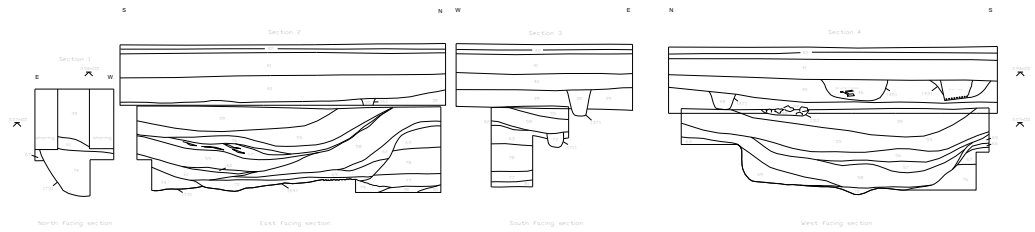
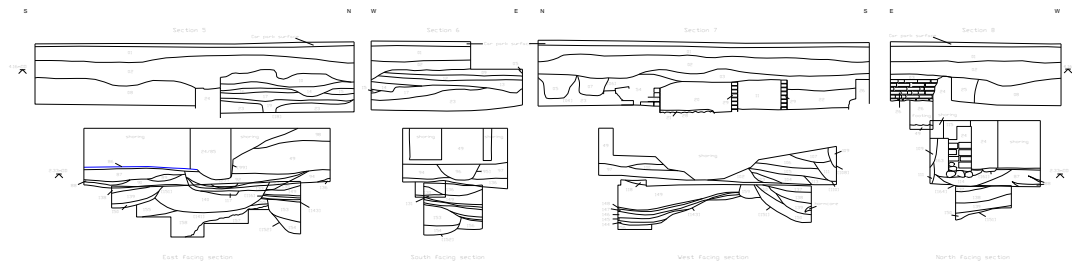


TRENCH 2



TRENCH 1

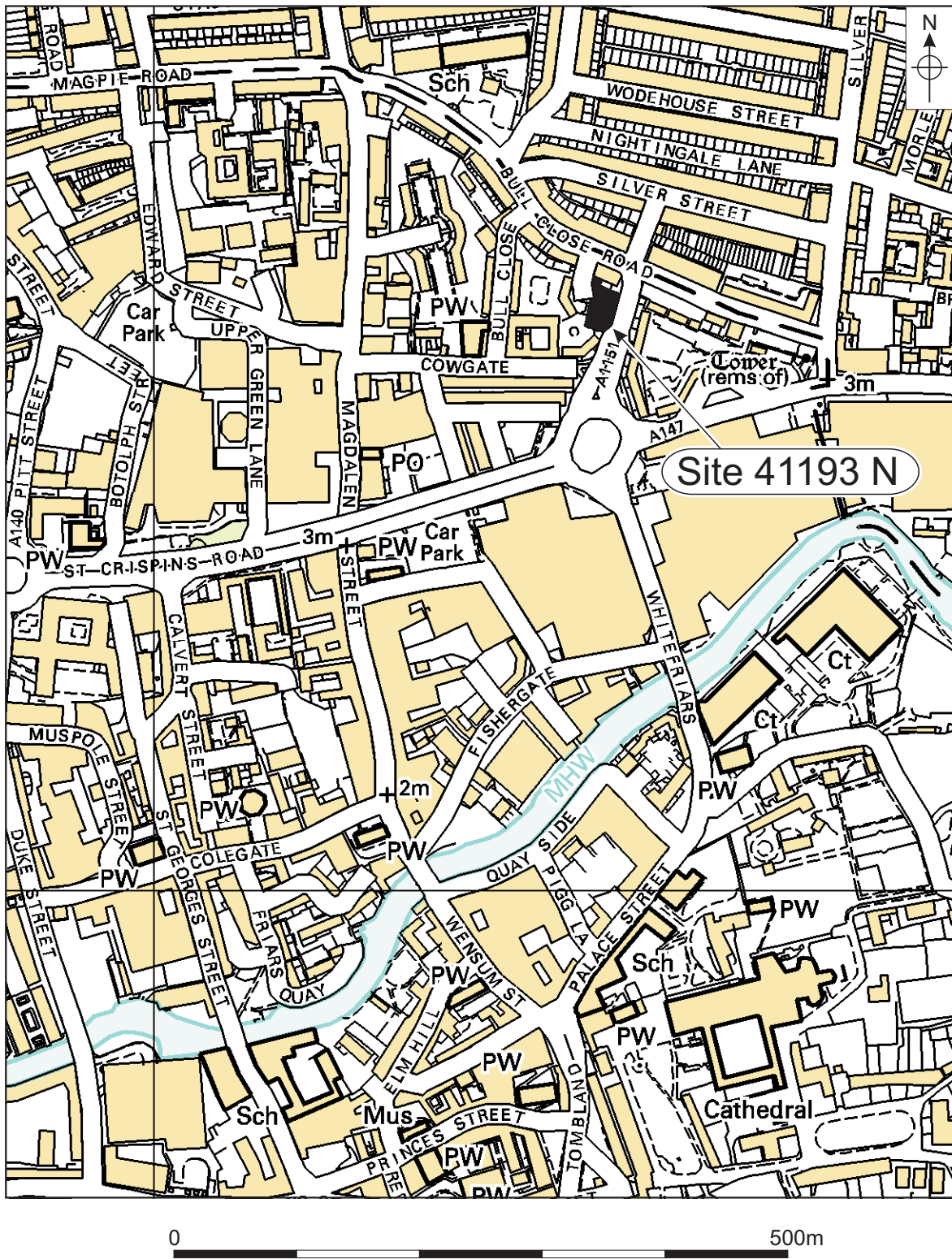


Figure 1. Site location. Scale 1:5000

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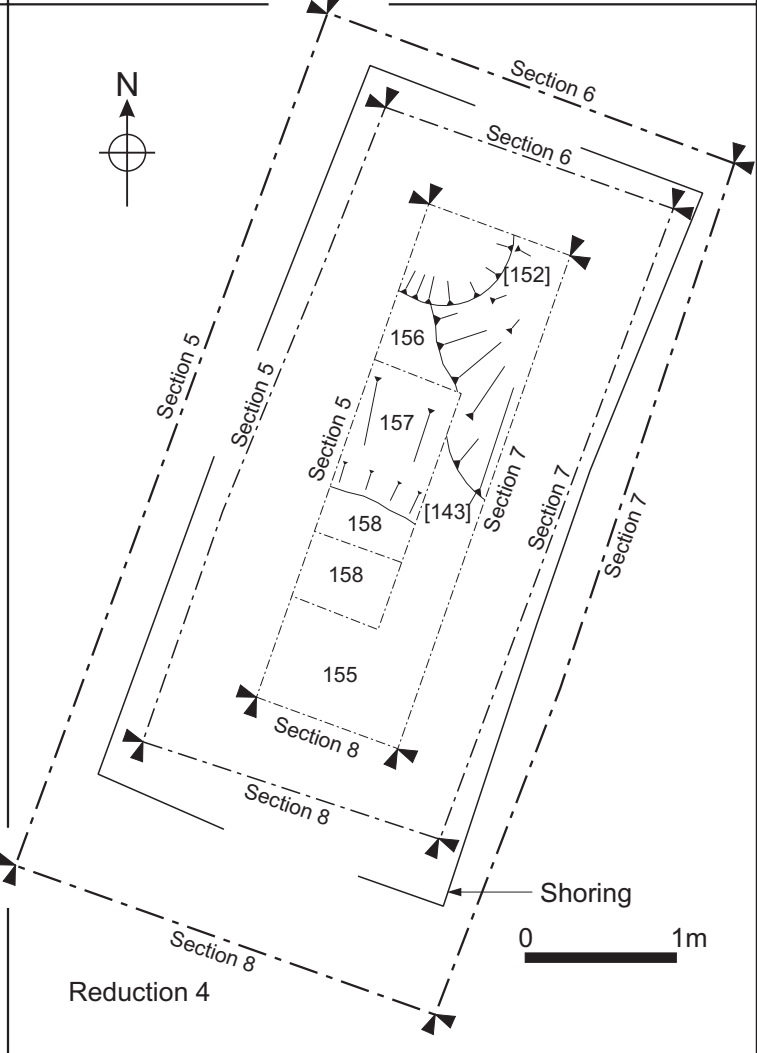
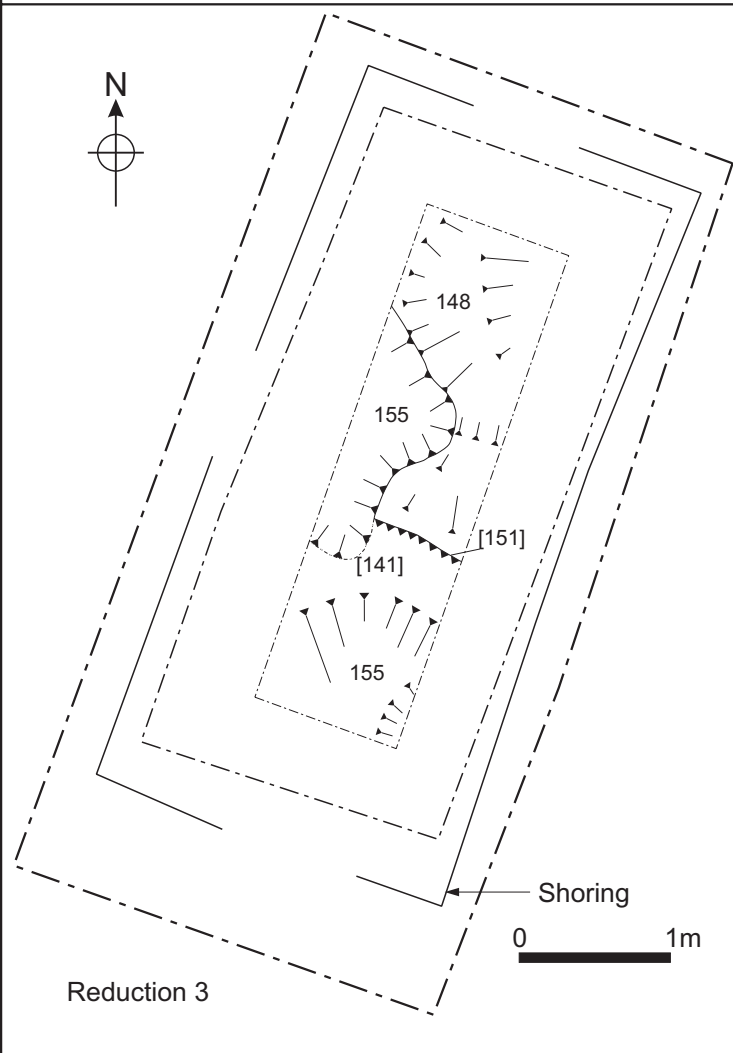
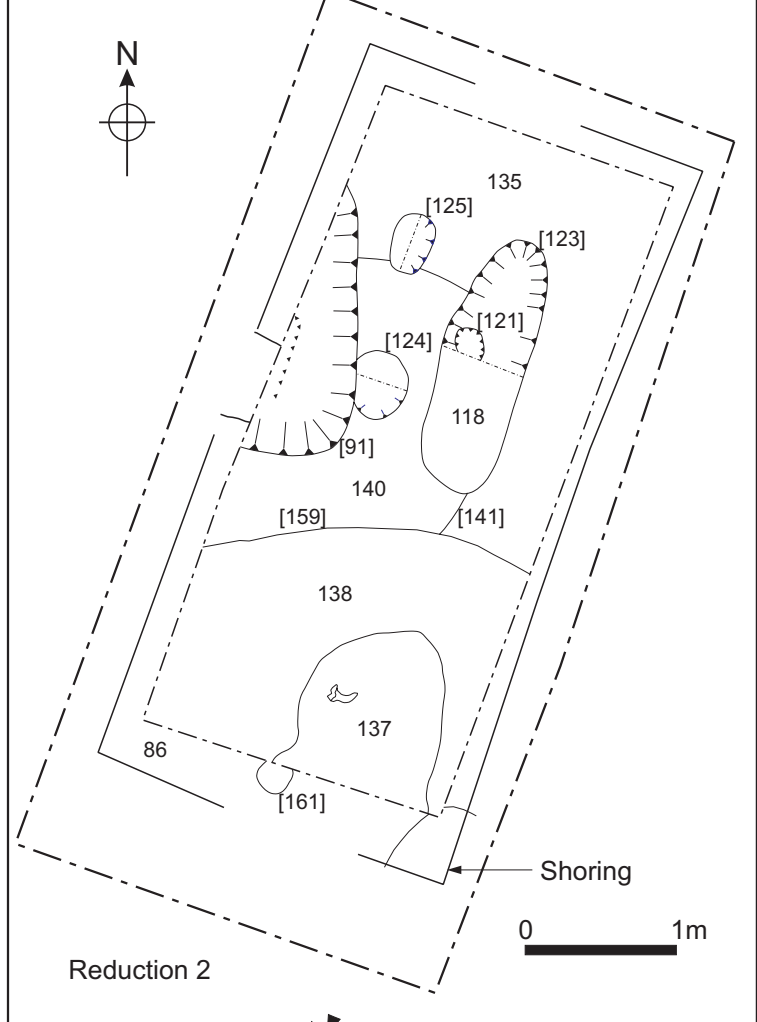
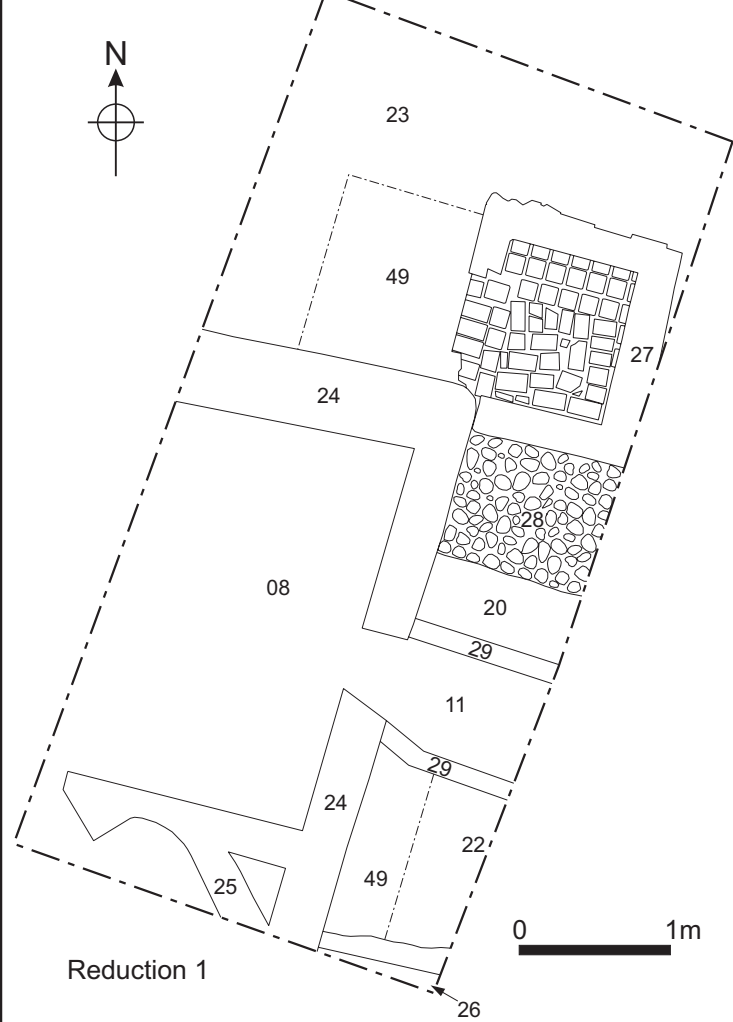


