NORFOLK ARCHAEOLOGICAL UNIT

Report No. 1062

An Archaeological Evaluation at 17-27 Fishergate, Norwich, Norfolk

HER 41303N

Prepared for:
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June 2005

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Photographic Plates

Location:	17-27 Fishergate, Norwich
District:	Norwich
Grid Ref:	TG 2323 0912
HER No.:	41303N
Date of fieldwork:	11th April to 5th May 2005

Summary

In the spring of 2005, the Norfolk Archaeological Unit was commissioned by Ashgate Homes Ltd to evaluate a plot of land at 17-27 Fishergate, Norwich in advance of proposed redevelopment. The evaluation comprised three trenches, each 3m by 3m in plan, located to examine an area of c*. 500 sq. m.*

Significant archaeological remains were recorded in each of the evaluation trenches. The earliest occupation at the site appears to date to the Late Saxon (10th to 11th century) or Anglo-Norman (12th century) periods, substantiated by post-holes, chalk surfaces and a beamslot in Trench 3. During the 12th to 16th centuries, surfaces and presumably associated buildings occupied the Fishergate street frontage, while in the space behind these buildings at the north of the site, perhaps within a yard, large pits of industrial/craft purpose were in use during the late medieval period (15th to early 16th century). In the post-medieval period this space appears to have remained open, perhaps as a garden, whilst along the Fishergate frontage properties of 16th- or 17th-century date fronted the street. These buildings survived, with some modification, until the plot was developed in the second half of the 20th century.

The preservation of these archaeological remains can be qualified as good, with limited evidence of modern disturbance, truncation or contamination. Of particular note was the apparent absence of cellars along the street frontage with the potential for significant remains in this area to survive. The waterlogged anaerobic condition of the lowest archaeological remains preserved organic finds, indicated by the recovery of leather objects and ecofacts recorded by the environmental sampling.

Small assemblages of late prehistoric worked flints and Early Saxon pottery and a single fragment of Roman tile were present as residual finds in later contexts.

Modern ground level was at c*. 3.00m OD with natural soils present at 0.92 m OD (highest) and 0.22m OD (lowest).*

1.0 Introduction

(Fig .1)

The site at 17-27 Fishergate is located to the north of the River Wensum in Norwich and covers an area of approximately 500 sq. m. The evaluation of the site was undertaken in accordance with a Project Design and Method Statement prepared by the Norfolk Archaeological Unit (Shelley 2005; NAU Ref: AS/1730) in response to a Brief issued by Norfolk Landscape Archaeology (Hutcheson 2004; NLA Ref: AH/02/02/04). The Norfolk Archaeological Unit (NAU) was commissioned to undertake the evaluation by Ashgate Homes Ltd who funded the fieldwork and production of this report.

The work was designed to assist in defining the character and extent of any archaeological remains within the proposed redevelopment area, following the

guidelines set out in *Planning and Policy Guidance 16 — Archaeology and Planning* (Department of the Environment 1990). The results will enable decisions to be made by the Local Planning Authority with regard to the treatment of any archaeological remains found.

The site archive is currently held by the Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service, following the relevant policy on archiving standards.

2.0 Geology and Topography

Located to the north of the tidal River Wensum, the centre of the site lay approximately 90m from the river frontage. Underlying geology consists of Cretaceous Upper Chalk bedrock overlain by a mixture of glacially deposited sands, gravels and clays referred to as Norwich Crag (British Geological Survey Sheet 161). Peat is present along the river valley and a date of 10,000 BP has been suggested for the inception of peat growth in the river system (Murphy 1994).

Fishergate Street would appear to follow the line of a gravel terrace within the Wensum valley, standing on comparative higher ground within its immediate environs. A watercourse, the Dalymond Dyke, runs to the east of the site close to St Edmunds Church. Though the precise line of this watercourse is speculative, it appears to have been culverted by the early 14th century.

The site occupies broadly level ground between approximately 2.60m OD to 3.05m OD in height. Site survey was undertaken using a temporary benchmark of 3.00m OD transferred from an origin of 3.60m OD located on the south elevation of modern flats located immediately to the east of the site.

The site is bounded by Fishergate Street to the south and set within residential and commercial properties.

3.0 Archaeological and Historical Background

In comparison to other areas of historic Norwich, little opportunity has been afforded to examine important areas of the city *ultra aquam* or '*over the water'*. Excavation west of the current study area in 1988 (Site No. 732; Ayers 1994), an evaluation close to the church of St Edmunds (Emery and Moss 2000) and excavation and Watching Brief close to Fye Bridge (Trimble forthcoming) have, however, examined the river frontage on the north bank. Evaluations south of the present site close to the river frontage (Adams 2004) and an evaluation adjacent to the present site (Brown 2005) represent the most recent archaeological interventions within this quarter of the city.

Evidence of late prehistoric activity in this part of the Wensum Valley comes from south of the river at Pigg Lane (Emery 2000) where a relic soil and structural features of Bronze Age date (2200-1100 BC) were recorded. Worked flint of Neolithic or Bronze Age date has also come from evaluation work approximately 500m upstream of the River Wensum at Duke Street (Emery 2004). A small number of similarly dated residual worked flints were recovered from an evaluation immediately south of the present site (Adams 2004) The limited nature of this evidence might suggest seasonal exploitation or small-scale settlement along the river valley.

Evidence of Iron Age (800 BC-AD 41) and Romano-British (AD 42-409) activity is meagre within the modern city, activity seemingly focused some 5km south of

Norwich at Caister St Edmunds (*Venta Icenorum*). Roman roads are postulated to traverse the city, one following a north-south line from Ber Street to Oak Street, another passing east-to-west from Bishopgate towards Dereham Road.

The Late Saxon town of Norwich is thought to originate from smaller 8th- to 9th-century settlements perhaps located along the Wensum Valley on well drained gravel terraces. Place name evidence, finds of 'Ipswich ware' pottery and other datable artefacts support Middle Saxon origins for the city, with the greatest quantity of Ipswich ware so far recovered coming from an excavation on Fishergate (Ayers 2004). It has been suggested that Fishergate Street was the site of a Middle Saxon *wic* or trading area, the name Norwich being derived from *Northwic*. The cardinal relation of Norwich to Ipswich suggests another derivation however. In Ipswich the north bank of the River Orwell had been occupied by the late 6th or early 7th century (Wade 1989).

The growth of Norwich between the 9th and 10th centuries is poorly understood at present. Affected by Viking raids and influxes of people from north-western Europe, Norwich, along with other East Anglian towns such as Thetford and Ipswich, constructed substantial defensive earthworks at this time. A ditch and rampart of late 9th- or early 10th-century date enclosed the Anglo-Scandinavian settlement north of the river in Norwich, the evaluation site lying within this defended area. The earliest known record of Norwich comes from this time, the name *Norvic* appearing on a coin of Aethelstan (AD 924-939) minted in the town. By the 11th century Norwich was the fourth most populous town in the country, benefiting from riverine trade connections and the decline of rival Thetford.

A regional hub of mercantile and religious life, at least twenty-five churches were established in the town by the mid-11th century and Fishergate Street dates from at least this Late Saxon period. The site straddles the parishes of both St Clement and St Edmunds, the latter believed to be carved out of the former. Located on Magdalen Street, the dedication of St Clement is frequently associated with Anglo-Scandinavian river crossings (Ayers 2003).

From the late 11th century the Normans added a new market, Cathedral and a Royal Castle to the Late Saxon town. Despite increasing prosperity, areas north of the river seems to have suffered a decline during the 12th century with evidence that waterborne trade shifted down-river to the area of King Street (Percival and Shelley 2003).

Documentary sources record that during the medieval period some tenements in St Edmunds parish were owned by religious institutions. Waltham Abbey and Bromholm Priory (Tillyard 1994) both possessed properties in this parish from as early as AD1220. Occupations such as tanning and cloth preparation at river frontage sites represented growing commercial activities from the 13th century, and textile production underpinned the city's growth during the Middle Ages. Individuals with these trades are recorded as living in St Edmunds parish.

Escaping religious persecution in late 16th century, people from lowland Europe brought with them commercial crafts, weaving in particular, that reinvigorated local textile trades. Often referred to as Strangers, some are documented as settling in the parish of St Edmunds.

A 1789 map of Norwich by the cartographer Hochstetter shows the thoroughfare that runs to the north and east of the site, and also yards and long tenements extending

from the street frontages on Fishergate and Magdalen Street. Photographs of Fishergate from the first quarter of the 20th century show post-medieval houses fronting both sides of the street.

Fishergate Street is a designated conservation area and buildings of at least early 17th-century date are present near the site. During the 20th century the site was occupied by a yard with a 1950s factory occupying the Fishergate frontage. This factory was recently demolished.

4.0 Methodology

(Fig. 3)

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

The Brief required that a 5% sample of the area affected by the proposed development should be evaluated. In addition it required that the state of preservation of archaeological features or deposits in the area should be determined. This was achieved by locating three trenches each 3m by 3m in plan (a total of 27 sq. m) within the proposal area.

Modern overburden was mechanically removed using a 7 tonne hydraulic 360˚ excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket and under constant archaeological supervision, until archaeologically significant remains were present.

Spoil, exposed surfaces and features were scanned with a metal detector. All metal-detected and hand-collected finds, other than those that were obviously modern, were retained for inspection.

Trenches were shored with sheet shoring and hydraulic waling below a depth of 1.20m in order that archaeological remains below this depth could be examined in safety.

All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using NAU *pro forma* sheets. Trench locations, plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales and colour and monochrome photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits. Finds of special interest were allocated a unique Small Find number. The height of the water table is given as an average value observed during the evaluation.

Environmental samples were taken from selected dated features that were waterlogged or contained organic remains.

Access to the site was good. A small period of fieldwork time was lost due to inclement weather.

5.0 Results

Trench 1

(Figs 2, 4 and 5)

Located in the north of the site.

Modern ground level	2.90m OD
Limit of excavation	0.18m OD
Natural present at	0.36m OD
Water table	0.20m OD

At the base of this trench natural soils of pale grey silt sands ([02]) with medium gravels had been truncated by extensive medieval pits. The earliest of these pits ([310]) appeared to be circular in plan and contained several organic rich fills ([212] [306], [315] and [303] (latter not illustrated)). The base of this pit was established by hand auguring at –0.10m OD. The remains of leather shoes (SFs 3 and 4) were recovered from the basal fill ([212]) of this pit. A single sherd of a Spanish olive jar dating to between the 16th and 17th centuries and retrieved from the upper fill ([303]) of this pit is believed to be intrusive. A thin layer of waterlain silt ([211]) that measured 0.03m in depth sealed this upper fill ([303]). Overlying this silt was an ash spread ([313]) that measured 0.04m in depth and a similar thickness of organic material, possibly rotted wood ([317] (both not illustrated)). A layer of olive-brown sand silt ([304]) that overlay these deposits measured 0.18m in depth.

In the south of the evaluation trench, layer [304] was covered by a spread of ash ([314] (not illustrated)) that was sealed by a sticky, homogenous silt ([210]) that measured 0.04m in depth. A sherd of Grimston ware pottery dating from the late 12th to 14th centuries was recovered from this silt. Overlying this possible flood deposit was a layer of sand and gravels ([179]) that measured 0.10m in depth, covered by a silt sand ([177]) that measured 0.22m in depth. These two latter deposits suggest levelling up perhaps following the flood event suggested by silt [210].

In the north of the evaluation trench, layer [304] was cut by a steep-sided circular pit ([309]) with a minimum width of 1.30m and depth of 0.80m. The inside of this pit cut was lined with fibrous plant material ([178]). A sample (Sample No 8.) identified the bulk of this material to be bracken (*Pteridium aqulinum*). The upper fill of this pit was a grey-brown silt ([176]) containing occasional flecks of chalk and charcoal. Grimston ware pottery of late 12th- to 14th-century date was recovered from this deposit.

Both layer [177] and pit [309] were cut by a shallow pit ([308]) that measured 0.60m in depth with a minimum diameter of 1.50m. This was lined or perhaps more likely filled with plant material ([311]). A sample of this material (Sample No. 9) indicated it contained moss, weed seeds and cess. A complete leather shoe (SF1) retrieved from this deposit was identified as dating to no later than the 15th century. Further fills of this feature ([317] and [316] (both not illustrated), [312] and [175]) contained a high proportion of organic material. A sherd of 16th-century pottery and a fragment of 17th-century Flemish tile were recovered from fill [175].

Overlying fill [175] was pale brown sand silt ([307]) interpreted as a levelling or make-up deposit. It measured a maximum of 0.40m in depth. Cutting this layer was a pit ([319]) that measured 0.60m in depth and 1.30m in width. The fill of this pit ([305]) consisted of a dark brown, ash-rich silt sand that contained frequent ash lenses and burning debris. Pottery sherds of late 15th- to 16th-century date were recovered from this fill.

Overlying [305] was a dark brown silt layer ([94] (not illustrated)) that measured 0.20m in depth, cut by a shallow pit ([93] (not illustrated)) that measured 0.30 in depth and 0.65m in width. The dark brown silt fill ([92]) of this feature was sealed by a dark grey-brown silt layer ([91] (not illustrated)) that measured 0.50m in depth. A silt layer ([86]) that measured 0.40m in depth overlaid ([91]) and contained pottery of late 15th- to 16th-century date.

Cutting layer [86] were a small number of pits characterised as garden features. The illustrated example [88] measured 0.30m in depth and 0.80m in width. It contained a

single dark brown loam fill ([87]) which was sealed by a layer of grey-brown loam ([84]) that measured 0.40m in depth. Cutting this layer was a shallow, flat-based pit ([83]) that measured 1.10m in width and 0.18m in depth. This contained a fill ([82]) of dark brown loam with occasional fragments of brick. A layer of brown loam ([68]) that measured 0.20m in depth covered this fill. This layer of loam was present across the whole of Trench 1. Cutting this soil were features of modern date; rubble-filled pit ([49]), a modern pipe trench ([58]) and a feature ([54]) associated with demolition of modern features ([62] and [45]) on the site.

Trench 2

(Figs 2, 6 and 7)

This was located to the east of the Fishergate street frontage. Its position was modified to avoid potential subsidence in the structure of a nearby historic building. The construction of a 19th- to 20th-century well or soakaway ([97]) had removed part of the archaeological record, resulting in many features and deposits being recorded from sections.

Modern ground level	2.92m OD
Limit of excavation	- 0.22m OD
Natural present at	0.22m OD
Water table	0.02m OD

Natural soils consisted of pale grey-brown sands silts and gravels ([297]=[299]). Cutting natural soils was a shallow, gradual-sided feature ([298]) that measured 0.65m in width and 0.10m in depth, interpreted as a natural feature. This was filled with a mid brown silty gravel ([292]) that measured 0.20m in depth and extended beyond the perceived boundaries of this feature. Overlying the silty gravel were layers of probable natural soils ([291] and [290]) which consisted of sands and gravel bereft of cultural inclusions or artefacts. Cutting layer [290] was a steep-sided pit ([286]) that measured 0.36m in depth and 0.60m in width. Its fill was a light grey-brown silt sand ([285]) with frequent small gravels. Covering this feature was a mid brown silt ([279]) present as a layer across the extent of the evaluation trench. It is interpreted as a levelling deposit and measured 0.40m in depth. A single sherd of Thetford ware pottery dating to between the 10th and 11th centuries was recovered from this deposit.

Several features cut this layer. Illustrated in the report is a large shallow pit ([272]) that measured 0.90 m in width and 0.15m in depth. It is suggested this feature had been truncated in the past. The fill of this feature was a grey-brown silt ([271]) with occasional chalk flecks. In the east of the evaluation trench this pit was cut by a similar shallow, flat-based pit ([270]) that measured 1.10m in width by 0.12m in depth. The dark brown silt fill ([269]) of this pit and the fill of pit [272] were covered by a series of tips and spreads ([258], [257], [256], [255], [254], [253], [252] and [251]) which comprised dark brown silts with a maximum depth of 0.10m; these deposits are interpreted as make-up layers associated with the construction of a hearth described subsequently.

