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Anglia Square, Norwich
Archaeological Impact Assessment

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Weston Homes

ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Anglia Square, Norwich, Norfolk

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Prepared by:

RPS

Serena Ranieri BA MA MPhil
Associate Director

20 Farringdon Street
London, EC4A 4AB

T +44 20 3691 0500
E serena.ranieri@rpsgroup.com

Prepared for:

Weston Homes PLC

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This archaeological impact assessment on the site of Anglia Square, Norwich, Norfolk (the study site) has been prepared by RPS on behalf of Weston Homes PLC to clarify its below ground archaeological potential in relation to the proposed development.

In terms of relevant, nationally significant designated heritage assets, no World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Historic Wrecks or Historic Battlefields lie within the study site.

In terms of relevant local designations, the study site is located within an Area of Main Archaeological Interest, as defined by Norwich City Council.

This assessment has established that the site has **high** potential for archaeological remains dating to the Saxon-Early Medieval, Medieval and Post Medieval periods; whilst, the potential for human activity dating to the Prehistoric and Roman periods is expected to be **low**.

Previous archaeological investigations undertaken at the site have revealed evidence for the Late Saxon defensive ditch and Saxon – Medieval occupation, both in the form of domestic and industrial activity. Burials have also been recorded on site in associated with the Saxon and Medieval churchyard of St Olave's and more burials could be present in association with the Church of St Botolph. Structural remains of the Church of St Olave have not been identified during investigations, but material from the church was found reused in a Post Medieval building to the south-west of the site. Post – Medieval remains have included 15th and 16th century structural remains of buildings fronting the former line of St George and St Botolph Street, along with garden soil, extraction pits and rubbish pits.

If any of these remains are encountered, these are likely to be up to regional significance. If any remains of other periods are observed, these are expected to be mostly of local significance.

Past post-depositional impacts, mostly as a result of late 19th and 20th century developments, are considered to have had a severe, widespread negative impact on any earlier archaeology that may have been present on site, especially within the footprint of the existing Anglia Square complex and at the north-eastern end of the site. Here, structural works or previous demolition remains associated with a large 19th century industrial building, appear to have truncated all archaeology down to natural deposits. Conversely, despite some known truncation, good preservation of archaeological deposits has been established elsewhere within the site, especially within the north-west and west car park, along with the open area under of the flyover.

The development proposal seeks to comprehensively redevelop the study site to provide up to 8,000 sqm Net Internal Area, (NIA), flexible commercial and other non-residential floorspace and up to 1,100 new residential dwellings (the Proposed Development). These figures are maxima in view of the hybrid nature of the application. This proposes part of the scheme designed in full to accommodate 5,808 sqm non-residential floorspace and 367 dwellings, with the remaining large part of the study site for later detailed design as a "Reserved Matters" application, up to those maxima figures. None of the buildings will have a basement, except for "Building A" which will be erected within the same location of the Multi Storey Car Park which already has a lower ground floor.

It is expected, therefore, that demolition and construction activity for the proposed development could have a widespread, negative impact on any buried archaeological features and deposits that may be present at the study site, especially where deposit survival is considered to be medium to high.

In the light of this, a phased programme of archaeological works is expected to be undertaken to avoid the physical loss of archaeological assets. This may comprise further evaluation work to verify and augment the results of the previous work on the site and to inform the scope of subsequent archaeological mitigation, which is likely to comprise archaeological excavation, recording and analysis leading to publication.

However, recommendations for any future work will be made by the Local Planning Authority advised by the Norfolk County Archaeologist. It is considered that such work could be undertaken post-consent, secured by a planning condition.

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1 INTRODUCTION AND SCOPE OF STUDY

1.1 This archaeological impact assessment has been prepared by Serena Ranieri of RPS on behalf of Weston Homes (the Applicant) in support of a hybrid (part detailed/part outline) planning application submitted to Norwich City Council (NCC) for the comprehensive redevelopment of Anglia Square and various parcels of mostly open surrounding land (the study site) as shown within a red line on drawing '35301-ZZ-00-DR-A-01-0200'.

1.2 The study site (Fig 1) is located in a highly accessible position within the northern part of Norwich City Centre and comprises a significant element of the Anglia Square/Magdalen Street/St Augustine's Large District Centre, (the LDC). It is thus of strategic importance to the City, and accordingly has been identified for redevelopment for many years within various local planning policy documents, including the Northern City Centre Area Action Plan 2010, (NCCAAP), (now expired), the Joint Core Strategy for Broadland, Norwich and South Norfolk 2014, (JCS), and NCC's Anglia Square and Surrounding Area Policy Guidance Note 2017, (PGN). The Site forms the principal part of an allocation (GNLP 0506) in the emerging Greater Norwich Local Plan (GNLP).

1.3 The study site is centred at TG 2302 0935 within Norwich City Council (see Figs 1, 2a and 2b, and Plates 1-14). Overall, the site measures approximately 4.13ha.

1.4 This application follows a previous application on a somewhat smaller development parcel, (NCC Ref. 18/00330/F) made jointly by Weston Homes Plc as development partner and Columbia Threadneedle Investments, (CTI), the Site's owner, for a residential-led mixed use scheme consisting of up to 1250 dwellings with decked parking, and 11,000 sqm GEA flexible ground floor retail/commercial/non-residential institution floorspace, hotel, cinema, multi-storey public car park, place of worship, and associated public realm and highway works. This was subject to a Call-in by the Secretary of State (PINS Ref. APP/G2625/V/19/3225505) who refused planning permission on 12th November 2020, (the 'Call in Scheme').

1.5 In April 2021, following new negotiations with Site owner CTI, Weston Homes decided to explore the potential for securing planning permission for an alternative scheme via an extensive programme of public and stakeholder engagement, from the earliest concepts to a fully worked up application. The negotiations with CTI have secured a "Subject to Planning" contract to purchase the Site, (enlarged to include the south-eastern part of Anglia Square fronting Magdalen Street and St Crispins Road), which has enabled a completely fresh approach to establishing a redevelopment scheme for Anglia Square. This has resulted in a different development brief for the scheme, being to create a replacement part of the larger LDC suited to the flexible needs of a wide range of retail, service, business and community uses, reflective of trends in town centre character, integrated with the introduction of homes across the Site, within a highly permeable layout, well connected to its surroundings.

1.6 The new development proposal seeks to comprehensively redevelop the study site to provide up to 8,000 sqm Net Internal Area, (NIA), flexible commercial and other non-residential floorspace and up to 1,100 new residential dwellings (the Proposed Development). These figures are maxima in view of the hybrid nature of the application. This proposes part of the scheme designed in full, to accommodate 5,808 sqm non-residential floorspace and 367 dwellings, with the remaining large part of the study site for later detailed design as a "Reserved Matters" application, up to those maxima figures (Fig 25).

1.7 This archaeological impact assessment commissioned by Weston Homes, therefore, aims to establish the archaeological potential of the site, and impact of the proposed development, and to provide guidance on ways to accommodate any archaeological constraints identified.

1.8 Figures 2a and 2b spatially summarise relevant cultural heritage designations and archaeological findspot references in relation to the study site, primarily using data provided by the Greater London Historic Environment Record (GLHER).

1.9 In terms of relevant, nationally significant designated heritage assets, no World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Historic Wrecks or Historic Battlefields lie within the study site.

1.10 In terms of relevant local designations, the study site is located within an Area of Main Archaeological Interest, as defined by Norwich City Council.

1.11 In accordance with relevant policy and guidance on archaeology and planning, including 'Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessments' (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014, revised 2020), this assessment draws together the available archaeological, topographic and land-use information in order to clarify the likely archaeological potential and significance of the study site.

1.12 This desk-based assessment comprises an examination of evidence on the Norwich Historic Environment Record (NHER), an examination of historic cartographic map and other sources, including Norwich Archive.

1.13 The assessment thus enables relevant parties to assess the cultural heritage potential of the site and to consider the need for design, civil engineering, and heritage solutions to the cultural heritage potential identified.

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2 PLANNING BACKGROUND AND DEVELOPMENT PLAN FRAMEWORK

2.1 National legislation regarding archaeology, including scheduled monuments, is contained in the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979, amended by the National Heritage Act 1983 and 2002, and updated in April 2014.

2.2 In March 2012, the government published the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), which was most recently updated in July 2021. The NPPF is supported by the National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG), which was published online 6th March 2014 and has since been periodically updated.
(https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework--2)

2.3 The NPPF and NPPG are additionally supported by three Good Practice Advice (GPA) documents published by Historic England: GPA 1: The Historic Environment in Local Plans; GPA 2: Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment (both published March 2015). The second edition of GPA3: The Setting of Heritage Assets was published in December 2017.

National Planning Policy

2.4 Section 16 of the NPPF, entitled Conserving and enhancing the historic environment provides guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the conservation and investigation of heritage assets. Overall, the objectives of Section 16 of the NPPF can be summarised as seeking the:

- Delivery of sustainable development;
- Understanding the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits brought by the conservation of the historic environment;
- Conservation of England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance; and
- Recognition that heritage makes to our knowledge and understanding of the past.

2.5 Section 16 of the NPPF recognises that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. Paragraph 194 states that planning decisions should be based on the significance of the heritage asset and that level of detail supplied by an applicant should be proportionate to the importance of the asset and should be no more than sufficient to review the potential impact of the proposal upon the significance of that asset.

2.6 *Heritage Assets* are defined in Annex 2 of the NPPF as: a building, monument, site, place, area or landscape positively identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions. They include designated heritage assets (as defined in the NPPF) and assets identified by the local planning authority during the process of decision-making or through the plan-making process.

2.7 Annex 2 also defines *Archaeological Interest* as a heritage asset which holds or potentially could hold evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point.

2.8 A *Designated Heritage Asset* comprises a: World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Protected Wreck Site, Registered Park and Garden, Registered Battlefield or Conservation Area.

2.9 *Significance (for heritage policy)* is defined as: The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. This interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting.

2.10 *Setting* is defined as: The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral.

2.11 In short, government policy provides a framework which:

- Protects nationally important designated Heritage Assets;
- Protects the settings of such designations;
- In appropriate circumstances seeks adequate information (from desk based assessment and field evaluation where necessary) to enable informed decisions;
- Provides for the excavation and investigation of sites not significant enough to merit *in-situ* preservation.

2.12 The NPPG reiterates that the conservation of heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance is a core planning principle, requiring a flexible and thoughtful approach. Furthermore, it highlights that neglect and decay of heritage assets is best addressed through ensuring they remain in active use that is consistent with their conservation. Importantly, the guidance states that if complete, or partial loss of a heritage asset is justified, the aim should then be to capture and record the evidence of the asset's significance and make the interpretation publicly available. Key elements of the guidance relate to assessing harm. An important consideration should be whether the proposed works adversely affect a key element of the heritage asset's special architectural or historic interest. Additionally, it is the degree of harm, rather than the scale of development, that is to be assessed. The level of 'substantial harm' is considered to be a high bar that may not arise in many cases. Essentially, whether a proposal causes substantial harm will be a judgment for the decision taker, having regard to the circumstances of the case and the NPPF. Importantly, harm may arise from works to the asset or from development within its setting. Setting is defined as the surroundings in which an asset is experienced and may be more extensive than the curtilage. A thorough assessment of the impact of proposals upon setting needs to take into account, and be proportionate to, the significance of the heritage asset and the degree to which proposed changes enhance or detract from that significance and the ability to appreciate it.

2.13 In considering any planning application for development, the planning authority will be mindful of the framework set by government policy, in this instance the NPPF, by current Development Plan Policy and by other material considerations.

Local Planning Policy

Emerging Local Plan

2.14 There is an emerging development plan, the Greater Norwich Local Plan (GNLP) which is being prepared by Broadland DC, South Norfolk Council, NCC and Norfolk County Council, (the Partnership), that will supersede the Joint Core Strategy for Broadland, Norwich and South Norfolk (2014) (JCS) and Norwich Site Allocations and Site Specific Policies Local Plan (2014) (NSASSP) once adopted. The GNLP Reg 19 version was submitted to the Secretary of State for examination on 30th July 2021.

2.15 The examination process is underway, for which hearing sessions took place during February and March 2022. As a result of the hearings, many policies, including the emerging allocation for the study site were subject to debate, addressing their soundness and the consequential need for amendment, alongside requests for additional information by the Inspectors. It is therefore considered likely the Council will prepare and consult upon Modifications or at least minor changes to both policy text and supporting text, relevant to this application. This process, and the publication

of the Inspectors' report may extend beyond the determination of this application, and so final GNLP policy wording may not be available at that stage.

2.16 Paragraph 48 of the National Planning Policy Framework 2021 (NPPF) requires decision makers to give weight to relevant policies of emerging Local Plans according to the stage of preparation, the extent of unresolved objections, and the degree of consistency between emerging policies and the NPPF. In this instance, there are currently unresolved objections, in respect of some of which the Inspectors have requested additional information, and accordingly there are likely to be Modifications to some policies relevant to this application before they can be considered sound. On this basis, it is considered that in respect of those policies, the emerging development plan currently holds limited weight in decision making. In this context, those policies are not considered in detail.

2.17 Selected policies from the New Greater Norwich Local Plan (GNLP, draft 2021) and the 2014 Core Strategy are shown below, focusing upon those pertinent to the historic environment.

New Greater Norwich Local Plan (GNLP) from 2018 to 2038 (draft Feb-March 2021

POLICY 3 – ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AND ENHANCEMENT

THE NATIONAL PLANNING POLICY FRAMEWORK STATES THAT PLANS SHOULD SET OUT A POSITIVE STRATEGY FOR THE CONSERVATION AND ENJOYMENT OF THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT, INCLUDING HERITAGE ASSETS MOST AT RISK THROUGH NEGLECT, DECAY OR OTHER THREATS.

THE GREATER NORWICH AREA HAS NUMEROUS HERITAGE ASSETS. CONSEQUENTLY, THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT IS CENTRAL TO THE CHARACTER AND QUALITY OF LIFE OF THE GREATER NORWICH AREA AND IS A SIGNIFICANT FACTOR IN ITS ECONOMIC SUCCESS THROUGH ENCOURAGING TOURISM AND INWARD INVESTMENT. CONSERVING AND ENHANCING THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT WILL CONTINUE TO REINFORCE WHAT MAKES GREATER NORWICH AN ATTRACTIVE PLACE TO LIVE IN, WORK AND VISIT.

AS WELL AS THE HISTORIC ASSETS THAT ARE EASILY VISIBLE, THERE ARE ALSO THOSE THAT ARE HIDDEN BELOW GROUND. AS A LONG SETTLED AND PRODUCTIVE AREA, GREATER NORWICH HAS A SIGNIFICANT ARCHAEOLOGICAL HERITAGE WHICH DEVELOPMENT CAN HELP TO REVEAL.

AS SUCH, IT IS IMPORTANT TO RECOGNISE THAT THE HISTORIC CHARACTER OF THE AREA IS MADE UP OF A MULTITUDE OF HERITAGE ASSETS. INDIVIDUALLY, SOME MAY BE MORE IMPORTANT THAN OTHERS, BUT EVEN THE LESSER ONES ARE IMPORTANT IN CONTRIBUTING TO OVERALL CHARACTER AND QUALITY. ALL THE DIFFERENT ELEMENTS OF THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT NEED TO BE TAKEN INTO CONSIDERATION AND CONSERVED AND ENHANCED WHERE POSSIBLE AS PART OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE AREA. GUIDANCE FOR THIS CAN BE OBTAINED THROUGH A WIDE RANGE OF EXISTING RESOURCES, SUCH AS LANDSCAPE CHARACTER ASSESSMENTS, CONSERVATION AREA APPRAISALS, LISTED BUILDING AND SCHEDULED ANCIENT MONUMENTS INFORMATION AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORDS; BUT IT IS USUALLY NECESSARY TO UNDERTAKE A HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT IN ACCORDANCE WITH GUIDELINES PRODUCED BY HISTORIC ENGLAND AND LOCAL VALIDATION REQUIREMENTS TO UNDERSTAND THE IMPACT OF A PROPOSAL ON THE SIGNIFICANCE OF A HERITAGE ASSET. THIS WOULD INCLUDE THE IMPACT OF DEVELOPMENT ON THE SETTING OF A HERITAGE ASSET, WHICH CAN CONTRIBUTE TO ITS SIGNIFICANCE, AND CAN BE UNDERMINED BY PROPOSALS THAT HAVE SUBSTANTIAL MASS OR HEIGHT THAT CONTRASTS WITH NEIGHBOURING HISTORIC BUILDINGS AND THE WIDER AREA.

THE STRATEGIC APPROACH TO HERITAGE IS FIRST TO CONSIDER THE POTENTIAL LOCATION OF DEVELOPMENT, FOR EXAMPLE DOES THE LOCATION ITSELF "FIT" WELL IN RELATION TO ADJOINING SETTLEMENTS, AND DOES IT AVOID INTRUDING IN IMPORTANT VIEWS OF HISTORIC ASSETS? THIS IS ADDRESSED THROUGH THE GROWTH STRATEGY SET OUT IN POLICY 1.

FOLLOWING FROM THIS, THE DESIGN OF THE DEVELOPMENT NEEDS TO RESPECT THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT, BE APPROPRIATE TO ITS SETTING, SEEK TO ENHANCE THE LOCALITY AND PROVIDE MEASURES TO FURTHER THE UNDERSTANDING OF LOCAL HERITAGE ISSUES. DEVELOPMENT SHOULD THEREFORE DRAW UPON EXISTING HISTORIC CHARACTER TO LEAD TO MORE POSITIVE CHANGE IN THE BUILT AND HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT.

IN CERTAIN CASES, AN ELEMENT OF HARM TO THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RESULTING FROM DEVELOPMENT MAY BE UNAVOIDABLE: BUT THIS WILL ONLY BE JUSTIFIED IF THE BENEFITS OF THE DEVELOPMENT OUTWEIGH THE HARM, AND THE HARM IS KEPT TO A MINIMUM, TAKING INTO ACCOUNT THE RELATIVE IMPORTANCE OF THE HERITAGE ASSETS IN ACCORDANCE WITH NATIONAL POLICY.

THE POLICY ALSO INCLUDES A FLEXIBLE APPROACH TO THE USE OF HISTORIC ASSETS TO ACHIEVE THEIR RETENTION WHILST RETAINING THEIR HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE, AND IN THIS RESPECT PARTICULAR ENCOURAGEMENT WILL BE GIVEN TO PROPOSALS FOR RESTORING THOSE ASSETS THAT ARE AT RISK OF BEING LOST. HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE POTENTIALLY COVERS A BROAD RANGE OF ISSUES SUCH AS ARTISTIC, AESTHETIC, ARCHITECTURAL, CULTURAL AND SOCIAL CONSIDERATIONS.

THE BUILT AND HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT

THE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY OF THE PLAN AND THE SITES PROPOSED FOR DEVELOPMENT REFLECT THE AREA'S SETTLEMENT STRUCTURE OF THE CITY, TOWNS AND VILLAGES, RETAINING THE SEPARATE IDENTITIES OF INDIVIDUAL SETTLEMENTS.

DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS WILL BE REQUIRED TO CONSERVE AND ENHANCE THE BUILT AND HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT THROUGH:

1. BEING DESIGNED TO CREATE A DISTINCT SENSE OF PLACE AND ENHANCE LOCAL CHARACTER TAKING ACCOUNT OF LOCAL DESIGN AND OTHER GUIDANCE, UNDERTAKING A HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT IF SIGNIFICANT IMPACTS MIGHT ARISE, AND PROVIDING MEASURES SUCH AS HERITAGE INTERPRETATION TO FURTHER THE UNDERSTANDING OF LOCAL HERITAGE ISSUES;
2. AVOIDING HARM TO DESIGNATED AND NON-DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSETS AND HISTORIC CHARACTER, UNLESS THERE ARE OVERRIDING BENEFITS FROM THE DEVELOPMENT THAT OUTWEIGH THAT HARM OR LOSS AND THE HARM HAS BEEN MINIMISED;
3. PROVIDING A CONTINUED OR NEW USE FOR HERITAGE ASSETS WHILST RETAINING THEIR HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE.

IN APPLYING THE ABOVE, REGARD WILL BE GIVEN TO THE LEVEL OF IMPORTANCE OF THE HERITAGE ASSET.

Core Strategy 2014

POLICY DM9 SAFEGUARDING NORWICH'S HERITAGE

THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT AND HERTAGE ASSETS ALL DEVELOPMENT MUST HAVE REGARD TO THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT AND TAKE ACCOUNT OF THE CONTRIBUTION HERITAGE ASSETS MAKE TO THE CHARACTER OF AN AREA AND ITS SENSE OF PLACE (DEFINED BY REFERNCE TO THE NATIONAL ANDLOCAL EVIDENCE BASE RELATING TO HERITAGE, INCLUDING RELEVANT DETAILED ADVICE IN CONSERVATION AREA APPRAISALS.

DEVELOPMENT SHALL MAXIMISE OPPORTUNITES TO PRESERVE, ENHANCE, OR BETTER REVEAL THE SIGNIFICANCE OF DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSETS AND THAT OF ANY OTHER HERITAGE ASSETS SUBSEQUENTLY IDENTIFIED THROUGH THE DEVELOPMENT PROCESS. IT WILL ALSO PROMOTE RECOGNITION OF THE IMPORTANCE OF THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT THROUGH HERITAGE INTERPRETATION MEASURES.

WHERE PROPOSALS WHICH INVOLVE THE UNAVOIDABLE LOSS OF ANY DESIGNATED OR LOCALLY IDENTIFIED HERITAGE ASSET ARE ACCEPTED EXCEPTIONALLY UNDER THIS

POLICY, A LEGALLY BINDING COMMITMENT FROM THE DEVELOPER MUST BE MADE TO IMPLEMENT A VIABLE SCHEME BEFORE ANY WORKS AFFECTING THE ASSET ARE CARRIED OUT.

LOCALLY IDENTIFIED HERITAGE ASSETS

WHERE LOCALLY IDENTIFIED HERITAGE ASSETS ARE AFFECTED BY DEVEOPMENT PROPOSALS, THEIR SIGNIFICANCE SHOULD BE RETAINED WITHIN DEVELOPMENT WHEREVER REASONABLY PRACTICABLE. DEVELOPMENT RESULTING IN HARM TO OR LOSS OF SIGNIFICANCE OF A LOCALLY IDENTIFIED ASSET WILL ONLY BE ACCEPTABLE WHERE:

A) THERE ARE DEMONSTRABLE AND OVERRIDING BENEFITS ASSOCAITED WITH THE DEVELOPMENT; AND

B) IT CAN BE DEMONSTRATED THAT THERE WOULD BE O REASONABLY PRACTICABLE OR VIABLE MEANS OF RETIANING THE ASSET WITHIN A DEVELOPMENT.

IN THE DEFINED AREAS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTEREST, DEVELOPMENT THAT WILL DISTURB REMAINS BELOW GROUND WILL ONLY BE PERMITTED WHERE IT CAN BE DEMONSTRATED THROUGH AN ASSESSMENT THAT:

A) THERE IS LITTLE LIKILIHOOD OF REMAINS BEING FOUND AND MONITORING OF WORKS WILL TAKE PLACE DURING CONSTRUCTION; OR

B) REMAINS WHICH SHOULD BE PRESERVED IN SITU CAN BE PROTECTED AND PRESERVED DURING CONTRUCTION AND SIGNIFICANT ARTEFACTS ARE DISPLAYED AS PART OF THE DEVELOPMENT; OR

C) REMAINS THAT WOULD NOT JUSTIFY PRESERVATION IN SITU WILL BE REMOVED AND DISPLAYED IN AN APPROPRIATE LOCATION AND CONTEXT.

OTHER HERITAGE ASSETS

CONSIDERATION WILL BE GIVEN TO THE PROTECTION OF HERITAGE ASSETS WHICH HAVE NOT BEEN PREVIOUSLY IDENTIFIED OR DESIGNATED BUT WHICH ARE SUBSEQUENTLY IDENTIFIED THOUGH THE PROCESS OF DECISION MAKING, OR DURING DEVELOPMENT. ANY SUCH HERITAGE ASSETS, INCLUDING ARTEFACTS, BUILDING ELEMENTS OR HISTORICAL ASSOCIATIONS WHICH WOULD INCREASE THE SIGNIFICANCE OF SITES AND/OR ADJOINING OR CONTAINING BUILDINGS, WILL BE ASSESSED FOR THEIR POTENTIAL LOCAL HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE BEFORE DEVELOPMENT PROCEEDS. WHERE HERITAFE ASSETS NEWLY IDENTIFIED THROUGH THIS PROCESS ARE DEMONSTRATED BY EVIDENCE AND INDEPENDENT ASSESSMENT TO HAVE MORE THAN LOCAL (I.E. NATIONAL OR INTERNATIONAL) SIGNIFICANCE, THERE WILL BE A PRESUMPTION IN FAVOUR OF THEIR RETENTION, PROTECTION AND ENHANCEMENT. WHERE HERITAGE ASSETS NEWLY IDENTIFIED THROUGH THIS PROCESS ARE DEMONSTRATED TO HAVE LOCAL SIGNIFICANCE, DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS AFFECTING THEM WILL BE DETERMINED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE CRITERIA FOR EXISTING LOCALLY IDENTIFIED HERITAGE ASSETS AS SET OUT IN THIS POLICY. ANY ASSESSMENT OF LOCAL SIGNIFICANCE SHOULD BE MADE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE CRITERIA SET OUT IN APPENDIX 7 OF THIS PLAN.

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS AFFECTING DESIGNATED AND LOCALLY IDENTIFIED HERITAGE ASSETS WILL BE EXPECTED TO SHOW THAT THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THESE ASSETS HAS BEEN ADEQUEATELY ASSESSED AND TAKE INTO ACCOUNT BY REFERENCE TO THE HISTORIC ENVIROMENT RECORD AND THE RELEVANT LOCAL EVIDENCE BASE. WHERE A HERITAGE ASSET IS LOST OR ITS SIGNIFICANCE HARMED THE ASSET MUST BE RECORDED AND PLACE ON THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD.

2.18 In line with relevant planning policy and guidance, this impact assessment seeks to clarify the site's archaeological potential and the likely significance of that potential and the need or otherwise for additional mitigation measures.

3 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

Geology

3.1 The bedrock geology of the study site is shown by the British Geological Survey (BGS online 2021) as Chalk Formations, including Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation, Seaford Chalk Formation, Newhaven Chalk Formation and Culver Chalk Formation. This bedrock geology is overlain by Alluvium (Clay, Silt, Sand and Gravel).

3.2 This sequence has been confirmed by borehole log data collected in 1977 (Fig 4 and Appendix 1) during standpipe installation works at various locations at the western end of the study site, within the existing car park, between Pitt Street and Botolph Street. These logs record 'Fill' deposits, which appear to contain material relating to human activity (archaeology), generally between 2.5m and 3m thick, to a depth of 1.8- 2.1mOD. Below these, are sand and gravel deposits (alluvium and gravel terrace), overlaying natural chalk formation.

3.3 The archaeological investigation undertaken within the site in 2007 (ENF118577, Appendix 2, Percival and Westall 2007) revealed the top of sands and gravels at *c* 3.8m OD, 1.7m below the modern ground surface across Area 3 (Window Samples 1 to 9), at the north-west of the study site (Fig 5). This would seem to be the general level of the upper horizon of geologically-derived deposits. What are probably backfilled quarry pits, were recorded in Window Samples 5, 7 and 9. The depth of these quarry pits varied from 2.2m to 3.6m below the modern ground surface (2.67mOD and 1.90mOD). Window Samples 2 and 3 instead revealed a deeper rubble-filled disturbance connected with the construction or destruction of these Victorian buildings, between 2m and 2.9m below the modern ground surface.

3.4 As part of the same phase of investigation, Window Samples 10 to 15 across Area 2 (Fig 5) were arranged in a line from north-west to south-east, in order to detect the Late Saxon defensive ditch. Analysis of all samples suggests that a backfilled cellar or a similar structure, such as foundations/demolition rubble associated with a large industrial building, occupied the whole of Area 2 as shown on the Ordnance Survey Plans from 1885 to 1938 (Figs 16 to 18). Natural deposits of sands and gravels were recorded between 1.7m and 2.4m below the modern ground surface in Window Samples 13 to 15. No earlier archaeological remains/deposits were observed within the perimeter of the investigation samples.

3.5 The archaeological evaluation in 2010 (ENF124825; Appendix 3, OAE 2010), in the vicinities of Botolph Street and Pitt Street (Fig 6), revealed the top of natural sands and sandy gravels (orange and yellow/brown) between *c* 2m and 3.5mOD, overlain by approximately 2 - 3m of archaeological deposits/features. Where the Late Saxon ditch was found in Trench 8, this was cut into the natural from a level of 2.15mOD and its base was located at a *c* 0.20mOD, indicating that the ditch was almost 2m deep.

3.6 The latest archaeological monitoring of five geotechnical pits (OAE 2018, Fig 7, Appendix 4) at the south-western corner of Anglia Square, under the Magdalen Street flyover, did not reach natural deposits due to shallow depth of the pits, but revealed good preservation of archaeology observed between 0.2m and 0.35m below the present ground level.

3.7 Based on the above, we can conclude that where archaeological investigations were undertaken at the study site, a general good level of archaeological preservation was observed above natural deposits. However, at places, this was reduced by the impact of late 19th – early 20th century construction activity and demolition, especially within the footprint of the existing Anglia Square complex and at the north-eastern end of the site, where structural/demo remains associated with a large 19th industrial building appear to have truncated any earlier archaeology that may have been present down to natural deposits.

Topography

3.8 The site comprises a mixed commercial and office development, with retail buildings focused on Anglia Square to the east. Ground level carparks occupy areas to the north and west, and a multi-storey carpark occupies the northeast of the site. A strip of land along the western boundary is currently undeveloped and is occupied by a grassy mound (possible spoil heap).

3.9 The majority of the site is bounded to the south by St Crispins Road, to the west by Pitt Street, to the northwest by New Botolph Street, to the northeast by Edward Street, and to the east by Magdalen Street. Two additional areas of the site are located on the north sides of New Botolph Street and Edward Street (Figs 1 and 23 and Plates 1-14).

3.10 The current topography of the site gently slopes from *c* 6m OD in the northwest to c 4.4m OD in the south-east. The natural landscape is thought to have been originally more undulating and has been levelled by human development over time (Williams 2010).

3.11 The site is located *c* 300m north-east of a large bend in the River Wensum. Several former tributary streams ran into the Wensum, including the Dalymond, which is thought to have flowed from the Magpie Road and Magdalen Street, across Fishergate (Williams 2010).

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND WITH ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Timescales used in this report

Prehistoric

Palaeolithic	900,000	-	12,000 BC
Mesolithic	12,000	-	4,000 BC
Neolithic	4,000	-	1,800 BC
Bronze Age	1,800	-	600 BC
Iron Age	600	-	AD 43

Historic

Roman	AD 43	-	410
Saxon/Early Medieval	AD 410	-	1066
Medieval	AD 1066	-	1485
Post Medieval	AD 1486	-	1799
Modern	AD 1800	-	Present

Introduction

4.1 This chapter reviews the available archaeological evidence for the study site and the archaeological/historical background of the general area, and, in accordance with NPPF, considers the potential for any as yet to be discovered archaeological evidence on the study site.

4.2 What follows comprises a review of the archaeological findings within a 250m study area of the study site held at the Norwich Historic Environment Record (NHER), together with a historic map regression exercise charting the development of the study area from the 14th century until the present day.

4.3 In terms of designated heritage assets, no World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Historic Wrecks or Historic Battlefield sites lie within the 250m study area (Figs 2a and 2b). The site is, however, located within an Area of Main Archaeological Interest, as designated by Norwich County Council (Fig 2a).

4.4 The NHER records data within the study area relating to all periods of human activity. The site has been extensively investigated through various phases of archaeological works in the 1970s, 2007, 2010 and 2018. These revealed substantial archaeological remains including Saxon town defences and burials within St Olave's Churchyard. The map regression demonstrates that the site was already developed by the 17th century and has undergone significant stages of redevelopment in particular in the 19th and 20th centuries. However, despite this, a good level of archaeological survival has been established in areas of the study site, especially within the existing car parks and other areas located outside the perimeter of the existing Anglia Square complex (Fig 8).

4.5 Chapter 5 subsequently considers the site conditions and whether the proposed development will impact the theoretical archaeological potential identified below.

Previous Archaeological Work

4.6 Various phases of archaeological investigations have been undertaken at the study site over the past 47 years. The results of these works are summarised below in chronological order and represented on Figures 3 to 8.

Archaeological Excavations at Anglia Square, Norwich (1974-1976)

4.7 Two important excavations (NHER 170 and NHER 284, Figs 2a and 3) took place on the study site between 1974 and 1976, with a third (NHER 281) located on the far side of Botolph Street, to the immediate north.

4.8 The earliest feature discovered during these excavations was the ditch which formed the northern limit of the Late Saxon town defences, probably dating from the early 10th century. The ditch was recorded as being almost 2m deep, being cut into the natural at *c* 2.15m OD. The fills of the ditch indicate an initial natural build-up of deposits, followed by dumping of organic and domestic waste. The ditch fell into gradual disuse and was completely infilled by the 12th century. In Trench 8 (OAE 2010, Fig 6) there was also levelling of a gravel bank on the east side of the ditch (55296, Fig 2a). A projection of the northern limit of the Late Saxon ditch can be seen on Fig 8.

4.9 The archaeological excavations also revealed good evidence for iron-working industry, which was established in the area, and reached its peak in the 13th and early 14th centuries. From the mid-14th century, the area of the development site seems to have been developed as a series of properties, mostly rented out, and eventually all the frontages seem to have been built up. The site was largely abandoned after the plague of 1578, and then re-laid on different alignments in the early 17th century. Within the outline of NHER281 (Fig 3), disturbance from cellars and road-widening was severe, with any stratigraphy on the frontage removed. Very little evidence of the rear ranges of medieval buildings was found, and most of the earlier occupation was represented by extensive pit-digging. The majority of the structural remains was thought to date from the 17th century.

Phase of Boreholes at Anglia Square, Norwich (1977)

4.10 A series of boreholes were carried in 1977 (Figs 4 and 8, Appendix 1) during standpipe installation works at various locations across the western end of the study site, in the car park between Pitt Street and Botolph Street. All logs contained deposits described as “fills’, possibly material relating to human activity (archaeology), generally between 2.5m and 3m thick. Below these, at *c* 1.8m - 2.1mOD, were sand and gravel deposits (alluvium and gravel terrace), overlaying natural chalk formation.

Archaeological Evaluation at Anglia Square, Norwich (Phase 1)

4.11 The archaeological investigation by Norfolk Archaeological Unit (NAU 2007, Figs 5 and 8; Appendix 2) included the excavation of nine trenches and 15 window samples to the north and west of Anglia Square, in the vicinities of Pitt Street, Botolph Street and Edward Street. The Late Saxon defensive ditch was found (Trenches 6 and 7), as well as evidence of occupation on the St. George’s Street and Pitt Street frontages. Cultivation features found in the south of the area examined, probably related to Cherry Ground, an area of open land that was not built on until the late 18th century. In the far north of the area examined, only evidence of Victorian and 20th century structures was found. This area had been part of St. Margaret’s Croft, which remained largely undeveloped until the 19th century. The excavation of Trench 13, along with the results of the window samples, proved instead that Area 2 had been heavily disturbed by the construction of industrial buildings and removal of underground fuel tanks in the 20th century.

4.12 The window samples 1 to 9 across Area 3, at the north-west of the site (Fig 5) revealed undisturbed sands and gravels at *c* 3.8m OD, 1.7m below the modern ground surface. This would seem to be

the general level of the upper horizon of geologically-derived deposits. What are probably backfilled quarry pits, similar to those found in Trench 12, were recorded in Window Samples 5, 7 and 9. The depth of these quarry pits varied from 2.2m to 3.6m below the modern ground surface.

4.13 Most of Area 3, above the undisturbed sands and gravels or backfilled quarry pits, was covered with a garden soil type material with an average depth of 0.5m and overlain by between 0.6m and 1.5m of rubble from demolition of the Victorian housing and industrial buildings that occupied Area 3 until the mid-20th century. However, towards the north-western corner of Area 3, a deeper rubble-filled disturbance connected with the construction or demolition of these Victorian buildings was encountered in Window Samples 2 and 3. The base of this disturbance was between 2m and 2.9m below the modern ground surface.

4.14 Window Samples 10 to 15 across Area 2 (Fig 5) were arranged in a line from north-west to south-east, in order to detect the Late Saxon defensive ditch. Multiple attempts were made to take Window Samples 10, 11 and 12. In the end, Window Sample 10 reached a depth of 2m below the modern ground surface, Window Sample 11 was driven to a depth of 3m before an obstruction was encountered, and only 1m was recovered from Window Sample 12. The majority of the deposits in these samples consisted of rubble of various sorts. Analysis of the samples suggested that a backfilled cellar or similar structure, such as foundations or demo rubble, associated with a large industrial building, occupied the whole of Area 2 as shown on the Ordnance Survey Plans from 1885 to 1938 (Figs 16 to 18). The excavation of Trench 13 proved that the eastern side of Area 2 had been heavily disturbed by the construction and removal of underground fuel tanks in the 20th century. Undisturbed sands and gravels were recorded between 1.7m and 2.4m below the modern ground surface in Window Samples 13 to 15. The untruncated level of these deposits on the western side of Area 2 is probably about 1.7m below the modern ground surface (2.3m OD).

Archaeological Evaluation at Anglia Square, Norwich (Phase 2)

4.15 The Oxford Archaeology evaluation excavated a further eight Trenches in 2010 (Fig 6, Appendix 3). These works confirmed the line of the Late Saxon defensive ditch within Trench 8. The depth, profile and fills of the ditch revealed were similar to the segment which had been previously excavated further south by NAU in 2007 (Trenches 6 and 7, Fig. 3). A number of large medieval quarry pits occupied the northern part of the site and cut through the later fills of the ditch. Later in the medieval period this area formed open ground or backyards.

4.16 The southern part of the development area was thought to have been the site of St Olave's Church (Trenches 14, 16 and 17). Although the church itself was not located, three of the trenches contained burials, indicating that this area lay within the graveyard of St Olave's. The church fell out of use by the Dissolution and material from it was identified and possibly re-used in one of the post medieval buildings presently standing on site.

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

Archaeological Watching Brief of Geotechnical pits (2018)

4.18 The Archaeological monitoring of five geotechnical pits located to the south-western corner of Anglia Square and under Magdalen Street flyover was undertaken in September 2018 (Figs 7 and 8, Appendix 4). These all measured 1m by 1m and were excavated to a depth of 1.1m below ground level.

4.19 The monitoring of these small test pits has provided a glimpse of the surviving archaeology in this area of the site. No archaeological work was undertaken during the construction of Anglia Square and the flyover in the late 1960s and early 1970s. Therefore, the level of survival of archaeological deposits through the 20thcentury redevelopment is unknown.

4.20 The archaeological monitoring of these five test pits has clearly shown that there is good survival of archaeology outside the perimeter of the Anglia Square buildings. Archaeological deposits and remains were observed between 0.2m and 0.35m below the present ground level. Evidence of walls in several test pits suggests that the post-medieval building pattern survives, including elements of the now lost Botolph Street. Below the remains of these buildings a buried soil was present which has been interpreted as an early post-medieval soil horizon. Survival of the post-medieval deposits across the site, therefore, indicates that earlier archaeological deposits may be sealed and preserved at a greater depth.

Negative archaeological results from nearby sites

4.21 A recent archaeological evaluation at the former Hunter's Squash Club (49737, Fig 2a), just to the west of the north-eastern end of the site, uncovered little surviving evidence of activity prior to the industrial use of the site in the 19th century. In particular, there were no extant remains in the trenched areas relating to either the Late Saxon defences or the medieval/post-medieval periods (Birks 2007). However, these trenches were not fully excavated, and it may be that the depth was insufficient to expose earlier remains. Alternatively, it is possible that the redevelopment of the area, when the crêpe factory (Figs 16 and 17) was constructed, may have removed earlier evidence. The report points out that the area immediately to the north (St Margaret's Croft) was open ground in the medieval and post-medieval periods, and the site lies some distance from the former Botolph Street frontage. On balance, the likelihood seems to be that the area remained undeveloped until the 19th century.

4.22 Another archaeological watching brief was recently carried out at the NNAB Activity Centre during groundworks associated with the construction of a new building (52832, Fig 2a). The site is located *c* 20m north of the north-eastern end of the study site and also revealed no archaeological finds or features. However, from NHER record, it is not clear to what depth the new building foundations were excavated and therefore, if any archaeology could have survived underneath the building formation level. All in all, based on the industrial development of this area during the 20th century, it appears that if any earlier archaeological remains were present, these would have probably been compromised by modern post depositional impact.

Prehistoric

4.23 NHER does not record any finds or features of Prehistoric date within the study site. The earliest evidence recorded during excavations on site relates to Roman and Saxon periods. However, reports on archaeological work carried out in the 1970s along Botolph Street and George Street (Norfolk Archaeology 1975 and 1976, Fig 3) do not detail the depth of excavation; therefore, it is uncertain if this was sufficient to determine a complete lack of Prehistoric evidence.

4.24 Archaeological works carried out on site in 2007 (ENF118577; Appendix 2, Percival and Westall 2007) and 2010 (ENF124825; Appendix 3, OAE 2010) in the vicinities of Botolph Street and Pitt Street identified sands and sandy gravels (generally orange or yellow/brown) as the earliest naturally occurring deposits across the investigated area. No Prehistoric evidence was found.

4.25 Elsewhere in the study area, a concentration of in-situ worked flints indicating a knapping site, dated to the Upper Palaeolithic was identified during an archaeological evaluation, *c* 110m south-east of the site (55569, Fig 2a and ENF125580, Fig 2b) and 150m north of the River Wensum. The assemblage contained large blades and is most likely an example of a Terminal Upper Palaeolithic 'long blade' industry. Long blade assemblages, such as this, appear to be associated with activity

during the Late Glacial/Early Post-glace (Late Pleistocene/Early Holocene) period. The flints appeared to be at the top of a gravel deposit and extended beyond the limit of the archaeological excavation. Evidence of later Prehistoric date, dating to the Late Mesolithic were recovered from deposits overlying the natural gravels.

4.26 Further evidence of Prehistoric activity within the study area includes residual finds of Mesolithic and Neolithic flints recovered during archaeological works at Cowgate/Magdalen Street, *c* 10m east of the site (MNF168, Fig 2); Duke Street, *c* 80m south-west of the site (51027, Fig 2a), and Fishergate, *c* 300m south-east of the site, along the River Wensum (40497 and 41303, Fig 2a).

4.27 No *in situ* evidence relating to the Bronze and Iron Age is recorded within the study area, but undated Prehistoric finds were found residual in later archaeological features during excavation works at 54a St Augustine's Street (26475, Fig 2a), *c* 200m north-west of the study site, 12 Oak Street (26535, Fig 2a) *c* 300m north-west of the study site and rear of Cat and Fiddle, Magdalen Street (43297, Fig 2a), less than 50m north-east of the study site.

4.28 The historic setting of the study site in close proximity to the Wensum River and former tributaries may suggest a possible focus of prehistoric activity related to the watercourse. However, given the lack of Prehistoric evidence identified during archaeological interventions at the study site, we can conclude that the overall archaeological potential for Prehistoric activity can be defined as low. If Prehistoric archaeology is present on site, this is likely to be in the form of residual finds.

Roman

4.29 The only evidence for Roman activity found within the study site is a worn coin identified at Sovereign House (22, Fig 2a). No other evidence was found during any phase of archaeological interventions undertaken at study site.

4.30 Elsewhere in the study area, the only evidence of Roman activity includes residual pottery sherds recovered during archaeological investigations at Starling Road (52926, Fig 2a), *c* 180m north of the study site; at 63-65 Duke Street (39367, Fig 2a), *c* 160m south of the study site and at Zipfel's Court, Magdalen Street (49838, Fig 2a), *c* 70m north-east of the site. The only other find of Roman date is a copper alloy lamp from St Augustine's Gate (MNF648, Fig 2a), *c* 250m north-west of the study site, found in the late-18th century.

4.31 During the Roman period, the main focus of human activity in the area of Norwich appears to be outside the existing town centre and *c* 5km south from the study site, at the Roman town of *Venta Icenorum*. Therefore, given the paucity of evidence of Roman activity identified during previous archaeological interventions at the study site and within the surrounding study area, we can conclude that the potential for Roman archaeology is low.

Saxon - Early Medieval

4.32 The name Norwich is derived from the Saxon place name *Noruic*, meaning 'North harbour or trading centre' (Mills 2011).

4.33 Alan Carter (1978) has argued that the Late Saxon town represents the amalgamation of several pre-existing smaller Middle Saxon settlements that were situated along a short stretch of the Wensum valley. Within this scheme, *Norwic* came to pre-eminence probably in the 8th century, while the adjacent settlements of *Westwic, Needham, Conesford and Coslany* were eventually subsumed within the growing town.

4.34 A Late Saxon defensive ditch, which enclosed Norwich north of the River Wensum has been observed at numerous locations across the study site and the wider study area (170, 281, 284, 852, 50581, 161, 302 840, 732 and 834, Fig 2a). Archaeological excavations at the study site have enabled to locate fairly accurately the course of the Late Saxon ditch (Figs 3 and 4). This is shown orientated north-south along the east side of Botolph Street (former St George's Street, 170, 281,

284, 50581 in Fig 2a and Figs 5 to 8), then diverting eastwards, at the northern corner of Botolph Street, towards Edward Street. The ditch has been recorded as being almost 2m deep, being cut into the natural at *c* 2.15m OD. The fills of the ditch indicate an initial natural build-up of deposits, followed by dumping of organic and domestic waste. In Trench 8 (OAE 2010, Fig 6) there was also levelling of a gravel bank on the east side of the ditch (55296, Fig 2a) and in Trench 7 (NAU 2007, Fig 3) a lens of mortar suggests possible building activity in the area (50581, Fig 2a).

4.35 Further south, particularly along Fishergate, *c* 215m south-east of the site, good evidence for Saxon/Early Medieval occupation and industry has been uncovered. Excavations revealed a series of pits and ditches together with evidence of metal working in the form of slag and crucible fragments (4102, Fig2a). A post-built timber structure and a causeway (26515, Fig 2a), as well as ditching and fencing with possible consolidation of brushwood and timber (732, Fig2a; Ayers 1994), and further Late Saxon and early Medieval pits containing pottery sherds (26521, Fig2a) were recorded.

4.36 Evidence of iron working, along with Late Saxon pottery, was also found at Colgate, approximately 230m south of the site (716, Fig2a). 11th and 12th century industrial activity, including ironworking, smelting and smithing, along with postholes and features relating to timber structures were uncovered at Oak Street, *c* 235m south-west of the study site (26535, Fig2a; Adams 2000). At Blackfriars Street, *c* 110m south-east of the site, hammerscale and slag were recovered from Saxon cultivation deposits indicating blacksmithing within the area, along with postholes of possible structures containing Late Saxon/Early Medieval pottery (55569, Fig2a; House 2011).

4.37 Archaeological interventions at Land off Oak Street, approximately 225m south-west of the site, have identified various Saxo-Norman features, including a series of Late Saxon pits containing horn which has suggested possible horn working within the vicinity. Recorded on site, were also the foundations of a substantial building, interpreted as a possible church (39691, Fig 2a). Other excavation further south on Oak Street uncovered Late Saxon gravel surfaces and post-holes suggesting the presence of structures (48921, Fig 2a).

4.38 A considerable concentration of pre-Conquest churches was established across the Norwich area (Ayers 1994). Skeletal remains recovered during 1960s works at the study site, at the original junction of Botolph Street and Magdalen Street, are thought to be from the churchyard of St Botolph's Church (587, Fig 2a). The church, thought to be located north of Stump Cross, to the east of the site, possibly marks the location of a gate where Botolph Street would have originally penetrated the defensive ditch (Ayers 1994).

4.39 St Olave's Church (452, Fig 2a), established in the Late Saxon period and demolished in 1546, is located on historic maps in the south-west corner of the site (Figs 9 and 10). Modern Ordnance Survey Maps and the NHE records locate the church, slightly further south, in proximity of Pitt Street roundabout (Fig 17 and 18). No archaeological interventions have been able to identify the exact location of the church, however, material from the church is thought to have been reused in later Post Medieval buildings at the south-west of the site (OAE 2010, Trench 18, Fig 6). Furthermore, multiple Late Saxon/Medieval burials thought to belong to the churchyard of St Olave's were uncovered during archaeological investigations undertaken at the south-west of the study site in 1967 (97, Fig 2a) and later in 2010 by Oxford Archaeology (55296, Fig2a and Fig 6; OAE 2010). *In situ* burials were exposed in Trenches 14, 16 and 17, and disarticulated human remains were found in Trench 19 (Fig 6). No evidence of human remains was found in Trench 1 (Fig 6) or Trench 20 suggesting these locations were outside of the boundary of the burial ground. The northern extent of St Olave's Churchyard is believed to be in line with modern property boundaries running along the northern edge of existing Cherry Tree Opening (OAE 2010, Fig 6).

4.40 Human remains from a single burial were disturbed during the excavation of a trench *c* 100m to the west of the study site (61622, Fig 2a). The location, not far from the lost medieval church of St Olaves (452, Fig 2a), suggests that these could be evidence that the associated graveyard extended into this area.

4.41 Other churches dating to the Saxon period in the study area include All Saint's Church and St Paul's Church. All Saint's Church, likely to have been located *c* 40m east of the study site, was mentioned in the Domesday of 1166 and was later taken down in 1550 (589, Fig 2a). St Paul's Church (378, Fig2a) was located 150m east of the site, on the current site of St Paul's Square, but has also been demolished, with no remains of the church surviving above ground. Residual Middle and Late Saxon pottery sherds have also been found during various archaeological interventions across the study area (51566, 48911, 26500 and 26398).

4.42 A large concentration of residual Late Saxon pottery found within Medieval garden soil is suggestive of contemporary activity in the vicinity of Magdalen Street, c 40m east of the site (51609, Fig 2a). A Late Saxon nummular brooch was also recovered from a Medieval context, *c* 220m east of the site (41193, Fig 2). Further evidence of residual Middle and Late Saxon pottery sherds has been found during archaeological interventions in various sites across the study area (51566, 48911, 26500 and 26398).

4.43 Based on the above, we can conclude that the focus of the Saxon/Early Medieval occupation and industrial activity lies to the south of the study site along the River Wensum, with an emphasis on metal working. In relation to this, our site appears to be located at the northern periphery of the enclosed settlement, with the course of the defence ditch running across the site, as already identified from previous archaeological investigations (Figs 5 and 8). Therefore, given that archaeology of this period has already been found at the study site and across the study area, we can conclude a high potential for further Saxon/Early Medieval remains at the site. These are likely to be associated with the Late Saxon defensive ditch (Figs 6 to 8 for its projected alignment), and burials associated with St Olave's and St Botolph's Church, in the south-west and east of the site respectively. Structural remains of St Olave's Church and St Botolph's Church may also be present.

4.44 As previous excavations on site have primarily targeted areas at the western/northern end of the site, outside of the defensive enclosure, there is a high potential for evidence of occupation in the east of the site within the interior of the enclosed settlement. However, the level of preservation across various areas of the site will depend on the impact that past depositional activity, especially the construction of Anglia Square, may have had on any earlier archaeology. If any remains of this period are encountered at the study site, these are likely to be of regional significance.

Medieval

4.45 During the Medieval period, the Late Saxon defensive ditch saw deliberate infilling, which included the use of mortar as observed in Trench 7 (NAU 2017, 50581, Fig 2a).

4.46 A new defensive ditch was cut in 1253, but it was later replaced by a new city wall established around 1294 -1343 (26592 Fig 2a). Its course has been traced by documentary evidence and previous excavations running east-west across the study area, *c* 150m north (at its closest point) of the study site (see Fig. 2a; 26155, 26451, 420). However, the new defences encompassed a larger settlement area, which included the whole study site (384, Fig 2a). Sections of the Medieval town wall still exist, along with remains of a number of towers that were incorporated along its length.

4.47 A modern reconstruction of Norwich Parishes *c* 1300 (Fig 9) shows the original road layout in the Medieval period, which depicts the site within the epicentre of the Medieval settlement. This layout was retained through whole the Post-Medieval period until the 1960s, when considerable redevelopment of the area and the establishment of Anglia Square dramatically changed the topography of the study site.

4.48 There is considerable evidence from archaeological interventions and documentary records for the Medieval occupation of the site, and the wider study area. Settlement within the site appears to be focussed along street frontages.

4.49 The 1970s excavations at the study site (Norfolk Archaeology 1975 and 1976, 170 and 284 on Fig2a), along Botolph Street and former St George's Street, found a series of cut features,

occupation layers and finds relating to settlement and industry dating from the 11th to the 17th century. The construction of modern cellars had truncated the archaeology along the street frontages; however, where archaeological features were observed, these included: 11th- 12th century post holes, 12th century pits containing iron slag, horn cores and pottery, a 13th-14th century possible clay walled building and 13th to 15th century yard levels (170, Fig 3; Norfolk Archaeology 1975). Thirteen to 15th century hearths with associated ash and slag indicating iron working were also found, along with possible 15th century timber buildings and chalk floor (281 and 284, Fig 3; Norfolk Archaeology 1976).

4.50 Archaeological excavations in 2007 (NAU 2007; 50584, Figs 2a and 5) observed further 11th -13th century pitting, along with a clay floor surface, a possible hearth and a well. These were found on the west side of former St George's Street (Trench 4).

4.51 As discussed in paragraph 4.36, several burials were also located in the area of 'Cherry Ground', within the churchyard of St Olave's in the south-west corner of the site (OAE 2010; 55296, Figs 2a Fog 6). The exact location of the Church itself is yet to be identified, but it is currently thought be in the south-western corner of the study site (Fig 12).

4.52 More skeletal remains were uncovered at the eastern end of the site, this time during the construction of Anglia Square in the 1960s. These were found within the presumed location of St Botolph's Church, which was demolished in 1548 (587, Fig 2a). The exact location of the church and the extent of the churchyard still remain uncertain.

4.53 Stump Cross at the time was formerly regarded as the centre of Norwich Over-the-Water (26429; Figs 2a and 10). This was the site of a Medieval cross located on the boundary of the south-east corner of the site, under the pavement of Magdalen Street. This was one of the places in Norwich where the accession of a new monarch was publically announced. It was demolished in the late 16th century, re-stablished in 1640 and removed in 1644.

4.54 Evidence of Medieval activity found within the study site was also observed in other locations within the study area. Pitting, a common occurrence for this period, was found *c* 70m south-east of the study site (51027 and 351, Fig 2a), *c* 130m to the south-east (37510 and 40497, Fig 2a) and *c* 60m to 200m to east/north-east (49838, 43297 and 41193; Fig 2a). This was often related to or suggestive of industrial activity, including gravel/sand extraction, tanning, metal working and horn working.

4.55 More substantial development of the study area took place in the Late Medieval period, with evidence of stone and flint buildings, and more intense industrial activity (41021, 351, 41303, 840 in Fig 2a; ENF149430, Fig 2b) and the establishment of several hospitals/almshouses (379, 628 and 346; Fig 2a) and priories (381, 430 and 234: Fig2a). As in the Late Saxon/Early Medieval period, the concentration of settlement appears to be located to the south of the study site.

4.56 Based on the above evidence, we can conclude that from the 13th century onwards, the study site would have lain at the centre of the Medieval settlement of Norwich. Recent archaeological investigations at the study site have indeed confirmed presence of archaeological remains dating to this period and therefore, a high archaeological potential for further remains of Medieval date can be expected within the remnant of the site. However, the level of preservation of these deposits across the site will depend on the impact that past depositional activity, especially the construction of Anglia Square, may have had on any archaeology present at theb site (Figs 8 and Figs 24). If any Medieval archaeology is encountered at the site, this is likely to be of regional significance.

Post Medieval & Modern (including map regression exercise)

4.57 Evidence from archaeological investigations at the west and north of the site demonstrate continued occupation and industrial activity, from the Medieval time up to the Post Medieval period. This can be mainly seen along Botolph Street (former St George's Street) frontage, in the north-west of the

site, with early-15th century timber buildings being replaced by stone structures, and more tenements being established in the 16th century, with a complex of yards and buildings (281, 284, 170 in Fig 3; Norfolk Archaeology 1975 and 1976). Many extraction pits and rubbish pits were also excavated in the west of the site containing 15th -16th century pottery, including imported German stoneware, and Dutch and English slipware (OAE 2010, 50584, Fig 2a; Trench 2, 3 and 5 on Fig 6).

4.58 The 1696 Cleer Map of Norwich (Fig 10) largely correlates with the archaeological evidence emerged from past archaeological investigations at the site, clearly showing buildings with yards occupying the frontage of Pitt Street, St George Street, Botolph Street and the west side of Snail Gate (Calvert Street). Areas of land, especially in the northern parts of the site, appear to be largely undeveloped/open ground, and the site of St Olave's Church is represented at the south-western corner of the site, north of Cherry Alley. Stump Cross is shown at the south-eastern corner of the site and today's Pitt Street, which flanks the study site to the west, is St Augustus Street (Fig 12).

4.59 As already discussed, St Olave's Church is known to have been demolished in 1546 and archaeological evidence suggests that material from the church was reused in a Post Medieval building exposed during archaeological evaluation undertaken at the site in 2010 (OAE 2010). However, the church of St Olave continues to be represented on historic maps until 1746 (Fig 12). This map also shows another church located to the east of the site, likely to be St Botolph's Church.

4.60 Little change can be seen at the site over most of the 18th century (Fig 11, 1727 Corbridge Map of Norwich; Fig 12, 1746 Blomefield Map; Fig 13, 1783 Smith Map of Norwich). By the end of the 18th century (Fig 14, 1789 Hochstetter Map of Norwich) there is an increase in development across the site, though an area to the north and patches of land across the site, including the east of Snail Gate, still remained horticultural plots or yards. Archaeological evidence from investigations undertaken at the site, confirms the construction of cellared buildings along the street frontages in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries (170, 50584, and 50581 on Fig 2). During this period, St Augustus Street became known as St Olave's or St Tooley's and Pitt Street (Fig 12), which later changed to Pitt Street (Fig 13).

4.61 Between 1830 (Fig 15) and 1886 (Fig 16) several changes can be seen across the site. Intense development takes place with buildings being removed, replaced, and newly constructed in a mixture of domestic dwellings and often industrial buildings/spaces. After this, very little change occurs at the site for the first part of the 20th century (Fig 17, 1907 Ordnance Survey Map and Fig 18, 1914 Ordnance Survey Map), except for the construction of a large clothing factory on the eastern half of the site, where once were gardens.

4.62 Between 1928 (Fig 19) and 1938 (Fig 20) a number of buildings at the northern end of the site were demolished and replaced by other buildings. These included the demolition of the "Crape Manufactory" and the "Boot and Shoe Manufactory" to make space for a new Picture Theatre, just north of Botolph Street. Excavations in 2010 uncovered Post-Medieval wall footings within this vicinity.

4.63 Between 1938 (Fig 20) and 1956 (Fig 21), significant redevelopment took place across the whole site, especially to the east of Calvert Street, where a number of buildings were demolished and replaced with few more factories, including a group of new buildings constructed to the south of the of the former "Clothing Factory". To the west of Calvert Street, a couple of small buildings were erected within the backyard spaces. North of the original Botolph Street, the Picture Theatre, now the Odeon, appears to have been extended southwards. Two new buildings, identified as dry cleaning works, were built fronting onto St George's Street (present day Botolph Street). A number of buildings have also been demolished along Pitt Street and another factory in the north-eastern part of the site which was replaced by a playing field. Additionally, a row of terraced houses along "Rose Yard" have also been replaced by a new "Engineering and Wrapping Machine works" and few more buildings have been erected in the south-eastern corner of the site, south of the shoe factory and west of Green Lane.

4.64 By 1978-83 (Fig 22) major redevelopment of the area, especially within the footprint of the study site, has seen the restructuring of the road layout with the truncation and removal of Calvert Road and Botolph Street in part, and the construction of new access roads at the northern end and southern end of the site. Edward Street has also been laid out by this time. Widespread demolition has taken place across the site, with the removal of all domestic buildings as well as the Odeon Cinema, the shoe factory, printing works and public house. A shopping centre focused on the new Anglia Square has been built at the eastern end of the site, along with a multi-storey carpark to the north, and Sovereign House occupying a large area in the south. Two large areas in the north and west of the site were established as open car parks and remain in this form today. A garage and filling station have been built on the former playing field in the north-eastern part of the site and a new warehouse has replaced the "Engineering and Wrapping Machine works". The Shoe Factory, previously a "Silk Mill" has also been demolished.

4.65 More recently, a number of buildings at the western end of the site, including the previously identified dry cleaning works, have been demolished. The land has been incorporated into the existing carpark. Along with this, a warehouse in the north-western part of the site and the garage with filling station at the north-eastern end of the site have been demolished and replaced by more carparks.

4.66 Based on the above, the study site has a known potential for remains dating to the Post Medieval and Modern periods. These are likely to relate to 15th and 16th century occupation along street frontages which will include private footings of private dwellings, along with open areas, pitting and/garden activity. However, the majority of the remains are expected to be associated with the highly density development occurred at the site between the late 19th and mid-20th century. These are thought to have truncated, at places, any earlier Post Medieval archaeology that may have been present at the site.

Assessment of Significance (Designated and Non-Designated Assets)

4.67 Existing national policy guidance for archaeology (the NPPF as referenced in section 2) enshrines the concept of the 'significance' of heritage assets. Significance as defined in the NPPF centres on the value of an archaeological or historic asset for its 'heritage interest' to this or future generations.

4.68 No designated archaeological heritage assets as defined in the NPPF are recorded on or in close proximity to the study site.

4.69 The assessment has identified an overall low potential for archaeological evidence for the early Prehistoric and Roman periods, and a high potential for the Saxon - Early Medieval, Medieval and Post-Medieval periods. Intensive archaeological investigation in the western part of the site has confirmed that archaeological remains of regional importance are present within the study site, relating to St Olave's Church and burial ground, and the Late Saxon city defences. Given that the focus of previous archaeological investigation lies outside of the Saxon defensive ditch, the potential for Saxon settlement remains in the east of the site would also be of regional significance.

4.70 Any other archaeological remains now present on the study site are expected to be of local importance.

4.71 As identified by this assessment, archaeological potential by period and the likely significance of any archaeological remains which may be present is summarised in table form:

Period:	Identified Archaeological Potential	Identified Archaeological Significance
Prehistoric	**Low**	Low (Local)

	Isolated finds in later contexts may be encountered	
Roman	**Low** Isolated finds in later contexts may be encountered	Low (Local)
Saxon/Early Medieval	**High potential** for the Late Saxon defensive ditch and burials associated with St Olave's and St Botolph's Church, in the south-west and east of the site respectively. There is also high potential for evidence of occupation in the east of the site within the interior of the enclosed settlement. However, the level of preservation across various areas of the site will depend on the impact that past post-depositional activity, especially the construction of Anglia Square, has had on earlier archaeology.	Moderate (Regional Significance)
Medieval	**High potential** for remains Medieval date can be expected within the remnant of the site. From the 13th century onwards, the study site would have lain at the centre of the Medieval settlement of Norwich. Recent archaeological investigations at the study site have indeed confirmed presence of archaeological remains and activity dating to this period. However, the level of preservation of these deposits across the site will depend on the impact that past post-depositional activity, especially the construction of Anglia Square, has had on earlier archaeology.	Moderate (Regional Significance)
Post Medieval and Modern	**High potential** for remains of Post Medieval and Modern periods. These are likely to relate to 15th and 16th century occupation along street frontages which will include private footings of private dwellings, along with open areas, pitting and/garden activity. However, the majority of the remains are expected to be associated with the highly density development occurred at the site between the late 19th and mid-20th century. These are thought to have truncated, at places, any earlier Post Medieval archaeology that may have been present at the site.	Low (Local)

5 SITE CONDITIONS, THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT & REVIEW OF POTENTIAL DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS ON ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSETS

Site Conditions

5.1 The site comprises a mixed commercial and office development, with retail buildings focused on Anglia Square to the east. Ground level carparks occupy areas to the north and west, and a multi-storey carpark with a basement occupies the north of the site. A strip of land along the western boundary is currently undeveloped and is occupied by a grassy mound (possible spoil heap). The majority of the site is bounded to the south by St Crispins Road, to the west by Pitt Street, to the northwest by New Botolph Street, to the northeast by Edward Street, and to the east by Magdalen Street. Two additional areas of the site are located on the north sides of New Botolph Street and Edward Street (Figs 1 and 23; Plates 1-14).

5.2 Past developments will have had a variable impact on the below ground archaeology. Documents held in the Norfolk Record Office, detailing the development plans and engineering methodologies of the present multi-storey car park and retail complex, clearly demonstrate a severe and widespread negative impact has taken place; resulting from the cutting of foundations and services, and the excavation of basements/lift shafts. The plans are supported by film and photographic evidence; however, all documents are subject to copyright and cannot be reproduced in any form until 70 years after the death of the architect. The documents are freely accessible at the Record Office and **Appendix 5** lists the relevant reference numbers along with a brief description of content and depth.

5.3 The impact of the surface car parking to the north and west of the site is considered to be low.

5.4 The destructive impact of nineteenth century cellared buildings upon below ground archaeology has already been demonstrated through previous excavation (NAU 2007 and OAE 2010 and, Appendix 2 and 3). The construction of these buildings occupying existing and former street frontages are considered likely to have had a severe, localised impact on below ground archaeological deposits.

5.5 Pre-nineteenth century developments are considered to have a moderate and localised impact on earlier archaeology.

5.6 A deposit survival plan (Fig 24) has been produced to show the predicted level of archaeological survival across the site based on the negative impact that past post-depositional activity, especially from the late 19th century onwards, may have had on any archaeology present on site. Where archaeological investigations have been undertaken, the results of these works have been used to refine the level of predicted archaeological survival in that particular area; for other areas, especially within the footprint of the Anglia Square building, where archaeological investigations have not been undertaken, this could only be estimated based on the information made available.

Proposed Development

5.7 The new development proposal seeks to comprehensively redevelop the study site to provide up to 8,000 sqm Net Internal Area, (NIA), flexible commercial and other non-residential floorspace and up to 1,100 new residential dwellings (the Proposed Development). These figures are maxima in view of the hybrid nature of the application. This proposes part of the scheme designed in full, to accommodate 6,062 sqm non-residential floorspace and 367 dwellings, with the remaining large part of the study site for later detailed design as a “Reserved Matters” application, up to those maxima figures (Fig 25). None of the buildings will have a basement, except for “Building A” which will be erected within the same location of the Multi Storey Car Park which already has a lower

ground floor (Fig 26). All remaining buildings will have piled foundations, with the only exception of buildings B and C, which are expected to have trench foundations.

