

NORFOLK ARCHAEOLOGICAL UNIT

Report No. 724

Report on an Archaeological Evaluation
at 6-12 St Andrew's Street, Norwich

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Location: 6-12 St Andrew's Street, Norwich, Norfolk
Grid Ref: TG 2298 0873
SMR No: 199N
Date of work: 24th June to 12th July 2002

Summary

Two trenches measuring c. 3m by 4m were excavated on a plot of land at 6-12 St Andrew's Street. The trench closest to the street frontage contained a well-preserved 16th-century undercroft-like cellar and no other significant features or finds. The second trench yielded one heavily truncated 11th to 12th-century pit. Quarrying and possible terracing in the 13th to 14th century largely destroyed any earlier remains. A mass of 16th-century and later post-medieval rubbish pits were excavated. It was apparent that concrete foundations for a 'temporary' bank in use in the 1980s had caused damage to the site's archaeological remains.

1.0 Introduction

Two trenches were excavated on a vacant and previously overgrown plot of land at 6-12 St Andrew's Street, Norwich (Fig. 1). The site had been unused for a number of years following the demolition of a 'temporary' bank building. Prior to the construction of this building the site was occupied by a row of post-medieval half-timbered buildings. The archaeological investigations were undertaken on behalf of Anglia Secure Homes Ltd prior to their redevelopment of the site as offices and flats.

This archaeological evaluation was undertaken in accordance with a Brief issued by Norfolk Landscape Archaeology (NLA Ref: 24/04/02/ARJH), supplemented by a Method Statement prepared by Norfolk Archaeological Unit (NAU Ref: MS/Eval/AS/341/a).

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 Archaeological and Historical Background

St Andrew's Street lies at the heart of the medieval city of Norwich, only c. 200m north of the Norman market place and c. 250m north-west of the castle. The street was also alternatively known as Wimere or Wymer Street in the late medieval and early post-medieval periods. 'Wimard' is a personal name of Norman origin (Sandred and Lindström 1989, 134). It is likely, however, that the present St Andrew's Street area was occupied from the late 9th or 10th century and that the street itself formed a major east-to-west route-way through the southern Late Saxon/Anglo-Scandinavian borough (Ayers 1994, 31-35, fig. 18). There is

considerable excavated evidence that the Bedford Street/Lobster Lane/Pottergate area was a centre for ceramic production throughout the Late Saxon and into the Norman periods. At least two pottery kilns are known to have existed within c. 100m of the site (Carter *et al.* 1974, 66; Atkin and Sutermiester 1978, 20; Atkin *et al.* 1983). Production of Thetford-type ware was centred on Bedford Street, spreading eastwards into Lobster lane following the Norman conquest (Atkin *et al.* 1983, 61).

The Norman period, amongst many other changes, saw the establishment of the castle and the development of the present market place. These changes are likely to have intensified occupation on the site. There is no reason to suspect that the area did not continue to be heavily occupied into the post-medieval period. Pottery and other finds from Exchange Street and St John Maddermarket, as well as examinations of the buildings in St John Maddermarket and St Andrew's Street support this conclusion (information from Norfolk Sites and Monuments Record).

To the east of the site lay the Church of St Crouche or Holy Cross. It is known to have existed by the 12th century and went out of use in 1551. It had been demolished by the 18th century. School Lane, off Bedford Street (previously known as Cockey Lane or Crouch Lane, Sandred and Lindström 1989, 140) at one time extended northwards onto St Andrew's Street. The northern part of this lane marked the eastern extent of St Crouche's churchyard (information from Norfolk Sites and Monuments Record). It is unclear how far west the curtilage of this church extended. The northern end of School Lane was probably blocked off after the creation of Exchange Street, or Post Office Street as it was formerly known, in the 1830s (information from Norfolk Sites and Monuments Record).

To the north of the site, extending down Duke Street towards the river, lay the Duke of Norfolk's palace complex. The first palace on Duke Street was built in 1561. A bowling alley, probably one of the earliest in England, was constructed between 1602 and 1640. Parts of the palace complex were rebuilt in c. 1672 (Kent 1932). 'In 1711 the Duke abandoned his palace in a fit of pique, sold the outbuildings for conversion to a workhouse and had the main buildings demolished' (Roberts *et al.* 1975, 101). He must however have still retained some landholdings in the area as in 1764 an ornate Roman Catholic Chapel with adjoining priest's house was built on the St Andrew's Street frontage (information from www.the-plunketts.freeseve.co.uk). These buildings were subsequently used in turn as a public library, the main Norwich museum prior to its relocation to the castle, and offices of the city council before the opening of the present city hall in 1938. Both the chapel and associated buildings survived until c. 1966, when St Andrew's Street was considerably widened to the north. By 1973 Duke Street also began to be widened and the concrete multi-storey car park (which at the time of writing is being demolished) began to be constructed. In advance of these developments parts of the palace site were excavated (Roberts *et al.* 1975, 100-101).

The widening of St Andrew's Street in the 1960s was in fact a continuation of a process begun in the 1930s. At this time St Andrew's Street was driven further westwards towards Bank Plain, causing the demolition of a warren of buildings that once stood between Garsett House on St Andrew's Hall Plain and the building presently occupied by Cinema City on St Andrew's Street.

Anthony Hochstetter's map of 1785, the first topographically reliable map of Norwich, shows the site itself as heavily built-up with one small open court or yard immediately east of St John Maddermarket. The Ordnance Survey 1:500 plan of Norwich, published in 1885 (Fig. 2), shows three yards or open areas between St John Maddermarket and Exchange Street. The easternmost of these is that now used as a beer garden by the St Andrew's Tavern. It is also likely that it is this yard that is shown on Hochstetter's map. Evidence from trade directories (see Table 1 below) indicates that the central yard shown on the 1885 plan was known as Grimmer's Yard. The tiny space to the rear of 10 St Andrew's Street was probably never named.

Yards or courts were a common feature of the Norwich cityscape from the late medieval period onwards. From the late 18th to early 20th centuries many yards or courts which started life as genteel houses became occupied by the poorest members of society and were notorious for overcrowded insanitary living conditions (Goreham, 1974). Grimmer's Yard was probably used for domestic occupation up until the end of the 19th century. There is little available evidence as to whether Grimmer's Yard was overcrowded and insanitary or not. It was certainly well away from the more notorious 'slum' areas of Pockthorpe (Barrack Street), Coslany, St Martin's and King Street/Ber Street (Goreham 1974).

It is unclear when the buildings shown on the 1885 plan were built. They were almost certainly the buildings that can be seen in Plates 1 and 2 and appear to have all been built at the same time. They were demolished between 1968 and 1973. The 1968 Kelly's Directory lists numbers 6 to 12 St Andrew's Street but does not record any occupants, perhaps indicating that the buildings were still standing but vacant at this date. Possible Roman, Late Saxon, medieval and post-medieval pottery as well as a post-medieval token were recovered by Norwich Castle Museum staff from the site during building/demolition works in 1973 (information from Norfolk Sites and Monuments Record). Photographs (Plates 1 and 2) show a regular block of jettied half-timbered buildings, the ground floors and possibly the gables being of rendered brick or flint. Their general appearance suggests a late 17th or 18th-century date of construction. Table 1 lists the occupants of numbers 6 to 12 St Andrew's Street during the late 19th and 20th centuries. The Kismet, (which can be clearly seen on Plate 2), was reputedly the first Indian curry restaurant in Norwich.

In the late 1970s a 'temporary' bank and offices were constructed by the Midland Bank (P. W. Edmondson, pers. comm.). The building was a two-storey steel-framed box-like prefabricated structure (Plate 3), which was in effect little more than a series of enhanced portakabins. The building sat on substantial concrete foundations. The construction of these foundations reputedly involved the infilling of more than one extant cellar with concrete. Contemporary Ordnance Survey 1:1250 maps show the Midland Bank building occupying almost all of the site with the exception of its far south-eastern protrusion (Fig. 2). The superstructure of the 'temporary' bank and offices was removed in 1990 but its concrete foundations remain.

Date	Source	6 St. Andrew's Street		Grimmer's Yard		8 St. Andrew's Street		10 St. Andrew's Street		12 St. Andrew's Street	
		Occupant	Activity	Occupant	Activity	Occupant	Activity	Occupant	Activity	Occupant	Activity
1885	Jarrod's Directory	James Benjamin	Jeweller	No entry		George Arthur Wisker	Private Resident	Mrs Mary Wilden	White Horse Public House	Mrs Gibson	Stationer, Cigar Merchant and post-office
1905	Jarrod's Directory	Wells & Son (under Royal patronage)	Hatters, cap makers & specialists in Norwich silk	No entry		William Bird	Private Resident	Mrs Hannah Goodson	White Horse Public House	Mrs Gibson	Stationer, Cigar Merchant and post-office
1922	Jarrod's Directory	F. Fawcett- W. G. Piper- A. G. Bagshaw-	Hairdresser Watchmaker Rag and Metal Merchant	A. G. Bagshaw	Rag and Metal Merchants	Mrs M. E. Townshend	Private Resident	William Lane	St. Andrew's Tea & Coffee Rooms	Henrietta Barcham	Stationer & Confectioner
1935	Kelly's Directory	Walter Piper- Theodore Salkind-	Watchmaker Antique dealer	A. G. & E. Bagshaw	Rag Merchants	No entry		William Lane	Tea & Coffee Rooms	William Cox	Rope, twine & cover & blind manufacturer
1954	Kelly's Directory	I. W. Guymer	Watchmaker	Cozens & Jones	Rag Merchants	Mrs H. Dalkin	Private Resident	Harvey Shaw	Tea & Coffee Rooms	William Cox	Rope, twine & cover & blind manufacturer
1962/63	Kelly's Directory	No entry		Cozens & Jones	Rag Merchants	Mrs H. Dalkin	Private Resident	Kismet Indian Restaurant (see Plate 2)		William Cox	Rope, twine & cover & blind manufacturer
1968	Kelly's Directory	No entry		No entry		No entry		No entry		No entry	

Table 1: Directory entries for 6 to 12 St Andrew's Street 1885-1968, (listed from west to east)

3.0 Methods

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

The Brief required that a 5% sample of the site be excavated. This entailed the excavation of two trenches measuring approximately 3m east-to-west and 4m north-to-south (Fig. 2). At first both trenches were mechanically excavated using a 3-tonne rubber-tracked hydraulic 360° excavator fitted with a toothless bucket under constant archaeological supervision. Trench 1 was initially excavated to a depth of between 0.9m and 1.0m. Trench 2 was mechanically excavated to c. 0.6m to 0.8m deep. Originally it was thought that both trenches would need to be shored as it was expected that the whole area of both trenches would need to be excavated below 1.2m. It soon became apparent that the only the northern half of Trench 1 would need to be shored. After cleaning, recording and some hand excavation, the northern half of trench to was mechanically excavated further to a depth of approximately 2.5m below the modern surface. Steel sheet and hydraulic waling-beam shoring was then installed. The remaining c. 0.5m of material excavated in the northern half of the trench was excavated by hand.

Following initial machine excavation Trench 2 was hand-cleaned and exposed feature began to be hand-excavated. Once the excavation of the deeper features had reached a depth of 1.3m below the modern ground surface all completely excavated features were recorded and all trench edge sections were drawn, photographed and recorded. Following this a somewhat irregular step c. 1.0m wide was mechanically excavated around the top edge of the trench. Approximately 0.5m of material was removed during the creation of this step.

All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using Norfolk Archaeological Unit's *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.

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

Once the site had been cleared of over ten years growth of buddleia and other shrubs conditions for excavation and recording were generally good. No adverse weather conditions were experienced during the project.

Following the completion of the excavations, both trenches were mechanically backfilled with the material that had been removed from them. Where possible this material was summarily compacted with the bucket of the mechanical excavator. The side chamber of the cellar/undercroft was a partial void when it was discovered. Backfill was packed by hand up to the roof of the vault but no compaction was possible. It is likely that the material backfilled into the vault will settle under its own weight leaving the side chamber voided once more.

4.0 Results

Due to the disparate nature of the remains found in both trenches the results from each trench will be considered separately. The phasing sequences for each trench do not match.

4.1 Trench 1

4.1.1 Trench 1 Phase 1

Perhaps surprisingly, the earliest evidence for activity of any sort in Trench 1 was the construction and use of a cellar/undercroft. This feature occupied almost all of the trench (Figs 3-4). It is firmly dated to the early 16th century on architectural grounds (see Appendix 6) and also by a Nuremburg jetton dated to 1500-1600 found in the make-up for the Phase 1A floors of the cellar/undercroft (see below).

The first act of construction was the creation of the main chamber [165]. This was dug down into solid natural chalk. Elsewhere natural chalk was encountered at only c. 0.4m to 0.5m below the modern surface (c. 6.9m OD). The main chamber was dug to a depth of just over 3m. Subsequently the brick, flint and lime mortar southern wall of the cellar [107] was constructed (Figs 3-4), at least up to the level of the springing for the side chamber arch (Fig. 6). All the walls of the cellar and side chamber that were seen rested directly on top of the chalk bedrock, more or less directly on the base of the construction cut. No additional foundations seem to have been deemed necessary. The excavation of the side chamber from the surface downwards probably then began. The side chamber was also dug through solid chalk and was constructed using a 'cut-and-cover' method. It is not clear if the natural chalk in the area south of wall [107] was levelled or terraced to achieve its present flat profile during or before the creation of the cellar/undercroft side chamber.

Following the excavation of the side chamber, a brick barrel vault [141] (Fig. 7) was constructed over the top of the chamber running southwards from wall [107] (Fig. 4). On the eastern and southern (rear) sides of the chamber the barrel vault rested on the chalk itself. Only on the western side was a brick wall built to support the springing for the vault. All of the inside faces of the cellar and side chamber were then rendered with sandy white lime mortar or plaster [224] (Figs 6-8).

The roof of the barrel vault was then backfilled with grey sandy clay loam with frequent chalk flecks [120], [140]. No structural evidence relating to any building above the cellar was seen.

Immediately west of the side chamber entrance the base of a brick and lime mortar spiral staircase [157] was encountered (Figs 4 and 8, Plate 5). Only the lower four steps were visible. A small portion of the upper part of the steps [124] was seen (Fig. 4).

There was some suspicion on architectural grounds that the steps may have been a later insertion into the cellar (see Appendix 6). No archaeological evidence for this was found. The stairs rested directly on top of chalk natural on the base of the main cellar construction cut [165].

