

Report № 1345

**An Archaeological Evaluation at
land to the rear of 67-69 Magdalen Street, Norwich**

NHER 51609 N



Steve Hickling

August 2008

BAU1179

© NAU Archaeology



Project checklist		Date
Project overseen by	David Whitmore	
Draft complete	Steve Hickling	23/07/2008
Graphics complete	Graphics	07/08/2008
Edit complete	Jayne Bown	22/08/2008
Signed off	Jayne Bown	22/08/2008

NAU Archaeology

Scandic House
85 Mountergate
Norwich
NR1 1PY

T 01603 756150

F 01603 756190

E andy.hutcheson@nps.co.uk

www.nps.co.uk

www.nau.org.uk

Contents

Summary

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

Acknowledgements

Bibliography

- Appendix 1a: Context Summary
- Appendix 1b: OASIS feature summary table
- Appendix 2a: Finds by Context
- Appendix 2b: NHER finds summary table
- Appendix 3: Pottery
- Appendix 4: Ceramic Building Material
- Appendix 5: Small Finds
- Appendix 6: Catalogue of other metal objects
- Appendix 7: Flint
- Appendix 8: Human Skeletal Remains
- Appendix 9: Faunal Remains
- Appendix 10: Environmental Evidence

Figures

- Fig. 1 Site location
- Fig. 2 Location and plan of Trench
- Fig. 3 Sections

Plates

- Pl. 1 The sondage facing east with Wall (16) on the left
- Pl. 2 Wall (16) showing its foundations, facing north

Location: Rear of 67-69 Magdalen Street, Norwich
District: Norwich
Grid Ref: TG 2319 0935
HER No: 51609
Date of fieldwork: 30th June to 3rd July 2008

Summary

This evaluation trench produced evidence of intensive medieval and Post-medieval occupation. Natural geology was encountered at a height of 1.46m OD, a depth of 2.21m below modern ground level. This depth was made-up of garden soils, building debris and possible floor surfaces.

The earliest deposit encountered, a garden soil, possibly filling 1-2 pits, was dated to the 12th-13th centuries, but contained a large proportion of Late Saxon/Saxo-Norman pottery, suggesting occupation of this period in the immediate vicinity. This was followed, probably in the 15th century, by a build-up of possible clay floor surfaces, levelling deposits of mortar-rich material and the construction of a major east to west aligned wall. There was a paucity of pottery dated to the 13th and 14th centuries. A similar drop in cultural material was noted in excavations at the corner of Magdalen Street and Cowgate in 1974. This was interpreted as due to the area being incorporated into the precinct of St Paul's Hospital (commonly known as Norman's Hospital). Possibly in the 16th century this wall was demolished and a large amount of garden soil was imported.

It is likely that similar remains survive beneath the whole of proposed development area. In addition it is possible that due to the amount of Late Saxon/ Saxo-Norman material found, remains of that early date may survive elsewhere in the development area.

