

Archaeological Monitoring during the development of Park House, Hall Road, Great Melton, Norfolk.



Prepared for Lady Marilyn Evans-Lombe

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Archaeological Monitoring during the development of Park House on the former site of Stable Cottage, Hall Road, Great Melton, Norfolk, NR9 3BJ

Location:	Great Melton
Grid Ref:	TG 1354 0631
NHES Event No:	ENF131600
Span of monitoring:	15 th May 2013 to 15 th May 2014

1.0 Introduction

Norvic Archaeology was commissioned by Carolyn Goodfellow of Peregrine Bryant Architecture, on behalf of the client, to undertake archaeological monitoring of groundworks associated with the construction of Park House on the former site of Stable Cottage, Hall Road, Great Melton, Norfolk (Planning Ref. 2012/0838/F & 2012/0837/LB).

The development site is located within the former grounds of Melton Hall, a demolished early 17th brick mansion with 18th to 19th century additions; the remains of which are a designated heritage asset (Grade II Listed). The Hall is situated within a post-medieval park, within which cropmark evidence has been recorded, some of which has been interpreted as the remains of medieval settlement.

Stable Cottage is part of a collection of buildings arranged around a courtyard which formerly served Melton Hall. The overall development affects over 1.75 hectares of land, which includes the area around the site of the new house, adjacent buildings and an open field to the south of the Melton Hall ruins.

The southern part of Stable Cottage was retained as ancillary space to be used in connection with the new house, principally for storage. This development scheme also included alterations to the other cottages and outbuildings on the site along with new service trenching for electricity, water and on-site foul-waste treatment. In addition, ground source heat trenching was installed within the open field on the eastern side of the site, (south of the Melton Hall ruins) amounting to c. 750m of trenching.

The archaeological monitoring was undertaken in accordance with a brief issued by James Albone of the Historic Environment Service (HES Ref: CNF44027_2) on behalf of South Norfolk District Council. The aim of the monitoring work was to record the presence/absence, date, nature, and extent of any buried archaeological remains and features identified during groundworks. 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 various phases of monitoring carried out across the development site encountered a range of archaeological finds, deposits and features.

The earliest human activity at the site is represented by a handful of prehistoric flints of likely late Neolithic to Bronze Age date, collected in the general area of the new house.

Evidence for medieval activity was recorded across the site and included several land divisions in the open field immediately south of Great Melton Hall. This was represented by a series of wide V-shaped ditches established as early as the 11th century, becoming infilled

by the 13th century. An area of natural clay just to the south of the Hall was subject to deep extraction pits in the same period.

The area of Park House to the west of the Hall may have been close to, or indeed part of, an occupied area, with several smaller ad hoc clay extraction pits of 11th to 13th century date and evidence for former medieval surfaces and residual waste from hearth or burning activity of possible late 12th to 13th century date. A small number of ditches were recorded which may include the northern end of a small enclosure with a possible trackway to the north identified by two parallel ditches.

The discovery of 11th to 13th century features at the site confirms the presence of former medieval activity within this general area of the park. Some of the fragmentary cropmarks within the southern area of the park (to the south and south-east of the Hall site) have been interpreted as remains for medieval tofts and a possible moated site. Domesday certainly confirms the presence of more than one 11th century settlement at Great Melton, with land held by at least two lords. The current dispersed settlement pattern within the parish may well reflect these former common-edge settlements, which cropmark and fieldwalking evidence suggests were both larger and more numerous than today.

The area of natural clay to the south of Great Melton Hall was subjected to intensive post-medieval clay extraction in the form of an agglomeration of large, rectangular pits which cover an area of at least 27m in length and c. 15m in width. These appear to date from the either the initial construction period for the brick manor house, which dates from 1611, or a later 18th to 19th century phase of works at the site – prior to the establishment of the formal gardens shown on later 19th century plans.

Several brick footings were encountered in the north-west area of the ground source heat trenches and related service runs. Much of these have been equated to the former footprint of Melton Hall and include the substantial late 19th century footings of a rear east-west service range along with a coal cellar and possible boiler room. Truncated by these footings were the remains of a former cellar and walls relating to an 18th to 19th century building depicted on the mid-19th century Tithe and Enclosure plans. Other features relating to the 19th century phase Great Melton Hall include: finely built brick drainage culverts, a large ornamental brick pond, part of a sunken pathway and tree planting pits. The former cobbled yard surfaces relating to the stable courtyard and adjacent outbuildings were also identified.

A small assemblage of artefacts collected during the work includes prehistoric flints, Late Saxon to medieval pottery sherds, butchered animal bone from medieval pits, daub fragments, a medieval iron hinge pivot, two medieval horseshoe nails, a 19th century clay tobacco pipe, a waistcoat buckle, three late post-medieval buttons and a Victorian farthing.

A good example of a hone stone of 11th to 13th century date and a near complete copper-alloy medieval horse harness bell pendant of likely 12th century date were both collected from medieval deposits in the area of the new house.

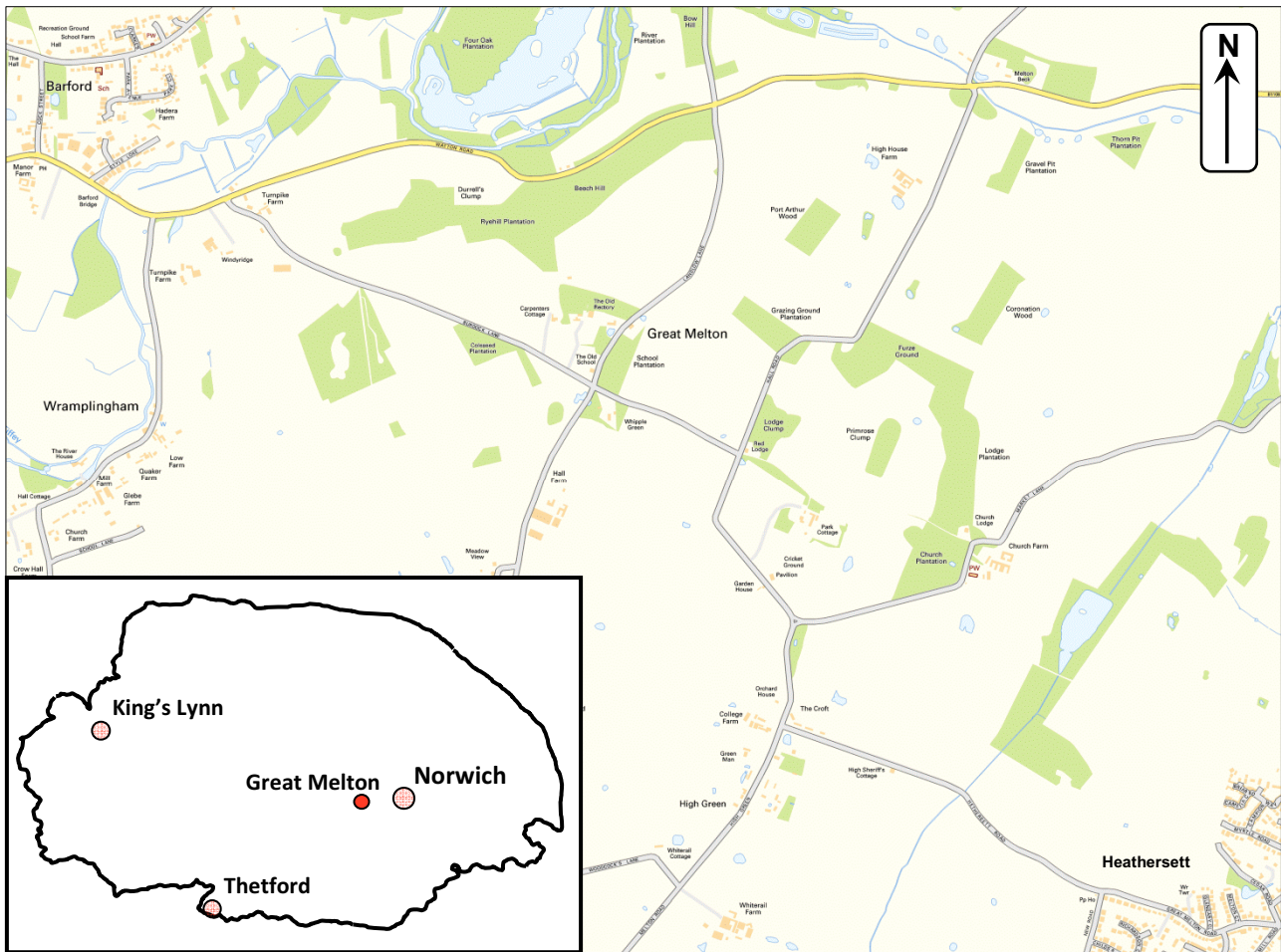


Figure 1: General Location Plan

3.0 Geology and Topography (Figure 1)

The site of Park House is located within the former grounds of Melton Hall at c. 43m OD, which is situated within a former post-medieval park within the rural parish of Great Melton (covering an area of c.4 square miles). It is located c. 1.7km north-west of Hethersett and 2.5km west of Little Melton, c. 6.5km from the western edge of Norwich. The closest major road is Watton Road (B1108), c.1.3km to the north of the site. The River Tiffey is located c. 1.3km to the north and west, with a minor tributary of the River Yare to the east.

The underlying geology is Upper Chalk (Cretaceous), overlain by superficial glacial outwash deposits of sand and gravels along with chalky clay. These deposits date from the quaternary period and were formed via seasonal and post-glacial meltwater events (Geology of Britain Viewer at a scale of 1:50 000 <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>).

4.0 Archaeological and Historical Background (Figures 2 to 6)

The site is located to the west of Norwich in the parish of Great Melton, which lies amongst a relatively rich historic landscape that has provided evidence of human occupation from all historic periods. Modern settlement within the parish comprises primarily of the hamlets of Great Melton, Pockthorpe and High Green along with several isolated farms.

A parish summary of the large amount of information held for Great Melton's Historic Environment can be viewed on the Norfolk Heritage Explorer website. The parish has generated over 200 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 parish has been subject to a relatively large quantity of fieldwalking and metal detecting surveys that have resulted in a high number of records for this small parish.

Evidence for prehistoric activity is well attested by numerous discoveries of struck flint on the surface of open fields across the parish, in varying concentrations. A small number of Palaeolithic handaxes are recorded, Mesolithic flintworking is also evident and Neolithic to Bronze Age flints are a partially common occurrence – with over 20 Neolithic axehead fragments recorded. A significant Mesolithic flint working site has been identified c. 850m west of Melton Hall, close to Pockthorpe where over 32,000 Mesolithic flint artefacts have been collected, including in excess of 18,000 flakes, 12,000 blades and 280 microliths (NHER 16753).

A concentration of Neolithic flints close to the site of Melton Hall (c. 250 to the north) suggests the former presence of a Neolithic flint working site (NHER 16258). A ring ditch at the same location, visible from aerial photographs, may be the remains of a Late Neolithic to Bronze Age barrow.

A Roman settlement has been identified through numerous surface finds and excavation in the east of the parish (NHER 9270). The site lies c. 1km to the south-east of Melton Hall, between All Saints Church and Hethersett. The discovery of Roman walls, roof and flue tiles indicate the presence of Roman buildings and a considerable amount of Roman pottery and metalwork has been collected. Over 150 Roman coins have also been recovered and in 1985, a small Roman lead coffin containing the remains of an infant was excavated at the same site. At the time of writing, more evidence for a villa at this location has been discovered during the excavation of an Anglian Water pipeline, with several ditches uncovered that contain significant quantities of building debris.

Great Melton was referred to as 'Meltuna' in the Domesday Book of 1086, which may be a mix of Old English and Scandinavian and has been suggested to mean 'middle farmstead or settlement' (Mills 1998). Great Melton is part of the Hundred of Humble-yard (Blomefield 1806). In 1086, both Godric the Steward and Ranulf Peverel held land in the parish.

Freemen, villagers, smallholders, slaves, ploughs, meadows, woodland, pigs, cattle, pigs, sheep, beehives, two mills and a church were recorded; the church may be that of All Saints which may have Late Saxon origins (NHER 9269). Interestingly All Saints' stands in the same churchyard as St Mary's (NHER 9268) which remained independent until they were consolidated in the early 18th century. Despite All Saints being in a poorer condition than St Mary's, in the 1880s it was decided to allow St Mary's to decay and the much larger building of All Saints' was restored and largely rebuilt. All that still stands of St Mary's today is the 15th century tower.

Evidence for a medieval settlement pattern appears to show a similarly dispersed pattern as the modern settlement, but a combination of aerial photography, fieldwalking and metal detecting suggest that the individual settlements were once bigger than they are now. Some of the various cropmarks identified within Great Melton Park (NHER 30505) are suggested to be representative of medieval land divisions and settlement (NHER 53665). Possible remains for tofts and a moated site have been recorded both by cropmark evidence (NHER 21294) and by an earthwork survey (Cushion 2000) to the south and south-east of the site. The site is well positioned at a former common-edge location; common-edge settlements are a characteristic feature of the Norfolk landscape and have their origins in the 11th to 13th centuries. By the 1700s, this area was subdivided into Great Melton Common, Little Melton Common, Hethersett Common and Wymondham Common with Bawburgh Common to the north and Barford Common to the north-west. Evidence for lost settlement areas are recorded to the south east of All Saints Church (NHER13049) and to the west of Melton Hall at Pockthorpe (NHER 17346 & 53601).

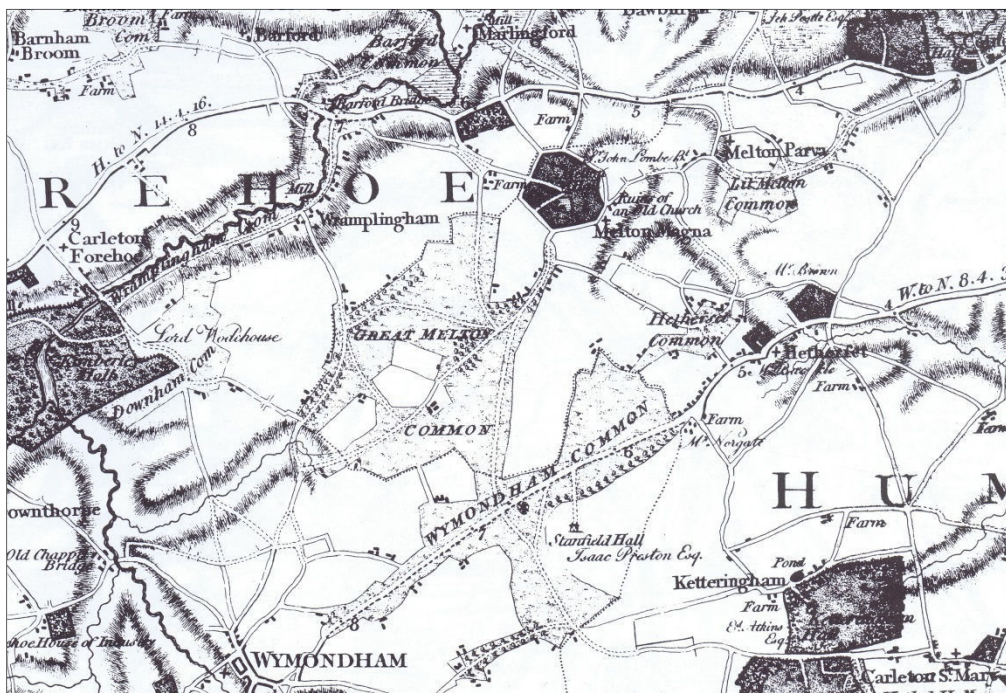


Figure 2: Faden's Map of 1797 (extract)

Melton Hall (NHER 9277) was a post-medieval great house of brick with an E-shaped plan that was extended and altered in the 18th to 19th centuries. The original core of the house is believed to have been built in the early 17th century with a date of 1611 given in White's History, Gazetteer and Directory of Norfolk published in 1883. The house was extended and altered during the 18th or 19th centuries. In the late 19th century, the house became abandoned and fell into major disrepair. All that remains today are the overgrown ruins of part of the house and, to the southwest, an early to mid-18th century octagonal brick dovecote (both this and the house ruins are Grade II Listed Buildings) (Plate 3). There are a number of features still visible associated with the service and kitchen garden area to the south-west of the ruins of the old hall. These include an enclosing wall of 19th Century date,

cottages, stables and the site of the 19th Century kitchen garden. To the east of the hall is Church Lodge, a former lodge house to Melton Hall dated to 1818, with the initials E. L. (Evans-Lombe) on a date stone. It takes the form of a cottage orne with Gothic windows and a wooden veranda and is a Grade II Listed Building (NHER 45643).

Great Melton Park is a roughly pentagonal area of c.60 hectares of land which surrounded the former hall (NHER 30505). The park is present on Faden's map of 1797 and was probably created from the 1770s onwards, when several Road Closure Orders are recorded (Figure 2). The presence of several ancient sweet chestnuts may suggest formal planting for an earlier form of pleasure ground associated with the hall from the 17th century. A public road running along the northern side of the park was removed in 1821, presumably to provide greater privacy. By the 1830s, there were also a number of formal garden features, but there are now no traces of these. During the 20th Century, the northern and western areas of the park were under arable cultivation, which has helped preserve the trees and earthworks (NHER 21294) in the south and east of the park.

The Anguish family were prominent in the affairs of the city of Norwich in the 17th century and a number of members of the family acquired lands around the city. The leading figure was Thomas Anguish (c.1538-1617), who was Mayor of Norwich in 1611. He purchased the manor of Great Melton in 1609 and shortly afterwards built an E-shaped manor house there. The heir of Edmund Anguish (1574-1657) at Great Melton was his son John Anguish (d. 1692), who in 1690 settled the estate on his daughter Anne and her husband, Edmund Woodhouse. Woodhouse sold it in 1700 and in 1713 it passed to Sir John Lombe. He died in 1817 (unmarried and childless), leaving his estate to his half-brother Edward and his family (later Evans-Lombe) and it descended along with their Bylaugh Hall estate.

Descent: estate sold 1609 to Thomas Anguish (d. 1617/8), who built the house; to son, Edmund Anguish (1574-1637); to son, John Anguish (d. 1692); to daughter, Anne Anguish, wife of John Woodhouse, who sold 1700 to Edmund Keene (d. 1723), who sold 1713 to Edward Lombe (d. 1738); to brother, Rev. John Lombe (d. 1746); to niece, Mary Lombe, wife of John Hase; to son, Sir John Lombe (nee Hase) (c.1731-1817), 1st bt.; to half-brother, Edward Lombe (fl. 1841); to kinsman, Rev. Henry Lombe of Bylaugh Park (1792-1878); to son, Rev. Henry Evans Lombe (b. 1819), who let to Capt. Edward Berkeley Mansel...; the estate remains in the Evans-Lombe family. (Kingsley 2014).

In c. 1806 Francis Blomefield describes 'a good house, called Melton Hall, north-west of the churchyard at a small distance, in which the Rev. Mr Lombe now dwells, which is the site of his manor' (Blomefield 1806). Melton Hall is listed as the residence of Capt. Edward Berkeley Mansell in Kelly's Directory of 1883 (PP. 393-394) where it is also described as having a fine lawn in front and surrounded by a richly wooded park. The Rev. Henry Evans-Lombe of Bylaugh Park is listed as the 'lord of the manor and chief landowner'. The hall was tenanted until it became abandoned and fell to ruin in the early 20th century.

The house itself was a relatively modest 17th century E-plan brick manor house with later bay windows on the wings and a hipped roof. A substantial, probably early 19th century, two-storey block was added onto the western side of the original building (see Plate 2). Victorian photographs show the house had angle turrets on the corners of the wings. The porch had a pedimented entrance and first floor window, with a small hipped attic storey, perhaps suggesting that it started out as a three-storey tower porch (Kingsley 2014). There were two bays either side of the porch, the outer bay in each case projecting, but not as far as the wings. Chimneystacks were placed on the end walls and at the rear. It has been suggested that the house of 1611 had its upper storey altered with the bay windows added at a later date.

Since the house was all but abandoned in 1899, after possible plans for a modernisation came to nothing, the structure fell into serious dereliction. A collection of detailed plans and schematics for the proposed renovation is held by the Norfolk Records Office (NRO Ref: BR 276/1/296) which includes a layout of the existing ground floor (dated March 1899) and details for proposed high quality works to both the internal and external architecture of the house. Most of the building has now been quarried away or demolished, but some brick

walls remain to a height of up to 4m in places with some identifiable features remaining, including a canted bay window.



Plate 2: Great Melton Hall c. 1865. Photograph by Griffiths, reproduced as a print by Mason & Co.

Both the mid-19th century tithe and enclosure maps depict a very similar layout to the former Hall along with associated cottages and outbuildings, some of which were cleared or altered by the later 1900s (Figure 3). The 1st Edition OS plan of 1882 shows the grounds in more detail, along with significant developments to associated buildings to the west of the Hall, which appear to form part of a working stable and service buildings arranged around a central courtyard (Figure 4). Landscaped gardens are depicted within the grounds, with a pond and water features with a raised path and foot bridges to the west and a formal layout of trees and paths to the south of the Hall. By 1906, the formal gardens to the south of the Hall appear to have been mostly removed (Figure 5). The OS plan of 1970 differs little from the current layout, although the pond has recently been enlarged and several of the brick dividing walls removed (Figure 6).

A date stone on the north face of 'Garden Cottage' is inscribed 'E ♦ L' 1824. i.e. Edward Lombe, which may mark a general episode of improvement works to the house, service buildings and grounds.

It is worthy of note that a post-medieval brick kiln recorded to the south-west of Melton Hall, now an area of woods known as Brick Ground Plantation, produced bricks for the manor of which the late 19th to stamped with the initials of the various later 19th to early 20th century Evans-Lombe owners (NHER 9279).

Selected sites in the immediate proximity or of particular relevance or interest which fall in close proximity to the site include:

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

Buildings

NHER 9268: St Mary's Church, Great Melton. A 15th century tower is all that survives of the medieval church of St Mary's. It stands in the same churchyard as All Saints' Church (NHER 9269). The two churches were independent until they were consolidated in the early 18th century. After the consolidation St Mary's was used as the principal church. In the late 19th century St Mary's was seen as too small for the parish's needs. All Saints' was restored and all of St Mary's apart from the tower was demolished. Listed Building Grade II* [c. 420m ESE]

NHER 9269: All Saints' Church, Great Melton. This medieval and post medieval church has possible 'Late Saxon' features. It is located in same churchyard as St Mary's (NHER 9268). The two churches were independent until they were consolidated in the early 18th century. After the consolidation St Mary's was used

as the principal church and the already dilapidated All Saints' was allowed to decay. In the late 19th century St Mary's was felt to be too small for the parish's needs and All Saints' was restored and largely rebuilt. As a result, most of All Saints' is late 19th century in date, although parts of nave and chancel walls could be 11th century and 15th century elements survive. A Romanesque window and door may have been removed during the late 19th century works and some of surviving brick dressings may include reused Roman bricks and/or tiles. Listed Building Grade II [c. 430m ESE]

NHER 45643: Church Lodge. This lodge to Melton Hall dates to the early 18th century, dated to 1818 with initial initials E. L. (Evans Lombe) on datestone. It takes the form of a cottage ornee with Gothic windows and a wooden veranda. Grade II Listed Building. [c. 380m E]

NHER 49712: Church Farm. Mid 19th century brick barn with traces of earlier build; unusually small. Stable before 1840 but later altered; also two others with loose boxes. Store houses, one of which may have been designed for corn grinding, and two of which flank gate to north stockyard and are of obscure purpose. A typical plan but very large range for a mid 19th century farm, the house apparently of the same date, only the first stable being older. Buildings have decorative brick patterns. [c. 500m E]

Monuments

NHER 9277: Remains of Melton Hall. The ruins of this post medieval great house and associated dovecote stand here. The original core of the house is believed to have been built in the early 17th century with a date of 1611 given in White's History, Gazetteer and Directory of Norfolk published in 1883. The house had an E-shaped plan and was extended and altered during the 18th or 19th centuries. In the late 19th century the house was abandoned and allowed to fall into disrepair. All that remains are overgrown ruins. To the southwest of the remains of a substantial **dovehouse**; a brick octagonal structure with a conical pantile roof and open pyramidal top, which is probably mid or perhaps early 18th century. Both this and the house ruins are Grade II Listed

NHER 30505: Great Melton Park. The park is listed as Historic Parkland on Norfolk County Council Inventory of Parks, but is not included in the English Heritage Register of Historic Parks and Gardens. Great Melton Park surrounded the now demolished **Melton Hall (NHER 9227)**. Faden's map of 1797 is the first map that shows the parkland. It is probable that the park came into existence in the 1770s or 1780s. The east-west road through the park was closed by a Road Order in 1768 and another Road Order of 1776 closed a road through the south east of the park which still survives as a hollow way. However the evidence of three sweet chestnuts with girths of 6 to 7 metres, and therefore a probable planting date of the 17th Century are evidence that some sort of pleasure ground probably existed before the proper creation of a park.

The first comprehensive survey of the estate dated between 1817 and 1837 shows the layout of woods and trees and drives similar in almost every detail to that shown on the earliest OS survey of 1824-36. However there was an increase in the number of trees within the park especially in the south. The trees in this area reflect this new planting having girths of around 2.5 and 4 metres, suggesting two waves of planting in the 1840 and 1880s. The public road running along the northern side of the park was removed in 1821, presumably to provide greater privacy. By the 1830s there were also a number of formal garden features, but there are now no traces of these.

There are a number of features still visible associated with the service and kitchen garden area to the south-west of the ruins of the old hall. These include an enclosing wall of 19th Century date, cottages, stables and the site of the 19th Century kitchen garden.

During the 20th Century the northern and western areas of the park were under arable cultivation, which has helped preserve the trees and **earthworks (NHER 21294)** in the south and east of the park.