Figure 4. Trench 2 plans: reductions 1-4. Scale 1:50

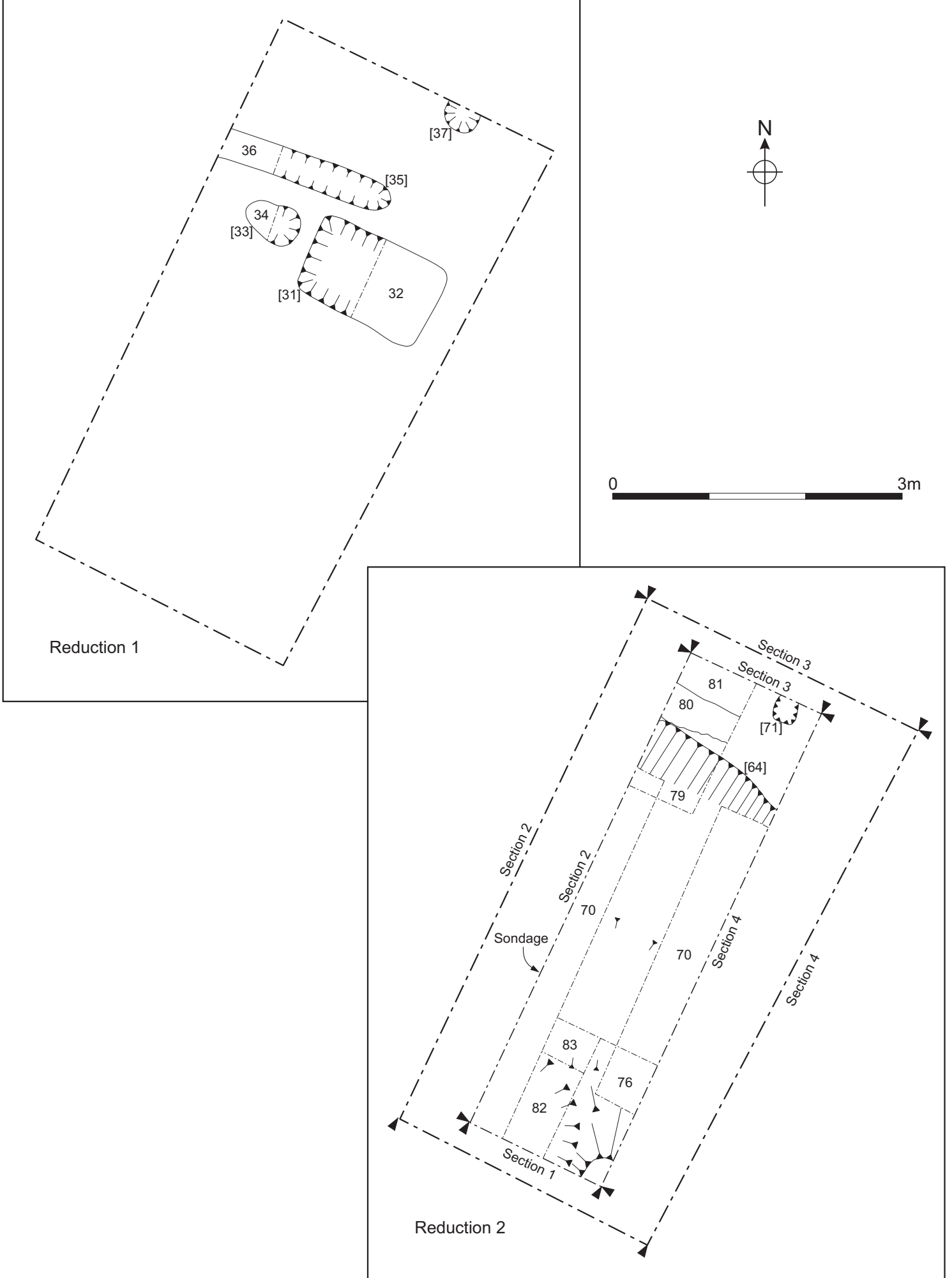


Figure 3. Trench 1 plans: reductions 1 and 2. Scale 1:50

NORFOLK ARCHAEOLOGICAL UNIT

Report No. 1068

**An Archaeological Evaluation at 98-100 Bull Close Road,  
Norwich, Norfolk**

41193N

Giles Emery

May 2005

© Norfolk Archaeological Unit



## **Contents**

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### ***Summary***

- 1.0 Introduction
- 2.0 Geology and Topography
- 3.0 Archaeological and Historical Background
- 4.0 Methodology
- 5.0 Results
- 6.0 The Finds
- 7.0 The Environmental Evidence
- 8.0 Discussion
- 9.0 Conclusions

### ***Acknowledgements***

### ***Bibliography***

- Appendix 1: Context Summary
- Appendix 2: Finds by Context
- Appendix 3: Pottery
- Appendix 4: Ceramic Building Material
- Appendix 5: Faunal Remains
- Appendix 6: Small Finds
- Appendix 7: Medieval Coins
- Appendix 8: Environmental Evidence

### **Figures**

Frontispiece. A fragment of Refined white earthenware yellow glazed pot, with a hand painted, moulded bird in the form of a falcon (from deposit [54])

Fig.1 Site location

Fig.2 Trench location

Fig.3 Trench 1 plans, reductions 1 and 2

Fig.4 Trench 2 plans, reductions 1, 2, 3 and 4

Fig.5 Trench 1, composite sections

Fig.6 Trench 2, composite sections

Fig.7 Iron object (SF20)

Fig.8 Copper Alloy objects. Buckle plate (SF9), Strap-end (SF15), Square Buckle (SF16), Double Oval Buckle (SF14) and Nummular Brooch (SF29)





Location: 98-100 Bull Close Road, on land to the rear of The Leopard public house  
District: Norwich  
Grid Ref: TG 233 094  
HER No.: 41193N  
Date of fieldwork: 28th of February to the 18th of March 2005

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## **Summary**

*During March 2005 Norfolk Archaeological Unit undertook an archaeological evaluation at 98-100 Bull Close Road on land to the rear of The Leopard public house. Two trial trenches were excavated within the former car park area, on which the development of residential units with associated parking and landscaping is proposed.*

*Several medieval waste pits and a few shallow post-holes were recorded. A large sand extraction pit of a late medieval to early post-medieval date was discovered at the north of the site. The pit had been rapidly infilled with dumped soils from which many objects were recovered; which include Flemish glazed floor tile fragments and painted window glass. These finds point to the dissolution of a local ecclesiastical site, perhaps the former site of Norman's Hospital and the parish church of St Paul's which were located to the south.*

*The extant foundations of the 19th-century properties of Phoenix Yard were encountered at the south of the site and the deep soil of the gardens marked on the 19th-century plans of the area was also evident.*

*Notably a nummular brooch of a late Saxon date was recovered as a residual find from a medieval context.*

## **1.0 Introduction**

(Figs 1 and 2)

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Norfolk Archaeological Unit (NAU) in advance of proposed redevelopment of land to the rear of the Leopard public house on Bull Close Road, Norwich. The site comprised a former surface car park, with an area of c. 775 sq. m, situated to the south of Bull Close Road and to the west of Charlton Road.

Brian Edwards commissioned the archaeological work on behalf of Orbit Housing Group Ltd. who propose to develop residential units with associated parking and landscaping.

The evaluation was undertaken in accordance with a Method Statement prepared by NAU (Ref: AS/1613/a) and a Brief issued by Norfolk Landscape Archaeology (NLA Ref: AH 2/6/03).

The work was designed to assist in defining the character and extent of any archaeological remains within the proposed redevelopment area, following the guidelines set out in *Planning and Policy Guidance 16 — Archaeology and Planning* (Department of the Environment 1990). The results will enable decisions to be made by the Local Planning Authority with regard to the treatment of any archaeological remains found.

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

## **2.0 Geology and Topography**

The site slopes slightly from 4.64m OD at its northern limit to 4.46m OD at its southern limit. The modern make-up below the asphalt surface measured up to 0.7m in depth and consisted of redeposited garden soil which was sealed by a levelling layer of demolition rubble in the south of the site.

River gravels were found at a depth of approximately 2m OD and dipped away to the south. The water table was encountered at a depth of 1.45m OD.

Alluvium, fluvial sand and gravel of Holocene date form the natural at the base of the river Wensum valley. The river here is close to the southern extreme of its valley and has in the past partly incised into terrace deposits and the underlying chalk on this side of the valley prior to being entrenched in its present position. The fluvial deposits associated with the valley deposits overlie the Cretaceous Chalk bedrock (East Anglia Sheet 52N 00, Solid Geology).

## **3.0 Archaeological and Historical Background**

(Fig.1)

The site was situated in the northern part of Norwich, between the remains of the medieval city wall (which pass immediately to the north of the development area) and the putative location of the Late Saxon defences. The latter skirted the northern and eastern sides of Cowgate and enclosed the area north of the river known as Northwic. It is likely that Cowgate was an intramural road within the defended settlement, similar to St George' Street (to the west) which is thought to have lined the internal edge of the ditch, or marked its terminus.

The parish church of St Paul's and an associated hospital were located to the south of the site. They were dedicated to St Paul the Apostle and St Paul the Hermit. The hospital was founded in 1119 by Bishop Eborard, the second bishop of Norwich; the name 'Norman's Hospital' probably came from its first master. The completed hospital occupied a large area and was endowed generously by its patrons, which included the king of England. Eborard established a small community around the church and hospital on land belonging to the manor of Thorpe (Ayers 2003, 68). This appears to have been part of a gradual process of urbanisation in the north-eastern part of the city. The church of St James to the east of the hospital was established by 1180, and marked further development of the area. Excavations in 1974 found a 2m wide ditch running south and parallel to Cowgate (east-to-west), it is possible this represented the northern boundary of the Hospital site.

The place name Cowgate was first recorded in the mid 13th century and may have gained its name from its proximity to the open meadows and crofts of Bull Close (Sandred and Lindström 1989, 100).

The dissolution of the 1530s and 40s sparked the intensive demolition and quarrying of the numerous monastic precincts, hospitals and chantries throughout the city. The site of the Norman hospital is shown as open space on Cunningham's plan of 1558 although buildings are known to have been standing based upon documentary records. In 1565 the hospital was granted to the city as almshouses until the

establishment of the St. Andrew's Bridewell in 1598 (Norfolk Historic Environment Record (NHER) 387) when the property was largely leased out. St Paul's church remained extant as a parish church until 1942 when it was fire bombed by enemy action (Banger 2002). The ruins were eventually pulled down in c. 1950.

The northern limit of the site is contiguous with the alignment of the city wall, the footings of which survive in the front garden of the flats in Leopard Court, immediately to the north-west of the site. Norwich City Wall (Scheduled Ancient Monument 10), a late 13th-century municipal fortification, survives to a greater or lesser extent along the complete length of its original circuit. It survives best, however, on the stretch between Grapes Hill and St Stephen's roundabouts. The medieval wall was constructed over many years, the stretch between Barre Gates and Magdalene Gate being completed in 1331. Large sections of the stretch at Bull Close Road were toppled inwards to form a platform for house building at the beginning of the 19th century. The wall, which is built principally of flint and mortar with brick detailing, is generally 1.1m wide and some 3m high where it survives. It displays a great many openings and architectural details, many of which date to when buildings were set against it in the 18th and 19th centuries.

An intramural road (known as 'the way under the wall') ran inside the line of the City Wall. Recent trial trenching at Bull Lane/Queens Road along the southern stretch of the wall demonstrated a raised bank associated with the wall construction and rutted road surfaces identified as the 'way under the wall' (Emery 2004). It is commonly supposed that the wall sits on a bank, and that a ditch originally lined its southern edge. An archaeological evaluation undertaken at the junction of Bull Close Road and Magdalen Street confirmed the presence of the wall foundations constructed upon a bank and also an undated ditch to the north of the wall; possibly representing an earlier phase of defensive activity (Hall 2001).

During the later medieval period the area divided into the parishes of St James and St Paul's was probably under-populated, with housing development being restricted to the frontages of Cowgate (by then All Saints Street). Although Cowgate is without doubt of ancient origin Bull Close (according to King's map 1766) remained an open field bounded by Magdalene Street, Cowgate, Bargate Street and the city wall. Hochstetter's map of 1789 shows how built-up this part of Norwich had by then become but that this site was now occupied by an area of enclosed gardens.

A worked limestone block set into the western boundary wall of the site reads 'R.M.1817'.

Bull Close Road appears on plans of the later 19th century and for the first time on the 1873 plan by Morant. The 1885 Ordnance Survey plan shows that the site continued to occupy an area of enclosed gardens now bordered by the properties of Bull Close Road to the north and including the rear of three properties on Phoenix Yard off Cowgate Street to the south.

## 4.0 Methodology

(Fig.2)

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 investigation of a minimum 5% of the proposed development area. This was achieved in the form of two trial trenches placed at the northern and southern limits of the site. The trenches both measured 6m by 3m (a total of 36 sq. m) and were investigated to a depth where natural gravel was encountered.

Machine excavation was carried out with a 7 ton 360° hydraulic excavator using a toothless ditching bucket under constant archaeological supervision. Modern overburden was removed in spits of no more than 100mm. When excavation depths exceeded 1.2m the trench edges were shored using close shuttered trench sheets and hydraulic wailings. Archaeologically significant deposits were further investigated by hand excavation. A rope and pulley system was used to remove the spoil by bucket.

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.

All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using NAU *pro forma* sheets. Trench locations, plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales and colour and monochrome photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits.

Five environmental samples were taken to be assessed for further analysis.

A level was transferred from an Ordnance Survey benchmark of 6.15m OD located on the north-east corner of No.106 Bull Close Road at the corner of Bull Close Road and Charlton Road. A non-permanent peg was used as a temporary benchmark at the eastern limit of the site (4.71m OD).

The weather was generally cold with occasional light showers and one morning of heavy snowfall midway through the project.

## 5.0 Results

### Trench 1

(Figs 3 and 5)

Trench 1 was investigated to a depth of 2.70m (1.74m OD). The natural was encountered at a depth of 2.30m (2.14m OD). Significant archaeological deposits were encountered at a depth of 0.78m (3.62m OD).

