

Sporle with Palgrave 32939. Die or patrix (mould) for making pattern on foil, C10, early Winchester style (Fig.3B)(M. Slaven)

Medieval (AD 1066–1500)

Alderford 33640. Very unusual early medieval mount, in the shape of a human head and shoulders. Crude Romanesque-like modelling, perhaps C12 (J. Riches)

Beachamwell 34616. Burial cross, with each side arm ending in an onion-shaped knob. Used to pin the shroud together (A. Oliver)

Hanworth 30853. Pottery sherd scatter, brick, tile, coins and metalwork, suggestive of a settlement site (N. Paul)

Lyng 34667. Large C14 signet ring with engraved bezel, M beneath a crown (P. and S. Buckley)

Mautby 34671. New type of French jetton. Obv. stylised ?owl AVE MARIA GRACIA C, rev. triple stranded cross fleurets with quatrefoil, 'M' within each cusp (G. Featherstone)

North Lopham 31177. Part of a binding mount with a shell-shaped terminal from an archer's bow (P. Leeder)

Shipdham 34360. Lead pilgrim badge showing St. Barbara with feather and tower (W. Dodgson)

Tacolneston 34621. Well-preserved lead pencil with neatly-sharpened point and pierced flattened end (K. Wright)

Wormegay 23633. Very elaborate horse harness pendant. A square boss, from each corner of which is a projecting arm ending in a flat square terminal and decorated with a gilt cross on a red enamelled field. Crimped into the top of the boss is a flat square with projecting arms with animal-head terminals. The central square has a red enamelled roundel and a gilt central boss. Probably late C12 (J. Coggles)

Post-Medieval (AD 1500 – 1950)

Kenninghall 34596. Rare silver thimble made from hammered sheet, of c.1600–1650 (J. Bassam)

North Lopham 31177. Belt or harness mount in the shape of an openwork floriate cross. Spikes on the reverse indicate an early PM date, despite its similarity to a Middle Saxon cross brooch (P. Leeder)

EXCAVATIONS AND SURVEYS IN NORFOLK 1999

edited by David Gurney and Kenneth Penn

This annual report comprises summaries of archaeological excavations, fieldwork and surveys carried out during 1999. 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.

Aldeby, Aldeby Quarry, Priory Farm (Site 34099; TM 4572 9300)

by Gary Trimble, NAU

A watching brief for RMC Aggregates during topsoil stripping recorded a pit and nine iron-smelting ovens of Iron Age date, a Roman ditch and two or three Early Saxon sunken-featured buildings.

Attleborough (Site 20087; TM 023 947)

by Brian Cushion, Norfolk Earthworks Survey

Two separate moats with evidence for outer features are the site of Little Rectory Manor, the larger S moat being the more likely house site.

Aylsham, Holman House, 18 Market Place (Site 34611; TG 1928 2696)

by Edwin Rose, NLA

Holman House is a grand Regency mansion of two builds, one dated 1820. Underneath both sections extends a large medieval brick undercroft 7.5m long, 3.5m wide and up to 3m high. It has a rounded vault crossed by five ribs of chamfered bricks, two of which have green bricks symmetrically placed, perhaps as a form of weephole. Triangular-headed niches occur in the walls. The present stairs are probably a Regency addition, the end walls having been altered. Although the undercroft was used as an air raid shelter it seems to have been unrecorded by any archaeologist or building historian, no undercrofts having previously been noted in the town. It has been suggested as of C14 date and may be connected with 'massive flint foundations' recorded in 1955 under the adjacent churchyard access.

Bacton to Great Yarmouth pipeline (TG 3750 3150 – TG 5250 1100)

by Andy Crowson, NAU

A watching brief and fourteen excavations were undertaken over the 45km route of a gas pipeline between Bacton and South Denes for Great Yarmouth Power Ltd. The project produced evidence for widespread settlement and activity between the Bronze Age and the medieval period.

At *Hemsby* (Site 12165; TG 489 163), a Bronze Age enclosure. At *Ingham* (Site 33981; TG 382 262), an Iron Age roundhouse, pits and fields. At *Ormesby St Margaret with Scratby* (Site 34032; TG 505 138), Iron Age features and Roman deposits including an urned cremation within a ditched enclosure. At *Ormesby St Margaret with Scratby* (Site 34025; TG 492 160), two Early Saxon sunken-featured buildings produced beads, a loom weight and part of a brooch. At *Repps with Bastwick* (Site 21837; TG 423 174), Roman fields and roundhouses, overlain by Early Saxon features and a later field system. At *West Caister* (Site 12828; TG 505 135), crop-marks of field systems and ?ceremonial enclosures. At *Witton* (Site 33959; TG 352 316), a Bronze Age roundhouse. Assessment in prep.

Bawdeswell, Old Reepham Road (Site 34163; TG 0467 2094)

by Phil Mills, Archaeological Project Services

Evaluation for Mr. M. Elsdon revealed a ?prehistoric cremation, Roman ditches, some probably defining a rectangular enclosure, and clay extraction pits of the C14-C15. Additionally, a small quantity of prehistoric flintwork was recovered as re-deposited artefacts. APS Report 29/99.

Bixley, Arminghall (Site 9763; TG 247 048)

by Brian Cushion, Norfolk Earthworks Survey

The part-moated grounds of the manor house have some subdivision, partly post-medieval, with a possible separate fishpond to the W.

Booton (Site 7437; TG 116 225)

by Brian Cushion, Norfolk Earthworks Survey

Garden earthworks S of the hall include a terraced area and a linear depression leading to it, possibly an earlier drive.

Bracon Ash, Hethel Hall (Site 9508; TG 163 012)

by Brian Cushion, Norfolk Earthworks Survey

An E-shaped moat with parchmarks of a substantial house to the SE.

Brundall, Lakeview Drive, Brundall Gardens (Site 34694; TG 3188 0846) by Mark Brennan, NAU

Excavation for Mr J. Appleton recorded a number of struck flints, along with post-medieval garden features. NAU Report 463.

