
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
AT 100 ST. BENEDICT'S STREET
NORWICH, NORFOLK**

Work Undertaken For
Ingleton Wood

June 2008

Report Compiled by
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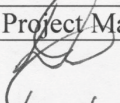

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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES**



Quality Control
100 St. Benedict's Street, Norwich
Norfolk HER No. 51320

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1. SUMMARY

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken on land at 100 St Benedict's Street, Norwich in order to determine the archaeological implications of proposed development at the site.

The site lies within an area of archaeological interest and potential, in part of Norwich known as Westwick, an area of Saxon settlement which eventually formed a suburb of the medieval city. During the medieval period the site was located on the periphery of the urban centre of the city, adjacent to St Benedict's Church which was founded in the 11th century. During the 13th century the city defences passed alongside the western boundary of the site. A stone gate, known as St Benedict's or Westwick gate, stood where the defences crossed St Benedict's Street.

The evaluation identified a number of archaeological features and deposits. The earliest features comprised large pits of probable 13th or 14th century date, most likely representing excavation for sand and/or chalk extraction. In the later medieval or early post-medieval period a timber structure with a chalk floor was built which fronted onto the road now known as Wellington Lane. Sometime within the 18th century the timber building was replaced by a flint and brick structure and by the early 20th century this was demolished. All other features were modern relating to the most recent, 1970's (now demolished) use of the site.

Finds retrieved from the evaluation comprised a small collection of medieval pottery and several pieces of animal bone. Several bricks and tiles from the post medieval structures were retained.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of an Evaluation

An archaeological evaluation is defined as 'a limited programme of non-intrusive and/or intrusive fieldwork which determines the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts within a specified area or site. If such archaeological remains are present Field Evaluation defines their character and extent, quality and preservation, and it enables an assessment of their worth in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate' (IFA 1999).

2.2 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Ingleton Wood to undertake a programme of archaeological investigation in advance of proposed development at 100 St Benedict's Street, Norwich, Norfolk. The evaluation was undertaken between the 27th May and the 5th June 2008 in accordance with a specification prepared by Archaeological Project Services (Appendix 1) and approved by Norfolk Landscape Archaeology. An application to develop the site has been submitted to Norfolk City Council (Application 07/00755/F).

2.3 Topography and Geology

Located 1km west of the centre of Norwich as defined by the cathedral Church at National Grid Reference TG 2244 0883 (Fig. 2), the site lies at a height of c. 6.4m OD on land sloping gently downwards towards the River Wensum, located some 300m to the northeast. To the south ground levels rise steeply to around 15.5m along Pottergate.

The area of development comprises a roughly rectangular area of land measuring

approximately 55m x 35m, situated southeast of the angle of St. Benedict's Street to the north and Wellington lane to the west (Fig. 3).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

As part of the Desk-Based study of the archaeological impact of the proposed development a map was produced showing the distribution of records held in the Norfolk Historic Environment. This appears in this report as Figure 16 and the table in Appendix 4 provides information relating to the numbers referenced in the text and on the map.

No prehistoric sites or findspots are recorded in the vicinity of the development area.

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 (formerly 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 (18, HER 784) and may suggest the possibility of a settlement of this period in the locality (Clarke 1965, 145).

Excavations within the eastern part of the development area have retrieved quantities of Middle Saxon pottery, although the finds are generally residual (4, HER 597). During the same intervention a sequence of deposits dating from the mid 11th century (5, HER 598 & 599) was

identified. 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. The clay-walled building was identified as the parsonage that belonged to St. Benedict's church.

Pottery of 6th century date was retrieved from immediately west of the site (10, HER 893) whilst further finds of Middle Saxon pottery have also been recovered from excavations north of the site (22, HER 611) (Atkin and Evans 2002, 79).

Excavations on the site of St. Benedict's Church, which is situated to the south east of the site, were undertaken in 1972 (20, HER 716 & 2126). The earliest activity identified at the site was 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).

Excavations c. 30m to the north of the site (22, HER Nos 162, 612, 613, 901) found 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 route of the city wall and ditch lies immediately to the west of the proposed development area, on the opposite side of Wellington Street. The site of St. Benedict's Gate (2, HER 324) is marked by the point at which St. Benedict's Street crosses Wellington Lane.

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 close to the development area (18, HER Nos 26122 and 894), of which one falls within the excavated area along Barn Road.

Post-medieval archaeology is common within the vicinity of the area and includes continued use of certain sites, such as St. Benedict's church.

Excavations within the eastern part of the development area (5, HER Nos 598 & 599) recorded a post-medieval flint and brick structure which had been rebuilt by 1700. Properties had begun to develop along the St Benedict's Street frontage. By the 19th century, the street frontage properties contained cellars (Atkin and Evans 2002, 79).

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).

3. AIMS

The aim of the evaluation was to gather information to establish the presence or absence, extent, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological deposits in order to enable Norfolk Landscape Archaeology to formulate a policy for the management of archaeological resources present on the site.

4. METHODS

Two trenches, each measuring 3m by 3m were excavated to the upper level of the latest significant archaeological horizon by mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket. (Fig. 4). Thereafter all archaeological deposits were hand excavated. Trench 1 was located at the west side of the development area close to the frontage of Wellington Lane. Trench 2 was situated on the north side of the development area close to the frontage with St Benedict's Street (Fig. 4).

Removal of the overburden was undertaken by mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket. The exposed surfaces of the trenches were then cleaned by hand and inspected for archaeological remains.

Each deposit exposed during the

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

The location of the excavated trenches was surveyed in relation to fixed points on boundaries and on existing buildings.

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 based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them.

5. RESULTS

The results of the archaeological evaluation are discussed in trench order. Archaeological contexts are described below. The numbers in brackets are the context numbers assigned in the field.

Trench 1

The earliest deposit encountered in this trench was natural sand and gravel deposit (086).

The earliest archaeological features recorded in Trench 1 were two pits [036] and [085] (Fig. 5) which truncated natural sand and gravel deposit (086). Pits [036] and [085] are probably 13th or 14th century in date and are likely to have been excavated as sand and/or chalk extraction pits. Both pits were only partially exposed within the evaluation trench and neither were excavated to their full depths owing to health and safety constraints.

Pit [036] was located within the southern part of the Trench and was overlain by modern wall foundations (046) and (047). The accessible area of the pit was confined to a narrow strip between these wall foundations measuring just 0.40m wide. The excavated portion of the pit measured 1.98m in extent east-to-west and was excavated to a depth of 0.78m (Fig. 6). The lowest recorded fill was (039), a mixed deposit consisting of brown and reddish-orange sand, measuring 0.37m thick to the lower limit of excavation. Sealing (039) was uppermost fill (032), a mid brown silty sand which measured 0.40m in depth. Dating evidence from the pit was scarce consisting of just two sherds of pottery. A date somewhere within the 13th or 14th centuries is indicated.

Pit [085] was located in the north-east corner of the trench (Fig. 5). Only the south-west corner of the pit fell within the area of excavation, its exposed area measuring 1.70m x 0.80m. The pit was hand excavated to a depth of 1.00m and further exploration of the remaining deposits by auger showed the pit to have a full depth of 2.65m. The lower deposits as sampled by augering consisted of a sequence of five deposits comprising silty sands with colours ranging between light and mid brown. Within the upper, hand excavated portion of the pit (Fig. 7), a further four fill deposits (090), (089), (088) and (087) were recorded. The lowest of these (090) was composed of olive brown silty sand measuring 0.60m in thickness. Above (090) was a 0.17m thick deposit (089) which was differentiated from (090) below by the high frequency of small pebbles and flints. Tertiary fill (088) comprised a mid to dark brown deposit of sandy silt measuring 0.20m in thickness whilst the uppermost fill (087) was a mixture of light yellow sandy clay and dark brown silty sand measuring 0.15m in depth. No artefacts were recovered from

the pit fills.

Sealing and slumping into pit [085] was compacted chalk floor surface [034] (Fig. 7). Its stratigraphic position suggests a date somewhere between the 14th and 17th centuries. The floor covered much of the trench but was truncated by modern wall footings on the north, south and west sides. It was also truncated by a 19th or early 20th century brick structure [002] on the east and south sides (Fig. 8). The floor was not present within the undisturbed sequence of medieval deposits to the south of modern wall footing [047], suggesting its original southern limit corresponded roughly with the modern wall line. The floor's exposed extent measured 3.70m east-to-west and 1.60m north-to-south and averaged 0.10m in thickness.

Post-hole [072] (Fig. 8) formed the only possible evidence for the superstructure of the building represented by floor (034). It was recorded in the north-west part of the trench and measured 0.30m in diameter and 0.17m in depth. It was filled by a single deposit of yellow brown silt (072). No finds were recovered from the post-hole.

Above floor surface (034) and occupying the same area was a compacted light brown clayey silt which measured an average of 0.15m in thickness (033) (Fig. 7). This deposit was probably laid down as a levelling material prior to the construction of the building(s) represented by walls (040), (077) and (027). A single sherd of pottery dating to the 15th or 16th century was recovered from the deposit.

The three wall segments (040), (077) and (027) are probably associated with the levelling material and represent one or possibly two structures (Fig. 9). Cartographic evidence, coupled with their stratigraphic location and the presence of reused 15th or 16th bricks within the walls,

suggests a construction date at some time within the 18th century. No foundations were present and these walls appear to lie directly on the contemporary ground surface. Wall plaster was found adhering to both (040) and (077).

Wall (040) had largely been removed by modern wall footings and only survived toward the east side of the evaluation trench. The surviving portion was orientated east-to-west and measured 0.70m in length and 1.00m in width (Fig. 9). Its full width could not be established as the south side of the wall had been truncated by the cut for modern wall footing [047] (Fig. 10). The wall's alignment westwards could be traced through the presence of a 'wall scar' (054) or impression within underlying chalk floor (Fig. 9). This imprint was visible for a distance of 2.10m westward from the masonry remains. The wall was constructed of flint nodules and occasional brick fragments loosely bonded together within a light brownish yellow sandy lime mortar. Some rough coursing within the flints was discernable. Patches of wall plaster survived on its north face.

The east face of wall (077) was recorded in the west section of the trench (Fig. 11). Its north-to-south alignment strongly suggests a return of wall foundation (040). This is supported by the similarity in construction and building materials, both incorporating flint nodules with occasional bricks. Surviving patches of wall plaster (084) were also recorded on the surfaces of (077). The exposed portion of wall (077) measured 0.56m in height and 1.40m in length. Its width could not be established as it continued beyond the limit of excavation.

A surviving fragment of an east-to-west orientated wall (027) measuring just 0.40m in length was situated between modern wall footings [046] and [047] (Fig. 9) and

survived to a height of 0.30m with a width of 0.36m. Its orientation and use of very similar construction material suggests that it may be associated with walls (040) and (077).

A wall stub [079] recorded in the west trench section is also of probable post-medieval date (Figure 11). Its course eastwards across the trench has been truncated away by modern wall footings (045). This wall differs markedly from the others recorded within the trench in that it is made entirely of flint nodules within a matrix of hard lime mortar. The wall measured 0.43m high x 0.40m wide.

Above wall (027) was a sequence of floor deposits (Fig.12), although only a small section of these survives in the west trench section between modern wall footings (046) and (047). Tile samples indicate a post-medieval construction date for these surfaces. Stratigraphically earliest was (029), a 60mm deep firm orange brown clayey sand which incorporated a high quantity (40%) of small pebbles. The hardness of the deposit and presence of pebbles suggests a surface of some type, perhaps a trackway as opposed to an internal floor.

Above (029) was layer (051), comprising a 40mm thick deposit of brownish white lime mortar bedding for tile floor (050). Above (050) was a 0.6m thick layer of ash and cinders (049) which formed a make up layer for tile floor (048)

The base of a brick built structure (002) (Fig 13) dating to the late 19th century or early 20th century was recorded in the north part of the trench. Interpretation of this feature is problematic but the most likely interpretation is that it forms the base of a chimney breast. The structure respects the line of the 18th century wall (040) and appears to butt against it. This suggests that at the time (002) was

constructed the building represented by the earlier walls was still standing and in use. The structure occupies an area measuring 2.00m x 1.00m and is truncated on its north side by modern wall footing (045). The structure forms a broad H shape with an additional line of bricks aligned northwards from the centre of the structure. The construction cut [035] was filled with deposit (001) which wholly comprised coal, clinker and charcoal. It is suspected that the deposit derives from a pre-existing fireplace which has been modified or replaced by [002].

The area of the trench enclosed by the 18th century walls (040) and (077), above the possible chimney breast base (002) and below the modern concrete pad, was filled by building rubble. This almost certainly results from demolition in the early 20th century. This rubble was in turn truncated by the insertion of modern (1970s) wall foundations in cuts [046] and [047]. Areas between the walls was infilled by hardcore deposits (043) and (066) associated with the concrete pad (065).

Trench 2

Trench 2 was located on the north side of the development site fronting St Benedict's Street.

Natural sand was encountered at a depth of 0.70m below the ground surface.

