Post-Excavation Assessment

Medieval Undercroft and Backyard Activity to the rear of Nos. 46-48 St. Giles Street, Norwich

Post-Excavation Assessment and updated Project Design

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Medieval Undercroft and Backyard Activity to the rear of Nos. 46-48 St. Giles Street, Norwich

Post-excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design

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Summary

Summary text.

OA East carried out a building recording survey, an evaluation and subsequent excavation with associated watching briefs on land to the rear of 46-48, St Giles Street, Norwich. The project was undertaken in advance of redevelopment of the YMCA, who currently use the site and were seeking to improve the existing facilities.

This post excavation assessment integrates all the fieldwork undertaken by OA East on the site, the main component of which was the excavation which took place between December 2010 to January 2011.

The evaluation established the survival of archaeological remains across the site with variable levels of modern truncation, the deposits spanning the early medieval to post-medieval periods. A Watching Brief was carried out prior to the main excavation phase to observe the removal of the modern concrete foundations, which were in places deep and extensive.

Once the demolition works were complete, site stripping commenced under close archaeological supervision. The majority of the surviving late post-medieval garden soils were removed at this stage, to reveal in large portions of the site, an intact sequence of archaeological deposits, dating from early medieval to the late post medieval periods. The archaeological features were indicative of urban backyard activity, dating to the medieval period, including numerous wells, refuse pits, and quarry activity. A notable discovery was the surviving structural remain of a sunken room or basement, that was identified as early within the archaeological sequence and heavily robbed out, however an adjoining set of steps were still surviving. A further basement structure was also revealed consisting of the visually impressive remains of a medieval brick undercroft, with a near perfectly preserved side chamber. Despite being heavily truncated in parts, the existing remains indicated that it had been an extensive structure.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 OA East carried out an evaluation and subsequent excavation, with additional watching briefs, to the rear of the YMCA, at Nos 46-48 St. Giles Street, Norwich, National Grid Reference TG 2265 0855. The excavation area measured approximately 600m².

1.1.2 This assessment has been conducted in accordance with the principles identified in English Heritage's guidance documents *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment,* specifically *The MoRPHE Project Manager's Guide* (2006) and *PPN3 Archaeological Excavation* (2008).

1.2 Geology and Topography

1.2.1 The following sections, draws heavily upon information sourced from 'A Medieval Cellar and Medieval to Post-Medieval Pits, Post-holes and Walls at the YMCA, Nos 46-48 St Giles Street, Norwich' (Clarke and Underdown. 2011).

1.2.2 The geology of the site comprises sand overlying chalk.

1.2.3 Located at the western end of Bethel Street, close to its junction with St Giles Street, the site slopes downwards from east-to-west, with the area of the former sports hall being 1.5m lower than that of the former accommodation block to the east (c.24m OD). Bethel Street forms the southern boundary and main access to the site, Nos 46-48 St Giles lie to the north, and St Giles Terrace and Rigby's Court flank the site to the east and west respectively.

1.2.4 The site is centrally-located within the historic walled medieval town of Norwich, being just west of the provision market and St Peter Mancroft's church and within the area known as the French Borough, which was to a large extent reserved for occupation by Norman settlers after the Conquest. St Giles church, which is likely to have been rebuilt on the site of an earlier church, is located c.70m to the north-west.

1.2.5 Two modern YMCA buildings, comprising a former sports hall and accommodation block with substantial foundations, were demolished prior to the main phase of evaluation.

1.3 Archaeological and Historical Background

1.3.1 The part of Norwich in which the site is situated is adjacent to known areas of Late Saxon settlement, located to the north and west, although it is likely that the proposed redevelopment area was probably open or semi-open land at the margin of the Saxon town.

1.3.2 Settlement of the area began soon after the Norman Conquest when the French Borough (‘Franci de Norwic’ in Domesday Book) was created here, stretching west from the castle. As a result Norwich's economic focus was transferred from the old Saxon market at Tombland to the new market (on the site of the present market) west of the castle. The two streets that extended west from the market, Lower Newport and Upper Newport, are the present St Giles and Bethel Streets. These thoroughfares meet west of the site, where the 15th-century church of St Giles is located (NHER 560).

1.3.3 The Norfolk Historic Environment Record (NHER) lists many archaeological investigations in Norwich, several of which have taken place in close proximity to the subject site. A Late Saxon ditch was uncovered at Nos 26-32 St Giles Street (NHER

26504) during evaluation in 1999; other features included medieval ditches, pits and post-holes spanning the 12th-16th centuries that defined a boundary between properties. Medieval and post-medieval features, comprising pits, cess pits and a number of wells, have also been found at Nos 23-7 (NHER 127) and 34 St Giles Street (NHER 193), the latter just 100m to the east of the current site.

1.3.4 Of particular significance to understanding the later medieval development of the area is the presence of a 15th century brick undercroft discovered beneath No. 46 St Giles Street (NHER 26191). The remains of two and a half bays of a brick 15th-century undercroft were also recorded beneath No.43 St Giles on the opposite side of the road (NHER 623). This was thought to have once have been part of the God's House hospital site, which was founded in 1292 but rebuilt in 1446-1472, although this is also recorded as being located some distance to the north, adjacent to St Margaret Westwick (NHER 630). Part of a brick cellar or undercroft belonging to an earlier building (NHER 14) was revealed on the current site in 1961 during foundation digging for the YMCA extension; a number of late medieval pottery sherds were also recovered.

1.3.5 Several listed buildings and/or buildings of architectural interest are also located in the vicinity, many of which line the St Giles Street frontage. Some, including a 16th-century former public house, are also situated to the south of the site on Bethel Street.

Historic Map Evidence *(Underdown 2009; Frostick 2002)*

1.3.6 Cunningham's birds-eye view of Norwich of 1588 shows the area highly built-up with buildings lining both sides of St Giles and Bethel Streets creating almost continuous frontages. There is, however, east of a north-south range of buildings, a small open area at the west end of, and north of, Bethel Street where the land narrows towards the junction with St Giles. The St Giles frontage of the YMCA site was clearly built on and the open area is in the vicinity of the proposed development area but even if the plan is reliable it is not possible to align it accurately with the present layout.

1.3.7 Cleer's plan of 1696 is very schematic but clearly shows, like Cunningham, a break in the houses on the north side at the east end of Bethel Street and from the position of other nearby streets it does appear that this is in the area of the site. At this time Bethel Street was called Committee Street after the Committee House, which stood further east on the south side of the street, where the county arms and armour were stored during the Civil War period. That building was destroyed in an explosion known as 'The Great Blowe' which killed about 40 people during disturbances in 1648. The Bethel Hospital for the care of 'distressed lunaticks', from which the street subsequently took its name, was founded on the site of the Committee House in 1713 by Mary Chapman.

1.3.8 Hochstetter's map of 1789 shows an enclosed garden on the proposed development site, behind the house on St Giles. The south-west corner of the garden extends to Bethel Street but south-east of this there is a building on Bethel Street adjoining the development along the street continuing west of the site.

1.3.9 Three years after Hochstetter's map, the house on St Giles, formerly sometime property of the Stracey family, was rebuilt by the Rev. Robert Parr. Later the house was the home of George Warren Watts Firth FRCS surgeon to the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital and magistrate, who died in 1878.

1.3.10 The Ordnance Survey First Edition 1:500 Town Plan published in 1875 shows the house as rebuilt. The general layout of the site had, however, changed little since Hochstetter, a century earlier, with the enclosed formal garden to the rear extending to

Bethel Street on the west and a building on Bethel Street at the south-east corner of the site.

Norwich YMCA *(based on Barringer and Larter 2007)*

1.3.11 The Norwich YMCA was formed in 1856 and in 1886 Jeremiah James Colman purchased the house on St Giles for the use of the association; he later sold the property to them in 1888. Also in the latter year a gymnasium was built at the rear of the site. Prior to around 1900 the address of the main building had been No. 65 St Giles Broad Street and was later changed to No. 48 St Giles.

1.3.12 An appeal launched in 1914 to fund hostel accommodation at the Norwich YMCA was postponed on the outbreak of war. During the Great War YMCA premises were used and occupied by troops. A photograph of *c.*1916 (Barringer and Larter 2007, pl. 31) shows troops on convalescent leave in the garden at the rear of No. 48. The photograph clearly shows that the gymnasium of 1888 was on the east side of the property and the rest of the site behind No. 48 was open garden.

1.3.13 Number 50 St Giles Street was purchased in 1919 and opened as a hostel for young men coming to Norwich to work.

1.3.14 A new extension consisting of a suite of meeting rooms was constructed and opened at the rear of the St Giles site in 1927. A photograph of *c.*1936 shows this extension on the west side of the site, the gymnasium still on the east and the central area still an open garden. Another photograph perhaps from a few years later shows the same buildings but with the addition of a wooden shed in the central garden area (Barringer and Larter 2007, pls. 34 & 54).

1.3.15 Funds raised by a centenary appeal in 1956 were used to add a second storey to the 1927 extension (Barringer and Larter 2007, pl. 55). A third storey and attic were added in the later 20th century and this building was known as the accommodation block. In 1961 the Victorian Gymnasium was demolished and the new sports hall constructed on the site (Barringer and Larter, pls. 64 & 65). Number 52 St Giles was purchased in 1966 as additional accommodation but was sold in 1980.

1.3.16 Number 46 St Giles was purchased by the YMCA from Mr George Bush in 1968. The house had previously been purchased by Edward Bush from the estate of Dr Charles Andrews in 1938.

1.3.17 Recently a new YMCA hostel has opened on another site in Norwich. The sports hall and accommodation block have been demolished to make way for a new hostel with 40 'move-on' places.

1.4 Acknowledgements

1.4.1 The author would like to thank the YMCA and Lovell for funding the project, and the staff of the St Giles YMCA for their co-operation and assistance. Thanks are also due to David Betts of Lovell, the site manager, and Lovell's staff for their help and co-operation with the site work and also to Anglian Demolition who undertook the machining of the excavation area. A special thanks to the fieldwork team, Mick Boyle, Dave Brown, Graeme Clarke, Nick Gilmour, Steve Morgan, Vicky Skipper, and Helen Stocks-Morgan, thanks also to Rachel Clarke for surveying the site, report edits and general site support. Thanks are due to the various specialists involved in the project: Carole Fletcher and Paul Spoerry, Rob Atkins, Rachel Fosberry, Ruth Shaffrey, Chris Faine and Pete Boardman; the illustrations were produced by Lucy Offord and Séverine Bézie. Thanks are due to Rachel Clarke and Paul Spoerry for editing this report. The

site was managed by Paul Spoerry and was monitored by Dr Ken Hamilton of NCC Historic Environment Service.

2 Project Scope

2.1.1 This assessment will compile finds assessments, with provisional phasing of the site, the assessment will outline further work and a timetable and methodology of how this will be achieved. The analytical stage will incorporate the evaluation and the watching brief elements of the project.

2.1.2 The project will bring together all the fieldwork undertaken on the site, this includes an, evaluation, various watching briefs, and an excavation.

3 Interfaces, Communications and Project Review

3.1.1 External communication is required for a number of the specialists, correspondence will be carried out via email and telephone.

3.1.2 Internal communication will be continual, with regular team meetings arranged to keep staff relevant to the project informed of developments and progress.

3.1.3 Progress will be monitored and maintained with a rigid post excavation timetable and task list.

4 Original Research Aims and Objectives

Demography

4.1.1 The recognition of 11th to 12th century origins for urban properties and arrangements here, and the speed with which they were populated or otherwise used, and subsequently filled and subdivided, all offers potential for developing more detailed mapping and understanding of demographic trends and processes in urban Norwich.

Economy

4.1.2 Similarly, identification of craft processing or mercantile activity, of indicators of relative wealth and status, and of the 'filling up' of the urban landscape, from both discrete examples and from numerical data, will further illuminate the corpus on the urban story of Norwich.

Social organisation

4.1.3 Any good or unusual data sets that can act as strong indicators to characterise the inhabitants of this part of Norwich through their materials goods, lifestyle, foodstuffs or buildings, thereby offering potential to compare and contrast with other parts of the town, need to be sought if the use of urban space and its relationships with social groups are to be studied. Here a possible contrast between the French Borough and the English Borough / Town is of interest.

Environmental Archaeology

4.1.4 Events and Processes are key contexts within which the investment of resources to recover and study environmental remains is deemed particularly worthwhile in urban contexts. At this site survival of organic remains is good. The possibility of finding craft-related assemblages in urban backplots is high, as is the possibility of recovering

assemblages tied to specific use, perhaps of Norman date, associated with the backfilled early cellar.

Norman

4.1.5 A possible Norman cellar/undercroft is present. All remains of this period might offer enhanced research potential in the context of early/later and Norman Borough/English Borough comparisons.

Medieval

4.1.6 In general terms excavation will recover further evidence for medieval occupation and use of the site and the development of this over time. The sequence so far revealed can be summarised as:- initial quarrying, an area of pitting, evidence for tenements/plot divisions.

4.1.7 Of note is the presence of an early brick structure observed during the ongoing watching brief adjacent to the Sports Hall, which could be the remains of the medieval brick cellar or undercroft found during construction of the Sports Hall in 1961 (Underdown 2009). A possible early wall was also recorded within the eastern boundary to the site.

Late medieval/early post-medieval

4.1.8 Evaluation indicates some change in use/organisation in the later medieval period; specifically the demolition/disuse of the possible Norman cellar/undercroft, construction of a probable well, possible encroachment of structures into area close to the Bethel St frontage (Trench 4). this contrasts with the construction of possible later medieval brick-built cellar. Elsewhere within these properties. A fuller picture of the development and use, including possible subdivision, of the plots will be possible through the larger area excavations.

Post-medieval

4.1.9 Evaluation has indicated that post-medieval activity on the site appears to have been largely garden-related, comprising dumped deposits, garden soils, brick walls and pits. This appears to support the historic map evidence. Remains of this date are likely to be present within Area 1, although the bases of more substantial features such as walls are known to survive in Area 2.

5 Summary of Results

5.1 Phase 1: Saxon to Medieval (12th century and earlier; Figure 3)

5.1.1 The earliest features in the sequence were generally quite truncated by later features. It is likely that feature density would have been consistent across the site area, but many were lost through later activity, with only occasional deep features surviving. A well (**370**) survived as did **389**, a vertically sided rectangular shaft with a clay lining, which appeared to have been maintained and then filled in a later phase. The most distinctive feature within the phase was the possible sunken floored structure or cellar **474**, identified fairly close to the rear of the St Giles frontage properties. Although heavily robbed, a part of a set of associated steps survived **477**, constructed from a flint and mortar base, with exposed surfaces given a mortar finish with an inscribed ashlar effect. In addition eleven other pit features were assigned to this phase, most of which probably related to either quarrying or rubbish disposal.

Feature Type	Number of Type
Pit	12
Cellar	1
Well	1

Table 1: Phase 1, summary of feature types

5.2 Phase 2: Medieval (13th-14th century; Figure 4)

5.2.1 This phase saw intensive lpitting, with 40 pits identified, which was particularly dense in the north-east corner of the site. The types of activity taking place appear to have been quite diverse, with evidence for waste disposal, including possible cess deposits, (**256**, **300**, **358**, **424**, **425**, **439**, and **471**). Quarrying activity also appears to have taken place, **293**, **308**, **312**, **355**, **356**, **357**, **364, but**ounted amongst these features were also possible storage pits and robber cuts. A single post was also identified in this phase.

5.2.2 Within this phase a substantial undercroft was constructed. Due to the depths involved only a limited area of the undercroft construction cut could be excavated by hand. One large un-abraded sherd of Local Medieval Unglazed pottery of 11th-13th century date was recovered from its fill. The undercroft itself appeared to consist of a large chamber, with vaulted tunnelled side chambers. For the most part these had been either filled with concrete or truncated, however one of the tunnelled side chambers survived in near perfect condition, even creating a substantial void in the ground. The undercroft was constructed with brickwork of late 13th-14th century date, with iron fittings and fixtures being found within the lowest deposits, including two large rotary keys (SF 19, and SF 23).

Feature Type	Number of Type
Pit	40

Post Hole	1
Robber trench	1
Undercroft	1

Table 2: Phase 2 summary of feature types

5.3 Phase 3: Late Medieval (15th-16th century; Figure 5)

5.3.1 The continuation of pitting during this phase suggests there was little change in the land use and the type of activities taking place, however there appears to be a distinct reduction in the *amount* of activity on site. A large well **427**, was possibly dug, but if not established within this period, it was at least backfilled at this time.

Feature Type	Number of Type
Pit	18
Well	1
Robber trench	1

Table 3: Results Phase 3 summary of feature types

5.4 Phase 4: Post-Medieval (17th-18th century; Figure 6)

5.4.1 Within this phase there was a distinct change in the type of quarrying activity, with the establishment of larger more extensive pits, **213**, and **288**. The majority of the walls seen in the west side of the site appear to have been constructed within this phase, and this is likely to have coincided with the transition into formal gardens, resulting in the deposition of tgarden soil over much of the site.

