

Report 2796



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## Archaeological Watching Brief at Morley Primary School, Morley, Norfolk

ENF127717



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March 2012



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Location:	Morley Primary School, Morley, Norfolk
District:	South Norfolk District
Grid Ref.:	TM 0641 9968
Planning Ref.:	2011/0397/F
HER No.:	ENF127717
OASIS Ref.:	120860
Client:	T Gill and Son (Norfolk) Ltd
Dates of Fieldwork:	26 September to 8 November 2011

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## **Summary**

*An archaeological watching brief was conducted for T Gill and Son (Norfolk) Ltd during groundworks associated with the construction of a new school building.*

*The archaeological monitoring has produced evidence of almost continual occupation of the site since the 13th century, consisting of quarry pits and a hearth/oven base, consistent with small scale domestic occupation. No evidence of structures was recovered, but this may be due to 19th- and 20th-century truncation caused by the use of this site by the modern school. Not even the building shown on the 19th- century Tithe Award and Enclosure maps had left any physical evidence of its existence.*

## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

Archaeological monitoring took place during groundworks associated with the construction of a new building at Morley Primary School (Fig. 1). The foundations of the new build and all new service trenches were monitored.

This work was undertaken to fulfil planning requirements set by South Norfolk District Council (Ref. 2011/0397/F) and a Brief issued by Norfolk Historic Environment Service (Ref. CNF43431). The work was conducted in accordance with a Project Design and Method Statement prepared by NPS Archaeology (Ref. NAU/BAU2796/NP). This work was commissioned and funded by T Gill and Son (Norfolk) Ltd.

This programme of work was designed to assist in defining the character and extent of any archaeological remains within the proposed redevelopment area, following the guidelines set out in *Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment* (Department for Communities and Local Government 2010). The results will enable decisions to be made by the Local Planning Authority about the treatment of any archaeological remains found.

The site archive is currently held by NPS Archaeology and on completion of the project will be deposited with Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service (NMAS), following the relevant policies on archiving standards.

## **2.0 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY**

The underlying geology consists of glacial and fluvial silts and clays (BGS 1991) above Cretaceous Upper Chalk (BGS 1985).



The site lies 2½ miles to the west of Wymondham on very gently undulating land within the school precinct at a height of c. 48m OD.

### **3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

During the preparation of this section, the Norfolk Historic Environment Record (NHER) and historic mapping sources were consulted.

This area is historically one of dispersed settlement.

A watching brief in 2010 (NHER MNF62348) on land just to the north-east of the school revealed two possibly Prehistoric pits containing burnt material.

Fieldwalking (NHER MNF30537) prior to the wood to the west of the school being planted produced prehistoric flints and Roman, medieval and post-medieval pottery.

Metal detecting (NHER MNF33893) in the field to the north-east of the school in 1998 produced part of a Late Saxon horse bridle.

There are the remains of a medieval moat (NHER MNF29722) in the grounds of the Rectory, to the west of the school.

Fieldwalking (NHER MNF29929) to the west of the school has produced evidence of medieval to early post-medieval settlement. An early 17th-century map shows a small settlement here on the edge of a small green.

Extensive metal detecting in the area has produced a large number of prehistoric flints and finds from the Iron Age to the post-medieval period.

Both the enclosure map of 1815 and the Tithe Award map of c.1840 show the area of the school site as an enclosure fronting onto the road with a building situated in the location of the new building (<http://www.historic-maps.norfolk.gov.uk/Emap/EmapExplorer.asp>).

### **4.0 METHODOLOGY**

The objective of this watching brief was to mitigate the impact of the development by the investigation, excavation and recording of any surviving archaeological remains within the development area.

The Brief required that all groundworks be monitored by a qualified archaeologist. Service trenches and the foundation trenches for the new build were monitored (Fig. 2).

Machine excavation was carried out with a hydraulic 360° excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket and operated under constant archaeological supervision.

Spoil, exposed surfaces and features were scanned with a metal-detector. All metal-detected and hand-collected finds other than those which were obviously modern, were retained for inspection.

Environmental samples were not taken as no suitable deposits were encountered.

All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using NPS Archaeology pro forma. Trench locations, plans and sections were recorded at appropriate

scales. Colour, monochrome and digital photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits where appropriate.

Site conditions were good, with the work taking place in fine weather.

## 5.0 RESULTS

Archaeological monitoring of groundworks associated with the new build at Morley School resulted in the exposure of one ditch, one post-hole, one hearth and five pits (Figs 2 and 3). A further five features were identified but their form and function could not be characterised.

Due to the depths of the trenches monitored, the bases of the majority of the features were not visible. Topsoil was found to seal all of the archaeological features apart from post-hole [8].

### Ditch [46]

Ditch [46] was found at the northern end of the playing field in a service trench (Figs 2 and 6, Section 18). It was at least 3.6m wide and in excess of 0.7m deep with steep sides. Its fill [47] was a loose pale orangey brown silty sand with rare occurrences of flint gravel and no finds. This ditch was cut through subsoil [49], a 0.3m-thick layer of pale yellowish brown silty sand with occasional flint nodules and frequent chalk fragments. It was sealed by topsoil [48]. It is likely that this feature was a boundary ditch associated with the adjacent field boundary.