Deposit [269] was also cut by shallow pit [233], fill [232].

A small pit or post-hole ([260]) that measured 0.14m in depth and 0.20m in width cut the uppermost layer of the deposit sequence described above ([251]). The pale grey

silt sand fill ([259]) of this feature was covered by a layer of brown silt ([250]) that was in turn cut by a shallow feature ([239]) that measured 0.40m in width and 0.08m in depth. A sequence of thin layers ([237], [236], [235] and [234]) overlay this feature. The appearance of these layers suggested they had been heated *in situ*.

The uppermost layer ([234]) was cut by a large shallow hearth ([231]) that measured 0.15m in depth and 1.70m in width and contained a fill of clay mixed with crushed mortar ([230]). The majority of this feature had been truncated by construction of a modern well or soakaway ([97]). Shallow cut features observed in section indicated additions or repairs to this hearth. A shallow scoop-like pit ([227]) contained a cream coloured clay and mortar fill ([226]) which was overlain by a fill of silt ([225]) that contained medium sized flint cobbles. The appearance of this deposit suggested it had been heated. A similar shallow feature ([224]) that cut fill [225] measured 0.60m in width and 0.07m in depth and contained a pink ash and clay ([223]) with moderate chalk flecks. Cutting this clay fill was another shallow feature ([222]) that measured 0.35m in width and 0.09m in depth that contained a fill of silt ([221]) with frequent mortar flecks. This fill was cut by a flat-based pit with gradually sloping sides ([220]) that measured 0.40m in width and 0.17m in depth and contained a cream coloured clay ([219]) with a number of large (>0.15m) rounded flints. A shallow pit ([218]) that measured 1.05m in width by 0.12m in depth cut fill [219]. The clay fill ([217]) of this feature had been heated causing colour variations from pink to cream.

Overlying the hearth was a layer of grey silt sand ([102]), with occasional chalk flecks, that measured 0.40m in depth. This was overlain by a similar deposit ([100]; not illustrated) containing slightly more chalk flecks. Both were characterised as make-up and levelling deposits. Covering these deposits was a layer of light grey sand silt ([05]) that measured 0.18m in depth. Cutting this deposit was a substantial flint and mortar wall [08] that measured 0.50m in width and was aligned approximately east-to-west. An approximate height of 0.60m of this wall survived within the evaluation trench. Constructed of medium-sized flints bonded with a pale yellow lime mortar, the flints were faced on the northern elevation down to the level of the foundation. The absence of brick within this build was noted.

A pale orange clay ([31]), which measured 0.04m in depth and survived in the north-east corner of the evaluation trench, represented the earliest floor identified as associated with wall [08]. Overlying this floor was a brick and flint wall ([20]) that represented a later addition to wall [08]. This addition was offset to the north of the original wall, creating space for a fireplace. Based on the field identification of bricks used in its construction and its stratigraphic position, an 18th-century date is suggested for this alteration. Layer [05] was also cut by a north-to-south aligned gully. Flat-based with steep to gradually sloping sides, this gully ([104]) became shallower at its northern limit. The silt fills of this feature ([103] and [101]) suggested the feature had been waterlogged. Finds of late 15th- to 16th-century pottery were recovered from fill [101] and a sample of this deposit (Sample No.1) indicated the presence of charred grains and bracken. A small circular pit ([170]) that measured 0.10m in depth and 0.40m in width cut the upper fill ([101]) of this gully at its northern extent. The fill of this pit ([169]) was a mixture of silt, sand and ash. A layer of grey brown sand silt make-up ([07]) that covered this feature was present across the extent of the evaluation trench. It measured a maximum of 0.55m in depth and occasional mortar, brick, tile fragments and charcoal flecks were present in this deposit.

Make-up deposits ([39] and [38] (not illustrated)) overlay [07] and were cut by the construction of an east-to-west aligned flint and brick wall ([41]) that measured 0.20m in width. This wall was interpreted by the excavator as demarcating a yard. Immediately north of this wall a series of probable yard surfaces ([37], [36] and [35] (not illustrated)) were recorded. The last of these surfaces ([35]) was covered by an extensive light brown silt sand ([34]) that measured a maximum of 0.15m in depth and provided bedding for a surface ([33]) of crushed chalk and mortar (0.08m in depth) containing occasional fragments of brick. A dark brown garden soil ([32]) that measured 0.42m in depth covered this surface. This soil was cut by a north-to-south aligned modern drain [42]. Demolition rubble ([09]) from recent activity ([10]) on the site completed the deposit sequence in this trench.

Trench 3

(Figs 2, 8, 9 and 10)

This was located close to the Fishergate Street frontage south-west of Trench 2. As with the previous trench, construction of a 19th- or 20th-century soakaway or well had removed part of the archaeological sequence.

Modern ground level	2.90m OD
Limit of excavation	0.59m OD
Natural present at	0.92m OD
Water table	0.52m OD

Natural soils consisted of a yellow medium sharp sand ([350]) with frequent grits that overlay gravels. Cutting natural soils were circular post-holes ([357] and [355]) that both measured 0.30m in depth and diameter and were stratigraphically the earliest features recorded in the evaluation trench. Their fills ([356] and [354] respectively), consisted of mottled silt sands with occasional chalk flecks. A fragment of Roman floor tile was retrieved from fill [356]. Sealing these post-holes was a layer ([340]), which measured 0.25m in depth, of mottled dark brown silt sand. The appearance of this soil suggested it had been trampled or disturbed. Finds from this layer included a small quantity of residual Early Saxon pottery, with the majority of pottery of Late Saxon date. A single sherd of 11th- to 12th-century pottery was also recovered from this layer. Cutting this deposit were three post-holes ([376], [347] and [349] (latter two not illustrated)). Post-hole [376] measured 0.28m in width and 0.35m in depth and contained two fills ([374] and [375]). A possible post-pipe was indicated by an homogenous brown silt sand ([374]) and infill or packing suggested by a pale brown sand ([375]).

Also cutting [340] was a hearth ([341]) that contained large (<0.15m) rounded flints. These flints, set within pale pink silt, had been heated, though not intensely. This hollow measured 0.45m in length by 0.35m in width and formed part of surface [339] located in the south-east corner of the evaluation trench. This surface overlay post-holes ([376]) and ([347]) and measured a maximum of 0.03m in depth. The chalk or lime surface had a patch of pale orange ash directly over the flint hearth [341]. Located in the south-east corner of the evaluation trench, a layer of black ash and silt laminations ([338]) with occasional oyster shell fragments overlay surface [339]. The ash was overlain by a grey-brown silt sand ([337]) that measured 0.05m in depth, which was in turn overlain by a chalk surface [336] that measured 0.03m in depth. Ash and charcoal on this surface indicated the nearby location of a fire.

Cutting the silt sand [337] was a beamslot ([353]) aligned approximately north-to-south and located along the western limit of the evaluation trench. Flat-based with near vertical sides, this feature measured 0.32m in width with a maximum depth of 0.50m. A small quantity of Thetford ware pottery dating to between the 10th and 11th centuries was recovered from the dark brown sand silt primary fill ([352]=[366]) of this feature. The upper fill of the beamslot consisted of a dark grey silt sand and gravel ([364]) with occasional chalk and charcoal flecks. Later surfaces overlying this beamslot displayed a degree of slumping into this feature, inferring that material, perhaps, for example wood, had rotted, causing this effect (Plate 2).

Overlying chalk surface [336] was a dark brown loam ([335]) that measured 0.07m in depth and is interpreted as an accumulation of soils perhaps indicating abandonment. This soil was overlain by pale orange sand ([334]), 0.06m in depth, with frequent small stones interpreted as a surface. This was cut by a small feature ([378]) that measured 0.22m in width and 0.16m in depth and was filled by a dark grey brown chalk-flecked silt sand ([377]).

A dark brown homogenous loam ([333]), that measured 0.06m in depth, covered both feature [378] and surface [334]. This loam was overlaid by a chalk surface ([329]), that measured 0.04m in depth, and was present across the extent of the evaluation trench except where removed by later features.

Cutting this layer was a circular steep sided pit [320] that measured 0.90m in width and 0.60m in depth. Its fill consisted of a dark brown silt sand ([321]) from which pottery of Saxo-Norman and medieval date were retrieved. Sealing this fill was a silt sand ([322]), that measured 0.30m in depth, and contained moderate inclusions of ash lens. This is interpreted as a soil deposited to provide a level layer for the construction of additional surfaces. A patch of crushed chalk surface ([323]) present in the south-west corner of the evaluation trench overlay this soil. The chalk surface was overlain by a laminated layer of black ash ([324]), 0.12m in depth, present over the extent of the evaluation trench.

Overlying the ash was a sequence of raft-like clay floors, the earliest a dull orange clay ([359]) that measured 0.22m in depth. Pottery of 11th- to 14th-century date was retrieved from this material. Another clay floor ([361] (not illustrated)) overlaid this. This latter floor ([361]) was overlain by a layer of light brown clay ([105]), that measured 0.25m in depth, also interpreted as a floor. In the north-west corner of the evaluation trench this layer was cut by a circular, steep-sided pit ([110]=[373]) with a diameter of at least 0.80m and depth of 0.60m. The fill of this pit [111] consisted of grey-brown sand silt mixed with moderate mortar lumps. Covering this fill was a spread of dark grey-brown clay silt ([112]), that measured 0.40m in depth, interpreted as make-up material. A similar deposit ([129]), that measured 0.34m in depth, overlaid [112]. In the north of the evaluation trench tips of sandy silts ([118] and [119]) overlay this deposit.

Layer ([129]) was cut by a flint and mortar wall [126] aligned east-to-west along the southern limit of the evaluation trench. This wall measured 0.40m in width with a surviving height of 0.45m. Bonded with a cream-yellow lime mortar, no brick was used in its construction. A series of floors were associated with the use of the building formed by this wall, with a hearth occupying the western limit of the wall present in the evaluation trench. A layer of sand ([198]) provided bedding for the earliest of these floors ([194] (not illustrated)) which was made of crushed chalk. In the west part of this floor the chalk was replaced by crushed mortar ([205]). Alteration to wall

[126] was indicated by the construction of a later brick and flint fireplace ([202] (not illustrated)) with a further addition ([204]) to the same structure entirely built of brick.

The earliest identified hearth within this fireplace was formed by a tile floor ([206]) that overlaid [205]. These tiles measured 0.15m square with a scorched upper surface that indicated *in situ* heating. An early 16th-century date is suggested for this structure, based on the field observation of its construction. Covering the tiles was a brown clay silt ([154]) and crushed mortar ([155]) bedding for a subsequent tile surface ([160]). Overlying these tiles was a sequence of soil tips and dumps ([156], [157], [161] and [159]). In the east of the evaluation trench, this deposit sequence was cut by a well or soakaway ([132]) of probable early 20th-century date. A modern pit ([162]) cutting the upper tip ([159]) was sealed by modern demolition rubble ([125]).

6.0 The Finds

Introduction

Finds from the site (excluding Small Finds (Appendix 6) and Environmental Evidence (Appendices 8 and 9)) are presented in tabular form with basic quantitative information in Appendix 2: Finds by Context.

In addition to this summary, detailed information on specific finds and environmental evidence is included in separate reports below. Supporting tables for these contributions are included in the Appendices.

6.1 Pottery

(Appendix 3)

By Sue Anderson

Introduction

A total of 200 sherds of pottery, weighing 2.645kg, were collected during the evaluation. Table 1 shows the quantification by fabric, and a full quantification by context is included in Appendix 3: Pottery.

Fabric	Quantity	Quantity (%)	Weight (kg)	Weight (%)	EVE
Early Saxon handmade wares	2		0.011		
Total Early Saxon	*2*	*1.0*	*0.011*	*0.4*	
Thetford ware	71		0.871		1.14
Thetford ware (fine)	5		0.104		
Thetford ware (Grimston)	1		0.041		
Saxo-Norman wares	1		0.009		
Total Late Saxon	*78*	*39.0*	*1.025*	*38.8*	*1.14*
Early medieval ware	9		0.071		0.05
Early medieval ware (shelly)	8		0.083		0.05
Yarmouth type early medieval ware (shelly)	1		0.007		
Total early medieval	*18*	*9.0*	*0.161*	*6.1*	*0.10*
Medieval coarse wares	2		0.029		
Local medieval unglazed	62		0.610		0.30
Unprovenanced glazed ware	1		0.006		
Grimston ware	13		0.248		
Developed Stamford ware	2		0.046		
Total medieval	*80*	*40.0*	*0.939*	*35.5*	*0.30*

Fabric	Quantity	Quantity (%)	Weight (kg)	Weight (%)	EVE
Late medieval and transitional wares	6		0.227		
Late Grimston ware	4		0.051		0.14
Raeran/Aachen stoneware	1		0.011		
Dutch-type redwares	5		0.116		0.10
Dutch-type whitewares	1		0.012		0.05
Local Early post-medieval wares	2		0.013		0.17
Cologne/Frechen stoneware	1		0.017		
Seville olive jars	1		0.058		
Total late medieval to post-medieval	*21*	*10.5*	*0.505*	*19.1*	*0.46*
Unidentified	1		0.004		
Total	**200**		**2.645**		**2.00**

Table 1. Pottery quantification by fabric.

Methodology

Quantification was carried out using sherd count, weight and estimated vessel equivalent (EVE). A full quantification by fabric, context and feature is available in the archive. All fabric codes were assigned from the Suffolk post-Roman fabric series, which includes Norfolk, Essex, Cambridgeshire and Midlands fabrics, as well as imported wares. Thetford Ware fabrics are based on Dallas (1984) and forms on Anderson (2004). Imports were identified from Jennings (1981). Non-local ware identifications are based on McCarthy and Brooks (1988). A ×20 microscope was used for fabric identification and characterisation. Form terminology follows MPRG (1998). Recording uses a system of letters for fabric codes together with number codes for ease of sorting in database format. Standard pottery quantification forms were used and the results were input onto an Access 97 database.

Pottery by period

Early Saxon (5th to 7th centuries)

Two sherds of abraded Early Saxon handmade pottery were residual in layer [340]. The larger of the two contained moderate coarse ?quartz, and the smaller showed evidence of sparse organic inclusions.

Late Saxon (10th to 11th centuries)

Over a third of the assemblage was of Late Saxon date, and this period group was dominated by Thetford-type ware. Eleven vessels were identifiable to form based on their rims. There were three small ‘AA’ jars (rims 6 and 7) and eight medium ‘AB’ jars (rims 3, 4 and 6). One spouted vessel was represented only by a spout, so it was not possible to determine whether the fragment had belonged to a bowl or a pitcher. A body sherd of a carinated bowl was found in make-up layer [05]. One fragment of a probable large storage vessel with applied thumbed strips and internal wear was recovered as an unstratified find. Two pieces in a fine micaceous fabric, with a thick applied strip at the ?shoulder, from layer [322] and pit fill [351] were probably fine Thetford-type ware, but the vessel form was uncertain. The majority of bases in this assemblage were flat. One oxidised, ?burnt, sherd from make-up layer [337] appeared to have a knife-trimmed base, which would be unusual for Thetford-type ware. Most sherds were sooted externally and a few had internal lime deposits. Three sherds from chalk surface [339] were heavily burnt, oxidised and laminated.

The majority of rim types were those which appear to belong to the later part of the Late Saxon period (late 10th to 11th century) as seen in Thetford (Anderson 2004).

The presence of a variety of Thetford-type fabrics is also indicative of a later date for the assemblage.

