
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING,
EXCAVATION AND RECORDING AT
BRITON'S ARMS,
NORWICH,
NORFOLK
(ENF 133012)**

**Work Undertaken For
Reynolds Jury Architecture Limited
on behalf of
Norwich Preservation Trust**

October 2014

Report Compiled by
Neil Parker MA
&
Paul Cope-Faulkner BA (Hons)

National Grid Reference: TG 2320 0882
Planning Application Nos: 13/01536/F and 13/01537/L
OASIS Record No: archaeo11-191558

APS Report No. **105/14**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES**



Quality Control

Archaeological Investigations
The Briton's Arms
Elm Hill
Norwich
ENF 133012

Project Coordinator	Gary Taylor
Site Staff	Sarah Bates, Neil Parker, Gary Trimble
Finds Processing	Denise Buckley
Archiving	Sarah Pritchard
Illustration	Paul Cope-Faulkner, Chris Moulis, Neil Parker
Photographic Reproduction	Sue Unsworth
Post-excavation Analysts	Paul Cope-Faulkner, Neil parker


Checked by Senior Manager (Archaeology)

Gary Taylor
Date: 6 th October 2014

Table of Contents

List of Figures

List of Plates

1.	SUMMARY	1
2.	INTRODUCTION.....	1
2.1	DEFINITION OF A WATCHING BRIEF.....	1
2.2	PLANNING BACKGROUND.....	1
2.3	TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY.....	1
2.4	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SETTING	2
3.	AIMS	2
4.	METHODS	2
5.	RESULTS	2
6.	DISCUSSION	4
7.	CONCLUSION	5
8.	ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	6
9.	PERSONNEL	6
10.	BIBLIOGRAPHY	6
11.	ABBREVIATIONS	6

Appendices

1. Specification for scheme of archaeological work
2. Context descriptions
3. The Finds *by Dr Anne Irving, Paul Cope-Faulkner, Gary Taylor and Denise Buckley*
4. Glossary
5. The Archive

List of Figures

- Figure 1 General location plan
- Figure 2 Site location plan
- Figure 3 Site plan showing sections and exposed burials
- Figure 4 Section 1
- Figure 5 Section 2 & Elevation 1

List of Plates

- Plate 1 General view over the burials area toward the boundary wall and the Briton's Arms. Looking north
- Plate 2 Phases of the northern churchyard boundary wall. Looking north
- Plate 3 Partially exposed crypt. Looking east
- Plate 4 General view showing the positions and levels of skeletons 011, 012, 015 and 016 during the initial excavations. Looking east
- Plate 5 Detail of skeleton 011 within grave cut [014], a near complete burial, the only one with a clearly defined grave cut. Looking west.
- Plate 6 Detail of skeleton 012. Only the lower long bones remain. Possibly truncated during re-landscaping of the churchyard. Looking east
- Plate 7 Skeletons 011, 012, 015 and 016 after excavation. Looking east
- Plate 8 Area previously containing skeletons 011, 012, 015 & 016 marked out for further ground reduction. Looking north
- Plate 9 Scant remains of skeleton 200, only the leg bones remaining. It lay almost directly beneath skeleton 012 which was in a similar condition
- Plate 10 Skeleton 204 after excavation. Only the upper half remained. Looking west
- Plate 11 Mixed skeletons 205. These were adjacent to the partially uncovered crypt (Plate 11) and the construction of this may account for this mixed burial. Looking south

1. SUMMARY

A programme of archaeological investigation was undertaken during groundworks within the former churchyard of St Peter Hungate, Elm Hill, Norwich, Norfolk. The investigations monitored and recorded ground lowering works in relation to improved access to the neighbouring Briton's Arms.

The site is in the historic core of Norwich. It occupies the northern part of the former graveyard of St Peter Hungate. The church, now a museum, is first documented in the 13th century and an anchorite cell is recorded associated with the church prior to 1247 and was probably located in the churchyard. From the northern side, a 15th century brick-built undercroft extends under the churchyard. The Briton's Arms is 15th century and reputed to be the only house in Elm Hill to escape destruction by fire in 1507.

The monitoring and excavation revealed the different phases of construction of the northern boundary wall and the sequences of graveyard soils that abutted it. The wall probably originated in the medieval period and was added to in the 18th century and modern times.

On two distinct levels within the graveyard soils partial and near complete burials were observed and excavated for future re-interment.

Disarticulated bone was present in most deposits and, in addition to disturbance of earlier burials by later ones over time, landscaping of the churchyard in the 1960s would account for this.

A cut feature containing jumbled skeletal remains of several individuals was also observed. Soil slippage revealed a buried crypt of post-medieval date and the construction of this was the likely cause of disturbance of these potentially re-interred burials.

Finds retrieved during the investigation mainly comprised pottery dating from 16th to 20th century, together with post-medieval glass and clay pipes. Two Nuremberg jettons, including one dating from 1586-1635, were also recovered.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of a Watching Brief

An archaeological watching brief is defined as “a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons. This will be within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits maybe disturbed or destroyed.” (IfA 2008).

2.2 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Reynolds Jury Architecture Limited, on behalf of Norwich Preservation Trust, to undertake archaeological investigations during groundworks associated with provision of improved access to the Briton's Arms within the former churchyard of St Peter Hungate, Elm Hill, Norwich. Approval for the development was sought through the submission of planning applications 13/01536/F and 13/01537/L. The investigations were carried out in two phases between the 11th December 2013 and 4th July 2014 in accordance with a specification prepared by Archaeological Project Services (Appendix 1) and approved by the Senior Historic Environment Officer, Norfolk County Council.

2.3 Topography and Geology

The site is in the historic core of Norwich, towards the southern end of Elm Hill, close to the western end of Waggon and

Horses Lane, at National Grid Reference TG 2320 0882. (Figs 1 & 2)

As an urban area, soils have not been mapped but the natural geological deposits of the area are sand and gravel overlying chalk. The site is at approximately 10m OD on a gentle slope down northwards to the River Wensum, about 100m away (GSGB).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

Elm Hill lies within the historic core of the city of Norwich. The early history of the church of St Peter, Hungate is relatively obscure. An anchorite cell is mentioned associated with the church in 1247 (Clay 1924, 232) suggesting that the church is of mid 13th century origin at least. The location of the anchorite's cell is unknown but presumably lay within the churchyard.

The current church is 15th century in date and represents a rebuilding by John Paston and his wife Margaret. The tower and chancel are the earliest (1431), followed by the nave and transepts (1460) and finally the porch (1497). The chancel was rebuilt in the early 17th century (Blomefeld 1806).

The churchyard was closed to burials in 1856 (Janet Jury, *pers comm*). The church ceased to be used for worship in the early 20th century. It was restored in 1906 and became a museum in 1936.

The Briton's Arms (Plate 1) dates to the early 15th century and is a three storey timber framed structure with a cellar. Thought to be the only house on Elm Hill to escape the great fire of 1507 it is purported to have been a beguinage, a lay nunnery usually for widows who did not wish to follow the strict life of the religious. These were popular in the Low Countries and are generally unknown in Britain. The building is listed Grade II* (Pevsner and Wilson 1997).

3. AIMS

The aim of the archaeological investigation was to ensure that any archaeological features exposed during the groundworks should be recorded and, if present, to determine their date, function and origin.

4. METHODS

Excavation was undertaken by mechanical excavator under archaeological supervision. Where burials were revealed, excavation was then undertaken by hand in order to remove the remains for future re-interment.

Each deposit was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A list of all contexts and their descriptions appears as Appendix 2. A photographic record was compiled and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10 and plans at 1:20. Recording was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice.

Following excavation finds were examined and a period date assigned where possible (Appendix 3). The records were also checked and a stratigraphic matrix produced. Phasing was assigned based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them and supplemented by artefact dating.

5. RESULTS

Archaeological contexts are listed below and described. The numbers in brackets are the context numbers assigned in the field.

The northern boundary wall (Figure 5, Plate 2)

Soft and friable, mid brown sandy silt and white chalk (034) with a thickness of

approximately 0.3m formed the earliest part of the wall and appeared to be the footing.

Hard, cream/white sandy mortar (033), also approximately 0.3m deep and containing flint nodules appeared to be the earliest phase of the wall.

The construction cut for the next phase of the wall [036] was a 0.4m deep linear excavation. Aligned east-west along the northern boundary it was filled with a rubble and silty sand deposit (035). A fragment of the base of a Glazed Red Earthenware Jar or bowl dating from 16th to 17th century AD and a piece of 18th – 19th century creamware were recovered from this deposit (Appendix 3).

At the east end of the wall the construction cut [038] had more vertical sides to accommodate a grave slab. Glazed Red Earthenware along with 18th century stoneware and clay pipes were also recovered from the backfill (039) at this end of the construction cut (Appendix 3).

The first fill within the construction cut was a thin layer of lime mortar (032) that had been laid on top of the earlier wall as a bedding layer for a much larger wall structure.

This structure (031) was composed of flint cobbles and nodules and occasional large fragments of brick. The foundation of this wall was part of the single construction episode but was wider than the actual wall structure. The material was bonded with a hard lime mortar and the structure was 0.85m in height.

The wall was capped with a layer of tile and brick fragments held in a crumbly lime mortar (030).

The latest phase of the northern wall was the stretcher bonded brick structure (029). It projected a further 0.28m above the wall described above and provided a refaced

surface of the churchyard wall constructed on the north side (Briton's Arms).

Partially exposed crypt

(Figure 5, Plate 3)

Covered by topsoil (003) and abutted by (024), a landscaping deposit (both described later) was a brick crypt partly exposed during a rainstorm.

