

NAU ARCHAEOLOGY

Report No. 1277

**An Archaeological Recording and Monitoring Brief at 174
King Street, Norwich, Norfolk**

50067 N

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Location: 174 King Street
District: Norwich, Norfolk
Grid Ref: TG 2362 0801
HER No.: 50067 N
Date of fieldwork: 18th, 19th, 20th, 24th and 25th of April 2007

Summary

Archaeological Recording and Monitoring was undertaken by NAU Archaeology at the rear of 174 King Street, Norwich where a lightwell was being created by the owners in order that they could redevelop and use the cellar of the building. Given the general importance of King Street in the development of Norwich and the fact that the building work was adjacent to a seventeenth century doorway into the cellar, a condition was set by the Local Planning Authority requiring that a Programme of Archaeological Works (PoAW) be undertaken at the site. The PoAW involved monitoring the sub surface excavations by the developer, recovering artefacts and cleaning and fully recording archaeological layers revealed and removed during the development.

The development revealed the presence of a large pit immediately to the rear of the present 17th century property which appeared to have been gradually backfilled in the medieval period. The construction trench cut for the present 17th century house could be seen truncating the medieval layers and fills of the large pit. A compressed probable original garden soil containing medieval and early Post-medieval pottery was also observed. The work continues to add detail to what is known of this important Street in Norwich

1.0 Introduction

The site was situated in the garden at the rear of a private property at 174 Kings Street where work was being undertaken to create a new lightwell for a proposed new kitchen development in the cellar of the 17th century property by the owner of the house, Graeme Duncan. The area under development was around 6m square.

Graeme Duncan commissioned the fieldwork and this report.

This Recording and Monitoring brief was undertaken to fulfil a planning condition set by Norwich City Council and in accordance with a Brief issued by Norfolk Landscape Archaeology (NLA Ref: Ken Hamilton 6th March 2007).

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.

2.0 Geology and Topography

(Fig. 1)

The row of houses incorporating 174 is situated on the west side of King Street, Norwich, on land that slopes gently eastwards towards the River Wensum. The River Wensum follows the western edge of large basin which is now occupied by the Riverside development, Norwich City Football Club and the terminus of Norwich Railway Station. To the west is situated a ridge of high ground along which Ber Street

runs, dominating the low skyline. The ridge, is one of the the highest areas of the city rising to around 36m OD.

The underlying geology is of Norwich Crag (a mixture of marine derived sands clays and gravels) giving way to made ground over alluvial deposits towards the river.

The street next to 174 King Street lies at a level of approximately 5.40m OD.

3.0 Archaeological and Historical Background

The plot of land under development is situated in an area of great historical interest within the confines of the pre-conquest town.

There has been little evidence of prehistoric activity found from sites on King Street itself, though work on the flat basin now occupied by the Riverside development to the east has revealed evidence of Palaeolithic activity on one or more of the sandy islands/bars (Adams in prep.).

There is a strong hypothesis that King Street had a Roman origin but this is based on Cartographic evidence alone. Sherds of Roman pottery that have been recovered during excavations along King Street seem do not seem to point to a focus of settlement. Instead it seems likely that these sherds have become incorporated into the soil through manuring fields.

Little evidence of Early Saxon or Middle Saxon activity has been found on King Street. Most work on the Street has uncovered some sherds of pottery (e.g Ipswich Ware sherds found at 51-53 King Street, Shelley and Brennand in prep., see below) though this is thought to be largely residual and it seems in this period, the focus of settlement was more probably in the south-western end of the city.

King Street was an artery of the Saxon settlement of Norwich. The importance of King Street increased from the Late Saxon and Norman period on, when its proximity to the River Wensum became more important with increasing trade. Timber buildings were already in existence along King Street by the later 10th century, and these were gradually replaced by stone buildings through the later medieval period.

One early stone house is represented by the Music House, situated on the eastern side of King Street. This building includes various elements such as an early 12th-century house at right-angles to King Street, a late 12th-century addition (no longer extant), a 12th-century undercroft, a 15th-century undercroft and an early 17th-century north-to-south range, replacing the one built during the late 12th century. During the 18th century the building was sub-divided into tenements and subsequently came into the ownership of the brewing family of John Youngs.

The later 11th, 12th and 13th centuries were dominated by a radical reshaping of Norwich in the aftermath caused of the Norman Conquest. Much of the area to the west of this part of King Street became enclosed within the Castle Fee, with the area at the King Street/Rose Lane junction was developed into a Franciscan friary. The construction of the castle led to large-scale quarrying of the east-facing slope between the castle and King Street, as evidenced by the excavations at Averills garage (Shelley and Trimble 2000).

Despite the emplacement of these large precincts, development of individual properties on King Street continued throughout the medieval period. This was due in part to the importance the Street played as an arterial route through the city, being

close to the castle and the emergent waterfront further to the south. Excavations at Ben Burgess, for example, have shown how the timber buildings of the Late Saxon/Anglo Norman period were gradually replaced by buildings with stone footings and basements.

The development of these medieval buildings continued throughout the late medieval and post-medieval periods, culminating today with the many important historical buildings which line King Street. Several extant buildings in the stretch between Rose Lane and Mountergate date back to the 15th century.

There are fewer buildings of historical note on the eastern side of this stretch of King Street. This has largely been due to greater redevelopment since the 1930's. George Plunkett in the 1930s recorded many of these now vanished buildings. One example of this process is the 'Bird in the Hand' public house, the core of which dated back to the 14th century which was demolished in the last years of the 19th century to make way for the forges of the ever expanding Boulton and Paul iron works. Some of the architectural features from this important building were salvaged for re-use in Tudor House.

The 1960's saw the creation of Rouen road as a major trunk road to relieve traffic from King Street, which had taken all of the traffic going south out of the city until that point. This allowed for the present quiet residential atmosphere of King Street today.

4.0 Methodology (Fig.2, and Plates 1,2,3)

The objective of this watching brief was to monitor and record any archaeological evidence revealed during development of a six metre square area of back garden immediately adjacent to a seventeenth century cellar doorway.

The work followed from a previous aborted attempt to create a lightwell several years before. This work had left a hole around 3m by 3m adjacent to the cellar doorway, which had been shored with a board and buttressed with concrete until work could proceed. The present work involved widening this existing 'pit' by hand-digging to leave an area around 6m by 6m. The work involved digging down to the depth of the original work which was around 2.50m, the same depth as the base of the cellar and doorway. The first three days involved the digging of the first 1.20m depth of soil and the last two days the lower deposits. A shelf was stepped out at 1.20m depth for safety and to allow a safe place to leave building materials. Subsequent work by the building team included clearing out the cellar and removing the buttressed concrete shoring at the centre of the existing 'pit'. This work did not involve damage to the historic fabric of the building so it was not monitored. The same team then proceeded to build the walls of the new lightwell. A skip was left in the alleyway behind the property. This often took a day to fill. On day one of the development the builders removed spoil via buckets along a plank walkway at the centre of the garden into the skip, but from day two, an electric operated conveyor belt was installed to take soil directly into the skip. Work was necessary to shovel spoil from the conveyor end of the skip to the other end to avoid overspilling.

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

All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using the NAU *pro forma* sheets. Trench locations, plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales

and colour and monochrome photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits.

A level was transferred from an Ordnance Survey Benchmark of 5.80m OD situated on the centre of the road, opposite St Ethelfreda's Church and opposite the southern end of Lincoln Ralphs Sports Hall, both situated to the south of the site. A non-permanent TBM was situated just to the south of the entrance to the back yard of the property with a value of 6.94m OD

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

The weather was unseasonably warm and dry which helped the progress of the development. The working area was relatively small which caused a need for extra care at the edges of the trench. Access was good.