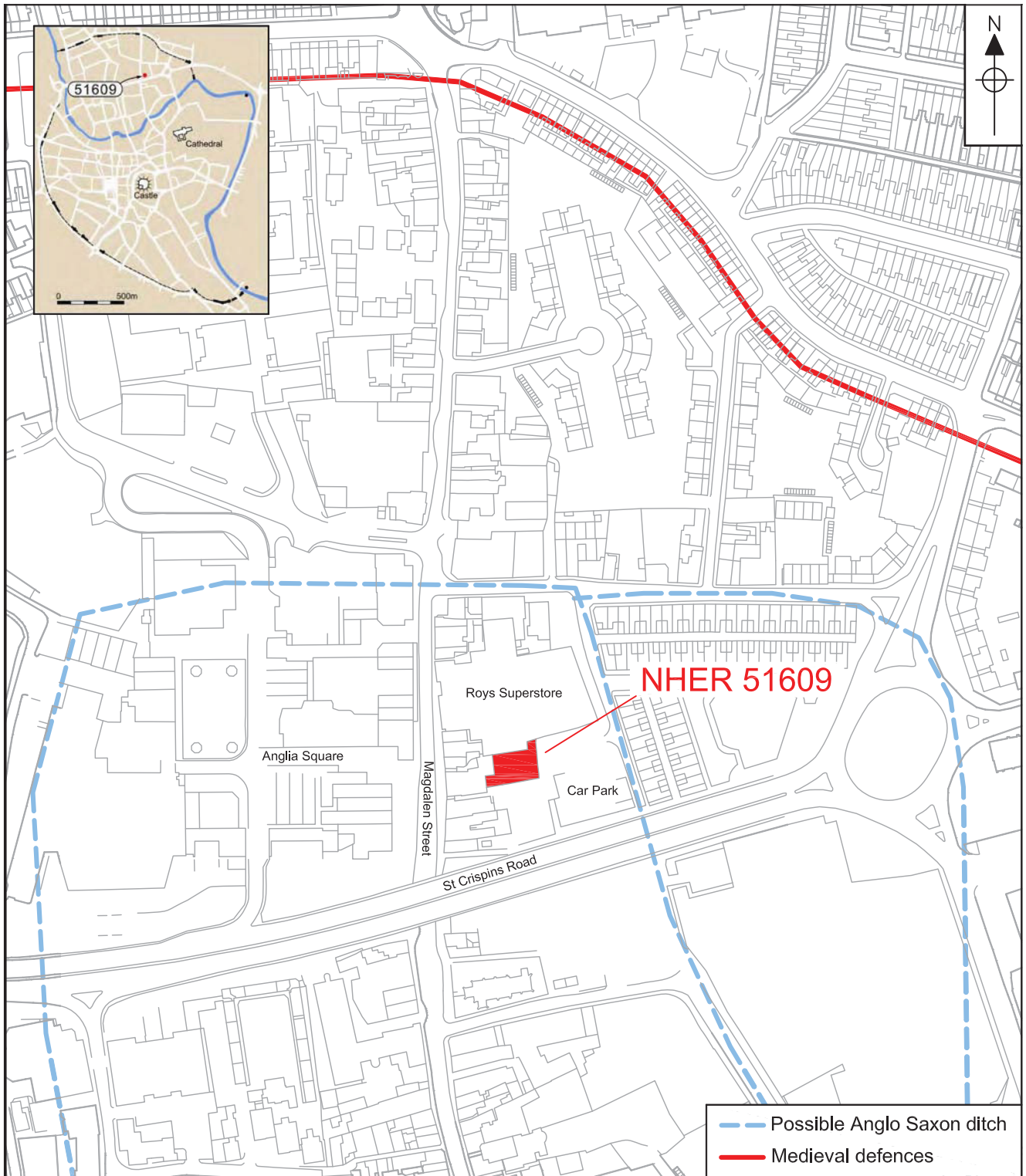
1.0 Introduction

The site was in an area of proposed development behind 67-69 Magdalen Street, Norwich. One trench measuring 4m x 4m was excavated in a development area of approximately 250m².

This project and report were commissioned and funded by Martin Mooney of MJM Properties Ltd.

This archaeological programme was undertaken to fulfil a planning condition set by Norwich City Council and in accordance with a Project Design and Method Statement prepared by NAU Archaeology (Ref: BAU1302/DW) and a Brief issued by Norfolk Landscape Archaeology.

The work was designed to assist in defining the character and extent of any archaeological remains within the proposed redevelopment area, following the guidelines set out in *Planning and Policy Guidance 16 — Archaeology and Planning* (Department of the Environment 1990). The results will enable decisions to be made by the Local Planning Authority with regard to the treatment of any archaeological remains found.



© Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Local Authority No. 100019340

0 200 m

Figure 1. Site location. Scale 1:2,500

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

The geology of the Norwich area consists of alluvial and fluvial sands and gravels of early Holocene date overlaying glacial crag deposits, which in turn overlie a solid geology of cretaceous chalk bedrock (BGS 1975). The trench was on flat land, 330m north of the River Wensum. Natural geology (iron-rich sands and gravels) was found at a depth of 2.1m below ground level (1.46m OD). There was formerly a stream (the Dalymond) running south into the Wensum, possibly along the line of Peacock Street (Ayers 1994).

3.0 Archaeological and Historical Background

The archaeological and historical background to this part of Norwich has been discussed at length in previous NAU Archaeology reports (for example Penn 2006, Watkins 2007). The following is based on their work, but with the inclusion of more site specific material as required.

3.1 Prehistoric and Roman

Although there is very little evidence of Prehistoric or Roman occupation in this part of Norwich, it has been postulated that the line of King Street and Magdalen Street represents a possible Roman Road (Green and Young 1981).

A Mesolithic or early Neolithic flint blade was found during excavations at the corner of Magdalen Street and Cowgate in 1974 (NHER168).

3.2 Anglo-Saxon

A Middle Saxon settlement on the north bank of the Wensum first appeared in c.650-800. By c.800-950 it had become a trading port and had acquired burghal status, a mint and defences, possibly under the influence of Scandinavian settlers. The defences are postulated to have run in an elongated 'D' shape north of the River, running north along Calvert Street, then bearing east through Anglia Square and along Cowgate before returning south to the River, either along Peacock Street or east of Whitefriars (see Figure 1 for details), thereby enclosing this present development area.

St Paul's church (NHER378), no longer existing, stood c.120m east of the present development. It had a round tower suggesting an early medieval date.

Although the church of St Edmunds, Fishergate (NHER577) is a 15th-century building, its dedication suggests an Anglo-Saxon origin. Likewise the former church of St Botolph (NHER587), across Magdalen Street, beneath Anglia Square, bears a pre-Conquest dedication.

3.3 Medieval

By c.1250 development around Magdalen Street had broken out of the Anglo-Saxon defences and by c.1300 this area had been enclosed by the partially surviving stone-built city wall.

The present development site lies in the medieval centre of Norwich 'Over-the-Water', with the former site of the Stump Cross (NHER26429) lying c.60m southwest. The Stump Cross lay at the junction of Magdalen Street and Botolph Street and was one of the points where the accession of a new monarch was publically announced. The cross was removed in 1644.

Excavations in 1974 (NHER168), at the corner of Magdalen Street and Cowgate revealed evidence of Saxo-Norman occupation. There was a gap in occupation from the 13th to 15th centuries, possibly when the site was part of the precinct of Norman's Hospital (NHER379), with the earliest buildings on site appearing in the 15th or 16th centuries.

Founded in 1119 by Bishop Eborard, St Paul's Hospital (known as Norman's Hospital) (NHER379) was sited 150m south-east of the present development. As noted above, its precinct may have extended north almost to Cowgate, covering the present development site.

3.4 Post-Medieval

This area of Magdalen Street is rich in Post-medieval Listed Buildings, for example, 79 Magdalen Street (NHER26351) is mainly an 18th-century building, but incorporates early 17th-century ceiling beams of the original building.

4.0 Methodology

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

The Brief required that one trench measuring 4m by 4m be excavated.

Machine excavation was carried out with a 2.5 tonne 360° excavator using a toothless ditching bucket under constant archaeological supervision.

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 NAU Archaeology *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.

The temporary benchmark used during the course of this work was transferred from an Ordnance Survey benchmark with a value of 4.62m OD, located on the front of St Saviours church on Magdalen Street.

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

Site conditions were good, with the work taking place in fine weather.

5.0 Results

The results of the evaluation are outlined below. Deposit and masonry numbers are given in round brackets (), while archaeological features i.e. cuts are given in square brackets []. Plans of the trench are given in Figure 2, sections in Figure 3.

