

Report 3016



nps archaeology

Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation at 72 Sussex Street, Norwich

ENF129571

Prepared for
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September 2012



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<i>Issue 1</i>		

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BAU 3016 / 01-04-13-2-1081

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Location:	72 Sussex Street, Norwich
District:	Norwich
Grid Ref.:	TG 2266 0945
Planning Ref.:	08/01086/F
HER No.:	ENF 129571
OASIS Ref.:	134036
Client:	Mr Trades
Dates of Fieldwork:	21, 22 and 24 August 2012

Summary

An archaeological trial trench evaluation was conducted for Mr Trades ahead of the creation of new homes at Sussex Street, Norwich.

Sussex Street is located in an area of Norwich known as the 'Gildencroft', which in the medieval period, was an open area within the city walls.

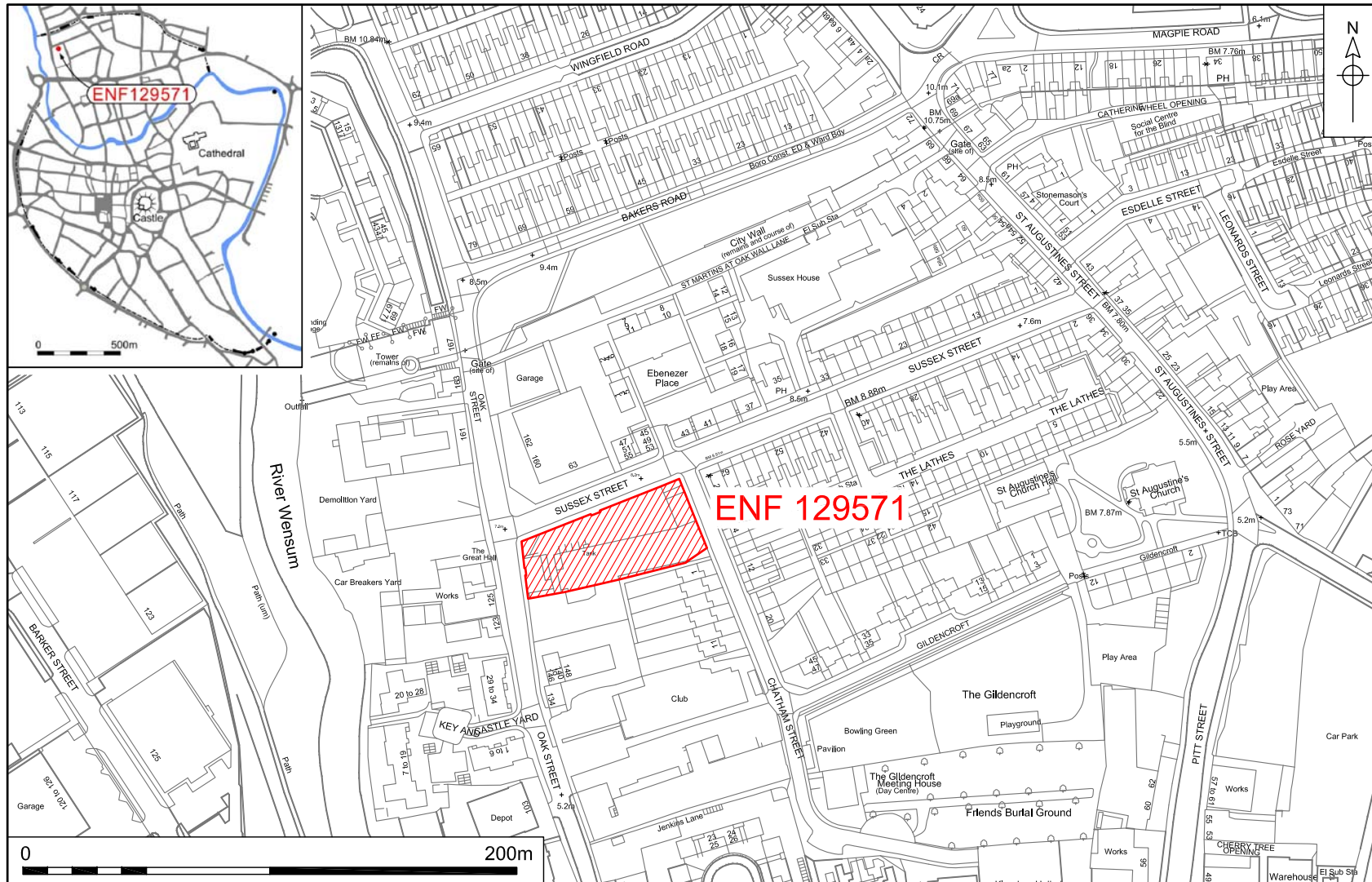
Several of the evaluation trenches contained archaeological features which dated to the early post-medieval period, appearing to be associated with early development of the 'Gildencroft' area. A ditch located within Trench 6 on the north-west side of the development plot probably represents the rear boundary of a property which once fronted onto Oak Street. Several small pits were found within Trenches 2, 3 and 5 in the southern half of the plot, one of which contained a large amount of slag indicating, that iron-working was being undertaken close by.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The evaluation site was situated at the western end of Sussex Street (No. 72), located on the north-western side of Norwich within the area bounded by the medieval city wall (Fig. 1) and the River Wensum. The site measured around 0.2 hectares and lay within an area known in the medieval period as the 'Gildencroft', thought to be an open area between Jenkins Lane and the city wall and which took its name from its link with artisan guilds. The proposed development consists of commercial premises with flats at the western side of the site and a gated town house development at the eastern side of the site.

This work was undertaken to fulfil planning requirements set by Norwich City Council (Ref. 08/01086/F) and a Brief issued by Norfolk Historic Environment Service (Ken Hamilton 17 February 2012, Ref: CNF42151). The work was conducted in accordance with a Project Design and Method Statement prepared by NPS Archaeology (Ref. NAU/BAU3016/NP). This work was commissioned by and funded by Mr Trades Ltd.

This programme of 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 *National Planning Policy Framework* (Department for Communities and Local Government 2012). The results will enable decisions to be made by the Local Planning Authority about the treatment of any archaeological remains found.



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Figure 1. Site location. Scale 1:2500

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

2.0 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

The site overlies sands and gravels at a height of c.8m OD at the eastern end of the site and 7.0m OD at the western end and the site gently slopes down towards the River Wensum in the west (Penn 1998, 1). Until recently the site was occupied by a large factory (demolished earlier in 2012) and had been occupied by domestic houses in the 19th century.

The top part of the stratigraphic sequence at the site consisted of several dumped levelling deposits typical of such areas within large historic cities. Towards the base of Trenches 1, 2 and 3 was a layer of light brown silty sand subsoil. Within Trench 2, this was surmounted by a thick layer of dumped 19th-century soil. Trench 6 had a lighter brown almost 'dirty' natural at the base of the sequence, probably similar in composition to the subsoil seen elsewhere. Trench 5 had a thin, 0.20m layer of disturbed 'dirty' natural down onto firm orange sand natural.

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Desk-based assessment of the archaeological and historic background of a development site at Sussex House just to the east of the present site (Hickling 2008) contains a considerable amount of relevant material for the current project. The information is summarised below and was derived from the Norfolk Historic Environment Record (NHER). All of the records that fell within an area defined by the River Wensum to the west, the inner ring-road to the south, St Augustine's Street to the east and the junction of Drayton Road and Fakenham Road to the north were examined. Use was also made of maps of Norwich from 1558 onwards.

Prehistoric to Roman

Several findspots producing prehistoric remains exist close to the current site though they are probably not indicative of settlement in the area. For example a Neolithic leaf-shaped flint arrow head was found in 1990 at 13 Aylsham Road (NHER 783). A Neolithic or Bronze Age worked flint came from an archaeological evaluation at The Waterings, St Martin's Road undertaken by the author in 2006 (Crawley 2006, 14; NHER 41647).

Some Iron Age pottery which had been residually deposited was found within a trench to the rear of 56–62 St Augustine's Street (Penn 1998; NHER 26475).

The small amount of Roman material found in the vicinity of the site suggests that there was some activity in his period in this part of Norwich. For example a worn Roman coin (NHER 22) was found at Sovereign House, Botolph Street at some time before 1971. Excavations undertaken at 49-63 Botolph Street (NHER 281) also recovered residual Roman pottery. A Roman copper-alloy lamp (NHER 648), reportedly found at St Augustine's Gate, was exhibited at the Society of Antiquaries in 1760. A trench to the rear of 56–62 St Augustine's Street produced a small amount of residual Roman pottery (Penn 1998; NHER 26475).

Anglo-Saxon to medieval

It is thought that a Saxon cemetery lay outside the bounds of the Late Saxon town to the north of the current site. When Eade Road was developed at the end of the 19th century several Early Saxon cremation and inhumation burials were discovered, some with associated gravegoods (NHER 165). Efforts were made to define the edge of this possible cemetery in 1974, though this effort was fruitless due to the large scale 19th-century gravel quarrying (NHER177) that had taken place. The excavations mentioned above at 49–63 Botolph Street uncovered a bank and ditch which had enclosed the Late Saxon town (NHER 281). The same V-shaped ditch was also found to the south in Botolph Street (NHER 284).