The earliest feature recorded was a large pit [052] within the south-east corner of the trench (Fig. 14). Pottery sherds recovered from the pit fills of 13th or 14th century date appear to be residual as bricks from the feature are of 15th to 16 century type (Boyle, Appendix 3). Although only partly revealed within the excavation area conjecture suggests pit [052] is substantial and most likely represents sand and/or chalk extraction. The base of the pit was not reached within the excavated area and

the exposed portion measured 1.45 x 0.55 in plan. It had steep, almost vertical sides, slightly undercut on the northern side (Fig. 15). Nine fill deposits (063), (062), (061), (060), (059), (058), (057), (056), and (055) were recorded within the excavated portion of the pit. All deposits were similar in their characteristics consisting of silty sands which varied in colour from mid grey to lighter, cleaner sands. Frequent chalk and mortar fragments and charcoal were found throughout the pit fills.

Located on the north edge of the pit, post-hole [053] measured 0.20m in diameter, 80mm deep with a concave, bowl shaped profile. It was filled by a single deposit of loose light grey sand (071) from which no finds were recovered.

Pit [052] and post-hole [053] were sealed by a 0.4m thick very dark grey deposit of 19th century garden soil or make up material (064). This was present throughout the trench and contained considerable quantities of flint and stone pebbles, charcoal and shell.

The remaining features in Trench 2 were all modern relating to the most recent (now demolished) use of the site. These features comprised wall (004) on its foundation (006), drain run (010) and construction cut [009], gas pipe trench [007] filled by (008), drain [017], and a modern pit (dated by sweet wrappers) [015].

6. DISCUSSION

The earliest activity identified on the site is represented by pitting dating to the around the 13th or 14th centuries. The pits are substantial and are likely to represent sand and/or chalk extraction. Previous excavations within the development area (Atkins and Evans 2002, 79) also identified quarry pits here but these were earlier dating to the end of the 12th century.

The earliest occupation evidence identified is represented by the chalk floor surface (034) in Trench 1. A single post hole possibly associated with the floor suggests the presence of a building of timber construction. Sparse dating evidence combined with the stratigraphic sequence, suggests the floor was in use somewhere between the 14th and 18th centuries. Any structures in this area would have fronted onto the intramural lane (now Wellington Lane) which encircled the inside of the city wall.

The earliest depiction of Norwich, Cunningham's map of 1558, shows the development site to be occupied by a rectangular concentration of houses (Cope Faulkner 2006, Fig 4). Therefore it is possible that floor (034) could date to the late medieval or early post-medieval period. Indeed previous excavation within the area of the development site to the east identified a clay walled building dating to the later medieval period (Atkins and Evans 2002, 79), although the building is thought to be the parsonage that belonged to St Benedict's church.

Flint and brick walls (040) and (077) and possibly (028) represent a building probably constructed in the 18th century. A wall representing the west end of the building (040) marks its frontage onto Wellington Lane. The type of bricks incorporated in to the walls date to around the 15th or 16th centuries but there is evidence to suggest that they have been reused. Cleer's map of Norwich dated 1696 and Kirkpatrick's map of 1723 both show similar layouts of buildings within the area of the development site (Cope Faulkner 2006, Fig. 5). Both have buildings fronting onto St Benedict's Street but not Wellington Lane. However, buildings are shown on Wellington Lane on Smith's plan of the city in 1783 (*ibid* Fig. 8). Taken together the archaeological and cartographic evidence suggests that

the building dates to the mid or later 18th century.

It would appear that the building continued in use until at least the early part of the 20th century before demolition. Substantial modifications to the chimney breast in the late 19th or early 20th century as suggested by structure (002) indicate that the building was still occupied at this time.

Many buildings fronting Wellington Lane were demolished in the first half of the 20th century. The Ordnance Survey map of 1905 shows a continuous row of buildings fronting Wellington Lane whilst the 1937 OS map only illustrates a surviving group standing close to the intersection with St Benedict's Street. The building identified in Trench 1 was almost certainly one of those demolished between these dates.

It is curious that, apart from a solitary undated post-hole, evidence for medieval or later structures was not apparent in Trench 2. Indeed buildings are shown fronting St Benedict's Street on all maps showing this area produced in the post-medieval period. It can only be concluded that all evidence for these buildings has been destroyed by later development.

7. CONCLUSIONS

The archaeological evaluation identified significant archaeological remains within the development area dating to the medieval and post-medieval periods. Despite some truncation by modern construction archaeological features and deposits are reasonably well preserved in Trench 1. Modern disturbance appears to have been much more severe in the area of Trench 2 and only deep cut features are likely to have survived.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Ingleton Wood for commissioning the fieldwork. The work was coordinated by Dale Trimble who edited this report along with Tom Lane.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Dale Trimble
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 Finds Processing: Denise Buckley
 Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth
 Illustration: Sue Unsworth
 Post-excavation Analyst: Gary Trimble

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Norwich, 1951 and 1953, *Norfolk*
Archaeology **XXXI**




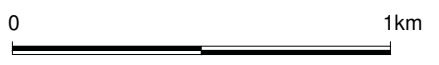
Figure 1 - General location plan



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 Area shown in Figure 3




	Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Norwich St Benedict's Street 51320			
Scale 1:20000	Drawn by: PCF	Report No: 73/08	

Figure 2 - Location of the development area

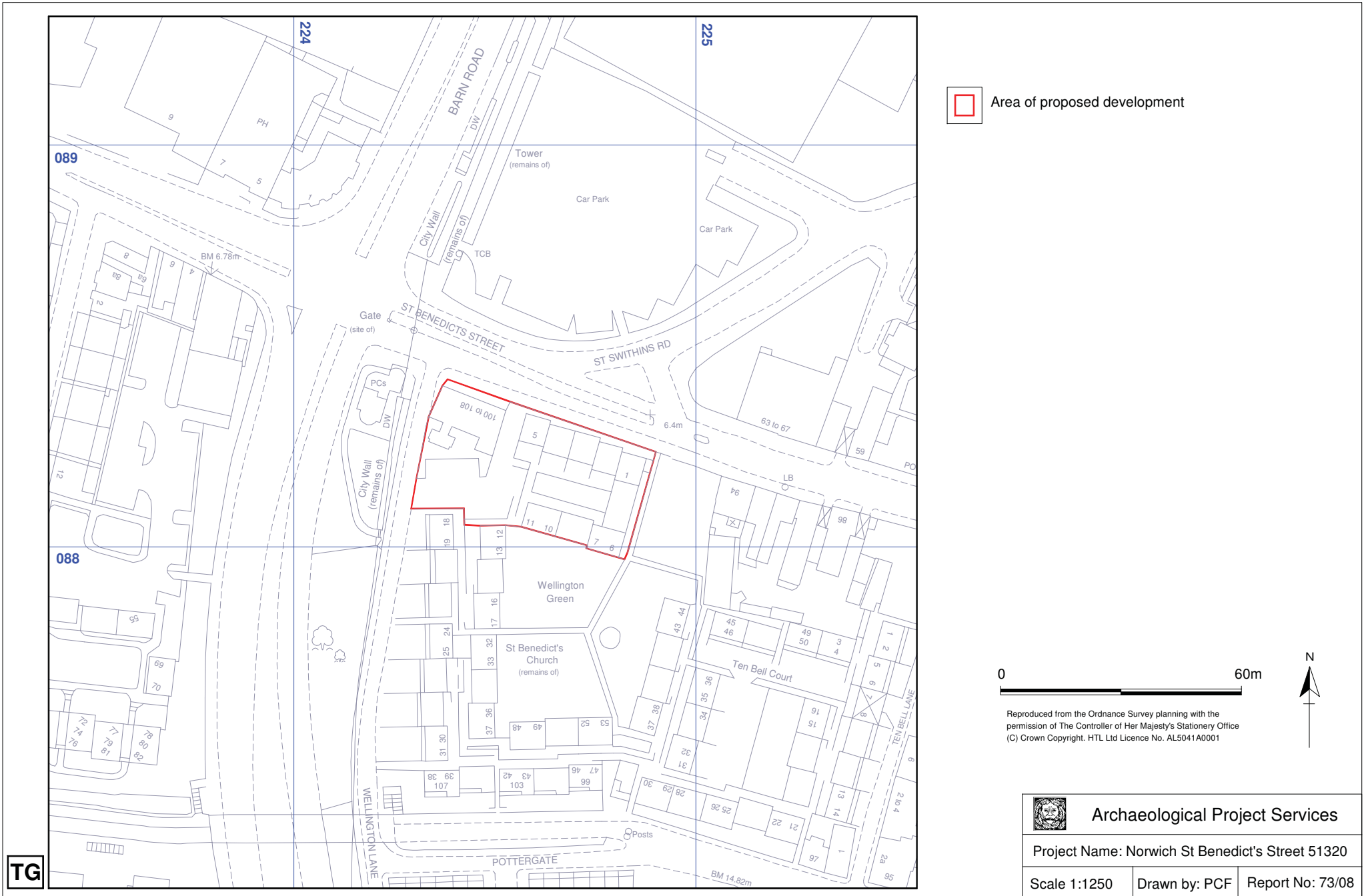
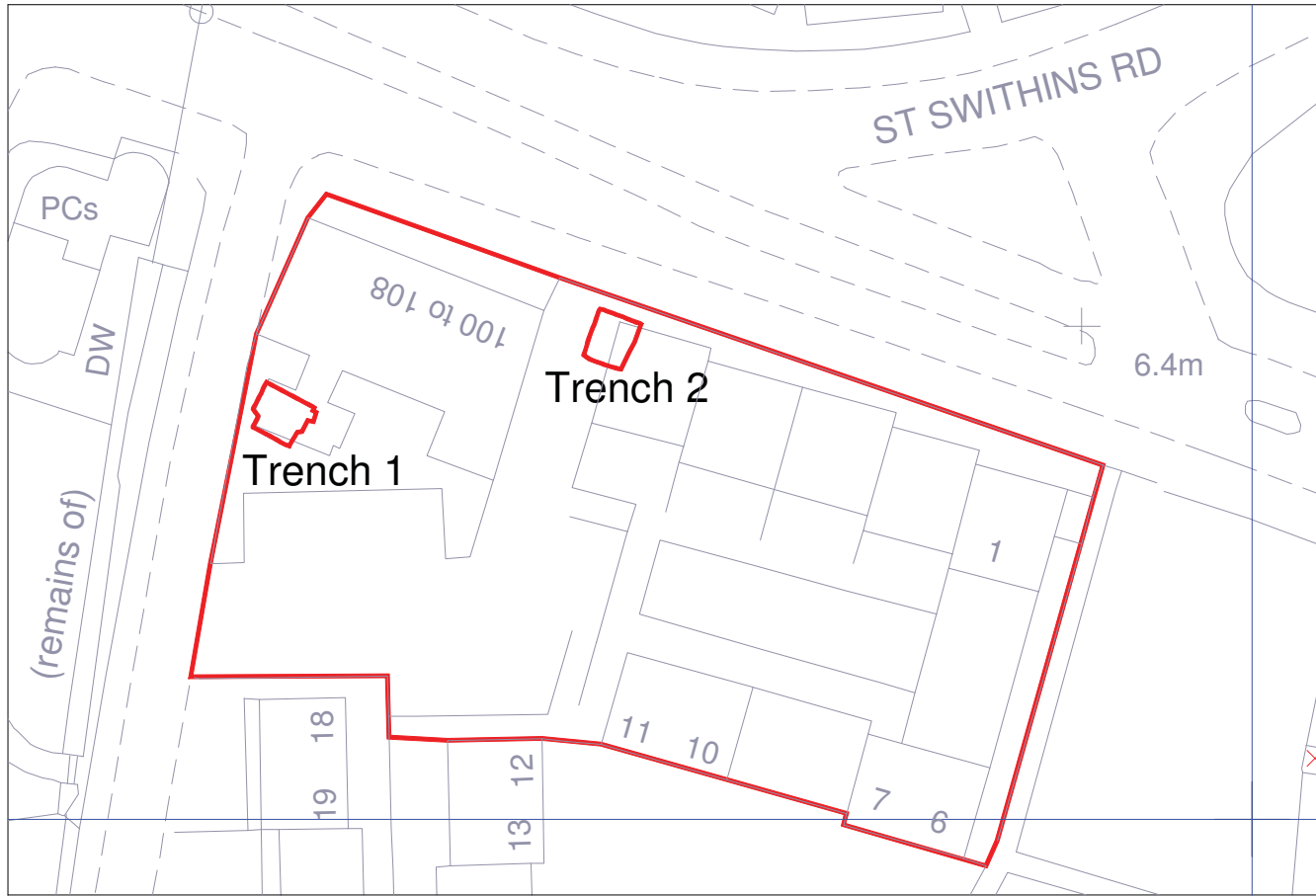