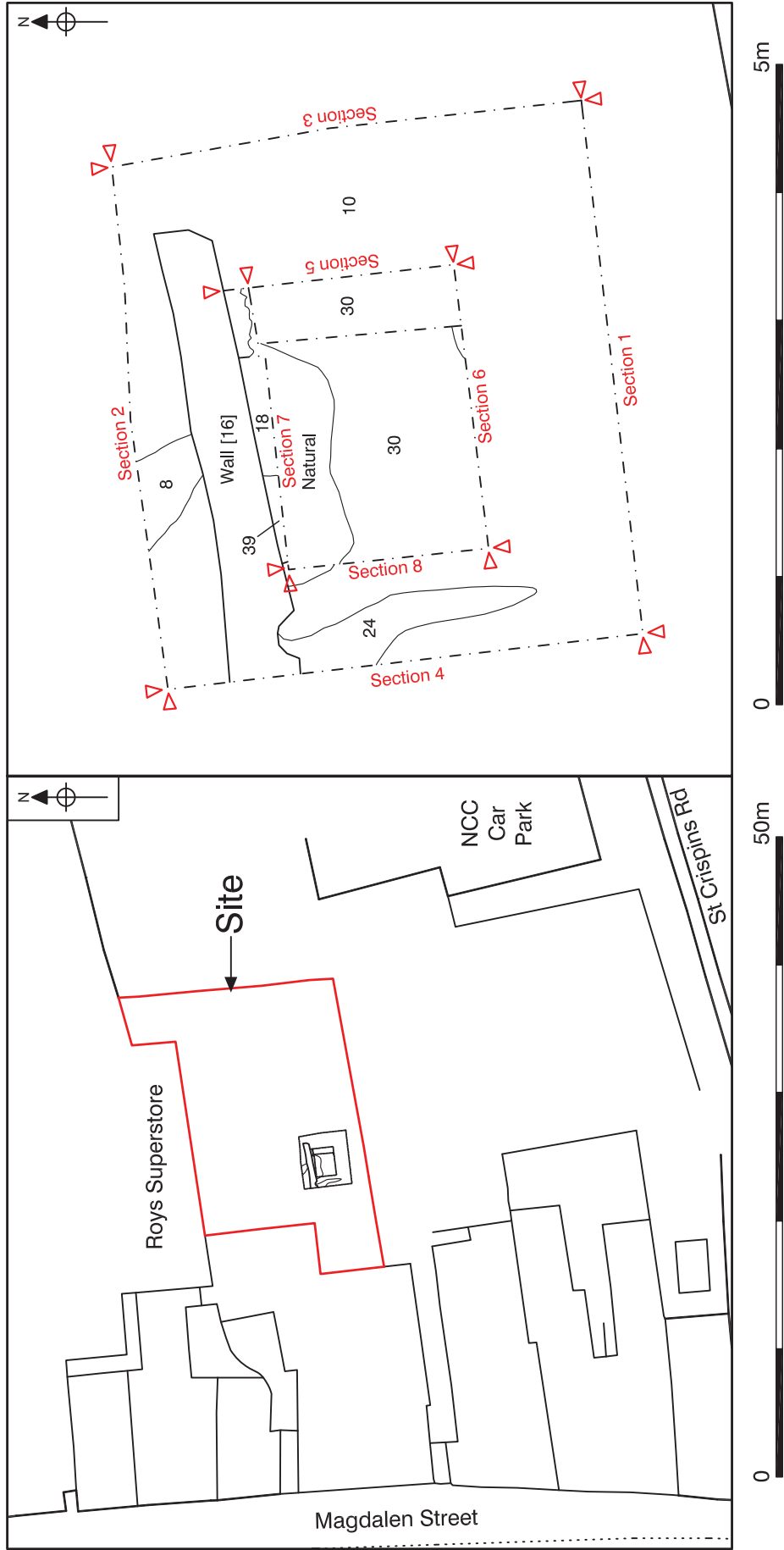


Figure 2. Location and plan of Trench. Scale 1:50

The trench measured 4.1m by 3.9m. It was initially dug to a depth of 1.3m by machine, with a hand-dug sondage in the base measuring 2.2m by 1.56m. The natural gravels were encountered at a depth of 1.46m OD.

The earliest deposit encountered was layer (30), a damp, dark brown silty sand with frequent flint gravel and occasional charcoal flecks, dated by pottery to the 12th-14th century. The quantity of pottery from the earliest part of that range suggests a 12th-13th-century date. This layer may have been the infill of one or two pits dug into the natural gravels. Above this was a succession of interleaved layers of compacted clay and mortar, making up levelling deposits and possible surfaces. The earliest of these were layers (29), (37) and (39). Layer (29) was a compact pale reddish cream clayey silt with occasional chalk flecks, up to 0.06m thick and visible in the south-eastern corner of the sondage. Layer (37) was very similar to (29), being a compact pale reddish cream clayey silt 0.04m thick and visible in the southern section of the sondage. Layer (38) was a compact mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional chalk and mortar lumps and rare flints only visible in the western edge of the sondage. Above layer (29) was layer (27), a burnt, reddish brown sandy silt with frequent charcoal and occasional flint gravel, which may have been a burnt area of layer (29), visible in the south-eastern corner of the sondage. Above layer (27) was layer (28) of compacted pale cream sandy mortar 0.02m deep at the eastern edge of the sondage and truncated by the foundation cut [17].



