

**EXCAVATIONS AND SURVEYS IN NORFOLK 1997**

*Edited by David Gurney and Kenneth Penn*

This annual report comprises summaries of archaeological excavations, fieldwork and surveys carried out during 1997. As it is often several years before post-excavation work is completed and a full report is published (for larger projects), these summaries provide a useful guide to current archaeological research in the County.

*Alburgh* (Site 11042; TM 270 872)

by Brian Cushion, Norfolk Earthworks Survey.

A series of ditched earthwork and existing hedged enclosures are situated E of a medieval common-edge ditch to the N and S of the church. Some may in part be medieval tofts or closes, but map evidence indicates that several date from the early C19.

*Alburgh* (Site 11056; TM 258 879)

by Brian Cushion, Norfolk Earthworks Survey.

A group of ditched enclosures abuts the N edge of a former broad 'green lane' in grassland N of Abbey Farm, probably representing medieval tofts and closes.

*Ashwellthorpe*, Fundenhall (Site 9950; TM 148 966)

by Brian Cushion, Norfolk Earthworks Survey.

Adjacent sub-rectangular outer enclosures and a hollow way lead to a moated site. Several irregular fields, including one possible toft fragment and one shown as woodland on C19 and early C20 maps, suggest a surrounding medieval enclosure pattern.

*Attleborough* (Site 30102; TM 054 959)

by Judy Sims and Roger Bellinger, Norfolk Archaeological and Historical Research Group.

Fieldwalking SE of the Hall, between the old and new A11 located a few undatable prehistoric flint flakes and medieval and later pottery.

*Baconsthorpe*, Breck Farm (Site 32758; TG 1236 3789 to 1250 3995)

by Kevin Forrest, Norfolk Archaeological Unit.

A watching brief on a pipeline trench for Anglian Water Services recorded a burnt flint spread and occasional prehistoric flints. NAU Report 234.

*Bacton*, Natural Gas Terminal (Sites 32880, 14329, 32171; TG 3275 3400, 3281 3240, 3360 3455)

by John Percival, Norfolk Archaeological Unit.

A watching brief on building works for Interconnector UK Ltd recorded prehistoric worked flints and a burnt flint mound. NAU Report 270.

*Bacton*, Green Farm, Edingthorpe Green (Site 32172; TG 3080 3162 to 3184 3164)

by Kevin Forrest, Norfolk Archaeological Unit.

A watching brief on a pipeline trench for Anglian Water Services recorded two undated, possibly prehistoric, hearths. NAU Report 232.

*Bacton to Great Yarmouth* Power Station Gas Pipeline (TG 3400 3200 to 5100 0900)

by Andy Crowson, Norfolk Archaeological Unit.

During surface fieldwork for Amoco, evidence for Romano-British, Anglo-Saxon, medieval and later activity was identified at various places along the 44 km long pipeline route. NAU Report 262.

*Bedingham* (Site 30406; TM 294 926)

by Brian Cushion, Norfolk Earthworks Survey.

A small area of very faint medieval ridge and furrow, with one headland scarp, is situated E of a small enclosure abutting a medieval common edge ditch.

*Beetley*, East Bilney, Rawhall Lane (Site 30089; TF 940 190)

by Heather Wallis and Piers Wallace, Norfolk Archaeological Unit.

Field survey for Middleton Aggregates Ltd recovered evidence for Neolithic and Romano-British activity. This was followed by excavation revealing six small pits, possibly prehistoric, and two undated linear features, possibly post-medieval. NAU Report 290.

*Billingford* (Site 7206; TG 010 199)

by Heather Wallis, Norfolk Archaeological Unit.

Excavation for Atlas Aggregates Ltd in advance of gravel extraction recorded 72 Romano-British graves, some with coffins, all aligned west-to-east. These lay close to a contemporary settlement site.

*Bixley* (Site 9660; TG 259 050)

by Alan Davison, for Norfolk Landscape Archaeology

Two fields of the deserted medieval village containing earthworks were fieldwalked. Concentrations of Thetford-type and medieval pottery were found near the line of a ploughed-over hollow way.

*Brettenham to Euston (Suffolk) Water Pipeline* (Site 32792; TL 9088 8050 to 9107 8232)

by Andy Crowson, Norfolk Archaeological Unit.

A watching brief on a pipeline trench for Anglian Water Services demonstrated evidence of prehistoric activity along the route. NAU Report 279.

*Brooke* (Site 29781; TM 2885 9815)

by Brian Cushion, Norfolk Earthworks Survey.

A series of subrectangular enclosures NW of a truncated depression which once formed the boundary of Little Green are probably mostly post-medieval. Shallow curving ditches are transposed onto this layout and almost certainly represent part of a C19 woodland landscaping scheme at the extreme S end of Brooke House Park, which was probably not completed.

*Broome* (Site 29789; TM 339 932)

by Brian Cushion, Norfolk Earthworks Survey.

Two incomplete ditched enclosures are terraced into a shallow E-facing valley side, with a fragment of a curving scarp which once enclosed a larger adjacent enclosure. Medieval pottery finds on the grassland support the interpretation of the site as a probable medieval toft and close.

*Burnham Market*, Allotment Gardens, Creake Road (Site 32791; TF 8359 4185)

by Andy Crowson, Norfolk Archaeological Unit.

Evaluation excavation on behalf of Hector's Housing demonstrated occupation of Roman (C2-C3) and Late Saxon date. NAU Report 284.

*Caister on Sea*, Brooke Avenue (Site 8675; TG 51 12)

by Piers Wallace, Norfolk Archaeological Unit.

A watching brief on a cable trench for Bell Cablemedia Ltd recorded Roman pottery and coins.

*Caister on Sea*, 44 Grange Road (Site 8675; TG 517 121)

by Kären Gaffney and Neil Moss, Norfolk Archaeological Unit.

A watching brief for Mr Jarvis recovered Roman pottery. NAU Report 282.

*Caistor St. Edmund* (Site 9836; TG 229 033)

by Peter J. Cott, Cottconsult Geophysical Surveys.

A resistivity survey of the E side of the field S of the walled town confirmed the existence of a small rectangular building which had been suspected from aerial photographs. There were also numerous narrow ditches, but no other major features.

*Caistor St. Edmund* (Site 32584; TG 231 027-232 034)

by Kenneth Penn, Norfolk Archaeological Unit.

