An Archaeological Assessment & Updated Project Design (UPD) for a programme of Mitigation Work at 126 to 140 King Street, Norwich, Norfolk.

Prepared for Heritage Development Ltd

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Archaeological Assessment & UPD for a programme of Mitigation Work at 126 to 140 King Street, Norwich, Norfolk, NR1 1QE.

Location:	Norwich
Grid Ref:	TG 2354 08120
NHES Event No:	ENF130774
Date of fieldwork:	4th February to 7th May 2013

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 This Assessment & Updated Project Design (UPD) summarises the interim results of a phase of fieldwork carried out in advance of development at 126 to 140 King Street, Norwich. This document defines the tasks and resources required to bring the archaeological work to a successful conclusion.

1.2 As stipulated in condition 12C, approval and acceptance of this Assessment & UPD by the HES is required prior to any occupation of the development.

2.0 PROJECT BACKGROUND

2.1 Following the results of an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching (Norvic Archaeology Report 24), the Historic Environment Service (hereafter HES) requested that a further Programme of Archaeological Work be undertaken in response to the development of residential properties (with a single retail unit) on land at 126 to 140 King Street, Norwich.

2.2 Prior to development, a mitigation strategy was accepted by Ken Hamilton (Senior Planning Archaeologist) on behalf of the HES as described in the *Norvic Archaeology Specification for a Programme of Mitigatory Archaeological Work* (Emery, July 2012).

2.3 Norvic Archaeology was commissioned by Heritage Developments Ltd, to provide and undertake a programme of archaeological work (hereafter PoAW) in advance of residential development at 126 to 140 King Street, Norwich. The on-site mitigation work was required to ensure that any archaeological features, deposits and structures which may be modified, damaged or destroyed by the development were suitably investigated and recorded via controlled archaeological methods to recognised standards.

3.0 AIMS

3.1 The general objectives of the on-site archaeological work was to recover as much information as reasonably possible on the origins, date, development, phasing, spatial organisation, character, function, status, significance and the nature of social, economic and industrial activities of any archaeological information encountered.

3.2 Period resource assessments set out in the document Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties (Glazebrook 1997; Brown and Glazebrook 2000) and Research and Archaeology Revisited (Medlycott 2011) pose specific research questions for periods ranging from the Palaeolithic to the Modern period which may be of relevance to this programme of work.

3.3 The general aims of the overall archaeological programme of work can be summarised as follows:

- *To ensure that any archaeological features encountered on site are identified, investigated appropriately and recorded.*
- *To establish, as far as possible, the extent, character, stratigraphic sequence and date of archaeological features and deposits encountered during necessary groundworks forming part of the development., and the nature of the activities*

- *To explore any evidence for social, economic and industrial activities which occurred at the site during the various periods or phases of its occupation*

- *To present the archaeological data recovered in the form of an archive report that will provide the basis for a synthetic summary of the results to be published in a format appropriate to the significance of the results.*

3.4 Most significantly, this project may provide further evidence relating to the former presence of the Friars of St Mary known to have occupied a location either adjacent to, or possibly on, the northern half of the site. In addition, *in situ* deposits of Saxon to Post-Medieval date have the potential to provide new information regarding the urban development of King Street, its social and economic character and the nature of its early origins as part of the Saxon settlement of *Conesford;* which formed a significant role in the development of the early medieval town of Norwich.

3.5 The archaeological data collected from the site has the potential to contribute to several broad regional research agendas, in particular our understanding of past urban and social organisation in the town. Such sites are recognised as offering a wide range of possible data and opportunities for interdisciplinary study, as highlighted by Ayers in Glazebrook (1997) (Research & Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties, EAA Occasional Paper 3, 61). The value of such work has again been raised in Medleycott (2011) (Research & Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties Revisited, EAA Occasional Paper 24, 87) which highlights the need for greater understanding of urban origins and their subsequent trajectories of development. Again, deposits along King Street have the potential to provide such evidence of long-term change through analysis of complex stratigraphic sequences.

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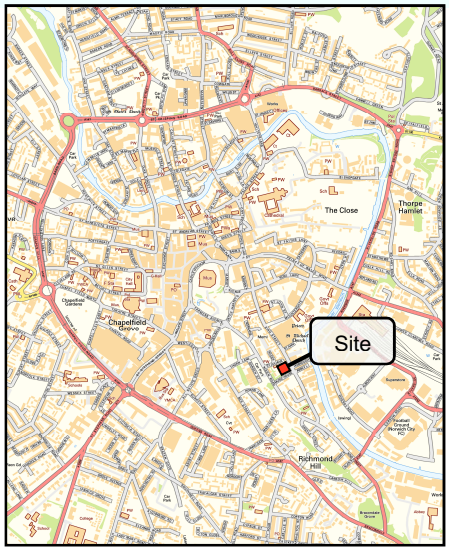
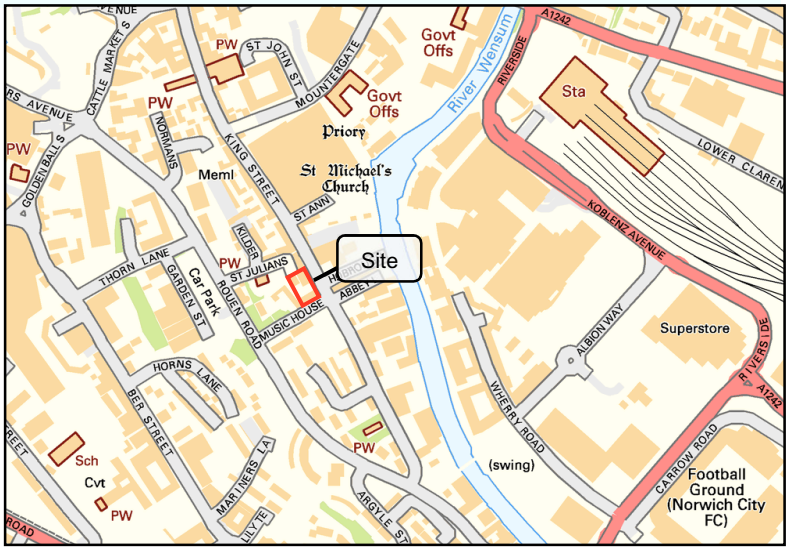
The representation of a road, track or path is no evidence of a right of way. The representation of features as lines is no evidence of a property boundary.

Figure 1. General site location

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





4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL & HISTORIC BACKGROUND

4.1 General background

The development site is located to the west of King Street on the corner of Music House Lane and 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). St Julian's Alley runs to the north of the site with St Julian's Church located to the northwest. To the west are single storey industrial buildings which have held consent for redevelopment for YMCA 'Move On' accommodation. To the south of the site on the opposite side of Music House Lane is a currently empty plot which has consent for redevelopment for residential units. The site itself has recently been cleared of industrial units previously used for car servicing and repair. To the northwest corner of the site is a building which has been dated, in two phases, to 1870's and 1888 which is of some historic interest and will be partially retained as part of the development

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.

4.2 Site Specific Background

The full archaeological and historical background specific to the site, along with detailed results of the evaluation has been documented in Norvic Archaeology Report 24 (Emery, June 2012). The summary extract is presented here:

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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5.0 ON-SITE MITIGATION WORK

The archaeological mitigation strategy proposed by the Specification (Emery 07/2012) was carried out in the following phased manner (Areas refer to those as defined in Emery, 07/2012):

5.1 Main Pile plan

All pile pit locations were archaeologically investigated and recorded in an initial phase of site work, ahead of development. Where pile locations at the street frontage were shown to be on the line of medieval walls, pile locations were relocated at the request of Ken Hamilton of the Historic Environment Service. This phase of the project was carried out over the course of c. 14 working days with a team of two archaeologists, with additional excavation work required for F28 where the corner of an extant medieval wall was discovered.

5.2 Areas A, B & C

Although minor landscaping was originally proposed at the rear and centre of the site, with the aim of creating a more gentle slope to create a suitable parking surface across the central area (between the two retained concrete slabs), a total reduction strategy was undertaken by the client which required significant ground reduction across the entire central area. This instigated a significant departure from the initial monitoring requirement and instigated the need for an open area excavation under controlled archaeological methods to accommodate an agreed formation depth, to the satisfaction of the Historic Environment Service.

The excavation was undertaken in two main phases, with the rear part of the area excavated second, to include the line of a retention wall (replacing the proposed continuous line of concrete piles) at the rear of the site. The overall excavation programme lasted 24 days for a team of up to four archaeologists with significant archaeological deposits encountered across the site which required investigation and recording to achieve the desired formation level.

Archaeological monitoring amounting to a single attendance was undertaken during machine reduction by the client of the rear baulks of the excavation area to the levels required for the construction of the retaining walls.

5.3 Area D

This area was sited on the access area at the south-east corner of the retail unit where some ground reduction was initially thought to be required. This was to be excavated archaeologically to a suitable depth, however a change in architectural requirements deemed this work unnecessary.

5.4 Area E

A lift pit was excavated archaeologically during the excavation phase of works to the natural geology as originally proposed.

6.0 ASSESSMENT

The following section presents an assessment of the archaeological remains recorded during the programme of archaeological work and of the artefactual and environmental material recovered. This assessment considers the potential of the data-set to address any specific research aims. It also aims to identify areas where further analysis work or research is required to meet those aims.

6.1 Factual Data

The provisional table below summarises the general material that forms the documentary archive which includes material generated during the evaluation phase of the project.

FACTUAL ARCHIVE			
	Eval	Exc.	**Total**
Contexts	52	700	**752**
Sections	6	107	**113**
Plans	5	62	**67**
Monochrome Print Sheets*	1	7	**8**
Digital Images**	93	822	**915**
Index Book	1	1	**2**
CAD Plan	1	1	**2**

*Each of c.24 to 36 individual images
**Pre-rationalised (dual camera used on site) of c. 300 subjects

6.2 The Historic Periods

Eight main historic periods have currently been identified within the artefactual assemblage:

Period	Name	*Date Range*
1	Late Prehistoric	*2300 to 800 BC*
2	Late Saxon	*10th to 11th*
3	Early Medieval	*11th to 12th*
4	Medieval	*13th to 15th*
5	Late Medieval to Early Post-medieval	*15th to M16th*
6	Post-medieval	*M16th to 18th*
7	Late Post-medieval	*19th to E20th*
8	Modern	*M20th-21st*

6.3 Site Potential

No conclusive phasing has yet been undertaken for all contexts but preliminary spot dates based primarily on pottery finds and initial stratigraphic observations has been utilised. 752 contexts have been allocated of which 180 relate to cut features and 32 to masonry elements.

A broad range of contexts can be classified as medieval in date, which includes postholes, midden pits, extraction pits, layers, floor surfaces, trample layers, masonry walls for buildings and construction trenches, along with make-up and soil layers.

Late medieval to early post-medieval features include pits, extraction/chalk waste pits, postholes, wells, masonry walls for buildings and boundaries, cellars, a brick latrine tank, soil and make-up layers and two boundary ditches at the rear of the site.

Post-medieval and late post-medieval features include pits, postholes, masonry walls (buildings and boundaries), wells, make-up and soil layers.

A single shallow pit has been classified as prehistoric in date, although a scatter of worked flint has been collected as residual material gathered from medieval to post-medieval features across the site.

Plate 2: Corner of a medieval stone building (looking SSE) [1x2m & 1x0.3m Scales]

6.4 Preliminary results

The main archaeological features currently identified from data collected during the fieldwork are discussed briefly here by period and theme in order to assess the significance of the evidence recovered.

Prehistoric pit

A single shallow prehistoric pit ([122]) was discovered in the south-east area of the site within the confines of Pile Trench F11. This feature contained a large number of burnt flints, along with flint shatter fragments, a single pig/boar tusk and two struck flints and is currently thought to be of late Neolithic to Bronze Age date. This pit appeared to contain a large number of heat affected stones as residual waste from a hearth.

The presence of a prehistoric feature is of significant interest as very few such features have been located at river frontage sites within the city.

Thirty-nine struck flints have been collected as residual finds from medieval and later features across the site which indicate a general background of prehistoric activity

Cess pits and waste pits (Late Saxon to Early Medieval)

Up to sixteen Late Saxon to Early Medieval oval and square shaped pits appear to have served as both *ad hoc* sand extraction pits and cess pits. A fully articulated young dog burial was found neatly buried within the corner of a cess filled pit. These pits are mainly limited to the rear of the site and may assist in defining former plot boundaries.

Plate 3: A Late Saxon/Early Medieval Cess Pit (looking NE) [1x0.5m Scale]

Postholes of uncertain date (?Late Saxon/Early Medieval)

A small number of postholes were discovered at the street frontage sealed below medieval deposits. Although sterile of dating material, these have been tentatively suggested to be evidence for Late Saxon to early medieval timber structures along the King Street frontage.

Large medieval extraction pits (11th to 14th century)

A large number (c. 15) of often sub-oval and sub-rectangular intercutting pits were identified and investigated which generally measured around 2m in length and over 1m in depth. They contained fairly rapid infill deposits, with some re-deposition of natural materials and chalk along with large volumes of fairly homogenous soils. They appear to follow a dispersion pattern which may mark out former medieval linear boundaries or plots. The majority of these pits have been interpreted primarily as short-lived sand/clay extraction pits with a smaller number utilised as possible midden pits. The dating and phasing of this activity is yet to be examined in detail, but currently an early medieval to 13th to 14th century date range is suggested by the finds assemblages collected from these features.

Plate 4: Medieval Extraction Pits (looking SW) [2x2m & 1x1m Scales]

Human Skeletal Remains – disarticulated residual finds (medieval)

A small number of human remains were collected during the work and formally identified during this assessment. The elements are all parts of the lower right leg, most likely from a single individual.

The material was collected from medieval pit fills recorded at Foundation Trench F33, which is worthy of note as this is within very close proximity to a single medieval burial encountered by M.W. Atkin in 1975, which was missing its lower legs due to later medieval pit disturbance.

The burial recorded by Atkin was interpreted as 13th to 14th century in date and was in relatively good condition. Atkin suggested that this was an isolated inhumation associated with the former presence of the Friars of St Mary at the site.

?Medieval landscaping

Evidence for some form of lateral landscaping event of medieval to early post-medieval date was recorded, primarily in the north-west area of the excavation zone. This is currently suspected to date to the construction of the medieval building on the site, but detailed stratigraphic analysis is required to more fully understand the sequence of events in this area.

Medieval stone building (?13th to 14th century)

In 1975, ephemeral evidence for a medieval building was revealed by Atkin along the street frontage, characterised by a flint-packed foundation trench which he described as running parallel, but just inside the modern building line. This may well equate to the front wall of a medieval building or range of buildings identified in Evaluation Trench 2 placed by Norvic Archaeology on the northern half of the site.

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. During the evaluation 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 suggested a building or range of more than one storey. No remnant of building stone was present above the level of the footings and traces of robber trenching may have been present.

The results from the subsequent mitigation work have now added a considerable volume of additional evidence relating to the presence of such a medieval building or range of buildings, its possible extent, its construction method and likely date. A dense stone and clay packed footing trench was identified in several of the pile-pits along the street frontage, in line with Atkin's observations. In addition, the same footings were also identified and investigated as a return along Music House Lane, as far as F17. Remarkably, the rear line of this footing trench was also picked up within pile pits F31, F33 and F6 which aligns very well to the line of the north-south wall recorded in Evaluation Trench 2.