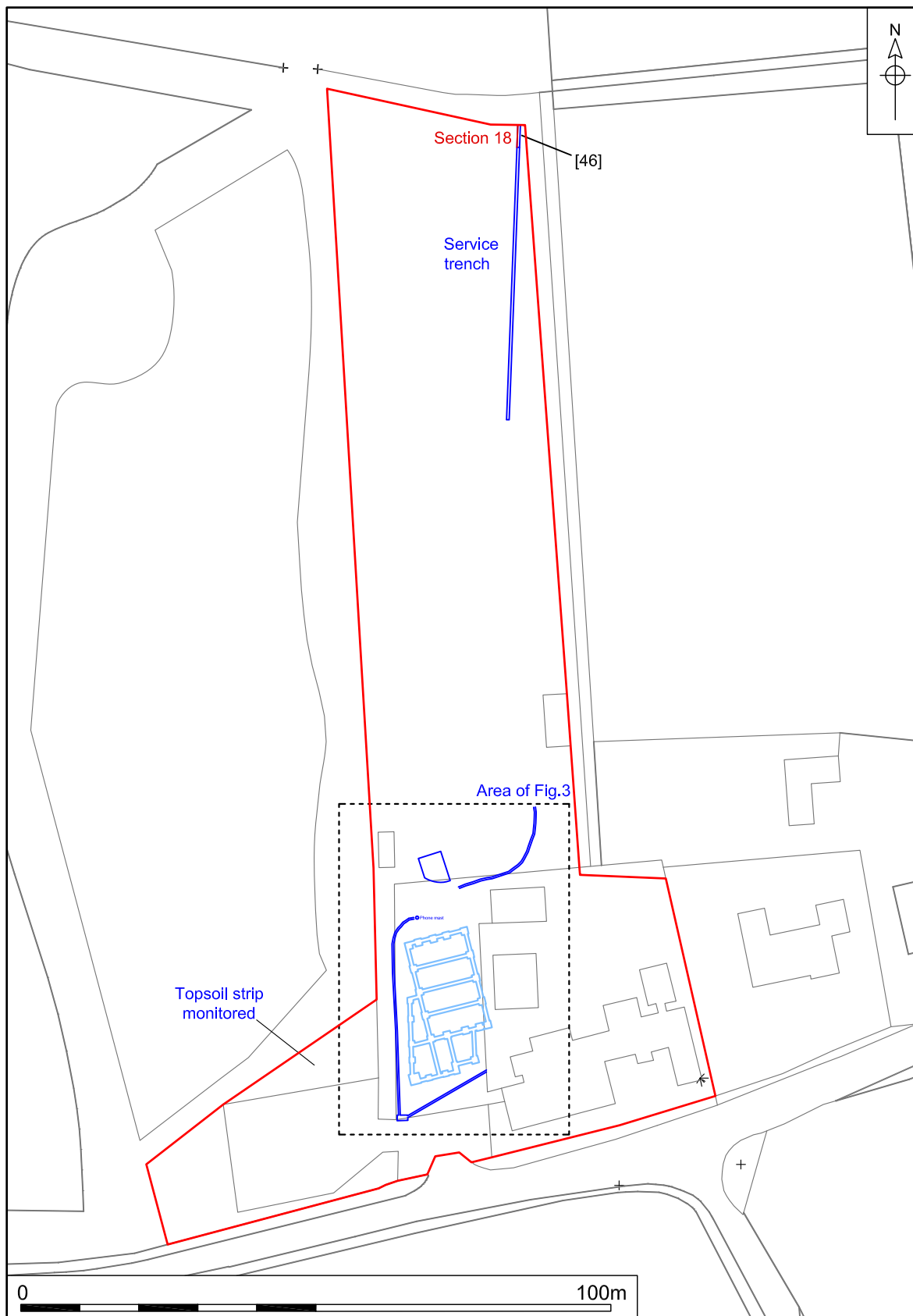
### Post-hole [8]

The one recorded post-hole [8] was a modern feature of undetermined shape, 0.4m deep, 0.5m long and 0.5m wide with vertical sides (Figs 3 (location) and 4, Section 1; Plate 1). Its fill [10] was made up of fragments of concrete slab. This was a post-hole associated with a modern fence line.



Plate 1. Post-hole [8] facing east





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Figure 2. Location of trenches. Scale 1:1000

