An Archaeological Evaluation at 126 to 140 King Street, Norwich, Norfolk.

Prepared for Neil Macnab
of Chaplin Farrant Ltd

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Archaeological Evaluation at 126 to 140 King Street, Norwich, Norfolk, NR1 1QE.

Location:	Norwich
Grid Ref:	TG 2354 08120
NHES Event No:	ENF129234
Date of fieldwork:	28th May to 1st June 2012

1.0 Introduction

Norvic Archaeology was commissioned by Neil Macnab of Chaplin Farrant Ltd, on behalf of the landowner, to undertake an evaluation by trial trenching at 126 to 140 King Street, Norwich. At the time of the evaluation, the site was occupied by industrial units formerly used for car servicing and repair, the northern garages having been more recently used by the *Iceni Warriors* as a sparring gym. To the northwest corner of the site is a building which has been dated, in two phases, to the 1870's and 1888 which will be retained as part of the proposed development.

The Historic Environment Service (HES) requested that a Programme of Archaeological Work be undertaken in response to proposals for the development of residential properties, with a single retail unit (Planning ref: 09/00406/F; formerly 08/01079/F). The site measures c. 1000m^2 and is located on the western side of King Street on the corner of Music House Lane. The site is located both within the City Centre Conservation Area and within the Area of Main Archaeological Interest; as defined in the City of Norwich Replacement Local Plan (November 2004).

The archaeological evaluation was undertaken in accordance with a brief issued by the HES (Ref: CNF42152) on behalf of Norwich City Council. The aim of the evaluation work was to assess the presence/absence, date, nature, and extent of any buried archaeological remains and features. This report presents a brief description of the methodology followed, the results and the archaeological interpretation of the evaluation.

On completion of the project, the site archive will be offered for long term deposition with Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service, following the relevant policy on archiving standards.

2.0 Summary of Results

Previous work on the central area of the site in 1975 by M. W. Atkin identified the foundation trench of a demolished 13th to 14th century building and the chalk-filled semi-basement undercroft of a late 15th century building with a brick-built newel staircase on its rear wall. The infilled 15th century building was then reported to have been converted into post-medieval dwellings. In addition an isolated medieval burial was revealed below late 16th century chalk waste to the rear of the site.

The isolated burial was thought to be a possible outlying grave of the *Friary of Our Lady*. The Friars of St Mary of *'De Domina'* were established in Norwich c. 1290, their house passing to private hands following the Black Death of 1349. The house is recorded as standing on the south side of the churchyard of St. Julian, with the east end abutting onto the street; this may site the house and plot either contiguous with part of the site or occupying a large portion of it.

Two evaluation trenches, placed to assess the potential for archaeological remains in the areas of two extant garage units to the north and south of site, revealed archaeological deposits directly below shallow modern rubble make-up. The southern trench revealed the corner of a deep clay-sand extraction pit backfilled with chalk waste, along with a large 11th to 12th century pit which contained a mix of domestic waste and soil. A small clay lined pit of 13th to 14th century date was also recorded.

The northern trench uncovered the substantial footing trenches of a medieval building, along with a sequence of floor surfaces. This building is similar in character to that encountered by Atkin and may represent the rear part of the same building or range of buildings. The building may have been systematically robbed as part of its destruction, with little evidence for the nature of the main structure, although the width of the footings suggest a two story building aligned with the King Street frontage. Two pits of possible early medieval date were also recorded in the corner of the same trench.

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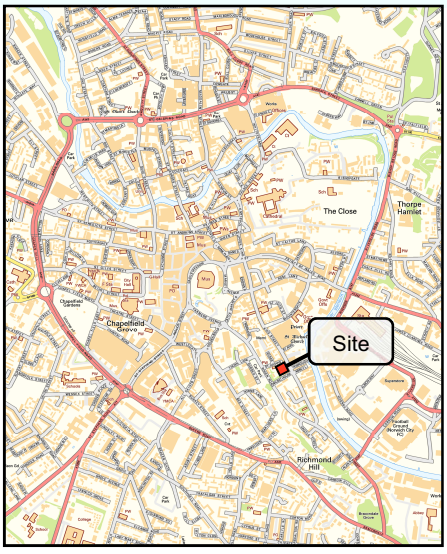
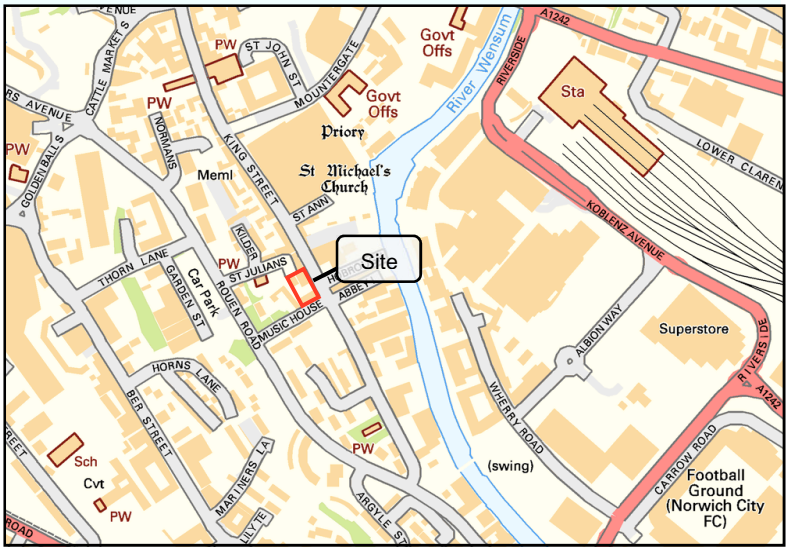
Supplied by: Stanfords
Reference: OI434433
Centre coordinates: 623554 308117

Figure 1. General site location





3.0 Geology and Topography

The site is located at the junction of Music House Lane and King Street, on the western side of King Street. St Julian's Alley runs to the north of the site with St Julian's Church located to the northwest. The church was probably founded in the early medieval period but was bombed during WWII, the present building being a 1950s rebuild. To the west are single storey industrial buildings which currently have consent for redevelopment for YMCA 'Move On' accommodation. To the south of the site on the opposite side of Music House Lane is currently a cleared plot which has consent for redevelopment for residential units.

The highest point of the site is the platform occupied by a 19th century brick building (a former ?cart/carriage house) in the north-western corner of the site at c. 6.18m OD. The open car park area between the two garage blocks falls from c. 5.3m OD down to 4.15m OD at the street frontage, while the fall from north-north-west to south-south-east along this particular length of King Street is evident by the difference in floor slab levels between the northern garage (at c. 4.4m OD) and the southern garage (c. 4m OD). Music House Lane rises steeply up to meet Ber Street past the southern border of the site.

The site is situated at the base of a ridge of high ground to the west, along which Ber Street runs at a height of c. 35m OD. The Ber Street ridge is principally formed from Upper Chalk overlain by Norwich Crag (a sequence of banded sands and gravels of late Pliocene and early Pleistocene date) (British Geological Survey Sheet 161/162). To the east of the site, on the eastern side of King Street, lie river terrace gravels and deep alluvial deposits. The current banks of the River Wensum are sited c. 120m to the east. Peat formations are known in the area and excavations at Carrow Road to the south-east of the site have characterised a number of buried palaeochannels and sand bars, sealed in part by alluvial peat growth.

The underlying geology at the site itself is Upper Chalk, which was encountered at c. 2m to 3m below the modern ground surface during survey work carried out by A.F.Howland Associates, Geotechnical Engineers. The current water table was struck by borehole survey at c. 4.7m below the modern surface.

The sub-surface geology of the site encountered just below the rubble make-up of both evaluation trenches can be characterised as clay-sands with flints, along with pockets and banded lenses of softer sands. Occasional lenses of soliflucted chalk were present, interleaved within the clay-sand. The surface of the geology encountered was dry and hard, as were the upper zones of all archaeological deposits – the result of modern levelling activity, overbearing pressure and restricted ground percolation.

4.0 Brief Archaeological and Historical Background

King Street is identified by Ayers as one of the earliest streets in Norwich, dating to between the 7th and 9th centuries (Ayers 2003). Despite laying outside of the Late Saxon core of the town, pre-Conquest suburban development is thought to have taken place along King Street with evidence of occupation, including timber structures, found at several sites along the street (such as at Dragon Hall (Shelley 2005), Cannon Wharf (Shelley 1998) and Reads Flour Mill NHER 26467). Two churches of possible pre-Conquest foundation are also sited along this part of King Street, St Clement's and St Olaf's (Ayers 2003, 41).

The most recently published assessment of the King Street area in the medieval period is by Rutledge and Shelley (2005). This assessment is summarised here, as compiled by Wallis (2008):

During the medieval period settlement continued to develop along the riverside and King Street. Several new churches were founded; including that of St Julian's which lay

immediately to the north-west of the development site. A number of stone built houses have also been identified through archaeological, architectural and documentary sources. Many of these 12th to 13th century stone buildings cluster close to St Julian's, including the Music House and Dragon Hall. The majority of these buildings lay on the east (riverside) of King Street, indicating the importance of the quayside with access to the river and the opportunities for trading which it provided.

This area lay within the medieval city defences, which were constructed between 1253 and 1344 (Ayers 2003, 87) and incorporated a much larger area than their Late Saxon predecessor, including a thriving commercial waterfront along King Street. During the 13th and 14th centuries King Street also became a centre for ecclesiastical institutions, with the Austin Friars and Pied Friars both having houses to the north of the site along King Street.

As the city flourished the hillside between King Street and Ber Street became increasingly important as a source of building material, with gravel, flint and chalk for lime being readily available from the valley slopes. Large scale gravel and sand quarries have been identified between Thorn Lane and Horns Lane close to Ber Street (Emery 2004). Quarrying took place here throughout the medieval and into the post-medieval periods. A limeworks was in operation in the parish of St Peter Southgate (to the south) in the 15th century and by 1500 limeworking had extend behind the frontage on the west side of King Street as far north as the parish of St Julian. Limeworking continued to be a significant industry in this part of the city into the early post-medieval period.

The reformation of the 1540s brought about the destruction of the religious houses along King Street, that of the Austin Friars eventually becoming a garden belonging to the Duke of Norfolk (Shelley 2005, 187). Despite the city benefiting from a resurgence of the cloth trade the wealth of King Street itself entered a period of decline, properties became tenanted and the area became populated by tradesmen rather than wealthy merchants.

Brief Cartographic review *(Figure 2)*

Maps show that the present Music House Lane has changed in name several times: being shown previously as Adcock Lane, Horns Lane and Sky Gate.

Cleer's plan of 1696 shows a simplified arrangement of buildings at the street frontage with garden divisions at the rear. Hoyle's plan of 1720 adds a frontage at the corner of Music House Lane. Pecks' plan of 1802 and Cole's plan of 1807 both depict a similar arrangement, if a little oversimplified.

Hochstetter's more detailed map of 1789 shows a developed street frontage, with ranges of buildings along King Street and also smaller ranges on the corner with Music House Lane and St Julian's Alley, with an area of gardens or courtyard to the rear. Pinnock's plan of 1835 depicts a similar arrangement, as does Morrant's survey of 1873.

The 1885 1st edition OS plan shows the complex of 19th century buildings occupying the site in detail, the southern third of the site is nearly fully developed while an open yard area, subdivided in part to serve as rear yards and gardens to some properties, is present behind the King Street and St Julian's Alley frontages. To the northwest corner of the site is an extant brick building which has been dated, in two phases, to 1870's and 1888 which is of some historic interest. The early part of this building prior to the creation of single block in the form of a brick ?cart/carriage house is shown adjacent to access to an enclosed garden with a pump in the yard to its rear. The entrance to the former garden space can still be observed as a bricked up wall.

The late 19th century buildings appear to survive much of the slum clearances and redevelopment of the 1930s. The RAF 1945-46 aerial photos of the site (accessed via http://www.historic-maps.norfolk.gov.uk/) show that by this time the northern part of the site was already given over to industrial works in the form of workshop units of a similar form and footprint to the current garages sited there. King Street suffered several well noted bomb damage sites, including the Morgan's Brewery site to the north where much of the centre of the building complex was demolished (Banger 2002, 23). St Julian's Church suffered destruction from a high explosive bomb, George Plunkett records the night of the raid:

'During the early hours of Saturday morning, 27th June 1942, German raiders flew over the city causing widespread damage, mainly by fire, particularly in the St Stephen's St and Ber St area. In King St high-explosive bombs caused the destruction of St Julian's. A shapeless heap of rubble was all that was left of the tower; of the remainder of the church only the north and east walls were left standing' (http://www.georgeplunkett.co.uk).

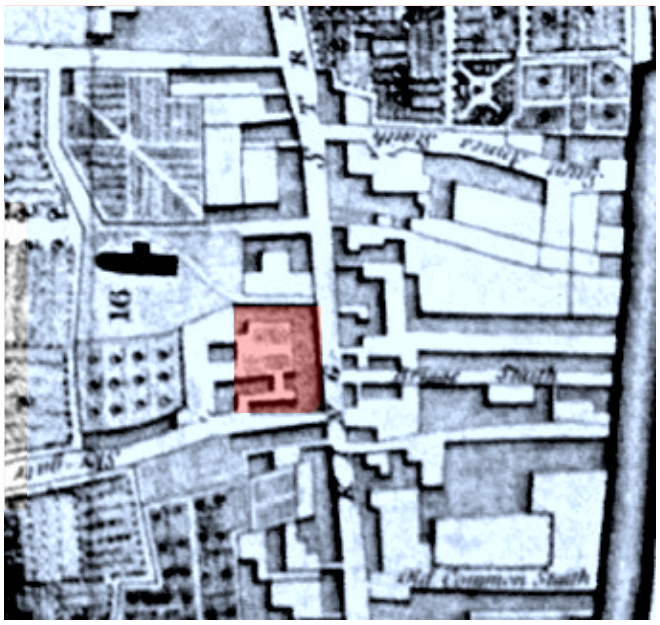
Plate 2: No. 126 King Street at the corner of St Julian's Alley with King Street, 7th August 1939 (looking east-north-east) © G. Plunkett