One sherd of uncertain provenance was also of this date. It was in a fine white-fired fabric with moderate-common coarse white quartz and has been decorated with diamond rouletting. It was stained salmon pink in places, and this staining had affected the whole thickness of the sherd. A similar fabric was identified at Middle Saxon Hamwih (Hodges 1981, 29 - Class 17), where it was suggested that the similarity with medieval Normandy gritty ware might suggest a North French origin.

Early medieval (11th to 12th centuries)

The early medieval wares consisted of medium sandy thin-walled vessels (Early medieval ware), coarse shelly wares (Early medieval ware (shelly)) and sand and shell wares (Yarmouth type). Identifiable vessels included three jars with simple everted or plain flaring rims. They were generally found in association with Thetford-type ware.

Medieval (12th to 14th centuries)

Medieval wares also made-up over a third of the assemblage. The coarsewares were dominated by Local medieval unglazed wares, but there were two non-local fabrics (Medieval coarse wares) which were nevertheless probably from the region. Most of the sherds were reduced, many heavily sooted, but a few had oxidised outer surfaces. Four vessels were identifiable, all jars. Three of these had ‘early’ rim forms (simple everted, upright beaded and upright flat-topped, all dated between the 11th to 13th century by Jennings (1981)), and one was a developed form (thickened everted, 13th to 14th centuries); they varied in size from 200 to 300mm in diameter. Several sherds had lime or food residue internally. No decoration was present.

The glazed wares made up 20% of the medieval group by count. This is a high proportion, comparable with Dragon Hall (21%), though not as high as Castle Mall (29%) or Coslany Street (28%). Typically for Norwich, the majority of glazed wares were from Grimston and included both the normal green glazed products, often with brown slip stripes, and some sherds which had oxidised surfaces and reddish-brown glaze. Two sherds of developed Stamford ware with speckled copper green glaze were collected from [322], possibly from the same vessel. The glaze appeared to extend almost to the base of the vessel. One glazed ware, a thin-walled, pale orange medium sandy ware with thick green-brown glaze with an orange-peel texture, was unprovenanced but is likely to be English.

Late medieval and early post-medieval (late 14th to 17th centuries)

Pottery of this date range made up only a small proportion of the assemblage. Local wares included Late medieval and transitional wares, late Grimston and Local early post-medieval wares, but unusually there was no Glazed red earthenware (GRE), perhaps indicating that the site was no longer used for rubbish deposition after the 16th century. Identifiable vessels in the local wares included a frilly-based mug in Late medieval and transitional wares, a thin-walled mug rim in Local early post-medieval wares, and a jug rim in late Grimston Ware. All were green-glazed.

Imports of 15th- to 16th-century date made up almost half of the group. They included the relatively common Dutch redware (a small cauldron, cf. Jennings 1981, no 948) and Raeren and Frechen stonewares, but also the less frequent Dutch

whiteware (a large cauldron rim with copper green glaze, cf. Jennings 1981, nos 923 and 927) and a bodysherd of an ?early Seville olive jar.

Unidentified

One sherd from make-up layer [337] was unidentified. It was in a medium-coarse, wheelmade, oxidised fabric and was found in association with several sherds of Thetford-type ware. It may be a rural variant of the fabric, but it is also possible that it could be a medieval coarseware (it has similiarities with the unprovenanced glazed ware from layer ([86])).

Pottery by context

The majority of pottery was collected from layers and features in Trench 3, and these contexts in general produced the earliest dates, many of them in the Late Saxon or early medieval phases. This part of the site produced nothing later than the high medieval period. Trench 2, whilst also producing Late Saxon pottery, appeared to produce a higher proportion of medieval and late medieval sherds. Trench 1 contained largely late medieval and early post-medieval material, with some residual medieval and earlier material.

There is clearly a high level of redeposition of earlier material at this site, like most in an urban context. However, the presence of Thetford-type ware in association with Early medieval ware does not necessarily indicate that the earlier material was residual, as use of the Late Saxon vessels probably continued into the early phases of Early medieval ware — and possibly also Local medieval unglazed wares — manufacture.

Trench	Feature	Context	Feature type	Quantity	Weight (kg)	Fabric	Date
1	[074]	[073]	Pit	5	0.116	Dutch-type redwares	15th to 16th century
	[084]	[084]	Layer	1	0.003	Local early post-medieval wares	16th century
	[086]	[086]	Layer	4	0.033	Grimston ware, Unprovenanced glazed ware, Late medieval and transitional wares	15th to 16th century
	[090]	[089]	Pit	2	0.028	Raeran/Aachen stoneware, Cologne/Frechen stoneware	16th century
	[210]	[210]	Silt layer	3	0.050	Thetford ware, Medieval coarse wares, Grimston ware	13th to 14th century
	[304]	[304]	Make-up	1	0.073	Local medieval unglazed wares	13th to 14th century
	[308]	[175]	Pit	3	0.096	Grimston ware, Late medieval and transitional wares, Local early post-medieval wares	16th century
	[309]	[176]	Pit	2	0.046	Grimston ware	13th to 14th century
	[310]	[303]	Pit	5	0.119	Local medieval unglazed wares, Late Grimston ware, Seville olive jars	16th century
	[319]	[305], [319]	Pit	2	0.136	Thetford ware, Late medieval and transitional wares	15th to 16th century

Trench	Feature	Context	Feature type	Quantity	Weight (kg)	Fabric	Date
2	[001]	[001]	Unstratified finds	5	0.138	Thetford ware, Late Grimston ware, Late medieval and transitional wares, Dutch-type whitewares	Unstratified
	[005]	[005]	Make-up	2	0.041	Thetford ware	10th to 11th century
	[007]	[007]	Make-up	1	0.001	Early medieval ware	11th to 12th century
	[104]	[101]	Ditch	3	0.019	Thetford ware, Late Grimston ware, Late medieval and transitional wares	15th to 16th century
	[214]	[301]	Pit	1	0.012	Early medieval ware	11th to 12th century
	[231]	[229]	Pit	1	0.016	Medieval coarse wares	12th to 14th century
	[240]	[240]	Make-up	4	0.101	Grimston ware	13th to 14th century
	[279]	[279]	Layer	1	0.023	Thetford ware	10th to 11th century
3	[320]	[321]	Pit	3	0.025	Saxo-Norman wares, Early medieval ware, Late medieval and transitional wares	12th to 13th century
	[322]	[322]	Layer	42	0.554	Thetford ware, Thetford ware (fine), Thetford ware (Grimston), Early medieval ware, Early medieval ware (shelly), Local medieval unglazed wares, Developed Stamford ware, Grimston ware	13th century
	[324]	[324]	Layer	17	0.100	Local medieval unglazed wares, Grimston ware	13th to 14th century
	[333]	[333]	Layer	20	0.205	Thetford ware, Early medieval ware (shelly)	11th century
	[334]	[334]	Surface	3	0.027	Thetford ware, Local medieval unglazed wares	12th to 14th century?
	[335]	[335]	Layer	3	0.021	Thetford ware	10th to 11th century
	[337]	[337]	Make-up	19	0.204	Unidentified, Thetford ware	11th century
	[338]	[338]	Layer	3	0.032	Thetford ware	10th to 11th century+
	[339]	[339]	Surface	3	0.018	Thetford ware	10th to 11th century+
	[340]	[340]	Layer	15	0.130	Early Saxon handmade wares, Thetford ware, Thetford ware (fine), Yarmouth type	11th century
	[343]	[331], [352]	Slot	5	0.053	Thetford ware, Early medieval ware	11th century
	[349]	[348]	Post-hole	1	0.008	Thetford ware	10th to 11th century
	[358]	[358]	Make-up	2	0.033	Thetford ware, Local medieval unglazed wares	12th to 14th century
	[359]	[359]	Clay floor	1	0.014	Local medieval unglazed wares	12th to 14th century
	[365]	[351]	Pit	6	0.087	Thetford ware, Thetford ware (fine), Local medieval unglazed wares	11th to 12th century

Trench	Feature	Context	Feature type	Quantity	Weight (kg)	Fabric	Date
	[368]	[368]	Make-up	11	0.083	Thetford ware, Early medieval ware, Local medieval unglazed wares	11th to 12th century

Table 2. Pottery types present by trench and feature.

Discussion

The earliest pottery identified in this assemblage was Early Saxon and had been redeposited in a layer of probable 11th-century date. It may, however, indicate activity or occupation of this date in the vicinity.

A high proportion of the assemblage consisted of Late Saxon and early medieval wares which probably represent occupation during the late 10th to 11th centuries, particularly in the area of Trench 3. None of the Thetford-type ware from this assemblage could be specifically assigned to the early part of the period. Amongst the Local medieval unglazed wares, the majority of datable forms were of the early half of the high medieval phase and presumably indicate a continuation of site use well into the 13th century.

The 14th century is notoriously difficult to detect ceramically, and it may be that there was no gap between the high and late medieval periods at this site, but the general lack of developed forms tends to suggest that this may not have happened. Later wares appear to belong to the 16th century (rather than the 15th century) so it is possible that the site was not intensively used for over a century at the end of the medieval period.

A complete lack of Glazed red earthernware is almost unheard of at a Norwich site with clear evidence for 16th-century activity. It may indicate that the excavated area was covered by the time this ware was introduced, perhaps in the second half of the 16th century, and that the ground was no longer open for deposition of rubbish.

Most of the wares throughout the periods represented in this assemblage were of local or regional manufacture, as would be expected. There is a background scatter of imports; however, including a possible French ware of Late Saxon date. Even in the 16th century, when imported Low Countries and German wares were fairly commonplace in the city, a few less common wares turned up at this site, including a Dutch whiteware cauldron and a Spanish olive jar. This is presumably related to the position of the site at the riverside and potential access to imported material as it was being unloaded. They do not necessarily indicate high status in a port. As noted above, however, the proportion of medieval glazed to unglazed wares was comparable with Dragon Hall and may suggest a moderately high standard of living at this site in the 13th century.

6.2 Ceramic Building Material

(Appendix 4)

By Lucy Talbot

Introduction

The site produced twenty-nine examples, weighing 1.888kg, of Roman, medieval and post-medieval ceramic building material.

Methodology

The assemblage was quantified (counted and weighed) by form and fabric (see Appendix 4). Fabrics were identified in the hand and the main inclusions noted. Fabric descriptions and dates are based on the provisional type series established by Sue Anderson, formerly of the Suffolk Archaeological Unit.

Roman
A single fragment of Roman tile was recovered ([356]). Although part of the upper surface is removed, it is probably a piece of reused Tegula (roof tile).

Medieval
Seventeen pieces of medieval brick, two fragments of floor tile and a single plain roof tile dating between the 13th to 15th centuries were recovered (0.644kg). The brick is typical of the period and is made using estuarine clays with sparse inclusions of grog, and vegetable matter. A single fragment of green glazed roof tile was collected. The floor tile fragments from the fill ([212]) of pit [310] in Trench 1 are of a medium sandy orange fabric with reduced core. Both pieces are coated on the upper surface with a thick iron rich, lead glaze giving a dark green brown finish. One fragment has the partial remains of a central impressed design within a roughly impressed circular border.

Late medieval to early post-medieval
The site produced seven pieces of plain roof tile, many with peg holes present. These date broadly from the 15th to 16th centuries (0.644kg). The fragments display orange medium sandy fabrics often with a thin grey reduced core and occasionally are glazed on the lower half of the upper surface.

Post-medieval
A single fragment of lead-glazed Flemish floor tile dating to the 17th century was recovered from the fill ([175]) of pit [308] in Trench 1. Also collected from the site, but unstratified, was a single piece of glazed wall tile, again dating from the 17th century and decorated with a cobalt blue and manganese purple design.

6.3 Fired clay

By Lucy Talbot

The site produced a single piece of fired clay (0.032kg [101]). The fabric is of a fine sandy mix, pale orange in colour with frequent coarse inclusions of chalk.

6.4 Daub

By Lucy Talbot

Four pieces of daub were recovered, weighing 0.568kg. Two fragments ([331] and [333]) showed evidence of burning and the remains of structural impressions with a diameter ranging from between 4mm to 13mm.

6.5 Metal working debris

By Lucy Talbot

The site produced two pieces of smithing slag and a single fragment of probable smelting slag (0.398kg).

6.6 Flint

(Appendix 5)

By Sarah Bates

Four struck or utilised flints were recovered from the evaluation. One burnt fragment, weighing 0.052kg, was also found (it has been discarded). Two pieces, both from an unstratified ([1]) are of interest. One is a relatively long and thin irregular fragment of thermal origin that has been utilised and retouched. One end has a few small flakes removed from one side to form a possible end scraper or chisel-like implement. One long edge is worn and slightly chipped through use. The whole piece has an abraded or rolled appearance.

The other piece is a small square scraper. It was probably made on a broken flake, which may account for its shape. All edges are retouched to some degree. The scraper is quite glossy, probably also a result of post-depositional abrasion. The flints represent activity in the vicinity of the site during the later prehistoric period.

The other two flakes are very sharp and one ([6]) has a small patch of mortar adhering to its cortical surface. It is likely that this, and possibly the flake from the fill [303] of pit [310] in Trench 1, represent knapping of flint for building material during the medieval period or later.

6.7 Small Finds

(Appendix 6)

By Julia Huddle

Methodology

The small finds were processed according to the NAU Finds manual (Shepherd 1999) and the information input onto an Access 97 database. The copper alloy and ironwork was x-rayed. The leather (wet packed on site) has been sent *via* the conservation department at Norwich Castle to the Museum of London for conservation and cleaning. Digital photos of a leather shoe have been sent to an external specialist (see below). The wood has been fully catalogued, wet packed and is currently stored in a fridge. Digital photos of these pieces are available in the archive. No phasing was available at time of writing. The contexts have been assigned to each period from the ceramic spot dates.

Summary

A total of twenty-one small finds were recovered on site and range in date from the Late Saxon period through to the 16th century. Pits ([308], [310] and [309]) of probable late medieval date produced organic material including a leather shoe, shoe parts, worked wood and a piece of textile. Antler working waste, a piece of worked antler, two knives, a dress fastener, two thimbles, a piece of Norwegian Ragstone hone and two copper alloy strips complete the assemblage here.

Small Finds by Period

Late Saxon (10th to 11th centuries)

Two pieces of worked antler were recovered. One, a round-sectioned piece of antler (SF16), is perhaps an unfinished item such as a handle or similar. The other, a flattened antler strip (SF19), is a probable offcut. Elsewhere in Norwich assemblages of worked antler, including flattened strips such as this example, are invariably recovered from Late Saxon contexts where they are associated with the manufacture of composite single-sided antler combs. Although one strip is not enough to determine either the nature or extent of productivity on or close to the site, considering over a third of the pottery assemblage from the site was of Late Saxon date, it is not surprising to find antler working waste here. A knife (SF21, [279]) is of a

long-lived type commonly found in 8th- to 12th-century contexts at Fishergate, York where they also occurred in medieval contexts (Rogers 1993, 1275).

Early Medieval (11th to 12th centuries)
Only one small copper alloy strip was recovered here (SF13); it is cut on all sides and is probably an offcut.

Medieval (12th to 14th centuries)
Six small finds were recovered from contexts dated to this period and include leather shoe fragments (SF6) from pit [309], and a piece of stitched leather (SF7). Two pieces of wood, one an unworked fragment strip (SF10) and a worked fragment with nails (SF9) were also found here. The latter is a small shaped strip of planed wood and may be a piece of structural timber, the nails suggesting it was attached to a larger item such as a wall or door for example. A piece of Norwegian Ragstone (SF20) was recovered from a medieval context (pers comm David Adams) and although it has no extant worked surfaces it is likely to have been part of a hone stone, used to sharpen small tools or knives. The evidence from London (Pritchard 1991, 155), Thetford (Moore & Ellis 1984) and York (MacGregor 1982) suggests that the use of Norwegian Ragstone was widespread before the Norman Conquest and its use continued throughout the medieval period. Finally a small unidentified fragment of copper alloy (SF18) is from context (*240*).