See **NHER 21294** for pre-park earthworks; the main east to west drive also follows line of old road. See **NHER 16258** for rectangular cropmark.

NHER 21294: Medieval moated site, medieval and post medieval features in Great Melton Park. Medieval and post medieval earthworks and cropmarks located within Great Melton Park (NHER 30505) are visible on aerial photographs. They include landscape park features, a medieval moated site, medieval and post medieval hollow ways and possible medieval tofts: these landscape features were surveyed as part of the Norfolk Earthworks Survey Project (NES) which also recorded a substantial subdivided enclosure in woodland to the east of the park. Prehistoric flint artefacts, a Neolithic flint core, Roman, medieval and post medieval pottery and undated bricks have been collected from the site, part of which now features a bowling green and a cricket pitch. [Open land immediately to the south and south-east of the site]

NHER 53665: Cropmarks and earthworks of predominantly medieval to post medieval date in Great Melton Park. Earthworks and cropmarks visible on aerial photographs within Great Melton Park (NHER 30505) are likely to be of predominantly medieval to post medieval date, and to represent pre-park roads/tracks, fields and settlement. Some, however, could relate to the park itself (established by at least the late 18th century), while the possibility that others are significantly earlier, and relate to prehistoric and Roman finds recovered from the area (NHER 16258 and 21294), also cannot be entirely discounted. [Open land within the majority of the park area]

NHER 16258: Possible Neolithic lithic working site, multi-period cropmarks and finds. Cropmarks are visible on aerial photographs, and fieldwalking and metal detecting have led to the discovery of multi-period finds and a possible Neolithic lithic working site. The cropmarks include a ring ditch which may be the remains of a Bronze Age barrow and possible medieval enclosures and a hollow way. The objects include numerous

Neolithic flint artefacts, a Roman bracelet, medieval/post medieval pottery sherds and metalwork and a 15th century gilt bronze figurine of the Virgin Mary. [c. 250m N]

NHER 16753: Mesolithic flint working site and later features. Excavation and fieldwalking at Pockthorpe (S. of Hall Farm) have discovered a Mesolithic flint working site and a medieval ditch. Over 32,000 Mesolithic flint artefacts have been collected including over 18,000 flakes, over 12,000 blades and over 280 microliths. A Neolithic scraper and medieval/post medieval pottery sherds have also been found. [c. 850m W]

NHER 13049: Site of undated enclosure and other features, also medieval and post medieval pottery sherds. Until at least the late 1970s, parts of one or more undated enclosures and other undated banks and ditches survived as earthworks, visible on the ground and on aerial photographs c. 375m SE of All Saints Church. Medieval and post medieval pottery was recovered from the area. While many of the features give the appearance of relating to drainage (the site is low-lying and bisected by a tributary of the River Yare), the presence of pottery and the somewhat moat-like character of the enclosures suggests the possibility of more significant activity taking place. The earthworks have since been levelled. [c. 775m SE]

NHER 9270: Site of Roman buildings, Roman inhumation and multi-period finds. Investigation of this site since 1969 (which lies in fields between All Saints Church and the current limit of Hethersett) has uncovered a variety of archaeological finds and features. Prehistoric, Roman, medieval and post medieval material has been recorded, including evidence for several Roman buildings, a small Roman lead coffin containing the remains of an infant and numerous Roman pottery sherds and coins. Faint cropmarks visible on aerial photographs, including what appears to be part of an enclosure, are also likely to relate to the Roman site. The large corpus of finds collected from the site include prehistoric flints; Iron Age pottery; Roman pottery, building materials, metal work, glass, tesserae and coins, Early Saxon metalwork, medieval metalwork and a papal bulla. [c. 1km SE]

NHER 53693: Site of possible pre-medieval (Iron Age to Roman?) field boundaries. Possible pre-medieval, perhaps Iron Age to Roman, field boundaries and trackways are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs. The cropmarks are rather scrappy and incoherent, but they perhaps form a roughly co-axial pattern, distinguished by a number of double-ditched elements, similar to more complete and extensive Late Iron Age to Roman field systems identified elsewhere in Norfolk. They are overlain by the site of a substantial field and/or parish boundary of probable medieval date (NHER 53694). [c. 1km NE]

NHER 53601: Medieval deserted settlement and multi-period finds. The site of a deserted medieval settlement is visible as earthworks on aerial photographs on the eastern side of Pockthorpe Road, just south of Great Melton. Medieval and post medieval pottery sherds have been recovered from the site. Other finds collected have been mixed with those from NHER 15280 and 15288 and it is unclear which objects were found at which site. These include Neolithic flint artefacts, post medieval pottery sherds, a post medieval coin, querns and whetstones. [c. WNW 825m]

NHER 17346: Former earthworks of medieval to post medieval shrunken settlement, Pockthorpe The earthworks of a medieval to post medieval 'deserted' or shrunken settlement are visible on aerial photographs. The area is marked on modern Ordnance Survey maps as Pockthorpe. Comparison with Faden's map of 1797 suggests that it may have been a common-edge settlement, ranged along the road leading from Great Melton Common a short distance to its south. The earthworks appear to represent various enclosures, boundaries and platforms, together with a number of probable ponds and/or quarries. A considerable number of medieval and post medieval objects have been found at the site (NHER 15287-8). Hall Farm (NHER 49714), which lies between the two areas of earthworks, would seem to be a modern remnant of this once larger settlement. [c. 945m W]

NHER 9279: Post-medieval Brickworks. This is the site of a post-medieval brickworks in an area of woodland known as Brick Ground Plantation on the east side of Pockthorpe Road. A kiln and foundations survive at this location and a second kiln may survive close by. The site was surveyed in 1978 by the Norfolk Industrial Society and in 1979 a Pug mill was removed to Gressenhall. The site included evidence for a brick kiln and works including a wash pit with horse operated 'harrows' and the foundations of a shed for the moulding and drying of bricks. Bricks from here stamped with HEL have been dated to 1864-88, EEL 1890 and EHEL 1892-1937. [c. 1km SW]

NHER 9266: Great Melton Roman coin hoard and a Mesolithic/Neolithic roughout. In 1887 a hoard of twenty-five to thirty Roman silver coins was found to the west of Brick Ground Plantation. The coins were discovered in a pot and were buried in around AD 180. In 1989 a Mesolithic or Neolithic flaked axehead roughout was found on the site. [c. 1.2km SW].

Finds scatters

NHER 22915: Finds Scatter of Neolithic flints, medieval metal objects and pottery sherds. Fieldwalking and metal detecting within pasture close to the remains of Melton Hall during 1986 recovered Neolithic flint tools (a scraper and a bifacial piece), unglazed medieval pottery sherds and a small number of medieval metal objects which include a copper-alloy belt fitting. [c. 200m ENE]

NHER 21352: Finds Scatter of prehistoric flints. Fieldwalking of a large field to the west of the site in 1985 recovered a number of prehistoric flint artefacts. [c. 60m W]

NHER 20001: Finds Scatter of Neolithic & Bronze Age flints. In both 1978 and 1986 Neolithic and Bronze Age flint artefacts and a piece of undated metal working debris were recovered from this site. The flint objects included a fragment from an axehead. [c. 44m N]

NHER 17549 (+22938 & 13843): *Finds Scatter of prehistoric, Saxon and Medieval finds.* Fieldwalking c. 90m SW of All Saints Church in the early 1980s led to the discovery of Late Saxon, medieval and post medieval pottery sherds. Prehistoric flint flakes, fragments of a medieval quern, medieval stone mortar vessels and a medieval copper alloy object were also recovered. Fieldwalking in a similar location in 1986 found a single piece of Saxon pottery recorded as NHER 22938 and in 1978 two pieces of unglazed medieval pottery were collected from the edge of a disused pit within the same part of the field recorded as NHER 13843 [c. 380m ESE]

NHER 17550: *Finds Scatter of prehistoric flints and medieval pottery.* Fieldwalking of a large field to the west of the site in 1985 recovered a number of prehistoric flint artefacts. [c. 60m W]

NHER 17551: *Multi-period Finds Scatter including prehistoric flint, Roman coins and medieval pottery.* Fieldwalking and metal detecting in this area (c. 325 SE of All Saints Church) during 1982-84 recovered a variety of objects. Finds included a prehistoric flint flake, Roman coins (3rd and 4th century) and brooch, a possible medieval whetstone and pieces of medieval and post medieval metalwork. In addition, sherds of Roman, Middle Saxon, Late Saxon, medieval and post medieval pottery have were retrieved. [c. 750m SE]

NHER 17992: *Multi-period Finds Scatter.* Fieldwalking in this area (c. 400m SE of All Saints Church) during 1982 recovered a prehistoric flint flake, two sherds of Roman pottery and four pieces of medieval pottery. [c. 800m ESE]

NHER 20002: *Finds Scatter of prehistoric flints.* Over the years a number of prehistoric flint artefacts and a single post-medieval gunflint have been found in this area as surface finds. The prehistoric objects included a Mesolithic flaked axehead and a Neolithic or Bronze Age part polished hammerstone. [c. 800m E]

NHER 20000: *Prehistoric hammerstone* In 1978 a small flint hammerstone of Neolithic or Bronze Age date was collected as a surface find. [c. 750m NE]

NHER 19972: *Prehistoric flints.* In 1979 flint flakes, a blade and two scrapers were found at this location. [c. 725m N]

NHER 19974: *Prehistoric flints.* In 1977 Neolithic and/or Bronze Age flint artefacts were found at this location, in fields to the east of Great Melton. They comprised fourteen flakes, a blade and three scrapers. [c. 775m NNW]

NHER 19982: *Prehistoric flints.* In 1980 a Neolithic flint saw, a possible Neolithic flint axehead and eight Neolithic/Bronze Age flint flakes were discovered within a field east of Great Melton. [c. 700m NW]

NHER 19415: *Prehistoric flints.* In Fieldwalking in this area during 1983 recovered two prehistoric flint flakes. [c. 500m NW]

NHER 17959: *Prehistoric flints.* Fieldwalking here in 1978 and 1981 recovered prehistoric flint artefacts including flakes and scrapers. [c. 600m WNW]

NHER 23854: *Prehistoric flint.* In 1983 a prehistoric flint scraper was found at this site. [c. 800m NW]

NHER 19962: *Prehistoric flints.* In 1968 and 1978 a number of prehistoric flints were found at this location. These flints comprised a Neolithic flaked axehead, a Neolithic flake, prehistoric scrapers and a possible pot boiler. [c. 675m SE]

NHER 19747: *Prehistoric flints.* In 1978 Neolithic/Bronze Age flint artefacts were discovered at this location. They included flakes and scrapers. [c. 550m S]

NHER 18114: *Prehistoric flints.* Fieldwalking in this area during 1982 recovered two Neolithic flint scrapers. [c. 530m S]

NHER 21571: *Prehistoric flints, inc. Palaeolithic.* Fieldwalking in this area during 1985 recovered two Palaeolithic flints and Neolithic flint artefacts (including a scraper). [c. 460m SSW]

NHER 21572: *Prehistoric flints.* Fieldwalking in this area during 1985 recovered prehistoric flint artefacts of probable Neolithic date and post-medieval pottery sherds. [c. 450m SW]

NHER 21570: *Prehistoric flints.* Fieldwalking in this area during 1985 recovered a number of prehistoric flint artefacts. These objects were felt to be Neolithic in date. [c. 650m SW]

NHER 22741: *Prehistoric flints.* Fieldwalking in this area during 1986 recovered a selection of Neolithic flint artefacts. This collection included cores, flakes, a scraper and a possible hammerstone. [c. 750m SW]

NHER 19995: *Prehistoric flints.* During 1978-80 a number of Neolithic or Bronze Age flint flakes and a flint blade were found at this location. A possible hammerstone of prehistoric date has also been recovered from this site. [c. 750m WSW]

NHER 22745: *Prehistoric flints.* Fieldwalking in this area during 1986 recovered various Neolithic flint artefacts. These comprised flint flakes and a single flint scraper. [c. 875m WSW]

NHER 18277: *Prehistoric flints.* Fieldwalking During 1979-82 a number of Neolithic flint artefacts were found at this site. They included part of a Neolithic polished flint axehead, scrapers and a point. [c. 600m WSW]

NHER 22868: *Prehistoric flints.* Fieldwalking in this area during 1986 recovered a single prehistoric worked flint. [c. 560m WSW]

NHER 22869: *Prehistoric flints.* Fieldwalking in this area during 1986 recovered several prehistoric flint artefacts including a burnt scraper. [c. 560m W]

NHER 17830: Prehistoric flints. During the 1980s prehistoric flint flakes and cores were found at this location. Some were felt to be of Mesolithic or Neolithic date. [c. 560m W]

NHER 22973: Prehistoric flints. Fieldwalking in this area during 1986 recovered Mesolithic and Neolithic flint artefacts, including several Mesolithic blades. [c. 630m W]

NHER 19983: Prehistoric flints. In 1979 flint flakes and a core were collected from this area. They were all Neolithic and/or Bronze Age in date. [c. 700m W]

NHER 21567: Prehistoric flints and medieval cauldron. Fieldwalking in this area during 1985-86 recovered Neolithic flint scrapers, Neolithic flint flakes and part of a medieval cauldron. [c. 700m WNW]

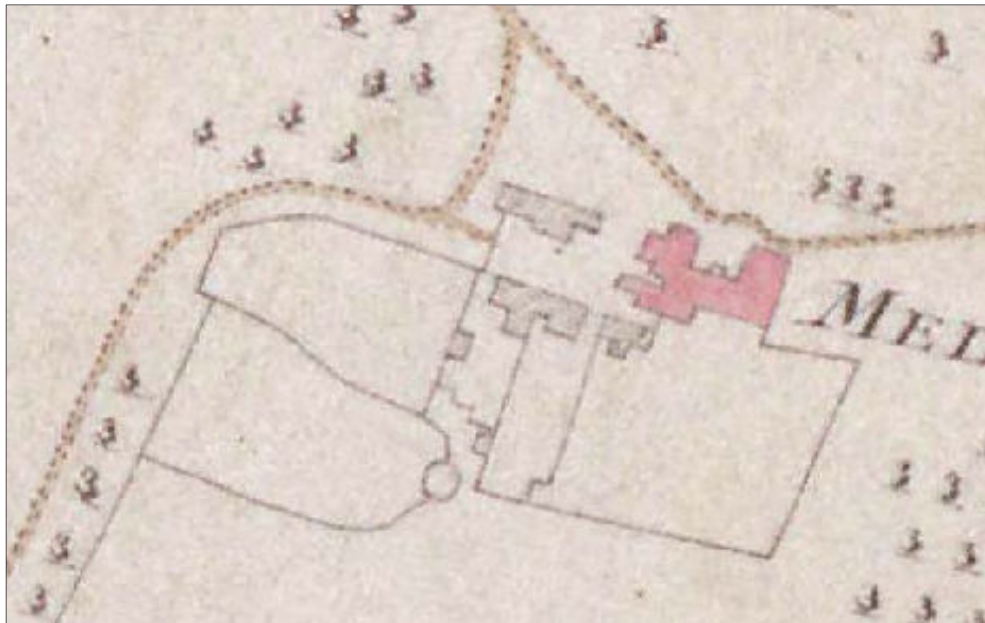


Figure 3: Tithe Map Showing Melton Hall c. 1850s



Figure 4: 1st Edition OS Plan of 1882 Showing Melton Hall



Figure 5: OS Plan of 1906



Figure 6: OS Plan of 1970

5.0 Methodology (Figure 7)

The objective of the archaeological monitoring was to record any archaeological evidence revealed during the programme of groundworks associated with the development of Park House. The extensive work programme included several phases of groundworks, this required monitoring of various services, footing trenching, basement work and the installation of ground source heating.

Initial work was undertaken in May 2013 on the new house footprint and basement and associated services (Plates 5 to 7, from page 38). Additional services and the siting of foul treatment tanks were monitored in September 2013 and the large scale trenching (c. 750m in length) for the Ground Source Heating was carried out in December 2013. Additional service runs around 'Outhouse A' began in January 2014, a new power cable run was also monitored in the same month (Plate 3). Service trenching linking water and the Ground Source Heat pipes to the new house were carried out in April 2014, along with additional drainage/service runs within the courtyard area (Plate 12). The remaining service runs within the courtyard and cottage garden, along with soakway trenching for the new house were completed in May 2014.



Plate 3: Electric trench, Ditch [202].
Looking E. [1x1m Scale]

Machine work was carried out using a variety of plant as dictated by the needs and relative scale of the trenching works. The house footprint and basement were excavated using both a 5-ton and 7.5-ton 360° machines utilising both toothed and bladed buckets, assisted by two 3-ton dumpers. The basement necessitated the excavation of a large pit to a depth of c.3m, the top 1m of which was dug to a batter of c. 45°.

Trenching for the Ground Source Heating pipes was carried out with a 12-ton 360° with a toothed bucket. Trench work for smaller service runs was primarily carried out by a 1.5ton mini-digger with both a short-toothed bucket and small ditching bucket.

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 and photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits.

All levels taken were tied to an OS benchmark of 43.59m OD located on the east facing brick wall of the extant ruins of Melton Hall.

Much of the initial work on the house footprint was undertaken in wet weather conditions, while remaining work was mostly undertaken in fair conditions with occasional days of light showers.

6.0 Results *(Appendix 1a)*

'Natural deposits'

Natural subsurface deposits comprised primarily of glaciogenic outwash deposits of dense chalky-clay of mid orange to yellow hue with occasional areas of orange to yellow sands and sandy-gravels. In addition, patches of chalk rich clays and soliflucted chalk were encountered in the area of the field south of the Melton Hall ruins.

Subsoils across the site generally comprised of mid yellowish-brown silty to sandy-clays with occasional chalk flecks and irregular shaped stones (21). Subsoils varied from c. 0.15m to 0.3m deep.

Topsoil deposits were mid-grey clay-loams, flecked occasionally by chalk (22). The topsoil varied in depth from c.0.2m to 0.4m across the site.

Electrical cable link trench *(Figure 8, Plate 3)*

A trench for a new electrical cable was excavated linking the south-west corner of the site to the Cottage Garden area (to the east of Park Cottage). The trench measured c. 0.5m deep and was excavated to a depth of c. 0.6m below the modern surface.

A possible garden feature of late post-medieval date was investigated below the topsoil in the very south-west part of the trench run ([200]). A wide V-shaped ditch ([202]) of possible medieval date was recorded further east which was aligned c. NW to SE. It measured c.1m wide and 0.45m deep and was sealed below subsoil. Although no finds were collected the fill was similar in character to those of medieval features recorded to the north, in the area of Park House (see below).

Several large areas of dumped 20th century rubble and soil were encountered to the immediate east and south of Park Cottage; which appear to have been motivated by a mixture of both refuse disposal and ground consolidation.

Park House, garden and adjacent courtyard area *(Figure 9, Plates 5 to 10)*

- *19th to 20th century waste pits (Figures 5 & 6)*

Three large waste pits of late post-medieval to modern date were recorded in the area of the new house footprint ([01], [05] & [47]). Pit [01] contained a mix of redeposited soils, along with pieces of coal, charcoal, ashy lenses and occasional 19th century roof tile (02). Pit [05] contained a dense sandy-clay, along with fragments of window glass and smashed beer bottles of early to mid-20th century date. Pit [47] contained a relatively modern mix of soil and brick rubble (48).

Both features demonstrate that by the late 19th to early 20th century this area adjacent to Stable Cottage was occasionally used for the burning and disposal of household waste.

- *Medieval activity in the area of Park House and the adjacent courtyard*

A total of 15 cut features were identified and recorded within the footprint area of Park House which have been classified as medieval features. The majority of these are pits, although two ditches and one possible ditch were also recorded:

- *Medieval ditches (Figures 9, 10, 11, 13 & 15)*

Ditch [03] was a fairly wide U-shape in profile and measured up to 1.3m wide and 0.55m deep. It appeared to form a corner turning from c. SW to SE. Ditch [15] had a similar profile and dimensions but was aligned very differently, on an c. NE-SW orientation (Figure 9).

A probable ditch ([35]) was identified in the north facing baulk section of the basement trench which is suspected to be a possible return of ditch [03] (Figure 13). Together with ditch [03] this may have formed part of a discrete boundary ditch for a small enclosure or building.

A further two ditches were identified in close proximity to the Park House footprint ([206] & [209]) within the confines of a service connect trench (Figure 15). Although c. 3.5m apart they appeared to run parallel to each other and are suspected to represent the edges of a possible trackway of medieval or later date. A third ditch of uncertain date on a different alignment was identified further to the east within the same service trench ([204]).

- *Medieval pits (Figure 9, 10, 11 & 13)*

The medieval pits recorded in the area of the new house were generally fairly large, steep-sided pits of c. 0.8m depth. These pits contained relatively sterile homogenous silty-clay fills, occasionally mottled by redeposited clay with no clear evidence for repeated episodes of infill (Plate 8). Rather, the pits appear to have been backfilled fairly rapidly and both the presence of redeposited clays and the absence of any significant volumes of household waste support this theory. Only a handful of butchered animal bone fragments were collected from pit fills, along with a few examples of oyster shell and a single whelk. Many of the pits did contain occasional flecks of charcoal and burnt clay as residual evidence for localised burning and hearth activity.

The top of pit [07] was capped by laminated layers of burnt clay, chalk and clean yellow clay (09). Two pieces of daub were collected from this material. In the absence of metal working waste, the clay is assumed to be dumped waste from a deconstructed hearth or clay oven. The top of pit [10] and a small recut [13] was also clearly capped, by a layer of clean sandy-clay (14). Such capping material was more likely an effort to consolidate the top of these deep pits rather than any effort to seal odoriferous waste, as neither one appeared to show any signs of organic matter or cess stains within their fills.

A small quantity of pottery sherds were collected from just four of the pits, which include residual Late Saxon, Early Medieval and medieval pottery with possible date ranges of 10th to 14th century. Pit [52] produced three sherds from locally made medieval storage jars, one form of which can be assigned a 12th to 13th century date. The pottery from pit [07] was sooted from use and dates broadly from the 11th to 13th century, while the pottery from pit [23] grants a potential 10th to 11th century date, although the hone stone collected from the same pit fill has a broader 11th to 13th century date.

A possible hearth base was recorded within a soakway trench, close to the edge of the modern pond (215), in the form of a burnt and well oxidised area of clay (Figure 12). This was situated within 3m of an oval pit ([213]) which contained a soft yellowish-grey silty-sand with frequent charcoal flecks (214). Both features are suspected to be of a similar date range to the medieval activity discovered within the footprint of Park House.

- *Medieval layers (Figures 12 to 14, Plates 7 & 10)*

Lateral deposits of medieval date were recorded in the south-east corner of the basement area, within its west and north facing baulks (Figure 13). Directly above the natural clay was an extensive deposit of light cobbling set within a mottled mix of mid-grey silty-sand and clay with occasional pieces of charcoal present (32). This layer appears to be some form of medieval surface which extended as far as a small double-pit or posthole setting [43 & 45]. At the same horizon was a very similar layer but devoid of cobbles (25), which appeared to seal pits [24] and [30]. Above this was a thin layer of soft, pale purplish-grey ashy-silt, with occasional mid orange/dark red oxidised lenses, burnt flints, and common charcoal flecks/pieces (26). This may be residual build up from localised medieval hearth/burning activity. The only datable evidence from these layers is a few residual sherds of 11th to

12th century pottery. A medieval bell pendant of possible 12th century date was collected from the surface (32).

Overlaying the medieval deposits was an extensive layer of redeposited clean, sterile orangey-yellow sandy-clay (27). This layer may be a consolidation layer and divides the medieval deposits from a layer of soil of c. 0.25m thickness (29) that appeared sterile of finds and may coincide with a post-medieval levelling and consolidation event. Above the clay layer in the area of the basement was a horizon of brownish-grey silty clay (29) below another consolidation layer of redeposited clay (51).

A similar sequence of medieval layers was encountered by service runs between the basement and the courtyard (Figure 12), which were also sealed below a layer of clean clay (59?=61) and appeared to be a continuation of similar lateral deposits (58, 57 & 56). Layer (58) was very similar to context (25). A fair quantity of early medieval pottery sherds were collected from these layers, which includes two pieces of Grimston-type ware alongside pottery of 11th to 12th century date. Overall this indicates that some of the medieval activity taking place in the area of Park House can be granted a late 12th to possibly 13th century date.

Within the south-west area of the courtyard, similar medieval lateral deposits were revealed (61), again sealed below a clay layer (64); these layers were revealed below the make-up for the 18th to 19th century courtyard (Figure 14). An area of firmly set flint cobbles in yellowish-brown sandy-clay was partly exposed (65), which may have provided a glimpse of another medieval surface.

A small area of burning (67) was noted on the surface of the clay layer 64.

○ **Summary**

Although only a relatively small assemblage of pottery was collected from layers and pits in the area of the new house the spot dating of the sherds indicates activity from the Saxo-Norman period into the late 12th to 13th century. Other artefacts collected from medieval deposits include two horse shoe nails, an iron hinge pivot (i.e. for a door or window), a small hone stone and a near complete horse harness bell pendant.

The medieval features included several deep pits and an area of more intense medieval activity involving the deposition of residual ash and burnt clay adjacent to cobble set surfaces.

The pits appear to have been backfilled relatively quickly and may be the result of *ad hoc* clay extraction; they have a likely date range of 11th to 13th century. Some of the pits were sealed below the medieval layers and surfaces which may be of late 12th to 13th century date.

A small number of ditches were recorded which may include the northern end of a small enclosure with a possible trackway to the north identified by two parallel ditches.