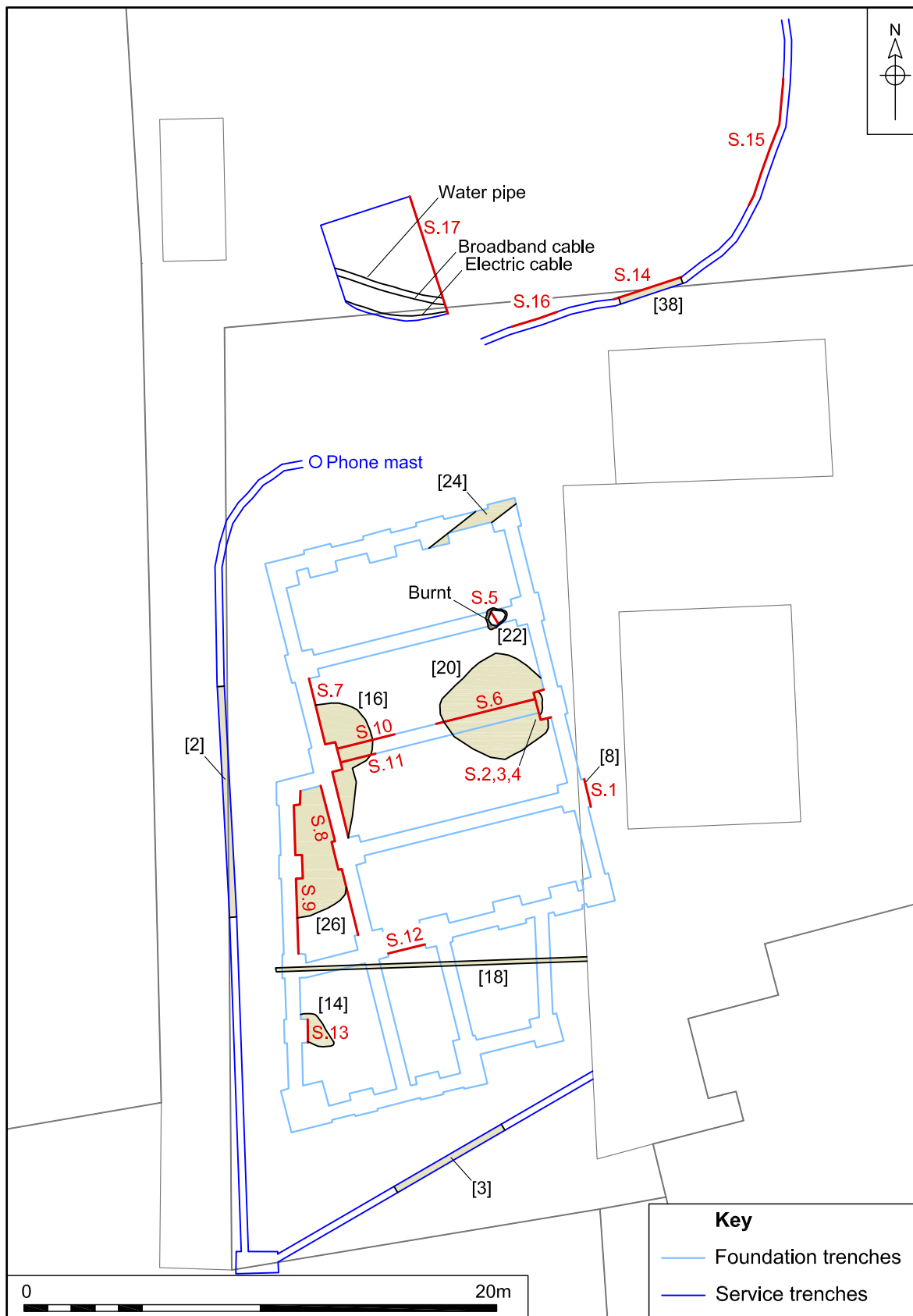


Figure 3. Plan of features within foundation and service trenches. Scale 1:250

## Hearth [22]

Hearth [22] was located within the new-build area of the development and was an irregular oval in shape, measuring 0.9m long, 0.8m wide and 0.06m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base (Figs 3 and 4, Section 5; Plate 2). The surrounding natural clay was heavily burnt and discoloured red. Fill [23] of hearth [22] was chalky clay with frequent small chalk fragments and which ranged in colour from compact pale cream at the base to a red/purple colour at the top, suggesting burning had taken place. At the base of this deposit was a very thin layer of black ash. The form of this feature suggested that it may be a domestic hearth; its relining with layer [23] indicates that it was in use for a considerable period of time.

It is possible that the feature may be the base of a heavily truncated kiln or oven. No artefacts were present to suggest a date for this feature, but its character, the age of surrounding features and the presence of a building here in the 19th century suggests a medieval or post-medieval date.



