

# Archaeological Monitoring of land to the rear of Ottomer Cottage, Old Buckenham, Norfolk.



Prepared for Andrew Medley

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November 2011

Report No: 18

NHES Event No: ENF127510

Job Ref: NVC/2011/GE70

OASIS ID: norvicar1-114667

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## Archaeological Monitoring of land to the rear of Ottomer Cottage, Old Buckenham, Norfolk.

<b>Location:</b>	Old Buckenham
<b>Grid Ref:</b>	TM 0669 9144
<b>NHES Event No:</b>	ENF127510
<b>Date of fieldwork:</b>	12 <sup>th</sup> , 13 <sup>th</sup> , 14 <sup>th</sup> and 28 <sup>th</sup> of September 2011

### 1.0 Introduction

Norvic Archaeology was commissioned by Andrew Medley to undertake archaeological monitoring of groundworks for a single residential development of a plot of land measuring c. 900m<sup>2</sup> to the rear of Ottomer Cottage, Old Buckenham. The area constitutes part of the former gardens of Ottomer Cottage and is sited adjacent to the grounds of All Saints Church.

The archaeological monitoring was undertaken in accordance with a brief issued by the Historic Environment Service (HES Ref: CNF42112) on behalf of Breckland Council. The aim of the monitoring work was to record the presence/absence, date, nature, and extent of any buried archaeological remains and features encountered during the groundworks phase of the development. This report presents a brief description of the methodology followed and an archaeological interpretation of the results.

On completion of the project, the site archive will be offered for long term deposition with Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service, following the relevant policy on archiving standards.

### 2.0 Summary of Results

The site was discovered to have been previously levelled to form a lightly metalled yard surface in the 15<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup> century, which sealed a small number of similarly dated waste-pits. The western area of the yard included an area of large flint cobbles as a distinct floor or working surface, most likely associated with a flint and mortar walled culvert which may have served as an open watercourse or drain. The yard appears to have fallen out of use by the end of the 16<sup>th</sup> century when the area received a steady accumulation of soil build-up into the modern period.

Pottery and finds indicative of a relatively affluent late medieval to early-post-medieval household were collected from an ashy spread of material overlying much of the cobbles. Some noteworthy objects include a decorated brooch, a small copper-alloy weight from a nested set of 'cup-weights', a simple bone tool (which may have been used as a sword beater in the weaving of textiles) and a pair of iron scissors.

Only a small number of medieval pottery sherds were collected that predate the 15th century, along with a single sherd of abraded Thetford-type ware which may hint at Late Saxon activity. Minor post-medieval activity was represented by two deep pits, possibly for night soil, and a half-penny of William and Mary from 1694.

A large volume of early 20<sup>th</sup> century household rubbish was noted in the area adjacent to the cottage. Above this a misplaced gravestone was discovered with an unusual epitaph dedicated to a Mary Hicelton and her husband James who both died in 1819. The marker was commissioned by Mary's mistress, namely Frances Herbert (nee Head) who resided at the former mansion of St Andrew's Hall to the south-east of the village and continued to do so after her marriage to Reverend George Herbert.

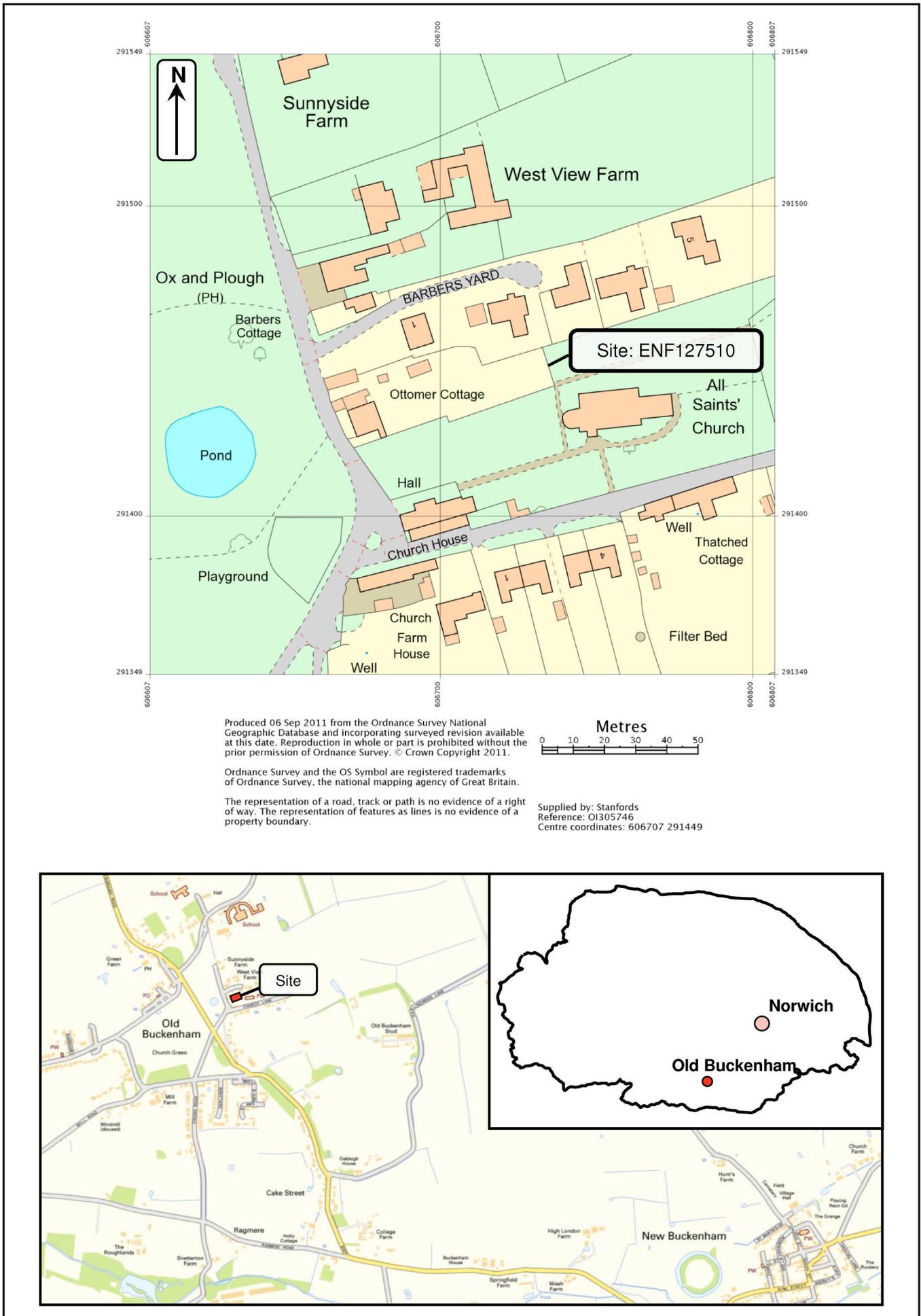


Figure 1: Site Location Plan

### 3.0 Geology and Topography

The site is located at c. 46m OD adjacent to All Saints Church opposite Church Green in Old Buckenham, a relatively large parish situated c. 15 miles south-west of Norwich and c. 3 miles to the south-east of Attleborough. Church Green is an exceptionally large village green of c. 40 acres with duck ponds and playing fields.

Old Buckenham is located within the western periphery of the South Norfolk Claylands. The underlying geology is Upper Chalk with flints generally exhibiting discrete marl seams, nodular chalk, sponge rich and flint seams throughout. Superficial deposits comprise of glacial till deposits - Geology of Britain Viewer at a scale of 1:50 000 ([http://maps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyviewer\\_google/googleviewer.html](http://maps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyviewer_google/googleviewer.html)).

The sub-surface geology of the site encountered during the fieldwork consisted of very heavy clay with flints with some areas of medium grained orange and pale yellow sands with frost-fractured flints.

### 4.0 Brief Archaeological and Historical Background

A parish summary of the large amount of information held for Old Buckenham's Historic Environment can be viewed on the Norfolk Heritage Explorer website. The parish has generated well over 100 records which give evidence of human occupation and activity of most periods in the form of find scatters, cropmarks, listed buildings and excavated sites.

The village is recorded as Buckenham in the Domesday Book, the name deriving from Old English as 'homestead of a man called Bucca'. It was originally a single manor containing two parishes – St Andrew's and All Saints'. An initial castle site to the north of the village was abandoned in c.1146 when William d'Albini completed a stone castle just two miles to the east of the village where a new planned settlement became known as New Buckenham. The old castle site was granted to the Augustinian Canons who established a Priory there which lasted until the Dissolution. Abbey Farm incorporates part of the prior's house and many architectural materials most likely recovered from the priory.

In the medieval period, Old Buckenham had two churches of which only All Saints survives. The lost church of St Andrew's is located under stables at the Old Buckenham Stud (NHER 9205). It belonged to the Augustinian Priory and was dissolved along with it in 1536.

The main parts of All Saints' Church (NHER 9236) date to around 1340 including the polygonal tower, although it has been suggested that this was built around an earlier Saxon round tower. There is a fine Norman north door, the north arcade dates to the late 14th century and there are some 15th century windows. Unusually the church retains its thatched roof.

To the north-east of the village is the Old Buckenham airfield. Originally built in 1942/43 as a bomber base, it was home to the 453rd Bomb Group, from December 1943 to May 1945 during which the group flew 259 missions over enemy territory in B24 Liberators.

#### *Brief Cartographic Summary*

The first edition OS plan of 1885 shows that the rear half of the garden of Ottomer Cottage was formerly part of a rectangular field, which lay between West View Farm and the churchyard, prior to the late 20<sup>th</sup> century creation of the properties off Barbers Yard. The northern limit of the churchyard is depicted as a continuous boundary adjacent to this field. Aerial photographs produced by the Royal Air Force National Air Survey of 1945-6 show that the churchyard was partly extended into part into this field, as it currently appears. The extension of the Ottomer Cottage garden appears to be established by this point. They also

show what appears to be market gardening or allotments in the remainder of the field. The 1988 aerial survey of Norfolk commissioned by Norfolk County Council shows the houses of Barbers Yard under construction.

**Selected sites in the immediate proximity or of particular relevance or interest which fall in close proximity to the site (c.1km radius) include:**

*The following information has been sourced from the Norfolk Historic Environment Record (NHER)*

**NHER 9236: All Saints' Church, Old Buckenham** (Grade I Listed Building). The main parts of this church date to around 1340 including the polygonal tower although it has been suggested that this was built around an earlier Saxon round tower. The Norman north door has been reset from elsewhere as has the voussoir that was discovered in 1994. The north arcade dates to the late 14th century and there are some 15th century windows. Inside are a fine set of medieval carved bench ends, perhaps Old Testament Prophets. [located adjacent to the southern border of the site].

**NHER 9223: The field name 'Hempland'** is marked on the 1841 tithe map of Old Buckenham. This may indicate a linen or flax manufacturing site. It has been suggested that this site was used in the 16th century to produce hemp for making ropes for the Navy. The field has not been located on a modern map but may be located in former open fields directly to the north of the site. Other possible sites scattered around the village include NHER 9222, 9224, 9225, 9226 & 9227.

**NHER 9205: The site of St Andrew's**, a medieval church, is now under some stables. The church belonged to Old Buckenham Priory (NHER 9202) and was dissolved along with the abbey in 1536 when it was passed to Sir Thomas Knevet and converted into a barn. A former mansion known as St Andrew's Hall was built on the site, recorded as belonging to Miss Head in 1797 and the seat of the Honourable Rev. Herbert (her husband) in 1806. Human skeletons were found here in 1968 during the excavation of foundations for a Barn. [located c.500m to the south-east of the site].