Plate 1: The sondage facing east with wall (16) on the left

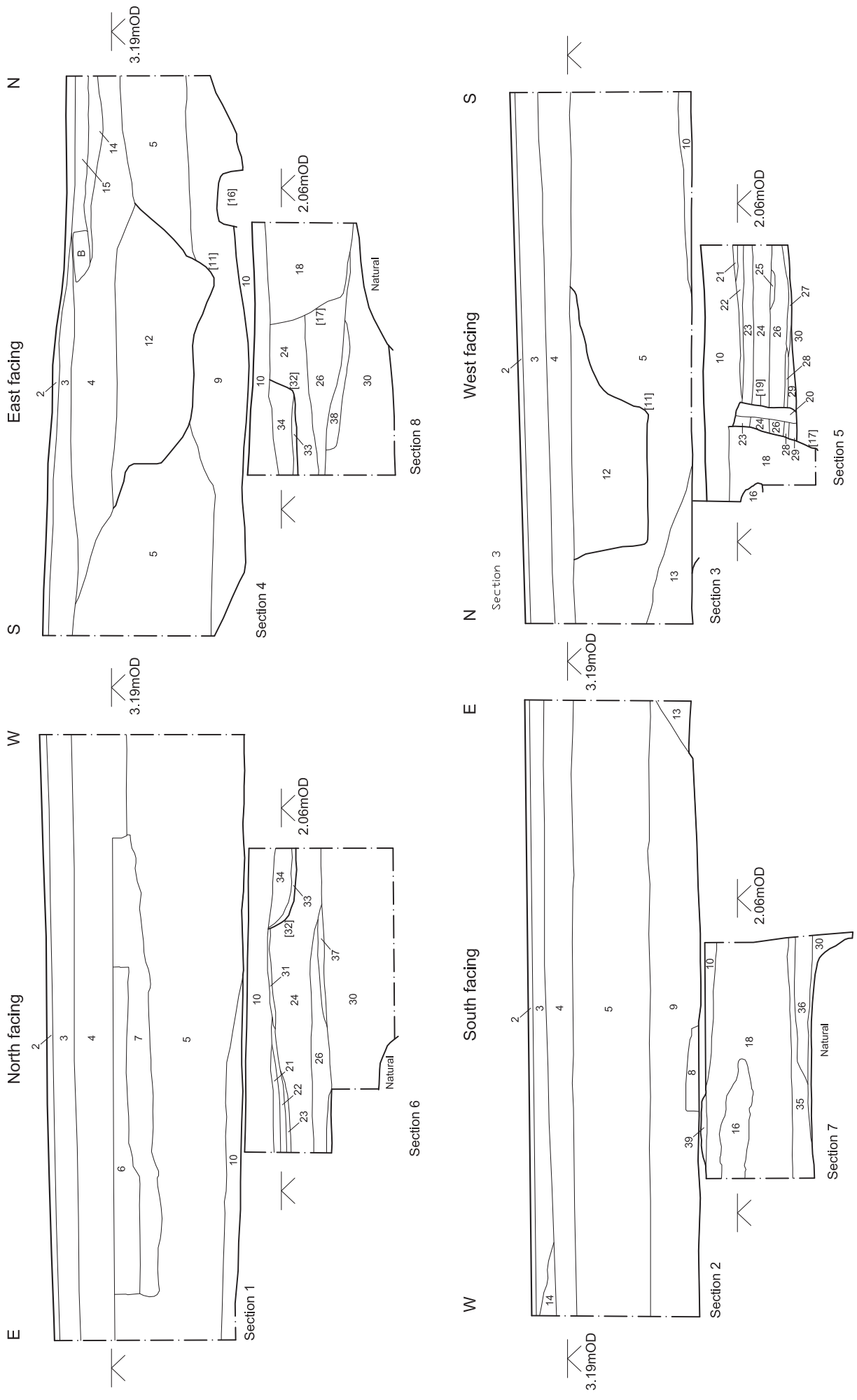


Figure 3. Sections. Scale 1:25

Above layers (28), (37) and (38) was layer (26), a compacted pale creamy yellow clayey silt with occasional chalk flecks, c. 0.12m deep and present throughout the whole of the sondage. On the eastern edge of the sondage, part of (26) had been burnt (25), producing a dark reddish brown silty clay with occasional chalk flecks. Sealing (25) and (26) was layer (24), a layer of compact pale cream mortar with frequent chalk lumps and occasional ceramic building material fragments, up to 0.3m thick dated by pottery and brick to the 13th-15th centuries. Above this was layer (23) and Layer (31). Layer (23) was a possible surface of compacted mid creamy yellow silty clay 0.06m thick at the eastern edge of the sondage. Layer (31) was a compact orangey cream clayey silt with occasional chalk flecks, 0.02m deep and situated on the southern edge of the sondage. In the south-eastern corner of the trench, layer (23) was sealed by layers (22) and (21). Layer (22) was a mid grey sandy ash with frequent charcoal, occasional fine gravel and rare chalk flecks, up to 0.06m deep. Overlaying this was (21), a solid pale cream mortar surface with occasional fine gravel and rare flecks of ceramic building material fragments.

Cutting through layer (31) was a small pit [32] in the south-west corner of the sondage. Its shape and form was unknown due to the small proportion of it visible in the sondage, but it was 0.20m deep and had a flat base. Its bottom fill (33) was a loose dark grey sandy ash with frequent charcoal flecks, 0.03m thick. The bulk of the fill was deposit (34), a loose mid brownish grey sandy ash with occasional mortar and chalk lumps.

Cutting through layer (22), along the northern edge of the sondage was wall (16) and its foundation cut [17]. [17] was a linear cut of unknown length and width, but it was 0.65m deep with a flat base and steep sides. Its base fill (36) was a compacted pale cream sandy mortar with occasional chalk flecks, flints and lumps of natural silt, up to 0.12m deep. Above this was (35), a compacted dark grey silty clay with occasional chalk flecks and moderate flints. Above this was fill (18), a very compacted pale greyish cream clayey silt with frequent chalk lumps, moderate flints and occasional mortar lumps. Resting on these foundations was wall (16), which survived to a height of 0.65m, was 0.47m wide and was visible for 3.7m of its length. Its base course was stepped out for stability. It was composed of roughly coursed random flints with occasional brick fragments, bonded with a pale cream sandy mortar. It appeared to be faced on both sides. Its eastern end was a finished butt-end, possibly a door jamb, chamfered on the southern corner in brick. The brick within this wall dated to the 13th-15th centuries (see section 6.2 below).

