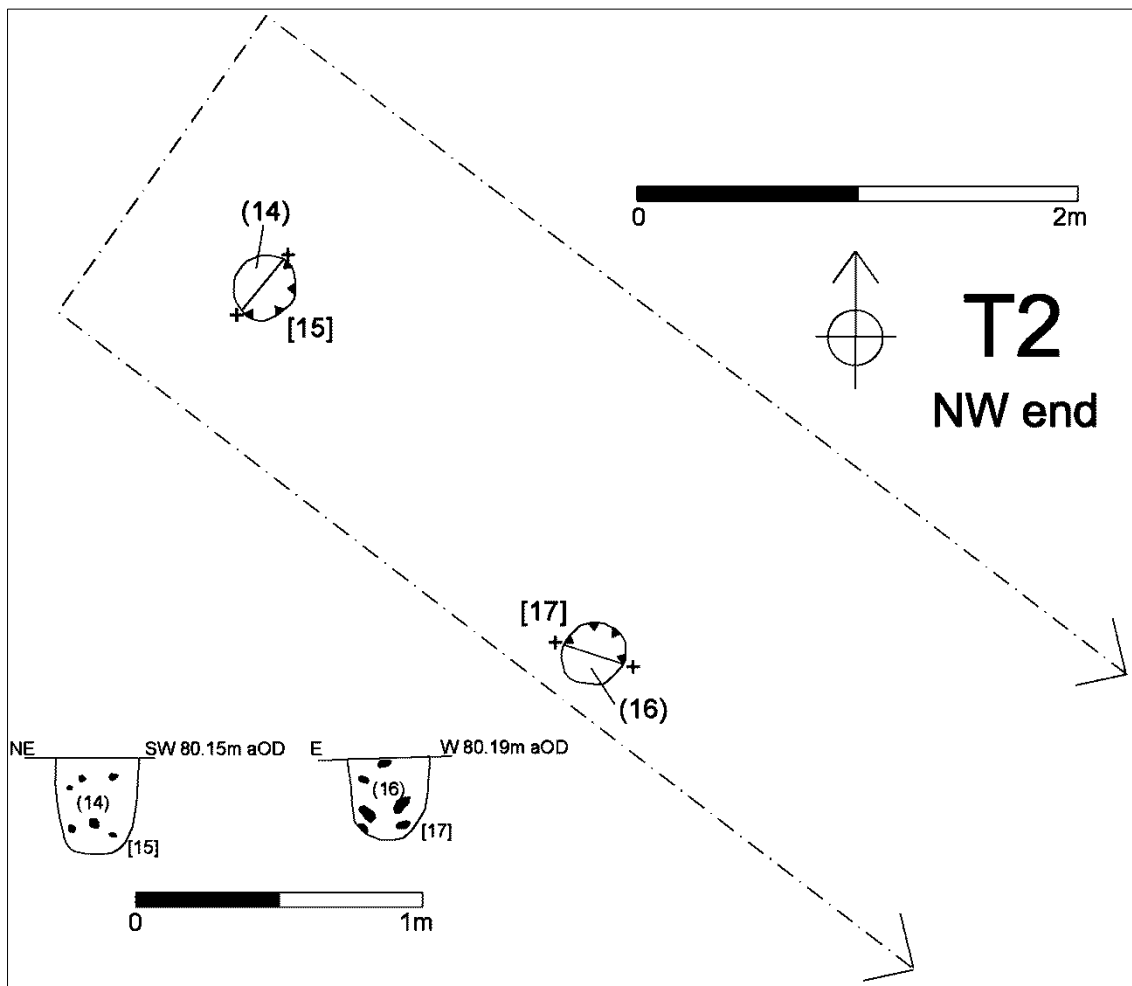


Figure 9 Trench 2 features



Figure 10 Undated postholes [15] (foreground) and [17], Trench 2.

Trench 3

This was also situated on the frontage of the plot, just north of the public house in what is also hard standing (Fig. 2). The area was also clearly truncated, with a relatively shallow sequence of levelling deposits, down to the natural substratum at a depth of *c.* 0.33m. In the east of the trench were two possible post-holes, [10] and [12] (Fig. 11). These are almost certainly modern as they cut the subsoil where it survived. They both contained stone fragments, perhaps packing and are most likely associated with the adjacent standing outbuilding, or to now demolished structures recorded on earlier maps (cf. Hyam 2013). A single archaeological feature was also exposed. This was pit [8], which measured 1.4m north-south by 0.8m east-west and with a depth of just 0.2m (presumably due to modern truncation) (Fig. 12). The single fill (7) was a mid orangey brown sandy-clay with frequent ironstone fragments up to 0.1m across. Two sherds of 12th-14th century pottery and a fragment of animal bone were recovered from the fill.

