



Figure 1. Site location, also shows the approximate locations of Upper and Lower Heigham in the late medieval and post-medieval periods. Scale 1:10,000

Local Authority No.100019340

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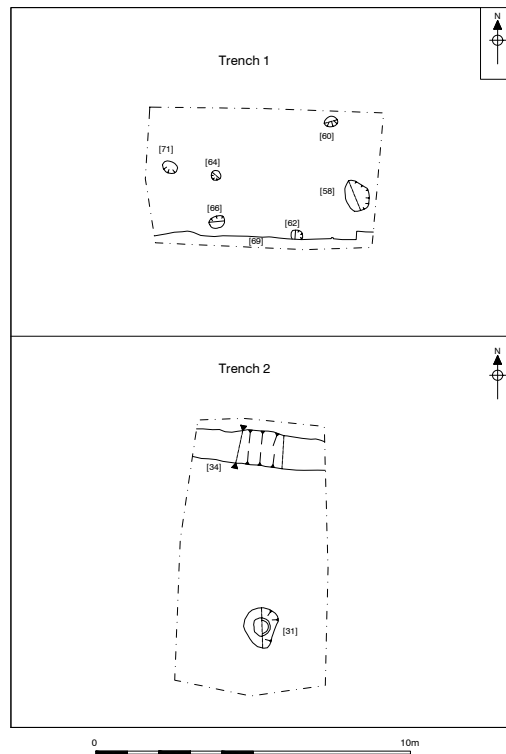


Figure 3. Trenches 1 and 2 in plan. Scale 1:100.

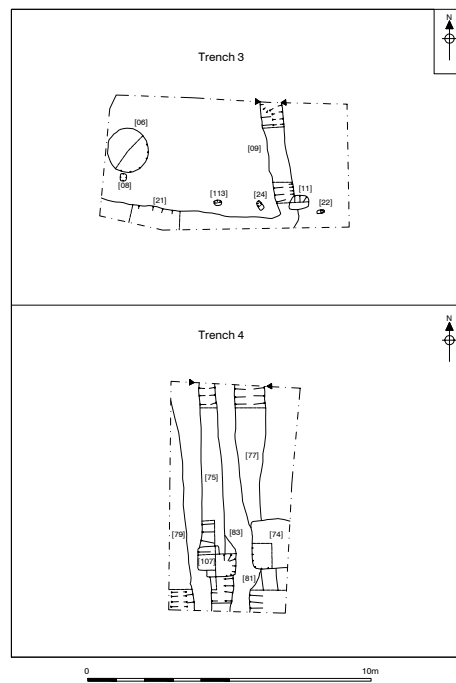


Figure 4. Trenches 3 and 4 in plan 1:100.

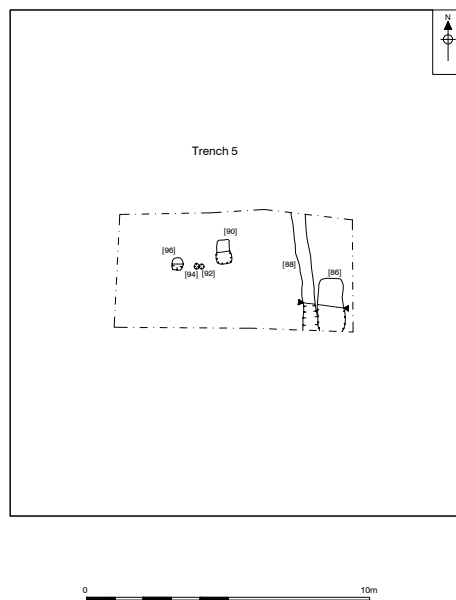


Figure 5. Trench 5 in plan. Scale 1:100.

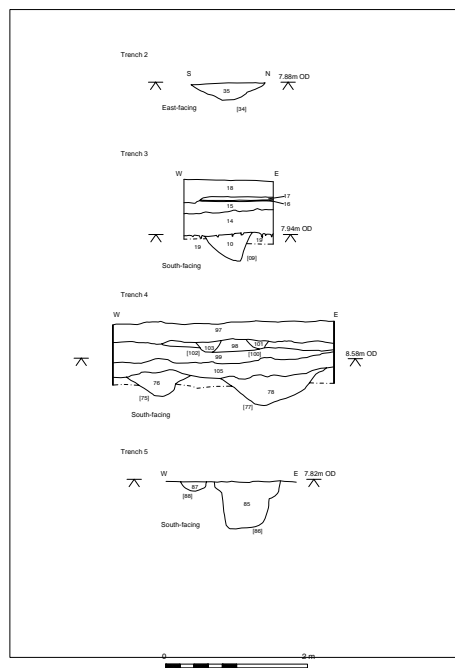


Figure 6. Sections from all trenches. Scale 1:40.

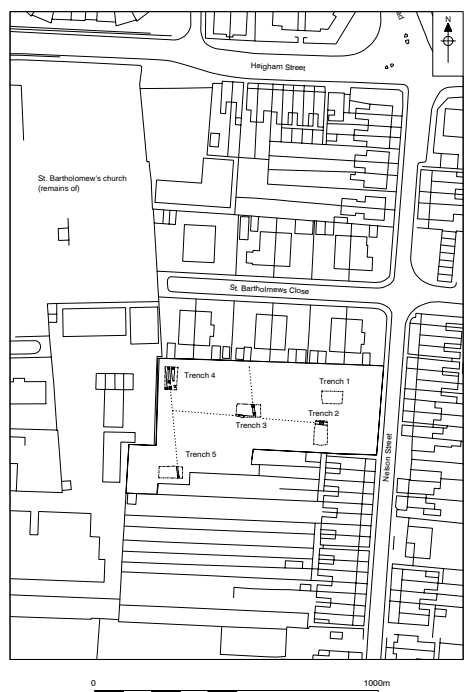


Figure 7. Trench location with St. Bartholomew's church and medieval ditches. Scale 1:1000.

