

Report 2756



NPS archaeology

Archaeological Evaluation at The Ferry Boat, 191 King Street Norwich, Norfolk

ENF126874



Prepared for
Norwich Backpackers



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Location:	The Ferry Boat, 191 King Street, Norwich
District:	Norwich City Council
Planning Ref.:	10/02177/F
Grid Ref.:	TG 2368 0792
HER No.:	ENF 126784
OASIS Ref.:	107865
Client:	Norwich Backpackers
Dates of Fieldwork:	11-20 July 2011

Summary

This report presents the findings of an archaeological evaluation conducted by NPS Archaeology ahead of proposed development at the Ferry Boat, 191 King Street, Norwich. Commissioned by Norwich Backpackers, the evaluation revealed a complex sequence of well preserved archaeological remains at the site.

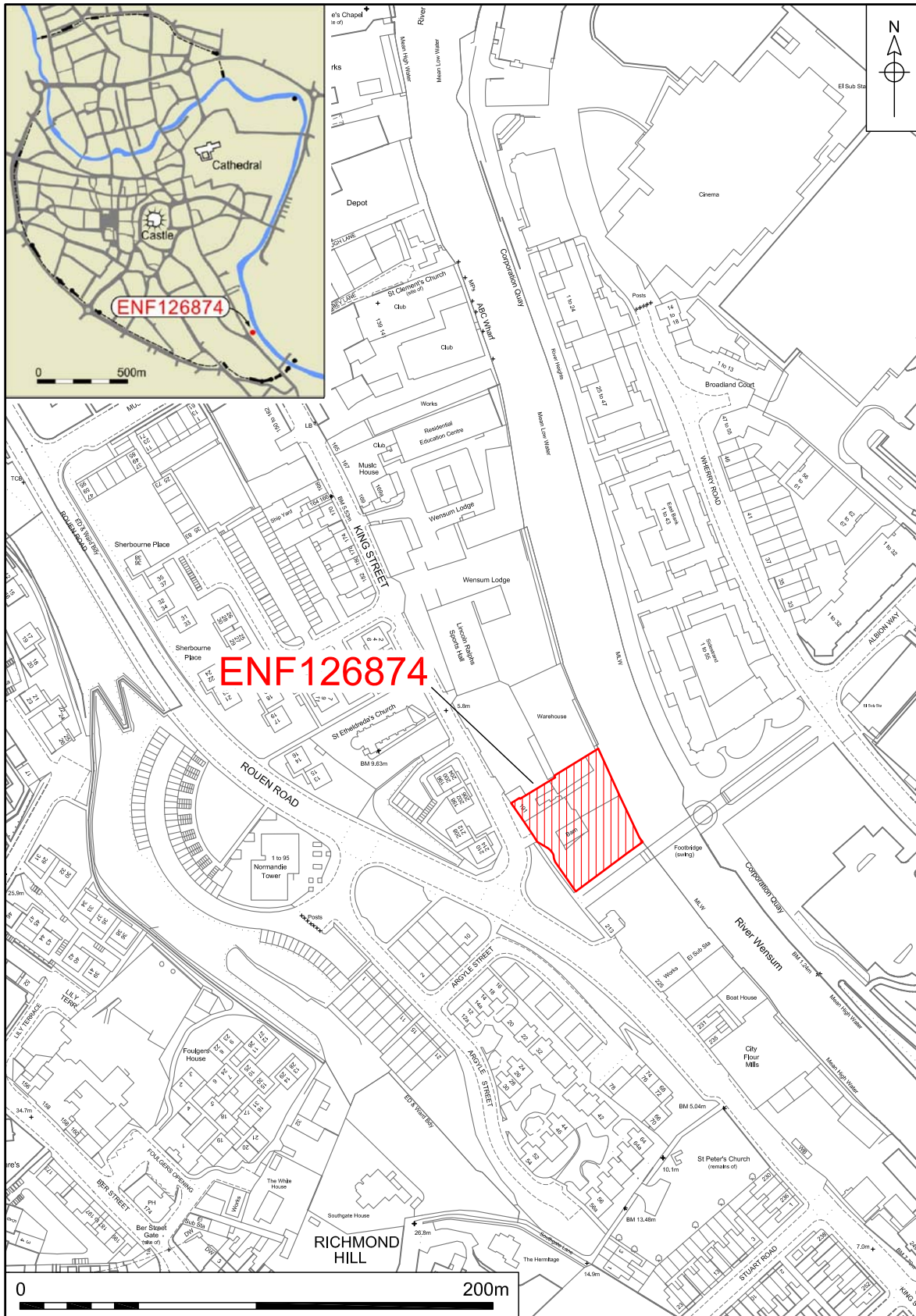
The evaluation consisted of two trenches each 4m by 4m in plan that were positioned within the footprint of the proposed development which covered an area of c 1,280m². Trench 1 lay close to the King Street frontage. In the base of the trench undisturbed geological sands with gravels were overlain by a deposit interpreted as a possible prehistoric soil. Worked flints recovered as residual finds provided evidence for the earliest human activity at the site, perhaps as early as the Mesolithic or Upper Palaeolithic periods.

The earliest features at the site were pits and a possible structural feature. Pottery from these features suggested they were of 11th century date. No function for these features was identified. Sealing these features were surfaces of crushed chalk, ash, sand and clay with patches of burning thought to be associated with industrial rather than domestic activity. The complexity of these deposits indicated regular use and repair. Though no contemporary structural remains were identified, the fragile nature of these surfaces inferred they were present within a building. Pottery recovered from the earliest floor sequence indicated it was in use in the 11th to 12th centuries. Continuity in 'industrial' activity at the site was suggested by at least two clear phases of chalk floors being identified. The chalk floors and any associated structure appeared to have been replaced in the medieval period by a masonry building with a clay floor. Cutting this floor were pits of possibly late medieval date, sealed below activity associated with 19th and 20th century use of the site.

Trench 2 close to the river frontage was excavated to a depth of c 0.40m at which depth contamination was identified and the trench abandoned. A limited record was also made of a blocked in doorway present in a standing building on the site.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The archaeological evaluation at the site of the Ferry Boat, 191 King Street was undertaken to fulfil a planning condition set by Norwich City Council (Planning Application: Ref. 10/102177/F) and a Brief issued by Norfolk Historic Environment Service (NHES) (Updated Brief for Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trenching,



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Figure 1. Site location. Scale 1:2500

Ken Hamilton 9 May 2011 Ref. CNF41076). The work was conducted in accordance with a Project Design and Method Statement prepared by NPS Archaeology (Ref. NAU/BAU2756/DW). The project was commissioned and funded by Norwich Backpackers.



Plate 1. General view of site looking north-west

The programme of archaeological evaluation at the site was in response to proposed development at the site of the former Ferry Boat Inn and an adjacent yard. The brief required an archaeological evaluation to assess the potential effects of the proposals on the archaeological resource in accordance with the principles set out in *Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment* (2010).

The results will enable decisions to be made by the Local Planning Authority about the treatment of any archaeological remains found.

The site archive is currently held by NPS Archaeology and on completion of the project will be deposited with the Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service (NMAS), following the relevant policies on archiving standards.

2.0 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

The proposed development site is located in the south-east of Norwich. The site is bounded by the River Wensum to the east of the site and King Street to the west, with the Novi Sad Friendship Bridge lying immediately to the south of the site (Fig. 1, Plate 1).

The proposed development site lies at the base of a comparatively steep slope, the upper level of this slope running broadly north-west to south-east along Bracondale and Ber Street. From here the land slopes down towards the River Wensum, with ground to the east of the river lying below the 5m contour.

In broad overview, quarrying and terracing to the west of King Street has been identified from previous archaeological interventions, with the dumping of material probably generated by these activities being used to raise and reclaim the river foreshore lying between King Street and the River Wensum.

The site lies on the boundary of river terrace gravels and grey alluvial sands, silts and gravels deposit by the action of the river. These drift deposits overlie Upper Chalk. The chalk lies relatively close to the surface along the north-east face of the Ber Street ridge.

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Apart from its southern end, King Street lies within the historic core of Norwich, an area defined by the town wall built in the 13th and 14th centuries.

The site is close to the River Wensum with higher ground to its west with the river and its flood plain to the east. Prehistoric activity in the vicinity of the site (in this case taken to be within 500m) has been demonstrated at several sites, most significantly at Carrow Road where Upper Palaeolithic *in situ* worked flints dating to c 11,000 years ago were present within Early Holocene sediments (Adams forthcoming). The same site also provided limited evidence for Mesolithic and Neolithic activity.

King Street is considered to be one of the earliest routes in to the city, though the suggestion it might be of Roman origin has not as yet been proven archaeologically.

There is compelling archaeological evidence that from perhaps the 10th-century settlement developed along the southern half of King Street, possibly outside the defended urban core of the Late Saxon town north and south of the River Wensum. The current understanding is that a defensive ditch was constructed in the 10th- to 11th centuries, and that the southern circuit of this might have extended along the line of Stepping Lane and Mountergate, some 500m to the north west of the Ferry Boat site. It is likely that several of the medieval churches that stand along King Street developed from Late Saxon foundations that served this early suburb of the city.

Two of Norwich's best known historic buildings also stand on King Street, the 12th century Music House thought to be the earliest secular building in Norwich, and Dragon Hall, a late medieval merchant's complex that has been a focus of archaeological investigation (Shelley 2005, Evans and Thorpe 2007). The remains of 13th- to 14th-century stone buildings have also been revealed at Dragon Hall.

The southern side of the evaluated plot probably included part of the New Common Staithe (later Cannon Wharf) where goods could be landed for a fee. This passed in to municipal ownership in 1379 (Shelley 1998).

From the post-medieval period until shortly after the Second World War, King Street has been home to a range of industries that could utilise the port, among which textiles and malting are typical examples. A malthouse occupied the southern part of the current site and from the early 20th century Cannon Wharf was used as a coal yard, and from the 1960s as a scrap metal processing yard for railway stock.

Following the decline of the port and industrial activity the area has seen considerable commercial and residential development in the 21st century.

The most informative archaeological investigations in the immediate vicinity of the current site have been evaluations at Read's Flour Mill (Percival 2003) and at Cannon Wharf (Shelley 1998). The first of these sites demonstrated the west bank of the River Wensum was revetted with reused timbers in the 11th- to 12th centuries. At Cannon Wharf buried soils of Norman date were built over with medieval masonry buildings that stood close to the King Street frontage.

4.0 METHODOLOGY

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

The Brief required that two 4m by 4m trenches be excavated at the site (Fig. 2) to characterise the full archaeological sequence down to the natural deposits. This provided an approximate 5% sample of the accessible areas of the development site (c.1,280m²).

Machine excavation was carried out with a wheeled hydraulic 360° excavator using a toothless ditching bucket under constant archaeological supervision.

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

An environmental sample was taken from deposit [49] and column sample across the boundaries of what has been interpreted as a prehistoric soil.