Burgh Castle, SS Peter and Paul's church (Site 10500; TG 4763 0496)

by Edwin Rose, NLA

The church stands near to the Roman fort and has a round tower, which was scaffolded for repair in 1999. The base consists of pebble flint with re-used Roman tile up to nave roof level, and may be Saxo-Norman. The second stage is of knapped flint with brick bell openings. It had previously been suggested that these are of Early English date but close examination has revealed mouldings of a later period fitting a bequest of 1387 for heightening of the church. Above the bell openings the tower is of brick which can now be seen to be of two periods — the lower of medieval (not re-used Roman) brick and the upper of a later date, locally believed to be 1663 when the bells were replaced.

At the junction between the pebble flint and knapped flint sections, and at that between the two builds of brick, a number of curving voids were found in the thickness of the wall, connected to the interior by putlog holes and containing rotten wood. The void between the two builds of flint was outlined in part-glazed medieval pegtiles, and was believed by the architect for the repairs to extend round the full circumference. At the junction between the two builds of brickwork, however, the voids were of semi-circular plan and certainly did not join up. It has been suggested these were the locations of strengthening beams, but it seems somewhat of a coincidence that both sets should be located at a change of build. It is perhaps more likely that both represent a platform on which the new stage was added, an example of a similar technique being used on occasions three centuries apart.

Burnham Market, Ulph Place (Site 34581; TF 8368 4225)

by Kenneth Penn, NAU

Evaluation for Townsfolk Ltd recorded evidence of Middle Saxon activity, remains of a wattle-and-daub structure and ditch of Late Saxon/early medieval date and medieval pits. Flood silts within a former 'arm' of the River Burn overlay a series of possible Middle Saxon soils. NAU Report 444.

Buxton with Lammas (Site 33860; TG 2235 2175)

by Jim Beckerleg, NAHRG

Fieldwalking recovered a very small number of possible ?Palaeolithic rolled flints, a small number of Neolithic flints, and a substantial quantity of probable Bronze Age/Iron Age flints.

Caistor St Edmund (Sites 9786, 9836; TG 23 03)

by Neil Chroston, School of Environmental Sciences, UEA

A magnetic gradiometer survey by Andrew Mahoney over a 240m x 140m area in the field S of the walled town of *Venta Icenorum* showed a clear image of the early defensive ditches and a faint image over the supposed amphitheatre. A 100m x 100m trial by Kay Hurley within the walled town provided an excellent image with a lot of detail over the forum and adjacent buildings.

Castle Rising, castle (Site 3307; TF 666 245)

by Brian Cushion, Norfolk Earthworks Survey

A more complete representation of this well-known site includes the masonry on the central enclosure bank.

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

by Judy Sims, NAHRG

Excavation continued, in particular to investigate the wall immediately to the N of the chancel, uncovered in the previous season. This wall, cut by the NE buttress of the chancel, proved to be one side of a rectangular structure on the N side of the church. It is intended that its relationship with the standing building will be clarified in the third season.

Coltishall, Hautbois Castle (Site 7679; TG 261 203)

by Brian Cushion, Norfolk Earthworks Survey

An updated survey noted earthmoving and re-seeding which has disturbed some of the outer features.

Costessey, Bridge Farm, Shallowbrook Lakes (Site 34170; TG 1810 1100)

by Gary Trimble, NAU

Field survey for Mr M. Green recorded prehistoric flints. NAU Report 387.

Cringleford, former AGR factory (Site 34691; TG 1988 0579)

by Mark Brennand, NAU

Evaluation for Bridge Homes Ltd revealed modern landscaping and other structures. NAU Report 465.

Cringleford, adjacent Jewson's barn (Site 32908; TG 1970 0579)

by Chris Birks, NAU

Evaluation for Messrs Sindall recorded two medieval or later rubbish/cess pits. NAU Report 478.

Denton, Castle (Site 11047; TM 264 894)

by Brian Cushion, Norfolk Earthworks Survey

An earlier NAU survey has been extended to include slight remains of the trapezoidal enclosure to the NE shown on C19 maps, as well as part of a wood bank on the E field boundary.

Diss, Heywood Hall (Site 10941; TM 125 861)

by Brian Cushion, Norfolk Earthworks Survey

Moated remains NE of the hall have been partially infilled or re-cut since an OS survey of the 1970s. The earthworks are assumed to be an earlier hall site.

Diss, 15 Market Hill (Site 34559; TM 1164 7993)

by Kenneth Penn, NAU

Evaluation for Roy Williamson Properties Ltd on the edge of The Mere revealed post-medieval reclamation deposits over lakeside silts. NAU Report 427.

Docking, Park (Sites 15003 and 30502; TF 767 367)

by Brian Cushion, Norfolk Earthworks Survey

An extensive network of roadways, mostly now noted as hollow ways, in part delineates an earlier park. Various enclosures represent some shown on an C18 map, but significant medieval and earlier pottery fragments indicate that a shrinkage or shift of settlement has occurred, with some enclosures of likely medieval date.

Downham Market, London Road (Site 30228; TF 610 022)

by Christiane Meckseper and Andy Hutcheson, NAU

Excavation for Bennett Homes plc revealed a concentration of Iron Age/Romano-British and several Middle Saxon features. Other features were possibly late field boundaries. Post-excavation assessment continues. NAU Reports 452, 477 and 484.

Earsham, Upper Green Farm (Site 34623; TM 2998 8930)

by Edwin Rose, NLA

This is a timber-framed building with original upper storey. The oldest windows have polygonal mullions. Although originally laid out on a three-cell plan, it does not conform to the standard parlour-hall-services model. The N ground floor room separated from the central room by an axial stack appears to have been a kitchen, whereas the room at the S end of the block has ornate detailing as if for a parlour, and its own stack with a high quality first floor fireplace (the ground floor fireplace has been altered). This cell has its attic chamber demarcated by a façade gable. The upper floor has an original longitudinal corridor against the rear wall designed as part of the timber frame, and thus forming another example of the small group of this rare feature noted in Norfolk by Alan Carter. The date of the house seems to be the beginning of the C17.

