

Archaeology Report Number CB615R v.1.1

2 Esdelle Street, Norwich, Norfolk

Grid reference TG 2288 0955

Norwich City Council Planning Reference 19/00257/F

Programme of Archaeological Mitigatory Work -

Phase 0 Archaeological Monitoring – 13 to 17 August 2020

Phase 1 Informative Trenching – 24 August to 02 September 2020

Norfolk Historic Environment Record event number ENF147999

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Contents

<i>Section</i>	<i>Page</i>
<i>Summary</i>	<i>1</i>
1.0 Introduction	1, 2
2.0 Project Background	2
3.0 Archaeological and Historical Background	2 - 4
4.0 Geology and Topography	4
5.0 Methodology	4
6.0 Results	4 - 11
6.1 Introduction	
6.2 Phase 0. Archaeological Monitoring	
6.3 Phase 1. Trench 1	
6.4 Phase 1. Trench 2	
7.0 Pottery	11 - 14
7.1 Introduction	
7.2 Methodology	
7.3 Pottery by period	
7.4 Pottery by context	
7.5 Discussion	
8.0 Building Materials and Miscellaneous Finds	14, 15
8.1 Ceramic building materials	
8.2 Fired Clay	
8.3 Window Glass	
8.4 Clay tobacco pipe	
8.5 Vessel Glass	
8.6 Miscellaneous finds	
9.0 Animal Bone	16 - 18
9.1 Methodology	
9.2 The bone assemblage	
9.3 Species range and modifications and other observations	
9.4 Discussion and conclusions	
9.5 Recommendations for further work	
10.0 The Mollusc Assemblage	18, 19
10.1 Methodology	
10.2 The assemblage	
10.3 Species and observations	
10.4 Discussion and conclusions	
11.0 Metal Finds	19, 20
11.1 Introduction	
11.2 Methodology	
11.3 The Assemblage	
11.4 Conclusions	
12.0 Environmental Summary	21
12.1 Introduction	
12.2 Methods	
12.3 Results	
12.4 Conclusions	

Contents

13.0	Conclusions and Discussion	22 - 24
13.1	Introduction	
13.2	Phase 0. Archaeological Monitoring	
13.3	Phase 1. Trench 1	
13.4	Phase 1. Trench 2	
13.5	Summary	

Acknowledgements

Bibliography

- Table 1.** Pottery quantification by fabric in approximate date order
Table 2. Pottery distribution by context
Table 3. CBM quantities by form
Table 4. Quantification of the faunal remains context
Table 5. Quantification of the faunal remains by feature type, species and NISP
Table 6. Quantification of the mollusc assemblage

- Appendix 1** Context Summary
Appendix 2 Finds Summary
Appendix 3 Pottery Summary
Appendix 4 Ceramic Building Material Summary
Appendix 5 Fired Clay Summary
Appendix 6 Window Glass Summary
Appendix 7 Clay Tobacco Pipe Summary
Appendix 8 Vessel Glass Summary
Appendix 9 Miscellaneous Finds Summary
Appendix 10 Animal Bone Summary and Catalogue
Appendix 11 Mollusc Remains Summary
Appendix 12 Metal Finds Summary
Appendix 13 Environmental Summary
Appendix 14 OASIS Record

- Figure 1** Site location plan
Figure 2 Site plan
Figure 3 Trench 1 plan drawings
Figure 4 Trench 1 section drawings
Figure 5 Trench 2 drawings

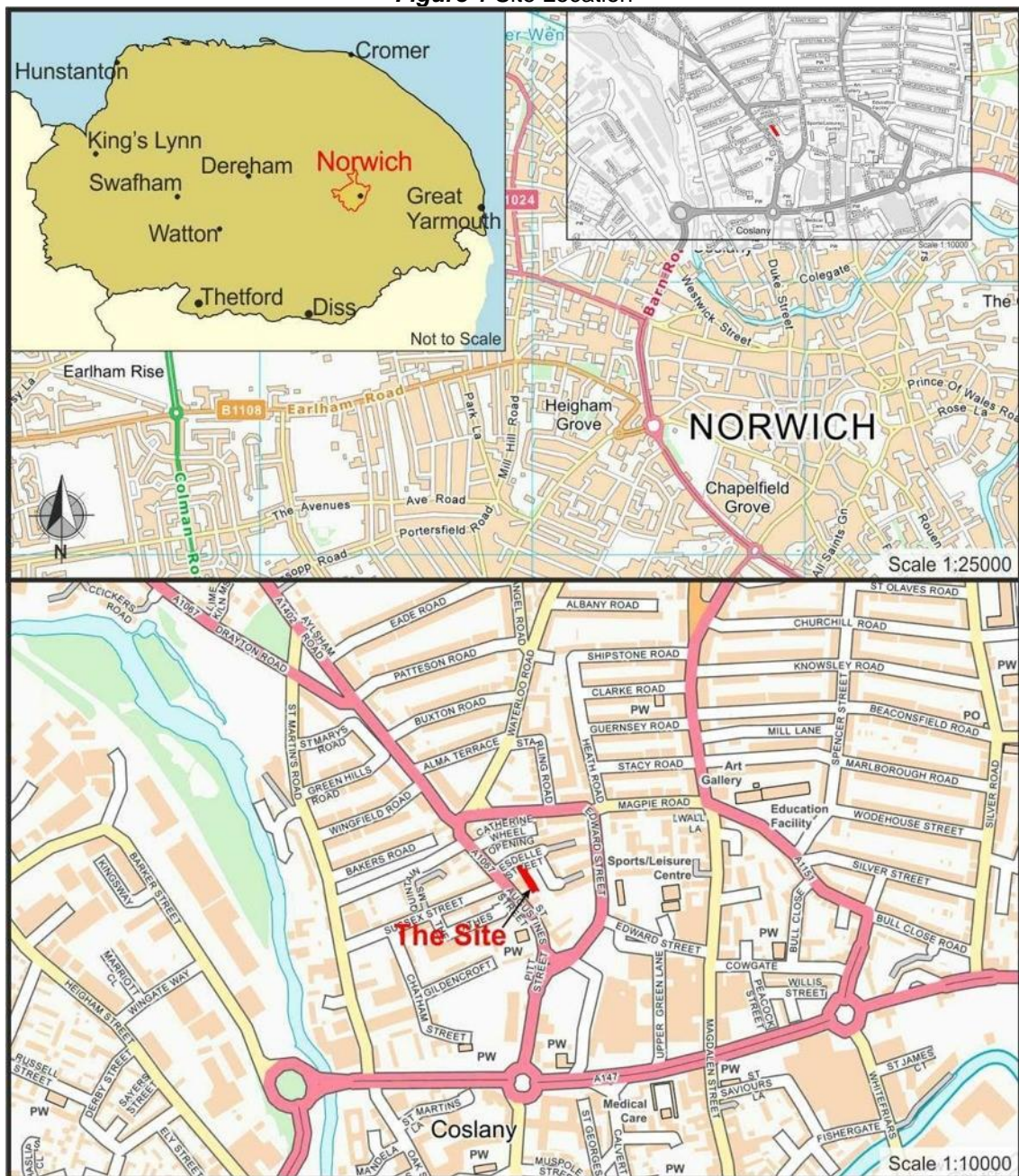
- Plate 1.** Wall (8) at the southeast end of the site, looking southeast
Plate 2. General view during demolition works, looking northwest
Plate 3. Trench 1 and feature [103] and [105], looking southeast
Plate 4. Feature [108] in Trench 1, looking southwest
Plate 5. Undisturbed 'natural' deposits (113) in Trench 1, looking southeast
Plate 6. Cobbled surface (203) and general view of Trench 2, looking approximately northeast
Plate 7. Feature [205] in Trench 2, looking approximately southeast
Plate 8. Feature [208] in Trench 2, looking approximately southeast
Plate 9. Feature [210] in Trench 2, looking approximately southeast
Plate 10. Feature [213] in Trench 2, looking northeast
Plate 11. Undisturbed 'natural' deposits (215) in Trench 2, looking southwest

Summary

A programme of archaeological mitigatory work commencing with archaeological monitoring and informative trial trenching was carried out at '2 Esdelle Street, Norwich, Norfolk', prior to residential development (Fig. 1). Archaeological monitoring and informative trenching (Norfolk Historic Environment Record (NHER) ENF147999) were carried out in August/September 2020. Evidence for activities during the Late medieval and early Post-medieval periods was recorded, probably relating to activities associated with buildings on the eastern frontage of St Augustine's Street, including a drapers or dressmakers workshop probably during the 15th-17th centuries. Evidence relating to the rear of plots of late-19th century date and later, including a probable yard surface, was also recorded.

- 1.1 Archaeological Monitoring and Informative Trenching as part of a Programme of Archaeological Mitigatory Work at '2 Esdelle Street, Norwich, Norfolk' (grid reference TG 2288 0955, centred at, Fig. 1) have been requested by the Norfolk County Council Environment Service (reference CNF48619). Proposals are to construct one residential building.

Figure 1 Site Location



- 1.2 Works were carried out according to Written Scheme of Investigation, CB615 v.1.1, approved by the Norfolk County Council Environment Service in accordance with *Standard and guidance for commissioning work or providing consultancy advice on archaeology and the historic environment* by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014) and *Standards for Development-led Archaeological Projects in Norfolk* (Robertson *et al* 2018).
- 1.3 Report, CB615R v.1.0, summarises the results of the excavations and a copy was submitted to the Norfolk County Council Environment Service for consideration. Approval was received prior to preparation of this final copy, CB615R v.1.1.

2.0 Project Background

- 2.1 Planning permission has been granted for the construction of one residential building subject to a Programme of Archaeological Mitigatory Work in accordance with *National Planning Policy Framework*. The Department of Communities and Local Government (2012). The Programme of Archaeological Mitigatory Work commenced with Phase 0 archaeological monitoring during removal of the extant floor slab as part of the demolition works and Phase 1 informative trenching. The results of the informative trenching were used to determine the scope and extent of any further mitigatory work that may be required during the development if features of importance are found and these cannot be preserved *in situ*. No further works were required.
- 2.2 Norfolk Historic Environment Record event number ENF147999 and Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) ID: chrisbir-387086 (*Appendix 14*) apply.
- 2.3 The archive will be prepared consistent with the principles of Management of research projects in the historic environment. The MoRPHE Project Manager's Guide (Historic England 2015), *Standards for Development-led Archaeological Projects in Norfolk* (Robertson *et al* 2018) and be submitted to the Norfolk Museums Service under archive accession number NWHCM:2020-137. It is currently held by Chris Birks.

3.0 Archaeological & Historical Background

- 3.1 A search of entries in the Norfolk Historic Environment Record (NHER) within a 250m radius of the site was obtained on 11 March 2020 and produced 92 records. Summaries of records commensurate with the findings of the archaeological monitoring and informative trenching are provided. Further details of these and all other entries can be seen at the Historic Environment Record office at Gressenhall near Dereham by prior appointment.
- 3.2 The recovery of finds indicate activities during the prehistoric (NHER 50584, 58188, 61927), Roman (NHER 22, 170, 281, 284, 648, 52926), Saxon (NHER 780, 50581, 55296), medieval (NHER 18, 86, 97, 170, 198, 281, 284, 587, 666, 734, 780, 26430, 26523, 26588, 48911, 49777, 50581, 50583, 50584, 52926, 61877, 61927) and Post-medieval (NHER 18, 23, 38, 86, 97, 170, 198, 219, 420, 633, 734, 26430, 26523, 48911, 49777, 50581, 50583, 50584, 52835, 52926, 58188, 61877, 61927) periods.
- 3.3 An evaluation in advance of development at 54a St Augustine's Street in 1998 revealed a layer containing a Roman and a medieval pottery fragment, cut by a pit and by ditches containing prehistoric pottery fragments, worked flints and bone (NHER 26475). Two cultivation layers above this suggest the site has always been open ground since the Roman period.
- 3.4 A possible section of the city's Late Saxon defensive ditch and evidence of medieval metal working were recorded at 49 to 63 Botolph Street, as well as medieval and Post-medieval buildings (NHER 281). Similar remains were identified elsewhere on Botolph Street (NHER 284) and at Anglia Square (NHER 50581, 50586). The line of the Saxon defensive ditch was not seen during evaluation at the former site of Hunter's Squash Club on Edward Street in 2006 (NHER 49737).
- 3.5 The development site lies within the walls of the medieval city of Norwich. The city walls (NHER 384) were built around 1294-1343 and no houses were built outside the wall until 1779 -89 and the area probably remained as open ground before this. During the English Civil War three of the city's gates (St Augustine's, Conesford and Bishop's) were blocked up with earth. A part of the city wall was revealed at 134 Magpie Road (NHER 26155), and the site of St Augustine's Gate formed part of the walled defences (NHER 26160). Traces of the city walls and a ditch were recorded to the

rear of 69 to 73 St Augustine's Street (NHER 26451) and a further ditch possibly associated with the city wall was recorded at 63-65 St Augustine's Street (NHER 49777).

- 3.6 Medieval remains include St Augustine's Church (NHER 575), the site of St Botolph's Church, demolished in 1548 (NHER 587), the site of the Church of St Margaret Fyebridgegate and graveyard (NHER 780), a domestic refuse pit (NHER 86), skeletal remains probably part of St Olave's Church cemetery (NHER 97), medieval (and Post-medieval) buildings (NHER 170), a medieval undercroft (NHER 26026), a medieval well (NHER 26320), an open area (The Gildencroft) within the walled city (NHER 438), medieval to Post-medieval pits and features (NHER 26523, 48911, 61877, 61927) and medieval graves and the remains of a 19th century building (NHER 55296)
- 3.7 The development site lies to the rear of several properties which front onto St Augustine's Street, specifically number 33 (NHER 26264). At the rear of this property are the brick remains of a small 17th century house lost in a complex of back buildings. In 2010, an historic building survey was undertaken to establish the architectural history of the building. The survey revealed a number of phases of construction from the 17th to late-20th century including a cellar likely to be between 200 and 400 years old with a barrel vaulted side chamber that may date to the 15th century. The NHER states that numbers 31-33 (NHER 51783) were originally one timber-framed two-storey block dated to the mid-17th century with later back buildings, now mostly lost, and that the building suffered damage during the war.
- 3.8 Nearby properties include numbers 35-37 (NHER 51782), the NHER does not include further details relating to the properties beyond mentioning that photographs from 1979 show one two-storey and one three-storey building. Both ground floors were used as shops - number 37 was the 'Norwich Loose Cover Service' and number 35 was 'A.J.Woods Monumental and Marble Works'.
- 3.9 Numbers 27 and 29 St Augustine's Street (NHER 26263) are a timber-framed block dating from first half of 17th century. Number 27 has an 18th century cellar under a small rear block of similar date. Other properties on the east side of St Augustine's Street include number 5 (NHER 26260), a three-storeyed range of probable 17th century date with many 18th and 19th century additions and alterations. A carriage entry on the left-hand side leads to Rose Yard, flanked by a two-storeyed building comprising three separate properties. Number 7 St Augustine's Street (NHER 51781) dates to the late-18th century and has a 20th century shopfront. Numbers 9 and 11 (NHER 62443) date to the early-19th century with a 20th century shopfront. Numbers 13 and 15 are a late-16th century building, probably the remains of a courtyard house (NHER 26174). Number 21 (NHER 26261) dates to the late-18th century with a 17th century building to the rear. 23 to 25 St Augustine's Street (NHER 26262) is a late-17th century building ranged along the street with a rear wing to the north that is slightly later in date, and a 19th century wing to the south. Number 55 is a 16th and 18th century house (NHER 26175).
- 3.10 On the west side of St Augustine's Street, numbers 22 and 24 (NHER 26176) are a row of late-18th century houses that enclose the remains of a medieval timber-framed building dating to 1500 or perhaps earlier, the only example in Norwich of what was once a fully-framed building. Numbers 26 to 30 (even) (NHER 62433) date to the 19th century with 19th century shopfronts and incorporate the remains of an early-16th century timber-framed structure. Numbers 32-36 (NHER 48174) are a terrace of early-19th century shops and a house, with 20th century shop fronts situated on the corner of Sussex Street. Numbers 62-66 (NHER 51784) are timber-framed, built in the early-18th century as two buildings.
- 3.11 Other Post-medieval houses (NHER 26110, 26145, 26146, 26360, 62376) and a pit (NHER 58188) are recorded within the study area.
- 3.12 An evaluation at Botolph Street/Anglia Square in 2007 revealed Post-medieval quarry pits sealed by garden soil in an area of open ground known as St Margaret's Croft until the latter part of the 19th century. (NHER 50583). The remains of brick-built terraced houses were also recorded, as depicted on a map of 1905, demolished in the 1940s/50s.
- 3.13 An archaeological evaluation at Anglia Square in 2007 recorded medieval and Post-medieval sand extraction pits and the remains of a medieval building and a probable quarry pit and later-medieval

pits (NHER 50584). Features were sealed by Post-medieval garden soils or truncated by 19th century cellared buildings.

