

Post-medieval (AD 1500–1950)

Alderford 19643. Lead figurine of Saxon/Dane, late C19 (P. and S. Buckley).

Edgefield 35970. Lead decorative plaque depicting a classical building/church with a central door and columns, with capitals on each side and windows (P. Dawson).

Grimston 11789. Unusual double-skinned thimble (C. Hooks).

Hevingham 29292. Silver conical boss from a hooked fastener with applied wire and pelleted decoration (A. Matthewson).

Hockering 36541. Silver cube and spindle engraved with foliate decoration and S N T P, possibly a watch-winder (A. Carter).

Lyng 12459. Further pottery wasters and spacer tiles from a production site (R. Barney).

Shipdham 36284. Gold finger ring inscribed 'Rather die then faith denie', late C17/C18 (W. Dodgson).

West Rudham 28131. Lead model for ?hooked tag (B. Mears).

West Walton 18950. C17/C18 whistle (M. Carlile).

Wormegay 17286. Fob seal with glass matrix of man in C17/early C18 dress and legend 'COMODORE HANSON' (S. Brown).

EXCAVATIONS AND SURVEYS IN NORFOLK, 2001

edited by David Gurney and Kenneth Penn.

This annual report comprises summaries of archaeological excavations, fieldwork and surveys carried out during 2001. It is often several years before post-excavation work on larger projects is completed and a full report is published, while many smaller projects are the subject of 'grey' reports for the client and for inclusion in the Norfolk Sites and Monuments Record, without further publication/dissemination. These summaries therefore provide a useful guide to recent archaeological research in the county.

A11 Roudham to Attleborough Improvement (SMR 36198)

by James Pixley, Albion Archaeology

Fieldwalking and metal-detecting surveys were undertaken for Babbie Group and May Gurney as part of the advance works, and to enable the effective targeting of areas for the watching brief representing the subsequent phase of works. Fifty-nine areas with varying degrees of archaeological visibility were surveyed along the corridor, revealing a continuous scatter of struck flints and a concentration of post-medieval material around Manor Farm, Roudham (TL 9808 8921). The two most significant concentrations of artefacts were scatters of Roman and medieval pottery at Snetterton (TL 9950 8960 and TM 0063 9065). Albion Archaeology Report 2001/25.

A143 Broome–Ellingham Bypass (SMR 35938)

by David Whitmore, Norfolk Archaeological Unit

A watching brief and subsequent excavation for Norfolk County Council recorded archaeological features at four locations. At TM 3645 9245, crop-marks (SMR 14687) were shown to represent a series of undated drainage ditches. At TM 3447 9081 enclosure and boundary ditches of prehistoric to post-medieval date were revealed. At TM 3489 9096 a small rectangular earthwork was shown to be of late medieval/early post-medieval date. At TM 3565 9176 (Broome Beck), three Bronze Age pits and linear features were recorded. NAU Report 604.

Aldeby, Shrublands Quarry (SMR 36668; TM 4730 9265)

by Chris Phillips, Norfolk Archaeological Unit

Further work for Tarmac Roadstone (Southern) Ltd recorded ditches and pits, one producing 119 sherds of Beaker pottery.

Aldeby, The Street, Belaugh (SMR 36325; TM 4499 9337)

by Gary Trimble, Norfolk Archaeological Unit

Excavation for Mrs M.E. Ashford and Son recorded early post-medieval ditches and rubbish pits.

Attleborough, St Mary's Church (SMR 5565; TM 0490 9539)

by Neil Moss, Norfolk Archaeological Unit

Excavation for the PCC below the floor identified pre-church deposits, structural remains of an early church and two burials. NAU Report 577.

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

by Tim Pestell, Norwich Castle Museum, and Phil Emery, Gifford and Partners

The metal-detector survey of the priory precinct being undertaken by the authors and members of the East Norfolk Detectors Club since 1998 was resumed. The field W and S of the farmyard/priory church complex was searched again, confirming the concentration of certain classes of medieval artefacts and coins in this area. Among the finds is an enamelled horse harness pendant bearing the cross of Bromholm. An interim report may be found in *Church Archaeology* 4, 52–4. Work continues.

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

by John Ames, Norfolk Archaeological Unit

A watching brief for East Anglian Stone Ltd recorded struck flints and medieval pottery.

Blickling, 'Bishop's Manor', Moorgate Farm (SMR 6714; TG 1695 3025–1700 3035)

by Kenneth Penn, Norfolk Archaeological Unit

Following excavation for Broadland District Council and the National Trust in 2000, further work arranged as a summer holiday activity for children recorded details of the manorial enclosure ditches and fishponds or 'tanks' in the valley bottom. This also involved work within Blickling Park, recording the remains of a post-medieval cobble yard at the Deer Shed (SMR 36310; TG 1687 2906), and recording WW2 buildings in two locations (SMR 36311; TG 1755 2879 and SMR 36312; TG 1736 2867). NAU Report 656.

Brancaaster, West Marsh (SMR 36803; TF 765 446)

by Lavinia Ferrante di Ruffano, Soke Archaeological Services

A watching brief was undertaken for the Environment Agency on works connected with new flood defences. No archaeological deposits were encountered, but clays, sandy clays and silty sands typically attributed to sediment deposition in high- and low-energy intertidal fluvial environments were recorded.

Brettenham, Dairy Farm (Rushford College)(SMR 6092; TL 9239 8122)

by Edwin Rose, Norfolk Landscape Archaeology

This is a rare example of collegiate buildings surviving adjacent to their church. Previous work has largely ignored the structure in the NW corner of the precinct that was gutted by fire in the C20. Its W and S walls include large amounts of re-used medieval masonry, the latter very crude and more like a partition than an external wall. The N and W walls suggest a date of c. 1700. There are antiquarian records of demolitions of parts of the collegiate church in the early C18. It would appear therefore that one wall of an extremely large and now foreshortened medieval barn remains as part of a general C18 reconstruction.

Brettenham (SMR 5653; TL 9405 8420)

by D. Weston, GSB Prospection

Geophysical survey for the Shadwell Estate Co. Ltd located the SW corner of enclosure ditches surrounding the Romano-British settlement and, within this enclosure, a large number of pit-type responses. Further pit-type anomalies are evident outside the enclosure, and linear responses that appear to form part of a field system. GSB Report 2001/81.

Brettenham, Shadwell, Home Farm (SMR 6076; TL 9358 8335)

by D. Weston, GSB Prospection

Geophysical survey for the Shadwell Estate Co. Ltd was conducted in two areas. Within the first, linear and pit-type responses may represent archaeological potential. A topographic hollow was found to contain large amounts of probably modern magnetic debris. The second area was severely magnetically disturbed, although three trends may represent features of interest. GSB Report 2001/81.