Late post-medieval culvert and wall footings in the area of Park House and the adjacent courtyard (Figures 9, 12 & 13, Plates 9 & 10)

The brick footings (28) relating to the demolished walls of Stable Cottage (a mid to late 19th century construction) have been recorded within the bulk sections of the basement trench. The footings were all constructed of late post-medieval brick (mid orange to red sandy-clay fabric) bonded with a hard chalky, lime rich mortar. One wall footing was notable shallower and constructed of flint and late post-medieval brick fragments, bonded with the same hard chalky, lime rich mortar (37).

The run of a finely constructed brick drain was recorded crossing the area of the basement at a depth of c. 0.75m below the modern ground surface (38). The culvert was circular in cross extension and was constructed of late 18th to 19th century mid orange sandy-clay bricks bonded with a chalky mortar (Plate 9). The internal base of the drainage channel was lined with a shallow layer of clay (39), above which was a very thin deposit of fine clay-silt (40) showing that the drain had always run freely. To its south-west the drain appears to run to the pond (which has since been enlarged to the north).

Late Post-medieval Yard (Figure 15)

The former cobbled yard area which served the 19th century stables and service buildings was revealed in various area of the yard by service trenching. An initial cobbled surface was recorded which was set above the natural clay upon a make-up layer of hoggins and chalk (217). Above this was a second cobbled surface set upon a make-up layer of redeposited yellow clay (218). Evidence for this cobbling was witnessed intermittently across the area of the courtyard. The earliest phase of cobbling was partly disturbed by the construction or reconstruction of a 19th century boundary wall.

A twin set of mid to late 20th century subsurface greywater storage tanks were discovered in the south-west corner of the courtyard area (Figure 14). They were constructed of concrete and measured c. 2m in diameter and 3m in depth. The developer intends to utilise them as a greywater store for the modern house.

Cottage gardens and 'Outhouse A' (Figures 17 & 18)

- *Late-post-medieval drains and exposed footings in the Cottage gardens*

The creation of a utility room required the minor enlargement of an existing square extension on the eastern side of Garden Cottage (Figures 16 & 17). The trench revealed the natural clay at a depth of c. 0.5m below the modern ground surface, overlain by a thin dirty layer of redeposited natural (71) used as levelling material for a possible chalk surface (72). Below these was a French drain ([73]) infilled with loose, irregular large flints and occasional fragments of post-medieval brick with freq. voids (74), set on the same orientation as the cottage building. A 20th century (defunct) foul service trench had truncated away the top of a late post-medieval brick drain (77) on the same route, against the footings of the extant building.

The brick footings for the cottage range were fairly substantial (78) and may have originally been constructed with the intention to support more than the current single storey building (79). This being said, the footings for Outhouse A (131) were also stepped out to a wider brick footing of substantial depth and this may indicate that the building method was simply an established technique for providing sound footings and avoiding clay heave and settlement.

The internal space of Outhouse A was built up with gravel (87) to support a chalk floor (often used in farm buildings where livestock are kept), which was later replaced with a concrete floor.

Brick wall footings and traces of a former chalk floor were identified with service trenches on the western side of Outhouse A (148 & 150). These footings match the original wider layout of the building as shown on the 1882 OS plan, where a small southern extension is also depicted matching that recorded (149). The same wider footprint is shown on plans as late as the 1970s.

At least part of the area to the south of Outhouse A was formerly a well-used cobbled yard (216) with up to three phases of use and reinstatement, as recorded by Section 45.

Medieval boundary ditches on the eastern half of the site

(Figures 16, & 18 to 22, Plates 11 & 12)

Three medieval land divisions were encountered (Figure 16), which take the form of boundary ditches on a similar NNE to SSW alignment c. 20 to 30m apart (ditches [106=102], [117] and [210=132]). The ditches contain fairly homogenous and dense silty-clays with only a few traces of charcoal noted.

The first of these was identified within service runs adjacent to Outhouse A (Figure 18, Plate 11), where two parallel ditch cuts were recorded ([132] and [135]). These ditches have been classified based on their general character and similar alignment to ditches of probable medieval date further to the east, in the area of the ground source heat trenching. Within the garden to the south the investigation of a similar ditch ([210]) is likely to be the continuation of ditch [132] (Figure 22). It yielded four sherds of pottery which include Thetford wares and a single sherd of Early Medieval ware which together provide a spot date of 11th century. The ditch had a wide V-shaped profile and measured 1.3m wide and 0.7m deep. It was partly disturbed by a robbed out post-medieval brick drain (212) and was sealed below post-medieval cobble yard surfaces (216).

Medieval ditch [102]=[106] was investigated in detail and proved to have a similar wide V-shaped profile, which measured up to 2m wide and 0.95m deep (Figure 19). Two sherds of pottery collected from the main fill (107) were of L12th to 14th date suggesting the ditch had become infilled by the 13th century, although unlike the other ditches, this ditch then appears to have been recut at least once before silting up again.

Large Medieval pits (Figures 16, 20 & 21)

Three large, deep pits were identified within the confines of the ground source heat trenching ([100], [108] and [115]). All three were discovered within an area of c. 20m² just to the south of the site of Melton Hall. Two of the pits have been classified as medieval clay extraction pits with fairly rapid infills, a third ([115]) may have performed a similar function but was severely truncated by post-medieval activity ([110]).

Pit [100] measured c. 3m wide and greater than 1.2m deep, it contained a mottled deposits of orangey-brown silty-clay and redeposited natural clay (101 and 92), with a layer of dense clay noted (91). This may be some form of clay extraction pit which was infilled by unwanted material before being cut by the medieval boundary ditch [102].

Pit [108] had one well-sloping edge and one very steep edge, typical of an extraction pit where access is required along one edge during its excavation. It measured 2.5m wide and was greater than 0.6m deep. The pit contained two infills of firm orangey-brown silty-clay, with moderate charcoal flecks present in the lower fill (109) from which a single fragment of daub was collected.

The rounded corner of a horizontally truncated pit [115] of c. 4.5m length was recorded below post-medieval disturbance associated with clay extraction works [110]. This feature survived to only 100mm in depth. The silty-clay fill (116) contained moderate amounts of charcoal flecks and sparse flecks of burnt clay. A small fragment of burnt animal bone and two sherds of unglazed medieval pottery, which include a large fragment from a jug, were collected from the fill.

Post-medieval clay extraction works (Figures 16 & 21)

A large area of clay extraction works were encountered by the ground source heat trenching, to the south of Melton Hall. The works appear to be an agglomeration of large, rectangular pits which cover an area of at least 27m in length and c.15m in width. The

deepest areas were recorded in plan as features [110] and [104], where the pits depths exceed 0.9m.

The lowest recorded fill of [104] contained a layer of finely crushed chalky mortar debris and brick dust with occasional small pieces of post-medieval brick. The lower fill of [110] was a silty-clay which also contained small pieces of post-medieval brick. Three sherds of a 17th to 18th-century Westerwald stoneware chamber pot, with applied decoration in the form of a crest or coat of arms, were collected from this deposit.

Above these layers across the whole extraction works was an extensive infill of soft, clean stony sand (93=111) c.0.4m in depth. This was sealed below a mix of redeposited subsoils and dirty clay, with occasional post-medieval brick flecks throughout (94 + 114).

These clay works appear to date from the either the initial construction period for the brick manor house, which dates from 1611, or a later 18th to 19th century phase of works at the site – prior to the establishment of the formal gardens shown on later 19th century plan. The many tons of clay extracted from the works could have been used either for a temporary brickworks adjacent to the house or as levelling and consolidation material for both the manor house and its associated buildings – spreads of clean clay have been recorded across the area of the cottage and courtyards. The extraction works were purposefully infilled with large volumes of sand and unwanted soils, some of which may have been generated from landscaping activities elsewhere across the site.

Late post-medieval culvert and drainage (Figures 21 & 22)

A finely built circular profiled culvert (124) was partly uncovered within the most western ground source heat trenching (Figure 22), which was connected to a catch drain constructed of reused post-medieval brick and Barnack limestone blocks (125). The orientation of both features mimics the layout of the 18th to 19th century buildings and the form of the culvert is identical to another revealed below the footprint of the new house on the western side of the site (38).

A square profiled French drain on a north to south alignment ([95]) filled by loose, irregular large flints with frequent voids (96) was recorded within the baulk section close to the southern limit of the former site of Melton Hall (see Figure 21, Section 22).

?Sunken brick pathway (Figure 22)

A well-defined square patch of reused post-medieval bricks (Surface 68) were revealed by the groundworks for Treatment Plan B, at the western edge of the former gardens for Melton Hall. The bricks were set directly into the natural clay with no mortar bonding, and were laid within a vertical sided cut c. 0.25m below the surface of the subsoil. No buildings are shown in this area close to the garden boundary wall on existing OS plans. However, the position of this surface roughly equates to a strongly defined section of pathway shown on the 1882 and 1906 OS plans. This feature may therefore be the remains of a mostly robbed out sunken brick pathway or perhaps the discrete hard base for an ornamental feature set at the end of the path, such as a small wooden shelter or folly.

?Late Post-medieval ?tree planting pits (Figure 16)

Three large pits containing well mixed deposits were recorded along the southern limits of the ground source heat trenching. The pits measured between 2m to 3.5m in width and contained redeposited sands, gravels and redeposited subsoils with lenses of loam including pieces of 19th century tiles, slate and coal. They are most likely tree planting pits of 19th century date, which roughly match areas of formal planting shown on 19th century plans depicting the formalised layout of the gardens.

19th Century Ornamental Pond (Figure 16, Plate 13)

The edge of a substantial brick wall-lined, circular structure (130) was clipped by the ground source heat trenching, in particularly close proximity to the rear of the former footprint of Melton Hall. The remainder of the feature was exposed in plan. This appears to be a well-constructed late 19th century ornamental pond with an internal diameter of 5m, lined with a hard Portland cement render. This feature can be discerned on the OS Plan of 1882 sited between the two rear wings of the house, it is also marked on the 1906 plan. The pond was infilled by demolition rubble from the house.

19th Century brick footings relating to Melton Hall (Figures 16, 23 & 24, Plates 14 & 15)

A large number of masonry footings were encountered in the north-west area of the Ground Source Heat Trenches and related service runs. These were primarily constructed in C19th brick, bonded by hard, chalky lime rich-mortar.

- *East-west 'service range'*

Masonry 136 and 140 marked the substantial brick footings for a rear east-west narrow range off the former manor house. The frog of each brick was stamped with the initials 'EHEL' – presumed to be for 'Edward Henry Evans-Lombe'. Bricks stamped with the same initials are known to have been produced at a local brick works off Pockthorpe Road (NHER 9279). The base of the footings along the southern wall also made use of Portland cement and brick fragments below the brick coursing, as did two north-south internal wall footings (137 & 139). Wall footing 141 was also of a similar construction. Although Portland cement was available for use throughout the 1800s it was neither of a suitable type or cost effective for general use until the latter part of the 19th century.

This range is not drawn or discussed on the 1899 layout of the main house and most likely served as a service area to the main house, possibly further extended to the west around the time of a known extension on the west wing of the house.

The brick wall footings, relating to a large walled enclosure off the southern face of this range, were also partly revealed (127 & 153). This rectangular area is depicted on the 1882 and also the 1906 OS plans and was perhaps a private yard or service area attached to the main house.

Two sunken brick floored rooms were discovered attached to the southern wall of the service range:

A small rectangular coal cellar (walls 144 & 146 with floor 145), the brick floor of which was laid c. 1.2m below the current ground surface, on a chalk raft prior to the construction of the walls, which were heavily stained with coal dust.

Just 3m to the east of the small coal cellar was the south-west corner of another subsurface cellar (128 & 129), (Plate 14) its floor at a similar depth below the modern ground surface (Figure 24; Section 28). This small cellar also had a brick floor, although both the cellar walls and floor had been relined, sealing a layer of loose ash, coke and soot below the secondary floor. The bricks used to reline the walls had suffered heat damage to one face and had been reused and reversed to hide the scorched faces. Although both cellars may have served as coal stores, it is possible that cellar 128 may have served to contain some form of coal fired boiler, with evidence for some form of localised incident that required the cellar to be partly rebuilt/repared.

- *19th century well*

A square capped well was linked into the existing service run to provide a possible water source for the new development. The well cap was constructed of C19th brick and a pump is marked on the 1882 map in this general location.

- 18th to 19th century gate pillar

A square-shaped brick feature (138) was constructed from a different gault brick and was of similar construction and dimensions to a possible brick gate pillar, still extant to its south by c. 5.5m. These two pillars may have formed a gated access which predates the 19th century additions to the house.

- 18th to 19th century cottage

Both the late 19th century wall 140 and coal cellar (144/146/145) truncated surviving elements of masonry from an earlier build. This earlier structure is represented by walls 142, 143 & 147; which were all constructed from locally produced late bricks of a slightly differing and less uniform type than those of the 19th century build. They were also bonded with a much more friable sandy mortar. Wall 142 was lined with a mortar render and may be the north-west corner of an infilled former sub-cellar. Wall 147 was over 1.2m in depth and may have been part of a trench built cellar wall. Although the exact nature of this former building remains unclear - it must either part of a more original 18th century incarnation of the same service building or part of a former T-shaped plan cottage depicted close to the house at this general location on the mid-19th century Tithe and Enclosure plans. This building and another of similar but longer form situated to the west of the hall had both been cleared by 1882.

7.0 Finds Analysis (Appendix 2)

- Pottery (Appendix 3)

By Sue Anderson

Introduction

Sixty-three sherds of pottery weighing 989g were collected from 23 contexts. The sherds represented a minimum of 59 vessels (MNV) and eight measurable rims produced an estimated vessel equivalent (eve) of 0.69. Table 1 shows the quantification by fabric; a summary catalogue by context is included as Appendix 1.

Description	Fabric	Code	No	Wt/g	Eve	MNV
Thetford-type ware	THET	2.50	15	232		15
St Neot's Ware	STNE	2.70	1	5		1
<i>Total Late Saxon (10-11th c.)</i>			16	237		16
Early medieval ware	EMW	3.10	7	41		7
Medieval coarseware	MCW	3.20	1	3		1
Local medieval unglazed	LMU	3.23	28	228	0.44	27
Grimston-type ware	GRIM	4.10	3	13		3
<i>Total medieval (11th-14th)</i>			39	285	0.44	38
Glazed red earthenware	GRE	6.12	3	377	0.10	2
Westerwald Stoneware	GSW5	7.15	3	69	0.15	1
<i>Total post-medieval (16th-18th c.)</i>			6	446	0.25	3
Pearlware	PEW	8.11	1	13		1
English Stoneware	ESW	8.20	1	8		1
<i>Total modern (19th/20th c.)</i>			2	21		2
Grand Total			53	989	0.69	59

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. Thetford Ware fabrics are based on Dallas (1984), and forms on Anderson (2004). Rim types for medieval coarsewares are those used for Dragon Hall, Norwich (Anderson 2005), a modified typology based on the original jar form divisions for LMU and comparable rim types from Norwich (Jennings 1981). 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. Standard pottery quantification forms were used and the results were input onto an Access database.

Pottery by period

Late Saxon

Fifteen sherds of Thetford-type ware and one piece of St Neot's ware represented the Late Saxon period and were found in nine contexts. No rims were present but there were two jar base fragments, both flat with wire-cutting marks, and three sherds were from larger vessels with applied thumbled reinforcing/decorative strips. The sherds were in a medium sandy fabric, slightly coarser than the typical fabric from Thetford itself, although most were grey with only a few brownish or black varieties. It is likely that some at least were rural products of the industry.

Early and high medieval

All EMW sherds were small body fragments, generally thin-walled and in medium sandy fabrics. One thicker sherd was in a fabric similar to the Thetford-type wares, but was handmade and had oxidised surfaces. Five contexts contained EMW and pieces were generally residual with later finds.

Apart from one slightly coarser sherd, all medieval coarseware in this assemblage was in the typical 'LMU' fabric described by Jennings (1981) for Norwich, and thought to derive from the Potter Heigham area. This ware was transported throughout Norfolk, although to the west of Norwich it becomes less frequent with distance, and must have been distributed via the city. Seven vessels in this assemblage were identifiable based on rims or other distinguishing features: there were six jars and a jug. Five jar rims were in forms comparable with the Norwich corpus (e.g. Jennings 1981, nos 277, 313 and simple everted types), and a jug was comparable with Jennings (1981) no. 318. This range of vessel types indicates activity throughout the medieval period.

Three sherds of Grimston glazed ware comprised two body sherds and a base fragment. All three had green glaze, although it was generally sparsely applied.

Post-medieval

Two fragments of a large GRE bowl with orange glaze, a collared rim and rouletted line decoration were recovered from pit fill (02). One other small fragment of this fabric was an unstratified find (69) and had a patch of brownish glaze externally. These sherds are of 16th–18th-century date. Three sherds of a 17th/18th-century Westerwald stoneware chamber pot, with applied decoration in the form of a crest or coat of arms, were found in (113).

Modern

A fragment of a pearlware willow pattern plate was an unstratified find (152), as was a piece of an English stoneware brown bottle from (69). Both are of 19th- or early 20th-century date.

Pottery by context

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

SSD	Context	Fill of	Type	LSax	EMed	Med	PMed	Mod	Spotdate
House	2	1	pit				2		16th-18th c.
	8	7	pit			2			11th-13th c.
	16	15	ditch	1					10th-11th c.
	20	17	pit			1			11th-14th c.
	54	52	pit			3			12th-13th c.
Basement	24	23	pit	2					10th-11th c.
	25	-	layer			1			11th-14th c.
	26	-	layer		1				11th-12th c.
	29	-	layer			1			11th-14th c.
	32	-	surface	3		2			11th-12th c.?
Services	56	-	layer	3	1	5			13th-14th c.
	57	-	layer	1		5			11th-14th c.
	58	-	layer		3	5			13th-14th c.
	61	-	layer	1					10th-11th c.
	64	-	layer	1					10th-11th c.
HST	101	100	feature			1			11th-14th c.
	107	106	ditch			2			13th-14th c.
	113	110	Extraction pit				3		17th/18th c.
	116	115	pit			2			13th c.
Garden	211	210	ditch	3	1				11th c.
Unstratified	55	-	u/s	1					10th-11th c.
	69	-	u/s		1		1	1	19th/20th c.
	152					2		1	19th/20th c.

Table 2. Pottery types present by feature (sherd count).

Evidence from the pottery suggests that a number of feature fills and make-up layers can be dated to the medieval period, some which may be of Late Saxon date. The lack of Thetford-type rims makes it difficult to provide close dating within this period, but the presence of wares which were probably from rural production sites, together with the sherd of St Neot's ware, suggests that the activity probably dated to the 11th century rather than the 10th.

Discussion

This small assemblage is largely of Late Saxon and medieval date and suggests activity on the site from the 11th century onwards. Fabrics and forms which are familiar in the major regional towns in the Late Saxon to medieval periods are present in this group, as well as some variations on them which are likely to be more local products. No late medieval pottery was present, suggesting that any rural occupation here had died out by the 14th century. There is nothing in the pottery assemblage which would indicate any particularly high status occupation in these phases.

The only later wares are of post-medieval and modern date, broadly 17th/18th-century or later, and probably relate to the 17th-century Melton Hall which was situated on the site.

• Ceramic Building Material

Roof Tile

A small number of tile fragments were collected during the project to assist in the dating of a small number of post-medieval features. This amounts to just five small pieces with a combined total of 156g. Three fragments of roof tile were collected from the fill (02) of a 19th to early 20th century waste pit ([01]). One piece is a small fragment of post-medieval, sandy-clay pegtile and the other two are from a highly reduced fabric and may be parts of a pantile.

A single piece of late 19th to 20th century pantile was collected from the fill (123) a possible tree planting pit ([122]), in the area of the Ground Source Heat trenching.

A single small piece of sandy-clay peg tile (post-medieval) with one wiped surface and one sanded surface was collected from the fill (113) of a large late-post-medieval clay extraction pit ([110]), located south of the Old Hall site.

Brick

Twelve brick samples were collected from structural features in the area close to the remains of Melton Hall (see Figure 16). Whole bricks were taken where possible. These were recorded to assist with dating the structures and for comparison of fabrics to check for the existence of any examples of reused material of early date within the structures.

The assemblage was quantified (count and weight) by fabric and form. Fabrics were identified on the basis of macroscopic appearance and main inclusions. The width, length and thickness of bricks for complete, or near complete examples.

Bricks from 148, 149 and 150 are part of the original extent of 'Outhouse A', bricks from 142, 143, and 147 are from the remains of a build which predates the main E-W range of a possible service block to the rear of Melton Hall (from which the remaining samples are sourced).

All but two bricks share a similar locally sourced medium sandy-clay fabric, with occasional flint inclusions (*msf*). A floor brick of fine sandy fabric (*fs*) was collected from the small storage cellar (145) and a gault brick was collected from possible gate post footing (138).

Context	Fabric	no	wt(g)	L	W	H/T	mortar	comments	date
137	<i>msf</i>	1	3040	225	110	65	Gritty/chalky	Shallow frog – stamped 'EHEL'. Mid reddish orange.	M-L19 th /E20 th
138	<i>gault</i>	1	2375	230	98	47	V.chalky/sandy	Yellow 'buff'	Late Brick
139	<i>msf</i>	1	3150	225	110	63	Gritty/chalky	Shallow frog – stamped 'EHEL'. Mid reddish orange.	M-L19 th /E20 th
142	<i>msf</i>	1	1560	>200	110	56	v.sandy/chalky	Dark orangey red	Late Post-medieval
143	<i>msf</i>	1	1309	-	112	55	Hard, chalky/lime rich	Re-used Dark orangey red	Late Post-medieval
145	<i>fs</i>	1	4066	235	120	75	Sandy/chalky	Mid yellowish pink FLOOR BRICK	18-19 th
146	<i>msf</i>	1	3040	250	118	54	v.sandy/chalky	Mid reddish orange.	Late Brick
147	<i>msf</i>	1	3280	223	106	63	v.sandy/chalky	Dark orangey red	Late Post-medieval
148	<i>msf</i>	1	3320	228	101	64	v.sandy/chalky	Dark orangey red	Late Post-medieval
149	<i>msf</i>	1	2707	>220	108	62	V.chalky/lime rich	Dark orangey red. One piece has a chamfered end – jamb head?	Late Post-medieval
150	<i>msf</i>	2	2028		98	52	V.chalky/lime rich	Dark orangey red. One piece has chamfered end	Late Post-medieval

Table 3: Catalogue of brick samples

All of the ceramic building material (CBM) recovered from the site was of later post-medieval date or had been reused in 19th to early 20th century features. The 19th century bricks used in the main walls of an E-W range to the rear of the former hall are stamped with the initials 'EHEL' – presumably produced for (Edward) Henry Evans-Lombe at a local brick kiln, such as the former brickworks located just 1km to the south-west off the Pockthorpe Road (NHER 9279) which produced bricks stamped with the Evans-Lombe family initials from the 1860s into the early 20th century.

The bricks appear to support the historic and stratigraphic interpretation of the recorded footings, gate pillar and walls. Bricks sampled from footings of a former building truncated by the 19th century range were manufactured from the same fabric but were non-indented and less uniformly manufactured, with some poorly kiln-fired examples.



Plate 4: L19th Century bricks stamped 'EHEL'.
[1x0.3m Scale]

• Flint

This very small assemblage of seven struck flints (with a combined total of 53g) is made from two distinctly different fabric types, a pale greyish-yellow honey coloured fabric (when viewed through a strong white light) and an opaque grey flint with frequent interclasts and flaws. The condition of the assemblage is good, with most pieces in fresh condition, indicating minimal post-depositional damage or abrasion. This normally indicates that they have been recovered close to where they were originally discarded/buried. Aside from a small spall, the pieces are all fairly irregular shapes with discrete areas of retouch and/or use wear. They include one piece which has been used as a small thumb-nail sized *ad hoc* scraper and another with two invasive notches.

All of the flint has been collected as residual material from medieval ditches and a medieval layer, which indicates a background of prehistoric activity in the general area of the new house.

This 'relaxed' and expedient method of creating short-lived tools from shatter and small irregular pieces is broadly representative of late prehistoric behaviour. The most recognisable tools present are a notched piece and a small expedient scraper, from which a Late Neolithic to Bronze Age date can also be inferred. Prehistoric flints of a similar date range have been collected in the area of the park previously as surface finds.

Context	Type	Qty	Weight (g)	Context Type
04	Shatter -?utilised	1	21	Ditch-fill (medieval)
An irregular shaped shatter fragment. Fair condition. Opaque, mottled grey fabric. Possible rough use-wear along a single edge.				
04	Chunk - utilised	1	2	Ditch-fill (medieval)
A shattered fragment with delicate retouch/use-wear along a single edge (unifacial). Opaque, mottled grey fabric. Fresh condition.				
04	Spall	1	1	Ditch-fill (medieval)
A small spall of flint with some of the hall-marks of an intentionally struck flake. greyish-yellow honey coloured fabric. Fresh condition. 1g				

32	Flake - irregular	1	5	Surface (medieval)
An irregular hard stuck flake , several dorsal scars from previous tests/removals. Fresh condition.				
205	Flake – utilised	1	5	Ditch-fill (medieval)
A broken distal part of a secondary flake, slightly glossy appearance, thin chalky cortex present along one edge. Two invasive notches along its other edge. Good quality pale greyish-yellow honey coloured fabric. Fresh condition. Pale greyish-yellow honey coloured fabric				
205	Shatter - utilised	1	7	Ditch-fill
An irregular fragment, wedge-shaped in profile. Neat retouch along its edge to perform as an ad hoc scraper. Fairly opaque yellowish-grey fabric. Fresh condition. 7g				
207	Flake – utilised	1	12	Ditch-fill (medieval)
A squat flake, hard hammer struck secondary flake, thin chalky cortex present. Small area of light retouch/use-wear (unifacial). Fairly hard struck. Poor quality pale greyish-yellow honey coloured fabric. Fresh condition.				

