

Archaeological Monitoring at Hill View, Castle Hill Road, New Buckenham, Norfolk.



Prepared on behalf of Mr.A.Bingham

Giles Emery
September 2018

Report No: 109

NHES Event No: ENF 142621

Job Ref: NVC/2016/344

OASIS ID: norvicar1-329914

Contents

1.0	Introduction	2
2.0	Summary of Results	2
3.0	Geology and Topography	4
4.0	Brief Archaeological and Historical Background	4
5.0	Methodology	6
6.0	Results	7
7.0	Finds Analysis	8
8.0	Conclusions	14
9.0	Acknowledgements	14
10.0	Bibliography	15
	Appendix 1a: Context Summary	16
	Appendix 1b: OASIS feature summary table	16
	Appendix 2a: Finds by Context	17
	Appendix 2b: Finds summary table	17
	Appendix 3: Pottery	18
	Appendix 4: Coins & Tokens	19
	Appendix 5: Archive summary table	19
	Appendix 6: OASIS form	23
Figures		
	Figure 1 General site location plan	3
	Figure 2 Site plan	20
	Figure 3 Features plan	21
	Figure 4 Recorded Sections	22
Plates		
	Plate 1 Lead ?coin-weights/tokens as found	Cover
	Plate 2 House footprint trenching	6
	Plate 3 Ditch [05]	8
	Plate 4 Pit [09]	8
	Plate 5 SF8 & SF9, lead ?weights/tokens	13
Finds Illustrations		
	SF8 & SF9, lead ?weights/tokens	12

**Archaeological Monitoring at Hill View, Castle Hill Road,
 New Buckenham, Norfolk. NR16 2AG.**

Location:	New Buckenham
Grid Ref:	TM 0854 9021
NHES Event No:	ENF142621
Dates of fieldwork:	11 th Oct. 8 th & 9 th Nov.2017; 16 th Jan. 2018

1.0 Introduction

Norvic Archaeology was commissioned by Andrew Bingham, to undertake archaeological monitoring during the demolition of an existing bungalow 'Hill View', and the development of a replacement dwelling within the same c. 600m² plot at Castle Hill Road, New Buckenham.

The development plot sits immediately south of New Buckenham Castle, built by William D'Albini in 1146. The planned town to the east of the castle was laid out at the same time and the plot is located in the hinterland of the town, which largely still remains within its medieval defences.

The archaeological monitoring was undertaken in accordance with a brief issued by the Historic Environment Service (HES Ref: CNF46445_1) on behalf of Breckland District Council (Planning Ref: 3PL/2015/1201/F). 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 Service (Accession No. 2018.175).

2.0 Summary of Results

Two features were revealed below the subsoil, a north-to-south aligned late medieval ditch and a shallow pit. Both contained similarly charcoal-laden fills and are suggested to be contemporary. No evidence of metal working or similar industry was evident, although other forms of wood-fuel rich activities may-well have been taking place here, just outside the main settlement.

A small number of medieval to post-medieval metal objects were collected during the course of the monitoring; a cauldron foot, a domed stud, a probable knife terminal, a lead pot-mender and a suspension ring, a post-medieval jetton and a 17th century trading token. These finds appear to demonstrate minor medieval to post-medieval activity on the fringes of the medieval settlement, within site of the Castle, although casual losses and the spreading of night soil and ditch clearances on former agricultural land could account for the presence of the finds here.

The most intriguing finds are two possible lead weights, tokens or counters cut from lead sheet and stamped with differing designs of medieval date. One has a 'cartwheel' like design in the form of an eight-armed cross with a single pellet within each segment and the other a cross-motif with three pellets within each quarter surrounded by an octagon. Their weights do not appear to correspond to any relevant coins and if they are not coin weights they could possibly be some form of counter, used in a similar way to jettons as tokens or tallies. They could also have served as possible gaming pieces.

Other noteworthy finds include a fragment of millstone, a single prehistoric flint flake and two heavily abraded sherds of Roman greyware.

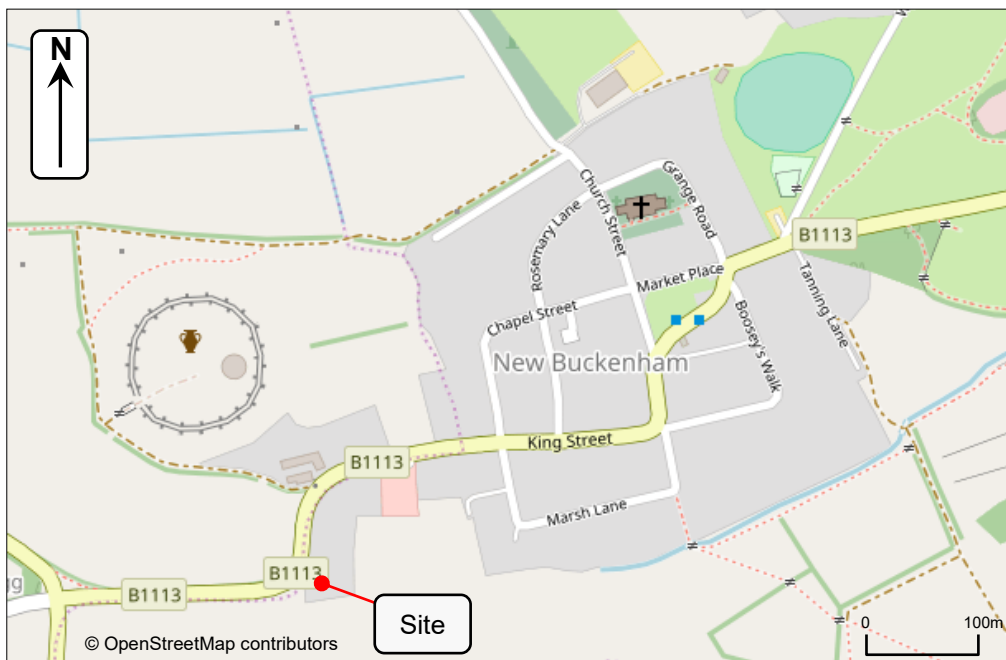
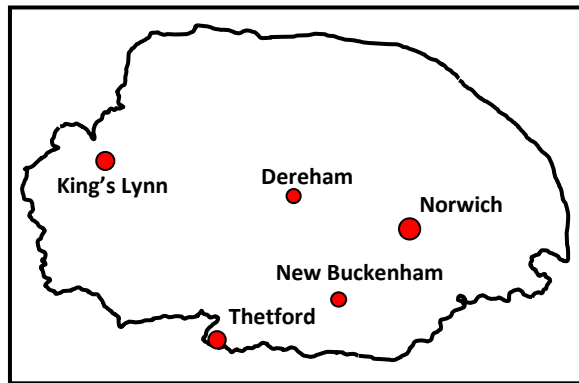


Figure 1. General Site Location Plan

3.0 Geology and Topography (Figure 1)

The site is located on the western side of New Buckenham, just beyond the south-western corner of the planned medieval town at c.45m OD. New Buckenham is located in the Breckland District of mid-Norfolk, between the towns of Diss (c.11km SSE) and Attleborough (c.6km NW). The village is close to Old Buckenham (c.2.5km NW).

The house plot is positioned off a bend in the B1113, as it leaves the town and runs down a gentle incline to the west, just south of the medieval castle site. The plot is currently the last residential home along this route, with a paddock to the east and open fields, including a large pond, to the south.

The underlying geology is Upper Chalk (Cretaceous Period), overlain by superficial deposits of glaciogenic sand and gravel outwash (Lowestoft Formation) associated with glacial and inter-glacial periods during the Quaternary - Geology of Britain Viewer at a scale of 1:50 000 (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>).