Easton, Village Hall, Dereham Road (Site 16309; TG 140 109)

by Steve Timms, NAU

Further work for the Parish Council recorded two ?prehistoric ditches. NAU Report 386.

Elsing, Hall (Site 3009; TG 040 160)

by Brian Cushion, Norfolk Earthworks Survey

Slight linear features N and NE of the moated site include an earlier drive and possible park boundary, whilst a hollow way to the S indicates a road which may also have had the latter function.

Fakenham, Quaker Lane (Site 34742; TF 9186 2956)

by Gary Trimble, NAU

Evaluation for Mr J. Warwick recorded sherds of Early Saxon and medieval pottery along with features of uncertain, possibly medieval, date. NAU Report 474.

Feltwell, Whitebridge Farm, Southery Road (Site 22920, 30587; TL 6945 9034)

by Andy Crowson, NAU

Evaluation for Mr Westcott recorded a bank and ditch, with worked flint and animal bone of earlier Neolithic date. NAU Report 481.

Fransham (Sites 33587, 33588, 33589 and 34247; TF 920 141)

by Brian Cushion, Norfolk Earthworks Survey

These sites W and NW of High Green Farm include faint ridge and furrow and incomplete enclosure boundaries, probably of tofts.

Garvestone, Reymerton (Site 14572; TG 021 066)

by Brian Cushion, Norfolk Earthworks Survey

Slight remains exist of a common-edge ditch and a fragment of enclosure boundary.

Great Yarmouth (Gorleston), South Gorleston Development Area (Site 11787-8; TG 517 012)

by Trevor Ashwin and Steve Timms, NAU

Excavation for Great Yarmouth Borough Council during the laying-out of highways and drainage works recorded a number of Early Bronze Age pits containing Beaker pottery, flint and other associated material. A series of linear crop-marks was sample excavated but remain undated. NAU Report 423.

Gressenhall, Union Farm (Site 2822; TF 9757 1681)

by Andy Crowson, NAU

A watching brief for the Norfolk Museums Service recorded medieval pits and ditches. NAU Report 371.

Hilborough, Bodney Hall (Site 5044; TL 829 986)

by Brian Cushion, Norfolk Earthworks Survey

Three well-preserved fishponds have been added to a 1989 survey of the medieval and later hall sites.

Hilgay (Site 4454; TL 625 986)

by Brian Cushion, Norfolk Earthworks Survey

This manorial site includes a moat and three contiguous ditched enclosures to the E with fishponds and a likely ditched building platform.

Hoe, St Andrew's church (Site 2833; TF 9975 1642)

by Edwin Rose, NLA

The church has long-and-short W quoins and a re-set niche of Saxon appearance. The tower base is C14 and there are bequests for works in the C15. However, the nave (except for the W wall) was demolished in 1794 and rebuilt without its flanking aisles and porches. The chancel was rebuilt in 1820 and a new south porch added in 1833. The upper part of the tower, having twice been rebuilt, was finally removed in 1902.

During drainage works in 1999 the original foundations of the N and S aisles and porches were uncovered, together with traces of a C15 tiled floor. These show that the present nave walls are set at a point halfway across the width of the original aisles. The step of the north porch consists of a stone coffin slab which was left undisturbed.

The foundations of buttresses attached to the pre-1820 chancel were also uncovered, and in addition the foundations of two parallel walls set at an acute angle to the E wall of the chancel, each with a string course of re-used stone copings. This is extremely difficult to interpret given the small area exposed, but seems to represent some sort of post-Reformation and pre-C19 addition, similar to the 'parish coal house' at Aylsham.

Works inside the church revealed that the 1794 nave had re-used roll-moulded beams dating to c.1500 as wallplates. These beams had mortises showing they were once supported on arched braces and are unlikely to have originally come from the church. Stone from the demolished arcades had been used as packing.

In the W nave wall S of the tower a stone newel stair was discovered. This may have been an insertion of the Perpendicular period to serve a ringers' gallery.

Holme next the Sea, timber circle (Site 33771)

by Mark Brennand, NAU

The timber circle was fully recorded prior to lifting for study and analysis. Dates for the timbers of 2050BC and 2049BC are indicated by dendrochronology and radiocarbon dating. The project is funded by English Heritage.

Honing, East Ruston Road (Site 34701; TG 328 277)

by Sarah Bates, NAU

Fragments of ?human skeletal remains were recovered during a watching brief on trenching for Anglian Water Services. NAU Report 453.

Hopton-on-Sea, A12 roundabout (Site 16168; TM 5230 9985)

Excavation by the NAU for the Highways Agency revealed a single pit containing Roman and Early Saxon pottery, ?medieval gravel pits and linear features. NAU Report 464.

Horsford, Castle (Site 8001; TG 205 156)

by Brian Cushion, Norfolk Earthworks Survey

This small motte and bailey has signs of a structure on the motte, but the bailey has been ploughed.

Horsford, Horsford to Norwich Electricity Cable (Site 13935; TG 2010 1310)

by Chris Phillips, NAU

Several pits and post-medieval or later ditches were recorded during a watching brief for Eastern Electricity. NAU Report 470.

Ingworth (Site 7403; TG 199 290)

by Brian Cushion, Norfolk Earthworks Survey

Known as Hall Meadow, the earthworks are a rather confusing mix of a moated enclosure assumed to be the hall site, a series of ditched enclosures to the N, and a less convincing ditched platform to the E. The whole area has extensive amorphous undulations, in part probably natural, some of them possibly the result of piecemeal extraction.

Kilverstone (Sites 25763, 34489; TL 88 83)

Field Survey by the Cambridge Archaeological Unit in December 1999 and January 2000 recorded scatters of Neolithic and Bronze Age flints and medieval pottery. CAU Report 349.

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

by Adam Menuge and Jon Cooke, English Heritage

The principal survival of the Franciscan Friary is the crossing of the church, which supports a tall brick lantern tower retained after the Dissolution as a sea-mark. A detailed measured survey of the remains was carried out in conjunction with analysis and interpretation. Scaffolding within the crossing permitted the photographic recording of a fine series of bosses on the crossing vault. The survey distinguished four main medieval phases, including a small fragment of the mid C12 church.