Table 4: Catalogue of flint finds

Two residual fragments of burnt flint were collected weighing a combined total of 40g. Both are heavily heat affected and calcined. One was collected from the fill (04) of a medieval ditch [03], the other is from fill (16) of a medieval ditch ([15]). Evidence of medieval burning and hearth activity was been recorded in the area and this material could be of medieval date.

- **Shell**

Six examples of shell were collected weighing a total of 57g, of which five are oyster shells from common oysters (*Ostrea edulis*) and one is of a common edible whelk (*Buccinum undatum*). All are in fair condition with no shucking damage present on the oyster shells, three of which are bases.

This small assemblage represents residual food waste collected from the fills from two medieval pits ([07] & [41] located in area of the new house, with a single oyster shell collected from a medieval layer close by (61).

- **Animal Bone**

By Julie Curl

Methodology

The bone in this assemblage consisted of hand-collected remains. All of the bone was identified to species wherever possible using a variety of comparative reference material. The bones were recorded using a modified version of guidelines described in Davis (1992).

Any butchering was recorded, noting the type of butchering, such as cut, chopped or sawn and location of butchering. Pathologies, if present, would be recorded with the type of injury or disease, the element affected and the location on the bone. Other modifications are also recorded, such as any possible working, working waste, burning or animal gnawing. No bones in this assemblage were sufficiently complete to allow measurements to be taken.

Weights and total number of pieces counts were also taken for each context, along with the number of pieces for each individual species present (NISP) and these appear in the appendix. As this is a small assemblage, with remains from just four contexts, the information was recorded directly into a table in this report.

Quantification, provenance and preservation

A total of 83g of bone was recovered, consisting of just eleven pieces. The remains were recovered from three pit-fills and one ditch-fill and were found with ceramics suggesting an 11th to 13th century date range for the bone.

The remains are in reasonable condition, although the bones are heavily fragmented from butchering and wear. One fragment from (116) had been burnt, leaving the bone blackened; this burning could have occurred during cooking or, more likely, from disposal in a fire after meat was removed.

No gnawing or invertebrate damage was seen on any of the remains, suggesting waste was rapidly buried and not available for scavengers.

Species range, modifications and discussion

At least two species are present in the assemblage. Two limb bones from sheep/goat were recorded from (16), with a chopped and cut humerus and tibia identified. Context (24) produced two elements from a domestic fowl or pheasant, these bird bones had been butchered, attesting to its use for meat.

The remaining bone showed few diagnostic elements and could only be recorded as 'mammal', although the fragments from (08) suggest they are likely to be from cattle and have been butchered.

Butchering included chops from dismemberment of the carcass and production of joints and knife cuts were present from removal of meat. Some rib fragments from (08) had been split and cut into smaller pieces, perhaps suggesting their use in a stew or soup.

Conclusions

The assemblage from this site is very small and potentially of a broad 11th to 13th century date range. The remains are all from butchering and food waste and from the most commonly eaten species. The elements collected suggest good quality joints were consumed.

Context	Quantity	Wt (g)	Species	NISP	Adult	Juv.	Element range	Ch	C	Comments
08	5	38	Mammal	5	5		Upper limb, ribs	4	3	Tibia fragment (?cattle) and rib fragments. All butchered. Ribs chopped/cut and split.
16	2	37	Sheep/goat	2	2		Upper limbs	2	2	Humerus and tibia
24	3	6	Bird - Fowl	2	2		Sternum, wing bone		1	Radius and sternum fragment
116	1	2	Mammal	1			Fragment			Burnt black, fragment of limb bone

Key:

NISP = Number of Individual Species elements Present

Age – a = adult, j = juvenile (older than 1 month)

Butchering = c = cut, ch = chopped (and number of elements affected)

• Fired Clay

Three pieces of fired clay weighing a total of 170g were collected from the fills of two pits of probable medieval date. Two were collected from context (109); the fill of a large pit [108] of possible medieval date within the area of the ground source heat trenching. The other was collected from context (09); the upper fill of a medieval pit ([07]) in the area of the new house which comprised of a laminated layer of pinkish-red burnt clay below thin lens of chalk and firm yellow chalky clay.

The piece from context (109) is slightly abraded and is of a pale buff to mid pinkish-orange, slightly gritty sandy-clay with frequent calcareous inclusions from crushed flecks to small sub rounded pieces (of up to 8mm). The fragment is 40mm thick and exhibits a flat surface on its 'exterior' side and two parallel withie or lathe impressions (both of 13mm diameter) on its 'interior' where the fabric has been oxidised to a pinkish-orange.

The two pieces from context (09) are of a very similar fabric although more uniformly oxidised to a mid pinkish-orange. One piece has a flat surface with shallow grass impression while the other has part of withie or lathe impression.

The function of these particular pieces is uncertain although the thickness of all three appears to indicate that they are from a structure, such as an oven or hearth, rather than accidental burnt walling.

• Clay Tobacco Pipe

A single example of clay tobacco pipe was collected, which weighs 4g. It was retained as possible dating evidence from the fill (02) of late post-medieval pit [01] within the area of the new house. The piece retains the very base of the bowl and the heel, which is a narrow spur mould-marked with the makers initials 'J''L'. The stem is fairly narrow and delicate with a small wire-made hole. A trace of moulded leaf or barley decoration can be seen at the base of the bowl running up along the moulding scar. The overall form indicates a 19th century date of manufacture of c. 1840 -1900.

The dating of this pipe fragment has been principally based on the London-type series of bowl forms and the previously published and analysed material from Norwich (Atkins 1985) with additional reference comparison with material published by Atkinson and Oswald (1969).

• Buckle

A rectangular framed copper-alloy buckle with a central bar with double spiked prongs was collected from garden soils in the area of the cottage gardens (151). The frame is marked as 'British' and the design is consistent with that for a waistcoat of late 19th to early 20th century date.

• Buttons

Three late post-medieval copper-alloy buttons were discovered with the assistance of a metal detector in the area of the ground source heat trenches, with a combined weight of 23g. All three represent casual losses.

Context	Feature	SSD	Material	Object	Object Date	Feature Period
152	-	GHST	Cu Alloy	Button	18-19th	-
A complete, copper-alloy cast discoidal, domed button with a small soldered suspension loop with a bent shank on the reverse. Has a domed face with silver tinning. 18 th to 19 th century. 4.72g. 16mm diameter.						
152	-	GHST	Cu Alloy	Button	18 th +	-
A hollow two piece cast button, missing its suspension loop. Buckled surface with no discernible design present. 18 th century. 7.45g. 28mm diameter.						
152	-	GHST	Cu Alloy	Button	19-E20th	-
A domed discoidal coat button with a large soldered suspension loop (broken), marked 'G R C'. 19 th to E20th century. 9.25g. 20mm diameter.						

• Coin – Victorian farthing

A single coin was collected during the monitoring work with the assistance of a metal detector. This is a Victorian farthing minted in 1861 in poor condition. It was found in the topsoil within the area of the new house.

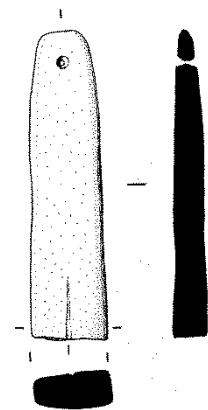
• Ferrous Object

Part of an L-shaped ferrous object (weighing 21g) with a slightly tapering rectangular shank was collected from context (20); the fill of a medieval pit. This appears to be a form of structural iron work such as a fragment from a rectangular staple for a bolt-keeper or door jamb, or a wall hook but it most closely resembles a hinge pivot for a door, window shutter or gate where the tapering shank is driven into timber. Similar medieval examples from excavated sites in Norwich are illustrated in Margeson 1993 (Figure 109).

• Hone Stone

A good example of a hone stone was found in context (24); the fill of an early medieval pit ([23]) located within the footprint of the basement of the new house. It is an 82mm long head end piece of smooth stone with a roughly rectangular mid-section measuring 20mm by 9mm. The stone is neatly drill pierced (from both faces) close to its wedge shaped head end. Although incomplete, the fineness of this piece means it was most likely a personal object secured by a fine cord. A shallow point sharpening groove is present on the slightly more concave face, which may indicate that pins and needles were regularly sharpened upon it.

The stone fabric is of fine-grained micaceous schist, imported from Scandinavia. This material is known commonly as Norwegian ragstone and is known to have been quarried at Eidsborg, Telemark, in southern Norway. Hones of this stone were imported in large numbers from the Late Saxon period and throughout the medieval period and this piece is similar to several fragmentary examples of 11th to 13th century date known from excavated sites in Norwich (Margeson 1993, 197).

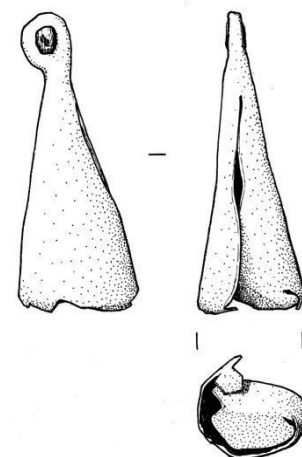


Hone stone. Scale 1:2

• Horse Harness Bell Pendant

A near complete copper-alloy medieval horse harness conical or 'teardrop' bell pendant was found within a layer thought to be part of a medieval yard surface (32) of possible 11th to late 12th century date. Harness pendants were usually suspended from horse straps by small mounts with a hinge, riveted to the leather. The pin which held the pendant in place was usually of iron, which, with use, frequently wore through (Griffiths in Clark 2004, 62)

This bell has been crafted from a single sheet of copper-alloy that has been rolled into shape, with several lobed-shaped terminals folded in at the base (of which only one survives) to make the sounding hole. The inside is clear of dirt but the bell pea does not appear to be present. The apex of the bell has a small flattened suspension loop which appears to contain part of a ferrous pin. Traces of gilding have survived on its surface, indicating that the original appearance would have been of a shining 'golden' bell.



Bell Pendant. Scale 1:1

The bell pendant weighs 5.72g, measures 39mm in length and is a maximum of 14mm wide at its base.

The majority of bell pendants are thought to date from the 12th century, with gilded copper-alloy bells ranging into the 13th century (Jason Gibbons *pers comm*). Several horse harness bell pendants are known for Norfolk, which includes examples from Binham (NHER 24150), Burgh Castle (NHER 21158), Beachamwell (NHER 2635), Corpusty (NHER 33385) and

Ingoldesthorpe (NER 17626), with those found at Foulsham (NHER 41224) and Thetford (NHER 11521) retaining their suspension fittings.

This object is similar to a small number of medieval harness bell pedants currently catalogued with the Portable Antiquities Scheme, of which by far the closest parallel is one discovered in April 2014 as a metal detected find in Cherwell, Oxfordshire. The Cherwell pendant is of a near identical form and size and was discovered in a field where other more dateable heraldic harness pendants have been discovered that may date from c. AD 1250 - 1350 (PAS Unique ID: BERK-C845BD).

- **Horseshoe Nails**

Two horseshoe nails were collected, weighing 4g and 3g. One is from context (16); the fill of a medieval pit ([16]) while the other was found in a medieval layer.

- **Metal Working Debris**

A single lump of puddled copper-alloy was collected as an unstratified find from spoil produced from service trenching to the north of the new house area. The piece is small but heavy, weighing 19g and maybe residual evidence from metal working or bronze casting.

8.0 Conclusions

The objective of the archaeological monitoring was to record any archaeological evidence revealed during the programme of groundworks associated with the development of Park House. The extensive work programme included several phases of groundworks, this required monitoring of various services, footing trenching, basement work and the installation of ground source heating. The various phases of monitoring carried out across the development site encountered a variety of archaeological deposits and features.

Evidence for the earliest human activity at the site is represented by a handful of prehistoric flints of likely late Neolithic to Bronze Age date. These were collected in the general area of the new house. Prehistoric activity is well attested in the area, with a possible Neolithic flint working site located c. 250m to the north at the same location of a possible ploughed out barrow (NHER 16258).

A fair number of archaeologically significant features and deposits were encountered across the site, the most concentrated of which were discovered in and around the footprint of Park House. These medieval features included several deep pits and an area of more intense medieval activity involving the deposition of residual ash and burnt clay adjacent to loosely cobbled surfaces. The pits appear to have been backfilled relatively quickly and may be the result of *ad hoc* clay extraction; they have a likely date range of 11th to 13th century. Some of the pits were sealed below the medieval layers and surfaces which may be of late 12th to 13th century date. A small number of ditches were recorded which may include the northern end of a small enclosure with a possible trackway to the north identified by two parallel ditches.

Three medieval land divisions were able to be discerned across the eastern half of the site, which took the form of wide V-shaped ditches on similar NNE-SSE alignments. These ditches may have been established as early as the 11th century, becoming infilled by the 13th century.

Three large, deep medieval pits were identified within an area of c. 20m² just to the south of the site of Great Melton Hall. At least two of the pits appear to have served as clay extraction pits. One of these was infilled prior to the establishment of a medieval boundary ditch.

A large area of post-medieval clay extraction works were encountered in the same general area as the medieval pits. These extensive works appear to be an agglomeration of large, rectangular pits which cover an area of at least 27m in length and c. 15m in width. They may date from either the initial construction period for the brick manor house, which dates from 1611, or a later 18th to 19th century phase of works at the site – prior to the establishment of the formal gardens shown on later 19th century plans.

Several brick footings were encountered in the north-west area of the ground source heat trenches and related service runs. Much of these have been equated to the former footprint of Great Melton Hall and include the substantial late 19th century footings of a rear east-west service range off the former manor house, along with a coal cellar and possible boiler room. Truncated by these footings were the remains of a former cellar and walls relating to an earlier building. Although the exact nature of this former building remains unclear, it must either form part of a more original 18th century incarnation of the same service building or part of a former T-shaped plan cottage depicted close to the house at this general location on the mid-19th century Tithe and Enclosure plans. This building and another of similar but longer form situated to the west of the hall had both been cleared by sometime between the 1840s and 1882.

In close proximity to the rear of the former footprint of Melton Hall, the buried brick base of a large 19th century ornamental pond lined with Portland cement render was discovered. This feature can be seen on the OS Plan of 1882 sited between the two rear wings of the house, it is also marked on the 1906 plan. The pond was infilled by demolition rubble from the house.

The former gardens to the rear of Melton Hall included a formal layout of paths and trees. Three large tree planting pits were recorded in the southern half of the field to the south of the Hall site, which roughly match areas of formal planting shown on 19th century plans depicting the formalised layout of the gardens. Part of a buried brick surface was exposed close to the garden wall, the position of which roughly equates to a strongly defined section of pathway shown on the 1882 and 1906 OS plans. This feature may therefore be the remains of a mostly robbed out sunken brick pathway or perhaps the discrete hard base for an ornamental feature set at the end of the path, such as a small wooden shelter or folly.

The majority of the site is located on heavy clay soils above a dense layer of chalky clays which was shown to be prone to waterlogging in the winter months. Evidence for late post-medieval drainage channels was uncovered in the form of finely built brick culverts along with stone filled French drains. One of the brick culverts was created to carry grey water from the courtyard complex to the pond at the west of the site.

Service trenching revealed parts of the former cobbled surfaces of both the stable courtyard and a smaller yard on its eastern side, to the south of 'Outhouse A'. The footings for the former extent of this outbuilding were also revealed, which originally had a chalk floor.

A small assemblage of artefacts collected during the work include prehistoric flints, Late Saxon to medieval pottery sherds, butchered animal bone from medieval pits, daub fragments, a medieval iron hinge pivot, two medieval horseshoe nails, a 19th century clay tobacco pipe, a waistcoat buckle, three late post-medieval buttons and a Victorian farthing.

A good example of a hone stone of 11th to 13th century date was recovered from a medieval pit. A near complete copper-alloy medieval horse harness bell pendant of likely 12th century date was collected from a medieval surface in the area of the new house. Traces of gilding have survived on its surface, indicating that the original appearance would have been of a shining 'golden' bell.

9.0 Discussion

Although the nature of the groundworks has only allowed for a limited investigation of the archaeological features and deposits encountered, the project has offered some useful information on the sites medieval and late post-medieval past.

Evidence for medieval activity has demonstrated that by the 11th to 12th century the area of the site had several land divisions across the area immediately south of Melton Hall. This was represented by a series of wide V-shaped ditches, with an area of clay subject to deep extraction pits at around the same time. The area of Park House to the west of the Hall site may have been close to, or indeed part of, an occupied area; with several smaller *ad hoc* clay extraction pits of 11th to 13th century date and evidence for former medieval surfaces and residual waste from hearth or burning activity of possible late 12th to 13th century date.

No evidence of medieval activity later than 14th century in date was recorded and there is currently no evidence that this particular area of settlement activity continued in any other form. It is possible that, together with untested cropmark evidence for a greater area of medieval settlement within the south and south-east areas of Great Melton Park, that this former settlement could be interpreted as the site of a medieval manor, an historic land parcel which was purchased by the Anguish family in 1609, with the brick hall believed to have been established by 1611.

Domesday certainly confirms the presence of more than one 11th century settlement at Great Melton, with land held by at least two lords. The current dispersed settlement pattern may well reflect these former common-edge settlements, which cropmark and fieldwalking evidence suggests were both larger and more numerous than the current arrangement of small settlements and farmsteads. Areas for lost settlement have been recorded within the parish, to the south-east of All Saints Church and to the west of Great Melton Hall at Pockthorpe. Some of the cropmarks within the southern area of the park, to the south and south-east of Melton Hall have been interpreted as possible remains for tofts and a moated site, with a subdivided enclosure within the woods at 'Church Plantation' truncated by Market Lane.

The development of Great Melton Hall in the early 17th century appears to have seen a later revival of the site in the 1800s when it came into the Evans-Lombe family. After the Hall site passed to Edward Evans-Lombe in 1817, a significant programme of improvement works appears to have taken place. This included the closing of the public road running along the north side of the park in 1821, the creation of formal garden features, the construction of a lodge house (Church Lodge) dated to 1818, and the construction or modification of brick buildings which later form part of the frontage to the current cottages around the stable courtyard (where a date stone on the north face of Garden Cottage is dated 1824). It may be that the two-storey extension block on the western part of the Hall was also initiated around this time. Between the 1840s and the early 1880s the current buildings which form the main courtyard complex were constructed, along with an east-west service range to the rear of the Hall, which may have included a coal fired boiler. A series of 18th to 19th century buildings depicted on mid-19th century maps to the west and south of the Hall had been cleared by this date. The bricks used to construct the east-west range were stamped with the initials 'EHEL', presumably the son of Edward, namely (Edward) Henry Evans-Lombe. An ornamental pond was also installed close to the house at around this time.

The house was tenanted out in later years and was all but abandoned in 1899. Plans for a full scale modernisation dated to the same year came to nothing and in the following decades the structure fell into serious dereliction. A collection of detailed plans and schematics for the proposed renovation held by the Norfolk Records Office details the proposed high quality works to both the internal and external architecture of the house. Now most of the building has been quarried away or demolished, but some brick walls remain to a height of up to 4m in places with some identifiable features remaining.

10.0 Acknowledgements

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NHER and cropmark data was obtained directly from the archives of the Historic Environment Service held at Gressenhall. The author is grateful to the staff of the Norfolk Records Office for providing access to maps and plans of the site.

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12.0 Photographic Image Index

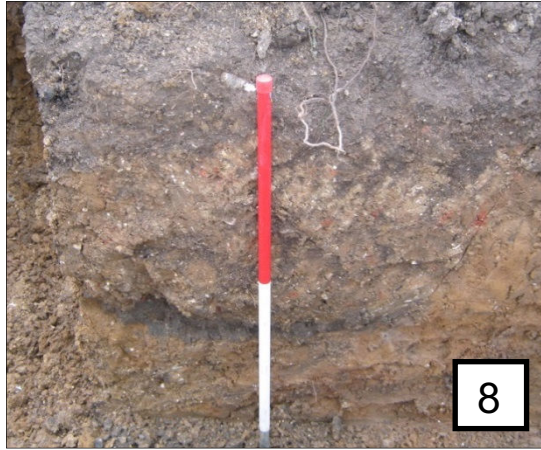
Plates within report:

Plate	Subject	Looking	Scales
1	Park House during construction	N	-
2	Great Melton Hall c. 1865	S	-
3	Electric cable trench, Ditch [202], Dovecote to rear	E	1x1m
4	L19th century bricks, stamped EHEL	-	1x0.3m

Plates below:

Plate	Subject	Looking	Scales
5	Park House footprint pre-works	SE	-
6	Park House footings (general shot of works)	NE	2x2m (T)
7	Working shot during excavation of the basement trench	NE	2x2m (T)
8	Medieval pit [17]	E	1x1m
9	19 th century brick culvert (38)	NE	1x1m
10	Medieval layers shown in Baulk Section 9 & 12 of the Basement trench	SSE	1x2m
11	Medieval ditches [132] & [134] (see Section 29)	N	1x1m & 1x2m
12	Medieval boundary ditch [117]	N	1x1m & 1x2m
13	Ornamental 19 th century brick pond (130)	E	1x2m
14	Corner of a brick cellar (128)	N	1x1m & 1x2m
15	Brick footings inc. wall 140, coal cellar (144/146/145) and earlier cellar wall 147	NW	2x1m & 2x2m







Appendix 1a: Context Summary

SSD	Context	Category	Fill Of	Brief Description	Interpretation	Period
House	1	Cut		Pit, large, ?19th, 0.85m deep, steep concave side	Pit	19th-20th
House	2	Deposit	1	Redeposited subsoil (as 21) with coal/charcoal lens, occ. roof tile and cbm	Pit fill	
House	3	Cut		U-shaped profile, 1.3m wide, 0.55m deep, forms a corner turning from SW-NE to SE	Ditch	Medieval
House	4	Deposit	3	Firm/dense, brownish-grey sandy-clay, occ. orange burnt clay pieces/flecks, occ. charcoal	Ditch fill	
House	5	Cut		Wide rubbish pit 2.7m wide, 0.55m deep with a fairly flat base and well sloping sides	Pit	E-M 20th
House	6	Deposit	5	Friable/dense yellowish-brown sandy-clay, rare CBM flecks, occ. animal bone frags and broken beer bottles	Pit fill	
House	7	Cut		Steep sided with a sloping base, 1.25m wide, 0.85m deep	Pit	Medieval
House	8	Deposit	7	Firm/sticky, mottled brownish-yellow + grey mix of silty-clay + sandy-clay, rare charcoal flecks	Pit fill	
House	9	Deposit	7	Thin layer of pinkish-red burnt clay below thin lens of chalk and firm yellow chalky clay: capping layer	Pit fill	
House	10	Cut		Steep sided 1m wide, 0.9m deep pit	Pit	Medieval
House	11	Deposit	10	Firm/sticky, mottled brownish-yellow + grey mix of silty-clay + sandy-clay, rare charcoal flecks	Pit fill	
House	12	Cut		U-shaped profile pit, 0.45m wide, 0.35m deep - insert into top of pit [10]	Pit	Medieval
House	13	Deposit	12	Firm/dense, brownish-grey sandy-clay, occ. orange burnt clay flecks, occ. charcoal	Pit fill	
House	14	Deposit	10	V.firm brownish-orange sandy-clay - capping layer	Pit fill	
House	15	Cut		U-shaped profiled ditch 1.10m wide, 0.6m deep	Ditch	Medieval
House	16	Deposit	15	Firm, yellowish-brown silty-clay, occ. charcoal pieces, occ. burnt clay flecks	Ditch fill	
House	17	Cut		V.steep sided with sloping base, c. 1.4m wide, 0.85m deep	Pit	Medieval
House	18	Deposit	17	Firm/dense, mottled yellowish-brown + pale yellow mix of sandy-clay + silty-clay, mod. burnt clay, occ. charcoal	Pit fill	
House	19	Deposit	15	Firm/dense, yellowish-brown v.silty-clay	Pit fill	
House	20	Deposit	17	Soft, mid-grey v.silty-sand, occ. charcoal pieces	Pit fill	
House	21	Deposit		Firm, yellowish-brown sandy-clay, occ. stones, rare chalk flecks/small pieces	Subsoil	Post-medieval+
Basement	22	Deposit		V.friable mid-grey clay-loam, occ. modern + Late Post-med CBM	Topsoil	Modern
Basement	23	Cut		V.steep sided pit, c. 1.3m wide, 1m deep	Pit	Medieval
Basement	24	Deposit	23	Firm, mottled orange + mid-grey silty-clay mix, mod. charcoal flacks/pieces, mod. chalk flecks, rare ashy lenses	Pit fill	
Basement	25	Deposit		Firm, mid-grey silty-sand/clay, mod. stones, occ. charcoal pieces	Layer	Medieval
Basement	26	Deposit		Soft, pale purplish-grey ashy-silt, occ. mid orange/dark red oxidised lenses, occ. burnt flints, mod. charcoal flecks/pieces	Layer	Medieval
Basement	27	Deposit		Firm, mod orangey-yellow sandy-clay, occ. large stones	Clay make-up	?Post-medieval
Basement	28	Masonry		Sandy red brick, chalky white lime mortar bond	Wall	19th century
Basement	29	Deposit		c.0.25m thick layer of friable, brownish-grey silty-clay rare burnt clay flecks, occ. chalk flecks - make-up?	Layer	Post-medieval
Basement	30	Cut		Steep sided, fairly flat based pit, 0.7m wide, 0.55m deep	Pit	Medieval
Basement	31	Deposit	30	Friable, dark -grey 'sticky' silty-clay	Pit fill	
Basement	32	Deposit		Firm, mid-grey silty-sand/clay, mod. stones, occ. charcoal pieces - freq. cobbles making ?poss. surface	Layer/surface	Medieval
Basement	33	Cut		U-shaped profile pit, 0.65m wide, 0.3m deep	Pit	Medieval
Basement	34	Deposit	33	Friable, dark-grey silty-clay, occ. charcoal flecks, occ. burnt flints	Pit fill	
Basement	35	Cut		Wide pit with well-sloping sides + concave base, 1.5m wide, 0.5m deep	?Ditch	Medieval
Basement	36	Deposit	35	Firm, mottled mid brownish-grey + pale grey silty-clay	?Ditch fill	
Basement	37	Masonry		Flint & mortar footings: hard white mortar, occ. post-med brick frags	Wall footing	Late Post-med
Basement	38	Masonry		Circular rick culvert of mid-orange sandy bricks (18th-19th), chalky mortar bond.	Culvert	Late Post-med
Basement	39	Deposit	38	Firm, yellowish-brown sandy clay basal fill/lining within culvert	Fill	