The natural consisted of a waterlogged, rounded and sub-rounded, river gravel in a coarse sandy matrix ([82]). Above this gravel deposit was a waterlogged medium grained fluvial orange sand ([81] and [83]). Above this sand was a fine sediment of very silty sand ([80]). A second deposit of river gravel ([79]) lay above the sediment. These deposits all dipped to the south at an angle of around twenty degrees. Above the gravel was a fine grained pale yellow sand up to 0.5m in depth which contained occasional sub-rounded stones ([76] and [77]). A thin band of iron panning 20mm in depth was observed at the boundary between the sand and gravel.

Above the clean natural sand was a mid brown sand up to 0.48m deep, which contained occasional small rounded pebbles ([78]). A single fire-cracked pebble was recovered from this deposit. Above this material was a mid brownish orange sand ([63]) mottled by frequent patches of mid grey silty sand up to 0.38m deep. These deposits probably represent buried horizons of sub-soils that were once subject to root disturbance.

### ***Medieval (11th to 14th century)***

A single sub-square post-hole ([71]) was discovered at the northern end of the trench. It was 0.25m deep with a flat base and was filled by an orangey-brown sandy silt ([72]) from which a single sherd of medieval pottery was recovered.

### ***Late medieval to early post-medieval (15th to 16th century)***

The sondage excavated in the centre of the trench revealed the base of a large extraction pit ([64]), 4.2m wide and 1.6m deep. The northern edge of the pit was aligned roughly north-east to south-west and was much steeper than the southern edge. The base of the pit was fairly flat and only sloped slightly from north-to-south. In the base of the pit was a thin layer of mottled grey and yellow silty sand ([70]) up to 0.15m in depth which represented a well mixed trample deposit. A fragment of glazed floor tile and four small sherds of 16th-century pottery were recovered from this initial deposit.

The pit was subject to rapid infilling by a sequence of dumped deposits. The first of these was tipped in from the northern edge and consisted of a dark greyish brown sandy loam ([69]) which contained patches of redeposited dirty sand and measured up to 0.4m in depth. Nine sherds of medieval and late medieval pottery were recovered from this deposit along with seven iron nails, butchered animal bone and ceramic building material – including a further piece of glazed floor tile. In the north-west corner of the pit this deposit was partially sealed by the slumping of sandy soil ([62]) into the pit.

The second infilling deposit was a more substantial volume of a well mixed dark orangey-brown silty loam ([58]) up to 0.56m in depth. A few fragments of animal bone, a fragment of medieval brick and three pottery sherds of a late 15th to 16th century date were recovered from this deposit. Below this, in the south-east of the pit, was a slumped soil ([65]) which sealed a thin deposit (0.06m thick) of weakly indurated chalk lumps ([66]), which were probably trampled aggregate or a spread of demolition waste. This material was very friable and fairly homogenous, containing only rare flecks of charcoal and occasional and sub-rounded and fractured flint stones. This deposit was also tipped from north-to-south.

Above [58] in the south-west corner of the sondage was a mixed dump of grey and oxidised orange ashy soil ([61]) rich in charcoal and gritty concretions of cess. This deposit was 0.21m deep above which was a thin spread of dark grey silty clay ([60]) rich in lumps of degraded yellow mortar. Sealing these deposits was a dump of mid grey sandy silt ([59]) mottled by yellow patches of sand up to 0.34m in depth. All three deposits were tipped from south-to-north.

The next fill in the sequence was of a mid orangey brown sandy loam ([57]), 0.24m in depth, which contained lenses of ashy waste. Numerous fragments of animal bone, a coprolite conglomerate, three fragments of glazed floor tile, some oyster shell and six iron nails were recovered from this deposit along with a single medieval sherd and

five late medieval or early post-medieval sherds. An iron knife (SF21) and the socket of an axe head (SF20) were also recovered from this fill. Above deposit [57] was a firm beige silty clay ([56]) flecked frequently by chalk, which measured 0.15m in depth. Two fragments of 15th- to 16th-century pottery and a small amount of burnt animal bone were recovered from this deposit.

Overlaying these deposits was a substantial infill of mid yellowish-brown to grey clay loam ([55]), up to 0.42m in depth, which contained occasional small chalk lumps, mortar flecks and occasional fractured flint cobbles. A large number of finds were recovered from this material which included over 6kg of animal bone consisting of a range of mammal and bird bone, some shell and forty-seven fragments of pottery, the majority of which can be dated to around the 16th century. Eighteen iron nails were recovered along with an iron hinge pivot from a door (SF18), numerous fragments of roof tile, brick and two fragments of glazed floor tile and two fragments of late medieval window glass, including one painted fragment (SF17) were also recovered. Several metal objects were found including copper alloy belt buckles (SFs 14 and 16) a decorated buckle plate (SF9) and a strap end (SF15) (Fig. 8).

Above this deposit was the final infill of the pit ([39]) which consisted of a yellowish brown clay loam flecked more heavily by chalk and 0.6m in depth. Two jettons were recovered from this deposit the latest of which dates from c. 1608-1612 (SF3 and 4), as well as pottery of a medieval and transitional date. This deposit may represent a mix of levelling and backfill which has slumped deeper into the pit.

In the south-west corner of the sondage the extraction pit ([64]) appeared to partially truncate the corner of another extraction pit ([73]) which was filled by a greyish brown sandy loam ([74]).

### ***Modern (19th to 21st century)***

Some structural features were observed at the northern end of the trench which truncated deposit [39]. These consisted of three sub-circular post-holes which survived to a maximum depth of 0.48m ([33], [37] and [47]) and a beam-slot which was aligned roughly east-west ([35]). These features contained dark brownish grey silty clay or clay loams with occasional chalk and brick flecks. Sealing these features was a mid brown buried garden soil ([40]) up to 0.48m in depth. This soil contained occasional small stones and rare fragments of coal and degraded oyster shell. A piece of butchered animal bone from a sheep or goat, a stem fragment from a clay tobacco pipe of probable 18th- to 19th-century date and a single sherd from a heavily worn jar of a post-medieval date were recovered from this deposit.

Three rectangular rubbish pits truncated this soil all of which contained burnt rubbish and demolition debris from the 19th to 20th centuries. One of the pits ([43]) contained a rusty iron water tank and another ([45]) contained the corroded frame of a bicycle. The third pit ([31]) contained a sherd from a stoneware bottle or jug and a squashed tin mug.

Sealing these rubbish pits was a make-up deposit ([41]), 0.43m in depth, of dark brownish grey garden soil which exhibited occasional small fragments of demolition debris. Above this was the pink stone sharpings and asphalt surface ([42]) of the car park.

## **Trench 2**

(Figs 4 and 6)

Trench 2 was investigated to a depth of 3.5m (1.19m OD). The natural was encountered at a depth of 2.90m (1.74m OD). Significant archaeological deposits were encountered at a depth of 1.79m (3.62m OD).

The natural consisted of a waterlogged, rounded and sub-rounded, river gravel in a coarse sandy matrix ([157]) as encountered at the base of Trench 1. Above this gravel deposit was a waterlogged medium grained fluvial orange sand ([156]). Above this sand was a fine sediment of very silty sand ([158]). All of these deposits dipped to the south at an angle of c. 20°. Where the gravel dipped more deeply in the centre of the trench it was filled by this sediment to a depth of 0.5m.

A layer of mid orangey brown sand 0.3m deep ([155]) was truncated by part of a sub-circular pit ([152]) revealed in the north-west corner of the sondage in the base of the trench. It was cut into the natural sand and was itself truncated by medieval pitting. The feature had smooth and steeply concave sides with a slightly concave base and survived to a depth of 0.6m. It contained two fills of a pale brownish grey sand ([153] and [154]), the secondary deposit ([153]) also containing rare charcoal flecks.

### ***Medieval (11th to 14th century)***

At the north end of the sondage was a waste pit ([143]), 0.7m in depth, with a shallow concave profile and a fairly flat base with a slight step along its southern edge. In the base of the pit was a sequence of thin deposits. The basal deposit consisted of a soft deposit of black silty material rich in charcoal flecks and woody fibres identified as burnt heather ([144], sample <5>). This deposit was only 0.06m deep and was sealed by a mid brown silty sand 0.08m deep ([145]). Above this sand was a further deposit of organic rich material 0.12m in depth ([146]). This material was a dark grey very silty clay mottled by dark brown and black staining which also contained burnt heather fragments (sample <4>) and it also exhibited moderate charcoal flecking and a few coprolite fragments. These pit fills were then sealed by a pale yellowish green stiff clay up to 0.05m deep ([147]). The final fill of the pit ([148]) was a mid orangey brown silty sand 0.46m deep containing occasional small stones and rare charcoal flecks.

Sealing the pit was a shallow tip or spread of dirty orange sand ([130], [135] and [136]) up to 0.30m in depth. Two residual prehistoric flint flakes, one tiny mammal bone, fragments of coprolite conglomerate, three small sherds of medieval pottery and an Anglo-Saxon brooch (SF29) were recovered from this deposit.

Truncating the sandy make-up and pit [143] was the south-eastern end of a sub-rectangular pit ([141]) that measured 1.66m wide and 0.52m deep. This pit contained a mid yellowish grey silty clay which exhibited rare flecks of charcoal ([140]). A single small fragment of medieval pottery, a piece of burnt flint and some large fragments of butchered cattle skull were recovered from this deposit.

Three possible structural elements were discovered which consisted of two shallow post-hole bases ([124] and [125]) and one short linear pit ([123]) with a post-hole [121] in its base. These features were in close proximity to one another and may well have been associated with the same phase of activity. The post-holes were sub-circular to sub-rectangular and the deepest survived only to a depth of 0.12m and

was packed with crushed chalk lumps ([122]). A silver medieval penny dated to c. 1305-1306 (SF28) was recovered from the fill ([127]) of post-hole [124].

### ***Late medieval to early post-medieval (15th to 16th century)***

At the southern end of the trench the northern edge of a large pit ([151]) with smooth sides and a concave profile was discovered. The pit was 0.6m in depth and appeared to have a vertical step along its northern edge that accommodated a deposit of stiff yellow clay ([159]) up to 0.27m deep. The basal deposit within the pit consisted of wet and moderately stoney, mid-brownish grey silty clay ([150]), 0.18m in depth. A small tip or slumped deposit of clay ([160]) lay below the fill of an ashy textured brownish grey silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks ([139]), 0.18m in depth. Above this was a yellowish brown silty sand ([138]), 0.22m in depth, which contained rare flecks of mortar and oyster shell and thin ashy lenses. The final fill contained by the pit was a dark brown silty clay with a soft ashy texture ([137]) from which a few fragments of animal bone, an iron nail and some pottery of both a medieval and early post-medieval date was recovered.

Sealing the pit [151] was a sequence of make-up spreads and shallow tips, the first of which was a mid yellowish brown silty clay ([90]), up to 0.2m in depth. Above this was a lense of orange sandy gravel ([89]) which was further sealed by a make-up deposit up to 0.3m in depth which consisted of mid greyish brown silty loam with occasional ashy lenses ([88], [87], [94], [97] and [119]) from which a sherd of 16th-century pottery was recovered. In the south-east corner of the trench a further sequence of make-up deposits was evident beginning with a spread of crushed chalky mortar ([100] and [102]), up to 0.23m in depth. Above this was a lens of orange sand and gravel ([103]) and thin tips of yellowish brown and greyish brown silty clays flecked by chalk and charcoal ([104], [105], [106] and [113]) up to 0.5m in depth.

At the west of the trench the eastern edge of a sub-rectangular pit ([91]) was revealed which partially truncated the post-hole base [124]. The pit measured 2m in length and 0.38m deep with a flat base which had a small step or shovel scoop evident in its base ([116]). The scoop was filled by dirty sand ([117]) and the base of the pit by a mottled mix of grey and orange silty sand ([133]). Above this was a thin black layer of charcoal and ash ([93]), 0.05m thick, sealed by the main deposit of greyish brown silty clay ([92]) containing occasional lumps of abraded chalk and coprolites. Animal bone, shell, coprolite conglomerate, medieval brick fragments and pottery of both a medieval and early post-medieval date was recovered from this deposit, as well as a heavily corroded fragment of a medieval rowel spur (SF33).

The profile of a concave pit ([95]) 0.28m deep, which contained greyish brown silty clay ([96]) was recorded in the south-facing section.

Sealing all these features and deposits was a mid greyish brown buried soil ([49]) up to 0.4m deep from which a few sherds of late 16th-century pottery was recovered.

### ***Post-medieval (17th to 18th century)***

Above the earlier soil ([49]) was a second soil deposit which consisted of a dark brownish grey garden soil of sandy loam ([23] and [98]), 0.46m deep. Pottery and ceramic building material of both medieval and post-medieval date was recovered, as well as butchered cattle and sheep/goat bones, and an iron nail. An antler (or bone) needle fragment (SF1) of Late Saxon or Norman date was also retrieved, also a not



closely datable copper alloy disc (SF2). This soil was truncated by two successive rubbish pits ([110] and [108]). Pottery and ceramic building material of medieval and post-medieval date, a large volume of animal bone (including fish) and clay tobacco pipe fragments of a mid-to-late 18th-century date were recovered from the fill ([111]) of pit [110]. The pits were divided by a deposit of greyish brown silty clay ([107]) which may represent another shallow pit.

### ***Modern (19th to 21st century)***

The remnants of a 19th-century house was discovered in the form of extant wall foundations and buried floor surfaces at 3.40m OD. The south-west of the trench was truncated by a brick cellar or sunken floor ([24]) which survived to a height of 0.6m and measured 2.6m wide with walls aligned on a north-east to south-west axis. The cellar had a hardened earth floor and was infilled by demolition rubble ([08]). The shallow base of a post-hole ([161]) truncated this floor. At the south of the build was a corroded metal water pipe contained by a brick vaulted housing ([25]). In the south-east of the trench and abutted by this cellar was a wall constructed on the same alignment but of hand-made bricks and a much shallower foundation of flint cobbles ([26]). Against this wall was a dump of soil ([22]) from which pottery of late medieval and post-medieval dates were recovered.

To the north of the cellar was a sequence of floor make-up and sandy levelling deposits laid to support a brick floor surface ([14], [15], [16] and [17]). These sealed a dark greyish brown silty sandy layer with occasional brick and mortar fragments ([19]) associated with a possible scaffold post-hole ([18]). In the north-east corner of the trench was a cobbled area ([28]) associated with a square brick structure with a dirt bonded brick floor ([27]). Pottery of a late 19th and early 20th-century date was recovered from the various make-up deposits of dark grey silty sand and loam that sealed the remnants of these features ([20], [21], [30] and [54]). A brick-lined conduit ([29]) entered the cellar's eastern wall, and the insertion of this later structure also truncated the edge of the cobbled area. Any service pipe that had once been contained by the conduit had been removed as the trench was only filled by loosely compacted demolition debris ([11]).

The remaining sequence of deposits and features consisted of thin layers of crushed mortar, brick and demolition rubble which sealed the remains of the 19th-century structures ([3], [9], [12] and [13]). Above these levelling deposits was a redeposited dark grey garden soil up ([02]), to 0.6m in depth. This soil was sealed by a make-up layer 0.28m in depth of brick rubble ([01]) which supported the asphalt surface of the car park.

## **6.0 The Finds**

### **Introduction**

The finds and environmental material from the site is presented in tabular form with basic quantitative information in Appendix 2: Finds by Context.