The partly exposed western face of the crypt (208) comprised stretcher bonded bricks measuring 110mm x 70mm x 220mm. Seven courses were exposed; they were bonded with lime mortar.

Capping the crypt and partially broken was a hard concrete slab (209) of which only the edge was visible.

The burials

(Figure 3, Plates 4-11).

Excavation of the burials took part in two phases. During the initial ground reduction four burials were identified.

The only grave to have a recognisable cut [014] was also the most complete. The ovoid cut, aligned east-west was approximately 2m long by 1m wide. It contained skeleton (011). Lying supine with the hands to the side, some of the finger bones had fallen below the pelvis. The skull at the west end had tipped backwards but the mandible was in place. The left tibia showed a pronounced deformity that appeared to be a healed break. Iron coffin nails were present surrounding the skeleton. Within the backfill of the grave pottery and clay pipe was retrieved that dated from the 18th-19th century AD (Appendix 3).

All that remained of the northerly burial, skeleton (012) were most of a left leg and foot and some of the right foot. All other traces had been truncated by subsequent activity prior to the groundworks.

To the west and also heavily truncated were skeletons (015, 016). The left arm, thoracic vertebrae, pelvis and left femur and patella of skeleton (015) were present. The shoulder area and the skull were missing. The skull and torso of skeleton (016) were present but below the pelvis the remainder of the skeleton was not present.

During the second phase of ground reduction a lower strata of burials was recovered.

Directly below skeleton (012) was another skeleton in remarkably similar condition. Skeleton (200) comprised the remains of the left leg and the lower portion of the right leg only. The feet were not present.

A possible grave cut [201] against the eastern baulk, filled with backfilled material (202), contained highly disturbed remains of a burial, skeleton (203).

Skeleton (204) also seems to have been disturbed. The skull, along with most of the torso, arms and pelvis were present but the legs and feet had been truncated away.

A jumbled collection of bones (205), the remains of several individuals, was present to the immediate west of the partially exposed crypt. Parts of at least two pelvises and vertebrae were present and what appeared to be fragments from three separate skulls were recovered. They were in what may have been a construction cut for the crypt.

Soil deposits and associated features (Figure 4, Plate 2)

The earliest encountered deposit was a large and mixed layer of graveyard soil (004, 006). Comprising soft, mid brown sand and silt the deposit was exposed to a depth of at least 1m. Several fragments of pottery were recovered along with oyster shell, window glass and a significant amount of clay pipe bowls and stems. The finds generally dated from 18th-19th

centuries AD (Appendix 3).

Several features were cut into this deposit. Only partially seen in the east section was the edge of a cut feature [020]. The north side was steep, almost vertical and may have been the edge of a grave cut. The small visible amount of the lower fill (019) was light yellowish brown sandy silt with frequent chalk fragments. The upper fill (040) was soft, mid brown sand and silt.

Apparently cutting the top of this fill was a concave sided feature with a rounded base [022]. With an exposed width of 0.65m and a depth of 0.3m this possible pit was filled with firm, light brown sandy silt with frequent chalk flecks (021).

To the south was another partially visible cut feature [027]. Only a depth of 0.3m was uncovered and its purpose was unclear. The fill (028) was a friable, mid greyish brown deposit of silty sand.

Mixed deposits characterised the next sequence and may have been associated with landscaping.

Overlying deposit (028) was loose, mid brown sandy silt (025) sloping down and thickening to the west to a maximum of 0.2m. It was covered by (024), a firmer but similar deposit of mid brown sandy silt, also up to 0.2m thick.

What appeared to be a small levelling deposit of mid orangey brown silty sand (026) was then covered by a 0.4m thick deposit of moderately firm dark brown sandy silt topsoil (003). Pottery finds from this deposit included fragments of plates, bowls and chamber pots. Fragments of bottles and significant amounts of clay pipe bowls and stems were also recovered (Appendix 3).

6. DISCUSSION

During the two phases of ground reduction

it was possible to clearly see the phases of construction of the northern churchyard wall. The soft foundation (034) and the wall that it supported (033) were the earliest recorded phase. The fact that the wall atop the foundation was only 0.3m in height suggests that it had collapsed or been pulled down in order to facilitate a re-build of a new wall. There was no evidence to date this phase of the wall but it is quite possible that it may have been the original wall and is comparable with other medieval walls seen in Norwich (B. Ayres, G. Trimble pers comm).

The next, more firmly built portion of the wall (031) was held within a construction cut that had material dating from 18th century and likely dates from this period. The reason why it was then capped with friable, low quality material (030) is unclear as it serves no apparent purpose.

Behind it on the Briton's Arms side of the wall was the modern construction of the stretcher bonded brick wall (029). It was probably constructed during the works associated with landscaping the churchyard in the 1960s or as a result of it in order to re-face or support the now inadequate wall.

The crypt that was partially exposed during a heavy rainstorm was only visible because of soil slippage. It lay outside of the excavation area and so it was only recorded in as much as could be seen after brief cleaning. The age is uncertain; however the handmade brick suggests an 18th or 19th century date with the concrete top a later addition.

Although the burials were recovered from two distinct phases of ground reduction this does not represent two distinct phases of burial, rather the burials probably represent several centuries of interment. Skeletons (015, 016) for example were, although very close together, not on the same alignment. It is likely that they were separate burial events that were both then

truncated by some later disturbance.

Skeleton (011) was unusual in its completeness compared with the other burials. The visibility of the grave cut [014] suggests also that this less disturbed burial may have been one of the latest.

It is notable that skeletons (012 and 200) were so truncated that only some of the leg bones remained. Why this should be so at this depth is unclear as the soil surrounding them appeared quite uniform. The lower portions of skeleton (204) were missing. This may relate to the jumbled bones (203) against the eastern side of the churchyard. It appeared that it was the roots of the large Yew tree that may have caused the damage to both.

The collection of mixed skeletal remains (205) belonged certainly to two individuals, possibly three. It is likely that the construction of the adjacent crypt was responsible for the disturbance. It is possible that this collection of remains was a deliberate re-interment as, although jumbled, the remains were not scattered.

The graveyard soils were quite mixed but of a fairly uniform nature. With the exception of the grave cut [014] the burials all appeared to lie within what had become a general graveyard soil (004, 006).

It is known that the churchyard was landscaped in the 1960s and some of the upper deposits seem to illustrate this. The highest point was at the east side and deposits (024, 025, and 026) sloped markedly towards the west. All deposits were sealed by fibrous and organically rich topsoil.

7. CONCLUSION

Archaeological monitoring, excavation and recording was undertaken during ground reduction at the former churchyard of St. Peter, Hungate in order to provide

improved access for the Briton's Arms, Elm Hill, Norwich.

Where the groundworks disturbed burials they were recorded in-situ and removed for future re-interment on site. Artefacts recovered separately from the burials showed a wide date range. Some of the ceramic building material recovered from the topsoil had a date range between 12th to 15th centuries. Overall the general date range averaged from 16th to 19th century AD. The disturbed nature of the graveyard soils meant that the locations of all the finds were very mixed and no close dating of any individual burial was possible.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Janet Jury of Reynolds Jury Architects Limited for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis on behalf of Norwich Preservation Trust. The work was coordinated by Gary Taylor who edited this report along with Denise Drury. Elizabeth Bates kindly allowed access to the library maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Gary Taylor
 Site Supervisors: Sarah Bates, Gary Trimble, Neil Parker
 Finds processing: Denise Buckley
 Archiving: Sarah Pritchard
 Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth
 Illustration: Paul Cope-Faulkner, Chris Moulis, Neil Parker
 Post-excavation analysis: Paul Cope-Faulkner, Neil Parker

10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

Blomefeld, F, 1806 *An Essay towards a Topographical History of the County of*

Norfolk, Vol. 4

Clay, RM, 1914 *The Hermits and Anchorites of England*

GSGB, 1975 *Norwich: solid and drift edition*, 1:50 000 map sheet **161**

IfA, 2008 *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs*

Pevsner, N and Wilson, B, 1997 *Norfolk: Norwich and the North-East*, The Buildings of England