4.0 Brief Archaeological and Historical Background (Figure 1)

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

The site of Hill View is located just to the south-west of the medieval planned town of New Buckenham (NHER 41233) and is situated less than 50m from a Scheduled Monument Area which includes the surviving earthworks of New Buckenham Castle (NHER 40577). This substantial castle was established by the D'Albini's around 1146. The ringwork contains the oldest, and perhaps the largest, Norman circular keep in the country. Massive earthworks of these features still remain, which include a waterfilled moat. The keep and its dividing wall with a pointed doorway still stand around 6m in height. Cropmarks of other buildings inside the ringwork can be seen on aerial photographs. The castle was besieged twice in the 13th and 15th centuries and was de-fortified in the 1640s.

The town was laid out adjacent to William D'Albini's new castle (NHER 40577), between 1146 and 1176, and remains one of the more complete medieval planned towns in the country. The town was planned to a grid pattern and surrounded by a substantial wet moat that connected it to the castle. In some places, the moat was up to nine metres wide and three metres deep with an internal bank (Blomefield 1805-10). It was referred to as the 'burgh ditch' in 1493 and the area within it was known as 'the burgage' (Rutledge 2002). By 1600, the moat was no longer being maintained and was becoming clogged with rubbish and the southern ditch was infilled as the town expanded, although some parts remained open water as they were used as tanning pits. (NHER 41233). In 1632, Charles Gosling, the owner of the Rookery, was given leave to build a barn across it (Dymond 2005). New Buckenham remained as a market centre and was joined to Norwich by a turnpike road in 1772 (Pevsner & Wilson 1999). However, it never grew into a larger settlement, meaning that it has retained much of its original layout with very little development beyond its medieval boundaries. There is a wealth of half-timbered housing hiding behind 19th century brick frontages and over sixty dwellings are Grade II listed.

Systematic fieldwalking and metal detection of fields to the south of the castle, and in close proximity to the development site, have produced surface finds of multiple periods (NHER 30103, 60892, 31207). They include Iron Age, Roman and medieval to post-medieval pottery along with metalwork objects of medieval to post-medieval date.

The 1st Edition OS plan of 1883 shows that the 1960s plot of Hill View and the property to the north were once part of the same east-west rectangular field. The 1928 OS plan shows that the access to Hill View was formerly part of an access route to a small agricultural building or barn within the north-west corner of the adjacent field (to the south).

Sites in the immediate proximity 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)

NHER 57352. Undated linear ditch cropmarks. Several undated linear ditch features are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs on the field to the immediate south-west of Hill View. They are showing against a background of geological patterning, and many of the linear marks are likely to relate to recent agricultural activity, but the features which have been mapped may include a possible undated trackway. [c. 75m]

NHER 30103. Medieval and post-medieval finds. Metal detecting in 1989 and 1993 of the north-eastern part of a field to the immediate south-west of Hill View recovered a medieval harness stud, a post-medieval knife handle, a 17th century fastener and hook and a post-medieval Nuremberg jetton (c. 1553 AD). [c. 75m SW]

NHER 40624. Multi-period finds from field south of New Buckenham Castle. Systematic fieldwalking surveys of land on the southern side of the castle in 1993 recovered prehistoric flint flakes, pieces of Iron Age, Roman, medieval and post medieval pot, medieval roof tile, a post-medieval buckle and fragments of undated lava quern. [c. 100m NW]

NHER 39594. St Mary's Chapel. The former chapel of St Mary was founded by William d'Albini in the 12th century immediately to the south-east of the castle moat, to serve the parishioners of his planned town of New Buckenham (NHER 9200) and the inhabitants of his castle (NHER 40577). At some stage in its history it was served by the canons of St James. When the parish church of St Martin (NHER 40579) was built in New Buckenham in the 15th century the chapel became the private chapel to the castle. At some time in the 15th century large traceried windows were inserted. The chapel appears to have survived the Reformation, perhaps continuing in use until the de-fortification of the castle in 1649. It was converted for use as a barn, with the large windows being blocked in using flint rubble and Tudor brick. It is now being converted into a house. [100m N]

NHER 60892. Medieval to post-medieval finds. Metal-detecting in 2015 of open fields recovered medieval and medieval/post-medieval buckles and a post-medieval copper alloy weight. [c. 130m SE]

NHER 40577. New Buckenham Castle. This substantial castle was established by the D'Albini's around 1146. The ringwork contains the oldest, and perhaps the largest, Norman circular keep in the country. The castle has two baileys. The east bailey (recorded as Knightriders Ward in a documentary source) is the earliest and was reached via an east gateway that was destroyed in the 13th century when the bank of the ringwork was enlarged almost burying the gatehouse. A second bailey, gatehouse and barbican-like defensive enclosure were constructed at the same time to the southwest. Massive earthworks of these features still remain and the keep and its dividing wall with a pointed doorway still stand around 6m in height. Cropmarks of other buildings inside the ringwork can be seen on aerial photographs. The castle was besieged twice in the 13th and 15th centuries. It was de-fortified in the 1640s. [c. 150m NNW]

NHER 52831. Probable medieval ditch and post-medieval pit and postholes, Marsh Lane. An evaluation at this site in 2009 revealed no trace of the southern arm of the town ditch. Instead, it revealed several post-medieval features including a pit and post-holes, as well as an undated ditch which has been interpreted as a boundary within the marshy area to the south of the medieval town. [ENE 170m]

NHER 41233. Medieval town boundary ditch. The town ditch, with probable sites of gateways, formed the original boundary of the planned town of New Buckenham which was laid out in the 12th century. In the 16th century the south ditch was infilled as the town expanded. Parts remain as open water because they were used in the 16th century as tanning pits. [c. 175m ENE]

NHER 57350. Possible Roman Road. A series of linear earthworks crossing New Buckenham Common parallel to the B1113 and running c. ENE to WSW through the site of the castle, which appear to represent a former road or trackway, are visible on aerial photographs. It is possible that this may be a Roman Road, possibly part of the projected route from Caistor to Icklingham, at least one fragment of which may have been recorded to the south west in Snetterton (NHER 6035). It is also possible that it represents a medieval to post-medieval road or causeway across an area which may have been waterlogged in the past. [c. 200m N]

NHER51520. Part of medieval town ditch and post-medieval cultivation features. An archaeological evaluation revealed a section of the Norman town ditch (NHER 41233) in the area immediately to the south of

the old Village Hall. Post-medieval features were also identified in this area, and probably relate to small-scale cultivation of this area in the 18th century. [c. 200m ENE]

NHER 31207. Bronze Age through to post-medieval finds. Metal-detecting of a large field off Haugh Road between 1995 and 2015 recovered Roman, Middle Saxon, medieval and post-medieval pottery sherds; Roman and post-medieval tile fragments; Iron Age, Roman, medieval and post-medieval coins; medieval and post-medieval tokens; post-medieval jettons and Bronze Age to Early Saxon and Late Saxon to post-medieval metal objects. The metal finds include undated metalworking debris and a weight; a Bronze Age socketed axehead; an Iron Age brooch, terret mould fragment and terret fragment; an Iron Age/Roman brooch; Roman brooches, hair pins, a coin blank, figurine, furniture fitting and part of a key; an Early Saxon pendant; a Late Saxon writing lead; medieval to post-medieval dress accessories; medieval brooches, keys, seal matrices, an ampulla, bell, furniture fitting, harness fitting, nail cleaner, plum bob or lead weight, spindle whorl, spur terminal, steelyard weight and copper alloy vessel fragments; medieval/post-medieval copper alloy vessel fragments, crotal and rumbler bell fragments, a sword chape, book clasp, coin weight and rowel spur and post-medieval cloth seals, a bell, coin weight, book clasp, ring, spur side, sword chape and gaming piece. [c. 200m S]

NHER 15304. Site of Dambrigg Mill. A windmill is marked at this site on Faden's map of Norfolk made in 1797. Dambrigg Mill, a postmill, last worked here in 1900 and was pulled down between 1910 and 1914. [c. 250m W]

5.0 Methodology (Figure 2)

The objective of the archaeological monitoring was to record any archaeological evidence revealed during the groundworks. Monitoring during the initial demolition phase for the old bungalow observed only minimal disturbance to sub-surface deposits to a maximum depth of c. 400mm along the line of some walls, the structure having made use of various shallow footings and minimal concrete rafting. The groundworks for the new development were undertaken using a 12-ton and a 5-ton 360° machine, with initial spoil arisings from the house footings removed from site.