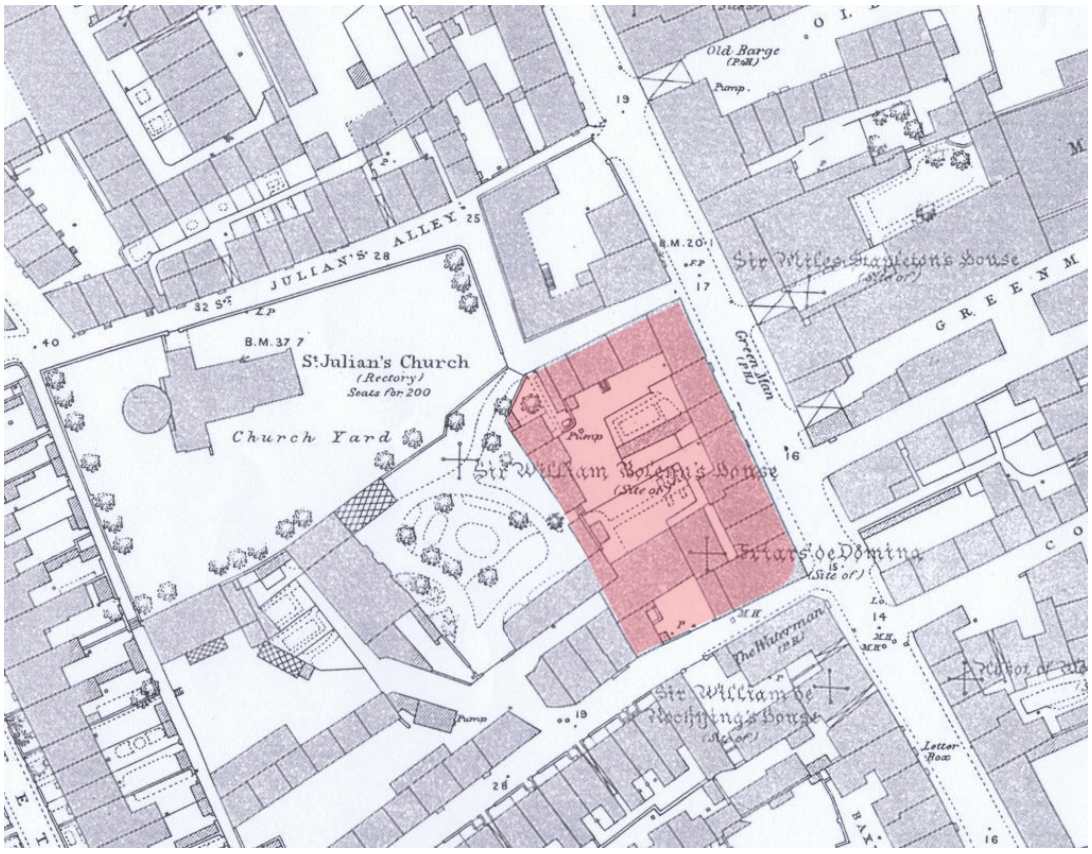
A photograph by George Plunkett captures a timber framed building at the north-east corner of the site, presumably No. 126 (Plate 2). He records that this '*quaint Tudor dwelling which stood by the south corner of St Julian's Alley with King St, however, was not so fortunate as its more illustrious neighbours, the Old Barge Inn, Howard House and the Music House, and was wrecked at the same time as the adjacent church (St Julian's)*'.

Figure 2

Extract of Hochstetter's Plan of 1789 (site in red) [right]

Extract of the 1st Ed. OS Plan of 1885 (site in red) [below]





Sites logged by the NHER in the immediate proximity of particular relevance or interest which fall in close proximity to the site include:

The following information has been sourced from the Norfolk Historic Environment Record (NHER)

NHER 829: In 1950 part of a **17th century bellarmine jar** was found under the remains of a building at the corner of King Street and Music House Lane. The vessel was inverted, containing iron nails and human hair. suggesting an apotropaic deposit, possibly associated with witchcraft.

NHER 572: St Julian's Church, St Julian's Alley, Norwich (located c. 30m west of the site). The Church of St Julian is said to have been associated with a medieval abbey on this site, but its most famous historical link is with the Blessed Abbess Mother Julian of Norwich, who is said to have been an anchoress here. The original church has a number of Late Saxon features, including windows, though the building dates largely to the 11th and 12th centuries. Unfortunately the church received heavy damage in World War Two, and photographs show it was almost destroyed. Fortunately, due to its connection with Mother Julian, who recorded her mystical visions in the 14th century, this church was the only one of those injured in World War Two to be rebuilt. This was undertaken in 1953 by A J Chaplin, who opened a number of the Late Saxon windows which had previously been blocked.

NHER 831: Former Morgan's Brewery site, King Street (located c. 0.40m to the northwest of the site) An archaeological evaluation in 1998 noted evidence for a possible Late Saxon town ditch, as well as medieval postholes, wall, and pits. Further work in 2000 to 2001 recorded Late Saxon, medieval and early post-medieval frontages onto the western side of King Street. These remains included a 12th century stone building and a 16th century building range. The site was cut up by cellars in the 18th and 19th centuries.

NHER 451: Site of St Clements 'at the well' a church and graveyard (located c. 60m to the east of the site). St Clement`s Church was sited south of the lane and was known as `St Clement at the Well` from a small cistern near it. It is likely that Cockey Lane (now called Abbey Lane, probably in connection with the nearby site of the Abbot of Wendling's house) derived its name from this cistern which was used as a depository for refuse. The dialect word `Cockey` was synonymous with `sewer`. This exact date of its establishment is unclear, it was united with St Julian's parish in 1482, at which time the church may have fallen derelict. In 1962 construction work revealed at least 15 skeletons with further work discovering a further 41 burials.

Several Listed Buildings in the immediate vicinity of the site include:

129 King Street (Grade II Listed Building)
No 129 is a largely 19th century warehouse which contains the remains of a late 15th century building that may have been an inn. The south corner of this building appears to have been made of 13th century Caen stone, the same building material that was imported from Normandy to construct the Castle, which was transported by water to the quays at Old Barge Yard just down King Street from this site. A building survey in 2000 indicates that much original work survives behind the internal cladding, and that a late 15th century cellar and vaulted chamber are present which pre-date the early 16th or late 15th century timber-framed buildings above.

125, 125A and 127 King Street (Grade II* Listed Building)
An early 16th century structure with 20th century alterations and rear extensions. Timber framed first floor, brick to No.127. Only the timber framed, first floor façade is recognisable as dating from the 15th century. Later in the 15th century, a small, first floor lean to was constructed on the rear all against the gable of The Old Barge. This provided access between the two buildings when the Old Barge was first sub divided.

120 King Street (A town house of some historic value)
It was constructed in around 1830. The southern return wall has evidence of three phases and of three different houses dating from around 1600. The rear room has been significantly altered due to its use as a motor workshop. The two front sash windows are original fittings as are the rising flights of the staircase.

Wensum Lodge or The Music House Nos. 167 & 169 King Street (NHER 604)
Wensum Lodge, also known as Music House, (a Grade I Listed Building) is a 12th century house that has long been associated with a prominent member of the Jewish community in Norwich, Jurnet the Jew. In fact, it was his son Isaac who bought the property in 1225 from John Curry. This is the only secular 12th century building to survive in Norwich. The King Street façade largely dates to the 17th century, but the left gable conceals the remains of a private house of the early 12th century arranged at right angles to the street. In the 12th century a further north to south range was added where the current 17th century street front stands. To the left lies a 12th century undercroft which would have been at street level when first constructed. Of the upper hall we know little, apart from the fact that it existed. In the late 15th century it was raised in height, and given its present scissor braced roof and fireplace. In around 1175 a north-to-south range was built, consisting of a single aisled hall, but the aisle of the hall was removed in 1480 and a further brick undercroft was built. The hall itself was largely removed by the construction of a 17th century block. During the 18th century the house was subdivided into tenements, and since the 1960s it has been converted into an adult education and sports centre by Norfolk County Council.

Dragon Hall (formerly The Old Barge, Nos. 115 to 123 King Street (NHER 449)
A restored medieval merchant house of both regional and international archaeological significance – described in more detail below.

Recent archaeological investigations in the immediate vicinity of the site include:

Norwich Survey excavations on the development plot carried out in 1975 (NHER 282) (Figure 4 & Appendix 6)

The area of the site was subject to limited excavation in 1975 as part of the Norwich Survey (NHER 282) described as 129 King Street but actually located in the former area of plot Nos. 134 & 136 King Street. The work was summarised by Atkin as part of the summary publications on excavations in Norwich 1975/6 in the Norwich Survey 5th interim report by Atkin & Carter in Norfolk Archaeology XXXVI (1976), pp194. The text is transcribed below:

282N. 129 King Street. TG 2356 0811

> An area of 10m by 6m was excavated on the street frontage, and sections extended from this into the back yard of the tenement. Only a few sherds of Late Saxon pottery were found. The earliest surviving feature was a 13/14th century, flint-packed, foundation trench running parallel to, but just inside, the modern building line. The building to which this belonged was derelict and demolished by the 15th century, when a storm gulley was dug E-W across the southern end of the site.
>
> In the late 15th century the site was levelled down to the natural chalk, and a two roomed range constructed parallel to the street. This appeared to consist of an open hall to the south with a chamber above a semi-basement undercroft to the north. The undercroft, which could not be reached directly from the 'hall', was entered by a large, brick-built newel staircase on its rear wall.
>
> At the rear of the site, below extensive late 16th century dumps of chalk waste, was an isolated 13th/14th century burial – perhaps and outlying grave of the Friary of Our Lady (founded c. 1290). Similar chalk waste, perhaps from the pits serving the Ber Street lime kilns, had been used to backfill the street-frontage undercroft before its conversion, together with the hall, into two cottages. These, although small, were well built. A wide range of post-medieval imported pottery suggested that, unlike many inhabitants of the socially mixed King Street, the occupants were fairly prosperous.
>
> M.W.A.

A review of the physical archive held by the Norfolk Museums Service for this work has revealed that 47 colour slides were produced, unfortunately with no accompanying register or subject notes. Although numerous hand-drawn sections of varying quality were also present, no detailed site plans or feature plans had been created which could allow the sections to be easily located or interpreted with any confidence. The section drawings themselves were of a basic quality with no accompanying notes and only a single additional page describing a handful of contexts for the whole site.

However, it has been possible to produce a photo register, by producing arbitrary area codes ((a) to (e)) assigned to different areas, along with visual and spatial clues (Appendix 6). Likewise, a schematic plan has been created utilising basic measurements from some of the more obvious sections along with a review of the photos and their accompanying scales (Figure 4). This work has allowed the areas and results of the 1975 trenching to be further summarised here.

The opportunity to examine an open area on King Street was duly taken by the Norwich Survey team led by Atkin, which initially involved opening a trench at the street frontage. Following this investigation the area was backfilled and machine trenching continued toward the rear of the site, where deeper deposits were encountered.

Walls relating to the late medieval 'sub-cellar' were found to align with the very front boundary of the modern plot, surviving to a depth of c. 0.7m with the top of the flint work

level with the modern surface (area a). When this was realised in plan it appears that the arbitrary baulk section was cut back by c. 0.5m, this revealed the internal face of the cellar wall along the street frontage. Possible timber scars, robbed out blocks and mortar render survived to be recorded. A 'pillar' in the wall recorded by Atkin may be part of a blocked portal with splayed brick jambs or perhaps even a second blocked up newel stairwell. To the south-east of the cellared area the wall at the street frontage continued (area b), partly making use of a pre-existing flint-packed footing trench for an earlier ?13th/14th century structure (area c). This is the area described by Atkin as an open hall. Other features of note include the presence of a flint lined well, clusters of possible post/stake holes and the base of a newel staircase at the rear of the sub-cellar. The 'storm-drain' described by Atkin appears to have been observed truncating the medieval footings following additional investigation by sondage in area (b). Overall archaeological deposits in the area of the street frontage ranged from centimetres (in the case of the wall fabric) up to c. 0.4m.

Machining at the rear of the site involved boxing out deeper deposits, with the deposit sequence recorded in section. This demonstrated that deposits at the rear of the site sloped at between 20° and 30°and became significantly deeper. At the rear limit of the trenching deposits reached a depth of c. 1.5m above natural. Sequences of pits filled by chalk waste were present here, varying in size and form but generally measuring around 1m to 2m in width and depth. These pits are described by Atkin as late 16th century features which contained dumps of chalk waste, similar in nature to the primary infill of the sub-cellar. The pits appear to truncate an earlier soil horizon up to 1m in depth. A single inhumation was revealed against the south-east facing baulk of area (d). This burial predates the later chalk filled pit sequence and is presented as a 13th to 14th century burial. Aside from the missing lower limbs due to later pitting the preservation appears relatively good. Atkin suggest the burial as an isolated one associated with the former presence of the Friars of St Mary.

The site of the friary of Our Lady is described by Blomefield:

> *The Friars of St. Mary, or 'De Domina,' were in Norwich as early as 1290, for in that year Roger de Tybenham gave them a legacy. Their house stood on the south side of the churchyard of St. Julian, with the east end abutting on the street. They continued here till the Black Death of 1349, which so grievously afflicted Norwich, when they perished, and their house became private property.*
>
> Blomefield, *Hist. of Norf*. iv, 83;. Dugdale, *Mon*. vi, 1611; Taylor, *Index Monasticus*, 45

This appears to place the monastic house and plot either contiguous with part of the site or occupying a large portion of it. No other burials or skeletal remains are recorded within the confines of Atkin's excavation, although it does of course remain a possibility that similar burials may be present in the general area. It should be noted that an additional 10m of unexamined ground remains beyond the limit of area (d/e).

A particularly deep pit was investigated through half section in area (d), which contained no chalky waste but some lumps of redeposited fine sand, which is reminiscent of an early medieval pit encountered by evaluation Trench 1.

The work took place in advance of plans to reduce the rear of the open area in between the two workshops, in order to create a more level space more suitable for use as a car park. The rough site plan and profile produced for planning purposes show that the original scheme was to reduce the rear of the site by 3ft 6" (c. 0.9m) along with the removal of brick dividing walls across the front of the site and extending out to the street frontage from the corner of the southern workshop unit. In reality it appears that although the slope may have been reduced more slightly than proposed and that the current slope bears a similar resemblance to that of 1975, with some overburden most likely pulled down the slope to assist in the backfilling process (as illustrated by the final two images in Appendix 6).

Plot 148 to 162 King Street, ENF 129094

In May 2012, an archaeological evaluation was carried out by Archaeological Project Services in the area previously occupied by numbers 148-162 King Street, Norwich (TG 2358 0806) on the cleared site on the opposite corner of Music House Lane to 140 King Street. Previous NHER record number 72 logs the presence of, a human burial, a 15th-16th century well and a 17th-18th century rubbish pit at this site. Four trenches, three measuring approximately 4m x 4m and the fourth at 3m x 3m, were excavated across the area, with two located toward the street frontage and the other two towards the rear.

The summary results are presented in an interim report (APS Interim Report, Taylor, G. 2012, APS Report No. 40/12). Terracing into the slope appears to have stripped the area of archaeological deposits on the very corner of the site at the junction of Music House Lane with King Street, although in the central area of the site natural sands, along with several archaeological features were revealed just a few centimetres below the level of the recently machine stripped site. These features include a sequence of Late Saxon to early medieval pits and structural features close to the modern street frontage, along with a robbed out flint wall thought to be of post-medieval date. Despite horizontal truncation by terracing activity, a trench to the rear of the central area of the site encountered several pits of Late Saxon to early medieval date and pits of a later 17th century date. Some are thought to be waste filled extraction pits to the rear of housing plots.

