

Anglia Square, Norwich Phase 2 Archaeological Evaluation



Archaeological Evaluation Report



September 2010

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Anglia Square, Norwich

Phase 2 Archaeological Evaluation

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Summary

Eight evaluation trenches were excavated at Anglia Square, Norwich. The earliest significant finds from the site were a few sherds of Middle Saxon pottery, the first of this date to have been found in this locality. These contribute to the growing body evidence indicating Middle Saxon settlement on the north bank of the Wensum.

The line of the Late Saxon defensive ditch was successfully traced. Excavation showed the depth, profile and fills of the ditch were similar to segments which had previously been excavated further south. The lower deposits were waterlogged and preservation of environmental indicators was good.

During the medieval period a number of large quarry pits occupied the northern part of the site. These were probably dug for the extraction of iron ore from the natural gravels. Later in the medieval period this area formed open ground or backyards behind the occupation along the street frontages.

The southern part of the development area was thought to have been the site of St Olave's church. Although the church itself was not located, three of the trenches contained burials, indicating that this area lay within the graveyard of St Olave's. The church fell out of use by the Dissolution and material from it was identified, re-used in one of the post-medieval buildings presently standing on the site.

For much of the post-medieval period the whole site appears to have been open ground or yards behind street frontage development on Pitt Street, Botolph Street and St George's Street. It was not until the late 18th century that the southern part of the site became closely built up, the demolished remains of these buildings lying just below the present ground surface. The northern part of the site did have the same infill behind the frontages, although 20th-century development has made an impact truncating some of the archaeological horizons.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and scope of work

- 1.1.1 An archaeological evaluation was conducted at Anglia Square Norwich. The evaluation targeted two distinct areas, Development Area 6 and Area 7 both of which lay to the west of the present Anglia Square Shopping Centre (Figs 1 and 2).
- 1.1.2 This work was undertaken in accordance with a Brief issued by Ken Hamilton of Norfolk Landscape Archaeology (Planning Application No. 08/00974/F), supplemented by a Specification prepared by OA East.
- 1.1.3 The work was designed to assist in defining the character and extent of any archaeological remains within the proposed redevelopment area, in accordance with the guidelines set out in *Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment* (Department for Communities and Local Government 2010). The results will enable decisions to be made by Norfolk Landscape Archaeology, on behalf of the Local Planning Authority, with regard to the treatment of any archaeological remains found.
- 1.1.4 The site archive is currently held by OA East and will be deposited with the appropriate county stores in due course.

1.2 Geology and topography

- 1.2.1 The underlying geology of the areas is one of river valley sands and gravel, with the River Wensum lying less than 0.5km to the west and south. The course of The Dalymond, a former tributary of the Wensum, is also thought to run close to the northern boundary of the development area (Ayers 2003, 31; Fig.2b). Overall the ancient topography of the area was likely to be more varied and undulating than the largely flat landscape seen today (Hutcheson and Penn 2007, 3).
- 1.2.2 Located in the north-west part of the development area is a surface car park which forms Area 6. Overall this area is relatively flat, though it lay elevated some 1.2m above the road surface to the south. Trenches 8 and 9 were located here.
- 1.2.3 Area 7 lay in the south-west corner of proposed development with St Crispins Road to the south and Pitt Street to the west. A number of both occupied and unoccupied premises lay within this area, particularly on the street frontage of Pitt Street. Seven trenches (Trenches 14-20) were located in the car park, or redundant open spaces between these standing buildings. Again the modern topography is of a largely level area.

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

- 1.3.1 The evaluation areas lie just outside the circuit of Late Saxon town ditch, but in an area that lay within the medieval town wall and which became increasingly developed during the medieval and post-medieval periods.
- 1.3.2 Two pieces of research have recently been completed relating to the archaeology of this part of Norwich. In March 2007 a detailed desk-based survey of the area was undertaken (Hutcheson and Penn 2007) and nine evaluation trenches along with a program of window sampling were undertaken later the same year (Percival and Westall 2007). The detail from within these reports will not be repeated here other than to note the two important aspects which this phase of evaluation is intended to target; the Late Saxon defensive ditch and the location of St Olave's church.

- 1.3.3 Previous evaluation and excavation of this area have identified the line of the Late Saxon town ditch and recorded several phases of activity and development across the site. Previous excavations have recorded the ditch as being up to 8m wide, 2m deep and having been recut on two occasions. It is thought that it was originally dug during the 10th century.
- 1.3.4 The former church of St Olave stood somewhere to the south-west of the site, but its precise location is uncertain. It has been suggested that it lay within Area 7, possibly in the area occupied by a warehouse to the rear of 47-49 Pitt Street. The dedication to St Olave probably originated in the late 11th-century. Documentary records indicate that this parish was amalgamated with that of St George in the 16th century, prior to the Dissolution.

1.4 Acknowledgements

- 1.4.1 Thanks are expressed to BTWShiells who commissioned this evaluation. The friendly, helpful, 'can do' approach of Roy Ruggles and his team at Anglia Square was very much appreciated, their contribution enabling the archaeological works to progress smoothly and to time.
- 1.4.2 This project would not have been successfully completed if had not been for help, support and teamwork exhibited by colleagues at OA East, in particular Paul Spoerry and Rachel Clarke. The author was assisted on site by Gareth Rees (Supervisor), Mick Boyle and Simon Underdown. Machine excavation and enabling works was carried out by Bryn Williams Engineering Ltd. Illustrations were completed by Severine Bezie and specialist finds and environmental work undertaken by Sue Anderson, Nina Crummy, Chris Faine, Carole Fletcher, Rachel Fosberry and Simon Underdown.

2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

- 2.1.1 The evaluation sought to establish the character, date, state of preservation and extent of any archaeological remains within the previously inaccessible areas of the proposed development. In particular this evaluation was intended to further define the course of the Late Saxon/Anglo-Scandinavian defensive *burgh* ditch and to determine the presence (or absence) of St Olave's church and associated cemetery.
- 2.1.2 The main aims were
- a) To establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains within the proposed development areas.
 - b) To determine the extent, condition, nature, quality and date of any archaeological remains occurring within the areas and to establish, as far as possible, the nature of the activities which occurred at the site during the various periods or phases of its occupation.
 - c) To ensure that any archaeological features discovered during trial trenching were appropriately identified, sampled and recorded.
 - d) To establish the palaeoenvironmental potential of subsurface deposits by ensuring that any deposits with the potential to yield palaeoenvironmental data were sampled and these samples submitted for assessment to the appropriate specialists.
 - e) To assess the impact of previous land use.
 - f) To assess the possible impacts of the proposed development on any identified archaeological remains and areas of archaeological potential.
 - g) To disseminate the archaeological data recovered by the evaluation in a format suitable to provide information for decisions regarding further archaeological intervention and mitigation proposals to be made.

2.2 Methodology

- 2.2.1 The Brief required seven trenches to be excavated, five (Trenches 14-18) within Area 7 of the development and two (Trenches 8 and 9) within Area 6. During the evaluation works the excavation of a further two trenches was commissioned (Trenches 19 and 20). The express purpose of these was to establish the presence or absence of human skeletal remains.
- 2.2.2 Machine excavation was carried out under constant archaeological supervision with a tracked excavator using a toothless ditching bucket. Due to the depths of the deposits Trenches 8 and 9 were shored using closed sheets and hydraulic walings. In both these trenches sondages were excavated from the lowest safe shored horizon in order to investigate the deeper deposits. Sondages were also excavated in the centres of Trenches 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20. Where the natural subsoil was not reached the deposits were augered.
- 2.2.3 Spoil, exposed surfaces and features were scanned with a metal detector. All metal-detected and hand-collected finds were retained for inspection, other than those which were obviously modern.

- 2.2.4 All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using OA East's *pro-forma* sheets. Trench locations, plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales and colour and monochrome photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits.
- 2.2.5 Where human remains were revealed these were excavated and recorded but not lifted. On completion of the recording, burials were covered with geotextile and backfilled by hand with 'soft' soils. Once backfilling of the graves by hand had been completed the remainder of the trench was backfilled by machine, but not compacted directly over the burials.
- 2.2.6 Samples for environmental indicators were taken from ditch and pit fills in Trenches 8 and 9.
- 2.2.7 Conditions for excavation were generally good, although the first week was extremely hot and dry, while heavy rain towards to end of the project caused some difficulty in excavating the lowest deposits of Trench 8.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 The results of the evaluation are presented by area and then by trench number.

3.2 Area 6 Trench 8 (Figs 3 and 4, Plates 1-3)

- 3.2.1 A 4x8m trench was located with the intention of tracing the line of the Late Saxon defensive ditch. Due to the depth of deposits this trench was shored. Initial excavation was by machine to a depth of c.1.2m. At this level the revealed archaeological deposits were recorded and shoring inserted. The trench was further excavated by machine until a good archaeological horizon was identified. Excavation was carried out by hand in two sondages one to each side of the central whaling. At this point an additional whaling was inserted and the trench further machined to a good archaeological horizon. Excavation continued by hand in two sondages.
- 3.2.2 The earliest feature revealed in this trench was a large ditch (**636**); the Late Saxon defensive ditch of the town. This was identified cut into the natural from a level of c.2.15m OD and its base was located at c.0.20m OD, indicating that the ditch was almost 2m deep. The west or outer edge of the ditch was seen within the excavated area. For the upper 0.85m the slope of the ditch was comparatively gentle before dropping more steeply to its base.
- 3.2.3 The lowest fill (647) was a sandy silt, probably the result of weathering. Above this and filling the majority of the deeper part of the ditch was a silty deposit which contained much organic matter (646). This probably resulted from a combination of the dumping of organic refuse and the natural accumulation of organic matter. Above this and against the side of the ditch a patch of slumped sands and gravels (648) was noted. Two silty fills (645 and 643) sat above this the lowest of which contained several rounded flint cobbles. Filling the upper part of the ditch was an homogenous sandy silt deposit (602) up to 0.7m deep sealed by an extremely gravelly deposit (611) which was up to 1m deep. It is thought that this represents the levelling of the gravel bank which would have originally lay on the inside (to the east) of the ditch. A further silty gravel deposit lay above this (603). Eighteen sherds of pottery were recovered from this context the majority of which indicate a probable 12th- to 14th-century date although two residual Thetford-type ware sherds and two later intrusive sherds were also recorded.
- 3.2.4 At this point the nature of the archaeology dramatically changed as ten pits (**595, 598, 597, 610, 649, 651, 660, 653, 658 and 656**), some intercutting, were recorded across the area. Many of the fills of these pits contained a notable amount of gravel reflecting the presence of redeposited bank material across the site. The pottery recovered from some of these pits indicates a date of late 12th to 14th centuries. Again the occasional intrusive sherd was present along with an amount of residual Thetford-type ware and one Romano-British sherd.
- 3.2.5 Sealing the pits was a 0.8m-deep sandy silt with occasional ceramic building material, charcoal and chalk flecks (578). This appears to indicate a period of abandonment or a time in which this area was used for cultivation or pasture as this deposit had the composition and consistency of an old topsoil.
- 3.2.6 Activity resumed in this area with the construction of a building as indicated by the presence of two square brick and flint foundations (**612 and 613**). Each of the footings was 1m square and 0.4m thick. A sandy lime mortar had been used in their

construction. A robber trench (**581**) was recorded in the south-east corner of the trench. This ran on a north-east to south-west alignment and was filled with a mixed deposit of orange sand, degraded mortar, small fragments of ceramic building material and both rounded and angular flints.

- 3.2.7 Above this the most significant feature noted was a wall (**556**), which crossed the trench on a south-west to north-east alignment. This was set on a foundation c.0.7m wide and 0.35m deep made up of compacted sand and small flints. The wall itself was built of randomly coursed brick and flint set in a generous quantity of a sandy lime mortar. This wall formed a boundary and from this point the deposits to either side accumulated differently.
- 3.2.8 To the north of the wall a deposit of soil was allowed to accumulate (**560**) following which a more sandy and gritty deposit (**559**) appeared to be dumped. Through this a pit (**588**) was cut and backfilled with demolition debris (**589**) made up of clay and degraded lime mortar with brick and tile fragments (**589**) and a gravelly sandy silt (**590**). This was sealed by a distinctive dump of material (**557**), yellowish-brown in colour and made up of uncompacted sand with frequent rounded and angular flints and occasional inclusions of chalk, mortar, brick and tile. During this period a single deposit of dark brown gritty silt (**555**) built up to the south of wall (**556**). The accumulation of this material continued until it spread out over the top of the wall and the deposits on the north side. This is thought to represent an old garden soil. Sealing this was a dump of brick, gravel and mortar in a silty sand matrix (**554**). This was the first of a number of levelling deposits. The remainder of the deposits within the trench were all levelling or make-up layers of modern origin.
- 3.2.9 One further feature (**568=586=599**) of note, of modern origin, was seen along the south edge of the trench. This extended down the full depth of excavation. The size and depth of this feature is unusual. One explanation is that it represents a cut for the demolition of a 20th-century building. If this is the case then the archaeological deposit immediately to the north of this trench may be severely truncated.

3.3 Area 6 Trench 9 (Figs 5 and 6)

- 3.3.1 Located in the north and west of Area 6 this 4mx4m trench was initially excavated by machine to a depth of 1.2m revealing 20th-century deposits of rubble and demolition debris. Problems were encountered in attempting to insert shoring and further machine excavation revealed a concrete slab at a depth of 1.4m extending across the entire trench. It proved impossible to remove the concrete from the entire trench and insert shoring so a central sondage was excavated. This measured 2.5m x 2.3m and was machine excavated a further 0.6m. Excavation continued by hand within a 1.2m x 1m sondage for 1m from which point the remaining deposits were augered for another 1m. At this level (c.0.67mOD) a compact deposit of gravel was encountered. This was probably the natural subsoil.
- 3.3.2 The lowest hand excavated deposit was a mid yellow brown sandy silt (**667**) containing pottery of an 11th- to 13th-century date. This was separated from the overlying deposit (**666**) by a lens of sand. Deposit **666** was a grey brown sandy silt with occasional chalk and charcoal flecks. Eight sherds of pottery including Late Saxon, early medieval and medieval wares were present indicating a 13th- to 14th-century date for the backfilling of this feature. A further deposit of sandy silt (**665**) lay above this. These deposits are thought to be fills of a large pit, although the uppermost deposit may be an old topsoil.
- 3.3.3 Sealing these was a levelling deposit made up of loose brick rubble and grey silt (**664**). It is on this that the 0.2m thick concrete slab had been laid. All deposits above this are

20th century in origin containing demolition debris with further levelling layers of sand and aggregate and surfaces of concrete and tarmac.

3.4 Area 7 Trench 14 (Figs 5 and 6, Plates 4 and 5)

- 3.4.1 Located towards the east end of Cherry Tree Opening this trench was originally planned to be centrally placed and measuring 3x3m, however a groundwater drainage pipe was thought to run down the centre of this area. The trench was therefore placed to the south of this and measured 2.3x4.2m. Machining of this trench reduced the level by 1.1m until a good archaeological soil horizon was reached when excavation continued by hand.
- 3.4.2 The natural subsoil was seen in the base of cut features and consisted of highly compact sand, which was patchy in colour (orange, red and yellow). Above this lay a slightly silty sand, mixed in colour between mid yellow and brown (547). Although root disturbance penetrated into this deposit it was otherwise sterile. This represents the blurred horizon between the natural and features above and lay at between 3.4m and 3.5mOD. Three graves and one other feature cut this deposit. A fourth possible grave was present in the north-east corner of the trench but remained unexcavated as it partially lay under the access step into the trench. Of the three graves only one (**527**) lay completely within the limits of the evaluation trench. This grave was long and narrow measuring 1.96 by 0.44m. It was 0.28m deep and within it was a single supine skeleton. Preservation was reasonably good with both the smaller as well as the larger bones present. Thirteen sherds of pottery were found in this grave dating to both the Middle and Late Saxon periods. Middle Saxon fabrics comprised both Gritty and Sandy Ipswich ware as well as Badorf Ware. The distinctive Late Saxon fabric present was Thetford-type Ware. The other two graves (**519** and **522**) lay in the south-east corner of the trench and both extended beyond the edges of excavation. These intercut, with **519** being the earliest. This grave was 0.5m wide, 0.42m deep and a single supine skeleton was revealed. Preservation was fair although parts of the spine had not survived and the few ribs that were present were extremely fragile. Within the upper part of the backfill of this grave fragments of a further skull belonging to a juvenile and four sherds of pottery were found. Of the pot, three sherds were Middle Saxon Badorf Ware while the fourth was of a Late Saxon date. This was cut by grave **522** which was shallower being only 0.35m deep. This again contained a single supine skeleton. Preservation was again fair although neither the ribs nor spine were present.
- 3.4.3 A shallow, irregular cut (**543=545**) ran along the northern edge of the site extending beyond the northern edge of excavation. This may have formed a linear feature or was possibly the edge of a larger pit; but interpretation is somewhat difficult as so little of this feature lay within the trench. Pottery sherds dating to the late 12th to 14th century and 16th to 18th century were recovered from its fill though it is thought the latter may be intrusive. Both this feature and all of the graves were sealed by a deposit of mid brown grey sandy silt (546) which represents an old topsoil.
- 3.4.4 Two linear features cut into this buried soil, both extending beyond the south edge of excavation. Gully **514** was 0.23m wide but only 0.08m deep and lay just 0.10m to the east of slot **512**. This slot was 0.36m wide and 0.3m deep with a straight sided U-shaped profile. Both Late Saxon and 17th-century pottery were present in its fill. Interpretation is again difficult but it possible that these features represent a beam slot and adjacent drip gully.
- 3.4.5 Posthole **510** cut one of these linear features. This posthole was one of four (**537**, **539** and **541** being the others) recorded in this trench, all of which were cut from the same

level and are probably related. Pottery and ceramic building material from these features was of an 18th- to 19th-century date. A lead nail or rivet was also found (SF 104) in one of the postholes.

- 3.4.6 Sealing all of these features were a number of post-medieval and modern deposits. The lowest of these probably formed a surface with compacted crushed chalk being present in the north and east part of the trench while compacted rubble was present across the rest of the trench. Above this was 0.6m of deposits largely made up of brick rubble and silty soils. Much of this probably represents demolition debris. The upper 0.15m of the trench was made up of more recently deposited material including hoggin and gravel.

