

**Report on Works under Archaeological Supervision and
Control at
'26-36 Rose Lane, Norwich, Norfolk'
ENF141454**

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Archaeological Report

CB510R v.1.2

26-36 Rose Lane, Norwich, Norfolk

ENF141454

Prepared for:

Circlet Homes Limited
The Old Hall Coach House
The Street
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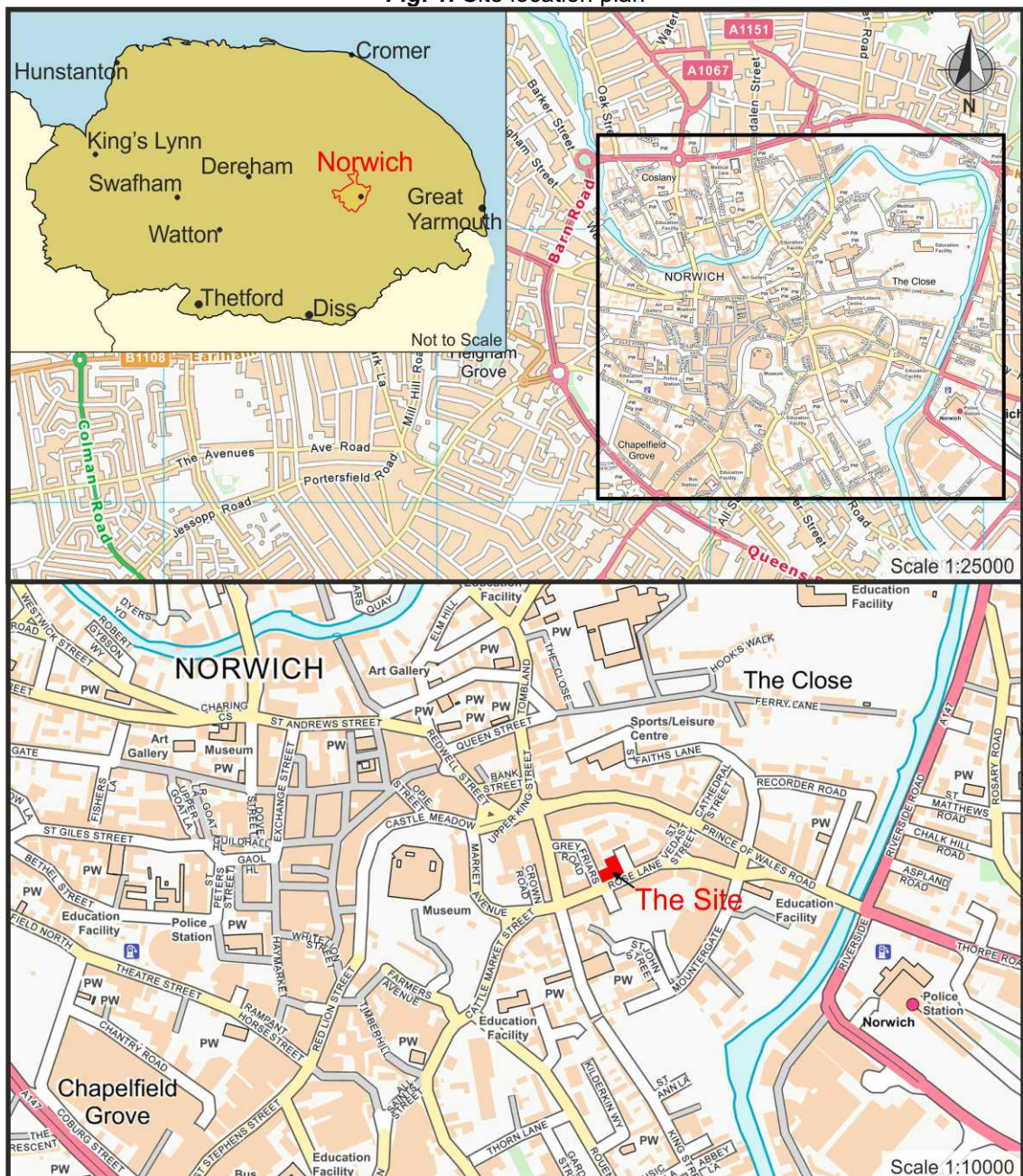
Summary

Groundworks associated with the construction of a new residential development at '26-36 Rose Lane, Norwich, Norfolk' (Norfolk Historic Environment Record event number ENF141454) were carried out under archaeological supervision and control in 2016/17. Possible chalk floor surfaces were recorded within the northeast part of the site though mostly these overlay a deposit that produced Post-medieval finds and are more commonly associated with medieval structures. It is more likely these represent the levelling of disturbed deposits. Deposits have encountered a great deal of modern disturbance and it is possible that archaeological remains survive in situ at greater depths than excavated.

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 A programme of Works under Archaeological Supervision and Control resulting from development proposals at '26-36 Rose Lane, Norwich, Norfolk' (grid reference TG 2347 0852, Fig. 1) has been requested by the Norfolk County Council Historic Environment Service (reference CNF47102_1).

