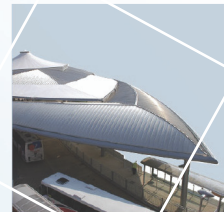


Report № 1728

An Archaeological Evaluation at Zipfel's Court, Norwich

NHER 49838 N



John W. Percival

April 2008

BAU 1728

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Location: Rear of Zipfel's Court, Magdalen Street, Norwich
District: Norwich
Grid Ref.: TG 2320 0949
HER No.: 49838 N
Dates of Fieldwork: 10–13 March 2008

Summary

In March 2008 NAU Archaeology excavated one 4x4m trench within the footprint of a demolished warehouse building at Zipfel's Court, behind Magdalen Street, Norwich. No evidence of the Late Saxon defences was seen. Two large sand or gravel extraction pits of late-medieval or early post-medieval date were found. These features were sealed by layers of dumped material and garden soils interleaved with small rubbish disposal pits of post-medieval date. The upper strata were disturbed by the construction and subsequent demolition of the warehouse building.

1.0 Introduction

In March 2008 NAU Archaeology excavated one 4x4m trench within the footprint of a demolished warehouse building adjacent Zipfel's Court, to the rear of 111–113 Magdalen Street Norwich (Figs 1 and 2, Plate 1). The demolished warehouse building, almost all of which will be taken up with the footprint of proposed new-build housing, covered an area of a little over 400m². The trench represented a 4% sample of the proposed new-build area. The same area had previously been investigated with 12 window samples (Watkins 2007). In addition, three trenches were excavated immediately to the south, to the rear of the Cat & Fiddle Public House, by NAU during February and March 2006 (site 43927N; Fig. 2; Emery 2006).

This report and its associated fieldwork was commissioned and funded by John Ashfield of Portland Property Investments Ltd.

This archaeological programme was undertaken to fulfil a planning condition set by Norwich City Council. The work was conducted in accordance with a Project Design and Method Statement prepared by NAU Archaeology (Ref. BAU1728/ARJH) and a Brief issued by Norfolk Landscape Archaeology (Ken Hamilton, 24 July 2007).

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 NAU Archaeology and on completion of the project will be deposited with Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service, following the relevant policy on archiving standards.

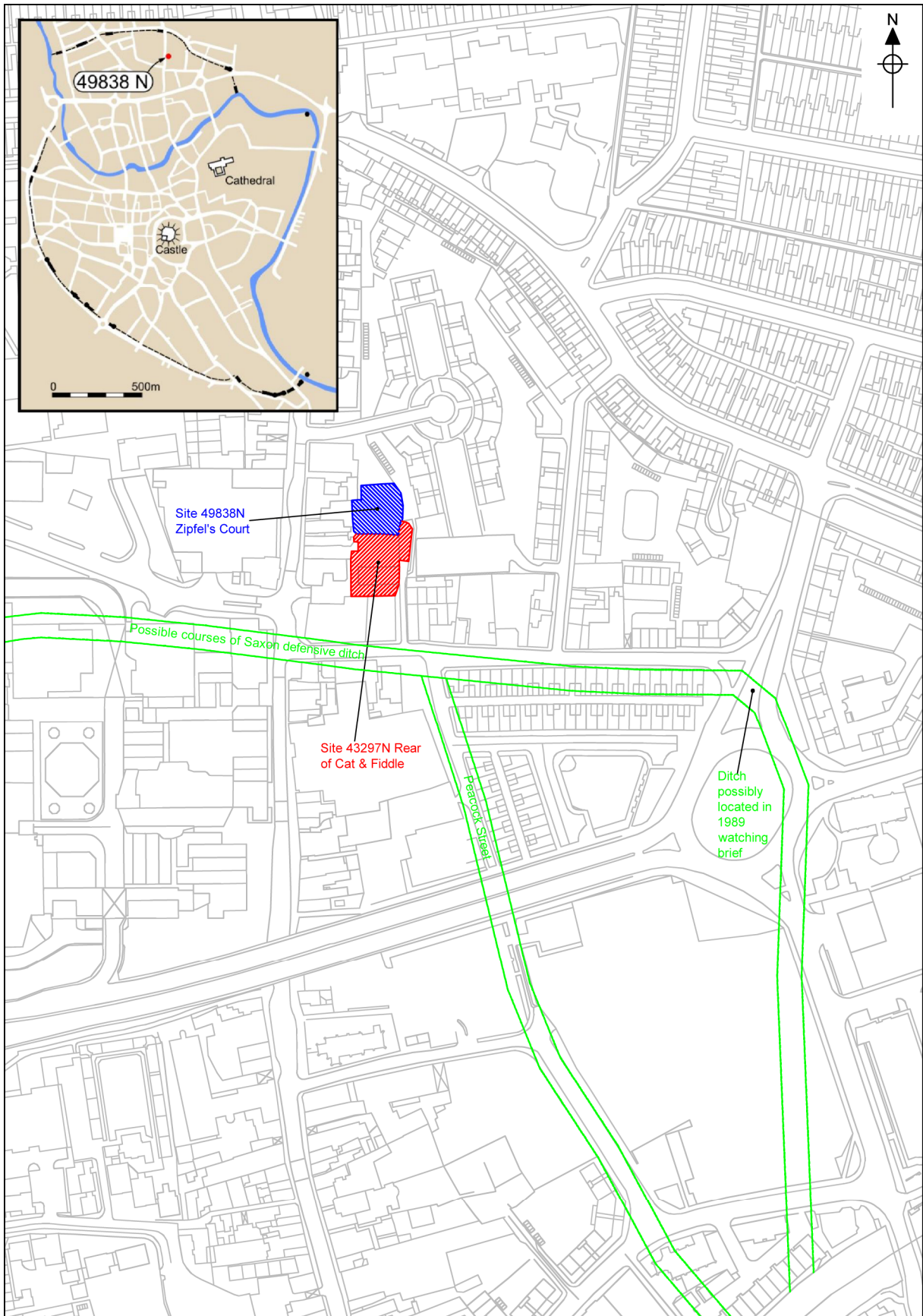


Figure 1. Site location showing possible locations of Late Saxon defences. Scale 1:2500.