Feature Type	Number of Type
Pit	8
Well	1
Walls	10

Table 4: Phase 4 summary of feature types

5.5 Features currently not assigned to a phase/undated

5.5.1 These features are yet to be assigned a phase or have neither dating evidence nor stratigraphic relationships. In depth study of the site matrix and plans with further analysis of the finds s required to enable integration of features from previous stages as well as to allow potential sub-division of the current phasing. Many of these unphased elements relate to features that need to be amalgamated with the evaluation results.

Feature Type	Number of Type
Pits	35

Well	2
Foundation Trench	3
Post hole	8

Table 5: Unphased Features

6 Factual Data and Assessment of Archaeological Potential

6.1 Stratigraphic and Structural Data

The Excavation Record

6.1.1 The site records were checked over the duration of the project, as well as after the fieldwork; the records were then transcribed onto an MS Access Database and plans and sections were digitised. Table 6 contains the final totals of records within the paper archive including the evaluation and watching briefs.

Type	Quantity
Context registers	11
Context numbers	541
Plan registers	3
Section registers	3
Sample registers	8
Plans	80
Sections	60
Black and white films	6
Colour slide films	6
Digital photographs	548

Table 6: Excavation Records

Finds and Environmental Quantification

6.1.2 All finds have been washed, quantified, and bagged or boxed. Total quantities of the pottery sherds are listed in Table 7. The totals refer to the quantity of a given material in all features assigned to a specific period, including residual and intrusive material.

Period	No. Sherds
Middle Saxon	9
Late Saxon	30
Early Medieval	37
Medieval	429
Late Medieval	64

Post Medieval	62

Table 7: Sherd inventory by period.

Range and Variety

6.1.3 The finds assemblage was not very diverse, especially in regard of itsurban setting, and although good evidence for wide trade links can be seen in the pottery, the modest small finds assemblage contained very few personal objects. The assemblage in general appears to be of a functional nature.

Condition

6.1.4 Preservation was good, metalwork and faunal remains survived in good condition, no waterlogged deposits were encountered, nor were there any other examples of suitable anaerobic conditions for organic remains to survive.

6.2 Documentary Research

Primary and Published Sources

6.2.1 There is good potential for documentary research as Norwich has a rich documentary resource, study of which could augment information from historical sources and previous archaeological finds and investigations related to the site.

Cartographic Evidence

6.2.2 An in depth study of catographic evidence will be appropriate for this project, in particular for understanding the late medieval and post-medieval periods.

6.3 Artefact Summaries (See appendix B)

Metalwork

Summary

6.3.1 The majority of the metalwork assemblage consists of dress accessories and iron fittings from wooden architectural elements, most likely to have been associated with the building itself, while domestic and craft equipment is scarce.

Statement of Potential

6.3.2 Due to the small size of the assemblage it has only limited research potential in terms of dating or interpretation of function. The high level of data, analysis and interpretation recovered and identified during the assessment phase is sufficient in the light of the otherwise limited potential of this assemblage.

Metalworking Waste

Summary

1.1.1 The levels of hammerscale and slag appear to represent background residues of metal working. Showing limited levels of activity for metal working, indicating minimal production on the site.

Statement of Potential

A.1.2 It is considered no further work is required.

Pottery

Summary

6.3.3 The site produced a moderate pottery assemblage of 718 sherds, weighing 12.242kg from 105 contexts, including evaluation contexts and unstratified material.

6.3.4 The excavation recovered four sherds of Middle Saxon Ipswich ware, a small amount of Late Saxon-Early medieval material and numerous medieval sherds, with the excavation assemblage being predominantly medieval.

Statement of Potential

6.3.5 The assemblage has the potential to aid local, regional and national priorities given its size and can provide a detailed picture of pottery function, consumption and trade. Recommendations are given below for analysis of fully quantified data with regard to fabric, form, function, provenance, use and disuse.

Brick

Summary

1.1.3 The assemblage largely comprises medieval brick with 24 of the 33 bricks predating *c*.AD 1500. The majority of the bricks were recovered from the undercroft, with small samples recovered from walls to the west of the undercroft.

Statement of Potentially

6.3.6 Splayed bricks from undercroft 488, should be illustrated. No other further work is required on the assemblage.

Fired Clay

Summary

6.3.7 Excavations at St Giles produced just under 4 kg of fired clay and daub (56 fragments). A total of 19 fragments has one or more wattle impressions. It is likely that the material recovered came from a single structure, possibly an oven. The oven being broken up and discarded, forming part of the backfill of pit **368**.

Statement of Potential

6.3.8 The assemblage has some potential to add to the understanding of the site and should therefore be included in the publication, no further work is required.

6.4 Environmental Summaries (See appendix C)

Faunal Remains

Summary

6.4.1 The total weight of the hand-collected bone is 17.9Kg. The hand-collected assemblage is dominated by the domestic mammals, with sheep/goat being the most prevalent taxon, along with slightly smaller numbers of cattle remains. Extremely large numbers of fish remains were recovered from environmental samples taken from 24 contexts.

Statement of Potential

6.4.2 This is a medium-sized but nonetheless important assemblage given the large number of bird and fish remains. The species recovered from the hand-collected assemblage mirror those from other contemporary sites of similar size within the city such as St Benedict's Street, (Clarke 2006) and Music House Lane (Wallis 2007). Although small, the assemblage is of sufficient size to answer questions of species/body part distribution and ageing on both an inter and intra site basis.

Environmental Remains

Summary

6.4.3 A total of fifty samples were taken from deposits within features that dated from the early medieval period through to the 17th century. The charred plant assemblage is dominated by cereal grains and associated crop weed seeds. All four of the main cereal types are represented. Several of the samples from pit deposits also contained other dietary refuse such as animal bones, fish bones and mineralised insect remains.

Statement of Potential

6.4.4 The plant remains are well preserved and have excellent archaeobotanical potential to yield valuable data about diet and economy during the early medieval period in this region. At a local level the preservation of archaeobotanical remains, similar to that seen on other sites within Norwich itself, will allow opportunity for comparison between sites, informing in both small scale economy and city wide variation.

7 Updated Research Aims and Objectives

7.1 Regional Research Objectives

Research Design

- *Understanding the establishment of towns within the East Anglian Region.*
- *Understanding of the development of exchange and trade, and the evolution of a merchant class.*
- *Understanding the influence of the church on urban origins and subsequent development.*

7.1.1 The site will be able to contribute to the understanding of the establishment and development of towns within the East Anglian Region, with particular regard to urban development post-Conquest and the date of establishment and evolution of the French Borough.

7.1.2 The small size, and infrequency of the finds within the metalwork assemblage will to a certain extent limit the relevant information for contributing to an understanding of development and trade, however it is possible that analysis of the pottery assemblage may be more beneficial towards these research objectives.

7.1.3 The site is unlikely to contribute meaningful data concerning the influence of the church on urban origins and development, with historical and documentary evidence likely to hold greater potential.

7.2 Local Research Objectives

Early to Middle Saxon

- *To examine evidence for the origin, development and early economy of the urban settlement.*

Late Saxon to Early Medieval

- *Establish a start date for habitation of the site, while also examining the foundation and development of the French Borough, within this locality.*
- *Origins and scale of quarrying on the site.*

Medieval

- *Examination of the undercroft structures, investigating use and longevity of use, and possible significance to local economy.*
- *Comparisons to be made with other undercrofts within Norwich, exploring the apparent and somewhat unusual early date of the undercroft within this site*
- *Explore evidence for artisan activity.*

Late Medieval

- *Further explore the changes and increases in activity identified in the evaluation phase of the project.*

Post-medieval

- *To examine the transition of the site from varied land use, to garden activity suggested by both the archaeological evidence and cartographic evidence.*
- *Examination of the changes in practice of quarry activity, and scale of quarrying.*

7.2.1 The results provide no information for the early to middle Saxon period. etailed analysis may reveal more information for the late Saxon to early medieval periods tightening the date for the start of occupation on the site and thereby increasing understanding of how occupation within the French Borough evolved.

7.2.2 There is very good potential to meet the objectives outlined for the Medieval period, despite the limitations of the finds assemblage, analysis of what is available should provide indications of site use and activity.

7.2.3 In depth analysis of the stratigraphic sequence should provide a useful picture of the levels of activity within the site and its changes from the Medieval through to the post medieval periods.

7.3 Site Specific Research Objectives

Early to Middle Saxon

- *Identify the existence and possible significance of any possible deposits, recognising background residual pottery within later deposits.*

Late Saxon to Early Medieval

- *To examine evidence for tenements/plot divisions, early medieval occupation, establishment of undercroft*
- *Establish the significance of the earliest cellar structure on the site, and any possible relation to the later undercroft.*
- *Identify possible plot/tenement boundary's within the site, any visible or indirect evidence of land division.*

Medieval

- *Investigating reasons for the extensive or almost exclusive pitting activity across the site, occurring during this phase.*

Late medieval

- *Investigating the significance of the undercroft construction, and the possible uses of the undercroft*
- *Explore the relationship between basements on the St Giles street frontage, beneath the existing YMCA, and the undercroft from this excavation.*

Post-medieval

- *Understanding the change from large quarry pit activity to garden/cultivation soil deposition.*

7.3.1 Careful analysis of the earliest pottery sherds and their contextual providence will be required to establish the earliest deposits, although a Middle Saxon, Late Saxon-Early Medieval presence is indicated within the pottery assemblage; it is possible that no deposits of this date will be identified.

7.3.2 Tenement/plot division is likely to be difficult to identify within the site, with the structural remains potentially providing the best guide, however negative evidence may prove to be useful, for example linear areas without intensive pitting. Attempts must be made to associate the first cellar with structures and determine if is orientates with boundaries and if it can indeed be associated with activity at either frontage, thereby expanding understanding of how the street and property pattern filled up in the early French Borough..

7.3.3 Comparisons will be made for both the early cellar structure and the later undercroft, where possible, exploring the significance of both structures. Investigation will be carried out to recognise any possible relationship with the basements beneath the St Giles frontage to the south of the site. The sequence of two successive cellared buildings is rare; attempts need to be made to associate each with above ground structures, features and properties/boundaries, with a view to elucidating occupation histories in relation to the discrete urban plots.

7.3.4 Investigation of the apparent reduction in activity within the late medieval, exploring explanations for the change, such as reduction in suitable ground for quarrying, helping to develop a use-history for each independent property and each adjacent frontage, if at all possible

7.3.5 Explore the cartographic evidence as well as the dating material from the latest features in the stratigraphic sequence; to establish and understand the transition from quarry and work activities, into garden activity on the site.

8 Methods Statements for Analysis

8.1 Stratigraphic Analysis

8.1.1 Context, finds and environmental data will be analysed using an MS Access database. The specialist information will be integrated to aid dating and complete more detailed phasing of the site.

8.2 Illustration

8.2.1 All remaining site plans and sections will be digitised using AutoCAD and report and publication figures will be created in Adobe Illustrator. Finds recommended for illustration will be drawn by hand.

8.3 Documentary Research

8.3.1 Primary and published sources will be consulted using the Norfolk Historic Environment Record, comparable sites within the city, and relevant historical documents.

8.4 Artefactual Analysis

Pottery

8.4.1 Analysis of the assemblage on various field criteria, based on major stratigraphic units.

8.4.2 Macroscopic inspection (based on x20 magnification) and description of all new fabric types.

8.4.3 Tabular statistics of fabric and vessel data.

8.4.4 A textural Report on the results of the above.

8.4.5 Illustration of forms and traits especially relating to local fabric types. A minimum of eight vessels should be illustrated.

8.5 Ecofactual Analysis

8.5.1 A single bucket (approximately ten litres) from each sample was processed for the purposes of the assessment. Extra buckets will be processed based on the importance of the sample in relation to the site objectives or intrinsic value seen during the environmental assessment. Further samples will be processed using the same methodology as carried out for the assessment phase.

9 Report Writing, Archiving and Publication

9.1 Report Writing

Tasks associated with report writing are identified in Table 9

9.2 Storage and Curation

9.2.1 Excavated material and records will be deposited with, and curated by, Norfolk County Council in appropriate county stores under the HER Code ENF125540. A digital archive will be deposited with OA Library/ADS. NCC requires transfer of ownership prior to deposition (see Section 11). During analysis and report preparation, OA East will hold all material and reserves the right to send material for specialist analysis.

9.2.2 The archive will be prepared in accordance with current OA East guidelines, which are based on current national guidelines

9.3 Publication

9.3.1 It is proposed that the results of the project should be published as an article in *Norfolk Archaeology.* There are two options for publication, either as a single site, or in combination with a recent excavation at Nos 21-23 St Benedict's Street, which revealed similar evidence for medieval settlement. The options are as follows:

Option 1: Single site article

9.3.2 This would be a site-specific publication, with a working title of 'Excavations at Nos 46-48 St Giles' Street, Norwich: medieval cellars and backyard activity', by Jonathan House. It is estimated that this would be an *c.*8-10 page article, incorporating 8 figures and 2 plates.

Option 2: Dual site article

9.3.3 OA East excavated a site at Nos 21-23 St Benedict's Street in 2006, which lies just to the north of the excavations on St Giles. It has yet to be published, offering the opportunity to consider publishing the results of the two sites together. Again, the site at St Benedict's Street revealed evidence for medieval buildings including a possible undercroft. The dual site approach is anticipated to result in an article of *c.*20 pages, incorporating 12 figures and 4 plates. The working title would be 'Norwich Yards and Undercrofts: recent excavations at St Giles' and St Benedict's Streets, Norwich' by Jonathan House and Rachel Clarke.

9.3.4 These options will be reviewed in consultation with relevant parties (including Ken Hamilton at Norfolk Development Control and OA East's Post-Excavation and Publications Manager, Elizabeth Popescu).

10 Resources and Programming

10.1 Project Team Structure

Name	Initials	Project Role	Establishment
Paul Spoerry	PS	Project Manager	OA East
Elizabeth Popescu	EP	Editor	OA East
Jonathan House	JH	Project Supervisor	OA East
Chris Faine	CMF	Faunal Remains Specialist	OA East
Carole Fletcher	CF	Pottery and Misc. Specialist	OA East
Robert Atkins	RA	C.B.M Specialist	OA East
Ruth Shaffrey	RS	Fired Clay Specialist	OA South
Rachel Fosberry	RF	Environmental Specialist	OA East
Lucy Offord	LO	Illustrations	OA East
Nina Crummy	NC	Metalwork	Freelance
Rebecca Nicholson	RN	Fish Bone	OA South

Table 8: Project Team

10.2 Stages, Products and Tasks

Task No.	Task	Product No.*	Staff	No. Days
Project Management				
1	Project management		PS	2
2	Team meetings		All	1
3	Liaison with relevant staff and specialists, distribution of relevant information and materials		JH/CMF	1
Stage 1: Stratigraphic analysis				
4	Integrate ceramic/artefact dating with site matrix		JH	3
5	Update database and digital plans/sections to reflect any changes		JH	3
6	Finalise site phasing		JH	2
7	Add final phasing to database		JH	1
8	Compile group and phase text		JH	5
9	Compile overall stratigraphic text and site narrative to form the basis of the full/archive report		JH	6
10	Review, collate and standardise results of all final specialist reports and integrate with stratigraphic text and project results		JH	3
Illustration				
11	Digitise selected sections		LO	2
12	Prepare draft phase plans, sections and other report figures		LO	4
13	Select photographs for inclusion in the report		LO/JH	1
Documentary research				
14	Visit NHER		JH	1
Artefact studies				
15	Pottery Analysis		CF	5
16	Ceramic Building Materials		RA	2
17	Fired Clay		RS	1
18	Metalwork		NC	2
19	Faunal Remains		CMF	3
20	Fish Bone		RN	2
Environmental Remains				
21	Environmental Analysis		RF	4
Stage 2: Report Writing				
22	Integrate documentary research		JH	1
23	Write historical and archaeological background text		JH/PS	1
24	Edit phase and group text		JH	2
25	Compile list of illustrations/liaise with illustrators		JH	1
26	Write discussion and conclusions		JH	2
27	Prepare report figures		JH/LO	0.5
28	Collate/edit captions, bibliography, appendices etc		JH	1
29	Produce draft report		LO	1
30	Internal edit		EP	1
31	Incorporate internal edits		JH	1
32	Final edit		EP	1
Stage 3: Archiving				
33	Compile paper archive		JH	0.5
34	Archive/delete digital photographs		JH	0.5

Task No.	Task	Product No.*	Staff	No. Days
35	Compile/check material archive		JH	0.5

Table 9: Task list

See Appendix C for product details and Appendix D for the project risk log.