5.0 Results (Fig. 3, and Plates 4, 5, 6 and 7)

The development consisted of a single large trench dug immediately adjacent to the property in the back garden, it measured 6m by 6m. All of the Archaeological contexts assigned were observed in this trench.

At the north end of the developers trench was an earlier pit [28] which contained five fills. Due to the limited archaeological nature of the work, the pit was only observed in section and had no easily separable dating evidence. The pit was at-least 1.60m east to west with an unknown length north to south. It was 1.50m deep, and was truncated by pit [20] on its western side. It had concave sides and base, with a non perceptible break of slope at the base of the side. The top of the edge could not be seen on the eastern side as it was truncated by [13], the construction cut for the seventeenth century building.

The lowest fill within pit [28] was [29] a thin layer of re-deposited chalk which was observed to be 0.10m thick and 0.60m in extent at the base of the pit.

The next fill within pit [28] was [30]. This was a re-deposited yellow/cream crushed chalk which filled all the observed base of the pit. It was 0.60m thick and was 1.50m across east to west. It had an unknown length north to south. There were no major inclusions within the deposit. This was a deliberate dump.

Above [30] lay a mottled greyish and reddish silt with occasional small sub angular and sub rounded stones which measured 1-10mm in size. It could be observed in the lower step of the trench to be 0.60m east to west and 0.20m thick. Its extent north to south could not be observed. This fill was also likely to have been a deliberately dumped deposit.

The fourth fill of pit [28] was a mottled yellow and brown sandy silt [12] which contained moderate amounts of small stones and occasional charcoal flecks. It could only be seen laid as a horizontal deposit at the base of the top shelf of the developer's trench. The fill was here via deliberate dumping and was observed to measure around 1.40m by 0.20m thick.

The last layer in the sequence was a slightly sandy silt, [11] with a soft texture, it contained occasional small stones, charcoal and chalk flecks. Fill [11] was deposited horizontally at the top of pit [28] close to the present seventeenth century property. It was observed to be cut by construction cut [13] of the seventeenth century house. The fill was here via deliberate dumping.

The majority of the earliest deposits encountered were the fills of a large pit [20] which could be seen truncating the earlier pit [28]. Pit [20] was at least 4.50m across from north to south and 3.0m from east to west in size. It had a sub circular shape in plan and occupied almost the whole of the trench where it could be seen cutting through the natural sand and gravel (Norwich crag). The centre of the pit appeared to be just to the west of the open area and the fills could be seen tipping into it at an oblique angle. The sides of the pit were almost vertical and the base roughly flat. The pit was almost certainly originally a quarry pit, which was later re-used as a rubbish pit and possible cess pit. It appeared to have taken a considerable time to be filled up. The pit may have been the result of the continued development of King Street in the Medieval period.

At the base of the pit lay a re-deposited chalk deposit [27]. It was cream coloured and incorporated some silt as well. It measured 1m east to west and at least 0.20m north to south and was 0.30m thick. This fill may have been some slumping of initial excavated material.

Fill [33] also lay at the base of the pit [20] situated on its western side. It was composed of a mottled reddish brown almost pure silt, with a soft almost 'feathery' texture. It measured 1.40m north to south with an unknown distance east to west. It was 0.30m thick. This was almost certainly a deliberate dump of material which may originally have been organic in nature, such as cess. It, like other deposits within the pit, were not sampled due to their present inorganic nature.

Situated at the centre of the pit was fill [22] which was composed of a mixture of greyish brown silt and crushed re-deposited chalk. It had moderate sub rounded and sub angular stones and flints 10 – 50mm in size. The deposit measured 1.40m north to south and at-least 0.20m east to west and was 0.40m thick. It was likely to have been a deliberate tip deposit.

At the eastern side of the pit was a reddish brown silt [25] which contained frequent charcoal inclusions. It lay on the eastern side of the pit and was 0.20m thick, 1.60m east to west and was at-least 0.50m in length north to south. The deposit was probably deliberately dumped into the pit.

A light grey brown fine sandy silt [32] was observed tipping down the western side towards the centre of the pit. It contained occasional small sub angular and sub rounded stones, but other than this was relatively homogenous.

Deposit [23] was the next fill in the sequence observed in the centre and on the eastern side of the pit. It measured 1.60m in length east to west and was 2.40m in length north to south. It was composed of a general mid grey silt soil matrix which held individual lenses of varying colours. The lowest lens was a mottled white, grey and red lens, surmounted with a reddish lens, then a light grey lens and at the top a mid grey lens. Each of the lenses were around 0.10m thick and the overall thickness of [23] was 0.40m. The layer represents various episodes of deliberate tipping into the pit, which were given one context number for ease of recording.

Situated slumping down the western side of the pit, fill [15] was observed. The layer measured 1.40m and was 0.40m at it thickest. It consisted of a greyish silty-sand including frequent charcoal flecks especially concentrated in a shallow depression near to the top of the pit. There was also some reddening of the natural sand below the layer.

Immediately above this, situated further towards the centre of the pit was a layer of mottled light grey and light brown silt [6]. The layer was 0.40m thick and could be seen extending around 2m. This layer had a 'feathery' light texture and contained occasional small stones, chalk and charcoal flecks. It may once have had a more ashy and/or organic derivation, which has decayed leaving a very silt rich layer.

Over much of the central part of the pit was [26], a light brown fine sandy silt which contained occasional small sub angular stones and sub rounded stones which measured 10 – 30mm. The deposit was 1.60m east to west and at least 1.40m north to south and was 0.32m thick at its thickest point.

Above this further towards the centre of the pit, was fill [5], which was composed of a mid to light brown sandy silt that contained occasional chalk and charcoal flecks. It extended around 2m and was 0.40m thick. This layer contained more sand than the other fills above and below it. It could be observed tipping to the centre of the pit [20] and was created by deliberate dumping.

Above this, in the top part of pit [20] was fill [4]. This fill comprised a mid brown sandy silt which contained occasional small stones 70mm across, chalk fragments and charcoal flecks. It was observed tipping towards the centre of the pit and extended 2.50m and was 0.40m thick. The composition of this fill was very similar to fills [3] and [2], although [4] contained frequent tip lines of pure re-deposited chalk. Each of these strata were around 50mm thick and were relatively evenly spaced within the deposit. It seems likely that these were natural deposits.

The next fill in the sequence was an 'ashy' deposit [8] composed of alternate bands of light brown, light grey brown and light 'chocolate' brown pure silts. The deposits may once have had an organic and/or ashy derivation. Possibly these deposits had once been cress in nature. The layer was observed to be around 1.60m in length and was 0.60m thick and could be seen tipping towards the centre of the pit [20], mostly on its south side. It had been deliberately dumped.

The last fill of pit [20] was [3], a mid brown fine sandy silt containing occasional small stones, charcoal and chalk flecks. The difference between this layer and fills [8] and [4] was the presence of moderate lenses of light orange-brown silt, observed as tip lines through the deposit. This fill could be seen occupying the central part of the pit; it lay above fill [8]. The fill was here via deliberate dumping and was observed to measure around 2m by 0.40m thick.

Immediately above this was layer [10], composed of reddish brown and grey brown 'feathery' textured silts, laid as alternate bands. The deposit is probably an upper fill of pit [20] though due to the limited nature of the trench on the southern side, it could only be seen to be laid horizontally. The various lenses may have once been cress deposits. The fill measured 1m by 0.20m and was seen tipping slightly towards the centre of the pit.