Immediately post-dating wall (16) was layer (10), a dark brown silty sand with frequent mortar fragments, occasional brick and tile fragments and rare coal and charcoal flecks dated by pottery to the 15th-16th century. This was overlaying the foundations of wall (16) and all the layers described above. A small patch of reddish cream silty clay (40) overlain by a layer of compacted pebbles lay adjacent to the southern side of wall (16), probably representing an associated surface. On the north side of wall (16) layer a layer of large flint cobbles (8). Overlaying this on the north and west sides of the trench was layer (9), and mid brown silty sand with rare brick, tile and mortar fragments and rare charcoal and coal fragments c. 0.34m deep dated by pottery to the 15th-16th century. This was probably an imported garden soil. Above this, across the whole trench was another garden soil

(5), a dark brown silty sand with occasional brick, tile and mortar fragments, occasional flint gravel and rare coal and charcoal fragments, up to 0.82m thick. Cutting in to this garden soil were two features, a wall (6) & (7) and a robbed-out wall [11]. Wall (6)/(7) was east to west aligned and only visible in the southern face of the trench. It was composed of two components; (7) was a foundation course of unfinished whole flints in a pale cream sandy mortar. Above this was (6), composed of two courses of soft red bricks. The bottom course was of irregular half and three-quarter bricks, the second course was of headers. Robber-trench [11] was 1.8m wide and 0.7m deep, orientated east to west, with near vertical sides and a flat base. Its fill (12) was a pale cream sandy mortar containing frequent soft red brick fragments, and occasional flints. Sealing these two walls was a soily layer (4), a dark brown silty sand with moderate mortar, brick and tile fragments, moderate flint gravel and occasional coal and charcoal flecks. Above this was a layer of highly compacted mid reddish brown gravelly sand (3), acting as bedding for the modern gravel surface (2).



Plate 2: Wall (16) showing its foundations facing north

6.0 The Finds

Introduction

The finds and environmental material from the site is presented in tabular form with basic quantitative information in Appendix 2: Finds by Context.

In addition to this summary, more detailed information on specific finds and environmental categories is included in separate reports below. Supporting tables for these contributions are included in the Appendices.

Particular objects or small finds are listed in Appendix 2: Finds by Context, and are catalogued in more detail in Appendix 5: Small Finds. They may also form the subject of individual reports included below.

6.1 Pottery by Sue Anderson

6.1.1 Introduction

A total of 53 sherds of pottery weighing 1064g was collected from five contexts. Table 1 shows the quantification by fabric; a summary catalogue by context is included as Appendix 3.

Description	Fabric	Code	No	Wt/g	eve	MNV
Thetford-type ware	THET	2.50	14	163		14
'Early medieval' sandwich wares	EMSW	3.16	1	2		1
<i>Total Late Saxon</i>			15	165		15
Early medieval ware	EMW	3.10	8	42		8
Yarmouth-type ware	YAR	3.17	5	31	0.05	5
Early medieval sparse shelly ware	EMWSS	3.19	2	17		2
Grimston coarseware	GRCW	3.22	1	9		1
<i>Total early medieval</i>			16	99	0.05	16
Local medieval unglazed	LMU	3.23	5	28		5
Grimston-type ware	GRIM	4.10	3	71		3
<i>Total medieval</i>			8	99		8
Late medieval and transitional	LMT	5.10	13	623	0.27	5
Dutch-type Redwares	DUTR	7.21	1	78		1
<i>Total late medieval</i>			14	701	0.27	6
Totals			53	1064	0.32	45

Table 1. Pottery quantification by fabric.

6.1.2 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 author's post-Roman fabric series, which includes East Anglian and Midlands fabrics, as well as imported wares. Imports were identified from Jennings (1981). Form terminology follows MPRG (1998). Recording uses a system of letters for fabric codes together with number codes for ease of sorting in database format. The results were input directly onto an Access database.

6.1.3 Pottery by period

Late Saxon

Fourteen sherds of Thetford-type ware were collected, all from layer (30). They comprised twelve undecorated body sherds and two flat bases. There was also an abraded sherd of 'early medieval' sandwich ware, a late version of THET.

Early medieval

Most of the early medieval ware also came from layer (30) and included medium sandy wares (EMW), coarse shelly wares (EMWSS) and finer sand-shell wares (YAR). With exception of one small fragment of a YAR jar rim, all sherds were undiagnostic body and base pieces. One sherd of Grimston unglazed ware was also recovered, from layer [24].

Medieval

Body sherds of LMU included one fragment decorated with an applied strip. The three sherds of Grimston Ware included a jug handle. Again, most of this material was from layer (30), but two sherds of GRIM were from layer (10).

Late medieval

Late medieval wares were unstratified (01) or from garden soil (09) and layer (10). There were at least eight sherds of a large LMT cistern or jug which had been partially burnt, found in both (09) and (10). A collared rim of a jar/pipkin was recovered, and there was also a body sherd with a broken hollow handle attachment, probably from another pipkin. The sherd of Dutch-type redware was a fragment of tripod base from a cauldron.

6.1.4 Pottery by context

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

Context	Description	Fabric	Fabric date range
1	Unstratified finds	LMT	15th-16th c.
9	Pale garden soil	LMT, DUTR	15th-16th c.
10	Rubble and ash	GRIM, LMT	15th-16th c.
24	Mortar-rich layer	GRCW	11th-M.13th c.
30	Dark soil at base of trench	THET, EMSW, EMW, EMWSS, YAR, LMU, GRIM	13th c.

Table 2. Pottery types present by trench and feature.

In general the dates fit in well with the stratigraphic sequence, although it is possible that the Grimston unglazed ware in [24] was residual, and some of the earlier sherds from [30] must also be residual.

6.1.5 Discussion

This small assemblage suggests activity on the site from the Late Saxon to the late medieval periods without any obvious hiatus. The period groups were very small and therefore provide little information about pottery consumption at the site, beyond indicating that the normal range of wares was present.

6.2 Ceramic building material and mortar by Sue Anderson

Fifteen fragments of CBM weighing 6254g were collected from three contexts. A full list is included in the Appendix. All fragments were pieces of 'Early brick' in estuarine clay fabrics, as defined by Drury (1993). Nine fragments could be measured for thickness, five for width and one for length.