Appendix A. Context Summary with Provisional Phasing

Context	Trench	Cut	Category	Breadth	Depth	Feature Type	Phase
1	1		masonry	0.4	0.3	wall	0
2	1		layer	4	0.18	buried soil	0
3	1	0	layer		0.08		0
4	1	0	layer	4	0.5		0
5	1	11	fill	0.85	0.15	pit	0
6	1	12	fill	3	0.4	pit	0
7	1	12	fill	2.6	0.01	pit	0
8	1	0	layer	0.7	0.15		0
9	1	0	layer	0.5	0.05		0
10	1	166	layer	0.6	0.23		0
11	1	11	cut	0.7	0.3	pit	0
12	1	12	cut	0.6		pit	0
13	1	0	layer	1.5			0
14	1	14	cut	0.6		pit	0
15	1	14	fill	0.6		pit	0
16	1	16	cut	2.2		pit	0
17	1	16	fill	2.2		pit	0
18	1	18	cut	0.3	0.6	pit	0
19	1	18	fill	0.3	0.5	pit	0
20	2	0	layer	0.67	0.48		0
21	2	0	layer	1.2	0.7		0
22	2	0	layer	0.54	0.34		0
23	2	0	layer	0.74	0.34		0
24	2	0	layer	1.47	0.4		0
25	2	0	layer	6.74	0.7		0
26	2	0	layer	15.9	0.6		0
27	2	0	layer	1.65	0.17		0
28	2	161	fill	1.2	0.32	pit	0
29	2	162	fill	2.6	0.65	pit	0
30	2	163	fill	1.6	0.65	pit	0
31	2	32	fill	0.5	0.18	pit	0
32	2	32	cut	0.5	0.18	pit	0
33	2	0	layer	2.1	0.66	make-up	0
34	2	34	cut	1.2	0.46	pit	0
35	2	34	fill	1.2	0.46	pit	0
36	2	36	cut	0.6	0.4	pit	0
37	2	36	fill	0.6	0.4	pit	0
38	2	38	cut	0.5	0.5	post hole	0
39	2	39	fill	0.5	0.5	post hole	0

Context	Trench	Cut	Category	Breadth	Depth	Feature Type	Phase
40	2	40	cut	0.4	0.3	post hole	0
41	2	40	fill	0.4	0.3	post hole	0
42	2	0	layer	0.8	0.1		0
43	2	164	fill		0.7	pit	0
44	2	164	fill		0.5	pit	0
45	2	0	layer		0.3	make-up	0
46	2	0	layer		0.2	make-up	0
47	N/A	0	masonry			wall	0
48	N/A	0	masonry			wall	0
49	N/A	0	masonry			wall	0
50	3	50	cut		0.9	pit	2
51	3	50	fill		0.9	pit	2
52	3	52	cut		0.6	pit	3
53	3	53	cut		0.6	pit	0
54	3	52	fill		0.15	pit	3
55	3	52	fill		0.25	pit	3
56	3	52	fill		0.2	pit	3
57	3	52	fill		0.3	pit	3
58	3	52	fill		0.6	pit	3
59	3	53	fill		0.7	pit	0
60	3	53	fill		0.7	pit	0
61	3	61	cut		0.5	pit	0
62	3	61	fill		0.5	pit	0
63	3	63	cut		0.2	pit	0
64	3	63	fill		0.2	pit	0
65	3	65	cut			pit	2
66	3	65	fill			pit	2
67	3	67	cut		0.8	pit	2
68	3	67	fill		0.8	pit	2
69	3	0	layer			buried soil	4
70	3	0	layer			buried soil	0
71	2A	71	cut			pit	0
72	2A	71	fill			pit	0
73	2A	73	cut		3.5	well	3
74	2A	73	fill			well	3
75	2A	73	fill			well	3
76	2A	73	fill			well	3
77	2A	73	fill			well	3
78	2A	73	fill			well	3
79	2A	73	fill			well	0
80	2A	73	fill			well	3
81	2A	81	cut			pit	0

Context	Trench	Cut	Category	Breadth	Depth	Feature Type	Phase
82	2A	81	fill			pit	0
83	2A	0	masonry			steps	1
84	2A	0	masonry		0.03	floor	1
85	2A	0	masonry			floor	1
86	2A	0	masonry			structure	1
87	2A	0	masonry			structure	0
88	2A	0	layer				0
89	2A	89	cut			post hole	0
90	2A	89	fill			post hole	0
91	2A	0	layer			make-up	0
92	2A	0	layer			make-up	0
93	2A	0	layer			make-up	0
94	2A	0	layer			make-up	0
95	2A	73	fill			well	3
96	2A	96	cut	0.7	0.8	pit?	0
97	2A	96	fill			pit?	0
98	2A		layer			make-up	0
99	2A	96	fill			pit	0
100	4	101	masonry			wall	0
101	4	101	cut			foundation trench	0
102	4	103	masonry			wall	0
103	4	103	cut			foundation trench	0
104	4	104	cut			pit or post hole	0
105	4	104	fill			pit or post hole	0
106	4	106	cut			post hole	0
107	4	106	fill			post hole	0
108	4	108	cut			post hole	0
109	4	108	fill			post hole	0
110	4	111	masonry			wall	0
111	4	111	cut			foundation trench	0
112	4	112	cut			post hole	0
113	4	112	fill			post hole	0
114	4	114	cut			levelling	0
115	4	114	fill			levelling	0
116	4	114	fill			levelling	0
117	4	114	fill			levelling	0
118	4	0	layer			sub soil	0
119	4	0	layer			buried soil	0
120	4	0	layer			make-up	0
121	4	0	layer			make-up	0
122	4	0	masonry			wall	0
123	4	0	layer			make-up	0

Context	Trench	Cut	Category	Breadth	Depth	Feature Type	Phase
124	4	0	layer			make-up	0
125	4	103	fill			foundation trench	0
126	4	127	fill			pit?	0
127	4	127	cut			pit?	0
128	4	128	cut			pit?	0
129	4	128	fill			pit?	0
130	4	130	cut			post hole	0
131	4	130	fill			post hole	0
132	5	132	cut			pit	0
133	5	132	fill			pit	0
134	5	132	fill			pit	0
135	5	132	fill			pit	0
136	5	132	fill			pit	0
137	5	0	layer			make-up	0
138	5	0	layer			make-up	0
139	5	139	cut	0.3	0.5	post hole	0
140	5	139	fill			post hole	0
141	5	132	fill			pit	0
142	5	142	cut				0
143	5	142	fill				0
144	4	0	layer			sub soil	0
145	2A	73	fill			well	3
146	2A	73	fill			well	3
147	2A	73	fill			well	3
148	2A	73	fill			well	3
149	2A	73	fill			well	3
150	2A	73	fill			well	3
151	1	0	layer			make-up	0
152	1	18	fill			pit	0
153	1	18	fill			pit	0
154	1	18	fill			pit	0
155	5	155	cut			pit	0
156	WB	0	cut			pit	0
157	WB	156	fill			pit	0
158	WB	158	cut			pit	0
159	WB	158	fill			pit	0
160	1	0	layer				0
161	2	161	cut			pit	0
162	2	162	cut			pit	0
163	2	163	cut			pit	0
164	2	164	cut			pit	0
165		0				VOID	0

Context	Trench	Cut	Category	Breadth	Depth	Feature Type	Phase
166	1	166	cut			pit	0
200	A	200	cut	1.2		well	0
201	A	200	fill	1.2		well	0
202	A	202	cut	1.2	0.56	pit	0
203	A	202	fill	1.78	0.18	pit	2
204	A	202	fill	1.75	0.3	pit	2
205	A	202	fill	0.8	0.16	pit	2
206	A	202	fill	0.6	0.12	pit	2
207	A	202	fill	0.7	0.09	pit	2
210	A	210	cut	0.7	0.28	pit	2
211	A	210	fill	0.74	0.14	pit	2
212	A	210	fill	0.9	0.15	pit	2
213	A	213	cut	2.2	1.87	pit	4
214	A	213	fill	2.2	0.38	pit	4
215	A	210	fill	0.65	0.15	pit	2
216	A	210	fill	0.5	0.08	pit	2
217	A	217	cut	1.5	1.2	pit	4
218	A	217	fill	1.25	0.4	pit	4
219	A	217	fill	1.33	0.2	pit	4
220	A	217	fill	1.5	0.5	pit	4
221	A	223	fill	0.35	0.2	pit	3
222	A	223	fill	1.8	0.4	pit	3
223	A	223	cut	1.8	0.4	pit	3
224	A	0					0
225	A	225	cut	0.8	0.35	ditch	1
226	A	226	cut	0.72	0.4	pit	1
227	A	226	fill	0.72	0.22	pit	1
228	A	228	cut	0.78	1.25	pit	1
229	A	228	fill	0.78	1.25	pit	1
230	A	226	fill	0.65	0.27	pit	1
231	A	225	fill	0.8	0.35	ditch	1
232	A	0	layer	1.8	0.2	layer	3
233	A	234	fill	0.8	0.2	pit	3
234	A	234	cut	0.8	0.2	pit	3
235	A	236	fill	1.9	0.25	pit	0
236	A	236	cut	1.9	0.8	pit	4
237	A	257	fill	0.82	0.4	pit	1
238	A	257	fill		0.15	pit	1
239	A	239	cut	0.6	0.15	pit	3
240	A	239	fill	0.6	1.15	pit	3
241	A	236	fill	1.9	0.1	pit	0
242	A	236	fill	1.9	0.8	pit	0

Context	Trench	Cut	Category	Breadth	Depth	Feature Type	Phase
243	A	245	fill	0.4	0.1	pit	2
244	A	245	fill	1	0.6	pit	2
245	A	245	cut	1	0.6	pit	2
246	A	247	fill	0.8	0.5	pit	2
247	A	247	cut	0.6	0.5	pit	2
248	A	213	fill	1	0.35	pit	4
249	A	213	fill	1.84	0.3	pit	4
250	A	213	fill	1.8	0.04	pit	4
251	A	213	fill	1.5	0.26	pit	4
252	A	213	fill	1.45	0.92	pit	4
253	A	213	fill	1.04	0.09	pit	4
254	A	213	fill	0.84	0.16	pit	4
255	A	256	fill	1.6	0.6	pit	2
256	A	256	cut	1.8	1	pit	2
257	A	257	cut	0.82	0.92	pit	1
258	A	259	fill	0.4	0.1	pit	1
259	A	259	cut	0.5	1	pit	1
260	A	261	fill	1	0.1	pit	0
261	A	261	cut	1	1	pit	1
262	A	261	fill	1	0.05	pit	0
263	A	261	fill	1	0.2	pit	0
264	A	264	cut	0.4	0.7	pit	4
265	A	265	cut	0.4	0.5	pit	4
266	A	0	cut	0.4	0.15	pit	1
267	A	264	fill	0.4	0.3	pit	4
268	A	264	fill	0.4	0.4	pit	4
269	A	265	fill	0.4		pit	4
270	A	265	fill	0.4		pit	4
271	A	266	fill			pit	1
272	A	256	fill	0.8	0.2	pit	2
273	A	256	fill	1.8	0.05	pit	2
274		256	fill	1.8	0.6	pit	2
275	A	259	fill	0.5	0.2	pit	1
276	A	213	fill	0.6		pit	4
277	A	277	cut	1.08	0.33	pit	3
278	A	277	fill	1.08	0.33	pit	3
279	A	279	cut	0.9	0.27	pit	0
280	A	279	fill	0.9	0.22	pit	0
281	A	279	fill	0.85	0.12	pit	0
282	A	282	cut	1.1	1.05	well	0
283	A	282	fill			well	0
284	A	282	fill		0.9	well	0

Context	Trench	Cut	Category	Breadth	Depth	Feature Type	Phase
285	A	282	fill	1.1	0.17	well	0
286	A	286	cut		0.45	pit	3
287	A	286	fill		0.45	pit	3
288	A	288	cut	4	0.82	pit	4
289	A	288	fill	0.95	0.18	pit	4
290	A	288	fill	2	0.7	pit	4
291	A	291	cut	2.4	1.1	well	4
292	A	291	fill	0.35	0.98	well	4
293	A	293	cut	0.6	0.64	pit	2
294	A	293	fill	0.25	0.4	pit	2
295	A	293	fill	0.35	0.52	pit	2
296	A	296	cut	1.1	0.6	pit	3
297	A	296	fill	1	0.1	pit	3
298	A	296	fill	1.1	0.15	pit	3
299	A	306	fill	1.22	0.75	pit	3
300	A	300	cut	0.8	0.16	pit	2
301	A	300	fill	0.8	0.16	pit	2
302	A	291	fill	0.63	1.1	pit	4
303	A	306	fill	0.6	0.5	pit	3
304	A	304	cut	0.22	0.13	post hole	2
305	A	304	fill	0.22	0.13	post hole	2
306	A	306	cut	0.45	0.92	pit	3
307	A	306	fill	1.4	0.25	pit	3
308	A	308	cut	1	1.1	pit	2
309	A	308	fill	0.66	0.32	pit	2
310	A	308	fill	0.66	0.3	pit	2
311	A	308	fill	0.66	0.35	pit	2
312	A	312	cut	1.8	1.3	pit	2
313	A	312	fill		1.25	pit	2
314	A	312	fill		0.75	pit	2
315	A	315	cut	0.8	0.5	pit	2
316	A	315	fill	0.8	0.5	pit	2
317	A	317	cut	3.2	1	pit	0
318	A	317	fill		0.8	pit	1
319	A	319	cut	2.5	0.98	pit	3
320		319	fill	1.5	0.38	pit	
321	A	319	fill	1.57	0.25	pit	3
322	A	319	fill	2.5	0.26	pit	3
324	A	349	fill	0.5	0.1	pit	2
325	A	0	layer	1.4		layer	3
326	A	349	fill	0.5	0.22	pit	2
327	A	422	fill	1.6	0.4	pit	2

Context	Trench	Cut	Category	Breadth	Depth	Feature Type	Phase
328	A	357	fill	1.6	0.3	pit	2
329	A	423	fill			pit	2
330	A	440	fill	3	0.1	pit	2
331	A	440	fill	3	0.25	pit	2
332	A	440	fill	3	0.75	pit	2
333	A	355	fill	2	0.25	pit	2
334	A	0	layer	0.6	0.15	layer	3
335	A	0	layer	0.5	0.25	layer	2
336	A	356	fill	1.2	0.38	pit	2
337	A	0	layer	1	0.3	layer	2
338	A	358	fill	0.9	0.35	pit	2
339	A	0					0
340	A	474	fill	5.2	0.28	cellar	1
341	A	355	fill	2	0.15	pit	2
342	A	342	cut	2	0.22	pit	3
343	A	342	fill	2	0.22	pit	3
344	A	344	cut	0.5	0.15	pit	3
345	A	344	fill	0.5	0.15	pit	3
346	A	308	fill	0.66	0.27	pit	2
347	A	308	fill	0.66	0.15	pit	2
348	A	308	fill	0.7	0.3	pit	2
349	A	349	cut	0.5	0.47	pit	0
350	A	350	cut			pit	4
351	A	350	fill		0.44	pit	4
352	A	350	fill		0.55	pit	4
353	A	350			0.6	pit	4
355	A	355	cut	2.2	0.35	pit	2
356	A	356	cut	1.2	0.38	pit	2
357	A	357	cut	1.5	0.3	pit	2
358	A	358	cut	0.9	0.35	pit	2
359	A	350	fill			pit	4
360	A	360	cut	0.58	0.43	pit	2
361	A	360	fill	0.58	0.48	pit	2
362	A	362	cut	0.48	0.48	pit	2
363	A	362	fill	0.48	0.48	pit	2
364	A	364	cut	3	1.1	pit	2
365	A	364	fill	2.4	0.1	pit	2
366	A	364	fill	2.6	0.16	pit	2
367	A	364	fill	2.9	0.08	pit	2
368	A	364	fill	3	0.32	pit	2
370	A	370	cut	1.4		well	1
371	A	370	fill			well	1

Context	Trench	Cut	Category	Breadth	Depth	Feature Type	Phase
376	A	364	fill	1.5	0.15	pit	2
377	A	378	fill	0.86	0.17	pit	3
378	A	378	cut	0.86	0.17	pit	3
379	A	381	fill	2.22	0.21	pit	3
380	A	398	fill	1.43	0.19	pit	4
381	A	381	cut	2.69	1.54	pit	3
382	A	382	cut	0.2	0.5	pit	2
383	A	382	fill	0.2		pit	2
384	A	291	fill	0.61	0.5	pit	4
385	A	385	cut			pit	1
386	A	0	fill			pit	1
387	A	37	cut	0.8	0.58	pit	1
388	A	388	cut	1.4	0.7	pit	2
389	A	389	cut	1.3	1.66	pit	1
390	A	389	fill	1.2	1.66	pit	2
391	A	389	fill	1.28		pit	2
392	A	389	fill	1.26		pit	1
393	A	393	cut	0.2	0.2	trench	3
394	A	393	fill	0.2	0.2	trench	0
395	A	381	fill	1.02	0.16	pit	0
396	A	396	cut	0.4	0.56	pit	1
397	A	396	fill	0.4	0.33	pit	1
398	A	398	cut	1.04	0.78	pit	4
399	A	398	fill	1.05	0.8	pit	0
400	A	0					0
401	A	401	cut	1.05	1.26	pit	0
402	A	402	cut		0.5	pit	2
403	A	402	fill		0.5	pit	2
404	A	370	fill	0.8	0.14	pit	1
405	A	405	cut		0.6	robber trench	2
406	A	405	fill		0.6	robber trench	2
407	A	370	fill	0.68	0.02	pit	1
408	A	370	fill	0.48	0.06	pit	1
409	A	370	fill	0.56	0.03	pit	1
410	A	0	fill	0.42	0.05	pit	1
411	A	370	fill	0.22	0.02	pit	1
412	A	370	fill	0.75	0.03	pit	1
413	A	370	fill	0.8	0.08	pit	1
414	A	350	fill		0.4	pit	4
415	A	350	fill		0.6	pit	4
416	A	317	fill		0.2	pit	1
417	A	317	fill	1.2	0.8	pit	1