In addition to this summary, more detailed information on specific finds and environmental categories is included in separate reports below with detailed tables and appendices also provided.

## The Pottery (Appendix 3)

By Sue Anderson

### Introduction

A total of 185 sherds of pottery, weighing 4.514kg, was collected. Table 1 shows the quantification by period and fabric, and a full quantification by trench and context is included in the appendix.

Fabric	Quantity (count)	Quantity (%)	Weight (kg)	Weight (%)	EVE
Unidentified handmade	2		0.028		0.10
<i>Total pre-medieval</i>	2	1.1	0.028	0.6	0.10
Early medieval ware	1		0.005		
Medieval coarse ware	3		0.106		
Local medieval unglazed	12		0.142		0.18
Unprovenanced glazed	3		0.107		
Grimston-type ware	20		0.439		0.15
<i>Total medieval</i>	39	21.1	0.799	17.7	0.33
Late medieval and transitional ware	66		1.384		0.87
Tudor green ware	1		0.002		0.07
Local early post-medieval ware	11		0.247		0.23
Raeren/Aachen stoneware	4		0.228		
Dutch-type redwares	6		0.139		0.53
Unidentified	3		0.081		
<i>Total late medieval-early post-medieval</i>	91	49.2	2.081	46.1	1.70
Iron glazed black ware	6		0.157		
Glazed red earthenware	14		0.416		0.42
Non-Local post-medieval earthenware	1		0.004		
Tin glazed earthenware	2		0.21		
<i>Total post-medieval</i>	23	12.4	0.598	13.2	0.42
Refined white earthenware	8		0.305		0.07
English stoneware	16		0.618		1.42
English stoneware (Nottingham-type)	1		0.029		
Porcelain	1		0.051		0.25
Staffordshire white salt-glazed stonewares	4		0.005		
<i>Total modern</i>	30	16.2	1.008	22.3	1.74
<b>Total</b>	<b>185</b>		<b>4.514</b>		<b>4.29</b>

Table 1. Pottery quantification by period and fabric.

### Methodology

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

### ***The Iron Age or Early Saxon pottery***

Two unidentified soft, fine sandy sherds were present in the fill ([55]) of pit [(64)]. One was a handmade upright rim with a flat top and may be of Iron Age or Early Saxon date. The other, a body sherd, was heavily abraded with a micaceous fabric and is probably of a Late Saxo-Norman date.

### ***The medieval pottery***

One small body sherd of possible early medieval ware was recovered as an unstratified find ([120]), but otherwise all pottery in this period group was of high medieval date with all closely datable pottery belonging to the second half of the period (13th to 14th century).

The group was dominated by glazed wares, particularly Grimston ware from the north-west of the county. This ware was represented by several decorated body sherds with typical lead green glaze and applied red clay stripes and pellets. One jug rim was present in the fill ([117]) of pit ([116]). Three sherds of unprovenanced glazed ware included two ([55] and [92]) with a light green glaze over a pale grey fabric which was otherwise similar to Grimston ware and may be a late product of this industry. There was one sherd with an oxidised, deep red, external surface and white slip line decoration and uncoloured glaze ([94]). Again the fabric was similar to Grimston ware, but the decorative technique is more typical of southern East Anglian redwares. Unglazed wares were largely in the local medieval unglazed fabric and included a jar with a developed rim and a jug with a collared rim. Possible non-local medieval coarsewares were represented by two base sherds from a single jar ([69] and [75]) and an abraded sherd containing red grog ([69]).

### ***The late medieval to early post-medieval (transitional) pottery***

Pottery of late medieval to the early post-medieval period (transitional; mid 14th to 16th centuries) made up almost half of the pottery assemblage from this site, most of it from fills within extraction pit [64].

Two-thirds of the group was in fabrics typical of the Waveney Valley and central north Suffolk Late medieval transitional fabrics industries (Anderson et al. 1996). Identified vessels in this ware included two bunghole cisterns ([39], [55] and [111]), two jugs ([55] and [69]) with collared rims, a dish ([111]) and a bowl ([55]). Decoration varied from the thickly-applied speckled green glaze typical of the Hopton kilns to smears and spots of glaze on otherwise undecorated vessels. One vessel had brown slip lines under lead green glaze ([39]). Several vessels had combed horizontal lines, to which handles would have been attached, and one jar had a curving thumbled strip handle at the rim.

Other English fabrics of this date included a single sherd of Surrey White Ware 'Tudor Green' mug rim ([111]), and eleven sherds of local early post-medieval wares, including a mug ([55], [56] and [57]) with a flared rim (cf. Jennings 1981, no. 497) and a decorated body sherd ([55]) with a faceted corrugation at the shoulder (cf. Jennings 1981, no. 493).

Imported wares of this date range included six sherds of Dutch-type redwares from two small pipkins or cauldrons with round-section handles ([23]), a dish ([111]) and a jug ([23]). German stonewares, most likely from Raeren, were represented by four sherds, one of which was a frilly base in an under-fired fabric with a dark brown

external wash ([55]). This latter could be from Langerwehe, but is equally likely to be a Raeren product.

Three unidentified sherds probably belong to this period. One was a dark redware body sherd, possibly burnt on the inner surface, with thick copper glaze on both surfaces ([39]). Another showed signs of partial burning and was in a medium-coarse sandy fabric with occasional ferrous inclusions, with light green lead glaze on both surfaces ([39]). A hard, well-potted thin-walled sherd in a dark red fabric with occasional calcareous inclusions ([55]) may be a late medieval product from Essex, Cambridgeshire or Lincolnshire, or possibly an import.

### ***The post-medieval pottery***

The post-medieval group was also dominated by local red earthenwares and included a tripod pipkin base ([23]), a pipkin or skillet handle ([111]), a large storage jar with a heavily worn rim ([40]), a small dish ([92]) and a lid ([111]). Six sherds of one or more iron glazed blackware globular hollow ware vessels were also found ([23]). A non-local post-medieval ware rim of uncertain form was identified; it was green-glazed on both surfaces and was in a fairly coarse buff fabric with occasional small black inclusions ([118]). Two sherds of tin-glazed earthenware were found, one a plain white ?18th-century fragment with the base of a handle attached ([23]), probably English, and the other a fragment of a ?17th-century flatware vessel with internal blue-painted decoration ([111]) probably Anglo-Netherlands, but possibly Italian and slightly earlier.

### ***The modern pottery***

Modern wares included several plates, dishes and a tankard in refined whitewares, most of which were decorated with floral or willow pattern transfer prints. At least two sherds were 19th-century pearlwares. One fragment from soil make-up layer ([54]) was a yellow-glazed fragment with a hand-painted moulded bird (?falcon or ?budgie/canary), possibly a fragment of vase or a figurine (see frontispiece). A porcelain cup with applied lilac-coloured floral prints was collected from rubble fill ([30]).

Fragments of utilitarian wares such as English stoneware bottles, large storage vessels and preserve jars were relatively common, and a body sherd from a small globular vessel in Nottingham-type stoneware ([21]) was present. There were also four fragments of white salt-glazed stoneware of 18th-century date ([22]).

### ***Conclusions***

Approximately half of this assemblage was recovered from pit [64], the contents of which suggested a 16th-century date with some residual material of ?Iron Age to medieval date. Other features and layers in Trench 1 produced relatively little pottery. Post-hole [72] may be of medieval date, one small sherd was present in its fill. Pit [32] produced one piece of modern stoneware bottle or jar. The garden soil layer ([40]) produced one heavily worn glazed red earthenware jar rim.

Trench 2 produced a relatively large quantity of pottery from the upper layers of the site, the majority of which was of post-medieval to modern date. Layer [97], however, contained only large, unabraded sherds of medieval pottery and is probably of 13th- to 14th-century date. Features in this trench included some pits which produced post-

medieval wares ([91], [110], [123] and [151]) and pits which contained a few small and abraded medieval sherds ([116], [135] and [141]) which may be residual.

### ***Discussion***

The earliest pottery from the site may be of Iron Age (or possibly Early Saxon) date, although this period is represented by a single sherd.

High medieval wares were relatively common, with a significant representation of glazed wares. The majority of medieval wares were abraded and many may have been residual even in those features which contained no later pottery.

This site produced a very high proportion of late medieval wares, which tend to form only a small part of other assemblages from the city. However, this was probably due to the deposition of many sherds of this date in a single large pit. It does seem to indicate a high level of activity during this period however.

Pottery of post-medieval and modern date was most commonly recovered from the soil and make-up layers of the site, but most of the pits in Trench 2 which contained pottery probably belonged between the 16th to 18th centuries.

Overall, the wares represented within this assemblage are typical of Norwich, consisting largely of locally produced wares in the pre-industrial periods, but with Dutch and German imports of post-medieval date appearing amongst the more abundant East Anglian products. Sources of the modern vessels are unknown.

### **Ceramic Building Material (Appendix 4)**

By Lucy Talbot

The site produced seventy-two examples, weighing 12.104kg, of medieval and post-medieval ceramic building material.

### ***Methodology***

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

### ***Medieval***

The majority of the assemblage consists of medieval brick consisting of forty-six pieces, (9.004kg). The fabrics, dating from the 13th to 15th centuries, are typical of the period and are made using estuarine clays which, when fired, produce a range of colours from yellow and pale orange to pink and purple. The brick fragments have sparse inclusions of grog, flint and vegetable matter.

### ***The late medieval to early post-medieval (transitional)***

Five examples of glazed floor tile were retrieved and date from the late 14th to mid 16th centuries (1.280kg). Of Flemish type, all of the pieces have glaze present on the upper surface and are either yellow, produced using a clear lead glaze over cream slip or dark green brown created by an iron rich lead glaze. The fabrics are similar to each other and are medium sandy and orange in colour with coarse inclusions of occasional grog and ferrous pellets.

### ***Post-medieval***

The material collected dating from the 16th to 19th centuries shows a greater variety of forms. As before no complete examples were recovered. The majority of the group consists of nineteen plain roof tile fragments (1.478kg). Some pieces have traces of mortar adhering to one or more surfaces and one is partially glazed. Two fragments of hand-made brick of similar date were also recovered (0.342kg). The roof tiles and bricks are made of an orange, medium sandy fabric with varying coarse inclusions of crushed flint and ferrous pellets.

### **Faunal Remains** (Appendix 5)

By Julie Curl

A total of 11.364kg of bone, consisting of 510 pieces, was recovered from the evaluation. The assemblage largely consisted of the butchered remains of domestic animals and birds. Some hunting of wild species is also indicated.

### ***Methodology***

Bone was examined and recorded using a modified version of a system devised by Simon Davis' for recording faunal assemblages (Davis 1992). Each context chosen was sorted into immediately identifiable species or bone that could not be identified to species (simply referred to as 'mammal' or 'bird'). Contexts totals were recorded for each species and the number of measurable and countable elements present were also recorded. A note was also made of any other useful information such as types of elements present, butchering or other modifications, pathologies or bone/antler/hornworking. No measurements were taken during this analysis as this is a very small assemblage and little information would be obtainable from the resulting data. All information was recorded on the faunal remains recording sheets along with total weights for each context.

### ***Results and conclusions***

Animal, bird and fish bone was recovered from nineteen contexts, with cattle the most frequently identified species in this assemblage (Table 2). Generally contexts produced small quantities of bone of less than one kilogram, with the exception of that recovered from extraction pit [64] (see below).

<b>Species</b>	<b>Total</b>
Mammal	320
Cattle	72
Sheep/goat	59
Fish	28
Bird/goose	11
Bird/fowl	8
Bird	6
Bird/duck	3
Rabbit	2
Pig	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>510</b>

Table 2. Total quantities of species present

All of the bone is in good condition and although heavily butchered numerous reasonably complete elements were recovered. No gnawing was seen on any of the

bone and this could indicate that bone on this site was buried quickly and not left open to the activities of scavengers. Some burnt fragments of bone were noted ([56], [58] and [137]).

#### *Extraction pit [64]*

The fill ([55]) of extraction pit [64] produced over 6kg of mammal and bird remains, representing over 53% of the assemblage.

The cattle remains recovered from the fill ([39]) include proximal phalanges that show knife cuts from skinning and several good quality meat-bearing bones (the humerus and femur). Numerous cattle bones were found in another fill ([55]) of the extraction pit ([64]) which mainly consist of primary butchering waste, although some meat-producing bones are present. Cattle horncores were produced from five fills. These horncores had been chopped from the skull and it is probable that these horns had been removed for hornworking.

Sheep/goat bones were noted frequently. The sheep/goat in [39] included both adult and neonatal metapodials, the presence of the neonatal remains suggesting local breeding. Sheep bones from [57] included two mandibles with well-worn third molars suggesting a sheep of at least 6 to 8 years old; other mandibles of the same age range were recovered in other contexts. A sheep skull was also noted in [57] which had been chopped at the rear of the skull to remove from the body and had the horncores chopped off, probably for hornworking.

Numerous sheep bones were found within [55], which include juvenile remains c. 6 months old at death and adult bones of around 6 to 8 years old. Many of the sheep bones in this deposit are from quality meat-bearing bones such as the femur, pelvis and humerus. Primary waste material was also found and include a sheep calcaneus with several cut marks from skinning the animal; cut marks on metatarsals in [58] indicate further skinning of sheep.

One pig bone, a juvenile metapodial, was produced from [55], also two rabbit bones. The rabbit bones consist of an adult tibia and ulna; the presence of a rabbit suggests hunting was being undertaken.

Goose was identified from four contexts, often alongside remains of other birds. A goose humerus, from a Greylag sized bird in [39] showed fine knife cuts at the distal end; presumably these cuts occurred when the majority of the wing was removed. Goose feathers and quills were a useful by-product of this bird, in addition to their use for eggs and meat. Further primary and secondary waste from goose was found in [55].

Domestic fowl bones were produced from four contexts, at least one of which had been butchered - clearly they were kept here for meat. Adult and juvenile fowl bones were identified which could suggest that they were bred on site.

Three duck bones, probably from a large Mallard, were recovered ([55]). A knife cut is visible on the proximal end of the humerus that clearly suggests the duck had been butchered for food.

Fish bones were found in three contexts. Pike was identified in (55) - this species would have been (and still are) common in the Norwich river. Fish was also recorded ([30] and [111]) but these have not been identified to species.

A large amount of the faunal assemblage could only be identified as ‘mammal’, partly due to the high level of fragmentation from butchering. This bone is most likely to be fragments of the main domestic species of cattle, sheep/goat and pig.

### **Conclusions**

This assemblage appears to largely contain both primary and secondary butchering and food waste. The primary and secondary elements were recorded in almost equal numbers which could suggest that the animals were of domestic origin, processed and consumed locally with the waste being deposited together.

The age ranges of the main two species, cattle and sheep, suggest a variety of uses for these two species. The sheep in particular would have been useful animals, able to provide wool, milk, breeding and eventually meat, hides and other by-products. The cattle could have been used as traction animals; from the medieval period onwards cattle began to replace the sheep as a milk provider.