5.8 The scale of the development has the potential to impact negatively on any undesignated archaeological assets within the site. The construction of the complex will include extensive demolition and construction activities which are likely to involve significant earthworks, foundations and piling, all of which have the potential to impact negatively on buried archaeological features and deposits within the site.

5.9 However, the almost total absence of basements, as part of the proposed development, along with the use of dispersed pile clusters in some areas, combined with the depth of the archaeological deposits encountered to date on site will allow some archaeological remains to be preserved *in situ*. Elsewhere, where predicted impact from the proposed development cannot be avoided, a phased programme of archaeological works is expected to be undertaken to avoid the physical loss of archaeological assets. This may comprise further evaluation work to verify and augment the results of the previous work on the site and to inform the scope of subsequent archaeological mitigation, which is likely to comprise archaeological excavation, recording and analysis leading to publication.

Review of Potential Development Impacts on Heritage Assets

5.10 There are no designated archaeological assets within the site. However, this assessment has established that there is a high potential for previously unrecorded archaeological remains of Saxon, Early and Late Medieval and Post Medieval date to be present within the site, considered to be of regional significance.

5.11 The almost complete absence of basements as part of the proposed development, along with the use of dispersed pile clusters in some areas, combined with the depth of the archaeological deposits encountered to date on site will allow some archaeological remains to be preserved *in situ*.

5.12 Elsewhere, localised impacts such as high density pile clusters, deep lift shaft pits or impacts on burial grounds have the potential to result in the complete loss of significance and negatively impact any underlying archaeology that may be present. Therefore, in the light of this, and using the methodology outlined above and utilising professional judgement, a phased programme of archaeological works is expected to be undertaken to avoid the loss of archaeological assets. This may comprise further evaluation work to verify and augment the results of the previous work on the site and to inform the scope of subsequent archaeological mitigation, which is likely to comprise archaeological excavation, recording and analysis leading to publication.

6 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

6.1 This archaeological impact assessment on the site of Anglia Square, Norwich, Norfolk (the study site) has been prepared by RPS on behalf of Weston Homes PLC to clarify its below ground archaeological potential in view of the proposed development.

6.2 In terms of relevant, nationally significant designated heritage assets, no World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Historic Wrecks or Historic Battlefields lie within the study site.

6.3 In terms of relevant local designations, the study site is located within an Area of Main Archaeological Interest, as defined by Norwich City Council.

6.4 This assessment has established that the site has **high** potential for archaeological remains dating to the Saxon-Early Medieval, Medieval and Post Medieval periods; whilst, the potential for human activity dating to the Prehistoric and Roman periods is expected to be **low**.

6.5 Previous archaeological investigations undertaken at the site have revealed evidence for the Late Saxon defensive ditch and Saxon – Medieval occupation, both in the form of domestic and industrial activity. Burials have also been recorded on site in associated with the Saxon and Medieval churchyard of St Olave's and more burials could be present in association with the Church of St Botolph. Structural remains of the Church of St Olave have not been identified during investigations, but material from the church was found reused in a Post Medieval building to the south-west of the site. Post – Medieval remains have included 15th and 16th century structural remains of buildings fronting the former line of St George and St Botolph Street, along with garden soil, extraction pits and rubbish pits.

6.6 If any of these remains are encountered, these are likely to be up to regional significance. If any remains of other periods are observed, these are expected to be mostly of local significance.

6.7 Past post-depositional impacts, mostly as a result of late 19th and 20th century developments, are considered to have had a severe, widespread negative impact on any earlier archaeology that may have been present on site, especially within the footprint of the existing Anglia Square complex and at the north-eastern end of the site. Here, structural works or previous demolition remains associated with a large 19th century industrial building, appear to have truncated all archaeology down to natural deposits. Conversely, despite some known truncation, good preservation of archaeological deposits has been established elsewhere within the site, especially within the north-west and west car park, along with the open area under of the flyover.

6.8 The new development proposal seeks to comprehensively redevelop the study site to provide up to 8,000 sqm Net Internal Area, (NIA), flexible commercial and other non-residential floorspace and up to 1,100 new residential dwellings (the Proposed Development). These figures are maxima in view of the hybrid nature of the application. This proposes part of the scheme designed in full, to accommodate 6,062 sqm non-residential floorspace and 367 dwellings, with the remaining large part of the study site for later detailed design as a "Reserved Matters" application, up to those maxima figures (Fig 25). None of the buildings will have a basement, except for "Building A" which will be erected within the same location of the Multi Storey Car Park which already has a lower ground floor (Fig 26).

6.9 It is expected, therefore, that demolition and construction activity for the proposed development could have a widespread, negative impact on any buried archaeological features and deposits that may be present at the study site, especially where deposit survival is considered to be medium to high.

6.10 In the light of this, a phased programme of archaeological works is expected to be undertaken to avoid the physical loss of archaeological assets. This may comprise further evaluation work to verify and augment the results of the previous work on the site and to inform the scope of subsequent archaeological mitigation, which is likely to comprise archaeological excavation, recording and analysis leading to publication.

6.11 However, recommendations for any future work will be made by the Local Planning Authority advised by the Norfolk County Archaeologist. It is considered that such work could be undertaken post-consent, secured by a planning condition.

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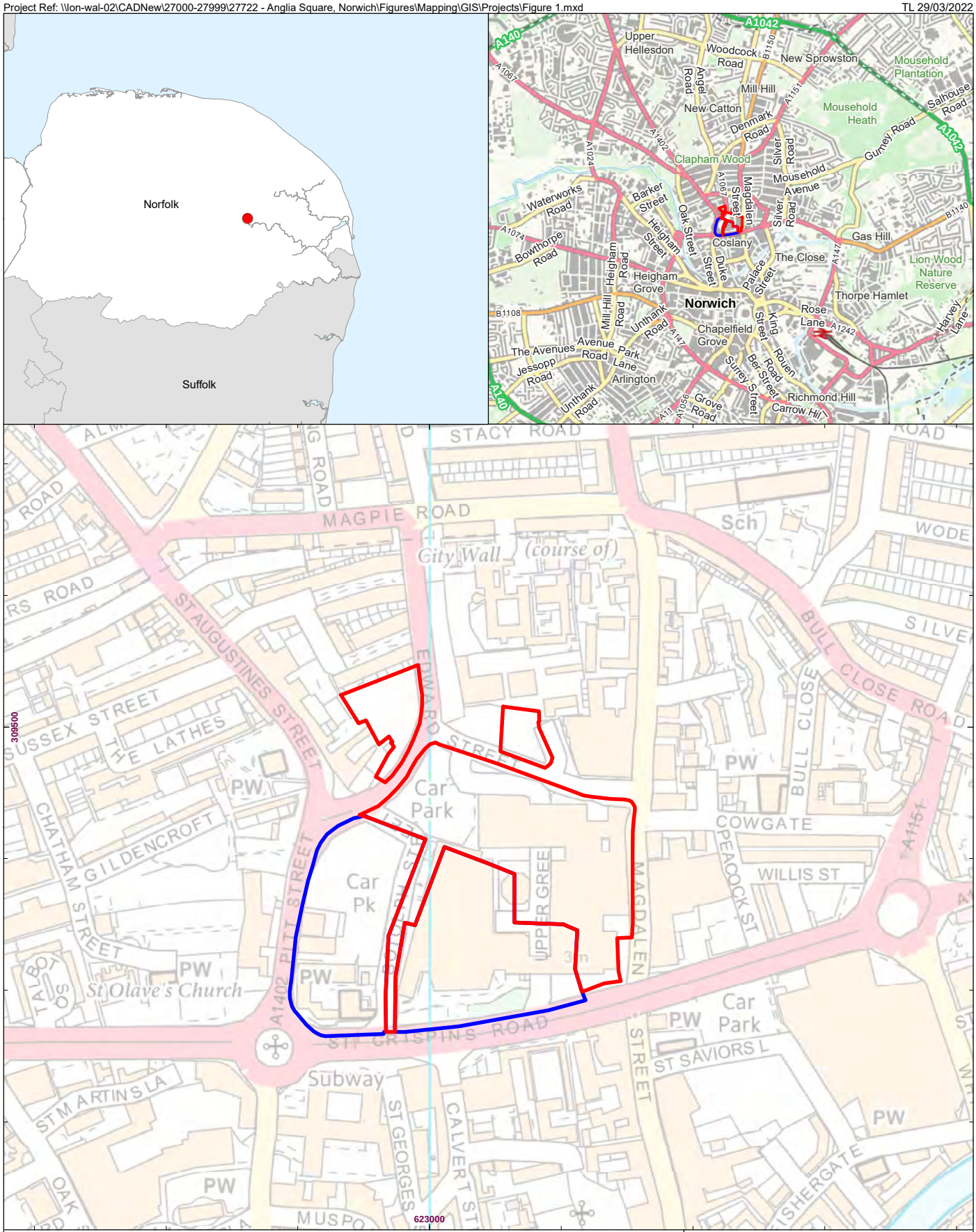
Cartographic

1300 Norwich Parishes Reconstruction Map of Property Ownership
1696 Cleer Map of Norwich
1727 Corbridge Map of Norwich
1746 Blomefield Map of Norwich
1783 Smith Map of Norwich
1789 Hochstetter Map of Norwich
1830 Dallinger Map of Norwich
1886 Ordnance Survey
1907 Ordnance Survey
1914 Ordnance Survey
1928 Ordnance Survey
1938 Ordnance Survey
1956-57 Ordnance Survey
1978-83 Ordnance Survey
2021 Google Earth View

Figures



Site Boundary

N

0 50 100m

Scale at A4: 1:4,000

MAKING COMPLEX EASY

Figure 1

Site Location

TL 29/03/2022

Legend

- Redline
- Blueline
- Search Buffer 250m

Designated Heritage Assets:

Non-designated Heritage Assets:

Previous Archaeological Work:

Historic Landscape Characterisation:

- HER Record (linear)

HER Record (point)

- HER Building
- Find Spot
- Monument
- Negative evidence
- Structure

HER Record (polygon)

- HER Building
- Find Spot
- Monument
- Negative evidence

N

0 50 100m

Scale at A3: 1:3,000

MAKING COMPLEX EASY

Figure 2a

HER Records Plot
(data from Norfolk HER)

Project Ref: \\lon-wal-02\CADNew\27000-27999\27722 - Anglia Square, Norwich\Figures\Mapping\GIS\Projects\Figure 2a.mxd

TL 29/03/2022

Legend

- Redline
- Blueline
- Search Buffer 250m

Previous Archaeological Work:

- Event Record (point)
- Event Record (polygon)

N

0 50 100m

Scale at A3: 1:3,000

MAKING COMPLEX EASY

Figure 2b

HER Events Plot
(data from Norfolk HER)

Project Ref: \\lon-wal-02\CADNew\27000-27999\27722 - Anglia Square, Norwich\Figures\Mapping\GIS\Projects\Figure 2b.mxd

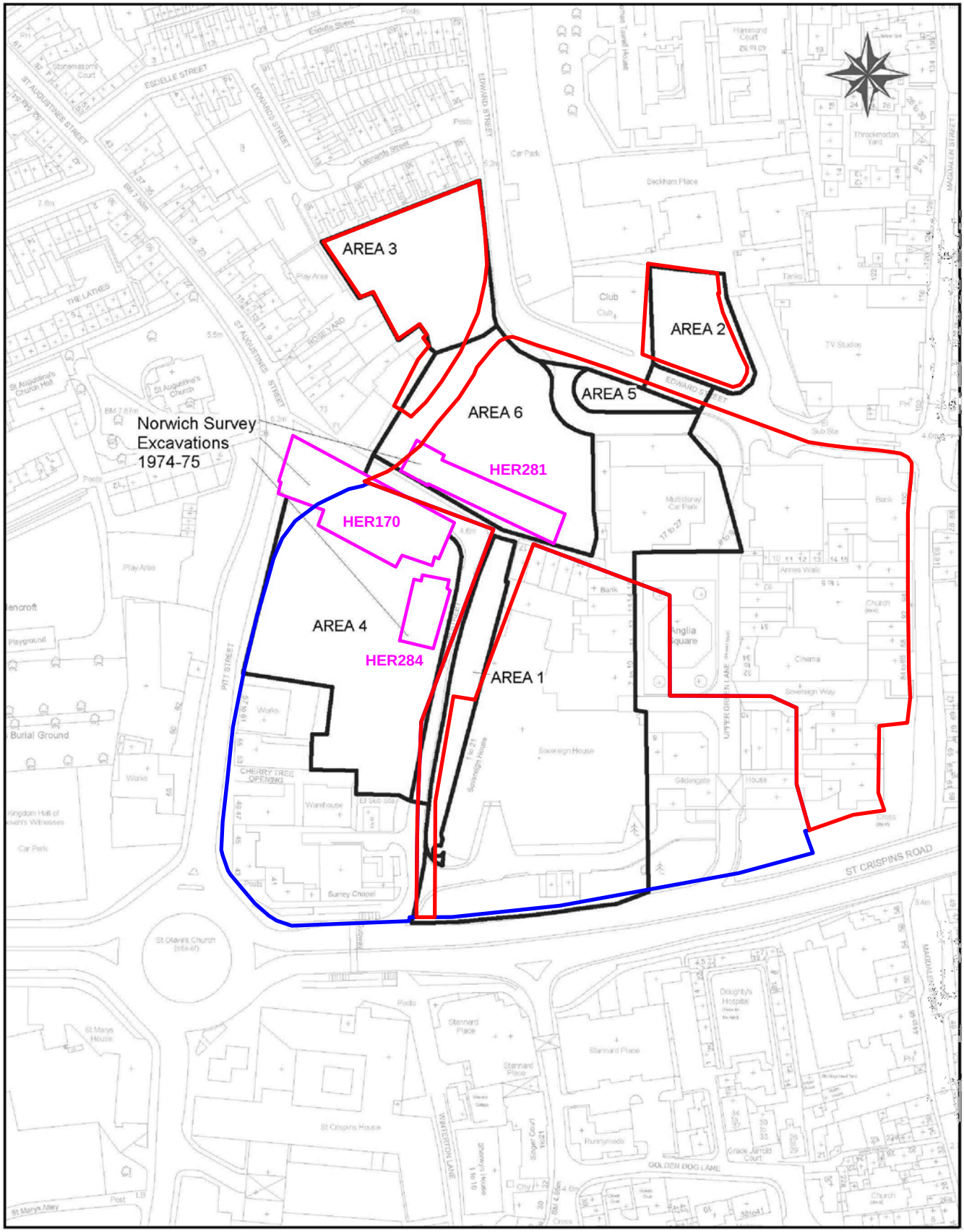


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Figure 3

1975-76 Archaeological Excavation Location Plan

Site Boundary

Blueline

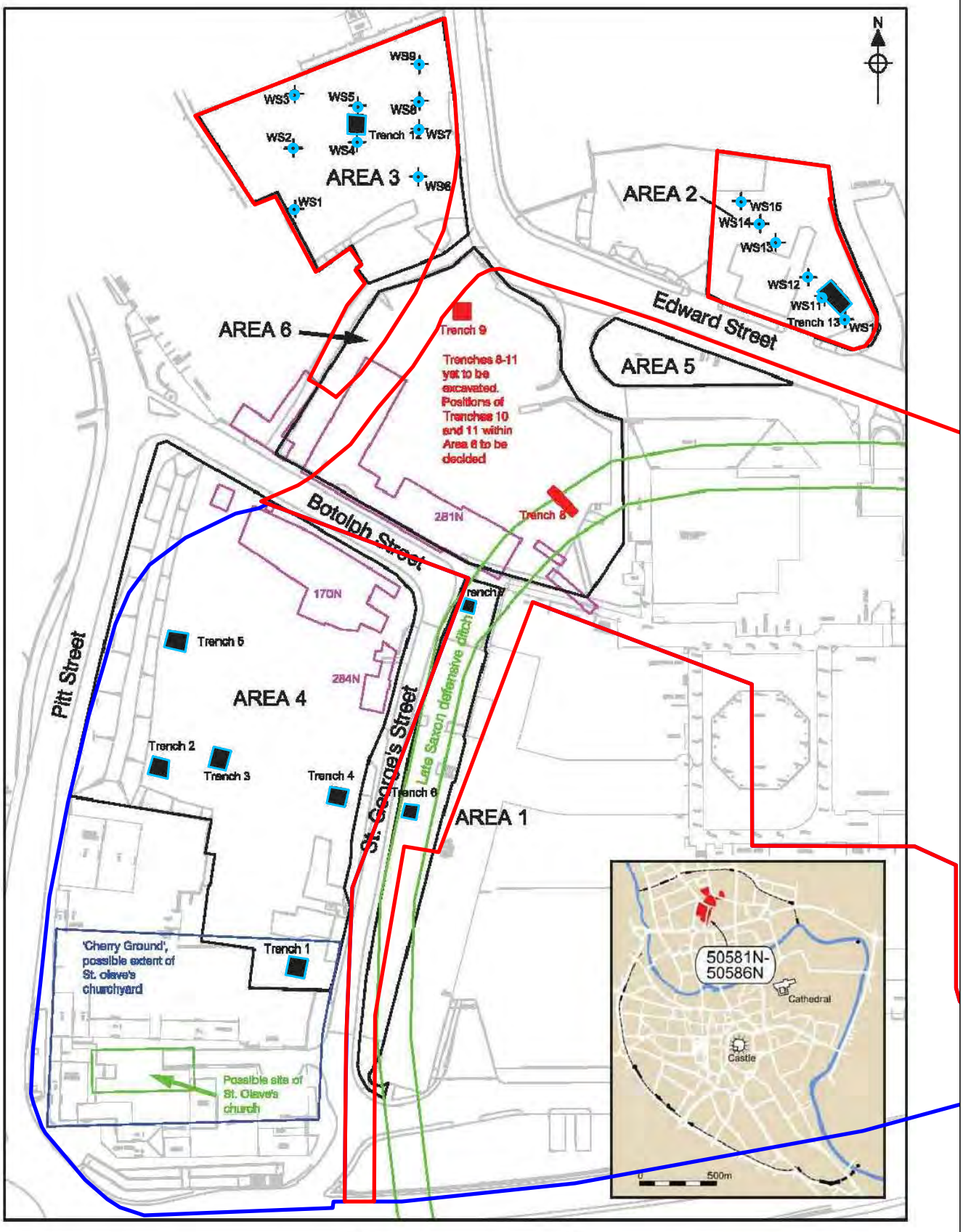
N

Not to Scale:
Illustrative Only

MAKING COMPLEX EASY

Figure 4

1977 Borehole Location Plan



Site Boundary

Blueline

N

Not to Scale: Illustrative Only

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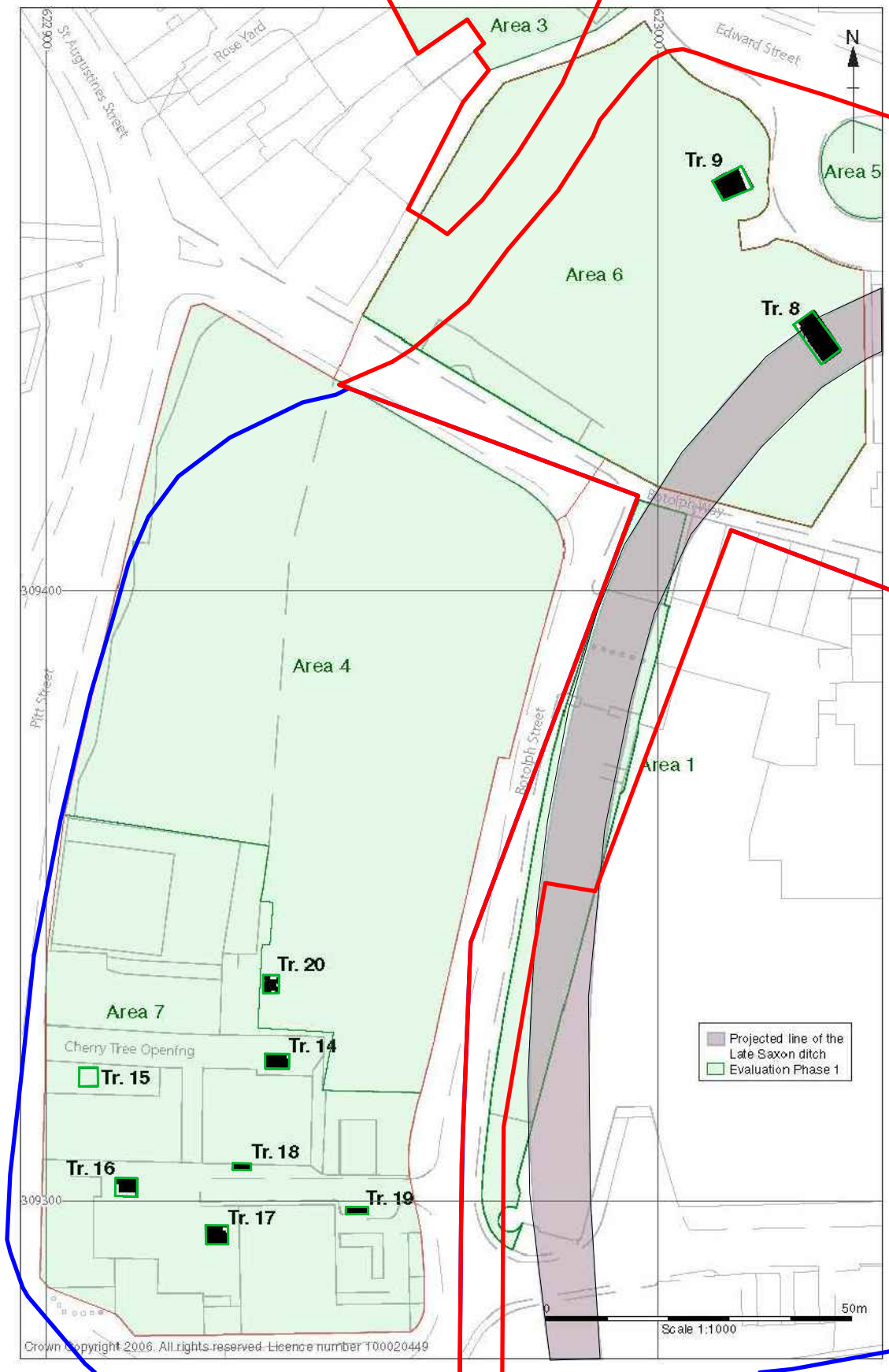
Figure 5

2007 Trench Location Plan (from Percival and Westall, 2007)



Site Boundary

Blueline

N

Not to Scale:
Illustrative Only

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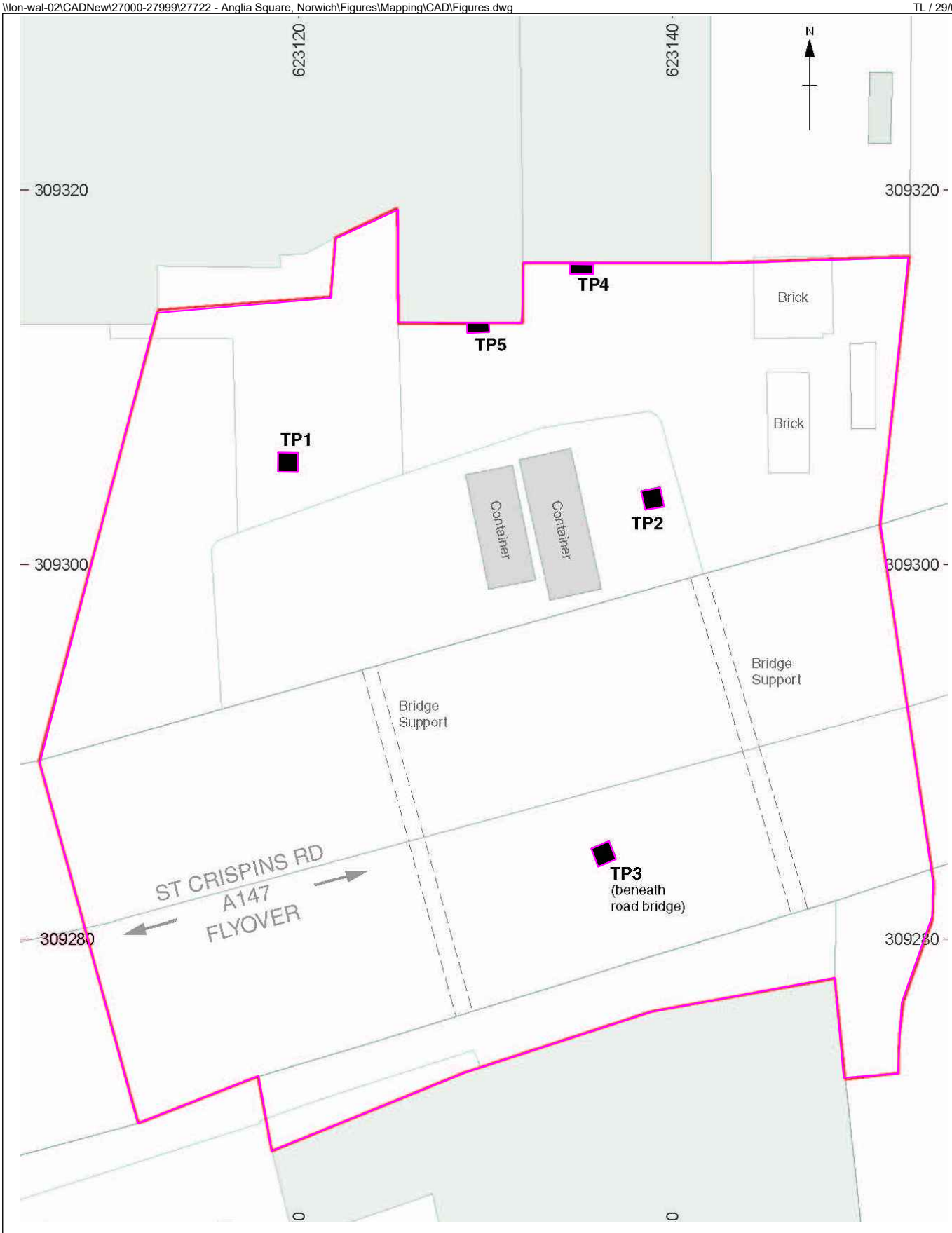
Figure 6

2010 Trench Location Plan
(from OAE, 2010)



Site Boundary

Blueline

N

Not to Scale:
Illustrative Only

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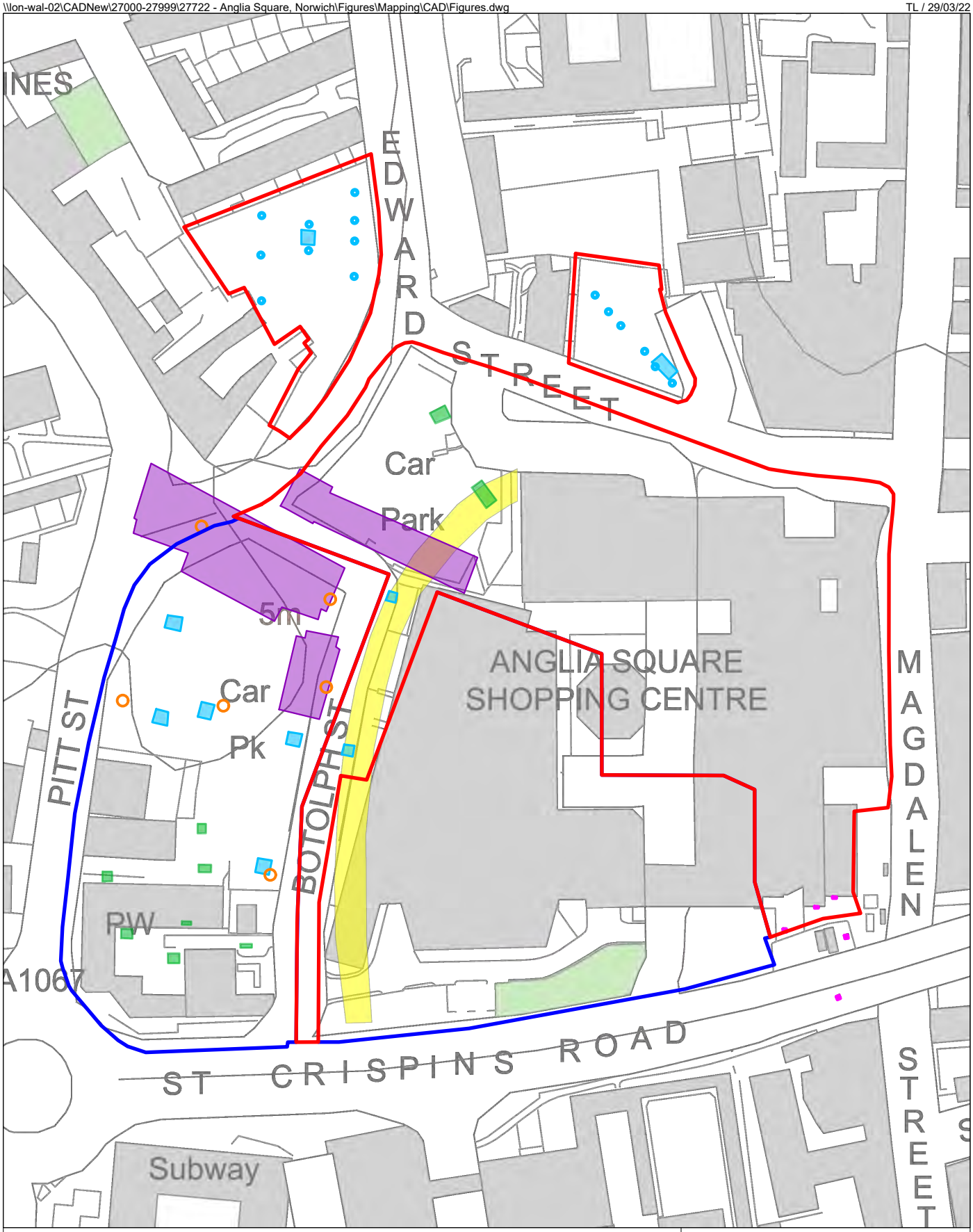
Figure 7

2018 Geotechnical pits location plan



Site Boundary

Blueline

1975-76 Excavations

1977 Boreholes

2007 Trenches & Boreholes (Percival & Westall)

N

Not to Scale: Illustrative Only

2010 OAE Trenches

2018 OAE Trenches

Projected Saxon Ditch

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Figure 8
Location plan of all archaeological and geotechncal investigations undertaken at the site from 1975-2018

Site Boundary (approximate)

Blueline (approximate)

N

Not to Scale:
Illustrative Only

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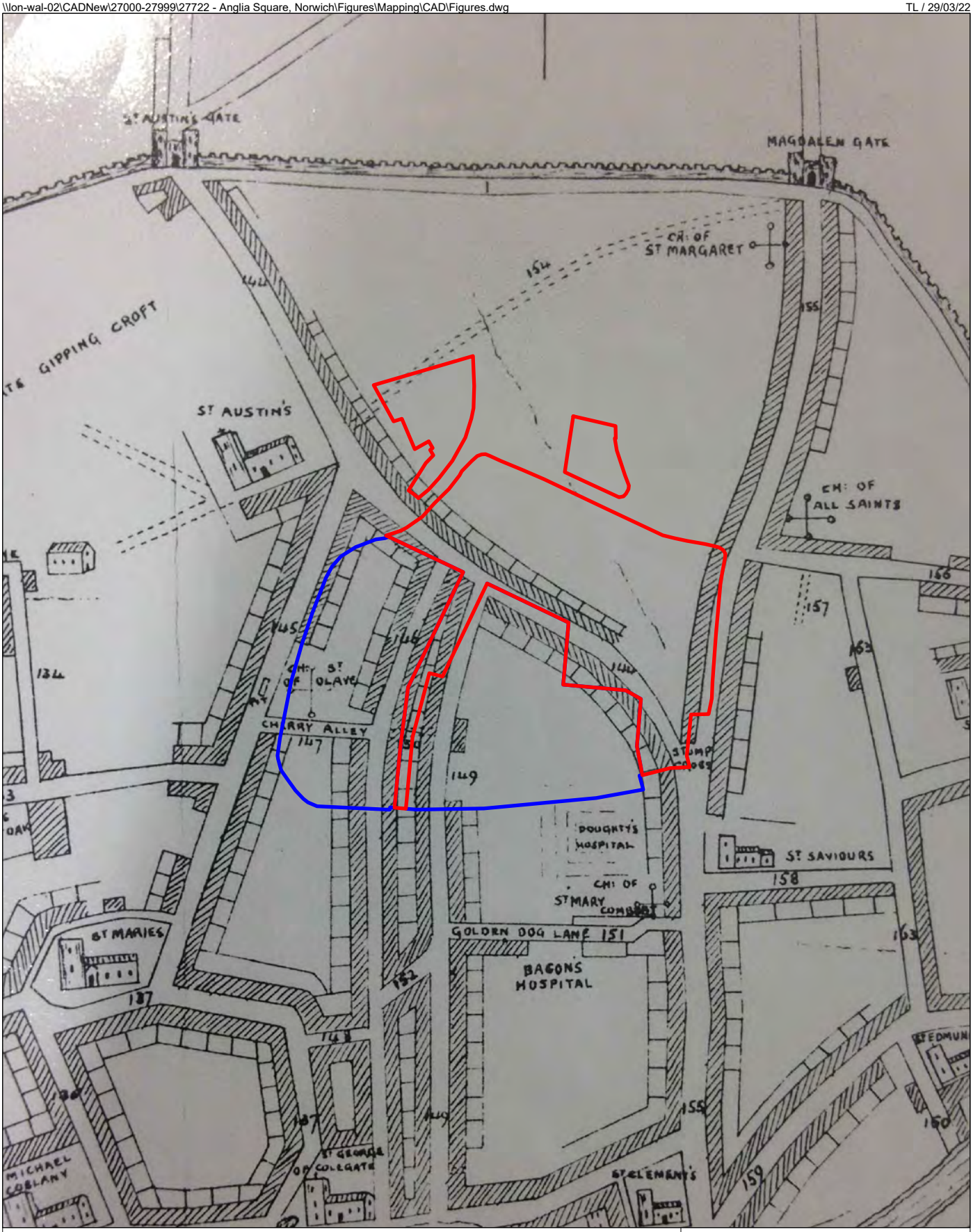
Figure 9
c.1300 Norwich Parishes
Reconstruction of Property Ownership



Site Boundary (approximate)

Blueline (approximate)

N

Not to Scale:
Illustrative Only

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Figure 10

1696 Cleer Map of Norwich

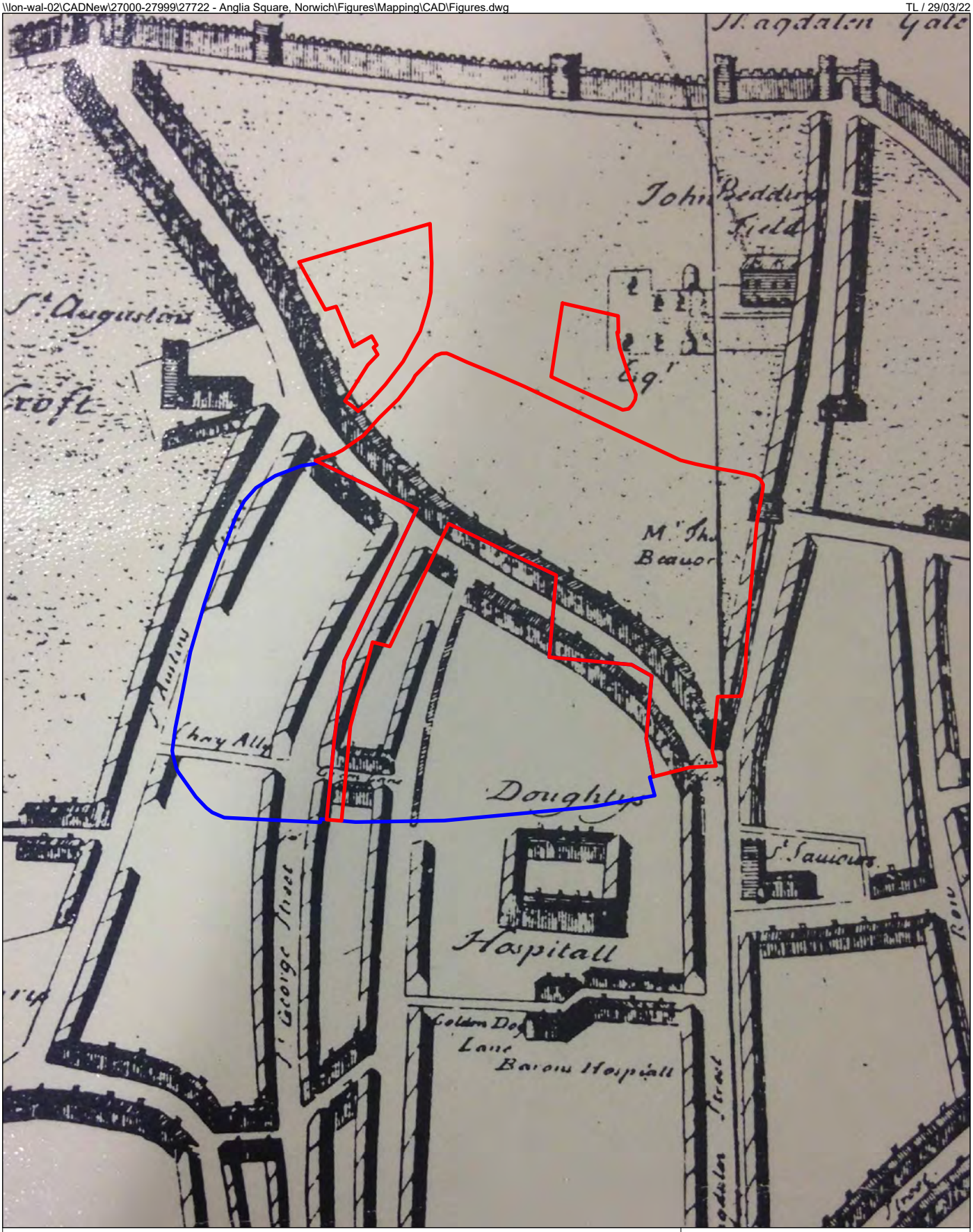

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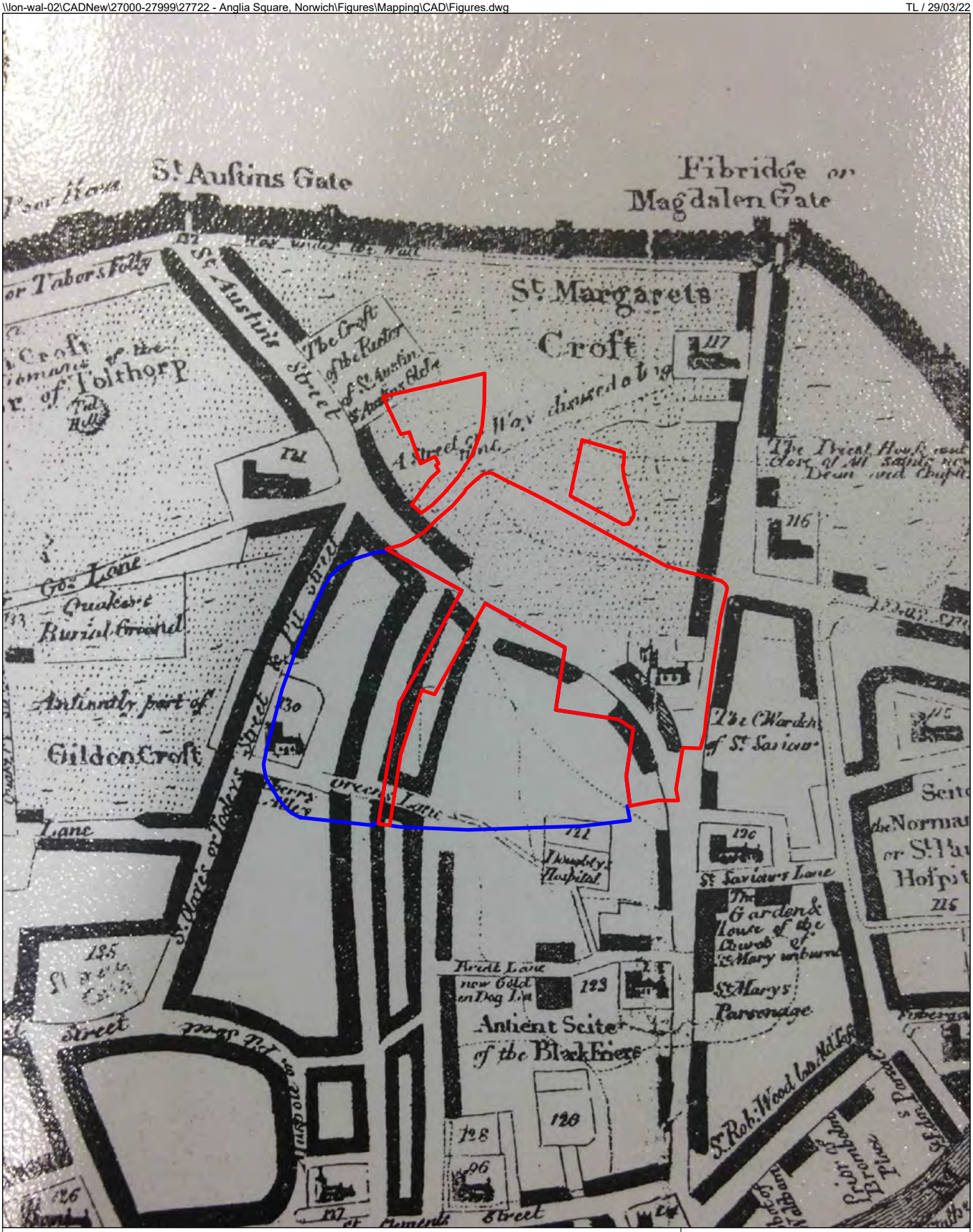
Figure 11

1727 Corbridge Map of Norwich



Site Boundary (approximate)

Blueline (approximate)

N

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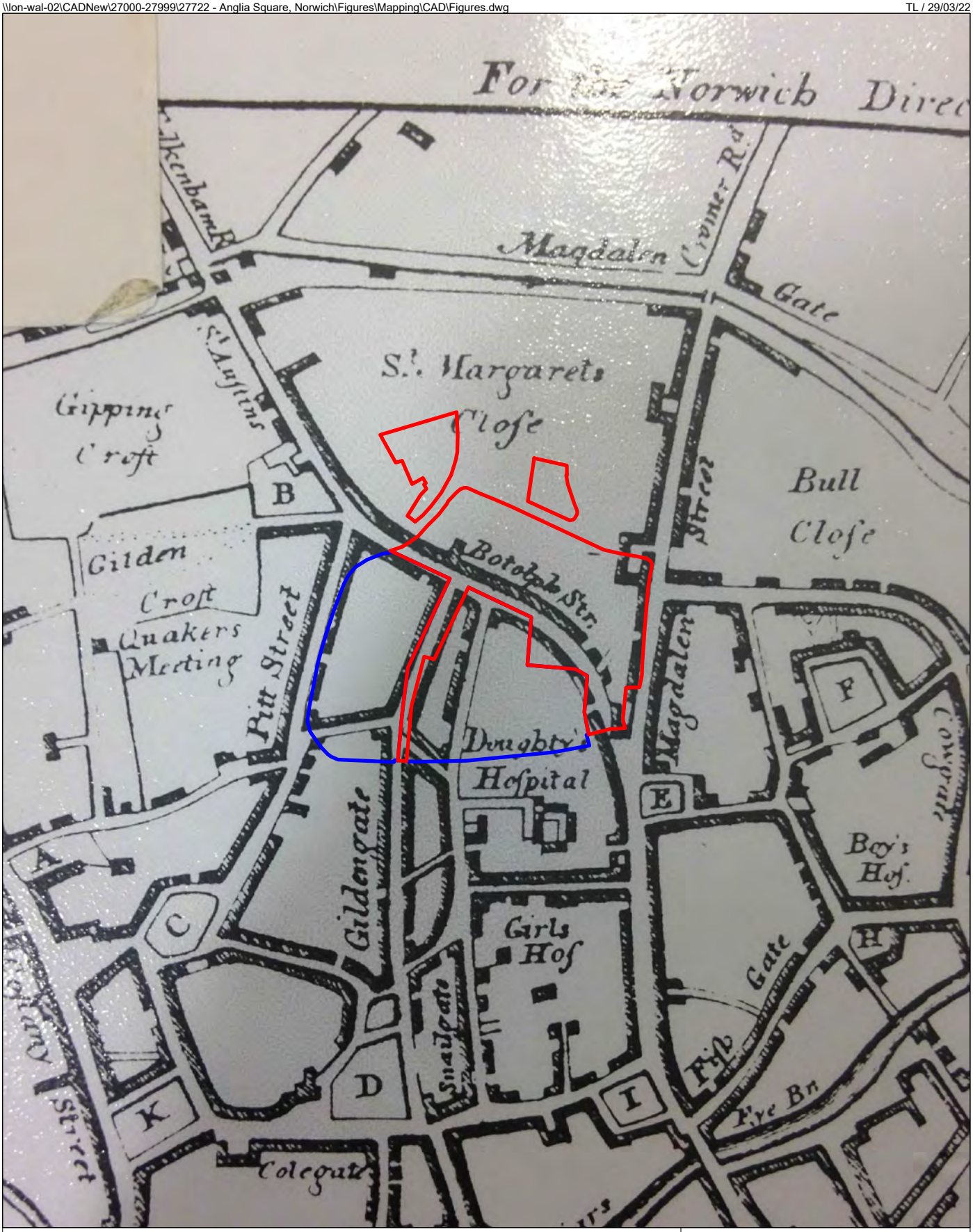
Figure 12

1746 Blomefield Map of Norwich



Site Boundary (approximate)

Blueline (approximate)

N

Not to Scale:
Illustrative Only

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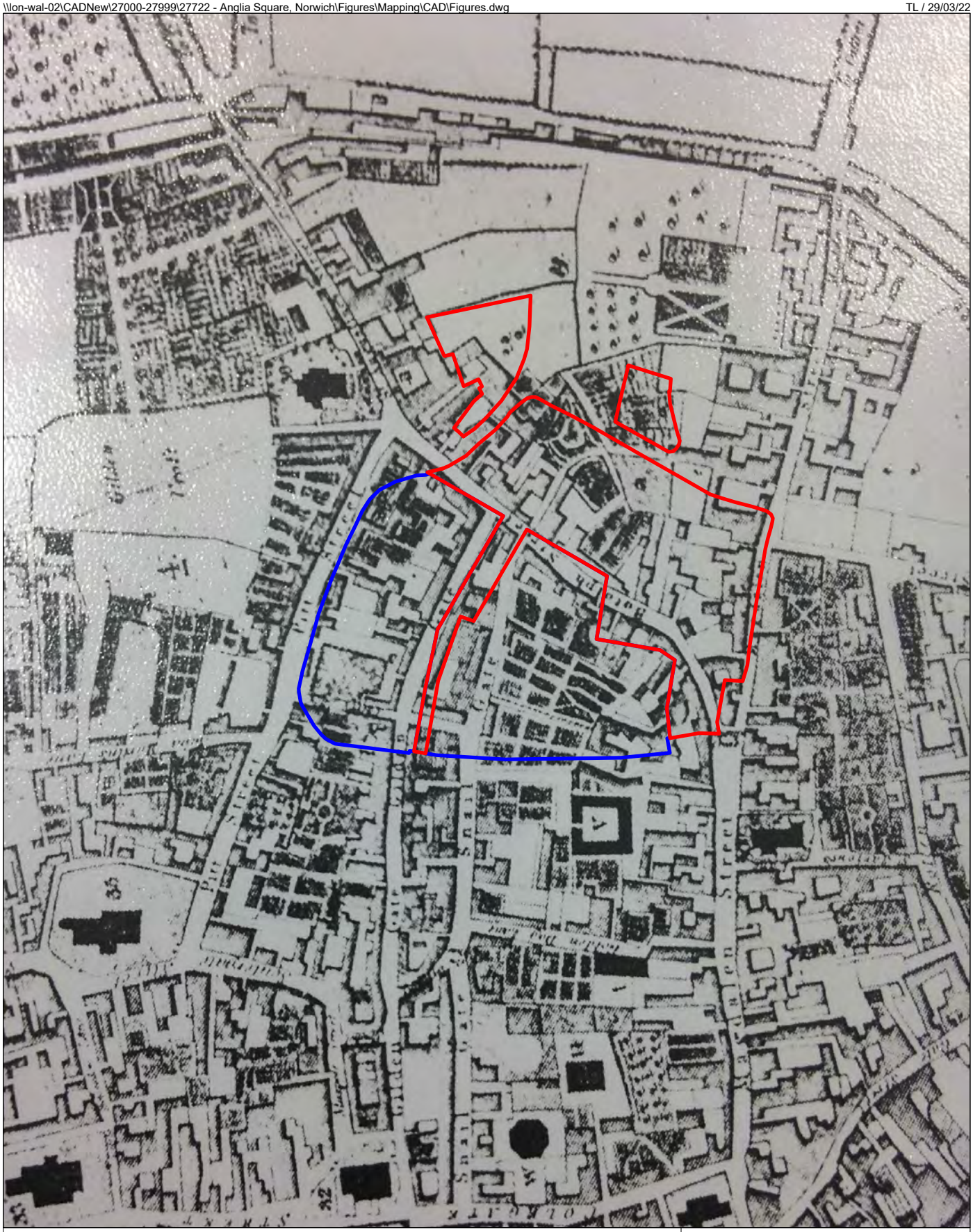
Figure 13

1783 Smith Map of Norwich



Site Boundary (approximate)

Blueline (approximate)

N

Not to Scale:
Illustrative Only

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Figure 14

1789 Hochstetter Map of Norwich

Site Boundary (approximate)

Blueline (approximate)

N

Not to Scale:
Illustrative Only

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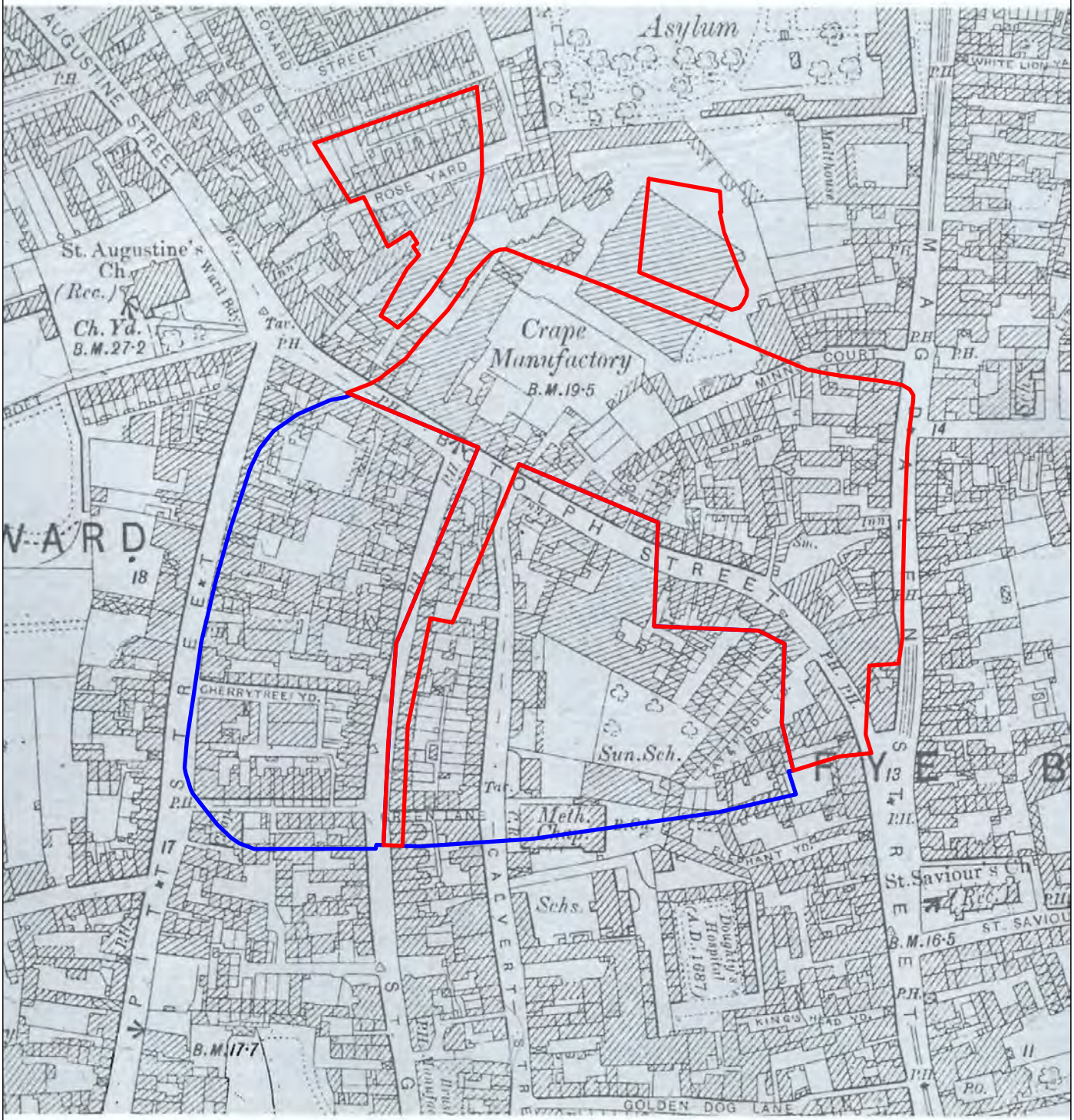
Figure 15