2.0 Geology and Topography

The geology of the Norwich Area consists of alluvial and fluvial sands and gravels of early Holocene date overlying glacial crag deposits, which in turn overlie a solid geology of cretaceous chalk bedrock (BGS 1975; 1985). The window sample survey encountered 'natural' undisturbed sands, gravels and sandy clays at elevations ranging from c.1.8m OD and c.4.0m OD across the site (Watkins 2007).

The area formerly occupied by the warehouse was basically flat with an elevation of 5.0m OD.

3.0 Archaeological and Historical Background

The archaeological and historic background of the environs of Zipfel's Court has been discussed at length in previous NAU Archaeology reports (Penn 2006; Watkins 2007). A summary of this background is tabulated below.

Date	Activity
c.AD 650–800	Middle Saxon Settlement on north bank of the Wensum
c.AD 800–950	'Norvic' become trading port, acquires Burghal status, mint and defences
by AD 1066	All Saints' church (located on site of the Gurney Surgery, 101–103 Magdalen Street) in existence
AD 1067–c.1100	Norman Norwich created: castle, cathedral and present marketplace, along with 'French Borough' west of the marketplace.
by c.1250	Magdalen Street, north of postulated position of Saxon defences built up; church of St Margaret in Combusto (located adjacent Throckmorton Yard) in existence
by c.1300	Partially extant stone-built city defences completed
by c.1550	All Saints' church demolished
By c.1600	Large-scale settlement of migrants from Low Countries in north Norwich

Table 1. Summary of archaeological and historical background for central and southern parts of the site

In terms of the impact of the proposed development, by far the most significant of the archaeological phenomena outlined above is the possible presence of the Late Saxon defensive ditch. The position of the northern circuit of the defences was first postulated by Alan Carter (1978) and with some variations has been repeated by other researchers (e.g. Ayers 2003). In truth only the position western arm of the northern defences has ever been proved by excavation. A full cross-section of its width was recorded at Calvert Street in 1989–90 (Bown 1990). North of this, adjacent to Sovereign House on the west side of Anglia Square, its position has recently been confirmed (Percival 2007). The northernmost location in which the western side of the defences has been excavated is in what is now the NCP car-park south of Edward Street, where a full cross-section of the ditch was excavated in 1975 (Evans and Davison 1985). East of Zipfel's Court excavations just to the north of Cowgate failed to find any trace of the ditch (Meckseper 1999).

Further to the east a watching brief was undertaken on a sizeable service trench excavated along Whitefriars and Charlton Road in the late 1980s (Bown and Robinson 1989). Not far from the junction of Cowgate and Charlton Road a large cut feature interpreted as the Late Saxon defensive ditch was recorded. If the feature recorded was the ditch then the service trench bisected it at an oblique angle. A full section was not recorded; only a possible southern edge was seen

and the putative ditch fills were shallower to the eastern side of the trench. Both the nature of the observations and the data recorded arguably leave the interpretation of this feature as the defensive ditch open to question. If the 1989 observations were the ditch then one would perhaps expect its eastern arm to be located east of Whitefriars. Fieldwork in 1992 (Emery and Ayers 1999) and 2002 (Shelley 2004) both indicated that this area was very marshy in the late Saxon/early medieval period and found no traces of the ditch. In fact, a marshy area coupled with a stout fence or hedge may have sufficed as the eastern defence of the northern Late Saxon Burh of Norwich. An alternative line for the eastern defences, following Peacock Street, has been postulated (Ayers 2003). This theory takes into account more strands of historical evidence (see Penn 2006, 6).

Inscribed stones surrounding the capped well of Zipfel's Court north-west of the trench indicate that the name Zipfel is not, as perhaps might be expected, connected with 16th-century Dutch or Flemish immigrants, but in fact derives from a family of German clockmakers who settled in the Court in the early 19th century. Prior to the early 19th century Zipfel's Court was known as Allen's Yard. The original source of this information is not clear.

4.0 Methodology

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

The Brief initially specified the excavation of two trenches measuring 4x4m, to be shored if necessary. In the event only one 4x4m trench was excavated. This was in part because the Brief assumed the proposed development area to be larger than it actually was. It was agreed with Ken Hamilton of Norfolk Landscape Archaeology that the results from the trench combined with those from the window sample survey adequately characterised the archaeology of the proposed development area and addressed the questions relating to the late Saxon defences.

Machine excavation was carried out under constant archaeological supervision by a 3-tonne hydraulic 360° excavator using a toothless ditching bucket under. The whole area of the trench was machine excavated to a depth of c.1.2m. A central sondage measuring 2x2m was then excavated by hand to a depth of c.1.2m. As the bottom of the deepest features was not reached in the base of the sondage hand auger soundings were taken.

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

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

The trench location was surveyed using a Trimble 3605DR Total Station Theodolite.