The presence of bird bones is of interest. Butchering on the geese suggest an interest in feathers and/or quills; these geese were probably kept locally for providing eggs and eventually meat. As with the geese, domestic fowl would have been kept for eggs before being culled for their meat. The duck was probably caught from wild birds, which would have been common in Norwich. The butchering on this duck shows it had been killed for food.

The fishbone identified could have been caught in the local river. The rabbit, as with the duck, indicate that some hunting of wildlife took place, but it did not seem to contribute a great deal to the diet.

### **Small Finds (Appendices 6 and 7)**

By Julia Huddle

#### **Introduction**

A total of forty small finds were recovered on site, thirty from Trench 1 and ten from Trench 2. Table 3 shows the quantity of Small Finds by feature, context and trench. A full catalogue of the finds with object parallels is shown in Appendix 6 and a full description and identification of the medieval coins is given in Appendix 7.

<b>Trench</b>	<b>Feature</b>	<b>Context</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Object Date Range</b>
1	Pit [64]	[39]	8	1302/50 – 1608/1612
1	Pit [64]	[55]	15	Late 14th to 15th century
1	Pit [64]	[57]	2	Medieval
1	Pit [64]	[58]	1	Medieval
1	Pit [64]	[69]	4	Medieval
<b>Total</b>			<b>30</b>	
2	Garden soil [23]	[23]	2	Saxon to Norman
2	Unstratified	[84]	2	Early 17th to late 19th century
2	Pit [91]	[92]	1	Mid to late 14th century
2	?Post hole [124]	[127]	1	1305 to 1306
2	Pit [135]	[135]	1	8th to 9th century
2	Unstratified	[142]	3	Medieval
<b>Total</b>			<b>10</b>	

Table 3. Quantity of finds by feature/context



## **Trench 1**

### *Extraction pit [64]*

Three quarters of the total recovered on site were from the large extraction pit [64].

The earliest dated find from this feature is an English Jetton 1302-1350 (SF3) and the latest is a German Jetton 1608-1612 (SF4). The vast majority of finds, however, date to the late 14th and 15th centuries and include a very interesting group of dress fittings (SFs 9, 14, 15, and 16; Fig. 8). Other finds recovered from this pit include two pieces of medieval window glass and a piece of window came (SFs 17, 40 and 39 respectively); an early type of pellet bell - used for dress as well as for animal husbandry (SF5); two whittle-tang knives (SFs 7 and 21); a small drawn wire pin (SF22); a copper alloy vessel fragment (SF8); a lead spindle-whorl (SF23) and three simple annular rings, probably curtain rings (SFs 35 & 36). The remaining finds here, mostly of iron, comprise unidentified object fragments and include a badly corroded 'U'-shaped bar ?cast (SF20; Fig. 7), perhaps part of the socket from an iron tool.

## **Trench 2**

Trench 2 produced ten small finds. A bone or probably antler needle (SF1) was recovered from a buried garden soil ([2]3]). These are usually associated with coarse sewing work and are common finds at Norwich and elsewhere from Late Saxon and Norman deposits. Notably an 8th- to 9th-century nummular disc brooch (SF29, Fig. 7) was recovered from the sandy fill ([135]) of a medieval pit [143] (see separate report below).

Medieval finds include an Edward I penny (1305-1306) (SF28) from the fill of a ?post-hole base ([124]). A rowel spur (SF33) from pit [91] probably dates between the mid to late 14th century. A further three are unstratified and include a brooch (SF30), a buckle (SF31) and a button (SF32).

Two finds dated to the post-medieval period are unstratified. One is a German jetton c. 1608-1612 (SF27) and the other an 1887 silver dime (SF37).

## **Summary**

The small finds range in date from Late Saxon period through to the late 19th century. The vast majority however are dated to the late 14th and 15th centuries, many of which were recovered from a single large pit in Trench 1. Medieval finds are also most predominant from Trench 2 where an interesting 8th- to 9th-century brooch was also recovered. Overall the identified finds are mostly personal possessions including dress fittings, a spur, coins, jettons and a vessel fragment. A spindle-whorl and an antler pin are small craft items. It is not possible to say what type of buildings the hinge pivot, lead came and window glass were discarded from, although it is likely that the painted glass and window came were from either wealthy or ecclesiastical buildings.

## **The Nummular Brooch**

(Fig. 8)

By Adrian Marsden

The term nummular (roughly translated as 'coin-like') is applied to a class of Anglo-Saxon disc brooch bearing designs derived from either the reverses or, more

commonly, the obverses, of coins<sup>1</sup>. They are not to be confused with true coin brooches which are actually manufactured *from* coins by the application of a fastening mechanism of some sort. Rather their devices are derived, sometimes quite abstractly, from coins of various periods<sup>2</sup>. Often the models used were Roman in origin although some brooches do copy types from Anglo-Saxon or even foreign coins.

This nummular brooch (SF29) is of considerable interest. Whilst nummular brooches are found occasionally they are still relatively uncommon objects and this one particularly so on account of the facing portrait it carries. The designs on the vast majority of such brooches are taken from prototypes with profile busts. This is hardly surprising since most coins in the ancient and early medieval world had profile portraits. One example, with designs upon each face, from Wramplingham in Norfolk, does have a frontal portrait on its back face<sup>3</sup>. This double-sided feature is most unusual and may have been a way of enabling the buyer to decide which of the two designs he or she wished to display although it does seem that the back plate may have been cast together with the brooch itself<sup>4</sup>. Both busts are contained within a double border, an outer of knobs and an inner of small pellets. It is probable that the facing and bearded bust on the Wramplingham example is derived from Byzantine coins of the 10th century depicting Christ.

The Bull Close brooch is large in comparison with most nummular brooches, measuring approximately 33mm in diameter. It weighs 10.54g. In basic appearance it is very similar to most other examples with a raised lug on the back face providing a loop for an iron pin and a hoop on the opposite side of the back face securing the pin when worn.

The Bull Close nummular brooch is very similar in form to the Wramplingham example. Both faces have a double border of large pellets and the outer face, displaying the frontal portrait, has an additional stippled internal border, strikingly reminiscent of that encountered on coins. The back-plate appears to have been integrally cast like the Wramplingham example and still has traces of the loop of the iron pin attached. The loop for catching the pin may also have been cast integrally although this appears less likely. One point raised by the existence of the border on the rear of the brooch is whether the Bull Close example also has a design on this face. The accretion on the surface renders this question difficult to answer but there is a distinct possibility such is the case. The low relief of the portrait on the outer face may, by comparison, increase this possibility.

The facing portrait on the front of the brooch is weakly cast but the features are discernible. The facing bust wears an ornate, diademed helmet, the crest of which can be seen to the (viewer's) left of the helmet bowl. The bust is shown to the bottom

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<sup>1</sup> Although no corpus of these brooches found in Britain has been compiled as yet, the paper by Dr. Kevin Leahy (forthcoming, pers. comm.) offers a comprehensive sample of the existing material.

<sup>2</sup> Sometimes the question of derivation can be contentious. The backward-looking beast brooches, for example, could be said to nummular in the sense that their designs are very similar to those found on sceattas of Series Q and X. See Metcalf, D. M. *Thrymsas and sceattas in the Ashmolean Museum Oxford* volumes I-III (London, 1993-4).

<sup>3</sup> Norfolk HER Wramplingham 25697, found by Mr. R. Purdy in 2003. See Leahy, op. cit, and Marsden, A. B. in *Portable Antiquities Annual Report 2003-4*, 58, fig. 84.

<sup>4</sup> This is an awkward question but perhaps the manufacturer of the Wramplingham brooch carried around a two-sided, coin-like disc from which moulds could be taken and then adapted by the boring of hollows for the back plates depending upon which face of the disc the customer wished to show.

of the chest and the details clearly represent a military cuirass of the late Roman type. There is the suggestion of a shield covering the subject's left side although these details are very weak. The details of the subject's right side are accreted and unclear but they appear to represent a spear being carried over the right shoulder. The head seems to be turned very slightly to the left (viewer's right). There appear to be faint traces of a legend encircling the upper part of the bust either side of the head but these are illegible.

These details are identical to representations of late Roman emperors on gold *solidi* from the reign of Constantius II (353-361) onwards into the 5th century. The portrait type does not appear on any Anglo-Saxon coins nor on later Byzantine issues. Thus there is a clear prototype for the Bull Close brooch. The larger size of the Bull Close brooch portrait relative to a *solidus* proves that a genuine coin was not used for a mould but rather that it provided only the model. Late Roman gold may well have been in existence as bullion hundreds of years after the collapse of the western empire and could in any case have been rediscovered through the disturbance of late Roman hoards deposited in Britain. Interestingly, a coin pendant from the late 5th or 6th centuries made by affixing a gold suspension loop to an identical *solidus* of Constantius II was discovered recently in Norfolk<sup>5</sup>.

Given the relatively early date of the prototype, a date for production of this brooch is difficult to determine. However, its similarities with the Wramplingham example are striking and so it would not seem unreasonable to assign it a broadly similar date. Its large size is probably consistent with a date slightly earlier than the Wramplingham specimen and so a date within the 8th or 9th centuries is probable.

Thus, the Bull Close nummular brooch provides an exciting addition to the as-yet-unwritten corpus of these interesting objects. Whether the brooch was intended to represent an affinity with things Roman on the part of its wearer, a yearning for a lost *Romanitas*, is impossible to say but it does, by its very existence, demonstrate the continued use of Roman coins as artistic models in the centuries after their production as units within an ordered monetary system.

### **Clay tobacco pipe**

By John Ames

The clay tobacco pipe assemblage from the evaluation consisted of a bowl and two stems fragments which were recovered from three contexts (Table 4). The dating of the assemblage has been principally based on the London-type series of bowl forms (Oswald 1975) and the previously published and analysed material from Norwich (Atkin 1985). No attempt was made to employ stem bore dating techniques.

<b>Context</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Date Range</b>
[22]	Soil Make-up	One stem fragment.	18th to 19th century
[40]	Buried Garden Soil	One stem fragment.	18th to 19th century
[111]	Fill of Rubbish Pit [110]	One upright bowl with a flat sub-oval base	Date Range mid-to-late 18th century.

Table 4. Summary of clay tobacco pipe found

<sup>5</sup> Norfolk, *Treasure Report 2004* (forthcoming).

## ***The Iron Nails***

By Lucy Talbot

A total of thirty-five iron nails were recovered, almost all from the 16th-century dumped infills of the large extraction pit [64]. Over half of the nails were recovered from fill [55] with the extraction pit ([64]). It is interesting to note that an iron hinge pivot from a door (SF18) was also recovered from this deposit.

<b>Feature</b>	<b>Fill</b>	<b>Quantity</b>
'Garden Soil'	[23]	1
Extraction Pit [64]	[39]	2
Extraction Pit [64]	[55]	18
Extraction Pit [64]	[57]	6
Extraction Pit [64]	[69]	7
Pit 151	[137]	1
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>35</b>

Table 5. Summary of Iron nails found

## ***The Shell***

By Lucy Talbot

Most of the shell recovered was from the 16th-century dumped infills of the large extraction pit [64]. The shell was mostly oyster with only a few decayed fragments of mussel. The shell is representative of residual food waste.

<b>Feature</b>	<b>Context</b>	<b>Weight (kg)</b>
Fill of Extraction Pit [64]	[39]	0.009
Fill of Extraction Pit [64]	[55]	0.123
Fill of Extraction Pit [64]	[57]	0.024
Fill of Pit [91]	[92]	0.014
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>0.170</b>

Table 6. Summary of shell found

## ***The Flint***

By Sarah Bates

A small quantity of flint was recovered. The majority of the flint was residual heat affected fragments and none of it was worked. Two flakes recovered from a medieval pit were hard struck most likely from medieval building activity. The burnt pebble may suggest a prehistoric date for the sandy sub-soil ([78]).

<b>Feature</b>	<b>Context</b>	<b>Flint</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Weight (kg)</b>
Buried soil	[49]	Flint - burnt	1	0.008
Buried sub-soil	[78]	Flint pebble - burnt	1	0.032
Sediment	[80]	Flint fragment - scalded	1	0.003
Fill of shallow pit [143]	[136]	Flint- flake	2	-
Fill of pit [141]	[140]	Flint- burnt	1	0.008

Table 7. Summary of flint found

## **The Glass**

By Lucy Talbot

A small quantity of glass was recovered from the 16th-century dumped infill ([55]) of the large extraction pit [64] discovered in Trench 1. This included medieval window glass of which one fragment was painted (SF17) and a glass vessel fragment, from an early wine bottle or phial.

<b>Feature</b>	<b>Context</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Description</b>
Fill of Extraction Pit [64]	[55]	1	Painted medieval window glass (SF17)
Fill of Extraction Pit [64]	[55]	1	Vessel Fragment
Fill of Extraction Pit [64]	[55]	1	Medieval window glass (SF40)
Unstratified	[120]	2	Fragments

Table 8. Summary of glass found

## **The 'Coprolite Conglomerates'**

By Lucy Talbot

Several mineralised conglomerations of cess/coprolites were recovered from medieval and transitional period waste pits showing that the refuse also included a mix of raw sewage.

<b>Feature</b>	<b>Context</b>	<b>'Coprolite Conglomerate'</b>	<b>Weight (kg)</b>
Fill of Extraction Pit [64]	[55]	1	0.034
Fill of Extraction Pit [64]	[57]	1	0.042
Fill of Pit [91]	[92]	5	1.877
Fill of shallow pit [143]	[136]	6	0.194
TOTAL			2.147

Table 9. Summary of coprolite conglomerates found

## **7.0 Environmental Evidence**

### **Plant macrofossils (Appendix 8)**

By Val Fryer

A total of five samples were collected, two of which were submitted for further analysis. The rationale for selection and methodology employed for study are based on *Environmental Archaeology* (EH 2002).

#### **Introduction**

Two samples for the extraction of the plant macrofossil assemblages were taken from a pit [143] discovered in Trench 2;

Sample <4> : [146], a firm mid grey silty clay mottled by dark organic staining and containing occasional coprolite inclusions.

Sample <5> : [144], a soft black deposit of organic rich material containing fibrous plant material preserved in partially waterlogged conditions.

#### **Methodology**

The samples were processed by manual water flotation/washover, and the flots were collected in a 500 micron mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 16, and the plant macrofossils and other

remains noted are listed in Appendix 8. Nomenclature within the table follows Stace (1997). All plant remains were charred. Modern contaminants including seeds and fungal sclerotia were present in both samples.

The non-floating residues were collected in a 1mm mesh sieve and sorted when dry. A ferrous artefact (possibly a nail) and minute pieces of pottery and bone were recovered for further analysis.

## **Results**

Cereal grains/chaff, seeds of common weed plants, charcoal and fragments of heather stem were present or common in both assemblages. Preservation was moderately good, although a large proportion of the grains was puffed and distorted, possibly due to combustion at very high temperatures.

Oat (*Avena* sp.), barley (*Hordeum* sp.), rye (*Secale cereale*) and wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grains were recorded, principally from sample <4>, with barley being predominant. Chaff was extremely rare, although single rachis nodes of both barley and rye types were noted. Detached cereal sprout fragments were recovered from sample <4>.