Dragon Hall NHER 449 / 1569 / 1572 / 43968 (located c. 40m to the north of the site)

The site lies in close proximity to Dragon Hall (NHER 449), a restored medieval merchant house of both regional and international archaeological significance. The building itself is Grade I Listed Building, a former merchant`s Hall dating from the 14th century with 15th century rebuilding and additions and alterations from late 15th century onwards. It is constructed primarily of a flint rubble and brick ground floor with an undercroft and an oak timber framed first floor. Major archaeological investigations at this site have revealed extensive and deeply stratified archaeological deposits allowing for the examination of multiple phases of occupation history dating from the Late Saxon period onwards. The results of a major piece of archaeological work at the site led by Andy Shelley are published as East Anglian Archaeology monograph 112 (Shelley 2005).

NHER 51001, Evaluation of land off Music House Lane

The site of a former garage unit located to the rear of the site accessed from Music House Lane has been subject to archaeological evaluation. An evaluation in 2007 (Wallis 2007) revealed an extensive quarry pit used for the extraction of chalk in the late medieval period. The pit appears to have been backfilled with domestic refuse up until the late 16th or early 17th century. A further excavation in 2008 (Wallis 2008) revealed three more large pits (one auger tested to a depth of 3.9m) containing a sequence of deposits dating from the medieval period to present day. There was also some evidence of industrial activity in the immediate vicinity of the site as some samples produced evidence of metalworking in the form of hammerscale.

5.0 Methodology *(Figure 3)*

The objective of the archaeological evaluation was to record any archaeological evidence revealed during the evaluation. As requested by the Brief, two trenches, both measuring 4m by 4m, were excavated under the supervision of an experienced archaeologist using a 3-ton 360° machine.

Spoil, exposed surfaces and features were scanned with a metal detector (Minelab XTerra 705). All metal-detected and hand-collected finds were retained for inspection, other than those which were obviously modern.

All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using Norvic Archaeology *pro forma* sheets. The trench location, plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales and digital images were taken of all relevant features and deposits.

All levels were taken using a temporary benchmark of 4.03m OD located on a roadside kerb opposite the site, tied to an OS Benchmark of 6.83m OD located on a buttress on the northern side of St Julian's church.

6.0 Results *(Appendix 1a) (Figures 3 to 8, Plates 3 & 4)*

Geotechnical Survey data

A.F.Howland Associates, Geotechnical Engineers have provided the preliminary results of a geotechnical survey carried out on the site form the 22nd to 25th of May 2012. The majority of the holes were observed by the author and possible archaeological interpretations have been made of the deposits encountered:

Please note, all depths given are from below modern ground level

Area of the southern garage unit

WS01: This window sample encountered the fill of a possible deep pit to a depth of c. 1.6m below the modern concrete surface before striking natural deposits. Chalk was encountered at c. 1.6 to 2m below ground level.

WS02: This window sample encountered natural clay-sands below the modern rubble make-up and concrete slab at c. 0.6m. Chalk was encountered at c. 1.9m.

WS03: This window sample encountered natural sands and clay sands at c. 0.4m below modern make-up. Chalk was encountered at c. 2.5m.

Open area

BH01: This borehole was placed in the centre of the open car park area. It encountered made ground with inclusions of modern concrete and brick to a depth of 1.7m before striking natural clay sand. Chalk was encountered at c. 2.10m. The water table was hit at c. 4.7m below the surface. The depth of the make-up here coincides with an area believed to have been examined by trenching by Atkin.

WS04: This window sample encountered natural sands and clay sands at c. 1m with made ground above. Chalk was encountered at c. 2.5m.

WS05: This window sample encountered natural clay sands at c. 1.5m with made ground above. This ground included a mix of modern and post-medieval artefacts, including clay tobacco pipe and a large piece of unabraded pottery; a piece of animal bone was also collected. The pottery was analysed and is glazed red earthenware of 1th to 18th century manufacture. Chalk was encountered at c. 2.5m. This area may be deeper due to surviving soil horizons, or post-medieval rubbish pitting may be present.

TP01: This small test pit of c. 0.5m^2 revealed modern make-up containing 19th to 20th century brick rubble and concrete to a depth of 0.7m, where possible natural 'dirty' sandy-silt was encountered.

Northern garage units

TP02: This small test pit is believed to have encountered the banded footing deposits of a feature seen in Evaluation Trench 2 with natural deposits below at c. 0.8m below the concrete surface.

WS06: This window sample encountered natural sands and clay sands at c. 0.8m, although void pockets were struck which may indicate some disturbance or the possible presence of a lower sink hole in the chalk. Above this was made ground which may be a mix of modern and earlier material containing rubble and chalk. Chalk was encountered at c. 3m.

WS07: This window sample encountered modern rubble which may be infilling a deep pit or cellar to a depth of c. 2.5m where natural chalk was struck.

TP02: This small test pit of c. 0.5m^2 revealed modern make-up containing 19th to 20th century brick rubble and concrete to a depth of 0.7m, where possible dirty natural sandy-silt was encountered

Evaluation Trench 1 *(Figures 5 & 6, Plate 3)*

Archaeological deposits were revealed almost directly below the modern concrete slab, at a depth of between 0.2m to 0.3m, sealed only by a layer of rubble and soil c. 0.10m in depth but well impressed into the natural deposits below. No archaeological horizons of soils were present and the area appears to have been levelled as part of the 20th century development of the site to allow the level placement of the concrete slab.

- ***Deep, chalk filled, extraction pit*** *(?Medieval, 11th to 14th Century)*

The corner of a very large sand extraction pit ([23]) was investigated in the south-east corner of the trench. The pit was infilled by sterile episodes of chalk waste and mixtures of chalk debris with silty-sand and redeposited natural sand (24). It was hand excavated to a depth of c. 1m and proved to have undercut edges, the result of its original excavation from within the confines of the pit. The south-western edge exhibited an excavated step, neatly left to aid access and egress for the original pit diggers, with signs of trample and slumping. Below the chalk rich deposits was a steeply tipped deposit of firm silty-sand which may have included some slumped material (45). A single sherd of early medieval pottery, a possible lead token fragment and a single small fragment of Caen stone were collected from this deposit. These finds may date from the early medieval period but due to the high possibility of intrusive residuality, only a broad medieval date can be assigned to this feature. It also remains a possibility that the pit could be even later in date.

The remaining fills of the pit were tested by hand auger, with a further 0.5m of chalk waste encountered before natural clay-sands were reached (making the pit c. 1.5m deep). The chalk natural lay at a depth of c. 2m below the top of the modern slab.

This large pit could span the width of a medieval burgage plot of up to several meters across and appears to have been dug to extract the dense clay-sand. It should be noted that similar clay-sand material was made use of in the footings of the medieval building revealed in Trench 2. The pit was most likely excavated fairly rapidly or at least in dry conditions to allow the fairly extreme undercut to remain intact prior to infilling.

The pit appears to have been rapidly infilled by a large volume of chalk rich waste. The Ber Street escarpment was certainly subject to significant chalk extraction in the medieval period (as demonstrated by excavations on Ber Street, (Emery 2005) and the immediate presence of a deep chalk quarry pit to the rear of the site, (Wallis 2007 & 2008)). The area of King Street is also known to have accommodated several medieval to early post-medieval quarries and lime pits, both activities producing vast quantities of chalk waste. Any effort to create level building platforms at the rear of the street frontage may also have created large volumes of chalk waste.

- ***Large pit*** *(Early Medieval, 11th to 12th century)*

A large, sub-oval pit was revealed almost in its entirety ([29]). This feature survived to a depth of c. 0.55m and measured 2.9m in length by 1.9m in width. It contained a mix of sterile redeposited fine sand and soil along its southern edge, which may include blocks of slumped material. The primary fill comprised of a dark brown silty-sand with possible traces of organic lenses (50), above this along the northern edge of the pit was a dirty sand (31) from which several fragments of animal bone and pottery were collected . The main infill (30) was richer in finds and consisted of a dark brown clay-silt up to 0.4m deep. Several

sherds of pottery were collected which grant an 11th to 12th century date of deposition, with three 11th century jar forms represented. Butchered animal bone collected includes cattle and a few examples of sheep/goat along with a notably high percentage of bird bone (including pheasant, fowl and goose bones).

This pit was most likely excavated to extract clay-sand before receiving a large volume of waste and soil in what appears to be a fairly rapid episode of infill. The longest axis of this pit is aligned with the expected orientation of medieval plot boundaries running back from the King Street frontage.

- ***Clay lined pit*** *(Medieval, 13th to 14th century)*

Truncating the upper fill of pit [29] was a sub-square clay lined pit measuring c. 1m^2. Although only surviving to a maximum depth of c. 0.35m deep (with a slightly sloping base) this feature demonstrated several varying episodes of infill. The clay lining was smooth and well placed (49), although pressure exerted from machine disturbance associated with modern feature [26] had distorted part of its otherwise vertical sides. This feature may have served as a grey water tank with an impervious clay lining, prior to infilling with a mixture of foul domestic waste and rubble.

A thin basal fill of dark brown fine silty-sand occupied the base of the pit (48), sealed below a dump of material containing possible organic lenses and several large medieval brick fragments (47). Above this was a much more friable clay-silt, again with possible organic lenses. Several sherds of medieval pottery of 13th to 14th century fabric and form were collected from this feature along with butchered cattle bones and a lesser quantity of bird and fish bone.

- ***Modern disturbance*** *(Modern, 20th century)*

The shallow base of a small trench or pit ([25]) containing large fragments of modern brick rubble and pieces of ceramic foul pipe had disturbed both the north-eastern edge of pit [27] and to a lesser degree the upper fill of pit [29]. This may represent the base of a former drainage inspection chamber mostly removed by machine prior to the installation of the concrete slab.

Evaluation Trench 2 *(Figures 7 & 8, Plate 4)*

Archaeological deposits were revealed at a depth of c. 0.35m below the surface of the concrete slab, sealed below a layer of rubble and soil up to c. 0.25m in depth. In the same manner as Trench 1, no archaeological horizons of soils were present and the area appears to have been levelled by machine as part of the 1940s development of the site to allow the level placement of the concrete slab for the garage floor.

- ***Pits*** *(?Early Medieval, mid-11th to 12th century)*

Two pits were recorded in the north-west corner of the trench. A smaller sub-rectangular pit ([05]) was truncated by a large pit of similar shape in plan ([03]). The earlier pit [03] contained a primary fill of redeposited dirty natural from which a small number of pottery sherds were collected, including wares of mid-11th to 12th century date. A single early medieval sherd was also collected from the larger pit.

Although the small number of finds do not provide a convincing date for these features, the smaller pit appeared to be marginally truncated by the edge of the footing trench for the medieval building described below, which may reinforce an earlier medieval date for at least pit [05]. Both pits contained similar main fills flecked by chalk, charcoal and mortar.

- ***Medieval building*** *(Medieval, ?mid- 13th to 14th century)*

Floor surfaces

The south-western corner of a medieval floor for a building was revealed directly below modern rubble (01). The floor was further defined by the substantial footing trenches for the building ([09] & [32]). The floor was in actuality a sequence of several floor surfaces of differing materials laid down one after another.

The earliest floor surface comprised of a thin and well-worn skim of mortar (18) above the natural firm sand, although some levelling appears to have taken place prior to the floor being established with some shallow depressions filled by a dirty mix of silty-sand (19). A patch of *in-situ* burning was present in an area below the mortar floor, identified by a residue of black soot and oxidised natural (35). A slightly thicker mortar floor or major patching episode was recorded as deposit (17).

Above floor surface (17) and (18) was a firm layer of silty-sand c.40mm in depth. This material resembled a trample deposit but was remarkably clean and compact with a well indurated surface and is thought to represent a beaten earth floor. This may represent either a change in function for the room or perhaps a cheaper alternative to creating another extensive mortar floor.

Above the earth floor was a very firm, compacted clay floor (15) up to 100mm deep. On the surface of this floor were traces of mortar and charcoal staining from either a later floor surface or residue from localised demolition/construction (34).

Footing trenches

Two main footing trenches were exposed and partially investigated. The main and possibly rear wall was aligned with the modern street frontage. It was represented by footing trench [09] which measured up to 1.45m in width. The construction cut was infilled at its deepest level by a large quantity of flint cobbles compacted into the base of the trench and packed with a sterile redeposited clay-sand (14). Above this were several layers of fairly crude 'banded' deposits, which included a further layer of clay-sand (13) along with an upper layer of flint stones (12), below another layer of clay-sand (11). The possible bedding scar of a wall structure survived as a central linear deposit defined by context (53), a thin layer of clay and mortar, and context (10), a thin bedding layer of chalky sandy-clay up to 40mm thick.

Stratigraphically this main north-west to south-east orientated wall footing appears to have been established first, followed closely by a return or internal division represented by footing trench [32]. This trench contained slightly differing banded footing material; beginning with a very firm redeposited clay-sand (46), below a layer of fractured flints bonded by a now degraded and friable sandy-mortar (33). Above this was another layer of firm clay-sand (42), followed by another layer of mortar and flint (41), and repeated again by clay-sand layer (40) and mortar and flint layer (20). Although only one edge of the footing trench was exposed in the evaluation trench observations made by the author, during the hand excavation of contamination test pit TP02 by A.F.Howland Associates Geotechnical Engineers, recorded the edge of the banded mortar layers, which lay c. 0.10m beyond the south-eastern baulk of the evaluation trench. This allows a width of c. 1.35m to be given for the footing trench [32].

A third possible footing trench ([21]) was revealed at right angles to trench [09]. This feature was much shallower and contained only a single fill of well mixed, chalky silty-sand and may represent the base of a much lighter build or beam slot.

?Robber cuts

Directly below the modern rubble horizon two shallow, yet distinct cuts were identified in section only. Both had similar flat based profiles and contained similar dark brown silty-clay deposits flecked by chalk and charcoal. Cut [36] appeared to align with the centre of the wall footing [09] and cut [38] with that of footing [32].

Shallow feature [06]

A shallow oval feature of uncertain date truncated the top of deposit (10). This may represent the base of a small pit or post-hole.

Discussion

Very few finds were collected from the deposits associated with the building. A handful of small medieval pottery sherds of 11th to 14th century date were collected from the earth floor (16), the clay floor (15) and the clay bedding deposit (10).

Several fragments of burnt Caen stone, which may be of early medieval date and sourced form from an earlier stone structure, were collected from the bedding material (33) in footing trench [32].

A small silver coin in the form of a voided long cross quarter-cut farthing was collected with the assistance of a metal detector from the earth floor (16). Despite its poor condition, this small find grants the only dating evidence for the building at this time. The coin was issued under the reign of either Henry II (1216-1272) or Edward I (1272-1307) minted between 1247 and 1279. Although the coin may have become incorporated into the deposit at any time after its issue, perhaps even imported with the material from elsewhere, it does strengthen the case for a later 13th century date for the active use of the building.

No stone fabric associated with the wall survived *in situ*, it is possible that such stone work was thoroughly robbed away or even that the footings provided the sound base for a timber or clay lump structure. A clear and straight edge to deposits (10) and (53) may define the internal side of the 'missing wall', although a shadow of up to 0.35m can be observed between this and the edges of the various floor surfaces. The floors may have abutted the base of a former sill-beam or wall base.