1830 Dallinger Map of Norwich

MAKING COMPLEX EASY

Figure 16

1886 Ordnance Survey Map



Site Boundary

Blueline

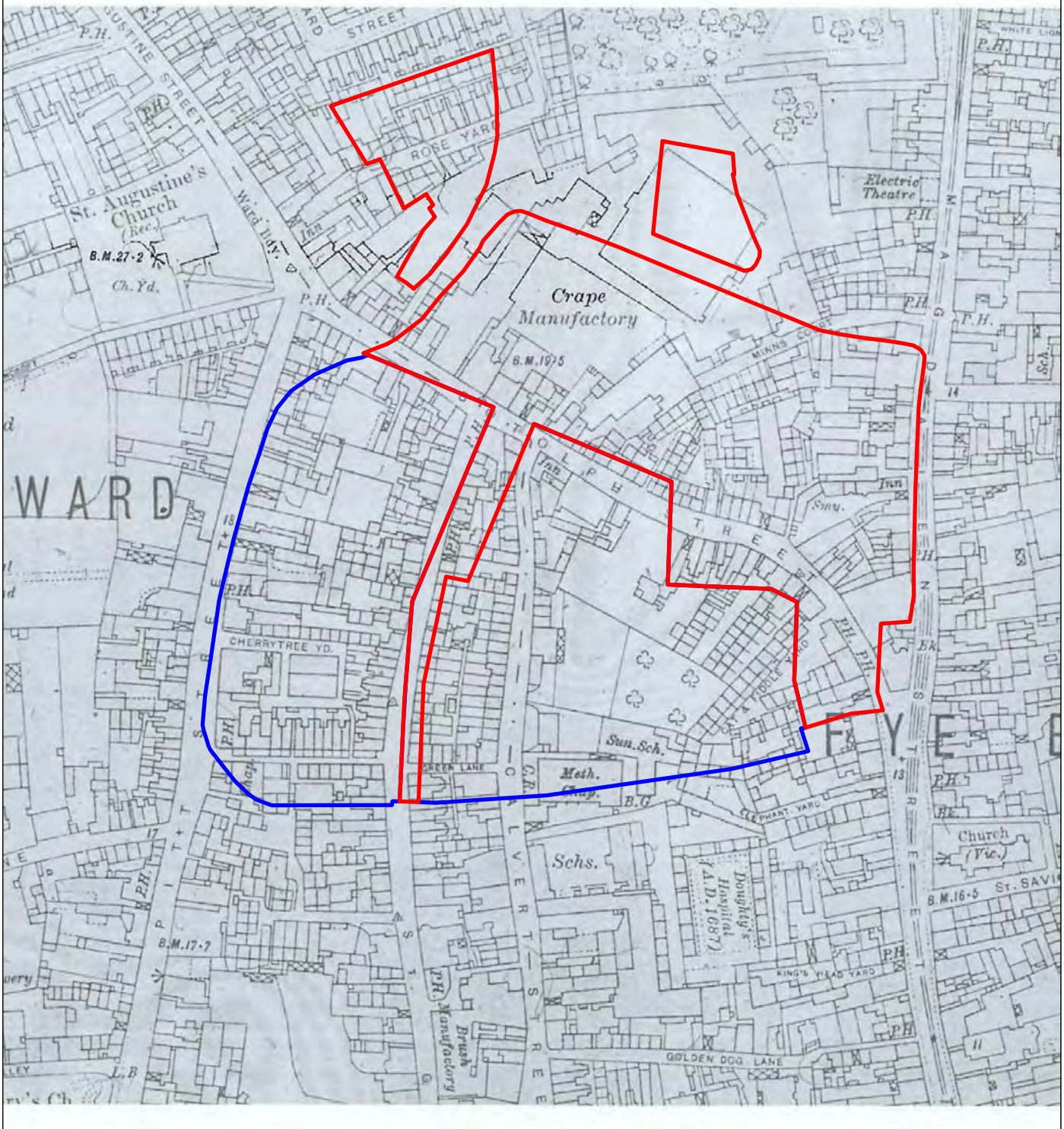
N

Not to Scale:
Illustrative Only

MAKING COMPLEX EASY

Figure 17

1907 Ordnance Survey Map



Site Boundary

Blueline

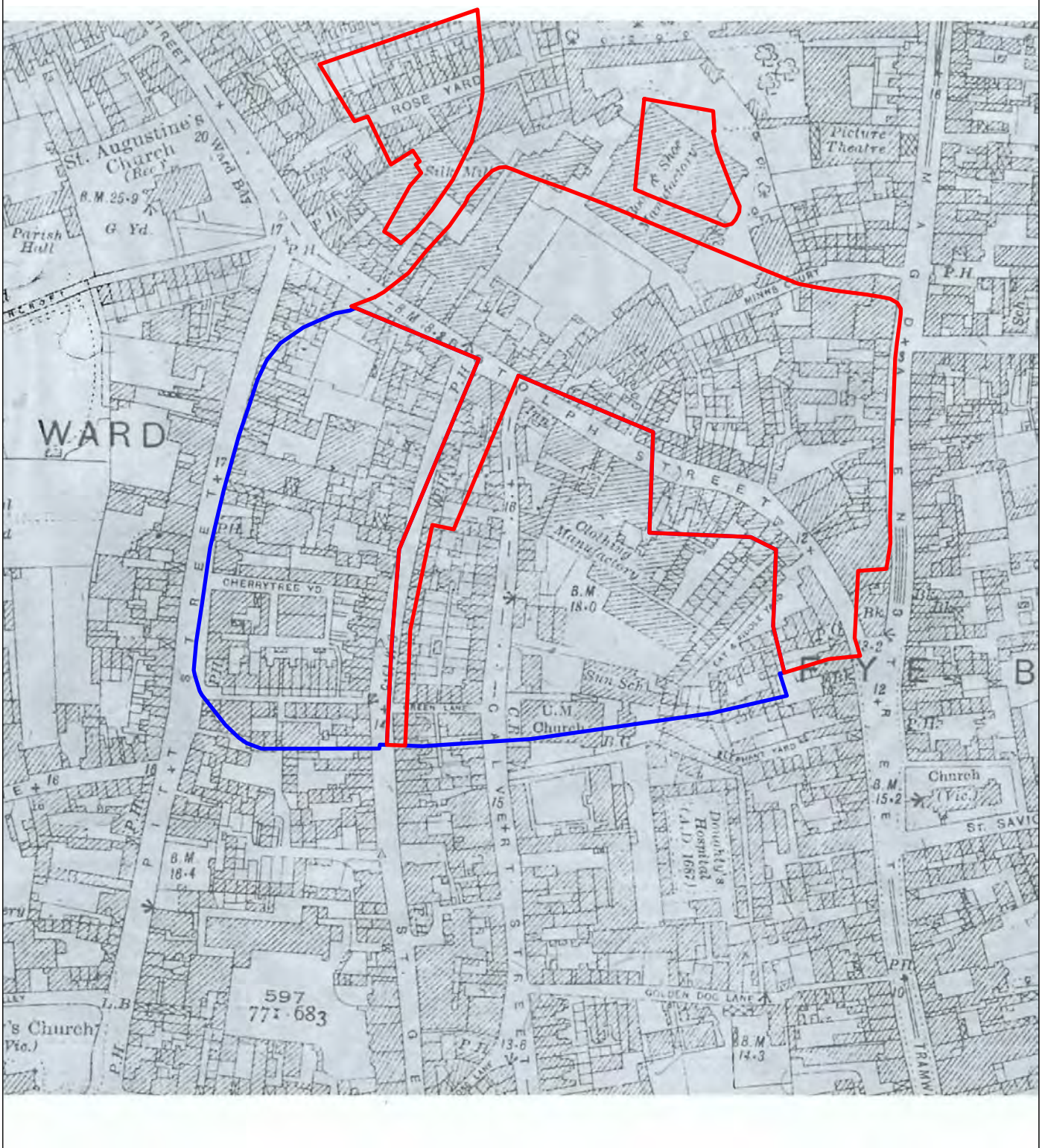
N

Not to Scale:
Illustrative Only

MAKING COMPLEX EASY

Figure 18

1914 Ordnance Survey Map



Site Boundary

Blueline

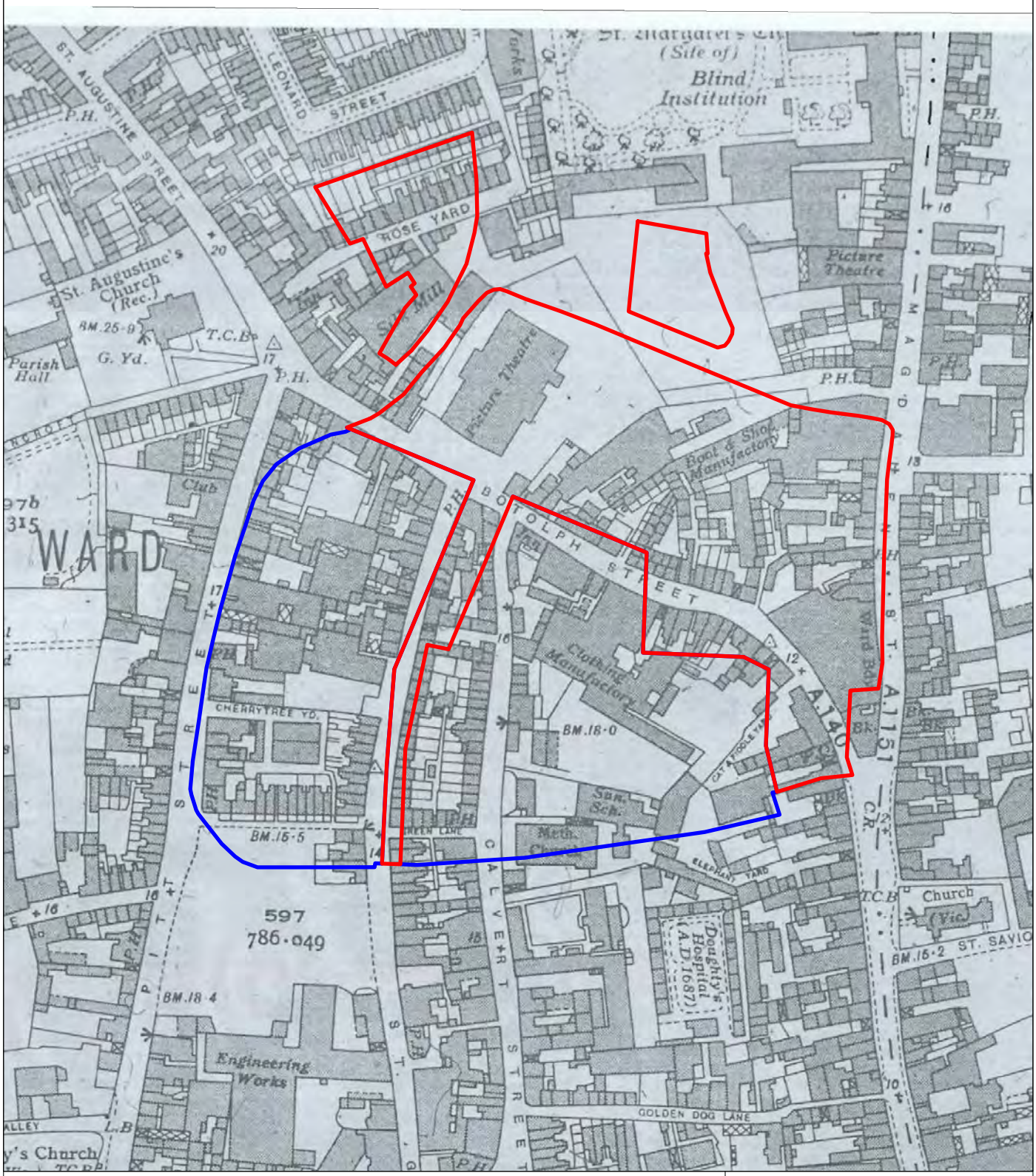
N

Not to Scale:
Illustrative Only

MAKING COMPLEX EASY

Figure 19

1928 Ordnance Survey Map



Site Boundary

Blueline

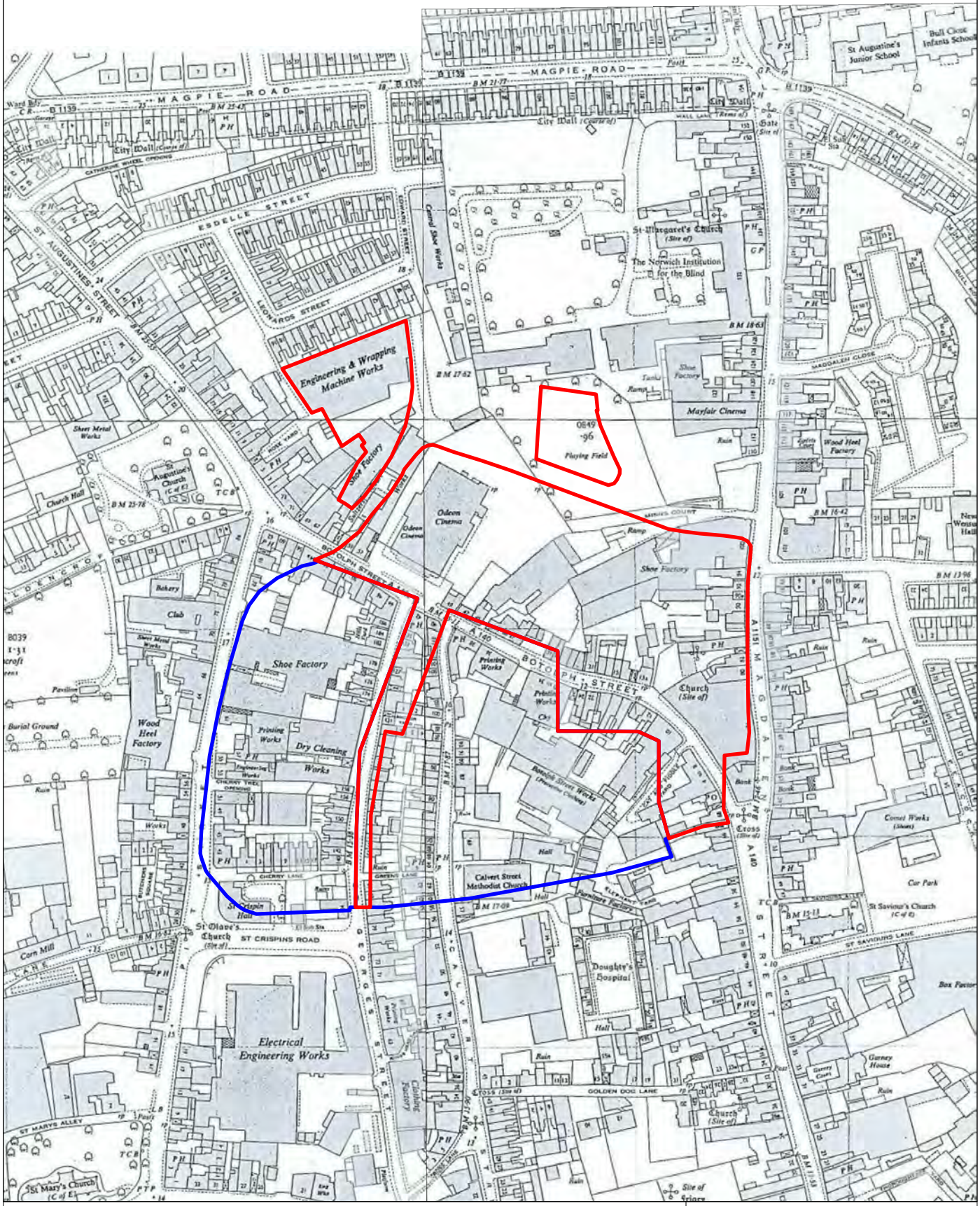
N

Not to Scale:
Illustrative Only

MAKING COMPLEX EASY

Figure 20

1938 Ordnance Survey Map



Site Boundary

Blueline

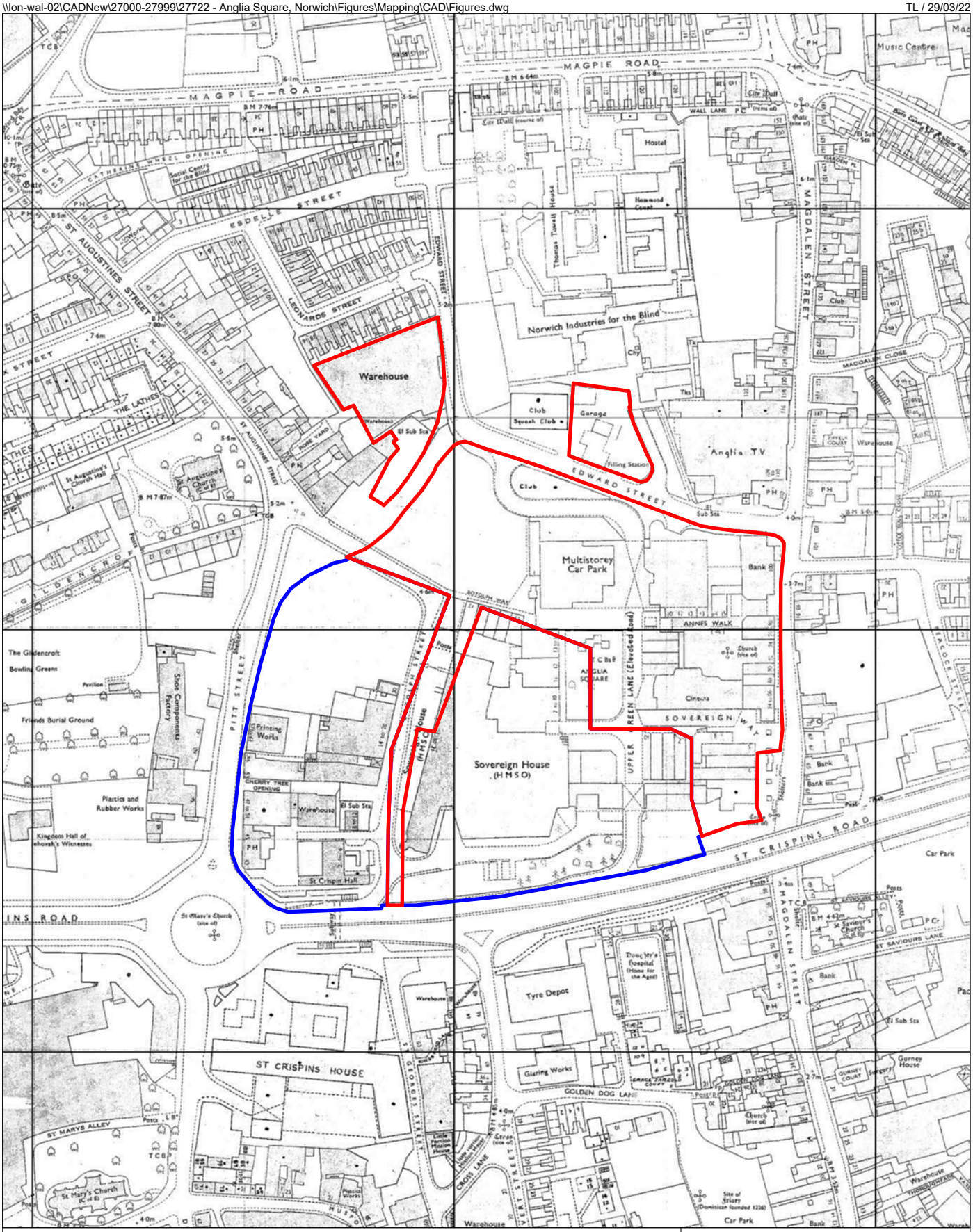
N

Not to Scale:
Illustrative Only

MAKING COMPLEX EASY

Figure 21

1956-57 Ordnance Survey Map



Site Boundary

Blueline

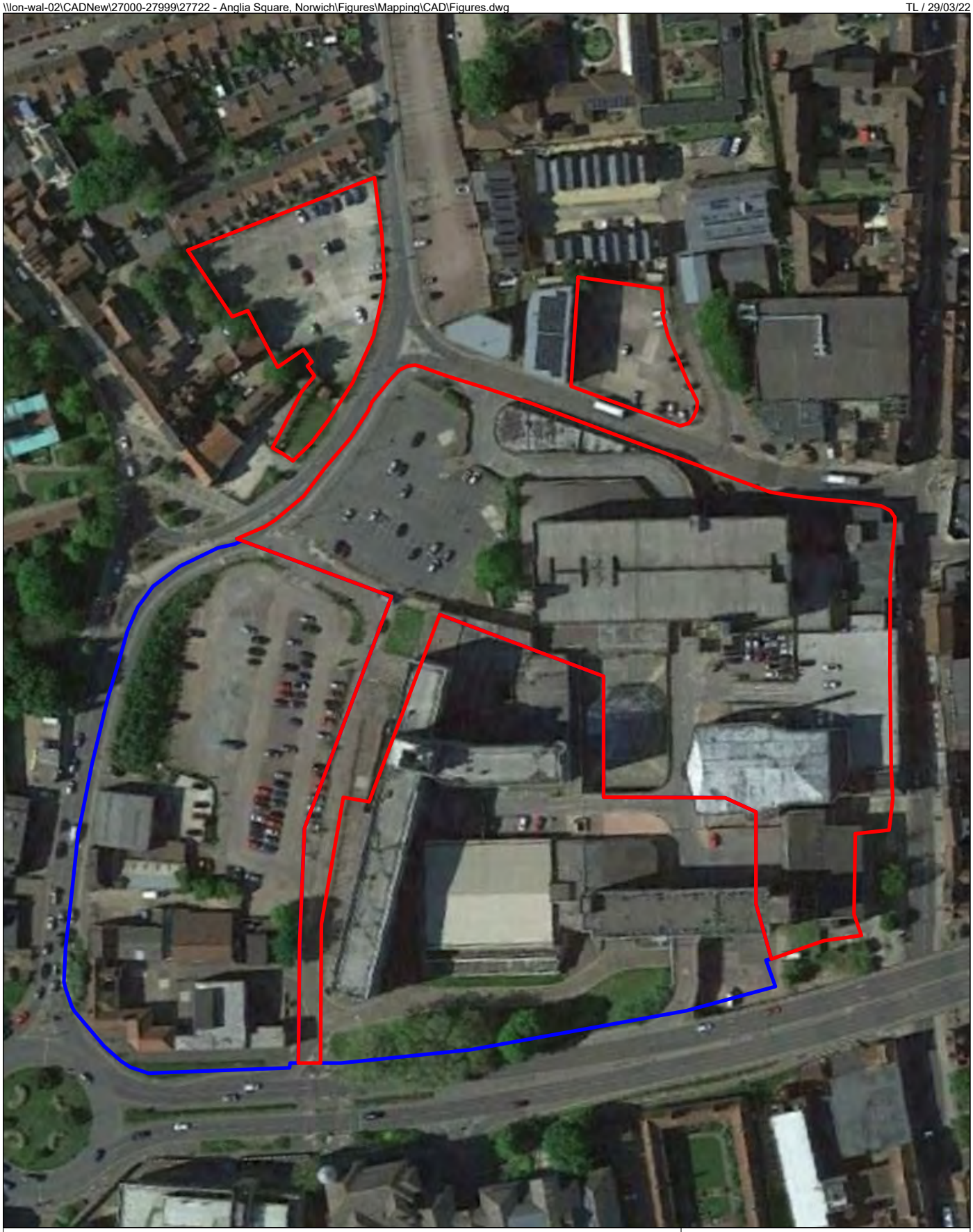
N

Not to Scale:
Illustrative Only

MAKING COMPLEX EASY

Figure 22

1978-83 Ordnance Survey Map



Site Boundary

Blueline

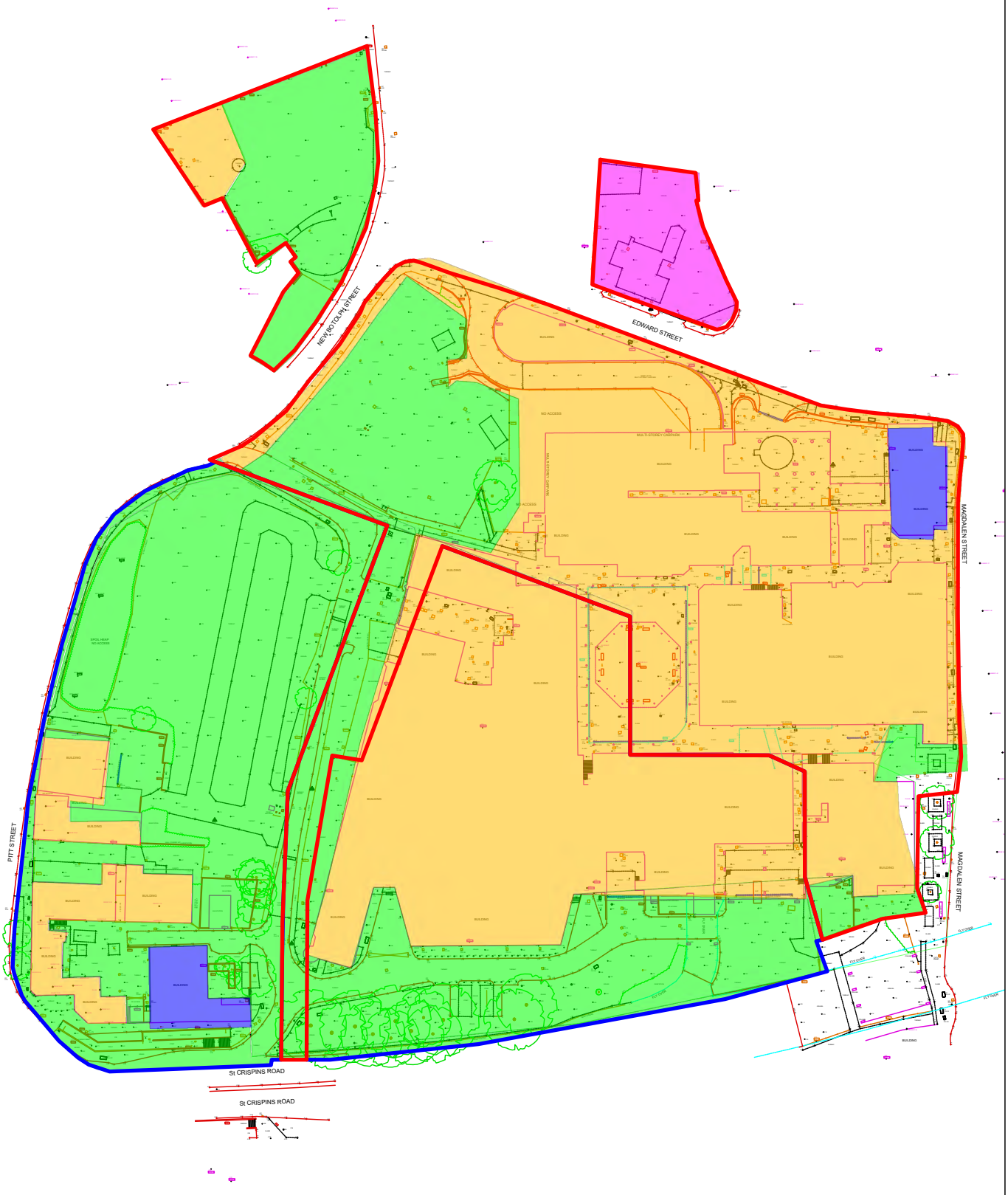
N

Not to Scale:
Illustrative Only

MAKING COMPLEX EASY

Figure 23

2021 Google Earth Image



Site Boundary

Blueline

Medium-high level of archaeological survival

Medium-low level of archaeological survival

Low level of archaeological survival

Bank retained

N

Not to Scale: Illustrative Only

MAKING COMPLEX EASY

Figure 24

Deposit Survival Plan

N

Not to Scale:
Illustrative Only

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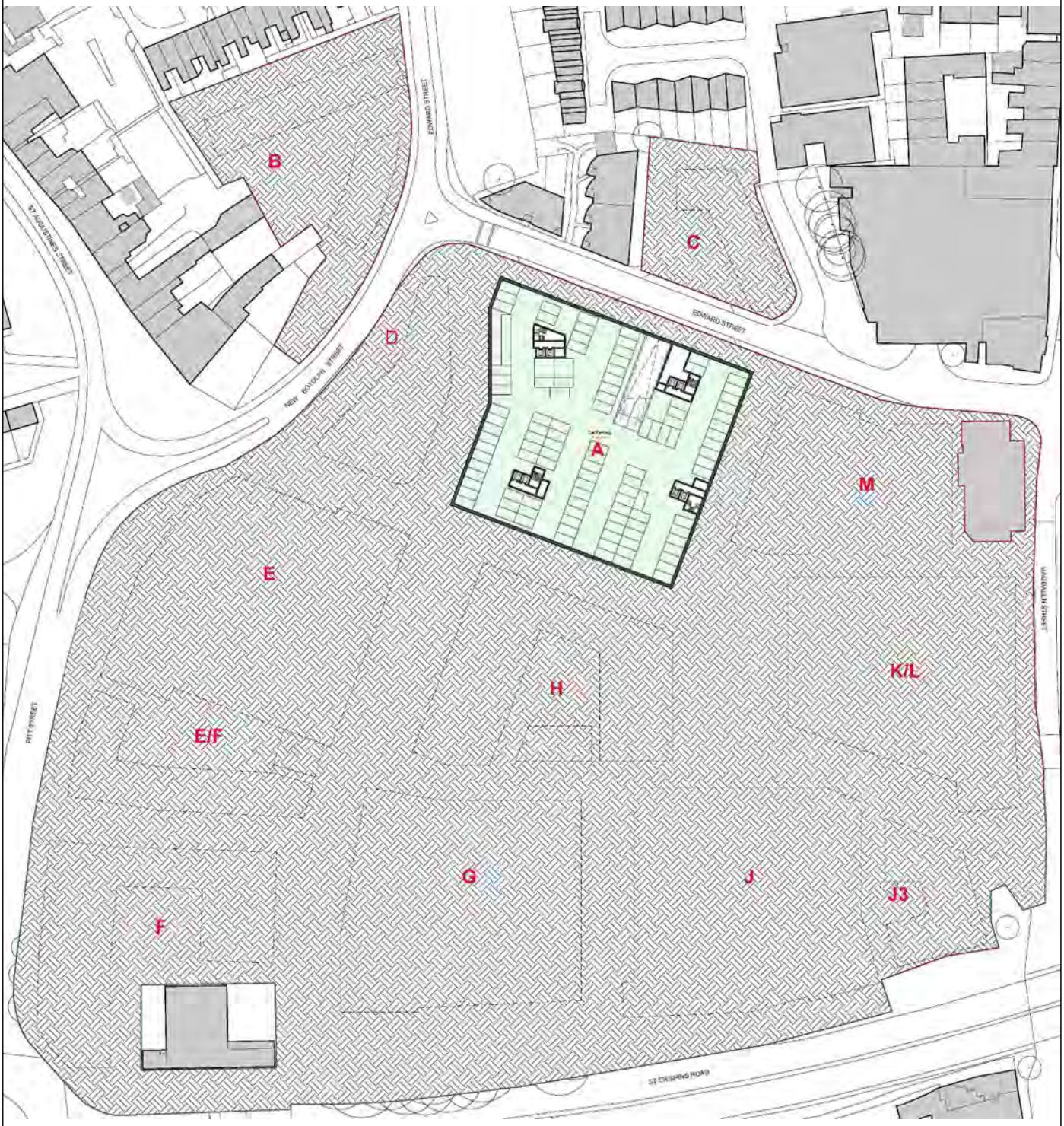
Figure 25

Proposed Development
Ground Floor Plan



N

Not to Scale:
Illustrative Only

MAKING COMPLEX EASY

Figure 26

Building A, proposed basement development plan

Plates

Plate 1: View of northeast boundary of site, looking west along Edward Street

Plate 2: View of multi-story car park and northern car park in foreground, facing southeast

Plate 3: View of northern access road, facing south

Plate 4: View of northern car park, facing south

Plate 5: Northern access to Botolph Street, facing southeast

Plate 6: Waste mound occupying disused land in east of site, facing southeast

Plate 7: View of buildings fronting Pitt Street, facing southeast

Plate 8: View of south face of Sovereign House

Plate 9: View of looking north along Botolph Street

Plate 10: View of buildings in south of site, facing northeast

Plate 11: View of car park entrance, facing northwest on Botolph Street

Plate 12: Northwest pedestrian access to Anglia Square, facing east

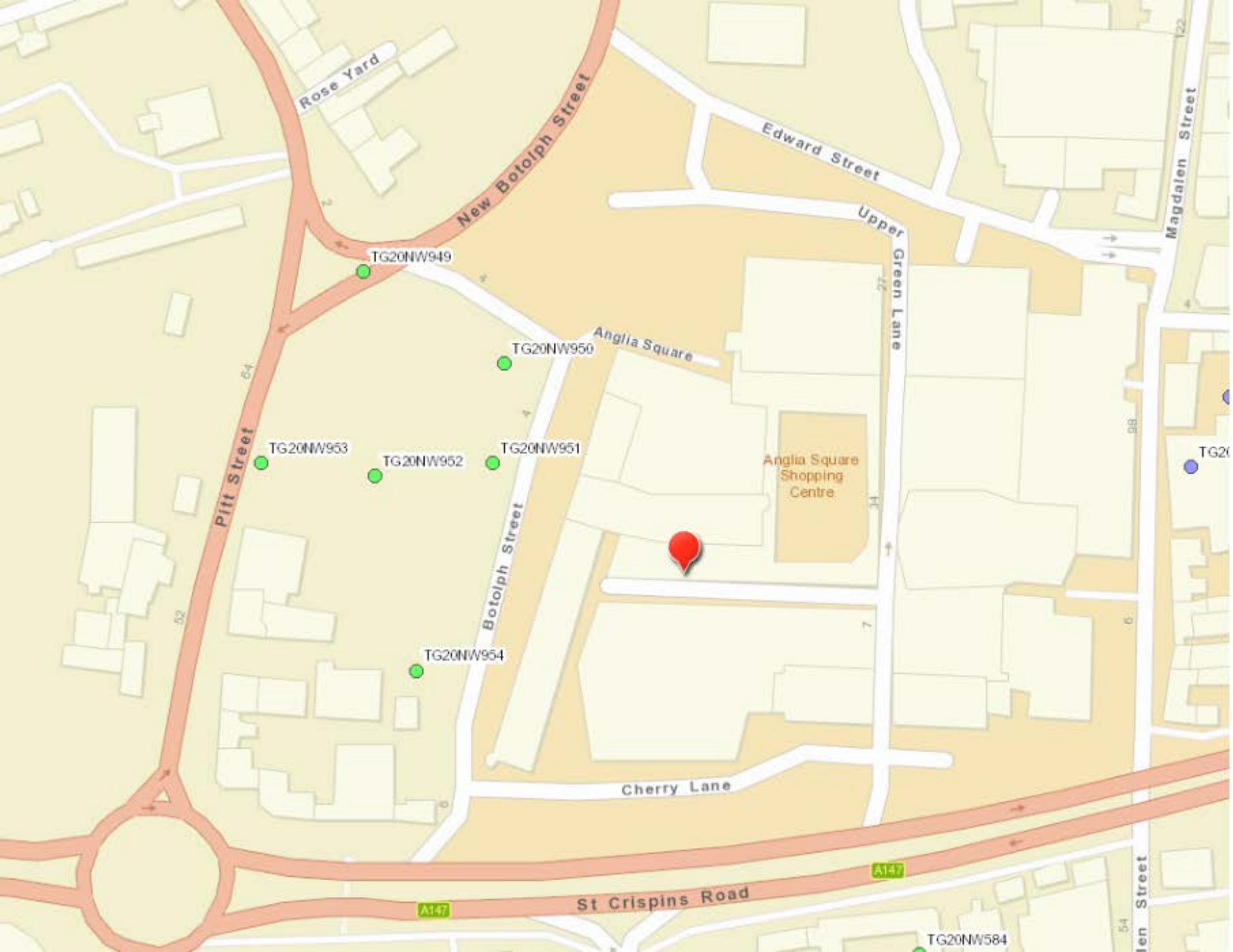
Plate 13: View of northwest car park showing raised ground, facing northwest

Plate 14: View of Anglia Square, facing southwest

Appendices

Appendix 1

Geotechnical borehole logs from 1977 site investigation (BGS 2022)


Rose Yard
New Botolph Street
Edward Street
Upper Green Lane
Magdalen Street
TG20NW949
Anglia Square
TG20NW950
Pitt Street
TG20NW953
TG20NW952
TG20NW951
Botolph Street
Anglia Square Shopping Centre
TG20NW954
Cherry Lane
A147
St Crispins Road
A147
TG20NW584

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Crown Building

NORWICH
229 094

BOREHOLE LOG

Borehole No 2

Ground Level Approx. 4·7m A.O.D

Date 4th - 5th May 1977

Note:-

Description of Strata	Legend	Sample	Depth (m)	Approx O.D. (m)	Remarks
FILL: silty, clayey sand with brick rubble, stones and charcoal fragments			0	+ 4·7	
		•			
			0·9	+ 3·8	
FILL: brickwork					
			2·9	+ 1·8	
SAND & GRAVEL: fine to medium brown sand and stones, with occasional cobbles		(17)	3·1	+ 1·6	← Water entry, 3·4m depth
		•			
[Alluvium?]			4·0	+ 0·7	
			4·5	+ 0·2	
CHALK: structureless remoulded chalk with pieces and fragments of intact chalk, cream white, sometimes orange white, containing flints		(8)	4·7	0	
		•	6·0	- 1·3	
		(13)	6·7	- 2·0	
		(7)	8·2	- 3·5	
		•			
			10·0	- 5·3	cont'd

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BOREHOLE LOG

Borehole No 2 contd

Ground Level

Date

Note

Description of Strata	Legend	Sample	Depth (m)	Approx OD (m)	Remarks
CHALK: contd from Sheet 4			10.0	-5.3	
		(14)	10.2	-5.5	
		(17) •	10.5	-5.8	
		(20)	11.7	-7.0	
		•			
		I	13.5	-8.8	
			14.0	-9.5	
		(13)	14.7	-10.0	
		(14)	15.0	-10.3	
			15.3	-10.6	End of borehole

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TG 20 NW/5E

Crown Building

NORWICH 229 094

BOREHOLE LOG

Borehole No 3

Ground Level Approx 4·7m A.O.D

Date 30th - 31st May & 1st - 2nd June 1977

Note: Standpipe installed to 6·0m depth

Description of Strata	Legend	Sample	Depth (m)	Approx O.D. (m)	Remarks
FILL: silty sand, bricks & brick work			0	+ 4·7	
FILL: silty, clayey sand with brick and concrete rubble, pieces of glass, wood and stones			0·6	+ 4·1	
		(2)	1·7	+ 3·0	
SAND & GRAVEL: fine to medium, variably silty and clayey, brown sand with stones			2·8	+ 1·9	
		(1)	3·2	+ 1·5	
[Alluvium?]					Water entry, 4·2m depth 4·2 m depth - when casing removed
		(19)	4·7	0	
SAND & GRAVEL: medium to coarse brown to light brown sand and stones with cobbles in places			5·6	- 0·9	
		(66)	6·2	- 1·5	
[1st Terrace Gravel?]		(28)	7·2	- 2·5	
CHALK: structureless remoulded chalk with pieces and fragments of intact chalk, cream white sometimes orange white, containing flints		* (2)	8·3	- 3·6	
		(2)	8·5	- 3·8	* SPT's attempted - 2 blows for 760mm, then 2 blows for further 760mm
		* (2)	8·9	- 4·2	
			10·0	- 5·3	

contd

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TG 20 NW/151

Crown Building | NORWICH 229.094

BOREHOLE LOG

Borehole No 3 contd. | Note –

Ground Level

Date

Description of Strata	Legend	Sample	Depth (m)	Approx O.D. (m)	Remarks
			10.0	−5.3	
CHALK: contd. from Sheet 6		2	10.2	−5.5	
		9	10.5	−5.8	
		16*	11.5	−6.8	*SPT attempted – 6 blows for 450mm, then 5 blows for 300mm
		5	12.0	−7.3	
		12	13.2	−8.5	
		11	13.5	−8.8	
		10	14.7	−10.0	
		31	15.0	−10.3	
		19	16.2	−11.5	
		22	16.5	−11.8	
		16	17.7	−13.0	
		41	18.0	−13.3	
			18.3	−13.6	End of borehole

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TG 20 NW/15E

Crown Building

NORWICH

229·094

BOREHOLE LOG

Borehole No. 4

Ground Level Approx. 5·4m A.O.D.

Date 28th - 29th April & 2nd - 3rd May 1977

Note:- Standpipe installed to 23·0m depth

Description of Strata	Legend	Sample	Depth (m)	Approx. O.D. (m)	Remarks
FILL: concrete (0·1m), resting on silty sand, brick rubble and stones			0	5·4	
		(2)	0·9	4·5	
SAND & GRAVEL: Fine to medium variably silty, orange brown sand and stones; cobbles in places. Sandier at top			1·7	3·7	
			2·2	3·2	
[Alluvium?]		(39)	3·2	2·2	
					4·1m depth
					← Water entry, 4·5m depth
		(18)	4·7	0·7	
SAND & GRAVEL: medium to coarse, brown sand and stones with cobbles in places Layer of remoulded chalk and sand with stones, 0·5m at base			5·2	0·2	
		(31)	6·2	-0·8	
[1st Terrace Gravel?]					
		(21)	7·7	-2·3	
			8·5	-3·1	
CHALK: contd. on Sheet 9			9·0	-3·6	
			9·5	-4·1	
			10·0	-4·6	

contd

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Crown Building

NORWICH 229 094

BOREHOLE LOG

Borehole No. 4 contd.

Ground Level

Date

Note:-

Description of Strata	Legend	Sample	Depth (m)	Approx O.D. (m)	Remarks
			10·0	-4·6	
CHALK: structureless remoulded chalk with pieces and fragments of intact chalk cream to orange white, orange in places, containing flints		* (1)	10·4	-5·0	*SPT attempted – test equipment sank under own weight 10·4m to 12·4m depth
		* (3)	13·5	-8·1	*SPT attempted – test equipment sank under own weight 13·5m to 13·8m depth, then 3 blows for 200mm, followed by 7 blows for 300mm and 18 blows for further 300mm
		* (7)	14·0	-8·5	
		* (18)	14·3	-8·8	
		(23)	16·0	-10·6	
		(15)	17·5	-12·1	
		(21)	19·0	-13·6	
		(12)	19·7	-14·3	
			20·0	-14·6	

contd.

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Crown Building	NORWICH	
BOREHOLE LOG	229094	

Borehole No. 5

Ground Level Approx 5·0m A.O.D

Date 5th-6th & 9th-12th May 1977

Note:- Standpipe installed to 20·0m depth

Description of Strata	Legend	Sample	Depth (m)	Approx O.D. (m)	Remarks
FILL: broken brick and miscellaneous rubble (in old cellar) Layer of silty clayey sand with broken metal pipework at base – has a strong oily smell			0	5·0	
SAND & GRAVEL: fine to medium brown sand and stones. Becomes sandier below approx 5·2m depth [Alluvium?]		34	3·2	1·8	▼ 3·5m depth
		56	4·5	0·5	← water entry, 4·4m depth
		57	6·0	−1·0	
		40	7·5	−2·5	
CHALK & SAND: variably sandy remoulded chalk with fragments of intact chalk, stones and patches of sand [Drift deposit]		41 *	8·5	−3·5	
			8·8	−3·8	* SPT attempted – 1 blow for 500mm
			10·0	−5·0	

contd

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NORWICH
229 094

Crown Building

BOREHOLE LOG

Borehole No. 5 contd

Ground Level

Date

Note:-

Description of Strata	Legend	Sample	Depth (m)	Approx O.D. (m)	Remarks
			10·0	-5·0	
CHALK & SAND: cont'd from Sheet 11		(12) *	10·3	-5·3	*SPT attempted – 2 blows for 500mm
[Drift deposit]		•			
		(11)	12·0	-7·0	
		(4) •	12·5 (approx)	-7·5	
CHALK: structureless remoulded chalk with pieces and fragments of chalk cream to orange white, orange in places, containing flints		(14)	13·5	-8·5	
		(13)	15·0	-10·0	
		•			
		(6)	16·5	-11·5	
		(11)	18·0	-13·0	
		(21) •			
		(11)	19·5	-14·5	
		•	20·0	-15·0	

contd

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TG 20 NW 15F

Crown Building

NORWICH

BOREHOLE LOG

229 094

Borehole No. 6

Ground Level Approx 4·5m A.O.D

Date 23rd - 27th May 1977

Note:- Standpipe installed to 19·0m depth

Description of Strata	Legend	Sample	Depth (m)	Approx O.D. (m)	Remarks
FILL: silty sand with brick and concrete rubble and stones			0	+ 4·5	
		(7)	0·9	+ 3·6	
FILL: silty, variably clayey sand with stones, brick fragments and patches of clay			1·1 (approx)	+ 3·4	
SAND & GRAVEL: fine to medium, brown to brown grey sand and stones. Layer of silty fine sand with clay partings, 0·5m at base. Soil has strong oily smell and contains scattered dark farmy patches		(41)	2·4	+ 2·1	
			2·5	+ 2·0	▼ 3·5m depth
		(37)	3·9	+ 0·6	← Water entry, 4·2m depth. Water level rose to 3·8m depth in 45 minutes. Water has strong oily smell
[Alluvium?]			5·2	- 0·7	
SAND & GRAVEL: medium to coarse, orange brown sand and stones with cobbles in places. Becomes clayey 8·7m to 8·9m depth		(34)	5·4	- 0·9	
		(21)	6·9	- 2·4	
[1st Terrace Gravel?]		(24)	8·4	- 3·9	
		(15)	9·9	- 5·4	
			10·0	- 5·5	contd.

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		TG 20 NW/15T
Crown Building		NORWICH 229 094

BOREHOLE LOG

Borehole No 6 contd

Ground Level

Date

Note:-

Description of Strata	Legend	Sample	Depth (m)	Approx O.D. (m)	Remarks
SAND & GRAVEL: contd. on Sheet 14			10·0	−5·5	
			10·3	−5·8	
CHALK: structureless remoulded chalk with pieces and fragments of intact chalk cream to orange white, orange in places, containing flints		(4)	11·2	−6·7	
		(4)	11·5	−7·0	
		(4)	12·7	−8·2	
		(4)	13·0	−8·5	
		(8)	14·2	−9·7	
		(13)	15·7	−11·2	
		(8)	17·2	−12·7	
		(12)	18·7	−14·2	
			19·0	−14·5	End of borehole

Appendix 2

Percival and Westall 2007
An Archaeological Evaluation at Anglia Square
Norwich.
Phase 1
NAU Archaeology 2007

NPS GROUP
Property Consultants
NAU Archaeology

Report № 1538a

An Archaeological Evaluation at Anglia Square, Norwich Phase 1

NHER 50581N, 50582N, 50583N and 50584N

John W. Percival and Suzanne Westall

November 2007

BAU1538

REGISTERED IFA ORGANISATION

www.nps.co.uk

Contents

Plates

Tables

Location:	Botolph Street, Pitt Street & Edward Street (Anglia Square), Norwich
District:	Norwich
Grid Ref:	TG 2298 0941
HER No.:	50581N, 50582N, 50583N & 50584N
Date of fieldwork:	13th September 2007 to 14th November 2007

Summary

During September, October and November 2007, NAU Archaeology excavated nine trenches to the north and west of Anglia Square, in the vicinities of Pitt Street, Botolph Street and Edward Street. The Late Saxon defensive ditch was found, as well as evidence of occupation on the St. George's Street and Pitt Street frontages. Cultivation features found in the south of the area examined, probably related to Cherry Ground, an area of open land that was not built on until the late 18th century. In the far north of the area examined, only evidence of Victorian and 20th century structures was found. This area had been part of St. Margaret's Croft, which remained largely undeveloped until the 19th century.

1.0 Introduction

During September, October and November 2007, NAU Archaeology excavated nine trenches to the north and west of Anglia Square in the vicinities of Pitt Street, Botolph Street and Edward Street (Fig. 1). This work formed the first phase of an archaeological evaluation, prior to the proposed extensive redevelopment of Anglia Square and its environs. It was initially envisaged that ten trenches would be excavated during the first phase of the evaluation and three during the second phase but, due to the largely negative results from Window Samples taken in Area 3 (see below), it was decided by Norfolk Landscape Archaeology, Norwich City Council's archaeological advisors, that Trench 11 should be moved from Area 3 into Area 6 (Fig. 1). Similarly, it was not realised at the time the initial trench plan was agreed that Area 5, the former Fat Pauly's Snooker Club, consists of at least one level of basement at a depth of well over 2m below the current level of Edward Street. As a result, Trench 10 has now been moved from Area 5 to Area 6. The exact locations and configuration of trenches to be excavated in Area 6 is still to be agreed, subject to consideration of the results in this report.

Table 1, below, summarises the location and dimensions of all trenches excavated or yet to be excavated, and the depths of all excavated trenches.

Trench	Area	HER No	Dimensions	Depth if excavated	Notes
1	4	50584N	4m by 4m	1.7m below modern ground level (2.9m OD)	
2	4	50584N	4m by 4m	1.7m below modern ground level (3.3m OD)	
3	4	50584N	4m by 4m	2.4m below modern ground level (2.2m OD)	
4	4	50584N	4m by 4m	1.8m below modern ground level (2.8m OD)	
5	4	50584N	4m by 4m	2.5m below modern ground level (2.7m OD)	
6	1	50581N	3m by 3m	3.7m below modern ground level (0.8m OD)	

Trench	Area	HER No	Dimensions	Depth if excavated	Notes
7	1	50581N	3m by 3m	3.1m below modern ground level (1.4m OD)	
8	6	50586N	2m by 8m	To be excavated Phase 2	
9	6	50586N	4m by 4m	To be excavated Phase 2	
10	6	50586N	4m by 4m	To be excavated Phase 2	moved from Area 5
11	6	50586N	4m by 4m	To be excavated Phase 2	moved from Area 3
12	3	50583N	4m by 4m	2.5m below modern ground level (3.0m OD)	
13	2	50582N	3.5m by 7m	2.4m below modern ground level (1.7m OD)	

Table 1: Location and dimensions of all trenches; depths of excavated trenches

Areas 1 to 4, examined during Phase 1 of the evaluation, consisted of a total of 10989m^2 or just over 1 hectare. Area 6, the area to be examined during Phase 2 of the evaluation, measures 4046m^2 or 0.4 hectares.

This report was commissioned and the work funded by Centenary Ashcroft LLP, part of the Anglia Square Partnership, through their project managers, PDCM Ltd.

Due to time constraints, this report does not include full reports on all the finds, artefacts and ecofacts recovered during Phase 1 of the evaluation. For this reason an NHER finds summary appendix has not been included in this report. The pottery has been dated by Sue Anderson of CFA Archaeology and these spot-dates pegged to the stratigraphic sequence for each trench. Full data on all classes of finds from both phases of the evaluation will be included in the Phase 2 evaluation report.

The programme of archaeological work described in this report was undertaken in accordance with a Project Design and Method Statement prepared by NAU Archaeology (Ref: BAU1538/AH) and agreed with Ken Hamilton, Norfolk Landscape Archaeology.

The work was designed to assist in defining the character and extent of any archaeological remains within the proposed redevelopment area, following the guidelines set out in *Planning and Policy Guidance 16 — Archaeology and Planning* (Department of the Environment 1990). The results will enable decisions to be made by the Local Planning Authority with regard to the treatment of any archaeological remains found.

The site archive is currently held by NAU Archaeology and on completion of the project will be deposited with Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service, following the relevant policy on archiving standards.

2.0 Geology and Topography

The topography of north Norwich within the city walls is not dramatic. In very general terms, the Anglia Square area slopes gently from the north-west to the south-east. Area 1 lies at an elevation of *c.* 4.4m OD, Area 2 at *c.* 4.2m OD, Area 3 at 5.5m OD, and Area 4 rises from *c.* 4.5m in the east to *c.* 5.2m in the west. As

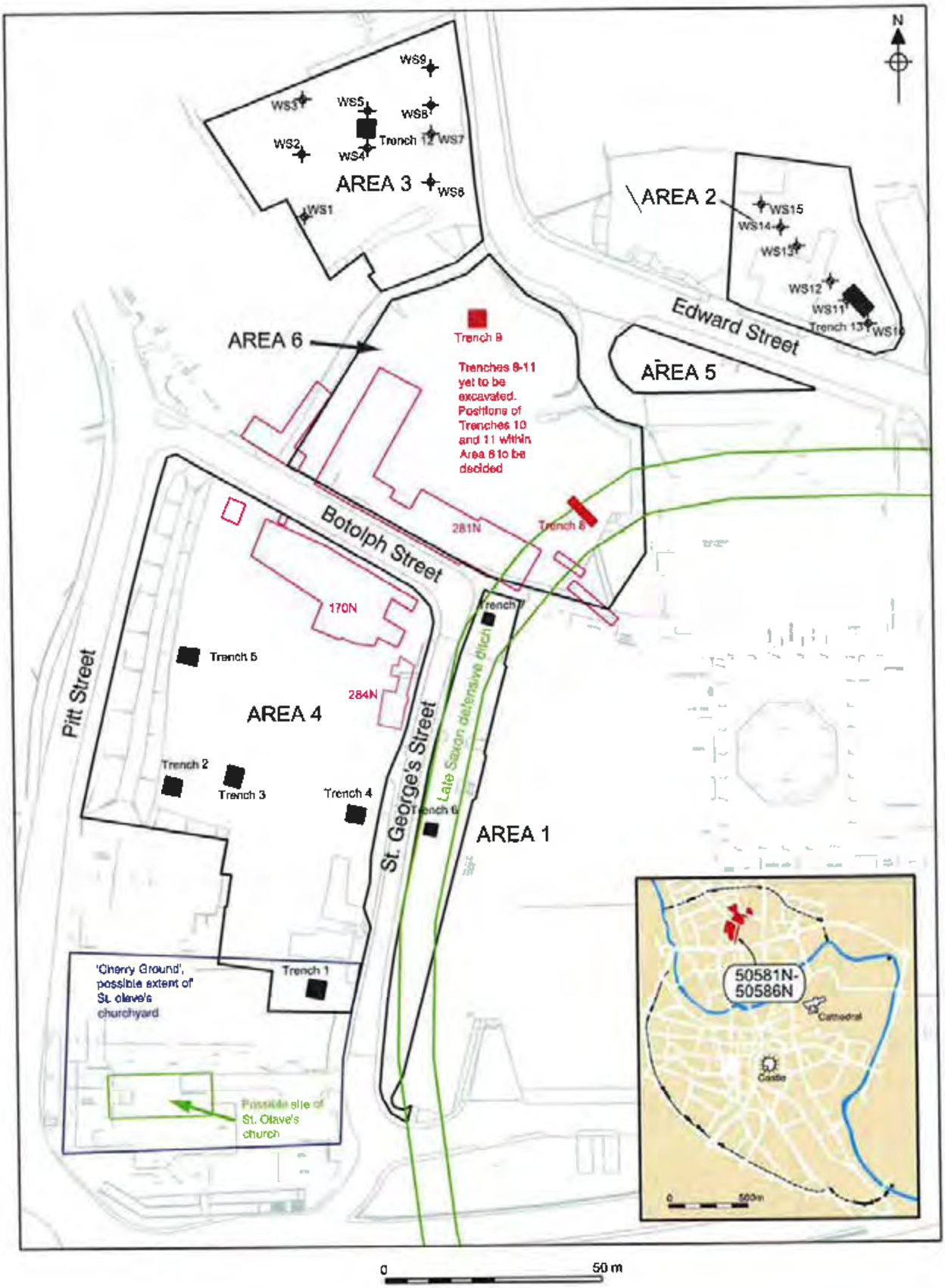

Figure 1. Site and trench locations: scale 1:1250

Hutcheson and Penn noted (2007, 2), "The underlying palaeotopgraphy was probably more varied and undulating than is now the case; relatively recent developments will have smoothed the topography".

This area lies mainly on alluvial deposits, with sand and gravel river terraces in the north-west corner of the proposed redevelopment area (British Geological Survey 1:50,000). The Dalymond, one of the former tributary streams of the Wensum, may have lain to the north of Area 2 (Campbell 1975, map 5, Ayers 2003, Fig. 2). Most recent archaeological investigations in the vicinity of Anglia Square (*e. g.* Birks 2007, Emery 2006, Watkins 2007) have failed to locate any trace of the Dalymond.

3.0 Archaeological and Historical Background

The previously known archaeological and historical data for the proposed development area has been thoroughly explored by Hutcheson and Penn (2007). The contents of their report shall not be repeated here in any detail but, for the sake of clarity, it is perhaps worth briefly discussing the subject of street names in the environs of Anglia Square. Prior to the construction of Anglia Square and the Inner Link Road, the north-to-south aligned element of Botolph Street continued southwards and formed part of St. George's Street and it is referred to by that name throughout this report (Fig. 1). Confusingly, in the late 19th century, the northern section of St George's Street was known as Middle Street or St. George's Middle Street (Sandred and Lindström 1989, 91-92).

Table 2, below, gives the briefest outline of the chronology of Anglia Square and its environs in the 20th century.

Date	Activity	Source
1940	Two buildings destroyed by bombing on Botolph Street and St. George's Street	Banger 2002, 16
1942	Further buildings destroyed on Magdalen Street and Calvert Street	<www.the-plunketts.freeserve.co.uk>
April 1943	'Baedecker' bombing raids. Mutiple buildings destroyed on Calvert Street, Pitt Street and at least one on St. George's Street	Banger 2002, 59 and <www.the-plunketts.freeserve.co.uk>
1961	Compulsory purchase of the Duke of Sussex PH located on the corner of Botolph Street and St. George's Street	<www.norfolkpubs.co.uk> and photograph by George Plunkett on <www.the-plunketts.freeserve.co.uk>
1966-67	Demolition and clearance of buildings on Botolph Street, Pitt Street and St. George's Street	The photographs of George Swain on <www.norlink.norfolk.gov.uk>; Pevsner and Wilson 1997, 290
1968-71	Construction of Anglia Square, including Sovereign House, and the creation of Edward Street	Pevsner and Wilson 1997, 289
1971	Anglia Square opened	Pevsner and Wilson 1997, 289
Mid 1990s	Demolition of filling station buildings on Area 2 and landscaping/clearance of Area 4 to create car parks	Author's memory

Table 2: Chronology of the Anglia Square Area in the 20th Century

4.0 Methodology

The objective of this evaluation was to determine, as far as reasonably possible, the presence or absence, location, nature, extent, date, quality, condition and significance of any surviving archaeological deposits within the parts of the proposed development area examined.

Machine excavation was carried out with a hydraulic 360˚ excavator using a toothless ditching bucket under constant archaeological supervision. Trenches 6 and 7 were shored. After machine excavation to a depth of approx. 1.2m, the upper deposits were recorded in section and plan. At this point, the remnants of post-medieval and Victorian masonry structures were removed by machine and the trenches shored with steel sheets and hydraulic walings. Hand excavation within central sondages in Trenches 6 and 7 then commenced. Once these sondages had reached a depth of 1.2m and had been recorded, baulks within the trenches were removed. Further waling was installed and hand excavation continued.

All other trenches within the evaluation were excavated without shoring, the deeper deposits being investigated mostly by hand-dug central sondages.

Spoil, exposed surfaces and features were scanned with a metal detector. All metal-detected and hand-collected finds (other than those which were obviously modern) were retained for inspection.

All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using NAU Archaeology *pro forma* sheets. Trench locations, plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales, and colour and monochrome photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits.

All levels have been related to the control network of survey stations established by Aworth Survey Consultants and detailed in their drawing, no. 2719.

Bulk samples were taken from fills of the Late Saxon defensive ditch in Trenches 6 and 7. These samples will be processed with a view to finding suitable carbonised material for radiocarbon dating.

In general terms, weather conditions during the fieldwork were good. The exception to this was during the excavation of Trench 4 when heavy rain caused the trench to flood.

5.0 Results from Trenches

Descriptions of the remains found in each trench have been broken down into broad phases. Despite the relative proximity of some of the trenches to each other, no attempt has been made to harmonise their phasing. This is due to the disparate nature of the remains found.

Trench 1 (Area 4, 50584N) Fig. 2

Trench 1, Phase 1: Post-medieval horticulture

Undisturbed orange-coloured sands [08] were found at the relatively shallow depth of 1.1–1.7m across Trench 1.

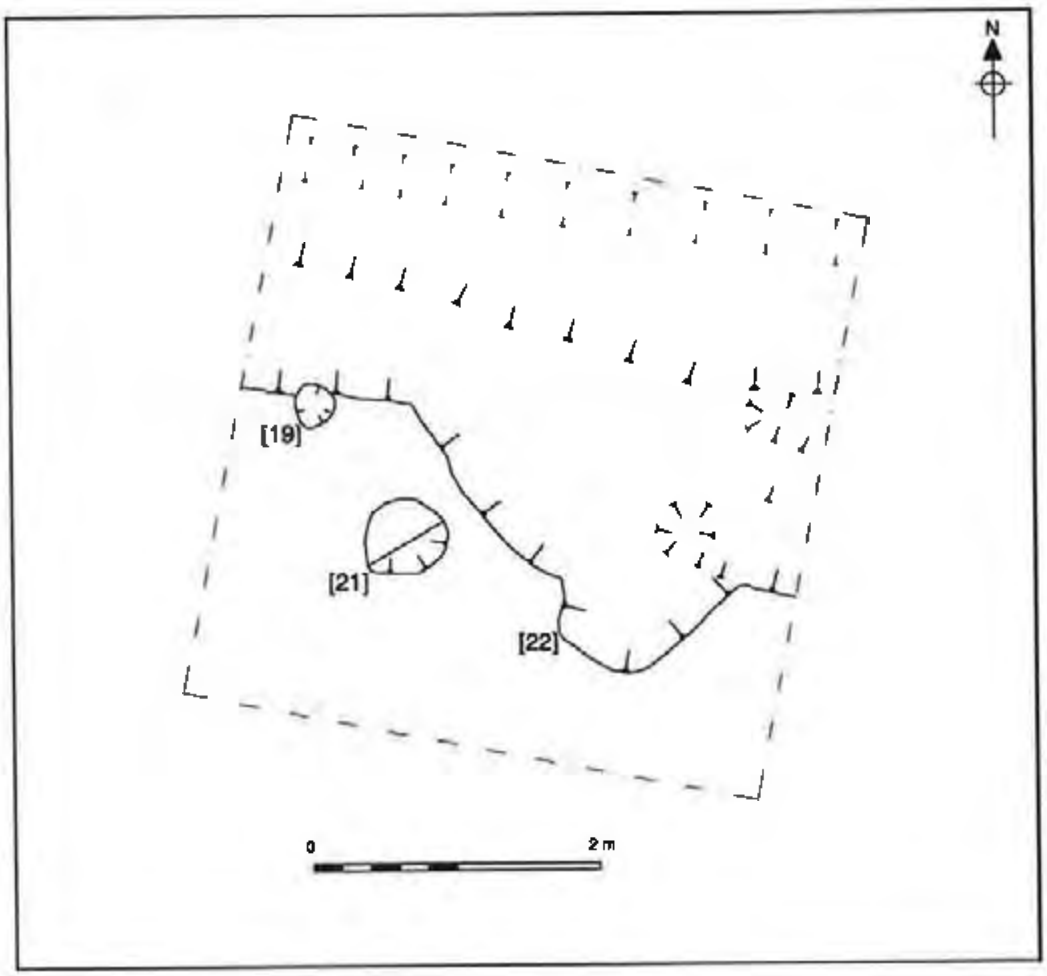

Figure 2. Plan of Trench 1. Scale 1:50

The earliest features identified were a series of east-west aligned furrows, [22], which were cut into the sands on the north side of the trench. They were cut in a stepped pattern (Plate 1), each furrow being slightly deeper than the last, and, judging by their size and form, were probably spade-dug. This suggests the area around Trench 1 was used a garden. Two further features cut into the natural, [19] and [21], small pits 0.3m and 0.6m in diameter and 0.2m deep, were probably contemporary with this horticultural activity and represent deeper planting of taller plants or trees. The fills of these features were very similar to that of the furrows – a rich and soft dark brown, garden soil type deposit ([05],) which was almost a metre deep in places and filled not only the furrows ([22]) but also overlay the rest of the trench. This deposit contained a range of pottery dated to the 16th century as well as residual sherds dated to the Late Saxon and early medieval periods. The depth of [05] suggests systematic manuring and perhaps the importation of topsoil/garden soil from elsewhere. A small patch of crushed mortar, [06], was seen at the base of the garden soil [05]. An uneven and patchy layer of soft brown silt and orange sand, [07], occurred in places between deposit [05] and the 'natural' sands [08]. This layer had the characteristics of subsoil and showed evidence of root disturbance, further confirming the horticultural nature of the lower deposits recorded in Trench 1.

Later in the post-medieval period, a deep, flat-bottomed pit, [04], was cut into the surface of garden soil deposit [05]. The fill of this pit ([03],) was largely made up of mortar and fragmented ceramic building material, probably demolition or construction waste from a nearby building, wall, or well. Pit fill [03] also contained residual pottery dated to the 15th to 16th centuries.

In other places, the upper part of context [05] contained lenses of brick dust and coal cinders. This indicates that although formation of the garden soil layer [05] began in the 16th century it was in use into the 19th century.

Plate 1 West-facing section of Trench 1 prior to excavation of all features

Plate 2 Looking west across the base of Trench 1 after the excavation of all features

Trench 1, Phase 2: Late C20th Car Park

As with other trenches in Area 4, the entire area of Trench 1 was covered in a modern (late 20th century) layer of crushed brick concrete rubble and redeposited topsoil. Unlike elsewhere in the area, surface deposits in Trench 1 also contained a heavy concentration of recent, plastic and metal-based rubbish within that rubble. This was particularly noticeable in the western baulk of the trench (Plate 2), where the deposit was up to 0.8m thick. It is likely that this corner of the site was temporarily used as a dumping ground in recent times. Until approximately 10 years ago most of Area 4 was waste ground overgrown with Buddleia and other shrubs, and rich in accumulated urban debris. This debris was cleared, the area flattened, the bank adjacent to the Pitt Street frontage created in its present form, and the present c. 0.15m thick gravel surface laid when the area was converted for use as a car park.

Trench 2 (Area 4 50584N) Figs. 3 & 4

Trench 2, Phase 1: Post-medieval pits and building

Activity in Trench 2 may have begun with the extraction of sand: evidenced by two pits, [267] and [283], cut into the undisturbed sands and backfilled with sandy silt containing chalk and charcoal flecks. One of the fills of [283] contained pottery dated to the 16th century. Both pits were truncated by later date rubbish pits, [258] and [274]. Pottery dated to the 15th to 17th centuries was found in the fill of pit [258]. Across the top of these pits was a thick layer (*c.* 0.4m deep) of garden soil ([228]). This deposit was cut by further pits, [257] and [276]. The latter may have

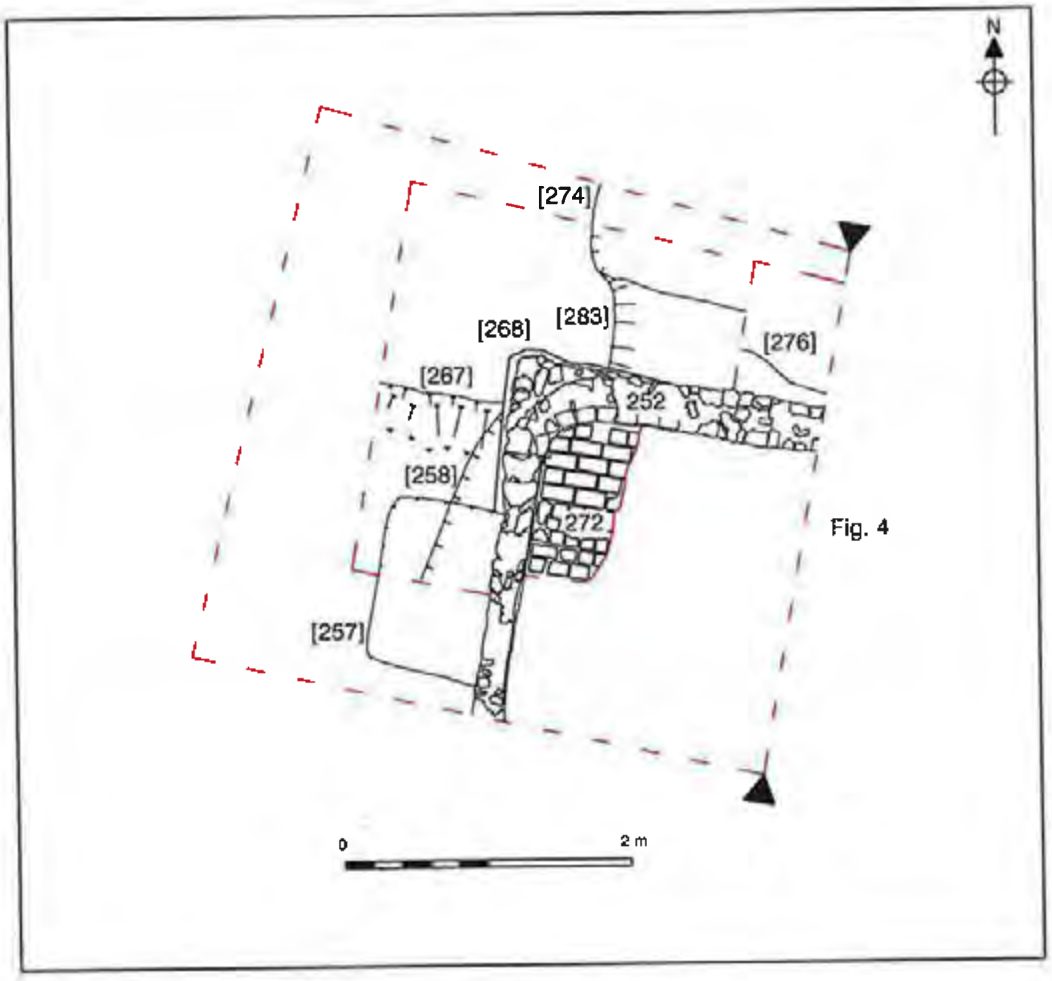

Figure 3. Plan of Trench 2. Scale 1:50

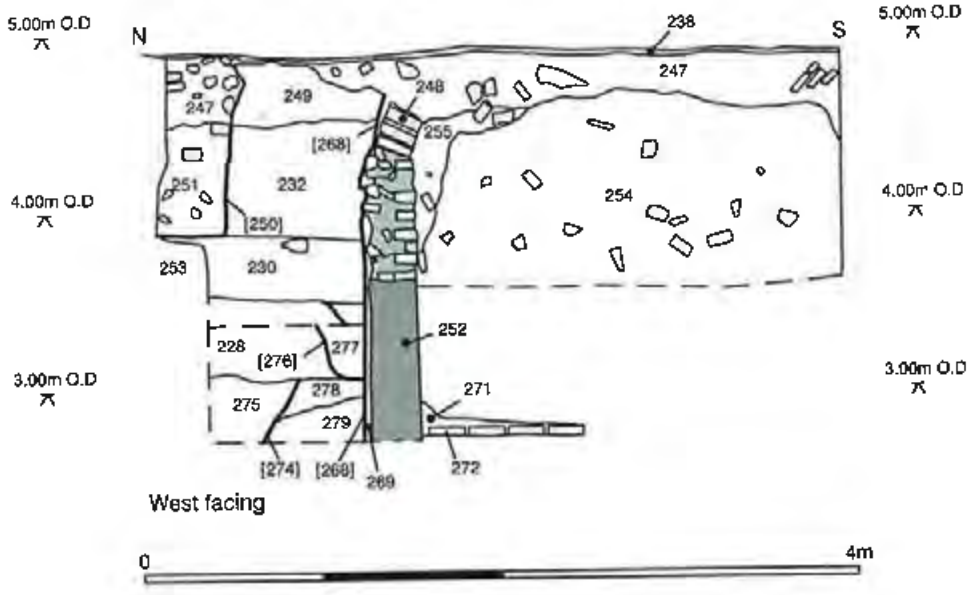

Figure 4. Trench 2, section. Scale 1:40

been linear rather than a pit, but was truncated by a later feature. Pit [257] had a series of fills, the uppermost of which ([260],) contained occasional mortar and brick or tile fragments, as well as pottery dated to the 18th century. Perhaps contemporary with [276] and [257] was a dump of charcoal-rich material, [229], which overlay the garden soil deposit [228].

This sequence of features was capped by a deep layer of probable garden soil up to c. 1m thick. This may represent a long period when little activity took place in the area of Trench 2. On the northern edge of the trench the garden soil layers were cut by an east-to-west aligned wall, [251], of probable 18th century date. It probably formed a property boundary and may have been the southern wall of a building located immediately north of the trench. This wall was roughly constructed of reused brick, flint and limestone fragments bonded with a brittle, light yellow lime mortar.

Trench 2, Phase 2: Victorian cellar and associated structures

Three walls of a cellar of unusual form and appearance were exposed within Trench 2. It is likely that this structure was built in the second half of the 19th century. The northern and southern walls and the very base of the eastern wall were all neatly constructed from reused red brick, flint and limestone (and given the context number [252]). The north-western corner was interesting in that it had a curved interior face (Plate 3). This curve was also apparent on the exterior of the wall directly beneath its junction with the ceiling, [248], which was vaulted and composed entirely of soft 'Norfolk Red' type bricks, in common use in the Victorian era. The floor, [272], was also of red brick. The eastern wall, [235], which was mostly of flint, was more roughly constructed than the rest, employing a lot more mortar and only occasional brick. Its inner surface was rendered to blend in with the others, but the difference in its construction, along with the mismatched foundation (which was part of [248]), suggests that it was built after completion of the vaulted ceiling, perhaps initially being left open with only temporary props on top of the foundations, to allow access for work on the ceiling.

Plate 3 Looking south at curved wall [252] of Victorian cellar in Trench 2

All in all, the relative depth of the floor and the vaulted ceiling of this cellar suggest a specialist industrial or commercial function. In general terms, it is reminiscent of an ice house or cold store. A brief examination of White's 1883 street directory, in conjunction with the Ordnance Survey 1:500 plan of 1885, did not yield any clear results: the premises of which the [252]/[248] cellar was a part, is described as a shop. A more detailed examination of late 19th and early 20th century maps and street directories would probably yield better results.

Wall [251], which ran across the northern edge of the trench, was capped by a later wall [237], constructed of soft 'Norfolk Red' type bricks of late 19th century appearance. On the western side of the trench, this wall returned to the south. Between wall [237] and the western wall of the cellar, [235], a sunken passage-way with a cobbled surface [302] existed. It was probably constructed after wall [235] and related to the cellar in some way. The Ordnance Survey 1885 plan shows buildings which correspond exactly with the position of wall [237].

Trench 2, Phase 3: 20th century

Most of [248], the vaulted ceiling to the cellar, was destroyed when the building above it was demolished, and the cellar was filled with demolition rubble [255]. Although demolition deposit [255] contained pottery dated to the late 19th or early 20th centuries, demolition of the [252]/[248] structure may have been carried out in the 1940s.

Following this episode, which must have encompassed the demolition of the [237] building, a wall of London Stock type bricks with a massive irregular concrete foundation was constructed along the northern edge of the trench. This wall, [253], was one of a number of similar structures of mid 20th century date that could be seen projecting through the gravel car park surface in the central-western part of Area 4. They probably belonged to one or more industrial buildings, similar to that extant at 57-61 Pitt Street and currently occupied by Morris Printing. This building, or buildings, probably had a fairly short life span as it too had probably been demolished by the late 1960s. Deposits relating to the creation of the car park in the 1990s were relatively thin in the area of Trench 2.

Trench 3 (Area 4 50584N) Figs. 5 & 6

Trench 3, Phase 1: Post-medieval pits and garden soils

Undisturbed geological material in this trench consisted of stone-less pale orange sands [104]. Above this, truncated elements of a 0.2m thick layer of subsoil-like material was recorded. The earliest features in Trench 3 were two intercutting pits, [212] and [207]. These features were possibly dug initially for the extraction of sand, but were later filled with domestic refuse. The fills of the earliest pit, [212], contained pottery dated to the 15th or 16th centuries, whilst the fills of [207] yielded ceramics dated to the late 16th or early 17th centuries.

The edges of these features were later clipped by another quarry pit – [204] – less deep than the first two and filled with silt rather than domestic waste. Above this were several mounded layers of silt and garden soils, containing patches of crushed mortar and building rubble. The appearance of part of this sequence of deposits suggests that these were deliberately dumped, having been brought in from elsewhere. Two elements within this sequence of deposits ([119] and [227],) contained pottery dated to the 15th to 16th centuries.