3.5 Area 7 Trench 15 (Plate 6)

- 3.5.1 This Trench (3mx3m) was located towards Pitt Street and to the south of Cherry Tree Opening. Immediately under the hardcore surface a deposit of building debris was present. This was remarkable in the fact that it was entirely made of flint with no brick or tile being noted. Below this was a deposit of mid yellow/orange 'builders sand'. At a depth of 0.7m this changed to a darker orange and coarser sand also of modern origin. The whole trench was machined to a depth of 1.1m, following which a central slot (one machine bucket wide) was excavated to a greater depth. At 2.5m deep the occasional lump of red brick was noted. It is also at this depth that the side of the trench started to slump. A further attempt was made to deepen the excavation and at a depth of 2.7m (2.1mOD) further bricks were noted and the remains of a possible wall were seen in the north-west corner of the trench. Health and Safety considerations prevented further excavation in this trench. It can be concluded that this trench is in an area which had been cellared and that, judging by the level of the natural sub-soil in the other trenches, all deposits of archaeological interest, except for the possible base of the cellar walls, have been removed.

3.6 Area 7 Trench 16 (Figs 7 and 8, Plate 7)

- 3.6.1 Initial machine excavation of this 3x3m trench revealed a lead water pipe crossing the southern part of the trench and a foul waste pipe crossing diagonally from the south-west to the north-east corners. A brick wall crossed the trench and formed the west edge of excavation. Due to the presence of the services further excavation in this area was not possible so the trench was backfilled and a further area opened directly to the west, again measuring 3x3m. The wall revealed in the first trench then formed the eastern edge of the new trench. A foul waste pipe was also present in this trench, crossing the western part, and two other post-medieval walls were revealed in the southern and eastern parts of the trench. Machine excavation continued to a depth of 1.2m within the limits of the walls and foul waste pipe. From this point onwards excavation continued by hand in a central sondage 1.5mx1.5m to a depth of c.3.05mOD. Natural was not reached and this trench was not augered due to the presence of human remains.
- 3.6.2 The lowest recorded deposit was a mid grey silty loam (517) which formed an old topsoil containing pottery of both 11th- to 14th- century and 15th- to 16th-century date. Within this were some articulated human remains (Sk518). No grave cut could be identified. Only the skull and upper vertebrae were recorded as the remainder of the skeleton lay beyond the edge of excavation. Above this sat a 0.6m deep homogeneous dark grey silty loam (516) with inclusions of chalk, ceramic building material and charcoal flecks. This had probably formed a post-graveyard garden soil. Finds included sixteen sherds of pottery indicating a probable late 18th-century date and a single residual Roman coin dating to the late 3rd or 4th century.

- 3.6.3 Immediately above this horizon was a make-up or levelling layer which included mortar, chalk and flint cobbles. It was through this that the sewer trench (**534**) was cut. Above this pipe trench lay a number of walls from the 18th- and 19th-century buildings which once occupied this site. One of these was cut by a possible robber pit (**533**). Remaining deposits were rubble underlying the present-day surface.

3.7 Area 7 Trench 17 (Figs 7 and 8, Plate 8)

- 3.7.1 This trench, located to the west of Surrey Chapel, measured 3x3m. It was machine excavated to a depth of 1.1m when a clear archaeological horizon was identified. Excavation from this point was by hand, with identified features being sectioned and a central sondage measuring 1.45x1.3m excavated. The natural silty sand was reached at c.3.15mOD above which was a 0.1-0.2m deep deposit (591) representing a disturbed upper horizon to the natural/buried soil.
- 3.7.2 Cut into this was a series of graves. In total five graves were identified in this small sondage some of which were intercutting (**632** cut by **635** and **594**) indicating a prolonged use of the area for burial. Two different alignments were also noted with graves **575** and **572** being orientated south-west to north-east and graves **623**, **594** and **635** aligned east to west. Four of the graves contained adult skeletons while **572** contained a child's remains and one sherd of late 12th- to 14th-century Grimston-type ware pottery. It was not possible to record further information on the skeletons as all were only partially revealed in the excavated area, however preservation was generally very good. Sealing all of the graves was an old topsoil deposit (550) containing frequent chalk and mortar flecks and occasional brick fragments as well as pottery indicating an 18th-century date.
- 3.7.3 The next phase of activity in this area was represented by pit **551**. The part of this pit seen within the limits of the trench indicated a possible trapezoidal shape in plan, 0.35m deep with a flat base. This had a single fill which was made up of demolition debris (tile, brick, flint and stone) in sandy lime mortar. An unusual element to the fill was the inclusion of architectural mouldings and pieces of marble. The origin of these is unclear but the combination of elements suggests some kind of monument or grand building may have been the source. The style of the mouldings indicate that they were sculptured later than the 16th century. Ceramic building material from this pit also indicated a post-medieval, possible 19th century date.
- 3.7.4 All other deposits within this trench were clearly of a post-medieval date and include a possible robber trench (**561**) and two pits (**548** and **562**) all filled with brick rubble. Above these were the remains of 18th- and 19th-century walls and further deposits of demolition debris lay below the present ground surface.

3.8 Area 7 Trench 18 (Figs 9 and 10)

- 3.8.1 A small trench measuring 3x1m was excavated against the southern wall of a warehouse-type building in order to establish the nature and date of the footings of this structure. This building is of flint construction, notably different from all other buildings in the area, and it had been suggested that it may have reused the plan of St Olave's church for its foundations. Initial excavation to a depth of c.0.9m was by machine; further excavation was carried out by hand in a central sondage 0.7m wide and 0.4m deep.
- 3.8.2 The lowest deposit reached at c.3.42mOD was a compact gravel thought to be natural subsoil. Sitting above this was a 0.1m depth of a silty sand with frequent gravel (502). The corner of a possible pit or posthole (**503**) was seen cutting this. This feature was

only 0.15m deep and contained a dark grey slightly sandy silt (504). Sealing this and extending across the whole of the trench was a dark brown grey sandy silt with occasional gravel and ceramic building material fragments (501). Finds included pottery which indicate an 18th-century date. This has been interpreted as a garden soil. A compact deposit of ceramic building material, gravel and sandy silt (500) lay above the level from which the standing building was constructed.

- 3.8.3 The footing for the building was made up of bricks, limestone and flint in a sandy lime mortar. This was unfaced and extended 0.15m wider than the wall it supported. The wall itself was made up of similar materials although the proportion of mortar to other building materials was less and it was roughly faced. Of particular note was the use of dressed limestone pieces which had been salvaged and re-used from an earlier building. The limestone appeared to be from Caen and it can be surmised that it once formed part of St Olave's church. It is highly likely that much of the flint was also re-used and had also originated from St Olave's church.
- 3.8.4 All of the other deposits recorded in this trench had accumulated against the wall of this building. Deposit 507 was a dump of demolition debris made up primarily of mortar with ceramic building material from which two sherds of 19th- to 20th-century pottery were recovered. Above this was a 0.5m deep deposit of clean clayey silt (509). This was sealed by a deposit of red brick and lime mortar rubble in a matrix of gritty sandy silt (508) above which was a layer of hoggin on which the present tarmac surface was laid.

3.9 Area 7 Trench 19

- 3.9.1 Located to the north of Surrey Chapel, a 3.8x1.2m trench was excavated with the intention of establishing the presence or absence of human remains in this area. The trench was machined to a depth of 1m following which a central sondage was excavated for a further 0.7m to c.2.9mOD. The deposits were then augered for a further 1m. The lowest two excavated fills (670 and 671) as well as the augered deposits were probably fills of a large cut. The lower of these (671) was a silty sand with notable gravel content and occasional ceramic building material. Finds included five sherds of 16th- to 17th-century pottery, ceramic tobacco pipe and bone, both animal and human. Above this was a darker silty sand, with less gravel and ceramic building material (670). Finds were similar to the underlying deposit although the three sherds of pottery recovered indicated a slightly later date (17th century). These were sealed by a silty sand with ceramic building material, gravel and charcoal inclusions (669). Both pottery and bone were retrieved, the twelve sherds of pottery again indicating a 17th-century date.
- 3.9.2 Above this was a layer of possible demolition debris made up of brick and mortar mixed with grey silt which may have served as a surface. On this was a thin layer of silt and charcoal. Crossing the trench on a north-to-south alignment were the remains of a red brick (19th century) wall. The upper fill of the trench consisted of demolition debris sealed by a mortar and gravel deposit on which the present tarmac surface had been laid.
- 3.9.3 In conclusion, no evidence for *in situ* burials were found although a handful of disarticulated human skeletal remains were retrieved from the fills a large pit. The scale, date and nature of the pit is unknown though the upper fills were deposited in the 17th century.

3.10 Area 7 Trench 20

- 3.10.1 Located in order to try and establish the extent of the burial ground, this trench was initially machined to a depth of c.1.10m where the tops of a number of pits were identified. A central sondage measuring 1.5m x 1m was hand excavated and the remaining deposits augered.
- 3.10.2 The lowest investigated deposits were the fill of a large pit (**673**). These were augered to a depth of 1.4m OD where a gravel deposit, presumably the natural subsoil, prevented further investigation. The exact size of this pit was not confirmed as it extended beyond the edges of excavation in all directions. It appears to have been dug from a level of c.4.30m making it 2.9m deep. The primary fill (672) was a gravely sand and was probably redeposited natural, possibly even slumping from the pit sides. A large proportion of the pit, particularly on its south side was backfilled with a mid brown sandy silt with inclusions of small flints, chalk fragments, charcoal flecks and lenses of orange sand (668). Above this lay a pale brown clayey silt with frequent lenses of orange clay and occasional chalk and charcoal flecks (684) and a mid brown sandy silt with similar lenses and inclusions (637). Deposit 668 contained eleven pottery sherds indicating a possible 11th- to 14th-century date while the upper deposit 637 contained fifteen sherds, the majority of which had a 12th to 14th-century date, though one 15th- to 16th-century sherd was also recorded from this deposit as was an iron L-shaped fitting used to hinge gates, windows or door (SF 109).
- 3.10.3 These fills were cut by pit **642** which, although its full dimensions were not established, appeared to be a broad (over 1.2m in diameter) but relatively shallow (0.65m deep) feature. The fills of this pit (661 and 662) were generally pale brown in colour. They comprised clayey silts with charcoal, chalk and ceramic building material flecks. The upper fill had a greenish tinge to its colour and also included patches of mortar. No finds were recovered from this feature. Above this lay six other pits (**638**, **640**, **674**, **678**, **687** and **690**), two of which were intercutting.
- 3.10.4 Pit **640** was circular with a diameter of c.0.8m. It was 1.4m deep with steep slightly tapering sides and a concave base. Three fills were recorded, the lowest of which was a slightly clayey silt with charcoal and chalk flecks (641). This was sealed by a pale grey ashy silt (686). The backfilling of the pit was completed by the deposition of a greenish grey slightly clayey silt with chalk and charcoal fleck and lenses of orange clay. Finds from the lower fill included twenty pottery sherds which indicate a probable 14th- to 15th-century date. A small copper-alloy buckle of late medieval or early post medieval date (SF105) two iron straps (SF 110 and 111) and a fragment from a lava stone quern (SF 106) were also recovered. This feature was cut by pit **638** which occupied the south-west part of the trench. This pit extended beyond the area of excavation and was in excess of 1.9m long, 1.2m wide and 1.1m deep. The lowest recorded fill (676) was an ashy silt (similar to fill 686 seen in pit **840**) containing frequent chalk lumps and some charcoal. Above this lay a sandy silt with mortar and flint inclusions.
- 3.10.5 The remaining pits (**674**, **678**, **687** and **690**) all lay outside the area sondaged and extended beyond the edges of excavation. In general their recorded fills were unremarkable.
- 3.10.6 The upper fills of all these features appeared to have been truncated by a levelling horizon above which a 0.5m depth of modern make-up had been deposited. A service trench was noted cutting this in the south-west corner of the trench. The present gravel car park surface lay above this.

3.11 Finds Summary

- 3.11.1 The overall finds assemblage was typical of that for a small medieval site in Norwich and was not notably different in nature from that recovered from the Phase 1 evaluation. The evidence did not indicate the concentrated disposal of domestic refuse, nor were any items related to particular trades, crafts or industries noted other than a small assemblage of metalworking debris (Appendix B.6).
- 3.11.2 Of the small (12 items) 'Small Finds' assemblage only three items were datable; a Rose farthing token of Charles I (c.1636-44), a Roman coin (late 3rd or early 4th century) and a D-shaped buckle of late medieval or early post-medieval type (See Appendix B.1).
- 3.11.3 The assemblage of 199 sherds of pottery weighing 2293g was collected from 35 contexts. The most remarkable element of this assemblage was the presence of nine sherds of Middle Saxon pottery including both Gritty and Sandy Ipswich ware and elements of at least two Bardorf pitchers. These are the first sherds of Middle Saxon pottery to be found in this area, the known concentrations being at Fishergate and in the area of Norwich Cathedral. The remaining wares represented Late Saxon, early medieval, medieval and post-medieval vessels (Details in Appendix B.2).
- 3.11.4 The finds from pit **553** (Trench 17) were also rather unusual in that they consisted of a mixture of stone types; limestone, sandstone and various marbles as well as brick. Many of the pieces has moulded decoration and some relief carvings. One had been inscribed. It is likely that this assemblage would have originated from a building or monument of some status (for further discussion see Appendix B.5)
- 3.11.5 The faunal remains from the site, like the other assemblages, was typical of that from small sites in Norwich. There was no evidence suggesting breeding or butchering on site (Appendix B.7).
- 3.11.6 Small assemblages of brick and tile (Appendix B.3), clay pipe (Appendix B.4), glass (Appendix B.6) and slate (Appendix B.6) were also recovered.

3.12 Environmental Summary

- 3.12.1 Environmental samples were taken from two pits and from the Late Saxon ditch. Preservation within the waterlogged ditch fills was good. Indications are that the area may have been pasture as the ditch began to infill. Hammerscale was recovered from three of the samples indicating metalworking was likely to have been taking place nearby (for details see Appendix C.1).

4 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

4.1 Roman

- 4.1.1 The earliest evidence recovered from the excavations was a Roman coin dating to the late 3rd-4th centuries and a single sherd of Romano-British greyware pottery. The scarcity of evidence of this date is unsurprising as the major Roman settlement of the region lay some 8km to the south of Norwich at Caistor St Edmund. It has long been thought that a cross-roads for north-south and east-west communication routes lay in the vicinity of Norwich Cathedral to the south-east of the present site. Prior to this evaluation the only other find of this date located within the Anglia Square development area was a single Roman coin (NHER 22).

4.2 Middle Saxon

- 4.2.1 No features of this date were found on site but nine sherds of Middle Saxon pottery were recovered from grave fills in Trench 14. Although this is only a handful of sherds it is the first evidence of this date to be discovered in this part of the city and hints at the presence of Middle Saxon activity in the south-western part of the development area (Area 7). The Middle Saxon origins of Norwich have long been sought and to date the evidence is still somewhat patchy and is largely formed by occasional finds of Middle Saxon artefacts during excavations. The main distribution of Middle Saxon material is focused to the east of the present site and straddles the River Wensum, being present on both the north and south banks. Recent excavations at Fishergate have contributed greatly to this with the recovery of five late 7th- to early 8th-century coins (sceattas) (Adams 2006) which enhances the argument for Middle Saxon settlement on the north bank of the river (Ayers 1994, 74). The discoveries from this evaluation add to the slowly (but steadily) growing evidence relating to Middle Saxon Norwich.

4.3 Late Saxon

- 4.3.1 It is during this period that Norwich as a nucleated settlement rose to prominence and earthwork defences consisting of a ditch and bank were constructed on both sides of the river. The line of the defences on the south bank of the river are still somewhat uncertain, although features at Stepping Lane, Castle Mall and Cinema City have all been interpreted as possibly being part of this defensive circuit (see Shepherd Popescu 2010 for detailed discussion). On the North bank of the river the line of these defences is more certain having been revealed in several places by excavation. The present evaluation sought to locate and excavate a section through the Late Saxon defences of the burgh of Norwich. In this it was successful as the western edge of the ditch was located in the base of Trench 8 and fills of the ditch excavated to its base.
- 4.3.2 The evidence from this evaluation which recorded the ditch to be c.1.95m deep, cut from c.2.15m OD with its base at c.0.2m OD accords reasonably well with that from other excavations. At Botolph Street the base of the ditch was recorded between 0.3m and 0.5m OD (Evans with Davison 1985, 114-6) while in the two trenches excavated in the Phase 1 Evaluation it was seen to be slightly higher at 0.8mOD and 1.4mOD (Percival and Westall 2007, 49). Further to the south the western edge of the ditch was also seen in the Alms Lane Excavations. Here the ditch was cut from c.1.8mOD but the base was not reached (Atkin 1985, fig.12). The profile of the western side of the ditch is also similar to that seen at Botoph Street (Evans with Davison 1985, fig.27) being a wide, gentle slope.

- 4.3.3 Two previous excavations have recorded the full profile of the ditch (Botolph Street, Evans with Davison 1985; Calvert Street, Bown 1992, 8-9). These have both shown the ditch to be between 8 and 9m wide and that it has been recut on two occasions, with the latest recut being on the western edge of the previous ditches. It is therefore likely that the profile and fills of the ditch revealed in this evaluation was that of the second recut of the defensive burgh ditch.