Archaeological excavation of a service trench for South Norfolk District Council and the Rector and Churchwardens of St. Edmund's church revealed that the triple ditches in the field to the south of the walled town known from air photographs include a fourth minor linear feature, and that the outermost 'ditch' is intermittent. A late C2 date for the filling of the ditches seems likely. NAU Report 261.

*Caistor St. Edmund* (Site 9791; TG 234 033)

by Judy Sims and Roger Bellinger, Norfolk Archaeological and Historical Research Group.

Fieldwalking E of the Roman walled town produced undatable prehistoric flint flakes, large quantities of Roman pottery and some Roman glass, metalwork and coins, but only a single sherd of Ipswich Ware.

*Caistor St. Edmund* (Site 31803; TG 227 038)

by Judy Sims and Roger Bellinger, Norfolk Archaeological and Historical Research Group.

Fieldwalking N and W of the probable River Tas crossing leading to the Roman town produced undatable prehistoric flint flakes, a few sherds of Roman pottery and four sherds of Ipswich Ware.

*Carbrooke*, SS Peter and Paul VC Primary School (Site 8814; TF 9497 0210)

by Andy Crowson, Norfolk Archaeological Unit.

Evaluation excavation for Norfolk Property Services within the area of the former Commandery of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem produced stratified evidence of C13-16 activity and masonry remains of walls and structures belonging to the Commandery and succeeding buildings on the site, including a bread oven. Finds include Roman and Late Saxon pottery, brought onto the site from elsewhere. NAU Report 276.

*Castle Acre* (Site 22537; TF 815 151)

by Brian Cushion, Norfolk Earthworks Survey.

A house platform and associated enclosure boundaries N of the church may in part be medieval.

*Catfield* (Site 32151; TG 381 212)

by Judy Sims and Roger Bellinger, Norfolk Archaeological and Historical Research Group.

Fieldwalking between the church and the Hall produced pottery from all periods from Late Saxon to modern, but no clearly-defined sites.

*Costessey/Bawburgh*, Lodge Farm (Site 33423; TG 1625 1030)

by Colm Moloney, Headland Archaeology Ltd.

Eleven test pits were excavated for Atlas Aggregates Ltd, in advance of a borehole survey. In one of these, an undated ditch terminus was located.

*Denver, Salters Lode* (Site 32754; TL 572 993)

by Francis Pryor, Soke Archaeological Services Ltd.

Evaluation by field survey of the site of an agricultural reservoir for Mr M. Rae recovered 30 flint artefacts and by-products, which should have derived from the lower (Neolithic) peat or the old land surface. As this is too deeply buried to have been disturbed by ploughing, these flints may occur on the surface due to post-depositional disturbance, possibly the digging of the adjacent Bedford rivers in the C17.

*Deopham* (Site 21116; TG 056 010)

by Brian Cushion, Norfolk Earthworks Survey.

A series of ditched enclosures are terraced into N-facing grassland abutting the rather degraded boundary of the enclosed Low Common. Building platforms, medieval and early post-medieval pottery finds with later roof tile, further indicate a series of tofts and closes, possibly occupied later by farm buildings.

*Downham Market, outbuildings at the Priory* (Site 12227; TF 6112 0308)

by Edwin Rose, Norfolk Landscape Archaeology

The Priory is a fine late C16 building with late C17 additions; despite the name, which is of comparatively recent date, there are no ecclesiastical connections. The basement of an attached outbuilding, apparently a former coach house dating to around 1700 and converted to shops in the C19, was examined in advance of a planning application. One end of the semi-basement is a room with niches and stairs which would indicate a late C17 or early C18 date, but the remainder of this level consists of a tunnel-vaulted chamber crossed by five semi-circular brick vaulting ribs. An external doorway in one wall is formed so as to fit into the vaulted ceiling, and is therefore original. The only similar undercroft recorded in Norfolk seems to be that excavated at Wymondham Bridewell in 1996, of which the side walls alone remained, and which has been dated by Stephen Heywood to around 1300. As with the Wymondham example, one must assume that this was the basement storey of the house of a medieval merchant.

*Earlier Neolithic Enclosures Project*

by the Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England, Cambridge Field Office (Archaeology).

Aerial photographic transcriptions of three enclosures were prepared at 1:2500 scale; Buxton-with-Lammas (7690), Roughton (13358) and Hainford (11646). For the last of these, the new transcription does not support the interpretation as a causewayed enclosure, as the enclosure is relatively small and continuously ditched apart from a single possible entrance.

*Ellingham* (Site 30620; TM 379 914)

by Brian Cushion, Norfolk Earthworks Survey.

This series of sub-rectangular and rectilinear ditched enclosures, on the edge of common on the broad flood plain of the River Waveney, represents the best recently-identified area of medieval settlement earthworks in the county. Tofts and adjacent closes are situated either side of a curving causeway leading towards the common, with several building platforms at a surprisingly low level of *c.* 1.2-1.5 m OD. Medieval pottery was found in several locations, with later building material in one area, whilst a few sherds of Romano-British grey ware suggests settlement associated with the two mortaria kilns excavated within the nearby farmyard.

*Felmingham*, St. Andrew's Church (Site 7583; TG 2512 2927)

by Chris Phillips, Norfolk Archaeological Unit.

A watching brief on excavations for the Parochial Church Council revealed footings of the former nave, destroyed by fire in the C18, and the south aisle. NAU Report 238.

*Felmingham* (Site 21833; TG 238 272)

by Jim Beckerleg and Peter Carnell, Norfolk Archaeological and Historical Research Group.

Geophysical survey of a ring-ditch site revealed evidence of a possible outer bank and an adjacent curvilinear feature. Flint flakes and potboilers were recovered.

*Forncett*, Forncett St. Peter (Site 32728; TM 1752 9345)

by Sarah Percival, Norfolk Archaeological Unit.

Field survey for CPS Fuels recovered sparse finds of Roman, Late Saxon and medieval date. NAU Report 251.

*Forncett*, 18 Bentley Road, Forncett End (Site 32887; TM 1425 9395)

by Edwin Rose, Norfolk Landscape Archaeology.

The building was examined by Edwin Rose and John Dean, a specialist in apotropaic features, in advance of alterations. It is a timber-framed building on a former green edge, dating to c.1500 and laid out on a three-cell cross-passage plan. There is some evidence that the upper floor is a later insertion and that a clay firehood preceded the stack, but it was not possible to confirm this. The present stack dates to the C17 and was set within the parlour cell broken through into the hall. Very soon afterwards an extra flue within the parlour was inserted. The former cross passage was made into store rooms, and a staircase and the two service rooms were converted into a single kitchen. A C17 panelled partition at first floor level, clearly not an original feature, may be part of the same scheme of works.

