

NORFOLK ARCHAEOLOGICAL UNIT

Report No. 830

**Report on an Archaeological Watching Brief at
St Anne's Wharf, Norwich,
Norfolk**

374 N

37411 N

449 N

David Adams

June 2003

Contents

Summary

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

Acknowledgements

Bibliography

Appendix 1: Context Summary

Appendix 2: Pottery

Appendix 3 Finds by Context

Appendix 4 Small Finds

Figures

Fig.1 Site Location

Fig.2 Trench locations, also showing previous archaeological interventions

Location: St Anne's Wharf, King Street, Norwich
Grid Ref: TG 623551 308281 (centre)
HER Nos: 374N, 37411N, 449N
Date of work: 19th-20th March and 1st-2nd April
Funding Body: Wilson Bowden Developments Ltd

Summary

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by Norfolk Archaeological Unit during sub-surface interventions associated with re-development work at St Anne's Wharf, Norwich. A total of 18 test pits were machine or hand excavated at locations within the re-development footprint (Fig 2). The majority had little impact on archaeological deposits.

A wall recorded in Test Pit 14 would appear to be a remnant of the formal post-medieval gardens associated with Howard House, a 17th-century building. A dark soil revealed by Test Pits 1 and 14 also appears to have been associated with this garden.

Test pits within the basement of Howard House and further test pits in proximity to Dragon Hall have confirmed that significant archaeological deposits are present at these locations.

A further three test pits were examined within the Distribution Depot, the results of which are covered within Norfolk Archaeological Unit Report No. 828.

1.0 Introduction

The archaeological watching brief of test pits being dug by contractors working on behalf of Wilson Bowden Developments Ltd was commissioned by John Samuels Archaeological Consultants, also on behalf of Wilson Bowden Developments Ltd. The site comprises a former Watney Mann brewery distribution depot shed and a surface car park.

2.0 Geology and Topography

The area within which the test pits were excavated is bounded by the River Wensum to the east, Mountergate to the north, Old Barge Yard to the south and King Street to the west. The underlying geology consists of river terrace gravels overlying upper chalk. The river terrace gravels drop away eastwards from chalk bedrock present along King Street. Overlying the gravels and sands are colluviums and riverine deposits interleaved with archaeological deposits dating from at least the late medieval period.

3.0 Archaeological and Historical Background

The site is located within the historic core of Norwich. The earliest evidence of human activity in the area dates to the Palaeolithic period. An assemblage of Achulian-Clactonian hand axes and mammoth remains (Site 473) was retrieved during work in the 1920s at Carrow Works, located to the south of Carrow Bridge. Recent work during the development of Riverside (Wiltshire and Emery 2000) and at Carrow Road

football ground (Adams 2003) has revealed lithic and environmental evidence from the Mesolithic and Neolithic periods. and a polished Neolithic flint axe was found on King Street in 1948 (Site 254). Within Norwich little Bronze Age activity has been recorded, though a possible Bronze age building and Neolithic-to-Bronze Age palaeosol were uncovered during excavations at Palace Street in 2000 (Emery and Ashwin 2001). The inference is that activity from this period favoured higher ground, removed from the immediate river valley margins. A bronze spearhead (Class II, Site 503) was retrieved in 1922 from the dredging of the River Wensum below Carrow Bridge.

The evidence of Roman activity within Norwich is sparse and usually represented by the retrieval of small quantities of residual finds. Recent evaluation work at Old Barge Yard and St Anne's Wharf (Percival and Shelley 2003) recovered a small quantity of large, unabraded sherds of Roman date. This limited evidence might indicate Roman activity, perhaps along higher ground to the west.

The earliest evidence of occupation on the land between King Street and the River Wensum dates to the Late Saxon period.

Archaeological evaluation at Cannon Wharf (Shelley 1997), 400m to the south of this site, has indicated that by the 12th century concerted revetting and consolidation of the river edge was occurring. Within the area of the Distribution Depot, a trial trench located to the east also revealed Late Saxon to early Norman wooden revetting, consisting of oak piles with inter-woven willow hurdling (Brennan and Hutcheson 1998).

A Grade I listed merchant's building, Dragon Hall (Site 449), lies on the King Street frontage. Extensive archaeological excavations of this site were undertaken in 1987-88 and also in 1997-98 on behalf of Norfolk and Norwich Archaeological Trust. A summary of this work is shortly to be published as '*Dragon Hall, Norwich: Excavation and survey of the late medieval merchant's trading complex*' (Shelley in prep a). The greater part of the building visible today dates from the early 15th century.