**NHER 9204: Undated mound and ditch.** This earthwork of a large mound surrounded by a deep water filled ditch has been postulated as either a Roman barrow, medieval motte or medieval post mill mound. [located c.700m to the north-north-east of the site].

**NHER 9202: Abbey Farm, site of Old Buckenham Priory and Old Buckenham castle.** The castle was founded by D'Albini in the late 11th century and in 1146 on the completion of New Buckenham Castle (NHER 40577) was granted to the Augustinian Canons. They built a priory on the site but left the moats intact. The priory was dissolved in 1536. Moats, earthworks, cropmarks, foundations and one pier base of the priory church remain. Abbey Farm, a 16th to 18th century building (a Grade II\* Listed Building), contains much reused stone including one complete wall which probably comes from the priory. There is also a 17th century timber framed barn (Grade II listed). [located c.1km to the north-north-east of the site].

**NHER 9193: Find Spot.** Over several decades various finds have been collected from the school grounds, including; Beaker period barbed and tanged flint arrowheads, pieces of medieval and post-medieval pot, fragments of medieval floor tiles, part of a medieval lava quern stone and a medieval millstone. A watching brief carried out during extension of the school buildings in 1995 found a post-medieval token but no archaeological features were encountered. [located c.400m to the north-west of the site].

**NHER 17363: Find Spot.** Metal detecting recovered a Henry IV or Henry V penny minted in York. [located c.250m to the south-west of the site].

**NHER 40909: Find Spot.** Metal detecting of an open field in 2004 recovered a medieval harness suspension mount. [located c.500m to the north-east of the site].

**NHER 11429: Find Spot.** Part of the rim of a large Late Saxon storage jar was found. This had previously been identified as medieval. [located c.575m to the west of the site].

**NHER 40681: Find Spot.** Metal detecting of fields recovered one Roman coin and three post-medieval coins. [located c.600m to the south of the site].

**NHER 13703: Find Spot.** A silver penny of Henry III was found in the garden of No. 12 Hargham Road. [located c.650m to the west-south-west of the site].

**NHER 50112 & 50113: Find Spot.** Metal detecting in a field off Hargham, Road in 2006/2007 recovered a medieval sherd, post-medieval jettons and a token, and medieval and post-medieval metal objects including buckles and a 16th century hooked book clasp. Also found were Roman, medieval and post-medieval metal objects including buckles and a medieval coin made into a brooch. [located c.1km to the south-west of the site].

**NHER 36345: Cropmarks** of three rectangular enclosures can be seen on aerial photographs. It is suggested that these enclosures most likely date to the medieval/post-medieval period though this is not certain. In addition to these cropmarks, many linear features can be seen in the area/fields surrounding them, most of which are thought to relate well to medieval to post-medieval field boundaries. [located c.650m to the west of the site].

**NHER 11815: Sunnyside Farm** (Grade II Listed Building). This late 15<sup>th</sup> or 16<sup>th</sup> century half-timbered house was rebuilt in the late 16<sup>th</sup> century with an 18<sup>th</sup> century crosswing. It has a group of six polygonal chimneys. When it was restored in 2003 a 16th century wooden doorframe was found. [located c.100m to the north-west of the site].

**NHER 46251: West View Farmhouse** (Grade II Listed Building). An early 18<sup>th</sup> century colour-washed brick farmhouse with a tiled roof and later alterations. [located c.65m to the north-west of the site].

**NHER 30328: Church Farm.** This farm was built around 1800 but includes part of the timber frame and one ceiling from a house built around 1600. The adjacent timber framed barn was also built around 1600 although it was altered in the 18th century and again around 1800. [located on Church Lane c.65m to the south-west of the site].

**NHER 11814: 'The Thatched Cottage'** (Grade II Listed Building). This large and tall thatched cottage is built of clay lump around a timber frame. Inside is an inserted upper floor. It is probably 16<sup>th</sup> century. [located on Church Lane c.65m to the south-east of the site].

## 5.0 Methodology (Figure 2)

The objective of the archaeological monitoring was to record any archaeological evidence revealed during the groundworks phase of the development. Trenching was excavated using a 360° mechanical excavator with a toothed-bucket assisted by a mini-dumper. The western half of the main service connect trench was located within the Tree Protection Zone and was dug by hand to avoid unnecessary damage to the relatively dense root systems.

Spoil, exposed surfaces and features were scanned with a metal detector (Minelab XTerra 705). All metal-detected and hand-collected finds were retained for inspection, other than those which were obviously modern.

All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using Norvic Archaeology *pro forma* sheets. The trench location, plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales with digital and black and white images taken of all relevant features and deposits.

All levels were taken using a temporary benchmark of 45.86m OD located on a concrete flagstone path at the rear of the garden tied to an OS benchmark of 47.42m OD located on the south-west corner of All Saints Church tower.

## 6.0 Results (Appendix 1a) (Figures 3 to 6)

- **'Natural deposits'**

Natural was revealed at slightly varying depths across the site; c. 0.5m toward the street frontage, down to 1.4m in the western zone of the foundation footprint, and generally between 0.6 to 0.75m across the remainder. The natural consisted of particularly dense, hard clay with occasional flints (40) which lay below a layer of soft, fairly ferrous sand in the southern area of the site (39). The soakaway pit in the south-eastern area of the site revealed a much deeper sequence of sands.

- **Lower subsoil/disturbed natural**

Above the natural a mottled horizon of 'dirty sand' (38) c. 0.2m in deep was identified in some areas of the site which may have been subject to some form of active disturbance associated with levelling activity for the yard surface recorded as (08).

- **Late medieval to early-post-medieval pits** (15<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup> century) (Figures 4 & 5)

Three features were recorded which were sealed by the 15<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup> century surface (08):

- Pit [16] appeared to be an oval feature 0.5m in depth. It contained a mottled fill of silty-sand with occasional traces of charcoal, along with a thin lens of black ash and wood charcoal (17).
- Pit [04] was of a fairly similar size and form to [16]. This pit contained three distinct fills, a soft silty-sand basal fill (05), a thin lens of sterile clay-sand (06) and a mottled deposit of silty-sand (07). A residual sherd of medieval pottery and a sherd from a 15<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup> century jug were recovered from the fill (07) along with a few pieces of butchered animal bone.
- ?Pit [09] was of a similar depth to [04] and [16] but with a steeper U-shaped profile. It contained a sticky mid-brownish-grey sandy-silt (10) with moderate occurrences of charcoal and a few traces of degraded mussel shell.

- **Late medieval/early post-medieval culvert** (15<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup> century) (Figure 5)

A north to south aligned culvert (32) constructed in the form of two parallel flint and mortar stub walls was encountered in the south-western corner of the foundation trenches. The western wall (27) was partly damaged upon discovery by the toothed machine bucket but the remainder was cleaned by hand and recorded appropriately before removal.

The culvert was constructed within a shallow construction channel ([24]), dug into the hard natural clay. The walls of the culvert differed slightly in their construction; the eastern wall (26) was made from much larger flint cobbles and fractured nodules, it was also of slightly finer construction than the western wall. Internally a thin skin of sandy-mortar survived in places on the inner walls but the base of the channel (which measured c. 32m wide) simply made use of the natural clay, with a discrete area of chalk (28) used to patch over an inconvenient pocket of natural sand. Once constructed the external sides of the culvert were packed with a hard sandy-clay (25). The primary deposit within the culvert channel was a fairly stony, firm clay-



Plate 2: 15<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup> century culvert (32). (looking south)  
[1x1m Scale].

sand (29) which may represent a further effort to seal the base of the culvert. Above this a more friable deposit of silty-sand (30) may represent an accumulated residue within the culvert. Two pieces of 15<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup> century dated pottery and some oyster shell were collected from this layer.

No evidence of a roof or cover was recorded and the culvert walls only reach the height of the surface horizon (08) with no sign of a superstructure. It is possible that the culvert suffered from robbing or that it was maintained as an open water-course or drain. The uppermost fill comprised of a stony sand-clay (31), associated with layer (20) which also sealed the cobbled surface (22).

- ***Cobbled surface and open 'yard' (15<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup> century)***

Evidence for a thin but extensive area of levelling for an open yard surface was identified across the site as a horizon of small to medium sized flint cobbles and chalk fragments (08). This surface extended across the majority of the area of the foundation footprint – although did not appear to extend as far as the soakway pit to the south-east or to extend further west than the area of a distinct cobbled surface (22).

Cobbled surface (22) was made from a single layer of large flints and measured c.4.5m wide (Figure 6: Section 6). The majority of the flints were frost fractured with slightly abraded exposed surfaces.

Directly overlaying the northern half of the cobbled surface was a spread of ashy clay-silt up to 0.16m deep which contained frequent flecks and small pieces of charcoal (21). This deposit produced by far the largest assemblage of finds from the site and includes twenty sherds of pottery which indicate a late 15<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup> century date for deposition. Metal finds from this layer include two brooches (one decorated), a small copper-alloy weight from a set of cup weights, an iron knife blade, several iron nails and two iron hooks, one of which may have served as a timber staple of perhaps a bolt-keeper for a door jamb. Other finds collected include a butchered animal bone and a few pieces of brick and tiles.

To the east of the cobbled surface (22) aligned with its northern edge was a linear spread of large cobbles (33), sealed below a thin layer of chalk (34) (Figure 6: Section 10). The flint spread measured up to 1.5m in width with a concentration of larger stones in its centre measuring 0.7m wide. The chalk spread which overlay it was up to 3m in width. This feature occupied a slight hollow and was sealed below the same ashy deposit (21) as the cobbled surface. The nature of this feature remains unclear but it is postulated to be either some form of consolidated pathway or floor, or perhaps the remnants of a deconstructed feature comparable to the culvert (32).

- ***Deposits which post-date the yard surfaces***

*Mixed layer (Late 15<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup> century)*

A layer of silty-clay mixed with silty-sand up to 0.22m deep (20) was recorded in the western area of the site which lay above the yard surface horizon, the cobbled surface and the culvert. A single sherd of 15<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup> century pottery and a pair of iron scissors were collected from this deposit. This layer appears to mark the end of the open yard area and any associated activities.

*Lower subsoil (16<sup>th</sup> century to 18<sup>th</sup> centuries)*

An accumulation of soil build-up was recorded across the site in the form of a mid-grey silty-sand (03). This layer varied in depth from between 0.2 to 0.3m in depth. Several sherds of late medieval to early post-medieval pottery were collected from it.

*Upper Subsoil (18<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> centuries)*

Above (03) was a second, more active soil layer (02) which contained a range of residual pottery sherds which included early post-medieval and later post-medieval examples. This upper subsoil varied in depth but was generally around 0.2m deep.

*Modern topsoil*

The modern garden soil (01) measured c.0.2m in depth. This was a soft sandy-loam which contained a high occurrence of modern ferrous rubbish from bonfire waste.

- **Post-medieval pits (c.18<sup>th</sup> century) (Figure 5)**

Two deep, square cut pits of very similar character were encountered in the southern area of the foundation trenches ([18] & [41]). They both contained soft, dark brownish-grey silty-loam with few inclusions and may have served as some form of night-soil pits. Residual pottery of late 17<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> century date and a few pieces of clay tobacco pipe collected from their fills assist in assigning a post-medieval date to both of these features.

