

Report BAU 2319



nau archaeology

## An Archaeological Evaluation at The Norwich School Refectory, Norwich

ENF 124972



**Prepared for**  
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c/o Owen Bond Partnership  
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July 2010



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Location:	Norwich School Refectory
District:	Norwich
Grid Ref.:	TG 2344 0900
HER No.:	ENF 124972
OASIS Ref.:	80262
Client:	Owen Bond Partnership
Dates of Fieldwork:	8 – 12 July 2010

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## **Summary**

*In July 2010 an archaeological evaluation was conducted by NAU Archaeology for Owen Bond Partnership on behalf of The Norwich School ahead of a proposal to construct an extension to the south of the current refectory building. The resulting trench uncovered evidence of domestic settlement and a possible structure of Middle Saxon date with Late Saxon and medieval material re-deposited throughout the overlying post-medieval layers.*

## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

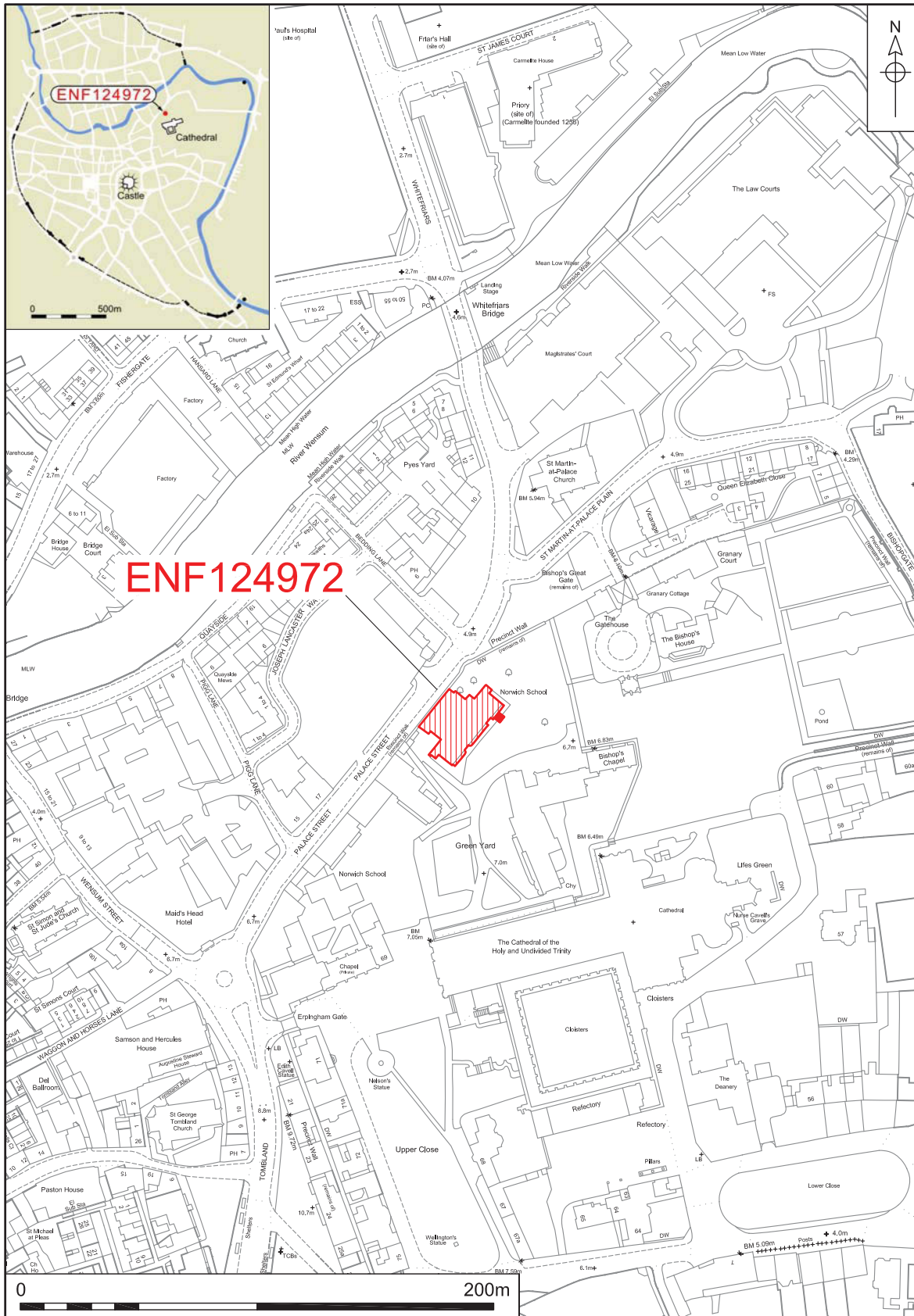
In July of 2010 an evaluation was undertaken by NAU Archaeology on land immediately to the south of the present refectory building at The Norwich School, within the precinct of Norwich Cathedral (Figs 1 and 2). In consultation with Norfolk Landscape Archaeology (NLA) Owen Bond Partnership acting on behalf of their client The Norwich School commissioned NAU Archaeology to carry out the excavation of one trench measuring 3m x 3m equivalent to a 5% sample of the proposed extension. The work was carried out to a project design (Ref: NAU/BAU2319/DW) prepared by David Whitmore of NAU Archaeology in response to a Brief issued by Ken Hamilton of NLA (Brief for Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trenching, Ref CNF 42467) and in accordance with the principles set out in *Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment* (Department for Communities and Local Government 2010). The results of the archaeological evaluation will be submitted with the Planning Application to allow an informed decision to be made regarding further mitigation that may be required once the results of the archaeological evaluation are known.

The site archive is currently held by NAU Archaeology and on completion of the project will be deposited with the Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service (NMAS), following the relevant policies on archiving standards.