The majority of weed seeds were also recorded from sample <4>. Most were of common segetal species including corn cockle (*Agrostemma githago*), fat hen (*Chenopodium album*), corn gromwell (*Lithospermum arvense*) and corn spurrey (*Spergula arvensis*).

Heather (Ericaceae) stem fragments formed a major component of both assemblages, and in both instances were more abundant than charcoal. Highly fragmented bracken (*Pteridium aquilinum*) pinnules were recorded from sample <4>.

## **Other materials**

Small bone fragments were noted within both assemblages. Mineralised concretions (possibly derived from faeces) were noted in sample <4> alongside indeterminate compacted organic concretions and small pieces of marine mollusc shell.

## **Conclusions**

The assemblage from sample <4> is almost certainly derived from a deposit of mixed refuse. The cereal chaff and weed seeds are probably indicative of charred cereal processing waste, while the heather stems and florets may be derived from fuel residues or burnt bedding. Although a proportion of the recorded grains may have been accidentally charred during culinary preparation, the presence of detached sprouts may also indicate that grains spoiled as a result of inappropriate storage conditions were also being burned along with the processing waste. Small quantities of sewage/dung may also have been placed within the pit fill.

With the exception of charred heather stem fragments, the assemblage from sample <5> is very sparse. However, as with sample <4>, it is probably reasonable to assume that these remains are derived from material which was gathered locally (probably from the nearby Mousehold Heath area) and used either as fuel or litter/bedding.

Although the exact source of the material deposited within the pit is uncertain, it is unlikely to have been transported any great distance. As a result, it is possible to state with reasonable certainty that a variety of cereals were being processed for

local consumption, whilst natural resources were being utilised for the collection of fuels *etc.*

## **8.0 Discussion**

### **Natural**

The natural deposits consisted of waterlogged river gravels sealed by sterile fluvial sands. A soft sediment filled the undulations in the natural and probably represents deposition of waterborne material in low energy conditions associated with natural channels and braiding at the edge of the Wensum valley floodplain.

### **?Prehistoric**

Above the natural deposits were layers of brown sands representative of buried sub-soil horizons of a probable prehistoric date. Such deposits have been observed elsewhere along the river valley and have yielded prehistoric features and worked flint finds (*c.f.* Fishergate (Adams 2004) and Palace Street (P. Emery 2000)). A pit of a leached and sterile nature truncated this ancient soil horizon and represents the earliest activity encountered ([152]).

### **Medieval (11th to 14th centuries)**

A few minor structural elements were discovered which consisted of a single post-hole in Trench 1 and a few shallow post-hole bases in Trench 2. One of these yielded a silver penny of c.1305-1306. These features truncated earlier medieval waste pits which contained layers of burnt waste ([141] and [143]). The earliest of these pits contained burnt waste of a domestic nature, including burnt heather and spoiled grains mixed with sewage waste. Some effort to seal the foul deposits with stiff clays and sand was evident ([143]).

### **Late medieval to early post-medieval (15th to 16th centuries)**

The natural deposits in Trench 1 were subject to sand extraction works in the form of large pits with flat bases dug down to the horizon between the sands and gravels ([64 and [73]). Similar extraction pits for clays and aggregates of this transitional period have been recorded at other open field sites within the boundary of the city walls, such as at Chapelfield and at the Norwich Bus Station (Emery 2004). The pits were rapidly backfilled with large dumps and tips of well-mixed soils and ashy waste which contained inclusions of butchered animal waste and numerous fragments of pottery of a medieval to early post-medieval date. Some fragments of demolition material were also included which notably include Flemish glazed floor tile fragments, a lead window came fragment and some painted window glass, as well as fragments of medieval brick and tile. This material may well be sourced to the dissolution and destruction of the buildings of the Norman Hospital in the mid to late 16th century. The mix of medieval and finds transitional to the early post-medieval period may also suggest that some of this material came from ditch clearance or previously disturbed deposits and was specifically imported to infill the extraction pits shortly after they were opened.

Two waste pits and several layers of make-up and shallow tips of a similar date to the extraction pitting were discovered in Trench 2.

These transitional features were sealed by a buried soil of a 16th- to early 17th-century date.

### **Post-medieval (17th to 18th centuries)**

The build-up of deep garden soil continued into the 18th century, truncated only by minor rubbish pitting recorded in Trench 2.

### **Modern (19th to 21st century)**

The extant floor surfaces, outbuildings and foundations of the 19th-century properties of Phoenix Yard depicted on the 1885 Ordnance Survey plan were encountered in Trench 2. One of the rear east-to-west walls appeared to be of an 18th-century construction, modified by the 19th-century extension of a cellar/sunken floor with the addition of piped services. These were residential homes, the inhabitants of which are listed in Kelly's Norwich Directory up until 1935. The existing flats of Leopard Court are listed from 1947, the older properties having been demolished as part of the city's programme of slum clearance in the post-war period. A few light structural elements in the form of post-holes and a beamslot discovered in Trench 1 may represent temporary outbuildings associated with the gardens and the rear of the terraced properties of Bull Close Road and Phoenix Yard. Trench 1 further demonstrated the continuing presence of open gardens, characterised as a build-up of dark garden soil truncated by rubbish pits containing some demolition waste. This waste may coincide with the demolition of the properties of Phoenix Yard. Prior to the establishment of the modern car-park surface the ground was partially levelled utilising demolition debris and garden soils.

## **9.0 Conclusion**

Natural and archaeological deposits were encountered in both trenches. This evaluation demonstrated that archaeological deposits survive below buried garden soils and the make-up for the car park surface. The extant foundations of the 19th-century properties of Phoenix Yard were encountered at the south of the site, archaeological deposits surviving below the foundations. The deep soil of the gardens marked on the 18th- and 19th-century plans of the area was also evident.

Several medieval waste pits and a few shallow post-holes were discovered as well as a large sand extraction pit of a late medieval to early post-medieval date. The extraction pit had been rapidly infilled with dumped soils from which many finds of a late medieval and transitional date were recovered, including Flemish glazed floor tile fragments and painted window glass. Such finds may point to the dissolution of a local ecclesiastical site such as Norman's Hospital and the parish church of St Paul's located to the south. The preservation of recovered finds was generally good.

No features relating to the city wall or an earlier defensive ditch were encountered.

Notably a nummular brooch of a Late Saxon date was recovered as a residual find from a medieval context. This find is of considerable interest as this particular style of disc brooch is relatively uncommon and this one particularly so on account of the facing portrait it carries.

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



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The plans and sections were digitised by the author and the report was illustrated by David Dobson. Small finds illustrations were produced by the author. Alice Lyons and Andy Shelley edited the report, which was produced by David Dobson.

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## Appendix 1: Context Summary

Context	Trench	Category	Description	Period
01	2	Deposit	Demolition Rubble	Modern
02	2	Deposit	Soil	Modern
03	2	Deposit	Demolition waste	Modern
04	2	Cut	Pit	Modern
05	2	Deposit	Fill of [04]	Modern
06	2	Cut	Pit	Modern
07	2	Deposit	Fill of [05]	Modern
08	2	Deposit	Demolition Rubble of [24]	Modern
09	2	Deposit	Mortar/rubble	Modern
10	2	Deposit	Mortar/rubble	Modern
11	2	Deposit	Rubble	Modern
12	2	Deposit	Crushed bricks	Modern
13	2	Deposit	Same as [11]	Modern
14	2	Deposit	Soil make-up	Modern
15	2	Deposit	Levelling sand	Modern
16	2	Deposit	Same as [15]	Modern
17	2	Deposit	Crushed mortar and rubble	Modern
18	2	Cut	Post-hole	Modern
19	2	Deposit	Fill of [18]	Modern
20	2	Deposit	Soil make-up	Modern
21	2	Deposit	Trample	Modern
22	2	Deposit	Soil make-up	Modern
23	2	Deposit	Garden soil	Late-medieval/Transitional
24	2	Masonry	Cellar	Modern
25	2	Masonry	Vaulted housing for services	Modern
26	2	Masonry	Brick wall	Modern
27	2	Masonry	Square out-build	Modern
28	2	Masonry	Cobbled area	Modern
29	2	Masonry	Brick lined conduit	Modern
30	2	Deposit	Rubble infill of [27]	Modern
31	1	Cut	Waste pit	
32	1	Deposit	Fill of [31]	Modern
33	1	Cut	Post-hole base	Modern
34	1	Deposit	Fill of [33]	Modern
35	1	Cut	Beam-slot	Modern
36	1	Deposit	Fill of [35]	Modern
37	1	Cut	Post-hole	Modern
38	1	Deposit	Fill of [37]	Modern
39	1	Deposit	Fill of [64]	Late-medieval/Transitional
40	1	Deposit	Garden soil	Modern
41	1	Deposit	Soil make-up	Modern
42	1	Deposit	Car park surface	Modern
43	1	Cut	Waste pit	Modern
44	1	Deposit	Fill of [43]	Modern
45	1	Cut	Waste pit	Modern
46	1	Deposit	Fill of [45]	Modern
47	1	Cut	Post-hole	Modern
48	1	Deposit	Fill of [47]	Modern
49	2	Deposit	Buried soil	Late-medieval/Transitional
50	2	Cut	Construction cut of [24]	Modern
51	2	Cut	Construction cut of [27]	Modern
52	2	Cut	Construction cut of [26]	Modern
53	2	Cut	Construction cut of [29]	Modern

Context	Trench	Category	Description	Period
54	2	Deposit	Soil make-up	Modern
55	1	Deposit	Fill of [64]	Late-medieval/Transitional
56	1	Deposit	Fill of [64]	Late-medieval/Transitional
57	1	Deposit	Fill of [64]	Late-medieval/Transitional
58	1	Deposit	Fill of [64]	Late-medieval/Transitional
59	1	Deposit	Fill of [64]	Late-medieval/Transitional
60	1	Deposit	Fill of [64]	Late-medieval/Transitional
61	1	Deposit	Fill of [64]	Late-medieval/Transitional
62	1	Deposit	Slumped fill of [64]	Late-medieval/Transitional
63	1	Deposit	Buried subsoil	Pre-medieval
64	1	Cut	Extraction pit	Late-medieval/Transitional
65	1	Deposit	Slumped fill of [64]	Late-medieval/Transitional
66	1	Deposit	Chalk debris/surface	Late-medieval/Transitional
67	1	Deposit	Buried subsoil	Pre-medieval
68	1	Cut	Same as [64]	Late-medieval/Transitional
69	1	Deposit	Fill of [64]	Late-medieval/Transitional
70	1	Deposit	Basal fill of [64]	Late-medieval/Transitional
71	1	Cut	Post-hole	Medieval
72	1	Deposit	Fill of [71]	Medieval
73	1	Cut	Corner of an extraction pit	Late-medieval/Transitional
74	1	Deposit	Fill of [73]	Late-medieval/Transitional
75	1	Unstratified	Pottery recovered from spoil	-
76	1	Deposit	Natural: pale sand	Natural
77	1	Deposit	Same as [76]	Natural
78	1	Deposit	Same as [67]	Pre-medieval
79	1	Deposit	Natural: river gravel	Natural
80	1	Deposit	Sediment	Natural
81	1	Deposit	Natural: river gravel	Natural
82	1	Deposit	Natural: river gravel	Natural
83	1	Deposit	Natural: fluvial sand	Natural
84	2	Unstratified	From spoil of Trench 2	-
85	2	Deposit	Debris from the removal of [24]	Modern
86	2	Deposit	Earth floor of cellar [24]	Modern
87	2	Deposit	Soil make-up/tip	Late-medieval/Transitional
88	2	Deposit	Ashy lenses within [87]	Late-medieval/Transitional
89	2	Deposit	Sandy gravel tip	Late-medieval/Transitional
90	2	Deposit	Make-up layer	Late-medieval/Transitional
91	2	Cut	Pit	Late-medieval/Transitional
92	2	Deposit	Fill of [91]	Late-medieval/Transitional
93	2	Deposit	Ashy fill of [91]	Late-medieval/Transitional
94	2	Deposit	Same as [97]	Late-medieval/Transitional
95	2	Cut	Pit	Late-medieval/Transitional
96	2	Deposit	Fill of [95]	Late-medieval/Transitional
97	2	Deposit	Soil make-up	Late-medieval/Transitional
98	2	Deposit	Same as [23]	Post-medieval
99	2	Cut	Construction cut for [24]	Modern
100	2	Deposit	Chalky mortar debris	Late-medieval/Transitional
101	2	Void	-	-
102	2	Deposit	Same as [100]	Late-medieval/Transitional
103	2	Deposit	Sandy gravel tip	Late-medieval/Transitional
104	2	Deposit	Make-up/tip	Late-medieval/Transitional
105	2	Deposit	Make-up/tip	Late-medieval/Transitional
106	2	Deposit	Make-up/tip	Late-medieval/Transitional
107	2	Deposit	Make-up/tip	Post-medieval
108	2	Cut	Pit	Post-medieval
109	2	Deposit	Fill of [109]	Post-medieval

Context	Trench	Category	Description	Period
110	2	Cut	Pit	Post-medieval
111	2	Deposit	Fill of [110]	Post-medieval
112	2	Void	-	-
113	2	Deposit	Make-up/tip	Late-medieval/Transitional
114	2	Deposit	Crushed mortar fill of [164]	Modern
115	2	Deposit	Machine disturbed area	Modern
116	2	Cut	Step in base of [91]	Late-medieval/Transitional
117	2	Deposit	Fill of [116]	Late-medieval/Transitional
118	2	Deposit	Fill of [123]	Late-medieval/Transitional
119	2	Deposit	Same as [97]	Late-medieval/Transitional
120	2	Unstratified	Finds recovered from cleaning	-
121	2	Cut	Post-hole	Medieval
122	2	Deposit	Fill of [120]	Medieval
123	2	Cut	Pit	Late-medieval/Transitional
124	2	Cut	Post-hole base	Medieval
125	2	Cut	Post-hole base	Medieval
126	2	Deposit	Fill of [125]	Medieval
127	2	Deposit	Fill of [124]	Medieval
128	2	VOID	-	-
129	2	VOID	-	-
130	2	VOID	-	-
131	2	VOID	-	-
132	2	Cut	Tip line of deposit [136]	Medieval
133	2	Deposit	Fill of [91]	Late-medieval/Transitional
134	2	Deposit	Same as [117]	Late-medieval/Transitional
135	2	Deposit	Fill of [143]	Medieval
136	2	Deposit	Same as [135]	Medieval
137	2	Deposit	Ashy fill of [151]	Late-medieval/Transitional
138	2	Deposit	Fill of [151]	Late-medieval/Transitional
139	2	Deposit	Fill of [151]	Late-medieval/Transitional
140	2	Deposit	Fill of [141]	Medieval
141	2	Cut	Pit	Medieval
142	2	Unstratified	Finds from spoil of Trench 2	-
143	2	Cut	Shallow pit	Medieval
144	2	Deposit	Organic rich basal fill of [143]	Medieval
145	2	Deposit	Fill of [143]	Medieval
146	2	Deposit	Organic rich fill of [143]	Medieval
147	2	Deposit	Stiff clay fill of [143]	Medieval
148	2	Deposit	Fill of [143]	Medieval
149	2	Deposit	Fill of [143]	Medieval
150	2	Deposit	Fill of [151]	Late-medieval/Transitional
151	2	Cut	Pit	Late-medieval/Transitional
152	2	Cut	Pit	Pre-medieval
153	2	Deposit	Fill of [152]	Pre-medieval
154	2	Deposit	Fill of [152]	Pre-medieval
155	2	Deposit	Buried subsoil	Pre-medieval
156	2	Deposit	Natural: Fluvial sand	Natural
157	2	Deposit	Natural: River Gravel	Natural
158	2	Deposit	Sediment	Natural
159	2	Deposit	Stiff clay 'step'; fill of [151]	Late-medieval/Transitional
160	2	Deposit	Fill of [151]	Late-medieval/Transitional
161	2	Cut	Post-hole	Modern
162	2	Deposit	Fill of [161]	Modern
163	2	Deposit	Ashy fill of [164]	Modern
164	2	Cut	Construction cut of 24	Modern

