

NORFOLK ARCHAEOLOGICAL UNIT

Report No. 847

**An Archaeological Evaluation at
Norwich Cathedral Hostry**

39455 N

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The Dean and Chapter of Norwich Cathedral

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Local Authority No.076759

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Location: Norwich Cathedral Hostry
Grid Ref: TG 2350 0880
HER No.: 39455 N
Date of Fieldwork: 30th June – 13th July 2003

Summary

Three evaluation trenches were excavated in the area of the former Hostry of Norwich Cathedral Priory. The earliest evidence of activity on the site was in the form of two Late Saxon pits. Evidence relating to the medieval buildings was present in one trench where the outer wall of the Hostry building was revealed, surviving to a height of 0.6m. No contemporary medieval floor surfaces or occupation debris were noted. Both the medieval and Late Saxon occupation had been heavily truncated by post-medieval activity which consisted of refuse pits, walls and a well.

1.0 Introduction

The area for evaluation was that of the west range of the cloisters at Norwich Cathedral (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned and funded by Norwich Cathedral Dean and Chapter ahead of the proposed development of the area to provide improved visitor facilities.

This archaeological evaluation was undertaken in accordance with a Method Statement prepared by the Norfolk Archaeological Unit (Shelley 2003, Ref AS/1594) and a Brief issued by Norfolk Landscape Archaeology and the Norwich Cathedral Archaeologist (Hutcheson and Gilchrist 2003, AH/RG 03/03/03).

The work was designed to assist in defining the presence/absence, date, extent and state of preservation of any archaeological remains within the proposed redevelopment area. The results of this work are required by Norfolk Landscape Archaeology and the Norwich Cathedral Archaeologist in order that a mitigation strategy can be refined and an informed and reasonable planning decision taken.

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

A full account of the archaeological and historical background to the site can be found in Gilchrist (1997). A summary of this is included below.

It is probable that the Hostry, or Guest Hall of the Priory, was made up of a central open hall with two-storey chambers at either end. The surviving above ground remains of this range of buildings include the east wall, which stands to its full height, the central doorway within the west wall which architecturally dates to the late 13th century and the Locutory, dating to the 12th and 13th centuries and which is currently occupied by the Cathedral Shop.

The medieval Hostry building was demolished in the late 16th century. Two houses were later built on the area - one to the north and one further to the south of the site. These houses were demolished in the 1860 and 1870s.

Archaeological excavation has previously been undertaken across the site by Arthur Whittingham in 1934, 1937 and 1969. From this work he suggested that medieval foundations and floor surfaces survived towards the north of the range while post-medieval pits and cellars were present to the south. He did not record identifying the west wall of the Hostry building. More recently (1996) a non-invasive survey of the area was undertaken including a resistivity and auger survey. The results from these were not overly informative.

Excavation of the south range of the cloisters (the former Refectory), undertaken in 2001-2 (Wallis 2002), revealed the presence of a pre-existing Late Saxon landscape although Whittingham does not mention the presence of Late Saxon features or artefacts in his excavations of the west range.

3.0 Methodology

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 three trial trenches be excavated, located to coincide with areas of the foundation footprint of the proposed development (Fig. 2). Trench 1 was located to the north of the area, measured 2 x 3m and was on the line of the eastern row of proposed columns. Trench 2 was sited to cross both the eastern row of proposed columns and the line of the west Hostry wall, and measured 2.3 x 3m. The third trench, measuring 5 x 3.75m was sited adjacent to the east wall of the Hostry on the site of the proposed lift area.

Trenches 1 and 2 were located in grassed areas, so were de-turfed by hand prior to machine excavation. Trench 3 was located across a landscaped area consisting of stone edged garden beds and a lowered path. All the materials from the garden bed edging and the path surface were removed by hand and stored on site. A post-medieval garden wall which lay on the north edge of Trench 3 was demolished to ground level, after being recorded by the Cathedral's Archaeological Surveyor. Machine excavation was carried out with a 360° excavator using a toothless ditching bucket under constant archaeological supervision. In order to excavate to the natural deposits Trench 1 was shored using hit and miss sheeting.

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.

All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using the Norfolk Archaeological Unit's *pro forma* sheets. Trench plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales and colour and monochrome photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits. The trench locations were recorded using a total station theodolite by Phil Thomas, Archaeological Surveyor for Norwich Cathedral.

On completion of the excavation all trenches were backfilled and Trenches 1 and 2 re-turfed. The area of Trench 3 was re-landscaped to reflect its original condition but the retaining walls and path were not re-instated.

A disconnected electricity cable was located adjacent to the cloister wall in Trenches 2 to 3. In Trench 3 a water pipe crossed the site from the centre of the south side to the north-western corner. This is thought to feed the present toilet block.

4.0 Results

Trench 1 (Fig. 3)

The highest level of naturally derived sands within this trench lay at 5.40m OD. Lying immediately above this over the northern part of the trench was a deposit of mid grey brown sandy silt (072), which was a maximum of 0.08m in depth. This is possibly the equivalent of layer (021) in Trench 3 (see below) and may pre-date the construction of the monastic buildings (see below).

The only evidence definitely relating to the medieval period was the presence of the west cloister wall on the east side of the trench. The top of the footing for the wall was recorded at 5.40m OD, the level of the natural. They were confined within a foundation trench which did not extend any wider than the wall and became narrower with depth.

Cutting into deposit 021 and the natural across the southern part of the site was a pit (071) containing mortar and flint demolition debris (008). This pit was a maximum of 0.6m deep and was cut from level 5.85m OD. A few finds were retrieved from the backfill of this pit including a Venus Penny dating from 1490 to 1550, suggesting that rubble fill could be associated with demolition at the time of the Dissolution.

This pit was sealed by a layer of mid brown sandy silt (010), which had been truncated by later activity. All the overlying deposits were relatively modern (probably 20th-century). These included a linear cut (069) c.0.6m wide along the edge of the south cloister wall, a square-sided cut (070) backfilled partially with gravel and rubble and a second linear cut (074) on a north-west to south-east alignment which was recorded in the west end of the north-facing section of this trench.

Trench 2 (Figs 4 and 5)

Within this trench natural sands were located across the eastern half part at 5.4m OD. The earliest feature seen to be cutting into this was a pit (024), located at the north edge of the trench and extending beyond the limits of the trench. It was excavated to a depth of 0.77m and augered for a further c.0.6m (to 4.00m OD). An obstruction, however, prevented natural sands being reached. No dating evidence was recovered from this feature with only four pieces of animal bone being found. The nature of the fill and the likely depth of this feature, however, together with its stratigraphic position suggests that it was probably Late Saxon in date.

Sealing this feature and extending across this part of the trench was a deposit of light grey clayey silt with occasional chalk flecks (021). No dating evidence was recovered from this deposit. The interpretation of this, suggested by its stratigraphic position, is that it represents a gradual build up of material, after the site had been cleared of Late Saxon occupation and prior to the construction of the west range of the cloisters.

The west wall of the Hostry was found continuing the line suggested by the extant arched doorway. The maximum thickness of this wall is 1.3m, although within the excavated area a recess within the wall was identified (Fig.4). This recess is c.1.4m wide and 0.7m deep, so reducing the thickness of the wall to 0.6m. The footings for the wall were not as substantial as might be expected being narrower than the upstanding wall and c.0.5m deep, cutting through layer 021 and the natural sands. The floor level appeared to be indicated by a ledge of mortar protruding slightly from the wall face. This corresponded to the top of layer 021 at c.5.5m OD.

Above the footings the wall survives to a height of c.0.6m, with its highest point at 6.25m OD being only 0.4m below the present ground surface. Both limestone blocks and medium to large flints were used in its construction. The interior or east face of the wall was entirely of flint, whilst the recessed exterior or west face, appeared to be entirely of limestone blocks. This could not be firmly established as some parts of this face were obscured by later walls and a plaster render.

Three other walls, or parts of walls were identified within this trench, all of them post-dating the construction of wall 033. The date of these walls has not been firmly established although they are probably post-medieval.

The first of the walls (030) abuts the east face of the Hostry wall (033). It runs on a broadly east-to-west alignment (although not truly perpendicular to the Hostry wall) across the eastern part of the trench, extending beyond south and east edges of excavation. It was constructed entirely of flint nodules set in a creamy mortar with chalk inclusions. The lower 0.4m of this wall is wider than the upper 0.5m of wall by 0.15m. It is possible that this step in the profile indicates the level of the floor surface (5.75m OD) associated with this build with the lower wider part forming the wall foundations.

The west or exterior side of the Hostry wall had been altered during the post-medieval period. A render had been applied to the face of the recess, and it is suggested that this may have been used as a cupboard within a post-medieval house which was built incorporating the Hostry wall. A later addition was wall 035, which was constructed to block the recess. It is 0.3m wide and constructed of flint with the occasional brick set in a creamy mortar with chalk flecks. The west face of this had also been rendered. The height of the wall revealed was 0.5m, although the base of wall was not reached due to the limits of the excavation. To the west of wall 035 and extending beyond the edge of excavation was a deposit of loose demolition material (037).

Within the blocked recesses a compacted mortar surface was reached at 5.6m OD, and excavation in this area did not continue below this level. The lower fill (038) within this area was made up of loose mortar and flint rubble with the occasional brick fragment, while the upper fill (039) was a mix of redeposited sand and topsoil.

A third area of masonry (075) was also located in the south east angle of the trench abutting both walls 033 and 035. This was constructed of flint and mortar, but the shape and function of this was not discernible due its location in the corner of the trench.

To the east of the wall 033 and above deposit 021 was a 0.4m thick deposit of dark orange gravel and sand (020). This was cut by a post-hole (022) measuring 0.6m wide and 0.8m deep and filled with loose silty sand (023) from which a single sherd of 15th- to 16th-century pottery and a copper alloy dress pin were recovered. This pit was sealed by a 0.35m thick demolition deposit of mortar and flint (019). Lying above this were 0.4m of topsoil deposits (018, 019 and 001).

Trench 3 (Figs 6 and 7)

Natural sands were located along the southern edge of the trench and in the north western corner at a level of 5.2m OD.

Pre-Priory activity was represented by a deposit of degraded daub (056) and a rubbish pit (064). Only a small area of 056 survived on the eastern edge of the trench

having been truncated by post-medieval features and the footings for the west wall of the cloister. The pit (064) was located in the southern part of the trench and had been truncated on all but its southern edge by post-medieval features. It was excavated to a depth of 1m and augered for a further 0.8m where natural sands were located (3.6m OD). Its lower augered fill was a yellowish brown sandy silt. On its southern edge a black silty sand (065), containing 10th- to 11th-century Thetford-type ware pottery was present, while the upper fill was of yellowish brown silty sand (066).

The only medieval feature encountered in this trench was the west wall of the cloister which formed the eastern limit of the trench. At a depth of 0.75m it stepped out by 0.15m, suggesting that here the original face of the wall may have been removed. The footings for this wall were similar to those seen in Trench 1, being no wider than the width of the upstanding wall. At its north end the wall had been partially undercut by post-medieval features, while in the south east corner a protruding piece of masonry was seen possibly indicating a thickening of the wall or the presence of a pier or some other architectural feature.