NORFOLK ARCHAEOLOGICAL UNIT

Report No. 1074

**An Archaeological Evaluation at 193 Nelson Street,
Norwich**

41648N

John W. Percival

June 2005

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Frontispiece. The 1842 tithe map showing St. Bartholomew's Church standing alone amongst fields. The site is a little below to the right of the churchyard

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Frontispiece

The 1842 tithe map showing St. Bartholomew's Church standing alone amongst fields. The site is a little below to the right of the churchyard

Location: 193 Nelson Street, Norwich
District: Norwich
Grid Ref: TG 2171 0967
HER No.: 41648N
Date of fieldwork: 9th to 17th May 2005

Summary

During May 2005 Norfolk Archaeological Unit excavated five evaluation trenches at the former Dolphin Autos premises on Nelson Street, Norwich. The site lay outside the historic core of the city but adjacent to St. Bartholomew's church, the parish church of the medieval suburb of Heigham. Archaeological features were found in every Trench but many related to 19th and 20th century uses of the site. A series of medieval ditches and gullies were, however, recorded. It was more likely that they related to agriculture rather than direct occupation within the bounds of the site itself.

1.0 Introduction

(Fig. 1)

During May 2005 Norfolk Archaeological Unit (NAU) excavated five evaluation trenches at the former Dolphin Autos Garage located towards the northern end of Nelson Street, Norwich. The site was large with a total development area of c. 3050 sq. m. The evaluation trenches all measured approximately 4m by 8m (160 sq. m) a little over the 5% sample of the site was requested by Norfolk Landscape Archaeology (NLA). The site lay less than 100m south-west of the ruinous Church of St Bartholomew, the parish church of the medieval village and suburb of Heigham. Despite previous fieldwork (see below) the extent and nature of this medieval settlement remains incompletely defined.

The archaeological evaluation was commissioned by David Futter Associates on behalf of Premier Home (Anglia) Ltd who funded the work.

This archaeological evaluation was undertaken in accordance with a Project Design and Method Statement prepared by NAU (Ref: 1972 DW) and a Brief issued by NLA (Ref: 13/03/05/ARJH).

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 was basically flat with the ground rising slightly from east to west, the Nelson Street frontage having an elevation of a little over 8m OD, the centre of the site 8.6m OD, the west side of the site around 9.1m OD.

Geology maps (British Geological survey 1975) indicated that the site overlay river terrace gravels. These gravels overlay Norwich Crag and/or glacial sands and gravels and ultimately chalk (Brown 2003). In practice relatively homogenous sands and gravels were encountered below the topsoil and other overburden.

The site lay on a barely perceptible plateau which is dissected by the shallow valley of River Wensum north of the site. The remains of St. Bartholomew's Church occupy the crest of this plateau overlooking the river valley to the north and the site to the south.

3.0 Archaeological and Historical Background

The doomsday book records a settlement at Heigham (Brown 1984). A church has stood on the site of ruined tower of St. Bartholomew's since the late 12th century although the surviving tower dates to the 15th century (Information from Norfolk Historic Environment Record (NHER) 437). The existence of a Late Saxon/Anglo-Scandinavian Urnes style book mount (NHER 433), found north of the church, close to Mile Cross Bridge in 1979 perhaps hinted at a concentration of pre-conquest and early medieval occupation or activity around the church.

By the late medieval or early post-medieval periods Heigham consisted of two distinct parts. Upper Heigham was concentrated close to St. Bartholomew's. Lower Heigham lay immediately outside the city walls, 1km to the south-east. Until the early 19th century Upper Heigham was more populous than Lower Heigham (O'Donoghue 1983).

Most previous archaeological investigations have concentrated on the eastern end of Heigham Street in Lower Heigham. Excavations beneath what is now Crocodile Court by the Norwich Survey in 1975-76 (NHER 283), revealed occupation beginning in the 13th century (Atkin and Evans 2002, 199-234). Throughout the medieval period the settlement seems to have had a distinctly agricultural flavour with tanning or horn processing being the major industrial activity.

In 1991 trial trenching was carried out at 12 Heigham Street (NHER 862; Wallis, 1991) on the opposite side of the street. Similar activities were also defined during the 1975-76 excavations although the earliest artefactual evidence dated to the late 15th century. During 1994 further trial trenching took place immediately south-west of Crocodile Court between Heigham Street and Ely Street. Results were similar to the 1991 work (Bates 1994). During 2000 an archaeological watching brief was carried out at 12-14 Heigham Street. Evidence for presumably late medieval stone buildings, tanning/horn processing were recovered along with pottery dated to the 10th to 11th centuries (Emery 2000).

Closer to the site an archaeological watching brief was carried out during construction of housing north of Heigham Street and west of Mile Cross Bridge (NHER 26466). No evidence for medieval or earlier settlement was seen, although the site had been much disturbed by 19th-century activity and conditions for observation were not ideal (N. Moss pers comm).

During the English civil war the Bishop Hall of Norwich was expelled from the Cathedral Close and moved to Heigham Street (Ayers 2003, 148). His palace the former Dolphin Inn (NHER 296) which originally dates to the late 16th century (Pevsner and Wilson 1997, 340) survives in a much rebuilt form having been reduced to a shell during bombing raids in 1942 (see below).

