

EXCAVATIONS AND SURVEYS IN NORFOLK 1998*edited by David Gurney and Kenneth Penn*

This annual report comprises summaries of archaeological excavations, fieldwork and surveys carried out during 1998. 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.

Aldborough, Kent's Loke (Site 33841; TG 1852 3428)

by Gary Trimble, NAU

Site evaluation for Mr R King recorded post-medieval features only. NAU Report 384.

Aldeby, Priory Farm (Site 34099; TM 4570 9300)

Field survey by Guildhouse Consultancy for RMC Aggregates (UK) Ltd recovered only four prehistoric flints, three sherds of Roman pottery and one medieval coin.

Bacton, Bromholm Priory (Site 1073; TG 3470 3320)

by Tim Pestell, Centre of East Anglian Studies, University of East Anglia and Phil Emery, NAU

An intensive programme of fieldwalking was carried out on the walled precinct area of this Cluniac priory, following collation of cartographic and aerial photographic evidence. Fieldwalking revealed occupation starting in the C12 with local medieval unglazed pottery and continuing in a sequence to the present time. Subsequently, a metal-detection project in the unscheduled area with the NAU and East Norfolk Detectors recovered a variety of medieval artefacts, reflecting religious life, trade, and the visitors to this important pilgrimage site.

Bacton to Great Yarmouth, pipeline

by Andy Crowson, NAU

An archaeological field survey for Amoco Exploration UK Ltd/Oxford Archaeological Unit recorded a general scatter of prehistoric flint and later material, with more notable concentrations at Witton (Site 33958-9; TG 3510 3180), East Ruston (Site 33970; TG 3618 2995), Ingham (Site 33983; TG 3850 2570), Repps with Bastwick (Site 34005; TG 4225 1720), Rollesby (Site 34013; TG 4500 1700), West Caister (Site 12872; TG 5100 1160). NAU Report 362. See also *Great Yarmouth* below.

Barnham Broom, Hollands Hill (Site 33546; TG 0968 0799)

by Edwin Rose, Norfolk Landscape Archaeology

Examination of this building showed that it was a later medieval open hall of the standard three-cell pattern. The parlour end had been rebuilt as two storeys and attic, and incorporating a stack, and the hall floored over, in the late C16: the standard Norfolk pattern. However, a second stack appears to have been inserted at the same time in the centre of the original hall, with fireplaces only on the side facing the service end, thus dividing the hall into two rooms. This pattern has not been noted before at this date in the county.

Bawsey, Church Farm (Site 25962; TF 663 208)

by Peter Bellamy, Terrain Archaeology

St. James' Church was investigated by *Time Team* as part of the Channel 4 television series. Geophysical survey was undertaken over an extensive area of the knoll upon which the church

sits. This revealed traces of a number of ditches, enclosures, pits, hearths/kilns/furnaces etc. The area to the E and N of the church was particularly rich in anomalies suggesting areas of industrial activity next to a former shoreline. Limited excavation revealed traces of industrial activity, possibly of Saxon/early medieval date, as well as large quantities of midden material. A substantial ditch found to the E of the church may be a boundary ditch dividing off the church and graveyard, but this was not traced on all sides. On the W side of the church, the graveyard was found to extend over an early medieval surface with hearth. Many of the other ditches investigated appear to have been for wetland management.

Binham, Priory Road (Site 31571; TF 9812 3980)

by Gary Trimble, NAU

A fieldwalking/detecting survey on behalf of Binham Parish Council produced finds of prehistoric, Roman, Middle Saxon and medieval date, the distribution of struck flints indicating Late Neolithic/Bronze Age activity nearby. Evaluation trenching revealed pits and post-holes, and building material of Roman date, possibly from a high status building. NAU Report 370

Bircham, bell barrow (Site 1705; TF 776 308)

by Brian Cushion, Norfolk Earthworks Survey

A survey was undertaken to map the barrow at a larger scale and to locate a recently-identified hole dug near the top of the mound. The survey indicates a mound, surrounding berm and ditch and an incomplete outer bank. The SW quadrant of the ditch and bank has been truncated by infill and levelling to form a near-straight slight inward-facing scarp.

Brinton (Site 29585; TG 0354 3526)

by Brian Cushion, Norfolk Earthworks Survey

A small moated platform cut by the present stream has an outer enclosure linked to a former watercourse. Further features to the S include a hollow way crossing the valley floor, shown as a road on Faden's map. It has an abutting enclosure to the S, and there is a more isolated enclosure which is probably the site of a building also shown on Faden's map. To the N, a terraced and subdivided enclosure has a small brick-and-flint building, the remnant of a messuage and buildings shown on various C19 maps. Many ditched features show evidence of infill.

Brisley, Beeston with Bittering, Gressenhall, Horningtoft, Beetley, Stanfield and Mileham (Sites 34108 to 34122; TF 947227 to TF 959138)

Desk-top and geophysical survey were undertaken by Network Archaeology for Transco, identifying twenty areas of archaeological potential. The results of trial trenching are awaited.

Burgh Castle, Butt Lane (Site 11605; TM 4787 0431)

by Chris Phillips, NAU

Work for Liffens Holiday Park recorded a hearth and a ditch, the latter producing material of Roman date. NAU Report 377

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

by Sarah Percival, NAU

Excavations within the former parish of Burnham Sutton, c. 150m N of the now-ruined Church of St Ethelbert, were carried out on behalf of Hector's Housing. Romano-British features included two large ditches defining rectangular fields or enclosures with rounded corners, and a

'T'-shaped malting oven which had apparently gone out of use in the late C2/C3. Middle Saxon activity was represented by 62 sherds of Ipswich ware and two large bath-shaped ovens lined with fired clay. The Late Saxon period appears to have seen more intensive activity, represented by abundant Thetford ware and a series of small square ditched enclosures. Medieval features include a C12/C14 palisaded enclosure (possibly a pound), a series of sub-circular clay oven bases, and the ephemeral remains of a building. Analysis continues.

Buxton with Lammas (Site 33860; TG 2235 2175)

by Jim Beckerleg, NAHRG

Fieldwalking survey recorded substantial quantities of Late Bronze Age and Iron Age flints as well as potboilers.