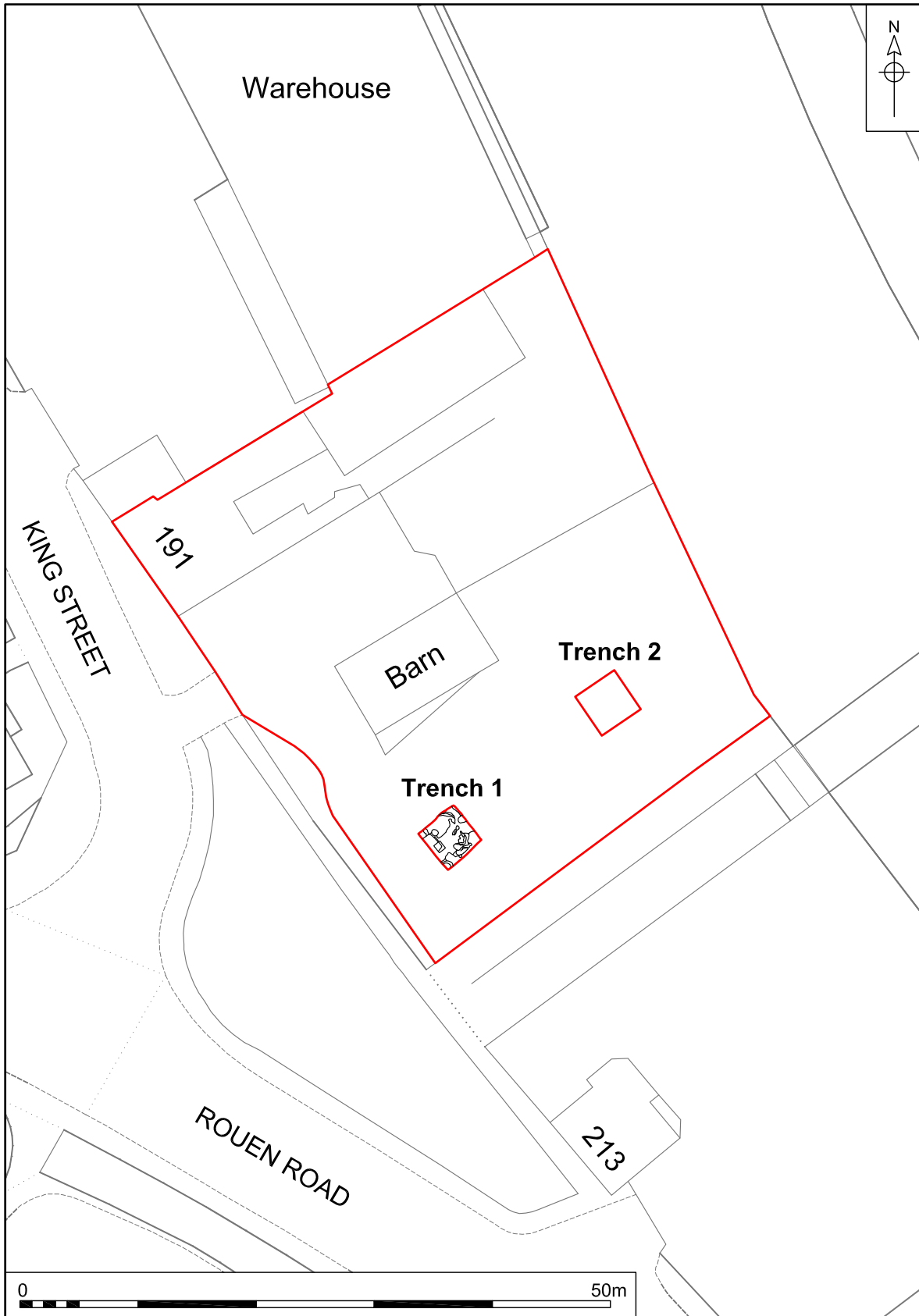
All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using NPS Archaeology pro forma. Trench locations, plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales. Colour, monochrome and digital photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits where appropriate. Contexts recorded at the site have been initially grouped within provisional periods and a stratigraphic matrix generated using the Harris Matrix builder programme.

The temporary benchmark used during the course of this work was transferred from an Ordnance Survey benchmark with a value of 9.98m OD, located on the west side of St Ethelreda's church on King Street.

In Trench 1 a small sondage was initially excavated in the west of the trench to establish the depth of archaeological deposits at the site, and following consultation with Ken Hamilton a larger sondage was excavated to examine the complete archaeological sequence down to undisturbed geological deposits. An initial positioning of Trench 1 closer to the King Street frontage was moved eastwards after cat scanning indicated the presence of electrical cables.

After initial mechanical excavation of Trench 2 located in the east of the site it was quickly established that deposits here were contaminated with hydrocarbons, identified by a strong smell and the appearance of the deposits. Following consultation with the client and Ken Hamilton of NHES it was decided to abandon the trench and backfill to prevent any further spread of the contamination.

Site conditions were good, with the work taking place in fine weather.



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Figure 2. Trench location. Scale 1:500

5.0 RESULTS

Provisional Periods

Period 1	Geological deposits
Period 2	Prehistoric?
Period 3	Late Saxon to Medieval (11th - 14th century)
Period 4	Medieval to Post-medieval
Period 5	Modern

5.1 Trench 1

Figures 3-8

Significant horizons

Current Ground Level	3.45m OD
1st Chalk floor	2.53m OD
Geological deposits	2.00m OD

5.1.1 Period 1

Period 1 Geological deposits

Deposits [55], ([88], [89] not illustrated

The earliest deposits recorded at the site were pale yellow medium fine sands with occasional to moderate sub rounded gravels [55] (Fig. 8), [88] and [89] (not illustrated). These were seen across area of the evaluation trench sands and gravels. Sparse nodules of flint to 0.15-0.20m in length were noted within these sands.

5.1.2 Period 2

Prehistoric?

Deposit [54]

This deposit was a mid to pale ginger brown medium fine grained sand with some silt and contained moderate to frequent rounded and sub-rounded pebbles. Homogenous in appearance with no banding or gradation of colour, it was 0.38m in depth. Present across the full extent of the trench, it had been cut into by features of Period 2 date (Fig. 8). It was initially considered to be a colluvium but might also be the truncated survival of a deeper or partially formed soil. No artefacts were recovered from this deposit. It is interpreted as a prehistoric soil.

5.1.3 Period 3 Late Saxon and Medieval

Earliest features

Pit/linear [57], fill [56]

Pit [42], fill [41]

Pit [52], fill [51]

Pit [32]=[62], fills [33]= [63]

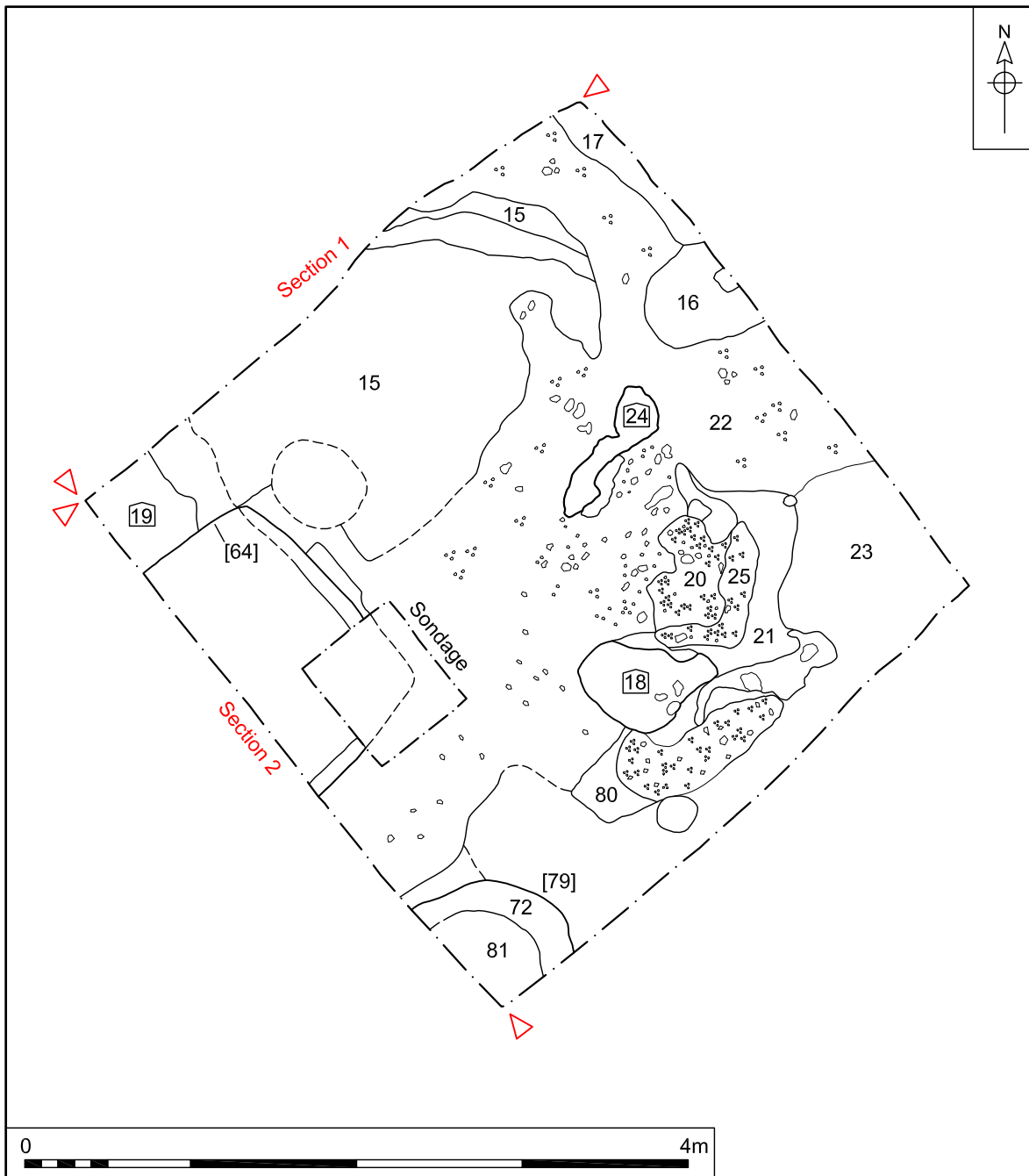


Figure 3. Pre-excitation plan of features. Scale 1:40

The earliest feature revealed by the evaluation was elongate or linear feature [57] aligned approximately east-to-west (Figs 4, 7 and 8). Partly truncated by a later feature along its southern edge, its steep sided, flat based profile survived at its western end. It measured 0.70m in depth and 0.65m in width, with a length of 2m present in the evaluation trench. While its profile suggested it might have been a beam slot, its depth seems to counter this interpretation, though it is not clear what else this feature might represent. Its fill [56] was a mid brown silt sand with frequent sand lenses, indicating it had been deliberately backfilled. Occasional chalk and charcoal flecks were also present. Pottery of 11th-century date was recovered from this fill. At the base of this deposit was a thin layer (only 1cm in depth) of silt and possibly ash mixed with chalk.

