

**DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT
OF LAND AT ST. BENEDICT'S
STREET, NORWICH,
NORFOLK
(NWSB 06)**

Work Undertaken For
Broadland Housing Association Limited

Report Compiled by
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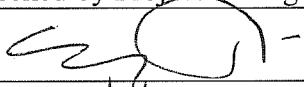
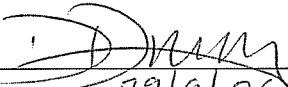
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1. SUMMARY

A desk-based assessment was undertaken to determine the archaeological implications of a proposed new housing development at St. Benedict's Street, Norwich, Norfolk.

A Romano-British (AD 43-410) road is suspected of being on the same alignment as St. Benedict's Street. Occasional finds of Romano-British date suggest the possibility of a settlement of the period to the northwest of the site.

The site lies within Westwick, a Saxon (AD 410-1066) settlement area that eventually formed a suburb to the city. Finds of Saxon date are known from the assessment area, although are often residual in nature, suggesting that the main area of settlement may have been located further north.

During the medieval period (AD 1066-1540), the site was located on the periphery of the city adjacent to St. Benedict's church which had been founded by the end of the 11th century. The block of land in which the proposed development falls and St. Benedict's church was granted to Buckenham Priory and became the rectory or parsonage. During the 13th century, the city defences comprising a bank, a later wall and a ditch, passed alongside the western boundary of the site. Some of the land was possibly used to provide an intramural lane which allowed unrestricted access to the walls. Where the defences crossed St. Benedict's Street, a stone gate, St. Benedict's or Westwick Gate was constructed. A hermitage once lay to the south of the gates and outside of the city was the site of a leper hospital.

The post-medieval period (AD 1540-1900) saw continued use of the rectory, which was last mentioned in c. 1800, and St.

Benedict's church. The ditch of the defences had been filled in by the 18th century and development occurred along both sides of the city wall. By the 19th century, extensive occupation existed on all the street frontages and excavations have ascertained that many of these had deep cellars.

Cartographic sources indicate that the proposed development area has been occupied since at least the 17th century, although the density of this occupation may have fluctuated considerably over the years. Widespread clearance of the area occurred prior to 1937 and following extensive bombing in 1942.

The site is currently occupied by standing buildings which appear to have been terraced into the north facing slope. Areas that have no buildings have hard surfaces for parking. As such, non intrusive methods of site evaluation are unsuitable.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment is defined as 'an assessment of the known or potential archaeological resource within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater. It consists of a collation of existing written, graphic, photographic and electronic information in order to identify the likely character, extent, quality, and worth of the known or potential archaeological resource in a local, regional, national, or international context as appropriate' (IFA 1999).

2.2 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services was

commissioned by Broadland Housing Association Limited to undertake a desk-based assessment of land at St. Benedict's Street, Norwich, Norfolk. This was in order to determine the archaeological implications of new housing development at the site.

2.3 Site Location

Norwich is located in the east of the county of Norfolk (Fig. 1).

The proposed development site is located 1km west of the centre of Norwich as defined by the Cathedral church at National Grid Reference TG 2245 0881 (Fig. 2). The site lies at a height of c. 6.4m OD on land that slopes gently down to the north, towards the River Wensum. To the south ground levels rise steeply to 15.5m OD along Pottergate. The proposed development encompasses some 1633 square metres.

The assessment area referred to throughout this report encompasses 100m on either side of the centre of the proposed development area and is that depicted on Figure 2.

2.4 Soils and Geology

As an urban area, local soils have not been mapped.

Local geology shows that 1st river terrace deposits of sands and gravels are located beneath the site and to the north of St. Benedict's Street with Cretaceous Upper Chalk outcropping to the south (GSGB 1975).

3. AIMS

The purpose of the desk-based assessment is to obtain information about the known and potential archaeological resource

within the vicinity of the proposed development. In addition to the above, statutory and advisory heritage constraints were identified.

4. METHODS

The research undertaken in the compilation of this archaeological desk-based assessment involved the examination of all available primary and secondary sources relevant to Norwich. These sources consisted of:

- Historical documents held by the Norfolk Record Office
- Enclosure, tithe, parish, and other maps and plans, held by the Norfolk Record Office and Norfolk Heritage Centre
- Ordnance Survey maps
- Norfolk Historic Environment Record
- Secondary sources, in the form of periodical articles and books, held by the Norfolk Record Office and Norfolk Heritage Centre

This research was supplemented by a walk-over survey of the land, undertaken to assess the current ground conditions, land-use patterns, and to ascertain the presence of any surface finds of an archaeological character, and of features that might indicate the presence of archaeological remains.

As the site lies within an urban setting, no aerial photographs were examined as part of this assessment as the information provided is usually of a limited nature.

No borehole logs were available at the

time of this assessment.

5. RESULTS

5.1 Historical Evidence

The site lies in an area of Norwich referred to as Westwick which probably has its origins in the Middle Saxon period and encompassed an area south of the River Wensum centred on Westwick and St. Benedict's Streets (Ayers 1994, 23). Westwick was part of the district later named '*Wimer's Great Ward*' and was divided into three smaller wards, West, Middle and East Wimer Wards. West Wimer Ward included the parishes of St. Benedict, St. Swithin, St. Margaret, St. Laurence and St. Gregory (Blomefield 1806, 247). Wimer is probably derived from a burgess called Wymer who is referred to in the Domesday Survey of the city (Brown 1984, 1/66).

There is no documentary evidence to indicate the founding of St. Benedict's church. Archaeological excavations (see below) suggest a late 11th century date for its foundation, although three graves pre-dating the church suggest the possibility of an earlier, but not yet located, church within the vicinity (Roberts with Atkin 1982, 11).

The parish of St. Benedict extended from Pottergate to the south, to just east of St. Benedict's church then northwards to Westwick Street and extended west, beyond the later city walls (Campbell 1975, Map 7).

The first reference to St. Benedict's church is when the advowson of the rectory of St. Benedict was given to Buckenham Priory about 1160 by Thomas de Sancto Egidio, along with 2 acres of arable land lying to the west side of the churchyard and east of St. Benedict Gates (Blomefield 1806, 249).

In 1253, the burgesses of Norwich petitioned Henry III for the building of a town wall (Creighton and Higham 2005, 182). It is possible that the city wall was started in 1294, although the first murage grant is dated to 1297 (Hurst 1957, 5). The gates may have existed prior to the town wall as St. Benedict's Gate is first referred to in 1290 (*ibid.* 7). The intramural lane, now named Wellington Lane but formerly Duck Lane, is likely to have originated at this time to provide unrestricted access to the town defences. The town defences cut through the parish of St. Benedict, which only occurred with two other parishes in the town (Campbell 1975, Map 7).

Located outside of St. Benedict's Gate and the town walls was a medieval hospital, originally providing relief for lepers but continued as a poor-house after the dissolution (Page 1906). Leper hospitals were often founded prominently near the gates of cities where they could attract charity and pity; five are placed thus around Norwich (Creighton and Higham 2005, 174). A second hospital in St. Benedict's parish is referred to by Blomefield (1806, 250) as having been given by Hugh Garesohn or Garzon. The site of this poor house is possibly to the southwest of the church (Blomefeld 1746, Taylor 1821). Within the town walls on the south side of St. Benedict's Gate was a hermitage (Blomefeld 1806, 250.).

In 1368, St. Benedict's Church was valued at £5, indicating a relatively wealthy establishment (Roberts 1982, 11). The site itself was assessed at 2d in the Landgable rental of 1397 and the rectory was worth £5 earlier in the 12th century soon after it was appropriated by Buckenham Priory (Atkin and Evans 2002, 102).

The Hearth Tax returns of the 1670s confirm that a significant number of single

hearthed houses were located in the parish of St. Benedict, implying a certain degree of wealth (Pevsner and Wilson 1998, 183).

At the Dissolution, the lands passed to the Crown and were subsequently granted to a number of people. The parsonage was still standing in *c.* 1800 where it shared the block of land encompassing the site with gardens and an orchard (Atkin and Evans 2002, 102).

This vicinity was extensively bombed during the night of 29th April 1942 (Roberts with Atkin 1982, 11). The last element of St. Benedict's Gate was destroyed as was the nave and chancel of St. Benedict's Church. The proposed development area was cleared as a result of the bombing (Plates 6 and 7) and was used for pre-fabricated dwellings into the 1950s.

5.2 Cartographic Evidence

The site is located to the west of the centre of Norwich. Appropriate maps of the vicinity were examined.

The earliest depiction of Norwich is Cuningham's 'View or Map of Norwich' dating to 1558. This depicts Norwich from the west and shows the houses and other structures pictorially. St. Benedict's Gate is visible in the foreground with the proposed development area shown as being part of a rectangular concentration of houses. St. Benedict's church is also shown, though with a square tower set in the centre of the church. A very similar view was undertaken by John Speed in *c.* 1610 (Fig. 4) and is probably a direct copy, although is not quite so elaborate.

Based on a map by Thomas Cleer dating to 1696 is John Kirkpatrick's 'Map of the City of Norwich' (Fig. 5). This shows the development area occupied by a single L-

shaped structure fronting St. Benedict's Street. No other buildings are shown to the south of this. St. Benedict's Church is shown pictorially and lies adjacent to a range of buildings around a large courtyard fronting Ten Bell Lane.

Kirkpatrick's later '*A Plan of the City of Norwich*' (1723) also shows an L-shaped building fronting St. Benedict's Street, although this is somewhat narrower in extent than shown previously (Fig. 6). Buildings are depicted fronting Ten Bell Lane and Pottergate, indicating that the courtyard arrangement is not standing anymore. However, St. Benedict's church is not shown, but indicated by the letters IK.

This same arrangement of structures is visible on Hoyle's '*A New Mapp of the City of Norwich*' dating to 1728 (Fig. 7), albeit with fewer buildings on the Pottergate frontage. St. Benedict's church is depicted pictorially as are the surrounding churches.

A map entitled '*Plan of the City of Norwich*' by T. Smith was produced in 1783 for a Norwich directory and is limited in detail (Fig. 8). Buildings are shown fronting St. Benedict's Street (termed Upper Westwick Street), although have largely receded from along the Ten Bell Lane frontage. The church is indicated by the letter O. This map is in stark contrast to Anthony Hochstetter's '*Plan of the City of Norwich*' dating to 1789 (Fig. 9). A number of buildings appear to occupy the proposed development area with most fronting the street with one or two structures located to the south and a small row of buildings along Pottergate. The area between St. Benedict's church and Ten Bell Lane is densely occupied by buildings, including a quite substantial structure to the northeast, at the junction of St. Benedict's Street.