The Augustinian friars founded a religious house on land to the north of Dragon Hall following a license granted by King Edward 1 in 1293. The size of their land holdings expanded, so that by 1347 the friars closed a public street running through their site. The street is believed to have been re-located as Mountergate Street, which now runs to the north of the development site. In 1360 the parish church of St Michael's Conesford was acquired and then demolished by the friars to allow the construction of a cloister and conventual church. In 1368 a precinct wall enclosing the friary complex was constructed and a license to close a second public road was granted.

The remains of this friary were observed during the construction of the former brewery Distribution Depot in the late 1960s, and again during archaeological excavation work within the friary precinct during 1999 (Shelley in prep b). This indicated that the friary was established on a deep raft of made ground, and despite construction of the Distribution Depot, elements of the cloister had survived to the north of the depot. Three human burials were also recorded. The excavation demonstrated that extensive elements of the friary have survived. Evaluation work has also revealed evidence of extensive land reclamation by the Austin friars (Percival and Shelley 2003)

Following dissolution of the friary in 1538 the site passed into private ownership, eventually becoming the possession of Lord Henry Howard, the Duke of Norfolk. In

1661 Henry Howard landscaped the area into extensive formal gardens, which survived until the early 19th century. Howard House, a Grade II listed building at the corner of Mountergate and King Street, was constructed in the mid 17th century. It appears that the building was built over earlier medieval foundations, possibly the gatehouse to the friary.

By 1885 the principle buildings within the former friary block consisted of a synagogue, a malt-house, Howard House, Morgans Brewery, St Anne's Works and a row of terraced houses. Buildings within the block were demolished in 1969 and replaced by two warehouses constructed by brewing company Watney Mann (East Anglia) Ltd. The company used these buildings as a Distribution Depot, utilising Howard House as an office. The site was abandoned in the mid 1990s. An RMC concrete batching works located to the rear of Dragon Hall was demolished in 2002.

4.0 Methodology

Planning for redevelopment work at St Anne's Wharf required the excavation of 18 small-scale test pits. These were required either to examine the sub-surface integrity of structures, to provide access for services or to remove invasive Japanese Knotweed plants. Test pits were excavated by machine or hand as appropriate by contractors working for Wilson Bowden Developments Ltd to a specification set out in a letter to Ian Hooke of Wilson Bowden Developments Ltd from Norfolk Archaeological Unit dated 29/1/03.

The objective of the watching brief was to record archaeological deposits, features or artefacts revealed during the excavation of the test pits. This was achieved by having an archaeologist monitoring the test pits at appropriate points.

For machine excavated test pits a mini-digger or 15 ton 360⁰ hydraulic excavator was used as appropriate. The test pits were reinstated with risings from the test pit or imported aggregate.

Test Pits 2 and 3 were hand excavated within the basement of Howard House and required artificial light for observation.

Trench locations, plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales and colour photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits.

Three separate Historic and Environment Record (HER) numbers were necessary to cover the area of the watching brief. These were:

- 374N Distribution Depot, including Howard House
- 449N Dragon Hall
- 37411N Site of the former RMC concrete batching plant

Hand-collected finds were retained for inspection, other than those which were obviously modern. Due to the lack of suitable deposits, no environmental samples were taken. Access to the site was good and the weather remained generally dry and bright during the course of the watching brief.

5.0 Results

Locations of test pits indicated on Fig. 2.

Distribution Depot including Howard House (Site 374N)

Test Pit 1

This was located to the north of the Distribution Depot, inside the curtilage wall beside Mountergate Street. It measured 2.6m in length, 1.0m in width and attained a depth of 0.90m.

The test pit revealed a brick wall [802] measuring 0.45m in depth and aligned approximately east-to-west. Built off a flint cobble footing [803] which contained occasional brick flecks. The footing measured 0.45m in depth. Below this footing a mid brown soil [804] was observed. Containing the footing was a construction cut [805] that cut through a dark brown humic soil [801]. This soil contained occasional flecks of mortar and brick, and is believed to be a garden soil. A single fragment of painted glass (SF14) was retrieved from this deposit.

Test Pit 2

This was located within the basement of Howard House and was hand excavated. It measured c. 2.0 m in length by 0.90m in width and had a maximum 0.40m depth.

The earliest deposit revealed by this test pit was a mid yellow sand [807]. This sand, believed to be natural, contained occasional small rounded stones or gravels. Cutting this sand was a construction cut [836]. This contained a wall [806] which formed part of the Howard House cellar (east wall). This was constructed of thin red bricks measuring 0.045m in depth bonded with a white lime mortar. The other dimensions of the bricks were obscured by mortar.

Test Pit 3

This was located within the basement of Howard House and was hand excavated. It measured c. 1.20m in length and was dug to a maximum 0.40m depth. The test pit revealed deposits seemingly pre-dating the construction of Howard House in the mid 17th century.