Fig. 1. Site location plan



- 1.2 Report, CB510R v.1.0, details how Chris Birks undertook these works and summarises the results and a copy was submitted to the Norfolk County Council Historic Environment Service. A revised copy, CB510R v.1.1, was prepared and resubmitted following receipt of comments. Approval was received prior to preparation of this *final* copy, CB510R v.1.2.

2.0 Project Background

- 2.1 A proposal for the construction of a new residential development at '26-36 Rose Lane, Norwich, Norfolk' was approved subject to a condition for a Programme of Archaeological work. Works under Archaeological Supervision and Control (also referred to as "archaeological monitoring" or "Watching Brief") were required at a level of constant attendance.
- 2.2 Works under Archaeological Supervision and Control were required to record the presence/absence, date, extent, state of preservation and significance of any archaeological layers or subsoil archaeological features in accordance with *National Planning Policy Framework (2012)*, (paras 128, 129, 132, 134 and 141). They were undertaken in accordance with a generic Brief issued by the Norfolk County Council Historic Environment Service and a generic Project Design and Generic Written Scheme of Investigation for Works under Archaeological Supervision and Control (Birks 2016). Specific aims of the project are to determine the presence/absence, date, extent, state of preservation and significance of any archaeological layers or subsoil archaeological features. This forms part of the research agenda for the eastern counties of England in *Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of England* (Medlycott 2011). Full details of research aims, methodology and standards are provided in the Written Scheme of Investigation.
- 2.3 The *Code of Conduct (2014)*, *Regulations for Professional Conduct* (January 2015 revision) and *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief (2014)* by the Chartered Institute of Field Archaeologists (CIFA) were adhered to.
- 2.4 Works were carried out according to guidelines set out in *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003) and *Management of research projects in the historic environment. The MoRPHE Project Manager's Guide* (Historic England 2015).
- 2.5 Norfolk Historic Environment Record event number ENF141454. Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) ID: chrisbir-26590 (*Appendix 2*).
- 2.6 The archive will be prepared, including a form suitable for microfilming if required, consistent with the principles of *Management of research projects in the historic environment. The MoRPHE Project Manager's Guide* (Historic England 2015) and submitted to the Norfolk Museums Service for long-term storage.

3.0 Archaeological and Historical Background

A search of Norfolk Historic Environment Records (NHER) within 250m of the site was carried out on 24 October 2016 and produced 217 records. Due to the lack of archaeological remains encountered during the excavations, only those within the immediate vicinity of the site are summarised in this report. Further details of these and all other entries can be seen at the Historic Environment Record office at Gressenhall near Dereham by prior appointment.

- 3.1 Excavations in an area to the immediate northwest of the development site in 2005 recorded a prehistoric ditch and buried soil containing worked and burnt flints and pottery sherds (NHER 41958). Fragments of Roman tile were recovered from medieval rubbish and extraction pits, and a Post-medieval infilled cellar, pits and probably fence line were also noted.
- 3.2 Work undertaken on a gas pipeline to the west of the development site in 1977 revealed a number of human remains (NHER 357). In the grave fills were two fragments of 11th to 12th century rouletted Thetford-type ware and a sherd of Andenne Ware, dating the graves to the Late Saxon to early-medieval period. This site lies just within the boundary of the Greyfriars' Precinct (NHER 373), though these burials probably predate the arrival of the Greyfriars in 1226.

- 3.3 In the early-20th century, a pair of ivory tweezers and an ear pick of possible Late Saxon or Viking date were recovered in an area to the northwest of the development site (NHER 74) which lies within the Greyfriars Precinct. A number of medieval and Post-medieval pottery sherds were also found.
- 3.4 The development site lies within the Greyfriars' Precinct (NHER 373). The Greyfriars (Friars Minor, Franciscans) arrived in Norwich in 1226, were established on the site in 1285, and started building work in 1288. The site straddles either side of Prince of Wales Road, starting at the top of the road near Agricultural Hall Plain, and finishing just past Cathedral Street. The site may also have incorporated or abutted the churches of St Vedast (NHER 395) and St John the Evangelist (NHER 76), both of which were demolished in the late-medieval or early Post-medieval period. Excavation in several areas of the precinct (NHER 845) has indicated that before the arrival of the Greyfriars this site was already occupied by Late Saxon and early-medieval buildings, with evidence of iron working and small industry during these periods. The area appears to have had a church for a time in the early-medieval period, dedicated to St John the Evangelist (NHER 427), though this was demolished by the Greyfriars. Excavation has shown that large numbers of the earlier buildings were demolished and that an early-medieval road was blocked and built over by the Greyfriars, who purchased more land in 1292. Although extensive evidence for the buildings, walls, wells and pits of the Priory has been excavated, the exact layout of the site is still unclear, as much of it now lies under modern domestic and commercial buildings. However, documentary evidence indicates that the main entrance to the precinct was on King Street, and the Friary church may have been as large as 91m long and 24m wide. Other buildings named by sources include a cloisters and a large chapter house, but the dissolution of the Friary in 1539 was closely followed by the demolition of the precinct buildings by 1565 and so nothing has survived above ground today. However, the extensive excavation of this site, particularly in the area between Prince of Wales Road and Rose Lane, means that the history of this precinct is better known than either the Blackfriars (NHER 381) or Whitefriars (NHER 430) precincts.
- 3.5 In 1962, a number of medieval to Post-medieval pottery sherds, and some Post-medieval tiles were recovered from an area inside the Greyfriars precinct and to the northwest of the development site (NHER 65).
- 3.6 A site within the Greyfriars precinct and north of the development site saw repeated excavation in the 1990s and recorded an exciting number of Late Saxon to medieval features, confirming the occupation of this site by the Greyfriars in the medieval period. Early-medieval evidence includes 12th century cess and quarry pits, post-holes and beam slots, as well as an 11th century timber building and ditch. Features from the medieval period include flint walls, as well as further walls, pits and cellars along a street frontage that appear to pre-date the friary acquisition of this area of land in the 15th century. The Friary Precinct wall was also traced along King Street, where it abutted with a friary building which contained lead pipe, a doorway and floors. Further priory building footings were also recorded, along with a well-preserved bell-casting pit post-dating 1400. In addition, a number of undated pits and a large amount of destruction debris were noted. Small objects included Late Saxon to Post-medieval pottery sherds, worked limestone, architectural fragments, window glass, an oyster shell painter's palette, a 15th century silver bracelet and Post-medieval cloth seals.
- 3.7 The site of the church of St Vedast lies to the east of the development site (NHER 395). St Vedast is believed to have been a pre-conquest church, although the first direct documentary reference is in 1154 to 1160. The church was demolished in 1540 to 1541, and in 1562 the parish was united with St Peter Parmentergate and the churchyard (NHER 131) was leased out by the Dean and Chapter. The churchyard was in use at least to 1744, and a house was built on the side in the 19th century, incorporating a fragment of a Late Saxon cross recovered from the churchyard. The house was demolished in 1896. The site sits within what is believed to be the Greyfriars precinct but the nature of the relationship between St Vedast and the friary is unclear.
- 3.8 The site of St John the Evangelist's Church lies to the southwest of the development site (NHER 427). The date of the foundation of the church is uncertain, though by AD 1300 the church had