Late medieval and early post-medieval (Late 14th to 17th centuries)
Nine small finds are assigned to this period, most of which come from two pits ([308] and [310]). They include a medieval turn shoe (SF1, Plate 3) and other fragments of leather (SF3) and the sole of a shoe (SF4). Two pieces of wood were also recovered from these pits. One (SF2) is a ?naturally-shaped strip of wood with rounded tip and peg or knot at one snapped end. No parallels have been found for the centrally perforated wooden disc (SF5; Plate 4), its roughly-shaped appearance suggests a utilitarian function perhaps part of a vessel lid. A piece of scrunched up textile, made from flax or hemp (SF8; pit [308]) is almost totally covered in a hard brown/black material. It may be part of a tar-stained piece of sacking, although flax and hemp is the necessary material of personal undergarments as well as household linen of the better class dwellings (Crowfoot 1993, 45). A sheet copper alloy two-piece dual sharp-pointed fastener (SF17) was found from pit [110]. For examples of these post-medieval clothes fasteners see those from Devon (Read 1995, 118-9 no 766).

Examples of a thimble (SF15) from layer (16), with its uneven circular punching applied in a spiral hand-made, are well known from medieval contexts elsewhere in Norwich (Margeson 1993, 187). Finally a small copper alloy sheet fragment (SF14) is from layer (84).

Unstratified finds
Two small finds are unstratified. One is a machine-made thimble and is post-medieval (SF11), and the other is a badly corroded piece of iron, possibly a knife fragment (SF12).

6.8 The Leather

By Quita Mould

Methodology

This evaluation is based on digital photographs of a single leather artefact (SF1, Plate 3) and contextual details supplied by Julia Huddle (NAU). The leather was not seen. The photographs show unwashed leather prior to cleaning and conservation.

Summary

A small assemblage of leather was recovered from three pits ([308], [309] and [310]) located within a probable yard in Trench 1. It is most likely that the leather represents local, domestic rubbish disposal. The discovery of a single, complete shoe for the left foot might suggest a structured deposit. The custom of placing a left foot shoe as part of a 'ritual of termination' at the end of the 'working life' of a well or pit with an industrial/craft use is a well known phenomenon that can be traced back from recent times into prehistory.

The leather represents the remains of at least three shoes. The best preserved is a complete shoe for a child (SF1) recovered from fill [311] in pit [308]. The shoe, for the left foot, appears to be an ankle shoe of turnshoe construction and of medieval date, dating no later than the 15th century. The possibility exists that it is of late 13th- to mid 14th-century date but this may only be established with further analysis. The sole of a shoe (SF4) and fragments of shoe upper (SF4 part, SF3) were found in fill [212] of pit [310] and fragments of another shoe (SFs 6 and 7) in fill [176] and the lining ([178]) of pit [309].

A small amount of leather of earlier, Saxo-Norman date has been recovered previously at Fishergate (Ayres 1994, 31-33), and at Whitefriars Street (Ayers and Murphy 1983). A very limited amount of comparable footwear was recovered from excavations undertaken as part of the Norwich Survey between 1971-1978 (Friendship-Taylor 1993, 60 and fig 29-30). If any medieval footwear has been recovered since this time it has not be published nor been made available to a wider audience. The present assemblage is therefore of some local and regional interest.

Potential for analysis

Once the cleaned shoe is examined, it will be possible to establish the construction and style of the shoe; the species of leather used, and estimate the equivalent modern shoe size. It will be possible to date the shoe (SF1) and the shoe sole (SF3). Indeed, the leather will be more closely datable than the pottery with which it was found, and will therefore complement the dating provided by the ceramic evidence. It will certainly be possible to distinguish pre-1500 from 16th-century footwear and confirm that the single sherd from a 16th- to 17th-century Spanish olive jar found is intrusive (as is suspected at present). The leather, therefore, merits further analysis.

6.10 Faunal Remains

(Appendix 7)

By Julie Curl

Summary

A total of 4.901kg of bones, consisting of 174 pieces, were recovered. The assemblage included a range of domestic mammals and birds which had been butchered. Evidence was also recovered of wild species being used for probable consumption and the assemblage may include an example of a swan.

Methodology

The bone was examined using a modified version of Davis (1992). The remains were scanned for basic information recording identifiable species, ages where possible and briefly noting butchery and pathological conditions. The total number of pieces identifiable to a species were recorded on a faunal remains record sheet along with the number of measurable and 'countable' bones for each species following guidelines in Davis (1992). The total weight for each context was also recorded. A summary of the information is included in a table with this report.

Results and discussion

Bone was produced from twenty-six contexts, with all of the material being hand-collected. The bone was generally in good condition, although fragmentary due to butchering. Bone was recovered in varying amounts from just a few grams to nearly two kilograms. Thirty-eight percent of the assemblage was retrieved from one 11th- to 12th-century context ([340]). Much of the faunal assemblage is thought to be of a medieval date.

Remains of cattle were the most commonly recorded, producing more than sheep/goat and pig together. The vast majority of the cattle bones are from primary butchering waste consisting largely of metapodials, phalanges and other foot bones; some main meat bearing elements were noted. Much of the cattle bone had been butchered with cuts from skinning and chops from dividing the carcass and splitting the bones for marrow. Most of the cattle bones were from adult animals, although some juvenile bones were seen. Pathologies were noticed on two cattle bones and may be due to age or physical stress related conditions; cattle of an earlier medieval date would have still been used as traction animals and would commonly exhibit such pathological conditions.

The adult and juvenile sheep/goat remains consisted of both primary and secondary butchering and food waste. The sheep/goat bone did include a chopped sheep horncore ([340]) which could suggest hornworking. Primary and secondary waste was also seen with the pig remains. One pig scapula with a clear butchered hole that appears to be from hanging the shoulder of pork, probably for smoking, was recovered. Adult and juvenile pigs bones were found, including a very mature animal with well-worn teeth; this older animal could indicate wild boar as domestic pigs were usually culled before 1 to 1.5 years of age.

Bird bone was recovered from six contexts, mostly of a medieval date. Goose was identified ([321]) and butchered chicken ([333]). A swan beak and mandible ([311]) was found. A possible cut mark on the beak would indicate the removal of this part of the head. The swan is a bird that in the medieval period would have been eaten only by those of a higher social status and the Crown claimed ownership of all mute swans. In the medieval period swans were more protected against poaching than

now, and ‘catalogued’ by recording the individual beak patterns, a practice later replaced by ringing. It is possible that the swan in this assemblage had been poached (for sale away from Norwich) and the beak removed to prevent the swan being identified.

Sparse remains of large fish were recorded in three contexts. Five adult cat bones were found ([3]) which comprise a mandible, skull fragments and vertebrae. Two small mammal bones were recovered from ([175]) and ([176]) and represent probable butchered rabbit or small hare.

In conclusion, the assemblage appears to be derived from both primary and secondary butchering and food waste from the main domestic food mammals and birds. Some evidence is present of the hunting of wild species, including fish, although it seems they only contributed a small part of the diet.

7.0 Environmental Evidence

Introduction

A total of nine samples were collected The rationale for selection and methodology employed for study are based on *Environmental Archaeology* (EH 2002).

Sample	Context	Type
1	[101]	Bulk Sample
2	[292]	Diatoms
3	[291]	Diatoms
4	[290]	Diatoms
5	[279]	Bulk Sample
6	[305]	Not Used
7	[306]	Not Used
8	[178]	Bulk Sample
9	[311]	Bulk Sample
10	[366]	Diatoms
11	[366]	Bulk Sample

7.1 Plant macrofossils

(Appendix 8)

By Val Fryer

Introduction

The evaluation revealed Late Saxon to post-medieval features including a gully, pits and a probable beam slot. Samples for the extraction of the plant macrofossil assemblages were taken from fills and linings within these features, and five samples were submitted for assessment.

Methodology

The samples were processed by manual water flotation/washover, and the flots were collected in a 500-micron mesh sieve. The charred assemblages were dried prior to sorting, but the wet retents from Samples 8 and 9 were stored in water to prevent any deterioration of the plant remains. Both charred and waterlogged assemblages were sorted under a binocular microscope at magnifications of up to x 16, and the plant macrofossils and other remains noted are listed on Table 1. Unless otherwise stated, all tabulated material is waterlogged. Nomenclature within the table follows Stace (1997).

The non-floating residues were collected in a 1mm mesh sieve and sorted when dry. All artefacts/ecofacts were retained for further specialist analysis.

Results of assessment

Plant macrofossils

Charred and waterlogged remains of cereals and other food plants were recorded at varying densities from all five samples, along with seeds of common weed and wetland plants and tree/shrub macrofossils. Preservation was moderate to good, although some cereal grains were puffed and distorted, possibly due to high temperatures during combustion.

Cereals and other food plants

Charred oat (*Avena* sp.), barley (*Hordeum* sp.), rye (*Secale cereale*) and wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grains were recorded from all but Sample 8, with oats and barley being predominant. Whole oat florets were abundant in Sample 11, with a number having the diagnostic straight basal abscission scars of cultivated oats (*A. sativa*). Other cereal chaff was rare, although a waterlogged barley rachis node was noted in sample 8, and cereal periderm fragments (bran) appeared to be abundant in sample 9. Remains of other food plants were scarce, but did include a possible charred pea (*Pisum sativum*) seed, a fragment of walnut (*Juglans regia*) nutshell, bullace/damson (*Prunus domestica* ssp.*insititia*) type fruit stones and fig (*Ficus carica*) and apple/pear (*Malus/Pyrus* sp.) ‘pips’.

Wild flora

Although rare charred and mineral replaced seeds were noted with Samples 1, 5 and 11, the majority of the recorded weed seeds were from the waterlogged assemblages within Samples 8 and 9. A limited range of common segetal taxa were recorded including stinking mayweed (*Anthemis cotula*), cornflower (*Centaurea* sp.), fat-hen (*Chenopodium album*), corn marigold (*Chrysanthemum segetum*), corn gromwell (*Lithospermum arvense*), poppy (*Papaver* sp.) and wild radish (*Raphanus*

raphanistrum). Corn cockle (*Agrostemma githago*) testa fragments, which often occur as contaminants of wholemeal flour, were common in Sample 9. Ruderal weed seeds, some of which may be derived from plants which were growing on or close to the site, were also recorded and included thistle (*Cirsium* sp.), hemlock (*Conium maculatum*), deadnettle (*Lamium* sp.), sow-thistle (*Sonchus asper*) and stinging nettles (*Urtica dioica*). Wetland plant macrofossils were extremely rare, with sedge (*Carex* sp.) fruits occurring in only two samples (8 and 11). Tree/shrub macrofossils were also comparatively uncommon, comprising single specimens of bramble (*Rubus* sect. *Glandulosus*) 'pips' and elderberry (*Sambucus nigra*) seeds, and two small pieces of hazel (*Corylus avellana*) nutshell.

Other plant macrofossils

Charcoal fragments and pieces of charred root/stem were abundant within the charred assemblages from Samples 1, 5 and 11, but rare within the two waterlogged samples. However, waterlogged bracken (*Pteridium aquilinum*) pinnule and stem fragments formed the main component of the lining of pit [304] (Sample 8), whilst moss fronds and indeterminate root/stem fragments were abundant within pit lining [311] (Sample 9). Other plant remains included charred heather (Ericaceae) stem fragments and florets (the latter including ling (*Calluna vulgaris*) capsules), waterlogged leaves of cross-leaved heath (*Erica tetralix*) and indeterminate inflorescence and leaf fragments, twigs and small pieces of wood.

Other materials

The fragments of black 'cokey' material within Samples 1, 5 and 11 are probable residues of the combustion of organic remains at very high temperatures. Fish bones were present in all five samples, and small fragments of mammal bone were noted in Samples 5, 9 and 11. Probable faecal residues were recorded from Samples 8 and 9, and the latter sample also contained a high density of waterlogged arthropod remains.

Discussion

Sample 1, from the fill of gully [104] (15th to late 16th century) contains a charred assemblage including barley grains, large and small legumes, bracken and heather. This would appear to be consistent with a small quantity of burnt litter or flooring, and similar material was recovered from a fill within a barrel at the nearby Fishergate excavation in 1985 (Murphy 1994).

Samples 5 and 11, from layer [279] and fill of slot/drain [353] respectively, are both of probable Late Saxon or Anglo-Norman date. The assemblages are broadly similar, with charred oat grains being predominant in both. Weed seeds, charcoal and possible dietary refuse including fragments of bone, fish bone and marine mollusc shell are also present, and it would appear most likely that both assemblages are derived from small deposits of charred domestic waste, where the cereals have been accidentally burnt either during drying or culinary preparation.

Sample 8 is from a compacted layer of organic material which appeared to form a lining within a medieval pit [304]. Although this lining has been preserved in a waterlogged state, there is little or nothing to indicate whether it was originally designed to either hold or repel water. The lining appears to be primarily composed of bracken, although moss is also present along with a range of both segetal and ruderal weed seeds. Although parallels for such a pit lining have not been found, it is known that bracken has insecticide properties and may have been used during food

storage (Campbell pers. comm.). It was also commonly used as a dye plant, providing both green and brown colours (Goodwin 1982).

Sample 9 is from a compacted layer of moss and other plant material lining a pit of probable 15th-century date. Although the intended function of this feature is not known, it would appear most likely that it ultimately became used for the deposition of domestic refuse and possibly also sewage.

Conclusions

In summary, although the charred assemblages are most likely to be derived from small quantities of burnt domestic refuse, the waterlogged assemblages from the compacted pit linings, are a little harder to interpret. Whilst bracken may have been used during food storage, it is difficult to see why foodstuffs would have been stored in a pit likely to be damp at its base. It is perhaps more probable that pit [304] was somehow associated with the dyeing of cloth, especially as it is situated within an area of known light industrial activity, with features including hearths in close proximity.

7.2 Diatom Analysis

(Appendix 9)

By F.M.L. Green

Introduction

A single bagged sample <10> was processed for diatom analysis from the fill of a probable beamslot ([353]). The deposit was a dark brown soft organic silt with >15% sand and flint gravel. The deposit was waterlogged and rare well preserved twigs were observed.

Methodology

The sample was prepared by boiling 2cm^3 of sediment in 10% Hydrogen peroxide until all the organic material disappeared. The residue was mounted on a slide using Naphrax. Identification of frustules was performed under x1000 magnification. Diatom nomenclature follows Hartley (1986) with identification assisted by reference to Van der Werf and Huls (1957-74), Hendey (1964), and Hartley (1996).

Results

The slide contained large amount of probable marine sponge spicules and a well-preserved diatom assemblage. Both marine/brackish and soil diatoms were identified in a rapid scan of the slide (Appendix 9).

Conclusions

The diatom assemblage from this sample was composed of taxa typical of soil, marine and brackish environments. The soil diatoms were likely to have developed in the damp soils *in situ* at this location. The source of the marine and brackish diatoms is however more puzzling. There are several possible sources - sediments used to make up some of the floor layers, which were observed both lateral to and sealing the probable beamslot from which Sample <10> was taken, were derived from a contemporary coastal source, or were quarried from more ancient marine sediments. An alternative and perhaps less probable explanation is the marine diatoms were derived from the processing of shellfish or from large volumes of seawater being

used on site for some industrial process. The latter explanation may hint the beamslot was in fact some sort of lined drain.

8.0 Geotechnical Data

(Appendix 10)

A geotechnical survey of the site undertaken by Norfolk County Laboratory included three window sample holes relevant to the archaeological interpretation of the site. The results of these window samples have been reproduced in this report (Appendix 10).