A layer of pure white chalk [9] was seen tipping down the southern side of the pit [20] it extended for around 1.80m and was 0.30m thick. The chalk may have been used to cap a layer of cress or rubbish thrown into the pit earlier on. Fill [9] lay under [8] and was situated towards the top of the pit [20].

Sealing the pit was a layer of mid brown fine sandy silt [2], which contained occasional small stones, charcoal, chalk flecks and small fragments. This layer probably represented an old garden soil/landscaping, and it appeared to be earlier than the present seventeenth century house as was cut by the construction trench of

the house. It is possible that the layer was deposited during ground preparation prior to the construction of the house, as such much of the pottery may have come from another source. The layer contained late medieval glazed ware and early post-medieval pottery such as stone-wares. The layer was observed in all the sections of the trench, extending at least 6m by 6m. It was 0.60m at its thickest point.

At the eastern end of the developer's trench the construction cut [13] for the seventeenth century house, and the house, could be seen quite clearly truncating layer [2] and the earlier pit fills below it. The top of the construction cut had in turn been truncated by a recent episode of disturbance [34], which contained concrete up against the base of the wall of the present property. The cut could be seen to be 0.19m wide and 2.24m in depth, it ran north and south for the full length of the wall and it could be seen to be in the northern and southern sections of the developer's trench. The cut extended to the base of the cellar wall.

The cut was filled by [14], a loose dark grey brown, slightly sandy silt with no major inclusions. The deposit had probably been deliberately dumped into the construction cut after the cellar was built to 'seal' and make more secure the western side of the building. The dark colour of the fill formed a good contrast with the light nature of natural deposits and the pit fills truncated.

Above layer [2], over most of the garden there was a layer of recent garden soil preparation [1], supporting a layer of floor tiles. This layer was of relatively recent date and was observed to be cut by three recent disturbances. Even though these were all very modern they were given context numbers to record fully the sequence.

At the eastern end of the developer's trench was a small cut [34] representing very recent disturbance, it was dug up to the base of the present house and measured 1.20m east to west and was 0.40m thick. Its extent north to south was not ascertained.

It was filled with [35], a gritty, sandy make-up 0.20m thick supporting a solid concrete cap, itself 0.20m thick.

Cut [36] represents a recent drain cut for a ceramic drain pipe servicing the present property. It is around 2.30m in length, 0.50m thick, and of unknown width. It had regular sloping sides and a relatively flat base and had two fills [16] and [17].

The lowest of the two fills was [16] a recent backfill of gritty and gravelly sand, which was 0.16m thick which filled the base of the pipe cut

The second of these [17] was a gritty disturbed garden soil which filled the top part of the cut and which was 0.36m thick. This deposit was thrown back in around the ceramic drain pipe.

Similarly late was another drain cut [18], which truncated [36]. It was dug up against the base of the wall of the property and had a single fill [19], which was a gritty brown silt.

6.0 The Finds

6.1 Pottery

Sue Anderson.

Introduction

A total of 292 sherds of pottery weighing 4929g were collected from ten contexts. Table 1 shows the quantification by fabric; a summary catalogue by context is included as Appendix 2.

Description	Fabric	Code	No	% No	Wt/g	% Wt	eve
Thetford-type ware	THET	2.50	23		292		0.11
Thetford-type ware (Grimston)	THETG	2.57	1		7		
<i>Total Late Saxon</i>			24	8.2	299	6.1	0.11
Early medieval ware	EMW	3.10	37		285		0.20
Grimston coarseware	GRCW	3.22	4		85		0.08
Pingsdorf Ware	PING	7.24	2		74		
<i>Total early medieval</i>			43	14.7	444	9.0	0.28
Local medieval unglazed	LMU	3.23	56		669		0.57
Unprovenanced glazed	UPG	4.00	3		46		
Grimston-type ware	GRIM	4.10	24		457		
Yarmouth-type glazed ware	YARG	4.11	3		127		
Yorkshire glazed wares	YORK	4.43	5		15		
Developed Stamford Ware	STAMC	4.71	1		7		
Ely glazed ware	ELYG	4.81	2		20		
Siegburg stoneware	GSW1	7.11	7		199		
Low Countries late medieval	LCRW	7.20	4		145		0.05
Saintonge Ware	SAIN	7.31	1		9		
<i>Total medieval</i>			106	36.3	1694	34.4	0.62
Late medieval and transitional	LMT	5.10	88		1982		0.52
Langerwehe stoneware	GSW2	7.12	6		60		0.15
Raeran/Aachen stoneware	GSW3	7.13	4		87		0.09
Dutch-type redwares	DUTR	7.21	19		346		0.18
<i>Total late medieval</i>			117	40.1	2475	50.2	0.94
Local early post-medieval wares	LEPM	6.13	1		7		
Cologne/Frechen stoneware	GSW4	7.14	1		10		
<i>Total early post-medieval</i>			2	0.7	17	0.3	0
Total			292		4929		1.95

Table 1. Pottery quantification by fabric.

Methodology

Quantification was carried out using sherd count, weight and estimated vessel equivalent (eve). A full quantification by fabric, context and feature is available in the archive. All fabric codes were assigned from the Suffolk post-Roman fabric series, which includes Norfolk, Essex, Cambridgeshire and Midlands fabrics, as well as imported wares. Imports were identified from Jennings (1981). Form terminology follows MPRG (1998). Thetford-type ware fabrics are based on Dallas (1984), and forms on Anderson (2004). 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 2000 database.

Pottery by period

Late Saxon

All Late Saxon pottery in this group consisted of Thetford-type wares, including an example of a rural Grimston type. Most fragments were body sherds. Three rims were found, and these belonged to two jars (medium AB and large AC) and a possible crucible. Both jar rims were late forms, and this together with the Grimston-type Thetford ware suggests an 11th-century date for the group.

Early medieval

The 43 sherds of EMW represented a minimum of nine vessels. Two rims were present, both simple everted types from jars. All were in the medium sandy fabric with thin walls typical of the ware; there were no calcareous or gritty examples in this assemblage.

Four sherds of Grimston-type coarseware may be contemporary with the EMW, but could continue into the 13th century. They included an upright thickened jar rim and a body sherd with applied thumbed strip decoration.

Imported wares of this period consisted of two sherds of oxidised Pingsdorf Ware with red-painted decoration, possibly from a single vessel.

Medieval

Just over half of this group consisted of local medieval unglazed wares in fine and medium sandy reduced fabrics. Identified vessels consisted of five jars, a handled jar and a jug. Rim types were generally the earlier simple everted forms, although one developed rim was present in [9]. Decoration consisted of a body sherd with an applied strip, and a thumbed base sherd.

The handled jar is an unusual form for LMU. The handle is a straight strap type attached to a simple everted rim. This form is more usually associated with later wares, but is present in early contexts in Ipswich (e.g. St Margaret's Church produced a similar vessel in a ?13th-century grave). The fabric appears to be LMU, but the vessel is heavily burnt. It is possible that it could be a Dutch greyware, although strap handles are not common on Low Countries products.

English glazed wares were very common on this site, the 35% by count being comparable with Fishergate (37%) and notably higher than at nearby Dragon Hall (21%). Whilst the majority of sherds consisted of the ubiquitous Grimston-type ware, other regional wares were also present, and some sherds from production sites further north along the east coast were found. In general forms were not identifiable, although one large body sherd of Yarmouth-type glazed ware was from a small jug. Decoration included brown slip lines and applied decoration for Grimston-type wares, but most sherds were plain glazed in lead or copper green glazes.