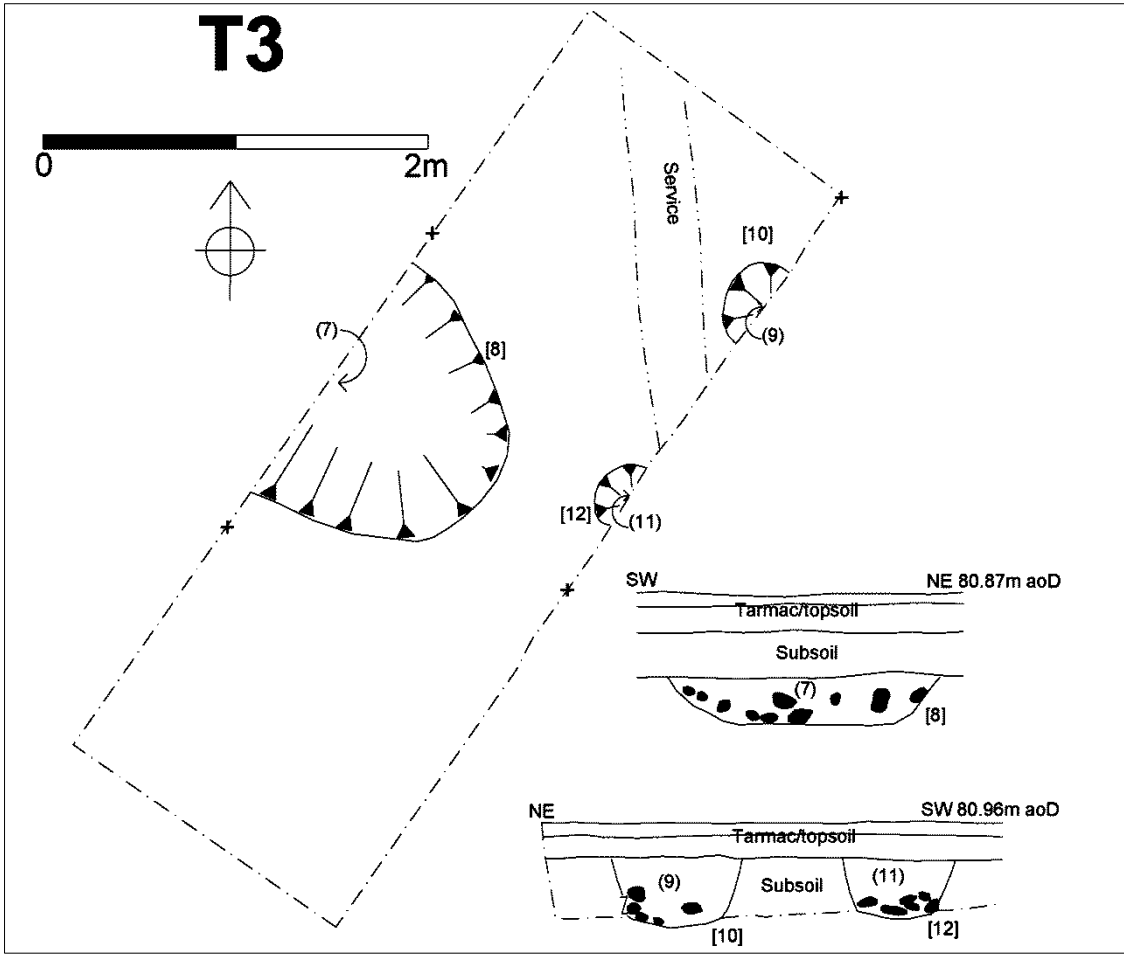


Figure 11 Trench 3 features



Figure 12 Truncated pit [8], Trench 3.

7. The Finds, Animal Bone, and Plant Remains

7.1 The Post-Roman Pottery and Miscellaneous Finds by Deborah Sawday

The pottery, 67 sherds, weighing 801 grams, was recorded by context, fabric and weight with reference to the guidelines set out by the Medieval Pottery Research Group, (MPRG 2001). The results are shown below (Table 1). The range of fabrics and vessel forms is typical of that found in the region in the late Saxon and medieval periods (Blinkhorn 2001, 2007) and all but twelve of the sherds were recovered from stratified contexts. The condition of the pottery is good, with some conjoining sherds and an average sherd weight of 11.9 suggesting the survival of further relatively undisturbed archaeological levels in the vicinity.