Plate 5: Corner of a medieval stone building revealed by the enlarged area of F28 (looking SSE) [1x2m & 1x0.3m Scales]

Even more of a surprise was the discovery of medieval stone walling exposed within the pile trenches F26, F27 & F28, which lay just a few centimetres below modern makeup. The trench at F28 was expanded to attempt to accommodate space for a pile location off the wall line, which showed that the medieval wall had been built upon by a post-medieval wall running in line with the street frontage but was itself the corner of a substantial building which made use of fine Caen stone quoins. A tight sequence of floor surfaces was also recorded against the extant walls which appear to include temporary construction surfaces and mortar floors.

The uniformity of the layout and construction method strongly suggests a contemporary date for the construction of a single building range, with a width of c. 10.5m and a length of c. 30m, a very impressive and expensive property, comparable in size with the 14th century Hall House at Dragon Hall which measured c. 28m in length.

Spreads of mortar rich demolition waste were recorded close to the street frontage which may relate to either the construction or demolition phase of this building, which was all but robbed out prior to the 15th century redevelopment along the street front.

Plate 6: Wall of a medieval building constructed on a flint packed footing trench revealed within the confines of F26.
[1x1m, 1x0.5m & 1x0.3m Scales]

Boundary Ditches at rear of site (Late Medieval to Early Post-medieval)

Stratigraphically above Late Saxon and early medieval features towards the rear of the site and cutting a medieval soil horizon were two linear features, interpreted as boundary ditches of late medieval date. They are on a north to south alignment, with a smaller ditch ([667]) running

intermittently and parallel to the large ditch ([664]), which may be a later reinstatement of the same boundary. The large ditch measured c. 2m wide and 0.8m deep and contained a series of fills which include ashy layers of domestic waste. Pottery of 15th to 16th century date were collected from the fills, along with an assemblage of butchered animal bone and a number of small finds which include strapends, belt fittings and part of an iron billhook.

Once infilled, the ditches were truncated by several discrete waste pits which can be assigned a similar 15th to 16th century date, indicating that the boundary ditch was established and then infilled within a relatively short period of time.

Plate 7: Late medieval/Early Post-medieval boundary ditch/ (looking NW) [1x4m & 2x1m Scales)

The presence of these ditches allows for a greater understanding and interpretation of the extent of late medieval plot boundaries, while cultural material collected from the fills of the ditches can be attributed to local household activities at the site.

Brick Latrine Tank (Late Medieval to Early Post-medieval)

A large late medieval brick built latrine tank was uncovered at the rear of the site which once served a rich household believed to belong to the Boleyn family who may have occupied the plot to the rear of the site, off Music House Lane. The brick and flint walled structure was brick vaulted with a small access chute. It was aligned east to west and measured c.3m long by 1.5m wide and c. 2.5m deep.

The fills of the tank appear to indicate that it was mostly emptied of cess prior to becoming infilled with a mixture of chalk, brick rubble (some from the robbed vaulted roof) and rubbish laden soils. A large assemblage of finds collected from the various fills includes butchered animal bone, window glass, pottery of Late 15th to 16th century date, a wine glass fragment and brick and tile. A compacted organic rich 'cess' layer at the base of the tank, directly above natural chalk, has been sampled for further analysis. A small fragment of flax toilet rag was recovered from this layer.

Plate 8: Brick Latrine Tank (looking SE)

Chalk filled pits (Late medieval to post-medieval)

Several large rectangular and elongated 15th to 16th century pits of c. 1m depth were encountered across the middle and rear areas of the excavation area. They were particularly notable as they contained large volumes of chalk waste, some of which had been in a partly liquid state upon deposition. These pits may contain waste from chalk and lime working along the base of the Ber Street ridge, the location of several 15th to 16th century lime-kilns known from historic records. It is also possible that some may be relatively short lived slaking pits, although their primary use was most likely as sand and clay extraction pits.

Plate 9: Chalk waste filled pit (looking NNW) [1x1m Scale]

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 historically 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.

?Timber framed building (?14th to 15th century)

Possible evidence for an intermediate phase of land use may be present in the form of a linear, clay-filled foundation trench and several postholes, along with a complex sequence of mortar and clay floor surfaces. Currently, this evidence may suggest that a timber framed building of 14th to 15th century date occupied the site following the near complete demolition and quarrying of the medieval building range. Alternatively, this building may be contemporary with the 15th century stone building range which it may respect. Several discrete zones of oxidised floor surfaces and ashy residues may relate to this building, either indicative of a conflagration event or some form of hearth-based or minor industrial activity associated with its use. A complete quern stone was discovered set within a clay floor that had been subjected to a roasting heat. A more detailed stratigraphic analysis is required to fully interpret this evidence.

Sub cellars of late medieval buildings

Evidence relating to the known remains of a 15th century building with a sub-cellar and newel staircase located at the street frontage was found both in pile pits and the excavation area. This building was first exposed by Atkin during limited excavations at the site in 1975, as part of the Norwich Survey. The results of Atkin's work are described in detail in Norvic Archaeology Report 24. Pile pit F24 encountered the east-west wall of the sub-cellar, while F25 was excavated down through backfill from the 1975 investigation above a thin chalky-clay cellar floor. Below the floor was an earlier medieval pit ([217] capped by clay which contained ashy fills and pottery of 13th to 14th century date.

Both additional pile pits along the street frontage and the open area excavation revealed evidence for a second sub cellar adjacent to the first. Although it has walls of its own construction, the second sub cellar also reused a substantial segment of medieval wall along the street frontage. Tentative evidence may also suggest the presence of a third sub cellar, obscured by later post-medieval walls and the retention of the 1940s concrete slab for the garages. A small square cell-like formation of flint and mortar post-medieval walling off the back of these buildings is currently under review but is now thought to be made up of a corner remnant of 15th century building truncated by 18th to 19th century walling and not a discrete feature of one single build (such as a square cess pit). The 15th century corner was also truncated by a later post-medieval well, which by necessity incorporated part of the wall into its construction.

The results of this work has the potential to expand upon the known extent of the 15th century building defined by Atkin, with the potential for confirming the former existence of a longer range of 15th century housing along the street frontage, which seem to have made good use of the substantial remnants of an earlier medieval building along the King Street frontage.

Wells

A total of five wells have been encountered during archaeological work across the site.

A well capped by an early 20th century brick dome was uncovered within the central excavation area. This proved to be void within to a depth of 5m, with water at a depth of 3.6m. The well was lined with post-medieval brick & flints to a depth of 3m where it met the chalk. It truncated the

remnants of a ?15th century wall and incorporated part of the wall into its construction.

An infilled post-medieval flint and mortar lined well was recorded against the footings of the 19th century carthouse, where it had been exposed by an inspection pit. This matches the location of a pump marked on the 1st Edition OS plan of 1885.

The edges of two wells were revealed within the confines of two of the pile pits. The well discovered in F21 along the boundary with Music House Lane matches the location of a pump marked on the 1st Edition OS plan of 1885 where it serves a small courtyard off Music House Lane. The fabric of this well includes ?reused medieval bricks and the shaft was loosely infilled by C19th brick rubble, which may relate to 1940s bomb clearance of the site.

A late medieval to early post-medieval well, within the confines of pile pit F12 in the south-east area of the site, was constructed of flint cobbles and occasional medieval bricks. It contained a dense sedimentary clay-silt below a possible midden deposit. Although a few medieval finds were collected (including painted medieval window glass), pottery sherds indicate that the well became infilled by the 17th century.

Another well was previously recorded on the site within the 1975 excavation trench, which was assigned a 15th to 16th century date by Atkin.

Late Post-medieval buildings and rubbish pits

The partial remnants of several later post-medieval walls and floor surfaces relating to 18th to early 20th century occupation were recorded primarily at the front part of the site, with parts of possible boundary walls seen in the middle and rear of the site, although later walling and floor surfaces exposed by the rear excavation baulk may related to a former domestic building shown on 19th century plans.

A small number of pits and postholes relating to this historic period were recorded, which include 18th century rubbish pits which contained domestic refuse and ashy dumps from which a small number of broken wine bottles of 18th century were collected.

Remnants of a brick floor surface at the street frontage shows evidence of soot damage sealed below rubble, which may relate directly to the bomb damage of the 1940s when the site was swiftly cleared and the workshops installed.

18th to 19th century cellar

A rubble filled cellar was identified below the concrete slab in the north-west corner of the site during the excavation of engineering inspection pits. The wall of the cellar was a hard flint and mortar build with occasional reused medieval brick. The location of this cellar appears to match a building shown on the 1st Edition 1885 plan, where a stepped access is depicted. The same building range is present on Hochstetter's plan of 1789, whilst earlier plans of this part of the site show only show only garden plots off a street frontage along King Street.

1975 Excavation trenching

The full extent of the investigation trenches made by Atkin and his team in 1975 was identified within the excavation area. The backfill was easily recognised and no features within the area were exposed as formation levels did not require any significant reduction of these areas. It appears that half of a complete and fire roasted/cracked quern stone was chased out of the northern baulk of their central excavation area. The void created by the removal of these pieces of lava stone was subsequently infilled by their modern backfill but only after one of the team had placed a 1975 drinks can into the void. Unbeknownst to the excavator, the section was more complex than recorded, with a horizon of thin floor surfaces made of mortar and clay, within which the originally complete (but fire-cracked) quern stone was set horizontally.

Modern loading bay and service runs (1970s+)

Several 20th century brick drains and service runs were encountered closer to the front of the site. The timber and concrete revetment walling for a loading bay relating to the late 1970s use of the site

was discovered towards the rear of the excavation area, this was installed following the 1975 excavation and caused limited disturbance to archaeological deposits.

Lateral deposits and main subsoil/make-up horizons (medieval through to modern)

Several main phases of soil build-up and imported make-up accumulation have been provisionally identified across the site. This includes evidence for a possible conflagration event of medieval date identified by a thin spread of ash laden material recognised primarily (but not limited to) the south-east corner of the site.

Little evidence for a stable Late Saxon to Early medieval soil horizon was observed during the work. This is postulated to be due to some form of significant extraction and topographic modification event in the early medieval period which may have seen the extensive removal of subsoils followed by a modification of the more dramatically sloping rear part of the site to create a suitable building platform. This may also account for the presence of large extraction pits and the disposal of large volumes of soils within them.

Towards the rear of the site, early medieval activity was sealed below a soil horizon, which preceded later medieval activity. A later medieval soil horizon was present from which numerous medieval small finds were collected, including strapends, decorative mounts, weights and coins. A significant build-up of soils and imported chalk waste is present at the rear part of the site from the early post-medieval periods, itself sealed below 18th to 19th century garden soils and make-up layers.

A more detailed analysis of such soil and make-up horizons is required to more fully understand the deposition history across the site. However, this evidence has the potential to contribute to any examination and interpretation of land-use and activity at the site across nearly a millennium of human occupation.

6.5 General Summary of Archaeological Potential

Overall, the results from the excavation are very positive, with evidence for several significant phases of activity at the site ranging from the Late Saxon through to modern historic periods, with a hiatus of medieval to late medieval activity. Evidence for prehistoric activity is also present within the residual finds assemblage of prehistoric flints, along with a single shallow pit which appears to indicate Neolithic to Bronze Age hearth activity.

The presence of *in situ* archaeological remains providing evidence of Late Saxon to early medieval use, along with subsequent urban development and occupation in the form of medieval and late medieval buildings, is of particular significance. Such evidence has the potential to provide new information on the urban development of this particular area of King Street (which is one of the earliest streets on Norwich and has been defined as part of a pre-Conquest settlement), its evolving social and economic character and the nature of its possible historic link to a relatively short-lived ecclesiastical house.

Cess pits, quarry pits and a small number of possible structure features have the potential to demonstrate the nature of Late Saxon to early medieval land use here. The topography of the site appears to have been altered during a medieval phase of quarrying activity, evidence for former early plot boundaries and the extent and demand of such activity can also be explored.

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 place 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.

Commerce on King Street was linked to a growing 13th century merchant class, which nucleated around the waterfronts and in particular the 'new port' along King Street. In addition, the developing waterfront attracted other members of the prospering classes, notably monastic houses (Shelley 183, 2005). Only a handful of the eighteen secular stone buildings known through documentary

evidence to have been in existence prior to 1300 (Rutledge 2002 – gazetteer) have been located, and of these, only two survive in anywhere near their original state – both along King Street (Dragon Hall and Music House). 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. Evidence gained here through this excavation has the potential to examine a high status property on the west side of the street, set further back from the wharf. This may allow for a greater understanding of how such buildings may have appeared and were arranged in relation to a growing urban environment.

The discovery of this additional stone building along King Street adds a significant piece of information to this relatively small corpus of information. The site can be discussed in relation to current interpretations and narratives of King Street's medieval development, which by the 1400s had flourished in to a commercial zone augmented by monastic houses and town houses of the gentry.

Residual evidence collected as Caen stone fragments incorporated into the footings trenches and pit fills across the site have the potential to highlight the presence of a an earlier stone building in close proximity to the site, which may have been destroyed or damaged by fire. Similar residual evidence for such a building or buildings was noted in finds assemblages collected from Dragon Hall.

The demise of a high status house on the site is apparent, which appears to have suffered severe quarrying followed by a possible phase of neglect with large numbers of quarry pits and chalk waste deposits identified across the site indicative of sand and clay extraction along with chalk mining and possible slaking. This change in land use can be further examined along with an apparent redevelopment of the site in the later medieval period which saw the construction of a new range of subdivided buildings at the street frontage and a possible timber framed building to the rear.

Following further analysis of the stratigraphic and artefactual data, an archive resource can be produced which discusses the evidence in full for past land use and activities alongside the residual evidence for medieval diet, economy and status as represented by the artefactual material. The context of the evidence can be reviewed against known historical sources and excavated material which may augment our current understanding of Late Saxon and early medieval activity and the late medieval and post-medieval urbanisation in this area of King Street.

6.6 Artefactual Assessment

The finds and environmental material from the site is discussed in separate Assessment Summaries below, supported by basic quantitative information throughout the text. The significance of each assemblage is assessed below, both in relation to the site itself and any wider importance. All reference to context spot dates is provisional and subject to revision following more detailed stratigraphic analysis. Details of any appropriate further analysis required to meet the aims of the project are also presented in this section.

Plate 10: Pottery Rim Sherd (NB: burnt quernstone in the background)

Immediate conservation requirements were undertaken directly following fieldwork with repackaging undertaken as necessary during the assessment phase. All finds are packaged according to standard museum specifications, in general following the guidelines laid down in Environmental Standards for the Permanent Storage of Excavated Material from Archaeological Sites (UKIC 1984) and Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long Term Storage (Walker 1990).

Analysis of the finds collected during the previous Evaluation phase of work was presented in Norvic Archaeology Report 24. Where appropriate, the finds information from the Evaluation phase may be integrated into the finalised specialist reports in the post-assessment phase of works.

The table below summarises the finds that form the majority of the artefactual assemblage recovered from the Evaluation and subsequent Mitigation work.