Figure 3 - The development area




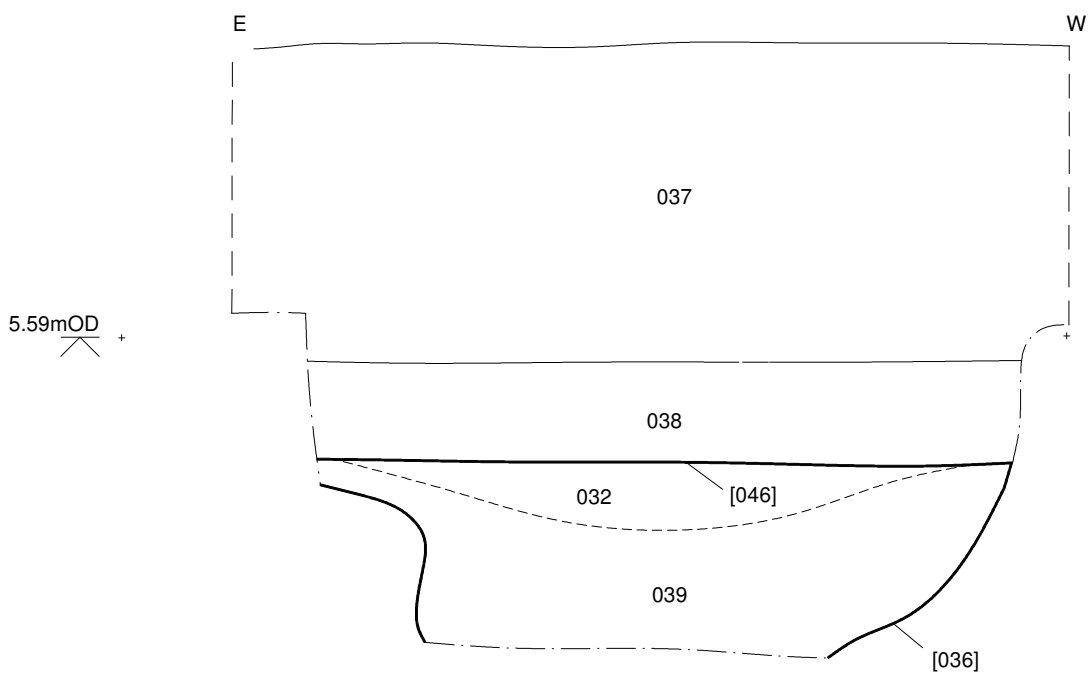
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Project Name: Norwich St Benedicts Street 51320		
Scale 1:500	Drawn by: MD	Report No: 73/08

Figure 4 Trench location plan



Figure 5 Trench 1, Plan of Pits [036] and [085]




 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Norwich St Benedicts Street 51320		
Scale 1:20	Drawn by: SU	Report No: 73/08

Figure 6 Trench 1, Section 2 Pit [036]

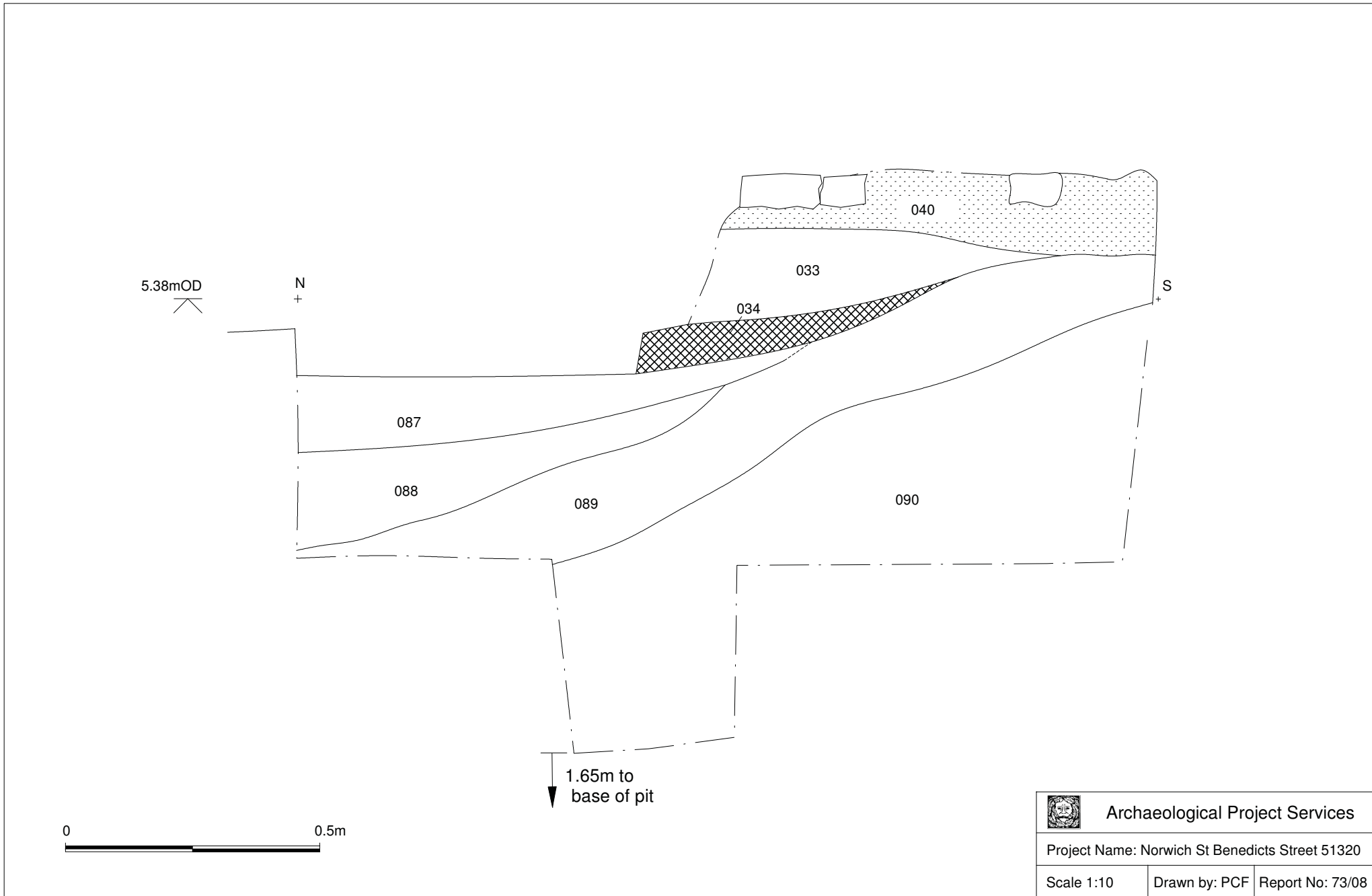


Figure 7 Trench 1, Section 8 Pit [085]

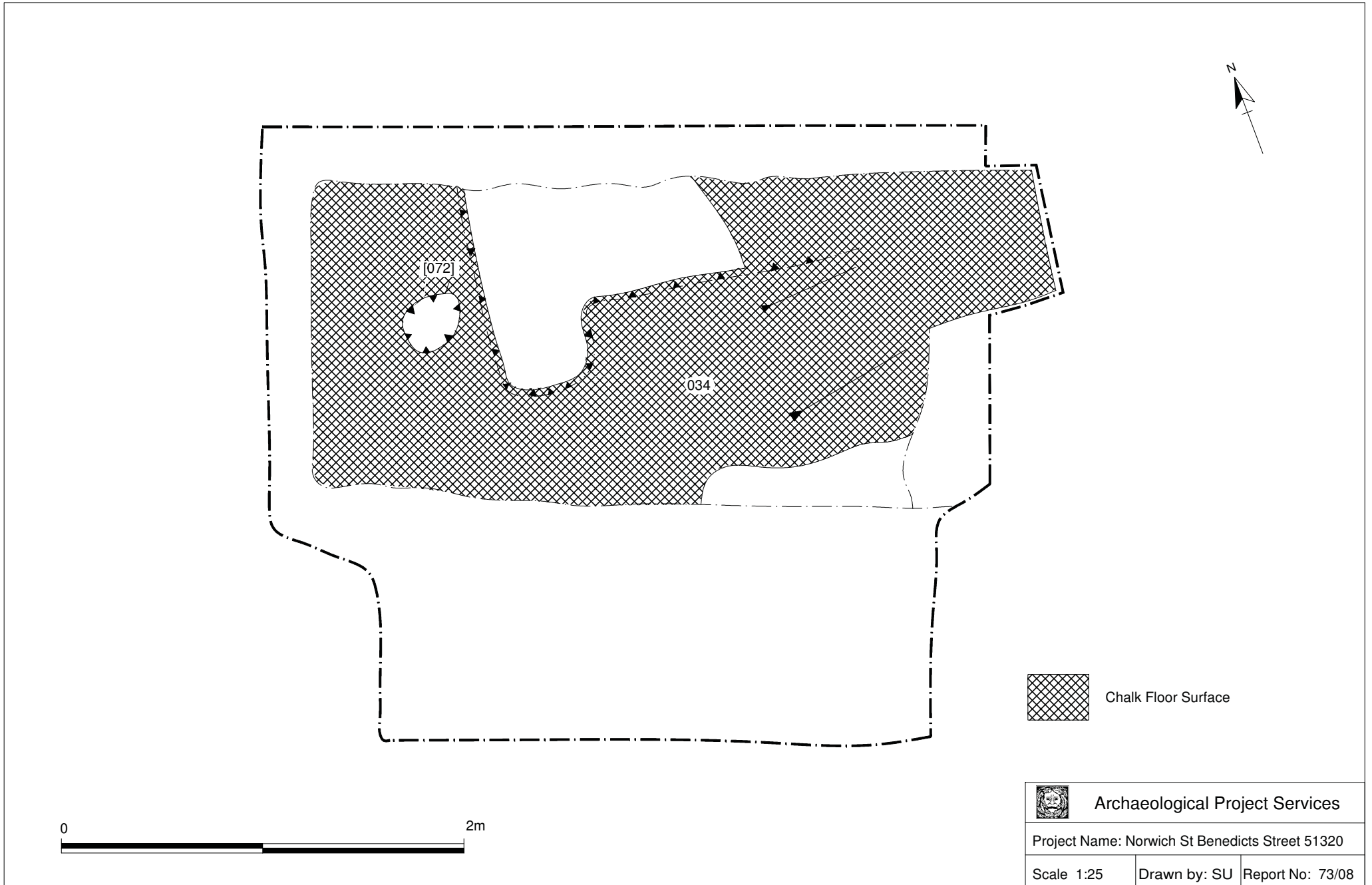



Figure 8 Trench 1, Plan of Chalk Floor Surface (034)

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Project Name: Norwich St Benedicts Street 51320	
Scale 1:25	Drawn by: SU Report No: 73/08

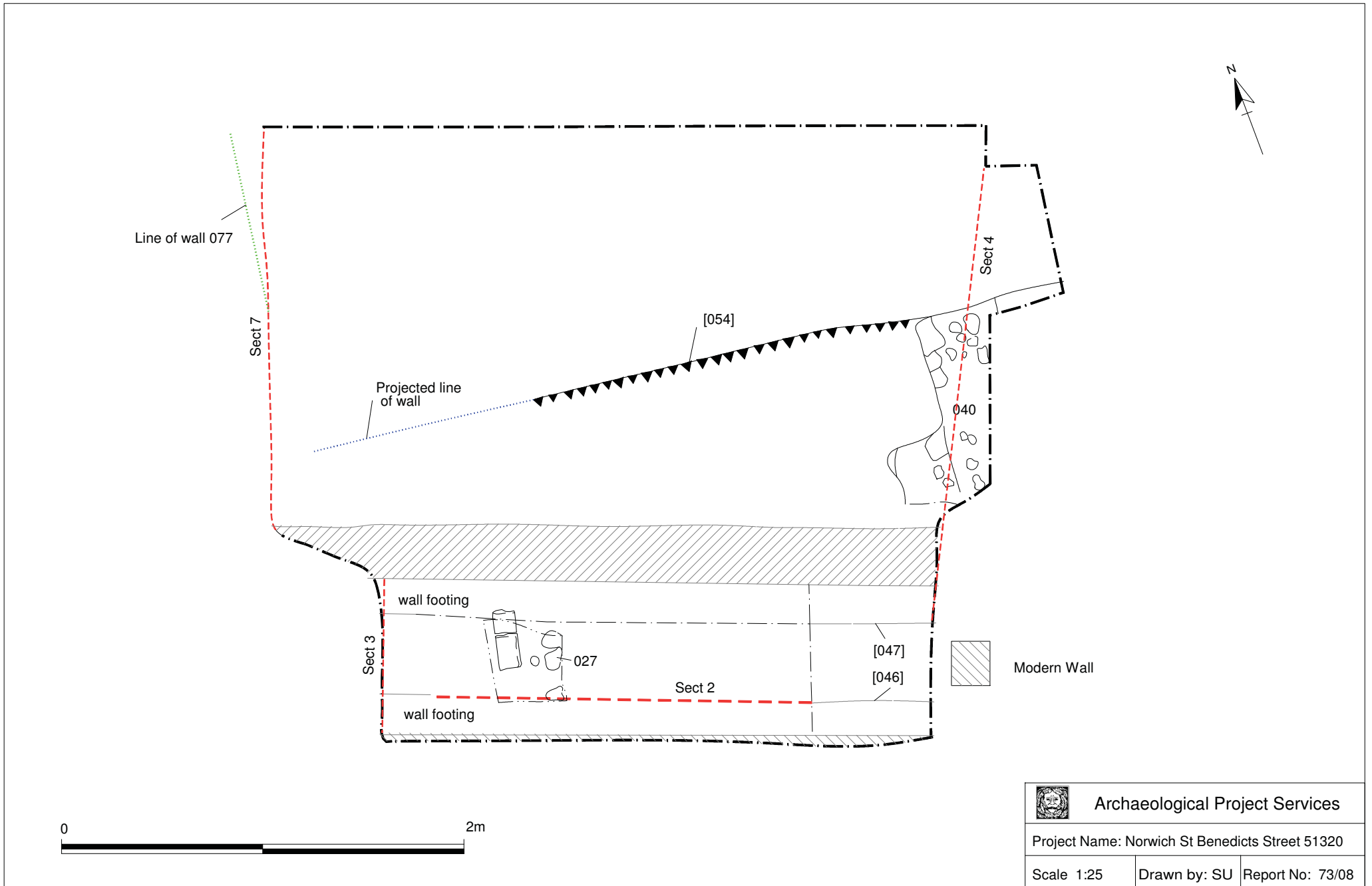


Figure 9 Trench 1 Plan showing Wall [040]