Imported wares of medieval date consisted of stoneware from Siegburg, Low Countries redware and one base sherd of Saintonge Ware from SW France. The sherd identified as Developed Stamford Ware may also be French.

Late medieval and early post-medieval

Late medieval wares formed the largest proportion of the assemblage, over half by weight. The group was dominated by LMT, but most vessels were represented by body sherds only. Identifiable forms included a large bung-hole cistern, a small cistern, four jars/pipkins, a skillet and a storage jar. Some base sherds may have been from dishes or pancheons. Surface treatment included combed horizontal lines for the application of handles, brown slip lines and incised wavy lines. Most sherds were at least partly glazed in uncoloured, green or speckled green/yellow glazes.

Imported wares of this period consisted of German stoneware mugs and jugs, and Dutch redware cooking vessels (skillets and cauldrons).

The early post-medieval wares consisted of one sherd of a green glazed local early post-medieval ?chafing dish and a fragment of Frechen stoneware. These latest wares in the assemblage were recovered from contexts [9] and [24], and indicate a 16th-century date.

Pottery by context

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

Feature	Context	Fabrics	No.	Spotdate
Layer	2	THET, EMW, LMU, GRIM, YORK, LCRW, SAIN, LMT, GSW1, GSW2, GSW3, DUTR	73	L.15th-16th c.
pit [20]	3	PING, GRCW, LMU, GRIM, LMT, GSW1, GSW3, DUTR	25	L.15th-16th c.
	5	THET, PING, GRCW, LMU, GRIM, YARG, LMT, GSW1, GSW2, DUTR	22	L.15th-16th c.
	6	THET, EMW, LMU, LCRW, LMT	18	15th-16th c.
	8	LMU, GRIM, LMT	8	15th-16th c.
	9	THET, EMW, GRCW, LMU, UPG, GRIM, STAMC, ELYG, LMT, GSW2, DUTR, LEPM	51	16th c.
	21	THET, THETG, EMW, GRCW, LMU, UPG, YARG, LMT, GSW2, DUTR	30	15th-16th c.
	22	THET, EMW, LMU, LMT	17	15th-16th c.
	23	EMW	13	11th-12th c.
24	THET, EMW, LMU, GRIM, YARG, LMT, GSW1, DUTR, GSW4	35	16th c.	

Table 2. Pottery types present by context.

Although there seems to be a greater proportion of medieval wares in the lower fills of pit [20], the fills are generally very mixed, and all but [23] contained some late medieval pottery.

Discussion

The pottery assemblage confirms the presence of Late Saxon activity on the site, and indicates continued occupation and deposition of rubbish from the 11th century to the 16th. There is nothing in this assemblage that relates to the 17th-century building which now occupies the site. It seems likely, given the spread of late medieval pottery throughout the quarry pit, that much of this material was redeposited and that the pit itself was of late medieval date. A number of cross-matches were noted in the pit fills, which again suggests that the layers identified were broadly contemporary.

With the exception of a handled jar of medieval date, there is nothing unusual in any period group. The high proportion of glazed and imported wares in the medieval period is comparable with other waterside sites in Norwich and high status urban sites elsewhere in the region. The range of forms and decorative techniques is also generally typical of the city.

Recommendations

If funding allows, the LMU handled jar from [2] should be drawn.

Ceramic Building Material

Lucy Talbot

The site produced fifteen examples of medieval and post-medieval ceramic building material weighing 2.902kg.

Methodology

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

Medieval

The majority of the ceramic building material recovered is of fourteenth to fifteenth century date (2.507kg). The assemblage consists of eight examples of brick (2.383kg). Made using estuarine clays tempered with grog and vegetable matter the bases are either strawed or sanded. Two fragments of plain roof tile were also collected (0.124kg). These are of a medium sandy fabric with a reduced core.

Post medieval

Ceramic building material of seventeenth to nineteenth century date consists of a fragment of clear glazed ridge tile (0.221kg) and three pieces of plain roof tile (0.102kg). The fabrics for both ridge and plain roof tile are of a medium sandy type with sparse coarse inclusions of grit and ferrous pellets.

Modern

A single piece of twentieth century fine sandy grey nibbed pan tile was also recovered (0.072kg).

Faunal Remains

Julie Curl

Methodology

All of the bone was examined initially to determine the range of species and elements present. Bone, horn and antler was then scanned to determine if there was any evidence of working or butchery present in the assemblage. Any modifications were

then recorded. When possible, a record was made of ages and any other relevant information, such as pathologies. Counts and weights were noted for each context and each species identified. All information was input directly into an Excel database for analysis. The assessment was carried out following a modified version of guidelines by English Heritage (Davis, 1992). A catalogue of the assemblage is included as a table with this report (Appendix 5).

The assemblage

A total of 3.589kg of faunal remains comprising of 242 pieces was recovered from a garden soil layer and the various fills of a large pit, thought to date to the 15th/16th century. The bulk of the assemblage was derived from butchering and food waste from cattle, sheep/goat and pig. Several chicken and goose bones were also found throughout the assemblage.

The most interesting animal bone find in this assemblage is that of three Otter bones which were recovered from the garden soil [2]. The lack of fusion in the bones show these Otter bones are from a juvenile animal of less than a year old. There is a knife cut on the outer mandible that is most likely to have occurred when the animal was skinned. Otters were hunted for centuries in England, often using specialised Otter Hounds. Otters were seen as competition for fish supplies, but equally prized for their fur and generally hunted as a sport; the interest in the fur would explain the presence of this species at this site. It is possible that this animal could have been caught locally in the nearby river.

A single tibia from a small juvenile cat was found in [24] which shows a fine knife cut at the distal end of the bone. While some cats may have been domesticated, many would have been feral around the city and may have been regularly culled and utilised for their fur.

A proximal cattle metacarpal from [22] showed knife cuts from skinning, and a break for marrow extraction; this bone also exhibited a lesion on the proximal joint surface that could suggest a trauma when the animal was young. Another pathology was noted on a sheep/goat rib in context [22], this healed fracture could have originated from a fall or kick.

A sheep horncore was produced from pit fill [9]. This horncore had been cleanly chopped at the base, presumably for removal for hornworking. Several other sheep/goat bones were recovered from [9], including limb, jaw and foot bones; one proximal phalange shows numerous fine knife cuts that would have occurred when the animal was skinned. Good quality meat bearing bones from sheep were also included in this fill, suggesting that the whole animal was processed and consumed at one site.

Further evidence of horn removal for horn working was noted in [24] where a sheep skull was found with the horns clearly chopped off. The skull of this sheep had also been chopped in half sagittally, probably to remove the brain for offal.

Small quantities of chicken and goose bones were recorded; these birds were probably kept on site for a supply of eggs, feathers and meat.

Canid gnawing was noted on a cattle calcaeneus in [8] and on a sheep/goat femur in [24]; these bones may represent waste bones given to a domestic dog.