Caston, former VC Primary School (Site 33773; TF 9582 9755)

by Gary Trimble, NAU

Site evaluation for Mr D.R.M. Sawyer recorded an undated boundary ditch. NAU Report 353.

Colkirk, Oxwick, All Saint's church (Site 7127; TF 9101 2532)

by Judy Sims, NAHRG

Excavation E of the present E wall uncovered a square end with diagonal buttresses, about 5m E of the standing building, and contemporary with the main body of the existing church. Immediately to the N part of a wall was revealed, running to the N and cut by the NW buttress. This may be part of a vestry. Medieval pottery sherds, and fragments of medieval glass and ashlar were recovered.

Colney, Norfolk and Norwich Hospital 2000 (Site 31871; TG 185 070)

by Sarah Percival, NAU

A watching brief for Laing Eastern recorded prehistoric features, pottery and flints, with metal-detector survey producing medieval and later finds. NAU Report 313

Costessey, Long Lane (Site 33842; TG 158 102)

by David Whitmore, NAU

Geophysical survey and trenching on behalf of Norfolk County Council recorded undated isolated features, a line of modern post-pits and prehistoric flints and pottery. NAU Report 359

Costessey, Yaxley Way, Bowthorpe (Site 33534; TG 1819 0954)

by Mark Brennand, NAU

Excavation recorded a pit and ditches, all of them undated. NAU Report 301

Deopham (Site 2960; TG 040 005)

by Brian Cushion, Norfolk Earthworks Survey

A series of ditched enclosures in partly ploughed and re-seeded grassland to the W of Crown Farm, represent in part an area of medieval settlement overlooking Deopham Low Common to the N. A few sherds of medieval and C15/16 pottery indicate some activity into the early post-medieval period, whilst some features continued as field boundaries into the 1960s.

Dunton, Shereford Moat (Site 17447; TF 886 295)

by Brian Cushion, Norfolk Earthworks Survey

A sub-rectangular moated enclosure SW of the church has an entrance causeway on its E arm whilst its W arm appears to be a former course of the River Wensum.

Felmingham (Site 21833 and 33861; TG 2385 2700)

by Jim Beckerleg, NAHRG

Fieldwalking survey over a large field containing a ring-ditch recorded Late Bronze Age and Iron Age flints, as well as potboilers.

Gillingham, Park (Site 30504; TM 413 920)

by Brian Cushion, Norfolk Earthworks Survey

Earthworks were mapped to the S and E of the recently-enlarged lake S of the hall. They comprise a hollow way which formed part of the park boundary on Faden's map, but is now also interpreted as a former medieval roadway, with enclosures and linear features mostly to the N. These may be partly medieval, but some are in alignment with the hall and may represent C17 landscaping. A former drive to the hall is recorded in woodland to the W.

Three other points are of note. A former roadway shown on Faden and various C19 maps is visible as a ridge to the N of the present drive. A few fragments of medieval and early post-medieval pottery were found to the N of the ruins of All Saints church, whilst one sherd of probable Bronze Age date was found nearer the hall. In arable land to the SE of the earthworks a considerable concentration of medieval pottery was found (Site 33411): thinning to the S and E, this indicates either the presence of a former manorial site or village shrinkage.

Gissing, Malthouse Farm (Site 33813; TM 1470 8610)

by Edwin Rose, Norfolk Landscape Archaeology

An emergency salvage record was carried out on this building after stripping and reconstruction had begun. Though listed as C17 the building proved to have an overall crownpost roof, with a moulded post above the central hall. The post, roof and walls of this section were heavily smoke-blackened. A hearth had been excavated below the floor. The end cells had original upper floors; the service end retains the buttery and pantry doors and the location of a solar stair, since replaced. The parlour end has a stair surround and remnants of an original doorway from the hall, of very crude appearance. Details of the carpentry suggest a C14 date and the crownpost has been compared to C13 examples. An upper floor and stack in the hall were inserted in the C17 and the building was given a high-status remodelling in the Regency period. The fireplace of the inserted C17 stack was formed of brick, with a relieving timber set several courses above in the chimney breast. The centre of the timber bore a scorched mark of the type that has been variously explained as caused by cooling a poker after using it to mull cider, or as an apotropaic symbol representing the Ascending Flame. In this situation the timber would have been plastered or washed over and not visible once the chimney was complete, suggesting a ritual interpretation.

Great Yarmouth, Row 117, South Quay (TG 5245 0725)

by Kenneth Penn, NAU

A desktop study on behalf of Great Yarmouth Borough Council was carried out on a site between Rows 112 and 117, in an area which includes South Quay and important surviving C17

houses, ahead of a proposed excavation. Evidence suggests the former river waterfront lay some distance E of the present quayside: the excavation site lies close to the early water's edge, with the Tollhouse in Howard Street possibly originating in the early C13 as a private waterfront complex. Rising sea levels since the medieval period have left the earlier waterfront at some depth. NAU Report 300

Great Yarmouth, 73-75 Howard Street South (Site 32763, TG 5238 0758)

by Robert Masefield, RPS Clouston

Excavation of two trenches between medieval Rows 55 and 57 for Gee and Coe, followed evaluation work by NAU. The earliest deposits were of C11-12 date, and overlaid the Yarmouth sand-and-gravel spit. A complex sequence in Trench 2 of six phases of clay and lime floors, occupation deposits, pits, and post-holes indicated intense domestic activity of late Saxon/early medieval date. Trench 1 showed less activity and more truncation by later features. Sequences were interrupted by large C13 rubbish pits and clay banks or walls around wooden hurdle frames on a different alignment from earlier material. It is possible that the medieval Rows were laid out at this time. Second-phase clay walls of C13-14 date abut seven phases of floors, with some evidence for coal storage. There was no clear indication of the types of structures. Pits are interpreted as clustered behind properties fronting the road. Domestic activity decreased at end of the C14; there was a little activity in C15, and sparse activity during C16-18.

The site confirms that occupation in the town spread rapidly from the N (Fullers Hill), from C11 onwards. Little evidence was found for fishing or for fish-processing or other industrial activities. It is thought likely that the current position of the Row 55 frontage is the same as in the medieval period. Environmental tests found no evidence to suggest the River Yare had moved W during this period.