At this stage it seems likely that the cellar was not floored and the solid chalk through which the cellar was cut acted as a surface. A small rectangular post-hole [167] measuring 0.07m by 0.11m was seen at the north-west corner of the stairs (Fig. 4). This was mirrored by a similar sized putlock hole seen on the western side of wall [107] (Fig. 6). Together these holes were either part of a temporary scaffold or shutter used during the construction of the stairs or, more likely, the stair initially had a wooden baluster (see Appendix 6).

It is reasonable to assume from cartographic evidence that the front (northern) wall of the cellar/undercroft would have been roughly on the building line presently occupied

by the St Andrew's Tavern (see Appendix 6). Horizontal probing with a hand auger securely located both the eastern and western wall of the cellar/undercroft (Fig. 4).

4.1.2 Trench 1 Phase 1A

Probably less than a decade after the initial construction of the cellar a tiled floor was inserted. The possible wooden baluster was removed and the small rectangular post-hole [167] was filled with dark ashy material with a sandy-silt content [166]. A levelling or make-up layer of identical ashy material [156] was spread to a depth of 0.05m across the chalk base of the cellar/undercroft. It was from this material that a jetton (SF6) was recovered. On top of this a yellow sand blinding or bedding layer c. 0.03m thick was laid [155]. Tiles would have been laid directly on top of this sand. No tiles were found *in situ* and no tile impressions were seen in the sand. Two types of floor tile were found in the fills of the cellar (see below). The larger of the two types had a slightly coarse orange-red fabric and measured 0.16m by 0.16m. It was probably these tiles that floored the cellar/undercroft. The second type of tiles seen had a hard, fine dark red fabric and measured 0.12m by 0.12m. These had clear or green lead glaze on their upper surface. They probably floored part of the building above the cellar/undercroft and represent the only hard evidence for its existence.

4.1.3 Trench 1 Phase 1B

Again, probably after only a matter of decades, the tiled floor in the base of the cellar/undercroft was either partially or wholly removed. A sub-oval well [195], 1.1m to 1.2m in diameter, was dug towards the western side of the cellar/undercroft side chamber, occupying most of the space within the side chamber (Fig. 4). The well was dug to a depth of 3.6m below the base of the cellar/undercroft (0.6m OD). The level of the water-table c. 12m south (up-slope) of well [195] is known to be approximately 0.2m OD at present (Harrison Environmental Consulting 2002). It is by no means unheard of for medieval or post-medieval cellars or undercrofts to contain wells (Robert Smith, pers. comm.).

4.1.4 Trench 1 Phase 2

Some time during the second half of the 16th century the building above the cellar/undercroft was demolished and the cellar, well and side chamber were all rapidly infilled. The backfill largely took the form of classic flint rubble wall or brick and flint wall demolition debris, crushed sandy yellow lime mortar with varying amounts of flint chippings and small brick and tile rubble [100], [103], [106], [128 and [170]. The nature of these deposits firstly indicates that at least the ground floor of the building above was of flint and brick. Secondly they indicate that this building was carefully and deliberately demolished with as much building material as possible being salvaged.

Similar care was shown during the infilling of the cellar itself. The crushed mortar deposits were interleaved with chalky sandy clay containing varying amounts of crushed mortar [102], [105] and [104]. These layers were clearly an attempt to compact and stabilise the loose friable crushed mortar. The uppermost fill of the cellar/undercroft [129] was entirely composed of ash clinker and cinders and was up to 0.25m deep.

4.1.5 Trench 1 Phase 3

Plates 1 and 2 graphically attest that there was at least one other phase of post-medieval buildings on the site. Almost no trace of the initial construction or use of these buildings survived archaeologically. A series of powdery deposits of crushed redeposited chalk, [119], [132], [133] and [134], lay in a small hollow in the chalk in the south-west corner of the trench, along with a 0.2m thick band of redeposited natural chalky clay deposits.

4.1.6 Trench 1 Phase 4

The next discernible phase of activity in Trench 1 was almost certainly late Victorian or Edwardian in date. A substantial and tenacious granite set cobbled surface [116] was seen covering most of the eastern half of the trench. These granite blocks were set in up to 0.2m of concrete [113] (Fig. 5). A ceramic drainage pipe [114] was set into the western side of this concrete bedding.

The granite set surface must have formed the entrance into Grimmer's Yard (Plates 2-3). It is perhaps not stretching the interpretation of this feature too far to suggest that it was constructed when the yard moved from purely domestic to what could be considered light industrial use as a scrap metal/rag-and-bone yard between 1905 and 1922.

4.1.7 Trench 1 Phase 4A

The granite set surface was overlain by a layer of crushed brick rubble [117] c. 0.2m thick. This formed the bedding for an asphalt surface [118] (Fig. 5). This surface is likely to have formed the post-World War II entrance into Grimmer's Yard.

4.1.8 Trench 1 Phase 5

Towards the northern edge of Trench 1 the massive remains of concrete foundations for the late 1970s 'temporary' Midland Bank building (Plate 3) were visible. These consisted of what could be described as two 'mini-piles' between c. 1.5m and 1.8m deep. Their diameter was never properly established, although it was probably no more than 0.2m. The top c. 0.5m of these 'mini-piles' were surrounded by irregular stanchion bases between c. 0.5m and 0.9m square (Fig. 2). These stanchion bases were linked by an east-to-west aligned ground beam 0.4m thick. The width of the ground beam was never established, though it was unlikely to be much more than 0.4m.

A brief examination outside the trenches indicated that there were probably at least two more parallel east-to-west aligned rows of 'mini-piles' and stanchion bases corresponding to the known footprint of the building (Fig. 2). It was not clear if any of these other possible rows of stanchions were linked with either north-to-south or east-to-west aligned ground beams.

4.1.9 Trench 1 Phase 6

Various intrusions and layers of brick and concrete rubble associated with the removal of the late 1970s 'temporary' Midland Bank building were identified. During the period the site lay vacant and overgrown in the 1990s up to 0.2m of litter-rich topsoil developed over most of the site.

4.2 Trench 2

4.2.1 Trench 2 Phase 1

The earliest evidence of activity in this trench dates to the 11th to 12th-centuries. A heavily truncated pit [161] was filled with ginger-coloured sand [160] (Fig. 9). Only a thin, 0.12m wide slice of this pit remained. It had been truncated from the west by the cut for a concrete stanchion [159], and from the east by a later medieval quarry pit [163]. Too little of the pit survived for it to be excavated in a meaningful manner, but three large sherds of 11th to 12th-century pottery were recovered.

4.2.2 Trench 2 Phase 2

During the 13th or 14th centuries three large, roughly square chalk/flint quarry pits were dug (Fig. 9). Between them they occupied over half of the trench.

The largest of these pits [163], which was not fully excavated, measured at least 3.0m by 3.0m, but extended beyond the edges of the trench (Figs 9 and 13). It was hand-excavated to a depth of c. 1.2m below the upper level of the chalk natural (6.0m OD). Auger probing indicated it was at least another 0.5m deep. Despite repeated attempts, the true base of this feature was never convincingly defined by augering as an impenetrable layer of packed gravel or flint was encountered. The pit was filled with brown sandy clay loam with frequent flecks of chalk, [162] and [164], and yielded 13th to 14th-century sherds along with much residual 10th to 12th-century pottery. (see below).

To the south of this feature another much smaller and shallower pit [169] was encountered. It was approximately 1.5m square and 0.45m deep and filled with very similar material to pit [163]. This feature may have had a secondary use as a rubbish pit. Residual Thetford-type Early Medieval ware was found in this pit as well as later pottery and brick/tile.

In the south-west corner of the trench another deep quarry pit [225] was excavated (Figs 9 and 11). This feature measured c. 1.7m north-to-south and 1.4m east-to-west. Augering revealed that the feature had a total depth of 2.8m, the base lying at c. 5.15m OD. The upper 1.2m of the fills was hand-excavated. The topmost c. 0.9m of fills consisted of alternating bands of granular crushed chalk and brown silty clay with frequent chalk flecks. The base of the feature was entirely filled with redeposited chalk [226] indicating that the excavators of the pit needed flint but had no use for the chalk, which could have been used to make lime mortar or in an unaltered form as a flooring material. Lime burning and mortar making was a lengthy and specialised endeavour.

Possibly contemporary with these pits were a series of thin layers of redeposited chalky material seen in the north-west corner of the trench [178], [197], [198], [199], [200]. It is possible that these layers, along with a series of small silty clay/chalk deposits, [188], [191] and [193], encountered just above the natural chalk, were in some way related to a major episode of scarping/terracing/landscaping that may have taken place on all or parts of the site.

4.2.3 Trench 2 Phase 2A

In comparison to Phase 2, in this phase it seems that there was a demand for chalk. In the 15th century quarry pit [225] was partially recut [147], presumably to remove its chalky fills, and filled with orange/brown silty clay [146] (Fig. 11). It would have been much easier to re-excavate soft redeposited chalk rather than undisturbed bedrock. In addition to this the areas available for extraction, and access to these areas, was probably limited.

4.2.4 Trench 2 Phase 3

Probably in the 16th century a poor quality brick and flint rubble building was constructed towards the northern end of the trench. This ragged structure consisted of two main elements, a north-to-south aligned wall [202] and an east-to-west aligned wall [237] (Fig. 10). The foundations for this wall were cut through the top fills of the large medieval quarry pit [163]. They were surprisingly deep with a lower masonry element [234] separated from [202] by a layer of dark grey brown sandy loam [233] in which 15th to 16th-century pottery was found (Fig. 11). This unorthodox method of construction is without parallel.

It is likely that both the north-to-south and east-to-west aligned walls were largely built of reused materials and were dwarf walls on which a timber structure rested. This structure was perhaps an outbuilding or low-status dwelling.

Whatever its function, this building did not last much beyond the end of the 16th century. A robber/demolition cut [232] was seen running along the eastern side of wall [202] (Fig. 13). This feature contained a sherd of Late Medieval Transitional ware.

4.2.5 Trench 2 Phase 4

During the 16th to 18th centuries the area underwent an intensive episode of pit digging. Six intercutting pits, [138], [149], [151], [154], [181] and [183], were recorded across the whole of the trench (Figs 10-12). They varied in size between 0.3m by 1.1m to 1.2m by 1.5m and were between 0.2 and c. 1.2m deep. They were mostly filled with topsoil-like mid or dark grey sandy silt with chalk flecks and a small clay content. All were without doubt domestic rubbish pits and contained much pottery, animal bone and other detritus (see below).

Two of the six pits, [138] and [149], were firmly dated to the mid to late 16th century (c. 1625-1675). Closely datable material was scant or absent from the rest of the pits. It is possible that all of the pits date to this fifty year time span, a period when there were probably no buildings occupying the south-east part of the site in the area of Trench 2

4.2.5 Trench 2 Phase 5

As in Trench 1 only very scant remains were found relating to the post-medieval building that occupied the site until the late 1960s or early 1970s. The most substantial deposit was a make-up layer or surface of chalk [236] found overlying the east-to-west aligned wall [237] (Fig. 10). This chalk deposit was in turn overlain by a 0.1m deep layer of crushed mortar [207]. The only other probable structural deposit was a thin (0.05m) band of sand [178] seen in the western edge of the trench (Fig. 11). This was possibly the bedding for a tiled floor. Aside from this only small, enigmatic lenses of chalky material were seen.

4.2.5 Trench 2 Phase 6

In practice it was difficult to differentiate between the various cuts and layers of brick and concrete rubble that were associated with the construction of the 'temporary' late 1970s Midland Bank buildings and those associated with their dismantling.

As well as a fairly standard concrete stanchion, two concrete blocks that could be described as tie-bases were seen at the southern end of Trench 2 (Fig. 10). The blocks had loops of heavy-gauge steel reinforcing rods set into the top of them. It may be that parts of the foundation system for the bank building were prefabricated and lifted into position using these loops.

On Fig. 11 it may appear that the concrete stanchion construction cut [159] is stratigraphically below the post-medieval pit [183]. This is an illusion resulting from the position of the trench edge and the fact that the base of [159] is undercut.

5.0 The Finds

5.1 The Pottery

by Richenda Goffin with Alice Lyons

5.1.1 Introduction

A total of 358 fragments of pottery were recovered during the evaluation, weighing 10.202kg. The material consisted mainly of post-medieval wares, but there was in addition pottery of Late Saxon and medieval date and a single sherd of Roman material.

5.1.2 Methods

The pottery was recorded on *pro forma* sheets using letter codes based on fabric and form. The ceramics were quantified by the number of sherds present in each context, the estimated number of vessels represented and the weight of each fabric. Other characteristics such as condition and decoration were noted, and an overall date range for the pottery in each context was established. The fabric codes used have been based mainly on those described by Jennings (1981), and also on the fabric codes used by the Suffolk Archaeological Unit (S. Anderson, unpublished fabric list).

5.1.3 Roman (Alice Lyons)

A single small abraded sherd of locally produced Romano-British reduced coarse ware weighing 4g was recovered from the site. It was a residual find within the fill [146] of a 15th-century pit. The sherd possibly dates to the 1st or 2nd century AD. It is interesting to note that possible Roman sherds were also found at 6-12 St. Andrews Street in 1973.

5.1.4 Late Saxon

A total of fifty-eight fragments of Late Saxon pottery weighing 0.58kg was found in Trench 2, making up 6.5% of the overall assemblage by weight (16.2% of the total by sherd count). The pottery consisted entirely of Thetford-type wares, and included one fragment of a Grimston-Thetford ware variant. The forms present were mainly small cooking vessels and jars, most of which were no doubt produced in Norwich itself. One of these vessels had a rim which is likely to be of 11th-century date, and is

similar to those recovered from the nearby excavated kiln site at Lobster Lane (Jennings 1983, 85-86).

All of the pottery of this date was residual and occurred in association with medieval or post-medieval pottery from the fills of rubbish or quarry pits within Trench 2.

5.1.5 Medieval

One hundred and twenty-two fragments of medieval pottery weighing 0.935kg were recovered from the two trenches. The pottery of this date made up 34% of the total assemblage by sherd count, but only 9.2% of the pottery by weight. All the medieval pottery came from Trench 2.

Small quantities of pottery of an early medieval date were recovered as residual elements in later medieval deposits. Early medieval ware and Early medieval Sand and Shell fragments for example were present in the fill [146] of a chalk quarrying pit [225], quarry pit [163] and a rubbish pit [169]. Other 11th to 12th-century fabrics included Yarmouth-type ware and Grimston Unglazed ware, which continues into the 13th century.