The earliest deposit revealed was a surface [812] of crushed and compacted chalk. This measured 0.03m in depth, and was present at the base of the test pit. This was overlain by a compacted sand clay [811] that measured 0.12m in depth. Overlying this was a thin, trampled surface [810] that measured 0.03m in depth, overlain by a compacted sand clay [809] measuring 0.14m in depth. This deposit also had a trampled, compacted surface. Cutting this was a construction cut [836] containing the brick footing [808] of the Howard House cellar (south wall). This was constructed of thin red bricks measuring 0.045m in depth, bonded with a white, chalk-flecked lime mortar. The full dimensions of the bricks were obscured by mortar.

Test Pit 4

Located to the south of Howard House and adjacent to a modern retaining wall. It was machine excavated. This measured c. 0.80m by 0.80m in plan and was dug to a depth of 1.37m. The earliest deposit revealed was a mid brown sand-rich soil [816] overlain by a mid brown soil [815] containing occasional brick fragments and measuring 0.50m in depth. Cutting this soil was a footing [814] of brick, bonded with mortar onto which a modern retaining wall [813] constructed of engineering brick was built.

Test Pit 5

Located along the north wall of the Distribution Depot and machine excavated. This measured c. 2.90m in length by 0.90m in width and attained a maximum depth of 1.70m. This test pit was dug within the construction cut for the Distribution Depot building. A fill of modern concrete rubble [817] was the only deposit recorded.

Test Pit 6

This was located against the north-east wall of the Distribution Depot, adjacent to a pile, and excavated by machine. This measured 1m by 1m, and attained a depth of 1.70m. The test pit revealed a tip of shingle [820] with the base of the brick Distribution Depot wall [818] and its footing [819] overlying it.

Test Pit 7

This was located on the north-east wall of the Distribution Depot. It was machine excavated, and measured 1.90m in length, 1.0m in width and 1.70m deep. The test pit revealed a tip of builders shingle [822] overlaid by a dark soil [823] cut by a modern pillar [821] set on top of a concrete pile cap.

Test Pit 8

This was located on the north-eastern side of the Distribution Depot wall and was machine excavated. It measured 1.80m in length by 1.20m in width, and was dug to a depth of 1.10m. The test pit revealed a depth of modern rubble fill [824] overlying an electrical services cable. No other deposits were present.

Test Pit 13

This was located against the south wall of the Distribution Depot and excavated by machine. It measured c. 1.20m in length and 1m in width, and attained a depth of 1.0m. The footings of the Distribution Depot, overlaid by modern rubble fill [875], were observed.

Test Pit 14

This was located on the River Wensum frontage. The test pit was dug to remove invasive Japanese Knotweed, and was machine excavated. The test pit measured 14.40m in length with a maximum width of 8.40m at its northern extent. The depth varied between a minimum of 1.40m to a maximum of 2.20m. Modern intrusive features included ground anchors for sheet piles, a cast iron pipe and a storm drain.

The earliest deposit observed was a ubiquitous dark brown waterlogged soil [830]. A single sherd of 19th-century stoneware was recovered from this deposit. Inclusions of brick, tile and mortar were also present within this material. Overlying this soil to the west of the trench was a layer of crushed chalk, mortar and brick [829] measuring 0.50m in depth. This is interpreted as a Victorian or post-Victorian make-up deposit.

This deposit had a banded appearance in section, and was cut through by a north-to-south aligned wall [826] previously observed and recorded in Test Pit 12. Material machined out immediately to the west of wall [826] appeared saturated with hydrocarbon contamination.

To the north of the trench the terminus of a flint and brick wall [828] was recorded. The end of the wall was neatly finished with roughly faced flint and occasional red bricks measuring 0.05m in depth. Only the end or terminal face of this wall was observed within the trench, which measured 0.80m in width and 0.95m in depth. It would appear that this wall was aligned approximately east-to-west.

Test Pits 15 to 18

These test pits were of similar size (approximately 2m in length by 1m in width), were machine excavated, and were located along the western wall of the Distribution Depot. They were all positioned within modern material associated with the construction of the Distribution Depot.

Test Pit 15

This was located on the south-western corner of the Distribution Depot and contained modern sand and rubble [832] resulting from previous construction work associated with the Distribution Depot.

Test Pit 16

Located against the western wall of the Distribution Depot. It contained a modern fill [833] of sand indistinguishable to that observed in Test Pit 15.

Test Pit 17

Located against the western wall of the Distribution Depot. Machine excavated and containing a single fill of modern sand [834].