11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

GSGB Geological Survey of Great Britain

IfA Institute for Archaeologists

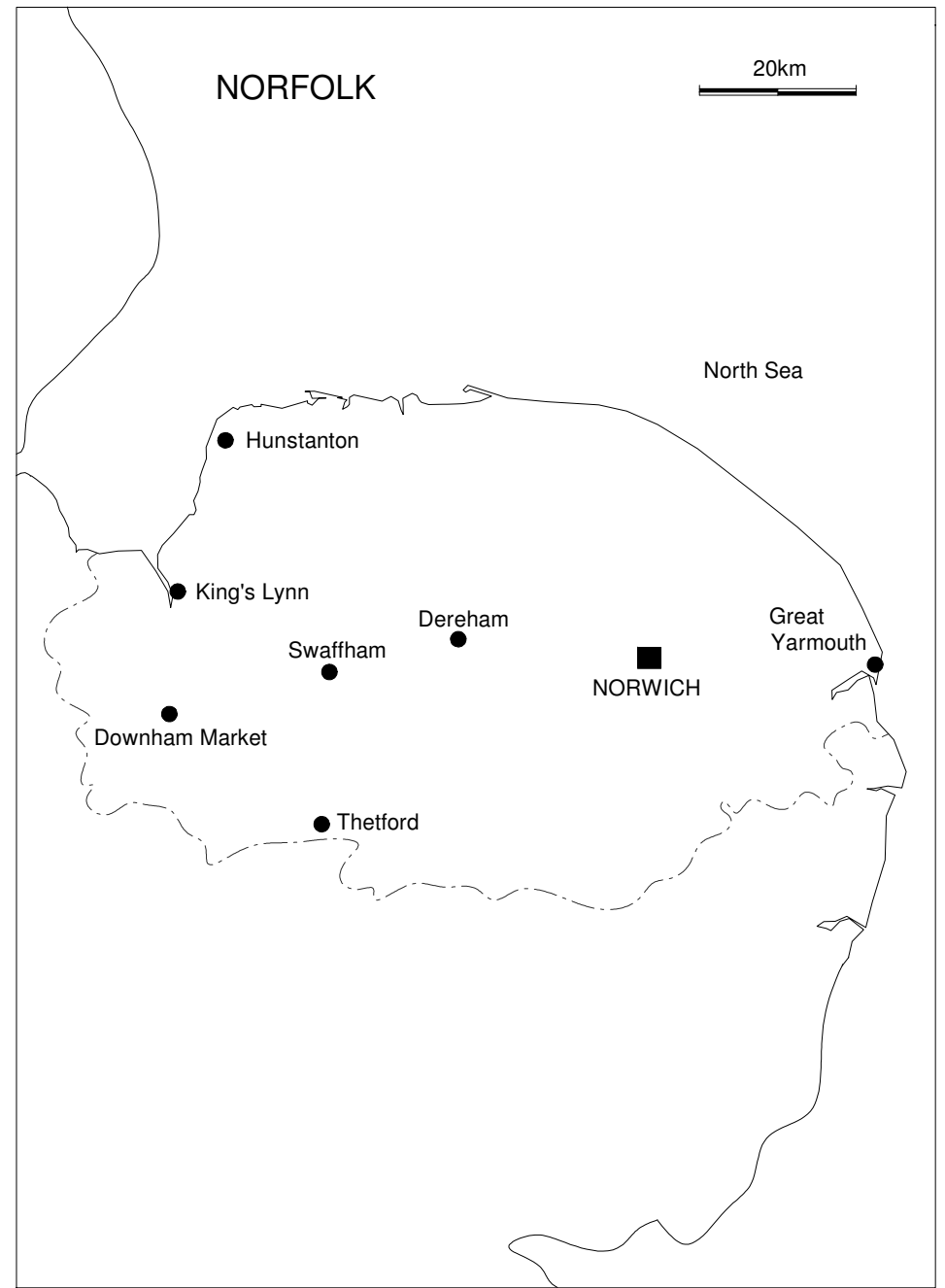


Figure 1 General Location Plan



TG

© Ordnance Survey 2008. All Rights Reserved.
Licence No. 100020146




	Archaeological Project Services	
Project Name: Norwich Briton's Arms ENF 133012		
Scale 1:1250	Drawn by: NP	Report No: 105/14

Figure 2 Site location

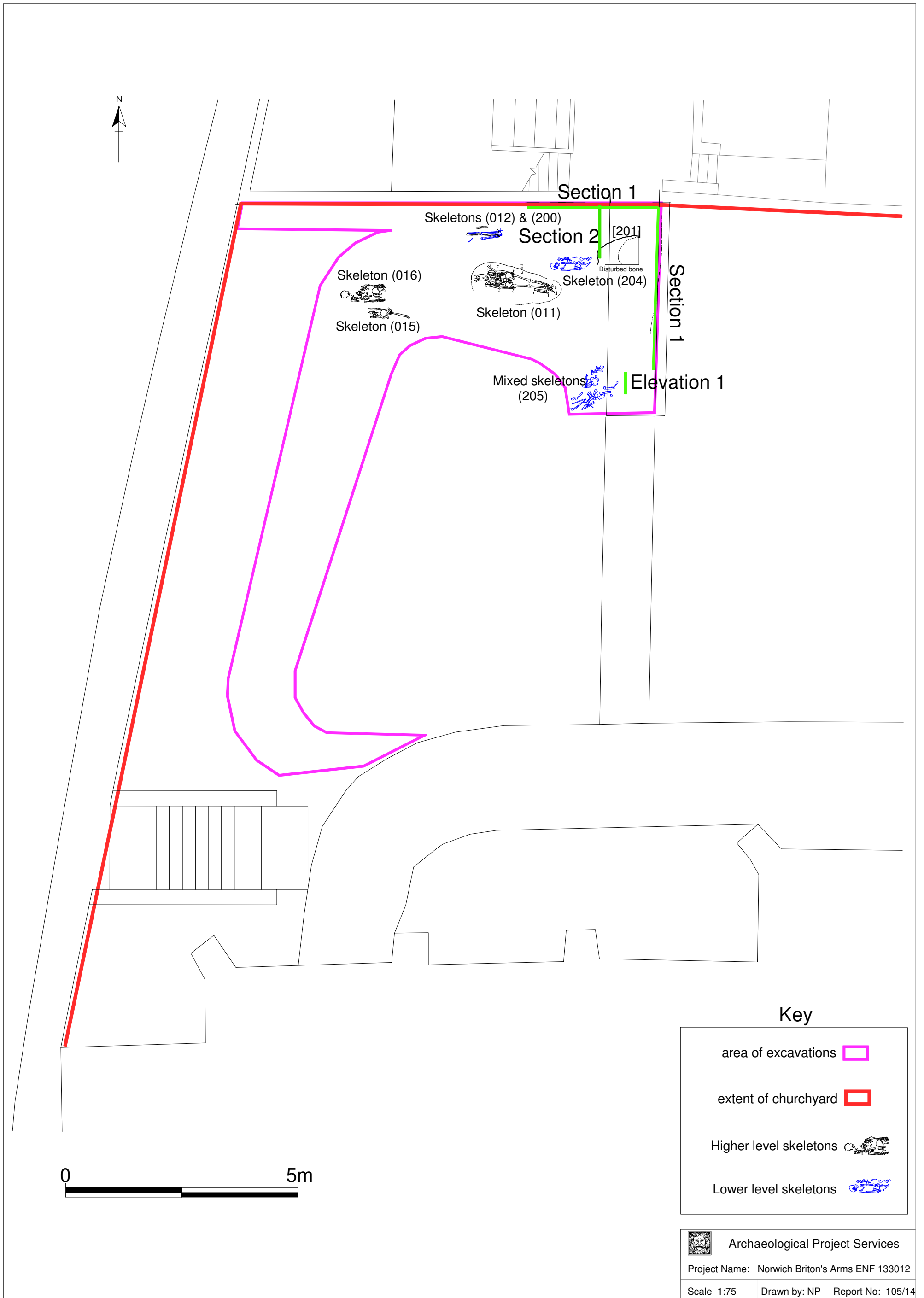
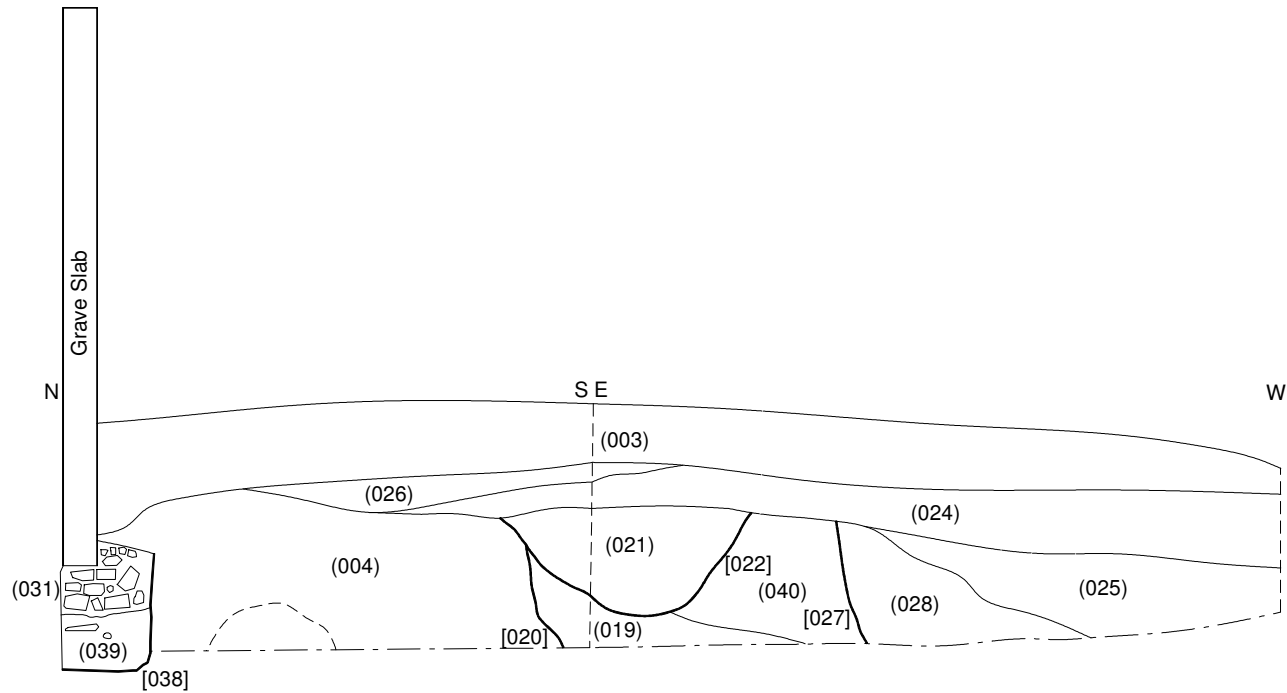


Figure 3 Site plan Showing sections and exposed burials

Section 1



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Norwich, Briton's Arms ENF 133012