## **2.0 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY**

The site was located upon level ground at the heart of The Norwich School within the precinct of Norwich Cathedral which stands approximately 80m to the south. To the north the land rises gently southwards from the banks of the Wensum river (some 100m distant beyond the precinct wall) to a height of 7.05m OD where a lawned area sits in front of the present refectory. It was on this lawn and the adjoining concrete path that the trench was located.

The underlying geology of the area is chalk lain down during the cretaceous period with first terrace sands and river gravels above (BGS 1975), which were



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Figure 1. Site location. Scale 1:2500

encountered at a depth of 5.41m OD some 1.65m beneath the present ground surface.

### **3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

The following background information was prepared by NAU Archaeology and was originally included in NAU Report 1210, *An Archaeological Excavation at the Norwich School Refectory* (Watkins, 2007). Due to the proximity of that excavation to the current work it has been included here and updated to include more recent information.

Norwich was amongst the foremost towns in Norman England, having acquired a royal castle, a new market and a cathedral by the end of the 11th century, all south of the river. The results of several excavations have suggested that Norwich originated as a settlement considerably earlier; during the Middle Saxon period (650 AD to 850 AD). Apparently focused on the north bank of the river Wensum, the early town probably amalgamated several pre-existing settlements (Penn 1999).

Although it has been postulated that a Roman road ran west from a ford at Bishops Bridge, there is little evidence for prehistoric, Roman or Early Saxon activity within the bounds of the cathedral precinct. While there was clearly occupation of the area during between the 7th to 9th centuries its intensity is currently unclear (Ayers 1996).

It has been previously suggested, largely due to the results of past excavation, that the cathedral close was developed on an area largely vacant in the Late Saxon period, with only limited 'sub-urban' occupation present. However, more recently Ayers has argued that, when combined with an analysis of topography and parochial development, the archaeological evidence suggests that 'an urban community of some size and importance developed [in the area] during the eleventh century' (Ayers 1996; 64). Records documenting the great cost involved in purchasing land for the cathedral also provide evidence for the extensive use of this land prior to its creation (Ayers 1996).

Recent archaeological work appears to have now confirmed the presence of an urbanised landscape prior to the founding of the cathedral-priory. Excavations on the site of the cathedral refectory revealed extensive Late Saxon remains; including a gravel-surfaced road with adjacent buildings and pits for the disposal of domestic refuse (Wallace 2006). Recent work by NAU Archaeology to the north of the cathedral precinct has also revealed considerable evidence for Saxon settlement, with sites off Fishergate and Palace Street demonstrating ribbon development along both banks of the River Wensum (Adams 2006, 2007, 2008).

Evidence for Saxon activity has also been recovered from the immediate vicinity of this site. Middle Saxon pottery has been found on several occasions in this area, including a large quantity found during the construction of the Norwich School science block in 1956. Further Middle Saxon pottery was also recovered during excavations in the Bishop's Palace garden in the same year (Wilson and Hurst 1957). This material represents one of the greatest concentrations of Middle Saxon pottery to be found within the city, suggesting that a settlement of some kind was focused to the south and west of this area (Atkin 2002). Excavations within at the junction of Tombland and Palace Street also revealed Middle Saxon

pottery, although no features could be conclusively dated to this period (Atkin 2002). Both sites revealed evidence for further activity in the subsequent Late Saxon and early medieval periods, although potentially structural remains were only identified at the Tombland site (Atkin 2002). Most recently an excavation at the Fleming Building just 40m to the west of the present excavation returned evidence of Middle and Late Saxon settlement (Adams 2008).

Following the founding of the cathedral-priory in 1096 Bishop Herbert de Losinga built an Episcopal palace on its north side, this comprising a small stone 'keep' attached to the cathedral church by a two-storey corridor (Penn 1999). The site almost certainly lay outside of the initial precinct boundary, which probably skirted the northern edge of the palace (Gilchrist 2005). Whether the site lay within land under the prior's jurisdiction (the Prior's Fee) at this time is unclear. Some authors such as Tillyard (1988, discussed in Penn 1999) have placed the whole area south of Palace Street within this zone, while Gilchrist has more recently suggested that no areas to the west of St Martin at Palace fell within the Prior's fee (2005). Either way, there is no direct evidence for the nature of activity on the site in the years immediately after the founding of the cathedral-priory. The general lack of early medieval pottery recovered during excavations in this area does however suggest that domestic occupation did not continue in this area after AD 1100 (Penn 1999).