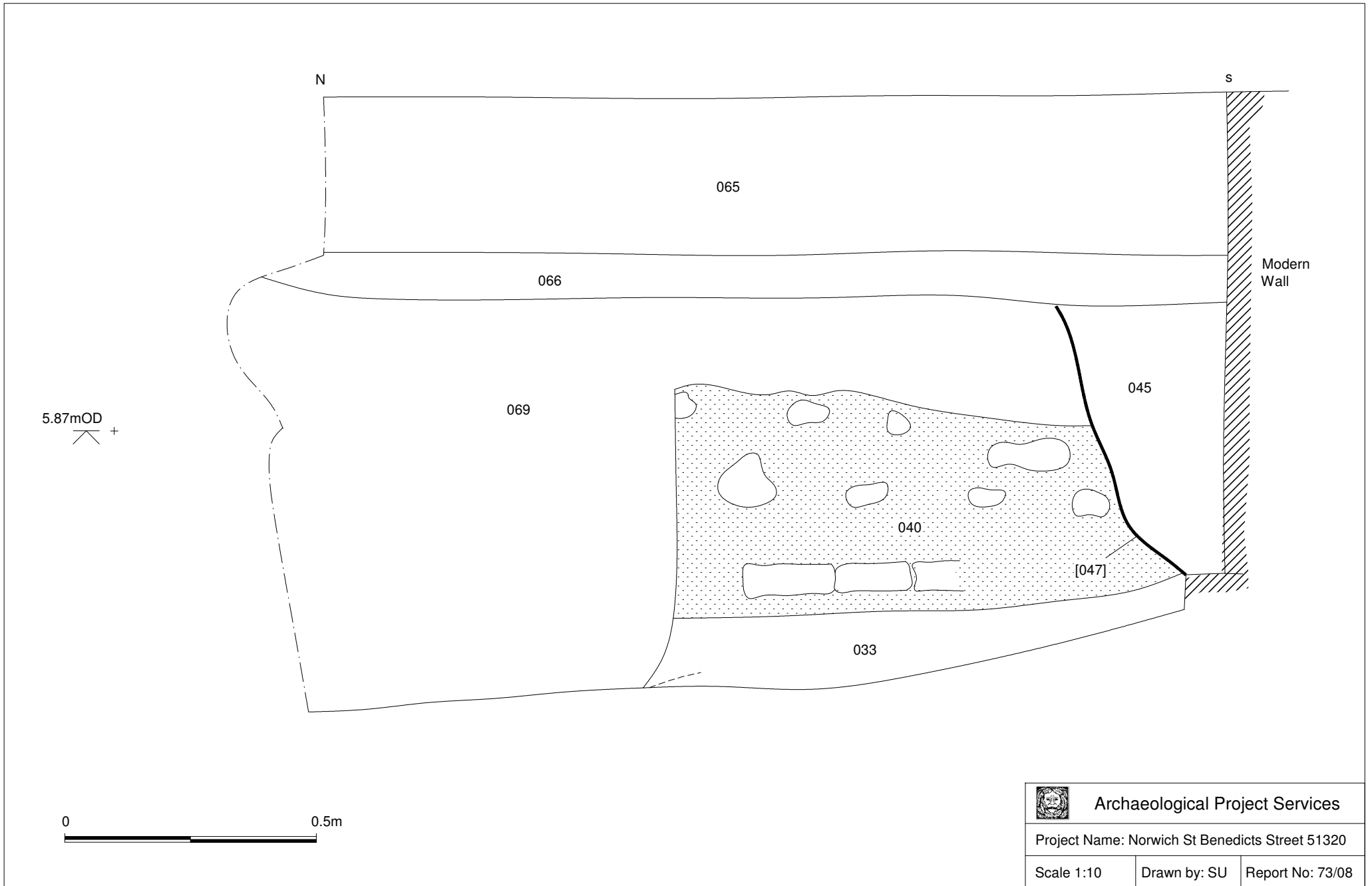



Figure 10 Trench 1, Section 4 Wall [040]

 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Norwich St Benedicts Street 51320		
Scale 1:10	Drawn by: SU	Report No: 73/08

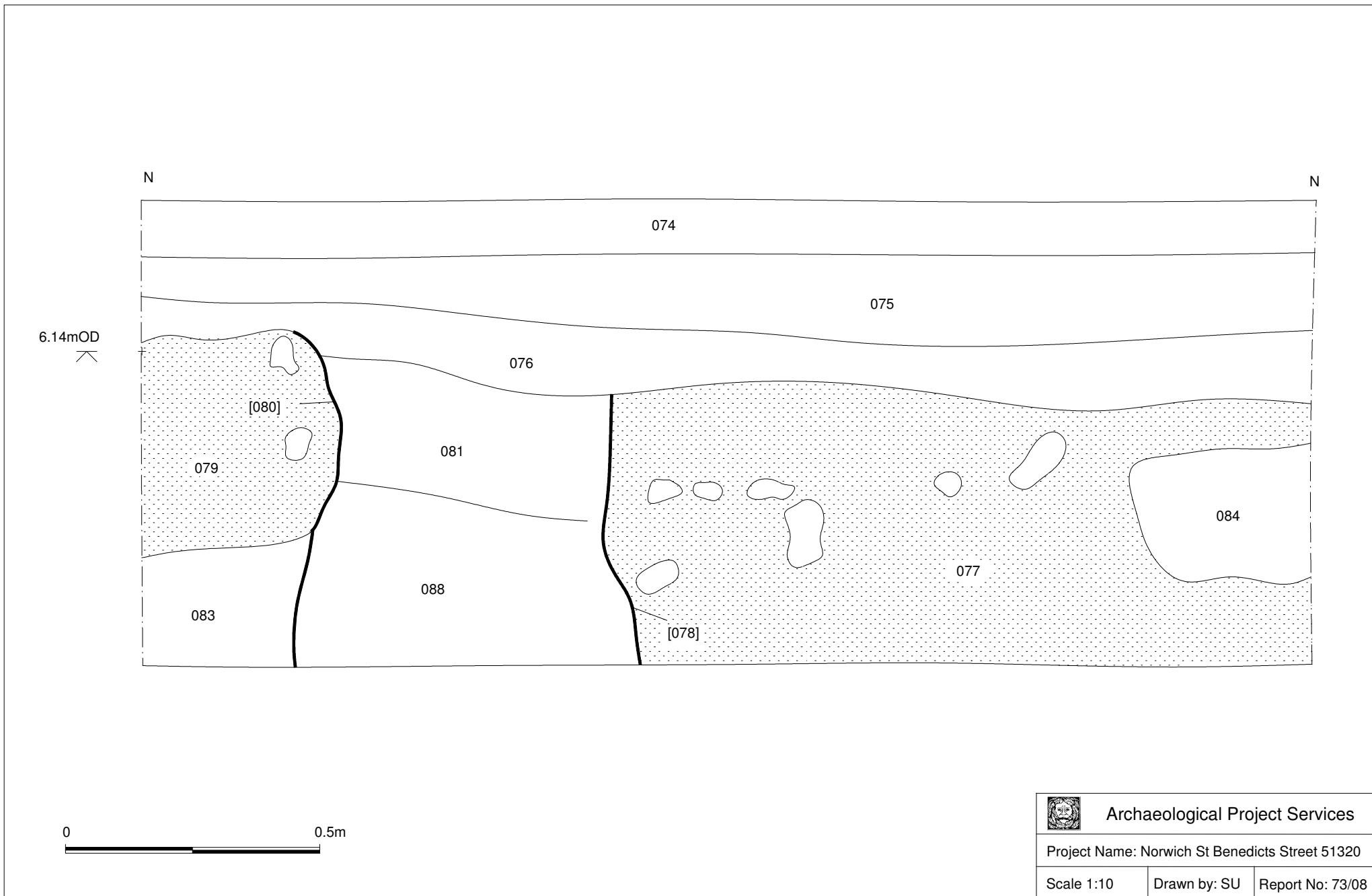
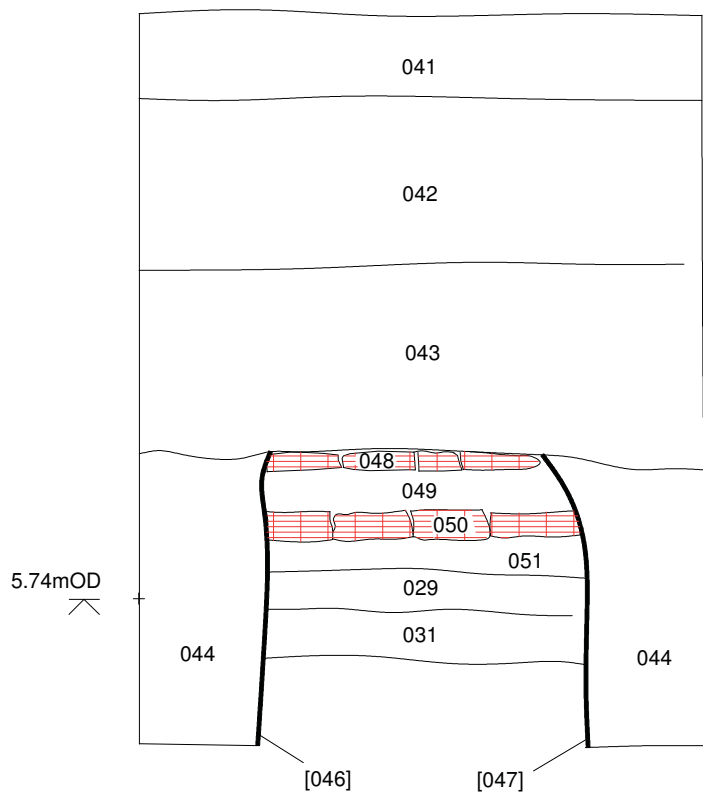


Figure 11 Trench 1, Section 7



0 0.5m


 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Norwich St Benedicts Street 51320		
Scale 1:10	Drawn by: SU	Report No: 73/08

Figure 12 Trench 1, Section 3 - Tiled floors (048) and (050)