4.4 Medieval

St Olave's Church

- 4.4.1 The trenches within Area 7 sought to investigate the possible location of St Olave's Church. Little is known about this church although the dedication to St Olave must post-date the canonisation of Olave, King of Norway, in 1035. Documentary evidence tells us that the church fell into decline after the Black Death (1348) and that it was no longer in use by 1546 when it was consolidated with St George, Colegate (Blomefield 1806). The exact location of the church is not known. Campbell (1975, Map 7) suggests that it may be located under the present Surrey Chapel, whilst the Ordnance Survey marks its location as being beneath the Pitt Street roundabout. Human bone has been found in both these locations (NHER 97 and NHER 452).
- 4.4.2 Three of the evaluation trenches (Trenches 14, 16 and 17) revealed evidence for the churchyard in the form of burials. Three articulated burials were found in Trench 14, one in Trench 16 and five in Trench 17. Pottery from Trench 14 graves was of a Middle and Late Saxon date and is probably residual. The burial in Trench 16 was associated with a deposit containing pottery of a 15th- to 16th-century date while one grave in Trench 17 contained a single sherd of 13th- to 14th-century date.
- 4.4.3 It had also been suggested that a warehouse type structure, built largely of re-used flint may have re-used the footprint of the church. Excavation to reveal its footings (Trench 18) however confirmed that this structure was of post-medieval date and did not sit upon the foundations of an earlier building. Pieces of re-used ashlar limestone were revealed in the lower parts of the walls of the building and this, along with the quantity of flint within its build, are probably re-used from St Olave's church. Also of possible relevance to this was a layer flint seen sealing and levelling the ground above the cellar in Trench 15. It is possible that this also originated from St Olave's church.
- 4.4.4 Although the church went out of use and was demolished in the mid-16th century the church yard remained fairly distinct on 18th-century maps with development across the site only apparent in the later 18th century (e.g. Hochstetter's map of 1789). The excavation of Trenches 19 and 20 was intended to try and confirm the extent of the burial ground. Neither of these trenches revealed burials, the evidence from Trench 19 indicated that a large post-medieval pit was present. This would have removed any evidence for earlier graves. The dating evidence from Trench 20, although also devoid of graves, suggests that at the time that the church was active a number of pits were dug and backfilled in this area, indicating that this was not within the graveyard. Taking into account the evidence from Phase 1 Evaluation Trench 1, where again no graves were found, the northern extent of the graveyard can be postulated. This is probably reflected in the modern property boundaries running along the north edge of Cherry Tree Opening and then following the southern boundary of the present gravelled car park.

Beyond the graveyard

- 4.4.5 During the medieval period the area to the north of St Olave's appeared to be largely open ground with a series of large quarry pits. Building at this time were largely limited to the street frontages. Previous archaeological evidence indicates metalworking took place in this area with the discovery of several ore-roasting hearths and large scale quarry pits (Evans with Davison 1985). A similar large quarry pit was revealed in Trench 9 with pottery from its backfill indicating a 11th- to 13th-century date.
- 4.4.6 At this time it is likely that the Late Saxon ditch would still have been a feature of the landscape. Evidence from the fills included hammerscale, a further indication of metalworking in the area. The upper fill of the ditch was made up of material which had probably once formed the inner bank of the defences. The homogeneous nature of this fill suggests that this may be result of deliberate slighting of the defences and backfilling of the ditch.
- 4.4.7 Pitting continued to be a feature of the area in the 13th and 14th centuries. A series of medium sized pits were dug into the top of the backfilled gravels within the area of the Late Saxon ditch. Although only a few sherds of pottery were recovered from these a 13th- to 14th-century date was indicated. A similar date is suggested for the backfilling of the large pit revealed across the base of Trench 20. The Enrolled Deeds (1285-1340) and other documents indicate the types activity which were being carried out at this time in the area of Botolph Street and St George's Street. These record smithing taking place although this changes with the area later being occupied by leather-workers, skimmers, dyers, weavers and cloth merchants (Sutermeister and Tillyard 1985). This trend of pitting continued throughout the medieval period.

4.5 Post-medieval and Modern

- 4.5.1 Across much of the site, both in Area 6 to the north and Area 7 to the south, the early post-medieval period appears to be a time of abandonment. The area may have returned to open land which could have been used for horticulture or pasture as a deposit of soil was seen building up in many of the trenches. This deposit sealed the graveyard deposits to the south and the pits in Trenches 20 and 19. A similar deposit was noted sealing the pits on Trenches 8 and 9. This agrees with the map evidence for this period which shows that, with the exception of the street frontages, most of the area remained as open space or back yards (Cleer 1696; Kirkpatrick 1723; Blomefield 1806; King 1766). The first map evidence for the infilling of this area with buildings is on Hochstetter's map of 1789.
- 4.5.2 Evidence for post-medieval buildings was present in all trenches with the exception of Trenches 9 and 20 but more severe 20th-century levelling had taken place in these areas probably removing the later post-medieval evidence. Area 7 to the south appeared to be rather densely occupied with buildings across most of the area. This is also reflected in the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map. To the north in Area 6 development remained largely confined to the street frontage with the later post-medieval evidence representing property boundaries.
- 4.5.3 Both areas have undergone significant change in the 20th-century including the construction and demolition of The Odeon cinema on Area 6. A deep modern cut along the south side of Trench 8 may be evidence of similar modern demolition. The construction of the Inner ring-road and Anglia Square in the late 1960s/early 1970s chopped across the medieval street pattern which had survived until that date. It is the present plans for the remodelling of Anglia Square which has provided the opportunity for the history and archaeology of this area to be fully investigated.

4.6 Significance

- 4.6.1 This work has proved valuable in providing a further window into the archaeology and history of this part of Norwich. The retrieval of Middle Saxon pottery in this part of the city is a first. Its presence suggests that Middle Saxon features may be present in the area.
- 4.6.2 In the north of the development area the line of the Late Saxon ditch was confirmed. Its profile and fills according with previous excavations to the north of the river and suggesting that this feature was fairly uniform in shape and size throughout its length. This excavation has shown that within the lower ditch fills preservation of environmental indicators is good. The waterlogged nature of these also provides good conditions for the preservation of other organic material.
- 4.6.3 The graveyard belonging to St Olave's church was identified. Its' northern boundary is likely to be reflected in modern property boundaries following the north of Cherry Tree opening and the south of the gravel surface car park. Many other burials undoubtedly remain under the present buildings and car parks, although modern cellars along Pitt Street and large post-medieval pits along St George's Street will have removed many burials. The precise location of the church remains unknown.
- 4.6.4 Medieval evidence across the remainder of the site appears to consist largely of pitting. The street frontages were mainly excavated in the 1970s but more intensive excavation of the pits could provide further indications of the occupations of the inhabitants of this area.
- 4.6.5 The record of the late post-medieval and modern development of this area is also key to understanding and predicting the survival of archaeological deposits. It is apparent that in localised areas across the site the archaeology has been removed by large scale construction or demolition.

4.7 Recommendations

- 4.7.1 Recommendations for any future work based upon this report will be made by the County Archaeology Office.

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APPENDIX A. TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench 8						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Shored trench. Earliest feature is the Late Saxon defensive ditch. Profile of the western edge to the base recorded. Lowest fills waterlogged. Most fills very silty with the exception of the upper fill with is probably redeposited bank material. Cut into this was a series of medieval pits. These were sealed by a post-medieval soil horizon. Two footings and a boundary wall of post-medieval date were recorded. Sealed by later deposits. A modern cut along the north edge of the trench extended the full depth of the excavation and may be the result of grubbing out a modern footing.					Max. depth (m)	
					Width (m)	4
					Length (m)	8
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
554	layer			rubble		Post-medieval
555	layer			soil	yes	Post-medieval
556	masonry			wall		Post-medieval
557	layer			redeposited		Post-medieval
558	layer			soil	yes	Post-medieval
559	layer			rubble		Post-medieval
560	layer			soil	yes	Post-medieval
564	layer			dump		Post-medieval
565	layer			rubble		Post-medieval
566	layer			dump		Post-medieval
567	layer			rubble/asphalt		Modern
568	cut			service trench		Modern
569	fill			service trench		Modern
576	layer			soil		Post-medieval
577	layer			soil		Post-medieval
578	layer			soil		Medieval
579	masonry			footing		Post-medieval
580	cut			foundation trench		Post-medieval
581	cut			robber trench		Post-medieval
582	fill			robber trench		Post-medieval
583	fill			robber trench		Post-medieval
584	cut			pit		Post-medieval
585	fill			pit		Post-medieval
586	cut			pit		Modern

Trench 8						
587	layer			dump		Modern
588	cut			pit		Post-medieval
589	fill			pit		Post-medieval
590	fill			pit		Post-medieval
595	cut			pit		Medieval
596	cut			linear		Modern
597	cut			pit		Medieval
598	cut			pit		Medieval
599	fill			linear		Modern
600	fill			pit	yes	Medieval
601	fill			pit		Medieval
602	fill			ditch	yes	Late Saxon
603	layer			build up	yes	Medieval
604	fill			pit	yes	Medieval
605	fill			linear	yes	Modern
606	fill			pit	yes	Medieval
607	fill			posthole	yes	Post-medieval
608	cut			posthole		Post-medieval
609	fill			pit	yes	Medieval
610	cut			pit		Medieval
611	layer			make up		Medieval
612	masonry			footing		Post-medieval
613	masonry			footing		Post-medieval
614	cut			footing		Post-medieval
615	cut			footing		Post-medieval
636	cut			ditch		Late Saxon
643	fill			ditch		Late Saxon
644	fill			ditch		Late Saxon
645	fill			ditch		Late Saxon
646	fill			ditch		Late Saxon
647	fill			ditch		Late Saxon
648	fill			ditch		Late Saxon
649	cut			pit		Medieval
650	fill			pit		Medieval
651	cut			pit		Medieval
652	fill			pit		Medieval
653	cut			pit		Medieval

Trench 8						
654	fill			pit		Medieval
655	fill			pit		Medieval
656	cut			pit		Medieval
657	fill			pit		Medieval
658	cut			pit		Medieval
659	fill			pit		Medieval
660	cut			pit		Medieval

Trench 9							
General description					Orientation		
Modern concrete slab at a depth of 1.5m. Sondage 1x1.1m excavated through this and then augered. Lowest deposits probably fill of large medieval (quarry) pit. Sealed by a probable post-medieval soil horizon.					Avg. depth (m)		
					Width (m)		4
					Length (m)		4
Contexts							
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date	
664	layer			rubble		post-medieval	
665	?pit fill			soil		medieval	
666	?pit fill			soil	yes	medieval	
667	?pit fill			soil	yes	medieval	

Trench 14							
General description					Orientation		
Three graves excavate, two intercutting. Finds of Middle Saxon date recovered from two of the graves which is thought to be residual. Grave yard sealed by a post-medieval soil. Evidence of post-medieval structures present in the form of post-holes and gullys.					Max. depth (m)		1.5
					Width (m)		2.3
					Length (m)		4.3
Contexts							
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date	
510	cut			post hole		post-medieval	
511	fill			post hole		post-medieval	
512	cut			linear		post-medieval	
513	fill			linear	yes	post-medieval	
514	cut			linear		post-medieval	
515	fill			linear	yes	post-medieval	
519	cut			grave		medieval	
520	HSR			skeleton		medieval	
521	fill			grave	yes	medieval	

Trench 14						
522	cut			grave		medieval
523	HSR			skeleton		medieval
524	fill			grave		medieval
525	fill			grave	yes	medieval
526	HSR			skeleton		medieval
527	cut			grave		medieval
536	fill			post hole	yes	post-medieval
537	cut			post hole		post-medieval
538	fill			post hole	yes	post-medieval
539	cut			post hole		post-medieval
540	fill			post hole	yes	post-medieval
541	cut			post hole		post-medieval
542	fill			pit	yes	medieval
543	cut			pit		medieval
544	fill			pit		medieval
545	cut			pit		medieval
546	layer			soil		post-medieval
547	layer			natural interface		Late Saxon/early medieval

Trench 15		
General description	Orientation	-
Trench through modern backfill of cellar. Base of cellar not reached. No context numbers issued.	Max. depth (m)	2.3
	Width (m)	3
	Length (m)	3

Trench 16						
General description					Orientation	
Trench 3x3m with sondage 1mx1.2. Natural not reached. Lowest deposit contained articulated skeleton. sealed by an 18th century soil. Above this was the remains of 19th century buildings which had subsequently been demolished.					Max. depth (m)	
					1.7m	
					Width (m)	
					3	
					Length (m)	
					3	
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
516	layer			garden soil	yes	post-medieval
517	layer			graveyard soil	yes	medieval
518	HSR			skeleton		medieval

Trench 16						
528	layer			make-up		modern
529	layer			make-up		modern
530	masonry			wall		
531	fill			footing		post-medieval
532	layer			make-up		post-medieval
533	cut			foundation trench		modern
534	cut			sewer trench		post-medieval
535	fill			sewer trench		post-medieval

Trench 17							
General description					Orientation		
Trench 3x3m with central sondage 1.5mx1.3m. Five burials, four adult one child, some intercutting. These sealed by a post-medieval soil. Series of post-medieval pits including one with architectural stone pieces within its fill. Above this a series of walls, probably 19th century. Sealed by 20th century demolition and levelling deposits.					Max. depth (m)		1.5m
					Width (m)		3
					Length (m)		3
Contexts							
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date	
548	cut			pit		post-medieval	
549	fill			pit	yes	post-medieval	
550	layer			garden soil	yes	post-medieval	
551	cut			pit		post-medieval	
552	fill			pit	yes	post-medieval	
553	masonry			unknown		post-medieval	
561	cut			foundation trench		post-medieval	
562	cut			pit		post-medieval	
563	fill			pit		post-medieval	
570	HSR			skeleton		medieval	
571	fill			grave	yes	medieval	
572	cut			grave		medieval	
573	HSR			skeleton		medieval	
574	fill			grave		medieval	
575	cut			grave		medieval	
591	layer			soil	yes	Late Saxon/early medieval	
592	HSR			grave		medieval	
593	fill			grave		medieval	

Trench 17						
594	cut			grave		medieval
616	masonry			floor		post-medieval
617	masonry			wall		post-medieval
618	masonry			wall		post-medieval
619	masonry			footing		post-medieval
620	layers			levelling		modern
621	layers			construction/levelling		modern
622	layer			soil		modern
623	layer			rubble		modern
624	layer			soil/rubble		post-medieval
625	layer			soil/rubble		modern
626	layer			dump		modern
627	layer			levelling		modern
628	layer			rubble		post-medieval
629	layer			garden soil	yes	post-medieval
630	HSR			skeleton		medieval
631	fill			grave		medieval
632	cut			grave		medieval
633	HSR			skeleton		medieval
634	fill			grave		medieval
635	HSR			skeleton		medieval

Trench 18						
General description				Orientation		
Trench located adjacent to building to investigate footings. Building footings of post-medieval date although incorporating medieval material including limestone and flint. All adjacent soils post-medieval. Upper levels modern				Max. depth (m)		1.5
				Width (m)		1
				Length (m)		3
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
500	layer			surface (external)	yes	post-medieval
501	layer			garden soil	yes	post-medieval
502	layer			make-up?	yes	post-medieval
503	cut	0.2	0.15	pit/feature		post-medieval
504	fill			pit/feature	yes	post-medieval
505	masonry			wall footing	yes	post-medieval
506	masonry			wall		post-medieval

Trench 18						
507	layer			demolition/rubble	yes	modern
508	layer			make-up		modern
509	layer				yes	modern

Trench 19						
General description					Orientation	
Trench revealed series of deposits which are probably fill of large pit. Finds indicate 17th-18th century date. Augered for a further 1m.					Max. depth (m)	1.7
					Width (m)	1
					Length (m)	3
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
669	layer			soil	yes	post-medieval
670	fill			pit	yes	post-medieval
671	fill			pit	yes	post-medieval

Trench 20							
General description					Orientation		
Trench 3x3m with central sondage 1.7x1.2m. Excavated to 2.3m and augered for a further 1m. Lower deposits fills of large medieval (13th-15th century) pits, probably quarry pits. Cut by later medieval (15th-16th century) pits. Upper parts of these truncated by modern levelling.					Max. depth (m)		2.3
					Width (m)		3
					Length (m)		3
Contexts							
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date	
637	fill			pit	yes	medieval	
638	cut	>1.9	>1.1	pit		late medieval	
639	fill			pit	yes	late medieval	
640	cut	>0.75	>1.2	pit		late medieval	
641	fill			pit	yes	late medieval	
642	cut	>1.2	>0.65	pit		medieval	
661	fill			pit	yes	medieval	
662	fill			pit	yes	medieval	
663	fill			pit		medieval	
668	fill			pit	yes	medieval	
672	fill			pit		medieval	
673	cut	>1.5	>1.5	pit		medieval	
674	cut	0.65	>0.3	pit		late medieval	
675	fill			pit		late medieval	

Trench 20						
676	fill			pit		late medieval
677	fill			pit		late medieval
678	cut	>0.55	>0.4	pit		late medieval
679	fill			pit		late medieval
680	fill			pit		late medieval
681	layer		0.5	pit		modern
682	cut	>0.5	0.6	make-up		modern
683	fill			service trench		modern
684	fill			service trench		modern
685	fill			pit		late medieval
686	fill			pit		late medieval
687	cut			pit		late medieval
688	fill			pit		late medieval
689	cut			pit		late medieval
690	fill			pit		late medieval
691	finds unit			unstrat pot		

APPENDIX B. FINDS REPORTS

B.1 The Small Finds

By Nina Crummy

- B.1.1 Two items are reasonably well dated but are not in primary contexts, a Roman coin of the late 3rd or 4th century that came from post-medieval garden soil (SF 100) and an unstratified Charles I Rose farthing token, dated c. 1636-44 (SF 101).
- B.1.2 The only dress accessory in the assemblage is a small copper-alloy buckle of late medieval or early post-medieval date (SF 105). Apart from a late post-medieval lead nail or rivet (SF 104), the remaining objects are of types that changed little over time and cannot be closely dated. A number of iron nails and other fittings probably derived from buildings or other structures in the vicinity, such as a possible pintle fragment, an L-shaped fitting that was used to hinge gates, doors, shutters and windows (SF 109; Egan 1998, 43-6), and two iron straps, one large and probably part of door furniture (SF 111), the other much smaller and more likely to come from a cupboard or chest (SF 110).
- B.1.3 Of two fragments of lava quernstones imported from the Rhineland, one is from a late medieval to early post-medieval pit and the other from later post-medieval pit fill. Both pieces may be residual as the trade in lava querns to Norwich was prolonged, running from the Middle Saxon period through to the early post-medieval period (Buckley 2007, 145). The fragment from the earlier pit retains traces of dressing on the grinding surface (SF 106). The piece from the later feature has been reused as building material,

probably as decorative veneer as it was found in association with fragments of marble and has an unusually even grinding surface, flatter and better preserved than would be expected on a quern where the dressing has been worn away by usage (SF 102). Reuse of lava quern and millstone fragments as building material or for hearths have been noted elsewhere at Norwich, but reuse as decorative stone is unusual (Margeson 1993, 239; Buckley 2005; 2007, 146).