The earliest post-medieval feature was pit (057). Its full dimensions are not known as it was cut by later features on its west (well 044), north (pit 047) and east (drain 053) sides. It had a single fill of mid yellow/ brown silt sand (058) from which two sherds of pottery was recovered with a broad date range of 16th- to 18th-century, although its stratigraphic position suggests it would date to the earliest part within this range.

This pit was cut by a large rectangular pit (047) which measured 2.8 x 2.2m and was located in the north-eastern quadrant of the trench. Its eastern side was formed by the western cloister wall, which was partially undercut while the remaining three sides of the pit were retained by walls. Those to the north (060) and west (052) were constructed with flint, while the southern wall (051) was of more mixed material, including brick. The fill of this feature (041, 048, 067 and 068) was a mid grey, silt sand with frequent lumps of charcoal. In general this material was fairly loose although areas of more compacted fill were encountered closer to the edges of the pit. This fill also extended over the northern wall (060) beside the pit. A sondage though the fill was excavated to a depth of 1m and the pit was augered to c. 2.9m OD. An obstruction prevented the bottom of the pit being reached. The augered fill did not vary with depth, other than becoming more moist. A large quantity of animal bone (5.748kg) was found in the fills including cattle, sheep/goat, bird and fish. The pottery assemblage is varied and includes pieces of a 13th-century aquamanile in the shape of a horse, together with many post-medieval wares. The overall assemblage suggests a spot date for the backfilling of this feature in the late 16th to early 17th centuries. Other finds included eighteen pieces of vessel glass and two Nuremburg jettons dating from 1586 to 1635. As this assemblage is so mixed it is possible that these upper fills could be redeposited material from other areas within The Close.

Before this pit was fully backfilled a brick-lined drain was built to run into it. This ran from the south-east corner of the site and could have been constructed to take rain water from the roofs of either the cloister or a post-medieval building.

Two other post-medieval features were excavated. Pit (046) was located in the south-west part of the site. It cut the Late Saxon pit and was cut by well (44). Pottery from its fill suggests a date in the early to mid 17th century for its backfilling. A small pit or post-hole (050), located adjacently to the west cloister wall was also excavated. Although it contained no dating evidence the nature of the fill suggests a post-medieval date.

The north side of the trench was formed by wall 059. This followed the same alignment as earlier wall (060), but was built on the backfill of pit 047 which overlapped the top of the pit and wall 060. The total height of this wall had been 2.65m before the upper 1.6m was demolished at the start of the evaluation work for health and safety reasons. The wall was constructed principally of flint set in a grey white mortar, although some limestone blocks had been reused in its construction together with the occasional brick. Approximately 0.35m above the base of the wall a row of five square or rectangular voids within the wall fabric was recorded. These were filled with deposit 061 but had probably originally housed wooden beams, perhaps holding joists for a suspended floor.

The latest feature encountered in this trench was a well (044), which cut pits 046, 057 and 047. The well cut was 2.2m in diameter and the outer diameter of the well shaft was 2m. It was constructed from a mixture of flint nodules, re-used limestone blocks and bricks. It had been capped at a later date using brick. The centre of the well was void of material to a depth of c. 5.6m (0.4m OD).

5.0 The Finds

Introduction

The finds and environmental material from the site are 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.

The Post-Roman pottery

by Richenda Goffin

Introduction and methods

A total of 94 fragments of pottery of post-Roman date, weighing 2.736kg, was recovered during the evaluation. The assemblage was mainly post-medieval in date, with small quantities of Late Saxon and medieval wares.

The ceramics were quantified by recording 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. Recommendations for illustration were also made. The pottery was recorded on *pro forma* sheets by context using letter codes based on fabric and form. The information was inputted onto a spreadsheet.

The fabric codes used are based mainly on those identified in *Eighteen Centuries of Pottery from Norwich* (Jennings 1981), and supplemented by additional ones compiled by Suffolk Archaeological Unit (Sue Anderson, unpublished fabric list).

Late Saxon

Twelve fragments of Thetford-type ware were recovered, weighing 0.168kg in total. Eleven of the wares including two cooking vessels or jars were found in (065), a pit fill in Trench 3. The two rims can be classified as Dallas types AB7 and AB8, which are considered to be rim forms which are 'present since the beginning' (Dallas 1984, 131-132). In her re-appraisal of this typology using Thetford-type wares from Mill Lane,

Thetford, Anderson suggests that both these types which are triangular are of 10th-century date (Anderson forthcoming). The remaining sherd of Thetford-type ware is residual, and was found with pottery of late 16th- to 17th-century date in pit fill 041.

Medieval

A small quantity of pottery of medieval date was present (8 fragments weighing 0.390kg). Three sherds of 11th- to 12th-century date were identified in the fill of a pit (043) as residual elements with post-medieval pottery. The pottery consisted of two fragments of Early medieval ware and one of a calcareous sandy fabric, Yarmouth-type ware, which is commonly found in Norwich. A fragment of a cooking vessel or jar also made in this fabric was found with pottery of a post-medieval date in (048), one of the fills of the wall-lined pit.

The most unusual vessel of medieval date is also residual and dates to the lifetime of the Priory itself. Four fragments from the cylindrical body of a green-glazed aquamanile were recovered. Such decorative containers for liquids are rarely found in archaeological deposits, especially in such large pieces. The surviving parts come from the body of the horse, from which the legs, head and the rider are missing. The vessel is made in a fine buff whiteware containing occasional quartz, mica and possibly iron oxide inclusions. It is covered in a deep green glaze. The aquamanile is decorated with applied strips to simulate an elaborate horse harness. These strips are stamped intermittently to suggest further decorative elements. Stamped applied circular clay blobs are also suspended from the horse's chest like horse medallions. There is some indication of the rider's legs coming down over the side of the horse, although the rider itself is missing. The head of the horse is closed off, so that the liquid could not come through the horse's mouth. Instead it appears to have come out through a much smaller hole perforated through the horse's chest. Two much smaller holes have been deliberately pierced through the cylindrical body underneath the rider's legs on either side – the purposes of these are unknown.

The precise provenance of this unusual and high quality vessel has yet to be determined. Ceramic aquamaniles are known to have been made in several production sites in Yorkshire, such as Scarborough and Brandsby. The fabric itself appears to best fit the description for Yorkshire Glazed ware, although sample sherds of this fabric have not been seen by the author (McCarthy and Brooks 1988, 234). A fragmentary aquamanile in this fabric and dating to the 13th century was found at 34-40 King Street, Norwich (Jennings 1981, 37, no. 232).

Post-medieval

A total of 74 fragments weighing 2.187kg of post-medieval pottery was recovered from the Hostry (79.6% by weight of the overall assemblage). Four fragments weighing 0.061kg were unstratified in Trenches 1 and 2. Most of the pottery was recovered from deposits dating to the late 16th and 17th centuries, although one context was clearly considerably later.

Pottery by feature

A single fragment of a Raeren panel jug dating to the late 16th century was present in (027), the fill of a post-hole in Trench 2.

Two fragments of glazed earthenware were recovered from (058), a pit fill in Trench 3. A single fragment of Dutch-type red earthenware and one of Glazed red earthenware were present, with a broad date range of between 1600-1800.

Sixteen fragments weighing 0.421kg were recovered from the fill (041) of the wall-lined pit (047). The pottery consisted of several locally made redware vessels with a high proportion of imported wares. In addition to pipkins and a jar made in Glazed red earthenware and West Norfolk Bichrome, a small collared bowl with handle made in a Dutch red earthenware was present. The imported wares consisted of the base of a Frechen jug, a fragment of Koln/Frechen stoneware and a sherd of a Martincamp stoneware costrel of Type II, which is common in the 16th century (Hurst *et. al.* 1986, 104). Overall the pottery dates to the late sixteenth century, but may even be as late as the early 17th century, which is when it has been considered previously that West Norfolk Bichrome wares began to be distributed (Jennings 1981, 148).

Six sherds of post-medieval date weighing 0.083kg were found in another fill (048) of the wall-lined pit (047). In addition to a fragment of residual medieval pottery, the ceramics consisted of a small sherd of Late medieval and transitional ware and Raeren stoneware, a Glazed red earthenware pipkin, a small dish with a complete profile and fragments from two other dishes. Although Glazed red earthenware has a wide date range between 1600-1800, in view of the other pottery in the fill the date of the deposition of this material is likely to be towards the earlier part of the date span.

Pottery from a further fill of pit (047) was also found in (068) (20 fragments weighing 0.467kg). As with fill (041) the group consisted of locally made wares and a high proportion of imported vessels. In addition to a small amount of Late medieval and transitional ware and Dutch-type redware, some Glazed red earthenwares were present, two sherds of West Norfolk Bichrome ware, and one of Local Early Post-medieval ware. The imported wares included an abraded sherd of a Martincamp flask of type II, and a small sherd of Dutch whiteware. The upper half of a Cologne/Frechen *bartmann* was also recovered. Instead of the usual medallion under the facemask the vessel was more unusual as it had the remains of three large heraldic medallions. The facemask itself is a benign one, with an upturned mouth and moderately realistic facial features, indicative of a 16th-century date. It is not dissimilar in basic characteristics to one found in Oxford which is dated to 1586 (Thwaite 1973, 257). In addition, a fragment of a Cologne/Frechen narrow-necked jug was identified in (068). Although only part of the rim, neck and upper handle survives, there is enough to indicate that the fragment is part of an unusual double-handled jug, which is likely to date to the first half of the 16th century (Hurst *et. al.* 1986, 212). A much better preserved example made in Frechen stoneware was found at Bank Street, Norwich (Jennings 1981, 118, fig 48, no 790). Lastly a fragment from a tin-glazed blue and white jar of albarello-type which may be of Dutch origin, and a body sherd of possible North Holland slipware were present, which may also be of late 16th-century date.

A small quantity of pottery of a later date was identified in the fill (043) of a second pit (046) (5 sherds weighing 0.121kg). In addition to fragments of Late medieval and transitional ware of 15th- to 16th-century date and Dutch-type redware, three fragments of the base of a North Italian marbled slipware vessel, either a jug or costrel were present, dating to the first half of the 17th century. The base is made of a fine dense orange-red fabric, which is covered on the outside with different slips in pale green with darker green and brown swirls. Although many marbled wares were

produced in Pisa, it is likely that other marbled wares were made elsewhere in northern Italy and Provence (Hurst *et. al.* 1986, 33). The exact source of the jugs and costrels in particular is still uncertain, as they may not have been made at Pisa. Although slipped bowls are known from stratified deposits in England, it seems that jugs and costrels are more unusual. A costrel has been found in Exeter, and a trefoil jug also in marbled slipware was found in Swerford St, London in 1872 (Hurst *et. al.* 1986, 36-37). In addition, part of a costrel with lion mask was recovered from the Gas Works, Bishopgate site in Norwich (Jennings 1981, fig. 38, no. 634).