The face of the main stack at first floor level was found to bear an inscription in red paint on plaster. Originally suggested as pseudo-Kufic, it is now thought to be a charlatan cabalistic text in imitation of Biblical names. Within the flue were found a number of iron scythe blades and bones with drilled holes. The ground floor fireplace bressumer bears a complex of Sussex marigolds. A number of crosses in circles have been found painted throughout the house. This is one of the most complex sequences of apotropaic measures recorded in Norfolk in recent years.

*Forncett* (Site 32871; TM 164 941)

by Brian Cushion, Norfolk Earthworks Survey.

A well-defined hollow way bounds the N and much of the W edge of the former Julion's Green to the NW of St. Mary's church. The grassland of the green has seen post-enclosure subdivision, probably associated with farm buildings shown on C19 maps, as well as the digging of clay extraction pits.

*Gillingham*, Rectory Road (Site 32881; TM 4050 9260)

by Sarah Percival, Norfolk Archaeological Unit.

Evaluation excavation for Eastern Electricity recovered sherds of Middle Saxon pottery (Ipswich Ware), but no features. NAU Report 269.

*Great Yarmouth*, St. Nicholas' churchyard and town wall (Sites 4329 and 4294; TG 5243 0805) by Kevin Forrest and John Percival, Norfolk Archaeological Unit.

Disturbed skeletal remains, post-medieval brick tombs and part of a former W transept were all recorded during excavation of pipe-trenches for Purcell Miller Tritton and Partners. E of the church, on the line of the Town Wall, the remains of a former mural tower were also recorded. NAU Report 271.

*Great Yarmouth*, 4 South Quay, Elizabethan House Museum (Site 4335; TG 523 074) by Robert Smith.

An architectural survey for the National Trust established a development sequence for the building, which incorporates a former Row. NAU Report 241.

*Great Yarmouth*, former Lacon's Brewery, North Quay (Site 32585; TG 5220 0795) by Niall Donald, Norfolk Archaeological Unit.

Excavation for Aldi Foodstores Ltd within the medieval town on the W (landward) flank of the shingle spit revealed stratified occupation deposits, producing medieval pottery and a sequence of medieval timber buildings lining Rows 13 and 17, followed by extensive late medieval terracing of the area.

*Great Yarmouth*, 73-75 Howard Street (Site 32763; TG 5238 0758) by Andy Shelley, Norfolk Archaeological Unit.

Excavation for Gee and Coe (Builders) between Rows 55 and 57 revealed C13 and C14 floors below deposits of windblown sand and later buildings. NAU Report 243.

*Great Yarmouth*, 90 King Street (Site 32879; TG 5265 0694) by Andy Hutcheson, Norfolk Archaeological Unit.

Evaluation excavation for Great Yarmouth Borough Council revealed a building sequence dating from the C14 overlying estuarine and beach deposits. NAU Report 275.

*Great Yarmouth*, St. Nicholas' Middle School (Site 4333; TG 5248 0785) by Andy Shelley, Norfolk Archaeological Unit.

Evaluation excavation for Norfolk Property Services revealed stratified deposits including medieval made ground and post-medieval walls. NAU Report 273

*Great Yarmouth/Bradwell*, Gorleston, Wood Farm (Site 11787 et al; TG 517 022) by the Cambridge Archaeological Unit.

A Desk-Top Assessment (by Lee White, CAU Report 244) of the South Gorleston Development Area (72 ha) for Great Yarmouth Borough Council was followed by field walking, metal-detecting and geophysical survey (by David Gibson, CAU Report 251). Work continues.

*Grimston*, Gayton Road (Site 3573; TF 7205 2242-7206 2235) by Ben Hobbs, Norfolk Archaeological Unit.

A watching brief on a pipeline trench for Anglian Water Services recovered human skeletal remains and sherds of Early Saxon pottery where it crossed the site of a known Early Saxon cemetery.

*Harling*, East Harling (Site 6029; TL 991 868) by Peter J. Cott, Cottconsult Geophysical Surveys.

A resistivity survey near the suspected site of Harling Hall located a rectangular ditched enclosure with other ditches emanating from its NE side, while the presence of a wall was confirmed on the E side.

*Hilgay* (Site 24137; TL 628 972)

by Brian Cushion, Norfolk Earthworks Survey.

Three areas of medieval ridge and furrow follow the gentle N-S slope in grassland S of Wood Hall. The southernmost hectare is the best preserved, with a headland at its N end and one double-width strip.

*Hillington* (Site 32198; TF 699 253)

Members of the West Norfolk and King's Lynn Archaeological Society investigated a cropmark site, with a machine-dug trench being excavated across an enclosure complex. This revealed a series of linear features, the fills of which contained Roman pottery.

*Hockwold cum Wilton, Decoy Farm* (Site 19899, 32779; TL 6505 8658)

by Sarah Percival, Norfolk Archaeological Unit.

Field survey and evaluation excavation for British Field Products Ltd on a fenland sandhill recovered prehistoric flint tools, an Early Bronze Age axe and pottery, Middle Saxon (Ipswich Ware) and medieval pottery. There were no archaeological features. NAU Report 254.

*Hoe, Beetley Pit* (Site 32147; TF 9945 1830)

by Sarah Percival, Norfolk Archaeological Unit.

A pit containing a single Early Bronze Age sherd was recorded during evaluation excavation for Barker Bros Ltd. NAU Report 221.

*Horsham St. Faith, Newton St. Faith* (Site 30074; TG 233 160)

by Roger Bellinger and Judy Sims, Norfolk Archaeological and Historical Research Group

Fieldwalking recovered a large number of flints, including some evidence of Mesolithic or Early Neolithic flint-working, Roman grey wares and mortaria, and medieval and later pottery.

*Kenninghall* (Site 32762; TM 028 858-025 848)

by Kären Gaffney, Norfolk Archaeological Unit.

A watching brief on a pipeline trench for Anglian Water Services recovered an Iron Age gold stater (Norfolk wolf type). NAU Report 255.

*Kenninghall, Candle Yards* (Site 1049; TM 0650 8560)

by Alan Davison, for Norfolk Landscape Archaeology.

Fieldwalking of this double-moated feature revealed a limited concentration of medieval pottery in the N part of the W enclosure, but no signs of a building. In the E enclosure, a concentration of tiles and bricks with some medieval pottery indicates the location of a substantial building. Infilling has left only the N arm of the W moat open, while a small section of the E moat has also been filled.

