

Report 2569



nps archaeology

**Archaeological Watching Brief at the site of the  
Norfolk Hospice, on land off Wheatfields,  
Hillington, Norfolk**

ENF127089



**Prepared for**  
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Location:	The Norfolk Hospice, Wheatfields, Hillington, Norfolk
District:	Kings Lynn and West Norfolk Borough Council
Grid Ref.:	TF 71981 25330
Planning Ref.:	07/02568/OM
HER No.:	ENF127089
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Client:	The Norfolk Hospice
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## **Summary**

*An archaeological watching brief was conducted for The Norfolk Hospice during stripping of the area and excavation of footings for a new hospice complex at Hillington in Norfolk.*

*The footprint of the new structure was stripped however only a small proportion of the site was exposed down to the natural sands, revealing very few features. A few linear features, pits (one containing a horse burial) and part of a clay floor were recorded. Excavation of these features did not help clarify their function or date and it was difficult to determine even the extent of the linear features that were encountered. It is likely that more features remain below the subsoil that covers the unexposed part of the site.*

*The amount of archaeological artefacts recovered from the topsoil and subsoil is significant, especially that of Late Saxon and medieval date (and possibly Early Saxon), suggesting that there was a high degree of activity or occupation during these periods, not necessarily. The range of material is relatively tight; there is very little pottery from before the Late Saxon period or from the post-medieval period onwards. Moreover the post-medieval and modern finds are likely to relate to the manuring of fields rather than reflecting other activities.*

*The quantity and type of finds recovered during the watching brief are similar to those recorded from surrounding fields and park land, promoting the idea of a thriving settlement beginning at least in the Late Saxon period and continuing into the late 14th or 15th century.*

## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

A watching brief on topsoil stripping, groundworks to reduce areas to formation level and excavate footings was carried out over an area measuring roughly 100m x 70m on the site where a new hospice is being constructed on land off Wheatfields, Hillington, Norfolk (Fig. 1).

This work was undertaken to fulfil planning requirements set by Kings Lynn and West Norfolk Borough Council (07/02568/OM) and a Brief issued by Norfolk Historic Environment Service (David Gurney 17 April 2008). The work was conducted in accordance with a Project Design and Method Statement prepared by NPS Archaeology (NAU/BAU2569/DW, October 2010). This work was commissioned by Mathews Serjeant Architects Ltd on behalf of The Norfolk Hospice who funded the work.

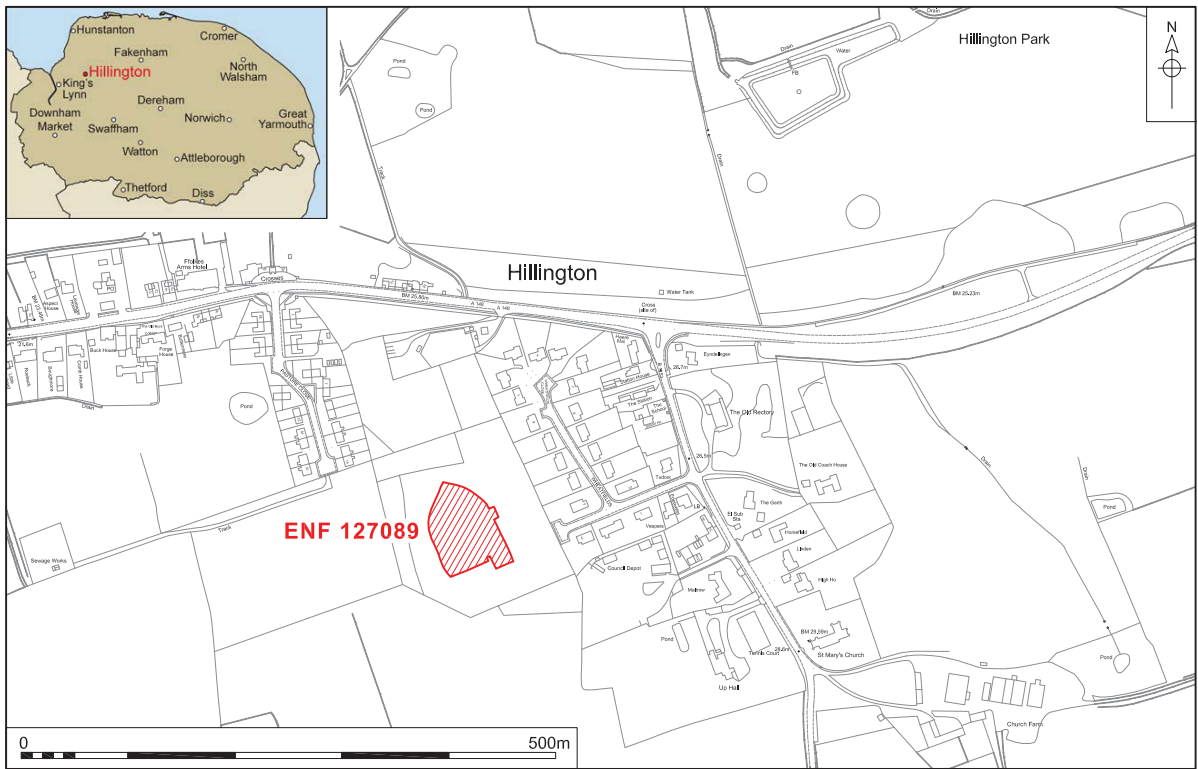


Figure 1. Site location. Scale 1:5000

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 village of Hillington is situated in north-west Norfolk between King's Lynn and Fakenham at the junction of the A148 and the B1153. The development site is positioned to the west of this junction. It is bounded by trees to the north and west, a small development of relatively modern houses to the east and farmland to the south. A disused railway line also borders the site to the north. The parish church lies 300m to the south-east.

The development site is at an elevation of 25-30mm OD and is situated on a wide and low promontory which slopes gently from the south through east to the course of the River Babingley some 1km to the north (Fig. 1).



Plate 1. General view across site

Hillington is located in an area of upper cretaceous chalk overlain by glacial and fluvial sands and gravels (BGS 1985 and 1991). The specific topsoil at the site is c.0.80-1.0m deep mid grey/brown sandy-silt over mid orange/brown silty sand subsoil approx. 0.30m deep.

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

A search of data held by the Norfolk Historic Environment record (NHE) for an area of 1km radius of The Hospice Development site produced a large number of records, the most relevant of which are summarised below

In close proximity to the site were three areas where metal detecting has produced finds from a range of periods.

Site NHER 37192 (MNF41542) represents the results of metal detecting in this area during 2002 when a Roman brooch, a Late Saxon brooch and an undated weight were collected.

Site NHER 37213 (MNF41519) also represents metal detecting in the area during 2002. An undated ring, a Roman coin, a medieval buckle and part of a medieval/post medieval vessel were recorded.

Site NHER 39307 (MNF42489) records the location where a wide variety of objects have been recovered since 2003 by metal detector. These artefacts include part of an Early Bronze Age chisel, Roman coins and metal finds, a 4th- or 5th-century AD strap fitting, an Early Saxon brooch and wrist clasp, a Late Saxon brooch, weight, finger ring and stirrup strap mount, a 17th-century coin weight from Amsterdam and post-medieval German jettons

Previous archaeological work in the area includes an evaluation conducted 250m east of site on land adjacent to the Old Rectory (NHER37305) which found a possible medieval midden and a medieval pit (Warsop 2002).

The Hospice development lies close to the probable site of the medieval core of Hillington (NHER17441) located 450m directly east of the site. The 15th-century church of St Mary (NHER3515) is positioned 350m to the south-east.

The site of The Hospice lies within an area rich in finds of metalwork and pottery of Roman, Early/Middle/ Late Saxon and medieval date.

### **4.0 METHODOLOGY**

The objective of this watching brief was to record archaeological remains exposed by groundworks at the site and to collect artefacts and ecofacts that are present within excavated and stripped areas. The Brief required that any archaeological features and deposits encountered during the ground disturbance works and deemed to be of significance be appropriately excavated and recorded.

Machine excavation was carried out with a hydraulic 360° excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket and operated under constant archaeological supervision. Topsoil and subsoil deposits, spoil, exposed surfaces and features were scanned with a metal-detector. The whole area was initially stripped of 200mm of topsoil then reduced to formation level. This was followed by the excavation of footings the new building. Works were monitored and systematically metal-detected during and after machining, including raised spoil heaps. All metal-detected and hand-collected finds other than those which were obviously modern, were located using a handheld GPS (Fig. 2) and bagged and labelled prior to being handed over to specialists for identification.

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



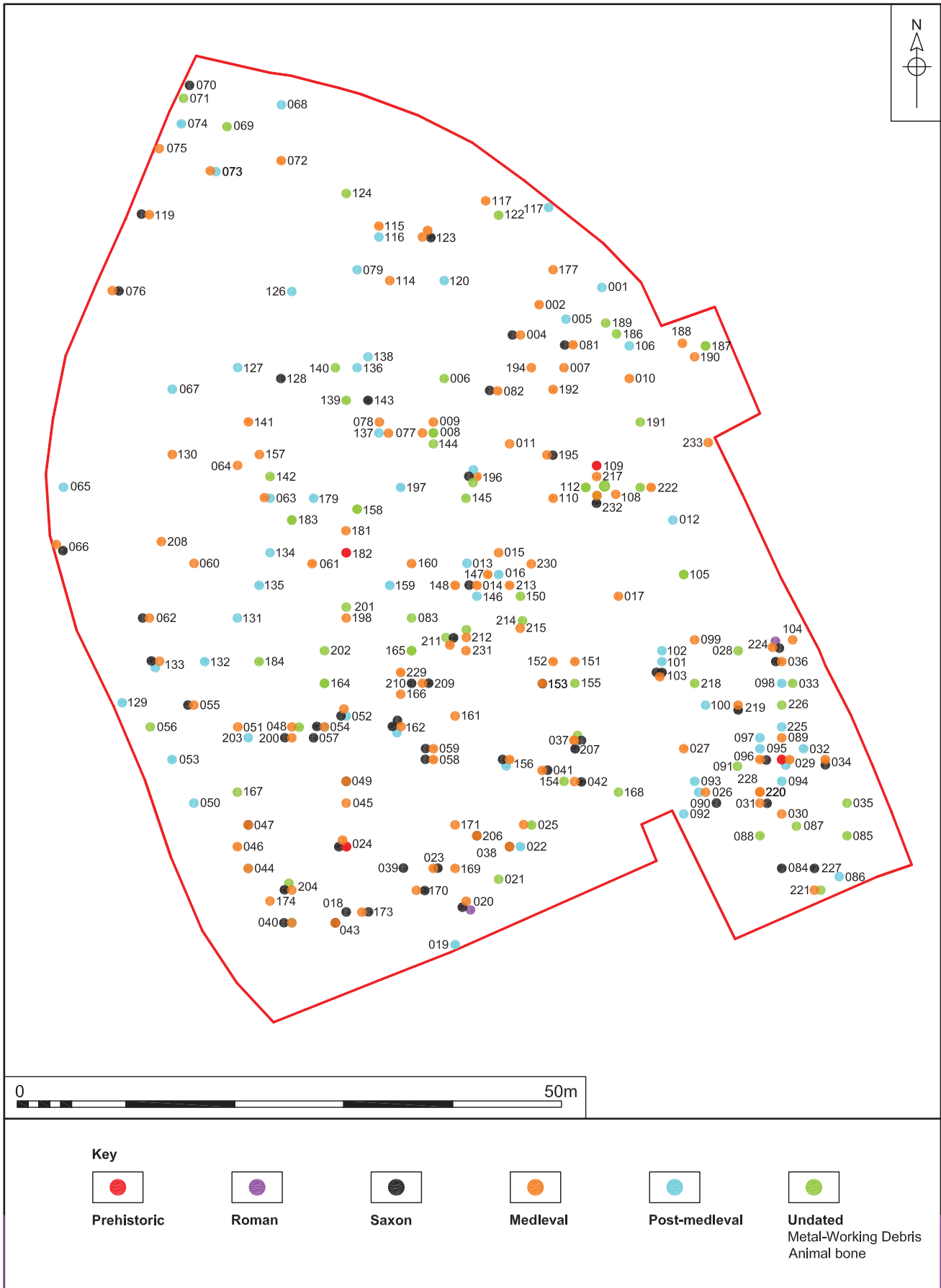


Figure 2. Distribution of finds by material and period from stripping. Scale 1:500



Plate 2. Excavation of footings

Archaeological features and deposits were recorded using NPS Archaeology pro forma. Plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales. Colour, monochrome and digital photographs were taken.

Site conditions were variable with the work taking place in changeable weather.