Scale 1:20

Drawn by: NP

Report No: 105\14

Figure 4 Section 1

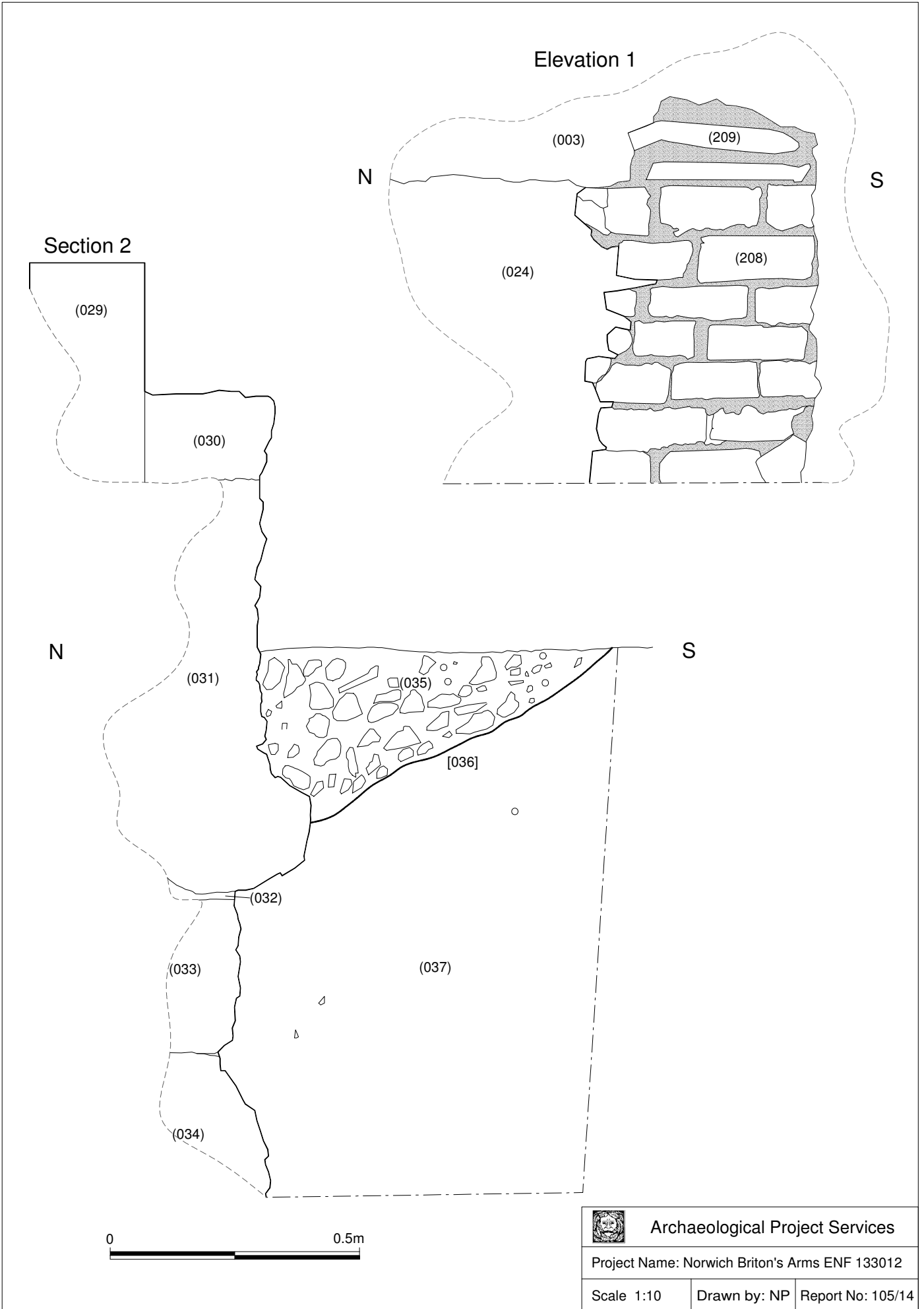


Figure 5 Section 2 & Elevation 1

The Plates



Plate 1. General view over the burials area toward the boundary wall and the Briton's Arms. Looking north



Plate 2 (left). Phases of the northern churchyard boundary wall. Looking north

Plate 3 (below). Partially exposed crypt. Looking east





Plate 4. General view showing the positions and levels of skeletons 011, 012, 015 and 016 during the initial excavations. Looking east

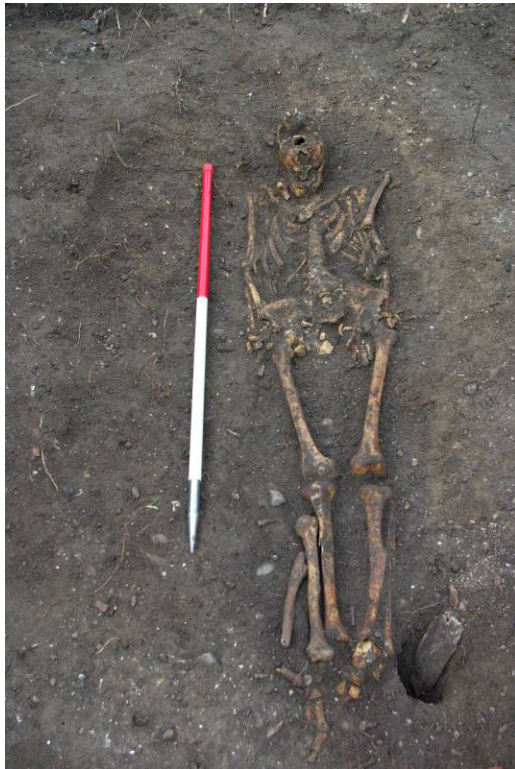


Plate 5. Detail of skeleton 011 within grave cut [014], a near complete burial, the only one with a clearly defined grave cut. Looking west.



Plate 6. Detail of skeleton 012. Only the lower longbones remain. Possibly truncated during re-landscaping of the churchyard. Looking east



Plate 7. Skeletons 011, 012, 015 and 016 after excavation. Looking east



Plate 8. Area previously containing skeletons 011, 012, 015 & 016 marked out for further ground reduction. Looking north



Plate 9. Scant remains of skeleton 200, only the leg bones remaining. It lay almost directly beneath skeleton 012 which was in a similar condition



Plate 10. Skeleton 204 after excavation. Only the upper half remained. Looking west



Plate 11. Mixed skeletons 205. These were adjacent to the partially uncovered crypt (Plate 11) and the construction of this may account for this mixed burial. Looking south

Appendix 1

SPECIFICATION FOR SCHEME OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORK AT THE BRITON'S ARMS, ELM HILL, NORWICH, NORFOLK

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *This document comprises a specification for a scheme of archaeological work at The Briton's Arms, Elm Hill, Norwich, Norfolk.*
- 1.2 *The site lies within an area of archaeological interest, on the northern part of the former churchyard of the medieval church of St Peter Hungate. There is evidence that the churchyard was levelled in the mid 20th century, raising the ground level. The proposed development includes lowering of the ground surface in the churchyard.*
- 1.3 *A programme of archaeological investigation is required at the site. An archaeological excavation prior to development, to be followed by archaeological monitoring of development groundwork as necessary, had been requested by Norfolk Historic Environment Service. However, the development commenced without the excavation. Norfolk Historic Environment Service has advised that the development groundwork should be archaeologically-monitored and recorded but if significant remains, particularly articulated burials, are encountered then the development works should cease in those areas to allow full archaeological excavation and recording of said remains.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the results of the investigation. The report will consist of a text describing and interpreting the archaeological deposits located during the trenching. The text will be supported by illustrations and photographs.*

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for archaeological investigation at The Briton's Arms, Elm Hill, Norwich, Norfolk.
- 2.2 This document contains the following parts:
 - 2.2.1 Overview.
 - 2.2.2 Stages of work and methodologies.
 - 2.2.3 List of specialists.
 - 2.2.4 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project.

3 SITE LOCATION

- 3.1 The site is in the historic core of Norwich, towards the southern end of Elm Hill, close to the western end of Waggon and Horses Lane, at National Grid Reference TG 2320 0882.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 Applications for planning permission (application number 13/01536/F) and Listed Building Consent (13/01537/L) have been submitted to Norwich City Council for works involving the reduction of ground level and alterations to the building at The Briton's Arms, Elm Hill, Norwich. In respect of the ground reduction, Norfolk Historic Environment Service specified that an archaeological excavation was required and if the excavation did not encounter significant remains then archaeological monitoring of development groundwork would be necessary. However, ground reduction commenced before the archaeological excavation was carried out. This information was passed to Norfolk Historic Environment Team with an enquiry whether the

requirement could be altered to a scheme of archaeological monitoring and recording. The current document provides a specification for such a scheme.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 As an urban area, soils have not been mapped but the natural geological deposits of the area are sand and gravel overlying chalk. The site is at approximately 10m OD on a gentle slope down northwards to the River Wensum, about 100m away.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 The site is in the historic core of Norwich. It occupies the northern part of the former graveyard of St Peter Hungate. The church, now a museum, is first documented in the 13th century and an anchorite cell is recorded at the corner of the churchyard prior to 1247. From the northern side, a 15th century brick-built undercroft extends under the churchyard. The Briton's Arms, Listed Grade II*, is 15th century and reputed to be the only house in Elm Hill to escape destruction by fire in 1507. It is also said to be the site of a beguinage (secular nunnery) (Archaeological Project Services 2010).

7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 7.1 The aim of the investigation will be to record and interpret the deposits and any archaeological features exposed during the development groundwork.
- 7.2 The objectives of the investigation will be to:
- Determine the form and function of the archaeological features encountered;
 - Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features encountered;
 - As far as practicable, recover dating evidence from the archaeological features, and
 - Establish the sequence of the archaeological remains present on the site.