Finds Assemblage	Evaluation			Mitigation			Combined		
Type	*Quantity*	*Weight (kg)*	*No.of Contexts*	*Quantity*	*Weight (kg)*	*No.of Contexts*	*Total Quantity*	*Total Weight (kg)*	*Total No.of Contexts*
Animal Bone	128	1.110	10	1071	12.388	144	1199	13.498	154
Ceramic Building Materials	10	11.485`	4	148	34.884	71	158	46.369	75
Clay Tobacco Pipe	-	-	-	16	0.90	3	-	-	-
Coal	-	-	-	8	0.221	7	-	-	-
Coins & Tokens	2	0.003	2	8	-	7	-	-	-
Fired Clay	-	-	-	11	0.247	3	-	-	-
Flint – struck	-	-	-	41	0.789	19	-	-	-
Flint- burnt	-	-	-	35	1.161	7	-	-	-
Flint - building	-	-	-	1	1.913	1	-	-	-
Glass – bottle	-	-	-	16	1.420	3	-	-	-
Iron Nails	2	0.020	1	45	0.680	23	47	0.700	24
Lead – misc.	3	0.029	3	11	0.189	7	14	0.218	17
Metal Working Debris	-	-	-	1	0.139	1	-	-	-
Mortar	1	0.019	1	8	0.826	7	9	0.845	10
Pottery	38	0.633	11	682	13.365	139	720	13.998	150
Shell	9	0.097	5	282	2.883	68	291	2.980	296
Stone – misc.	2	0.098	2	4	0.388	4	6	0.486	6
Stone – c. 50% of whole lava quern	-	-	-	1	103.6	1	-	-	-
Stone - worked	8	1.034	2	40	8.221	22	30	9.255	32
Human Bone	-	-	-	4	-	2	-	-	-
Small Finds	-	-	-	101	1.124	39	-	-	-

6.6.1 Pottery

By Sue Anderson

Introduction

A total of 682 sherds weighing 13.365kg from 139 contexts were assessed. Table 1 provides quantification by fabric. A detailed catalogue listed by context has been produced for inclusion in the final report/archive.

Methodology

Quantification was carried out using sherd count, weight and estimated vessel equivalent (eve). The minimum number of vessels (MNV) within each context was also recorded, but cross-fitting was not attempted unless particularly distinctive vessels were observed in more than one context. A full quantification by fabric, context and feature is available in 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 are based on Dallas (1984), and forms on Anderson (2004). Form terminology for medieval pottery is based on MPRG (1998). Other wares were identified based on Jennings' Norwich work (Jennings 1981). 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 onto an Access database.

Description	Fabric	No	Wt/g	Eve	MNV
Thetford-type ware	THET	101	1020	0.80	101
Thetford Ware (Grimston)	THETG	6	75	0.03	4
Early medieval' sandwich wares	EMSW	3	21	0.11	3
Stamford Ware Fabric A	STAMA	2	12		2
Saxo-Norman Wares (general)	SXNO	1	2		1
Total Late Saxon		***113***	***1130***	***0.94***	***111***
Early medieval ware	EMW	49	248	0.10	41
Yarmouth-type ware	YAR	14	94	0.05	5
Yarmouth-type non-calcareous	YARN	1	6		1
Early medieval sparse shelly ware	EMWSS	3	9		3
Stamford Ware Fabric B	STAMB	1	2		1
Pingsdorf Ware	PING	2	8		2
Total early medieval		***70***	***367***	***0.15***	***53***
Medieval coarseware	MCW	5	56	0.10	5
Grimston coarseware	GRCW	5	41		3
Local medieval unglazed	LMU	111	1071	1.46	104
Unprovenanced glazed	UPG	1	4		1
Grimston-type ware	GRIM	57	911	1.00	55
Yarmouth-type glazed wares	YARG	3	41		1
London-type ware	LOND	2	30		2
Developed Stamford Ware	STAMC	1	2		1
Flemish Blue-Grey Ware	FLBG	2	14		2
Aardenburg Ware	AARD	2	9		1
Flemish greyware	FLGW	1	13		1
Saintonge	SAIN	2	91		1
Andenne Ware	ANDN	1	6		1
Total medieval		*193*	*2289*	*2.56*	*178*
Unprovenanced late medieval	NLLM	2	70		1
Late medieval and transitional	LMT	136	4000	2.05	104
Late Grimston-type ware	GRIL	7	138		5
Surrey Whiteware transitional	SWWT	2	16		2
Siegburg Stoneware	GSW1	2	26		2
Raeran/Aachen Stoneware	GSW3	15	493	0.30	8
Dutch-type redwares	DUTR	29	887	0.50	16
Dutch redwares unglazed	DUTU	4	97		4
Beauvais Stoneware	BEAS	1	5	0.16	1
Spanish tin-glazed ware	STGE	1	13		1
Total late medieval		*199*	*5745*	*3.01*	*144*
Iron-glazed blackwares	IGBW	1	15		1
Glazed red earthenware	GRE	26	1114	0.21	23
Staffordshire-type manganese glazed	STMG	11	488		12
Tin glazed earthenwares	TGE	8	92	0.48	8
Staffordshire-type Slipware	STAF	5	97	0.14	5
Staffs-type slipware on red earthenware	STAFT	11	397	0.29	8
Cologne/Frechen Stoneware	GSW4	9	175	0.06	8
Dutch-type slipwares	DUTS	2	44	0.13	2
Total post-medieval		*73*	*2422*	*1.31*	*67*
English Stoneware	ESW	3	67	0.72	2
English Stoneware Nottingham-type	ESWN	2	36	0.06	2
English Stoneware Staffordshire-type	ESWS	9	517		8
Staffordshire white salt-glazed stonewares	SWSW	8	409	0.14	7
Westerwald Stoneware	GSW5	11	369	0.51	2
Total modern		*33*	*1398*	*1.43*	*21*
Unidentified	UNID	1	14		1
Grand Total		**682**	**13365**	**9.40**	**575**

Table 1. Pottery quantification by fabric.

Summary of the assemblage

Late Saxon pottery formed a relatively high proportion of this assemblage and this period group was dominated by Thetford Ware. Only a few identifiable vessels were present and most were medium and large jars, including a few body sherds from large storage vessels with applied thumbed strips. One ginger jar rim was also present. A few non-local Late Saxon wares were also present, including Stamford Ware and an unsourced ware.

Early medieval wares included sherds of the typical Norwich fabrics, particularly EMW and Yarmouth-type ware. Only three rims were present, comprising two jars and a ginger jar. Other wares included body sherds in unprovenanced shelly fabrics, Stamford Ware type B, and Pingsdorf Ware.

The medieval group was the second largest in this assemblage (by sherd count) and was dominated by local medieval unglazed wares, including jars, bowls and jugs. Most of the identifiable forms were developed types belonging to the second half of the medieval period. The non-local medieval coarsewares included two bowl rims in fabrics similar to Thetford Ware and some body sherds in medium sandy fabrics. Glazed wares were dominated by Grimston Ware, included a few body sherds from highly decorated jugs. Other glazed wares came from Lincolnshire, London and Yarmouth. Imported Flemish blue-grey (Paffrath) and greyware sherds were also present, and there were body sherds of Netherlands Highly Decorated (Aardenburg) Ware, Andenne Ware and Saintonge.

The large late medieval group comprised largely LMT redware sherds typical of the production sites on the Suffolk border, as well as some which may have been made closer to Norwich. Most of the vessels were cooking vessels (pipkins, cauldrons, flat pans) or jugs, with only one storage vessel and two bowls being identified. Other English late medieval wares were sourced from Grimston and the Surrey-Hampshire border, but both fabrics were rare in this group. More common were Dutch-type redwares (some of which may have been made locally in the Dutch style rather than being imported), and Rhenish stonewares. Less common imported wares comprised a small drinking bowl in Beauvais (or possibly Siegburg) stoneware and a body sherd from a Spanish tin-glazed vessel.

The 16th–18th-century group included glazed redwares (bowls, jars, tankard, a possible lantern) and tin-glazed vessels (bowls, plates, drug jars), most of which were probably locally made. A number of Staffordshire-type slipware plates, mugs and brown-glazed tankards were present. Imported wares comprised a few fragments of Frechen and Cologne stoneware and two Dutch slipware vessels (a North Holland handled bowl and an unusual small tripod-footed dish).

The modern pottery in this group was largely of 18th/19th-century date and some of it was probably contemporary with the later post-medieval vessels. A number of English stonewares were present, including white salt-glazed stoneware bowls and jars of mid-18th-century date, white-dipped stoneware tankards of the same period, a brown mug/tankard, and two sherds of Nottingham stoneware of 19th-century date. Sherds of a Westerwald stoneware chamber pot and a large tankard were of late 17th or 18th-century date.

One sherd in a fine highly micaceous pale buff fabric was unidentified. The inner surface was lost. It may be a non-local Thetford variant, or possibly a Roman or late medieval sherd. The context may help in identifying this fragment.

This assemblage contains several of the less commonly occurring pottery types to be found in medieval Norwich, although all have been identified on at least one site in the city previously. Such a variety of sources is typical of a waterfront location in a port and may simply reflect trade being carried out in these areas rather than necessarily indicating status.

Pottery by context

Table 2 shows the quantities of pottery by feature type.

Description	No.	Weight (g)
Pit fill	430	8179
Post-hole fill	6	531
Cellar fill	7	272
Construction fill	5	25
Ditch/gully fill	18	694
Well fill	12	237
Feature fill	90	1902
Capping	1	25
Surface	3	18
Layer/make-up	81	1003
Subsoil	2	57
Finds	27	422

Table 2. Pottery quantification by feature type.

Much of the assemblage had been deposited in pits. The largest single groups were from pits [356] (late medieval; 51 sherds) and [575] (18th c. 62 sherds).

Based on pottery dates alone, 36 contexts may be placed in the Late Saxon/early medieval phase, 48 can be phased as medieval, 40 as late medieval, 9 as post-medieval and 4 as modern. This does not take into account stratigraphy or other finds evidence. Using these pot phases provides some indication of the degree of residuality in the group. Based on this, up to 43.4% of Late Saxon, 31.9% of early medieval, 25.3% of medieval, 3% of late medieval sherds and 2.7% of post-medieval sherds may be residual. None of the later material was obviously residual, although given the broad date range of the post-medieval pottery, some sherds could have been over 100 years old when finally deposited. Overall, however, for a heavily disturbed urban site, the degree of residuality does not appear to be excessive.

A list of pottery groups by feature with suggested spotdates has also been created awaiting final analysis to be included in the final report/archive.

Assessment of potential

This assemblage contains a wide variety of pottery types of Late Saxon to recent date, although the majority spans the 11th–16th centuries. The dateable pottery of high medieval date mainly belongs to the second half of the period (C13th-14th) and it is possible there was a hiatus in activity (or at least deposition of rubbish) during the 12th century. The assemblage can be compared with other large assemblages found at sites along King Street in recent years, including material from Dragon Hall (Anderson 2005) and 144–162 King St (Anderson 2012) and from sites elsewhere in the city. The small group of pottery from the evaluation will be included in the final report, and reference will be made to earlier finds from the 1975 excavation.

Spatial distribution of the pottery may be of value in determining the periods of use of areas within the site, and study of the pottery by site phase may provide further information on residuality which will be of value for other specialist analyses.

The potential of this assemblage is to provide evidence for dating and phasing of the site; pottery use, consumption and possibly manufacture; trade links both within and outside East Anglia; and possibly status of the occupants.

Estimate for analysis

This assemblage has already been fully recorded, so no further cataloguing is required. Following further stratigraphic analysis and phasing of the site the assemblage will require a phase of spatial and temporal analysis followed by the production of a more detailed report.

Additional work required by other specialists:

- Illustrations of five vessels, including three with decoration

Pots for illustration

110 LMU jug, everted rim, 100mm diam.

361 LMU jar, upright thickened rim, 180mm diameter.
214 Grimston body sherd with applied curving lines (plus digital photograph)
361 Grimston body sherd of face jug with applied decoration (plus digital photograph)
579 Dutch slipware dish with large white dot decoration and pulled tripod feet, 140mm diam.

6.6.2 Ceramic Building Material

Introduction

A total of 148 examples of ceramic building materials of varying size and completeness, weighing a total of 34.884kg, were collected from medieval, post-medieval and modern contexts across the site. The assemblage was collected primarily from pit fills and layers, with a small number of sample bricks taken from masonry features.

The assemblage includes:

- 87 examples of brick, weighing 28.699kg from 53 contexts;
- 7 floor tile fragments (four of which are glazed), weighing 1.088kg from five contexts
- 54 examples of roof tile (eight of which exhibit glaze), weighing 5.096kg from 34 contexts

The assemblage has been counted, weighed and briefly examined to assess fabric and forms present and to identify any unusual or diagnostic pieces. Fabric and forms have been characterised based upon previous work in Norwich (Drury 1993 and Anderson in Shelley 2005).

Pieces of note include:

- A whole early post medieval brick from context (262) which exhibits residual glazing on one head end, this may be a recycled brick originally used as part of a kiln;
- Two shaped medieval closer bricks from context 439, these were often used to complete 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);
- A small fragment of highly abraded brick of possible Roman fabric (61);
- Flemish style glazed floor bricks (later medieval) in both yellow and green, typical of ecclesiastical flooring in the region;
- Several examples of reused medieval roof tile exhibiting mortar on both surfaces, indicating their use in later walling or hearth places.

The majority of the brick collected is of estuarine fabric and of medieval date, with more complete examples exhibiting similar forms and medieval manufacturing methods to that described by Drury. They are generally of medium density estuarine fabric in dark pink to purple with some voids, tempered by very occasional clay pellets and grog, alongside a dark orange to pink fabric with more frequent clay pellets and occasional chalk inclusions with occasional wiped surfaces. These bricks exhibit straw and grass marks and sandy bases which may indicate a 13th to 14th century period of manufacture.

A smaller quantity of post-medieval and late post-medieval brick is present in the assemblage which includes some gault bricks and sandy ‘Norfolk’ red fabrics of 19th to 20th century date. These later fragments have mostly been collected to aid in the stratigraphic dating of rubbish pits and masonry structure across the site.

Recommendations for further work

Following this preliminary stage of assessment the assemblage, will be fully quantified and catalogued in detail with material cross reference to stratigraphic data. A small quantity of brick fragments (ten examples) was collected in the evaluation phase of work which will be incorporated into the final analysis.

Following more detailed analysis, a review of the final stratigraphic analysis and phasing of the site, the assemblage will be discussed and interpreted more fully. Much of this material is thought to derive from medieval to early post-medieval structures which formerly occupied the site. The assemblage has the potential to elucidate to a limited extent on the types of buildings and their

status within the urbanised environment of King Street. In particular the relatively high presence of medieval brick, roof tile and glazed floor tiles is worthy of note, as this material may derive from the clearance of medieval buildings at the site, which appear to include a building used as religious house by The Friars of St Mary of 'De Domina' from c.1290, their house passing to private hands following the Black Death of 1349.

