

EXCAVATIONS AND SURVEYS IN NORFOLK 1995

Edited by David Gurney and Trevor Ashwin

This annual report comprises summaries of archaeological excavations, fieldwork and surveys carried out during the year. As it is often several years before post-excavation work is completed and a full report is published, these summaries provide a useful guide to current archaeological research in the County. The report again includes brief reports (by Brian Cushion) on thirty-eight 1:1000 surveys of earthwork sites for the Norfolk Earthwork Survey (NES). Sites are listed alphabetically by parish, and their locations are shown on Fig. 1. The following abbreviations are used: NAU – Norfolk Archaeological Unit; NLA – Norfolk Landscape Archaeology; Site – Norfolk Sites and Monuments Record Site Number.

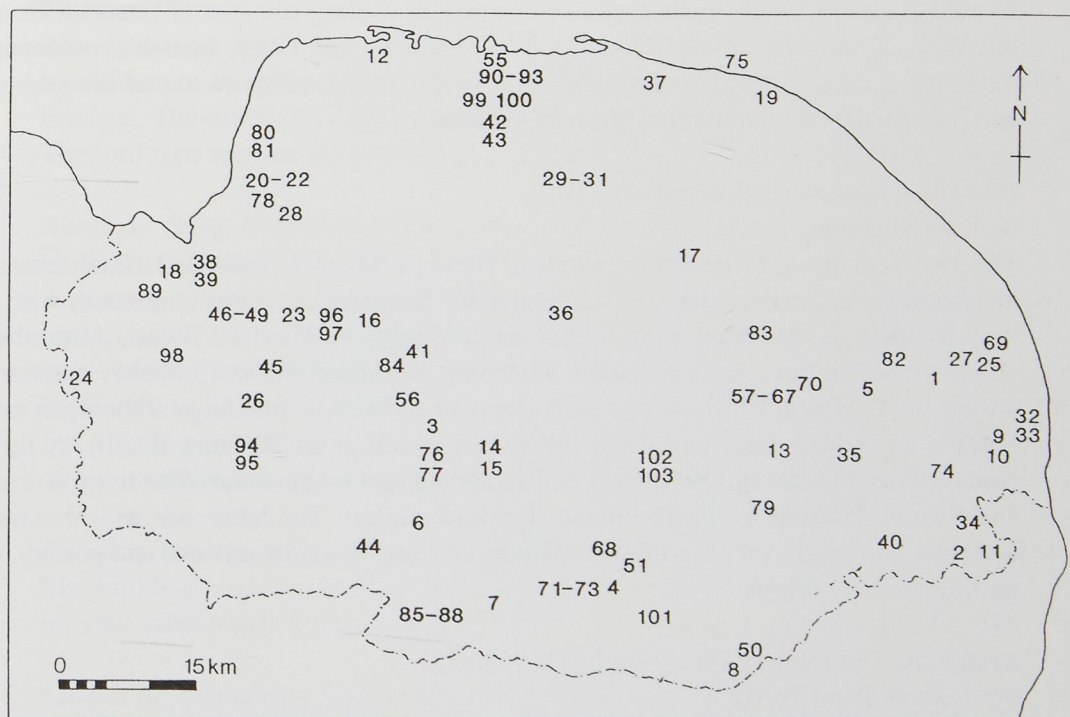


Fig. 1

Locations of excavations and surveys in Norfolk in 1995

1. *Acle*, Weybridge, St Mary's Priory (Site 8601; TG 414 115) (NES).
Mainly ditched enclosures denoting subdivision of the site were recorded after damage was reported.
2. *Aldeby* (Site 15127; TM 449 932) (NES)
An enclosure and pond to the west of Priory Farm.
3. *Ashill* (Site 4711; TF 877 030) (NES)
A well-defined moat with an impressive length of hollow way are bounded by various

enclosures, partly spoil-covered. Further probable tofts have been ploughed and reseeded to leave only subdued remnants.