Seven sherds weighing 0.403kg were found in (063), a make-up deposit in Trench 3. Three large fragments of Glazed red earthenware were recovered, including two bowls. An abraded sherd of a burnt Border ware pipkin has a green and a yellow glaze. The imported wares comprise a large fragment from a globular Martincamp flask of Type II, a fragment of Frechen stoneware and a small abraded fragment of a North Holland slipware open vessel, probably a bowl, which dates from the late 16th to early 18th century.

Post-medieval pottery of a considerably later date was identified in (042), the fill of well (044). In addition to residual sherds of Late medieval and transitional ware, Local early post-medieval ware, and Glazed red earthenware, ceramics of a late 18th- to 19th-century date were recovered. These comprise a large fragment of a Late slipped redware, probably from a large bowl or panchion, a blue and white transfer printed Ironstone serving dish, with a pattern of the same type which was present in some groups from the Cathedral Refectory (Goffin in prep). A much smaller bowl with a brown transfer printed leaf decoration and other plain white wares have been catalogued as Refined white earthenware. An additional sherd in a similar fabric with an overall yellow glaze on the outside and a white interior is likely to be part of a mixing bowl. Three joining sherds of the footring of a plain tin-glazed vessel may be of an earlier, 18th-century date.

Conclusions

The majority of the pottery recovered from the excavations dates to the post-Dissolution period, in particular to the late 16th and early 17th centuries. The ceramics from the fills of the wall-lined pit (047) are of particular interest, as they include a comparatively high percentage of imported wares, including some unusual forms (32% by weight of the pit fills overall, 33.3% by sherd count). A smaller quantity of pottery from pit (046) also contains some unusual ceramics.

The medieval ceramic aquamanile is also a significant artefact of intrinsic interest, as such vessels are rarely found in archaeological deposits. Although associated with the lifetime of the Priory, it is possible that the vessel was not destroyed at the Dissolution but somehow survived to be discarded later, because it was recognised as being a rare and valued object.

Ceramic Building Material

by Lucy Talbot

(Appendix 4)

The site produced brick and roof tile (weighing 16.159kg) from post medieval pits, demolition debris and a well. The majority of the material (7.451kg by weight) was recovered from deposits of demolition debris (031), (032) and (038). The assemblage ranges in date from Roman to post-medieval, and no unusual forms were recovered. The Roman material is made up of four pieces of roof tile, or tegula (1.798kg, (058) and (047)). No complete examples were recovered and only one piece has part of the vertical lip remaining (041).

Twenty-one fragments of medieval brick were recovered (5.116kg, (032), (038), (043), (048) and (058)). The post-medieval period produced the majority of the assemblage (9.245kg) consisting of brick (3,870kg), pan tile (0.035kg) and flat roof, or peg tile (5.340kg). The material was recovered from contexts (031), (032), (041), (42), (043), (048), (058), (067) and (068).

Clay tobacco pipe

by Lucy Talbot

Two small fragments of clay tobacco pipe stem (0.004kg, (067) and Trench 1 unstratified) were collected.

Flint

by Sarah Bates

Four fragments of flint were recovered from the site. They include two flakes, from an unstratified context, both of which are quite sharp with 'fresh' surfaces and mortar adhering to some areas. A thermal fragment and a flake fragment (021) also both have traces of mortar on their surfaces. These flints are all fragments of building material dating to the medieval or post-medieval periods.

Faunal Remains

by Julie Curl

Introduction and Methodology

A total of 17.229 kg of faunal remains were recovered during the evaluation.

All of the bone was scanned for basic information, recording identifiable species. A note was also made of any butchering, pathologies and of the age range of each species when possible. Quantities were recorded for each context and each species within a single context; weights for each context were also recorded. The number of measurable and ageable bones were recorded and the number of countable bones (following English Heritage guidelines; Davis 1992) were also noted. All of the information was recorded on the faunal remains record sheet and a summary of the records appear in a table with this report.

Results

Bone was retrieved from a total of sixty-eight contexts and from three trenches (Table 1). The vast majority of the bone in this assemblage was recovered from Trench 3 which produced 93.5% (in terms of weight) of the remains; most of the remains in Trench 3 were found within post-medieval contexts, with context (48) producing

7.377kg and context (68). Trench 1 yielded just 5% of the assemblage, which was all dated as modern. Trench 2 produced sparse remains from all main periods, but totalled only 1.5% of the assemblage.

Date		Trench 1	Trench 2	Trench 3	Grand Total
Late Saxon	Weight		40	198	238
	Qty		4	18	22
Medieval	Weight		3		3
	Qty		3		3
Post-Medieval	Weight		1	14707	14708
	Qty		1	616	617
Modern	Weight	843	143	1210	2196
	Qty	45	1	29	75
Not dated	Weight		84		84
	Qty		14		14
Total Weight		843	271	16115	17229
Total Qty		45	23	663	731

Table 1. *Quantities and weights of faunal remains recovered from each trench and each period.*

The most common species (in terms of the number of pieces identified to species) was cattle, which produced 30% of the identifiable remains (Table 2). Most of the cattle elements were recovered from post-medieval contexts, which also produced neonatal remains that suggest local or on-site breeding in this period or possibly consumption of young, good quality veal. Sheep/goat represented 24% of the identifiable remains, although in terms of 'countable' bones (see methodology) sheep/goat were slightly (less than one percent) more common than cattle. As with cattle, most remains were from post-medieval contexts; the majority of the sheep/goat bones in this period were from good quality meat bearing bones such as scapulas and humeri, few primary butchering sheep/goat bones were recorded. Both cattle and sheep/goat showed extensive chopping and cut marks clearly indicating that the waste was largely from cuts of meat.

Few pig remains were noticed in this assemblage and so clearly did not appear to contribute a great deal to the diet at this site. Some neonatal bones were noted which may indicate suckling pig and possible smoking of ham was recorded in post-medieval contexts. Other mammal remains noted during the assessment were deer, cat or hare and rabbit, some of which had been butchered, most of which were retrieved from post-medieval contexts.

Numerous bird bones were recovered indicating both domesticated and wild species, some showing signs of butchering. The remains of fish were sparse.

Species	Qty/Countable	Late Saxon	Medieval	Modern	Post-Medieval	Not dated	Grand Total
Bird	Quantity	2		3	69	2	76
	Countable	2		3	43	2	50
Cattle	Quantity			19	80	1	100
	Countable			11.5	50	1.5	63
Deer	Quantity			1	2		3
	Countable			1	1.5		2.5
Fish	Quantity				9		9
	Countable						
Not ID	Quantity	15	3	39	343	8	408
	Countable						
Pig	Quantity	3		5	9	2	19
	Countable	0.5		3	6.5		10
Sheep/Goat	Quantity	2		8	68	1	79
	Countable	2		7	56	1	66
Small mammal	Quantity			1	44		45
	Countable			1	28		29
Total Species Quantity		22	3	76	624	14	739
Total Countable		4.5		26.5	185	4.5	220.5

Table 2. Quantities of bones identified to species and total of 'countable' bone (see methodology) for each species and each period.

Conclusions

The main concentration of bone came from post-medieval contexts, which produced mostly secondary butchering waste and the remains of good quality cuts of meat. There is evidence for a range of meat production and possible on-site breeding. The utilisation or purchase of wild species is also indicated by the presence of the small mammal, deer and range of bird. The assemblage included evidence of higher status meat consumption and includes evidence of the hunting or purchase of wild bird and mammal species from the post-medieval period.

Small Finds

by Lucy Talbot

The site produced thirty-four small finds, or individually recorded artefacts, and consists of items of copper alloy, iron, lead and glass. The majority of the assemblage consists of fragments of post-medieval vessel, window and pharmaceutical bottles (SFs 15 to 33, (041), (043), (048), (063), (068) and unstratified Trench 3).

Copper alloy artefacts recovered include three Jettons, a ring fitting (SF4, (067)), a sheet fragment (SF7, (48)), two dress pins (SF8, (068) and SF9, (025)), and an unidentified artefact (SF14, (41)), possibly a nail or lace tag. The Jettons consist of a Low Countries 'Venus Penny' (SF1, (008)), dating from between 1490 to the mid 1550s (Mitchener 1988, 268), and two Hans Krauwinkel Nuremburg Jettons, (SF2 and SF3, (067)) dating from 1586 – 1635 (Mitchener 1988, 443 – 444) (identified by A Marsden).

Four unidentified iron artefacts were recovered, (SF5, (067), SF12, (041), SF13 context (043) and SF34, unstratified Trench 3), although one (SF12) may be a buckle frame, and (SF34) a knife blade, in two pieces. Lead material includes two pieces of waste (SF6, context (067), SF10, context (068)), and an unidentified artefact (SF11, context 068).

Two late post-medieval purse frames were recovered from unstratified topsoil in Trench 3, and are probably made from a tin alloy. Because of their date and unstratified nature they were not allocated small find numbers.

Other Finds

by Lucy Talbot

Iron Nails

Sixteen iron nails were recovered from (008), (021), (032), (038), (048), (068) and unstratified Trench 2.

Stone

Four pieces of limestone (1.056kg, (058)) were collected, and have no worked surfaces remaining. One fragment has a slight pinkish tinge to one surface, which indicates it has been exposed to heat at sometime.

Glass

The site produced three fragments of post-medieval window glass (048), (063) and unstratified Trench 2.

Shell

This group (0.392kg) consists of Oyster, Cockle and Mussel shell.

6.0 Conclusions

The evaluation excavation has provided some useful information concerning the varying survival of deposits across the proposed development area. Significantly the level of the natural sands and gravels has been established at 5.4m OD in Trenches 1 and 2 and 5.3m OD in Trench 3. Cut in to this in Trenches 2 and 3 were features of a Late Saxon date. This indicates that there is a strong possibility that the Late Saxon townscape extended across much of this area, infilling the space between the market place at Tombland and the Late Saxon road identified during the Refectory excavations in 2001-2 (Wallis 2002). Unlike the area at the southern end of the Refectory, however, this Late Saxon landscape has been greatly truncated by later activity. This probably included a reduction in the ground level prior to the construction of the Cathedral and its associated buildings.

The earliest medieval deposit (layer 072 in Trench 1 and layer 021 in Trench 3) possibly represents a gradual build-up of material follow the levelling of the site but prior to the construction of the Hostry range. It is often the case that the west range is the last to be constructed and with work on the Refectory commencing in c.1125, it can perhaps be suggested that work on this range did not begin until the mid 12th century, giving a period or perhaps about 50 years between the commencement of construction work on the Cathedral and the start of work on the west range, during which this layer could have accumulated. Unfortunately no dating evidence was recovered from these deposits.

The main medieval features recorded were the footings of the west cloister wall (Trenches 1 and 3) and part of the west Hostry wall (Trench 2). The footings for all these walls were surprisingly insubstantial in nature, especially in comparison with found for the north, east and south walls of the Refectory. They are no wider than the wall itself, and becoming narrower with depth. As the walls were not demolished and the footings not excavated it is not possible to be absolutely certain of their depth, but the base of the wall in Trench 2 appeared to sit at 5.25m OD.

The west Hostry wall survived to a height of 0.6m, only 0.4m below the present ground surface, and this was higher than anticipated. It is likely that the stretch of wall uncovered in Trench 2 is contemporary with the arched doorway which still survives and so probably dates to the late 13th century. The presence of the alcove gives some indication of the type of limestone facade which would have been presented to a visitor. All other medieval deposits within the excavated areas had been destroyed by later activity.