- 3.14 Post-medieval to modern remains include the Gildencroft Meeting House (NHER 51785), the site of a 19th century maltings and cellar (NHER 40810), an outbuilding (NHER 52835), houses including many on Sussex Street (NHER 48024, 48025, 48026, 48042, 48132, 48144, 48145, 48167, 48168, 48169, 48232, 48233) and shops and a cinema at Anglia Square (NHER 45467). World War Two remains include air raid shelters (NHER 26605, 53445, 53667, 54301, 54302, 54303) and emergency water tanks (NHER 26605, 53446). Warehouse buildings on Esdelle Street to the northwest of the development site were built as a boot factory in the late-19th century, operated by Shorten and Armes since the 1930s, now disused. Terrace houses of late-19th century date lie to the east of these warehouses.

4.0 Geology and Topography

- 4.1 The site lies upon a solid geology of the Norwich Crag series with overlying Norwich Brickearth deposits (Funnell 2005). Bedrock comprises the Happisburgh Glaciogenic Diamicton deposited over Crag Group sand and gravel (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>). The soil landscape is typical of Rich Loam with Broadland to the south (Williamson 2005).
- 4.2 The site lies within the northern part of the city of Norwich within the medieval city walls on relatively level ground at an elevation of c. 10m OD.

5.0 Methodology

- 5.1 A full method statement is included in the Written Scheme of Investigation, CB615 v.1.1. All works were carried out as per *Standards for Development-led Archaeological Projects in Norfolk* (Robertson *et al* 2018).
- 5.2 A tracked hydraulic-type excavator with toothless ditching bucket was used for the mechanical excavation of modern overburden deposits to the depth of geological horizons, or to the upper interface of archaeological features or deposits, whichever was encountered first. The trenches characterised the full archaeological sequence down to undisturbed 'natural' deposits.
- 5.3 Topsoil/subsoil deposits were removed in spits of no more than 0.1m and metal detecting was undertaken throughout mechanical excavation and within trench bases. Archaeological features and deposits and spoil were metal detected. Finds were recovered, labelled and bagged, and retained for later analysis by relevant specialists.
- 5.4 A trench box was made available for shoring areas of deeper excavation.

6.0 Results

6.1 Introduction

- 6.1.1 Site conditions were generally good though space was limited and only one trench could be excavated at a time, allowing room for the storage of spoil arisings and movement of plant. Access was gained from Esdelle Street to the north of the site. Phase 0 archaeological monitoring was carried out between 13 and 17 August 2020 during site clearance and demolition and Phase 1 informative trenching excavations were carried out between 24 August and 02 September 2020. The weather was dry and very warm with occasional heavy rain showers.
- 6.1.2 Two (2) c. 4m by 4m trenches (Trenches 1 and 2) were excavated within the development area (*Fig. 2*). Trench 1 was moved c. 4m towards the northeast to maintain a safe distance from standing buildings to the southwest and in accordance with a party wall agreement.
- 6.1.3 Context numbers were allocated during fieldwork and are summarised in *Appendix 1*. A finds summary (*Appendix 2*), pottery summary (*Appendix 3*), ceramic building material summary (*Appendix 4*), fired clay summary (*Appendix 5*), window glass summary (*Appendix 6*), clay tobacco pipe summary (*Appendix 7*), vessel glass summary (*Appendix 8*), miscellaneous finds summary (*Appendix 9*), animal bone summary and catalogue (*Appendix 10*), mollusc remains catalogue (*Appendix 11*), metal finds summary (*Appendix 12*) and environmental summary (*Appendix 13*) are provided.

6.2 Phase 0. Archaeological Monitoring

6.2.1 Site clearance and removal of the existing concrete floor/yard areas post-demolition of the outbuildings was undertaken with a 13-ton 360°-excavator with breaking attachment prior to archaeological trench excavations.

6.3 Observations

Context No.	Type	Description	Thickness	Depth	Finds	Spot date
1	D	Concrete ground surface	c. 0.05m – 0.07m	c. 9.9m OD	-	Modern
2	D	Rubble deposit	c. 0.15m	c. 9.9m OD	-	Modern
3	D	Made-ground layer	~	c. 9.7m OD	-	Modern

6.3.1 To the southeast of the plot, c. 0.05-0.07m of concrete (1) was removed that overlay c. 0.15m of red brick rubble (2) and c. 0.3m of made-ground (3), the full extent of which was not reached.

6.3.2 A much-altered approximately southwest-northeast oriented c. 2.5m high wall [8] at the southeast end of the site was in poor condition, and was subsequently repaired to make-safe as part of the development works (*Plate 1*).

Plate 1. Wall (8) at the southeast end of the site, looking southeast



Scale is 2m in 0.2m increments

Context No.	Type	Description	Thickness	Depth	Finds	Spot date
4	D	Concrete ground surface	c. 0.17m	c. 9.9m OD	-	Modern
5	D	Rubble deposit	c. 0.19m-0.24m	c. 9.7m OD	-	Modern
6	D	Rubble deposit	c. 0.4m	c. 9.5m OD	-	Modern
7	M	Wall	-	-	-	Modern
8	M	Wall	-	-	-	?PMed

6.3.3 Within the centre of the plot, c. 0.17m of concrete (4) overlay a further c. 0.19m to 0.24m thick layer of concrete (5). These overlay c. 0.4m of mixed red brick and concrete rubble (6) above c. 0.3m of made-ground (3), the full extent of which was not reached (*Plate 2*). Occasional fragments and pieces of shaped marble were noted in (3) (not collected). Two steel and concrete stanchion posts were removed that measured c. 1.1m across and c. 1.2m deep with the southeastern part of the centre of the plot, retained by extant concrete block wall [7]. Extant modern drains of at least two different phases of construction were observed.

Plate 2. General view during demolition works, looking northwest



Scale is 2m in 0.2m increments

6.3 Phase 1. Trench 1

Figures 2, 3 and 4

Context No.	Type	Description	Thickness	Depth	Finds	Comments	Spotdate
100	D	Made-ground deposit	c. 0.4-0.85m	c. 8.88-8.43m OD	CTP	-	?20 th century
101	D	Made-ground deposit	c. 0.36m	c. 8.81m OD	-	-	?19 th /20 th century
106	D	Made-ground deposit	c. 0.7m	c. 8.09m OD	Pottery, CBM, glass, metal, animal bone, shell Enviro <2> and <3>	15 th c.? brick, med glass	L.15 th -16 th c.
110	D	Made-ground deposit	c. 0.17-0.25m	c. 8.40m OD	Pottery, metal, animal bone Enviro <1>	14 th to 18 th c. pottery, 17 th c. metal	17 th c.

6.3.1 Trench 1 measured c. 4m by 4m and was initially excavated to a depth of c. 1m beneath present ground level (to c. 8.3m OD) removing c. 0.4-0.85m of made-ground deposit (100) and c. 0.4m of made-ground deposit (101) of probable 19th/20th century date (*Plate 3*). A clay tobacco pipe bowl was recovered from (100) and occasional fragments and pieces of shaped marble were noted in (100) and (101) (not collected).

6.3.2 Deposit (101) overlay c. 0.2m of made-ground deposit (110) (at c. 8.4m OD) that produced 17th century pottery above made-ground deposit (106) (at c. 8.1m OD). Pottery dating between the 14th and 18th centuries, metal and animal bone were recovered from (110) and late-15th to 16th century pottery, ceramic building material, glass, metal and animal bone from (106). Environmental sample <1> was taken from (110) and samples <2> and <3> were taken from (106).

Context No.	Type	Description	Thickness	Depth	Finds	Comments	Spotdate
102	D	Fill of [103]	c. 0.19-0.35m	c. 8.36m OD	CBM, metal	Pmed CBM, 16 th /17 th c. metal	PMed, 16 th /17 th c.?
103	C	Pit-like feature	c. 0.19-0.35m	c. 8.36m OD	-	-	PMed
104	D	Fill of [105]	c. 0.36m	c. 8.06m OD	Pottery, animal bone, shell	M.14 th -M.16 th c. pottery	?15 th c.
105	C	Linear feature?	c. 0.36m	c. 8.06m OD	-	-	?15 th c.
113	D	Undisturbed 'natural' deposits	-	c. 7.03m OD	-	-	-

6.3.3 Pit-like feature [103] (at c. 8.36m OD) cut and was probably contemporary with made-ground deposit (110) and measured c. 2.6m by 2.4m and c. 0.3m deep (*Plate 3*). It contained fill (102)

that produced ceramic building material and metal finds. Feature [103] likely dates to Post-medieval period, possibly the 16th/17th century.

- 6.3.4 Feature [103] and deposit (110) overlay linear feature [105] (at c. 8.06m OD). Feature [105] cut and was contemporary with made-ground deposit (106). It measured c. 2.7m by 2.35m and c. 0.19-0.35m deep and produced mid-14th to mid-16th century pottery, animal bone and shell from its fill (104) (*Plate 3*).

Plate 3. Trench 1 and feature [103] and [105], looking southeast



Scale is 1m in 0.2m intervals

Context No.	Type	Description	Thickness	Depth	Finds	Comments	Spotdate
107	D	Upper fill of [108]	c. 0.16m	c. 8.70m OD	-		-
108	C	Pit-like feature	c. 0.66m	c. 8.70m OD	-		L.18th-19th c.
109	D	Primary fill of [108]	c. 0.66m	c. 8.70m OD	Pottery, glass, metal, CTP, animal bone, shell	19 th -20 th c. glass, 18 th c.? CTP	L.18th-19th c.
111	C	Cut for drain pipe	>0.1m	c. 7.85m OD	-		Modern
112	D	Fill of [111]	>0.1m	c. 7.85m OD	-		Modern

- 6.3.5 Pit-like feature [108] extended beyond the edge of excavation (at c. 8.7m OD) and was mostly visible in the northeast-facing section of the trench (*Plate 4*). It measured c. 0.9m by 0.55m and c. 0.66m deep and cut deposits (101), (110) and (106). It produced late-18th to 19th century pottery, glass, metal, clay tobacco pipe and animal bone and shell finds from its primary fill (109) and no finds from upper fill (107).

Plate 4. Feature [108] in Trench 1, looking southwest



Scale is 1m in 0.2m increments

- 6.3.6 Modern drain cut [111] and fill (112) were recorded (not illustrated).
- 6.3.7 Further mechanical excavation demonstrated that deposit (106) extended c. 0.7m in depth and overlay undisturbed 'natural' deposits (113). Undisturbed 'natural' deposits (113) were recorded from c. 7m OD (*Plate 5*).

Plate 5. Undisturbed 'natural' deposits (113) in Trench 1, looking southeast



Scale is 2m in 0.2m increments

6.4 Phase 1. Trench 2

Figures 2 and 5

Context No.	Type	Description	Thickness	Depth	Finds	Comments	Spotdate
200	D	Demolition rubble deposit	c. 0.1-0.45m	c. 9.42m OD	-	-	Modern
201	D	Made-ground deposit	c. 0.5-0.65m	c. 9.09m OD	Pottery, CBM	L.14 th – 20 th c. pottery, PMed CBM	18 th /19 th c.
202	D	Made-ground deposit	c. 0.8m	c. 8.65m OD	Pottery, glass, metal, fired clay, coal, animal bone Enviro <4>	PMed glass	E.17 th c./18 th c.
203	D	Cobbled ?yard surface		c. 8.79-8.93m OD	Pottery, glass	19 th -20 th c. glass	L.18th-19th c.
206	F	Finds recovered from cleaning layer	-	c. 8.55m OD	Pottery	15 th to M.19 th c. pottery	L.18th-19th c.
211	D	Mortar surface deposit	c. 0.02m	c. 8.98m OD			?19 th c.

- 6.4.1 Trench 2 measured c. 4m by 4m and was initially excavated to a depth of c. 0.5m beneath present ground level (to c. 8.8m OD) removing demolition rubble deposit (200) and revealed cobbled surface (203) (*Plate 6*). Deposit (200) overlay probable garden soil/rubble (201) that produced pottery dating between the late-14th and 20th centuries and Post-medieval ceramic building material. Occasional fragments and pieces of shaped marble were noted in (201) (not collected). Further excavation to c. 8.35m OD removed c. 0.5-0.65m of deposit (201) and made-ground deposit (202) that produced pottery, glass, metal, fired clay, coal and animal bone and is of probable 17th to 18th century date. Environmental sample <4> was taken from (202). Context (206) was applied for pottery finds spanning the 15th to mid-19th centuries recovered from a cleaning layer across (202) including (201). A modern intrusion (stanchion post) was present towards the northeast side of the trench.
- 6.4.2 Cobbled surface (203) (at c. 8.8-8.9m OD) extended c. 0.5-0.8m into Trench 2 and beyond the northwest edge of excavation. The cobbles were not bonded into mortar and were pressed into the underlying deposit (201). A thin layer of crushed mortar (211) overlay cobbles (203) towards the centre and northwest corner. Late-18th to 20th century pottery, a fragment of 19th/20th century

drinking glass and 19th/20th century window glass were recovered from (203) that likely dates to the 19th century.