None of the historic maps of the city of Norwich such as Cunningham's of 1558, Cleer's of 1696 and Hochstetter's of 1789 (Frostick 2002) show the area around St. Bartholomew's Church. All show the cluster of buildings around the south-eastern end of Heigham Street adjacent to the city walls. Faden's map of the county of Norfolk of 1797 (Barringer 1989) shows St Bartholomew's at north-eastern of a line of buildings straggling down Heigham Street towards the city gates.

The 1842 tithe map (Frontispiece) shows St. Bartholemews standing in its churchyard amid open fields. The nearest buildings are north of Heigham Street near the present day junction of Heigham Street and Mile Cross Road. The line of Nelson Street almost certainly followed the north-to-south aligned field boundary west of the church.

An examination of historic Ordnance Survey mapping was undertaken as part of the site investigation (Brown 2003). These maps show that by 1885 Nelson Street was in place and lined with terraced houses and the central eastern parts of the site were occupied by sizeable glass houses. The site was unequally divided along its east west access with the largest plot to the north. Near contemporary local directories record only the names of private residence and give no clue to any other activities that may have taken place on the site. Between 1912 and 1919 the northern plot that had previously contained the glass houses had a large detached house or villa built in it. The strip to the south had two terraced houses built on its western (street frontage) side. It is unclear if these or the original terraced houses to the south survive today.

In April 1942 all of the Heigham Street/Dereham Road areas of Norwich were heavily bombed during the so called 'Baedeker' raids. Nelson Street received several direct hits from high explosive bombs (Banger 2003, 54). These raids also gutted St. Bartholomew's Church and the Dolphin Inn public house. The majority of the walls of St. Bartholomew's stood until the early 1950s when all but the tower was demolished (Batcock 1991, plate IV; Williams 1945). Licensed trading from the Dolphin site recommenced in 1944 from temporary premises known as 'The Hut'. The original was heavily restored by the brewers Steward & Patteson in the late 1950s. The Dolphin ceased trading as a public house in July 1999 became a private dwelling and was damaged by fire and further restored in 2001 (information from www.norfolkpubs.co.uk).

The 1946 aerial photograph shows a light industrial type building occupying the present western perimeter of the site. Comparison with a 1988 aerial photograph indicates that this building survived until the recent demolition. The detached house is clearly not in existence by this time. Evidence of bomb damage/demolition can be seen immediately west and north-west of the site. It is not clear, however, if the detached house was replaced as a direct result of bombing or as part of an industrial redevelopment, perhaps as a result of war production.

Directory evidence from the mid 20th century indicates that by 1947 193 Nelson Street was the premises of Earnest Ketteringham, motor car dealer. Later a finance company also traded from the site. The site remained under the same ownership and uses until at least 1975.

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.

As mentioned above, the Brief required that 5% of the total development area be sampled.

All the post WWII buildings relating to Dolphin Autos had been demolished and the majority of the relatively thin concrete surface and floor slabs carefully removed. Beneath these slabs topsoil and overburden, between 0.6m and 0.8m thick, masked the sands and gravels through which most archaeological features were cut. In all trenches this material was mechanically excavated. Archaeological features and the surface 'natural' sand and gravels were then hand cleaned using draw hoes. Excavation then proceed with either 50% or 100% of discreet features and between 10% and 20% of linear features being examined.

Machine excavation was carried out with a hydraulic 360° excavator supplied by Mr. T. Philpott of Philpott Demolitions and Recycling. The excavator was fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. All mechanical excavation was carried out under constant archaeological supervision.

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

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.

A level was transferred from an Ordnance Survey benchmark of 8.64m adjacent to the north-east corner of the site on the western boundary wall of 2 St Bartholomew's Close. Although a non-permanent peg was used as a temporary benchmark on site, a level (8.64m OD) was taken on the remaining concrete surface in the north-east part of the site.

Due to the lack of suitable deposits, no environmental samples were taken.

Early spring provided it's usual mix of weather but no serious disruption to works was caused. For health and safety reasons all demolition and material recycling activities ceased for the duration of the archaeological fieldwork. The site boundary was reasonably well fenced and was handed back to Philpott Demolitions and Recycling in the same condition.

5.0 Results

Due to the relative scarcity of archaeological remains no attempt has been made to assign any features to formal phases. Features as described by trench and broad period.

5.1 Trench 1

(Fig. 3)

In total seven features were found in this trench. The largest was a sub-oval pit ([58]) which measured 1.0m at it's largest dimension and 0.4m deep. It was filled with sterile brown sand, from which no artefacts were recovered. Although undated it is possible that this feature was earlier in date than all the others recorded.

Five post-holes ([60], [62], [64], [66] and [71]) which measured less than 0.5m across and 0.15m deep were also recorded. They were filled with dark grey/brown silty sands. One of these features ([66]) contained fragments of flower pot and brick of 19th- or 20th-century date. The fills of the post-holes were characteristically similar to demonstrably Victorian or later features found in other trenches. One of the post-holes ([71]), however, did contain a single abraded sherd of locally made unglazed pottery dated between the 11th to 14th centuries. This find was almost certainly residual within the context in which it was found and probably made it's way onto site as part of a manuring regime. The post-holes all probably relate to the market garden which occupied much of the site from the Victorian era to the early 20th century.

These features all cut natural sands and gravels and were sealed by a layer of sub-soil-like yellowish-brown silty sand. Similar layers were seen across most of the other trenches. This material is almost certainly not alluvium, as it is described in the site investigation (Brown 2003). report but a relict cultivation soil. All of the site was ploughed in the post-medieval period and was probably fairly intensively spade cultivated during Victorian market garden phase.