9.0 Discussion

The project design (AS/1730) states a series of site specific aims in addition to generic archaeological goals. These specific aims are as follows:

1. To recover a picture of the topographic development of the site.

2. To establish and elaborate upon the nature and extent of prehistoric, Saxon, medieval, and post-medieval settlement and/or landuse of the site.

3. To preserve by record archaeological features and remains that are likely to be damaged by imminent construction work.

Prehistoric

Evidence of prehistoric activity in the vicinity of the site was indicated by finds of two pieces of worked flint, identified as late prehistoric in character and occurring as residual finds within later contexts. The paucity of such finds suggests a low potential for remains of this period to be present on the redevelopment site.

Saxon

The sherds of Early Saxon pottery recovered by the evaluation were abraded, small in number and present as residual finds in later contexts. Though this represents a numerically small assemblage of pottery, it is notable that ceramics of comparable date have been recovered from other sites in the vicinity, suggesting at least a background level of activity dating to this period. In relation to a fragment of Roman tile retrieved from a post-hole fill ([356]), Roman building materials were often re-used in considerably later buildings and have been found within Late Saxon buildings in Norwich (Emery forthcoming).

The pottery analysis indicates over a third of the ceramics identified from the evaluation are of Late Saxon date, the majority of rim types appearing to belong to the later part of the Late Saxon period (late 10th to 11th centuries).

These findings would suggest that occupation at the site dated to the Late Saxon period but it is also possible that Anglo-Norman activity might be represented by these remains. This uncertainty results from the difficulty of separating this particular period transition solely by the artefacts recovered during the evaluation.

Structural features associated with Late Saxon or Anglo-Norman activity were identified in Trench 3, where a trampled soil, post-holes, chalk surfaces and a beam slot were all dated by artefactual evidence to this period. Undated features from Trench 2 below layer [279] might also be Late Saxon in date. No clear indication of the range of activities taking place at the site was apparent from the artefacts or archaeological remains. A Norwegian ragstone hone is a find typically associated

with the Late Saxon and Early medieval period. Such hones have been linked to ferrous metalworking, for example from excavations in Anglo Scandinavian York (Mainman and Rogers 2000). A small quantity of metal working debris was also recovered from Late Saxon/Anglo-Norman features.

Medieval

The quantity of early medieval pottery recovered from the site suggests a diminution of activity at this time. Other factors such as the nature of the activities being undertaken could however explain this comparative paucity of ceramics.

On the Fishergate frontage medieval occupation was demonstrated by a hearth of probable 12th- to 14th-century date in Trench 2 and chalk and clay surfaces in Trench 3. Whether this represents a seamless transition from the Late Saxon to medieval periods, bearing in mind the apparent dearth of early medieval ceramics, is not clear. Certainly, the construction of chalk surfaces appears to have continued unabated in Trench 3, but possible periods of abandonment indicated by soil accumulations were also noted. The succession of floors were particularly striking in Trench 3 where floors were laid down at the same location from the Late Saxon period to the post-medieval, a timespan over six centuries. Away from the Fishergate frontage in the north of the site, Trench 1 revealed intercutting pits lined with plant material which infer industrial activity, perhaps set within a yard.

Similarities between remains recorded by this evaluation and those observed at an evaluation south of Fishergate Street (Adams 2004) are apparent. Features such as lined pits and hearths containing large flints were paralleled on both sites, suggesting homogeneity of purpose. Thus, it would appear that both sides of the street were engaged in undertaking similar activities. The nature of the buildings containing these surfaces was not deduced from the archaeological record, but they might have functioned as both workshop and dwelling.

The ownership of property in the parishes of St Edmunds/Clemence by Waltham Abbey (Tillyard 1994) might explain such similarity of purpose. Perhaps during the medieval period occupations on Fishergate were under the control of a unifying institution and organised as such. There is, however, unfortunately still no definitive answer to the simple question of what activities are actually represented by these distinctive archaeological remains.

Post-medieval

Post-medieval remains were recorded in all three evaluation trenches, indicated by the deposition of tips and dumps of soils and the construction of buildings along the Fishergate frontage. The earliest tangible remains of walls might date to the medieval period, but the evaluation evidence did not clarify this. Flint walls not containing brick infer an earlier date than post-medieval. The location of Trenches 2 and 3 coincided with the back walls of properties, with an example of a yard with surfaces revealed in Trench 2. The absence of cellars associated with these buildings was initially suprising, but would reflect a practical consideration based on the wet, unstable nature of the deposits on which these buildings were founded. The deposits revealed in the upper part of Trench 1 suggest this area had perhaps been used as a garden. A prospect of Norwich in 1581 by the cartographer Hoefnagel illustrates seemingly open ground within a parcel of land occupying the location of the current site. Perhaps a change of purpose resulted from the Dissolution in the first half of the 16th century, when ecclesiastical owners were replaced by secular landlords.

Modern

The demolition of buildings on the site prior to the construction of the 1950s factory appear to have little effect on the preservation of archaeological remains, as indeed had the construction of the factory and its demolition. Based on the evaluation trenches, no indication of modern truncation or intrusion was demonstrated, aside from the disturbance caused by the construction of two wells or soakaways close to the frontage.

10.0 Conclusions

The evaluation demonstrated that significant archaeological remains are present across the site. The potential for prehistoric and Middle Saxon occupation at the site would be characterised as low, evidence for these periods consisting of no more than a small number of residual finds. A background level of Early to Middle Saxon activity in the vicinity is suggested though by the occurrence of similarly dated material on three other archaeological interventions in the locality (Adams 2004; Ayers 1994; Brown 2005).

The earliest occupation on the site dates to the Late Saxon or Anglo-Norman period, with structural features identified in Trench 3. Similar evidence might have been present in Trench 2 but here a well or soakaway had in most part removed the earliest archaeological deposits.

Medieval occupation appears to have succeeded Late Saxon to Norman activity along the frontage, notwithstanding the ceramic evidence suggesting an early medieval hiatus. The nature of occupation on this frontage is unproven, though the character of the remains, with substantial hearths and extensive surfaces infers industrial rather than domestic use, although as suggested dwelling and workplace might be one and the same.

Industrial or craft activities appear to have occurred in a hinterland to the rear of properties at the frontage, with large pits of late medieval date recorded in Trench 1. The original digging of these pits had removed preceding deposits down to natural soils. These pits contained organic artefacts such as leather and wood and well-preserved environmental remains. This indicates that the potential survival of similar remains is high, particularly close to the water table.

In the area of the street frontage the absence of cellars provided for the survival of a complex deposit sequence spanning the Late Saxon to post-medieval periods. As the frontispiece plate of this report shows, the thoroughfare north and east of the site was at one time a street, not the narrow walkway as at present. This poses a question about the potential for occupation along this street, perhaps of a similar date to that recorded along the frontage. However, the evaluation trench located closest to this thoroughfare, Trench 1, revealed no features comparable to those seen in Trenches 2 and 3. The possibility exists that remains predating the medieval period have here been removed by later, extensive pit cuts. In addition it should be noted from the overlay of the evaluation trenches with the Ordnance Survey 1885 map (Fig. 3) that Trench 1 was located some distance back from the immediate frontage of the thoroughfare.

The publication report of an adjacent excavation (Ayers 1994) drew on detailed documentary records such as property deeds (Tillyard 1994) pertaining to the current

site. The availability of such records greatly increases the potential of archaeological remains to inform on the historic development of the area.

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

Acknowledgements

Thanks are extended to Ashley Dean and Peter Southgate of Ashgate Homes Ltd for their generous funding of the project.

Site enablement was by Bryn Williams Civil Engineers of Ludham. Dafydd Davies, Steve Morgan Neil Moss and Andy Shelley undertook the fieldwork. John Percival undertook the site survey and compiled Fig 3.

Lucy Talbot processed the finds and reported on the ceramic building material, daub and fired clay. Sue Anderson reported on pottery. Small Finds were reported on by Julia Huddle. Julie Curl reported on faunal remains. The leather artefacts were reported on by Quita Mould. Val Fryer reported on the environmental evidence and Frances Green reported on the Diatoms.

Overall project management NAU was by Andy Shelley. Andrew Hutcheson of NLA monitored the work on behalf of the planning authority.

The report was edited by Andy Shelley and Alice Lyons and illustrated and formatted by David Dobson.

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Appendix 1: Context Summary

Context	Trench	Type	Description	Period
01	2		Unstratified finds	Post-medieval
02	2	Deposit	Natural soils	Undated
03	2	Deposit	Fill of [04]	Post-medieval
04	2	Cut	Animal burial	Post-medieval
05	2	Deposit	Make-up deposit	Medieval to post-medieval
06	2	Deposit	Mortar debris derived from [08]	Post-medieval
07	2	Deposit	Make-up	Post-medieval
08	2	Masonry	Flint and mortar wall	Medieval?
09	2	Deposit	Overburden	Modern
10	2	Cut	Demolition Cut	Modern
11	2	Deposit	Build -up	Post-medieval
12	2	Deposit	Mortar spread	Post-medieval
13	2	Masonry	Drain	19th century
14	2	Deposit	Ash dump	Victorian
15	2	Deposit	Mortar dump	Victorian
16	2	Deposit	Mortar within fireplace	Victorian
17	2	Deposit	Mortar within fireplace	Victorian
18	2	Deposit	Mortar dump	Victorian
19	2	Deposit	Ash accumulated within fire [20]	Victorian
20	2	Masonry	Fireplace	Post-medieval
21	2	Masonry	Tile surface within [20]	Post-medieval
22	2	Masonry	Tile surface adjacent to [20]	Post-medieval
23	2	Deposit	Sand and brick bedding for [22]	Post-medieval
24	2	Deposit	Layer	Post-medieval
25	2	Deposit	Sooty residue on [26]	Post-medieval
26	2	Cut	Cut of earlier fireplace	Post-medieval
27	2	Deposit	Mortar/brick bedding	Post-medieval
28	2	Masonry	Tile surface of earlier fireplace	Post-medieval
29	2	Deposit	Crushed mortar bedding for [28]	Post-medieval
30	2	Deposit	Chalk floor	Post-medieval
31	2	Deposit	Clay floor	Post-medieval
32	2	Deposit	Garden soil	Post-medieval
33	2	Deposit	Yard surface of chalk and mortar	Post-medieval
34	2	Deposit	Make-up and levelling for [33]	Post-medieval
35	2	Deposit	Mortar dump	Post-medieval
36	2	Deposit	Ash dump	Post-medieval
37	2	Deposit	Gravel surface	Post-medieval
38	2	Deposit	Tip of shell and mortar	Post-medieval
39	2	Deposit	Mortar dump	Post-medieval
40	2	Masonry	Wall footing	Post-medieval
41	2	Masonry	Wall	Post-medieval
42	2	Cut	Construction cut of Drain [13]	Victorian
43	2	Deposit	Fill of [42]	Victorian
44	1	Deposit	Concrete fill of [45]	Modern
45	1	Cut	Cut	Modern
46	1	Deposit	Concrete fill of [47]	Modern
47	1	Cut	Cut	Modern
48	1		Not Used	-
49	1	Cut	Shallow pit	Post-medieval
50	1	Masonry	Brick wall	Post-medieval
51	1	Deposit	Mortar and flint foundation	Post-medieval
52	1	Cut	Construction cut	Post-medieval
53	1	Deposit	Rubble layer	Modern

Context	Trench	Type	Description	Period
54	1	Cut	Modern cut	Modern
55	1	Deposit	Fill of [56]	Modern
56	1	Cut	Modern pipe trench	Modern
57	1	Deposit	Flint and mortar foundation	Post-medieval
58	1	Cut	Foundation trench	Post-medieval
59	1	Deposit	Fill of [60]	Post-medieval
60	1	Cut	Linear pit	Post-medieval
61	1	Deposit	Mortar fill of [62]	Post-medieval
62	1	Cut	Small pit	Post-medieval
63	1	Deposit	Fill of [64]	Post-medieval
64	1	Cut	Pit	Post-medieval
65	1	Deposit	Silt layer	Post-medieval
66	1	Deposit	Fill of [49]	Post-medieval
67	1	Deposit	Silt/clay fill of [49]	Post-medieval
68	1	Deposit	Layer	Post-medieval
69	1	Deposit	Layer of ash	Post-medieval
70	1	Deposit	Layer ash and charcoal	Post-medieval
71	1	Deposit	Layer	Post-medieval
72	1	Deposit	Fill of [74]	Post-medieval
73	1	Deposit	Fill of [74]	Post-medieval
74	1	Cut	Shallow pit	Post-medieval
75	1	Deposit	Fill of [77]	Post-medieval
76	1	Deposit	Fill of [77]	Post-medieval
77	1	Cut	Small pit cut	Post-medieval
78	1	Deposit	Fill of [74]	Post-medieval
79	1	Cut	Shallow pit cut	Post-medieval
80	1	Deposit	Ash fill of [81]	Post-medieval
81	1	Cut	Shallow pit cut	Post-medieval
82	1	Deposit	Ash fill of [83]	Post-medieval
83	1	Cut	Shallow pit cut	Post-medieval
84	1	Deposit	Layer	Post-medieval
85	1	Deposit	Layer	Post-medieval
86	1	Deposit	Layer	Post-medieval
87	1	Deposit	Fill of [88]	Post-medieval
88	1	Cut	Pit cut	Post-medieval
89	1	Deposit	Fill of pit [90]	Post-medieval
90	1	Cut	Pit cut	Post-medieval
91	1	Deposit	Layer	Post-medieval
92	1	Deposit	Fill of [93]	Post-medieval
93	1	Cut	Small pit cut	Post-medieval
94	1	Deposit	Layer	Post-medieval
95	2	Cut	Construction cut of soakaway	Victorian?
96	2	Deposit	Backfill within [95]	Victorian?
97	2	Masonry	Soakaway	Victorian?
98	2	Deposit	Fill of [95]	Victorian?
99	2	Deposit	Layer of mortar	Post-medieval
100	2	Deposit	Chalk within [05]	Medieval
101	2	Deposit	Upper fill of [104]	15th to late 16th century
102	2	Deposit	Chalk within [05]	Medieval
103	2	Deposit	Primary fill of [104]	15th to late 16th century
104	2	Cut	Ditch aligned approximately NW-SE	15th to late 16th century
105	3	Deposit	Grey-brown deposit	Medieval?
106	3	Deposit	Grey-brown deposit	Post-medieval
107	3	Cut	Pit cut	Post-medieval
108	3	Deposit	Fill [107]	Post-medieval