Plate 3. General view of stripped area

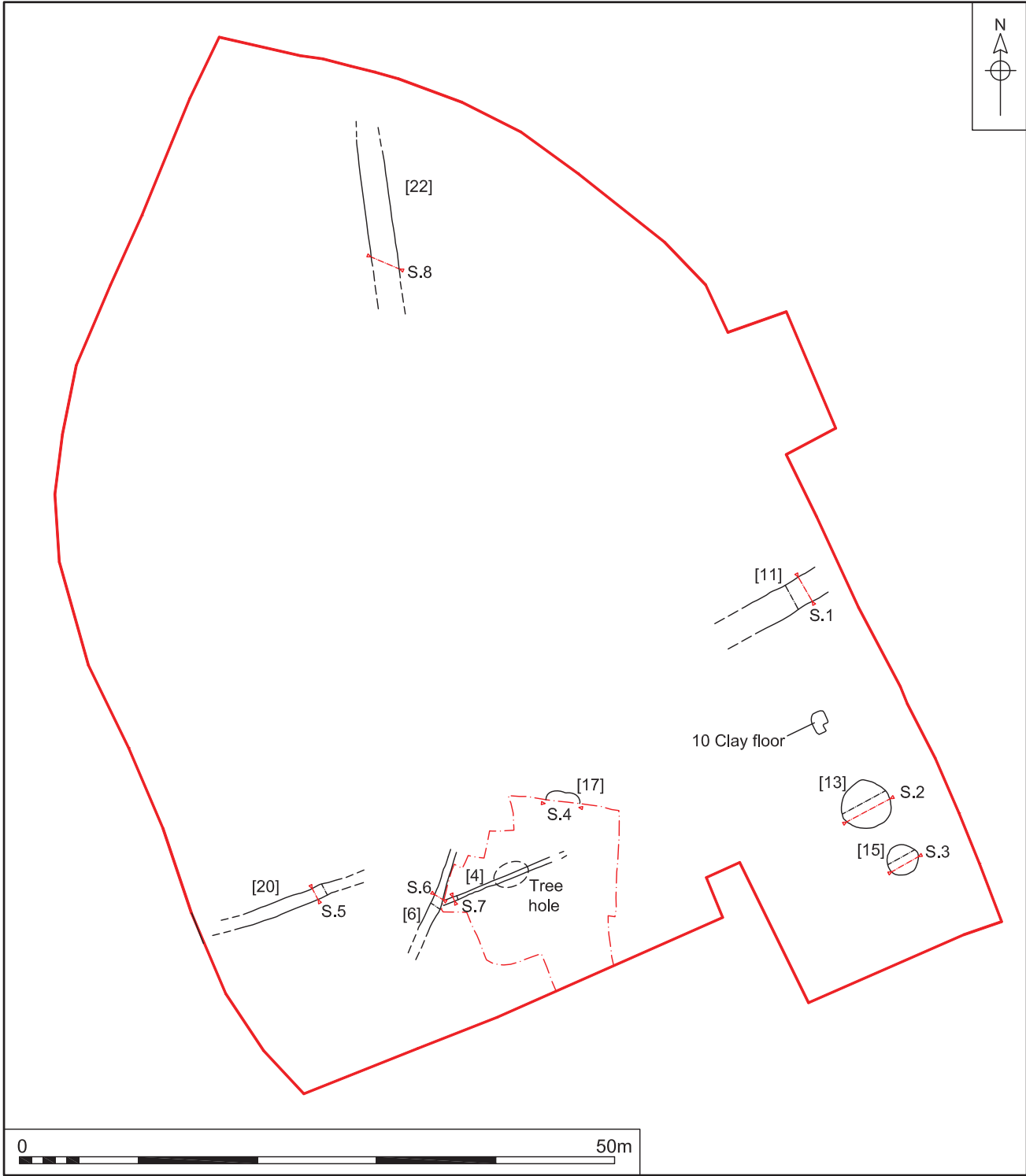


Figure 3. Plan of all features. Scale 1:500

## 5.0 RESULTS

The development area was stripped of topsoil, and in part subsoil, exposing a relatively small area of underlying natural sands and archaeological features. The area of exposed natural (and thus archaeological features) extended across the site for approximately 30m northwards from the southern site boundary (Fig. 3).

A large assemblage of artefacts was recovered by metal detector survey from topsoil [1] and subsoil [3]. This archaeological material is of interest however it has become divorced from its original context and the distribution of the artefacts does not appear to demonstrate any patterning.

Ten archaeological features were recorded and eight of these were located within the area of exposed natural at the southern end of the site and comprised four linear features ([4], [6], [11], [20]) three pits ([13], [15], [17]) and the remnants of a clay floor surface [10] (Fig. 3). The other two features were one linear feature ([22]) in the north of the stripped area (Fig. 3) and possible pit [24] recorded in section only during excavation of foundation trenches to the east.

### Linear Features

Of the five linear features recorded just one (ditch [20]) contained dating evidence.

East-west aligned ditch [20] was located at the western side of the site and was at least 8.0m long (Fig. 3). It measured 1.30 m wide and 0.27m deep with a rounded profile (Fig. 4 Section 5). It contained single fill [21] within which were three sherds of 10th- to 11th-century pottery and a fragment of post-medieval pantile. The ditch can be tentatively dated as Late Saxon as it is feasible that the pantile is intrusive in this context.



Plate 4. Linear feature [06]

Narrow linear feature [6] was visible for at least 8.0m of its length, was 0.52m wide and was orientated on a north-east to south-west axis (Fig. 3). It had an irregular profile, being steep on its north-west side (to its maximum depth of 0.32m) and with an equally steep profile for the lowest 0.15m and an irregular 45° slope between 0.10m and 0.20m below the ground surface on its south-eastern side (Fig. 4 Section 6). It contained a single fill ([7]).

East-west aligned shallow linear feature [4] was discernible for at least 11m. It was very narrow, being 0.32m wide and was just 0.10m deep with a rounded base (Fig. 4 Section 7). It contained single fill [5].

East-west aligned linear feature [11] was located on the eastern side of the site, was orientated on an east-west alignment and was discernible for at least 8m of its length (Fig. 3). It measured 2.20m wide and 0.30m deep with sloping sides (45° on its north-west side and gently sloping on the south-east) with a flattish base (Fig. 4 Section 1). It contained single fill [12].

Linear feature [22] was aligned north-south and cut subsoil [3]. It was visible for a length of 11.0m (Fig. 3). It was 1.10m wide and 0.30m deep (Fig. 4 Section 8). It contained fill [23].

### **Pits**

Pit [17] was located in the centre of the southern half of the site on the edge of an area that was excavated to a slightly greater depth than the surrounding site (Fig. 3). The visible element of pit [17] measured 1.90m across and was 0.45m deep with a dip to 0.58m in the centre of its generally flattish base (Fig. 4 Section 4). It had steeply sloping sides and contained fill [19] within which was found articulated horse burial [18] and a single pottery sherd.

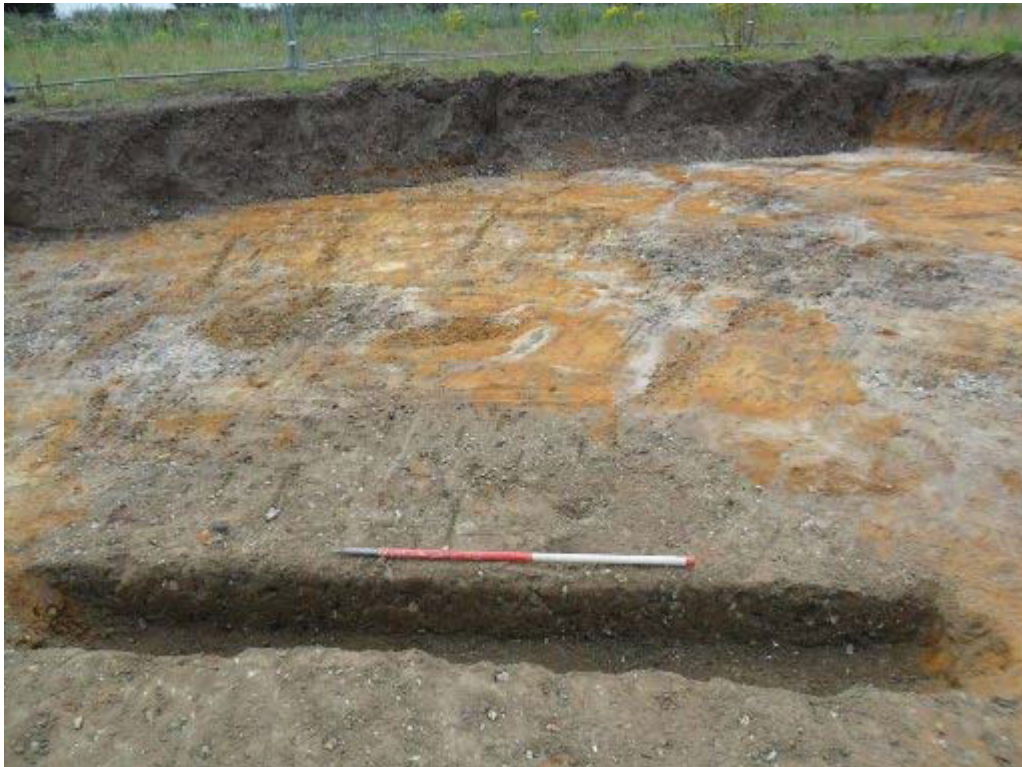


Plate 5. Pit [15]

Large circular pit [13] on the eastern side of the site (Fig. 3) measured 4.40m in diameter and was excavated to a depth of 0.50m (formation level). The base of the feature was not reached (Fig. 4 Section 2). It contained single fill [14]. This pit has been assigned a medieval date as it contained two sherds of 11th- to 12th-century pottery, a medieval lead seal matrix and four fragments of lava quern. A post-medieval button was also recovered from the pit (this is considered to be an intrusive object in this context) along with nails, an unidentified iron object.

Circular pit [15] was located just to the south-east of pit [13] (Fig. 3). It had a diameter of 2.55m and was excavated to a depth of 0.22m (formation level). The base of the feature was not reached (Fig. 4 Section 3). It contained single fill [16] from which a single sherd of medieval pottery and four nails were recovered.

Possible pit [24] was sealed by subsoil [3] and was recorded in section only during the excavation of footings on the eastern side of the site. It contained fill [25]. A single struck flint was recovered from this deposit.

None of the features could be dated with any certainty as there were very few datable finds in the features and a possibility of residuality on the feature surfaces.

### **Clay surface**

Clay deposit [10] was observed within subsoil [3] during machining and was left as an 'island' to be investigated after the rest of the subsoil was removed around it. It was thought to be a clay floor but on excavation it was determined to be an isolated, undated re-deposition. No further elements of it were found during machining. A single piece of 11th- to 12th-century pottery was impressed onto its surface which may indicate that it originally came from a medieval context. However a substantial amount of residual pottery came from the topsoil and subsoil and this may be one of those pieces that had become attached to the clay at a later date.



Plate 6. Clay surface [10]

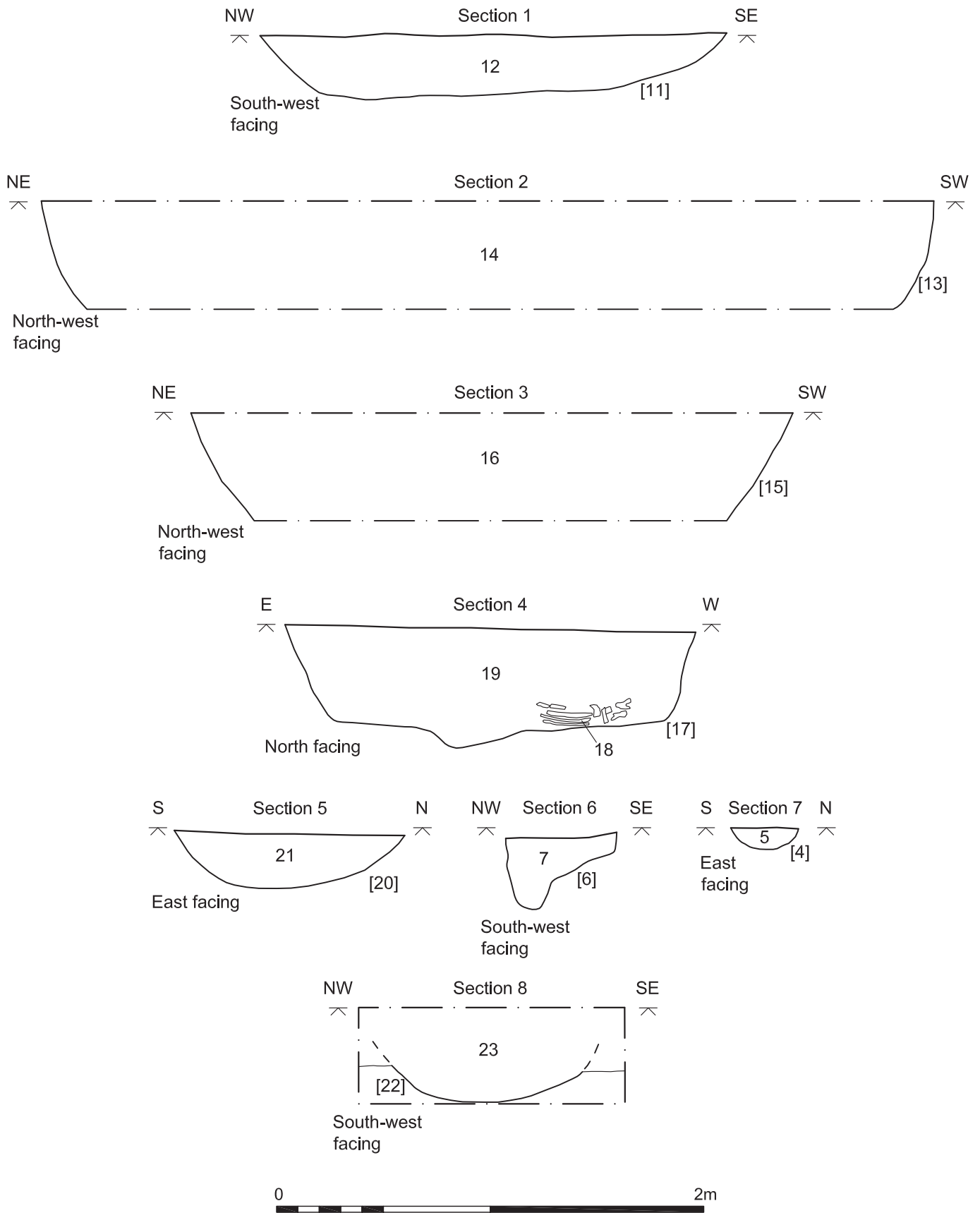


Figure 4. Sections. Scale 1:25

## 6.0 FINDS

The majority of archaeological material from the site came from the topsoil and subsoil deposits and was located visually or by metal detector during removal of these deposits and collected by hand.