Overall, despite recent horizontal truncation, the floor and footing trenches of a medieval building have survived to the extent that the layout and methods of its construction can be gleaned, the footings of which appear capable of supporting a two storey structure. This fairly large building, or range of buildings, appears to be on a similar alignment to the existing street frontage. It may represent the main rear wall and return/internal division of a medieval range of buildings part of which was encountered and described by Atkins' accounts of archaeological work carried out in the central area of the site. Atkins described a 13/14th century assigned feature as a flint-packed foundation trench running parallel to, but just inside, the modern building line at the street frontage. In the area of a later medieval sub-cellar this footing trench appears to have been removed but was located beyond it indicating that wall footings span an area of at least 12.5m in length.

Plate 3: Trench 1 post investigation. (looking south-west) [1x2m Scale].

Plate 4: Trench 2 post investigation. (looking north-east) [2x1m Scale & 1x0.5m Scale].

7.0 Finds Analysis *(Appendix 2a)*

- **Pottery** *(Appendix 3)*

By Sue Anderson

Introduction

Thirty-eight sherds of pottery weighing 633g were collected from eleven contexts. Table 1 shows the quantification by fabric; a summary catalogue by context is included as Appendix 1.

Description	Fabric	Code	No	Wt/g	Eve	MNV
Thetford-type ware	THET	2.50	13	330	0.33	12
Thetford Ware (Grimston)	THETG	2.57	1	5		1
Early medieval ware	EMW	3.10	4	13	0.05	4
Yarmouth-type ware	YAR	3.17	1	17		1
Stamford Ware Fabric B	STAMB	3.71	1	1		1
Local medieval unglazed	LMU	3.23	9	47		6
Unprovenanced glazed	UPG	4.00	8	42	0.12	1
Glazed red earthenware	GRE	6.12	1	178		1
Grand Total			**38**	**633**	**0.50**	**27**

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 author's post-Roman fabric series, which includes East Anglian and Midlands fabrics, as well as imported wares. Thetford-type ware fabrics and forms follow Anderson (2004) and Dallas (1984). Form terminology for medieval and later pottery follows Jennings (1981) and MPRG (1998). Recording uses a system of letters for fabric codes together with number codes for ease of sorting in database format. The results were input directly into an MS Access database.

Pottery by period

Late Saxon

Fourteen sherds are of Late Saxon date, all of which are Thetford-type ware, including one small base fragment of the Grimston-type version. Three vessels could be identified to form based on their rims, all from pit fill (30). All three are large jars of types AC and AF. Two of the latter are present, both decorated with applied thumbed strips on and under the rim. Rim types are 11th-century forms (types 4 and 6).

Early and high medieval

Six sherds belong to the transitional 'early medieval period', four of which are the typical local medium sandy thin-walled EMW. One sherd of Yarmouth-type calcareous ware is present, and there is a very small sherd of yellow-glazed Stamford Ware Fabric B (Mahany et al. 1982). Only one rim of this period is present, a simple everted jar rim in EMW.

Seventeen sherds are of high medieval date, of which nine are LMU from six vessels, and the remainder are fragments of a glazed jug. All LMU sherds are body or base fragments and all are relatively thin walled, suggesting that they were broadly contemporary with the EMW with which they were generally found. The glazed ware is of unknown provenance but the fabric is very similar to LMU and it may be a local product of the Potter Heigham area. There is very little evidence for medieval glazed ware production there however, and another possibility is that the vessel is a so-called 'East Anglian redware' type from Essex.

The curving inturned rim form is similar to examples from Mill Green, Ingatestone, which were produced in the 13th–14th centuries.

Post-medieval

A large body sherd collected from a contamination test-hole context (52) is part of a glazed red earthenware handled bowl of 16th–18th-century date. It is orange-brown glazed internally and the rod-section horizontal handle is worn.

Pottery by context

Table 2 lists the pottery types by context and feature with suggested spotdates.

SSD	Feature	Context	Interpretation	Fabric	Spot date*
Tr.1	23	45	Pit	THETG	11th c.
	27	28	Clay-lined pit	UPG	13th-14th c.
	27	47	Clay-lined pit	UPG	13th-14th c.
	29	30	Pit	THET, EMW, LMU	11th-12th c.
	29	31	Pit	THET, EMW	11th-12th c.
Tr.2	3	2	Pit	THET	10th-11th c.
	5	8	Pit	THET, YAR, STAMB	M.11th-12th c.
	9	10	?Wall bedding	LMU	11th-14th c.
	-	16	Floor	LMU	11th-14th c.
	-	19	Layer	LMU	11th-14th c.
WS05	-	52	Layer	GRE	16th-18th c.

Table 2. Pottery by area, feature and context.
*NB Pottery spot date only with no consideration for residuality or stratigraphy.

The majority of the assemblage was recovered from pit fills, most of which appear to be of Late Saxon or early medieval date. Pit [27] contained sherds of the glazed jug in two layers and is probably of slightly later medieval date. The small quantities of medieval pottery from three layers in Trench 2 were not closely dateable.

Discussion

This small assemblage contains a high proportion of Late Saxon and medieval wares which were recovered from pits and layers in both trenches. The range of wares is generally typical of these periods for Norwich, although the unidentified glazed ware is an unusual find. However the presence of non-local and imported medieval wares in this part of the city is to be expected, due to the proximity to the river and location within the merchant quarter. Only one fragment of later pottery was recovered, a GRE bowl fragment from WS05.

- **Ceramic Building Material**

Introduction

A total of 10 brick fragments of varying size, weighing a total of 11.485kg were collected from medieval and modern deposits. The pieces from context (01) were selected as examples of reused medieval brick from 19th to 20th century brick rubble associated with the 1970s clearance of the site. It was noted on site that no roof or tile fragments were available for collection from medieval or early medieval dated contexts..

The assemblage was counted, weighed and examined to identify fabric and form. Fabric and forms were characterised based upon previous work in Norwich (Drury 1993 and Anderson in Shelley 2005).

Fabric and forms

The bricks are exclusively of estuarine fabric and exhibit similar forms and manufacturing methods to that described by Drury. Several are partly overfired, cracked and poorly formed. One brick has had a corner cut off at 45, this is probably an example of a closer brick often used to completed the bonding pattern around a window or door opening, or near a corner, Examples with cut-offs at both ends were used to form vaulting ribs and extant examples can be seen in the cellars of Dragon Hall (Anderson in Shelley 2005, 90).

Estuarine (medieval)

Fabric 1 Course estuarine fabric in varying colours (pink, purple, yellow – often within a single brick), tempered with coarse organic (voids), ferrous and calcerous inclusions

Fabric 2 Dense estuarine fabric (colours as F1) with course ferrous and occasional grog inclusions

Fabric 3 Medium density estuarine (colours as F1), some voids, common clay pellets and occasional grog

Context	Fabric	form	no	wt(g)	abr	L	W	H	mortar	comments	date
01	Est 2	EB	1	1065	++	-	123	60	Sandy cement	reused	13-15th
01	Est 2	EB	1	1214	+	-	122	62	Yellow sandy	Reused, strawed base	13-15th
01	Est 2	EB	1	2920		-	131	64	Sandy cement	White wash stretcher face, strawed base	13-15th
28	Est 1	EB	3	519	+	-	-	-		Sanded base on one fragment, straw/hay on another	13-14th
47	Est 3	EB	1	1003	+	-	128	53		Sanded base	13-14th
47	Est 3	EB	1	1214		-	117	59		Sanded base	13-14th
47	Est 2	EB	1	2920		-	142	74		'Great Brick' strawed base c. 60% of a whole brick	13-14th
48	Est 3	EB	1	790		-	-	-		Cut corner at 45°, sanded base	13-14th

Discussion

As expected, no features of 11th to 12th century date contained fragments of brick. Aside from the unstratified examples of context (01) all fragments were collected from, a single feature, a clay lined pit of 13th to 14th century date ([27]). The presence of large building flints was recorded in the same feature. These bricks appear to represent large but fragmentary brick material sourced from a medieval building. These examples may be unwanted fragments following sorting of demolition materials for reuse. The foundations of medieval buildings of this period on King Street have been revealed through excavation and *in situ* recording at Dragon Hall, where 13th to 15th century Bricks were typically scattered in predominantly flint walling, a common observance for the period and region.

- **Worked Stone** *(Appendix 5)*

By Neil Moss

A total of eight pieces of Caen stone were collected during the evaluation, from two contexts.

A single small amorphous fragment of Caen stone was collected from the lower backfill (45) of a large extraction pit containing chalk waste in Trench 1 ([23]).

A medieval wall foundation deposit in Trench 2 contained 8 small fragments of architectural limestone dating from the early medieval period collected from context (33). None of the fragments show any features to indicate their precise form. All these pieces have areas of scorching in the form of significant pink discolouration, likely resulting from a building fire. One fragment has a tiny patch of mortar adhering to the scorched region and is itself scorched.

Three of the fragments have limewash over the scorched surfaces, which could indicate that the structure survived this fire and was refurbished. Each of these three fragments has fine tooling with no weathering, indicating an interior position.

In summary, these 8 fragments are all of a similar form and type and likely came from a single early medieval structure.

Context	Dimensions	Stone Type	Weight (g)	Comment	Period
033	100*90*40	Caen	298	scorched re-used?	-
	60*60*55	Caen	155	scorched	-
	80*55*35	Caen	141	Tooling, scorched	C11th-12th
	130*55*20	Caen	157	Tooling, scorched	C11th-12th
	90*60*35	Caen	113	Tooling, scorched	C11th-12th
	40*40*30	Caen	61	Tooling, scorched, limewash	C11th-12th
	45*40*17	Caen	20	Tooling, scorched, limewash	C11th-12th
	46*25*25	Caen	25	Tooling, scorched, limewash	C11th-12th
045	65*60*16	Caen	64		-
	Total		**1034**		

- **Building Flint**

The presence of any building flint was generally noted and described during context recording on site; however, two smaller examples were retained due to the presence of mortar/limewash traces.

An irregular angular piece from 13th to 14th century dated context (48) shows patches of off-white to pale yellow sandy mortar with moderate traces of chalk and occasional grains of flint.

A heat affected flint from context (33) shows evidence of pinkish scorching on its cortex, and a slightly granular fire cracked texture. A layer of pure white lime based render up to 50mm thick survives over the scorched surface. This flint was collected alongside similarly burnt fragments of Caen stone, several of which also present evidence of a lime based white-wash post-burning.

- **Animal Bone** *(Appendix 5)*

By Julie Curl

Introduction

A total of 1,110g of faunal remains were recovered. The assemblage comprises of both mammal and bird. The numerous remains of bird include two species of duck and some evidence of management of domestic birds.

Methodology

The bone in this assemblage consisted of hand-collected pieces. All of the bone was identified to species wherever possible using a variety of comparative reference material. Were a complete identification to species was not possible, bone was assigned to a group, such as 'small mammal' or 'bird' whenever possible. The bones were recorded using a modified version of guidelines described in Davis (1992). Measurements (listed in the appendix) were taken where appropriate, generally following Von Den Dreisch (1976). Humerus BT and HTC and metapodial "a" and "b" are recorded as suggested Davis (1992). Tooth wear was recorded following Hillson (1986). Material from unstratified contexts were not included for measurement.

Any butchering was recorded, noting the type of butchering, such as cut, chopped or sawn and location of butchering. A note was also made of any burnt bone. Pathologies were also recorded with the type of injury or disease, the element affected and the location on the bone. Other modifications were also recorded, such as any possible working, working waste or animal gnawing.

Weights and total number of pieces counts were also taken for each context, along with the number of pieces for each individual species present (NISP) and these appear in the appendix with this report. All information was recorded directly into an Excel database for analysis. A catalogue is provided in the appendix giving a summary of all of the faunal remains by context with all other quantifications along with measurements and a tooth record. The full faunal data record is available in the digital archive and has additional counts for species groups and elements present.

The assemblage – provenance and preservation

A total of 1,110g of faunal remains, consisting of 128 pieces were recovered. Over 99% of the bone was recovered from a variety of pit fills, less than 1% was produced from soil below the modern make-up. Most of the material was retrieved with ceramics with a medieval date range. Quantification of the faunal remains by context number, feature number and weight can be seen in Table 1 and by count of pieces in Table 2.

Context	Feature						Context Total
	3	5	23	27	29	WS5	
02	16g						16g
08		32g					32g
24			25g				25g
28				174g			174g
30					620g		620g
31					84g		84g
47				14g			14g
48				54g			54g
50					67g		67g
52						24g	24g
Feature Total	16g	32g	25g	242g	771g	24g	1110g

Table 1. Quantification of the bone assemblage by weight (g), context and feature type

The remains are in good condition. Some fragmentation has occurred from butchering, but there no evidence of disturbance, scavenger gnawing or additional wear, suggesting the bone waste was buried quickly and in the original place of deposition. Little erosion has occurred on the bone, indicating that soil and preservation conditions are good for faunal material.

Context	Feature						Context Total
	3	5	23	27	29	WS5	
02	1						1
08		3					3
24			3				3
28				21			21
30					66		66
31					19		19
47				3			3
48				4			4
50					7		7
52						1	1
Feature Total	1	3	3	28	92	1	128

Table 2. Quantification of the faunal remains by feature number, context number and fragment count.

Species range and modifications and other observations

Eight species or species groups were identified in this assemblage. The bulk of the remains (in terms of NISP) were derived from the main three food mammal groups – cattle, sheep/goat and pig/boar, with the fragments from these amounting to 64% of the assemblage. Bird remains amounted to 34% of the assemblage in terms of NISP. Quantification of the assemblage by species and NISP is presented in Table 3.

Species	Feature						Species Total
	3	5	23	27	29	WS5	
Bird				2	3		5
Bird – Fowl					27		27
Bird – Goose					9		9
Bird - Teal					1		1
Cattle		2		18	16	1	37
Duck sp.				2			2
Fish				2			2
Mammal			2	3	21		26
Pig/boar					3		3
Sheep/goat	1	1	1	1	12		16
Feature Total	1	3	3	28	92	1	128

Table 3. Quantification of the faunal remains by feature number, species and species fragment count (NISP).

Cattle were the most commonly recorded mammal, with remains found in at least seven of the ten bone producing fills and with context (28), Pit [27] producing pieces of at least two individuals (an adult and juvenile). Sheep/goat were seen in six of the bone producing fills. With both of these main domestic mammal groups, both adult and juvenile remains were seen, suggesting a range of meats and uses. The elements from these animals suggest secondary butchering and meat waste, with a majority of main meat producing elements and better cuts of meat, butchering was seen throughout.

One context yielded porcine remains, with three bones of pig/boar from (30), Pit [29], the butchered bones were from a juvenile and included good cuts of meat. While the remains are likely to be from domestic pig, the medieval date for these remains give the possibility of wild boar, which would still be available in wooded areas of Norfolk at this time.