*Kettlestone, Church Farm* (Site 32945; TF 965 316)

by Andy Hutcheson, Norfolk Archaeological Unit.

An early medieval field boundary was recorded during excavation for Plan Design Services. Finds included medieval and later sherds. NAU Report 278.

*Kimberley, Carleton Forehoe* (Site 29608; TG 094 058)

by Brian Cushion, Norfolk Earthworks Survey.

Earthwork enclosures NW of a former common-edge indicate medieval tofts and closes with some later features between existing cottages. The best-defined central area, on which medieval pottery and post-medieval roof tile fragments have been found, also has a building platform with flint masonry.

*King's Lynn*, Vancouver Centre (Sites 1191, 33224, 33225, 33255; TF 618 201)  
by Andrew Hutcheson, Norfolk Archaeological Unit.

Evaluation excavation for Ove Arup and Partners recorded evidence for medieval and later riverside development, including a timber revetment with medieval and later deposits revealed in the area of the former Vancouver House on the north side of New Conduit Street. NAU Report 294.

*King's Lynn*, Town Hall (Site 5480; TF 6170 1990)  
by Andy Shelley, Norfolk Archaeological Unit.

During building work, a record was made for King's Lynn Borough Council, revealing post-medieval footings over C14 make-up and natural silts. NAU Report 258.

*King's Lynn*, St. George's Guildhall (Site 5483; TF 6162 2022)  
by Robert Smith and Denis Thompson, for Norfolk Archaeological Unit.

Further analysis and rectified photographic survey of the building was carried out for the National Trust. NAU Report 247.

*King's Lynn*, Vancouver Centre (TF 618 201)  
by Kenneth Penn, Norfolk Archaeological Unit.

A desktop study for Ove Arup and Partners indicated the importance of the former medieval waterway, the Purfleet, which ran across the site and the likelihood of associated wharves and merchants' houses, along with evidence for medieval industry. NAU Report 259.

*Kirby Cane* (Sites 10690 & 29792; TM 371 940)  
by Brian Cushion, Norfolk Earthworks Survey.

The earthworks within the park comprise an incomplete ditched enclosure which could be a moated site pre-dating the present hall, although internal ditches do not convincingly suggest a building location. Several other features are thought to be subdivision of parkland, mostly within the limits shown on Faden's map of 1797, and are still evident as linear earthworks or extant boundaries. One possible earlier park boundary is recorded, as well as two incomplete enclosures which could be remnants of tofts abutting the road E of the park. A former drive or roadway diagonally crosses this essentially rectangular pattern. In more recent parkland to the W, four straight ridges are thought to be late post-medieval features rather than medieval ridge and furrow.

*Kirstead* (Site 29784; TM 292 977)  
by Brian Cushion, Norfolk Earthworks Survey.

A small ditched enclosure with a probable flanking trackway is terraced into a N-facing slope.

*Langley with Hardley* (Site 32591)

by Andrew Rogerson, Norfolk Landscape Archaeology, John Davies, Norwich Castle Museum and Kevin Canham.

The site of a dispersed hoard of 500+ C3 *antoniniani* was investigated. This produced a further 500+ coins but established no context for the hoard, which was probably disturbed and scattered some time ago.



*Long Stratton*, Stratton St. Michael (Site 33332; TM 207 935)

by Brian Cushion, Norfolk Earthworks Survey.

This site comprises ditched enclosures and boundary fragments of likely small medieval fields. In one other rectangular enclosure, possibly truncated by the present field boundary, one Romano-British and a few medieval pottery sherds were found.

*Mileham*, adjacent 'Solair' (Site 17883; TF 9211 1971)

by Sarah Percival, Norfolk Archaeological Unit.

Evaluation excavation for Mr and Mrs Todd revealed Middle Saxon, Late Saxon and medieval features. NAU Report 293.

*Narborough* (Sites 3905, 3937 & 32794; TF 748 129)

by Brian Cushion, Norfolk Earthworks Survey.

Within the parkland S of the hall an icehouse is situated on the N section of the Bichamditch, at this point a W-facing scarp rather than a bank and ditch. The surrounding parkland has fragments of roadways, boundary banks and ditches of at least two different layouts, and a former drive from the hall to the church. There may well be medieval features within this rather confusing group of earthworks, this being partly confirmed by medieval and earlier pottery fragments from the grassland.

*Newton Flotman*, Dairy Farm (Site 32744; TM 2198 9922)

by Kären Gaffney and Sarah Percival, Norfolk Archaeological Unit.

C19 building remains were recorded for Shotesham Estate close to a medieval site. NAU Report 230.

*Newton Flotman*, Dairy Farm (Site 17238; TM 2195 9919)

by Edwin Rose, Norfolk Landscape Archaeology.

The farmhouse stands next to the unique C15 queenpost barn discovered in 1981. Examination prior to alterations produced evidence that this is a former open hall with a central arched tiebeam on massive arched braces supporting a crownpost or kingpost. There is a two-storeyed bay to each side, one of which now has a central passage leading to a fourth timber-framed bay. Not enough detail is exposed to confirm whether or not this is an original integral kitchen. The frame appears to be contemporary with the barn. Around 1600 an upper floor was inserted in the hall and brick gable walls with chimneystacks added. The building was raised in height and extended in the early C19, before being downgraded to farm cottages around 1900.

*Norfolk County Council, County Farms* (Western Estates)

by Kenneth Penn, Norfolk Archaeological Unit.

An archaeological desk-top survey for Norfolk Property Services of some 40 farms, mostly in the fens, provided information on historic landscapes for use in making management decisions. Historic landscapes and landscape features include parts of the Late Saxon/medieval Sea Bank, remnants of medieval field layouts and a number of archaeologically sensitive areas. These include an area of Roman extraction and salting sites, next to an important Roman road (the Fen Causeway) and canal.

*Norfolk Keel* (Site 20492)

by Niall Donald, Norfolk Archaeological Unit.

Now at Cannon Wharf, Norwich, the only known example of its class of vernacular cargo boats was sunk (at Kirby Bedon) in the late C19 but was raised in 1985 with the intention of preservation. Photogrammetric and measured surveys for the Norfolk Keel Trust have recorded details of its construction and character to enable a reconstruction of its original form.

*Norfolk Monuments Management Project*

by Helen Paterson, Consultant, Field Archaeology Division.