4. *Banham*, Heath Lodge (Site 31132; TM 074 881)
by Edwin Rose, NLA
An unsuspected medieval hall-house was discovered behind the C20 coating of this building. One full-height two-register hall window with diamond mullions remains, as does the screens-passage plan. The parlour block had been rebuilt and the upper floor inserted in the hall in the C17, and the hall roof raised in the C19.
5. *Blofield*, Bay Bridge (Site 31642; TG 333 089)
by John Percival, NAU
A watching brief on trenching and pipe-laying operations by Anglian Water Services located evidence for the manufacture of brick and roofing tile east of Brundall Road in the C19. South-east of the church of SS Andrew and Peter, possible evidence of medieval occupation was found. Finds east of the church relate to use of the graveyard and post-medieval church renovation. NAU report 153.
6. *Breckland Archaeological Survey*
by Kate Sussams
The two-year project funded by English Heritage to investigate and characterise the archaeology of the Breckland Environmentally Sensitive Area has continued, with surveys in areas of heathland, pasture and selected parts of Thetford Forest. A number of new earthworks have been recorded, including woodland banks (probably constructed during the C18 or C19 to enclose early areas of coniferous planting on the open heathland), warren boundary banks and round barrows (e.g. on Weeting Heath). A limited amount of fieldwalking was carried out, including on Gooderstone Warren (now arable) and Santon deserted medieval village (Lynford parish). The latter site was also metal-detected, and produced a significant quantity of Late Saxon metalwork and pottery, suggesting an early origin.
7. *Bridgham*, Old Rectory (Site 18066; TL 958 858)
by Kenneth Penn, NAU
A watching brief for G. Robson Esq. during building works revealed modern overburden lying over dark silty ?marsh deposits. Pottery and building material of Romano-British and later date were found but no features were seen. NAU report 151.
8. *Brockdish*, A143 bypass (Site 31423; TM 200 793)
by Sarah Bates, NAU
A watching brief during road construction yielded few artefacts and no subsoil features. NAU report 134.
9. *Burgh Castle*, brick and cement works (Site 10501; TG 473 041)
by Derek and Mary Manning, Norfolk Industrial Archaeology Society
A survey of the industrial remains recorded 10 settling ponds, well-defined by brick and clay lining walls and with inlet and outlet conduits, and the remains of 2 crushing plants, the basement of the engine house, sites of other buildings, the kiln and a deep pit.

10. *Burgh Castle*, Roman fort (Sites 10471, 13227; TG 474 046)
In April and October 1995, the fields recently acquired by the Norfolk Archaeological Trust were systematically fieldwalked and metal-detected. This was organised and coordinated by Judy Sims and Roger Bellinger of the Norfolk Archaeological and Historical Research Group for the NAT, assisted by many members of NAHRG, other local archaeological groups and metal-detector clubs. The detailed locational recording of finds was undertaken by Heather Wallis, NAU, using a Total Station Theodolite and Data Logger. The fields were to be ploughed for the last time before being put down to grass, so this was the ideal and final opportunity in the foreseeable future to conduct a comprehensive survey for the retrieval of surface and ploughsoil artefactual evidence. The April survey collected 18 pieces of prehistoric flint of possible Bronze Age date, a large number of sherds of Roman pottery, only three Roman metal artefacts but 272 coins. Post-Roman finds comprised three sherds of Middle Saxon Ipswich ware, eight sherds of Late Saxon Thetford Ware and some medieval pottery and metalwork. The finds from the October survey, around 1500 in number, have yet to be processed and identified. In addition to the above, in October four fields around the fort were fieldwalked by Alan Davison. The two fields adjacent to the fort yielded quantities of Roman pottery, with some Thetford-type ware on the north field and some Ipswich-type ware to the east of the fort.
11. *Burgh St. Peter*, Shrublands Quarry extension (Site 31317; TM 475 925)
by Kenneth Penn and Sarah Bates, NAU
A desktop assessment for Tarmac Roadstone (Southern) Ltd did not identify any previously-known archaeological sites in the study area, but there is a ring-ditch and other crop-marks immediately to the west. NAU report 122.
Fieldwalking and metal-detecting revealed evidence for Bronze Age flint working and a few sherds of medieval pottery. A watching brief on topsoil stripping recorded an area of burnt soil and six pits, worked flints and sherds of Beaker pottery. NAU report 137.
12. *Burnham Norton*, Friary (Site 1738; TF 839 428) (NES)
The building remains, outlines and parchmarks, along with the precinct wall and some internal subdivision were recorded.
13. *Caistor St. Edmund*, *Venta Icenorum* (Site 9836; TG 230 032)
by Peter J. Cott
Geophysical survey concentrated in the field south of the walled town, as the presence of a Roman amphitheatre there was suspected from the evidence of earlier aerial photography. Resistivity survey in the south-west corner obtained a very clear response from the amphitheatre, with the arena measuring 40m by 33m, and the main entrance at the south end. In the south-east corner, resistivity survey gives the impression of an irregularly walled area, but no major building outlines can be seen. A study on the effect of the weather on resistivity measurements is also being undertaken over the ditches known from cropmarks running parallel to the south wall of the town.
14. *Carbrooke*, Commandery of St John of Jerusalem (Site 8814; TF 951 021) (NES)
Norfolk's only Knights Hospitallers' site includes a part-moated enclosure with a square building outline, fishponds and several other outer buildings recorded as parchmarks. A probable precinct boundary ditch is recorded on the north and north-east.