A human skull thought to be of Late Saxon date was found at 17 St Martin Road in 1967 (NHER 671). It is thought that the church of St Mary Coslany and the original foundation of the church of St Augustine's were of this date. The church of St Olave's (NHER 452) was demolished in 1546 and had stood at the junction of Pitt Street and where the inner ring road now runs. St Botolph's church (NHER 587) was also demolished; it was located at the south-eastern end of Botolph Street, now beneath Anglia Square.

Norwich was a thriving city in the medieval period, and usually a site located within such a city would be expected to be within densely occupied areas with evidence of activity, however the area contained within Norwich's walls was vast, covering roughly twice the area of contemporary urban centres such as London and York, and as a result 'open' or unoccupied areas survived within its curtilage. The development site at 72 Sussex Street is known to have existed within an area known as the Gildencroft (NHER 438), which was just such an open area open in the medieval period. The Gildencroft today survives as a small amount of parkland to the east of Chatham Street. The place-name 'gildenacroft' is derived from 'the guild bretheren's croft'. In the 16th, 17th and 18th centuries the northern side of the Gildencroft was known as 'Justing Acre' probably deriving from 'joust'. This may have indicated that it may have been used for military exercises as well as entertainment. An artificial hill called 'Tut Hill' (possibly from the Old English 'tot-hyll' meaning 'look-out hill'). Tut Hill is first mentioned here in 1291 and may also be connected with the use of this area for military manoeuvres (Sandred and Lindstrom 1989, 107–8). Tut Hill and Justing Acre are both depicted on Blomefield's map of 1746. Sussex Street was developed in the 1820s when red brick houses were built along its length.

By the end of the medieval period the two roads - Oak Street and St Augustine's Street - were partially developed. Medieval and later pottery has been found at 71–73 Botolph Street in 1955 (NHER 18) and also at 2–6 Botolph Street (found in 1967). This was probably the site of St Olave's Church (NHER 97). More widespread Saxo-Norman tenements and medieval buildings were unearthed during excavations in 1974 at 46–58 Botolph Street (NHER 170). A trench dug along the churchyard of St Augustine's church in 1972 (NHER 198) produced one sherd of medieval pottery. A similar single sherd was also found at 57 Aylsham Road in 1976 (NHER 325). A medieval steelyard weight was found at St Augustine's Gate in 1852 (NHER 666). A mid-15th-century copper-alloy seal matrix was found at the junction of Waterloo Road and Angel Road in 1950 (NHER 668). A 15th-century French jetton was found in 1988 at St Martin Gate (NHER 821). In 1985 two sherds of medieval pottery were found by builders at a site on St Augustine's Street, just inside the city wall (NHER 734).

The medieval city wall exists to the north of Sussex Street. It was built of flint and brick and constructed between 1294–1343 (NHER 384; Scheduled Monument 10). Part of the city wall was uncovered in 1957 beneath 134 Magpie Road where it was found to survive c.0.2m beneath the ground surface (NHER 26155).

St Augustine's Gate (NHER 26160) was one of the original city gates through the wall and lies beneath the junction of St Augustine's Street, Baker's Road, Aylsham Road, Waterloo Road and Magpie Road. The 12th-century hospital of St Mary and St Clement is known to have been situated outside St Augustine's Gate, on Waterloo Road (NHER 629). Another gate through the city wall, known as St Martin's Gate, lies beneath the junction of Oak Street and Baker's Road and was demolished in the 19th century (NHER 26172).

The Great Hall (NHER 790) on Oak Street lies just beyond the western side of the site. It is a Grade II listed 15th-century open hall albeit heavily modified in the 17th century and is set back from the street frontage. The remains of a 15th-century oriel window arch survive.

A 15th-century brick undercroft remains beneath a modern shop at 71 Botolph Street (NHER 26026). A medieval flint and mortar-lined well survives within 61 St Augustine's Street (NHER 26320).

Post-Medieval

There are several surviving properties of post-medieval date situated on Oak Street and St Augustine's Street; Sussex Street itself was constructed in the early 19th century.

To the north of the development site, outside the city walls, there is evidence for quarrying, probably for chalk for building and leather tanning industries. St Augustine's Gate (NHER 26160) was blocked with earth during the English Civil War.

A comprehensive list of the listed buildings in the vicinity of the proposed development can be found in the desk-based assessment for Sussex House (Hickling 2008) and have not been reproduced here as they are considered to be of limited relevance to the present project.

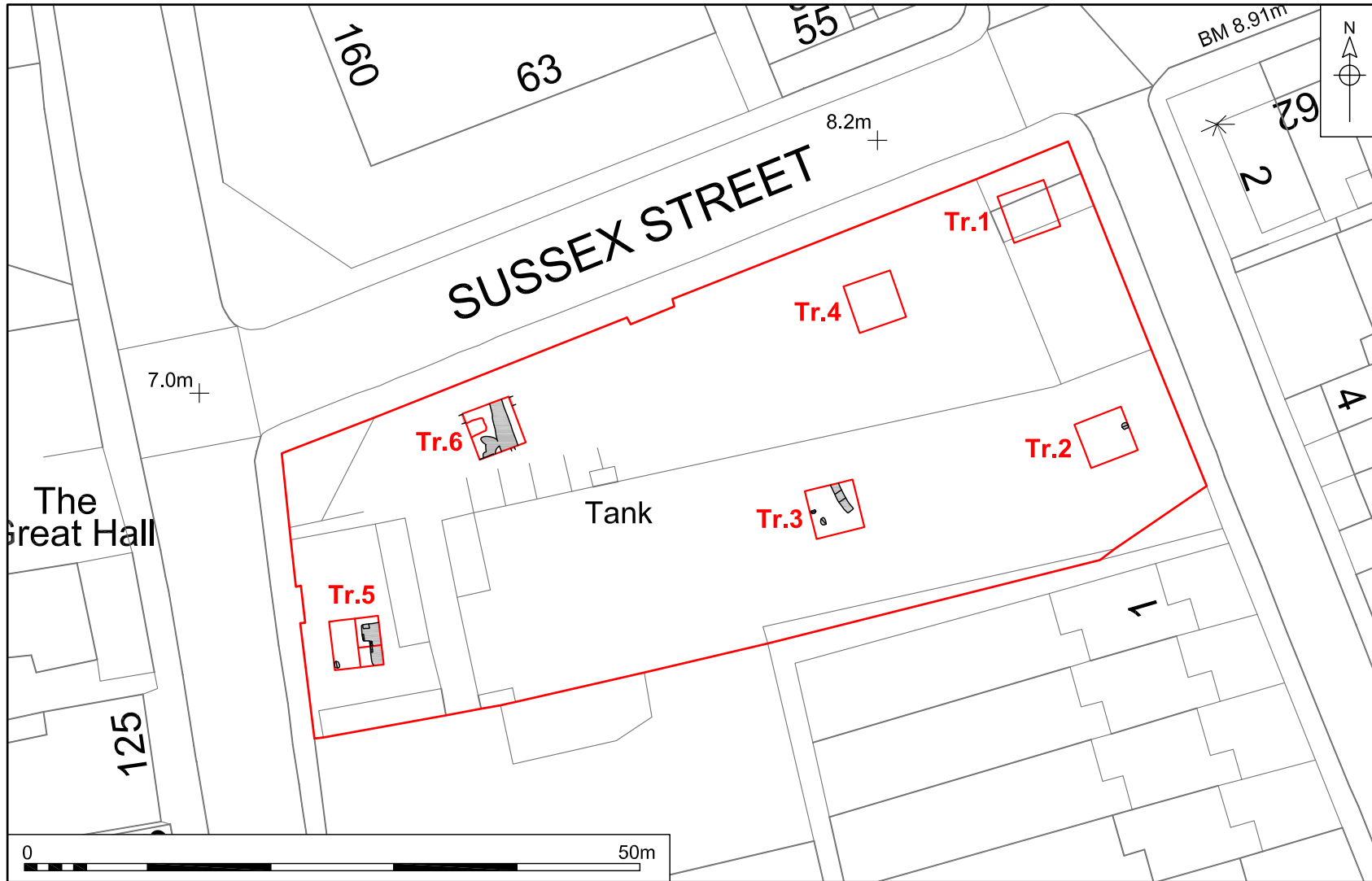
4.0 METHODOLOGY

(Fig. 2, Plates 1 and 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 that 5% of the development area be sample excavated by excavating the use of 6x 4m by 4m trial trenches. Provision was made in the Project design for the possible use of stepped trenches or shored trenches, though this approach was not needed as the natural substratum was encountered at a safe working depth.

Machine excavation was carried out with a tracked hydraulic 360° excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket and operated under constant archaeological supervision. The machine was supplied by Bryn Williams Plant Hire and operated by Peter.



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Figure 2. Location of trenches. Scale 1:500



Plate 1. The Site, looking north-east

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.

Environmental samples were taken from deposits [4] and [15]. Though only the sample from deposit [15] has been processed as the material from deposit [4] had potentially been contaminated with material from other contexts during collection.