Context	Trench	Cut	Category	Breadth	Depth	Feature Type	Phase
418	A	370	fill	0.54	0.07	pit	1
419	A	419	cut	0.3		pit/ditch	0
420	A	419	fill	0.3		pit/ditch	0
421	A	439	cut	1.2	0.65	pit	2
422	A	422	cut	2.8	0.6	pit	2
423	A	423	cut	1.8	0.6	pit	2
424	A	424	cut	2	0.9	pit	2
425	A	425	cut	0.8	0.6	pit	2
426	A	370	fill	0.28	0.03	pit	1
427	A	427	cut	1.2	1.04	well	3
428	A	427	fill		0.28	well	3
429	A	427	fill	0.82	0.2	pit	3
430	A	427	fill		0.06	pit	3
431	A	427	fill		0.2	well	3
432	A	425	fill	0.8	0.6	pit	2
433	A	434	fill	0.9	0.6	pit	3
434	A	434	cut	0.9	0.6	pit	3
436	A	424	fill	2	0.6	pit	2
437	A	424	fill	2	0.1	pit	2
438	A	424	fill	2	0.2	pit	2
439	A	421	fill	1.2	0.65	pit	2
440	A	440	cut	3	0.6	pit	2
441	A	405					2
442	A	401	fill	0.5	0.1	pit	1
443	A	401	fill	1.05	0.4	pit	1
444	A	401	fill	1	0.75	pit	1
445	A	401	fill	1	0.8	pit	1
446	A	447	fill	2.02	0.3	pit	3
447	A	447	cut	2.1	1.01	pit	3
448	A	449	fill	1.14	0.24	pit	3
449	A	449	cut	1.45	0.72	pit	1
450	A	451	fill	0.63	16	pit	3
451	A	451	cut	1.02	0.56	pit	3
452	A	427	fill	1.2	0.28	well	3
459	A	447	fill	1.08	0.55	pit	3
460	A	447	fill	1.96	0.2	pit	3
461	A	449	fill	1.45	0.26	pit	3
462	A	449	fill	1.4	0.32	pit	3
463	A	451	fill	0.84	0.35	pit	3
464	A	451	fill	0.94	0.2	pit	3
465	A	0	layer	1.12	0.1	occupational build up	3
466	A	0	layer	3.04	0.26	occupational build up	3

Context	Trench	Cut	Category	Breadth	Depth	Feature Type	Phase
467	A	474	fill	4.5	0.3	cellar	2
468	A	370	fill	1.3	0.45	pit/well	1
469	A	370	fill			well	1
470	A	471	fill	0.6	0.3	pit	2
471	A	471	cut	0.6	0.3	pit	2
473	A	422	fill	2.8	0.6	pit	2
474	A	474	cut	5	0.9	cellar/working area	1
475	A	0	layer	0.5	0.15	layer	0
476	A	381	fill	2.3	0.2	cellar/working area	0
477	A	490	masonry	1.7		cellar steps	1
478	A	0	master	5.2	0.9	cellar	0
479	A	370	fill		0.3	well	1
480	A	370	fill	0.8	0.6	well	1
481	A	370	fill		0.6	well	1
483	A	483	cut	1.7		construction	0
484	A	0	layer			occupational build up	3
485	A	487	fill			pit	3
486	A	487	fill			pit	3
487	A	487	cut			pit	3
488	A	0	layer				3
489	A	0					0
490	A	0	cut			construction	0
491	A	490	fill	0.35	0.2	construction	0
492	A	490	fill	0.3	0.22	construction	0
493	A	490	fill	0.3	0.48	construction	0
495	A	474	fill		0.18	cellar	1
496	A	474	fill		0.3	cellar	1
497	A	396	fill	0.4	0.14	pit	1
498	A	396	fill	0.4	0.22	pit	1
499	A	396	fill	0.4	0.14	pit	0
500	A	396	fill	0.4	0.21	pit	1
501	A	387	fill	0.8	0.25	pit	1
502	A	387	fill	0.8	0.2	pit	1
503	A	387	fill	0.5	0.18	pit	1
504	A	387	fill	0.8	0.2	pit	1
505	A	387	fill	0.8	0.15	pit	0
506	A	387	fill	1.6	0.15	pit	1
507	A	387	fill	0.6	0.05	pit	1
508	A	509	fill	1.4	0.25	pit	0
509	A	509	cut	1.4	0.3	pit	0
510	A	511	fill	1.2	0.3	pit	2
511	A	511	cut	1.2	0.5	pit	2

Context	Trench	Cut	Category	Breadth	Depth	Feature Type	Phase
512	A	513	fill	1	0.4	pit	2
513	A	513	cut	1	0.4	pit	2
514	A	490	fill	0.35	0.06	construction	0
515	A	490	fill	0.45	0.1	construction	0
516	A	474	fill	0.75	0.05	cellar	1
517	A	518	fill	1	0.25	pit	2
518	A	518	cut	1	0.25	pit	0
519	A	511	fill	1.2	0.05	pit	0
520	A	511	fill	1.2	0.2	pit	2
521	A	388	fill	1.4	0.04	pit	2
522	A	388	fill	1.5	0.66	pit	2
524	A	524	cut	0.8	0.4	pit	2
525	A	524	fill	0.8	0.4	pit	2
526	A	524	fill	0.8	0.4	pit	2
527	A	0	masonry	0.9	0.3	wall	0
528	A	0	masonry	0.5	0.15	drain/culvert	0
529	A	0	masonry	0.4		wall	0
530	A	0	masonry	0.4		wall	0
531	A	0	masonry	0.5		wall	0
532	A	0	masonry	0.3		wall	0
533	A	0	masonry	0.5	0.15	wall	0
534	A	0		0.24			2
535	A	0	masonry	0.35		wall	0
536	A	0	masonry	0.5	0.2	wall	0
537	A	0	masonry	1.1	0.4	wall	0
538	A	538	cut	0.6	0.7	pit	2
539	A	538	fill	0.6	0.26	pit	2
540	A	538	fill	0.6	0.4	pit	2
541	A	541	cut			pit	2
542	A	541	fill		0.2	pit	0
543	A	541	fill		0.25	pit	0
544	A	541	fill		0.2	pit	0
545	A	541	fill		0.3	pit	0
546	A	546	cut			pit	2
547	A	546	fill			pit	2
548	A	548	cut			pit	2
549	A	548	fill			pit	2
550	A	551	fill			pit	2
551	A	550	cut			pit	2
552	A	551	fill			pit	2
553	A	551	fill			pit	2
554	A	541	fill			pit	0

Context	Trench	Cut	Category	Breadth	Depth	Feature Type	Phase
555	A	0					3
557	A	0	masonry	0.51	0.35	wall/wall foundation	3
558	A	559	fill	0.68	0.61	pit	0
559	A	559	cut	0.68	0.61	pit	0
560	A	563	fill	1.06	0.52	pit	2
561	A	563	fill	1.48	0.72	pit	2
562	A	563	fill	0.32	0.16	pit	2
563	A	563	cut	1.54	1.12	pit	2
564	A	0	layer		0.1	basement deposit	3
565	A	0	masonry			mortar ling	2
566	A	0	masonry	0.75	0.3	cellar	0
567	A	0	masonry	0.78	0.4	wall	0
568	A	0	layer	0.61	0.13	mortar / render	0
569	A	0	masonry	0.6	0.19	cellar arch	0
570	A	0	masonry	0.58	0.22	cellar	0
571	A	0	masonry	0.57	0.38	wall foundation	0
572	A	0	masonry	0.34	0.44	cellar arch	0
573	A	0	masonry	0.31	0.18	cellar arch	0
574	A	0	masonry	0.28	0.18	cellar arch	0
575	A	0	masonry	0.28	0.24	cellar arch	0
576	A	0	masonry			cellar	0
577	A	0	masonry	0.3	0.82	cellar	0
578	A	0	masonry	0.38	2.46	cellar arch	2
579	A	0	masonry		0.16	foundation trench	0
580	A	0	masonry	0	0.16	foundation	0
581	A	0	masonry	0.73	0.68	cellar arch	0
582	A	0	masonry	0.3	0.06		0
583	A	0	masonry	0.68	0.21	cellar arch	0
584	A	0	masonry	0.17	0.56	cellar vaults	0
586	A	400	layer		0.07	floor	2
587	A	0	masonry			cellar wall	2
588	A	588	cut			tunnel	2
589	A	0	masonry			wall / mortar	2
590	A	592	fill			foundation trench	2
591	A	590	fill			foundation trench	2
592	A	592	cut			foundation trench	2
595		0	cut			pit	3
596		0	cut			pit	2
597		0	cut			pit	2

Table 10: Context Inventory

Appendix B. Finds Reports

B.1 Metalwork

by Nina Crummy

B.1.1 This medieval and early post-medieval assemblage consists chiefly of dress accessories and iron fittings from wooden architectural elements such as shutters or doors, while domestic and craft equipment is scarce.

B.1.2 Few items are intrinsically datable. A worn medieval English jetton, used for reckoning accounts, came from an unstratified context (SF 1). The only coin recovered is a 17th-century copper-alloy issue from pit **217** (SF 5). A riveted lace-end from the cellar dump is dated broadly to c. 1375-1550/75 (SF 54), while a wire loop or eyelet (SF 51) from pit **236** is a post-medieval form that generally occurs first in early 16th century levels, although one example from Norwich is from a context dated 1450-1500 (Oakley 1979, 262-3; Crummy 1988, 13-14; Margeson 1993, 20; Rees et al. 2008, 216-18).

B.1.3 Other than an unstratified late medieval strap-plate, the remaining dress accessories are small dress pins that cannot be closely dated. Two forms are present, both well-represented in urban assemblages from the 13th century onwards; on one the head is formed by simply wrapping a short length of wire around the shaft, on the other the wire is wrapped around the shaft and then shaped into a globe(Caple 1985; Crummy 1988, 7-8; Margeson 1993, 11-13; Egan and Pritchard 1991, 299; Huddle 2007, 193; Rees et al. 2008. 209).

B.1.4 Domestic equipment is represented by part of a spoon from pit **356** and possibly by an unstratified thimble, although the latter may alternatively have been used by a tailor (SF 10). The only certain piece of craft equipment is a small mortise chisel from pit **306**.

B.1.5 The remaining items are fittings of various kinds that cannot be closely dated. Many derived from doors, shutters or gates, such as two iron keys from context 555 (SFs 19, 23), a stout pintle (hinge pivot) from pit **288** and several strap fragments that are probably the remains of broken hinges (Egan 1998, 42-50, 111). Other fittings include a large bracket from context 555 (SF 9a), a staple from pit **350** (SF 15), and a holdfast rove from pit **277** (SF 17). A quantity of iron nails derived from a scatter of contexts, with small groups coming from pit **213** and pit/well 370 (Table 11). Those from the well may come from a timber lining or a superstructure such as a cover or lifting gear. An unstratified window came (SF 11) and an offcut of roofing lead found in pit **350** (SF 13) both probably derived from a nearby building of some quality (Egan 2007, 109). An unstratified lead dribble (SF 12) can be associated with similar leadwork.

B.1.6 The low number of pieces of personal equipment compared to the quantity of structural fittings in the assemblage points to a working, rather than domestic environment, with many of the fittings deriving from construction work or the demolition of nearby buildings.

Catalogue

Coin

SF 5. (220), fill of pit **217**. Corroded and illegible 17th-century copper-alloy farthing token or trader's token. Diameter 16 mm; weight 0.58 g.

Jetton

SF 1. (9999), unstratified. Very worn copper-alloy English jetton, with only a long cross with pellets in the angles visible on one face. Diameter 20 mm; weight 1.18 g.

Dress accessories

SF 8. (484), basement backfill. Two copper-alloy pins with plain wound wire head. Lengths 27 and 31 mm.

SF 50. (484), basement backfill. Two copper-alloy pins with plain wound wire head. Lengths 27 and 29 mm.

SF 53. (489), basement backfill. Five copper-alloy pins with wound wire head. On four the head is plain, lengths 24, 29, 29 and 31 mm, and on one it is globular, length 20 mm.

SF 52. (235), fill of pit 236. a) Copper-alloy pin with globular wound wire head. Length 23 mm. b) The point of a pin shaft. Length 11 mm.

SF 27. (299), fill of pit 306. Copper-alloy pin with globular wound wire head; the end of the shaft is missing. Length 14 mm.

SF 54. (484), basement backfill. Copper-alloy lace-end with riveted top. Length 24 mm.

SF 51. (564), basement backfill. Copper-alloy eyelet with twisted join. Length 12 mm, loop diameter 7 mm.

SF 3. (9999), unstratified. Copper-alloy folded strap-plate with a rivet in each corner and one in the centre. The upper plate has a double line of toothed rouletting around the margins. Length 25 mm, width 19 mm.

Sewing

SF 10. (9999), unstratified. Crushed copper-alloy thimble with slightly domed head and large oval pits. There is a single groove around the base. Height 19 mm, width 27 mm.

Household equipment

SF 4. (336), fill of pit 356. Copper-alloy spoon fragment with only a small part of the bowl and part of the stem remaining. The stem has a beaded moulding above the bowl and another at the broken end. Length 63 mm.

Tools

SF 16. (299), fill of pit 306. Small iron mortise chisel with round-section shank. Length 122 mm.

Fittings

SF 19. (555), basement backfill. Large iron rotary key with kidney-shaped bow. The shank is solid and tapers to a point beyond the bit. Length 210 mm, bit 31 by 61 mm.

SF 23. (555), basement backfill. Iron rotary key, missing the bow. The shank is solid and projects beyond the bit. Length 133 mm, bit 21 by 49 mm.

SF 20. (488), basement backfill. Hinged iron tongue-ended strap with three nail holes for attachment. Length 159 mm, width 24 mm.

SF 48. (486), fill of pit **487**. Rectangular iron mount with two convex-headed clenched nails for attachment; the corners are chamfered. Length 130 mm, width 35 mm; length of nails 61 mm. The thickness of the wood the mount was fixed to was 40 mm, *i.e.* the length from the underside to the internal edge of clenched shanks.

SF 14. (290), fill of pit **288**. Stout iron pintle with square-section spike and round-section pivot. Spike length 73 mm, pivot length 53 mm.

SF 29. (484), basement backfill. Tongue-ended iron strap fragment. Length 108 mm, width 39 mm.

SF 17. (278), fill of pit **277**. Lozenge-shaped rove from an iron holdfast. 43 by 37 mm.

SF 59a. (408), fill of well **370**. Iron hook with pierced terminal. Length 53 mm, maximum width 11 mm.

SF 6. (438), basement backfill. Triangular iron terminal. Length 45 mm, width 39 mm.

SF 57. (475), backfill layer. Iron washer. Diameter 36 mm.

SF 9. (555), basement backfill. i) Iron bracket with a stout rectangular-section upper arm terminating in a broken attachment loop and a curved lower arm. Length 270 mm, surviving width of arms 50 mm. ii) Iron rectangular mount with two rivets for attachment, one now missing. Length 93 mm, width 22 mm.

SF 22. (399), fill of pit **398**. Iron strap fragment. Length 79 mm, width 31 mm.

SF 24. (380), fill of pit **398**. Tongue-ended terminal from an iron strap, with a nail hole for attachment. Length 60 mm, width 29 mm.

SF 9. (555), basement backfill. i) Rectangular-section iron bar fragment with much attached burnt debris. Length 142 mm, width 22 mm. ii) Rectangular section bar fragment, possibly from the same bar as i, but with no attached burnt debris. Length 51 mm, width 22 mm. iii) Tongue-ended terminal from an iron strap fragment with a nail for attachment *in situ* near the terminal and a nail hole near the broken end. Length 95 mm, width 23 mm. iv) Iron fitting fragment, with round-section shank and curved arm. Length 140 mm.

SF 15. (353), fill of pit **350**. U-shaped iron staple; the points are missing. Height 50 mm, width 48 mm.

SF 13.(352), fill of pit **350**. Sheet lead offcut with elongated nail hole. 43 by 16 mm.

SF 11. (9999), unstratified. Crumpled lead came fragment. Length 45 mm.

Lead-working

SF 12. (9999), unstratified. Lead dribble. Length 50 mm.

Miscellaneous

SF 2. (9999), unstratified. Copper-alloy sheet fragment. 25 by 39 mm.