The only post-medieval feature in Trench 1 was the pit filled with demolition rubble. A jetton found within this fill dates to the period 1490 to 1550 and suggests that this may date to the phase of demolition associated with the Dissolution.

Post-medieval activity was most prevalent in Trenches 2 and 3, both of which were located in an area which was once occupied by a Canon's residence. It has been suggested that parts of the Hostry were incorporated within this post-medieval house, the location of which has been suggested by Whittingham. Trench 2 showed that walls had been built adjacent to and abutting the Hostry west wall. The area of Trench 3 lay behind this building and contained small rubbish pits, along with a large walled-lined pit which had been predominately backfilled with animal bone from household kitchens and a varied assemblage of pottery suggesting a late 16th- to early 17th-century date. A similar wall-lined pit was also excavated within the area of

the Refectory. This, however, was backfilled with a more mixed assemblage of household rubbish with a 17th- to 18th-century date (Wallis 2002).

Following the backfilling of this pit, a wall was built, following the same line as the north side of this pit, suggesting that this alignment could have been a long standing property boundary, and a well was constructed. The use of mixed materials (flint, limestone and brick) within the construction of the well suggests that it was built using primarily re-used material which was readily available in the vicinity. The top of the well was capped using red brick probably during the Victorian period, when the houses in this area were destroyed.

All of the remaining deposits are thought to be modern in origin. It is known that Whittingham excavated extensively in the northern area of the Hostry and that further disturbance has occurred in the area for water pipes and electricity cables. The origin of deposits 019 and 020 in Trench 2 remain somewhat of a mystery. The lower of these was a very clean gravel, while the upper was a layer of demolition debris. No dating evidence was recovered from these deposits, but the unmixed nature of these deposits with very clear boundaries suggest a relatively recent origin.

In summary then, a Late Saxon landscape is present, although truncated by both medieval and post-medieval activity. The evidence of medieval activity was not represented in any significant quantity, other than by the survival of the Hostry wall (an important fact in itself), and a single possibly pre-Hostry deposit in Trenches 1 and 2. A phase of demolition possibly dating to the Dissolution was seen in Trench 1 whilst post-medieval buildings and associated rubbish pits are present in the areas of Trenches 2 and 3.

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Appendix 1: Context Summary

Context	Area	Category	Description	Period
001	Trenches 1, 2 and 3	Topsoil	Dark brown silty loam	Modern
002	Trench 1	Fill of 070	Light yellow/orange sand	Modern
003	Trench 1	Fill of 070	Dark orange brown silt/sand	Modern
004	Trench 1	Fill of 069	Dark brown silt/sand	Modern
005	Trench 1	Fill of 070	Creamy white/grey mortar	Modern
006	Trench 1	Fill of 070	Dark orange gravel and sand	Modern
007	Trench 1	Fill of 070	Creamy white/grey mortar	Modern
008	Trench 1	Fill of 071	Creamy white/grey mortar with flint rubble	Modern
009	Trench 1	Fill of 074 Same as 073	Dark brown silt/sand	Modern
010	Trench 1	Old Topsoil	Light brown silt/sand	Post-medieval
011	Trench 1	Dump	Black organic deposit	Modern
012	Trench 1	Fill of 070	Dark brown silt/sand	Modern
013	Trench 1	Lens in 001	Mid brown silt/sand	Modern
014	Trench 1	Fill of 070	Light brown silt/sand	Modern
015	Trench 1		Dark orange brown silt/sand	
016	Trench 1	Fill of 070	Dark brown/black silt	Modern
017	Trench 2	Fill of 070	Mid brown silty loam	Modern
018	Trench 2	Layer	Black gritty silt/loam	Modern
019	Trench 2	Dump	Creamy white/grey mortar	Modern
020	Trench 2	Dump	Dark orange gravel and sand	Modern
021	Trench 2	Build up	Mid grey silt/clay	Medieval
022	Trench 2	Post-hole cut		Modern
023	Trench 2	Fill of 022	Mid grey brown silt/sand	Modern
024	Trench 2	Pit cut		Late Saxon
025	Trench 2	Fill of 024	Mid grey/brown silt/sand	Late Saxon
026	Trench 1	Fill of 027	Creamy white/grey mortar	Post-medieval
027	Trench 1	Pit cut		Post-medieval
028	Trench 1	Pit cut		Modern
029	Trench 1	Fill of 028	Dark brown silt/sand	Modern
030	Trench 2	Wall		Post-medieval
031	Trench 2	Demolition debris		Post-medieval
032	Trench 2			
033	Trench 2	Wall		Medieval

Context	Area	Category	Description	Period
034	Trench 2	Landscaping cut		Medieval
035	Trench 2	Wall		Post-medieval
036	Trench 1	Fill of 070	Mid brown sand/silt	Modern
037	Trench 2	Demolition debris	Creamy white mortar	Post-medieval
038	Trench 2	Demolition debris	Creamy white mortar and flint	Post-medieval
039	Trench 2	Dump	Mixed orange and grey brown sand/silt	Post-medieval
040	Trench 2	Surface	Creamy white mortar	Post-medieval
041	Trench 3	Fill of 047	Mid grey silt/sand	Post-medieval
042	Trench 3	Fill of 044	Mid orange brown loam	Post-medieval
043	Trench 3	Fill of 046	Mid orange brown sand/silt/clay	Post-medieval
044	Trench 3	Well cut		Post-medieval
045	Trench 3	Well structure		Post-medieval
046	Trench 3	Pit cut		Post-medieval
047	Trench 3	Cut for wall lined pit		Post-medieval
048	Trench 3	Fill of 047	Mid grey silt sand	Post-medieval
049	Trench 3	Pit cut		Post-medieval
050	Trench 3	Fill of 049	Dark grey silt/san/clay	Post-medieval
051	Trench 3	Wall lining pit 047		Post-medieval
052	Trench 3	Wall lining pit 047		Post-medieval
053	Trench 3	Drain cut		Post-medieval
054	Trench 3	Brick drain		Post-medieval
055	Trench 3	Fill of 053	Dark brown silt/sand	Post-medieval
056	Trench 3		Degraded daub	Late Saxon
057	Trench 3	Pit cut		Post-medieval
058	Trench 3	Fill of 057	Mid yellow/brown silt/sand	Post-medieval
059	Trench 3	Wall		Post-medieval
060	Trench 3	Wall lining pit 047		Post-medieval
061	Trench 3	Deposit filling voids in wall 059	mid yellow grey silt/grit/sand	Modern
062	Trench 3	Demolition debris	Flint and brick in dark grey sand/loam	Modern
063	Trench 3	Make-up	Mid orange brown silt/sand	Modern?
064	Trench 3	Pit cut		Late Saxon
065	Trench 3	Fill of 064	Black sand/silt	Late Saxon
066	Trench 3	Fill of 064	Mid yellow brown sand/silt	Late Saxon
067	Trench 3	Fill of 047	Mid grey silt/sand	Post-medieval

Context	Area	Category	Description	Period
068	Trench 3	Fill of 047	Mid grey silt/sand	Post-medieval
069	Trench 1	Linear cut		Modern
070	Trench 1	Rectangular cut		Modern
071	Trench 1	Pit cut		Post-medieval
072	Trench 1	Build up		Medieval?
073	Trench 1	Fill of 073	Dark brown sand/silt	Modern
074	Trench 1	Linear cut		Modern
075	Trench 2	Wall?		Post-medieval

Appendix 2: Finds by Context

Context	Material	Quantity	Weight (kg)
U/S Trench 1	Post-medieval pottery	2	0.045
U/S Trench 1	Ceramic tobacco pipe	1	0.003
U/S Trench 1	Animal bone	-	0.319
U/S Trench 2	Post-medieval pottery	2	0.017
U/S Trench 2	Iron nails	6	-
U/S Trench 2	Post-medieval window glass	1	-
U/S Trench 2	Flint	2	-
U/S Trench 2	Animal bone	-	0.143
U/S Trench 3	Iron (Small find 34)	1	-
U/S Trench 3	Glass (Small find 18)	1	-
U/S Trench 3	?Tin alloy	2	-
005	Animal bone	-	0.392
008	Copper alloy (Small find 1)	1	-
008	Iron nails	1	-
008	Animal bone	-	0.132
021	Iron nails	2	-
021	Flint	2	-
021	Animal bone	-	0.003
025	Post-medieval pottery	1	0.022
025	Copper alloy (Small find 9)	1	-
025	Animal bone	-	0.040
031	Post-medieval ceramic building material	25	4.955
032	Medieval ceramic building material/ Post-medieval ceramic building material	15	2.366
032	Iron	1	-

Context	Material	Quantity	Weight (kg)
032	Animal bone	-	0.084
038	Medieval ceramic building material/ Post-medieval ceramic building material	4	0.141
038	Iron nails	2	-
038	Animal bone	-	0.001
041	Medieval pottery/ Post-medieval pottery	21	0.799
041	Roman ceramic building material/ Post-medieval ceramic building material	8	0.884
041	Copper alloy (Small find14)	1	-
041	Iron (Small find12)	1	-
041	Glass (Small finds 15 – 17)	3	-
041	Animal bone	-	0.740
042	Post-medieval pottery	13	0.576
042	Post-medieval ceramic building material	1	0.169
042	Animal bone	-	0.083
042	Shell	-	0.009
043	Medieval pottery/ Post-medieval pottery	8	0.139
043	Medieval ceramic building material/ Post-medieval ceramic building material	3	0.516
043	Iron (Small find13)	1	-
043	Glass (Small find19)	19	-
043	Animal bone	-	0.328
048	Medieval pottery/ Post-medieval pottery	7	0.109
048	Medieval ceramic building material/ Post-medieval ceramic building material	14	1.348
048	Copper alloy (Small find 7)	1	-
048	Glass (Small finds 22 – 27)	6	-
048	Iron nails	2	-
048	Post-medieval window glass	1	-
048	Animal bone	-	7.377
048	Shell	-	0.323
058	Post-medieval pottery	2	0.044
058	Roman ceramic building material/ Medieval ceramic building material/ Post-medieval ceramic building material	18	5.292
058	Stone	4	1.056
058	Animal bone	-	0.040
058	Shell	-	0.009
063	Post-medieval pottery	7	0.409

Context	Material	Quantity	Weight (kg)
063	Glass (Small finds 20 and 28)	2	-
063	Post-medieval window glass	1	-
063	Animal bone	-	1.210
065	Medieval pottery	11	0.163
065	Animal bone	-	0.198
065	Shell	-	0.042
067	Post-medieval ceramic building material	1	0.185
067	Ceramic tobacco pipe	1	0.003
067	Copper alloy (Small finds 2 – 4)	3	-
067	Iron (Small find 5)	1	-
067	Lead (Small find 6)	1	-
067	Animal bone	-	0.391
068	Medieval pottery/ Post-medieval pottery	20	0.435
068	Post-medieval ceramic building material	7	0.464
068	Copper alloy (Small find 8)	1	-
068	Lead (Small finds 10 and 11)	3	-
068	Glass (Small finds 21 and 29 – 33)	11	-
068	Iron nails	2	-
068	Animal bone	-	4.089
068	Shell	-	0.009

