

Horsham St. Faith and Newton St. Faith 35284. Book clasp, peculiar due to its size and being made of folded lead sheet. The legend ..] TAS: ALET: ARTES (*Fidelitas Artes Alit*) was the motto of the Norwich Russel Co. 1554–1723 (A. Kedge).

Swainsthorpe 34620. Kosher seal with Hebrew legend 'KOSHER' and 'OFFICE OF THE BETH DIN' (Chief Rabbi), C19 (R. Oates).

Wickmere 28530. Gold mourning ring, JANE BOND OB 9 JUNE 1791 AET 31 (T. Bonas).

EXCAVATIONS AND SURVEYS IN NORFOLK 2000

edited by David Gurney and Kenneth Penn

This annual report comprises summaries of archaeological excavations, fieldwork and surveys carried out during 2000. 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. The report also includes sites surveyed by Brian Cushion during the course of the Norfolk Earthworks Survey; these are indicated by 'NES'. Other abbreviations: NAU — Norfolk Archaeological Unit; NLA — Norfolk Landscape Archaeology; SMR — Norfolk Sites and Monuments Record.

A 47(T) Trunk Road, Multi-Modal Transport Study

by Kenneth Penn, NAU

A desktop study for The Landscape Partnership drew attention to archaeologically sensitive areas and sites within an area of c. 240km² peripheral to the A47 trunk road between Norwich and Great Yarmouth. NAU Report 549.

Attleborough, Queen's Road (SMR 35169; TM 045 954)

by Tobin Rayner, Archaeological Project Services.

Evaluation trenching for Lidl UK GmbH recorded a post-medieval wall, several ditches and a medieval gully, suggesting subdivision of the land into smaller property units during that period. Waterlogged organic remains were preserved in several ditches. Previously-documented pits were recorded centrally within the development area; the presence of numerous glass bottles suggested these features had been used as refuse pits during the early/mid C20. APS Report 55/00.

by Sophie Tremlett, NAU

A subsequent watching brief recorded a number of medieval and later ditches, possibly land divisions. NAU Report 541.

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

by Tim Pestell, School of History, University of East Anglia

An intensive metal-detector survey conducted by volunteers within the unscheduled area of this Cluniac monastery has continued. Some 7.3 ha of the area of the walled precinct has been surveyed, recovering a variety of medieval and post-medieval artefacts illuminating the use of space within the priory. An interim report will appear in *Church Archaeology* 4/5 for 2001.

Barsham, West Barsham (SMR 2115; TF 905 335)

NES

A substantial layout of former roadways and enclosures S and E of West Barsham Hall. A series of enclosures, including one banked to the S, straddle a shallow valley, and are probably partly related to the surviving but altered former Old Hall. This area may well include a part-medieval layout including tofts, given the amount of medieval pottery found on molehills.

Bawburgh, Long Lane (SMR 33842; TG 1574 1017)

by John Percival, NAU

A watching brief for Norfolk County Council collected prehistoric flints and a Roman brooch. NAU Report 538.

Bawburgh, Stocks Hill (SMR 17781; TL 155 085)

by Sarah Bates, NAU

Evaluation excavation for Bawburgh Parish Council recorded an undated ditch. NAU Report 504.

Bawdeswell, The Gables, Old Reeppham Road (SMR 34163; TG 0467 2094)

by Gary Taylor, Archaeological Project Services

Excavation was carried out for Mr M.A. Elsdon. Previous investigations (see 1999) had revealed a series of Roman ditches, medieval clay-extraction pits and a cremation of probable prehistoric date. Further work centred on this cremation found only one modern gully. APS Report 127/00.

Beeston with Bittering, Punch Farm Quarry (SMR 35173; TF 899 167)

by David Adams, NAU

Field survey for Simon Westaway Associates recorded a scatter of prehistoric flints. NAU Report 506.

Beetley, 'Little Orchard', Church Road (SMR 35805; TF 9726 1860)

by Mark Brennand, NAU

Evaluation excavation for Mr and Mrs M. Johnson recorded evidence of nearby Late Saxon and later occupation.

Billingford (Site 7206; TG 010 199)

by Heather Wallis, NAU

Further monitoring work for RMC Aggregates during topsoil removal in advance of gravel extraction revealed three pits with flint and pottery of Early Neolithic date.

Blakeney, The Quay (SMR 35706; TG 0278 4410–0295 4418)

by Simon Underdown, NAU

A watching brief for Anglian Water Services recorded an earlier cobbled quay surface and a chalk floor, the remains of a possible building, beneath the High Street. NAU Report 543.

Blickling, 'Bishop's Manor', Moorgate Farm (SMR 6714; TG 1700 3020)

by Christiane Meckseper, NAU

Excavation for Broadland District Council, in consultation with The National Trust, as a summer holiday activity programme for children recorded the remains of a substantial medieval building — possibly a chapel — associated with the bishop's manor and two enclosure ditches. NAU Report 527.

Blofield, Brook Hill (SMR 12445; TG 3320 0890)

by Kenneth Penn, NAU

Following a desktop study for the Norfolk Development Co Ltd, which identified the site as a possible location of a medieval bishop's palace, evaluation excavation recorded possible dumps of natural boulder clay but no features or finds. NAU Reports 548 and 555.

Brancaster, St. Mary's Church (SMR 1390; TF 7722 4390)

by Edwin Rose, NLA

Previous work had established that the chancel is basically of Norman date and contains quantities of reused stone from the nearby Roman fort of *Branodunum*. Stripping of the internal wall faces of the chancel revealed that the Norman work had been extended E in the C15 and that the reused Roman stone (with the exception of a few fragments, probably repositioned) is confined to this later extension.

Brettenham, Aleutia Gardens (SMR 17269; TL 8787 8269–8782 8264)

by Andy Crowson, NAU

A watching brief for Mr D. Goulty on a sewer trench near to an earlier excavation (see 1993, 1994) recorded evidence for Roman activity including linear features and pits. NAU Report 556.

Brettenham (SMR 5653; TL 94 84)

by Geophysical Surveys of Bradford

Geophysical survey for the Shadwell Estate revealed large numbers of linear and non-linear features in an area of settlement beside the Peddars Way. GSB project 2000/76.

Burnham Market, 10 Bellamy's Lane (SMR 15151; TF 8360 4244)

by Sarah Bates, NAU

A watching brief for Mr and Mrs P. Smith recorded a pit, ditch and other features possibly of post-medieval date. NAU Report 508.

Burnham Market, Ulph Place (SMR 34581; TG 8368 4225)

by Sarah Bates, NAU

Further excavation for Townsfolk Ltd (see 1999) recorded medieval pits, ditches and probable flood deposits. NAU Report 514.