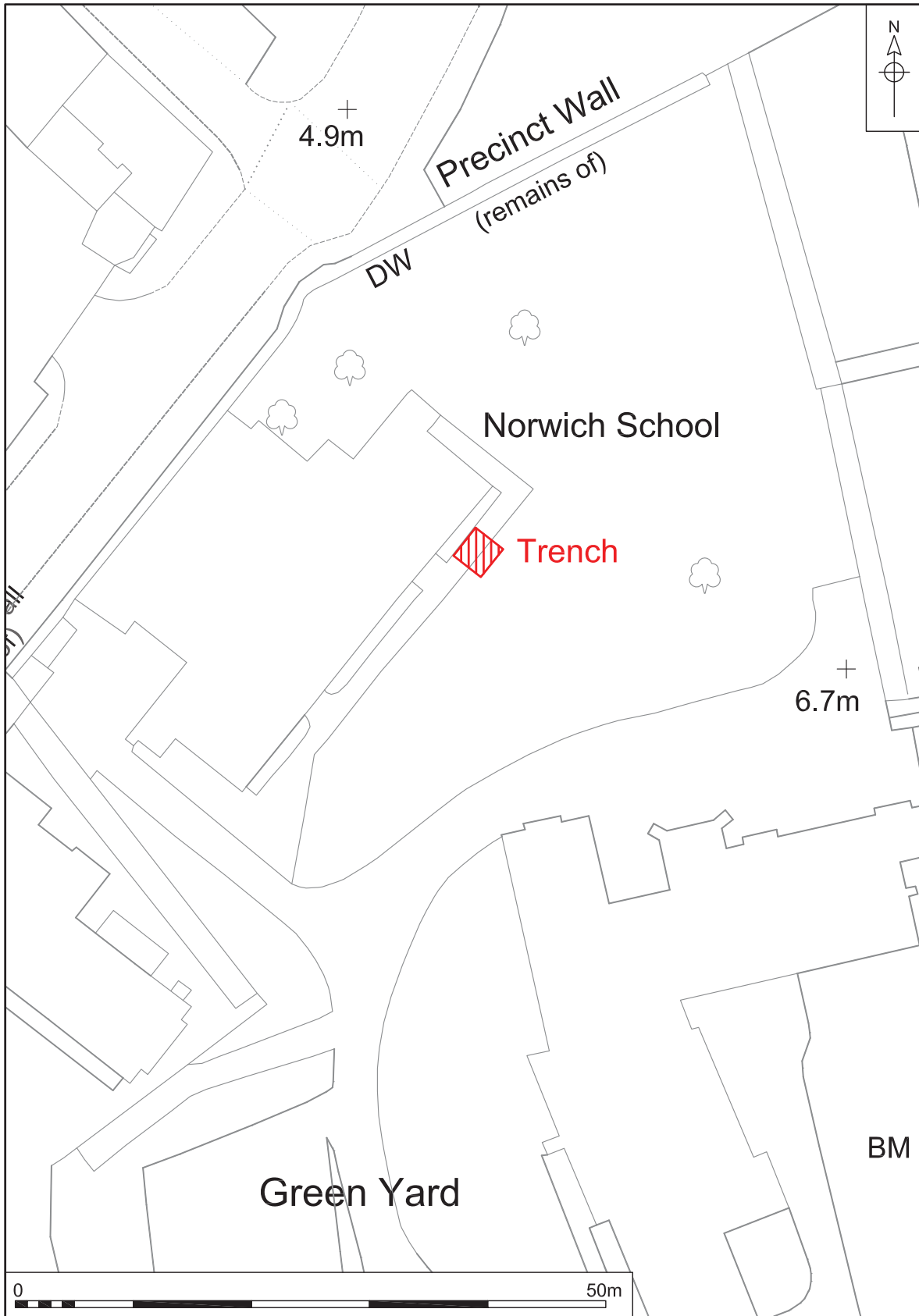
Following the expansion of the precinct by Bishop Salmon in 1318 its northern boundary shifted to its present-day line, along the south side of Palace Street (Gilchrist 2005). It was around this time that the northern precinct wall was built; a structure that survives to this day, albeit in a substantially reworked form. From 1318 the site lay to the east of a preaching area known as the Green Yard and most likely fell within the grounds of the Bishop's palace itself, (Gilchrist 2005). There is no direct evidence that buildings associated with the palace lay on the site itself and the first detailed maps of the area show it laid out as formal gardens. The area of the site therefore seems to have seen little further development until the Norwich School acquired the palace buildings during the 1950s. In the years that followed the school's arrival a number of new structures were built, including the refectory building itself and the science block to the west.

In 2007 a single trench excavated just to the north of the refectory uncovered evidence of a collapsed flint wall on a north-west to south-east alignment that has been hypothesised to be that visible as a boundary on Cleer's 1696 map of Norwich (Watkins 2007). The postulated line of this wall leads it to intersect with the north-western corner of the Bishops palace range placing it in close proximity to the location of the current trench.

#### **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.





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Figure 2. Trench location. Scale 1:500

The Brief required that a 3m x 3m trench equivalent to a 5% sample of the area be excavated.

Machine excavation was carried out with a tracked 360° hydraulic excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket and operated under constant archaeological supervision. The compact and stable nature of the upper deposits in the trench allowed initial excavation to a depth of approximately 1.5m where upon significant archaeological deposits were encountered and in consultation with NLA an area 2m square was hand excavated at the centre leaving a 0.4m baulk around the edges of the trench.

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.

No deposits deemed suitable for environmental samples were encountered.

All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using NAU Archaeology pro forma. The trench location, plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales. Colour, monochrome and digital photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits where appropriate.

The temporary benchmark used during the course of this work was transferred from an Ordnance Survey benchmark with a value of 7.05 m OD located on the north western corner of the Cathedral.

Site conditions were generally good, with the work taking place in fine weather except on the final day where heavy rain slowed progress but did not unduly hinder the investigation.