The pottery assemblage divides into two groups, C11-12 and C13-14. It is mainly locally produced domestic wares with a significant percentage of imported pottery from France, Flanders, Germany and the east coast of England. A hone came from Norway. The results provide a useful addition to current knowledge of east coast ports.

Great Yarmouth, seafront, Bacton to Great Yarmouth pipeline (Site 33943; TG 531 052 to TG 531 101)

A watching brief by the Oxford Archaeological Unit for Great Yarmouth Power Limited recorded only modern deposits. See also *Bacton to Great Yarmouth* above.

Great Yarmouth, town wall (Site 4294; TG 5242 0815)

by John Percival, NAU

Profiles of the town wall N of St Nicholas' church were surveyed for Great Yarmouth Borough Council.

by Dennis Thompson

A photographic survey was carried out for Great Yarmouth Borough Council.

Great Yarmouth, Market Gates Shopping Centre (Site 33403; TG 5251 0761)

by Phil Emery, NAU

Excavation behind the medieval town wall for Colman Partnership revealed the remains of a C16 artillery rampart. NAU Report 291

Great Yarmouth/Bradwell/Hopton on Sea, South Gorleston Development Area (Site 11787 et al; TG 516 023)

Pre-excavation survey, by David Gibson and Lee White, Cambridge Archaeological Unit

Survey work for Great Yarmouth Borough Council was undertaken by the Cambridge Archaeological Unit. A desktop assessment was followed by fieldwalking, metal-detecting and geophysical survey. Little pottery and metalwork was found, but seven scatters of worked and burnt flint were located, most probably of Bronze Age date. CAU Reports 244 and 251

Evaluation stages 1 and 2, by Andy Hutcheson and Gary Trimble, NAU

Twenty-three trenches excavated on behalf of Great Yarmouth Borough Council were targeted on fieldwalking artefact scatters of Late Neolithic/Bronze Age date and on air photographic evidence. This work revealed ?prehistoric pits and post-holes, remains of an undated field system and trackway, and a ?post-Roman crop-mark ring-ditch whose central feature may have been a grave.

NAU Reports 345 and 374

Grimston, Gayton Road (Site 3573; TF 7206 2242)

by Ben Hobbs, NAU

Human skeletal remains (and early medieval pottery), possibly derived from a nearby Early Saxon cemetery, were recorded during pipe-trenching by Anglian Water Services. NAU Report 336

Gunthorpe (Site 3195; TG 010 354)

by Brian Cushion, Norfolk Earthworks Survey

A moated enclosure, and at least two ponds separately linked to it, straddle a valley floor. They are all linked to a former watercourse channel, which has been superseded by the present stream which cuts through one of the ponds. There is a probable contemporary outer enclosure to the E but straighter features to the SE are considered later. This is a likely medieval manorial site.

Halvergate, Six Mile House (Site 21103; TG 448 099)

by Judy Sims, NAHRG

The base of a structure was uncovered by the owner. It was cleaned and planned by NAHRG and NIAS; this resulted in the conclusion that it was not a brick works (as was first thought) but a salt house. Research continues.

Hanworth, Meadow Farm House, Emery's Lane (Site 24085, TG 1960 3610)

by Edwin Rose, Norfolk Landscape Archaeology

The building was examined prior to a proposed renovation. A flint-and-brick E gable wall with returns seems to have been added to, or is contemporary with, a timber frame in C16. The W gable wall, and the W ends of the side walls, were rebuilt in flint in the early C17 to form an end-stack plan. In the C18 (perhaps 1744, the date on a grand brick barn adjacent) the timber-framed section was replaced in brick; details suggest that the scheme was altered while work was in progress to include the flint section in the refacing and to heighten the building. Extensions were added at the same time.

Heacham (Site 1460; TF 667 389)

by Brian Cushion, Norfolk Earthworks Survey

See *Recent Archaeology* (this volume)

Hickling, Priory (Site 8384; TG 4186 2488)

by Tim Pestell, Centre of East Anglian Studies, University of East Anglia

An intensive fieldwalking programme was carried out on the 60-acre marshland island that forms the precinct of this Augustinian priory. This revealed that the island was unoccupied before the foundation of the priory in 1185, but showed a continuous pottery sequence thereafter, beginning with local medieval unglazed wares and ending with modern china. A small cache of painted window glass and decorated floor tiles was also found.

Hillington (Site 32198; TF 6985 2520)

Geophysical survey for the *Time Team* by GSB Prospection was followed by evaluation excavation of one anomaly, which proved to be a pit containing mid-Roman pottery.

Hingham, Mill Farm (Site 33835; TG 029 024)

by Brian Cushion, Norfolk Earthworks Survey

A rare, albeit damaged, example of a mill mound. A c.15m diameter mound up to 3.5m high has had its NW quadrant removed for a later building on the site of a former granary approached at first-floor level from the mill. A shallower slope on the SW flank of the mound indicates a likely access ramp.

Hingham (Site 33856; TG 002 017)

by Brian Cushion, Norfolk Earthworks Survey

A series of incomplete ditched enclosures are situated on the N side of the former High Moor Common, to the E of a barn which is the last remnant of a farmstead shown on early C19 maps. They probably represent medieval closes or tofts.

Holme-next-the-Sea (Site 33771)

by Mark Brennand, NAU

An upstanding ring of timbers recently exposed within the intertidal zone consisted of 55 oak timbers in a continuous sub-circular ring (maximum diameter 6.60m) around an inverted oak tree bole. Evaluation was funded by English Heritage. The bole bore toolmarks and was wrapped around by an interwoven strand of honeysuckle, possibly used as rope. The bole and four of the posts were sampled for scientific dating (in progress); the site is thought to be of Bronze Age date.

Hopton on Sea (Site 11788; TM 52 99)

A watching brief on test pits and topsoil stripping was undertaken by R.P.S. Clouston for the Highways Agency. Report awaited.

Horsham St Faith and Newton St Faith, St Faith's Priory (Site 8005; TG 217 153)

by Sarah Bates, NAU

Excavation and geophysical survey for C. Hill Esq. recorded non-structural features of likely medieval date. NAU Report 308

Hoveton, Church Farm (Site 20493; TG 3099 1785)

by Jayne Bown, NAU

A photographic survey was carried out on behalf of D. Bouwens and client.