In addition to the above, three very abraded fragments of a handled pitcher made in an Early medieval Sandwich ware (11th to 12th century) were present in a truncated rubbish pit.

The bulk of the medieval wares present however were Local medieval unglazed wares, which have a wide date range from the 11th to 14th century. The dating of this fabric can be refined if there are diagnostic forms or rim types present in the assemblage. The fill [146] of the chalk quarry pit [147] contained a fragment of a jar with a developed rim as well as two vessels with earlier simple everted rim types, indicating that the sherd is of 13th to 14th-century date. Developed Local medieval unglazed ware was also found in fill [162] of a large quarry pit [163], together with glazed pottery of 13th to 14th-century date. Local medieval unglazed wares were also found in other quarry pit fills, such as [163].

Small quantities of medieval glazed wares were present in some of these features, and comprised locally made wares as well as a few imported sherds. The fill of the chalk quarry pit [146] for example, contained an abraded sherd of Stamford ware, two sherds of Grimston ware, a possible early Late medieval and Transitional ware (LMT) and a fragment of Langerwehe stoneware, indicative of the 14th to 15th century. Fill [162] of the large quarry pit also contained ten fragments of a glazed jug with small strap handle, as well as a fragment of the 'Yarmouth-type' glazed ware and two sherds of Andenne-type ware from the Meuse area.

5.1.6 Post-medieval

One hundred and seventy-seven fragments of post-medieval pottery weighing 8.67kg were recovered from the evaluation. This type of pottery made up 49.4% of the overall assemblage by sherd count, and 84.9% by weight. These statistics reflect the fact that many of the vessels were represented by several large joining sherds or were nearly complete, and indicate that they had been comparatively undisturbed after being deposited into features such as pits. The residual element in these groups was also low, although there were some contexts which contained both 16th and 17th-century material.

The material will be summarised briefly by feature:

5.1.7 Trench 1

A small quantity of the post-medieval pottery was recovered from the backfills of the cellar [165]. The lowest of the fills [170] contained seven joining fragments of a glazed red earthenware pipkin, which had sherd links with the fill above, [100]. The vessel was heavily glazed on the exterior with a mottled green/yellow full glaze, which extends internally to below the rim. The pipkin has a collared rim and a pouring lip, and in some ways has the appearance of a 16th-century LMT pipkin, although it is glazed on areas which are not associated with this fabric and does not have the characteristic double handle. It has therefore been identified as a Glazed red earthenware. Several other fragments of LMT were present in fill [170], which were also seen in the later deposit [100]. This upper demolition layer from the cellar contained a larger range of pottery. In addition to fragments of the Glazed red earthenware pipkin, the remains of a LMT handled vessel, possibly an acoustic jar, were also present, as well as other LMT sherds. It also contained some imported wares, notably several fragments of a Martincamp Type III flask, and a large fragment from a Frechen plain cordoned jug, dating to the second half of the 16th century.

The other feature from Trench 1 which contained post-medieval pottery was fill [196] of the well. This contained a fragment of German stoneware of 16th-century date.

5.1.8 Trench 2

Post-medieval pottery was found in a number of rubbish pits in Trench 2 which appear to have been filled at approximately the same date.

Fill [148] of pit [138] contained a range of locally made vessels together with imported wares which considered overall are likely to date to the middle of the 17th century, although there may be some late 16th-century material present.

The fill contained several red earthenware vessels, including an almost complete medium-sized Glazed red earthenware bowl and the substantial remains of a Dutch redware cauldron. In addition there were sherds from three different Border ware bowls and a fragment of a plain Frechen stoneware jug dating to the second half of the 16th-century. Several Iron Glazed ware mug or cup sherds were also identified; these are found in Norwich from the early 17th century onwards. A large fragment of a Glazed red earthenware chamber-pot was so badly made that it was almost a waster. This form is not believed to become common in archaeological deposits in Norwich until the first half of the 17th century (Jennings 1985, 193). The range of vessels present in the fill is therefore wide, and includes cooking vessels such as cauldrons, with other wares including jugs, cups and bowls, as well as sanitary ware such as at least one chamber-pot.

Fill [150] of rubbish pit [149] contained a larger quantity of pottery which is also of a similar date. Glazed red earthenwares dominated the group, and there were less imported wares. The Glazed red earthenwares included two vessels which had been deliberately modified to serve a secondary function. A large hole had been crudely made in the base of a Glazed red earthenware jug, presumably to enable it to be used as a watering pot. A second Glazed red earthenware vessel, this time a jar, had had a small hole drilled in the base for the same purpose. Several Glazed red earthenware bowls were present, but one fragment from [150] actually joined a vessel deposited into [151]. Such small handled bowls with vertical handles can be dated from the second quarter of the 17th century (Jennings 1985, 193). Other

glazed red earthenware forms present were dishes, pipkins, chamber-pots and a fragment of a Dutch oven. A fragment of a slipware dish from North Holland was also present. A date of c. 1625-1675 has been provisionally given to this fill, as there were no other fabrics to indicate a later date.

The fill from rubbish pit [151] also contained Glazed red earthenwares as well as a small amount of Iron Glazed ware. The forms present included a deep bowl (similar to Jennings 1981, no. 1178), and a second bowl with vertical handle which joined a sherd in [150]. A complete profile from a cylindrical chamber-pot was present, together with the base of another one. The dating of the fill is similar to that of [150], c. 1625-1675, with no late 17th-century fabrics such as Speckle Glazed ware being present.

Two sherds of LMT were recovered from the fill [153] of rubbish pit [154], indicating a 15th to 16th-century date.

5.1.9 Conclusions

The pottery from the evaluation provided valuable dating evidence for the archaeological deposits in the two trenches. The post-medieval material was particularly interesting because of the well-stratified pit groups which contained a rich assemblage of ceramics, many of which may date to the middle part of the 17th century.

5.2 The Faunal Remains

by Julie Curl

5.2.1 Introduction

A total of 4.819kg of faunal remains was recovered during the evaluation at 6-12 St Andrew's Street. All of the remains were hand-collected; due to the absence of suitable deposits no environmental samples were taken. The assemblage consisted largely of the main domestic animals, cattle, pig and sheep/goat, although bird, fish and rabbit were also retrieved. Much of the bone had been butchered. One interesting part of the assemblage was from the fill of a rubbish pit; this consisted entirely of six butchered pigs, four of which were neonatals.

5.2.2 Methods

All of the bone was scanned and basic information recorded following a modified version of the English Heritage Ancient Monuments Laboratory guidelines for recording animal bone (Davis 1992). Bone was identified to species whenever possible and the number of bones identified to each taxa was recorded. The number of 'measurable' and 'countable' bones (see Davis 1992) were noted, as were butchering marks, ages and types of bone present. Due to time restraints, all the information was recorded directly into an Excel database. Appendix 5 summarises the information discussed in this report.

5.2.3 Results

The majority of the bone in this assemblage belonged to the main domestic food animals, cattle, sheep/goat and pig. In terms of the number of bones and individuals present, the most common species was actually pig, although cattle remains were recovered from more contexts. Most of the bone in this assemblage was mammal

bone although some bird bone and small mammal remains were found. A small quantity of fishbone was retrieved.

5.2.3.1 Medieval. 13th – 14th centuries

The most common species in this period was pig. The remains consisted of both primary and secondary waste and include a heavily chopped and cut pelvis. Several elements of both cattle and sheep/goat were also found. Most of the bird bone was recovered from this period; both goose and domestic fowl were retrieved, the goose had been clearly butchered. No fishbone was recovered from this period.

5.2.3.2 Late medieval to post-medieval. 15th – 16th centuries

The most common species identified in this period was sheep/goat. Primary and secondary butchering waste was recovered from both adult and juvenile sheep/goat. Cattle and pig were also recovered, along with a single femur from a juvenile rabbit and two elements from domestic fowl. Most of the fishbone in the assemblage was from contexts in this period; the remains included eel and ?salmon.

5.2.3.3 Post-medieval. 16th-18th centuries

Just over 50% (2.5kg) of the assemblage was recovered from this period. The remains of pig far outnumbered those of other species in the post-medieval contexts. The assemblage from one fill of a rubbish pit, context [153], consisted almost entirely of pig bones; this context produced the remains of one juvenile pig of around 6 months in age, some adult pig phalanges and the remains of at least four neonatal pigs which died at less than a week old. At least some of the neonatal pig bones showed clear butchering marks.

Interesting butchering was also recorded from the post-medieval period. The fill of another rubbish pit, context [148], produced several adult and juvenile cattle metapodials that had been cleanly sawn on the shaft of the bone. Context [148] also produced further butchered elements from another two juvenile pigs.

Sparse remains of sheep/goat, salmon and domestic fowl were also recovered from the post-medieval period.

5.2.3.4 Modern

A total of 317g of bone was found in one context [158]; the remains consisted of fragments of cattle, unidentified bird and fish.

5.2.4 Conclusions

Even though this is quite a small assemblage of bone it has produced some interesting remains. Most, if not all, of the bone came from both primary and secondary butchering waste. The mix of primary and secondary waste in the same deposits suggests that the animals were butchered and eaten on the same site rather than brought in as cuts of meat from elsewhere.

The quantity (eight individuals in two pit fills) and age-range of pig in the post-medieval rubbish pits could indicate that they were bred on site, the ages ranging from neonatals to adult. The butchering on the bone shows that the neonatal piglets were eaten and not simply discarded natural piglet deaths.

5.3 The Other Finds

by Lucy Talbot

5.3.1 Ceramic building material

The site produced seventy-one examples of medieval brick and post-medieval brick, flat roof tile and floor tile (17654g, contexts 100, 102, 146, 148, 152, 156, 158, 162, 168 and 170). Although the majority of the assemblage is fragmentary, examples of complete post-medieval floor tiles were recovered from a number of contexts (100, 102 and 170). These include two lead glazed examples (one with iron fleck, context 170) and three unglazed (context 100, 102 and 1700).

Context	Description	Dimensions (mm)
100	Unglazed	162x158x24
102	Unglazed	163x155x27
170	Lead glazed	123x120x24
170	Lead glazed with iron fleck	124x122x24
170	Unglazed	160x160x24

Table 2: Dimensions of complete floor tiles

5.3.2 Clay pipe

Clay tobacco pipe bowl and stem fragments with a total weight of 417g were recovered from contexts [100] [102], [137], [148], [150] and [170]. A brief examination of these fragments indicated that in terms of dating there was no discrepancy between them and the pottery. Any possible future excavation and assessment work on the site should include a fuller consideration of the clay tobacco pipes.

5.3.3 Small finds

Fourteen small find numbers were allocated to copper alloy, iron, lava and stone artefacts. The copper alloy assemblage consists of one jetton (SF6, context 156) which was identified as a Nuremburg jetton - Rose/orb dating to 1500-1600 by Dr David Marsden of Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service Identification and Recording team, one dress pin (SF7, context 158), two fragments of wire (SF8, context 159) and two pieces of wire that are possibly dress pin shafts (SF9, context 162 and SF10, context 168).

The iron group includes four unidentified artefacts (SF1, context 144, SFs 2 and 3, context 146, and SF5, context 148).

A fragment of lava quern (SF4, context 146) and one stone mortar (SF11, context 170) which has an individual specialist report (see below) were also recovered.

The site produced fourteen iron nails which were recorded and retained but require no further study.

5.3.4 Metalworking debris

The site produced eleven pieces of metalworking debris (2106g, contexts 153 and 164) which consists of tapping slag associated with smelting, a hearth bottom associated with smithing and undiagnostic fragments of slag. The assemblage is too small to say for certain that either process was being carried out at the site.

5.3.5 Glass

Five pieces of post-medieval bottle and window glass were recovered (contexts 148, 150, 152 and 153).

5.3.6 Shell

Oyster and cockle shell (183g, contexts 146, 148, 153, 156, 158, 162 and 168) was collected.

5.4 *The Stone Mortar*

by Andy Shelley

5.4.1 The mortar

Mortars are not uncommon finds from archaeological excavations, although few are recorded from excavations in Norwich. This mortar was small and had been used for grinding. It was presumably discarded the instant it was broken since the broken edge remains sharp. The mortar is made of limestone, possibly from Purbeck, Dorset. It is notoriously difficult to date mortars and this undecorated item proves no exception. It was found in the fills of the cellar/undercroft which are firmly dated to the late 16th century. It is possible however that the mortar was a very long-lived item.

The most extensive corpus of published mortars from Norfolk is that published by Clarke and Carter (1977). No parallel for this object can be found in this volume or in Margeson (1993).

5.4.2 Catalogue

Site 199, [156], SF11. Approximately 65% of this small mortar survives, broken in antiquity. It is fashioned from a fossiliferous limestone of a creamy off-white colour (Plate 8). The identity of this stone is not known to the author. Two ribs survive, and a third survives partially, and these continue into a squared base. The ribs are chamfered. No lugs are present and it is not decorated. The surviving three sides are slightly curved and display a mixture of pecked and diagonal tooling. The inside is smoothly finished and displays a concave base and sides. The base is flat and over-square. Inside diameter of rim 135mm. Height 105mm.

5.4.3 Recommendations

In the event of further excavation and assessment it would be interesting to petrologically determine the type of stone used, as this may have some bearing on determining the broad age of the object.

6.0 Conclusions

The first and most striking phenomena at 6-12 St Andrew's Street was the surprisingly high level at which natural chalk bedrock was encountered. Where not cut by intrusive features, this was between 0.4m and 0.7m below the modern surface. It was also apparent that aside from an area of the site where archaeological remains had been totally destroyed by concrete foundations (see below), almost all of the overburden on top of the chalk had been disturbed during the 20th century. In the Norwich area the chalk is usually overlain by several metres of sands, gravels and/or sandy clays. The depth of these geological deposits varies enormously. It may be

that there was never a great depth of sands/gravels/clays at 6-12 St Andrew's Street and that the general topographic position of the site led to a taphonomy of erosion rather than deposition. Nevertheless, it is hard to avoid the suggestion that some sort of scarping/terracing/landscaping may have taken place on all or parts of the site, probably in the mid to late medieval period. It is possible that this terracing was linked with the quite large-scale chalk and flint quarrying that took place on the site in the 13th and 14th centuries. The possible scarping and definite quarrying activities help explain the lack of Late Saxon and early medieval archaeology when compared to later medieval and post-medieval remains.

The results of the borehole survey carried out by Harrison Environment Consulting indicate that the level of the chalk is fairly consistent across the whole site (see Table 3). This implies that if any scarping took place it took place across the whole site. This is hard to explain as the 1885 Ordnance Survey plan (Figs 2 and 14) clearly shows the site broken up into many different properties.