8 SITE OPERATIONS

8.1 General considerations

- 8.1.0 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the investigation.
- 8.1.1 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practice issued by the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA). Archaeological Project Services is an IfA registered archaeological organisation (no. 21) managed by a member (MIfA) of the institute.
- 8.1.2 All work will be carried out in accordance with the *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003) and any revisions of such received up to the acceptance of this specification. Additionally, the work will be undertaken in consideration of, and with reference to, the regional research agenda (Medlycott 2011).
- 8.1.3 Any artefacts found during the investigation and thought to be 'treasure', as defined by the Treasure Act 1996, will be removed from site to a secure store and the discovery promptly reported to the appropriate coroner's office.
- 8.1.4 A metal-detector will be used to assist artefact recovery.
- 8.1.5 Prior to commencement of site operations, Archaeological Project Services will liaise

with the Norfolk HER to ensure that the Site Code and Context Numbering system is compatible with the Norfolk HER.

8.2 Methodology

- 8.2.1 The investigation will be undertaken during the groundwork phase of development, and includes the archaeological monitoring of all phases of soil movement.
- 8.2.2 In the event of significant archaeological remains, particularly articulated human burials, being encountered the development groundwork at that particular location will be interrupted to allow full and formal archaeological recording and excavation of the remains to be undertaken.
- 8.2.3 Stripped areas and trench sections will be observed to identify and record archaeological features that are exposed and to record changes in the geological conditions. The section drawings of the trenches will be recorded at a scale of 1:10. Should features be recorded in plan these will be drawn at a scale of 1:20. Written descriptions detailing the nature of the deposits, features and fills encountered will be compiled on Archaeological Project Services pro-forma record sheets.
- 8.2.4 Where appropriate, topsoil, stripped areas and spoil will be scanned by metal detector to assist artefact recovery.
- 8.2.5 Any finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for later analysis.
- 8.2.6 Throughout the investigation a photographic record (consisting of monochrome print and colour digital images) will be compiled and will consist of:
- the site during the investigation to show specific stages of work, and the layout of the archaeology within the area.
 - individual features and, where appropriate, their sections.
 - groups of features where their relationship is important.
- 8.2.6 Should human remains be located they will be left *in situ* and only excavated if absolutely necessary. Should removal be required the appropriate Ministry of Justice licence will be obtained before the exhumation of the remains. In addition, the Local Environmental Health Department, coroner and the police will be informed, where appropriate. An application for a licence to exhume has been made to the Ministry of Justice. The human remains will be left with the contractors for reburial on site.

9 **POST-EXCAVATION**

9.1 Stage 1

- 9.1.1 On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the investigation will be checked and ordered to ensure that they form a uniform sequence forming a level II archive. A stratigraphic matrix of the archaeological deposits and features present on the site will be prepared. All photographic material will be catalogued and labelled, the labelling referring to schedules identifying the subject/s photographed.
- 9.1.2 All finds recovered during the fieldwork will be washed, marked and packaged according to the deposit from which they were recovered, ready for later washing and analysis. All finds work will be carried out to accepted professional standards and the Institute for Archaeologists' *Guidelines for Finds Work* (1992). Any finds requiring specialist treatment and conservation will be sent to the Conservation Laboratory at Lincoln.

9.2 Stage 2

- 9.2.1 Detailed examination of the stratigraphic matrix to enable the determination of the various phases of activity on the site.

9.2.2 Finds will be sent to specialists for identification and dating.

9.3 Stage 3

9.3.1 On completion of stage 2, a report detailing the findings of the investigation will be prepared.

9.3.2 This will consist of:

- A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.
- A description of the archaeological setting of the investigation.
- Description of the topography of the site.
- Description of the methodologies used during the investigation.
- A text describing the findings of the investigation.
- A consideration of the local, regional and national context of the investigation findings.
- Plans of the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.
- Sections of the trenches and archaeological features.
- Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed, and their chronology and setting within the surrounding landscape.
- Specialist reports on the finds from the site.
- Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features.

10 **REPORT DEPOSITION**

10.1 Copies of the evaluation report will be sent to: the client and Norfolk Historic Environment Service (1 for the local planning authority and two for the Norfolk County Historic Environment Record, and as a pdf on cd).

11 **ARCHIVE**

11.1 The documentation, finds, photographs and other records and materials generated during the investigation will be sorted and ordered in accordance with the procedures in the Society of Museum Archaeologists' document *Transfer of Archaeological Archives to Museums* (1994), and any additional local requirements, for long term storage and curation. This work will be undertaken by the Finds Supervisor, an Archaeological Assistant and the Conservator (if relevant). The archive will be deposited with the receiving museum as soon as possible after completion of the project, and within 12 months of that completion date.

11.2 Prior to the project commencing, Norfolk Museums Service will be contacted to obtain their agreement to receipt of the project archive and to establish their requirements with regards to labelling, ordering, storage, conservation and organisation of the archive.

11.3 Upon completion and submission of the evaluation report, the landowner will be contacted to arrange legal transfer of title to the archaeological objects retained during the investigation from themselves to the receiving museum. The transfer of title will be effected by a standard letter supplied to the landowner for signature.

12 PUBLICATION

- 12.1 Details of the investigation will be input to the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS).
- 12.2 A report of the findings of the investigation will be submitted for inclusion in the journal *Norfolk Archaeology*. Notes or articles describing the results of the investigation will also be submitted for publication in the appropriate national journals: *Post-medieval Archaeology* and *Medieval Archaeology* for medieval and later remains, and *Britannia* for discoveries of Roman date.

13 CURATORIAL RESPONSIBILITY

- 13.1 Curatorial responsibility for the project lies with Norfolk Historic Environment Service. As much notice as possible, ideally fourteen days, will be given in writing to the curator prior to the commencement of the project to enable them to make appropriate monitoring arrangements. However, the curator will be contacted at the earliest opportunity to seek reduction, or waiving, of this notification period.

14 VARIATIONS AND CONTINGENCIES

- 14.1 Variations to the proposed scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation of acceptance from the archaeological curator.
- 14.2 In the event of the discovery of any unexpected remains of archaeological importance, or of any changed circumstances, it is the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to inform the archaeological curator.
- 14.3 Where important archaeological remains are discovered and deemed to merit further investigation additional resources may be required to provide an appropriate level of investigation, recording and analysis.
- 14.4 Any contingency requirement for additional fieldwork or post-excavation analysis outside the scope of the proposed scheme of works will only be activated following full consultation with the archaeological curator and the client.

2 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

- 2.1 The investigation will be integrated with the programme of construction and is dependent on the developers' work programme, and also on the quantity and complexity of archaeological remains encountered. It is therefore not possible to specify the person-hours for the archaeological site. Post-excavation work is likewise dependent on the quantity and complexity of archaeological remains encountered.
- 15.2 An archaeological supervisor with experience of investigations of this type will undertake the work.
- 2.3 Post-excavation analysis and report production will be undertaken by the archaeological supervisor, or a post-excavation analyst as appropriate, with assistance from a finds supervisor, illustrator and external specialists.

3 SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

- 3.1 The following organisations/persons will, in principle and if necessary, be used as subcontractors to provide the relevant specialist work and reports in respect of any objects or material recovered during the investigation that require their expert knowledge and input. Engagement of any particular specialist subcontractor is also dependent on their availability and ability to meet programming requirements.

<u>Task</u>	<u>Body to be undertaking the work</u>
Conservation Pottery Analysis	Conservation Laboratory, City and County Museum, Lincoln Prehistoric – A Beeby/D Trimble, APS

	Roman – A Beeby, APS Post-Roman - A Beeby, APS/A Irving, independent specialist
Non-pottery Artefacts	J Cowgill, Independent Specialist/G Taylor, APS
Animal Bones	P Cope-Faulkner, APS
Environmental Analysis	J Rackham, Independent Specialist

4 **INSURANCES**

- 4.1 Archaeological Project Services, as part of the Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire, maintains Employers Liability Insurance of £10,000,000, together with Public and Products Liability insurances, each with indemnity of £5,000,000. Copies of insurance documentation can be supplied on request.

5 **COPYRIGHT**

- 5.1 Archaeological Project Services shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification.
- 5.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.
- 5.3 In the case of non-satisfactory settlement of account then copyright will remain fully and exclusively with Archaeological Project Services. In these circumstances it will be an infringement under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 for the client to pass any report, partial report, or copy of same, to any third party. The Planning Authority and/or archaeological curator will be notified by Archaeological Project Services that the use of any such information previously supplied constitutes an infringement under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 and may result in legal action.
- 5.4 The author of any report or specialist contribution to a report shall retain intellectual copyright of their work and may make use of their work for educational or research purposes or for further publication.