Kimberley, Old Hall and Park (Sites 8918 and 30466; TG 076 040)

by Brian Cushion, Norfolk Earthworks Survey

Site 8918 to the S of Park Farm is the moated remains of the late-medieval hall, a U-shaped brick structure originally entered directly by a bridge central to the S moat arm, and includes those earthworks to the E and S. Terraced enclosures to the S are associated with the hall, with a roadway approaching from the W. To the SE another roadway with enclosures of differing alignments to its E has been diverted into a channel which leads into a series of water features, probably a combination of water gardens and fish ponds. One further medieval roadway and a former C18/19 drive to the present hall are recorded, making this one of the most complex and interesting sites recorded by the Norfolk Earthworks Survey.

Site 30466 is the whole of Kimberley Park, but the features surveyed were those earthworks in grassland between the Old Hall and the village, where a ridge forms part of a former road linking hall and church. To the N of the church another fragment of hollow way indicates a former medieval roadway leading onto the green near the church, with part of an enclosure boundary to its N.

King's Lynn, 7 South Lynn Plain (Site 32729; TF 620 194)

by Adam Menuge, RCHME

Building investigation and survey was carried out on a fire-damaged town house of c.1700, extensively remodelled in the mid C18 and retaining panelling of that date. An ornamental garden wall, probably also C18, survives to the rear. RCHME Survey Report, NBR No. 97073.

King's Lynn, Raynham House, Chapel Street/Austin Street (Site 5530; TF 6185 2041)

by Paul Cope-Faulkner, Archaeological Project Services, for Soke Archaeological Services Ltd.

Evaluation for King's Lynn and West Norfolk Borough Council was aimed at identifying land use between St Nicholas' chapel and the site of the Austin Friary. Trenching revealed a natural water channel with associated marsh silts into which dumping had occurred in the C13. Evidence for a wooden structure was identified in the N trench and a late medieval brick building was located at the junction of Pilot Street and Austin Street. A quantity of well-preserved wood, leather and textile was recovered. Other finds included medieval pottery (both local and imported wares), tile, brick, metalwork, and a quantity of fish and animal bones.

King's Lynn to Sutton Bridge pipeline

by Andy Crowson, NAU

A fieldwalking survey and watching brief along the route of a water main for Anglian Water Services revealed minor concentrations of medieval and later pottery at the following sites:

Terrington St Clement/Tilney All Saints (Site 22386; TF 5552 1906)

Terrington St Clement/Tilney All Saints (Site 22416; TF 5521 1910)

Terrington St Clement (Site 22648; TF 5394 1895, finds incl. Ipswich ware)

Terrington St Clement (Site 22135; TF 5361 1894, ditches)

Terrington St Clement (Site 22165; TF 5346 1894, ditches)

Tilney All Saints (Site 21383; TF 5743 1916)

Small numbers of prehistoric, Roman and Anglo-Saxon finds were also found during the subsequent watching brief. NAU Reports 298, 364

King's Lynn, Greyfriars Tower (Site 5477; TF 6201 1979)

by Piers Wallace, NAU

Structural details and archaeological deposits were recorded for J.M. Howard and King's Lynn and West Norfolk Borough Council during repair works. NAU Report 355

King's Lynn, Church Street (Site 33517-9; TF 6188 1976)

by David Whitmore, NAU

Three trenches were excavated on behalf of Banque Francaise de l'Orient, revealing early medieval floors and pits, a timber structure and occupation deposits, and boundary ditch and wall, all below later deposits. Flood levels were recorded in each trench. NAU Report 316

Letheringsett with Glandford, Bayfield, St Margaret's church (Site 6162; TG 050 404)

A resistivity survey by Peter Carnell examined the nave and an area S of the church. This revealed a number of anomalies, but no clear evidence for the chapel on the S side of the chancel.

Leziate, Wicken Quarry, Ashwicken (Sites 3382, 34086; TF 6815 1815)

by Sarah Percival, NAU

Fieldwalking and evaluation trenching on behalf of Hepworth Minerals and Chemicals Ltd. recorded ditches of uncertain date and a scatter of post-medieval finds.

Longham, Salters Lane (Site 13025; TF 9264 1707)

by Sarah Bates, NAU

Following earlier work, excavations on behalf of Ennemix Construction Materials/Lafarge Redland Aggregates recorded approx. 70 pits/post-holes, some containing sherds of Bronze Age and Iron Age pottery and one with iron smelting slag.

Mattishall (Site 3081; TG 048 113)

by Brian Cushion, Norfolk Earthworks Survey

A very subdued sub-rectangular moated enclosure with a better preserved outer enclosure and possible fish ponds.

Mattishall (Site 29473; TG 034 110)

by Brian Cushion, Norfolk Earthworks Survey

A series of incomplete ditched enclosures, partly infilled, are located N of Old Hall Farm. Small enclosures and probable building platforms near to a barn may represent features shown on early C19 maps close to a common edge. Features in the W represent tofts and/or closes associated with the nearby farmstead.

Mattishall (Site 33882; TG 042 110)

by Brian Cushion, Norfolk Earthworks Survey

A series of ditched enclosures to the NW of Ivy House Farm probably represents medieval common-edge tofts and/or closes.

Norfolk Earthworks Survey

by Brian Cushion

In addition to the earthworks surveys summarised elsewhere, RAF air photographs have been examined for earthwork sites. Started in 1997, all those photos dating from 1946 and 1947

covering National grid squares TF, TL and TM and some of TG have now been perused. Extant new earthwork sites which have been identified and surveyed since the start include Thursford 32228 (see below), Forncett 32871 (see 1997 report), Long Stratton 33332 (see 1997 report), Hingham 33856 (see above) and Mattishall 33882 (see above).

Several known sites have been extended and several former earthworks, now ploughed, have been identified and recorded on the SMR. The most important of these has been the location of several enclosures, including tofts, surrounding the site of St Andrew's church (Site 8713) in Holme Hale, and denoting part of the medieval village of Holm (Site 33817) probably deserted in the C14. Those enclosures in the W survived as earthworks in 1946; those in the E show as soil marks, but most are now under arable with some woodland and re-seeded grassland. Pottery finds on the surviving arable land around the church site confirm medieval settlement but with some later material from a nearby demolished farm building.