Comparable results to those found at 6-12 St Andrew's Street also came to light in nearby excavations to the rear of Russell House, the telephone exchange on the southern side of St Andrew's Street, 650m to the east (Bates 1994). Residual Thetford-type ware was found but the earliest features dated to the 11th to 12th centuries. The activity represented by these features was judged to be post-Conquest. The same is true for the earliest feature at 6-12 St Andrew's Street. In terms of quantities of both features and finds it is easier to argue a case for Norman 'occupation' at Russell House than it is for 6-12 St Andrew's Street, where there was really very little evidence of any activity prior to the 13th to 14th centuries.

Later medieval and post-medieval activity at Russell House seems to have been similar to that seen at 6-12 St Andrew's Street. On both sites rubbish and quarry pit digging were characteristic. The Russell House site had been truncated during the construction of Russell House itself in the mid 20th century. It is therefore impossible to judge if any earlier terracing activity took place at Russell House.

St Crouche's church and churchyard must lie either directly beneath the junction of Exchange Street and St Andrew's Street, or probably just to the east of it. A single human skull fragment was found at Russell House (Bates 1994).

The interpretations below are based on assuming the average depth of the chalk bedrock is fairly constant. Levels are only approximate and based on data supplied by EDI Surveys. Additionally the positions for the boreholes given by Harrison Environmental (2002) must only be approximate as WS 1 is shown as being in the south-west corner of Trench 1 (Fig. 14). This would have placed it directly over the top of the granite sets laid in concrete. The Harrison Environmental report records no obstructions for WS 1. Similarly WS 4/DP 2 cannot in reality have been located on the eastern edge of Trench 2 (Fig. 2), but must have been somewhat further east.

Borehole	Approximate OD levels		Depth to natural chalk	Interpretation
WS 1	Modern ground surface	7.4m	1.1m	0.3m of overburden, shallow post-medieval feature 0.3m deep or more overburden, medieval feature 0.5m deep.
	Top of chalk	6.3m		
WS2/DP 1	Modern ground surface	7.9m	2.7m	Infilled cellar.
	Top of chalk	5.2m		
WS 3	Modern ground surface	7.7m	0.5m	0.5m of overburden only.
	Top of chalk	7.2m		
WS 4/DP 2	Modern ground surface	8.3m	Not reached	Infilled chalk quarrying pit or well.
	Top of chalk	-	Depth of borehole 3.1m	
WS 5	Modern ground surface	8.4m	0.7m	0.7m of overburden only.
	Top of chalk	7.7m		
WS 6	Modern ground surface	7.8m	1.6m	0.7m of overburden, post-medieval pit 0.9m deep.
	Top of chalk	6.2m		
BH 1 (1 &2 setups)	Modern ground surface	7.9m	Not reached	Obstructed at a depth of 1.0m by either foundations for temporary Midland Bank building or concrete-filled cellar.
	Top of chalk	-	Depth of borehole 3.1m	
BH 1	Modern ground surface	8.3m	1.2m	Overburden on top of post-medieval pit no more than 0.5m deep.
	Top of chalk	7.1m		

Table 3: Summary of results from Harrison Environmental Consulting borehole survey with additional interpretation

It is probably wise to regard the two possible cellars shown on Fig. 14 as the minimum number of infilled cellars that may exist on the site. It is by no means unusual for the whole of main street frontages in many parts of Norwich to be complexly cellared. Similarly it was not uncommon for most yards to have more than one cellar beneath or fronting onto them.

The cellar/undercroft seen in Trench 1 was only in use for a relatively short space of time, probably between twenty and sixty years in the mid to late 16th century. It was almost certainly demolished by c. 1600. Two factors could account for this. Its demolition may have been in some way connected to the many phases of demolition and construction that took place across the street at the Duke's Palace complex. More likely, however, is that the cellar/undercroft building above was damaged in one of the series of damaging fires that swept Norwich in the 16th century. Probably the largest fire in Norwich occurred in 1507 (Ayers 1994, 92-93). It is possible that the Trench 1 cellar/undercroft was constructed as part of the rebuilding program after this fire but was in turn destroyed by another fire in the 1560s. Aside from churches and undercrofts overlain by later buildings only 214 buildings dating to pre-1700 survive in Norwich, with only around twelve dating to before 1500 (Smith and Carter 1983, 1). Not being a true undercroft, lacking a vaulted stone or brick roof, it was probably

impractical to reuse the Trench 1 structure once its wooden beam and plank roof had been destroyed. The only problem with this interpretation is that only the uppermost fill [129] of the cellar/undercroft showed any significant sign of burning.

It is tempting to try to link the Trench 1 cellar/undercroft with the episode of pit digging that took place in the mid 17th century in Trench 2. However the two phenomena occurred on different properties which may have had very different land-use histories.

In many ways the Trench 1 cellar/undercroft was remarkably well preserved. However there are at least fifty which are contemporary or older and arguably show more sophistication and architectural merit (Smith and Carter 1983). However it could also be argued that because of its method of construction the Trench 1 cellar/undercroft represents an unusual survival. It could also be considered as an example of a transitional form between the medieval vaulted undercroft and the late post-medieval beamed cellar.

It is unclear whether there was an intermediate phase of buildings occupying 6-12 St Andrew's Street between the demolition of the Trench 1 cellar/undercroft and associated buildings in the late 16th century and the construction of the buildings demolished in the late 1960s or early 1970s.

It is clear that the foundations of the late 1970s 'temporary' Midland Bank caused severe damage to the upper levels of the archaeological deposits on the site, effectively archaeologically sterilising the top c. 0.5m to c. 0.7m of the site. In addition the actual 'mini-piles' themselves extend to a depth of up to c. 1.5m to 1.8m below the present surface of the site. Given the relatively high level of natural chalk bedrock these are likely to have completely destroyed all archaeological remains across up to c. 50m², or around 8.5% of the total area of the site. This calculation does not take into account any probable ground beams connecting the 'mini-piles', which could plausibly have damaged a further c. 9% of the total area of the site.

Recommendations for future work will be made by Andrew Hutcheson of Norfolk Landscape Archaeology.

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Appendix 1: Context Summary

Context No.	Category	Trench	Description/interpretation	Period
100	Deposit	1	Crushed mortar and demolition debris, backfill of cellar/undercroft [165]	Late 16th century
101		1	VOIDED	
102	Deposit	1	Chalky clay dump, backfill of cellar/undercroft [165]	Late 16th century
103	Deposit	1	Crushed mortar and demolition debris, backfill of cellar/undercroft [165]	Late 16th century
104	Deposit	1	Chalky clay dump, backfill of cellar/undercroft [165]	Late 16th century
105	Deposit	1	Chalky clay dump, backfill of cellar/undercroft [165]	Late 16th century
106	Deposit	1	Crushed mortar and demolition debris, backfill of cellar/undercroft [165]	Late 16th century
107	Masonry	1	East-to-west aligned flint and brick rubble wall, southern wall of cellar/undercroft [165]	Early 16th century
108	Deposit	1	Solid chalk natural bedrock in Trench 1	Geological
109	Deposit	1	Orange silty layer just above natural, possibly associated with construction of cellar/undercroft [165]	Early 16th century
110	Deposit	1	Redeposited natural chalk, possibly associated with construction of cellar/undercroft [165]	Early 16th century
111	Deposit	1	Dark silty layer, ? redeposited topsoil, possibly associated with construction of buildings demolished in 1960s/1970s	Late 16th century
112	Deposit	1	Dump of concrete	Modern
113	Deposit	1	Concrete edging to granite cobble surface [116]	Victorian or modern
114	Deposit	1	Ceramic drainage pipe set in concrete [113]	Victorian or modern
115	Deposit	1	Dark silty material beneath pipe [114], redeposited topsoil, possibly associated with construction of buildings demolished in 1960s/1970s	17th or 18th century
116	Deposit	1	Cobbled road/yard surface made of granite sets	Victorian or modern
117	Deposit	1	Layer of crushed brick rubble above [116]	Modern
118	Deposit	1	Asphalt road/yard surface above [116]	Modern
119	Deposit	1	Lense of redeposited topsoil/dark silty material, possibly associated with construction of buildings demolished in 1960s/1970s	17th or 18th century
120	Deposit	1	Fill of [121]	Early 16th century
121	Cut	1	Construction cut for barrel-vaulted roof [141] of side chamber of cellar/undercroft [165]	Early 16th century
122	Deposit	1	Yellowish brown redeposited chalky clay ?make-up	Victorian or modern
123	Deposit	1	Rubble fill of modern cut [130]	Modern
124	Masonry	1	Truncated upper portion of spiral staircase [157]	Early 16th century
125	Deposit	1	Chalk fill of modern disturbance [131]	Modern
126	Deposit	1	Redeposited natural chalk/clay, possibly associated with construction of cellar/undercroft [165]	Early 16th century
127	Deposit	1	Modern concrete rubble associated with demolition of 'temporary' Midland Bank in early 1990s	Modern
128	Deposit	1	Crushed mortar and demolition debris, backfill of cellar/undercroft [165]	Late 16th century
129	Deposit	1	Dump of burnt material, clinker and cinders, top fill of cellar/undercroft [165]	Late 16th century
130	Cut	1	Modern disturbance associated with demolition of 'temporary' Midland Bank in early 1990s	Modern
131	Cut	1	Modern disturbance associated with demolition of 'temporary' Midland Bank in early 1990s	Modern

Context No.	Category	Trench	Description/interpretation	Period
132	Deposit	1	Small layer of crumbly silt/chalk, possibly associated with construction of buildings demolished in 1960s/1970s	17th or 18th century
133	Deposit	1	Small layer of fine powdery ash/chalk, possibly associated with construction of buildings demolished in 1960s/1970s	17th or 18th century
134	Deposit	1	Small layer of crumbly silt/chalk, possibly associated with construction of buildings demolished in 1960s/1970s	17th or 18th century
135	Deposit	1	Small layer of fine powdery ash/chalk, possibly associated with construction of buildings demolished in 1960s/1970s	17th or 18th century
136	Deposit	1	Concrete stanchion and ground beam foundations for 'temporary' Midland Bank	Modern
137	Deposit	2	Finds recovered from top of pit [138] during cleaning	Early to mid 17th century
138	Cut	2	Post-medieval rubbish pit	Early to mid 17th century
139	Cut	1	One of two construction cuts for barrel-vaulted roof [141] of side chamber of cellar/undercroft [165]	Early 16th century
140	Deposit	1	Fill of [139]	Early 16th century
141	Masonry	1	Brick barrel-vaulted roof [141] of side chamber of cellar/undercroft [165]	Early 16th century
142		1	VOIDED	
143	Deposit	1	Tiny lense of redeposited chalk associated with the construction of cellar/undercroft [165]	Early 16th century
144	Deposit	2	Fill of [225]	13th-14th century
145	Deposit	2	Fill of [147]	15th century
146	Deposit	2	Fill of [147]	15th century
147	Cut	2	Recut of late chalk quarrying pit [225]	15th century
148	Deposit	2	Fill of post-medieval rubbish pit [138]	Early to mid 17th century
149	Cut	2	Post-medieval rubbish pit	Early to mid 17th century
150	Deposit	2	Fill of post-medieval rubbish pit [149]	Early to mid 17th century
151	Cut	2	Post-medieval rubbish pit	16th-18th century ?
152	Deposit	2	Fill of post-medieval rubbish pit [151]	16th-18th century ?
153	Deposit	2	Fill of post-medieval rubbish pit [154]	16th-18th century ?
154	Cut	2	Post-medieval rubbish pit	16th-18th century ?
155	Deposit	1	Thin layer of sand in base of cellar/undercroft [165], bedding for tile floor	Early to mid 16th century
156	Deposit	1	Ashy make-up layer below [155]	Early to mid 16th century
157	Masonry	1	Base of brick spiral staircase in cellar/undercroft [165]	Early 16th century
158	Deposit	2	Fill of construction cut for concrete stanchion	Modern
159	Cut	2	Cut for concrete stanchion	Modern
160	Deposit	2	Fill of pit [161]	11th-12th century
161	Cut	2	Heavily truncated early medieval rubbish pit	11th-12th century
162	Deposit	2	Fill of quarry pit [163]	13th-14th century
163	Cut	2	Massive ?late medieval chalk/flint quarry pit, containing much residual Thetford-type ware	13th-14th century

Context No.	Category	Trench	Description/interpretation	Period
164	Deposit	2	Fill of quarry pit [163]	13th-14th century
165	Cut	1	Construction cut for cellar/undercroft in Trench 1	16th century
166	Deposit	1	Fill of square post-hole [167] in cellar/undercroft [165]	Early 16th century
167	Cut	1	Square post-hole for banister rail in cellar/undercroft [165]	Early 16th century
168	Deposit	2	Fill of post-medieval rubbish pit [169]	13th-14th century ?
169	Cut	2	Post-medieval rubbish pit	13th-14th century ?
170	Deposit	1	Lowest crushed mortar and demolition debris backfill of cellar/undercroft [165]	Late 16th century
171	Deposit	2	Fill of quarry pit [163]	13th-14th century
172	Deposit	2	Fill of quarry pit [163]	13th-14th century
173	Deposit	2	Fill of [147]	15th century
174	Deposit	2	Layer of modern builders' sand and rubble associated with demolition of 'temporary' Midland Bank in early 1990s, same as [190]	Modern
175	Deposit	2	Fill of [176]	Modern
176	Cut	2	? Modern cut	Modern
177	Deposit	2	Rubble layer, demolition of buildings in 1960s/1970s ?	? Modern
178	Deposit	2	Thin sandy layer, bedding for robbed tile surface ?, same as [201]	16th-18th century ?
179	Deposit	2	Mortary fill of [181]	16th-18th century ?
180	Deposit	2	Fill of post-medieval rubbish pit [181]	16th-18th century ?
181	Cut	2	Post-medieval rubbish pit	16th-18th century ?
182	Deposit	2	Fill of post-medieval rubbish pit [183]	16th-18th century ?
183	Cut	2	Post-medieval rubbish pit	16th-18th century ?
184	Deposit	2	Small deposit of churned silty clay with organic lenses	Modern
185	Deposit	2	Brick rubble	Modern
186	Deposit	2	Fill of [187]	Modern
187	Cut	2	? Modern cut	Modern
188	Deposit	2	Small lense of chalk/clay/silt	?Late medieval
189	Deposit	2	Fill around cut for concrete tie-base	Modern
190	Deposit	2	Layer of modern builders' sand and rubble associated with demolition of 'temporary' Midland Bank in early 1990s, same as [174]	Modern
191	Deposit	2	Small lense of chalk/clay/silt	?Late medieval
192	Deposit	2	Concrete tie-base	Modern
193	Deposit	2	Small lense of chalk/clay/silt	?Late medieval
194	Deposit	2	Rubble/wall	Modern
195	Cut	1	Cut for well in base of side chamber of cellar/undercroft [165]	Mid to late 16th century
196	Deposit	1	Fill of well [195]	Late 16th century
197	Deposit	2	Thin layer of redeposited chalk	?Late medieval
198	Deposit	2	Thin layer of redeposited chalk	?Late medieval
199	Deposit	2	Thin layer of redeposited chalk	?Late medieval
200	Deposit	2	Thin layer of redeposited chalk	?Late medieval
201	Deposit	2	Thin sandy layer, bedding for robbed tile surface ?, same as [178]	16th-18th century ?
202	Masonry	2	Upper portion of poor quality north-to-south aligned flint and brick rubble wall	16th-18th century ?