SF no	Context	Context description	Identification	Length (mm)
26	252	fill of pit 213	8 complete nails; 5 incomplete nails; 3 nail shank fragments	102, 92, 88, 84, 68, 55, 53, 44; 61, 56 x 2, 55, 44; 52, 44, 31
40	214	fill of pit 213	4 complete nails; 1 shank fragment	88, 85, 77, 69; 63
45	218	fill of pit 217	1 incomplete nail	47

46	222	fill of pit 223	1 complete nail; 1 shank fragment	64; 30
58	235	fill of pit 236	1 incomplete nail	12
43	237	fill of pit 257	1 shank fragment	63
36	278	fill of pit 277	1 shank fragment	46
44	290	fill of pit 288	1 complete nail	56
27	299	fill of pit 306	1 shank fragment	33
37	299	fill of pit 306	2 shank fragments	31, 29
28	307	fill of pit 306	1 complete nail; 1 incomplete nail	54; 50
35	314	fill of pit 312	1 complete nail	75
31	352	fill of pit 350	1 incomplete nail	48
39	353	fill of pit 350	1 shank fragment	37
33	368	fill of pit 364	1 incomplete nail	34
38	404	fill of well 370	1 complete nail	65
59b	408	fill of well 370	2 shank fragments	41, 40
7	413	fill of well 370	5 complete nails; 6 incomplete nails; 1 shank fragment	68, 60, 50, 49, 43; 55, 51, 41, 38, 28, 24; 27
62	413	fill of well 370	1 complete nail (clenched); 8 shank fragments	35; 33, 30, 29, 25, 22, 20, 19, 13
18	418	fill of well 370	3 complete nails (1 clenched); 2 shank fragments (1 clenched)	47, 43, 30; 36, 33
55	426	fill of well 370	1 incomplete nail	28
21	468	fill of well 370	1 complete nail; 1 incomplete nail	63; 65
25	469	fill of well 370	1 incomplete nail	39
34	469	fill of well 370	3 shank fragments	41, 24, 17
47	480	fill of well 370	1 shank fragment	37
30	390	fill of pit 389	2 incomplete nails	53, 24
42	446	fill of pit 447	1 incomplete nail	47
32	552	pit fill	1 incomplete nail	40
61	407	basement backfill	2 shank fragments	22, 11
60	484	basement backfill	2 shank fragments	46, 41
41	555	basement backfill	1 complete nail; 1 shank fragment	49; 47
56	475	backfill layer	1 shank fragment	23

Table 11. Iron nails

B.2 Metalworking Debris

By Peter Boardman and Rachel Fosberry

Introduction and Methods

B.2.1 A total of 0.648kg of metalworking debris was recovered from the lower fill 57 of medieval pit **52** from Trench 3. Of this total, 0.339kg was recovered by hand excavation and 0.150kg of iron pan, 0.309kg of slag and hammerscale were recovered via environmental sampling. Identifications were based on morphology and iron content.

Results

B.2.2 The slag recovered via hand excavation of context 57 consists of two fragments of tap slag, slowly cooled outside the smelt/ furnace with medium sized fissures, with a slightly shiny patina and purple colour. The third piece of slag is more orange, indicating a slightly higher ferrous content. The fragment also has a white powdery residue adhered to it, as well as impressions of and fragments of un-combusted fuel. This would indicate that it is from the base or lower sides of the smelt/ furnace and was removed whilst 'cleaning' the smelt/ furnace. The white powdery substance could be some sort of calcium-based substance, possibly chalk or shell, added to the smelt/furnace during the process of iron extraction. The addition of this substance increases the efficiency with which impurities within the iron ore are removed.

B.2.3 The naturally created iron pan recovered from the sampling suggests that this material may have been used as an iron ore if naturally occurring 'true' iron ore deposits were unavailable.

Discussion

B.2.4 The levels of hammerscale and slag could be described as background residues from a site on which metal working was undertaken for a small period of time.

B.2.5 Hammerscale is indicative of the smithing process and has been recovered in both its forms as flake hammerscale which is produced when iron is forged and as spheroidal hammerscale which results from the primary smithing of iron bloom and also during the welding process (Starley, 1995).

B.2.6 The environmental sample from context 57 did not contain any significant quantities of charcoal suggesting that fuel waste had not been discarded in the same rubbish pit as the slag.

Further Work and Methods Statement

B.2.7 No further work is required at this stage.

B.2.8 If further excavation is planned, detailed sampling should be undertaken as I investigation on the nature of the metallurgical activities taking place at this site.

B.3 Pottery

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction

B.3.1 Archaeological work produced a moderate pottery assemblage of 718 sherds, weighing 12.242kg from 105 contexts, including evaluation contexts and unstratified material.

B.3.2 The evaluation assemblage was identified as mainly early medieval to medieval, dating from the 11th century to the 14th century. The excavation recovered four sherds of Middle Saxon Ipswich ware, a small amount of Late Saxon-Early medieval material and numerous sherds of medieval pottery, and is being predominantly medieval.

B.3.3 The late medieval and transitional wares (15th-16th century), present in only small numbers in the evaluation assemblage, are more prominent in the excavation assemblage, as are 17th and 18th century fabrics, which include the sherds from eight early undecorated tin glazed earthen ware plates, recovered from context 594 in the backfill of a cellar. Also present were a small number of imported wares including German stoneware jug bases, Merida-type ware jug sherds and a single sherd from a Martincamp costrel.

B.3.4 The condition of the overall assemblage is moderately abraded and the average sherd weight is moderate at approximately 17g.

Methodology

B.3.5 The Medieval Pottery Research Group (MPRG) a *guide to the classification of medieval ceramic forms* (MPRG, 1998) and *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics* (MPRG, 2001) act as a standard.

B.3.6 Recording was carried out using OA East's in-house system based on that previously used at the Museum of London. Fabric classification has been carried out for all previously described medieval and post-medieval types using where possible the fabric codes from the Norfolk post-Roman fabric series as used by Sue Anderson. All sherds have been counted, classified and weighed on a context-by-context basis. The pottery and archive are curated by OA East until formal deposition.

B.3.7 The assemblage is fully recorded in the summary catalogue (see Table 12).

Sampling Bias

B.3.8 Open area excavation was carried out by hand and selection made through standard sampling strategies on a feature by feature basis. There are not expected to be any inherent biases. Where bulk samples have been processed for environmental remains, there has also been some recovery of pottery. For this assessment these small quantities of sherds have only been quantified where no other pottery was recovered from a context.

The Assemblage

B.3.9 Ceramic fabric abbreviations used in the following text and the total sherd count and weight of all fabrics in this assessment are given in Table 12.

Fabric Code	Fabric Name	*No. Sherds*	*Weight (kg)*
BORD	Border Wares	1	0.081
BOUD	Bourne Ware Type D	2	0.073
DUTR	Dutch Redware	5	0.176
DUTU	Dutch Redwares Unglazed	3	0.051
EMSW	Early Medieval Sandwich Ware	10	0.107
EMW	Early Medieval Ware	21	0.149
EMWSS	Early Medieval Sparse Shelly Ware	8	0.045
ESOW	Essex Sandy Orange Wares	1	0.007
ESWL	English Stoneware London-type	1	0.048
GIPS	Gritty Ipswich Ware	1	0.031
GRE	Glazed Red Earthenware	17	1.576
GRIL	Late Grimston-type ware	8	0.241
GRIM	Grimston-type ware	51	0.746
GSW1	Siegburg Stoneware	1	0.011
GSW2	Langerwehe Stoneware	3	0.025
GSW3	Raeran/Aachen Stoneware	19	1.281
GSW4	Cologne/Frechen Stoneware	1	0.025
HFW1	Hedingham Ware	1	0.009
HOLG	Hollesley Glazed Ware	1	0.071
LLON	Late London-type Wares	1	0.005
LMT	Late Medieval Transitional Ware	35	0.846
LMTE	Late Essex-Type Wares	2	0.066
LMU	Local Medieval Unglazed	430	4.330
LOND	London-Type Ware	16	0.672
LYST	Lyveden-Stanion Wares	2	0.034
MART3	Martincamp Ware Type III	1	0.006
MCWC	Medieval Chalk-Tempered Ware	1	0.002
MERI	Merida-Type Ware	5	0.065
MSHM	Middle Saxon Handmade	5	0.045
MSHW	Medieval Shelly Wares	4	0.031
PMRW	Post-Medieval rRdwares	1	0.034
POTT	Potterspury Ware	3	0.056
SIPS	Sandy Ipswich Ware	3	0.049
STAM	Stamford Ware	2	0.016
STMG	Staffordshire-Type Manganese Glazed	1	0.004
SWWT	Surrey Whiteware Transitional	4	0.032
TGE	Tin Glazed Earthenwares	10	0.673
THET	Thetford-Type Ware	16	0.151
THETG	Thetford Ware (Grimston)	3	0.073
TOYN	Toynton Ware	4	0.087
UP	Unprovenanced	1	0.010
UPG	Unprovenanced glazed	12	0.184
WNBC	West Norfolk Bichrome	1	0.018
Total		**718**	**12.242**

Table 12: Total count and weight by fabric

Pottery by period

Middle Saxon

B.3.10 Middle Saxon pottery including Ipswich ware was recovered from five contexts. Two contexts contained only middle Saxon pottery: pit **271** produced a single sherd of Ipswich ware, while pit **464** produced a sherd of MSHM. Three further sherds of Ipswich ware and four sherds of hand-made Saxon wares were recovered as a residual element in medieval and early post-medieval contexts.

Late Saxon

B.3.11 Late Saxon (Saxo-Norman) wares represent only a small percentage (3%) of the total assemblage. In total 30 sherds (0.365kg) were recovered, of these the majority are THET; there were also some 11th-century variant THETG sherds. Only two sherds of STAM were recovered, one from a jug the other from a jar. Most of the pottery was recovered as a residual element within later contexts.

Early Medieval

B.3.12 Small quantities of early medieval wares were also present in the assemblage (2.3% of the total assemblage), 37 sherds weighing 0.282kg. Of these the majority are EMW, including rim sherds from a minimum of four vessels. Also present were sherds of EMSW and calcareous EMWSS.

Medieval

B.3.13 Medieval pottery forms the largest part of the total assemblage (50%) and is dominated by coarse wares mostly local LMU, 429 sherds 4.322kg (35.3% of the total assemblage by weight). The LMU forms identified were mainly jars, including a 11th-13th century vessel with thumbed rim similar to one illustrated by Jennings (1981, 44-45, fig.14, No. 279). Also present were 13th-14th century vessels. A partial rim from pit **67** (evaluation) and context 475 (were recovered) and neck sherds from two closed vessels, thought at first to be the part of sooted jug. On closer examination the interior of the vessels were also found to be heavily sooted and the vessels have now tentatively been identified as smokers or hemispherical curfews similar to the one illustrated by Jennings (Jennings 1981, 43 No. 272). Also present were a small number of LMU jug sherds and bowl sherds.

B.3.14 Glazed wares were not common in the assemblage. Of those present GRIM is the dominant fabric forming 5.9% of the total assemblage by weight (50 sherds, 0.717kg). Only a single rim sherd was recovered along with three fragments of base. The second most common glazed ware by weight was LOND, with several features including the cellar **474** producing jug sherds decorated in the Rouen style. From context 441, **405**, were recovered two LOND vessels including Rouen style sherds and three sherds from a decorated tubular spouted jug.

B.3.15 Other glazed fabrics form a minor part of the assemblage. These include three body sherds and a strap handle from TOYN jugs, three sherds tentatively identified as Potterspury from pits **311** and **328**, a body sherd from a LYST jug, a sherd from a HOLG jug, a small sherd of HFW1 from **370** and a small sherd of MCWC which appears to be a sherd from an Ely ware jug. Unprovenanced glazed wares included a jug rim in LMU

type fabric and an abraded jug handle with poor quality glaze in which small spheres of lead are visible.

Late Medieval

B.3.16 Late medieval pottery (64 sherds, 1.407kg) makes up 11.1% of the total assemblage by weight. Within the assemblage LMT is the dominant fabric (33 sherds, 0.804kg). Almost half of the sherds were recovered from pit **306**, which includes a strap handle from a jug and a complete bunghole from a pitcher. Glazed sherds from GRIL vessels (2% of the total assemblage by weight) included four fragments from several dripping dishes.

B.3.17 Four imported wares were identified, including six body sherds of Dutch-type redware vessels from skillets and jugs (1% of the total assemblage by weight). Other wares were represented by a single sherd of Siegburg, three sherds from two Langerwehe drinking jugs and five sherds from several Merida-type ware jugs including a rim sherd.

Post-medieval pottery

B.3.18 Post-medieval pottery comprises 62 sherds weighing 3.981kg (32.5% of the total assemblage). The largest components of this part of the assemblage are GRE (17 sherds, 1.576kg) including a number of bowls, jars and a single drinking vessel. Also present were a small number of non-local sherds including a Border ware bowl sherd which gives a complete profile of the vessel, BOUD sherds, SWWT sherds from two bowls, a single sherd of London slipware and a sherd of Staffordshire STMG. The largest non-local group were sherds from several early undecorated tin glazed earthen ware plates. The colouration of the tin glaze varies from vessel to vessel from a bluish tinge to a pink tint. The fabrics all appear to be a similar yellowish-cream colour. Pit **213** produced the only decorated tin glazed ware, a foot ring and base from a bowl internally painted with blue (cobalt) decoration.

B.3.19 Imports were dominated by Raeran Stoneware, with drinking jug bases and rims being recovered from context 484 and 594, while further sherds were recovered from pits **306**, **378** and **487**. Other imported wares present were Dutch redware sherds, a single sherd from a Frechen Stoneware jug and a single sherd from a Martincamp costrel.

B.3.20 No modern material was included in the assemblage; the tin glazed plates were the latest material recovered from the excavation.

Pottery by site phase

B.3.21 Final phasing of the site has not been achieved at the time of writing this report and unfortunately the contexts containing the curfew sherds have not yet been phased, however some major features have been phased and a limited summary follows.

Phase 1

B.3.22 Pit **228** produced an 11th-13th century assemblage including a minimum of five LMU jars, a small number of THET, EMW sherds and two Middle Saxon sherds. Pit/Well **370** contained mainly LMU vessels including a rim from a bowl with a pulled or pinched lip. Finally the cellar **474** produced two sherds from an EMW tubular spouted bowl and six sherds (0.137kg) from one or more LOND jugs decorated in the Rouen style. This cellar may have been dug/constructed in the late 12th century.

Phase 2

B.3.23 A series of pits form the basis of Phase 2. Pit **256** produced, as did almost every feature on site, a number of LMU sherds, a residual sherd of EMW and a single sherd of Merida-type ware which if not intrusive dates the feature to the 14th century. Pit **308** and pit **357** also produced 14th century pottery, sherds of Potterspury, alongside LMU.

B.3.24 A strap handle from a TOYN jug was recovered from pit **293** alongside GRIM and LMU sherds. A small sherd of TOYN was also recovered from pit **356**, which also produced a small sherd of LMU and a residual sherd of THET. Pits **312** and **315** produced LMU jar sherds and single sherds from GRIM jugs. Pits **349** and **355** produced only LMU sherds.

B.3.25 Feature **405**, like cellar **474**, produced sherds from LOND jugs decorated in the Rouen style and the spout from a tubular spouted jug (Illustrate). Foundation **590** produced only LMU sherds.

Phase 3

B.3.26 A number of pits were recorded in Phase 3 alongside a well **73** identified during the evaluation. Pits **364** (47 sherds, weight 0.428kg), **389** (111 sherds, weight 0.674kg) and **306** (44 sherds, 0.897kg) produced the largest assemblages in this phase.

B.3.27 Pit **364** contained a single sherd of unglazed Dutch redware, a GRIL dripping dish (illustrate), a single sherd of London slipware and a sherd of SWWT, the latter sherds dating the feature overall to the 15th-16th century. Other fabrics present include 34 sherds (0.270kg) of LMU and four sherds of GRIM.

B.3.28 Pit **389** produced a single rim sherd from a BOUD jug, an unglazed Dutch redware sherd and a GRIL dripping dish (illustrate). Also present are a small number of GRIM sherds, two TOYN sherds, a single LYST jug sherd and 83 sherds of LMU including jar and jug sherds. Early residual material includes a sherd of Middle Saxon Ipswich ware and EMW. Pit **306** produced 15 sherds (0.400kg) of LMT and sherds of imported stonewares including Raeran, dating the feature to the late 15th-16th century. Also present were residual LMU, GRIM and Middle Saxon Ipswich ware.

B.3.29 Pits **223**, **277**, **477**, and **449** produced mainly medieval pottery including LMU, while pits **234**, **296**, **378**, and **487** also contained among other fabrics LMT, GRIL and GSW3.

Phase 4

B.3.30 Pit **350** produced the largest assemblage in this phase (38 sherds, 0.558kg) mostly residual medieval material. The feature also produced a GRIL dripping dish (illustrate), unglazed Dutch redware, GRE and LMT. Clay tobacco pipe fragments were also present in the assemblage and the feature is dated to the 17th century

B.3.31 Pit **213** produced TGE, STMG and LMU sherds and pit **217** produced GRE vessels and a base sherd from a GSW4 jug. Pit **263** contained two sherds of Merida-type ware alongside a GRE horizontal rod handle and LMU jar sherds. Pit **288** produced two sherds of Tudor Green (SWWT) and the knob from a PMRW lid, alongside DUTR and LMTE. The feature dates to the 16th-18th century. Pit **398** produced only GRE sherds, also dating it to the 16th-18th century.

Discussion

B.3.32 Vessel types present are those commonly found on domestic sites, mostly jars, jugs and bowls. More specific vessel types include GRIL dripping dishes and LMU curfew sherds, an uncommon find. The presence of sooted vessel suggests some food preparation was being undertaken on the site using both the jars and some of the limited number of open vessels. Jars may have been multi-functioning vessels used for storage of food or liquids as well as cooking.