An unexpected spin-off from the air photograph inspection has been the identification of several former searchlight batteries and gun emplacements from the Second World War. Many of these were guarded by pillboxes, explaining the location of several isolated examples of these on the SMR. See entries under Recent finds.

Norfolk Monuments Management Project

by Helen Paterson

The ultimate goal of this Project is to visit every earthwork site on the County SMR. To date almost two-thirds of the county has been covered, with over 400 sites visited. Forty-eight Section 17 grant-aided agreements have been ratified, some of these being renewals on the expiry of the original five-year agreement. Over 200 farmers and landowners have signed non-legal management statements, or indicated verbally their willingness to carry out positive management without grant aid. A key component of the Project continues to be regular liaison with other farming and conservation groups, occasionally implementing joint management schemes where this cooperation may enhance both the historic and wildlife interest.

Norwich, Pitt Street (Sites 170, 281, 284, 840; TG 2295 0940)

by Kenneth Penn, NAU

Following an earlier archaeological assessment (NAU Report 248, 1997) a further desktop study confirms a likely early gateway in the Late Saxon defences, where Botolph Street enters, for traffic from the NW. The area on the NE side of Botolph Street was open for some centuries; the town ditch seems to have survived as a recognisable landmark, although mostly infilled and converted into a lane, to be recorded in the medieval Enrolled Deeds. A small area on Magdalen Street may have lain at the S end of a former market area, overlooked by St Botolph's church, and now completely lost through infilling and the modern loss of Botolph Street. NAU Report 373

Norwich, 14 Calvert Street (Site 26500; TG 23022 09084)

by Andy Shelley, NAU

Excavations for Mr Ashley Dean recorded early medieval quarry pits, containing ironworking debris, below later soils and floors of later medieval buildings. All lay beneath post-medieval and modern levels.

Norwich, Millennium Library (Site 26437; TG 2286 0841)

by Andy Hutcheson and John Percival, NAU

Excavations began in November 1998, for completion in May 1999.

Historical evidence indicates that the site was common or town fields in the Late Saxon period, but became part of the newly-planned French Borough after the Norman Conquest. Archaeological remains have been densest along the Bethel Street frontage, with foundation trenches of two substantial C12/13 stone buildings uncovered, along with a late medieval brick cellar. A dense concentration of wells, pits and garderobes largely dating to the C14 to C18 was recorded, some with evidence of specialist metal working and other industrial activities. Many of the C12 property boundaries remained in use until 1962, when the site was cleared. Excavation will conclude in May 1999.

Norwich, Riverside (Site 26476; TG 234 0788)

by Phil Emery, NAU

A watching brief for Railtrack PLC and Gazeley Properties Ltd recorded a sequence of peat deposits, associated with an extensive palaeochannel of the River Wensum and producing palynological data concerning vegetation change and human impact on the landscape from as early as 8000 BP. The full results of environmental analysis are awaited.

Norwich, Golden Ball Street (Site 26496; TG 2322 0828)

by David Whitmore, NAU

Excavation for Friends Provident located the terminus of the Castle Fee ditch, which was shown to be a recutting of the Late Saxon *burh* ditch, and also recorded the terminus of the Castle's S bailey ditch.

Norwich, Dragon Hall, King Street (Site 449; TG 235 082)

by Andy Shelley, NAU

Excavations for Norfolk and Norwich Heritage Trust, supported by the Heritage Lottery Fund, were completed in March 1998 (see 1997). These revealed post-built structures of C11 in the earliest phase. Boundaries defined four properties between the street and river. The site was redeveloped in the later C13, with stone buildings by the river.

Norwich, Bethel Street (Site 26495; TG 2288 0844)

by Frances Green, NAU

Observations for Norwich City Council recorded the footings of demolished post-medieval buildings in Bethel Street and St Peter Street. NAU Report 347

Norwich, Bracondale School (Site 26493; TG 2368 0760)

by Ben Hobbs, NAU

Observations for The Norwich Housing Society Ltd recovered post-medieval finds only.

Norwich, King Street (Site 831; TG 2345 0820)

by Kenneth Penn, NAU

Excavation of four trenches for Norwich Union Investment Management and Norwich City Council revealed midden/cesspit deposits overlain by medieval make-up and buildings along the street, with a medieval boundary at the rear, and cess/rubbish pits beyond on former open land.

Medieval infilling over a former open feature a little S of Mountergate – possibly a Late Saxon town ditch – was also recorded, as well as post-medieval deposits and buildings. NAU Report 342

Norwich, 56-62 St Augustine's Street (Site 26457; TG 2279 0957)

by Kenneth Penn, NAU

Excavation for Keelan Ltd recorded two small ditches, probably post-medieval. NAU Report 317

Norwich, Bishop Bridge (Site 617; TG 2397 0898)

by Phil Emery, NAU

Investigations for Norwich City Council recorded details of the medieval gateway which formerly stood on Bishop Bridge.

Norwich, Bowthorpe marshes (Site 9310; TG 1830 0890)

by Chris Phillips, NAU

A watching brief for Anglian Water Services recorded prehistoric flints. NAU Report 358

Norwich, St Anne's Wharf, King Street (Sites 84, 374, 390, 554, 594, 741; TG 2350 0830)

by Andy Shelley, NAU

An archaeological impact assessment on behalf of Yorkshire Metropolitan Estates Ltd emphasizes the historical significance of King Street, the N-S spine of the Late Saxon town and the character of the site, which was occupied from an early date although just outside the line of the defensive circuit. The waterfront area of King Street was of growing importance to institutional 'developers' from the C13, with ecclesiastical and commercial interests dominating in the C15 (resulting in 'Dragon Hall'). After the Dissolution the major ecclesiastical precinct, the Austin Friars, became private gardens to the Duke of Norfolk's town house, Howard House. Development here will have a major impact on the remains of the defensive circuit and may provide an opportunity to examine further the Late Saxon remains and the medieval friary and waterfront complexes. NAU Report 388

Norwich, Castle (Site 429; TG 2323 0852)

by Kenneth Penn, NAU

Evaluation excavation took place for Norfolk Property Services, Norfolk County Council. Trenching at the top of the motte recorded a series of encircling features of medieval and later date (earth banks, ?base for wall) and evidence for post-medieval landscaping, the construction of the prison wall (1824-8) and refacing of the keep (1834-9). Trenches at the foot of the motte recorded Late Saxon pits pre-dating its construction. NAU Report 367

Norwich, 63-67 Prince of Wales Road (Site 26492; TG 2358 0859)

by Ben Hobbs, NAU

A watching brief for Jonathan Hall Associates recorded medieval pottery and a flint wall of uncertain date. NAU Report 365.