Cutting this fill was a medium-to-large pit [42] (Fig 4) that appeared to be sub-oval in plan with a surviving depth of 0.50m and width of 1.10m. This feature's sides gradually sloped down to an uneven base. As with the previous feature, it appeared to have been deliberately backfilled. Its fill [41] was a dark brown silt sand with occasional chalk, charcoal flecks and sand lenses. Some chalk fragments appeared to have been heated. Pottery of 11th-century date was recovered from this deposit.

Cutting this fill was a post-hole [52] seen in section. It measured 0.20m depth with a width of 0.25m. Its fill [51] contained some large flint nodules thought to be post packing.

A large pit [32]=[62] in the north of the trench was sealed below a chalk floor. Not fully excavated, its revealed dimensions were a depth of 0.70m, length of at least 2.10m and a minimum width of 1.00m. The southern edge of this feature demonstrated a steep profile with a flat base. The sharpness of this features cut into sand deposits inferred that it had been backfilled rapidly following its original excavation or perhaps some type of lining had been used. Unfortunately no indication of a lining could be discerned. The basal fill [[63] of this feature was a mid brown silt sand with occasional chalk and charcoal flecks and frequent sand lenses, giving it a mottled appearance, indicating at least the base of this feature had been deliberately backfilled. A small collection of pottery of 11th-century date including imported ware from Germany (Pingsdorf) was recovered from this deposit. The upper fill [33] of this pit measured 0.50m in depth and was a mid brown silt sand with some clay content. It contained of occasional chalk and charcoal flecks as inclusions, along with occasional medium angular flints. Some of the chalk fragments had been heated on one side, perhaps providing evidence of surfaces in the vicinity.

1st chalk floor

Deposit [49] shelly layer

Deposit [40] crushed chalk

Stake hole? [47], fill [48]

Ash Layer [39]=[50]

Floor [15]=[24]=[80]

Finds collection unit 85 (not illustrated)



Plate 2. Trench 1 pre-excavation, chalk floor [15], looking west, 1m scale

Overlying the features described above were numerous individual chalk and ash deposits of a clearly defined surface which survived at its most intact in the north east of the trench (Plate 2). The complexity of deposits forming this surface has been simplified for the purpose of description. The earliest of the deposits thought to be associated with this surface was layer [49], a dark grey silt with ash. A maximum of 0.06m in depth, it contained frequent mussel shell that had been broken into small fragments as well as moderate charcoal and chalk flecks. A soil sample (Sample <6>) was taken from this deposit.

Faunal remains recovered from this deposit included several cod vertebrae. This deposit appeared to lie at the interface between the upper fill of pit [32]=[62] and the setting down of the chalk surface. Pottery of 11th- and 12th-century date was recovered from this deposit, suggesting a date of no earlier than the 11th century for the chalk surface.

Overlying this layer was a spread of crushed chalk [40] that was a maximum of 0.11m in depth and with only occasional, small pebbles as inclusions (Fig. 8). This deposit was cut by small feature [47] with fill [48] that was seen only in section that might have been a small structural feature such as a stake-hole. Both this and context [40] were overlain by a generally thin layer of chalk with a burnt surface and associated layer of very dark grey ash. Varying between 0.01m and 0.10m in depth, this deposit appeared to extend across most of the area of the evaluation trench but had been truncated in places by later features. Pottery of 11th-century date was recovered from this deposit, as was a fragment of burnt clay thought to be from a hearth base.

This chalk surface was overlain by a similar spread of crushed chalk interleaved with ash (contexts [15]=[24]=[80]). The deposit measured up to 0.10m in depth and was noticeably thicker towards the north-east. The upper surface of this chalk