All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using NPS Archaeology pro forma. Trench locations, plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales. Monochrome and quality digital photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits where appropriate.

The temporary benchmark (TBM) used during the course of this work was transferred from an Ordnance Survey benchmark with a value of 8.28m OD, located on the west side of St Augustine's Church on St Augustine's Street. This TBM had been transferred during a recent archaeological project at Sussex House, Sussex Street. A TBM was located at the entrance to Sussex House.

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



Plate 2. Machining the site, looking north-east

5.0 RESULTS

Trench 1

(Plates 3 and 4)

Trench 1 was located in the north-eastern corner of the site (Fig. 2). It measured 4m by 4m and was machine excavated down to a depth of 1.20m onto the natural substratum. There were no archaeological features present within the trench and the upper deposits were dominated by levelling layers and concrete slabs belonging to the last factory that had occupied the site.



Plate 3. Trench 1, looking south

There was a layer of light brown silty sand subsoil ([6]) directly situated above the natural substratum. It was 0.30m thick but produced no finds.



Plate 4. Trench 1, sample section, looking north

Trench 2

(Figure 3; Plates 5, 6 and 7)

Trench 2 was located in the south-eastern corner of the site (Fig. 2). It measured 4m by 4m in extent and was machine excavated to a depth of 1.25m onto the natural substratum.



Plate 5. Trench 2 (pre-excitation), looking south

The top of the sequence, which was allocated context [9], was simply the 'crush' created by the demolition of the recent factory that had occupied the site until 2012. Here it was deposited above a thin concrete surface ([8]) which was 0.05m thick. The concrete surface extended over the whole trench.



Plate 6 Trench 2, sample section

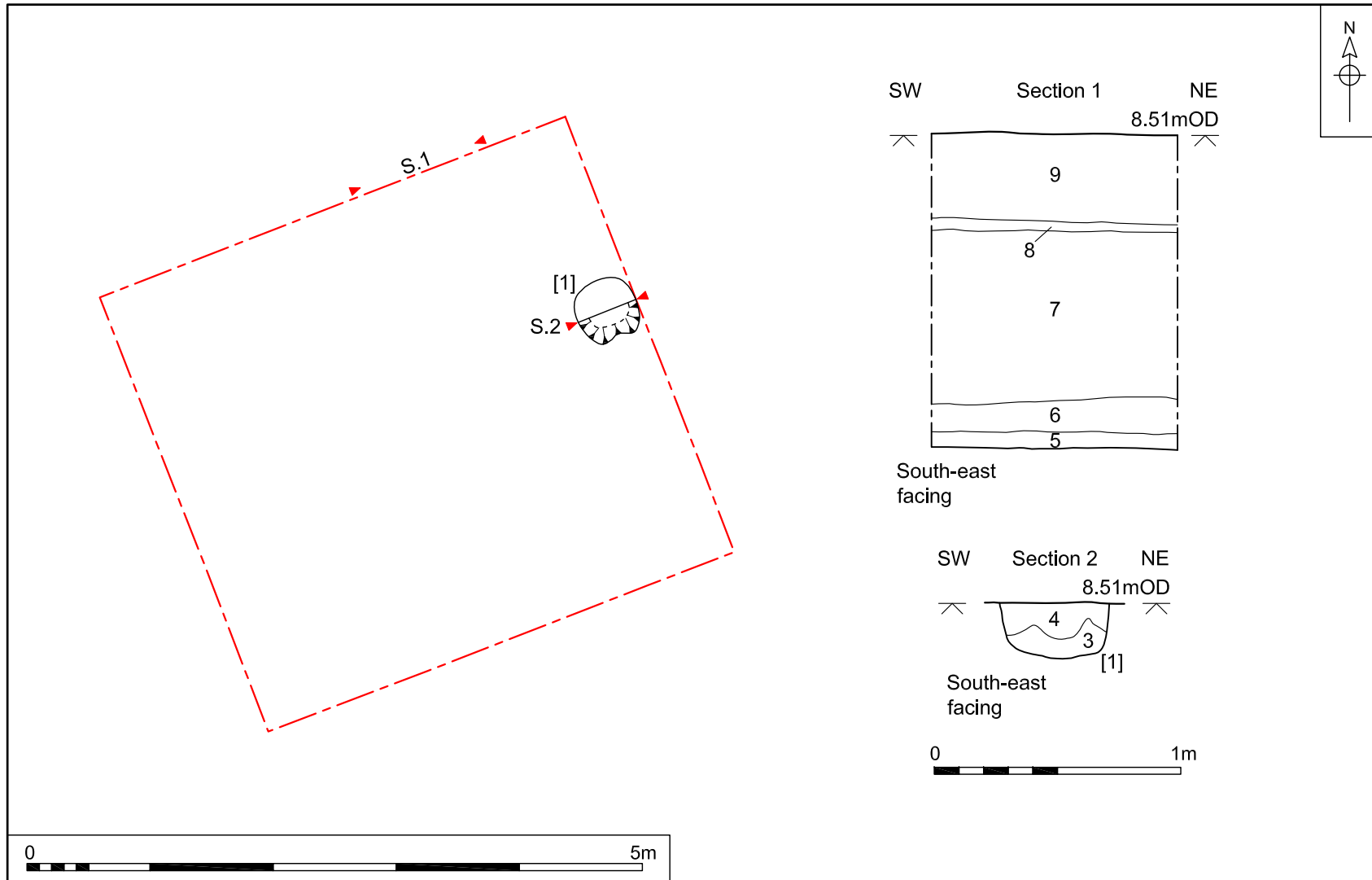


Figure 3. Trench 2, plan and sections. Scale 1:50 and 1:25

A thick layer of levelling deposit [7] was next in the sequence. It consisted of moderately compact dark brown sandy silt with frequent inclusions of small brick fragments, flints and charcoal flecks. Pottery recovered from the layer appeared to be of 19th-century date. This layer was 0.69m thick in places and extended over the whole of the trench. It was probably associated with the development of this plot in the early 19th century and may have been deposited behind the new buildings that were constructed on Sussex Street, which might explain why the layer did not appear closer to Sussex Street.



Plate 7. Trench 2, pit [1], looking north

Small roughly oval pit [1] was situated at the eastern side of the trench. It was 0.50m across east to west and 0.44m north to south. This feature was observed to truncate subsoil [6]. The pit was 0.22m deep and had steep and regular sides and a slightly curved base. There were three fills present within the pit (deposits [2], [3] and [4]) which had been deliberately deposited.

The primary fill ([2]) of pit [1] was 0.05m thick and was only observed on the eastern side of the feature. It consisted of a re-deposited natural of 'dirty' light brown sand. The next fill in the sequence ([3]) was a very dark greyish brown sandy silt with frequent charcoal flecks and frequent lumps of slag. The fill was sampled (although the sampled contained elements of the layer above). The uppermost deposit ([4]) was a mid to dark brown sandy silt with occasional flints and frequent lumps of slag present.

A 0.15m thick layer of loose mid to pale brown sandy silt was located at the base of the sequence ([6]). It appeared to have developed naturally and has been interpreted as a subsoil although it contained moderate amounts of chalk flecks, iron nails, flints and very occasional brick fragments which may have been intrusive. A pot sherd recovered from this layer appears to date to the early post-medieval period.

Trench 3

(Figure 4; Plates 8, 9, 10 and 11)

Trench 3 was located in the centre of the south side of the site. It measured 4m by 4m in area and was machine excavated down to a depth of 1.30m onto the natural substratum.



Plate 8. Trench 3 (pre-excavation), looking south



Plate 9. Trench 3 sample section, and pit [19], looking north

A large rectangular cut ([19]) was observed to truncate subsoil [25]. The pit measured at least 2.50m north to south by 0.60m across. It was 0.80m deep and had almost vertical sides and a flat base; the sides were slightly undercut on each side. There were four fills present within pit [1]. From earliest to latest they were [20], [21], [22] and [23] and all appeared to have been deliberately deposited into