Catalogue

SF 100. Trench 16, (516), garden soil.

Illegible Roman issue of the late 3rd or 4th century. Diameter 18 mm.

SF 101. (99999). Unstratified.

Worn Rose farthing token of Charles I, Peck Type 2, dated c. 1636-44, with sceptres through a single-arched crown on the obverse and a single-arched crown over a rose on the reverse (Peck 1970, 74-5, 80). The legend is poorly preserved and the mint-marks illegible. Diameter 16 mm.

SF 105. Trench 20, (641), fill of pit 640.

Small copper-alloy D-shaped buckle, corroded onto an oyster shell. Length 15 mm, width 19 mm.

SF 104. Trench 14, (540), fill of posthole 541.

Lead nail or rivet with small round pointed head; the end of the round shank is missing. Length 40 mm.

SF 109. Trench 20, (637), upper fill of large pit.

Corner from an iron L-shaped fitting, possibly a pintle; both arms are broken close to the corner. Surviving length of arms 64 and 45 mm.

SF 110. Trench 20, (641), fill of pit 640.

Tongue-shaped iron strap, probably from a hinge. Length 70 mm, maximum width 16 mm.

SF 111. Trench 20, (641), fill of pit 640.

Three joining fragments of a large iron strap. Length 161 mm, maximum width 28 mm.

SF 108. Trench 9, (667), lower fill of large pit.

Iron nail shank fragment. Length 88 mm,

SF 103. Trench 18, (504), fill of feature 503.

Iron nail with clenched shank, broken just below the bend. Length 54 mm.

SF 107. Trench 20, (637), upper fill of large pit.

Iron nail with clenched shank. Length (bent) 60 mm.

SF 106. Trench 20, (641), fill of pit 640.

Rim fragment from the lowerstone of a lava quern. Traces of dressing remain on the grinding surface while the edge is smooth but chipped. The underside is roughly dressed. Maximum dimensions 68 by 80 mm, 36 mm thick.

SF 102. Trench 17, (552), fill of pit 551.

Fragment from the lowerstone of a lava quern. The grinding surface is completely flat. The underside is roughly dressed and retains traces of mortar, which are also present on the sides. Maximum dimensions 105 by 76 mm, 31 mm thick.

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B.2 The Pottery

By Sue Anderson

Introduction

- B.2.1 A total of 199 sherds of pottery weighing 2293g was collected from 35 contexts. The eve (estimated vessel equivalent) for the whole assemblage, based on measurable rims from 20 vessels, was 2.44. Table 1 shows the quantification by fabric; a full catalogue by context is included at the end of the report.

Description	Fabric	Code	No	Wt (g)	Eve	MNV
Roman greyware?	RBGW	1.10	1	9	0.06	1
<i>Total Roman?</i>			1	9	0.06	1
Gritty Ipswich Ware	GIPS	2.31	2	29		2
Sandy Ipswich Ware	SIPS	2.32	2	27		1
Badorf Ware	BAD	7.60	5	29		2
<i>Total Middle Saxon</i>			9	85	0	5
Thetford-type ware	THET	2.50	18	102	0.14	17
Thetford Ware (Grimston)	THETG	2.57	2	67		2
Early medieval' sandwich wares	EMSW	2.58	1	9		1
Saxo-Norman Wares (general)	SXNO	2.80	2	8	0.10	2
<i>Total Late Saxon</i>			23	186	0.24	22
Early medieval ware	EMW	3.10	11	57	0.07	11
Early medieval sparse shelly ware	EMWSS	3.19	1	5		1
Pingsdorf Ware	PING	7.24	1	13	0.06	1

Description	Fabric	Code	No	Wt (g)	Eve	MNV
<i>Total early medieval</i>			13	75	0.13	13
Local medieval unglazed	LMU	3.23	31	250	0.22	23
Unprovenanced glazed	UPG	4.00	4	52		3
Grimston-type ware	GRIM	4.10	24	312		17
Yarmouth-type glazed wares	YARG	4.11	2	17	0.12	1
Yorkshire glazed wares	YORK	4.43	1	9		1
<i>Total medieval</i>			62	640	0.34	45
Late medieval and transitional	LMT	5.10	16	338	0.08	12
Cistercian type Ware	CTW	5.20	1	7		1
Langerwehe Stoneware	GSW2	7.12	1	20		1
Raeran/Aachen Stoneware	GSW3	7.13	2	23	0.11	2
Dutch-type redwares	DUTR	7.21	7	84		4
Martincamp Ware Type II	MART2	7.362	1	2		1
<i>Total late medieval</i>			28	474	0.19	21
Iron-glazed blackwares	IGBW	6.11	2	27		2
Glazed red earthenware	GRE	6.12	24	376	0.14	19
West Norfolk Bichrome	WNBC	6.14	1	38		1
Speckle-glazed Ware	SPEC	6.15	4	114		3
Tin glazed earthenwares	TGE	6.30	2	10		2
Staffordshire-type Slipware	STAF	6.41	4	33	0.12	2
Cologne/Frechen Stoneware	GSW4	7.14	6	111		6
Martincamp Ware Type III	MART3	7.363	1	3		1
Westerwald Stoneware	GSW5	7.15	5	42	0.19	5
<i>Total post-medieval</i>			49	754	0.45	41
Late post-medieval unglazed earthenwares	LPME	8.01	2	21		2
Refined white earthenwares	REFW	8.03	5	22	1.00	4
Creamwares	CRW	8.10	3	8		2
Pearlware	PEW	8.11	1	4		1
English Stoneware Nottingham-type	ESWN	8.22	1	10	0.03	1
English Stoneware Staffordshire-type	ESWS	8.23	1	3		1
Staffordshire white salt-glazed stonewares	SWSW	8.41	1	2		1
<i>Total modern</i>			14	70	1.03	12
Total			199	2293	2.44	160

Table 1. Pottery quantification by fabric.

Methodology

- B.2.2 Quantification was carried out using sherd count, weight and estimated vessel equivalent (eve). The minimum number of vessels (MNV) within each context was also recorded, but cross-fitting was not attempted unless particularly distinctive vessels were observed in more than one context. A full quantification by fabric, context and feature is available in archive. All fabric codes were assigned from the author's post-Roman fabric series, which includes East Anglian and Midlands fabrics, as well as imported wares. Thetford-type ware fabrics are based on Dallas (1984), and forms on Anderson (2004). Form terminology for medieval pottery is based on MPRG (1998). Rim types for medieval coarsewares are those used for Dragon Hall, Norwich (Anderson 2005), a modified typology based on the original jar form divisions for LMU and comparable rim types from Norwich (Jennings 1981). Recording uses a system of letters for fabric codes together with number codes for ease of sorting in database format. The results were input directly onto an Access database.

Pottery by period

Roman

- B.2.3 A single, abraded sherd from a greyware bowl was found in pit [610]. The form, a flaring-sided bowl with small beaded rim, is more typical of Roman bowls than Thetford-type wares and the fabric is soft. It could, however, be an imported ware of Middle or Late Saxon date.

Middle Saxon

- B.2.4 Pottery of this date was recovered from two graves in Trench 14, [519] and [527]. It included small fragments of three Ipswich Ware vessels, and body sherds of at least two roulette-decorated Badorf pitchers.

Late Saxon

- B.2.5 Fragments identified as 'Saxo-Norman' were in similar fabrics to the possible Roman bowl. A jar rim was recovered from grave [519] and a body sherd from grave [527]. It is possible that these were either very early Thetford-type wares or 'Merovingian' imports of Middle Saxon date. More typical Late Saxon pottery was also recovered from grave [527], representing six Thetford-type ware vessels.
- B.2.6 Late Saxon pottery was also recovered from features in Trenches 8, 9, 18 and 20. The majority was typical Norwich Thetford-type ware, although there were also some 11th-century variant fabrics (THETG and EMSW). Only two rims were present, both early jar types (types 3 and 5), and both from Trench 8.

Early medieval

- B.2.7 Small quantities of early medieval wares, generally in fine sandy fabrics (EMW) but also calcareous (EMWSS), were found in Trenches 8, 9 and 20. Only one rim was present, a simple everted jar type, probably wheel-finished, from dump [668].
- B.2.8 A whiteware jar rim was found in layer [667]. This has been recorded as Pingsdorf Ware, but the form is similar to Roman jar types and it is possible that the sherd represents an earlier Rhenish import. However it showed no signs of abrasion and was found in association with medieval pottery.

Medieval

- B.2.9 The largest single period group in this assemblage was of high medieval date. It was dominated by LMU and Grimston-type wares, with glazed wares making up a very high proportion of the group (43% by sherd count, 42% of MNV).
- B.2.10 Four rimsherds (three jars, one bowl) were present in LMU, of which one was an early form (SEV1) and the remainder were developed types (THEV). Body sherds included thin-walled examples which may be of early date, as well as thicker types, confirming that the assemblage represents the entire high medieval period.
- B.2.11 Glazed wares were dominated by Grimston products, although no rims were present in this fabric. The unprovenanced glazed wares included a jug rim/handle in a fine buff-coloured fabric with decayed glaze. Also present were two sherds of a dish, or possibly a pedestal base, in Yarmouth-type glazed ware. One whiteware body sherd was probably a Yorkshire product and three sherds were unprovenanced.

Late medieval

- B.2.12 Pottery of this period included a number of vessels in LMT, the fabrics of which were varied and probably represented both local and regional production sites. With the exception of a body sherd with the stub of a handle, which probably came from a small jug, and a pancheon rim, vessel types were not identifiable. Also in this group was a body sherd of Cistercian-type ware, body and base fragments of Dutch-type redware skillets or cauldrons, Langerwehe and Raeren stonewares (including a mug rim), and a fragment of Type II Martincamp flask.

Post-medieval

- B.2.13 Pottery of 16th-18th-century date was dominated by local redwares, usually with orange or brown glaze (GRE, IGBW, SPEC, WNBC). Again, there were few identifiable forms, but at least one dish, one jar and one handled bowl were present. Two sherds of tin-glazed earthenware could also be of local manufacture, and included a fragment with blue painted lines and a purple manganese-spattered handle. Staffordshire-type slipwares were represented by a body sherd from a mug and three fragments of a plate.
- B.2.14 Imported wares comprised several handles, body sherds and bases from Frechen stoneware bottles, fragments of Westerwald stoneware decorated jugs and a chamber pot, and a fragment of a Type III Martincamp flask.

Modern

- B.2.15 The earliest modern pottery included a base fragment of Staffordshire white salt-glazed stoneware and some fragments of creamware of 18th-century date. A Staffordshire stoneware tankard handle and a Nottingham-type stoneware rim from a chamber pot or bowl were probably also relatively early. A pearlware saucer base and sherds of refined whitewares, including a hand-painted saucer rim, were probably no later than the first half of the 19th century. Two fragments of unglazed redwares, probably both plantpots, were also recovered.

Pottery by trench

- B.2.16 A summary of the pottery by trench is provided in Table 2. The largest groups of pottery were recovered from Trench 8 in Area 6 and Trenches 14 and 20 in Area 7. Pottery of Middle Saxon date occurred only in Trench 14, and this trench, together with both trenches in Area 6 (8 and 9) and Trench 20, produced the largest concentrations dating to the Late Saxon period. Early medieval wares were largely concentrated in Area 6, but also occurred in Trench 20. Medieval wares were distributed across several trenches,

but again were more common in Area 6 and Trench 20. Trenches in Area 7 produced the most late medieval pottery, and post-medieval and modern wares occurred in all trenches apart from 9 and 20. Spotdates for individual contexts are included in the catalogue at the end of this report.

Period	8	9	14	16b	17	18	19	20
Rom?	1							
MSax			9					
LSax	6	3	9			1		5
EMed	6	2						5
Med	18	5	4	1	1			33
LMed	5		5	2			6	10
PMed	6		8	5	10	2	14	
Mod	3		1	11	1	1		
Totals	45	10	36	19	12	4	20	53

Table 2. Pottery distribution by trench.

Discussion

- B.2.17 With the exception of the possible Roman bowl, the earliest pottery from the site comprised Middle Saxon regional and imported wares. Although these were redeposited in later graves, they are important in providing some of the first evidence for activity of this date in this part of the city. Most Middle Saxon pottery has previously been recovered from areas close to the waterfront at Fishergate, around the Cathedral and along King Street (Jennings 1981; Ayers 1994; Anderson 2007).
- B.2.18 Late Saxon and early medieval wares were relatively common in the previously excavated assemblages at Anglia Square (Anderson 2008), with early medieval wares in particular being recovered in large numbers from Trench 6 (located within the Late Saxon defensive ditch). In this group they were most frequent in Area 6, but also occurred in two or three trenches in Area 7. The range of forms amongst the Thetford-type wares was typical of early groups, but the evidence was limited and there were later fabrics in the group as well. This would appear to indicate continuous occupation throughout these periods.
- B.2.19 High medieval wares were notably more frequent in these trenches than in the previous evaluation, which produced only a single sherd of LMU from Trench 12 (Area 3) and 29 sherds from five trenches in Area 4. The range of wares was similar, although glazed wares were more frequent in the current assemblage. The majority of these were found in Trench 20. The late medieval period is also well represented, with local wares being supplemented by material from the east Midlands, the Low Countries and the Rhineland.
- B.2.20 The post-medieval assemblage is dominated by local redwares with the addition of some tin-glazed wares and slipwares and two types of German stonewares. Deposition of pottery appears to have ended by the mid 19th century, with the majority of modern wares belonging to the early period of factory production.
- B.2.21 Although each of the individual period groups is relatively small, there is very high potential for large assemblages of Middle Saxon to modern date on this site, if large-scale area excavations are carried out in the future. The importance of the Middle

Saxon pottery presence has been noted above, and previous work suggested a high concentration of early medieval wares within the Late Saxon defensive ditch backfills, which could again form an important addition to the knowledge of pottery of this period in the city.

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Pottery catalogue

Trench	Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	Spot date
8	555	LPME	plantpot	BD	1	10	18th-20th c.
8	555	ESWS			1	3	L.17th-M.18th c.
8	555	STAF	press-moulded flatware	PL	3	26	L.17th-18th c.
8	558	MART2			1	2	16th c.
8	558	LMT			1	31	15th-16th c.
8	558	LMT			1	2	15th-16th c.
8	558	LMT			1	8	15th-16th c.
8	560	IGBW			1	13	16th-18th c.
8	600	THET	medium 'AB' jar	5	1	7	10th-11th c.
8	600	EMW			6	23	11th-12th c.
8	600	GRIM			1	5	L.12th-14th c.
8	600	LPME			1	11	18th-20th c.
8	603	THET			1	8	10th-11th c.
8	603	THET			1	19	10th-11th c.
8	603	LMU			12	86	11th-14th c.
8	603	LMU	jar	THEV	1	8	13th-14th c.
8	603	GRIM			1	10	L.12th-14th c.
8	603	LMT	jug		1	22	15th-16th c.
8	603	GRE	jar	EV	1	21	16th-18th c.
8	604	GRIM			1	4	L.12th-14th c.
8	606	THET			1	2	10th-11th c.
8	606	UPG			1	2	L.12th-14th c.

Trench	Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	Spot date
8	606	THET	large 'AC' jar	3	1	6	10th-11th c.
8	607	LMU			1	3	11th-14th c.
8	607	GRE			1	3	16th-18th c.
8	609	THET			1	3	10th-11th c.
8	609	RBGW	bowl	BD	1	9	RB
9	666	THET			3	22	10th-11th c.
9	666	GRIM			1	6	L.12th-14th c.
9	666	LMU	jar	THEV	1	3	13th-14th c.
9	666	LMU	jar	SEV1	1	7	11th-13th c.
9	666	EMW			1	3	11th-12th c.
9	666	LMU			1	5	11th-14th c.
9	667	LMU			1	4	11th-14th c.
9	667	PING	jar	SEV	1	13	10th-13th c.
18	513	EMSW			1	9	11th-12th c.
18	513	MART3			1	3	17th c.
14	521	BAD			2	14	MSax
14	521	BAD			1	6	MSax
14	521	SXNO	jar	EV	1	5	850-1150
14	525	GIPS			1	25	650-850
14	525	THET			1	2	10th-11th c.
14	525	THET			5	22	10th-11th c.
14	525	SXNO			1	3	850-1150
14	525	BAD			2	9	MSax
14	525	GIPS			1	4	650-850
14	525	SIPS			2	27	650-850
14	536	GSW4			1	5	16th-17th c.
14	536	CRW	plate?	FTEV?	1	4	1730-1760
14	542	UPG			2	16	L.12th-14th c.
14	542	GRE	dish	EV	6	103	16th-18th c.
14	u/s	GSW3	mug	UPPL	1	6	L.15th-16th c.
14	u/s	LMU			1	20	11th-14th c.
14	u/s	GRIM			1	20	L.12th-14th c.
14	u/s	DUTR			4	9	15th-17th c.
16b	516	CRW			2	4	1730-1760
16b	516	ESWN	chamber pot/bowl	FTEV	1	10	L.17th-L.18th c.
16b	516	REFW	saucer	PL	1	8	L.18th-20th c.
16b	516	PEW	saucer		1	4	L.18th-M.19th c.
16b	516	SPEC			1	3	L.17th-18th c.
16b	516	REFW			2	2	L.18th-20th c.
16b	516	GRE			1	6	16th-18th c.
16b	516	TGE			1	5	16th-18th c.
16b	516	GSW5			2	6	E.17th-19th c.
16b	516	GSW5	jug	UPPL	1	12	E.17th-19th c.
16b	516	SWSW			1	2	18th c.
16b	516	STAF	mug		1	7	L.17th-18th c.
16b	516	GRE			1	4	16th-18th c.
16b	517	LMT			1	16	15th-16th c.
16b	517	LMU			1	22	11th-14th c.