Table 1: The medieval and later pottery by fabric, sherd numbers and weight (grams) by context.

Context	Fabric/Ware	Nos	Grams	Comments
POT				
2 pit	CTS330 – Shelly Coarse Ware	2	22	Sooted externally, AD1100-1400.
3 [18] gully	CTS330 – Shelly Coarse Ware	1	25	Bowl rim, sooted externally, AD1100-1400
3 [18]	CTS330 – Shelly Coarse Ware	21	382	Minimum of three vessels all sooted externally, some joining sherds, AD1100-1400.
4 [13] pit	CTS100 – St Neots type	1	1	?Handmade, AD900-1100
5 [6] ?hearth	CTS205 – Stamford ware	1	7	Yellow glaze, c.900-1200
5 [6]	CTS330 – Shelly Coarse Ware	2	16	Includes a jar rim, AD1100-1400
7 [8] pit	CTS330 – Shelly Coarse Ware	2	22	Check fabric, c. AD1100-1400
19 pit (mod)	CTS330 – Shelly Coarse Ware	2	10	AD1100-1400
19	CTS320 - Lyveden/Stanion B ware	1	21	White slip & olive green glaze on exterior, 13 th – 14 th C.
19	CTS430 - China	2	17	Modern
20 [21] pit	CTS330/CTS319 - Shelly Coarse Ware/ Lyveden/Stanion A ware	11	73	Misc. body/base sherds, one decorated c.1150-1400
22 [24]	CTS205 – Stamford ware	1	6	Speck of copper in the lead glaze – c.1150+
22 [24]	CTS330/CTS319 - Shelly Coarse Ware/ Lyveden/Stanion A ware	1	10	c.1150-1400
25 [26] U/S T1	CTS330 – Shelly Coarse Ware	7	36	Including a jar rim.
	CTS102 – Thetford-type ware	4	20	Joining body sherds, quite micaceous, (possibly and Ipswich/Thetford type but not recorded at Raunds nearby). Fragment only
U/S T1	CTS320 - Lyveden/Stanion B ware	1	4	
U/S T1	CTS330/CTS319 - Shelly Coarse Ware/ Lyveden/Stanion A ware	6	61	c.1150-1400
U/S T1	CTS330 – Shelly Coarse Ware	1	68	Decorated jug strap handle. C. AD1100-1400
MISC.				
25 [26]	Iron	1		nail

Site/ Parish: Dun Cow Public House, Wellingborough, Northants Accession No.: NHD 2013 Document Ref: wellingborough1.docx Site Type: occupational, pits & stone structures, edge of manor estate.	Submitter: W. Jarvis Identifier: D. Sawday Date of Identification: 10.05.2013 Method of Recovery: evaluation Job Number: 13-602 Material: pot
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7.2 *The Animal Bones* by Jennifer Browning

Introduction and Methods

Animal bones recovered by hand during the evaluation were rapidly scanned to assess preservation and variety and therefore provide an indication of the faunal potential, should the site progress to excavation. Five different contexts dating from the 12th-14th century produced faunal material, which included pit fills (7); (20); (22) and (25) and, gully fill (3).

The Assemblage

Thirty-three animal bone fragments were recovered during the evaluation; context (22) produced the largest assemblage (Table 2, below). The surface condition of the fragments varied between features. Bones from pit fills (20), (22) and (25) were in good condition, which permitted the identification of butchery marks and other modifications. The few bones that were recovered from pit fill, (7) and gully fill, (3), were less well-preserved. There were several fresh breaks, almost certainly reflecting difficulties in excavation associated with the heavy clay subsoil, which expands when wet and contracts and hardens as it dries. However, the fragments are generally quite large and for the most part readily identifiable. Cattle, horse, pig, sheep/goat were noted in the assemblage and a variety of anatomical elements were identified. Butchery marks were observed on several bones, indicating that they represent waste from processing and consumption.

Discussion

Although there is some surface abrasion and fragmentation is an issue, the general condition and large size of the fragments indicate that bone preservation at the site is fairly good. This brief examination confirms the presence of the main domestic animals, cattle, sheep and pig, as well as horse. An unfused tibia provided evidence for immature animals in the sample and therefore suggests that juvenile bones would survive.