- **Rubbish pits and made-up ground (20<sup>th</sup> century)**

A large area of waste pitting and made up ground of early to mid-20<sup>th</sup> century date was encountered by the western half of the main service connect trench where it was excavated toward the modern road. A large volume of rubbish in the form of glass, brick and highly corroded domestic iron objects was encountered but not retained.

*Gravestone*

A damaged 19<sup>th</sup>-century gravestone was discovered just below the topsoil in the area of the modern rubbish pits. It had been buried 'face up' allowing the inscription to be recorded prior to its removal (see below). The stone was of a fine quality limestone and was cracked in several places necessitating its removal by hand as several large fragments, which were kept on site.

The inscription reads:

--?(Here)--  
 Be the remains -(of)-  
 MARY HICKE-----  
 Many years the faithful ----  
 Of the Honourable  
 Mis GEORGE HERBERT  
 of SAINT Andrews HALL  
 who departed this life  
 --?-- Anno Dom 1819  
 Aged 77 years  
 To the great regret of an attached  
 MiStreS who caused this stone  
 To be erected.  
 By her side lie the remains of  
 JAMES HICKELTON  
 Her husband  
 Who died ?---- 4<sup>th</sup> AD 1819  
 Aged -?- Years.



Plate 3: Grave marker. [1x1m Scale].

## 7.0 Finds Analysis *(Appendix 2a)*

- **Pottery** *(Appendix 3)*  
By Sue Anderson

### Introduction

Fifty-two sherds of pottery weighing 1000g were collected from twelve contexts. Table 1 shows the quantification by fabric; a summary catalogue by context is included as Appendix 3.

Description	Fabric	Code	No	Wt/g	Eve	MNV
Thetford-type ware	THET	2.50	1	6		1
Medieval coarseware	MCW	3.20	3	18		3
Local medieval unglazed	LMU	3.23	1	8		1
<i>Total Late Saxon and medieval</i>			5	32		5
Late medieval and transitional	LMT	5.10	28	609	0.60	24
Late Grimston-type ware	GRIL	5.30	1	13		1
Raeran/Aachen Stoneware	GSW3	7.13	2	82	0.17	1
<i>Total late medieval</i>			31	704	0.77	26
Iron-glazed blackwares	IGBW	6.11	1	15	0.10	1
Glazed red earthenware	GRE	6.12	6	87	0.20	5
Speckle-glazed Ware	SPEC	6.15	3	108		3
Staffordshire-type slipware	STAFT	6.411	1	10		1
Cologne/Frechen Stoneware	GSW4	7.14	1	5		1
<i>Total post-medieval</i>			12	225	0.30	11
Refined white earthenwares	REFW	8.03	2	14		2
Porcelain	PORC	8.30	1	21		1
Late blackwares	LBW	8.52	1	4		1
<i>Total modern</i>			4	39		4
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>52</b>	<b>1000</b>	<b>1.07</b>	<b>46</b>

Table 1. Pottery quantification by fabric

### Methodology

Quantification was carried out using sherd count, weight and estimated vessel equivalent (eve). A full quantification by fabric, context and feature is available in the archive. All fabric codes were assigned from the author's post-Roman fabric series, which includes East Anglian and Midlands fabrics, as well as imported wares. Imports were identified from Jennings (1981). Form terminology follows MPRG (1998). Recording uses a system of letters for fabric codes together with number codes for ease of sorting in database format. The results were input directly onto an Access database.

### Pottery by period

#### *Late Saxon and medieval*

One abraded body sherd of Thetford-type ware was residual in pit fill (07). Three sherds of medieval coarsewares (MCW, LMU) were also residual in contexts (01), (03) and (36). One fragment is a narrow handle, one piece is a base (possibly burnt or LMT), and one is a heavily sooted body sherd.

#### *Late medieval*

The assemblage is dominated by pottery of late medieval date, the majority of which is LMT. One body sherd of late Grimston-type ware is also present, and there are two pieces of a Raeren stoneware mug. The LMT includes rims of two jars or pipkins, a jug, a jar with a horizontal thumbled handle, a small bowl with a plain rim, and three body sherds of a large globular mug. Several base fragments are also present, one with frilled decoration which may be from a mug or jug.

#### *Post-medieval*

The post-medieval group is dominated by local redwares (GRE, SPEC, IGBW), but there is also a worn/abraded body sherd of a Staffordshire-type press-moulded dish and a body

sherd of Frechen stoneware. The earthenwares include rims of a jar/pipkin and a small chafing dish in GRE, and a jar rim in IGBW. With the exception of one sherd of SPEC in pit fill (19), this material was recovered from the upper layers of the site.

*Modern*

Modern wares comprise two base sherds of whiteware plates, one with a blue transfer-printed design, a fragment of a moulded and hand-painted porcelain dish, and a small body sherd of blackware. All were recovered from the topsoil and upper subsoil.

**Pottery by context**

A summary of the pottery by feature is provided in Table 2.

Feature	Context	Interpretation	Fabric	Spotdate
	1	Topsoil	MCW, GRE, IGBW, SPEC, REFW	L.18th-20th c.
	2	Upper subsoil	LMT, GRE, GSW4, STAFT, LBW	19th c.
	3	Lower subsoil	MCW, LMT, GRE	16th-18th c.
	20	Layer	LMT	15th-16th c.
	21	Layer	GRIL, LMT, GSW3	L.15th-16th c.
	22	Surface	LMT	15th-16th c.
	36	Lower subsoil	MCW	L.12th-14th c.
	43	Topsoil	PORC	18th-20th c.
	44	Lower subsoil	LMU, LMT	15th-16th c.
[04]	7	pit fill	THET, LMT	15th-16th c.
[18]	19	pit fill	LMT LMT, SPEC	L.17th-18 <sup>th</sup> c.
[32]	30	culvert fill	LMT	15th-16th c.

Table 2. Pottery types present by context.

Much of this assemblage was recovered from topsoil and subsoil layers, although the largest group was from layer (21), overlying the cobble surface (22). The large amount of late medieval pottery from these layers probably indicates occupation or use of the surface in the later 15th-16th centuries.

**Discussion**

Very little pottery which can be dated earlier than the 15th century was recovered. The single sherd of Thetford-type ware may suggest Late Saxon activity in the vicinity of the church, although it is abraded and residual. Fragments of MCW and LMU were all in fine fabrics and may be relatively late, or even unglazed LMT.

The high proportion of late medieval and early post-medieval pottery recovered suggests occupation of this date on the site, perhaps related to the cobbled surface if this were a workshop or house floor. The range of vessels is typical of the period, and includes cooking, storage and table wares. The GRE chafing dish is a relatively unusual find and suggests higher than average status.

Modern pottery is relatively rare in the group and finds are confined to topsoil and upper subsoil layers, suggesting deposition occurred during gardening and rubbish tipping.

- **Ceramic Building Material** (Appendix 4)

A small assemblage amounting to a total of five fragments of ceramic building material (cbm) were collected as residual finds from just two contexts. All share the same medium sandy fabric with occasional small pieces of flint (msf). The pieces were quantified (counted and weighed) with any further macroscopic characteristics recorded.

Three pieces of roof-tile and a single piece of brick were collected from layer (21), which has been spot dated by pottery finds to the late 15<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup> century. Another small piece of

brick of a similar fabric was collected from context (19), the fill of a post-medieval pit. The fabric and forms are consistent with a late medieval to post-medieval date of manufacture.

None of the tile fragments were complete enough to provide dimension other than thickness and no examples of peg holes were present. The thick mortar adhering to one of the tiles may indicate reuse in part of a structure.

- **Metal Objects** (*Appendix 5*)

Several metal objects were collected during the course of the monitoring work. Aside from a pair of iron scissors, a small knife blade and a late 17<sup>th</sup>-century half-penny these were all collected from the ashy spread (21) which overlay the cobbled surface (22) – a deposit spot dated by pottery finds to the late 15<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup> century.

*Brooches and buckles (copper-alloy)*

During the 15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> centuries moulded floral patterns became popular on a range of dress accessories (Whitehead 2003, 46). This large trefoil decorated brooch (Plate 4) is near identical to a known example of late 15<sup>th</sup> century date found during excavations in Norwich at Oak Street (NHER 351, illustrated in Margeson 1993, 29 fig 115, no. 158). Brooches are a common find from medieval and post-medieval contexts and were used for a variety of functions, from dress fittings to sword belts, armour and horse equipment.



Plate 4: Decorated Brooch (actual size)

Double looped buckles are well known from early post-medieval contexts, the example from this site is of a fairly neat cast with part of the iron pin still in place. This example is similar to several published examples found in Norfolk of early post-medieval date.

*Small weight* (*Plate 5*)

Items such as weights are unusual finds for purely domestic sites where commercial activity is usually confined to stray losses of coins, jettons and tokens. This small copper-alloy weight is well made and simply decorated - with finely incised concentric circles on its upper face made using a lathe. Its 'plug'-like shape indicates that this was the smallest 'central weight' of a set of nested cup weights. These were used for weighing small and precious materials, such as medicines, gemstones, precious metals and coins. There are clear file scars around its edge which were intended to adjust the balance of the weight, some of which have slightly worn into the decorated surface. It is known that from the sixteenth to the eighteenth century, Nuremburg, Germany practically held a monopoly on the production of nested weights; the weights were exported and adjusted to the local weight standard of the country to which they were sent (Deagan, 2002).



Plate 5: Small weight at 2:1

Folding pocket balances and weight sets would have been widely owned by merchants and traders, and occur in late medieval and post-medieval contexts. Medieval copper alloy balance pans and cup-weight boxes inscribed with concentric circles are well known and a sealed cup-weight box with the same simple design was found in Norwich at Duke Street from a 15<sup>th</sup> or 16<sup>th</sup> century context (NHER49778N, Emery 2007). Cup weights sold in

nested sets are known from the 13<sup>th</sup> to 15<sup>th</sup> centuries into the post-medieval period (Algar and Egan 2001, 125).

### *Suspension Ring*

The small copper-alloy suspension ring shows no major wear and is of uncertain function. Some similar late medieval to early-post-medieval rings have been identified as curtain/cloth hangings (Margeson 1993, 86).

### *Iron Scissors (from context 20)*

The majority of excavated examples of early scissors come principally from 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> century contexts, although they were certainly in use during the medieval phase for use with textiles, even if they were less popular than shears (Goodhall 1993). This pair can be dated stratigraphically to the late 15<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup> century (Illustration 1, Plate 6). This example is also noteworthy in that it is near complete with only the very tips of the blades missing and buckling damage to one of the otherwise circular finger loops. Of published examples from Norfolk, this pair appears most similar to an example dated by context to 1550-1700 recovered during excavations of a late medieval street frontage at Pottergate in Norwich (NHER 149), although those have more oval-shaped finger loops and a steeper angle to the end of the blade where it meets the handle (Margeson 1993, p136 Fig.101/923).

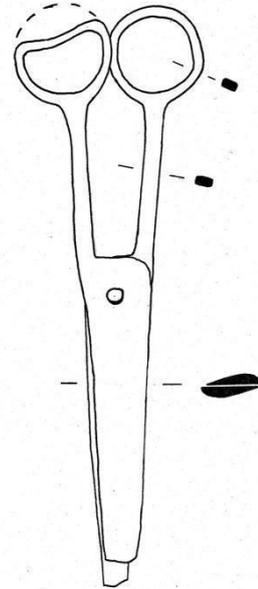


Illustration 1: Iron Scissors. Scale 1:2.