6.6.3 Worked Stone

By Neil Moss

Introduction

A total 23 contexts containing 41 objects were examined of which 40 were architectural fragments. One object [01] comprised fragments of black shale with no clear evidence of working or alteration of any type, however black shale is not a mineral found locally in Norfolk. The nearest outcrops are as distant as Kimmeridge Bay in Dorset and Whitby in North Yorkshire. Shale was used as jewellery during most historic periods and it is possible that this is a residual find.

The architectural fragments come from a variety of different features. There were no identifiable or diagnostic mouldings present. Tool-marks were present on many pieces. Lime mortar and limewash were also present. A worked stone pro forma sheet has been created for each piece and forms part of the site archive, along with a photographic ID shot for each piece.

Observations and discussion

Stone types

This assemblage consists almost entirely of caen type limestone, [23] is an exception being of soft, micaceous, calcerous, sandstone.

Two further pieces [16]+[33] are of uncertain type. Both appear to be contemporary with the general assemblage but are characteristically darker than the typical caen stone and may be Northamptonshire or Lincolnshire limestone types.

Tool-marks

Tool-marks as a means of dating architectural stonework is more refined in certain geographical areas than others and must be seen as a developing technique. (*Association of Diocesan and Cathedral Archaeologists – Guidance Note 3, John Schofield & Mark Samuel 2010*).

There were two identifiable types of tool-marks: Adze marks and boaster or wide chisel marks.

The adze marks have a broadly curved or lenticular shape to them and are characteristic of Norman masonry. This type of mark often originates from work undertaken within the quarry where the softer limestones such as caen were easily shaped with the larger bladed adze, particularly when the stone was freshly hewn and retained a water-bound physical characteristic known as 'quarry sap'.

The boaster marks are characteristically straight and closer together and are typically found on exposed surfaces. The boaster is a more precise tool than the adze and would generally have been utilised on-site to enhance the finished surface of the stone. It is also possible that boaster marks could be found on jointing surfaces especially where a tighter joint was desired than may have been possible with an adzed surface.

Twenty-seven pieces have tool-marks present:

- Six pieces [06], [17], [24], [26], [28]+[32] have adze marks.
- Eleven pieces [05], [08], [09], [10], [12], [13], [14], [15], [19], [30]+[31] have boaster marks.
- Five pieces [07], [16], [27], [29]+[33] have both types of tool-marks.
- Five pieces [18], [20], [25], [35]+[38] have indistinct or unidentifiable marks.

Heat discolouration

Twenty pieces [03], [04], [05], [06], [07], [08], [09], [10], [12], [14], [15], [22], [23], [24], [26], [27], [28], [29], [30]+[33] have been subject to varying degrees of pink discolouration caused by thermal altering. The thermal alteration of limestone in this way requires high temperature and an extended time period. It is not possible to conclude that all these pieces were discoloured by the same event, but it cannot be discounted.

Mortar

The mortar is a sandy lime mortar and is of a type common throughout the medieval period. Seven pieces [03], [04], [06], [07], [31], [32]+[33] have mortar adhering to them:

- Two pieces [06]+[32] have mortar adhering to the adze tool-marks.
- One piece [31] has mortar adhering to the boaster tool-marks.
- One piece [33] has mortar adhering to both adze and boaster tool-marks.
- Three pieces [03], [04]+[07] have mortar adhering to broken surfaces.

The presence of mortar on surfaces with adze tool-marks is consistent with primary construction use, as the adze tooling would be expected to be found on the jointing surfaces. The presence of mortar on the boaster tool-marks whilst not conclusive is suggestive of reuse. Piece [33] is more interesting as it has mortar adhering to both types of tool-mark. The mortar adhering to the adze tool-marks is heat discoloured, as is the stone itself. The mortar adhering to the boaster tool-marks appears to be unaffected by heat discolouration. The presence of mortar that is subsequent to the scorching is strongly suggestive of reuse.

Limewash

Four pieces [07], [08], [09]+[10] have lime wash on boaster tool-marks. Each of these pieces shows heat discolouration with limewash applied to the surface after the event that produced the heat discolouration.

Dimensions

Only two pieces were in a complete enough state to allow original dimensions to be recorded, and in each case only one axis survived. [13] was 137mm and [27] was 149mm. These are certainly small enough to be of 11th – 12th century date.

Conclusions & Recommendations for further work

As an assemblage, there seems to be a marked consistency of tool-marks and stone type, which indicates a structure dating from the late 11th century through the 12th century and the early part of the 13th century. The lack of any mouldings and the sheer number of structures dating from this period in the locality mean it would be speculative to attempt to accredit them to any single building without a detailed analysis of their stratigraphic context. Currently the majority of contexts yielding fragment of worked stone appear to be of medieval date.

The scorching of many of the fragments most likely indicates a severe building fire and the presence of limewash over the scorched areas on some of the pieces suggests either refurbishment or reuse. A few pieces with mortar adhering may support reuse, but some caution must be maintained as this may relate to an entirely different episode from the limewash.

A finalised and detailed catalogue of the worked stone will be presented in the final report. No further cataloguing or descriptive work is required although a final review and discussion of the evidence for localised building structures and evidence for a house conflagration is recommended following a detailed stratigraphic work and phasing of the features identified across the site.

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6.6.4 Miscellaneous Stone

A total of four miscellaneous fragments of non-local stone were collected during the mitigation work, collected from four separate contexts, weighing a combined total of 388g. Small fragments of slate, hard micaceous sandstone and a piece of mudstone were collected along with a large abraded lump of chalk with a possible worked groove.

Recommendations for further work

Following more detailed stratigraphic analysis and phasing of the site, the presence of the various imported stone types can be discussed and interpreted more fully in relation to historic periods. A finalised and detailed catalogue will be presented within the final report along with a brief discussion on the possible uses for each stone type. The Silver Carrstone fragment and shale pieces collected during the Evaluation, and thought to be utilised in the medieval period for building stone and a possible mould respectively, will be included in this final report.

Context	Finds Type	Count	Weight (g)	Description	Prov. Context Spot date Only	Feature No.	Feature Type
148	Stone	1	320	Chalk	17th century	147	Well
702	Stone	1	38	Sandstone	Medieval	[703]	Pit
740	Stone	1	9	Slate	Medieval	[733]/[739]	Pits
754	Stone	1	21	Mudstone	Early Medieval	[753]	Pit
	Total	4	388				

6.6.5 Mortar

A total of eight fragments of mortar debris were collected during the mitigation work, collected from seven separate contexts, weighing a combined total of 826g.

The majority of fragments are sourced from flint wall fabric, as attested by the presence of various negative scars within the pieces. There are two main fabric types represented; a coarse, gritty chalk rich sandy mortar and a more friable, gritty sand rich mortar. The sandy mortar is more likely to be from floor bedding than walling and has much poorer structural cohesion. In general, these mortar pieces represent demolition waste from stone buildings of medieval to post-medieval date.

Recommendations for further work

Following more detailed stratigraphic analysis and phasing of the site, the presence and possible source of these mortar fragments can be discussed by period. A finalised and more detailed descriptive catalogue will be presented within the final report along with a brief discussion on the possible structures they may be sourced from.

Context	Finds Type	Source	Count	Weight (g)	Prov. Context Spot date Only	Feature No.	Feature Type
104	Mortar	?flooring	2	129	Uncertain	[103]	Pit
148	Mortar	Walling	1	135	17th century	147	Well
150	Mortar	Walling	1	274	17th century	147	Well
242	Mortar	?flooring	1	10	Uncertain	[241]	Pit
457	Mortar	Walling	1	121	Uncertain	[456]	?PH
564	Mortar	Walling	1	87	?Medieval	[560]	?Pit
645	Mortar	Walling	1	70	Uncertain	645	Layer
		Total	8	826			

6.6.6 Fired Clay

Introduction

A total of eleven fragments of fired clay, which can all be classified as daub, were recovered during the mitigation work, collected from three separate contexts, weighing a combined total of 247g.

Initial observations

The fragments from context (192) are particularly heat affected, being grey and reduced in appearance with numerous ?straw marks on one side and internally, along with a possible white residue on the opposite flat surface of each piece. It is possible that these pieces may represent part

of a false mould used in the casting of copper-alloy objects, such as bells and cauldrons. Alternatively, this could be a form of highly burnt wall render, bearing patches of lime-wash on its smooth surface.

The other fragments are of a more oxidised appearance, with reduced cores and chalky inclusions, of which three exhibit flat surfaces. One, with a particularly smooth and polished surface, also has a clear withie mark and is likely to be sourced from a wall, while the others may be from a hearth superstructure.

Recommendations for further work

Following more detailed stratigraphic analysis and phasing of the site, the presence of this small quantity of daub fragments can be discussed and interpreted more fully in relation to historic periods. A finalised and detailed catalogue will be presented within the final report along with a brief discussion on the possible structures they may be sourced from (industrial/domestic).

Context	Finds Type	Count	Weight (g)	Prov. Context Spot date Only	Feature No.	Feature Type
192	Fired-clay (Daub)	5	58	Medieval	192	Ashy Layer
569	Fired-clay (Daub)	1	29	Early Medieval	[559]	Pit
668	Fired-clay (Daub)	5	160	Late Medieval	[664]	Linear
	Total	11	247			

6.6.7 Metal Working Debris

A single fragment of vesicular slag was collected from the fill of a shallow pit of possible medieval date. The piece has a single concave surface and is likely to be a fragment of iron-working waste from a hearth bottom. The slag is most likely residual waste from bloomery smelting, a process used for iron smelting until the 16th century - and later in some areas - when it was superseded by the blast furnace process (Jones (ed.) 2001, 9).

Recommendations for further work

This single fragment appears to be the only evidence for ironworking in the vicinity of the site and offers very little further information.

Context	Finds Type	Count	Weight (g)	Prov. Context Spot date Only	Feature No.	Feature Type
459	MWD	1	139	Medieval	[458]	Shallow pit
	Total	1	139			

6.6.8 Coal

A total of eight fragments of coal were collected during the mitigation work, from seven contexts and weighing a combined total of 221g. The majority are examples of coal present within the fills of medieval features and may represent residual evidence of the use of sea coal within medieval households along the King Street frontage.

Context	Finds Type	Count	Weight (g)	Prov. Spot date Only	Feature No.	Feature Type
111	Coal	1	10	?L. Medieval	[109]	Pit
150	Coal	1	53	17th century	147	Well
578	Coal	1	97	?Medieval+		Soil layer
702	Coal	2	19	Medieval	[703]	Pit
708	Coal	1	10	Medieval	[707]	Pit
740	Coal	1	14	Medieval	[733] + [739]	Pits
757	Coal	1	18	Medieval	[758]	Pit
	Totals	8	221			

Recommendations for further work

Following more detailed stratigraphic analysis and phasing of the site, the presence of coal within features suspected to be medieval in date can be discussed and interpreted more fully. The presence of coal within relatively early medieval features in Norwich has been noted from several excavations within the urban core and this may be a similar occurrence worthy of further comment. A finalised catalogue will be presented within the final report.

6.6.9 Shell

A total of 282 shells were collected from 68 contexts across the site during the mitigation work, weighing a combined total of 2,883g. The shell is in variable condition, from fragile and flaking to good, with the majority in fair condition. Shell was collected from features of Late Saxon/early-medieval through to 18th/19th century features and, following more detailed stratigraphic analysis and phasing, some comment may be possible on the distribution and relative quantities, along with the forms of the shells themselves.

The shell assemblage has been quantified and individually scanned for significant modification or reuse (such as for use as painting pallets or for perforations indicative of use as weights and bird-scarers). Initial results and observations of interest are as follows:

- No shells were identified that may have been reused and the vast majority of shell collected is representative as food waste in the form of common oyster shells (Ostrea edulis).
- A very small quantity of other species was collected in the form of cockles, whelks and mussels. One context (589) produced a small number of land snails which were collected from the lower chalk rich fill of an early post-medieval cess tank.
- An example of a fire scorched oyster shell was noted in context (112), the fill of a pit containing hearth waste ([109]).
- Very few clear examples of shucking marks were noted, although a shell collected from (589) exhibits clear knife marks inside the lip.
- A very large and particularly well-aged oyster shell was collected from the post-medieval pit fill (574) which measured 122mm across and weighed 271g.

Shell Type	Quantity	No. of sources
Cockle	28	5 contexts
Land Snail	6	1 context
Mussel	4	1 context
Oyster	224	63 contexts
Whelk	20	5 contexts
Totals	*282*	

Recommendations for further work

The shell will be described in more detail with any evidence for shucking marks or other modifications noted. The shell assemblage will be discussed by period, following detailed stratigraphic analysis and phasing of the parent contexts. A small quantity of oyster shell (nine examples) was collected in the evaluation phase of work which will be incorporated into the final analysis. A full catalogue will be presented in the final report along with a final report on the shell assemblage. Currently none of the shell is considered worthy of long term curation.

6.6.10 Animal Bone

By Julie Curl

Methodology

The assessment was carried out following a modified version of guidelines by English Heritage (Davis, 1992). All of the bone was examined to determine range of species and elements present. A note was also made of butchering and any indications of skinning, working and other modifications. When possible, a record was made of ages and any other relevant information, such as pathologies.

Counts and weights were noted for each context with additional counts for each species identified. A record was made of measureable bones following Von Den Dreisch (1976) and Hillson (1996). Information was input into an Excel database and a basic summary catalogue has been produced in table form to be augmented in the final analysis stage and presented as part of the final report/archive.

The assemblage – provenance and preservation

A total of 12,388g of bone, consisting of 1071 elements, was recovered from 144 contexts. The remains were recovered from a variety of fills including a cess tank, layers, construction fills, postholes and a floor, with a majority of the bone (over 56%) recovered from pit fills. The majority of the remains were recovered from fills of a wide medieval date range, with some prehistoric, Saxon and post-medieval material. Quantification of the fauna assemblage by feature type, period and element count is presented in Table 1 and by weight in Table 2.

Feature Type	Period and element count						Total
	L.Med	*Med*	*PM*	*Preh*	*Sax/Med*	*Undated*	
?Ashy pit fill		5					5
?Cess Pit					171		171
?Pad	2						2
?PH		1					1
?Pit				1	1		2
Ashy layer					6		6
Cellar	10						10
Cess tank	90		4				94
Clean over	2						2
Construction		11				1	12
Demolition		7					7
Ditch	18						18
Floor		4					4
Gully					1		1
Layer	31	3	4			1	39
Linear	21						21
Linear/Pit		44					44
Make-up	2	11	2			2	17
No info						3	3
PH		1			3	1	5
Pit	287	196	34		45	23	585
Scoop		4					4
Trample		6					6
Well			12				12
Period Total	**463**	**293**	**56**	**1**	**227**	**31**	**1071**

Table 1. Quantification of the faunal assemblage by feature type, period and element count.

Overall the assemblage is in good condition and well preserved. Much of the assemblage has undergone some butchering and many bones are quite fragmented. A few fragments of bone show some burning, these burnt fragments seem to all be from pit fills and may be from food and cooking waste and domestic fire debris. A small amount of gnawed bone was seen during the assessment and suggests some waste was given to dogs. It is possible that more gnawed bone will be identified in the final analysis and it is quite possible that many bones were completely destroyed by dog activity.