The relict cultivation soil was cut by two non-descript small pits ([53] and [55]; seen in section only). No finds were recovered from these features which were probably associated with the villa constructed between 1912 and 1919. These features were overlain by the topsoil ([52]) which was in turn cut by the construction cut for the ground-beam foundations ([69]) of the recently demolished Dolphin Autos premises.

5.2 Trench 2

(Figs 3 and 6)

The earliest feature recorded in this trench was an east-to-west aligned ditch ([34]). It had a shallow profile being 1.0m wide and 0.25m deep and was filled with a mid-yellow-brown sand ([35]) with a leached appearance. It's upper horizon did contain small fragments of ceramic building material which could easily have been pushed in from the subsoil-like layer ([30]) which sealed the ditch. Deep in the fill one sherd of Local medieval unglazed pottery dated between the 11th to 14th centuries was recovered. Elements of two very similar ditches ([09] and [21]) were recorded in Trench 3. The east-to-west aligned ditch ([21]) seen in Trench 3 is on exactly the same alignment as ditch [34] in Trench 2. Taken as a whole these features probably formed part of an early medieval field or horticultural plot boundary system (Fig. 7). The post-medieval field boundary that was later followed the line of Nelson Street is also at right angle to the line of ditches [34] and [21]. It is likely therefore that the

post-medieval boundary seen on the tithe map was a relict part of a medieval field system.

Aside from the medieval ditch the only two other features seen in Trench 2 were early 20th-century refuse pits ([27] recorded in section only and [31]). The larger of the two ([31]) contained fragments of flower pot as well as much cast iron debris (not retained). The smaller of the two ([27]) held no finds but cut the upper of two subsoil-like layers of relict cultivation soil ([29] and [30]) and was sealed by the topsoil.

5.3 Trench 3

(Figs 4 and 6)

Two medieval ditches ([09] and [21]) were recorded in this trench, both were c. 0.75m wide. Ditch [09] had a steeply sloping angular profile and was 0.35m deep, whereas ditch [21] had a shallower profile and was only 0.2m deep. Both were filled with mid to light brown silty sands. The fill ([10]) of ditch [09] yielded two small sherds of Local medieval unglazed pottery dated between the 11th to 14th centuries. As noted above these ditches were probably part of an early medieval field boundary system.

Probably the next oldest feature seen in this trench was a circular rubbish pit ([06]) which measured 1.5m across and was 0.3m deep. It contained three distinct loamy sand fills the lowest of which contained fragments of post-medieval brick and English stoneware. An 18th-century date for this feature seems likely.

All of the above mentioned features were sealed by a light brown sandy subsoil-like relict cultivation soil ([14]). This material and the topsoil ([15]) layer above it, were incised by a series of intercutting cultivation trenches or pits ([36], [44], [46] and [48]). The topsoil layer ([15]) contained pottery dated to the 19th or 20th centuries.

The footings ([41]) for an east-to-west aligned brick wall were also seen. Fragments of two possible garden paths, one gravel ([50]) and one of grit and mortar ([16]) were also recorded. The wall most likely formed the southern boundary of the plot occupied by the detached house built between 1912 and 1919.

In addition to this four small post-holes ([08], [22], [24] and [113]) less than 0.3m across and 0.15m deep were recorded. It was not certain from what layer these post-holes were cut from, it is likely that they cut the relict cultivation soil ([14]) or perhaps even the one of the overlying topsoil layers ([16], [17] or [18]). One of these post-holes ([24]) contained fragments of 19th- or 20th-century ceramic flower pot. One slightly larger associated small pit ([11]) cut the medieval ditch [09] and contained fragments of ceramic flower pot and clay tobacco pipe of 18th- to 20th-century date. The post-holes probably formed a fence line or horticultural structure associated with the Victorian market garden.

5.4 Trench 4

(Figs 4 and 6)

Most noticeable in this trench were three parallel north-to-south aligned linear features ([75], [77] and [79]). The central and eastern linear features ([75] and [77]) both cut ancient animal burrows or similar non-anthropogenic features ([83] and [81]) respectively.

All three linear features were no more than 1.1m wide and had shallow scoop-like profiles being no more than 0.3m deep. All were filled with dark brown silty sands and contained small sherds of medieval pottery, some dated to between the 13th to 14th centuries. It is possible that these three features represent the near contemporary misaligned redefinition of a boundary, probably part of the same system as ditches [09], [21] and [35]. Alternatively the linear features could have been the result of spade cultivation, perhaps to form some sort of 'lazy bed' type structures. Whatever the case these features were more likely associated with horticulture or agriculture rather than directly with occupation.

The eastern linear feature ([77]) was cut by a deep square pit [74] of 18th- or 19th-century date with a topsoil-like fill. This feature may have originally been dug to extract gravel but was later used for rubbish disposal. The central linear feature was cut by an oddly-shaped rectilinear ?19th-century planting pit ([107]). The relationship of these features to the subsoil-like relict cultivation soils ([98], [99], [105] and [108]) was unclear. These layers sealed the medieval linear features and were most likely cut by pits [77] and [107].

Aside from two minor 20th-century features found just below the topsoil ([97]), no other remains were identified in this trench.

5.5 Trench 5

(Figs 5 and 6)

The earliest feature in this trench was a narrow north-to-south aligned gully or ditch ([88]) 0.45m wide and 0.2m deep. Although no finds were recovered from it the leached appearance of its fill was consistent with the other medieval features. It is likely therefore that gully [88] was part of the cardinally aligned early medieval field system, elements of which were seen in Trenches 2, 3 and possibly 4.