Test Pit 18

Located beside the western wall of the Distribution Depot. Machine excavated and cut into a previous archaeological evaluation trench. excavated in 1999. Otherwise it contained a single fill [835] of modern sand.

Dragon Hall (Site 449N)

Test Pit 9

Located against the eastern elevation of the south wing of Dragon Hall. The test pit measured c. 1.75m in length by 0.90m in width, and was hand excavated. The purpose of this test pit was to reveal the depth and nature of the foundation of the eastern elevation wall. The excavation of a small slot c. 0.50m in length and 0.35m in width to the base of the foundation within the area of the test pit satisfactorily achieved this requirement.

The earliest deposit revealed by the test pit was a mid yellow sand [12665] that contained occasional small rounded stones. This deposit is interpreted as representing natural sand. This sand was overlain by a light-to-mid brown soil [12664] measuring 0.20m in depth and containing frequent small lenses of sand. A thin layer of charcoal measuring 0.02m in depth formed the upper horizon of this deposit. Overlying this was a mid brown soil [12668] with inclusions of charcoal flecks, occasional small clay lenses and frequent small lenses of burnt soil. Occasional shell fragments were also present. This soft, friable soil measured a

maximum of 0.42m in depth. A fragment of iron smelting debris (SF15) was retrieved from this deposit.

Overlying this was a mottled orange-grey and dark red-brown deposit composed of burnt soils and sands. Frequent small ash lenses were also present. This deposit [12667] appeared to represent a redeposited burnt or heated soil mixed with other burning debris. Measuring 0.14m in depth, in section it was observed as a horizontal layer with sharply defined upper and lower interfaces. A single sherd of pottery dating from between the 11th to 14th centuries was retrieved from this deposit.

This deposit was overlain by a floor surface [12666] of compacted, crushed chalk mixed with a smaller proportion of sand and inclusions of occasional small stones. This measured 0.04m in depth. A single sherd of pottery dating from between the 11th to 14th centuries was retrieved from this deposit.

Cutting this surface was an almost vertically-sided construction cut [12669] which contained the footing of the eastern elevation wall [12662]. The footing [12663] was constructed from large (to 0.25m), roughly knapped flint cobbles. Bonding these flints was an off-white to cream-coloured sand and lime mortar which contained frequent small chalk flecks. The footing measured a total of 0.95m in depth, with the lower 0.50m of the footing being only loosely bonded by mortar. The brick and flint wall [12662] of the eastern elevation was built off this footing.

Both the chalk surface [12666] and footing [12663] were overlaid by a dark grey-brown gritty soil [12673] measuring 0.06m in depth. A tip of crushed mortar [12672] with occasional fragments of brick measuring 0.08m in depth overlaid this soil. A tip of dark grey gritty soil [12671] overlying this was sealed by modern concrete paving slabs [12670].

Test Pit 10

This was located against the eastern elevation of St Ann's Cottage. It was hand excavated, and was c.1.90m in length, 0.90m in width and was 1.20m deep.

The earliest deposit observed was a layer of dark brown soil [12677] which present at the base of the test pit. This possible garden soil contained occasional chalk and mortar flecks. A depth of 0.30m for this deposit was recorded within the test pit. Overlying this was a 0.08m depth of orange-brown iron slag. This layer was overlain by a tip of crushed and compacted brick rubble [12675] measuring 0.20m in depth, overlain by gritty, rubble-filled soil [12674] measuring 0.65m in depth. This soil overlaid the modern concrete under-pinning [12678] of the east wall [12679] of the cottage.

Test Pit 11

This trench was located east of the toilet block on the north wing of Dragon Hall and within the garden of Dragon Hall. It was hand excavated and measured c.1.35m in length, 0.85m in width and attained a maximum depth of 0.50m.

The earliest recorded deposit was a modern surface [12685] of small rounded stones set in a grey-brown mortar. Overlying this was a layer of crushed chalk, mortar, brick and tile rubble [12684] measuring 0.16m in depth, overlain by a layer of cinders [12683] measuring 0.14m in depth. The cinders were overlaid by a layer of iron slag [12682] measuring 0.08m in depth, sealed by a grass turf [12681]. The footing of the toilet block wall [12686] was present in the west of the test pit and cut all previous deposits except for the grass turf.

St Anne's Wharf (Site 37411N)

Test Pit 12

This test pit was located on the River Wensum frontage. It was machine excavated and measured c. 2.5m in length, 2.0m in width and attained a depth of 1.50m.

The only feature of note was a flint and mortar wall [185] aligned approximately north-to-south and bonded with a mid yellow-brown mortar. This measured 0.80m in depth, and was observed in Test Pit 14 as wall [826]. A modern concrete block wall had been built off this wall and this formed the retaining wall of the present riverbank, with sheet piling lying immediately on the river side of the wall. A dark waterlogged soil [186] overlaid this wall.