Feature Type	Period and weight (g)						Total
	L.Med	*Med*	*PM*	*Preh*	*Sax/Med*	*Undated*	
?Ashy pit fill		38					38
?Cess Pit					839		839
?Pad	135						135
?PH		15					15
?Pit				5	11		16
Ashy layer					75		75
Cellar	272						272
Cess tank	1752		89				1841
Clean over	6						6
Construction		170				33	203
Demolition		35					35
Ditch	306						306
Floor		8					8
Gully					5		5
Layer	437	20	150			3	610
Linear	281						281
Linear/Pit		388					388
Make-up	7	40	22			16	85
No info						32	32
PH		14			40	6	60
Pit	3634	2334	540		81	388	6977
Scoop		18					18
Trample		29					29
Well			114				114
Period Total	6830	3109	915	5	1051	478	12388

Table 2. Quantification of the faunal assemblage by feature type, period and weight in grams.

Species, modifications and pathologies

At least ten species were identified in the assessment. Some groups such as bird, were identified only as bird and not to species at this stage, but it was evident that several species of bird are present. Further species are likely to be identified during a full analysis. Quantification of the assemblage by species, period and NISP can be seen in Table 3.

Species	Period and NISP						Total
	L.Med	*Med*	*PM*	*Preh*	*Sax/Med*	*Undated*	
Bird	*76*	*43*	*7*		*12*	*18*	156
Cattle	*44*	*29*	*5*		*2*	*4*	84
Dog					*171*		171
Dog/Fox			*1*				1
Fish	*34*	*5*	*2*			*2*	43
Herpetofauna		*10*	*1*		*25*		36
Mammal	*202*	*165*	*28*		*14*	*5*	414
Pig/boar	*30*	*14*	*6*	*1*	*1*		52
Sheep/goat	*64*	*19*	*5*		*2*	*2*	92
SM	*2*	*2*	*1*				5
SM - Rabbit	*11*	*6*					17
Period Total	***463***	***293***	***56***	***1***	***227***	***31***	**1071**

Table 3. Quantification of the faunal assemblage by species, period and NISP.

The most frequent species in terms of NISP is dog, however, this figure is somewhat distorted by the recovery of an articulated individual from a Late Saxon/medieval pit. Overall, the assemblage is dominated by the main domestic food mammals, with sheep/goat the most frequently seen and cattle in slightly less numbers and pig in lower numbers. Numerous bird bones were recorded and appear to consist of a variety of species.

Smaller quantities of herpetofauna (amphibian) bones were recorded from three periods and rabbit and other small mammal in three periods. A small canid bone was recovered from a post-medieval fill which may be from a small dog or fox and requires further comparison with reference material. Fish bone was also recorded from three periods and from undated material. As with the bird remains, more than one species is present, which need further identification.

The assessment scan did not highlight any major pathologies, which might suggest much of the food waste was from prime young animals culled before pathologies could take hold.

A range of butchering was seen throughout the assemblage and included skinning, carcass division, and removal of meat.

One pig/boar tusk was recovered from a Late Prehistoric ?pit fill (123), which was found with a range of flint waste. The isolation of this tusk might suggest a possible significance, such as ritual or worked material, possibly using the tusk as an amulet; although the isolation may be due to the poor preservation of bone from prehistoric features and the better preservation and survival of teeth.

Summary and recommendations for further work

The bulk of the remains in this assemblage are derived from primary and secondary meat waste. The assemblage includes a range of species that were used for food, including birds and fish, suggesting the consumption of a varied diet. The assemblage also includes the complete remains of a young dog buried with care within the corner of a Late Saxon/early medieval pit. Wild species are present in significant numbers within the assemblage which might suggest hunting or the acquisition of prime (and often expensive) meats.

Plate 11: Dog skeleton in the corner of a Late Saxon/Early Medieval cess pit (looking W) [1x0.5m & 1x0.3m Scales)

Numerous bird bones were seen in the assessment, with the highest number from late medieval contexts, which is a time of the consumption of a great variety of birds in Norwich. A variety of bird was evident from the assessment scan and more species are likely to be identified in a full analysis.

The assemblage has the potential to provide further information on diet, hunting and husbandry in this important part of the city through a range of periods. It is recommended that the faunal assemblage is recorded fully, with full species identification where possible, to produce an updated catalogue. Metrical data should be taken where possible to allow identification to species or breed and to allow and estimation of ages and stature. Following detailed phasing of the site, the assemblage can be examined and discussed by historical period. The data from the evaluation trenches may also be included in this final analysis where appropriate. There are indications of high status waste in this assemblage, which can provide further information on the extent of wealth in the city. The results should be compared with similar sites along King Street and within the city, as well as against national trends and parallels.

6.6.11 Human Bone

By Julie Curl

A small quantity of disarticulated human bone was recovered from this excavation. A summary of the material can be seen in Table 1. The human bone consists of four incomplete lower right leg bones. The bones may well be from the same individual, and the elements present suggest they are from a disturbed burial.

This material was collected from the fills of two pits of probable late medieval to early post-medieval date recorded at Foundation Trench F33, which is worthy of note as this is within very close proximity to the medieval burial encountered by M.W.Atkin in 1975, which was missing its lower legs due to later medieval pit disturbance. The burial was interpreted by Atkin as 13th to 14th century in date and in relatively good condition. Atkin suggested that this was an isolated inhumation associated with the former presence of the Friars of St Mary at the site. The Ministry of Justice has been notified that this material has been identified as human and is most likely sourced from the human burial previously lifted from the site.

Context	Quantity	Condtion	Age	Comp.	Side	Feature No.	Feature Type
522	2	Good	Adult	Incomplete	R	520	Pit
566	2	good	Adult	Incomplete	R	565	Pit

Table 1. Summary of the human remains.

Recommendations for further work

The bone should be fully recorded and metrical information obtained where possible.

It would be worthwhile accessing any information held in the archive of the 1975 excavation relating to the burial from this site, to augment the interpretation of these remains and an attempt will be made to locate the original collection of remains within the Museum Archive.

These four bones will be held as part of the overall archive, unless they can be reunited with the original remains currently believed to be held by the Norfolk Castle Museum Archive. Ultimately, the bone will be accessioned to the care of the Norfolk Museums Service on the understanding that they either be held in long term storage for the purposes of potential future research or reburied in consecrated ground as close to the site of the grave as can be arranged – potentially the cemetery of St Julian's Church adjacent to the site.

6.6.12 Flint

The flint assemblage has been scanned by eye and with the aid of a hand lens (x6 magnification) before being categorised according to a basic typology using standard lithic terminology where possible. Detailed analysis and cataloguing of the flints will be carried out in due course as part of the final analysis.

Burnt Flint

An assemblage of 35 burnt flint artefacts were collected from the site, with a combined weight of 1161g. Nine of the burnt flints are collected from features and deposits of early medieval to late medieval date and are likely to be residual waste from contemporary burning activities. However, a shallow pit contained the remaining twenty-six fragments, one of which has also been worked prior to discard and burning. This feature also contained non-heat affected worked flint and may have contained the residue from a hearth combined with evidence for localised flint working.

Context	Type	Qty	Weight (g)	Feature No.	Feature Type	Prov. Spot Date
123	Burnt/Worked	1	25	[122]	Shallow ?Pit	Prehistoric
123	Burnt fragments	25	740	[122]	Shallow ?Pit	Prehistoric
146	Burnt fragments	1	5	146	Soil layer	Medieval+
242	Burnt fragments	1	17	[241]	Pit	Uncertain
358	Burnt fragments	2	146	[356]	Pit	C15-16th

Context	Type	Qty	Weight (g)	Feature No.	Feature Type	Prov. Spot Date
382	Burnt fragments	2	166	[381]	Pit	Medieval
557	Burnt fragments	1	38	557	Layer	?Medieval
675	Burnt fragments	2	24	[674]	Pit	?Early Medieval
	Total	**35**	**1161**			

Table 1. Burnt Flint

Context	Type	Qty	Weight (g)	Feature No.	Feature Type	Prov. Spot Date
123	Flake	2	17	[122]	Shallow ?Pit	Prehistoric
123	Chip	2	3	[122]	Shallow ?Pit	Prehistoric
123	Shatter – utilised	1	18	[122]	Shallow ?Pit	Prehistoric
123	Shatter	13	400	[122]	Shallow ?Pit	Prehistoric
141	Rejuvenation flake	1	25	[140]	Pit	C15-16th
141	Flake	1	13	[140]	Pit	C15-16th
143	Flake	1	22	[142]	Pit	Late-medieval
152	Core	1	52	[157]	Pit	Early Medieval
162	Flake – fragment	1	7	[163]	Pit	Medieval
357	Flakes	3	29	[356]	Pit	C15-16th
358	Flake	1	13	[356]	Pit	C15-16th
382	Flake – utilised	1	9	[381]	Pit	Medieval
533	Flake	3	57	[532]	Pit	Medieval
564	Core	1	54	[560]	Pit	Medieval
591	Blade	1	4	[590]	Pit	C15-16th
601	Flake – snapped	1	2	[600]	Pit	Medieval
602	Flake – utilised	1	11	[600]	Pit	Medieval
629	Flake	1	7	[631]	Pit	Early Medieval
675	Flake – utilised	1	5	[674]	Pit	Early Medieval
668	Fragment	1	24	[667]	Linear	C15-16th
748	Flake – utilised	1	8	[747]	Pit	Early Medieval
750	Shatter	1	6	[748]	Cess pit	C15-16th
755	Shatter	1	3	[756]	Scoop	Early Medieval
	Total	**41**	**789**			

Table 2. Burnt Flint

Struck Flint

A total of 41 pieces of struck flint (weighing a combined total of 0.789kg) were collected during the course of the mitigation work from a total of nineteen contexts. The struck flint is primarily produced from two distinct fabric types; a honey-coloured flint with a chalky cortex and a more opaque grey to greyish-yellow flint with much more frequent interclasts and flaws.

Initial observations

The majority of the assemblage has been collected as residual pieces from medieval features and is representative of low density prehistoric activity across the site. Any distinct concentrations to this material may become apparent following further analysis work.

Few classic decortication flints are present, although a high frequency of shattered pieces may indicate later prehistoric activity here, where low quality flint has been tested or shattered by a hard hammer, with any useful pieces used as *ad hoc* tools with little or no modification. Several flakes and fragments have been produced and used in this way; two squat flakes (748 & 382) show signs of unilateral wear and could be described as ad-hoc 'thumb-nail scrapers', whilst a utilised fragment (688), notched flake (602) and another utilised flake with micro-denticulation (675) are also expedient tools showing minor use-wear before discard.

Overall the assemblage appears to be of a late Neolithic to Bronze Age date, with only a few pieces which may fall outside such traditions, such as a neatly produced blade (591) and a core rejuvenation flake (141).

A single feature of probable later prehistoric date was excavated, in the form of a shallow scoop or pit ([122]), within Pile Trench F11. Flints collected from this feature include twenty-five burnt flints, a worked piece of burnt flint and thirteen shatter fragments, of which one has signs of use-wear. Two

struck flakes and a single pig/boar tusk were also collected from the pit. This feature appears to contain residual waste from a hearth, although no signs of *in situ* burning were noted.

Evidence for prehistoric activity found previously in the vicinity of the site includes a small number of worked flints, collected as residual finds during excavations opposite the site on the riverside on the site of Reed's Flour Mill (NHER 38040) and excavations on the Ber Street ridge at 93-101 Ber Street which revealed a prehistoric ring-ditch (NHER 45439; Emery 2009). Evidence for crude Iron Age flint knapping was collected from the uppermost fill of the ring-ditch and Bronze Age and Iron Age pottery were also recovered from the fills of a solution hollow at the same site. This assemblage appears to add a small but valuable data set to the growing corpus of prehistoric activity along the Ber Street ridge.

Recommendations for further work

Following more detailed stratigraphic analysis and phasing of the site, the flint will be catalogued in detail for a final phase of analysis. A finalised and detailed descriptive catalogue will be presented within the final report along with a discussion on the significance of the assemblage; in particular the presence of a prehistoric feature is of interest as few such features have been located at river frontage sites within the city.

A small selection of the more diagnostic pieces is recommended for illustration to augment the final report and as an identification aid for future reference.

6.6.13 Clay Tobacco Pipe

A total of sixteen fragments of clay tobacco pipe were collected during the mitigation work, from just three contexts and weighing a combined total of 90g. The majority are examples of snapped pipe stem of 18th to 19th century date. Three bowl pieces are present, one with a flat-oval heel, one a burnt fragment and the other with a small round heel marked with the initials 'W/A'. The marked piece is of a mid to late 19th century form and was collected from machined spoil, whilst the remainder of the assemblage was collected from rubbish pits of 18th to 19th century date.

Recommendations for further work

Following more detailed stratigraphic analysis and phasing of the site, the clay tobacco pipe assemblage can be discussed and interpreted more fully. The assemblage is small and limited primarily to two rubbish pits. It has limited potential aside from assisting in the dating of the features from which it was collected. A finalised and detailed catalogue will be presented within the final report which will include refined dates based on the form of the pipe bowls. The makers mark will be checked against known Norwich pipe makers of the period, although it is suspected to be a London-type.

Context	Finds Type	Count	Weight (g)	Prov. Context Spot date Only	Feature No.	Feature Type
542	Tobacco pipe	2	22	18-19th century	[541]	Pit
574	Tobacco pipe	13	59	M-L 18th	[575]	Pit
580	Tobacco pipe	1	9	Unstratified find	-	-
	Total	16	90			

6.6.14 Bottle Glass

A total of sixteen fragments of bottle glass were collected during the mitigation work, collected from just three contexts and weighing a combined total of 1420g. Of this limited assemblage, 12 fragments (including two whole bases and two complete necks) are large and relatively well preserved fragments from a minimum of three post-medieval wine bottles collected from a single context – the fill of an 18th century pit.

Context	Finds Type	Count	Weight (g)	Prov. Spot date Only	Feature No.	Feature Type
574	Glass - bottle	12	1373	CM-L18th+	[575]	Pit
576	Glass - bottle	3	41	C18th +	[577]	Pit
591	Glass - bottle	1	6	Post-medieval	[590]	Pit
	Totals	16	1420			

Recommendations for further work

Following more detailed stratigraphic analysis and phasing of the site, the glass bottles may assist in dating the pits from which they are sourced. A finalised catalogue and a detailed description of the bottle types from context (576) will be presented within the final report.

6.6.15 Lead – miscellaneous

Eleven fragments and amorphous lumps of melted and puddled lead were collected from seven contexts, weighing a combined total of 189g. These fragments are residual pieces of uncertain origin; some may be from accidental burning of lead within the fittings and fixtures of buildings, although such small quantities are more likely to be from small scale lead working associated with the maintenance of buildings or simply the burning of rubbish laced with small quantities of the metal. The majority are from soil layers of medieval to post-medieval date, although two examples are from pits of likely medieval date.

Context	Finds Type	Count	Weight (g)	Description	Prov. Context Spot date Only	Feature No.	Feature Type
362	Lead - misc	1	8	melted fragment	15-16th		Upper soil layer
408	Lead - misc	1	3	Lead alloy (?Pewter)	Medieval	[407]	Pit
578	Lead - misc	2	131	Melted &puddled	Medieval +		Soil layer
579	Lead - misc	1	9	Melted	Post-medieval		Upper soils
580	Lead - misc	3	26	Melted & puddled	Unstratified		
663	Lead - misc	2	7	Melted	E.P.Medieval		Lower soils
702	Lead - misc	1	5	Puddled	Medieval	[703]	Pit
	Total	11	189				

Recommendations for further work

Following more detailed stratigraphic analysis and phasing, the significance of the lead occurring within specific contexts may allow for limited discussion. A finalised catalogue will be presented within the final report.