To date some 400 earthwork sites in the NW and SW of the County have been visited. Section 17 grant-aided agreements now total forty, some of these being renewals. 118 non-statutory management statements have been signed. Liaison with the Norfolk Wildlife Trust, the Farming and Rural Conservation Agency and the Farming and Wildlife Advisory Group continues. Participation in farm walks and talks to groups have maintained a good working relationship between farming communities and the Project.

*North Creake/South Creake*, Hall Farm Pumping Station (Site 32630; TF 8542 3743 to 8591 3596)  
by Andy Shelley, Norfolk Archaeological Unit.

Excavation for Anglian Water Services uncovered a road of possible Roman origin, two Late Saxon corn-drying kilns and medieval features.

*Northrepps* (Site 32889; TG 245 391).

Excavations by James Mindham to 1997 have revealed a Late Saxon or early medieval ditch, a post-hole building perhaps of the same date, medieval ditches, pits, a well, and the foundations and cellars of the C16-C17 buildings of Church Farm.

*North Wootton* (Site 25143; TF 636 242)

by Brian Cushion, Norfolk Earthworks Survey.

Previously considered as medieval ridge and furrow, this enigmatic layout of straight 4m-wide strips on drained former marshland is probably either a close drainage network or a series of post-medieval cultivation features.

*Norwich*, former Nestlé Site, Chapelfield Road (TG 227 082)

by Kenneth Penn, Norfolk Archaeological Unit.

A desktop study for Fordgate St. James showed that the site lay within the early town fields before its incorporation into a medieval hospital precinct and subsequent post-medieval development. NAU Report 227.

*Norwich*, Cannon Wharf, King Street (Site 26464; TG 2343 0843)

by Andy Shelley, Norfolk Archaeological Unit.

Evaluation excavation for Norwich City Council revealed sequences of occupation and make-up deposits dating from the C11, with evidence of medieval buildings and yard surfaces probably associated with the New Common Staithe. Timber revetments and other riverside structures were found.

*Norwich*, Dragon Hall, King Street (Site 449; TG 2355 0817)

by Andy Shelley, Norfolk Archaeological Unit.

Excavation for the Norfolk and Norwich Heritage Trust revealed clay-floored buildings and pits and post-holes of Late Saxon date, associated with contemporary property boundaries which continued in use until 1935. The properties were united in the hands of the Abbot of Woburn in the C13, were subsequently divided, and then were re-united in the C15 when a cloth hall ('Dragon Hall') was built by Robert Toppes. There was also evidence for prehistoric and Roman activity.

*Norwich*, Reads Flour Mill, King Street (Site 26125-6; TG 238 078)  
by Andy Hutcheson, Norfolk Archaeological Unit.

Evaluation excavation for Norwich City Council uncovered the remains of a late medieval cellar with post-medieval rebuild, perpendicular to King Street and the river frontage. Earlier deposits were sealed by a thick colluvial layer.

*Norwich*, City Wall, Chapelfield Road (Site 384; TG 2265 0818)  
by Kenneth Penn, Norfolk Archaeological Unit.

Excavation for Fordgate St. James showed that the length of wall visible here is in part a post-medieval rebuild. NAU Report 253.

*Norwich*, St. Peter Parmentergate, King Street (Site 258; TG 2339 0836)  
by Andy Shelley, Norfolk Archaeological Unit.

A late C18-early C19 brick vault SE of the porch was recorded for Norwich City Council during building works. NAU Report 212.

*Norwich*, 25 Tombland (Site 26459; TG 23376 08861)  
by Andy Shelley, Norfolk Archaeological Unit.

A watching brief in this Late Saxon market area for Norwich City Council encountered ground surfaces dating from the late medieval period. NAU Report 287.

*Norwich*, King Street (Site 26460; TG 2343 0843)  
by Andy Shelley, Norfolk Archaeological Unit.

Evaluation excavation for Ben Burgess and Co. and Norwich City Council revealed Late Saxon/early medieval levels below post-medieval deposits. NAU Report 257.

*Norwich*, 70 Bishopgate (Site 26458; TG 2395 0889)  
by David Adams, Norfolk Archaeological Unit.

Post-medieval make-up deposits were recorded during building work for 8th Norwich Sea Scouts Group. NAU Report 226.

*Norwich*, Pitt Street (TG 2295 0940)  
by Kenneth Penn, Norfolk Archaeological Unit.

A desktop study of an area just outside the line of the Late Saxon defences on the N bank of the River Wensum was carried out for Elsworth Sykes Architecture, and showed that an entrance through the defences lay within the site. Occupation here is thought to be medieval in origin and industrial in character. NAU Report 248.

*Norwich*, 70 King Street (Site 26452; TG 23400 08410)  
by Andy Shelley, Norfolk Archaeological Unit.

A watching brief on building works for David Potter Properties on the site of the Pied Friars recorded C11 make-up and a late medieval well. Finds include two Roman sherds and Middle Saxon pottery. NAU Report 215.

*Norwich*, St. Peter's Southgate Church, Argyle Street (Site 596; TG 2377 0775)  
by Andy Hutcheson, Norfolk Archaeological Unit.

A watching brief for Norwich City Council in the yard of the ruined church recorded part of its C15 porch and a fragment of the S wall of the nave. C19 graves were encountered. NAU Report 281.

*Norwich*, Shirehall Plain/Market Avenue (Site 429; TG 2322 0843)

by John Percival and Chris Phillips, Norfolk Archaeological Unit.

A later medieval architectural fragment was recovered during earthmoving work in advance of tree-planting by Norwich City Council. NAU Report 217

*Norwich*, 32 St. Stephen's Street (Site 187; TG 2289 0815)

by Chris Phillips and John Percival, Norfolk Archaeological Unit.

Evidence for an C18 building was recorded during building work for Milford Properties Ltd. NAU Report 222.

*Norwich*, St. Andrews House (Site 340; TG 2309 0880)

by Andy Shelley, Norfolk Archaeological Unit.

Excavation on the S bank of the River Wensum for Dennis Black Associates revealed a sequence of make-up layers over a series of C13 clay and chalk deposits. NAU Report 246.

*Norwich*, former Wallace King premises, St. Faith's Lane (Site 373; TG 2347 0870)

by Phil Emery, Norfolk Archaeological Unit.

Evaluation excavation for Norwich School recorded evidence for Late Saxon domestic and industrial activity and structures dating to the period before the area became part of the Franciscan friary. Six graves of the friary cemetery were found, besides evidence of demolition of friary buildings. NAU Report 285.

*Norwich*, Horse and Dray public house, Ber Street (Site 26273; TG 2336 0789)

by John Percival, Norfolk Archaeological Unit.