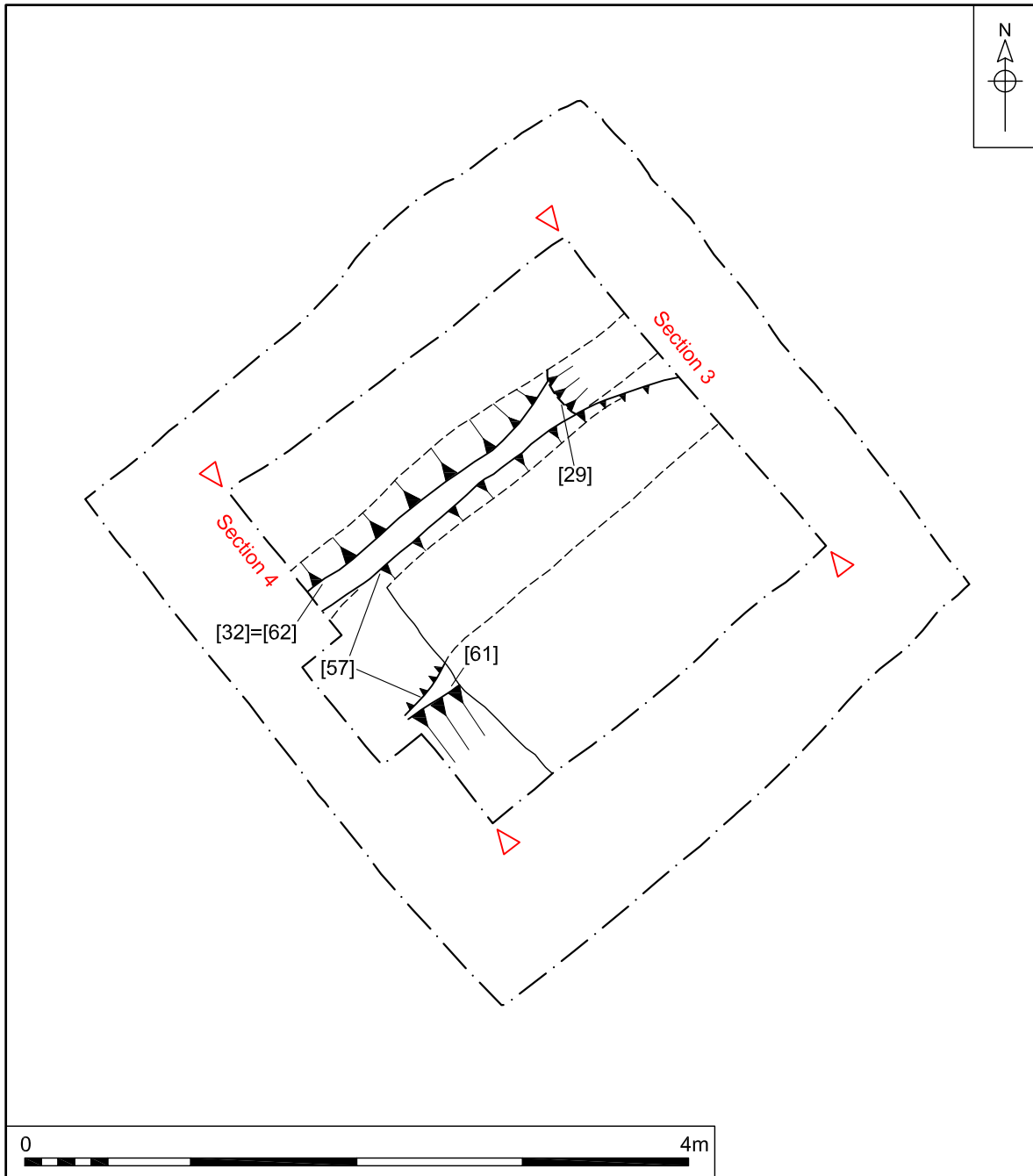


Figure 4. Post-excavation plan of earliest features. Scale 1:40

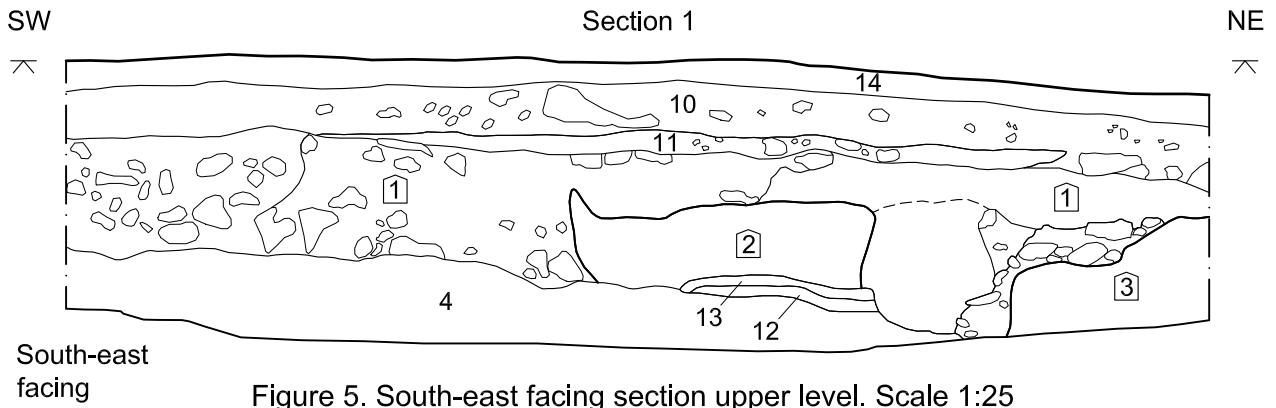


Figure 5. South-east facing section upper level. Scale 1:25

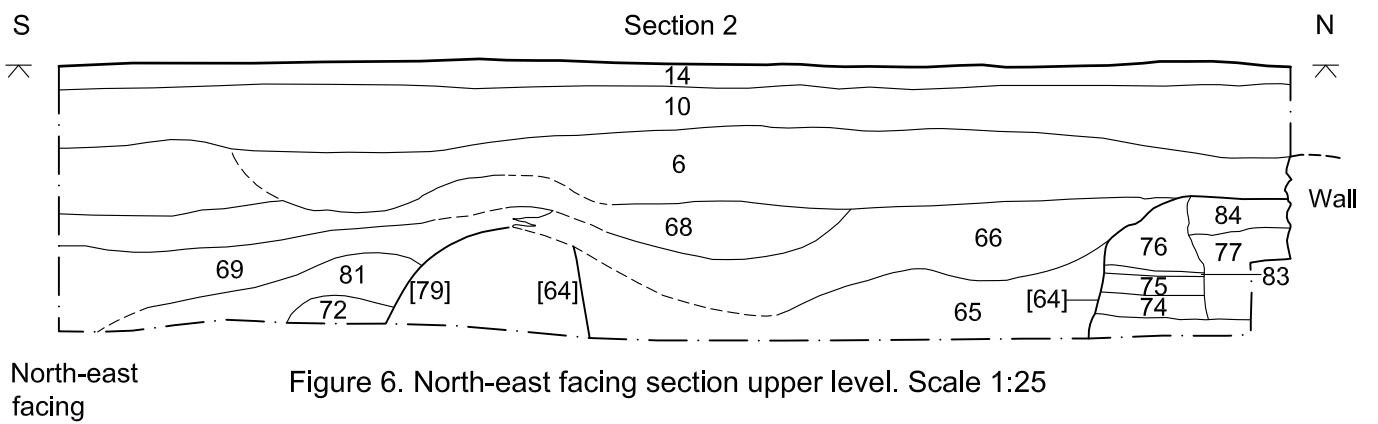


Figure 6. North-east facing section upper level. Scale 1:25

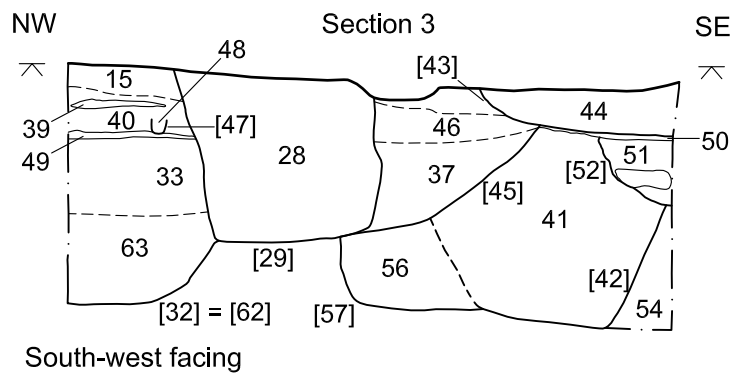


Figure 7. South-west facing section lower level. Scale 1:25

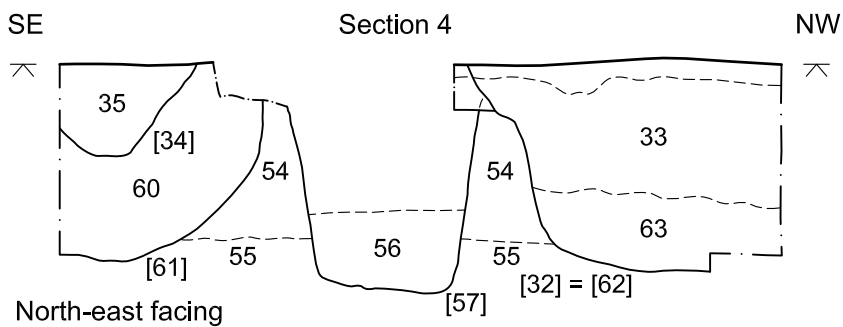


Figure 8. North-east facing section lower level. Scale 1:25



had been heated and charred in places by burning with one clearly defined circular area 0.50m in circumference. During hand-cleaning of this surface a single sherd of pottery of 12th- to 13th-century date was recovered (assigned context no. [85])

Features overlying first chalk floor

Pit [45], fills [46], [37]

Pit [61], fill [60]

Pit [43], fill [44]

Pit [31], fill [30] (not illustrated)

Layer [8] (not illustrated)

Overlying and cutting the chalk floor described previously were small numbers of features that would seem to represent activity occurring between the disuse of the first chalk surface and the laying down of the second. A considerably truncated pit [45] (Fig. 7) was perhaps sub circular in plan with a depth of 0.50m and width of 0.50m. Its upper fill [46] was of crushed chalk that might have been a levelling up of this feature prior to the setting down of a second chalk surface. Cutting this feature was shallow pit [43] only identified in section (Fig. 7). With a depth of 0.17m and length of 0.65m it was filled with sands and gravels [44] and rather than being a cut feature might represent the levelling up of a subsided area, perhaps during preparation for the second chalk surface.

A medium sized pit [61] in the south-west of the trench was only partly excavated; its profile in section indicated that it had steep to gradually sloping sides and a rounded base. Its fill [60] was a mid to dark brown silt sand with moderate chalk fleck inclusions and occasional small stones, with the occurrence of sand lenses suggesting deliberate backfilling. Cutting this feature was a shallow scoop-like pit [31] that measured 0.28m in depth with a length of 0.90m. It was poorly defined in plan and section and of unclear purpose. A small quantity of pottery of 11th-century date was recovered from its mid brown silt-clay sand fill [30].

A spread of ash [8] seen only in the eastern section of the trench might belong to this phase of activity or as part of the earlier chalk floor [15].

Second chalk floor

Chalk floor [7]=[17]=[19]

Layer [4]=[74]

Chalk floor [75]

Layer [12]

Layer [13]

Ash spreads [75], [83]

Layer [76]

Hearth [18]

Layer [23]

Layer [82]

Layer [78]

A further floor of crushed chalk ([7]=[17]=[19]) along with [75] appeared to overlay the features described above. Patchy in its occurrence, small areas of this floor were seen in both plan and section (Fig. 3). Enough of it survived to be confident this was a second surface distinct from that previously described. Other deposits of ash and chalk ([12], [13], [4]=[74]) seen in section (Figs. 5 and 6) are thought to be associated with this chalk floor, as is chalk spread [75] overlaid by ash deposit [83] (Fig. 7). A small piece of this floor and its associated deposits in the north-west corner of the trench demonstrated a sequence of chalk floor overlain by ash which was then covered with another chalk floor.

Other remains thought to belong to this phase included a burnt circular patch [18] that might have been a hearth (Fig. 3). Consisting of red burnt clay at its base, this was overlain by a dark grey ash below a capping of apparently unburnt pale brown clay with occasional chalk fleck inclusions. This feature measured 0.10m in depth with a diameter of c. 0.75m.

Spreads of sands and gravels [23] and [76] (Fig 6) are also thought to be part of this surface. A dark grey sand silt layer [78] and a mixed sand and clay layer [82] truncated by a later feature appeared to overly the chalk and ash of this surface while being sealed by later clay floor [5]. These deposits might be part of a general levelling this surface prior to this clay floor being set down.



Plate 3. Trench 1, post-excavation, looking west, 1m scale

A possible post-hole [59] with a dark grey silt sand fill [58] containing frequent flecks and lumps of chalk was circular in plan with a depth of 0.45m and diameter of 0.55m in circumference was thought to pre-date the setting down of this second chalk surface and is interpreted as being a Period 3 feature.

5.1.4 Period 4 Medieval to Post-medieval

Masonry building

Walls [1], [2], [3]

Clay floor [5], [16], [77], [84]

The second chalk surface was sealed below a clay floor and walls interpreted as the remains of a medieval building.

The wall for this building ([1], [2] and [3]) was aligned approximately east to west and coincided almost exactly with the northern edge of the evaluation trench so that it was seen only in section (Fig. 5). It appeared to consist of at least three separate though near identical builds which could not be placed in any stratigraphic order.

The wall, which survived to a maximum height of 0.40m, was built from flint bonded with a pale cream yellow lime mortar. A very small quantity of brick was also present. Elements [2] and [3] of this wall had rendered southern elevations. The southern face of wall [3] was set slightly to the south of the other walls. A later alteration to this wall (not allocated a separate context) was the addition of darker yellow mortar along the top of which was set a row of poorly laid, heavily fired bricks with dark cores. This mortar overlapped and thus post-dated the render work. No construction cut was identified for this wall, and the fact it appeared to be founded on earlier soils might indicate it was not a particularly large structure, perhaps supporting a timber frame.

The position of the render face indicated that the internal space of this building lay south of this wall. Clay deposit [5] interpreted as a floor that overlaid this render measured up to 0.28 m in depth and consisted of a pale olive-brown clay with moderate chalk flecks. This floor was best defined in the eastern elevation of the evaluation trench, as it had been disturbed by later activity elsewhere. Clay deposits [77], [84] (Fig. 6) and [16] of similar appearance are considered to be part of this floor.

Features post-dating masonry building

Layers [71], [70]

Pit [64], fills [67], [65], [66]

Pit [79], fills [72], [81], [69]

Pit [34], fill [35]

Post-hole [27], fill [26] (not illustrated)

The features described below post-dated the walls and floor of the masonry building

Spreads of clay [70] and silt sand [71] seen in the southern section of the trench overlay clay floor [5] (not illustrated). Feature [79] in the southern corner of the trench (Fig. 3) was not excavated but could be seen in plan to consist of layers of clay and chalk, though with no indication of burning to these deposits.

Pit [64] was only partly present within the confines of the evaluation trench, and what was present indicated it was perhaps square or rectangular in plan with steep sides (Figs, 3 and 6). A fill of crushed mortar [67] appeared to line this pit with

other mortar-rich fills [65] and [66] overlying it. A small quantity of medieval brick was recovered from these fills.

A small pit or post-feature [34] was present in the south-west of the trench, and this contained a fill [35] of dark grey brown sand clay with frequent clay flecks, lime mortar and sand lens, indicating it had been deliberately back filled.

Cutting the earliest chalk floor was a small scoop-shaped pit [27] with a dark grey brown fill [26] that contained a small quantity of medieval pottery.

Period 5 Modern

Layer [14] (tarmac)

Layer [10] (hoggin)

Layer [9]=[11] red debris

Layer [6] spread

Layer [68]

Several deposits of obviously modern origin were seen in section (Figs 5 and 6). Layer [68] seen in the east-facing section might have been a later infilling of underlying pit [64]. Overlying this was a widespread layer [6] up to 0.38m in depth. This is interpreted as a 20th-century make-up of the site. Above this was a ferruginous deposit full of small metal fragments interpreted as debris from the railway stock breaking known to have taken place at the site. Over this was a 0.35m depth of hoggin [10] and tarmac [14] for the current car park surface.



Plate 4. Group visit from nearby Dragon Hall

5.2 Trench 2

Trench 2 was located on the east side of the site (Fig. 2) however on excavation it was quickly established that deposits were contaminated with hydrocarbons. The excavation of Trench 2 was abandoned following consultation with the client and Ken Hamilton of NHES and the trench was immediately backfilled.

5.3 Description of Arch in Adjacent Barn



Plat 5. Arch in wall, looking west 1m scale4

A single span arch located in a barn of brick, flint and tile construction standing on the site was measured and photographed.

Thought to be part of a doorway, the top of the arch was c.1.85m above current ground level with a span of 1.05m. The arch element was composed of brick apparently laid as headers with cement pointing. The bricks appeared to have been heavily fired. The arch had been infilled with randomly coursed brick and flint.

6.0 FINDS

7.0 THE FINDS

All finds were processed and recorded by count and weight, and an Excel spreadsheet was produced outlining broad dating. Each material has been considered separately and is included below organised by material. See Appendix 2a for a full list of all finds.

7.1 Pottery

by Sue Anderson

7.1.1 Introduction

Ninety-four sherds of pottery weighing 724g were collected from fourteen contexts (Appendix 3). Table 1 shows the quantification by fabric; a summary catalogue by context is included as Appendix 3.