Context	Trench	Type	Description	Period
109	3	Deposit	Fill [107]	Post-medieval
110	3	Cut	Pit cut	Post-medieval
111	3	Deposit	Fill [110]	Post-medieval
112	3	Deposit	Grey-brown deposit	Post-medieval
113	3	Cut	Pit cut	Post-medieval
114	3	Deposit	Fill of [113]	Post-medieval
115	3	Deposit	Fill of [113]	Post-medieval
116	3	Deposit	Grey-brown deposit	Post-medieval
117	3	Deposit	Brown deposit	Post-medieval
118	3	Deposit	Orange-brown deposit	Post-medieval
119	3	Deposit	Grey-brown deposit	Post-medieval
120	3	Cut	Modern pipe trench cut	Modern
121	3	Deposit	Fill of [120]	Modern
122	3	Deposit	Demolition debris	Modern
123	3	Cut	Modern pipe trench cut	Modern
124	3	Deposit	Fill of [123]	Modern
125	3	Deposit	Demolition debris	Modern
126	3	Masonry	Wall	Medieval?
127	3	Deposit	Grey-brown deposit	Post-medieval
128	3	Deposit	Demolition debris	Post-medieval
129	3	Deposit	Make-up	Post-medieval
130	3	Cut	Soakaway cut	Victorian?
131	3	Deposit	Fill of [130]	Victorian?
132	3	Masonry	Soakaway	Victorian?
133	3	Deposit	Fill of [32]	Victorian?
134	3	Cut	Cut	Post-medieval
135	3	Deposit	Fill of [134]	Post-medieval
136	3	Cut	Cut, associated with demolition?	Modern?
137	3	Deposit	Fill of [136]	Modern?
138	3	Deposit	Accumulation over floor	Post-medieval
139	3	Deposit	Grey-brown deposit	Post-medieval
140	3	Masonry	Tile floor	Post-medieval
141	3	Deposit	Demolition debris	Post-medieval
142	3	Deposit	Mortar deposit	Post-medieval
143	3	Cut	Stake-hole cut	Post-medieval
144	3	Deposit	Fill of [143]	Post-medieval
145	3	Deposit	Make-up	Post-medieval
146	3	Deposit	Make-up	Post-medieval
147	3	Deposit	Make-up	Post-medieval
148	3	Deposit	Make-up	Post-medieval
149	3	Cut	Modern pipe trench cut	Modern
150	3	Deposit	Fill of [149]	Modern
151	3	Cut	Modern pipe trench cut	Modern
152	3	Deposit	Fill of [151]	Modern
153	3	Masonry	Wall	Post-medieval
154	3	Deposit	Layer of accumulated material	Post-medieval
155	3	Deposit	Bedding for floor [160]	Post-medieval
156	3	Deposit	Dump	Post-medieval
157	3	Masonry	Make-up	Post-medieval
158	3	Deposit	Make-up	Post-medieval
159	3	Deposit	Make-up	Post-medieval
160	3	Masonry	Tile floor	Post-medieval
161	3	Deposit	Make-up	Post-medieval
162	3	Cut	Pit cut	Post-medieval
163	3	Deposit	Fill of [162]	Post-medieval

Context	Trench	Type	Description	Period
164	3	Deposit	Bedding for floor [140]	Post-medieval
165	3	Deposit	Bedding for floor [140]?	Post-medieval
166	3	Deposit	Layer of burnt material	Post-medieval
167	3	Deposit	Make-up	Post-medieval
168	3	Masonry	Tiled floor	Post-medieval
169	2	Deposit	Fill of [170]	Post-medieval
170	2	Cut	Small, shallow pit	Post-medieval
171	2	Cut	Construction cut	Post-medieval
172	2	Cut	Cut to truncate surface for construction	Post-medieval
173	2	Masonry	Wall	Post-medieval
174	2	Cut	Construction cut of [40]	Post-medieval
175	1	Deposit	Fill of [308]	15th to late 16th century
176	1	Deposit	Fill of [309]	Late 12th to 14th century
177	1	Deposit	Tip/dump	Medieval
178	1	Deposit	Lining of pit [309]	Medieval
179	1	Deposit	Layer	Medieval
180	2	Deposit	Make-up	Medieval?
181	2	Deposit	Make-up	Medieval?
182	2	Deposit	Dump	Medieval?
183	2	Deposit	Make-up	Medieval?
184	2	Deposit	Clay floor	Medieval?
185	2	Deposit	Build-up or occupation debris	Post-medieval
186	2	Deposit	Bedding?	Post-medieval
187	2	Deposit	Build-up	Post-medieval
188	2	Deposit	Clay floor within [08]	Post-medieval
189	2	Deposit	Bedding	Post-medieval
190	2	Deposit	Tile surface	Post-medieval
191	2	Deposit	Build-up	Post-medieval
192	2	Deposit	Tile surface	Post-medieval
193	2	Deposit	Make-up	Post-medieval
194	3	Deposit	Floor of [126]	Post-medieval
195	3	Cut	Square cut	Post-medieval
196	3	Deposit	Fill of [195]	Post-medieval
197	3	Deposit	Bedding for floor [194]	Post-medieval
198	3	Deposit	Bedding for floor [194]	Post-medieval
199	3	Masonry	Base of fireplace	Post-medieval
200	3	Masonry	Ash associated with fireplace [199]	Post-medieval
201	3	Masonry	Fireplace	Post-medieval
202	3	Masonry	Wall	Post-medieval
203	3	Masonry	Wall	Post-medieval
204	3	Masonry	Wall	Post-medieval
205	3	Deposit	Mortar bedding for [206]	Post-medieval
206	3	Masonry	Tile surface	Post-medieval
207	1	Deposit	Layer	Post-medieval
208	1	Deposit	Layer	Post-medieval
209	3	Masonry	Part of fireplace [199]	Post-medieval
210	1	Deposit	Waterlain silt, possible Flooding episode?	Medieval?
211	1	Deposit	Flood deposit?	Medieval?
212	1	Deposit	Fill of pit [310]	Medieval
213	2	Deposit	Primary fill of [214]	Post-medieval
214	2	Cut	Pit	Medieval
215	2	Deposit	Fill of [216]	Medieval
216	2	Cut	Pit	Medieval?
217	2	Deposit	Fill of [218]	Medieval?

Context	Trench	Type	Description	Period
218	2	Cut	Pit	Medieval
219	2	Deposit	Fill of [220]	Medieval
220	2	Cut	Pit	Medieval
221	2	Deposit	Fill of [222]	Medieval
222	2	Cut	Pit	Medieval
223	2	Deposit	Fill of [224]	Medieval
224	2	Cut	Pit	Medieval
225	2	Deposit	Upper fill of [227]	Medieval
226	2	Deposit	Primary fill of [227]	Medieval
227	2	Cut	Pit	Medieval
228	2	Deposit	Upper fill of [231]	Medieval
229	2	Deposit	Demolition debris within [231]	Late 12th to 14th century
230	2	Deposit	Primary fill of [231]	Medieval
231	2	Cut	Pit	Medieval
232	2	Deposit	Fill of [233]	Medieval
233	2	Cut	Pit	Medieval
234	2	Deposit	Make-up	Medieval
235	2	Deposit	Layer of burning debris	Medieval
236	2	Deposit	Layer of burning debris	Medieval
237	2	Deposit	Make-up	Medieval
238	2	Deposit	Fill of [239]	Medieval
239	2	Deposit	Small pit	Medieval
240	2	Deposit	Make-up	Late 12th to 14th century
241	2	Deposit	Make-up	Medieval
242	2	Deposit	Make-up	Medieval
243	2	Deposit	Make-up	Medieval
244	2	Deposit	Make-up	Medieval
245	2	Deposit	Layer of demolition debris	Medieval
246	2	Deposit	Make-up	Medieval
247	2	Deposit	Make-up	Medieval
248	2	Deposit	Make-up	Medieval
249	2	Deposit	Make-up	Medieval
250	2	Deposit	Make-up	Medieval
251	2	Deposit	Make-up	Medieval
252	2	Deposit	Make-up	Medieval
253	2	Deposit	Make-up	Medieval
254	2	Deposit	Make-up	Medieval
255	2	Deposit	Make-up	Medieval
256	2	Deposit	Make-up	Medieval
257	2	Deposit	Make-up	Medieval
258	2	Deposit	Make-up	Medieval
259	2	Deposit	Fill of [260]	Medieval
260	2	Cut	Small pit or post hole	Medieval
261	2	Deposit	Layer	Medieval
262	2	Deposit	Layer	Medieval
263	2	Deposit	Mortar	Medieval
264	2	Deposit	Layer	Medieval
265	2	Deposit	Layer	Medieval
266	2	Deposit	Layer	Medieval
267	2	Deposit	Fill of [268]	Medieval
268	2	Cut	Cut observed only in section	Medieval
269	2	Deposit	Layer	Medieval
270	2	Cut	Extensive cut observed in section	Medieval
271	2	Deposit	Fill of [272]	Medieval
272	2	Cut	Shallow cut observed only in section	Medieval

Context	Trench	Type	Description	Period
273	2	Deposit	Fill of [274]	Medieval
274	2	Cut	Shallow pit observed in section	Medieval
275	2	Deposit	Layer	Medieval
276	2	Cut	Small, shallow pit observed in section	Medieval
277	2	Deposit	Layer	Medieval
278	2	Deposit	Layer	Medieval
279	2	Deposit	Layer	10th to 11th century?
280	2	Deposit	Fill of [281]	Undated
281	2	Cut	Shallow cut observed in section	Undated
282	2	Deposit	Fill of [284]	Undated
283	2	Deposit	Layer	Undated
284	2	Cut	Cut, possibly same as [286]?	Undated
285	2	Deposit	Fill of [286]	Undated
286	2	Cut	Cut, possibly same as [284]?	Undated
287	2	Deposit	Layer	Undated
288	2	Deposit	Layer	Undated
289	2	Cut	Small cut observed in section	Undated
290	2	Deposit	Layer	Undated
291	2	Deposit	Layer	Undated
292	2	Deposit	Layer	Undated
293	2	Deposit	Layer	Undated
294	2	Deposit	Layer	Undated
295	2	Deposit	Layer	Undated
296	2	Cut	Cut observed in section	Undated
297	2	Deposit	Natural soils	-
298	2	Cut	Cut? observed in section	Undated
299	2	Cut	Natural soils	-
300	2	Deposit	Cut? observed in section	-
301	2	Cut	Fill of [214]	11th to 12th century
302	2	Deposit	Fill of [214]	Medieval
303	1	Deposit	Fill of [310]	Post-medieval?
304	1	Deposit	Make-up	11th to 14th century
305	1	Deposit	Primary fill of [319]	15th to late 16th century
306	1	Deposit	Fill of [310]	Post-medieval?
307	1	Deposit	Layer/levelling	Post-medieval
308	1	Cut	Pit	Medieval?
309	1	Cut	Pit	Medieval?
310	1	Cut	Pit	Medieval?
311	1	Deposit	Fill of [308]	Medieval?
312	1	Deposit	Fill of [308]	Medieval?
313	1	Deposit	Tip/dump	Medieval?
314	1	Deposit	Tip/dump	Medieval?
315	1	Deposit	Fill of [310]	Medieval?
316	1	Deposit	Fill of [308]	Medieval?
317	1	Deposit	Fill of [308]	Medieval?
318	1	Deposit	Layer/dump	Medieval?
319	1	Cut	Pit	Post-medieval
320	3	Cut	Pit	Medieval
321	3	Deposit	Fill of [320]	11th to 12th century
322	3	Deposit	Layer	Late 12th to 14 century
323	3	Deposit	Surface?	Medieval
324	3	Deposit	Laminated accumulation	Late 12th to 14 century
325	3	Deposit	Dump	Medieval
326	3	Deposit	Layer	Medieval
327	3	Deposit	Dump	Medieval

Context	Trench	Type	Description	Period
328	3	Deposit	Dump	Medieval
329	3	Deposit	Chalk surface	Medieval
330	3	Cut	Part of [343]	Late Saxon to Anglo-Norman
331	3	Deposit	Fill of [330]	11th to 12th century
332	3	Deposit	Dump	Medieval
333	3	Deposit	Occupation/abandonment horizon?	11th to 12th century
334	3	Deposit	Surface	11th to 14th century
335	3	Deposit	Occupation/abandonment horizon?	10th to 11th century
336	3	Deposit	Chalk surface	Late Saxon to Anglo-Norman
337	3	Deposit	Make-up	10th to 11th century
338	3	Deposit	Layer	10th to 11th century
339	3	Deposit	Chalk surface	10th to 11th century
340	3	Deposit	Layer	11th to 12th century
341	3	Deposit	Hearth	Late Saxon to Anglo-Norman
342	3	Deposit	Fill of [343]	Late Saxon to Anglo-Norman
343	3	Cut	Beam slot/drain? = [353]	Late Saxon to Anglo-Norman
344	3	Deposit	Fill of [343]	Late Saxon to Anglo-Norman
345	3	Deposit	Fill of [343]	Late Saxon to Anglo-Norman
346	3	Deposit	Fill of [347]	Late Saxon to Anglo-Norman
347	3	Cut	Post hole	Late Saxon to Anglo-Norman
348	3	Deposit	Fill of [349]	Late Saxon to Anglo-Norman
349	3	Cut	Post hole	Late Saxon to Anglo-Norman
350	3	Deposit	Natural soils	-
351	3	Deposit	Fill of [365]	Medieval
352	3	Deposit	Primary fill of [353]	Late Saxon to Anglo-Norman
353	3	Cut	Same as [343]	Late Saxon to Anglo-Norman
354	3	Deposit	Fill of [355]	Late Saxon to Anglo-Norman
355	3	Cut	Post hole	Late Saxon to Anglo-Norman
356	3	Deposit	Fill of [357]	Late Saxon to Anglo-Norman
357	3	Cut	Post hole	Late Saxon to Anglo-Norman
358	3	Deposit	Make-up	11th to 14th century
359	3	Deposit	Clay floor	11th to 14th century
360	3	Deposit	Layer	Medieval
361	3	Deposit	Clay floor	Medieval
362	3	Deposit	Fill of [363]	Medieval
363	3	Cut	Small cut observed in section	Medieval
364	3	Deposit	Fill of [353]	Late Saxon to Anglo-Norman
365	3	Cut	Pit	Medieval
366	3	Deposit	Fill of [353]	Late Saxon to Anglo-Norman
367	3	Deposit	Chalk floor	Medieval
368	3	Deposit	Make-up	11th to 14th century
369	3	Deposit	Clay floor	11th to 14th century
370	3	Deposit	Laminated silt, flood horizons?	Late 12th to 14th century
371	3	Deposit	Clay floor	Medieval
372	3	Deposit	Fill of [373]	Post-medieval
373	3	Cut	Robber cut?	Post-medieval
374	3	Deposit	Fill of [376]	Late Saxon to Anglo-Norman
375	3	Deposit	Fill of [376]	Late Saxon to Anglo-Norman
376	3	Cut	Post hole	Late Saxon to Anglo-Norman
377	3	Deposit	Fill of [378]	Medieval
378	3	Cut	Post hole	Medieval
379	3	Deposit	Fill of [379]	Medieval
380	3	Cut	Post hole	Medieval
381	3	Deposit	Fill of [282]	Medieval
382	3	Cut	Post hole?	Medieval

Appendix 2: *Finds by Context*

(This appendix does not contain Small Found (Appendix 7) or Environmental (Appendix 8) information)

Context	Material	Quantity	Weight (kg)	Period
01	Pottery	5	0.138	Medieval to post-medieval
01	Ceramic building material	1	0.018	Post-medieval
01	Flint - worked	2	-	Prehistoric
03	Animal bone	5	0.009	-
05	Pottery	2	0.041	Medieval
05	Ceramic building material	3	0.219	Medieval to post-medieval
06	Ceramic building material	3	0.027	Medieval
06	Flint - worked	1	-	Prehistoric
07	Pottery	1	<0.001	Medieval
07	Ceramic building material	8	0.060	Medieval
07	Iron nail	1	-	-
07	Animal bone	11	0.093	-
73	Pottery	5	0.116	Post-medieval
84	Pottery	1	0.003	Post-medieval
86	Pottery	4	0.033	Medieval to post-medieval
89	Pottery	2	0.028	Post-medieval
101	Pottery	3	0.019	Medieval to post-medieval
101	Ceramic building material	2	0.089	Medieval
101	Fired clay	1	0.032	-
101	Animal bone	7	0.183	-
175	Pottery	3	0.096	Medieval to post-medieval
175	Ceramic building material	3	0.420	Medieval to post-medieval
175	Mortar	1	0.046	-
175	Animal bone	34	0.306	-
175	Shell – oyster	-	0.008	-
176	Pottery	2	0.046	Medieval
176	Animal bone	17	0.305	-
177	Ceramic building material	5	0.339	Medieval to post-medieval
177	Animal bone	1	0.020	--
177	Shell - whelk	-	0.036	-
178	Iron nails	2	-	-
208	Ceramic building material	1	0.116	Late medieval to post-medieval
210	Pottery	3	0.050	Medieval
210	Mortar	2	0.151	-
212	Ceramic building material	2	0.299	Medieval
212	Animal bone	9	0.456	-
229	Pottery	1	0.016	Medieval