Appendix 3: Pottery

Context	Fabric	Form	Quantity	Weight (kg)	Date
u/s	Late post-medieval earthenware	Flower pot	1	38	18th to 20th century
u/s	Glazed red earthenware	Body	1	0.006	16th to 18th century
u/s	Frechen stoneware	Body	1	0.009	1550 to 1700
u/s	Glazed red earthenware	Jar	1	0.008	16th to 18th century
025	Raeren stoneware	Jug	1	0.021	late 15th to 16th century
041	Thetford-type ware?	Body	1	0.007	10th to 11th century
041	Frechen stoneware	Jug	1	0.069	1550 to 1700
041	Cologne/Frechen stoneware	Body	1	0.008	16th century
041	Martincamp stoneware	Body	1	0.005	1480 to 1650
041	West Norfolk bichrome	Pipkin	3	0.030	late 16th to 17th century
041	West Norfolk bichrome	Chamber pot?	1	0.054	late 16th to 17th century
041	Dutch type redware	Bowl hand	2	0.081	15th to 17th century
041	Dutch type redware?	Body	1	0.008	15th to 17th century
041	Glazed red earthenware	Body	4	0.058	16th to 18th century
041	Glazed red earthenware	Jar	1	0.039	16th to 18th century
041	Glazed red earthenware	Pipkin	1	0.069	16th to 18th century
041	Yorkshire glazed ware?	Aqua	4	0.366	? 13th century
042	Late medieval and transitional ware/Local early post-medieval ware	Bowl	1	0.137	15th to 16th century
042	Late medieval and transitional ware	Body	1	0.004	15th to 16th century
042	Glazed red earthenware	Body	1	0.012	16th to 18th century
042	Tin-glazed earthenware (plain)	Bowl	3	0.042	17th to 18th century
042	Late slipped redware	Body	1	0.166	18th to 19th century
042	Ironstone china	Dish	1	0.084	early 19th century +
042	Refined white earthenware	Body	2	0.035	late 18th to 20th century
042	Tin-glazed earthenware (plain)	Body	1	0.027	17th to 18th century
042	Refined white earthenware	Bowl	1	0.011	late 18th to 20th century
042	Ironstone china	Bowl	1	0.039	early 19th century +
043	Early medieval ware	Body	2	0.007	11th to 12th century
043	Yarmouth-type ware	Body	1	0.008	11th to 12th century

Context	Fabric	Form	Quantity	Weight (kg)	Date
043	Late medieval and transitional ware	Body	1	0.027	15th to 16th century
043	Dutch type redware?	Bowl?	1	0.013	15th to 17th century
043	North Italian marbled slipware	Jug/costeral	3	0.081	early to mid 17th century
048	Yarmouth-type ware	Cup/jar	1	0.009	11th to 12th century
048	Late medieval and transitional ware	Body	1	0.006	15th to 16th century
048	Raeren stoneware	Body	1	0.002	late 15th to 16th century
048	Glazed red earthenware	Pipkin	1	0.040	16th to 18th century
048	Glazed red earthenware	Dish	1	0.026	16th to 18th century
048	Glazed red earthenware	Dish	2	0.009	16th to 18th century
058	Dutch type redware	Body	1	0.024	15th to 17th century
058	Glazed red earthenware	Body	1	0.020	16th to 18th century
063	Martincamp stoneware	Body	1	0.074	1480 to 1650
063	Frechen stoneware	Body	1	0.020	1550 to 1700
063	Yellow/green-glazed Border ware	Pipkin	1	0.036	1550 to 1700
063	Glazed red earthenware	Bowl	1	0.152	16th to 18th century
063	Glazed red earthenware	Bowl	1	0.051	16th to 18th century
063	Glazed red earthenware	Body	1	0.055	16th to 18th century
063	North Holland slipware	Bowl	1	0.015	late 16th to 18th century
065	Thetford-type ware	Cup/jar	2	0.031	10th to 11th century
065	Thetford-type ware	Body	9	0.130	10th to 11th century
068	Tin-glazed earthenware (plain)	Jar	1	0.005	17th to 18th century
068	Martincamp stoneware	Body	1	0.017	1480 to 1650
068	Late medieval and transitional ware	Body	1	0.007	15th to 16th century
068	Dutch type redware	Body	1	0.006	15th to 17th century
068	Glazed red earthenware	Jar	1	0.087	16th to 18th century
068	West Norfolk bichrome	Pipkin?	2	0.009	late 16th to 17th century
068	Cologne/Frechen stoneware	Barman	2	0.133	16th century
068	Cologne/Frechen stoneware	Jug	2	0.058	16th century
068	Cologne/Frechen stoneware	Body	1	0.004	16th century
068	Glazed red earthenware	Body	3	0.060	16th to 18th century

Context	Fabric	Form	Quantity	Weight (kg)	Date
068	Dutch type redware	Pipkin	1	0.036	15th to 17th century
068	Dutch whiteware?	Body	1	0.003	15th to 17th century
068	Late medieval and transitional ware??	Pipkin	1	0.006	15th to 16th century
068	Local early post-medieval ware?	Bowl??	1	0.022	16th century?
068	North Holland slipware?	Body	1	0.014	late 16th to 18th century?
Total			94	2.736	

Appendix 4: Ceramic Building Material

Context	Form	Quantity	Weight (kg)	Period
031	Brick	10	1.890	Post-medieval
031	Roof tile	15	2.865	Post-medieval
032	Brick	10	1.722	Medieval
032	Brick	2	0.644	Post-medieval
032	Roof tile	3	0.190	Post-medieval
038	Brick	2	0.046	Medieval
038	Brick	2	0.094	Post-medieval
041	Tegula	1	0.355	Roman
041	Pan tile	1	0.035	Post-medieval
041	Roof tile	6	0.494	Post-medieval
042	Roof tile	1	0.169	Post-medieval
043	Brick	1	0.300	Medieval
043	Roof tile	2	0.216	Post-medieval
048	Brick	1	0.153	Medieval
048	Brick	1	0.452	Post-medieval
048	Roof tile	12	0.639	Post-medieval
058	Brick	7	2.895	Medieval
058	Brick	6	0.668	Post-medieval
058	Tegula	3	1.443	Roman
058	Roof tile	2	0.240	Post-medieval
067	Roof tile	1	0.185	Post-medieval
068	Brick	1	0.122	Post-medieval
068	Roof tile	6	0.342	Post-medieval
	TOTAL	96	16.159	

Appendix 5: Flint

Context	Description	Number
u/s	Flake (mortar adhering)	2
021	Fragment (mortar adhering)	1
021	Flake fragment (mortar adhering)	1

Appendix 6: Faunal Remains

Context	Weight (kg)	Quantity	Species	Species Quantity	Butchering	Details
005	0.392	25	cattle	3	chopped	horncore, tibia, phalange. ?pathology-horn
005			deer	1	chopped	metatarsal
005			Not ID	16	butchered	
005			pig	3		scap, fibula, tusk
005			sheep/goat	2	chopped	pelvis, radius
008	0.132	16	cattle	1	chopped	metapodial
008			bird	1		needs ID
008			Not ID	10	butchered	
008			pig	2	chopped	large humerus. Neonatal humerus
008			sheep/goat	2	butchered	chopped femur with numerous cuts, radius
021	0.003	3	Not ID	3		
025	0.040	4	sheep/goat	1	chopped	humerus
025			Not ID	3		
032	0.084	14	cattle	1		phalange - possible red deer – check ID
032			bird	2		needs ID
032			Not ID	8	butchered	
032			pig	2		phalanges
032			sheep/goat	1	chopped	tibia
038	0.001	1	bird	1		
041	0.740	42	cattle	4	chopped	juv/neonatal metarsal+scapula, phalanges
041			bird	10	?	wild and domestic, inc juvenile. Needs ID
041			fish	1		need
041			Not ID	25	butchered	
041			Not ID	9	butchered	
041			pig	1		neonatal jaw
041			sheep/goat	7	chopped	radius x 3, humerus, pelvis, femur
041			small mam.	1		small mammal ulna - needs ID
042	0.083	11	sheep/goat	2	butchered	scapula and calcaeneus
043	0.328	17	cattle	1		intermediate phalange

Context	Weight (kg)	Quantity	Species	Species Quantity	Butchering	Details
043			bird	4		needs ID
043			fish	1		
043			Not ID	7	butchered	
043			pig	1	chopped	jaw with M3 not fully erupted, pathology
043			sheep/goat	3	chopped	tibias, scapula
048	7.377	361	cattle	47	butchered	27phalanges,talus,metapodials,femurs+
048			bird	36	butchered	wild and domestic, inc juvenile. Needs ID
048			deer	2		complete tibia, proximal phalange
048			Not ID	220	butchered	
048			pig	3	chopped	phalange
048			sheep/goat	31	butchered	humeri,scaps,tibias,femurs,jaw, pelvis,talus+
048			small mam.	22		sacrams, pelvis', ?rabbit & cat?
058	0.040	13	sheep/goat	1	chopped	humerus
058			Not ID	12	butchered	
063	1.210	29	cattle	11	butchered	3 humeri,pelvis,scap,phalanges,metapodial+
063			bird	2	?	?goose, needs ID
063			Not ID	13	butchered	
063			sheep/goat	3	butchered	scapulas, femur
063			small mam.	1		scapula, needs ID
065	0.198	18	sheep/goat	1	chopped	humerus
065			Bird	2		goose tibiotarsus, humerus
065			Not ID	12	butchered	
065			pig	3		phalange, jaw fragment, tooth
067	0.391	26	cattle	5	butchered	upper jaw, metapodials, phalange
067			bird	2		wild species - needs ID
067			Not ID	10	butchered	
067			sheep/goat	4		scapulas, femur
067			small mam.	5	?	?rabbit and cat/hare?
068	5.748	146	cattle	23	butchered	neonatal jaw, many phalanges, talus, femur+
068			bird	1	chopped	tarsometatarsus with odd spur
068			bird	15	butchered	needs ID, inc wild species

Context	Weight (kg)	Quantity	Species	Species Quantity	Butchering	Details
068			fish	7		needs ID
068			Not ID	60	butchered	
068			pig	4	butchered	scapula with hole(hanging), metapodials
068			sheep/goat	20	butchered	metapodials, scapulas, pelvis,femur, talus+
068			small mam.	16	butchered	probable rabbit, 4 humeri, pelvis, inc juvenile
U/S	0.143	1	cattle	1	chopped	humerus
U/S	0.319	4	cattle	3	chopped	humerus, metatarsal
U/S			sheep/goat	1	chopped	tibia