The 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 presented below organised by material.

A list of finds in context number order is presented in Appendix 2a.

### 6.1 Pottery

by Sue Anderson

#### 6.1.1 Introduction

A total of 251 sherds of pottery weighing 3,137g was collected from eight contexts. Table 1 shows the quantification by fabric; a summary catalogue by context is included as Appendix 3.

Description	Fabric	Code	No	Wt(g)	Eve	MNV
Early Saxon grass-tempered	ESO1	2.01	1	53		1
<b>Total Early Saxon</b>			<b>1</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>
Thetford-type ware	THET	2.50	36	723	0.76	32
Thetford Ware (Grimston)	THETG	2.57	92	1089	1.27	89
Early medieval' sandwich wares	EMSW	2.58	3	73	0.15	3
Kirstead Thetford-type ware	THETK	2.59	1	3		1
Lincoln Saxo-Norman Shelly	LSNS	2.71	1	16	0.10	1
<b>Total Late Saxon</b>			<b>133</b>	<b>1904</b>	<b>2.28</b>	<b>126</b>
Early medieval ware	EMW	3.10	17	56		14
Medieval coarseware	MCW	3.20	1	15	0.10	1
Medieval coarseware 1	MCW1	3.201	1	5		1
Medieval coarseware 4	MCW4	3.204	9	44		9
Grimston coarseware	GRCW	3.22	19	242	0.36	19
Local medieval unglazed	LMU	3.23	2	16	0.05	2
Grimston-type ware	GRIM	4.10	53	643	0.08	53
Yorkshire glazed wares	YORK	4.43	2	9		2
Ely Glazed Ware	ELYG	4.81	1	6		1
<b>Total medieval</b>			<b>105</b>	<b>1036</b>	<b>0.59</b>	<b>102</b>
Bourne Ware Type D	BOUD	5.24	1	11		1
Late Grimston-type ware	GRIL	5.30	7	95		5
<b>Total late medieval</b>			<b>8</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6</b>
Glazed red earthenware	GRE	6.12	1	15	0.08	1
Cologne/Frechen Stoneware	GSW4	7.14	1	15		1
Refined white earthenwares	REFW	8.03	1	3		1
Late blackwares	LBW	8.52	1	5	0.05	1
<b>Total post-medieval and modern</b>			<b>4</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>0.13</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Total</b>			<b>251</b>	<b>3137</b>	<b>3.00</b>	<b>239</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 GPS location is available in the archive. All fabric codes were assigned from the author's post-Roman fabric series, which includes East Anglian and Midlands fabrics, as well as imported wares. Early Saxon fabric groups have been characterised by major inclusions. Grimston and Kirstead Thetford-type ware and Blackborough End fabrics were identified based on samples from the kiln sites, and Late Saxon forms follow Anderson (2004) and Dallas (1984). Form terminology for medieval and later pottery 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 MS Access database.

### **6.1.3 Pottery by period**

#### *6.1.3.1 Early Saxon*

Only one sherd of this period was recovered, a large fragment of jar base in a grass-tempered fabric from subsoil [3] (GPS 228). The use of organic-tempering is thought to indicate a late 6th- to 7th-century date in East Anglia.

#### *6.1.3.2 Late Saxon*

A total of 133 sherds were of Late Saxon date, the majority being Thetford-type ware and particularly the locally-produced Grimston-type version. One sherd of shelly ware was also present, a rim fragment of probable Lincoln Kiln-type (Young and Vince 2005), and there were a few sherds of 'early medieval' sandwich ware. One sherd of Thetford-type ware from Langhale, Kirstead (Wade 1976), to the south-east of Norwich, was identified by comparison with kiln samples and is an unusual find for this part of Norfolk.

In this part of Norfolk Roman greywares include the relatively hard, medium sandy wares from the Nar Valley. Body sherds in this fabric are not easily distinguishable from Thetford-type medium sandy fabrics, particularly those from Grimston, and even rims are sometimes similar enough to be confused. Although the majority of rims were typically Late Saxon, a few could belong in either period and it remains a possibility that some of the material identified as Late Saxon is in fact Roman.

Twenty-six vessels could be identified to form based on their rims. There were nineteen THET, THETG, EMSW and LSNS jars (eleven medium 'AB' and eight large 'AC'), one larger jar in THETG (rim heavily abraded), five THET and THETG bowls (including Dallas type BB4 and Little types BB and BH), and a THETG lamp. Body sherds from at least five large storage jars were present, of which four had applied thumbled strips. Rim forms included five 'early' types (types 3 and 5; 10th-?E.11th c.), eleven 'intermediates' (types 4, 5/6 and 7; L10th-11th c.) and three 'late' (type 6; 11th c.).

Other than applied straps on the large jars, the only form of decoration in the Thetford-type group was diamond rouletting which occurred on the rim of the BB4 bowl and the body of a jar, both THET.

#### *6.1.3.3 Medieval*

Forty-nine sherds of medieval coarseware were identified, of which the most common were the handmade types classified as EMW (although some of these

were made well into the 13th century) and Grimston coarsewares. A few sherds were in other medium sandy fabrics (MCW, MCW1, MCW4), some of which have been identified elsewhere in North Norfolk (Anderson 2012).

Only one rim was present in EMW, a typical simple everted jar form from [2], dated 11th/12th-century and with thumbing on the rim; the fabric was typical of Grimston. Other fabrics were typical of Blackborough End (Rogerson and Ashley 1985) or EMW from Thetford and Norwich.

Five of the seven identifiable rim forms in GRCW were bowls, comparable with Little's forms BE, BF and BH (Little 1994, figs 66-7), and two rims, one flaring and one intumed, were probably from jugs. These are generally 12th to early 13th-century forms. None of the coarsewares were definitely decorated, although one bowl had a finger-tip impression below the rim, possibly accidental.

Fifty-six sherds of medieval glazed ware were recovered, the majority probably from Grimston. By sherd count, this represents 63% of the high medieval group, which is a very high proportion for a rural group, or even an urban one. However, the proximity of the production centre at Grimston appears to have raised the proportion of glazed wares at sites in and around Kings Lynn. Whilst it is likely that most of these sherds were from jugs, only one rim and two handles were present. There was also a base fragment of a pedestal lamp or candlestick with a thick baluster. Decoration other than glaze was infrequent in this group, but one vessel had brown slip stripes, two had cordons at the shoulders, and two had combed or incised horizontal lines on the neck.

A few sherds were not typical of Grimston and have been tentatively assigned to Ely and Yorkshire. However, unusual firing conditions or later burning could have altered the appearance of these sherds. One of the YORK vessels had a yellowish glaze and a shoulder cordon.

#### *6.1.3.4 Late medieval*

Seven sherds from five late Grimston Ware vessels, with green glaze internally, were present. All were body sherds and the forms were uncertain, although one vessel represented by three sherds was probably an open form (bowl or dish?).

One base fragment was in a well-fired fine fabric similar to Bourne D, but an overfired Grimston vessel might have the same appearance and the identification is uncertain. Bourne D occurs relatively frequently in King's Lynn, however, so its presence in a nearby village would not be unexpected.

#### *6.1.3.5 Post-medieval and modern*

A small quantity of post-medieval pottery was recovered, comprising a jar rim sherd of GRE and a body sherd of Frechen stoneware.

A small, spalled rimsherd from a transfer-printed plate was the only modern sherd in the assemblage.

### **6.1.4 Pottery by context**

The majority of the pottery of all periods was recovered from topsoil [1] and subsoil [3] and a full list by GPS number is included in the appendix. An EMW sherd was recovered from floor surface [10], pit fill [14] contained one sherd each of EMW and LMU, pit fill [16] contained medieval coarseware, pit fill [19] contained a

Thetford-type handle, and ditch fill [21] produced three sherds of Thetford-type wares. Datable features were therefore of both Late Saxon and medieval date.

### 6.1.5 Discussion

Although much of the assemblage was recovered from topsoil, the spread of material of Late Saxon and medieval date suggests that there was activity or occupation of these periods on the site. There is little pottery of pre-Late Saxon or post-medieval date, but the Early Saxon sherd is large and probably indicates occupation of this period in the vicinity. The post-medieval and modern sherds are likely to relate to manuring of open fields.

Pottery from the main periods of activity was generally locally made, and much of the Late Saxon and medieval assemblage was probably produced in the nearby kilns at Grimston. The fabrics of the handmade early medieval wares also bear close resemblance to the wheelmade Late Saxon and medieval wares, and many of the small body sherds were difficult to distinguish as a result. A few sherds were identified as Blackborough End early medieval wares, and there were a few coarsewares which were probably made further to the east, particularly MCW1, MCW4 and LMU. Despite the proximity of Grimston, a few glazed ware sherds may be non-local.

The Thetford-type ware fabrics were variable, and some were certainly from rural production sites other than Grimston (e.g. Kirkstead), whilst others were probably from Thetford itself. A wide variety of fabrics is typical of the 11th century, but a few 'early' rim forms were present among the predominantly 11th-century types.

A large proportion of early medieval wares and 12th/13th-century Grimston coarsewares were present in the group, suggesting that occupation continued from the Late Saxon into the medieval phase. A high proportion of glazed ware may indicate that activity continued well into the 14th century, and the late Grimston wares may corroborate this. The quantity of pottery from later periods is small, however, and does not suggest intensive activity after the medieval period.

## 6.2 Ceramic building material

by Sue Anderson

### 6.2.1 Introduction

Twenty-five fragments of ceramic building material (CBM) (890g) were collected from four contexts, the majority from mapped points within topsoil [1] (Appendix 4). Much of the assemblage was abraded, particularly the material from topsoil, and identification was difficult as a result. Table 2 shows quantities of CBM by form.

Type	Form	Form Code	No	Wt (g)
Roman	Roman tile	RBT	3	397
	Roman tile?	RBT?	1	9
Roofing	Plain roof tile	RT	3	36
	Pantile	PAN	15	418
	Pantile?	PAN?	2	5
Bricks	Late brick	LB	1	25
<b>Totals</b>			<b>25</b>	<b>890</b>

Table 2. Ceramic building material form quantities

### 6.2.2 Methodology

The CBM was quantified by context, fabric and type, using fragment count and weight in grams. Forms were identified with the aid of Brodribb (1987) and Drury (1993). The presence of burning, combing, finger marks and other surface treatments or markings was recorded. Roman tile thicknesses were measured. Data was input into an MS Access database, and a full catalogue is available in archive.

### 6.2.3 Fabrics

General fabric groups were assigned based on coarseness of the matrix and main inclusions. Seven basic fabric groups were identified as follows:

- est estuarine clays containing occasional organic, calcareous, ferrous and flint inclusions, soft to hard and varying in colour from dark grey through purple to orange and yellow
- fs/ms fine/medium sandy with few other inclusions, hard buff-orange.
- fsm fine sandy with mica
- fscq fine sandy with large rounded quartz inclusions
- msc medium sandy with sparse coarse chalk
- msf medium sandy with moderate to common flint, hard, buff to orange.

In general, most fabrics contained a background scatter of the inclusions which occur commonly in local Roman and later ceramics, notably small ferrous particles, small flint fragments and quartz pebbles, chalk, occasional burnt-out organic materials and clay pellets.

### 6.2.4 Roman tile

Four fragments were probably of Roman date. These were in four different fabrics (fs, ms, msc, fscq). The fragments were collected from topsoil [1] (GPS 020, 043, 224) and spoilheap [2]. Full thickness fragments measured 22mm, 27mm and 35mm thick, suggesting that there were probably both roof and wall/floor tiles in the assemblage. All four fragments had reduced surfaces, suggesting that they may have been re-used for lining hearths in the Saxon period.