Dating to 1873 is Morant's '*Map of the City of Norwich*' which is of a small scale, but sufficient to indicate that the area west of St. Benedict's church was densely built up, including more substantial buildings fronting St. Benedict's Street. However, the area east of the church is less developed with a large open area adjacent to the church.

The first detailed map of the proposed development site is the 1885 1st edition Ordnance Survey plan, produced at a scale of 1:500 (Fig. 10). Numerous structures fall within the investigation area with buildings fronting St. Benedict's Street, Wellington Lane (referred to as Duck Lane) with access to some structures from St. Benedict's Alley. Although some gardens indicate domestic occupation, the function of most of these buildings is unclear apart from the White Lion public house that fronts St. Benedict's Street. Very little has changed by the time of the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey plan of 1905 (Fig. 11), although part of the graveyard to St. Benedict's church has been walled off.

By 1937, the Ordnance Survey plans indicate that the area had been extensively cleared, principally in the area immediately west and southwest of St. Benedict's church (Fig. 12). Buildings still front St. Benedict's Street, though are practically absent along Duck Lane and sparse along Pottergate. Construction has occurred to the east of the church. The 1956 map shows the proposed development site following the extensive bombing of 1942 (Fig. 13). Few buildings appear to have survived the war, with the exception of a few structures at the junction of Pottergate and Wellington Lane and the church tower. The proposed development area is occupied by a single building labelled as a public house which is possibly temporary in nature (Plate 7).

West of St. Benedict's church are a number of rectangular buildings set within small plots which are likely to be pre-fabricated housing.

5.3 Archaeological Data

Records of archaeological sites and finds are held in the Norfolk County Historic Environment Record. Other, secondary sources were also examined. Details of archaeological and historical remains falling within *c.* 100m of the centre of the proposed development are located on Figure 14 and listed in Appendix 1.

Prehistoric Archaeology

No prehistoric sites or findspots are recorded within the assessment area.

Romano-British Archaeology

The main centre of Romano-British settlement would appear to have been centred on *Venta Icenorum* located to the south of the city.

It is generally accepted that St. Benedict's Street (Holmestrete Way) marks the line of a Romano-British thoroughfare, with Dereham Road marking its westward route and its eastern line beneath the Cathedral nave and out towards Brundall (Ayers 1994, 19).

Romano-British finds, including a substantial quernstone, were retrieved during excavations undertaken to the northwest of the site between 1948 and 1955 (No. 18) and may suggest the possibility of a settlement of this period in the locality (Clarke 1965, 145).

Saxon Archaeology

Excavations within the assessment area have retrieved quantities of pottery dating from the Saxon period, although the finds are generally residual. Pottery of 6th century date was retrieved from immediately west of the site (No. 10) and

Middle Saxon pottery has been recovered from excavations within the proposed development area and north of the site (Nos. 4 and 22).

Medieval Archaeology

General

As an urban centre, occupation has been recorded within the assessment area since the 11th century. A number of excavations fall within the assessment area and the sequence of deposits is discussed below.

Sites 5 and 6

An excavation undertaken within the proposed development area revealed a sequence of deposits dating from the mid 11th century. By the end of the 12th century the site had been used for gravel extraction. This had been replaced by a clay walled building during the later medieval period and was associated with a well, pits and yard walls (Atkin and Evans 2002, 79). The clay walled building was identified as the parsonage that belonged to St. Benedict's church

Site 20

Excavations on the site of St. Benedict's Church were undertaken in 1972. The earliest activity identified at the site were three graves of mid 11th century date, which pre-dated the earliest remnants of the church suggesting an earlier church in the vicinity. St. Benedict's Church was constructed in the late 11th century and was altered and rebuilt, including the standing tower of the 13th century, throughout the medieval and post-medieval periods (Roberts with Atkin 1982, 12).

Site 22

Occupation in the form of a timber structure began on this site in the 12th – 13th centuries, though by the 14th these had been demolished and topsoil allowed to accumulate. By the end of the 14th century

a clay walled building was constructed (Atkin and Evans 2002, 106).

The City Defences

The assessment area is bisected by the route of the city wall and ditch and adjacent to the proposed development area lies the site of St. Benedict's Gate (HER 324).

The earliest element of the defences in this vicinity was the city bank and ditch along with St. Benedict's Gate which is first mentioned in the late 13th century, though excavation suggests this may have only been a timber construction (Hurst and Golson 1957, 14). The wall south of the gate would appear to be only slightly later in date whereas the wall north of the gates may possibly be early 14th century in date (*ibid.*). The ditch was partly infilled to allow for the construction of the stone gateway and part of the city wall (*ibid.* 35). No examination of the intramural lane, Wellington Lane, was undertaken.

Excavations along Barn Road had identified that settlement had been cleared when the city bank was constructed in the 13th century and a tributary of the River Wensum was widened to form the city ditch. The wall was built towards the end of the 13th century or beginning of the 14th century and had an associated intramural lane behind it. An informal squatter settlement developed along the lane but was cleared by 1500 and the lane metalled (Hurst 1965, 132).

Two bastions are also recorded as lying along the length of the wall in the assessment area (Nos. 15 and 18), of which one falls within the excavated area along Barn Road.

Post-medieval Archaeology

General

Post-medieval archaeology is common within the assessment area and includes continued use of certain sites, such as St. Benedict's church. Most of the listed buildings within the assessment area fall within this period and are highlighted in Fig. 14.

Sites 5 and 6

The medieval clay walled building was eventually replaced in the post-medieval period by a flint and brick structure which had been rebuilt by 1700 and properties had began to develop along the street frontage. By the 19th century, the street frontage properties contained cellars (Atkin and Evans 2002, 79).

Site 22

The medieval clay walled building was demolished and the site abandoned to allow the formation of topsoil. In the 17th century, brick and flint walls of buildings fronting St. Benedict's Street were recorded which were added to during this century (Atkin and Evans 2002, 106).

The City Defences

The city ditch was filled in from a period starting about 1700 and was completed within a short length of time. This was followed by building work on both sides of the wall (including over the ditch) and the gateway was eventually dismantled, apart from the southern side, in 1793 (Hurst and Golson 1957, 15). North of the gates, post-medieval building continued into the 19th century, most of which had deep cellars (Hurst 1965, 144).

5.4 Walk-over Survey

The proposed development site was visited on 18th September 2006 to assess its potential to contain archaeological features and to note any constraints to further work. The results of the walk-over survey are shown on Figure 15.

The site is largely dominated by a 1970s three storey flat and office complex which occupies the eastern two-thirds of the site.

Fronting on St. Benedict's Street at the northwest corner of the site is a 1960s structure, formerly offices. This has a small enclosed yard to its rear and a larger area of open space (Plate 3).

Lying to the south of this building is the entrance to the site which slopes down from Wellington Lane with a drop in height of c. 1.8m. This drop in height suggests that the building was probably terraced into the natural slope.

Numerous manholes and service ducts were observed within the site and around its perimeters.

No archaeological features or finds were identified within the boundaries of the proposed development site. Furthermore, all visible surfaces comprised hardstanding which is unsuitable for geophysical and other non-intrusive surveys.

6. CONSTRAINTS

6.1 Heritage Constraints

No Scheduled Ancient Monuments protected by the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act of 1979 (HMSO 1979) are located within the assessment area. However, some lengths of the city wall are scheduled (English Heritage 1996, 30). All archaeological remains within the assessment area are, therefore, protected only through the implementation of PPG16 (DoE 1990).

Significant historic buildings within the assessment area are listed and consequently protected by the Planning

(Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act of 1990. No listed buildings are close to the proposed area of development, with the exception of St. Benedict's Church tower, which lies 18m to the south of the proposed development, and a few on St. Benedict's Street, east of the site.

The site also lies within Norwich City Centre Conservation Area and development is subject to conditions imposed by Norwich City Council.

6.2 Other Constraints

No checks were carried out to determine the presence of services (gas, water, electricity, *etc.*) across the site. However, where services are apparent these were recorded in the walk-over survey. The services noted include electricity, water, gas, cable TV and drainage. No overhead services were recorded.

As an area that was targeted in bombing raids during the 1939-45 war, there exists a possibility of unexploded munitions at the site and ground disturbance from exploding bombs.

If further archaeological intervention is required, the excavation of trenches would entail a certain degree of risk which would be enhanced by the use of a mechanical excavator. This risk is further enhanced by the presence of standing structures at the site.

7. ASSESSMENT OF IMPACT

The earliest evidence for activity in the vicinity is early medieval extraction of the underlying sand and gravel as well as limited evidence for chalk mining. There is also the possibility of Romano-British settlement in the vicinity.

Although the site was urban in nature, the rapid accumulation of deposits appear not to have occurred at the site. This is probably due to its principal use as a parsonage set within its garden. Later, during the post-medieval period, development occurred along the street frontage which impacted underlying deposits with cellars. The extent of cellarage or modern disturbance is unknown.

During the Second World War, this part of Norwich was bombed which destroyed St. Benedict's church and the south side of St. Benedict's Gate. It is also recorded that an 8-10m strip along the street frontage had been totally destroyed by modern disturbance (Carter 1973, 413).

The buildings currently occupying the site suggest that some terracing is likely to have occurred at the site.

The proposed development is for a range of new flats that will front St. Benedict's Street. The most impact from this development is likely to occur in the western part of the site where piling may be necessary following the removal of the 1960s structure.

8. OVERVIEW

The proposed development site occupies an area that was, during the medieval and post-medieval periods, associated with St. Benedict's church and comprised a parsonage set within a substantial plot. This parsonage was partially excavated in 1972 and revealed activity dating from the 11th century onwards. There exists a possibility that a medieval hermitage lies within the site as one is recorded as being located within the walls south of St. Benedict's gate.

Further archaeological work may enhance previous investigations at the site and within the general vicinity. In particular, further work along the western boundary of the site may elucidate the nature of the medieval tenement to the introduction of the city defences as indicated by the intramural lane, Wellington Lane. A better understanding of properties that fronted St. Benedict's Street throughout the medieval and post-medieval periods may be possible, although previous excavation ascertained that this area was heavily disturbed and cellared.