Burnham Market, site of proposed Village Hall (SMR 21281; TF 8363 4168)
by Sarah Bates, NAU

Evaluation excavation for Burnham Market and Norton Village Hall Committee recorded pits, possibly of medieval date, and evidence of associated metalworking. NAU Report 565.

Burnham Market, 'Larkrise', Herring's Lane (SMR 35777; TF 8320 4230)
by Gary Trimble, NAU

Evaluation excavation for Robert Lord Associated recorded three medieval ditches. NAU Report 568.

Burnham Overy, East Harbour Way (SMR 35382; TF 845 442)
by Rob Masfield, RPS Consultants

Evaluation excavation for Mr Anthony Clay revealed a hearth and three relatively substantial C13/14 pits. The density of finds and the nature of the fills were not suggestive of habitation features and a storage function (such as for shellfish) may be postulated.

Buxton with Lammas, pipeline (SMR 35647; TG 2283 2335–2319 2290)
by Andy Crowson, NAU

A watching brief for Anglian Water Services recorded prehistoric worked flints and a small undated pit. NAU Report 550.

Castle Acre, 'Backview', Pales Green (SMR 35128; TF 8178 1500)
by Christiane Meckseper, NAU

Evaluation excavation for Mr K. Brigham revealed the remains of post-medieval buildings. NAU Report 490.

Castle Acre, Drury Lane Farm, Back Lane (SMR 35620; TF 8168 1522)
by Peter Warsop, NAU

Evaluation excavation for Mr M.S. Eagle revealed medieval and later quarry pits for chalk and clay and part of a medieval kiln. NAU Report 526.

Castle Acre, Castle (SMR 3449; TF 819 151)
NES

A new survey provides a comprehensive depiction of features which were variously and incompletely shown on earlier plans.

Colkirk, Oxwick, All Saints' Church (SMR 7127; TF 9101 2532)
by Judy Sims, Norfolk Archaeological and Historical Research Group

Excavation continued to explore the structure immediately N of the chancel (see 1999). Although it is clear that this building pre-dates the standing church, it was not possible to relate its S wall to the N wall of the chancel. The function of the building remains uncertain. The base of a possible missing buttress was identified on the N wall of the church, and an even earlier building phase was seen at the E end of the structure. Excavation is now complete, and post-excavation is in progress.

Colney, John Innes Centre (SMR 9332; TG 1820 0755)

by Kenneth Penn, David Adams, Mark Nokkert and David Whitmore, NAU

Fieldwork, evaluation trenching and targeted excavation were carried out for WS Atkins Consultants. In one location well-preserved prehistoric pits and buried soil deposits, associated with abundant struck flint and Neolithic plain bowl pottery, were encountered beneath colluvial deposits during evaluation. Subsequent excavation here recorded a buried soil exceptionally rich in worked flint, a series of post-holes representing a structure — possibly a building — and further Neolithic pottery. The buried soil appears to have accumulated over a previously uncultivated forest soil. Post-excavation research continues.

Evaluation trenching and a watching brief conducted elsewhere in the development area recorded several further cut features, most of them undated or recent, and more worked flint. Roman pottery was also found. NAU Reports 479, 483 and 489; report in prep. for *Norfolk Archaeology*.

Croxton, Hall Farm (SMR 35198; TL 8782 8651)

by Chris Birks, NAU

A watching brief for G. Miles and Son Ltd recorded three pits containing Neolithic/Early Bronze Age pottery. NAU Report 518.

Downham Market, off London Road (SMR 30228; TF 6100 0225)

by John Percival, NAU

Further excavation for Bennett Homes (see 1999) recorded a ring-ditch (probably a flattened Bronze Age barrow) and ?post-holes which may indicate a later prehistoric roundhouse. Middle Saxon features included clusters of pits and enclosure ditches, associated with Ipswich Ware and a large faunal remains assemblage with possible 'placed' or ritual deposits. NAU Report 594; report in prep. for *Norfolk Archaeology*.

Dunton, Shereford, The Street (SMR 35475; TF 8879 2965)

by Mark Dymond, Archaeological Project Services

Evaluation trenching for the Parsons Partnership recorded a ditch or pit containing coal, cinder, fragments of hammerscale, animal bone and pottery dated to the medieval period. Early post-medieval ditches, undated post-holes and a metallated surface were also recorded. Low earthworks, in the form of slightly raised areas, also survive on the site and these are probably medieval. APS Report 168/00.

East Tuddenham, off Common Lane (SMR 7315; TG 0788 1106)

by Kenneth Penn, NAU

A watching brief for Mr T. Green recorded a small number of features of medieval and later date. NAU Report 563.

Eaton, 49 Church Lane (SMR 35803; TG 2043 0590)

by Peter Warsop, NAU

A watching brief for Mr D. Hibbert recorded a medieval pit.

Emneth, St. Edmund's Church (SMR 2386; TF 4882 0739)

by Tony Johnson

A watching brief on groundworks for toilets revealed no unexpected features or finds. Rough relative dating evidence for the addition of the N aisle to the church was obtained from observing the exposed foundations.

Feltwell, Whitebridge Farm (SMR 22920, 30587; TL 6945 9034)

by Andy Crowson, NAU

Evaluation excavation for Mr and Mrs Westcott revealed a ditch, possibly prehistoric, producing flints. NAU Report 481.

Foulsham, Church Farmhouse (SMR 20120; TG 0322 2525)

by Edwin Rose, NLA

This is an 'L'-shaped building, the main block with brick gable walls of the C17 and an early C19 façade and the rear wing of two brick sections, both of the early C18. Examination revealed a previously-unsuspected timber frame. At least two arch-braced tie beams cross the main block; the rear wall contains studwork and a window with diamond mullions. The latter shows that the upper floor is an original feature. Little dating evidence is visible, but the indications are the frame pre-dates the C17 gable walls, though it might possibly be contemporary. Against the stack at the N gable, a winding timber staircase was discovered sealed up. The rear wing seems to be totally C18 but here also a previously-unknown staircase was located.

Garboldisham, Back Street (SMR 35180; TM 0051 8163)

by Helen Evans, NAU

A watching brief for Eastern Electricity recorded pits and other features, possibly associated with nearby medieval and later village earthworks/fields. NAU Report 557.

Gooderstone, 'The Waveney', Three Tuns Road (SMR 35779; TF 7602 0204)

by David Adams, NAU

Evaluation excavation for Mr N. Huizar revealed probable Late Saxon occupation features. NAU Report 552.

Great Melton, park (SMR 21294; TG 137 062)

NES

Extensive earthworks in the park S of the remains of the early C17 Hall indicate a series of former roadways, two of them closed in the late C18. A probable headland bank and at least two probable tofts were also noted. A substantial subdivided enclosure in woodland on the E extremity of the park, truncated by the road to the S, has produced medieval pottery and brick fragments indicating a significant property, possibly manorial.