SSD	Context	Category	Fill Of	Brief Description	Interpretation	Period
Basement	40	Deposit	38	Soft, dense, mid grey fine clay-silt (residual silting within culvert)	Fill	
Basement	41	Cut		Steep sided, concave pit, c. 0.55m deep, 1.45m wide	Pit	Medieval
Basement	42	Deposit	41	Friable, brownish-grey silty-clay mottled by yellow clay patches	Pit fill	
Basement	43	Cut		Wide U-shaped profile, >0.35m wide, 0.35m deep - cut by similar feature [45]	Pit/PH	Medieval
Basement	44	Deposit	43	Friable, dark grey silty-clay	Fill	
Basement	45	Cut		U-shaped profile, 0.45m, wide, 0.4m deep	Pit/PH	Medieval
Basement	46	Deposit	45	Friable, mid-grey silty-clay	Fill	
Basement	47	Cut		Fairly steep sided concave pit, 1.65m wide, 0.6m deep	Pit	Modern
Basement	48	Deposit	47	Redeposited subsoil, occ. cbm frags, rare L19th+ glass frags	Pit fill	
Basement	49	Deposit		Mix of soil with C19th + C20th rubble, mod. building flints, oc. mortar lumps	Make-up	Modern
Basement	50	Deposit		Clean compacted white chalk - make-up/raft 0.06m thick	Chalk layer/raft	Post-medieval
Basement	51	Deposit		Firm redeposited mid greyish-yellow sandy/silty clay c. 0.30m thick	Make-up	Post-medieval
House	52	Cut		V. steep sided pit, 1.85m wide >0.65m deep	Pit	Medieval
House	53	Deposit		Friable, brownish-grey silty-san, occ. burnt clay + charcoal flecks, occ. chalk flecks	Pit fill	
House	54	Deposit	52	Firm, mottled mix of brownish orange silty-clay (redeposited natural) and pale grey sandy patches, rare chalk flecks	Pit fill	
Services	55	Unstratified		Finds collected from spoil produced by services immediately north of the basement area		
Services	56	Deposit		Friable 'sticky' brownish-grey v. silty-clay, rare burnt clay flecks, occ. charcoal + chalk flecks, mod. large flints	Layer	Medieval
Services	57	Deposit		Soft, mottled mix of yellowish-brown sandy-clay with occ. patches of yellow sandy-clay, occ. charcoal	Layer	Medieval
Services	58	Deposit		Soft, dark brownish-grey silty-sand/clay mix, rare burnt clay flecks, occ. charcoal + chalk flecks, mod. large flints	Layer	Medieval
Services	59	Deposit		Firm, yellow sandy-clay, occ. chalk flecks - redeposited natural clay as a make-up layer	Clay make-up	?Post-medieval
Services	60	Deposit		Friable, yellowish-brown sandy-clay, occ. chalk flecks	Layer	?Post-medieval
Services	61	Deposit		Friable, mid-grey silty-clay, rare burnt clay flecks, occ. chalk flecks, rare ashy lenses, similar horizon to medieval layer 56	Layer	Medieval
Services	62	Cut		2m wide pit of L19th to 20th century date	Pit	Modern
Services	63	Deposit	62	Mix of 19th to 20th century building rubble	Pit fill	
Services	64	Deposit		V. firm, dense chalk flecked sandy-clay c. 0.05 to 0.15m thick	Clay-make-up	?Post-medieval
Services	65	Deposit		Firmly set flint cobbles (up to 120mm) in yellowish-brown sandy-clay	Surface	Medieval
Services	66	Deposit		Same as 64	Clay make-up	
Services	67	Deposit		Friable burnt/oxidised (bright orange) clay spread	Hearth/oven?	?Post-medieval
Treatment Tank B	68	Masonry		Uneven brick floor (no bonding medium) of recycled broken half-brick - mid-orange sandy bricks (L18th-19th) traces of whitewash	Brick floor	19th century
Treatment Tank B	69	Unstratified		Finds collected from spoil produced by the installation of a Treatment Tank		
Cottage Garden	70	Deposit		Firm, greyish-yellow silty-clay, occ. flints	Natural geology	
Cottage Garden	71	Deposit		Redeposited, stony sandy-clay, mid orange to mid yellowish brown, max 0.10m thick	Redeposited Nat.	Post-medieval +
Cottage Garden	72	Deposit		Firm, white chalk layer, max. 0.10m thick	Chalk raft/make-up	Late Post-med
Cottage Garden	73	Cut		Linear 'French drain', c. 0.25m wide ets. 0.3m deep	French drain	Post-medieval +
Cottage Garden	74	Deposit	73	Loose, irregular large flints, occ. p.med brick fragments with freq. voids	Fill	
Cottage Garden	75	Cut		Modern foul service trench	Pipe trench	Modern
Cottage Garden	76	Deposit	75	Well mixed soil and rubble	Fill	
Cottage Garden	77	Masonry	77	Partly robbed out brick drain/culvert: sandy-red brick L18th-19th with soft yellow sandy mortar	Drain/culvert	Late Post-med
Cottage Garden	78	Masonry		Sandy -red L18-19th brick, header+stretcher bond, hard white chalky-lime mortar	Early brick footings	Late Post-med
Cottage Garden	79	Masonry		Pinkish-red sandy-clay 19th brick, regular L23, W11, T7	Extant build	19th century+

SSD	Context	Category	Fill Of	Brief Description	Interpretation	Period
Outhouse A	80	Deposit		Thin build-up layers of brick rubble, hoggin, gravels and chalk for a driveway area	Driveway build-up	Modern
Outhouse A	81	Deposit		Mix of soil and rubble	Driveway build-up	Late Post-med
Outhouse A	82	Deposit		V.stony sandy-gravel, mod. sorted	Driveway build-up	Late Post-med
Outhouse A	83	Deposit		V.firm, yellowish-orange clay layer . c.0.10m thick	Redeposited Nat.	Late Post-med
Outhouse A	84	Cut		Construction cut for Outhouse A	Const. cut	Late Post-med
Outhouse A	85	Deposit	84	Mix of soil and rubble	Fill	Late Post-med
Outhouse A	86	Deposit		Hard, white chalk raft, c. 0.06m thick (floor surface for Outhouse A)	Chalk floor	Late Post-med
Outhouse A	87	Deposit		Coarse sandy gravel make-up for internal floor of Outhouse A	Make-up	Late Post-med
GHST	88	Deposit	106	Firm, brownish-grey silty-clay, rare burnt clay flecks, 0.18m deep	Primary ditch-fill	Medieval
GHST	89	Deposit	106	Firm, orangey-brown silty-clay, occ. chalk flecks, v.rare burnt clay flecks, c. 0.3m deep	Tertiary ditch-fill	Medieval
GHST	90	Deposit	106	Friable/dense, sticky, v.silty-clay, c. 0.45m deep	Final ditch-fill	Medieval
GHST	91	Deposit	100	V.firm/dense brownish-orange sandy-clay - capping layer?	Pit fill	
GHST	92	Deposit	100	Mix of mid orangey-brown silty-clay and orange clay, firm	Pit fill	
GHST	93	Deposit	104	Soft, stony/coarse mid-orange sand	Fill	
GHST	94	Deposit	104	Soft, brownish-grey silt-loam	Fill	
GHST	95	Cut		Linear 'French drain', c. 0.5m wide, 0.6m deep	French drain	Post-medieval
GHST	96	Deposit	95	Loose, irregular large flints, occ. p.med brick fragments with freq. voids	Fill	
Basement	97	Deposit		?Same as 32		
Basement	98	Deposit		Spread of large building flint cobbles, occ. mortar lumps and Late Post-med brick pieces	Make-up	Late Post-med
Treatment Tank B	99	Deposit		Friable, redeposited topsoil with occ. coal, cbm and charcoal - overlays brick floor 68	Make-up	Modern
GHST	100	Cut		Large pit >1.2m deep, c.3m wide, steep to well-sloping sides	Pit	Medieval
GHST	101	Deposit	100	Friable, orangey-brown silty-clay, v.rare burnt clay flecks	Pit fill	
GHST	102	Cut		Ditch = [106]	Ditch	Medieval
GHST	103	Deposit	102	Friable, orangey-brown silty-clay, occ. clay patches, v.rare burnt clay flecks	Ditch fill	
GHST	104	Cut		Edge of clay extraction works, steep sided, flat-based - steps deeper to the west	Extraction pit	Post-medieval +
GHST	105	Deposit	104	Loose, crushed mortar and brick, pinkish-yellow, L18th-19th brick pieces	Fill	
GHST	106	Cut		V-shaped ditch with probable recut, 0.95m deep, c. 2m wide	Ditch	Medieval
GHST	107	Deposit	106	Friable/dense, sticky, v.silty-clay, c. 0.55m deep	Secondary ditch-fill	Medieval
GHST	108	Cut		Steep S edge and well-sloping N edged pit, 2.5m wide, >0.6m deep	Pit	Medieval
GHST	109	Deposit	108	V.firm orangey-brown silty-clay, occ. chalk flecks	Pit fill	
GHST	110	Cut		Deep clay extraction works	Extraction pit	Post-medieval +
GHST	111	Deposit	110	V.soft, clean, yellowish-orange stony sand	Fill	
GHST	112	Deposit	108	Firm/dense brownish-grey silty-clay, mod. charcoal flecks	Pit fill	
GHST	113	Deposit	110	Firm, dense, greyish-brown silty-clay, occ.small L18-19th brick pieces	Fill	
GHST	114	Cut	110	Friable, well mixed subsoil with clay, occ L18-19th brick flecks, occ. chalk flecks	Fill	
GHST	115	Cut		Poss. large/shallow pit with sub-rounded corner, >4.5m in length, below p.med make-up	?Pit	Medieval
GHST	116	Deposit	116	Friable yellowish-brown silty-clay, mod. charcoal + chalk flecks, rare burnt clay flecks	Fill	
GHST	117	Cut		Linear ditch NNE-SSW, c. 0.75m wide	Ditch	Medieval
GHST	118	Deposit	117	Firm, yellowish-brown silty-clay, mod. chalk flecks, fairly homogenous	Ditch fill	
GHST	119	Deposit	120	Friable, well mixed brown sandy-clay with lenses of loam, occ. modern tile, slate, coal pieces	Fill	
GHST	120	Cut		Poss. tree planting pit/garden feature, 2.5m wide	?Tree planting pit	19th-20th
GHST	121	Deposit	122	Friable, well mixed brown sandy-clay with lenses of loam, occ. modern tile, slate, coal pieces	Fill	
GHST	122	Cut		Poss. tree planting pit/garden feature, 1.8m wide	?Tree planting pit	19th-20th

SSD	Context	Category	Fill Of	Brief Description	Interpretation	Period
GHST	123	Deposit	126	Firm, mid-brown sandy-clay, freq. brick pieces, occ. coal + chalk flecks	Fill	
GHST	124	Masonry		Vaulted brick drain v. similar construction to culvert 38	Culvert	Late Post-Med
GHST	125	Masonry		Catch drain/soakaway which contains brick and limestone blocks (Barnack) poss. sources to 17th century hall site?	Drain	Late Post-Med
GHST	126	Cut		Irregular construction cut for drainage features 124 and 125	Const. cut	Late Post-Med
GHST	127	Masonry		Brick footings of former structure, L18th -19th dark-orangey red sandy-clay bricks	Wall Footings	19th century
GHST	128	Masonry		Brick cellar with brick floor - relined wall and secondary floor placed over burnt residue	Cellar	19th century
GHST	129	Masonry		Wall footings or possible step foundations associated with 128	Footings	19th century
GHST	130	Masonry		Reddish-orange 'Norfolk-red' style of sandy-clay bricks in hard mortar bond	Ornamental pond	19th century
Outhouse A	131	Masonry		Wall & brick footings of Outhouse A, of Norfolk Red style brick bonded with hard white mortar	Wall	19th century
Outhouse A	132	Cut		Linear, est. 1.4m wide, 0.55m deep, NNE-SSW	Ditch	Medieval
Outhouse A	133	Deposit	132	Firm/dense, homogenous brownish-grey silty-clay	Ditch fill	
Outhouse A	134	Cut		Linear. 1m wide, 0.35m deep, NNE-SSW, runs parallel to Ditch [132]	Ditch	Medieval
Outhouse A	135	Deposit	134	Firm/dense, homogenous brownish-grey silty-clay	Ditch fill	
GHST	136	Masonry		N-S Brick footings. Bricks marked EHEL. W. end of E-W 19th century building range off Melton Hall. Hard white chalky, lime rich mortar	E-W range	19th century
GHST	137	Masonry		N-S Brick footings over Portland cement base. Subdivision within a building range	Footings	19th century
GHST	138	Masonry		Square pillar base, probably for a former gate way constructed of gault brick, friable chalky-sandy mortar bond	?Gate Pillar	18 to 19th
GHST	139	Masonry		Similar to 137.	Footings	19th century
GHST	140	Masonry		E-W return of 136. Brick footings over Portland cement and brick fragment base. Bricks marked EHEL. Hard white mortar.	E-W range	19th century
GHST	141	Masonry		Brick footings. ?subdivision within a building range. Similar to 139 & 137	Footings	19th century
GHST	142	Masonry		Brick corner, rendered internally with mortar and bonded with a chalky, sandy mortar	?Cottage Footings	18th to 19th
GHST	143	Masonry		Brick bonded with hard chalky mortar, similar to 142	?Cottage Footings	18th to 19th
GHST	144	Masonry		Brick bonded with hard lime rich mortar, washed internally with lime, soot stained. Part of a small, square coal cellar	Coal cellar	19th century
GHST	145	Masonry		Brick flooring to a small coal cellar, soot stained, sandy, chalky mortar	Cellar floor	19th century
GHST	146	Masonry		Same as 144	Coal cellar	19th century
GHST	147	Masonry		Deep, trench built wall for a cellar/sub cellar of late post-medieval brick (stretcher bond) with v.sandy-chalky mortar.	Early cellar	18th to 19th
Cottage Garden	148	Masonry		Late brick bonded with lime rich mortar: footings for Outhouse A.	Footings	19th century
Cottage Garden	149	Masonry		Late brick bonded with lime rich mortar: footings for Outhouse A.	Footings	19th century
Cottage Garden	150	Masonry		Late brick bonded with lime rich mortar: footings for Outhouse A.	Footings	19th century
Cottage Garden	151	Unstratified		Finds collected from garden soil west of 'Outhouse A' during trench works		
GHST	152	Unstratified		Finds collected from top-soils across the area of the Ground Source Heat Trenching		
GHST	153	Masonry		Similar construction to 127	Footings	19th century
GHST	154	Cut	154	Large pit c.3.7m wide which cuts subsoil	Extraction pit or Tree-pit	19th-20th
GHST	155	Deposit		Redeposited sand + gravel mixed with subsoil		
Elec. Trench	200	Cut		Large straight edged feature (2.5m wide) with an undercut edge and flat base, 0.5m deep	?Garden Feature	Late Post-Med
Elec. Trench	201	Deposit	200	Soft, homogenous, yellowish-brown clay-silt	Fill	
Elec. Trench	202	Cut		Wide, shallow V-shaped ditch 1m wide and 0.45m deep	Ditch	?Medieval
Elec. Trench	203	Deposit	202	Friable, yellowish-brown silty-clay, v/rare charcoal flecks	Ditch fill	
Services	204	Cut		N-S linear, revealed at 0.8m below late p.med driveway make-up	Ditch	?Medieval

SSD	Context	Category	Fill Of	Brief Description	Interpretation	Period
Services	205	Deposit	204	Firm, yellowish-grey silty-clay. Mod. chalk flecks	Ditch fill	
Courtyard	206	Cut		Shallow U-shaped profiled ditch, 0.45m deep, c. 1.25m wide, WNW-ESE	Ditch	Medieval
Courtyard	207	Deposit	206	Friable, yellowish-brown sandy-clay, occ. charcoal, rare chalk flecks	Ditch fill	
House	208	Deposit	209	Friable, yellowish-brown sandy-clay, occ. chalk flecks	Ditch fill	
House	209	Cut		0.5m wide linear feature (ditch) below modern disturbance	Ditch	?Medieval
Cottage Garden	210	Cut		V-shaped ditch, NNE-SSW, 1.3m wide, 0.7m deep	Ditch	Medieval
Cottage Garden	211	Deposit	210	Friable, yellowish-brown dense sandy-clay, occ. charcoal flecks	Ditch fill	
Cottage Garden	212	Masonry		Robbed out brick drain, sandy-orange L18-19th brick sealed by redeposited. Natural clay	Drain	Late Post-Med
House	213	Cut		Oval pit c.1m wide est. 1.2m length, concave base	Pit	?Medieval
House	214	Deposit	213	Soft, yellowish-grey silty-sand, freq. charcoal flecks/pieces	Pit fill	
House	215	Deposit		Friable burnt/oxidised (bright orange) clay spread over v.firm chalky-clay layer	Hearth/oven?	?Medieval
Cottage Garden	216	Deposit		x3 cobble yard surfaces/make-up, occ. C19th CBM	Yard surfaces	Late Post-Med
Courtyard	217	Deposit		Former cobbled surface over hoggin + chalk make-up c. 0.4m deep	Yard surface	Late Post-Med
Courtyard	218	Deposit		Former cobbled surface over redeposited yellow clay make-up c. 0.15m deep	Yard surface	19th century

Appendix 1b: Feature summary table

Period	Feature type	Quantity
Unknown	Ditches	2
Medieval (1066 to 1539AD)	Ditches	8
	Hearth	1
	Pits	15
	Surface	2
Post-medieval (1540 to 1900AD)	Boundary Wall	1
	Coal Cellar	2
	Cottage	2
	Culverts	2
	Drains	5
	Extraction works	1
	Farm building	1
	Garden features	4
	Garden path	1
	Manor House	1
	Ornamental Pond	1
	Stable yard	1
	Well	1
Modern (1900 to 2050 AD)	Pits	4

Appendix 2a: Finds by Context

Context	Material	Quantity	Weight (g)	Comment
2	Ceramic building material	3	97	Roof tile
2	Clay Tobacco Pipe	1	4	Initial J/L
2	Pottery	2	362	
4	Flint - worked	3	24	Prehistoric
8	Animal bone	5	37	
8	Pottery	2	20	
8	Shell	1	26	Oyster
9	Fired Clay - daub	2	87	
16	Animal bone	2	36	
16	Flint - burnt	1	28	
16	Horseshoe Nail	1	4	
16	Pottery	1	21	
20	Fe Object -	1	21	?Hinge bracket
20	Pottery	1	2	
22	Coin	1	2.68	Farthing (1861)
24	Animal bone	3	24	Inc. x2 bird
24	Hone stone	1	27	Medieval
24	Pottery	2	16	
25	Pottery	1	3	
26	Pottery	1	6	
32	Flint – worked	1	5	Prehistoric
42	Shell	4	24	Oyster & whelk
29	Pottery	1	4	
32	Cu Al object	1	5.72	Horse Harness Bell Pendant
32	Pottery	5	29	
54	Pottery	3	20	
55	Pottery	1	5	
55	MWD	1	19	Copper-alloy waste
56	Pottery	9	219	
57	Pottery	6	46	
58	Horseshoe Nail	1	3	
58	Pottery	8	59	
61	Pottery	1	3	
61	Shell	1	7	Oyster
64	Pottery	1	4	
69	Pottery	3	25	
101	Pottery	1	4	
107	Pottery	2	4	
109	Fired Clay - daub	1	83	
113	Pottery	3	69	
113	Ceramic building material	1	18	Roof tile
116	Animal bone	1	2	Burnt
116	Pottery	2	25	
123	Ceramic building material	1	41	Roof tile
151	Cu Al Object - Buckle	1	4.39	Waistcoat buckle
152	Cu Al Object - Button	1	7.45	Late Post-medieval
152	Cu Al Object - Button	1	9.25	Late Post-medieval
152	Cu Al Object - Button	1	4.72	Late Post-medieval
152	Pottery	3	23	
211	Pottery	4	21	
207	Flint	2	17	
205	Flint	1	7	

Appendix 2b: Finds summary table

Period	Material	Quantity
Unknown	Metal working debris	1
Late Prehistoric (4000 BC to 42 AD)	Flint	7
Late Saxon (851 to 1065AD)	Pottery	16
Medieval (1066 to 1539AD)	Animal bone	11
	Copper-alloy object - Horse harness bell pendant	1
	Ferrous object – hinge pivot	1
	Fired clay – daub	3
	Hone stone	1
	Horse shoe nails	2
	Pottery	39
	Shell	6
Post-medieval (1540 to 1900AD)	Buckle	1
	Ceramic building material	5
	Coin (Victorian farthing)	1
	Copper-alloy – buttons	3
	Clay tobacco pipe	1
	Pottery	8

Appendix 3: Pottery

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	Prov. Spot Date	Sherd date range
2	GRE	bowl	collared	2	362		16th-18th c.
8	LMU			1	9		11th-14th c.
8	LMU	jar	simple everted 1	1	11	11-12	11th-14th c.
16	THET			1	21		10th-11th c.
20	LMU			1	2		11th-14th c.
24	THET			2	16		10th-11th c.
25	LMU			1	3		11th-14th c.
26	EMW			1	6		11th-12th c.
29	LMU			1	4		11th-14th c.
32	LMU			2	7		11th-14th c.
32	THET			3	21		10th-11th c.
54	LMU	jar		2	16		11th-14th c.
54	LMU	jar	upright everted	1	4	12-13	11th-14th c.
55	STNE			1	5		850-1150
56	EMW			1	20		11th-12th c.
56	GRIM			1	9		L.12th-14th c.
56	LMU			3	20		11th-14th c.
56	LMU	jar	simple everted 2	1	33	12-13?	11th-14th c.
56	THET			3	137		10th-11th c.
57	LMU			5	35		11th-14th c.
57	THET			1	11		10th-11th c.
58	EMW			3	11		11th-12th c.
58	GRIM			1	3		L.12th-14th c.
58	LMU			2	7		11th-14th c.
58	LMU	jar	simple everted	1	4		11th-14th c.
58	LMU	jar	thickened everted	1	34	13?	11th-14th c.
61	THET			1	3		10th-11th c.
64	THET			1	4		10th-11th c.
69	EMW			1	2		11th-12th c.
69	ESW	bottle		1	8		17th-19th c.
69	GRE			1	15		16th-18th c.
101	LMU			1	4		11th-14th c.
107	GRIM			1	1		L.12th-14th c.
107	MCW			1	3		L.12th-14th c.
113	GSW5	chamber pot	flat-topped everted	3	69		E.17th-19th c.
116	LMU			1	6		11th-14th c.
116	LMU	jug	flat-topped everted	1	19		11th-14th c.
152	LMU			2	10		11th-14th c.
152	PEW	plate		1	13		L.18th-M.19th c.
211	EMW			1	2		11th-12th c.
211	THET			3	19		10th-11th c.