Adjacent to this gully a large rectangular pit ([86]), 0.7m deep, was recorded. It was filled with a rich, dark loamy sand and contained finds of mid 20th-century date. It was most likely a tree planting pit or other garden feature.

In the central western part of Trench 5 three small post-holes or stake-holes ([92], [94] and [96]) were seen in addition to one small shallow rectangular pit ([90]). All of these features were filled with dark grey or dark brown silty sands. One ([96]) contained a fragment of English stoneware of 19th or 20th date. These features all probably related to a westerly extension of the terraced house garden boundary to the east and were of late 19th- or 20th-century date.

6.0 The Finds

Introduction

The finds 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. Supporting tables for these contributions are included in the Appendices.

6.1 Pottery

(Appendix 3)

by Sue Anderson

Introduction

A total of nineteen sherds of pottery, weighing 0.131kg, was collected. Table 1 shows the quantification by fabric, and a full quantification by context included in Appendix 3.

Methodology

Quantification was carried out using sherd count and weight. 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 $\times 20$ 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.

Fabric	Quantity	Weight (kg)
Medieval Coarse Wares	1	0.001
Local Medieval Unglazed	8	0.050
Grimston-type Ware	1	0.001
<i>Total medieval</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>0.052</i>
Staffordshire-type Manganese Glazed	1	0.016
Late Post-medieval Earthenwares (plant pots etc.)	4	0.017
Refined White Earthenwares	1	0.001
Yellow Ware	1	0.012
English Stoneware	2	0.033
<i>Total post-medieval</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>0.079</i>

Table 1. Pottery quantification by fabric.

Medieval pottery

Ten sherds of medieval pottery were recovered, the majority in the usual Local medieval unglazed ware. One sherd in a coarser fabric was probably non-local Medieval coarse ware. A tiny sherd of Grimston ware was present in the fill ([76]) of linear feature [75]. One vessel was identified, a thickened everted bowl rim from the fill ([78]) of linear feature [77], of probable 13th/14th century date (cf. Jennings 1981, no. 257; this one is undecorated). Most medieval sherds from this site showed signs of abrasion.

Post-medieval pottery

A base sherd from a tankard ([73]) in the buff fabric typical of Staffordshire slipwares was probably a manganese glazed ware of 18th-century date. A stoneware tankard base [05] was also found, possibly English or a Westerwald product, and again likely to be 18th century. The remainder of the assemblage included several sherds of

plant pots, a transfer-printed refined whiteware body sherd, a body sherd from a globular vessel in yellow ware, and a fragment of a possible blacking or soda bottle.

Pottery by context

A summary of the pottery by feature is provided in Table 2. The majority of contexts produced only one or two sherds.

Context	Contained by	Description	Spot date
01		Unstratified finds	-
05	06	Pit	18th century?
10	09	Ditch	Medieval
13	11	Pit/post-hole	19th to 20th century
15	15	Buried topsoil?	19th to 20th century
25	24	Post-hole	19th to 20th century
33	31	Pit	19th to 20th century
35	34	Ditch	Medieval
68	66	Post-hole	19th to 20th century
72	71	Post-hole	Medieval
73	74	Pit	18 to 19th century
76	75	Linear ?cultivation feature	13th to 14th century
78	77	Linear ?cultivation feature	13th to 14th century
80	79	Linear ?cultivation feature	Medieval
95	96	Stake-hole	19th century

Table 2. Pottery types present by trench, phase and feature.

As noted above, the majority of medieval sherds had suffered post-depositional abrasion and are likely to have been redeposited. They were recovered mainly from ditches and linear cultivation features, so they may originally have reached the site with material destined for manuring, and spent some time in the ploughsoil before reaching their final resting place. The majority of pits and post-holes on the site appear to be of 18th or 19th century date.

Discussion

There is some evidence for medieval activity on the site, but based on the condition of the sherds and their findspots, this is very likely to have been agricultural rather than domestic in nature. This does not rule out the possibility that occupation took place close to the site however.

A high proportion of the post-medieval pottery was horticultural or domestic and is presumably related to 18th- or 19th-century occupation of the site.

6.1 Ceramic Building Material

(Appendix 4)

By Lucy Talbot

The site produced fourteen examples, weighing 1.344kg, of post-medieval brick, roof tile, pan tile and floor tile dating from between the 16th to 19th centuries.

The assemblage was quantified (counted and weighed) by form and fabric (see Appendix 4). The fabrics were identified by eye, with descriptions and dates based on the provisional type series established by Sue Anderson formerly of the Suffolk Unit.

The majority of the assemblage, by weight, is brick (0.870kg). The pieces vary in texture from medium sandy to a denser poorly mixed fabric, and range in colour from

yellow to various shades of orange. Roofing material consists of plain roof tile (0.151kg) and pan tile (0.050kg). A single fragment (0.273kg) of poorly mixed and well-worn floor tile, was also recovered.

This assemblage is a typical representative example from within an urban context such as Norwich, and no further work is needed.

6.2 Flint

(Appendix 5)

By Sarah Bates

Four small pieces of struck flint were recovered from the site. Two small fragments of burnt flint were also found – they have been discarded.

Part of a probable blade, a blade-like flake, a flake and a spall are present. The flints are not closely datable although all of them are quite thin. Their thinness combined the blade-like nature of the pieces may suggest a earlier Neolithic date.

The pieces represent activity in the vicinity during the prehistoric period. They were all found residually in the fills of later features.