Great Witchingham (SMR 35269)

by Michael Embrey and Andrew Rogerson, NLA

A small dispersed hoard of Late Bronze Age metalwork was found by ME whilst metal-detecting. The finds, all in the ploughsoil and scattered in a line about 6m in length, consisted of three socketed axeheads and one cake. Excavation at the findspot by ME and AR recovered two further cakes, but no evidence of any subsoil feature was revealed.

Gressenhall, Norfolk Rural Life Museum (SMR 2819; TF 974 170)

by Trevor Ashwin, NAU

Excavation for the Norfolk Museums & Archaeology Service revealed floors and walls of the former workhouse in one of its earlier phases. NAU Report 535.

Harling, White Hart Street, East Harling (SMR 35185; TL 9958 8657)

by Frances Green, NAU

A watching brief for Mr Clarke recorded post-medieval pottery only. NAU Report 507.

Hilborough, park (SMR 30511; TF 826 002)

NES

The major features are S of the Hall, comprising two roadways extending N and NW from the church, the latter crossed by a N-S roadway. These are all shown on late C18 and early C19 maps. Enclosures abut the roads NW of the church, with some medieval and later pottery on the surface. Possible fishponds are noted N of the church, whilst a well-defined scarp E of the hall truncates a broad ridge leading from the hall. Further enclosures and pottery to the N suggest medieval tofts and closes. E of the church and immediately W of the water mill, an enigmatic sub-oval platform is almost certainly artificial and has yielded medieval and Middle Saxon pottery.

Hindringham, Primrose Farm (SMR 25157; TF 9843 3625)

by Simon Underdown, NAU

A watching brief for Mr R. Girling recorded two medieval pits and a later yard surface below modern soils. NAU Report 524.

Hingham, 15 Market Place (SMR 14260; TG 0237 0212)

by Edwin Rose, NLA

Externally the building is of brick of c. 1700 with C19 alterations; the interior is divided into two storeys and attic. Within the attic are the remains of two ornately moulded arch-braced trusses. That towards the gable wall stood on a tie beam with roll mouldings on the underside, which now rests on the attic floor and proves that the latter is an insertion. The upper face of the beam contains mortises for studs raked back towards the gable, possibly indicating that the tie beam formed a bressumer for a clay smokehood. The other truss was open, with no tie beam. These features suggest a first-floor hall. Its original extent in the opposite direction is not known; studwork partitions of apparently C17 date now divide this area. The date of the original work is apparently C15. Little is visible at first floor level but the ground floor has evidence for bridging beams mortised into wall posts, which in the C17 were replaced by a spine beam.

Holkham, Holkham Estate

by Kenneth Penn, NAU

An extensive programme of fieldwork and survey for the Coke Estate recorded small concentrations of prehistoric flints at several locations, a scatter of Roman greyware sherds at a recorded crop-mark site (SMR 12984) and several previously unrecorded WWII structures, including a pillbox at Wells-next-the-Sea. NAU Report 532.

Holt, adjacent White Lion PH (SMR 35196; TG 0801 3884)

by Sarah Bates, NAU

Evaluation excavation for FPD Savills and clients recorded two ?post-medieval ditches. NAU Report 510.

Hopton-on-Sea, Lowestoft Road (SMR 16167; TM 527 999)

by Mark Brennand, NAU

Following a desktop study, field survey for Persimmon Homes (Anglia) Ltd over crop-mark enclosures and other features recorded scatters and concentrations of prehistoric flints. Subsequent evaluation excavation revealed remains of a possible Bronze Age barrow, Iron Age pottery and later prehistoric field systems. NAU Report 536.

Ingham, Priory Church of the Holy Trinity (SMR 8220; TG 3910 2601)

by Tim Pestell, School of History, University of East Anglia

Continued surveying of the churchyard by UEA Landscape Archaeology students is close to completing an accurate plan of all funerary monuments, including full recording of epitaphs. A start has been made on recording the structurally-important church N wall. This work will continue in 2001.

Kilverstone (SMR 25763, 34489; TL 8840 8385)

by Duncan Garrow, Cambridge Archaeological Unit

Evaluation trial trenching was carried out for the Ashwell Group Ltd. In the SE field (34489) a cluster of Neolithic pits was revealed. Towards the N end of this field, three trenches exposed evidence of an extensive lower-order Romano-British settlement. In the NW field (25763) an area of *in situ* Neolithic flint-knapping debris was uncovered, preserved underneath possible ridge-and-furrow. To the N of this, a post-medieval Suffolk-type brick kiln was revealed. Excavation started in December 2000, and will continue in 2001. CAU Report 397.

King's Lynn, Nar-Ouse Regeneration Area

by Trevor Ashwin, NAU

A desktop study for David Lock Associates was carried out on a 50 ha tract in connection with proposed redevelopment. While this is mostly derelict land S of the town it includes Boal Quay and areas of medieval occupation lying S of the Millfleet. Archaeological features which may be affected include the Carmelite Friary, Civil War defences and a series of C17 timber-framed houses on Bridge Street. Deposits with significant potential for environmental research may also lie within the development area. NAU Report 517.

King's Lynn, Norfolk Street/Austin Street (SMR 31393; TF 6210 2033)

by Paul Cope-Faulkner, Archaeological Project Services

Evaluation trial trenching was carried out for Lidl UK GmbH. The earliest deposit identified was natural alluvium associated with the former marshes upon which King's Lynn was built. Earlier medieval remains were only revealed on the Norfolk Street frontage. Two pits, primarily for refuse disposal, of the C13 were excavated and revealed evidence for a smithy that produced fish-hooks, a rare recorded example of this industry. Late in the medieval period extensive flooding affected Norfolk Street. The resulting alluvial deposits were sealed beneath

later medieval dumped deposits, possibly building floors. A N-S property boundary was also uncovered. A quantity of cattle and goat horn cores in this ditch indicate that a hornworker was operating in the vicinity.

Occupation of the N (Austin Street) side of the site commenced in the post-medieval period. Facing onto Austin Street was the cellar of a post-medieval building that had gradually been infilled during the C18. Dumping and ground-raising operations had also occurred along Norfolk Street through the post-medieval period. APS Report 162/00.

King's Lynn, Redmount Chapel (SMR 5478; TF 6247 1985)

by Edwin Rose, NLA

The chapel of 1505 stands on a mound that has been claimed as a motte. Published descriptions concentrate on the ornate cruciform roof chapel, approached by two winding staircases, although there is also a basement chapel within the mound. A room, apparently a priest's chamber, lies between the chapels. C19 accounts show that the basement chapel was formerly approached by a tunnel, part of which remains, from a gateway in an encircling wall which is now buried. This chapel contains a feature resembling a huge Easter sepulchre, wrongly described in some sources as a fireplace. Consideration of the evidence has led to the conclusion that the so-called motte is contemporary with the chapel and that the building may have been intended as a copy or derivative of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre — the buried chapel approached by the tunnel approximating to the Sepulchre itself, and the roof chapel with its stairs recalling the approaches to the roof of the Aedicule. Although popular histories refer to Red Mount as a chapel on a Walsingham pilgrimage route, the documentary sources refer to pilgrimages being made *to* the chapel, which may help to confirm this theory.