Little Walsingham, The Shrine of Our Lady (Site 34341; TF 935 369)

by Kenneth Penn, NAU

Evaluation and watching brief works for Cowper Griffiths Associates and The Shrine Office recorded a medieval rubbish/cess pit and post-medieval pits. NAU Reports 410 and 456.

Loddon, Hales Hall (Site 1052; TM 369 960)

by Brian Cushion, Norfolk Earthworks Survey

The 1982 survey of the site has been re-examined and re-drawn with some minor amendments.

Martham, St Mary's church (Site 8583; TG 4550 1842)

by Gary Trimble, NAU

A watching brief in the standing W tower for the Parochial Church Council recorded an earlier, probably C12, round tower base and a post-medieval lead-melting hearth. NAU Report 447.

Mattishall, Beech House, Dereham Road (Site 3082; TG 0425 1140)

by Kenneth Penn, NAU

A desk-based assessment for Mr A. Morley discussed the line of a possible Roman road across Badley Moor, and another possibly early road alignment. Excavation produced no evidence for any road, however. NAU Report 416 and forthcoming.

Mileham, Castle (Site 7230; TF 916 193)

by Brian Cushion, Norfolk Earthworks Survey

A re-examination of this site has noted some subdivision within the rectangular ditched enclosure N of the road. Minor additions within the ringwork include a spread bank internal to the outer ditch.

Needham, 49 High Road (Site 24601; TM 2307 8176)

by John Percival, NAU

Evaluation for A.C. Crockford and Partners recorded ditches belonging to a possible Romano-British roadside settlement. NAU Report 459.

New Buckenham, Corner Cottage, Market Place (Site 9200; TM 0888 9050)

by Gary Taylor, Archaeological Project Services

Evaluation excavations for Andrew Love Architect within the C16 timber-framed building revealed two large post-holes near the street frontage corner of the house. These were undated but perhaps represent an earlier building on the site. Additionally, in the area of the cross-passage, was a pit containing large quantities of charred oats. This was also undated but was sealed by floor make-up deposits of possible C15 date. APS Report 119/99.

New Buckenham, Dial House, King Street (Site 9200; TM 0890 9040)

by Edwin Rose, NLA

New Buckenham is well-known as a planned Norman town but the earliest domestic buildings previously recorded have not dated before *c.*1500. Examination of Dial House during repairs by new owners produced evidence that it began as a two-cell building, a grand hall crossed by two queenpost trusses supported on arched braces, with a smaller room to one end. Although not all of the frame was exposed, a pre-C15 date seems very probable and the building was clearly of high status. Around 1600 two single-sided stacks were inserted, one on the site of the original hearth and one against a gable, and also an upper floor. Further raising took place in the C18 and C19.

New Buckenham, Old Police House, Chapel Street (Site 9200; TM 0870 9042)

by Gary Taylor, Archaeological Project Services

Evaluation excavations for Andrew Love Architect revealed an E-W gully dating from the C17 and adjacent, though undated, post-holes and a pit. The pit and gully both contained iron smithing waste, suggesting industrial activity of post-medieval date in the vicinity. These remains were only located near the Chapel Street frontage of the site. No archaeological remains were identified to the rear of the site, though there was evidence of C20 dumping in that area. A small quantity of residual medieval pottery was also retrieved. APS Report 78/99.

Norfolk Monuments Management Project

by Helen Paterson

Visits to earthwork sites on the OS map 134 area (Norwich and the Broads) have commenced. Section 17 grant-aided agreements continue to be signed. Fewer of these legal agreements have been concluded over the past year, with more owners preferring to sign non-legal management statements. Countryside Stewardship Schemes, including management of historic sites, provides a wider landscape and wildlife option. Several owners have now entered one of these schemes, liaising closely with NMMP. This welcome co-operation has been the subject of press reports both on local radio and in the newspapers. It is hoped that every earthwork site in the county will have been visited by the end of 2001.

Norwich, former Ben Burgess Ltd site, King Street (Site 26460; TG 2342 0843)

by Andy Shelley, NAU

Excavation for Mansell Midland revealed a series of timber buildings dating from the C10/C11 onward, on a single plot with evidence of Late Saxon antler-working, followed by medieval stone structures. These survived until modern times.

Norwich, Ber Street (Site 26508; TG 2329 0806)

by Andy Shelley, NAU

Excavation for the landowner and Norwich City Council as part of the East Norwich Single Regeneration Budget programme, on two adjacent plots on the E side of the street, recorded late C15-C17 quarry pits, evidence of C16 or C17 bell-founding and post-medieval garden soils. No Late Saxon or medieval features were recorded. NAU Report 422.

Norwich, Bowthorpe, Southern Park (Sites 9304, 9315-6, 20666, 34565-9; TM 1785 0805)

by John Percival, NAU

Evaluation trenching on the north bank of the River Yare for Norwich City Council recorded river palaeochannels, a broad scatter of prehistoric features, a concentration of which was associated with Neolithic flints, and a medieval hollow way. NAU Report 436.

Norwich, former Nestlé factory, Chapelfield (TG 228 082)

by Kenneth Penn, NAU

A desk-based assessment for Land Lease Projects Ltd encompassed a large area that includes the former Nestlé factory site, bounded by the medieval city wall, St Stephen's Street (in existence and built-up by 1300) and Theatre Street (with the site of the College of St Mary-in-the-Fields, 1248). Lying outside the area of the Late Saxon town, St Stephen's Street may represent a C12 planned market street developed by the cathedral priory. NAU Report 438.

Norwich, Castle (Site 429; TG 2323 0852)

by Heather Wallis, NAU

During redevelopment works at Norwich Castle Museum a section through the eastern side of the motte was recorded during the course of contractor's works for Norfolk County Council. This revealed details of its construction and of an encircling ditch. Work continues.