B.3.33 The overall date for the assemblage is broad from Middle Saxon to the 18th century, with medieval pottery dominating the assemblage.

Statement of Research Potential and Further Work

B.3.34 The assemblage has the potential to aid local, regional and national priorities given its size and can provide a detailed picture of pottery function, consumption and trade. In addition if considered alongside the assemblage from St Benedicts Street (Clarke, 2006), a more complete picture of ceramic usage could be established.

B.3.35 Analysis of the assemblage on various field criteria, based on major stratigraphic units.

B.3.36 Macroscopic inspection (based on x20 magnification) and description of all new fabric types.

B.3.37 Tabular statistics of fabric and vessel data.

B.3.38 A textural report on the results of the above.

B.3.39 Illustration of forms and traits especially relating to local fabric types. A minimum of eight vessels should be illustrated.

Context	Fabric	Basic Form	Comments	No. sherds	weight (kg)
68	LMU	Lighting and Heating	Curfew sherd.	1	0.143
475	LMU	Lighting and Heating	Curfew, rim everted slight external bevel, externally thickened.	1	0.088
290	PMRW	Lids	Knob from a lid	1	0.034
352	GRIL	Bowl	Complete profile, rim simple flat topped and base obtuse due to knife trimming.	1	0.068
368	GRIL	Bowl	Complete profile, rim simple flat topped lightly thumbed, base obtuse and knife trimmed.	1	0.044
390	GRIL	Bowl	Complete profile, rim slightly internally thickened and externally bevelled, base flat,obtuse and knife trimmed. Also has narrow horizontal strap handle.	1	0.040
441	LOND	Jug	Decorated body sherds and tubular spout supported by strut	3	0.312
468	LMU	Jar/bowl	RIM everted ext narrow bead internally thickened, pulled or pinched lip	4	0.115

Table 13: Sherds for Illustration

B.4 Brick

By Rob Atkins

Introduction

B.4.1 A small assemblage of brick was found in both the evaluation (16 fragments weighing 8.121kg; Atkins 2011) and subsequent excavation (17 complete and part bricks). Unlike the evaluation where all brick fragments were retained, in the excavation the bricks recovered mostly came from specific brick features such as walls and an undercroft. Two or three complete bricks from each of these deposits were taken.

Methodology

B.4.2 This report includes the evaluation material and all the bricks have been catalogued by context and type with complete lengths, widths and thickness recorded (Table 15). Weight of the excavation assemblage has not been included as only a sample of the brick was retained and large quantities of lime mortar are still attached to most of the individual bricks making the resultant weight inaccurate.

B.4.3 Forms in this report were identified from work in Norwich (Drury 1993, 163-5) and this work is based on both measurements and fabric type (Table 14). A catalogue of the brick from the evaluation and excavation is included as Table 15.

Great Brick	Group A	Group B	A or B	Later
?1	6	15	2	9

Table 14: Bricks by type

The assemblage

B.4.4 The assemblage largely comprises medieval brick with 24 of the 33 bricks predating *c*.AD 1500. There is one possible part of a great brick from well **73** but this identification is tentative as only part of the brick has survived and if it is a great brick it would be unusual as by 1993 there had been no great bricks yet identified from Norwich (*ibid*, 164).

B.4.5 The fabric and colour of the 'early bricks' at St Giles greatly varies but they are all within the fabric descriptions cited by Drury (*ibid*, 163). These bricks were made from estuarine clays and Drury sub-divides them into two groups (Group A and B). The former was made in a sanded form on a sanded surface while the latter was made in an unsanded form, on a surface covered with vegetable matter. These early bricks were of Flemish type, introduced into Norwich in the late 13th century and they were regularly used, "Norwich is remarkable for the scale on which Flemish type bricks were used during the Middle Ages"(*ibid* 164).

B.4.6 Drury notes that Group A bricks predominate in later 13th and 14th century contexts. Documentary sources indicate that a lot of bricks were being imported in this period (Drury 1981, 127) and Drury postulates these imports may be his Group A type (Drury 1993, 164). Drury suggests his Group B were locally produced and appear in contexts

from the late 13th century but by the end of the 14th century they predominate and they continued to be used throughout the 15th century (*ibid* 164).

B.4.7 Later Bricks were made in a sanded form and followed on from 'early bricks' from at least the early 16th century and into the 19th century (ibid 164-165). In the post-medieval period brick sizes were determined by various regulations which attempted to standardize their manufacture (Ryan and Andrews 1993, 93). The Tylers' and Brickmakers' Company charter of 1571, for example, stipulated a size of 9 x 4¼ x 2¼ inches.

Results

Early Bricks

B.4.8 Four bricks recovered from context 488 related to the partially standing brick undercroft found within the site. The bricks were a Group A EB1 type which dates from the late 13th to 14th century (Table 15). Two bricks were plain types in EB1 fabric and two 'decorated' bricks made for the arch itself. The latter are splayed angle bricks and comprise two different types. One, where only one corner of the brick has been removed before being fired in a kiln and the other where both upper corners of the brick had been removed. These bricks have been recorded within other arches in Norwich and were mentioned, but not illustrated, by Drury (1993, 164).

B.4.9 Well **73** produced seven fairly large brick fragments from four different contexts (74, 77, 79 and 80). The earliest brick is a possible 'great brick', two were in Group A, three in Group B and two uncertain. It is likely the bricks date to the 14th or possibly into the 15th century. Five of the bricks from well **73** were from the same 'batch'; they were of the same size (width and thickness) and in an identical fabric (a yellow/orange sandy fabric with an oxidised red surface). They were found in four of the upper well contexts which suggests that the well had been back-filled quickly from one main source. This is confirmed by the mortar (and limewash) pieces recovered from three deposits within this well (Atkins 2011). This primary source is almost certainly a demolished medieval building.

B.4.10 The two part bricks from well **52** are Drury Group B type and are 14th to 15th century in date. The four very small brick fragments from pits **50** and **67** could not be closely dated but probably date to the 14th to 15th century but may possibly run into the early post-medieval period.

B.4.11 Three part-bricks were recovered from two different walls in the evaluation (1 and 47). One was recorded in Trench 1 and the other a standing wall revealed after the demolition of the accommodation block. All three bricks are Drury Group B and date to the 14th to 15th centuries. They are of the same size, in a red sandy fabric and may be contemporary. Bricks from both walls were not complete when they had been re-used as lime mortar was used across the broken face. It is uncertain whether this was due to the bricks being reused from an earlier structure or they had been deliberately broken when new to fit into the walls. In both cases the breaks across the bricks were not even, which implies they are more likely to have been reused.

B.4.12 Wall 1 was recorded in Trench 1 and had been built on a chalk footing. The wall was between 0.45m and 0.50m wide and was constructed from a mixture of brick and flints. Wall 47 ran north-to-south, it survived to a height of more than 2m, was 2m long and *c*.0.5m wide. The wall had been crudely made, with the face almost entirely comprising headers with the occasional stretcher and bonded with lime mortar. This is an early

brick wall which has survived by being incorporated into later brick walls. Although the two part bricks are probably 14th to 15th century in date, the wall is likely to be later.

B.4.13 In the excavation, contexts 297 and 348 produced solely Group B bricks which are likely to date to the 14th to 15th centuries.

Later Bricks

B.4.14 Nine bricks were recovered from four walls within the excavation area (527, 529, 530 and 534). These bricks were all well made and were post-medieval in date (17th century).

Discussion

B.4.15 The brick undercroft found in the excavation is likely to date to the late 13th or 14th centuries. A direct comparison to this undercroft is at another site where the same size bricks (Group A in EB1 form) had been used in the vaulting ribs of Becket's Chapel in the Blackfriars, and which have been provisionally dated 1270-1307 (Drury, 164). The historic building investigation report for this St Giles site records other brick undercrofts along the street including adjacent to this site (Underdown 2009). It is possible that these structures were contemporary and were part of a planned expansion or re-development of this area of the town.

B.4.16 Other early bricks were recovered from the site, mostly as small fragments within the backfill of features including two wells, pits and other features. The early brick from two walls in the evaluation may be contemporary or may have been reused from elsewhere. It is important to realise these early bricks were used not to be seen but as a useful building tool -they were, "generally used as an ingredient of rubble walling, or where they offered constructional convenience, in the construction of vaults, which often show signs of originally being plastered."(Drury 1993, 164). In contrast, by the time the four 17th century brick walls were built, brick was universal and was not hidden from view with plastering.

Context	No	Wt (g)	Dimensions	Comments	Feature and Period
1	1	1392	7" + long , was 115mm (4.5") wide and 55mm (2") thick	Drury Group B Early Brick Wall 1. Part brick in a red sandy fabric. A mold impression (depressed margin) survives along the side of the top of brick. Straw impressions on one surface and one side. Lime mortar was attached to all faces.	14th-15th century
47	2	2312	The most complete was more than 7.5" long, 110mm (4.5") wide and 55mm (2") thick (1416g)	Drury Group B Early Brick Wall 47. Standing wall. They are in a red sandy fabric, which had been poorly mixed. Straw impressions survive on base of bricks. Lime mortar was attached to all faces.	14th to 15th century
51	3	179	-	Pit **50**. Three small fragments, one in an orange and two in a poorly mixed	? pre AD 1500 but

				orange/yellow sandy fabric. Two are likely to be medieval (Drury Group B?) while the other is either medieval or early post-medieval	possibly up to *c.*17th century
57	2	1097	1) 5.5"+ long 4.5" wide and 2" thick 2) 2" thick	Drury Group B Early Brick Well **52.** Part brick (1006g). Orange sandy fabric. Drag marks from scraping external clay from mold. Straw impressions on base and surviving side. Crudely made. Cracking along end of brick. Fragment in orange sandy fragment had been over fired.	14th to 15th century
68	1	58		Pit **67.** Small fragment. Orange sandy fabric. Straw impression. Likely to be early brick - Drury Group B	?14th to 15th century
74	3	2110	1) 120mm (4¾") width and 46-48mm (c.1¾2) thick 2) 50mm (2") thick 3) c.5" width, and c.1¾ thick	Well **73.** Three part bricks were recovered: 1) Drury Group B Early Brick. This part-brick was in a yellow sandy fabric. It has a large quantity of straw impressions on one surface. Hard lime mortar attached on top and base of brick. 14th to 15th century. 2) Part-brick in a cream/yellow sandy fabric with very rare small stone up to 10mm in length. Only parts of two adjacent faces of brick survive. No complete width therefore measurable but its width survives to 4½" + implying it is at least 5" wide. There are a few straw marks on top of brick. Straw marks mostly follow the length of brick - if this is the case the brick is more than 5" wide. It is uncertain therefore if this brick is a one or two handed brick type. Small quantities of lime mortar is on the top, base and surviving side of the brick. The brick has probably been burn after disuse as it was heavily burnt on base and broken side of brick. Third quarter 12th century to ?14th century 3) Drury Group A Early brick Part brick in a yellow/orange sandy fabric, oxidised red on exposed sides only. Lime mortar on top and base. late 13th to 14th century	Medieval bricks predate AD 1500
77	1	446	5" wide and 2" thick	Drury Group B Early Brick Well **73**. Crudely made. Part brick in a yellow/orange fabric. Oxidised pink/red on surface. Remains of straw impressions on	14th to 15th century

				brick. Hard lime mortar on top and base.	
79	1	43		Well **73**. Brick fragment in a yellow/orange fabric and oxidised pink/red on surface	14th to 15th century
80	2	484	1) and 2) 2" thick	Well **73**. Two fragments. Respectively possibly Drury Group A and B. Both fragments in a yellow/orange fabric and oxidised red on surface but one is a sanded form on a sanded surface while the other has been slightly cracked from being over fired. This fragment has extensive straw impressions on top and lime mortar on top and one side.	14th to 15th century
297	3		All three had widths 110mm (4½") and thicknesses of between 53-55mm (2-2¼")	Drury Group B Early Brick Three part bricks. All had vegetable matter (hay impressions) on one surface and one one side. Sunken margins on one. The three were in an orange or orange/red fabric. Lime mortar attached	14th-15th century
348	1		Width 120mm (5") and thickness 60mm (2½")	Drury Group B Early Brick Orange colour. Vegetable matter (hay impressions) on one surface. Lime mortar attached.	14th-15th century
488	4		270mm (10½") 130mm (5") 65mm (2¾").	Drury Group A Type EB1 Four bricks were in the same fabric but there were three brick types recovered: the plain brick and two splayed bricks made with different chamfers. There was a complete plain brick (3691g) with small lime mortar attached and a part brick. The part brick had finger impression down one surface. All four bricks were made in a sand based mould although there were very rare straw/hay impressions on a couple of the bricks. Colour was either orange or orange to red. Drag marks seen taking excess clay from mould on one. Slight sunken margins on another. The splayed chamfering occurred pre-firing and were made for the brick arch undercroft. The splayed brick had one length unaffected. From this length the two brick sides survive for 2"and then the brick is chamfered at a *c*.50°angle for 4". The top length of the brick survived for 6" in centre. The other brick type was chamfered on only one side of the brick.	Late 13th-14th century
527	2		225mm (8¾"), 110mm (4½")	Drury Later brick Two complete bricks were recovered from	17th century

			60-65mm (2½")	a wall. They were in the same deep red colour sandy fabric. They were both well made with good arrises. Large quantities of lime mortar attached. One weighed 3629g including mortar.	
529	3		1) 220mm (8½") 110mm (4½") 60mm (2½") 2) 240mm (9½") 110mm (4½") 60mm (2½") 3) 230mm (9") 110mm (4½") 63mm (2½")	Drury Later brick There were possibly three slightly different brick types recovered from the wall. The difference lies in they all varied slightly in length but this could be that the moulds were a slightly different size due to warping from rain etc.... They were all well made with very good arrises and were probably roughly contemporary. The different colour of the bricks may imply they came from separate firings - one was orange, another red and the third orange and yellow mixed clay. All had lime mortar attached . The brick with the least mortar weighed 3744g.	17th century
530	2		235mm (9½") 110mm (4½") 60-63mm (2½")	Drury Later brick Two complete bricks recovered from wall. One orange with yellow streaks and the other orange to red. They were all well made with very good arrises. Large quantities of mortar attached.	17th century
534	2		230mm (9") 105-110mm (4¼-4½") 60-63mm (2½")	Drury Later brick Two complete bricks recovered from wall, both well made and were a deep red colour. Large quantities of lime mortar attached.	17th century
	33				

Table 15: Catalogue of bricks

Recommendations for Further work

B.4.17 Splayed bricks from undercroft 488, should be illustrated. No other further work is required on the assemblage.

B.5 Fired Clay

By Ruth Shaffrey

Summary and Quantification

B.5.1 Excavations at St Giles produced just under 4 kg of fired clay and daub (56 fragments).

Methodology

B.5.2 This was a relatively small assemblage and thus it was most cost effective to fully record all fragments. They were measured, weighed, divided into fabric types, fully recorded and the information entered into a ceramic building material database. The mean fragment weight is 70g.

Form

B.5.3 The vast majority of the retained fired clay has either been recorded as daub (due to the presence of wattle impressions) or fired clay (Table 16). A total of 19 fragments has one or more wattle impressions. The wattles measure between 5 and 25mm in diameter. No examples of vertical and horizontal wattles were recorded on the same piece of daub, although the pieces with larger diameters are presumably vertical.

B.5.4 The only difference between the fired clay and the daub is the presence or absence of wattle impressions and flat surfaces and it is very likely that the two groups were all part of the same structure. The size of the wattle impressions, combined with the burning indicates that these were part of an oven structure.

B.5.5 A brick, very blackened from burning, was recovered from basement demolition fill 564 along with two other extremely blackened fragments, adjoining and with impressions of several slim horizontal crossing rods.

Fabric

B.5.6 Three fabric types were identified. The fired clay and daub found in quarry pit **368** are all of a coarse sandy fabric containing frequent small pebbles and gritty inclusions. There is no difference in fabric between the material recorded as daub and that recorded as fired clay. The single brick found in the basement is a very fine-grained silty fabric with no obvious inclusions. The two (adjoining) fragments of daub from the same context are of a chaff tempered gritty and chalky fired clay.

Type	Weight	Count
CBM	886	1
Daub	1793	19
FC structural	1290	36

Table 16: proportions of CBM forms by weight and fragment count

Statement of Potential

B.5.7 The assemblage has some potential to add to the understanding of the site and should therefore be included in the publication.

Recommendations for Further Work

B.5.8 No further analysis is recommended but a modification of the assessment text has been provided for inclusion in the publication report.

APPENDIX C. ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

C.1 Faunal Remains Assessment

By Chris Faine

Introduction

C.1.1 The faunal material in question was recovered from an excavation at St Giles St, Norwich carried out by Jonathan House. Seven hundred and eighty-nine fragments were recovered with 644 identifiable to species (81.6% of the total sample).

The Assemblage

C.1.2 Recovery: the bones forming this assessment were collected by hand and via environmental sampling.

C.1.3 Residuality and contamination: no information regarding residuality or contamination is available to the author at this time.