The nature of the deposits which sealed the early post-medieval quarry pits suggests that the area of Trench 3 was used as a yard or garden throughout the post-medieval period. The 1885 Ordnance Survey 1:500 plan clearly shows the area around Trench 3 and to the north of it as a garden. All of the earlier cartographic sources (see Hutcheson and Penn 2007 and Frostick 2002) indicate

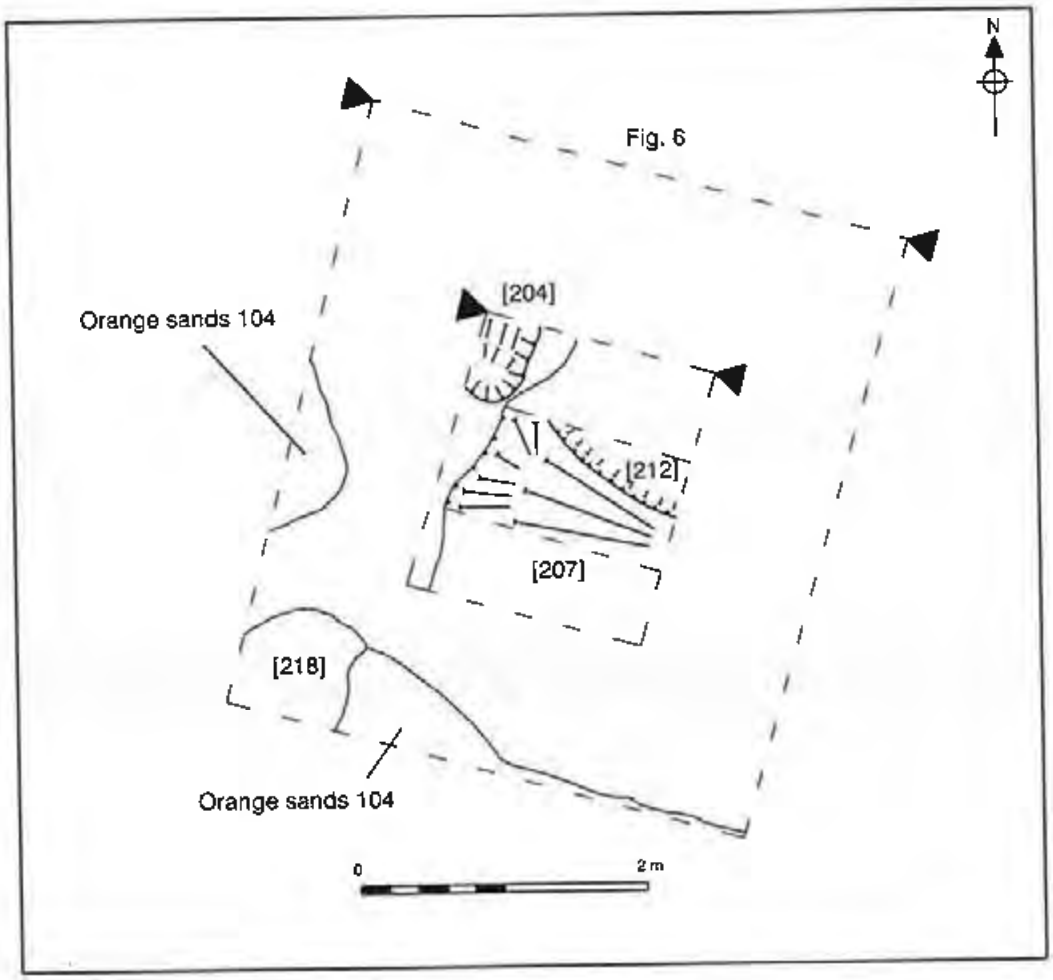

Figure 5. Plan of Trench 3. Scale 1:50

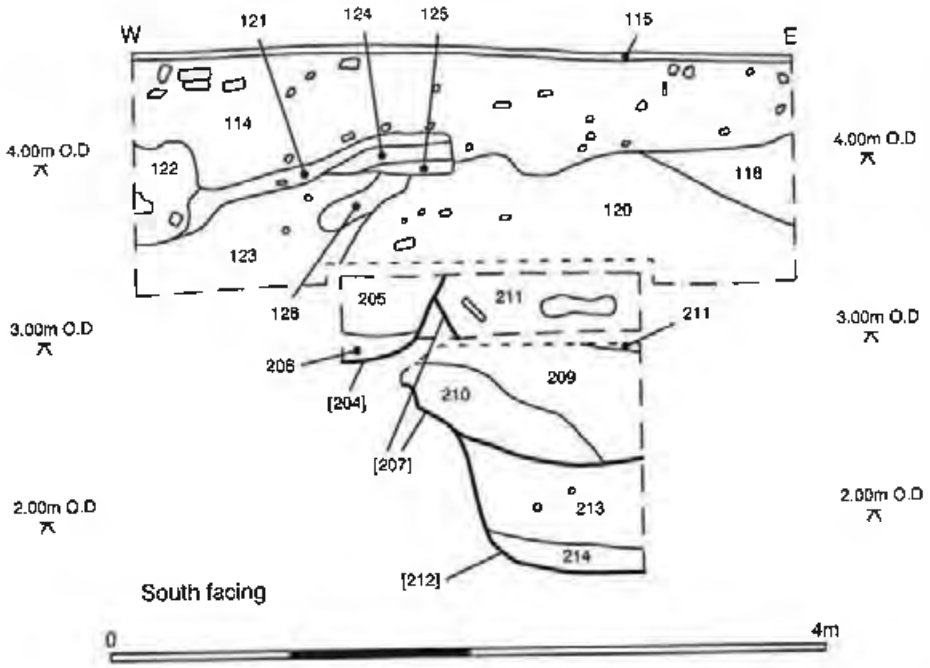

Figure 6. Trench 3, section. Scale 1:40

an open area in the middle of the 'block' formed by Pitt Street, Botolph Street and St. George's Street.

Another pit probably dating to the late post-medieval period, [218], was cut into the dumps and garden soil. It was filled with demolition rubble from a brick-built structure.

Trench 3, Phase 2: Victorian garden features

The upper deposits of the dump/garden soil sequence were cut by the construction trench for an insubstantial brick wall ([116]=[226]) of soft, deep red bricks. This ran on an east-to-west alignment along the southern edge of the trench and is visible on the Ordnance Survey 1:500 plan of 1885, which delineates garden paths. At least two further cuts ([220] and [127],) were recorded immediately below the gravel car park surface. These probably resulted from the removal of services following the clearance of buildings in Area 4 in the mid 20th century.

Trench 4 (Area 4 50584N) Figs 7 & 8

Trench 4, Phase 1: Pits and building - 11th to 14th centuries

Trench 4 contained stratigraphicaly complex archaeological features and layers not all of which are illustrated on Figs. 7 and 8

Undisturbed geological material in this trench consisted of fine yellow-brown sands. Activity began with an irregularly shaped pit, [69], probably created through sand extraction. Its fill, [70], contained no finds, but subsequent features contained pottery dated to the 11th to 13th centuries. Pit [69] was overlain by several layers of silty sand ([77], [189], [201], [202] and [203], not illustrated), some of which contained lenses of redeposited yellow sand. Although disturbed and to some extent churned by human activity, these layers had many of the characteristics of subsoil.

Towards the south-west corner of the trench, the subsoil like layers were cut by a sequence of pits, the earliest of which, [52], was overlain by another: [86]. One of the fills of pit [86], context [88], contained pottery dated to the 11th to 13th centuries. Pit [86] was in turn cut by another pit, [81]=[53]. This feature yielded pottery from three of its fills that was dated to the 12th to 13th centuries. A single, more isolated pit, [49], was located towards the centre of the trench. The upper fill of this pit, context [50], contained pottery dated to the 11th to 14th centuries.

Possibly contemporary with the latest of these pits was a fragmentary, banded clay floor surface (recorded with context numbers [192], [193], [194], [195], [196], [197], [198] [199] and [200], not illustrated). The upper surface of the floor was burnt, suggesting the presence of a hearth. As there were no contemporary walls or structural features immediately adjacent to this hearth, it may have been a central fireplace, within a domestic building fronting onto St. George's Street – but no structural evidence of the building was recorded. Given the probable date of the hearth, the building may well have been of timber and left relatively scant remains that were obliterated or masked by later walls and other features.

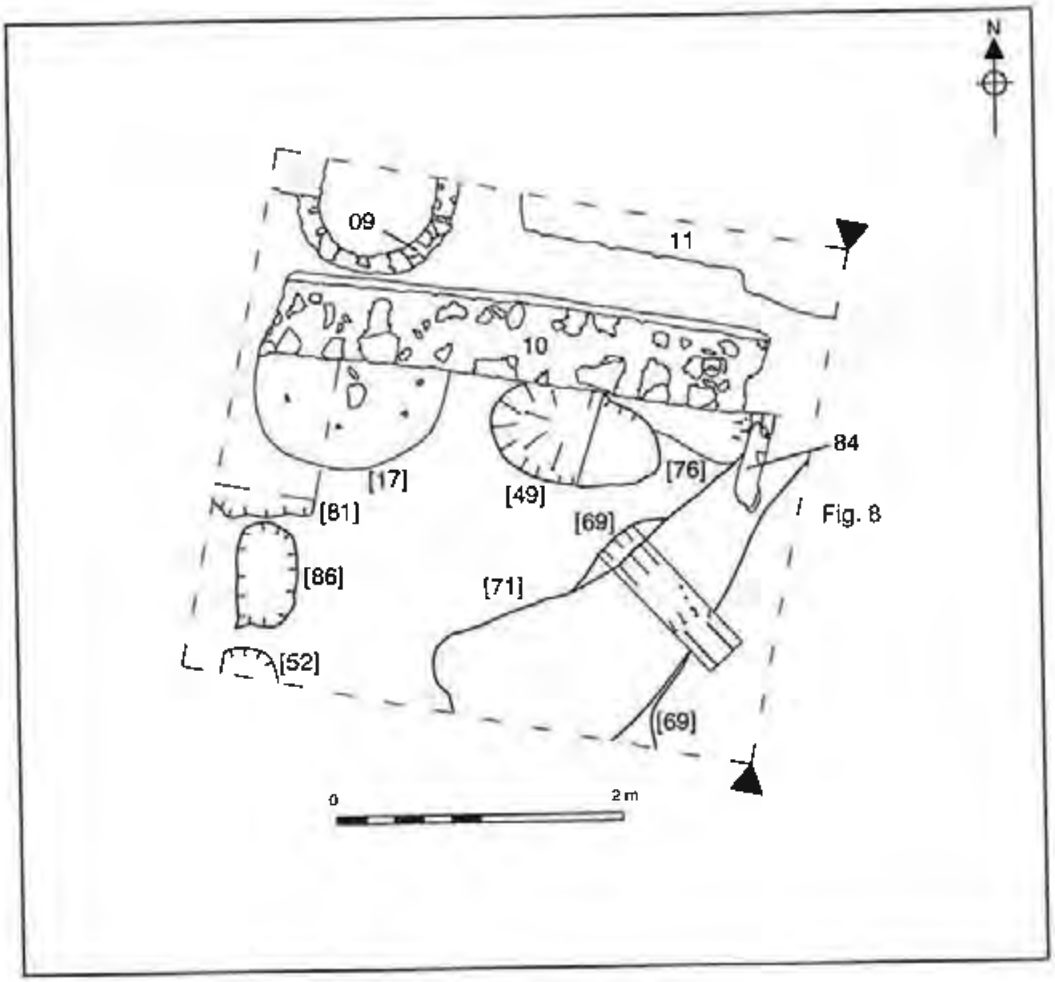

Figure 7. Plan of Trench 4. Scale 1:50

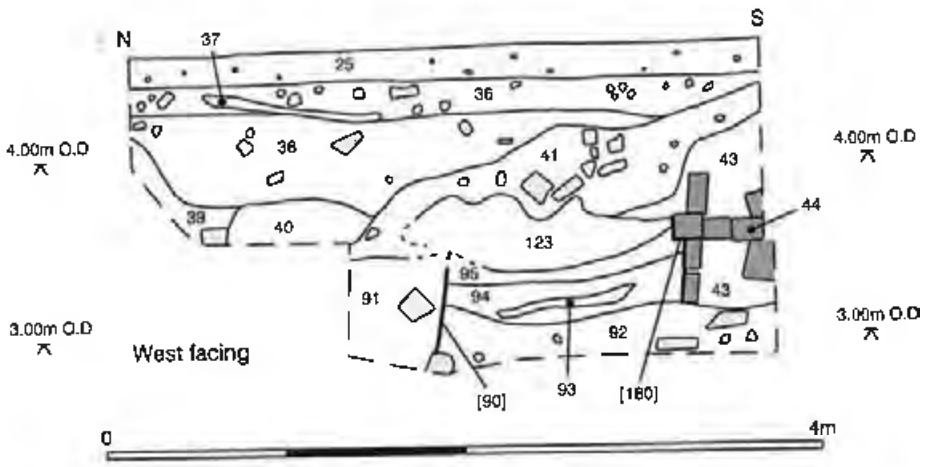

Figure 8. Trench 4, section. Scale 1:40

Trench 4, Phase 2: Pits and masonry buildings - 15th to 16th centuries

On the north side of the trench, pit [49] was cut by pit [76] which contained occasional small fragments of brick or tile. The hearth ([193] *etc.*) was heavily truncated by what appeared to be an irregularly-shaped ditch, [71]=[90]. The upper fill of this ditch contained pottery dated to the 15th to 16th centuries. Due to the size of the trench, only a very limited sample of this ditch could be excavated and, as a result, its purpose remains unclear. It is thought to have predated all of the structural features described below.

The upper fill of pit [49] was overlain by [78] – the bedding layer for a substantial east-to-west-aligned flint and mortar wall, [10]. The southern face of wall [10] bore evidence of plaster, indicating that the interior of the building (of which it was a part,) lay on this side. The general size and form of wall [10] indicates that the building may have had a timber superstructure at first floor level.

The possible hearth ([193] *etc.*) was cut by two slots or post-holes: [54] and [55]. Little can be said about these possible structural features other than they were probably associated with the mortar pad, [17], which overlay them. This pad lay at its western end of wall [10], adjacent to its southern face (and therefore on the interior of the building). It was probably the denuded remains of a stair-base or similar, representing an alteration to the building. A second alteration to this building was evidenced by wall [84], a thin north-to-south-aligned structure of flint and brick. This wall ran at right angles to wall [10] from its eastern end and represented an internal subdivision of the building. It is tempting to link this subdivision with occupation by immigrant Dutch 'strangers', who settled in north Norwich in massive numbers in the late 16th century. The sheer number of migrants and their relative poverty led to overcrowding (Pound 2004, 42), and thus to the multiple occupancy and subdivision of many buildings.

Another flint and mortar wall, [11], ran almost parallel to [10] 0.5m to its north, and was recorded in the south-facing baulk of Trench 4. The proximity of walls [10] and [11] indicates that the space between them was a property boundary which ran at right-angles to St. George's Street. The division of street frontages into rectilinear burgage plots was a common form of land organisation throughout the medieval period.

Trench 4, Phase 3: Later post-medieval pits and well - 17th to 19th centuries

The Ordnance Survey 1:500 plan of 1885 shows the northern wall of a building that fronted onto St. George's Street occupying the space in between walls [10] and [11]. It is likely that this building replaced the buildings evidenced by walls [10] and [11] some time in the 18th or 19th centuries. No traces of this replacement building were recoded archaeologically, however.

A well, [09], recorded at the western end of wall [11] may have been associated either with the wall [11] building or with its replacement. After the well had ceased to serve its primary function and had been backfilled, the top was capped with a rudimentary brick floor and a crude brickwork superstructure ([24],) which may have served some sort of storage function.

It is possible that the site was left as an open area for a time after demolition of the buildings associated with walls [10] and [11]; thick layers of dumped material ([182] and [32]) appeared to overlie [10]. These layers consisted largely of

reworked, topsoil-like material and mortar-rich building debris, and had been cut – and recut – by pits [46] and [47]. The upper fill of the later pit, [47], contained clay tobacco pipe stem fragments. It is likely, therefore, that the pits date to the late 17th to 19th centuries.

Trench 4, Phase 4: 20th century

A cellar or coal bunker [44] (Fig. 8) constructed of concrete blocks was seen cutting earlier deposits in the south-east corner of the trench. It was filled with a large amount of coal, ash, clinker and burnt debris. The exact size of the feature is not known but, in the part exposed, the burnt deposit described filled the construction and spilled out over the top. A mid 20th century date for this structure seems likely. Above it, the upper 0.4m to 0.6m of the trench was composed of layers of dumped material (e. g. [25] and [36], mostly dating from the late 1960s when the area was cleared and from subsequent relevelling in the 1990s, prior to the creation of the current car park.

Trench 5 (Area 4 50584N) Figs 9 & 10

Trench 5, Phase 1: Medieval well and possible late medieval building.

The earliest feature in Trench 5 was [296]: a root hole or animal burrow not fully exposed by the excavation but estimated to be about 0.4m x 0.4m in size and with a verified depth of 0.26m. The fill of this hole was a light brown silty sand, [295]. It was overlain by [294], a layer of much darker and heavier loamy soil, approximately 0.5m deep and flecked with chalk and charcoal, which extended right across the sondage in the centre of the trench. This layer predated all of the other features recorded in the trench and was, in effect, a buried topsoil, containing pottery dated to the 10th to 11th centuries.

Layer [294] was partially truncated by the construction cut [280] for well [159]. This construction cut was unusual in that it was considerably larger than the well-shaft itself. It appeared to have been so for a depth of 1.6m – after which it narrowed to the width of the shaft itself. The results of augur testing indicate that the well shaft itself was more than twice as deep. The well wall rose above the upper level of deposit [294] (which would probably have formed the ground surface at that time,) by at least 0.35m and was built in a series of 'lifts' or stages. Patterns in the fills of the construction cut suggest that it was backfilled in corresponding stages (Plate 4): a section of the wall would have been built, then the cut backfilled to the top of that section; another section would then have been constructed, followed by more backfilling, and so on. The result is that the outer surface of the wall has the appearance of a series of petticoats, the base of each new segment of the wall being wider than its top and also wider than the

Plate 4 Looking west at wall [159] and its construction cut [280] in Trench 5

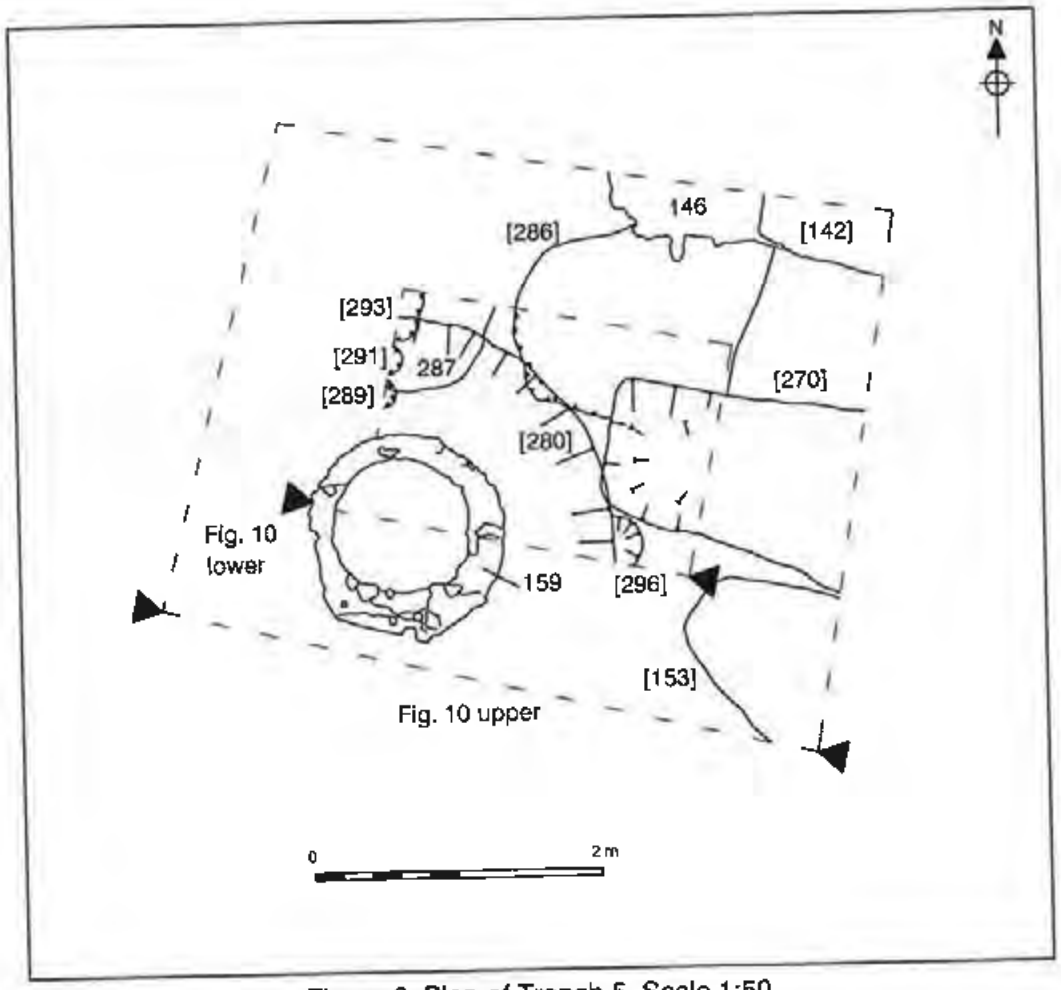

Figure 9. Plan of Trench 5. Scale 1:50

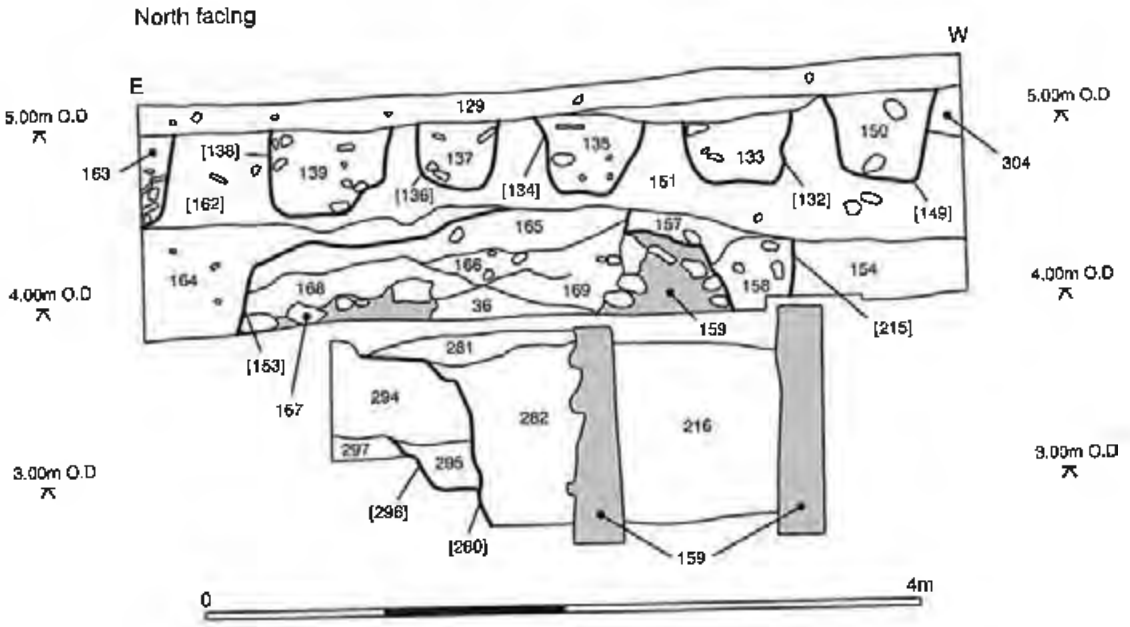

Figure 10. Trench 5 sections. Scale 1:40.

top of the segment below. The inner surface of the well wall is, in contrast, very straight and flat, and has an even finish.

The lower fill of the well construction cut, context [282], contained pottery dated to the 13th century. The upper fill of the construction cut for the well was [281], a mottled deposit which extended across much of the rest of the trench, sealing the buried topsoil-like deposit [294]. It contained pottery dated to the 13th and 14th centuries.

On the north side of the well (within the area of the construction cut), deposit [281] was cut by three possible post-holes: [289], [291] and [293] – which were arranged in a rough line. It is possible that they represent a structure associated with the well – perhaps a windlass or hoist to enable water-filled buckets to be raised more easily. One of the post-holes ([289]) appears to cut the edge of another ([291]), suggesting that the holes were not entirely contemporary and may instead represent different phases of the aforementioned construction. This is perfectly possible as the well was clearly in use for a fairly long period of time: up to *c.* 200 years.

On the east side of the trench, deposit [281] was cut by a reasonably shallow (0.4m deep), flat-bottomed pit: [286]. This feature was filled with material very similar to the garden soil deposit [294], into which it was cut. It contained pottery dated to the late 14th to early 16th centuries. Sealing this pit and the well-side post-holes lay two possible surface layers; the first ([287],) was made of gravel, the second ([155],) of crushed mortar. These are possibly the last evidence of medieval activity within the trench.

An east-to-west-aligned fragment of wall ([146],) was recorded towards the northern margin of the trench; little remained of this wall, suggesting that it had been demolished quite comprehensively – perhaps just a few decades after it was built. The wall was probably part of a building, the greater part of which would have lain north of Trench 5.

Trench 5, Phase 2: Early post-medieval pits.

Following the demolition of wall [146], a series of probable post-Medieval deposits were laid down on top of both it and well [159]. The well itself was backfilled with topsoil-like material ([216],) which contained pottery dated to the 15th to 16th centuries.

Around this time, the south-east corner of pit [286] was cut by another pit ([270]) – slightly elongated in shape and full of an ashy, grey-brown soil, rich in charcoal, and pottery dated to the 16th century. This was subsequently cut on its south-eastern side by a later, very deep but less wide pit ([153]), the base of which was filled with a burnt, extremely charcoal-rich deposit ([301]), over which was a layer of very compact, heavy yellow-brown clay ([174]) with frequent chalk flecks, and lumps of mortar and brick at its base. A deep deposit of rich, soft, dark brown loam ([164],) overlay this and formed the main fill of the pit. The basal and uppermost fills of this pit contained pottery dated to the 15th to 16th centuries. Beside the well, a further pit ([215]) appears to have been cut through the overlying post-Medieval layers. This was backfilled with crushed mortar.

Trench 5, Phase 3: Late post-medieval to 20th century.

Overlying the whole trench was a deep layer ([151]) of dark, almost black, sandy silt with occasional inclusions of brick, mortar, and charcoal. This layer of garden soil-like material formed the ground surface from the 17th or 18th century until the mid 20th century. Close to Trench 5, there was evidence on the surface of the same (or a very similar,) mid 20th century industrial building as that recorded as wall [237] in Trench 2. Deposit [151] was cut by a large pit, [142], while a series of later, flat-bottomed and square-sided linear features ran north-south across the trench. These were backfilled with modern brick rubble and mortar and were probably the result of removal of elements of the afore-mentioned mid 20th century industrial building and/or other structures, either during the late 1960s clearance of the area or during the landscaping that took place during the conversion of Area 4 for use as a car park.

A capping layer of sandy silt covers the modern features mentioned above, and over this is a further layer of gravel – the modern car park surface.

Trench 6 (Area 1 50581N) Figs.11, 12 & 13

Trench 6, Phase 1: Late Saxon defensive ditch infilled in the 11th to 12th centuries.

Evidence of the defensive ditch which enclosed Norwich north of the River Wensum in the Late Saxon period was found in the base of Trench 6, at a depth of c. 3.7m below the present ground surface. Due to the relatively limited size of the trench, only the western edge of the ditch ([92]) was located (Plate 5). The results from this trench, when combined with those from Trench 7, 1970s excavations at Botolph Street and St. George's Street (sites 281N and 284N, Evans and Davison 1985), and 1980s excavations at Calvert Street slightly to the south (site 840N; see Hutcheson and Penn 2007, 9), enable the course of the ditch to be plotted with some accuracy and certainty for some 200m (Fig. 1).

Due to the technical difficulties of maintaining a recordable section inside driven shoring sheet the upper ditch fills were in effect recorded in a central sondage. Not all of the fill discussed below are illustrated on Fig. 12.

The base of ditch [92] was cut into geologically-derived orange sandy gravels and lay beneath the level of the current water table. Its initial fill, [93], was a layer of silt and gravel, much of it probably collapse from the sides. Over this lay a thick layer of sticky, sandy clay ([68]). Both layers were devoid of finds, suggesting a natural build-up of deposits. The next layer, [45], was more sandy and very rich in pot and bone, suggesting that the ditch may have been used, at least for a while, for the dumping of domestic waste. This fill contained pottery

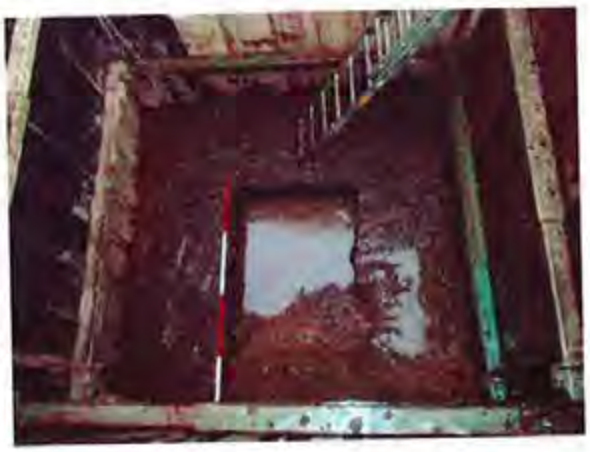

Plate 5 Looking east at ditch cut [92] in Trench 6

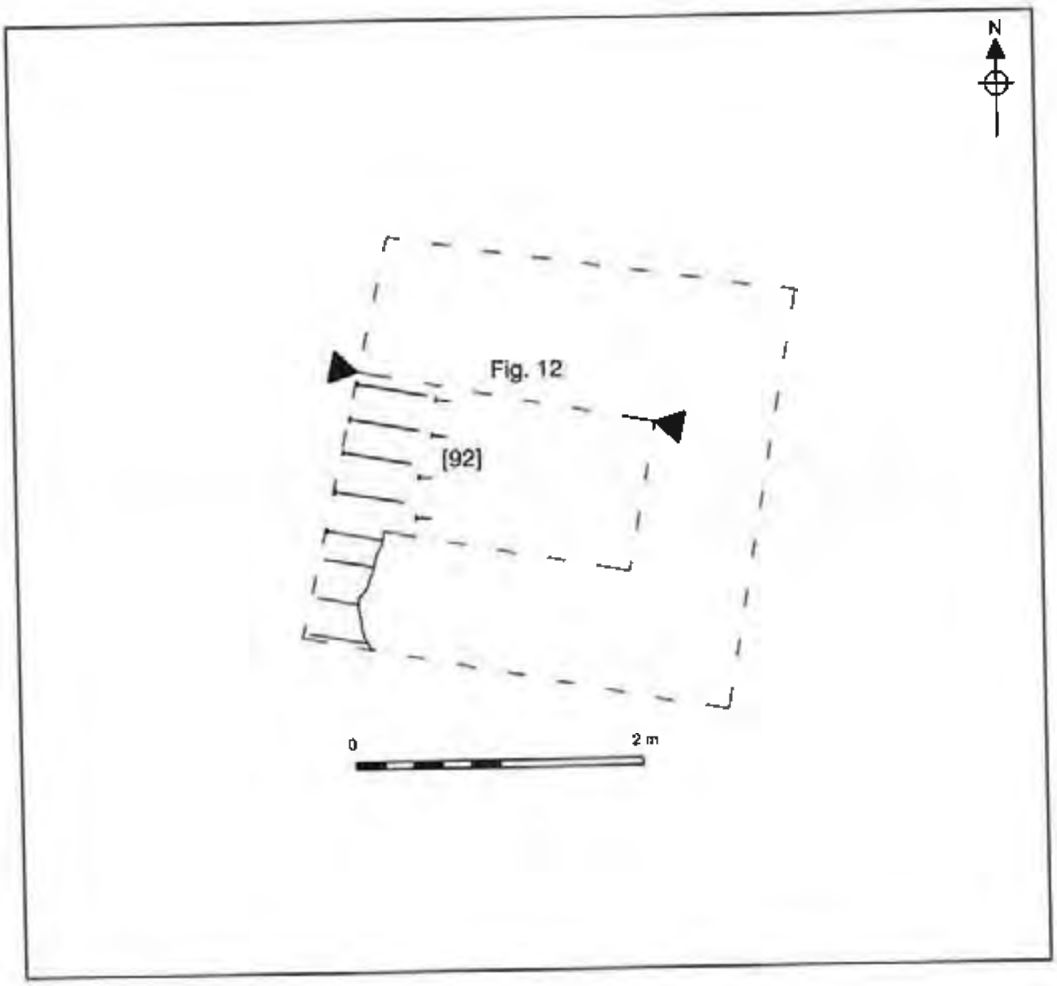

Figure 11. Plan of Trench 6 Phase 1. Scale 1:50

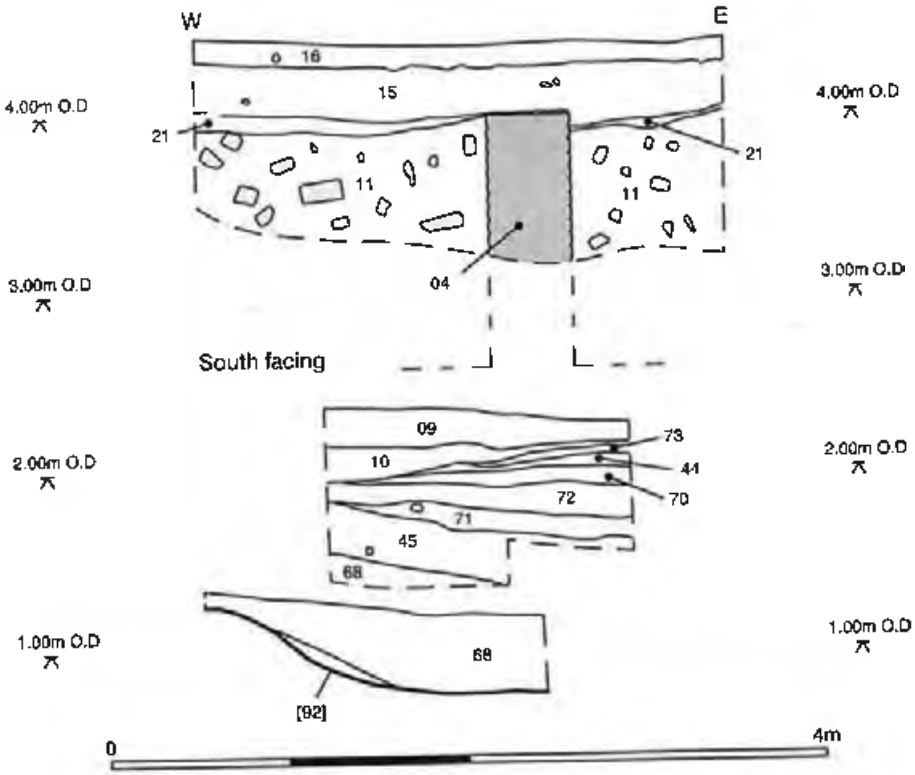

Figure 12. Trench 6, sections. Scale 1:40

dated to the 11th to 12th centuries. Above it were a series of layers of sand (contexts [45], [69], [70], [71], [72], [74]) and varying from dark brown to orange and all devoid of finds. These probably represent layers of collapse from the upper banks of the ditch (the upper layer of natural in this area being a very fine, pale orange sand,) and may have accumulated quite rapidly, perhaps as a result of heavy rain. The upper layer of sand, [74], was overlain by a similar deposit, [44], which contained pottery dated to the 11th to 12th centuries. Above this was a thin layer of orangey-brown sand [73], suggesting another phase of silting with material washed in from the sides, and, over that, were a series of sandy deposits [08], [09] and [10], all of which contained pottery dated to the 11th to 12th centuries. Above these, four further layers of sandy silt, all devoid of pottery, were recorded.

Trench 6, Phase 2: Medieval ditch and external surface

The uppermost of the sandy ditch fills, [38]=[27], was cut by [77]: a small, shallow ditch following the same line of orientation as the Late Saxon defence. This feature contained fills similar to those of the Saxon ditch, with an initial layer of mid-brown sandy silt ([75]) in its base, topped by an upper fill of light brown sandy silt ([26]). It was possibly a boundary or roadside ditch of medieval date. Very little of this

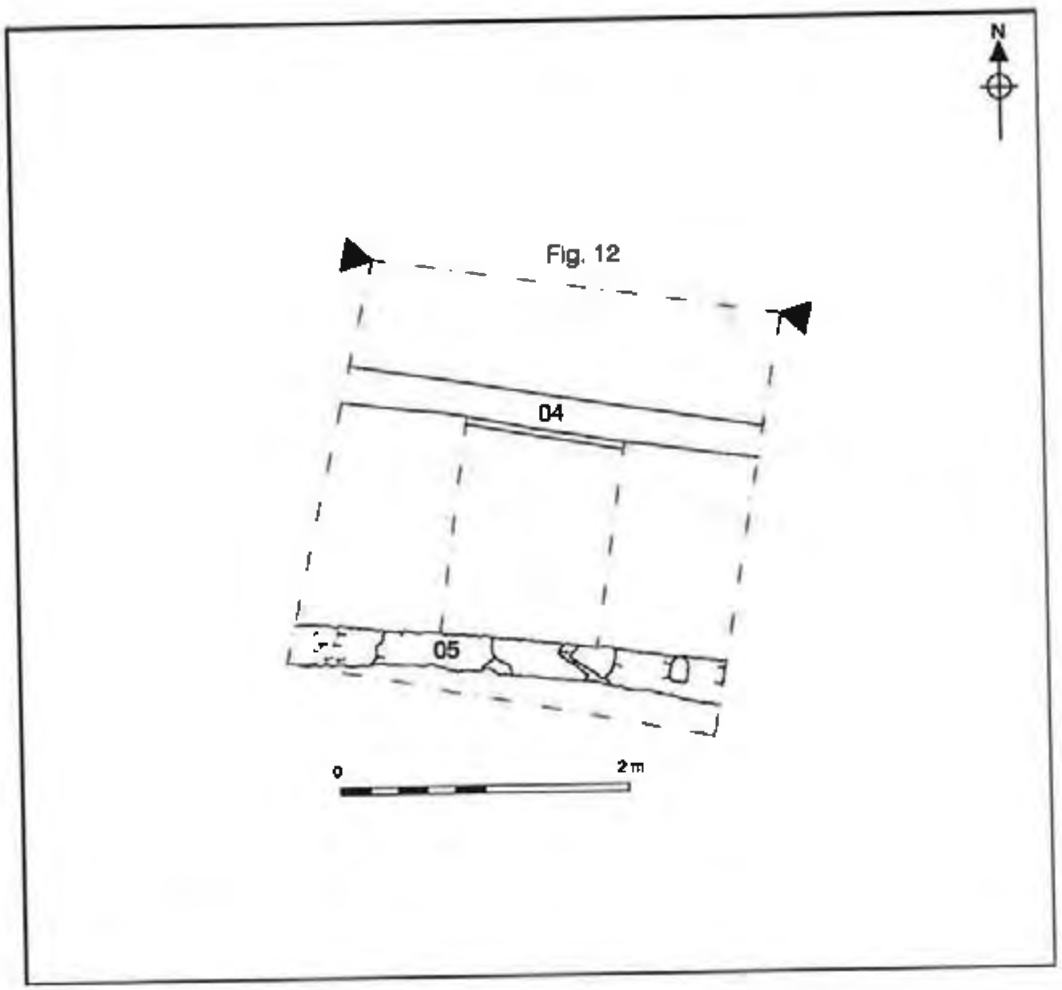

Figure 13. Plan of Trench 6 Phase 3. Scale 1:50

feature and the make-up layers which overlay it survived due to the presence of two cellars (see below).

Overlying the ditch and fills described above were six more layers of sand and silt: [19], [20], [22], [23], [24] and [25]. It is possible that, within these, [22] formed a sandy gravel yard surface or path.

Trench 6, Phase 3: Post-medieval and Victorian cellars; 1960s clearance

A flint and mortar-walled cellar (cut [43], wall [05]) of probable post-medieval date had heavily truncated almost all of the above deposits, down to the layer below [38]=[27]. The cellar had a floor of flattish, red bricks, edged by square tiles of a yellow fabric on the north side, where it was cut by a later wall (Plate 6). The floor [03] was situated 40-70mm below the base of the post-medieval wall [05] (the variation is due to the wall having an uneven base,) and was probably a replacement floor of 19th century date, set at a lower level than the original. Both wall [05] and floor [03] were coated in a thin layer of coal dust. Although coal was probably imported into Norwich during the medieval and post-medieval periods, its use is unlikely to have become ubiquitous until the arrival of the railways in the mid 19th century

Plate 6 Looking east at the post-medieval and Victorian cellars in Trench 6

As mentioned above, floor surface [03] was truncated on its northern side by an east-west-running wall of red brick: [04]. This was the southern wall of a cellar of Victorian or Edwardian date, floored with yellow bricks laid in a regular pattern. This later cellar was filled in with brick rubble [11], probably from demolition of the building to which it belonged. The post-Medieval cellar also contained some heavy brick and flint rubble ([17],) but was mainly filled with layers of silt mixed with small amounts of rubble (contexts [01], [02], [12], [13], [14], [17], [18], [28], [29] [30] [31], and 41]). It appears to have been filled in after construction of the Victorian/Edwardian cellar as the fills do not appear to have been cut by the foundation trench for the later cellar wall. Both cellars were almost certainly connected with the Crown and Anchor public house (see below). This and other buildings on the eastern side of St George's Street were demolished in around 1966 or 1967, to make way for Sovereign House. The land immediately west of Sovereign House, between it and the road, was then levelled (with layers [15] and [21],) and covered in asphalt ([16]) so that it could be used as a car park.

Trench 7 (Area 1 50581N) Figs 14, 15 & 16

The central tranch of deposits in this trench were recorded in section other than the south facing section, due to minor collapes. For this and other reasons Fig. 15 does not illustrate all of the deposits discussed.

Trench 7, Phase 1: Late Saxon defensive ditch and fills.

The Late Saxon defensive ditch was also identified in Trench 7, where the eastern bank of a deep ditch, [94], was discovered (Plate 7). The initial fills of this ditch (in numeric rather than stratigraphic order contexts [95] to [108] inclusive,) appeared to be a mix of naturally accumulated silts and redeposited yellow sands and gravels, slumped or washed in from the sides. None of these layers contained any pottery or other dateable finds. These deposits were overlain by two layers of deliberate backfill: [51] and [53]. These deposits were much darker and more topsoil-like that those below them. Deposit [51] contained a lens of mortar ([52]), suggesting that there was building activity taking place close by. It may be that these deposits relate to the creation of Botolph Street (the line of which ran across Trench 7 according to the Ordnance Survey 1:500 plan of 1885).

Trench 7, Phase 2: Late Medieval mortar-rich deposits.

Layer [51] was overlain by alternating deposits of mortar/stone dust (or possibly very pale sand) ([48], [50], [62], [66],) and brown silt/sand ([33], [47]=[60], [61], [64], [65]). The uppermost mortar layer ([32],) was very thin but, although patchy in places, quite hard, suggesting a deliberately laid surface. Another layer ([50],) was overlain by a patch of cinders ([49]). It is thus likely that these mortar-rich deposits represent a deliberate episode of ground making within the late medieval line of Botolph Street. The mortar was probably derived from the many masons' yards recorded as having existed in the area in the 14th and 15th centuries (Evans and Davison 1985, 88-90). Deposit [32] perhaps represents the former road surface of Botolph Street, whilst [49] may represent an episode of repair.

Trench 7, Phase 3: Post-medieval and Victorian cellars; 1960s clearance

A cellared building of probable late 18th or 19th century date was constructed cutting into the mortar and silt layers. The earliest element of this building was wall [46], which formed the northern side of the Duke of Sussex Public House (Plate 9 and see below). On the outer (northern) side of this wall, a thick layer of iron-pan, [58], had formed, probably as the result of natural processes and water leaching through the layers of iron-rich soil above. The iron-pan had formed around a layer of gravel which sat at (but not under) the base of wall [46]. It is probable that the iron pan had formed on an exposed gravelled surface which neatly abutted the

Plate 7 Looking north at ditch cut [94] in trench 7

Plate 8 Looking South at cellar wall [46] in Trench 7

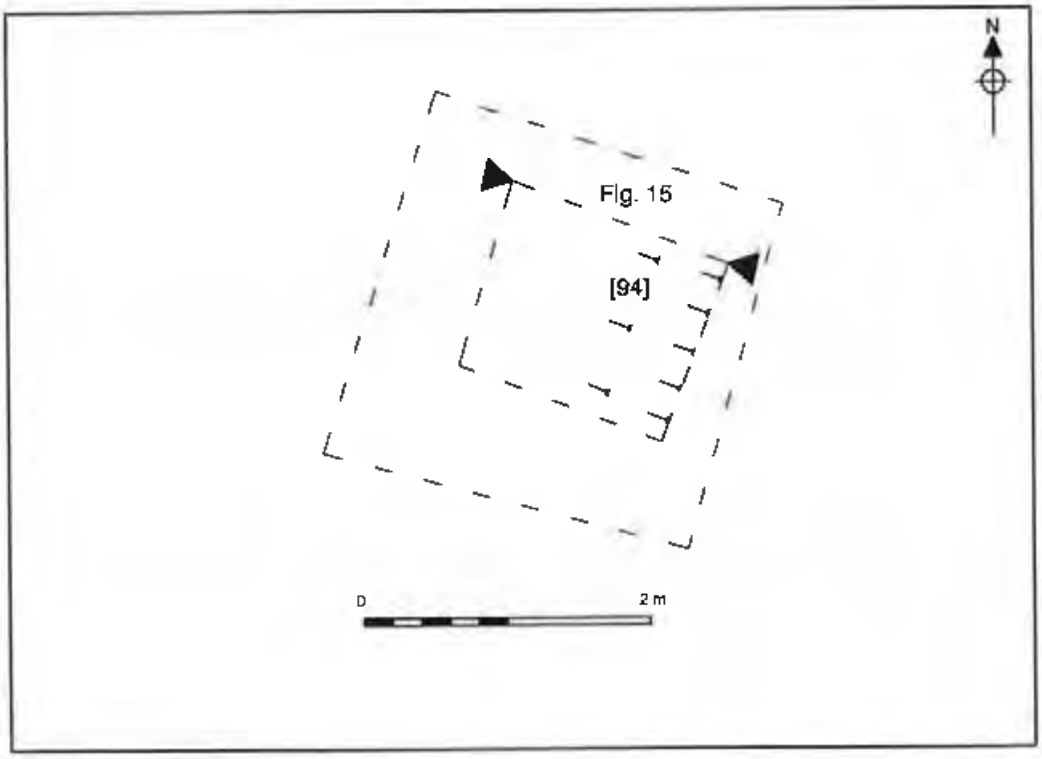

Figure 14. Plan of Trench 7 Phase 1. Scale 1:50

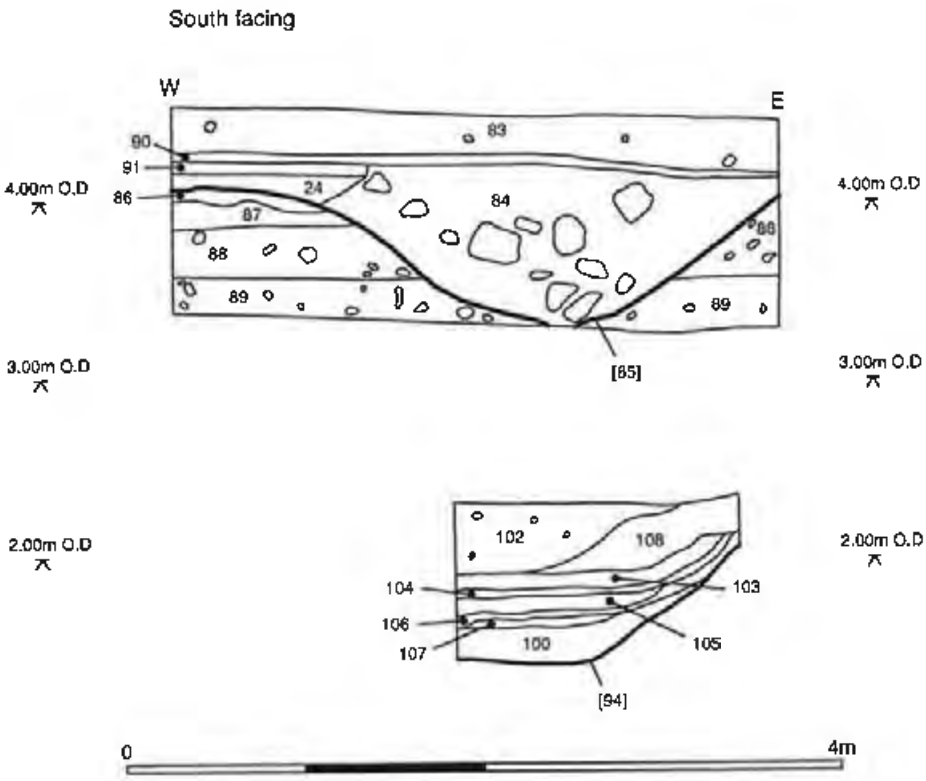

Figure 15. Trench 7 sections. Scale 1:40.

very base of wall [46]. Cartographic evidence indicates that this gravelled surface probably formed the southern edge of Botolph Street. The iron-pan was sampled and examined. This examination indicated that the material making up deposit [58] was not slag or any other of industrial waste.

The sand layer [57], which immediately overlay [58], was also rich in iron-pan and heavily mottled with ferric granules. Above this sat a layer of dark brown silty sand [54]=[63], into which two narrow pipe or drainage channels, [56] and [109], had been cut. They were filled with yellow gravel ([55], [110]).

Demolition rubble, [89], on the outer side of wall [46], was interpreted as dating from a Victorian phase of demolition and rebuilding. Wall [46] was capped in at least one place by a distinctly Victorian rebuild or repair, [82], made

Plate 9 Duke of Sussex PH photographed by the late George Plunkett in 1938

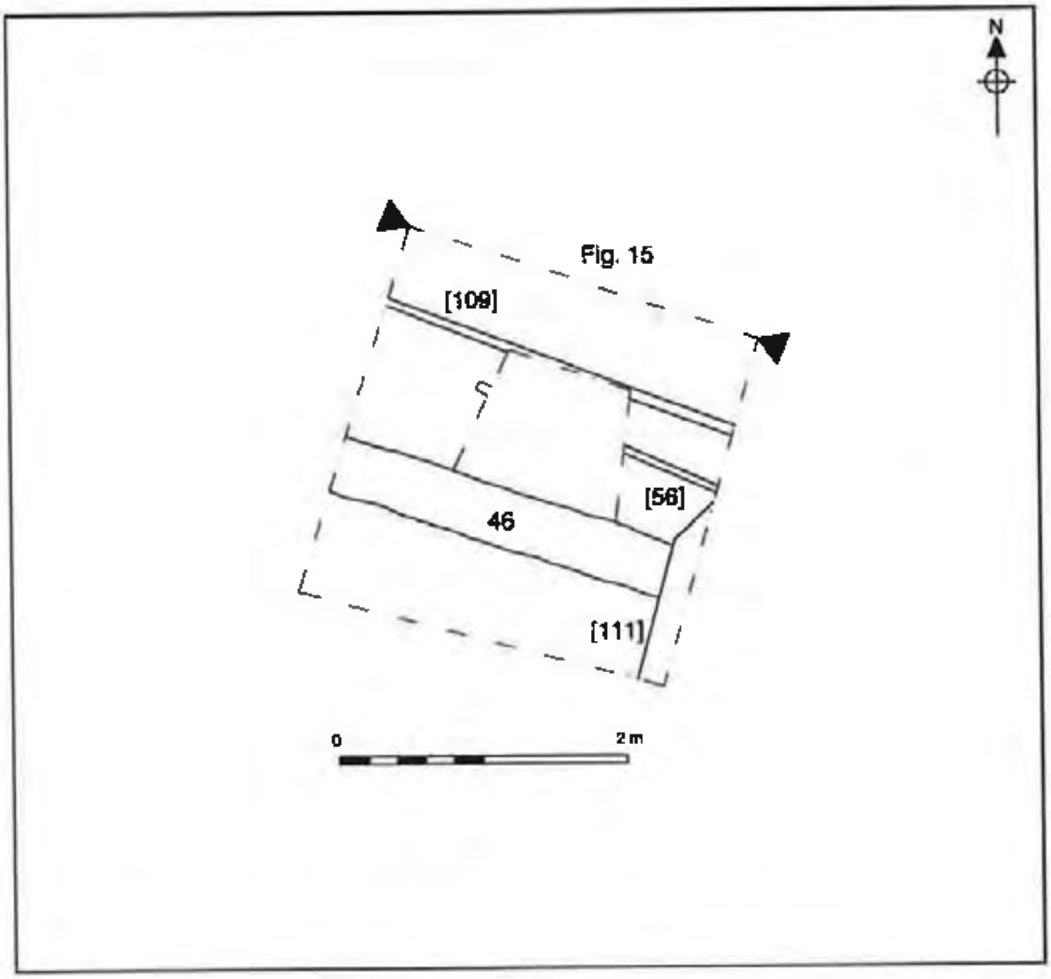

Figure 16. Plan of Trench 7 Phase 3. Scale 1:50

of soft red bricks; layer [89] may relate to this phase of repair. The inside of the building demarcated by wall [46] was filled with modern brick rubble, [81], from more recent demolition of a Victorian building, probably in c. 1966 to 1967. A deliberate make-up layer ([80],) had been laid on top of the rubble and an asphalt surface ([79]) on top of that. At some stage, the asphalt and the remains of the Victorian building beneath were partially removed and new make-up and asphalt layers were laid down. A temporary gravel surface ([90],) succeeded this phase, and a modern (imported,) sandy topsoil ([83],) was later laid on top of that.

Trench 12 (Area 3 50583N) Figs. 17 & 18

Trench 12, Phase 1: Gravel extraction and late post-medieval/Victorian use of St. Margaret's Croft.

There was no evidence of activity in the area of Trench 12 prior to the excavation of two quarry pits, [37] and [51], which were dug into the light yellow-orange sands and gravels at the base of the trench (Plate 10). The earliest of these quarry pits, [51], was large, deep and irregular and took up all of the area within the central sondage. Only the western edge of pit [37] was recorded as most of this feature must have lain slightly to the east of Trench 12. Both pits seem to have been backfilled with the spoil created from their excavation. One of the fills of pit [51], [44], contained one small sherd of pottery dated to the 11th to 14th centuries. It is likely, however, that this was a residual find, and a post-medieval date for the extraction pits seems more likely.

Trench 12 was located within the area of St. Margaret's Croft and one of medieval and post-medieval Norwich's open areas. Cartographic evidence indicates that St. Margaret's Croft remained free of buildings until the second half of the 19th century (Hutcheson and Penn, 2007).

A layer of former garden soil, [11], which overlay the backfilled extraction pits, probably relates to horticultural activity during the last *c.* 150 years of St. Margaret's Croft. This material was up to 0.5m thick and contained pottery dated to the late 18th to mid-19th centuries.

Trench 12, Phase 2: Late Victorian terraced houses and mid 20th century industrial building.

The afore-mentioned former garden soil, [11], was overlain by a series of walls, of soft red brick, with associated brick and Portland cement floors. The 1885 Ordnance survey 1:500 plan shows that Trench 12 was located north of a street or alley called Rose Yard but the walls and floors uncovered could not have been associated with the small cottages that initially occupied the northern side of Rose Yard. Further cartographic

Plate 10 Looking north into Trench 12 when fully excavated

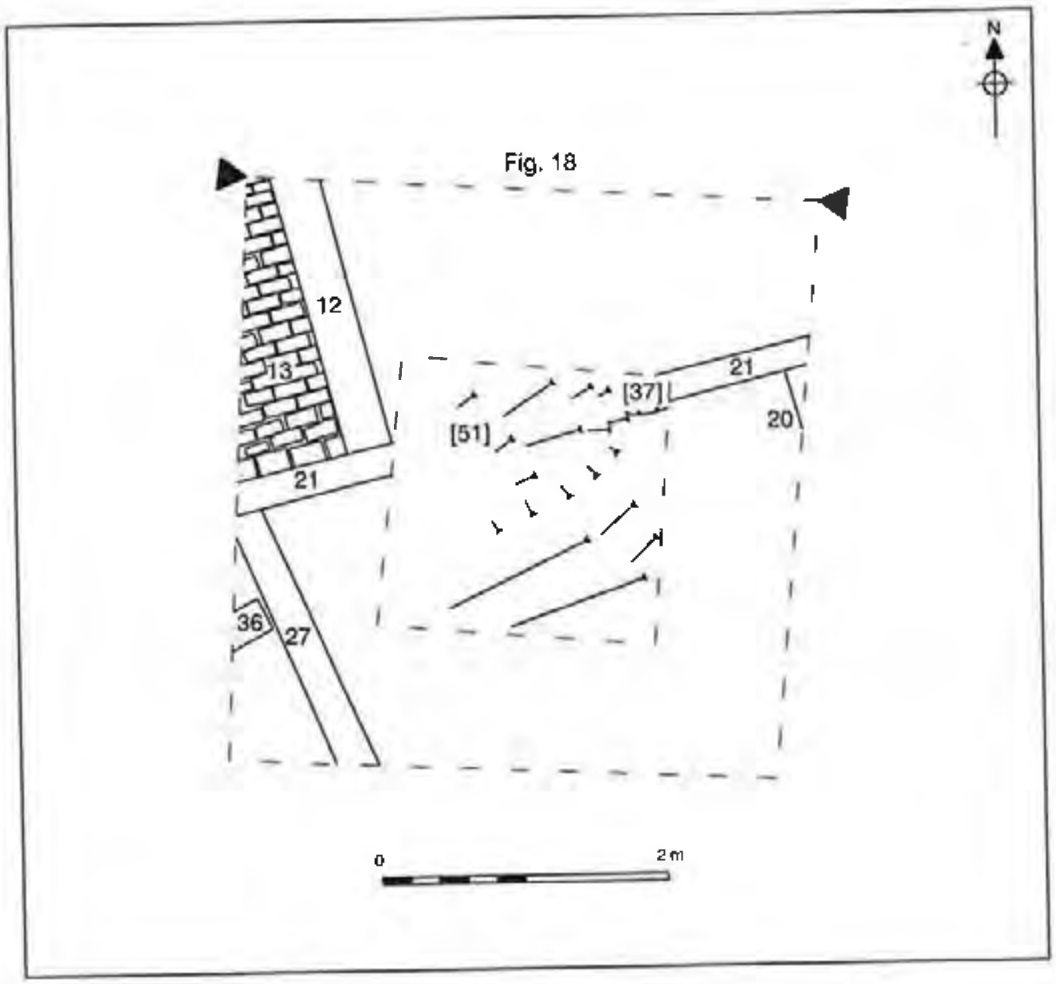

Figure 17. Plan of Trench 12. Scale 1:50

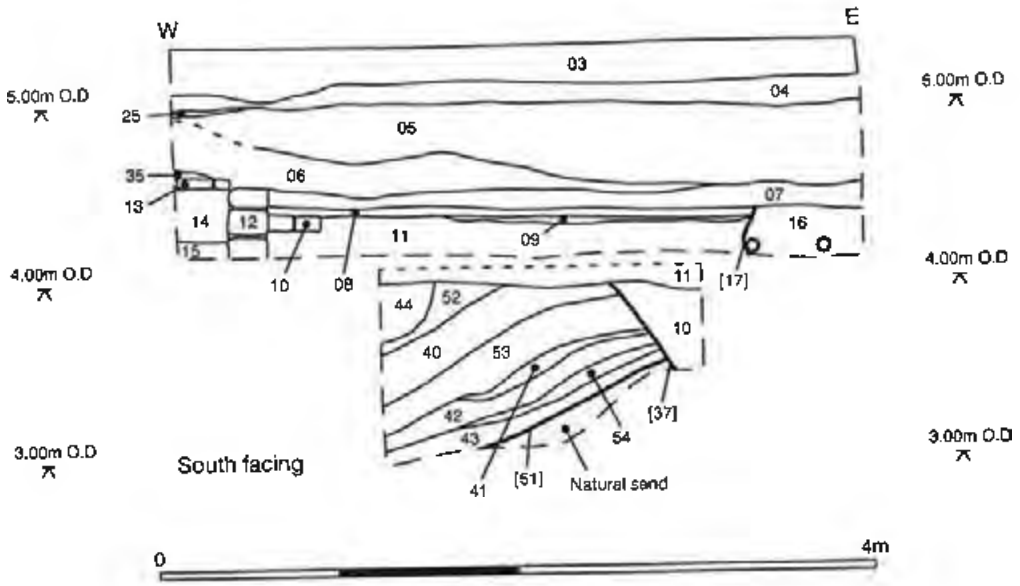

Figure 18. Trench 12, sections. Scale 1:40

evidence indicates that, by 1905, the cottages had been replaced by terraced houses identical to the extant examples on Leonard Street and Esdelle Street, north of Area 3, and it is these that we have found evidence of. It is likely that the terraced houses remained in place until the 1940s or 1950s but, by 1957, they had been replaced with a warehouse or industrial building, the concrete floor of which ([03],) is still extant.

Trench 13 (Area 2 50582N) Fig. 19

The positioning of this trench was informed by the results of Window Samples 10 to 15 (see below). Window Samples 13 to 15 were located across the western side of Area 2, where undisturbed sands and gravels were located at levels no deeper than c. 2.0m OD, or 2m below the modern ground surface – indicating that the Late Saxon defensive ditch did not run across this western side. The results from Window Samples 10, 11 and 12 were less conclusive and, as the main objective of Trench 13 was to locate the Late Saxon ditch, it was therefore decided to locate it in the eastern part of Area 2.

Plate 11 Looking east at concrete structure [05] in Trench 13

Trench 13 measured 3.5m by 7m and was aligned northwest-to-southeast, at a right-angle to the projected line of the Late Saxon ditch. Initial machine excavation to a depth of approximately 1.2m below the modern ground surface (about 3.0m OD) only revealed ground disturbances of 20th century date. Further exploratory machine excavation at the southeast end of the trench uncovered the remains of a substantial, rectangular reinforced concrete structure, [05] (Plate 11), which extended to a depth of at least 2.5m below the modern surface (1.7m OD). The concrete structure and the whole area of the trench was filled with grey silty sands ([03] and

Plate 12 Looking southeast down Trench 13 at concrete structure [05] with steel pipe-work in foreground

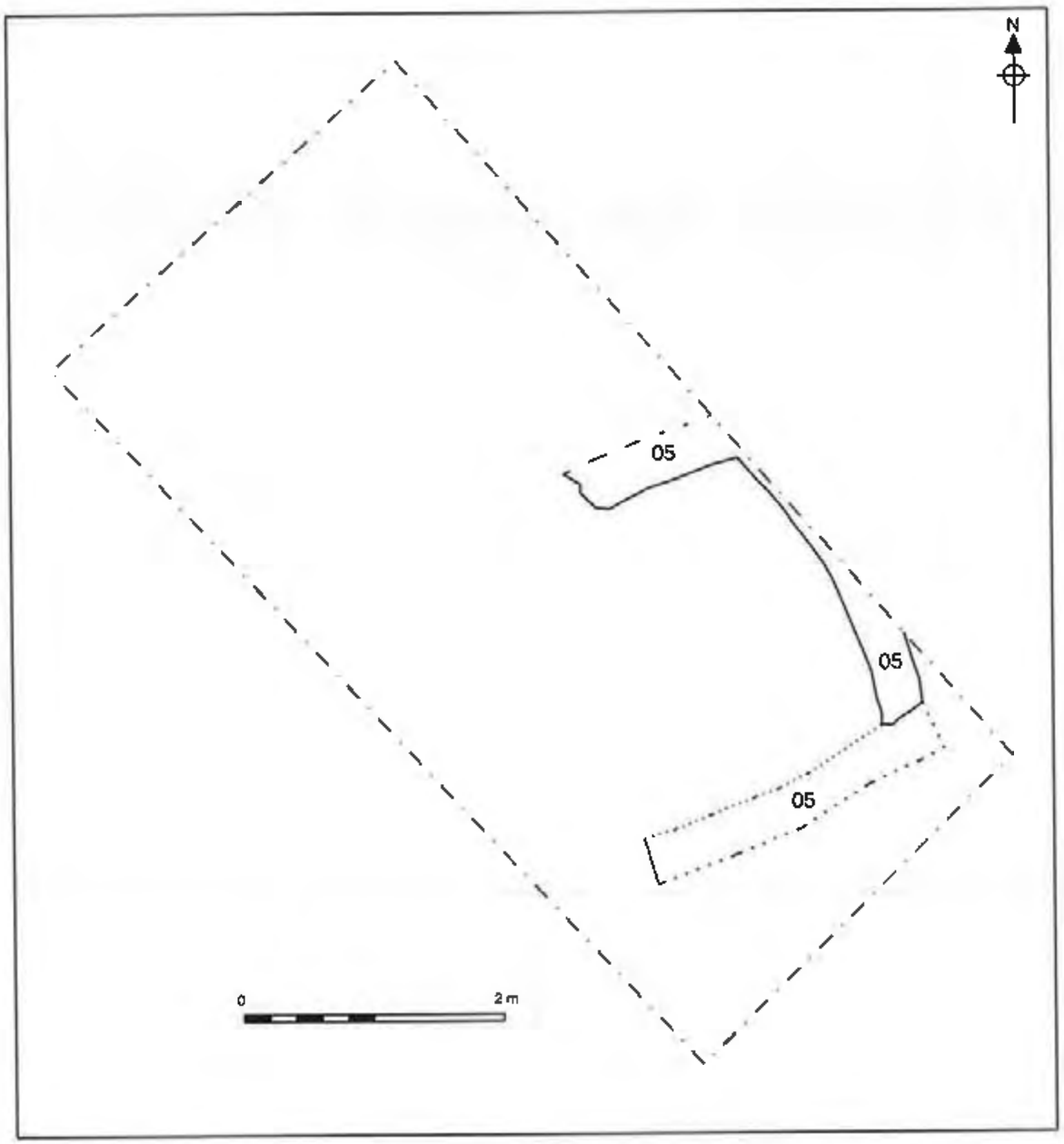

Figure 19. Plan of Trench 13. Scale 1:50

[04],) which contained many large fragments of concrete and steel pipe (Plate 12) as well as other debris such as brick rubble and reinforcing rods; this material was overlain by about 0.4m of yellowish sand and gravel hoggin, topped by a thick, if somewhat fragmentary, asphalt surface. The lowest elements of deposits [03] and [04] smelt strongly of diesel and were undoubtedly heavily contaminated with hydro-carbons. The concrete structures had at some stage almost certainly contained fuel tanks of some sort.

It was not possible to shore the trench without removing concrete structure [05], which almost certainly also had a concrete floor. Neither was it possible to dig out or break up the structure without the loose, rubble-rich side of the trench collapsing. Therefore, after recording the structure from the extant ground surface, the trench was backfilled.

Assuming that the floor of concrete structure [05] and any bedding layers beneath it are no more than 0.5m thick, it is theoretically possible that, if the Late Saxon defensive ditch does run through Area 2, between 0.3m and 0.9m of the base of the ditch may yet survive. This calculation is based on all of the recorded basal levels of the ditch and assumes that the base is relatively flat.

6.0 Results from Window Samples

Area 3, 50582N: Window Samples 1 to 9 Figs. 20-28

Area 3 was located wholly within the previously mentioned St. Margaret's Croft, a 'green space' within the city that was not built on intensively until the late 19th century. The results from Window Samples 1 to 9 reflect this and indicate that the sequence of deposits recorded in Trench 12 is a good representation of Area 3 as a whole.

Undisturbed sands and gravels were commonly found in this area as high as 3.8m OD, 1.7m below the modern ground surface. This would seem to be the general level of the upper horizon of geologically-derived deposits. What are probably backfilled quarry pits, similar to those found in Trench 12, were recorded in Window Samples 5, 7 and 9. The depth of these quarry pits varied from 2.2m to 3.6m below the modern ground surface. Quarrying activity thus appeared to have been fairly localised and in the form of opencast pits, not more than a few metres across and less than 2m deep in relation to the ground surface at their time of excavation.

The whole of Area 3 above the undisturbed sands and gravels or backfilled quarry pits was covered with a garden soil type material with an average depth of 0.5m, and overlain by between 0.6 and 1.5m of rubble from demolition of the Victorian housing and industrial buildings that occupied Area 3 until the mid 20th century. Towards the north-western corner of Area 3, a deeper rubble-filled disturbance connected with the construction or destruction of these Victorian buildings, was encountered in Window Samples 2 and 3. The base of this disturbance was between 2m and 2.9m below the modern ground surface.

Area 2, 50582N: Window Samples 10 to 15 Figs. 29-34

The window samples in this area were arranged in a line from northwest to southeast, in order to detect the Late Saxon defensive ditch.