already been annexed to the parish of St Peter Parmentergate. The church was purchased by the Greyfriars, sometime between 1226 and 1539, who demolished the church and converted a small section into an anchorage for the friary.

- 3.9 An archaeological evaluation to the east of the development site in 2001 revealed a medieval cess pit, well, occupation layer and building footings below Post-medieval garden soils and modern dumping (NHER 26583). Part of this site lies within the Greyfriars precinct and the evidence recovered here, which includes Late Saxon to Post-medieval pottery sherds, animal remains and building materials, may be related to the friary.
- 3.10 Observations during construction work to the west of the development site in 1987 recovered a medieval pottery sherd (NHER 788). Medieval and Post-medieval pottery finds and a piece of Post-medieval tile were recovered during works associated with the construction of a new Mann Egerton Filling Station at 6-22 Rose Lane to the immediate west of the development site in 1967 (NHER 111).
- 3.11 A possible medieval wall, pottery sherds and 19th century cellars were recorded during observations at 63-65 Prince of Wales Road to the east/northeast of the development site in 1998 (NHER 26492).
- 3.12 Post-medieval material, mainly stoneware, was recovered during the rebuilding of a shop to the northeast of the development at 45-51 Prince of Wales Road in 1974 (NHER 239). Post-medieval pottery, glass and clay pipe fragments were recovered from rubble at a depth of 2.7m below street level at the adjacent site, 39-41 Prince of Wales Road in 1964 (NHER 103).
- 3.13 The Nags Head at 27-29 King Street is a long, late-17th century building, two-storeys high with flint rubble walls (NHER 26314). It was constructed as a pair of houses, each with a small rear room contained within one block. Each unit had an off-centre, gable end stack, probably with associated stairs on the street side, and another stack on the rear wall within the back room. The present use of the building has destroyed the original ground floor plan.
- 3.14 43 King Street to the southwest of the development site is a former public house, since used as offices (NHER 48104). This red brick building dates to the 19th century and has a pantile roof. It is situated on a corner, and has two-storeys and an attic.
- 3.15 Tudor Hall lies closeby and to the southwest of the developments site at 19-23 Rose Lane (NHER 782). Despite its appearance and name, Tudor Hall was actually built between 1898 and 1900 by Thomas Plaford, in imitation Tudor style. He reused materials from at least one demolished 16th century house in King Street, including a doorway, window, roofing timbers and moulded ceiling. The building was originally the head offices of Boulton and Paul, later becoming a registry office and then a nightclub. It lay derelict for almost ten years and was used by squatters until it was developed into flats, offices and a shop front. A watching brief during development in 2007 did not reveal any archaeological finds, features or deposits (Birks 2009).
- 3.16 Mann Egerton built their first car showroom at Greyfriar's House to the north/northwest of the development site in 1902, capable of displaying 2 vehicles (NHER 55405). They expanded into the adjacent building in 1903, doubling their size. In 1904, the company built a single-storey workshop with a steel truss roof behind the showrooms enabling them to construct on site. In 1912, a 'T' shaped 3-storey building was built from brick, steel and reinforced concrete and used as workshops and storage. By 1914, Mann Egerton were also prolific electrical specialists and had several navy contracts. They were also approached by the Admiralty to build aircraft for the future Royal Flying Corps. In 1919, they started Norwich's first driving school with dual control Ford Model - T's. The concrete ramps were added in 1940, presumably before this an internal lift was used. During the Second World War the company built ambulances for the army and trained hundreds of personnel to drive them. The business was much expanded by wartime production and put this surplus to use after the war in manufacturing buses. From the end of the war to the late 1980s the company diversified into furniture, electricals and refrigerated HGVs and slowly sold off the lengthening arms of the company to become a purely car sales business once again. Most of the site was demolished in 1993.