Brettenham, Snarehill Hall (SMR 5962; TL 8915 8351)

by David Whitmore, Norfolk Archaeological Unit

Excavation for Advanced Management close to the E end of the former Late Saxon church recorded 86 Late Saxon/medieval burials and the probable churchyard enclosure ditch. NAU Report 652.

Broome, Yarmouth Road Field (SMR 36289; TM 35280 92085)

by Chris Birks, Norfolk Archaeological Unit

Excavation for Lancaster Earthmoving Ltd revealed an earlier Neolithic oval ditched enclosure. This was similar to the excavated barrow ditch at West Rudham and various crop-marks in Norfolk and Suffolk, and probably represented an East Anglian type of long barrow. Contemporary pits contained pottery and flints. An Early Saxon settlement comprised seven post-hole buildings, a sunken-featured building containing stamped pottery (perhaps of AD 450–550) and a fence line. The layout of the site suggests two distinct foci, and probably two phases of activity. Linear features include several Roman ditches, and field boundaries of later Saxon, medieval and post-medieval date. NAU Reports 668 and 671.

Caister-on-Sea, County First School (SMR 8675; TG 5220 1232)

by Simon Underdown, Norfolk Archaeological Unit

A watching brief for Norfolk Property Services, Norfolk County Council, recorded Roman pottery throughout the soil profile. NAU Report 589.

Caister-on-Sea, 14 Brooke Avenue (SMR 8675; TG 5175 1235)

by Ben Hobbs, Norfolk Archaeological Unit

A watching brief for Mr T. Geary recovered Roman pottery and a coin. NAU Report 588.

Caister-on-Sea, Norwich Road (SMR 35843; TG 5202 1215)

by James Albone, Archaeological Project Services

An archaeological trench evaluation was undertaken for Lidl UK GmbH. A small assemblage of residual prehistoric worked flint and pottery was recovered, and a pit containing a flint scraper and EBA/MBA pottery was excavated.

Romano-British features, mainly boundary ditches, were identified in all six trenches. Although some of these dated to the C2, the main period of activity at the site seems to have been during the C3 and C4. Two possible sill beam slots, and a post-hole alignment were recorded, but the quantity of finds recovered did not suggest a high level of settlement activity.

Despite the proximity of the medieval church, evidence of post-Roman activity was limited. A thick subsoil deposit sealed all archaeological features of post-medieval and earlier date. This was dated using Optically Stimulated Luminescence: the results showed that the subsoil had accumulated, probably as colluvium, between the C1 and C19. Consequently Romano-British and later ground surfaces must have been present in this deposit but were no longer visible due to soil transformation processes. APS Report 031/01.

Caistor St. Edmund, adjacent to *Venta Icenorum* (SMR 29994; TG 227 037)

by Neil Chroston, School of Environmental Sciences, University of East Anglia

A number of electrical resistivity imaging profiles were recorded by Rodney Tyson across the base of the Tas valley NW of the Roman town to obtain information on the geometry of the sediment infill, and thus provide clues as to the possible existence of a waterway extending to the town.

Caistor St. Edmund, Roman town of *Venta Icenorum* (SMR 9786; TG 231 035)

by Malcolm Davies

A resistivity study of the interior of the town E and N of the area excavated by Atkinson in the 1930s has commenced. Its objective is to establish whether resistivity results can give more detailed information about the level of Romanisation exhibited by the built environment, to compare with current interpretations of the townscape which are based largely on air photograph interpretation.

Caistor St. Edmund, Markshall Farm (SMR 9861; TG 2345 0423)

by Edwin Rose, Norfolk Landscape Archaeology

The windows and worked limestone fragments from the ruined church of Markshall (demolished 1847) have been located, reset in later structures.

Carbrooke, North Farm (SMR 36326; TF 9500 0200)

by Sarah Bates, Norfolk Archaeological Unit

Excavation for Mr and Mrs Watts revealed a ditch and two pits, possibly post-medieval. NAU Report 639.

Carleton Rode, The Thatched Cottage, 22 Bunwell Street (SMR 36123; TM 1115 9400)

by Edwin Rose, Norfolk Landscape Archaeology

This is a timber-framed structure on a three-cell plan with off-centre stack. Its bressumer bears ritual markings and an early post-medieval shoe pierced with a wooden stake was found within the flue. The house appears to be of late medieval date, with the upper floor and stack inserted in the first half of the C16. The service partition stopping at half-height and the high end partition stopping at wallplate level are most unusual features for Norfolk.

Castle Acre, The Eyrie (SMR 36119; TF 8136 1505) and Back Lane (SMR 36120; TF 8161 1518)

by Sarah Bates, Norfolk Archaeological Unit

Excavation for Mr Eagle recorded five graves some distance from the parish church, possibly of earlier date. At Back Lane, besides finds of prehistoric flints, excavation revealed two ditches and a row of post-holes, probably representing medieval field boundaries. NAU Report 605.

Congham, Churchfield House (SMR 36197; TF 7135 2356)

by Robert Masefield, RPS Consultants

Evaluation trenching for Mr R. Wilson located a shallow drainage ditch of medieval date below a deposit of alluvium.

Corpusty, Corpusty-Saxthorpe Link Road (SMR 36118; TG 1160 2999-1180 3040)

by Gary Trimble and Sarah Bates, Norfolk Archaeological Unit

Excavation took place for Norfolk County Council at two sites. At TG 1165 3000 a group of post-medieval pits and a ditch were revealed. At TG 1102 3065 ditches and inter-cutting pits of medieval and later date close to the River Bure had possibly been used for tanning or retting. NAU Reports 609 and 673.

Diss, 2 Church Street (SMR 35981; TM 1181 8002)

by Sarah Bates, Norfolk Archaeological Unit

Excavation for Mr J. Lee revealed an ancient soil containing prehistoric flints, cut by a ditch containing Roman sherds. NAU Report 587.

Ditchingham, 8 Pirnhow Street (SMR 36221; TM 3462 9051)

by Robert Masefield, RPS Consultants

Evaluation trenching for Mr and Mrs D. Hillyard located a number of early Roman features, including linear features that are probably property or plot boundaries. Combined with structural and pit features, these confirm the existence of contemporary settlement beside the Roman road.

by Ben Hobbs, Norfolk Archaeological Unit

A watching brief for Mrs Hillyard recorded a possible pit and ditches, all undated. NAU Report 650.

Docking, Station Road (SMR 36223; TF 7653 3752)

by Martin Connell, RPS Consultants

Evaluation trenching for Mr Able found evidence of Roman activity represented by two gullies that may have delineated field or plot boundaries.