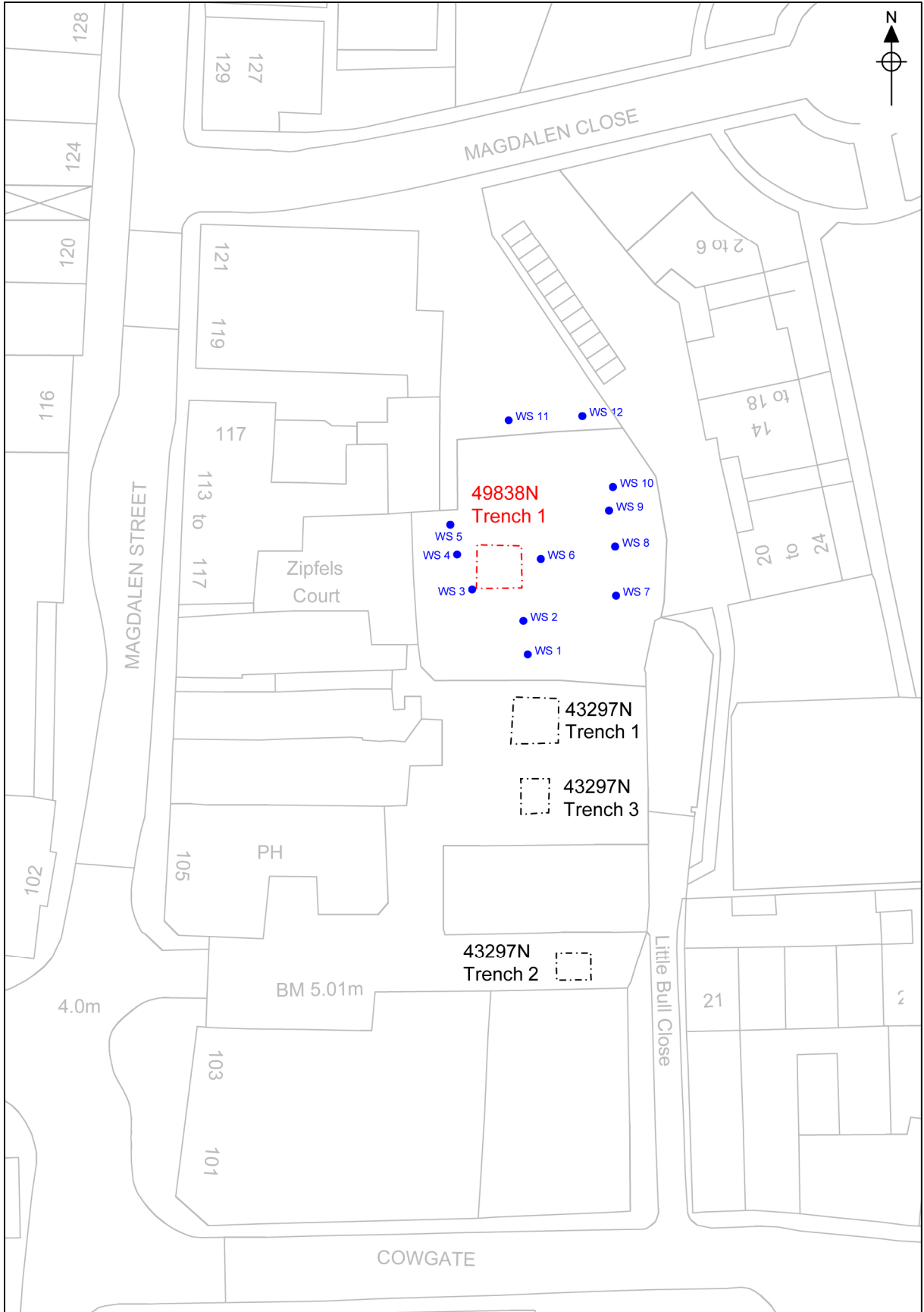


Figure 2. Trench location. Scale 1:500.

The temporary benchmark used during the course of this work was transferred from an Ordnance Survey benchmark with a value of 4.28m, located on the side of 34 Cowgate.

No environmental samples were taken.

Weather conditions were initially very poor with heavy rain but improved as work progressed.

5.0 Results

The earliest archaeological features excavated were two large intercutting pits [59] and [64] (Figs 3 and 4, Plates 2 and 3). As the edges of the pit only just bisected each other, leaving a narrow north–south isthmus of undisturbed ‘natural’ sand the stratigraphic relationship between the two was not clear. Having said that, most indications were that pit [64] was excavated first. It was filled with dark sandy material containing lenses of redeposited yellow sands. This material was probably spoil from the original excavation of the pit, mixed with upcast created during the digging of its near neighbour [59]. The fill of [59] was of a very similar character to that of pit [64]. Both pits had been rapidly backfilled in a single episode and contained pottery dated to c.1450–1550. The horizontal extent of the pits is not known. The northern and eastern edges of pit [64] and the western edge of pit [59] were recorded. It is likely that both pits extended at least 2–3m beyond the edges of the sondage. In terms of depth, the highest recorded level on undisturbed ‘natural’ sands was 3.3m OD; pits [58] and [64] extended to 1.5m and 1.3m below this level respectively. This means they were probably excavated to a depth a little less than 2m below the late 15th- or early 16th-century ground surface.

Both pits were part of a concentrated and systematic campaign of sand and gravel extraction. This may have been connected to the construction of nearby buildings and probably took place before the demolition of All Saints’ church (c.1550) and large-scale settlement in the area by immigrants from the Low Countries (c.1600).