C.1.4 Context: Faunal material was recovered from a variety of features including pits and layers features dating from the Mid to Post-Medieval periods.

C.1.5 Preservation: the preservation of the assemblage is generally good due to the anaerobic nature of the many of the deposits.

C.1.6 Storage and quantity: the hand collected animal bone is currently stored in crates measuring 45x30x23cm. The bones are washed and bagged by context. The total weight of the hand-collected bone is 17.9Kg.

Assessment

C.1.7 Methods: The entire assemblage was scanned initially by context, with all “countable” bones being recorded on a specially written MS Access database. The overall species distribution in terms of fragments (NISP) is shown in Table 17. The numbers of ageable mandibles and epiphyses are recorded in Tables 18 and 19. Available measurements and sexable bones are recorded in Tables 20 and 21. The counting system is based on a modified version of the system suggested by Davis (1992) and used by Albarella and Davis (1994). Completeness was assessed in terms of diagnostic zones (Dobney & Reilly, 1988). Ageing was assessed via tooth wear (Grant, 1982).

C.1.8 The assemblage: As one would expect the hand collected assemblage is dominated by the domestic mammals, with sheep/goat being the most prevalent taxon, along with slightly smaller numbers of cattle remains. Pig remains are relatively infrequent, largely consisting of foetal individual from context 479. Horse remains are limited. Cat and dog remains were recovered from a number of contexts. Wild fauna included rabbit and relatively large numbers of bird remains. Extremely large numbers of fish remains were recovered from environmental samples taken from 24 contexts.

Conclusions

C.1.9 This is a medium sized but nonetheless important assemblage given the large number of bird and fish remains. The species recovered from the hand collected assemblage mirror those from other contemporary sites of similar size within the city such as Anglia Square, (Clarke, 2006) and Music House Lane (Wallis, 2007). Although small, the assemblage is of sufficient size to answer questions of species/body part distribution and ageing on both a inter and intra site basis. Full recording is recommended of all faunal material.

	NISP
Cattle	130
Sheep/Goat	141
Pig	46
Horse	21
Cat	10
Dog	3
Rabbit	2
Fish	134
Bird	52
Amphibian	8
Large Mammal	70
Med Mammal	22
Small Mammal	5
Total:	**644**

Table 17: Number of countable bones

	No.
Cattle	3
Sheep/Goat	13
Pig	3
Horse	1
Total:	**20**

Table 18: Number of ageable mandibles

	No.
Cattle	82
Sheep/Goat	105
Pig	65
Horse	12
Bird	61
Other	19
Total:	**344**

Table 19: Number of ageable epiphyses

	No.
Cattle	30
Sheep/Goat	44
Pig	3
Horse	10
Bird	26
Other	6
Total:	**119**

Table 20: Number of measurable bones

	No.
Cattle	5
Sheep/Goat	3
Bird	2
Total:	**10**

Table 21: Number of sexable elements

C.2 Environmental Remains Assessment

By Rachel Fosberry

Introduction and Methods

C.2.1 A total of fifty samples were taken from features within the excavated areas of the site at St Giles Street, Norwich. The samples were taken from deposits within features that dated from the Late Saxon period through to the 17th century. Several deposits contained no datable material, however all the deposits had at least relative dating, through stragraphic relationships.

C.2.2 One bucket (approximately ten litres) of each sample was processed by water flotation (using a modified Siraff three-tank system) 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 22. Identification of plant remains is with reference to the Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands and the authors' own reference collection.

Quantification

C.2.3 For the purpose of this assessment, items such as seeds, cereal grains and small animal bones have been scanned and recorded qualitatively according to the following categories

= 1-10, ## = 11-50, ### = 51+ specimens

C.2.4 Items that cannot be easily quantified such as charcoal, magnetic residues and fragmented bone have been scored for abundance

+ = rare, ++ = moderate, +++ = abundant

Results

C.2.5 The results are recorded on Table 22.

C.2.6 Preservation of plant remains is by charring and is generally good. Uncharred seeds of elderberries (Sambucus nigra) commonly occur within the assemblage. These extremely durable seeds are presumed to be contemporary with the original deposits as they are protected from decomposition by their tough outer testa.

C.2.7 Cereal grains are abundant within the majority of the samples. Rye (Secale cereale) predominates along with significant quantities of barley (Hordeum sp.), wheat (Triticum sp.) and occasional oats (Avena sp.). Chaff elements are generally less common but occur in significant quantities in well 370.

C.2.8 Other crop plants include the legumes; pea (Pisum sativum), beans (Vicia faba) and vetches (Vicia sp). Peas are relatively common in this assemblage as are vetches. Beans occur rarely and only as cotyledon fragments.

C.2.9 Weed seeds are fairly common within the assemblage although individual numbers are generally low apart from in the well 370 deposit. The most frequent seeds are those of weeds found in cultivated and disturbed soil such as corn gromwell (Lithospermum arvense), corn cockle (Agrostemma githago), brome (Bromus sp.) and rye-grass/Darnell (Lolium sp.), stinking mayweed (Anthemis cotula), wild radish (Raphanus raphanistrum), corn spurrey (Spergular arvensis), dock (Rumex sp.). knotgrass (Polygonum aviculare), vetch/tare (Vicia/Lathyrus sp.), cornflower (Centaurea sp.), goosegrass (Galium aparine) and grass seeds (Poaceae). Seeds of a more ruderal habitat which may also include segetal seeds include goosefoot (Chenopodiaceae indet.), campion (Silene sp.), chickweed (Stellaria media), clover/medick (Trifolium/Medicago sp.) and red bartsia (Odontites vernus)

C.2.10 Seeds of wetland plants include sedges (Carex sp.), saw-sedge (Cladium mariscus), spike rush (Eleocharis sp.) and bull rushes (Scirpus sp.) occur occasionally.

Discussion

C.2.11 The charred plant assemblage from excavations at St Giles's Street, Norwich is dominated by cereal grains and associated crop weed seeds. All four of the main cereal types are represented, but it is interesting to note that the cereal assemblages within individual deposits generally include more than one cereal type which could suggest either a mixing of material prior to deposition or several depositional events within the

same feature. During the medieval period some crops were occasionally grown together; wheat and rye were cultivated as a mixed crop known as 'maslin' and would have been sown in the autumn. Incidentally both cleavers and corncockle are common crop contaminants in this assemblage and they are autumn-germinating weeds which provides further evidence that the wheat and rye were autumn sown.

C.2.12 Wheat would have been the preferred grain for making bread although the cheaper rye bread may have been more common among the peasant class. Barley was the preferred malting grain of this period and it was often used for animal fodder but may have been used for human consumption in the form of bread, stews and soup. Several germinated grains and detached embryos were noted in the samples from well 370 suggesting malting activities. The presence of oats may be as a contaminant or an actual crop.

C.2.13 The quantity of legumes recovered suggests that they were a significant dietary constituent as these items are less likely to be burnt accidentally than grain as they do not need to be exposed to heat as cereals do. Vetch seeds are leguminous weeds that could be crop contaminants or were possibly grown as a fodder or nitrogen-fixing crop to improve soil conditions.

C.2.14 The charred seed assemblage is consistent with what one would generally expect to find growing amongst cereal crops. They are most likely derived from weed plants that have been harvested along with the crop, as reaping in the medieval period usually involved crops being cut at ground level with sickles (Jones, 1988). Of particular note is stinking mayweed which is an ecologically specific species that favours heavy clay soils in cultivated ground. Bromes are common crop contaminants that grow to the same height as the cereal crop, the grains are edible and so may not necessarily have been removed as a contaminant of the prepared grain especially if used for animal fodder. They could have been tolerated as a crop contaminant as bromes are unlikely to greatly affect quality of flour. Rye grass/Darnell , field gromwell, corncockle and wild radish pod fragments are plants that grow in cultivated fields as crop contaminants. Larger seeds such as these are of a similar size to cereal grains so could not be removed by sieving and so they would have had to be picked out by hand prior prior to grinding/cooking grain. Corncockle seeds are large, black and rough and are a similar size to cereal grains. They are extremely poisonous to both humans and livestock, even if cooked, so any contaminating seeds have to picked out by hand prior to consumption. Pernicious weeds such as Corncockle and Darnell were thought to be sown by the Devil. Latimer (Sermon of the Plough) laments

C.2.15 “that our prelates would be as dilligent to swe the corne of Good Doctrine as Sathan is to sowe Cockle and Darnell”

C.2.16 Wetland plants are relatively rare in this assemblage. Sedges and rushes form a large group of species which include plants of damp and marshy ground. Spike rush is commonly found with crop assemblages and was probably growing in damp field margins or perhaps in deep, damp furrows. Saw-sedge was commonly used for thatching and for fuel.

C.2.17 Several of the samples from pit deposits also contained other dietary refuse such as animal bones, fish bones and mineralised insect remains suggesting midden type deposits although no mineralised seeds were recovered.

C.2.18 The well 370 contains a mixed assemblage of charred plant remains with all four cereal

types present. Rye predominates in this assemblage with significant quantities of grains and chaff present. Rye is a tall growing cereal and the grain is harvested by reaping below the ear and the remaining straw was commonly used for thatching. It is possible that the rye was brought into the town in a relatively unprocessed state and the activities of crop processing such as threshing and sieving were taking place nearby and the waste products were used as fuel. The weed seeds in the well deposits samples cannot be assigned to any particular crop although the significant quantities of corn gromwell and corn cockle suggest that may have been growing amongst the rye crop although these particular plants are not tall enough to have been accidentally harvested if the rye was reaped just below the ear. The function and form of the oven is impossible to determine although it is likely that the accompanying charred material is associated and so it would seem that, at least sometimes, the oven was used for malting barley and drying other cereal grains.

Statement of potential

C.2.19 The deposits from cellar 474 do not contain sufficient plant assemblages for further study.

C.2.20 The oven/kiln deposit in well 370, despite being undated, is interesting due to the predominance of rye. Rye is considered to be one of the most important crops of the late Saxon period in Norwich (Murphy in Ayers). A 12th/13th century gully at St Martin-at-Palace Plain, Norwich (Murphy, 1988) included dense deposits of charred rye and it was also recorded at nearby St Benedicts Street (Fryer, 2010) but in small enough quantities for it to be considered to be a crop contaminant. The charred assemblage from well 370 also includes germinated barley grain suggesting that the oven has been used for malting. There is evidence of 13th century malting ovens at Alms Lane, Norwich (Murphy, 1985) and an associated pit contained sprouted barley which has been interpreted as representing malt that accidentally burnt.

C.2.21 The crop weed assemblage is consistent with those from other medieval sites in Norwich. The plant remains are almost identical to the taxa present at Dragon Hall, King Street (Fryer, 2005).

Further Work and Methods Statement

C.2.22 In conclusion, the charred plant assemblage from excavations at St Giles's Street, Norwich consists of mixed refuse deposits of food waste and cess. A range of crops are represented including the full range of cereals; wheat, barley, rye and oats along with pulses including peas and beans. These findings are typical of late Saxon and Medieval Norwich as described in the East Anglian Archaeology Research Agenda (Ayers, ref)

C.2.23 It is likely that crop plants were imported into this site and the full significance of this is yet to be fully ascertained. The plant remains are well preserved and have excellent archaeobotanical potential to yield valuable data about diet and economy during the early medieval period in this region with reference to the East Anglian Archaeology Research Agenda. Further analysis of the oven/kiln deposits from well 370 is recommended.

C.2.24 Unusually for a medieval urban site in this location, latrine deposits were not identified. Mineralised millipede segments and fly puparia were noted in several samples and are common indicators of latrine/cess deposits and it may be worth processing additional material of these samples and examining the fine residues under the microscope as mineralised seeds do not always float.

Sample no.	Common name	20	24	40	4	45	46	47	48	23	31	41	1
Context no.		229	260	445	133	340	340	340	340	255	255	390	57
Cut No.		228	261	401	132	474	474	474	474	256	256	389	
Feature type		Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Cellar lining	Cellar lining	Cellar lining	Cellar lining	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit
Original Sample volume (L)		20	20	20	10	20	20	10	20	20	10	20	10
Processed Sample volume (L)		10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
	Date	11-13C	11-12C	11-13C	L12-14C	L12-E14C	L12-E14C	L12-E14C	L12-E14C	L13-14C	L13-14C	14C	15-16C 3
	Any info?	Rubbish Pit?	Well, disuse fill	dumped burnt mats	Fill of pit	clay cellar lining				Possible cess pit?	same as sample 23, but with insects	Clay lined stored tank	Refuse deposit in pit.
Cereals													
Avena sp. Grain	Oat		#							#			
Hordeum vulgare grain	Barley		##		#	#	#	#		#	##	#	
Hordeum vulgare rachis													
Secale cereale grain	Rye	#	##	#						##	#	#	#
Secale cereale rachis				#									
Triticum sp. Free-threshing grain	Wheat	##	##	#	#	#				#	##	#	##
Triticum sp. Rachis													
indet detached embryos/sprouts													
indet cereal grains			##				#	#	#	#	#	##	
Other crops													
Pisum sativum	Pea										#	#	#
Vica faba	Bean												
Dryland species													
Agrostemma githago	corncockle		#							#	#		
Anthemis sp.	mayweed												
Anthemis cotula	Stinking mayweed												
Bromus sp.	Bromes			#									
Centaurea sp.	Cornflower												
Chenopodium sp.										#			
Euphorbia sp.	spurge		#										
Galium aparine	Cleavers												
Lithospermum arvense	Corn gromwell												
Lolium sp.	Rye-grass										#		
Odontites vernus	Red bartsia												
Polygonum sp.	knotgrass												
Raphanus raphanistrum	Wild radish										#		
Rumex sp.	Docks	#								#			
Sambucus nigra	Elder			#u		#u	#u						
Silene sp.	campion												
Spergula arvensis	corn spurrey											#	
Trifolium/Medicago sp.	clover/medick												
Vicia sp./*Lathyrus* sp.	Tare/Vetchling		#							#	#	#	
Wetland species													
Carex sp.	Sedges		#										
Charo oogonia	Charophytes												
Cladium mariscus	Saw-sedge												
Eleocharis palustris	Common spike-rush												
Scirpus sp.	Bull rush												
Other plant macrofossils													
Charcoal <2mm		+++	+++	++	+++	++	++	++	++	+++	++	+++	+++
Charcoal >2mm		+++	+++	++	++	++	+	+	+	++	+	++	+++
Charred root/stem												+	
Indet.seeds			+			+		+					+
Indet culm nodes													
spores													
Other remains													
Animal bone				#			#	#	#		##	#	#
mineralsied insects		+	+							+			
molluscs							+	+	+			+	
Fish bone		++	++	+	+					+++	++	++	+
Pottery													+
Slag													++
Oyster shell													
Hammerscale		+										+s	+
Flot volume(ml)		15	25	10	5	1	1	1	1	25	15	15	10

Sample no.	Common name	2	3	26	27	29	30	44	50	21	22	25	28
Context no.		68	80	278	297	368	368	489	484	238	235	253	374
Cut No.				277	296	365	365			228	263	213	372
Feature type		Pit	Well	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Cellar backfill	Cellar layer	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit
Original Sample volume (L)		25	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
Processed Sample volume (L)		10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
	Date	L14C	15C	15-16C	15-16C	15-16C	15-16C	L15-16C	L15-16	17C	17C	L17-18C	Undated
	Any info?	Quarry pit, disuse fill	Well, disuse fill	next to each other, industrial ?	square pit, re-used as rubish pit.	same as 30	broken up fired clay material, oven?	Cellar demolition	green cellar backfil	old feature distubed, sample unrelible	pit, disuse fill	Building demolition	Pit
Cereals													
Avena sp. Grain	Oat			#		#		#	#		#		
Hordeum vulgare grain	Barley	##		#	#	#	#	#		##	#	#	
Hordeum vulgare rachis					#								
Secale cereale grain	Rye			#	#	##	#			#	##	#	
Secale cereale rachis													
Triticum sp. Free-threshing grain	Wheat	#	#	##	#	#	#	##	#		#	#	
Triticum sp. Rachis													
indet detached embryos/sprouts													
indet cereal grains					#	#		#			#		
Other crops													
Pisum sativum	Pea	#		#	#	#							
Vica faba	Bean												
Dryland species													
Agrostemma githago	corncockle					#							
Anthemis sp.	mayweed					#		#					
Anthemis cotula	Stinking mayweed							#					
Bromus sp.	Bromes	#						#					
Centaurea sp.	Cornflower												
Chenopodium sp.				#		#							
Euphorbia sp.	spurge												
Galium aparine	Cleavers	#											
Lithospermum arvense	Corn gromwell												
Lolium sp.	Rye-grass												
Odontites vernus	Red bartsia												
Polygonum sp.	knotgrass												
Raphanus raphanistrum	Wild radish												
Rumex sp.	Docks	#					#			#			
Sambucus nigra	Elder					#u		##u	##u				
Silene sp.	campion							#					
Spergula arvensis	corn spurrey					#							
Trifolium/Medicao sp.	clover/medick												
Vicia sp./*Lathyrus* sp.	Tare/Vetchling	#			#	#		##					
Wetland species													
Carex sp.	Sedges				#								
Charo oogonia	Charophytes												
Cladium mariscus	Saw-sedge												
Eleocharis palustris	Common spike-rush	#	#			#							
Scirpus sp.	Bull rush		#										
Other plant macrofossils													
Charcoal <2mm		+++	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++	
Charcoal >2mm		+++	+++	+++	+++	+++	++	++	+++	+++	+++	++	
Charred root/stem									+				
Indet.seeds						+	+	+	+				
Indet culm nodes													
spores						++	+						
Other remains													
Animal bone			##	#	#			#	##		#		
mineralsied insects					++				+				
molluscs				+				+	++		+	+	
Fish bone		+	++	+	++	+	+	+	++	++	+	+	
Pottery		+											
Slag													
Oyster shell			+										
Hammerscale		+						+s					
Flot volume(ml)		25	20	15	10	10	2	30	20	20	100	5	10