Plate 6. Cobbled surface (203) and general view of Trench 2, looking approximately northeast



Scale is 2m in 0.2m increments

Context No.	Type	Description	Thickness	Depth	Finds	Comments	Spotdate
204	D	Fill of [205]	c. 0.15m	c. 8.40m OD	Pottery, CBM, glass, CTP, animal bone	11 th -12 th c. and 16 th -18 th c. pottery, 18 th /19 th c. brick, 19 th -20 th c. glass, 18 th ?/19 th c. CTP	18 th /19 th c.
205	C	Pit-like feature	c. 0.15m	c. 8.40m OD	-	-	18 th /19 th c.

6.4.3 Pit-like feature [205] (at c. 8.4m OD) extended beyond the southeast corner of Trench 2, measured c. 0.9m across and c. 0.15m deep and produced pottery, ceramic building material, glass, clay tobacco pipe and animal bone from its fill (204) (*Plate 7*). Feature [205] was overlain by (201) and fill (204) likely dates to the 18th/19th century.

Plate 7. Feature [205] in Trench 2, looking approximately southeast



Scales are 1m in 0.2m increments

Context No.	Type	Description	Thickness	Depth	Finds	Comments	Spotdate
207	D	Fill of [208]	c. 0.42m	c. 8.65m OD	Pottery, glass, CTP	M.14 th – M.16 th L.15 th -16 th c. pottery, 19 th - 20 th c. glass, 19 th c. CTP	19 th c.
208	D	Pit-like feature	c. 0.42m	c. 8.65m OD	-		19 th c.
209	D	Fill of [210]	c. 0.37m	c. 8.23m OD	Pottery, CBM, animal bone	M.14 th – 18 th c. pottery, Pmed CBM	16 th -17 th c.
210	C	Pit-like feature	c. 0.37m	c. 8.23m OD	-		16 th -17 th c.

6.4.4 Pit-like feature [208] (at c. 8.65m OD) extended mostly beyond the southwest corner of Trench 2 and measured c. 0.45m across and c. 0.5m deep. It produced 2 sherds of pottery of probable mid-14th to mid-16th and 15th/16th century date, 19th/20th century glass and 19th century clay tobacco pipe fragments and animal bone finds from its fill (207). It cut made-ground (202) that produced finds of 17th to 18th century date and was overlain by (201) of probable 18th/ 19th century date (*Plate 8*). Feature [208] likely dates to the 19th century.

6.4.5 Pit-like feature [210] (at c. 8.2m OD) extended beyond the southeast edge of Trench 2 and measured c. 0.65m across and c. 0.35m deep produced pottery dating between the mid-14th and 18th centuries, Post-medieval ceramic building material and animal bone finds from its fill (209) and likely dates to the 16th to 17th century (*Plate 9*).

Plate 8. Feature [208] in Trench 2, looking approximately southeast



Scale is 1m in 0.2m increments

Plate 9. Feature [210] in Trench 2, looking approximately southeast



Scale is 1m in 0.2m increments

Context No.	Type	Description	Thickness	Depth	Finds	Comments	Spotdate
212	D	Fill of [213]	c. 0.46m	c. 8.37m OD	-	-	18 th c?
213	C	Linear feature	c. 0.46m	c. 8.37m OD	-	-	18 th c?

6.4.6 Northwest-southeast linear feature [213] (at c. 8.4m OD) was recorded mostly within the southwest facing section of Trench 2 and produced no finds from its fill (212) (*Plate 10*). It was cut by a modern drain at the northwest end, and cut pit-like feature [205] of probable 18th/19th century date to the southeast and made-ground (202) of probable 17th to 18th century date. Feature [213] likely dates to the 18th century.

Plate 10. Feature [213] in Trench 2, looking northeast



Scale is 2m in 0.2m increments

Context No.	Type	Description	Thickness	Depth	Finds	Comments	Spotdate
214	D	Made-ground deposit	c. 0.8m	c. 7.59m OD	Pottery, CBM Enviro <5>	PMed CBM	?17 th c.
215	D	Undisturbed 'natural' deposits	-	c. 6.79m OD	-		-

6.4.7 A sondage excavated within the base of Trench 2 to c. 7.42m OD demonstrated that deposit (202) overlay made-ground deposit (214) from c. 7.6m OD that produced pottery and ceramic building material and probably dates to the 17th century. Animal bone, some burnt, and fish bone were noted in environmental sample <5> from (214). Deposit (214) contained mixed soils and areas of ash. Following further mechanical excavation, (204) was seen to overlie undisturbed 'natural' deposits (215) from c. 6.79m OD (*Plate 11*).

Plate 11. Undisturbed 'natural' deposits (215) in Trench 2, looking southwest



Scale is 2m in 0.2m increments

7.0 Pottery

by Sue Anderson

7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 Pottery (216 sherds weighing 5576g) was collected from twelve contexts in Trenches 1–2 of the evaluation.

7.2 Methodology

7.2.1 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. All fabric codes were assigned from the author's post-Roman fabric series, based on Jennings (1981). Form terminology for medieval pottery is based on MPRG (1998). The results were input directly onto an Access database, which forms the archive catalogue.

7.3 Pottery by period

7.3.1 Table 1 shows the quantification by fabric; a summary catalogue by context is included as *Appendix 3*.

Table 1. Pottery quantification by fabric in approximate date order

Fabric	Code	Date range	No	Wt/g	Eve	MNV
Early medieval ware	EMW	11th-12th c.	1	2		1
Late Grimston-type ware	GRIL	14th-15th c.?	3	98		2
Siegburg Stoneware	SIEG	14th-17th c.	1	15		1
Late medieval and transitional	LMT	M.14th-M.16th c.	38	1086	1.32	34
Bourne Ware Type D	BOUD	L.14th-E.17th c.	1	26	0.14	1
Dutch redwares unglazed	DUTU	L.14th-17th c.	1	70		1
Dutch-type redwares	DUTR	15th-17th c.	24	519	0.91	18
Dutch-type whitewares	DUTW	15th-17th c.	4	78		4
Late Saintonge Ware	SAIL	15th-17th c.	1	4		1
Raeran/Aachen Stoneware	RAER	L.15th-16th c.	9	155	0.13	6
Cologne/Frechen Stoneware	FREC	16th-17th c.	2	17		2
West Norfolk Bichrome	WNBC	16th-17th c.	1	3		1
Glazed red earthenware	GRE	16th-18th c.	46	1261	1.09	19
Iron-glazed blackwares	IGBW	16th-18th c.	5	89	0.14	5
Tin glazed earthenwares	TGE	16th-18th c.	1	20	0.11	1
Dutch-type slipwares	DUTS	L.16th-17th c.	10	306	0.74	5
Werra Ware	WERR	L.16th-M.17th c.	3	127	0.18	3
Weser Ware	WES	E.-M.17th c.	2	30	0.16	2
Speckle-glazed Ware	SPEC	L.17th-18th c.	1	7	0.06	1
English Stoneware Nottingham-type	ESWN	L.17th-L.18th c.	1	12		1
Staffordshire white salt-glazed stonewares	SWSW	18th c.	1	10	0.07	1
Creamwares	CRW	1730-1760	38	1438	1.35	8
Pearlware	PEW	L.18th-M.19th c.	18	152	0.90	10
Refined white earthenwares	REFW	L.18th-20th c.	3	10	0.06	2
Unidentified	UNID		1	41		1
Totals			216	5576	7.36	131

7.3.2 Medieval

7.3.2.1 The earliest pottery was a small base sherd of early medieval ware, which was a residual find in pit fill (204).

7.3.3 Late medieval and early Post-medieval

7.3.3.1 Late medieval pottery (broadly 14th–16th century) was relatively frequent. Fragments of a drinking jug and a larger jug in late Grimston-type ware were collected from layer (106). A body sherd of Siegburg stoneware from layer (110) was of similar date. A handled jar in Bourne D ware, with a lug handle and beaded rim which had yellow glaze internally was

an unusual find for Norwich, although this Lincolnshire fabric occurs relatively frequently in Kings Lynn and west Norfolk.

- 7.3.3.2 Late medieval and transitional wares of local or regional origin were the most frequent finds of this date. These included at least three jars or jar/pipkins, a handled jar, two jugs, a pipkin, a mug and two bowls. Most were comparable with LMT from elsewhere in the city (Jennings 1981), but one of the bowls was unusual in having a plain everted rim and may be a non-local product.
- 7.3.3.3 Also potentially of late medieval date were several Dutch-type redware vessels, although these continued to be made into the Post-medieval period. At least four cauldrons, a handled bowl, a bowl, two plates/bowls and a jar were identified from their rims. An unglazed handle was also recovered. Dutch whitewares included a cauldron handle and a possible lid. One other whiteware sherd in a finer fabric may be a late medieval Saintonge ware, with internal apple green glaze.
- 7.3.3.4 Several fragments of Raeren stoneware were recovered, including one piece of an unusual mug with an inturned rim (cf Jennings 1981, no. 771) which may be either Raeren or Langewehe ware. Two body sherds of Frechen stoneware were also found.
- 7.3.3.5 Glazed red earthenwares were the most frequent Post-medieval pottery type, although 26 of the 47 sherds belonged to a single brown-glazed and heavily sooted jar from layer (202). This latter had glaze on part of a broken edge at the neck, but had clearly been used and was probably a 'second' rather than a waster. Other identifiable vessels in the redware group included two jars, a handled jar, a cauldron, a chamber pot/bowl, a plate and a pipkin. Other regional redwares included a small body sherd of West Norfolk (or Ely) bichrome ware, several fragments of iron-glazed blackware drinking vessels, and a flaring rim in speckle-glazed ware.
- 7.3.3.6 A rim fragment of tin-glazed earthenware was recovered from layer (202). This was in a relatively coarse fabric and had a greyish lead glaze externally. The inner surface had a blue-dash rim and was decorated with radiating blue lines covered by yellow concentric lines, and a border of blue concentric lines.
- 7.3.3.7 A number of Dutch and German slipware bowls and dishes were found in layers (110), (202) and (214). There were at least two North Holland 'cockrel' bowls, with geometric trailed slip patterns and partial green glaze internally. A base fragment of a larger vessel with a trailed slip geometric pattern in the form of a large hatched circle was also present. Plain slipwares were also identified, including a large part of a dish with copper green glaze internally. The Werra and Weser slipwares were generally too incomplete to determine the patterns, but one appeared to have a floral design.

7.3.4 *Modern*

- 7.3.4.1 Early modern wares included a Nottingham-type slipware base fragment, a rim from a plain white salt-glazed stoneware bowl, and sherds of several creamware vessels including bowls, plates, a chamber pot, a dish, and a spongeware teapot.
- 7.3.4.2 Later factory-made wares were dominated by pearlwares with a variety of decoration including spongeware, stamping and transfer printing. Two industrial slipware vessels were present, decorated with a blue slip ground and lathe-turned black and white chequered rims. This group included plates, bowls and mugs. Other refined whitewares included a dish/saucer with willow pattern border and a rim from a pink lustreware vessel of indeterminate form.

7.3.5 *Unidentified*

- 7.3.5.1 A hard sandy greyware body/handle sherd from layer (214) was unidentified. It may be an overfired sherd of LMT, or a non-local late medieval reduced ware. The fabric has similarities to some Flemish wares of early medieval date, however, although the strap handle would be unusual on a vessel from that area.

7.4 Pottery by context

7.4.1 Table 2 shows the distribution of pottery by context and pot period.

Table 2. Pottery distribution by context

Context	Feature	Description	EMed	LMed	PMed	Mod	Un	Spotdate
104	105	Fill of linear [105]			1			15th c.?
106	-	Made-ground deposit		23				L.15th-16th c.
109	108	Primary fill of pit [108]			1	47		L.18th-19th c.
110	-	Made-ground deposit		9	5			17th c.
201	-	Made-ground deposit		2	6	1		18 th /19th c.
202	-	Made-ground deposit		34	47			E.17th c.
203	-	Cobbled ?yard surface				5		L.18th-19th c.
204	205	Fill of pit [205]	1	1	3			16th-18th c.
206	-	Finds from cleaning layer		5	1	8		L.18th-19th c.
207	208	Fill of pit [208]		2				L.15th-16th c.
209	210	Fill of pit [210]		1	3			16th-17th c.
214	-	Made-ground deposit		4	5		1	17th c.?

7.4.2 All contexts can be dated to the late medieval to modern periods, and a high proportion of the late medieval pottery is likely to be residual, although some may have survived in use until the early Post-medieval period.

7.5 Discussion

7.5.1 This assemblage is largely of late medieval and early Post-medieval date. The largest group derived from a mixed layer (202) which contained some late medieval wares in association with Post-medieval wares which cannot be earlier than the 17th century. This group, and other context groups, produced a number of wares which, although not unusual in the city as a whole, are typically infrequent occurrences. Here, several Dutch and German vessels occur in a relatively small assemblage, which makes this site unusual. Presumably the pottery relates to housing along the St Augustine's Street frontage, and may relate to an immigrant family or families in this area in the early 17th century. Certainly there were 'strangers' living in St Augustine's parish, according to the lay subsidies of the 1620s (Williamson 2014, 105), and this fits well with the date range of the North Holland 'cockrel' bowls found at this site.

8.0 Building Materials and Miscellaneous Finds

by Sue Anderson

8.1 Ceramic building materials

8.1.1 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. Form terminology follows Drury (1993). The results were input directly into an MS Access database, which forms the archive catalogue. Table 3 shows the range of CBM recovered from the site, and full details are included in *Appendix 4*.

Table 3. CBM quantities by form

Type	Form	Code	No	Wt/g	MNO
Roofing	Plain roof tile: late/Post-medieval	RTP	4	512	4
	Pantile	PAN	1	48	1
		PAN?	1	2	1
Walling	Estuarine clay brick	EB	1	13	1
	Post-medieval brick	LB	1	68	1
Flooring	Floor brick	FB	2	54	2
Misc	Floor tile or late brick?	FT/LB?	1	69	1
Totals			11	766	11

- 8.1.2 Six fragments of roof tile were collected. The majority were plain roof tiles, two of which had circular peg holes. They were in a variety of fine and medium sandy fabrics. A fragment from (214) was slightly convex and may be a fragment of early pantile, although the fabric (grog-tempered fine sandy) was more typical of plain roof tiles. Two pieces of pantile in fine sandy fabrics were also found.
- 8.1.3 A single small fragment of an estuarine clay 'early' brick was found in (106); it was in a reddish fabric and is likely to be a late example of this type (15th c.?). A fragment of a medium sand and flint tempered Post-medieval brick was collected from (201).
- 8.1.4 Two pieces of floor brick were found in (204). One was abraded with no original surfaces and was in a white medium sandy ferrous fabric. The other was very worn (26+mm thick) and was in an orange fine sandy poorly-mixed grog-tempered fabric. These are likely to date to the 18th/19th centuries.
- 8.1.5 A fragment of base from either a late medieval floor tile or a brick of similar date was recovered from (106). It was in a fine sandy brown fabric with a reduced core.