6.0 The Finds

Ceramic Building Material

A single fragment of flat roof tile (0.0072kg, [12673]) and a piece of blue and white glazed wall tile were retrieved from 449N (SF1441, 0.007kg [12677]). The latter is discussed in the small finds section.

Clay tobacco pipe

Site 374N produced two pieces of clay tobacco pipe (0.0014kg). These consisted of one stem fragment [815] and a late 18th- to early 19th-century bowl [830].

Small finds

Two small finds numbers were allocated to recovered artefacts. These consisted of a fragment of painted medieval window glass (Site 374, SF14, [801]), grozed along two edges, and a fragment of blue and white tin glazed wall tile from site 449N (SF1441, [12677]) of 17th- to 18th-century date.

Metalworking debris

A single diagnostic piece of furnace slag (0.305kg, [12668]) associated with the smelting process was recovered from Site 449N. The fragment would have originated in the hottest part of the furnace around the bellows aperture. The piece has an outer surface of vitrified clay lining with a blowing hole (the impression left by the bellows into the furnace) and a glassy, vesicular inner face.

Shell

A single whelk shell (0.006kg) was recovered from Site 449N deposit [12668].

7.0 Conclusions

Test Pits 1, 4 to 8 and 13 to 18 demonstrated negligible intrusion into archaeological deposits, generally recording fills associated with construction of the Distribution Depot in the late 1960s.

Dark soils recorded in Test Pits 1 and 14 appear to be post-medieval garden soils associated with Howard House. Similar deposits have been recorded in previous archaeological works. These soils are not necessarily *in-situ*, quite feasibly being re-deposited or relocated as a result of later activity, for example the construction of the Distribution Depot.

A wall terminus [828] recorded in Test Pit 14 might relate to the gardens laid out around Howard House. A map of Norwich by Hochstetter dated 1789 shows in detail the layout of the formal gardens. In the area of Test Pit 14, several east-to-west aligned walls from this garden seem to terminate near the river frontage. It is a realistic supposition that wall [828] is one of these.

A wall revealed in Test Pit 12 and aligned with the modern river revetments appeared to be post-medieval or later in date and was possibly associated with warehouses built along the river frontage during this period.

Test Pits 9, 10 and 11, those located around Dragon Hall, and Test Pits 2 and 3 within the cellar of Howard House recorded significant archaeological deposits, as well as recording the presence of sand-gravel natural.

Test Pit 9, in particular, revealed a sequence of archaeological deposits of relevance to the historical record of Dragon Hall. This indicated that Late Saxon to early medieval deposits were present, sealed below a chalk surface [12666] of probable 15th-century date (Andy Shelley pers. comm). Test Pit 3 indicated archaeological deposits consisting of trampled surfaces that appear to pre-date the 17th-century construction of the building.

No deposits or features categorically associated with the friary were observed although a fragment of stained glass retrieved from Test Pit 1 is likely to have originated from the friary. It remains possible that compacted deposits recorded in Test Pit 3 might be associated with the Austin Friary.

In summary, elements of the formal post-medieval gardens associated with Howard House appear to survive within the development area, as evidenced by dark garden soils and the terminus of a substantial flint and brick wall in Test Pit 14. Test Pit 3 indicates that potential friary deposits might survive within the footprint of Howard House. Test Pit 9 recorded a sequence of significant Late Saxon to early medieval deposits relating to Dragon Hall's development.

Acknowledgements

The watching brief was undertaken by the author. Finds were processed and reported on by Lucy Talbot. Richenda Goffin examined the pottery and tabulated the results. The report was illustrated and formatted by Maggie Footitt. Andy Shelley edited the report. Thanks are due to Ian Dolby of Wilson Bowden Developments Ltd for assistance during the project.