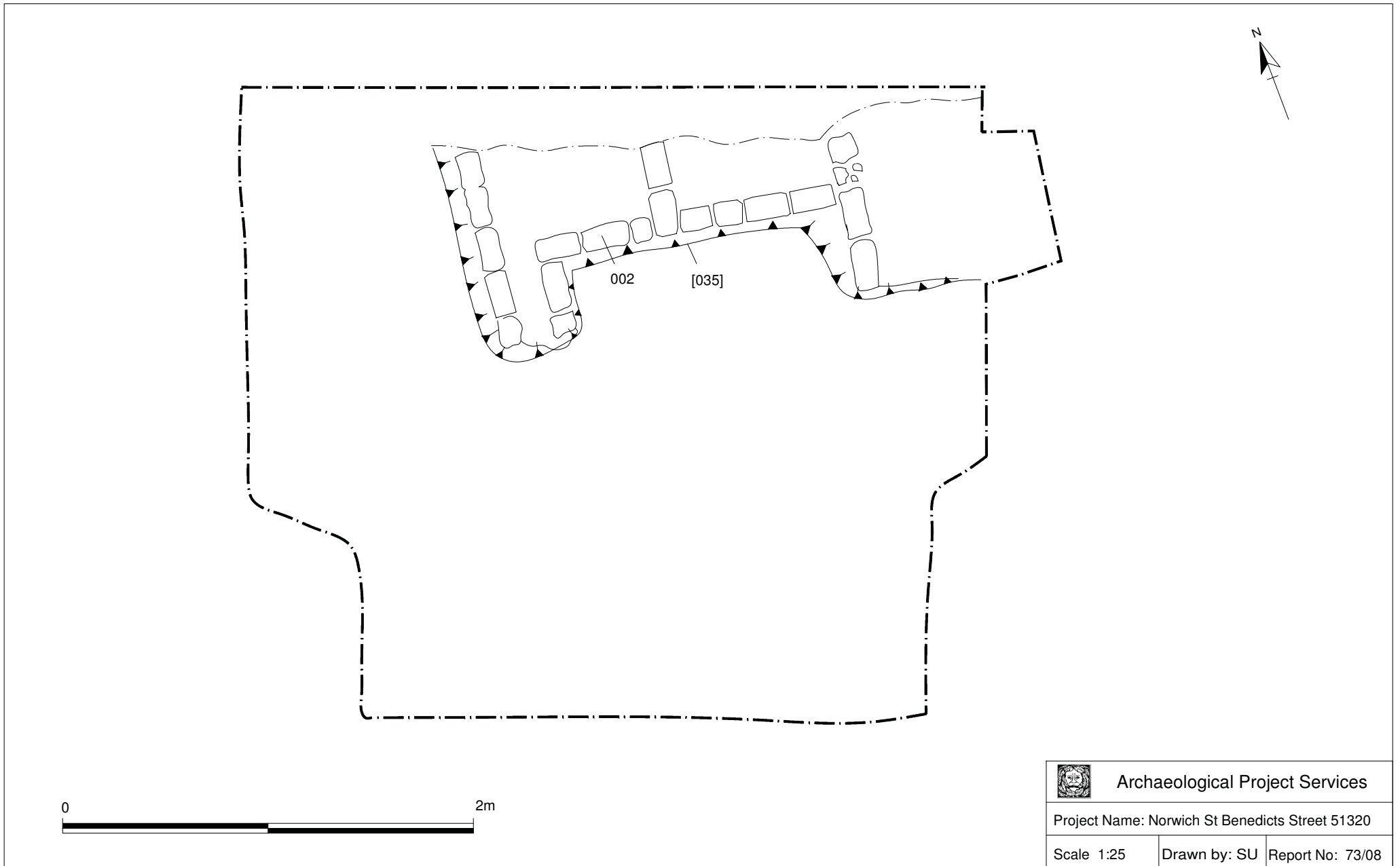
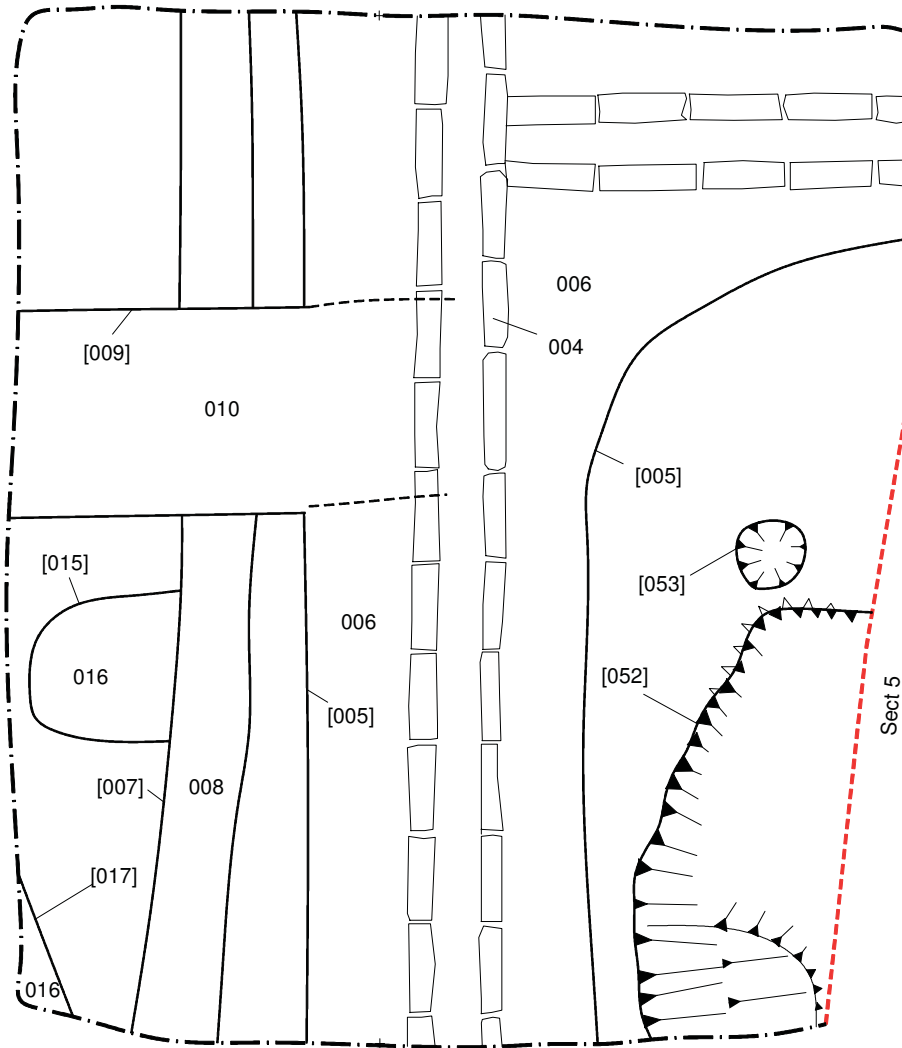


Figure 13 Trench 1, Plan of Victorian structure [002] and Cut [035]




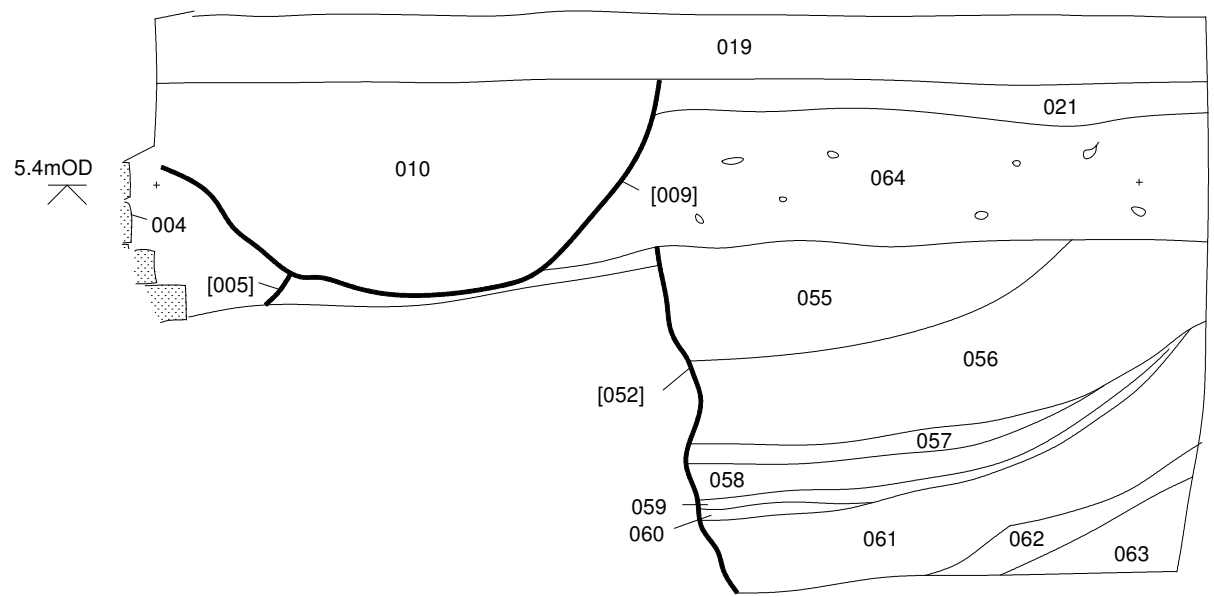
	Archaeological Project Services
Project Name: Norwich St Benedicts Street 51320	
Scale 1:25	Drawn by: SU Report No: 73/08

Figure 14 Trench 2, Plan 3




	Archaeological Project Services	
Project Name: Norwich St Benedicts Street 51320		
Scale 1:20	Drawn by: SU	Report No: 73/08

Figure 15 Trench 2, Section 5

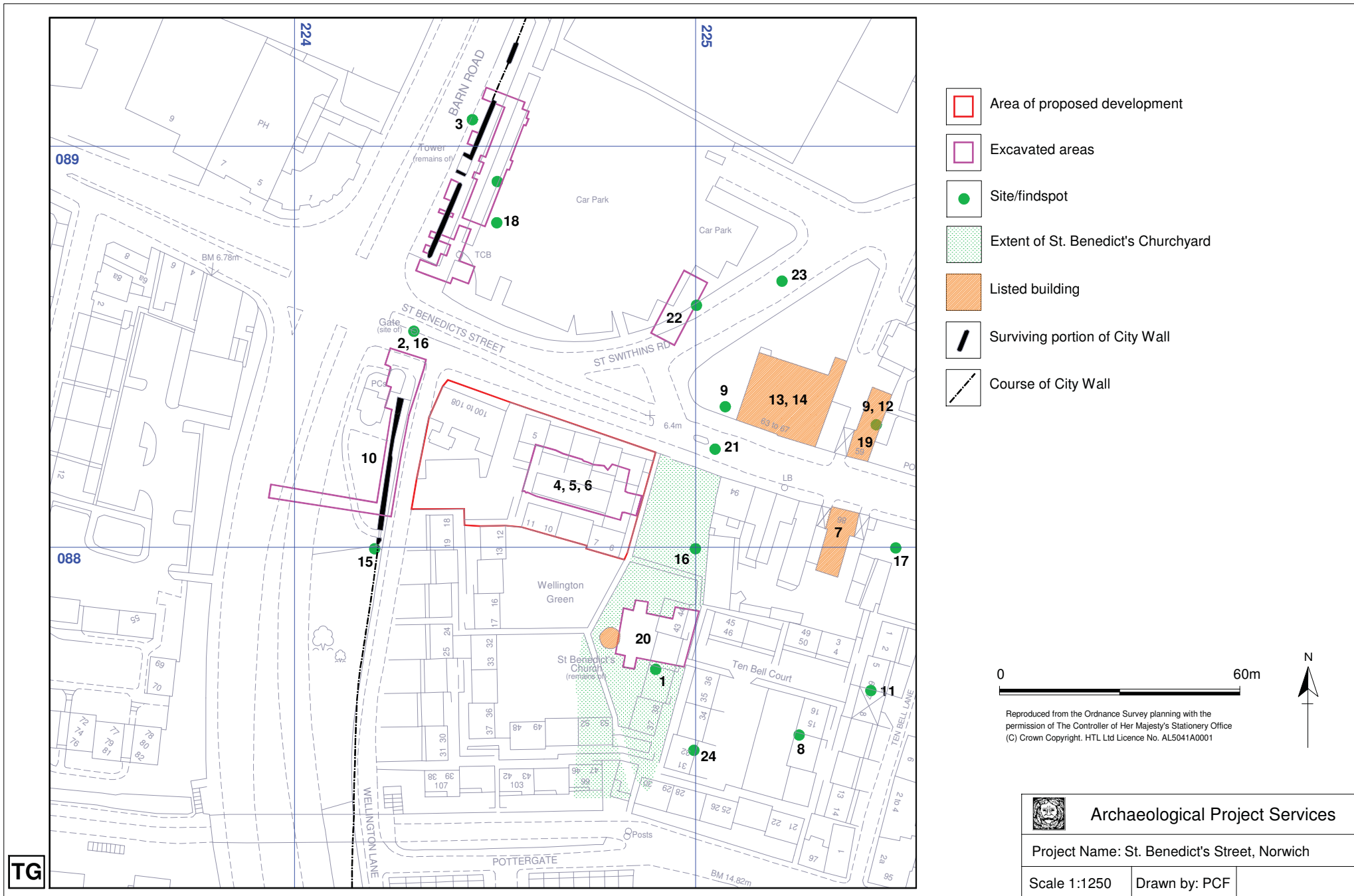


Figure 16 - The assessment area showing archaeological sites and findspots



Plate 1 The development site looking east from Wellington Lane



Plate 2 Trench 1 facing east showing section through pit [085] and chalk floor (034)



Plate 3 Trench 1 facing east showing chalk floor (034)



Plate 4 Trench 1 facing west showing walls (077) and (079) in east facing section



Plate 5 Trench 1 facing west showing 19th/20th century brick structure (002)



Plate 6 Trench 2 facing south showing pit [052] after excavation

Appendix 1

Project Specification

**SPECIFICATION FOR
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
OF LAND AT
100 ST. BENEDICTS STREET
NORWICH, NORFOLK**

**PREPARED FOR
INGLETON WOOD**

BY

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES
Institute of Field Archaeologists'
Registered Archaeological Organisation No: 21**

March 2008

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES**



**SPECIFICATION FOR
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
OF LAND AT
100 ST. BENEDICTS STREET
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March 2008



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1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *This document comprises a specification for archaeological field evaluation of land at 100 St. Benedicts Street, Norwich, Norfolk.*
- 1.2 *The site lies within an area of archaeological interest and potential, in part of Norwich known as Westwick, an area of Saxon settlement which eventually formed a suburb of the medieval city. During the medieval period the site was located on the periphery of the urban centre of the city, adjacent to St. Benedict's Church which was founded in the 11th century. During the 13th century the city defences passed alongside the western boundary of the site. A stone gate, known as St. Benedict's or Westwick gate, stood where the defences crossed St. Benedict's street.*
- 1.3 *Planning permission for development of the site has been granted subject to a condition require a programme of works designed to assess the significance of any archaeological remains which may be buried on the site. A phase of mitigation designed to preserve these remains either through recording or preservation in situ may be required.*
- 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 the archaeological field evaluation of land lying within the angle of St. Benedict's street and Wellington Lane Norwich, Norfolk.
- 2.2 The document contains the following parts:
 - 2.2.1 Overview
 - 2.2.2 The archaeological and natural setting
 - 2.2.3 Stages of work and methodologies to be used
 - 2.2.4 List of specialists
 - 2.2.5 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project

3 SITE LOCATION

- 3.1 Located 1km west of the centre of Norwich as defined by the Cathedral church at National Grid Reference TG 2245 0881 (Fig 1), the site lies at a height of c. 6.4m OD on land sloping gently downwards towards the River Wensum some 300m to the northeast. To the south ground levels rise steeply to around 15.5m along Pottergate.
- 3.2 The area of proposed development comprises a roughly rectangular area of land measuring approximately 55m x 35m, situated southeast of the angle of St. Benedict's street to the north and Wellington Lane to the west (Fig 2).