6.6.16 Ferrous Nails

Introduction

A total of 45 iron nails were collected, most of which are incomplete, weighing a combined total of 680g. The nails are in a stable but poor condition with relatively thick surface corrosion and agglomerations, although the form of most nails can be easily determined.

The majority have square shanks with oval heads and can be classified as carpentry nails, although a few large and robust nails are present which more closely resemble masonry nails or ship nails. One small boat nail was collected (578).

Recommendations for further work

The nail assemblage will be catalogued in more detail and discussed by period and possible function following further work. Many of these examples are residual waste associated with the dumping of

burnt rubbish and demolition waste within medieval pits across the site and may be sourced from local domestic structures.

Context	Finds Type	Count	Weight (g)	Prov. Context Spot date Only	Feature No.	Feature Type
110	Nail	2	18	L. Medieval	[109]	Pit
112	Nail	1	26	L. Medieval	[109]	Pit
148	Nail	1	12	C17th	147	Well
357	Nail	1	15	C15-16th	[356]	Pit
358	Nail	3	42	C15-16th	[356]	Pit
362	Nail	2	12	Post-medieval	362	Soil layer
408	Nail	2	14	C15-16th	[407]	Pit
425	Nail	2	39	?L. Medieval	[426]	Pit
558	Nail	1	7	?E. Medieval	[559]	Pit
574	Nail	1	14	M-L18th	[575]	Pit
578	Nail	1	11	L. Medieval	578	Soil layer
588	Nail	1	17	L14-15th	-	?pit fill
591	Nail	9	138	C15-16th	[590]	Pit
602	Nail	4	127	C15-16th	[617] + [584]	Pits
607	Nail	3	32	?E. Medieval	[606]	Pit
616	Nail	1	24	14-15th	[617]	Pit/linear
618	Nail	1	16	14-15th	[617]	Pit/linear
661	Nail	2	18	L15-16th	[660]	Pit
665	Nail	1	26	?Medieval	[664]	Ditch
668	Nail	3	37	?Medieval	[667]	Linear
677	Nail	1	12	C15-16th	[676]	Pit
693	Nail	1	18	C15-16th	[692]	Pit
702	Nail	1	5	Medieval	[703]	Pit
	Total	45	680			

6.6.17 **Ferrous Objects** (Small Finds Nos .88 to 101)

Introduction

Fourteen iron artefacts were collected from ten different deposits, which have each been given Small Find numbers (allocated Nos. 88 to 101). They include two clench bolts from medieval pits, several fragments of iron of uncertain form and function and a small number of identifiable artefacts (including knife blades, tools and fittings).

This ferrous material is in stable condition with surface distortion and agglomerations in most cases. Despite this, identification is possible for most where enough of the original artefact is present, although several fragments and sheets are typically undiagnostic to be more closely identified.

Initial observations

Artefact fragments collected from medieval to early post-medieval features include three knife blades, an iron hook, a tool haft and a possible billhook fragment. A piece of horseshoe was collected from a pit of possible post-medieval date. These artefacts represent the disposal of unwanted rubbish from either domestic or quasi–industrial sources in the vicinity of the site.

No particularly unusual artefacts are apparent in the assemblage, which does not appear to have yielded anything out of place when compared to similarly dated assemblages from sites along King Street. Clenchbolts have been found on site along King Street from previous excavations, where such residual evidence associated with this riverside location are not an unusual find.

Recommendations for further work

Following more detailed stratigraphic analysis and phasing of the site, the ferrous material can be discussed and interpreted more fully. A finalised catalogue will be presented within the final report and a small selection of the more diagnostic pieces is recommended for illustration where clearly published parallels are not apparent.

SF No.	Context	Finds Type	Count	Weight (g)	Description	Prov. Context Spot date Only	Feature No.	Feature Type
88	711	Fe Object	1	45	Clench bolt	Medieval	[712]	Pit
89	361	Fe Object	1	26	Clench bolt	C13th	[360]	Pit
90	358	Fe Object	1	59	Fragment	C15-16th	[356]	Pit
91	112	Fe Object	1	15	Sheet	L. Medieval	[109]	Pit
92	361	Fe Object	1	31	Twisted fragment	C13th	[360]	Pit
93	616	Fe Object	1	87	?Billhook fragment	14-15th	[617]	Pit/linear
94	618	Fe Object	1	34	Tool haft	14-15th	[617]	Pit/linear
95	359	Fe Object	1	25	Knife blade	15-16th	[356]	Pit
96	361	Fe Object	1	31	Knife blade	C13th	[360]	Pit
97	702	Fe Object	1	16	?Knife blade/fitting	Medieval	[703]	Pit
98	602	Fe Object	1	15	Tool frag/fitting	C15-16th	[617] + [584]	Pits
99	602	Fe Object	1	9	Fragment	C15-16th	[617] + [584]	Pits
100	361	Fe Object	1	24	Hook	C13th	[360]	Pit
101	587	Fe Object	1	51	Horseshoe fragment	?Post-medieval	[586]	Pit
		Total	14	468				

6.6.18 Small Finds

Introduction

A total of 101 artefacts of varying form and material type have been allocated Small Finds numbers. The assemblage has been counted, weighed and briefly examined to assign a basic identification and to note any immediate conservation requirements. The majority of artefacts have been characterised based upon previous work in Norwich (primarily from Margeson 1993 and Shelley 2005) and London (after Egan).

Following this preliminary assessment, the assemblage will be more fully identified, quantified and catalogued in detail with material cross-referenced to finalised stratigraphic data. A basic catalogue is presented here along with a summary for some of the more noteworthy artefacts within general classes of finds. The ferrous objects and coins/tokens have been discussed in separate sections.

Book fittings & Writing Equipment

Two copper-alloy pieces may be book fittings, in the form of a book clasp and corner mount (SF 46 & 49). A small, bent length of lead may be a crude stylus of 15th to 16th century date (SF: 70). Lead was used for writing in the medieval to post-medieval periods, a writing lead was also recovered from Dragon Hall (Shelley 118, 2005).

Glass Drinking Vessel

A bowl fragment of wine glass in poor condition was collected from the fill of a late medieval to early post-medieval brick cess tank (SF 81). This resembles a more complete example of a heavy stemmed lead glass of 16th century type recovered from Nos. 3-7 Redwell Street (114N, Fig 686 in Margeson 107, 1993).

Dress fittings and accessories

- *Strapends, belt-fittings & belt-studs*

Twelve copper-alloy objects have been classified as strapends, belt-fittings and decorative belt studs of medieval to early-post medieval date. These include a small number of highly decorated pieces of which a selection are worthy of illustration.

- *Buckles*

Six copper-alloy objects are buckles of medieval to post-medieval date, in variable completeness, one late medieval example retains a double pin and may be worthy of illustration (SF 42).

- *Buttons*

Three buttons of early-post medieval to post-medieval date were identified, one of which is decorated with a floral rose design and may be worthy of illustration (SF 11).

- *Pins & Pin-cases*

Twelve drawn pins of medieval to early post-medieval date were collected from eight contexts. All bar one example are complete and they range in size, form and function. Two crude cone shaped cases of folded copper-alloy sheet (SF 31 & 32) can be classified as pin cases of later medieval to post-medieval date.

- *Lace tags*

A small number of 15th to 17th century copper-alloy lace tags were collected, including two complete examples. One of these is a sharply pointed long-lace tag type of later 15th to 16th century type (SF 36) which is worthy of illustration. Some examples of similar and greater length found in Norwich are missing the tip and have been identified as possible ferrules, but this example is clearly a long-lace tag.

Domestic objects and personal items

- *Copper-alloy vessels*

Two rim fragments from copper-alloy vessels of late medieval to post-medieval date were collected (SF 20 & 21) and a socketed copper-alloy handle fitting may be part of a post-medieval skimmer handle (SF 86).

- *Finger ring*

A relatively large copper-alloy finger ring with a fairly thick hoop was collected from soils of post-medieval date which appears to be of late medieval to early-post-medieval date. The collet is circular and its corroded and uneven surface may once have had some form of decorative motif with a central indentation perhaps to hold a glass or semi-precious stone.

- *Hone stone*

A single ‘hone stone’ or ‘whetstone’ was discovered in the form of a thinly tapered point of blue phyllite, collected from the fill of a 15th to 16th century pit. This material was available from Scotland, Wales, the Lake District and Scandinavia (Margeson 197, 1993). Whetstones of this material have been found on various sites in Norwich dating from the medieval to post-medieval periods. Although incomplete, the fineness of this piece means it was most likely a small personal object secured by a cord through a drilled hole at the head end. This piece may be worthy of illustration as despite its broken appearance, it is a relatively unabraded piece.

- *Lava Quern*

Only two examples of vesicular lava quern were collected from the site, these amount to a single fragment weighing 59g (SF 83) and over 50% of a whole fire scorched/roasted and fragmented quern lifted as Recorded Find 432, which is fire cracked and fragmented into fifty-one pieces with a

combined weight of 103.6kg. This quern stone was set into a scorched clay floor layer/surface. The missing half of the quern had been previously removed from the baulk of the 1975 excavation trench, where, upon discovery, it appears to have been partly tunnelled out and pieces removed. A 1970s drinks can had been stuffed into the void created by this action.

Such pieces are commonly found in Late Saxon and medieval deposits in Norwich and across East Anglia, where they are usually classified as Rhenish lava stone – although only petrological analysis can establish the precise place of origin beyond doubt. Such lava stone is currently suggested by Percival to derive from quarries situated in the Mayen region of Eifel, Germany, from where lava quernstones were widely distributed from the early medieval period (Parkhouse 1997).

The large quern stone will be further examined and classified, and its presence and context at the site discussed in more detail following stratigraphic analysis.

Plate 12: Half of a burnt quern stone [1x1m, 1x0.5m & 1x0.3m Scales]

- *Mounts, studs & rivets*

Nine artefacts have been classified as mounts, decorative studs or rivets, most likely from cloth, leather or wooden items. These include medieval to post-medieval examples and include a pewter/silver alloy decorative stud (SF 63), a gilded floral style decorative stud/rivet (SF 62) and decorative medieval style of 'S' letter shaped mount with pellet details and foliate terminals (SF 57). Several examples are worthy of illustration.

- *Thimble*

A 19th century thimble is stamped with the legend 'Love God' (SF 15).

Weights

A small selection of medieval to post-medieval lead weights have been identified which include two conical weights and two spindle whorl shaped items (SF 65, 66, 67, 69 & 71).

Miscellaneous lead objects

Other lead artefacts include a musket ball (SF 68), a piece of folded lead sheet (SF 73) and crude spout (SF 72). SF 10 is a fragment of cut and snipped lead sheet.

Shop Bell

A 19th to early 20th century shop doorbell was collected from machine spoil (SF 16).

Window came

Two fragments of window came have been classified as medieval (SF 74 & 75). They lack the typical profile of milled came which became wide spread in the 16th century (Egan et al. 1986, 53) and are probably of medieval date.

Window Glass

Three pieces of medieval window glass pieces with grozed edges were collected as residual finds from a medieval pit, a late medieval to early post-medieval cess tank and a 17th century well. Two of the pieces are very small and all three are in very poor condition, although two retain some small traces of medieval paint on a single surface. One piece is a thin fillet fragment, while a triangular piece may exhibit traces of a loosely flowing pattern with a plain border and can be tentatively granted a late 13th to 14th century date. This design may be a dot and meander pattern, one of the longest-lasting motifs, dating from the late twelfth century to the middle of the fourteenth and is well

represented in Norfolk (David King *pers comm*). Given the known presence of an ecclesiastical house on the site, it is possible that these fragments formed part of windows constructed for the Friars of St Mary of 'De Domina'.

Fabric

Two relatively well preserved pieces of fabric were collected from the site. One is a very small scrap of felt which was preserved via immediate contact with the copper-alloy ?skimmer handle and is thought to be of late post-medieval date (SF 87).

The other is a small fragment of flax fabric (in four main pieces) collected from an organic cess-stained deposit contained within the base of a brick cess tank of late medieval to early post-medieval date. The fragment is most likely to have been part of a toilet rag. It is made from a Tabby (plain) medium grade weave, such as that used for simple shirts or bed-linen. The fabric shows no trace of dye and a simple but neat selvedge is present. On Norwich sites, with the exception of St Benedicts Street, by far the largest class of fabric found is of vegetable fibre, flax and hemp. This is the necessary material of personal undergarments, shirts, shifts, petticoats, aprons and caps, as well as household linen, sheets and pillowcases, of the better-class dwellings (Crowfoot in Margeson 45, 1993).

The survival of this piece may be due to the rapid sealing of the material in anoxic conditions by chalk rich material within a cessy layer near the base of the cess-tank. The fabric is preserved in a stable and dry state. The presence of this piece within a cess layer allows for some comment on the status of the household which it served.