Further disturbance is possible with the construction of the buildings currently occupying the site. There is a strong possibility that the site had been landscaped prior to their construction which is likely to have impacted into archaeological deposits. The area where terracing is most apparent is over the site of the 1972 excavation, where archaeological deposits have already been recorded.

9. CONCLUSIONS

An archaeological desk-based assessment of land at St. Benedict's Street, Norwich, was undertaken in order to determine the archaeological implications of proposed development at the site.

The assessment has identified evidence of Romano-British and later period activity occurring within the assessment area and also within the proposed development area. Most of the evidence is of medieval date and relates to religion, domestic occupation and defence. In particular, an excavation undertaken within the area of the proposed development identified a medieval and later rectory/parsonage. It is therefore reasonable to suggest that such deposits may also survive within other

unexcavated parts of the proposed development area.

The site is currently occupied by standing buildings and associated car parks. As such, the site is unsuitable for any form of non intrusive survey.

10. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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12. ABBREVIATIONS

APS	Archaeological Project Services
DoE	Department of the Environment
GSGB	Geological Survey of Great Britain
HER	Historic Environment Record
HMSO	Her Majesty's Stationery Office
IFA	Institute of Field Archaeologists

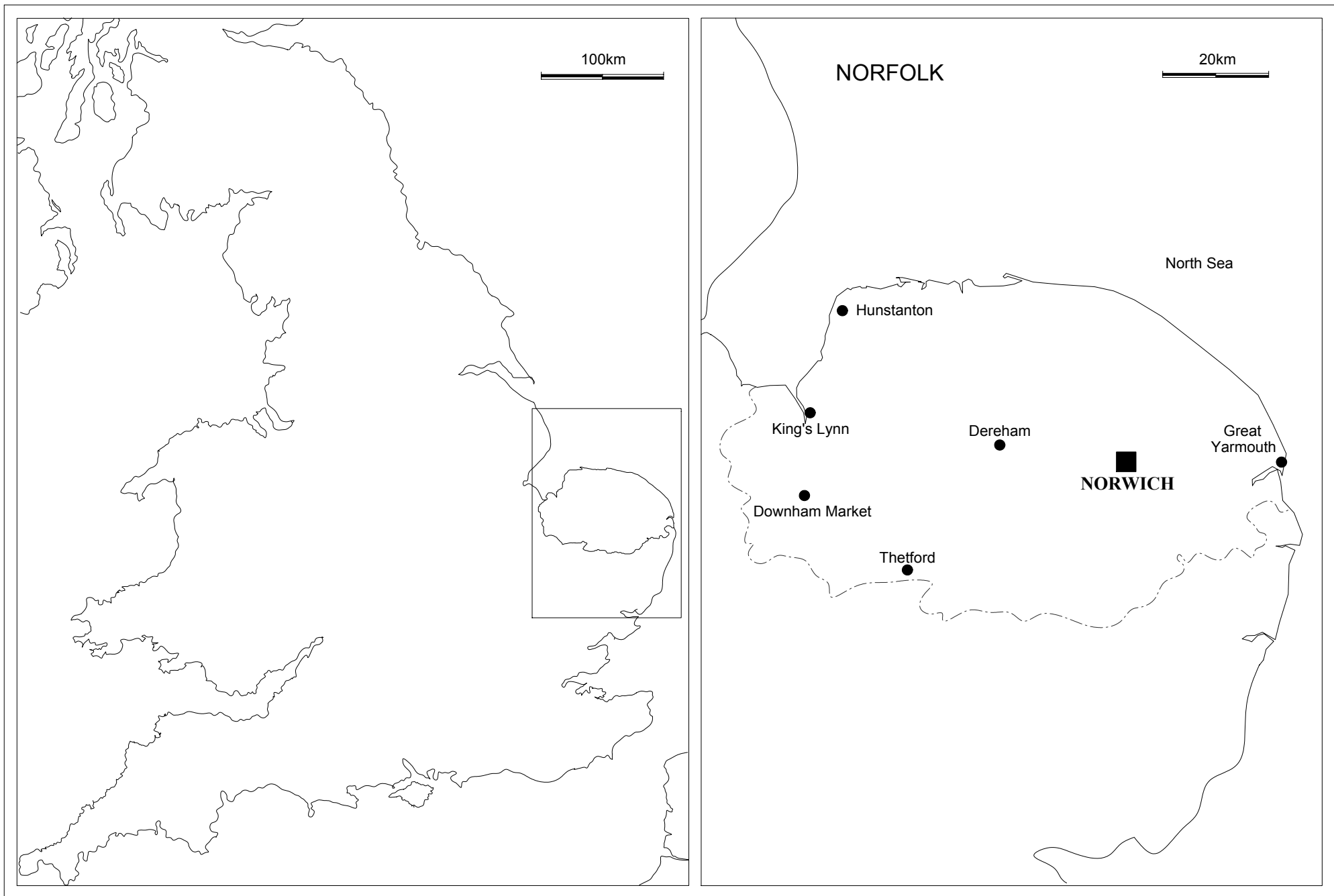
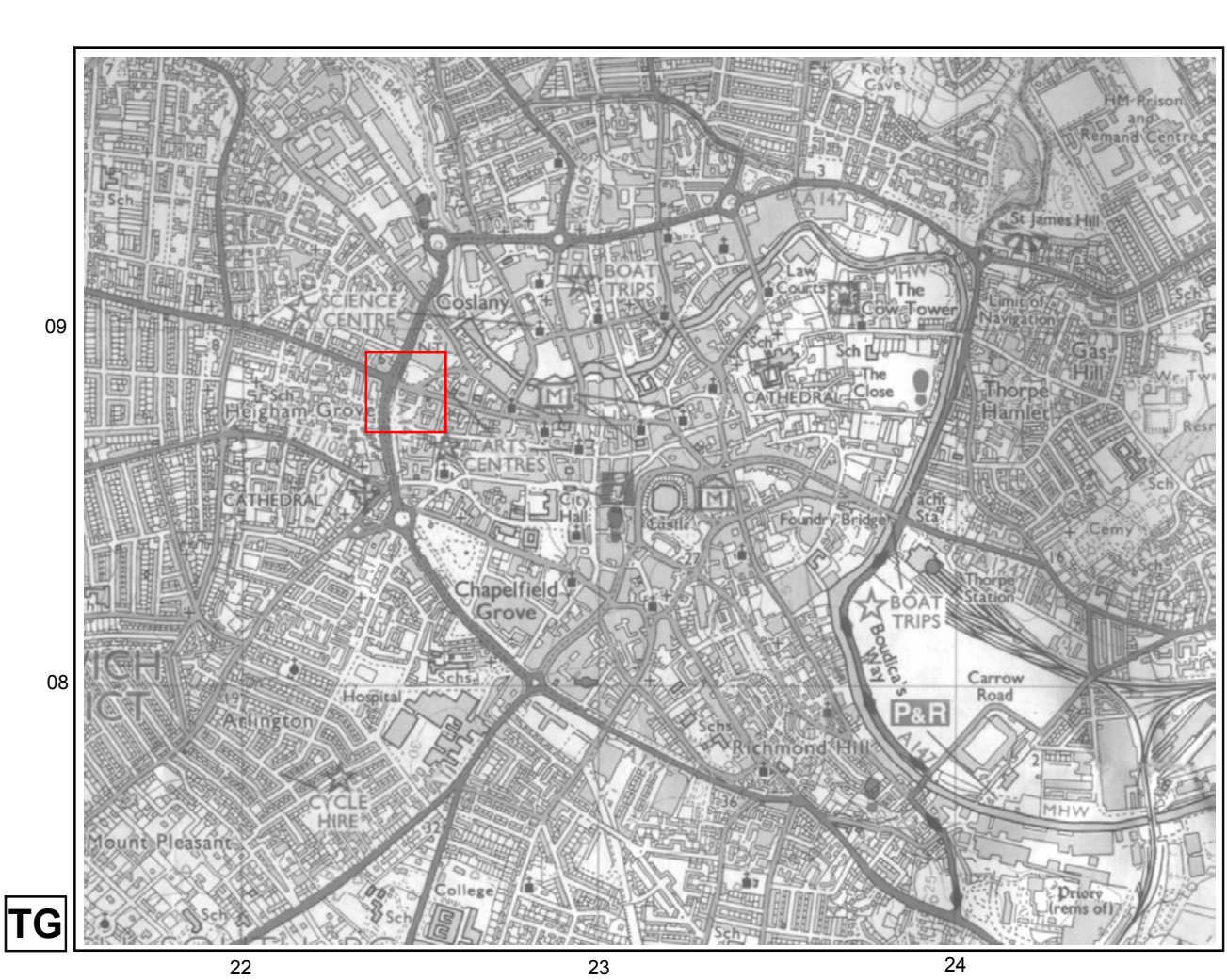



Figure 1 - General location plan



Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey 1:25 000 map with the permission of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office (C) Crown Copyright. HTL Ltd Licence No. AL5041A0001

 The assessment area


	Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: St. Benedict's Street, Norwich			
Scale 1:20000	Drawn by: PCF	Report No: 146/06	