Description	Fabric	Code	No	Wt(g)	Eve	MNV
Thetford-type ware	THET	2.50	29	339	0.25	26
Thetford Ware (Grimston)	THETG	2.57	2	15		1
'Early medieval' sandwich wares	EMSW	2.58	4	38		2
Stamford Ware Fabric A	STAMA	2.61	2	11		2
St. Neot's Ware	STNE	2.70	3	13		2
Late Saxon shelly wares	LSSH	2.74	1	11		1
<i>Total Late Saxon</i>			41	427	0.25	34
Early medieval ware	EMW	3.10	43	241	0.49	34
Yarmouth-type ware	YAR	3.17	3	26		3
Pingsdorf Ware	PING	7.24	2	6		2
<i>Total early medieval</i>			48	273	0.49	39
Local medieval unglazed	LMU	3.23	2	7		1
Unprovenanced glazed	UPG	4.00	1	8		1
Grimston-type ware	GRIM	4.10	1	1		1
London-type ware	LOND	4.50	1	8		1
<i>Total medieval</i>			5	24		4
Total			94	724	0.74	77

Table 1. Pottery quantification by fabric

7.1.2 Methodology

Quantification was carried out using sherd count, weight and estimated vessel equivalent (eve). A full quantification by fabric, context and feature is available in

the archive. All fabric codes were assigned from the Suffolk post-Roman fabric series, which includes Norfolk, Essex, Cambridgeshire and Midlands fabrics, as well as imported wares. Imports were identified from Jennings (1981). Form terminology follows MPRG (1998). Recording uses a system of letters for fabric codes together with number codes for ease of sorting in database format. The results were input directly onto an Access database.

7.1.3 Pottery by period

7.1.3.1 Late Saxon and early medieval

The majority of pottery from this site belonged to the transitional period between wheel-made Late Saxon and handmade early medieval wares, with most contexts containing both types. The range of wares present is typical of the city in this period, being dominated by Thetford-type and early medieval wares, supplemented by other Late Saxon wares from within (THETG, EMSW) and outside the county (STAMA, LSSH, STNE), a local shelly ware (YAR) and a Rhenish import (PING).

Identifiable forms include two medium Thetford-type jars with late rim types (1 and 6; Anderson 2004), a Thetford-type lamp or small bowl, two EMW rims with simple everted rims, and five 'ginger jars', one of which has applied strip decoration. One Stamford Ware sherd was glazed with pale yellow lead glaze.

Most sherds were sooted and several had lime inside, suggesting that they had been used for cooking and boiling water.

7.1.3.2 Medieval

Medieval wares were the exclusive finds from three contexts. Pit fill [26] contained two fragments of local medieval unglazed ware and a tiny sherd of Grimston glazed ware. Two other glazed sherds were recovered; a London-type ware sherd from layer [77] and an unprovenanced sherd from finds collection [85]. The latter had French-style rouletted applied strip decoration and light green copper glaze on a fine red body with little sand and fine red clay pellet inclusions. It may be a French product or an English copy.

7.1.4 Pottery by context

A summary of the pottery by feature is provided in Table 2.

Feature	Context	Type	Fabric	Spotdate
27	26	Pit/PH	LMU, GRIM	13th-14th c.
29	28	Pit	THET, EMSW, EMW, YAR	11th c.
31	30	Pit	THET, STAMA, EMW, YAR	11th c.
32	33	Pit	THET, EMSW, THETG, STNE, STAMA, EMW	11th c.
34	35	Pit	EMW	11th-12th c.
42	41	Pit	THET, EMW	11th c.
57	56	Pit	THET, LSSH, EMW	11th c.
61	60	Pit	THET, EMW	11th c.
62	63	Pit	THET, PING	11th c.+
62	36	Layer	THET, EMW	11th c.
62	39	Layer	THET, EMW, YAR, PING	11th c.
62	49	Layer	EMW	11th-12th c.

Feature	Context	Type	Fabric	Spotdate
62	77	Layer	LOND	12th-14th c.
62	85	Finds	UPG	12th-13th c.

Table 2. Pottery types present by trench and feature

With the exception of pit [27], layer [77] and finds collection [85], which are all probably of 12th-14th-century date, all pits and layers containing pottery are likely to belong to the 11th century or possibly slightly later.

7.1.5 Discussion

The evaluation assemblage suggests that most of the excavated pits belong to the Late Saxon to early medieval transition. This group is comparable with the recently excavated group from Anglia Square in Norwich, which also produced a high proportion of early medieval wares. There is little later material, but the medieval pottery includes at least two non-local wares, as would be expected close to the waterfront and merchant housing in this part of Norwich.

7.2 Ceramic Building Material

by Sue Anderson

Four fragments (632g) of ceramic building material (CBM) were found in three contexts. (Appendix 4) A fragment of burnt Roman tile (186g, 37mm thick) was found in pit fill [60] in association with 11th-century pottery. The mortar lining of pit [64] contained one fragment of 13th-15th-century 'early brick' (245g; 44mm thick) and a piece of green-glazed medieval roof tile (95g). Layer [78] also contained green glazed medieval roof tile (106g).

7.3 Fired Clay

by Sue Anderson

Two small fragments (3g) of vitrified hearth lining were collected from ash layer [39].

7.4 Flint

by Sarah Bates

7.4.1 Methodology

Each piece of flint was examined and recorded by context in an Access database table. The material was classified by *category* and *type* (see archive) with numbers of pieces and numbers of complete, corticated, patinated and hinge fractured pieces being recorded and the condition of the flint being commented on. Additional descriptive comments were made as necessary.

7.4.2 The assemblage

Thirty pieces of struck flint were recovered during the evaluation of the site (Appendices 5a and 5b). Most of the flint is dark grey and quite smooth with cortex, where present, being a dark, slightly orangey, cream colour and of thin to medium thickness. There are also several pieces of a dull mottled pale grey flint which has a slightly coarser texture. Twelve pieces (40% by number) are recorded as patinated but this is mostly a light patina, probably a slight change in flint colour

which might have occurred soon after the flint was struck. A small number of pieces have a glossy whitish patina. The flint is summarised in Table 3 and listed by context in Appendix 5a.

Type	Number
core fragment	1
crested blade	1
flake	16
blade-like flake	1
blade	3
denticulate	1
retouched flake	2
utilised flake	5
Total	30

Table 3: Summary of the flint assemblage

One chunky irregular fragment is probably part of a core [54]. It has been hard hammer struck from the parent piece, probably in order to remove an irregular flawed (and patinated) cortical area.

A large thick blade has an area of batter on its dorsal ridge which probably represents deliberate preparation or 'crested' of a blade core [38] (Butler 2005, 72, 84, fig. 31). It has also been retouched or utilised slightly on its left side, although some of the small chips in the edge appear rather fresher than the rest of the piece so might represent later reuse or damage. A slightly crushed appearance might suggest the piece is a 'bruised blade'.

Sixteen flakes and part of a blade-like flake (or blade) are present. There are some squat flakes and a few are irregular but the overall impression is of fairly regular pieces with a few possibly being soft hammer struck. Three flakes have cortex on their platforms but three others have abraded platform edges showing that they were struck from prepared cores. Two other quite broad flakes have platform edges that have been repeatedly struck or battered. It is notable that two or three quite regular flakes, one with an abraded platform [37] and one possibly soft hammer struck [28] are on pale grey flint.

Three blades were found. One quite small neat thin blade is on a smooth patinated pale grey flint and has an abraded platform edge [41].

A quite thick cortical flake has retouch of its left side forming an irregular scraper-like edge with small jagged denticulations in one area [41]. Two retouched flakes and five utilised flakes were also found. These are almost all squat pieces with slight edge modification.

7.4.3 Flint by context

Nine flints were found in pit [42]. Almost all are unpatinated. They include a denticulate, a retouched flake and two utilised flakes. Two flakes from the pit have wide platforms that have been repeatedly struck. A thin neat blade has a distinctive pale grey patina and might be an earlier piece.

Five flakes or various types were found in pit [32].

Four flakes, all quite regular and two with abraded platform edges were found in pit [57]. A small primary flake was found in pit [34], a regular flake with an abraded platform edge and possibly from a blade type core came from pit [45] and a squat utilised flake was found in pit [61]. A regular possibly soft hammer struck flake was found in pit [29].

Apart from pit [45], all of the pits from which flint came also contained pottery of Saxon or medieval date.

Seven flints were from 'finds collection unit' [38]. They include the large crested/retouched blade, two utilised flakes and a retouched flake. There is rather a mixture of material from this context with the large blade, some other dull grey or patinated pieces being quite sharp and of possibly 'early' types and a couple of slightly glossy or abraded hard hammer struck flakes seeming more likely to be of later Neolithic or later date. A core fragment was found in soil layer [54].

7.4.4 Discussion

This fairly small assemblage of flint was mostly recovered from fills of pits which are dated by pottery to the Saxon or medieval period. However, the flint is of interest as it provides evidence for activity on the banks of the Wensum River during the prehistoric period. This adds to evidence seen elsewhere on the west bank of the river at various sites to the north of the Ferry Boat site on King Street (Reads Flour Mill HER 38040, 39777, 26464), (Dragon Hall (HER 449), Old Barge Yard (HER 37411), St Anne's Wharf (HER 374) and on the east side of the river in the area of the Riverside development (HER 26467) and Carrow Road (HER 26602) (Adams forthcoming). A blade element was present at all these sites but was particularly notable close to the present site at the Reads Four Mill site (see 'Flint' in Percival 2003 (HER 38040) and (HER 26464).

The flint appears to date to more than one period. A few pieces seem likely to be of relatively early, possibly Mesolithic or maybe even earlier, date. These include the 'crested' blade, a neat thin blade and several regular tertiary flakes some of which have abraded platform edges and/or may be soft hammer struck. The relatively large size of the crested blade is of particular interest when considered in the light of the significant assemblage from Carrow Road where a blade industry (including bruised blades) of Upper Palaeolithic date was discovered. It is notable that several of these possibly early pieces are on pale grey or patinated flint and often have evidence for platform preparation and no (or very little) cortex remaining. The latter attribute is likely to result from the careful preparation of cores consistent with a blade producing technology. Much of the flint, however, is on unpatinated dark grey flint, often with dark cream coloured cortex from gravel lumps. Included within this material is an irregular core fragment, two broad flakes with battered platform edges and some retouched/utilised pieces including a denticulate on a thick cortical flake. The unpatinated cortical flint seems more likely to date to the later Neolithic or later periods.

The flint suggests activity occurred at the site during more than one period. The sharp nature of much of the material suggests that it has been little disturbed and that undisturbed deposits or features of prehistoric date may exist in the vicinity.

7.5 Faunal Remains

by Julie Curl

7.5.1 Introduction

A total of 626g of hand-collected faunal remains was recovered from excavations at 191, King Street (Appendices 6a, 6b and 6c). The assemblage produced seven species, including cod and hare, which would indicate high status food waste. In addition, one context had sediment taken for wet-sieving, which produced a further 35g of bone, which included two species of fish and a single bone of deer.

7.5.2 Methodology

This report was carried out following a modified version of guidelines by English Heritage (Davis, 1992). All of the bone was briefly examined to determine range of species and elements present. A note was also made of butchering and any indications of skinning, hornworking and other modifications. When possible a record was made of ages and any other relevant information, such as pathologies. Counts and weights were noted for each context with additional counts for each species identified, counts were also taken of bone classed as 'countable' (Davis 1992) and measurable bone (Von Den Driesch 1976), as well as for individual element groups. Where possible, bone classified as 'mammal' was identified further as 'large mammal' or 'small to medium mammal'. All information was recorded in Excel for quantification and assessment. A basic catalogue is included in the written report and the full assessment database is available in the digital archive.