Two distal cattle tibias were recovered from (30), one had been heavily butchered on the shaft between 5 and 10 cms from the distal end, with two oblique chops and some smaller

chops that might suggest that there may have been an attempt to work it into a possible point; slight polishing is also evident on the remaining shaft, further suggesting this bone had undergone more handling than normal.

One healed fracture was noted on a cattle rib from (48), such pathologies are relatively common and injuries to the rib may occur from a kick from another animal, accidental or rough handling from people. This injury was not severe and healed well and may not have even been noticeable.

Numerous bird bones were recovered, with the avian remains coming from two rubbish filled pits, smaller amounts of bone in Pit [27] and larger quantities in Pit [29]. Numerous fowl bones were seen in (30), Pit [29], with the remains of at least five individuals, both of adult and juvenile. These fowl bones included one spurred male was seen in (30) which had undergone spur removal, a fairly common practice to prevent injury in breeding and domestic groups; the remaining bones were from females and young birds, perhaps suggesting a cull of excess breeding stock for meat.

A chicken/pheasant tibiotarsus from (31), Pit [29], showed signs of infection and additional bone growth on the mid to distal shaft on the caudal side. Such an infection could arise from a blood borne infection and might suggest fighting or stress pecking and perhaps poor conditions within a confined group.

Eight goose bones were seen in (30), Pit [29], measurements indicate a domestic bird or larger wild goose, such as Greylag. The goose elements present suggest this is probably the remains of just one bird, which had been butchered for meat.

A stocky tarsometatarsus, with a rounded, bilobed trochlea, from (28), Pit [27], is likely to be from a larger species of duck; the size, which is notably bigger than Mallard, would suggest Eider. The Eider is a non-breeding bird in Norfolk, but a regular visitor in coastal waters through the winter and early spring, where they can be found in larger groups in quite shallow waters or marsh and they regularly come ashore to rest. No butchering was seen on this large duck, but the element recovered rarely displays cuts or chopping as the butchering generally occurs just above this leg bone; the presence of this larger duck in an urban pit fill would suggest use for meat and perhaps feathers. Other bird in (28) consisted of a juvenile humerus and radius, probably of fowl.

A single small duck (Teal) humerus was found in (30), the bone shows fine cut marks on the caudal side, close to the distal end, which attest to the use of this bird for food. Teal are a common species and widespread in Britain, with high numbers found in Norfolk waters, found both in coastal and inland sites.

A single fragment of fish bone was seen in (28) and a further single bone in (47). Such small amounts of fish are surprising in a site with close proximity to a river environment, but may be a reflection of the dietary preferences or disposal practices.

Summary and conclusions

Although this is a relatively small assemblage, it has provided a range of species, information on uses and management of stock and dietary evidence in the early medieval period. This assemblage appears to largely consist of secondary butchering and food waste. Some primary butchering is seen with the birds, although methods of processing for avian meats differ considerably from mammal preparation, with whole carcasses prepared in the kitchen environment, rather than prepared cuts of meat brought to the kitchen as is seen with the larger mammals. This small assemblage includes several individuals from the fowl and a range of sexes and ages, perhaps suggesting a cull of excess stock for meat. Some suggestion of management of these fowl is seen with the de-spurred male.

A small amount of hunting and use of wild species is seen with the larger species of duck (?Eider) and the Teal, both of which might have been caught locally, perhaps with the duck being an opportunistic find as this is not a regular food item.

There is some suggestion of an attempt at working one of the cattle bones, with excessive trimming and some polishing of the bone, but this may have been in a domestic environment rather than indicating the disposal of working waste from industrial activity.

When comparing with other assemblages from King Street of a similar date range, there are some notable differences. Comparing to the small assemblage from the Ferry Boat (Curl, 2011) there is a contrast with a range of fish and wild mammal with deer and hare. A relatively large number of hare from the large faunal assemblage at Dragon Hall (Shelly, 2005). A greater range of wild bird and mammal, including rabbits and Bittern, was also seen a larger assemblage at St Ann's Wharf, King Street (Curl, 2004).

With the addition of wild mammals seen as indicators of high status assemblages, it might suggest the remains at 120-140 King Street are from more modest meals or they may just reflect dietary preferences or availability. Certainly there are some wild additional to the meals at this site with the remains of two species of duck.

As time was limited for this report, it is recommended that, if possible, further comparison of the duck bone from (28) is carried out with a wider range of reference material to fully determine the species more precisely as this could contribute to dietary evidence and utilisation of wild species.

- **Molluscs**

A total of 9 oyster shells in good to fair condition, together weighing 97g, were collected from five contexts, including two early medieval pits and as residual inclusions in medieval floor horizons. The majority are top shells with 3 bases. No evidence of shucking notches present. All are identified as from the *Common Oyster*. The mollusc remains are from food waste, with shellfish being a useful addition to the medieval diet.

Context	Shell Type	Quantitiy	Weight (g)	Top Shells	Base Shells
8	Shell - oyster	2	25	2	-
16	Shell - oyster	1	8	-	1
19	Shell - oyster	3	22	2	1
28	Shell - oyster	1	9	1	
30	Shell - oyster	2	33	2	
	Totals	**9**	**97**	**7**	**2**

- **Silver Coin and possible Lead Token** *(Appendix 4)*

By Andy Barnett

A single coin was found by metal detector survey of the floor deposits in Trench 1. The coin is a silver quarter-cut farthing of either Henry III 1216-1272 or Edward I 1272-1307 in a relatively poor condition. The partial legends on the obverse and reverse are illegible and the only details remaining are the three pellets in the angle of a voided long cross. The coin has had a chemical reaction with the deposit in which it was contained, giving the surface a rough, matt grey patina.

The coin can only be given a general date due its condition. It was minted and issued sometime between 1247 and 1279 but may have remained in circulation for several years.

The coin was recovered from context (16), a possible earth floor. It may have been introduced as a stray loss and become trampled into the deposit. However, if the earth floor was made up of imported material it would also be feasible to say that the coin could have

been dropped and then introduced into the deposit elsewhere and at an earlier date. Needless to say, the coin should be treated as a stray loss and has a *terminus post quem* of 1247.

A fragment of lead was also found during the evaluation, collected from the lower fill (45) of extraction pit [23] in Trench 1. Initially it could be seen as a piece of waste but on further investigation it appears to have a circular quality to it. There is no detail apparent so its actual function is not known. Its size, approximately 19mm in diameter, could place it as part of a cloth or bale seal or even a token of some description.

- **Other Finds**

Lava Stone Fragment

A heavy fragment of grey vesicular Rhenish lava stone weighing 767g (max. width 75mm, max. length 122mm, max. thickness 70mm) was collected from context 30, the fill of a large pit ([29]) spot dated to the 11th to 12th century.

This pieces has one roughly flat face which is well pitted with no signs of wear, the opposing top side is weathered or worn with a partial dome shape. The possible curve of a central hole is present on one edge, although this shows no sign of wear. Lava stone fragments are a common medieval find from Norwich, identified as both fragments from quern and mill stones and as rougher pieces thought to have been used as building material. Several pieces have been collected during excavations in the immediate vicinity at at Dragon Hall, the earliest of which derive from 12th to 13th century dated contexts (Buckley in Shelley 126, 2005). Some of these pieces were identified as building material in the form of dressed pieces and recycled fragments with mortar adhering to them.

This piece probably derives from a fractured quern although the lack of tooling or worn grinding surfaces leaves this open to question.

Lead

Four pieces of lead were collected, one of which may be a possible token and is described above by Andy Barnett. The other three pieces comprise of a small droplet of lead from medieval context (10), a fragment of puddled lead from context (30) and an edge fragment from a sheet or strip of lead up to 2mm in thickness collected from context (31). The puddled lead piece and the sheet/strip were both collected from the fills of a large pit of 11th to 12th century date. Lead had a variety of uses in the medieval period, including the construction and maintenance of buildings. It is possible that the lead strip may be an off-cut associated with repair work to windows or gutters, or the assemblage may represent very minor residual waste from lead working.

Iron Nails

Only two examples of iron nails were collected from the site, a surprisingly low number given the association with medieval to post-medieval buildings on the site. In fact no other iron artefacts associated with a buildings structure and use were encountered.

One is a small oval nail or tack head, the other is a larger fragmented nail with an oval head and square shank head of 7mm thickness and is perhaps part of a structural timber nail. Both were collected from context (10), suggested to be part of a wall construction or bedding for a timber sill-beam.

Mortar

A single amorphous consolidated lump of lime bound mortar was collected from the medieval earth floor deposit (16). The fabric has been examined by eye and x6 magnification. The aggregate consists of a fair mixture of sub-angular quartz grains and medium grained sand with occasional larger clasts of flint and chalk. The overall colour is off-white with a fairly course texture and is perhaps an aggregate for mortar bonding during the construction of larger wall materials rather than a floor mortar, plaster or render mix.

Stone

Aside from the fragments of worked Caen stone a single amorphous piece of Silver Carrstone (weighing 896g, measuring 90mm diameter) was collected from context (31) and a small fragile fragment of Shale – fragmented into three parts along a cleavage plane (weighing 12g, c. 30mm square, 10mm thick) was collected from context (02).

Both pieces are from 11th to 12th century medieval contexts. Silver Carrstone is similar to Ginger Carrstone in all but colour and ferrous content and is a common building stone utilised in historic buildings of north-west Norfolk. Any function assigned to the use of Shale is less certain, the piece shows possible regular scratch marks on one face showing that it may have been well handled. Some soft mudstones have been identified as parts of medieval moulds for decorative metalworking and dress fittings (see Find 1378, Fig 127 in Margeson 1993, 177).

8.0 Conclusions

The results of a rapid cartographic and historic appraisal of the site demonstrate that, in addition to the King Street frontage, buildings began to populate the frontage of Music House Lane and St Julian's Alley by the late 18th century. By the late 19th century much of the site was occupied by buildings and yards, with at least one example of an earlier timber framed building known to remain on the King Street frontage until 1942, when the northern part of the site was destroyed by high explosive bombing.

In 1975, the central area of the site was subject to limited excavation as part of the Norwich Survey by M.W.Atkin. This evidence provides valuable information regarding archaeological deposits in the central area of the site that have survived 19th to 20th century development and truncation. During this investigation a main area 10m by 6m was opened, with extensions made to the rear of the site. The work identified the foundation trench of a demolished 13th to 14th century building, just inside the modern building line at the street frontage. This was cut across by a late medieval drain. This area of the site is also described as having been levelled to chalk to allow the construction of a late 15th century building with a chalk filled semi-basement undercroft entered by a brick-built newel staircase on its rear wall. In addition an isolated medieval burial was revealed below late 16th century chalk waste to the rear of the site. The infilled 15th century building was then interpreted by Atkin to have been converted into post-medieval dwellings.

The isolated burial discovered by Atkin was thought to be a possible outlying grave of the Friary of Our Lady. The Friars of St Mary of *'De Domina'* were established in Norwich c. 1290, their house passing to private hands following the Black Death of 1349. The historic location of their monastic house is recorded by Francis Blomefield as standing on the south side of the churchyard of St. Julian, with the east end abutting on the street. This may site the house and plot either contiguous with part of the site or occupying a large portion of it. The foundations of a relatively large medieval building or range of buildings recorded on the site have the potential to be associated with this property or perhaps to be contemporary with it.

The medieval building revealed by Atkin was characterised by a flint-packed foundation trench. This may well equate to the front wall of the medieval building or range of buildings identified in Evaluation Trench 2.

The two 4m by 4m trenches excavated to evaluate the north and southern areas of the development plot have demonstrated that, despite significant horizontal and levelling activity in the areas of both garage units, well preserved archaeological deposits of medieval date do survive at the site. The concrete slabs for both garage units were laid over a levelling layer of sandy soils mixed with rubble of between just 10mm to 350mm thick, sealing the exposed natural clay-sands and archaeological features directly below.

Trench 1 in the southern area of the site encountered the corner of a very large and deep medieval extraction pit, backfilled predominantly with chalk waste. In addition a large pit of 11th to 12th century date was discovered, with a smaller clay-lined pit of 13th to 14th century date dug into its upper fills. Finds collected from the early medieval pit include a butchered animal bone assemblage rich in bird bones, including two species of duck and some evidence of management of domestic birds. The finds collected from the later pit include large fragments of early medieval brick, perhaps sourced from the demolition of a nearby building.

Trench 2 revealed the fairly substantial footing trenches of a medieval building, the trenches for which contained crude banded footings utilising local clay-sands and a large volume of flint cobbles packed into the base of the foundations for the rear wall. The floor surface of this building survived as a fairly clean sequence of mortar, earth and clay flooring. No reliable dating evidence was gained from the limited investigation of the building's footings, although a single silver quarter–cut farthing was retrieved from the earthen floor. Even though this coin may have become incorporated into the deposit at any time after its issue, perhaps even imported with the material from elsewhere, it does strengthen the case for a later 13th century date for the active use of the building.

The width and depth of the footings suggests a building or range of more than one storey, although the form of the building structure itself is difficult to glean from the available evidence. No remnant of building stone was present above the level of the footings and it is possible that the walls may have been primarily of timber or perhaps even clay lump. Some traces of robber trenching may be evident above the main walls, reinforcing the idea that not only have the remains suffered horizontal truncation but also thorough quarrying of any reusable freestone or timber.

A few fragments of worked Caen stone collected from one of the footing trenches were sourced from an earlier medieval building, which had suffered from fire but had been lime washed and made good before its destruction of modification.

Two pits were investigated in the north-west corner of the Trench 2, which can be tentatively dated to the early medieval period based upon a small number of pottery sherds recovered and their stratigraphic relationship with the footings of the medieval building.

The presence of *in situ* archaeological remains providing evidence of early medieval use of the site along with both subsequent occupation in the form of a medieval and late medieval building is of particular significance as such evidence has the potential to provide new information on the urban development of this area of King Street, its evolving social and economic character, and the nature of its possible historic link to a relatively short-lived ecclesiastical house.

Recommendations for any future mitigation work based upon this report will be made by the Norfolk Historic Environment.