A few fragments recorded as ?pantile and late brick may also be Roman, but surface erosion meant that identification was uncertain. Most were in fabrics which were similar to more certain post-medieval CBM in the assemblage, however.

### 6.2.5 Post-Roman Ceramic Building Material (CBM)

Twenty-one fragments of brick and tile were probably or certainly post-Roman. Table 3 shows the forms present by fabric.

Fabric	RT	PAN	PAN?	LB
est	1			
fs		14		
fsm		1	2	
ms	2			
msf				1

Table 3. Quantities (count) of post-Roman CBM by fabric and form

Three fragments of plain roof tile (RT) were present. All three were likely to be medieval and were similar in appearance to Grimston fabrics. One piece was green-glazed.

Fifteen fragments of post-medieval pantile (PAN) were present, all in fine sandy fabrics and all reduced to a mid-grey colour. One fragment in [1] (GPS 127) was handmade and could be an earlier tile, perhaps a Roman imbrex, although these are not normally so uniformly reduced. Two fragments showed signs of sooting on the underside.

One small fragment of late brick was recovered, also completely reduced to a mid-grey colour.

#### **6.2.6 CBM distribution**

The majority of fragments of post-Roman date were recovered from topsoil [1] and a full list by GPS number is included in the appendix. There was also a fragment of pantile from ditch fill (21). Roman tile was found in topsoil and unstratified contexts only.

#### **6.2.7 Discussion**

Small quantities of Roman tile were recovered from a number of locations within two contexts. Forms were unidentified but there appeared to be pieces of roofing material, and some thicker fragments representing wall/floor tiles. The reduced surfaces on all four fragments may indicate that the tile was brought to the site for use in hearths, probably in the Saxon period when looting of Roman ruins was common.

The medieval assemblage comprised fragments of roof tile. A couple of sherds recorded as Grimston Ware amongst the pottery assemblage could also be pieces of medieval roof tile or furniture.

The post-medieval CBM (bricks and pantiles) from the site largely derived from topsoil. Whilst it may represent a background scatter which reached the site during agricultural activity, the homogenous nature of the pantile may indicate that there was a structure with a grey pantile roof in the near vicinity.

### **6.3 Fired Clay**

by Lucy Talbot

A single fragment (10g) of fine sandy, pinkish-grey fired clay with occasional chalk inclusions was recovered from topsoil (GPS 230).

This amorphous piece has a groove along one uneven side similar to a wattle impression; however the freshness of the break more likely indicates a coincidental fracture.

### **6.4 Metal Working Debris**

by Lucy Talbot

The site produced eleven pieces of metalworking debris, weighing 1,101g in total, collected from topsoil and subsoil deposits [1] and [2] respectively.

The majority of the assemblage appears to be indicative of the smithing process and it seems likely that the process was being carried out in the vicinity. Although

the GPS plots show no great concentrations of material in any one area, the scatter appears mainly in the eastern half of the site.

## **6.5 Clay Pipe**

by Lucy Talbot

Three fragments of clay tobacco pipe weighing a total of 14g were retrieved from topsoil [1] and subsoil [3]. The assemblage consists of two fragmentary bowls with heels (one each from [1] and [3]) and a piece of stem from [1].

One bowl fragment with a squat foot ([1], GPS 127) dates from the late 17th– to early 18th-century (Atkin 1985, fig.5, no.53), whilst the fragment from [3] (GPS 196) has the initials 'S' and 'I' stamped on the spur (*ibid*, fig.7, no. 95). This style is dated from the late 18th-19th century.

Pipe stems are more difficult to date and so an arbitrary date from the 17th century onwards has been given for this single fragment.

## **6.6 Glass**

by Lucy Talbot

Two fragments of wine bottle made of dark olive green potash glass and weighing a total of 101g were recovered from topsoil [1] and unstratified spoil heap context [2].

The assemblage consists of a partial neck with damaged string course and broken rim and a steep sided wall fragment with partial kick. Both pieces date from the mid 17th century onwards.

## **6.7 Lava**

by Lucy Talbot

The site produced four fragments of abraded, grey, vesicular lava, weighing 565g, all recovered from pit fill [14]. No surfaces remain on any of the pieces.

Lava was imported, mainly from the Rhineland in Germany, for use as quern or grinding stones during the Roman period and was used extensively throughout Britain. Despite an apparent hiatus in imports during the Early Saxon period they continued to be imported from the 9th century to at least the medieval period.

## **6.8 Stone**

by Lucy Talbot

Two pieces of non-local, fine grained, micaceous stone, weighing a total of 44g were recovered from the topsoil (GPS 78 and 121).

## **6.9 Flint**

by Lucy Talbot

Six pieces of brownish grey struck flint, likely to be of Neolithic date, and weighing 23g, were collected from topsoil [1] (four pieces), spoil heap [2] (one piece) and pit fill [25] (one piece).

The assemblage consists of a single secondary flake, three tertiary flakes, all with retouching, including one ovate in shape and with dorsal flake scars; a single un-corticated flake with dorsal flake scars and a possible blade segment.

## 6.10 Faunal Remains

by Julie Curl

### 6.10.1 Introduction

A total of 6,073g of faunal remains were produced from three fills (Appendix 5). While three species have been identified, the assemblage is dominated by a horse (equid) burial.

### 6.10.2 Methodology

This summary assessment was carried out following a modified version of guidelines by English Heritage (Davis, 1992). All of the bone was briefly examined to determine range of species and elements present. A note was also made of butchering and any indications of skinning, hornworking and other modifications. When possible a record was made of ages and any other relevant information, such as pathologies. Counts and weights were noted for each context with additional counts for each species identified, counts were also taken of bone classed as 'countable' (Davis 1992) and measureable bone (Von Den Driesch 1976), as well as for individual element groups. All information was recorded directly into Excel for quantification and assessment. A basic catalogue is included in the written report and the full assessment database is available in the digital archive.

### 6.10.3 The assemblage – provenance and preservation

A total of 6,073g, consisting of 183 pieces, was recovered from three features. The bulk of the remains were derived from an equid burial in pit [17], fill [18], which accounts for 91% of the assemblage in terms of the fragment count and 89% in terms of weight. Quantification of the faunal remains by context, feature type and weight is presented in Table 4.

Context	Feature			Total
	Pit [17]	Spoil heap	Subsoil	
2		57		57
3			635	635
18	5381			5381
Total	5381	57	635	6073

Table 4. Quantification of the faunal remains by weight, context and feature type

The greatest number of pieces was recovered from pit [17], the fragments accounting for 89% of the assemblage by count. Many of the bones are complete elements of the equid and fragmented ribs and vertebrae from the same animal. Quantification by the number of fragments can be seen in Table 5.

Context	Feature			Total
	Pit [17]	Spoil heap	Subsoil	
2		2		2
3			14	14
18	167			167
Total	167	2	14	183

Table 5. Quantification of the faunal assemblage by number of pieces, context and feature type

#### 6.10.4 Species, pathologies and modifications

At least three species were identified: equid, cattle and sheep/goat (ovicaprid); the ovicaprid remains include a positive identification of goat. Quantification (NISP) of the species by feature type can be seen in Table 6.

Species	Feature			Species Total
	Pit [17]	Spoil heap	Subsoil	
Cattle	1	2	8	11
Equid	166			166
Mammal			3	3
Sheep/goat			3	3
Feature Total	167	2	14	183

Table 6. Quantification of the species (NISP) by feature type

The main feature of this assemblage is the horse skeleton, as mentioned above. The burial is that of an adult animal, with tooth wear suggesting an adult of at least fifteen to twenty years old. The bones are robust, indicating a strong and muscular breed. Metrical data from the long bones give a mean withers height of approximately 14 hands, indicating a breed such as the Dales or Fell Pony.

Numerous pathologies were present on the equid bones. There is uneven wear on the lower permanent teeth. P2, P3 and P4 are *in situ* and show heavy wear on all teeth; additional uneven wear was seen on P3, close to P2, which might suggest use of a bit. Heavy calculus deposits were noted on the teeth, which may have led to some periodontal disease.

Some wear was noticed on the right femur head, which suggests rubbing within the pelvis, which suggests arthritic wear, indicating an older animal with strain from pulling or bearing heavy loads. The right metacarpal shows arthritic changes at the proximal end, as does the tibia. It would appear that there was more of a problem for this horse with its rear, right leg. As with people, changes that appear in one joint can affect those throughout the rest of the same limb and this is likely to be what has happened with this animal. Low level arthritic changes were also seen on eight thoracic and lumbar vertebrae and the sacrum.

The other bone in this assemblage included a cattle metapodial from the same deposit as the equid burial. It may, as appears from condition of the bone, to be contemporary skinning waste that had been gnawed by a dog.



A chopped goat horncore was recorded from subsoil [3]; this probable hornworking waste was recovered with food waste.

### **6.10.5 Conclusions**

The assemblage is dominated by the remains of an equid burial. It is possible, given the burial includes skinning waste from cattle that the equid was skinned too, but skinned by an experienced person and no evidence was left on the bones.

The equid appears to be a large stocky breed of pony. The array of pathologies would suggest one kept for work. The date of burial is difficult to determine without artefactual evidence. It is possible a working animal may have been skinned, but the evidence is not apparent, so firm conclusions cannot be made.

Other equid burials are known locally, with a recent discovery at Bardwell (Curl 2011), although the Bardwell animal had been clearly butchered, perhaps to allow burial in a small space. A dismembered horse skeleton was found in the centre of Bury St Edmunds in 2008 (Curl 2009) alongside other butchering waste.

The rest of the bone in this assemblage is primarily butchering and food waste. The goat horn had been removed from the skull, presumably for industrial or craft activity to produce a vessel, comb or other object.

## **6.11 Metal Finds**

by Rebecca Sillwood

### **6.11.1 Introduction**

The metal finds were recorded by count and weight and the information was input directly into an Excel spreadsheet. The coins were separated from the other metal finds and are reported on separately within this report (Section 6.12). The metalwork is described below organised by period and within that division by groups of objects, where applicable.

All objects are of copper alloy unless otherwise stated.

### **6.11.2 Early-Saxon**

#### **Brooch**

A cruciform brooch of Early Saxon date was retrieved from the south-eastern part of the site (GPS090), and is almost complete (the pin and catchplate are missing).

The piece has three integral knops around a roughly square headplate, followed by a rounded bow and ending in a zoomorphic footplate (Plate 7). The piece is worn and pitted, and the quality of the piece is not high; the knops around the headplate are complete but not symmetrical, with one of the knops noticeably smaller than the others.

The piece measures 64mm in overall length, with a width at the headplate of 25mm.



Plate 7. Saxon brooch (GPS090)

### **6.11.3 Middle to Late Saxon**

#### **Hooked Tag**

A hooked tag or dress fastener, was found in the topsoil (GPS018) in the south-western corner of the site



Plate 8. Hooked tag (GPS018)

The tag or fastener is shield-shaped with two V-shaped notches in the upper edge and two circular perforations also along the flat edge (Plate 8). The hook is pointed and folded back on itself. There is some rudimentary decoration, which appears to be crescentic stamps, or alternatively badly struck ring and dot. The piece measures 19mm in length with a width of 15mm. The piece is similar to one found in Ipswich (West 1998, p.215, fig.97, no. 4) and is probably Middle or Late Saxon in date.

#### **6.11.4 Late Saxon**

##### **Buckle**

A fragment of buckle frame was recovered from the central part of the site (GPS210), and consists of part of the strap bar and part of one arm of the frame.



Plate 9. Buckle (GPS210)

The arm of the frame consists of a dragon or dog's head devouring the strap bar (Plate 9); a Ringerike style of ornament. The animal has its snout protruding over the edge of the strap bar and its head consists of an eye in relief with a lobed ear with incised lines creating the detail of the beast.

Ringerike is named after the area in Norway from whence the art form took its name, and is depicted on runestones in the area, as well as smaller finds. Several examples are recorded in Norfolk, with a similar (but complete) example from East Rudham recorded on the *Portable Antiquities Scheme Database* (Ref. NMS-4A2416) which references several others, including ones from Fring, Grimston, Snettisham amongst other sites. The style of the decoration is intrinsically Anglo-Scandinavian, and shows the influence of the culture on the local area, without necessarily meaning that the object belonged to a Scandinavian immigrant or had been imported. This style of decoration tends to be dated to the 11th-century.

## Strap Ends

A small possible strap end (GPS070) was found at the northern pinnacle of the site and consists of an ovoid sheet folded to form a roughly semi-circular object with a single rivet placed centrally to hold both strap end and strap in place. Part of the reverse is missing.

The piece has remains of gilding on one face, with rope-like decoration bordering the surface. It measures 11mm in length by 20mm in width. The only parallel which has been found for this piece comes from Saxon Flixborough (Evans and Loveluck 2009, p. 11, fig. 1.4, no. 79), and although Thomas (*ibid*, 10) notes the notorious difficulty there is in dating such pieces, it is still likely, given the decoration on this piece, that it is of Saxon date, probably from the later part of the period.

A fragment of a Borre-style strap end (GPS128) was also found in the northern half of the site, however it was almost 40m south of strapend GPS070. Borre represents a Scandinavian art-form current in the late 9th-10th centuries.