### *Knives*

Two iron knife blades were collected from the site. The first was collected from deposit (21) and is a large tip fragment from a heavy, thick backed blade which may have served as a butcher's knife. The other was collected from the topsoil (01) and is a short blade with a bolster (a thickening between the blade and the tang), perhaps used as a small sharpening or whittling knife. Knives with bolsters were first introduced in the late medieval period and were widespread by the 17<sup>th</sup> century (Margeson 1998, 130).

### *Iron hooks/staples*

Two hooks were found, the larger of which is of the 'longer than it is wide' type and therefore may be either some form of U-shaped staple for structural timber or could have served as a bolt-keeper for a door jamb (Margeson 1998, 143). The smaller, more open hook may also have served as part of a binding for structural timber but its size and more open form suggests that it may have served a more general use such as to hold a chain, tethering ring or simply for the hanging of suitable objects.

### *Coin*

A single post-medieval coin was recovered from the topsoil (01). The coin is a well-worn copper halfpenny of William and Mary dated to 1694.

- **Iron Nails** (Appendix 5)

A total of nine iron nails were collected from three late medieval to early post-medieval contexts. Seven of the nails were from the ashy deposit (21), which include three complete

examples of around 60mm long. All the nails are hand made with square shanks and generally oval shaped flat-heads. They most likely derive from structural timbers with no examples of clinch nails present.

- **Clay Tobacco Pipe** (*Appendix 5*)

The clay tobacco pipe assemblage is small and consists of just four pieces of well moulded snapped stem. Aside from a piece collected from context (42) which has raised ribbing as an extension of the missing bowl 's decoration they have no other distinguishing features and probably date from the 18<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> centuries.

- **Stone**

This fragment of stone was taken as a sample from a much larger fire weakened stone measuring c. 0.4m by 0.25m noted in the baulk associated with surface (08). The original stone was most likely a piece of architectural masonry, perhaps reused as a hearthstone. It is a highly fossiliferous limestone formed from finely divided calcite mud commonly known as a 'Shelly Limestone'. This example included numerous whole fossilised molluscs up to 16mm in length. It is similar to types found predominantly in the Peak District and Yorkshire Dales.

- **Animal Bone** (*Appendix 6*)  
*By Julie Curl*

#### *Methodology*

The analysis was carried out following a modified version of guidelines by English Heritage (Davis, 1992). All of the bone was examined to determine range of species and elements present. A note was also made of butchering and any indications of skinning, working and other modifications. Where possible a record was made of ages and any other relevant information, such as pathologies. Counts and weights were noted for each context with additional counts for each species identified. Where appropriate, measurements were taken following Von Den Driesch (1976). Information was input into an Excel database and a basic catalogue has been produced in table form in Appendix 6.

#### *The assemblage – provenance and preservation*

A total of 1,061g of animal bone, consisting of thirty-two pieces, was recovered the site. Faunal remains were produced from three contexts: two pit fills and one layer deposit.

The remains are in good condition, although they are fragmentary from butchering. Some gnawing had occurred on remains in Pit [04] - fill (07) and Pit [18] - fill (19). Although these gnawed bones survived, canid gnawing can cause complete destruction and some bone may have been lost because of this.

#### *Species, pathologies and modifications*

Four species were identified in this assemblage: cattle, sheep/goat, pig/boar and equid. The most frequent species is cattle, found in three fills and accounting for just under half of the remains. Porcine remains were seen in all three contexts, sheep/goat bones were seen in two contexts and equid in one fill. Two contexts produced remains that were unidentifiable to species. Full quantification (NISP) of the species by context can be seen in Table 3.

Context:	(07)	(19)	(21)	Total by species
Cattle	4	1	10	15
Equid	-	-	1	1
Mammal	2	-	6	8
Pig/boar	1	1	2	4
Sheep/goat	2	-	2	4
<b>Total per Context</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>32</b>

**Table 3.** Quantification of species (NISP) by context

Butchering was seen throughout the assemblage with a variety of chops from dismemberment of the carcass and preparation of cuts of meat. Fine cuts were also observed from skinning and meat removal. A range of elements were recovered, suggesting a wide range of cuts of meat and processing waste. A proximal phalange from a large equid was found in layer (21) which shows two fine parallel knife cuts that suggests that the horse had been skinned. In addition, a further modified equid bone, a worked radius, was collected from the same fill – see *worked bone* below.

A small sheep horncore was found in layer (21), the size and shape of which suggests it was from a female; this horncore does not show any obvious butchering marks that would confirm it was waste from hornworking, but this remains a possibility.

A single pathology was noted; a cattle proximal phalange from the layer (21), which showed minor arthritis, which would have caused some discomfort to the animal and may indicate an older animal or perhaps one used for traction.

*Overall conclusions and discussion*

The assemblage is largely derived from the late medieval to early post-medieval contexts (07) and (21) and represents the processing of food waste from domestic mammals. Two butchered bones of a large equid also show skinning and working, demonstrating that these particular horses were also utilised after death; it is quite likely that, if the radius was accessed for bone-working, then the meat may well have been used. Although horse meat was not thought to be popular in this country, there is increasing evidence for the butchering of equids, possibly for meat in times of famine or for feeding dogs (Wilson & Edwards, 1993). Horse hides were used nationally from the medieval period onwards and the skinning cuts in this assemblage at least attest to that use; little of the horse was wasted, with bones used for working and fertiliser, fat for candles, hair for stuffing furniture and making fishing lines and hides for a range of leather goods, the meat (in England) was for the cats and dogs (Edwards, 1987).

The lack of bird bone and small or wild mammal remains is interesting, but could be due to a recovery bias. Given that the food waste from this site included marine shell (see *Molluscs*), it would be expected that the diet here would have also been supplemented with birds and wild or smaller farmed mammals such as rabbit, on first reflection this might suggest the overall status of the waste is not high. However, it may simply suggest that meat and by-product requirements were generally satisfied by the use of domestic stock. A similar sized assemblage from a site at the nearby New Buckenham (Curl, 2008) also produced gnawed remains of meat and skinning waste exclusively of domestic stock.

- **Worked bone object**

A single piece of worked bone, weighing 168g, was recovered from layer (21), which was found in the same deposit as several unworked animal bones, ceramics, marine mollusc, buckles, a knife blade and other small finds.

The bone is a right horse radius. The distal articular end of the bone had been removed and the distal shaft had been obliquely cut on the anterior surface to form a wedge shape with a maximum width at the distal end of 56mm. The proximal end of the bone has been broken away from the mid-shaft, leaving an irregular shaped section of proximal shaft on one side leaving a total length of bone of 231mm. The bone is hollow throughout the length, but little or no effort has been made to smooth the inside of the bone. The distal shaft shows numerous cuts and trimmings, including a long trimmed section on the posterior of the bone where the adjoining (fused) ulna had been removed. On the anterior side of the bone numerous cuts and chop marks are clearly visible from just below the mid-shaft where the distal end of the shaft was trimmed into the wedge shape.

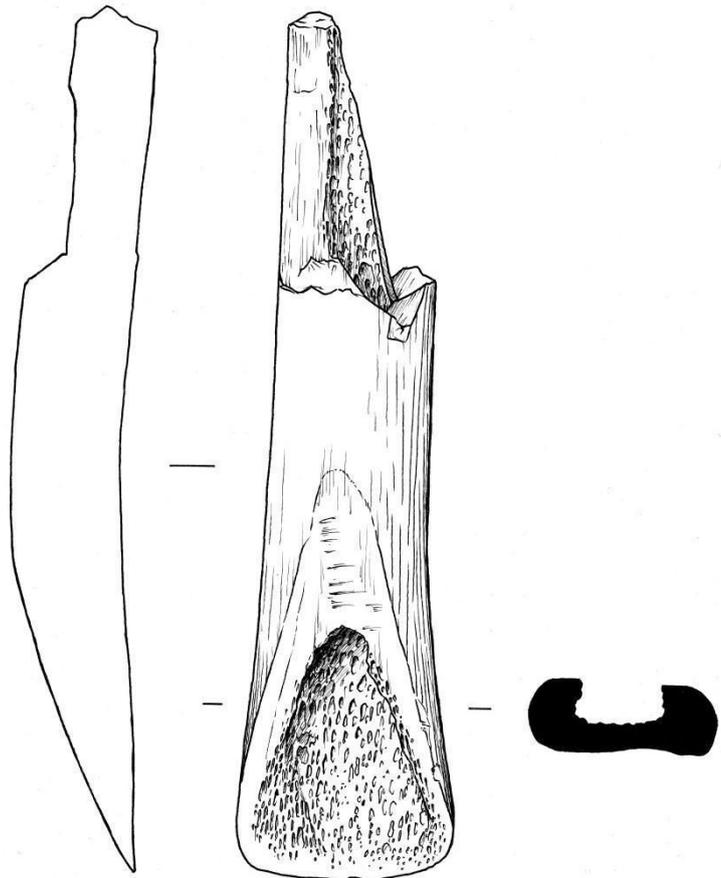


Illustration 2: Worked Bone Object. Scale 1:2.

A high degree of polishing can be seen on the anterior and posterior sides of the distal end, all around the cut wedge, no wear or polishing can be seen on the proximal end of the bone. Cut edges at the wedge end of the bone have been smoothed by wear.

The polishing is most likely to have occurred from use, suggesting a reasonable period of use of the object before it was broken. The exact use of the object is not clear. Similarities have been noted with objects from Norwich (Margeson, 1993, p196, Fig 148, Miscellaneous tools, SF1531 and SF1532). Interestingly these items, classified as 'socketed tools' are also made of horse radii, trimmed to form a wedge at one end (although the Norwich examples are wedged using the mid-shaft area of the bones, whereas the Old Buckenham example is wedged at the distal end of this long bone) and they are also worn and polished from use. The Norwich example, SF1531, retains the proximal articular end of the bone which has a roughly cut sub-rectangular hole through the articular surface, which was thought to be for a handle. There are similarities with some textile equipment seen in MacGregor (1985, p186, Fig 101), in particular the weaving sword (Fig 101, 13), these weaving swords tend to be of a much longer length and more robust than the smaller pin beaters, with examples known between 25cm and 75cm in length (MacGregor, 1985).

Although the precise use of the bone from Old Buckenham remains uncertain wear around the wedge area shows that this was the focus for use. If the object had been used for smoothing material, then polishing might be expected only on the solid flat area of the wedge. The polishing on both the posterior and anterior areas of the bone, but not on the lateral sides would indicate a quite precise and repetitive movement with the tool, perhaps

reinforcing the suggestion of its use in weaving with the wear gained from inserting it into the warp shed to beat the weft.

It is quite possible that the Old Buckenham tool did have the proximal end of the bone intact when in use. If the proximal end of the bone was present, as seen with the Norwich example (Margeson, 1993, SF1531) then this may have acted as a handle in itself. The hole that is often seen in the proximal articular surface of such bones may not have been for fitting a handle, but perhaps used for attaching a cord. An attached cord, which, if knotted within the hollow shaft of the bone, could have allowed the tool to be tied to a weaving loom to make it readily available and less likely to be lost. If the proximal end of the radius had originally been present in the tool, as is suggested by the broken section of shaft, then the tool would have had an estimated length of c.28-30cm, strongly suggesting that this object was a sword beater for use in weaving.

- **Molluscs**

*By Julie Curl*

A total of 59g of shell, consisting of just four pieces, was recovered from three contexts. All of the shell is of the marine bivalve *Ostrea edulis*, the Common Oyster. This species is readily available all around the East Anglian coast and has always been a useful addition to the diet and commonly found on a range of excavations. Occasionally these bi-valves are used as painters palettes, but examination shows no trace of any pigments in any of these shells.