Trench	Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	Spot date
16b	517	LMT			1	10	15th-16th c.
17	549	GRE			1	34	16th-18th c.
17	550	GSW5	chamber pot	FTEV	1	22	E.17th-19th c.
17	550	IGBW			1	14	16th-18th c.
17	550	SPEC			3	111	L.17th-18th c.
17	550	GRE			1	5	16th-18th c.
17	550	GRE			2	33	16th-18th c.
17	550	GSW4			1	21	16th-17th c.
17	571	GRIM			1	5	L.12th-14th c.
17	629	GSW4			1	20	16th-17th c.
18	501	GSW5			1	2	E.17th-19th c.
18	501	GRE			1	11	16th-18th c.
18	507	REFW			2	12	L.18th-20th c.
19	669	LMT			2	32	15th-16th c.
19	669	LMT			1	58	15th-16th c.
19	669	GRE			2	33	16th-18th c.
19	669	GRE			3	29	16th-18th c.
19	669	GSW4			1	6	16th-17th c.
19	669	TGE			1	5	16th-18th c.
19	669	LMT			2	31	15th-16th c.
19	670	GSW4			1	12	16th-17th c.
19	670	GRE			1	46	16th-18th c.
19	670	GRE			1	6	16th-18th c.
19	671	CTW			1	7	16th c.
19	671	GSW4			1	47	16th-17th c.
19	671	GRE	handled bowl	BD	1	22	16th-18th c.
19	671	WNBC			1	38	17th c.
19	671	GRE			1	20	16th-18th c.
20	637	LMT			1	23	15th-16th c.
20	637	THETG			1	27	10th-11th c.
20	637	UPG	jug	UPTH	1	34	L.12th-14th c.
20	637	GRIM			1	36	L.12th-14th c.
20	637	GRIM			6	38	L.12th-14th c.
20	637	GRIM			1	5	L.12th-14th c.
20	637	LMU			2	9	11th-14th c.
20	637	EMW			2	13	11th-12th c.
20	639	GRIM			1	13	L.12th-14th c.
20	641	GRIM			2	29	L.12th-14th c.
20	641	GRIM			1	82	L.12th-14th c.
20	641	LMU			2	10	11th-14th c.
20	641	GRIM			2	36	L.12th-14th c.
20	641	GRIM			1	5	L.12th-14th c.
20	641	YORK			1	9	Medieval
20	641	THETG			1	40	10th-11th c.
20	641	YARG	dish	INT	2	17	13th-15th c.
20	641	GRIM			1	5	L.12th-14th c.
20	641	LMT	pancheon	THEV	3	64	15th-16th c.
20	641	GSW2			1	20	L.14th-15th c.

Trench	Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	Spot date
20	641	DUTR			1	9	15th-17th c.
20	641	DUTR			1	34	15th-17th c.
20	641	DUTR			1	32	15th-17th c.
20	661	GRIM			1	5	L.12th-14th c.
20	661	GSW3			1	17	L.15th-16th c.
20	661	THET			1	1	10th-11th c.
20	661	GRIM			1	8	L.12th-14th c.
20	662	LMU			1	12	11th-14th c.
20	668	EMW	jar	SEV	1	10	11th-12th c.
20	668	EMW			1	8	11th-12th c.
20	668	THET			2	10	10th-11th c.
20	668	LMU			4	37	11th-14th c.
20	668	EMWSS			1	5	11th-13th c.
20	668	LMU	bowl	THEV	1	16	11th-14th c.
20	668	LMU			1	8	11th-14th c.
20	99999	LMT			1	41	15th-16th c.

Notes:

Rim: BD – bead; EV – everted; FTEV – flat-topped everted; INT – inturned; PL – plain; SEV – simple everted; SEV1 – simple everted 1; THEV – thickened everted; UPPL – upright plain; UPTH – upright thickened; 1-7 – Thetford ware types.

Spotdates

Trench	Context	Feature Type	Rom?	MSax	LSax	EMed	Med	LMed	PMed	Mod	pot spotdate	CBM date
8	555	soil							3	2	19th c.	pmed
8	558	soil						4			16th c.	pmed
8	560	soil							1		16th-18th c.	
8	600	pit			1	6	1			1	19th-20th c.	pmed
8	603	soil			2		14	1	1		16th-18th c.	
8	604	pit					1				13th-14th c.	
8	605	pit										pmed
8	606	pit			2		1				12th-14th c.	
8	607	post hole					1		1		16th-18th c.	pmed
8	609	pit	1		1						10th-11th c.	
9	666	soil			3	1	4				13th-14th c.	13-15
9	667	soil				1	1				11th-13th c.	
18	513	linear			1				1		17th c.	
14	521	grave		3	1						9th/10th c.?	
14	525	grave		6	7						9th/10th c.?	
14	536	post hole							1	1	18th-19th c.	
14	540	post hole										18th c.?
14	542	pit					2		6		16th-18th c.	
14	u/s	natural interface					2	5			L.15th-16th c.	
16b	516	garden soil							5	11	L.18th c.	

Trench	Context	Feature Type	Rom?	MSax	LSax	EMed	Med	LMed	PMed	Mod	pot spotdate	CBM date
16b	517	graveyard soil					1	2			15th-16th c.	
17	549	pit							1		16th-18th c.	
17	550	garden soil							8	1	18th c.	
17	552	pit										19th c.?
17	571	grave					1				13th-14th c.	
17	629	garden soil							1		16th-17th c.	
18	501	garden soil							1	1	18th c.	
18	507	demolition/rubble								2	19th/20th c.	
18	509	layer										19th/20th c.
19	669	soil						5	7		17th c.	
19	670	pit							3		16th-17th c.	
19	671	pit						1	4		18th c.	pmed
20	637	buried soil			1	2	11	1			L.14th-15th c.	13-15
20	639	pit					1				13th-14th c.	
20	641	pit			1		12	7			15th-16th c.	14-15
20	661				1		2	1			L.15th-16th c.	
20	662						1				11th-14th c.	
20	668	dump/fill			2	3	6				13th-14th c.	
20	99999	u/s?						1			15th-16th c.	

B.3 Ceramic Building Material

By Sue Anderson

Introduction

B.3.1 Twenty-nine fragments of CBM (4139g) were collected from twelve contexts. Table 1 presents the count and weight quantification by form. A full catalogue by context is included at the end of this report.

Type	Form	Code	No	Wt(g)
Roofing	Plain roof tile	RT	8	182
	Pantile	PAN	3	244
	Chimney pot	CP	1	152
Walling	Early brick	EB	9	688
	Late brick	LB	6	983
Miscellaneous	Moulded brick	MB	1	1884
	Wall tile	WT	1	6

Table 1. CBM quantities by form.

Methodology

B.3.2 The assemblage was quantified (count and weight) by fabric and form. Fabrics were identified on the basis of macroscopic appearance and main inclusions. The width, length and thickness of bricks and floor tiles were measured, but roof tile thicknesses were only measured when another dimension was available. Forms were identified from

work in Norwich (Drury 1993), based on measurements. Other form terminology follows Brunskill's glossary (1990).

The assemblage

B.3.3 Table 2 shows the quantification by fabric and form.

Fabric group	Code	RT	PAN	CP	EB	LB	MB	WT
estuarine clays	est				9			
fine sandy	fs	1						
fs with calcareous inclusions	fsc			1				
fs with ferrous inclusions	fsfe		3					
fs with abundant mica	fsm	1				1		
medium sandy	ms	4						
ms with coarse quartz	mscq	1				1		
ms with flint	msf					1		
ms with ferrous inclusions	msfe					1		
ms with flint and Fe	msffe					1		
ms with grog and mica	msgm	1						
tin-glazed earthenware	tge							1
white-firing fine	wfs					1		
white-firing coarse grog	wsg						1	

Table 2. CBM quantities (fragment count) by fabric and form.

Roofing

- B.3.4 Eleven roof tile fragments (426g) were collected. These comprised eight plain peg tile fragments, and three pantile fragments. Table 2 shows the quantities of roof tile by fabric.
- B.3.5 All plain tiles were in red-firing fabrics of varying coarseness. These fabrics were commonly used in East Anglia during the 16th-20th centuries, although examples with partial reduction may be earlier. Two examples from [605] may be of medieval date but the remainder are more likely to be post-medieval. There were no examples of nib tiles, and only one fragments had a peg hole (circular type).
- B.3.6 The pantile fragments were all recovered from [552]. One fragment appeared to be machine pressed and therefore of 19th-century or later date. One fragment was fully reduced to a mid-grey.
- B.3.7 A fragment of a chimney pot, in a pale pink fine sandy fabric with very fine calcareous inclusions, was recovered from [509]. It was rilled towards the top and had a triangular beaded rim. Its diameter was estimated at c.280mm. There were traces of sooting on the inner surface.

Bricks

- B.3.8 Nine fragments of 'early bricks' in estuarine fabrics, as described by Drury (1993), were recovered. Most showed signs of abrasion and some were recovered from post-medieval contexts. Only two brick thicknesses could be measured, a fragment from [552] (52mm) and a piece from [641] (43mm). Both bricks had strawed bases and belong to Drury's Group B, generally dated to the 14th-15th centuries.

- B.3.9 Fragments of 'late bricks' in both red and white-firing fabrics were recovered from five contexts. Only one fragment from [671] could be measured and was 50mm thick; this brick was partially vitrified and may be late medieval (15th-16th c.).

Miscellaneous

- B.3.10 A fragment of tin-glazed earthenware wall tile was collected from [540]. Little of the glaze survived but it appeared to be an undecorated type.
- B.3.11 A moulded plinth-type brick with a convex surface was found in [552]. The fabric was white-firing externally, although the core comprised poorly mixed white and red clays with coarse grog. This fabric was often used to produce quarry floor tiles and it is likely that the brick is of similar date (18th-19th c.).

CBM by trench

- B.3.12 Table 3 shows the distribution of forms by trench, based on fragment count.

Trench	RT	PAN	CP	EB	LB	MB	WT
8	8			1	3		
9				1			
14							1
17		3		1	1	1	
18			1				
19					2		
20				6			

Table 3. Forms by trench.

Area 6: Trenches 8 and 9

- B.3.13 Thirteen fragments of CBM were recovered in these two trenches, the majority from pits and post-holes in Trench 8. The latter were spotdated to the post-medieval period based on the pottery, and the CBM is in agreement with these dates. A few residual pieces of medieval brick and tile were also recovered.

Area 7: Trenches 14 and 17–20

- B.3.14 Sixteen pieces of CBM were recovered from the trenches in Area 7. Most were found in single features in each of the trenches, although two contexts (buried soil and a pit) in Trench 20 produced CBM. Most of the material was post-medieval, but a fragment of residual early brick was found in association with post-medieval material in Trench 17 pit fill [552]. Only Trench 20 produced exclusively medieval material, although pottery from the same contexts suggests a late medieval date.

Discussion

- B.3.15 This is a small assemblage which was widely dispersed across the site and its interpretation is therefore limited. Most of this assemblage was collected from pit or pot-hole fills, with a few fragments from layers. It is therefore not in situ and likely to be either deliberately or accidentally discarded into pits as hardcore to aid stabilisation following disuse.
- B.3.16 Although medieval material was present, several fragments were abraded and most was probably residual in the contexts in which it was found. However, fragments of brick from Trench 20 may represent demolition waste of the 14th/15th centuries.

- B.3.17 The post-medieval material is comparable with many other assemblages from the city, although the moulded brick in a white fabric is a relatively unusual find. Although it is most likely to be of late (18th/19th-century) date, there is a possibility that it could be Tudor terracotta. However, this material is rare and is usually associated with very high status structures of the period.
- B.3.18 Previous evaluation work at Anglia Square has produced a similar, although slightly larger, assemblage (Anderson 2008). That group contained a fragment of Flemish floor tile and a larger group of early brick, but post-medieval roof tile was more common than medieval. Overall, these assemblages suggest low-level discard of CBM from the later medieval period onwards. The material is likely to have originated from construction or demolition activity in the vicinity, but does not represent large-scale deposition of waste.

References

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- Brunskill, R.W., 1990, *Brick Building in Britain*. Victor Gollancz Ltd, London.
- Drury, P., 1993, 'Ceramic building materials', in Margeson, S., *Norwich Households*, E. Anglian Archaeol. 58, Norwich Survey, pp.163-8.

Catalogue CBM by context

context	fabric	form	no	wt/g	abr	length	width	height	peg	mortar	glaze	comments	date
509	fsc	CP	1	152	+							soot int, diam c.280mm, triangular bead rim, pale pink, rilled ext upper part	pmed
540	tge	WT	1	6							W		pmed
552	fsm	LB	1	265								occ flint/large quartz	pmed
552	fsfe	PAN	3	244								1 reduced	pmed
552	wsg	MB	1	188 4		251	>99	75				coarse fabric, cream surfaces, poorly mixed white/red in core with chunky grog, concave face	pmed
552	est	EB	1	202				52				strawed base	14-15
555	fs	RT	1	21	+								pmed
558	ms	RT	2	26					1 x R				pmed
600	est	EB	1	84	++								13-15
600	msfe	LB	1	26									pmed
605	ms	RT	1	37								reduced surface	med?
605	msf	LB	1	14									pmed
605	msgm	RT	1	18	+								med?
607	fsm	RT	1	29									pmed
607	ms	RT	1	33						thin on base			pmed
607	mscq	RT	1	18									pmed
607	mscq	LB	1	10	+								lmed
637	est	EB	4	145									13-15
641	est	EB	1	46	+								13-15

context	fabric	form	no	wt/g	abr	length	width	height	peg	mortar	glaze	comments	date
641	est	EB	1	178				43				strawed base	14-15
666	est	EB	1	33									13-15
671	wfs	LB?	1	19								poss RT	pmed
671	msffe	LB	1	649				50				slightly reduced/vit surfaces	pmed

B.4 Clay pipe

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction

- B.4.1 A total of 66 fragments of clay smoking pipe was recovered from the excavation. The majority of the diagnostic fragments date from the mid to late 17th century.

Methodology

- B.4.2 Terminology used in this assessment was taken from Oswald's work clay pipes for the archaeologist (1975). The pipe bowls, considered the most diagnostic part of the assemblage, were identified and dated using the standard typology for English pipe bowls.

Quantification and Fabrics

- B.4.3 A full quantification table for the clay pipes, including separate counts for complete bowls, bowl fragments and stems, and noting the presence or absence of marked fragments, can be found at the end of this report. The clay pipes are all made from white ball clay.

Marks, Decorations and Provenance

- B.4.4 All but the most fragmentary bowl are decorated with simple rouletting around the around the mouth of the bowl. There are no highly decorated pipes and no maker's marks were identified. Without any identifying marks the presumption is that the pipes represent local production.

Catalogue of clay-pipes

Context	Weight kg	No. of complete or near complete pipe bowls	No. of bowl/heel Fragments	No. of pipe stem fragments	Decoration	Form	Comment	Earliest Date	Latest Date
507	0.002			1					
516	0.035			12					
540	0.014		2	4			Bowl and heel fragments are too small to date		
549	0.007		1				Heal fragment too small to date closely	c1610	c1710
550	0.003			1					

Context	Weight kg	No. of complete or near complete pipe bowls	No. of bowl/heel Fragments	No. of pipe stem fragments	Decoration	Form	Comment	Earliest Date	Latest Date
552	0.013			1					
555	0.006			2					
669	0.008	1			Slight rouletting below rim of bowl	Oswald type 5		c1640	c1660
	0.009	1			Slight rouletting below rim of bowl	Oswald type 5		c1640	c1660
	0.012	1			Fine rouletting below rm of bowl	Oswald type 6	Not well finished with a very obvious moulding seam across base of heel and surviving part of stem	c1660	c1680
	0.015	1			Rouletted below rim of bowl	Oswald type 6		c1660	c1680
	0.009	1			Poorly rouletted below rim of bowl	Oswald type 17	Poorly made with a fault in the bowl that forms a hole through to the back of the bowl	c1640	c1670
	0.001			1			Mouthpiece		
	0.104			31					
670	0.010	1			Slight traces of rouletting below rim of bowl	Oswald type 5		c1640	c1660
	0.014			3					
671	0.009	1			Rouletted below rim of bowl	Oswald type 5	Foot trimmed to be continuous with the stem.	c1640	c1660

Research Potential and Further Work Statement

- B.4.5 The clay pipe assemblage offers the opportunity to more closely date certain contexts, however furthering understanding of the material culture of the area and the early development of the local clay pipe industry is limited by the lack of identifying marks. No further work is required on this assemblage.

Bibliography

Oswald , A. 1975. *Clay Pipes for the Archaeologist*. British Archaeological Reports No. 14, British Archaeological Reports, Oxford.

B.5 Architectural stone pieces

By Simon Underdown

Summary and Quantification

B.5.1 A total of 31 fragments of architectural worked stone of varying materials were retained as shown in the following table.

Ctx	Quantity	Material	Weight
552	10	Limestone (6) Sandstone (4)	6.528kg
552	12	Dark coloured marble	3.034kg
552	2	Dark coloured marble (inscribed)	0.932kg
552	7	Pale coloured marble	2.408kg
Total	31		12.902kg

Methodology

B.5.2 The stone was briefly scanned and categorised. The more significant pieces were looked at and described in greater detail (see table below).

Results

B.5.3 The whole assemblage of architectural stone was recovered from a single context (552), which was the fill of a shallow post-medieval pit in trench 17 immediately behind Surrey Chapel. This trench revealed burials from the graveyard of St Olaves Church at lower levels and 18th/19th century wall footings at higher levels. The church is documented as being ruinous by 1546.

B.5.4 The context, which was only excavated within a sondage and continued beyond the trench sections, also produced a piece of worked lava interpreted as part of a quern and discussed elsewhere, some pieces of slate or similar material also discussed elsewhere and a piece of moulded architectural brick.

B.5.5 The assemblage consists of a variety of pieces, many are simply faced or moulded fragments, two (adjoining) are inscribed and one is a fragment of relief carving. There is considerable variety in the materials as outlined in the quantification table above.

Catalogue of more significant pieces of stone

B.5.6 The following table provides a catalogue of the more significant fragments of architectural stone.