King's Lynn, 1 Saturday Market Place (SMR 35062; TF 6181 1983)

by Edwin Rose, NLA

Conversion work on this building, externally C18-C20, revealed two arches of a ground-floor undercroft. The arches and the outline of vaulting are of stone and appear to be of C13/C14 date. They are infilled with brickwork of early post-medieval type. Adjacent stone quoins bear tooling that suggests a Norman origin. These, and other re-used ecclesiastical fragments in a C17 wall revealed to the rear, may indicate later re-use of material from the nearby Benedictine monastery. Similar features were found in 1898 in the adjacent public house, a tenement used by the Trinity Guild. The arches are to be displayed within a new restaurant.

King's Lynn, West Lynn (SMR 35621; TF 6085 1965)

by Rob Masfield, RPS Consultants

Evaluation trenching for Dickens Watts and Dade revealed ancient water-deposited layers, beam slots from a timber-framed structure of C19 date, a C19 pig burial and ditches, flooding and infill deposits of the mid-late C19 and later brick structures.

King's Lynn, 5 Reffley Lane, South Wootton (SMR 35654; TF 6448 2198)

by David Adams, NAU

Evaluation excavation for Fern Developments recorded an undated boundary ditch. NAU Report 534.

Lexham, West Lexham floated water meadows (SMR 4063; TF 840 170)

NES

This 10-ha complex of channels and earthworks was constructed between 1803 and 1806 on the Holkham Estate farm of John Beck. They extend for almost 1 km along the Nar valley from S of the hall to W of the A1065. The lake S of the hall fed the central area, with an aqueduct taking water across the Nar to feed the layout to the S. Another feeder channel from the lake continued N of the Nar to feed a system W of the present A1065, although the main river also fed some parts of this area which is now mostly covered by woodland.

Little Snoring, St. Andrew's Church (SMR 2155; TF 9530 3255)

by David Gurney, NLA

Observation of a drainage trench recorded the foundation of the E wall of the possible *porticus* on the N side of the church.

Loddon, Bottom Cottage, Hales Green (SMR 35737; TM 3730 9663)

by Mark Brennand, NAU

Evaluation excavation for Mr A. Hipkin recorded a post-medieval ditch and brick culvert, while a building survey suggested a C17 origin for the cottage. NAU Report 547.

Loddon, 1 High Street (SMR 35110; TM 3624 9866)

by Andy Hutcheson, NAU

Evaluation excavation for Mr D. Potter revealed occupation evidence and C10/C11 structural remains, along with evidence of a later masonry building. NAU Report 485.

Lynford, West Tofts floated water meadows (SMR 31157; TL 832 934)

NES

Field inspection has slightly amended a published plan (Sussams, K., 1996, *The Breckland Archaeological Survey*, 218, fig. 37b) which had been compiled from aerial photographs. A few additional channels have been recorded in the surviving E section.

Lyng (SMR 12303; TG 070 181)

NES

This manorial site consists of three contiguous ditched enclosures abutting the flood plain of the Wensum. That to the E is best defined, with some flint reveting and building outlines, while that to the W has two probable fishponds.

Melton Constable, park (SMR 30287; TG 030 315)

NES

Various fragmentary and enigmatic earthworks are noted in the W two-thirds of a polygonal ditched enclosure S of the Hall. Two linear features correspond to a park boundary and another boundary marked on a 1674 estate map, but these cut other slighter features, possibly related to settlement. A very degraded hollow and flanking features to the SW may be part of a former roadway and associated enclosures.

Methwold, Hythe Road (SMR 35181; TL 730 946)

by Sarah Bates, NAU

Evaluation excavation for Mrs S. Senior revealed an undated chalk 'platform'. NAU Report 505.

Narborough, 1-3 Chalk Lane (SMR 3937; TF 7497 1250)

by John Percival, NAU

Excavation for Malcolm Bullock and Son Ltd close to the supposed line of the ?Iron Age *Bichamditch* revealed only recent features; the line of the earthwork itself possibly ran further to the E. NAU Report 519.

New Buckenham, Charliz, Rosemary Lane (SMR 9200; TM 0890 9040)

by Edwin Rose, NLA

This small building externally gives the impression of a C19 brick cottage and thus had not attracted attention until alteration works revealed a complete timber frame. Behind the C19 brick facade and a flint extension is a single timber-framed cell, the walls having central posts with Y-bracing. An upper floor and central stack have been inserted, removing the central tie beam, apparently in the C17; the building was later heightened before being clad. There are few dateable details visible of the original frame but a late medieval date must be considered. The arrangement as one large open room with an ornamental central truss suggests a function as a guild hall or some similar purpose.

Norfolk Earthworks Survey (NES)

by Brian Cushion for NLA

The project, which started in 1994, has surveyed 206 sites, mostly in grassland and of medieval and later date. Prehistoric and Roman earthworks have generally not been included, whilst the majority of moated sites mapped by the Ordnance Survey have not been re-surveyed unless additional information has been identified.

As earlier reports have indicated (*Norfolk Archaeol.* XLII, part II onwards), the sites surveyed have included deserted and shrunken settlements, common-edge sites, manorial complexes, fishponds, tofts, field systems, castles and monastic earthworks. Several parkland earthworks have shown both medieval and later features, often indicating stages of park enlargement. Later features have included floated water meadows.

The project has produced an extensive record of much of the best-surviving earthwork archaeology in the county, providing both a basis for further academic research as well as enhancing various schemes for the management and conservation of such sites.

The surveys have included analytical descriptions, with references to appropriate maps at the Norfolk Record Office and elsewhere. Further documentary research has been undertaken by Alan Davison, along with several earlier surveys of well-preserved sites from other sources. Fieldwork has now been completed, and publication is forthcoming in *East Anglian Archaeology*.

Norfolk Monuments Management Project

by Helen Paterson for NLA

Some 600 sites have now been visited. Both grant-aided agreements and voluntary statements continue to be ratified to protect historic sites in the county. Countryside Stewardship Agreements play an increasing role, and in many cases information from the NMMP has assisted the successful implementation of these. The Project Officer has continued to attend farm walks where historic sites form an important aspect of the land holding. An archaeological Field Training Day was attended by 40 officers from the Farming and Rural Conservation Agency. A subsequent 'quiz' proved that the participants had gained a considerable insight into the importance of beneficial management of historic sites! The Project has gained national recognition as an example of co-operation between a County museums and archaeology service and the farming and land-owning community.