## 8.0 The Gravestone

*By Kate Emery*

During the excavation of the service connect trench, a partially damaged headstone was encountered. The following is the reconstructed epitaph:

‘Here be the remains of Mary HicKelton  
Many years the faithful \_\_\_\_  
Of the Honourable Mr George Herbert of Saint Andrews Hall  
who departed this life \_\_\_\_ AD 1819  
Aged 77 years  
To the great regret of an attached mistress,  
who caused this stone to be erected.  
By her side lie the remains of James HicKelton  
Her husband who died \_\_4<sup>th</sup> AD 1819 Aged \_\_ years’

Research into the inscribed names indicates that the stone was most likely to have been commissioned by Frances Head, the wife of the honourable Mr George Herbert who resided in the nearby St Andrew’s Hall (the former mansion built on the site of St Andrew’s Church located c.500m to the south-east of Ottomer Cottage, NHER 9205 – now the location of the ‘Old Buckenham Stud’ as shown in Figure 1).

St Andrew’s Hall was inherited from the father of Frances, Francis Head (formally Mendes) who died before the birth of his only child in 1780. His own father Moses Mendes, appears to have acquired the Hall in 1756, and was a famous poet and dramatist and grandson to Fernando Mendes, Physician to Charles II and his wife Catherine of Braganza. He likely purchased the Hall from the proceeds of a lucrative career in London stockbroking, and the ownership passed to Francis Head in 1758 (Lee 1911, 262).

Reverend George Herbert was the 4th son of the 1st Earl of Carnarvon, Henry Herbert. He was born on February 21st 1789 and married Miss Frances Head on the 1st September 1806. He was the Vicar of the nearby parish of Tibbenham from 1810 (*Gentlemen's Magazine*, Vol.80, Pt 2), and died on the 27th March 1825, aged 36, leaving a son and six daughters, all of whom died unmarried (Mosley 2003, 698).

Frances Head was born in 1780, making her 39 at the time of the death of Mary HicKelton. Given the advanced age of Mary at the time of her death, it can be speculated that she was the 'faithful nursemaid' of Frances Head rather than simply her lady's maid, perhaps explaining the unusual affection that the lady of the house showed in having a stone erected for an elderly servant and her husband.

No freely accessible information has been obtainable on either Mary or James HicKelton, the National Register of births, marriages and deaths only being established in 1837. It is probable that an extensive search of the Parish records for Old Buckenham and surrounding parishes may provide a brief record of the major events of their lives, but this would be unlikely to provide sufficient information on the circumstances of their employment and death.

## 9.0 Conclusions

To date this is the first record of *in situ* medieval finds and archaeological deposits within the historic core of Old Buckenham, which may highlight the presence of similarly preserved deposits within the area.

The monitoring work recorded a sequence of well-preserved late-medieval to post-medieval archaeological deposits across much of the site. No features relating to the adjacent churchyard or any earlier antecedent were encountered and it may be inferred that the current northern limit of the cemetery marks the historic limits of the burial ground.

The foundation footprint and associated service trenching revealed that much of the site had been previously levelled and maintained as a form of yard surface in the 15<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup> century. This lightly metallated yard included an area of large flint cobbles on its western limit as a distinct floor or working surface, most likely associated with a flint and mortar walled culvert which may have served as an open watercourse or drain. A small number of similarly dated waste-pits predate the creation of the yard area.

Pottery and finds indicative of a relatively affluent late medieval to early-post-medieval (late 15<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup> century) household were collected from an ashy spread of material overlying much of the cobbles. Objects of interest collected from this deposit include a decorated brooch of a type known from late 15<sup>th</sup> century contexts, a small copper-alloy weight from a nested set of 'cup-weights' and a simple bone tool made from a horse bone with a wedge shaped end which may have been used as a sword beater in the weaving of textiles. Another tool associated with textiles collected from the site was a near complete pair of iron scissors recovered from a similarly dated layer which sealed both the ashy deposit and the cobbles. The yard appears to have fallen out of use by the end of the 16<sup>th</sup> century when the area received a steady accumulation of soil build-up into the modern period. Minor post-medieval activity was represented by two deep pits, possibly for night soil, and a half-penny of William and Mary from 1694.

Very little medieval pottery which can be dated earlier than the 15th century was recovered during the works, all of which may be residual in later deposits. A single sherd of abraded Thetford-type ware may hint at Late Saxon activity in the vicinity of the church.

A large volume of early 20<sup>th</sup> century household rubbish was noted where the main service connect trench was excavated toward the road. Above this made-ground a misplaced gravestone was discovered with an unusual epitaph. It was found to be dedicated to a Mary Hickelton and her husband James who both died in 1819. The marker was commissioned by Mary's mistress, namely Frances Herbert (nee Head) who resided at the former mansion of St Andrew's Hall to the south-east of the village and continued to do so after her marriage to Reverend George Herbert.



Plate 6: Iron Scissors from context (20). Scale 1:1.

## 10.0 Acknowledgements

Thanks are due to Andrew Medley who commissioned Norvic Archaeology to carry out this work. Thanks are also due to Darren Goldsmith and the team of *D.J. Goldsmith Building Services* for their assistance and cooperation on site. All stages of the archaeological monitoring were carried out by the author. Post-excavation analysis and illustration work was carried out by the author, Sue Anderson (the pottery), Julie Curl (the faunal remains) and Kate Emery (the gravestone). NHER data was supplied by the Norfolk Historic Environment Service.

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## Appendix 1a: Context Summary

Context	Category	Fill of	Brief Physical Description	Interpretation	Period
01	Deposit		Soft, mid-greyish-brown, sandy-loam up to 0.2m in depth.	Topsoil	<i>Modern</i>
02	Deposit		Friable, dark-brownish-grey, silty-loam, variable depth c. 0.2m.	Upper subsoil	<i>C18th-19th</i>
03	Deposit		Friable, mid-grey silty-sand, 0.2 to 0.3m deep	Lower subsoil	<i>C16th-18th</i>
04	Cut		Oval, flat based wide U-shaped profile, 1.9m in length, 0.6m deep.	Pit	<i>C15th-16th</i>
05	Deposit	[04]	Soft, light-yellowish-grey, silty-sand, 0.18m deep, occ. charcoal flecks, occ. stones.	Fill	<i>C15th-16th</i>
06	Deposit	[04]	Firm, mid-orange clay-sand, 0.08m deep.	Fill	<i>C15th-16th</i>
07	Deposit	[04]	Firm, mottled yellow/grey silty-sand, 0.36m deep, occ. charcoal flecks, rare charcoal pieces, occ. stones.	Fill	<i>C15th-16th</i>
08	Deposit		Firm, mid-brownish-grey silty-sand, 50% stones, mod. chalk pieces. C. 0.06m deep.	Surface	<i>C15th-16th</i>
09	Cut		U-shaped profile, aligned N-S, 0.5m deep.	?Pit	<i>C15th-16th</i>
10	Deposit	[09]	Friable/sticky, mid-brownish-grey, v.sandy-silt, mod. charcoal, occ. chalk/stones, rare degraded mussel shells, 0.5m deep	Fill	<i>C15th-16th</i>
11	Cut		Irregular, well-sloping cut	Uncertain	<i>?Modern</i>
12	Deposit	[11]	V.firm, mid-grey sandy-clay, mod. chalk/cbm		<i>?Modern</i>
13	Deposit	[11]	Friable, dark-brownish-grey, silty-loam		<i>?Modern</i>
14	Cut		Steep sided cut, flat based, 0.6m deep		<i>Modern</i>
15	Deposit	[14]	Soft, mid-grey silty-loam with ashy lenses		<i>Modern</i>
16	Cut		?Oval, wide U-shaped, 1.75m length, 0.5m deep.	Pit	<i>C15th-16th</i>
17	Deposit	[16]	V.firm, mottled mix of mid-grey/yellowish-grey, occ. charcoal/chalk/stones/clay-sand, plus black ashy lens.		<i>C15th-16th</i>
18	Cut		Square cut, v.steep sided, flat based, c.0.75m	Pit	<i>c.18<sup>th</sup> century</i>
19	Deposit	[18]	Soft, v.dark brownish-grey silty-loam		<i>c.18<sup>th</sup> century</i>
20	Deposit		Firm, mottled greyish-yellow/mid-grey, silty-clay/silty-sand mix, 0.22m deep	Layer	<i>C15th-16th</i>
21	Deposit		Soft/sticky, dark-grey clay-silt (ashy), freq. charcoal, occ. chalk/stones/animal bone, rare pot, 0.16m deep (max).	Layer	<i>C15th-16th</i>
22	Deposit		Firm, mid-brownish-grey silty-clay matrix set with Flint cobbles (85%), 0.08m deep	Surface	<i>C15th-16th</i>
23	Deposit		Firm, mid-yellowish-grey silty-clay, 0.10m deep, occ. stones, rare chalk flecks	Layer	<i>C15th-16th</i>
24	Cut		Linear, shallow concave 'channel', 0.4m deep	Construction cut of [32]	<i>C15th-16th</i>
25	Deposit	[24]	Hard, mid-yellowish-orange sandy-clay – mottled by mid-yellowish-grey silty-sand, 0.4m deep, mod. chalk flecks, occ. stones.	Back-fill	<i>C15th-16th</i>

Context	Category	Fill of	Brief Physical Description	Interpretation	Period
26	Masonry	[24]	Large flint cobbles (from 100mm to 300mm), occ. chalk lump, weak sandy mortar. 0.40m deep, 0.58m wide (max).	Culvert-wall	<i>C15th-16th</i>
27	Masonry	[24]	Large flint cobbles (from 100mm to 200mm), mortar washed out, 0.4m deep, 0.44m wide	Culvert-wall	<i>C15th-16th</i>
28	Deposit	[32]	Hard, white chalk, occ. greenish-grey stained patches, 0.03m deep	Basal lining	<i>C15th-16th</i>
29	Deposit	[32]	Firm/dense, mid-brownish-grey clay-sand, 0.10m deep, mod. chalk/stones.	Basal fill/lining	<i>C15th-16th</i>
30	Deposit	[32]	Friable, mid-yellowish-brown silty-sand, rare stones/chalk flecks/charcoal flecks, 0.12m deep	Fill	<i>C15th-16th</i>
31	Deposit	[32]	Friable/sticky, mid-brownish-orange sandy-clay, freq. stones, 0.06m+	Fill	<i>C15th-16th</i>
32	Master		Flint walled culvert	Culvert	<i>C15th-16th</i>
33	Deposit		75% flints (up to 350mm), mod. charcoal flecks, 0.08m deep	?Linear surface	<i>C15th-16th</i>
34	Deposit		Friable, white chalk, max. 0.14m deep	Linear spread	<i>C15th-16th</i>
35	Deposit		Same as (02) in the soak-away area		<i>C18th-19th</i>
36	Deposit		V.friable, mid-grey v.silty-sand, occ. stones, 0.2m deep	Lower subsoil	<i>C16th-18th</i>
37	Deposit		Soft, pale mottled grey/yellow silty-sand, occ. stones	Natural	-
38	Deposit		Mixed horizon of firm 'dirty natural sand' below surface 08, 0.2m deep	Disturbed Natural	? <i>C16th-18th</i>
39	Deposit		Soft, ferrous mid reddish-orange to mid yellow sand	Natural	-
40	Deposit		Hard, dense clay/sandy clay ranging from mid yellowish-orange to pale grey	Natural	-
41	Cut		Square cut, v.steep sided, flat based, c.0.75m	Pit	<i>c.18<sup>th</sup> century</i>
42	Deposit	[41]	Soft, v.dark brownish-grey silty-loam	Fill	<i>c.18<sup>th</sup> century</i>
43	Deposit		Topsoil in area of Soakaway Pit	Topsoil	<i>Modern</i>
44	Deposit		Same as 03 in area of Soakaway Pit	Lower subsoil	<i>C16th-18th</i>

**Appendix 1b: OASIS feature summary table**

Period	Feature type	Quantity
*Medieval (1066 to 1539AD)	Pit	3
	Yard	1
	Conduit (culvert)	1
Post-medieval (1540 to 1900AD)	Gravestone	1
	Pit	2
Modern (1900 to 2050 AD)	Pit	3

\*Features of a transitional Late-medieval to Early post-medieval date (spot dated to C15<sup>th</sup> to C16<sup>th</sup>) have been classified here as Medieval.