- 3.17 An area at 25-65 Rose Lane to the south/southeast of the development site was redeveloped in the 1970s and it was noted that the site was heavily disturbed by modern cellars (NHER 274). A large undated pit and the recovery of a few sherds of 16th century pottery were recorded.
- 3.18 A number of sites with negative evidence have been recorded within the vicinity of the development site; NHERs 322, 405, 869, 26321-4, 26240, 26579 and 40808.

4.0 Geology and Topography

- 4.1 The site lies upon a solid geology of the Cretaceous Upper Chalk series that contains characteristic flint nodules with overlying glacial sands and gravels of Anglian and later stages and river alluvium deposits from the River Wensum known as The Wensum Sands (Funnell 2005). River terrace (sand and gravel) deposits are present across the site, products of the formation of the Wensum valley.
- 4.2 The site lies close to Norwich city centre, east of the castle and west of the River Wensum on land rising from east to west. It lies on relatively level ground at an average height of c. 10m OD.

5.0 Results

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 Site conditions were good and access was gained from Maidstone Road to the east of the site. The weather remained dry and sunny. Archaeological monitoring was carried out between 21 October 2016 and 27 January 2017 during excavations associated with the construction of the new residential development. Context numbers are summarised in *Appendix 1*.

5.2 Observations

- 5.2.1 Piling operations were monitored and spoil arisings from the pile augering were examined where possible. A total of 72 piles were augered and each measured 0.3m in diameter (*Fig. 2*). Mixed deposits containing brick and chalk fragments were recorded at depths of up to c. 3m beneath present ground level. Very dark greyish brown silty sand with occasional small sized subangular flints was identified at an approximate depth (reported by the rig operator) of between 3m and 4m beneath present ground level. Beyond 4m, spoil arisings comprised wet chalk slurry. No finds of archaeological significance were observed.
- 5.2.2 Excavations for ground beams extended to depths of c. 1.3m to c. 1.7m beneath present ground level. Generally, deposits were mixed and included areas of brick rubble, presumably from the demolition of former buildings, and chalk deposits at the east boundary of the site. The most common deposit was very dark greyish brown sandy silt with subangular flint, chalk and brick fragment inclusions. Examples of deposits within 4 areas are described (*Figs. 2 and 3*).
- 5.2.3 Excavations for ground beams in Area 1 measured c. 0.7m wide to a depth of 1.68m beneath present ground level (*Plate 1*). Initially, 0.41m of crushed stone (101) that formed the piling mat was removed that overlay c. 0.75m of mid greyish brown silty sand (102) with frequent small-sized pieces of ceramic building material and large-sized fragments of red brick. Deposit (102) overlay very dark greyish brown sandy silt (103) with occasional medium-sized fragments of ceramic building material, occasional small-sized subangular flints and rare medium-sized subangular flints,

Plate 1. Example of deposits in Area 1, looking south



Scale in 0.01m intervals

the full extent of which was not reached. A complete stoneware bottle and 2 pottery sherds were recovered from deposit (103) at c. 1m beneath present ground level.

- 5.2.4 Excavations for ground beams in Area 2 measured c. 0.7m wide to a depth of 1.47m beneath present ground level (*Plate 2*). Initially, c. 0.3m of crushed stone (201) that formed the piling mat was removed and c. 0.38m of mid greyish brown silty sand (202) with frequent small-sized pieces of ceramic building material and frequent large-sized fragments of red brick. Deposit (202) overlay very dark greyish brown sandy silt (203) with occasional medium-sized fragments of ceramic building material, occasional flecks of chalk, occasional small-sized subangular flints and rare medium-sized subangular flint, the full extent of which was not reached.

Plate 2. Example of deposits in Area 1, looking southeast



Scale in 0.01m intervals

- 5.2.5 Excavations for ground beams in Area 3 measured c. 0.7m wide to a depth of 1.26m beneath present ground level (*Plate 3*). Initially, 0.21m of crushed stone (301) that formed the piling mat was removed and 0.42m of compacted red brick rubble (302). Deposit (302) overlay dark greyish brown silty sand (303) with frequent small-sized pieces of ceramic building material, occasional flecks of chalk and occasional large-sized fragments of red brick, the full extent of which was not reached.