Context No.	Category	Trench	Description/interpretation	Period
203	Deposit	2	Construction cut for wall [202]/[234]	16th-18th century ?
204	Deposit	2	Chalky clay deposit	16th-18th century ?
205	Deposit	2	Chalky clay deposit	16th-18th century ?
206	Deposit	2	Mixed rubble and topsoil, same as [202]	Modern
207	Deposit	2	Crushed mortar	16th-18th century ?
208	Deposit	2	Redeposited chalk dump or surface, same as [236]	16th-18th century ?
209	Masonry	2	East-to-west aligned poor quality flint and brick rubble wall, probably associated with [202]/[234], same as [237]	16th-18th century ?
210	Deposit	2	Topsoil-type deposit	Modern
211	Deposit	2	Thin lense of concrete	Modern
212	Deposit	2	Mixed rubble and topsoil, same as [206]	Modern
213	Deposit	2	Small lense of chalky clay	Modern
214	Deposit	2	? Lump of redeposited flint and brick rubble wall	Modern
215	Deposit	2	Small truncated lump of chalky clay	16th-18th century ?
216	Deposit	2	Crushed sandy mortar	Modern
217	Deposit	2	Layer of tile rubble	Modern
218	Deposit	2	Layer of coal and coal dust	Modern
219	Deposit	2	Brick rubble	Modern
220	Deposit	2	Crushed sandy mortar	Modern
221	Deposit	2	Small patch of flint cobbles	Victorian or modern
222	Deposit	1	Fill of well [195]	Late 16th century
223	Deposit	1	Fill of well [195]	Late 16th century
224	Masonry	1	Render on northern face of wall [107] in cellar/undercroft [165]	Early 16th century
225	Cut	2	Large ? late medieval chalk/flint quarry pit	?Late medieval
226	Deposit	2	Fill of [225]	?Late medieval
227	Cut	2	Cut for small brick-lined drain/soakaway	Victorian or modern
228	Deposit	2	Fill of [227]	Victorian or modern
229			VOIDED	
230			VOIDED	
231	Deposit	2	Fill of robber cut [232]	16th century
232	Cut	2	Cut that robs out top of wall [202]	16th century
233	Deposit	2	Band of soil below [202] and above lower masonry of wall	16th-18th century ?
234	Masonry	2	Lower masonry foundation of wall [202]	16th-18th century ?
235	Deposit	2	Band of sand and brick rubble below [234]	16th-18th century ?
236	Deposit	2	Redeposited chalk dump or surface, same as [208]	16th-18th century ?
237	Masonry	2	East-to-west aligned poor quality flint and brick rubble wall, probably associated with [202]/[234], same as [209]	16th-18th century ?
238	Cut	2	Construction cut for [209]/[237]	16th-18th century ?
239	Deposit	2	Fill of [225]	?Late medieval
240	Deposit	2	Fill of [225]	?Late medieval
241	Deposit	2	Fill of [225]	?Late medieval
242	Cut	2	Unexcavated small pit	Undated

Context No.	Category	Trench	Description/interpretation	Period
243	Deposit	2	Fill of [242]	Undated
244	Deposit	2	Unexcavated make-up layer	16th-18th century ?
245	Deposit	2	Fill of post-hole [246]	Undated
246	Cut	2	Post-hole	Undated

Appendix 2 Finds by Context

Context No.	Material	Quantity	Weight (g)
100	PPOT	19	1164
100	MCBM/ PCBM	28	6668
100	CPIPE	1	7
102	PPOT	2	156
102	PCBM	27	6526
102	CPIPE	4	26
102	ABONE	-	103
137	CPIPE	17	173
144	SF1	1	-
144	ABONE	-	15
146	RPOT	1	4
146	MPOT	57	303
146	MCBM/ PCBM	2	133
146	SF2-4	3	-
146	IRON	2	-
146	ABONE	-	495
146	FBONE	-	13
146	SHELL	-	82
148	MPOT/ PPOT	50	2657
148	PCBM	13	1277
148	CPIPE	2	11
148	SF5	1	-
148	BOTT	1	-
148	ABONE	-	1300
148	SHELL	-	13
150	PPOT	63	2853
150	PPOT	15	617
150	CPIPE	31	170
150	BOTT	2	-
150	ABONE	-	587
152	PPOT	33	1596
152	MCBM/ PCBM	2	129
152	BOTT	1	-
152	ABONE	-	23
153	?PPOT	2	16
153	MWD	1	17
153	IRON	2	-
153	WIND	1	-
153	ABONE	-	550
153	FBONE	-	2
153	SHELL	-	10

Context No.	Material	Quantity	Weight (g)
156	MCBM/ PCBM	4	131
156	SF6	1	-
156	IRON	2	-
156	ABONE	-	32
156	FBONE	-	6
156	SHELL	-	10
158	MCBM/ PCBM	6	305
158	SF7	1	-
158	ABONE	-	315
158	FBONE	-	2
158	SHELL	-	13
159	SF8	2	-
160	MPOT	3	157
162	MPOT/ PPOT	45	393
162	MCBM	3	133
162	SF9, 12-14	5	-
162	IRON	8	-
162	ABONE	-	489
162	SHELL	-	22
164	PPOT	38	317
164	MWD	10	2089
164	ABONE	-	165
168	MPOT	17	129
168	MCBM	1	437
168	SF10	1	-
168	ABONE	-	140
168	SHELL	-	33
170	MPOT/ PPOT	12	463
170	PCBM	5	2965
170	CPIPE	3	30
170	SF11	1	-
170	ABONE	-	411
171	MPOT	6	36
171	ABONE	-	30
172	MPOT	12	160
172	ABONE	-	9
196	PPOT	1	19
196	ABONE	-	95
231	MPOT	2	22
231	ABONE	-	19
232	MPOT	1	44
232	ABONE	-	19

Key:

RPOT	Romano-British pottery
MPOT	Medieval pottery (Late Saxon-medieval)
PPOT	Post-medieval pottery
MCBM	Medieval ceramic building material
PCBM	Post-medieval ceramic building material
CPIPE	Ceramic tobacco pipe
FCLAY	Fired clay
MWD	Metalworking debris
ABONE	Animal bone
FBONE	Fishbone
WIND	Post-medieval window glass
BOTT	Post-medieval bottle glass
SHELL	

Appendix 3: Pottery by Context

Context	Fabric	Form	Sherd No.	Weight (g)	Overall Date Range	Comments
100	MART	FLASK	4	68		Orange/buff under-fired, Type III
100	FREC	JUG	1	155		Cordonned jug, v large sherd, 1550-1575?
100	LMT	JAR HAND	4	248		Acoustic handled jar, thumbbed
100	LMT	BODY	1	311		1 large jar, internal kiln scar
100	GRE	BODY	1	24	2nd half of 16th C?	
100	GRE	PIPKIN	8	354		Sherd link with 170, several rim sherds
102	LMT?	CAULDRON	2	153	15th-16th C	Rather Dutch looking
146	THETG	BOWL?	1	21		
146	THET	CP/JAR	1	4		Small vessel
146	THET	BODY	6	15		
146	ROMAN	BODY	1	4		Local Grey-ware, ? 1st-2nd century AD
146	EMWSS	BODY	1	1		Sandy w shell
146	EMW	BODY	1	6		
146	GRIM	BODY	2	8		Partly oxidised exterior
146	STAM?	BODY	1	3		
146	LMT?	BODY	1	5		Not typical, possibly Dutch
146	LMU	CP/JAR	2	12		2 x SEV
146	LMU	CP/JAR	1	25		Thumbbed rim 'pie crust' decoration
146	LMU	BODY	38	192		Includes body sherd w incised 'doodle'
146	LANG	BODY	1	5	14th-15th C	Grey stoneware, under-fired with brown interior glaze
148	DUTR	BODY	1	8		
148	DUTR	CAULD	12	433		2 handles, v carinated, well glazed w orange & some green patches
148	DUTR	PIPKIN	1	13		Dutch-type
148	DUTR	BODY	3	45		Dutch-type
148	FREC	JUG	1	29		Plain cordonned jug 1550-1600
148	FREC	BODY	1	19		
148	IGBW	CUP	6	63		More than 1 vessel
148	IGBW	MUG	1	24		Mug or tyg base
148	BORDY	BOWL	3	121		3 different rims, 1 sooted
148	GRE	BOWL	6	790		Almost complete, medium sized, (Jennings, 1981 fig. 66 1139)
148	GRE	COOKING POT	1	537		Badly made with a fault, almost a waster
148	GRE	JAR	1	179		possibly chamber pot base
148	GRE	PIPKIN	2	87		Rim & foot frag
148	THET	BODY	1	7		
148	GRE	BOWL?	1	18		Rather Dutch-looking
148	LMT	JAR	6	227		Body sherds
148	GRE	PIPKIN	1	23		Or skillet
148	LMT?	BODY	1	28	E to mid 17th C, with 16th stuff	

Context	Fabric	Form	Sherd No.	Weight (g)	Overall Date Range	Comments
150	GRE	JUG	4	740		Jug re-used as watering pot, large crude hole
150	GRE	JAR	1	258		Base w hole drilled- reused as watering pot
150	GRE	JUG	5	394		Iron-flecked glaze, almost SPEC
150	GRE	BOWL	2	186		Complete profile
150	GRE	BOWL SMALL	2	97	2nd quart of 17th C	2 joining, sherd link w context 151
150	GRE	DUTCH OVEN	1	76		See Jennings 1981, 178-179, 234
150	DUTS	DISH	1	81		North Holland slipware, pulled foot and decoration
150	GRE	DISH	1	56		
150	DUTR?	DISH	2	50		2 joining, pale fabric
150	GRE	BOWL	2	30		
150	GRE	PIPKIN	3	72		
150	GRE	BOWL	2	46		
150	GRE	BOWL	1	49		
150	GRE	COOKING POT	1	34		Handle frag
150	GRE	PIPKIN	1	12		Handle frag
150	LMU	BOWL?	1	18		
150	GRE	BOWL?	1	8		
150	GRE	BODY	25	483		
150	DUTR?	BODY	3	48	Overall: 1625-1675?	Pale fabric, smooth honey brown glaze
150	ANDE	BODY	1	15		Abraded on internal surface, rouletted decoration
152	GRE	BOWL	12	344		Deep bowl, possibly same vessel as context 150? (Jennings, 1981 fig. 66 1178)
152	GRE	HANDLED BOWL	1	130		Vertical handle, sherd links with context 150 (Jennings, 1981 fig. 66 1187)
152	THET	CP/JAR	1	22		Small Late Thet jar, probably a Norwich kiln eg Lobster Lane (Atkin and Sutermeister, 1978, 20)
152	IGBW	CUP	4	95		Base and handle scar
152	GRE	COOKING POT	7	654		Complete profile, cyl body, large sherds
152	GRE	COOKING POT	3	197		Base sherds
152	LMT?	BODY	1	15		
152	GRE	PIPKIN	1	48		Possibly DUTR
152	GRE	BODY	2	59	1625-1700?	
152	GRE	BOWL?LID?	1	6		Small rim, but quite large diameter
153	LMT	BODY	1	10	15th-16th C	
153	MISC	BODY	1	3		Poss abraded CBM
160	EMSW	PITCHER HAND	3	160	11th-12th C	2 joining, oxidised surfaces and medium sandy fabric, not true EMSW, closer to EMW?
162	THET	CP/JAR	1	22		
162	THET	CP/JAR	1	4		

Context	Fabric	Form	Sherd No.	Weight (g)	Overall Date Range	Comments
162	THET	BODY	6	49		Applied decoration
162	EMW	GING	1	6		Applied decoration
162	LMU	BOWL?	1	31		Could be cp/jar, developed hh rim
162	LMU	CP/JAR	1	5		Developed hh rim
162	GRIMUNG	BODY	1	8		
162	LMU	CP/JAR	1	3		1 X SEV
162	LMU	BODY	16	58		
162	EMSW	BODY	1	4		
162	LMU?	BODY	1	3		Variant w small calcareous inclusions ? from Lincolnshire
162	ANDE	BODY	2	8		
162	UPG	JUG	10	160		Not Grim, ld gl over most of pot, small strap handle, Applied decoration
162	GRIMUNG	BODY	1	20		
162	YARG?	BODY	1	6	13th-14th C	
164	THET	CP/JAR	1	19		
164	THET	BOWL?	1	6		
164	THET	BODY	18	196		Some oxidised, some poorly made
164	THET	BODY	1	16		Possibly Grimston Thetford type
164	LMU	BODY	15	68		Miscellaneous body sherds
164	MISC	RIM?	1	3	11th-14th, possibly 13th-14th, no rims present	Very abraded sherd
168	THET	BODY	4	39		
168	EMW	BODY	2	13		
168	EMW	CP/JAR	1	6		Flared SEV
168	LMU	BODY	9	37		
168	YARM	BODY	1	31	11th-14th C	But v little shell
170	GRE	PIPKIN	7	218		Sherd link with [100], several joining sherds
170	LMT	BODY	5	134	16th-18th C	One of the fragments is almost a waster
171	THET	BODY	4	23		
171	LMU	BODY	2	10	11th-14th C	Not very characteristic
172	THET	CP/JAR	3	90		
172	THET	BODY	8	63		
172	LMU	BODY	1	4	11th-14th C?	
196	KOLN/FREC	BODY	1	17	16th C	
231	LMT?	BODY	1	14		
231	TUDG?	BODY	1	6	15th-16th C	Neither fragment typical
233	LMT	BODY	1	41	15th-16th C	Mortar on the external surface