Earsham, 31/2 and 33 Marsh Lane (Vine Farm)(SMR 16278; TM 3217 8927)

by Edwin Rose, Norfolk Landscape Archaeology

The two houses are in an isolated situation on a former common edge and are set parallel only a few feet from each other. Work in 1980 recorded the ornate crownpost roof of No. 33, the posts of which resemble Perpendicular colonettes of late C14/C15 date. The parallel house (Nos 31/2) has now been examined. Its plan originally featured one large room on each side of a central narrow bay framed by wall posts and tie beams, and perhaps the location of the original clay firehood. Given the unusual proximity to No. 33, it may well be that Nos 31/2 accommodated servants or members of an extended family.

East Winch, barn at Lynn Road (SMR 11978; TF 6930 1630)

by Edwin Rose, Norfolk Landscape Archaeology

In 1971 a C12 carved limestone corbel unique in Britain representing the Trinity was found at this probably C18 barn. Recent finds include fragments of C12/C13 colonettes and nookshafts, Perpendicular tracery, limestone and conglomerate blocks, bricks, and a medieval green-glazed roofing tile and flat brick, were all probably from the Benedictine priory at King's Lynn.

Easton, Longdell Hill (SMR 36414; TG 140 111)

by Gary Trimble, Norfolk Archaeological Unit

Following field survey, evaluation trenching for RMC Aggregates (Eastern Counties) recorded a scatter of struck flints, besides pits, ditches and post-holes, some associated with prehistoric pottery. Other finds include a Roman coin and post-medieval objects. Work continues.

Ellingham, Ellingham Hall Estate (SMR 36050; TM 360 927)

by Ben Hobbs and Chris Birks, Norfolk Archaeological Unit

Field survey and trenching for RMC Aggregates Norfolk and H.M.L. Smith recorded prehistoric ditches and associated later Neolithic/EBA finds. A watching brief during topsoil stripping revealed a small ring-ditch (8m diameter) with Iron Age pottery in its fill, and a central pit, probably representing a truncated barrow. A linear feature cutting the edge of the ring-ditch seems to be a later boundary or enclosure ditch respecting the barrow, while other ditches may have formed elements of a single (Iron Age?) enclosure, with butt-ends indicating the positions of entrances. NAU Reports 596 and 617.

Fakenham, Baron's Close (SMR 36334; TG 9249 2958)

by Rachael Hall, Archaeological Project Services

Evaluation (trial trenching) was undertaken for Davis, Langdon and Everest within the grounds of the demolished medieval Baron's Hall. No archaeological features were encountered, although medieval pottery and prehistoric flints were retrieved. APS Report 08/02.

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

by Sarah Bates, Norfolk Archaeological Unit

Following building survey, excavation for Mr and Mrs Smith within the farm, a medieval hall-house, recorded further structural details. NAU Report 572.

Great Melton, Circle Cottages (SMR 36215; TG 1346 0551)

by Edwin Rose, Norfolk Landscape Archaeology

The building has been described as a C17 three-cell building. What remains suggests that this is a late medieval building containing two spaces of unequal length open to the roof, the larger space crossed by a central tiebeam. Around 1600 a stack was inserted at this tiebeam, perhaps above the original hearth; the upper floor was also inserted and the layout changed to a three-cell cross-passage plan. Within a generation the stack was enlarged, and the building was extended in the C18.

Great Yarmouth, 50–56 Howard Street (SMR 4304, SAM 289; TG 5240 0745)

by Ben Hobbs, Norfolk Archaeological Unit

Excavation for Great Yarmouth Borough Council in the vaulted undercroft revealed medieval and later floors, and exposed structural details. NAU Report 648.

Great Yarmouth, Row 117, South Quay (SMR 36212; TG 5245 0725)

by Kenneth Penn, Norfolk Archaeological Unit

A Community Excavation for Great Yarmouth Museums and Great Yarmouth Borough Council recorded the probable remains of an early post-medieval townhouse and a series of underlying brick and cobbled surfaces, also of early post-medieval date.

Great Yarmouth, South Gorleston Business Park, Gorleston (SMR 11788; TG 519 018)

by Chris Birks, Norfolk Archaeological Unit

A watching brief for East of England Development Agency revealed linear features, probably of post-medieval date. NAU Report 615.

Great Yarmouth, Cobholm (Site 32659; TG 5150 0680)

by Ben Hobbs, Norfolk Archaeological Unit

A structural survey of a WW2 Type 24 pillbox was undertaken for R.G. Carter Ltd. NAU Report 645.

Hickling, Priory (SMR 8384; TG 4186 2488)

by Tim Pestell, Norwich Castle Museum, and Phil Emery, Gifford and Partners

A gridded metal-detector survey was begun in conjunction with members of the East Norfolk Detectors Club. An area N of the causeway and priory church was covered before Foot and Mouth disease restrictions were imposed, recovering a scatter of medieval coinage and metal artefacts.

Hindringham, The Hall (Site 2090; TF 977 367)

by Brian Cushion

Earthwork survey for the Stody Estate recorded a well-preserved group of five linked fishponds immediately W of the moat surrounding the hall.

Hockham, Briardene, Shropham Road, Great Hockham (SMR 25488; TL 9541 9269)

by Edwin Rose, Norfolk Landscape Archaeology

A C16/C17 wall painting discovered in 1990 illustrates a Dutch parable alluding to the poaching of members by guilds — a depiction common in the Netherlands but possibly unique in Britain. Details of the timber framing prove to be unusual for the county and might normally be taken to indicate a date later rather than earlier in the C17, but a house is marked as 'tenement built' on this site on a map of 1599.

Hopton-on-Sea, Hopton Holiday Village (SMR 36324; TG 530 005)

by Kenneth Penn, Norfolk Archaeological Unit

A watching brief for Bourne Leisure Ltd recorded prehistoric flints and two undated ditches. NAU Report 646.

Hunstanton, Redgate Hill (SMR 1396; TF 6780 3980)

by Ricky Patten, Cambridge Archaeological Unit

Excavation for Oxford Archaeological Associates Ltd and Bennett Homes Ltd recovered evidence of a Late Neolithic roundhouse and a number of pits and postholes, complementing the work undertaken in 1970–71 (East Anglian Archaeol. 57). CAU Report 465.

Kilverstone (SMR 25763, 34489; TL 8830 8405, TL 8838 8374)

by Duncan Garrow, Cambridge Archaeological Unit

Four areas were excavated for the Ashwell Group Ltd.

A group of 96 Neolithic and Early Bronze Age pits were excavated, with worked flint, burnt flint and pottery. Six had cremated human bone (one with two urns). Similar pits lay beneath a buried soil producing much Neolithic worked flint. A small Neolithic structure was examined.