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 digital/black & white images were taken of all relevant features and deposits.

All levels were taken using a temporary benchmark of 45.07m OD located adjacent to a gatepost at the entrance to the site, tied to an OS Spot Height of 42.4m OD located to the west on the B1113.



Plate 2. House footprint trenching (looking E) [1x2m & 1x1m Scales]

6.0 Results (Figures 2 to 4) (Appendix 1a)

- ***'Natural and lateral deposits'***

The natural superficial geology at the site comprises of a soft/dense, mottled pale yellow to orange fine sand, reached at depth of c. 0.6m to 0.85m, which appeared to be sloping gradually from north to south.

Above the natural sand was a subsoil horizon of very friable, mid-yellowish-brown silty-sand (02), flecked only rarely by charcoal and occasionally by chalk. This relatively 'clean' subsoil measured c. 0.35m thick and lay below a more biologically active topsoil (01). The topsoil was a friable, mid-brownish-grey silty-loam with occasional modern inclusions of coal and brick/tile pieces, with a depth of c. 0.35m and may have been subject to plough activity prior to the development of the original bungalow.

- ***Medieval ditch (Late Medieval)***

A linear ditch with a wide U-shaped profile ([05]) running north-south through the new house footprint was partly exposed by the trenching work. It measured c.1.1m wide and c.0.35m deep and contained a very soft silty-sand (07) which varied from pale grey through to dark grey with a moderate quantity of charcoal flecks and lenses and a more charcoal rich area with occasional burnt flints also recorded (06). Where the ditch was recorded at its most northerly point it appeared to have been recut ([03]), to a depth of c.1.45m with a steeper profile on its western edge. Here the ditch-fill was a soft, mid-grey 'ashy' silty-sand, with frequent charcoal flecks/pieces and a few rare flecks of charcoal (04).

A small number of finds collected from the ditch fills include a single animal bone, a single sherd of Late Saxon Thetford-type ware and three sherds of medieval pottery, which suggest a 14th century or later date of deposition.

The presence of charcoal laden deposits within the feature is interesting, given the site's location just beyond the medieval moat defining the town. No evidence of metal working or similar industry was evident, although other forms of wood-fuelled activities may well have been taking place here, just outside the main settlement.

- ***?medieval pit***

A single discrete pit ([09]) was identified and investigated in the western part of the house footing trenches. The pit was rectangular in form with rounded corners and a shallow (0.3m deep), fairly flat based profile. It measured 0.8m in length and is estimated to have a width of 0.5m. It contained a very soft, dark-grey silty-sand, flecked frequently by charcoal (10). Although no finds were recovered from it, this feature appeared to be of some antiquity, with a diffuse relationship to the subsoil above. Given the presence of a medieval ditch crossing the site with similarly charcoal laden deposits, a similar late medieval date is suggested.



Plate 3. Ditch [05] (looking S) [1x2m Scale]
Plate 4. Pit [09] (looking W) [1x1m & 1x0.5m Scale]



7.0 Finds Analysis *(Appendix 2a)*

- **Pottery** *(Appendix 3)*

By Sue Anderson

Introduction

Twenty-one sherds of pottery weighing 223g were collected from seven contexts. Table 1 shows the quantification by fabric; a summary catalogue by context is included as Appendix 1.

Description	Fabric	Date Range	No	Wt/g	Eve	MNV
RB greyware micaceous	RBGM	Romano-British	2	24		2
Thetford-type ware	THET	10th-11th c.	1	12		1
Early medieval ware	EMW	11th-12th c.	1	2		1
Medieval coarseware 1	MCW1	12th-14th c.	4	31		4
Medieval coarseware 2	MCW2	12th-14th c.	3	14	0.04	3
Medieval coarseware 3	MCW3	12th-14th c.	3	21		3
Waveney Valley coarsewares	WVCW	L.12th-14th c.	4	54	0.06	4
Unprovenanced glazed	UPG	L.12th-14th c.	1	5		1
Late medieval and transitional	LMT	15th-16th c.	1	58	0.23	1
Iron-glazed blackwares	IGBW	16th-18th c.	1	2		1
Grand Total			21	223	0.33	21

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 Suffolk post-Roman fabric series, which includes Norfolk, Essex, Cambridgeshire and Midlands fabrics, as well as imported wares. Imports were identified from Jennings (1981). Form terminology follows MPRG (1998). Recording uses a system of letters for fabric codes together with number codes for ease of sorting in database format. The results were input directly onto an MS Access database, which forms the archive catalogue.

Pottery by period

Roman

Two heavily abraded sherds of Roman micaceous greyware were found in subsoil (13) and spoilheap (08).

Late Saxon

Ditch fill (06) produced a body fragment of Thetford-type ware, alongside medieval sherds.

Medieval

One abraded sherd of early medieval ware (medium sandy with sparse rounded coarse quartz and ferrous inclusions) was recovered from spoilheap (08).

Fifteen sherds were identified as medieval, the majority of which were coarsewares. These were in a variety of medium sandy fabrics, as described below:

MCW1: fine sandy, sparse medium sand appearing as pimples in the surface, sparse angular flint and occasional ferrous inclusions

MCW2: very fine sandy, sparse mica, occasional coarse chalk (sometimes leached), and one coarse fragment of sandstone or fine grog in one sherd.

MCW3: abundant very fine sand and sparse mica.

WVCW: variety of fine sandy fabrics typical of the Waveney Valley and Rickinghall area of Suffolk.

One jar rim in MCW2 was a thickened everted (wedged) form similar to 13th–14th-century examples from Norwich and elsewhere in Norfolk. Two examples of 13th–14th-century everted square-beaded rims typical of east Suffolk were in WVCW fabrics.

A single glazed body sherd was recovered. Although superficially similar to Norfolk Grimston-type wares, microscopically this sherd had a finer fabric with common fine sand and moderate very fine ferrous particles, a white outer surface and grey core and inner surface. It was green glazed and decorated with thick brown slip stripes. It may be a Waveney Valley product.

Late and Post-medieval

A rim/handle fragment of a jug in a fabric similar to Grimston-type ware was in a form more typical of Suffolk late medieval and transitional wares and it has been recorded as such, although the possibility that it was slightly earlier cannot be discounted. The jug had a collared rim and wide strap handle, and was pale pinkish externally with a partial green glaze. A later 14th or 15th-century date seems most likely. It was from ditch fill (07).

A small body sherd of post-medieval iron-glazed blackware was found in topsoil (12).

Pottery by context

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

	Feature	Context	Feature Type	Fabric	Spot date
House	-	01	Topsoil	MCW1-2 WVCW	C13-14+
	-	02	Subsoil	MCW1-3 UPG	C13-14+
	05	06	Ditch	THET WVCW	C13-14
	05	07	Ditch	LMT(?)	Late C14-15
	-	08	Spoilheap	RBGM,EMW MCW1-2 WVCW	C13-14
Garage	-	12	Topsoil	MCW2 IGBW	C16th-18th +
	-	13	Subsoil	RBGM MCW1	C12th-14th

Table 2. Pottery types present by trench and feature.