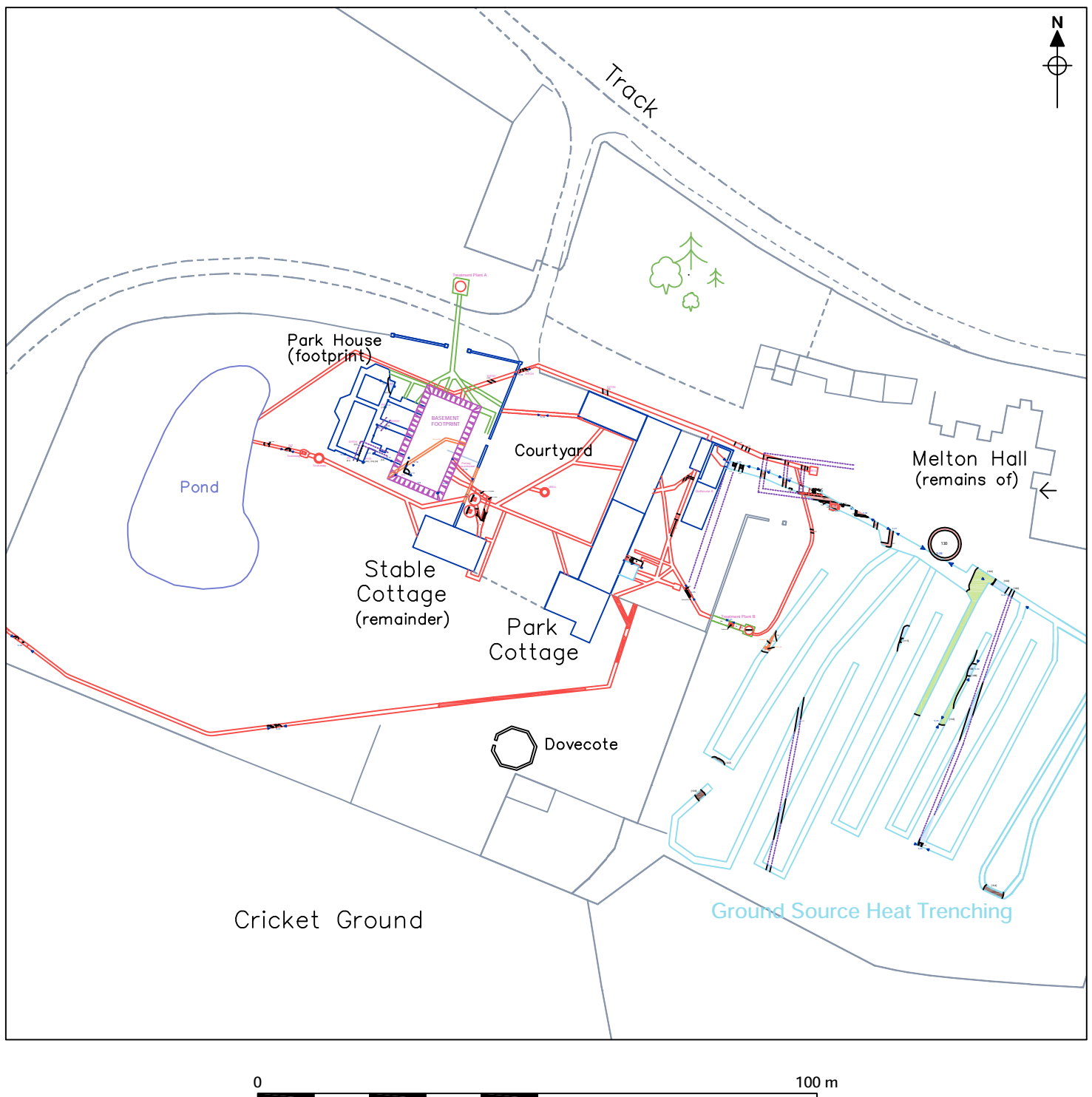


Figure 7. Groundworks Plan. Scale 1:1000

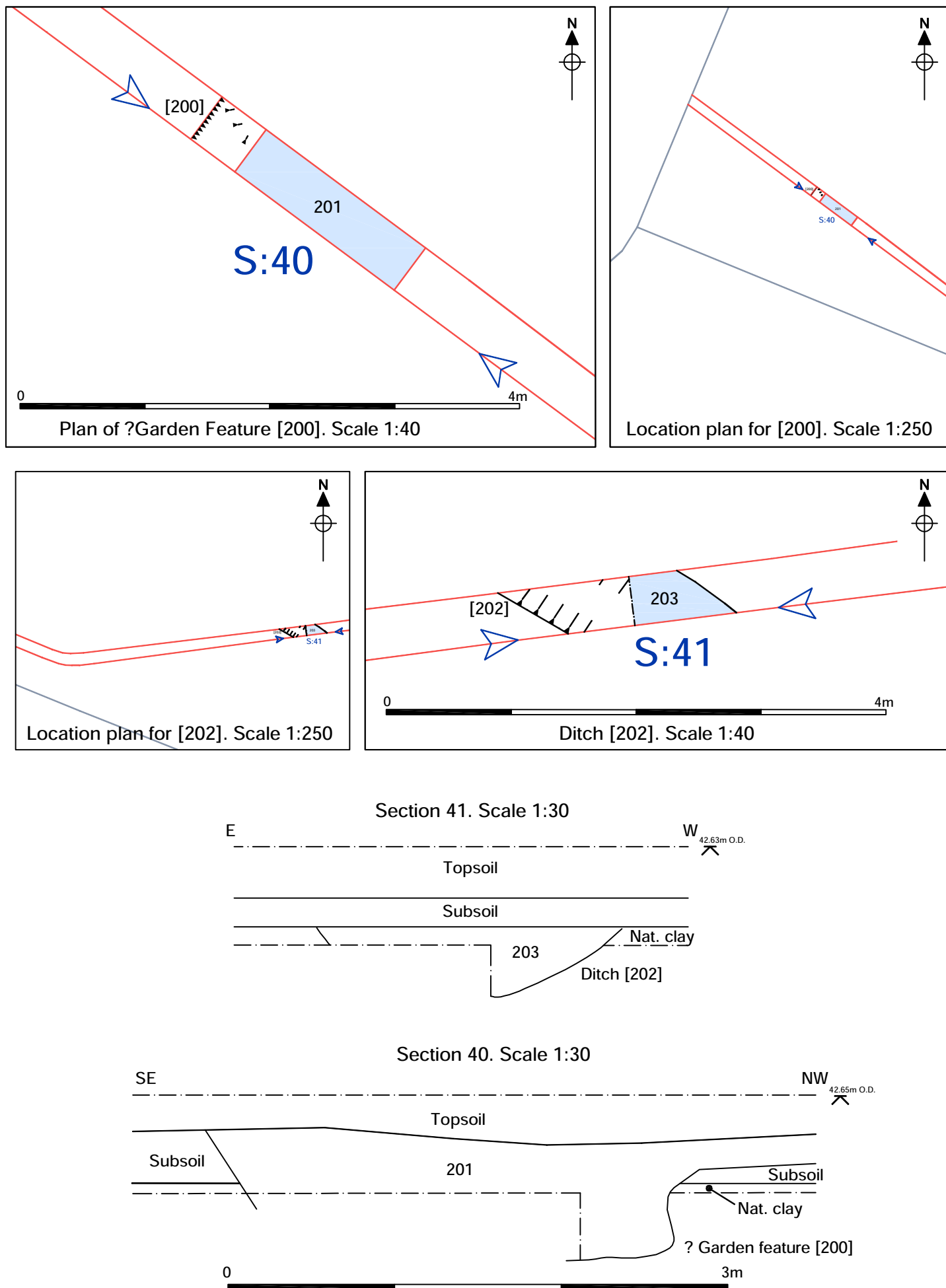


Figure 8. Features [200] & [202] in electric cable trench (SW corner of the site).

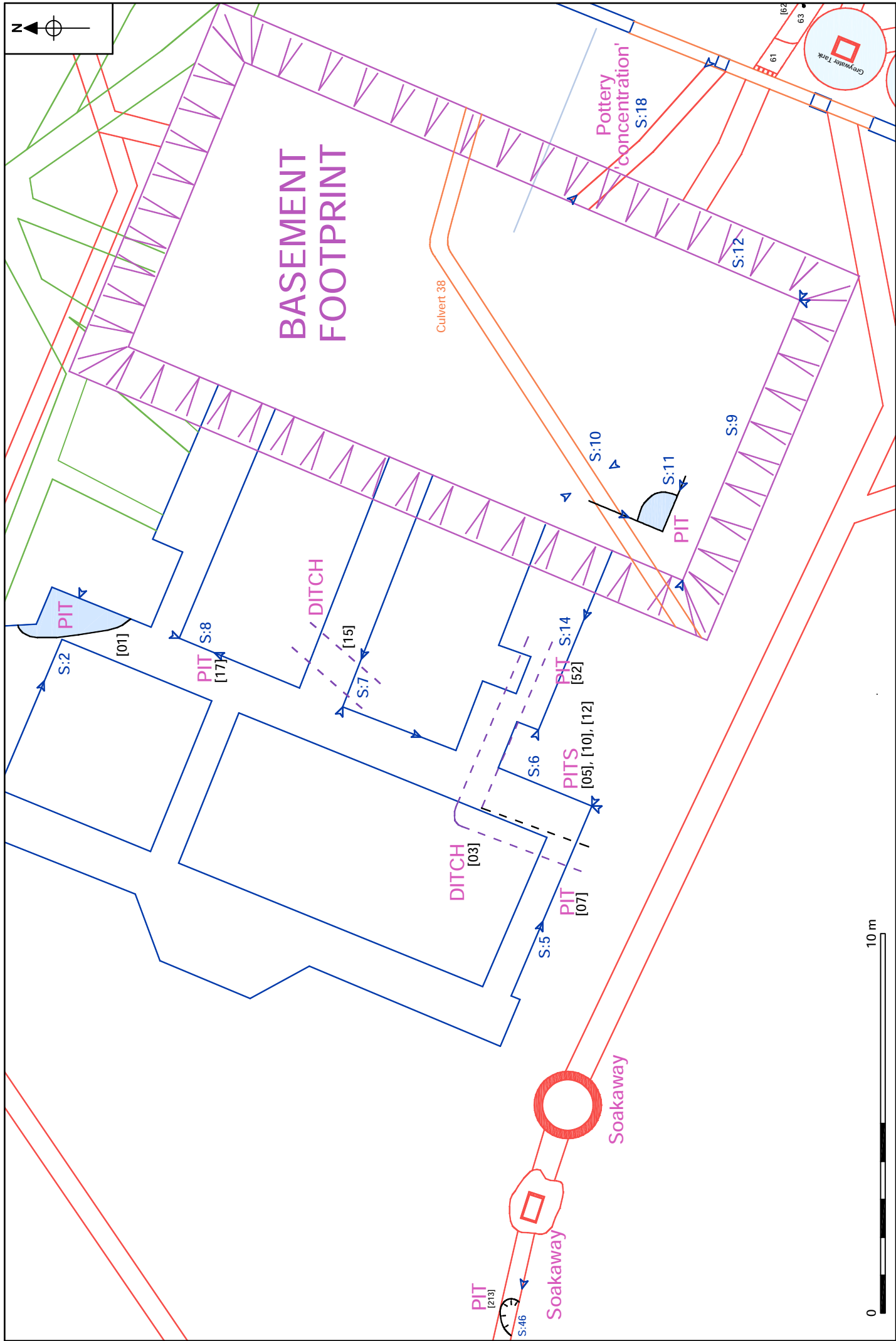


Figure 9. Site plan of Park House area of works. Scale 1:125

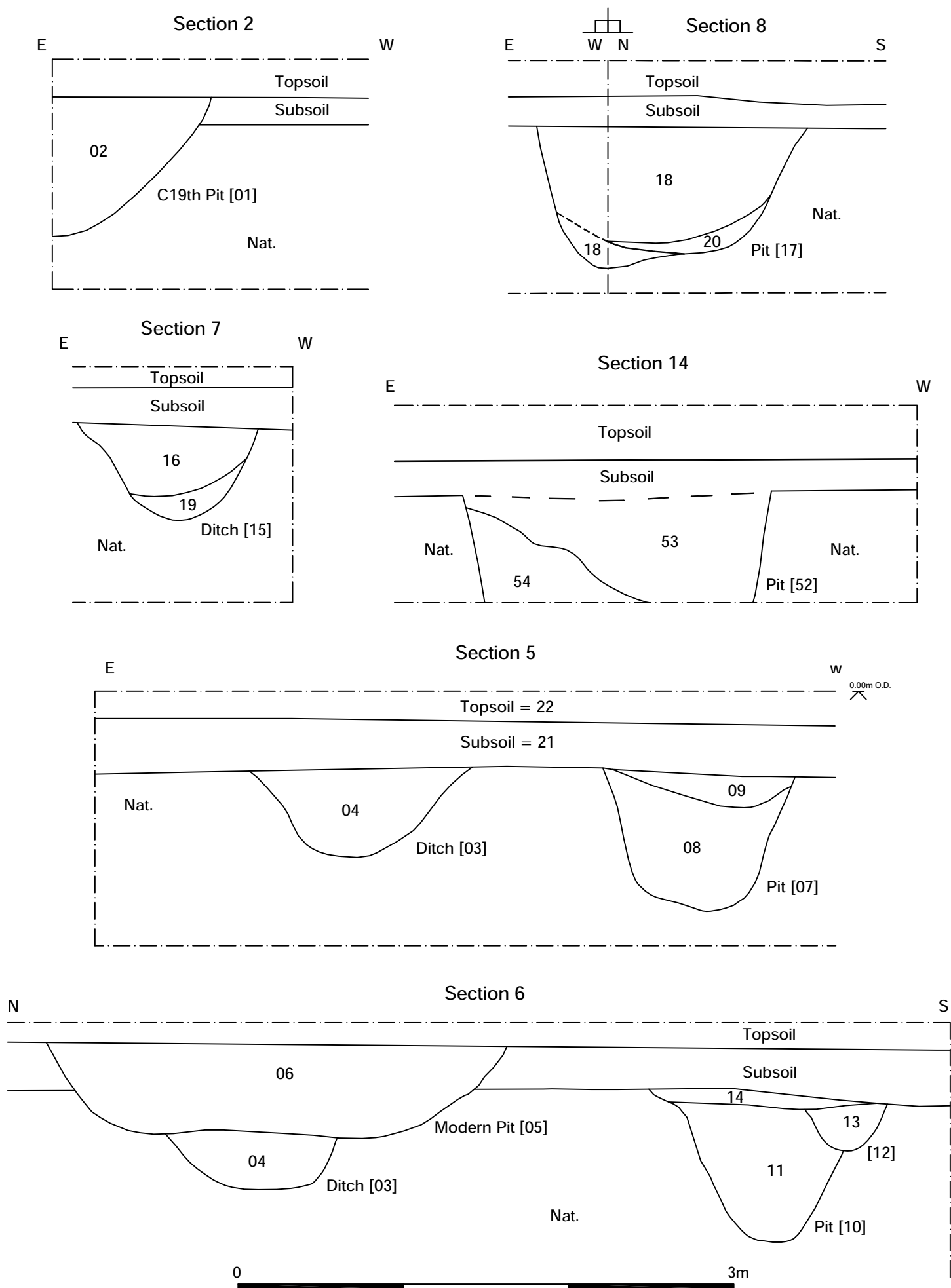


Figure 10. Sections of features in the House Footprint. Scale 1:30 [NB: Ground Surface c. 42.45m OD]

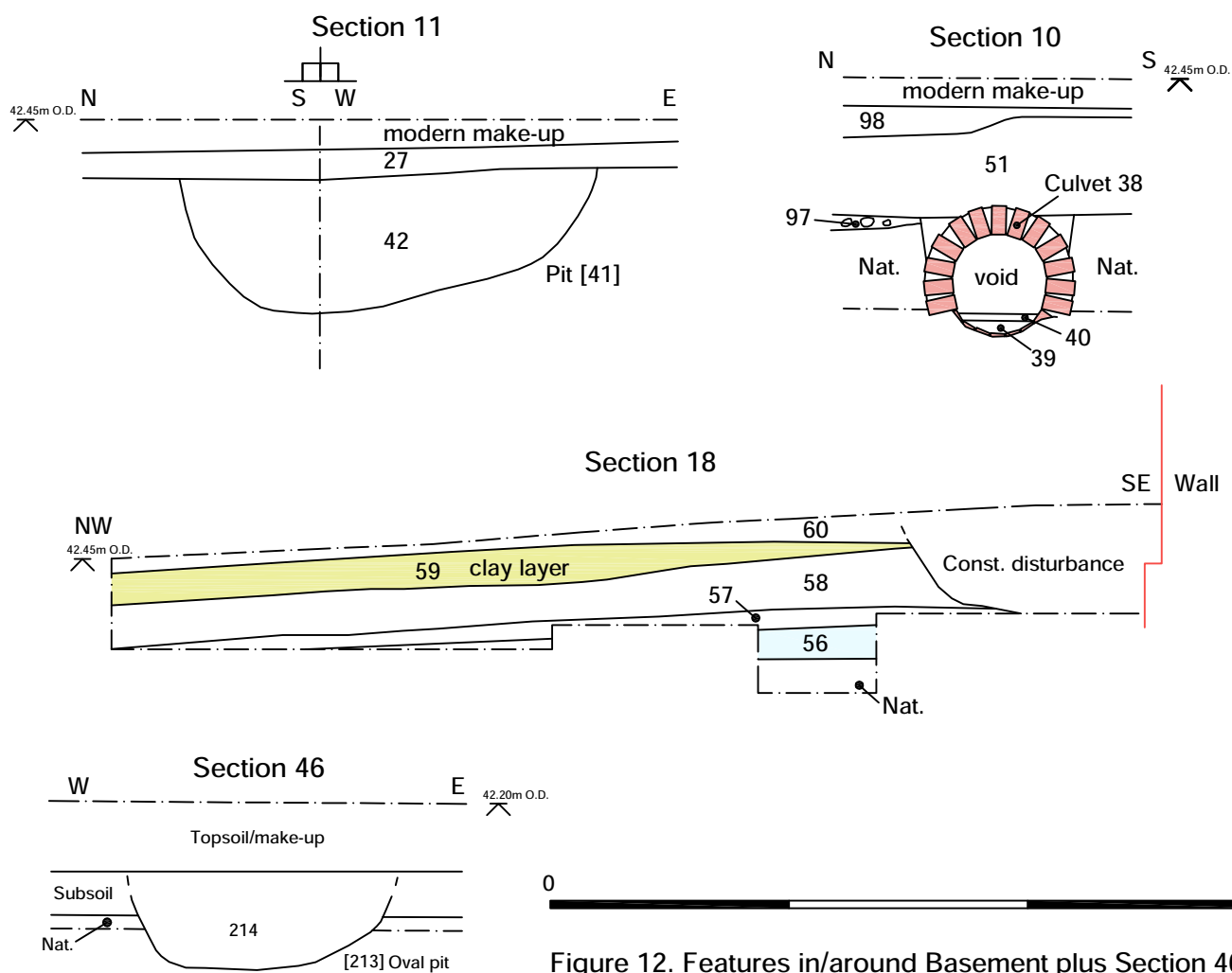
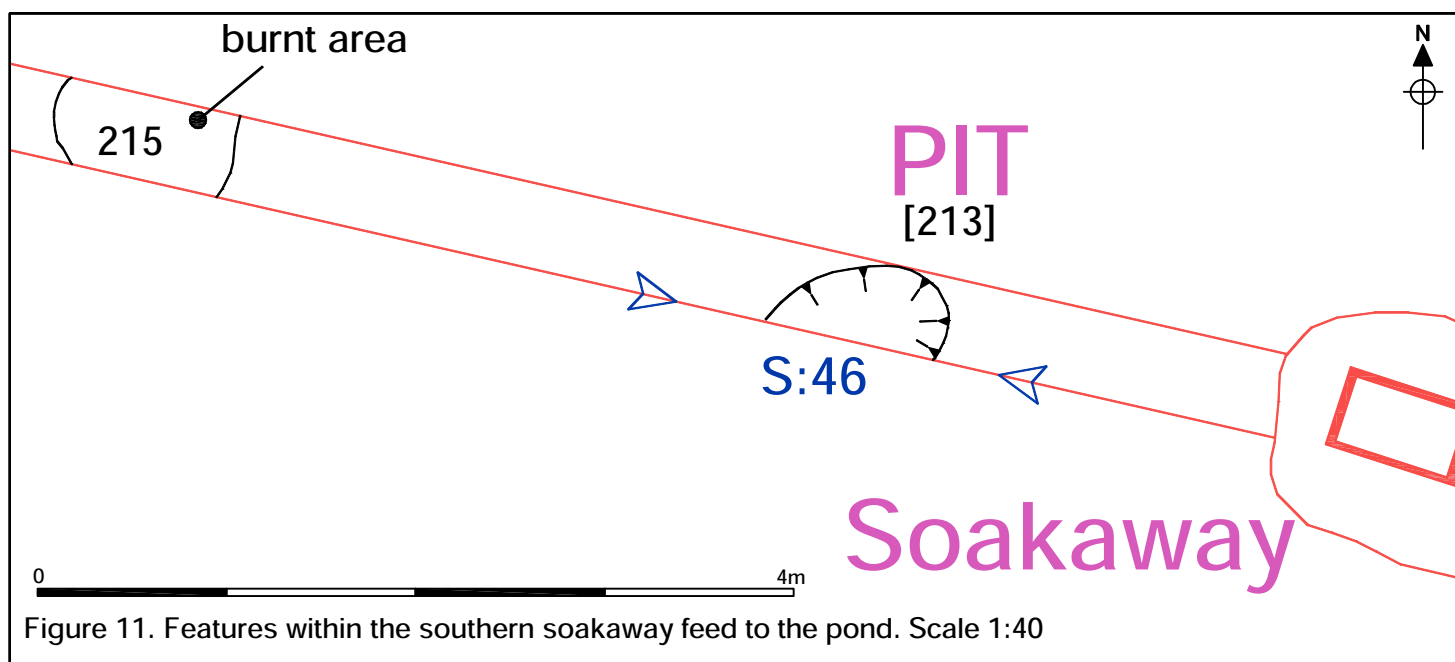


Figure 12. Features in/around Basement plus Section 46



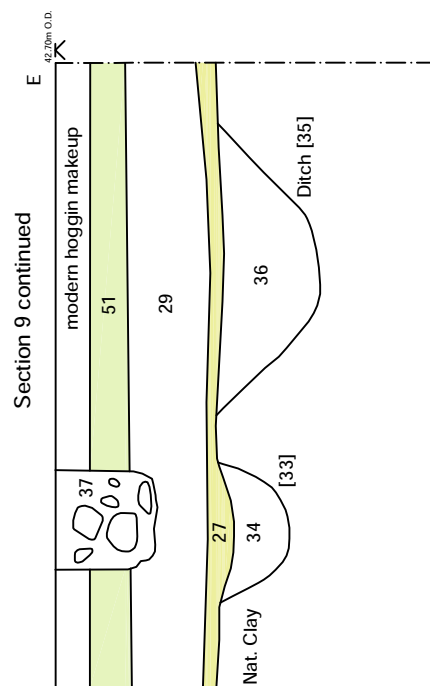
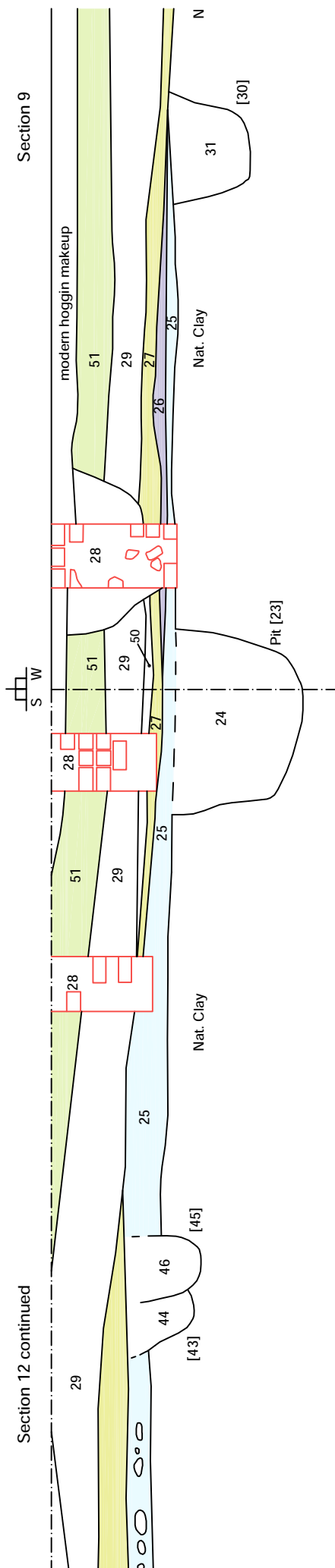
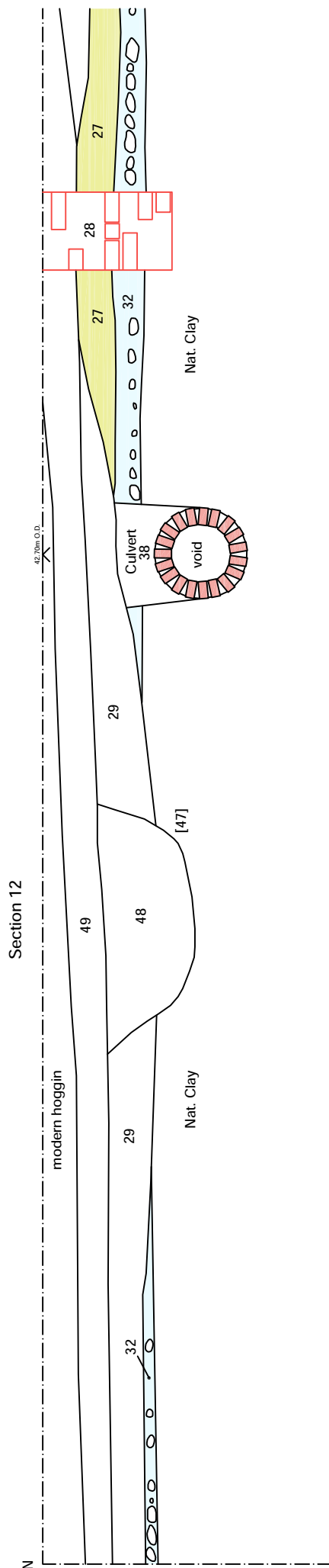