Bibliography

- Adams, D., 2003 *Report on an Archaeological Excavation and Building Survey at Norwich City Football Club, Carrow Road, Norwich, Norfolk*, Norfolk Archaeological Unit report 791
- Brennand, M. and Hutcheson, R.,J., 1998 *Results of an Archaeological Evaluation at Norwich Breweries Distribution Depot, 99-107 King Street Norwich, Norfolk* Archaeological Unit report 328
- Emery, P. A. and Ashwin, T. A., 2001 'Prehistoric Occupation Evidence at Busseys Garage, Palace Street Norwich', *Norfolk Archaeol.* Vol. XLVIII, part IV, 670-675
- Percival, J. and Shelley. A., 2003 *Report on an Archaeological Evaluation at Old Barge Yard and St. Anne's Wharf, Norwich, Norfolk* Archaeological Unit report 780
- Moss, N., 2003 *An Archaeological Watching Brief at St Anne's Wharf Mountergate Norwich, Norfolk* Archaeological Unit report 828
- Shelley, A., 1997 *An Evaluation at Cannon Wharf, King Street, Norwich, Norfolk* Archaeological Unit report 296
- Shelley, A., in prep a *Dragon Hall, Norwich: Excavation and survey of a late medieval merchant's trading complex*, E. Anglian Archaeol.
- Shelley, A., in prep b *Excavations at the Austin Friary, Norwich: Assessment Report and Updated Project Design*, Norfolk Archaeological Unit report
- Wiltshire, P.E.J. and Emery, P.A., 2000 *Report on an Archaeological Watching Brief at Riverside, Norwich, Norfolk* Archaeological Unit report 354

Appendix 1: Context Summary

Site Distribution Depot, Norwich		County No. 374N	
Context No.	Category	Description/interpretation	Test pit
800	D	Modern overburden	T P 1
801	D	Dark modern soil	T P 1
802	M	Wall	T P 1
803	M	Footing for [802]	T P 1
804	D	Soil	T P 1
805	C	Construction cut for [802]	T P 1
806	M	Wall, 17th-century ?	T P 2
807	D	Sand natural? Below [806]	T P 2
808	M	Wall, 17th-century ?	T P 3
809	D	Soil	T P 3
810	D	Trample layer	T P 3
811	D	Make-up	T P 3
812	D	Chalk surface	T P 3
813	M	Modern wall	T P 4
814	M	Footing for [813]	T P 4
815	D	Modern rubble filled soil	T P 4
816	D	Brown sand/soil mix	T P 4
817	D	Concrete rubble fill	T P 5
818	M	Modern wall	T P 6
819	M	Footing of [818]	T P 6
820	D	Shingle	T P 6
821	M	Modern pillar	T P 7
822	D	Shingle	T P 7
823	D	Dark soil	T P 7
824	D	Modern rubble/concrete fill	T P 8
825	D	Modern fill	T P 13
826	M	Flint and mortar wall	T P 14
827	C	Construction cut for [826]	T P 14
828	M	Flint wall	T P 14
829	D	Victorian make-up	T P 14
830	D	Soil below [829]	T P 14
831	C	Construction cut wall [828]	T P 14
832	D	Fill of test pit	T P 15

833	D	Fill of test pit	T P 16
834	D	Fill of test pit	T P 17
835	D	Fill of test pit	T P 18
836	C	Construction cut for walls [806] [808]	T P 2/3

Site Dragon Hall, Norwich		County No. 449N	
Context No.	Category	Description/interpretation	Test pit
12662	M	East wall of south wing of Dragon Hall	T P 9
12663	M	Footing of [12662]	T P 9
12664	D	Light to mid brown soil below [12664] soil above	T P 9
12665	D	Sand natural?	T P 9
12666	D	Compacted chalk surface	T P 9
12667	D	Mottled ash rich soil below [12666]	T P 9
12668	D	Soft soil below 12667	T P 9
12669	C	Construction cut for wall [12662]	T P 9
12670	D	Concrete slab	T P 9
12671	D	Dark gritty soil	T P 9
12672	D	Crushed mortar tip	T P 9
12673	D	Dark brown soil	T P 9
12674	D	Rubble	T P 10
12675	D	Crushed brick tip	T P 10
12676	D	Iron slag	T P 10
12677	D	Dark brown garden soil	T P 10
12678	D	Concrete under-pinning	T P 10
12679	M	Footing of east wall of St Anne's cottage	T P 10
12680	C	Construction cut of [12679]	T P 10
12681	D	Turf	T P 11
12682	D	Iron slag	T P 11
12683	D	Cinders	T P 11
12684	D	Chalk and mortar tip	T P 11
12685	D	Compacted surface	T P 11
12686	M	Modern wall	T P 11
12687	C	Construction cut for wall [12687]	T P 11

Site St Anne's Wharf, Norwich			County No. 37411N
Context No.	Category	Description/interpretation	Test pit
184	M	Flint wall	T P 12
185	C	Construction cut of [184]	T P 12
186	D	Soil infill	T P 12

Appendix 2: Pottery

Site No	Context	Period	Fabric	Form	Qty	ENV	Wt (g)	Date	Notes
374N	829	PM	CHINA	BODY	1	1	12	18th-19th c, probably 19th c	Blue-grey moulded fragment
374N	830	PM	ENGS	BODY	1	1	13	17th-19th C, probably 19th c	Body fragment from cylindrical bottle
449N	12668	M	LMU	BODY	1	1	1	11th-14th c	Sandy fabric, bit EMWish
449N	12673	M	LMU	BODY	1	1	5	11th-14th c	Sandy fabric, bit EMWish