Pottery was generally recovered from the overlying layers of the site or from the spoilheap, with only a few stratified finds from a ditch. Infilling of the latter may date to the later 14th century.

Discussion

This small assemblage represents activity with a broad date range covering the 12th to 18th centuries, along with two abraded Romano-British sherds. It contains a high proportion of medieval wares, although most of these sherds were probably redeposited. Medieval coarsewares were all sandy types with minor variations, but the limited evidence from rim forms suggests that both Norfolk and Suffolk types were used in this area. Very little medieval pottery has been recovered and studied in detail from the town previously, the main exception being a small assemblage from the old village hall site (Anderson 2008). That group included medieval coarsewares in medium sandy and highly micaceous fabrics, as well as single sherds of Grimston-type ware and Late medieval transitional wares.

- **Animal Bone**

Just three fragments of animal bone in fair condition were collected, with a total weight of 58g. Two pieces of bone were retrieved from the subsoil (08); an adult bovine rib with chop marks (41g) and a fragment of ulna from a sheep/goat (5g). A single juvenile mandible fragment (12g) from a sheep/goat was collected from the fill (06) of a medieval ditch.

- **Lead pieces**

Four pieces of lead were collected from the spoil (08), with a combined weight of 84g. The lead is generally in a poor state of preservation, with a pitted, white surface patina. One piece is a puddled lump, two are fragments of sheet lead and another is thick strip of lead.

- **Clay tobacco pipe**

Three snapped pieces of clay tobacco pipe stem were collected from the spoil (08), with a combined weight of 11g. Their thickness and the size of their boreholes suggest a broad 17th to 18th century date of manufacture. A fragment from a flat heeled bowl (6g) of mid to late 17th century date was collected from the topsoil/ploughsoil (01).

- **Burnt Flint**

Six fragments of burnt flint weighing a total of 132g were collected from the charcoal flecked fill (06) of a shallow medieval ditch ([05]). The flint is heavily calcined and fire cracked.

- **Worked Flint**

A single fresh flake of worked flint in a light yellowish-grey fabric was found on the topsoil/ploughsoil layer, weighing 5g. This is a fairly hard struck, squat secondary flake, retaining some thin cortex. A small invasive notch along one lateral edge shows minor use of this flake prior to discard. The flake can be categorised as broadly Neolithic to Bronze Age in date.

- **Ceramic Building Material**

A single moderately abraded fragment of flat roof tile was collected from the topsoil/ploughsoil (01), weighing 21g. The piece has no edges, with a maximum thickness of 12mm, part of a sub-square peghole is present. The fabric is a pale to mid-orange fine sandy-clay with sparse particle of chalk and a medieval to early post-medieval date range can be given.

A single moderately abraded fragment of post-medieval flat roof tile was collected from the topsoil/ploughsoil (01),

- **Millstone**

A heavy fragment of abraded millstone was collected from the topsoil/ploughsoil (6.3kg). This fragment is from adjacent to the central pivot hole. Only very slight traces of furrow grooves are discernible on the upper surface under a strong angled light. The hole can be inferred to a diameter of c.120mm and the stone also measures 120mm thick. The fabric is of the 'Millstone Grit Group' type of hard, coarse-grained sandstone sourced from the area of the Peak district and Pennines of northern England. The size and form of this fragment may indicate a late medieval to post-medieval date, millstone grit was a very popular material in the late medieval period, although Norwich is noteworthy for continuing with its imported continental mill stone fabrics even in this same period (Margeson 202, 1993).

- **Metal Objects**

A small number of medieval to post-medieval metal objects were collected during the course of the monitoring from the topsoil and subsoils via metal detection (see catalogue below). The copper alloy objects include a cauldron foot, a domed stud, a probable knife terminal and a suspension ring. A lead pot-mender was also collected and two other decorated lead objects are possible coin weights or tokens. These weights/tokens, along with a single Jetton and a post-medieval trading token are described in a separate section below.

These finds appear to demonstrate minor medieval to post-medieval activity on the fringes of the medieval settlement, within site of the Castle, although casual losses and the spreading of night soil and ditch clearances on former agricultural land could account for the presence of the finds here.

Context No.	SF	Context type	Material	Object	Object Date
01	1	Topsoil	Cu-Alloy	Cauldron foot	Medieval
The top part of foot from a copper-alloy (bronze) cauldron/skillet, with a single central rib of probable 14 th to 15 th century date. Such vessels were in common use throughout the Middle Ages, either in an open fire or suspended above. Max Thickness 16mm, 35mm W (actual width), 43mm L. 105g					
01	2	Topsoil	Cu-Alloy	Stud	Post-medieval
A small domed stud, with a square shanked spike (broken), used for decorating wooden objects. 14mm diam. 1.66g					
02	3	Subsoil	Cu-Alloy	?Knife terminal	Post-medieval
A broken fragment of an oval, domed ?pommel cap/Knife terminal, with incised spiralling sunburst decoration, slight trace of silver-tinning. Style suggests 17 th -18 th century date. 12mm high, surviving L 25mm, est. actual 35mm 14mm diam. 12.26g.					
08	4	Spoilheap	Cu-Alloy	Suspension-ring	Medieval/E.P.Med.
A hand-crafted half-fragment of a circular suspension ring with rough file marks. Original diam. of 25mm, thickness 3mm, width 4mm. 2.66g. Rings such as these have been collected from deposits dated to the late medieval to early post-medieval contexts in Norwich (15 th to early 17 th centuries) and probably served a variety of functions. One from excavations along Oak street in Norwich (NHER 351) was recovered with thread still wound around one part, indicating its probable use for curtains or hangings (Margeson 1993, 82).					
08	5	Subsoil	Lead	Pot-mender	Med.-Post-med.
A small pot mender for the side wall of a vessel with a scar indicating a vessel thickness of c. 4mm. 16g					

- **Coins & Tokens** (Appendix 4)
By Andy Barnett

A trader's token, a rose/orb jetton and two lead weight/counters were recovered during the machining and excavation of the foundation trenches (detailed catalogues of these are presented as Appendix 4).

- ❖ **SF6:** The rose/orb jetton is a relatively common find, issued by Hanns Krauwinkel II in the late 16th-early 17th century. This particular jetton has been bent through its centre and pierced for stringing
- ❖ **SF7:** The 17th century traders token belongs to a merchant with the initials S.W.M. who traded in a town or city beginning with 'A'. The coin is in such bad condition that very little can be read, other than the persons initials and a small fragment of the reverse legend. Looking through the reference books and on PAS, there are no immediately identifiable traders with these initials in any town or city beginning with an A. That is not to say this is a new or previously unidentified trader; just that at this time no identification has been forthcoming

The most curious finds are the two possible lead weights, tokens or counters (**SF8** and **SF9**). Each bears a different design, one a 'cartwheel' like design in the form of an eight-armed cross with a single pellet within each segment (SF8) and the other a cross-motif with three pellets within each quarter surrounded by an octagon, with arms of the cross extending out past this (SF9). They are both heavily stamp impressed from lead sheet and crudely cut to form a rhombus and rectangle respectively. Both bear a passing resemblance to the reverse of a medieval penny with a likely date range of later 13th century to c. 1500.