The upper fills of the pits were capped with a layer of ginger-coloured loamy sand [67] overlain by a topsoil-like make-up deposit [55] containing pottery dated to the 15th or 16th centuries. As the fills of the pits compacted under their own weight slumping occurred in the overlying material. This caused the deposition of a number of layers, dumped in an attempt to stabilise the ground. The earliest of these, [54], was made up of mortar-rich sandy loam containing small fragments of flint, brick and tile derived from the demolition or alteration of a nearby building. The make-up layers were interspersed with small rubbish disposal pits, such as [61], whose fill also contained pottery dated to the 15th or 16th centuries. Pit [61] was overlain by a thick layer of subsoil-like sandy loam [50] containing much pottery and window glass. The pottery was dated to the late 16th or early 17th centuries. The window glass and its significance is discussed below. It is likely that the material making up layer [50] was brought onto the site from elsewhere, probably from somewhere nearby to the south.

Layer [50] was cut by a second small rubbish pit, [57], which contained fragments of near complete brown-glazed Surrey/Hampshire border ware bowl dated to the 17th century.

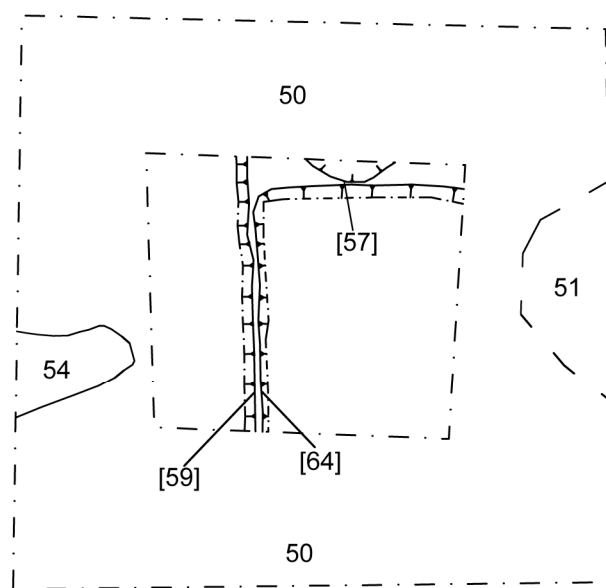


Figure 3. Plan of Trench 1. Scale 1:50.

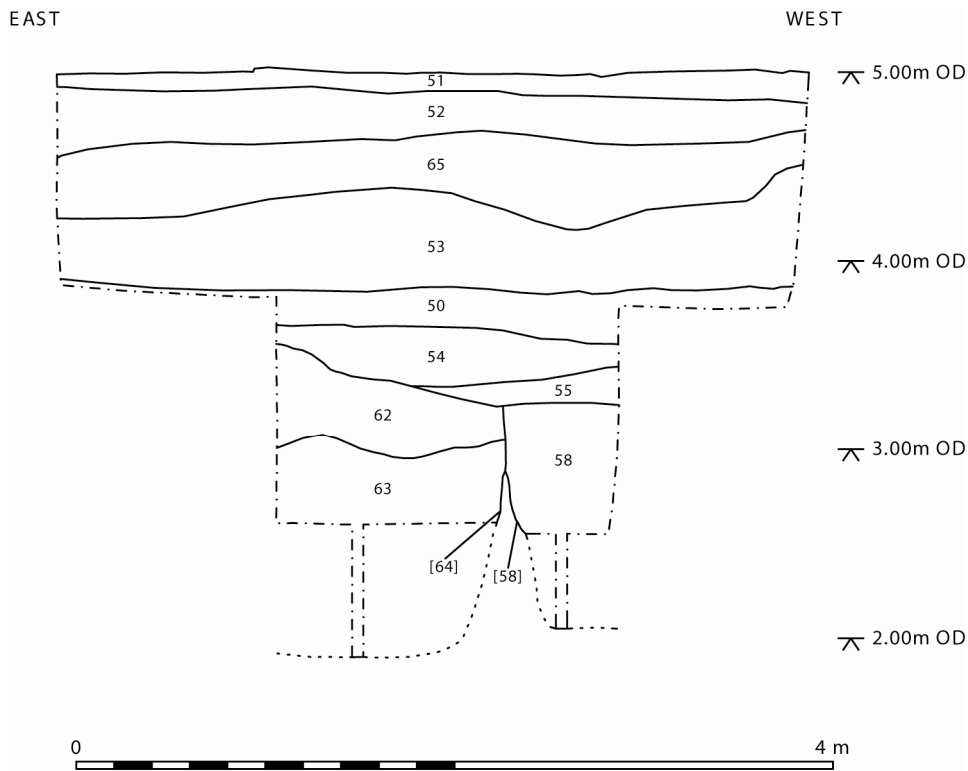


Figure 4. North-facing composite section of Trench 1. Scale 1: 40.

The fill of pit [57] was sealed by a thick layer of dark sandy-loam [53], probably a garden soil which contained pottery dated to the 16th to 18th centuries. In the southern part of the trench this garden soil was overlain by a layer of mortar and rubble demolition material [65] which also contain glazed red earthenware of 16th to 18th century date. This deposit was in turn overlain by a layer of topsoil [52], probably accumulated since the 18th century. The upper 0.1m to 0.5m of this deposit was disturbed by activities related to the demolition of the warehouse building. A modern intrusion 1.2m wide was visible in the eastern side of the trench. This related to a partly removed brick drainage feature associated with the mid-20th-century warehouse.