**Appendix 2a: Finds by Context**

Context	Material	Quantity	Weight (g)	Comment
01	Coin	1	6	William & Mary half penny c. 1694
01	Object - knife blade	1	14	
01	Pottery	6	85	
02	Object – Cu Al sheet	1	2	
02	Pottery	7	70	
02	Tobacco pipe – stem	1	4	
03	Nail	1	3	
03	Pottery	6	124	
03	Shell – oyster	1	38	
07	Animal bone	9	205	
07	Pottery	2	80	
08	Stone – shelly limestone	1	1020	
19	Animal bone	2	52	
19	CBM – brick	1	65	
19	Pottery	3	69	
19	Tobacco pipe – stem	1	7	
20	Nail	1	6	
20	Object – scissors	1	60	Cast iron
20	Pottery	1	17	
21	Animal bone	12	804	
21	Animal bone – worked	1	168	?Weaving tool
21	CBM – brick & tile	4	251	
21	Nail	7	48	
21	Pottery	20	487	
21	Object – brooch	1	27	Cu Al - decorated
21	Object – buckle	1	3	Cu Al
21	Object – iron hook/staple	2	103	?poss. bolt-keeper
21	Object – iron hook	2	30	
21	Object - knife blade	1	48	
21	Object – suspension ring	1	<1	Cu Al
21	Object - weight	1	<1	Cu Al 'cup weight'
21	Shell – oyster	2	9	
22	Pottery	1	8	
30	Pottery	2	24	
30	Shell – oyster	1	18	
36	Pottery	1	4	
42	Tobacco pipe – stem	2	4	
43	Pottery	1	21	
44	Pottery	2	11	
44	CBM – tile	1	39	

**Appendix 2b: NHER finds summary table\***

Period	Material	Quantity
Late Saxon (851 to 1065AD)	Pottery	1
Medieval (1066 to 1539AD)	Animal bone	30
	Brooch	1
	Buckle	1
	Iron Scissors	1
	Iron Hook/Staple	1
	Iron Hook	1
	Knife	1
	Nails	9
	Pottery	35
	Suspension Ring	1
	Weight	1
	Worked bone object - ?sword-beater	1
	Post-medieval (1540 to 1900AD)	Animal bone
Coin		1
Clay tobacco pipe		4
Knife		1
Pottery		12
Modern (1900 to 2050 AD)	Pottery	4

\*Finds of a transitional Late-medieval to Early post-medieval date (spot dated to C15<sup>th</sup> to C16<sup>th</sup>) have been classified here as Medieval.

**Appendix 3: Pottery**

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt(g)	Fabric date range
1	MCW			1	5	L.12th-14th c.
1	GRE			1	8	16th-18th c.
1	SPEC			1	43	L.17th-18th c.
1	IGBW	jar	LSEV	1	15	16th-18th c.
1	REFW	plate?		1	7	L.18th-20th c.
1	REFW	plate?		1	7	L.18th-20th c.
2	LMT			1	4	15th-16th c.
2	GRE			1	20	16th-18th c.
2	GRE			1	6	16th-18th c.
2	GRE	jar/pipkin	COLL	1	21	16th-18th c.
2	GSW4			1	5	16th-17th c.
2	STAFT	press-moulded dish		1	10	L.17th-18th c.
2	LBW			1	4	18th-E.20th c.
3	MCW			1	9	L.12th-14th c.
3	LMT			1	10	15th-16th c.
3	LMT	jar/pipkin	THEV	1	22	15th-16th c.
3	LMT	handled jar	COLL	1	51	15th-16th c.
3	GRE	chafing dish	COLL	2	32	16th-18th c.
7	THET			1	6	10th-11th c.
7	LMT	jug	UPPL	1	74	15th-16th c.
19	LMT			1	4	15th-16th c.
19	SPEC			1	40	L.17th-18th c.
19	SPEC			1	25	L.17th-18th c.

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt(g)	Fabric date range
20	LMT			1	17	15th-16th c.
21	GRIL			1	13	14th-15th c.?
21	LMT			2	28	15th-16th c.
21	LMT			2	27	15th-16th c.
21	LMT			1	16	15th-16th c.
21	LMT			1	72	15th-16th c.
21	LMT			1	19	15th-16th c.
21	LMT			2	44	15th-16th c.
21	LMT			1	24	15th-16th c.
21	LMT			1	14	15th-16th c.
21	LMT	jar/pipkin	THEV	1	41	15th-16th c.
21	LMT			2	14	15th-16th c.
21	LMT	mug		3	93	15th-16th c.
21	GSW3	mug		2	82	L.15th-16th c.
22	LMT			1	8	15th-16th c.
30	LMT			1	16	15th-16th c.
30	LMT	bowl?	FLAR	1	8	15th-16th c.
36	MCW			1	4	L.12th-14th c.
43	PORC	bowl	FLAR	1	21	18th-20th c.
44	LMU			1	8	11th-14th c.
44	LMT			1	3	15th-16th c.

*Notes:*

Rim: UPPL – upright plain; THEV – thickened everted; LSEV – lid-seated everted; COLL – collared; FLAR – flaring.

**Appendix 4: Ceramic Building Material**

Context No.	Fabric	Form	No.	Weight	Width	Thickness	Peg	mortar	date
19	msf	Brick	1	65g	-	-	-	-	?C15th+

Medium sandy with flint inclusion (msf). Abraded brick fragment with one surviving face.

Context No.	Fabric	Form	No.	Weight	Width	Thickness	Peg	mortar	date
21	msf	Brick	1	134g	-	52mm	-	-	?C15th+

Medium sandy with flint inclusion (msf). Broken and abraded brick fragment (corner).

Context No.	Fabric	Form	No.	Weight	Width	Thickness	Peg	mortar	date
21	msf	Roof-tile	1	28g	-	14mm	-	Chalky	?C15th+

Medium sandy with flint inclusion (msf). Broken, abraded piece, with hard chalky-lime-mortar on one side 4mm thick.

Context No.	Fabric	Form	No.	Weight	Width	Thickness	Peg	mortar	date
21	msf	Roof-tile	1	56g	-	14mm	-	Chalky	?C15th+

Medium sandy with flint inclusion (msf). Broken corner piece, rough underside with thin patch of chalky lime-mortar.

Context No.	Fabric	Form	No.	Weight	Width	Thickness	Peg	mortar	date
21	msf	Roof-tile	1	33g	-	11mm	-	-	?C15th+

Medium sandy with flint inclusion (msf). Broken corner piece, rough underside, slight vitrification on one edge.

**Appendix 5: Catalogue of artefacts (including tobacco pipe)**

Context No.	Feature No.	Material	Object	Object Date	Feature Period
01	-	Copper Alloy	Coin – Half-penny	1694	Modern
Copper Halfpenny of William and Mary (reign 1688-1694). (Ref: Spink 3452) Diameter 28mm, weight 6g. (plain edge). Obverse: large conjoined busts of William and Mary in profile (right) with laureate and cuirassed Obverse inscription: GVLIELMVS ET MARIA Reverse: Britannia seated ?on globe (left) with shield holding branch and ?sceptre, – the date in the exergue is unreadable due to wear but most likely 1694 when copper was resumed (over tin with copper- plugs) Reverse inscription: BRITAN NIA Condition: well-worn/fair Die axes: 6 o'clock					
01	-	Iron	Knife blade	Post-med.	Modern
51mm in length with a short 30mm long blade (15mm wide, 2mm thick). Badly corroded ?barrel shaped bolster, missing the tang. Corroded and slightly pitted but stable condition. Weight 14g.					
02	-	Copper alloy	Sheet	-	C18th-19th
Piece of flat sheet with a folded edge (along the length). Broken at both ends and cut along the side. Length 37mm, Width 12mm, thickness<1mm. Weight 2g.					
02	-	Pipe-clay	Tobacco pipe – stem	C18 <sup>th</sup> -19 <sup>th</sup>	C18th-19th
Short snapped piece of stem. Length 44mm. Weight 4g.					
03	-	Iron	Nail	-	C16th-18th
Oval head (?damaged oval), square shank - broken. Length 40mm Weight 3g.					
19	-	Pipe-clay	Tobacco pipe – stem	C18th-19th	c.18th century
Slightly curved piece of stem. Length 74mm. Weight 7g.					
20	-	Iron	Nail	-	C15th-16th
Sub-square head (?damaged oval), square shank. Near complete. Length 54mm Weight 6g.					
21	-	Copper Alloy	Weight	L.Med+	C15th-16th
A small, neatly made 'brass' weight, Circular with slight plug shape, decorated with finely inscribed concentric circles along the outer edge of its upper surface surrounding a central indent (produced from being lathe turned). The edges and base are covered in small file scratches with one slightly invasively worn area on c.10% of the edge showing that at least some of this was done following its production to adjust the balance of the weight. 10mm diameter on top, 8mm diameter on base, 4mm thick. Possibly the smallest, central solid weight from a set of nested cup weights. Very good condition. Weight <1g.					
21	-	Copper Alloy	Brooch	c.L15th	C15th-16th
Large circular frame with six stylised moulded raised trefoils interspaced with two pairings of diverging incised lines on the frame to represent foliage (; and the rust fused remnants of an iron pin looped around a central bar. Worn fairly smooth from regular use. 52mm in diameter, central bar 3.5mm in diameter. In good condition. Near identical to a known example from excavations at 70-80 Oak Street, Norwich (NHER 351N) illustrated in Margeson (1993) EAA58 p.29, Fig 115, No.158. Weight 27g.					

Context No.	Feature No.	Material	Object	Object Date	Feature Period
21	-	Copper Alloy	<b>Buckle</b>	15th-17th	C15th-16th
Neatly cast, double looped buckle with part of an iron pin attachment in place. Thickness c. 2mm. Length 24mm, height 20mm. width of loop 4mm, width of bar 1.5mm. Good condition. Weight 3g.					

Context No.	Feature No.	Material	Object	Object Date	Feature Period
21	-	Copper Alloy	<b>Suspension-ring</b>	-	C15th-16th
Flattened ring of uncertain function, 17mm diameter. Slightly uneven thickness of 2mm to 3mm. No major points or wear. Good condition. Some copper-alloy rings late medieval to early post-medieval date may have been used for curtain/cloth hangings. Weight <1g.					

Context No.	Feature No.	Material	Object	Object Date	Feature Period
21	-	Iron	<b>Knife blade</b>	-	C15th-16th
Tip piece from a heavy blade. 81mm length, 32mm max width, 4.5mm thick. Corroded surface but stable condition. Weight 48g.					