North Creak, Abbey (SMR 1953; TF 855 394)

NES

Earthworks are in grassland to the NW and S of the remains of the church and claustral ranges, the latter within the walls of the present house and gardens. To the N, enclosures and an earlier river channel lie within the former precinct, with brickwork suggesting a former bridge. To the S, various former watercourse channels and fragments of enclosures may in part be of medieval date.

North Elmham, 3a Eastgate Street (SMR 28243; TF 9852 2081)

by Kenneth Penn, NAU

Evaluation excavation for Mr N. Bainbridge recorded rubbish pits of medieval and later date. NAU Report 551.

North Pickenham, St. Mary's Church, Houghton on the Hill (SMR 4625; TF 8691 0535)

by Kenneth Penn, NAU

Trench excavation for the Friends of St Mary's revealed several details of the constructional history of the church, built in the 1090s. Internally, the latest mortar floor was recorded. NAU Report 497.

North Walsham, Church Street (SMR 35197; TG 2839 3030)

by Sarah Bates, NAU

Evaluation excavation for Mr R. Catchpole revealed several archaeological features, all undated. NAU Report 509.

North Walsham, 39 Cromer Road (SMR 33512; TG 2769 3046)

by Peter Warsop, NAU

Evaluation excavation for Woodrow Surveyors and Estate Agents and client revealed C18/C19 brick-clay extraction pits. NAU Report 501.

Norwich, 71–5 Barrack Street (SMR 26357; TG 2350 0938)

by Andy Hutcheson, NAU

Evaluation excavation for Lambert, Scott and Innes (Architects) revealed activity from the C13/C14, possibly associated with the Carmelite Friary, with evidence of crop-processing and hornworking, as well as possible horticultural features. NAU Report 496.

Norwich, Bethel Hospital, Bethel Street (SMR 13; TG 2280 0845)

by Phil Emery and Simon Underdown, NAU

A watching brief for County Construction recorded evidence for masonry structures pre-dating the hospital.

Norwich, Bowthorpe, Bishy Barnabee Way (SMR 35757; TG 174 087)

by James Albone, Archaeological Project Services

Evaluation trenching for Beazer Homes examined a number of pits and ditches, some undated but others containing flint and pottery of Late Neolithic date. A post-medieval boundary, modern disturbances and a modern terrace were also recorded. APS Report 175/00.

Norwich, Bowthorpe, Southern Park (SMR 9304; TG 1760 0830)

by Trevor Ashwin and John Percival, NAU

Following evaluation trenching (1999), area excavation close to the River Yare recorded a number of prehistoric features. These included a small possible post-hole structure, perhaps of Neolithic date, and a large pit or depression containing abundant Beaker pottery. A rectilinear series of ditches and trackway features may be of Romano-British date. Report in prep. for *Norfolk Archaeology*.

Norwich, Busseys Garage, Palace Street (SMR 26442; TG 2336 0903)

by Phil Emery, NAU

Evaluation excavation on a waterfront site for Bussey and Saberton Brothers revealed evidence of activity from the prehistoric period, including post-holes associated with worked flint and a large sherd of Bronze Age biconical urn (report p670-5 above). Continuous use of the waterfront as a staithe began in the C10/C11, over a succession of consolidated foreshore deposits. Trench A (behind the Palace Street frontage) revealed part of a C11/C12 building, Trench B (close to Quayside) a succession of chalk-floored structures of C11-C14 date next to the quay. The very large assemblage of finds included an important group of C16/C17 cloth seals. NAU Report 498.

Norwich, Castle redevelopment (SMR 429; TG 2323 0852)

by Heather Wallis, NAU

Further details of Mound and Keep construction were recorded for Norfolk County Council during the course of contractor's works, as well as evidence of the former Shire House. Post-excavation assessment is in progress.

Norwich, Castle Keep (SMR 30; TG 2316 0851)

by Philip Thomas and Tom Rutledge.

A small-scale research project took advantage of the emptying of the Keep during the museum redevelopment. Plowman Craven and Associates were commissioned to produce a photogrammetric record of all the internal keep elevations, and these were then enhanced to show architectural elements, features and phasing. These annotated CAD elevations are intended to act as an aid for future interpretation.

Norwich, Castle Meadow (SMR 26534; TG 2320 0859)

by Sophie Tremlett, NAU

A watching brief for Norwich City Council revealed details of the construction of the foot of the NW side of the Castle Mound. NAU Report 515.

Norwich, Cathedral of the Holy and Undivided Trinity (SMR 226; TG 2348 0891)

by Philip Thomas, Cathedral Archaeological Surveyor

Survey continued, concentrated mainly on the cloister which is due for conservation and restoration work as part of the new visitors' centre. Plans produced in 1998 are being supplemented by stone-by-stone elevations of both the interior and exterior, and by a three-dimensional vault plan of all 49 bays.

The S elevation of the S transept was in urgent need of stone replacement. By means of reflectorless EDM survey and rectified photography a stone-by-stone elevation record was produced, which was then enhanced once scaffolding had been erected. The vast majority of the stonework is Salvin's work of 1831 (as confirmed by a date on the string course), but a couple of courses of original medieval ashlar survive behind one of the low blind arcades.

The cathedral's roof vaults were surveyed for the installation of fire detection equipment. The intention was to identify the position of joints in the webbing, and use this information to excavate accurately down from the topside of the vault and locate the joint without detriment to the surrounding fabric. Once the joint was located the tiny clear pipe of a Vesda fire system was installed, giving invisible fire protection.

Norwich, former Averills Garage, Cattle Market Street (SMR 26528; TG 2336 0833)

by Gary Trimble and Andy Shelley, NAU

Evaluation excavation for Norwich City Council and TLT Leisure Ltd. recorded early medieval pits and quarry pits, a C13/C14 corn-drying or malting oven and late medieval/early post-medieval buildings, one with a garderobe. A large ditch may represent the Castle Fee ditch or castle outworks. NAU Report 546.

Norwich, former Nestlé factory site, Chapelfield (SMR 26527; TG 227 082)

by David Whitmore, NAU

Evaluation excavation for Bovis LandLease recorded a late medieval E-W road, post-medieval brickearth pits and demolition pits, and late walls. The medieval intra-mural road was recorded. NAU Report 513.

Norwich, 64 The Close (SMR 26576; TG 2351 0879)

by John Percival, NAU

A watching brief for the Robert and Lisa Sainsbury Trust during renovation works revealed structural details of the former infirmary's chamber, including a well.

Norwich, Duke Street (SMR 26525; TG 2295 0895)

by Christiane Meckseper and Simon Underdown, NAU

A watching brief for Royston Consulting Engineers and Wilcon Homes recorded early rubbish deposits overlying river silts. NAU Report 494.