SF No.	Context	Material	Count	Weight (g)	Description	Prov. Context Spot date Only	Feature No.	Feature Type
1	342	Coin	1	1.26	Jetton	16th	-	Subsoil
2	578	Coin	1	0.77	Jetton	Late Medieval	-	Soil layer
3	578	Coin	1	0.50	Silver coin	Late Medieval	-	Soil layer
4	578	Coin	1	1.52	Silver coin	Late Medieval	-	Soil layer
5	579	Coin	1	1.87	Ship Jetton	Post-medieval	-	Soil layer
6	580	Coin	1	8.66	Victorian Penny 1899	-	-	unstratified
7	589	Coin	1	1.60	Jetton	Late Medieval	582	Cess tank
8	647	Coin	1	0.4	Jetton	?Late Medieval+	-	Soil layer
9	578	Lead seal/token	1	8.64	Seal fragment	?Late Medieval	-	Soil layer
10	579	Lead	1	2.23	Sheet – cut	?Medieval	-	Soil layer
11	579	CuAy Object	1	2.92	?Button	Post-medieval	-	Soil layer
12	579	CuAy Object	1	1.06	Button	Post-medieval	-	Soil layer
13	435	CuAy Object	1	5.58	Button	Post-medieval	-	Make-up
14	342	CuAy Object	1	6.65	Finger ring	Post-medieval	-	Subsoil
15	580	CuAy Object	1	2.89	Thimble	Post-medieval	-	Soil layer
16	580	CuAy Object	1	76.35	Shop bell	Post-medieval	-	Soil layer
17	112	CuAy Object	1	1.76	Suspension ring	L. Medieval	[109]	Pit
18	665	CuAy Object	1	8.82	Functional ring	?Medieval	[664]	Ditch
19	665	CuAy Object	1	1.24	Sheet fragment	?Medieval	[664]	Ditch
20	578	CuAy Object	1	1.06	?Vessel rim	L. Medieval	578	Soil layer
21	579	CuAy Object	1	5.97	Vessel rim	Post-medieval	-	Soil layer
22	578	CuAy Object	1	2.03	casting splash/droplet	L. Medieval	578	Soil layer
23	357	CuAy Object	1	0.21	Pin	C15-16th	[356]	Pit
24	408	CuAy Object	2	0.25	Pins	C15-16th	[407]	Pit
25	450	CuAy Object	1	0.12	Pin	C15-16th	[451]	Pit
26	570	CuAy Object	5	1.33	Pins	E.P.Med.	-	Cellar fill

SF No.	Context	Material	Count	Weight (g)	Description	Prov. Context Spot date Only	Feature No.	Feature Type
27	591	CuAy Object	1	0.02	Pin	C15-16th	[590]	Pit
28	597	CuAy Object	1	0.28	Pin	C15-16th		Cleaning finds
29	616	CuAy Object	1	0.02	Pin	14-15th	[617]	Pit/linear
30	693	CuAy Object	2	0.38	Pins	C15-16th	[692]	Pit
31	578	CuAy Object	1	2.66	?Crude pin case	L. Medieval	578	Soil layer
32	679	CuAy Object	1	7.52	?Crude pin case	Medieval	[678]	Pit
33	359	CuAy Object	1	0.2	Lace tag	15-16th	[356]	Pit
34	450	CuAy Object	1	0.21	Lace tag	15-16th	[451]	Pit
35	679	CuAy Object	1	0.7	Lace tag	Medieval	[678]	Pit
36	693	CuAy Object	1	2.42	Lace tag (large)	C15-16th	[692]	Pit
37	342	CuAy Object	1	2.46	Buckle	Post-medieval		Subsoil
38	579	CuAy Object	1	3.09	Buckle + Fe pin	Post-medieval	-	Soil layer
39	579	CuAy Object	1	2.84	Buckle + Fe pin	Post-medieval	-	Soil layer
40	647	CuAy Object	1	1.76	Buckle	?Late Medieval+		Soil layer
41	647	CuAy Object	1	8.15	Buckle	?Late Medieval+		Soil layer
42	710	CuAy Object	1	6.4	Buckle	Medieval	[709]	Pit
43	430	CuAy Object	1	2.85	Strap-end	Uncertain		Make-up
44	578	CuAy Object	1	2.75	?Strap-end	L. Medieval	578	Soil layer
45	578	CuAy Object	1	1.19	?Strap-end	L. Medieval	578	Soil layer
46	578	CuAy Object	1	1.32	Strap-end/book mount (corner)	L. Medieval	578	Soil layer
47	579	CuAy Object	1	1.21	Strap-end	Post-medieval	-	Soil layer
48	579	CuAy Object	1	1.64	Strap-end	Post-medieval	-	Soil layer
49	579	CuAy Object	1	2.04	?Book clasp	Post-medieval	-	Soil layer
50	580	CuAy Object	1	4.27	Stap-end	Post-medieval	-	Soil layer
51	710	CuAy Object	1	3.71	?Strap-end	Medieval	[709]	Pit
52	618	CuAy Object	1	3.15	Strap-end/mount	14-15th	[617]	Pit/linear
53	112	CuAy Object	1	0.97	Dec. mount	L. Medieval	[109]	Pit
54	408	CuAy Object	1	0.65	reinforcer/mount	C15-16th	[407]	Pit
55	578	CuAy Object	1	1.12	Dec. mount	L. Medieval	578	Soil layer
56	578	CuAy Object	1	1.82	Dec. mount	L. Medieval	578	Soil layer
57	578	CuAy Object	1	1.75	Dec. mount	L. Medieval	578	Soil layer
58	578	CuAy Object	1	1.63	Dec. mount/Belt stud	L. Medieval	578	Soil layer
59	578	CuAy Object	1	1.32	Mount	L. Medieval	578	Soil layer
60	665	CuAy Object	1	2.2	Dec. Stud/Belt fitting	?Medieval	[664]	Ditch
61	710	CuAy Object	1	3.16	Mount	Medieval	[709]	Pit
62	618	CuAy Object	1	0.61	Dec. stud/rivet	14-15th	[617]	Pit/linear
63	580	?Silver	1	1.33	Stud	Post-medieval	-	Soil layer
64	578	CuAy Object	1	6.85	Dec. mount	L. Medieval	578	Soil layer
65	578	Lead Object	1	14	?Weight	L. Medieval	578	Soil layer
66	578	Lead Object	1	36	Weight/Spindle whorl	L. Medieval	578	Soil layer
67	578	Lead Object	1	41	Weight/plumb-bob	L. Medieval	578	Soil layer
68	579	Lead Object	1	11.16	Musketball	Post-medieval	-	Soil layer
69	580	Lead Object	1	2	?weight/stylus	Post-medieval	-	Soil layer
70	663	Lead Object	1	8	?Stylus	C15-16th	-	Make-up
71	679	Lead Object	1	21	Weight/spindle whorl	Medieval	[678]	Pit

SF No.	Context	Material	Count	Weight (g)	Description	Prov. Context Spot date Only	Feature No.	Feature Type
72	665	Lead Object	1	29	?Crude spout	?Medieval	[664]	Ditch
73	578	Lead Object	1	47	Sheet	L. Medieval	578	Soil layer
74	406	Lead Object	1	90	Window Came	?Medieval	-	Make-up
75	679	Lead Object	1	21	Window came	Medieval	[678]	Pit
76	148	Glass - Window	1	1.09	?Painted	C17th	147	Well
77	148	Glass - Window	1	9.6	Painted	C17th	147	Well
78	277	Glass - Window	1	1.81		?Medieval	[275]	?PH
79	361	Glass - Window	1	1.08	Painted	C13th	[360]	Pit
80	603	Glass - Window	1	1.71		L.Med/E.P.Med	[582]	Cess tank
81	605	Glass – Vessel	2	6.79	Drinking glass	L.Med/E.P.Med	[582]	Cess tank
82	668	Stone-Object	1	7.18	Honestone	C15-16th	[692]	Pit
83	271	Stone – worked	1	59	Lava Quern Frag	Medieval	267	Wall
84	605	Fabric	1	1.89	Cloth scraps from cess pit (toilet rag)	L.Med/E.P.Med	[582]	Cess tank
85	280	Crisp Packet	1	2	c.1975	1975 AD		Backfill
86	574	CuAy Object	1	38.17	Socketed mounting?/skimmer handle	M-L18th	[575]	Pit
87	574	Fabric	2	0.67	Felt scraps	M-L18th	[575]	Pit
88	711	Fe Object	1	45	Clench bolt	Medieval	[712]	Pit
89	361	Fe Object	1	26	Clench bolt	C13th	[360]	Pit
90	358	Fe Object	1	59	Fragment	C15-16th	[356]	Pit
91	112	Fe Object	1	15	Sheet	L. Medieval	[109]	Pit
92	361	Fe Object	1	31	Twisted fragment	C13th	[360]	Pit
93	616	Fe Object	1	87	?Billhook fragment	14-15th	[617]	Pit/linear
94	618	Fe Object	1	34	Tool haft	14-15th	[617]	Pit/linear
95	359	Fe Object	1	25	Knife blade	15-16th	[356]	Pit
96	361	Fe Object	1	31	Knife blade	C13th	[360]	Pit
97	702	Fe Object	1	16	?Knife blade/fitting	Medieval	[703]	Pit
98	602	Fe Object	1	15	Tool frag/fitting	C15-16th	[617] + [584]	Pits
99	602	Fe Object	1	9	Fragment	C15-16th	[617] + [584]	Pits
100	361	Fe Object	1	24	Hook	C13th	[360]	Pit
101	587	Fe Object	1	51	Horseshoe fragment	?Post-medieval	[586]	Pit

Recommendations for further work

Much of this material is thought to derive from medieval to early post-medieval households which formerly occupied the site. The assemblage has the potential to elucidate to some extent on the status and activities of the medieval to post-medieval populace of King Street. This assemblage can be compared with other assemblages gathered through excavation from similar periods of occupation in close proximity to the site. Overall, the assemblage includes materials not uncommonly produced by other excavated sites along King Street and in the urban core of Norwich, where artefacts have also been recovered from similar contexts – including medieval to post-medieval occupation and midden waste.

Although very fragmentary, the occurrence of painted medieval window glass is interesting and these have the potential to relate to the known ecclesiastical use of a stone building on the site. A small number of artefacts have similar potential to be sourced to this particular historic period.

Following this preliminary assessment, the assemblage will be more fully identified, quantified and catalogued in detail, with material cross-referenced to finalised stratigraphic data. Only a small selection of the copper-alloy artefacts may benefit from x-ray analysis to confirm their form and check for surface detail.

A selection of artefacts will be selected for illustration, primarily chosen from the more diagnostic pieces where clearly published parallels are not apparent but also as a reference aid to augment the final report and to demonstrate the finds types present at the site.

6.6.19 Coins & Tokens (plus a lead seal fragment)

By Andy Barnett

This is an interesting assemblage of eight jettons/coins, along with a single fragment from a lead seal. All were recovered with the aid of a metal detector during the excavation. They were collected from soil layers and machine spoil, aside from a single jetton which was collected from the fill of a late medieval to early post-medieval brick cess tank.

The coins and jettons have been catalogued in detail, to be presented as an appendix in the final excavation report.

- The five tokens (SF 1, 2, 5 7, & 8) are primarily Rose/Orb jettons of 16th century date and include Nuremberg and English examples, although SF 2 is well worn, bent, snapped in half and appears to have a long cross with rose and is of medieval date. One of the Nuremberg examples (SF 5) is a Ship Penny Jetton with a fictitious legend and the letter 'G' above the mast.
- Two medieval silver coins were found (SF 3 & 4). SF 3 is a long-cross halfpenny of Edward III (1327-1377) minted in London. SF 4 is a short- cross penny in a fairly illegible condition which is of either John (1199-1216) or Henry III (1216-1272) and minted in Canterbury.
- SF 6 is a Victorian penny (minted in 1899) which was recovered from machine spoil (580).
- Lead object SF 9 is the partial remains of a medieval seal which is in poor and fragmentary condition having also been heat damaged.
- The lead seal, both medieval coins and one of the jettons were all collected from a soil layer (578) of possible late medieval date.

Further research is required on the Jetton SF 2 and the lead seal SF 9. It is interesting that, aside from the Victorian penny, the assemblage represents just two main historic periods. A more detailed report, along with a discussion on the coin distribution in relation to the stratigraphy on site, will be created following further analysis and phasing of the site.

6.6.20 Environmental Samples

A flexible combination of judgemental sampling and systematic sampling for flotation was undertaken on site – with samples sizes of c. 40L (where available) taken from well-sealed deposits with the potential to provide ecofacts for environmental analysis. This approach was in line with current guidelines established by English Heritage (Environmental Archaeology Guide to Theory and Practice of Methods. 2nd ed. 2011).

All retained materials are currently stored in stable conditions until arrangements for their processing and analysis are made.

Recommendations for further work

Although a relatively small dataset, this range of targeted samples has good potential to elucidate further on the character, nature and environmental context of several historic periods of activity identified across the site – as represented by several different phases of land use. This is a key area of the city for evidence of early industry (including horn/antler/bone working), and patterns of refuse deposition along King Street have been noted as being of particular interest where evidence for early occupation has rarely come to light for environmental analysis (Val Fryer *pers comm*). Samples

thought to contain cess rich materials also have the potential to offer information on historic diets and, in turn, population status and economy.

The samples will be processed by manual water flotation/washover, collecting the flots in a 500 micron mesh sieve. The dried flots will then be scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 16. Identifications of the plant macrofossils and other remains will be identified with comparison with modern reference specimens where possible. Non-floating residues will be collected in a 1mm mesh sieve and sorted when dry. Artefacts/ecofacts will be retained for any further specialist analysis.

The results will be presented in a tabulated form and as written and analytical report, with additional interpretation making reference to stratigraphic dating and phasing of the parent features.

Sample No.	Context	Description	c. Vol	Prov. Spot date Only	Feature No.	Feature Type
<1>	569	?Cess laden fill	40L	Early Medieval	[559]	Pit
<2>	358	Secondary dark brown fill	40L	C15-16th	[356]	Pit
<3>	361	Mid brown fill	40L	C13th	[360]	Pit
<4>	605	Cess rich fill	40L	Late Medieval	[582]	Cess Tank
<5>	665	Upper fill	40L	?Medieval	[664]	Ditch
<6>	666	Lower (ashy) fill	40L	?Medieval	[664]	Ditch
<7>	710	?burnt grain rich	<1L	Medieval	[709]	Pit
<8>	746	Cess rich fill	30L	Late Saxon/Early Med.	[715]	Pit
<9>	767	Cess rich fill	30L	Late Saxon/Early Med.	[672]	Pit

7.0 UPDATED PROJECT DESIGN

This Updated Project Design (UPD) is based on the results of the Assessment and details the general aims of the post-excavation programme and its revised research objectives. It also presents a proposal that details how and where the project can be more widely disseminated through publication, commensurate with the significance of the results.

7.1 General Aims

The aims of the post-excavation programme can be summarised as follows:

- To undertake further analysis of specific datasets, where this is required to meet either the initial aims and objectives of the project or the revised research objectives that have since arisen as a result of the assessment.
- To produce an interpretive synthesis drawing together all available datasets for dissemination in appropriate publication(s).
- To create an ordered and indexed research archive for deposition with an appropriate curatorial institution.

7.2 Revised Research Objectives

Following an assessment of the nature and significance of the evidence recovered during this project, it is possible to set out a small number of revised research objectives. These focus on specific areas where further analysis or additional research aims are required in order to fulfil the objectives of the project and are as follows:

- To place the limited evidence of prehistoric activity at the site in a local context.
- To examine the evidence for Late Saxon and early medieval land use and occupation activity at the site.
- To thoroughly analyse the evidence for a medieval stone building on the site and place the study within the context of King Streets known medieval development.
- To comment on the overall preservation of the archaeological deposits encountered and to highlight the potential for similar archaeological deposits in the immediate area.
- To ensure that any evidence relating to the former presence of the Friars of St Mary known to have occupied this location is thoroughly examined and interpreted

7.3 Publication Proposal

In order to fulfil the aims and objectives of the project the production of a minimum of two written bodies of work is proposed:

7.3.1 Excavation Report

This report will present detailed contextual information, fully integrated with the artefactual and environmental evidence. All specialist reports will be presented in full. Artefactual and environmental data will be included as tabular appendices. This report will also present an interpretive analysis of the results from which any future synthesis works intended for publication may be produced. The completed Excavation Report will be presented to the client and forms part of the final archive to be deposited with the Norfolk Museums Service following the relevant policy on archiving standards. The report will also be uploaded as an accessible digital archive as part of the OASIS project (Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations).

The following illustrations will be included in the Excavation Report:

- Selected cartographic figures, if required, to more clearly illustrate the known development of the site.
- Location Plan of the site, including any relevant local NHER entries.
- General site plan showing all excavated features revealed during the Excavation combined with the results of the Evaluation.
- Phased plans, where required, to more clearly illustrate different phases of activity on the site.
- Appropriate sections selected to demonstrate the character of features on the site.
- A selected range of plates including general shots of the excavation and illustrative images of

particularly significant features.
- Illustrations of any particularly significant artefacts as recommended by relevant specialists. Objects which have easily accessible published parallels will not, in general, be illustrated, although an exception will be made if a single contextual group produces a significant assemblage of artefacts or a representative collection for reference is required to augment the written report.