A dense and complex concentration of Late Iron Age and Romano-British features was uncovered, including seven structures, a sequence of field ditches and enclosures, a 'blacksmith' deposit of pewter plates, hammer, tongs and charred wood, six burials (of adults and infants) and an urned cremation.

Ten Saxon sunken feature buildings and two post-built structures were examined, along with pits of the C5–C7 AD containing burnt flints.

Medieval ditches and pits represent the periphery of nearby C14 settlement.

A C18 'Suffolk-type' brick kiln and its stoking pit were excavated.

The results are of considerable importance. The number of Neolithic/Early Bronze Age pits is impressive, placing the site alongside major sites such as Hurst Fen and Broome Heath. The Iron Age settlement appears to have been fairly modest, and provides an important comparandum for other 'high status' sites known in the vicinity. The Roman period settlement underwent several major transformations during its life, from a site with possible 'religious' associations, to a farm, to a metalworking centre. Its complex developmental sequence allows us to gain considerable insight into the processes of change within a single settlement. The Saxon settlement appears to have paid little attention to the remains of earlier occupation, and certainly was not continuous with it. CAU Report 463.

King's Lynn, adj. railway station (SMR 5486; TF 6230 2010)

by A. Martin, Gifford and Partners

Evaluation trenching was undertaken for WCEC Architects and Wm Morrison Supermarkets plc to examine the C13 and Civil War defences and any medieval occupation. Trenches across the line of the Civil War defences located deep deposits with C18 fills continuing to a depth below 2.6m. Trenches to examine the medieval defences located a massive ditch, probably the river Gaywood/Parflet diverted to form a moat in front of the wall. A second feature may be a robber trench for the wall itself. A trench on the Blackfriars Road frontage revealed evidence of buildings and domestic waste, and possibly a cellar of pre-C16 date.

King's Lynn, Fairstead (SMR 36320; TL 640 190)

by Mary Alexander, Cambridge Archaeological Unit

Evaluation survey (fieldwalking and metal-detecting) for Wilcon Homes Ltd recovered worked and burnt flints ranging in date from the Palaeolithic to the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age. CAU Report 456.

King's Lynn, 74–78 Norfolk Street (SMR 31393; TF 6210 2033)

by Paul Cope-Faulkner, Archaeological Project Services

Excavation (following evaluation) for Lidl UK GmbH was undertaken to identify land use along Norfolk Street, formerly Dampgate. This was the principal route E out of the town during the medieval period and was occupied from the early C13 onwards. The land was first sub-divided into a number of plots, represented by lines of stakes. One plot

was used in the manufacture of wire goods, notably fishhooks, and is probably the only such site yet found in the country. A smithy subsequently replaced the wire works. There is also limited evidence for horn working, furniture manufacture and bronze casting. Industry was supplanted by a sequence of earth-built structures, possibly representing habitation, which were affected by freshwater and tidal flooding in the later medieval period. In the central trench a substantial stone-built building over 10m long superseded early medieval dumped deposits and layers. To the rear of the street frontages lay evidence for refuse disposal in the form of pits, midden mounds and dumped layers. Brick buildings gradually replaced the earth-built structures in the late medieval/early post-medieval period, and continued in use until the late C19.

Langley with Hardley, Langley Grange (SMR 35842; TG 3548 0099)

by Gary Trimble, Norfolk Archaeological Unit

Excavation for Mrs R.W. Selous identified a prehistoric pit and medieval and later features. NAU Report 578.

Little Cressingham, former village hall (SMR 36308; TF 8724 0001)

by Phil Emery and Ben Hobbs, Norfolk Archaeological Unit

Excavation for Abel Developments Ltd recorded early medieval cesspits, evidence for medieval structures and fragments of human bone (from the nearby churchyard). NAU Reports 626 and 653.

Long Stratton, Wood Green Cottage (SMR 20932; TM 2075 9120)

by Edwin Rose, Norfolk Landscape Archaeology

This green-edge timber-framed building is C17 from its constructional details, and in 1850 it was described as a 'poor house' (almshouse). The present house might be a remnant of a row of almshouses, with units comprising one room on two floors with adjacent stack.

Norfolk Monuments Management Project

by Helen Paterson, Norfolk Landscape Archaeology

Foot and Mouth Disease precautions caused severe disruption to site visits, as most earthwork sites are in pasture and owners were understandably reluctant to allow access. It is now estimated that the process of making a first visit to every known earthwork site in the County will not be completed until early summer 2002. Seventy-seven Section 17 grant-aided agreements have been signed to date, and over 300 owners have signed non-legal management statements.

North Elmham, 53 Eastgate Street (SMR 36318; TF 9876 2070)

by Kenneth Penn, Norfolk Archaeological Unit

A watching brief for Mr D. Finlay recorded modern pits and an undated ditch, probably post-medieval. NAU Report 633.

North Lopham, Ivydene, The Green (SMR 36313; TM 0365 8358)

by Edwin Rose, Norfolk Landscape Archaeology

This timber-framed structure has a three-cell plan with an off-centre stack. To the N the timber framing is of much larger scantling than to the S, there is evidence that the upper floor has been inserted, and a clay firehood may have preceded the present stack. The S section appears to date to c. 1600, and presumably marks a reconstruction of the parlour end at the time of the insertion of the upper floor into a medieval hall. Dateable details of the latter are still obscured.

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

by Kenneth Penn, Norfolk Archaeological Unit

Burials revealed during groundworks in the churchyard were recorded for the Friends of St Mary's. NAU Report 585.

North Runcton, All Saints' church (SMR 3369; TF 6466 1590)

by Edwin Rose, Norfolk Landscape Archaeology and Mrs E. James

The church is by the King's Lynn architect Henry Bell (1703–1713) with alterations by H. Green in 1887, the previous church allegedly being ruined by the fall of the tower in 1701. During restoration it was immediately apparent that most of the tower is medieval, only the belfry stage and external cladding being by Bell. The nave of 1713 now clasps the tower, with two hatchways in the E wall giving access to a central valley supported by remarkable crownposts of 1713, with concave braces in four directions and resembling huge candelabra.

North Walsham, Bacton and Paston, North Walsham to Bacton Cable Trench (SMR 2846, 2874, 3258, 3438, 36205; TG 2874 2846–3258 3438)

by Sarah Bates and Simon Underdown, Norfolk Archaeological Unit

A watching brief for 24Seven recorded occasional finds of struck flint, medieval pottery and three small undated features. NAU Report 612.

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

by Gary Trimble, Norfolk Archaeological Unit

Excavation for Beazer Homes recorded three or four Early Saxon 'sunken-featured buildings', post-built structures and other features.