Norwich, Great Hospital, Bishopgate (SMR 624; TG 2362 0907–2360 0910)

by Simon Underdown, NAU

A watching brief for Wearing, Hastings and Norton and the Great Hospital on the extant boundary wall showed that it may be medieval in part, whilst adjacent pits (and overlying deposits) may be of Late Saxon date. NAU Report 542.

Norwich, 12–14 Heigham Street (SMR 26529; TG 2247 0919)

by Phil Emery, NAU

A watching brief for the Holden Group close to the River Wensum recorded a wall of a masonry building. Pottery of C10/C11 was found. Two pits producing horncores may be associated with a C17 tannery located here. NAU Report 520.

Norwich, 80 King Street (SMR 216; TG 2341 0834)

by Gary Trimble and Robert Smith, NAU

Evaluation excavation for Nethergate Development produced evidence for C10/C11 post-hole buildings on the street frontage, below early medieval refuse pits, and medieval quarry pits and later features away from the street. A late post-medieval building was recorded prior to demolition. NAU Report 533.

Norwich, King Street, former brewery (SMR 831; TG 2368 0852)

by Iain Soden, Northamptonshire Archaeology

Excavation started late in 2000 and continues in 2001. The S ditch of the Late Saxon burgh was located, and occupation sequences on the King Street and St. Julian Street frontages were examined. Report awaited.

Norwich, former Norwich Lads' Club, King Street (SMR 35170; TG 2343 0837)

by Andy Hutcheson, Neil Moss and John Percival, NAU

Evaluation excavation for Norwich City Council and Norwich Community Church revealed C9/C11 and C12/C14 quarry pits, along with evidence of a late medieval timber structure and later buildings. Finds included C14 painted glass, presumably from a nearby church. Further excavation revealed part of an undercroft and other structural remains of the late medieval Bird in Hand PH. NAU Reports 503 and 531.

Norwich, Old Barge Yard, 125–133 King Street (SMR 75, 26124; TG 2360 0815)

by Robert Smith and Andy Shelley, NAU

A desk-based assessment and building survey for Norwich City Council and Speciality Shops indicated settlement on the site by the C12, perhaps beginning in the C10, with Nos 125–7 possibly originating as an inn in the later C15. NAU Report 500.

Norwich, North Sea Viking Legacy Project

by Kenneth Penn, NAU

A desktop study for the North Sea Viking Legacy Project collated all available evidence for Scandinavian activity and settlement in Norwich. NAU Report 488.

Norwich, 12 Oak Street (SMR 26535; TG 2281 0902)

by David Adams, NAU

Evaluation excavation for Hopkins Homes revealed Late Saxon features and evidence for timber buildings fronting Oak Street, below C11/C12 surfaces which were associated with quarry pits and intense ironworking activity, continuing until the late C14, and later clay floors. Later medieval consolidation was followed by the erection of post-medieval masonry buildings. NAU Report 525.

Norwich, New Mills, Oak Street (SMR 161, 351, 26435, 26503; TG 2265 0910)

by Kenneth Penn, NAU

A desktop assessment for Hopkins Homes of land adjacent to the former New Mills highlighted the significance of the early development at the river and the street frontage, possibly connected with early industrial use. NAU Report 502.

Norwich, 2 Redwell Street (SMR 26167; TG 2322 0870)

by David Whitmore, NAU

A watching brief for Sindalls and their client recorded a well and medieval pit fills.

Norwich, former Mann Egerton premises, Rose Lane/Greyfriars Road (SMR 845; TG 2347 0857)

by Phil Emery, NAU

A desk-based assessment for Twigden Homes Ltd on a site within the former medieval Greyfriars precinct draws attention to its archaeological potential, including evidence for Middle Saxon/early medieval occupation. NAU Report 562.

Norwich, 27–9 Timberhill (SMR 26578; TG 2312 0826)

by Frances Green and John Percival, NAU

Evaluation excavation for Friends, Ivory and Sime with support from East Norwich SRB revealed medieval quarry pits, C13/C14 buildings and evidence of late medieval rebuilding in masonry (garderobe *etc.*). NAU Report 559.

Norwich, Maid's Head Hotel, Tombland (SMR 26497; TG 2329 0900)

by Northamptonshire Archaeology.

Excavation and building recording started late in 2000, and work continues in 2001. Report awaited.

Norwich, Tombland, St George's Church (SMR 454; TG 2331 0883)

by Edwin Rose, NLA

The church has a tower dating to the mid-C15 and a N porch of the same period. At some date after c.1770 and before 1879 the triangular area between the two was walled in as a yard or shed; when the building was restored in 1879 by Ewan Christian the interior of this triangle was therefore the only section which escaped. In September 2000 a vault was found beneath the floor of the yard, running under the N porch and containing a heating machine of 1880. The section beneath the former yard has a brick barrel vault of trapezoidal plan. This seems to date to the early C19 and was probably a charnel vault, its unusual shape due to the need to contain it within the church boundaries. It would appear that during the late C19 restoration the footings of the medieval porch were broken through to extend the space, using Penkridge bricks and iron girders, so as to form a boiler room under the porch, the charnel becoming a stoke hole.

Norwich, Trowse Millgate (SMR 9610; TG 2429 0689)

by Phil Emery, NAU

A watching brief for Mustard Mill Ltd recorded two post-medieval post-hole structures. NAU Report 523.

Norwich, 10 White Lion Street (SMR 26513; TG 2335 0943)

by Chris Phillips and Peter Warsop, NAU

A watching brief for Emmanuel College, Cambridge, recovered medieval pottery from pile cores extracted from considerable depth. NAU Report 491.

Outwell, Tramyard (SMR 35648; TF 513 037)

by Paul Westron, Soke Archaeological Services Ltd

Evaluation trenching for Dyson Marketing Ltd recorded only modern surfaces and a wall associated with the former tramway. SAS Report 00/06.

Pulham St. Mary, The Street (SMR 22927; TM 2117 8522)

by Sarah Bates, NAU

Evaluation excavation for Mr T. Hardesty recorded ditches and a hearth of Roman date (associated with much pottery, some imported), and an early medieval rubbish pit. NAU Report 529.

Raveningham, park (SMR 30484; TM 397 963)

NES

Many of the earthworks surrounding the hall and church correspond to roadways and enclosures depicted on a map of 1632, providing a glimpse of the pre-park landscape including some remnants of strip fields. The medieval moated manorial site in the SW of the park has some surrounding enclosures still partially preserved as earthworks.

Raynham, 29 The Street, West Raynham (SMR 35804; TF 8720 2541)

by Peter Warsop, NAU

A watching brief for Mr B. Brooks recorded a post-medieval pit and posthole.