A watching brief for Macarthy and Stone during renovation work revealed a post-medieval yard and culvert. NAU Report 218.

*Outwell*, Priory Farm (Site 4211; TF 532 038)

by Toby Fox, Soke Archaeological Services Ltd.

Evaluation excavation close to the existing farmhouse revealed undisturbed marshland deposits, confirming that the buildings of Mullicourt Priory are not on the site of the modern house.

*Pentney*, Priory (Site 3924; TF 708 121)

by Peter J. Cott, Cottconsult Geophysical Surveys and Michael de Bootman.

A resistivity survey in the area where the foundations of the church were expected to lie discovered faint traces of the nave and transepts.

*Postwick*, Heath Farm (Site 31108; TG 286 093)

by Sarah Bates, Norfolk Archaeological Unit.

Excavation for The Broadland Park Consortium revealed three C2 Roman pottery kilns, producing grey wares and mortaria. Other features included Bronze Age pits and Roman ditches.

*Pulham Market* (Site 18420; TM 208 879)

by Brian Cushion, Norfolk Earthworks Survey.

A likely medieval toft is represented by an enclosure, mainly ditched, abutting a former common edge ditch, with a fragment of a close joining the toft.

*Raynham*, West Raynham, 22 The Street (Site 32587; TF 871 255)

by Alice Lyons, Norfolk Archaeological Unit.

A wall foundation, part of the former medieval rectory, was recorded during building work for Alwyn Eke and Son. NAU Report 242.

*Runton*, Kingswood Centre (Site 32525; TG 1785 4300)

by Andy Hutcheson, Norfolk Archaeological Unit.

Structural survey of a pillbox for Richard Pike Associates established its WW1 origins and recorded WW2 alterations. NAU Report 283.

*Scole* (Site 9866; TM 1500 7887)

by Alan Davison, for Norfolk Landscape Archaeology.

One field W of the village centre was fieldwalked after Roman and medieval earthworks had been ploughed. Roman pottery was found over the whole field, with a marked preponderance to the S near the line of a Roman road. A fringe of medieval pottery overlies the earlier material close to the modern road.

*Scole*, Billingford (Site 32988; TM 176 787)

1: by David Freke, RPS Clouston.

Field survey of the site of a proposed farm reservoir near to ring-ditches and a concentration of burnt flints recorded a sparse scatter of flintwork, but no significant concentrations of archaeological material were located.

2: by Sarah Percival, Norfolk Archaeological Unit.

Evaluation excavation produced mainly negative results.

*Scolton* (Site 17695; TF 980 012)

by Brian Cushion, Norfolk Earthworks Survey.

The earthworks comprise a series of medieval tofts abutting N onto a former common edge. A trackway separates a toft from one of the closes which lie to the S, and there is slight evidence for cottages demolished in the 1950s near the present road.

*Sedgeford*, Sedgeford Historical and Archaeological Research Project.

A report on work in 1997 appears elsewhere in this volume.

*Shelfanger* (Site 24984; TM 106 835)

by Brian Cushion, Norfolk Earthworks Survey.

A group of mainly ditched sub-rectangular and rectilinear enclosures central to the village near Church Farm suggests a probable medieval layout, but the straightness of most boundary features indicates that some are post-medieval and possibly associated with the farm.

*Snettisham*, Beggar's Roost, Manor Lane (Site 32867; TF 6868 3397)

by Chris Phillips, Norfolk Archaeological Unit.

During building work for Mrs G. Dann, medieval sherds were found in make-up deposits. NAU Report 266.

*Starston* (Site 30307; TM 230 854)

by Brian Cushion, Norfolk Earthworks Survey.

Fragments of a moat at Laurel Farm link to a probable adjacent enclosure, which has an E boundary ditch forming the W edge of a broad 'green lane'.

*Stoke Holy Cross* (Site 9759; TG 225 034)

by Judy Sims and Roger Bellinger, Norfolk Archaeological and Historical Research Group. Fieldwalking W of the Roman town on the opposite side of the River Tas produced undatable prehistoric flint flakes, considerable quantities of Roman pottery suggesting occupation near the river, and two sherds of Ipswich Ware.

*Stow Bardolph* (Site 25344; TF 633 053)

by Brian Cushion, Norfolk Earthworks Survey.

Three adjoining areas of medieval ridge and furrow, separated by headlands and covering an area of 6ha, form one of the best surviving examples in the county.

*Stratton Strawless*, Hall Farm (Site 7642; TG 223 201)

by Jim Beckerleg and Peter Carnell, Norfolk Archaeological and Historical Research Group.

Survey within dense woodland recorded a substantial elongated earthwork with a possible mound at its W end, probably either boundary banks or barrows. Quantities of potboilers were recovered. Geophysical survey to the N has produced positive results, revealing the former edges of both earthworks.

*Stratton Strawless*, Beeches Farm (Sites 23783, 31783; TG 222 210, TG 220 210)

by Jim Beckerleg and Peter Carnell, Norfolk Archaeological and Historical Research Group.

Fieldwalking has revealed concentrations of Neolithic and Bronze Age flints, potboiler scatters, one Beaker sherd and concentrations of Roman, Middle Saxon, Late Saxon and medieval pottery. Geophysical survey around the possible kiln found in 1996 (31783) has so far failed to reveal evidence of other features.

*Tacolneston* (Site 32307; TM 138 956)

by Brian Cushion, Norfolk Earthworks Survey.

Medieval tofts and closes straddling a stream, with pottery finds within and on adjoining arable land, lie S of the hall. A small area of faint ridge and furrow has been identified within an adjacent enclosure. One broad bank and double ditch represent a former boundary; a series of small circular ditches correspond to woods, indicating C19 park landscaping.

*Tasburgh/Tharston* (Sites 9977 & 9976; TM 193 959)

by Brian Cushion, Norfolk Earthworks Survey.

These two adjoining, and probably related, sites comprise a moated enclosure and a scarped enclosure on Chapel Hill. The moated site is thought to be the site of Uphall and Boylands Manor, with evidence for a leat and possible fishponds, whilst the enclosure on Chapel Hill may well be the graveyard for the medieval chapel of St. Michael. A monument on the hill records the finding in 1897 of skeletons and Roman pottery.

*Taverham* (Site 32781; TG 148 136)

by Judy Sims and Roger Bellinger, Norfolk Archaeological and Historical Research Group.

Fieldwalking located some undiagnostic flints, a spread of Roman pottery, and some Thetford-type and medieval sherds.