Context No.	Feature No.	Material	Object	Object Date	Feature Period
21	-	Iron	<b>Hook/staple</b>	-	C15th-16th
'Longer than it is wide U-shape ?staple' – a form sometimes interpreted as bolt keepers on door jambs. 11mm <sup>2</sup> Overall object width 44mm and length 115mm. Accreted surface. Weight 103g.					

Context No.	Feature No.	Material	Object	Object Date	Feature Period
21	-	Iron	<b>Hook</b>	-	C15th-16th
A hook with an out-turned arm. 8mm <sup>2</sup> Overall object width 55mm and length 62mm. Fair condition. Weight 30g.					

Context No.	Feature No.	Material	Object	Object Date	Feature Period
21	-	Iron	<b>Scissors</b>	L.Med+	C15th-16th
Complete scissors (only missing the very tips of both blades). Simple square sectioned arms – both bent out of line from the blades, with centrally set circular finger loops, one of which is buckled flat at the end forming a D-shape. Tapering blades fixed by a dome headed iron rivet. Accretion over much of the surface, blades fairly corroded, otherwise in reasonably stable condition. 153mm in total length, max width of blade 18mm, handle length 68mm, finger loop ext. diam. 27mm, internal diam. 19mm. Weight 103g.					

Context No.	Feature No.	Material	Object	Object Date	Feature Period
21	-	Iron	<b>Nails (x7)</b>	-	C15th-16th
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sub-square head (? damaged oval), square shank. Near complete. Length 59mm. Weight 6g.</li> <li>• Round head, robust square shank – broken. Length 42mm. Weight 7g.</li> <li>• Rough oval head, square shank – broken. Length 38mm. Weight 5g.</li> <li>• ?Sub-square head, square shank – broken. Length 26mm. Weight 5g.</li> <li>• Oval head, square shank. Complete. Length 62mm. Weight 8g.</li> <li>• Oval head, square shank. Complete. Length 68mm. Weight 10g.</li> <li>• Roughly circular head, square shank. Complete. Length 60mm. Weight 5g.</li> </ul>					

Context No.	Feature No.	Material	Object	Object Date	Feature Period
21	-	Worked-bone	<b>?Weaving tool (?sword-beater)</b>	-	C15th-16th
Equid (horse) radius - wedged shaped, polished from use at wedge end (on both posterior and anterior surfaces), broken at proximal end. Length (max): 231mm, Length (min): 158mm, Width (max): 56mm, Thickness: 26.3mm, Weight: 168g. Similar to worked horse radii bone objects presented in Margeson, 1993, p196, Fig 148, Miscellaneous tools, SF1531 and SF1532. This example is suggested to have been used as a weaving sword.					

Context No.	Feature No.	Material	Object	Object Date	Feature Period
42	-	Pipe-clay	<b>Tobacco pipe – stem (x2)</b>	C18 <sup>th</sup> -19 <sup>th</sup>	c.18th century
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Small piece of stem. Length 24mm. Weight 2g.</li> <li>• Small piece of stem from close to the bowl base, decorated with raised thin ribs extending from the bowl Length 38mm, Weight 2g.</li> </ul>					

**Appendix 6: Animal Bone**

**Key:**

NISP = Number of Individual Species elements Present.

Element range: pel = pelvis, ul = upper limb, mand = mandible, f = foot bone, r = rib, v = vertebrae, hc = horncore

Butchering: c = cut, ch = chopped

Working = possible working waste

Gnaw = Gnawed bone. C = Canid

Path = Pathological condition

Table A													
Context	Ctxt Qty	Wt (g)	Species	NISP	Age	Element range	Butchering	Working	Gnaw	R/C/F	Path	Comments	
19	2	52	Cattle	1		pel	ch, c						
			Pig/boar	1		ul	c, ch		1	C		humerus , gnawed at prox end	
7	9	205	Cattle	4	a	mand, ul, f, r	c, ch		2	C		gnawing on mandible condyle and on cuboid, radius heavily cut	
			Sheep/goat	2		ul	c, ch					radius and humerus	
			Pig/boar	1	j	ul	c, ch						robust juvenile radius
			Mammal	2			c, ch						
21	21	804	Cattle	10	a	f, ul, r, v, pel	c, ch				1	robust PPH with slight arthritis	
			Equid	1	a	f	c						2 fine parallel knife cuts on anterior of bone - skinning
			Sheep/goat	2	a	hc, pel	ch, c	?1					Sheep horncore (female)
			Pig/boar	2	a	skull, t/jaw	c, ch						chopped and cut skull fragment
			Mammal	6		fragments	c, ch						

Table B - Measurements following Von Den Driesch (1976)												
Context	Species	Element	Fusion	Gl	Bd	Dd	BT	HTC	SD	Bp	BWmin	Bwmax
7	Porcine	Radius	uf		25.6	23.5			17.4			
19	Porcine	Humerus	uf	113	40.2				15.8			
21	Cattle	Humerus	f				63.8	24.8				
21	Sheep	Horncore	n/a	62							17.8	29.4
21	Equid	PPH	f	83.6	43.9					55.8		