Figure 2 - Location of the assessment area

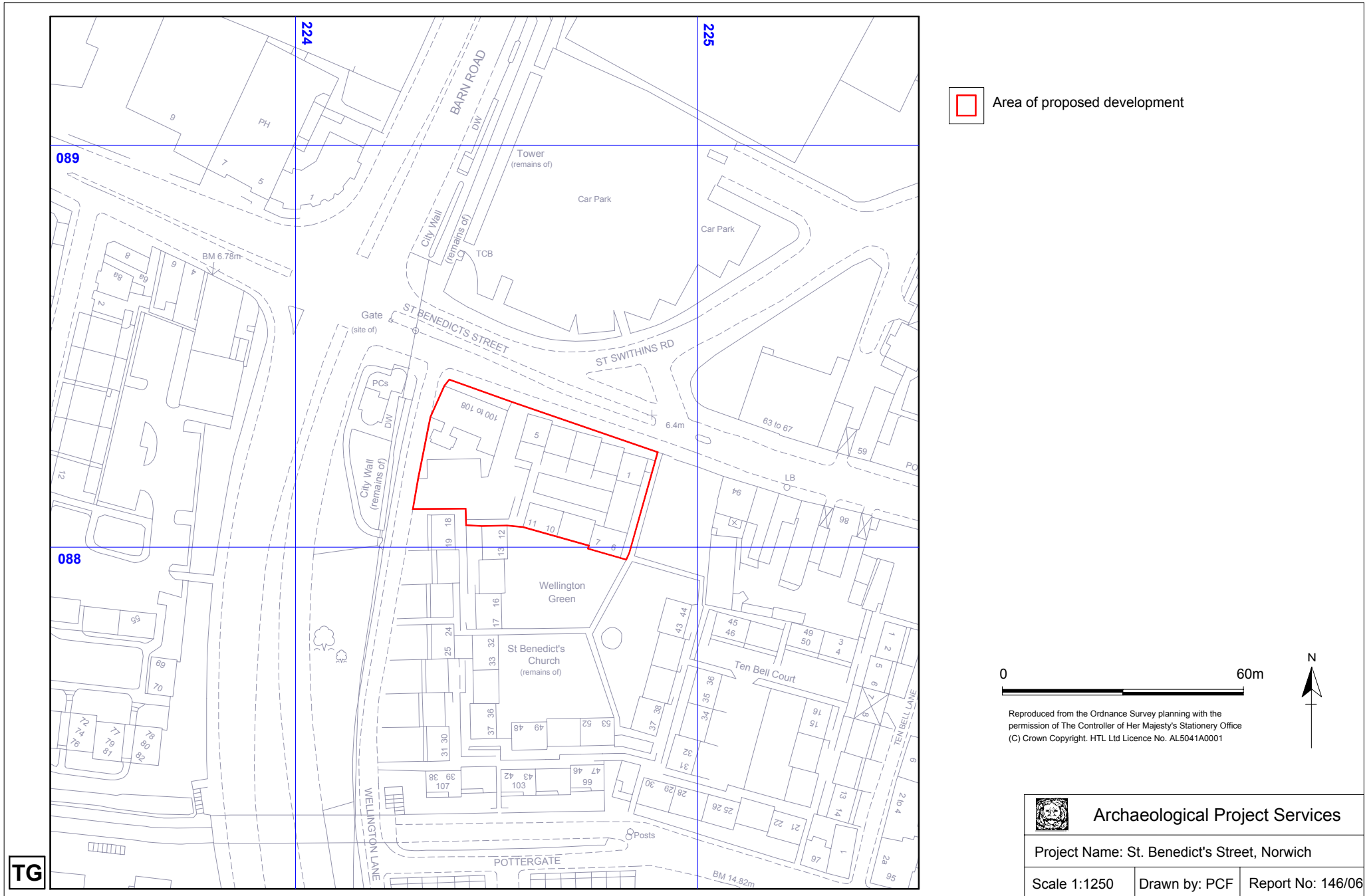


Figure 3 - The assessment area showing the site location



Archaeological Project Services

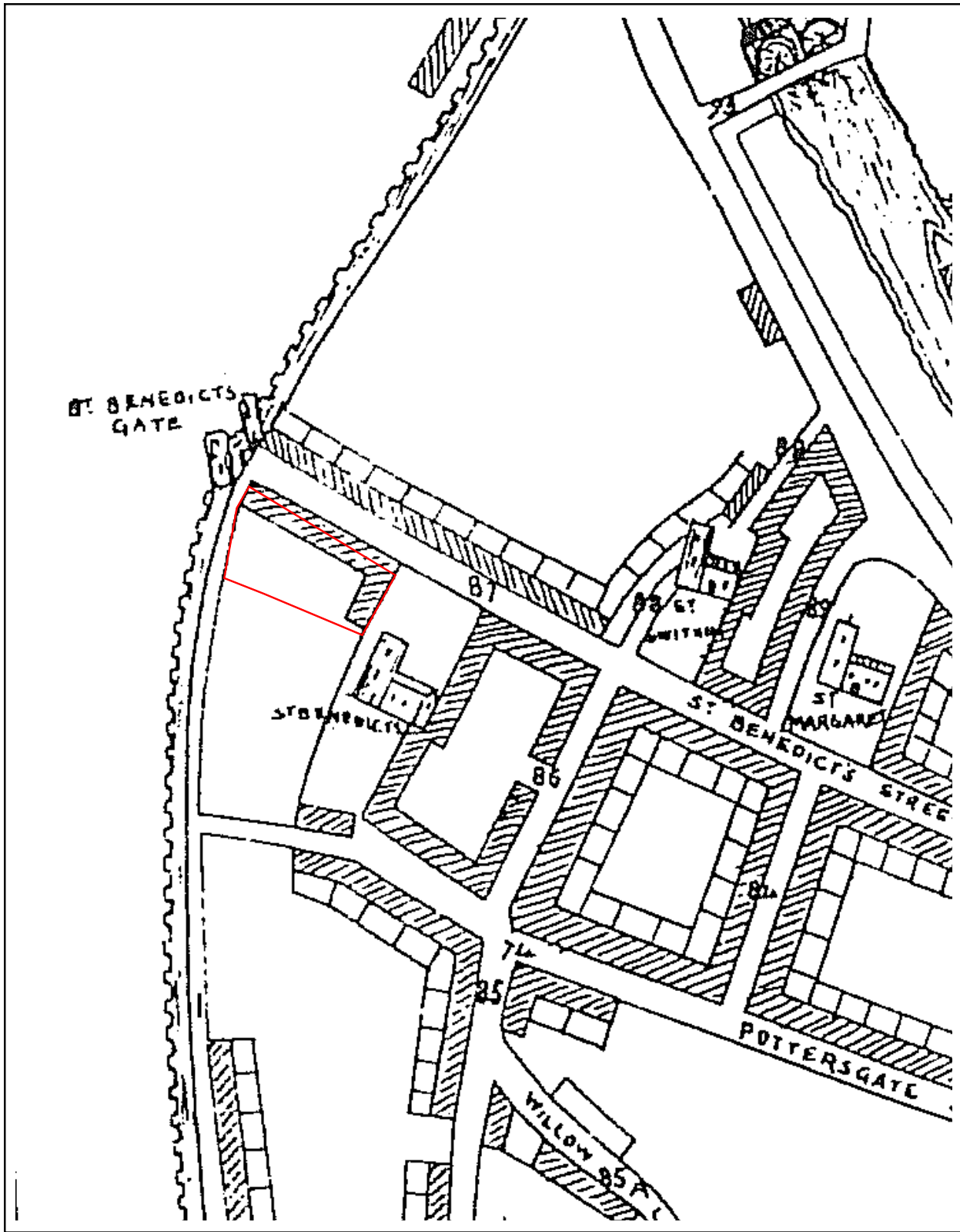
Project Name: St. Benedict's Street, Norwich

Scale n/a

Drawn by: PCF

Report No: 146/06

Figure 4 - Extract from Speed's map of Norfolk, c. 1610




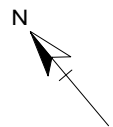
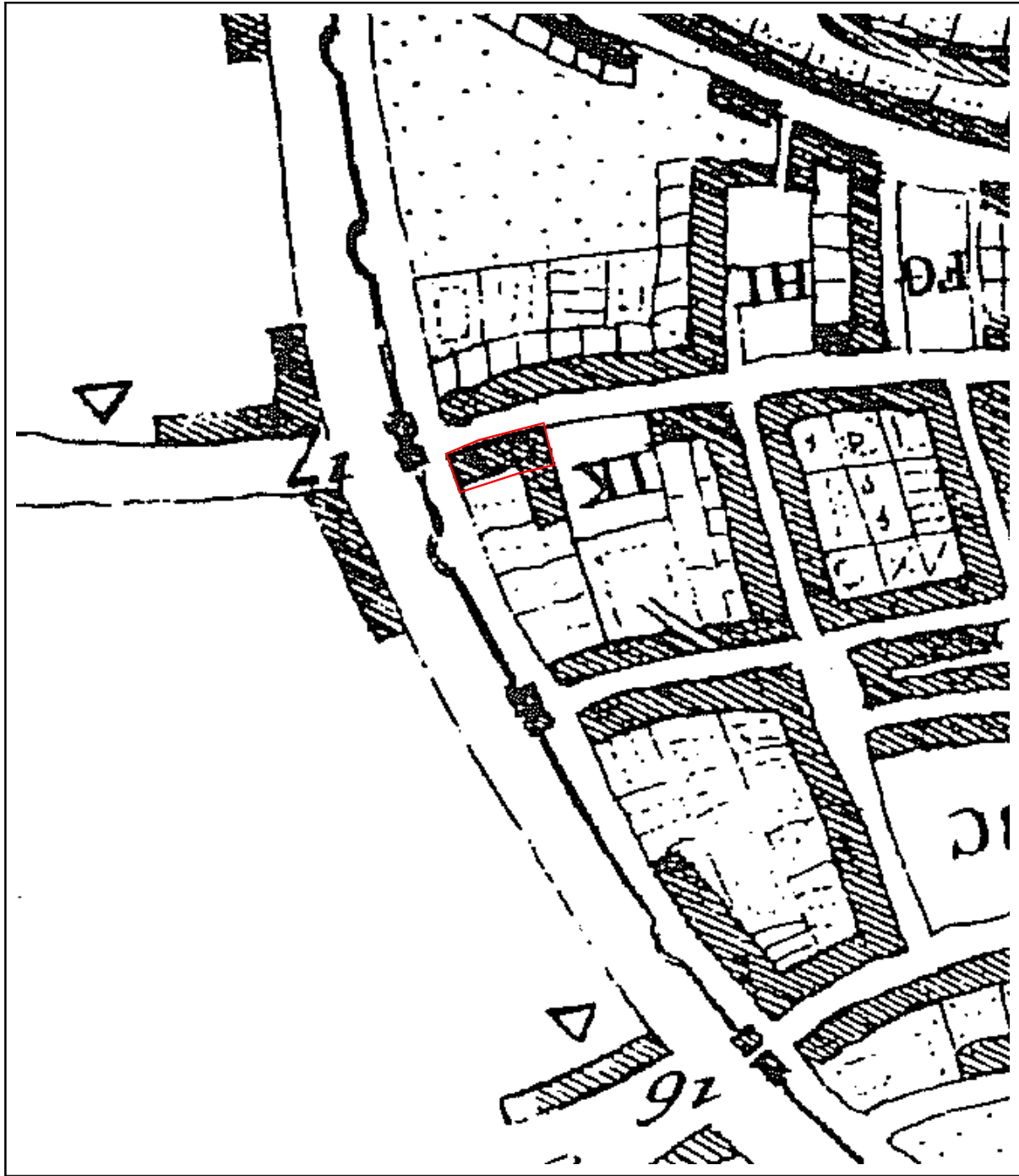
 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: St. Benedict's Street, Norwich		
Scale n/a	Drawn by: PCF	Report No: 146/06