One complete example, recovered as a sample from masonry (16), measured 237 x 106 x 40mm and had a sanded base, placing it approximately in Drury's form EB3. The other two bricks from this context were both thicker and wider (110–118 x 46–49mm), suggesting that these were EB2s. Both types have been dated to the late 13th–14th centuries in Norwich.

Fragments from layer (10) varied between 47–55mm thick, and one fragment was 120 x 55mm. This latter had a strawed base and belongs to Drury's EB7 form, dated 14th–15th century.

From layer (24), two fragments were 52–55mm thick, and two fragments of one brick measured 112mm wide. One of the fragments had a strawed base, suggesting a 14th–15th-century date.

These bricks were commonly used for infilling within flint walls, or to construct vaulted cellars. It is likely that the fragments from [10] were residual, but the other pieces could be contemporary with their contexts.

A fragment of mortar (356g) was collected from layer (24). It was a white lime mortar with fairly coarse sand, quartz and flint aggregates. One surface was flat, and there were impressions of ?bricks on the other side. The bricks were at a slight angle to the flat face, suggesting that the mortar may have been used for levelling, either as a floor or as wall render.

6.3 The Small Finds by Julia Huddle

6.3.1 Summary

A total of six small finds were recovered on site, half from context (10), dated to the 15th–16th centuries with the rest from unstratified contexts. Apart from a finger ring thought to be post-medieval, the material is dated by object parallels to the medieval and post-medieval periods and is typical of metalwork recovered elsewhere in and around Norwich.

6.3.2 The Assemblage

Unstratified material comprises a penknife with ivory handle (SF 1), a length of lead window came (SF 2) similar to post-medieval came illustrated in King (1987, 39, fig 35), Type G, following Knight's typology there of window lead profiles and a gilded copper alloy finger ring (SF 3). The author has been unable to find a parallel for this ring.

Material from layer (10), dated by the pottery to the 15th - 16th centuries comprises part of a copper alloy vessel rim (SF 4). Vessels with these simple flaring rims are commonly recovered from medieval and early post-medieval contexts elsewhere in Norwich where they are often sooted on the exterior, as on the example here, which suggests they were used for cooking. Eleven sheet fragments (SF 7) may also be from a vessel, some have slightly curving profiles. Finally part of a badly corroded scale-tang knife with possible maker's mark is

dated to the medieval period (SF 5). Knives with scale-tang handles from London (Cowgill 2000, 25, Table 7) peak in the late 14th century and form the majority (66%) in the early 15th century, some of which have maker's marks.

6.3.3 The Catalogue

SF 1, Context 1, Context Type: Unstratified finds from machining

Ivory handled **pen knife** with three evenly-spaced copper alloy rivets for securing iron blades, one at each end, and central rivet at top edge for securing handle scales; small rectangular slot cut out on one side for missing maker's mark or ?personalised initials. L: 83; W: 12; T: 9 mm.

SF 2, Context 1, Context Type: Unstratified finds from machining

Lead **window came**, H-shaped with wide flange (10 mm) knurled at ends and heart (web) of approximately 1.5 mm and with two semi-circular ties, one at each end soldered to came.

SF 3, Context 1, Context Type: Unstratified finds from machining.

Gilded copper alloy **finger ring**, made from simple flat sectioned hoop. Sheet bezel soldered on top and stamped with central rectangular field flanked by two circular dots and C-shaped scrolls either side. Inside stamped with four fake hallmarks: ?C/ ?*/Maltese cross/?W. Internal diameter: 16; W: 4.8; T: 1.2 mm

SF 4, Context 10, Context Type: Layer; Period: 15th - 16th century

Flaring rim fragment of **cast vessel**, heavily sooted on exterior. T: 2.5; at rim 3.5 mm

SF 5, Context 10; Context Type: Layer; Period: 15th - 16th century

Badly corroded **knife blade** fragment with incomplete scale tang in line with back of blade; possible maker's mark on top edge of blade seen on X-ray. L: 128 mm.

SF 7, Context 10; Context Type: Layer; Period: 15th - 16th century

Copper alloy **sheet fragments** x 11, some with curving profile, possibly from thin-walled vessel. T: 2 mm

6.4 Lava by Sarah Percival

A single piece of lava weighing 127g was found in an undated layer of rubble and ash (10). The lava has two flat surfaces and is 42mm thick. The upper surface is plain whilst the opposing grinding surface has the remains of possible furrow dressing. Lava was imported into the United Kingdom from sources in the Rhineland and possibly France throughout the Roman occupation and, after a short break, again throughout the later Saxon to medieval period (Watts 2002, 33).

6.5 Animal Bone by Julie Curl

6.5.1 Methodology

All of the bone was examined primarily to determine range of species and elements present and the amount of material that could produce measurable, ageable bone; bone was scanned to determine if bone, horn or antler working was

present in the assemblage. Butchering and any indications of skinning, hornworking and other modifications were 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.

6.5.2 The assemblage

A total of 0.523kg of faunal remains, consisting of fifty-six pieces, was recovered from three contexts. The bone is in good condition, although fragmentary due to butchering.

Copper staining was noted on one bone in (10), which would occur when bone is deposited in a rubbish pit with such material. Slight canid gnawing was seen on a calcaneus from (24), suggesting waste bone or meat given to domestic dogs or possibly scavenging activity.

6.5.3 Observations and discussion

The most frequent species, in terms of number of fragments, was cattle, with sheep found in the same numbers as fowl. The cattle and sheep/goat remains in (10) produced sections of chopped and cut ribs, suggesting their use in soups and stews. One fragment of sheep skull from (30) had the horncore removed by sawing approximately 25mm from the base of the core, presumably for hornworking to produce objects such as combs or spoons.

Several bones of goose and fowl were recovered. The butchered remains of goose and fowl were noted from layer (10) and included a tarsometatarsus with a small spur, suggesting a breed of fowl such as Bantam or Guinea Fowl; the range of fowl bones in (10) suggests the whole bird was processed and eaten in one location. A butchered femur from a domestic fowl was recorded from deposit (30).