6.0 The Finds

The finds and environmental material from the site is presented in tabular form with basic quantitative information in Appendix 2: Finds by Context. In addition to this summary, more detailed information on specific finds and environmental categories is included in separate reports below. Supporting tables for these contributions are included in the Appendices. Particular objects or small finds are listed in Appendix 2 and are catalogued in more detail in Appendix 5: Small Finds. They may also form the subject of individual reports included below.

6.1 Pottery

by Sue Anderson

6.1.1 Introduction

A total of 72 sherds of pottery weighing 3762g was collected from nine contexts. Table 1 shows the quantification by fabric; a summary catalogue by context is included as Appendix 3.

Description	Fabric	Code	No	Weight (g)	eve	MNV
Roman greyware micaceous	RBGM	1.20	1	7	0.07	1
Sandy Ipswich Ware	SIPS	2.32	1	24		1
Thetford-type ware	THET	2.50	2	11		2
<i>Total pre-medieval</i>			4	42	0.07	4
Early medieval ware	EMW	3.10	1	8		1
Local medieval unglazed	LMU	3.23	3	14	0.05	3
Grimston-type ware	GRIM	4.10	4	17		4
<i>Total medieval</i>			8	39	0.05	8
Late medieval and transitional	LMT	5.10	22	965	0.43	21
Iron Glazed Black Wares	IGBW	6.11	13	204		2
Glazed Red Earthenware	GRE	6.12	8	1180	0.10	5
Border Wares	BORD	6.22	8	994	0.71	2
Langerwehe Stoneware	GSW2	7.12	1	25		1
Raeran/Aachen Stoneware	GSW3	7.13	3	66		3
Cologne/Frechen Stoneware	GSW4	7.14	2	63	0.15	2
Dutch-type Redwares	DUTR	7.21	3	184	0.19	3
<i>Total late medieval/early post-medieval</i>			60	3681	1.58	39
<i>Totals</i>			72	3762	1.70	51

Table 2. Pottery quantification by fabric.

6.1.2 Methodology

Quantification was carried out using sherd count, weight and estimated vessel equivalent (eve). The minimum number of vessels (MNV) within each context was also recorded, but cross-fitting was not attempted unless particularly distinctive vessels were observed in more than one context. A full quantification by fabric, context and feature is available in the site archive. All fabric codes were assigned from the Suffolk post-Roman fabric series, which includes Norfolk, Essex, Cambridgeshire and Midlands fabrics, as well as imported wares. Recording uses a system of letters for fabric codes together with number codes for ease of sorting in database format. The results were input directly onto an Access database.

6.1.3 Pottery by period

6.1.3.1 Pre-medieval

One heavily abraded Roman jar rim was collected from pit fill [58]. This was in a pale buff-coloured fabric with coarse ferrous inclusions. This context also contained a body sherd of Middle Saxon Ipswich ware and a small fragment of

Late Saxon Thetford-type ware. One other Thetford-type ware sherd was recovered from pit fill [60]. All material of these periods was residual.

6.1.3.2 Medieval

Pottery of 11th–14th-century date comprised a base fragment of early medieval ware from dump layer [55], two body sherds of LMU from pit fills [58] and [60], a developed LMU jar rim from pit fill [62] and four base and body sherds of Grimston-type glazed ware from pit fill [58]. Again, this material was all residual in later contexts.

6.1.3.3 Late medieval and early post-medieval

This group formed the largest part of the assemblage and included several large parts of vessels, particularly from dump layer [50].

LMT made up the bulk of the group and included fragments of a bowl, a pipkin and two chafing dishes. All identifiable forms were from layer [50]. Although the next largest group was iron-glazed blackware, 12 of the 13 sherds were from a single vessel, a tankard base in garden soil [53]. Local glazed red earthenwares included the base of a large jar and the rim of a handled jar; again these identified vessels were from layer [50]. Fragments of Border Ware from Surrey represented two large bowls, one green glazed ([50]) and the other in less common brown glaze (pit fill [56]). Three of the main German stoneware production centres were represented, although only a jug from Frechen was identifiable to form. The Dutch redwares included a large part of a small tripod cauldron, and a handle fragment from another similar vessel, both from [50].

6.1.4 Pottery by context

A summary of the pottery by feature is provided in Table 3.

Feature	Ctxt	Category	Fabric	No	Spot date
	50	Dump	LMT, DUTR, GRE, GSW3, GSW4, BORD, IGBW	28	L.16th–E.17th c.
	53	Layer	IGBW	12	16th–18th c.
	55	Dump	EMW, LMT	4	15th–16th c.
57	56	Pit fill	GSW3, BORD	4	17th c.
59	58	Pit fill	RBGM, SIPS, THET, LMU, GRIM, GSW2, LMT	10	L.14th–15th c.
61	60	Pit fill	THET, LMU, LMT	1	15th–16th c.
64	62	Pit fill	LMU, LMT, DUTR	1	15th–16th c.
64	63	Pit fill	GSW3	1	L.15th–16th c.
	65	Dump	GRE	1	16th–18th c.

Table 3. Pottery types present by trench and feature.

The group from dump layer [50] comprises a large group of sherds which have a date centred on the turn of the 17th century. Garden soil layer [53] is potentially contemporary or later. Other layers and pit fills suggest intensive use of the site during the 15th–16th centuries, but the presence of earlier pottery could indicate that some medieval and earlier remains were present on the site, even if heavily disturbed.