8.2 Fired Clay

- 8.2.1 Two large joining fragments of fired clay were found in (202) (*Appendix 5*). These were in a buff-dark brown clay containing fine sand and coarse rounded flint tempering. The fragments were abraded but appeared to have impressions of widely-spaced withies/wattles, one of which appeared to be U-shaped in section, with at least one other crossing it at right-angles. This is not typical of a basket-woven wattle and daub wall, but the fragments may still represent part of the superstructure of a fire-related structure such as a hearth or oven.

8.3 Window Glass

- 8.3.1 Six fragments (35g) of window glass were recovered, ranging in date from medieval to modern (*Appendix 6*).
- 8.3.2 The earliest piece was from (106) and measured 4.1mm thick. It was decorated with red ferrous paint in the form of double lines meeting at an angle. The external surface was weathered and pitted. A possible irregular grozed edge was present, and two other edges were straight and had a right-angled corner, but both could represent recent breaks.
- 8.3.3 A fragment of a Post-medieval diamond-shaped quarry was found in (202). This was 2.0mm thick with denatured surfaces. Parts of two straight, grozed edges survived.
- 8.3.4 The other fragments were all of recent date (19th-20th c.) and were light green or uncoloured. They varied in thickness between 1.3mm and 2.7mm, although it is possible that the thinnest fragment (207) could be from a modern glass vessel with flat sides. A fragment from (204) was a right-angled corner with stains along the two straight edges representing either putty or a lead came. The other pieces were from (109) and (203).

8.4 Clay tobacco pipe

- 8.4.1 There were seven fragments (37g) of clay pipes recovered from four contexts. Based on a combination of bowl and spur/heel forms, together with bore diameters of the stems, the assemblage includes pipes which can be dated from the late 17th to 19th century. The narrowest bore was 1.8mm and the largest 2.9mm. One bowl from (100) had an oval heel with the maker's initials 'I M' on either side. The only listed maker with these initials for Norfolk is John Metcalfe who worked in Norwich between 1836–59 (Oswald 1975), but the bowl type suggests a later 17th-century date for this pipe. Sizes and suggested dates are included in *Appendix 7*.

8.5 Vessel Glass

- 8.5.1 A rim fragment from a drinking glass was recovered from (203) (*Appendix 8*). The vessel was in uncoloured glass which had not denatured and is likely to be of 19th/20th-century date. The sides were faceted, and the glass was 80mm in diameter (20% complete).

8.6 Miscellaneous finds

- 8.6.1 A fragment (30g) of burnt coal was recovered from (202) (*Appendix 9*).

9.0 Animal Bone (Appendix 10)

by Julie Curl

9.1 Methodology

9.1.1 An analysis was carried out following a modified version of guidelines by English Heritage (Davis, 1992) and Baker and Worley, 2014. All of the bone was examined to determine range of species and elements present. A record was also made of butchering and any indications of skinning, hornworking and other modifications. When possible ages were estimated along with any other relevant information, such as pathologies. Measurements were considered where appropriate following Von Den Driesch, 1976 and bones suitable for a tooth record following Hillson, 1996 recorded. Counts and weights were noted for each context and counts made for each species. Where bone could not be identified to species, they were grouped as, for example, 'large mammal', 'bird' or 'small mammal'. Attempts were made, where possible, to refit possible fragments in the same bag and these were included in NISP counts. Information was recorded into an Excel database for quantification and analysis and this will be in the digital archive and a catalogue is in the appendix.

9.2 The bone assemblage

9.2.1 Quantification, provenance and preservation

9.2.1.1 A total of 3445g of bone, consisting of 180 elements, which is quantified by count and weight in Table 4. The bone was recovered from a Linear feature (102g), Made-ground (2067g) and Pit-like features (1276g). The pottery assemblage shows that all contexts can be dated to the late medieval to modern periods, with a high proportion of fragments from medieval and late medieval pottery is likely to be residual, although some may have survived in use until the early post-medieval period; it is likely that most of the bone was disposed of at the same time as the ceramics.

Table 4. Quantification of the faunal remains context

Ctxt	Trench	Type	Ctxt Qty	Wt (g)	Species	NISP
104	1	Fill of [105]	3	13g	Sheep/goat	1
104	1	Fill of [105]			Mammal	2
104	1	Fill of [105]	6	102g	Pig/boar	1
104	1	Fill of [105]			Mammal	5
106	1	Made Ground	40	791g	Cattle	7
106	1	Made Ground			Sheep/goat	5
106	1	Made Ground			SM - Cat	1
106	1	Made Ground			Bird - Goose	1
106	1	Made Ground			Bird - Duck	1
106	1	Made Ground			Bird - Swan	2
106	1	Made Ground			Mammal	23
109	1	Pit-like feature	36	1116g	Equid	3
109	1	Pit-like feature			Cattle	4
109	1	Pit-like feature			Pig/boar	2
109	1	Pit-like feature			Sheep/goat	6
109	1	Pit-like feature			Mammal	21
110	1	Made Ground	13	284g	Bird - Woodcock	1
110	1	Made Ground			Sheep/goat	3
110	1	Made Ground			Pig/boar	1
110	1	Made Ground			Mammal	8
202	2	Made Ground	68	972g	Cattle	6

Ctxt	Trench	Type	Ctxt Qty	Wt (g)	Species	NISP
202	2	Made Ground			Pig/boar	3
202	2	Made Ground			Large Mammal	13
202	2	Made Ground			Sheep/goat	11
202	2	Made Ground			Mammal	34
202	2	Made Ground			SM - Rabbit	1
202	2	Made Ground	1	7g	Sheep/goat	1
204	2	Pit-like feature	4	79g	Sheep/goat	1
204	2	Pit-like feature			Mammal	3
209	2	Pit-like feature	9	81g	Sheep/goat	2
209	2	Pit-like feature			Bird - no species ID	1
209	2	Pit-like feature			Mammal	6

- 9.2.1.2 All contexts can be dated to the late medieval to modern periods, and a high proportion of the late medieval pottery is likely to be residual, although some may have survived in use until the early post-medieval period.
- 9.2.1.3 Burning was seen with ten fragments of bone from the Pit-like feature fill (109), which likely to be from meat waste disposed of on a domestic or cooking fire.
- 9.2.1.4 No canid gnawing was seen, suggesting a lack of working or domestic dogs on site and a lack of scavengers such as foxes.

9.3 Species range and modifications and other observations

- 9.3.1 Eleven species were positively identified in the assemblage, which are quantified by species, context and NISP in Table 5.
- 9.3.2 **Sheep/goat** were the most frequently recorded group and found in eight deposits. Most remains were from sheep, but both sheep and goat elements were present in the Pit-like feature (109). The majority of bone was from adults, with one juvenile present in (110); which would suggest most of the sheep were required for fleece production and the wool trade, with some more expensive juvenile meat. The ovicaprid bone included both main meat bones and lesser cuts of meat elements. The sheep remains in (202) included a sheep skull that had been split along the saggital plane, presumably to divide the carcass and perhaps to access the brain for meat. The goat mandible showed some gold deposits on the teeth that occur from minerals in the plants that they are consuming, with these more common in coastal areas, so it is possible some goat skins and meats were being brought in from coastal regions.
- 9.3.3 **Cattle** were found in three deposits with adult phalanges, metatarsals and other butchered bone in fills (106) and (202), with a neonatal metatarsal in 202; a juvenile scapula and metatarsal fragments were seen in (109). Chops and cuts on other bone from preparation of cuts of meat, some skinning cuts were noted. The cattle pelvis from 202 shows some arthritic changes, which can suggest an animal used for traction. The presence of a neonatal calf indicates on-site or at least local breeding.
- 9.3.4 **Equid** remains were recovered from fill 109 with fragments of femur, radius and vertebra. Saggital chops were seen on the vertebrae from division of the carcass in to left and right side and other bone showed chops suggesting it was used for meat.
- 9.3.5 **Pig/boar** were produced from four deposit, all from juvenile animals. Elements suggest a range of cuts of meat.
- 9.3.6 Four species of **bird** were identified. A small **duck** tarsometatarsus was produced from (106) and identified as a probable Teal. A **goose** radius was found in (106), which had been cut from meat preparation. Two pieces of a **Swan** tibiotarsus was also retrieved from (106). A **Woodcock** tarsometatarsus was recorded from (110). Unidentified bird was noted in (209), with a fragment

of juvenile shaft. It is interesting to note that all the birds in this assemblage are species of wetlands, including the Woodcock which is a bird of damp to wet scrubby areas and woodland.

- 9.3.7 **Small mammals** were represented by two species. An adult cat humerus was recovered from (106), which is likely to represent a household or pest control cat or a feral animal. A juvenile rabbit femur was found in the fill (202) which is probably from meat waste.
- 9.3.8 Unidentifiable **mammal** bone accounted for 115 pieces, although many of these were very small fragments. This bone lacked diagnostic features that could identify to species and the remains were heavily fragmented and worn with invertebrate damage. A single bone was identified as 'bird' and not unidentifiable.

Table 5. Quantification of the faunal remains by feature type, species and NISP

Species	Feature type and NISP			Totals
	?Linear	Made Ground	Pit-like feature	
Bird - Duck		1		1
Bird - Goose		1		1
Bird - no species ID			1	1
Bird - Swan		2		2
Bird - Woodcock		1		1
Cattle		13	4	17
Equid			3	3
Large Mammal		13		13
Mammal	5	67	30	102
Pig/boar	1	4	2	7
Sheep/goat		21	9	30
SM - Cat		1		1
SM - Rabbit		1		1
Grand Total	6	125	49	180

9.4 Discussion and conclusions

- 9.4.1 This is a fairly small, but rich assemblage with the range of cuts of meat from the main domestic stock, the range of bird and presence of rabbit all indicating a varied diet and suggests some high status eating. It is interesting that the equid in the assemblage was butchered, suggesting use of this less popular meat. The cat in the assemblage is most likely to be a pet or resident rodent control, but a feral cat is possible.
- 9.4.2 The pottery assemblage indicates that all contexts can be dated to the late medieval to modern periods and it is likely that most of the bone was disposed of at the same time as the ceramics. Some medieval pottery was discovered with animal bone, suggesting that at least some of the material is residual. The range of species seen is typical of a medieval to post-medieval assemblage from a large urban area where there is a certain amount of wealth and availability of a range of meats at local markets.

9.5 Recommendations for further work

- 9.5.1 If further work is carried out at this site it is recommended that samples are taken for wet or dry sieving to maximise the recovery of small mammal and bird bones, which this assemblage shows have survived well, given the richness of this assemblage, there is potential for recovery of fish too.

10.0 The Mollusc Assemblage (Appendix 11)

by Julie Curl

10.1 Methodology

- 10.1.1 The molluscs were identified to species using a variety of reference material. Shells were catalogued by species and where appropriate, counts were made of the number of individual

species present (NISP), counts of top and base shells and an estimate of the minimum number of individuals (MNI). Bivalve shells are known to be used as painter's palettes and the remains are examined for any traces of pigments. Shells are also examined for any cut marks that would confirm their use for food from the prising apart of the shells or removal of meat with a knife. Information was recorded into an Excel database for quantification and analysis and the catalogue is in the appendix.

10.2 The assemblage

10.2.1 A total of 15g of shell, consisting of 5 elements, was recovered from this excavation, which is quantified by feature type in Table 6 by feature, species and NISP. The shell was all recovered from Trench 1 deposits, with the ceramics from this site suggesting all of the finds are likely to be of a late medieval to modern date range, with some residual finds.

10.2.2 The shell is in reasonable to fairly fragmented condition, with surfaces of marine shell still showing remains of marine sponges that attests to the shell coming from a marine environment rather than farmed stock.

Table 6. Quantification of the mollusc assemblage

Context	Trench	Type	Period	Ctxt Qty	Weight	Freshwater	Marine	Land	Fossil	Species	NISP
104	1	Fill of [105]	14th - 16th	2	6		2			Oyster	1
104	1	Made Ground	14th - 16th	1	1		1?			Mussel	1
109	1	Pit-like Feature	Pmedieval	2	8		1			Oyster	1
109	1	Pit-like Feature	Pmedieval				1			Cockle	1

10.3 Species and observations

10.3.1 A total of three species were identified, two of marine origin, one was too damaged to determine species and origin.

10.3.2 Marine **oyster**, *Ostrea edulis*, was seen in contexts (104) and (109) with fairly complete shells. **Cockle** was produced from the Pit-like feature fill (109). Remains of marine worm and sponge damage indicates these are from a natural marine environment, rather than from farmed stock.

10.3.3 A single fragment of **mussel** shell was seen, but it is too damaged to determine species and if it was of marine or freshwater origin.

10.4 Discussion and conclusions

10.4.1 This is a very small assemblage of shell that suggests food waste. Marine mollusc species would have been readily available at local markets for variety in the diet.

11.0 Metal Finds

by Rebecca Sillwood

11.1 Introduction

11.1.1 Twenty metal finds were recovered from this site; this breaks down as sixteen of copper alloy, and four of iron.

11.1.2 The material was recovered from made-ground layers and pit like features dating to around the 15th to 19th centuries.

11.2 Methodology

11.2.1 The metalwork was catalogued by count and weight, with spot dates and descriptions produced where possible (*Appendix 12*). This data can be found within an Excel spreadsheet which is provided separately to this report and will be available as part of the archive.

11.2.2 Measurements were recorded in millimetres using digital callipers, which were checked for accuracy often. Weight was recorded in grams, to the nearest 0.1g, using digital scales, which were also checked for accuracy frequently using a known weight.

11.3 The Assemblage

Copper alloy

11.3.1 The largest part of the copper alloy assemblage was made up of dress pins, some extremely small, all of drawn wire, and all dating to between the 15th and 17th centuries. Margeson (1993, 11) discusses five types of drawn wire pin, and from Esdelle Street there are three of these types. The most common here was the wire wound spherical head of Type 1, which was recovered in three instances from the same made-ground layer (106). Two instances of Type 3, with the wire wound round the top of the shaft, were both found in made-ground (110). A single example of Type 5, that is, with a blob-like head, was found in made-ground (202).

11.3.2 Three lace tags or aiglets were also recovered from the site, and also fall into a similar period to the pins above and are related to the styles of dress of the time. Lace tags were metal coverings for the ends of laces, such as for use in a bodice or hose. All of the examples from Esdelle Street were plain, simple cylindrical sheets, with a seam down one side. These objects all came from made-ground deposits (106), (110) & (202) and date to between the 16th and 18th centuries (Margeson, 1993, 23, fig. 12).

11.3.3 Two possible wire dress fasteners were recovered from made-ground (202). These are both likely to be of 15th-18th century date (Margeson, 1993, 20, fig. 10). A single fragment of undiagnostic wire, possibly for making into a pin or fastening, was recovered from made-ground (110).

11.3.4 Two buckles were recovered from the site; one, an annular example and the second a double-loop example, both from made-ground (106). The annular example is likely to be medieval in date with parallels dating to between c. 1250 and 1500 (Whitehead, 1996, 18, no. 40). The double loop example is an early post-medieval piece, dating to between c. 1350 and 1650 (*ibid.* 1996, 53, no. 295).