Plate 2. Hearth [22] facing north-east

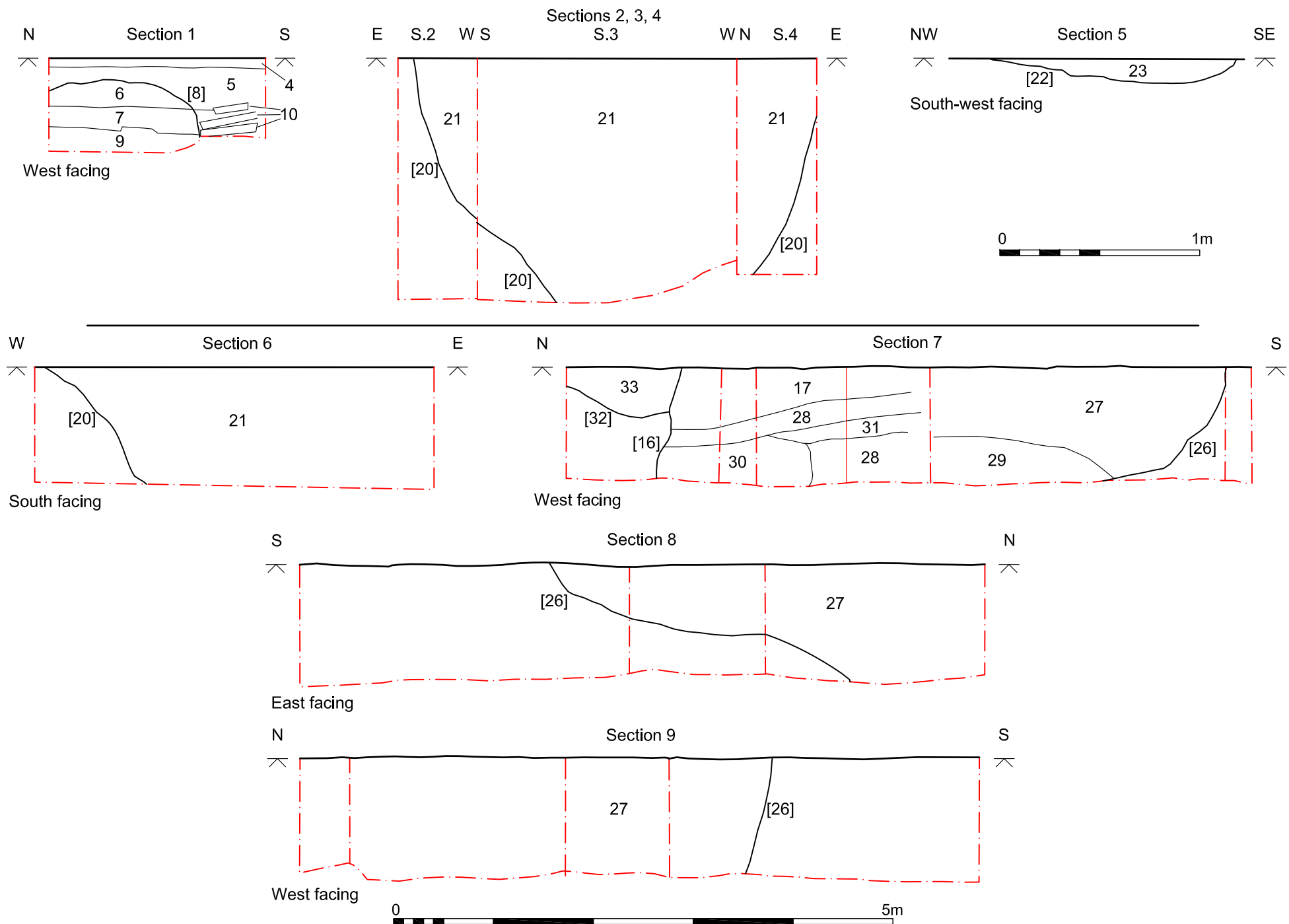


Figure 4. Sections 1 - 9. Scale 1:50 and 1:25



### **Pit [14]**

Pit [14] was an irregular oval shape, it was in excess of 1.9m long, 1.4m wide and a least 0.84m deep with very steep sides and possibly a concave base (Figs 3 and 3, Section 13; Plate 3). Fill [15] of pit [14] was a mid brownish grey clayey silt with flint gravel and chalk flecks containing five sherds of 12th- to 14th-century pottery.



Plate 3. Pit [14] facing east

### **Pit [16]**



Plate 4. Pit [16] facing north-west



Pit [16] was located on the west side of the new construction was probably circular in shape, with a diameter in excess of 3m and a depth in excess of 1.2m (Figs 3, 4 and 5, Sections 7, 10 and 11; Plate 4). The earliest deposit visible (fill [30]) was a yellowish greyish brown clayey silt with chalk inclusions. Above deposit [30] was layer [28], a mid greyish brown clayey silt with occasional fragments of charcoal, chalk and flint gravel. Sealed within layer [28] was lens [31] consisting of greyish brown clayey silt. The uppermost fill ([17]) was a mid greyish brown sandy clay with occasional pieces of flint gravel and containing 16th- to 17th-century pottery, 18th-century clay tobacco pipe and ceramic building material.

Pit [16] could be seen to cut (earlier) pit [26].

### **Service Trench [18]**

Service trench [18] was aligned east to west (Fig. 3) and was excavated during the initial machine strip of the new-build area. Its fill ([19]) contained 19th- and 20th-century pottery. The pipe contained within this trench was a modern plastic drain pipe.

### **Pit [20]**



Plate 5. Pit [20] facing north-west

Pit [20] was square in shape, with rounded corners and was 4.3m long, 4.15m wide and in excess of 1.2m deep with steep sides (Figs 3 and 4, Sections 2, 3, 4