The piece consists of the split attachment end with around half of the body remaining (Plate 10). The attachment end has two rivets *in situ*, and is wedge-shaped, with this part of the object plain and undecorated. The design on the strap end begins around 11mm in from the edge, and is not easily decipherable as most of it is missing - it appears to be an abstract type of interlace. The piece measures 16mm in width, and fits the typology created by Gabor Thomas as a Class E, Type 4 (2004).



Plate 10. Strap end (GPS128)

## Brooch

A lead disc brooch (GPS227) which is complete, although folded in half, was found at the south-eastern limit of the site.

Because the brooch is folded, little of the decoration on the face can be seen, except for a double border of raised pellets around the outer edge (Plate 11). The catch and pin are present on the reverse, although they are also distorted. Disc brooches are a familiar type of brooch in both Norfolk and Suffolk, and the current

example could be a sub-type known as a nummular brooch, which derives its pattern from coinage of the period. A nummular brooch with a similar border was recovered during excavation in 2005 at Bull Close Road in Norwich (Marsden 2008, 410-411), although that example was not distorted and the central design of a Roman Emperor was visible, and the large size of the piece (33mm) meant that it was likely of 8th- or 9th-century date, whereas the current example is more likely to be 10th-century in date.



Plate 11. Disc brooch (GPS227)

Another disc brooch (from deposit [2]), this time of copper alloy, was also found on the site. The disc measures 28mm across, and has a serrated outer edge (Plate 12). The reverse has the catch and part of the lug for the iron pin; the pin is missing although there is iron corrosion on the back of the piece. The design on the front of the brooch is almost illegible, but is likely to be a 'backwards-facing beast' found on Late Saxon brooches from Norfolk and Suffolk; there are traces of the creature's spiky mane and feet, which are highly stylised. These pieces also tend to be 10th-century in date.



Plate 12. Disc brooch ([2])

### **6.11.5 Anglo-Saxon**

#### **Other Finds**

A strip of copper alloy (GPS143) decorated with four perforated ring and dot patterns, was recovered from the site. The piece is incomplete, and is likely to have been from a larger object, of unknown function. The piece measures 16mm in length and 14mm in width. A similar item was found at Coddenham in Suffolk, described as a strip, with no known function (West 1998, 138, fig. 22, no. 9).

### **6.11.6 Medieval**

#### **Buckles and Buckle Plates**

A collection of five similar buckles (GPS161, GPS220, GPS229 and two from unstratified finds deposit [2]) have been retrieved from the site. All are annular, with four being of copper alloy and one (from [2]) of iron. They are small buckles; the diameter of the pieces ranges between 15mm and 17mm and all except one (GPS229) have iron pins in varying states of preservation. The dating of these brooches is a little problematic, as they could feasibly be Saxon or even early post-medieval in date however such brooches are common in the medieval period. The fact that the pieces are from overburden deposits gives no aid to securing a date for them. Buckles GPS229 and GPS 161 were found in close proximity to each other (and Late Saxon buckle GPS210 in the centre of the site).

Buckle (GPS123) which is likely to be medieval in date was recorded; the piece is of copper alloy and is a single-looped frame of oval shape with an integral hinged plate in the form of an arrow fletch. The buckle itself measures 9mm in length by 25mm in width, and no direct parallel can be found for the piece.

An oval buckle with a lipped frame and attached rectangular plate was recovered from the site (GPS177). The frame has an offset strap bar and the plate, which is folded around the bar, has a hole for the pin and two rivet holes at the opposite end, with *in situ* rivets. The frame measures 17mm in length by 23mm in width, and the plate measures 23mm in length by 15mm in width. The piece is similar to an example from London (Egan and Pritchard 2008, p.75, fig.45, no. 309), which dates to c.1350–c.1400.

A similar buckle to the one above, with an oval frame, lipped and bevelled (GPS213) was recorded. The piece has a composite forked spacer, although much of this is missing. The iron pin is present and is wrapped around the recessed frame. The frame measures 23mm by 25mm, which is almost identical to one from London (Egan and Pritchard, 2008, 79, fig 48, no. 324) which is dated to c.1350–c.1400.

A buckle with an integral forked spacer was found on the site (GPS192) and consists of a single loop buckle, in the shape of a very narrow oval. It has a narrow decorated area, with a single row of pellets and traces of gilding, followed by the forked part of the object. One of the forks is missing. The frame of the buckle measures only 6mm in length, with a width of 25mm. No direct parallel for this piece has been found, although brooches with oval frames with integral forked spacers are usually of medieval date.

Four buckle plates were recovered from the site, all unstratified, and all likely to be of medieval date (GPS002, GPS046, GPS198, GPS169).

The first (GPS002) is roughly rectangular with a rivet hole at one end and two rectangular projections for wrapping around the buckle frame, recessed for the pin. The piece is plain, and measures 35 by 21mm. This example is similar to one in Egan and Pritchard (2008, 113, fig. 73, no. 519), dated to c.1350-c.1400.

The second piece (GPS046) is similar to GPS002, with the same attributes, although no measurements could be taken as the piece is bent and distorted (as is the third example (GPS198)). Buckle plate GPS 046 is rectangular, although is not complete, with part of one end missing. It has two rectangular projections and is recessed for the pin. This plate is decorated with an incised pattern, which is a little abstract, although has possible remnants of an animal's leg and with flecking to part of the pattern, to represent fur or feathers. The piece is similar in design to another buckle plate from Winchester (Hinton in Biddle 1990, 520, fig. 132, no. 1191), dating to the 15th century and another from Norwich dating from 1400-1625 (Margeson 1993, 27, fig.14, no.140).

The fourth buckle plate (GPS169) is also similar to GPS002, although it has two rivet holes for securing to the strap. This piece is too crumpled and distorted to measure.

### **Strap Fittings**

Strap end (GPS064) consisting of two sheet metal plates riveted together (with two rivets) was found on the site. The piece is rectangular with a projecting lobe at one end, and possibly cut at the opposite end, so may not be complete. The object is plain, and measures 28mm in length by 12mm in width.

A shield-shaped strap end (GPS099) with a bar mount at the attachment edge was found on the site. The piece has two rivets with attached square roves on the underside. The object measures 18mm in length by 12mm in width. Similar pieces have been recorded from London and are dated to c.1350–c.1400 (Egan and Pritchard 2008, 157, fig. 103, no. 732).

Another shield-shaped strap end (GPS148) was recovered from the site, although this example only has one of the two rivets *in situ*, and does not have roves on the reverse. The piece is also smaller, measuring only 14mm in length with a width of 12mm.

A possible strap end (GPS110) consists of a simple rectangular strip folded in half and pierced by two rivet holes.

A bar mount, which is likely to have come from a shield-shaped strap end was recovered from the site (GPS178). The small rectangular piece is D-shaped in section, with two *in situ* rivets. It measures 17mm in length by 4mm in width.

Another smaller bar mount (GPS194) was also recovered, and is again, rectangular with a D-shaped section. This example also has bevelled edges and measures only 10mm in length by 5mm in width.

A strap loop, with five sides, was found (GPS115), and has a rivet hole in one side. This piece measures 17mm in length by 25mm in width. These objects were used to hold down loose parts of straps, and have parallels from Norwich dating to 1400-1600 (Margeson 1993, 37, fig.21, no. 250) and London dating to c.1350–c.1400 (Egan and Pritchard 2008, 232, fig.147, no. 1252).

Sheet fragment (GPS007) was probably part of a strap end, and has a single rivet hole at one end. The piece is incomplete, and measures 23mm in length by 11mm in width. Another small sheet fragment (GPS208) could also have been part of a strap end, and consists of a pointed ended rectangular fragment with a rivet hole in it. Another sheet fragment (from [2]) was found. It had two rivet holes, one at either end, and was slightly tapering. The piece was again incomplete, measuring 29mm in length by 12mm in maximum width. Triangular sheet fragment (also from [2]) was distorted and bent and may also be part of a strap end. The piece has a rivet *in situ* at its wider end. Another fragmentary sheet fragment was found in [2], and is also probably part of a strap end. It consists of a rectangular sheet with a small projection at one end and part of a rivet hole at the other. The piece measures 32mm in length by 14mm in width.

Sheet fragment GPS166 may also have been part of a strap end. The piece consists of a rectangular sheet, which is slightly wider at one end. The piece appears to have been cut, so it is difficult to identify the true function of the piece. One end has a slight lip, which may have been part of a second sheet. Notches have been cut in the long sides of the piece but it is not clear what function they served. Decoration consists of a cross saltire, formed from two sets of three incised lines, with sets of curving lines within each of the four spaces formed between the arms of the cross. At one end there is a border, with a series of transverse lines set within it. The piece measures 42mm in length, with a maximum width of 23mm. The decoration implies the object is medieval, although no parallel has been found for the piece.

## Mounts

Three small sheet sexfoil mounts were recovered from the site (GPS160, GPS141, GPS197), all of them unstratified. The best finished of them is a neat domed example (GPS160), with the lobes of the sexfoil finely finished and nicely defined. The rivet holes lie parallel to each other on opposing lobes; the rivets are missing. The piece measures 20mm in diameter. The second example (GPS171) is cruder, with the mount being slightly distorted. The lobes on this piece are less well defined, and the sheet has been trimmed polygonally, i.e. the lobes were not cut closely, but rather skimmed. The two rivets are *in situ* and both have tiny circular roves on their underside. This example measures 22mm in diameter. These two examples are well illustrated in Egan and Pritchard (2008, 189, fig. 119, nos. 952-983) and seem to date mostly to c.1350–c.1450. The third mount (GPS 197) is smaller, measuring 18mm in diameter, and slightly flatter in profile, although it is damaged so it is difficult to identify the original form. The piece is sexfoil with a central hole and the lobes are each defined by a row of indentations radiating from the centre. This piece is of a similar date to the previous examples.

A domed circular mount (GPS231) with a central hole and two rivet holes either side (one with a rivet *in situ*) was found on the site. The piece measures 18mm in diameter, and has a slightly smaller parallel from London (13mm diameter). The example from London dates to c.1330–c.1380 (Egan and Pritchard 2008, 177, fig. 113, no. 899).

A bar mount (from [2]) with a central and terminal lobes has a cross-hatched area on the central lobe. There are rivet holes at either end, with one rivet *in situ*. The piece measures 24mm by 13mm and has multiple parallels, being a fairly common



artefact that dates to c.1350–c.1400 (Egan and Pritchard 2008, 213-4, fig. 134, nos. 1160-1162).

### Knives

A fragment of an iron knife (GPS030), comprising part of the blade and part of the scale-tang with an *in situ* copper alloy rivet on the blade and possible inlay on both sides. The x-radiograph of the piece shows this inlay very well, and it appears as a rectangular section running transversely across the blade, close to the middle of the piece; there is a possible rivet hole in the centre. This knife is probably later medieval in date. A similar iron knife (GPS 114), again incomplete, but with a longer length surviving than the previous example was also retrieved. This piece appears to be very similar in form to the previous example, has a copper alloy rivet close to the scale-tang, and although fainter, does show traces of inlay in the same position as the previous piece.

A copper alloy mount (GPS130), possibly the shoulder plate from an iron knife has remains of the knife *in situ*. The mount is rectangular with a rivet in its centre and curving edges which grip the blade of the knife. The mount measures 7mm in length by 17mm in width, and would have been placed midway down the knife between the blade and the handle.

### Seal Matrix

A circular, flat, lead seal matrix was recovered from pit fill [14] (Plate 13). The piece measures 20mm in diameter with a thickness of 4mm, and has an integral lug on the reverse with a raised rib running parallel with it. The pattern on the matrix includes a central five-petalled flower with a legend around the outside edge, which is not decipherable. These type of matrices tend to be personal seals with individuals named around the edge, and date to the 13th-century.



Plate 13. Seal matrix ([14])

### Other Finds

A lead weight of biconical form (GPS094) was recovered from the site. The piece is very worn and pitted, and weighs 47g. These objects are not easily datable, but the most likely date for this piece is medieval to post-medieval.

A conical lead weight (GPS106) was also found, and weighs 29g.

A lead pot repair was recovered (GPS147), although has only been attributed a medieval date due to remnants of medieval pottery found within the folds of the piece itself.

An iron and copper alloy fragment (GPS157), which is roughly triangular in shape, and slightly curved, was identified by x-ray to be a fragment of a medieval barrel padlock. The x-ray shows a wavy line longitudinally placed on the fragment, which is probably an applied strip of copper alloy for decoration, although this is not visible on the object itself. A more complete example, also containing wavy lines, has been recovered from Winchester and dated to the early 12th century (Biddle 1990, 1009, fig. 311, no. 3642).

An incomplete finger ring (GPS174), possibly of medieval date, was found. The piece is missing part of the hoop. The object appears to be a stirrup-shaped ring with a rectangular bezel for a (now missing) stone.

An iron horseshoe nail (GPS190) of 'fiddle key' type, was recovered from the site. These nails tend to accompany horseshoes of 12th-century date and have a semi-circular head of the same thickness as the tapering shank (Clark 2004, p. 86, fig. 64).