7.5.3 The assemblage – provenance and preservation

A total of 626g of hand-collected faunal remains, consisting of sixty-eight pieces, was recovered from the evaluation. Bone was produced from nine contexts, most of which are a variety of pit fills; several bones are also yielded from a shelly layer below the base of chalk surfaces. The faunal remains were found with artefacts with dates ranging from prehistoric to medieval, with most of the bone assemblage having a probable medieval date. Quantification of the hand-collected assemblage by context, weight and feature type is presented in Table 4.

Context	Type			Context Total
	Deposit	Layer	Pit	
28			155g	155g
30			1g	1g
33			193g	193g
35			89g	89g
36	4g			4g
41			39g	39g
49		77g		77g
56			20g	20g
60			48g	48g
Feature Type Total	4g	77g	545g	626g

Table 4. Quantification of the faunal remains by weight, context and feature type

In addition, soil was taken from the layer [49] for environmental analysis, with the residue collected in a 1mm mesh; this sample produced an additional 35g of bone, consisting of twenty-seven fragments of a probable medieval date.

The assemblage is in a good, sound condition, although many of the mammal bones are highly fragmented from butchering. Smaller bones from fish, small mammal and bird show little butchering; this is expected as such meats are often cooked whole and require little butchering effort to prepare or remove the meat. No gnawing was seen, which would suggest the waste in this assemblage was rapidly buried and not available to scavengers.

Only a small amount of bone was deemed measurable (following Von Den Driesch, 1976). There are too few measurements for any meaningful analysis, but measurements were taken and are in the appendix and digital archive for any future reference.

7.5.4 Species, pathologies and modifications

A total of seven species were identified in the hand-collected assemblage – four mammal, two bird and one fish species. A further species of mammal and an additional species of fish were recorded from the sieved sample (Sample <6>). Quantification by species (NISP) and feature type can be seen in Table 5.

Species	Feature Type			Species Total
	Deposit	Layer	Pit	
Bird-Galliforme		1	4	5
Bird-Goose			1	1
Cattle		4	18	22
Fish - Cod		15	2	17
Hare			1	1
Mammal			13	13
Pig/boar		1	3	4
Sheep/goat	2		3	5
Feature Type Total	2	21	45	68

Table 5. Quantification of the species (NISP) by feature type

Cattle were the most frequently recorded, found in six contexts. The next most frequent species is cod, which was found in three fills, with additional material recovered from Sample <6>. Four vertebrae from herring were also produced from Sample <6>. Small amounts of sheep/goat and pig/boar were seen in three fills, with two bones of sheep/goat found in Sample <6>, galliformes (chicken/pheasant/fowl) and bones of a goose were seen in one fill. One pit fill produced a single scapula of a juvenile hare. Sample <6>, deposit [49], also produced an incomplete cuboid bone from the lower leg of a small (?female) red deer.

The remains of cattle, sheep/goat and pig/boar, all of adults, were quite heavily butchered and represented a variety of cuts of meat. Little butchering was seen on the fowl bones, suggesting only minimal preparation was carried out. No

butchering was seen on the remainder of the fowl, the goose, cod and hare – with these smaller creatures, cooking is often carried out on a relatively complete carcass and this would require little effort to remove the meat once it is cooked.

No pathologies were seen, which may suggest reasonable health and perhaps young adults used for food; however, the small size of the assemblage does need to be considered and any pathologies present in the animals here may not be seen in these remains.

7.5.5 Conclusions

The faunal remains from this assemblage represent butchering and food waste. It is possible the fish represent fish that was eaten as part of the ecclesiastical requirements for 'meat-free' fish days. Fish days could eventually encompass a wide variety of other species that could be classed as 'fish', eventually leading to the consumption of aquatic based birds and mammals and even neonatal or prenatal rabbits as they had come from a watery environment. The juvenile hare might be included in this rule, but the hare in this particular assemblage is a little too mature for inclusion in 'fish' meals.

The cod in this assemblage, a marine species, may have made its way to Norwich via one of the main East Anglian fishing ports of King's Lynn, Great Yarmouth or Lowestoft, which were all sending fishing vessels to Faeroe and Iceland in the spring and summer - a practice well established by the 16th century (Butcher, 1995). These cod would have received initial processing at the site of the port and some would have been consumed by the fishing communities, while the rest is thought to have been sent to Norwich (Butcher 1995) where there was an important Friday market for fish (Clark and Slack 1972). The herring too are marine in origin and were fished locally from Yarmouth from Saxon times (Tooke 2006) and from Lowestoft and may have been sold in Norwich salted, pickled or smoked to increase their storage life (Butcher 1995).

The faunal remains are quite typical of assemblages in this area and the more unusual species, the hare, cod, and herring have been found on other sites nearby. Cod was found in most periods at nearby Dragon Hall (Nicholson 2005). It is interesting to note that hare was relatively frequent at Dragon Hall (Murray and Albarella 2005). Hare was also recovered from the varied and high status waste at Chantry House (Curl 2007). Deer were also recorded from the nearby Dragon Hall (Murray and Albarella 2005), although only in small numbers compared to the hares; deer were found at the Cathedral Refectory (Curl 2006). Hare and deer are usually seen as a meat of those of higher social standing and suggest high status food waste.

7.6 Metalworking Debris

by Lucy Talbot

A single piece of metalworking debris, weighing 88g, was recovered from context [56], the fill of pit [57]. Although not of any clear diagnostic form, this piece, because of the crushed and burnt flint embedded within part of its vitrified surface, points towards smithing slag. Undatable in itself, the deposit it was collected from also contained ten sherds of Late Saxon pottery of 9th- to 12th-century date and this fragment of slag could also be of that date.

7.7 Iron

by Rebecca Sillwood

Three iron objects (two nails and an undiagnostic piece) were recovered from the site; one from a layer and the remainder from pits.

The nail from layer [36] is undiagnostic, missing its head, and very corroded and encrusted. The second nail is a more recognisable form, and quite a stout object, possibly from a building or structure of some kind. This nail came from [30], the fill of pit [31], and measures 54mm in length with a rough diameter at the head of 30mm. The nail head appears to be slightly domed, possibly with a square-sectioned shank, although corrosion has obscured much of the detail. These pieces can date from multiple periods, although this piece is likely to be medieval due to the date of the pottery and stratigraphy of the site.

The final piece is undiagnostic and very encrusted and came from [35], the fill of pit [34].

8.0 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

A total of six samples were taken during the course of the evaluation (Table 6).

Sample	Context	Description
<1>	54 and 55	Monolith
<2>	55	Pollen sample
<4>	55	Pollen sample
<3>	54	Pollen sample
<5>	54	Pollen sample
<6>	49	Bulk soil sample

Table 6. Sample Number and type

Only the bulk soil sample has been analysed during the evaluation reporting. The column sample (Sample <1>) and individual pollen samples (Samples <2>-<5>) have been retained.

The results from the analysis of Sample <6> is presented below and in Appendix 7

8.1 Charred Plant Macrofossils And Other Remains

by Val Fryer

8.1.1 Introduction and method statement

Evaluation excavations on King Street recorded a number of features of medieval and later date. A single sample (Sample <6>) for the evaluation of the content and preservation of the plant macrofossil assemblage was taken from a shell rich layer of 11th- to 12th century date (context [49]), which was sealed by a later chalk floor.

The sample was processed by manual water flotation/washover and the flot was collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The dried flot was scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x16 and the plant macrofossils and other remains noted are listed in Appendix 7. Nomenclature within the table follows Stace (1997). All plant remains were charred.

The non-floating residue was collected in a 1mm mesh sieve to be sorted when dry. Any artefacts/ecofacts will be retained for further specialist analysis.

8.1.2 Results

Cereal grains, seeds and nutshell fragments are present, although mostly as single specimens within the assemblage. Preservation is generally good. Oat (*Avena* sp.), barley (*Hordeum* sp.) and wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grains are recorded, with oats occurring most frequently. A single oat floret base is present, but in the absence of the diagnostic floret base, it is not possible to say whether it is from a wild or cultivated variety. One wheat grain has a distinctive convex transverse break, possibly indicating that it was 'gristed' or roughly ground prior to combustion. Weed seeds are scarce, but all are of common segetal weeds including corn cockle (*Agrostemma githago*) and wild radish (*Raphanus raphanistrum*). Hazel (*Corylus avellana*) nutshell fragments are also recorded. Charcoal/charred wood fragments are abundant, but other plant macrofossils occur infrequently.

With the exception of fish bones and marine mollusc shell fragments, which are relatively common, other remains are also scarce. The small fragment of organic concretion may be either a small piece of burnt food (?bread) or a concretion of burnt faecal material. Ferrous globules and pieces of hammer scale are recorded, but at a low density.

8.1.3 Conclusions and recommendations for further work

In summary, the assemblage would appear to be largely derived from a deposit of burnt hearth waste, although other materials, including possible 'industrial' residues, are also recorded. The absence of cereal chaff and the presence of a small number of large weed seeds of a similar size to the grains may indicate that the cereals are derived from a batch of grain, which was imported to the site in a prime state, ready for processing (i.e. grinding) or immediate consumption.

Although the current assemblage is small and somewhat sparse it, along with a number of other assemblages of similar date from the King Street area, clearly illustrate that well-preserved plant remains are present within the archaeological horizon within this area of Norwich. Therefore, if further interventions are planned, it is essential that additional plant macrofossil samples of approximately 20 litres in volume are taken from all well-sealed and dated contexts recorded during excavation.

9.0 CONCLUSIONS

Archaeological evaluation at the Ferry Boat on King Street in Norwich provided evidence of multi-period activity at the site with a complex and well preserved archaeological record that spanned several archaeological periods.

Evidence of prehistoric activity was provided by a small assemblage of worked flints recovered as residual finds from later contexts. Artefacts from the assemblage appear to identify activity spanning the later prehistoric period, some artefacts sharing characteristics with Upper Palaeolithic artefacts seen by the author Carrow Road, whilst a Neolithic component might also be present. Whether a soil revealed in Trench 1 is indeed of prehistoric date is difficult to confirm without more detailed analysis, but based on field examination it would seem

highly likely this was the case (Dr F.M.L Green *pers comm.*). If so, potentially *in situ* prehistoric remains and environmental evidence might survive on the site or in its vicinity.

Based on the pottery spot dates, the earliest significant occupation at the Ferry Boat site dates from the 11th century. While it was not possible to identify the precise nature of this activity, it can be characterised in broad terms. With several intercutting features this early activity appears to have been of some intensity. There is a suggestion that pre-existing chalk floors had been cut through by these features as fragments of charred chalk from surfaces were present within the fills of these features. The occurrence at the site of imported continental wares such as Pingsdorf from Germany and the more locally sourced Stamford ware suggest some status to the sites occupants. These wares are also frequently associated with riverside locations. The presence of cod bones from what would appear to be a tip of mostly burnt material might identify food remains or perhaps indicate some type of activity at the site, for example perhaps the preservation of fish by smoking as identified at Dragon Hall (Shelley 2005). The identification of hammerscale in the environmental sample, albeit in small quantities, suggests metal working on or near the site.