15. *Carbrooke* (Site 31424; TF 952 023) (NES)
Adjacent to No. 14 above is a series of enclosures, of which some are probably tofts facing onto a former road.
16. *Castle Acre*, Priory (Site 4096; TF 815 148) (NES)
Enclosures and building platforms (including masonry and mortar fragments) within the precinct to the east of the main buildings area suggest gardens and orchards. Some features extend into the Historic Properties area, providing a much fuller picture of the layout, including an area of building outlines which may well be the guests' lodgings. The channel of the watercourse feeding the complex is also recorded, along with probable later enclosures on the valley floor.
17. *Cawston*, Salle Bridge (Site 31422; TG 127 242)
by Sarah Bates, NAU
A watching brief during pipe-laying by Anglian Water Services produced negative results. NAU report 133.
18. *Clenchwarton* (Site 22589; TF 599 226) (NES)
A remnant of a mound, considered as a possible saltern, was recorded prior to being further covered by spoil.
19. *Cromer*, Howard's Hill, Central Road (Site 31521; TG 212 421)
by Kenneth Penn, NAU
Evaluation for Norfolk Homes Ltd revealed little evidence of human activity prior to recent use as allotments. NAU report 149.
20. *Dersingham* (Site 1579; TF 692 302) (NES)
A well-defined moat, with adjacent enclosures to the west and south, including some enigmatic parallel ridges.
21. *Dersingham* (Site 31059; TF 694 301) (NES)
Probable medieval enclosures divided from the above site by Manor Road.
22. *Dersingham* (site 17436; TF 696 304) (NES)
Building outlines with associated enclosures and surrounding medieval pottery fragments suggest a croft, with further enclosures to the east.
23. *East Walton* (Site 30996; TF 743 164) (NES)
Tofts and closes to the north of Chapel Lane, partially incorporating existing properties.
24. *Emneth*, Hungate Road (Site 31127; TF 497 074)
by Andrew Crowson, NAU
Evaluation of an area of former silt fen was carried out for Cousins Ltd in advance of proposed development. While most of the trenches did not produce any archaeological evidence, one encountered the northern arm of a silt-filled moat, apparently backfilled during recent landscaping work, and another a broad, shallow depression containing quantities of animal bone and Roman pottery.

25. *Filby* (Site 31191; TG 466 135) (NES)
A moated enclosure which is most likely a fishpond.
26. *Fincham*, High Street (Site 15289; TF 685 063)
by Kenneth Penn, NAU
Evaluation for Bexwell Tractors Ltd revealed a series of large cesspits, the earliest probably of late medieval date. A trench at the south end of the plot, away from the High Street, exposed an undated linear feature. NAU report 119.
27. *Fleggburgh* (Site 31130)
The findspot of a hoard of Late Bronze Age metalwork was investigated by Andrew Rogerson and David Wicks (NLA) and the finders, Gerry Cook and Jean Chaplin. Trenching led to the recovery of six further items, but no subsoil features were revealed.
28. *Flitcham with Appleton*, Little Appleton (Site 3501; TF 710 270) (NES)
A hollow way and several mostly incomplete enclosures and linear features form the earthworks of a former hamlet.
29. *Fulmodeston* (Site 28091; TF 997 328) (NES)
A moat with adjacent toft-like enclosures and possible road line.
30. *Fulmodeston* (Site 12159; TF 997 325) (NES)
A series of moats with adjacent enclosures, some being later valley floor subdivision.
31. *Fulmodeston* (Site 1068; TF 989 297) (NES)
A manorial site includes a moat, an outer enclosure, partly ploughed out, with internal divisions, and a hollow way leading to the complex.
32. *Great Yarmouth*, Town Wall (Site 4292)
by Robert Smith
West of Friars Tower: An architectural and archaeological survey of the stretch of wall immediately to the south of Pudding Gate was undertaken for Norfolk County Council and English Heritage in advance of repair and consolidation. NAU report 131.
West of King Henry's Tower: An architectural and archaeological survey of King Henry's Tower and the town wall to the west was undertaken for Great Yarmouth Borough Council and English Heritage in advance of repair and consolidation. NAU report 157.
33. *Great Yarmouth*, 51 North Quay (Site 4306; TG 520 077)
by Robert Smith
Architectural survey work on this important C17-C18 building was carried out for Great Yarmouth Borough Council in advance of conservation and restoration work. NAU report 144.
34. *Haddiscoe* (Site 24370; TM 439 990) (NES)
An irregular mound thought to be a likely saltern mound.