A crushed fragment of bell (GPS215), possibly from costume, or possibly an animal bell, was recovered. The piece consists of only the lower hemisphere of the object, which would have consisted originally of two hemispheres which would have been joined together in the middle, with a wire or sheet loop inserted into the upper half and an iron pea inside. The current fragment has a sound hole, and despite being crushed the diameter can be measured at 22mm, which is the same as an example from Winchester dating to the 15th century (Biddle 1990, 728, fig. 208, no. 2274). The upper hemisphere of possibly the same bell (GPS223) was also found on the site. The piece has a wire loop inserted into a hole in the top, and although crushed the diameter is c.22mm, like GPS215.

### **6.11.7 Medieval to Post-medieval**

#### **Buckle**

A possible lead alloy or pewter buckle (from [2]) was recovered unstratified from the site, and consists of an annular double-looped frame, folded in half. The central strap bar has an iron drawn wore pin wrapped around it. The piece is similar to examples dating to c.1400–1600 illustrated in Whitehead (1996, 45, no. 261).

#### **Key**

An incomplete iron key was found (from [2]), and consists of the shank, bit and a small part of the bow. The shank is hollow drilled and the bit is rather a simple example, so this may imply an earlier date for the piece, medieval rather than post-medieval.

### **6.11.8 Post-medieval**

#### **Buckles**

An incomplete copper alloy double-loop buckle (GPS068) is D-shaped loop with a central bar and part of the second loop. The corroded remains of an iron pin are wrapped around the central bar. The outer edge of the frame is decorated with sets of three notches. The piece is likely to be early post-medieval in date.

A small fragment of the frame of a buckle (GPS134) is also probably part of a D-shaped single loop example of early post-medieval date.

A third early post-medieval buckle (GPS140) is another double-looped example, missing most of one loop. The frame is slightly angled and has squared outer edges. The length of the piece would have been roughly 30mm with a width of 33mm.

A fragment of a probable buckle frame (GPS179) of post-medieval date was recovered from the site. On a small portion of the frame remains, so it is not possible to identify the form with any certainty.

### **Buttons**

A 17th-century flat lead button (GPS098) with a missing shank is decorated with a criss-cross pattern, similar to basket weave. The button measures 14mm in diameter and has a parallel in Read (2005, p.66, no.257).

A copper alloy disc (GPS135) is possibly part of a composite button. The disc is decorated with pellets and may have some traces of tinning.

A brass military button (GPS137) was recovered from the site, and is from the 54th (West Norfolk) Regiment of Foot, dating to the mid 19th century. The regiment was formed in 1755 and disbanded in 1881, when it was united with another regiment to form the Dorsetshire Regiment ([http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/54th\\_\(West\\_Norfolk\)\\_Regiment\\_of\\_Foot](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/54th_(West_Norfolk)_Regiment_of_Foot)).

A heavily encrusted copper alloy button of late post-medieval date (GPS146) has a slightly dished head and is missing its integral shank; it measures 29mm in diameter.

Another button with a dished head and soldered wire shank was recovered from pit fill [14]. It measures 17mm in diameter and probably dates to the 19th or 20th century.

A large flat, circular button with a loop on the reverse was recovered from context [2]. The object has a quite worn face; a single circle of indentations forms the only decoration; it measures 34mm in diameter. The button is possibly dates from the 18th or 19th century.

### **Thimbles**

A one-piece thimble was found on the site (GPS019) and is likely to be 18th-century in date. It is a fairly tall example (25mm) with a rounded crown. The crown and the uppermost part of the object are stamped with dots and the lower quarter part has two rows of notches running around the circumference.

A thimble (GPS029) is very similar to GPS019 although it has slightly different decoration. The punched dots are still present on the crown and on the upper half of the piece with two rows of beading on the lower half.

A flattened thimble (GPS159) missing its crown was recovered from the site. The object is decorated with punched dots on the uppermost part of the body, with two raised bands running around the lower quarter (base). This piece is incomplete and flattened. This thimble is very similar to one recovered from Winchester (Biddle 1990, p. 811, fig. 235, no. 2494), and is dated to the early 18th-century.

A fragment of thimble was found in context [2] and appears as a sheet with the upper half covered in indentations and a border separating the lower half. This

fragment is likely to be from quite a tall thimble (the incomplete length of the sheet is 24mm) and this is likely to make it of 19th-century date.

### **Vessel Fragments**

Several fragments of a single copper alloy vessel (GPS101, GPS126 and GPS138), all undiagnostic body sherds, were found on the site. The vessel may be of post-medieval date.

A possible rim fragment from a copper alloy vessel (GPS005) was also found; the piece is well cast and has visible file marks, making it likely to be of a relatively late date.

### **Ferrules**

Three copper alloy sheet ferrules were recovered from the site.

One of the ferrules (GPS022) is a long slim tapering cylindrical object with a pinched end. The piece measures 71mm in length and is complete, although slightly bent and crumpled.

A second ferrule (GPS117) was also a tapering cylinder, although this example has an applied strip around its foot, giving it a bulbous appearance.

A slightly larger ferrule (GPS131) is rather crumpled and worn.

### **Other Finds**

A small square padlock (GPS079) has a keyhole on the front face with decoration in the form of three graduating circles surrounding it. The piece is missing the locking arm, and measures 22mm square, with the two projections on the top extending the length to 28mm.

A complete copper alloy clothes fastener, or hooked tag (GPS013) has a rectangular slot in its upper edge and an openwork, foliate, roughly shield-shaped head. The piece ends in a sharp hook, bent back on itself, and measures 38mm in overall length, with a width of 20mm. These are a fairly common on archaeological sites and date to the early post-medieval period (c.17th-century). There is a similar example from Norwich (Margeson 1993, 17, fig.8, no. 72).

Another possible clothing fastener - a wire example - (GPS129) is a copper alloy loop of circular section which leads into a smaller flat sectioned loop, and is similar to examples from Norwich dating to the early post-medieval period although these appear to be of circular section (Margeson 1993, 20, fig. 10, no. 90-94).

A post-medieval copper alloy finger ring (GPS016) with a central raised rib incised with a pattern reminiscent of Roman numerals and a beaded border on either side was recovered from the topsoil. The piece measures 21mm in external diameter and 18mm internal diameter, with a height of 6mm.

A sheet of roughly square copper alloy with cut off corners (GPS032) was found. The piece has an uneven perforation in the centre, and a possible circular border around this as the only decoration. The piece is probably tinned, as it is a dull silvery colour. This object may be an escutcheon plate or a mount for a small box or casket.

A copper alloy watch winder (GPS065) was recovered from the site, and is an ornate scrolled openwork pattern, probably of 19th-century date.

A fragment of copper alloy bar (GPS074) of roughly oval section, is possibly a drop handle from a piece of furniture. The piece is curved, and would have been D-shaped when complete. It has a protrusion at one end of the bar for fitment.

A fragment of copper alloy crotal bell (GPS092) shows a raised rib which would have run around the diameter of the piece and ornate scallop shell decoration on both hemispheres of the piece. The object is tinned.

A complete openwork mount (GPS225) with two integral prongs on the reverse is oval in shape, with two circular protrusions at either side at one end, and two pointed protrusions at the other end. There is a small terminal circular knob at both points of the oval. In the centre of the mount is a bar that dissects the oval into two, forming a diamond shape and a heart shape within the centre of the mount. The mount measures 31mm long by 14mm wide. Examples of this type of mount are recorded on the *Portable Antiquities Scheme Database* (Ref. SOM-3310B4, KENT-EBECF6 and SWYOR-8A4E78), generally dated from 1500 to 1700.

A fragment of iron horseshoe (GPS203) was recovered from the site, and is likely to be of 18th-century date. The piece consists of part of one branch, with one complete, and two partial rectangular nail holes visible. The piece has not been fullered, and the nail holes are not countersunk.

An unidentified copper alloy object (GPS050) was a rectangular plate with one rounded end and part of a possible small hook projecting from the flat end. Decoration consists of a foliate pattern within a border. The piece has no obvious function, although it is similar to a mount or even a hooked tag, but with no visible form of attachment, such as rivet holes. The decoration and metal imply that the piece is of post-medieval date.

A fragment of lead (GPS067) of roughly rectangular shape, broken on all sides, is decorated with a moulded pattern of rosettes and beading. This piece is too fragmentary to assign a function, although the decoration implies a post-medieval date.

Another probable post-medieval piece is a copper alloy disc (GPS093), pierced in the centre with a triangular perforation. This object is well finished and smooth, and is slightly concave. The function of the piece is unknown.

Other fragments of probable post-medieval date were recorded. They are a small undiagnostic fragment of lead (GPS095), a sheet fragment of copper alloy (GPS097), an undiagnostic fragment of copper alloy (GPS100) and a sheet of copper alloy (GPS116) with one rivet hole and a slight lip, decorated with fleur-de-lys.

#### **6.11.9 Modern**

Four rolled sheets of lead (GPS107) were found in close proximity to each other on the site. The pieces are all 18mm wide and look to be of a similar length, although as they have not been unrolled, this has not been measured. These pieces are clearly modern, due to the absence of any kind of wear and use on the surface of the lead, and the lead is a bluish-silver colour. These pieces had been apparently rolled up in preparation for use, and do not seem to have travelled far since deposition. Sometimes in the Saxon and medieval periods rolled lead was used as line weights in fishing.

Two copper alloy fragments, identified as possible links from a watch strap are likely to be from the same object. One fragment (GPS125) was discovered during stripping of the site, and the second was found on the spoil heap ([2]).

Several modern fragments of iron were found in spoil [2], including part of a horse harness bit, a washer, and other undiagnostic cast pieces.

### **6.11.10 Undated**

#### **Nails**

Twenty-two iron nails weighing a total of 122g came from the soil stripped from the site ([2]). One nail was found in pit fill [14] and four came from pit fill [16].

A large iron nail (GPS035) is likely, due to its size, to be a structural fitting. The piece has a circular, flat, head with a square sectioned tapering shank. The nail measures 121mm in length with a diameter at the head of 28mm. Nails such as these can be of almost any period from Roman onwards, and the unstratified context in which the nail was found does not assist dating.

Large nail GPS 056, with a T-shaped head, is squatter than GPS035 although still very robust. This piece is square-sectioned with a distorted shank, which means that its overall length cannot be measured.

A small copper alloy nail (GPS083), is rectangular sectioned with a flat head and remains undated. Other iron nails (GPS189 and GPS191) were recovered from the site.

Large iron nail (GPS218) had a circular domed head with a square shank and measures 126mm in length. The piece is probably structural and is fairly well preserved. The date of this piece is not easy to define.

#### **Weights**

A well-preserved lead weight or spindle whorl (GPS154) is a discoidal piece with a central perforation, weighing 60g.

A small conical weight (GPS158) was also recovered from the site and measures 14mm in height with a diameter at the base of 15mm and at the top of 8mm. The piece weighs 13g.

Bun-shaped lead weight (GPS167) weighs 53g, and measures 25mm in diameter, with a height of 15mm.

Undatable lead weight (GPS 202) was roughly formed with a very uneven conical shape and offset perforation. This piece weighs 22g. Another rough weight (GPS222), again conical in shape, was found, and weighs 46g.

Two crumpled fragments of lead (GPS008 and GPS165) each with a fairly regular central perforation may be the remains of weights. Another lead object (GPS088) may also be a weight, although it has one flat surface and is roughly domed on the opposite side.

A square tabular piece of lead (GPS069) could also possibly be a weight, although it is not a diagnostic piece.

A domed piece of lead, with a flat base (GPS142), could possibly be a weight or perhaps a counter of some kind.

## **Other Finds**

Copper alloy object (GPS006), which appears to be fragmentary is heavy, and is possibly cast, and has a visible silvery coloured part, which also seems to be decorated with parallel dots. The piece remains undated.

A small discoidal object (GPS168) is possibly a coin weight. It measures 14mm in diameter, with a thickness of 2mm. There are traces of some kind of pattern on both sides of the piece, which gives it an appearance similar to a Roman coin, but this decoration cannot be deciphered, and x-radiation of the object did not clarify it. This piece remains undated.

A seemingly incomplete copper alloy sheet object (GPS216) appears to be a pierced tongue-shaped fragment. The object is pierced in several places, both around the edge and in the body of the piece, although this perforation does not form any coherent pattern. The function of this object is unknown, as is its date.

A large iron object, possibly a punch came from context [2]. The object is circular sectioned, tapering to a rectangular sectioned blunt end, and measures 115mm in length. It cannot be closely dated – similar objects have been in use over hundreds of years.

An undated lead disc (GPS 226) may have roughly incised decoration on both faces and has a small circular indentation in the centre. It measures 38mm in diameter with a thickness of 3mm. The piece cannot be assigned a function or date.

Other fragmentary pieces which cannot be assigned a function were recorded and are included in Appendix 2a.

### **6.11.11 Metal Finds Conclusions**

Almost all of the metal artefacts from the site were recovered from topsoil [1], subsoil [3] or soil upcast [2] and as such do not come from well-sealed deposits and are effectively unstratified. Many of the objects are personal items.