Norwich, Castle (SMR 429; TG 2313 0850)

by Heather Wallis, Norfolk Archaeological Unit.

Following the excavations for Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service and R.G. Carter Ltd in 1999–2000, a watching brief recorded further details.

Norwich, Castle Keep (SMR 30; TG 2315 0849)

by Neil Moss and Heather Wallis, Norfolk Archaeological Unit.

Following rectified photographic recording by Hirst Conservation, a drawn record was made of the condition of the newly-cleaned Great Arch (Bigod Tower) for Norwich City Council. NAU Report 590.

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

by Philip Thomas, Cathedral Archaeological Surveyor

The measured survey of the cathedral complex continued for a fifth year, the main focus being the cloister where conservation and restoration is scheduled. To aid this work the elevations (both internal and external) and vaulting are being surveyed to supplement the floor plans produced in 1998. Further detail has been given to the elevations by incorporating rectified colour photographs. This method allows each stone to be identified for conservation or replacement, and its dimensions taken.

The major stimulus for the measured survey is the new Visitors' Centre due to be built on the site of the medieval refectory and hostelry. The refectory was excavated by the NAU in 2001, and a great deal of information previously hidden by garden deposits was exposed. By reducing the whole surface level by about 1m, a 46m long strip of the N and S elevation was revealed, and around 10m of the E 'high end'. These areas had escaped modern re-pointing work and thus held information about construction techniques. A series of rectified photographs were taken to capture this. Various features, including a plinth that ran the length of the N and S walls, and the bases of an E arcade, were also revealed. These were surveyed to enable the architects to allow for them in their design, but this recording will also aid future interpretation. A number of vertical sections were also taken through the site to give cross-sections through the cloister and dark entry, providing information about wall and vault thickness.

Norwich, Cathedral of the Holy and Undivided Trinity, former refectory (SMR 226; TG 2348 0884)

by Heather Wallis, Norfolk Archaeological Unit

Excavation for the Dean and Chapter revealed little evidence of the expected medieval structures except for a sunken masonry 'tank', but recorded several Late Saxon features pre-dating the Norman cathedral. These included a NE-SW street, evidence of timber buildings, and rubbish pits. Dissolution debris produced window glass and architectural fragments, whilst later activity was represented by the cellar of the prebendary's house and horticultural works.

Norwich, Chapel Break, Bowthorpe (SMR 36052; TG 1748 0923)

by Sarah Bates, Norfolk Archaeological Unit

Excavation for Anglia Properties recorded struck flints. NAU Report 593.

Norwich, 63-5 and 64 The Close (the Infirmary Complex)(SMR 26079, 26522, 26576, 26581: TG 2351 0879)

by John Percival, Norfolk Archaeological Unit

Excavations for The Sainsbury Institute for the Study of Japanese Arts and Cultures, and the Dean and Chapter of Norwich Cathedral recorded elements of three medieval buildings – the Infirmary's Camera, Infirmary Chambers and 'Reredorter' – and provided a refined plan and phasing. Features revealed included a well and part of the 'Great Drain', early windows, evidence of first-floor details (painted wall-plaster, decorated beams), and an inner precinct wall. NAU Reports 631-2.

Norwich, Duke Street, former Start-Rite Shoe Factory (SMR 26525; TG 2294 0892)

by Peter Boyer and Jon Murray, Hertfordshire Archaeological Trust

Evaluation for Hopkins Homes Ltd revealed remains of late medieval date sealed by 1-2m of recent overburden. Deep intrusions from the former industrial site included cellaring, deep foundations, and a probable air-raid shelter. HAT Report 955.

Norwich, Earlam Road, Duff Morgan garage (SMR 26597; TG 2239 0859)

by Nicholas Crank, Hertfordshire Archaeological Trust

Evaluation trenching for Duff Morgan and Vermont Ltd (December 2001 and January 2002) recorded evidence for considerable post-medieval and modern truncation of the site, in addition to probable late medieval/early post-medieval terracing or levelling. No evidence was found to indicate the presence of a postulated Lazar House on the site, nor of any other medieval structures or occupation. HAT Report 1011.

Norwich, Fishergate, St. Edmund's Works (SMR 26521; TG 2335 0913)

by Vanessa Clarke, Northamptonshire Archaeology

Following a ground penetrating radar survey by Utsi Electronics Ltd, evaluation trenching was undertaken for Tiger Hill close to the Fishergate frontage. Evidence of a post-medieval flint building and earlier medieval rubbish pits were found in one trench. A post-medieval mortared flint structure and remnants of an associated floor were recorded in another.

Norwich, 80 King Street (SMR 216; TG 23405 08335)

by Andy Shelley, Norfolk Archaeological Unit

A watching brief for Nethergate Developments Ltd recorded at least two C10/12 structures (one clad in daub) associated with antler-working, and a yard surface. NAU Report 625.

Norwich, 93-95 King Street (SMR 26596; TG 2345 0823)

by David Adams, Norfolk Archaeological Unit

Excavation for Norwich City Council and Art and Architecture Ltd revealed traces of Late Saxon occupation succeeded by an early medieval building and pit, and a C14 building below post-medieval deposits. NAU Report 669.

Norwich, 167–171 Magdalen Street (SMR 26592; TG 62315 39970)

by Rachael Hall, Archaeological Project Services

Evaluation (trial trenching) for Michael Reynolds Associates successfully located the city wall, the remains of which had been truncated and disturbed by post-medieval activity at the site. Earlier deposits, including the possible remains of a bank and an undated ditch N of the wall, were also identified. APS Report 170/01.

Norwich, Millennium Library Site (SMR 26437; TG 2288 0844)

by Neil Moss, Norfolk Archaeological Unit

A watching brief and excavation for R.G. Carter Ltd and The Forum Trust recorded wells, medieval pits, and part of the undercroft of the former White Swan Inn. NAU Reports 570 and 601.

Norwich, 2 Millennium Plain (SMR 26594; TG 2287 0841)

by Andy Shelley, Norfolk Archaeological Unit

Excavation for The Forum Trust within the 'French Borough' recovered evidence of C11/12 and later occupation. This included the remains of a timber structure, road surfaces, a boundary ditch and post-C12 pits. A later quarry pit was succeeded in turn by a series of buildings. Post-medieval structures included wells, pits and a masonry cellar.

Norwich, Mountergate, Baltic Wharf (SMR 26593; TG 23641 08309)

by Rhodri Gardner and Jon Murray, Hertfordshire Archaeological Trust

Evaluation of part of the site for Hopkins Homes Ltd revealed a substantial C15/16 pit cutting a partially-revealed brushwood deposit, tentatively identified as a trackway or platform facilitating access to the river. This lay above deep, largely undated reclamation/dump deposits, and a sequence of similar C15/16 layers. HAT Report 950.