Figure 5 - Extract from 'Map of the City of Norwich reduced with few alterations from Cleer's map dated 1696'




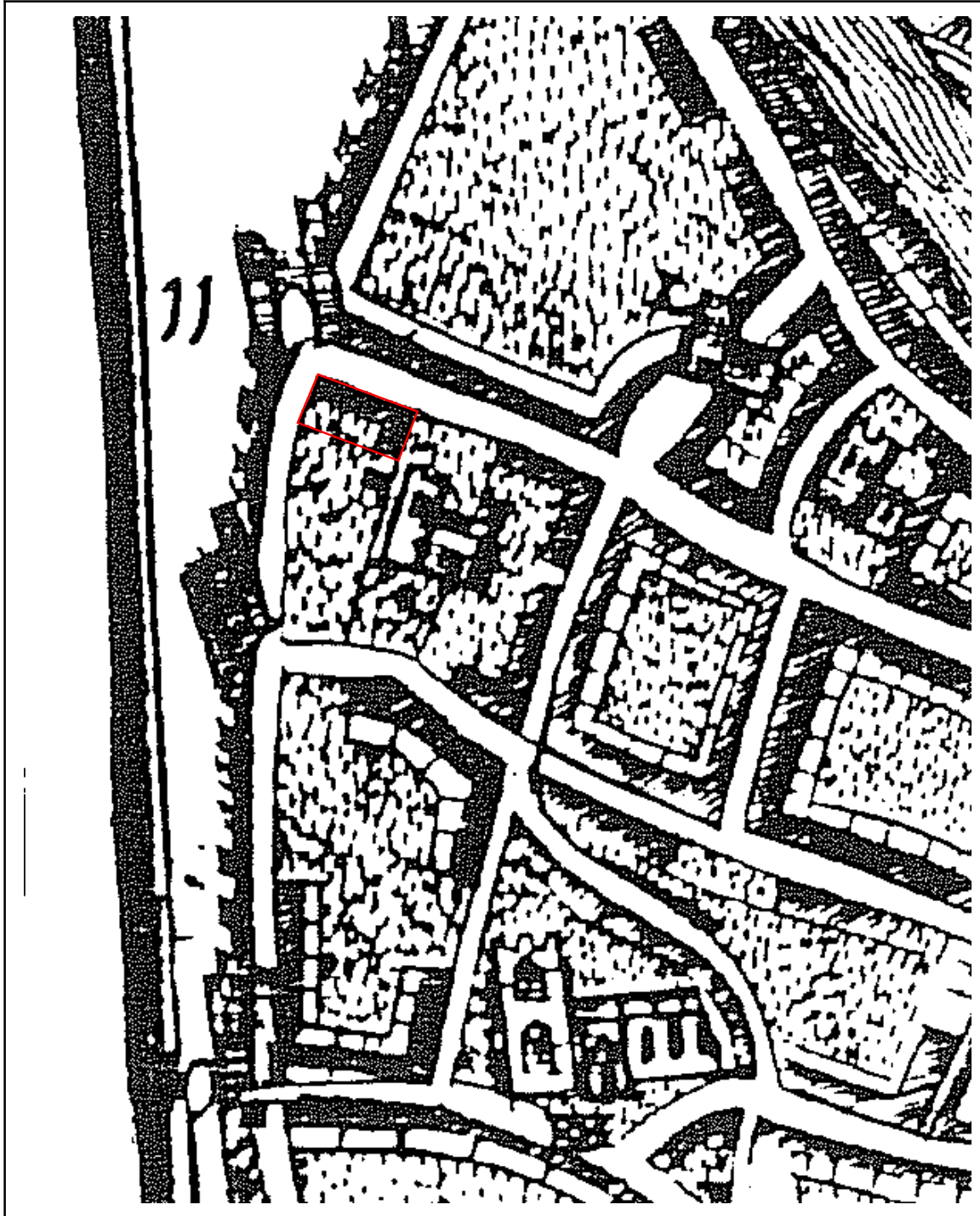
	Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: St. Benedict's Street, Norwich			
Scale n/a	Drawn by: PCF	Report No: 146/06	

Figure 6 - Extract from Kirkpatrick's 'A Plan of the City of Norwich', 1723




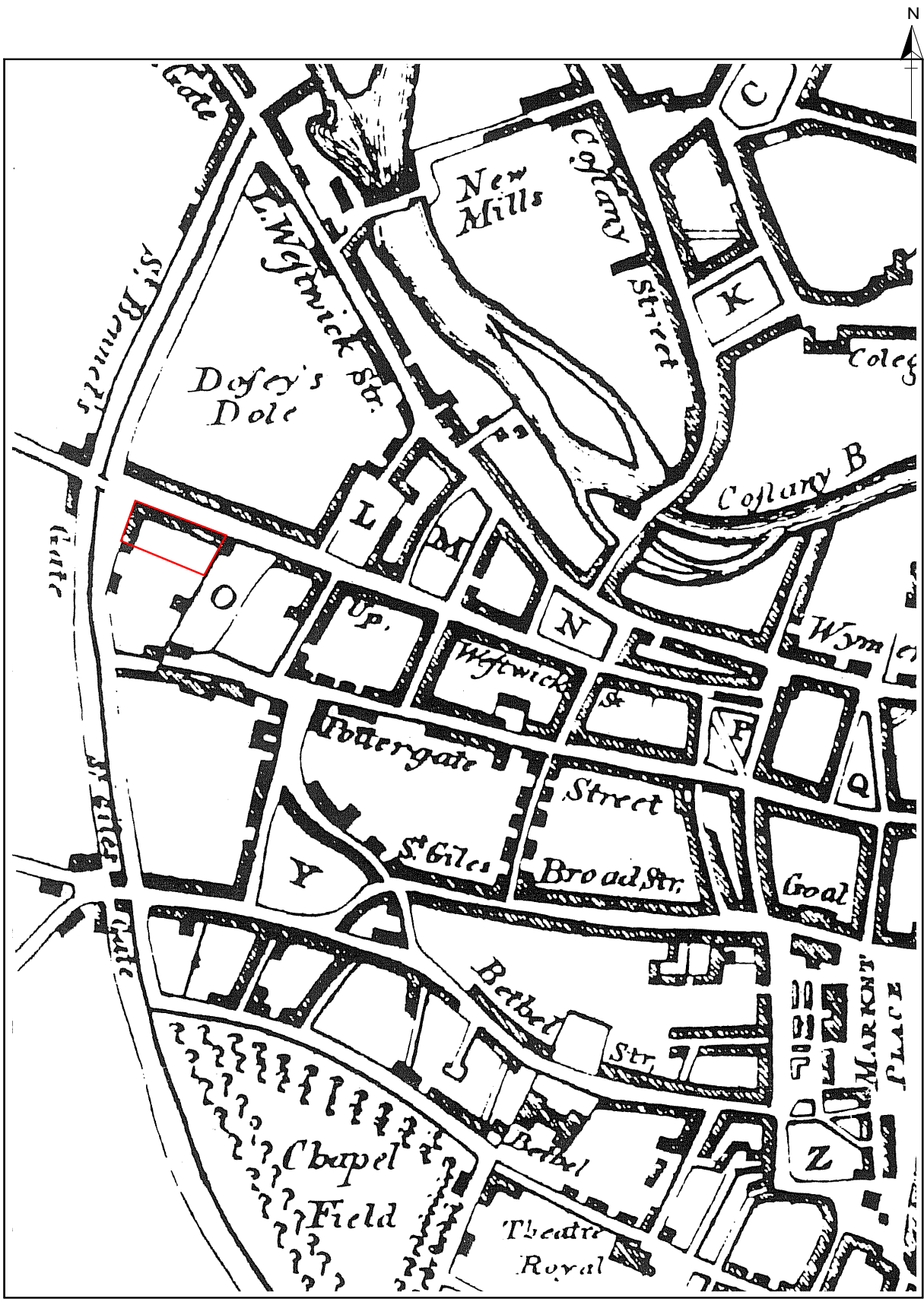
	Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: St. Benedict's Street, Norwich			
Scale n/a	Drawn by: PCF	Report No: 146/06	