35. *Hellington* (Site 31532; TG 315 034) (NES)
Enigmatic enclosures and ponds with remnants of an earlier roadside boundary bank.
36. *Hoe* (Site 2810; TF 998 165) (NES)
A small moat as well as other toft-like enclosures and closes adjacent to hollow ways within the park of Hoe Hall, indicate a considerable area of fossilised landscape change.
37. *Kelling* (Site 29587; TG 094 417) (NES)
A banked enclosure adjacent to the moated site of the Old Hall is within the Manor Yards, whilst a road line shown on Faden's map is noted to the south.
38. *King's Lynn* (Site 5554; TF 656 203) (NES)
A moated site in Crow's Wood with an adjacent smaller enclosure also has remnants of a surrounding enclosure system whose relationship is not totally clear.
39. *King's Lynn, Corn Exchange* (Site 12919; TF 616 204)
by Sarah Bates, NAU
Trench evaluation and a watching-brief for the Borough of King's Lynn and West Norfolk in advance of conversion revealed a 2m depth of former riverbank deposits. This accumulation, rich in medieval organic material and artefacts, resulted from deliberate dumping of rubbish into the river.
Cut into the top of the river deposits was found a bell-casting pit, the first to be excavated in King's Lynn. Documentary research by Paul Cattermole has shown that a bell, of the same size as that represented by the original pit, was cast in 1616 in Common Staithe Yard (in the area of the Corn Exchange excavations) for the Chapel of St Nicholas, by bellfounder James Edberry.
Publication in *Norfolk Archaeology* forthcoming.
40. *Kirby Cane, Leet Hill* (Site 23757; TM 380 928)
by John Percival, NAU
Evaluation in advance of proposed quarrying by Atlas Aggregates Ltd, took the form of field survey. Small numbers of prehistoric, Romano-British, medieval and post-medieval finds were made. A watching brief on subsequent topsoil stripping revealed only post-medieval linear features and ploughmarks. NAU report 143.
41. *Little Dunham* (Site 11351; TF 863 129) (NES)
Enclosures to the west of the church are thought to include an earlier manorial site, whilst a former drive to the Old Rectory and adjacent enclosures are also noted.
42. *Little Walsingham, cobblestone survey* (TF 93 36)
by Trevor Ashwin, NAU
A detailed stone-by-stone record of the cobbled pavements for the new Local Authority Town Scheme was funded by English Heritage. The results suggests that few if any of the cobbled pavements which survive are likely to pre-date c. 1800. NAU report 130.
43. *Little Walsingham, Black Lion Hotel* (Site 13287; TF 933 367)
by Andy Shelley, NAU

A watching brief during construction of a boundary wall was undertaken for the Roman Catholic Diocese of East Anglia. A backfilled cellar and a series of yard surfaces were exposed. The southern wall of the cellar was probably no earlier than the late C18 in date, although it may have incorporated elements of an earlier building. All but one of the yard surfaces post-dated the late C18. NAU report 145.

44. *Lynford*, West Tofts (Sites 5148, 5149, 31035; TL 836 930) (NES)
A linked group of earthworks north and east of the church comprise the well-defined moated site of Caston Hall (5148), with some in-part associated enclosures and channels to the east (31035), and the subdued remnants of part of the medieval village (5149). The latter has incomplete tofts and/or closes with further truncated features to the west representing internal park and woodland boundaries associated with the former rectory.
45. *Marham*, Abbey (Site 4483; TF 706 098) (NES)
The south wall of the church, substantial earthworks of the claustral range and two other groups of buildings, an enclosure with fishponds and some further incomplete enclosures make impressive remains of this house for Cistercian Nuns.
46. *Middleton* (Sites 3393, 3395; TF 670 175) (NES)
An additional ditched enclosure surrounding the well-known moat at Middleton Towers has been recorded, along with fish ponds and further enclosures to the east and south, the latter being tofts.
47. *Middleton* (Site 18547; TF 653 162) (NES)
Ridge and furrow in varying states of preservation with adjacent enclosures, including probable tofts, which may have been superimposed upon former areas of ridge and furrow.
48. *Middleton* (Site 31613; TF 651 162) (NES)
A U-shaped ditched enclosure, with some internal subdivision, which probably formed a boundary of the grounds associated with an earlier dwelling at West Hall Farm.
49. *Middleton*, Blackborough End (Site 30987; TF 675 154)
by Kenneth Penn, NAU
Field survey in advance of proposed mineral extraction by Middleton Aggregates Ltd produced few finds, apart from occasional prehistoric flints and a thin scatter of medieval and more recent material. NAU report 118.
50. *Needham* (Site 31318; TM 224 815)
by Sarah Bates, NAU
A watching brief before and after stripping of overburden from a borrow-pit site revealed no significant finds or subsoil features. NAU report 138.
51. *New Buckenham*, Market Place (Site 9200; TM 089 904)
by Andrew Crowson, NAU
Evaluation of a proposed development site between Boosey's Walk and the Market

Place was carried out for Hallam Homes Ltd. Three trial trenches exposed layers of dumped material and features containing building waste of post-medieval date. The north end of the site had been disturbed by cellaring. NAU report 139.