Norwich, 99-107 King Street (Site 374; TG 2350 0830)

by Mark Brennand and Andy Hutcheson, NAU

Excavation of three trenches on behalf of Norwich City Council revealed deep Late Saxon and medieval riverside deposits, including oak piles, and a wall, ditch and road surfaces S of Mountergate. NAU Report 328

Norwich, Ivory House, All Saints' Green (Site 26491; TG 2303 0790)

by Gary Trimble, NAU

Evaluation for SIC (East Anglia) Ltd recorded three medieval cess/rubbish pits. NAU Report 352

Norwich, St. Faith's Lane (Site 373; TG 2347 0870)

by Iain Soden, Northamptonshire Archaeology

Following evaluation by the NAU in 1997, further excavation was carried out in advance of redevelopment by Norwich School. A watching brief continues. A portion of the lay cemetery (c. AD 1292-1539) within the precinct of the Franciscan friary was excavated, along with part of an intra-mural trackway and features relating to contemporary sand quarrying and earthmoving, possibly for building works within the precinct. Beneath the cemetery lay evidence for domestic and industrial occupation dating between the C10/11 and the C13; this was much denuded by a combination of contemporary pits and later sand quarrying.

Norwich to Thurlton, pylon replacement scheme

by Ben Hobbs, NAU

Work for Eastern Electricity recorded archaeological material at several locations, including:

Bramerton (Site 33753; TG 3015 0375) post-medieval

Rockland St Mary (Site 33754; TG 3068 0358) Romano-British pottery

Hellington (Site 33755; TG 3144 0336) medieval pottery

Claxton (Site 33756; TG 3301 0291) medieval brick

Carleton St Peter (Site 33757; TG 3417 2655) Romano-British pottery, medieval brick

Carleton St Peter (Site 33758; TG 3465 0265) Neolithic pottery

Langley with Hardley (Site 33759; TG 3715 9915) post-medieval pottery

Norton Subcourse (Site 33760; TG 4120 9899) Romano-British pottery

Outwell, Priory Farm (Site 4211)

The evaluation attributed to 1997 (*Norfolk Archaeol.* XLIII, pt I, 204) actually took place in 1998.

Reedham, Berney Arms Reach, (Site 24208; TG 4677 0533)

by Brian Cushion, Norfolk Earthworks Survey

A survey prior to clay-extraction recorded irregular gentle undulations, including two mounds.

by Andy Crowson and Chris Phillips, NAU

Excavation on behalf of Sir William Halcrow and Partners Ltd through a possible saltern mound produced a ditch and pits associated with medieval sherds. NAU Report 329

Reedham, Decoy Carr (Site 33485; TG 432 039)

by Peter Bellamy, Terrain Archeology

The site of the crash of B-17G Flying Fortress 42-37963 from the USAAF 549 Squadron, stationed at Great Ashfield in Suffolk, was investigated by *Time Team* as part of the Channel 4 television series. The aircraft, piloted by Lieutenant W.J. Pease, was involved in a mid-air collision on 21 February 1944. Wreckage excavated from the site included cockpit, undercarriage and engine fragments and the two machine guns from the ball turret. An examination of this material and of earlier recoveries from the site, together with a critical reappraisal of eye-witness accounts, has enabled a reconstruction of the crash to be pieced together.

Sculthorpe (Site 17701; TF 909 303)

by Alan Davison for Norfolk Landscape Archaeology

This suggested earthwork was examined and proved to be too irregular for a moat, with pits, some water-filled, and ridges haphazardly distributed under scrubby vegetation. The Tithe Map shows a gravel pit described as being that of the Surveyors of the Highways; this appears to be the origin of the earthworks.

Sedgeford, Sedgeford Historical and Archaeological Research Project.

See report elsewhere in this volume.

Shelton, Hall and Park (Sites 10175 and 10182; TM 228 904)

by Brian Cushion, Norfolk Earthworks Survey

Two adjoining earthwork areas include the double moated site (10175) of a late Tudor mansion demolished in 1790, with enclosures to the N on two different alignments. Those nearest the moat are probably contemporary in date. Site 10182 to the SE consists of a roughly D-shaped moated enclosure, with internal variations in level and some linking ditches which are probably not all contemporary. A straight S arm is the most prominent feature. Medieval pottery has been found on the edge of this enclosure and also to the N of the moated enclosures.

Snettisham, Station Road (Site 28450; TF 6890 3380)

by Andy Crowson, NAU

Excavation on behalf of Wagg Jex and Co recorded a Roman road, Romano-British ditches, ironstone quarry pits and ?smelter, and occupation evidence including pits and a well. Bronze Age features and medieval finds were also recovered.

Southery (Site 16525; TL 6085 9515)

by Nansi Rosenberg, John Samuels Archaeological Consultants

Evaluation excavation for Waldersey Farms Ltd confirmed a Roman date for a previously-identified crop-mark enclosure. Area excavation identified three rectangular enclosures within a larger field system. Ceramic and faunal remains suggest occupation: the site is provisionally interpreted as a farmstead occupied in the C2 and C3 AD. Report in prep.

South Walsham, Old Hall Farm (Site 14471; TG 362 125)

by Adam Menuge, RCHME

Building investigation and survey was carried out on a fire-damaged house of early C17 date. Substantial elements of a timber frame survived, set between brick gables. A complex sequence of alterations and additions, particularly in the service end, was recorded during restoration work. RCHME Survey Report, NBR No. 32614

South Wootton, Nursery Lane (Site 19715; TF 6419 2342)

by Neil Moss, NAU

Evaluation excavation on behalf of Wilcon Homes revealed boundary ditches of Late Saxon/early medieval date. NAU Report 361

Stanford/Lynford (Site 34179; TL 830 940)

by Brian Cushion

An earthwork Rapid Identification Survey was undertaken for the Ministry of Defence on former conifer plantation within the Training Area, after felling and prior to destumping. No earthworks of archaeological significance were identified but the N edge corresponds to a former boundary of Buckenham Tofts Park, still partly visible as a low degraded bank. Brief perusal of small areas of bare soil as a result of the disturbance identified five locations where a few burnt flints were noted.