The setting down of the earliest chalk surface in the 11th- to 12th centuries has a resonance with similar findings from Dragon Hall (Shelley 2005) and Cannon Wharf (Shelley 1998) where chalk floors of similar date are described. This date also corresponds with timber revetting of the River Wensum recorded at Read's Flour Mill (Percival 2003). Overall this would suggest widespread change and if not perhaps shared activities, at least conformity of building style along King Street in the 11th- to 12th centuries. One tentative conclusion is that these floors are in some way connected to changes following the Norman conquest of 1066.

The nature of activity undertaken on these chalk surfaces cannot be more tightly defined other than as industrial, and one possible suggestion, fish smoking, has already been mentioned, but textile preparation, tanning and a range of other activities are equally likely. One aspect of these surfaces noted was the presence of red ash on them. A suggested source for this ash might be from the burning of peat, highlighting a connection between the early medieval digging of the Broads and the impact the availability this fuel supply must have had on the development of medieval Norwich.

Following the setting down of the first chalk surface the archaeological record indicates a continuity of use as chalk floors are repaired, added to and reconfigured. This would seem to last perhaps until the high medieval period, though in contrast to the 11th- and 12th-century material the paucity of later ceramic evidence made more precise dating difficult. What does seem clear is that the last chalk floor is overlaid, most likely in the medieval period, by the construction of a masonry building with a clay floor. Drawing comparison from the Dragon Hall evidence, this might have happened in the late 13th to mid 14th centuries (Shelley *ibid* p. 48). Late medieval and post-medieval remains were also identified at the site.

Though Trench 2 unfortunately could not be examined, comparable site settings close to the river at Read's Flour Mill and Cannon Wharf have revealed the river frontage to be revetted with timbers set down from perhaps the 11th century onwards. It is considered very likely that similar remains are present at the Ferry

Boat site close to its eastern frontage with the River Wensum, though this remains a speculative consideration.

Key Findings of the evaluation

- 1 Though the site was occupied by industrial buildings during much of the 19th and 20th centuries, apart from contamination noted in Trench 2 there seems to have been little impact on the archaeological record.
- 2 As a result of the above, a comparatively deep and intact archaeological sequence can be demonstrated to have survived in the west of the site. This sequence spans several periods of activity and included the survival of informative and generally fragile remains such as floors and prehistoric soils. Potentially significant prehistoric remains were identified at the site with the possibility that *in situ* remains of this date might also survive. Significant remains of Late Saxon and medieval date were recorded. In particular for the 11th to 12th centuries there would seem to be a spike of activity, possibly of industrial purpose which can be usefully compared to other examples known from King Street.
- 3 The environmental sample (Sample <6>) identified that well-preserved plant remains and evidence for industrial activity survived at the site.

Recommendations for future work based upon this report will be made by Norfolk Historic Environment Service

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Appendix 1a: Context Summary

Context	Category	Cut Type	Fill Of	Description	Period
1	Masonry			Flint Mortar wall	Med/PM
2	Masonry			Rendered wall	Med/PM
3	Masonry			Rendered wall	Med/PM
4	Deposit			Mid brown layer	LS/Med
5	Deposit			Pale brown layer	Med/PM
6	Deposit			Layer	Modern
7	Deposit			Chalk layer	LS/Med
8	Deposit			Mid brown layer	LS/Med
9	Deposit			Red brown layer	Modern
10	Deposit			Concrete rubble below tarmac	Modern
11	Deposit			Red brown layer	Modern
12	Deposit			Layer	LS/Med
13	Deposit			Layer	LS/Med
14	Deposit			Tarmac	Modern
15	Deposit			Chalk floor	LS/Med
16	Deposit			Clay patch	Med/PM
17	Deposit			Chalk floor	LS/Med
18	Deposit			Burnt chalk	LS/Med
19	Deposit			Chalk patch	LS/Med
20	Deposit			Orange sand	LS/Med
21	Deposit			Cream coloured sand	LS/Med
22	Deposit			Mid to pale brown stony layer	LS/Med
23	Deposit			Brown orange sand layer	LS/Med
24	Deposit			Chalk	LS/Med
25	Deposit			Grey sand	LS/Med
26	Deposit		27	Fill of small pit /ph 27	Med/PM
27	Deposit	Pit/ph		Small pit/ph?	Med/PM
28	Deposit		29	Fill of large pit 29	LS/Med
29	Cut	Pit		Large pit	LS/Med
30	Deposit		31	Fill of 31	LS/Med
31	Cut	Pit		Scoop-like pit	LS/Med
32	Cut	Pit		Pit below chalk floors	LS/Med
33	Deposit		32	Fill of 32	LS/Med
34	Cut	Pit		Pit	Med/PM
35	Deposit		34	Fill of 34	Med/PM
36	Deposit			Ginger brown red spread	LS/Med
37	Deposit		45	Fill of 45	LS/Med
38	Deposit			Finds collection unit	n.d
39	Deposit			Ash layer	LS/Med
40	Deposit			Layer of crushed chalk	LS/Med

Context	Category	Cut Type	Fill Of	Description	Period
41	Deposit		42	Fill of 42	LS/Med
42	Cut	Pit		Circular pit	LS/Med
43	Cut	Pit		Shallow pit	LS/Med
44	Deposit		43	Fill of 43	LS/Med
45	Cut	Pit		Earlier, truncated pit	LS/Med
46	Deposit		45	Fill of 45	LS/Med
47	Cut	Stake hole		Stake hole?	LS/Med
48	Deposit		47	Fill of 47	LS/Med
49	Deposit			Shelly layer at base of chalk surfaces	LS/Med
50	Deposit			Black-ashy layer	LS/Med
51	Deposit			Fill of 52	LS/Med
52	Cut	Pit		Small pit with flints	LS/Med
53	Cut	Sondage		Sondage at west of site	n.d.
54	Deposit			Mid brown soil	Prehistoric
55	Deposit			Subsoil sand and gravel in sondage	Geological
56	Deposit			Fill of 57	LS/Med
57	Cut	Pit		Large pit below chalk surfaces	LS/Med
58	Deposit		59	Fill of 59	LS/Med
59	Cut	Post-hole		Post-hole	LS/Med
60	Deposit		61	Fill of 61	LS/Med
61	Cut	Pit		Pit cutting 42	LS/Med
62	Cut	Pit		Elongate pit same as 32	LS/Med
63	Deposit		62	Lower fill of 62	Ls/Med
64	Cut	Pit		Pit	Med/PM
65	Deposit			Fill of 64	Med/PM
66	Deposit		64	Crushed mortar fill of 64	Med/PM
67	Deposit		64	mortar lining to 64	Med/PM
68	Deposit			Layer	Modern
69	Deposit		79	Upper fill of pit 79	Med/PM
70	Deposit			Clay	Med/PM
71	Deposit			Silt sand	Med/PM
72	Deposit		79	Primary fill of pit 72	Med/PM
73	Not issued			-	-
74	Deposit			Dark brown loam with sand	LS/Med
75	Deposit			Crushed chalk layer	LS/Med
76	Deposit			Soft sand with silt	LS/Med
77	Deposit			Stony buff clay	Med/PM
78	Deposit			Ginger brown Layer	LS/Med
79	Cut	Pit		Pit or hearth base?	Med/PM
80	Deposit			Chalk floor	LS/Med
81	Deposit			Grey ashy sand	Med/PM
82	Deposit			Layer	LS/Med

Context	Category	Cut Type	Fill Of	Description	Period
83	Deposit			Black ash overlying 75	LS/Med
84	Deposit			Clay deposit	Med/PM
85	Collection unit			Collection unit for finds above 15	LS/Med
86	Not issued			-	-
87	Deposit			Prehistoric soil? overlies 54	Prehistoric
88	Deposit			Weathered chalk	Geological
89	Deposit			Weathered edge of chalk	Geological

Appendix 1b: OASIS Feature Summary

Period	Type	Qty
Late Saxon/Medieval	Pit	10
	Post-hole	1
	Stake-hole	1
Medieval/post-medieval	Pit	3
	Post-hole	1

Appendix 2a: Finds by Context

Context	Material	Qty	Wt	Period	Notes
26	Pottery	3	8g	Medieval	11th - 14th century
28	Animal Bone	13	155g	Unknown	
28	Flint – Struck	1	6g	Prehistoric	
28	Pottery	10	107g	Late Saxon	10th - 12th century
30	Animal Bone	1	1g	Unknown	
30	Iron	1	32g	Unknown	Nail
30	Pottery	5	33g	Late Saxon	10th - 12th century
33	Animal Bone	18	193g	Unknown	
33	Flint – Struck	5	48g	Prehistoric	
33	Pottery	31	226g	Late Saxon	850 - 12th century
35	Animal Bone	9	89g	Unknown	
35	Flint – Burnt	1	72g	Prehistoric	DISCARDED
35	Flint – Struck	1	5g	Prehistoric	
35	Iron	1	44g	Unknown	Undiagnostic
35	Pottery	4	15g	Late Saxon	11th - 12th century
36	Animal Bone	2	4g	Unknown	
36	Iron	1	10g	Unknown	?Nail
36	Pottery	4	19g	Late Saxon	10th - 12th century
37	Flint – Struck	1	4g	Prehistoric	
38	Flint – Struck	7	203g	Prehistoric	
39	Fired Clay	2	3g	Unknown	Vitrified ?hearth lining
39	Pottery	12	45g	Late Saxon	10th - 13th century
41	Animal Bone	2	39g	Unknown	

Context	Material	Qty	Wt	Period	Notes
41	Flint – Struck	9	144g	Prehistoric	
41	Pottery	4	37g	Late Saxon	10th - 12th century
49	Animal Bone	21	77g	Unknown	
49	Pottery	2	11g	Late Saxon	11th - 12th century
54	Flint – Burnt	1	34g	Prehistoric	DISCARDED
54	Flint – Struck	1	74g	Prehistoric	
56	Animal Bone	1	20g	Unknown	
56	Flint – Struck	4	32g	Prehistoric	
56	Metalworking Debris	1	88g	Unknown	
56	Pottery	10	88g	Late Saxon	9th - 12th century
60	Animal Bone	1	48g	Unknown	
60	Ceramic Building Material	1	186g	Roman	
60	Flint – Struck	1	24g	Prehistoric	
60	Pottery	5	68g	Late Saxon	10th - 12th century
63	Pottery	2	51g	Late Saxon	10th - 13th century
67	Ceramic Building Material	2	340g	Medieval	Glazed tile and brick
77	Pottery	1	8g	Medieval	12th - 14th century
78	Ceramic Building Material	1	106g	Medieval	Glazed tile
85	Pottery	1	8g	Medieval	12th - 13th century

Appendix 2b: OASIS Finds Summary

Period	Material	Total
Prehistoric	Flint – Burnt	2
Prehistoric	Flint – Struck	30
Roman	Ceramic Building Material	1
Late Saxon	Pottery	89
Medieval	Ceramic Building Material	3
Medieval	Pottery	5
Unknown	Animal Bone	68
Unknown	Fired Clay	2
Unknown	Iron	3
Unknown	Metalworking Debris	1

Appendix 3: Pottery

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	Fabric date range
26	GRIM			1	1	L.12th-14th c.
26	LMU			2	7	11th-14th c.
28	YAR			1	20	11th-12th c.
28	THET			1	30	10th-11th c.