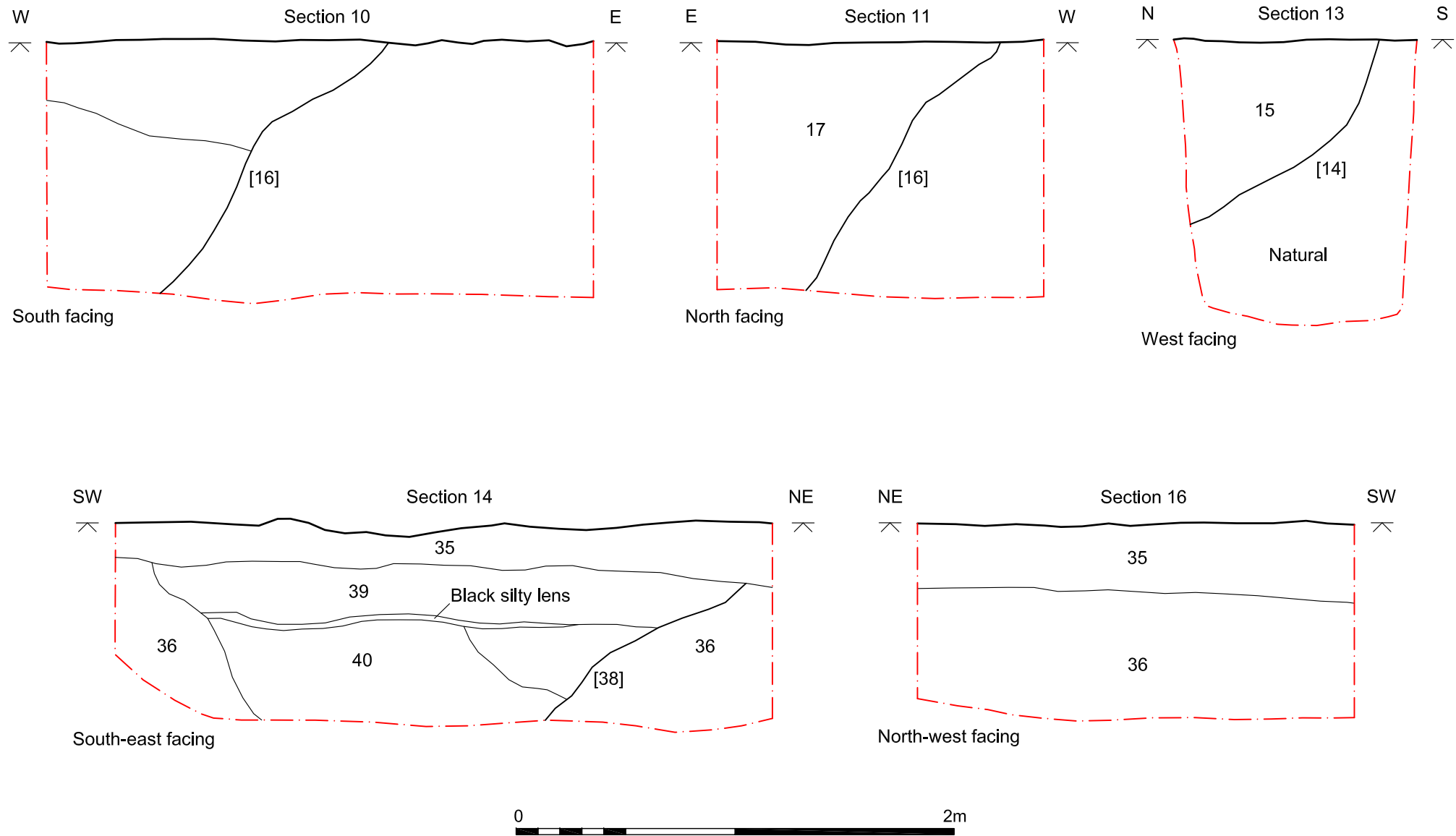


Figure 5. Sections 10, 11, 13, 14 and 16. Scale 1:25

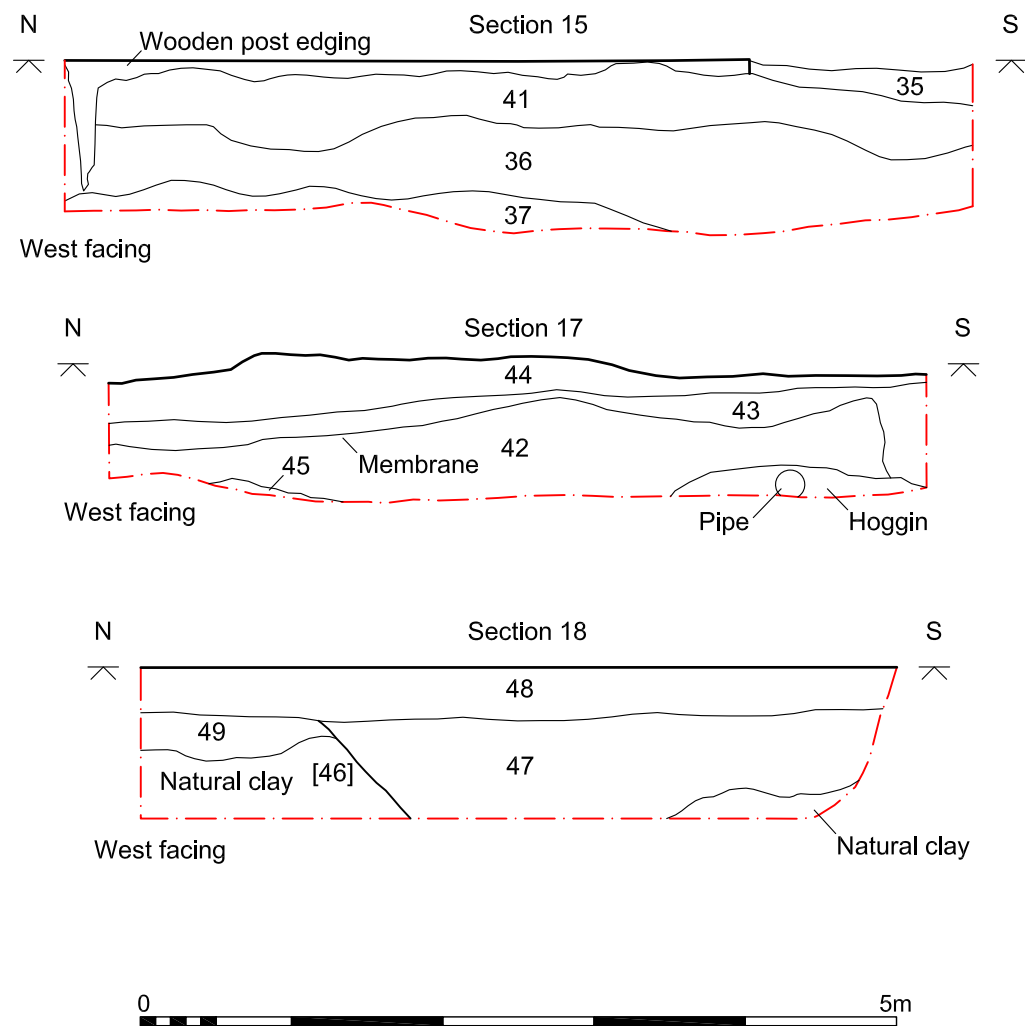


Figure 6. Sections 15, 17 and 18. Scale 1:50



and 6; Plate 5).

Fill [21] of pit [20] was a dark greyish brown sandy clay with occasional flecks and lumps of chalk and rare occurrences of charcoal flecks, flint gravel and lumps of natural clay at the edges.

The pit contained six fragments of 13th- to 14th-century pottery and one undiagnostic copper alloy sheet fragment.

#### **Land drain [24]**

Land drain [24] was aligned south-west to north-east and measured 0.8m deep and 0.8m wide with vertical sides and a flat base. Its fill ([25]) was dark brown gravel containing a large diameter ceramic pipe with a topsoil/natural backfill above.

#### **Pit [26]**

Pit [26] appeared to be a large oval-shaped feature, at least 6.5m long and in excess of 1.2m deep (Figs 3 and 4, Sections 8 and 9; Plate 6). The basal fill of the feature ([29]) was a pale greyish brown silty clay with flint and chalk inclusions. Its upper fill ([27]) was a mid greyish brown clayey silt with occasional flecks of chalk.

Two sherds of pottery recovered from this pit were late 15th- to 16th-century in date.



Plate 6. Pit [26] facing south-west

#### **Other features**

There were five features whose character could not be determined due to the limited visibility in the trenches.

#### **Feature [2]**

Feature [2] was present within a small service trench which ran along the western boundary of the new build area (Fig. 3). The feature was 9.75m long and filled with

a dark grey sandy clay with moderate flint gravel, rare charcoal flecks and rare animal bone (not kept). It is possible that this feature may be a continuation of the adjacent pits [16] and [26].