Fabric Code	Pottery Type	Date ranges
ANDE	Andenne-type ware	12th-13th century
BORDY	Yellow glazed border ware	1550-1700
DUTR	Dutch type red ware	15th-17th century
DUTS	North Holland slipware	15th-17th century
EMSW	Early medieval sandwich ware	11th-12th century
EMW	Early medieval ware	11th-12th century
EMWS	Early medieval shelly ware	11th-12th century
EMWSS	Early medieval sparse shelly ware	11th-12th century
FREC	Frechen Stoneware	1550-1700
GRE	Glazed Red Earthenware	1600-1800
GRIM	Grimston-type ware	L12th-14th century
GRIMUNG	Unglazed Grimston-type ware	L12th-14th century
IGBW	Iron glaze black ware	16th-18th century
KOLN	Cologne Stoneware	1500-1580
LANG	Langerwehe	1350-1550
LMT	Late medieval and transitional ware	15th-late 16th century
LMU	Local medieval unglazed ware	11th-14th century
MART	Martincamp flasks	1480-1650
MISC	Miscellaneous - unidentifiable	-
STAM	Stamford-type ware	850-1150
THET	Thetford-type ware	10th-11th century
THETG	Thetford-Grimston type ware	10th-11th century
TUDG	'Tudor-green' type ware	1380-1500
UPG	Unprovenanced glazed ware	Late 12th-14th century
YARG	Glazed Yarmouth-type ware	13th-15th century
YARM	Yarmouth-type ware	11th-12th century

Appendix 4: Small Finds by Context

Small Find No.	Context No.	Qty	Period	Material	Description	Comments	X-Ray No.
1	144	1		Iron	Artefact		**
2	146	1		Iron	Artefact		**
3	146	1		Iron	Artefact		**
4	146	1		Lava	Quern	Fragment	N/A*
5	148	1		Iron	Artefact	?Rod fragment	**
6	156	1	PMED	Copper alloy	Jetton	Nuremberg Jetton Rose/orb, 1500-1600	**
7	158	1	PMED	Copper alloy	Pin	Dress	N/A*
8	159	2		Copper alloy	Wire	Fragments	N/A*
9	162	1		Copper alloy	Wire	Fragment	N/A*
10	168	1		Copper alloy	Wire	Fragment	N/A*
11	170	1		Stone	Mortar		N/A*
12	162	1		Iron	Artefact		**
13	162	1		Iron	Strip	Fragment	**
14	162	1		Iron	Strip	Fragment	**
-	146	2		Iron	Nails		N/A*
-	153	2		Iron	Nails		N/A*
-	156	2		Iron	Nails		N/A*
-	162	8		Iron	Nails		N/A*

* - Not x - rayed

** - Awaiting x – ray

Appendix 5: Faunal Remains by Context

Context	Context Weight (g)	Context Quantity	Species	Species Quantity	Mse	Count	Ch/Cut	Details
102	103	2	Cattle	1	0	1	ch	mt, molar - adult
102			No Sp.ID	1			ch	large mammal shaft frag
144	15	5	No Sp.ID	5				
146			Bird	3			cut	mandible, shaft
146	495	44	Cattle	1	0	1	ch	ul
146	13	4	Fish	4				inc Eel mandible
146			Fowl	1	1	1	cut	fe
146			No Sp.ID	27			ch/cut	inc 1 x working waste frag?rest large mammal frags
146			Pig	4	0	2	ch	ul,scap,ph, dph
146			S/G	9	1	3	ch	mc,tib,scap, ph, teeth
148			Bird	3			ch	skull, sternum, vert - ? Fowl
148	1300		Cattle	11	7	6	ch/cut// sawn	inc seveal sawn mps, large horncore,juv+adult
148			Fowl	2	2	2		2 x tibiotarsus
148			No Sp.ID	35			ch/cut	large mammal frags
148			Pig	3	2	3	ch/cut	2 x mandible with Dp4, scap 2 individuals
148			Sheep	2	1	1	ch/cut	mt, molar - adult
150	587	33	Cattle	6	1	2	ch/cut	large juv MT, small juv MC, dph, teeth
150			No Sp.ID	24			ch/cut	fragmentary
150			Pig	3	3	2		juv mp,ph, ul
152	23	1	Cattle	1			ch	vert
153	2	1	Fish	1				salmon vertebrae
153			No Sp.ID	50+				rib + vert fragments - ?pig
153	550		Pig - adult	6	4	3		phalanges
153			Pig - juv	15			ch/cut	vertebrae, ribs, mp frag
153			Pig - neo	200+	40	40	cut	8FE,8TIB,7HU,7UL,2man,6UL,3scap , pel, dp4twsA+
156	6	12	Fish	12				Vert - ?salmon, ribs
156			Fowl	1	1	1		TIB
156			No Sp.ID	2				
156	32	4	S/G	1	1	1	cut	AST
158			Bird	2				
158	315	22	Cattle	4	1	1	ch	HU, teeth
158	2	3	Fish	3				ribs
158			No Sp.ID	16			ch	
162			Bird	1				
162	489	43	Cattle	2	0	1	ch	UL, HC
162			Fowl	1	1	1		TMT

Context	Context Weight (g)	Context Quantity	Species	Species Quantity	Mse	Count	Ch/Cut	Details
162			Goose	2	1	1	ch	TMT, hu shaft
162			S/G	4	2	3	ch	HU,TIB,MT, molar
164			Bird	1				
164	164	15	Cattle	1				iph
164			Pig	6	3	4	ch/cut	AST,CALC,HU,MP,DPH + heavily ch/cut pelvis
168	140	7	Cattle	1	0	1	ch	HU
168			No Sp.ID	6			ch	large mammal frags
170	411	19	Cattle	3	1	2	ch	juv mc frag, 2 x UL
170			No Sp.ID	12			ch/cut	
170			Rabbit	1	1	1		juv FE
170			S/G	3	2	2	ch/cut	SCAP,TIB,
171	30	1	No Sp.ID	1			ch	large mammal shaft frag
172	9	2	No Sp.ID	2				skull frags - burnt
196			Cattle	1	0	1	ch	MT
196			No Sp.ID	2			ch	
196	95	4	S/G	1	0	1	ch	juv ulna
231	19	1	Cattle	1	1	1		pph
233	19	1	No Sp.ID	1			ch	large rib frag

Appendix 6: The Cellar Found at 6-12 St Andrew's Street

by Robert Smith

In July 2002 a small archaeological evaluation was carried out on the vacant site of 6-12 St Andrew's Street and a short note on a side chamber that was found during the dig was requested by John Percival of Norfolk Archaeological Unit.

The trench (Trench 1) measured 2.08m by 1.33m north-to-south, 2.63m deep and was some 3m away from the line of the front wall of the property to the west, the St Andrew's Tavern. The 1885 Ordnance Survey map shows that the front walls of the now demolished buildings on the site were in line with the front wall of the St Andrew's Tavern and there is no reason to suggest that the front wall of the cellar under discussion was not, or is still not, beneath this line.

The chamber, which measures 1.48m by 1.43m, is in what was the rear wall of the cellar and the vault has a five-centred profile with a small radius across the apex. The vault is constructed in what appears to be an irregular header/stretcher bond although not enough of the brickwork was exposed from beneath the plaster to be certain about this. The apex of the arch is 1.76m above the chalk floor and the springing of the vault is 1.28m above the floor.

The chamber is butted against the outside face of the cellar wall and the chamber and the cellar are fundamentally two separate structures, although there is no reason to suggest that they are not contemporary. The inner face of the arch of the chamber has a quadrant chamfer; this is an unusual decorative element as the more common profile is a simple straight-cut chamfer.

At the east end of the trench four brick stairs were exposed from what was presumably a flight with a dog-leg with winder plan form, suggested by the fact that the edge of the top stair is not parallel with those below it. At the bottom of the stairs there is a square hole in the floor that housed a baluster and likewise there is a similar hole in the wall of the cellar for the handrail. The bricks associated with the stairs are not bonded with those that form the side wall of the cellar and this, plus different characteristics in the bricks that form the two structures, suggests that the stairs are a later addition.

The fact that there is no evidence for vaulting suggests that the cellar and side chamber date from the early years of the 16th century. The purpose of the chambers was twofold:- to provide more floor space without an increase in the height of the main vault, and to support the stairs up to ground-floor level (e.g. 24 Lower Goat Lane and 91 King Street; Smith and Carter 1983, fig. 2: G and H). As undercrofts were superseded by cellars with a flat timber-joisted ceiling the use of vaulted chambers continued as a means of extending the floor area of the cellar out beyond the confines of the building above. As far as is currently known side and end chambers in undercrofts and cellars are features unique to Norwich. Similar unvaulted cellars were found on Pottergate filled with 1507 fire debris (Atkin *et al.* 1985, 69-70).

The initial position of the stairs was outside the limits of the excavation, and the stairs that were uncovered may have been inserted when the building above, plus the cellar, were divided into two or more self-contained units.

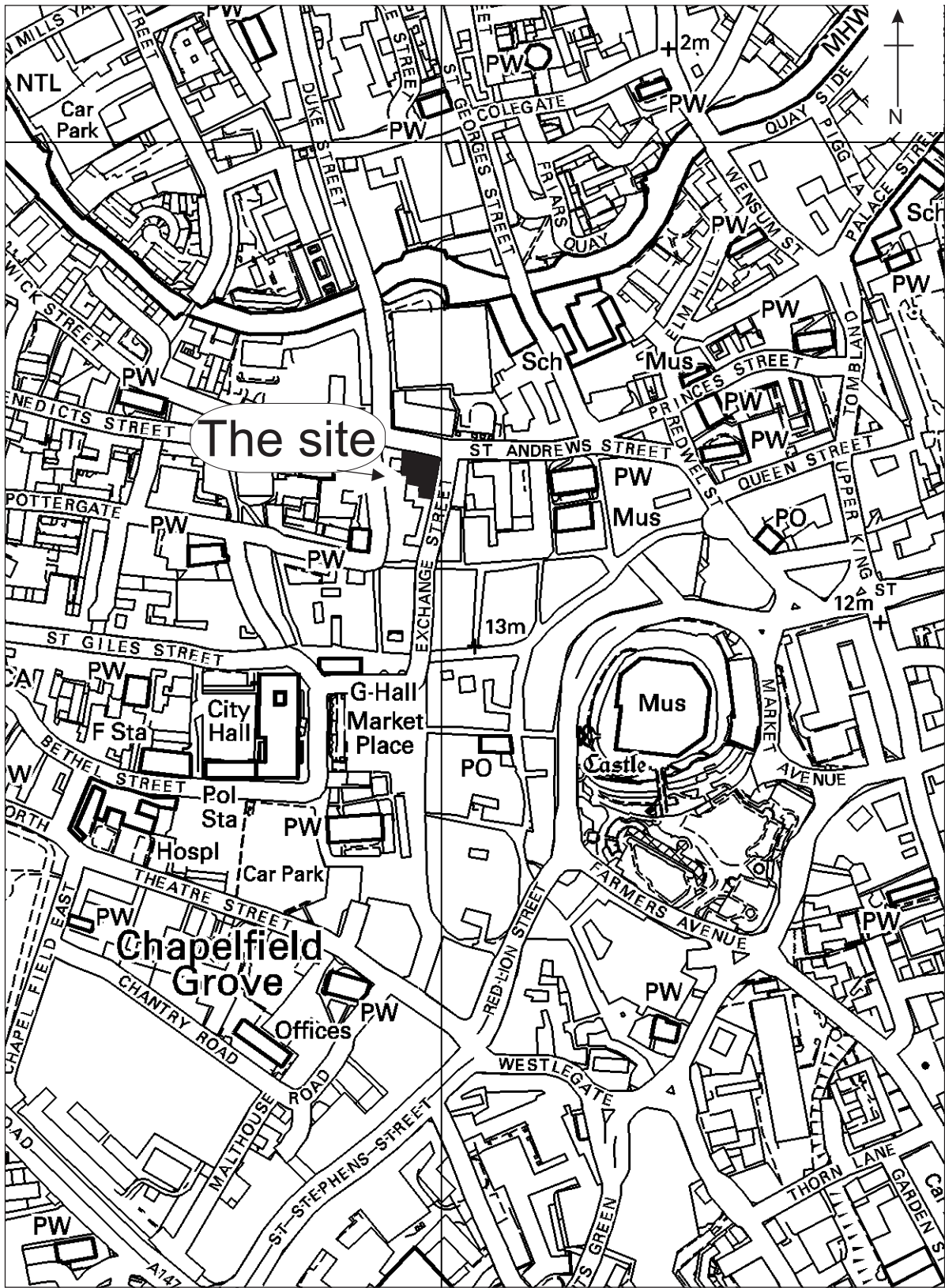


Figure 1. Site location at 1:5,000

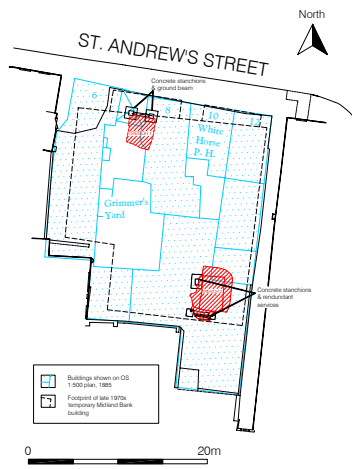


Fig. 2 Trench locations with Ordnance survey 1888 plan, concrete foundations for the temporary Midland Bank and the foot print of that building, scale 1:250