52. *Norfolk Defensive Structures Survey*
Data on Norfolk's wide variety of C20 military constructions is being collected, primarily by Peter Kent, Mike Osborne and Russell Smith, for inclusion in the Norfolk Sites and Monuments Record, and to contribute to the national Defence of Britain Project.
53. *Norfolk Monuments Management Project*
by Helen Paterson
Visits to earthwork sites in the original Project Area have been completed, and second visits made to monitor the effectiveness of management agreements. A start has been made in the Breckland, and 34 of the 120 potential sites visited. To date, 22 grant-aided management agreements have been concluded, and 44 non-statutory 'management statements' agreed with owners. Liaison with the Breckland Survey (No. 6) and the Forestry Commission has resulted in good cross-fertilisation of ideas and management, and there has been one joint undertaking under the Countryside Commission's Stewardship Scheme, at Mileham Castle.
54. *Norfolk Ring-Ditch Survey, 1991-95*
by Peter Robins for NAHRG.
Sites and Monuments Records for over 200 parishes mainly in eastern Norfolk have been examined, and details of 182 sites in 83 parishes extracted. Of these, 112 sites (some with multiple ring-ditches) were considered as sufficiently well documented and accessible to justify field examination to check for visible earthworks. Records have been completed for 49 sites. While most reports are negative, seven sites are considered as having discernible upstanding mounds, and a further four have been categorised as due to historic or recent rather than prehistoric activities.
55. *North Norfolk, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty*
by Kenneth Penn, NAU
Desktop survey investigated 92 different locations in advance of proposed future works by Anglian Water. The majority of sites did not impinge upon any previously-recorded remains, although in many areas this may reflect a lack of systematic fieldwork. Eleven locations were seen to lie within or adjacent to archaeological sites already recorded. NAU report 124.
56. *North Pickenham, Houghton on the Hill (Site 4630; TF 869 055) (NES)*
A hollow way and adjacent enclosures form the surviving earthworks of the DMV.
57. *Norwich, Assembly House (Site 618; TG 228 083)*
by Trevor Ashwin, NAU
Salvage excavation of debris resulting from fire damage in April 1995 was carried out for the Trustees of the Assembly House in consultation with English Heritage. The work was largely confined to the collection of fallen ceiling-plaster and chandeliers in the Foyer, Music Room and Restaurant. NAU report 164.

58. *Norwich*, Bethel Street car park (Site 26437; TG 228 084)
by Sarah Percival, NAU
Evaluation for the Technopolis Project took place in advance of proposed redevelopment. Seven trenches were excavated, exposing well-preserved medieval deposits and structures which included the remains of a C15 undercroft on the site formerly occupied by the White Swan Inn. A power-probe survey indicated that the depth of made ground varied across the site between 0.6 and 2.4m. NAU report 160.
59. *Norwich*, Castle mound (Site 429; TG 231 085)
by Andy Shelley, NAU
A watching brief on remedial works to a wall and railings encircling the top of the mound revealed made ground, but this proved to be modern and not an original component of the Norman mound. NAU report 146.
60. *Norwich*, Cathedral (Site 792; TG 234 088)
by David Adams and Kevin Forrest, NAU
A drawn archaeological survey of the north face of the tower was undertaken for the Dean and Chapter in order to calibrate and detail a previous photogrammetric and architectural survey. The south-western tower pinnacle and its pilasters were also recorded to provide an assessment of their current external condition. The drawings were subsequently digitised for incorporation into a wider cumulative CAD record of the entire Cathedral.
61. *Norwich*, 15 Cathedral Close (Site 26426; TG 234 087)
by David Adams, NAU
A watching brief monitored a pit dug to locate a drain. No archaeological deposits or artefacts were observed. NAU report 165.
62. *Norwich*, Church of All Saints, Westlegate (Site 592; TG 231 082)
by Phil Emery, NAU
A watching brief on drains in the churchyard found no archaeological deposits or artefacts, but noted undisturbed natural sand, which is of value to the reconstruction of the natural topography. NAU report 141.
63. *Norwich*, City Wall (Site 384; TG 237 076)
by Robert Smith
An archaeological and architectural survey of the interior of the Black Tower, Carrow Hill, was undertaken for Norwich City Council. NAU report 161.
64. *Norwich*, Coslany Street (Site 26435; TG 227 089)
by Niall Oakey, Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Field Unit, as subcontractor for the NAU.
Archaeological evaluation was carried out for Wilcon Homes Ltd. A trench on the Coslany Street frontage exposed C18 deposits, probably floors, located within buildings of late medieval or post-medieval date. Another trench close to the north bank of the River Wensum uncovered a canalised channel, probably established and revetted in the C15-C16, which had been partially culverted. This was interpreted as a northern arm of the

river, flowing around an island depicted on maps of the early C19 and before. Organic survival in medieval deposits was good. Evidence of horn-working was recovered.