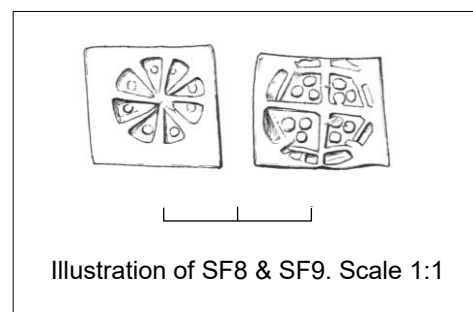




Plate 5. SF8 & SF9, Lead ?coin-weights/tokens/counters

Their true purpose remains uncertain with no clear parallels at present. Neither Dr R. Kelleher of the Fitzwilliam Museum nor Dr Adrian Marsden, Numismatist for the Norfolk Historic Environment Service have seen anything similar. Dr R.Kelleher commented that the weights do not correspond to any relevant coin of the medieval period.

If they are not coin weights, they could possibly be some form of counter, used in a similar way to jettons as tokens or tallies. They could also have served as possible gaming pieces. The fact that two such unusual objects were found at the same site suggests that they may have been lost/disposed of together or formed part of a larger set.

These two objects were of particularly well-preserved slightly glossy dark-grey metal with only traces of patina. This may be a result of repeated historic handling. The Analytical Facility at the University of East Anglia kindly analysed them using a scanning electron microscope and an energy dispersive spectrometer*, to confirm that they are both made from lead and not an alloy. Their full analytical results form part of the documentary archive.

Context No.	SF	Context type	Material	Object	Object Date
08	8	Subsoil	Lead	?Coin-weight/token	Medieval
A 17mm by 16mm (1.5mm thick) near rhombus crude cut square of lead sheet with a heavily stamp impressed off-centre 'cartwheel' like design in the form of an eight-armed cross (formed from 8-segments) with a single pellet within each segment. 3.42g. Slightly buckled but in fair condition.					
08	9	Subsoil	Lead	?Coin-weight/token	Medieval
An 18mm by 15mm (c.1mm thick) near rectangle cut from a sheet lead with a heavily stamp impressed cross-design, with three pellets within each quarter surrounded by an octagon, with arms of the cross extending out past this with further extensions out from the pellets as if they were obscuring part of an eight-sided cross. 2.61g. Slightly buckled but in fair condition.					

* *Scanning Electron Microscope (SEM) with Energy Dispersive Spectrometer (EDS)*

The JSM 5900 LV is a Scanning Electron Microscope manufactured by JEOL Ltd (Japan). It is fitted with a tungsten filament. Topographic and chemically contrasted images can be produced. Samples can be observed without the need for coating by using the low vacuum (LV) capability of the instrument. Large samples can be accommodated by the 5-axis stage (X, Y, Z, rotation, tilt).

Attached to the SEM is an INCA EDS elemental analyser, developed by Oxford Instruments. The EDS allows for elemental identification, elemental x-ray mapping and atomic quantification at microscopic level. This combination offers advanced capabilities in the field of microscopic characterisation.

8.0 Conclusions

Natural sand geology was reached at depths of between c. 0.6m to 0.85m, sloping gradually from north to south. Above this was an c. 0.35m thick subsoil, with a silty-loam topsoil above of a similar depth. The subsoil was relatively clean but the topsoil contained modern inclusions of coal and brick/tile, which may have been subject to post-medieval or later plough activity prior to the development of the original bungalow.

Two features were revealed below the subsoil, a north-to-south aligned late medieval ditch and a shallow pit. Both contained similarly charcoal laden fills and are suggested to be contemporary. A small number of finds collected from the ditch fills include a single animal bone, a single residual sherd of Late Saxon Thetford-type ware and three sherds of medieval pottery, which indicate a 14th century or later date of deposition. No evidence of metal working or similar industry was evident, although other forms of wood-fuel rich activities may well have been taking place here, just outside the main settlement.

A small number of medieval to post-medieval metal objects were collected during the course of the monitoring, from the topsoil and subsoils. They include a cauldron foot, a domed stud, a probable knife terminal, a lead pot-mender and a suspension ring. A post-medieval jetton and a 17th century trading token were also found. These finds appear to demonstrate minor medieval to post-medieval activity on the fringes of the medieval settlement, within site of the Castle, although casual losses and the spreading of night soil and ditch clearances on former agricultural land could account for the presence of the finds here.

The most intriguing finds are two possible lead weights, tokens or counters. Although similar in size and shape, each bears a different design, one a 'cartwheel' like design in the form of an eight-armed cross with a single pellet within each segment (SF8) and the other a cross-motif with three pellets within each quarter surrounded by an octagon, with arms of the cross extending out past this (SF9). They are both heavily stamp impressed from lead sheet and crudely cut to form a rhombus and rectangle respectively. Both bear a passing resemblance to the reverse of a medieval penny with a likely date range of later 13th century to c. 1500. Their weights do not appear to correspond to any relevant coins and if they are not coin weights they could possibly be some form of counter, used in a similar way to jettons as tokens or tallies. They could also have served as possible gaming pieces.

Other noteworthy finds include a fragment of millstone, a single prehistoric flint flake and two heavily abraded sherds of Roman greyware pottery collected from the subsoil and spoilheap. Scatters of small numbers of Roman metal finds and pottery have been reported previously in the locality through metal detection/fieldwalking of surrounding fields and in the area of the Castle.

9.0 Acknowledgements

Thanks are due to Andrew Bingham who commissioned Norvic Archaeology to carry out this work. The monitoring was undertaken by Andy Barnett and the author, with post-excavation analysis work carried out by the author. Specialist contributions on the finds assemblage were made from Andy Barnett (coins/tokens) and Sue Anderson (pottery). Results from the SEM at UEA were kindly provided by Paul Disdle. The author is also grateful to both Dr R Kelleher and Dr Adrian Marsden for their consideration of the lead coin-weights/tokens. NHER data was supplied by the Historic Environment Service (P.Watkins 2017 ref NVC17/368).

10.0 Bibliography

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|--|
| Anderson, S., | 2008 | <i>Old Village Hall, New Buckenham (51520BVC): the pottery.</i> Archive report for NPS Archaeology. |
| Ashwin, T. & Davidson, A.(ed.) | 2005 | <i>An historical atlas of Norfolk.</i> (3rd edition). Phillimore press |
| Jennings, S. | 1981 | <i>Eighteen centuries of pottery from Norwich.</i> East Anglian Archaeology 13. |
| MPRG | 1998 | <i>A Guide to the Classification of Medieval Ceramic Forms.</i> Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper 1. |
| Shopland, N. | 2005 | <i>Archaeological Finds, a guide to identification.</i> Tempus |
| Ashwin, T. & Davidson, A.(ed.) | 2005 | <i>An historical atlas of Norfolk.</i> (3rd edition). Phillimore press |
| Blomefield, F. | 1805-10 | <i>An Essay towards a Topographical History of Norfolk.</i> |
| Dymond, D. | 2005 | 'Medieval and Later Markets', <i>An Historical Atlas of Norfolk</i> , ed. Trevor Ashwin and Alan Davison, Phillimore. |
| Jennings, S. | 1981 | <i>Eighteen centuries of pottery from Norwich.</i> East Anglian Archaeology 13. |
| Margeson, S | 1993 | <i>Norwich Households: the medieval and post-medieval finds from Norwich Survey excavations 1971-1978.</i> East Anglian Archaeology Vol.58 |
| Pevsner, N and Wilson, W. | 1999 | <i>Norfolk 2: North-West and South. The Buildings of England.</i> p 559 |
| Rutledge, P. & Rutledge, T. | 2002 | 'New Buckenham a moated town'. <i>New Buckenham Society.</i> |
| Spink & Son Ltd | 2017 52nd Edition | <i>Coins of England & The United Kingdom, pre-decimal issues..</i> Southampton. |