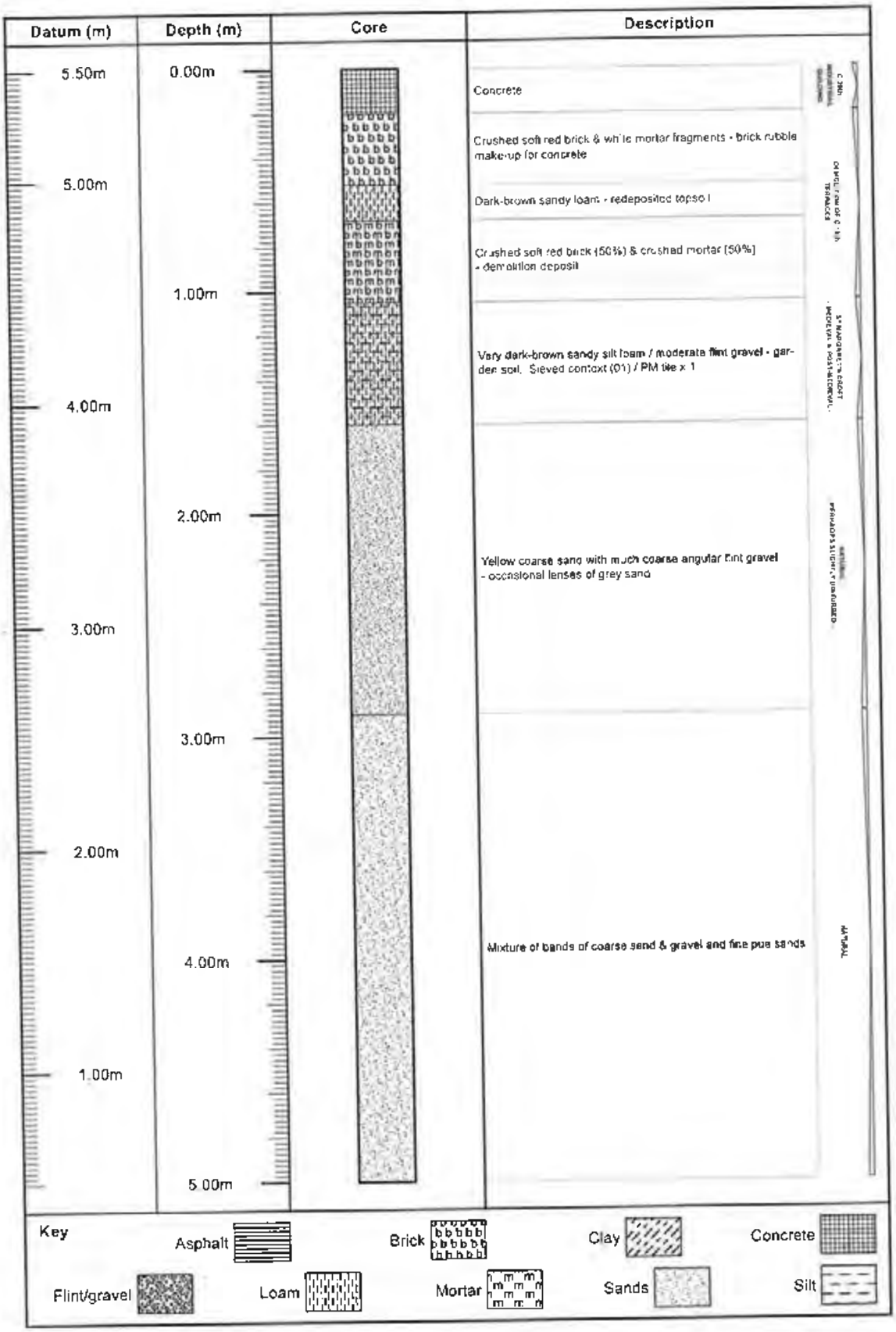

Figure 20. Window Sample 1

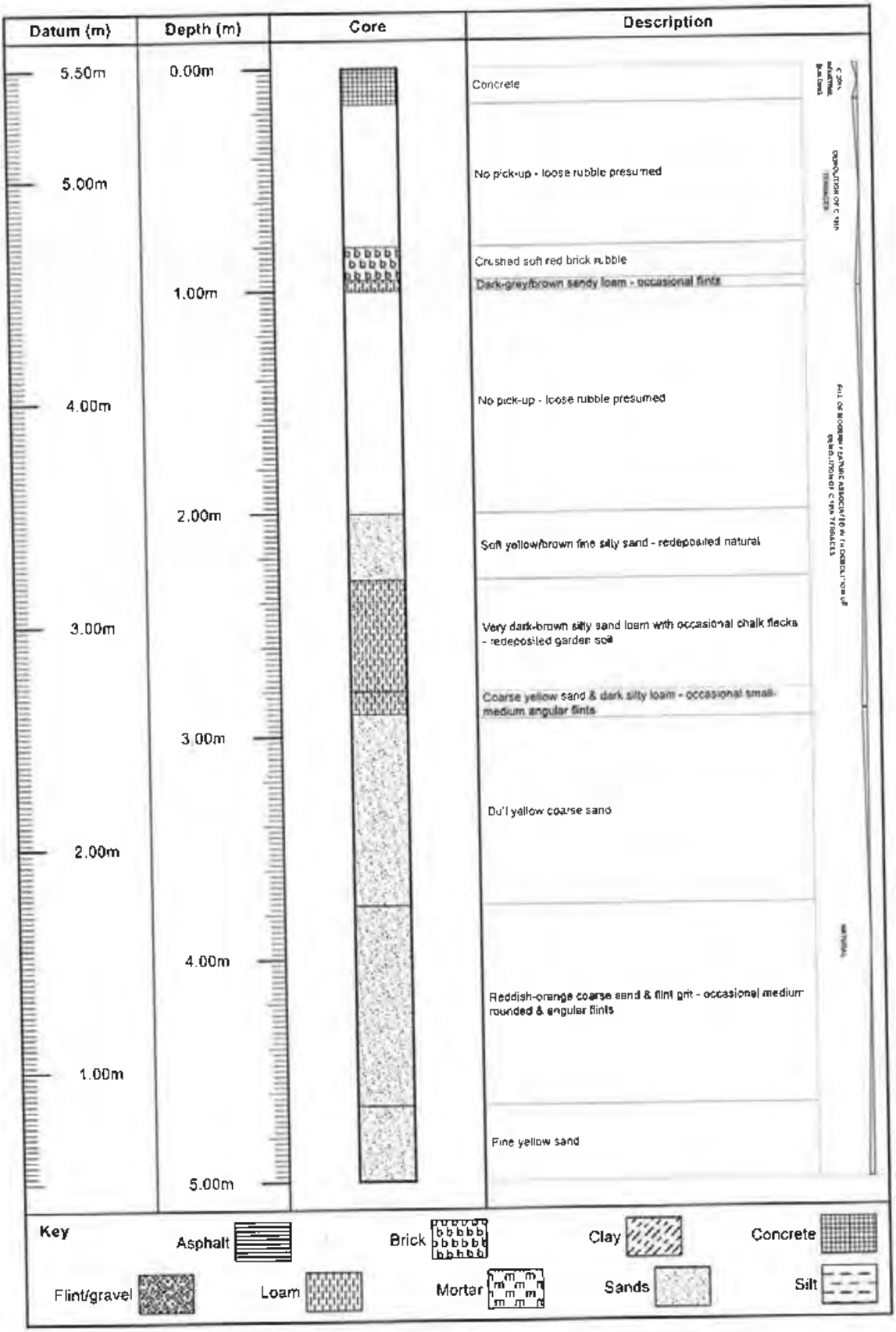

Figure 21. Window Sample 2

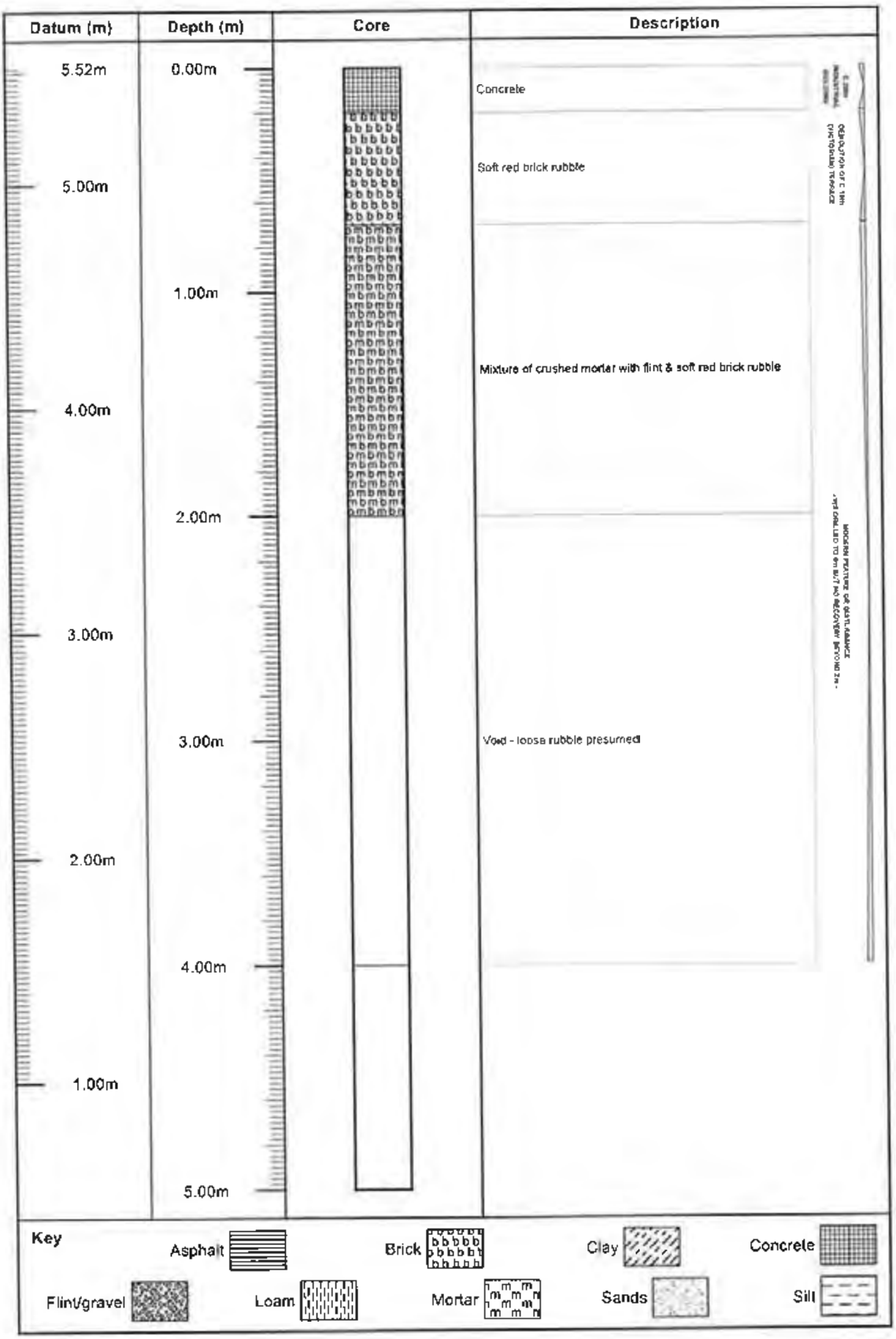

Figure 22. Window Sample 3

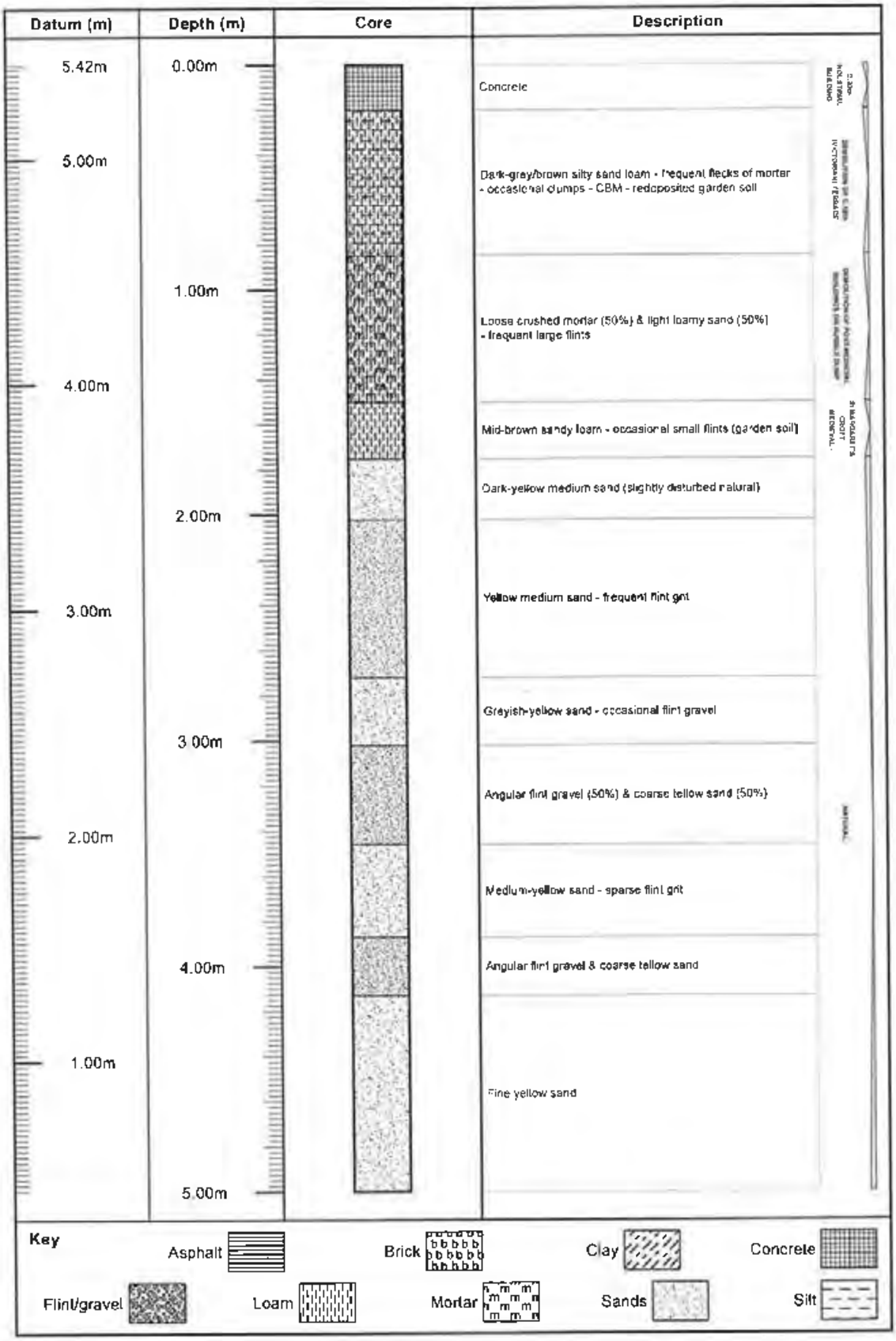

Figure 23. Window Sample 4

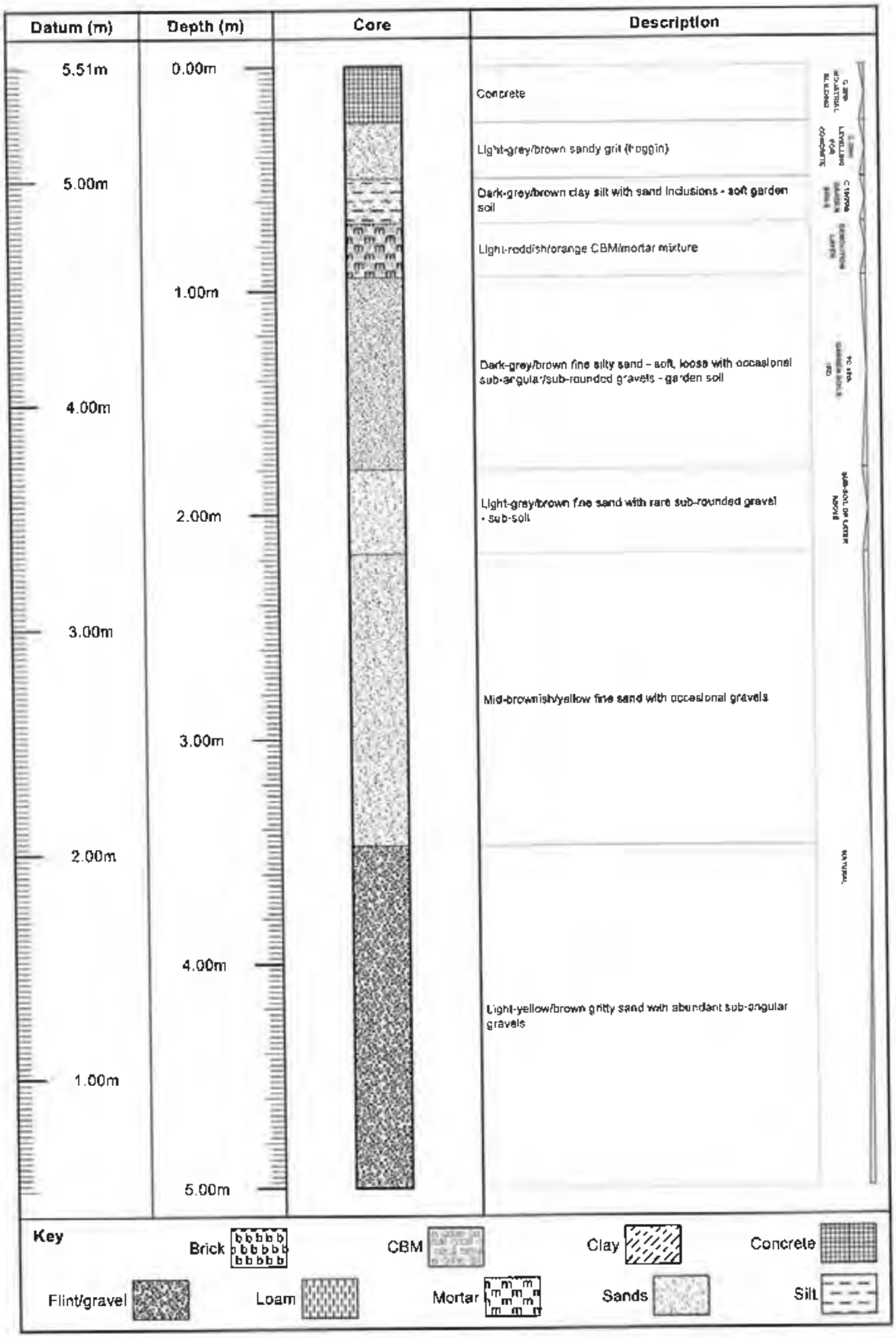

Figure 24. Window Sample 5

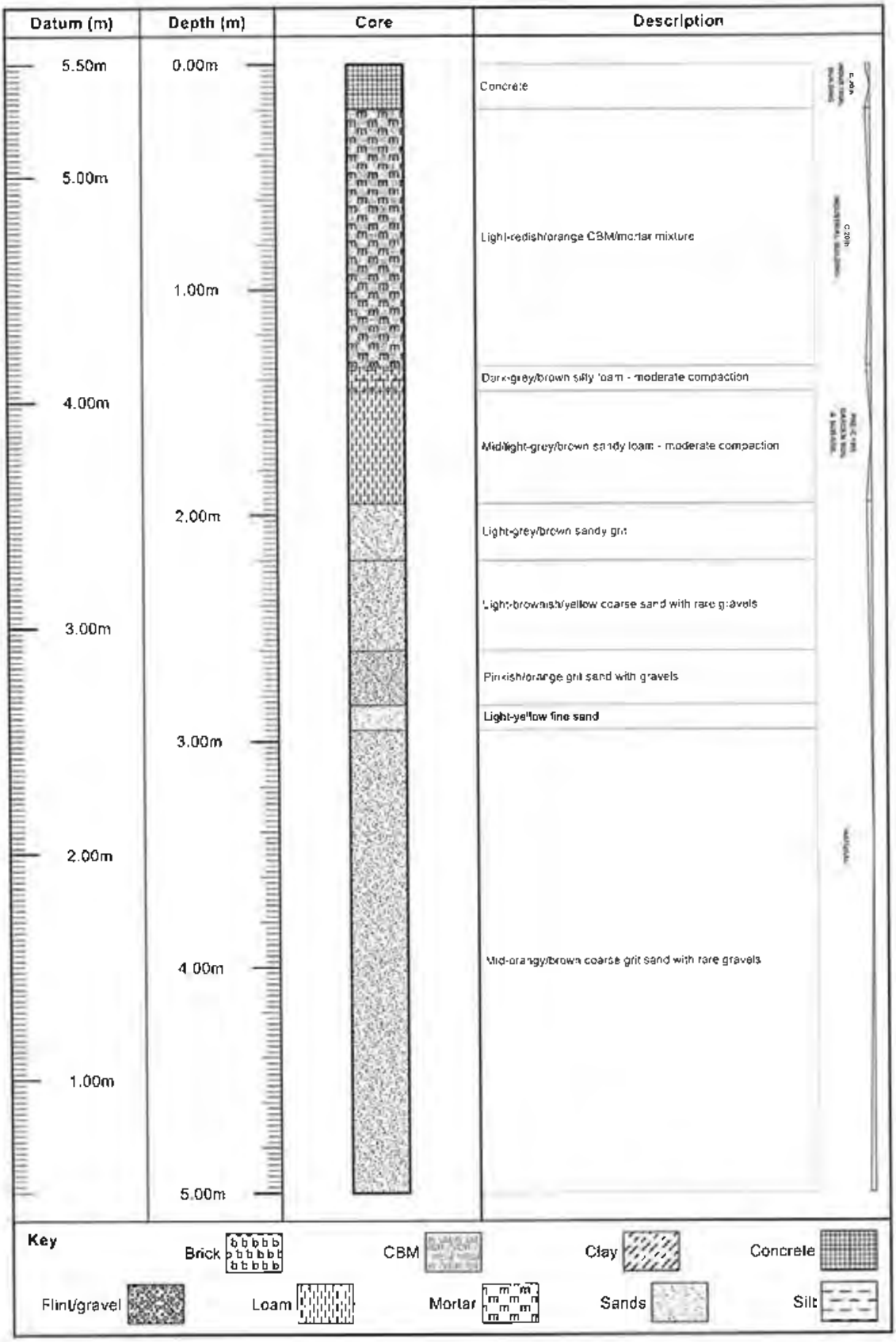

Figure 25. Window Sample 6

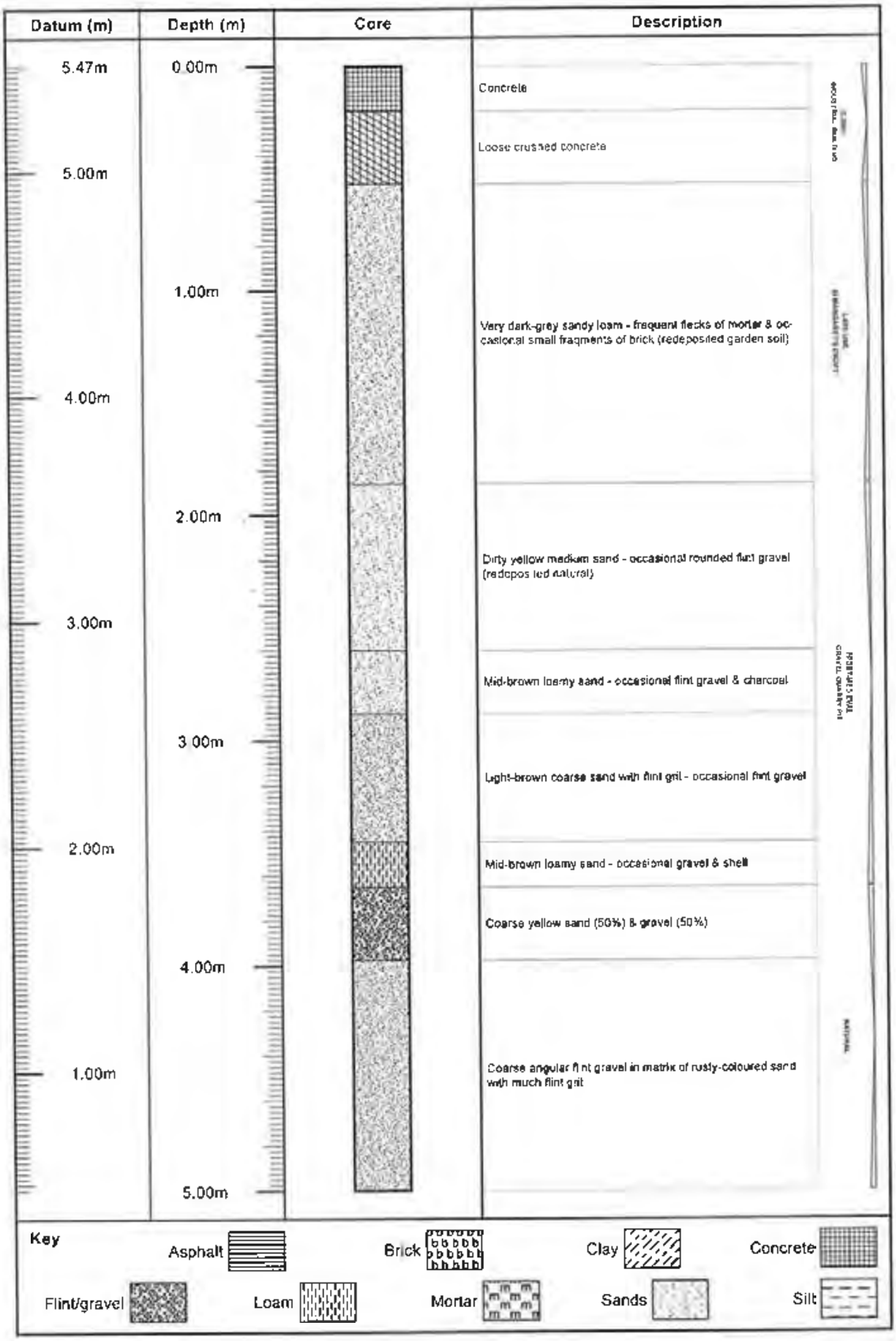

Figure 26. Window Sample 7

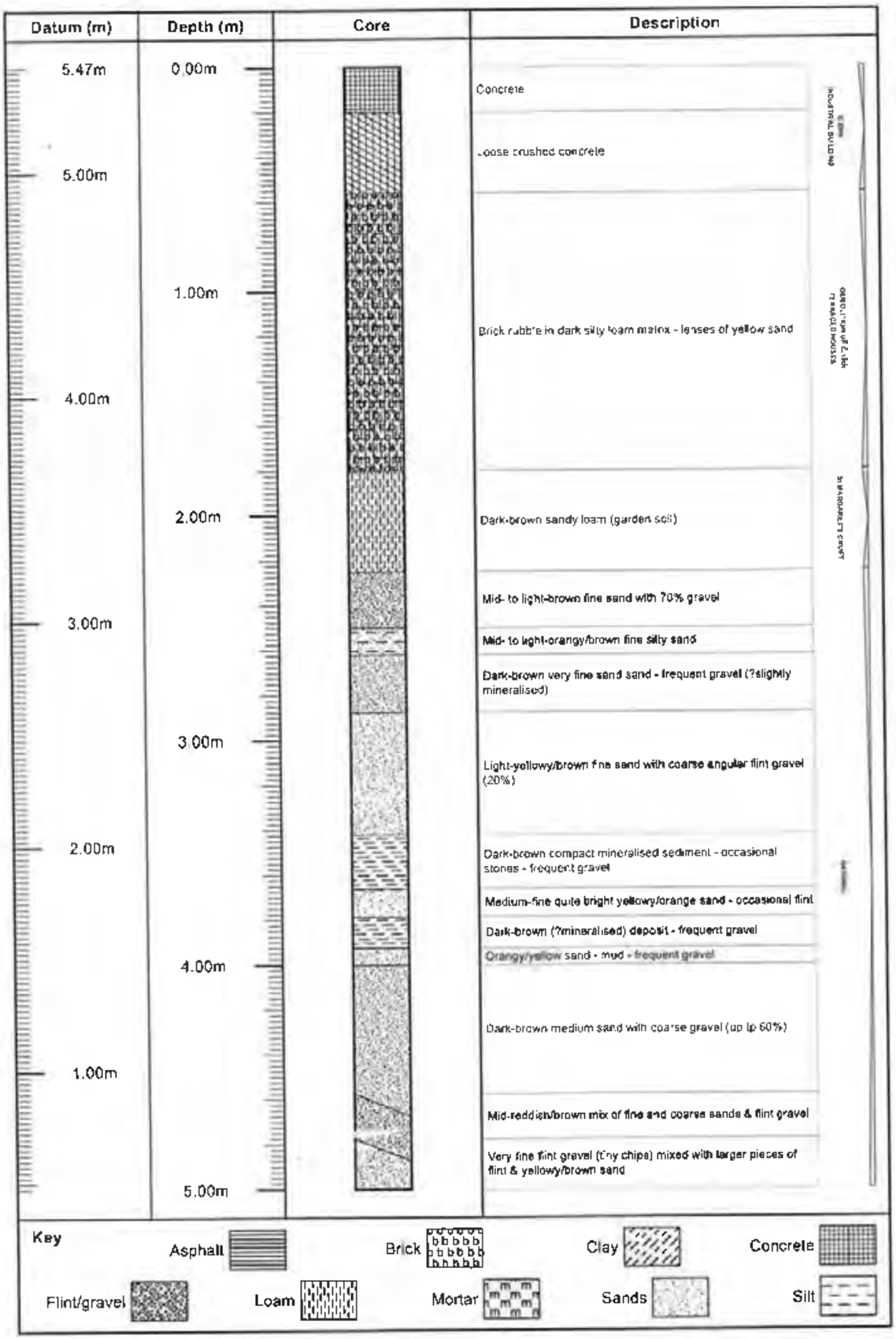

Figure 27. Window Sample 8

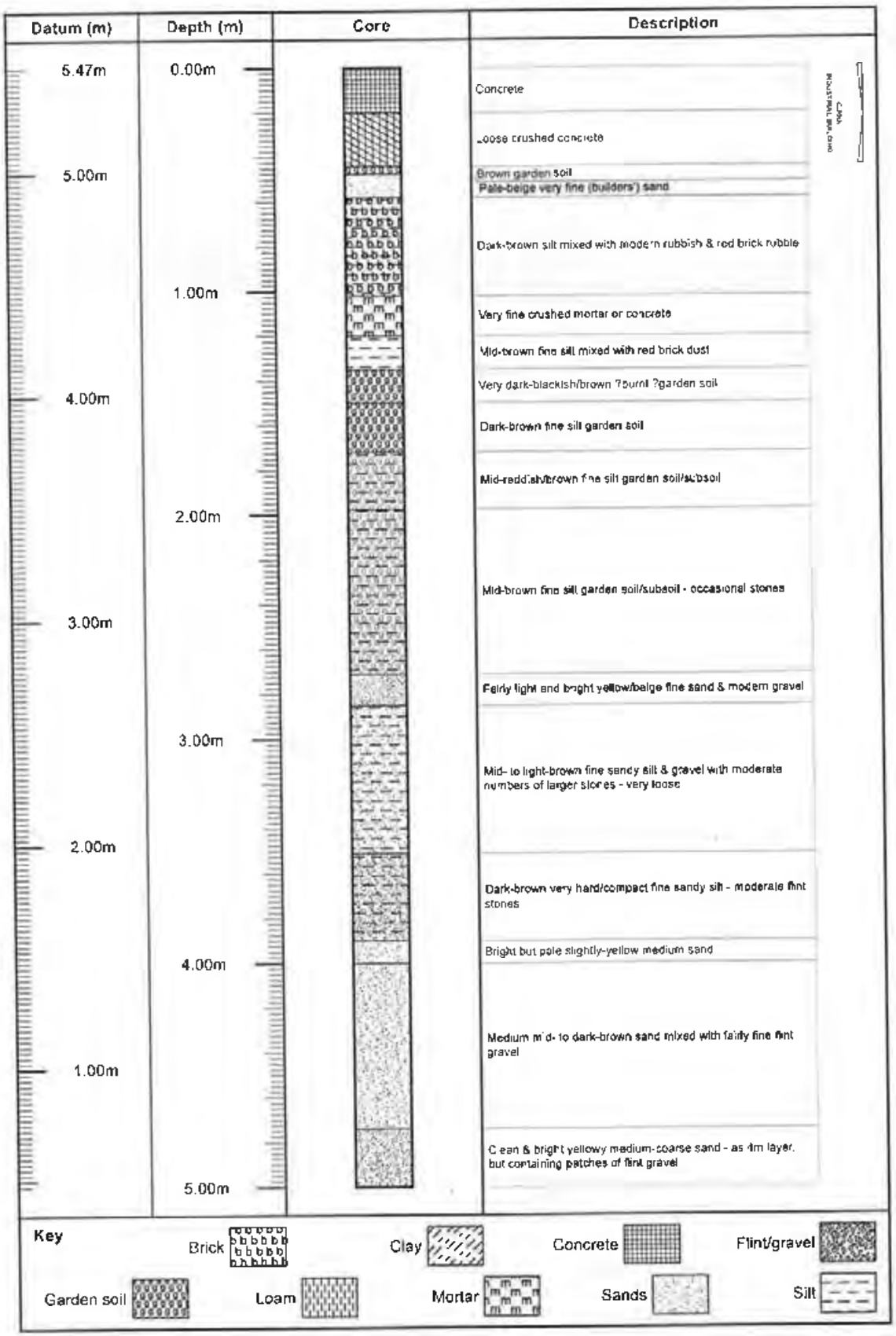

Figure 28. Window Sample 9

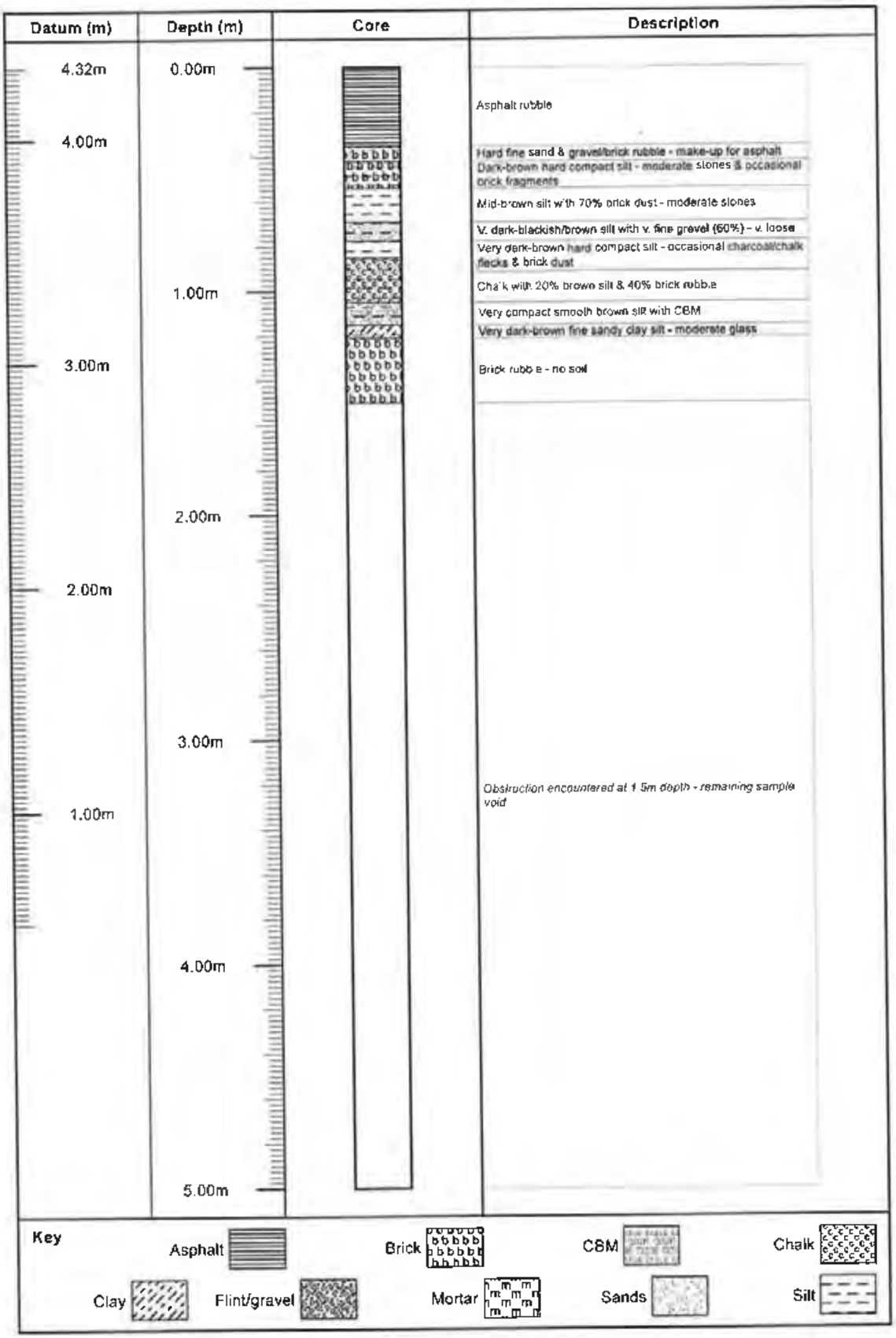

Figure 29. Window Sample 10

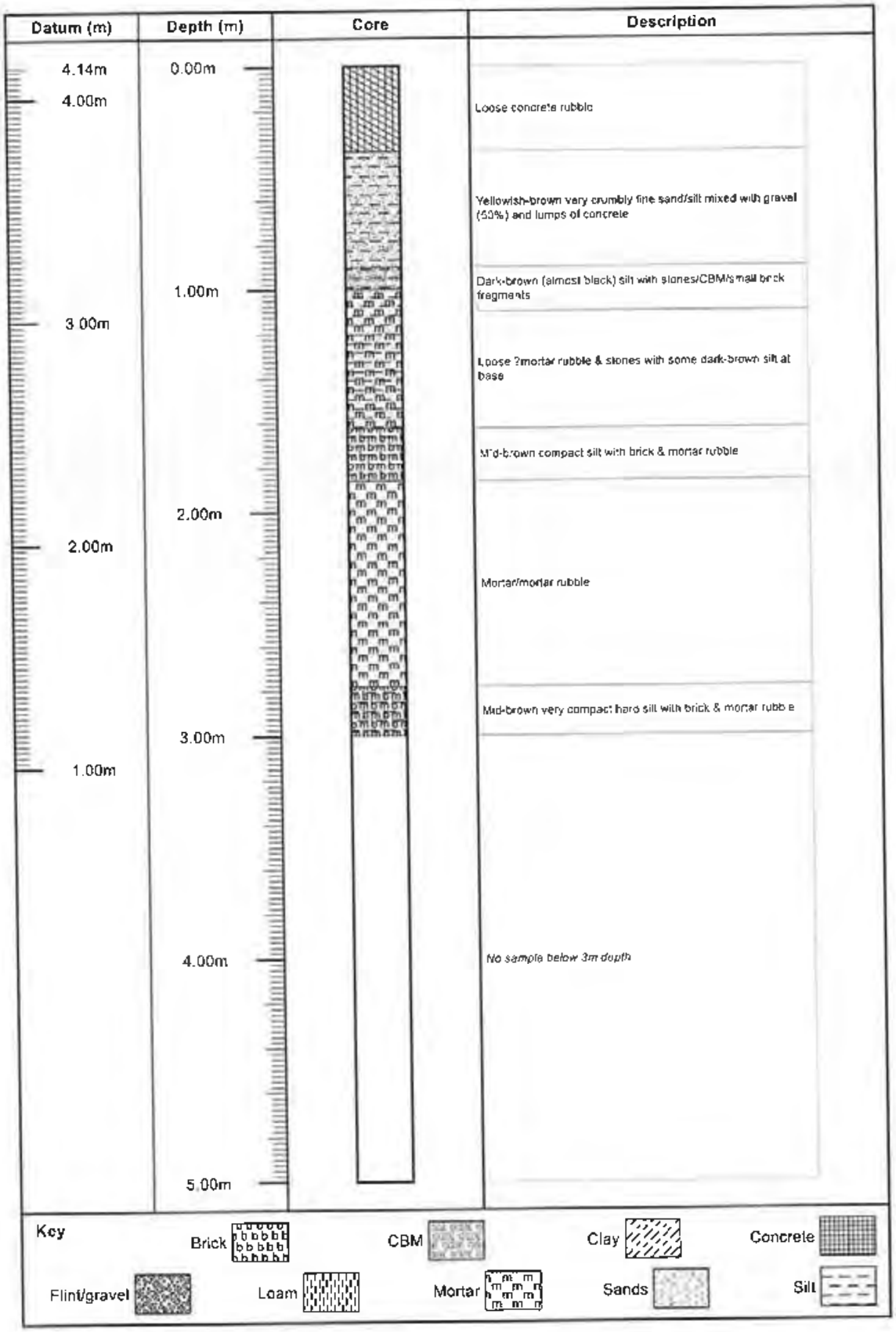

Figure 30. Window Sample 11

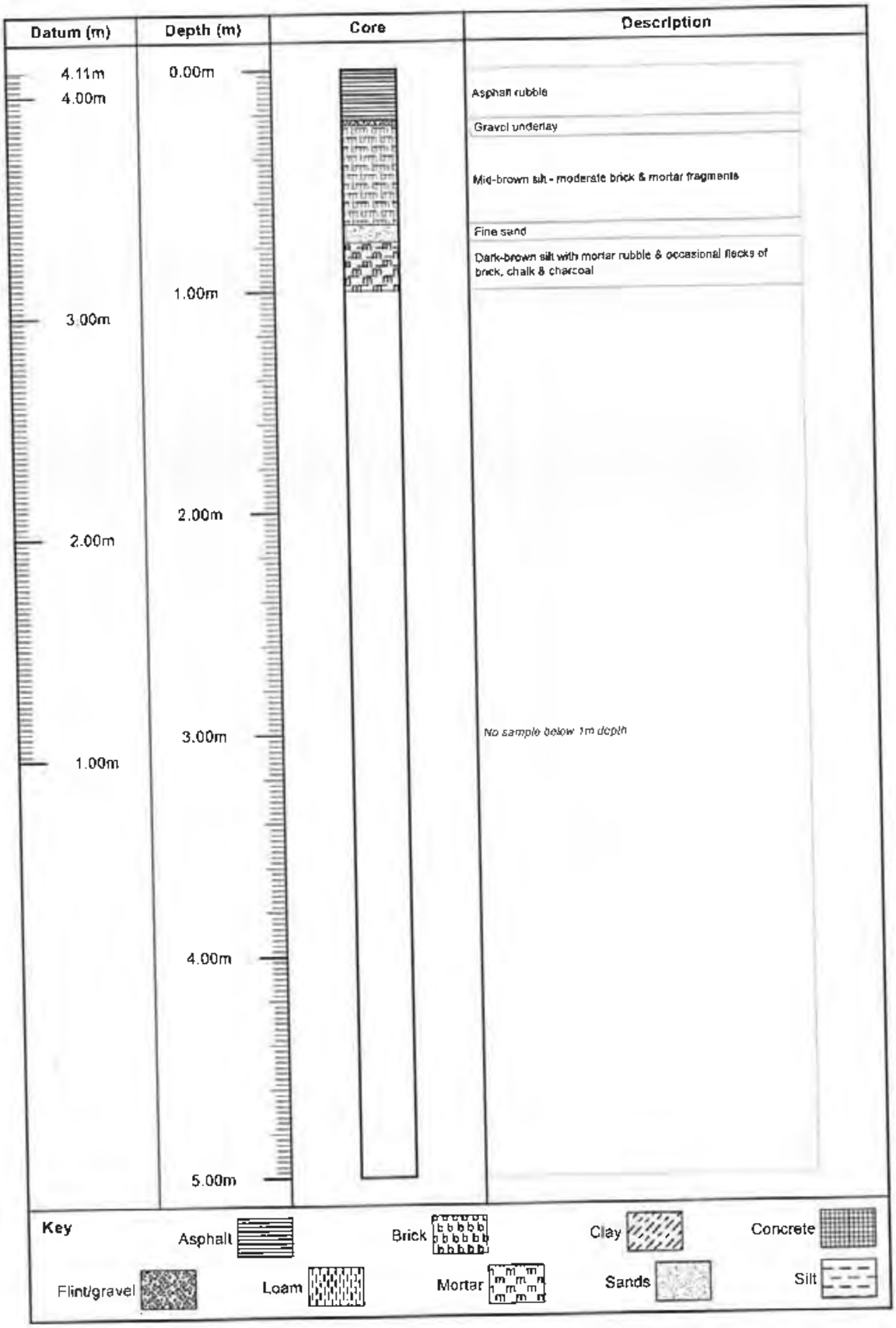

Figure 31. Window Sample 12

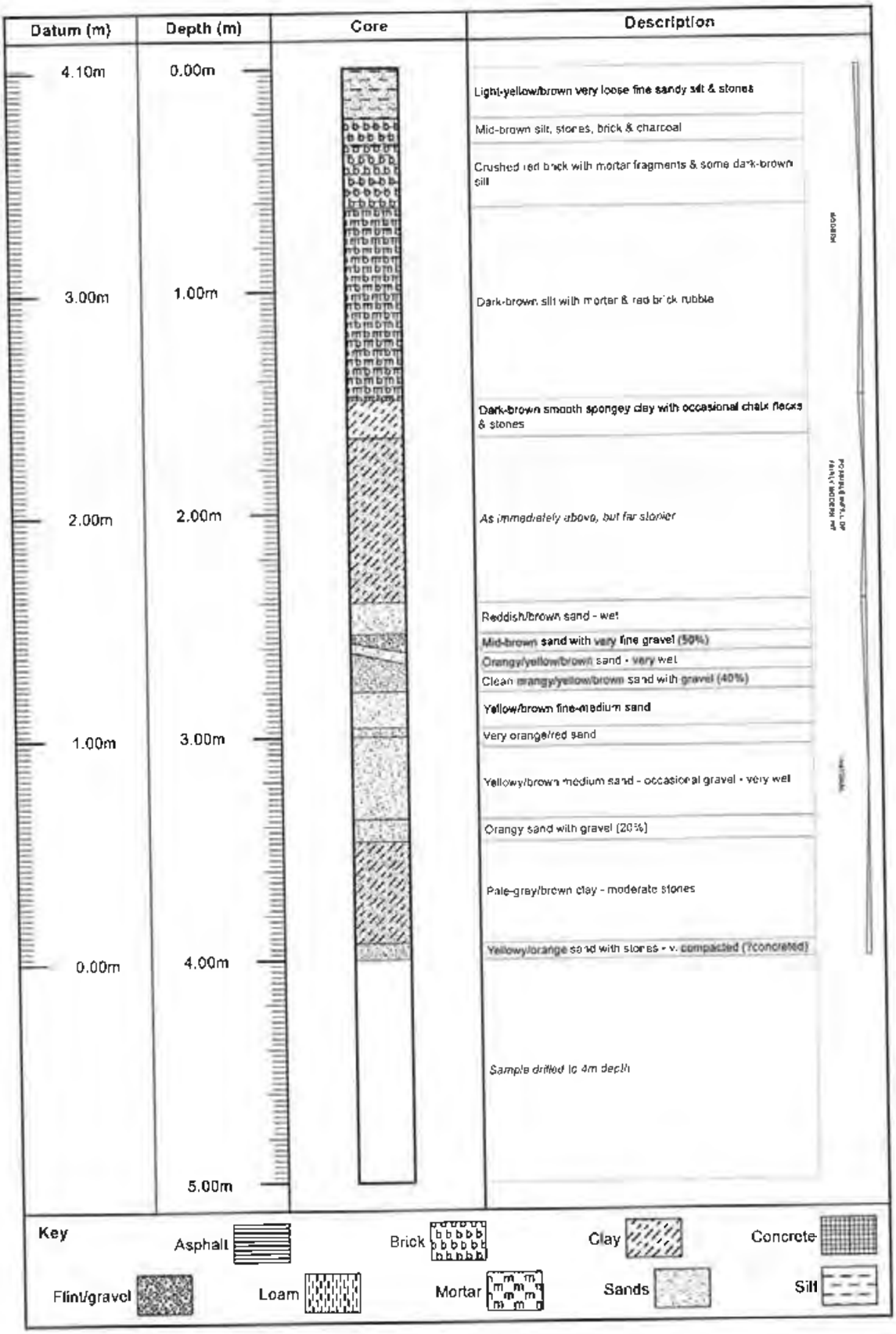

Figure 32. Window Sample 13

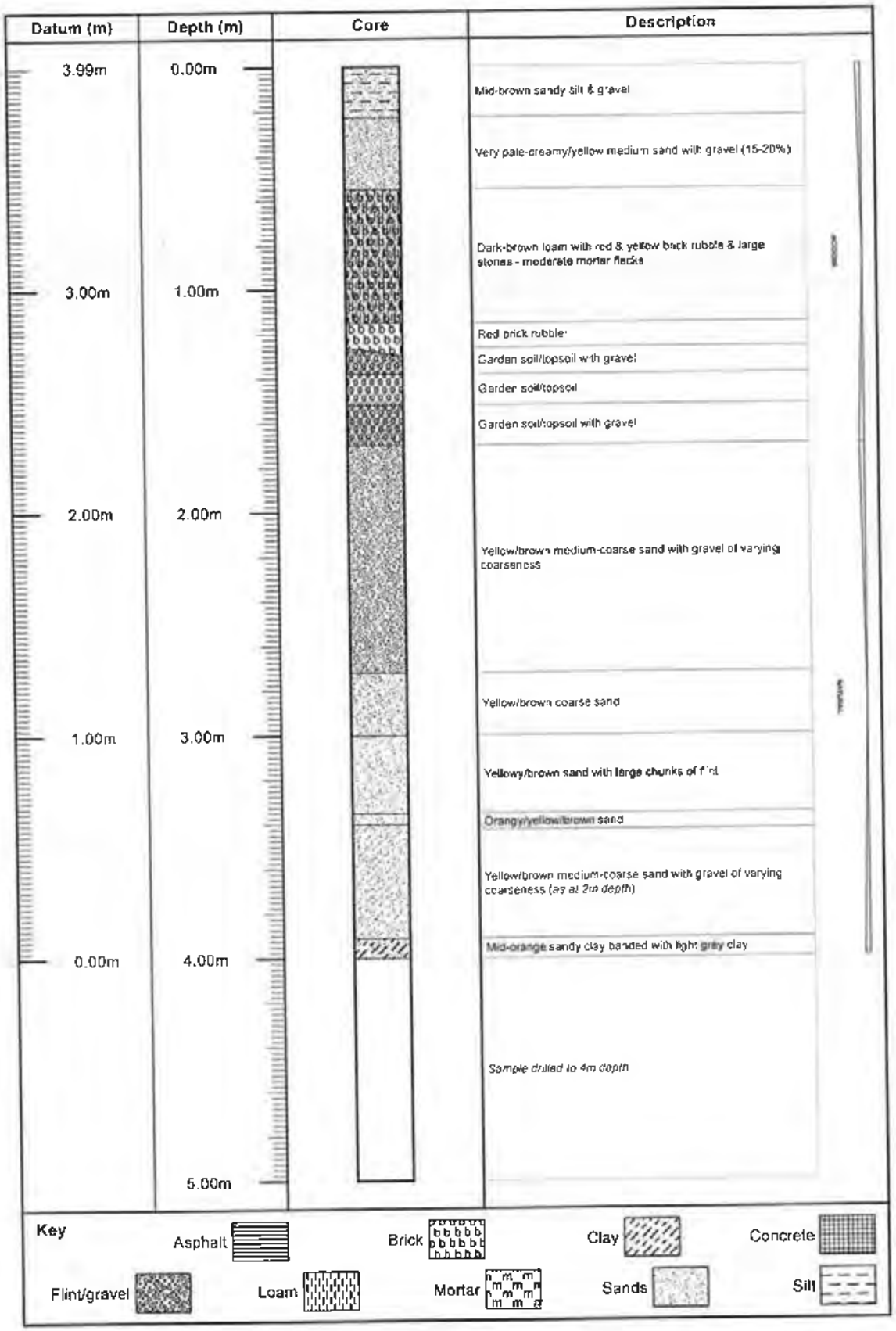

Figure 33. Window Sample 14

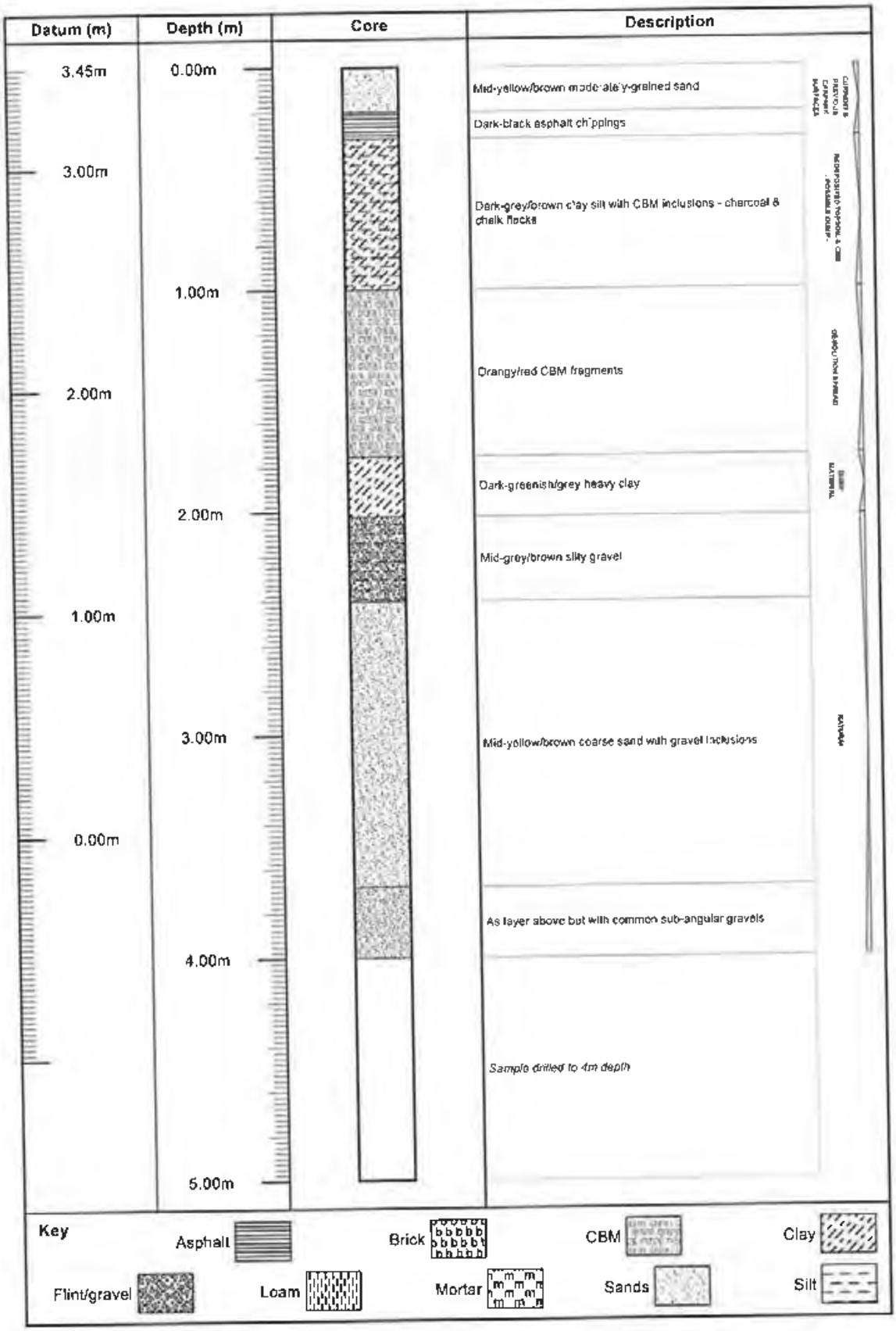

Figure 34. Window Sample 15

Multiple attempts were made to take Window Samples 10, 11 and 12. In the end, Window Sample 10 reached a depth of 2m below the modern ground surface, Window Sample 11 was driven to a depth of 3m before an obstruction was encountered, and only 1m was recovered from Window Sample 12. The majority of the deposits in these samples consisted of rubble of various sorts. Analysis of the samples suggested that a backfilled cellar or similar structure probably occupied the eastern side of Area 2 and the Ordnance survey 1:500 plan of 1885 shows the whole of Area 2 as covered by a large, presumably industrial, building. The excavation of Trench 13 proved that the eastern side of Area 2 had been heavily disturbed by the construction and removal of underground fuel tanks in the 20th century.

Undisturbed sands and gravels were recorded between 1.7m and 2.4m below the modern ground surface in Window Samples 13 to 15. The untruncated level of these deposits on the western side of Area 2 is probably about 1.7m below the modern ground surface (2.3m OD). A possible feature, filled with chalk flecked clay, was recorded in Window Sample 13. This feature is most likely to be of late post-medieval date. A rubble-filled disturbance associated with construction or demolition of the Victorian industrial building was encountered in Window sample 15. The uppermost metre of Window Samples 13 to 15 was mostly taken up with rubble-rich deposits, probably the result of ground clearance in the 1960s.

7.0 Conclusions

Area 1

The Late Saxon defensive ditch

In terms of basal levels, planar position, and the date and nature of their fills, there can be little doubt that the large cuts recorded in the bases of Trench 6 and 7 do represent parts of the Late Saxon town defensive ditch. In the 281N Botolph Street excavations in the 1970s, the base of the ditch was recorded at levels of between 0.3m and 0.5m OD (Evans and Davison, 1985 fig. 27), while in Trench 6 of this evaluation it was recorded at 0.8m OD, and in Trench 7 at 1.4m OD. The nature of the ditch fills recorded to the south of the present investigations, at site 840N, Calvert Street (J. Bown, pers. comm.), and to the north at site 281N (Evans and Davison 1985,) are, however, remarkably consistent with those detected in Trenches 6 and 7.

Although the western side of a cut was picked up in Trench 6 and an eastern side in Trench 7, due to the relatively limited size of the trenches it was impossible to determine where within the sequence of ditch recuts recorded in 281N (see Evans and Davison 1985, fig.27) these fit.

Even taking into account this uncertainty, the presence of the ditch cuts recorded in Trenches 6 and 7 casts doubt upon the interpretation of a large feature recorded in the 1970s 284N excavations west of St. George's Street (Evans and Davison 1985, plate XV). This feature was considered to be the western side of the Late Saxon ditch. If this were the case, it would mean that the entire width of the ditch, including all its recuts, would have to be a minimum of 16m wide but, where complete profiles of the ditch have been recorded (at site 281N to the north and at Calvert Street (site 840N, see Hutcheson and Penn 2007) to the south), these

were 6m to 8m wide and 7.5m wide, respectively. One possible, but unlikely, explanation is that there is a marked kink or curve in the line of the ditch between Trenches 6 and 7. It is more likely, however, that the feature recorded in 284N was not the ditch but, rather, a large pit for the extraction of iron-rich sands and gravels for smelting.

Evans and Davison (1985, 116) state that "evidence shows that long after going out of use as a boundary, it [the ditch] survived as a recognisable landmark and was converted into a lane". Implicit in this statement is the idea that St. George's Street overlies or echoes the line of the ditch. The results from Trenches 6 and 7 thus arguably create more problems than they solve when considering the spatial and temporal relationships between the infilling of the Saxon ditch and the medieval and later street pattern. Botolph Street, for example, which crosses the line of the defensive ditch, is thought to date back to the 11th century (K. Penn, pers. comm.). Further investigation into these relationships is one possible focus for future research.

Future research might perhaps also focus on refining the dating sequence for the construction, recutting, and infilling of the ditch. Evans and Davison (1985, 116) concluded that the ditch was "in existence by the 10th century". This conclusion was based on pottery dates, as the results from their two carbon 14 samples were inconclusive, but even if their radiocarbon evidence had been more categorical, it would have provided a date for post-use phases of infilling rather than for the construction of the ditch. Evans and Davison concluded that infilling began shortly after the ditch was dug. This proposition has yet to be tested. Two relatively recent advances in scientific dating could be useful in this regard. The first is Optically Stimulated Luminescence or OSL dating, which could be used to date the initial excavation of the ditch. The development of Accelerator Mass Spectrometry (AMS) radiocarbon techniques also means that it is now possible to date very small carbon 14 samples and, if enough are taken, Bayesian statistical analysis of the results can refine chronological sequences dramatically.

The St. George's Street frontage

The evidence recovered from Trenches 6 and 7 probably gives a misleading impression of activity along the eastern frontage of St. George's Street post-dating the infilling of the Saxon ditch. In both trenches, the majority of features and deposits dating from about 1200 to 1700 A.D. had been removed by the construction of late post-medieval and Victorian cellars. The two Victorian cellars found in Trenches 6 and 7 both relate to public houses. Wall [04], seen in Trench 6, formed the southern wall of the Crown and Anchor, which existed from the early 19th century until 1937. The cellar formed by wall [04] probably dates from the second half of the 19th century, when the Crown and Anchor was owned by Morgan's brewery (information from www.norfolkpubs.co.uk). The cellar formed by wall [46], in Trench 7, relates to the Duke of Sussex public house, which traded from the 1840s until its compulsory purchase in 1961 (information from www.norfolkpubs.co.uk). A late 19th century date seems most likely for the construction of the cellar associated with wall [46]. The Ordnance Survey 1885 plan marks only two public houses on the eastern frontage of St. George's Street within Area 1 and both of these were sampled by trenches. The need for large amounts of cool storage space and investment by relatively wealthy breweries in the late 19th century accounts for the presence of the two cellars. It is unlikely that

many other buildings on the eastern frontage of St. George's Street had such large, deep cellars. Therefore it is likely that, on other (untested) parts of the eastern frontage of St. George's Street, the remains of medieval buildings and similar complex structures and deposits may survive.

Area 2

The Late Saxon defensive ditch

Unfortunately, the lack of definite results from Trench 13 cannot be taken as clear evidence of the absence of the Saxon ditch in Area 2. As mentioned above, it is theoretically possible that the very truncated remains of the ditch may still survive below the basal level of the fuel tanks on the eastern side of Area 2. An appraisal of recent archaeological work in the vicinity of Trench 2 indicates that this, however, is unlikely. The former Hunter's Squash Club site, immediately west of Area 2, has also been the subject of an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching. No evidence of the ditch was recorded there (Birks 2007, 23). Two other recent investigations lay approximately 100m east of Trench 13, east of the Magdalen Street frontage at Zipfel's Court (Watkins 2007), and to the rear of the Cat and Fiddle public house (Emery 2006). Both failed to locate the ditch. This means that it probably runs south of the Cat and Fiddle public house, passing underneath 101 to 103 Magdalen Street and/or the western end of Cowgate.

The former filling station

The depth and nature of the concrete structures encountered on the western side of Area 2 was surprising. As mentioned above, the concrete structures undoubtedly encased steel fuel tanks which contained diesel, heating oil or similar. The scale and form of these fuel tanks was possibly larger and more elaborate than those required for a regular filling station. Furthermore, an environmental review report on the site states that "The filling station was decommissioned in *c.* 1993 at which time the underground fuel tanks were slurry-filled" (Gilby 2005, 6). This indicates that the underground fuel storage tanks for the filling station were not removed at the time of its decommissioning. The buildings and superstructures of the filling station remained until their demolition approximately ten years ago. It is unlikely that any underground fuel storage tanks were removed during this demolition. It is possible they remain intact below the concrete surface in the central and southern parts of Area 2.

Below an inspection cover close to the south-east boundary fence of Area 2, a gauge or meter attached to a steel pipe can be seen. This pipe appears to run southwards under Edward Street. It is possible, therefore, that the now removed fuel tanks encountered in Trench 13 either supplied diesel to a pump in the loading bay area south of Edward Street, or fuel oil for heating systems within the main body of the shopping centre.

It was reported by a passerby that the filling station had been operated by Dolphin Autos Ltd of Norwich.

Area 3

St. Margaret's Croft

Evidence from Trench 12 and Window samples 1 to 9 confirms that Area 3 remained as open ground and was probably used for grazing and horticultural purposes until the second half of the 19th century. The sand and gravel quarrying activity detected was probably sporadic and post-medieval in date.

Late Victorian terraced houses and industrial buildings

The evidence from Trench 12 suggests that construction of Victorian or Edwardian terraced houses on the north side of Rose Yard removed all traces of the 19th century cottages which had stood there. To the south of Trench 12, remains of the dense complex of what were largely industrial buildings of Victorian date probably survive beneath the concrete slab which forms the current ground surface.

Area 4

The St. George's Street Frontage

Although located less than 7m west of the St George's Street frontage, Trench 1 failed to produce any evidence of buildings. This is all the more surprising because the Ordnance Survey 1:500 plan of 1885 indicates that the rear of what was probably a row of late Victorian terraced houses, extended into the eastern side of Trench 1. This and the horticultural nature of the remains recorded in Trench 1 leads to the conclusion that there has probably been considerable truncation of the western frontage of St. George's Street in the environs of Trench 1. This truncation may be quite localised. A ruinous commercial or industrial building of 20th century date stood on or close to Trench 1 until the 1990s. The construction and demolition of this structure may have removed the remains of earlier buildings of probable 19th century date.

The small, south-eastern salient of Area 4, in which trench 1 was located, lies immediately west of an area called Cherry Tree Yard on the Ordnance Survey 1:500 plan of 1885. Hutcheson and Penn (2007, 9) concluded that this area, formerly known as Cherry Ground, which would have encompassed Trench 1, was open ground until the late 18th century. The reason that they give for this is that the Cherry Ground was formerly the churchyard of St. Olave's, an 11th century church probably located on the site of the present Surrey Chapel and demolished by 1546. As no burials were detected in Trench 1, it is clear that either not all of the relatively large churchyard of St. Olave's had been used for burials prior to its destruction, or not all of the Cherry Ground was once the churchyard of St. Olave's. Further investigation is required to locate any burials and the remains of the church, and to delineate the extent of the churchyard.

Further north on the western frontage of St. George's Street, Trench 4 yielded much more concrete evidence of occupation and buildings dating back to the medieval period. In many ways, the features and deposits in Trench 4 are similar in date and character to those found further north on the St. George's Street and Botolph Street frontages by the Norwich Survey excavations of the 1970s (Evans and Davison 1985). The complexity and multi-period nature of the remains found in Trench 4 are probably much more representative of the western frontage of St.

George's Street as a whole than the relatively simple and sparse remains recorded in Trench 1.