Archaeological material from a range of periods has been collected from the site, although it should be noted that no metal objects (apart from the coins) earlier than Early Saxon date (5th-6th centuries) were found (see 6.12 Coins below). The site is located within an area where archaeological material of most periods has been previously recovered and finds of Prehistoric and Roman date could well have been anticipated. The fact that finds of these early dates were absent strongly suggests that there was no prehistoric or Roman activity within this specific area.

The finds of Saxon date recovered from the site are mostly personal possessions, such as clothes fastenings, brooches and buckles. Some of these finds recovered are unusual, although not rare, in Norfolk. For example the Borre- and Ringerike-style artefacts, both of Scandinavian origin, indicate a Viking influence and/or presence in the area during the 9th-11th centuries. The area would have been part of the Danelaw at the time, and evidence of Scandinavian influence might be expected. There is also evidence of local styles, such as the disc brooch decorated with a possible 'backwards-facing' beast - a specific form of decoration that has a focus in East Anglia and may be unique to the area.

Finds of later date also comprise personal objects such as strap fittings, buckles and thimbles.

The distribution of artefacts does not appear to show any concentrations or foci of material or objects.

The finds assemblage is indicative of activity in the area from the Early Saxon period onwards, and especially in the Late Saxon and medieval periods. The sheer quantity and quality of many of the finds implies reasonably dense settlement in the area although very few artefacts are derived from archaeological features excavated contexts, and the tentative nature of the ones which were excavated.

## **6.12 Coins**

by Andrew Barnett

### **6.12.1 Introduction**

During the removal of topsoil and subsoil seventeen coins were recovered by metal detector survey (Appendix 6). The assemblage consists of one gold, four silver and twelve copper alloy coins which range in date from the late 3rd century AD to the third quarter of the 19th century.

### **6.12.2 Roman**

Two coins make up the Roman part of the assemblage; a small fragment of a late 3rd-century AD radiate and a mid 4th-century AD 'Constantinopolis' commemorative.

The commemorative coin is corroded and worn and all that remains of the radiate is part of the coin's edge.

### **6.12.3 Medieval**

The medieval coins consist of three silver coins and four copper alloy jetons.

GPS118 is a short cross penny of Henry III (1216-1272).

The two remaining silver coins, GPS003 and GPS149 were struck in Denmark and the Netherlands respectively. The Danish sterling penny (GPS003) (Plate 14) and the Dutch kopje (GPS 149) (Plate 15) are relatively rare and important finds.

The sterling penny was minted in Lund, Sweden c.1405-1420 for Eric of Pomerania, king of Denmark and Sweden 1396-1439.

The kopje was issued at Coevorden in Friesland for either Reinald I or II (both Dukes of Gelders between 1284 and 1370).



Plate 14. Danish Penny (GSP003)





Plate 15. Kopje from the Netherlands (GPS149)

The four jetons were issued during the 14th and 15th centuries and are French in origin.

#### **6.12.4 Post-medieval**

The group of eight post-medieval coins contains a gold Victorian half sovereign (GPS175), an Elizabethan groat (GPS185) and the usual complement of 17th-, 18th- and 19th-century coppers that are often prevalent from metal detected sites.

There is also a possible commemorative medal or tally. It has been pierced for suspension but there is little discernible detail remaining to make a conclusive identification.

#### **6.12.5 Coin Conclusions**

The presence of the Roman coins are no great surprise and can be regarded as 'background noise' due to the ubiquitous nature of later Roman coinage in Norfolk.

The medieval assemblage indicates a degree of trade taking place in the village during the 13th to 15th centuries. The two continental coins highlight the conduct of North Sea trade and also the shortfall of small change in circulation in the local English economy during the medieval period - both coins are similar enough in size and weight to represent the round farthings in circulation at the time and were probably being used as such.

The post-medieval coins are a predictable assemblage with the exception of what must have been the painful loss of a Victorian gold half sovereign.

The coins were found within the topsoil or subsoil and are essentially unstratified hence they have been ascribed as stray losses.

## 7.0 CONCLUSIONS

Given the potential of the site for archaeological remains to be present – it is 300m from the medieval church and set within a landscape rich in finds of many periods - relatively few archaeological features were found. However a large assemblage of artefacts came from the surface material stripped from the site, many of which were Saxon in date.

Only a small proportion of the site was exposed down to the natural sands (and hence revealed archaeological features). More features are likely to have been present below the subsoil that covers the northern part of the site.

Although some features were encountered at the site, their excavation did not generally provide sufficient information to clarify their function or date and it was difficult to determine even the extent of the linear features that were encountered. Furthermore it was not possible to resolve stratigraphic relationships where they might be expected to exist.

The features that were recorded at the site were limited to five fragments of linear features, three of which were aligned roughly south-west to north-east, two pits and two partial pits and part of a clay surface. None of the features appear to relate to each other or give much indication of their purpose.

The density of archaeological material from the site, and especially that of Late Saxon and medieval date (and possibly Early Saxon) suggests that there was a high degree of activity or occupation during these periods in the vicinity of the site is not actually at the site itself. It is notable that there is very little pottery that pre-dates the Late Saxon period or from the post-medieval period onwards - and any post-medieval and modern finds are likely to relate to the manuring of fields.

Hillington's position overlooking the river Babingley (which may well have once been navigable) is a prime location for settlement. The fine and large finds assemblage from the site shows that there was a high degree of activity on the site but commensurate features that might shed light on what this activity was were not apparent, possible mainly due to the formation level and methodology adopted. The presence of so much material in the topsoil and subsoil is likely to have originally derived from features at the site, attesting to the truncation of such features by agricultural activity over the centuries.

The quantity and type of finds recovered during the watching brief are comparable to those recorded from the surrounding fields and park land. This evidence promotes the idea of a thriving settlement beginning in the Late Saxon period, if not earlier, and continuing, at least, into the late 14th/15th centuries.

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## Appendix 1a: Context Summary

Context	Category	Cut Type	Fill Of	Description	Period
1	Deposit			Topsoil	Modern
2	Deposit			Unstratified finds from spoil heap	-
3	Deposit			Subsoil	Uncertain
4	Cut	Ditch		Linear enclosure ditch E-W	Uncertain
5	Deposit		4	Fill of ditch [4]	Uncertain
6	Cut	Ditch		Linear enclosure ditch NE-SW	Uncertain
7	Deposit		6	Fill of ditch [6]	Uncertain
8	--			VOID	--
9	--			VOID	--
10	Deposit			Clay floor surface	?Late Saxon/medieval
11	Cut	Ditch		Ditch E-W	Uncertain
12	Deposit		11	Fill of ditch [11]	Uncertain
13	Cut	Pit		Pit	Uncertain
14	Deposit		13	Fill of pit [13]	Uncertain
15	Cut	Pit		Pit	Uncertain
16	Deposit		15	Fill of pit [15]	Uncertain
17	Cut	Pit		Pit	Uncertain
18	Deposit		17	Horse skeleton in pit [17]	Uncertain
19	Deposit		17	Fill of pit [17]	Uncertain
20	Cut	Ditch		Ditch, south of site, E-W	Late Saxon
21	Deposit		20	Fill of ditch [20]	Late Saxon
22	Cut	Ditch		Ditch NW-SE through footings NW of site	Uncertain
23	Deposit		22	Fill of ditch [22]	Uncertain
24	Cut	Pit		Pit?	Uncertain
25	Deposit		24	Fill of pit [24]	Uncertain

## Appendix 1b: OASIS Feature Summary

Period	Category	Total
Late Saxon	Ditch	1
?Late Saxon/medieval	Floor	1
Uncertain	Ditch	4
	Pit	4

## Appendix 2a: Finds by Context

Context	GPS	Material	Qty	Wt	Period	Notes
1	001	Ceramic Building Material	1	30g	Post-medieval	Pan tile
1	002	Copper-Alloy	1	4g	Medieval	Buckle plate; c.1350-c.1400
1	003	Silver	1	1g	Medieval	Coin; Danish; Eric of Pomerania; 1405-1420
1	004	Pottery	1	5g	Late Saxon	10th-11th-century
1	005	Copper-Alloy	1	9g	Post-medieval	?Vessel rim fragment
1	006	Copper-Alloy	1	5g	Unknown	Silvered object
1	007	Copper-Alloy	1	1g	Medieval	?Strap end fragment
1	008	Lead	1	5g	Unknown	Perforated fragment/?Weight
1	009	Pottery	1	6g	Medieval	12th-14th-century
1	010	Pottery	1	4g	Late Saxon	10th-11th-century
1	011	Pottery	1	19g	Medieval	Late 12th-14th-century
1	012	Ceramic Building Material	1	4g	Post-medieval	Pan tile
1	013	Copper-Alloy	1	4g	Post-medieval	Hooked tag; c.17th-century
1	014	Pottery	2	10g	Medieval	11th-15th-century
1	014	Pottery	2	20g	Late Saxon	10th-11th-century
1	015	Pottery	1	3g	Medieval	Late 12th-14th-century
1	016	Copper-Alloy	1	3g	Post-medieval	Finger ring
1	017	Ceramic Building Material	1	13g	Medieval	Roof tile
1	018	Copper-Alloy	1	1g	Middle/Late Saxon	Hooked tag; shield shaped
1	019	Copper-Alloy	1	3g	Post-medieval	Thimble; 18th-century
1	020	Ceramic Building Material	1	103g	Roman	Tile
1	020	Pottery	1	8g	Late Saxon	10th-11th-century
1	021	Copper-Alloy	1	3g	Unknown	Sheet fragment with rivet through
1	022	Copper-Alloy	1	6g	Post-medieval	Ferrule
1	023	Ceramic Building Material	1	12g	Medieval	Roof tile
1	023	Pottery	4	85g	Late Saxon	10th-11th-century
1	024	Flint – Struck	1	3g	Prehistoric	
1	024	Pottery	1	8g	Medieval	Late 12th-14th-century
1	024	Pottery	2	23g	Late Saxon	10th-11th-century
1	025	Metalworking Debris	1	8g	Unknown	
1	025	Pottery	1	19g	Medieval	11th-mid 13th-century
1	026	Ceramic Building Material	1	48g	Post-medieval	Pan tile
1	026	Pottery	1	9g	Medieval	Late 12th-14th-century
1	027	Pottery	3	18g	Medieval	Late 12th-14th-century
1	028	Metalworking Debris	1	51g	Unknown	

Context	GPS	Material	Qty	Wt	Period	Notes
1	029	Copper-Alloy	1	3g	Post-medieval	Thimble; 18th-century
1	029	Flint – Struck	1	2g	Prehistoric	
1	029	Pottery	2	6g	Medieval	11th-15th-century
1	030	Iron	1	5g	Medieval	Knife fragment; rivet and inlay
1	031	Pottery	2	4g	Medieval	Late 12th-14th-century
1	031	Pottery	1	3g	Late Saxon	10th-11th-century
1	032	Copper-Alloy	1	3g	Post-medieval	?Mount/Plate; tinned
1	033	Metalworking Debris	1	49g	Unknown	
1	034	Pottery	1	2g	Medieval	12th-14th-century
1	034	Pottery	1	6g	Late Saxon	10th-11th-century
1	035	Iron	1	63g	Unknown	Nail; circular, flat head; square-sectioned tapering shank
1	036	Pottery	2	6g	Medieval	11th-14th-century
1	036	Pottery	1	7g	Late Saxon	10th-11th-century
1	037	Metalworking Debris	1	71g	Unknown	
1	037	Pottery	2	85g	Medieval	11th-14th-century
1	037	Pottery	1	4g	Late Saxon	10th-11th-century
1	038	Pottery	1	5g	Late Saxon	10th-11th-century
1	039	Pottery	2	17g	Late Saxon	10th-11th-century
1	039	Pottery	1	3g	Medieval	11th-mid 13th-century
1	040	Ceramic Building Material	1	49g	Post-medieval	Pan tile
1	040	Metalworking Debris	1	6g	Unknown	
1	040	Pottery	2	15g	Late Saxon	10th-11th-century
1	040	Pottery	2	43g	Medieval	Late 12th - early 17th-century
1	041	Pottery	1	5g	Late Saxon	10th-11th-century
1	042	Pottery	1	5g	Late Saxon	10th-11th-century
1	043	Ceramic Building Material	1	9g	Roman	Tile
1	043	Pottery	1	5g	Medieval	11th - mid 13th-century
1	043	Pottery	1	5g	Late Saxon	10th-11th-century
1	044	Ceramic Building Material	1	36g	Post-medieval	Pan tile
1	044	Pottery	1	4g	Medieval	Late 12th - 14th-century
1	045	Pottery	2	4g	Medieval	11th - 14th- century
1	046	Copper-Alloy	1	1g	Medieval	Buckle plate; incised abstract animal pattern; 15th-century
1	047	Pottery	3	29g	Medieval	11th-14th-century
1	047	Pottery	2	8g	Late Saxon	10th-11th-century
1	048	Metalworking Debris	2	42g	Unknown	
1	048	Pottery	1	47g	Medieval	Late 12th-14th-century
1	049	Pottery	2	16g	Late Saxon	10th-11th-century
1	050	Copper-Alloy	1	2g	Post-medieval	Undiagnostic object
1	051	Pottery	1	7g	Medieval	Late 12th-14th-century