Norwich, Muspole Street, Woolpack PH (SMR 26600; TG 2295 0903)

by John Ames, Norfolk Archaeological Unit

A watching brief for Larcombe and Young during building work recorded a N–S wall and two burials, possibly outliers from the churchyard of St George's, Colegate.

Norwich, Oak Street, New Mills Yard (SMR 26587; TG 2265 0910)

by Tom McDonald and Rhodri Gardner, Hertfordshire Archaeological Trust

Evaluation trenching was undertaken for Hopkins Homes Ltd. An old channel of the River Wensum was recorded. Excavation closer to Oak Street recorded industrial activity (tanning) dating to the C13/C14, interleaved with a sequence of reclamation/refuse dumps. This latter area was abandoned between the C15 and C17, with cellared buildings appearing towards the end of the C18 and after. HAT Report 977.

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

by Tom McDonald and Nicholas Crank, Hertfordshire Archaeological Trust

Excavation for Hopkins Homes Ltd on the E side of Oak Street revealed C10–12 timber structures fronting St Miles' Alley, some short-lived with post-pits replacing earlier beam-slot structures. In the C13 the area became more industrial in character, with pits possibly associated with tanning. A beam-slot structure post-dated part of the tannery phase, which was concluded by the C13/14. Much of the S part of the excavation area had been quarried away, while the pits re-used as rubbish pits. The area was subsequently abandoned in the C14/15 and re-occupied in the C15/16, with timber structures associated with tanning activity fronting St Miles' Alley to the S. By the C17/18 the area was levelled and raised and the timber structures replaced by more substantial flint and brick foundations, with a number of surviving floor surfaces. HAT Report 1045.

Norwich, 15–17 Palace Street, Busseys garage (SMR 26442; TG 2335 0903)

by Peter Masters, Northamptonshire Archaeology

Building recording and a watching brief took place within the C19 and C18 buildings. This revealed much alteration to the internal rooms as well as the exterior. Traces of mid-Georgian decor, fixtures and fittings survived, including stair balusters, a marble fire surround, ceiling plaster cornices and a door surround with Doric pilasters, metope frieze and pediment. The cellar to No. 17 may have belonged to an earlier property. No. 15 was later adjoined to No. 17, and a courtyard created to the rear of the property.

A watching brief on car park works at the rear exposed the remains of three wells, wall foundations and floor levels of medieval and post-medieval date, and pits dating to the Early/Middle Saxon periods.

Norwich, 116–118 Prince of Wales Road (SMR 26589; TG 2375 0857)

by Gary Trimble, Norfolk Archaeological Unit

Excavation for Norwich Properties revealed evidence of late C18 industrial activity over river silts and peat. NAU Report 635.

Norwich, Rose Lane, former Greyfriars precinct (SMR 26583; TG 2352 0854)

by David Whitmore, Norfolk Archaeological Unit

Excavation for Twigden Homes Ltd revealed a C14 well dug through a C12/13 cesspit, footings for a later building and post-medieval garden soils. NAU Report 564.

Norwich, 11–13 Wensum Street (SMR 26585; TG 2315 0896)

by Gary Taylor, Archaeological Project Services

Evaluation trenching was undertaken for Scurr and Partners Ltd. An occupation layer of possible Middle Saxon date was identified on the street frontage, sealing undated pits, post-holes, a gravel surface and the trampled floors of a building just above undisturbed natural deposits. A sequence of Late Saxon to Saxo-Norman floor and trample layers from a building with at least two rooms was identified above the occupation deposit, followed by Saxo-Norman/medieval cess and refuse pits. Organic remains were well preserved, and one pit was timber-lined. A C15 cellar had largely been removed in the C20.

To the rear of the site medieval remains were more abundant, with evidence of a possible timber building, pits and landscaping. A maintained boundary gully was identified, though this fell from use when a building consisting of a flint cobble and mortar wall was constructed. This appeared to have a domestic function, and was surrounded by a gravel yard. APS Report 117/01.

Quidenham, Meadow Farm, Wilby (SMR 29582; TM 0323 9002)

by John Percival, Norfolk Archaeological Unit

Excavation for Mr S. Matthews recorded evidence for a Late Saxon/early medieval timber structure. NAU Report 629.

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

by Chris Birks, Norfolk Archaeological Unit

Excavation for May Gurney Ltd took place in two areas NE and SW of the Stone Cross crossroads. Features to the NE comprised a number of undated post-holes, two ditches and modern drainage gullies. The area to the SW included a ditch system with Iron Age and Roman pottery, a possible corn drier and a pit with Roman glass, iron nails and a prehistoric flint hand-axe. It seems likely that a settlement lay close by, but beyond the excavation area.

Quidenham (SMR 35980; TM 0150 8980)

by Jon Murray and Rhodri Gardner, Hertfordshire Archaeological Trust

Evaluation for Frimstone Ltd included fieldwalking and metal-detecting, geophysical survey and trial trenching on a site including a possible Bronze Age round barrow. Survey revealed a general scatter of struck and burnt flint across the site. This was followed by magnetic susceptibility survey and targeted magnetometry which suggested areas of positive response. No archaeological features were encountered by the subsequent trenching. HAT Reports 816, 866 and Stratascan 1530.

Quidenham (SMR 29629; TM 0210 9120)

by Robert Gillespie

A fieldwalking exercise carried out by students of the Centre for Continuing Education, University of East Anglia, recovered prehistoric flints, medieval and post-medieval pottery, and other finds. The results complement previous work (Norfolk Archaeol. XLIII, 1999, 257-74).

Roydon (near Diss), St Remigius' church (SMR 10913; TM 0958 8042)

by Kenneth Penn and Sophie Tremlett, Norfolk Archaeological Unit

A watching brief for the PCC recorded prehistoric and medieval finds and two articulated burials. NAU Report 607.

Roydon (near Diss) (SMR 12834; TM 1079 7973)

by Peter Robins, Norfolk Archaeological and Historical Research Group

Area excavation showed that a ring-ditch partially excavated in 1981-2 was centred on a Bronze Age urned cremation, and that the enclosed area also contained Neolithic flintwork and a large hearth with Beaker sherds. The upper silting contained both Early and Late Iron Age pottery and Roman pottery of the C2 and C3 AD.

Ryburgh, Great Ryburgh, The Manor House (SMR 7514; TF 9710 2745)

by Phil Emery, Norfolk Archaeological Unit

A watching brief for Mr G. and Ms C. Pettifer-Smart recorded an E-W bank and Middle Saxon and medieval finds close to manorial earthworks. NAU Report 618.