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 Norfolk Landscape Archaeology have asked for this application to be deferred, and that the planning authority request the applicant to submit the results of a field evaluation so that an informed and reasonable planning decision can be taken when the results of the Evaluation have been considered.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 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 the north of St. Benedict's Street with Cretaceous Upper Chalk outcropping to the south (GSGB1975).

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 6.1 A Desk-Based Assessment of the archaeological implications of the proposed development was undertaken during September 2006 and this contains a full historical and archaeological background for the site (Cope-Faulkner 2006). A summary of the finding of this assessment follows.
- 6.2 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.
- 6.3 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.
- 6.4 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.

- 6.5 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.
- 6.6 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.
- 6.7 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.
- 6.8 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.
- 6.2 The site has the potential to contain evidence for occupation of Middle Saxon and later date, with associated economic and environmental data. It has been recognized that there has been little research on the establishment of towns in the Middle Saxon period, with emphasis placed on Norwich as a centre with the potential to provide this evidence. The social organisation of major towns, particularly Norwich, their growth through time, their economies in terms of production (craft/industry) and consumption, and their palaeoenvironmental characteristics have also been identified as of regional research potential in the published resource assessment (Glazebrook 1997) and research framework for the region (Brown and Glazebrook 2000).

7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 7.1 The aim of the work will be to establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains on site to assist the production of an informed planning decision and to

determine the need, or otherwise, for further archaeological investigations or preservation measures.

7.2 The objectives of the work will be to:

7.2.1 Determine the date of the archaeological remains present on the site.

7.2.2 Determine the likely extent and spatial arrangement of archaeological remains present within the site.

7.2.3 Establish the character of archaeological remains that may be present within the site.

7.2.4 Determine the state of preservation of archaeological remains in the area.

7.2.5 Determine the extent to which the surrounding archaeological remains extend into the site.

7.2.6 Identify the way in which the archaeological remains identified fit into the pattern of occupation and land-use in the surrounding landscape.

8 TRIAL TRENCHING

8.1 Reasoning for this technique

8.1.1 Trial trenching enables the *in situ* determination of the sequence, date, nature, depth, environmental potential and density of archaeological features present on the site.

8.1.2 The trial trenching will consist of a 5% sample of the area defined as requiring investigation in the brief issued by Norfolk Landscape Archaeology. This comprises the area of the building shaded in yellow on Ingleton Wood drawing 30127:201 dated 07/06/06 (Figure 3). In total this area measures 244.2 square metres and the area required for trial trenching 12.21 square metres. The most up to date plan available to APS is included as Figure 4. It is proposed that two 3 metre square test pits are excavated to investigate buried deposits in this area. The proposed location of these is shown on Figure 3. Should archaeological deposits extend below 1.2m depth then the trenches will be shored as appropriate. In some instances where hand excavation is impractical, augering may be used to determine the depth of deposits.

8.2 General Considerations

- 8.2.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the evaluation. A Risk Assessment will be prepared prior to the investigation, and updated throughout its duration.
- 8.2.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practice issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA). Archaeological Project Services is an IFA registered archaeological organisation (no. 21) managed by a Member of the institute (MIFA).
- 8.2.3 All work will be carried out in accordance with *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003).
- 8.2.4 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.
- 8.2.5 Excavation of the archaeological features exposed will only be undertaken as far as is required to determine their date, sequence, density and nature. Not all archaeological features exposed will necessarily be excavated. However, the evaluation will, as far as is reasonably practicable, determine the level of the natural deposits to ensure that the depth of the archaeological sequence present on the site is established.
- 8.2.6 If necessary (ie, if the site is not secure), open trenches will be enclosed with HERAS or similar fencing. Subject to the consent of the archaeological curator, and following the appropriate recording, the trenches, particularly those of excessive depth, will be backfilled as soon as possible to minimise any health and safety risks.
- 8.2.7 The trenches, all exposed surfaces, excavation horizons, and spoil, will be regularly and repeatedly metal-detected to ensure optimum recovery of artefacts. Any identified artefacts will be excavated from its parent context in normal stratigraphic sequence.
- 8.2.8 Prior to commencement of site operations, Archaeological Project Services will liaise with the Norfolk SMR to ensure that the Site Code and Context Numbering system is compatible with the Norfolk SMR.
- 8.3 Methodology
- 8.3.1 Removal of the topsoil and any other overburden will be undertaken by mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket. To ensure

that the correct amount of material is removed and that no archaeological deposits are damaged, this work will be supervised by Archaeological Project Services. Thereafter, the trenches will be cleaned by hand to enable the identification and analysis of the archaeological features exposed.

- 8.3.2 A metal detector will be used during normal hand excavation in order to maximise artefact retrieval. The spoil heap will also be scanned with a metal detector.
- 8.3.3 Investigation of the features will be undertaken only as far as required to determine their date, form and function. The work will consist of half- or quarter-sectioning of features as required and, where appropriate, the removal of layers. Should features be located which may be worthy of preservation *in situ*, excavation will be limited to the absolute minimum, (*ie* the minimum disturbance) necessary to interpret the form, function and date of the features.
- 8.3.4 The archaeological features encountered will be recorded on Archaeological Project Services pro-forma context record sheets. The system used is the single context method by which individual archaeological units of stratigraphy are assigned a unique record number and are individually described and drawn. All context and site numbering used will be compatible with the Norfolk Sites and Monuments Record.
- 8.3.5 Plans of features will be drawn at a scale of 1:20 and sections at a scale of 1:10. Should individual features merit it, they will be drawn at more appropriate scales.
- 8.3.6 Throughout the duration of the trial trenching a photographic record consisting of black and white prints (reproduced as contact sheets) and colour slides will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:
- the site before the commencement of field operations.
 - the site during work to show specific stages of work, and the layout of the archaeology within individual trenches.
 - individual features and, where appropriate, their sections.
 - groups of features where their relationship is important.
 - the site on completion of field work

- 8.3.7 Should human remains be encountered, they will be left *in situ* with excavation being limited to the identification and recording of such remains. The archaeological curator, local environmental health department and, if appropriate, the coroner and the police will be informed. If removal proves necessary, appropriate Home Office licences will be obtained and before excavation of human remains commences.
- 8.3.8 Finds collected during the fieldwork will be bagged and labelled according to the individual 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 of Field Archaeologists *Guidelines for Finds Work* (1992).
- 8.3.9 Conservation of artefacts will be carried out by Lincoln City and County Museum. The resources available for conservation is dependent on the quantity and type of artefacts recovered from the site.
- 8.3.10 The spoil generated during the evaluation will be mounded along the edges of the trial trenches with the topsoil being kept separate from the other material excavated for subsequent backfilling.
- 8.3.11 The precise location of the trenches within the site and the location of site recording grid will be established by an EDM survey or tape survey to established features recorded on Ordnance Survey maps, as appropriate.
- 8.3.12 Samples will be taken from all waterlogged feature fills. Otherwise, samples will be taken from primary and secondary fills of ditches and pits, the level of sampling being appropriate to the content of the individual feature. Samples will be retained from approximately 50% of half-sectioned postholes. All sampling will follow the procedures in *A Guide to Sampling Archaeological Deposits for Environmental Analysis* (Murphy and Wiltshire 1994).
- 8.3.13 Representative samples of structural masonry will be retained. The retention of unworked structural stone and plain ashlar will be determined by the number of geological types present. All dressed, inscribed or moulded stone masonry will be retained except where there are logistical, or archaeological considerations, not to do so.

9 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

- 9.1 If relevant, during the evaluation specialist advice may be obtained from an

environmental archaeologist. If necessary, the specialist will visit the site and will prepare a report detailing the nature of the environmental material present on the site and its potential for additional analysis should further stages of archaeological work be required. The results of any such specialist's assessment will be incorporated into the final report.

10 POST-EXCAVATION AND REPORT

10.1 Stage 1

10.1.1 On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the trial trenching will be checked and ordered to ensure that they form a uniform sequence constituting 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: the colour slides will be labelled and mounted on appropriate hangers and the black and white contact prints will be labelled, in both cases the labelling will refer to schedules identifying the subject/s photographed.

10.1.2 All finds recovered during the trial trenching will be washed, marked, bagged and labelled according to the individual deposit from which they were recovered. Any finds requiring specialist treatment and conservation will be sent to the Conservation Laboratory at the City and County Museum.

10.2 Stage 2

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

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

10.3 Stage 3

10.3.1 On completion of stage 2, a report detailing the findings of the evaluation will be prepared. This will consist of:

- A non-technical summary of the findings of the evaluation.
- A description of the archaeological setting of the site - to include results of background research into the history and former land-use of the site.
- Description of the topography and geology of the

evaluation area

- Description of the methodologies used during the evaluation and discussion of their effectiveness in the light of the findings of the investigation.
- Text describing the findings of the evaluation.
- Plans of the trenches showing 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 context within the surrounding landscape.
- Specialist reports on the finds from the site.
- Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features.
- A consideration of the significance of the archaeological remains encountered, in local, regional and national terms.

11 ARCHIVE

- 11.1 The documentation, finds, photographs and other records and materials generated during the evaluation 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 Microfilming of the archive will be carried out at Lincolnshire Archives. The silver master will be transferred to the RCHME and a diazo copy will be deposited with the Norfolk Sites and Monuments Record.
- 11.3 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.

- 11.4 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 REPORT DEPOSITION

- 12.1 Copies of the evaluation report will be sent to: the client; Norfolk Landscape Archaeology (1 for the local planning authority and two for the Norfolk County Sites and Monuments Record). A fourth copy of the report will be sent to the English Heritage Regional Advisor for Archaeological Science. A further copy of the report will be supplied to the Historic Buildings Team, Department of Planning and Transportation, Norfolk County Council.

13 PUBLICATION

- 13.1 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*, *Medieval Archaeology* and *Journal of the Medieval Settlement Research Group* for medieval and later remains, and *Britannia* for discoveries of Roman date.
- 13.2 Details of the investigation will also be input to the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS).

14 CURATORIAL MONITORING

- 14.1 Curatorial responsibility for the project lies with Norfolk Landscape Archaeology. 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.

15 VARIATIONS TO THE PROPOSED SCHEME OF WORKS

- 15.1 Variations to the scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation of acceptability from the archaeological curator.
- 15.2 Should the archaeological curator require any additional investigation beyond the scope of the brief for works, or this specification, then the cost and duration

of those supplementary examinations will be negotiated between the client and the contractor.

16 STAFF TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

16.1 The work will be directed by Tom Lane MIFA, Senior Archaeologist, Archaeological Project Services. The on-site works will be supervised by an Archaeological Supervisor with knowledge of archaeological evaluations of this type. Archaeological excavation will be carried out by Archaeological Technicians, experienced in projects of this type.

16.2 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	Conservation Laboratory, City and County Museum, Lincoln.
Pottery Analysis	Prehistoric: Dr D Knight, Trent and Peak Archaeological Trust Roman: B Precious, independent specialist, or local specialist if required by archaeological curator Anglo-Saxon-medieval: P Blinkhorn or D Hall, independent specialists
Other Artefacts	J Cowgill, independent specialist (formerly City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit)
Human Remains Analysis	R Gowland, independent specialist
Animal Remains Analysis	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy
Environmental Analysis	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy
Soil Assessment	Dr Charly French, independent specialist
Pollen Assessment	Pat Wiltshire, independent specialist

Wood Assessment	Maisie Taylor, Soke Archaeological Services Ltd
Masonry/dressed stone Assessment	Jeremy Ashbee, independent specialist
Radiocarbon dating	Beta Analytic Inc., Florida, USA
Dendrochronology dating	University of Sheffield Dendrochronology Laboratory

17 PROGRAMME OF WORKS

17.1 The site works are timetabled to take about 8 days, depending on the quantity and complexity of archaeological remains encountered. Post-excavation work is timetabled to take about 20-25 days, depending on the quantity and complexity of archaeological remains encountered.

18 INSURANCES

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

19 COPYRIGHT

19.1 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.

19.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.

19.3 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. Reports submitted in good faith by Archaeological Project Services to any Planning Authority or archaeological curator will be removed from said Planning Authority and/or archaeological curator. 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.

19.4 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.