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Appendix 1a: Context Summary

Context	Category	SSD	Fill of	Brief Physical Description	Interpretation	Period
1	Deposit	T2		Make-up - rubble rich mix of CBM & soil, c. 0.25m deep	Layer	*Modern*
2	Deposit	T2	3	Firm, mid-yellowish-brown silty-sand, oc. Chalk, charcoal & mortar flecks, occ. stones, occ. sand lenses. c. 0.3m deep	Fill	
3	Cut	T2		Sub-rect., concave profile, c. 0.32m deep	Pit	*?E. Medieval*
4	Deposit	T2	5	Firm, mid-yellowish-grey, fine silty-sand, occ. chalk/mortar/charcoal/flint, c. 0.4m deep	Fill	
5	Cut	T2		Sub-rect., concave profile, c. 0.48m deep	Pit	*?E. Medieval*
6	Cut	T2	7	V. shallow (0.06m deep), oval , 0.6m length, 0.4m width	?PH/Pit base	*?Medieval*
7	Deposit	T2		Firm, dark-brownish-grey, silty-sand (+clay mix), freq. chalk flecks, mod. sand patches, occ. flints	Fill	
8	Deposit	T2	5	Firm, dark orange to light yellowish-brown sand, rare charcoal flecks, rare stones, c. 0.3m deep	Primary fill	
9	Cut	T2		Up to 1.45m wide linear trench with steep sides	Construction cut	*Medieval*
10	Deposit	T2	9	V.firm, light yellowish brown, chalky sandy-clay, freq. chalk flecks, mod. stones, c. 40mm thick	?wall bedding layer	
11	Deposit	T2	9	V.firm, dark-orange clay-sand, mod. stones, occ. chalk flecks, rare chalk pieces, c. 0.12m deep	Banded deposit	
12	Deposit	T2	9	Firm, dark orange, sand and flints (75%), c. 0.10m deep, large to v. large flints	Footing layer	
13	Deposit	T2	9	V.Firm, mottled orange-brown & yellow silty-sand/chalk mix, freq. chalk waste, occ. stones, c. 0.06m deep	Banded deposit	
14	Deposit	T2	9	Very large fractured flints (70%) packed with firm sand >0.16m deep	Footing deposit	
15	Deposit	T2		V.Firm/dense, mid-orangey-brown sandy-lay, mod. chalk flecks, occ. stones, rare mortar debris lenses, up to 0.10m deep	Clay floor	*Medieval*
16	Deposit	T2		Firm, mid-greyish-brown, silty-sand (clay 5%), occ. chalk flecks, rare charcoal flecks, rare pale yellow silty-sand lenses, occ. stones, c. 414 0mm thick	?Earth floor	*Medieval*
17	Deposit	T2		Friable, v.pale yellow sandy-mortar, 100mm thick, mod. chalk, rare charcoal flecks, oc. stones	Mortar floor	*Medieval*
18	Deposit	T2		V.friable, pale yellowish-grey, sandy-mortar, <10mm thick, occ. stone patches, occ. chalk lumps, rare charcoal flecks	Mortar floor	*Medieval*
19	Deposit	T2		Soft, mid-brownish-orange silty-sand, occ. flecks for charcoal & chalk, mod. stones, well mixed, c. 50mm thick. NB: below (18)	?floor levelling layer above natural	*Medieval*
20	Deposit	T2		Friable (weak cohesion), pale yellow, v.sandy-mortar, freq. flints (sub-ang.), occ. chalk, c. 0.08m thick	Banded deposit	
21	Cut	T2		Linear, shallow edge of a ?bedding trench up to 0.2m deep	?Footing trench	*Medieval*
22	Deposit	T2	21	Friable, mid-yellowish brown, silty-sand, freq. chalk flecks, mod. chalk lumps, occ. stones, rare charcoal flecks + mortar lumps	Fill	
23	Cut	T1		Corner of a large/deep pit >1.2m deep	Extraction pit	*Medieval*
24	Deposit	T1	23	V.firm, mix of white chalk waste + mid brown silty-sand, mod. stones	Fill	
25	Cut	T1		Rect., distorted cut	Pit	*Modern*
26	Deposit	T1	25	Coarse rubble infill	Fill	
27	Cut	T1		Sub square clay lined pit, 1.15m by 0.9m, max. 0.35m deep	Pit	*Medieval*
28	Deposit	T1	27	V.friable, dark brown clay-silt, occ. ?cessy lumps, occ. chalk flecks, rare mortar lumps & chalk pieces, occ. stones, occ. brick and animal bone, c. 0.17 to 0.25m deep	4th infill	
29	Cut	T1		Large sub-oval pit, 2.9m by 1.9m, 0.43m deep	Pit	*E. Medieval*

Context	Category	SSD	Fill of	Brief Physical Description	Interpretation	Period
30	Deposit	T1	29	Firm, dark-greyish-brown, silty-sand, occ. chalk flecks/chalk pieces/charcoal flecks & stones, c.0.4m deep	main infill	
31	Deposit	T1	29	Friable, pale brownish-yellow fine (dirty) sand, rare charcoal & chalk flecks, c. 0.25m deep	Fill	
32	Cut	T2		c. 1.35m wide footing trench	Footing trench	*Medieval*
33	Deposit	T2	32	Friable, pale yellowish-white, v.sandy mortar, rare Caen stone frags, occ. burnt flints, 50% fractured flints, rare mortar lumps, c. 0.10m deep	Banded deposit	
34	Deposit	T2		Friable spread of pale-yellowish-white clay and crushed mortar, c. 30mm thick	?Dist. floor/demolition spread	
35	Deposit	T2		Burnt patch of natural directly below (18)	In-situ burning	
36	Cut	T2		Distinct shallow cut with a flat base just 0.06m deep	?Robber cut	*?Medieval*
37	Deposit	T2	36	Firm, dark brown silty/clay sand mix, occ. stones/chalk/charcoal, rare burnt clay flecks	Fill	
38	Cut	T2		Distinct shallow cut with a flat base just 0.09m deep	?Robber cut	*?Medieval*
39	Deposit	T2	38	Firm, dark brown silty/clay sand mix, mod. chalk and rare charcoal flecks	Fill	
40	Deposit	T2	32	Firm/dense dark orange clay-sand, up to 0.10m thick, occ. stones	Banded deposit	
41	Deposit	T2	32	Friable, pale-yellow v.sandy-mortar, v. stony, c. 0.06m thick	Banded deposit	
42	Deposit	T2	32	Firm, dark brownish-orange clay-sand, occ. stones, rare charcoal and chalk lumps, c. 0.06m thick	Banded deposit	
43	Deposit	T1		Make-up - rubble rich – same as (01), c. 0.12m deep	Layer	*Modern*
44	Deposit	T1		Natural (sand/clay-sands plus occ. soliflucted chalk)	Natural	
45	Deposit	T1	23	Firm, mid-orangey-brown silty-sand, mod. stones, occ. chalk (small pieces), rare charcoal flecks	Fill	
46	Deposit	T2	32	V.firm/dense, dark orange clay-sand, occ. stones (redeposited Natural)	Fill	
47	Deposit	T1	27	Firm, mid-brownish-grey, clay-silt, mod. charcoal flecks, mod. cbm frags/building flints, occ. chalk flecks, occ. animal bone, c. 0.10m deep	Secondary fill	
48	Deposit	T1	27	Soft, dark brown fine silty-sand, mod. charcoal flecks, rare pale ?organic lenses, 0.03m deep	Primary fill	
49	Deposit	T1	27	Clay lining up to 30mm thick	Pit lining	
50	Deposit	T1	29	Friable, dark brown silty-sand, occ. chalk & charcoal flecks, rare ?organic lenses, c. 0.25m deep	Fill	
51	Deposit	T1	29	Friable (slightly cemented), pale brownish-yellow, fine silty-sand, rare charcoal and chalk flecks, c. 0.25m deep	Fill	
52	Deposit	WS5		soil logged below modern make-up	Unknown	*16-18th*
53	Deposit	T1		Same as 41		

Appendix 1b: OASIS feature summary table

Period	Feature type	Quantity
Medieval (1066 to 1539AD)*	Building	1
	Pit	5

Appendix 2a: Finds by Context

Context	Material	Quantity	Weight (g)
1	CBM - Brick	3	5039
2	Animal bone	1	16
2	Pottery	1	8
2	Stone	2	11
8	Shell	2	25
8	Animal bone	3	32
8	Pottery	5	101
10	Lead	1	2
10	Nails - Iron	2	20
10	Pottery	2	7
16	Shell	1	8
16	Silver - coin	1	0.26
16	Pottery	2	8
16	Mortar	1	19
19	Shell	3	22
19	Pottery	2	5
24	Animal bone	3	25
28	Shell	1	9
28	Animal bone	21	174
28	Pottery	7	34
28	CBM - Brick	3	519
30	Shell	2	33
30	Lead	1	14
30	Animal bone	66	620
30	Pottery	13	274
30	Lava stone	1	767
31	Lead	1	13
31	Animal bone	19	84
31	Pottery	3	5
31	Stone	1	900
33	Stone - worked	8	975
33	Flint - building	1	433
45	Lead	1	1.58
45	Pottery	1	5
45	Stone	1	66
47	Animal bone	3	14
47	Pottery	1	8
47	CBM - Brick	3	5137
48	Animal bone	4	54
48	CBM - Brick	1	790
48	Flint - building	1	599
50	Animal bone	7	67
52	Animal bone	1	24
52	Pottery	1	180

Appendix 2b: NHER finds summary table

Period	Material	Quantity
Late Saxon (851 to 1065AD)	Pottery	14
Medieval (1066 to 1539AD)	Animal Bone	128
	CBM – Brick	10
	Flint – building stone	2
	Lava stone	1
	Lead – token	1
	Lead	3
	Mortar	1
	Nails – Fe	2
	Pottery	24
	Shell – oyster	9
	Silver – coin	1
	Stone – worked Caen	8
	Stone - Shale	1
	Stone – Silver Carrstone	1

Appendix 3: Pottery

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	Sherd date range
2	THET			1	8	10th-11th c.
8	STAMB			1	1	M.11th-M.13th c.
8	THET			3	83	10th-11th c.
8	YAR			1	17	11th-12th c.
10	LMU			2	7	11th-14th c.
16	LMU			2	8	11th-14th c.
19	LMU			2	5	11th-14th c.
28	UPG	Jug	INT	7	34	13th-14th c.
30	EMW			1	3	11th-12th c.
30	EMW	Jar	SEV	1	7	11th-12th c.
30	LMU			3	27	11th-12th c.?
30	THET			4	69	10th-11th c.
30	THET	AC jar	6	1	8	10th-11th c.
30	THET	AF jar	4?	2	57	10th-11th c.
30	THET	AF jar	6	1	103	10th-11th c.
31	EMW			2	3	11th-12th c.
31	THET			1	2	10th-11th c.
45	THETG			1	5	10th-11th c.
47	UPG	Jug		1	8	L.12th-14th c.
52	GRE	bowl: handled		1	178	16th-18th c.
Totals				**38**	**633**	

Notes:
Rim: INT - inturned; SEV – simple everted; 1–7 – Thetford ware types (Anderson 2004).

Appendix 4: Silver Coin & ?Lead Token

SSD	Context	Type	Qty	Weight (g)	Context Type
T2	16	Silver Farthing	1	0.27	?earth floor
Denomination: Farthing, quarter-cut Date: 1247-1249 Metal: Silver Mint: Not known Mint Mark: None Moneyer: Not known Die-axis: Not known State: Medieval England Ruler: Henry III 1216-1272 or Edward I 1272-1307 Weight: 0.27g Diameter: c. 16 to 18mm Description: Very worn quarter cut farthing. Silver has reacted with local soils creating grey corroded patina. Reference: Wren: The voided long-cross silver coinage, 1247-1272				Obverse Description: Worn and corroded Obverse Legend: Illegible Reverse Description: Three pellets in angle of voided long-cross Reverse Legend: Illegible	

SSD	Context	Type	Qty	Weight (g)	Context Type
T2	45	Lead ?Token	1	1.58	Fill of extraction pit [23]
Weight: 0.27g Diameter: c. 19mm Description: Roughly circular, damaged fragment of lead, no other detail available for comment.					

Appendix 5: Animal Bone

Key:
NISP = Number of Individual Species elements Present.
MNI = Minimum Number of Individuals (Based on numbers of elements or ranges in stature. Applies to individual context only)
Element range = LL=lower limb, UL = upper limb, R = Ribs, V = vertebrae, HC = horncore, Pel = pelvis, Mand = mandible, F = foot bones, T = teeth
Butchering = c = cut, ch = chopped
Gnaw = Gnawed bone – c = canid
Path = number of relevant pathologies seen

Ctxt	Tr	Feature	Feature No.	Pot date	Qty	Wt (g)	Species	NISP	Adult	Juv	Element range	Butch.	Path	Comments
02	2	Pit	3	10th - 11th	1	16	Sheep /goat	1	1		ul (hu)	c, ch		humerus, cut around lower mid-shaft
08	2	Pit	5	11th - 13th	3	32	Cattle	2	2		f, scap	c, ch		c/ch scapula blade frag, dph (hoof)
08	3	Pit	5	11th - 13th			Sheep /goat	1	1		v	c, ch		sag.ch axis vertebrae, additional cuts
24	1	Pit	23		3	25	Mammal	2			ul, v	c, ch		neural spine and ?hu frag, both butchered, prob cattle
24	1	Pit	23				Sheep /goat	1	1		ul	c, ch		hu shaft. Boiled texture
28	1	Pit	27	13th - 14th	21	174	Cattle	14	12	2	r, ul, ll, f, pel	c, ch		10 sections of rib, split MT,

Ctxt	Tr	Feature	Feature No.	Pot date	Qty	Wt (g)	Species	NISP	Adult	Juv	Element range	Butch.	Path	Comments
														pph, uf rad and pel
28	1	Pit	27	13th - 14th			Mammal	1						fragment
28	1	Pit	27	13th - 14th			Sheep /goat	1		1	ul (dist fe)			proximal unfused femur
28	1	Pit	27	13th - 14th			Duck sp.	2	1	1	ll, scap			Short stocky bone, large species of duck
28	1	Pit	27	13th - 14th			Bird	2			ul			juvenile humerus (?Fowl) and radius
28	1	Pit	27	13th - 14th			Fish	1						
30	1	Pit	29	11th - 12th	66	620	Cattle	7	7		r, ul	c, ch		2 distal tibs - 1 heavy chopped, butchered ribs
30	1	Pit	29	11th - 12th			Sheep /goat	11	4	7	ul, scap, v	c, ch		range of limbs and vert, scapula
30	1	Pit	29	11th - 12th			Pig /boar	3		3	pel, ul, f	c, ch		
30	1	Pit	29	11th - 12th			Bird - Fowl	19	15	4	ul, ll, scap	c, ch		
30	1	Pit	29	11th - 12th			Bird - Goose	8	8		ul, ll	c, ch		
30	1	Pit	29	11th - 12th			Bird - Teal	1	1		ul	cuts		humerus with cuts on caudal distal shaft
30	1	Pit	29	11th - 12th			Bird	1						synsacrum, probably fowl
30	1	Pit	29	11th - 12th			Mammal	16						
31	1	Pit	29	11th - 12th	19	84	Cattle	3		3	ul, v	c, ch		uf distal tibia, neural spines
31	1	Pit	29	11th - 12th			Mammal	5				c, ch		
31	1	Pit	29	11th - 12th			Bird - Goose	1	1		ul	c, ch		radius
31	1	Pit	29	11th - 12th			Bird - Fowl	8			ul, ll, scap	c	1	infection in tibiotarsus, not severe
31	1	Pit	29	11th - 12th			Bird	2			shaft fragments	c		
47	1	Pit	27	L12th - 14th	3	14	Mammal	2			r	c, ch		chopped and cut rib fragments
47	1	Pit	27	L12th - 14th			Fish	1						
48	1	Pit	27		4	54	Cattle	4			r	ch, c	1	one healed fracture
50	1	Pit	29		7	67	Cattle	6	6		r, scap	c, ch		scapula fragment and sections of rib
50	1	Pit	29				Sheep /goat	1	1		ul	ch		humerus fragment
52	WS5			16th - 18th	1	24	Cattle	1	1		f	ch		talus, chopped

Measurements following Von Den Driesch, 1976.