65. *Norwich, Greyfriars* (Site 845; TG 234 086)
by Phil Emery, NAU
Additional work was made necessary by the incorporation of a further three properties (Nos 11, 11a and 13 Prince of Wales Road) into the redevelopment. The work was funded by NFU Mutual and Avon Group, with additional assistance from Anglian Water and Norwich City Council.
Evidence pre-dating the Franciscan friary (1226) included traces of a timber building and a ditch, both of C11 date, and a number of C12 cess and quarry pits. These pre-friary features reaffirmed the alignment of tenements suggested by the 1992-94 work. New insight into the development of the friary groundplan was provided by remains of flint foundations and tile flooring. Additional wall lines could be inferred either from footings or from robber trenches relating to the Dissolution. Buildings forming a southward extension of the complex had been constructed on a substantial artificial terrace. A west-to-east aligned friary sewer, which had been traced for 12m from its west end in 1992-94, traversed the 1995 excavation area. This was tracked electronically beyond the eastern site limit, while the interior of the culvert was recorded using a remote-controlled mobile video camera.
Finds of particular significance include pieces of architectural worked stone, medieval window glass, a medieval oyster-shell painter's palette, a silver-gilt strip bracelet (?C15) and three post-medieval cloth-seals (two continental examples and one from London).
66. *Norwich, Notre Dame School* (Site 26436; TG 233 079)
by John Percival, NAU
A watching brief during landscaping work revealed pits and other features indicative of post-medieval domestic activity. Two possible medieval pits were observed to the south-east of the main school buildings. NAU report 142.
67. *Norwich, St Martin at Palace Plain* (Site 26428; TG 234 081)
by Phil Emery, NAU
A watching brief on excavations connected with tree-planting revealed a human burial possibly dating to the C14 and a surface of large flint fragments, perhaps forming a roadway. NAU report 140.
68. *Old Buckenham, Country Primary School* (Site 9193; TM 064 918)
by Sarah Bates, NAU
Metal-detecting and a watching brief on an extension found no archaeological deposits or features, and no finds of significance save a copper alloy trading token of C17 date. NAU report 136.
69. *Ormesby St. Margaret with Scratby, Ormesby Bypass* (Site 24119; TG 491 145)
by Sarah Bates, NAU
A watching brief during construction revealed no archaeological features or finds. NAU report 135.

70. *Postwick*, Heath Farm (Sites 21766, 30931, 30932, 31108 and 31109; TG 286 091)
by Phil Emery and Sarah Bates, NAU
A field survey for T.A. Millard in advance of the proposed Broadland Park development located finds of prehistoric, Romano-British, medieval and post-medieval date. The area of a large previously-recorded cropmark ring-ditch (Site 21766) yielded few prehistoric finds. Roman material was confined to the northern part of the area surveyed, while medieval finds were mostly made near the southern and south-eastern survey limits. NAU report 121.
Trench evaluation on Site 31108 following field survey work revealed a well-preserved pottery kiln dating to the late C1 AD. Excavation was only partial, the flue and stoke-hole lying beyond the limits of the trench. Geophysical survey and further sample excavation will follow. NAU report 162.
71. *Quidenham*, Wilby (Sites 31185, 31186; TM 032 908) (NES)
Two adjacent sites comprising a hollow way with a side road with several associated tofts and closes.
72. *Quidenham*, Hargham Estate
by Alan Davison
Fieldwalking of the estate has been completed. Evidence of the shrinkage of the village of Wilby was revealed by the discovery of earthworks north of Wilby Hall (see previous entry). Pottery on and around the earthworks points to medieval and late medieval occupation, with some evidence of earlier activity.
73. *Quidenham*, Church of All Saints, Hargham (Site 9187; TM 019 913)
by Kenneth Penn, NAU
A watching brief monitored soil clearance around the base of the tower and recorded exposed areas of fabric. NAU report 152.
74. *Reedham*, Ashtree Farm (Sites 16379, 16380; TG 460 044)
by Myk Flitcroft, NAU
A watching brief for the National Rivers Authority on the excavation of a new soke dyke exposed building remains associated with a brickyard site recorded on C19 maps. NAU report 155.
75. *Runton*, West Runton Elephant Project (TG 188 433)
by Trevor Ashwin, NAU
Excavation of the skeleton of an elephant of early pleistocene date (?c. 600,000 BP), probably a specimen of the ancestral mammoth *Mammuthus Trogontherii*, was carried out by the NAU under the overall direction of A. Stuart (Norwich Castle Museum). The principal funding for the project was provided by the Heritage Lottery Fund, with other major contributions from Anglian Water, North Norfolk District Council, English Nature, Kodak, Telia and Swedish archaeological consultancy Arkeologikonsult AB.
The elephant skeleton, which was found lying *in situ* in the West Runton Freshwater Bed, was first exposed in 1990-91. The 1995 excavation was very successful, accounting for virtually all of the anatomies not discovered during rescue excavation in 1991-