Plate 3. Example of deposits in Area 3, looking south



Scale in 0.01m intervals

- 5.2.6 Excavations for ground beams in Area 4 measured c. 0.7m wide to a depth of 1.52m beneath present ground level (*Plate 4*). Initially, 0.3m of crushed stone (401) that formed the piling mat was removed and c. 0.23m of dark greyish brown silty sand (402) with frequent small-sized pieces of ceramic building material and occasional large-sized fragments of red brick. Mixed small- to medium-sized chalk pieces were present in (402) above c. 0.07m of compact chalk

(403). Deposit (403) overlay 0.31m of very dark greyish brown sandy silt (404) with occasional small-sized subangular flints, rare small-sized brick fragments and very rare medium-sized subangular flints and c. 0.68m of moderately compacted chalk (405), the full extent of which was not reached at the east side of the excavations. Deposits (403) and (404) extended beyond the north, west and east edges of excavation and were not present beyond the northernmost ground beam trench. Deposit (405) overlay very dark greyish brown sandy silt (406) with frequent small-sized pieces of chalk and occasional small-sized subangular flints, the full extent of which was not reached. The remains of the heel of a leather shoe and a small metal pin were recovered from deposit (406) at a depth of c. 1.4m beneath present ground level.

Plate 4. Example of deposits in Area 4, looking north



Scale is 1m in 0.5m intervals

5.2.7 Excavations for attenuation tanks measured approximately 5m by 5m to a depth of c. 1.9m beneath present ground level (*Plate 5*). A modern approximately east-to-west concrete foundation was present on the south side of the excavations that continued beyond formation level. Dumped deposits including chalk, silty sands and brick rubble were present within the majority of the excavated area sloping downwards from south to north, sealed by c. 0.25m of mid grey silty sand (1) with moderate chalk flecks, occasional small- to medium-sized subangular flints and occasional small- to medium-sized brick fragments. Fragments of clay tobacco pipe stem and blue and white transfer wear were noted in deposit (13) but not collected. The dumped deposits comprised the following and were cut by modern foundation trench [2] that contained mid orange brown sand (3);

- 5.2.7.1 Light grey silty sand (4) with occasional small-sized rounded flints and occasional small- to medium-sized brick fragments,
- 5.2.7.2 Light grey silty sand (5) with moderate small-sized chalk pieces and moderate small- to large-sized brick fragments,
- 5.2.7.3 Light to mid brown clayey sand (6),
- 5.2.7.4 White chalk rubble (7),
- 5.2.7.5 Very dark grey black silty sand (8) with frequent chalk flecks, occasional small-sized subangular flints and occasional brick fragments,
- 5.2.7.6 Mid to dark grey brown silty sand (9) with frequent small-sized chalk pieces and flecks, occasional small- to medium-sized rounded flints and occasional small-sized brick fragments,
- 5.2.7.7 White chalk rubble (10),

- 5.2.7.8 Light to mid pinky brown clayey sand (11) with occasional small-sized chalk pieces, occasional medium-sized subrounded flints and occasional small- to medium-sized brick fragments,
- 5.2.7.9 Light to mid grey silty sand (12) with moderate chalk flecks,
- 5.2.7.10 Mid to dark grey silty sand (13) with occasional small- to large-sized chalk pieces,
- 5.2.7.11 Light grey brown sandy clay (14)

Plate 5. General view of attenuation tank excavations, looking southeast



6.0 The Finds

by Sue Anderson

6.1 Introduction

- 6.1.1 *Table 1* shows the quantities of finds collected during the fieldwork. A full quantification by context is provided in *Appendix 2*.

Table 1. Finds quantities

Find type	No.	Wt/g
Pottery	3	322
Leather	11	9
Iron	1	3

6.2 Pottery

- 6.2.1 Three sherds of pottery weighing 322g were collected from one context. *Table 2* shows the quantification by fabric, and a summary quantification by context is included in *Appendix 3*.

Table 2. Pottery quantification by fabric

Description	Fabric	Date range	No	Wt/g
Glazed red earthenware	GRE	16-18+	1	66
Refined whiteware	REFW	L.18th-20th c.	1	37
English stoneware	ESW	L.18th-20th c.	1	219
<i>Totals</i>			4	322

- 6.2.2 All pottery was recovered from layer (103). A fragment of a green-glazed red earthenware ?handle (or possibly spout), pierced longitudinally but with a bore only 5mm in diameter, was from a vessel of uncertain form. A body sherd from a refined whiteware preserve jar with incised vertical lines was recovered, and also of recent date was a complete, straight-sided brown stoneware bottle with a beaded rim and small lip. It measured 51mm diameter at the base, 26mm at the rim, and was 110mm tall.

6.3 Leather

- 6.3.1 Pieces of curving leather strips and flat fragments were part of a heel; one fragment still had part of the heel iron adhering. The fragments were recovered from (406) and are of Post-medieval date.

6.4 Metalwork

- 6.4.1 An iron nail or wire ?pin fragment was also recovered from (406). It measures 56mm long and 3mm in diameter, with a circular-section shaft. It is likely to be of Post-medieval date.

6.5 Summary and conclusions

- 6.5.1 This small group of finds is broadly of Post-medieval and early modern date. The pottery fragments are in common fabrics, although one sherd is in an unusual form and may not be local. The fragments of leather may indicate potential for waterlogged deposits on the site, although the fragments recovered appear to be of Post-medieval date. The iron object is also likely to be Post-medieval, although an x-ray would be required to identify it with certainty.