Figure 7 - Extract from Hoyle's 'A New Mapp of the City of Norwich', 1728




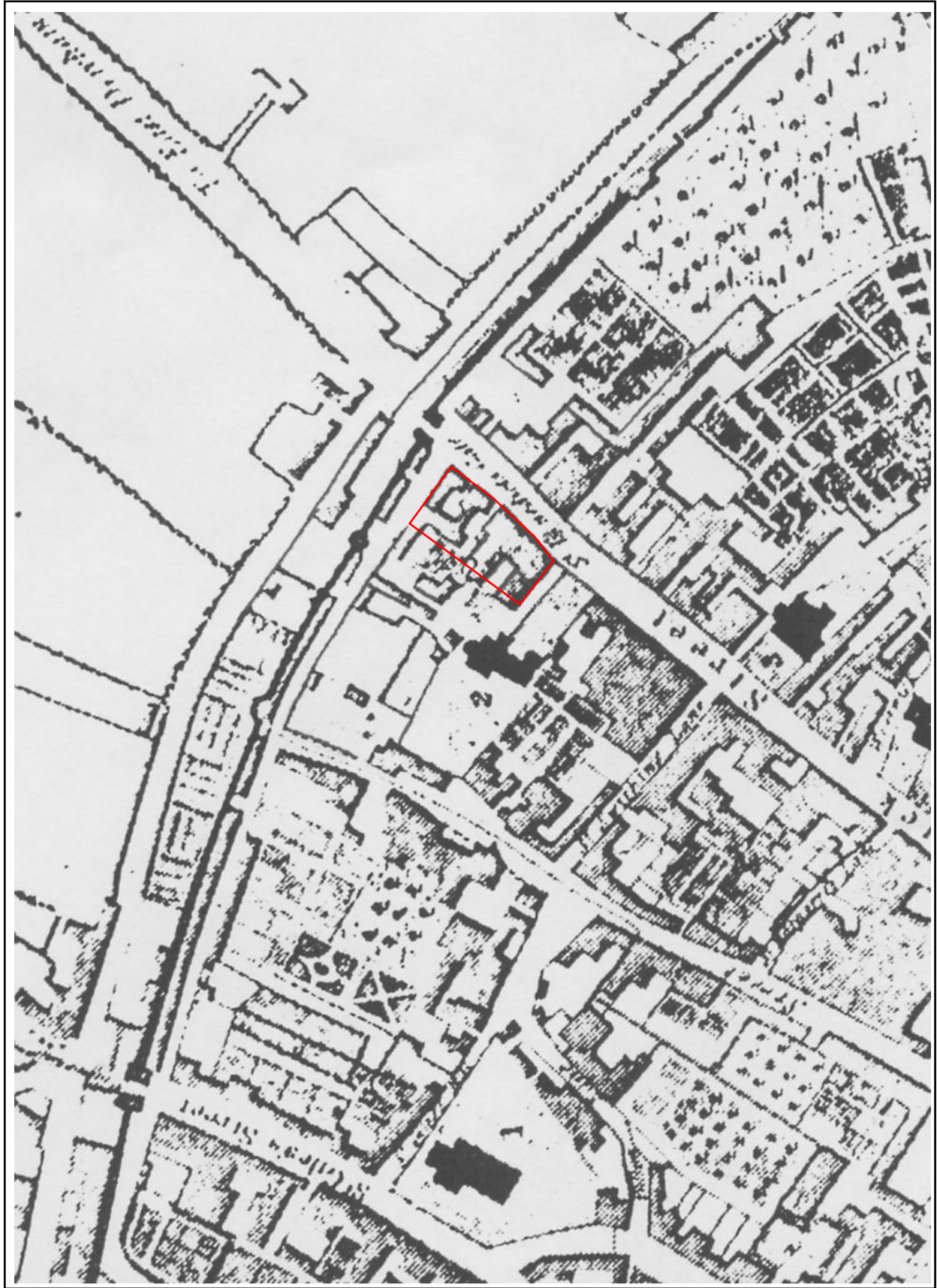
 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: St. Benedict's Street, Norwich		
Scale n/a	Drawn by: PCF	Report No: 146/06

Figure 8 - Extract from Smith's 'Plan of the City of Norwich', 1783



Archaeological Project Services

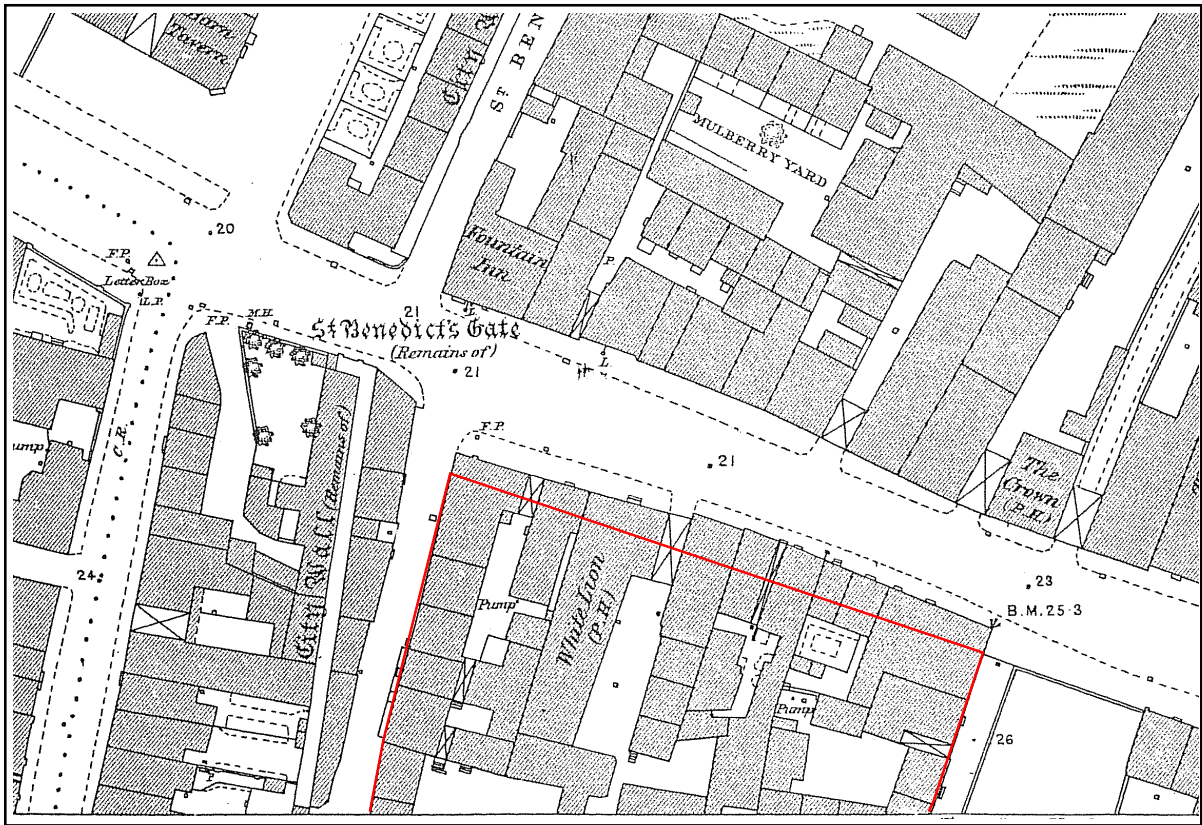
Project Name: St. Benedict's Street, Norwich