Ctxt	Species	Element	Fusion.	Gl	Bd	Dd	BT	HTC	BatF	Bfd	A	B	SD	Bp	Art. End	Comments
28	Duck sp	tmt	f	53.3	11.8								4.9	11.5		
30	fowl	tmt	uf	71.8	19.2								5.4			
30	fowl	tmt	uf	72.1	14								5.9			
30	fowl	tmt	f	65	13.6								6.8			
30	fowl	tmt	f	62.6	10.8								6.6			
30	fowl	tmt	f	63.5	10.4								6.2			
30	fowl	tmt	f	78.9	14.2								7.8			spur removed
30	fowl	fe	f	90.4	16.5								8.1			
30	fowl	fe	f	79.9									7.1			
30	fowl	fe	f	70.8	14.1								11.7			
30	fowl	tib	f		12.3								6.6			
30	fowl	tib	f		10.6	9.2							5.8			
30	fowl	tib	f		11	11.2							5			
30	fowl	cor	f	56.8												
30	fowl	cor	f	55.9												
30	fowl	scap	f												12.9	
30	fowl	cmc	f	40.4												
31	fowl	hu	f	61.8	14.1								6.1			
31	fowl	tib	f	94.8	10.1	10.2							5.9			
30	Goose	hu	f		21.6								19.3			
30	Goose	cmc	f	84.8												
30	Goose	cor	f	75												
30	Teal	hu	f	57.1	10								4.6			
31	cattle	tib	uf		51.2	40.3										
30	p/b	rad	uf	111	30.6	23.5							12.1			
02	s/g	hu	f				25.6	11.8					13			
30	s/g	scap	f												21.5	
30	s/g	tib	uf	125.7	26.4	18.7							14.7			
30	s/g	rad	uf	131	27.3	18.2							20.1			
30	s/g	fe	uf	93	23.8	23.2							11			
30	s/g	hu	f				27.4	11.1					13.9			

Appendix 6: Photographic Archive of NHER 282N

(Selected images appear below)

This register was compiled by Giles Emery 27th June 2012 using colour slides taken during the excavation of works carried out in the summer of 1975, led by M.W.Atkin. General location of 134 to 136 King Street (TG 2356 0811).

Frame	Description	SSD	Dir.	Scales
1	Area A and B: Foreground -Cellar with baulk of infill at street frontage, rear – C19th pamment floor above natural/surface	A	SE	2x2m, 1x1m
2	Natural/levelled surface with ?post/stake holes. NB: Linear ?ditch/'storm drain'	B	NE	1x1m
3	Pillar? NB: Poss. blocking of portal??	A	SE	1x1m, 2x2m
4	As shot 3 but slot beyond in progress (Area C) NB: prob. Evidence for early flint packed footings cut by 'storm drain' in slot shown to the rear of shot, in Area C	A	SE	1x1m, 1x2m
5	As shot 3 but slot beyond in progress (Area C)	A	SE	1x1m, 1x2m
6	'Pillar'	A	NE	1x1m
7	Infill of cellar abutting cellar wall shown in baulk section	A	ESE	1x1m
8	Infill of cellar shown in baulk section (chalk – soil/rubble/soil)	A	NE	1x1m, 1x2m
9	?Post-medieval NW to SE wall	A	?WNW	1x1m
10	Flint lined well	A	SE	1x2m
11	Cellar wall exposed at street frontage (baulk of infill removed)	A	NE	1x1m, 1x2m
12	Detail of shot 11: Timber ghost and poss. robbed stonework	A	NE	1x1m, 1x2m
13	Continuation of wall at frontage past cellar revealed in plan	A	NE	1x1m
14	Internal corner of cellar – note render	A	SE	1x1m
15	Slot up to street frontage in Area B: shows two phases of build, ?C15th above flint packed footing of ?13th/14th	C	SE	1x1m
16	?C15th wall removed to examine med. Footings below	C	NE	1x1m
17	?C15th wall removed to examine med. Footings below	C	SE	1x1m
18	Linear, ?poss. 'storm drain'	B	SE	1x1m
19	Post/stake hole cluster – NB: out of real-time sequence (taken before Shot 11)	B	NE	1x1m
20	Post/stake hole cluster – NB: out of real-time sequence (taken before Shot 11)	B	NE	1x1m
21	?poss. taken of construction trench for earlier med. Wall?- NB: out of real-time sequence (taken before Shot 11)	B	NE	1x1m
22	Post/stake hole cluster (close-up) – NB: out of real-time sequence (taken before Shot 11)	B	SW	1x1m
23	Newel staircase base, wall remnant (plus p.med. wall)	A	SE	1x1m, 1x2m
24	Newel staircase base, wall remnant (plus p.med. wall)	A	NW	1x1m, 1x2m
25	Newel staircase base, wall remnant (plus p.med. wall)	A	NW	1x1m, 1x2m
26	Detail elevation of cellar wall	A	SE	1x1m
27	Frontage areas A, B & C backfilled – rear areas D, E & F opened	D & E	SW	-
28	Rear baulk of Area D (NB: chalk filled pits cutting sloping soils)	D	SW	2x2m
29	Rear baulk of Area D (NB: chalk filled pits cutting sloping soils)	D	SW	2x2m
30	SE facing section (rear half) of Area D	D	NW	2x2m
31	SE facing section (shallow half) of Area D	D	NW	1x2m
32	Opposing section to Shot 31	D	SE	2x2m
33	?P.med. wall footing above sloping soil horizons	E	SE	1x2m
34	Chalk filled pit, plus large deep ?earlier pit	E	SW	1x2m
35	Various foundation cuts, ?poss. profile of ?linear/'storm drain'.	F	SW	1x2m
36	?P.med. wall footing (opp. side to Shot 33)	F	NW	1x2m
37	Baulk section	F	NE	1x2m
38	Overall shot of Area F	F	NW	1x2m
39	Burial (skeleton well preserved but lower legs truncated by a pit)	D	SW	1x2m
40	Burial (skeleton well preserved but lower legs truncated by a pit)	D	NE	1x2m
41	Burial, NB: later build up and chalk filled pits above)	D	NW	1x2m
42	C20th dividing NW to SE wall (built on earlier ?p.med. flint footings)	B	SE	1x2m
43	C20th dividing NW to SE wall (built on earlier ?p.med. flint footings)	A	NW	1x2m
44	Dividing wall extending pout from workshop to street frontage	B	SE	1x2m
45	Late P.med. Property wall at frontage	B	N	1x2m
46	Overall site viewed from King Street – with trenching of Areas D, E & F open	-	SW	-
47	Out of sequence shot of additional postholes near cluster	B	SW	1x1m
XX	Unknown and unlabelled slide – poss. not taken during this excavation…	-	--	-


1


5


14


15


25


28


29


41


46


19th May 2012

Figure 3. Site Plan. Scale 1:250

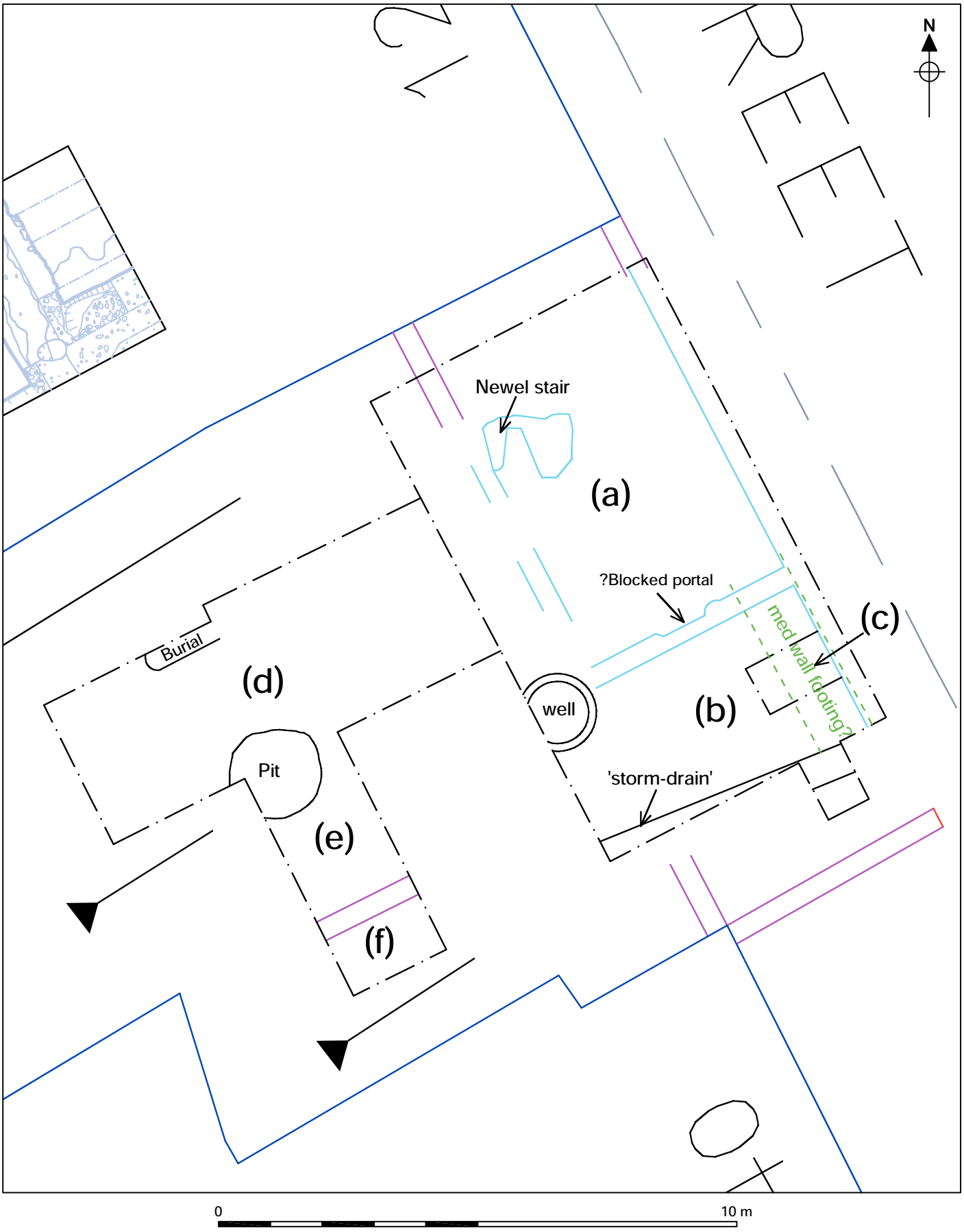


Figure 4. Atkin's Excavation - schematic plan. Scale 1:100

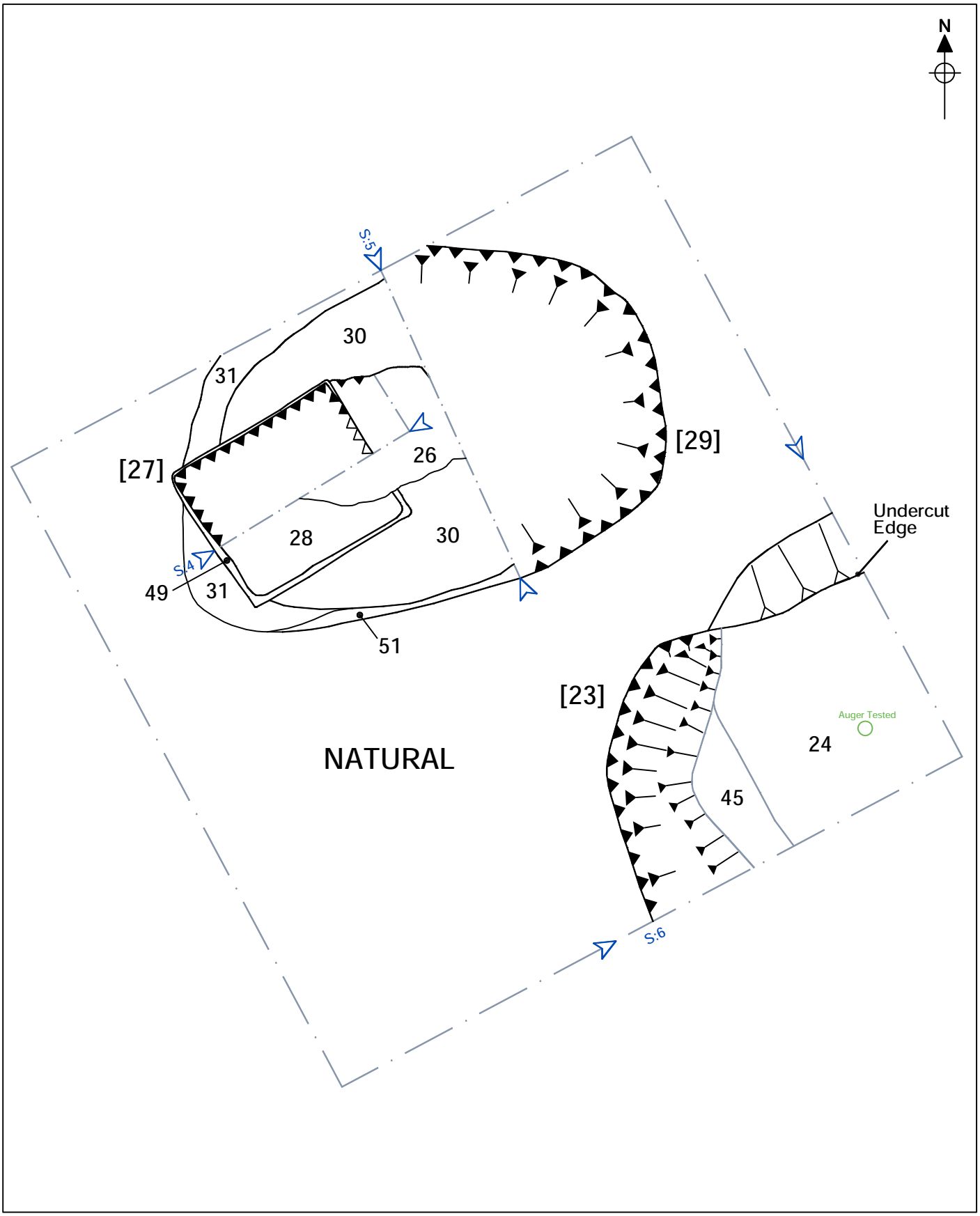
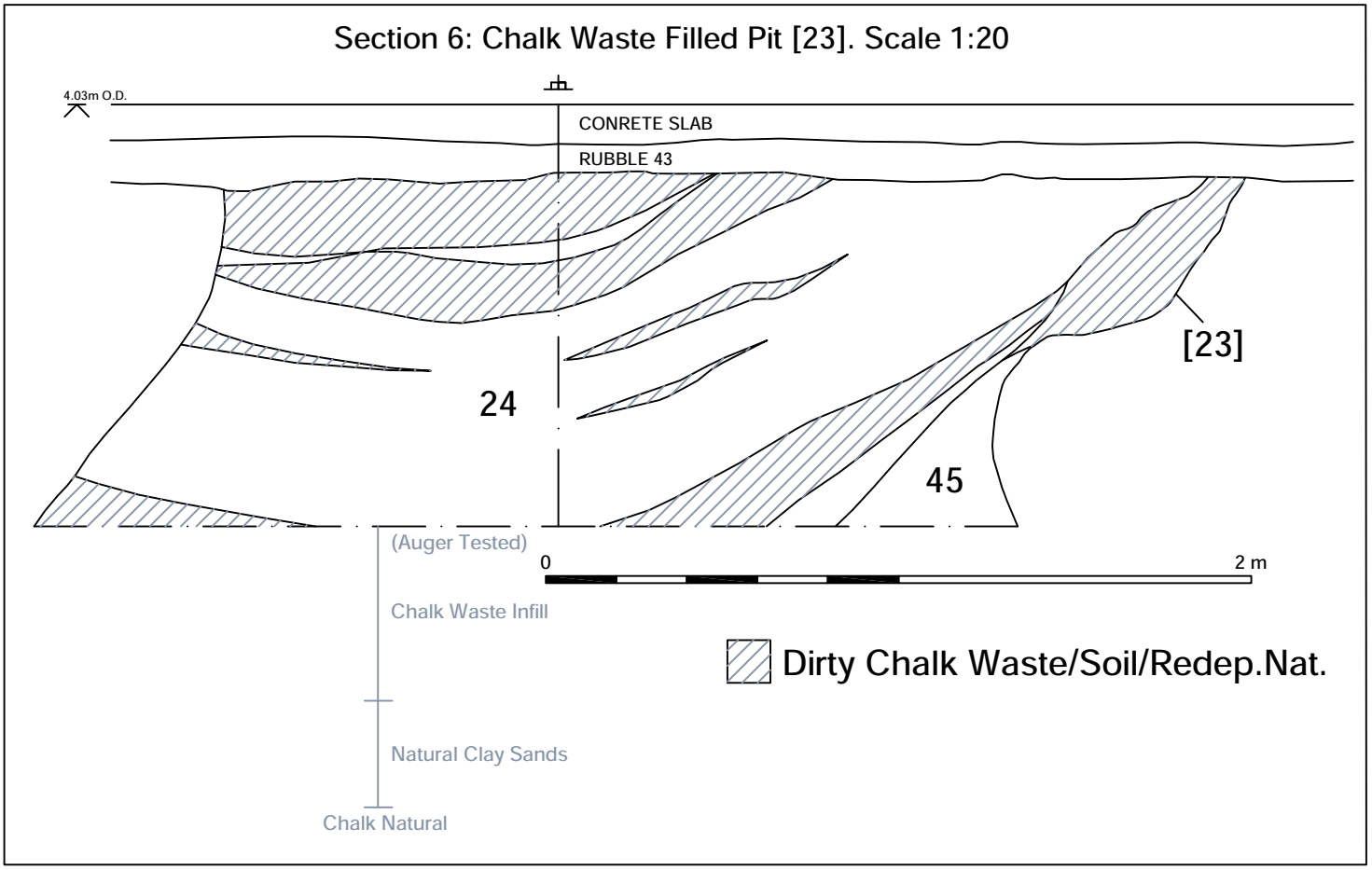