Figure 13. Baulk Sections 9 + 12 of Basement Trench. Scale 1:40

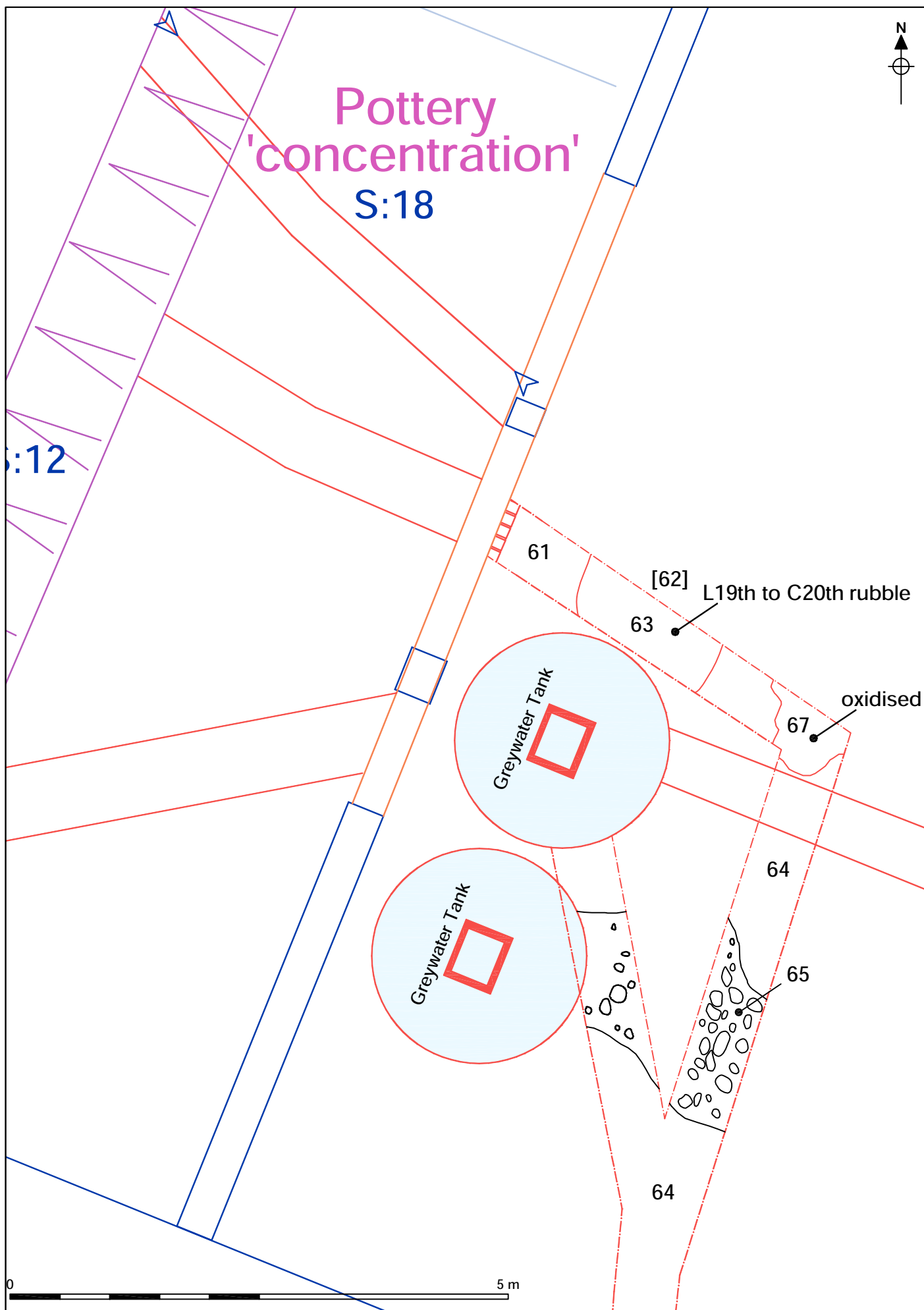


Figure 14. Features and deposits in the SW area of courtyard. Scale 1:50

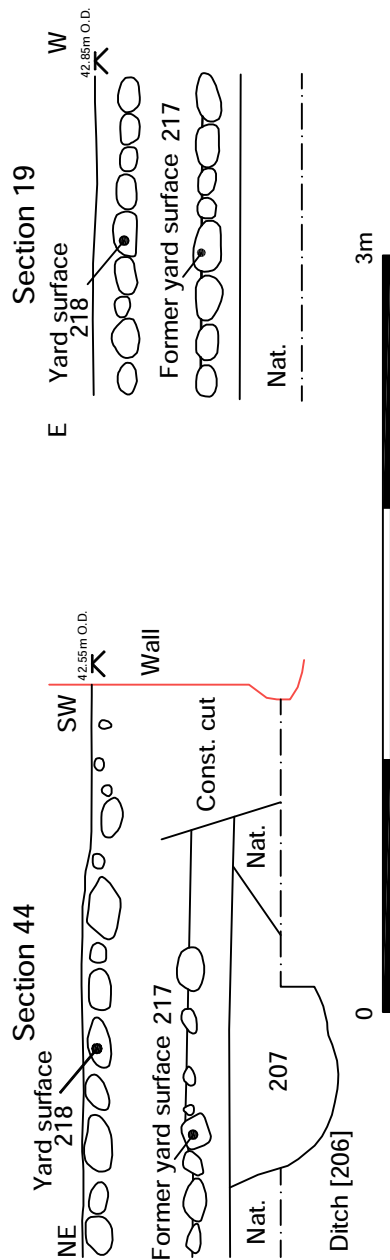
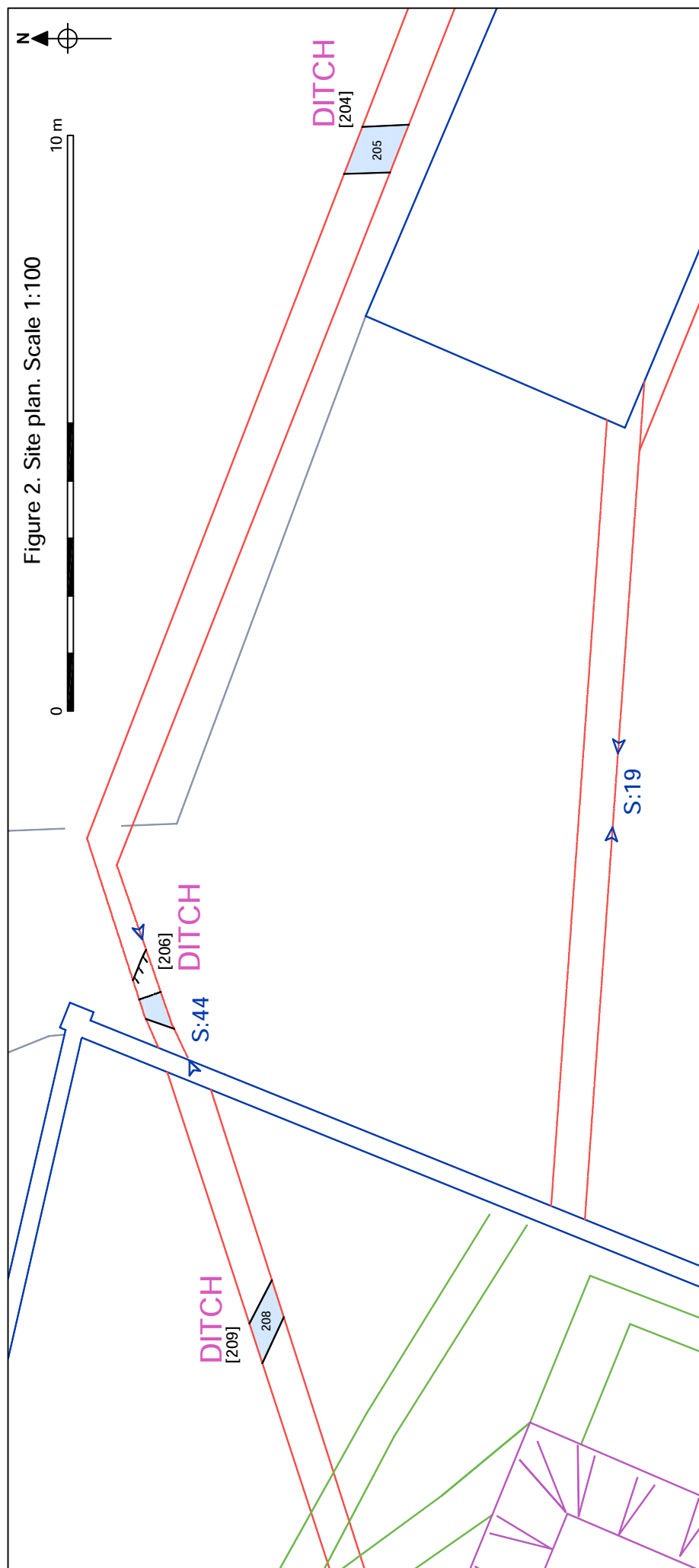
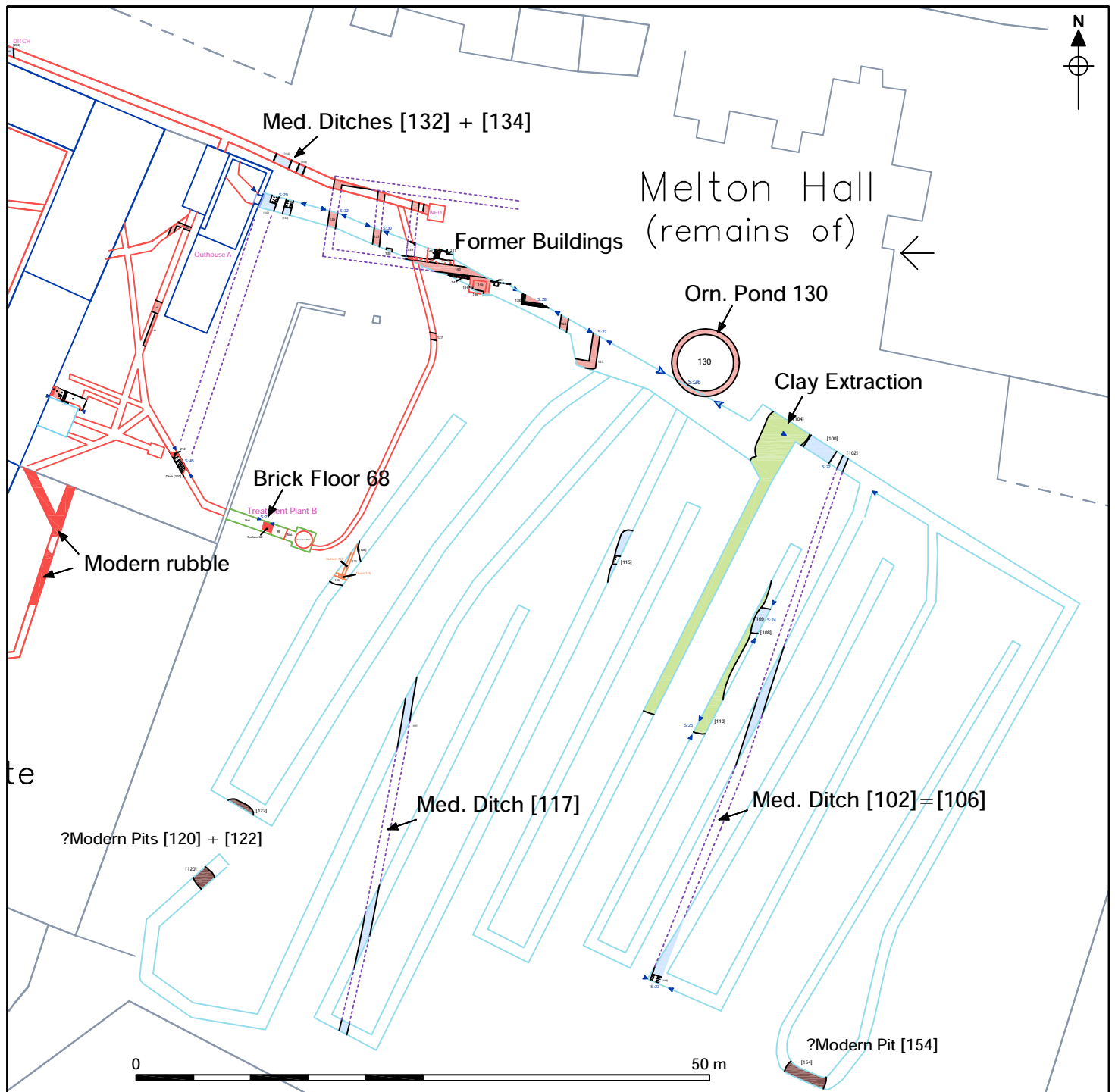
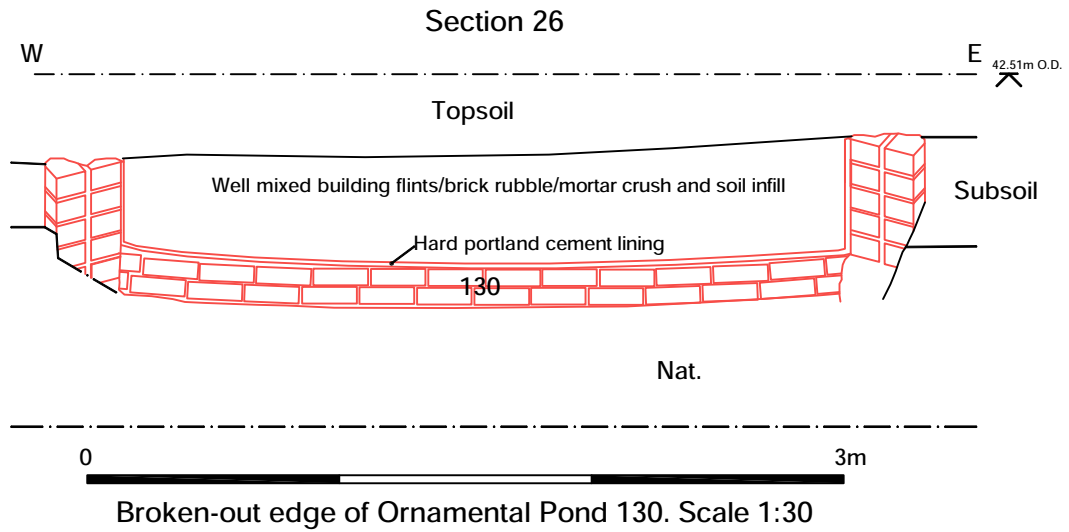


Figure 15. Yard deposits of courtyard area and ditches [204], [206] & [209]. NB: Sections at Scale 1:30





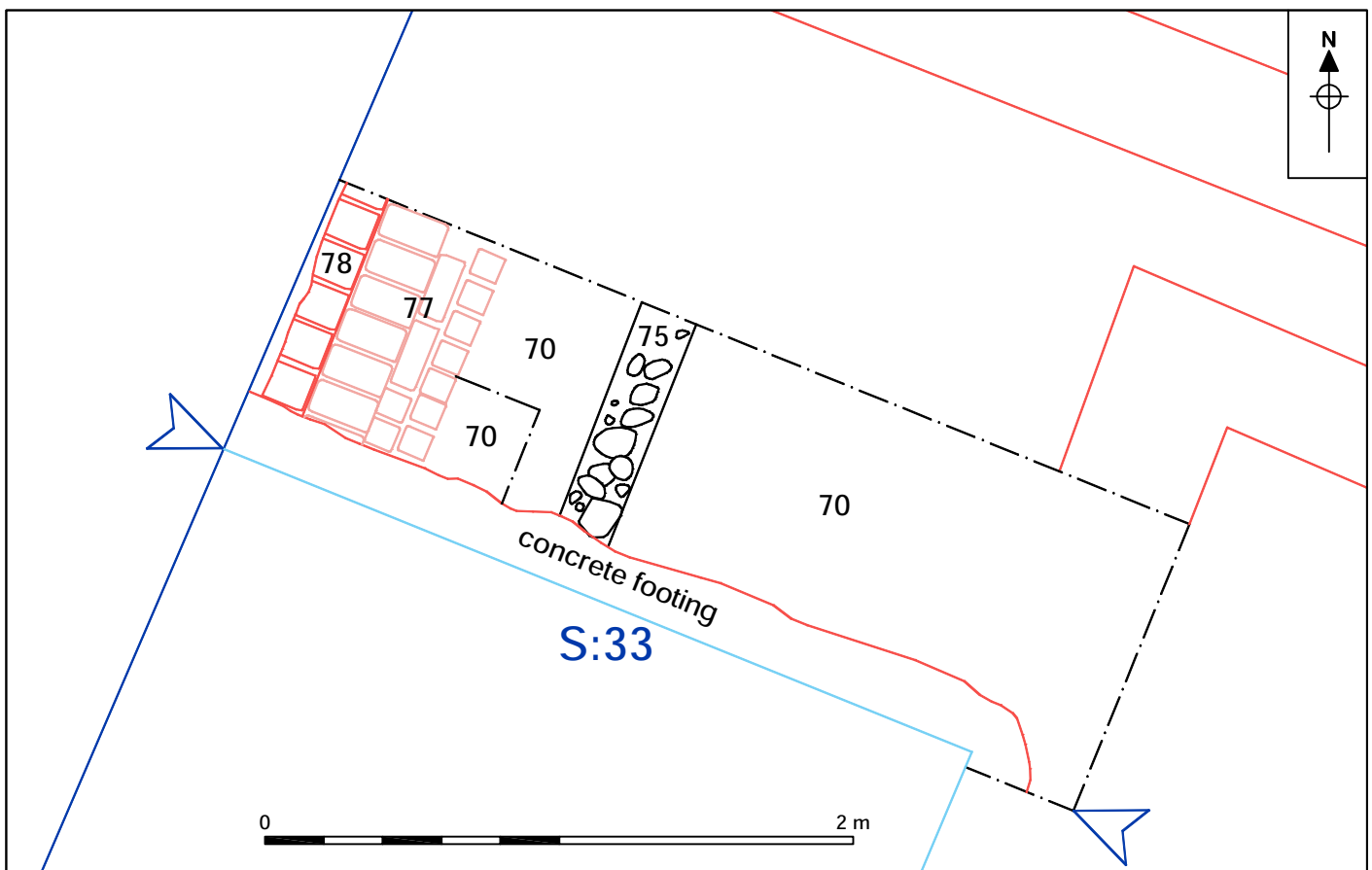
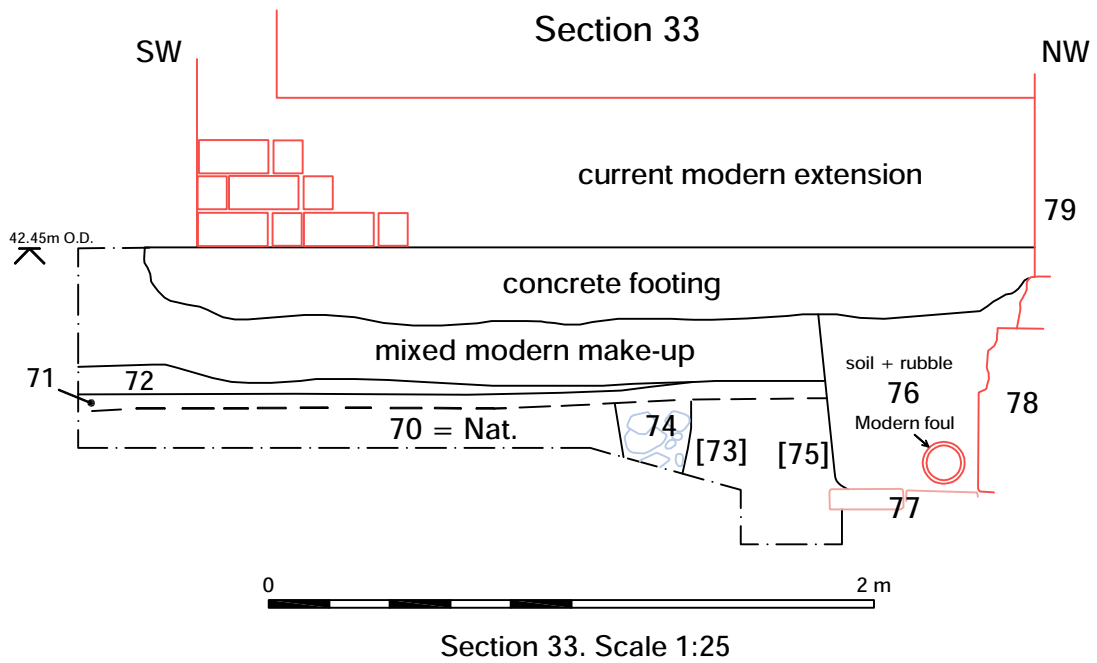


Figure 17. Extension expansion trench (off eastern side of Park Cottage) Scale 1:25

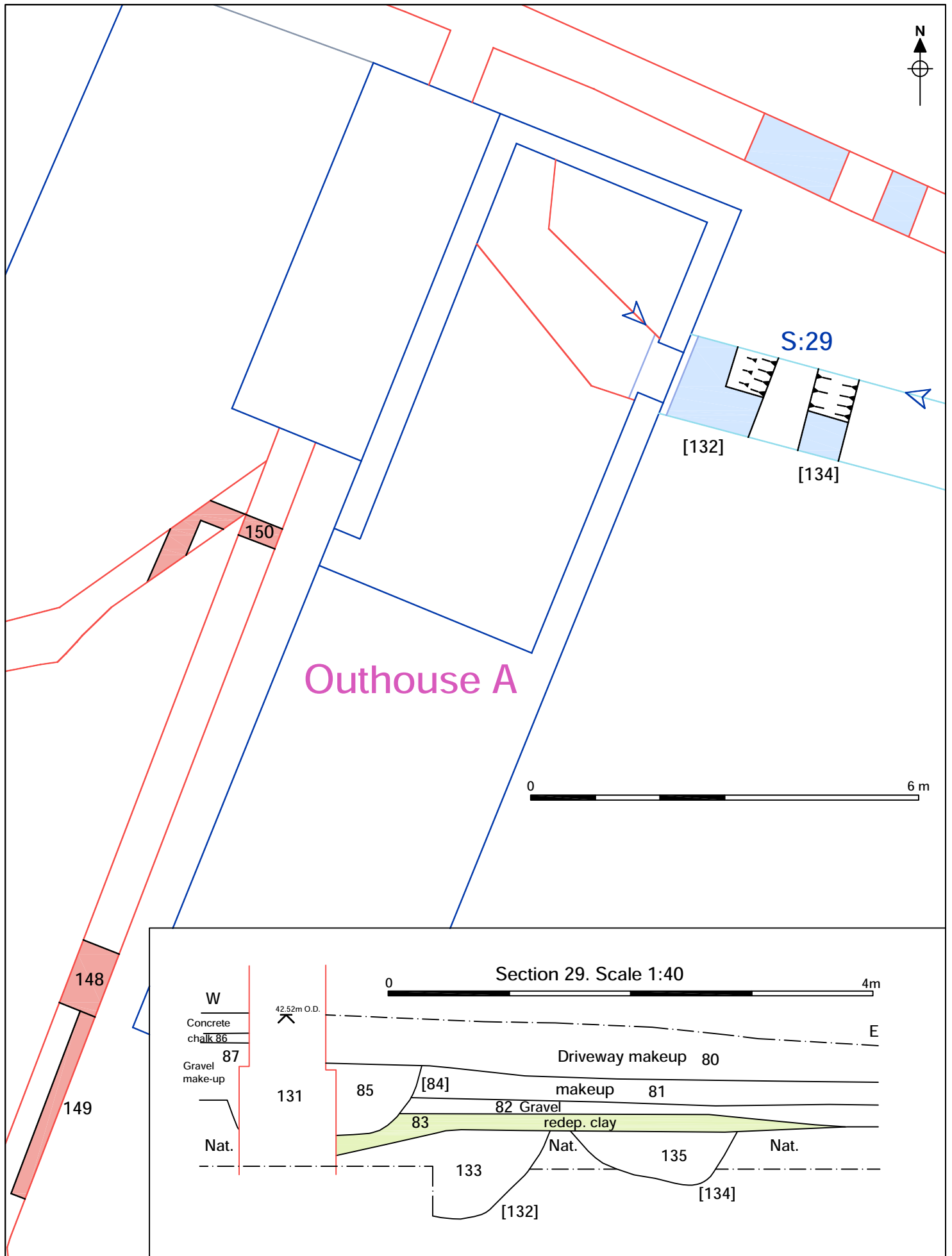
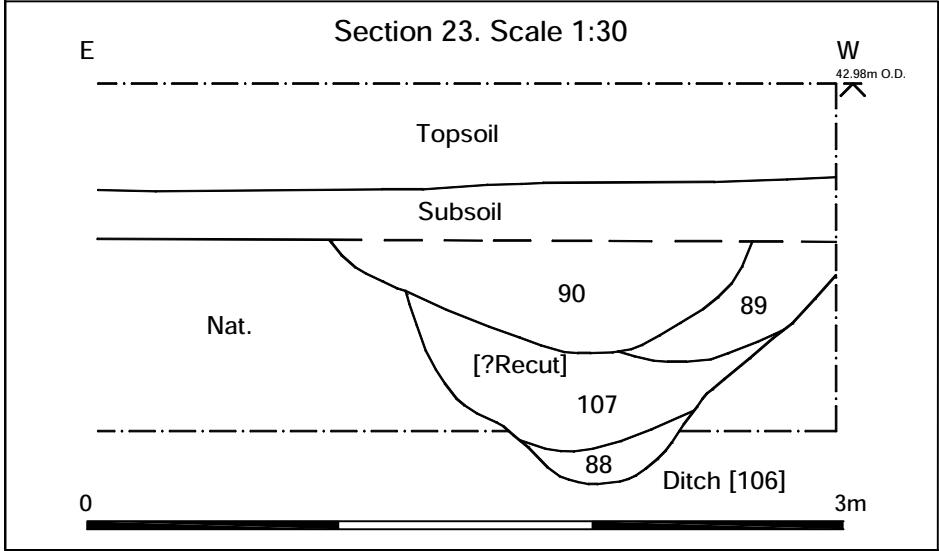
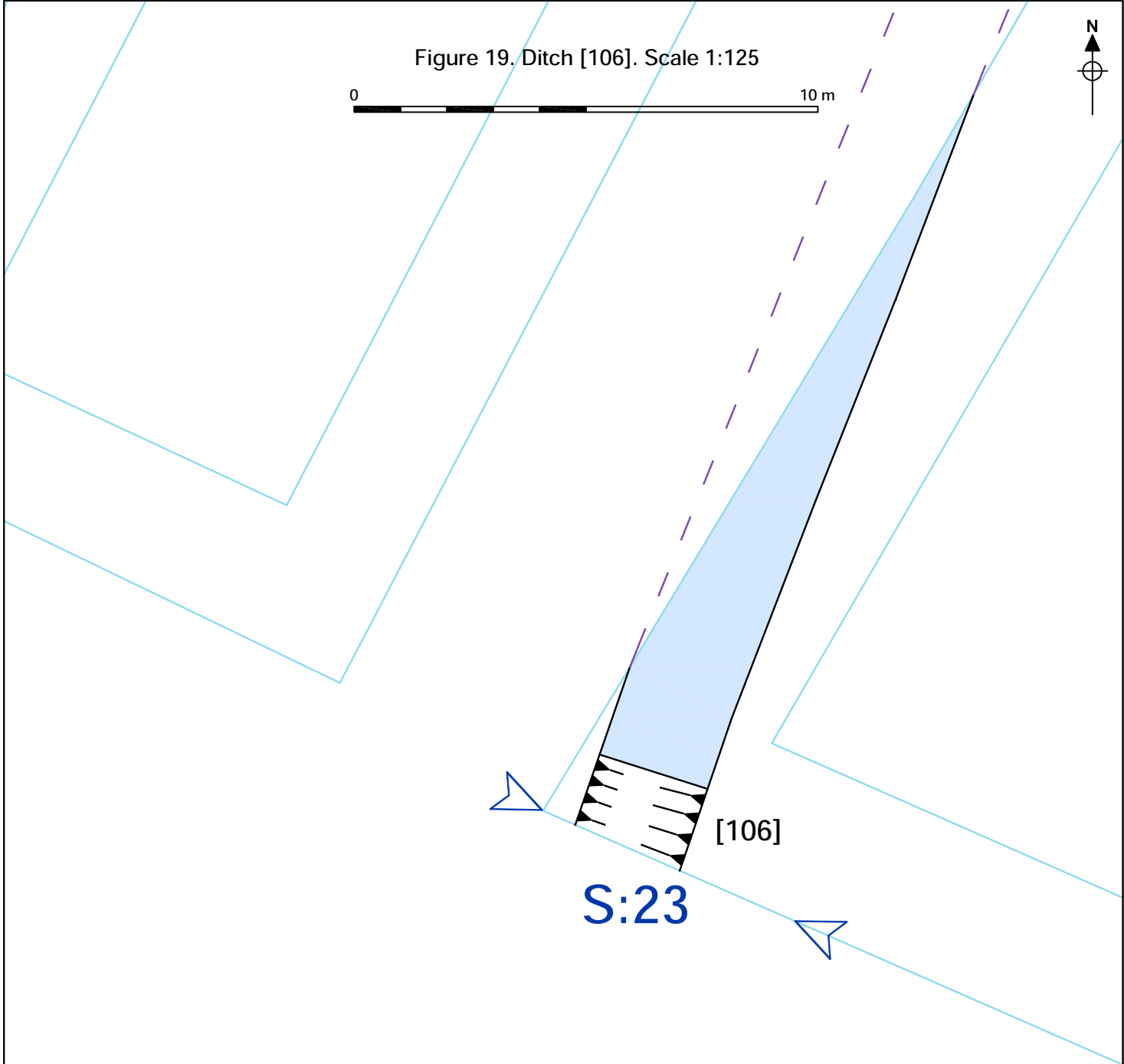