Ctx	Description	Lithology
552	Fragment of relief carving of foliage within border. Small carved fragment from panel with smooth dressed rear and side faces. Carved face has shallow curving convex border and what appear to be two overlapping pieces of foliage. The carved face has traces of white limewash. Possibly medieval, and perhaps from an ecclesiastical context (limewash may suggest this).	Fine grained oolitic limestone
552	A single ovolo or quarter-round moulding with smooth dressed rear and side face. On one side of the round moulding is a squared fillet and on the other is a small concave moulding with a broken outer edge. The angles of the round moulding and face of the concave section have traces of a light wash overlain with a dark wash or paint. This might be part of a border of a panel or monumental or other inscription. Standard ovolo mouldings were first introduced in about 1560, this is a variation with the concave section.	Fine grained oolitic limestone
552	Moulding. Fascia type moulding of large square section with narrow convex edge to upper face and a concave lower section. Smooth dressed rear and side face.	Fine grained oolitic limestone
552	Inscribed stone. Two connecting fragments of an inscription. The inscription had a smooth dressed upper face and one smooth dressed edge, and one roughly dressed edge at an angle to the straight edge, and a very rough rear face. Width from rough to smooth edge is 14cm. The lettering is v-section incised and consists of part of a straight stem with serifs, an o, and a small part of another stem and serif. The lettering is at a slight angle to the straight edge but seems to be oriented to the roughly finished edge. Possibly a small inscribed panel from a larger monument.	Grey Black Marble
552	Corner piece/moulding. Large marble fragment with two dressed faces at right angles and broken stub of a further offset 60mm from one edge.	Grey Black marble with white veining
552	Slabs. Various pieces of marble slab with opposing dressed smooth faces in various thicknesses; 16, 26, 28 and 35mm.	Grey Black marble (some with white veins/fossil inclusions)
552	Slabs. Various fragments of slab with opposing dressed smooth faces in various thicknesses; 20, 24, 26, 34mm. One piece has one polished face and a one polished edge.	Light coloured marble

Discussion

B.5.7 This assemblage consists of a variety of architectural stone fragments from a single densely packed fill of one shallow cut which was not fully excavated. The fragments include pieces of carving, inscription, mouldings and relatively thin marble slabs. The latter may be fragments of floors, facings or various fixtures of a high status building rather than the principal fabric of a structure. The inscribed pieces and mouldings may come from a monumental inscription, it therefore seems more likely that the assemblage was from an ecclesiastical building, a public building or a great house than from any other type of building. The presence of the ovolo moulding indicates a date of origin for that piece and thus for deposition after about 1560.

B.5.8 That moulding is therefore very unlikely to come from the church of St Olave (Olaf), which was in the vicinity, if it was ruinous by 1546 even if some of the other pieces did.

The Duke of Norfolk's Palace built in 1561-3, rebuilt in 1672 and demolished in 1711 was nearby on Duke Street. This was supposedly built in the Italianate style which might imply the use of decorative marble.

- B.5.9 It will probably be impossible to ascertain the origin of the fragments and the variety of the whole assemblage from the context which also included a piece of lava and a hollow chamfered brick. The lettering of the inscription although there is not much surviving also seems to be of post-medieval type. If further excavation takes place on the site then it is possible that more similar fragments will be unearthed and that the remains of the church may be located and any potential relationship between the church and the fragments may become clearer.
- B.5.10 Although a detailed study of the architectural stone could be informative about the buildings in which they originated, their redeposition here means they have limited potential to inform about this site. It is unlikely that the stone could be provenanced to individual buildings but it should be possible to determine whether there were multiple sources for the stone and thus something about the methods for acquiring and using resources at that time.

B.6 Other finds

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction

- B.6.1 The evaluation produced a small assemblage of miscellaneous finds including slag, glass, small number slate fragments and oyster shell.

Methodology

- B.6.2 All material has been counted, classified and weighed and recorded on an Access 2000 database. The finds and archive are curated by OA East until formal deposition.

Assemblage

- B.6.3 The material was recovered from a variety of features of various dates across the excavated area.

Metalworking waste (Identified by Peter Boardman)

- B.6.4 Two contexts produced metalworking waste. The bloomery slag in context 524 may relate to known medieval metalworking in the area of the evaluation. The remainder of the assemblage appears to be post-medieval and requires no further work.

Context	Slag type	Count	Weight (kg)	Date/Description
502	Tap slag	1	0.130	Post medieval
524	Glassy slag	1	0.039	Post medieval
524	Bloomery slag	1	0.016	Medieval

Glass

B.6.5 The evaluation produced six fragments, 0.044kg of vessel glass, eight sherds, 0.014kg of window glass and a single fragment of glass slag. None of which is closely datable.

Context	Glass Type	Count	Weight (kg)	Description
501	Window glass	3	0.002	2mm thick pale greenish clear glass with flaking surface
509	Window glass	1	0.005	1.7mm thick clear colourless glass
516	Vessel glass	1	0.007	Olive green bottle glass
	Vessel glass	1	<0.001	1.6mm thick clear glass with bluish cast
540	Window glass	1	0.001	1.5mm thick mm thick pale greenish clear glass with flaking surface
549	Vessel glass	1	0.009	Olive green bottle glass with opaque flaking surface
550	Window glass	1	0.001	1.5mm thick mm thick pale greenish clear glass with flaking surface
555	Window glass	2	0.005	2mm thick clear glass with a greenish cast
555	Vessel glass	2	0.004	Thin pale green glass from a bottle or drinking vessel
555	Vessel glass	1	0.024	Green glass from a beer or wine bottle possibly early 20th century
555	Glass slag	1	0.020	Opaque ?natural black glass which has the appearance of tap slag. A small area of non glassy slag is also present.

Slate

B.6.6 The evaluation produced six fragments, 0.044kg of vessel glass, eight sherds, 0.014kg of window glass and a single fragment of glass slag. None of which is closely datable.

B.6.7 Fragments of degraded grey-black slate (0.377kg) were recovered from context 552; one fragment is 19mm thick. This context also produced a large number of architectural stone fragments of marble of possible architectural or monumental origin. This thick yet degraded slate may have had a similar purpose. Context 555 produced a single fragment of purple-grey roofing slate of indeterminate date.

Shell

- B.6.8 A very small assemblage (0.257kg) of shells of marine molluscs were collected. These were quantified and examined in to assess the quantity of these ecofacts. The shells were collected by hand from a variety of features of various dates across the excavated area. The majority of the shells are well preserved and do not appear to have been deliberately broken or crushed.

Context	Species	Common name	Habitat	Weight (Kg)
603	<i>Ostrea edulis</i>	Oyster	estuarine and shallow coastal water	0.080
609	<i>Ostrea edulis</i>	Oyster	estuarine and shallow coastal water	0.007
637	<i>Ostrea edulis</i>	Oyster	estuarine and shallow coastal water	0.020
641	<i>Ostrea edulis</i>	Oyster	estuarine and shallow coastal water	0.127
662	<i>Ostrea edulis</i>	Oyster	estuarine and shallow coastal water	0.012
669	<i>Ostrea edulis</i>	Oyster	estuarine and shallow coastal water	0.002
671	<i>Ostrea edulis</i>	Oyster	estuarine and shallow coastal water	0.009

B.7 Faunal remains

by Chris Faine

Introduction

- B.7.1 A total of 2.63 kilograms of animal bone was recovered from the excavations at Anglia Square, consisting of 135 fragments (59 of these being identifiable to species). All bones were collected by hand apart from those recovered from environmental samples; hence a bias towards smaller fragments is to be expected. Faunal material was largely excavated from pit fills and layers dating from the medieval to post-medieval periods, with identifiable fragments being recovered from all 8 trenches.

Methodology

- B.7.2 Bones were recorded using a version of the criteria described in Davis (1992) and Albarella & Davis (1994). Initially all elements were assessed in terms of siding (where appropriate), completeness, tooth wear stages (also where applicable) and epiphyseal

fusion. Completeness was assessed in terms of percentage and zones present (after Dobney & Reilly, 1988). Initially the whole identifiable assemblage was quantified in terms of number of individual fragments (NISP) and minimum numbers of individuals MNI (see table 1). The ageing of the population was largely achieved by examining the wear stages of cheek teeth of cattle, sheep/goat and pig (after Grant, 1982). Wear stages were recorded for lower molars of cattle, sheep/goat and pig, both isolated and in mandibles.

The Assemblage

- B.7.3 Table 1 shows the species distribution for the assemblage in terms of identifiable fragments (NISP) and number of individuals (MNI), with table 2 showing the weight of faunal material by context. As one would expect the assemblage is dominated by domestic mammal species, with sheep/goat being the most prevalent taxon, along with slightly fewer numbers of cattle and pig remains. Faunal material from trench **8** consisted of a single sheep/goat 1st phalange from pit fill **600** and butchered adult sheep and cattle remains from layers **602** & **603**. Trench **9** contained a single fragments of butchered cattle metacarpal from pit fill **667**. A single sheep/goat metacarpal was recovered from layer **547** in trench **14**. Trench **16b** contained a portion of distal cat tibia recovered from graveyard soil layer **517**. Trench **17** contained portions of cattle metacarpal from layer **591**, along with a sawn pig inominate from pit fill **552**. Sheep/goat radius and cattle tibia fragments were recovered from layer **501** in trench **18**. Trench 19 contained adult sheep/goat lower limb and vertebrae from layer **669** and pit fill **671** along with cattle and pig lower limb elements and a left rabbit inominate.
- B.7.4 By far the largest amount (0.6Kg) of identifiable faunal material was recovered from Late Medieval pit fill **641** in trench **20**. This consisted largely of cattle and sheep/goat remains along with smaller numbers of pig and bird bones. The cattle assemblage was mostly comprised of lower limb elements such as tibiae, metapodia and phalanges, with two juvenile elements being recovered. A similar body part distribution is seen in the sheep/goat assemblage. Two complete sheep mandibles were recovered from animals around 1-2 and 3-4 years old at death. A single complete radius was also recovered from an animal with a withers height of around 53.8cm. No juvenile sheep/goat elements were recovered. Pig remains consisted of adult 1st phalanges and butchered scapula fragments. Bird remains consisted largely of domestic goose long bones, with single fragments of fowl and duck. An abductor claw from an edible crab (*Cancer pagurus*) was also recovered.

Conclusion

- B.7.5 The proportions of the domestic mammals is similar to those seen at other similarly sized assemblages such as Music House Lane (Wallis, 2007) and St Benedict's Street (Clarke, 2006). The body part distribution (i.e. non-meat bearing elements) and types of contexts in which the material was found suggests general occupation waste rather than food remains, with the age range of the domestic fauna possibly indicates a mixed husbandry strategy. There is no evidence for on-site breeding. Domestic birds are commonly seen in Medieval urban assemblages, with geese being especially popular due to the wide range of secondary products they can provide (such as eggs, feathers and fat).

References

Albarella, U & Davis, S. J. M. 1994. *The Saxon & Medieval animal bones excavated 1985-1989 from West Cotton, Northamptonshire*. AML Rep. Ser. 17/1994.

Clarke, R. 2006. *Medieval and Post-Medieval Remains at 21-23 St Benedict's Street, Norwich, Norfolk*. CAMARC Report No. 876.

Dobney, K & Reilly, K. 1988. *A method for recording archaeological animal bones: the use of diagnostic zones*. *Circaea* 5(2): 79-96

Davis, S. 1992. *A rapid method for recording information about mammal bones from archaeological sites*. AML rep. 81/91 London.

Driesch, A von den. 1976. *A guide to the measurement of animal bones from archaeological sites*, Harvard: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Bulletin 1.

Wallis, H. 2007. *Music House Lane, Norwich. Norfolk*. CAMARC Report No. 980.

	NISP	NISP%	MNI	MNI%
Sheep/Goat (<i>Ovis/Capra</i>)	23	40	7	28
Cattle (<i>Bos</i>)	18	30.3	7	28
Pig (<i>Sus scrofa</i>)	9	15.2	5	20
Cat (<i>Felis sylvestris</i>)	1	1.6	1	4
Rabbit (<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>)	1	1.6	1	4
Goose (<i>Anser sp.</i>)	4	6.5	1	4
Duck (<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>)	1	1.6	1	4
Domestic Fowl (<i>Gallus sp.</i>)	1	1.6	1	4
Edible Crab (<i>Cancer pagurus</i>)	1	1.6	1	4
Total:	59	100	25	100

Table 1: Species distribution for the assemblage

Context	Weight in kg
501	0.077
507	0.002
509	0.014
516	0.020
517	0.054
524	0.025
525	0.010
538	0.05
542	0.004
547	0.052
550	0.120
552	0.059
555	0.004
591	0.066
600	0.002
602	0.438
603	0.121
604	0.013
637	0.158
639	0.032
641	0.688
661	0.033
662	0.013
666	0.018
667	0.053
669	0.113
670	0.011
671	0.380
Total:	2.63

Table 2: Weight of total assemblage by context.

APPENDIX C. ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

C1 Environmental samples

By Rachel Fosberry

Introduction and Methods

- C.1.1 Four bulk samples were taken from a variety of features within the confines of the evaluated area in order to assess the quality of preservation of plant remains, bones and artefacts and their potential to provide useful data as part of further archaeological investigations.
- C.1.2 Ten litres of each sample were processed by tank flotation for the recovery of charred plant remains, dating evidence and any other artefactual evidence that might be present. The flot was collected in a 0.3mm nylon mesh and the residue was washed through a 0.5mm sieve. Both flot and residue were allowed to air dry. The dried residue was passed through 5mm and 2mm sieves and a magnet was dragged through each resulting fraction prior to sorting for artefacts. Any artefacts present were noted and reintegrated with the hand-excavated finds. The flot was examined under a binocular microscope at x16 magnification and the presence of any plant remains or other artefacts are noted on Table 1.
- C.1.3 Features sampled include two deposits from within a ditch, a pit and a layer/pit fill all dating from the medieval period.

Results

- C.1.4 The results are recorded on Table 1.

Sample No	Con-text No	Cut No	Con-text type	Sample size (litres)	Related sample numbers	Excavators notes	Flot contents	Residue contents
50	602	636	Ditch fill	30	51	No excavated finds. Charcoal observed during excavation	Moderate charcoal, single charred grains of wheat and oat, un-charred seeds of rushes and pondweed, cladoceran eppiphia. Single magnetic spheroid and occasional flakes of hammer-scale	Magnetic residues, slag
51	646	636	Ditch fill	40	50	Basal fill of ditch.	waterlogged sample containing organic plant material, seeds of knot-grass, bramble, buttercup, elderberry, poppy, thistle and numerous seeds of nettle, numer-	no finds

Sample No	Con-text No	Cut No	Con-text type	Sample size (litres)	Related sample numbers	Excavators notes	Flot contents	Residue contents
							ous cladoceran eppiphia, vivianite and insect fragments	
52	601	598	Pit fill	30		Primary fill of ?medieval pit	Charcoal rich, occasional charred grains of rye and wheat, charred pea, spores, cladoceran eppiphia. Occasional flakes of hammerscale and magnetic spheroids x 5	Animal bone fragments, fish bone, magnetic residues, slag
53	667	x	Layer, probably pit fill	30		Lowest deposit excavated in sondage. Possibly fill of ?medieval pit	moderate charcoal, single charred grains of wheat and rye, mollusc shells, magnetic spheroids x15	Pottery, fish bone, slag, magnetic residues

C.1.5 Preservation is by both charring and waterlogging and is generally poor to moderate.

C.1.6 Charred plant remains are rare and occur only as charcoal fragments, with occasional cereal grains of wheat (*Triticum* sp) and rye (*Secale cereale*) and a single pea (*Pisum* /*Lathyrus* sp.).

C.1.7 Untransformed seeds that are most likely to have been preserved by waterlogging, occur in ditch 636 and include numerous nettle (*Urtica urens*) seeds along with occasional seeds of elderberry (*Sambucus* sp.), Poppy (*Papaver* sp.), bramble (*Rubus* sp.), buttercup (*Ranunculus* sp.), thistle (*Carduus/Cirsium* sp.), knotweed (*Polygonum aviculare*), black nightshade (*Solanum nigrum*) and wetland plant species including rushes (*Juncus* sp.) and pondweed (*Potamogeton* sp.).

Discussion

C.1.8 The samples examined from this evaluation produced a low abundance of charred material in the form of charcoal fragments with some cereal grains and a few weed seeds. This suggests that most of the samples represent general scatters of burnt debris rather than discrete purposeful deposits.

C.1.9 The most informative samples are those from ditch **636** which both contain plant material preserved by waterlogging. Nettles and black nightshade are both plants that grow on nitrogen rich soils and their presence along with the weeds of disturbed ground such as poppies, thistles and pasture weeds such as buttercups suggest that animals may have been grazing in the vicinity of the ditch.

C.1.10 The presence of cladoceran eppiphia including water flea eggs indicates that ditch 636 and pit 598 both at sometime contained water.

- C.1.11 Hammerscale was recovered from three of the samples. Both spheroids and flakes of hammerscale were noted indicating that blacksmithing activity, specifically welding, was taking place in the vicinity.
- C.1.12 Sample 52, basal ditch fill 646 also contained vivianite, a blue mineral indicative of decomposing vegetation within an anaerobic environment and is often associated with cess.

Further Work and Methods Statement

- C.1.13 The samples show only a low abundance of charred material that is not considered worthy of further analysis. If further work is planned in this area, it is recommended that environmental sampling is included as this assemblage shows that there is potential for the recovery of plant remains. In addition, a specific sampling strategy for the recovery of hammerscale should be included in the project design.

Bibliography

Stace, C., 1997 *New Flora of the British Isles*. Second edition. Cambridge University Press

APPENDIX D. OASIS REPORT FORM

All fields are required unless they are not applicable.

Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-78101		
Project Name	Evaluation at Anglia Square, Norwich (phase 2)		
Project Dates (fieldwork)	Start	05-07-2008	Finish 30-07-2008
Previous Work (by OA East)	No	Future Work	Unknown

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	XNFANS10	Planning App. No.	
HER No.	ENF124825	Related HER/OASIS No.	50581N-50584N

Type of Project/Techniques Used

Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16
Development Type	Urban Commercial

Please select all techniques used:

<input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photography - interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> Grab-Sampling	<input type="checkbox"/> Remote Operated Vehicle Survey
<input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photography - new	<input type="checkbox"/> Gravity-Core	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sample Trenches
<input type="checkbox"/> Annotated Sketch	<input type="checkbox"/> Laser Scanning	<input type="checkbox"/> Survey/Recording Of Fabric/Structure
<input type="checkbox"/> Augering	<input type="checkbox"/> Measured Survey	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Targeted Trenches
<input type="checkbox"/> Dendrochronological Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Metal Detectors	<input type="checkbox"/> Test Pits
<input type="checkbox"/> Documentary Search	<input type="checkbox"/> Phosphate Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Topographic Survey
<input type="checkbox"/> Environmental Sampling	<input type="checkbox"/> Photogrammetric Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Vibro-core
<input type="checkbox"/> Fieldwalking	<input type="checkbox"/> Photographic Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Visual Inspection (Initial Site Visit)
<input type="checkbox"/> Geophysical Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Rectified Photography	

Monument Types/Significant Finds & Their Periods

List feature types using the [NMR Monument Type Thesaurus](#) and significant finds using the [MDA Object type Thesaurus](#) together with their respective periods. If no features/finds were found, please state "none".

Monument	Period	Object	Period
churchyard	Medieval 1066 to 1540	Pottery	Early Medieval 410 to 1066
ditch	Early Medieval 410 to 1066	pottery	Medieval 1066 to 1540
pit	Medieval 1066 to 1540	animal remains	Medieval 1066 to 1540

Project Location

County	Norfolk	Site Address (including postcode if possible) Anglia Square (Pitt St, Edward St, St George's St and Botolph St), Norwich	
District	Norwich		
Parish	Colegate		
HER	Norfolk		
Study Area	0.4ha	National Grid Reference	TG 22908 09282

Project Originators

Organisation	OA EAST
Project Brief Originator	Norfolk Landscape Archaeology
Project Design Originator	R. Clarke/P. Spoerry
Project Manager	P. Spoerry
Supervisor	H. Wallis/R. Clarke

Project Archives

Physical Archive	Digital Archive	Paper Archive
Norfolk Museum	Norfolk Museum	Norfolk Museum
ENF124825	ENF124825	ENF124825





































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	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sections
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Survey

Notes:

Second phase of evaluation (1st by NAUA)

Plans		Sections	
Limit of Excavation	_____	Limit of Excavation	-----
Deposit - Conjectured	-----	Cut	_____
Natural Features	_____	Cut Conjectured	-----
Sondages/Machine Strip	-----	Deposit Horizon	_____
Intrusion/Truncation	-----	Deposit Horizon Conjectured	-----
Illustrated Section	<u>S.14</u>	Natural Deposit	-----
Archaeological Feature		Sondages/Machine Strip	-----
Archaeological Deposit		Intrusion/Truncation	-----
Excavated Slot		Top Surface/Top of Natural	_____
Wall		Break in Section/ Limit of Section Drawing	-----
Concrete		Stone	
Mortar		Sandy Stone	
Gravel		Lime Stone	
Grave		Worked Stone	
Brick		Peeble	
Brick Rubble		Gravel	
Paving Slab		Flint	
Tile		Chalk	
Flint		Sand	
Bone		Silt	
Wood		Tarmac	
Sewer		Concrete	
Lead Pipe		Cement Render	
Auger Hole		Mortar	
Cut Number	118	Pipe	
Deposit Number	117	Brick	
Structure Number	556	Tile	
Sample Number	51	Bone	
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Convention Key

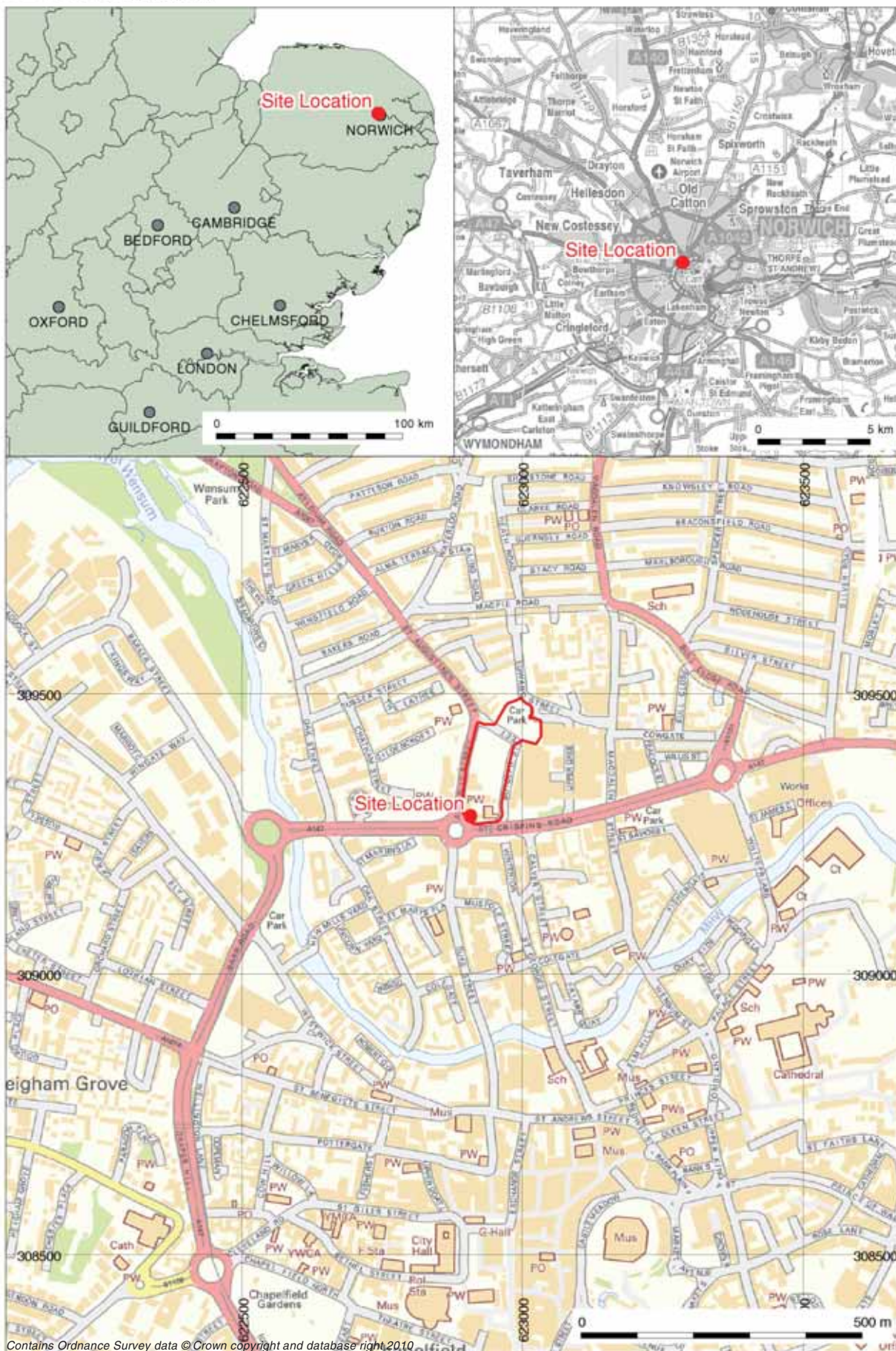


Figure 1: Site location (area of investigation outlined red)

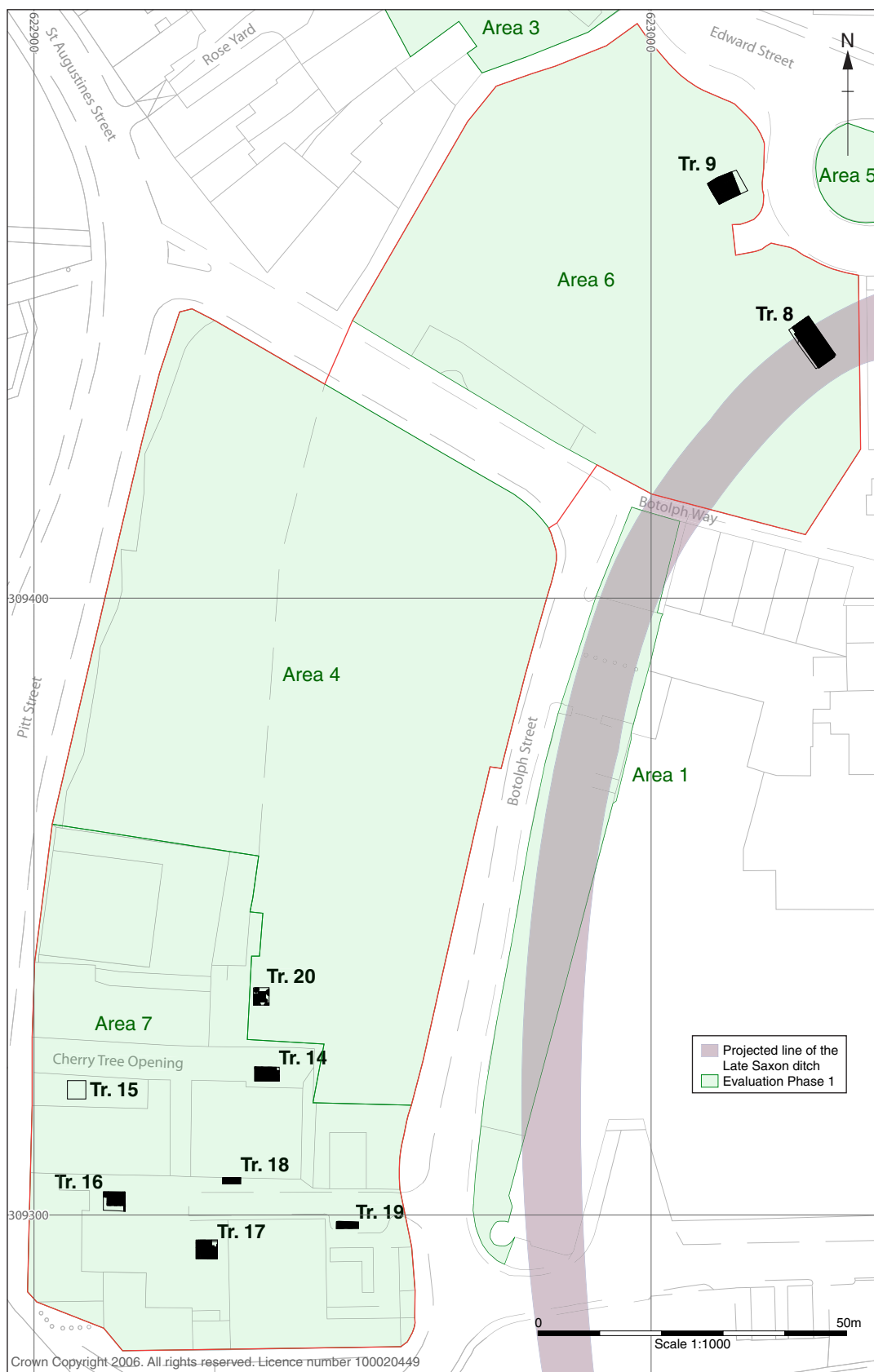


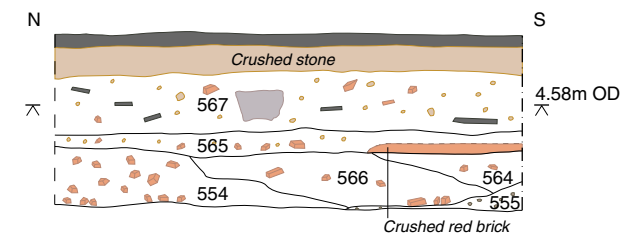
Figure 2: Trench location plan



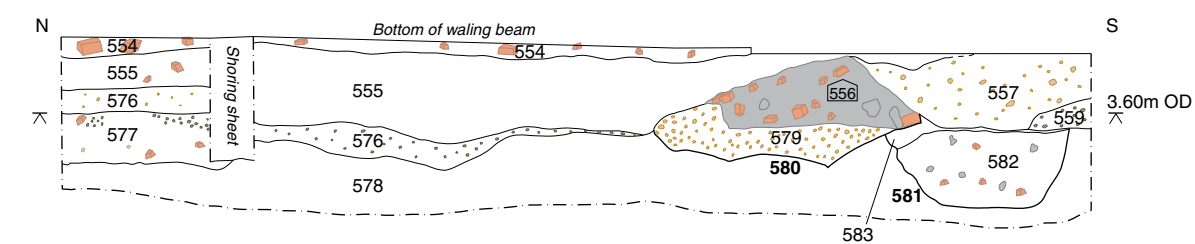
Figure 3: Trench 8: plan

Trench 8 (West facing)

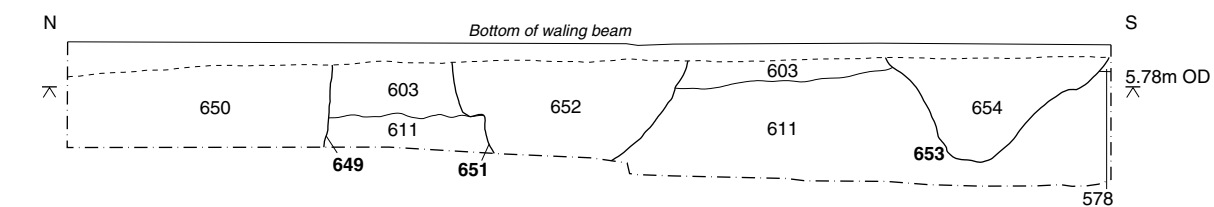
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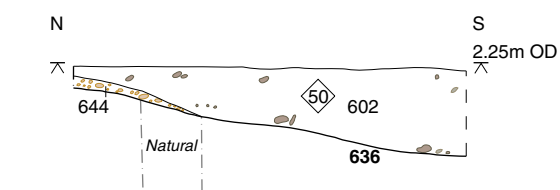
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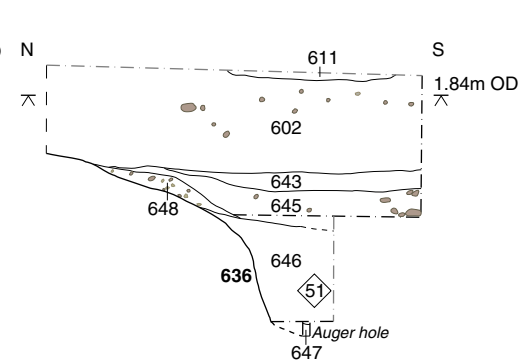
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Section 125

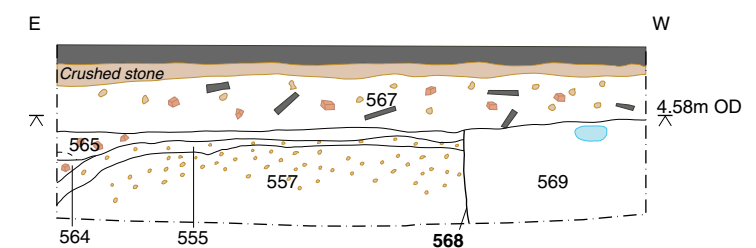


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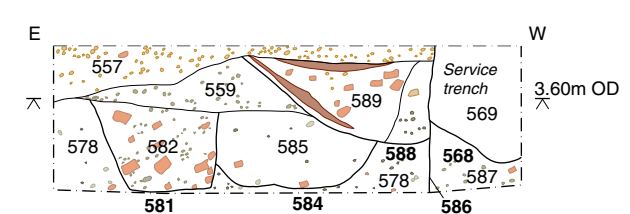


Trench 8 (North facing)

Section 112



Section 115



Section 124

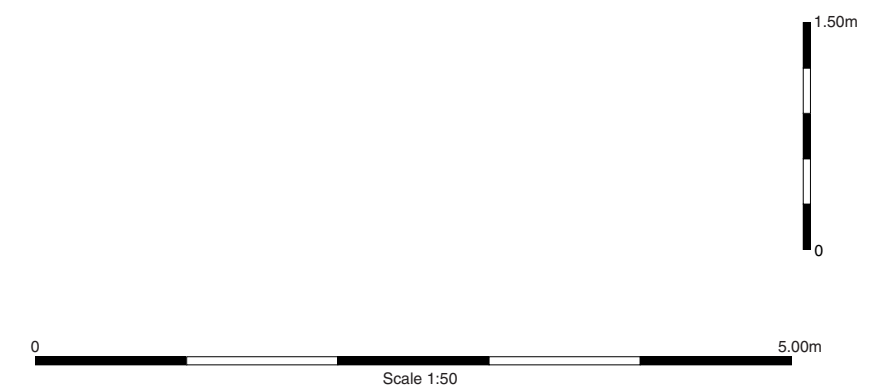
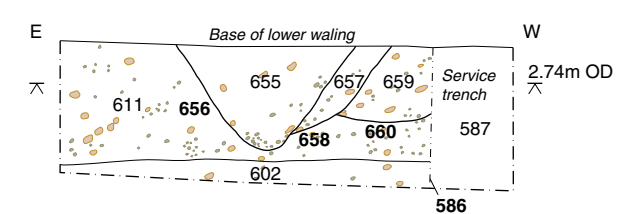
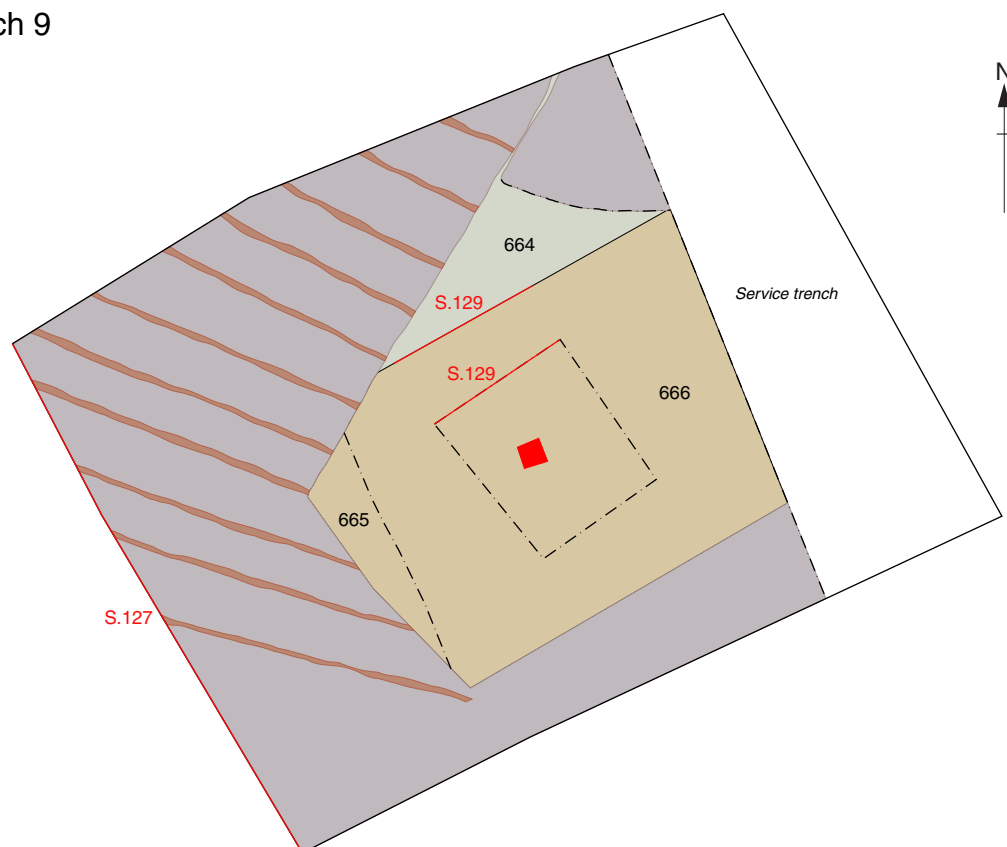