11.3.5 A complete thimble was recovered from pit fill (102). The piece had a domed top and decorative banding around the lower part of the body, consisting of a circular repeating pattern. Such thimbles were likely made in Nuremburg and date to between c. 1520-1650 (Read, 2018, 43, no. 189).

11.3.6 An undiagnostic sheet fragment was recovered from made-ground (110).

Iron

11.3.7 Of the four iron objects, three are likely to be nails, however, it should be stressed that they are rather encrusted and only an x-ray would enable certainty on this score. The nails were found in made-ground (106) and (110).

11.3.8 An incomplete pair of scissors was also recovered from pit fill (109). This pair of scissors was likely to be of 16th-17th century date (Margeson, 1993, 136, fig. 101).

11.4 Conclusions

11.4.1 This site in the north of Norwich is of some interest, at least from a metalwork perspective. There is a definite focus of activity in the 15th-17th centuries here, and for such a small assemblage a good amount of small drawn wire dress pins. Drawn wire pin making was thought to have been introduced to England in 1543 (Margeson, 1993, 11) and that it was a technology originally developed in the Low Countries and northern Germany. The single thimble found on this site is thought to be a Nuremburg type and therefore also a German import. The presence of scissors could add to the idea that this site may be in the vicinity of perhaps a drapers or a dressmakers workshop.

11.4.2 The other objects from the site, including buckles and lace tags are also dress accessories of a similar focus date to the above material.

12.0 Environmental Summary

by Dr John Summers

12.1 Introduction

12.1.1 During the archaeological evaluation of land at Esdelle Street, five bulk samples for environmental archaeological assessment were taken. The samples were submitted to Archaeological Solutions Ltd for processing and assessment.

12.2 Methods

12.2.1 Samples were processed at the Archaeological Solutions Ltd facilities in Bury St. Edmunds using standard flotation methods. The light fractions were washed onto a mesh of 500µm (microns), while the heavy fractions were sieved to 1mm. The dried light fractions were sorted under a low power stereomicroscope (x10-x30 magnification). Botanical and molluscan remains were identified and recorded using reference literature (Cappers *et al.* 2006; Jacomet 2006; Kerney and Cameron 1979; Kerney 1999) and a reference collection of modern seeds. Potential contaminants, such as modern roots, seeds and invertebrate fauna were also recorded in order to gain an insight into possible disturbance of the deposits.

12.3 Results

12.3.1 The assessment data from the bulk sample light fractions are presented in *Appendix 13*. Preservation of plant remains was by carbonisation only, with no evidence for anaerobic waterlogging or mineralisation.

12.3.2 Carbonised plant macrofossils were recorded in all five samples, primarily in the form of carbonised cereal grains. Most numerous were hulled barley grains, including some asymmetric grains indicative of six-row barley (*Hordeum vulgare* var. *vulgare*). A small number of germinated barley grains were recorded in (106) but too few to confirm the presence of barley malt. Also present were free-threshing type wheat (*Triticum aestivum/ turgidum* type), oat (*Avena* sp.) and rye (*Secale cereale*). Peas/ beans (large Fabaceae) were recorded in (106) and (214). Bramble (*Rubus* sp.), identified in (106), could also have been present as discarded food debris. The predominance of barley amongst the cereal assemblage is in keeping with Post-medieval results from Alms Lane (Murphy 1985), although the latter may have been connected with brewing activity.

12.3.3 A small number of cereal-size culm nodes (straw) were present in the assemblage, in addition to a single free-threshing type wheat rachis internode but the cereals were likely carbonised as predominantly clean grain. Arable weed taxa were recorded as a small range, including corncockle (*Agrostemma githago*), dock (*Rumex* sp.) and bedstraw (*Galium* sp.). Sedge (*Carex* sp.) could have been introduced from floor coverings or thatch.

12.3.4 Samples <1> and <4> of (110) and (202) contained a significant quantity of clinker and coal fragments, which represent residues from coal fires. Wood charcoal was also present in these samples, as well as in the other sampled deposits. The sub-sample of fractured charcoal fragments indicated a range of hard wood and soft wood vessel patterns, indicating diverse fuel wood exploitation. Carbonised buds were also recorded and likely to have been introduced with fuel wood.

12.3.5 Other domestic refuse was recorded in the form of animal bone, fish bone and fish scales. It is most likely that the remains from the bulk sample light fractions represent domestic debris, incorporating culinary waste and fuel residues from domestic hearths.

12.4 Conclusions

12.4.1 The bulk samples from Esdelle Street indicate significant deposition of domestic detritus in the sampled made-ground layers. This included culinary waste, in the form of carbonised cereals, mammal bone and fish bone, accompanied by fuel debris. Fuel resources included a wide range of wood types, as well as coal in two of the deposits.

12.4.2 Although relatively late in date, the remains provide an insight into domestic consumption and it is likely that additional sampling during any potential future excavation work would add to this picture.

13.0 Conclusions and Discussion

13.1 Introduction

- 13.1.1 The author has a high confidence rating of the results. Site conditions were reasonably good. Each of the trenches had to be excavated one at a time due to limited space on-site for the storage of spoil arisings and to allow for plant movement. It did not prove possible to insert shoring boxes so smaller areas of undisturbed 'natural' deposits were exposed. Occasional heavy rain showers necessitated repeated cleaning of exposed surfaces and features. Trench 1 was moved towards the northeast to maintain a safe distance from standing buildings in accordance with a party wall agreement.
- 13.1.2 Whilst the majority of remains comprised made-ground deposits, probably representing the periodic use and disuse of this area to the rear of properties on the east side of St Augustine's Street since the 15th century and through the 16th to 20th centuries, and relatively few cut archaeological features were present, some interesting information and insight into the use of this area has been gained.
- 13.1.3 Information was received relating to excavations for ground beams to c. 8.72-8.67m OD and excavations would unlikely extend beyond late-Post-medieval/modern remains encountered during the trenching.

13.2 Phase 0. Archaeological Monitoring

- 13.2.1 Site clearance and demolition of the existing outbuildings prior to the excavation of the archaeological trenches revealed modern concrete surfaces (1) and (4) from c. 9.9m OD above rubble deposits (2), (5) and (6) and made-ground (3). Occasional fragments and pieces of shaped marble were noted in (3). A modern wall [7] associated with the former outbuildings and an extant undated flint and brick wall [8] were recorded.

13.3 Phase 1. Trench 1

- 13.3.1 Made-ground deposits (100) and (101) were of probable 19th/20th century date above further made-ground deposits (110) at c. 8.4m OD of probable 17th century date and (106) (at c. 8.1m OD) of possible late-15th to 16th century date. A clay tobacco pipe bowl was recovered from (100) with the maker's initials 'I M' probably referring to John Metcalfe who worked in Norwich between 1836–59 though the bowl type indicates a later 17th-century date. Occasional fragments and pieces of shaped marble were noted in (100) and (101).
- 13.3.2 Pottery finds from between the 14th to 18th centuries including imported wares, notably Dutch and German bowls and dishes, metal finds of probable 17th century date including drawn wire pins and lace tags, butchered animal bone including sheep and goat, possibly brought to Norwich from coastal regions, pig and Woodcock and marine oyster and cockle shell were recovered from (110). Environmental sample <1> from (110) indicated the disposal of domestic and culinary waste including fish and the use of wood and coal for fires.
- 13.3.3 Made-ground deposit (106) produced pottery of probable late-15th to 16th century date, ceramic building material including a fragment of possibly 15th century brick and a fragment of late medieval floor tile or brick, possible medieval window glass, metal finds including drawn wire dress pins of 15th to 17th century date, lace tags of probable 16th to 18th century date, buckles dating between the 13th and 17th centuries and undated possible iron nails, and animal bone representing a wide variety of species including cat, butchered cattle, with indications of a traction animal and the local breeding of cattle, and birds including duck, goose and swan. Environmental samples <2> and <3> from (106) indicated the disposal of culinary waste including fish.
- 13.3.4 Probable domestic refuse pit [108] (at c. 8.7m OD) cut deposits (101), (110) and (106) and probably dates to the late-18th to 19th century. It produced 18th to 19th century pottery, 19th/20th century window glass, a residual incomplete pair of scissors of probable 16th-17th century date, a possibly 18th century clay tobacco pipe fragment and animal bone including butchered sheep/goat, cattle, pig and horse, with burnt bone indicating it had been disposed of onto a fire, and shell including marine oyster and cockle from its primary fill (109) and no finds from upper fill (107).

- 13.3.5 Probable domestic refuse pit [103] (at c. 8.36m OD) appeared contemporary with made-ground deposit (110) and possibly dates to the 16th/17th century. It contained fill (102) that produced a fragment of Post-medieval roof tile and a probably imported 16th/17th century thimble.
- 13.3.6 Linear feature [105] (at c. 8.06m OD) appeared contemporary with made-ground deposit (106) and may represent a 15th to 16th century foundation cut for a wall or a land boundary feature also used for the disposal of domestic refuse. It produced a sherd of mid-14th to mid-16th century pottery, animal bone including butchered sheep/goat and pig and marine oyster and cockle shell from its fill (104). Deposit (106) extended c. 0.7m in depth and overlay undisturbed 'natural' deposits (113). Undisturbed 'natural' deposits (113) were recorded from c. 7m OD.
- 13.3.7 Modern drain cut [111] and fill (112) were recorded.

13.4 Phase 1. Trench 2

- 13.4.1 Modern demolition rubble deposit (200) overlay c. 0.5-0.65m of made-ground deposit (201) of probable 18th/19th century date and c. 0.8m of made-ground deposit (202) of probable 17th to 18th century date. Pottery of probable 18th/19th century date including a residual sherd of late-14th to early-17th century date and 2 fragments of Post-medieval brick were recovered from (201). Pottery finds included imported wares, notably Dutch and German bowls and dishes, that probably date to the 17th century, and some earlier pottery dated to the mid-14th to mid-16th centuries, a fragment of Post-medieval window glass, metal finds including drawn wire dress pins of 15th to 17th century date, 2 possible wire dress fasteners of probable 15th-18th century date, and lace tags of probable 16th to 18th century date, undated fired clay probably relating to a hearth or oven, a piece of burnt coal and animal bone including butchered cattle, pig and sheep and a rabbit bone also probably relating to food waste were recovered from (202). Environmental sample <4> from (202) indicated the disposal of domestic and culinary waste including fish and the use of wood and coal for fires. Occasional fragments and pieces of shaped marble were noted in (201). Pottery finds spanning the 15th to mid-19th centuries were recovered from a cleaning layer (206) across (202) including (201). Deposit (202) overlay a further made-ground deposit (214) from c. 7.6m OD that produced pottery including Dutch and German bowls and dishes of probable 17th century date and some earlier pottery dated to the mid-14th to mid-16th centuries and a fragment of Post-medieval roof tile and probably dates to the 17th century. Animal bone, some burnt, and fish bone were noted in environmental sample <5> from (214) as well as cereal grains, representing the disposal of culinary waste. Deposit (214) contained mixed soils and areas of ash and overlay undisturbed 'natural' deposits (215) from c. 6.79m OD.
- 13.4.2 Cobbled surface (203) (at c. 8.8-8.9m OD) likely dates to the 19th century. The cobbles were not bonded into mortar and were pressed into the underlying layer (201). A thin layer of crushed mortar (211) overlay cobbles (203) towards the centre and northwest corner. Late-18th to 20th century pottery, a fragment of 19th/20th century drinking glass and 19th/20th century window glass were recovered from (203).
- 13.4.3 Probable domestic refuse pit [205] (at c. 8.4m OD) produced residual 11th-12th and mid-14th to mid-16th century pottery, 16th-18th century pottery, 2 fragments of probable 18th/19th century floor brick, 2 fragments of roof tile, 19th/20th century window glass, 19th and possible 18th century clay tobacco pipe and animal bone including a sheep/goat tooth from its fill (204) and likely dates to the 18th/19th century.
- 13.4.4 Probable domestic refuse pit [208] (at c. 8.65m OD) produced residual late-15th to 16th century and mid-14th to mid-16th century pottery, 19th/20th century probable window glass and 19th century clay tobacco pipe fragments from its fill (207). Feature [208] likely dates to the 19th century.
- 13.4.5 Probable domestic refuse pit [210] (at c. 8.2m OD) produced mid-14th to mid-16th and 16th to 18th century pottery, a fragment of Post-medieval roof tile and animal bone finds including butchered sheep/goat and a sheep/goat tooth and an unidentified bird bone from its fill (209) and likely dates to the 16th to 17th century.
- 13.4.6 Linear feature [213] (at c. 8.4m OD) produced no finds from its fill (212) and may represent a wall foundation cut or land boundary feature. It was cut by a modern drain at the northwest end,

cut pit [205] of probable 18th/19th century date to the southeast and made-ground (202) of probable 17th to 18th century date and likely dates to the 18th century.

13.4.7 A modern intrusion (stanchion post) was present towards the northeast side of the trench.

13.5 Summary

- 13.5.1 St Augustine's Street within the defences of the medieval city of Norwich was occupied since the mid-13th century or earlier and the earliest activities during the current works were indicated through the recovery of a residual sherd of 11th-12th century pottery within later made-ground deposits. Historic mapping dating to the 16th century indicates a line of buildings on the east side of St Augustine's Street and medieval pottery, c. 14th-16th century, and window glass, Post-medieval finds of 17th century date again from made-ground deposits, and domestic refuse pits probably dating to the 16th/17th and 18th to 19th centuries support evidence of continued occupation. An insight into a varied diet with indications of some high status eating has been gained and the use of wood and coal for fires was evidenced, probably within a hearth or oven.
- 13.5.2 Metal finds indicate that a drapers or dressmakers workshop existed in this area probably during the 15th-17th centuries though no structural remains, aside from a late-15th to 16th century linear feature that may relate to a cut for a foundation, though may equally represent a land division also used for the disposal of domestic waste, and fragments of probable medieval brick/tile were observed during the archaeological excavations to indicate its location. It appears from the pottery assemblage that an immigrant family or families lived in this area during the early-17th century, possibly at 33 St Augustine's Street which was originally part of a block with number 31 dated to the mid-17th century, and possibly has 15th century origins. Equally, they may have lived at properties to the north and south of numbers 31 and 33 that also have 17th century origins. The NHER record for 33 St Augustine's Street states that there are the brick remains of a small 17th century house to the rear of this property but it is not clear where these were located. Whether the wall at the southeast end of the development site relates to this house is unclear. Other finds and features indicate activities during the 18th to 20th centuries including a cobbled surface no doubt relating to a yard surface of probable 19th century date. Fragments and pieces of shaped marble noted in made-ground deposits most likely relate to A J Woods' stone masonry workshop and funeral directors at 35-37 St Augustine's Street since the early-20th century.
- 13.5.3 Undisturbed 'natural' deposits were greater in depth centrally within the development site. Whether this was the result of quarrying or other deliberate excavation is uncertain, or may simply reflect a natural variation in depths.
- 13.5.4 Decisions regarding further mitigation requirements were made by the Norfolk County Council Environment Service based on the results of the informative trenching. No further works were required.