### **Feature [3]**

Feature [3] was present within a small service trench which ran along the southern edge of the new build area (Fig. 3). It was identified as an artefact-rich area of topsoil [1]. Most of the pottery from this feature was German stoneware and tin glazed earthenware of 17th- to 18th-century date, but with some later 19th-century pottery, suggesting that this feature may be a midden deposit.

### **Possible tree hole [32]**

Pit [16] was cut by possible tree hole [32] (Figs 3 and 4, Section 7). The dimensions of feature [32] are undetermined but it has a concave base and steep sides. The fill of feature [32] (deposit [33]) was a pale greyish brown silty clay with occasional stones.

### **Feature [38]**

Feature [38] measured 2.65m wide and was in excess of 0.7m deep with moderately sloping sides (Figs 3 and 5, Section 14; Plate 7). Its lowest observable fill was deposit [40], a loose mid brown silty sand with occasional brick fragments and a layer of rounded cobbles at the bottom. The uppermost fill ([39]) was a loose pale yellowish brown sandy mortar containing brick fragments and brick dust.



Plate 7. Feature [38] facing north

This feature may represent a backfilled ditch, as it was in the same position as the rear plot boundary depicted on 19th-century mapping. It may have been backfilled, with cobbles towards the base to provide a degree of drainage, when the school expanded, taking in the field to the north which is now a playing field.

## Layers [42], [43], [44] and [45]

Layers [42]-[45] were recorded to the north of the new build area and may have formed the upper fills of a pit (Figs 3 (location) and 6, Section 17).

Layer [45] was the earliest and was a pale yellowish brown sandy clay (perhaps the natural glacial drift?). Above this was layer [42], a dark brown sandy silt with occasional pieces of flint gravel and three fragments of animal bone. Above layer [42] was layer [43], a reddish brown layer of brick rubble which contained a cast iron leg from a piece of modern outdoor furniture. Sealing deposit [43] was topsoil [44].

## 6.0 THE FINDS

Finds were processed and recorded by count and weight, and an Excel spreadsheet was produced outlining broad dating. Each material type has been considered separately and is described below in chronological order within material types. A list of finds in context order can be found in Appendix 2a.

### 6.1 Pottery

by Sue Anderson

#### 6.1.1 Introduction

Sixty-six sherds of pottery weighing 1498g were collected from nine contexts. Table 1 shows the quantification by fabric; a summary catalogue by context is included as Appendix 1.

Description	Fabric	Code	No	Wt/g	Eve	MNV
Early medieval ware	EMW	3.10	2	4		2
Early medieval ware chalky	EMWC	3.12	1	6		1
Medieval coarseware	MCW	3.20	3	23		2
Local medieval unglazed	LMU	3.23	2	2		1
Waveney Valley coarsewares	WVCW	3.41	2	335	0.16	2
Grimston-type ware	GRIM	4.10	3	13		2
<i>Total medieval</i>			13	383	0.16	10
Late medieval and transitional	LMT	5.10	7	203	0.06	5
Late Grimston-type ware	GRIL	5.30	1	28		1
Raeran/Aachen stoneware	GSW3	7.13	1	82		1
Iron-glazed blackwares	IGBW	6.11	1	9		1
Glazed red earthenware	GRE	6.12	5	178	0.28	5
Tin glazed earthenwares	TGE	6.30	15	41	0.1	1
Post-medieval slipwares	PMSW	6.40	8	33		1
Cologne/Frechen Stoneware	GSW4	7.14	2	75		1

Description	Fabric	Code	No	Wt/g	Eve	MNV
<i>Total late and post-medieval</i>			40	649	0.44	16
Refined white earthenwares	REFW	8.03	4	30	0.06	2
Creamwares	CRW	8.10	1	4		1
Pearlware	PEW	8.11	1	3		1
Yellow ware	YELW	8.13	3	174	0.06	1
English stoneware	ESW	8.20	4	255	0.34	1
<i>Total modern</i>			13	466	0.46	6
<b>Totals</b>			<b>66</b>	<b>1498</b>	<b>1.06</b>	<b>32</b>

Table 1. Pottery quantification by fabric

### 6.1.2 Methodology

Quantification was carried out using sherd count, weight and estimated vessel equivalent (eve). A full quantification by fabric, context and feature is available in the archive. All fabric codes were assigned from the Suffolk post-Roman fabric series, which includes Norfolk, Essex, Cambridgeshire and Midlands fabrics, as well as imported wares. Imports were identified from Jennings (1981). Form terminology follows MPRG (1998). Recording uses a system of letters for fabric codes together with number codes for ease of sorting in database format. The results were input directly onto an Access 97 database.

### 6.1.3 Pottery by period

#### 6.1.3.1 Medieval

Thirteen sherds of early and high medieval pottery were found. The coarsewares were in a variety of fine to medium sandy fabrics of probable local origin. Two fragments in a fine fabric from pit [14] were similar to LMU in Norwich, whilst a base and a large fragment of rim from pits [16] and [20] were comparable with Waveney Valley coarsewares from Suffolk. Only two rims were present, both from bowls.

Three sherds of Grimston-type glazed ware were present, although the fabrics were finer than Grimston Ware from west Norfolk and did not appear to contain the occasional red ferrous pieces which are typical of the fabric. In outward appearance and glaze type, however, they are identical and perhaps represent a local variant. All fragments were from pit [20] and comprised two fragments of base and a small abraded body sherd.