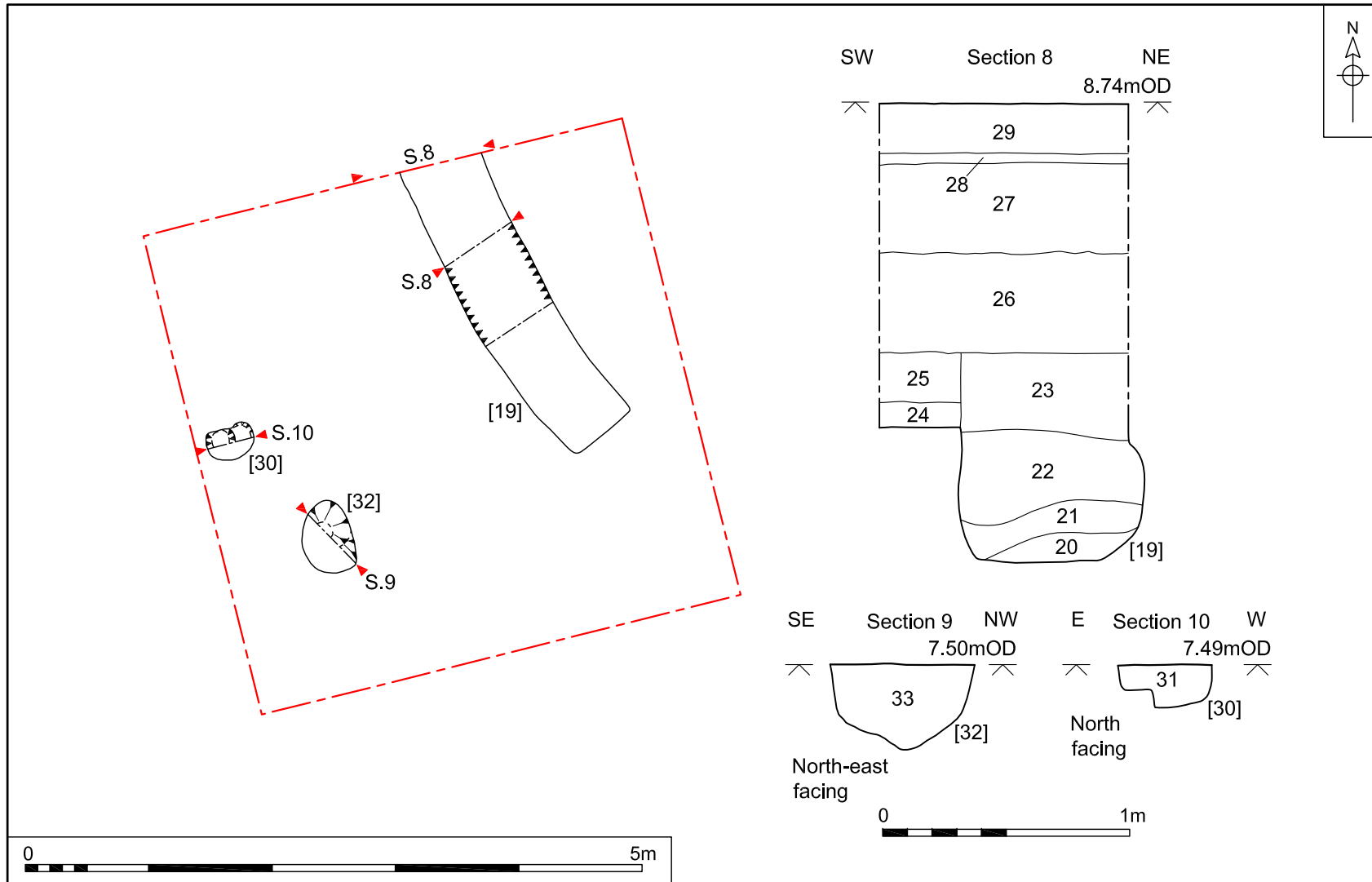


Figure 4. Trench 3, plan and sections. Scale 1:50 and 1:25

the pit. The lowest fill ([20]) was composed of a mixed mottled brown and yellow sand and sandy silt mixture which was 0.10m thick. Fill [21] consisted of a mid to dark brown sandy silt with occasional brick and charcoal flecks, and it also was 0.10m thick. The next fill in the sequence ([22]) was a mixed dark brown and yellow sandy silt and sand which contained occasional pieces of ceramic building material (CBM), charcoal and chalk flecks and was 0.40m thick. Fill [23] was a dark brown sandy silt which contained flecks of chalk, mortar and CBM and was 0.31m thick.



Plate 10. Trench 3, pit [32], looking south west

Small pit [32] was located at the southern end of the trench. It measured 0.60m across north to south and 0.40m east to west. The pit was 0.34m deep and had steep even sides and a concave base. The single fill ([33]) consisted of a mid to dark brown sandy silt which was probably deliberate backfill. It is possible that this pit had been sealed by subsoil [25] but it was difficult to confirm this.



Plate 11. Trench 3, pit [30], looking south

Small pit [30] was situated further north within Trench 3. It was 0.40m east to west and 0.26m north to south. The pit was 0.18m deep and had steep and regular sides and a flat base. Single fill [31] was composed of a mid brown sandy silt which contained occasional CBM fragments and was probably deliberate backfill.

Subsoil [25] was composed of a mid to pale brown sandy silt that appeared to have been truncated by pits [19], [30] and [32]. This layer was 0.20m thick and was the result of natural deposition.

There was a 0.40m thick layer of dark brown sandy silt ([26]) in the mid part of the sequence, which contained occasional brick fragments.

The next layer in the sequence was a 0.36m thick dark brown sandy silt ([27]). It also contained occasional brick fragments and it had a diffuse boundary with layer [26] below it.

Layer [27] was in turn surmounted with a thin (0.05m) layer of concrete, allocated the context [28].

Layer [29] was 0.20m thick and was the uppermost deposit, created by recent landscaping and ground works.

Trench 4

(Plates 12 and 13)

Trench 4 was located in the centre of the north side of the site (Fig. 2). It measured 4m by 4m in area and was machine excavated to a depth of 0.60m onto the natural substratum. There were no archaeological features present within the trench and the upper deposits were dominated by levelling layers and concrete slabs belonging to the last factory that had occupied the site.

There was a layer of light brown silty sand subsoil ([34]) directly situated above the natural substratum that was 0.30m thick but produced no finds.



Plate 12. Trench 4 (pre-excitation), looking south



Plate 13. Trench 4, sample section

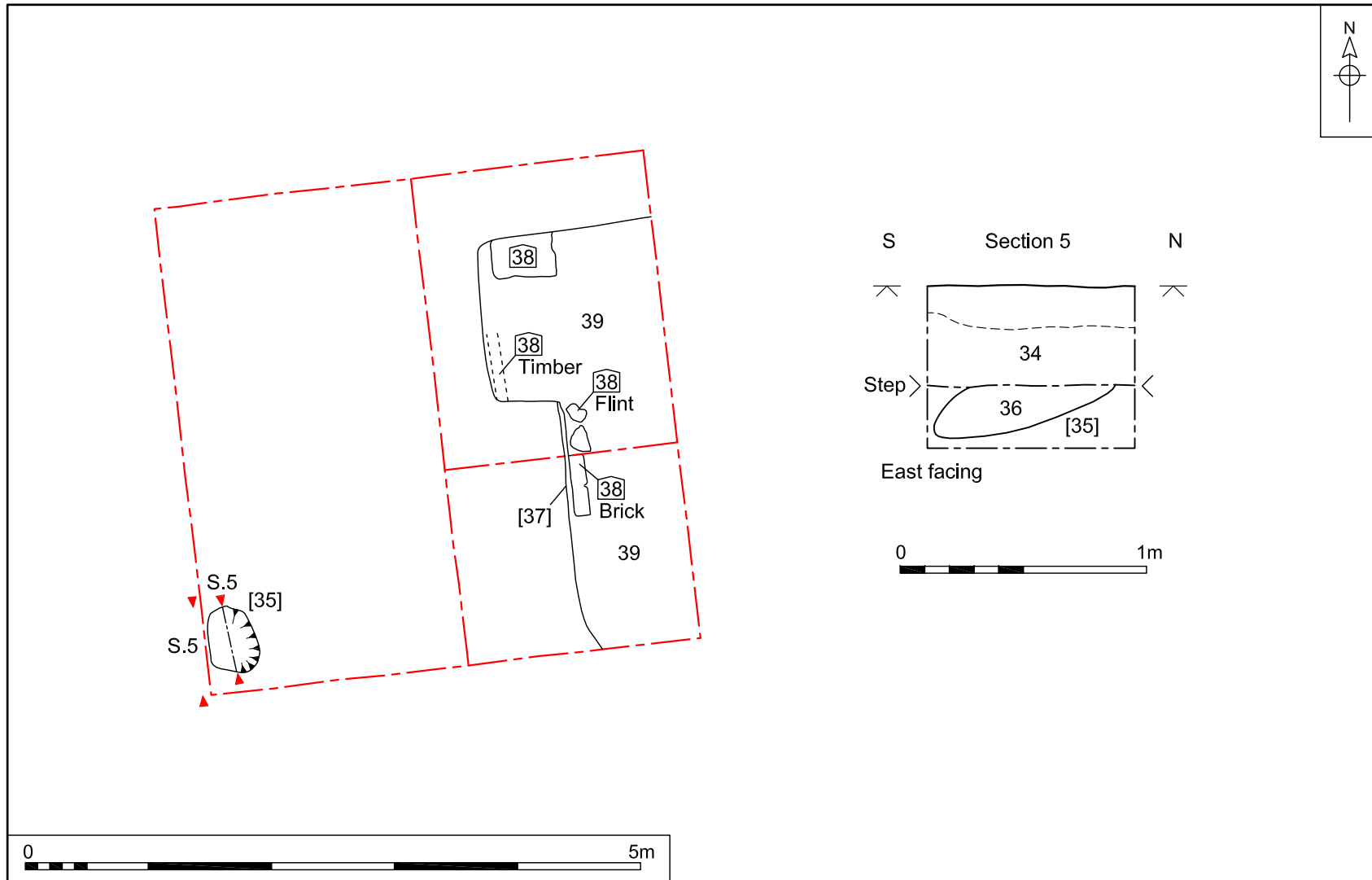


Figure 5. Trench 5, plan and section. Scale 1:50 and 1:25

Trench 5

(Figure 5; Plates 14 and 15)

Trench 5 was located in the south-western corner of the site (Fig. 2). It measured 4m by 4m in area and was machine excavated to a depth of 0.20m onto the natural substratum which here consisted of firm orange sand.