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Appendix 1. Context Summary

Context No.	Type	Trench	Description	Thickness	Depth	Findings	Comments	Spotdate	Date/Initials
1	D	WUASC	Concrete flooring/yard surface associated with pre-fabricated light industrial building previously demolished	c. 0.05m – 0.07m	c. 9.9m OD	-	-	Modern	JS/14 Aug 20
2	D	WUASC	Red brick rubble	c. 0.15m	c. 9.9m OD	-	-	Modern	JS/14 Aug 20
3	D	WUASC	Very dark greyish brown silty sand with very frequent fragments of CBM, broken glass and rare flecks of charcoal	-	c. 9.7m OD	-	-	Modern	JS/14 Aug 20
4	D	WUASC	Concrete floor surface	c. 0.17m	c. 9.9m OD	-	-	Modern	JS/17 Aug 20
5	D	WUASC	Concrete and red brick rubble	c. 0.19m-0.24m	c. 9.7m OD	-	-	Modern	JS/17 Aug 20
6	D	WUASC	Concrete and red brick rubble	c. 0.4m	c. 9.5m OD	-	-	Modern	JS/17 Aug 20
7	M	WUASC	Concrete block wall	-	-	-	-	Modern	JS/17 Aug 20
8	M	WUASC	Mixed flint and brick wall	-	-	-	-	?PMed	JS/17 Aug 20
100	D	1	Dark black sandy silt made-ground deposit with occasional small-sized subrounded flints, rare CBM fragments, very rare shell fragments and very rare chalk flecks	c. 0.4-0.85m	c. 8.88-8.43m OD	CTP	-	?20 th century	JS/25 Aug 20
101	D	1	Dark brown sandy silt made-ground deposit with very rare small-sized subrounded flints, very rare CBM fragments, very charcoal flecks and very rare chalk flecks	c. 0.36m	c. 8.81m OD	-	-	?19 th /20 th century	JS/25 Aug 20
102	D	1	Pale creamy brown silty sand and lime mortar fill of [103] with moderate small- to medium-sized subangular and subrounded flints, moderate medium-sized CBM fragments and frequent pieces and flecks of crushed mortar	c. 0.19-0.35m	c. 8.36m OD	CBM, metal	Pmed CBM, 16 th /17 th c. metal	PMed, 16 th /17 th c?	JS/25 Aug 20
103	C	1	Pit-like feature	c. 0.19-0.35m	c. 8.36m OD	-	-	PMed	JS/25 Aug 20

Context No.	Type	Trench	Description	Thickness	Depth	Findings	Comments	Spotdate	Date/Initials
104	D	1	Very pale brown sand fill of [105] with frequent small-sized subangular flints	c. 0.36m	c. 8.06m OD	Pottery, animal bone, shell	M.14th-M.16th c. pottery	15 th c.?	JS/25 Aug 20
105	C	1	Linear feature?	c. 0.36m	c. 8.06m OD	-	-	?15 th c.	JS/25 Aug 20
106	D	1	Mid to dark grey brown sandy silt made-ground deposit with occasional medium-sized subangular flints, moderate charcoal flecks and pieces and rare small-sized CBM fragments	c. 0.7m	c. 8.09m OD	Pottery, CBM, glass, metal, animal bone, shell Enviro <2> and <3>	15 th c.? brick, med glass	L.15th-16th c.	SL/01 Sep 20
107	D	1	Mixed pale grey and yellow brown silty sand and lime mortar/concrete upper fill of [108] with occasional medium-sized CBM fragments, moderate charcoal flecks and moderate lime mortar pieces	c. 0.16m	c. 8.70m OD	-	-	-	SL/28 Aug 20
108	C	1	Pit-like feature	c. 0.66m	c. 8.70m OD	-	-	L.18th-19th c.	SL/28 Aug 20
109	D	1	Very dark brown black with yellow green patches sandy silt primary fill of [108] with frequent medium-sized subrounded flints, frequent charcoal and coal pieces, frequent medium- to large-sized CBM fragments and occasional medium-sized mortar pieces	c. 0.66m	c. 8.70m OD	Pottery, glass, metal, CTP, animal bone, shell	19 th -20 th c. glass, 18 th c.? CTP	L.18th-19th c.	SL/28 Aug 20
110	D	1	Mid greenish grey sandy silt made-ground deposit with moderate charcoal flecks, occasional small- to medium-sized subrounded flints, occasional small-sized mortar pieces and occasional small-sized CBM fragments	c. 0.17-0.25m	c. 8.40m OD	Pottery, metal, animal bone Enviro <1>	14 th to 18 th c. pottery, 17 th c. metal	17 th c.	SL/28 Aug 20
111	C	1	Cut for drain pipe	>0.1m	c. 7.85m OD	-	-	Modern	SL/28 Aug 20
112	D	1	Mid red orange crushed brick fill of [111]	>0.1m	c. 7.85m OD	-	-	Modern	SL/28 Aug 20
113	D	1	Mid orange brown silty sand undisturbed 'natural' deposits with frequent small-sized rounded flint gravel and moderate medium-sized subangular flints	-	c. 7.03m OD	-	-	-	SL/01 Sep 20

Context No.	Type	Trench	Description	Thickness	Depth	Findings	Comments	Spotdate	Date/Initials
200	D	2	Mixed pale brown and dark grey brown demolition rubble deposit with frequent CBM rubble and crushed mortar	c. 0.1-0.45m	c. 9.42m OD	-	-	Modern	SL/01 Sep 20
201	D	2	Very dark black brown sandy silt made-ground deposit with occasional small-sized CBM fragments and occasional small-sized mortar pieces	c. 0.5-0.65m	c. 9.09m OD	Pottery, CBM	L.14 th – 20 th c. pottery, PMed CBM	18 th /19 th c.	SL/01 Sep 20
202	D	2	Pale to mid grey brown sandy silt made-ground deposit with moderate small-sized CBM fragments, occasional small-sized chalk pieces and moderate charcoal flecks and pieces	c. 0.8m	c. 8.65m OD	Pottery, glass, metal, fired clay, coal, animal bone Enviro <4>	PMed glass	E.17 th c./18 th c.	SL/01 Sep 20
203	D	2	Dark bluish grey to light orange brown cobbled ?yard surface with frequent mixed-size rounded flints		c. 8.79-8.93m OD	Pottery, glass	19 th -20 th c. glass	L.18th-19th c.	SG/02 Sep 20
204	D	2	Dark greyish brown silty sand fill of [205] with frequent small-sized CBM fragments, occasional chalk flecks and occasional charcoal flecks	c. 0.15m	c. 8.40m OD	Pottery, CBM, glass, CTP, animal bone	11 th -12 th c. and 16 th - 18 th c. pottery, 18th/19 th c. brick, 19 th -20 th c. glass, 18 th ?/19 th c. CTP	18 th /19 th c.	JS/01 Sep 20
205	C	2	Pit-like feature	c. 0.15m	c. 8.40m OD	-	-	18 th /19 th c.	JS/01 Sep 20
206	F	2	Findings recovered from cleaning layer	-	c. 8.55m OD	Pottery	15 th to M.19 th c. pottery	L.18th-19th c.	SL/01 Sep 20
207	D	2	Mid grey brown sandy silt fill of [208] with occasional small-sized subangular flints, moderate small-sized mortar pieces and occasional small-sized charcoal pieces and flecks	c. 0.42m	c. 8.65m OD	Pottery, glass, CTP	M.14 th – M.16 th L.15 th -16 th c. pottery, 19 th -20 th c. glass, 19 th c. CTP	19 th c.	SL/02 Sep 20
208	D	2	Pit-like feature	c. 0.42m	c. 8.65m OD	-	-	19 th c.	SL/02 Sep 20
209	D	2	Very dark grey silty sand fill of [210] with very rare small-sized subangular flints, occasional charcoal flecks and rare small-sized CBM fragments	c. 0.37m	c. 8.23m OD	Pottery, CBM, animal bone	M.14 th – 18 th c. pottery, Pmed CBM	16 th -17 th c.	JS/02 Sep 20
210	C	2	Pit-like feature	c. 0.37m	c. 8.23m OD	-	-	16 th -17 th c.	JS/02 Sep 20
211	D	2	Mid yellowish white mortar surface deposit with occasional small-sized CBM fragments	c. 0.02m	c. 8.98m OD		-		SG/02 Sep 20



Context No.	Type	Trench	Description	Thickness	Depth	Findings	Comments	Spotdate	Date/Initials
212	D	2	Mid orange brown sandy clay silt fill of [213] with frequent small-sized rounded flint gravels, occasional small-sized chalk pieces, occasional large-sized subangular flint nodules and rare small-sized CBM fragments	c. 0.46m	c. 8.37m OD	-	-	18 th c?	SG/02 Sep 20
213	C	2	Linear feature	c. 0.46m	c. 8.37m OD	-	-	18 th c?	SG/02 Sep 20
214	D	2	Light yellow brown with pale cream brown patches sandy silt made-ground deposit with moderate chalk/mortar flecks, moderate charcoal flecks, occasional patches of ash and occasional medium-sized subrounded flints	c. 0.8m	c. 7.59m OD	Pottery, CBM Enviro <5>	PMed CBM	?17 th c.	SG/02 Sep 20
215	D	2	Mid orange brown silty sand undisturbed 'natural' deposits with frequent small-sized flint gravels and moderate medium-sized subangular flints	-	c. 6.79m OD	-	-	-	SG/02 Sep 20

Med - Medieval

PMed – Post-medieval

WUASC – Works Under Archaeological Supervision and Control (monitoring)

Appendix 2. Finds Summary

Context	Context desc	Pottery		CBM		Glass		Metal		Fired clay		CTP		Animal Bone		Mollusc		Comments	Pottery spotdate
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt		
100	Made-ground											1	20						L.17
102	Fill of [103]			1	145			1	4.2									Pmed CBM, 16 th /17 th c. metal	PMed, 16 th /17 th c.?
104	Fill of [105]	1	4											9	115	3	7	M.14 th -M.16 th c. pottery	15 th c.?
106	Made-ground	23	502	2	82	1	15	8	59.2					40	791			15 th c.? brick, med glass	L.15 th -16 th c.
109	Fill of [108]	48	1535			2	10	1	49			1	6	36	1116	2	8	19 th -20 th c. glass, 18 th c.? CTP	L.18 th -19 th c.
110	Made-ground	14	153					6	45.6						284			14 th to 18 th c. pottery, 17 th c. metal	17 th c.
201	Made-ground	9	218	2	179													L.14 th – 20 th c. pottery, PMed CBM	18 th /19 th c.
202	Made-ground	81	2161			1	7	4	0.6	2	373			69	979			1no. coal (30g). PMed glass	E.17 th c.
203	?Yard surface	5	15			1	40											19 th -20 th c. glass	L.18 th -19 th c.
204	Fill of [205]	5	124	4	104	1	2					1	7	4	79			11 th -12 th c. and 16 th - 18 th c. pottery, 18 th /19 th c. brick, 19 th - 20 th c. glass, 18 th ?/19 th c. CTP	18 th /19 th c.
206	Finds layer	14	187															15 th to M.19 th c. pottery	L.18 th -19 th c.
207	Fill of [208]	2	13			1	1					1	2					M.14 th – M.16 th L.15 th - 16 th c. pottery, 19 th - 20 th c. glass, 19 th c. CTP	19 th c.
209	Fill of [210]	4	59	1	199									9	81			M.14 th – 18 th c. pottery, Pmed CBM	16 th -17 th c.
214	Made-ground	10	564	1	57													PMed CBM	17 th c.?

CTP – Clay Tobacco Pipe

Appendix 3. Pottery Summary

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	MNV	Decoration	Date range
104	LMT			1	4	1		M.14th-M.16th c.
106	GRIL	Drinking jug		1	18	1		14th-15th c.?
106	GRIL	Jug		2	80	1	COHL	14th-15th c.?
106	LMT			7	83	6		M.14th-M.16th c.
106	LMT			1	18	1	COHL	M.14th-M.16th c.
106	LMT	Jug	COLL	1	103	1		M.14th-M.16th c.
106	LMT	Jug	COLL	3	27	1	2 grooved collar	M.14th-M.16th c.
106	LMT	Pipkin	COMP	1	46	1		M.14th-M.16th c.
106	RAER			1	11	1		L.15th-16th c.
106	RAER			2	52	2	IHLs	L.15th-16th c.
106	RAER	Mug		4	64	1		L.15th-16th c.
109	CRW			1	2	1		1730-1760
109	CRW	Bowl	BD	6	511	1		1730-1760
109	CRW	Bowl	UPPL	1	41	1		1730-1760
109	CRW	Chamber pot	FTEV	23	467	1		1730-1760
109	CRW	Dish	EV	1	66	1	dk blue HP line on rim	1730-1760
109	CRW	Plate	EV	2	169	1		1730-1760
109	CRW	Plate	EV	1	165	1	scalloped edge	1730-1760
109	CRW	Teapot?	UPPL	3	17	1	brown sponged, green wash	1730-1760
109	ESWN			1	12	1		L.17th-L.18th c.
109	GRE	Jar	SQBD	1	36	1		16th-18th c.
109	PEW	Bowl	UPPL	2	19	1	TP blue Chinese scene, moulded fluting	L.18th-M.19th c.
109	PEW	Bowl?	UPPL	1	2	1	blue mottled slip, lathe black block border	L.18th-M.19th c.
109	PEW	Mug?		1	9	1	HP brown Vs on handle, line int	L.18th-M.19th c.
109	PEW	Mug?	INT	3	9	1	blue mottled slip, lathe black block border	L.18th-M.19th c.
109	SWSW	Bowl	UPPL	1	10	1		18th c.
110	DUTR			3	27	2		15th-17th c.
110	DUTR	Cauldron	FLAR	1	19	1		15th-17th c.
110	GRE			2	44	2		16th-18th c.
110	LMT			3	14	3		M.14th-M.16th c.
110	LMT	Jar	COMP	1	14	1		M.14th-M.16th c.
110	SIEG			1	15	1		E.14th-17th c.
110	SPEC	?	FLAR	1	7	1	corrugated side	17th-18th c.