Adjacent to the Pitt Street Frontage

The Pitt Street frontage itself was not sampled due to the presence of a large bund comprised, at least in part, of concrete rubble. Evidence of a well dated to the 13th century in Trench 5 indicates that there was almost certainly significant occupation of the Pitt Street frontage throughout the medieval period.

The Central Area

Trench 3 produced little evidence of activity occurring prior to the 15th or 16th centuries. Although much of the central part of Area 4 probably remained as open ground, used as yards and gardens into the post-medieval period and beyond, the date of the pits found in Trench 3 may be significant.

In Trenches 2, 3 and 5, most of the pit-digging activity dated to the 16th and 17th centuries. This was almost certainly linked to the influx of migrants from the Low Countries into Norwich from the late 16th century. The Dutch 'strangers' had a distinctive material culture. Dutch-type pottery was recovered from all of the Trenches in Area 4. Similar evidence for a Dutch presence was found at site 170N in the north part of Area 4 (Evans and Davison 1985, 108). Further investigations are arguably needed to investigate the extent and nature of the 'Stranger' material culture and the, often poorly documented, presence of immigrants.

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Appendix 1: Context Summary

Area 1 50581N

Context	Trench	Category	Cut	Description	Period
1	6	Layer		Part rubble backfill of C18 cellar	Modern
2	6	Layer		Rubbly deposit over floor surface [03]	Modern
3	6	Floor	42	Brick and tile cellar floor	Modern
4	6	Wall	36	Brick wall of Victorian cellar	Modern
5	6	Wall	43	C18(?) flint wall	Post-medieval
6	6	Layer	42	Bright yellow sand bedding layer for floor [03]	Modern
7	6	Ditch fill	92	Sand and gravel fill of Saxon ditch	Post-medieval
8	6	Ditch fill	92	Dark brown silty sand fill of Saxon ditch	Post-medieval
9	6	Ditch fill	92	Sand and gravel fill of Saxon ditch. Under [08].	Post-medieval
10	6	Ditch fill	92	Dark brown silty sand fill of Saxon ditch.	Post-medieval
11	6	Layer		Brick and mortar demolition rubble filling cellar.	Modern
12	6	Layer		Light grey-brown sand levelling layer.	Modern
13	6	Layer		Backfill of cellar, levelling layer.	Modern
14	6	Layer		Backfill of C18(?) cellar.	Modern
15	6	Layer		Sand and gravel levelling layer.	Modern
16	6	Surface		Modern tarmac surface and sand bedding layer.	Modern
17	6	Layer		Demolition rubble used to fill poss C18 cellar.	Modern
18	6	Layer		Dark brown clay with rubble inclusions.	Modern
19	6	Ditch fill	92	Upper fill of Late Saxon ditch?	Medieval
20	6	Ditch fill	92	Fill of Late Saxon ditch?	Medieval
21	6	Layer		Thin layer of silt over last demolition phase.	Modern
22	6	Ditch fill	92	Poss. gravel surface and/or fill of Saxon ditch.	Medieval
23	6	Ditch fill	92	Dark, possibly burnt dump of material within ditch	Medieval
24	6	Ditch fill	92	Dump of silt within Saxon ditch.	Medieval
25	6	Ditch fill	92	Mid-grey-brown clay silt.	Medieval
26	6	Ditch fill	77	Fill of small ditch/gully within old Saxon ditch.	Medieval
27	6	Ditch fill	92	Same as 38. Fill of Saxon ditch.	Medieval
28	6	Layer		Backfill/levelling layer filling poss. C18 cellar.	Modern
29	6	Layer		Backfill/levelling layer filling poss. C18 cellar.	Modern
30	6	Layer		Backfill/levelling layer filling poss. C18 cellar.	Modern
31	6	Layer		Backfill/levelling layer filling poss. C18 cellar.	Modern
32	7	Layer		Mortar layer. Possible floor surface.	Post-medieval
33	7	Ditch fill	94	One of upper fills of Saxon ditch?	Post-medieval
34	6	Ditch fill	92	Fill of Saxon ditch cut by C18 cellar and floor.	Medieval
35	6	Layer		Coal dust over floor [03].	Modern
36	6	Construction cut		Cut for wall [04]	Modern
37	6	Construction cut fill	36	Backfill after construction of wall [04].	Modern
38	6	Ditch fill	92	Same as 27. Fill of Saxon ditch.	Medieval
39	6	Ditch fill	92	Same as 34.	Medieval
40	6	Ditch fill	92	Same as 07. Fill of Saxon ditch.	Medieval
41	6	Layer		Similar to 15. Levelling layer under tarmac.	Modern

Context	Trench	Category	Cut	Description	Period
42	6	Construction cut		Cut for floor [03].	Modern
43	6	Construction cut		Cut for wall [05]. C18.	Post-medieval
44	6	Ditch fill	92	Fill of Saxon ditch.	Medieval
45	6	Ditch fill	92	Fill of Saxon ditch.	Late Saxon?
46	7	Wall		Concrete and flint wall.	Post-medieval
47	7	Ditch fill	94	One of upper fills of Saxon ditch?	Medieval
48	7	Ditch fill	94	Mortar dust from Masons' yard? Within [94]?	Medieval
49	7	Ditch fill	94	Coal cinders thrown into ditch.	Medieval
50	7	Ditch fill	94	One of upper fills of Saxon ditch? Same as 66.	Medieval
51	7	Ditch fill	94	Substantial fill within ditch [94].	Medieval
52	7	Ditch fill	94	Lens of mortar within [51].	Medieval
53	7	Ditch fill	94	Early fill of Saxon ditch?	Late Saxon?
54	7	Layer		Garden soil?	Modern?
55	7	Pipe trench(?) fill	56	Bright orange coarse sand with gravel. Fill of 56.	Modern?
56	7	Pipe trench(?) cut		Modern, angled linear cut. Filled by [55].	Modern?
57	7	Layer		Dark orange-brown silty sand; high iron content.	Post-medieval
58	7	Layer		Iron pan/manganese layer.	Post-medieval
59	7	Layer		Compact, almost black, silty sand under iron pan.	Post-medieval
60	7	Ditch fill	94	Same as 47.	Medieval
61	7	Ditch fill	94	Thin deposit between layers of mortar dust.	Medieval
62	7	Ditch fill	94	Thin layer of mortar dust - from masons' yard?	Medieval
63	7	Layer		Same as 54. Garden soil?	Modern?
64	7	Ditch fill	94	Thin layer of silty sand.	Medieval
65	7	Ditch fill	94	Thin layer of silt between layers of mortar dust.	Medieval
66	7	Ditch fill	94	Same as 50. Mortar/Stone dust layer.	Medieval
67	6	Natural		Orange gravel cut by Saxon ditch.	
68	6	Ditch fill	92	Secondary (clay) fill of Saxon ditch.	Late Saxon?
69	6	Ditch fill	92	Mid to dark brown silty sand fill of Saxon ditch	Medieval
70	6	Ditch fill	92	Orangish-brown, coarse sand fill of Saxon ditch	Medieval
71	6	Ditch fill	92	Mid grey-brown silty sand fill of Saxon ditch	Medieval
72	6	Ditch fill	92	Mid to light brown silty sand fill of Saxon ditch	Medieval
73	6	Ditch fill	92	Mid orangey-brown silty sand fill of Saxon ditch	Medieval
74	6	Ditch fill	92	Mid orange sand with gravel, fill of Saxon ditch	Medieval
75	6	Ditch fill	77	Mid grey brown sandy silt, fill of small Med ditch	Medieval
76	6	Ditch fill	92	Pale orange medium sand, fill of Saxon ditch	Medieval
77	6	Ditch		Small N-S ditch cut into [92]. Filled by 26 and 75	Medieval
78	VOID				
79	7	Surface		Asphalt surface. 1970s car park.	Modern
80	7	Layer		Make-up layer below asphalt.	Modern
81	7	Dump		Demolition rubble within earlier building.	Modern
82	7	Wall		Brick, possible rebuild on top of wall [46].	Modern
83	7	Ditch fill		Late C20, imported sandy topsoil.	Modern
84	7	Pipe trench fill	85	Mid brown sandy loam modern rubble	Modern

Context	Trench	Category	Cut	Description	Period
85	7	Pipe trench cut		Cut of Modern services	Modern
86	7	Layer		Mid to dark brown sandy loam surface	Post-medieval
87	7	Dump		Mid to light brown loam topsoil dump	Post-medieval
88	7	Dump		Mid brown sand dump or topsoil build up	Post-medieval
89	7	Layer		Crushed mortar and flint demolition material	Post-medieval
90	7	Surface		Yellowish brown gravel, temporary car park surface	Modern
91	7	Surface		Asphalt car park surface	Modern
92	6	Ditch		Cut of Saxon ditch. Same as 94.	Saxon
93	6	Ditch fill	92	Primary fill of Saxon ditch.	Late Saxon?
94	7	Ditch		Cut of Saxon ditch. Same as 92.	Saxon
95	7	Ditch fill	94	dark brown silty sand silting event	Saxon
96	7	Ditch fill	94	Pale yellow brown sand redeposited natural	Saxon
97	7	Ditch fill	94	Dark brown sandy silt, formed in standing water	Saxon
98	7	Ditch fill	94	Mid brown silty sand silting event	Saxon
99	7	Ditch fill	94	dark brown sandy silt formed via gradual silting	Saxon
100	7	Ditch fill	94	Dark brown silt, primary fill	Saxon
101	7	Ditch fill	94	Orange brown sand initial edge erosion	Saxon
102	7	Ditch fill	94	Pale yellow coarse sand, redeposited natural	Saxon
103	7	Ditch fill	94	Pale yellow fine sand, redeposited natural	Saxon
104	7	Ditch fill	94	Mid olive green brown silting event	Saxon
105	7	Ditch fill	94	Pale yellow redeposited fine sand	Saxon
106	7	Ditch fill	94	Dark brown sandy silt, silting event	Saxon
107	7	Ditch fill	94	Orange coarse sand layer of redeposited natural	Saxon
108	7	Ditch fill	94	Pale yellow fine sand redeposited natural	Saxon
109	7	Pipe trench cut		E-W aligned pipe trench	Modern
110	7	Pipe trench fill	109	-	Modern
111	7	Pipe trench cut		NE- SW aligned Service trench	Modern
112	7	Pipe trench fill	111	Dark brown silty sand, backfill	Modern

Area 2 50582N

Context	Trench	Category	Cut	Description	Period
1	13	Layer		Asphalt	Modern
2	13	Layer		Yellow hoggin make-up	Modern
3	13	Layer		Sandy deposit with much concrete rubble	Modern
4	13	Layer		Sandy deposit with much concrete rubble	Modern
5	13	Wall		Concrete structure	Modern

Area 3 50583N

Context	Trench	Category	Cut	Description	Period
1	WS 1	Layer		Dark brown loam garden soil	Post-medieval
2	WS 5	Layer		Dark grey brown silty sand garden soil	Post-medieval

Context	Trench	Category	Cut	Description	Period
3	12	Floor		Concrete surface	Modern
4	12	Layer		Brick rubble hard core	Modern
5	12	Layer		Brick rubble demolition material	Modern
6	12	Dump		Demolition material	Modern
7	12	Dump		Crushed brick and mortar demolition material	Modern
8	12	Floor		External cement surface	Modern
9	12	Layer		Thin sand make up deposit for floor surface	Modern
10	12	Floor		External yard suface	Modern
11	12	Layer		Mid grey brown sandy silt garden soil	Modern
12	12	Wall		Brick construction of terraced housing	Modern
13	12	Floor		External yard surface	Modern
14	12	Dump		Redeposited topsoil and construction debris	Modern
15	12	Layer		Sandy make up layer	Modern
16	12	Pipe trench fill	17	Brick rubble and garden soil	Modern
17	12	Pipe trench cut		Linear, N-S aligned	Modern
18	12	Dump		Greyish white concrete rubble	Modern
19	12	Dump		Redeposited topsoil and crushed mortar	Modern
20	12	Wall		Linear, brick construction	Modern
21	12	Wall		Linear, brick construction	Modern
22	12	Layer		Orange sand floor bedding deposit	Modern
23	12	Layer		Mid brown loam, redeposited topsoil	Modern
24	12	Layer		Creamy white mortar, construction debris	Modern
25	12	Layer		Dark yellow coarse sand levelling deposit	Modern
26	12	Dump		Mid brown loam, associated with demolition	Modern
27	12	Wall	28	Linear, brick construction	Modern
28	12	Construction cut		Linear, with vertical sides	Modern
29	12	Dump		Mid grey white loam and mortar demolition material	Modern
30	12	Dump		Crushed brick and mortar demolition materail	Modern
31	12	Dump		Orange brown sand associated with demolition event	Modern
32	12	Dump		Greyish brown loam, imported garden soil	Modern
33	12	Dump		Sandy gravel make up deposit	Modern
34	12	Dump		Crushed brick and mortar demolition material	Modern
35	12	Dump		Crushed brick and soot, associated with demolition	Modern
36	12	Wall		Linear, brick and cement construction	Modern
37	12	Pit		Small, steep sides with a concave base	Post-medieval
38	12	Pit fill	37	Mid orange brown gravelly deposit	Post-medieval
39	12	Pit fill	51	Mid grey brown sand back fill	Post-medieval
40	12	Pit fill	51	Redeposited natural topsoil back fill	Post-medieval
41	12	Pit fill	51	Natural derived sandy backfill	Post-medieval
42	12	Pit fill	51	Sandy silt topsoil/ natural backfill	Post-medieval
43	12	Pit fill	51	Sandy silt topsoil/ natural backfill	Post-medieval
44	12	Pit fill	51	Light- mid grey brown silty sand backfill	Post-medieval
45	12	Pit fill	51	Yellow brown silty sand with gravels, backfill	Post-medieval
46	12	Pit fill	51	Mid grey brown silty sand, backfill event	Post-medieval

Context	Trench	Category	Cut	Description	Period
47	12	Pit fill	51	Mid yellow brown silty sand, backfill event	Post-medieval
48	12	Pit fill	51	Mid yellow brown silty sand, backfill event	Post-medieval
49	12	Pit fill	51	Mid grey brown silty sand, back fill	Post-medieval
50	12	Pit fill	51	Mid grey brown silty sand, back fill	Post-medieval
51	12	Pit		Large gravel extraction pit	Post-medieval
52	12	Pit fill	51	Redeposited natural gravel and sand	Post-medieval
53	12	Pit fill	51	Mid reddish brown fine sand, backfill event	Post-medieval
54	12	Pit fill	51	Natural derived sandy backfill	Post-medieval

Area 4 50584N

Context	Trench	Category	Cut	Description	Period
1	1	Surface		Compacted gravel car park surface	Modern
2	1	Layer		Brick rubble demolition and rubbish	Modern
3	1	Pit fill	4	Creamy mortar with brown silt	Post-medieval
4	1	Pit		Cut of large pit	Post-medieval
5	1	Layer		Dark brown sandy silt garden soil	Post-medieval
6	1	Layer		Creamy mortar and brown silt building debris	Post-medieval
7	1	Layer		Mid brown fine sand naturally formed deposit	Post-medieval
8	1	Natural		Mid sandy orange fine sand with gravels	Undated
9	4	Wall		Flint and brick well lining	Post-medieval
10	4	Wall		E-W aligned flint and mortar wall	Medieval
11	4	Wall		E-W aligned flint and mortar wall	Medieval
12	4	Layer		Mid grey brown silty sand	Post-medieval
13	4	Construction cut		Linear, E-W aligned with vertical sides	Medieval
14	4	Construction cut fill		Mid orangey brown caly silt	Medieval
15	4	Layer		Dark brown silt with lenses of chalk	Medieval
16	4	In fill		Soot charcoal and sand backfill	Modern
17	4	Surface		Mortar and flint pad	Medieval
18	1	Posthole fill	19	Mid to dark brown sand	Post-medieval
19	1	Posthole		Small sub circular post hole	Post-medieval
20	1	Posthole fill	21	Mid brown sand	Post-medieval
21	1	Posthole		Small irregular post hole	Post-medieval
22	1	Horticultural cut		Irregular stepped terracing	Post-medieval
23	4	Layer		pale brown sand demolition layer	Modern
24	4	Wall		Brick and mortar wall fragment	Modern
25	4	Layer		Mid brown sandy topsoil	Modern
26	4	Layer		Black asphalt	Modern
27	4	Surface		Concrete surface	Modern
28	4	Wall		Brick and concrete wall fragment	Modern
29	4	Pit		Small shallow concave pit	Post-medieval
30	4	Pit fill	29	Dark brown silty sand backfill	Post-medieval
31	4	Layer		Dark brown sand redeposited demolition material	Post-medieval
32	4	Layer		Mid brown sandy silt	Post-medieval

Context	Trench	Category	Cut	Description	Period
33	4	Layer		Orangey yellow sandy silt	Post-medieval
34	4	Pit fill	47	Dump of burnt material	Post-medieval
35	4	Pit fill	46	Pale brown silty sand	Post-medieval
36	4	Layer		Mid brown silty sand demolition layer	Modern
37	4	Layer		Redeposited builders waste	Modern
38	4	Layer		Mid brown silty sand redeposited demolition rubble	Modern
39	4	Layer		Creamy mortar material	Post-medieval
40	4	Layer		Dark brown silt	Post-medieval
41	4	Dump		Modern dump of builders waste	Modern
42	4	Dump		Creamy pink very fine sand	Modern
43	4	Dump		Dump of burnt material	Modern
44	4	Wall		Mortar bonded concrete blocks	Modern
45	4	Layer		Dark brown silty sand redeposited topsoil	Modern
46	4	Pit		Steep sided pit	Post-medieval
47	4	Pit		U shaped concave pit	Post-medieval
48	4	Layer		Mid brown sand demolition material	Modern
49	4	Pit		Small sub rectangular pit	Medieval
50	4	Pit fill	49	Mid grey brown silty clay	Medieval
51	4	Pit fill	49	Light grey brown silty sand	Medieval
52	4	Pit		Shallow pit with moderately sloping sides	Saxon
53	4	Pit		Partially truncated, steep sided pit	Medieval
54	4	Ditch		Very steep sided V shaped ditch	Medieval
55	4	Pit		Steep concave sided pit	Saxon
56	4	Pit fill	52	Pale brown silty sand	Saxon
57	4	Pit fill	53	Dark brown silty sand	Medieval
58	4	Pit fill	53	Yellow and brown clay silt	Medieval
59	4	Pit fill	53	Dark brown sandy silt primary fill	Medieval
60	4	Ditch fill	54	Mid brown silty sand	Medieval
61	4	Pit fill	55	Dark brown sandy silt	Medieval
62	4	Layer		Brownish yellow fine sand natural	Undated
63	4	Layer		Dark brown silty sand topsoil	Medieval
64	4	Layer		Dark brown silty sand	Medieval
65	4	Pit fill	53	Creamy mortar upper fill of pit	Medieval
66	4	Surface		Mortar and flint pad	Medieval
67	4	Layer		Natural yellow sands	Undated
68	4	Pit fill	53	Dark brown silty sand upper fill of pit	Medieval
69	4	Pit		Irregular shaped quarry pit	Medieval
70	4	Pit fill	69	Mid grey brown silty sand backfill of quarry pit	Medieval
71	4	Ditch		NE-SW aligned ditch	Post-medieval
72	4	Ditch fill	71	Redeposited natural backfill event	Post-medieval
73	4	Ditch fill	71	Dark grey brown sandy silt backfill	Post-medieval
74	4	Pit fill	76	Mid brown orange silty clay pit capping material	Medieval
75	4	Pit fill	76	Dark grey brown silty sand backfill event	Medieval
76	4	Pit		Regular shaped steep sided pit	Medieval
77	4	Dump		Mid grey brown sandy silt	Medieval
78	4	Layer		Mid brownish yellow clay silt wall bedding layer	Medieval

Context	Trench	Category	Cut	Description	Period
79	4	Construction cut		N-S aligned wall foundation cut	Post-medieval
80	4	Back fill	79	Mid grey brown clay silt	Post-medieval
81	4	Pit		Steep sided pit with a flat base	Medieval
82	4	Pit fill	81	Dark brown sandy silt primary fill	Medieval
83	4	Pit fill	81	Mid brown sandy silt	Medieval
84	4	Wall		A small fragment of flint and ceramic wall	Post-medieval
85	4	Pit fill	81	Mid brown sandy silt upper fill of pit	Medieval
86	4	Pit		Oval shaped pit, largely truncated	Medieval
87	4	Pit fill	86	Pale brown silty sand primary silting event	Medieval
88	4	Pit fill	86	Dark brown and black silty sand	Medieval
89	4	Pit fill	86	Mid brown silty sand upper fill of pit	Medieval
90	4	Pit		Steep sided pit	Post-medieval
91	4	Pit fill	90	Grey brown sandy silt	Post-medieval
92	4	Layer		Mid brown silty sand	Post-medieval
93	4	Layer		Yellow and white clay lense	Post-medieval
94	4	Layer		Dark brown sandy silt	Post-medieval
95	4	Layer		Mid brown sandy silt topsoil	Post-medieval
96	3	Layer		Mid brown sand surface	Modern
97	3	Layer		Dark brown silty sand subsoil	Modern
98	3	Layer		Creamy grey decayed powdery mortar	Modern
99	3	Layer		Mid brown sandy silt	Post-medieval
100	3	Dump		pinkish brown sand	Post-medieval
101	3	Dump		Pale grey mortar	Post-medieval
102	3	Layer		Humic mid brown sand	Post-medieval
103	3	Dump		Pale creamy grey mortar	Post-medieval
104	3	Layer		Pale orange silty sand natural	Undated
105	3	Layer		Mid brown silty sand gradual build up	Post-medieval
106	3	Layer		Dark brown sandy silt	Post-medieval
107	3	Dump		Dark brown sandy silt topsoil	Modern
108	3	Pit fill	127	Mid brown sand upper pit fill	Modern
109	3	Pit fill	127	Dark brown sandy silt lower pit fill	Modern
110	3	Layer		Dark yellow brown silty sand	Post-medieval
111	3	Layer		Mid brown sandy silt	Post-medieval
112	3	Layer		Mid yellow brown sand	Post-medieval
113	3	Layer		Creamy grey crushed mortar	Post-medieval
114	3	Layer		Dark brown silty sand subsoil	Modern
115	3	Surface		Mid brown sand carpark surface	Modern
116	3	Wall		Brick and mortar	Modern
117	3	Layer		Dark brown silty sand	Post-medieval
118	3	Layer		Mid grey brown silty sand garden soil	Post-medieval
119	3	Dump		Mid grey sandy silt	Post-medieval
120	3	Layer		Mid brown sandy silt subsoil	Post-medieval
121	3	Layer		Dark brown silty sand topsoil	Post-medieval
122	3	Dump		Dark brown silty sand builders rubble	Post-medieval
123	3	Layer		Yellow brown silty sand	Post-medieval
124	3	Layer		Mid brown and orange redeposited laminated sand	Post-medieval

Context	Trench	Category	Cut	Description	Period
125	3	Layer		Dark brown sand	Post-medieval
126	3	Layer		Yellow clay and sand	Post-medieval
127	3	Pit		Steep sided pit with a flat base	Modern
128	3	Layer		Creamy grey crushed mortar	Modern
129	5	Layer		Gritty dark grey sandy silt levelling layer	Modern
130	5	Wall		Brick and mortar wall	Modern
131	5	Layer		Light brown gritty silty sand levelling layer	Modern
132	5	Gully		Linear associated with previous factory	Modern
133	5	Gully fill	132	Gritty white sandy mortar backfill	Modern
134	5	Gully		Linear, N-S aligned	Modern
135	5	Gully fill	134	Gritty white sandy mortar backfill	Modern
136	5	Gully		Linear, N-S aligned	Modern
137	5	Gully fill	136	Gritty white sandy mortar backfill	Modern
138	5	Gully		Linear, N-S aligned	Modern
139	5	Gully fill	138	Gritty white sandy mortar backfill	Modern
140	5	Pit fill	142	Dark grey sandy silt backfill	Modern
141	5	Pit fill	142	Gritty dark grey sandy silt backfill	Modern
142	5	Pit		rectangular pit of unknown function	Modern
143	5	Dump		Mid brown grey make up layer	Post-medieval
144	5	Dump		Mid brown grey make up layer	Post-medieval
145	5	Dump		Light brown sandy silt make up layer	Post-medieval
146	5	Wall		Limestone flint and brick wall fragment	Medieval
147	5	Pipe trench cut		Linear, N-S aligned	Modern
148	5	Pipe trench fill	147	Dark brown gritty sandy silt	Modern
149	5	Gully		Linear, N-S aligned	Modern
150	5	Gully fill	149	gritty white sandy mortar backfill	Modern
151	5	Layer		Dark grey brown sandy silt make up layer	Modern
152	5	Layer		Mid brown clay silt levelling deposit	Post-medieval
153	5	Pit		Sub rectangular pit	Post-medieval
154	5	Layer		Mid grey brown clay silt levelling deposit	Post-medieval
155	5	Surface		Crushed mortar surface	Medieval
156	5	Layer		Dark brown gritty sandy silt levelling deposit	Modern
157	5	Layer		Dark grey clay silt	Post-medieval
158	5	Layer		Mid brown silt and sandy mortar	Post-medieval
159	5	Wall		Round structure of a well	Medieval
160	5	Pit fill	142	Light tan clay silt backfill	Modern
161	5	Pit fill	142	Mid browny grey clay silt dump material	Modern
162	5	Pit		Small irregular pit	Modern
163	5	Pit fill	162	Dump of frequent brick fragments	Modern
164	5	Pit fill	153	Dark grey brown clay silt	Post-medieval
165	5	Layer		Mid grey clay silt levelling material	Post-medieval
166	5	Layer		Mid brown clay silt levelling layer	Post-medieval
167	5	Wall		Flint and mortar structure	Medieval
168	5	Layer		Mid orangey brown clay silt levelling deposit	Post-medieval
169	5	Layer		Mid brown clay silt levelling deposit	Post-medieval
170	5	Layer		Mid brown clay silt levelling deposit	Post-medieval

Context	Trench	Category	Cut	Description	Period
171	5	Layer		Yellow and orange clay levelling material	Modern
172	5	Pit fill	270	Mid grey clay silt	Medieval
173	5	Layer		Tan gritty sandy silt levelling deposit	Medieval
174	5	Layer		Light browny yellow gritty sandy silt	Post-medieval
175	4	Surface		Asphalt car park surface	Modern
176	4	Surface		Mid brown gravel and silt former car park	Modern
177	4	Layer		Burnt material from a wood fire, dump event	Modern
178	4	Pit fill	47	Dark brown and yellow mortar and silt	Post-medieval
179	4	Wall	180	Concrete and brick structure	Modern
180	4	Construction cut		Square/ rectangular cut of modern wall	Modern
181	4	Construction cut fill	180	Mid brown clay silt backfill	Modern
182	4	Layer		Mid brown silt clay levelling material	Modern
183	-	-	-	-	-
184	-	-	-	-	-
185	4	Pit fill	47	Light to mid brown silt	Post-medieval
186	-	-	-	-	-
187	-	-	-	-	-
188	4	Pit fill	46	Mid brown sticky clay	Post-medieval
189	4	Layer		Dark brown silt	Medieval
190	-	-	-	-	-
191	-	-	-	-	-
192	4	Construction cut		For clay floor	Medieval
193	4	Surface		Dark brown sand portion of floor surface	Medieval
194	4	Surface		Blackened burnt clay floor surface	Medieval
195	4	Surface		Orange and red fired clay floor	Medieval
196	4	Layer		Dark brown sand bedding layer	Medieval
197	4	Surface		Orange clay floor	Medieval
198	4	Surface		Red and black with orange clay, burnt floor	Medieval
199	4	Layer		Bright yellowy orange clay and sand bedding layer	Medieval
200	4	Construction cut		For clay floor	Medieval
201	4	Layer		Very dark brown to orange naturally deposited sand	Saxon
202	4	Layer		Light brown sand and silt	Saxon
203	4	Layer		Light orange and brown sand	Saxon
204	3	Pit		Used as a pit or sand quarry	Post-medieval
205	3	Pit fill	204	Mid brown silty sand gradual silting	Post-medieval
206	3	Pit fill	204	Dark brown silty sand primary silting event	Post-medieval
207	3	Pit		Steep sided pit	Post-medieval
208	3	Layer		Mid brown silty sand subsoil	Post-medieval
209	3	Pit fill	207	Mid brown silty sand	Post-medieval
210	3	Pit fill	207	Pale brown sand	Post-medieval
211	3	Pit fill	207	Mid brown slightly silty sand, upper pit fill	Post-medieval
212	3	Pit		Steep sided with a flat base, poss quarry activity	Post-medieval

Context	Trench	Category	Cut	Description	Period
213	3	Pit fill	212	Dark brown sandy silt, silting event	Post-medieval
214	3	Pit fill	212	Dark brown silt, primary silting event	Post-medieval
215	5	Construction cut		Circular in shape, for well	Post-medieval
216	5	In fill	159	Dark brown clay silt, backfilling event	Post-medieval
217	4	Pit fill	52	Dark brown sand, lower pit fill	Saxon
218	3	Pit		Well sloping concave sides	Post-medieval
219	3	Pit fill	218	Creamy buff crushed mortar waste material	Post-medieval
220	3	Pit		Steep to well sloping sides with a concave base	Modern
221	3	Pit fill	220	Creamy buff crushed mortar demolition waste	Modern
222	3	Layer		Very dark brown sand and silt topsoil	Modern
223	3	Layer		Mid brown slightly sandy silt topsoil	Post-medieval
224	3	Layer		Off white crushed mortar waste material	Post-medieval
225	3	Layer		Mid brown silty sand subsoil	Post-medieval
226	3	Wall		Bricks and mortar	Modern
227	3	Layer		Mid brown sandy silt soil	Post-medieval
228	2	Layer		Mid grey brown clay silt garden soil	Post-medieval
229	2	Dump		Dark blackish brown sandy silt, localised dump	Post-medieval
230	2	Layer		Mid to dark grey brown sandy silt garden soil	Post-medieval
231	2	Dump		Mid brownish orange silt clay, localised dump	Post-medieval
232	2	Layer		Dark grey brown clay silt garden soil	Post-medieval
233	2	Layer		Dark brownish grey clay silt dump	Post-medieval
234	2	Layer		Mid to dark grey brown clay silt dump material	Post-medieval
235	2	Wall		Flint brick and mortar wall, blocking and opening	Post-medieval
236	2	Consiruction cut		N-S aligned linear cut of modern wall	Modern
237	2	Wall		Brick and mortar foundation courses of wall	Modern
238	2	Surface		Imported gravels for modern car park	Modern
239	2	Construction cut fill		Orangey red crushed building materials	Modern
240	2	Pit fill	242	Yellowish white mortar building waste	Modern
241	2	Layer		Dark grey brown clay silt gravelly surface	Post-medieval
242	2	Pit		Steep sided pit with possible industrial use	Modern
243	2	Pit fill	242	Dark blackish brown sandy silt material	Modern
244	2	Pit fill	242	Mid yellowish brown degraded mortar dump	Modern
245	2	Pit fill	242	Dark blackish brown sandy silt bedding layer	Modern
246	2	Pit fill	242	Dark grey brown clay silt demolition rubble	Modern
247	2	Layer		Dark grey brown clay silt demolition rubble infill	Modern
248	2	Wall		The surviving portions of a brick and mortar arch	Post-medieval
249	2	Layer		Yellow and white crushed mortar dump	Post-medieval
250	2	Construction cut		Linear, E-W aligned cut for wall	Post-medieval
251	2	Wall	250	E-W aligned, of brick and flint construction	Post-medieval
252	2	Wall	268	E-W aligned, of brick and flint construction	Post-medieval
253	2	Wall	256	E-W aligned of brick and mortar construction	Modern
254	2	Dump		Ceramic building rubble, demolition deposit	Modern
255	2	Dump		Dark grey brown silty clay, demolition deposit	Modern

Context	Trench	Category	Cut	Description	Period
256	2	Construction cut		Linear, E-W aligned	Modern
257	2	Pit		Small rectangular flat bottomed	Post-medieval
258	2	Pit		Shallow, U shaped base	Post-medieval
259	3	Layer		Unstratified finds recovered from the spoil heap	Undated
260	2	Pit fill	257	Dark grey brown silt, backfill	Post-medieval
261	2	Pit fill	257	Light grey brown clay silt	Post-medieval
262	2	Pit fill	257	Dark brownish black gritty mineral deposit	Post-medieval
263	2	Pit fill	257	Bright brownish orange sandy clay, primary fill	Post-medieval
264	-	-	-	-	-
265	2	Pit fill	258	Dark brownish grey silt	Post-medieval
266	2	Pit fill	267	Mid to light grey brown sandy silt backfill	Post-medieval
267	2	Pit		Sand extraction pit, extents not obtained	Post-medieval
268	2	Construction cut		Linear, N-S aligned, turning through 90 degrees	Post-medieval
269	2	Construction cut fill	268	Mid grey brown silty sand	Post-medieval
270	5	Pit		Sub rectangular with steeply sloping sides	Post-medieval
271	2	Layer		Organic matter accumulated upon cellar floor	Post-medieval
272	2	Floor		Brick floor laid upon a mortar bedding	Modern
273	2	Layer		Mid whitish yellow mortar bedding for brick floor	Modern
274	2	Pit		Rectangular steep sided	Post-medieval
275	2	Pit fill	274	Mid grey brown sandy silt backfill	Post-medieval
276	2	Pit		Linear, E-W aligned with a flat base	Post-medieval
277	2	Pit fill	276	Mid grey brown silty sand backfill	Post-medieval
278	2	Pit fill	283	Dark grey brown sandy silt	Post-medieval
279	2	Pit fill	283	Mid to dark grey brown sandy silt back fill	Post-medieval
280	2	Construction cut		Roughly circular, for construction of well	Medieval
281	5	Layer		Orange sand and brown silt levelling deposit	Medieval
282	5	Construction cut fill	280	Mid to dark brown sandy silt backfill	Medieval
283	2	Pit		Fairly steep sided, for sand extraction	Post-medieval
284	2	Pit fill	274	Dark grey brown silt base fill	Post-medieval
285	5	Pit fill	286	Mid to dark brown sandy clay	Post-medieval
286	5	Pit		Ovoid/ sub rectangular with a flat base	Post-medieval
287	5	Surface		Highly compacted gravel surface	Post-medieval
288	5	Posthole fill	289	Brown silt and orange sand	Medieval
289	5	Posthole		Roughly circular, sloping to a point	Medieval
290	5	Posthole fill	291	Brown silt with orange mottling	Medieval
291	5	Posthole		Roughly circular with a V shaped base	Medieval
292	5	Posthole fill	293	Brown clay silt	Medieval
293	5	Posthole		Oval/ sub rectangular with a V shaped base	Medieval
294	5	Layer		Mid to dark brown sandy clay garden soil	Medieval
295	5	Horticultural fill	296	Orange sand and dark brown silt	Medieval
296	5	Horticultural cut		Roughly circular with a flat base	Medieval
297	5	Layer		Very fine light brownish orange sand natural	Undated

Context	Trench	Category	Cut	Description	Period
298	2	Layer		Unstratified finds metal detected from spoil heap	Undated
299	3	Layer		Unstratified finds metal detected from spoil heap	Undated
300	5	Layer		Unstratified finds metal detected from spoil heap	Undated
301	5	Pit fill	153	Dark grey sandy clay, primary fill	Medieval
302	2	Surface		Of flint and brick construction	Post-medieval
303	2	Pit fill	242	Mid yellowish brown degraded mortar dump	Modern
304	5	Layer		Mid grey brown soil and rubble dump	Modern
305	2	Layer		Mid grey brown clay silt rubble	Modern
306	5	Pit fill	153	Light to mid slighty yellowy brown heavy clay silt	Medieval
307	5	Layer		Mid to light brown heavy clay silt	Medieval
308					
309	5	Surface		Imported gravels for modern car park	Modern
310	3	Layer		Mid brown sand levelling layer	Post-medieval
311	3	Construction cut		E-W aligned with vertical sides, for factory wall	Modern
312	3	Construction cut		E-W aligned with vertical sides, for factory wall	Modern
313	3	Pit		Large steep sided pit	Modern
314	3	Pit		Deep steep sided, with a rounded base	Modern
315	3	Pit		Small, with convex sides and a rounded pointy base	Modern
316	3	Truncation		Evidenced by the removal of deposits	Modern

Appendix 1b: OASIS feature summary table

Period	Feature type	Quantity
Late Saxon (851 to 1065AD)	TOWN DEFENCES	1
Medieval (1066 to 1539AD)	PIT	6
Medieval (1066 to 1539AD)	WALL	2
Medieval (1066 to 1539AD)	WELL	1
Post-medieval (1540 to 1900AD)	PIT	6
Post-medieval (1540 to 1900AD)	WALL	10
Modern (1900 to 2050 AD)	SRUCTURE	1

Appendix 2a: Finds by Context

50581N

Context	Material	Quantity	Weight (g)	Period
01	Pottery	6	551	Post Medieval
01	Glass - Bottle	1	-	Post Medieval
02	Pottery	30	1995	Post Medieval
02	Ceramic Building Material	1	23	Post Medieval
07	Animal bone	-	71	-
08	Pottery	39	364	Medieval
08	Animal bone	-	274	-
09	Pottery	6	39	Medieval
09	Animal bone	-	61	-
10	Pottery	27	151	Medieval
10	Animal bone	-	177	-
44	Pottery	5	40	Medieval
44	Animal bone	-	370	-
45	Pottery	57	452	Saxon/ Medieval
45	Fired clay	1	27	-
45	Metal Working Debris	1	259	-
45	Animal bone	-	1154	-
51	Iron Nail	1	-	-
51	Animal bone	-	40	-

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Context	Material	Quantity	Weight (g)	Period
01	Ceramic Building Material	1	38	Post Medieval
02	Pottery	1	1	Post Medieval
44	Pottery	1	4	Medieval
44	Ceramic Building Material	1	4	Medieval
44	Mortar	1	20	Undiagnostic
44	Metal Working Debris	1	299	Undiagnostic
44	Animal bone	-	78	Undiagnostic

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Context	Material	Quantity	Weight (g)	Period
02	Clay Pipe	3	12	Post Medieval
02	Animal bone	-	12	-
03	Pottery	3	186	Post Medieval

Context	Material	Quantity	Weight (g)	Period
03	Ceramic Building Material	1	60	Post Medieval
05	Pottery	9	214	Medieval/ Post Medieval
05	Ceramic Building Material	2	455	Medieval
05	Clay Pipe	4	27	Post Medieval
05	Animal bone	-	303	-
12	Pottery	9	81	Medieval/ Post Medieval
12	Ceramic Building Material	1	30	Medieval
12	Plaster	1	8	Post Medieval
12	Metal Working Debris	1	39	-
12	Animal bone	-	31	-
15	Pottery	1	3	Post Medieval
15	Metal Working Debris	3	31	-
15	Animal bone	-	95	-
30	Pottery	1	207	Post Medieval
32	Pottery	1	79	Medieval
34	Clay Pipe	1	20	Post Medieval
50	Pottery	1	3	Medieval
50	Ceramic Building Material	4	861	Medieval
50	Animal bone	-	66	-
73	Pottery	6	89	Medieval/ Post Medieval
73	Metal Working Debris	1	7	-
82	Pottery	3	45	Medieval/ Post Medieval
83	Pottery	3	22	Medieval
85	Pottery	2	15	Medieval
88	Pottery	4	10	Medieval
112	Glass - Bottle	1	-	Post Medieval
114	Glass - Bottle	1	-	Post Medieval
119	Pottery	1	13	Post Medieval
141	Clay Pipe	1	11	pmed
155	Pottery	40	516	Post Medieval
164	Pottery	1	14	Post Medieval
172	Pottery	37	937	Post Medieval
172	Ceramic Building Material	13	1404	Medieval/ Post Medieval
172	Iron Nail	4	-	-
172	Flint - worked	1	-	Prehistoric
172	Stone	1	243	-
172	Animal bone	-	1418	-
173	Pottery	3	38	Post Medieval

Context	Material	Quantity	Weight (g)	Period
173	Animal bone	-	11	-
174	Ceramic Building Material	1	930	Medieval
182	Pottery	3	233	Post Medieval
205	Ceramic Building Material	2	40	Medieval
205	Iron Nail	1	-	-
205	Animal bone	-	44	-
209	Pottery	76	2221	Post Medieval
209	Ceramic Building Material	13	979	Medieval/ Post Medieval
209	Iron Nail	1	-	-
209	Animal bone	-	3239	-
210	Pottery	8	216	Post Medieval
210	Ceramic Building Material	8	588	Medieval/ Post Medieval
210	Metal Working Debris	2	144	-
210	Animal bone	-	796	-
210	Shell - oyster	-	32	-
214	Pottery	2	40	Post Medieval
216	Pottery	7	82	Post Medieval
216	Ceramic Building Material	2	1041	Post Medieval
216	Clay Pipe	3	30	Post Medieval
216	Animal bone	-	107	-
227	Pottery	1	66	Post Medieval
254	Pottery	2	344	Post Medieval
259	Pottery	2	39	Post Medieval
260	Pottery	3	232	Post Medieval
260	Ceramic Building Material	1	44	Post Medieval
260	Animal bone	-	74	-
264	Pottery	3	37	Medieval
264	Metal Working Debris	1	126	-
264	Animal bone	-	11	-
265	Pottery	9	413	Post Medieval
265	Ceramic Building Material	3	879	Post Medieval
265	Animal bone	-	1875	-
266	Pottery	1	19	Medieval
277	Iron Nail	1	-	-
277	Animal bone	-	758	-
279	Pottery	6	132	Post Medieval
279	Ceramic Building Material	4	385	Medieval
279	Iron Nail	1	-	-
279	Animal bone	-	1199	-
281	Pottery	4	38	Medieval

Context	Material	Quantity	Weight (g)	Period
282	Pottery	12	154	Medieval/ Post Medieval
282	Ceramic Building Material	2	100	Medieval/ Post Medieval
282	Mortar	1	127	-
282	Animal bone	-	148	-
285	Pottery	19	527	Post Medieval
285	Ceramic Building Material	4	263	Medieval
285	Animal bone	-	108	-
285	Shell - oyster	-	3	-
294	Pottery	10	88	Medieval
294	Ceramic Building Material	1	344	Medieval
294	Animal bone	-	30	-
301	Pottery	8	223	Post Medieval
301	Ceramic Building Material	3	67	Medieval/ Post Medieval

Appendix 3: Pottery spot-dates

Area 1 50581N

Trench	Feature	Context	Category	Fabrics	Spot date
6	01	01	Layer	ESW, GRE, LSRW, REFW	20th c.
6	02	02	Layer	ESW, REFW	L.19/E.20
6	92	08	Ditch fill	EMW, EMSW, PING, STAM, THET, THETG, YAR	11th-12th c.
6	92	09	Ditch fill	EMW, EMWG, THET, YAR	11th-12th c.
6	92	10	Ditch fill	EMW, EMSW, THET, YAR	11th-12th c.
6	92	44	Ditch fill	EMSW, THETG, YAR	11th-12th c.
6	92	45	Ditch fill	EMW, EMSW, EMWS, EMWSS, PING, STAM, THET, YAR	11th-12th c.

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Trench	Feature	Context	Category	Fabrics	Spot date
WS 5	02	02	Layer	REFW	19th c.
12	11	11	Layer	LMT, IGBW, REFW	19th c..
12	51	44	Pit fill	LMU	11th-14th c.

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Trench	Feature	Context	Category	Fabrics	Spot date
1	4	03	Pit fill	LMT	15th-16th c.
1	5	05	Layer	DUTR, EMSW, GRE, GRIM, LMT, LMU, THET, YAR	16th c.
4	12	12	Layer	GSW3, LMU, LMT, UNID	15th-16th c.
4	15	15	Layer	GSW4	16th-17th c.
4	29	30	Pit fill	GRE	16th-18th c.
4	32	32	Layer	LMT	15th-16th c.
4	49	50	Pit fill	LMU	11th-14th c.
4	71	73	Ditch fill	EMW, GRIM, LMT, LMU	15th-16th c.
4	81	82	Pit fill	THET, EMW, HFW1	M.12th-M.13th c.
4	81	83	Pit fill	LMU	12th-13th c.
4	81	85	Pit fill	STAMB, LMU	M.11th-M.13th c.
4	86	88	Pit fill	EMW, LMU	11th-13th c.
3	119	119	Dump	LMT	15th-16th c.
5	155	155	Surface	LMT	15th-16th c.
5	153	164	Pit fill	DUTR	15th-16th c.
5	270	172	Pit fill	LMT, DUTR, GSW4	16th c.
5	173	173	Layer	LMT	15th-16th c.
4	182	182	Layer	LMT	15th-16th c.
3	207	209	Pit fill	BEAS, BORD, DUTR, DUTU, DUTW, GRIM GSW4, LMT, TGE, UIMP	L.16th/E.17th c.
3	207	210	Pit fill	DUTR, LMT	16th c.
3	212	214	Pit fill	LMT	15th-16th c.
5	159	216	Well fill	LMT, DUTR	15th-16th c.
3	227	227	Layer	LMT	15th-16th c.
2	254	254	Dump	ESW, REFW	19th-E.20th c.

Trench	Feature	Context	Category	Fabrics	Spot date
3	259	259	Layer	DUTU, LMT,	15th-16th c.
2	257	260	Pit fill	GSW4, GRE, LBW	18th c.
2	258	265	Pit fill	DUTR, THET,	15th-17th c.
2	267	266	Pit fill	THET	10th-11th c.
2	283	279	Pit fill	DUTR, GRE, GSW2, LMT	16th c.
5	281	281	Layer	THETG, YAR, LMU, GRIM	13th-14th c.
5	280	282	Fill of construction cut	THET, EMW, GRIM, HFW1, UPG, YARG	13th c.?
5	286	285	Pit fill	EMW, GRIM, LMT, GSW3	L.14th-E.16th c.
5	294	294	Layer	THET	10th-11th c.
5	153	301	Pit fill	LMT	15th-16th c.

Key to Pottery Fabric Codes

BEAS	Beauvais Stoneware	M.14th-15th c.
BORD	Border Wares	16th-18th c.
DUTR	Dutch-type Redwares	15th-17th c.
DUTU	Dutch redwares unglazed	15th-17th c.
DUTW	Dutch-type Whitewares	15th-17th c.
ELYG	Ely Glazed Ware	Med-LMed
EMSW	Early Medieval Sandwich Wares (Norfolk type)	11th-12th c.
EMW	Early Medieval Ware (general)	11th-12th c.
EMWG	Early Medieval Ware Gritty	11th-12th c.
EMWS	Early Medieval Ware Shelly	11th-12th c.
EMWSS	Early Medieval Ware Sparse Shelly	11th-12th c.
ESW	English Stoneware	17th-19th c.
GRE	Glazed Red Earthenware	16th-18th c.
GRIM	Grimston-type Ware	L.12th-14th c.
GSW2	Langerwehe Stoneware	L.14th-15th c.
HFW1	Hedingham Fine Ware	M.12th-M.13th c.
IGBW	Iron Glazed Black Wares	16th-18th c.
LBW	Late blackwares	18th-E.20th c.
LMT	Late Medieval and Transitional	15th-L.16th c.
LMU	Local Medieval Unglazed (Norwich type)	11th-14th c.
LSRW	Late Slipped Redware	18th-19th c.
MCW	Medieval Coarse Wares (general)	L.12th-14th c.
PING	Pingsdorf Ware	10th-13th c.
REFW	Refined White Earthenwares	L.18th-20th c.
STAM	Stamford Ware	850-1150
STAMB	Stamford Ware Fabric B	M.11th-M.13th c.
TGE	Tin Glazed Earthenwares	16th-18th c.
THET	Thetford Ware (general category)	10th-11th c.
THETG	Thetford Ware (Grimston)	10th-11th c.
UIMP	Unidentified ?import	undated
UNID	Unidentified	undated
YAR	Yarmouth type EMWS	11th-12th c.

Appendix 3

Oxford Archaeology East
Anglia Square
Norwich
Archaeological Evaluation 2010
Phase 2

Anglia Square, Norwich Phase 2 Archaeological Evaluation

Archaeological Evaluation Report

DRAFT

oxfordarchaeology east

September 2010

Client: BTWShiells on behalf of Anglia LLP

OA East Report No: 1202
OASIS No: oxfordar3-78101
NGR: TG 22908 09282

Archaeological Evaluation Report

Kngli kwCare, N, €ich

Phase 2 Archaeological Evaluation

By Heather Wallis BA MIfA

With contributions by Sue Anderson, BA Mphil; Nina Crummy BA FSA, Chris Faine MA Msc, Carole Fletcher BA AIFA, Rachel Fosberry AIFA, Simon Underdown BA MA AiFA

Editor: Dr Paul Spoerry PhD Btech MIfA

Illustrator: Severine Bezie BA MA

Report Date: September 2010

DRAFT

Report Number:	1202
Site Name:	Anglia Square, Norwich Phase 2 Evaluation
HER Event No:	ENF124825
Date of Works:	5th-30th July 2010
Client Name:	BTWShiells on behalf of Anglia LLP
Client Ref:	N/A
Planning Ref:	Norfolk County Council 08/00974/F
Grid Ref:	TG 22908 09282 (SW corner of development area)
Site Code:	ENF124825
Finance Code:	XNFANS10
Receiving Body:	Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service
Accession No:	ENF124825
Prepared by:	Heather Wallis
Position:	Project Officer
Date:	3rd September 2010
Checked by:	Dr Paul Spoerry
Position:	Regional Manager, OA East
Date:	3rd September 2010
Signed:	.....

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Oxford Archaeology East,
15 Trafalgar Way,
Bar Hill,
Cambridge,
CB23 8SQ

t: 01223 850500
f: 01223 850599
e: oaeast@thehumanjourney.net
w: http://thehumanjourney.net/oaeast

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Summary

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

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

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

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

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

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and scope of €,´4

1.1.1 An archaeological evaluation was conducted at Anglia Square Norwich. The evaluation targeted two distinct areas, Development Area 6 and Area 7 both of which lay to the west of the present Anglia Square Shopping Centre (Figs 1 and 2).

1.1.2 This work was undertaken in accordance with a Brief issued by Ken Hamilton of Norfolk Landscape Archaeology (Planning Application No. 08/00974/F), supplemented by a Specification prepared by OA East .

1.1.3 The work was designed to assist in defining the character and extent of any archaeological remains within the proposed redevelopment area, in accordance with the guidelines set out in *Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment* (Department for Communities and Local Government 2010). The results will enable decisions to be made by Norfolk Landscape Archaeology, on behalf of the Local Planning Authority, with regard to the treatment of any archaeological remains found.

1.1.4 The site archive is currently held by OA East and will be deposited with the appropriate county stores in due course.

1.2 5r, Øgy r¥ topography

1.2.1 The underlying geology of the areas is one of river valley sands and gravel, with the River Wensum (British Geological Survey) lying less than 0.5km to the west and south. The course of The Dalymond, a former tributary of the Wensum, is also thought to run close to the northern boundary of the development area (Ayers 2003, 31, Fig.2b). Over all the ancient topography of the area was likely to be more varied and undulating than the largely flat landscape we see today (Hutcheson and Penn 2007, 3).

1.2.2 Located in the north-west part of the development area is a surface car park which forms Area 6. Overall this area is relatively flat, though it lay elevated some 1.2m above the road surface to the south. Trenches 8 and 9 were located here.

1.2.3 Area 7 lay in the south-west corner of proposed development with St Crispins Road to the south and Pitt Street to the west. A number of both occupied and unoccupied premises lay within this area particularly on the street frontage of Pitt Street. Seven trenches (Trenches 14-20) were located in the car park, or redundant open spaces between these standing buildings. Again the modern topography is of a largely level area.

1.3 K´chaeological r¥ historical background

1.3.1 The evaluation areas lie just outside the circuit of Late Saxon town ditch, but in an area that lay within the medieval town wall and which became increasingly developed during the medieval and post-medieval periods.

1.3.2 Two pieces of research have recently been completed relating to the archaeology of this part of Norwich. In March 2007 a detailed desk-based survey of the area was undertaken (Hutcheson and Penn 2007) and nine evaluation trenches along with a program of window sampling were undertaken later the same year (Percival and

Westall 2007). The detail from within these reports will not be repeated here other than to note the two important aspects which this phase of evaluation is intended to target; the Late Saxon defensive ditch and the location of St Olave's church.

1.3.3 Previous evaluation and excavation of this area have identified the line of the Late Saxon town ditch and recorded several phases of activity and development across the site. Previous excavations have recorded the ditch as being up to 8m wide, 2m deep and having been recut on two occasions. It is thought that it was originally dug during the 10th-century.

1.3.4 The former church of St Olave stood somewhere to the south-west of the site, but its precise location is uncertain. It has been suggested that it lay within Area 7, possibly in the area occupied by a warehouse to the rear of 47-49 Pitt Street. The dedication to St Olave probably originated in the late 11th-century. Documentary records indicate that this parish was amalgamated with that of St George in the 16th century, prior to the Dissolution.

1.4 Kc4ˇ, €Ŏr gements

1.4.1 Thanks are expressed to BTWShiells who commissioned this evaluation. The friendly, helpful, 'can do' approach of Roy Ruggles and his team at Anglia Square was very much appreciated, their contribution enabling the archaeological works to progress smoothly and to time.

1.4.2 This project would not have been successfully completed if had not been for help, support and teamwork exhibited by colleagues at OA East, in particular Paul Spoerry and Rachel Clarke. The author was assisted on site by Gareth Rees (Supervisor), Mick Boyle and Simon Underdown. Machine excavation and enabling works was carried out by Bryn Williams Engineering Ltd. Illustrations were completed by Severine Bezie and specialist finds and environmental work undertaken by Sue Anderson, Nina Crummy, Chris Faine, Carole Fletcher, Rachel Fosberry, Simon Underdown.

2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Kims

2.1.1 The evaluation sought to establish the character, date, state of preservation and extent of any archaeological remains within the previously inaccessible areas of the proposed development. In particular this evaluation was intended to further define the course of the Late Saxon/Anglo-Scandinavian defensive *burgh* ditch and to determine the presence (or absence) of St Olave's church and associated cemetery.

2.1.2 The main aims were

a) To establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains within the proposed development areas.

b) To determine the extent, condition, nature, quality and date of any archaeological remains occurring within the areas and to establish, as far as possible, the nature of the activities which occurred at the site during the various periods or phases of its occupation.

c) To ensure that any archaeological features discovered during trial trenching were appropriately identified, sampled and recorded.

d) To establish the palaeoenvironmental potential of subsurface deposits by ensuring that any deposits with the potential to yield palaeoenvironmental data were sampled and these samples submitted for assessment to the appropriate specialists.

e) To assess the impact of previous land use.

f) To assess the possible impacts of the proposed development on any identified archaeological remains and areas of archaeological potential.

g) To disseminate the archaeological data recovered by the evaluation in a format suitable to provide information for decisions regarding further archaeological intervention and mitigation proposals to be made.

2.2 Methodology

2.2.1 The Brief required seven trenches to be excavated, five (Trenches 14-18) within Area 7 of the development and two (Trenches 8 and 9) within Area 6. During the evaluation works the excavation of a further two trenches was commissioned (Trenches 19 and 20). The express purpose of these was to establish the presence or absence of human skeletal remains.

2.2.2 Machine excavation was carried out under constant archaeological supervision with a tracked excavator using a toothless ditching bucket. Due to the depths of the deposits Trenches 8 and 9 were shored using closed sheets and hydraulic whalings. In both these trenches sondages were excavated from the lowest safe shored horizon in order to investigate the deeper deposits. Sondages were also excavated in the centres of Trenches 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20. Where the natural subsoil was not reached the deposits were augered.

2.2.3 Spoil, exposed surfaces and features were scanned with a metal detector. All metal-detected and hand-collected finds were retained for inspection, other than those which were obviously modern.

2.2.4 All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using OA East's *pro-forma* sheets. Trench locations, plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales and colour and monochrome photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits.

2.2.5 Where human remains were revealed these were excavated and recorded but not lifted. On completion of the recording, burials were covered with geotextile and backfilled by hand with 'soft' soils. Once backfilling of the graves by hand had been completed the remainder of the trench was backfilled by machine, but not compacted directly over the burials.

2.2.6 Samples for environmental indicators were taken from ditch and pit fills in Trenches 8 and 9.

2.2.7 Conditions for excavation were generally good, although the first week was extremely hot and dry, while heavy rain towards to end of the project caused some difficulty in excavating the lowest deposits of Trench 8.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction

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

3.2 Area 6 Trench 8 (Figs 3 & 4, Plates 1-38

3.2.1 A 4x8m trench was located with the intention of tracing the line of the Late Saxon defensive ditch. Due to the depth of deposits this trench was shored. Initial excavation was by machine to a depth of *c*.1.2m. At this level the revealed archaeological deposits were recorded and shoring inserted. The trench was further excavated by machine until a good archaeological horizon was identified. Excavation was carried out by hand in two sondages one to each side of the central whaling. At this point an additional whaling was inserted and the trench further machined to a good archaeological horizon. Excavation continued by hand in two sondages.

3.2.2 The earliest feature revealed in this trench was a large ditch (**636**); the Late Saxon defensive ditch of the town. This was identified cut into the natural from a level of *c*.2.15m OD and its base was located at *c*.0.20m OD, indicating that the ditch was almost 2m deep. The west or outer edge of the ditch was seen within the excavated area. For the upper 0.85m the slope of the ditch was comparatively gentle before dropping more steeply to its base.

3.2.3 The lowest fill (647) was a sandy silt, probably the result of weathering. Above this and filling the majority of the deeper part of the ditch was a silty deposit which contained much organic matter (646). This probably resulted from a combination of the dumping of organic refuse and the natural accumulation of organic matter. Above this and against the side of the ditch a patch of slumped sands and gravels (648) was noted. Two silty fills (645 and 643) sat above this the lowest of which contained several rounded flint cobbles. Filling the upper part of the ditch was an homogenous sandy silt deposit (602) up to 0.7m deep sealed by an extremely gravely deposit (611) which was up to 1m deep. It is though that this represents the levelling of the gravel bank which would have originally lay on the inside (to the east) of the ditch. A further silty gravel deposit lay above this (603). Eighteen sherds of pottery were recovered from this context the majority of which indicate a probable 12th- to 14th-century date although two residual Thetford-type ware sherds and two later intrusive sherds were also recorded.

3.2.4 At this point the nature of the archaeology dramatically changed as a ten pits (**)1)** , **)1!** , **)19** , **610**, **649**, **651**, **660**, **653**, **658** and **656**), some intercutting, were recorded across the area. Many of the fills of these pits contained a notable amount of gravel reflecting the presence of redeposited bank material across the site. The pottery recovered from some of these pits indicates a date of late12th to 14th centuries. Again the occasional intrusive sherd was present along with an amount of residual Thetford-type ware and one Romano-British sherd.

3.2.5 Sealing the pits was a 0.8m deep sandy silt with occasional ceramic building material, charcoal and chalk flecks (578). This appears to indicate a period of abandonment or a time in which this area was used for cultivation or pasture as this deposit had the composition and consistency of an old topsoil.

3.2.6 Activity resumed in this area with the construction of a building as indicated by the presence of two square brick and flint foundations (**612** and **613**). Each of the footings was 1m square and 0.4m thick. A sandy lime mortar had been used in their

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

3.2.7 Above this the most significant feature noted was wall (**556**) which crossed the trench on a south-west to northeast alignment. This was set on a foundation *c*.0.7m wide and 0.35m deep made up of compacted sand and small flints. The wall itself was built of randomly coursed brick and flint set in a generous quantity of a sandy lime mortar. This wall formed a boundary and from this point the deposits to either side accumulated differently.

3.2.8 To the north of the wall a deposit of soil was allowed to accumulate (560) following which a more sandy and gritty deposit (559) appeared to be dumped. Through this a pit (**)!!**) was cut and backfilled with demolition debris (589) made up of clay and degraded lime mortar with brick and tile fragments (589) and a gravelly sandy silt (590). This was sealed by a distinctive dump of material (557), yellowish brown in colour and made up of uncompacted sand with frequent rounded and angular flints and occasional inclusions of chalk, mortar, brick and tile. During this period a single deposit of dark brown gritty silt (555) built up to the south of wall (556). The accumulation of this material continued until it spread out over the top of the wall and the deposits on the north side. This is thought to represent an old garden soil. Sealing this was a dump of brick, gravel and mortar in a silty sand matrix (554). This was the first of a number of levelling deposits. The remainder of the deposits within the trench were all levelling or make-up layers of modern origin.

3.2.9 One further feature (**568**=**586**=**)11**) of note, of modern origin, was seen along the south edge of the trench. This extended down the full depth of excavation. The size and depth of this feature is unusual. One explanation is that it represents a cut for the demolition of a 20th-century building. If this is the case then the archaeological deposit immediately to the north of this trench may be severely truncated.

3.3 K ŕř 6 Tŕ nch 9 (Figs 5 ř^ 68

3.3.1 Located in the north and west of Area 6 this 4mx4m trench was initially excavated by machine to a depth of 1.2m revealing 20th-century deposits of rubble and demolition debris. Problems were encountered in attempting to insert shoring and further machine excavation revealed a concrete slab at a depth of 1.4m extending across the entire trench. It proved impossible to remove the concrete from the entire trench and insert shoring so a central sondage was excavated. This measured 2.5m x 2.3m and was machine excavated a further 0.6m. Excavation continued by hand within a 1.2m x 1m sondage for 1m from which point the remaining deposits were augered for another 1m. At this level (c.0.67mOD) a compact deposit of gravel was encountered. This was probably the natural subsoil.

3.3.2 The lowest hand excavated deposit was a mid yellow brown sandy silt (667) containing pottery of an 11th- to 13th-century date. This was separated from the overlying deposit (666) by a lens of sand. Deposit 666 was a grey brown sandy silt with occasional chalk and charcoal fleck. Eight sherds of pottery including Late Saxon, early medieval and medieval wares were present indicating a 13th- to 14th-century date for the backfilling of this feature. A further deposit of sandy silt (665) lay above this. These deposits are thought to be fills of a large pit, although the uppermost deposit may be an old topsoil.

3.3.3 Sealing these was a levelling deposit made up of loose brick rubble and grey silt (*664*). It is on this that the 0.2m thick concrete slab had been laid. All deposits above this are

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

3.4 K rr 9 Tr nch 14 (Figs 5 r 6, 3Ğates 4 r) 8

3.4.1 Located towards the east end of Cherry Tree Opening this trench was originally planned to be centrally placed measuring 3x3m, however groundwater drainage pipe was thought to run down the centre of this area. The trench was therefore placed to the south of this and measured 2.3x4.2m. Machining of this trenched reduced the level by 1.1m until a good archaeological soil horizon was reached when excavation continued by hand.

3.4.2 The natural subsoil was seen in the base of cut features and consisted of highly compact sand, which was patchy in colour (orange, red and yellow). Above this lay a slightly silty sand, mixed in colour between mid yellow and brown (547). Although root disturbance penetrated into this deposit it was otherwise sterile. This represents the blurred horizon between the natural and features above and lay at between 3.4m and 3.5mOD. Three graves and one other feature cut this deposit. A fourth possible grave was present in the north-east corner of the trench but remained unexcavated as it partially lay under the access step into the trench. Of the three graves only one (**)"9**) lay completely within the limits of the evaluation trench. This grave was long and narrow measuring 1.96 by 0.44m. It was 0.28m deep and within it was a single supine skeleton. Preservation was reasonably good with both the smaller as well as the larger bones present. Thirteen sherds of pottery were found in this grave dating to both the Middle and Late Saxon periods. Middle Saxon fabrics comprised both Gritty and Sandy Ipswich ware as well as Badorf Ware. The distinctive Late Saxon fabric present was Thetford-type Ware. The other two graves (**519** and **)""**) lay in the south-east corner of the trench and both extended beyond the edges of excavation. These intercut with **519** being the earliest. This grave was 0.5m wide, 0.42mdeep and a single supine skeleton was revealed. Preservation was fair although parts of the spine had not survived and the few ribs that were present were extremely fragile. Within the upper part of the backfill of this grave fragments of a further skull belonging to a juvenile and four sherds of pottery were found. Of the pot three sherds were Middle Saxon Badorf Ware while the fourth was of a Late Saxon date. This was cut by grave **)""** which was shallower being only 0.35m deep. This again contained a single supine skeleton. Preservation was again fair although neither the ribs nor spine were present.

3.4.3 A shallow, irregular cut (**)'% =)')**) ran along the northern edge of the site extending beyond the northern edge of excavation. This may have formed a linear feature or was possibly the edge of a larger pit; but interpretation is somewhat difficult as so little of this feature lay within the trench. Pottery sherds dating to the late 12th to 14th century and 16th to 18th century were recovered from its fill though it is thought the latter may be intrusive. Both this feature and all of he graves were sealed by a deposit of mid brown grey sandy silt (546) which represents an old topsoil.

3.4.4 Two linear features cut into this buried soil, both extending beyond the south edge of excavation. Gulley **514** was 0.23m wide but only 0.08m deep and lay only 0.10m to the east of slot **512**. This slot was 0.36m wide and 0.3m deep with a straight sided U-shaped profile. Both Late Saxon and 17th-century pottery were present in its fill. Interpretation is again difficult but it possible that these features represent a beam slot and adjacent drip gulley.

3.4.5 Posthole **510** cut one of these linear features. This posthole was one of four (**)%9**, **)%1** and **541** being the others) recorded in this trench, all of which were cut from the same

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

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

3.5 K rr 7 Tr nch 15 63Ğte 6)

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

3.6 K rr 7 Tr nch 16 (Figs 7 rV 8, 3Ğte 7)

3.6.1 Initial machine excavation of this 3x3m trench revealed a lead water pipe crossing the southern part of the trench and a foul waste pipe crossing diagonally from the south-west to the north-east corners. A brick wall crossed the trench and formed the west edge of excavation. Due to the presence of the services further excavation in this area was not possible so the trench was backfilled and a further area opened directly to the west, again measuring 3x3m. The wall revealed in the first trench then formed the eastern edge of the new trench. A foul waste pipe was also present in this trench, crossing the western part, and two other post-medieval walls were revealed in the southern and eastern parts of the trench. Machine excavation continued to a depth of 1.2m within the limits of the walls and foul waste pipe. From this point onwards excavation continued by hand in a central sonadge 1.5mx1.5m to a depth of *c*.3.05mOD. Natural was not reached and this trench was not augered due to the presence of human remains.

3.6.2 The lowest recorded deposit was a mid grey silty loam (517) which formed an old topsoil containing pottery of both 11th- to 14th- century and 15th- to 16th-century date. Within this were some articulated human remains (Sk518). No grave cut could be identified. Only the skull and upper vertebrae were recorded as the remainder of the skeleton lay beyond the edge of excavation. Above this sat a 0.6m deep homogenous dark grey silty loam (516) with inclusions of chalk, ceramic building material and charcoal fleck. This had probably formed a post-graveyard garden soil. Finds included sixteen sherds of pottery indicating a probable late 18th-century date and a single residual Roman coin dating to the late 3rd or 4th century.