Saxlingham Nethergate, Corner Cottage, Pitts Hill (SMR 22086; TM 2295 9708)

by Edwin Rose, Norfolk Landscape Archaeology

The present attic floor rests on short posts formed from re-used timbers. When these were partly exposed in the 1970s, Mrs M. Muir suggested they came from the demolished Thorpe Hall manor house. Documents record that John Tuthill became lord of the manor in the C17 and lived 'at the cross', a description fitting Corner Cottage. The two moulded beams are late medieval/early C16 in date, whereas the structure of the present house is C17L: this would appear to confirm the earlier suggestion.

Sedgeford, Buckhill House (SMR 36209; TF 7085 3660)

by Ben Hobbs and Simon Underdown, Norfolk Archaeological Unit

Excavation for Admiral Construction Ltd close to known Middle Saxon and medieval sites recorded three ditches of later date. NAU Reports 611 and 655.

Sedgeford, Fernlea (SMR 36307; TF 7097 3648)

by Phil Emery, Norfolk Archaeological Unit

Excavation for Mr N. Woolley recorded footings of a post-medieval building, parts of which remain above ground. NAU Report 628.

Sheringham, Sheringham Hall (SMR 36216; TG 1356 4255)

by Gary Trimble, Norfolk Archaeological Unit

A watching brief in the walled garden for Nicola Burness-Smith recorded horticultural features. NAU Report 616.

Shropham, Honeypot Plantation (SMR 36218; TL 9880 9090)

by David Whitmore, Norfolk Archaeological Unit

Trial trenching followed by excavation for Ayton Asphalte revealed a complex Iron Age settlement with evidence of eleven circular structures, including both roundhouses and ancillary buildings. Ten four-post 'granaries' were also positively identified. Over four hundred post-holes of Iron Age date were noted, indicating the presence of further

structures. Three hundred pits were also excavated: these tended to cluster, and showed great variety in size and probable function. This Iron Age occupation was related to a sequence of boundary ditches, centred on a large square enclosure thought to be for containing livestock. Initial assessment of the data indicates possible activity zoning across the site. The large and significant assemblage of pottery suggests continuity of settlement from the Early Iron Age through to the 1st Century BC. Interestingly, there was an almost no Iron Age metalwork.

Evidence for earlier prehistoric occupation was also found. Over two hundred pits of Neolithic or Bronze Age date were tentatively identified, as well as three possible barrow ring-ditches of Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age date. A substantial, internally divided rectilinear enclosure at the southern end of the site is also thought to originate in the Late Bronze Age, and may relate to the putative barrows. Post-excavation continues. NAU Report 665.

Snetterton, land at Wash Lane (SMR 36321; TL 9870 9050)

by Simon Underdown, Norfolk Archaeological Unit

A watching brief for May Gurney revealed seven pits, probably of Early Saxon date. NAU Report 634.

South Creake, Bloodgate Hill (SMR 1910; TF 848 352)

by Alan Davison for the Norfolk Archaeological Trust

Fieldwalking of the Iron Age fort and its immediate surroundings produced only six small sherds of Iron Age pottery. Other finds included a small number of Roman sherds, and rather more medieval and post-medieval pottery.

Sparham, Leech Pit Wood (SMR 3018; TG 0785 1775)

by Gary Trimble, Norfolk Archaeological Unit

Further work for Lafarge Redland Aggregates during topsoil stripping and excavation recorded two ?prehistoric linear features, along with other undated features. NAU Report 608.

Stanford, Lynford Quarry (SMR 35165; TL 825 948)

by Chris Birks, Norfolk Archaeological Unit

Following earlier work, a watching brief for Ayton Asphalte Ltd recorded occupation evidence of early prehistoric date onwards. NAU Report 576.

STANTA (Stanford Training Area)

Surveys of woodland and arable for the Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service and the Ministry of Defence were undertaken in connection with the development of the STANTA Integrated Land Management Plan. Work was severely interrupted by the Foot and Mouth disease outbreak, with no access possible between February and November.

1. Woodland Earthwork Rapid Identification Survey

by Brian Cushion

Work in 2001 was primarily in the S and central parts of the Impact Area, and in some small surrounding areas not previously inspected due to excessive vegetation cover.

The major earthwork features recorded were several well-defined parish boundary banks and ditches, particularly those between Stanford and Lynford, Sturston and Wretham, and Sturston and Stanford (SMR 1398, 37049/50 and 37057). These often have trackways and/or a series of near-parallel banks on one or both sides, in part still mapped by the OS. Usually corresponding to warren boundaries, these are best seen at Sturston (37050) and Stanford (37046). The former also has various phases of warren boundary of post-medieval date as straighter double and single banks.

Many fragments of woodland and former field boundaries were noted, often extending into grassland, but several areas of more complete enclosures were also recorded. A series of banked rectangular enclosures was recorded at Sturston (37049), in grassland adjacent to the parish boundary with Wretham. Partly of post-medieval date, these probably enclosed both arable land and sheep pasture. Early maps show some enclosures here, but one feature crosses the parish boundary and thus may be earlier.

Ditched and banked enclosures adjacent to Stanford church, mostly in grassland abutting woodland, represent further elements of the medieval settlement (SMR 14447). Similarly at Sturston (SMR 2730) more rectilinear enclosures and a roadway may in part be associated with the former hall (SMR 2729).

Three possible barrows have been identified within Stanford parish (37052, 37065 and 37066), and a fourth in Hilborough (37022).

2. Arable Survey

by Alan Davison

A further twenty fields were examined although results have been negligible, much of the land being formerly common, heathland or warren. Exceptions were in West Tofts where two fields have multi-period finds scatters, and in Wretham where a flint plano-convex knife was found. The Breckland soils have not proved uniformly sandy; in addition to the peaty soils of the valley bottoms, they included patches of clay and chalky soil, often marked by deep pits.

Stratton Strawless, St. Margaret's church (SMR 7665; TG 2214 2076)

by Edwin Rose, Norfolk Landscape Archaeology

Remarkable graffiti were discovered (by Andrew Rogerson) on the lead roof of the tower during restoration. These are C17–C19 and include shoe and hand outlines, bells, a cross-section of the church showing the congregation in the pews, ladders zigzagging up the tower, and four figures blowing trumpets on the top. Further investigation of the tower (by ER) suggests that one of the two original corner pinnacles is an angel playing a musical instrument, so it is possible that the trumpeters in the graffiti represent the corner pinnacles. Another unusual find was a pair of large wooden tubes leading from the base of the belfry into the nave above the organ, possibly intended to carry the sound of the bells into the church.