7.0 Conclusions

The two pits found at the rear of the property of 174 King Street are typical of the type of features which were dug in the Medieval period. The ceramic probably indicates that they were dug at some time in the 15th/16th Centuries. The size of the pits especially pit [20] suggests that they may have originally been quarry pits designed to extract sand and gravel for use in the continued building and development of King Street. The finds gathered from the fills of pit [20] are indicative of dumps of waste material. The waste in pit [20] appears to be of mixed origin with skinning waste, small amounts of hornworking and good quality meat bones all deposited together. It is possible that these were animals kept close to home for supplying milk, eggs and meat. Some of the 'feathery' silty fills may originally have been dumps of cess. Pit [20] appears, from the relatively similar date of the pottery throughout the various fills, to have been backfilled with waste material reasonably quickly. Several sherds belonging to the same vessels were found throughout the pit, which again suggests that the layers identified were broadly contemporary. The Late Saxon pottery is residual, a common find on King Street which confirms a Late Saxon presence in the vicinity. Similarly the Early Medieval pottery was re-deposited within the Pit. There is the slight indication that some of the higher fills ([9], [3] and [5]) have a slightly later date than the majority of the other fills. For example [3] and [5] have a Late 15th to 16th century date and [9] has a 16th century date, whereas the other lower fills have a general 15th to 16th century date. The small amount of hornworking and the skinning of more unusual animals such as cat and otter does indicate at least some industrial or craft activity here.

The thick layer [2] appears from the 16th century date of the pottery to have been deposited around the same time as the final infilling of the pit. This was possibly laid down as a levelling layer to raise the ground surface or as a way to stabilise the ground to offset any possible slumping of the pit. There are no surviving traces of the medieval building which produced the waste material filling pit [20]. It probably lay further towards the road and has been truncated by the present standing house which was built in the 17th Century.

There is nothing in this assemblage that relates to the 17th-century building which now occupies the site and this is born out by the very obvious Construction Cut belonging to the present property which can be seen truncating the fills of Pit [28]. More Recent landscaping work at the top of the sequence has probably removed traces of activity belonging to the house. There was no evidence found relating to the original access to the visible arched entrance of the 17th Century cellar during the watching brief

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Appendix 1a: Context Summary

Context	Category	Description	Period
1	Deposit	Garden Soil	Post-medieval
2	Deposit	Old Garden soil	Post-medieval
3	Fill	Fill of Pit [20]	Medieval
4	Fill	Fill of Pit [20]	Medieval
5	Fill	Fill of Pit [20]	Medieval
6	Fill	Fill of Pit [20]	Medieval
7	Deposit	Natural sand and gravel	-
8	Fill	Fill of Pit [20]	Medieval
9	Fill	Fill of Pit [20]	Medieval
10	Fill	Fill of Pit [20]	Medieval
11	Fill	Fill of Pit [20]	Medieval
12	Fill	Fill of Pit [20]	Medieval
13	Cut	Construction cut for the house at 174 King Street	17 th Century
14	Fill	Fill of Pit [13]	Medieval
15	Fill	Fill of Pit [20]	Medieval
16	Fill	Fill of Pit [36]	Medieval
17	Fill	Fill of Pit [36]	Medieval
18	Cut	Cut for Drain	Modern
19	Fill	Fill of Drain Cut [18]	Modern
20	Cut	Cut of Pit	Medieval
21	Finds Reference	Extra collected finds	-
22	Fill	Fill of Pit [20]	Medieval
23	Fill	Fill of Pit [20]	Medieval
24	Finds Reference	Extra collected finds	-
25	Fill	Fill of Pit [20]	Medieval
26	Fill	Fill of Pit [20]	Medieval
27	Fill	Fill of Pit [20]	Medieval
28	Cut	Cut of Pit	Medieval
29	Fill	Fill of Pit [28]	Medieval
30	Fill	Fill of Pit [28]	Medieval
31	Fill	Fill of Pit [28]	Medieval
32	Fill	Fill of Pit [20]	Medieval
33	Fill	Fill of Pit [20]	Medieval
34	Cut	Cut of recent disturbance	Modern
35	Fill	Fill of [34]	Modern
36	Cut	Cut of Pit	Modern

Appendix 1b: OASIS feature summary table

*Project managers please construct this table using the same data as in Appendix 1.

Period	Feature type	Quantity
Medieval (1066 to 1539AD)	Pit	2
Post-medieval (1540 to 1900AD)	Construction Cut	1
Modern (1900 to 2050 AD)	Drain	1
	Disturbance	1
	Pit	1

Appendix 2a: Finds by Context

Context	Material	Quantity	Weight (kg)	Period
02	Pottery	19	0.527	Medieval
02	Pottery	48	1.351	Post Medieval
02	Ceramic Building Material	5	0.542	Medieval/ Post Medieval
02	Clay Pipe	1	0.021	Post Medieval
02	Animal bone	-	0.319	-
03	Pottery	9	0.161	Medieval
03	Pottery	15	0.373	Post Medieval
03	Ceramic Building Material	4	1.817	Medieval/ Post Medieval
03	Animal bone	-	0.430	-
05	Pottery	9	0.260	Medieval
05	Pottery	13	0.370	Post Medieval
05	Ceramic Building Material	1	0.022	Medieval
05	Animal bone	-	0.085	-
06	Pottery	8	0.141	Medieval
06	Pottery	4	0.067	Post Medieval
06	Ceramic Building Material	2	0.223	Medieval
06	Animal bone	-	0.195	-
08	Pottery	5	0.054	Medieval
08	Pottery	3	0.040	Post Medieval
08	Animal bone	-	0.310	-

09	Pottery		38	0.311	Medieval
09	Pottery		12	0.243	Post Medieval
09	Iron Nail		1	-	-
09	Animal bone		-	0.906	-
21	Pottery		14	0.169	Medieval
21	Pottery		16	0.280	Post Medieval
21	Ceramic Material	Building	1	0.030	Medieval
21	Animal bone		-	0.528	-
22	Pottery		15	0.133	Medieval
22	Pottery		1	0.009	Post Medieval
22	Animal bone		-	0.143	-
23	Pottery		12	0.098	Medieval
23	Animal bone		-	0.060	-
24	Pottery		18	0.353	Medieval
24	Pottery		15	0.276	Post Medieval
24	Ceramic Material	Building	2	0.068	Medieval
24	Animal bone		-	0.613	-

Appendix 2b: NHER finds summary table

Period	Material	Quantity
Late Saxon (851 to 1065AD)	Pottery	24
Medieval (1066 to 1539AD)	Pottery	266
	Brick	8
	Tile	2
Post-medieval (1540 to 1900AD)	Tile	4
	Clay Pipe	1
Modern (1900 to 2050 AD)	Tile	1

Appendix 3: Pottery catalogue

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/kg	Spotdate
2	THET			4	0.113	10th-11th c.
2	THET	large AC jar	6	1	0.008	L.10th-11th c.
2	THET	crucible?	UPPL	1	0.006	10th-11th c.
2	THET			1	0.014	10th-11th c.
2	EMW			2	0.004	11th-12th c.
2	LMU			1	0.030	11th-14th c.