#### 6.1.3.2 Late and post-medieval

Pottery of probable 16th/17th-century date formed the largest component of this assemblage. Late medieval wares were represented by body and rim sherds of five LMT vessels including a dish and a bowl, a fragment from a large jug or cistern in late Grimston-type ware, and a base fragment of a Raeren stoneware jug. The late Grimston ware, like the high medieval version at this site, was not typical in terms of the fabric, but the external decoration – a large cordon and horizontal incised lines – can be paralleled at the production site. The rim sherds

from the LMT dish were decorated with stab marks; a similar decorative technique was used on a chafing dish recently excavated at St Peter's House, Bury St Edmunds (Anderson 2012) and it is possible that these sherds were part of a similar vessel. Several LMT sherds were in highly micaceous fabrics typical of the Wattisfield and Rickinghall kilns (Anderson et al. 1996).

Early post-medieval wares comprised redwares (IGBW, GRE, PMSW), whiteware (TGE) and stoneware (GSW4). The redwares included three rims from a plate/dish, a pipkin and a large globular jug, the latter an unusual form which may be early (i.e. 16th century). Only one vessel, a small plate, was represented by the 15 sherds of TGE; it was hand-painted internally with a blue design of unknown type and blue lining on the rim. Eight sherds of post-medieval slipware were from a hollow ware, possibly a chamber pot, with curvilinear trailed slip decoration externally. The source of this vessel is uncertain as it is not paralleled amongst the Metropolitan slipwares or Dutch/German slipwares from Norwich (Jennings 1981), nor at Harlow (Davey and Walker 2009) or Ely (Cessford et al. 2006), which were the main suppliers of slipware in East Anglia in this period.

### 6.1.3.3 Modern

Fragments of six vessels of recent date were recovered from pit [3] and context [19]. Those from pit [3] are likely to be of late 18th or early 19th-century date and comprised a body sherd of creamware, a base fragment of pearlware, and a rim from a whiteware (possibly late creamware) plate. Fragments from deposit [19] were more utilitarian vessels, comprising a yellow ware mixing bowl, a stoneware preserve jar, and a blue slipware mug.

### 6.1.4 Pottery by context

A summary of the pottery by feature is provided in Table 2.

Feature	Context	Identifier	Fabrics	Spotdate
	7	layer	LMT, GRE	16th-18th c.
	11	finds	GRE	16th-18th c.
	19	Service trench	REFW, ESW, YELW	19th/20th c.
3	3	pit	GSW4, TGE, REFW, PEW, CRW	L.18th c.?
14	15	pit fill?	EMWC, MCW, LMU	12th-14th c.
16	16	Pit	WVCW, GRIL, LMT, GRE	16th c.?
16	17	pit fill	EMW, LMT, PMSW, IGBW	16th/17th c.
20	21	pit fill	EMW, MCW, WVCW, GRIM	13th-14th c.
26	26	Pit	LMT, GSW3	L.15th-16th c.

Table 2. Pottery types present by trench and feature

Most pottery was recovered from pits and the range of dates suggests activity in the medieval and post-medieval phases. A few earlier sherds were residual in later contexts, most notably in pit [16].

### **6.1.5 Discussion**

This small assemblage ranges in date between the 11th/12th to 19th/20th centuries with no apparent gaps in the sequence.

The medieval assemblage includes wares which were made in both Norfolk and Suffolk, most at production sites within 10–15 miles of the site. Bowls were the only identifiable forms, and the large Waveney Valley type in particular is typical of bowls which were used in dairying.

Late medieval wares were also largely from the Suffolk production sites, particularly the Wattisfield area rather than the Waveney Valley area, although one vessel was more typical of Norfolk, being a Grimston ware or copy. German stoneware of this period also reached the site, possibly via the markets in Norwich. The post-medieval redwares are in similar fabrics to the LMT and it is possible that they too were from Suffolk production sites, whilst the TGE may be from Norwich or London and the slipware is of unknown origin. Again, a single German vessel of this period is present.

A small quantity of modern pottery was found and includes typical wares of the late 18th and 19th centuries, both for table and kitchen use.

## **6.2 Ceramic Building Material**

by Lucy Talbot

The site produced five fragments of ceramic building material, weighing 322g.

### **6.2.1 Post medieval**

The assemblage consists of two pieces of conjoining post-medieval pavement tile and a single fragment of brick. The pavement tile, from the fill of large rubbish pit [16] is in a poorly-mixed pink, fine silty fabric, whilst a piece of unstratified brick is in a dark orange, medium sandy fabric. Both forms are fairly contemporary with each other, ranging in date from the early 18th to the 19th century.

### **6.2.2 Modern**

A single fragment of unstratified coarse, modern drainpipe was also recovered.

## **6.3 Clay pipe**

by Rebecca Sillwood

Four fragments of clay tobacco pipe were recovered from pit [16] (fill [17]); all are bowl fragments, and are likely to represent parts of three pipes. The largest piece consists of the upper rim and part of the bowl, with milling around the rim. The piece is too fragmentary to assign close dating to, although the piece is clearly not one of the smaller, earlier examples, and probably is of 18th-century date. The other pieces are too small to aid closer dating.

## **6.4 Metals**

by Rebecca Sillwood

A total of five metal finds were recovered from the site, including a modern cast iron leg or stand from a piece of outdoor furniture which came from deposit [42] in the soakaway area. Other iron finds comprised an unstratified possible nail head,



a complete nail and an undiagnostic fragment from pit [16] (fill [17]). A fragment of copper alloy sheet was recovered from pit [20], fill ([21]). All of the metal finds are post-medieval, modern or undatable.

## **6.5 Faunal Remains**

by Lucy Talbot

Animal bone weighing 322g was recovered from two contexts - the fill of large rubbish pit [16] and a layer [43] in the soakaway area. The assemblage consists of fragmentary domestic mammal bones representing typical food waste.

## **7.0 CONCLUSIONS**

The results obtained during archaeological monitoring of the groundworks at the extension to Morley School gave hints to previous activity in the area.