6 **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Archaeological Project Services, 2010 *Archaeological Desk-based Assessment and Watching Brief at The Del Ballroom (Waggon and Horses Lane), Elm Hill, Norwich, Norfolk (ENF124455)*, unpublished APS report no. **31/10**

Gurney, D, 2003 *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, ALGAOEE

Medlycott, M (ed), 2011 *Research and Archaeology Revisited: A revised framework for the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24

Appendix 2

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Description	Interpretation
001	Unstratified finds retrieval	
002	Unstratified finds retrieval	
003	Firm dark brown silty sand, 0.4m thick	Topsoil
004	Soft, mid brown silty sand	Graveyard soil
005	Unstratified finds retrieval	
006	Firm light brown sandy silt	Graveyard soil
007	Finds from grave [014]	
008	Human bone	
009	Small traces of wood with partially attached nails	Coffin within [014]
010	Human bone	
011	Burial, east-west aligned	
012	Human bone	
013	Human bone	
014	Sub-rectangular feature, aligned east-west, 2m long by 1m wide approx	Grave
015	Partial skeleton, aligned east-west	Burial
016	Partial skeleton, aligned east-west	Burial
017	Nails arranged around (016)	Coffin
018	Finds allocation from near skeletons 15 and 16	
019	Firm light yellowish orange sandy silt with frequent chalk fragments/flecks	Fill of (020)
020	Feature cut seen in section	Grave
021	Firm light brown sandy silt with frequent chalk flecks	Fill of [022]
022	Concave sided cut feature	Pit
023	Soft mid brown sandy silt	Graveyard soil
024	Firm mid brown sandy silt	Landscaping deposit
025	Loose mid brown sandy silt, 0.2m thick	Landscaping deposit
026	Firm mid orange brown sandy silt, 0.18m thick	Levelling deposit
027	Partially seen cut feature	Grave or crypt construction cut
028	Friable mid greyish brown silty sand	Fill of [027]
029	Brick structure, 0.24m wide	Modern wall
030	Brick/tile and mortar structure	Capping to wall (031)
031	Flint structure, 0.85m high	Wall
032	Friable mid yellow to light brown lime mortar, 30mm thick	Bedding layer
033	Flint and mortar structure	Wall
034	Soft and friable mixed mid brown sandy silt and white chalk, >0.3m thick	Footing
035	Sand, silt and rubble.	Fill of [034]
036	Linear feature, aligned east-west, 0.36m deep	Foundation trench for (031)
037	Soft and loose light to mid brown silty sand with frequent chalk fragments, >1.1m thick	Graveyard soil
038	Vertical sided linear cut feature	Construction cut

No.	Description	Interpretation
039	Dark silt and sand	Fill of [038]
040	Dark brown sand and silt	Upper fill of [020]
200	Lower longbones, aligned east-west	Burial
201	Heavily disturbed rectangular cut feature, approx 2m x 1m	Grave cut
202	Loose, mid grey brown, fine silt and sand with brick fragments	Fill of [201]
203	Jumbled bones disturbed by tree roots	Burial
204	Disturbed but mostly complete skeleton aligned east-west	Burial
205	Mixed jumble of many skeletons, possible reburial	Mixed burials
206	Amorphous cut feature	Possible reburial cut for (205)
207	Loose, mid grey brown, sand and silt with frequent brick and lime mortar fragments	Backfill of [206]
208	Brick structure, exposed western face, only partially revealed	Crypt
209	Hard concrete slab	Cap to crypt
210	See (033)	
211	See (031)	
212	See (029)	
213	See (034)	

Appendix 3

The Finds

THE CERAMIC FINDS

Dr Anne Irving

THE POTTERY

Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski *et al.* (2001). A total of 96 sherds from 81 vessels, weighing 1,708 grams was recovered from the site.

Methodology

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Sherds were counted and weighed by individual vessel within each context. The pottery was examined visually and using x20 magnification. This information was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the pottery is included in Archive Catalogue 1, with a summary in Table 1. The pottery dates from the Medieval to the early modern period.

Results

Table 1, Summary of the Pottery

Period	Cname	Full name	Earliest date	Latest date	NoS	NoV	W (g)
Medieval	ESMIC	Essex Micaceous ware	1200	1450	1	1	3
	NGREY	Norfolk Wheel thrown Grey Ware	1100	1500	6	2	103
	DUTR	Dutch Red Earthenware	1250	1650	1	1	7
Late to Post-Medieval	RAER	Raeren stoneware	1450	1600	1	1	16
	TGW	Tin-glazed ware	1400	1800	3	2	19
Post-Medieval	BERTH	Brown glazed earthenware	1550	1800	4	4	218
	BL	Black-glazed wares	1550	1750	2	1	6
	FREC	Frechen stoneware	1530	1680	1	1	23
	GRE	Glazed Red Earthenware	1500	1650	25	24	597
	NOTS	Nottingham stoneware	1690	1900	6	3	76
	PGE	Pale Glazed Earthenware	1600	1750	4	4	72
	RGRE	Reduced glazed red earthenware	1600	1850	1	1	13
	STSL	Staffordshire/Bristol slipware	1650	1780	9	4	43
	SWSG	Staffordshire White Saltglazed	1700	1770	6	6	18

		stoneware					
	WEST	Westerwald stoneware	1600	1800	2	2	57
	WS	White Stone ware	1700	1770	1	1	8
Early Modern	BCHIN	Bone China	1850	1900	5	5	17
	BS	Brown stoneware (generic)	1680	1850	2	2	98
	CREA	Creamware	1770	1830	5	5	87
	ENGS	Unspecified English Stoneware	1690	1900	3	3	112
	PEARL	Pearlware	1770	1900	6	6	86
	WHITE	Modern whiteware	1850	1900	2	2	29
				TOTAL	96	81	1708

Discussion

Eight sherds of medieval pottery, from four vessels, are present. The majority of the pottery dates to the Post-medieval and early modern periods, with the most common type being Glazed Red Earthenwares which are a local product. All the ware types present are typical of this area and include locally manufactured vessels, and regional and continental imports.

Potential

The sherds are stable and suitable for long-term storage. No further work is required on the assemblage.

THE CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL

Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out by the ACBMG (2001).

Methodology

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Fragments were counted and weighed within each context. The ceramic building material was examined visually and using x20 magnification. This information was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the ceramic building material is included in Table 2.

Results

Table 2, Ceramic Building Material Archive

Cxt	Cname	Full name	Fabric	NoF	W (g)	Description	Date
003	MODDRAIN	Modern Drain	Refractory	1	82		18th to 19th
004	PNR	Peg, Nib or Ridge Tile	Gault	1	201	Mortar; flat roofer	Late 12th to 15th
004	PNR	Peg, Nib or Ridge Tile		1	193	Mortar	Late 12th to 15th

019	BRK	Brick		1	8	Flake	
019	GPNR	Glazed Peg, Nib or Ridge Tile		2	47	Flat roofer	Late 12th to 15th
019	PNR	Peg, Nib or Ridge Tile		2	57	Flat roofer	Late 12th to 15th
021	BRK	Brick	Vitrified	1	15	Flake	
035	BRK	Brick		1	265	Handmade; abraded	16th to 18th
035	BRK	Brick	Calcareous	4	156	Handmade; flake; mortar	
035	BRK	Brick	Gault	8	571	Handmade; mortar; some clinkered	
035	PNR	Peg, Nib or Ridge Tile		4	272	Flat roofer	16th to 18th
037	BRK	Brick	Gault	1	120	Handmade	
037	CBM	Ceramic Building Material		1	75	Abraded	

Potential

The fragments are stable and suitable for discard. No further work is required on the assemblage.

FAUNAL REMAINS

By Paul Cope-Faulkner and Gary Taylor

Introduction

A total of 11 (472g) fragments of animal bone and 3 (133g) fragments of mollusca were recovered from stratified contexts.

Methodology

The faunal remains were laid out in context order and reference made to published catalogues (e.g. Schmid 1972; Hillson 2003). All the animal remains were counted and weighed, and where possible identified to species, element and side. Also fusion data, butchery marks, gnawing, burning and pathological changes were noted when present. Ribs and vertebrae were only recorded to species when they were substantially complete and could accurately be identified. Undiagnostic bones were recorded as micro (mouse size), small (rabbit size), medium (sheep size) or large (cattle size).

The condition of the bone was graded using the criteria stipulated by Lyman (1996), Grade 0 being the best preserved bone and Grade 5 indicating that the bone had suffered such structural and attritional damage as to make it unrecognisable.

Provenance

The faunal remains were retrieved from topsoil (003) and graveyard soils (004, 006 and 037).

Condition

The overall condition of the remains was good to moderate, averaging at Grades 2-3 on the Lyman Criteria (1996).

Results

Table 3, Fragments Identified to Taxa

Cxt	Taxon	Element	Side	Number	W (g)	Comments
003	Sheep/goat	humerus	R	1	24	
003	oyster	shell	bottom	1	33	complete, has incised rectangular hole
003	oyster	shell	top	1	46	complete, wide shallow shucking notch
004	Large mammal	humerus	-	1	389	
004	oyster	shell	top	1	54	complete, wide shallow shucking notch
006	Sheep/goat	Molar	-	1	8	
	Large mammal	skull	-	1	3	
037	Large mammal	Scapula	-	1	19	
	Large mammal	Vertebra	-	1	8	
	Large mammal	Long bone	-	5	21	

Summary

As a small assemblage, the bone is of limited potential, falling below the minimum threshold of 300 fragments required for meaningful analysis. The bone should be retained as part of the site archive.

Mollusc shells, all of them from oysters and all probably food waste, were also recovered. Two top shells both exhibit wide shallow opening notches. The third shell, a bottom valve, has an incised panel removed from it. Oyster shells with perforations are not uncommon finds, and examples have been found in Roman contexts at Stonea in Cambridgeshire. The function of such perforated oyster shells is unclear but medieval examples have been postulated as possible temporary roof repairs on domestic buildings. Perforated oyster shells could, alternatively, have been suspended on cords or attached to garments as an item of decoration (Cartwright 1996, 540). Such decorative uses may include as pilgrimage motifs, the oyster providing a substitute for scallop shells worn by medieval and later pilgrims to Santiago de Compostela in Spain.

GLASS

By Gary Taylor

Introduction

Nine pieces of glass weighing 130g were recovered.

Condition

Although naturally fragile the glass is in good condition. A few pieces exhibit iridescent decay.