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	MNV	Decoration	Date range
110	WES	Dish	HH	1	10	1	white lines int	E.-M.17th c.
110	WNBC			1	3	1	COHL	17th c.
201	BOUD	Handled jar	BD	1	26	1	TH	L.14th-E.17th c.
201	DUTR			1	9	1	IHL	15th-17th c.
201	GRE			1	62	1		16th-18th c.
201	GRE	Chamber pot/ bowl	BD	2	41	1		16th-18th c.
201	GRE	Cauldron?	LSEV	1	4	1		16th-18th c.
201	GRE	Handled jar	FLAR	2	69	1	TH	16th-18th c.
201	REFW	Dish/saucer	PL	1	7	1	TP blue willow border int	L.18th-20th c.
202	DUTR			2	26	1	GGR	15th-17th c.
202	DUTR			1	6	1	IHL?	15th-17th c.
202	DUTR			1	23	1	IHLs	15th-17th c.
202	DUTR	Plate/bowl	THEV	2	48	2		15th-17th c.
202	DUTR	Bowl	UPPL	1	45	1	cordon at rim	15th-17th c.
202	DUTR	Cauldron	THEV	3	182	2		15th-17th c.
202	DUTR	Cauldron	THEV	1	14	1	corrugated	15th-17th c.
202	DUTR	Handled bowl	UPPL	2	19	1	corrugated	15th-17th c.
202	DUTR	Jar	COLL	1	30	1		15th-17th c.
202	DUTS			1	63	1	large slip-trailed circle with lattice, concentric lines	L.16th-17th c.
202	DUTS			1	8	1	plain white slip int	L.16th-17th c.
202	DUTS	Handled bowl	UPPL	6	99	1	geometric slip pattern, dashes on int & ext of rim	L.16th-17th c.
202	DUTS	Handled bowl	UPPL	1	18	1	poorly executed dashes	L.16th-17th c.
202	DUTU			1	70	1		L.14th-17th c.
202	DUTW			2	14	2		15th-17th c.
202	DUTW	Lid?		1	13	1		15th-17th c.
202	FREC			2	17	2		16th-17th c.
202	GRE			1	9	1	COHL	16th-18th c.
202	GRE	Jar	SQBD	26	778	1	COHL	16th-18th c.
202	GRE	Plate	BD	1	73	1		16th-18th c.
202	IGBW			1	15	1		16th-18th c.
202	IGBW			1	12	1	rilled	16th-18th c.
202	IGBW	Mug	UPPL	1	11	1		16th-18th c.
202	LMT			6	195	6		M.14th-M.16th c.

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	MNV	Decoration	Date range
202	LMT			2	35	1	corrugated	M.14th-M.16th c.
202	LMT			2	19	2	IHLs	M.14th-M.16th c.
202	LMT		LSEV	1	15	1		M.14th-M.16th c.
202	LMT	Bowl	FLAR	1	52	1		M.14th-M.16th c.
202	LMT	Jar	UPTAP	1	53	1	IHLs	M.14th-M.16th c.
202	LMT	Mug		1	10	1	COHL	M.14th-M.16th c.
202	RAER			1	18	1		L.15th-16th c.
202	SAIL			1	4	1		15th-17th c.
202	TGE	Bowl	EV	1	20	1	blue dash rim, blue concentric lines, yellow lines over thin radiating blue lines	16th-18th c.
202	WERR			1	48	1	concentric lines, part of sgraff pattern	L.16th-M.17th c.
202	WERR	Bowl/dish	HH	1	12	1	slip lines	L.16th-M.17th c.
202	WERR	Bowl/dish	HH	1	67	1	slip lines, ?floral border	L.16th-M.17th c.
202	WES	Bowl/dish	HH	1	20	1	orange & green slip wavy lines?	E.-M.17th c.
203	PEW			1	6	1	blue spongeware ext	L.18th-M.19th c.
203	PEW			2	6	1	blue spongeware stamp ext	L.18th-M.19th c.
203	REFW	?	FLAR	2	3	1	pink lustreware	L.18th-20th c.
204	EMW			1	2	1		11th-12th c.
204	GRE			2	15	2		16th-18th c.
204	GRE	Jar?	EVBD	1	5	1		16th-18th c.
204	LMT			1	102	1		M.14th-M.16th c.
206	DUTR			4	57	2		15th-17th c.
206	DUTR			1	14	1	corrugated, carinated	15th-17th c.
206	GRE	Pipkin	LSEV	1	15	1		16th-18th c.
206	PEW			1	17	1		L.18th-M.19th c.
206	PEW			4	46		blue spongeware ext	L.18th-M.19th c.
206	PEW	Plate	EV	1	5	1	blue spongeware leaf stamp int	L.18th-M.19th c.
206	PEW	Plate	EV	1	15	1	TP blue willow border int	L.18th-M.19th c.
206	PEW	Plate?		1	18	1	TP blue willow int	L.18th-M.19th c.
207	LMT			1	3	1		M.14th-M.16th c.
207	RAER	Mug	INT	1	10	1	brown wash	L.15th-16th c.
209	GRE			1	2	1		16th-18th c.
209	GRE			1	10	1	IHL	16th-18th c.
209	IGBW			1	44	1	TB	16th-18th c.

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	MNV	Decoration	Date range
209	LMT			1	3	1	IHL	M.14th-M.16th c.
214	DUTS	Dish	THEV	1	118	1	white slip int	L.16th-17th c.
214	DUTW	Cauldron		1	51	1		15th-17th c.
214	GRE			2	87	2		16th-18th c.
214	GRE			1	11	1	COHL	16th-18th c.
214	IGBW			1	7	1		16th-18th c.
214	LMT			1	70	1		M.14th-M.16th c.
214	LMT	Bowl	EV	1	67	1		M.14th-M.16th c.
214	LMT	Handled jar	COMP	1	153	1		M.14th-M.16th c.
214	UNID			1	41	1		

Key: Rim: BD – beaded; COLL – collared; COMP – complex everted; EV – everted; EVBD – everted beaded; FLAR – flaring; FTEV – flat-topped everted; HH – hammerhead; INT – inturned; LSEV – lid-seated everted; PL – plain; SQBD – square-beaded; THEV – thickened everted; UPPL – upright plain; UPTAP – upright with tapered everted tip.

Decoration: TP – transfer-printed; TH – thumbled handle; TB – thumbled base; IHL/COHL – incised/combed horizontal lines.

Appendix 4. Ceramic Building Material Summary

context	fabric	form	no	wt/g	MNO	abr	length	width	height	peg	mortar	comments	date
102	msfe	RTP	1	145	1					1 x R(2)	cream ms on base		pmed
106	fs	FT/LB ?	1	69	1 +							reduced core	15-16?
106	est	EB	1	13	1							red	15?
201	msf	LB	1	68	1 +						ms white		pmed
201	ms	RTP	1	111	1 +								pmed
204	fs	PAN?	1	2	1							base flake	pmed
204	wmfe	FB	1	31	1 +								pmed
204	fsgx	FB	1	23	1 +			26+				v worn	pmed
204	fsfe	PAN	1	48	1							upper surface laminated	pmed
209	fsfe	RTP	1	199	1					1 x R			pmed
214	fsg	RTP	1	57	1							sooted base - curved, could be early PAN?	pmed

Fabrics: est – estuarine clay; fs – fine sandy; fsfe – fs with ferrous inclusions; fsg – fine sandy with grog; fsgx – fine sandy poorly mixed with grog; ms – medium sandy; msf – ms with flint; msfe – ms with ferrous inclusions; wmfe – white-firing medium sandy with ferrous oxide.

Appendix 5. Fired Clay Summary

Context	Fabric	Type	No	Wt/g	Colour	Surface	Impressions	Abrasion	Notes
202	fsf		2	373	buff-dk brown	convex?	wattles? Right-angled	++	fairly dense, 45+mm thick

Fabrics: fsf – fine sandy with coarse flint

Appendix 6. Window Glass Summary

Context	Type	Colour	No	Wt/g	Thickness	Denatured	Notes	Date
106	window	green	1	15	4.1		poss irreg grozed edge & 2 straight edges (not grozed), red-painted double lines at 2 angles	med
109	window	lt green	1	6	2.4			19-20
109	window	uncol	1	4	2.7			19-20
202	window	green	1	7	2.0	yes	2 straight grozed edges - diamond quarry?	pmed
204	window	lt green	1	2	2.0	slight?	corner, traces of putty or came?	pmed-mod
207	window?	uncol	1	1	1.3		flat, but more like vessel glass	mod

Appendix 7. Clay Tobacco Pipe Summary

Context	Frag	No	Wt (g)	Bore diam	Abrasion	Notes	Date
100	bowl/heel/stem	1	20	2.9	+	oval heel, I M, large bowl with sloping top	L.17
109	stem	1	3	2.5			18?
204	stem	1	2	1.9			19
204	stem	1	2	2.0			19
204	stem	1	3	2.0		black	19
204	stem	1	5	2.6			18?
207	stem	1	2	1.8			19

Appendix 8. Vessel Glass Summary

Context	Type	Colour	No	Wt/g	Thickness	Denatured	Notes	Date
203	vessel	uncol	1	40			drinking glass, faceted, 80mm diam, 20%	19-20

Appendix 9. Miscellaneous Finds Summary

Context	SF No	Find type	No	Wt	Description	Date
202		coal	1	30	burnt	pmed

Appendix 10. Animal Bone Summary and Catalogue

Ctxt	Trench	Type	Period	Ctxt Qty	Wt (g)	Species	NISP	Adult	Juvenile	Neonatal	Element range	Measure	Countable	Butchering	Burnt	Gnaw	Comments
104	1	Fill of [105]	Med/PM	3	13	Sheep/goat	1	1			talus		1				small breed, Soay sized
104	1	Fill of [105]	Med/PM			Mammal	2				fragments						
104	1	Fill of [105]	Med/PM	6	102	Pig/boar	1			1	mandible		1				Dp4 not worn
104	1	Fill of [105]	Med/PM			Mammal	5				fragments						
106	1	Made Ground	Med/PM	40	791	Cattle	7	1			MT, pph, calc, radius, tarsal. 2 ribs		3	chopped, cut			cut pph, chopped prox MT, chopped/cut ribs
106	1	Made Ground	Med/PM			Sheep/goat	5	1			pelvic frags, radius, mandible, tibia, isolated molar		2	chopped, cut			mandible has M3 in situ and in wear
106	1	Made Ground	Med/PM			SM - Cat	1	1			humerus		1				
106	1	Made Ground	Med/PM			Bird - Goose	1	1			radius		1	knife cut			
106	1	Made Ground	Med/PM			Bird - Duck	1	1			tarsometatarsus		1				small duck, Teal?
106	1	Made Ground	Med/PM			Bird - Swan	2	1			tibiotarsus fragments		1				
106	1	Made Ground	Med/PM			Mammal	23				fragments			butchered			
109	1	Pit-like feature	Pmedieval	36	1116	Equid	3	1			femur, ver, rad frags		1	chopped			sag chops on vert from carcass division, chopped femur and radius
109	1	Pit-like feature	Pmedieval			Cattle	4		1		scapula and MT frags		1	chopped, cut			chopped and cuts on MT, neonatal/juv remains
109	1	Pit-like feature	Pmedieval			Pig/boar	2		1		upper jaw, unworn teeth						isolated M3 with no wear and unerupted
109	1	Pit-like feature	Pmedieval			Sheep/goat	6	2			talus, mandible, upper jaw, tail vertebra, scapula, vertebrae		2	chopped, cut			sag chops on vert from carcass division, robust mandible from GOAT, small talus from SHEEP, gold deposits on teeth and full wear on goat mandible. Ovicaprid MNI = 2
109	1	Pit-like feature	Pmedieval			Mammal	21				Med-Large Mammal fragments			chopped, cut	10		10 fragments burnt black to white/grey, inc distorted ?cattle rib
110	1	Made Ground	LMed/Pmed	13	284	Bird - Woodcock	1	1			tibiotarsus		1				
110	1	Made Ground	LMed/Pmed			Sheep/goat	3		1		MT, tibia, calcaneus		2	cut, chopped			cut calcaneus, chopped MT and tib
110	1	Made Ground	LMed/Pmed			Pig/boar	1		1		humerus		1	chopped			

Appendix 13. Environmental Summary

Sample number	Context	Feature	Description	Trench	Spot date	Volume (litres)		Cereals			Non-cereal taxa		Hazelnut shell	Charcoal		Molluscs		Contaminants				Other remains	
						Flot (g)	Cereal grains	Cereal chaff	Notes	Seeds	Notes	Charcoal > 2mm		Notes	Molluscs	Notes	Roots	Molluscs	Modern seeds	Insects	Earthworm capsules		
1	110	-	Made Ground	1	15th-17th C	40	40	XX	X	HTB (1), HB (1), Hord (3), NFI (3), FTW rachis (1)	-	-	-	XXX	Quercus sp., Ring porous, Diffuse porous	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	Bud (2), Fish scale (X), Coal (XX), Clinker (XX)
2	106	-	Made Ground	1	15th-16th C	40	158	XX	-	HB (8), Hord (4), FTW (1), Rye (2), NFI (5)	X	Small Fabaceae (1), Galium aparine (4)	-	XX	Quercus sp., Ring porous	-	-	X	-	XX	-	-	Bud (1), Bone (X), Fish bone (X), Fish scale (X)
3	106	-	Made Ground	1	15th-16th C	40	41	XX	X	HTB (1), HB (9), HB germ (2), Hord (7), FTW (1), Trit (1), Oat (7), Rye (3), NFI (11), Culm (1)	XX	Large Fabaceae (2), Rubus sp. (1), Agrostemma githago (2), Carex sp. (2)	-	XXX	Quercus sp., Ring porous, Coniferous wood	-	-	XX	X	-	-	-	Bud (4), Bone (X), Small mammal bone (X)
4	202	-	Made Ground	2	15th-17th C	40	426	XX	-	HB (1), Hord (13), FTW (4), Trit (1), Oat (1), Rye (5), NFI (10)	X	Galium sp. (1)	-	X	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	Bone (X), Fish scale (X), Coal (XX), Clinker (XXX)	

Sample number	Context	Feature	Description	Trench	Spot date	Volume (litres)	Flot (g)	Cereals			Non-cereal taxa		Hazelnut shell	Charcoal		Molluscs		Contaminants					Other remains	
								Cereal grains	Cereal chaff	Notes	Seeds	Notes		Charcoal>2mm	Notes	Molluscs	Notes	Roots	Molluscs	Modern seeds	Insects	Earthworm capsules		
5	214	-	Made Ground	2	16th-18th C	30	180	XX	X	HB (9), Hord (2), FTW (2), Trit (2), Oat (1), Rye (1), NFI (4), Culm (1)	X	Large Fabaceae (1), <i>Rumex</i> sp. (1)	-	XXX	<i>Quercus</i> sp., cf. <i>Ulmus</i> sp., Ring porous, Diffuse porous	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	Bone (X), Burnt bone (X), Fish bone (X)

Abbreviations: HB = hulled barley (*Hordeum* sp.); Hord = barley (*Hordeum* sp.); FTW = free-threshing type wheat (*Triticum aestivum/ turgidum*); Trit = wheat (*Triticum* sp.); Oat (*Avena* sp.); Rye (*Secale cereale*); NFI = not formally identified (indeterminate cereal grain).