6.1.5 Discussion

The site produced small quantities of Roman, Middle Saxon, Late Saxon, early-medieval and high-medieval pottery, all of which was residual in later contexts. Whilst the finds could indicate activity of these periods, it is possible that these small quantities could have reached the site during agricultural activity or dumping of rubbish away from the main urban areas.

The large group of late-medieval and early post-medieval pottery is suggestive of occupation in this phase. Several vessels were represented by large sherds and it is clear that they had not moved far since they were discarded. Some vessels showed signs of intensive wear and had probably been in use for a long period before they were finally broken. The range of wares is typical of the period and the city, although the brown-glazed Border Ware bowl is a relatively unusual find. This site can be added to the growing number of recently excavated areas which have produced high proportions of 15th–17th-century pottery, most of which are located towards the edge of the urban area at this period.

6.2 Ceramic Building Material

by Sue Anderson

Twelve fragments of CBM weighing 980g were collected from four contexts, as listed in the Appendix. The assemblage was quantified (count and weight) by fabric and form. Fabrics were identified on the basis of macroscopic appearance and main inclusions. Forms were identified from work in Norwich (Drury 1993), based on measurements and other attributes. Table 4 shows the quantification by fabric and form.

Fabric group	Fabric	RT	EB	LB
Estuarine clays	Est		4	
Fine sand and grog	Fsg?	1		
Medium sandy	Ms	2		
Medium sandy with occasional coarse quartz	Mscq	1		
Medium sandy with flint	Msf	1		1
Medium sandy with ferrous inclusions	Msfe	1		1
<i>Totals</i>		6	4	2

Table 4. CBM by fabric and form.

Six fragments of roof tile (RT) were recovered, the majority in medium sandy fabrics of probable post-medieval date. One piece in a very dense, fine fabric was of uncertain date. Four fragments were early bricks, all with straw impressions on their bases. Two were measurable, having thicknesses of 52–53mm. There were also two abraded fragments of late brick.

This small group is of little value in the interpretation of the site, but does provide limited dating evidence for the four features in which it was found, all of which were probably late medieval or early post-medieval. The medieval CBM in this assemblage is all redeposited but may indicate the presence of a high-status building of this period nearby.

6.3 Small Finds

by Lucy Talbot

The site produced 59 artefacts from three contexts to which 7 small find numbers were allocated (see Appendix 7).

The majority of the assemblage consists of 57 fragments of window glass, of which three pieces have painted decoration, two are plain red and 52 are plain. The group is of late-medieval or early post-medieval date.

Also recovered from two contexts were part of a possible medieval fire pan or shovel (Margeson 1993, fig. 54, 556) and an undiagnostic sub-rectangular, flat, copper-alloy object of probable late-medieval or early post-medieval date.

The possible fire pan and copper alloy objects require x-radiography and the window glass fragments require further specialist identification. The results of this work will be included in any possible future assessment report and lodged in the site archive.

6.4 Faunal Remains

by Julie Curl

6.4.1 Methodology

All of the bone was examined primarily to determine range of species and elements present. The assessment was carried out following a modified version of guidelines laid down by English Heritage (Davis 1992). A note was also made of butchering and any indications of skinning, horn-working and other modifications. When possible a record was made of ages and any other relevant information, such as pathologies. Counts and weights were noted for each context examined. All information was recorded on the faunal remains recording sheets. A table giving a summary of the information is included with this report.

6.4.2 Results and discussion

A total of 1716g of faunal remains, consisting of 37 pieces was recovered from four contexts. The bone in this assemblage is in good condition, although fragmentary due to butchering. Some canid gnawing was seen on bone in [50] that could indicate scavenging activity or waste from food given to domestic dogs. The single fragment of bone in context [58] was burnt black, indicative of burning for a short period or at low temperature and suggestive of general fire waste.

The bulk of the remains in this assemblage (1,563g) was recovered from context [50]. Eleven bones from a sheep/goat were noted, including skull/jaws, scapula and limb bones. The animal was aged 4–6 years at death. The sheep/goat bones were butchered, with cuts on the jaw and skull that would suggest removal of the brain and tongue for meat and cuts on the tibiae that show removal of the meat. Butchering waste from at least three cows was also seen in [50], with a neonatal radius, juvenile limb bones and adult remains, most of which had been butchered. A single butchered pig ulna was also recorded in [50].

A large and robust cattle distal metacarpal was recorded from [55]; the size and shape of the bone suggests it is from a bull; this bone and the accompanying

cattle rib had been butchered. A heavily butchered cattle pelvis was noted in context [62].

Some pathologies were noted in context [50]. A cattle proximal radius showed a small lesion that could be attributed to Osteochondritis dissecans and suggests an animal that has suffered physical stress or possibly environmental or dietary stress during the its juvenile period. Heavy calculus deposits were noted on the sheep/goat which resulted in the early stages of periodontal disease and some loosening of the teeth. This is often seen on animals of a mature age or in those fed a poor diet.

The assemblage largely consists of the butchering and food waste from the main domestic food animals. Culling of the cattle for meat included a neonatal, which may have been culled to allow milking of the mother. The mature age of the sheep/goat suggests an animal kept for milk and wool prior to being culled for meat and other by-products.