7.3.2 Published Articles

It is proposed that selected results of this work be synthesised into a suitable article to be published in *Norfolk Archaeology*; the local journal of the Norfolk and Norwich Archaeological Society. The article will primarily serve to highlight the most significant results of the work and will signpost the full Excavation Report and the OASIS records.

The article will include:
- A brief discussion on the significance of the prehistoric flints, placing them in a regional context.
- A discussion of the evidence for medieval occupation and activity on and near the site, highlighting the significance of the results in terms of their survival and preservation.
- A selection of suitable illustrations, photographs and figures will be utilised from the excavation report and the project archive.

In addition to this article, a summary of the results will also be offered for broadcast through the Newsletter of the NNAS.

7.4 Contextual and Stratigraphic Analysis

The data will be analysed with the aid of a comprehensive site matrix and a context database. Individual contexts will be grouped and appropriate group text produced. This will detail the nature of the features and deposits and outline the interpretation of each group. A group matrix may also be constructed if necessary to define any significant sub-periods of activity. The group text will form the basis for sub-period and period texts. All artefactual and environmental data will be synthesised with the contextual information and a detailed descriptive text produced for inclusion in the Excavation Report. This descriptive text will form the basis for a site summary to be presented in any published articles. A finalised Context Summary table will also be produced as part of the final archive.

Background research, commensurate with the results of the fieldwork, will be undertaken to place the results of the work within their local archaeological context. This information will form part of the final report. Guidelines set out in the documents Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessments (Institute of Field Archaeologists 1994) and Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (Gurney 2003) will be followed. The study may include the following sources of information as appropriate to the objectives of the research: Norfolk Historic Environment Records; Historical maps; Norfolk Air Photography Library; other relevant documentary sources.

7.5 Artefactual Analysis

Updated specialist reports and catalogues/databases suitable for archive purposes will be produced and included in the Excavation Report for each assemblage. Elements of the specialist reports and any appropriate finds illustrations may be included in the published material as appropriate to the discussions forming the focus of the piece. A summary of additional work required taken from the assessment of each finds type is given below for ease of reference.

7.5.1 Pottery

This assemblage has already been fully recorded, so no further cataloguing is required. The small group of pottery from the evaluation will be included in the final report, and reference will be made to earlier finds from the 1975 excavation where relevant. Following further stratigraphic analysis and phasing of the site the assemblage will require completion of spatial and temporal analysis followed by the production of a more detailed report. Several pieces have been selected for illustration as reference material.

7.5.2 Ceramic Building Material

Following this preliminary stage of assessment, the assemblage will be fully quantified and catalogued in detail with material cross-referenced to stratigraphic data. A small quantity of brick fragments (ten examples) were collected in the evaluation phase of work which will be incorporated into the final analysis. Following more detailed analysis and a review of the final stratigraphic analysis and phasing of the site, the assemblage will be discussed and interpreted more fully.

7.5.3 Worked Stone

A finalised and detailed catalogue of the worked stone will be presented in the final report. No further cataloguing or descriptive work is required although a final review and discussion of the evidence for localised building structures and evidence for a house conflagration is recommended following a detailed stratigraphic work and phasing of the features identified across the site.

7.5.4 Stone – miscellaneous

Following more detailed stratigraphic analysis and phasing of the site, the presence of the various imported stone types can be discussed and interpreted more fully in relation to historic periods. A finalised and detailed catalogue will be presented within the final report along with a brief discussion on the possible uses for each stone type. The Silver Carrstone fragment and shale pieces collected during the Evaluation and thought to be utilised in the medieval period for building stone and a possible mould respectively, will be included in this final report.

7.5.5 Mortar

Following more detailed stratigraphic analysis and phasing of the site, the presence and possible source of these mortar fragments can be discussed by period. A finalised and more detailed descriptive catalogue will be presented within the final report, along with a brief discussion on the possible structures they may be sourced from.

7.5.6 Fired Clay

Following more detailed stratigraphic analysis and phasing of the site, the presence of daub fragments can be discussed and interpreted more fully in relation to historic periods. A finalised and detailed catalogue will be presented within the final report along with a brief discussion on the possible structures they may be sourced from (industrial/domestic).

7.5.7 Metal Working Debris

This single fragment appears to be the only evidence for ironworking in the vicinity of the site and offers very little further information.

7.5.8 Coal

Following more detailed stratigraphic analysis and phasing of the site, the presence of coal within features suspected to be medieval in date can be briefly discussed and interpreted more fully. A finalised catalogue will be presented within the final report.

7.5.9 Shell

The shell will be described in more detail with any evidence for shucking marks or other modifications noted. The shell assemblage will be discussed by period following detailed stratigraphic analysis and phasing of the parent contexts. A small quantity of oyster shell (nine examples) was collected in the evaluation phase of work which will be incorporated into the final analysis. A full catalogue will be presented in the final report along with a final report on the shell assemblage. Currently none of the shell is considered worthy of long term curation.

7.5.10 Animal Remains

The assemblage has the potential to provide further information on diet, hunting and husbandry in this important part of the city through a range of periods. It is recommended that the faunal assemblage is recorded fully, with full species identification where possible, to produce an updated

catalogue. Metrical data should be taken where possible to allow identification to species or breed and to allow and estimation of ages and stature. Following detailed phasing of the site, the assemblage can be examined and discussed by historical period. The data from the evaluation trenches may also be included in this final analysis where appropriate. There are indications of high status waste in this assemblage, which can provide further information on the extent of wealth in the city. The results should be compared with similar site along King Street and within the city, as well as against national trends and parallels.

7.5.11 Human Bone

The human remains should be fully recorded and metrical information obtained where possible. It would be worthwhile accessing any information held in the archive of the 1975 excavation relating to the burial from this site, to augment the interpretation of these remains. If possible, the bone will be reunited with the other human remains from the 1975 excavation which are believed to be held in archive within the Castle Museum.

7.5.12 Flint

Following more detailed stratigraphic analysis and phasing of the site, the flint will be catalogued in detail for a final phase of analysis. A finalised and detailed descriptive catalogue will be presented within the final report, along with a discussion on the significance of the assemblage; in particular the presence of a prehistoric feature is of interest as few such features have been located at river frontage sites within the city. A small selection of the more diagnostic pieces is recommended for illustration to augment the final report and as an identification aid for future reference.

7.5.13 Clay Tobacco Pipe

Following more detailed stratigraphic analysis and phasing of the site, the clay tobacco pipe assemblage can be discussed and interpreted more fully. The assemblage is small and limited primarily to two rubbish pits. The assemblage has limited potential aside from assisting in the dating of the features from which it was collected. A finalised and detailed catalogue will be presented within the final report which will include refined dates based on the form of the pipe bowls. The makers mark will be checked against known Norwich pipe makers of the period, although it is suspected to be a London type.

7.5.14 Bottle Glass

Following more detailed stratigraphic analysis and phasing of the site, the glass bottles may assist in dating the pits from which they are sources. A finalised catalogue and a detailed description of the bottle types from context (576) will be presented within the final report.

7.5.15 Lead – miscellaneous

Following more detailed stratigraphic analysis and phasing of the site, the significance of the lead occurring within specific contexts may be discussed more thoroughly. A finalised catalogue will be presented within the final report.

7.5.16 Ferrous Nails

The nail assemblage will be catalogued in more detail and discussed by period and possible function following further work.

7.5.17 Ferrous Objects

Following more detailed stratigraphic analysis and phasing of the site, the ferrous material can be discussed and interpreted more fully. A finalised catalogue will be presented within the final report and a small selection of the more diagnostic pieces is recommended for illustration where clearly published parallels are not apparent.

7.5.18 Small Finds

Much of this material is thought to derive from medieval to early post-medieval households which formerly occupied the site, the assemblage has the potential to elucidate to some extent on the

status and activities of the medieval to post-medieval populace of King Street. This assemblage can also be compared with other assemblages gathered through excavation from similar periods of occupation in close proximity to the site.

Following this preliminary assessment, the assemblage will be more fully identified, quantified and catalogued in detail with material cross reference to finalised stratigraphic data.

A selection of artefacts will be selected for illustration, primarily chosen from the more diagnostic pieces where clearly published parallels are not apparent but also as a reference aid to augment the final report and to demonstrate the finds types present at the site.

7.5.19 Coins & Tokens

Further research is required on the Jetton SF 2 and the lead seal SF 9. A more detailed report, along with a discussion on the coin distribution in relation to the stratigraphy on site, will be created following further analysis and phasing of the site.

7.5.20 Environmental Samples

All samples will be submitted for suitable processing and specialist analysis. The results will be presented in a tabulated form and as written and analytical report, with additional interpretation making reference to stratigraphic dating and phasing of the parent features.

7.6 Resources and Programming

The post-excavation programme will be undertaken by an experienced archaeologist responsible for meeting the objectives identified in the Updated Project Design. The post-excavation programme will also include further analysis and consultation with relevant External Specialists:

Appointed Archaeologist (AA)	Initials	Role/Organisation
Giles Emery	GE	Norvic Archaeology
Andy Barnett	AB	Numismatist and Small Finds Specialist
Julie Curl	JC	Faunal Remains & Human Remains Specialist
Sarah Percival	SP	Quern Stone Specialist
Sue Anderson	SA	Ceramic Specialist
Val Fryer	VF	Environmental Specialist
To be appointed	*Tba*	
-	NMS	Norfolk Museums Service

Task No.	Task Description	Duration	AA
1	Digitising Monitoring Data – Plans	3 days	GE
2	Digitising Monitoring Data – Sections	3.5 days	GE
3	Digitising Excavation Data – Plans	3 days	GE
4	Digitising Excavation Data – Sections	5 days	GE
5	Stratigraphic Analysis	4.5 days	GE
6	Environmental Processing	3 days	VF
7	Environmental Assessment/Analysis	3 days	VF
8	X-ray analysis	-	NMS
9	Pottery final analysis	2 days	SA
10	Ceramic Building Material final analysis	3 days	GE
11	General bulk finds final analysis	5 days	GE
12	Small Finds final analysis	3 days	GE
13	Small Finds final analysis	1 day	AB
14	Animal Bone final analysis	3 days	JC
15	Flint final analysis	1 day	GE
16	Human Skeletal Remains final analysis	1 day	JC
17	Coins & tokens final analysis	1 day	AB
18	Lava Quern final analysis	0.5 days	SP
19	Finds Illustration	4 days	GE
20	General Analysis & Excavation Report Work	10 days	GE

21	Archive compilation (inc. photo/finds & paperwork collation)	3.5 days	GE
22	Publication article work	3.5 days	GE
	Total	**66.5days**	

7.7 Long Term Storage, Curation and Conservation

All finds will be packaged according to Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service's specifications, in general following the guidelines laid out in Environmental Standards for Permanent Storage from Archaeological Sites (UKIC 1984) and Guidelines for the Preparation for Excavation Archive for Long Term Storage (Walker 1990). Following a NMAS approved discard policy the intended recipient for the artefactual assemblage is the Norfolk Museums and Archaeological Service with data sets forming limited or negligible future analysis potential offered to educational bodies or retained as outreach and reference materials. Dragon Hall has expressed an interest in retaining a selection of materials as part of its education and outreach programme.

8.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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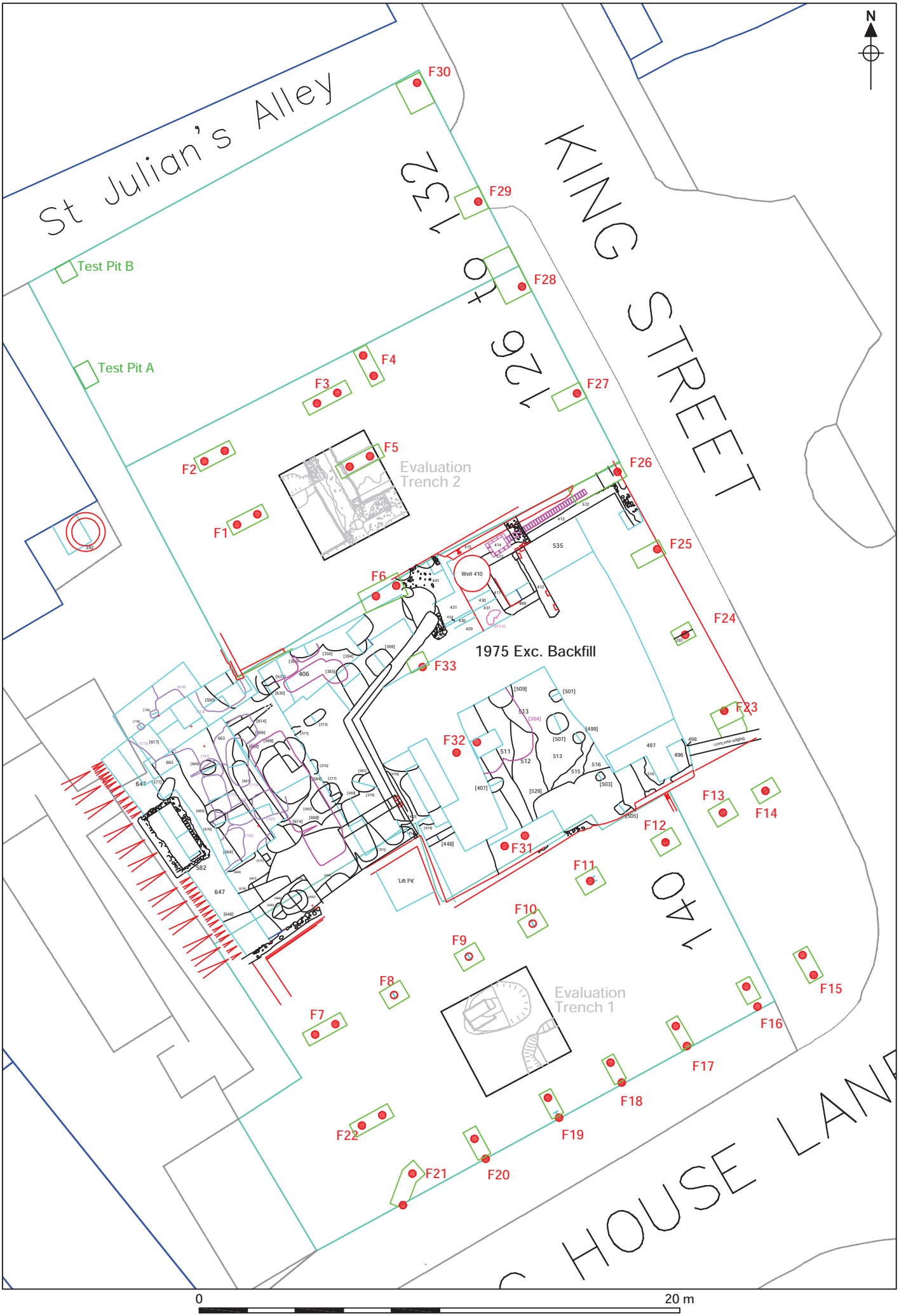

Raw Figure (unphased) to demonstrate extent of the excavation area only. Scale 1:200