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/kg	Spotdate
2	LMU			1	0.012	11th-14th c.
2	LMU	handled jar	SEV	2	0.133	11th-13th c.
2	GRIM			1	0.014	L.12th-14th c.
2	GRIM			2	0.005	L.12th-14th c.
2	GRIM			2	0.115	L.12th-14th c.
2	YORK			5	0.015	Medieval
2	LCRW			3	0.135	15th-16th c.
2	SAIN			1	0.009	12th-13th c.
2	LMT	jar/pipkin	THEV	2	0.039	15th-L.16th c.
2	LMT			2	0.022	15th-L.16th c.
2	LMT			3	0.061	15th-L.16th c.
2	LMT			2	0.018	15th-L.16th c.
2	LMT			3	0.022	15th-L.16th c.
2	LMT			1	0.007	15th-L.16th c.
2	LMT	skillet?		1	0.005	15th-L.16th c.
2	LMT			2	0.023	15th-L.16th c.
2	LMT			2	0.037	15th-L.16th c.
2	LMT	jar/pipkin	THEV	1	0.020	15th-L.16th c.
2	LMT	jar/pipkin	SEV	2	0.039	15th-L.16th c.
2	LMT	cistern		9	0.465	15th-L.16th c.
2	LMT			1	0.070	15th-L.16th c.
2	LMT	jar/pipkin	THEV	1	0.020	15th-L.16th c.
2	GSW1			1	0.009	E.14th-17th c.
2	GSW1			1	0.012	E.14th-17th c.
2	GSW1			1	0.117	E.14th-17th c.
2	GSW2			2	0.021	L.14th-15th c.
2	GSW3	mug	UPPL	1	0.012	L.14th-E.16th c.
2	GSW3			2	0.034	L.14th-E.16th c.
2	DUTR			1	0.038	15th-17th c.
2	DUTR			2	0.008	15th-17th c.
2	DUTR			1	0.010	15th-17th c.
2	DUTR	skillet?	THEV	1	0.003	15th-17th c.
2	DUTR	cauldron	SEV	1	0.042	15th-17th c.
3	PING			1	0.023	10th-13th c.
3	GRCW	jar	UPTH	1	0.014	11th-M.13th c.
3	LMU			1	0.036	11th-14th c.
3	LMU			1	0.007	11th-14th c.
3	LMU	jug	UPPL	1	0.019	11th-14th c.
3	LMU			3	0.047	11th-14th c.
3	GRIM			2	0.008	L.12th-14th c.
3	LMT			2	0.029	15th-L.16th c.
3	LMT			1	0.026	15th-L.16th c.
3	LMT			4	0.136	15th-L.16th c.
3	LMT			3	0.034	15th-L.16th c.
3	LMT			1	0.039	15th-L.16th c.
3	LMT			1	0.021	15th-L.16th c.
3	GSW1			1	0.034	E.14th-17th c.
3	GSW3			1	0.041	L.14th-E.16th c.

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/kg	Spotdate
3	DUTR			1	0.002	15th-17th c.
5	THET			1	0.014	10th-11th c.
5	THET			1	0.011	10th-11th c.
5	PING			1	0.051	10th-13th c.
5	GRCW			1	0.041	11th-M.13th c.
5	LMU			2	0.016	11th-14th c.
5	GRIM			1	0.012	L.12th-14th c.
5	GRIM			1	0.011	L.12th-14th c.
5	GRIM			1	0.008	L.12th-14th c.
5	YARG	jug?		1	0.069	13th-15th c.
5	LMT			3	0.055	15th-L.16th c.
5	LMT			1	0.026	15th-L.16th c.
5	LMT			1	0.014	15th-L.16th c.
5	LMT			1	0.042	15th-L.16th c.
5	LMT			1	0.073	15th-L.16th c.
5	GSW1			1	0.012	E.14th-17th c.
5	GSW2			1	0.012	L.14th-15th c.
5	DUTR			1	0.005	15th-17th c.
5	DUTR			2	0.128	15th-17th c.
6	THET			1	0.003	10th-11th c.
6	THET			1	0.017	10th-11th c.
6	EMW			11	0.102	11th-12th c.
6	LMU			1	0.012	11th-14th c.
6	LCRW	jar/pipkin	THEV	1	0.01	15th-16th c.
6	LMT			1	0.029	15th-L.16th c.
6	LMT			1	0.011	15th-L.16th c.
6	LMT			1	0.011	15th-L.16th c.
8	LMU			3	0.027	11th-14th c.
8	GRIM			2	0.024	L.12th-14th c.
8	LMT			1	0.007	15th-L.16th c.
8	LMT			2	0.030	15th-L.16th c.
9	THET			6	0.044	10th-11th c.
9	EMW	jar	SEV	1	0.007	11th-12th c.
9	GRCW			1	0.007	11th-M.13th c.
9	LMU	jar	THEV	1	0.039	11th-14th c.
9	LMU			2	0.020	11th-14th c.
9	LMU			13	0.072	11th-14th c.
9	UPG			2	0.007	L.12th-14th c.
9	GRIM			1	0.004	L.12th-14th c.
9	GRIM			1	0.010	L.12th-14th c.
9	GRIM			1	0.015	L.12th-14th c.
9	GRIM			4	0.029	L.12th-14th c.
9	STAMC			1	0.007	E.12th-M.13th c.
9	ELYG			2	0.020	Med-LMed
9	LMT	jar	THEV	1	0.029	15th-L.16th c.
9	LMT			1	0.080	15th-L.16th c.
9	LMT			5	0.039	15th-L.16th c.
9	LMT			1	0.033	15th-L.16th c.

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/kg	Spotdate
9	LMT			2	0.029	15th-L.16th c.
9	GSW2			1	0.012	L.14th-15th c.
9	DUTR			1	0.009	15th-17th c.
9	DUTR			2	0.005	15th-17th c.
9	LEPM	chafing dish?		1	0.007	16th c.
21	THET	medium AB jar	1	1	0.011	10th-11th c.
21	THET			1	0.004	10th-11th c.
21	THETG			1	0.007	10th-11th c.
21	EMW	jar	SEV	1	0.015	11th-12th c.
21	EMW			1	0.008	11th-12th c.
21	GRCW			1	0.023	11th-M.13th c.
21	LMU	jar	SEV	1	0.007	11th-13th c.
21	LMU	jar	SEV	1	0.011	11th-13th c.
21	LMU			7	0.040	11th-14th c.
21	UPG			1	0.039	L.12th-14th c.
21	YARG			1	0.051	13th-15th c.
21	LMT			3	0.054	15th-L.16th c.
21	LMT			1	0.019	15th-L.16th c.
21	LMT			2	0.048	15th-L.16th c.
21	LMT			1	0.043	15th-L.16th c.
21	LMT			2	0.016	15th-L.16th c.
21	LMT			1	0.004	15th-L.16th c.
21	GSW2	jug	INT	2	0.015	L.14th-15th c.
21	DUTR			1	0.012	15th-17th c.
22	THET			2	0.012	10th-11th c.
22	THET			1	0.032	10th-11th c.
22	EMW			6	0.040	11th-12th c.
22	LMU	jar	SEV	1	0.012	11th-13th c.
22	LMU	jar	SEV	1	0.008	11th-13th c.
22	LMU			4	0.018	11th-14th c.
22	LMT			1	0.009	15th-L.16th c.
22	LMT			1	0.004	15th-L.16th c.
23	EMW			13	0.093	11th-12th c.
24	THET			1	0.003	10th-11th c.
24	EMW			1	0.002	11th-12th c.
24	EMW			1	0.014	11th-12th c.
24	LMU			1	0.036	11th-14th c.
24	LMU			5	0.038	11th-14th c.
24	LMU			3	0.029	11th-14th c.
24	GRIM			3	0.038	L.12th-14th c.
24	GRIM			2	0.164	L.12th-14th c.
24	YARG			1	0.007	13th-15th c.
24	LMT			1	0.004	15th-L.16th c.
24	LMT			1	0.010	15th-L.16th c.
24	LMT			5	0.111	15th-L.16th c.
24	LMT			2	0.019	15th-L.16th c.
24	GSW1			1	0.005	E.14th-17th c.
24	GSW1			1	0.010	E.14th-17th c.

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/kg	Spotdate
24	DUTR			2	0.056	15th-17th c.
24	DUTR			3	0.028	15th-17th c.
24	GSW4			1	0.010	16th-17th c.

Notes:

Rim: INT – inturned; UP – upright; PL – plain; TH – thickened; S – simple; EV – everted; 1-7 – Thetford ware types.