Norwich, 8–10 Castle Meadow, 11–17 Castle Street (Site 28; TG 2308 0853)

by Mark Brennand, NAU

Excavation for London and Regional Estates Ltd revealed that part of the site had been truncated down to the natural chalk subsoil, with only the bases of features surviving. These included medieval and later pits. In the other part, a deep steep-sided feature may represent the filled-in Castle Fee ditch. NAU Report 399.

Norwich, 49–55 Cowgate (Site 26521; TG 2332 0943)

by Christiane Meckseper, NAU

Excavation for Norwich Properties produced evidence of occupation from the C11 or C12 along the street frontage. It also revealed a C16/C17 wall, re-used for later buildings, associated with successive clay and tile floors. Earlier deposits included floors, hearths and make-up layers, besides a cesspit of C11-C12 date. No evidence was seen of the Late Saxon defences, whose line possibly ran a little to the N. NAU Report 421.

Norwich, Eastbourne Place, off Prince of Wales Road (Site 26520; TG 2366 0855)

by John Percival, NAU

A watching brief during sewerage work for Anglian Water Services recovered cattle bones and horn cores, probably from industrial activity (undated). NAU Report 461.

Norwich, Fye Bridge Street/Fishergate (Site 26515; TG 2324 0904)

by Gary Trimble, NAU

Investigations for Anglian Water Services during works adjacent to the Wensum river crossing revealed part of a timber causeway (not yet dated) and medieval riverside features.

Norwich, Market Avenue (Site 26517; TG 2328 0850)

by Simon Underdown, NAU

A watching brief for Anglian Water Services revealed late medieval deposits and later structures.

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

by Andy Hutcheson, NAU

Continuing excavation work recorded Iron Age pits and flints, and a scatter of Roman and Middle Saxon pottery. Pre-conquest remains also included two Late Saxon boundary ditches, a gold ingot of 'Viking' type, and a Late Saxon crucible with gold residue. Post-conquest features included timber buildings, cess/rubbish pits and quarry pits, a lime-kiln and wells. Assessment report in prep.

Norwich, Monastery Court car park, off Elm Hill (Site 26518; TG 2316 0887)

by John Ames, NAU

Early post-medieval flint walls were recorded during tree planting by Norwich City Council. NAU Report 462.

Norwich, Norfolk and Norwich Hospital site, St Stephen's Road (Site 26203-4; TG 226 078)

by Kenneth Penn, NAU

Archaeological records consulted during a desk-based assessment for Beazer Homes suggest possible Bronze Age activity in the vicinity, but no known sites were noted in this extra-mural area. NAU Report 460.

Norwich, Norwich School (Site 45; TG 2378 0890)

by Kenneth Penn and Helen Evans, NAU

An archaeological impact assessment for a site in the NW part of the cathedral precinct drew attention to the evidence for Late Saxon occupation and the development and expansion of the ecclesiastical precinct.

Excavation located the footings of the precinct wall alongside Palace Street, besides late and post-medieval structures and deposits. NAU Reports 419 and 445.

Norwich, 7 Oak Street (Site 26503; TG 2275 0895)

by Kenneth Penn and Heather Wallis, NAU

Excavation of four evaluation trenches for Hopkins Homes Ltd on a long riverside plot revealed medieval reclamation by massive dumping of industrial iron-working waste over valley deposits, followed by later medieval development. Flint-walled buildings were extended or replaced in brick in the C16 and later. Reclamation of the river margin took place in modern times. NAU Report 375 and in prep.

Norwich, Queen's Road (Site 384; TG 2350 0769)

by Chris Phillips, NAU

A watching brief for Jee Estates recorded part of a substantial medieval wall. This is possibly a 'lost' stretch of the city; if so, however, it is in an unexpected position. NAU Report 440.

Norwich, St Ann's Lane (Site 26506; TG 2356 0821)

by Andy Shelley, NAU

Medieval and later deposits were recorded during trenching by Norwich City Council. NAU Report 402.

Norwich, St Anne's Wharf/Howard House, King Street (Site 374; TG 2349 0831)

by Andy Shelley, NAU

Excavation on the site of a former Augustinian Priory and a C17 town house recovered elements of the priory plan and burials. An early road surface and the fabric of a former ?priory gatehouse were recorded. Work continues on behalf of Speciality Shops Ltd.

Norwich, St Edmund's Works, Fishergate (Site 26521; TG 2335 0915)

by Neil Moss and Phil Emery, NAU

Evaluation for Tiger Hill Ltd revealed remains of a medieval house, pits and other structures. A major group of lead textile seals was recovered from river deposits. NAU Report 472.

Norwich, 30–32 St Giles Street (Site 26504; TG 2277 0854)

by David Whitmore, NAU

A single trench for Arkcroft Ltd revealed a medieval ground surface cut by features of C12–C16 date, possibly indicating an early boundary to the rear of St Giles/Bethel Streets. NAU Report 385.

Norwich, 27–28 Tombland (Site 26516; TG 2336 0878)

by Mark Brennand, NAU

A watching brief for Bryen and Langley Ltd, possibly within the area of the churchyard of the former St Cuthbert's church, recorded a single burial. NAU Report 458.

Norwich, Wensum Lodge, King Street (Site 26454; TG 2365 0800)

by Duncan Stirk, NAU

A watching brief for British Telecom recorded a flint wall and possible floor levels. NAU Report 395.

Old Buckenham, Castle and Priory (Site 9202; TM 072 925)

by Brian Cushion, Norfolk Earthworks Survey

The rather unusual rectangular moated and banked enclosure of the castle has no structural remains. A large L-shaped outer enclosure to the S may be contemporary, but it also holds the later priory. The E end of the church is visible as parch-marks, with one masonry fragment being part of a crossing tower pillar. A probable fishpond is noted in the NW of the site.

Old Buckenham, New Buckenham Castle (Site 9200; TM 084 904)

by Brian Cushion, Norfolk Earthworks Survey

A new survey of this impressive earthwork, much assisted by air photographs, has determined the extent of the smaller and later W bailey. The larger E bailey has a well-spread internal bank and adjoins the town ditch. To the W of the castle, a substantial ditch and bank represents a likely medieval park boundary, with some rather degraded internal features which may be associated with fishponds and/or alder cultivation.