7.0 Conclusions and Discussion

- 7.1.1 The author has a high confidence rating of the results. Problems examining spoil arisings during piling operations were caused through the mixing of deposits during augering making it difficult to identify and locate discrete deposits.
- 7.2 The general impression of the site is that it has seen considerable disturbance during modern times. It is tempting to interpret chalk deposits towards the northeast boundary of the site as floor surfaces. Mostly, these overlay a deposit that produced a fragment of leather shoe and a pin both of Post-medieval date. Finds were rare and both Post-medieval and late-Post-medieval/modern pottery was recovered from a deposit in the southwest part of the site. Dumped deposits were observed during the excavations for attenuation tanks. Again, interpretation is difficult and dating evidence was sparse (Post-medieval/modern) though they appear to fill a large pit-like feature, truncated by a modern foundation to the south. It is possible this feature represents a hollow caused through a bomb as this part of Norwich was hit heavily during World War Two. It is less likely that it represents a quarry pit. Similar modern disturbance has been observed on other sites in the area and archaeological features and deposits may well survive but at depths deeper than those excavated during the construction of the residential development. For example, Post-medieval remains have been observed nearby on Prince of Wales Road at almost 3m beneath present ground level and the current excavations extended less than 2m beneath present ground level.

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Appendix 1 Context Summary

Context No.	Type	Description	Date
1	D	Mid grey silty sand with moderate chalk flecks, occasional small- to medium-sized subangular flints and occasional small- to medium-sized brick fragments	CB/27 Jan 17
2	C	Modern foundation cut	CB/27 Jan 17
3	D	Mid orange brown sand fill of [2]	CB/27 Jan 17
4	D	Light grey silty sand with occasional small-sized rounded flints and occasional small- to medium-sized brick fragments	CB/27 Jan 17
5	D	Light grey silty sand with moderate small-sized chalk pieces and moderate small- to large-sized brick fragments	CB/27 Jan 17
6	D	Light to mid brown clayey sand	CB/27 Jan 17
7	D	White chalk rubble	CB/27 Jan 17
8	D	Very dark grey black silty sand with frequent chalk flecks, occasional small-sized subangular flints and occasional brick fragments	CB/27 Jan 17
9	D	Mid to dark grey brown silty sand with frequent small-sized chalk pieces and flecks, occasional small- to medium-sized rounded flints and occasional small-sized brick fragments	CB/27 Jan 17
10	D	White chalk rubble	CB/27 Jan 17
11	D	Light to mid pinky brown clayey sand with occasional small-sized chalk pieces, occasional medium-sized subrounded flints and occasional small- to medium-sized brick fragments	CB/27 Jan 17
12	D	Light to mid grey silty sand with moderate chalk flecks	CB/27 Jan 17
13	D	Mid to dark grey silty sand with occasional small- to large-sized chalk pieces	CB/27 Jan 17
14	D	Light grey brown sandy clay	CB/27 Jan 17
101	D	Crushed stone piling mat	JS/06 Jan 17
102	D	Mid greyish brown silty sand with frequent small-sized pieces of ceramic building material and large-sized fragments of red brick	JS/06 Jan 17
103	D	Very dark greyish brown sandy silt with occasional medium-sized fragments of ceramic building material, occasional small-sized subangular flints and rare medium-sized subangular flints	JS/06 Jan 17
201	D	Crushed stone piling mat	JS/08 Dec 16
202	D	Mid greyish brown silty sand with frequent small-sized pieces of ceramic building material and frequent large-sized fragments of red brick	JS/08 Dec 16
203	D	Very dark greyish brown sandy silt with occasional medium-sized fragments of ceramic building material, occasional flecks of chalk, occasional	JS/08 Dec 16

		small-sized subangular flints and rare medium-sized subangular flint	
301	D	Crushed stone piling mat	JS/26 Nov 16
302	D	Red brick rubble	JS/26 Nov 16
303	D	Dark greyish brown silty sand with frequent small-sized pieces of ceramic building material, occasional flecks of chalk and occasional large-sized fragments of red brick	JS/26 Nov 16
401	D	Crushed stone piling mat	JS/11 Nov 16
402	D	Dark greyish brown silty sand with frequent small-sized pieces of ceramic building material and occasional large-sized fragments of red brick	JS/11 Nov 16
403	D	White chalk	JS/11 Nov 16
404	D	Very dark greyish brown sandy silt with occasional small-sized subangular flints, rare small-sized brick fragments and very rare medium-sized subangular flints	JS/11 Nov 16
405	D	White chalk	JS/11 Nov 16
406	D	Very dark greyish brown sandy silt with frequent small-sized pieces of chalk and occasional small-sized subangular flints	JS/11 Nov 16

Key

C - cut

D - deposit

Appendix 2. Finds list

context	Pot		Leather		Iron		Miscellaneous	Spotdate
	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt		
103	3	322						pmed, 19+
406			11	9	1	3		pmed

Appendix 3. Pottery

Context	Fabric	Type	No	Wt/g	MNV	Form	Rim	Decoration	Spot date
103	GRE?	H	1	66	1	?		greenish glaze	16-18+
	ESW	FP	1	219	1	bottle	bead	dark brown glaze	19+
	REFW	D	1	37	1	preserve jar		incised vertical lines, clear glaze	19+

Appendix 4. Leather

Context	Frag	No	Wt (g)	Notes	Date
406	heel	11	9	fragments of nailed heel with part of heel iron in situ	pmed