6.5.4 Conclusions and recommendations for further work

This is a small assemblage that appears to be derived from primary and secondary butchering for food use, with some evidence for small scale craft activities and is quite typical of faunal assemblages seen from around Norwich. The presence of a dog on site is indicated by the canid gnawing seen in context (24). No further work is needed on this particular assemblage.

6.6 Shell

The site produced 37g of oyster shell, recovered from two contexts((10) and (30)).

7.0 Conclusions

This evaluation trench produced evidence of intensive medieval and Post-medieval occupation in this area. Natural geology was encountered at a height of 1.54m OD, a depth of 2.13m below modern ground level. This depth was made-up of garden soils, building debris and possible floor surfaces.

The earliest deposit encountered, a garden soil (30), possibly filling 1 or 2 pits, was

was dated to the 12th-13th centuries, but contained a large proportion of Late Saxon/Saxo-Norman pottery, suggesting occupation of this period in the immediate vicinity. This was followed, in the 13th-15th centuries by a build-up of possible clay floor surfaces, levelling deposits of mortar-rich material and the construction of a major east-to-west aligned wall (16). This wall was found to be on the same alignment, and probably representing the same property boundary as the boundary between the two buildings of 67 and 69 Magdalen Street. It is possible that this episode is dated to the 15th century, despite the bricks being more widely dated to the 13th-15th century, because there is a paucity of pottery dated to the 13th and 14th centuries. This is unexpected because the medieval population reached its highest level in the late 13th and early 14th centuries, before famine and plague dramatically reduced it. Therefore one would expect a large amount of material culture dating to this period. A similar drop in cultural material was noted in excavations at the corner of Magdalen Street and Cowgate in 1974 (Section 3.3 above). This was interpreted as due to the area being incorporated into the precinct of St Paul's Hospital (commonly known as Norman's Hospital). Possibly in the 16th century this wall was demolished and a large amount of garden soil was imported (layers (9) and (4)). The plot was subdivided again along roughly the course of wall (16), as represented by robber trench [11], the robbed-out remains of a brick boundary wall, probably dating to the late Post-medieval period (18th-19th centuries).

It is likely that similar remains survive beneath the whole of the proposed development area. In addition it is possible that due to the amount of Late Saxon/Saxo-Norman material found, remains of that early date may survive elsewhere in the development area.

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

Acknowledgements

The Author would like to thank Martin Mooney of MJM Properties Limited who commissioned and funded the project. Michelle Kirk deserves thanks for her assistance with the fieldwork and Andy Barnett for conducting the metal detector survey. Peter George of Bryn Williams Building & Civil Engineering ably machine-excavated the trench. The project was managed by David Whitmore. The finds were processed by Lucy Talbot and the finds examined and reported on by Sue Anderson, Sarah Percival, Julie Curl and Julia Huddle.

Bibliography

Name	Date	Title
Ayers, B.	1994	<i>Norwich</i>
BGS	1975	<i>Norwich, Sheet 161, Solid and Drift Edition. 1:50000 series</i>
Cowgill, J., de Neergard, M., and Griffiths, N.	1987	<i>Knives and Scabbards (Medieval Finds from Excavations in London: 1).</i>
Davis, S.	1992	<i>A rapid method for recording information about mammal bones from archaeological sites.</i> English Heritage AML report 71/92
Drury, P.	1993	'Ceramic building materials', in Margeson, S., <i>Norwich Households, EAA 58, Norwich Survey, pp.163-8.</i>
Green, B. and Young, R.M.R.	1981	<i>Norwich the growth of a city</i>
Jennings, S.	1981	<i>Eighteen Centuries of Pottery from Norwich.</i> E. Anglian Archaeol. 13, Norwich Survey/NMS.
King, D. J.	1987	'The window glass and lead' in Rogerson, A., <i>Three Norman Churches in Norfolk</i> (East Anglian Archaeol. 32) (34-40)
MPRG	1998	<i>A Guide to the Classification of Medieval Ceramic Forms.</i> Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper 1.
Penn, K.	2006	
Watkins, P.	2007	<i>An Archaeological Window Sampling Evaluation at Zipfel's Court, Norwich, Norfolk NAUA report 1254</i>
Watts, M.	2002	<i>The Archaeology of Mills and Milling</i>

Appendix 1a: Context Summary

Context	Category	Description	Period
1		Unstratified finds from machining	
2	Layer	Gravel surface	Modern
3	Layer	Levelling for (2)	Modern
4	Layer	Garden soil	
5	Layer	Garden soil	
6	Masonry	Wall	
7	Masonry	Foundation of (6)	
8	Layer	Cobble surface	
9	Layer	Pale garden soil	15 th -16 th c.
10	Layer	Rubble and ash	15 th -16 th c.
11	Cut	Robber trench	
12	Fill	Fill of [11]	
14	Layer	Gravel	
15	Layer	Same as (4)	
16	Masonry	Wall	13 th -15 th c.
17	Cut	Foundation trench for wall (16)	
18	Fill	Fill of [17]	
19	Cut	Possible post-hole	
20	Fill	Fill of [19]	
21	Layer	Possible mortar surface	
22	Layer	Ashy deposit	
23	Layer	Possible clay floor	
24	Layer	Mortar-rich layer	13 th -15 th c.
25	Layer	Burnt patch	
26	Layer	Possible clay floor	
27	Layer	Burnt patch	
28	Layer	Mortar-rich layer	
29	Layer	Clay-rich layer	
30	Layer	Dark soil at base of trench	12 th -13 th c.
31	Layer	Possible clay floor	
32	Cut	Pit	
33	Fill	Base fill of [32]	
34	Fill	Top fill of [32]	
35	Fill	Fill of [17]	
36	Fill	Fill of [17]	
37	Layer	Possible surface	
38	Layer	Clay-rich layer	