Appendix 14. OASIS Record

OASIS ID: *chrisbir1-387086*

Project details

Project name	PoAMW at '2 Esdelle Street, Norwich, Norfolk'
Short description of the project	PoAMW to commence with monitoring and informative trenching prior to urban residential development. Evidence for activities during the Late medieval and early Post-medieval periods was recorded, probably relating to activities associated with buildings on the eastern frontage of St Augustine's Street, including a drapers or dressmakers workshop probably during the 15th-17th centuries. Evidence relating to the rear of plots of late-19th century date and later, including a probable yard surface, was also recorded.
Project dates	Start: 13-08-2020 End: 02-09-2020
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	ENF147999 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Current Land use	Other 3 - Built over
Monument type	PIT Post Medieval
Monument type	LINEAR FEATURE Post Medieval
Monument type	LAYER Post Medieval
Significant Finds	SHERD Medieval
Significant Finds	SHERD Post Medieval
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE None
Significant Finds	CLAY PIPE (SMOKING) Post Medieval
Significant Finds	WINDOW GLASS Uncertain
Significant Finds	WINDOW GLASS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	SHERD Post Medieval
Significant Finds	ARCHITECTURAL FRAGMENT Medieval
Significant Finds	ARCHITECTURAL FRAGMENT Post Medieval
Significant Finds	DRESS COMPONENT Post Medieval
Significant Finds	LACE TAG Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	NORFOLK NORWICH 2 Esdelle Street, Norwich, Norfolk

Study area	150 Square metres
Site coordinates	TG 2288 0955 52.637345406506 1.294373997244 52 38 14 N 001 17 39 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 6.79m Max: 7.03m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Chris Birks
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Chris Birks
Project director/manager	Chris Birks
Project supervisor	Chris Birks

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Norfolk Museums Service
Physical Archive ID	NWHCM: 2020-137
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Glass","Metal"
Digital Archive recipient	Norfolk Museums Service
Digital Archive ID	NWHCM: 2020-137
Digital Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Glass","Metal"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography"
Paper Archive recipient	Norfolk Museums Service
Paper Archive ID	NWHCM: 2020-137
Paper Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Glass","Metal"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Report on a Programme of Archaeological Mitigatory Work at '2 Esdelle Street, Norwich, Norfolk'
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Birks, C.,
Other bibliographic details	Report Number CB615R
Date	2021
Issuer or publisher	Chris Birks
Place of issue or publication	Contractor's report



Description A4 single-side printed report with site location plan, text, specialists' reports, colour digital images and fold-out A3 drawings

Entered by Chris Birks (chris.birks@chrisbirksarchaeology.co.uk)

Entered on 14 January 2021

OASIS:

Please e-mail [Historic England](#) for OASIS help and advice

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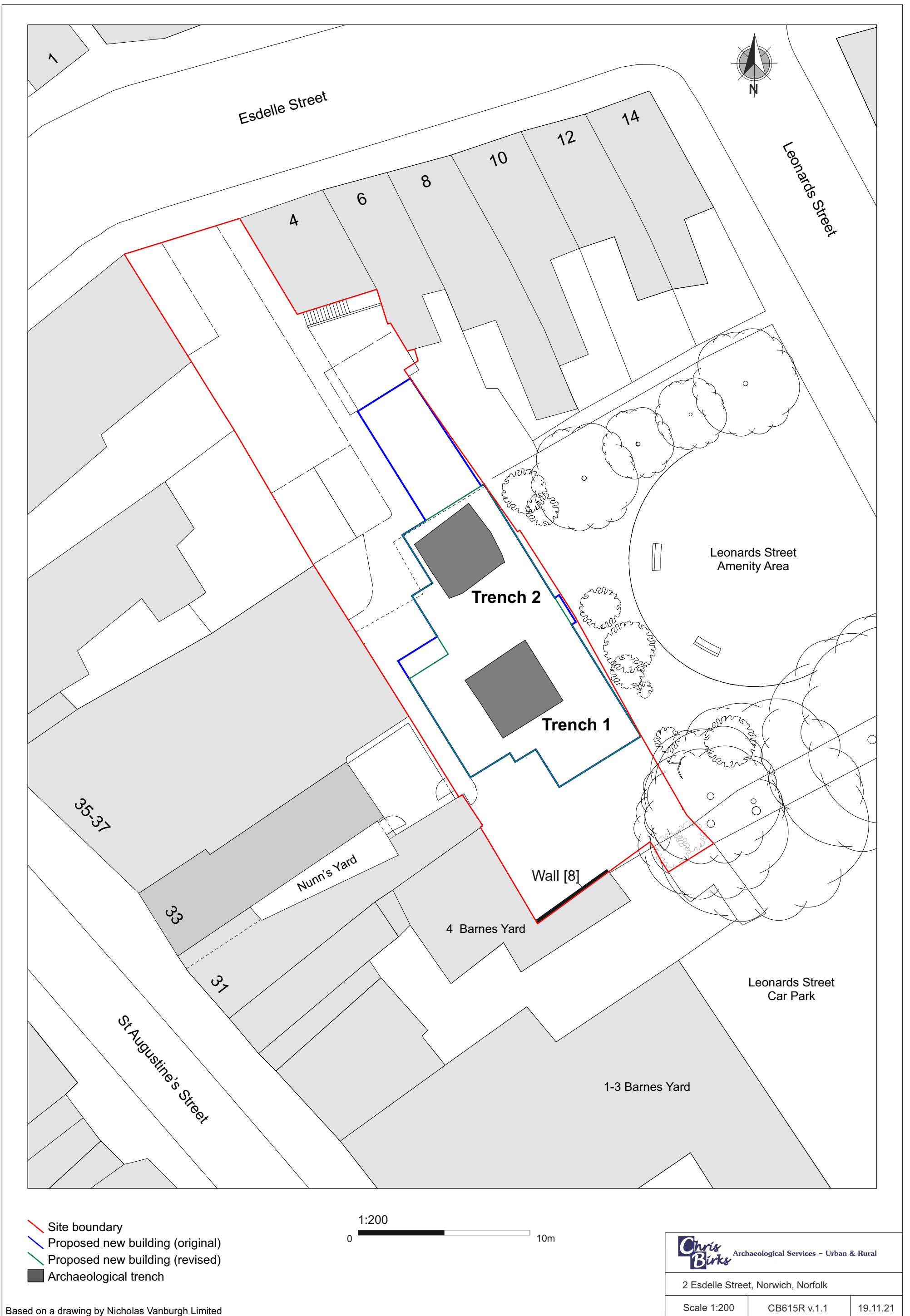
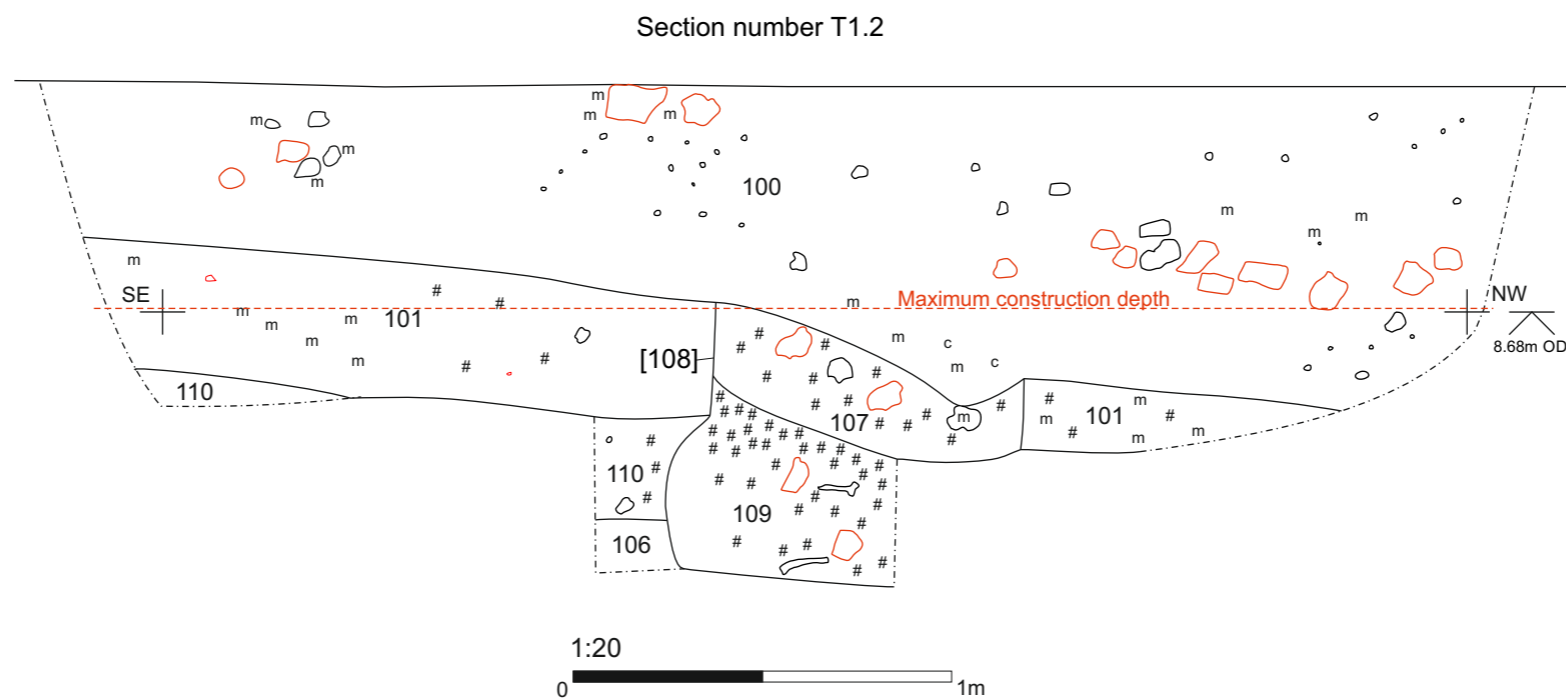
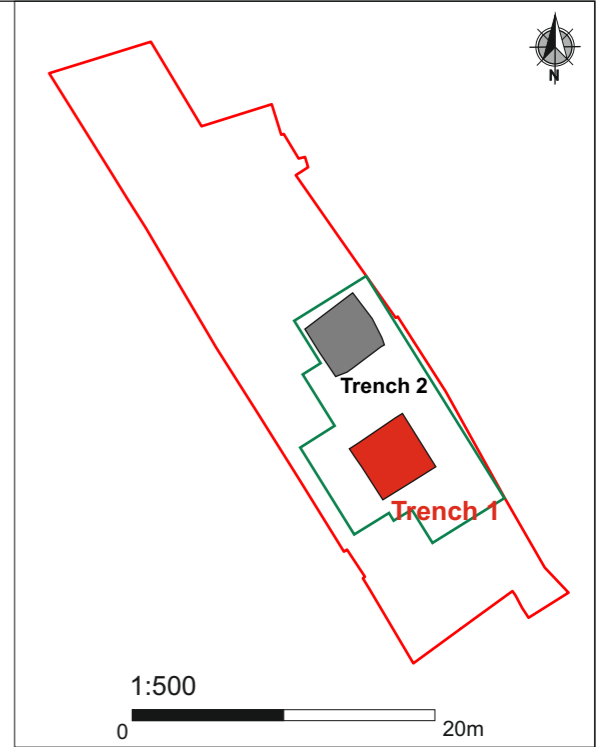
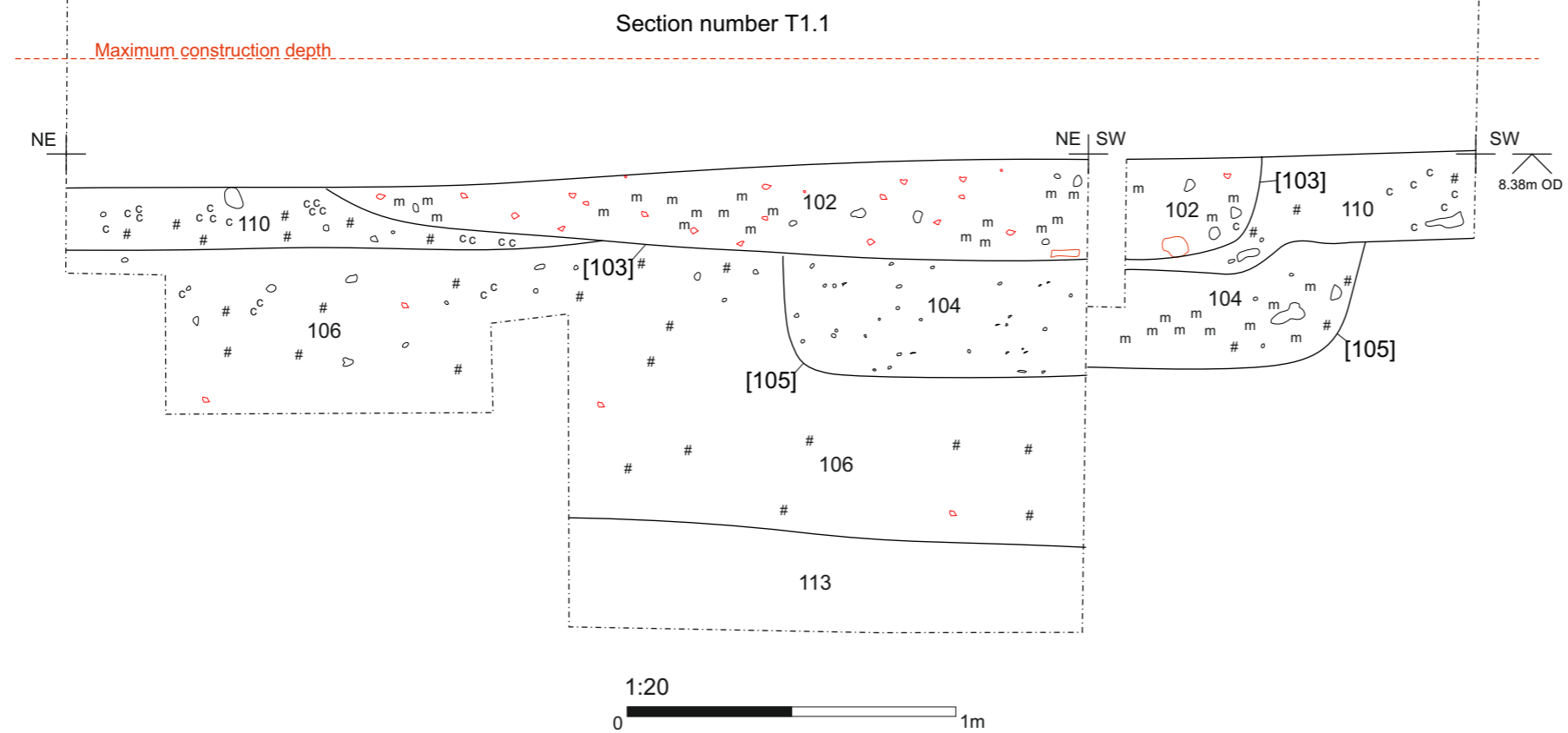


Figure 2. Site plan



- D Flint
- m Mortar
- # Charcoal
- c Chalk

Chris Birks Archaeological Services - Urban & Rural		
2 Esdelle Street, Norwich, Norfolk		
Scale 1:20	CB662R v.1.1	19.11.21

Fig. 4. Trench 1 section drawings