Plate 14. Trench 5 (post-excitation), looking south

Two features were observed within this trench. The most recent feature was a rectangular section of cellar which probably belonged to a 19th-century building once occupying the corner of this plot. It was built within cut [37], which was presumably regular sided and flat based. The thin walls of the cellar, where they survived, were formed of a single width of red brick and in places larger flint nodules bonded with cement were used. Part of the structure also contained a thin surviving timber. The centre of the feature was filled by rubble held in a matrix of brown sandy silt. The upper parts of this fill also contained large pieces of masonry, one of which appeared to be of a section of vaulting. The elements of structure were almost certainly from the building which had once existed above the cellar. When the building was knocked down prior to the creation of the more recent factory complex, parts of the structure remained within the cellar.



Plate 15. Trench 5, sample section and pit [35]

At the western side of the trench there was small pit or post-hole [35]. It had a sub-oval shape in plan and extended 0.50m north to south, 0.40m east to west and was 0.20m deep. The sides and base were rounded and there was an overhang on its southern side. Pit [35] contained single fill [36] which consisted of a dark grey gritty and silty sand which contained bone, pot, glass and flecks of charcoal. The fill appeared to have been deliberately deposited into the feature. Pit [35] appeared to date to the early post-medieval period.

Trench 6

(Figure 6; Plates 16, 17, 18 and 19)

Trench 6 was located in the north-western corner of the site (Fig. 2). It measured 4m by 4m in area and was machine excavated to a depth of 1.00m onto the natural substratum which consisted of loose light yellow sand and gravel.



Plate 16. Trench 6 (post excavation)

Subsoil [13] extended over the entire extent of the trench. It was essentially a 'dirty' natural which had probably been created through natural processes.



Plate 17. Trench 6, section 4, looking north

Irregular shallow hollow ([16]) was oval-shaped at its northern end but was more irregular at its southern end. It had a rounded base and sides and a depth of

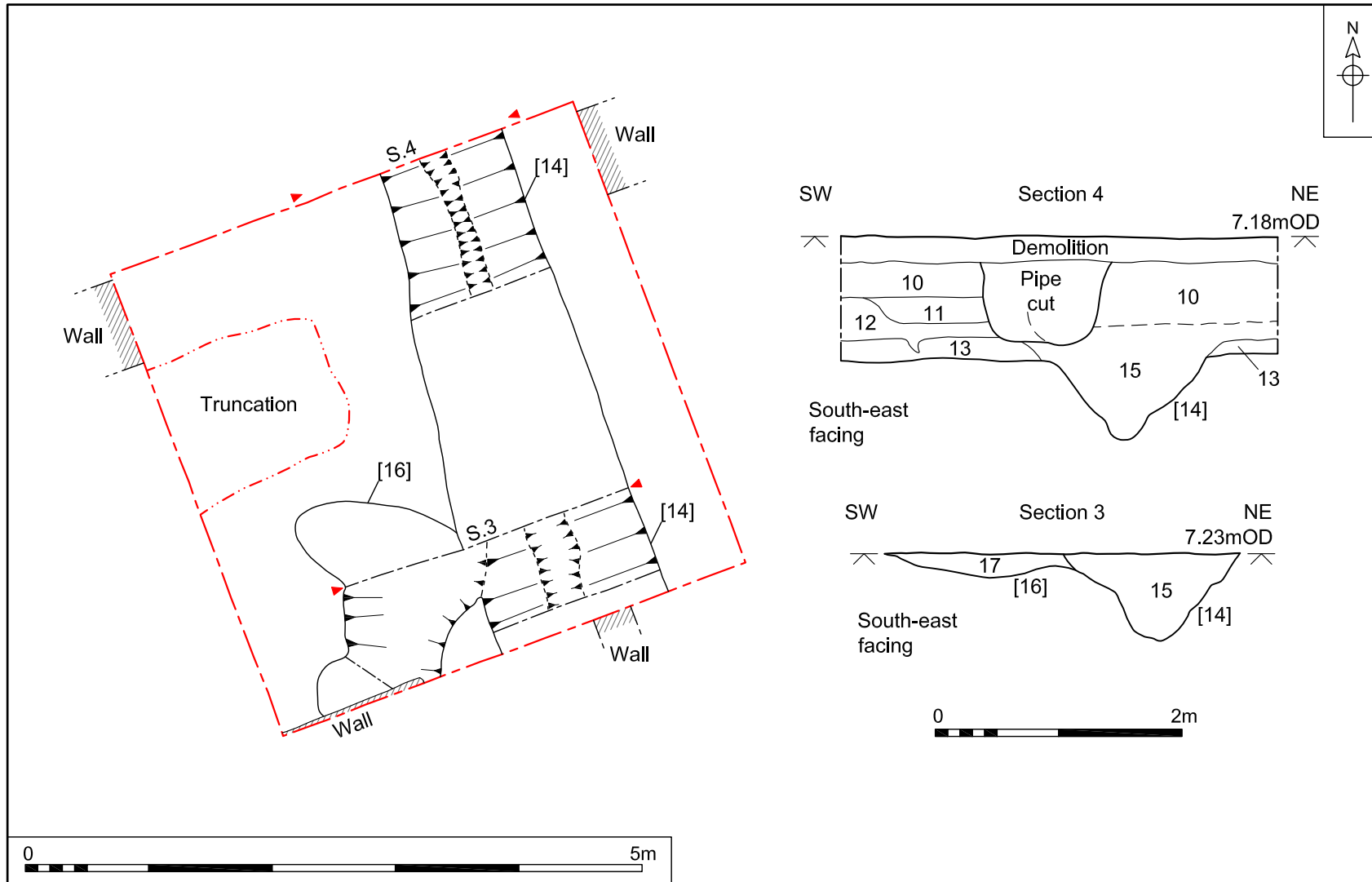


Figure 6. Trench 6, plan and sections. Scale 1:50

0.20m. The feature extended 1.64m north to south and was 1.10m across (east to west) at its widest part. This hollow appeared to truncate the subsoil [13] and was itself truncated on its east side by ditch [14].



Plate 18. Trench 6, ditch [14] close-up, looking north

Large linear feature (ditch [14]) was orientated north-south and located closer to the eastern side of Trench 6. It measured 1.10m wide at its northern end and 1.50m wide at its southern end and lay at a right angle to Sussex Street. The sides were steeply sloping and regular and the base had a slightly deeper 'u' shaped profile at its centre. There was a single fill ([15]) present within the ditch which may have been the result of deliberate deposition of material. It consisted of a loose mid greyish brown silty sand which contained occasional small flints, moderate snail shells and occasional charcoal flecks and small fragments. The deposit was sampled and found to contain late medieval to early post-medieval pottery. The ditch was observed to truncate subsoil [13] at the base of the trench.



Plate 19. Trench 6, wall [3] and chalk layer [12], looking north-west

A thick layer of crushed chalk, thicker at the northern side of Trench 6, appeared to have been deposited as a footing for the long east to west wall at the north side of the trench. The chalk was 0.34m thick and extended at least 2.0m east to west and up to 4.0m north to south. Where it was observed on the south side of the

trench it was very thin and appeared to be associated with an area of domestic dumping domestic items such as spoons and forks of later 19th-/20th-century date. The chalk appeared to partial seal ditch [14] which ran through the middle of the trench.

Red brick walls were present in Trench 6 built of slightly soft damp possibly 'machine made' red bricks which measured 220mm by 65mm by 120mm held in a hard 'tan'-coloured mortar which contained small chalk inclusions. On average there were seven courses visible and no obvious coursing bond, although there were indications that there were alternate headers and stretchers used. Three separate segments of wall had been observed within the trench, though they were all almost certainly formed part of the same 19th-century building. An east to west orientated wall which ran parallel with Sussex Street was located on the northern side of the trench. Another east to west section of wall was located at the south-western side of the trench and a thinner north to south wall was situated 1.0m from the eastern edge of the trench - this appeared to have been an internal dividing wall.

Various bands of made ground which ranged in thickness between 0.50m and 0.30m were present across the trench. A single context ([10]) was allocated to these bands which appeared to be the result of dumping and development activities, possibly following the demolition of the 19th-century red brick houses, the remains of which were visible within this part of the site, and were built prior to the creation of the later factory. The layer consisted of gritty and silty sand holding moderate amounts of brick rubble with various bands of 'hoggin' and gravel. Layer [10] appeared to butt against and overlie the 19th-century brick walls where they had been reduced below ground level. A modern pipe trench ran through the middle of the trench. It was orientated north to south and cut through deposit [10].

At the top of the sequence was a 0.20m thick layer of crushed material derived from the recently demolished factory that was not archaeologically recorded.

6.0 FINDS

The finds were processed and recorded by count and weight, and an Excel spreadsheet produced outlining the broad dating of each object. Each material type has been considered separately and is presented below organised by material. A list of finds ordered by context number can be found in Appendix 2a.