## **Appendix 2: Finds by Context**

(excluding Small Finds (Appendix 6) and Environmental material (Appendix 8))

<b>Context</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Weight (kg)</b>
21	Pottery	6	0.147
22	Pottery	2	0.024
22	Ceramic building material	1	0.262
22	Clay tobacco pipe	1	0.002
22	Animal bone	2	0.086
23	Pottery	17	0.384
23	Ceramic building material	7	0.754
23	Iron nail	1	-
23	Animal bone	26	0.479
30	Pottery	3	0.210
30	Animal bone	1	<0.001
32	Pottery	1	0.015
39	Pottery	21	0.348
39	Ceramic building material	2	0.260
39	Iron nails	2	-
39	Animal bone	27	0.971
39	Shell	-	0.009
40	Pottery	1	0.041
40	Clay pipe	1	0.003
40	Animal bone	1	0.008
49	Pottery	4	0.092
49	Flint - burnt	1	0.008
49	Animal bone	-	0.103
54	Pottery	2	0.096
55	Pottery	47	1.143
55	Ceramic building material	49	8.813
55	Plaster/ Mortar	2	0.143
55	Iron nails	18	-
55	Glass	1	-
55	Stone	2	0.578
55	Animal bone	300	6.058
55	Shell	-	0.123
55	Coprolite conglomerate	1	0.034
56	Pottery	2	0.061
56	Animal bone	7	0.053
57	Pottery	8	0.227
57	Ceramic building material	2	0.256
57	Iron nails	6	-
57	Animal bone	26	0.875
57	Shell	-	0.024
57	Coprolite conglomerate	1	0.042
58	Pottery	3	0.045
58	Ceramic building material	1	0.043
58	Animal bone	7	0.141
69	Pottery	9	0.422
69	Ceramic building material	5	1.030
69	Iron nails	7	-
69	Animal bone	16	0.454
70	Pottery	1	0.014
70	Ceramic building material	1	0.397

Context	Material	Quantity	Weight (kg)
72	Pottery	1	0.005
75	Pottery	4	0.076
78	Flint pebble - burnt	1	0.032
80	Flint fragment- scalded	1	0.003
87	Pottery	1	0.007
87	Animal bone	-	0.122
92	Pottery	6	0.194
92	Ceramic building material	2	0.165
92	Animal bone	14	0.217
92	Shell	-	0.014
92	Coprolite conglomerate	5	1.877
94	Pottery	2	0.063
102	Animal bone	9	0.168
111	Pottery	14	0.295
111	Ceramic building material	2	0.134
111	Clay pipe	1	0.017
111	Animal bone	37	0.773
117	Pottery	1	0.007
118	Pottery	1	0.004
118	Animal bone	6	0.171
119	Pottery	1	0.017
119	Animal bone	-	0.001
120	Pottery	17	0.588
120	Glass	2	-
120	Animal bone	20	0.324
136	Pottery	3	0.015
136	Flint - flake	2	-
136	Animal bone	1	0.001
136	Coprolite conglomerate	6	0.194
137	Pottery	2	0.033
137	Iron nail	1	-
137	Animal bone	4	0.025
140	Pottery	1	0.002
140	Flint - burnt	1	0.008
140	Animal bone	3	0.456

### Appendix 3: Pottery

Context	Fabric	Quantity	Weight	Form	Date
21	Refined white earthenware	1	0.055		Late 18th to 20th
21	Refined white earthenware	1	0.017	Tankard?	Late 18th to 20th
21	Refined white earthenware	1	0.023	Plate	Late 18th to 20th century
21	Refined white earthenware	1	0.004		16th to 18th century
21	Glazed red earthenware	1	0.019		Late 17th to late 18th
21	English stoneware Nottingham-type	1	0.029		Late 18th to 20th century
22	Late medieval and transitional ware	1	0.019		15th to late 16th century
22	Staffordshire white salt-glazed stoneware	4	0.005	Tankard?	18th century
23	Grimston-type ware	1	0.002		15th to 17th century
23	Late medieval and transitional ware	1	0.018		16th to 18th century
23	Late medieval and transitional ware	1	0.013		16th to 18th century
23	Dutch-type redware	1	0.045	Pipkin/Cauldr	16th to 18th century
23	Dutch-type redware	1	0.031	Pipkin/Cauldr	16th to 18th century
23	Dutch-type redware	1	0.017	Jug	15th to 17th century

Context	Fabric	Quantity	Weight	Form	Date
23	Glazed red earthenware	2	0.024		15th to 17th century
23	Glazed red earthenware	1	0.013		15th to late 16th century
23	Glazed red earthenware	1	0.053	Pipkin	15th to late 16th century
23	Iron glazed black ware	6	0.157		Late 12th to 14th century
23	Tin glazed earthenware	1	0.011		16th to 18th century
30	Refined white earthenware	2	0.159	Dish	Late 18th to 20th
30	Porcelain	1	0.051	Cup	18th to 20th century
32	English stoneware	1	0.015	Bottle/Jug?	17th to 19th century
39	Local medieval unglazed (Norwich	1	0.018	Jar	15th to late 16th century
39	Grimston-type ware	3	0.008		15th to late 16th century
39	Grimston-type ware	1	0.020		
39	Late medieval and transitional ware	1	0.024		
39	Late medieval and transitional ware	3	0.059		Late 12th to 14th
39	Late medieval and transitional ware	1	0.062	Cistern	15th to late 16th century
39	Late medieval and transitional ware	2	0.010		15th to late 16th century
39	Late medieval and transitional ware	3	0.044		15th to late 16th century
39	Late medieval and transitional ware	3	0.029		Late 12th to 14th
39	Grimston-type ware	1	0.050		Late 12th to 14th
39	Unidentified	1	0.014		11th to 14th century
39	Unidentified	1	0.010		15th to late 16th century
40	Glazed red earthenware	1	0.041	Jar	16th to 18th century
49	Dutch-type redwares	1	0.006		15th to late 16th century
49	Late medieval and transitional ware	1	0.010		15th to late 16th century
49	Late medieval and transitional ware	1	0.020		15th to late 16th century
49	Late medieval and transitional ware	1	0.056		15th to 17th century
54	English stoneware	1	0.066	Storage	Late 18th to 20th
54	Refined white earthenware	1	0.030		17th to 19th century
55	Grimston-type ware	3	0.053		Late 12th to 14th
55	Unidentified handmade	1	0.021		15th to late 16th century
55	Unidentified handmade	1	0.007		15th to late 16th century
55	Unprovenanced glazed	1	0.052		15th to late 16th century
55	Late medieval and transitional ware	4	0.079	Cistern	15th to late 16th century
55	Late medieval and transitional ware	10	0.070		15th to late 16th century
55	Late medieval and transitional ware	7	0.172	Bowl	15th to late 16th century
55	Late medieval and transitional ware	1	0.031		15th to late 16th century
55	Late medieval and transitional ware	2	0.077	Jar	15th to late 16th century
55	Late medieval and transitional ware	1	0.015	Jug?	15th to late 16th century
55	Late medieval and transitional ware	2	0.011		15th to late 16th century
55	Late medieval and transitional ware	1	0.026		Late 12th to 14th
55	Late medieval and transitional ware	1	0.011		
55	Late medieval and transitional ware	2	0.054		16th century
55	Local early post-medieval wares	2	0.125		
55	Local early post-medieval wares	1	0.023		16th century
55	Local early post-medieval wares	2	0.017	Mug	15th to late 16th century
55	Late medieval and transitional ware	1	0.043		
55	Unidentified	1	0.057		Late 14th to early 16th
55	Raeren/Aachen stoneware	2	0.060		Late 14th to early 16th
55	Reran/Aachen stoneware	1	0.139		16th century
56	Late medieval and transitional ware	1	0.014		15th to late 16th century
56	Local early post-medieval wares	1	0.047	Mug?	16th century



Context	Fabric	Quantity	Weight	Form	Date
57	Grimston-type ware	3	0.105		Late 12th to 14th
57	Late medieval and transitional ware	1	0.019		15th to late 16th century
57	Late medieval and transitional ware	1	0.021		15th to late 16th century
57	Local early post-medieval wares	1	0.021		16th century
58	Grimston-type ware	1	0.009		15th to late 16th century
58	Late medieval and transitional ware	1	0.018		15th to late 16th century
58	Late medieval and transitional ware	1	0.018		Late 12th to 14th
69	Local medieval unglazed (Norwich	3	0.040		Late 12th to 14th
69	Medieval coarse ware	1	0.047		Late 12th to 14th
69	Medieval coarse ware	1	0.020		Late 12th to 14th
69	Grimston-type ware	2	0.156		15th to late 16th century
69	Late medieval and transitional ware	1	0.023		15th to late 16th century
69	Late medieval and transitional ware	1	0.136	Jug	11th to 14th century
70	Local early post-medieval ware	4	0.014		16th century
72	Local medieval unglazed (Norwich	1	0.005		11th to 14th century
75	Local medieval unglazed (Norwich	1	0.016		11th to 14th century
75	Medieval coarse ware	1	0.039		Late 12th to 14th
75	Late medieval and transitional ware	1	0.009		15th to late 16th century
75	Late medieval and transitional ware	1	0.012		15th to late 16th century
87	Late medieval and transitional ware	1	0.007		15th to late 16th century
92	Unprovenanced glazed ware	1	0.021		16th to 18th century
92	Glazed red earthenware	5	0.173	Dish	Late 12th to 14th
94	Local medieval unglazed (Norwich	1	0.029		11th to 14th century
94	Unprovenanced glazed ware	1	0.034		Late 12th to 14th
111	Grimston-type ware	1	0.008		16th to 18th century
111	Grimston-type ware	2	0.007		16th to 18th century
111	Late medieval and transitional ware	3	0.065	Dish	16th to 18th century
111	Late medieval and transitional ware	1	0.020		15th to 16th century
111	Late medieval and transitional ware	1	0.069	Cistern	15th to 17th century
111	Dutch-type redware	1	0.027	Dish	15th to late 16th century
111	Dutch-type redware	1	0.013		15th to late 16th century
111	Tudor green	1	0.002	Mug	15th to late 16th century
111	Glazed red earthenware	1	0.015	Lid	Late 12th to 14th
111	Glazed red earthenware	1	0.059	Pipkin	Late 12th to 14th
111	Tin glazed earthenware	1	0.010		15th to 17th century
117	Grimston-type ware	1	0.007	Jug	Late 12th to 14th
118	Non-local post-medieval	1	0.004	?	16th to 17th century
119	Local medieval unglazed (Norwich	1	0.017	Jug	11th to 14th century
120	Early medieval ware	1	0.005		11th to 12th century
120	Reran/Aachen stoneware	1	0.029		Late 18th to 20th
120	English stoneware	5	0.354	Storage	17th to 19th century
120	English stoneware	6	0.052	Jar	17th to 19th century
120	English stoneware	2	0.025	Jar	17th to 19th century
120	English stoneware	1	0.106	Bottle	Late 14th to early 16th
120	Refined white earthenware	1	0.017	Plate	17th to 19th century
136	Local medieval unglazed (Norwich	3	0.015		11th to 14th century
137	Grimston-type ware	1	0.014		Late 12th to 14th
137	Glazed red earthenware	1	0.019		16th to 18th century
140	Local medieval unglazed (Norwich	1	0.002		11th to 14th century

#### Appendix 4: Ceramic Building Material

Context	Form	Quantity	Weight (kg)	Period
22	Plain roof tile	1	0.262	Post-medieval
23	Brick	3	0.285	Medieval
23	Brick	2	0.342	Post-medieval
23	Plain roof tile	2	0.127	Post-medieval
39	Plain roof tile	2	0.260	Post-medieval
55	Brick	35	7.612	Medieval
55	Plain roof tile	12	0.669	Post-medieval
55	Floor tile	2	0.532	Late medieval to post-medieval
57	Plain roof tile	1	0.036	Post -medieval
57	Floor tile	1	0.220	Late medieval to post-medieval
58	Brick	1	0.043	Medieval
69	Brick	4	0.899	Medieval
69	Floor tile	1	0.131	Late medieval to post-medieval
70	Floor tile	1	0.397	Late medieval to post-medieval
92	Brick	2	0.165	Medieval
111	Brick	1	0.010	Medieval
111	Plain roof tile	1	0.124	Post-medieval

#### Appendix 5: Faunal Remains

Context	Quantity	Weight (kg)	Species	Species quantity	Age	Butchering	Comments
22	2	0.086	Cattle	2	Adult	Cut/chopped	Short-horn type horncore, rib
23	26	0.479	Cattle	4	Adult	Chopped	
			Sheep/goat	2	Juv	Chopped	Tibia, radius
			Mammal	20			
30	1	0.001	Fish	1			Small vertebrae, to be ID to species
39	27	0.971	Cattle	12	Range	Cut/chopped	Humerus, femurs, radii, tibia, phalanges
			Sheep/goat	8	Range	Cut/chopped	3 metacarpals (inc neonatal), phalanges, jaw,
			Bird/goose	1	Adult	Cut/chopped	Humerus, cuts at distal end
			Bird/fowl	1	Juv		Femur
			Mammal	5			
40	1	0.008	Sheep/goat	1	Adult	Chopped	Metacarpal
49	13	0.103	Sheep/goat	3	Adult	Chopped/cut	Humerus, scapula, pelvis
			Mammal	10		Butchered	
55	300	6.058	Cattle	20	Range	Butchered	Metapodials, jaw, phalanges, radius, humerus, femur
			Sheep/goat	31	Range	Cut/chopped	Mandibles, pelvis', femur, scapula, tibia, calcaneus
			Pig	1	Juv		Metapodial
			Rabbit	2	Adult		Tibia and ulna
			Bird/goose	4	Adult	Butchered	Tibiotarsus, humerus, phalange, tarsometatarsus
			Bird/fowl	4	Adult	Cut	3 x tibiotarsus, tarsometatarsus
			Bird/duck	3	Adult	Cut	Humerus (cut), tibiotarsus, carpometacarpus
			Bird	6			
			Fish	2			Pike vertebrae?
Mammal	227						