Appendix 4: Ceramic Building Material

Context	Form	Quantity	Weight (kg)	Period
02	Brick	2	0.445	Medieval
02	Roof tile	2	0.076	Post Medieval
02	Ridge tile	1	0.221	Post Medieval
03	Brick	2	1.697	Medieval
03	Roof tile	1	0.094	Medieval
03	Roof tile	1	0.026	Post Medieval
05	Brick	1	0.022	Medieval
06	Brick	1	0.151	Medieval
06	Pan tile	1	0.072	Modern
21	Roof tile	1	0.030	Medieval
24	Brick	2	0.068	Medieval
TOTAL		15	2.902	

Appendix 5: Faunal Remains

Context	Total Qty	Wt (kg)	Species	Species Qty	Age	Butchering	Comments
2	50	0.319	Pig	2	juv	chopped/cut	vertebrae and scapula
2			sheep/goat	2	adult	chopped/cut	scapula and pelvis
2			Bird - Chicken	2	adult		femur and humerus
2			Bird _ Goose	2	adult	cut	humerus fragments
2			Otter	3	juv	Cut on mandible	humerus, mandible, ulna
2			mammal	39		butchered	mostly rib and vertebrae fragments
3	29	0.43	cattle	6	juv	chopped/cut	femur, jaw fragments, distal phalange
3			sheep/goat	3	adult	chopped/cut	tibia, humerus, femur shaft
3			pig	2	juv	chopped/cut	pelvis, metapodial

Context	Total Qty	Wt (kg)	Species	Species Qty	Age	Butchering	Comments
3			Bird - Chicken	2	adult		tarsometatarsus, ulna
3			mammal	16		butchered	rib and shaft fragments
5	10	0.085	cattle	1	adult	cut	proximal phalange, skinning cut
5			sheep/goat	1	adult	chopped/cut	femur
5			Pig	1	juv		upper jaw
5			Bird - Chicken	2	adult		tibiotarsus and shaft fragment
5			mammal	5			
5	12	0.195	cattle	2	juv	chopped/cut	skull fragment, radius
5			sheep/goat	1	adult	chopped/cut	tibia
5			pig	2	adult	chopped/cut	pelvis, scapula
5			bird - goose	2	adult	knife cut	femur, proximal tibiotarsus
5			mammal	5		butchered	
8	18	0.31	cattle	2	adult	chopped/cut	calcaeneus (with gnawing), tibia
8			sheep/goat	3	adult	chopped/cut	scapula, tibia, radius
8			pig	3	juv		mandible with worn Dp4, metapodials
8			mammal	10		butchered	
9	53	0.906	cattle	6	adult	chopped/cut	tibia, pelvis, radius, molar, phalange, vertebrae
9			sheep/goat	17	adult	chopped/cut	metatarsal, humeri, radius, jaws, tibia, phalange, horn
9			pig	7	juv	chopped/cut	jaws, vertebrae, scapula, metapodial, axis
9			Bird - Chicken	2	adult	?butchered	coracoid, ulna
9			mammal	21		butchered	mostly rib and vertebrae fragments
21	31	0.528	Cattle	3	adult	chopped/cut	radius, metacarpal
21			sheep/goat	1	adult	chopped/cut	tibia
21			pig	5	juv	chopped/cut	femur, vertebrae, jaw, teeth

Context	Total Qty	Wt (kg)	Species	Species Qty	Age	Butchering	Comments
21			bird - chicken	2	adult		humerus, tarsometatarsus
21			mammal	22		butchered	
22	6	0.143	cattle	1	adult	chopped/cut	proximal metacarpal, cuts from skinning, pathology
22			sheep/goat	2	adult	chopped/cut	vertebrae and rib - rib shows healed fracture
22			mammal	3		butchered	
23	2	0.06	pig	2	juv	chopped/cut	pelvis, metapodial
24	29	0.613	cattle	2	juv	chopped/cut	metatarsal, femur
24			pig	4	juv	chopped/cut	scapula, tibia, mandible, radius
24			sheep/goat	6	range	chopped/cut	juv metacarpal, sheep skull - horn removed., femur, tibias
24			bird - goose	1	juv	?butchered	tibiotarsus
24			feline	1	juv	cut	tibia, fine knife cut at distal end - skinned
24			mammal	15		butchered	