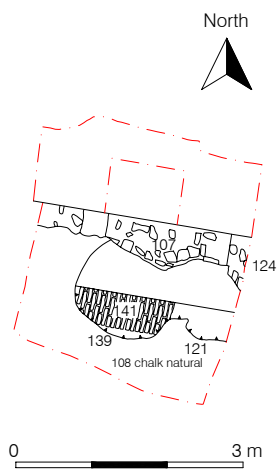


Fig. 3 Plan of upper features in Trench 1, scale 1:50



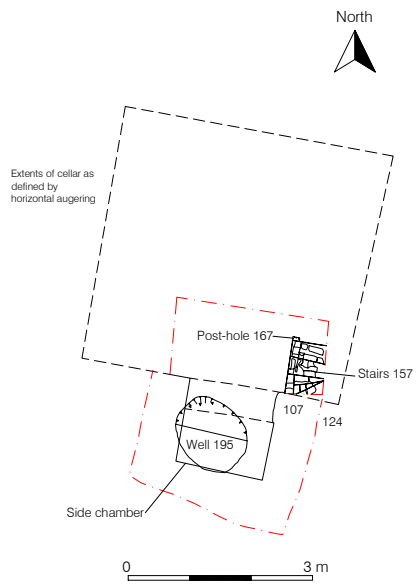


Fig. 4 Plan of cellar in Trench 1, scale 1:50



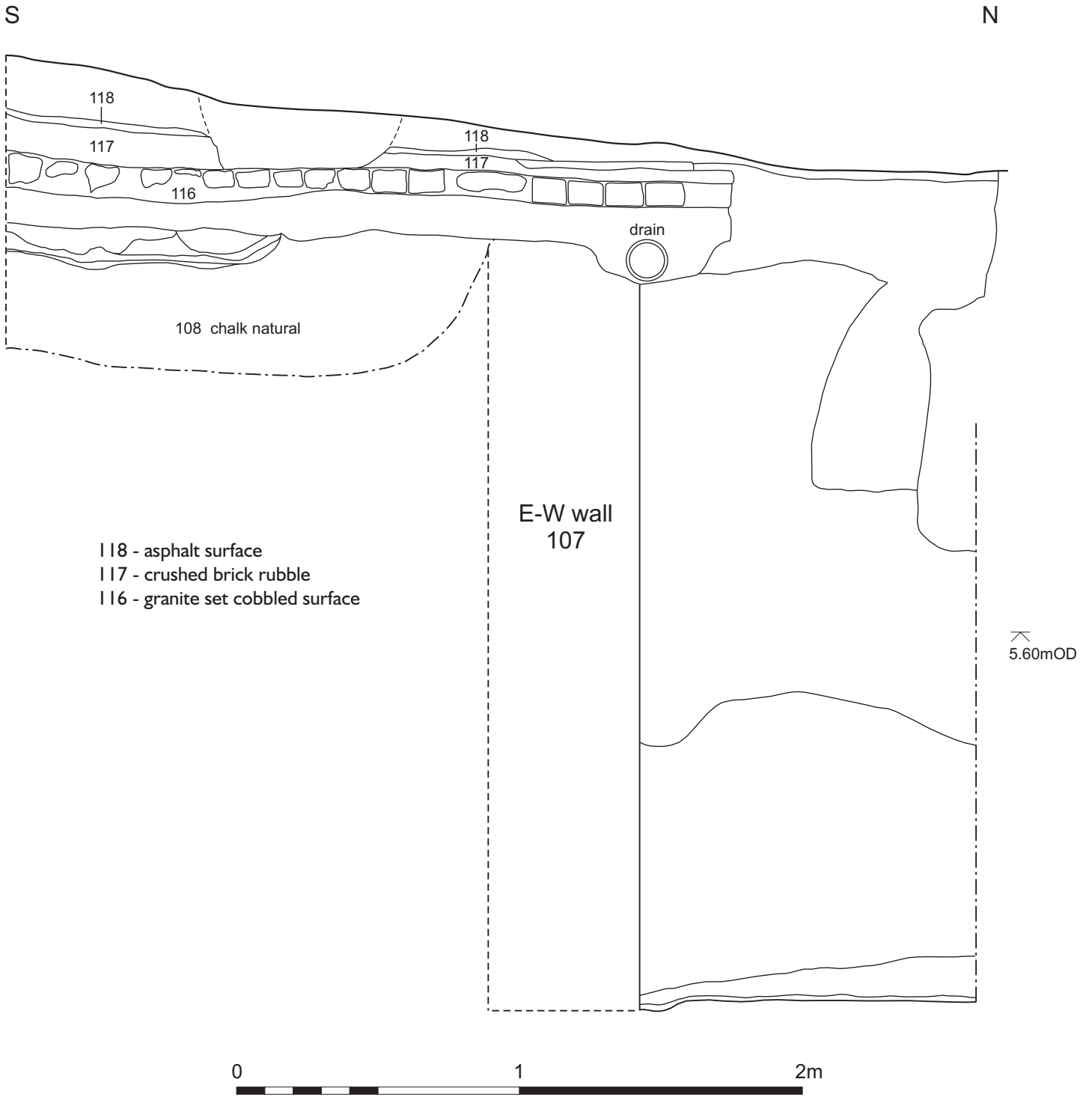


Fig. 5 Trench 1; east-facing section. Scale 1:20

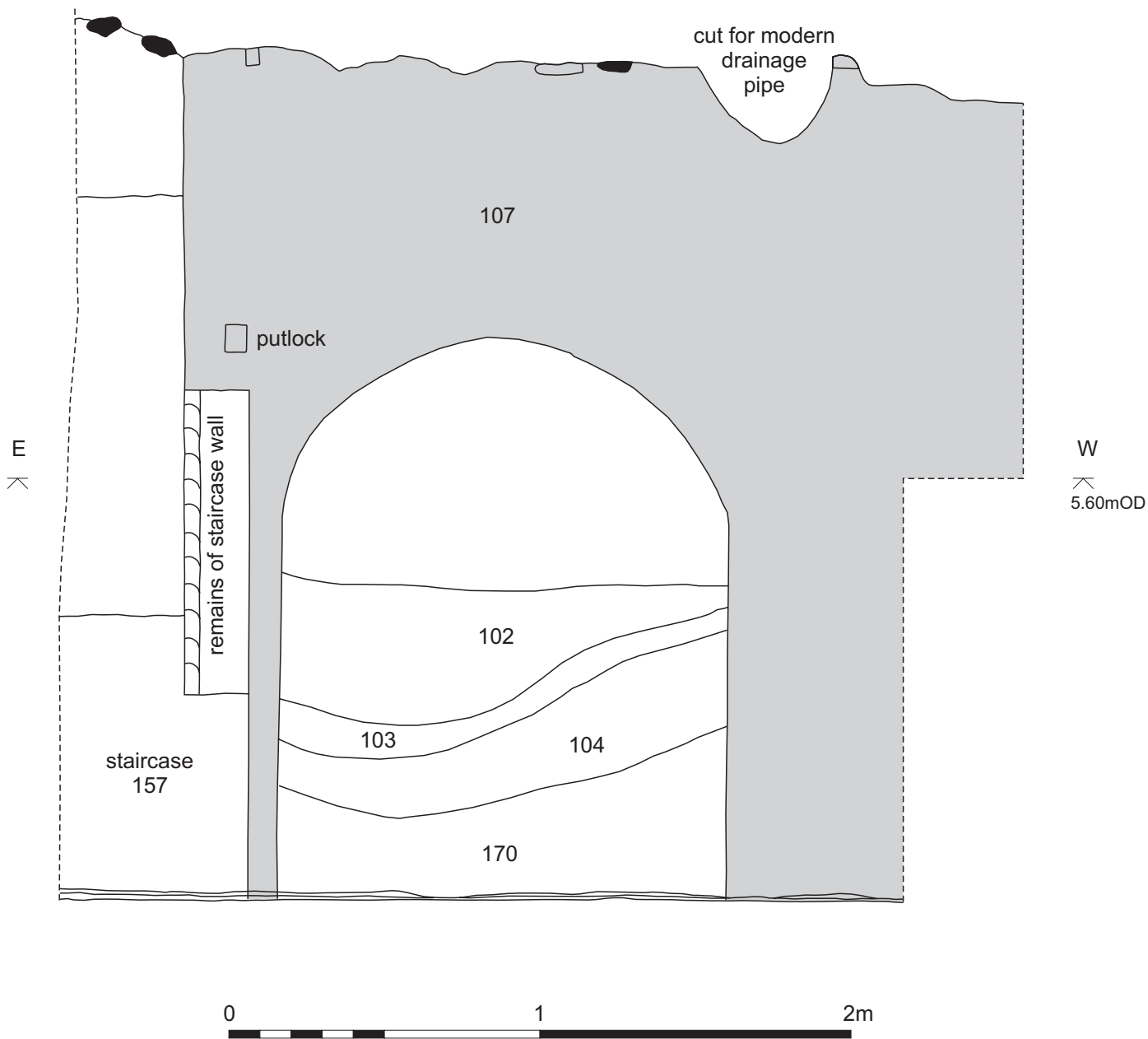


Fig. 6 Trench 1; north-facing section of cellar wall [107] and entrance into cellar side chamber. Scale 1:20

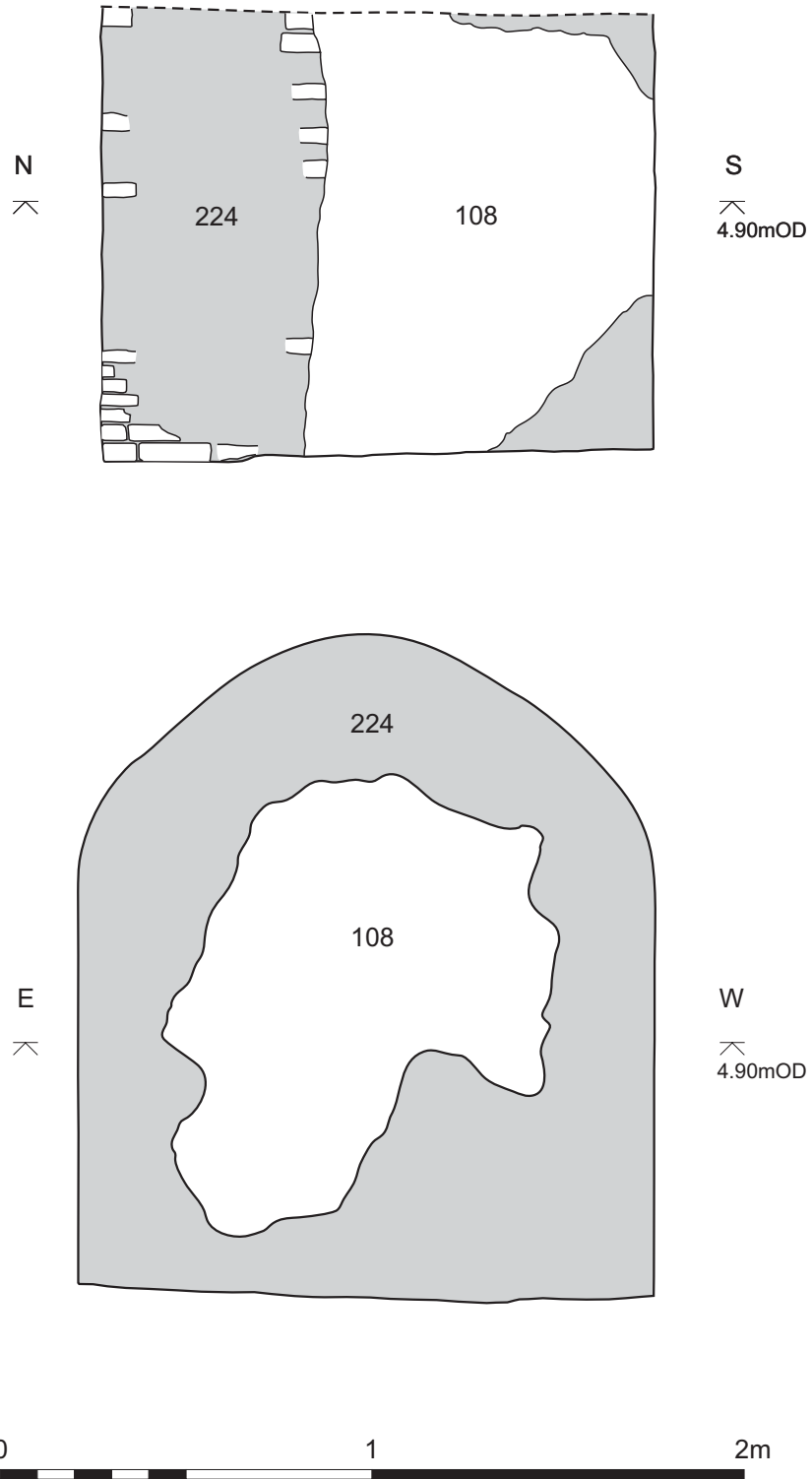


Fig. 7 Trench 1; (top) west-facing and (above) north-facing internal elevations of the cellar side chamber. Scale 1:20

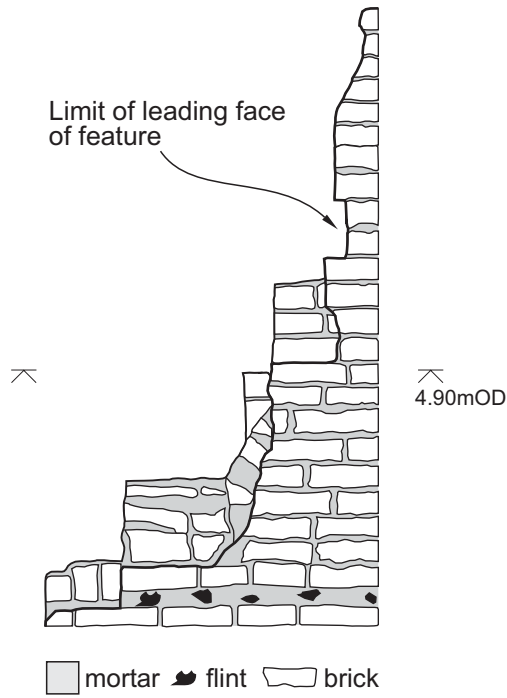
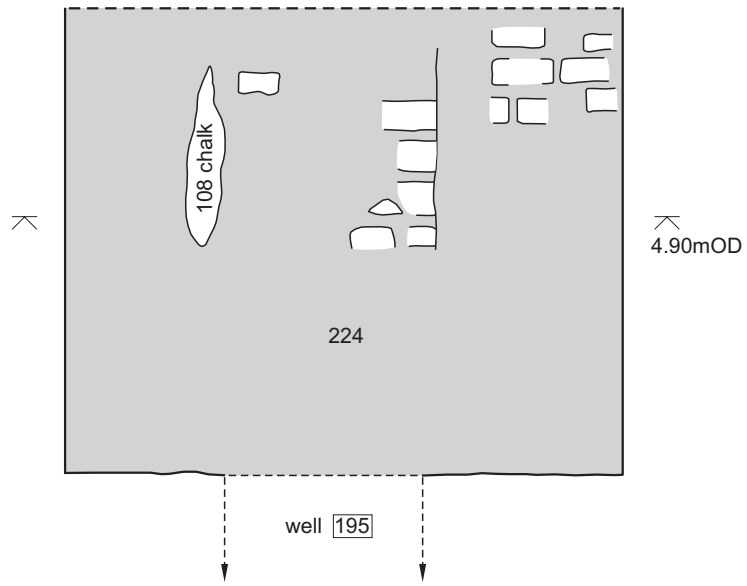