Oxborough, Oxburgh Hall Gardens (Site 30479; TF 742 011)

by Brian Cushion, Norfolk Earthworks Survey

S of the hall, an incomplete banked enclosure with part of a central subdividing bank appears to have been a raised garden walkway. Other linear features include a prominent C19 pipeline ridge and various slight scarps and depressions, some of which probably represent watercourse channels.

Poringland/Stoke Holy Cross (Sites 9732, 34698; TG 20)

Two small excavations within a Roman pottery scatter and crop-mark site produced dense tile deposits, almost certainly representing a building. Pottery found nearby may indicate a grey ware kiln site.

Quidenham, Eccles (Site 10794; TM 024 889)

by Brian Cushion, Norfolk Earthworks Survey

This former manor of the Bishop of Norwich has a partially-moated enclosure with an internal pond, and an attached less regular W enclosure.

Rocklands, Oaklands House, Mount Pleasant (Site 1054; TL 9944 9479)

by Kenneth Penn, NAU

Excavation for Mr D. Dunnett on the site of a known Early Saxon cemetery recorded two further cremation urns. NAU Report 467.

Scole, Billingford, Trinity Cottage, Upper Street Common (Site 23979; TM 1713 7998)

by Edwin Rose, NLA

This building was examined in 1987 and 1991 during earlier phases of restoration, at which time it was suggested as a hall-house. It is now clear that the partially-revealed evidence was misleading. The upper floor had at some date been lowered to a point below the original window lintels, giving the false impression that it had been inserted across the openings. It now appears that this is a medieval two-storey building, with diamond-mullion windows throughout. The service end was to the N but around 1600 a very elaborate parlour block was added at this end, thus altering the functional layout of the building. A W wing was added in the C17 and a C18 S stack may usurp the site of a medieval clay firehood.

Scole, Karen Close (Site 34254; TM 148 789)

by Gary Trimble, NAU

Excavation for W.J. Martin recovered Romano-British pottery. NAU Report 415.

Shotesham, Shotesham St Mary Old Hall (Site 5391; TM 237 988)

by Brian Cushion (Norfolk Earthworks Survey) and Alan Davison

Earthworks surrounding the oval moated hall have been partially re-interpreted as subdivisions of a deer park shown on a map of 1650. An outer court existed to the E of the moat and some slight features may well relate to buildings on that map. The only convincing earthwork associated with an earlier settlement is a well-defined hollow way to the S, with one possible toft. Enclosures to the N may in part be tofts adjacent to a possible road, but some of these features were also deer park subdivisions in 1650.

Examination of maps showed that a village was still in existence in 1650, being distributed on common-edge sites by the Tas and around Bates Green. The village, though apparently shifted, thus survived longer than previously considered.

South Walsham, Wymer's Lane, Pilson Green (Site 11859; TG 3740 1335)

by Mark Brennand, Norfolk Archaeological Unit

Evaluation for G.W. Holmes and Son revealed evidence of early post-medieval domestic or agricultural activity. NAU Report 414.

South Wootton, Nursery Lane (Site 19715; TF 6419 2324)

by David Whitmore, NAU

Further excavation for Wilcon Homes recorded evidence of Iron Age occupation and extensive Late Saxon activity, represented by numerous structural features.

Sparham, Leech Pit Wood (Site 3018; TG 0780 1785)

by Mark Brennand, NAU

Evaluation for Lafarge Redland Aggregates recorded prehistoric flints and several pits and ditches. NAU Report 471.

Stody, Hunworth Castle (Site 1059; TG 072 352)

by Brian Cushion, Norfolk Earthworks Survey

This small ringwork with a N entrance has a commanding position on the N slopes of the River Glaven.

Stokesby with Herringby, Stokesby Hall or Hall Farm (Site 8615; TG 4397 1020)

by Edwin Rose, NLA

This is described in Wilson's revision of Pevsner as a C16 hall with porch tower containing some fine re-set terracottas but mostly clad in C18 brickwork, to which a date of 1718 on a gable was taken to refer. It is now apparent that the C16 work comprises a single cell with end-wall stack, and rooms on two storeys; a complete ground floor ceiling was revealed above C19 plaster. The 'porch tower' is in fact attached to this cell at one corner alone, with a doorway in the opposite corner of the main cell. The plan of the C16 work that results is very similar to that of Little Wenham Hall, which must lead to the suggestion that this is a flint and brick chamber block for a demolished timber hall, the 'porch tower' being perhaps an oratory.

The brick extension that now forms the majority of the building consists of a type of brick that occurs after *c.* 1770, and can have no connection with the date of 1718.

Stratton Strawless (Site 23784; TG 2220 2155)

by Jim Beckerleg, NAHRG

Fieldwalking recovered a quantity of probable Bronze Age flints, and a small amount of medieval and post-medieval pottery.

Stratton Strawless (Site 23836; TG 2230 2132)

by Jim Beckerleg, NAHRG

Fieldwalking recovered a small quantity of possible Neolithic and Bronze Age flints, a large concentration of Roman pottery and a fragment of a *tegula*, and a small amount of medieval and post-medieval pottery.

Thetford, castle (Site 5747; TL 874 828)

by Brian Cushion, Norfolk Earthworks Survey

A re-examination of this earthwork has provided a more complete depiction than on previous maps.

Thetford, 64 Bury Road (Site 34450; TL 867 826)

by Dale Trimble, Archaeological Project Services.

An evaluation for John Grooms Housing Association identified evidence for smithing activity and domestic occupation during the Middle Saxon period. The quantities of hammerscale recovered from the sieving of environmental samples suggest that the smithy itself was located on the site. A number of pits, ditches and post-holes were also recorded, some of which contained Thetford Ware, animal bone and building materials. Three W-E aligned inhumation burials, one of them cut through a Saxon ditch, were revealed but not excavated. APS Report 63/99.