Sample no.	Common name	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	42	43	49
Context no.		404	407	408	409	412	413	418	426	425	46	564
Cut No.		370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370		45	400
Feature type		Oven/kiln	well	well	well	well	well	well	well	Cellar layer	Pit	Cellar layer
Original Sample volume (L)		20	20	10	10	10	20	20	10	20	10	40
Processed Sample volume (L)		10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
	Date	No dating	No dating	No dating	no dating	no dating	no dating	no dating	no dating	Undated	undated	Undated
	Any info?	with burnt materials dumped in	successive episodes of dumping							Cess pit/rubbish, within		Burnt material, cellar destruction
Cereals												
Avena sp. Grain	Oat	#										#
Hordeum vulgare grain	Barley	#	#	#g	#g		#g	#		#	#	#
Hordeum vulgare rachis			#					#				
Secale cereale grain	Rye	##	###	##	###	###	###	###	#g	#		
Secale cereale rachis			##			#		##				
Triticum sp. Free-threshing grain	Wheat		#	##			##	#		#		
Triticum sp. Rachis			##					#				
indet detached embryos/sprouts			#			#						
indet cereal grains		##	##	##	##	##	##	##	##	#	#	
Other crops												
Pisum sativum	Pea	###	#	###	#	##	#	##	##			
Vica faba	Bean								#			
Dryland species												
Agrostemma githago	corncockle	#	##	#	##	#	##	##	#			
Anthemis sp.	mayweed					#						
Anthemis cotula	Stinking mayweed											
Bromus sp.	Bromes											
Centaurea sp.	Cornflower			#		#		#				
Chenopodium sp.			#	#	#	#	#	#	#			
Euphorbia sp.	spurge											
Galium aparine	Cleavers			#								
Lithospermum arvense	Corn gromwell	##	###	##	##	##	##	###	#			
Lolium sp.	Rye-grass											
Odontites vernus	Red bartsia					#	#	#				
Polygonum sp.	knotgrass			#								
Raphanus raphanistrum	Wild radish		#									
Rumex sp.	Docks			#		#	#	##				
Sambucus nigra	Elder	#u	#u						#u			
Silene sp.	campion		#	#				#				
Spergula arvensis	corn spurrey				#							
Trifolium/Medicao sp.	clover/medick				#			#				
Vicia sp./*Lathyrus* sp.	Tare/Vetchling	#	#		#	#	#	#				
Wetland species												
Carex sp.	Sedges	#		#								
Charo oogonia	Charophytes			#								
Cladium mariscus	Saw-sedge			#								
Eleocharis palustris	Common spike-rush			#								
Scirpus sp.	Bull rush											
Other plant macrofossils												
Charcoal <2mm		+++	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++	++	++	+++
Charcoal >2mm		+++	+++	++	++	+++	+++	++	+++	+	+	+++
Charred root/stem		++	++	++	++	+++			+			+++
Indet.seeds		+	+	+	+							+
Indet culm nodes			+					+	+			
spores		+	+	+	+							
Other remains												
Animal bone		#								#		
mineralsied insects								+	+			
molluscs		++b	++b	++b	+b	++b	++b	+b	+b	+		
Fish bone		++		+	+			+	+	++		
Pottery												
Slag												
Oyster shell												
Hammerscale												
Flot volume(ml)		60	50	60	50	70	60	50	10	1	1	150

Table 22: Environmental Results.

Appendix D. Product Description

Product number:
Product title:
Purpose of the Product:
Composition:
Derived from:
Format and Presentation: .
Allocated to:
Quality criteria and method:
Person responsible for quality assurance:
Person responsible for approval:
Planned completion date:

Appendix E. Risk Log

Risk Number: 1
Description: Specialists unable to deliver analysis report due to over running work programmes/ ill health/other problems
Probability: Medium
Impact: Variable
Countermeasures: OA has access to a large pool of specialist knowledge (internal and external) which can be used if necessary.
Estimated time/cost: Variable
Owner:
Date entry last updated:

Risk Number: 2
Description:non-delivery of full report due to field work pressures/ management pressure on Co-authors
Probability: Medium
Impact: Medium - High
Countermeasures: Liaise with OA Management team
Estimated time/cost: Variable
Owner:
Date entry last updated:

APPENDIX F. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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APPENDIX G. OASIS REPORT FORM

All fields are required unless they are not applicable.

Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-105814		
Project Name	YMCA, 46-48 St. Giles Street, Norwich, Medieval cellars and Backyard Activity		
Project Dates (fieldwork) Start	10-12-2010	Finish	27-01-2011
Previous Work (by OA East)	Yes	Future Work	No

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	ENF125540	Planning App. No.	09/01367/F
HER No.	ENF125540	Related HER/OASIS No.	ENF125116

Type of Project/Techniques Used

Prompt: Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS 5

Please select all techniques used:

☐ Field Observation (periodic visits)	☐ Part Excavation	☐ Salvage Record
☐ Full Excavation (100%)	☐ Part Survey	☐ Systematic Field Walking
☒ Full Survey	☐ Recorded Observation	☐ Systematic Metal Detector Survey
☐ Geophysical Survey	☐ Remote Operated Vehicle Survey	☐ Test Pit Survey
☒ Open-Area Excavation	☐ Salvage Excavation	☒ Watching Brief

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
undercroft	Medieval 1066 to 1540	ceramics	Medieval 1066 to 1540
	Select period...		Select period...
	Select period...		Select period...

Project Location

County	Norfolk	Site Address (including postcode if possible)	
District	Norwich	YMCA, 46-48 St. Giles Street, Norwich, NR2 1LP	
Parish	St Giles		
HER	Norfolk Landscape Archaeology		
Study Area	600m2	National Grid Reference	TG 2265 0855

Project Originators

Organisation	OA EAST
Project Brief Originator	Norfolk Landscape Archaeology
Project Design Originator	OA East
Project Manager	Paul Spoerry
Supervisor	Jonathan House

Project Archives

Physical Archive	Digital Archive	Paper Archive
Norfolk Museum Service	Bar Hill (OA East)	Norfolk Museum Service
ENF125540	ENF125540	ENF125540

Archive Contents/Media

	Physical Contents	Digital Contents	Paper Contents
Animal Bones	☒	☐	☐
Ceramics	☒	☐	☐
Environmental	☒	☐	☐
Glass	☒	☐	☐
Human Bones	☐	☐	☐
Industrial	☐	☐	☐
Leather	☐	☐	☐
Metal	☒	☐	☐
Stratigraphic		☐	☒
Survey		☐	☐
Textiles	☐	☐	☐
Wood	☐	☐	☐
Worked Bone	☐	☐	☐
Worked Stone/Lithic	☐	☐	☐
None	☐	☐	☐
Other	☐	☐	☐

Digital Media	Paper Media
☐ Database	☐ Aerial Photos
☐ GIS	☒ Context Sheet
☐ Geophysics	☒ Correspondence
☒ Images	☐ Diary
☒ Illustrations	☒ Drawing
☐ Moving Image	☐ Manuscript
☐ Spreadsheets	☐ Map
☒ Survey	☒ Matrices
☒ Text	☐ Microfilm
☐ Virtual Reality	☐ Misc.
	☐ Research/Notes
	☐ Photos
	☒ Plans
	☒ Report
	☒ Sections
	☒ Survey

Notes:

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Figure 1: Site location with development area outlined (red) and HER data entries (green)

Figure 2: Overall site plan showing all features

Figure 3: Phase 1: Late Saxon/ Early Medieval

Figure 4: Phase 2: Medieval

Figure 5: Phase 3: Late Medieval

Figure 6: Phase 4: Post Medieval

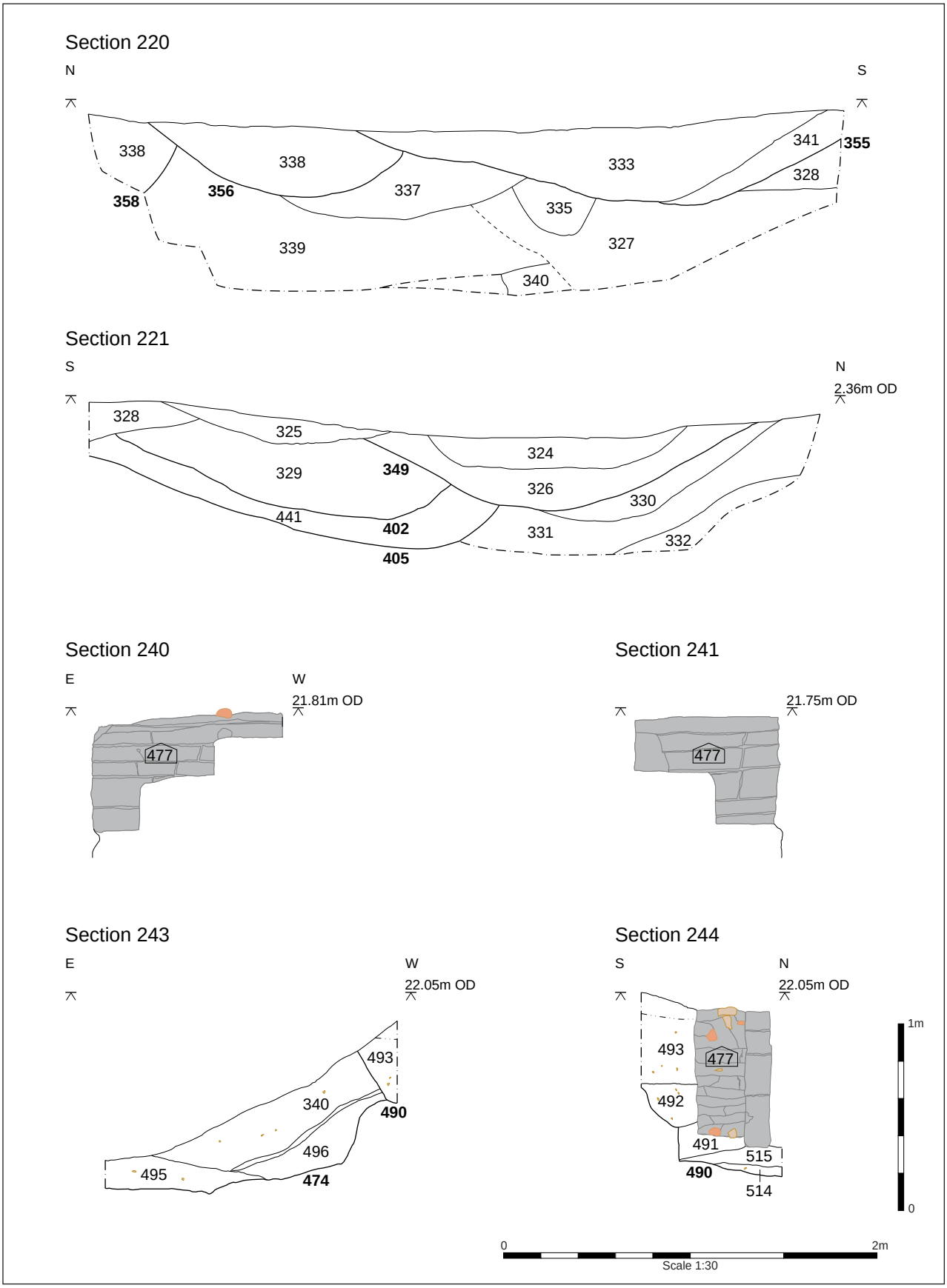

Figure 7: Section drawings

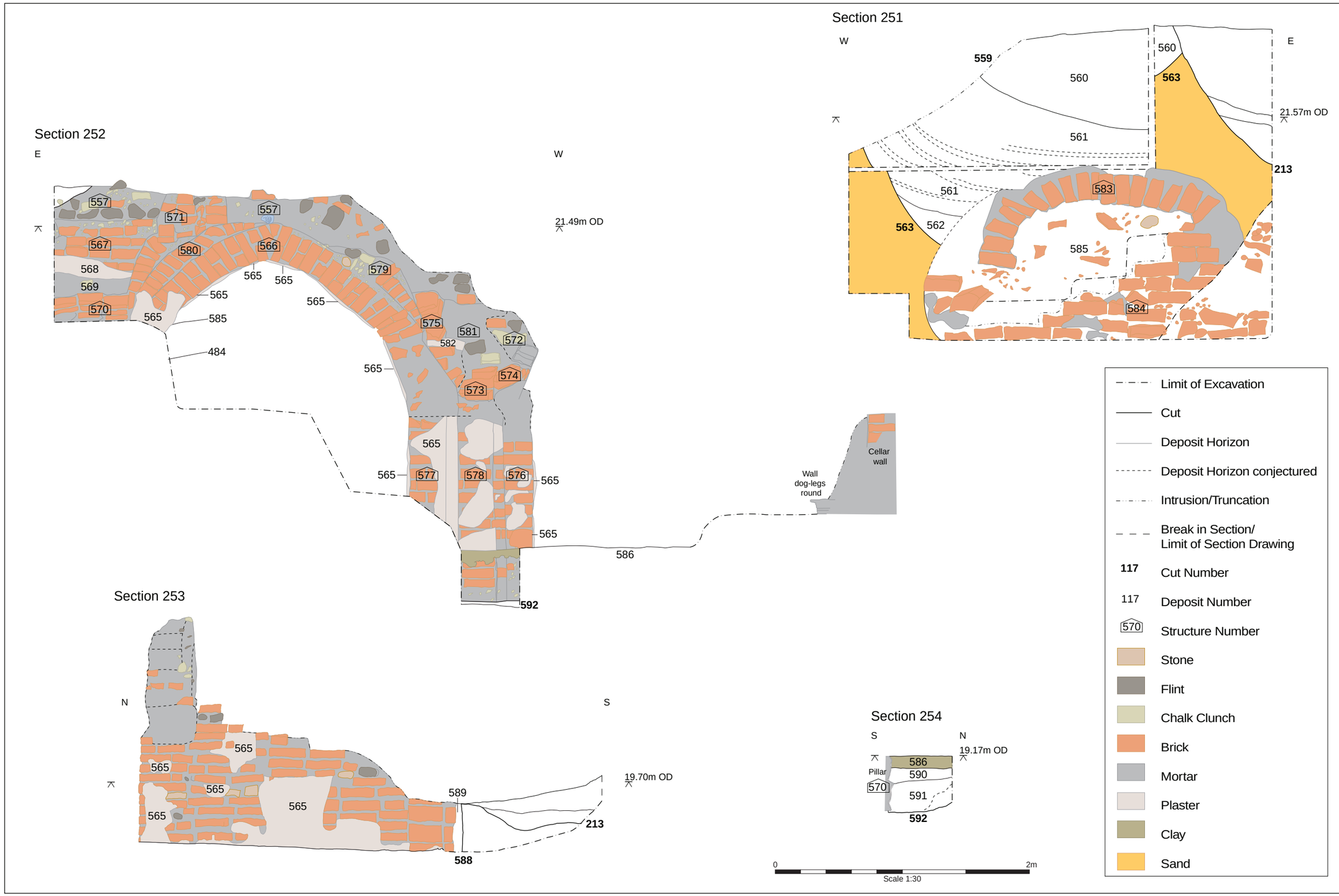

Figure 8: Section drawings

Plate 1: Picture of the site early in the excavation, taken from the north-west.

Plate 2: Excavated slot of 350, and 382, taken from the south.

Plate 3: Excavated slot of cut 389, taken from the north.

Plate 4: Working shot of the eastern edge of the excavation area, taken from the south.

Plate 5: Section of cut 312, taken from the north.

Plate 6: Excavated slot of cuts 370, and 385, taken from the east.

Plate 7: Excavated slot of cut 401, taken from the west.

Plate 8: Working shot showing southern half of the excavation area showing pitting, taken from the north.

Plate 9: Working shot of early cellar remains.

Plate 10: Shot of remains of early cellar structure, with surviving steps, taken from the south-east.

Plate 11: Robber cut 393, taken from the south.


Plate 12: Shot of early cellar steps, taken from the south-east.

Plate 13: Working shot of the site, showing top of undercroft, taken from the north.

Plate 14: Working shot showing the removal of concrete from within the basement structure.

Plate 15: Shot of the of undercroft, taken from the north.

Plate 16: Shot of the rear of undercroft, taken from the south.

Plate 17: Shot of burnt deposit above basement floor, taken from the west.

Plate 18: Shot of undercroft pillar footings, taken from the north.

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