Appendix 7: Small Finds

Small Find	Context	Quantity	Material	Object Name	Description	Date
1	008	1	Copper alloy	Jetton	Venus Penny	1490 to 1550
2	067	1	Copper alloy	Jetton	Nuremberg	1586-1635
3	067	1	Copper alloy	Jetton	Nuremberg	1586-1635
4	067	1	Copper alloy	Ring		
5	067	1	Iron	Artefact		
6	067	1	Lead	Waste		
7	048	1	Copper alloy	Sheet		
8	068	1	Copper alloy	Pin	Dress	
9	025	1	Copper alloy	Pin	Dress	
10	068	2	Lead	Waste		
11	068	1	Lead	Artefact		
12	041	1	Iron	Artefact	?Buckle frame	
13	043	1	Iron	Artefact		
14	041	1	Copper alloy	Artefact	?Nail/ lace tag	
15	041	1	Glass	Bottle	Phial fragment	
16	041	1	Glass	Bottle	Phial fragment	
17	041	1	Glass	Vessel	Pedestal	
18	U/S Trench 3	1	Glass	Bottle	Phial top	
19	043	1	Glass	Vessel	Applied decoration	
20	063	1	Glass	Flask	Neck	

Small Find	Context	Quantity	Material	Object Name	Description	Date
21	068	6	Glass	Window	Fragments	
22	048	1	Glass	Vessel	Pedestal	
23	048	1	Glass	Bottle	Phial base	
24	048	1	Glass	Vessel	Fragment	
25	048	1	Glass	Vessel	Fragment	
26	048	1	Glass	Vessel	Fragment	
27	048	1	Glass	Vessel	Fragment	
28	063	1	Glass	Vessel	Fragment	
29	068	1	Glass	Bottle	Phial fragment	
30	068	1	Glass	Bottle	Phial fragment	
31	068	1	Glass	Bottle	Phial fragment	
32	068	1	Glass	Bottle	Phial fragment	
33	068	1	Glass	Vessel	Base fragment	
34	U/S Trench 3	1	Iron	Artefact		

Appendix 8: Catalogue of Other Metal Objects

Context	Quantity	Material	Object Name	Description	Date
U/S Trench 3	2	?Tin alloy	Purse	Frames	Late post-medieval

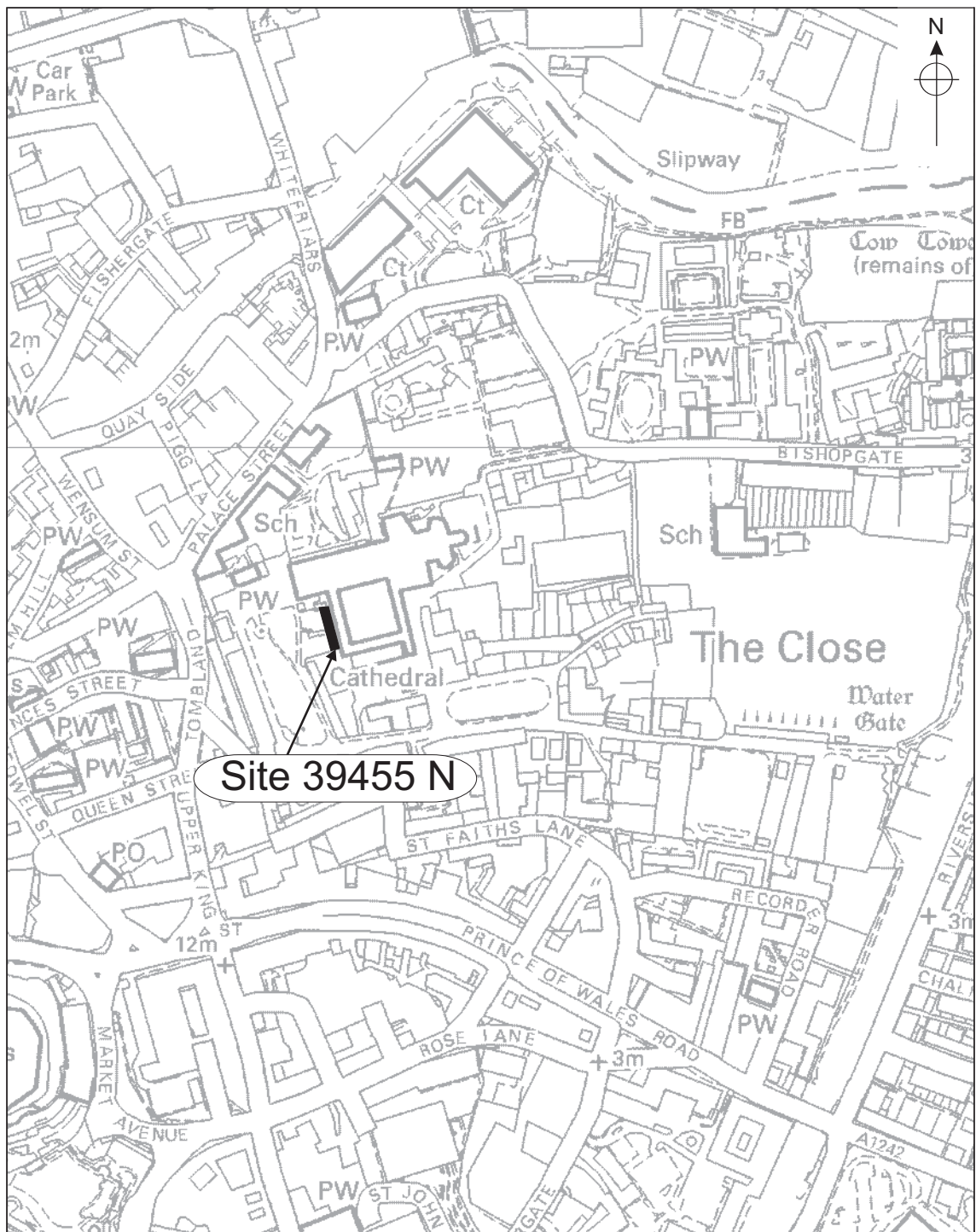
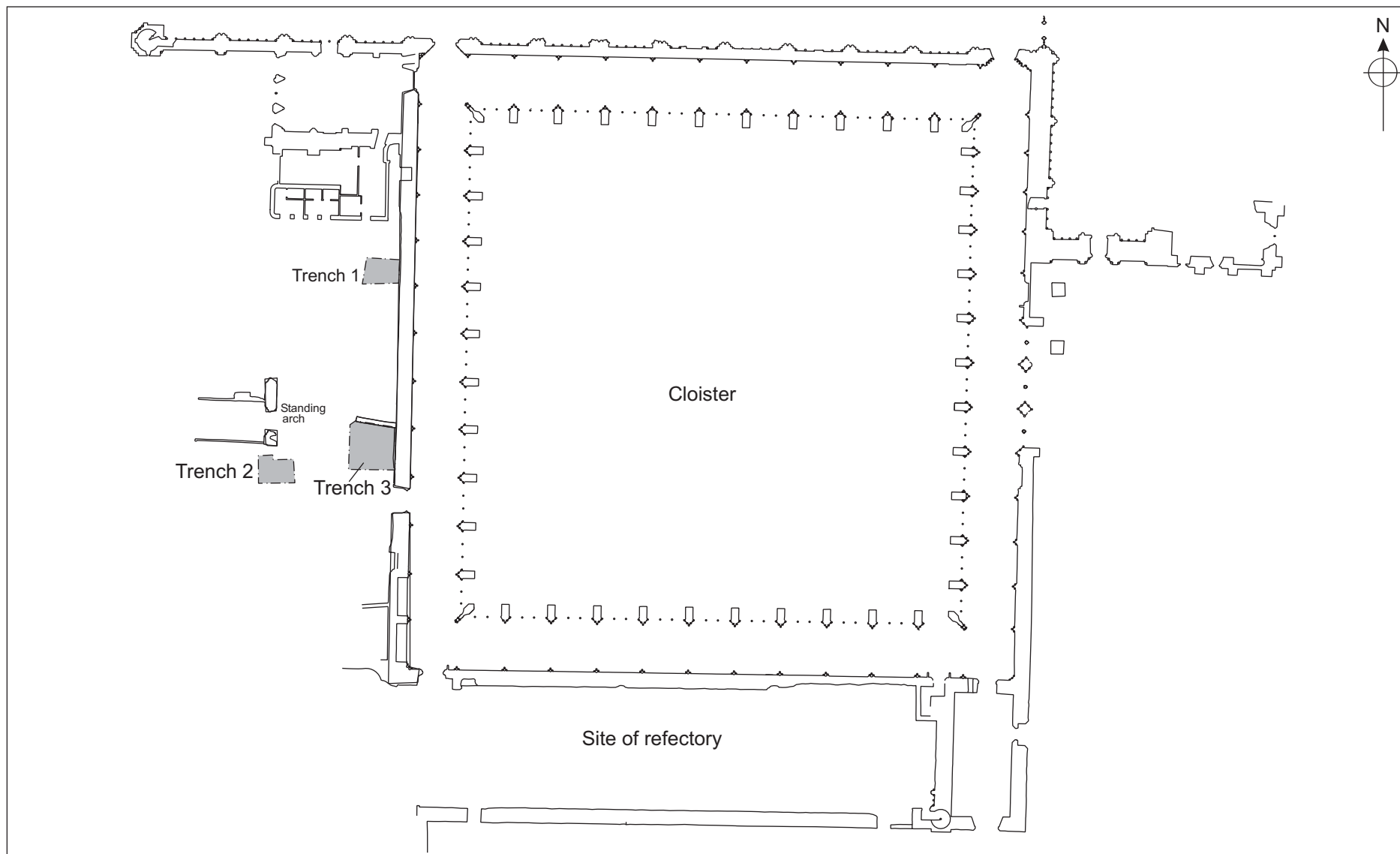