6.3 Faunal Remains

By Julie Curl and John Percival

Four small fragments of longbone (0.003kg) from a large mammal, possibly cattle, were recovered. The fragments were otherwise undiagnostic. Presumably conditions for preservation of bone were poor.

6.4 Small Finds

By Julia Huddle

Only two small finds were recovered on site. One a fragment of lava quern (SF1) discussed below. The remaining small find (SF2; [10]) is a small badly corroded object. What remains suggests an originally diamond-shape plate with a small bump in the middle, on either side. It may be part of a clench bolt with diamond-shaped rove. Clench bolts are nails whose shank tips were clenched over shaped plates known as roves. They were used in various timber constructions including ships and coffins. At Thetford, where they were found in 10th-century deposits, it was suggested that they were used in the construction of doors (Goodall 1984, 88). They are well known from Late Saxon contexts and continue to be used throughout the medieval period see those for example from the Norwich Survey excavations (Goodall 1993, 146, fig 108, nos 1098-9). This item was recovered from a context dated to the medieval period.

6.5 Clay tobacco pipe

By John Ames

The clay tobacco pipe assemblage consists of one bowl with stem and a bowl fragment that were recovered from two contexts ([13] and [73] respectively). 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.

Context [13], from pit [12]

A fragmentary decorated bowl with a probable herringbone design and a solid rim. Date range unknown but probably between the late 18th-to-20th century.

Context [73], from pit [74]

One fragmentary bowl with makers initials incorporated into the pedestal spur. The makers initials are not eligible for further identification. The pedestal spur suggests a date range between late 17th-to-20th century.

6.6 Metal Working Debris

By Lucy Talbot

A single piece of metal working debris, probably smithing slag, was recovered (0.006kg; [10]).

6.7 Glass

By Alice Lyons

A single fragment from a vessel was recovered from the fill ([13]) of pit [11] in Trench 3.

This fragment is the beaded rim from a potash (green-tinted) cylindrical jar with a rim diameter of c. 70mm. Cylindrical jars are frequent finds in the post-medieval to early modern period. They can be associated with apothecaries but were also commonly found in domestic contexts (Willmott 2002, 97, Type 31.1, fig. 131). This is probably a 19th-century example.

6.9 Lava stone

By Sarah Percival

A single fragment of lava quern (SF1) weighing 2.108kg was recovered from an unstratified context ([2]). The fragment is 0.034m thick with a diameter of at least 0.44m and is made of dark grey vesicular lava. The grinding surface has irregular radial striations whilst the opposing surface is neatly pecked. The piece is completely flat and no eye or central raised collar survives suggesting that it is probably a lower stone.

Lava querns were imported into England from sources in the Rhineland throughout the Roman, later Saxon and medieval periods (King 1986). Radial striations or furrows are more commonly found on Roman lava querns (Watts 2002, 38) indicating that the piece may be residual. It is also possible, however that the fragment came from a millstone, a form which also features radial dressing, and dates to the later medieval period, perhaps around the 15th century.

7.0 Conclusions

It would probably be foolish to try to place any further interpretation of on the small number of prehistoric flints recovered as residual finds in later features.

Aside from the three medieval ditches there were no features dated to earlier than the 18th century and most were probably 19th- or even 20th-century in date and were probably associated with the Victorian market garden or early 20th-century detached house.

By the late medieval period there was undoubtedly a focus of occupation to the west and north-west of St. Bartholomew's Church in the area of Heigham and the former Dolphin Public House. It remains a reasonable hypothesis that there also was a focus of settlement around the church during later Saxon or early medieval periods. Absolutely no evidence for occupation of this date or any date prior to the 20th century was found within the confines of the 193 Nelson Street site.

As mentioned above the medieval ditches formed part of an early medieval field or horticultural plot boundary system (Fig. 7) perhaps associated with settlement to the north and north-west of the site.

It may seem curious that the site remained a green space amongst the terraced houses until the early 20th century. This was probably the result of the way terraced house streets were developed (O'Donoghue 1983). In the mid to late 19th centuries large land owners (such as the Unthinks) often sold small plots of land to individual builders who would construct as few four terraced houses. The buyer of the northern part of the 193 Nelson Street plot developed it as a market garden as an alternative to building. It must also be remembered that horse drawn transport was common until the 1950s and therefore suburban pasturage was needed. Nelson Street has an unusually large number of gaps in the terraced street frontage. Many of these are the result of WWII bombing, others however have simply always been gaps.