Thetford, Ford Place (Site 5940; TL 8738 8278)

by RPS Consultants

An excavation in 1998 and a subsequent watching brief in 1999 revealed a substantial Late Saxon and post-medieval depositional sequence which included Late Saxon pits and ditches. This has made it possible to extend the site's known chronology from the C13 back to the C10 or C11. The results correlate well with investigations undertaken on the site by the NAU in 1985-6.

Thetford Forest

by Paul Brooker

Surface-collection surveys or 'forest-walks' have been conducted on recently restocked compartments. In addition, a number of reconnaissance, earthwork and metal-detector surveys were carried out.

New sites include a 3-ha Roman settlement with *tegulae* and box tiles (*Thetford* 32349), a small cluster of ?Iron Age pottery sherds adjacent to the Little Ouse (*Thetford* 32610), and a small earthwork enclosure, possibly representing a post-medieval sheep pound (*Thetford* 33607). Individual flint finds include a chisel/axe, microliths, arrowheads of most forms, scrapers and piercers. A number of small sherds of Late Neolithic or Bronze Age date have been recovered and recorded (*Thetford* 32344, 32610, 32785, *Ickburgh* 33523, *Cranwich* 33522).

There are a number of project aims in addition to finding 'sites'. Densities of struck and burnt flints are measured during each survey. Apparent manure-scatter ceramics are also recorded. A database is being compiled to enable comparisons to be made between different landscape types.

Flint finds so far suggest that the majority of Breckland flakes have a late prehistoric date. High lithic densities sporadically occur up to 3.2km from known water supply, but drop off to a lower average further away. The lowest densities often occur on podzolised soils.

Manure-scattered ceramics are providing some surprises. Medieval manure-scatter usually occurs where expected, *ie.* on the shallower soils of the slopes. However, Roman manure-scatters can turn up on a wider range of soils, including the deeper soils of the uplands.

The project will continue until at least 50 surveys have been completed. A website has been launched to publish the full survey reports electronically (<http://www.zyworld.com/archforest/index.htm>).

Thetford, Red Castle (Site 5746; TL 860 830)

by Brian Cushion, Norfolk Earthworks Survey

A more extensive internal bank was noted during a re-examination of this small ringwork.

Thetford, Castle Lane (Site 34699; TL 8765 8285)

by Kenneth Penn, NAU

Excavation for Mr D. Pleszko revealed post-medieval make-up over valley deposits. NAU Report 454.

Thetford, Hayling Path (Site 34338; TL 8671 8312)

by Mark Brennand, NAU

A watching brief and excavation for Anglian Water Services recovered C10 and later material, including an ?C11 mount decorated in Ringerike style. NAU Report 413

Thorpe St Andrew, site of St Andrew's church, Hillside Allotments (Site 9646; TG 2675 0902)

by Kenneth Penn, NAU

Excavation for the Parish Council recorded burials in the area of the former churchyard and recent terracing beyond. The allotments were established on their present site earlier this century. NAU Report 411.

Thorpe St Andrew, The Oaks, Harvey Lane (Site 34516; TG 254 087)

by Guy Kendall, NAU

Evaluation and watching brief work for Norfolk County Council recorded evidence of prehistoric and Romano-British activity, including pits associated with Romano-British pottery. NAU Report 433.

Trowse with Newton, former Trowse Newton Hall, Whitlingham Lane (Site 9657; TG 2534 0785)

by John Percival, NAU

Architectural details were recorded during restoration work for Crown Point Estate. NAU Report 468.

Trowse with Newton, Football Training Ground, The Street (Site 25709; TG 2487 0663)

by Mark Brennand, NAU

Evaluation for Smith Woolley and clients recorded Bronze Age/Iron Age and medieval pits and ditches, along with features of natural origin. Surface fieldwork recovered a flint assemblage of Neolithic or Bronze Age date. NAU Reports 475 and 476.

Trowse with Newton (Site 15553; TG 2520 0690)

by Jim Beckerleg, NAHRG

Fieldwalking adjacent to the former Whitlingham Hospital recovered a small number of probable Late Bronze Age/Iron Age flints, plus a small amount of medieval and post-medieval pottery.

Trowse with Newton (Site 34625; TG 2550 0725)

by Jim Beckerleg, NAHRG

Fieldwalking adjacent to the former Whitlingham Hospital recovered a large quantity and range of prehistoric flints (?Mesolithic/Neolithic, Late Neolithic, Late Bronze Age/Iron Age)

suggesting activity in more than one period. A small amount of medieval and post-medieval pottery was also found.

Weeting-with-Broomhill, castle (Site 5626; TL 778 891)

by Brian Cushion, Norfolk Earthworks Survey

The remains of a C12/C13 fortified manor house are surrounded by a moat with evidence for linking ditches. An icehouse within the NW corner of the moat originally served the now-demolished C18 hall.

Wells-next-the-Sea, Bases Lane (Site 34708; TF 9110 4370)

by James Albone, Archaeological Project Services

A watching brief for E.N. Suiter and Sons Ltd revealed a C15/early C16 property boundary ditch, an undated pit and an apparent levelling terrace. APS Report 117/99.

Wells-next-the-Sea, Bowling Green public house (Site 34452; TF 9185 4304)

by Kenneth Penn and Heather Wallis, NAU

An evaluation for Westley Builders recorded a late medieval ditch. NAU Report 418.

West Acre (TF 780 153)

by Alan Davison

Fieldwalking of all available arable land and examination of grassland and woodland was completed. Interim analysis suggests that West Acre experienced only limited medieval expansion, probably because of the influence of the Augustinian priory. The N portion, occupied in Roman times, showed little sign of medieval activity.

West Acre, St Mary and All Saints' priory (Site 21325; TF 7804 1503)

by Ben Hobbs, NAU

A watching brief for Mr H.C. Birkbeck on the cellarer's range recorded post-medieval material. NAU Report 397.

West Walton, 'Charnwood', Ingleborough (Site 19040; TF 478 156)

by Martin Redding, Soke Archaeological Services Ltd.

A watching brief for Mr. G. Scott immediately S of the Late Saxon/early medieval sea-bank recorded evidence for salt production, probably pre-dating the bank.