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

3.7 K rr 7 Tr nch 17 (Figs 7 rV 8, 3Ø ate 8)

3.7.1 This trench, located to the west of Surrey Chapel measured 3x3m. It was machine excavated to a depth of 1.1m when a clear archaeological horizon was identified. Excavation from this point was by hand, with identified features being sectioned and a central sondage measuring 1.45x1.3m excavated. The natural silty sand was reached at *c*.3.15mOD above which was a 0.1-0.2m deep deposit (591) representing a disturbed upper horizon to the natural/buried soil.

3.7.2 Cut into this was a series of graves. In total five graves were identified in this small sondage some of which were intercutting (**632** cut by **635** and **)1'**) indicating a prolonged use of the area for burial. Two different alignments were also noted with graves **)9)** and **)9"** being orientated south-west to north-east and graves **623**, **)1'** and **635** aligned east to west. Four of the graves contained adult skeletons while **)9"** contained a child's remains and one sherd of late 12th- to 14th-century Grimston-type ware pottery. It was not possible to record further information on the skeletons as all were only partially revealed in the excavated area, however preservation was generally very good. Sealing all of the graves was an old topsoil deposit (550) containing frequent chalk and mortar flecks and occasional brick fragments as well as pottery indicating an 18th-century date.

3.7.3 The next phase of activity in this area was represented by pit **551**. The part of this pit seen within the limits of the trench indicated a possible trapezoidal shape in plan, 0.35m deep with a flat base. This had a single fill which was made up of demolition debris (tile, brick, flint and stone) in sandy lime mortar. An unusual element to the fill was the inclusion of architectural mouldings and pieces of marble. The origin of these is unclear but the combination of elements suggests some kind of monument or grand building may have been the source. The style of the mouldings indicate that they were sculptured later than the 16th century. Ceramic building material from this pit also indicated a post-medieval, possible 19th century date.

3.7.4 All other deposits within this trench were clearly of a post-medieval date and include a possible robber trench (**561**) and two pits (**)'!** and **562**) all filled with brick rubble. Above these were the remains of 18th- and 19th-century walls and further deposits of demolition debris lay below the present ground surface.

3.8 K rr 7 Tr nch 18 (Figs 9 rV 10)

3.8.1 A small trench measuring 3x1m was excavated against the southern wall of a warehouse-type building in order to establish the nature and date of the footings of this structure. This building is of flint construction, notably different from all other buildings in area, and it had been suggested that it may have reused the plan of St Olave's church for its foundations. Initial excavation to a depth of *c*.0.9m was by machine; further excavation was carried out by hand in a central sondage 0.7m wide and 0.4m deep.

3.8.2 The lowest deposit reached at *c*.3.42mOD was a compact gravel thought to be natural subsoil. Sitting above this was a 0.1m depth of a silty sand with frequent gravel (502). The corner of a possible pit or posthole (**)$%**) was seen cutting this. This feature was

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

3.8.3 The footing for the building was made up of bricks, limestone and flint in a sandy lime mortar. This was unfaced and extended 0.15m wider than the wall it supported. The wall itself was made up of similar materials although the proportion of mortar to other building materials was less and it was roughly faced. Of particular note was the use of dressed limestone pieces which had been salvaged and re-used from an earlier building. The limestone appeared to be from Caen and it can be surmised that it once formed part of St Olave's church. It is highly likely that much of the flint was also re-used and had also originated from St Olave's church.

3.8.4 All of the other deposits recorded in this trench had accumulated against the wall of this building. Deposit 507 was a dump of demolition debris made up primarily of mortar with ceramic building material from which two sherds of 19th- to 20th-century pottery were recovered. Above this was a 0.5m deep deposit of clean clayey silt (509). This was sealed by a deposit of red brick and lime mortar rubble in a matrix of gritty sandy silt (508) above which was a layer of hoggin on which the present tarmac surface was laid.

3.9 K rr 7 Tr nch 19

3.9.1 Located to the north of Surrey Chapel a 3.8x1.2m trench was excavated with the intention of establishing the presence or absence of human remains in this area. The trench was machined to a depth of 1m following which a central sondage was excavated for a further 0.7m to *c*.2.9mOD. The deposits were then augered for a further 1m. The lowest two excavated fills (670 and 671) as well as the augered deposits were probably fills of a large cut. The lower of these (671) was a silty sand with notable gravel content and occasional ceramic building material. Finds included five sherds of 16th- to 17th-century pottery, ceramic tobacco pipe and bone, both animal and human. Above this was a darker silty sand, with less gravel and ceramic building material (670). Finds were similar to the underlying deposit although the three sherds of pottery recovered indicated a slightly later date (17th century). These were sealed by a silty sand with ceramic building material, gravel and charcoal inclusions (669). Both pottery and bone were retrieved the twelve sherds of pottery again indicating a 17th-century date.

3.9.2 Above this was a layer of possible demolition debris made up of brick and mortar mixed with grey silt which may have served as a surface. On this was a thin layer of silt and charcoal. Crossing the trench on a north-to-south alignment was the remains of a red brick (19th century) wall. The upper fill of the trench consisted of demolition debris sealed by a mortar and gravel deposit on which the present tarmac surface had been laid.

3.9.3 In conclusion, no evidence for *in situ* burials were found although a handful of disarticulated human skeletal remains were retrieved from the fills a large pit. The scale, date and nature of the pit is unknown though the upper fills were deposited in the 17th century.

3.10 K rr 7 Tr nch "$

3.10.1 Located in order to try and establish the extent of the burial ground this trench was initially machined to a depth of *c.*1.10m where the tops of a number of pits were identified. A central sondage measuring 1.5m x 1m was hand excavated and the remaining deposits augered.

3.10.2 The lowest investigated deposits were the fill of a large pit (**673**). These were augered to a depth of 1.4m OD where a gravel deposit, presumably the natural subsoil, prevented further investigation. The exact size of this pit was not confirmed as it extended beyond the edges of excavation in all directions. It appears to have been dug from a level of *c.*4.30m making it 2.9m deep. The primary fill (672) was a gravely sand and was probably redeposited natural, possibly even slumping from the pit sides. A large proportion of the pit, particularly on its south side was backfilled with a mid brown sandy silt with inclusions of small flints, chalk fragments, charcoal flecks and lenses of orange sand (668). Above this lay a pale brown clayey silt with frequent lenses of orange clay and occasional chalk and charcoal flecks (684) and a mid brown sandy silt with similar lenses and inclusions (637). Deposit 668 contained eleven pottery sherds indicating a possible 11th- to 14th-century date while the upper deposit 637 contained fifteen sherds, the majority of which had a 12th to 14th-century date, though one 15th- to 16th-century sherd was also recorded from this deposit as was an iron L-shaped fitting used to hinge gates, windows or door (SF 109).

3.10.3 These fills were cut by pit **642** which, although its full dimensions were not established, appeared to be a broad (over 1.2m in diameter) but relatively shallow (0.65m deep) feature. The fills of this pit (661 and 662) were generally pale brown in colour. They comprised clayey silts with charcoal, chalk and ceramic building material flecks. The upper fill had a greenish tinge to its colour and also included patches of mortar. No finds were recovered from this feature. Above this lay 6 other pits (**638, 640, 674**, **678, 687** and **690**) two of which were intercutting.

3.10.4 Pit **640** was circular with a diameter of c.0.8m. It was 1.4m deep with steep slightly tapering sides and a concave base. Three fills were recorded the lowest of which was a slightly clayey silt with charcoal and chalk flecks (641). This was sealed by a pale grey ashy silt (686). The backfilling of the pit was completed by the deposition of a greenish grey slightly clayey silt with chalk and charcoal fleck and lenses of orange clay. Finds from the lower fill included twenty pottery sherds which indicate a probable 14th- to 15-century date. A small copper-alloy buckle of late medieval or early post medieval date (SF105,) two iron straps (SF 110 and 111) and a fragment from a lava stone quern (SF 106) were also recovered. This was cut by pit **638** which occupied the south-west part of the trench. This pit extended beyond the area of excavation and was in excess of 1.9m long, 1.2m wide and 1.1m deep. The lowest recorded fill (676) was an ashy silt (similar to fill 686 seen in pit **!'$**) containing frequent chalk lumps and some charcoal. Above this lay a sandy silt with mortar and flint inclusions.

3.10.5 The remaining pits (**674**, **678, 687** and **690)** all lay outside the area sondaged and extended beyond the edges of excavation. In general their recorded fills were unremarkable.

3.10.6 The upper fills of all these features appeared to have been truncated by a levelling horizon above which a 0.5m depth of modern make-up had been deposited. A service trench was noted cutting this the south-west corner of the trench. The present gravel car park surface lay above this.

3.11 . inds Summary

3.11.1 The overall finds assemblage was typical of that for a small medieval site in Norwich and was not notably different in nature from that recovered from the Phase 1 evaluation. The evidence did not indicate the concentrated disposal of domestic refuse, nor were any items related to particular trades, crafts or industries noted other than a small assemblage of metalworking debris (Appendix B.6).

3.11.2 Of the small (12 items) Small Finds assemblage only three items were datable; a Rose farthing token of Charles I (c.1636-44)' a Roman coin (late 3rd or early 4th century) and a D-shaped buckle of late medieval or early post-medieval type. (See Appendix B.1)

3.11.3 The assemblage of 199 sherds of pottery weighing 2293g was collected from 35 contexts. The most remarkable element of this assemblage was the presence of nine sherds of Middle Saxon pottery including both Gritty and Sandy Ipswich ware and elements of at least two Bardorf pitchers. These are the first sherds of Middle Saxon pottery to be found in this area, the known concentrations being at Fishergate and in the area of Norwich Cathedral. The remaining wares represented Late Saxon, early medieval, medieval and post-medieval vessels. (Details in Appendix B.2).

3.11.4 The finds from Pit 553 (Trench 17) were also rather unusual in that they consisted of a mixture of stone types; limestone, sandstone and various marbles as well as brick. Many of the pieces has moulded decoration and some relief carvings. One had been inscribed. It is likely that this assemblage would have originated from a building or monument of some status. For further discussion see Appendix B.5

3.11.5 The faunal remains from the site, like the other assemblages, was typical of that from small sites in Norwich. There was no evidence suggesting breeding or butchering on site. (Appendix B.7)

3.11.6 Small assemblages of brick and tile (Appendix B.3), clay pipe (Appendix B.4), glass (Appendix B.6) and slate (Appendix B.6) were also recovered.

3.12 /ˬ - ironmental Summaˇ y

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

4 Discussion and Conclusions

4.1 Roman

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

4.2 Mi Ğ Sř,٧

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

4.3 Late ƙř,٧

4.3.1 It is during this period that Norwich as a nucleated settlement rose to prominence and earthwork defences consisting of a ditch and bank were constructed on both sides of the river. The line of the defences on the south bank of the river are still somewhat uncertain, although features at Stepping Lane, Castle Mall and Cinema City have all been interpreted as possibly being part of this defensive circuit (see Shepherd Popescu 2010 for detailed discussion). On the North bank of the river the line of these defences is more certain having been revealed in several places by excavation. The present evaluation sought to locate and excavate a section through the Late Saxon defences of the burgh of Norwich. In this it was successful as the western edge of the ditch was located in the base of Trench 8 and fills of the ditch excavated to its base.

4.3.2 The evidence from this evaluation which recorded the ditch to be *c*.1.95m deep, cut from *c*.2.15m OD with its base at *c*.0.2m OD accords reasonably well with that from other excavations. At Botolph Street the base of the ditch was recorded between 0.3m and 0.5m OD (Evans with Davison 1985, 114-6) while in the two trenches excavated in the Phase 1 Evaluation it was seen to be slightly higher at 0.8mOD and 1.4mOD (Percival and Westall 2007, 49). Further to the south the western edge of the ditch was also seen in the Alms Lane Excavations. Here the ditch was cut from c.1.8mOD but the base was not reached (Atkin 1985, fig.12). The profile of the western side of the ditch is also similar to that seen at Botoph Street (Evans with Davison 1985, fig.27) being a wide, gentle slope.

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

4.4 #r ir - ř Ǒ

St Olaves Church

4.4.1 The trenches within Area 7 sought to investigate the possible location of St Olaves Church. Little is know about this church although the dedication to St Olave must post-date the canonisation of Olave, King of Norway, in 1035. Documentary evidence tells us that the church fell into decline after the Black Death (1348) and that it was no longer in use by 1546 when it was consolidated with St George, Colegate (Blomefield 1806). The exact location of the church is not known. Campbell (1975, Map 7) suggests that it may be located under the present Surrey Chapel, whilst the Ordnance Survey marks its location as being beneath the Pitt Street roundabout. Human bone has been found in both these locations (NHER 97 and NHER 452).

4.4.2 Three of the evaluation trenches (Trenches 14, 16 and 17) revealed evidence for the churchyard in the form of burials. Three articulated burials were found in Trench 14, one in Trench 16 and five in Trench 17. Pottery from Trench 14 graves was of a Middle and Late Saxon date and is probably residual. The burial in Trench 16 was associated with a deposit containing pottery of a 15th- to 16th-century date while one grave in Trench 17 contained a single sherd of 13th- to 14th-century date.

4.4.3 It had also been suggested that a warehouse type structure, built largely of reused flint may have reused the footprint of the church. Excavation to reveal its footings (Trench 18) however confirmed that this structure was of post-medieval date and did not sit upon the foundations of an earlier building. Pieces of re-used ashlar limestone were revealed in the lower parts of the walls of the building and this along with the quantity of flint within its build are probably re-used from St Olaves church. Also of possible relevance to this was a layer flint seen sealing and levelling the ground above the cellar in Trench 15. It is possible that this also originated from St Olaves church.

4.4.4 Although the church went out of use and was demolished in the mid-16th century the church yard remained fairly distinct on 18th-century maps with development across the site only apparent in the later 18th century (eg. Hochstetters map of 1789). The excavation of Trenches 19 and 20 was intended to try and confirm the extent of the burial ground. Neither of these trenches revealed burials, the evidence from Trench 19 indicated that a large post-medieval pit was present. This would have removed any evidence for earlier graves. The dating evidence from Trench 20, although also devoid of graves, suggests that at the time that the church was active a number of pits were dug and backfilled in this area, indicating that this was not within the graveyard. Taking into account the evidence from Phase 1 Evaluation Trench 1 where again no graves were found the northern extent of the graveyard can be postulated. This is probably reflected in the modern property boundaries running along the north edge of Cherry Tree Opening and then following the southern boundary of the present gravelled car park.

Beyond the graveyard

4.4.5 During the medieval period the area to the north of St Olaves appeared to be largely open ground with a series of large quarry pits. Building at this time were largely limited to the street frontages. Previous archaeological evidence indicates metalworking took place in this area with the discovery of several ore-roasting hearths and large scale quarry pits (Evans with Davison 1985). A similar large quarry pit was revealed in Trench 9 with pottery from its backfill indicating a 11th- to 13th-century date.

4.4.6 At this time it is likely that the Late Saxon ditch would still have been a feature of the landscape. Evidence from the fills included hammerscale, a further indication of metalworking in the area. The upper fill of the ditch was made up of material which had probably once formed the inner bank of the defences. The homogenous nature of this fill suggests that this may be result of deliberate slighting of the defences and backfilling of the ditch.

4.4.7 Pitting continued to be a feature of the area in the 13th and 14th centuries. A series of medium sized pits were dug into the top of the backfilled gravels within the area of the Late Saxon ditch. Although only a few sherds of pottery were recovered from these a 13th- to 14th-century date was indicated. A similar date is suggested for the backfilling of the large pit revealed across the base of Trench 20. The Enrolled Deeds (1285-1340) and other documents indicate the types activity which were being carried out at this time in the area of Botolph Street and St George's Street. These record smithing taking place although this changes with the area later being occupied by leather-workers, skinners, dyers, weavers and cloth merchants (Sutermeister and Tillyard 1985). This trend of pitting continued throughout the medieval period

4.5 Post-medi- al

4.5.1 Across much of the site, both in Area 6 to the north and Area 7 to the south, the early post-medieval period appears to be a time of abandonment. The area may have returned to open land which could have been used for horticulture or pasture as a deposit of soil was seen building up in many of the trenches. This deposit sealed the graveyard deposits to the south and the pits in Trenches 20 and 19. A similar deposit was noted sealing the pits on Trenches 8 and 9. This agrees with the map evidence for this period which shows that, with the exception of the street frontages, most of the area remained as open space or back yards (Cleer 1696, Kirkpatrick 1723, Blomefield 1806, King 1766). The first map evidence for the infilling of this area with buildings is on Hochstetter's map of 1789.

4.5.2 Evidence for post-medieval buildings was present in all trenches with the exception of Trenches 9 and 20 but more severe 20th-century levelling had taken place in these areas probably removing the later post-medieval evidence. Area 7 to the south appeared to be rather densely occupied with buildings across most of the area. This is also reflected in the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map. To the north in Area 6 development remained largely confined to the street frontage with the later post-medieval evidence representing property boundaries.

4.5.3 Both areas have undergone significant change in the 20th-century including the construction and demolition of The Odeon cinema on Area 6. A deep modern cut along the south side of Trench 8 may be evidence of similar modern demolition. The construction of the Inner ring-road and Anglia square in the late 1960s/early1970s chopped across the medieval street pattern which had survived until that date. It is the present plans for the remodelling of Anglia Square which has provided the opportunity for the history and archaeology of this area to be fully investigated.

4.6 Significance

4.6.1 This work has proved valuable in providing a further window into the archaeology and history of this part of Norwich. The retrieval of Middle Saxon pottery in this part of the city is a first. Its presence suggests that Middle Saxon features may be present in area.

4.6.2 In the north of the development area the line of the Late Saxon ditch was confirmed. Its profile and fills according with previous excavations to the north of the river and suggesting that this feature was fairly uniform in shape and size throughout its length. This excavation has shown that within the lower ditch fills preservation of environmental indicators is good. The waterlogged nature of these also provides good conditions for the preservation of other organic material.

4.6.3 The graveyard belonging to St Olave's church was identified. It's northern boundary is likely to be reflected in modern property boundaries following the north of Cherry Tree opening and the south of the gravel surface car park. Many other burials undoubtedly remain under the present buildings and car parks, although modern cellars along Pitt Street and large post-medieval pits along St George's Street will have removed many burials. The precise location of the church remains unknown.

4.6.4 Medieval evidence across the remainder of the site appears to consist largely of pitting. The street frontages were mainly excavated in the 1970s but more intensive excavation of the pits could provide further indications of the occupations of the inhabitants of this area.

4.6.5 The record of the late post-medieval and modern development of this area is also key to understanding and predicting the survival of archaeological deposits. It is apparent that in localised areas across the site the archaeology has been removed by large scale construction or demolition.

4.7 &r commendati, ns

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

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Appendix A. Trench Descriptions and Context Inventory

T ench !						
5ꝛᵛꝛ ꝛl description					Orirntation	
Shored trench. Earliest feature is the Late Saxon defensive ditch. Profile of the western edge to the base recorded. Lowest filss waterlogged. Most fills very silty with the exception of the upper fill with is probably redeposited bank material. Cut into this was a series of medieval pits. These were sealed by a post-medieval soil horizon. Two footings and a boundary wall of post-medieval date were recorded. Sealed by later deposits. A modern cut along the north edge of the trench extended the full depth of the excavation and may be the result of grubbibg out a modern footing.					# ax. epth (m)	
					Wi th 6m)	4
					Length (m)	8
Contexts						
context ᵛ,	**ty+r**	**Wi th (m)**	**(r pth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**ate**
554	layer			rubble		
555	layer			soil	yes	
556	masonry			wall		
557	layer			redeposited		
558	layer			soil	yes	
559	layer			rubble		
560	layer			soil	yes	
564	layer			dump		
565	layer			rubble		
566	layer			dump		
567	layer			rubble/asphalt		
568	cut			service trench		
569	fill			service trench		
576	layer			soil		
577	layer			soil		
578	fill			soil		
579	masonry			footing		
580	cut			foundation trench		
581	cut			robber trench		
582	fill			robber trench		
583	fill			robber trench		
584	cut			pit		
585	fill			pit		
586	cut			pit		

587	layer			dump		
588	cut			pit		
589	fill			pit		
590	fill			pit		
595	cut					
596	cut					
597	cut					
598	cut					
599	fill					
600	fill				yes	
601	fill					
602	layer				yes	
603	layer				yes	
604	fill				yes	
605	fill				yes	
606	fill				yes	
607	fill				yes	
608	cut					
609	fill				yes	
610	cut					
611	layer					
612	masonry					
613	masonry					
614	cut					
615	cut					
636	cut			ditch		
643	layer/fill					
644	layer/fill					
645	fill					
646	fill					
647	fill					
648	layer			gravel		
649	cut			pit		
650	fill			pit		
651	cut			pit		
652	fill			pit		

653	cut			pit		
654	fill			pit		
655	fill			pit		
656	cut			pit		
657	fill			pit		
658	cut			pit		
659	fill			pit		
660	cut			pit		

T ench 1						
5 r ^r r l description					**Orir ntation**	
Modern concrete slab at a depth of 1.5m. Sondage 1x1.1m excavated through this and then augered. Lowest deposits probably fill of large medieval (quarry) pit. Sealed by a probable post-medieval soil horizon.					**K- g. depth (m)**	
					Wi th (m)	4
					Length (m)	4
Contexts						
context ^,	**ty+r**	**Wi th (m)**	**(r pth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**ate**
664	layer			rubble		post-medieval
665	?pit fill			soil		medieval
666	?pit fill			soil	yes	medieval
667	?pit fill			soil	yes	medieval

T ench 1'						
5 r ^r r l description					**Orir ntation**	
Three graves excavate, two intercutting. Finds of Middle Saxon date recovered from two of the graves which is thought to be residual. Grave yard sealed by a post-medieval soil. Evidence of post-medieval structures present in the form of post-holes and gullys.					**# ax. epth (m)**	1.5
					Wi th (m)	2.3
					Length (m)	4.3
Contexts						
context ^,	**ty+r**	**Wi th (m)**	**(r pth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**ate**
510	cut			post hole		post-medieval
511	fill			post hole		post-medieval
512	cut			linear		post-medieval
513	fill			linear	yes	post-medieval
514	cut			linear		post-medieval
515	fill			linear	yes	post-medieval
519	cut			grave		medieval
520	HSR			skeleton		medieval
521	fill			grave	yes	medieval

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

T ench 1)		
5 r Vr rl description	**Orir ntation**	-
Trench through modern backfill of cellar. Base of cellar not reached. No context numbers issued.	**# ax. epth (m)**	2.3
	Wi th 6m)	3
	Length (m)	3

T ench 16		
5 r Vr rl description	**Orir ntation**	
Trench 3x3m with sondage 1mx1.2. Natural not reached. Lowest deposit containe articulated skeleton. sealed by an 18th century soil. Above this was the remains of 19th century buildings which had subsequently been demolished.	**# ax. epth (m)**	1.7m
	Wi th 6m)	3
	Length (m)	3

Contexts

context V,	**ty+r**	**Wi th (m)**	**(r pth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**ate**
516	layer			garden soil	yes	post-medieval
517	layer			graveyard soil	yes	medieval
518	HSR			skeleton		medieval
528	layer			make-up		modern

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

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

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

T ench 1!						
5ɾᵛɾ ɾ̀l description					**Orirntation**	
Trench located adjacent to building to investigate footings. Building footings of post-medieval date although incorporating medieval material including limestone and flint. All adjacent soils post-medieval. Upper levels modern					**# ax. epth (m)**	1.5
					Wi th 6m)	1
					Length (m)	3
Contexts						
context ᵛ,	**ty+ɾ**	**Wi th (m)**	**(ɾ pth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**ate**
500	layer			surface (external)	yes	post-medieval
501	layer			garden soil	yes	post-medieval
502	layer			make-up?	yes	post-medieval
503	cut	0.2	0.15	pit/feature		post-medieval
504	fill			pit/feature	yes	post-medieval
505	masonry			wall footing	yes	post-medieval
506	masonry			wall		post-medieval
507	layer			demolition/rubble	yes	modern

508	layer			make-up		modern
509	layer				yes	modern

Trench 11						
General description					**Orientation**	
Trench revealed series of deposits which are probably fill of large pit. Finds indicate 17th-18th century date. Augered for a further 1m.					**Max. depth (m)**	1.7
					Width (m)	1
					Length (m)	3
Contexts						
context no.	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
669	layer			soil	yes	post-medieval
670	fill			pit	yes	post-medieval
671	fill			pit	yes	post-medieval

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

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

Appendix B. Finds Reports

B1 The Small Finds

By Nina Crummy

The assemblage is small and provides little in the way of dating evidence or information regarding domestic activity or local crafts.

Two items are reasonably well dated but are not in primary contexts, a Roman coin of the late 3rd or 4th century that came from post-medieval garden soil (SF 100) and an unstratified Charles I Rose farthing token, dated *c.* 1636-44 (SF 101).

The only dress accessory in the assemblage is a small copper-alloy buckle of late medieval or early post-medieval date (SF 105). Apart from a late post-medieval lead nail or rivet (SF 104), the remaining objects are of types that changed little over time and cannot be closely dated. A number of iron nails and other fittings probably derived from buildings or other structures in the vicinity, such as a possible pintle fragment, an L-shaped fitting that was used to hinge gates, doors, shutters and windows (SF 109; Egan 1998, 43-6), and two iron straps, one large and probably part of door furniture(SF 111), the other much smaller and more likely to come from a cupboard or chest (SF 110).

Of two fragments of lava quernstones imported from the Rhineland, one is from a late medieval to early post-medieval pit and the other from later post-medieval pit fill. Both pieces may be residual as the trade in lava querns to Norwich was prolonged, running from the Middle Saxon period through to the early post-medieval period (Buckley 2007, 145). The fragment from the earlier pit retains traces of dressing on the grinding surface (SF 106). The piece from the later feature has been reused as building material, probably as decorative veneer as it was found in association with fragments of marble and has an unusually even grinding surface, flatter and better preserved than would be expected on a quern where the dressing has been worn away by usage (SF 102). Reuse of lava quern and millstone fragments as building material or for

hearths have been noted elsewhere at Norwich, but reuse as decorative stone is unusual (Margeson 1993, 239; Buckley 2005; 2007, 146).

Catalogue

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

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

SF 101. (99999). Unstratified.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Iron nail shank fragment. Length 88 mm,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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*" Potte˙ y

By Sue Anderson

Introduction

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

Description	Fabric	Code	No	Wt (g)	Eve	MNV
Roman greyware?	RBGW	1.10	1	9	0.06	1
Total Roman?			*1*	*9*	*0.06*	*1*
Gritty Ipswich Ware	GIPS	2.31	2	29		2
Sandy Ipswich Ware	SIPS	2.32	2	27		1
Badorf Ware	BAD	7.60	5	29		2
Total Middle Saxon			*9*	*85*	*0*	*5*
Thetford-type ware	THET	2.50	18	102	0.14	17
Thetford Ware (Grimston)	THETG	2.57	2	67		2
Early medieval' sandwich wares	EMSW	2.58	1	9		1
Saxo-Norman Wares (general)	SXNO	2.80	2	8	0.10	2
Total Late Saxon			*23*	*186*	*0.24*	*22*
Early medieval ware	EMW	3.10	11	57	0.07	11
Early medieval sparse shelly ware	EMWSS	3.19	1	5		1
Pingsdorf Ware	PING	7.24	1	13	0.06	1
Total early medieval			*13*	*75*	*0.13*	*13*

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

Table 1. Pottery quantification by fabric.

Methodology

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

Pottery by period

Roman

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

Middle Saxon

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

Late Saxon

Fragments identified as 'Saxo-Norman' were in similar fabrics to the possible Roman bowl. A jar rim was recovered from grave [519] and a body sherd from grave [527]. It is possible that these were either very early Thetford-type wares or 'Merovingian' imports of Middle Saxon date. More typical Late Saxon pottery was also recovered from grave [527], representing six Thetford-type ware vessels.

Late Saxon pottery was also recovered from features in Trenches 8, 9, 18 and 20. The majority was typical Norwich Thetford-type ware, although there were also some 11th-century variant fabrics (THETG and EMSW). Only two rims were present, both early jar types (types 3 and 5), and both from Trench 8.

Early medieval

Small quantities of early medieval wares, generally in fine sandy fabrics (EMW) but also calcareous (EMWSS), were found in Trenches 8, 9 and 20. Only one rim was present, a simple everted jar type, probably wheel-finished, from dump [668].

A whiteware jar rim was found in layer [667]. This has been recorded as Pingsdorf Ware, but the form is similar to Roman jar types and it is possible that the sherd represents an earlier Rhenish import. However it showed no signs of abrasion and was found in association with medieval pottery.

Medieval

The largest single period group in this assemblage was of high medieval date. It was dominated by LMU and Grimston-type wares, with glazed wares making up a very high proportion of the group (43% by sherd count, 42% of MNV).

Four rimsherds (three jars, one bowl) were present in LMU, of which one was an early form (SEV1) and the remainder were developed types (THEV). Body sherds included thin-walled examples which may be of early date, as well as thicker types, confirming that the assemblage represents the entire high medieval period.

Glazed wares were dominated by Grimston products, although no rims were present in this fabric. The unprovenanced glazed wares included a jug rim/handle in a fine buff-coloured fabric with decayed glaze. Also present were two sherds of a dish, or possibly a pedestal base, in Yarmouth-type glazed ware. One whiteware body sherd was probably a Yorkshire product and three sherds were unprovenanced.

Late medieval

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

Post-medieval

Pottery of 16th-18th-century date was dominated by local redwares, usually with orange or brown glaze (GRE, IGBW, SPEC, WNBC). Again, there were few identifiable forms, but at least one dish, one jar and one handled bowl were present. Two sherds of tin-glazed earthenware could also be of local manufacture, and included a fragment with blue painted lines and a purple manganese-spattered handle. Staffordshire-type slipwares were represented by a body sherd from a mug and three fragments of a plate.

Imported wares comprised several handles, body sherds and bases from Frechen stoneware bottles, fragments of Westerwald stoneware decorated jugs and a chamber pot, and a fragment of a Type III Martincamp flask.

Modern

The earliest modern pottery included a base fragment of Staffordshire white salt-glazed stoneware

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

Pottery by trench

A summary of the pottery by trench is provided in Table 2. The largest groups of pottery were recovered from Trench 8 in Area 6 and Trenches 14 and 20 in Area 7. Pottery of Middle Saxon date occurred only in Trench 14, and this trench, together with both trenches in Area 6 (8 and 9) and Trench 20, produced the largest concentrations dating to the Late Saxon period. Early medieval wares were largely concentrated in Area 6, but also occurred in Trench 20. Medieval wares were distributed across several trenches, but again were more common in Area 6 and Trench 20. Trenches in Area 7 produced the most late medieval pottery, and post-medieval and modern wares occurred in all trenches apart from 9 and 20. Spotdates for individual contexts are included in Appendix 2.

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

Table 2. Pottery distribution by trench.

Discussion

With the exception of the possible Roman bowl, the earliest pottery from the site comprised Middle Saxon regional and imported wares. Although these were redeposited in later graves, they are important in providing some of the first evidence for activity of this date in this part of the city. Most Middle Saxon pottery has previously been recovered from areas close to the waterfront at Fishergate, around the Cathedral and along King Street (Jennings 1981; Ayers 1994; Anderson 2007).

Late Saxon and early medieval wares were relatively common in the previously excavated assemblages at Anglia Square (Anderson 2008), with early medieval wares in particular being recovered in large numbers from Trench 6 (located within the Late Saxon defensive ditch). In this group they were most frequent in Area 6, but also occurred in two or three trenches in Area 7. The range of forms amongst the Thetford-type wares was typical of early groups, but the evidence was limited and there were later fabrics in the group as well. This would appear to indicate continuous occupation throughout these periods.

High medieval wares were notably more frequent in these trenches than in the previous evaluation,

which produced only a single sherd of LMU from Trench 12 (Area 3) and 29 sherds from five trenches in Area 4. The range of wares was similar, although glazed wares were more frequent in the current assemblage. The majority of these were found in Trench 20. The late medieval period is also well represented, with local wares being supplemented by material from the east Midlands, the Low Countries and the Rhineland.

The post-medieval assemblage is dominated by local redwares with the addition of some tin-glazed wares and slipwares and two types of German stonewares. Deposition of pottery appears to have ended by the mid 19th century, with the majority of modern wares belonging to the early period of factory production.

Although each of the individual period groups is relatively small, there is very high potential for large assemblages of Middle Saxon to modern date on this site, if large-scale area excavations are carried out in the future. The importance of the Middle Saxon pottery presence has been noted above, and previous work suggested a high concentration of early medieval wares within the Late Saxon defensive ditch backfills, which could again form an important addition to the knowledge of pottery of this period in the city.

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Pottery catalogue

Trench	Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	Spot date
8	555	LPME	plantpot	BD	1	10	18th-20th c.
8	555	ESWS			1	3	L.17th-M.18th c.
8	555	STAF	press-moulded flatware	PL	3	26	L.17th-18th c.
8	558	MART2			1	2	16th c.
8	558	LMT			1	31	15th-16th c.
8	558	LMT			1	2	15th-16th c.
8	558	LMT			1	8	15th-16th c.
8	560	IGBW			1	13	16th-18th c.
8	600	THET	medium 'AB' jar	5	1	7	10th-11th c.

Trench	Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	Spot date
8	600	EMW			6	23	11th-12th c.
8	600	GRIM			1	5	L.12th-14th c.
8	600	LPME			1	11	18th-20th c.
8	603	THET			1	8	10th-11th c.
8	603	THET			1	19	10th-11th c.
8	603	LMU			12	86	11th-14th c.
8	603	LMU	jar	THEV	1	8	13th-14th c.
8	603	GRIM			1	10	L.12th-14th c.
8	603	LMT	jug		1	22	15th-16th c.
8	603	GRE	jar	EV	1	21	16th-18th c.
8	604	GRIM			1	4	L.12th-14th c.
8	606	THET			1	2	10th-11th c.
8	606	UPG			1	2	L.12th-14th c.
8	606	THET	large 'AC' jar	3	1	6	10th-11th c.
8	607	LMU			1	3	11th-14th c.
8	607	GRE			1	3	16th-18th c.
8	609	THET			1	3	10th-11th c.
8	609	RBGW	bowl	BD	1	9	RB
9	666	THET			3	22	10th-11th c.
9	666	GRIM			1	6	L.12th-14th c.
9	666	LMU	jar	THEV	1	3	13th-14th c.
9	666	LMU	jar	SEV1	1	7	11th-13th c.
9	666	EMW			1	3	11th-12th c.
9	666	LMU			1	5	11th-14th c.
9	667	LMU			1	4	11th-14th c.
9	667	PING	jar	SEV	1	13	10th-13th c.
18	513	EMSW			1	9	11th-12th c.
18	513	MART3			1	3	17th c.
14	521	BAD			2	14	MSax
14	521	BAD			1	6	MSax
14	521	SXNO	jar	EV	1	5	850-1150
14	525	GIPS			1	25	650-850
14	525	THET			1	2	10th-11th c.
14	525	THET			5	22	10th-11th c.
14	525	SXNO			1	3	850-1150
14	525	BAD			2	9	MSax
14	525	GIPS			1	4	650-850
14	525	SIPS			2	27	650-850
14	536	GSW4			1	5	16th-17th c.
14	536	CRW	plate?	FTEV?	1	4	1730-1760
14	542	UPG			2	16	L.12th-14th c.
14	542	GRE	dish	EV	6	103	16th-18th c.
14	u/s	GSW3	mug	UPPL	1	6	L.15th-16th c.
14	u/s	LMU			1	20	11th-14th c.
14	u/s	GRIM			1	20	L.12th-14th c.
14	u/s	DUTR			4	9	15th-17th c.
16b	516	CRW			2	4	1730-1760
16b	516	ESWN	chamber pot/bowl	FTEV	1	10	L.17th-L.18th c.

Trench	Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	Spot date
16b	516	REFW	saucer	PL	1	8	L.18th-20th c.
16b	516	PEW	saucer		1	4	L.18th-M.19th c.
16b	516	SPEC			1	3	L.17th-18th c.
16b	516	REFW			2	2	L.18th-20th c.
16b	516	GRE			1	6	16th-18th c.
16b	516	TGE			1	5	16th-18th c.
16b	516	GSW5			2	6	E.17th-19th c.
16b	516	GSW5	jug	UPPL	1	12	E.17th-19th c.
16b	516	SWSW			1	2	18th c.
16b	516	STAF	mug		1	7	L.17th-18th c.
16b	516	GRE			1	4	16th-18th c.
16b	517	LMT			1	16	15th-16th c.
16b	517	LMU			1	22	11th-14th c.
16b	517	LMT			1	10	15th-16th c.
17	549	GRE			1	34	16th-18th c.
17	550	GSW5	chamber pot	FTEV	1	22	E.17th-19th c.
17	550	IGBW			1	14	16th-18th c.
17	550	SPEC			3	111	L.17th-18th c.
17	550	GRE			1	5	16th-18th c.
17	550	GRE			2	33	16th-18th c.
17	550	GSW4			1	21	16th-17th c.
17	571	GRIM			1	5	L.12th-14th c.
17	629	GSW4			1	20	16th-17th c.
18	501	GSW5			1	2	E.17th-19th c.
18	501	GRE			1	11	16th-18th c.
18	507	REFW			2	12	L.18th-20th c.
19	669	LMT			2	32	15th-16th c.
19	669	LMT			1	58	15th-16th c.
19	669	GRE			2	33	16th-18th c.
19	669	GRE			3	29	16th-18th c.
19	669	GSW4			1	6	16th-17th c.
19	669	TGE			1	5	16th-18th c.
19	669	LMT			2	31	15th-16th c.
19	670	GSW4			1	12	16th-17th c.
19	670	GRE			1	46	16th-18th c.
19	670	GRE			1	6	16th-18th c.
19	671	CTW			1	7	16th c.
19	671	GSW4			1	47	16th-17th c.
19	671	GRE	handled bowl	BD	1	22	16th-18th c.
19	671	WNBC			1	38	17th c.
19	671	GRE			1	20	16th-18th c.
20	637	LMT			1	23	15th-16th c.
20	637	THETG			1	27	10th-11th c.
20	637	UPG	jug	UPTH	1	34	L.12th-14th c.
20	637	GRIM			1	36	L.12th-14th c.
20	637	GRIM			6	38	L.12th-14th c.
20	637	GRIM			1	5	L.12th-14th c.
20	637	LMU			2	9	11th-14th c.

Trench	Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	Spot date
20	637	EMW			2	13	11th-12th c.
20	639	GRIM			1	13	L.12th-14th c.
20	641	GRIM			2	29	L.12th-14th c.
20	641	GRIM			1	82	L.12th-14th c.
20	641	LMU			2	10	11th-14th c.
20	641	GRIM			2	36	L.12th-14th c.
20	641	GRIM			1	5	L.12th-14th c.
20	641	YORK			1	9	Medieval
20	641	THETG			1	40	10th-11th c.
20	641	YARG	dish	INT	2	17	13th-15th c.
20	641	GRIM			1	5	L.12th-14th c.
20	641	LMT	pancheon	THEV	3	64	15th-16th c.
20	641	GSW2			1	20	L.14th-15th c.
20	641	DUTR			1	9	15th-17th c.
20	641	DUTR			1	34	15th-17th c.
20	641	DUTR			1	32	15th-17th c.
20	661	GRIM			1	5	L.12th-14th c.
20	661	GSW3			1	17	L.15th-16th c.
20	661	THET			1	1	10th-11th c.
20	661	GRIM			1	8	L.12th-14th c.
20	662	LMU			1	12	11th-14th c.
20	668	EMW	jar	SEV	1	10	11th-12th c.
20	668	EMW			1	8	11th-12th c.
20	668	THET			2	10	10th-11th c.
20	668	LMU			4	37	11th-14th c.
20	668	EMWSS			1	5	11th-13th c.
20	668	LMU	bowl	THEV	1	16	11th-14th c.
20	668	LMU			1	8	11th-14th c.
20	99999	LMT			1	41	15th-16th c.

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

Spotdates

Trench	Context	Feature Type	Rom?	MSax	LSax	EMed	Med	LMed	PMed	Mod	pot spotdate	CBM date
8	555	soil							3	2	19th c.	pmed
8	558	soil						4			16th c.	pmed
8	560	soil							1		16th-18th c.	
8	600	pit			1	6	1			1	19th-20th c.	pmed
8	603	soil			2		14	1	1		16th-18th c.	
8	604	pit					1				13th-14th c.	
8	605	pit										pmed

Trench	Context	Feature Type	Rom?	MSax	LSax	EMed	Med	LMed	PMed	Mod	pot spotdate	CBM date
8	606	pit			2		1				12th-14th c.	
8	607	post hole					1		1		16th-18th c.	pmed
8	609	pit	1		1						10th-11th c.	
9	666	soil			3	1	4				13th-14th c.	13-15
9	667	soil				1	1				11th-13th c.	
18	513	linear			1				1		17th c.	
14	521	grave		3	1						9th/10th c.?	
14	525	grave		6	7						9th/10th c.?	
14	536	post hole							1	1	18th-19th c.	
14	540	post hole										18th c.?
14	542	pit					2		6		16th-18th c.	
14	u/s	natural interface					2	5			L.15th-16th c.	
16b	516	garden soil							5	11	L.18th c.	
16b	517	graveyard soil					1	2			15th-16th c.	
17	549	pit							1		16th-18th c.	
17	550	garden soil							8	1	18th c.	
17	552	pit										19th c.?
17	571	grave					1				13th-14th c.	
17	629	garden soil							1		16th-17th c.	
18	501	garden soil							1	1	18th c.	
18	507	demolition/rubble								2	19th/20th c.	
18	509	layer										19th/20th c.
19	669	soil						5	7		17th c.	
19	670	pit							3		16th-17th c.	
19	671	pit						1	4		18th c.	pmed
20	637	buried soil			1	2	11	1			L.14th-15th c.	13-15
20	639	pit					1				13th-14th c.	
20	641	pit			1		12	7			15th-16th c.	14-15
20	661				1		2	1			L.15th-16th c.	
20	662						1				11th-14th c.	
20	668	dump/fill			2	3	6				13th-14th c.	
20	99999	u/s?						1			15th-16th c.	

* % Ceramic Buil ing MateriĭŎ

By Sue Anderson.

Introduction

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

Type	Form	Code	No	Wt(g)
Roofing	Plain roof tile	RT	8	182

	Pantile	PAN	3	244
	Chimney pot	CP	1	152
Walling	Early brick	EB	9	688
	Late brick	LB	6	983
Miscellaneous	Moulded brick	MB	1	1884
	Wall tile	WT	1	6

Table 1. CBM quantities by form.

Methodology

The assemblage was quantified (count and weight) by fabric and form. Fabrics were identified on the basis of macroscopic appearance and main inclusions. The width, length and thickness of bricks and floor tiles were measured, but roof tile thicknesses were only measured when another dimension was available. Forms were identified from work in Norwich (Drury 1993), based on measurements. Other form terminology follows Brunskill's glossary (1990).

The assemblage

Table 2 shows the quantification by fabric and form.

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

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

Roofing

Eleven roof tile fragments (426g) were collected. These comprised eight plain peg tile fragments, and three pantile fragments. Table 2 shows the quantities of roof tile by fabric.

All plain tiles were in red-firing fabrics of varying coarseness. These fabrics were commonly used in East Anglia during the 16th-20th centuries, although examples with partial reduction may be earlier. Two examples from [605] may be of medieval date but the remainder are more likely to be post-medieval. There were no examples of nib tiles, and only one fragments had a peg hole (circular type).

The pantile fragments were all recovered from [552]. One fragment appeared to be machine pressed and therefore of 19th-century or later date. One fragment was fully reduced to a mid-grey.

A fragment of a chimney pot, in a pale pink fine sandy fabric with very fine calcareous inclusions, was recovered from [509]. It was rilled towards the top and had a triangular beaded rim. Its diameter was estimated at c.280mm. There were traces of sooting on the inner surface.

Bricks

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

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

Miscellaneous

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

CBM by trench

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

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

Table 3. Forms by trench.

Area 6: Trenches 8 and 9

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

Area 7: Trenches 14 and 17–20

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

Discussion

This is a small assemblage which was widely dispersed across the site and its interpretation is therefore limited. Most of this assemblage was collected from pit or pot-hole fills, with a few fragments from layers. It is therefore not in situ and likely to be either deliberately or accidentally discarded into pits as hardcore to aid stabilisation following disuse.

Although medieval material was present, several fragments were abraded and most was probably residual in the contexts in which it was found. However, fragments of brick from Trench 20 may represent demolition waste of the 14th/15th centuries.

The post-medieval material is comparable with many other assemblages from the city, although the moulded brick in a white fabric is a relatively unusual find. Although it is most likely to be of late (18th/19th-century) date, there is a possibility that it could be Tudor terracotta. However, this material is rare and is usually associated with very high status structures of the period.

Previous evaluation work at Anglia Square has produced a similar, although slightly larger, assemblage (Anderson 2008). That group contained a fragment of Flemish floor tile and a larger group of early brick, but post-medieval roof tile was more common than medieval. Overall, these assemblages suggest low-level discard of CBM from the later medieval period onwards. The material is likely to have originated from construction or demolition activity in the vicinity, but does not represent large-scale deposition of waste.

References

Anderson, S., 2008, *Anglia Square, Norwich (50581-4N): ceramic building material*. Archive report for NAU Archaeology.

Brunskill, R.W., 1990, *Brick Building in Britain*. Victor Gollancz Ltd, London.

Drury, P., 1993, 'Ceramic building materials', in Margeson, S., *Norwich Households*, E. Anglian Archaeol. 58, Norwich Survey, pp.163-8.

Catalogue CBM by context

context	fabric	form	no	wt/g	abr	length	width	height	peg	mortar	glaze	comments	date
509	fsc	CP	1	152	+							soot int, diam c.280mm, triangular bead rim, pale pink, rilled ext upper part	pmed
540	tge	WT	1	6							W		pmed

552	fsm	LB	1	265								occ flint/large quartz	pmed
552	fsfe	PAN	3	244								1 reduced	pmed
552	wsg	MB	1	1884		251	>99	75				coarse fabric, cream surfaces, poorly mixed white/red in core with chunky grog, concave face	pmed
552	est	EB	1	202				52				strawed base	14-15
555	fs	RT	1	21	+								pmed
558	ms	RT	2	26					1 x R				pmed
600	est	EB	1	84	++								13-15
600	msfe	LB	1	26									pmed
605	ms	RT	1	37								reduced surface	med?
605	msf	LB	1	14									pmed
605	msgm	RT	1	18	+								med?
607	fsm	RT	1	29									pmed
607	ms	RT	1	33						thin on base			pmed
607	mscq	RT	1	18									pmed
607	mscq	LB	1	10	+								lmed
637	est	EB	4	145									13-15
641	est	EB	1	46	+								13-15
641	est	EB	1	178				43				strawed base	14-15
666	est	EB	1	33									13-15
671	wfs	LB?	1	19								poss RT	pmed
671	msffe	LB	1	649				50				slightly reduced/vit surfaces	pmed

*' CǒỲy pi+r

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction

From the excavation a total of 66 fragments of clay smoking pipe were recovered. The majority of the diagnostic fragments date from the mid to late 17th century.

Methodology

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

Quantification and Fabrics

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

Marks, Decorations and Provenance

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

Context	: eight kg	No. of complete or near complete pipe bo€ls	No. of bo€l/heel Fragments	No. of pipe stem fragments	Decoration	Form	Comment	Earliest Date	Latest Date
)$9	0.002			1					
516	0.035			12					
)'$	0.014		2	4			Bowl and heal fragments are too small to date		
)'1	0.007		1				Heal fragment too small to date closely	*c*1610	*c*1710
))$	0.003			1					
))"	0.013			1					
)))	0.006			2					
669	0.008	1			Slight rouletting below rim of bowl	Oswald type 5		*c*1640	*c*1660
	0.009	1			Slight rouletting below rim of bowl	Oswald type 5		*c*1640	*c*1660
	0.012	1			Fine rouletting below rm of bowl	Oswald type 6	Not well finished with a very obvious molding seam across base of heal and surviving part of stem	*c*1660	*c*1680
	0.015	1			Rouletted below rim of bowl	Oswald type 6		*c*1660	*c*1680
	0.009	1			Poorly rouletted below rim of bowl	Oswald type 17	Poorly made with a fault in the bowl that forms a hole through to the back of the bowl	*c*1640	*c*1670
	0.001			1			Mouthpiece		
	0.104			31					
670	0.010	1			Slight traces of rouletting below rim of bowl	Oswald type 5		*c*1640	*c*1660
	0.014			3					
671	0.009	1			Roulettd	Oswald	Foot trimed to	*c*1640	*c*1660

Context	: eight kg	No. of complete or near complete pipe bo€ls	No. of bo€l/heel Fragments	No. of pipe stem fragments	Decoration	Form	Comment	Earliest Date	Latest Date
					below rim of bowl	type 5	be continous with the stem.		

Research Potential and Further Work Statement

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

Bibliography

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

*) K chitectural stone +ieces

By Simon Underdown

Summary and Quantification

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

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

Methodology

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

Introduction

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

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

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

Catalogue of more significant pieces of stone

Ctx	Description	Lithology
552	Fragment of relief carving of foliage within border. Small carved fragment from panel with smooth dressed rear and side faces. Carved face has shallow curving convex border and what appear to be two overlapping pieces of foliage. The carved face has traces of white limewash. Possibly medieval, and perhaps from an ecclesiastical context (limewash may suggests this).	Fine grained oolitic limestone
552	A single ovolo or quarter-round moulding with smooth dressed rear and side face. On one side of the round moulding is a squared fillet and on the other is a small concave moulding with a broken outer edge. The angles of the round moulding and face of the concave section have traces of a light wash overlain with a dark wash or paint. This might be part of a border of a panel or monumental or other inscription. Standard ovolo mouldings were first introduced in about 1560, this is a variation with the concave section.	Fine grained oolitic limestone
552	Moulding. Fascia type moulding of large square section with narrow convex edge to upper face and a concave lower section. Smooth dressed rear and side face.	Fine grained oolitic limestone

Ctx	Description	Lithology
552	Inscribed stone. Two connecting fragments of an inscription. The inscription had a smooth dressed upper face and one smooth dressed edge, and one roughly dressed edge at an angle to the straight edge, and a very rough rear face. Width from rough to smooth edge is 14cm. The lettering is v-section incised and consists of part of a straight stem with serifs, an o, and a small part of another stem and serif. The lettering is at a slight angle to the straight edge but seems to be oriented to the roughly finished edge. Possibly a small inscribed panel from a larger monument.	Grey Black Marble
552	Corner piece/moulding. Large marble fragment with two dressed faces at right angles and broken stub of a further offset 60mm from one edge.	Grey Black marble with white veining
552	Slabs. Various pieces of marble slab with opposing dressed smooth faces in various thicknesses; 16, 26, 28 and 35mm.	Grey Black marble (some with white veins/fossil inclusions)
552	Slabs. Various fragments of slab with opposing dressed smooth faces in various thicknesses; 20, 24, 26, 34mm. One piece has one polished face and a one polished edge.	Light coloured marble

Discussion

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

That moulding is therefore very unlikely to come from the church of St Olave (Olaf), which was in the vicinity, if it was ruinous by 1546 even if some of the other pieces did. The Duke of Norfolks Palace built in 1561-3, rebuilt in 1672 and demolished in 1711 was nearby on Duke Street. This was supposedly built in the Italianate style which might imply the use of decorative marble.

It will probably be impossible to ascertain the origin of the fragments and the variety of the whole assemblage from the context which also included a piece of lava and a hollow chamfered brick. The lettering of the inscription although there is not much surviving also seems to be of post-medi-

eval type. If further excavation takes place on the site then it is possible that more similar fragments will be unearthed and that the remains of the church may be located and any potential relationship between the church and the fragments may become clearer.

Although a detailed study of the architectural stone could be informative about the buildings in which they originated, their redeposition here means they have limited potential to inform about this site. It is unlikely that the stone could be provenanced to individual buildings but it should be possible to determine whether there were multiple sources for the stone and thus something about the methods for acquiring and using resources at that time.

B6 Other finds

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction

The excavation produced a small assemblage of miscellaneous finds including slag, glass, small number slate fragments and oyster shell.

Methodology

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

Assemblage

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

Metalworking waste

Identified by Peter Boardman

Two contexts produced metalworking waste.

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

The bloomery slag in context 524 may relate to known medieval metalworking in the area of the excavation. The remainder of the assemblage appears to be post medieval and requires no further work.

Glass

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

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

Slate

From context 552 were recovered fragments of degraded grey-black slate (0.377kg), one fragment is 19mm thick. This context also produced a large number of architectural stone fragments of marble which appear to be from monuments. This thick yet degraded slate may have had a similar purpose. Context 555 produced a single fragment of purple-grey roofing slate of indeterminate date

Shell

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

Context	Species	Common name	Habitat	Weight (Kg)
603	*Ostrea edulis*	Oyster	estuarine and shallow coastal water	0.080
609	*Ostrea edulis*	Oyster	estuarine and shallow coastal water	0.007

637	*Ostrea edulis*	Oyster	estuarine and shallow coastal water	0.020
641	*Ostrea edulis*	Oyster	estuarine and shallow coastal water	0.127
662	*Ostrea edulis*	Oyster	estuarine and shallow coastal water	0.012
669	*Ostrea edulis*	Oyster	estuarine and shallow coastal water	0.002
671	*Ostrea edulis*	Oyster	estuarine and shallow coastal water	0.009

*9 FaGvr lr maivs

by Chris Faine

Introduction

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

Methodology

Bones were recorded using a version of the criteria described in Davis (1992) and Albarella & Davis (1994). Initially all elements were assessed in terms of siding (where appropriate), completeness, tooth wear stages (also where applicable) and epiphyseal fusion. Completeness was assessed in terms of percentage and zones present (after Dobney & Reilly, 1988). Initially the whole identifiable assemblage was quantified in terms of number of individual fragments (NISP) and minimum numbers of individuals MNI (see table 1). The ageing of the population was largely achieved by examining the wear stages of cheek teeth of cattle, sheep/goat and pig (after Grant, 1982). Wear stages were recorded for lower molars of cattle, sheep/goat and pig, both isolated and in mandibles.

The Kssemblage

Table 1 shows the species distribution for the assemblage in terms of identifiable fragments (NISP) and number of individuals (MNI), with table 2 showing the weight of faunal material by context. As one would expect the assemblage is dominated by domestic mammal species, with sheep/goat being the most prevalent taxon, along with slightly fewer numbers of cattle and pig remains. Faunal material from trench **!** consisted of a single sheep/goat 1st phalange from pit fill **60$** and butchered adult sheep and cattle remains from layers **60"** & **60%** Trench **1** contained a single fragments of butchered cattle metacarpal from pit fill **669**. A single sheep/goat metacarpal was recovered from layer **)' 9** in trench **14**. Trench **16b** contained a portion of distal cat tibia recovered from graveyard soil layer **519**. Trench **17** contained portions of cattle metacarpal from layer **)1 1,** along with a sawn pig inominate from pit fill **5)"** . Sheep/goat radius and cattle tibia fragments were recovered from layer **)$ 1** in trench **18**. Trench 19 contained adult sheep/goat lower limb and vertebrae from layer **661** and pit fill **671** along with cattle and pig lower limb elements and a left rabbit inominate.

By far the largest amount (0.6Kg) of identifiable faunal material was recovered from Late Medieval pit fill **641** in trench **"$**. This consisted largely of cattle and sheep/goat remains along with smaller numbers of pig and bird bones. The cattle assemblage was mostly comprised of lower limb elements such as tibiae, metapodia and phalanges, with two juvenile elements being recovered. A similar body part distribution is seen in the sheep/goat assemblage. Two complete sheep mandibles were recovered from animals around 1-2 and 3-4 years old at death. A single complete radius was also recovered from an animal with a withers height of

around 53.8cm. No juvenile sheep/goat elements were recovered. Pig remains consisted of adult 1st phalanges and butchered scapula fragments. Bird remains consisted largely of domestic goose long bones, with single fragments of fowl and duck. An abductor claw from an edible crab (*Cancer pagurus*) was also recovered.

Conclusion

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

&r fer ces

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

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

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

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

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

	NIk 3	NIk 3 I	# NI	# NII
Sheep/Goat (*Ovis/Capra*)	23	40	7	28
Cattle (*Bos*)	18	30.3	7	28
Pig (*Sus scrofa*)	9	15.2	5	20
Cat (*Felis sylvestris*)	1	1.6	1	4
Rabbit (*Oryctolagus cuniculus*)	1	1.6	1	4
Goose (*Anser sp*.)	4	6.5	1	4
Duck (*Anas platyrynchos*)	1	1.6	1	4
Domestic Fowl (*Gallus sp*.)	1	1.6	1	4
Edible Crab (*Cancer pagurus*)	1	1.6	1	4
T, tr Q	**) 1**	**100**	**")**	**100**

Table 1: Species distribution for the assemblage

Contr, t	: r ight in 4g
501	0.077
507	0.002
509	0.014
516	0.020
517	0.054
524	0.025
525	0.010
538	0.05
542	0.004
547	0.052
550	0.120
552	0.059
555	0.004
591	0.066
600	0.002
602	0.438
603	0.121
604	0.013
637	0.158
639	0.032
641	0.688
661	0.033
662	0.013
666	0.018
667	0.053
669	0.113
670	0.011
671	0.380
T, tr Ǒ	2.63

Table 2: Weight of total assemblage by context.

APPENDIX C. ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

C1 En- ironmr ntaǑsr m+Ǒs

By Rachel Fosberry

Intr, uction r Metho s

Four bulk samples were taken form a variety of features within the confines of the evaluated area in order to assess the quality of preservation of plant remains, bones and artefacts and their potential to provide useful data as part of further archaeological investigations.

Ten litres of each sample were processed by tank flotation for the recovery of charred plant remains, dating evidence and any other artefactual evidence that might be present. The flot was collected in a 0.3mm nylon mesh and the residue was washed through a 0.5mm sieve. Both flot and residue were allowed to air dry. The dried residue was passed through 5mm and 2mm sieves and a magnet was dragged through each resulting fraction prior to sorting for artefacts. Any arte-

facts present were noted and reintegrated with the hand-excavated finds. The flot was examined under a binocular microscope at x16 magnification and the presence of any plant remains or other artefacts are noted on Table 1.

Features sampled include two deposits from within a ditch, a pit and a layer/pit fill all dating from the medieval period.

&r sults

The results are recorded on Table 1.

Sample No	Context No	Cut No	Context type	Sample size (litres)	Related sample numbers	Excavators notes	Flot contents	Residue contents
50	602	636	Ditch fill	30	51	No excavated finds. Charcoal observed during excavation	Moderate charcoal, single charred grains of wheat and oat, uncharred seeds of rushes and pondweed, cladoceran eppiphia. Single magnetic spheroid and occasional flakes of hammerscale	Magnetic residues, slag
51	646	636	Ditch fill	40	50	Basal fill of ditch.	waterlogged sample containing organic plant material, seeds of knotgrass, bramble, buttercup, elderberry, poppy, thistle and numerous seeds of nettle, numerous cladoceran eppiphia, vivianite and insect fragments	no finds
52	601	598	Pit fill	30		Primary fill of ?medieval pit	Charcoal rich, occasional charred grains of rye and wheat, charred pea, spores, cladoceran eppiphia. Occasional flakes of hammerscale and magnetic spheroids x 5	Animal bone fragments, fish bone, magnetic residues, slag
53	667	x	Layer, probably pit fill	30		Lowest deposit excavated in sondage. Possibly fill of ?medieval pit	moderate charcoal, single charred grains of wheat and rye, mollusc shells, magnetic spheroids x15	Pottery, fish bone, slag, magnetic residues

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

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

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

Discussion

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

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

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

Hammerscale was recovered from three of the samples. Both spheroids and flakes of hammerscale were noted indicating that blacksmithing activity, specifically welding, was taking place in the vicinity.

Sample 52, basal ditch fill 646 also contained vivianite, a blue mineral indicative of decomposing vegetation within an anaerobic environment and is often associated with cess.

Further Work and Methods Statemr nt

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

* ibliogrr+ hy

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

APPENDIX D. OASIS REPORT FORM

All fields are required unless they are not applicable.

Project Details

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

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

Type of Project Techniques Used

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

Please select all techniques used:

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

Monument Types/Significant Finds O 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".