Results

Table 4, Glass Archive

Cxt	Description	NoF	W (g)	Date
003	Brown bottle top, late 19 th -early 20 th century	1	62	late 19 th -early 20 th century
	Fragment of pale green vessel with raised letters IICH (probably end of the word "Norwich"), late 19 th -early 20 th century	1	32	
004	Fragment of pale green polygonal bottle. Some iridescence, 19 th century	1	11	20 th century
	Pale green window glass, cut edge, moderate iridescence, 19 th century	1	2	
	Pale green window, some pearly iridescence, 19 th century	1	<1	
	Window glass, colourless, 20 th century	1	<1	
005	Pale green marble, probably stopper from Codd bottle	1	7	late 19 th -early 20 th century
006	Pale green window quarry, probably diamond-shaped, grozed edges, 18 th -19 th century	1	10	18 th -19 th century
	Fragment of pale green bottle glass, heavy iridescence, 18 th -19 th century	1	4	
TOTALS		9	130	

Provenance

The glass was recovered from topsoil (003), graveyard soils (004) and (006) and as unstratified material (005). One of the pieces appears to have contained a locally-brewed product as it seems to be marked with the place-name Norwich.

Range

There is a mixture of bottle and window glass, all of it of post-medieval to early modern date. The bottles include one that appears to be embossed with the word 'Norwich', though only the last three letters of this survive. There is also a glass 'marble' that is almost certainly derived from a Codd bottle.

There are also several fragments of window glass, though of differing dates from probably the 18th through to the 20th century. It is likely that all of these derive from the adjacent church and represent a variety of window quarries, with one example that has grozed edges and another with a cut edge.

Potential

The glass is of moderate potential and reflects some different methods of glazing the church. It also provides some dating evidence.

CLAY PIPE

By Gary Taylor

Introduction

Analysis of the clay pipes followed the guidance published by Davey (1981) and the material is detailed in the accompanying table.

Condition

The clay pipes are in generally good condition, though some are abraded.

Results

Table 5, Clay Pipes

Context no.	Bore diameter /64"					NoF	W(g)	Comments	Date
	8	7	6	5	4				
003	4	12	5	6	13	40	207	7 bowls, 33 stems, 2x 18 th century examples with attached spurs. 3x Oswald General (G) type 7 bowls, c. 1660-80; 2x Oswald G9 bowls, c. 1680-1710; 1x spurred 18 th century bowl fragment; 1x late 19 th century bowl. One stem is stamped with]FITT*on one side and * BR*S[on the other and another has a floral scroll pattern on it; mixed	late 19 th century
004	3	10	5	2	6	26	141	3 bowls, 23 stems, 1 mouthpiece; 1x Oswald G9 bowl, c. 1680-1710; 2x Oswald G12 bowls (not same type), c. 1730-80; mixed	19 th century
005	3	3	4	3	3	16	109	4 bowls, 12 stems; 1x Oswald G17 bowl, c. 1640-70; 1x Oswald G9 bowl, c.1680-1710; 1x 17 th century bowl, possibly Oswald G6, c. 1660-80; 1x 19 th century fluted bowl; mixed	19 th century
006	4	5	4	6	2	22	93	4 bowl fragments, 3 with attached stem. 1x 17 th century heeled bowl fragment; 1x 18 th century spurred bowl, marked 'W' on one side, illegible on other; 1x 19 th century decorated spurred bowl, 'O' on each side of spur; 1x 17 th century bowl fragment (not measured), 21 stems, 1 with traces of glaze; mixed	19 th century
007		4		1	1	6	30	1x Oswald G7 bowl, c. 1660-80, 5 stems; mixed	19 th century
037				1		1	1	stem	18 th century

039		1	1	1		3	10	stems; mixed	18 th century
Totals	14	35	19	20	25	114	591		

Provenance

The clay pipes were recovered from topsoil (003), graveyard soil (004, 006, 037), as unstratified material (005), from grave fill (007), and construction cut fill (039). They are probably mostly, if not entirely, local Norwich products and a couple appear to bear the markings of known Norwich pipe makers.

Range

Bowls occur numerously, with many 17th century examples, though 18th and 19th century types are less common. Although many of the bowls have been identified accordingly to Oswald's general typology (see table, above), there are clearly distinct variants within this. Decorated bowls are not particularly common in the assemblage and where they are present they are generally partial and the designs not clearly identifiable.

There are two marked stems from (003). The floral scroll on one example bears resemblance to decoration seen on pipes made by John Lincoln, a Norwich pipe manufacturer active between 181 and 1866 (Oswald 1979, 358-9). The second decorated stem is marked 'FITT'. This probably refers to the Fitt family, numerous members of which were involved in clay pipe making in Norwich from the late 18th to the mid 19th century. The legend on the other side of the stem, reading 'BR S[]' is of unclear meaning but may refer to Ber Street, where many of the family were based (Karshner 1979).

Potential

The clay pipes are of moderate potential, though the material from virtually every context is mixed.

OTHER FINDS

By Gary Taylor and Denise Buckley

Introduction

Fifty-one items, mostly metal, weighing a total of 242g were recovered.

Condition

The other finds are in generally good condition, though the iron items are very corroded.

Results

Table 6, Other Materials

Cxt	Material	Description	NoF	W (g)	Date
001	Copper alloy	Cut disc	1	6	
004	Coal / cinder	Cinder	1	17	
005	Stone	Graphite rod/slate pencil, 19 th -20 th century	1	3	19 th -20 th century
	Copper alloy	Nuremberg jetton, 1586-1635	1	1	
006	Copper alloy	Thimble with decorative cut-out top. 18 th century	1	5	1974+

	Copper alloy	Disc with central hole, folded, washer? post-medieval	1	5	
	Copper alloy	Curved strip offcut	1	2	
	Copper alloy	Coin, Elizabeth II half pence, 1974	1	1	
	Metal	Button, 19 th century	1	3	
	Iron	Coffin nails	7	57	
009	Iron	Coffin nails	17	44	
017	Iron	Coffin nails	13	51	
018	Iron	Nails	3	44	
019	Copper alloy, tinned	Pin	1	<1	
023	Copper alloy	Jetton	1	2	16 th century
TOTALS			51	242	

Provenance

The other finds were recovered as unstratified material (001, 005, 018) and from graveyard soil (004, 006, 023), coffins (009, 017), and a grave fill (019).

Range

There is a Nuremburg jetton from (005). the obverse legend of this reads: HANNS KRAVWINCKLE IN NVR, meaning 'Hanns Krauwinkle in Nuremburg', around a central design of three crowns alternating with three fleurs-de-lys, all around a central rose. The reverse legend reads: GOTTES GABEN SOL MAN LOB, meaning 'one should praise God's gifts' surrounds a central design of an imperial orb within a tressure of three arches and three angles. This is probably of Hanns Krauwinkle II who was producing jettons between 1586 and 1635, though his uncle, Hanns I, was operating between 1562 and 1586. A second jetton was recovered from (023). This has the same central designs as the first but the legends are mostly illegible. Nonetheless, it is probably another Nuremburg product, though perhaps a little earlier, maybe from the 16th century. Jettons such as these were used in calculating accounts.

Numerous coffin nails were also recovered. A tinned copper alloy pin may be a shroud pin.

Potential

The other finds are of low-moderate potential, though the jettons are of note.

SPOT DATING

The dating in Table 7 is based on the evidence provided by the finds detailed above.

Table 7, Spot dates

Cxt	Date	Comments
001	undated	Unstratified
003	late 19 th -early 20 th century	
004	20 th century	based on glass
005	late 19 th -early 20 th century	Unstratified
006	1974+	based on 1 coin (possibly intrusive); 19 th on clay pipe
007	19 th century	based on clay pipe
009	undated	
017	undated	
018	16th to mid 17th	Unstratified
019	16th to 18th	Date on CBM
021	16th to 18th?	Date on CBM
023	16 th century	based on 1 jetton
035	Late 18th to early 19th	
037	18 th century	
039	18 th century	

ABBREVIATIONS

ACBMG	Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group
BS	Body sherd
CBM	Ceramic Building Material
CXT	Context
NoF	Number of Fragments
NoS	Number of sherds
NoV	Number of vessels
W (g)	Weight (grams)

REFERENCES

~ 2002, *Minimum Standards for the Recovery, Analysis and Publication of Ceramic Building Material*, version 3.2

[internet]. Available at <<http://www.tegula.freemove.co.uk/acbm/CBMGDE3.htm>>

- Atkin, S., 1985 The clay pipe-making industry in Norfolk, *Norfolk Archaeology* **XXXIX**, pt II, 118-149
- Cartwright, C., 1995 'Pierced oyster shells', in R.P.J. Jackson and T.W. Potter, *Excavations at Stonea, Cambridgeshire 1980-85*, 538-40
- Darling, M.J., & Precious, B.J., forthcoming, *A Corpus of Roman pottery from Lincoln* (Oxford)
- Davey, P.J., 1981, Guidelines for the processing and publication of clay pipes from excavations, *Medieval and Later Pottery in Wales* 4, 65-88
- Hillson, S., 2003 *Mammal Bones and Teeth. An introductory guide to methods of identification* (London)
- Karshner, M., 1979 'The tobacco clay pipe making industry in Norwich', in P. Davey (ed), *The Archaeology of the Clay Tobacco Pipe I*, British Archaeological Reports British Series **63**, 295-352
- Lyman, R.L., 1996 *Vertebrate Taphonomy*, Cambridge Manuals in Archaeology (Cambridge)
- Oswald, A., 1975 *Clay Pipes for the Archaeologist*, British Archaeological Reports **14**
- Oswald, A., 1979 'Identifiable pipes of the Norwich makers', in P. Davey (ed), *The Archaeology of the Clay Tobacco Pipe I*, British Archaeological Reports British Series **63**, 353-9
- P.C.R.G., 2010, (3rd edition), *The Study of Prehistoric Pottery: General Policies and Guidelines for Analysis and Publication*, Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group Occasional Papers 1 and 2.
- Schmid, E., 1972 *Atlas of Animal Bones for Prehistorians, Archaeologists and Quaternary Geologists* (Amsterdam, London, New York: Elsevier)
- Young, J., Vince, A.G. and Nailor, V., 2005, *A Corpus of Saxon and Medieval Pottery from Lincoln* (Oxford)