The site lies in an area of the medieval settlement of Wellingborough, within a tenement group fronting Broad Green which forms part of the northern gateway into the town centre and is associated with the manor held by the Earl of Leicester in the 12th century. If further excavation takes place, the recovery of a larger sample could be archaeologically-significant. While good faunal assemblages have been recovered from the larger medieval centres such as Leicester, those from villages, smaller towns and manorial estates have typically been less abundant and often poorly preserved (Thomas forthcoming). The relationship between the town and the countryside is not yet well understood in the East Midlands and therefore the recovery of further evidence would be desirable (Monckton 2006, 283).

Table 2: Basic catalogue of animal bone material

Context	Preservation	Taxa	Element	Comments
7	4	large mammal	shaft fragment	
3	3	medium mammal	metatarsal	Three joining shaft fragments
20	2	medium mammal	rib fragments	x 2
20	2	sheep/goat	scapula	Fragment of neck with cut mark on medial surface.
20	2	large mammal	rib fragments	x 2
20	2	medium mammal	shaft fragments	x 2
25	2	cattle	tibia	proximal, unfused (immature) sawn through shaft
22	2	large mammal	cervical vertebra	Epiphyses fused
22	2	cattle	metatarsal	distal shaft, epiphysis fused
22	2	pig	humerus	Shaft. Clean chop through proximal shaft- possibly sawn. Chop in distal shaft. (2 joining fragments)
22	2	sheep/goat	tibia	proximal
22	2	horse	calcaneum	Two non-joining fragments
22	2	indeterminate mammal	shaft fragments	X 10
22	2	cattle	ulna	Shaft fragment
22	2	large mammal	skull fragments	x 3 (1 with cut mark)

7.3 The Plant Remains by Anita Radini

Introduction

During an archaeological evaluation at The Dun Cow, Wellingborough, Northants, one soil sample was taken for the recovery of plant and other remains in order to assess the potential preservation of evidence about past environment, food production and consumption at the site and possible dating evidence. The sample has been dated to the 12th–14th century. No other features produced material with potential for environmental material.

Materials and Methods

Sample 1, (5) [6], was five litres in volume and was wet-sieved in a sieving tank using a 0.5mm mesh with flotation through a 0.30mm mesh sieve. The residue in the tank mesh was air dried sorted for all finds. The flotation fraction (flot) was air dried and scanned under a stereomicroscope at magnifications between 10x and 40x. Morphological criteria were used for the identification of plant species, based on modern reference material and seed identification manuals (e.g. Berggren 1981; Anderberg 1994; Cappers *et al.* 2006). Plant names follow Stace (1997).

Results and discussion

The assemblage was dominated by charcoal flecks and charred cereal grains and a limited number of weed seeds, which appeared very fragile and many broke when removed from the flot, suggesting prolonged exposure to burning. The cereal remains comprised a total of 47 grains of barley (*Hordeum vulgare* L.) in many cases still hulled, and four grains of free-threshing wheat (*Triticum aestivum/durum*). Charred seeds of arable weeds of the cereal crops included two seeds of stinking mayweed (*Anthemis cotula* L.), normally found on heavy soils, three seeds of cleavers (*Galium aparine*) and two of corncockle (*Agroemma githago* L.). Cleavers is an autumn-germinating species, and when found associated with cereals, suggests that they may have been autumn-sown. Single examples of the spring-germinating weed seeds, goosefoots (*Chenopodium* sp.) and dock (*Rumex* sp.), were also present. These weeds are commonly found in settlements and disturbed ground as well, and both species may have been collected for their edible leaves. Seeds of grasses (Poaceae), both large and small, were also recovered in low numbers in the sample. Grasses are commonly found as weeds in the fields, and they can be hard to separate from the crop. They could therefore have arrived on site with the crops, or used as fodder, kindling, roofing and building material, or grew naturally in disturbed ground on the site.

Barley hulls need to be removed if the crop is intended for human consumption, normally done by 'hummeling', but this was not necessary if the barley was intended for brewing (Moffet, 2006). It is possible that parching was also adopted to help in the removal of the hulls and this could explain the presence of the hulled barley grains recovered from this assemblage, accidentally being burnt in the process.

Conclusion

The sample is likely to represent the domestic disposal of an accidentally-burnt barley crop and associated weeds. The sample shows high potential for the retrieval of this line of evidence on site and an appropriate sampling strategy is highly advisable if future archaeological work is undertaken in the area. No further work is required on this specific sample.