Stratton Strawless (Site 32053; TG 2140 1975)

by Jim Beckerleg, NAHRG

Fieldwalking survey over the crop-mark of a large rectangular enclosure cropmark recorded Late Bronze Age or Iron Age flints, along with potboilers and a few sherds of late post-medieval pottery.

Stratton Strawless, Beeches Farm (Site 24030; TG 2235 2090)

by Jim Beckerleg, NAHRG

Fieldwalking survey recorded two Early Bronze Age scrapers and a small number of flakes, plus significant quantity of potboilers, and one piece of Middle Saxon Ipswich Ware and assorted sherds of medieval pottery.

Thetford, Castle Park (Site 5747; TL 8746 8298)

by Gary Trimble, NAU

Excavation on behalf of Breckland District Council recorded two quarry pits, of uncertain date. NAU Report 383

Thetford, Anchor Hotel (Site 5762; TL 8680 8300)

by Chris Phillips, NAU

Pottery and fragments of animal bone were recovered during a watching brief for Breckland District Council. NAU Report 341

Thetford, Castle Hill, Castle Lane (Site 5747; TL 8755 8288)

by Sarah Percival, NAU

A watching brief for Norfolk County Council recorded a flint-and-chalk wall, possibly part of the medieval bailey outer rampart. NAU Report 322

Thetford, Mill Lane (Site 33902; TL 870 827)

by Heather Wallis, NAU

Excavation on behalf of Winchester Homes Ltd recorded a C13 ditch and footings of a later building.

Thetford, Brandon Road (Site 33812; TL 8543 8291)

by Mark Brennand, NAU

Survey and evaluation trenching for MHC Homes revealed two ?post-medieval banks, two pits of possible Roman date, and ?medieval post-holes and boundary ditches. NAU Report 382

Thetford, Ford Place (Site 5940, TL 874 826)

by Martin Connell, RPS Clouston

Excavation and watching brief works started in December 1998, and continue into 1999. Results awaited.

Thetford (Site 5750; TL 867 832)

by Peter Bellamy, Terrain Archaeology

The site of the Dominican Friary in the grounds of Thetford Grammar School was investigated by *Time Team* as part of the Channel 4 television series. Significant parts of the structure of the C14 Dominican Friary were revealed or clarified by a combination of excavation, geophysical survey and architectural analysis. Part of the SW corner of the cloisters, the S wall of the chapel, and further structures to the N of the chapel were revealed by excavation. Geophysical survey revealed a clear plan of the W half of the Friary cloisters as well as numerous traces of walls, presumably of ancillary buildings, to the N of the Friary nave.

Thetford, Watermill Green (Site 1022; TL 869 825)

Further private investigations took place in a garden following the main excavation (in 1995).

Thetford Forest Rapid Earthwork Identification Survey

by Colin Pendleton and Mark Sommers, Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service

A rapid earthwork identification survey of 921 hectares for Forest Enterprise, in NW Suffolk and SW Norfolk, identified 140 earthwork sites (in cases of related bank or pit groups these were usually counted as one 'site'). These consisted of about 50 banks, 20 mounds, 65 pits and 5 possible flint-mining areas. Most of the banks were probably from former hedge or tree belt rows, field boundaries or, occasionally, rabbit warren boundaries. Nineteen of the 20 mounds were probably round barrows, 16 of which were previously unrecorded. Most of the pits were agricultural marl pits although some gravel or other mineral extraction sites were also located. Of the five areas of possible flint mining only one could be positively related (from the associated flint working waste) to the gunflint production industry of the C18-20, with at least two of the others potentially dating to the Neolithic period. Further documentary and survey work will follow and appropriate conservation strategies considered. Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Report 98/25.

Thursford (Site 32228; TF 989 335)

by Brian Cushion, Norfolk Earthworks Survey

A series of ditched enclosures straddle a valley floor with indications of an earlier watercourse channel and small closes extending N. Brickwork recorded within one enclosure represents part of a building shown on early C19 maps.

Tittleshall, Godwick Hall and deserted medieval village (Sites 1103 and 1104; TF 903 220)

by Brian Cushion, Norfolk Earthworks Survey

A new survey of this well-known site has extended the identified earthworks to N and S. To the N further enclosure boundaries may well be of post-medieval date whilst to the S, hollow ways have been continued to the field boundary. Within the main earthwork area, platforms and depressions to the SE of the remains of the hall represent buildings and ponds shown on a 1596 map. N of the hall, a former drive has been identified, crossing the hollow way of the former village street by a causeway. W of the hall, depressions and mounds east of a N-S road line represent the position of buildings also on the 1596 map.

Upwell, Marmont Priory Farm (Site 25832; TF 493 014)

by David Gurney, NLA

An adult male skeleton aligned W-E was revealed and recorded during underpinning works.

Upwell, Marmont Priory Farm (Site 3225; TF 4938 0141)

by Chris Phillips, NAU

A watching brief on behalf of Mrs Marlow-Spalding recorded several ditches, probably of post-medieval date. NAU Report 338

Watton, Church Lane (Site 1031; TF 9215 0099)

by Ben Hobbs, NAU

Monitoring of groundworks for Adrian Morley Architectural Design/Trustees of St Mary's Church recorded medieval pottery and a ditch of likely post-medieval date. NAU Report 372

Welney (Site 4437; TL 526 945)

A privately-excavated trench has revealed deposits with Roman pottery and briquetage.

Welney, Copes Hill Farmhouse (Site 33778; TL 5268 9475)

by Edwin Rose, Norfolk Landscape Archaeology

The building is a typical fenland brick farmhouse of C18 date (the bricks indicate a date before 1780), heightened and remodelled in the late C19. However, beneath one of the gable stacks of the house the owner has excavated a C16/17 Bellarmine witch bottle containing pins and small bones. This was set upright in sand and is likely to be an original deposition. It would be a remarkable coincidence for an earlier house on the site to have a fireplace in exactly the same position, and thus it would seem this is a very late occurrence of a ritual practice using an antique vessel. One wall of the building also contains a lump of ironbound conglomerate, a substance not found naturally in the area but which occurs in the ruins of West Dereham abbey, six miles to the E. It may also have been brought in for apotropaic purposes.