Plate 1. South-facing section of trench with pit [21] to centre, 1m scale

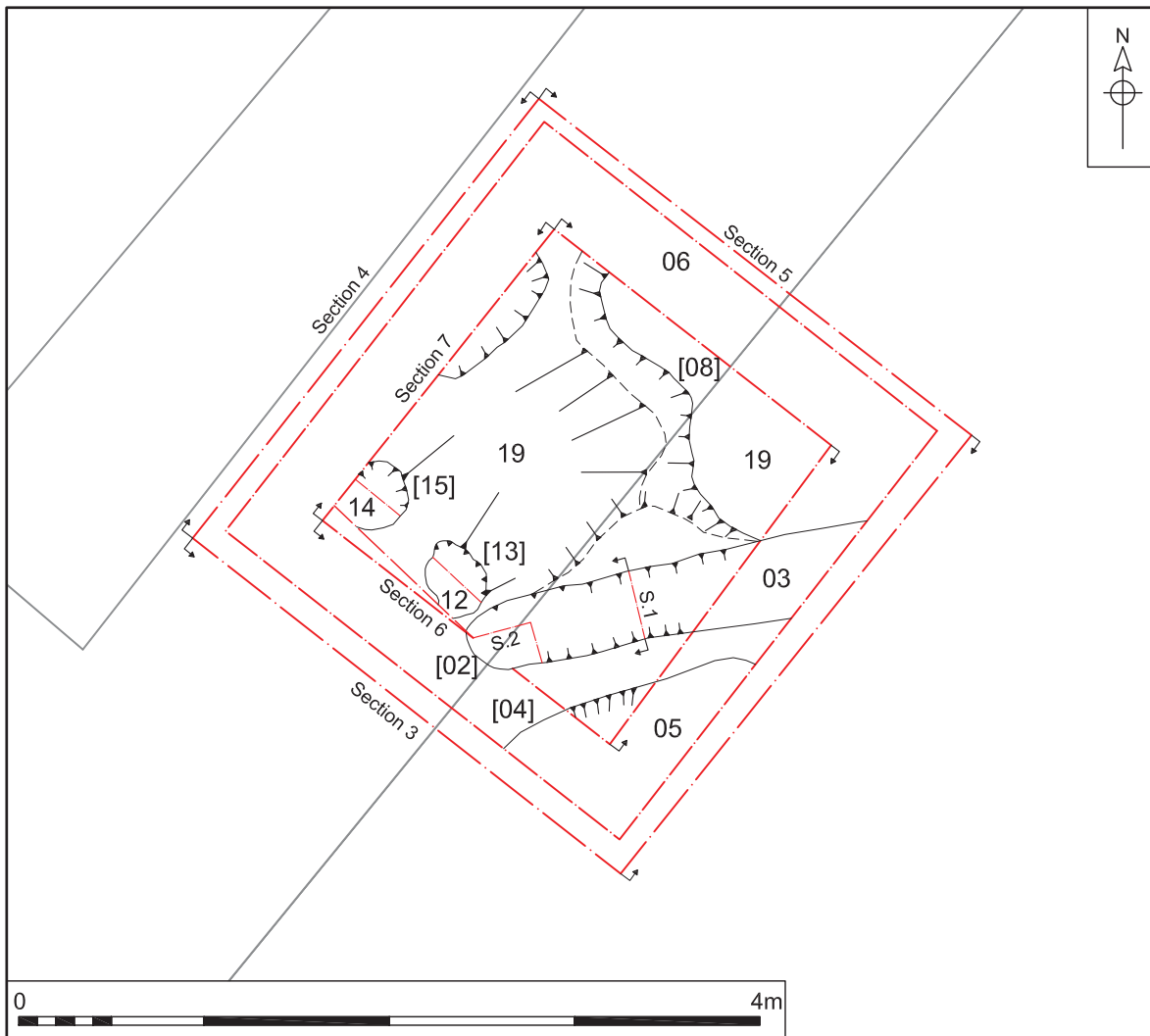
## 5.0 RESULTS

The excavation revealed a series of modern make up layers beneath the concrete path and topsoil (17). These included deposits of chalk and brick rubble of probable 19th-century date or later which had been heavily disturbed to the south by later activities to a depth of 0.8m. Across the majority of the trench however an orangey gravel hoggin material (18) with a maximum thickness of 0.35m underlay deposit (17) (Plate 1). This had also been disturbed to the south but sealed below it was a brown silt deposit (11) of probable post-medieval date that appeared to extend across the whole trench (Fig. 4, Sections 3, 4 and 5). Layer (11) was thicker than those deposits previously encountered reaching a maximum of 0.60m and was reminiscent of a garden soil. At the northern end of the trench a small pit [21] 1.2m wide with a flat base cut through deposit (11) to a depth of 0.46m and contained modern brick rubble in a dark brown silt material (20) (Plate 1). Removal of deposit (11) revealed a thin lens of pale yellow brown sandy silt (10) that covered the northern half of the trench and this may possibly have been the resultant up cast from the initial excavation of pit [04] which was partially visible in the south-western corner of the trench (Fig. 3) and filled with (05) a dark brown soil almost identical to (11) above (Plate 2).



Plate 2. Pit [04] and linear feature [02], 0.2m scale

This pit had a depth of at least 0.44m and although only partially excavated had a length and width of at least 1.2m and 0.80m respectively (Figs 3 and 4). The artefacts collected from (05) suggests a medieval or post-medieval date with re-deposited material from as early as the late prehistoric period. Immediately to the north a linear feature [02] (0.52m wide with a terminus to the west) reached a depth of 0.42m (Fig 4, Section 6). It had steep almost vertical sides, a relatively flat base and continued beyond the limits of the trench to the south-east establishing a minimum length of 2.5m (Plate 3).



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Figure 3. Trench plan and sections 1 and 2. Scale 1:40



Plate 3. West-facing section of linear feature [02], 0.2m scale

It was filled with (03) a dark grey brown silt and the artefactual evidence suggests it may have been broadly contemporary with pit fill (05) having a similar assemblage of re-deposited flint and pottery. Both features [02] and [04] were cut into layer (06) a yellow brown silt and (07) a very similar material which lay just below it. A localised dark brown soil (09) filled a shallow hollow in the north western corner of the trench overlying (07) but further investigation revealed this to be the result of rooting. Excavation of deposit (07) revealed it to be the fill of a large amorphous feature [08] spreading across almost the whole of the trench with the exception of the eastern corner (Plate 4). To the south [08] appeared to have been truncated by features [02] and [04] but elsewhere it could be seen to cut into the natural sands (19). At no more than 0.62m deep, feature [08] was relatively shallow compared to its width (which extended 2m from irregular edges at the southern corner of the trench and beyond the limits of excavation to the west). Two post-holes [13] and [15] were encountered at its base along the south-western edge of the baulk, both being sub-round in shape (Fig 4). Post-hole [13] had a depth of 0.23m and diameter of 0.34m with vertical sides and a fairly flat base while post-hole [15] reached a depth of 0.27m with a diameter of in excess 0.32m beyond which it was hidden by the edge of the excavation. The fills of post-holes [13] and [15] were both identical to deposit (07) (the fill of feature [08]) immediately above and as such it was not possible to establish their relationship

with feature [08] with any certainty. It is entirely possible that the feature along with the post-holes represents the truncated remains of a sunken-featured building. With the exception of a small fragment of possible medieval or post-medieval brick the assemblage of finds from deposit (07) suggests a potential Middle Saxon date for this feature.