Figure 4: Trench 8: Sections

Trench 9



Trench 14

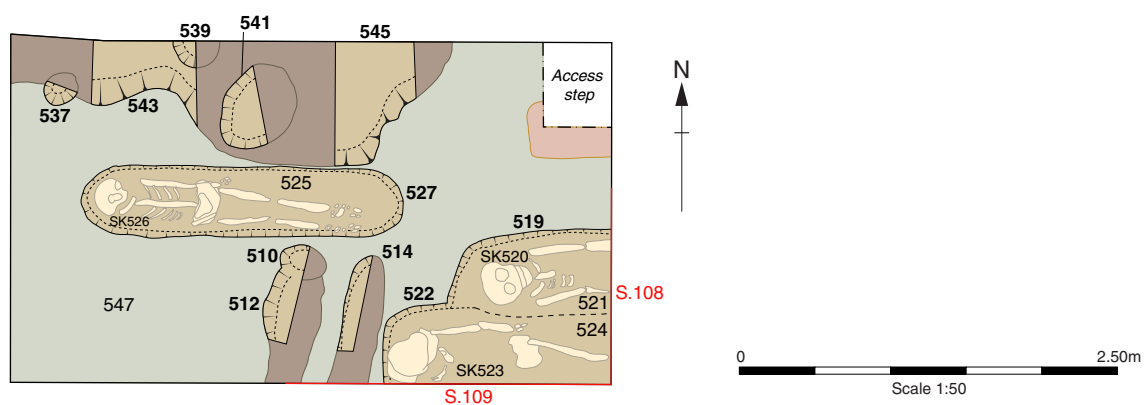
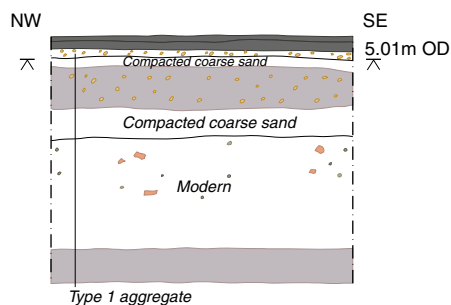


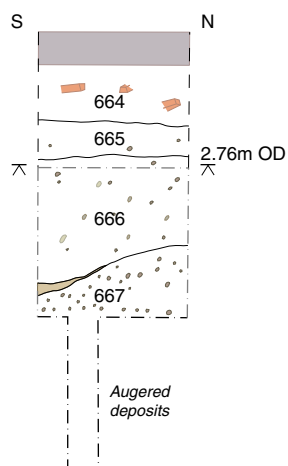
Figure 5: Trenches 9 and 14: Plan

Trench 9

Section 127



Section 129



Trench 14

Sections 108/109

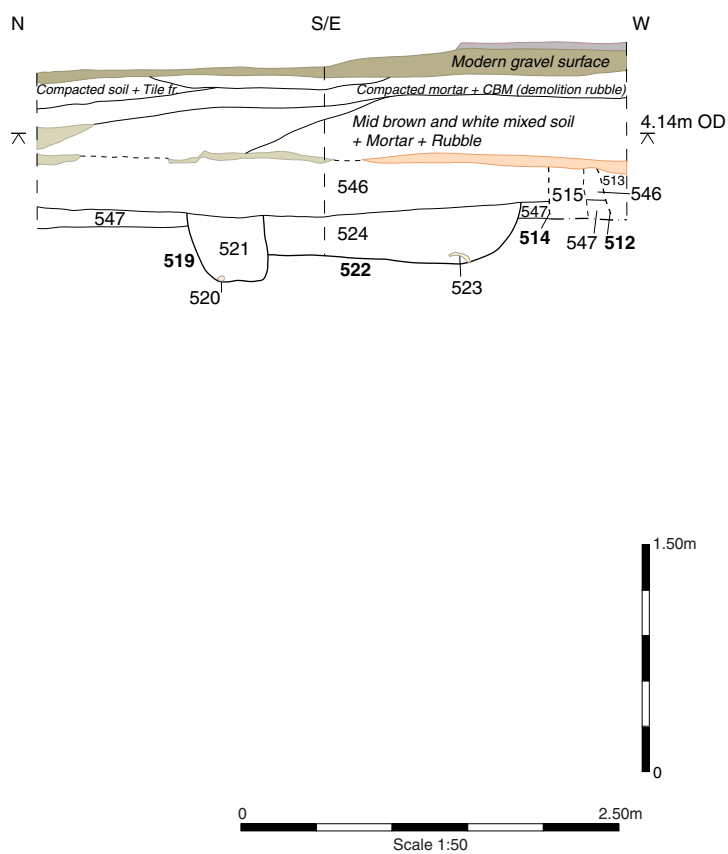


Figure 6: Trenches 9 and 14: Sections

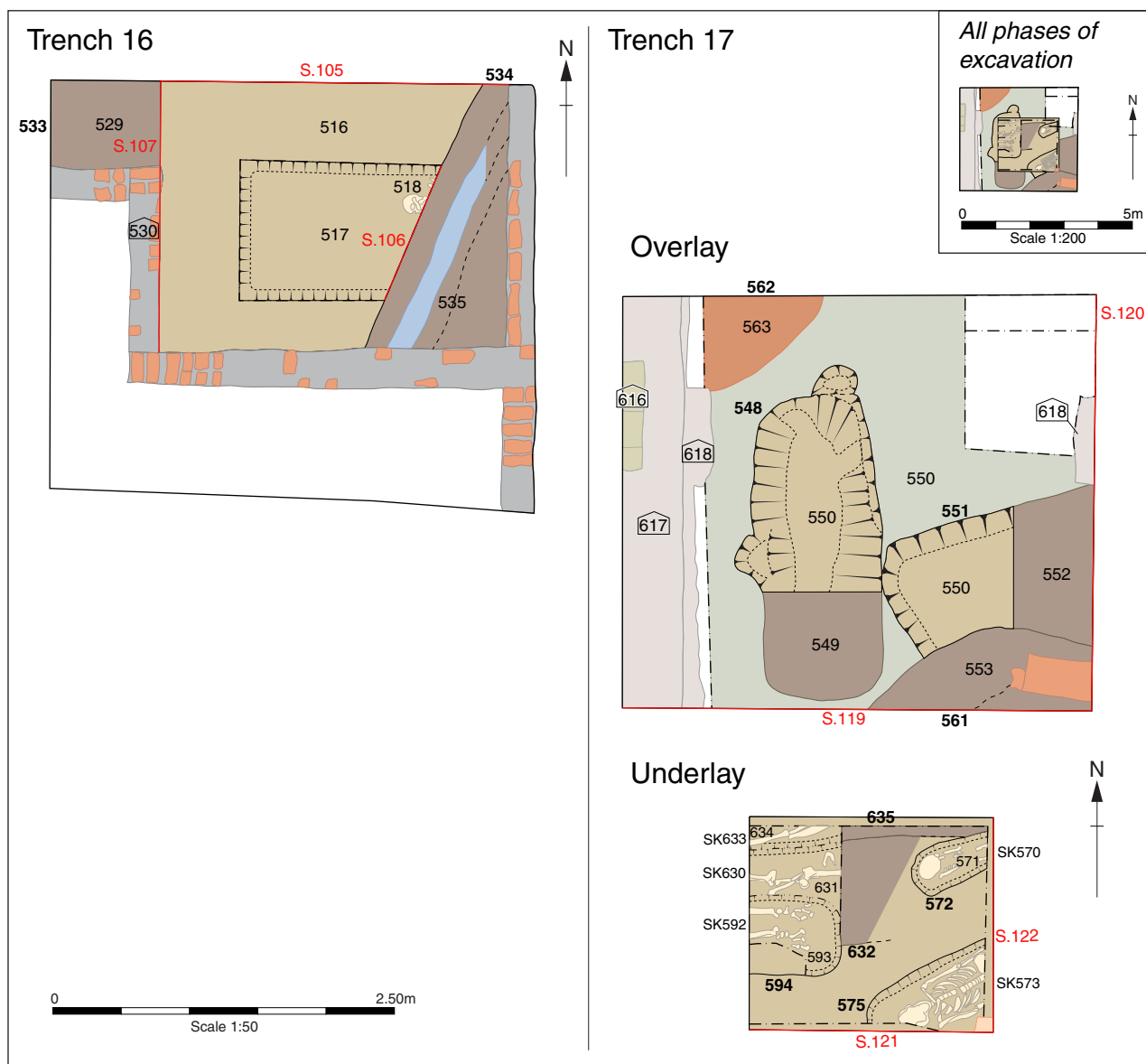
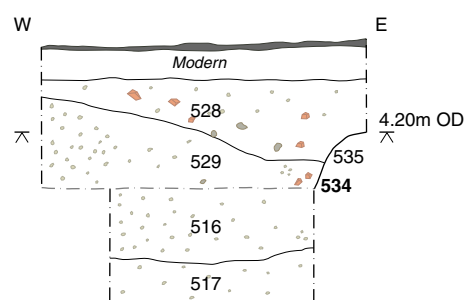


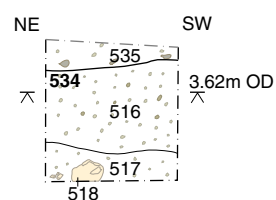
Figure 7: Plans of Trenches 16 and 17

Trench 16

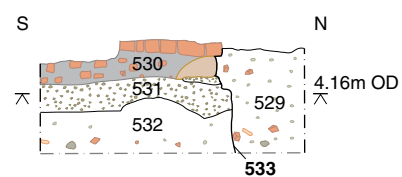
Section 105



Section 106

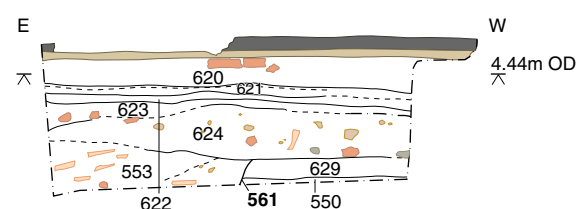


Section 107

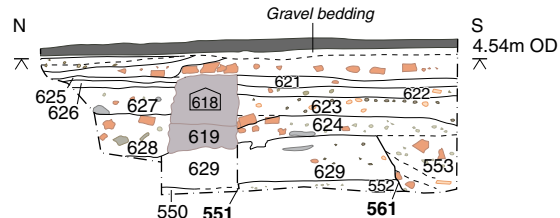


Trench 17

Section 119



Section 120



Sections 122/121

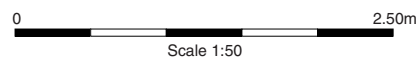
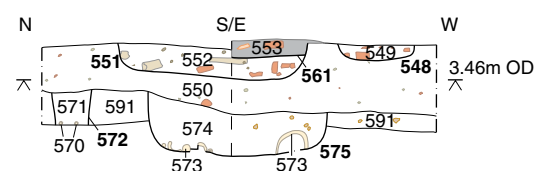


Figure 8: Trenches 16 and 17: Sections

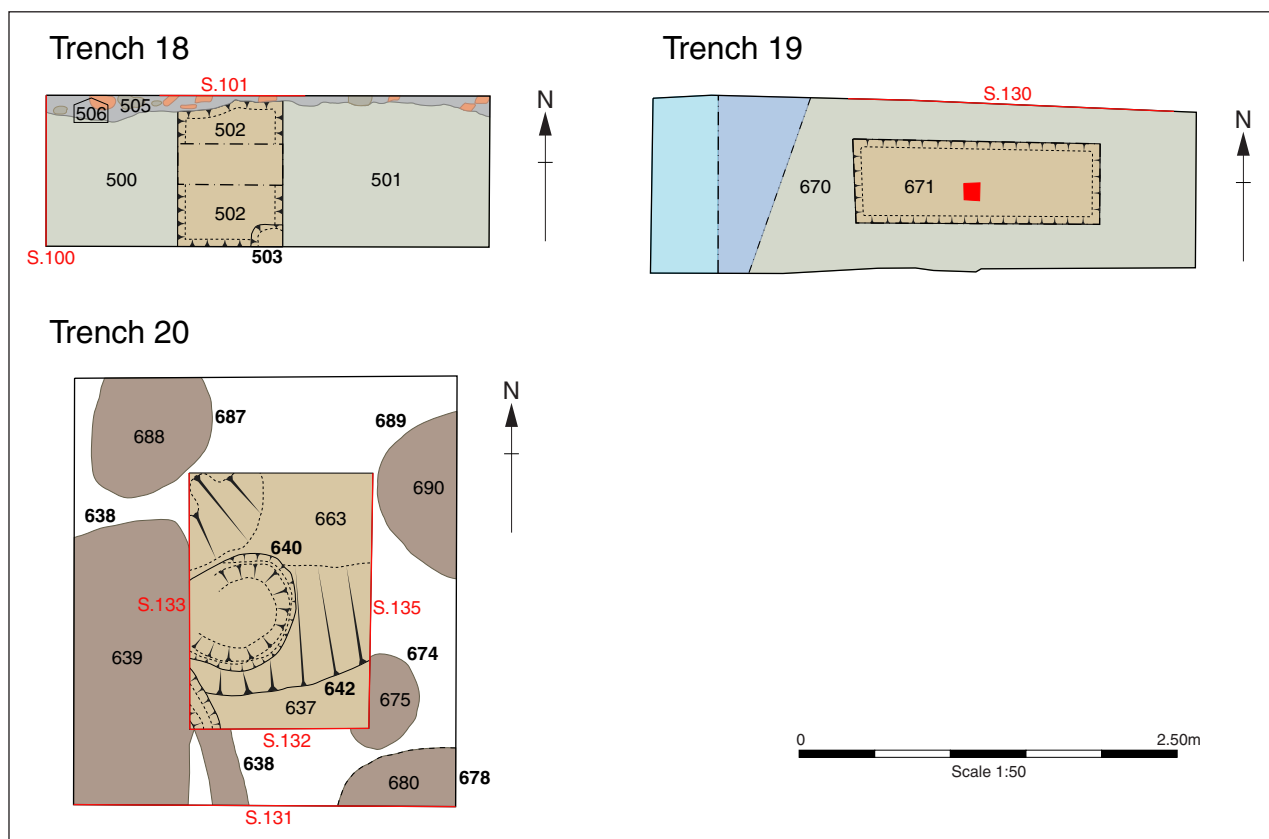
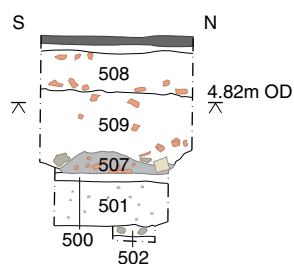


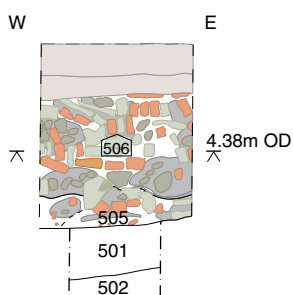
Figure 9: Plans of Trenches 18, 19 and 20

Trench 18

Section 100

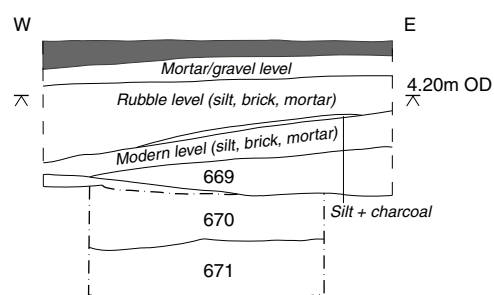


Section 101



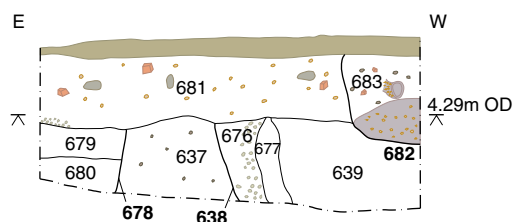
Trench 19

Section 130

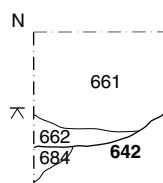


Trench 20

Section 131



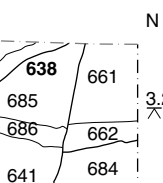
Section 135



Section 132



Section 133



Auger hole

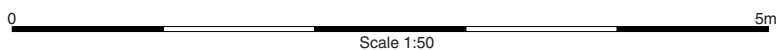


Figure 10: Trenches 18, 19 and 20: Sections



Plate 1: Trench 8 view from above



Plate 2: Trench 8 section of Late Saxon ditch 636



Plate 3: Trench 8 Wall 556



Plate 4: Trench 14 Graves
519 and 522



Plate 5: Trench 14
Grave 527



Plate 6: Trench 15 Backfilled cellar



Plate 7: Trench 16
looking north



Plate 8: Trench 17 Grave 572



Plate 9: Trench 20 Intercutting pits, looking south



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