Figure 18. Outhouse A. Plan at Scale 1:75



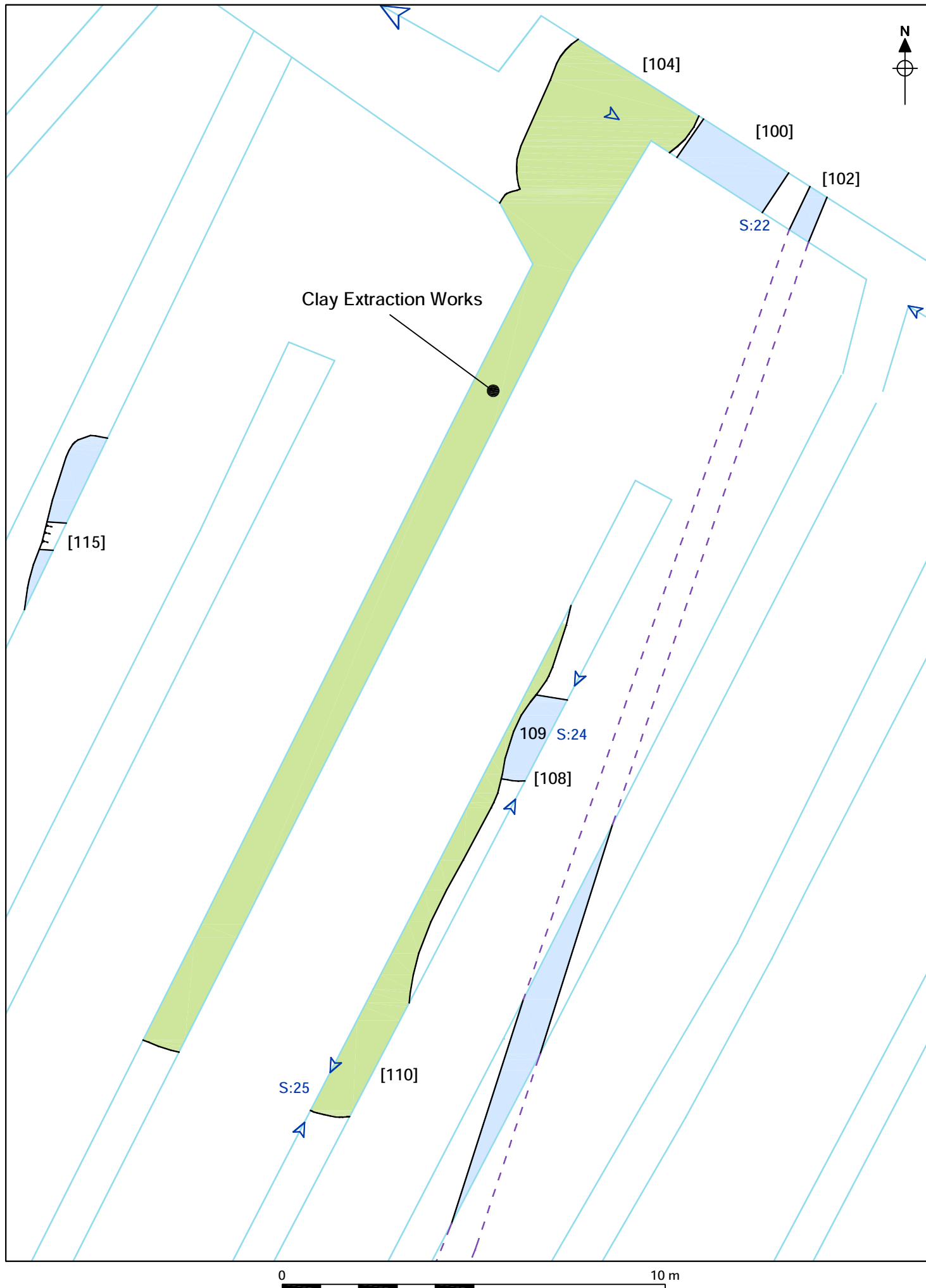


Figure 20. Medieval features & post-medieval clay extraction. Scale 1:125

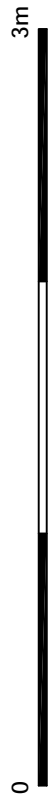
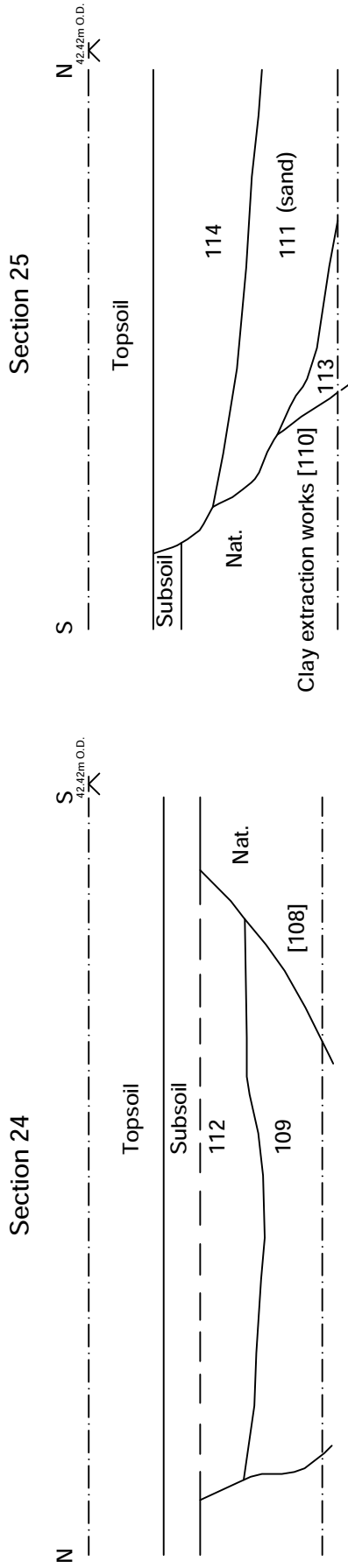
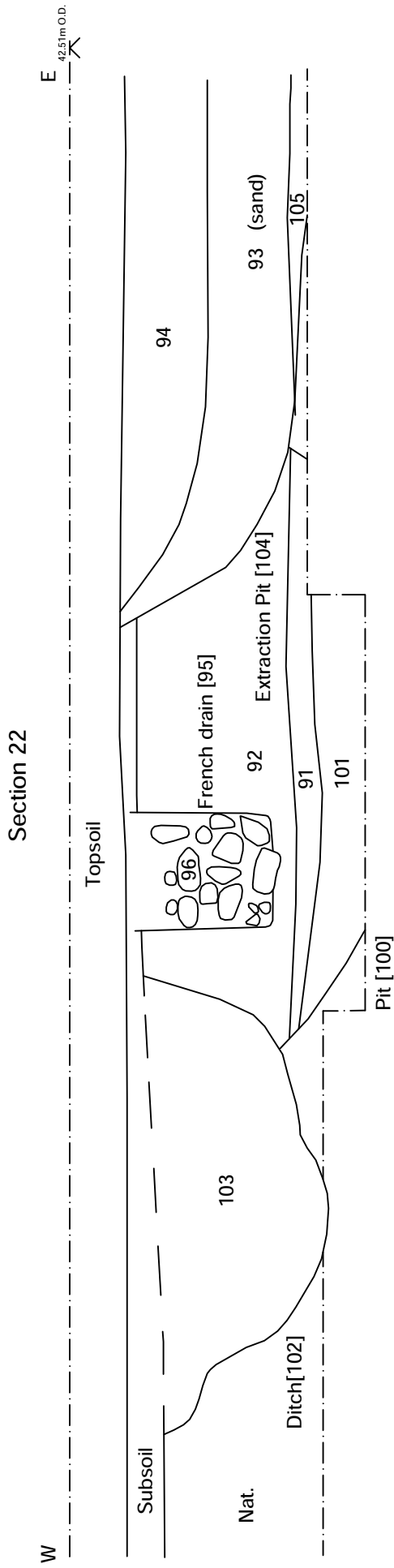


Figure 21. Sections 22, 24 & 25. Scale 1:30

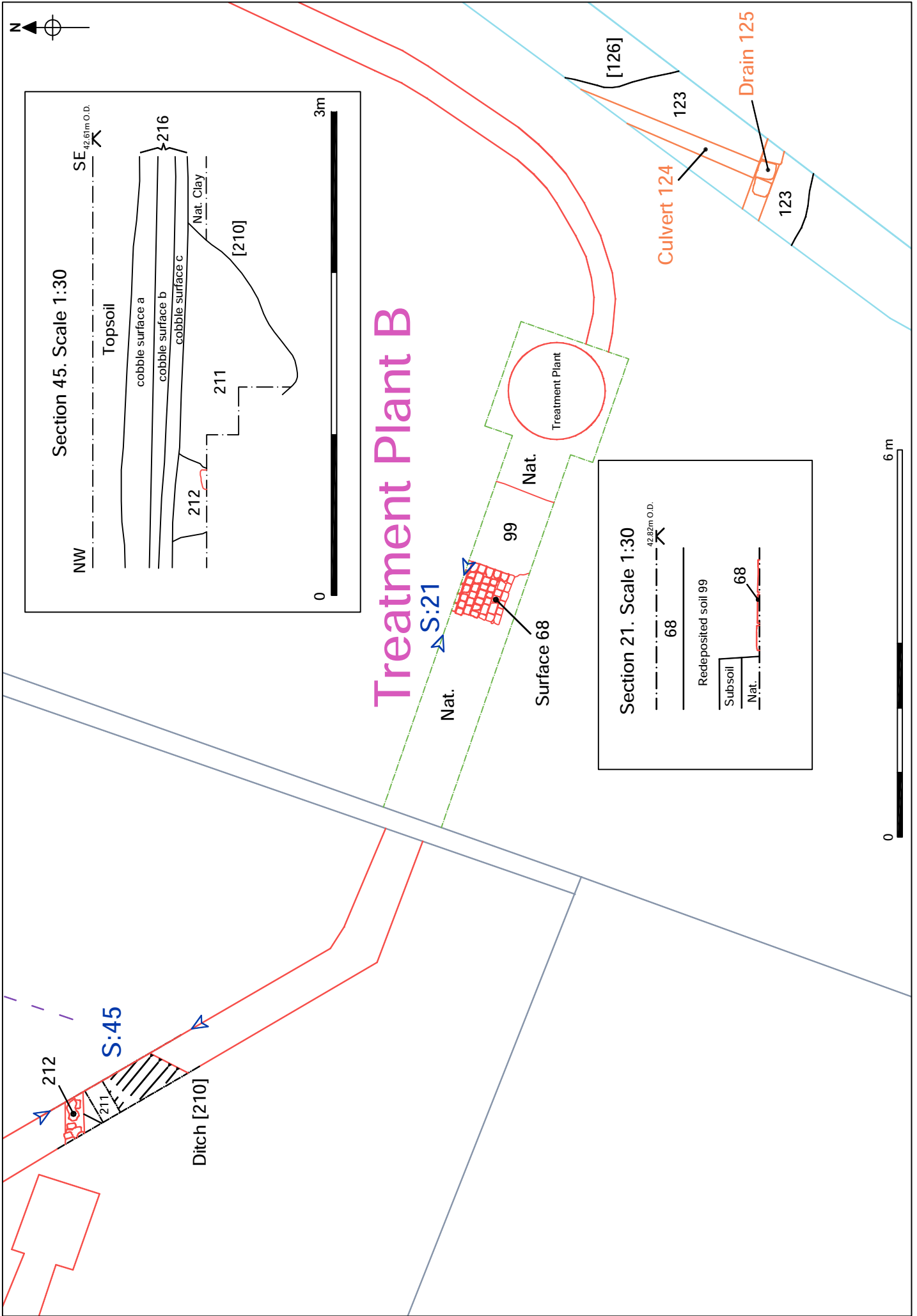


Figure 22. Area around Treatment Plant B. Scale 1:75

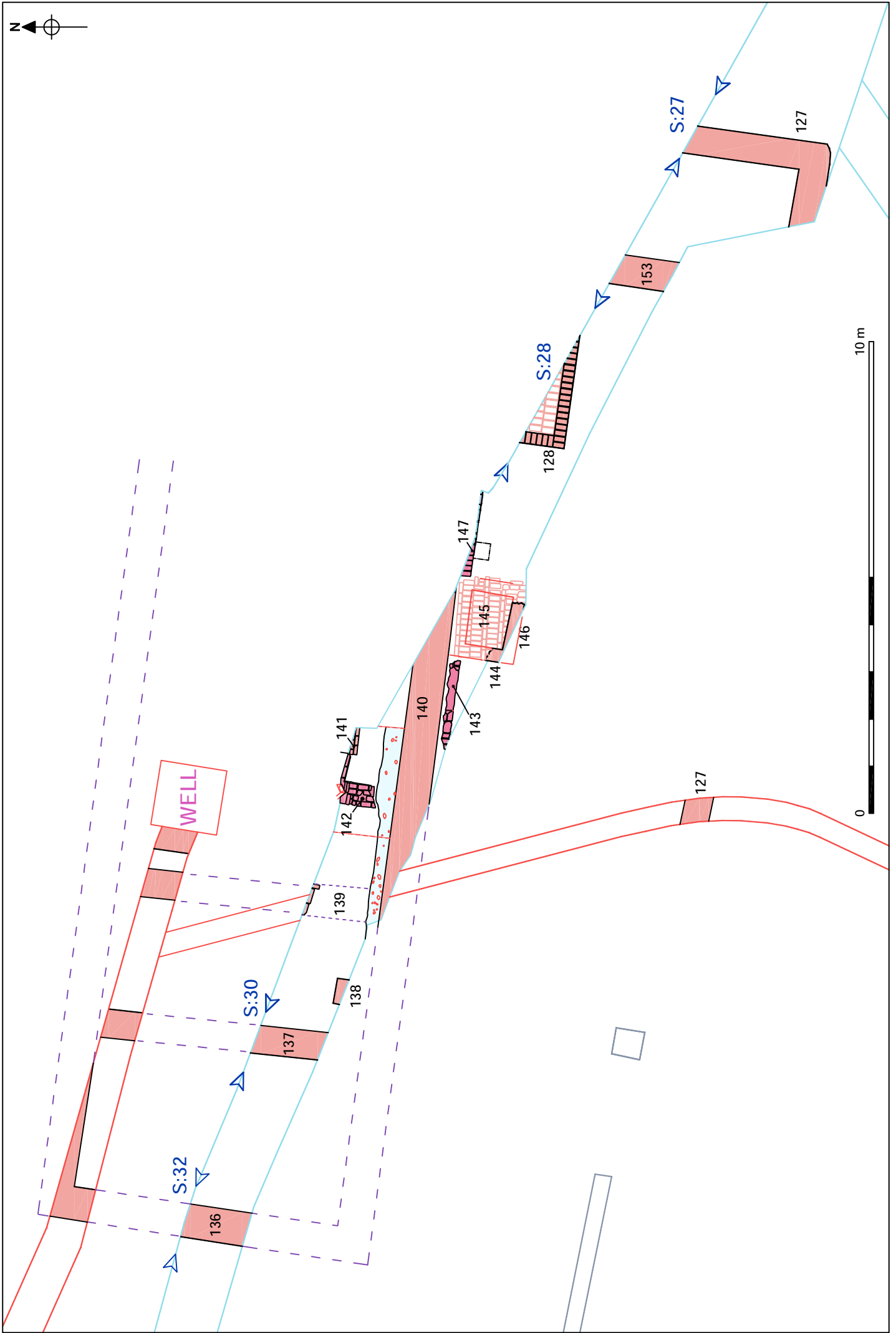


Figure 23. Brick footings SW from Melton Hall ruins. Scale 1:100

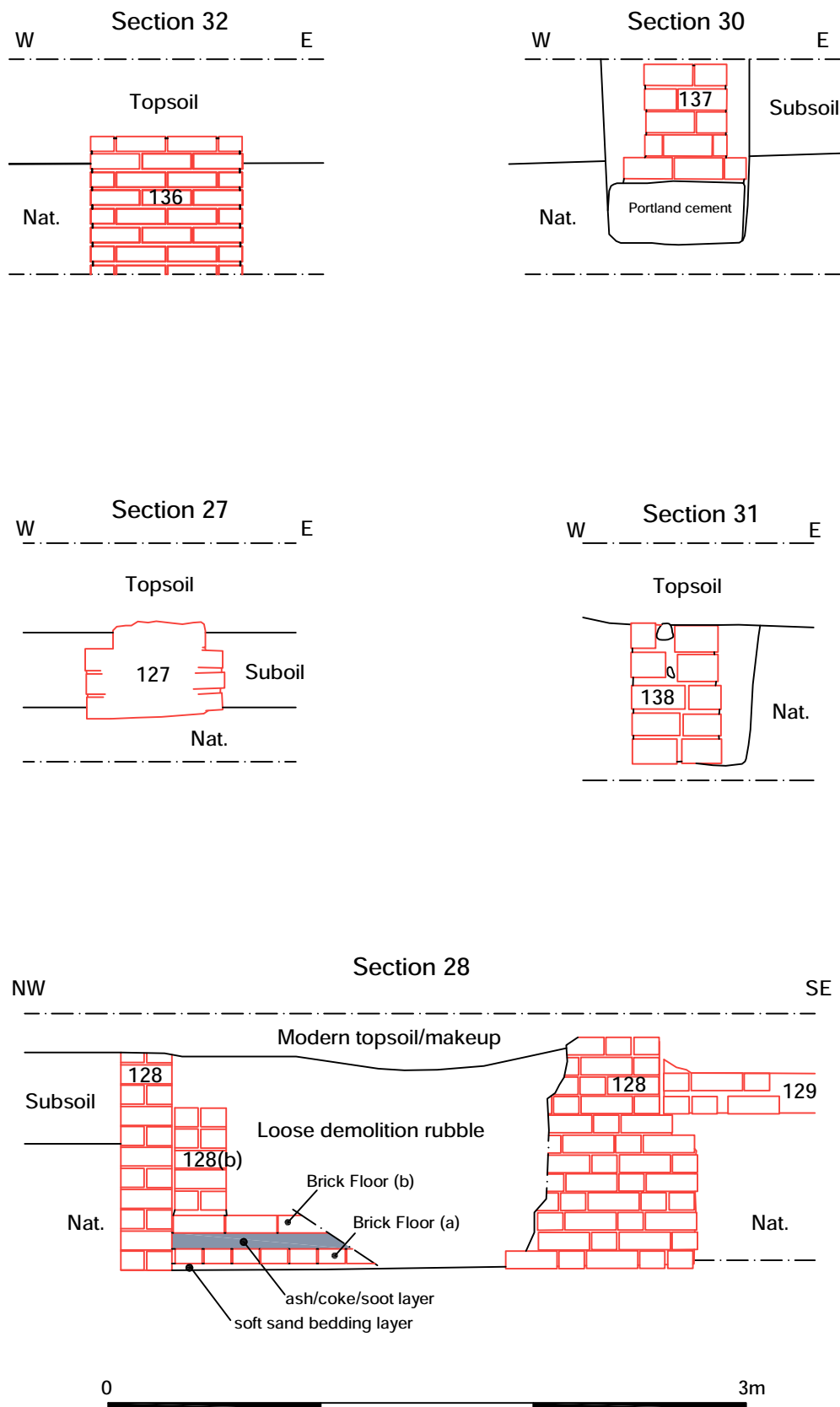


Figure 24. Masonry features in the GSHT. Scale 1:30 [NB: Ground Surface c. 43.35m OD]

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OASIS ID: norvicar1-198824

Project details

Project name	Archaeological Monitoring during the development of Park House, Hall Road, Great Melton, Norfolk
Short description of the project	<p>The results of archaeological monitoring of groundworks associated with the construction of Park House on the former site of Stable Cottage, Hall Road, Great Melton, Norfolk. The development site is located within the former grounds of Melton Hall, a demolished early 17th brick mansion with 18th to 19th century additions; the remains of which are a designated heritage asset (Grade II Listed). The Hall is situated within a post-medieval park, within which cropmark evidence has been recorded, some of which has been interpreted as the remains of medieval settlement. A small assemblage of artefacts collected during the work includes prehistoric flints, Late Saxon to medieval pottery sherds, butchered animal bone from medieval pits, daub fragments, a medieval iron hinge pivot, two medieval horseshoe nails, a 19th century clay tobacco pipe, a waistcoat buckle, three late post-medieval buttons and a Victorian farthing. The earliest human activity at the site is represented by a handful of prehistoric flints of likely late Neolithic to Bronze Age date, collected in the general area of the new house. Evidence for medieval activity was recorded across the site and included several land divisions in the open field immediately south of Great Melton Hall. This was represented by a series of wide V-shaped ditches established as early as the 11th century, becoming infilled by the 13th century. An area of natural clay just to the south of the Hall was subject to deep extraction pits in the same period. A good example of a hone stone of 11th to 13th century date and a near complete copper-alloy medieval horse harness bell pendant of likely 12th century date were both collected from medieval deposits in the area of the new house.</p>
Project dates	Start: 15-05-2013 End: 15-05-2014
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	2012/0838/F - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	NVC/2013/GE137 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	ENF131600 - HER event no.
Type of project	Recording project

Site status	Listed Building
Current Land use	Residential 1 - General Residential
Monument type	PITS Modern
Monument type	DITCH Medieval
Monument type	PIT Medieval
Monument type	HEARTH Medieval
Monument type	SURFACE Medieval
Monument type	BOUNDARY WALL Post Medieval
Monument type	GARDEN FEATURES Post Medieval
Monument type	ORNAMENTAL POND Post Medieval
Monument type	WELL Post Medieval
Significant Finds	FLINT Late Prehistoric
Significant Finds	POTTERY Early Medieval
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Medieval
Significant Finds	FIRE CLAY DAUB Medieval
Significant Finds	COPPER ALLOY OBJECT Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	BUCKLE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CBM Post Medieval
Significant Finds	COIN Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16

Project location

Country	England
Site location	NORFOLK SOUTH NORFOLK GREAT MELTON Park House on the former site of Stable Cottage, Hall Road, Great Melton, Norfolk
Postcode	NR9 3BJ
Study area	1.75 Hectares
Site coordinates	TG 1354 0631 52.6120379124 1.15445869668 52 36 43 N 001 09 16 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Norvic Archaeology
Project brief originator	Local Planning Authority (with/without advice from County/District Archaeologist)
Project design originator	Norvic Archaeology
Project director/manager	Giles Emery
Project supervisor	Giles Emery
Type of sponsor/funding body	Landowner

Name of sponsor/funding body	Lady Evans-Lombe
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Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	NMAS and Norvic Archaeology
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Metal","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	NMAS
Digital Contents	"Survey"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	NMAS
Paper Contents	"Survey"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Diary","Drawing","Map","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological Monitoring during the development of Park House, Hall Road, Great Melton, Norfolk.
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Emery, G.
Other bibliographic details	Norvic Archaeology Report No. 54
Date	2014
Issuer or publisher	Norvic Archaeology
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Entered by	Giles Emery (giles.emery@norvicarchaeology.com)
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