6.1 Pottery

by Sue Anderson

6.1.1 Introduction

Nineteen sherds of pottery (229g) were recovered from eight contexts. Table 1 provides quantification by fabric. A summary catalogue is included in Appendix 3.

Description	Fabric	Code	No	Wt/g	Eve	MNV
Late medieval and transitional	LMT	5.10	7	111	0.07	6
Iron-glazed blackwares	IGBW	6.11	1	2		1
Glazed red earthenware	GRE	6.12	4	48	0.08	4
West Norfolk Bichrome	WNBC	6.14	1	5		1
Speckle-glazed Ware	SPEC	6.15	2	11		2
Non-local post-medieval earthenwares	NLPM	6.17	1	25		1
Werra Ware	WERR	7.27	1	11	0.06	1
Refined white earthenwares	REFW	8.03	2	16		2
Totals			19	229	0.21	18

Table 1. Pottery quantification by fabric

The assemblage is dominated by late medieval and post-medieval material which spans the 16th to 17th centuries. Two sherds of modern pottery are also present.

6.1.2 Methodology

Quantification was carried out using sherd count, weight and estimated vessel equivalent (eve). The minimum number of vessels (MNV) within each context was also recorded, but cross-fitting was not attempted unless particularly distinctive vessels were observed in more than one context. A full quantification by fabric, context and feature is available in archive. All fabric codes were assigned from the author's post-Roman fabric series, which includes East Anglian and Midlands fabrics, as well as imported wares. Post-medieval wares were identified following Jennings (1981). Form terminology for medieval pottery is based on MPRG (1998). Recording uses a system of letters for fabric codes together with number codes for ease of sorting in database format. The results were input directly onto an MS Access database.

6.1.3 Pottery by period

Seven sherds of six vessels were in late medieval and transitional fabrics. Most were glazed body sherds, but there was one collared rim from a pipkin or jar in pit fill [22], and two fragments of a sagging base came from ditch fill [15].

Ten sherds were broadly of 16th– to 18th-century date. Most sherds were pieces of red earthenware of local manufacture (IGBW, GRE, WNBC, SPEC). Again most fragments were pieces of body, with only one rim present. This was a GRE jar rim of flaring form in pit fill [23]. One orange-glazed sherd was recorded as NLPM as it was in a fairly coarse fabric which is not typical of local products. A rim fragment of a Werra slipware dish was the only import of this period, and was recovered from pit fill [22].

Two sherds of refined factory-made whitewares of 19th/20th-century date were recovered from made ground (07). One sherd was a corner fragment from a sub-rectangular bowl or serving dish, decorated with green floral transfer print. The other was a body sherd from a hollow ware vessel, with blue floral transfer printed decoration externally.

6.1.4 Pottery by context

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

Feature	Context	Identifier	Fabrics	Spotdate
	06	Subsoil	LMT	15th-16th c.
	07	Layer	REFW	L.18th-20th c.
14	15	Ditch fill	LMT	15th-16th c.
19	22	Pit fill	LMT, GRE, WNBC, WERR	L.16th-M.17th c.
19	23	Pit fill	GRE, SPEC, IGBW	17th c.
30	31	Post-hole fill	GRE	16th-18th c.
32	33	Pit fill	LMT	15th-16th c.
35	36	Post-hole/pit fill	LMT, NLPM	16th c.?

Table 2. Pottery types present by context

Most of this assemblage was recovered from pit fills, particularly in pit [19]. Spotdating suggests that the majority of contexts were post-medieval.

6.1.5 Pottery Discussion

This small group spans the late medieval to modern periods, although the bulk of the sherds are probably of 16th– to 17th-century date. All fabrics and forms are typical of the city with the exception of one possible non-local ware. Even the imported slipware from Germany is a relatively common find in Norwich. The largest group from pit [19] is of interest as it suggests that opportune disposal of rubbish in pits was still taking place here at this period. The group is too small for further interpretation.

6.2 Ceramic Building Material

by Sue Anderson

Eight fragments of ceramic building material (CBM) weighing 206g were collected from four contexts - the fills of two pits and a ditch. The assemblage was quantified (count and weight) by fabric and form. Fabrics were identified on the basis of macroscopic appearance and main inclusions. A full catalogue is included in Appendix 4.

Table 3 shows the quantification by fabric and form.

Fabric	Code	EB	LB	RTP
estuarine clays	est	1		
fine sandy	fs		1	
fs with flint	fsf			1
fs with grog and ferrous inclusions	fsgfe			1
medium sandy	ms			2
ms, with ferrous inclusions	msfe		1	
ms, with grog	msg			1
Totals		1	2	5

Table 3. Ceramic Building Material by fabric and form

The earliest CBM was an abraded fragment of early brick (EB) which was residual in pit fill [22].

The majority of CBM in this assemblage was post-medieval plain roof tile (RTP). The pieces were probably peg tiles, but none had evidence for peg holes. These were in a variety of fabrics, but all were hard and orange-red in colour.

Two fragments of post-medieval red brick (LB) were found in pit fills [22] and [36], both small and abraded. One fragment was overfired and near-vitrified.

6.3 Mortar

Sue Anderson

A fragment of white lime mortar with abundant medium sand and occasional flint aggregates was found in pit fill [36] (Appendix 5).

One surface was flat and the other was rough, and the piece measured c.18mm in thickness. It is likely to be wall mortar of post-medieval date.

6.4 Metalworking Debris

Sarah Percival

A total of 128 pieces of metalworking debris weighing 2,136g were recovered from two fills within pit [1] (Appendix 6).

The assemblage is entirely composed of tapping slag produced during iron smelting using a bloomery furnace. The debris is dense and metallic grey and displays the 'ropey' flowed runs and prills characteristic of tapping slag (Bayley *et al.* 2001). Chalk and sand adhere in small quantity to the underside of some pieces representing debris collected when the slag was run off from the furnace into an adjacent tapping pit. The slag is not datable but is very similar to evidence for iron production believed to be of Saxon date from across Norwich for example at Duke Street (49778N) and Greyfriars (373N).

The context of recovery, within the fills of a later pit, suggests that the slag was redeposited.

6.5 Glass

by Rebecca Sillwood

A single fragment of window glass was recovered from post-hole/pit fill [36], and is in poor condition, pale green in colour, and with no traces of grozing or painting.

The piece is 2mm in thickness. It seems likely that this piece is post-medieval in date, given that it was found in association with other post-medieval materials, although it is feasible, given its condition, that the piece is medieval in date and is residual in this context.

6.6 Flint

by Rebecca Sillwood

A total of four pieces of worked flint were recovered from two contexts - pit fills [17] and [23].

The three flake fragments from pit fill [17] are of slightly dubious origin, and may in fact be naturally struck pieces, rather than having been modified by human agency. The flint is the only material recovered from this fill, and these may be residual pieces, given their rolled appearance.

The worked flint from pit fill [23] was found alongside post-medieval material, and is likely to be residual. The piece is slightly rolled, and may be a modified core or scraper, there is certainly retouch along the edges of the piece.

6.7 Metal Finds

by Rebecca Sillwood

6.7.1 Iron

Four iron objects were recovered from two contexts; all are nails.

Pit fill [23] produced one nail, and pit fill [33] produced two nails and one object which appears to be at least three nails which have become corroded together.

It can be difficult to accurately date nails, given their ubiquitous nature, and presence in many periods in history, from at least the Roman period onwards. It does seem likely, however, that these nails are post-medieval in date, given their location within pits containing firmly datable post-medieval material.

6.7.2 Copper Alloy

A fragment of a vessel rim was recovered from subsoil [6].

The rim is quite upright and there is no trace of decoration of any kind, although the piece is only small, so decoration or diagnostic features could be missing.

The piece is possibly post-medieval in date.

6.8 Animal Bone

by Julie Curl

6.8.1 Introduction

A small assemblage of bone was recovered, amounting to 414g (Appendix 7). The remains of at least four species were seen, including equid (horse/pony).

6.8.2 Methodology

The analysis was carried out following a modified version of guidelines by English Heritage (Davis 1992). All of the bone was examined to determine range of species and elements present. A record was also made of butchering and any indications of skinning, working and other modifications. When possible a record was made of ages and any other relevant information, such as pathologies. Counts and weights were noted for each context with additional counts for each species (NISP – Number of Individual Species pieces Present) identified. Measurements were taken where appropriate following Von Den Dreisch (1976) and a calculation of withers height was made following Von den Driesch and Boessneck (1974). Information was input directly into an Excel database, a table giving a summary of the recording is provided with this report and the full catalogue, with additional counts, is available in the digital archive.

6.8.3 The assemblage – provenance and preservation

A total of 414g of faunal remains, consisting of sixteen elements, was recovered from the evaluation excavations. All of the bone in this assemblage was hand-collected. Two samples were taken for sieving, but any faunal material that may have been present in these samples was not available at the time of this report.

The bone was collected from six contexts. Over half of the assemblage (in terms of weight) was recovered from a ditch fill, four fills were assigned to pit and pit/post-holes and a small amount was produced from the subsoil. Most of the associated finds are of a post-medieval date; although some early finds were recovered, indicating some residual material. Quantification of the faunal assemblage by context number, feature type, element count and weight is presented in Table 4.