8. Discussion and Conclusion

The evaluation revealed archaeological evidence of some significance, predominantly in the trench at the rear of the proposed development but within the footprint of the proposed new building. This evidence consisted of a series of features producing material of 12th-14th century date, including five definite pits. Additionally some structural evidence is indicated by the stone features, and the hearth and gully further indicate occupation activity within the proposed development area. The base of a medieval pit was recorded in one of the two frontage trenches, but its shallow nature and the observed sequence indicates that this area of the site has been levelled. Although some further features may survive on the frontage they will also have been truncated. With the evidence from previous work to the east which also identified medieval pitting, there is clearly the potential for further archaeology across the site area, but particularly at the rear of the plot.

9. Archive

The site archive will be held by Northamptonshire County Council, with the accession no. NHD2013.

The archive contains:

- 3 Trench recording sheets
- 1 Context summary record sheet
- 15 A5 context sheets
- 1 Photographic indices recording sheets
- 1 Sample records sheet
- 1 Drawing index sheet
- 1 Drawing records index sheet (detail)
- CD containing digital photographs
- Unbound copy of this report
- Thumbnail prints of digital photographs
- 35mm black and white contact sheet and negatives (x1 film)

The report is listed on the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) held by the Archaeological Data Service at the University of York. Available at: <http://oasis.ac.uk/>

ID	OASIS entry summary
Project Name	Dun Cow Wellingborough
Summary	University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) carried out an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching on land adjacent to The Dun Cow, 2 Gold Street, Wellingborough, Northants. The work was undertaken as part of an archaeological impact assessment in advance of a proposed development. Archaeological features were identified in all three trenches around the public house standing buildings, and within the footprint of the proposed building. The evaluation revealed archaeological evidence dating to the 12th-14th centuries including pits, a hearth and gully and stone structures. Some later activity (18th-19th century date) was also identified. The work was carried out for Westleigh Developments Ltd. The Planning authority is the Borough of Wellingborough Council, and the site archive will be held by Northants County Council, with the accession no. NHD2013.
Project Type	Evaluation
Project Manager	Patrick Clay
Project Supervisor	Wayne Jarvis
Previous/Future work	Previous: Building Survey. / Future: uncertain
Current Land Use	Public House grounds
Development Type	Residential
Reason for Investigation	NPPF Section 12 Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment
Position in the Planning Process	Requirement
Site Co ordinates	SP 88823 68331
Start/end dates of field work	30/04/2013 - 02/05/2013
Archive Recipient	Northants County Council
Study Area	1500 sq m.
Associated project reference codes	Museum accession NHD2013

10. Publication

A summary of the work will be submitted for publication in a local archaeological journal in due course. The report has been added to the Archaeology Data Service's (ADS) Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) database held by the University of York.

11. Bibliography

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Appendix I: Trench and Context Details

TRENCH	ORIENTATION	LENGTH (m)	SLOPE DOWN TO?	WIDTH (m)	CONTEXTS	NOTES	TOPSOIL DEPTH* (AVG.)	SUBSOIL DEPTH (AVG.)	DEPTH TO .ARCHAEOLOGY (min., m)
1	WNW-ESE	20	S	1.6	1-6, 13, 18-26	Features throughout, below garden soil & subsoil	0.57	0.4	0.8
2	NW-SE	20	W	1.6	14-17	2 undated postholes, at frontage. Topsoil thickens from 0.35 to 0.9m to E.	0.64	0.15	0.6
3	NE-SW	4.5	E	1.6	7-12	Medieval pit, & probably later stonework. Quite truncated	0.2	0.22	0.42

*incl. tarmac/concrete

Context	Cut	Area	Desc
1	26	T1	Pit fill (upper)
2	---	T1	Pit fill. Not Exc
3	18	T1	Gully fill
4	13	T1	Fill Pit
5	6	T1	Fill Burnt stone 'hearth' feature
6	6	T1	Cut Burnt stone 'hearth' feature
7	7	T3	pit
8	8	T3	Cut pit
9	10	T3	Stone structure fill
10	10	T3	Cut " "
11	12	T3	Fill Stone structure
12	12	T3	Cut " "
13	13	T1	Cut pit
14	15	T2	Fill PH
15	15	T2	Cut PH
16	17	T2	Fill PH
17	17	T2	Cut PH
18	18	T1	Cut gully
19	--	T1	Large pit (modern). Not fully exc.
20	21	T1	pit fill
21	21	T1	pit cut
22	24	T1	pit/ upper fill over stone structure
23	24	T1	Stone structure fill
24	24	T1	Stone structure cut
25	26	T1	pit fill (lower)
26	26	T1	Cut pit

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