7.0 Conclusions

The presence of the two large sand extraction pits and the alignment of the small spit of undisturbed sand indicate that the Late Saxon defensive ditch does not run across the centre of the site. The evidence from the trench indicates that the wide variation in the depth of undisturbed natural sand and gravels across the site recorded by the window samples is due to the presence of large extraction pits and is not connected in any way to the Late Saxon town defences. It would seem that, if they existed in the same ditched form as recorded in the Calvert Street/Botolph Street areas, the northern arm of the Late Saxon defences north of the Wensum lay south of modern Cowgate and west of Whitefriars (Fig. 1), possibly along the line of Peacock Street as suggested Ayers (2003) .

The fact that the majority of the other activity recorded in the trench probably took place in the 150 year period between 1500 and 1650 is connected to two factors. The digging of the extraction pits in what would probably have been a marginal back-lot behind Magdalen Street is connected to construction triggered by the great fires of 1507 (Ayers 2003). The subsequent pit-digging and rubbish deposition activity was probably a result of the increasing population of Norwich *Ultra Aquaum* caused by immigration from the Low Countries in the late 16th and early 17th centuries (Green and Young 1981, 23–4; Pound 2004, 42).

It is tempting to connect the deposition of the window glass with the demolition of All Saints' Church. It is possible that the painted and coloured fragments came from that building. Further specialist analysis would be required to confirm this.

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

Acknowledgements

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Appendix 1a: Context Summary

Context	Category	Description	Period
50	Dump	Dump of light coloured topsoil-like material dumped on top of slumped quarry pit fills, much unabraded pottery	Post-medieval
51	Layer	Victorian topsoil reworked by C. 20th warehouse and C. 21st demolition	Modern
52	Layer	Victorian topsoil	Post-medieval
53	Layer	Garden soil C. 17th or C. 18th	Post-medieval
54	Dump	Dump of mortar-rich material on top of slumped quarry pit fills	Post-medieval
55	Dump	Dump of topsoil-like material on top of slumped quarry pit fills	Post-medieval
56	Pit fill	Ashy fill of small pit, contained ?non-local dish	Post-medieval
57	Pit	Small rubbish pit	Post-medieval
58	Pit fill	Backfill of western large quarry pit	Medieval
59	Pit	Western large quarry pit	Medieval
60	Pit fill	Fill of small rubbish pit	Post-medieval
61	Pit	Small rubbish pit	Post-medieval
62	Pit fill	Upper backfill of eastern large quarry pit	Medieval
63	Pit fill	Lower backfill of eastern large quarry pit	Medieval
64	Pit	Eastern large quarry pit	Medieval
65	Dump	Dump of mortar/rubble below 52	Post-medieval
66	Layer	'Natural' orange sand, some gravel	
67	Dump	Dump of ginger sand on top of slumped quarry pit fills	Post-medieval

Appendix 1b: OASIS feature summary table

Period	Feature type	Quantity
Medieval (1066 to 1539)	Pit	2
Post-medieval (1540 to 1900)	Pit	2

Appendix 2a: Finds by Context

Context	Material	Quantity	Weight (g)	Period
50	Pottery	28	2.476	Post-medieval
50	Ceramic Building Material	3	172	Post-medieval
50	Glass – Window	44	-	Medieval/ Post-medieval
50	Animal bone	33	1563	Undiagnostic
53	Pottery	12	188	Post-medieval
55	Pottery	4	121	Post-medieval
55	Ceramic Building Material	4	452	Medieval
55	Ceramic Building Material	1	130	Post-medieval
55	Ceramic Building Material	1	43	Undiagnostic
55	Animal bone	52	99	Undiagnostic

Context	Material	Quantity	Weight (g)	Period
55	Glass – Window	2	-	Post-medieval
55	Iron	1	-	Undiagnostic
56	Pottery	5	651	Post-medieval
58	Pottery	1	7	Roman
58	Pottery	2	27	Saxon
58	Pottery	5	20	Medieval
58	Pottery	2	38	Post-medieval
58	Ceramic Building Material	1	152	Medieval
58	Ceramic Building Material	1	22	Post-medieval
58	Animal bone	1	<1	Undiagnostic
58	Glass – Window	6	-	Post-medieval
58	Copper alloy	1	-	Undiagnostic
60	Pottery	1	8	Saxon
60	Pottery	1	5	Medieval
60	Pottery	1	3	Post-medieval
62	Pottery	1	6	Medieval
62	Pottery	7	121	Post-medieval
62	Ceramic Building Material	1	9	Post-medieval
62	Animal bone	1	47	Undiagnostic
63	Pottery	1	34	Post-medieval
65	Pottery	1	56	Post-medieval

Appendix 2b: NHER Finds Summary Table

Period	Material	Quantity
Roman (AD 42 to 409)	Pottery	1
Middle Saxon (651 to 850)	Pottery	1
Late Saxon (851 to 1065)	Pottery	2
Medieval (1066 to 1539)	Pottery	8
Post-medieval (1540 to 1900)	Pottery	60

Appendix 3: Pottery

Context	Ctxt sherd count	Ctxt sherd wt (g)	Fabric	Form	Rim	Qty	Wt (g)	Date
50	28	2476	LMT			2	0.028	15th–16th c.
50	28	2476	LMT			1	0.126	15th–16th c.
50	28	2476	LMT	pipkin	COLL	2	0.067	15th–16th c.
50	28	2476	LMT	chafing dish	COLL	1	0.078	15th–16th c.
50	28	2476	LMT	chafing dish		1	0.318	15th–16th c.
50	28	2476	LMT			1	0.018	15th–16th c.
50	28	2476	LMT			1	0.015	15th–16th c.
50	28	2476	LMT			1	0.021	15th–16th c.
50	28	2476	LMT	bowl?	BD	1	0.047	15th–16th c.