Appendix 5. Metalwork

Context	Find type	No	Wt	Description	Date
406	Fe	1	3	?nail or thin wire ?pin fragment 56mm long, 3mm diameter shaft	pmed

Appendix 6 OASIS Record

OASIS ID: *chrisbir1-265910*

Project details

Project name	WUASC at '26 - 36 Rose Lane, Norwich, Norfolk'
Short description of the project	WUASC during construction of new commercial and residential buildings
Project dates	Start: 20-10-2016 End: 27-01-2017
Previous/future work	Not known / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	ENF141454 - HER event no.
Type of project	Recording project
Current Land use	Other 3 - Built over
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	SHERD Modern
Significant Finds	VESSEL Modern
Significant Finds	PIN Post Medieval
Significant Finds	TOBACCO PIPE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	SHERD Modern
Significant Finds	SHOE Post Medieval
Investigation type	""Watching Brief""
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF

Project location

Country	England
Site location	NORFOLK NORWICH NORWICH 26-36 Rose Lane, Norwich, Norfolk
Study area	2000 Square metres
Site coordinates	TG 23472 08526 52.627909342319 1.30241566703 52 37 40 N 001 18 08 E Point

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
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive Exists?	No
Paper Archive recipient	Norfolk Museums Service
Paper Archive ID	ENF141454
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Unpublished Text"
Paper Archive notes	Report includes colour digital images

Project bibliography

1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Report on Works under Archaeological Supervision and Control at '26-36 Rose Lane, Norwich, Norfolk'
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Birks, C.
Other bibliographic details	Report Number CB510R v.1.2
Date	2017
Issuer or publisher	Chris Birks
Place of issue or publication	Contractor's Report
Description	Unbound paper copy plus digital .pdf copy on compact disc
Entered by	Chris Birks (chris@chrisbirksarchaeology.co.uk)
Entered on	22 December 2017

OASIS:

Please e-mail [Historic England](mailto:historiceurope@oasis.ac.uk) for OASIS help and advice

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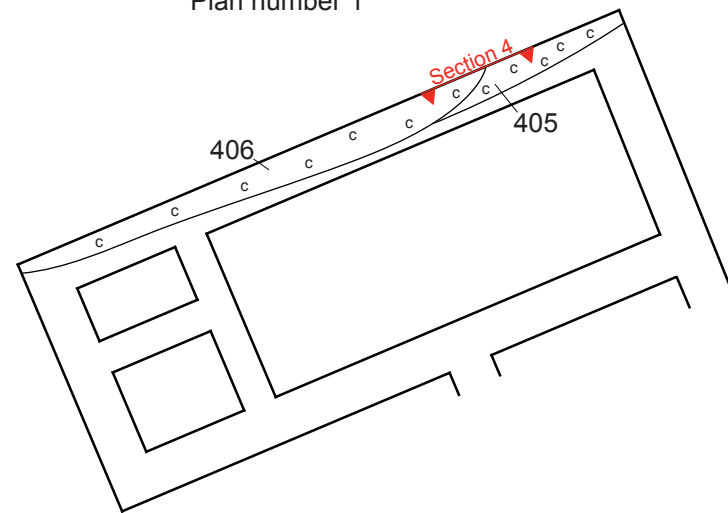
Cite only: <http://www.oasis.ac.uk/form/print.cfm> for this page



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26-36 Rose Lane, Norwich Norfolk		
Scale 1:200	CB510R v.1.2	22 Dec 2017