*Taverham* (Site 32782; TG 166 152)

by Judy Sims, Norfolk Archaeological and Historical Research Group.

Fieldwalking located two potboilers scatters, flints of possible Bronze Age or Iron Age date, and Roman pottery (including samian), Thetford-type wares, medieval pottery (including Grimston) and later pottery.

*Terrington St. Clement*, Belmont Nurseries, 74 New Roman Bank  
(Site 32979; TF 542 211)

by Andy Hutcheson, Norfolk Archaeological Unit.

Evaluation excavation for Mr J. Eagle revealed a possible saltern evidenced by burnt silt and a medieval sherd in silt deposits. NAU Report 277.

*Thetford*, Library (Site 32339; TL 8708 8296)

by Andy Crowson, Norfolk Archaeological Unit.

Evaluation excavation for Norfolk Property Services on the projected line of the Late Saxon defences NE of the River Little Ouse revealed a deep ditch, backfilled and then recut in the C12. This is interpreted as part of the Late Saxon defensive circuit. NAU Report 272.

*Thetford Forest*

by Mark Summers, Suffolk Archaeological Unit

A Rapid Identification Survey for Forest Enterprise has started to examine areas to be felled and destumped to 2002, totalling c.600 ha. Initial work, mainly in the parishes of Weeting with Broomhill and Hockwold-cum-Wilton, has located a number of earthwork sites including linear features and round barrows. Work continues.

*Tittleshall* (Site 17454; TF 892 213)

by Brian Cushion, Norfolk Earthworks Survey.

A series of incomplete ditched enclosures S of Manorhouse Farm represent enclosures abutting the former Pound Green to the E, including a farmstead site noted on the Tithe Map of 1837.

*Tittleshall* (Site 32978; TF 894 212)

by Brian Cushion, Norfolk Earthworks Survey.

A field immediately N of the church contains a well-defined hollow way still in use into the C18, with one fragment of a linking contemporary ditch and possible later subdivision.

*Topcroft* (Site 20531; TM 262 924)

by Brian Cushion, Norfolk Earthworks Survey.

A moat fragment with an outer enclosure abutting former common to the W has a trackway leading to it from the E. A separate small enclosure lies to the NW.

*Tottenhill* (Site 14426; TF 636 103)

by Brian Cushion, Norfolk Earthworks Survey.

Medieval ridge and furrow on two different alignments, covering 1.9ha, is one of the best examples in the county.

*Tuttington*, Meadow Farm (Site 33369; TG 234 277)

by Jim Beckerleg, Norfolk Archaeological and Historical Research Group.

Field survey of the site of a proposed irrigation reservoir recovered retouched undatable prehistoric flint flakes, scrapers and potboilers.

*West Acre, Priory* (Site 3881; TF 7815 1510)

by Sarah Bates, Norfolk Archaeological Unit.

Excavation for Mr H. Birkbeck within the former cloister/cellarer's block recorded structural and architectural details of an undercroft.

*West Acre* (TF 780 153)

by Alan Davison.

Fieldwalking and documentary research have continued. A further 39 fields or areas have been walked. A small Iron Age concentration was found in the far NW of the parish, and a much larger area of Iron Age activity lies S of the Nar in Custhorpe. The Romano-British concentration in Custhorpe found in 1996 has proved to be larger than originally thought. Documentary research has revealed the names of at least three watermills and a fulling mill, while the site of St. Peter's chapel and burial ground has been roughly located in isolation to the W of the village. St. Nicholas' chapel may have been a distinct building at the E end of the village.

*West Acre* (Sites 3887, 3888, 29824 & 31636; TF 793 180)

by Brian Cushion, Norfolk Earthworks Survey.

Features within the park surrounding High House include a roadway and a part-banked garden enclosure associated with the earlier house, with irregular undulations where contemporary outbuildings once stood. The icehouse is in garden woodland to the W. Several enclosure boundaries - either ditches, banks, scarps or trackways - can be related to a subrectangular layout of the parkland in 1726. However an area NW of the house has a truncated roadway and associated boundary features which predate this, abutting one of two areas of medieval ridge and furrow. Park boundary ditches are noted to the W, S and E, whilst within the present eastern park are the collapsed remains of two brick kilns and a sinuous trackway roughly corresponding to the parish boundary.

*West Dereham, St. Mary's Abbey* (Site 4396; TF 661 006)

by Philip Aitken.

An analysis of the second major standing building for Purcell Miller Tritton and Partners shed light on its chronology and identified the main changes of function since its construction in the C15 as (possibly) stabling within a guesthouse block.

*West Dereham, Crimplesham Quarry* (Site 33329; TF 666 037)

by David Hall, Cambridge Archaeological Unit.

Fieldwalking and metal-detecting for Frimstone Ltd in advance of carstone extraction, in an area where finds of Roman and Iron Age pottery had been recorded, recovered two Neolithic and eight Bronze Age flints. CAU Report 242.

*Weston Longville/Honingham, Blackbreck Plantation* (Site 33261; TG 116 136 to 121 141)

by Andy Crowson, Norfolk Archaeological Unit.

A watching brief on a pipeline trench for Anglian Water Services recovered a number of prehistoric worked flints.



*Weybourne*, Mill (Site 33260; TG 1158 4317)

by Sarah Percival, Norfolk Archaeological Unit.

Evaluation excavation for Mr F. Martin recovered Iron Age and Romano-British pottery.

*Winfarthing* (Sites 32795 & 32796; TG 105 870)

by Brian Cushion, Norfolk Earthworks Survey.

At The Lodge, the site of the medieval manor house near to a moated site and within a deer park was identified as a result of air reconnaissance by Derek A. Edwards and a ground visit by BC. A mostly ploughed-out moated site N of the village hall, with only part of the E arm and a separate fish pond extant, has a few medieval pottery sherds on the surface. A significant building platform with a profuse concentration of medieval and early post-medieval pottery and roof tile was noted to the N. Blomefield and various maps and records confirm the site of the manor, known as Hall Yards on the Tithe Map of 1841. It is situated on the S flanks of a deer park, still identified by the radial field pattern laid out at its enclosure, centred on The Lodge. This is one of two deer parks in the parish mentioned during the late medieval and early post-medieval period, the second already identified to the SE around Park Farm. It did not necessitate an earthwork survey as the majority of the site is now arable land.

*Wood Norton*, Lyng Hall (Site 32788; TG 0101 2851)

by Edwin Rose, Norfolk Landscape Archaeology.