Scale n/a

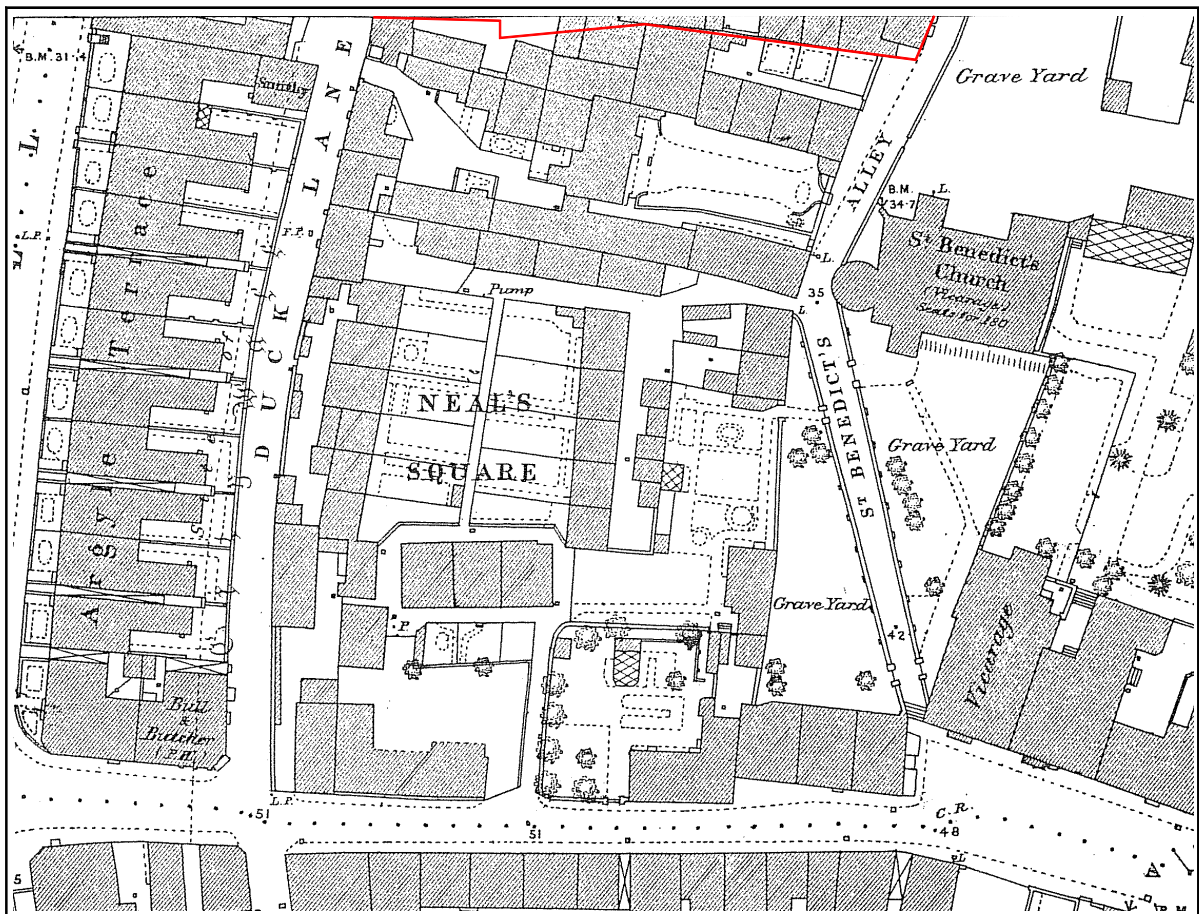
Drawn by: PCF

Report No: 146/06

Figure 9 - Extract from Hochstetter's 'Plan of the City of Norwich', 1789



Sheet LXIII. II. 17



Sheet LXIII. II. 22



Archaeological Project Services

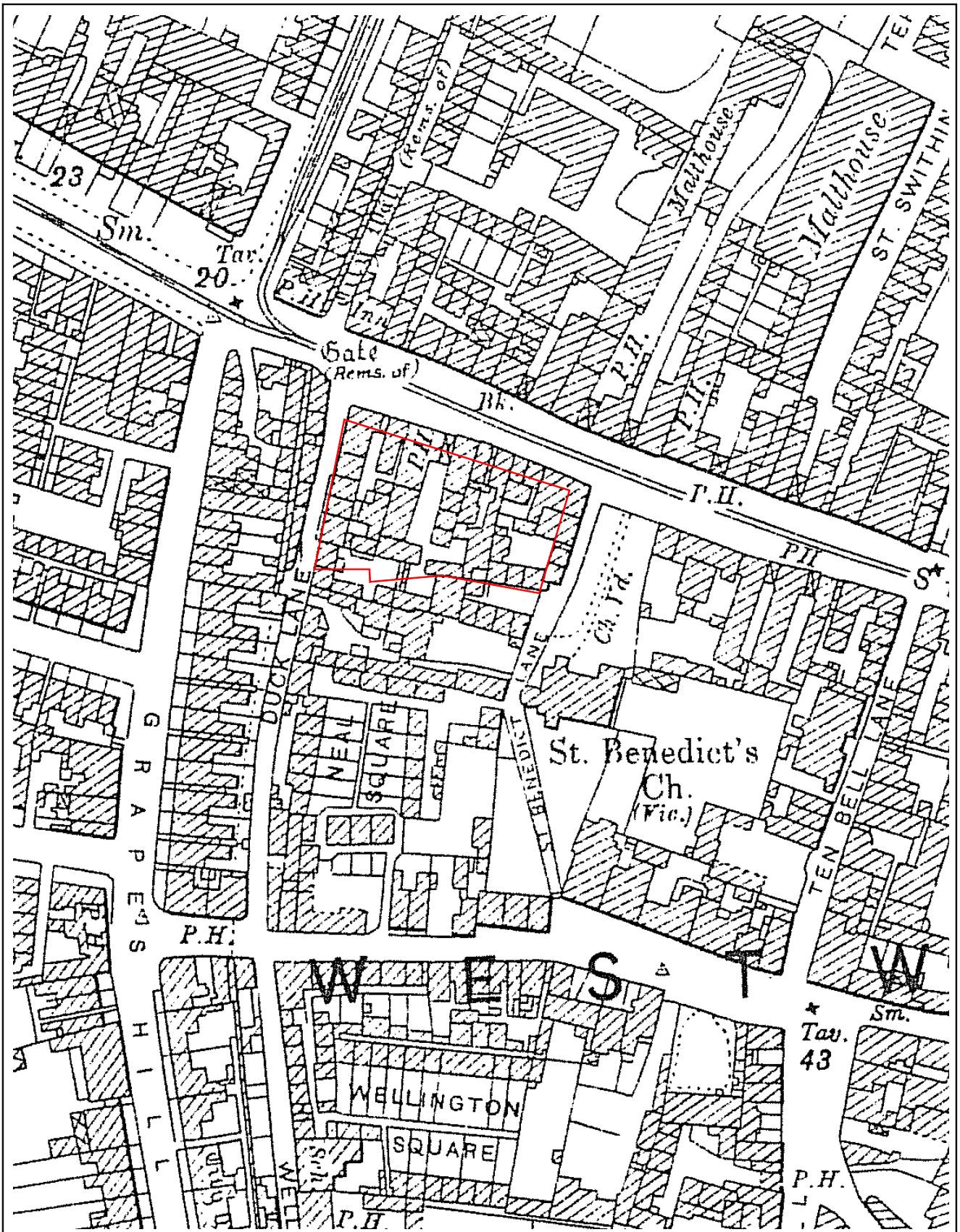
Project Name: St. Benedict's Street, Norwich

Scale n/a

Drawn by: PCF

Report No: 146/06

Figure 10 - Extract from the 1st edition 1:500 Ordnance Survey plan, 1885




 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: St. Benedict's Street, Norwich		
Scale n/a	Drawn by: PCF	Report No: 146/06

Figure 11 - Extract from the Ordnance Survey 25" plan, 1905




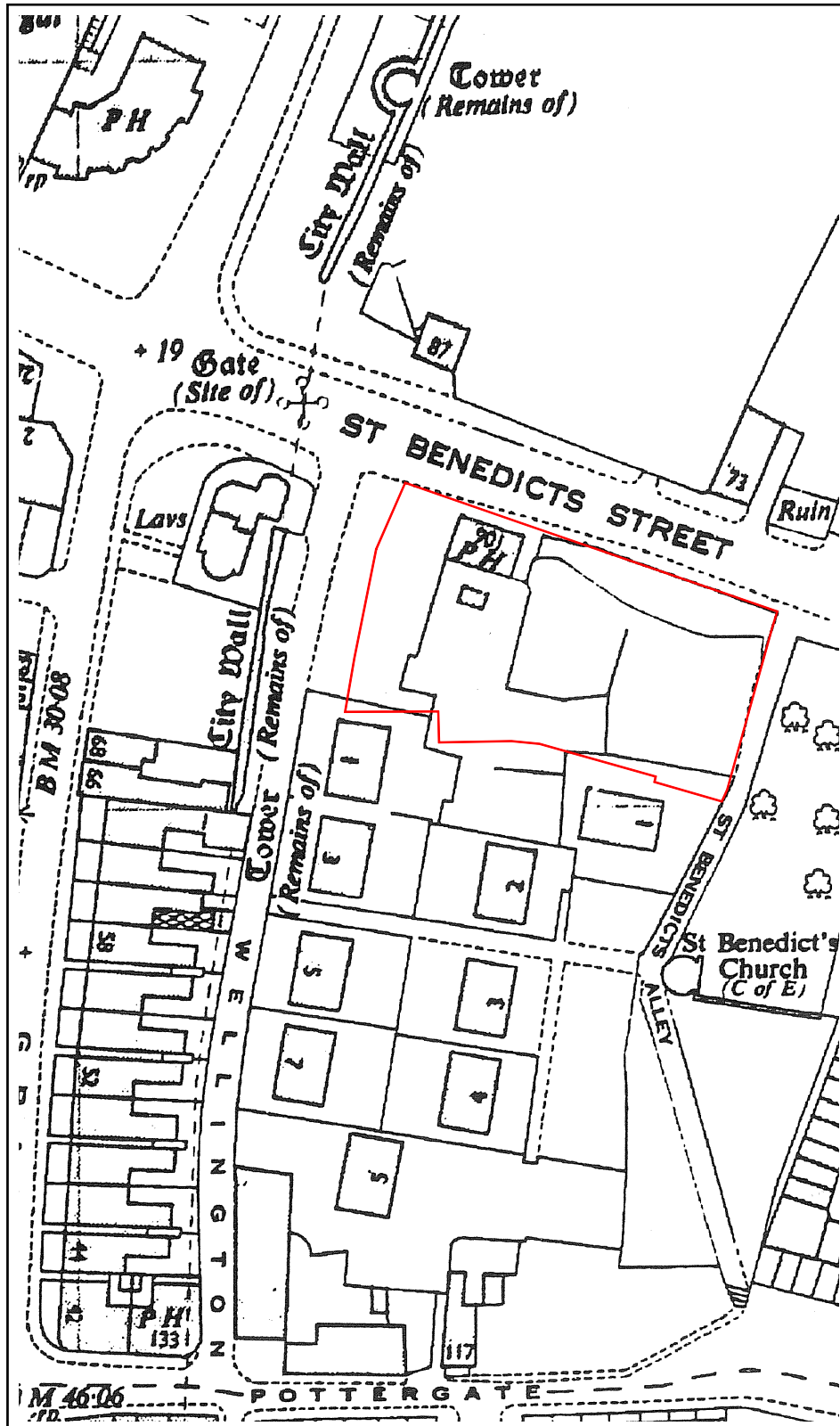
	Archaeological Project Services	
Project Name: St. Benedict's Street, Norwich		
Scale n/a	Drawn by: PCF	Report No: 146/06

Figure 12 - Extract from the 1937 Ordnance Survey plan, Norfolk Sheet LXIII.II



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: St. Benedict's Street, Norwich

Scale 1:1000 Drawn by: PCF Report No: 146/06

Figure 13 - Extract from the 1956 edition 1:1250 Ordnance Survey plan, Sheet TG2208NE