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

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Appendix 1: Context Summary

Context	Category	Trench	Description/interpretation	Period
1	Deposit	2	Unstratified finds recovered during machining, probably from topsoil	-
2	Deposit	4	Unstratified finds recovered during machining, probably from topsoil	-
3	Deposit	3	Fill of pit [06]	18th century
4	Deposit	3	Fill of pit [06]	18th century
5	Deposits	3	Fill of pit [06]	18th century
6	Cut	3	Shallow round rubbish pit	18th century
7	Deposit	3	Fill of small post-hole [08]	Late 19th or 20th century
8	Cut	3	Small post-hole	Late 19th or 20th century
9	Cut	3	Medieval field/plot boundary ditch	Medieval
10	Deposit	3	Fill of ditch [09]	Medieval
11	Cut	3	small pit or post-hole	Late 19th or 20th century
12	Deposit	3	Fill of feature [11]	Late 19th or 20th century
13	Deposit	3	Fill of feature [11]	Late 19th or 20th century
14	Deposit	3	subsoil-like relict cultivation soil	Late 19th or 20th century
15	Deposit	3	Remnant/buried topsoil from Victorian market garden ?	Late 19th or 20th century
16	Deposit	3	Possible grit and mortar surface. Garden path ?	20th century
17	Deposit	3	Remnant/buried topsoil from Victorian market garden ?	Late 19th or 20th century
18	Deposit	3	Topsoil	20th century
19	Deposit	3	'Natural' sands and gravels in Trench 3	Geological
20	Deposit	3	Fill of ditch [21]	Medieval
21	Cut	3	Medieval field/plot boundary ditch	Medieval
22	Cut	3	Post-hole, part of market garden fence line	Late 19th or 20th century
23	Deposit	3	Fill of post-hole [22]	Late 19th or 20th century
24	Cut	3	Post-hole, part of market garden fence line	Late 19th or 20th century
25	Deposit	3	Fill of post-hole [24]	Late 19th or 20th century
26	Deposit	2	Topsoil in Trench 2	20th century
27	Cut	2	20th century rubbish pit, recorded in section only	20th century
28	Deposit	2	Fill of 20th century rubbish pit [27]	20th century
29	Deposit	2	subsoil-like relict cultivation soil	Late 19th or 20th century
30	Deposit	2	subsoil-like relict cultivation soil	Late 19th or 20th century
31	Cut	2	Victorian or later rubbish pit	Late 19th or 20th century
32	Deposit	2	Fill of pit [31]	Late 19th or 20th century
33	Deposit	2	Fill of pit [31]	Late 19th or 20th century
34	Cut	2	Medieval field/plot boundary ditch	Late 19th or 20th century
35	Deposit	2	Fill of Ditch [34]	Late 19th or 20th century
36	Cut	3	Cultivation feature, seen in section only	20th century
37	Deposit	3	Fill of [36]	20th century
38	Cut	3	Cultivation feature, seen in section only	20th century
39	Deposit	3	Fill of [38]	20th century
40	Deposit	3	Fill of [38]	20th century
41	Masonry	3	Wall footing on lime mortar, brick rubble and flint	20th century
42	Cut	3	Construction cut for wall footing [41]	20th century

Context	Category	Trench	Description/interpretation	Period
43	Deposit	3	Backfill of construction cut [42]	20th century
44	Cut	3	Cultivation feature, seen in section only	20th century
45	Deposit	3	Fill of [44]	20th century
46	Cut	3	Cultivation feature, seen in section only	20th century
47	Deposit	3	Fill of [46]	20th century
48	Cut	3	Cultivation feature, seen in section only	20th century
49	Deposit	3	Crushed brick and mortar rubble bedding for path/surface [50]	20th century
50	Deposit	3	Possible gravel surface. Garden path ?	20th century
51	Deposit	3	Make-up layer	20th century
52	Deposit	1	Topsoil	20th century
53	Cut	1	Pit	20th century
54	Deposit	1	Fill of pit [53]	20th century
55	Cut	1	Pit	20th century
56	Deposit	1	Fill of pit [55]	20th century
57	Deposit	1	subsoil-like relict cultivation soil	Late 19th or 20th century
58	Cut	1	Pit	Undated
59	Deposit	1	Sterile somewhat leached fill of pit [58]	Undated
60	Cut	1	Post-hole, part of market garden structure ?	Late 19th or 20th century
61	Deposit	1	Fill of post-hole [60]	Late 19th or 20th century
62	Cut	1	Post-hole, part of market garden structure ?	Late 19th or 20th century
63	Deposit	1	Fill of post-hole [62]	Late 19th or 20th century
64	Cut	1	Post-hole, part of market garden structure ?	Late 19th or 20th century
65	Deposit	1	Fill of post-hole [64]	Late 19th or 20th century
66	Cut	1	Post-hole, part of market garden structure ?	Late 19th or 20th century
67	Deposit	1	Primary fill of post-hole [66]	Late 19th or 20th century
68	Deposit	1	Secondary fill of post-hole [66]	Late 19th or 20th century
69	Cut	1	Post-hole, part of market garden structure ?	Late 19th or 20th century
70	Deposit	1	Fill of post-hole [79]	Late 19th or 20th century
71	cut	1	Post-hole, part of market garden structure ?	Late 19th or 20th century
72		1	Fill of post-hole [71]	Late 19th or 20th century
73	Deposit	4	Fill of pit [74]	18th or 19th century
74	Cut	4	Large, deep, square gravel extraction/rubbish pit	18th or 19th century
75	Cut	4	Linear ? cultivation features	Medieval
76	Deposit	4	Fill of Feature [75]	Medieval
77	Cut	4	Linear ? cultivation features	Medieval
78	Deposit	4	Fill of Feature [77]	Medieval
79	Cut	4	Linear ? cultivation features	Medieval
80	Deposit	4	Fill of Feature [79]	Medieval
81	Cut	4	Natural feature	Medieval or earlier
82	Deposit	4	Fill if feature [81]	Medieval or earlier
83	Cut	4	Natural feature	Medieval or earlier
84	Deposit	4	Fill if feature [83]	Medieval or earlier
85	Deposit	5	Loose dark fill of pit [86]	20th century
86	Cut	5	Tree planting pit, probably very modern	20th century
87	Deposit	5	Fill of ditch or gully	? Medieval
88	Cut	5	Gully or ditch	? Medieval