This small C17 farmhouse was recorded prior to restoration. It is a brick building with internal gable stacks having winding stairs beside them in alternate corners. The main ground floor windows were of wooden-cross pattern, the first floor windows smaller. The ground floor ceilings are crudely timbered and clearly intended to be hidden, but the first floor ceiling is an ornate canted structure with stopped spine joists in three orders, and bridging beams. There was an attic space above, but the roof was removed in past years. The building is divided into two large rooms and a smaller central area on each floor. The partitions are formed of studs set into sills standing on top of the floorboards and moulded round the ceiling joists instead of mortised into them. The infill consists of rung-like timbers and later brickwork. There are finely-carved doorframes within these partitions, with the same chamferstops as the first floor ceiling. It has been suggested that the first-floor ceiling came from elsewhere; if this was the case, however, then the whole house must have been built around it and the doorframes made in imitation of its mouldings. It seems more likely that this is an important mid C17 example of a transition between timber-framing traditions and subsequent brick building styles.

*Wymondham*, Browick (Site 32308; TG 131 014)

by Brian Cushion, Norfolk Earthworks Survey.

A series of mostly truncated enclosures face onto a former common edge, with one probable toft.

*Wymondham*, Abbey Meadow (Site 9437; TG 1065 0150)

by Sarah Percival, Norfolk Archaeological Unit.

A watching brief on a pipeline trench for Anglian Water Services revealed burials and remains of medieval structures.

*Wymondham*, Harts Farm (Site 30846; TG 118 017)

by Sarah Percival, Norfolk Archaeological Unit.

Evaluation excavation for Bloor Homes recovered medieval pottery but no archaeological features.

Archaeological work was also undertaken by the Norfolk Archaeological Unit at the following locations with mainly negative results:

- Brancaster*, Brancaster Staithe, First Staithe Field (Site 1003; TF 7864 4418), NAU Report 231.  
*Brettenham*, Railway Cottages (Site 17269; TL 8766 8216), NAU Report 244.  
*Brettenham*, White Barn Bungalow (Site 17269; TL 8793 8275), NAU Report 210.  
*Burgh Castle*, Roman Fort (Site 10471; TG 4751 0456), NAU Reports 245 and 280.  
*Burgh St. Peter*, Aldeby quarry extension Area (Site 31317; TM 475 925).  
*Claxton*, Manor Farm (Site 10304; TG 3370 0375), NAU Report 249.  
*Costessey*, Bowthorpe, Chapel Break (Site 5352; TG 17680 09100), NAU Report 286.  
*Easton*, Dereham Road, former sports field (Site 32858; TG 1400 1090), NAU Report 256.  
*Garboldisham*, Back Street (Site 32773; TM 004 819).  
*Garvestone*, Church Farm, Reymerston (Site 31640; TG 0215 0595).  
*Great Yarmouth*, Gorleston, Burnt Lane/Manby Road (Site 32892; TG 5249 0532).  
*Harling*, Stonehouse Farm, West Harling (Site 22002; TL 9630 8525).  
*Hempton*, St. Stephen's Priory (Site 7110; TF 9155 2894), NAU Report 219.  
*Hemsby*, MB's Leisure Bar (Site 19154; TG 5060 1725), NAU Report 224.  
*Holme Hale*, Woodses Farm (Site 32810; TF 9017 0762), NAU Report 239.  
*King's Lynn*, Baker Lane (Site 32891; TF 602 201).  
*Little Walsingham*, St. Michael, 4 Friday Market Place (Site 25482; TF 9340 3660).  
*Loddon*, Kittens Lane (Site 17154; TM 3618 9847).  
*Longham*, Ennemix Quarry (Site 13025; TF 928 170), NAU Report 214.  
*Mattishall*, Oakwood Farm (Site 7303; TG 053 129), NAU Report 240.  
*Methwold*, Methwold Hythe, Broad Fen Farm (Site 23233; TL 6990 9595).  
*Middleton*, Blackborough End, Mill Drove (Site 32859; TF 6710 1510).  
*North Elmham*, Church Lane, St. George's House (Site 1014; TF 9880 2158), NAU Report 235.  
*Norwich*, Queen's Road/Surrey Street (Site 26462; TG 2292 0803), NAU Report 250.  
*Norwich*, 69-73 St. Augustine's Street (Site 26451; TG 2281 0963), NAU Report 209.  
*Norwich*, 4 Recorder Road (Site 26457; TG 2382 0855), NAU Report 252.  
*Norwich*, Bishopgate, Great Hospital (Site 624; TG 2378 0912).  
*Raynham*, East Raynham House (Site 2365; TF 8891 2554).  
*Sea Palling*, Great Barn, Waxham (Site 8365; TG 439 263).  
*Sheringham*, CP School (Site 32629; TG 1518 4242), NAU Report 225.  
*Southery*, 5-7 Uppgate Street (Site 32886; TL 6195 9475).  
*Tasburgh*, Church Road, 'Owls Wood' (Site 2258; TM 2018 9585).  
*Thetford*, Riverside Walk (Site 32787; TL 8699 8307), NAU Report 233.  
*Upwell*, Marmont Priory Farm (Site 25832; TF 4930 0140).  
*Watton*, 52-54 Norwich Road (Site 13251; TF 9203 0066).  
*Welney*, Welney House Farm (Site 32063; TL 5235 9540), NAU Report 237.  
*Wymondham*, Westfield House (Site 9437; TG 1068 1058), NAU Report 260.

### Addenda

1990

*Hanworth*, The Grove, Gunton Park (Site 30438; TG 230 350)

A survey by Debois Landscape Survey Group for The Landscape Partnership, English Heritage and Mr Kit Martin indicates that many of the remaining trees date to 1720-30, but there is

evidence to suggest an earlier design dating to the end of the C17. Excavations on The Mount and on series of shallow ridges/terraces to the S suggested that these are all natural in origin. The foundations of an octagonal building on top of the Mount probably belong to a building shown on the map of 1754.

1995

*New Buckenham*, Old Bowling Green (Site 9200; TM 0885 9058)

by Kevin Forrest, Norfolk Archaeological Unit

An evaluation trench revealed a number of post-medieval pits, any earlier features having been removed by terracing for the bowling green. NAU Report 158.

1996

*Harling*, East Harling (Site 6029; TL 991 868)

by Peter J. Cott, Cottconsult Geophysical Surveys.

A resistivity survey near the suspected site of Harling Hall located an enclosed area, with indications of walls, ditches and buildings.