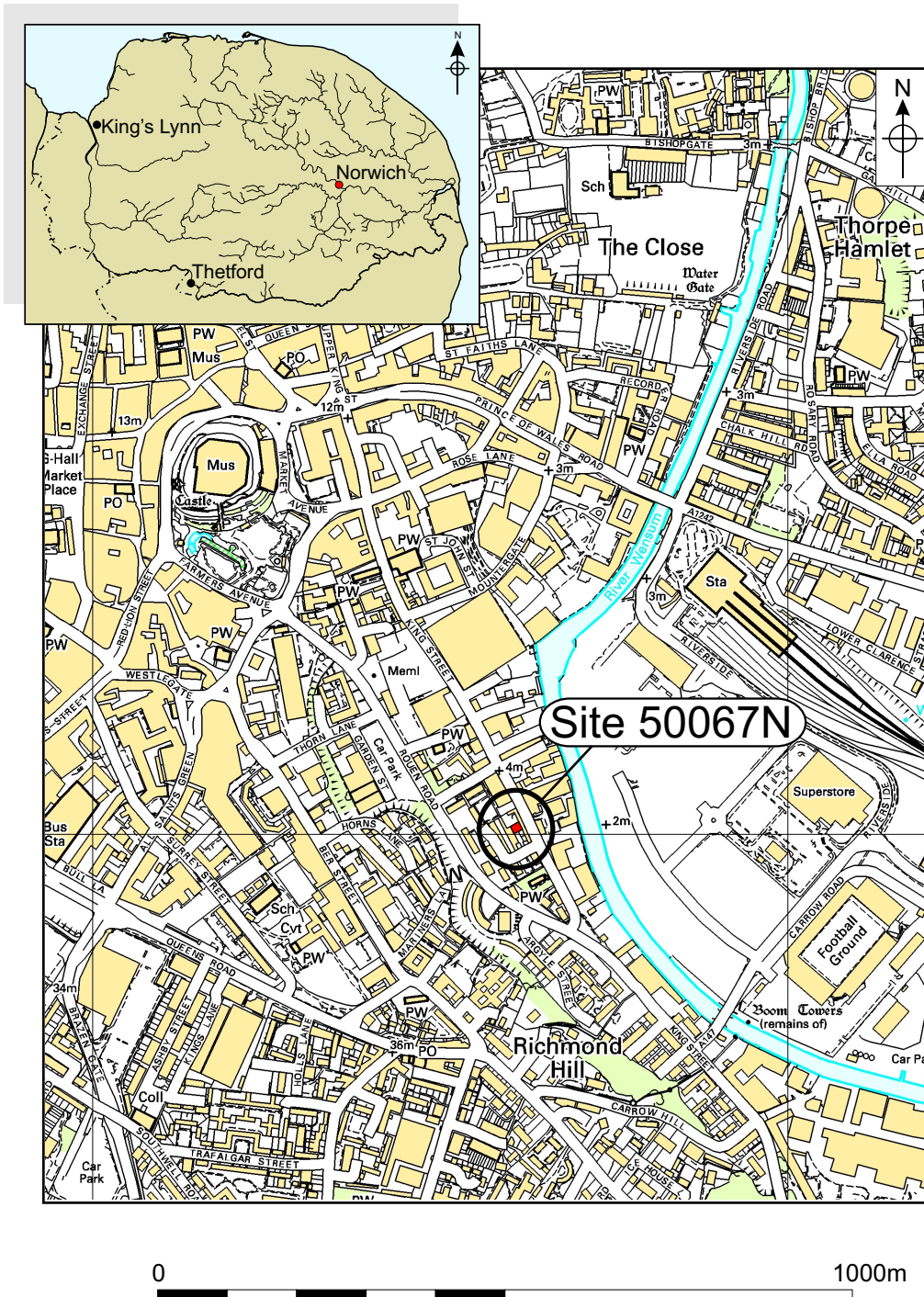


Figure 1. Site location. Scale 1:10,000

Local Authority No.100019340

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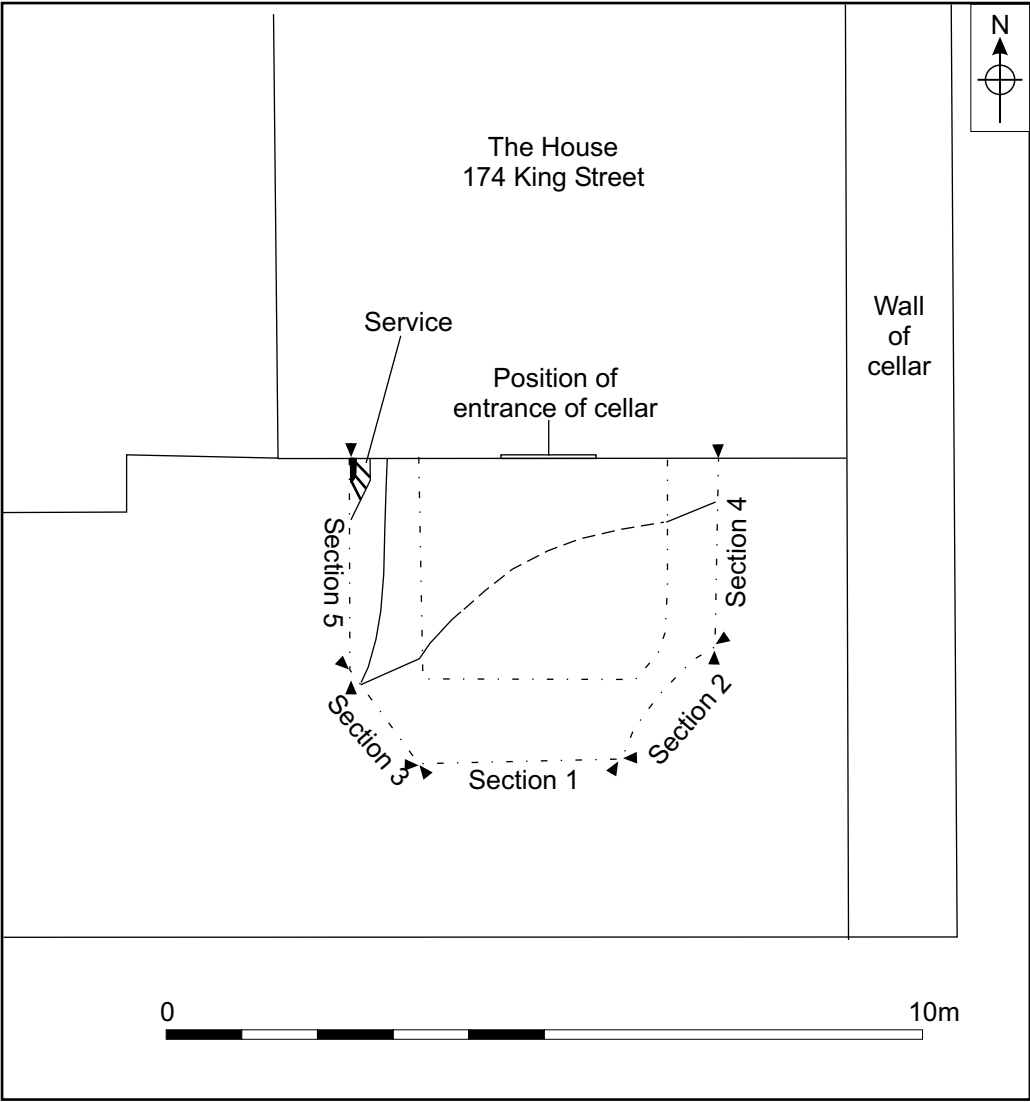


Figure 2. Plan of site. Scale 1:100

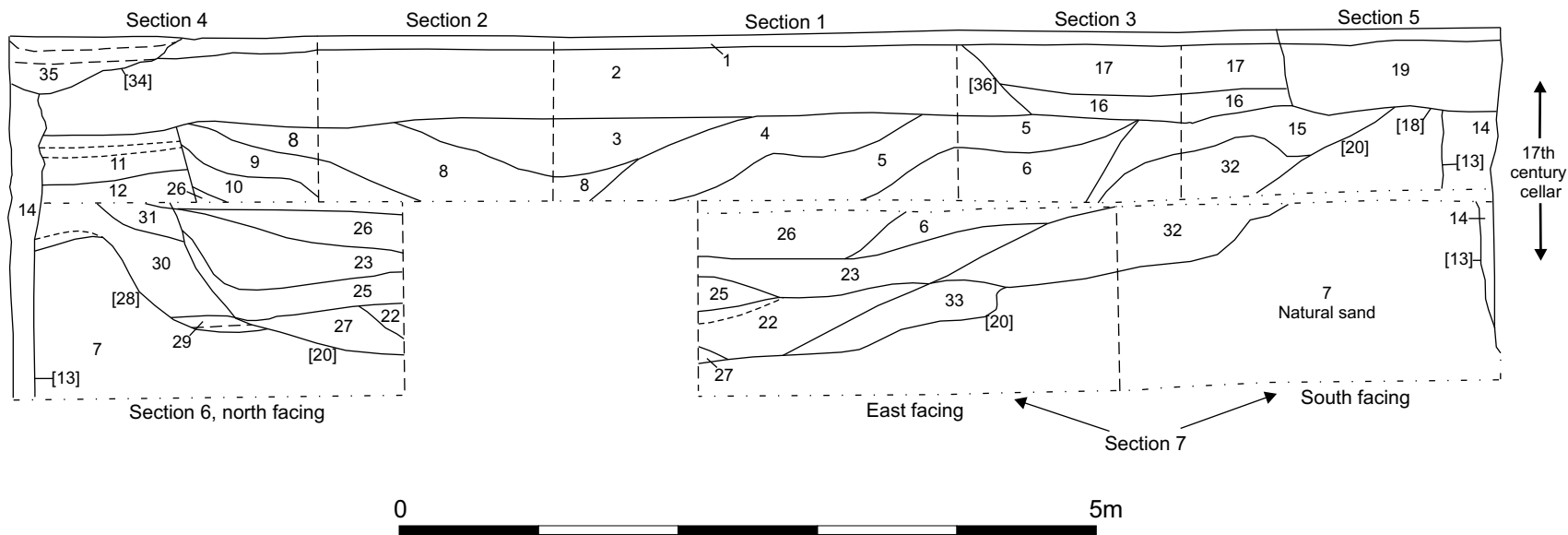


Figure 3. Sections 1 to 7. Scale 1:50



Frontispiece
Shows work in relation to rear of house



Plate 1
End of conveyor belt at rear of property



Plate 2
Shot of conveyor belt



Plate 3
Working at base of conveyor belt



Plate 4
Close-up showing cut [13]
for the 17th century cellar



Plate 5
Part of 'wrap around' section
looking north



Plate 6
Part of 'wrap around' section
showing base of pit [20], looking north



Plate 7
Entrance to the 17th century cellar