Context	Material	Quantity	Weight (kg)	Period
240	Pottery	4	0.101	Medieval
240	Animal bone	3	0.176	-
279	Pottery	1	0.023	Medieval
279	Animal bone	4	0.119	-
282	Metal working debris	1	0.262	-
282	Animal bone	2	0.012	-
301	Pottery	1	0.012	Medieval
303	Pottery	5	0.119	Medieval
303	Flint - worked	1	-	Prehistoric
304	Pottery	1	0.073	Medieval
305	Pottery	1	0.037	Post-medieval
311	Animal bone	2	0.005	-
319	Pottery	1	0.099	Medieval
321	Pottery	3	0.025	Medieval
321	Flint (burnt)	1	0.052	Prehistoric
321	Animal bone	8	0.142	-
322	Pottery	42	0.554	Medieval
322	Animal bone	1	0.003	-
324	Pottery	17	0.100	Medieval
331	Pottery	3	0.034	Medieval
331	Fired clay	1	0.401	-
331	Animal bone	7	0.249	-
333	Pottery	20	0.205	Medieval
333	Fired clay	3	0.128	-
333	Animal bone	20	0.282	-
333	Shell - oyster	-	0.006	-
334	Pottery	3	0.027	Medieval
334	Animal bone	5	0.063	-
335	Pottery	3	0.021	Medieval
335	Animal bone	4	0.030	-
337	Pottery	19	0.204	Late Saxon to Anglo-Norman
337	Animal bone	9	0.093	-
338	Pottery	3	0.032	Late Saxon to Anglo-Norman
338	Animal bone	2	0.012	-
339	Pottery	3	0.018	Late Saxon to Anglo-Norman
340	Pottery	15	0.130	Saxon to medieval
340	Metal working debris	2	0.049	-
340	Animal bone	58	1.844	-
341	Animal bone	2	0.051	-
346	Animal bone	1	0.032	-
348	Pottery	1	0.008	Late Saxon to Anglo-Norman

Context	Material	Quantity	Weight (kg)	Period
348	Animal bone	3	0.025	-
350	Animal bone	10	0.126	-
351	Pottery	6	0.087	Medieval
352	Pottery	2	0.019	Late Saxon to Anglo-Norman
352	Animal bone	6	0.114	-
354	Animal bone	10	0.151	-
356	Ceramic building material	1	0.248	Roman
358	Pottery	2	0.033	Medieval
359	Pottery	1	0.015	Medieval
359	Ceramic building material	1	0.053	Medieval
368	Pottery	11	0.083	Medieval

Appendix 3: Pottery

Context	Fabric	Form	Quantity	Weight (kg)	Date
001	Thetford ware		1	0.011	10th to 11th century
001	Late Grimston ware		2	0.034	14th to 15th century?
001	Late medieval and		1	0.081	15th to late 16th century
001	Dutch-type whitewares		1	0.012	15th to 17th century
005	Thetford ware		1	0.013	10th to 11th century
005	Thetford ware		1	0.028	10th to 11th century
007	Early medieval ware		1	0.001	11th to 12th century
073	Dutch-type redwares	cauldron	5	0.116	15th to 17th century
084	Local early post-medieval		1	0.003	16th century
086	Grimston ware		1	0.005	Late.12th to 14th century
086	Unprovenanced glazed ware		1	0.006	Late 12th to 14th century
086	Late medieval and		2	0.022	15th to Late16th century
089	Raeran/Aachen stoneware		1	0.011	Late 14th to early 16th century
089	Cologne/Frechen stoneware		1	0.017	16th to 17th century
101	Thetford ware		1	0.010	10th to 11th century
101	Late Grimston ware		1	0.002	14th to 15th century?
101	Late medieval and		1	0.007	15th to late 16th century
175	Grimston ware		1	0.006	Late 12th to 14th century
175	Late medieval and	mug?	1	0.080	16th century
175	Local early post-medieval	mug?	1	0.010	16th century
176	Grimston ware		2	0.046	Late 12th to 14th century
210	Thetford ware		1	0.034	10th to 11th century
210	Medieval coarse wares		1	0.013	Late 12th to 14th century
210	Grimston ware		1	0.003	Late 12th to 14th century
229	Medieval coarse wares		1	0.016	Late 12th to 14th century
240	Grimston ware		3	0.083	Late 12th to 14th century
240	Grimston ware		1	0.018	Late 12th to 14th century
279	Thetford ware		1	0.023	10th to 11th century
301	Early medieval ware	jar	1	0.012	11th to 12th century
303	Local medieval unglazed		3	0.046	11th to 14th century
303	Late Grimston ware	jug	1	0.015	15th century?

Context	Fabric	Form	Quantity	Weight (kg)	Date
303	Seville olive jars		1	0.058	16th to 17th century
304	Local medieval unglazed	jar	1	0.073	13th to 14th century
305	Late medieval and		1	0.037	15th to late 16th century
319	Thetford ware		1	0.099	10th to 11th century
321	Saxo-Norman wares		1	0.009	850 to 1150
321	Early medieval ware		1	0.008	11th to 12th century
321	Local medieval unglazed	jar?	1	0.008	11th to 13th century
322	Thetford ware		3	0.040	10th to 11th century
322	Thetford ware (Grimston)		1	0.041	10th to 11th century
322	Early medieval ware		4	0.018	11th to 12th century
322	Early medieval ware (shelly)		1	0.009	11th to 12th century
322	Early medieval ware (shelly)	jar	1	0.010	11th to 12th century
322	Developed Stamford ware		2	0.046	Early 12th to mid 13th century
322	Thetford ware (fine)		1	0.043	10th to 11th century
322	Local medieval unglazed		3	0.049	11th to 14th century
322	Local medieval unglazed		22	0.203	11th to 14th century
322	Local medieval unglazed	jar	1	0.012	11th to 13th century
322	Grimston ware		2	0.036	Late 12th to 14th century
322	Grimston ware		1	0.047	Late 12th to 14th century
324	Local medieval unglazed		16	0.096	11th to 14th century
324	Grimston ware		1	0.004	Late 12th to 14th century
331	Thetford ware	AB rim 4	2	0.014	10th to 11th century
331	Early medieval ware		1	0.020	11th to 12th century
333	Thetford ware	AB rim 6	1	0.020	10th to 11th century
333	Thetford ware	AB rim 3	1	0.016	10th to 11th century
333	Thetford ware		12	0.105	10th to 11th century
333	Early medieval ware (shelly)	jar?	1	0.009	11th to 12th century
333	Early medieval ware (shelly)		5	0.055	11th to 12th century
334	Thetford ware		1	0.016	10th to 11th century
334	Thetford ware		1	0.004	10th to 11th century
334	Local medieval unglazed		1	0.007	11th to 14th century
335	Thetford ware		3	0.021	10th to 11th century
337	Thetford ware	AB rim 4	1	0.012	10th to 11th century
337	Thetford ware	AB rim 6	1	0.015	10th to 11th century
337	Thetford ware	AA rim 7	1	0.011	10th to 11th century
337	Thetford ware		1	0.027	10th to 11th century
337	Thetford ware		13	0.117	10th to 11th century
337	Thetford ware		1	0.018	10th to 11th century
337	Unidentified		1	0.004	Late Saxon or medieval
338	Thetford ware		3	0.032	10th to 11th century
339	Thetford ware	AB?	2	0.015	10th to 11th century
339	Thetford ware		1	0.003	10th to 11th century
340	Early Saxon handmade		2	0.011	5th to 7th century
340	Thetford ware	AB rim	1	0.016	10th to 11th century
340	Thetford ware		1	0.020	10th to 11th century
340	Thetford ware		7	0.060	10th to 11th century
340	Thetford ware (fine)		3	0.016	10th to 11th century
340	Yarmouth type		1	0.007	11th to 12th century
348	Thetford ware		1	0.008	10th to 11th century
351	Thetford ware	AA rim 6	1	0.014	10th to 11th century

Context	Fabric	Form	Quantity	Weight (kg)	Date
351	Thetford ware (fine)		1	0.045	10th to 11th century
351	Local medieval unglazed	jar?	1	0.019	11th to 13th century
351	Local medieval unglazed		3	0.009	11th to 14th century
352	Thetford ware	AB rim 6	1	0.015	10th to 11th century
352	Thetford ware	AA rim 7	1	0.004	10th to 11th century
358	Thetford ware		1	0.004	10th to 11th century
358	Local medieval unglazed		1	0.029	11th to 14th century
359	Local medieval unglazed		1	0.014	11th to 14th century
368	Thetford ware		1	0.015	10th to 11th century
368	Thetford ware		1	0.011	10th to 11th century
368	Early medieval ware		1	0.012	11th to 12th century
368	Local medieval unglazed		1	0.006	11th to 14th century
368	Local medieval unglazed		7	0.039	11th to 14th century

Appendix 4: *Ceramic Building Material*

Context	Form	Quantity	Weight (kg)	Period
01	Wall tile	1	0.018	Post-medieval
05	Brick	2	0.077	Medieval
05	Plain roof tile	1	0.142	Late medieval/ Post-medieval
06	Brick	3	0.027	Medieval
07	Brick	8	0.060	Medieval
101	Brick	2	0.089	Medieval
175	Brick	1	0.055	Medieval
175	Plain roof tile	1	0.084	Late medieval/ Post-medieval
175	Floor tile	1	0.281	Post-medieval
177	Brick	1	0.037	Medieval
177	Plain roof tile	4	0.302	Late medieval/ Post-medieval
208	Plain roof tile	1	0.116	Late medieval/ Post-medieval
212	Floor tile	2	0.299	Medieval
356	Tile (probably tegula)	1	0.248	Roman
359	Plain roof tile	1	0.053	Medieval

Appendix 5*: Flint*

Context	Type	Quantity
1	scraper	1
1	utilised fragment	1
6	flake	1
303	flake	1
321	burnt fragment	1

Appendix 6: Small Finds

Small Find :	Context	Ceramic spot date	Feature	Trench	Material	Object Name	Description
1	311	16th century	[308], pit	1	Leather	Shoe	Child's turn shoe with seam at centre-back and inside middle. Method of fastening not clear as covered in mud/soil. This has been sent to Museum of London conservation department for cleaning and conservation.
2	311	16th century	[308], pit	1	Wood	Wood	Naturally-shaped? strip of wood with rounded tip, peg or knot at one snapped end. Wood species not identified.
3	212	16th century	[310], pit	1	Leather	Artefact	7 small fragments of ?shoe
4	212	16th	[310], pit	1	Leather	Shoe	Sole of shoe and other fragments
5	212	16th century	[310], pit	1	Wood	Disc	Roughly shaped, almost circular flat disc of wood (small piece missing), with central hole. Diam 150-135; thickness 4; diam of hole 25mm **Discussion** The author has found no parallels for this centrally perforated wooden disc. Its roughly shaped appearance suggests a utilitarian function perhaps a vessel lid.
6	176	13 to 14th century	[309], pit	1	Leather	Shoe	Fragments x 4
7	178 (lining of pit)	13 to 14th century	[309], pit	1	Leather	Leather	C-shaped piece of leather with stitching or stitching holes on three sides. ?shoe fragment
8	311	16th century	[308], pit	1	Textile	Textile	Lump of unknown material (?tar) with piece of loosely woven coarse textile, probably flax or hemp embedded within. **Discussion** This piece of textile is almost totally covered in a hard brown/black material, perhaps ?pitch. It may be part of a tar-stained piece of sacking, although flax and hemp is the necessary material of personal undergarment as well as household linen of the better class dwellings (Crowfoot in Margeson 1993, 45).
9	176	13 to 14th century	[309], pit	1	Wood	Worked wood	Rectangular piece of ?planed wood with slightly lens-shaped profile, one corner missing; hole at one end and five ?nails or rivets showing on x-ray plate, three in the middle and one either end. Wood species not identified. **Discussion** This small lens shaped strip of planed wood may be a piece of structural timber, the nails suggest it was attached to a larger item such as a wall or door perhaps.

Small Find :	Context	Ceramic spot date	Feature	Trench	Material	Object Name	Description
10	176	13 to 14th century	[309], pit	1	Wood	Wood	Split and or chopped sliver of wood, one end cleanly broken or chopped; no tool marks visible. Wood species not identified.
11	1	Unstratified	Unstratified finds	2	Copper alloy	Thimble	Machine made with plain moulded rim, top and sides punched with diamond-shaped dots. Post-medieval.
12	1	Unstratified	Unstratified finds	2	Iron	Artefact	Badly corroded ?knife fragment, with whittle-tang and incomplete blade.
13	7	11 to 12th century	Make-up, deposit	2	Copper alloy	Offcut	Tapering strip
14	84	16th century	Layer	1	Copper alloy	Sheet	fragment. Undiagnostic.
15	86	15 to 16th century	Layer	1	Copper alloy	Thimble	Hand made with stamped linear border. Sides and top punched in a spiral with circular dots. Distorted. **Discussion** This thimble with its uneven circular punching applied in a spiral was made by hand. Examples are well known from medieval contexts elsewhere in Norwich (Margeson 1993, 187).
16	333	11th century	Occupation or abandonment zone	3	Antler	Worked antler	Antler tine with the outer tissue shaved to produce round-sectioned curved rod of uniform diameter. Sawn at one end and broken at opposite end. **Discussion** Perhaps this is an unfinished item (broken during construction) such as a handle or similar. Elsewhere in Norwich antler, particularly antler working waste, but also single-sided antler composite combs are recovered from Late Saxon contexts.
17	111	16th century	[110] pit	3	Copper alloy	Fastener	Clothes fastener. Sheet copper alloy two-piece dual sharp-pointed fastener made from circular sheet with engraved sexfoil flower in centre and zig-zag linear border with dots in each triangle. **Discussion** For examples of these post-medieval clothes fasteners see those from Devon (Read 1995, 118-9 no 766).
18	240	13 to 14th century	Make-up	2	Copper alloy	Artefact	Thin strip with longitudinal groove on one side; one end rounded, the other broken. Undiagnostic

Small Find :	Context	Ceramic spot date	Feature	Trench	Material	Object Name	Description
19	340	11th century	Layer	3	Antler	Worked antler	Antler strip flattened on all sides. Probable offcut. **Discussion** Elsewhere in Norwich assemblages of worked antler, including flattened strips such as this piece, are invariably recovered from Late Saxon contexts where they are associated with the manufacture of composite single-sided antler combs. Although one antler strip is not enough to determine either the nature or extent of productivity in or close to the site, considering over a third of the pottery assemblage from the site was of Late Saxon date (Anderson, above/below) it should not be a surprise to find antler working waste here.
20	177	No pottery	Tip or dump	1	Stone	Whetstone	Fragment of Norwegian Ragstone (mid-grey, hard type) broken both ends. No utilised faces extant, possibly hone fragment. Maximum extant dimensions: 98 x 36 x 12mm Stone identification based on comparisons made to 'Hones' from Norwich Greyfriars by J.M. Mills (forthcoming). **Discussion** Evidence from London (Pritchard 1991, 155) Thetford (Moore & Ellis 1984) and York (Mac Gregor 1982 77-80) suggests that the use of Norwegian Ragstone was widespread before the Norman Conquest and its use continued throughout the medieval period.
21	279	10 to 11th century	Layer	2	Iron	Knife	Bent in profile. Knife blade with whittle-tang; blade back which is straight for most of its length and then curves down close to the tip. Back form C1 following Ottaways' typology as described in Rogers (1993, 1275 fig 628 no 4984-6) This knife type was commonly found at 8th to 12th century contexts at Fishergate, York where they also occurred in Medieval contexts and is of a long-lived type (Rogers 1993, 1275).