Tharston, Hawthorn Farmhouse (SMR 35758; TM 1845 9451)

by Edwin Rose, Norfolk Landscape Archaeology

The house is one of a group of early post-medieval timber-framed houses, following the three-cell pattern with off-centre stack framed by tiebeams and an upper storey. It has an exceptionally fine queenpost roof. This, along with other evidence, had suggested that the building was a hall-house. New evidence, however, suggests a date in the second half of the C16.

Thetford, White Hart Street, Ancient House (SMR 5753; TL 8694 8317)

by Robert Smith

A building survey for the Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service confirmed the former existence of an external stair turret associated with the first phase of construction. It also revealed that the building was initially longer to the S along White Hart Street, and that the rear range was formed in three phases.

Thetford, St. Martin's Way (SMR 5756; TL 8626 8265)

by Phil Emery, Norfolk Archaeological Unit

Following excavations in 1989 (*Norfolk Archaeol.* 41, 1993), a watching brief for Mansell Construction Services Ltd recorded a further group of probable Iron Age features, including pits. NAU Report 624.

Thetford, Howlett Way (SMR 36794; TL 8661 8470)

by Chris Birks, Norfolk Archaeological Unit

Excavation for Mr C. Gidney recorded undated linear ditches. NAU Report 681.

Thetford, Alpha Business Park, Mundford Road (SMR 30258; TL 8610 8450)

by Gary Trimble, Norfolk Archaeological Unit

Evaluation trenching for Crown Estates following field survey recorded features of probable Roman date, including pits, ditches, post-holes and a possible malting/drying oven. NAU Report 636.

Thetford, Bury Road/Newtown (SMR 35808; TL 8672 8285)

by Mark Dymond, Archaeological Project Services

Evaluation trenching for Morpeth Associates recorded Late Saxon deposits containing copious butchered animal bone and a St. Edmund memorial coin of c. AD 890–905. A Late Saxon/early medieval ditch or pit, and undated redeposited soils, were also recorded. APS Report 27/00.

Thetford, Priory Wilderness Pond (SMR 35900; TL 8654 8332)

by Mark Dymond, Archaeological Project Services

Investigations in the grounds of the Cluniac Priory comprising evaluation trenching, auger survey and a watching brief was conducted for Nicol Jones and Lomax on behalf of English Heritage. Trenching recorded the remains of a Victorian path encircling the pond. Subsequent monitoring indicated that the pond was dug into natural sand and gravel, and had been fed by a combination of groundwater and a ceramic drain in the NW corner. Work continues.

Upwell, Town Street (SMR 25845; TF 5046 0278)

by David Britchfield, Soke Archaeological Services

Evaluation trenching for Mrs P. Floyd provided evidence for settlement both pre-dating and contemporary with the C13 cottages. Pits and post-holes provided domestic evidence and building materials.

Walsoken, Popenhoe Barn (SMR 2387; TF 5030 0980)

by Michael Bamforth, Soke Archaeological Services

A watching brief for Mr and Mrs N. Blunt recorded linear features, an articulated dog burial and post-medieval pottery.

Wickmere, Mannington Hall Farm (SMR 12093; TG 1466 3230)

by Chris Phillips, Norfolk Archaeological Unit

A watching brief for Mr K. Piggott recorded medieval architectural fragments, probably reused from the ruined St Mary's church.

Wormegay, Soke Dyke (SMR 36213–4; TF 6505 1340–6600 1340; 6700 1345–6765 1325)

by Sarah Bates, Norfolk Archaeological Unit

A watching brief for the Environment Agency recorded the soil succession, a series of infilled former dykes (Iron Age/Roman) and a later ditch. NAU Report 620.

Negative Results

Archaeological work was also undertaken at the following locations with largely negative results. Projects by the Norfolk Archaeological Unit unless stated otherwise.

Aylmerton, Church Road (SMR 36301; TG 1839 4049)

Barton Bendish, Eastmoor Farm (SMR 35898; TF 7307 0351)

Bixley, Arminghall DMV (SMR 9877; TG 2530 0450)

Brampton, St Michael's church, Oxnead (SMR 7611; TG 2299 2405)

Brettenham, Nunnery Stud (SMR 6076; TL 9362 8325)

Carbrooke, sewerage scheme, Church Street (SMR 36797; TF 9490 0205)

Easton, 42 Dereham Road (SMR 35994; TG 1376 1092)

Hockering, The Street (SMR 36796; TG 0730 1301)

Ickburgh, Bridge House (SMR 5083; TL 8068 9467)

King's Lynn, Graham Street (SMR 36509; TF 6254 1949)

King's Lynn, Resource Management Centre, Hardwick Narrows Industrial Estate (SMR 15867; TF 6244 1795)

King's Lynn, River Nar Improvement Works (SMR 36204; TF 6095 1545 - 6160 1545)

- Methwold*, Broad Fen Farm, Methwold Hythe (SMR 23233; TL 6981 9585)
Mundford, West Hall (SMR 36328; TL 798 940)
New Buckenham, St Martin's Church (SMR 9200; TM 0880 9058)
New Buckenham, Tanyard Cottage (SMR 92090; TM 087 903)
North Runcton, Westlands (SMR 36327; TF 6330 1733)
Norwich, Chapel Break, Bowthorpe (SMR 36208; TG 1705 0950)
Norwich, Fishergate sewer trench (SMR 26595; TG 2321 0905)
Norwich, Jarrold's Printing Works (SMR 26586; TG 235 093)
Norwich, St Augustine's Church (SMR 26588; TG 2282 0948)
Norwich, Stuart Court, Recorder Road (SMR 26599; TG 2376 0870)
Norwich, Toyle Road, Bowthorpe (SMR 36054; TG 1765 0895)
Sedgeford, West Hall Farm (SMR 15010; TF 708 364)(Sedgeford Historical and Archaeological Research Project)
Shropham, Snetterton Gravel Pits, Brandon Road (SMR 36322; TL 9880 9080)
Snettisham, Common Road (SMR 36795; TF 6769 3387)
Swardston, Chancel Acre (SMR 36113; TG 1988 0235)
Tilney St. Lawrence, Mike Smith Fabrications (SMR 36307; TF 5512 1336)
Trowse with Newton, Trowse Millgate 2 (SMR 9610; TG 2425 0680)
Weeting-with-Broomhill, 8 All Saints (SMR 30115; TL 7761 8863)
Wells-next-the-Sea, 'Bramley', Standard Road (SMR 36347; TF 9180 4358)
Whinburgh, adj. Moat Farm (SMR 36049; TG 0049 0917)
Wiggenhall St. Mary Magdalen, Archdale Farm, Stow Road (SMR 14983; TF 5976 1098)