FINDS CATALOGUE

Finds Catalogue 1, The Pottery

Cxt	Cname	Fabric	Form	NoS	NoV	W (g)	Part	Description
003	BCHIN		Hollow	1	1	6	Base	Footring
003	BCHIN		Hollow	2	2	7	Rim	Scalloped rim; blue applied motif
003	BCHIN		Tea cup/ bowl	1	1	3	BS	Blue transfer print
003	BERTH		Bowl/ pancheon	1	1	103	Rim	Complex rim; very abraded
003	BERTH		Jar	1	1	19	Rim	Everted rim
003	BERTH		Jar/ bowl	1	1	84	Base	
003	BERTH		Jar/ pipkin	1	1	12	BS	
003	BL		Tyg	2	1	6	BS	
003	BS		Bottle	1	1	52	Rim	Upright rim
003	BS		Straight sided jar	1	1	46	BS	

003	CREA		Dish	1	1	13	Rim	Everted scalloped rim
003	CREA		Jar/ bowl	1	1	53	Base	Footring
003	CREA		Plate/ bowl/ dish	1	1	5	Rim	
003	ENGS		Chamber pot	1	1	74	Rim	
003	GRE		Jar/ bowl	1	1	10	Rim	Rounded rim
003	NOTS		Hollow	2	1	5	BS	Engine turned decoration
003	PEARL		Chamber pot/ jug	1	1	43	Handle	Moulded strap
003	PEARL		Various	5	5	43	RS + Handle + Base	Blue transfer print
003	SWSG		Hollow	1	1	5	BS	
003	SWSG		Mug	1	1	4	Rim	
003	TGW		Hollow	1	1	3	BS	Blue handpainted stripe
003	WHITE		Jar	1	1	18	BS	Brown transfer print
004	BCHIN		Drinking bowl/ cup	1	1	1	Rim	Blue transfer print
004	CREA		Dish/ plate/ bowl	1	1	7	Rim	
004	GRE		Bowls	4	4	108	Rim	Round everted rims
004	GRE		Jar/ pipkin	1	1	52	BS	Incised horizontal lines
004	GRE		Jar/ pipkin	1	1	26	Base	Soot
004	NGREY		Jar	3	1	73	Base + BS	Removal marks on base
004	NOTS		Jar/ bowl	2	1	28	Rim + Base	Engine turned decoration
004	PGE		Hollow	1	1	31	BS	No glaze; narrow form - pipe?
004	SWSG		Small bowl	1	1	2	Rim	
004	SWSG		Small jar	1	1	4	Rim	
004	TGW		Dish	2	1	16	Rim + BS	Script in blue: '...oft w...huys...'
004	WEST		Mug	1	1	21	Rim	
004	WHITE		Bowl	1	1	11	BS	Blue transfer print
005	GRE		Jar/ bowl	2	1	68	Rim + BS	
005	GRE		Jar/ bowl	1	1	38	Base	

005	PGE		Jar/ bowl	1	1	17	Base	CU Glaze
005	STSL		Drinking cup	1	1	7	BS	Brown spots
005	WEST		Jar	1	1	36	Rim	
005	WS		Mug/ bottle	1	1	8	BS	
006	ENGS		?	1	1	24	Spout	Twisted tube
006	ENGS		Jar/ chamber pot	1	1	14	BS	
006	ESMIC		Jar/ bowl	1	1	3	BS	
006	GRE		Colander	1	1	13	Base	Pierced
006	GRE		Jar/ bowl	4	4	82	Rim	Abraded
006	GRE		Jar/ bowl	1	1	14	Base	
006	NOTS		Hollow	2	1	43	Rim + Base	
006	PGE		Jar/ bowl	1	1	7	BS	
006	PGE		Jar/ bowl	1	1	17	Base	CU glaze
006	RGRE		Jar/ bowl	1	1	13	BS	
006	STSL	Buff	Mug	6	1	31	BS + Handle	Brown slip; feathered and freehand design
007	FREC		Jug/ bottle	1	1	23	Rim	
007	GRE		Jar/ bowl	1	1	29	Base	
007	STSL		Hollow	1	1	3	BS	
007	STSL		Hollow	1	1	2	BS	
018	GRE		Jar/ bowl	3	3	14	BS	
018	RAER		Drinking jug	1	1	16	Base	Friiled base
035	CREA		Hollow	1	1	9	BS	
035	GRE		Jar/ bowl	1	1	54	Base	
037	DUTR		Pipkin	1	1	7	BS	Soot
037	NGREY		Jar/ bowl	3	1	30	Rim + BS	Soot
037	SWSG		Hollow	1	1	1	Base	Footring
039	GRE		Jar/ bowl	3	3	84	Rim	
039	GRE		Jar/ bowl	1	1	5	BS	
039	SWSG		Hollow	1	1	2	BS	

Appendix 4

GLOSSARY

Context	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretation of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, <i>e.g.</i> [004].
Cut	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, <i>etc.</i> Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
Fill	Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be back-filled manually. The soil(s) that become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
Intrusive	Artefacts of later date found in deposits that must pre-date them are said to be intrusive. Such intrusive artefacts will usually be small and have worked down in the soil through cracks, or by root, worm or rodent action. Intrusive artefacts will generally be isolated and be distinctively later than a larger assemblage of earlier artefacts, for example, a single 19 th century pottery fragment found in a large collection of medieval ceramics in a refuse pit.
Layer	A layer is an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut
Medieval	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
Post-medieval	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
Victorian	Pertaining to the period of Queen Victoria's reign, dating from 1837-1901.

Appendix 5

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

2	Daily record sheets
1	Section register sheet
1	Plan register sheet
2	Photographic register sheets
2	Context register sheets
54	Context record sheets
8	Sheets of scale drawings
1	Stratigraphic matrix
1	Box of finds

All primary records and finds are currently kept at:

Archaeological Project Services
The Old School
Cameron Street
Heckington
Sleaford
Lincolnshire
NG34 9RW

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

Norwich Castle Museum
Castle Meadow
Norwich
Norfolk
NR1 3JU

Norfolk Historic Environment Service Site Code:

ENF 133012

The discussion and comments provided in this report are based on the archaeology revealed during the site investigations. Other archaeological finds and features may exist on the development site but away from the areas exposed during the course of this fieldwork. *Archaeological Project Services* cannot confirm that those areas unexposed are free from archaeology nor that any archaeology present there is of a similar character to that revealed during the current investigation.

Archaeological Project Services shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification.

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

[List of Projects](#) | [Manage Projects](#) | [Search Projects](#) | [New project](#) | [Change your details](#) | [HER coverage](#) | [Change country](#) | [Log out](#)

Printable version

OASIS ID: archaeol1-191558

Project details

Project name	Archaeological monitoring and recording at Briton's Arms, Norwich, Norfolk
Short description of the project	Monitoring during ground reduction to provide improved access to the Briton's Arms through the former churchyard of St Peter, Hungate. Recovery of disarticulated human bone and the excavation of several partially complete skeletons affected by the groundwork prior to their re-interment. A brick crypt of probable post-medieval date was also partially revealed. Examination of the north boundary wall of the churchyard indicated that the lower parts were probably medieval, with 18th century and later additions above.
Project dates	Start: 11-12-2013 End: 04-07-2014
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	ENF 133012 - HER event no.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 15 - Other
Monument type	WALL Medieval
Monument type	BURIAL Uncertain
Monument type	CRYPT Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CLAY PIPE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	JETTONS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	GLASS Post Medieval
Investigation type	"Part Excavation","Recorded Observation"
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF

Project location

Country	England
Site location	NORFOLK NORWICH NORWICH Elm Hill, Briton's Arms

Postcode NR3 1HN
 Study area 45.00 Square metres
 Site coordinates TG 2320 0882 52.6306608004 1.29860200688 52 37 50 N 001 17 54 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation Archaeological Project Services
 Project brief originator Norfolk Historic Environment Service
 Project design originator Gary Taylor
 Project director/manager Gary Taylor
 Project supervisor Gary Trimble
 Type of sponsor/funding body Developer

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service
 Physical Contents "Animal Bones","Ceramics","Glass","Metal"
 Digital Archive recipient Norfolk Museums Service
 Digital Contents "Survey"
 Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography","Images vector"
 Paper Archive recipient Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service
 Paper Contents "Animal Bones","Ceramics","Glass","Metal","Stratigraphic"
 Paper Media available "Context sheet","Correspondence","Diary","Map","Matrices","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
 Title Archaeological Monitoring and Recording at Briton's Arms, Norwich, Norfolk
 Author(s)/Editor(s) Cope-Faulkner, P.
 Author(s)/Editor(s) Parker, N.
 Other bibliographic details 105/14
 Date 2014
 Issuer or publisher Archaeological Project Servicest
 Place of issue or publication The Old School, Cameron Street, Heckington, Lincolnshire NG34 9RP

Description	A4 comb bound report
Entered by	Gary Taylor (info@apsarchaeology.co.uk)
Entered on	10 October 2014

OASIS:

Please e-mail [English Heritage](#) for OASIS help and advice

© ADS 1996-2012 Created by [Jo Gilham and Jen Mitcham](#), email Last modified Wednesday 9 May 2012

Cite only: <http://www.oasis.ac.uk/form/print.cfm> for this page