Context	Ctxt sherd count	Ctxt sherd wt (g)	Fabric	Form	Rim	Qty	Wt (g)	Date
50	28	2476	GRE			1	0.041	16th–18th c.
50	28	2476	GRE	jar		3	0.774	16th–18th c.
50	28	2476	GRE			2	0.186	16th–18th c.
50	28	2476	GRE	handled jar	EV	1	0.122	16th–18th c.
50	28	2476	BORD	bowl	EVBD	4	0.345	16th–18th c.
50	28	2476	IGBW	mug		1	0.016	16th–18th c.
50	28	2476	DUTR	cauldron	THEV	1	0.137	15th–17th c.
50	28	2476	DUTR	cauldron	COLL?	1	0.044	15th–17th c.
50	28	2476	GSW3			1	0.030	L.15th–E.17th c.
50	28	2476	GSW4	jug	UPPL	1	0.040	16th–17th c.
50	28	2476	GSW4			1	0.023	16th–17th c.
53	12	188	IGBW	tankard		12	0.188	16th–18th c.
55	4	121	EMW			1	0.008	11th–12th c.
55	4	121	LMT			1	0.084	15th–16th c.
55	4	121	LMT			1	0.020	15th–16th c.
55	4	121	LMT			1	0.009	15th–16th c.
56	5	651	GSW3			1	0.002	L.15th–E.17th c.
56	5	651	BORD	bowl	EVBD	4	0.649	16th–18th c.
58	10	92	RBGM	jar	EV	1	0.007	Roman
58	10	92	SIPS			1	0.024	650–850
58	10	92	THET			1	0.003	10th–11th c.
58	10	92	LMU			1	0.003	11th–14th c.
58	10	92	GRIM			3	0.010	L.12th–14th c.
58	10	92	GRIM			1	0.007	L.12th–14th c.
58	10	92	LMT			1	0.013	15th–16th c.
58	10	92	GSW2			1	0.025	L.14th–15th c.
60	3	16	THET			1	0.008	10th–11th c.
60	3	16	LMU			1	0.005	11th–14th c.
60	3	16	LMT			1	0.003	15th–16th c.
62	8	127	LMU	jar	THEV	1	0.006	13th–14th c.
62	8	127	LMT			1	0.028	15th–16th c.
62	8	127	LMT			2	0.022	15th–16th c.
62	8	127	LMT			2	0.049	15th–16th c.
62	8	127	LMT			1	0.019	15th–16th c.
62	8	127	DUTR			1	0.003	15th–17th c.
63	1	34	GSW3			1	0.034	L.15th–E.17th c.
65	1	57	GRE			1	0.057	16th–18th c.

Appendix 4: Ceramic Building Material

Ctxt	Ttl by ctxt	Wt by ctxt (g)	Fabric	Form	Qty	Wt (g)	Height (mm)	Mortar	Abr	Comments	Date
50	3	172	mscq	RT	1	72					P-med
50	3	172	msfe	LB	1	87			+		P-med
50	3	172	msf	LB	1	13					P-med
55	6	625	est	EB	2	164					13–15th c.
55	6	625	est	EB	1	168	53			strawed	13–15th c.
55	6	625	msf	RT	1	120		ms			Med?
55	6	625	ms	RT	1	130		thick ms with coal			P-med
55	6	625	fsg?	RT	1	43		msf		v dense fabric, odd	?
58	3	183	msfe	RT	1	22					P-med
58	3	183	est	EB	1	152	52			strawed	13–15th c.
62	3	183	ms	RT	1	9			+		L-med / P-med

Appendix 5: Small Finds

SF	Ctxt	Material	Qty	Object Name	Description	Object Date
2	50	Glass	3	Window	Fragments with painted decoration	Medieval/ Post-medieval
3	50	Glass	2	Window	Fragments; plan red	Medieval/ Post-medieval
4	50	Glass	44	Window	Plain fragments	Medieval/ Post-medieval
5	55	Iron	1	Artefact	? Iron pan/ shovel	? Medieval
6	55	Glass	2	Window	Plain fragments	Medieval/ Post-medieval
7	58	Copper alloy	1	Artefact	Undiagnostic sub rectangular; flat	? Late Medieval
8	58	Glass	6	Window	Plain fragments	Medieval/ Post-medieval

Appendix 6: Faunal Remains

Ctxt	Ttl ctxt wt (g)	Ttl ctxt qty	Spp.	Spp. qty	Comments
50	1563	33	Cattle	10	Radius, tibia, scapula, calcaneus, molar and rib from adult, radius, metapodials, and tibia from juveniles, inc one neonatal bone (radius). Butchered. Pathology (lesion) on proximal adult radius.
			Sheep/ Goat	11	Mandibles, upper jaw, skull fragments, metacarpal, scapula, radius, tibias. Adult, butchered.
			Pig	1	Ulna, juvenile/sub-adult, chopped/cut.
			Mammal	11	Fragments, butchered.
55	99	2	Cattle	2	Large and robust distal metacarpal, rib.
58	1	1	Mammal	1	Small fragment of bone, burnt black.
62	47	1	Cattle	1	Pelvis fragment, chopped and cut.



Plate 1. Looking north-west across Trench at buildings in Zipfel's Court



Plate 2. Looking north into Trench 1, post-excavation



Plate 3. Looking north into inner sondage at base of Trench 1