Figure 1. Site Location. Scale 1:5000



0 30m

Figure 2. Trench Location. Scale 1:500

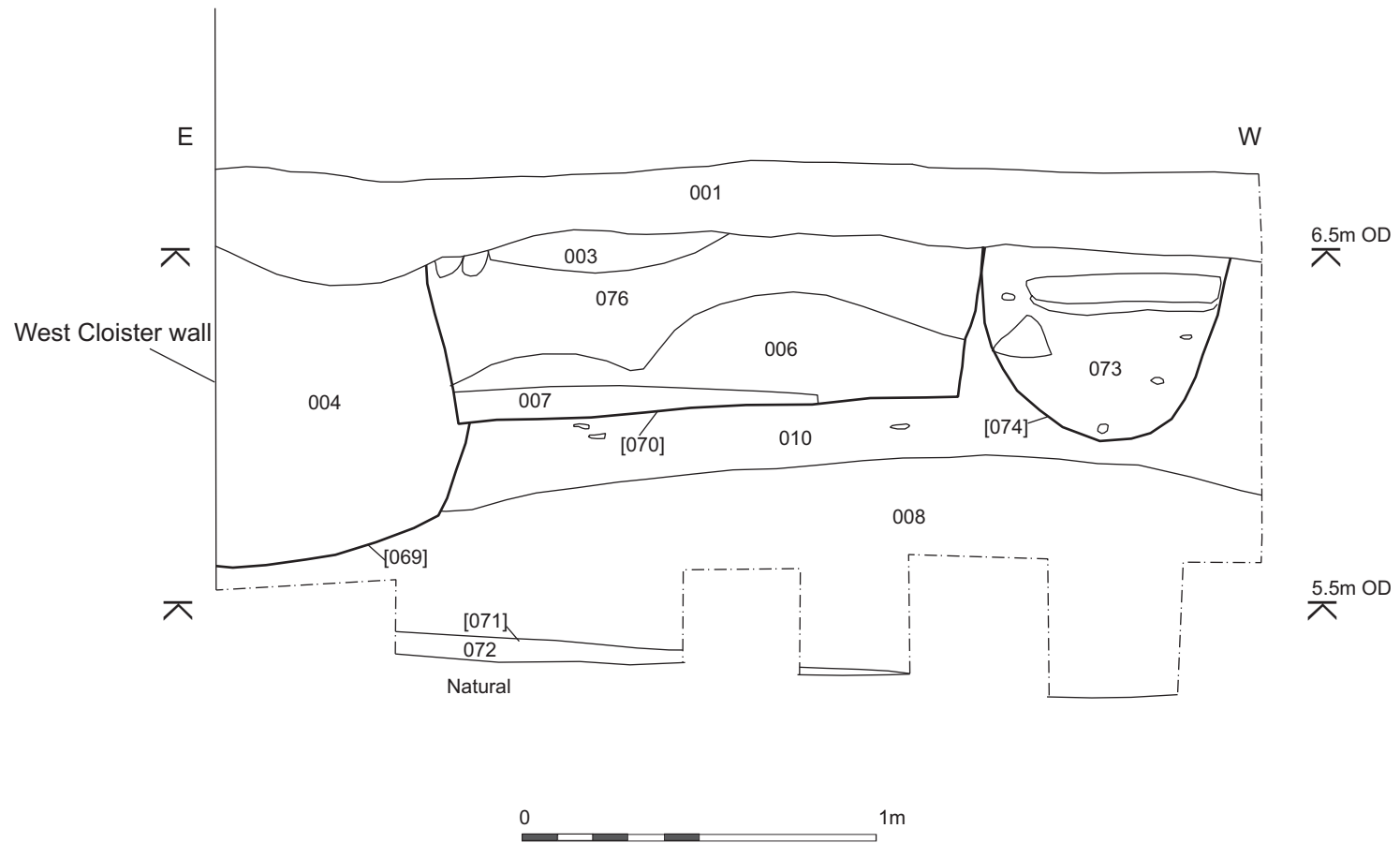


Figure 3. Trench 1, north-facing section. Scale 1:20



Figure 4. Trench 2, plan. Scale 1:20

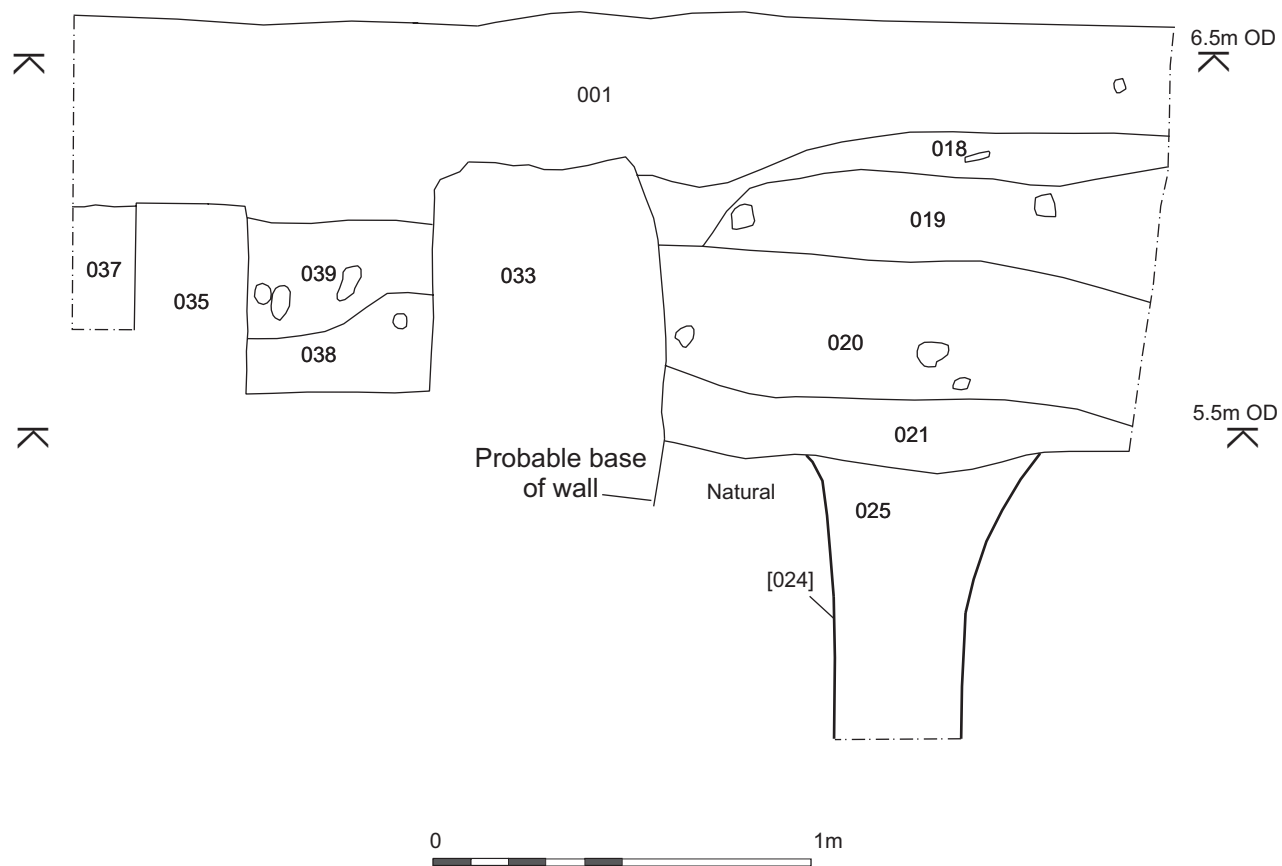
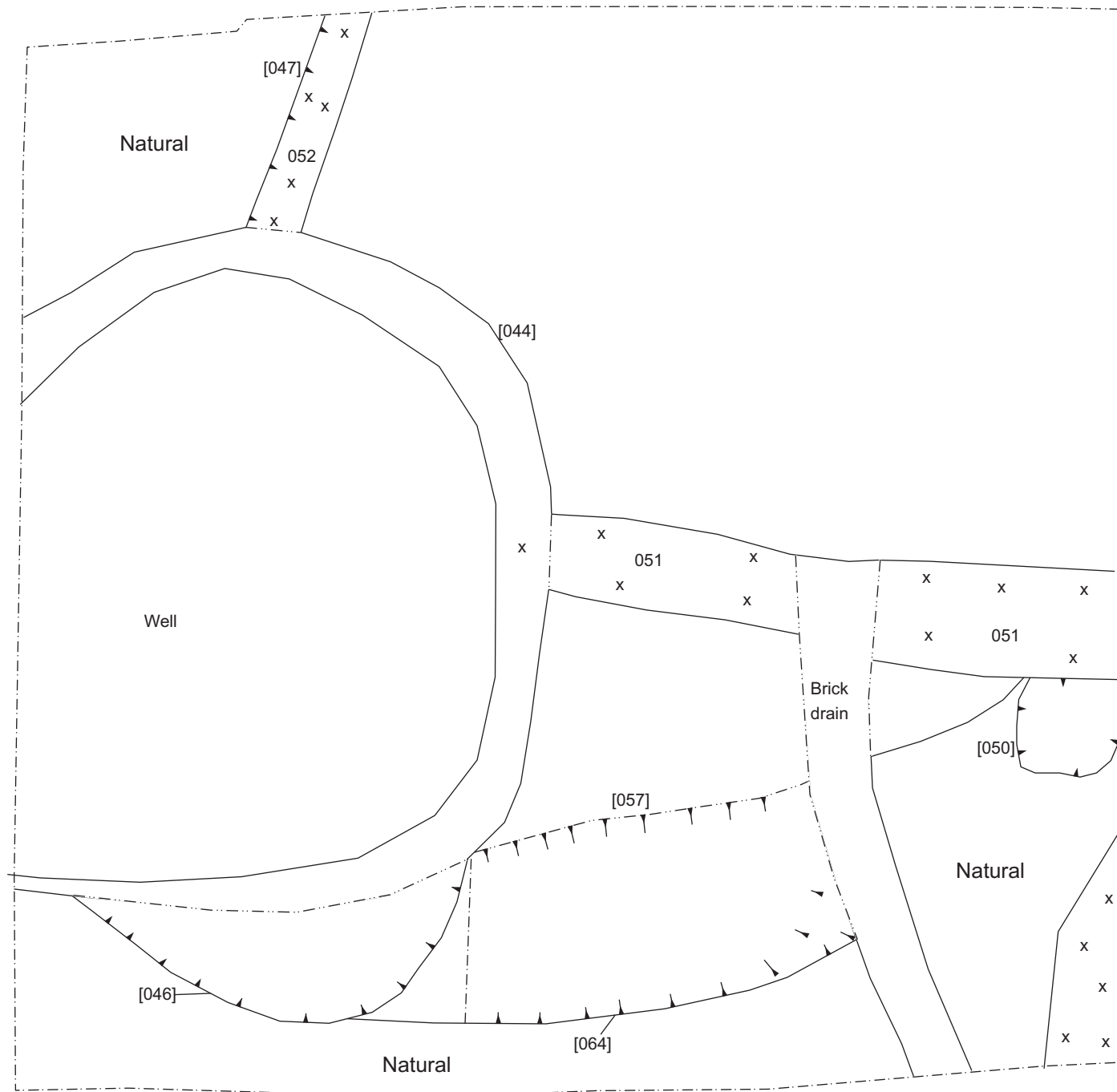


Figure 5. Trench 2, south-facing section (composite). Scale 1:20



Key
x Mortar



Figure 6. Trench 3, plan. Scale 1:20

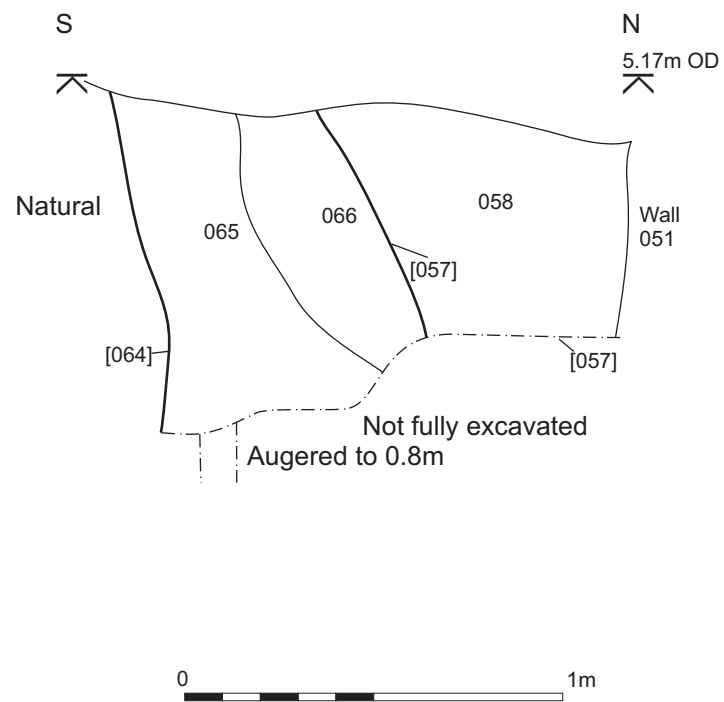


Figure 7. Trench 3, east-facing section though pits [64] and [57]. Scale 1:20



Plate 1. Trench 2 looking east, showing recessed Hostry wall (033) and blocking wall (035) in foreground.
Photo by Heather Wallis