The excavated remains consisted of quarry pits and a possible hearth/oven base. The hearth could perhaps have been for an internal domestic fire and the quarry pits could have been dug to produce clay for building. The absence of evidence of structures could be due to modern truncation associated with the use of the site as a school.

The date of the finds collected during the watching brief suggest almost continuous occupation from the 13th-14th century through to the modern period, with perhaps a short break around the first half of the 15th century. Initial occupation coincides with the medieval peak in population around 1300. The possible break in occupation coincides with the population dip after the start of the plague in 1349 and the possible restart of occupation with the slow recovery of population levels from the 16<sup>th</sup> century onwards (population does not recover to its 1300 level until the late 17th century).

The 19th-century mapping shows a building within its own small plot, a pattern which may have medieval origins and may not be too unusual in an area of dispersed settlement like this. Fadens map of 1797 (Barringer 1989) shows scattered hamlets and farms in the vicinity with many areas of common land, both large and small. For example Morley Green lies to the west, another small unnamed green to the east, the large Deopham Low Common to the north and Morley Common to the south. The pattern in the medieval period would probably have been similar but with a larger proportion of common land being present.

This site appears to be in an area of limited occupation, albeit almost continuous since perhaps the 13th century.

## **Acknowledgements**

The author would like to thank T Gill and Sons (Norfolk) Ltd for commissioning and funding this work. The contractors on site must also be thanked for their cooperation.

The fieldwork was conducted by Michelle Bull, Dr Fran Green, Lilly Hodges, and the author.

The finds were washed and recorded by Lucy Talbot. The post roman pottery was analysed by Sue Anderson and the ceramic building material and faunal remains by Lucy Talbot. Rebecca Sillwood discussed the clay pipe and metal artefacts.

This report was illustrated and produced by David Dobson and edited by Jayne Bown.

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## Appendix 1a: Context Summary

Context	Category	Cut Type	Fill Of	Description
1	Deposit			Topsoil in phone mast trench
2	Cut	?Pit		?same as [16]; seen in phone mast trench
3	Cut	Pit		Pit seen in phone mast trench
4	Deposit			Concrete
5	Deposit			Concrete post setting
6	Deposit			Hoggin of carpark surface
7	Deposit			Cultural soil
8	Cut	Post-hole		Modern post setting
9	Deposit			Natural clay
10	Deposit		8	Concrete in [8]
11	U/S Finds			U/S finds
12	U/S Finds			Car park area, metal detected
13				VOID
14	Cut	Pit?		possible pit
15	Deposit		14	Single visible fill of [14]
16	Cut	Pit		Large rubbish pit
17	Deposit		16	fill of [16]
18	Cut			Service trench
19	Deposit		18	fill of [18]
20	Cut	Pit		Medieval quarry pit
21	Deposit		20	Fill of [20]
22	Cut	Hearth		Isolated burnt patch/hearth
23	Deposit		22	Hearth lining
24	Cut	Land drain		Large modern land drain
25	Deposit		24	Gravel below backfill
26	Cut	Pit		Large pit
27	Deposit		26	Fill of [26]
28	Deposit		16	Fill of [26]
29	Deposit			Primary fill of [26]
30	Deposit		16	Fill of [26]
31	Deposit		16	Fill of [26]
32	Cut	Tree hole		Possible 'tree hole'
33	Deposit		32	fill of [32]
34	Deposit			disturbance'
35	Deposit			Topsoil in sift play area
36	Deposit			Natural in soft play area
37	Deposit			Natural clay in soft play area
38	Cut	Drain?		Possibly old soakaway
39	Deposit		38	loose rubble

Context	Category	Cut Type	Fill Of	Description
40	Deposit		38	Fill of [38]
41	Deposit			Soft play area surface
42	Deposit			Subsoil in soakaway area
43	Deposit			Make up layer in soakaway area
44	Deposit			Topsoil in soakaway area
45	Deposit			2nd subsoil in soakaway area
46	Cut	Ditch		Large boundary ditch
47	Deposit		46	Fill of [46]
48	Deposit			Topsoil in playing field
49	Deposit			Subsoil in playing field

### Appendix 1b: OASIS Feature Summary

Period	Category	Total
Medieval	Pit	2
Post-Medieval	Pit	2
Unknown	Ditch	1
Unknown	Post-hole	1
Unknown	Hearth	1
Unknown	Pit	1

### Appendix 2a: Finds by Context

Context	Material	No	Weight	Period	Comments
11	Ceramic building material	1	91g	Modern	?Drain pipe
15	Pottery	5	9g	Medieval	
16	Pottery	2	85g	Medieval	
16	Pottery	4	257g	Post-medieval	
16	Animal Bone	3	30g	Unknown	
17	Pottery	1	3g	Medieval	
17	Pottery	13	109g	Post-medieval	
17	Ceramic Building Material	2	63g	Post-medieval	?Pamment
17	Clay Pipe	4	7g	Post-medieval	
17	Iron	1	2g	Unknown	Nail
17	Iron	1	26g	Unknown	Undiagnostic fragment
19	Pottery	10	457g	Post-medieval	
21	Pottery	6	314g	Medieval	
21	Copper-Alloy	1	10g	Unknown	Sheet fragment
26	Pottery	2	103g	Post-medieval	
42	Iron	1	3,500g	Post-medieval	Stand/foot from furniture
43	Animal Bone	3	292g	Unknown	
U/S	Ceramic Building Material	1	12g	Post-medieval	Brick
U/S	Iron	1	2g	Unknown	Nail head

## Appendix 2b: Oasis Table for Finds

Period	Material	Total
Medieval	Pottery	14
Post-medieval	Ceramic Building Material	3
	Clay Pipe	4
	Iron	1
	Pottery	52
Modern	Ceramic Building Material	1
	Copper-Alloy	1
Unknown	Animal Bone	6
	Iron	3