Appendix 1a: Context Summary

Context	Category	Fill of	SSD	Brief Physical Description	Interpretation	Period
01	Deposit		House	Friable, mid brownish-grey silty loam, occ. coal pieces, occ. CBM flecks, occ. charcoal flecks. c. 0.35m D	Topsoil/ploughsoil	Modern
02	Deposit		House	V.friable to soft, mid-yellowish-brown silty-sand, v.rare charcoal flecks, occ. chalk flecks, occ. stones. c. 0.35m D	Subsoil	Post-med.
03	Cut		House	1.45m W, Steep W edge, well-sloping E edge	?Ditch recut	Medieval+
04	Deposit	[03]	House	Soft, mid-grey 'ashy' silty-sand, freq. charcoal, rare coal flecks, occ. stones, mod. roots	Fill	Medieval+
05	Cut		House	Wide U-shaped profiled, aligned c. N-S, up to 1.1m W, c. 0.35m D	Ditch	Medieval
06	Deposit	[05]	House	V.soft, mottled mid-grey/pale-grey silty-sand, mod. charcoal pieces, mod. stones, occ. burnt flint, more freq. charcoal in v.base	Fill	Medieval
07	Deposit	[05]	House	V.soft, dark-grey silty-sand, mod. charcoal flecks/lenses, occ. stones	Fill	Medieval
08	Unstratified		House		Spoil heap finds	-
09	Cut		House	Rect. Pit with rounded corners, 0.8m L, est. .5m W, c. 0.3m D.	Pit	Medieval
10	Deposit	[09]	House	V.soft, dark-grey silty-sand, freq. charcoal pieces/flecks, occ. stones, mottled by archaic root action in base. Sterile of finds.	Pit-fill	Medieval
11	Deposit		Garage	Well mixed V.friable dark brownish-grey clay-loam, mod. CBM frags, occ. coal, occ. Fe rubbish, mod. roots, max 0.3m D	Topsoil/make-up	Modern
12	Deposit		Garage	Same as 01	Topsoil	Modern
13	Deposit		Garage	Same as 02	Subsoil	Post-med.
14	Deposit		House	Soft/Dense, pale-mottled yellowish-orange fine sand	Natural sand geology	Quaternary

Appendix 1b: OASIS feature summary table

Period	Feature type	Quantity
Medieval (1066 to 1539AD)	Ditch	1
	Pit	1

Appendix 2a: Finds by Context

Context	Material	Qty	Weight (g)
01	Ceramic building material – R.tile	1	21
01	Copper alloy – cauldron foot	1	105
01	Copper alloy – stud	1	1.66
01	Flint – worked	1	5
01	Mill stone fragment	1	6300
01	Pottery	3	29
02	Copper alloy – mount/pommel cap	1	12.26
02	Pottery	5	30
06	Animal bone	1	12
06	Burnt flint	6	132
06	Pottery	3	23
07	Pottery	1	58
08	Animal bone	2	41
08	Clay tobacco pipe	3	11
08	Copper alloy – suspension ring	1	2.66
08	Lead - fragments	4	84
08	Lead – pot-mender	1	16
08	Pottery	5	39
12	Pottery	2	4
13	Pottery	2	40
08	Lead - ?coin weight/token	1	3.42
08	Lead - ?coin weight/token	1	2.61
02	Copper alloy – Jetton	1	1.19
13	Copper alloy – token	1	1.11

Appendix 2b: Finds summary table

Period	Material	Quantity
Unknown	Lead fragments	4
Late Prehistoric (4000 BC to 42 AD)	Flint – worked (utilised flake)	1
Roman (42 to 409AD)	Pottery	2
Late Saxon (851 to 1065AD)	Pottery	1
Medieval (1066 to 1539AD)	Animal bone	1
	Ceramic building material (R.tile)	1
	Copper-alloy object; SF1: Cauldron foot	1
	Copper-alloy object; SF4: Suspension-ring	1
	Flint – burnt	6
	Lead object; SF5: Pot-mender	1
	Lead object; SF8: Lead ?coinweight/token	1
	Lead object; SF9: Lead ?coinweight/token	1
	Millstone	1
	Pottery	17
Post-medieval (1540 to 1900AD)	Animal bone	2
	Ceramic building material (R.tile)	1
	Clay tobacco pipe	3
	Copper-alloy object; SF2: stud	1
	Copper-alloy object; SF3: ?Knife terminal	1
	Copper-alloy object; SF6: Jetton	1
	Copper-alloy object; SF7: Trader’s Token	1
	Pottery	1

Appendix 3: Pottery

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	Spot date	Fabric date range
01	MCW1			1	5		12th-14th c.
01	WVCW	Jar	everted square-beaded	1	16	13-14	L.12th-14th c.
01	MCW2			1	8		12th-14th c.
02	MCW3			2	11		12th-14th c.
02	MCW3			1	10		12th-14th c.
02	MCW1			1	4		12th-14th c.
02	UPG			1	5		L.12th-14th c.
06	THET			1	12		10th-11th c.
06	WVCW	Jar	everted square-beaded	1	9	13-14	L.12th-14th c.
06	WVCW			1	2		L.12th-14th c.
07	LMT	Jug	collared?	1	58		15th-16th c.
08	RBGM			1	5		RB
08	EMW			1	2		11th-12th c.
08	MCW2	Jar	wedged everted	1	4		12th-14th c.
08	MCW1			1	1		12th-14th c.
08	WVCW			1	27		L.12th-14th c.
12	MCW2			1	2		12th-14th c.
12	IGBW			1	2		16th-18th c.
13	RBGM			1	19		RB – 2-4 th c.AD
13	MCW1			1	21		12th-14th c.

Appendix 4: Coins & Tokens

SF No.	Context	Metal	Type	Context Type
6	02	Copper-alloy	Jetton	Subsoil
Denomination: Jetton				Obverse Description: Three alternating lis and crowns around a central rose
State: Nuremberg				
Period: Post-medieval				
Ruler: -				Obverse Legend: HA[NNS]•KRAVWINCKEL•IN•NVR Rosette I.M.
Date: 1586-1635				
Mint: Nuremberg				
Weight: 1.19g				Reverse Description: Imperial orb and cross within double stranded, triple arched tressure
Diameter: 21.1mm				
Comments: A token of Hanns Krauwinckel II. Worn but still legible. Bent in half with a central piercing.				Reverse Legend: GOTE•ALLEIN•DIE•EER•[ES]EI Rosette I.M.
Reference: Mitchener. Jetons, Medalets and Tokens Vol I. Seaby 1988. Page 439-441, 1518-1536				

SF No.	Context	Metal	Type	Context Type
7	13	Copper-alloy	Trade token	Subsoil
Denomination: Token				Obverse Description: Illegible
State: Britain				
Period: Post-medieval				
Ruler: Charles II 1660-1685				Obverse Legend: [...]S[...]
Date: 1660-1670				
Mint: -				
Weight: 1.11g				Reverse Description: S over W.M in inner circle
Diameter: 16.8mm				
Comments: Worn and corroded. Obverse completely illegible but with a letter S in the legend. The reverse can only be partially read.				Reverse Legend: [...]ER•IN•A[...]
Reference: -				

Appendix 5: Archive summary table

Factual Type	Quantity
Site diary	1
Permatrace drawing sheets	1
Context register sheets	1
Context Sheets	14
Photo Index	1
Digital Images	16
Black and white film	1