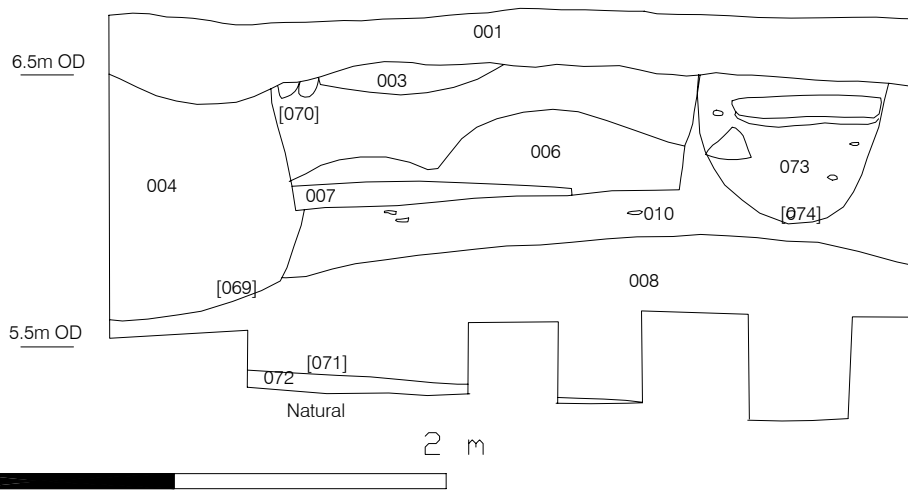


Plate 2. Trench 3 looking east, showing lower courses of Cloister wall, wall lined pit (057) to the left with brick lined drain. In the foreground post-medieval pit [046] has been excavated while the fills of Late Saxon pit [064] and post-medieval pit [057] can be seen prior to excavation. Well [044] is in the bottom left corner.
Photo by Catherine Ranson

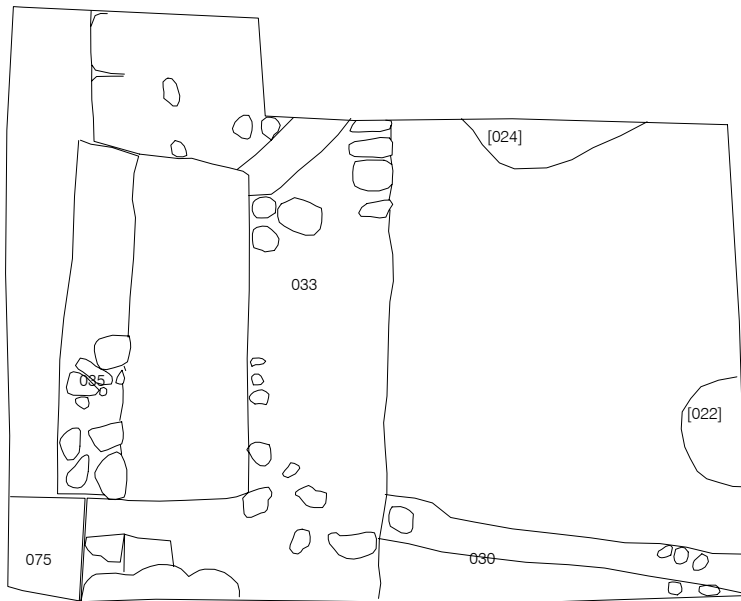


Plate 3. Fragment of ceramic horse shaped aquamanile
Photo by Katie Hinds

Trench 1 North facing section

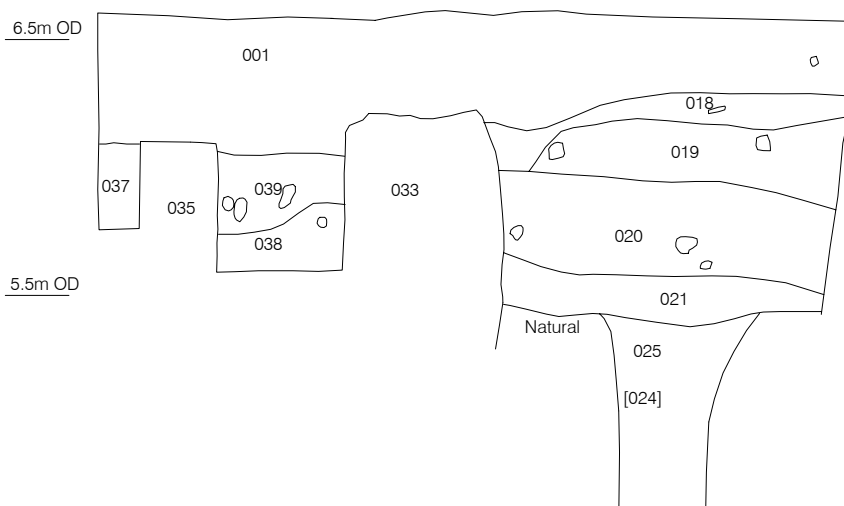


Trench 2 Plan



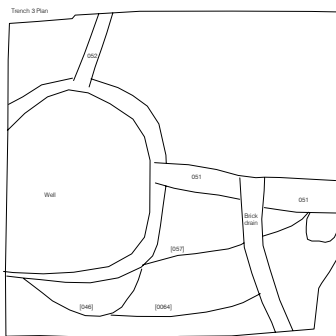
0 2 m

Trench 2 South facing section (composite)

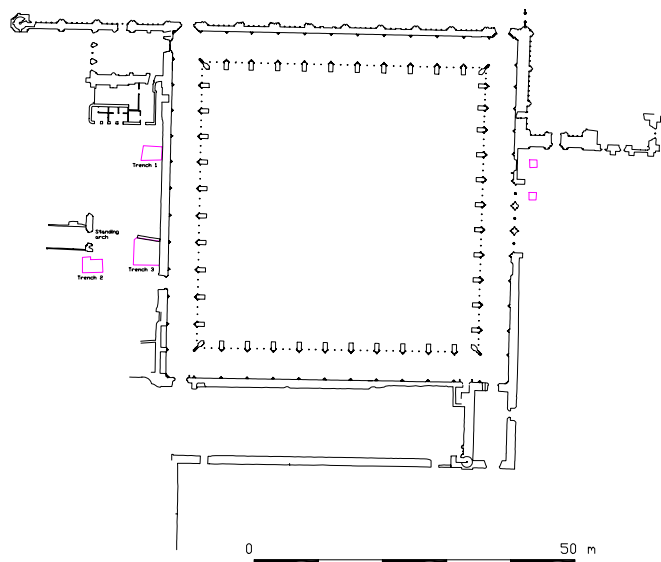


2 m





0 2 m



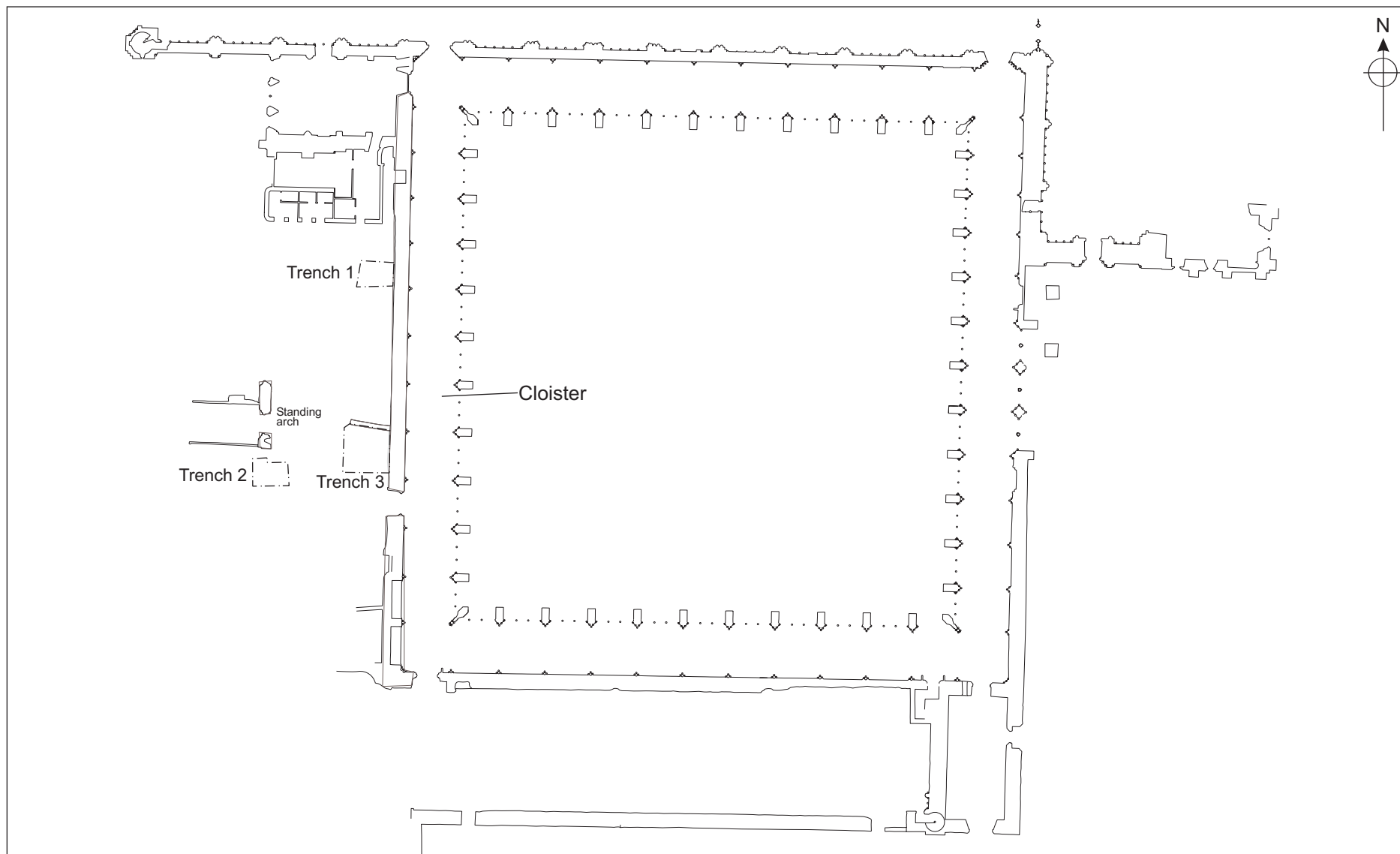


Figure 2. Trench Location. Scale 1:500