Roudham, Stone Cross Bridge, A11 Improvement Scheme (SMR 35776; TM 013 916)

by Chris Birks, NAU

Evaluation excavation for Maunsell Ltd recorded prehistoric features including Bronze Age ditches and evidence for buildings and late Iron Age/early Roman field boundaries. Objects of Early Saxon and later date were also found.

Roydon near Diss, St. Remigius' Church (SMR 10913; TM 0960 8036)

by Sophie Tremlett, NAU

Following survey and trenching in 1998, with largely negative results, a watching brief for Roydon PCC recorded struck and burnt flints, a medieval prick spur, coffin fittings and Late Saxon Thetford-type pottery.

Saxlingham Nethergate, Church Hill (SMR 13174; TM 2314 9719)

by Andy Hutcheson, NAU

Evaluation excavation for Saxlingham Parish Council revealed a water channel or 'leet' for Old Hall moat and nearby fishpond, and evidence of a later building. NAU Report 487.

South Walsham, St. Lawrence's Church (SMR 8517; TG 3659 1328)

by James Albone, Archaeological Project Services

Excavation for Fielden and Mawson Architects on the site of a proposed toilet block extension recorded a robber trench along the line of the N wall of the nave and three graves within the nave. An undated wall foundation exposed in the bottom of the footing trenches may have related to the Late Saxon church. Finds included sherds of residual Middle Saxon pottery, Thetford Ware, animal bone and iron smithing slag. APS Report 128/00.

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

by David Adams, NAU

Following earlier evaluation trenching (1999), a watching brief for Lafarge Redland Aggregates has recorded prehistoric flints.

Stanford, gravel pit extension (SMR 35165; TL 825 948)

by Chris Birks, NAU

A watching brief for Ayton Asphalt Co Ltd over an area of c. 6.82 ha recorded a number of pits, post-holes, ditches and buried soils, with stratigraphically-related finds indicating occupation and activity from the Mesolithic period through to the C20. One pit contained a ground stone axe, a microlith and two hammerstones, and another an almost complete inverted Iron Age pot. A possible palaeochannel might have formed an earlier course of the River Wissey, which may have interpretative implications for the well-known Upper Palaeolithic site to the west. NAU Report 575; report in prep. for *Norfolk Archaeology*.

Stanford Training Area (STANTA)

by Brian Cushion and Alan Davison for NLA.

The Ministry of Defence has commissioned two surveys as part of the Integrated Land Management Plan for their freehold estate in the Norfolk Breckland, to enable informed decisions to be made about the future management of the archaeological resource. The area includes the deserted medieval villages of Buckenham Tofts, Langford and Sturston, while the villages of Stanford, Tottington and most of West Tofts and the remaining scattered farmsteads were depopulated when the army took over in 1942. Parts of other surrounding parishes are within the training area which contains a mix of rough grazing and woodland with arable land interspersed between these in the outer areas surrounding the most intensively used central zone.

A Rapid Identification Survey (RIS) of the woodland, to identify, record and evaluate potential archaeological earthworks, is being undertaken by Brian Cushion, and a fieldwalking survey of arable land by Alan Davison.

The RIS has so far identified many linear ridges, banks and ditches corresponding to former roads, trackways and warren and other enclosure boundaries, very often extending onto the adjacent rough grassland. Some of these features are recorded on early maps. Several parish boundaries follow slight remains of broad banks, long since deleted as mapped topographic features. A few mounds have been identified, but none are totally convincing as barrows due to their small size. Also of note is a complex of enigmatic depressions, possibly fish ponds, and an even more enigmatic series of concentric low banks forming an oval.

Investigation of the former park and surrounding land at Buckenham Tofts has indicated the survival of various post-medieval landscape features, including a series of substantial drainage channels, partly sluiced from the River Wissey, a group of fish ponds and a water garden. Within the park a few fragments of medieval pottery, as well as one prehistoric sherd, have been noted on grassland adjacent to woodland and close to a likely medieval earthwork enclosure. Apart from the site of the church, this is the only other indication of medieval activity within the identified deserted medieval village.

The Arable Survey has so far covered over 50 fields. Most of these are distant from the former village sites which are all under permanent grass, with the exception of part of Langford and a few fields close to West Tofts. Flints are universal but are generally of low quality. Two exceptions are a fine leaf-point found with less remarkable flints on Bodney Warren, and a laurel leaf point from a field at West Tofts. Only one pottery sherd of possible pre-Iron Age date has been found so far.

A small Iron Age site which persisted into Roman times has been found in the extreme NE, not far from the Peddars Way, and there are traces of Iron Age activity NW of Fowlmere and SW of West Tofts church.

A Romano-British site has been discovered W of Langford on the edge of the Wissey flood plain and some Iron Age sherds occur nearby. At Langford, finds have included Late Saxon and medieval pottery while a few sherds of Ipswich-type Ware nearby suggest Middle Saxon activity in the vicinity.

Elsewhere, scatters of pottery suggest that medieval agriculture was not intensive, being evidence of outfield cultivation at best, whilst post-medieval pottery is often absent.

Swannington, Swannington Hall (SMR 7739; TG 1383 1929)

by Chris Birks, NAU

Excavation for Draper and Nicholls Ltd in advance of building works recorded pits and buried soils of medieval and later date. NAU Report 516.

Tacolneston, Tacolneston Hall (SMR 9951; TM 1381 9551)

by Christiane Meckseper, NAU

A watching brief for Mr Darrell recorded remains of the late medieval hall. NAU Report 511.

Thetford, Bury Road/Newton, Arriva Garage (SMR; 35808; TL 8672 8287)

by Mark Dymond, Archaeological Project Services

Evaluation excavation for Morpeth Associates recorded a Late Saxon feature containing copious quantities of butchered animal bone and a St. Edmund Memorial penny of c. 890-905, a Late Saxon/early medieval ditch or pit and undated redeposited soils. APS Report 27/00.

Thetford, 64 Bury Road (SMR 34450; TL 8670 8260)

by James Albone, Archaeological Project Services

A watching brief for E.N. Suiter and Sons Ltd recorded a small number of early medieval pits and two Late Saxon or medieval inhumation burials. APS Report 180/00.

Thetford, 105 Castle Street, Castle House (SMR 14352; TL 8755 8302)

by Stanley West

A watching brief for Mr D. Hunter and Mr P. Coleman was negative, but documentary research suggests that the original site of the gallows was at an earlier crossroads to the south-west (SMR 34733).

Thetford, Nunnery Place (SMR 5892; TL 8726 8223)

by Sarah Bates, NAU

Excavation for Mr P. Wolfe recorded a large late medieval pit and three others which remained undated. NAU Report 522.