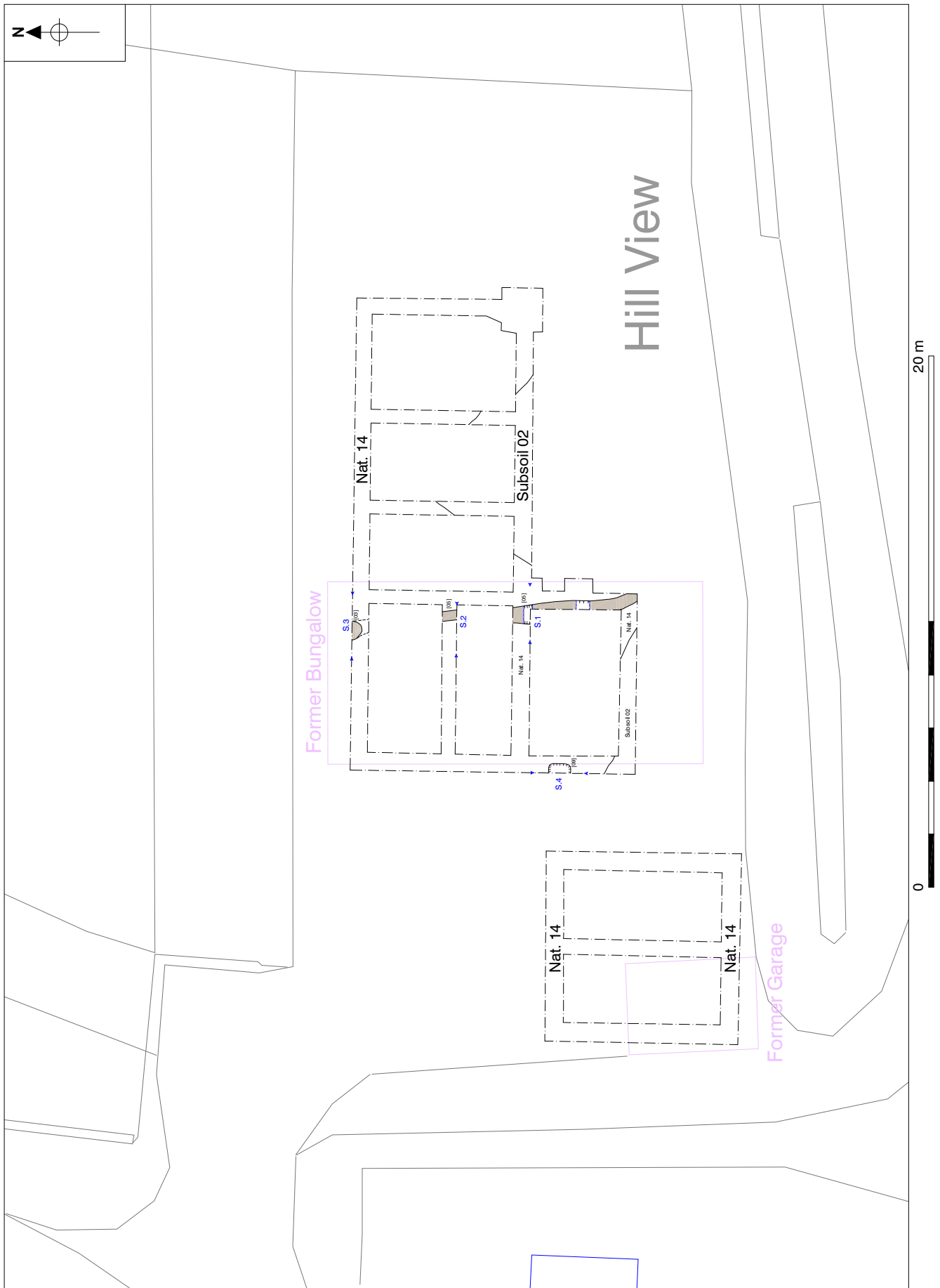


Figure 2. Site plan. Scale 1:1000

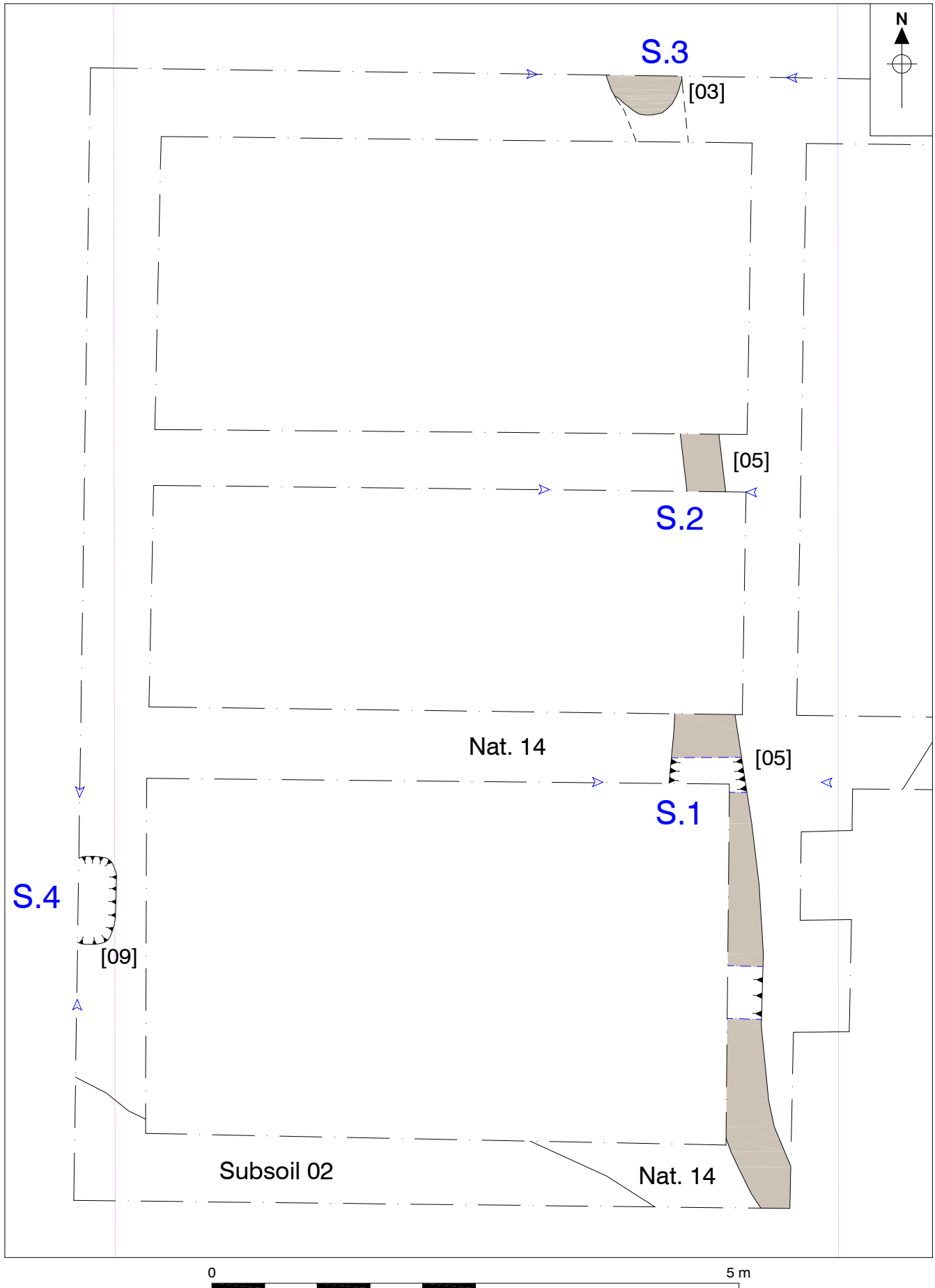


Figure 3. Plan showing features. Scale 1:50

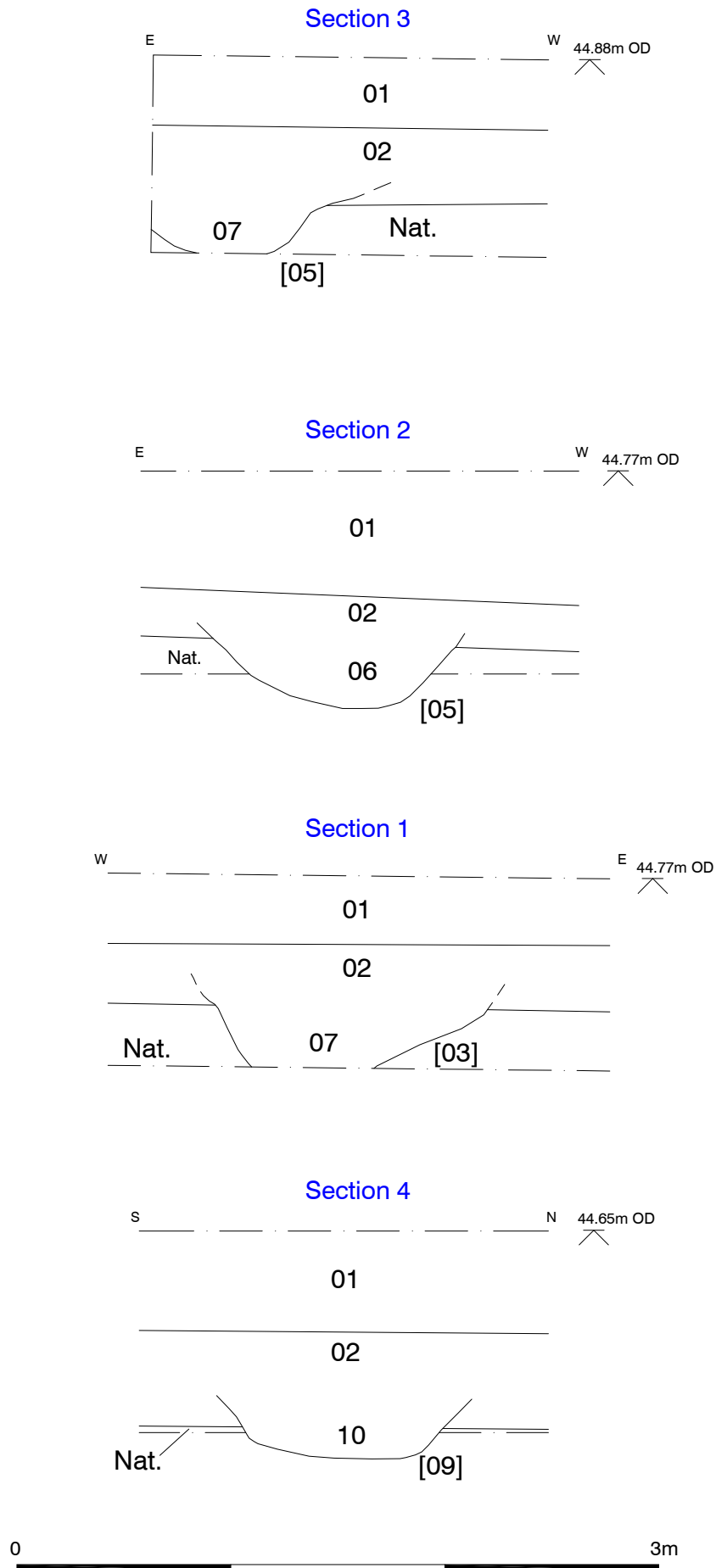


Figure 4. Recorded Sections. Scale 1:30

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

[List of Projects](#) | [Manage Projects](#) | [Search Projects](#) | [New project](#) | [Change your details](#) | [HER coverage](#) | [Change country](#) | [Log out](#)

Printable version

OASIS ID: norvicar1-329914

Project details

Project name	Archaeological Monitoring at Hill View, Castle Hill Road, New Buckenham, Norfolk.
Short description of the project	The results of archaeological monitoring during the demolition of an existing bungalow 'Hill View', and the development of a replacement dwelling within the same c. 600m2 plot at Castle Hill Road, New Buckenham. The development plot sits immediately south of New Buckenham Castle, built by William D'Albini in 1146. The planned town to the east of the castle was laid out at the same time and the plot is located in the hinterland of the town, which largely still remains within its medieval defences. Two features were revealed below the subsoil, a north-to-south aligned late medieval ditch and a shallow pit. Both contained similarly charcoal laden fills and are suggested to be contemporary. No evidence of metal working or similar industry was evident, although other forms of wood-fuel rich activities may-well have been taking place here, just outside the main settlement. A small number of medieval to post-medieval metal objects were collected during the course of the monitoring; a cauldron foot, a domed stud, a probable knife terminal, a lead pot-mender and a suspension ring, a post-medieval jetton and a 17th century trading token. These finds appear to demonstrate minor medieval to post-medieval activity on the fringes of the medieval settlement, within site of the Castle, although casual losses and the spreading of night soil and ditch clearances on former agricultural land could account for the presence of the finds here. The most intriguing finds are two possible lead weights, tokens or counters cut from lead sheet and stamped with differing designs of medieval date.
Project dates	Start: 11-10-2017 End: 16-01-2018
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	ENF142621 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	NVC/2016/344 - OASIS form ID
Any associated project reference codes	3PL/2015/1201/F - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Residential 1 - General Residential