Plate 4. Feature [08] with post-holes [13] and [15] at the top of the frame, 1m scale

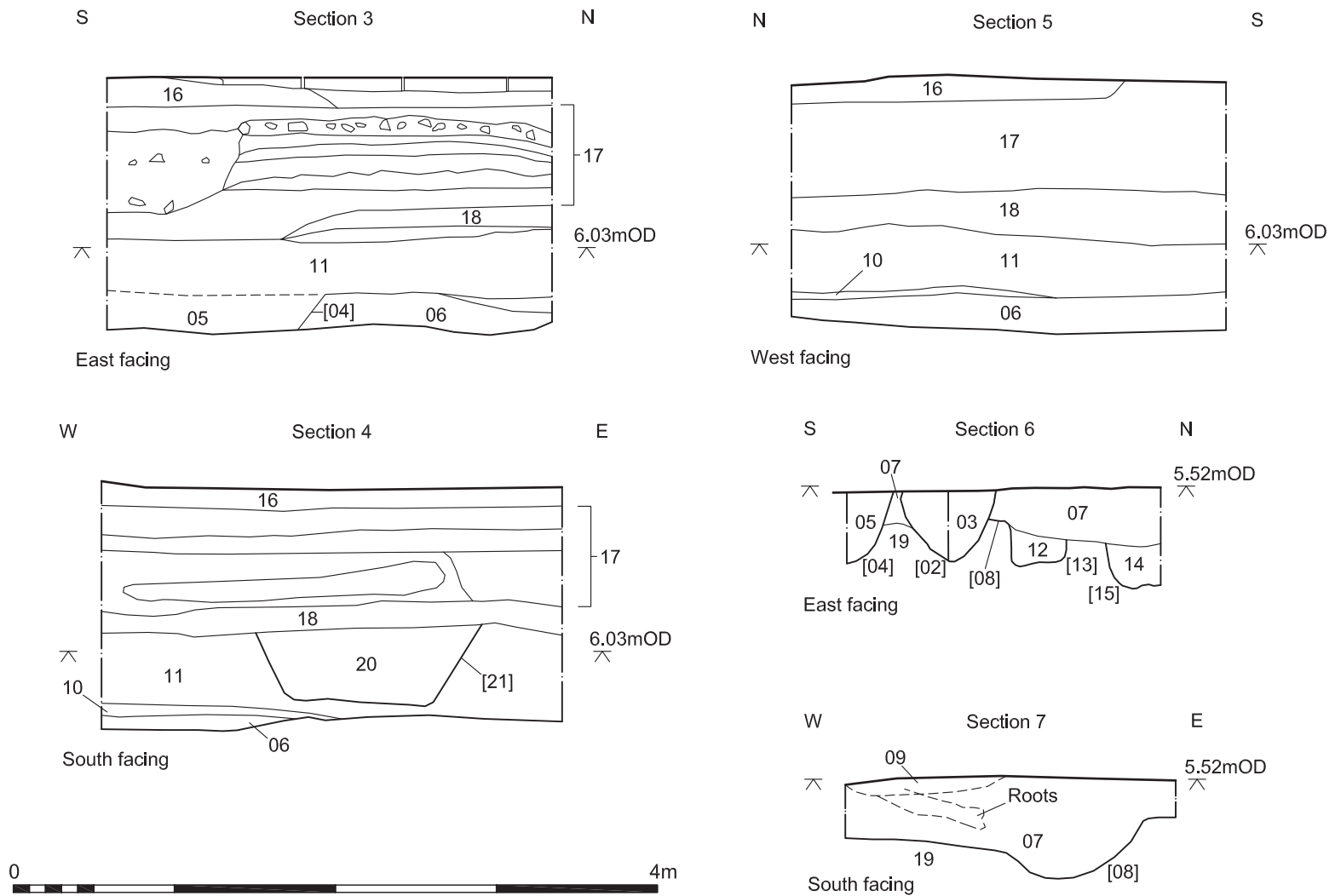


Figure 4. Sections 3 - 7. Scale 1:40

## **6.0 THE FINDS**

by Sarah Percival

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

### **6.1 Pottery**

The small pottery assemblage contains a modest number of Middle Saxon sherds (Appendix 3) representing the earliest activity at the site with some sherds being recovered from a possible sunken-featured building. The bulk of the assemblage is Late Saxon and early medieval, spanning the 10th to 12th centuries and largely pre-dating the construction of the Cathedral. It is of interest that the majority of this material is redeposited in later contexts. Eight sherds date to the high medieval period; no post-medieval pottery was found.

#### **6.1.1 Middle Saxon**

A total of ten sherds of Middle Saxon pottery weighing 110g was recovered, seven from two excavated contexts and three from unstratified surface cleaning. All are body sherds of sandy Ipswich Ware and date to around AD 650-850 (S. Anderson pers. comm.). A single residual sherd was recovered from sandy silt layer (03) which also contained medieval pottery. Six sherds were found in the fill of putative sunken-featured building [08].

A small quantity of residual Ipswich Ware was found during excavations of the site of the Cathedral Refectory (Goffin 2006, 61) and further six sherds were found at the Hostry site along with 35 sherds of contemporary handmade sandy and grass-tempered wares indicating occupation in the area in the 6th to 7th centuries (Anderson 2008).

#### **6.1.2 Late Saxon**

The later Saxon assemblage comprised fourteen sherds weighing 242g, including thirteen sherds of Thetford-type ware and a single St Neots-type ware bodysherd. A minimum of four Thetford-type ware vessels are represented including one small and one medium jar, an in-turned bowl and a fragment of thumb-strip from a large storage jar.