Appendix 7: Faunal Remains

Context	Quantity	Weight (kg)	Species	Species Quantity	Age	Butchering	Comments
3	5	0.009	feline	5	adult		mandible, skull frags, vertebrae
7	11	0.093	cattle	2	juv	chopped	metapodial, tooth
			bird	1	adult		
			not identified	8			
101	7	0.183	cattle	2	adult	butchered	jaw, phalange

Context	Quantity	Weight (kg)	Species	Species Quantity	Age	Butchering	Comments
			pig	1	juv	butchered	tibia
			not identified	4		butchered	
175	34	0.306	cattle	2	adult	butchered	metapodial and phalange
			sheep/goat	1	adult	chopped	pelvis
			pig	5	juv		jaw, teeth
			bird	6	adult	butchered	
			small mammal	1	adult	butchered	?rabbit
			fish	7			
			not identified	12		butchered	
176	17	0.305	sheep/goat	5	range	butchered	metapodials, humerus, mandibles (adult and juvenile)
			pig	2	juv	butchered	scapula frags, hole from hanging
			small mammal	1			
			bird	2	adult	?	
			not identified	7		butchered	inc chopped and cut ribs
177	1	0.020	pig	1	adult		metapodial, large, fusion line visible
212	9	0.456	pig	2	mature	butchered	two mandibles, MIN:2, well worn third molar, mature
			not identified	7		butchered	
240	3	0.176	cattle	2	adult	butchered	metapodial with pathology, vertebrae
			sheep/goat	1	adult	?	metapodial
279	4	0.119	not identified	4			
282	2	0.012	not identified	2			
311	2	0.005	bird	2	adult	?cut	Swan beak and mandible
321	8	0.142	cattle	3	adult	butchered	metapodial, calcaneus
			sheep/goat	2	adult	butchered	scapula, radius
			bird	1	adult		probable goose
			not identified	2			
322	1	0.003	not identified	1			
331	7	0.249	cattle	2	adult	chopped	metatarsal, vertebrae
			not identified	5		butchered	
333	20	0.282	cattle	4	adult	butchered	metapodials, phalange, molar
			sheep/goat	2	adult		mandible, molar
			pig	1	adult	chopped	tibia
			bird	1	adult	cut	humerus, chicken
			fish	2			large fish
			not identified	10		butchered	
334	5	0.063	not identified	5		butchered	
335	4	0.030	not identified	4			
337	9	0.093	cattle	1	adult	butchered	humerus
			not identified	8		butchered	
338	2	0.012	not identified	2			
340	58	1.844	cattle	15	range	butchered	tibias, metapodials, phalanges, pelvis, scapulas, +
			sheep/goat	5	adult	butchered	horn - working, humerus, scapula, radius, femur

Context	Quantity	Weight (kg)	Species	Species Quantity	Age	Butchering	Comments
			pig	2	range	butchered	juv tibia, mature tusk- well worn
			fish	1			
			not identified	35		butchered	
341	2	0.051	not identified	2			
346	1	0.032	cattle	1	adult	?cut	proximal phange with pathology
348	3	0.025	cattle	1	adult		phalange
			not identified	2			
350	10	0.126	cattle	1	adult	cut	proximal phalange
			not identified	9			
352	6	0.114	cattle	1	adult	chopped	tibia
			sheep/goat	1	adult	chopped	radius
			not identified	4			
354	10	0.151	cattle	1	adult	chopped	calcaneus
			not identified	9			

Appendix 8: *Plant Macrofossils and other residues*

Sample No.	**1**	**5**	**8**	**9**	**11**
Context No.	**103**	**279**	**178**	**311**	**366**
Feature No.	**104**		**304**		**353**
Feature type	**Gully**	**Layer**	**Pit lining**	**Pit lining**	**Slot/drain**
Cereals and other food plants					
Avena sp. (grains)	xc	xxxc			xxxc xw
(florets)		xc			xxc
(floret bases)					xc
(awn frags.)		xc			
A. sativa L. (floret bases)					xxc
Large Fabaceae indet.	xc				
Ficus carica L.				x	
Hordeum sp. (grains)	xxc	xc			xcfc
(rachis nodes)			x		
Juglans regia L.				x	
Malus/Pyrus sp.				x	
Pisum sativum L.	xcfc				
Prunus domestica ssp. *insititia(L.)Bonnier* & Layens				x	
Secale cerale L. (grains)		xc			
Triticum sp. (grains)		xcfc			
(glume frag.)				x	
Cereal indet. (grains)	xc	xc			xc xw
(periderm frags.)				xxx	
Herbs					
Agrostemma githago L.			x	x xxtf	
Anthemis cotula L.		xc	x		
Asteraeceae indet.				x	
Brassica sp.			x	x	
Brassicaceae indet.			x		
Centaurea sp.				x	
Chenopodium album L.			x		x
Chenopodiaceae indet.			x		
Chrysanthemum segetum L.				x	

Sample No.	**1**	**5**	**8**	**9**	**11**
Context No.	**103**	**279**	**178**	**311**	**366**
Feature No.	**104**		**304**		**353**
Feature type	**Gully**	**Layer**	**Pit lining**	**Pit lining**	**Slot/drain**
Cirsium sp.			x		
Conium maculatum L.			x		
Euphorbia helioscopia L.			x		
Fabaceae indet.	xxc		x		
Fallopia convolvulus (L.)A.Love			x		
Galeopsis sp.			x		
Galium aparine L.		xc	x		
Lamium sp.				x	
Lapsana communis L.			x	x	
Lithospermum arvense L.			xcf		
Papaver sp.			x		
P. argemone L.				xcf	
P. dubium L.			x		
Persicaria maculosa/lapathifolia			x	x	
Small Poaceae indet.			x		
Large Poaceae indet.					xc
Polygonum aviculare L.			x		
Polygonaceae indet.					xm
Raphanus raphanistrum L. (siliqua frags.)			x	x	xm xw
Rumex sp.		xc	x		
R. acetosella L.					xcfc
Silene sp.			x		
Sinapis sp.			x		
Sonchus asper (L.)Hill			x		
Stellaria media (L.)Vill.			x		
Torilis japonica (Houtt)DC			x		
Urtica dioica L.					x
Vicia/Lathyrus sp.	xc				
Wetland plants					
Carex sp.			x		xc xw
Tree/shrub macrofossils					
Corylus avellana L.		xc			x
Rubus sect. *Glandulosus* Wimmer & Grab				x	x
Sambucus nigra L.					xm xw
Other plant macrofossils					
Charcoal <2mm	xxx	xxx	x	x	xxx
Charcoal >2mm	xxx	xxx	x		xx
Charred root/stem	xxx	x	x		x
Waterlogged root/stem	x		xxx	xxx	x
Calluna vulgaris (L.)Hull	xc				
Erica tetralix L.				x	
Ericaceae indet. (stem)	xc			x	
(florets)	xc		x	x	
Pteridium aquilinum (L.)Kuhn (pinnule frags.)	xxc		xxx	x	
(stem)			xxx		
Indet.culm nodes					
Indet.inflorescence frags.	xc		x		
Indet.leaf frags.			x		
Indet.moss			xx	xxx	x
Indet.nutshell frag.				x	
Indet.seeds	xc	xc		x	xm xc xw
Indet.twig frags.			x	x	

Sample No.	**1**	**5**	**8**	**9**	**11**
Context No.	**103**	**279**	**178**	**311**	**366**
Feature No.	**104**		**304**		**353**
Feature type	**Gully**	**Layer**	**Pit lining**	**Pit lining**	**Slot/drain**
Wood frags.>5mm				x	
Other materials					
Black porous 'cokey' material	x	xx			x
Bone		x		x	x xb
Burnt/fired clay					x
Compacted organic material				xx	
Faecal concretions			x	xcf	
Fish bone	x	xx	x	x	xx
Marine mollusc shell frags.		x		x	x
Mineral replaced arthropods	x				x
Mineralised concretions					x
Waterlogged arthropods				xxx	
Vitrified material		x			x
Sample volume (litres)	**10ss**	**11**	**2ss**	**8ss**	**10**
Volume of flot (litres)	**0.2**	**0.1**	**0.7**	**0.6**	**0.2**
% flot sorted	**50%**	**100%**	**25%**	**25%**	**50%**

Key to Table

x = 1 – 10 specimens xx = 10 – 100 specimens xxx = 100+ specimens
c = charred w = waterlogged m = mineral replaced tf = testa fragment b = burnt
ss = sub-sample

Appendix 9: Diatoms

Marine/brackish diatoms

Species	Frustules counted
Cyclotella striata	12
Diploneis interrupta	2
Navicula mutica	1
Nitzchia dissipata	2

Other Marine microfossils

Species	Frustules counted
Sponge spicules	205

Soil diatoms

Species	Frustules counted
Eunotia sp	2
Hantzchia amphioxys	30
Pinnularia microstauron	1

Appendix 10 Geotechnical data

NORFOLK COUNTY LABORATORY

WINDOW SAMPLER LOG

Sheet 1 of 1

Scheme Land off Fishergate, Norwich	Job No. S05320	Hole No.	WS1
Carried out for Ashgate Homes Ltd.	Date Started 29/04/2004	Date Finished	29/04/2004
Diameter 128.0 mm	Type of Sampler Dando Terrier		
Remarks:	Depth 4.00	Height Unknown	Logged by SB
	Co-ords 623229E - 309128N		Drawn by IDB
			Checked by IB

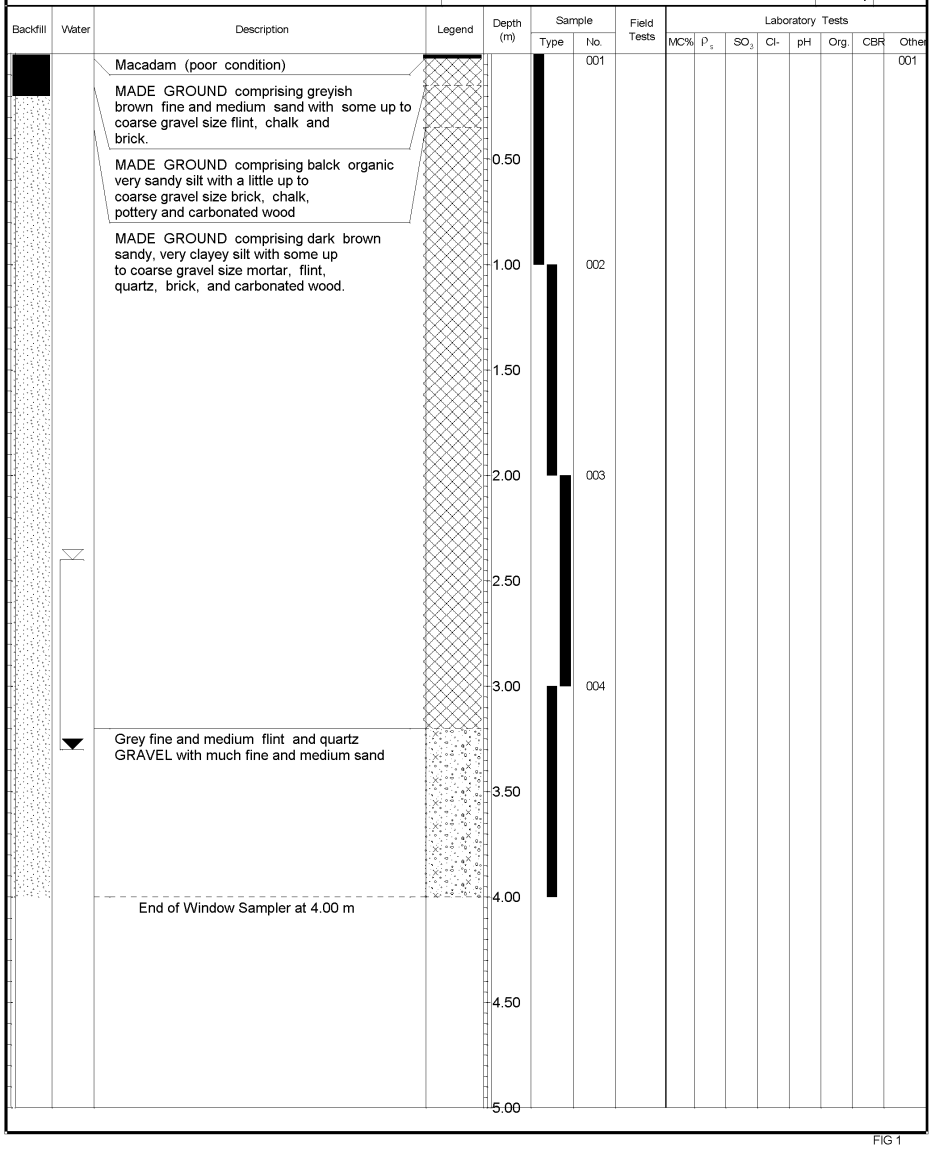

FIG 1

NORFOLK COUNTY LABORATORY

WINDOW SAMPLER LOG

Sheet 1 of 1

Scheme Land off Fishergate, Norwich	Job No. S05320	Hole No.	WS2
Carried out for Ashgate Homes Ltd.	Date Started 29/04/2004	Date Finished	29/04/2004
Diameter 128.0 mm	Type of Sampler Dando Terrier		
Remarks:	Depth 4.00	Height Unknown	Logged by SB
	Co-ords 623248E - 309124N		Drawn by IDB
			Checked by IB

Backfill	Water	Description	Legend	Depth (m)	Sample Type	Sample No.	Field Tests	Laboratory Tests MC%	ρ_s	SO_3	Cl-	pH	Org.	CBR	Other
		Macadam (Poor condition)				001									001
		MADE GROUND comprising dark grey up to coarse gravel size ash and granite													
		MADE GROUND comprising up to cobble size flint, concrete, brick, glass and tile		0.50											
		MADE GROUND comprising soft to firm grey vrey very sandy, very clayey silt with some up to coarse gravel size brick, flint, concrete and chalk. Occasional carbonised wood and bone.		1.00		002									
				1.50											
				2.00		003									
	▽	Orangey brown medium and coarse flint and quartz GRAVEL with much up to fine, medium and coarse sand		2.50											
				3.00		004									
		Brown fine and medium SAND with much fine, medium and coarse flint and quartz gravel		3.50											
		End of Window Sampler at 4.00 m		4.00											
				4.50											
				5.00											

FIG 2

NORFOLK COUNTY LABORATORY

WINDOW SAMPLER LOG

Sheet 1 of 1

Scheme Land off Fishergate, Norwich	Job No. S05320	Hole No.	WS3
Carried out for Ashgate Homes Ltd.	Date Started 29/04/2004	Date Finished	29/04/2004
Diameter 128.0 mm	Type of Sampler Dando Terrier		
Remarks:	Depth 4.00	Height Unknown	Logged by SB
	Co-ords 623243E - 309106N		Drawn by IDB
			Checked by IB

Backfill	Water	Description	Legend	Depth (m)	Sample Type	Sample No.	Field Tests	Laboratory Tests MC%	ρ_s	SO_3	Cl-	pH	Org.	CBR	Other
		CONCRETE screed				001									001
		10mm flint aggregate CONCRETE													
		MADE GROUND comprising dark greyish brown sandy topsoil with much up to coarse gravel size brick and flint.													
		MADE GROUND comprising salt glazed pipe and concrete surround		0.50											
		MADE GROUND comprising soft to firm dark brown sandy silt with some up to coarse gravel size brick, flint, chalk and carbonated wood		1.00		002									
		becoming dark grey		1.50											
				2.00		003									
	▽	Greyish brown medium and coarse flint and quartz GRAVEL with much silty fine, medium and coarse sand		2.50											
		Orangey brown medium and coarse SAND with much fine, medium and coarse flint and quartz gravel. Lenses of greyish brown sandy, silty clay		3.00		004									
				3.50											
		End of Window Sampler at 4.00 m		4.00											
				4.50											
				5.00											

FIG 3

10 cm