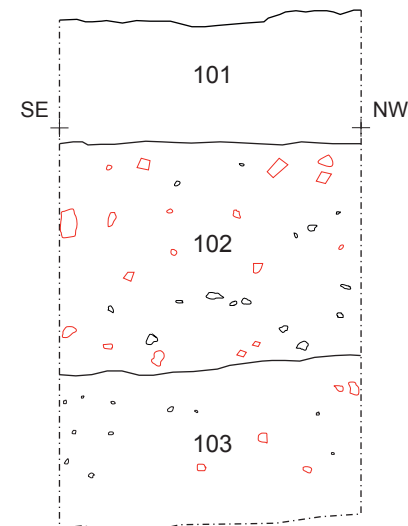
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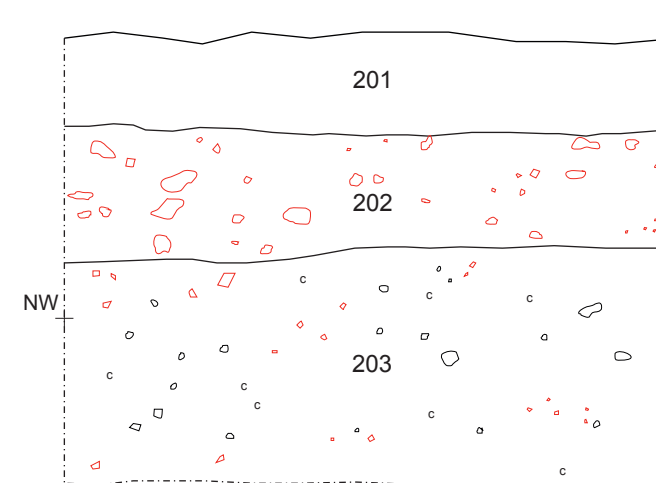
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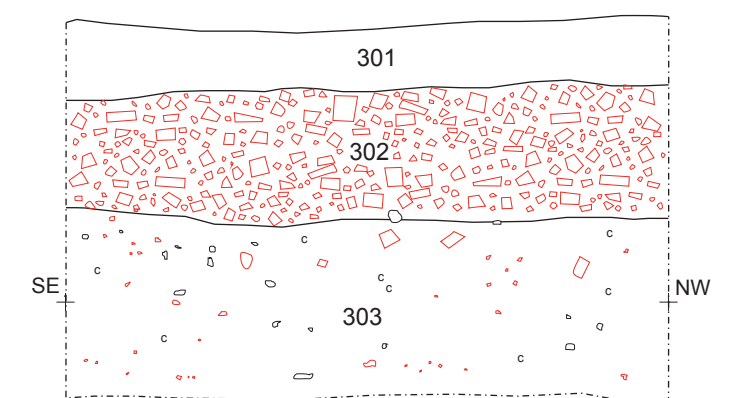
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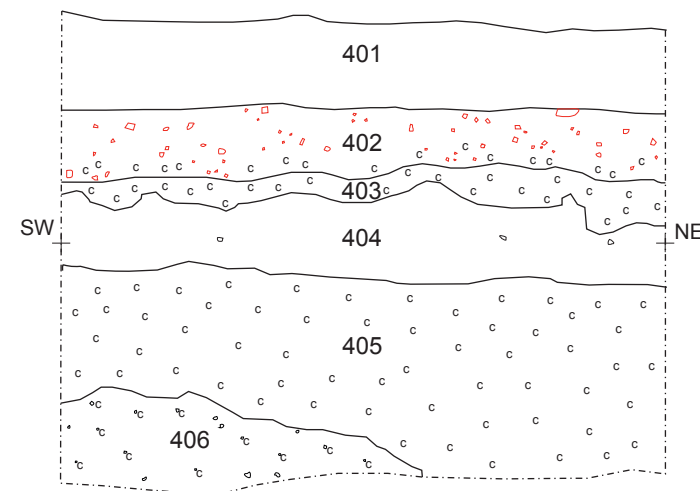
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Section number 3

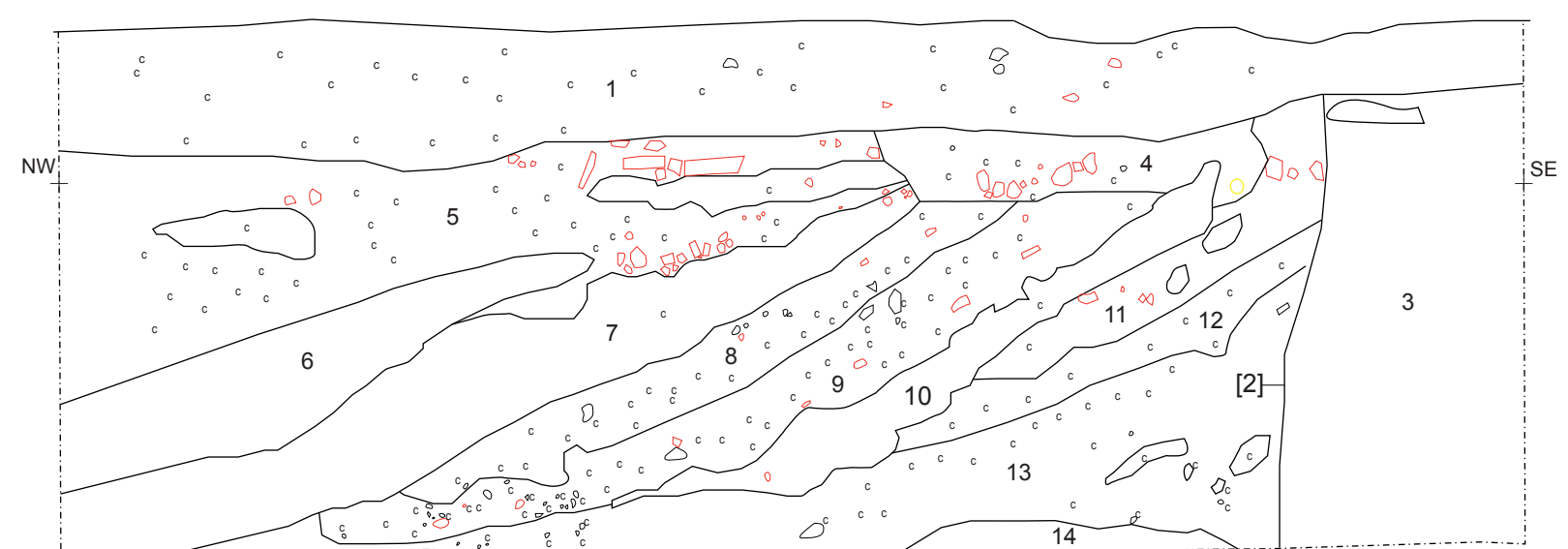


Section number 4



Scale 1:25

Section number 5



○ Flint
c Chalk
◻ Ceramic building material

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26-36 Rose Lane, Norwich Norfolk

Scale 1:100, 1:25 CB510R v.1.2 22 Dec 2017

Figure 3. Plan and section drawings