92. Retrieval of the elephant skeleton was combined with environmental and sedimentological sampling of this internationally significant series of deposits.
76. *Saham Toney*, Bell Lane (Site 31226; TF 905 017)
by David Gurney, NLA.
Evaluation of an area where local reports suggested the possibility of Romano-British buildings produced largely negative results, although metal-detector finds of two brooches may indicate settlement or activity in the vicinity.
77. *Saham Toney* (Site 29429)
by Sarah Bates, NAU
A geophysical survey, followed by metal-detecting and trench evaluation, was carried out to investigate the context of a group of significant late Iron Age/early Romano-British finds which includes five terrets. The work was funded by English Heritage. Remote sensing suggested the presence of pits and a circular enclosure. These were located successfully by trial trenching, while other curvilinear gullies were also found. One very large pit contained quantities of organic and burnt material. Pottery of mid-late C1 AD date was recovered from most of the excavated features, and debris from both ferrous and non-ferrous metalworking was recovered.
78. *Sandringham*, Babingley (Site 3257; TF 671 261) (NES)
Ridge and furrow, a probable medieval road line and enclosures to the south of Hall Farm have been recorded, with one likely dock inlet on the edge of the former estuary.
79. *Saxlingham Nethergate*, Hill Farm, Saxlingham Thorpe (Site 31610; TM 215 974)
by Edwin Rose, NLA
Examination of this timber-framed building showed that it had originated as a small two-cell building. The timbering and details of the stack suggest that the building is of mid-to-late C17 date despite its cross-passage plan.
80. *Snettisham*, Park Farm (Sites 1514, 1535; TF 689 337, TF 694 333)
by Paul Linford. Ancient Monuments Laboratory, English Heritage (AML Report 53/95)
Geophysical survey took place on the sites of the Roman villa and medieval chapel. Although ground conditions made it impossible to detect traces of the villa building itself, evidence was found for possible associated activity, including several putative defensive ditches and anomalies almost certainly connected with iron working. At the chapel site results were less clear, but a possible wall footing was detected.
81. *Snettisham* (Site 31046; TF 685 350)
Evaluation by the Cambridge Archaeological Unit for Frimstone Ltd of an area adjacent to the 'Treasure Field' included geophysical survey and trench- and test station-based investigation. Apart from further Neolithic and Bronze Age flints and one sherd of ?Iron Age pottery, no significant features or finds were revealed.
82. *South Walsham*, Church of St Lawrence (Site 8517; TG 365 132)
by Kenneth Penn, NAU

Evaluation within the chancel revealed two graves and the remains of the probable chancel arch foundation wall. A layer of loose rubble probably dates to the disastrous fire of 1827, which led to the removal of the ruined nave and the extension of the chancel westwards. NAU report 128.

83. *Spixworth, Grange Farm* (Site 31798; TG 230 148)
A watching brief during topsoil stripping in advance of mineral extraction was undertaken by Tempus Reparatum for Redland Aggregates Ltd. Three pits containing burnt flints and charcoal of uncertain date were recorded. The results of metal-detecting were negative.
84. *Sporle with Palgrave* (Site 28325; TF 850 113)
Evaluation by John Samuels Archaeological Consultants for the Charter Partnership included geophysical survey and trial trenching adjacent to the site of a Benedictine priory. Two medieval ditches were found, and C19 and C20 pits.
85. *Thetford, Saxon Place* (Site 5847; TL 866 826)
A watching brief during redevelopment is being carried out by R.P.S. Clouston for the Peddars Way Housing Association. The new development has been designed to safeguard known archaeology, but some limited ground disturbance and the excavation of service trenches have uncovered a profusion of intersecting Late Saxon features, including evidence for metalworking, a mortared floor and a sloping cobbled area, the purpose of which is obscure.
86. *Thetford, Abbeygate Street* (TL 86 83)
by Neil Moss, NAU
Excavation of a service trench was monitored for Anglian Water, but no archaeological deposits were observed.
87. *Thetford, Mill Lane* (Sites 1022, 5761; TL 870 826)
by Jayne Bown, NAU
An area of 1.6ha west of the River Ouse and within the Late Saxon defended town was excavated in advance of housing development. The work took place within two areas designated as Scheduled Ancient Monuments, and was funded by Centurion Safety Products and English Heritage.
Activity was predominantly of Saxo-Norman date, with some C12-C14 deposits recorded in the western part of the site and on the Mill Lane street frontage. Two well-preserved C10-C11 cellared buildings lay in close proximity to each other. One still displayed the remains of a clay lining adhering to the walls, while the post-holes and slots in the bases of these structures provide much information about the method of construction used.
Evidence of Late Saxon ferrous metalworking was prevalent all over the site, with some significant concentrations. Non-ferrous metalworking was also recorded, notably in the form of a complete crucible found within a hearth or furnace which had been used for at least eight separate firings.
A fine assemblage of Thetford-type Ware was recovered from the site. This should prove valuable in refining the dating of these ceramics.