The Late Saxon assemblage is entirely redeposited, thirteen sherds being found during unstratified surface cleaning and the remaining sherd coming from post-medieval layer (05). A large later Saxon assemblage of 1154 sherds weighing 16,886g was found at the Cathedral Hostry site, again largely redeposited in later contexts (Anderson 2008) and a further 2506 sherds, 23,409g came from excavations at the Cathedral Refectory (Goffin 2006, 60). A small quantity of St Neots-type ware was also found at the refectory site. The presence of such large numbers of later Saxon sherds from these sites indicates a substantial presence at the site pre-dating the construction of the Cathedral.



### **6.1.3 Medieval**

A total of twenty four sherds of early medieval ware (EMW) weighing 126g date to around the 11th to 12th centuries and may have been in use at the same time as the Late Saxon Thetford-type ware. It has been suggested that there is a contemporaneity between the Thetford-type ware and EMW within the assemblage from the Hostry excavations (Anderson 2008).

The small EMW assemblage contains mostly body sherds along with a single rim, perhaps from a lid, and bases from two utilitarian vessels, all in thin-walled, sandy, unprovenanced fabrics. Early medieval sherds were found during unstratified cleaning, in post-medieval layer (05) and in undated layer (06).

Eight sherds weighing 53g are of high medieval date; four are glazed Grimston-type ware and the remainder are unsourced unglazed body sherds.

## **6.2 Ceramic Building Material**

A total of nine pieces of medieval and post-medieval ceramic building material weighing 125g were found in four contexts. Two pieces of medieval brick in poorly-mixed estuarine fabric were found in post-medieval deposit (05). A scrap of possible brick was also found in the fill of sunken-featured building [08].

Scraps of medieval to post-medieval brick and roof tile were also found in post-medieval layer (05) and the fill of linear [02]. A post-medieval roof tile fragment in hard-fired, red sandy fabric (unstratified) was found during surface cleaning.

## **6.3 Stone**

A small fragment of limestone, weighing 4g, came from post-medieval layer (05).

## **6.4 Mortar**

A total of two pieces of undated cream-coloured lime mortar weighing 3g were found in the fill of linear feature [02].

## **6.5 Flint**

A small assemblage of later prehistoric flint comprising six struck pieces weighing 107g was found in three contexts. Two pieces came from the fill of post-medieval pit [04], one from the fill of linear feature [02] and three from undated deposit [06]. The pieces are later prehistoric but are otherwise not closely datable and relate to prehistoric activity on the gravel terrace perhaps during the Bronze Age or later.

## **6.6 Metalworking Debris**

Two small pieces from a possible smithing hearth base were found in the fill of sunken-featured building [08]. The pieces, which weigh 39g, are highly vitrified and one has fired clay adhering to its base. Similar pieces of smithing hearth base conglomerate from ferrous metal working were found at the Cathedral Refectory in Late Saxon contexts (Talbot 2006, 55).

## 6.7 Iron

A flat, lozenge-shaped rove was recovered from layer (06). The rove formed part of a clench bolt used in the construction of boats and other plank-built items. A similar rove was found in 12th- to late 13th-century deposits at Bishopgate, Norwich (NHER 156 Goodall 1993, fig 108, 1131) and two further examples were recovered from a context dated c.1094 – c.1538 at the Cathedral Refectory site (Huddle 2006, fig.29 771).

Two undated, bent, square-shanked nails were found during surface cleaning.

## 6.8 Lead

An undated pierced conical lead weight weighing 20g was recovered during surface cleaning (01).

## 6.9 Animal Bone and Shell

by Julie Curl

### 6.9.1 Methodology

The assessment was carried out following a modified version of guidelines by English Heritage (Davis 1992) and the resultant data summarised in Appendix 4. All of the bone was examined to determine range of species and elements present. A note was also made of butchering and any indications of skinning, hornworking and other modifications. When possible a record was made of ages and any other relevant information, such as pathologies. Counts and weights were noted for each context. All information was recorded directly onto a spreadsheet in Excel for quantification and assessment. A basic catalogue is included in the written report and the full assessment database is available in the digital archive.

### 6.9.2 The assemblage – provenance and preservation

A total of 1.329kg of faunal remains, consisting of eighty-two pieces, was produced from five contexts. The largest group of bone (just over 74% of the assemblage) was recovered from the fill of a possible sunken-featured building (SFB); smaller quantities of bone were produced from a pit, a linear feature, brown silt and unstratified soils. Table 1 shows full quantification by feature type.

Feature type	Weight by feature type	Quantity by feature type
?SFB	986g	33
Brown silt	82g	4
Linear	83g	26
Pit	104g	14
Unstratified	74g	5
<b>Totals</b>	<b>1.329kg</b>	<b>82</b>

Table 1. Quantification of faunal remains assemblage by feature type

The remains are generally in good condition, although fragmentary from butchering and wear. Despite extensive butchering, many bones are sufficiently

complete and could provide measurements and ageing data to determine breeds, stature and possible uses. Some variation in condition was noted, suggesting some re-deposited material. No gnawing was evident on any of the bone, suggesting the remains were buried quickly. The lack of gnawing does not rule out the availability or provision of meat waste to domestic dogs as such bone could have been totally consumed by the animals.

### 6.9.3 *General butchering*

Chop marks were noted (frequently caused by division of carcasses) and finer cuts (from meat removal and skinning) were seen on bones. A split skull was seen which suggests removal of the brain for meat. A longitudinally split metapodial was noted in (07), which suggests marrow extraction.

Two pieces of sheep skull from (07) showed clear removal of the horncore, presumably for hornworking.

### 6.9.4 *Species range and modifications and other observations*

The faunal assemblage consists of at least seven different species of bone and one species of marine mollusc. Full quantification of the species is presented in Table 2.