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

by Gary Trimble, NAU

Area excavation for Norfolk County Council followed evaluation and watching brief work in 1999. Several Middle/Late Bronze Age cut features were recorded, including a ditch, a group of pits and a series of post-holes possibly representing elements of a rectilinear structure. Further evidence of early Romano-British occupation was also recorded. NAU Report 584; report in prep. for *Norfolk Archaeology*.

Thorpe St. Andrew, 13 Thorpe Hall Close (SMR 4654; TG 2553 0834)

by Kenneth Penn, NAU

Evaluation excavation for Lambert, Scott and Innes (Architects) close to the River Yare recorded evidence for late reclamation over alluvial deposits. NAU Report 482.

Upwell, Pious Drove, The Russets (SMR 35452; TF 5060 0316)

by Mark Dymond, Archaeological Project Services

Evaluation took place for E.N. Suiter and Son. The fieldwalking survey identified a prehistoric worked flint and C19 pottery, though all of these are likely to have been introduced to the site quite recently. Trial trenching recorded two ditches dated to the medieval period. Modern agricultural features, including field drains, a ditch and two pits, were also recorded. APS Report 121/00.

Walpole St. Andrew, Sea Bank, Wisbech Road (SMR 25791; TF 4920 1689)

by Sophie Tremlett, NAU

A watching brief for Mr and Mrs E. Frankham recorded early medieval pottery. NAU Report 539.

Watlington (SMR 11724; TL 6300 1070)

by Adrian Havercroft, The Guildhouse Consultancy

Fieldwalking and metal-detecting evaluation surveys over 14.35 ha of arable land for RMC Aggregates (Eastern Counties) Ltd recorded small quantities of material of the prehistoric, Roman, Middle Saxon, medieval and post-medieval periods but failed to date or characterise extensive crop-mark features including a rectangular enclosure with annexes and ring-ditches. A small assemblage of worked flint had no diagnostic features and could not be meaningfully dated, but did suggest a distributional bias towards the nominally higher land with gravel subsoil; however alluvium and colluvium are likely to be masking the lower land. A tentative 'concentration' of Roman pottery N of the enclosure and beyond the main area of crop-marks hints at a small focus towards a stream on the margins of the gravel subsoil. A slight ?mound noted N of the main crop-mark enclosure may be a remnant of a substantial barrow.

Weeting with Broomhill (Site 35352; TL 79 87)

by Paul Brooker.

Fieldwalking across one compartment of Thetford Forest adjacent to the site of Oteringhythe deserted medieval village recovered flint-gritted Iron Age sherds, a Samian base and other Roman pottery, along with many medieval sherds. This survey also produced the highest density of lithic finds recorded to date in 38 forest surveys, with a group of worn or rolled flakes of probable Neolithic date and a high proportion of sharp and fresh flakes of probable Bronze Age or Iron Age date

Wighton, Buddell's Lane (SMR 35803; TF 9405 3971)

by Martin Connell, RPS Consultants

Trial trenching for Hector's Housing revealed pits, post-holes and gullies of Late Saxon/early medieval date below a clay-silt deposit, probably the remnants of a cultivation soil of later medieval or early post-medieval date. A single sherd of Roman pottery was found.

Wood Norton, Lyng Hall (SMR 3085; TG 012 289)

NES

This appears to be an unusually complete manorial complex preserved within woodland. Three conjoined moated enclosures, approached from the SW by a slight hollow way, have an almost complete outer bank. This continues as the boundary of a N-projecting enclosure which is subdivided by banks into three separate areas. The smallest feeds directly into the moat system and is considered a likely fishpond.

Wormegay, Park Farm (SMR 20684; TF 680 125)

by David Whitmore, NAU

Evaluation excavation for Delta Roadstone, following fieldwalking, revealed part of a ?medieval field system. NAU Report 492.

Wormegay, Castle (SMR 3455; TF 659 117)

NES

This is a well-preserved motte and bailey, with an oval motte and evidence of building outlines on the summit. The bailey is to the E, internally banked with an original entrance to the E. This is on the line of the village street; a causeway in farmland to the W, continuing this alignment, suggests the village street was diverted as a result of castle construction.

Wymondham, Bridewell Street (SMR 35778; TG 1120 0147)

by James Albone, Archaeological Project Services

Evaluation trenching for Johnson and Associate Architects revealed the metallised surfaces of yards and tracks of C16/C17 date and a large hollow/quarry backfilled in the same period. No medieval evidence was found, and the post-medieval use of the site appears to have been as a yard or garden. APS Report 20/01.

Negative Results

Archaeological work was also undertaken (mainly by the NAU) at the following locations with largely negative results:

Boughton, Hall Farm, The Green (SMR 35708; TF 6991 0195). NAU Report 544.

Brisley, Brisley Hall (SMR 2937; TF 9525 2135).

Denton, St. Mary's Church (SMR 11066; TM 2862 8735).

Dickleburgh, Bridge Farm (SMR 35179; TM 1681 8184).

Gooderstone, former Village Hall, The Street (SMR 35707; TF 7634 0211).

Great Yarmouth, South Denes Power Station (SMR 4305; TG 530 051). NAU Report 521.

Hilgay, Hubbards Drove (SMR 35195; TL 6235 9832). NAU Report 512.

Iteringham, Robin Farm (SMR 11340; TG 141 309).

Kelling, Kelling Heath Park (SMR 6246; TG 105 414).

Marham, AWS water treatment works (SMR 35065; TL 7170 1070). NAU Report 480.

Methwold, Spring Lodge Farm (SMR 35423; TL 7535 9480).

North Walsham (SMR 35821; TG 2930 2960), by Peter Robins.

Norwich, 'Woodlands', Dereham Road (SMR 26573; TG 2074 0938). NAU Report 537.

Norwich, 69–71 Prince of Wales Road (SMR 26563; TG 2360 0857). NAU Report 528.

Norwich, Millennium Library (SMR 26495; TG 2281 0857). NAU Report 570.

Quidenham (SMR 29957, TM 020 925). NAU Report 567.

Roudham, bungalow, Grange Farm (SMR 35175; TL 9635 8745).

Runton Holme, Thorpland (SMR 2410; TF 6160 0840).

Runton, Holy Trinity Church, West Runton (SMR 6423; TG 179 428).

Terrington St. Clement, 90 Chapel Road (SMR 35646; TF 5447 2050). NAU Report 530.

Thetford, York Way cycle path (SMR 5748; TL 8635 8325–8665 8325). NAU Report 554.

Corrigenda

Excavation and Surveys in 1999: Negative results

Billingford (Site 7203) should read Billingford (Site 34300).

Norwich (Site 377) should read Norwich (Site 740).

Pudding Norton (Site 238) should read Pudding Norton (Site 7110).

Excavations and Surveys in 1999: Addendum (1998)

Mundford (Sites 33831-2) should read Mundford (Sites 33832-3).