88. *Thetford*, Two Mile Bottom (Site 5738; TL 852 868)
by Trevor Ashwin, NAU
Evaluation in advance of proposed power station construction by Fibrowatt Ltd recovered quantities of Mesolithic and Neolithic worked flint and, from one trench, Romano-British pottery. Very few negative features were found. Much of the evaluation area had been disturbed very heavily in recent times. NAU report 132.
89. *Tilney All Saints*, Islington (Site 2187; TF 573 170)
by Kenneth Penn, NAU
A watching brief for the Highways Agency during realignment of the A47 trunk road recorded an oblique cutting through an upstanding part of the linear feature known as the Sea Bank, which probably originated during the later Saxon period. NAU report 117.
90. *Warham*, Hales Manor (Site 1886; TF 957 416) (NES)
Upstanding masonry and other ground-level building outlines within a partly-destroyed moat as well as other enclosures and building evidence denote a substantial manorial complex.
91. *Warham* (Site 30711; TF 948 413) (NES)
Roadways shown on Faden's map, as well as enclosures and one probable building platform survive as earthworks.
92. *Warham* (Site 31528; TF 951 418) (NES)
A series of mostly incomplete, mainly ditched enclosures and one well-defined trapezoidal enclosure are recorded on valley floor and low terrace locations.
93. *Warham* (Site 31562; TF 949 416) (NES)
Two small building platforms adjacent to the present village street.
94. *Wereham*, sewerage scheme
Recording was undertaken by Stephanie Leith of Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Field Unit as sub-contractor to the NAU, for Anglian Water. The route passed close to the cropmark of a moat (Site 13294; TF 687 006), and Late Saxon to early medieval occupation was represented by a series of boundary ditches, several pits and part of a post-built structure. These and an associated occupation layer produced C10 and C12 pottery. Work continues.
95. *Wereham*, The Row (Site 31535; TF 683 014)
by Kenneth Penn, NAU
Trench evaluation of a proposed development site for I. Bishop Esq. did not reveal any archaeological features, and only one prehistoric worked flint. NAU report 148.
96. *Westacre*, priory (Site 3881; TF 781 151)
Evaluation was undertaken by Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Field Unit as sub-contractor to the NAU, for the Westacre Theatre Trust. Seven trenches within the Scheduled area produced no evidence for activity before the foundation of the priory in the early C12. One trench confirmed the survival of the foundations of a

medieval building extending northwards from the standing medieval barn, but in other trenches any layers associated with the priory had not survived later truncation. A layer of demolition debris south-east of the barn may be derived from other monastic buildings.

97. *Westacre* (Site 29470; TF 785 155) (NES)
A series of tofts, partially quarried for chalk, with at least two building platforms as well as further building outlines to the east, which appear more likely to be remnants of a croft.
98. *Wiggenhall St. Mary Magdalen*, church (Site 2254; TF 598 113)
by Kenneth Penn, NAU
Small-scale excavation within the church revealed that the C15 rebuilding, while retaining the original tower, involved the construction of the new nave and chancel at a level c. 0.7m above the original. This disparity, probably the result of flooding, accounts for a marked difference in level between tower and nave floors which is apparent to this day. NAU report 125.
99. *Wighton* (Site 1850; TF 946 403) (NES)
A series of tofts, other enclosures and a roadline, possibly in part common-edge settlement are located on a low river terrace.
100. *Wighton* (Site 2051; TF 942 390) (NES)
A moat, partly damaged by a later watercourse, has flint revetting and building evidence. Various adjacent enclosures, some not necessarily contemporary, are situated on both terrace and valley floor positions.
101. *Winfarthing*, Back Lane Farm (Site 31395; TM 096 861)
by Edwin Rose, NLA
A continuing programme of restoration on this complex building has produced unexpected results. The main building consists of a two-cell two-storey building with intact screens-passage, service rooms and stair, possibly originally with a clay firehood at one end. This building seems to have been added to an older structure which was either a two-cell hall-house or a single-storey timber-framed building raised at a later date. At some subsequent period a brick stack of C17 design has been inserted at the junction of the two sections. A projecting oven was removed and replaced by a wattle and daub wall at a date subsequent to 1700.
102. *Wymondham*, The Bridewell (Site 13361; TG 112 015)
by Edwin Rose, NLA.
Excavations by Wymondham Heritage Society in the courtyard of the Bridewell of 1785 and 1810 on the site of a C17 building, have uncovered various features connected with the pre-1810 Governor's House. These include cellars containing brickwork of before and after c.1780, and also a medieval barrel-vaulted undercroft, tentatively dated to the C13, which must belong to some unrecorded building.
103. *Wymondham*, Harts Farm (Site 30872; TG 118 017)
by Sarah Percival, NAU

Following the location by field survey in 1994 (NAU report 111) of a spread of burnt flints, a second phase of evaluation in advance of housing development for Wymondham Borough Council revealed a single feature containing charcoal and Bronze Age pottery. NAU report 150.

Addendum to Excavations and Surveys in Norfolk 1994

Horning, St Benet's Abbey (Site 5199; TG 383 157)

An archaeological and architectural survey was undertaken (October 1994) by the Cambridge office of The Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England. This includes an overall plan (1:1000), the Bure waterfront (1:500) and the gatehouse (1:50), and a detailed report (dated December 1994) including previous work, brief history, documentary evidence for construction, and general and detailed descriptions of the remains.