Species	Total
Bird – large species (?swan or crane)	3
Bird - Fowl	1
Cattle	16
HSR	2
Mammal	36
Pig	3
Sheep/goat	20
Shell - Whelk	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>82</b>

Table 2. Quantification of faunal remains by species

The assemblage is dominated by the bone from domestic food mammals with the most frequent identifiable species being sheep/goat, and similar numbers of cattle and sparse remains of pig. Four bird bones were recorded, with two from a large species such as swan or crane. A wing bone from a small (bantam-sized) fowl was noted in deposit (01). The elements recovered suggest a range of cuts of meat, including good quality cuts.

Two bones from the upper arm of a child or adolescent were found in context (07).

Marine mollusc was recorded, with one large Whelk from context (1). An oyster shell had been produced from (7) but discarded at the processing stage.

### **6.9.5 Conclusions**

The bulk of the assemblage was derived from the butchering and food waste from the main domestic food mammals, with some remains of domestic bird. The large bird remains may suggest some hunting to supplement diet and may have been from wetland birds that could be considered as 'fish' for the fasting in the ecclesiastical diet. The elements recovered and butchering suggest a range of cuts of meat and consumption of the brain and include good quality meat.

The longitudinally split metapodial recovered from the ?SFB fill is a typical method of Anglo-Saxon butchering (Hagen 1992) for removal of the marrow.

The removal of the sheep horncores does not necessarily suggest hornworking at this site as they had been removed and may have been processed and worked elsewhere. Some hornworking evidence was produced from the Cathedral Refectory excavations (Curl, 2006).

The two human bones in this assemblage are most likely to have derived from a burial disturbed in antiquity

## 7.0 CONCLUSIONS

This small trench has provided tantalising evidence of the occupation of the area prior to construction of the Cathedral. Despite the absence of prehistoric features, the recovery of worked flints re-deposited in later features suggests that the site and its environs has seen human activity since at least the Bronze Age. Although the present evaluation did not indicate evidence of occupation on the site until perhaps the mid 7th to 9th centuries it appears that the land was settled and permanent structures were present possibly in the form of sunken-featured buildings.

The amount of Middle Saxon pottery recovered from what was a relatively small area is not insignificant when compared to that collected from the much larger Hostry excavation 150m to the south and the former Bussey's garage site at Palace Street just 50m to the north-west. The vitrified hearth material suggests there may have been smithing activity in close proximity as well as evidence of local butchery taking place. The two fragments of juvenile human bone from the fill of the possible sunken-featured building are particularly interesting with numerous pre-cathedral burials recorded less than 70m to the south (Bown 1997) and a Middle Saxon burial recorded at St Martin at Palace 100m to the north-east. Such small quantities can lend only speculation as to their original source but the presence of a church on the site of and prior to the construction of the Cathedral is well-attested. There is an increasing corpus of evidence of structures of Middle Saxon date from this part of Norwich in recent years (D. Adams pers. comm.).

It seems clear from the later pottery evidence that domestic occupation continued on the site right up to and beyond the foundation of the Cathedral in the 11th-century although the re-deposition of this material suggests any further evidence of this period has been destroyed by later activity. Interestingly, the latest date attributable to the medieval pottery recovered from the evaluation is the 14th century, perhaps suggesting that occupation in this area ceased after the cathedral precinct was enlarged to the north in 1318 to encompass this area (Gilchrist, 2005). It may have been following this change in use that a layer of garden soil formed across the site. This is how the site probably remained until construction and demolition activity within the northern precinct led to the rapid accumulation of levelling materials in the 19th and 20th centuries.

In general the surviving archaeology is largely consistent with that seen to the west in the 2008 excavations carried out at the Fleming building (Adams 2008) with evidence of similar butchery techniques, metal working and common pottery types all sealed by later garden soils.

The most significant archaeological result of the evaluation is that in contrast to many excavations in Norwich where Middle Saxon artefacts have been recovered as *ex-situ* residual finds in later features, the depth of overlying soils present at the Norwich School Refectory site meant that remains of Middle Saxon date had survived *in situ*. This finding highlights the archaeological importance of the area, particularly in respect to understanding the early development of Norwich.

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

## **Acknowledgements**

The field work was carried out by David Adams and the author with finds processed and analysed by Sarah Percival. The animal bone report was compiled by Julie Curl. David Dobson prepared the graphics with editing carried out by Jane Bown.

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## Appendix 1a: Context Summary

Context	Category	Cut Type	Fill Of	Description	Period
01	U/S Finds			U/S finds cleaning base of trench	
02	Cut	Linear		Linear with terminus	Post-medieval
03	Deposit		02	Dark grey brown silt sand	Post-medieval
04	Cut	Pit		Pit	Post-medieval
05	Deposit		04	Dark grey brown silt sand	Post-medieval
06	Deposit			Mottled yellow brown silt sand	
07	Deposit		08	Pale brown silt sand	
08	Cut	SFB?		Amorphous/irregular	Anglo-Saxon
09	Deposit			Brown silt	
10	Deposit			Mid yellow brown patchy silt	
11	Deposit			Dark brown silt sand	Post-medieval
12	Deposit		13	Pale brown silt sand	Anglo-Saxon
13	Cut	Post-hole		Sub round post-hole	Anglo-Saxon
14	Deposit		15	Pale brown silt sand	Anglo-Saxon
15	Cut	Post-hole		Sub round post-hole	Anglo-Saxon
16	Deposit			Modern sand and pavement slabs	Modern
17	Deposit			Modern make up material	Modern
18	Deposit			Hoggin layer	
19	Deposit			Natural sands	
20	Deposit		21	Dark brown silt sand with rubble	Modern
21	Cut	Pit		Pit	Modern

## Appendix 1b: OASIS Feature Summary

Period	Cut Type	Total
Anglo-Saxon	SFB?	1
	Post-hole	2
Post-medieval	Linear	1
	Pit	1
Modern	Pit	1