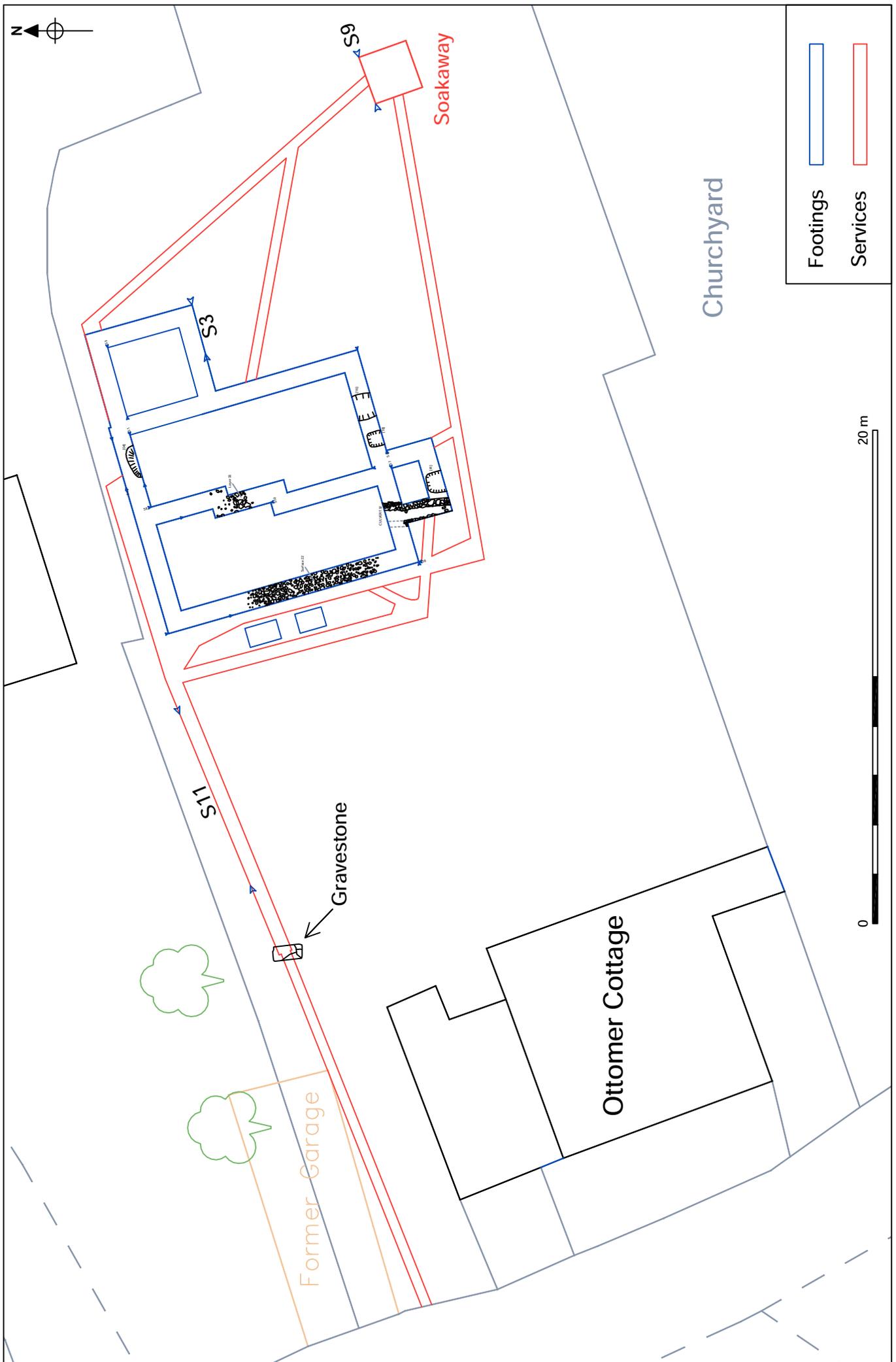


Figure 2. Site plan. Scale 1:200



Figure 3. Features in plan. Scale 1:50

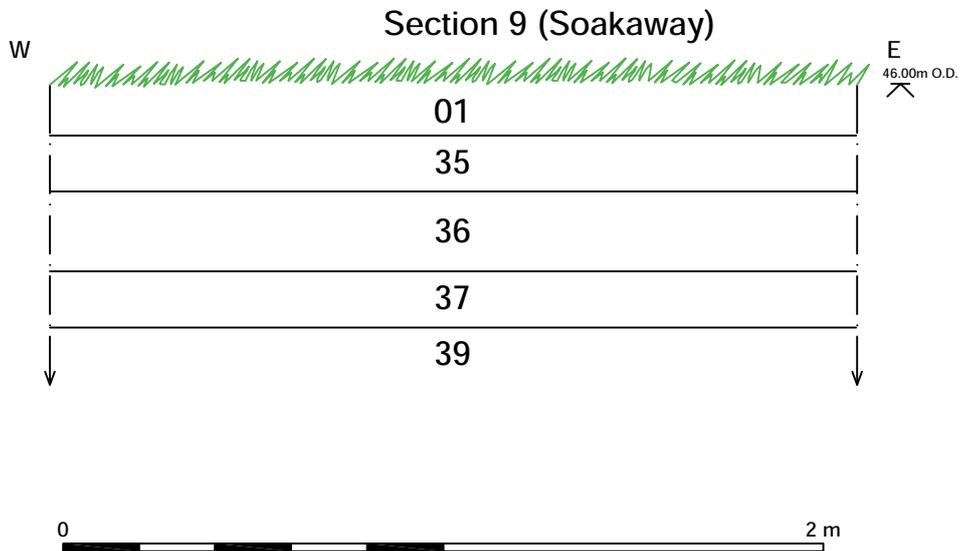
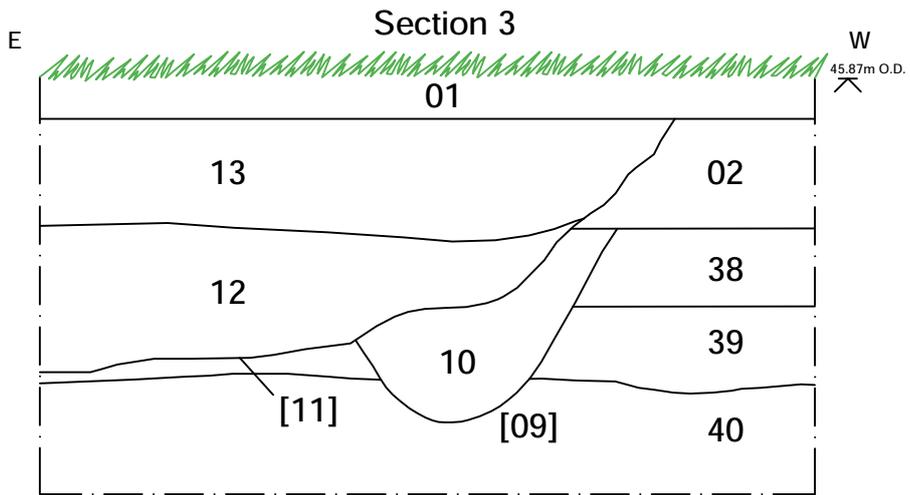
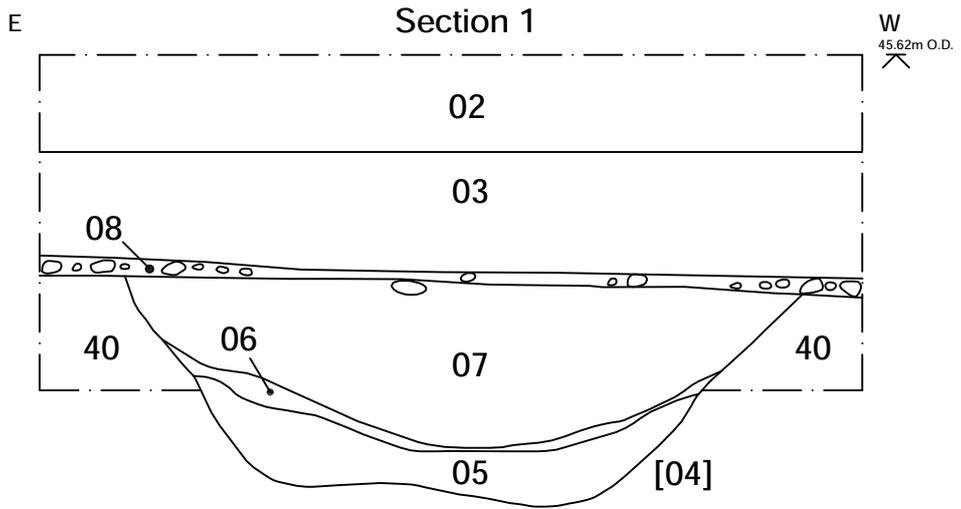
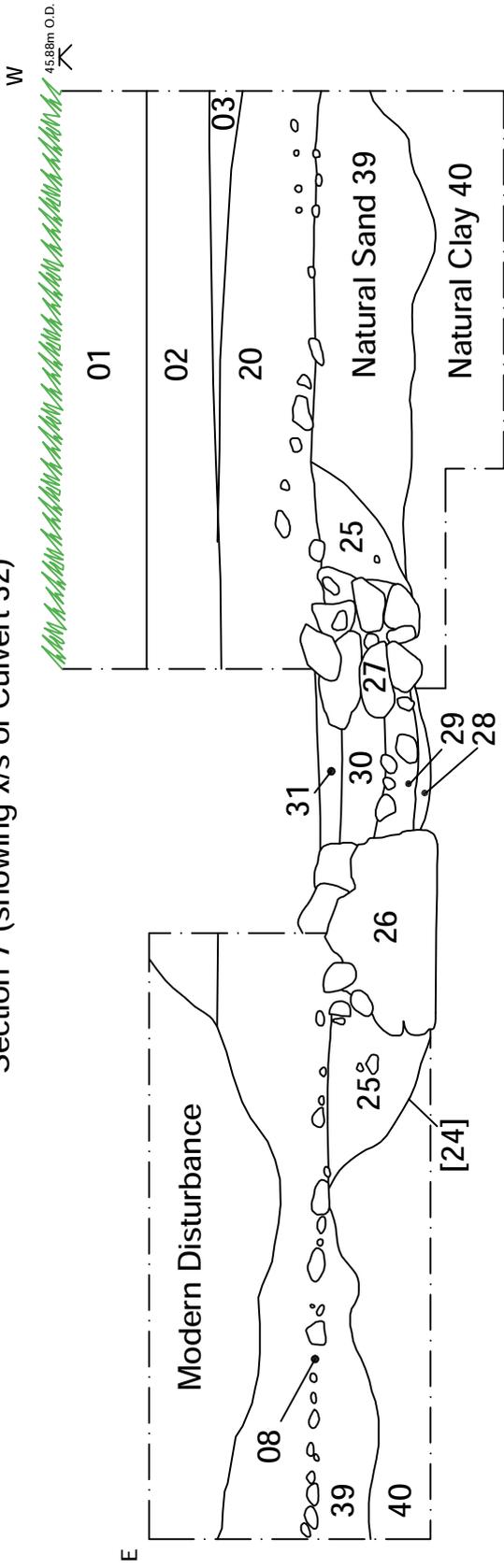


Figure 4. Section 1, 3 & 5. Scale 1:20

Section 7 (showing x/s of Culvert 32)



Section 4

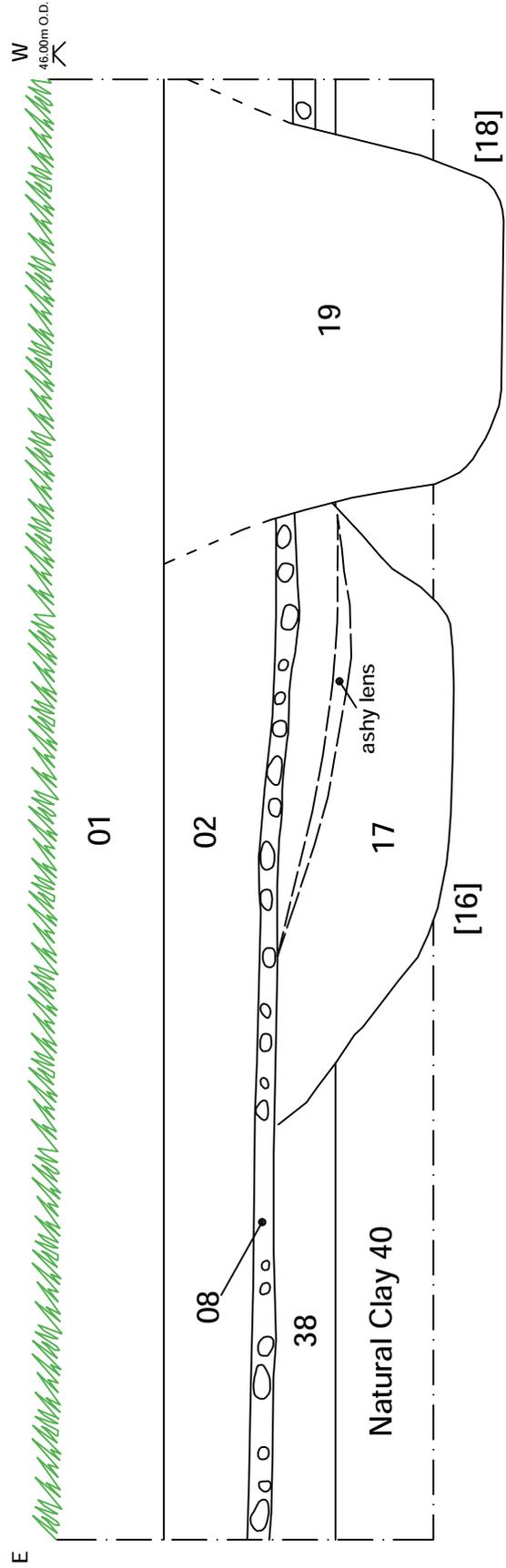


Figure 5. Section 4 & 7. Scale 1:20

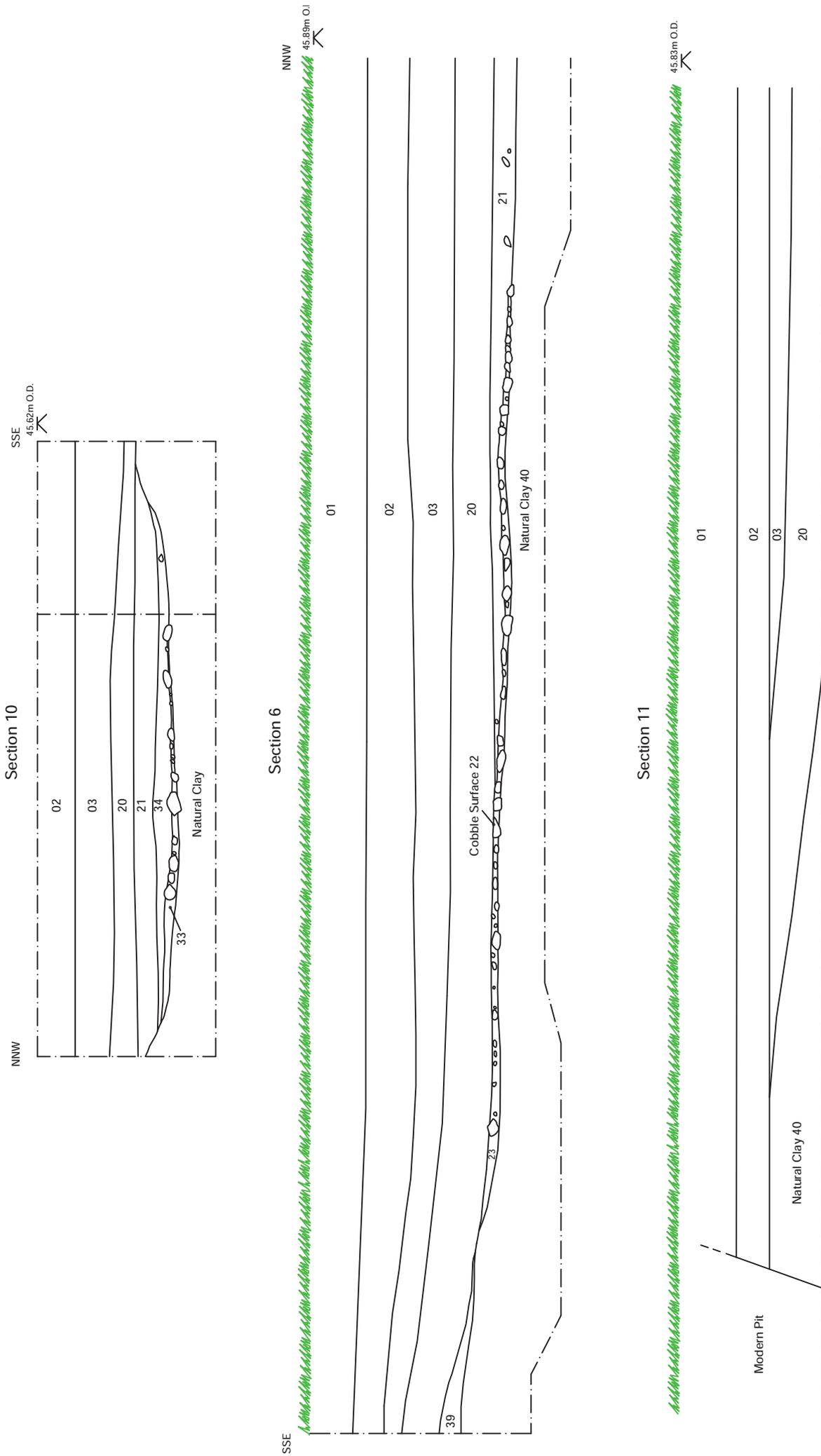


Figure 6. Sections 6, 10 & 11. Scale 1:30