West Acre, Priory (Site 3881; TF 781 148)

by Adam Menuge, RCHME

Building investigation, survey and rectified photography of the ruins of the presumed Guest House were undertaken for English Heritage in advance of consolidation works. The intricate and unusual plan of the undercroft reveals a structure of considerable sophistication dating from the late C14 or early C15. Much less survives of the narthex, chapel and first-floor hall. RCHME Survey Report in prep.

West Acre (TF 780 153)

by Alan Davison

A further 36 fields have been fieldwalked. Most are peripheral to the parish and yielded only manure scatters of varied and sometimes puzzling density. There were two Romano-British concentrations. One in the extreme NE already known (Site 3879) was marked by scatters of pottery and tile and a coin of Allectus. The other was probably associated with a discovery made in 1997. Virtually no medieval pottery occurs N of High House except for one small concentration; C18 field names suggest a possible medieval park in the area and this may have been a park-keeper's house.

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

by Sarah Percival, NAU

Further work for Mr Frank Martin (see 1997 report) produced sherds of Roman pottery.

Wymondham, The Schoolhouse, Church Street (Site 9437; TG 1075 0156)

by Ben Hobbs, NAU

During monitoring of three contractor's trenches within the area of the Abbey graveyard for Friends of Wymondham Abbey, the skeletal remains of eleven individuals were recorded. Their number and position indicated a possible multiple or mass burial. NAU Report 350

Wymondham, Harts Farm, Old London Road (Site 33779; TG 1260 0235)

by Mark Brennand, NAU

Fieldwalking/detecting for Colin Brooks Associates recovered a wide scatter of Neolithic/Bronze Age flints (including a ?Neolithic knife and ?Early Bronze Age scrapers). Many of these coincided with an area of burnt flints. Occasional sherds from later periods were found. NAU Report 360

Wymondham, 4 Church Street (Site 9439, 12033; TG 1087 0156)

by Martin Smith, NAU

A watching brief on behalf of Peter Codling Architects recorded brick and flint walls. NAU Report 318

Addendum

1995

Norwich, Cathedral (Site 226; TG 2346 0884)

A resistivity survey carried out by Stratascan for Roberta Gilchrist, Cathedral Archaeological Consultant, and the Dean and Chapter, located the structural remains of the west wall of the Hostry in the west range.

Negative results

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

Ashwellthorpe, Ashwellthorpe Hall (Site 9955; TM 0915 1997)

Attlebridge, Deighton Hills (Site 12212; TG 151 159)

Banham, sewer trench, Leader's Spinney (Site 33858; TM 0620 8963-0623 8920)

Barton Bendish, Buttlands Lane (Site 22079; TF 7128 0552)

Beeston Regis, St Mary's Priory (Site 6349; TG 1607 4208)

Billingford, quarry (Site 7206; TG 015 196)

Blakeney, Back Lane (Site 33615; TG 0350 4780)

Caistor St Edmund, Markshall Farm (Site 9784; TG 2340 0435)

Castle Acre, Priory, telegraph pole (Site 4096; TF 8158 1461)

Clenchwarton, Sea Bank, Jubilee Bank Road (Site 2187; TF 604 202)

Colney, Colney Lane – River Yare drain (Site 33769; TG 185 075)

Dersingham, 63 Chapel Road (Site 33789; TF 6915 3052)

Diss, St Remigius' Church, Roydon (Site 10913; TM 0960 8034)

- Fincham*, Fincham Hall (Site 33871; TF 6950 0660)
Gillingham, Rectory Road (Site 32881; TM 4031 9280)
Hanworth, Milestone Belt, Gunton Park (Site 30438; TG 2363 3321)
Harpley (Site 14376; TF 744 262 - 760 258)
Hellesdon, Hill House Farm (Site 8102; TG 2017 1043)
Hockering, The Street (Site 33901; TG 0745 1300)
Holt, Wansbeck, 9a Church Street (Site 33602; TG 080 385)
Ickburgh, River Wissey Diversion (Site 5083; TL 8065 9455, 8063 9447, 8066 9445)
King's Lynn, Marriot's Warehouse, South Quay (Site 16806; TF 6167 1976)
Marham, Squire's Hill (Site 33378; TF 7088 0964 (c))
Methwold, Mill House, Hythe Road (Site 16207, 22364; TL 7185 9474)
Newton Flotman, Maids Head (adj), Old Street (Site 33780; TM 2115 9800)
North Elmham, quarry (Site 1066; TF 988 192)
Northwold, Watermill Farm, Foulden Road (Site 4811; TL 7695 9610)
Northwold, Manor Farm Barns, West End (Site 4830; TL 7511 9735)
Norwich, Arts Centre, St Benedict's Street (Site 576; TG 2268 0881)
Norwich, Reliance Garage, Heigham Street (Site 26494; TG2241 0922)
Norwich, former Littlewoods store, 7-9 Haymarket/25-31 White Lion Street (Site 68; TG 0230 0835)
Norwich, Great Hospital, Bishopgate (Site 624; TG 2374 0913)
Norwich, 20 White Lion Street (Site 26474; TG 23075 08405)
Norwich, Millennium Library Site (Site 26437; TG 2287 0841)
Norwich, 36 Elm Hill (Site 26473; TG 2323 0893)
Norwich, St Andrew's Hall (Site 428; TG 231 088)
Norwich, St George's Church, Tombland (Site 454; TG 2331 0883)
Norwich, Cathedral, West Cloister (Site 226; TG 2345 0850)
Oxborough, Caldecote Farm (Site 33647; TF 7450 0335)
Rackheath, Rackheath Hall (Site 21125; TG27401 12631)
Sporle with Palgrave, Priory Farm, Sporle (Site 28569; TF 8485 1140)
Swaffham, Copper Hall, Cley Road (Site 33859; TF 8171 0853)
Thetford, Nuns Bridge Road (Site 33774; TL 8725 8220)
Tunstead to Stalham water main (Site 33751; TG 2955 2251, 3333 2415, 3685 2522)
Warham, Chapel Street (Site 33749; TF 9490 4180)
Wymondham, Wymondham Abbey (Site 943; TG 1074 0151)