Context	Category	Trench	Description/interpretation	Period
89	Deposit	5	Fill of [89]	20th century
90	Cut	5	Small pit	20th century
91	Deposit	5	Fill of stake-hole [92]	20th century
92	Cut	5	stake-hole	20th century
93	Deposit	5	Fill of post-hole [94]	20th century
94	Cut	5	Post-hole	20th century
95	Deposit	5	Fill of post-hole [94]	20th century
96	Deposit	5	Post-hole	20th century
97	Deposit	4	Topsoil	20th century
98	Deposit	4	subsoil-like relict cultivation soil	Late 19th or 20th century
99	Deposit	4	subsoil-like relict cultivation soil	Late 19th or 20th century
100	Cut	4	? Cultivation feature, recorded in section only	Late 19th or 20th century
101	Deposit	4	Fill of [100]	Late 19th or 20th century
102	Cut	4	? Cultivation feature, recorded in section only	Late 19th or 20th century
103	Deposit	4	Fill of [102]	Late 19th or 20th century
104	Void			
105	Deposit	4	subsoil-like relict cultivation soil	Late 19th or 20th century
106	Deposit	4	Fill of planting pit [107]	Late 19th or 20th century
107	Cut	4	Planting pit	Late 19th or 20th century
108	Deposit	4	subsoil-like relict cultivation soil	Late 19th or 20th century
109	Deposit	5	Topsoil	20th century
110	Deposit	5	subsoil-like relict cultivation soil	Late 19th or 20th century
111	Deposit	5	'Natural' gravels in Trench 5	Geological
112	Deposit	3	Post-hole, part of market garden fence line	Late 19th or 20th century
113	Cut	3	Fill of post-hole [112]	Late 19th or 20th century

Appendix 2: Finds by Context

Context	Material	Quantity	Weight (kg)	Period
01	Pottery	1	0.009	Medieval
03	Ceramic building material	2	0.402	Post-medieval
05	Pottery	1	0.023	Post-medieval
05	Ceramic building material	1	0.074	Post-medieval
10	Pottery	2	0.008	Medieval
10	Iron - nail	1	-	-
10	Metal working debris	1	0.006	-
10	Flint - worked	1	-	Prehistoric
10	Flint - burnt	2	0.023	Prehistoric
13	Pottery	1	0.003	Post-medieval
13	Clay tobacco pipe	1	0.002	Post-medieval
13	Glass	1	-	?Post-medieval
15	Pottery	1	0.001	Post-medieval
25	Pottery	1	0.001	Post-medieval
33	Pottery	1	0.004	Post-medieval
33	Ceramic building material	1	0.355	Post-medieval
35	Pottery	1	0.002	Medieval
35	Ceramic building material	2	0.016	Post-medieval
68	Pottery	1	0.009	Post-medieval
68	Ceramic building material	2	0.045	Post-medieval
72	Pottery	1	0.003	Medieval
73	Pottery	2	0.028	Post-medieval
73	Ceramic building material	5	0.415	Post-medieval
73	Clay tobacco pipe	1	0.004	Post-medieval
76	Pottery	3	0.010	Medieval
76	Iron - nails	2	-	-
76	Flint - worked	1	-	Prehistoric
78	Pottery	1	0.019	Medieval
78	Flint - worked	1	-	Prehistoric
80	Pottery	1	0.001	Medieval
80	Ceramic building material	1	0.037	Post-medieval
80	Flint - worked	1	-	Prehistoric
80	Animal bone	-	0.003	-
95	Pottery	1	0.010	Post-medieval

Appendix 3: Pottery

Context	Fabric	Form	Quantity	Weight (kg)	Date
01	Local medieval unglazed (Norwich type)		1	0.009	11th to 14th century
05	English stoneware	tankard	1	0.023	17th to 19th century
10	Local medieval unglazed (Norwich type)		2	0.008	11th to 14th century
13	Late post-medieval earthenwares (plant pots etc.)	plant pot	1	0.003	18th to 20th century
15	Refined white earthenwares		1	0.001	Late 18th to 20th century
25	Late post-medieval earthenwares (plant pots etc.)	plant pot	1	0.001	18th to 20th century
33	Late post-medieval earthenwares (plant pots etc.)	plant pot	1	0.004	18th to 20th century
35	Local medieval unglazed (Norwich type)		1	0.002	11th to 14th century
68	Late post-medieval earthenwares (plant pots etc.)	plant pot	1	0.009	18th to 20th century
72	Local medieval unglazed (Norwich type)		1	0.003	11th to 14th century
73	Yellow ware		1	0.012	Late 18th to 19th century
73	Staffordshire-type manganese glazed		1	0.016	Late 17th to 18th century
76	Local medieval unglazed (Norwich type)		2	0.009	11th to 14th century
76	Grimston-type ware		1	0.001	Late 12th to 14th century
78	Local medieval unglazed (Norwich type)	bowl	1	0.019	11th to 14th century
80	Medieval coarse wares (general)		1	0.001	Late 12th to 14th century
95	English stoneware		1	0.010	17th to 19th century

Appendix 4: Ceramic Building Material

Context	Form	Quantity	Weight (kg)	Period
03	Brick	2	0.402	Post-medieval
05	Roof tile	1	0.074	Post-medieval
33	Brick	1	0.355	Post-medieval
35	Roof tile	1	0.010	Post-medieval
35	Pan tile	1	0.006	Post-medieval
68	Brick	2	0.045	Post-medieval
73	Brick	2	0.068	Post-medieval
73	Roof tile	1	0.030	Post-medieval
73	Pan tile	1	0.044	Post-medieval
73	Floor tile	1	0.273	Post-medieval
80	Roof tile	1	0.037	Post-medieval

Appendix 5: Flint

Context	Type	Quantity
10	burnt fragment	2
10	blade-like flake	1
76	spall	1
78	blade	1
80	flake	1



Figure 2. Trench location, also shows St. Bartholomew's Church and former Dolphin Inn. Scale 1:2000 .