Monument type	DITCH Medieval
Monument type	PIT Medieval
Significant Finds	FLINT Late Prehistoric
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Significant Finds	POTTERY Early Medieval

Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Medieval
Significant Finds	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL Medieval
Significant Finds	COPPER ALLOY CAULDRON FOOT Medieval
Significant Finds	COPPER ALLOY SUSPENSION RING Medieval
Significant Finds	BURNT FLINT Medieval
Significant Finds	LEAD POT MENDER Medieval
Significant Finds	LEAD ?COIN WEIGHT Medieval
Significant Finds	MILLSTONE Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL Post Medieval
Significant Finds	COPPER ALLOY STUD Post Medieval
Significant Finds	COPPER ALLOY ?KNIFE TERMINAL Post Medieval
Significant Finds	COPPER ALLOY JETTON Post Medieval
Significant Finds	COPPER ALLOY TRADING TOKEN 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 BRECKLAND NEW BUCKENHAM Hill View, Castle Hill Road, New Buckenham, Norfolk
Postcode	NR16 2AG
Study area	600 Square metres
Site coordinates	TM 0854 9021 52.469448090332 1.070603069594 52 28 10 N 001 04 14 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Norvic Archaeology
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Norvic Archaeology
Project director/manager	Giles Emery
Project supervisor	Andy Barnett
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Mr A Bingham

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	NMAS and Norvic Archaeology
Physical Archive ID	2018.175

Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Metal","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	NMAS
Digital Archive ID	2018.175
Digital Contents	"Survey"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	NMAS
Paper Archive ID	2018.175
Paper Contents	"Survey"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Diary","Photograph","Plan","Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological Monitoring at Hill View, Castle Hill Road, New Buckenham, Norfolk.
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Emery, G
Other bibliographic details	Norvic Archaeology Report No. 109
Date	2018
Issuer or publisher	Norvic Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Norwich
Description	Spiral Bound
Entered by	Giles Emery (giles.emery@norvicarchaeology.com)
Entered on	3 October 2018

OASIS:

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

© ADS 1996-2012 Created by [Jo Gilham and Jen Mitcham](#), email Last modified Wednesday 9 May 2012

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

[Cookies](#) [Privacy Policy](#)