Appendix 1b: OASIS feature summary table

Period	Feature type	Quantity
Medieval (1066 to 1539AD)	Wall	1
	Pit	2
Post-medieval (1540 to 1900AD)	Wall	1
	Robber trench	1
Modern (1900 to 2050 AD)	Surface	1

Appendix 2a: Finds by Context

Context	Material	Quantity	Weight (g)	Period
01	Pottery	2	56	Post medieval
09	Pottery	7	408	Medieval
10	Pottery	2	39	Medieval
10	Pottery	5	239	Post medieval
10	Ceramic Building Material	6	2113	Medieval
10	Lava	1	127	Undiagnostic
10	Animal bone	-	212	Undiagnostic
10	Shell - oyster	-	21	Undiagnostic
16	Ceramic Building Material	4	3481	Medieval
24	Pottery	1	10	Medieval
24	Ceramic Building Material	5	822	Medieval
24	Mortar	1	359	Undiagnostic
24	Animal bone	-	32	Undiagnostic
30	Pottery	36	321	Medieval
30	Animal bone	-	279	Undiagnostic
30	Shell - oyster	-	16	Undiagnostic

Appendix 2b: NHER finds summary table

Period	Material	Quantity
Late Saxon (851 to 1065AD)	Pottery	14
Medieval (1066 to 1539AD)	Pottery	38
	Brick	15
	Mortar	1
	Lead	1
	Animal bone	21
	Oyster shell	-
Post-medieval (1540 to 1900AD)	Pottery	1
	Copper alloy	-
	Lava	1
	Animal bone	35
	Oyster shell	
Modern (1900 to 2050 AD)	Copper alloy	13
	Iron	1
	Lead	1
Unknown	Iron	1
	Lead	2

Appendix 3: Pottery

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/kg	Fabric date range
1	LMT			1	0.008	15th-16th c.
1	LMT	pipkin?		1	0.048	15th-16th c.
9	LMT	jar/pipkin	collared	1	0.062	15th-16th c.
9	LMT	cistern/jug		5	0.267	15th-16th c.
9	DUTR	cauldron		1	0.078	15th-17th c.
10	GRIM			1	0.036	L.12th-14th c.
10	GRIM			1	0.002	L.12th-14th c.
10	LMT			2	0.011	15th-16th c.
10	LMT	cistern/jug	complex everted	3	0.227	15th-16th c.
24	GRCW			1	0.009	11th-M.13th c.
30	THET			2	0.097	10th-11th c.
30	THET			12	0.066	10th-11th c.
30	EMSW			1	0.002	11th-12th c.
30	EMW			1	0.016	11th-12th c.
30	EMW			7	0.026	11th-12th c.
30	EMWSS			2	0.017	11th-12th c.
30	YAR			4	0.026	11th-12th c.
30	YAR	jar	upright beaded	1	0.005	11th-12th c.
30	LMU			3	0.018	11th-14th c.
30	LMU			1	0.007	11th-14th c.
30	LMU			1	0.003	11th-14th c.
30	GRIM			1	0.033	L.12th-14th c.

Appendix 4: Ceramic Building Material

Context	Category	fabric	form	no	wt/g	abr	height	width	length	mortar	comments	date
10	Layer	est	EB	1	475		53			buff msf		13-15
10	Layer	est	EB	1	878	+	55	120			1 corner rubbed or eroded; strawed?	13-15
10	Layer	est	EB	1	276		48			cream ms		13-15
10	Layer	est	EB	1	215	+	47				sanded?	13-15
10	Layer	est	EB	2	221	+						13-15
16	Masonry	est	EB	2	1697		40	106	237	cream msf	sanded?	13-15
16	Masonry	est	EB	1	1106	++	49	118		cream msf	sanded?	13-15
16	Masonry	est	EB	1	572		46	110		cream msf	sanded	13-15
24	Layer	est	EB	1	436		55			buff msf on break	strawed	13-15
24	Layer	est	EB	1	94		52					13-15
24	Layer	est	EB	2	250			112				13-15
24	Layer	est	EB	1	34							

Appendix 5: Small Finds

SF No.	Context	Material	Qty	Description	Period
1	1	Iron	1	Pen knife	Undiagnostic
2	1	Lead	1	Window came	?Medieval
3	1	Copper alloy	1	Finger ring	Post medieval
4	10	Copper alloy	1	Vessel fragment	Undiagnostic
5	10	Iron	1	Undiagnostic	Undiagnostic
6	10	Copper alloy	1	Undiagnostic	Undiagnostic
7	10	Copper alloy	11	Plate fragments	Undiagnostic
	1	Copper alloy	1	Folded sheet	Modern
	1	Lead	16	Waste	Undiagnostic
	1	Lead	1	Offcut	Undiagnostic
	10	Lead	1	Waste	Undiagnostic

Appendix 6: Animal Bone

Context	Ctx Qty	Wt (kg)	Species	NISP	Ages	Butchering	Type	Comments
10	35	0.212	Cattle	7	adult	cut/chopped	secondary	vertebrae and rib fragments
10			Sheep/goat	3	adult	cut/chopped	secondary	vertebrae, rib and scapula, several cuts on rib
10			Bird - Goose	2	adult		primary	2 tarsometatarsi
10			Bird - Fowl	5	adult	cut/chopped	range	scapulas, femurs, small tarsometatarsus
10			Bird - No species ID	5	adult	butchered	range	including mandible, synsacrum
10			Mammal	13		butchered		
24	4	0.032	Cattle	1	adult	chopped	primary	chopped and canid gnawing
24			Mammal	3		butchered		rib fragments
30	17	0.279	Cattle	7	adult	cut/chopped	range	metacarpal, phalanges, pelvis, horn fragment
30			Sheep/goat	3	range	cut/chopped	primary	adult+juv metatarsi, skull frag - horn chopped
30			Bird - Fowl	1	adult	chopped	primary	distal femur
30			Bird - No species ID	1				shaft fragment
30			Mammal	5		butchered		