Appendix 3: Finds by context

Site No.	Context	Material	Quantity	Weight (kg)
374N	801	GLASS, SF14	1	-
374N	815	CPIPE	1	3
374N	829	PPOT	1	11
374N	830	PPOT	1	13
374N	830	CPIPE	1	11
449N	12668	MPOT	1	2
449N	12668	MWD	1	305
449N	12668	ABONE	-	2
449N	12668	SHELL	-	6
449N	12673	MPOT	1	5
449N	12673	PCBM	1	72
449N	12677	PCBM, SF1441	1	7

Key:

MPOT	Medieval pottery (Late Saxon to medieval)
PPOT	Post-medieval pottery
PCBM	Post-medieval ceramic building material
MORT	Mortar
CPIPE	Ceramic tobacco pipe
MWD	Metal working debris
ABONE	Animal bone
SHELL	

Appendix 4: Small Finds**Site 374N**

Small Find	Context	Quantity	Material	Object Name	Description	Date
14	801	1	Glass	Window	Painted fragment	MED

Site 449N

Small Find	Context	Quantity	Material	Object Name	Description	Date
1441	12677	1	Ceramic	Wall tile	Glazed fragment	17th to 18th century

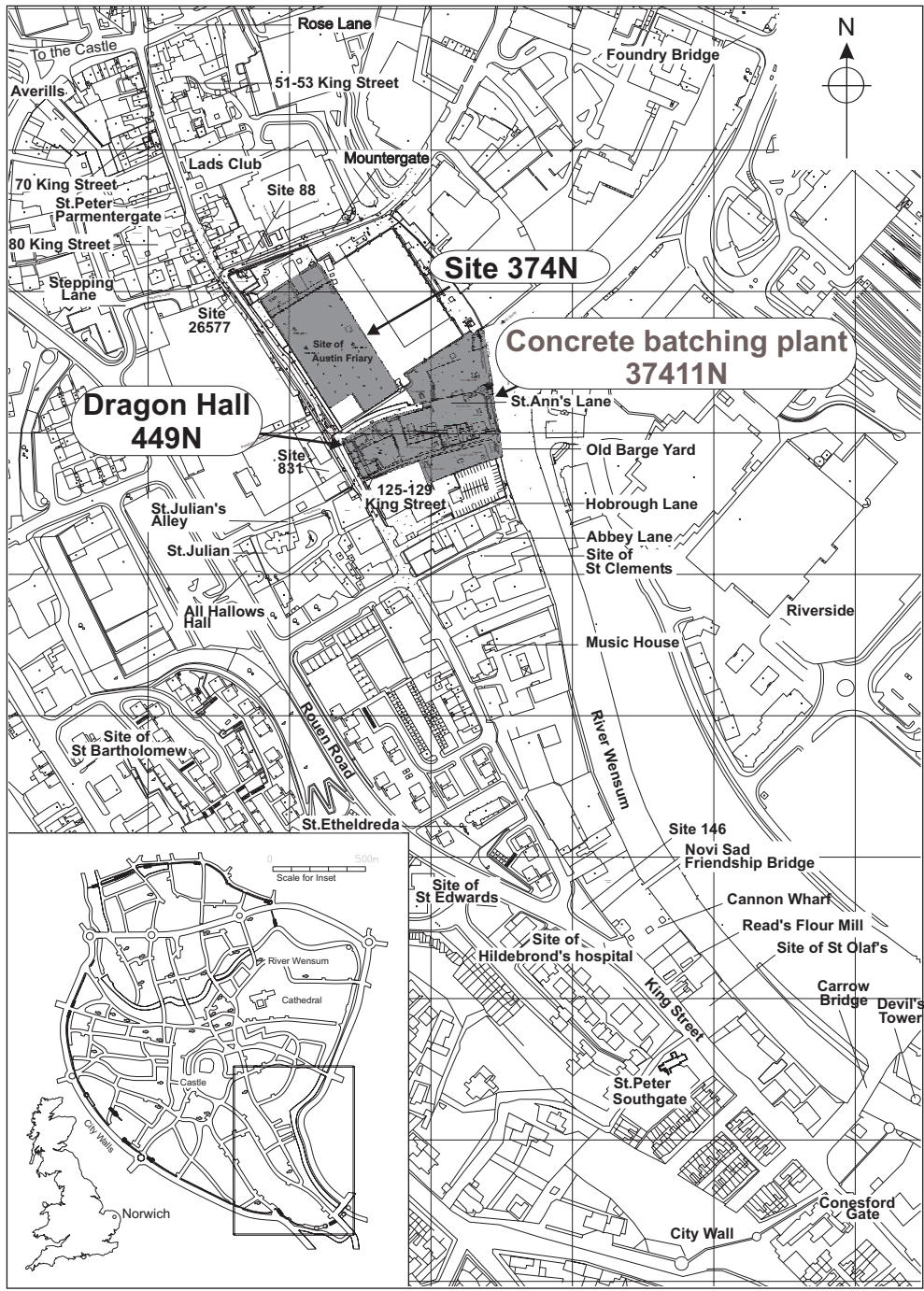


Figure 1. Site Location. Scale 1:5000

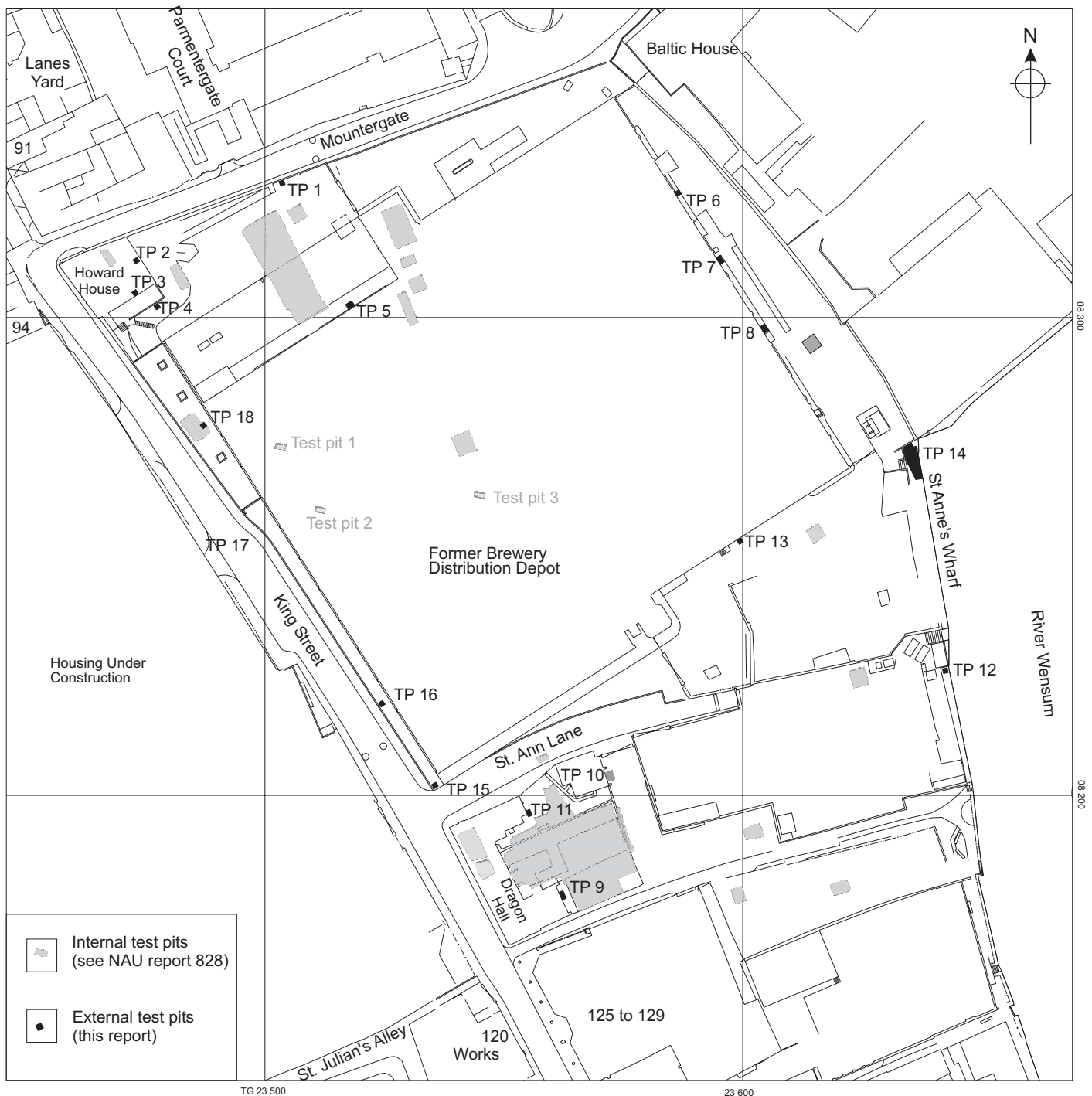


Figure 2. Trench Locations, also showing previous archaeological interventions, Scale 1:1250