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	Fabric date range
28	EMSW			1	11	11th-12th c.
28	EMW			3	26	11th-12th c.
28	EMW			1	4	11th-12th c.
28	EMW	ginger jar	INT	2	10	11th-12th c.
28	THET	AB jar	1	1	6	11th c.
30	YAR			1	3	11th-12th c.
30	THET			1	18	10th-11th c.
30	STAMA			1	6	M.10th-L.11th c.
30	EMW			2	6	11th-12th c.
33	STNE			3	13	850-1150
33	EMW	jar	SEV	1	5	11th-12th c.
33	THET	bowl/lamp	UPPL	1	2	10th-11th c.
33	EMW			1	5	11th-12th c.
33	EMW			6	46	11th-12th c.
33	EMSW			3	27	11th-12th c.
33	STAMA			1	5	M.10th-L.11th c.
33	THETG			2	15	10th-11th c.
33	THET			2	26	10th-11th c.
33	THET			4	13	10th-11th c.
33	THET			1	18	10th-11th c.
33	EMW	ginger jar	INT	1	5	11th-12th c.
33	THET			4	33	10th-11th c.
33	EMW	ginger jar	INT	1	13	11th-12th c.
35	EMW			2	9	11th-12th c.
35	EMW			2	6	11th-12th c.
36	THET			3	11	10th-11th c.
36	EMW			1	8	11th-12th c.
39	EMW			6	22	11th-12th c.
39	EMW	jar	SEV	1	3	11th-12th c.
39	THET			1	4	10th-11th c.
39	THET			2	11	10th-11th c.
39	YAR			1	3	11th-12th c.
39	PING			1	2	10th-13th c.
41	EMW			3	17	11th-12th c.
41	THET			1	20	10th-11th c.
49	EMW			2	11	11th-12th c.
56	EMW			5	24	11th-12th c.
56	EMW			1	2	11th-12th c.
56	EMW	ginger jar	INT	1	16	11th-12th c.
56	THET	ginger jar	INT	2	35	10th-11th c.
56	LSSH			1	11	9th-11th c.
60	THET	LSV		2	51	10th-11th c.
60	THET			1	6	10th-11th c.
60	EMW			1	3	11th-12th c.
60	THET	AB jar	6	1	8	11th c.

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	Fabric date range
63	THET			1	47	10th-11th c.
63	PING			1	4	10th-13th c.
77	LOND			1	8	12th-14th c.
85	UPG			1	8	12th-13th c.

Appendix 4: Ceramic Building Material

Context	Fabric	Form	No	Wt/g	Thick	Glaze	Comments	Date
60	fs	RBT	1	186	37		burnt, reduced	Rom
67	est	EB	1	245	44		strawed?	med
67	fs	RT	1	95		G		med
78	fs	RT	1	106		G		med

Appendix 5a: Flint by Context

Context	Type	Quantity
28	flake	1
33	flake	5
35	flake	1
37	flake	1
38	flake	1
38	blade	1
38	blade-like flake	1
38	crested blade	1
38	utilised flake	2
38	retouched flake	1
41	blade	2
41	flake	3
41	utilised flake	2
41	retouched flake	1
41	denticulate	1
54	core fragment	1
60	utilised flake	1
56	flake	4

Appendix 5b: Flint Catalogue

Ctxt	Cat.	Type	s/b	No.	Wt(g)	Comp.	Cort.	Prim.	Pat.	Sharp	E.dam.	Hinge	Comment
28	flak	flake	s	1	0	1	0	0	1	quite		1	regular, poss sh, dull grey
33	flak	flake	s	5	0	5	3	0	1	quite		1	2 fairly sm squat, 1 has cort plat, 1 v sm curving patinated and 1 rel larger multi directional scarred fl
35	flak	flake	s	1	0	1	1	1	0		slight	0	sm prim - or/cream gravel cort
37	flak	flake	s	1	0	1	0	0	1		slight	0	regular with abr palt edge, qu sm, poss from bl type core, dull grey
38	flak	flake	s	1	0	1	1	0	1		some	0	sm slightly abraded/glossy
38	blad	blade	s	1	0	1	1	0	0	yes		0	cortex along right side, sharp
38	flak	blade-like flake	s	1	0	0	1	0	1			0	sm qu thick, prob part of bl
38	corf	crested blade	s	1	0	1	1	0	1			0	large thick and long, tiny area cort on plat only, batter on one part of dorsal ridge near dist end, prep large bl core, part of left edge has slight ret - ?unpatinated but seems real - perhaps later use?
38	utfl	utilised flake	s	2	0	2	1	0	1			0	1 hh squat, 1 pat dull grey and white poss sh
38	retf	retouched flake	s	1	0	0	0	0	1			0	poss sh, slight ret one edge
41	blad	blade	s	2	0	2	0	0	2		some	0	1 sm, 1 qu sm and thin tho slight irreg curve, irreg plat but slight edge abr
41	flak	flake	s	3	0	2	3	0	0	quite		0	1 frag, 2 are broad with wide platforms - 1 cortical - repeatedly bashed platform edges - almost abr tho are both hh and one with thick plat

Ctxt	Cat.	Type	s/b	No.	Wt(g)	Comp.	Cort.	Prim.	Pat.	Sharp	E.dam.	Hinge	Comment
41	utfl	utilised flake	s	2	0	2	2	0	0			1	both sm squat and both have cort only on plat, slight irreg ut edges - one to a point
41	retf	retouched flake	s	1	0	1	1	0	0			0	thickish irreg squat hh with slight ret edge
41	dent	denticulate	s	1	0	1	1	0	0			0	thickish - near prim fl - or cream gravel, steep left side has ret forming scr like edge but has some small jagged indents/teeth
54	core	core fragment	s	1	73	0	1	0	0			0	irreg, prob part of a core, has irreg cortical flaw in plat and is hh struck, may be from trimming up a core, cort is partly pat's
60	utfl	utilised flake	s	1	0	1	0	0	0	quite		0	squat, irreg
56	flak	flake	s	4	0	3	1	0	2	quite		1	all fairly regular, 2 abr plats

Appendix 6a: Faunal Remains

Context	Ctxt Qty	Wt (g)	Species	NISP	Age	Element range	Butchering	Comments
28	13	155	Cattle	7	a	f, ll, pel, r, hyoid	c, ch	includes cut hyoid
28			Pig/boar	2	a	f, scap	c, ch	ch/c scapula and proximal phalange
28			Bird-Galliforme	1	a	scap	c	
28			Fish - Cod	1		v		
28			Mammal	2				
30	1	1	Mammal	1		r		
33	18	193	Cattle	5	a	ll, r, ul	c, ch	proximal metacarpals, ch/c ribs, ch radius
33			Sheep/goat	2	a	jaw, ul	c, ch	upper jaw frag with P4 in wear, ch radius
33			Hare	1	j	scap		juvenile scapula
33			Bird-Galliforme	3	a	ll, v, ul	c, ch	tibiotarsus - distal, synsacrum, ulna
33			Mammal	6			c, ch	skull, rib and vert frag
33			Fish - Cod	1	a	skull frag		
35	9	89	Cattle	3		ul, v		
35			Pig/boar	1	a	f	c	small talus
35			Bird-Goose	1	a	fercula		fercula
35			Mammal	4		fragments		
36	2	4	Sheep/goat	2	a	pel	ch	pelvic fragment
41	2	39	Cattle	2	a	t, r	c, ch	molar and ch/c rib
49	21	77	Cattle	4	a	r, v, hc,	c, ch	
49			Pig/boar	1	a	f	c	talus
49			Bird-Galliforme	1	a	v, ul	c	
49			Fish - Cod	15	a	v, skull		large cod
56	1	20	Sheep/goat	1	a	ll	c, ch	metatarsal, chopped at distal
60	1	48	Cattle	1	a	ul	ch	tibia

Key: NISP = Number of Individual Species elements Present.

Age: Estimate age based on fusion of bones and/or tooth wear; a=adult, j=juvenile.

Element range: LL=lower limb, UL=upper limb, Pel=Pelvis, Scap=scapula, R=Ribs, V=Vertebrae, F=Foot bones, HC=Horncore

Butchering: c=cut, ch=chopped

Appendix 6b: Measurements of Selected Animal Bones

Context	Species	Element	Fusion	Gl	Bd	Dd	SD
33	Fowl	ul	fused	73.88	12.83		9.35
33	Fowl	tib	fused		22.28	18.56	16.31
35	Pig/boar	tal	fused	38.3	18.2		
49	Pig/boar	tal	fused	38.42	19.08		
60	Cattle	tib	fused		53.98	39.36	

Key: Gl=Greater length, Bd=Breadth distal, Dd=Depth distal, SD=Shaft distal

Appendix 6c: Catalogue of sieved-sample faunal remains

Context	Sample No	Ctxt Qty	Wt (g)	Species	NISP	Age	MNI	Element range	Butchering	burnt	B.Col	Comments
49	6	27	35	Fish - Cod	1	adult	3	v				
				Fish - Herring	4	adult	1	v				
				Fish - Misc	4			misc frags				
				Sheep/goat	2	juv	1	t, mand				
				Deer - Red	1	adult		ll				Cuboid
				Mammal	15			misc frags	c, ch	1	b	

Key: NISP = Number of Individual Species elements Present.

Age: Estimate age based on fusion of bones and/or tooth wear; a = adult, j = juvenile

Element range: LL=lower limb, V=Vertebrae, T=Tooth, Mand=Mandible

Butchering: c=cut, ch=chopped

Burnt=Burnt remains, B.Col=Burnt Colour, B=Blackened

Appendix 7: Charred Plant Macrofossils and Other Remains

Sample No.	6
Context No.	49
Date	11-12thC
Cereals	
<i>Avena</i> sp. (grains)	x
(floret base)	x
<i>Hordeum</i> sp. (grain)	xcf
<i>Triticum</i> sp. (grain)	x
(?gristed grain)	x
Cereal indet. (grains)	x
Herbs	
<i>Agrostemma githago</i> L.	x
Brassicaceae indet.	x
<i>Persicaria maculosa/lapathifolia</i>	xcf
Large Poaceae indet.	x
<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i> L. (siliqua frag.)	x
Tree/shrub macrofossils	
<i>Corylus avellana</i> L.	x
Other plant macrofossils	
Charcoal <2mm	xxxx
Charcoal >2mm	xxx
Charred root/stem	x
Indet.fruit stone/nutshell frag.	x
Indet.inflorescence frag.	x
Other remains	
Black porous 'cokey' material	x
Burnt organic concretion	x
Burnt/fired clay	x
Ferrous globule	x
Ferrous hammer scale	x
Fish bone	xx
Marine mollusc shell	xxfg
Small mammal bone	x
Vitreous material	x
Sample volume (litres)	2
Volume of flot (litres)	<0.1
% flot sorted	100%

Key to Table

x=1–10 specimens xx=11–50 specimens xxx=51–100 specimens xxxx=100+ specimens
 cf=compare fg=fragment C=century