Figure 5. Trench 1 plan. Scale 1:30



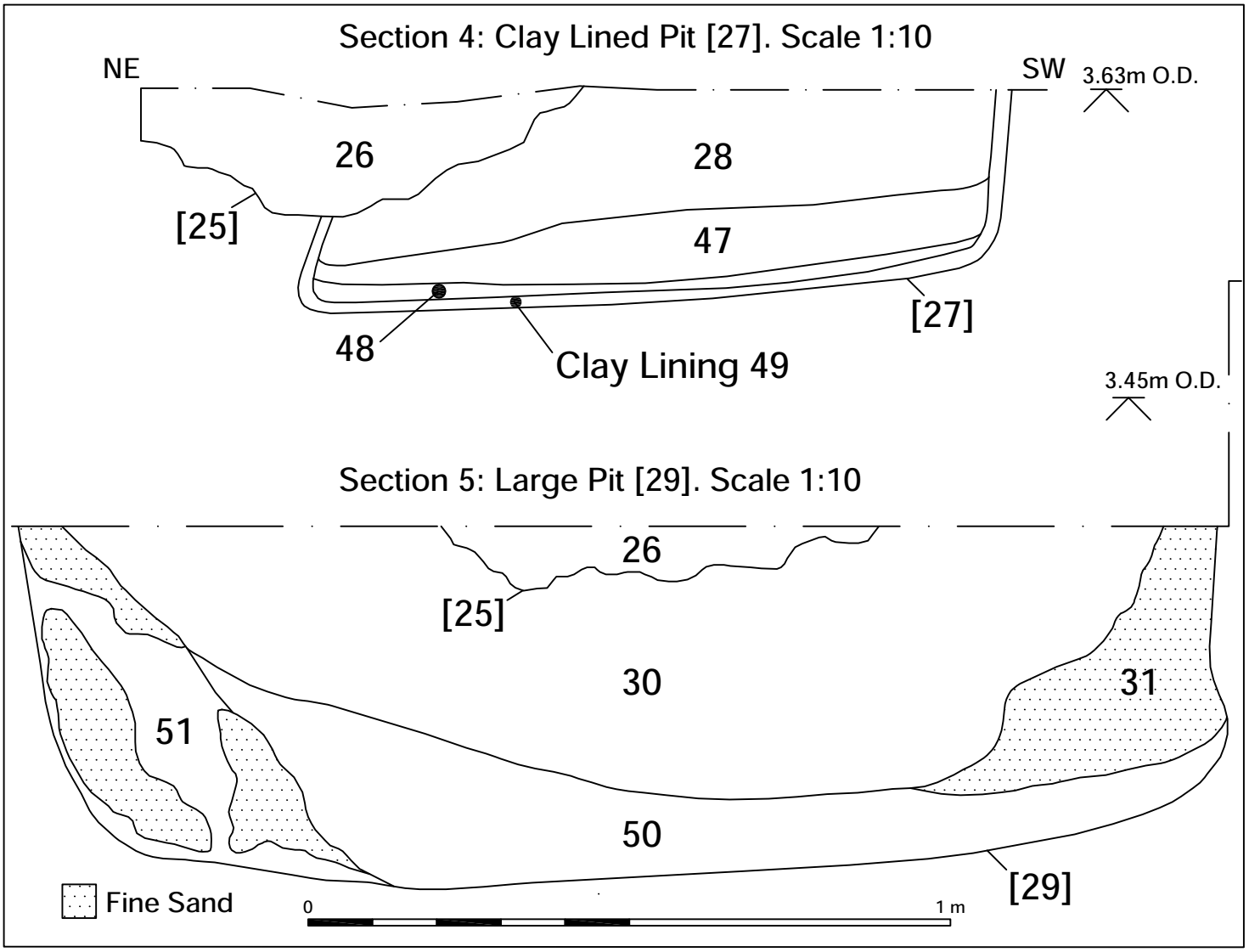


Figure 6. Trench 1 Sections.

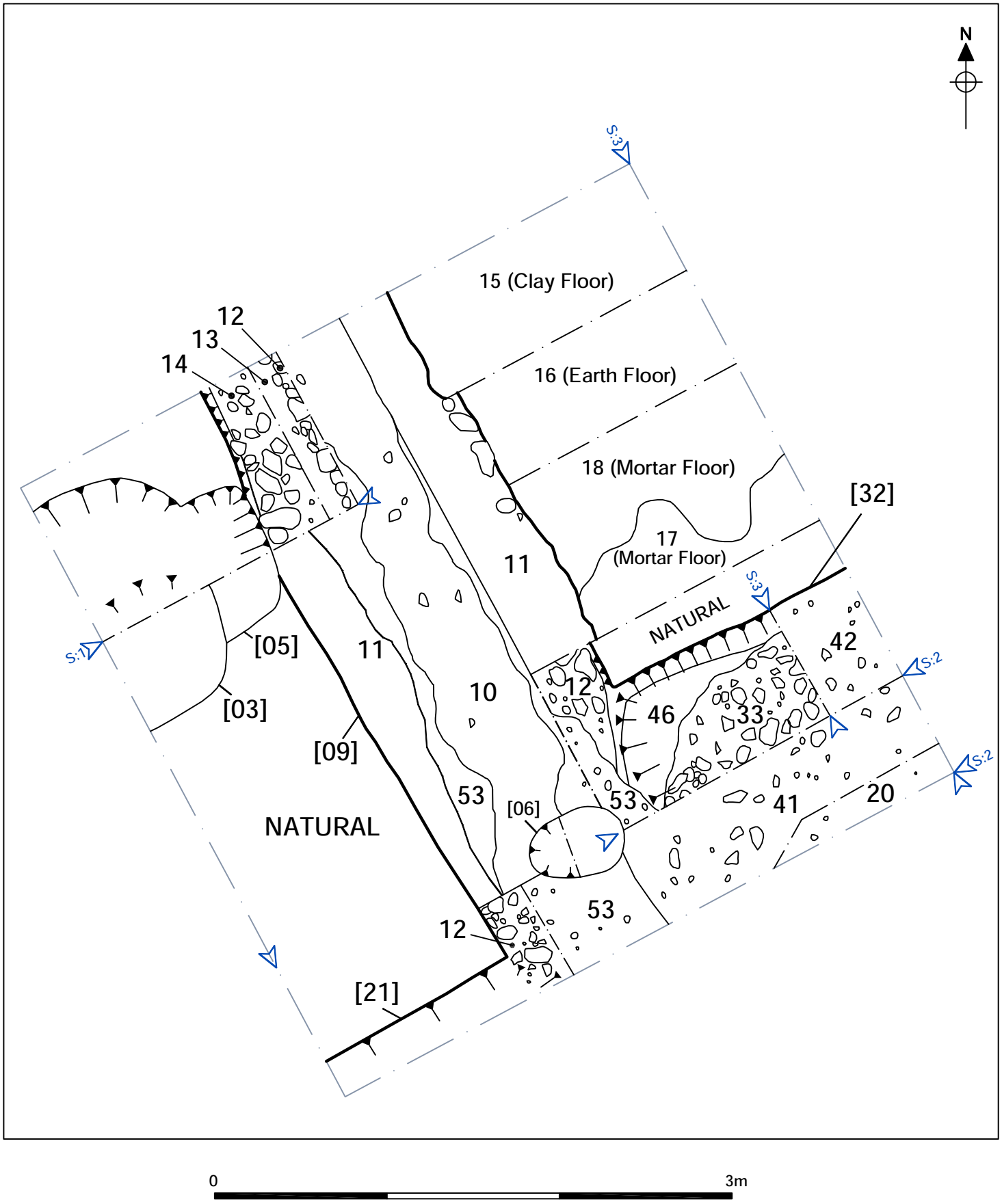


Figure 7. Trench 2 plan. Scale 1:30

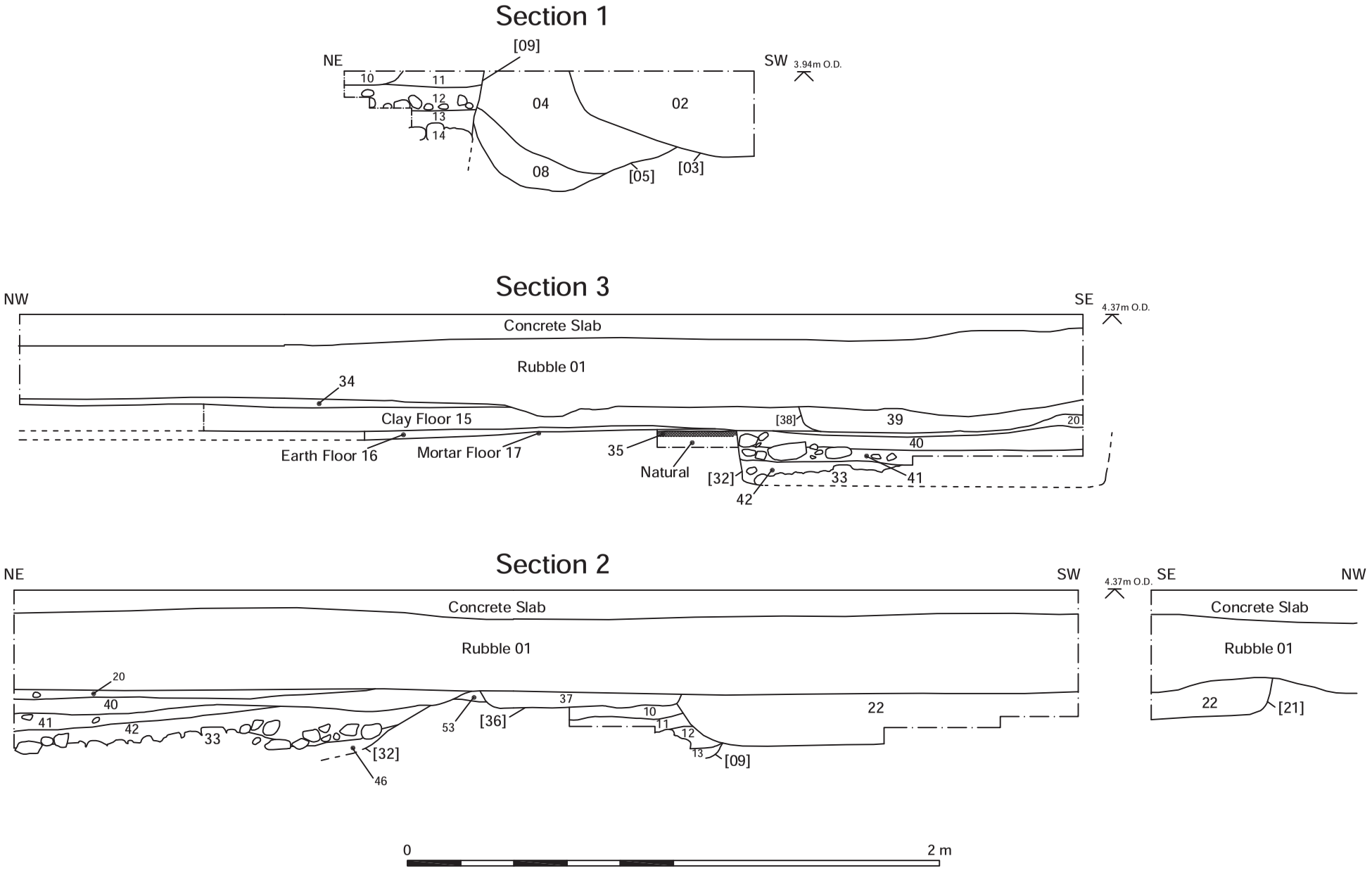


Figure 8. Trench 2 Sections. Scale 1:20