Context	Feature, Quantity and Weight				Context Totals
	Ditch	Pit	Post-hole/pit	Subsoil	
6				1/11g	1/11g
15	5/298g				5/298g
22		2/18g			2/18g
23		3/68g			3/68g
31			1/4g		1/4g
36			4/15g		4/15g
Feature type Totals	5/298g	5/86g	5/19g	1/11g	16/414g

Table 4. Quantification of the faunal assemblage by context number, feature type, element count and weight

The bone is all in very good condition, with some fragmentation from butchering, gnawing and wear. The bone from pit fill [22] and the post-hole/pit fill [31] showed greater wear and staining, suggesting re-deposited material. Canid gnawing was seen on one sheep/goat limb bone in [22], suggesting some meat waste was given to dogs or there was scavenging activity.

6.8.4 Species, observations and discussion

At least four species are present in this assemblage, with all of the remains derived from domestic mammals. Each species was only recovered in small quantities, usually with just a single bone in each fill. Cattle and pig were the most frequently recorded, with lesser amounts of sheep/goat and equid. Quantification by species NISP and feature type is presented in Table 5.

Species	Feature type and species count (NISP)				Species Total
	Ditch	Pit	Post-hole/pit	Subsoil	
Cattle	1	1	1		3
Equid	1				1
Mammal	1		1	1	3
Pig	1	2			3
Sheep	1				1
Sheep/goat		1	1		2
Feature type Total	5	4	3	1	13

Table 5. Quantification of the faunal assemblage by feature type, species and species count (NISP)

Cattle and ovicaprids were seen in three of the fills. A chopped and cut cattle scapula was seen in ditch fill [15], other bovine remains were from primary waste. A sheep metacarpal, from a small individual, showed two lesions on the proximal articular end, suggesting some strain on the animal during its early life. Three foot bones from sheep/goat were found in the post-hole/pit fill [36]. Meat waste from pigs was seen in ditch fill [15] and pit fill [23].

An equid metacarpal was recovered from [15]. The metrical data for this bone suggests an animal of around 13.5 hands high and of quite stocky build, indicating a pony. Equids were commonly kept within the city for transport until well into the 20th century and this bone may be from a disturbed burial of one of these animals. It is also a possibility that it represents human food waste or had been acquired for a domestic dog.

6.8.5 Faunal Remains Conclusions

This is a small assemblage that is typical of many other small assemblages, and is difficult to fully interpret as there is the possibility of residual material being present. The majority, and possibly all, of the waste is derived from butchering and meat waste. The origin of the equid bone is not clear. Horse bones, often butchered, are not uncommon in both rural and urban assemblages (Albarella and Davis 1996). Equid meat was widely used for feeding dogs (Wilson and Edwards 1993) and in times of poor harvests and livestock diseases, horse meat was consumed by people (Hollis 1946).

7.0 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

7.1 Charred Plant Macrofossils

by Val Fryer

7.1.1 Introduction and method statement

A single sample (Sample <1>) for the evaluation of the content and preservation of the plant macrofossil assemblage was taken from fill [15] within ditch [14].

The sample was processed by manual water flotation/washover and the flot was collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The dried flot was scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x16 and the plant macrofossils and other remains noted are listed below in Appendix 8. Nomenclature within the table follows Stace (1997) for the plant macrofossils and Kerney and Cameron (1979) for the molluscs. All plant remains were charred.

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

7.1.2 Results

With the exception of charcoal/charred wood fragments, plant macrofossils were scarce. However, a single barley (*Hordeum* sp.) grain was noted along with possible small pieces of heather (*Ericaceae*) stem. Un-charred elderberry (*Sambucus nigra*) seeds were also recorded, although it was not clear whether these were contemporary with the context from which the sample was taken, or later contaminants.

Shells of terrestrial molluscs were common, with both woodland/shade loving and open country species being recorded along with shells of *Cepaea* sp. and *Helix* sp. The composition of the mollusc assemblage would appear to indicate that the ditch was situated within an area of grassland, although the feature itself may have been partly shaded or overgrown.

Other remains were scarce, although fish bones were noted along with small mammal or amphibian bones

7.1.3 Plant Macrofossil Conclusions

In summary, the assemblage would appear to include remains derived from the local habitat as well as a small quantity of burnt plant material, which was probably accidentally incorporated within the ditch fill in the form of scattered or wind-blown detritus. The exact origin of this material is unknown, but it is tentatively suggested that it does include a very low density of hearth waste.

Although the current assemblage is somewhat sparse, it does offer a rare opportunity to study post-medieval material from within the urban area of Norwich. Therefore, if further interventions are planned within the Sussex Street area, it is recommended that additional plant macrofossil samples of approximately 20 – 30 litres in volume are taken from all well-sealed and dated contexts recorded during excavation.

8.0 CONCLUSIONS

The proposed development site is situated within the area bounded by Norwich's city wall and as such provides a valuable opportunity to provide evidence to help in understanding the historic development of this part of the city.

The results of the evaluation seem to confirm the view that the area has been open ground during the medieval period. There were no earlier medieval domestic wares (pottery) to suggest that there had been activity close-by at this time. Nor were there any structural remains such as post-built structures or masonry walls of an early date. Any larger buildings, even if they were situated between the trenches, would have been likely to have generated fragmentary building materials such as early bricks and tiles to have been present within some of the layers encountered. This evidence supports what is already known of the area, that it was part of the area known as the Gildencroft, thought to have been open land (pasture) in the medieval period. Pasture, and limited activity on its surface, would have left sparse evidence in the archaeological record which might go some way to explain the paucity of artefacts recovered from it.

The site investigated at Sussex House just to the east of the proposed development site, and on the north side of Sussex Street, produced possible agricultural soils and there appeared to have been evidence that soils created by the construction of buildings along the 19th-century road (Sussex Street) were dumped and raised the ground level further. The current site contained little of this evidence and only in Trench 2 was there a thick layer of dark dumped soil (deposit [7]). This layer was probably similar material, possibly originally agricultural soils that were modified by the construction of Sussex Street through the old Gildencroft. Elsewhere the upper parts of the sequence of the site were heavily truncated by the construction and ultimate demolition of the factory that was present here until earlier in 2012.

Where subsoil was present at the site it was observed as being truncated by the archaeological features. The subsoil in Trench 3 (south side of the site) appeared to contain nails and other inclusions which may have been the by product of metal working nearby or other artisan activities. The presence of pit [1] in Trench 2 with the large amount of slag present does also suggest that metalworking was being undertaken close by to this south-eastern corner of the site. The features were probably late medieval to early post-medieval in date. Evidence of possible artisan activity is not surprising given that that this open area is associated with guilds.

All of the activity on the site appears to date to the post-medieval period, specifically the 16th and 17th centuries, when this area was first exploited and began to be developed. The 'ribbon'-like development along Oak Street and St Augustine's Street was reaching to the development site. Ditch [14] observed in Trench 6 (on the north-western side of the site) was of late medieval/early post-medieval date and probably represents the property boundary of a plot fronting onto Oak Street to the west with which it is parallel (Sussex Street did not exist at this time).

The red brick walls (Trench 6) and the cellar (Trench 5) on the west side of the development site are probably associated with development along the newly-created Sussex Street in the early 19th century.

Recommendations for further mitigation work (if required based on the evidence presented in this report) will be made by Norfolk Historic Environment Service.

Acknowledgements

The author would like to thank Ben Staff of Mr Trades Ltd for his interest in the project, his funding of the project and help towards its completion.

The fieldwork was undertaken by the author with Rachel Cruse, to whom thanks are extended.

The finds were processed, recorded and reported on by Rebecca Sillwood, with the pottery, CBM and mortar reported on by Sue Anderson, the metalworking debris by Sarah Percival and the animal bone by Julie Curl.

The environmental sample was processed by Rob Fryer and reported on by Val Fryer.

The illustrations were prepared by David Dobson after initial digitising by the author and edited by Jayne Bown. The report was also formatted by David Dobson.