West Walton, 'Greenfields', Mill Road (Site 34707; TF 4716 1456)

by Edwin Rose, NLA

A small and externally unremarkable brick building, dated 1821 and much altered in the late C20, this stands on a road between the village centre and the salt marshes. During repairs it was

discovered that the brick casing has fossilised an original external wall of timber framing. The timbers are massive and indicative of a medieval date. Fieldwork in the 1980s revealed a row of medieval occupation sites along the drove evidenced by pottery concentrations. Greenfields fits into this sequence and thus seems to be a medieval house that has remained standing. This clearly raises questions over the possible survival of other timber-framed buildings within later cladding, such construction normally being considered rare in Marshland.

Weybourne, Kelling to Sheringham pipeline (Site 34692; TG 1095 4323; Site 34702; TG 1165 4305)
by Steve Timms, NAU

Excavation at Site 34692 (Beach Road, Weybourne) revealed part of a burnt flint mound, deeply buried by colluvium, and undated ditches. At Site 34702, a corn-drying oven and other medieval features overlay Iron Age settlement remains. Work was undertaken for Anglian Water Services. NAU Report 466.

Whinburgh, The Rectory, Church Road (Site 8852; TG 0060 0896)
by Kenneth Penn, NAU

Evaluation for the Owen Bond Partnership recorded an undated well. NAU Report 448.

Wood Norton (Site 33886; TG 019 279)
by Brian Cushion, Norfolk Earthworks Survey

A series of incomplete enclosures represents in part a layout of cottages and closes seen on early C19 maps, whilst the E portion has a small ditched enclosure. The whole is considered part of the former medieval settlement of the parish.

Wormegay, Park Farm (Site 20684; TF 680 125)
by John Percival, NAU

Field survey for Delta Roadstones Ltd recorded scatters of burnt flints, two worked flints and later finds. NAU Report 449.

Wymondham, Abbey (Site 9437; TG 1065 0150)
by Paul Cattermole

An archaeological assessment on behalf of Wymondham PCC in connection with a proposed new building on the church S wall outlined the potential for understanding the later history of the abbey tower, early buildings S of the chancel and pre-Norman use of the site. NAU Report 435

Wymondham, Abbey (Site 9437; TG 1065 0150)
by Brian Cushion, Norfolk Earthworks Survey

A survey has provided more information on the remains of the church and conventual buildings E of the present church, within the churchyard. In the area to the S, re-examination of a NAU

survey of 1993 has re-depicted some features, including the rather confusing irregularities of the claustral range and a structure to the SW, where ground level masonry is noted.

Wymondham, Moot Hill (Site 9438; TG 125 018)

by Brian Cushion, Norfolk Earthworks Survey

This small oval ringwork has a NW entrance and internal banking. Some internal ponds may be natural.

Negative results

Archaeological work was also undertaken at the following locations with largely negative results.

Norfolk Archaeological Unit:

Billingford, High House Farm (Site 7203; TG 0050 2145)

Bracon Ash, Brunel House, Potash Lane (Site 14210; TG 1583 0036)

Brancaaster, 1 Corner Lodge (Site 1002; TF 7799 4385)

Choseley, Manor (Site 11956; TF 7540 4075)

Colney, Colney Lane (Site 33769; TG 185 075)

Feltwell, St Nicholas' church (Site 4939; TL 7123 9089)

Great Yarmouth, South Denes (Site 4305; TG 53 05)

Hockwold-cum-Wilton, 59-61 South Street (Site 5357; TL 7285 8792)

King's Lynn, Bus Gate, North Lynn (Site 34169; TF 6300 2165)

Lynford, Santon deserted medieval village (Site 5688; TL 826 873)

Mattishall, Burgh Lane (Site 25456; TG 0541 1119)

Narborough, Church Farm (Site 34377; TF 7470 1303)

Norwich, Ninham's Court, Chapelfield Road North (Site 26469; TG 2259 0850)

Norwich, Norwich Lower School, pavilion (Site 377; TG 2378 0893)

Norwich, 36B St Benedict's Street (Site 26519; TG 2267 0873)

Norwich, Jarrold's Printing Works, Whitefriars (Site 26505; TG 2367 0930)

Norwich, Yates' Wine Bar, Queen Street (Site 26511; TG 2328 0872)

Norwich, Westwick Street (Site 814; TG 2258 0898)

Norwich, St Andrew's church, Eaton (Site 9608; TG 2026 0596)

Old Buckenham, site of windmill (Site 15966; TM 0660 9213)

Pudding Norton, B1146 road improvements (Site 258; TF 9230 2745)

Rackheath, Hall (Site 8172; TG 275 126)

Raveningham, Millennium Lake, Raveningham Hall (Site 30484; TM 400 966)

Roudham, Stud Farm, Bridgham Manor Estate (Site 12521; TL 963 874)

Saxlingham Nethergate, Daines Farm, Cobies Lane (Site 33802; TM 2167 9742)

Sedgeford, East Hall Farm (Site 34703; TF 7265 3722)

Shipdham, High Street (Site 34574; TF 9562 0730)

West Acre, Priory Barn (Site 3881; TF 780 150)

Wood Dalling, Moat Farm, Norton Corner (Site 22149; TG 0980 2835)

Soke Archaeological Services Ltd:

Upwell, Three Holes, Beechwood Farm (Site 12855; TL 500 074).

Addendum (1998)

Gressenhall and *Stanfield*, Brisley to Bushy Common pipeline (TF 947 227 to TF 959 138)

Three sites were evaluated by Network Archaeology Ltd for Transco. At *Gressenhall* (Site 29247), a ridge-top site produced evidence of a prehistoric palaeosol and possible Early Bronze Age clearance of oak woodland. At *Stanfield* (Sites 7171, 7174), indirect evidence of domestic medieval settlement was found and possible medieval quarry pits. Report 222.

Negative results (NAU)

Mundford, River Wissey (Sites 33831-2; TL 8065 9450)

Thorpe St Andrew, Dussindale (Site 9619; TG 2763 0922)