# onumeY t	3r iod	Objr ct	3r i,
churchyard	Medieval 1066 to 1540	Pottery	Early Medieval 410 to 1066
ditch	Early Medieval 410 to 1066	pottery	Medieval 1066 to 1540
pit	Medieval 1066 to 1540	animal remians	Medieval 1066 to 1540

Project Location

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

Project Originators

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

Project Archives

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

K chive ContentsH# ir

	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 Mr ia	**3r per #r ia**
☒ 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:

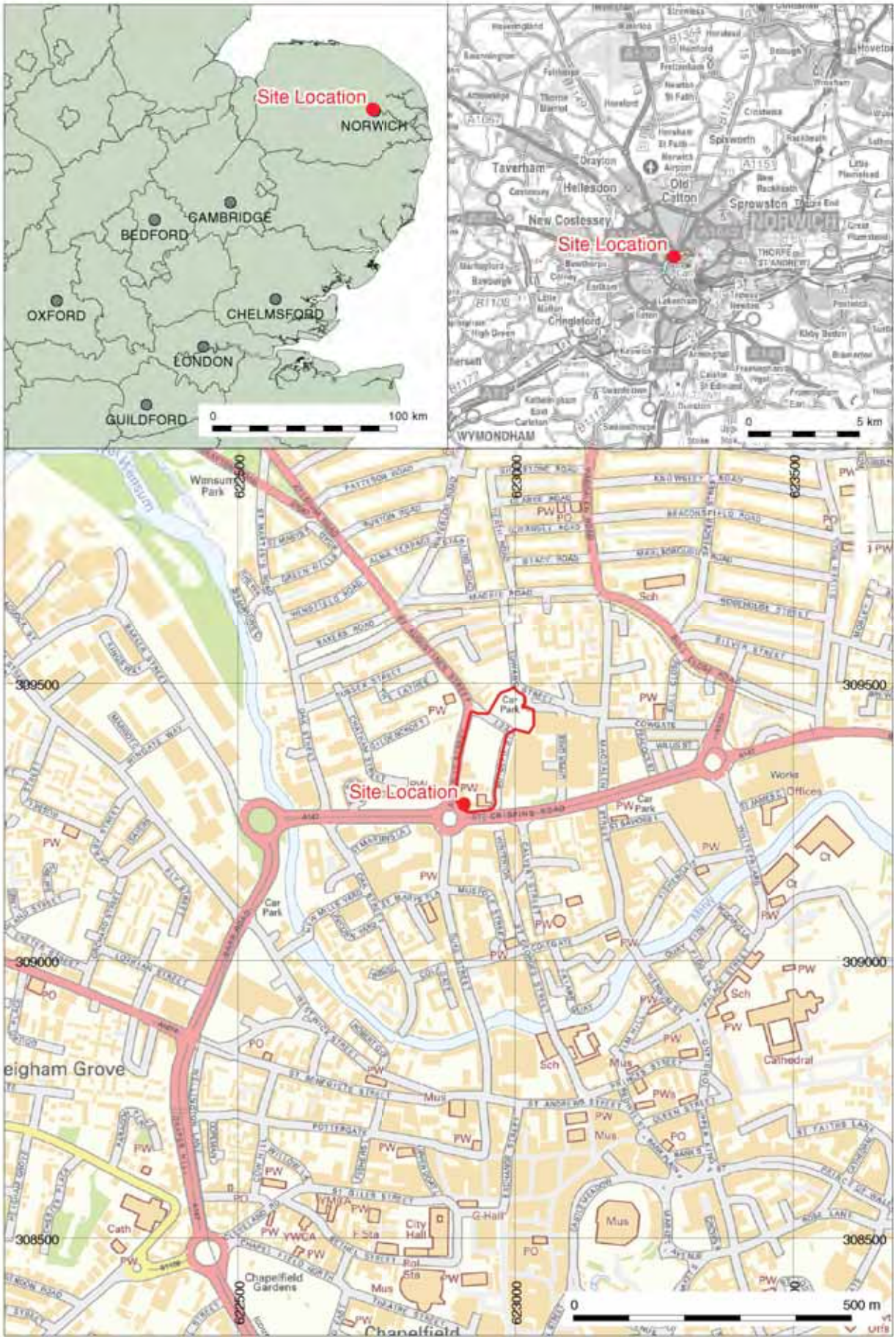
Plans

- Limit of Excavation
- Deposit - Conjectured
- Natural Features
- Sondages/Machine Strip
- Intrusion/Truncation
- Illustrated Section S.14
- Archaeological Feature
- Archaeological Deposit
- Excavated Slot
- Wall
- Concrete
- Mortar
- Gravel
- Grave
- Brick
- Brick Rubble
- Paving Slab
- Tile
- Flint
- Bone
- Wood
- Sewer
- Lead Pipe
- Auger Hole
- Cut Number **118**
- Deposit Number 117
- Structure Number 556
- Sample Number 51

Sections

- Limit of Excavation
- Cut
- Cut Conjectured
- Deposit Horizon
- Deposit Horizon Conjectured
- Natural Deposit
- Sondages/Machine Strip
- Intrusion/Truncation
- Top Surface/Top of Natural
- Break in Section/ Limit of Section Drawing
- Cut Number **118**
- Deposit Number 117
- Structure Number 556
- Sample Number 51
- Ordnance Datum 18.45m OD
- Stone
- Sandy Stone
- Lime Stone
- Worked Stone
- Peeble
- Gravel
- Flint
- Chalk
- Sand
- Silt
- Tarmac
- Concrete
- Cement Render
- Mortar
- Pipe
- Brick
- Tile
- Bone

Convention Key



Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2010

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

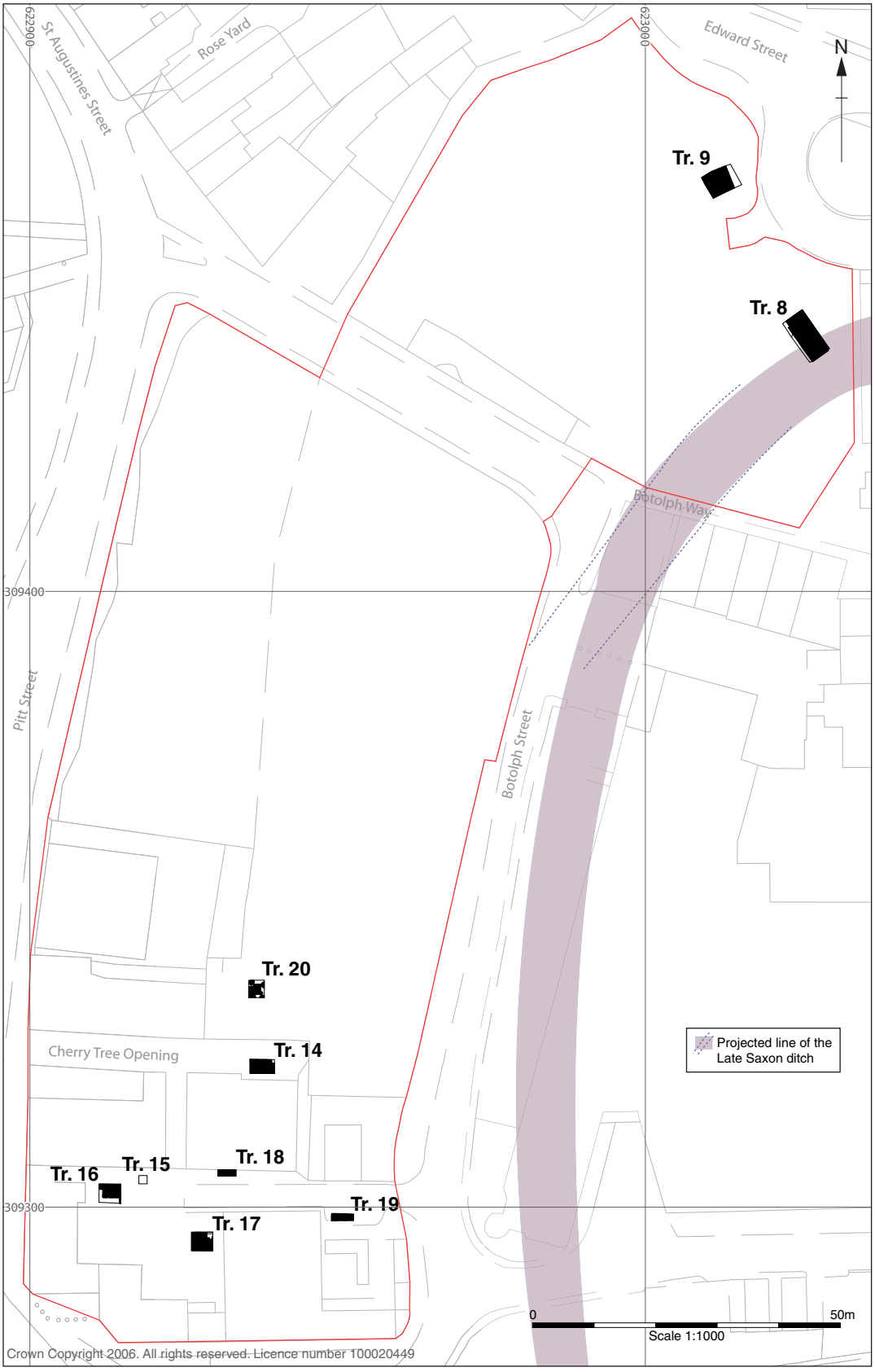


Figure 2: Trench location plan

Figure 3: Trench 8: plan

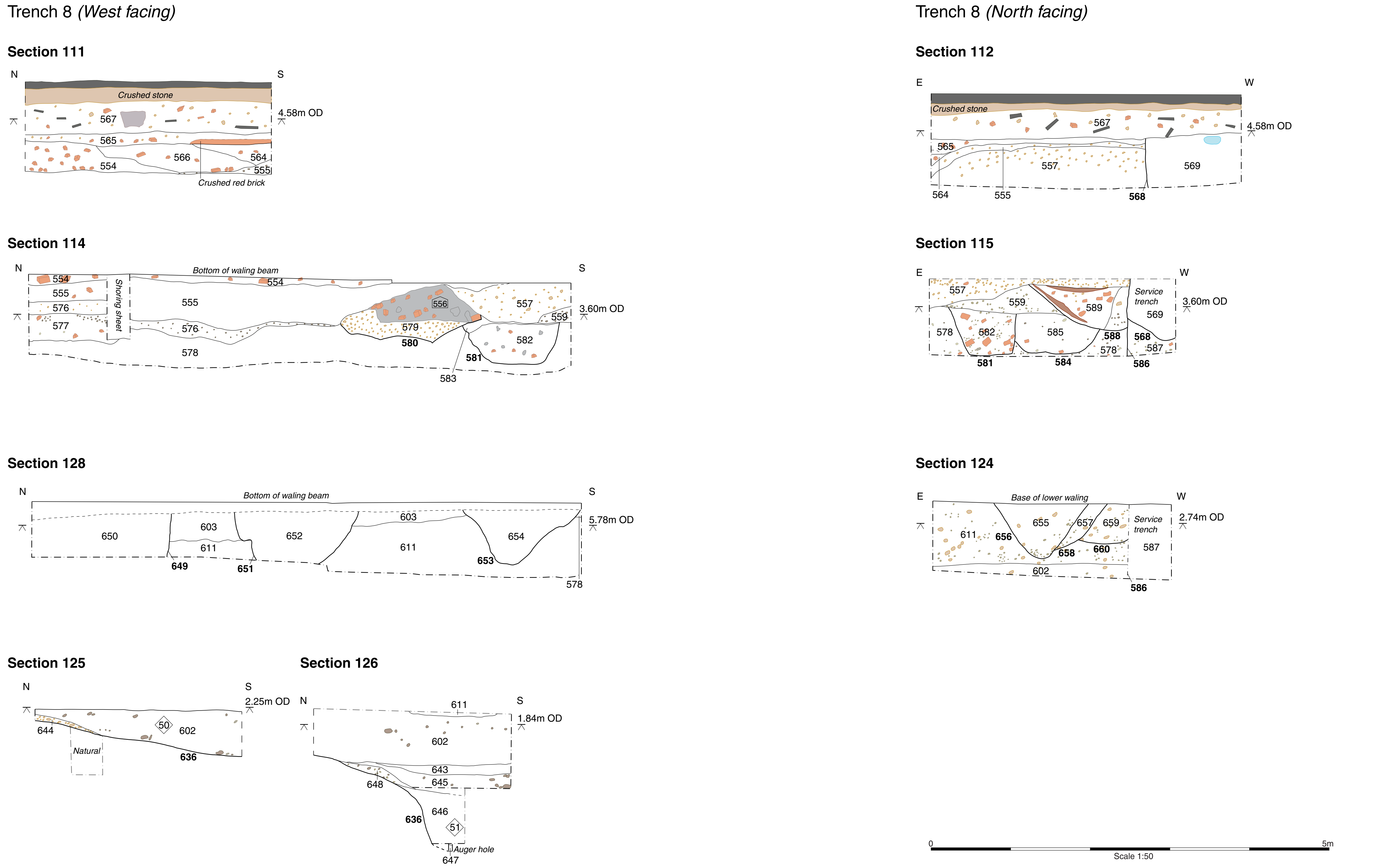

Trench 8 (West facing)
Section 111
N
S
Crushed stone
567
4.58m OD
565
566
564
554
555
Crushed red brick
Section 114
N
S
Bottom of waling beam
554
555
576
577
Shoring sheet
557
556
559
3.60m OD
579
580
582
581
578
583
Section 128
N
S
Bottom of waling beam
603
650
652
611
654
5.78m OD
649
651
653
578
Section 125
N
S
2.25m OD
644
50
602
Natural
636
Section 126
N
S
611
1.84m OD
602
643
645
648
646
636
51
Auger hole
647
Trench 8 (North facing)
Section 112
E
W
Crushed stone
567
4.58m OD
565
557
569
564
555
568
Section 115
E
W
557
559
589
Service trench
3.60m OD
569
578
582
585
588
568
587
581
584
586
Section 124
E
W
Base of lower waling
655
657
659
Service trench
2.74m OD
611
656
658
660
587
602
586
0
5m
Scale 1:50

Figure 4: Trench 8: Sections

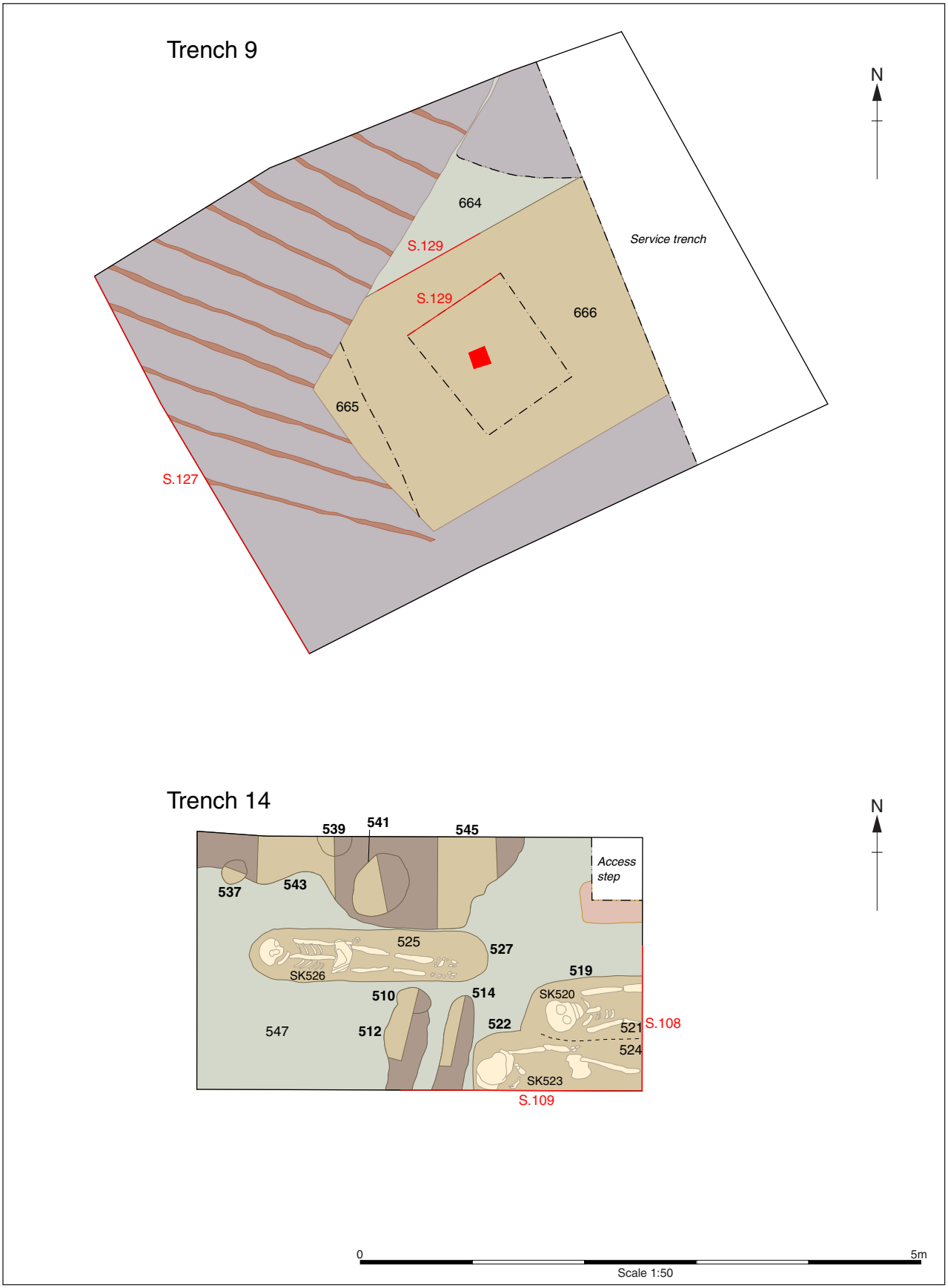


Figure 5: Trenches 9 and 14: Plan

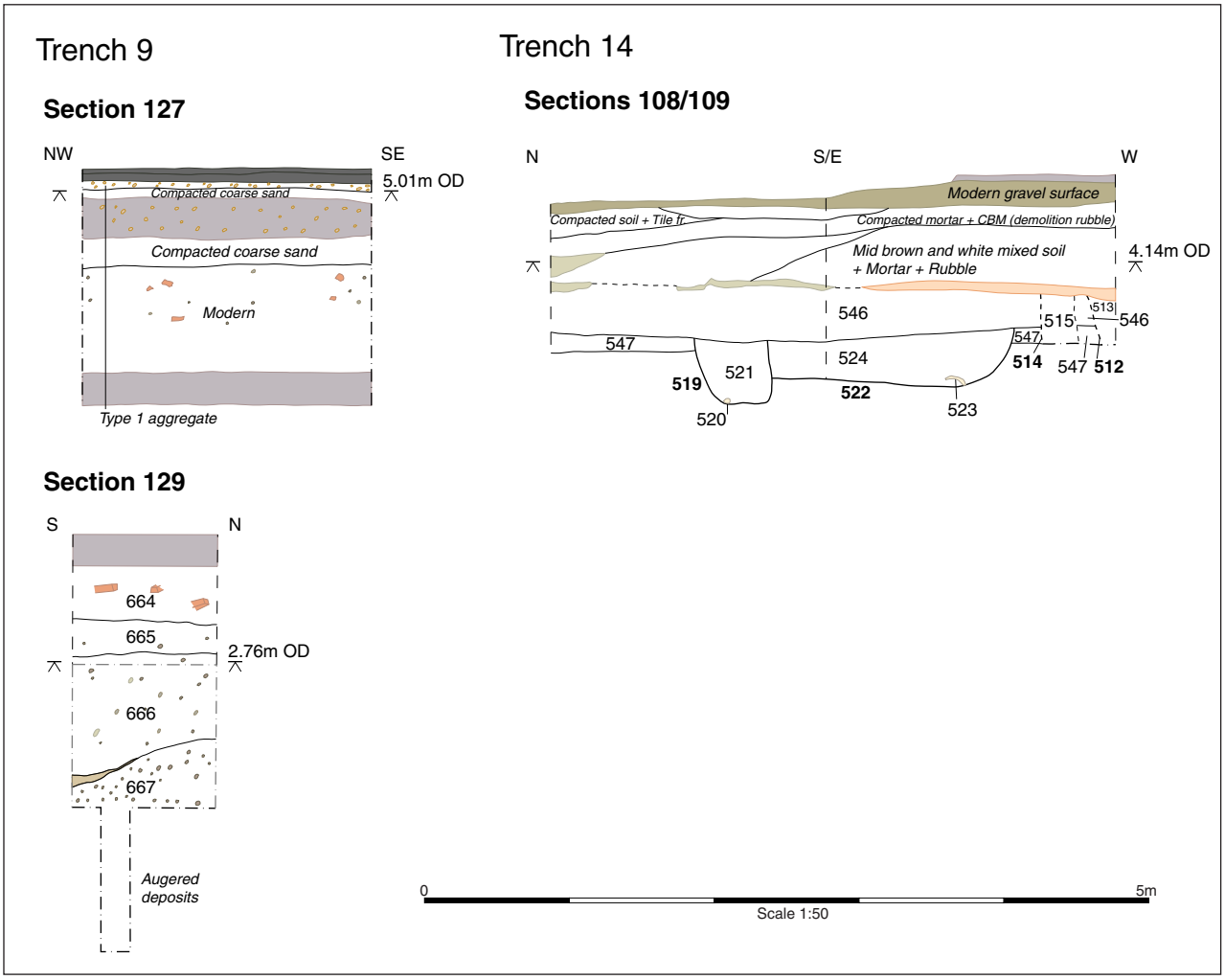


Figure 6: Trenches 9 and 14: Sections

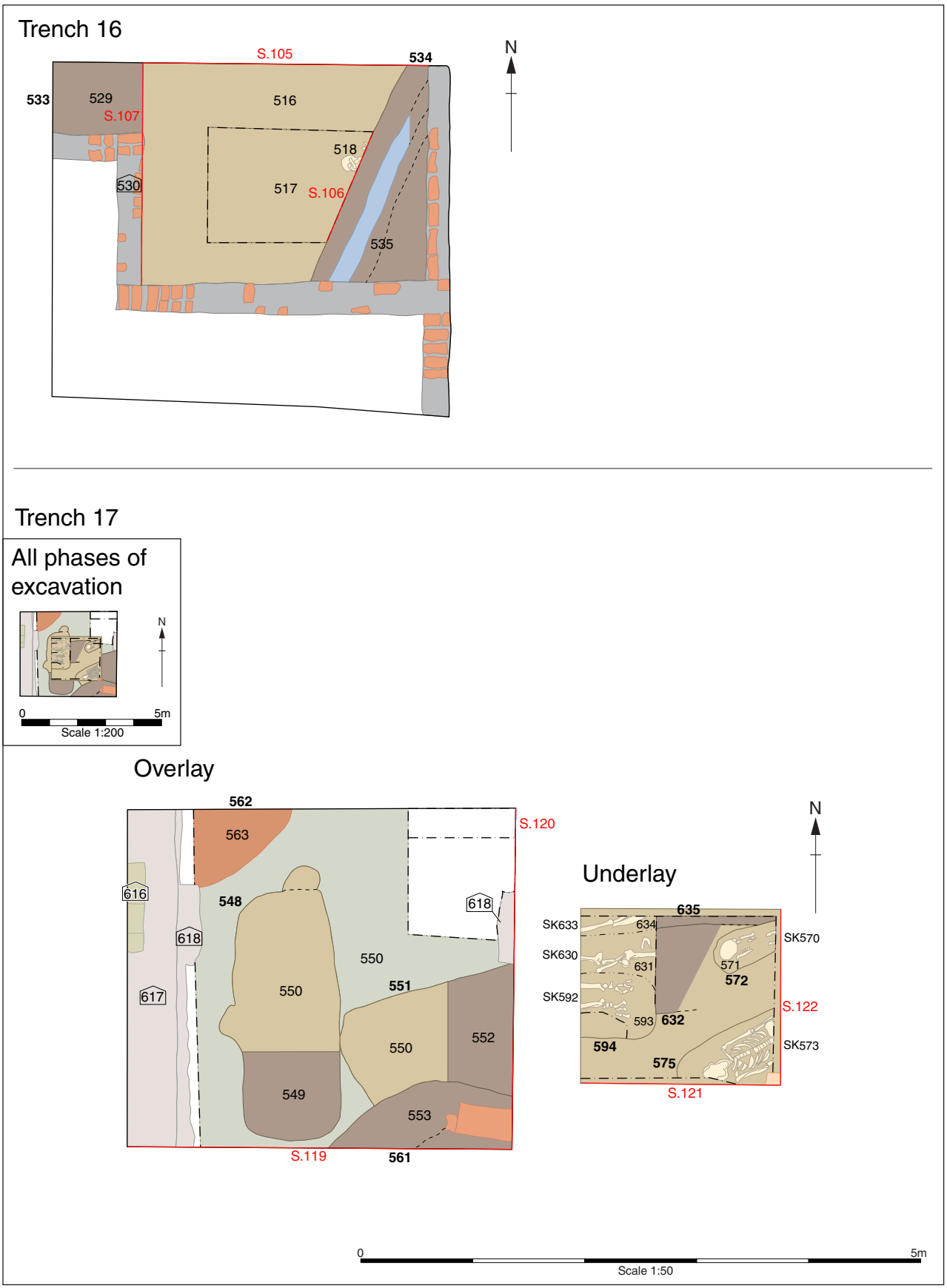


Figure 7: Plans of Trenches 16 and 17

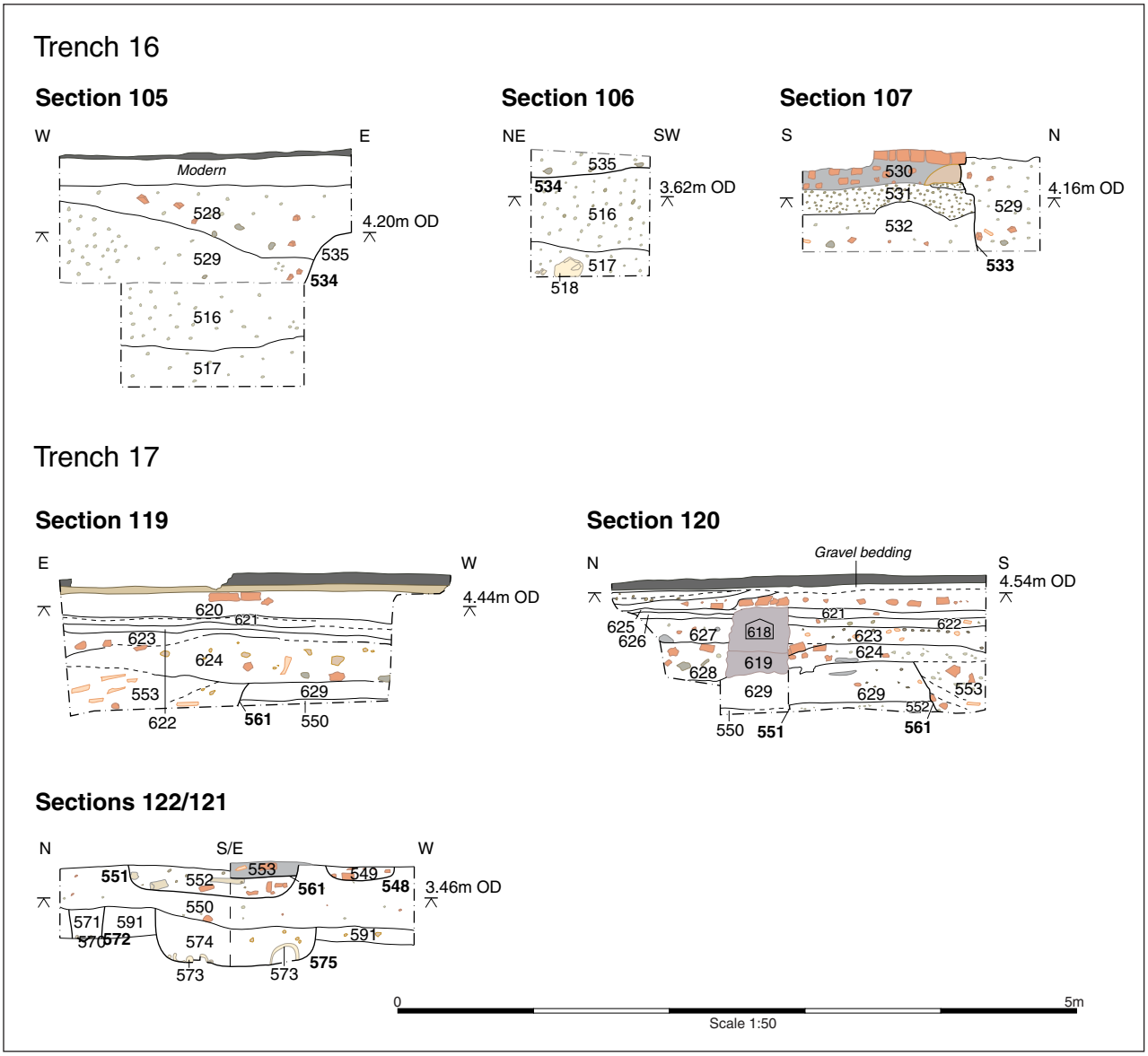


Figure 8: Trenches 16 and 17: Sections

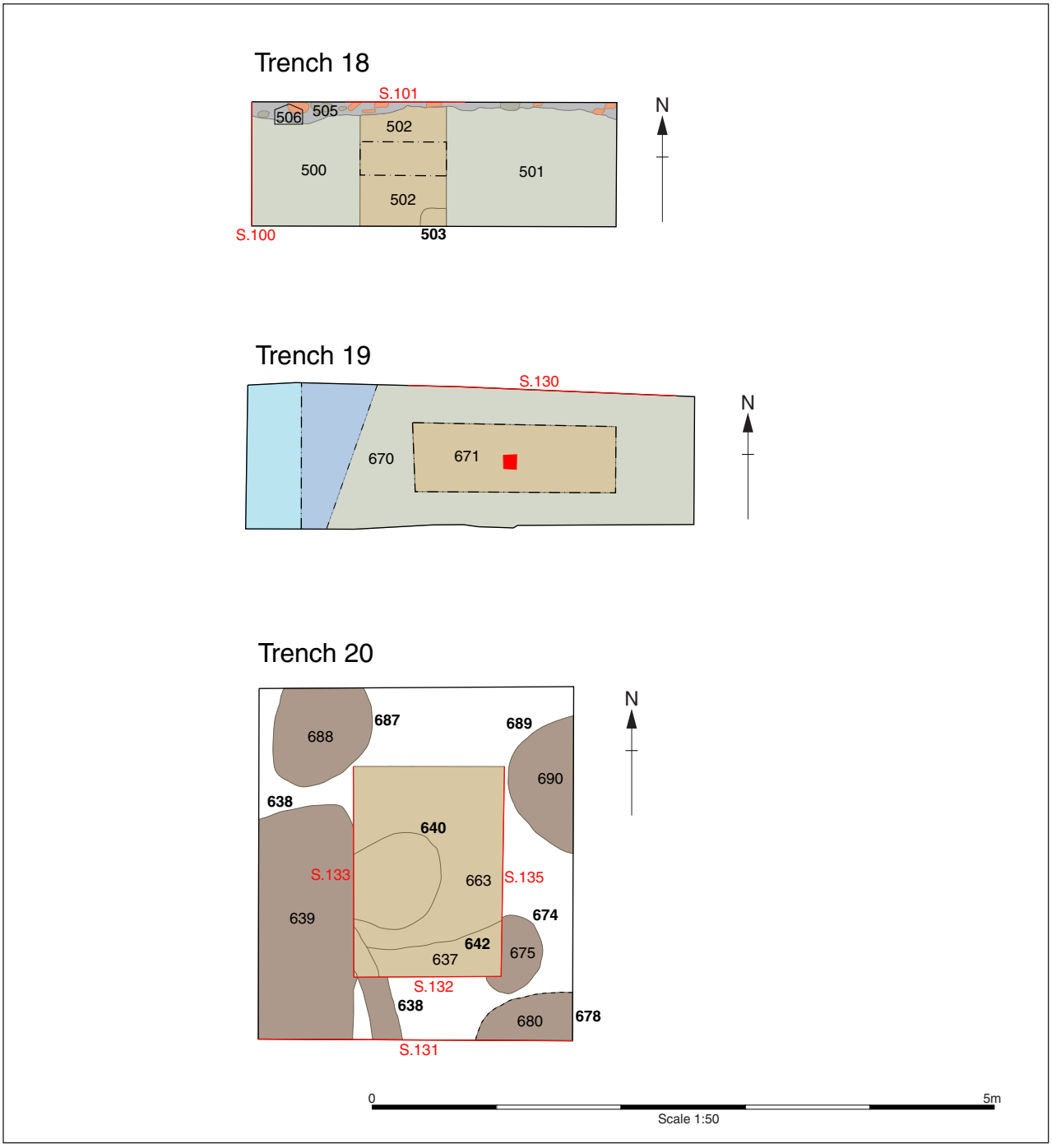


Figure 9: Plans of Trenches 18, 19 and 20

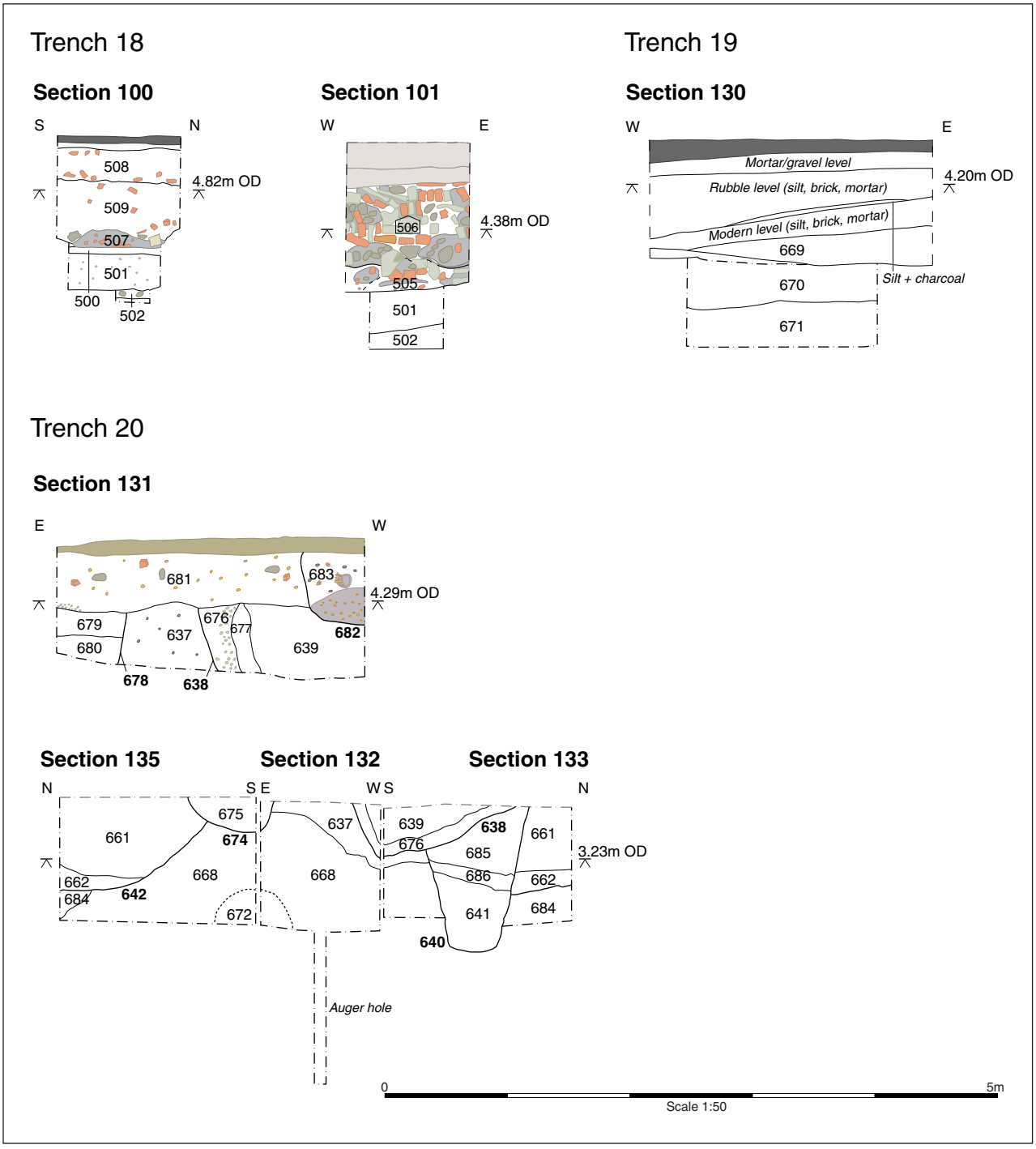


Figure 10: Trenches 18, 19 and 20: Sections

Plate 1: Trench 8 view from above

Plate 2: Trench 8 section of Late Saxon ditch 636

Plate 3: Trench 8 Wall 556

Plate 4: Trench 14 Graves 519 and 522

Plate 5: Trench 14
Grave 527

Plate 6: Trench 15 Backfilled cellar

Plate 7: Trench 16 looking north

Plate 8: Trench 17 Grave 572

Plate 9: Trench 20 Intercutting pits, looking south

Head Office/Registered Office

Janus House
Osney Mead
Oxford OX2 0ES

t: +44 (0) 1865 263 800
f: +44 (0) 1865 793 496
e: info@thehumanjourney.net
w:http://thehumanjourney.net

OA North

Mill 3
Moor Lane
Lancaster LA1 1GF

t: +44 (0) 1524 541 000
f: +44 (0) 1524 848 606
e: oanorth@thehumanjourney.net
w:http://thehumanjourney.net

OA East

15 Trafalgar Way
Bar Hill
Cambridgeshire
CB23 8SQ

t: +44 (0) 1223 850500
f: +44 (0) 1223 850599
e: oaeast@thehumanjourney.net
w:http://thehumanjourney.net/oaeast

OA Méditerranée

115 Rue Merlot
ZAC La Louvade
34 130 Mauguio
France

t: +33 (0) 4.67.57.86.92
f: +33 (0) 4.67.42.65.93
e: oamed@oamed.fr
w: http://oamed.fr/

Director: David Jennings, BA MIFA FSA

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Appendix 4

Oxford Archaeology East
Anglia Square
Norwich
Geotechnical pits
Archaeological Monitoring Report
2018

Anglia Square, Norwich Geotechnical Pits

Archaeological Monitoring Report

September 2018

Client: CgMs

Issue No: 1.1
OAE Report No: 2236
NGR: TG 2312 0930

oxfordarchaeology
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Client Name:	CgMs
Document Title:	Anglia Square, Norwich Geotechnical Pits
Document Type:	Archaeological Monitoring Report
Report No:	2236
Grid Reference:	TG 2312 0930
Planning Reference:	n/a
Site Code/NHER number:	ENF145944
Invoice Code:	XNFASN18
Receiving Body:	Norwich Castle Museum
Accession No:	NWHCM2019.124
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Prepared by:	Heather Wallis (Freelance Archaeologist)
Checked by:	Paul Spoerry (Regional Manager)
Edited by:	Rachel Clarke (Post-excavation Editor)
Approved for Issue by:	Paul Spoerry (Regional Manager)
Signature:	

OA South
Janus House
Osney Mead
Oxford
OX2 0ES

t. +44 (0)1865 263 800

OA East
15 Trafalgar Way
Bar Hill
Cambridge
CB23 8SQ

t. +44 (0)1223 850 500

OA North
Mill 3
Moor Lane Mills
Moor Lane
Lancaster
LA1 1QD
t. +44 (0)1524 880 250

e. info@oxfordarch.co.uk
w. oxfordarchaeology.com
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Anglia Square, Norwich Geotechnical Pits

Archaeological Monitoring Report

Written by Heather Wallis

With illustrations by Dave Brown

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Summary

Archaeological monitoring of five geotechnical pits located to the south of Anglia Square, Norwich was undertaken. In all the geotechnical pits post-medieval archaeological deposits were reached at a depth of 0.20m to 0.35m from the present ground surface. These deposits included walls of both brick and flint construction. The alignment of one wall, at an angle to the present street pattern, may reflect the line of Botolph Street, a medieval road which was destroyed in the late 1960s. Below the post-medieval deposits a soil horizon, representing an undeveloped area of medieval or early post-medieval date, was recorded in all the test pits.

Acknowledgements

Oxford Archaeology would like to thank CgMs for commissioning this project.

The project was managed for Oxford Archaeology by Paul Spoerry. The fieldwork was undertaken by Heather Wallis (Freelance Archaeologist). Figures were prepared by Dave Brown and the report edited by Rachel Clarke. Pottery was identified by Richenda Goffin.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Scope of work

1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology (OA) was commissioned by CgMs Heritage to monitor the excavation of five trial pits, excavated by contractors for geotechnical works between 2nd and 3rd July 2018. This work was undertaken as a preparatory measure ahead of the possible siting of temporary shopping facilities to facilitate the re-development of Anglia Square, Norwich.

1.2 Location, topography and geology

1.2.1 The site lies close to the centre of the city of Norwich, but to the north of the River Wensum, within both the defended Saxon burgh and medieval walls of the city. The test pits were located to the south of the Anglia Square shopping centre and under the flyover which forms part of the Norwich inner ring road. Magdalen Street, one of the main north-south arterial routes from the city forms the eastern boundary of the site (Fig. 1).

1.2.2 This area had been redeveloped in the late 1960s and the early 1970s when the medieval street pattern was obliterated, the area levelled, and Anglia Square and the flyover constructed. Since then the area under the flyover has remained as waste ground.

1.2.3 The bedrock geology is chalk overlain by alluvial deposits of sand and gravel, silt and clay (http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html).

1.3 Summary archaeological and historical background

1.3.1 The historic significance of the site lies with its location within both the Saxon defended burgh and the medieval city walls. Magdalen Street, which runs along the eastern boundary of the site, was one of the main medieval routes exiting the city to the north. A fork in this road branched off to the north-west, known as Botolph Street this route was one of the main thoroughfares during the medieval and post-medieval periods. Botolph Street was demolished during the late 1960s when the present Anglia Square was constructed. The flyover was constructed in 1971.

1.3.2 Historic maps of the city indicate that the northern part of Magdalen Street and the street frontage of Botolph Street were well developed by the late 17th century (Cleer's map 1696) within infilling behind the street frontages being complete by the late 18th century (Hochstetter's map 1789).

1.3.3 Significant buildings in the area included Doughty's Hospital. This is located to the south of the site and was originally built in 1687 as a home for poor men and women. The present buildings are Victorian in style, the accommodation having been rebuilt in 1869. On the east side of Magdalen Street is St Saviour's Church. The architecture is 14th and 15th century in date although like many churches it was refurbished in the 19th century. Along Magdalen Street itself several buildings of 16th and 17th-century date are recorded, including one (17th-century) building immediately to the south of the site.

2 EVALUATION AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

2.1.1 The project aim was to record any archaeological deposits disturbed or revealed by the excavation of five geotechnical test pits.

2.2 Methodology

2.2.1 The test pits were located to the requirements of the geotechnical team and were all hand excavated by the contractors over a period of two days. Intermittent monitoring of the hand excavations was undertaken and the revealed deposits recorded on trench sheets. Five trenches were excavated (Fig. 2), one of which (Test Pit 1) measured 1m x1m and was 1.1m deep. The dimensions and depths of the other trenches, although no bigger than this, varied and are described in detail below. Measured sections of Test Pit 1 were drawn while the remaining trenches were recorded from the top of the trench due to unstable deposits in or around the trench edges. Context numbers were issued for all of the recorded deposits.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction and presentation of results

3.1.1 The results of the monitoring are presented below and include a stratigraphic description of the test pits. Plans and sections are shown in Fig. 3 and contexts are listed in Appendix A. Selected views are shown in Plates 1-5.

3.1.2 Test pit locations were determined by the geotechnical engineer in the approximate locations indicated on the 'proposed works' plan. The actual locations of Trenches 1, 2, 4 and 5 were measured in from fixed points by tape. Trench 3 could not be accurately located as there were few fixed points nearby and the trench was surrounded by construction debris.

3.1.3 At the time of the works the weather conditions were extremely hot and dry. Most of the trenches were in direct bright sunlight.

3.2 Test Pit 1

3.2.1 This trench was 1x1m in size and excavated to a depth of 1.1m. It was located in a grassed area between the flyover and Anglia Square. The earliest deposits were soil layers (09, 08 and 07). These were loamy in nature with few inclusions although flecks of fired clay, charcoal and chalk were observed. A single sherd of Tudor Green ware (1350-1500) was recovered from the lowest of these deposits (09). Above this was evidence of urban development the earliest element of which was a flint and mortar constructed wall (06) which ran east-west along the south edge of the trench. Later evidence included crushed and compacted redbrick demolition debris (05) and a north-south red brick wall (04). Deposits above this included concreted rubble, gravel and upper turf layer which date from the 1960s or later.

Top of post-medieval building evidence (04) 0.2-0.3m below present ground level.

Top of post-medieval soil deposit (07) 0.6m below present ground level.

3.3 Test Pit 2

3.3.1 This measured 1x1m and was located in a 'garden' area adjacent to the Magdalen Street pavement. The majority of the trench was excavated to depth of 0.9m but the north-east corner was excavated to 1.4m and augered for a further 1.5m when an obstruction was encountered. The lowest deposits were layers of soils (21, 20). A red brick wall (11) crossed the trench on a north-south alignment and a further wall (12) ran east-west along the south edge of the trench. The area inside these walls had a pamment floor (13) over which was a soily rubble (18). To the east of the north-south wall a bed of creamy mortar (19) lay over the soil deposits, above this was s a soily rubble (18). Cut into this was a modern post-hole (17) which once held an item of street furniture. This was sealed by a layer of concrete (15) and a stony topsoil (14).

3.4 Test Pit 3

3.4.1 Test Pit 3 measured 1x1m, the eastern half was excavated to depth of 0.5m, south-west corner to 0.9m and north-west corner to 1.2m where it was further augered to

2.3m. This test pit was located under the flyover in an area being used by as a compound for road maintenance works being undertaken to the west of the site.

3.4.2 At the base of the auger hole a very moist silty clay (29) was revealed over which were soil deposits (28, 27, 26). Above this a layer of crushed lime mortar (24) was noted. This may have been a surface or a deposit of demolition debris. This was sealed by more modern topsoil (23). Cut through this in the north corner was possible footing or deposit of demolition debris (25). The trench was sealed by modern make-up and gravel surfaces (22).

Bottom of modern deposits 0.35m below present ground level.

Top of post-medieval soil deposits 0.8m below present ground level.

3.5 Test Pit 4

3.5.1 This trench was sited adjacent to the Anglia Square buildings, it measured 1.2m x 0.5m, and the east part was excavated to depth of 1.4m. The lowest revealed deposits were sandy clays (35, 34) with occasional chalk flecks. A wall (30) crossed the trench on a north-west to south-east alignment. The lower courses were of flint and mortar construction with red brick forming the upper part of the wall. All these deposits were cut by the construction trench for the Anglia Square buildings and sealed by modern makeup and surface.

Bottom of modern deposits 0.35m below present ground level.

Base of modern footings 1.4m below present ground level.

Top of post-medieval soil deposits 0.65m below present ground level.

3.6 Test Pit 5

3.6.1 This trench was also sited up against the Anglia Square buildings. It measured 1.2m x 0.5m, the east part was excavated to depth of 1.15m, west part to 0.5m. The lowest deposits were sandy clays (35, 34) with occasional chalk flecks. Above these was a silty loam (33) with chalk, ceramic building material and flint inclusions. Deposits were cut by the construction trench for the Anglia Square buildings, the base of which were chased in a small sondage, and all were sealed by modern concrete (32) and paved surface (31).

Bottom of modern deposits 0.35m below present ground level.

Base of modern footings 1.4m below present ground level.

Top of post-medieval soil deposits 0.65m below present ground level.

4 DISCUSSION

4.1 Interpretation

4.1.1 Soils with few inclusions were located in all the trenches. These probably represent the medieval and post-medieval soils of the area prior to the mid 17th-century street frontage development. These were identified at depths between 0.6 and 0.8m below present ground level. A single sherd of Tudor Green ware was recovered from these deposits in Test Pit 1.

4.1.2 The remains of buildings were identified in three of the five trenches. The date of the buildings was not established but two of the walls were originally of flint and mortar construction with red brick only being present in higher levels of the surviving masonry. The alignment of the wall in Test Pit 4 probably reflects the alignment of Botolph Street, a medieval street demolished in the late 1960s. Buildings of 16th and 17th century date have previously been recorded along Magdalen Street. The top of the structural elements recorded were generally at *c*.0.35m below present ground level.

4.1.3 Modern deposits are between 0.2 and 0.35m deep, with the footings for the Anglia Square buildings extending to a depth of 1.4m.

4.2 Significance

4.2.1 The monitoring of these small test pits has provided a glimpse of the surviving archaeology to the south of Anglia Square and under the Magdalen Street flyover. No archaeological work was undertaken during the construction of Anglia Square and the flyover in the late 1960s and early 1970s, and none had been undertaken in this location since then. The level of survival of archaeological deposits through the 20th-century redevelopment was therefore previously unknown. The archaeological monitoring of these pits has clearly shown that there is good survival of archaeological deposits just 0.2m to 0.35m below the present ground level. Evidence of walls in several test pits suggests that the post-medieval building pattern survives, including elements of the now lost Botolph Street. Below the remains of these buildings a buried soil was present which has been interpreted as an early post-medieval soil horizon. Survival of the post-medieval deposits across the site therefore indicates that earlier archaeological deposits will have been sealed and preserved at a greater depth.

APPENDIX A TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Test Pit 1						
General description					**Orientation**	-
Trench containing post-medieval soils and walls of post-medieval to modern buildings.					**Length (m)**	1
					Width (m)	1
					Avg. depth (m)	1.1
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
01	Layer	-	0.14	Topsoil	-	Modern
02	Layer	-	0.02	Surface	-	Modern
03	Layer	-	0.15	Makeup	-	Modern
04	Wall	-	0.25	East-west aligned	-	Post-medieval/modern
05	Layer		0.35	Demolition debris		Post-medieval/modern
06	Wall		0.25	East-west aligned		Post-medieval
07	Layer		0.10	Buried soil		Post-medieval
08	Layer		0.4	Buried Soil		Post-medieval
09	Layer		0.1+	Buried soil		Post-medieval

Test Pit 2						
General description					**Orientation**	-
Trench containing post-medieval soils and walls of post-medieval to modern buildings.					**Length (m)**	1
					Width (m)	1
					Max. depth (m)	1.4
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
10	Wall			East-west aligned		Post-medieval/modern
11	Wall			North-south aligned		Post-medieval/modern
12	Wall			East-west aligned		Post-medieval/modern
13	Surface			Pamment floor		Post-medieval/modern
14	Layer		0.2	Topsoil		Modern
15	Layer		0.1	Concrete		Modern
16	Fill		0.3	Concrete fill of 17		Modern
17	Cut		0.3	Feature		Modern
18	Layer		0.4	Demolition debris		Post-medieval/modern
19	Layer		0.2	Demolition debris		Post-medieval
20	Layer		0.2	Buried soil		Post-medieval
21	Layer		1.5	Buried Soil		Post-medieval

Test Pit 3						
General description					**Orientation**	-
Trench with post-medieval soils and post-medieval and modern make-up deposits					**Length (m)**	1
					Width (m)	1
					Max. depth (m)	1.10
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
22	Layer		0.20	Gravel surface		Modern
23	Layer		0.10	Make-up		Modern
24	Layer		0.05	Make-up		Modern
25	Layer		0.50	Demolition debris (or wall)		Post-medieval/modern
26	Layer		0.03	Build up		Post-medieval/modern
27	Layer		0.10	Levelling		Post-medieval/modern
28	Layer		1.40	Buried soil		Post-medieval
29	Layer		0.10+	Buried soil		Post-medieval

Test Pit 4						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench with post-medieval soils and wall of post-medieval buildings. Upper deposits all modern.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.30
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
30	Wall			North-west to south-east aligned		Post-medieval/modern
31	Layer		0.30	Concrete slab		Modern
32	Layer		0.10	Concrete levelling		Modern
33	Layer		0.25	Make-up		Modern
34	Layer		0.35	Buried soil		Post-medieval
35	Layer		0.15+	Buried soil		Post-medieval

Test Pit 5						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench with post-medieval soils and modern deposits. (Same sequence and contexts as Trench 4)					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.30
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
31	Layer		0.30	Concrete slab		Modern
32	Layer		0.10	Concrete levelling		Modern
33	Layer		0.25	Make-up		Modern
34	Layer		0.35	Buried soil		Post-medieval
35	Layer		0.15+	Buried soil		Post-medieval

APPENDIX B FINDS REPORTS

B.1 Pottery

By Heather Wallis with pottery identified by Richenda Goffin

B.1.1 A single sherd (weighing less than 1g) of 'Tudor Green' ware was recovered from Trench 1 context 09. This fine fabric generally dates from 1350 to 1500 and was imported to the region from the Surrey area.

APPENDIX C OASIS REPORT FORM

Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-345412
Project Name	Anglia Square test Pits 2018

Start of Fieldwork	2nd July 2018	End of Fieldwork	3rd July 2018
Previous Work		Future Work	Unknown

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	XNFASN18	Planning App. No.	
HER Number	ENF145944	Related Numbers	
Prompt			
Development Type	Urban		
Place in Planning Process	Pre-application		

Techniques used (tick all that apply)

☐ Aerial Photography – interpretation	☐ Grab-sampling	☐ Remote Operated Vehicle Survey
☐ Aerial Photography - new	☐ Gravity-core	☐ Sample Trenches
☐ Annotated Sketch	☐ Laser Scanning	☐ Survey/Recording of Fabric/Structure
☐ Augering	☐ Measured Survey	☐ Targeted Trenches
☐ Dendrochonological Survey	☐ Metal Detectors	☒ Test Pits
☐ Documentary Search	☐ Phosphate Survey	☐ Topographic Survey
☐ Environmental Sampling	☐ Photogrammetric Survey	☐ Vibro-core
☐ Fieldwalking	☐ Photographic Survey	☐ Visual Inspection (Initial Site Visit)
☐ Geophysical Survey	☐ Rectified Photography	

Monument	Period	Object	Period
Buried Soil	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)	Pottery	Medieval (1066 to 1540)
Building	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)		Choose an item.
Post-hole	Modern (1901 to present)		Choose an item.

Project Location

County	Norfolk
District	Norwich
Parish	Norwich
HER office	Norfolk
Size of Study Area	4msq
National Grid Ref	TG 23141 09303 (c)

Address (including Postcode)

Land to south of Anglia Square
Magdalen Street
Norwich

Project Originators

Organisation	OA
Project Brief Originator	x
Project Design Originator	x
Project Manager	Paul Spoerry, OA East
Project Supervisor	Heather Wallis

Project Archives

	Location	ID
Physical Archive (Finds)	Norwich Castle Museum	
Digital Archive	Norwich Castle Museum/OA East	
Paper Archive	Norwich Castle Museum	

Physical Contents	Present?	Digital files associated with Finds	Paperwork associated with Finds
Animal Bones	☐	☐	☐
Ceramics	☒	☐	☐
Environmental	☐	☐	☐
Glass	☐	☐	☐
Human Remains	☐	☐	☐
Industrial	☐	☐	☐
Leather	☐	☐	☐
Metal	☐	☐	☐
Stratigraphic		☒	☒
Survey		☐	☐
Textiles	☐	☐	☐
Wood	☐	☐	☐
Worked Bone	☐	☐	☐
Worked Stone/Lithic	☐	☐	☐
None	☐	☐	☐
Other	☐	☐	☐

Digital Media		Paper Media	
Database	☐	Aerial Photos	☐
GIS	☐	Context Sheets	☐
Geophysics	☐	Correspondence	☐
Images (Digital photos)	☒	Diary	☐
Illustrations (Figures/Plates)	☐	Drawing	☐
Moving Image	☐	Manuscript	☐
Spreadsheets	☐	Map	☐
Survey	☐	Matrices	☐
Text	☐	Microfiche	☐
Virtual Reality	☐	Miscellaneous	☐
		Research/Notes	☒
		Photos (negatives/prints/slides)	☐
		Plans	☒
		Report	☒
		Sections	☒
		Survey	☐

Further Comments

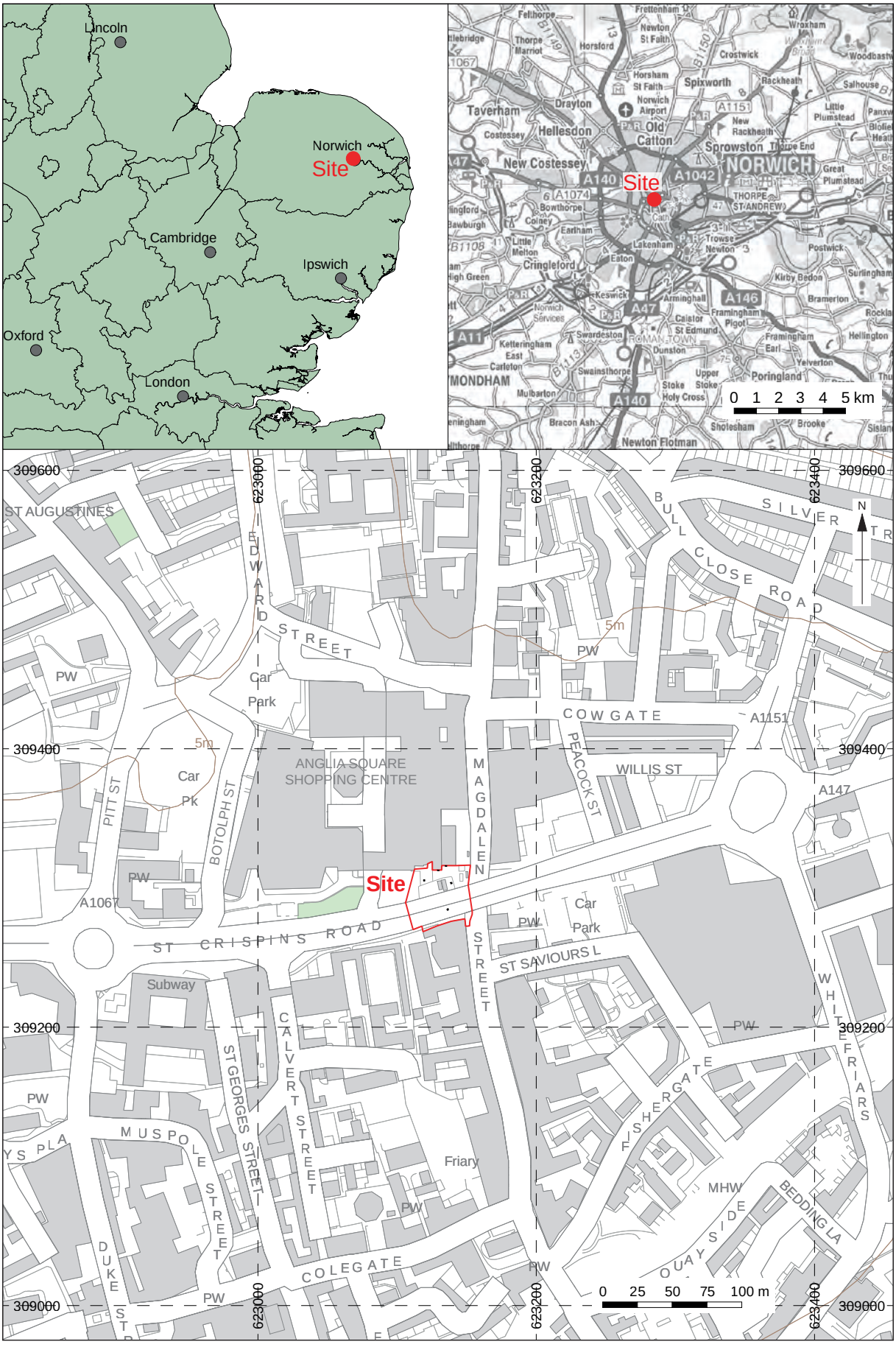


Figure 1: Site location showing archaeological test pits (black) in development area (red)

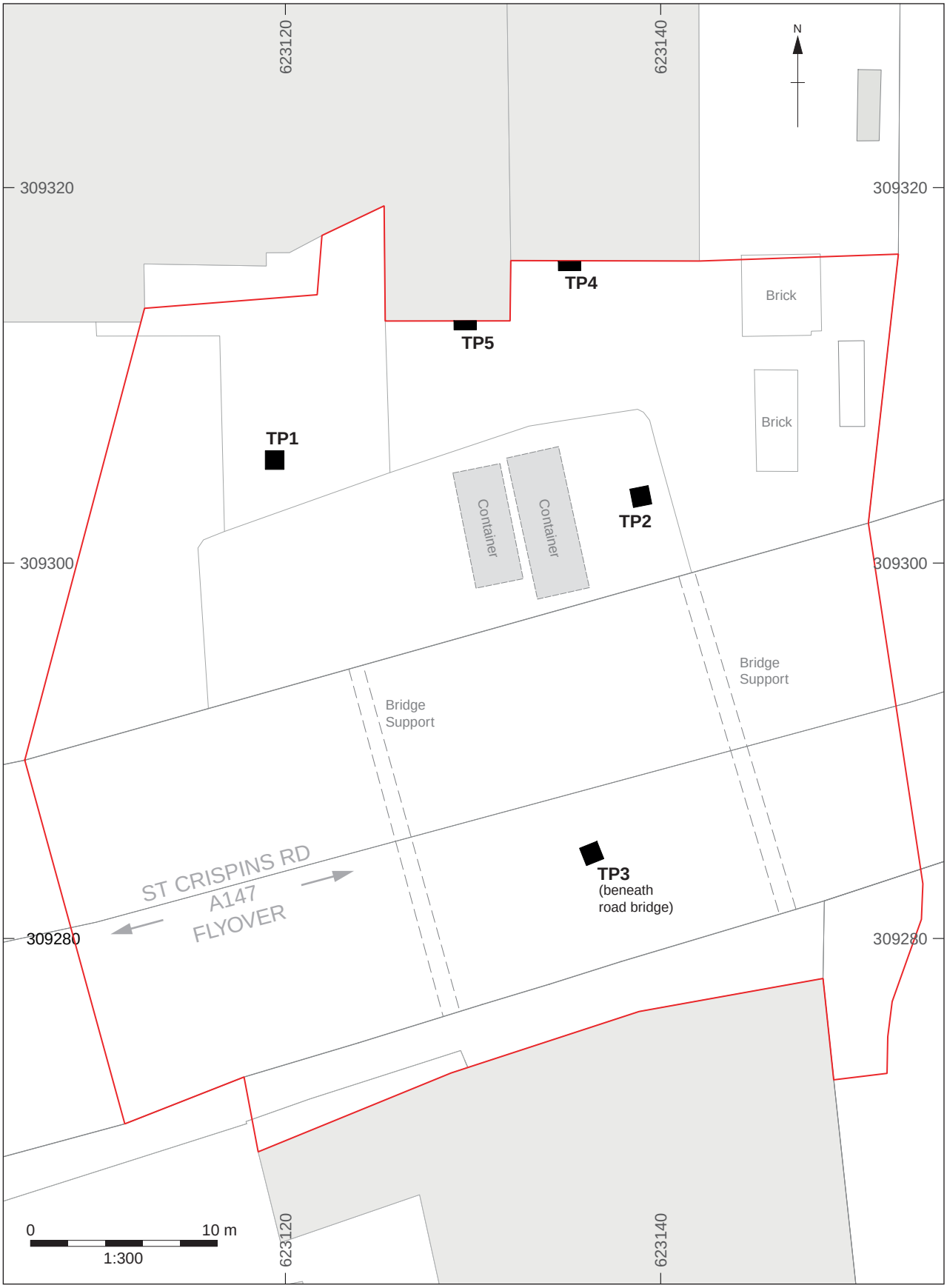
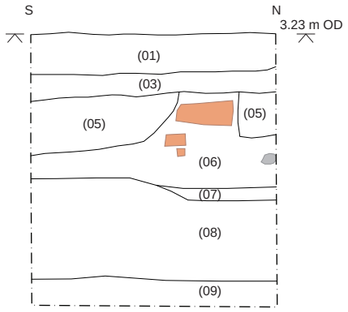
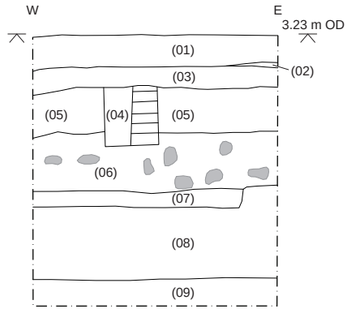


Figure 2: Test pit location

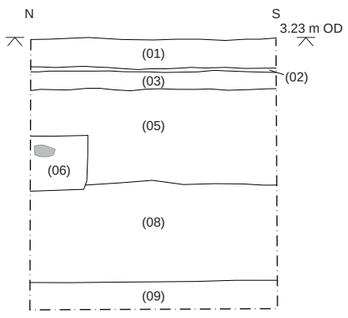
Test Pit 1
Measured Sketch Section
West Facing



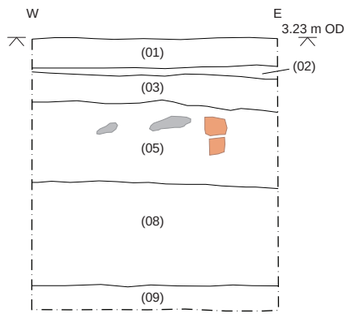
Test Pit 1
Measured Sketch Section
North Facing



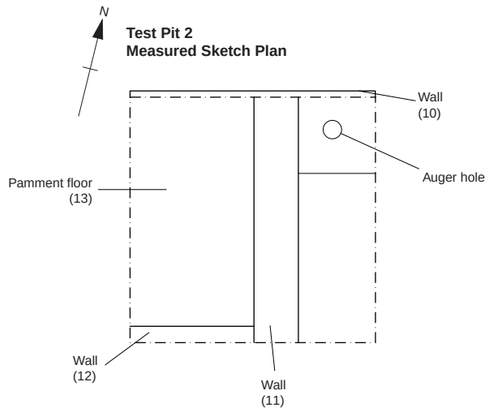
Test Pit 1
Measured Sketch Section
East Facing



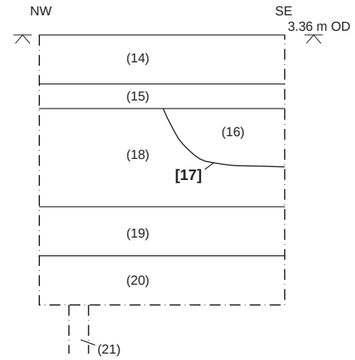
Test Pit 1
Measured Sketch Section
South Facing



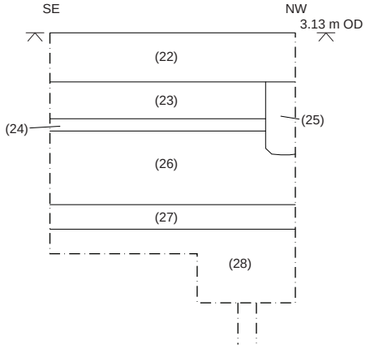
Test Pit 2
Measured Sketch Plan



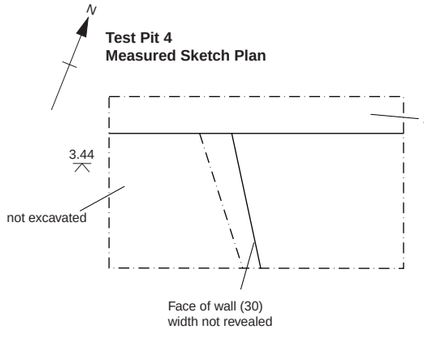
Test Pit 2
Measured Sketch Section
West Facing



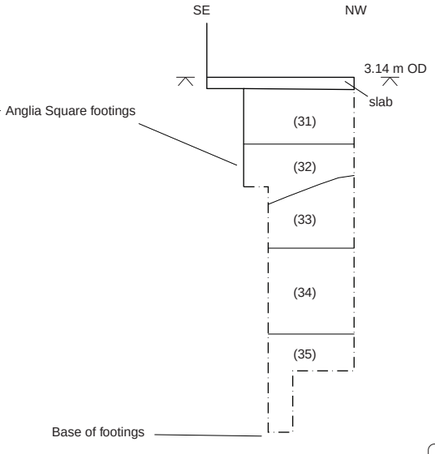
Test Pit 3
Measured Sketch Section
North-East Facing



Test Pit 4
Measured Sketch Plan



Test Pit 5
Measured Sketch Section
South-West Facing



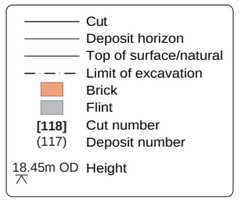


Figure 3: Test pit plans and sections

Plate 2: Test Pit 5, looking east

Plate 1: Test Pit 1, north-facing section

Plate 3: Location of Test Pit 3, looking west

Plate 4: Test Pit 3, north-facing section

Plate 5: Test Pit 2, west-facing and north-facing sections (from above)

oxfordarchaeology

Head Office/Registered Office/ OA South

Janus House
Osney Mead
Oxford OX2 0ES

t: +44 (0) 1865 263 800
f: +44 (0) 1865 793 496
e: info@oxfordarchaeology.com
w: http://oxfordarchaeology.com

OA North

Mill 3
Moor Lane
Lancaster LA1 1QD

t: +44 (0) 1524 541 000
f: +44 (0) 1524 848 606
e: oanorth@oxfordarchaeology.com
w: http://oxfordarchaeology.com

OA East

15 Trafalgar Way
Bar Hill
Cambridgeshire
CB23 8SQ

t: +44 (0) 1223 850500
e: oaeast@oxfordarchaeology.com
w: http://oxfordarchaeology.com

Appendix 5

Norwich Record Office
Anglia Square summary
of modern impacts

Norwich Record Office- Anglia Square documents detailing Modern impacts.

Records consulted: ACC2009/390, ACC2015/23, N/EN12/1/32503 (catalogue ref N/EN12/1/23801-41700)

NB- Copying was not allowed under the copyright of the plans, no commercial use until 70 years after author's death.

Anglia Square- general

Man Holes along Botolph Street Reroute- Drawing no. 1873/5/3

- Description of manholes across the re-routing of Botolph Street
- Smallest depth mentioned below ground- 2'10''
- Greatest depth mentioned below ground- 20'0''

Boreholes taken at multi-storey car park- Drawing no. 1873/C/5

- Sketch of plan of borehole locations (fig 1)
- Depths 1- 50'0''; 2- 35'0''; 3- 41'0''; 4- 31'0''; 5- 30'0''; 6- 90'0''

Multi-storey car park

Plan of Foundations- Drawing no. 1873/C/30

- Only below ground measurements are structural relating to foundation size (e.g. 60'' x 12'' concrete bases)
- Note that lift pits to be excavated to 12' with 45 degree edges
- plan sketch fig 2

Sections of various foundations- Drawing no. 1873/C/32

- Ground floor level- 13'
- Lowest level mentioned- 5'
- Variety of shapes and sizes of foundations in terms of column/base dimensions but lowest below ground depth 8'0'' down.
- example of section fig 3

Base of foundation slabs- Drawing no. 1873/C/12

- Description of foundations of length of carpark
- Ground level- 14'
- Base of concrete slabs- 3.25'

Office Block (HMSO)

Longitudinal section of office block- Drawing no.1873/A/120

- Descriptive only; no levels or scale

- Ground level varies between 11.15’ to 13’
- Section of foundations shown but only depth of piping given (fig 4)

New Odeon Cinema

- Pedestrian/store level ranges- 10.75’ to 12.917’
- Elevated road level- 26.5’

Section of foundation and sewer- Drawing no. 1873/E/12

- Lowest described level with sewer- 2.5’
- without sewer- 5’
- section sketch fig 5

Elevated Roads

Section of structural beams- Drawing 1873/E/41

- Ground floor level- 12’
- lowest level- 5’
- fig 6

Plan of foundations for elevated roads- Drawing no. 1873/E/18

- Ground floor level- 12’
- lowest level- 5’
- 3’’ kicker and total depth of foundation 7’
- fig 7

Piles

Plan of piles layout- Drawing no. 1873/A/407

- Note at side stated minimum level of weight bearing pile to be 11.6’ from ground level
- Describes ranges of pile depths at odeon cinema- 8.5’ to 12.42’

Section drawing of HMSO- Drawing no. 1873/A/416

- Showing pile but no depths
- fig 8

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