Context	Quantity	Weight (kg)	Species	Species quantity	Age	Butchering	Comments
56	7	0.053	Sheep/goat	1		Chopped	Burnt
			Mammal	6			Burnt
57	26	0.875	Cattle	4	Range	Cut/chopped	Juvenile mandible (1mth), adult jaw, metacarpal, pelvis
			Sheep/goat	5	Adult	Cut/chopped	Sheep skull with horn removed, 2 jaws, pelvis, vertebra
			Bird/goose	5	Adult	Butchered	Humerus (cut), radius, sternum
			Bird/fowl	2	Adult		Tibiotarsus and ulna
			Mammal	10		Butchered	
58	7	0.141	Cattle	2	Juv	Chopped	Femur head (unfused), chopped vertebrae
			Sheep/goat	3	Adult	Cut/chopped	2 metatarsals - cut, metacarpal - skinned sheep
			Bird/goose	1	Adult		Ulna, possibly cut, burnt grey
			Mammal	1			
69	16	0.454	Cattle	3	Adult	Chopped	Metacarpal, metatarsal, scapula
			Sheep/goat	4	Adult	Cut/chopped	Mandible with worn M3, pelvis, humerus
			Mammal	9		Butchered	
92	14	0.217	Cattle	2	Adult	Chopped	Femur, metacarpal
			Bird/fowl	1	Adult		Ulna
			Mammal	11		Butchered	
102	9	0.168	Cattle	9	Adult	?Butchered	Horncore and skull fragments
111	37	0.773	Cattle	6	Range	Butchered	Juv mandible and metatarsal; AD tibia, lge horn, femur, mt
			Fish	25			Rib fragments, not ID to species
			Mammal	6		Chopped	Large and medium vertebrae, split in half
118	6	0.171	Cattle	1	Adult	Chopped	Metacarpal, some age/stress growth at proximal end
			Mammal	5		Butchered	
120	10	0.324	Cattle	5	Adult	Cut/chopped	3 complete short-horn cores; horn fragments
			Mammal	5			
136	1	0.001	Mammal	1			
137	4	0.025	Sheep/goat	1	Juv	Chopped	Metacarpal
			Mammal	3		Butchered	One burnt
140	3	0.456	Cattle	2	Adult	Butchered	Skull fragment and one horn, upper jaw fragment, worn molars
			Mammal	1			

### Appendix 6: Small Finds

Small Find	Context	Quantity	Material	Object name	Description	Object date
1	23	1	Antler or bone	Needle	Fragment, tip missing and broken at eye. The shaft is neatly fashioned with a circular cross-section up to the eye where it flattens out to an oval cross-section. These needles made of antler or bone are commonly found on Late Saxon and Norman deposits in Norwich and elsewhere.	Late Saxon to Norman
2	23	1	Copper alloy	Disc	Sub-circular disc fragment with central hole. Perhaps part of an escutcheon plate or similar	Undiagnostic
3	39 (fill of [64])	1	Copper alloy	Jetton	English medieval jetton, pierced centrally, see Appendix 7	c. 1302-1350
4	39	1	Copper alloy	Jetton	German jetton. Ruler Hans Schultes III, Nuremberg 1608-1612, see Appendix 7	1608-1612
5	39	1	Copper alloy	Bell	One half of sheet bell with suspension loop inserted through top and ends folded over on inside to hold in place.	Early medieval onwards
6	39	1	Lead	Window came	With 'H'-shaped profile	
7	39	1	Iron	Knife	Blade fragment with incomplete whittle-tang	Post-medieval
8	55 (fill of [64])	1	Copper alloy	Vessel	Fragment with moulded linear decoration below plain, slightly everted, rim	Medieval
9	55	1	Copper alloy	Buckle plate (Fig. 8-reconstructed)	Plate is opened out with the back half almost folded back on itself whilst one corner of the front is curled over. Nicked front edge and embossed borders either side of a rectangle containing two inverted bosses, two V's and a triangle visible in corner. The surface is partially covered in black lacquer. <b>Discussion</b> This buckle-plate is very similar to one from Winchester from a 15th-century context (Biddle 1990, 519, fig 132, no. 1190). A kidney shaped buckle from Norwich, also dated to the 15th century, has an elaborate buckle-plate with repoussé decoration and is similarly lacquered (Margeson 1993, 28, fig 14, no. 147).	15th century
10	55	1	Iron	Rod	Fragment, broken at both ends	Undiagnostic
11	55	1	Iron	Artefact	?nail shank, tip missing	Undiagnostic
12	55	1	Iron	Artefact	Curved strip fragment	Undiagnostic
13	55	1	Copper alloy	Pin	With wire-wound spherical head	
14	55	1	Copper alloy	Buckle (Fig. 8)	Double oval frame with oblique grooving and sheet copper alloy pin. <b>Discussion</b> This buckle is very similar, if not identical, to one from London from a context dated to the first half of the 15th century (Egan 1991, 82, fig 50 no. 342)	15th century

Small Find	Context	Quantity	Material	Object name	Description	Object date
15	55	1	Copper alloy	Strap-end (Fig. 8)	Sheet plate with chamfered corners and bar-mount at attachment edge. Two rivets with roves at this end and a further rivet with rove at chamfered end of plate. Circular hole towards bar mount. <b>Discussion</b> Apart from the shape of the plate, having two chamfered corners, the strap-end is identical to those with shield-shaped plates from London from contexts dated to the second half of the 15th century (Egan 1991, 156-8, fig 103, nos. 732-739)	15th century
16	55	1	Copper alloy	Buckle (Fig. 8)	Square frame, slightly concave on all sides with central pin-bar which is broken; pin missing. Incised rocker-arm ornament in paired oblique lines around frame. <b>Discussion</b> Two buckles of almost identical form, save for the slightly differing incised ornament, were recovered in London; one from a mid- to late 14th-century context, the other from a context dated to the first half of the 15th century (Egan 1991, 97 fig. 62, nos. 447 & 450) and it is tempting to suggest the same mould was used for all three buckles with the slightly different incised decoration added to each	Late 14th to early 15th century
17	55	1	Glass	Window glass	Painted with red paint. One broad and one narrow trace line	Medieval, probably late 14th or 15th century
18	55	1	Iron	Hinge pivot	Longer arm tapering to a point, the other broken at tip. <b>Discussion</b> Hinge-pivots with cranked shanks were vertically set and pivoted at the top and bottom of their hanging stiles and were used for supporting doors. Of the two from the Norwich Survey excavations one is from a late 13th- to 15th-century context and the other from a 15th/16th-century context (Goodall 1993, 148, fig 109, nos. 1147 & 1148)	
19	55	1	Iron	Bar	Fragment	
20	57 (fill of [64])	1	Iron	Bar (Fig. 7-drawn from x-ray)	Large bar/strap fragment with oval-shaped gap at folded end ?socket for handle. Perhaps part of an axe head with much of the blade missing. L 90; W: 50 hole 20 x 12mm	
21	57 (fill of [64])	1	Iron	Knife	Badly corroded whittle-tang knife with large shoulder plate made of iron	
22	58 (fill of [64])	1	Copper alloy	Pin	With wire-wound head	Medieval to post-medieval
23	69 (fill of [64])	1	Lead	Spindle-whorl	Discoidal with large central hole. 26g D: 24, height: 8, hole D: 10mm	Medieval to post-medieval
24	69	1	Iron	Artefact	Badly corroded bar/strip fragment	
25	69	1	Iron	Artefact	Badly corroded curved strip fragment	
26	69	1	Iron	Artefact	U-shaped, ?part of a staple with ends of both arms missing	

Small Find	Context	Quantity	Material	Object name	Description	Object date
27	84 (unstratified)	1	Copper alloy	Jetton	German jetton. Ruler: Hans Schultes III. Nuremberg mint, see Appendix 7	1608-1612
28	127 (fill of [124])	1	Silver	Coin	English medieval penny. Edward I. Canterbury mint c.1305-1306, see Appendix 7	c. 1305-1306
29	135 (fill of [143])	1	Copper alloy	Brooch (Fig.7)	Nummular disc brooch with two concentric rows of beading on outside edge. The back has a catch and lugs on reverse with traces of corroded iron pin around pin-bar lug. <b>Discussion</b> Bust on obverse and beading on reverse may suggest more detail obscured by corrosion	8th to 9th century
30	142 (unstratified)	1	Copper alloy	Brooch	Plain annular brooch with collar on pin. <b>Discussion</b> This type of buckle is dated to the medieval period	Medieval
31	142 (unstratified)	1	Copper alloy	Buckle	Rectangular buckle frame, pin folded around frame. <b>Discussion</b> This type of buckle is dated to the 14th century (Margeson 1993, 28, fig 14, no 145)	14th century
32	142 (unstratified)	1	Copper alloy ?high lead/tin content	Button	Cast solid button with domed top and integral loop on flat back ?high lead/tin content. <b>Discussion</b> Cast solid buttons with integral shanks, from three-part moulds are known from medieval contexts in London (Egan 1991, 274, fig.178, nos. 1376-1383) all are of lead/tin	Medieval
33	92 (fill of [91])	1	Iron. The X-ray suggests a non-ferrous metal coating	Rowel spur	Heavily encrusted with soil and rust. Rowel missing, and one arm broken close to the rowel box, the other plunges into a curve under the wearer's ankle with only one of the figure-of-eight rings remaining. The arms appear to join in a pointed crest. The low-set neck projects below the flange. <b>Discussion</b> This iron rowel spur shares attributes to two illustrated in the Norwich Survey excavations (Ellis 1993, 220, fig 169, nos. 1795 & 1797), the former having a typological date of the mid 14th century and the latter about 1400	Medieval
34	55 (fill of [64])	1	Copper alloy	Sheet		Undiagnostic
35	55 (fill of [64])	2	Copper alloy	Annular rings	Of circular cross-section. Curtain rings or similar	Late medieval or early post-medieval
36	39 (fill of [64])	1	Copper alloy	Annular rings	Of hexagonal cross-section. Curtain rings or similar	Late medieval or early post-medieval
37	84 (unstratified)	1	Silver	Coin	American dime	1887
38	39 (fill of [64])	1	Copper alloy	Sheet	Perforated	Undiagnostic
39	39 (fill of [64])	1	Lead	Disc	Offcut	Undiagnostic
40	55 (fill of [64])	1	Glass	Window glass	Fragments of denatured glass, one larger piece with grozed edge.	Medieval

### Appendix 7: Medieval Coins

<b>SF</b>	<b>3</b>
Context	39
Denomination	Jetton
Metal	Copper Alloy
Weight	1.65g
State	Medieval England
Ruler	Uncertain
Obverse	Bust wearing cap, in circle: border strokes and pellets
Reverse	Straight cross, quatrefoil in circle, border of pellets
Date	c. 1302-1350
Mint	English
Notes	Pierced centrally
Reference	Mitchiner no. 162

<b>SF</b>	<b>4</b>
Context	39
Denomination	Jetton
Metal	Copper Alloy
Weight	1.45g
State	Post-medieval Germany
Ruler	Hans schultes III
Obverse	GLICK KVMPT VON GOT ISTWAR, Rose and crowns
Reverse	HANS SCHVLTES ZV NVRENBERG, Orb in tressure, quatrefoils in angles
Date	1608-1612
Mint	Nuremberg
Notes	-
Reference	Mitchiner no. 1403

<b>SF</b>	<b>27</b>
Context	84
Denomination	Jetton
Metal	Copper Alloy
Weight	2.20g
State	Post-medieval Germany
Ruler	Hans schultes III
Obverse	[...] KVMPT VON GOT IST [...], Rose and crowns
Reverse	HANS {...} NORNBBER, Orb in tressure, pellets in angles
Date	1608-1612
Mint	Nuremberg
Notes	-
Reference	Mitchiner no. 1411

<b>SF</b>	<b>28</b>
Context	127
Denomination	Penny
Metal	Silver
Weight	1.49g
State	Medieval England
Ruler	Edward I
Obverse	EDWARANGLDNShyB, Facing bust
Reverse	CIVITAS CANTOR, Long cross
Date	c. 1305-1306
Mint	Canterbury
Notes	-

Reference	North 1042
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### Appendix 8: Environmental Evidence

Sample No.	<4>	<5>
<b>Context No.</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>144</b>
<b>Cereals</b>		
<i>Avena</i> sp. (grains)	xcf	xcf
<i>Hordeum</i> sp. (grains)	xx	x
(rachis nodes)		xcf
<i>Secale cereale</i> L. (grains)	xcf	
(rachis nodes)	xcf	
<i>Triticum</i> sp. (grains)	x	
Cereal indet. (grains)	xx	
(sprout frags.)	x	
<b>Herbs</b>		
<i>Agrostemma githago</i> L.	x	
<i>Atriplex</i> sp.	xcf	
Brassicaceae indet.	x	
<i>Chenopodium album</i> L.	x	
Chenopodiaceae indet.	x	
<i>Lithospermum arvense</i> L.	x	
<i>Medicago/Trifolium/Lotus</i> sp.	x	
Large Poaceae indet.	x	
<i>Sinapis</i> sp.		x
<i>Spergula arvensis</i> L.	x	
<i>Vicia/Lathyrus</i> sp.	xcf	
<b>Other plant macrofossils</b>		
Charcoal <2mm	xx	xx
Charcoal >2mm	x	
Charred root/stem	xx	xxx
Ericaceae indet. (stem)	xxx	xxx
(florets)	x	x
<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> (L.)Kuhn (pinnule frags.)	x	
Indet.seeds	x	
<b>Other materials</b>		
Bone	x	x
Compacted organic concretion	xx	
Marine mollusc shell	x	
Mineralised concretions	x	
Small mammal/amphibian bone	x	
<b>Sample volume (litres)</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Volume of flot (litres)</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>&lt;0.1</b>
<b>% flot sorted</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

#### Key to Table

x – 1 – 10 specimens    xx = 10 – 100 specimens    xxx = 100+ specimens



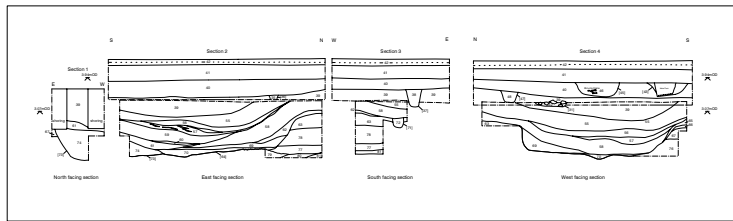


Figure 5. Trench 1 composite sections. Scale 1:50

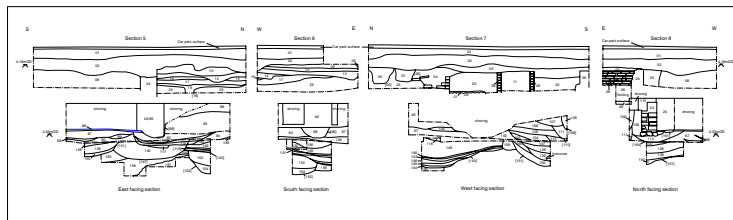


Figure 6. Trench 2 composite sections. Scale 1:50