20 **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

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
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Hodge, CAH, Burton, RGO, Corbett, WM, Evans, R, and Seale, RS, 1984 *Soils and their use in Eastern England*, Soil Survey of England and Wales **13**

Specification: Version 1, 06th March 2008



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 The assessment area




	Archaeological Project Services
Project Name: St. Benedict's Street, Norwich	
Scale 1:20000	

Figure 1 - Location of the assessment area

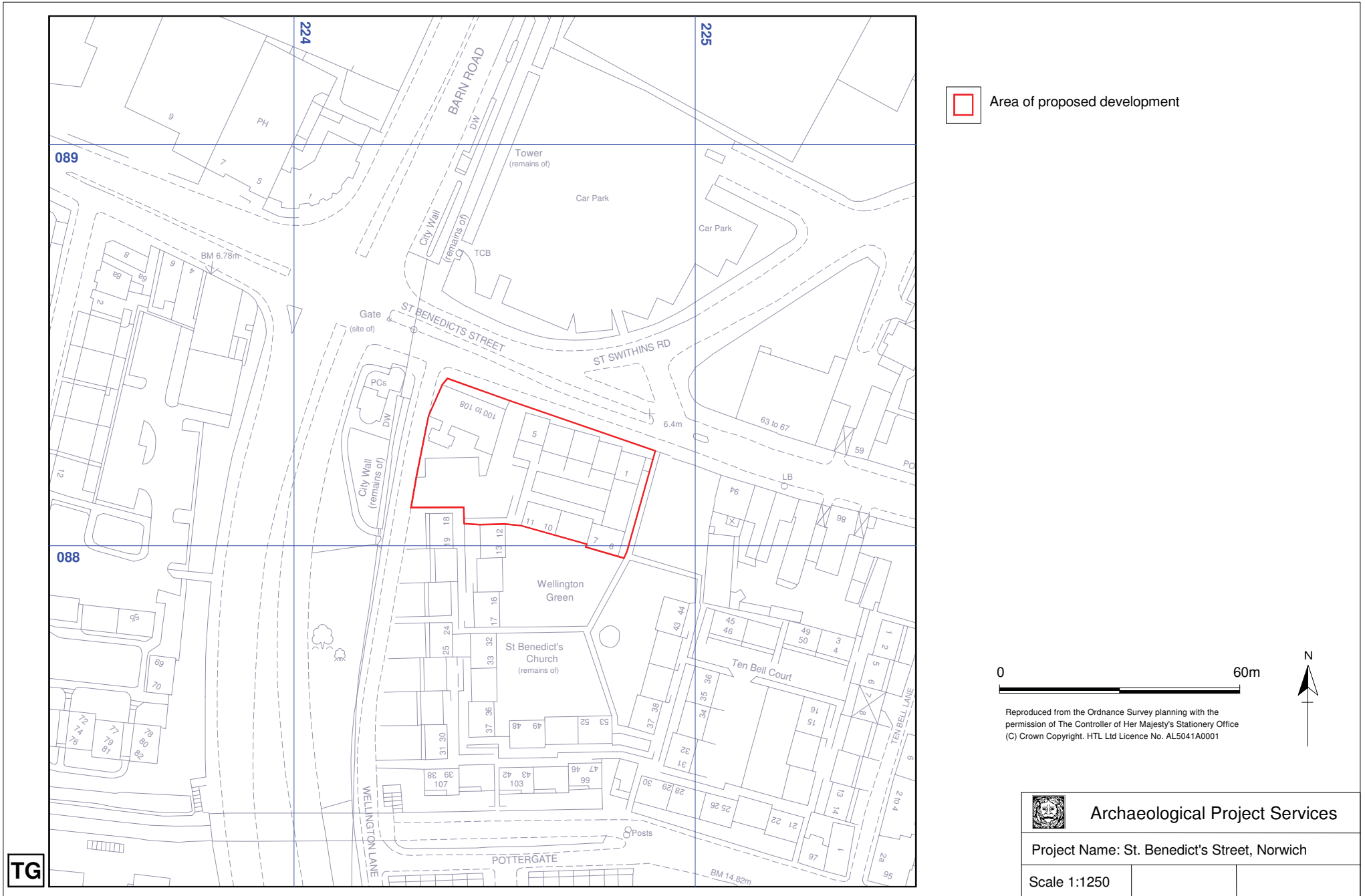


Figure 2 - The development area



Figure 4. Latest development plan available to APS and location of trail trenches (Drawing 30127/201 Revision F)

Appendix 2

Context Summary

Context No	Type	Description	Thck (m)	Interpretation
001	Deposit	Very dark brown to black mixture of coal, clinker and charcoal	0.20	Dumped deposit
002	Masonry	Brick structure of probable late nineteenth or early twentieth century date.		Uncertain function but perhaps base for boiler.
003	Deposit	Firm, light brown. Mixed deposit comprising 40% chalk fragments and 60% degraded lime mortar.	0.25	Possible floor surface but could equally be levelling deposit.
004	Masonry	Modern brick built wall footings		
005	Cut	Construction cut .		Construction cut for [004]
006	Deposit	Rubble		Fill of (005)
007	Cut	Modern service trench		Cut for gas pipe
008	Deposit	Mid brown sandy silt		Fill of [007]
009	Cut	Modern service trench		Cut for drain
010	Deposit	Mid brown silty sand		Fill of [009]
011	Deposit	Friable dark brown silty sand. Occa mortar and chalk frags. Mod small pebbles	0.20	Layer. Possible levelling.
012	Deposit	Soft and friable light brownish white. Degraded mortar and chalk.	0.10	Possible floor but could also be levelling or demolition deposit
013	Deposit	Dark brown silty sand. Moderate pebbles	0.10	Layer. Possibly trample
014	Deposit	Firm medium olive brown. 80% silty sand 20% chalk frags and degraded lime mortar.	0.10	Dumped layer
015	Cut	Modern pit		Modern pit
016	Deposit	Mid brown silty sand		Fill of [015]
017	Cut			Modern drain
018	Deposit			Fill of [017]
019	Deposit	Concrete		Modern concrete pad
020	Deposit	Clean yellow sand	0	Levelling material for concrete (019)
021	Deposit	Hardcore/hoggin		Levelling deposit for concrete (019)
022	Deposit	Loose, light brown silty sand. Mod chalk lumps, occa charcoal flecks, mod small stones and flint.	0.10	Dumped deposit/make up layer
023	Masonry	Modern brick structure		Function uncertain
024	Deposit	Very dark brown		Garden soil
025	Deposit	Concrete		Foundation for brick structure 023
026	Masonry	Remnant of wall (just two bricks-one course)		Wall
027	Masonry	Flint cobbles in matrix of lime mortar	0.30	Wall
028	Cut	N/S, vertical sided linear with concave base, 0.40m+ long x 0.36m wide	1.20	Foundation trench
029	Deposit	Firm, mid orangey brown, 60% clayey sand	0.06	Possible metalled

		40% small pebbles. Mod small chalk and mortar fragments		surface
030	Deposit	Loose dark greyish brown sandy silt.	0.25	Modern dumped deposit contained by [002]
031	Deposit	Firm medium orangey brown. 60% silty sand, 40% small chalk and mortar frags	0.50	Dumped layer
032	Deposit	Soft and friable, med olive brown silty sand .	0.40	Fill of pit [036]
033	Deposit	Firm, light brownish orange clayey silt. occa sm chalk frags, rounded stones and charcoal flecks. Mod sm angular flints.	0.15	Possible floor surface
034	Deposit	Firm, compacted white chalk	0.10	Floor surface
035	Cut	Irregular in plan, vertical sides with flat base.	0.25	Cut for structure [002]
036	Cut	Sub rectangular, mainly vertical or steep sides. Not excavated to base. At least 1.98m x 0.40m in plan.	Exc to 0.78	Pit cut
037	Masonry	Modern brick wall		
038	Deposit	Concrete		Modern foundation for (037)
039	Deposit	Soft, mixed deposit comprising mid to dark olive brown and reddish orange silty sand. Freq pebbles and sub angular flints.	0.37	Fill within pit [036]
040	Masonry	Flint and brick loosely bonded by brownish yellow sandy lime mortar.	0.40	Wall
041	Deposit	Concrete		Modern floor
042	Deposit	Brick rubble		Modern dump
043	Deposit	Loose, light yellow brown clayey sand with brick rubble		Modern dump
044	Deposit	Brick rubble		Modern dump
045	Deposit	Brick rubble		Modern dump
046	Cut			Modern wall foundation cut
047	Cut			Modern wall foundation
048	Masonry	Tiles		Floor 19 th /20 th
049	Deposit	Soft and friable, Black/grey ash and cinders.	0.06	Levelling for floor [048]
050	Masonry	Tiles		Floor 19 th /20 th
051	Deposit	Firm, brownish white mortar.	0.04	Levelling for [050]
052	Cut	Sub circular, steep/vertical sided cut. Exposed portion 1.45m x 0.55m in plan. Excavated to 0.95m depth but base not reached	0.95	Pit cut
053	Cut	Circular, gradual sides with concave base. 0.20m diameter.	0.08	Post hole cut
054	Cut	NW/SE linear. 2.10m x 1.00m. Vertical sides with flat base	0.10	Construction cut for wall [040]
055	Deposit	Firm, light grey silty sand. Mod sm stones and flint, occa chalk and charcoal flecks and fragments.		Fill within pit [052]
056	Deposit	Firm, light to mid grey silty sand. Mod chalk flecks and frags. Occa mortar lumps, occa charcoal, mod sm stones		Fill within pit [052]
057	Deposit	Firm, Mid grey silty sand. Occa chalk and charcoal flecks.		Fill within pit [052]
058	Deposit	Loose beige coarse sand. Freq pea grit.		Fill within pit [052]

059	Deposit	Firm, light to mid grey silt/sand. Occa sm stones		Fill within pit [052]
060	Deposit	Soft, Yellow/beige sand		Fill within pit [052]
061	Deposit	Firm, Mid grey silty sand. Occa chalk, shell, charcoal and sm stones.		Fill within pit [052]
062	Deposit	Soft, oraney yellow sand. Occa sm stones		Fill within pit [052]
063	Deposit	Mod compacted. Mid grey silty sand. Occa chalk, charcoal and sm stones		Fill within pit [052]
064	Deposit	Hard compaction. Light to mid grey silt/sand. Mod CBM. Freq flint and stones upto 0.10m dia. Occa charcoal and shell.		19 th century make up layer.
065	Deposit	Reinforced concrete		Modern floor
066	Deposit	Brick rubble		Modern hardcore for (066)
067	Deposit	Loose dark brownish grey mix of ash/cinders with silty sand	0.18	Modern dump
068	Deposit	Loose Light brownish yellow. Powdered sandy lime mortar. Freg CBM frags and sm pebbles.	0.24	Demolition debris
069	Deposit	Loose brick rubble	0.70	Demolition debris
070	Cut	Sub rectangular with vertical sides and flat base.		Constrction cut for 19 th century building
071	Deposit	Loose, light grey sand	0.08	Fill of post-hole [053]
072	Cut	Circular shape in plan with vertical sides and flat base. 0.30m in diameter.	0.17	Post-hole
073	Deposit	Firm, light yellowish brown silt. Occa chalk flecks.	0.17	Fill of post-hole [072]
074	Deposit	Concrete		Modern floor
075	Deposit	Loose, mid to dark brownish grey. 50% silty sand 50% sm frgas lime mortar and cinders. Freq sm CBM frgas and pebbles	0.18	Demolition debris
076	Deposit	Loose, light brown. 50% silty sand 50% sm lime mortar frags. Mod pebbles and CBM frgas	0.15	Demolition debris
077	Masonry	Flint cobbles bonded by lime mortar. Flints up to 0.15m diameter. Roughly coursed. Exposed extents measure 1.40m length and 0.30m width.	0.56	Wall
078	Cut	N/S Linear with near vertical sides.	0.56	Construction cut for wall [077].
079	Masonry	N/S Flint wall bonded by lime mortar. Cobbles 0.90m diameter. Not coursed. Exposed extents 0.43m high by 0.40m width.	0.43	Wall footing
080	Cut	Linear. Rec in section only. 0.43 high and 0.40m wide. Near vertical sides with flat base	0.43	Cut for [079]
081	Deposit	Firm, Light olive brown clayey sand. Freq chalk frags. Mod pebbles. Occa mortar frags.	0.25	layer
082	Deposit	Soft, mid orange brown sand. Mod small pebbles.	0.37	Layer. Probably natural
083	Deposit	Firm, light yellowish brown sandy clay. Freq chalk frags, mod sm pebbles.	0.23	Probably natural deposit.
084	Deposit	Lime plaster		Render on wall [077]
085	Cut	Sub rectangular cut with steep/vertiacle sides. Base not exposed. Revealed extents in plan	1.00	Pit cut

		1.70m x 0.80m.		
086	Deposit	Firm, med orange. 60% sand, 40% pebbles and angular flints.		Natural
087	Deposit	Firm, mixture of light yellow brown sandy clay (50%) and light brown sandy clay (50%). Freq chalk flecks and frags	0.15	Fill within pit [085]
088	Deposit	Soft, mid to dark reddish brown sandy silt. Occa pebbles and flints	0.20	Fill within pit [085]
089	Deposit	Soft, mid to dark olive brown sandy silt. Freq sub angular flints and pebbles. Occa charcoal flecks.	0.17	Fill within pit [085]
090	Deposit	Soft, Mid to dark olive brown silty sand. Occa flints and pebbles. Occa charcoal.	0.60	Fill within pit [085]

Abbreviations

sm	small	occ	occasionally occurring	frags	fragments
med	medium	mod	moderate occurring	cbm	ceramic building material
lrg	large	freq	frequently occurring		

THE FINDS

INTRODUCTION

A mixed assemblage of 50 items weighing a total of 9805g was recovered. Brick and tile was most common, though pottery and mixed 'other' finds occurred in similar quantities. Pottery of Late Saxon date was the earliest material recovered, though artefacts of medieval to early modern date were also retrieved. A small quantity of faunal remains, 9 items weighing 152g, was also recovered.