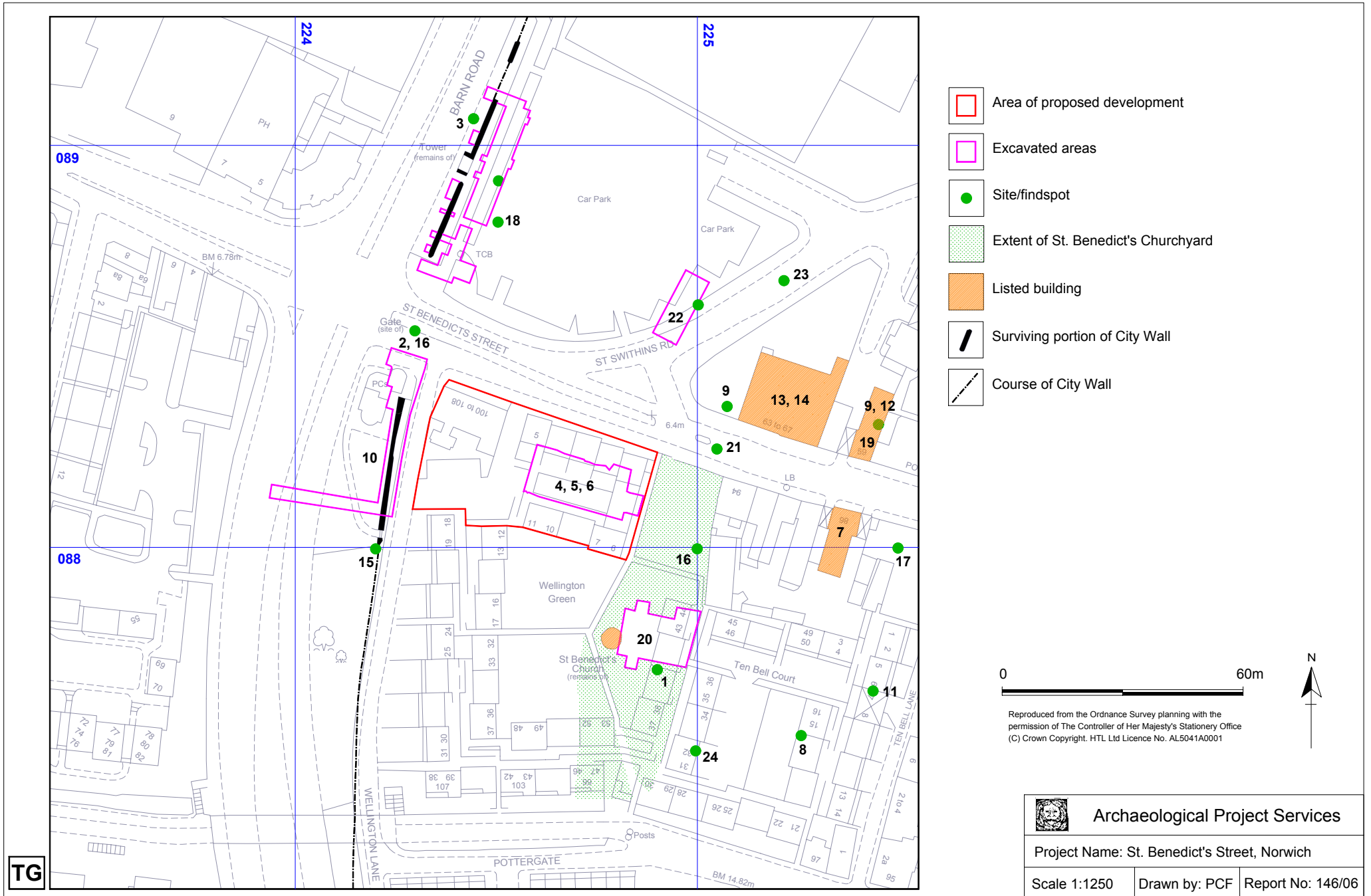


Figure 14 - The assessment area showing archaeological sites and findspots

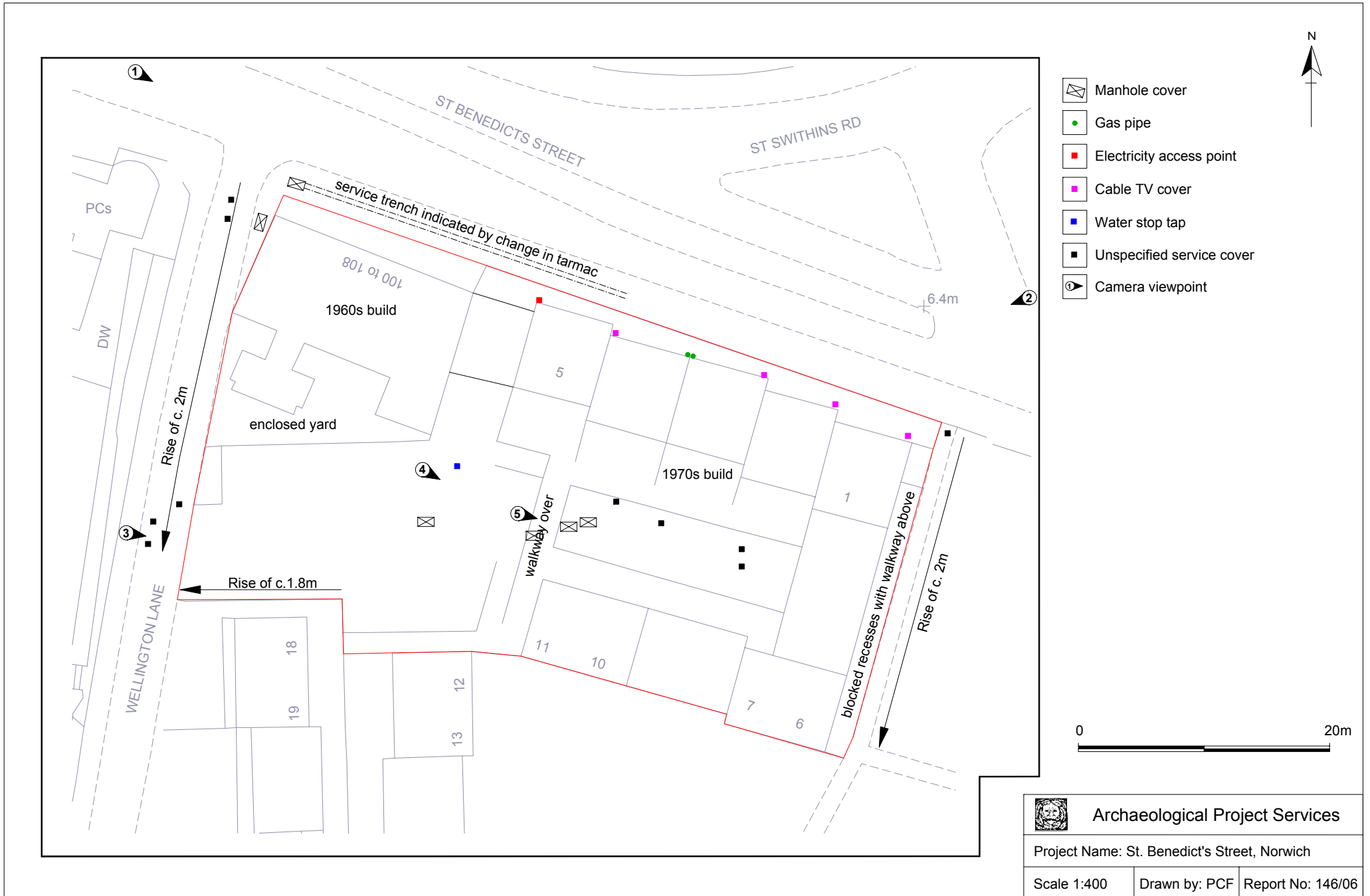


Figure 15 - Results of the walk-over survey



Plate 1 - View of the proposed development site, showing the towers of St. Benedict's and St. Giles' Churches, looking southeast



Plate 2 - View showing the 1970s flats with the rise in ground level along St. Benedict's Alley, looking southwest



Plate 3 - The open yard showing the drop in height, looking east from Wellington Lane



Plate 4 - The gated yard beneath the 1970s flats with walkway over, looking east



Plate 5 - Another view of the gated yard showing pillars that probably mask stanchions, looking east



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Plate 6 - View showing the aftermath of the 1942 bombing of the site which lies in the immediate foreground. To the left of the picture is the surviving remnants of St. Benedict's Gate (Copyright Norfolk County Council)



Plate 7 - View of the site from the northwest, possibly dating to the 1950s. the site is generally clear and used for allotments and pre-fabricated bungalows are evident south of the site. St, Benedict's and St. Giles' church towers are also visible (Copyright Norfolk County Council)

Appendix 1

TABLE OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES AND FINDSPOTS WITHIN THE ASSESSMENT AREA

MAP No.	HER	ENW	MNW	MNF	DNF	DESCRIPTION
1	157			157		St. Benedict's Church
2	324		253			St. Benedict's Gate, demolished 1793
3	536		457			18th century buildings Barn Road, built over city ditch
4	597			153		6 Ipswich ware (Middle Saxon) sherds
5	598	894		153		Remains of 2 11th-12th century buildings, one was rectory/parsonage
6	599			153		Replacement of buildings by more substantial rectory/parsonage in the 13th century
7	606 393 605	2694 2236 2200				86 St. Benedict's Street, Listed Grade II building
8	629		543			Carzon's Almshouses, 3-7 Ten Bell Lane, 15th century - now demolished
9	698	1363		698		61 St. Benedict's Street
10	893	892	2487			Section through city ditch, 6th century pottery from city bank
11	916	915	2510			3-7 Ten Bell Lane, Post-medieval pottery, some medieval and Thetford Ware as stray finds
12	984	983	2578	271		80-2 St. Benedict's Street, unstratified Late Saxon, medieval and post-medieval pottery
13	1364	1363	2958			61 St. Benedict's Street, lead weight of Charles I
14	2254	2242	3837		8076	63 St. Benedict's Street, 19th century red brick building, Listed Grade II
15	26122		26122			Grapes Hill, possible bastion 53 yards (48m) south of St. Benedict's Gate, existed in 1970
16	26166					St. Benedict's Gate, <i>Porta de Westwyck</i> , arch over the gate rebuilt in 1746
17	1431 460		1301	460		Precinct of St. Benedict's church and churchyard, excavated and found 3 graves that pre-date church. 10th century pottery
18	537 894 784	784 893	458 2379 2488	19		Excavation east of city wall revealed flimsy clay walled buildings associated with early 13th century pottery, sealed by city bank and several huts behind this bank, stray R-B and Saxon finds
19					7569	59-61 St. Benedict's Street, Late 18th century red brick building, Listed Grade II
20	2126 716	1582 2131	3177 3726 625		7577	Standing remains of St. Benedict's Church, Listed Grade I, bomb damaged
21	1111		998			Westwick Area, one of original settlements from which Norwich developed
22	611 612 613 901 162	900	2495 525 527	162		73 St. Benedict's Street. Earliest occupation 10th-11th century, series of wall trenches for timber buildings, with kitchen containing a well. 13th century L-plan structure of flint rubble. 16th century brick and flint walled block added to north of medieval buildings, rebuilt 17th century. Quarries of 11th - 17th century date.
23	981	980	2575			Unstratified Late Saxon, medieval and post-medieval pot, clay pipe and Delftware pot
24	43130			48553		Human remains found within service tunnel in Ten Bell Court, assoc. with St. Benedict's

HER = Historic Environment Record

ENW = Event, Norwich

MNW = Monument, Norwich

MNF = Monument, Norfolk

DNF = Designation, Norfolk

Appendix 2

GLOSSARY

Advowson	The right of appointing a priest to a church or chapel. The advowson would be held by a patron or institution who presents the priest to the appropriate bishop for institution and induction.
Geophysical Survey	Essentially non-invasive methods of examining below the ground surface by measuring deviations in the physical properties and characteristics of the earth. Techniques include magnetometry and resistivity survey.
Intramural Lane	A lane alongside and within city or town walls which provides access to the wall in times of defence.
Medieval	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
Murage	Tax levied for building or repairing the walls of a town.
Post-medieval	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
Prehistoric	The period of human history prior to the introduction of writing. In Britain the prehistoric period lasts from the first evidence of human occupation about 500,000 BC, until the Roman invasion in the middle of the 1 st century AD.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.
Saxon	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany.

Appendix 3

LIST OF SOURCES CONSULTED

Norfolk County Historic Environment Record, City of Norwich

Norfolk Record Office: Cartographic Sources, Secondary Sources (Books and Journals)

Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire Library

Ordnance Survey Maps 1885, 1905, 1937, 1956, 2006

Sources Not Consulted

Cursory examination was made of primary historical documentation held at the Norfolk Record Office—experience has shown that the consultation of primary historical documents is extremely time-consuming, and only fortuitously affords information relevant to archaeological inquiries.