## Appendix 2a: Finds by Context

Context	Material	Qty	Wt	Period	Notes
01	Pottery	3	33g	Middle Saxon	
01	Pottery	13	222g	Late Saxon	
01	Pottery	11	84g	Medieval	
01	Animal Bone	5	74g	Unknown	
01	Shell	1	20g	Unknown	Whelk (discarded)
01	Ceramic Building Material	1	20g	Post-medieval	Roof tile
01	Iron	2	21g	Unknown	
01	Lead	1	80g	Unknown	
03	Pottery	1	16g	Middle Saxon	
03	Pottery	5	12	Medieval	
03	Ceramic Building Material	4	14	Med./Post-Med.	
03	Mortar	2	3g	Unknown	
03	Flint – Struck	1	71g	Prehistoric	
03	Animal Bone	26	83g	Unknown	
05	Pottery	1	20g	Late Saxon	
05	Pottery	9	41g	Medieval	
05	Ceramic Building Material	1	42g	Med./Post-Med.	Roof tile
05	Ceramic Building Material	2	43g	Medieval	Brick
05	Animal Bone	14	104	Unknown	
05	Stone	1	4	Unknown	Small chip of limestone
05	Flint – Struck	2	13	Prehistoric	
06	Pottery	8	43g	Medieval	
06	Flint – Struck	3	23g	Prehistoric	
06	Iron	1	14g	Medieval	Flat lozenge shaped rove
07	Pottery	6	61g	Middle Saxon	
07	Metalworking Debris	2	39	Unknown	Possible fragment from smithing hearth base
07	Ceramic Building Material	1	6	Medieval	
07	Pottery	1	6	Unknown	
07	Animal Bone	33	969	Unknown	
07	Shell	1	10	Unknown	Oyster shell (discarded)
09	Animal Bone	4	82	Unknown	

## Appendix 2b: OASIS Finds Summary

Period	Material	Total
Prehistoric	Flint – Struck	6
Middle Saxon	Pottery	10
Late Saxon	Pottery	14
Medieval	Pottery	33
	Ceramic Building Material	3
	Iron	1
Med./Post-Med.	Ceramic Building Material	5
Post-medieval	Ceramic Building Material	1
Unknown	Pottery	1
	Mortar	2
	Stone	1
	Iron	2
	Lead	1
	Metalworking Debris	2
	Animal Bone	82
	Shell	1

### Appendix 3: Pottery

Context	Fabric	Description.	Form	Qty	Wt.	Decoration	Comment	Period	Spotdate
01	SIPS	Body sherd		3	33g			Middle Saxon	650-850
01	THET	Body sherd		7	123g			Late Saxon	10th-11th
01	THET	Rim	Medium Jar	2	56g			Late Saxon	10th-11th
01	THET	Decorated	Storage jar	1	25g	Applied thumbed strip		Late Saxon	10th-11th
01	THET	Rim	In-turned bowl	1	8g			Late Saxon	10th-11th
01	THET	Rim	Small jar	1	9g		Internal hollow	Late Saxon	
01	STNE	Body sherd		1	1g			Late Saxon	850-1150
01	EMW	Body sherd		7	42g			Early medieval	11th-12th
01	GRIM	Body sherd		4	42g			Medieval	L12th-14th
03	SIPS	Body sherd		1	16g			Middle Saxon	650-850
03	LMU	Body sherd		4	11g			Medieval	11th-14th
05	EMW	Body sherd		8	37g			Early medieval	11th-12th
05	THET	Base		1	20g			Late Saxon	10th-11th
05	EMW	Body sherd		1	4g	Speckled with clear glaze		Early medieval	11th-12th
06	EMW	Body sherd		4	15g			Early medieval	11th-12th
06	EMSW	Base		1	9g			Early medieval	11th-12th
06	EMW	Rim	Lid	1	6g			Early medieval	11th-12th
06	EMW	Base		1	4g	Speckled with orange glaze	Thumbed base	Early medieval	11th-12th
06	EMW	Body sherd		1	9g	speckled with green glaze		Early medieval	11th-12th
07	SIPS	Body sherd		4	36g			Middle Saxon	650-850
07	SIPS	Body sherd		2	25g			Middle Saxon	650-850

Key: **SIPS** Ipswich Ware sandy; **STNE** St Neots Ware; **THET** Thetford Ware; **EMW** Early Medieval Ware; **EMSW** Early Medieval Sandwich Ware; **LMU** Local Medieval Unglazed; **QTY** Quantity, **WT** weight

#### Appendix 4: Animal Bone

Ctxt	Qty	Wt (g)	Species	NISP	Age	MNI	Measure	Count	Butchering	Comments
01	5	74	Cattle	1	j	1		1		
01			Sheep/goat	2	a	1	1	1	ch, c	
01			Bird - Fowl	1	a	1	1	1		CMC bantam size
01			Bird	1						
01			Shell - Whelk	1	a	1				large whelk shell
03	26	83	Sheep/goat	9	a	1	2	2	c, ch	
03			Mammal	17						fragmentary, 1 fragment burnt white
05	14	104	Cattle	3	j	1			ch	
05			Sheep/goat	4	a	1		1.5	c, ch	
05			Mammal	5						
05			Bird	2		1		1	ch	coracoid and tarsometarsus fragments v.large bird - ?swan or crane
07	33	986	Cattle	10	a + j	2	1	3	c, ch	
07			Sheep/goat	5	a + j	1	2	1	c, ch	inc bases of 2 horncores remaining on skull fragments - hornworking?
07			Pig	3	j	1	1	2	c, ch	
07			HSR	2	j	1				Juv radius and ulna - proximal ends
07			Mammal	13						
09	4	82	Cattle	2	j	1			ch	
09			Mammal	2						

**Key:**

NISP = Number of Individual Species elements Present; Age = Estimate age based on fusion of bones and tooth wear; a = adult, j = juvenile, neo = neonatal, range = range of ages; Butchering = c = cut, ch = chopped; ? unsure