Fig. 8 Trench 1; (top) east-facing internal elevation of the cellar side chamber and (above) west-facing profile of the cellar steps. Scale 1:20

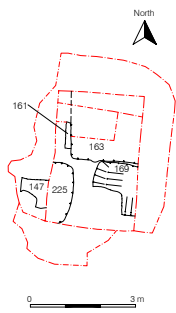


Fig. 9 Plan of Phase 1 and 2 features in Trench 2, scale 1:50



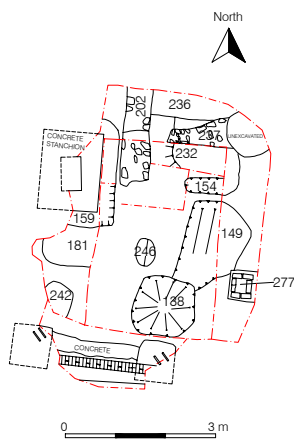


Fig. 10 Plan of features from Phases 4-7 in Trench 2, scale 1:50



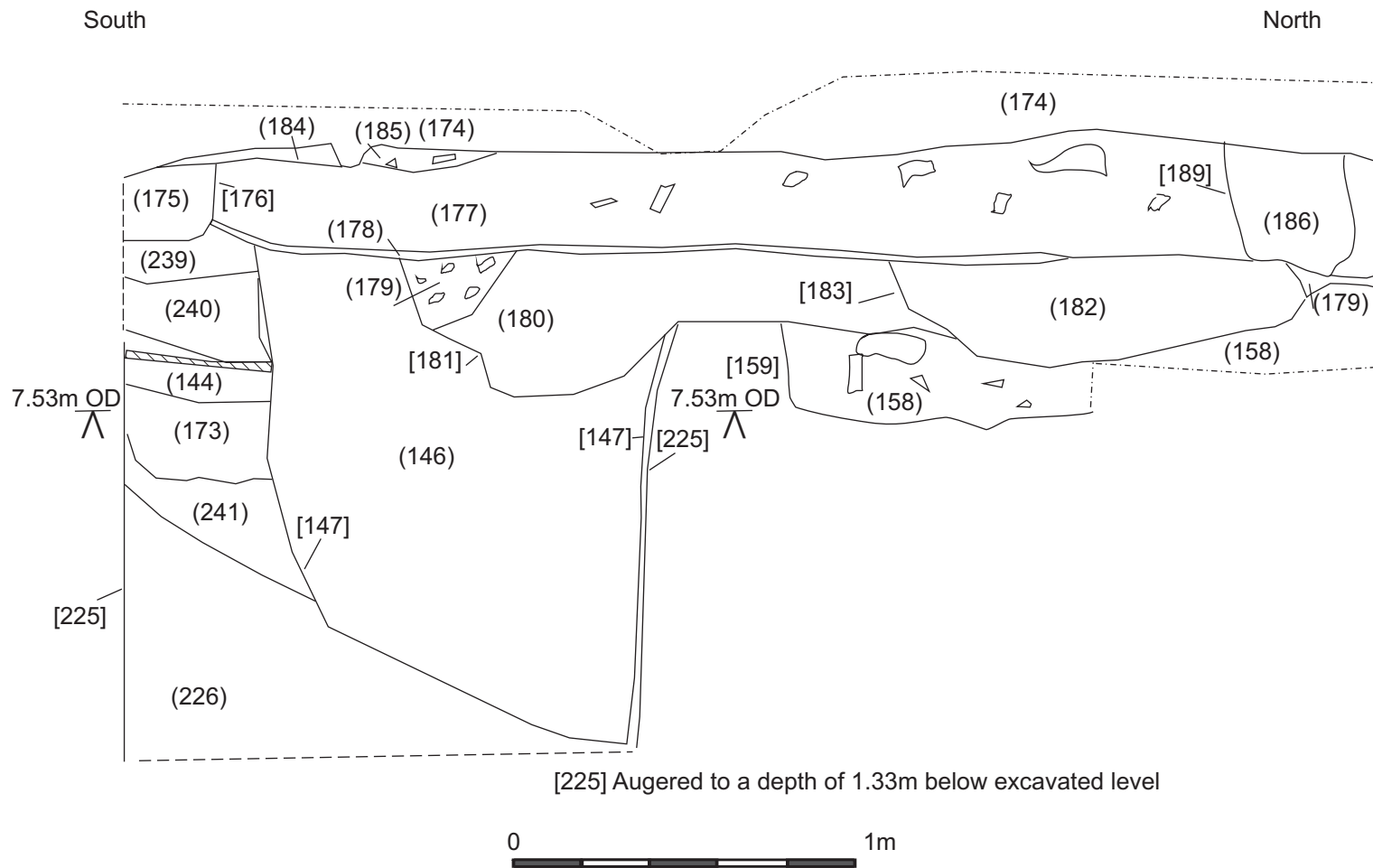


Figure 11. East-facing section of Trench 2 at scale 1:20

North

South

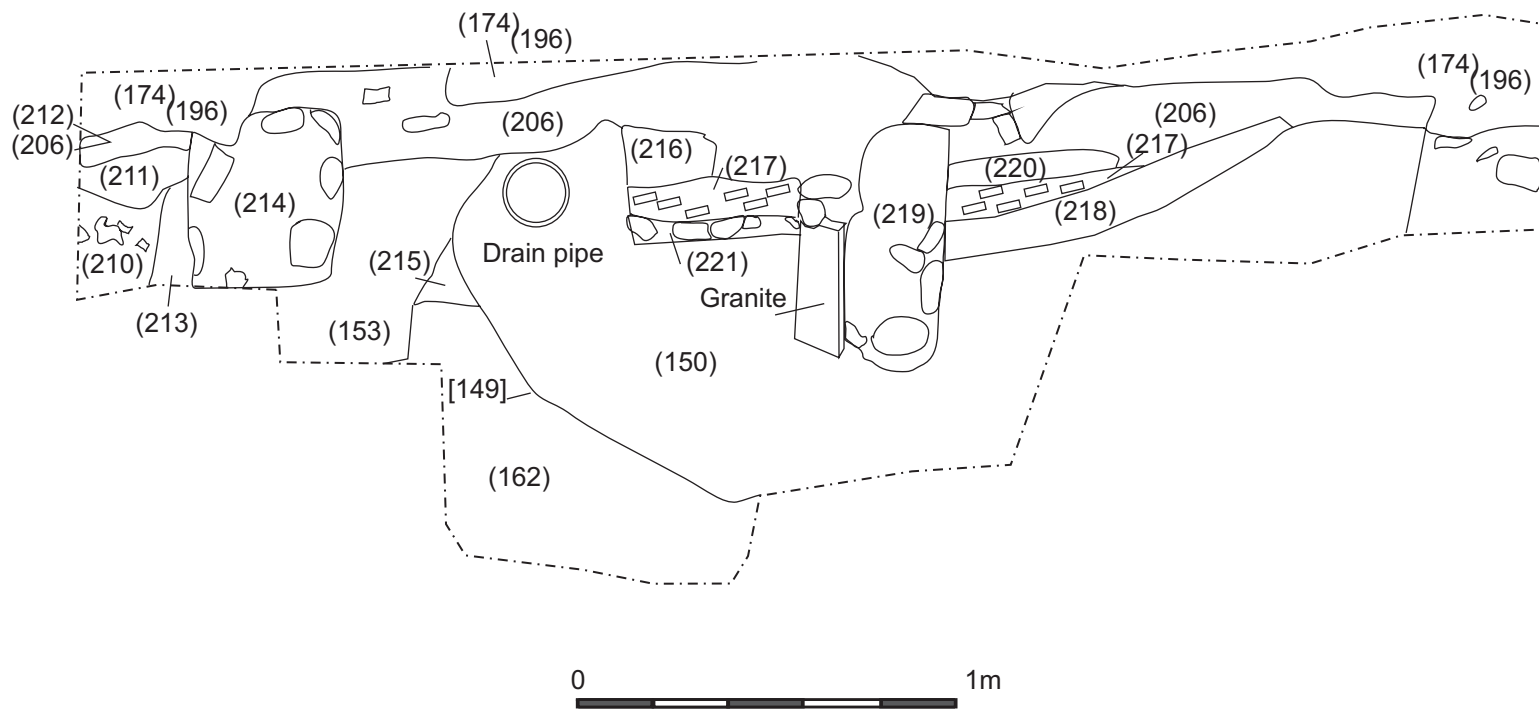


Figure 12. West-facing section of Trench 2 at scale 1:20

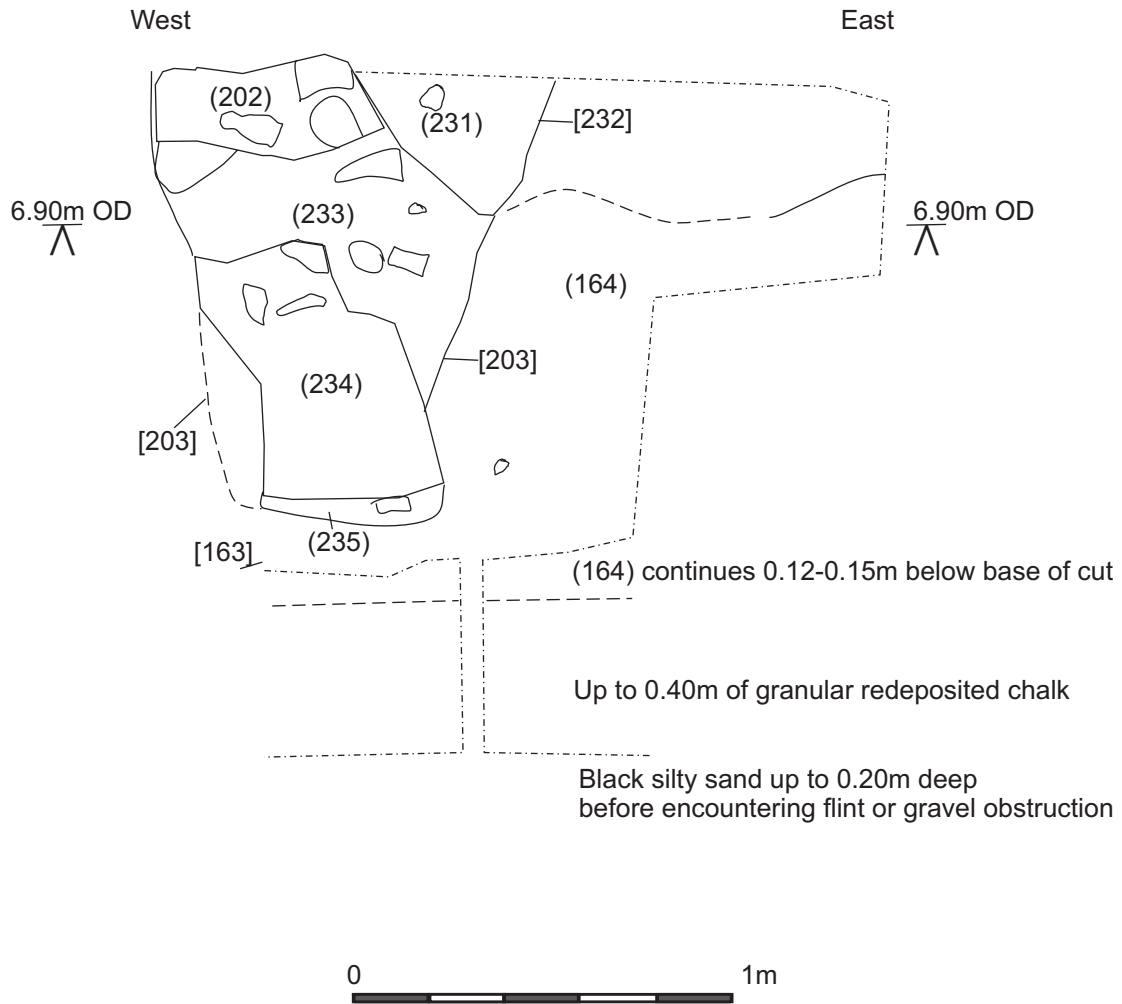


Figure 13. South-facing section of wall [202]/[234] and quarry pit [163], Trench 2 at scale 1:20

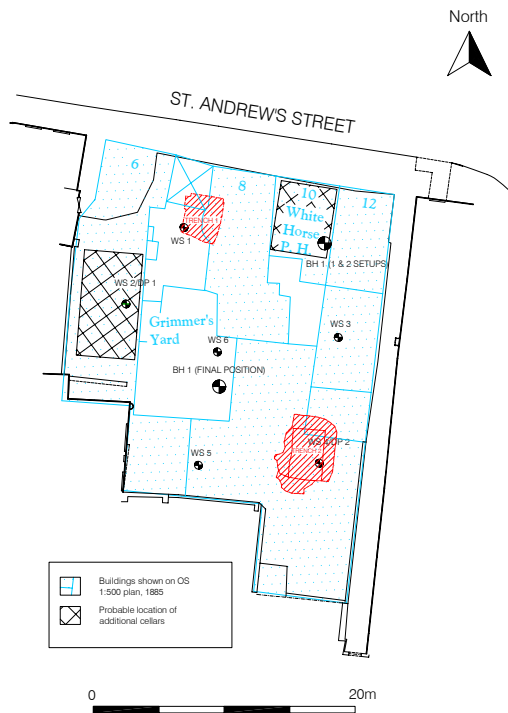


Fig. 14 Site plan with Ordnance Survey 1885 plan, borehole locations and location of possible additional cellars, scale 1:250





Plate 1. 6-12 St Andrew's Street in 1930s or 1940s (photograph by George Plunkett)



Plate 2. 6-12 St Andrew's Street in late 1960s or early 1970s (photograph by George Plunkett)



Plate 3. The 'temporary' Midland Bank that occupied the site from late 1970s to 1990 (photographer unknown)



Plate 4. Looking southward into the northern half of Trench 1 after the excavation of the cellar, side chamber and well (photograph by John Percival)



WOODLAND BANK

THE
E
E
E

101





Plate 5. Looking east at steps of cellar in Trench 1 (photograph by John Percival)



Plate 6. Looking north at northern wall of cellar and profile of vault in Trench 1 (photograph by Robert Smith)



Plate 7. Looking southward at Trench 2 following excavation (photograph by John Percival)



Plate 8. The stone mortar (SF11) (photograph by Andy Shelley)