POST ROMAN POTTERY

By Anne Boyle

Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski *et al.* 2001. The pottery codenames (Cname) are in accordance with the Post Roman pottery type series for Lincolnshire, as published in Young *et al.* 2005. Thirteen sherds from ten vessels, weighing 93 grams were 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 data was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the pottery is included in Archive Catalogue 1 and a summary of the pottery is included in Table 1. The pottery ranges in date from the Late Saxon to the medieval period.

Condition

The pottery is in fresh condition, although the average sherd weight is low at seven grams. Five of the sherds have soot residues suggesting they were used over a hearth or fire.

Results

Table 1, Post Roman Pottery Archive

Cname	Full name	Earliest date	Latest date	NoS	NoV	W (g)
ELY	Ely-type ware	1175	1350	1	1	8
EMHM	Early Medieval Handmade ware	1100	1250	4	1	8
GRIMT	Grimston-type ware	1200	1550	2	2	21
THETT	Thetford-type fabrics	875	1150	6	6	56
TOTAL:				13	10	93

Provenance

Pottery was retrieved from five contexts; it is likely all of the material is residual. Levelling layer (011) contained 10th to 12th century pottery and floor layer [033] produced a single early medieval vessel. The pottery from these contexts is residual as it is associated with post medieval ceramic building material. The remainder of the pottery came from Pits [036] and [052]; these contained a mix of Saxon-Norman and medieval material. In Pit [052], the pottery was associated with much later ceramic building material.

Range

Thetford-type wares are present in the assemblage. The six vessels have varied fabrics and this may reflect different sources for this material, which is known to be produced at several places in East Anglia (Jennings 1981, 14) between the late 9th and the mid 12th century. These wares are typically wheel-thrown, although a bowl from (061) appears to be handmade. Two of the vessels have wire cut marks on the underside of the base which suggests they pre-date the 11th century. An illustrated example also has an untrimmed basal angle as seen on a jar from (061) (Jennings 1981, Fig. 18.100, 18), this is an unusual feature on Post-Roman pottery. The hammerhead rim bowl may fall later in the production of Thetford ware and be of 11th to 12th century date.

Medieval pottery of 12th to 14th century date is present in the form of Early Medieval Handmade ware, Ely-type wares and Grimston ware. The Grimston-type ware jug (032) has an applied pressed strip which is not a common decorative technique on this type (Jennings 1981, 50). Although Grimston ware can continue into the mid 16th century, it seems likely these examples date to the 13th and 14th centuries.

Potential

The assemblage does not require further work. The pottery poses no problems for long term storage and should be retained. The group should be reassessed in light of further work at the site.

Summary

A small group of Late Saxon and medieval pottery was recovered from the site, suggesting domestic activity in the area during these periods.

CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL

By Anne Boyle

Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out in the ACBMG guidelines (2001). Seventeen fragments of ceramic building material, weighing 8,319 grams were recovered from the site.

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 data was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the ceramic building material is included in Archive Catalogue 2 and a summary is included in table 2.

Condition

The material is in mixed condition, with fresh fragments occurring with abraded examples. Some of the material has been reused, as indicated by mortar over broken edges

Results

Table 2, Ceramic Building Material Archive

Cname	Full name	NoF	W (g)
BRK	Brick	12	6048
FLOOR	Floor tile	3	2257
GPNR	Glazed peg, nib or ridge tile	1	9
PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile	1	5
TOTAL:		17	8319

Provenance

The brick and tile came from eight contexts; some of which were in situ floors and walls. The remainder of the ceramic building material came from possible levelling deposit (011) and fill of Pit [052].

Range

Three floor tiles are present; one a marl tempered fabric which may be from the Oxfordshire region (*pers. comm.* Alan Vince) and two imported Flemish types. The floor tiles from (048) are tapered and this appears to be from manufacture rather than wear, perhaps indicating they were produced to fit an uneven floor surface.

The bricks have two distinct fabrics; the majority have a calcareous fabric which is typical of Fenland products. This type is difficult to date, as it manufactured starts in the late 14th century and continues into the 18th. The second fabric is marl tempered and similar to the Oxfordshire floor tile. The method of manufacture of the bricks suggests these examples date from the late 15th to the 16th century. Two undiagnostic fragments of roofing tile are also present; on one patches of green glaze are just visible.

The assemblage of brick and tile dates to the late 15th/16th century at the earliest; the reuse of the brick cannot be dated and may have occurred a long term time after manufacture and primary use.

Potential

The assemblage does not require further work. The more complete examples of brick and the floor tiles should be retained but other pieces are suitable for discard.

FIREED CLAY

By Anne Boyle

Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level.

Methodology

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Fragments of fired clay were counted and weighed within each context. This data was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the fired clay is included in table 3.

Condition

The fired clay is abraded although some diagnostic features are present.

Results

Table 3, Fired Clay Archive

Cxt	Fabric	NoF	W (g)	Description
033	Calcareous	2	20	Daub? Possible lath marks
033	Calcareous	1	34	Possible surface; soot

Provenance

Fired clay was recovered from (033) which is a possible floor surface.

Range

One fragment may come from a floor surface. The other two fragments have possible lath impressions, suggesting they are daub.

Potential

No further work is required. The assemblage should be retained.

Summary

Three abraded fragments of fired clay were recovered from (033).

FAUNAL REMAINS

By Paul Cope-Faulkner

Introduction

A total of 9 (152g) fragments of faunal remains were recovered from stratified contexts.

Provenance

The faunal remains are all derived from the fills of pits, spanning the medieval and post-medieval periods.

Condition

The overall condition of the remains was good to poor, with some bones exhibiting signs of chalkiness.

Results

Table 4, Fragments Identified to Taxa

Cxt	Taxon	Element	Number	W (g)	Comments
055	sheep/goat	mandible	1	48	chalky, probably from same bone
	sheep/goat	vertebra	1	8	
	medium mammal	unknown	3	5	
061	cattle	rib	1	8	
	cattle	metacarpal	1	48	
089	oyster	shell	2	35	

Summary

A few fragments of animal bone and two oyster shells were retrieved from the investigation and are considered too small for meaningful analysis. That such a small assemblage was recovered from an urban context is unusual and would suggest that the pits do not have a refuse disposal function.

GLASS

By Gary Taylor

Introduction

Six pieces of glass weigh a total of 13g were recovered from a single context.

Condition

All the glass is in good condition, though some of the pieces show iridescent decay.

Results

Table 5, Glass Archive

Cxt	Description	NoF	W (g)	Date
001	Dark olive green bottle glass, 20 th century	2	4	20 th century
	Colourless window glass, moderate iridescence, 19 th -early 20 th century	3	8	
	Milk glass vessel, late post-medieval	1	1	

Provenance

The glass was recovered from a dumped deposit.

Range

Both window and vessel glass was recovered and all of it was late post-medieval to early modern.

Potential

As a small collection of fairly recent date the glass assemblage is of very limited potential and significance. No further work is required on the collection.

OTHER FINDS

By Gary Taylor

Introduction

Eleven items, metal, mortar and slag, weighing a total of 1326g, were recovered from 7 separate contexts.

Condition

All of the 'other finds' are in good condition, though the mortar is friable.

Results

Table 6, Other Materials

Cxt	Material	Description	NoF	W (g)	Date
001	Copper alloy	Button	1	1	Late post-medieval
011	Copper alloy	Lace tag?	1	1	Early post-medieval
033	Copper alloy	Wire loop	1	1	
040	Mortar	Mortar	3	454	
055	Industrial residue	Iron smithing slag	1	41	
084	Mortar/plaster	Mortar/plaster, white-washed	3	183	
089	Industrial residue	Iron smithing slag, encrusted	1	645	
Totals			11	1326	

Provenance

The other finds were recovered from a dumped deposit (001), a levelling layer (011), a floor surface, (033), a wall (040) and wall render (084), and pit fills (055, 089).

Range

Items of metal, industrial residue and mortar were recovered.

Potential

As a small assemblage, with some items not dated, the collection of other finds is of limited potential, though the mortar indicates the presence of buildings.

SPOT DATING

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

Table7, Spot dates

Cxt	Date	Comments
001	20 th	Date on glass
011	15 th /16 th +	Date on brick; residual pottery 10 th to 12 th
026	15 th /16 th +	Date on brick
027	15 th /16 th +	Date on single fragment of brick
032	13 th to 14 th	

033	15 th /16 th +	Date on single fragment of brick; residual pottery 12 th to mid 13 th
040	15 th /16 th +	Date on brick
048	15 th to mid 16 th	Date on tile
050	15 th to mid 16 th	Date on tile
055	13 th to 14 th	
061	15 th /16 th +	Date on brick; residual pottery 10 th to 11 th
084	Undated	
089	undated	

ABBREVIATIONS

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

REFERENCES

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- Young, J., Vince, A.G. and Nailor, V., 2005, *A Corpus of Saxon and Medieval Pottery from Lincoln* (Oxford)

ARCHIVE CATALOGUES

Archive catalogue 1: Post Roman Pottery

Cxt	Cname	Fabric	Form	NoS	NoV	W (g)	Decoration	Part	Comment	Date
011	THETT		?	1	1	2		Base	Soot	10 th to 12 th
032	GRIMT		Jug	1	1	17	Applied and press horizontal strip	BS		13 th to 14 th
032	THETT		Bowl	1	1	11		Rim	Hammerhead; soot	11 th to 12 th
033	EMHM		Jar	4	1	8		BS	Soot; wheel turned	
055	ELY	+ ca	Jug/ jar	1	1	8		BS		
055	GRIMT		Jug?	1	1	4		BS		
061	THETT		Jar	1	1	2		Base	Wire removal	10 th

									marks		
061	THETT		Jar?	1	1	4			BS	Patchy soot	10 th to 11 th
061	THETT		Bowl	1	1	14			Base	Soot; knife trimmed	10 th to 11 th
061	THETT		Jar	1	1	23			Base	Wire removal marks	10 th

Archive catalogue 2: Ceramic Building Material

Cxt	Cname	Fabric	Sub type	NoF	W (g)	Description	Date
011	BRK	Calcareous		2	24	Flakes; handmade	
026	BRK	Marl	50mm x 115mm	1	1004	Corner; strike marks; sunken margin; mortar; end; Oxfordshire?; handmade	
026	BRK	Calcareous	55mm x 110mm x 130mm	1	1350	Cut half brick; mortar; strike marks; overhang from mould; handmade	
027	BRK	Calcareous		3	629	Mortar over breaks; handmade	
033	BRK	Calcareous		1	38	Clinkered; mortar over breaks; handmade	
040	BRK	Calcareous		1	620	Mortar including over breaks; sunken margin; handmade	
040	BRK	Calcareous	55mm x 102mm	1	1022	Cut half brick; mortar over breaks; overfired; handmade	
040	BRK	Calcareous	50mm x 120mm	1	1346	Cut half brick; mortar over breaks; handmade	
048	FLOOR	Flemish	38mm to 18mm thick	1	724	Corner; tapering; mortar including over break	15 th to mid 16 th
048	FLOOR	Marl	32mm to 15mm thick	1	365	Corner; Oxfordshire?	
050	FLOOR	Flemish	35mm thick	1	1168	Corner	15 th to mid 16 th
050	PNR	Oxidised; medium to coarse sandy		1	5		
061	BRK	Calcareous		1	15	Flake	
061	GPNR	OX/R/OX; Coarse sandy + flint		1	9	Flat roofer?; green glaze	

Archive catalogue 3: Fired Clay

Cxt	Fabric	Sub type	NoF	W (g)	Description
033	Calcareous		2	20	Daub? Possible lath marks
033	Calcareous		1	34	Possible surface; soot

Appendix 4

MAP No.	HER	ENW	MNW	MN F	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	2612 2		26122			Grapes Hill, possible bastion 53 yards (48m) south of St. Benedict's Gate, existed in 1970
16	2616 6					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	4313 0			48553		Human remains found within service tunnel in Ten Bell Court, assoc. with St. Benedict's

Appendix 5

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

90	Context records
21	Sheets containing scale drawings (plans and sections)
1	Photographic record sheet
1	Box of finds
1	Stratigraphic matrix
1	Printed survey data

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:

Norfolk Museums Service
Union House
Gressenhall
Dereham
Norfolk
NR20 4DR

The archive will be deposited in accordance with the document titled *County Standards for Field Archaeology in Norfolk*, produced by Norfolk Landscape Archaeology.

Archaeological Project Services Site Code:

51320N

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.

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