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Appendix 1a: Context Summary

Context	Category	Cut Type	Fill Of	Description	Period	Trench
1	Cut	Pit		Cut of small pit	Post-medieval	Trench 2
2	Deposit		1	Fill of [1]	Post-medieval	Trench 2
3	Deposit		1	Fill of [1]	Post-medieval	Trench 2
4	Deposit		1	Fill of [1]	Post-medieval	Trench 2
5	Deposit			Natural	Post-medieval	Trench 2
6	Deposit			Subsoil	Post-medieval	Trench 2
7	Deposit			Made Ground	Post-medieval	Trench 2
8	Deposit			Concrete Pad	Post-medieval	Trench 2
9	Deposit			Loose overburden	Post-medieval	Trench 2
10	Deposit			Bands of mixed made ground	Post-medieval	Trench 6
11	Deposit			Chalky Layer	Post-medieval	Trench 6
12	Deposit			Crushed Chalk	Post-medieval	Trench 6
13	Deposit			'dirty' natural-like deposit	Post-medieval	Trench 6
14	Cut	Ditch		Ditch (n-s)	Post-medieval	Trench 6
15	Deposit		14	Fill of [14]	Post-medieval	Trench 6
16	Cut	Pit		Irregular Pit	Post-medieval	Trench 6
17	Deposit		16	Fill of [16]	Post-medieval	Trench 6
18	Deposit			Natural sand and gravel	Post-medieval	Trench 6
19	Cut	Pit		Cut of elongated rectangular pit	Post-medieval	Trench 3
20	Deposit		19	Fill of [19]	Post-medieval	Trench 3
21	Deposit		19	Fill of [19]	Post-medieval	Trench 3
22	Deposit		19	Fill of [19]	Post-medieval	Trench 3
23	Deposit		19	Fill of [19]	Post-medieval	Trench 3
24	Deposit			Natural Substratum	Post-medieval	Trench 3
25	Deposit			Subsoil	Post-medieval	Trench 3
26	Deposit			Made Ground	Post-medieval	Trench 3
27	Deposit			Made Ground	Post-medieval	Trench 3
28	Deposit			Concrete	Post-medieval	Trench 3
29	Deposit			Demolition Layer	Post-medieval	Trench 3
30	Cut	Post-hole/pit		Possible post-hole	Post-medieval?	Post-medieval
31	Deposit		30	Fill of [30]	Post-medieval	Trench 3
32	Cut	Pit		Small Pit/Post-hole	Post-medieval	Trench 3
33	Deposit		32	Fill of [32]	Post-medieval	Trench 3
34	Deposit			'dirty' natural	Post-medieval	Trench 5
35	Cut	Post-hole/pit		Post-hole	Post-medieval?	Post-medieval
36	Deposit		35	Fill of [35]	Post-medieval	Trench 5
37	Cut	Cellar		Cut for cellar	Post-medieval	Trench 5
38	Deposit		37	Structure within cellar	Post-medieval	Trench 5

Context	Category	Cut Type	Fill Of	Description	Period	Trench
39	Deposit		37	Fill of cellar	Post-medieval	Trench 5
40	Deposit			Levelling	Post-medieval	Trench 4
41	Deposit			Levelling	Post-medieval	Trench 4
42	Deposit			Subsoil	Post-medieval	Trench 4
43	Deposit			Levelling	Post-medieval	Trench 1
44	Deposit			Subsoil	Post-medieval	Trench 1

Appendix 2a: Finds by Context

Context	Material	Qty	Wt	Period	Notes
3	Metalworking Debris	28	601g	Unknown	
4	Metalworking Debris	100	1,535g	Unknown	
6	Animal Bone	1	11g	Unknown	
6	Copper-Alloy	1	6g	Post-medieval	Vessel fragment
6	Pottery	1	14g	Med./Post-Med.	
7	Pottery	2	16g	Modern	
15	Animal Bone	5	298g	Unknown	
15	Ceramic Building Material	1	56g	Post-medieval	
15	Pottery	2	59g	Med./Post-Med.	
17	Flint – Struck	3	16g	Prehistoric	
22	Animal Bone	2	18g	Unknown	
22	Ceramic Building Material	1	24g	Medieval	
22	Ceramic Building Material	2	37g	Post-medieval	
22	Pottery	1	12g	Med./Post-Med.	
22	Pottery	3	30g	Post-medieval	
23	Animal Bone	3	68g	Unknown	
23	Ceramic Building Material	2	33g	Post-medieval	
23	Flint – Struck	1	81g	Prehistoric	
23	Iron	1	34g	Unknown	Nail
23	Pottery	5	45g	Post-medieval	
31	Animal Bone	1	4g	Unknown	
31	Pottery	1	2g	Post-medieval	
33	Iron	3	62g	Unknown	Nails; several stuck together
33	Pottery	1	8g	Med./Post-Med.	
36	Animal Bone	4	15g	Unknown	
36	Ceramic Building Material	2	56g	Post-medieval	
36	Glass	1	2g	Post-medieval	Window fragment
36	Mortar	1	32g	Post-medieval	

Context	Material	Qty	Wt	Period	Notes
36	Pottery	2	17g	Med./Post-Med.	
36	Pottery	1	25g	Post-medieval	

Appendix 2b: Oasis Finds Summary

Period	Material	Total
Prehistoric	Flint – Struck	4
Medieval	Ceramic Building Material	1
Med./Post-Med.	Pottery	7
Post-medieval	Ceramic Building Material	7
Post-medieval	Copper-Alloy	1
Post-medieval	Glass	1
Post-medieval	Mortar	1
Post-medieval	Pottery	10
Modern	Pottery	2
Unknown	Animal Bone	16
Unknown	Iron	4
Unknown	Metalworking Debris	128

Appendix 3: Pottery Catalogue

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	Fabric date range
06	LMT			1	14	15th-16th c.
07	REFW			1	7	L.18th-20th c.
07	REFW	Dish/bowl	flaring	1	9	L.18th-20th c.
15	LMT			2	59	15th-16th c.
22	LMT	Pipkin/jar ?	collared	1	12	15th-16th c.
22	GRE			1	14	16th-18th c.
22	WNBC			1	5	17th c.
22	WERR	Dish	hammerhead	1	11	L.16th-M.17th c.
23	GRE			1	13	16th-18th c.
23	GRE	Jar?	flaring	1	19	16th-18th c.
23	SPEC			2	11	L.17th-18th c.
23	IGBW			1	2	16th-18th c.
31	GRE			1	2	16th-18th c.
33	LMT			1	8	15th-16th c.
36	LMT			1	2	15th-16th c.
36	LMT			1	16	15th-16th c.
36	NLPM			1	25	16th-17th c.

Appendix 4: Ceramic Building Material (CBM) Catalogue

Context	Fabric	Form	No	Wt/g	Abr	Comments	Date
15	fsgfe	RTP	1	56			pmed
22	ms	RTP	1	24			pmed
22	est	EB	1	24	+		med
22	fs	LB	1	13	+		pmed
23	fsf	RTP	1	19			pmed
23	msg	RTP	1	14			pmed
36	msfe	LB	1	15		overfired, vit	pmed
36	ms	RTP	1	41			pmed

Appendix 5: Mortar Catalogue

Context	Fabric	Type	No	Wt/g	Colour	Surface	Impressions	Abrasion	Notes
36	msf	wall?	1	31	white	1 flat, 1 rough			18mm thick

Appendix 6: Metalworking Debris Catalogue

Context	Feature	Quantity	Weight	Description
3	Pit 1	28	601g	Tapping slag
4	Pit 1	100	1,535g	Tapping slag
Total		128	2,136g	

Appendix 7: Animal Bone Catalogue

Context	Ctxt Qty	Wt (g)	Species	NISP	Adult	Juv	Element range	Butchering	Gnaw	R/C/F	Path	Comments
6	1	11	Mammal	1			scap	c, ch				part of large blade, cattle or equid
15	5	298	Cattle	1	1		scap	c				
			Equid	1	1		ll					metacarpal, c.13.5HH = pony
			Sheep	1	1		ll				1	small MC, lesions seen on proximal articular surface
			Pig	1	1	1	ll					fibula
			Mammal	1			fragment					
22	2	18	Sheep/goat	1	1		ll	c	1	c		metatarsal fragment
			Pig	1	1		ul	ch				tibia
23	3	68	Cattle	1	1		ll	ch				metacarpal shaft fragment
			Pig	2		2	ul, pel	c, ch				tibia had fusion line still visible
31	1	4	Mammal	1			fragment					
36	4	15	Cattle	1		1	t					juvenile molar, little wear
			Sheep/goat	3	3		f				1	three proximal phalanges, low level of arthritis on one bone

Key

NISP = Number of Individual Species elements Present.

Element range = ll = lower limb, ul = upper limb, pel = pelvis, F = foot bones, T = teeth, scap = scapula

Butchering = c = cut, ch = chopped

Gnaw = Gnawed bone – c = canid

Path = number of relevant pathologies seen

Appendix 8: Charred Plant Macrofossils and Other Remains

Sample No.	2
Context No.	15
Feature No.	14
Feature type	Ditch
Plant macrofossils	
<i>Hordeum</i> sp. (grain)	x
Charcoal <2mm	xxx
Charcoal >2mm	xx
Charcoal >5mm	x
Charred root/stem	x
Ericaceae indet. (stem)	x
Mollusc shells	
Woodland/shade loving species	
<i>Aegopinella</i> sp.	x
<i>Trichia striolata</i>	xcf
Zonitidae indet.	x
Open country species	
<i>Candidula intersecta</i>	xcf
<i>Pupilla muscorum</i>	x
<i>Vallonia</i> sp.	xx
<i>V. costata</i>	x
Catholic species	
<i>Cepaea</i> sp.	x
<i>Helix</i> sp.	xx
<i>Trichia hispida</i> group	x
Other remains	
Black porous and tarry material bone	x
Burnt/fired clay	x
Fish bone	x
Small coal frags.	x
Small mammal/amphibian bones	x
Sample volume (litres)	14
Volume of flot (litres)	0.1
% flot sorted	100%

Key

x = 1 – 10 specimens xx = 11 – 50 specimens xxx = 51 – 100 specimens cf = compare