Context	GPS	Material	Qty	Wt	Period	Notes
1	052	Ceramic Building Material	1	6g	Post-medieval	Pan tile
1	052	Pottery	5	46g	Medieval	12th-14th-century
1	052	Pottery	4	20g	Late Saxon	10th-11th-century
1	053	Ceramic Building Material	1	7g	Post-medieval	Pan tile
1	054	Ceramic Building Material	1	37g	Post-medieval	Pan tile
1	054	Pottery	4	15g	Late Saxon	10th-11th-century
1	054	Pottery	2	7g	Medieval	12th-14th-century
1	055	Pottery	1	3g	Late Saxon	10th-11th-century
1	056	Iron	1	49g	Unknown	Nail; T-shaped head; square-sectioned shank
1	057	Pottery	5	27g	Late Saxon	10th-11th-century
1	058	Pottery	1	4g	Late Saxon	10th-11th-century
1	059	Pottery	1	7g	Late Saxon	10th-11th-century
1	059	Pottery	1	12g	Medieval	Late 12th-14th-century
1	060	Pottery	1	4g	Medieval	Late 12th-14th-century
1	061	Pottery	1	2g	Medieval	Late 12th-14th-century
1	062	Pottery	1	7g	Late Saxon	10th-11th-century
1	062	Pottery	1	9g	Medieval	Late 12th-14th-century
1	063	Ceramic Building Material	1	3g	Post-medieval	Pan tile
1	063	Pottery	1	2g	Medieval	11th-12th-century
1	064	Copper-Alloy	1	2g	Medieval	Strap end
1	065	Copper-Alloy	1	1g	Post-medieval	Watch winder; 19th-century
1	066	Pottery	1	8g	Late Saxon	10th-11th-century
1	066	Pottery	1	4g	Medieval	Late 12th-14th-century
1	067	Lead	1	4g	Post-medieval	Undiagnostic object; decorated
1	068	Copper-Alloy	1	5g	Post-medieval	Buckle; double-loop; incomplete
1	069	Lead	1	37g	Unknown	?Weight
1	070	Copper-Alloy	1	1g	Late Saxon	Strap end; gilt; semi-circular
1	071	Copper-Alloy	1	1g	Unknown	Decorative strip
1	072	Copper-Alloy	1	7g	Medieval	Jeton; French; 15th-century
1	073	Ceramic Building Material	1	34g	Post-medieval	Pan tile
1	073	Pottery	1	3g	Medieval	Late 12th-14th-century
1	074	Copper-Alloy	1	6g	Post-medieval	Drop handle
1	075	Pottery	2	7g	Medieval	11th-14th-century
1	076	Pottery	2	5g	Late Saxon	10th-11th-century
1	076	Pottery	1	9g	Medieval	14th-15th-century
1	077	Pottery	2	23g	Medieval	11th-mid 13th-century
1	078	Pottery	1	7g	Medieval	
1	078	Stone	1	10g	Unknown	
1	079	Copper-Alloy	1	16g	Post-medieval	Padlock



Context	GPS	Material	Qty	Wt	Period	Notes
1	080	Pottery	2	12g	Late Saxon	10th-11th-century
1	081	Pottery	3	23g	Late Saxon	10th-11th-century
1	081	Pottery	1	2g	Medieval	11th-12th-century
1	082	Pottery	2	20g	Late Saxon	10th-11th-century
1	082	Pottery	1	2g	Medieval	11th-12th-century
1	083	Copper-Alloy	1	3g	Unknown	Nail; flat head; rectangular sectioned shank
1	084	Pottery	1	22g	Late Saxon	10th-11th-century
1	085	Copper-Alloy	1	1g	Unknown	Fragment
1	086	Copper-Alloy	1	8g	Post-medieval	Coin; Halfpenny; George III; 1806-7
1	087	Lead	1	1g	Unknown	Fragment
1	088	Lead	1	42g	Unknown	?Weight
1	0089	Copper-Alloy	1	3g	Medieval	Jeton; French; late 14th - mid 15th-century
1	090	Copper-Alloy	1	16g	Early Saxon	Cruciform brooch; zoomorphic footplate
1	091	Copper-Alloy	1	1g	Unknown	Sheet fragment
1	092	Copper-Alloy	1	13g	Post-medieval	Crotal bell fragment
1	093	Copper-Alloy	1	6g	Post-medieval	?Escutcheon; undiagnostic
1	094	Lead	1	47g	Med./Post-Med.	Weight; biconical
1	095	Lead	1	3g	Post-medieval	Fragment
1	096	Pottery	1	3g	Late Saxon	10th-11th-century
1	096	Pottery	1	15g	Post-medieval	16th-18th-century
1	097	Copper-Alloy	1	1g	Post-medieval	Sheet fragment
1	098	Lead	1	2g	Post-medieval	Button; 17th-century
1	099	Copper-Alloy	1	1g	Medieval	Strap end; shield-shaped with bar mount; c.1350-c.1400
1	100	Copper-Alloy	1	1g	Post-medieval	Fragment
1	101	Copper-Alloy	1	6g	Post-medieval	Vessel fragment
1	102	Copper-Alloy	1	5g	Post-medieval	Disc; illegible; ?halfpenny; 18th-19th-century
1	103	Pottery	1	5g	Late Saxon	10th-11th-century
1	103	Pottery	2	7g	Medieval	Late 12th-14th-century
1	104	Copper-Alloy	1	4g	Medieval	Jeton; French; 15th-century
1	105	Lead	1	7g	Unknown	Waste
1	106	Lead	1	29g	Med./Post-Med.	Weight; conical
1	107	Lead	4	112g	Modern	Rolled sheets
1	108	Ceramic Building Material	1	11g	Medieval	Roof tile
1	108	Pottery	4	22g	Medieval	11th-14th-century
1	109	Flint – Struck	1	3g	Prehistoric	
1	110	Copper-Alloy	1	1g	Medieval	?Strap end

Context	GPS	Material	Qty	Wt	Period	Notes
1	111	Copper-Alloy	1	1g	Unknown	Fragment
1	112	Lead	1	25g	Unknown	Waste
1	113	Copper-Alloy	1	1g	Unknown	Sheet fragment
1	114	Iron	1	10g	Medieval	Knife fragment; possible inlay
1	115	Copper-Alloy	1	2g	Medieval	Strap loop; five-sided
1	116	Copper-Alloy	1	3g	Post-medieval	Decorated fragment; Fleur-de-lys
1	117	Copper-Alloy	1	2g	Post-medieval	Ferrule
1	118	Silver	1	1g	Medieval	Coin; short-cross penny; Henry III; 1217-22
1	119	Pottery	1	14g	Late Saxon	10th-11th-century
1	120	Copper-Alloy	1	4g	Post-medieval	?Tally; illegible; ?18th-19th-century
1	121	Pottery	1	20g	Late Saxon	10th-11th-century
1	121	Stone	1	34g	Unknown	
1	122	Lead	1	15g	Unknown	?Pot repair
1	123	Copper-Alloy	1	3g	Medieval	Buckle; integral hinged plate
1	124	Lead	1	21g	Unknown	Pot repair
1	125	Copper-Alloy	1	2g	Modern	Link for watch strap; SEE (2)
1	126	Copper-Alloy	1	1g	Post-medieval	Vessel fragment
1	127	Ceramic Building Material	1	75g	Post-medieval	Pan tile
1	127	Clay Pipe	1	6g	Post-medieval	Bowl fragment
1	128	Copper-Alloy	1	3g	Late Saxon	Strap end; Viking Borre-style; 10th-century
1	129	Copper-Alloy	1	2g	Post-medieval	Clothes fastener
1	130	Copper-Alloy	1	2g	Medieval	Shoulder plate from knife
1	131	Copper-Alloy	1	6g	Post-medieval	Ferrule
1	133	Ceramic Building Material	2	24g	Post-medieval	Pan tile
1	133	Pottery	1	6g	Late Saxon	10th-11th-century
1	133	Pottery	3	9g	Medieval	11th-14th-century
1	134	Copper-Alloy	1	2g	Post-medieval	Buckle fragment; D-shaped; single loop
1	135	Copper-Alloy	1	1g	Post-medieval	?Button
1	136	Copper-Alloy	1	3g	Unknown	Strip
1	137	Copper-Alloy	1	5g	Post-medieval	Button; 54th West Norfolk Regiment; mid 19th-century
1	138	Copper-Alloy	1	1g	Post-medieval	?Vessel fragment
1	139	Copper-Alloy	1	14g	Unknown	Sheet fragment
1	140	Copper-Alloy	1	4g	Post-medieval	Buckle; double loop
1	141	Pottery	3	21g	Medieval	12th-14th-century
1	142	Lead	1	12g	Unknown	Domed object; ?weight
1	143	Copper-Alloy	1	1g	Anglo-Saxon	Sheet fragment; ring and dot motif
1	144	Copper-Alloy	1	1g	Unknown	Sheet fragment
1	145	Copper-Alloy	1	5g	Unknown	Disc

Context	GPS	Material	Qty	Wt	Period	Notes
1	146	Copper-Alloy	1	8g	Post-medieval	Button
1	147	Lead	1	97g	Medieval	Pot repair; remnants of pottery
1	148	Copper-Alloy	1	1g	Medieval	Strap end; shield-shaped with bar mount; c.1350-c.1400
1	149	Silver	1	1g	Medieval	Coin; Low Countries; Kopje; Reinald I or II; 1284-5 or 1315-24
1	150	Copper-Alloy	1	2g	Unknown	Pierced sheet
1	151	Copper-Alloy	1	1g	Medieval	Jeton; Crown type; French; late 14th to early 15th-century
1	152	Copper-Alloy	1	2g	Medieval	?Binding strip
1	153	Pottery	1	3g	Late Saxon	10th-11th-century
1	153	Pottery	4	29g	Medieval	11th-14th-century
1	154	Lead	1	60g	Unknown	Weight; discoidal; central perforation
1	155	Lead	1	22g	Unknown	Pot repair
1	156	Ceramic Building Material	1	25g	Post-medieval	Late brick
1	156	Pottery	1	41g	Late Saxon	10th-11th-century
1	157	Copper-Alloy	1	7g	Medieval	Barrel padlock fragment
1	158	Lead	1	13g	Unknown	Weight; conical
1	159	Copper-Alloy	1	2g	Post-medieval	Thimble; early 18th-century
1	160	Copper-Alloy	1	1g	Medieval	Mount; sexfoil; c.1350-c.1450
1	161	Copper-Alloy	1	1g	Medieval	Buckle; annular; part of iron pin present
1	162	Ceramic Building Material	1	18g	Post-medieval	Pan tile
1	162	Pottery	1	5g	Late Saxon	10th-11th-century
1	163	Copper-Alloy	1	2g	Roman	Coin; Constantine; 330-340
1	164	Lead	1	40g	Unknown	Fragment
1	165	Lead	1	14g	Unknown	Weight
1	166	Copper-Alloy	1	2g	Medieval	?Strap end; decorated cross saltire
1	167	Lead	1	53g	Unknown	Weight; bun-shaped
1	168	Copper-Alloy	1	2g	Unknown	?Coin/Trade weight
1	169	Copper-Alloy	1	3g	Medieval	Buckle plate
1	170	Pottery	2	66g	Late Saxon	10th-11th-century
1	170	Pottery	1	6g	Medieval	12th-14th-century
1	171	Copper-Alloy	1	1g	Medieval	Mount; sexfoil; c.1350-c.1450
1	172	Copper-Alloy	1	1g	Unknown	Sheet fragment
1	173	Pottery	6	94g	Late Saxon	10th-11th-century
1	173	Pottery	3	16g	Medieval	11th-14th-century
1	174	Copper-Alloy	1	3g	Medieval	Finger ring; stirrup-shaped; rectangular bezel
1	175	Gold	1	3g	Post-medieval	Coin; Victoria; Half Sovereign; 1877

Context	GPS	Material	Qty	Wt	Period	Notes
1	181	Pottery	1	5g	Medieval	11th-12th-century
1	182	Flint – Struck	1	4g	Prehistoric	
1	184	Clay Pipe	1	6g	Post-medieval	Stem
1	195	Glass	1	36g	Post-medieval	Bottle fragment
1	195	Pottery	3	45g	Late Saxon	10th-11th-century
1	219	Pottery	3	48g	Medieval	Late 12th-15th-century
1	219	Pottery	1	30g	Late Saxon	10th-11th-century
1	222	Lead	1	46g	Unknown	Weight; conical
1	223	Copper-Alloy	1	2g	Medieval	Bell fragment; crushed; see also GPS 215; 15th-century
1	224	Ceramic Building Material	1	60g	Roman	Tile
1	224	Pottery	2	16g	Late Saxon	10th-11th-century
1	225	Copper-Alloy	1	1g	Post-medieval	Mount; openwork; c.1500-c.1700
1	230	Fired Clay	1	10g	Unknown	
1	230	Pottery	3	83g	Late Saxon	10th-11th-century
1	230	Pottery	1	13g	Medieval	11th-mid 13th-century
2		Animal Bone	2	57g	Unknown	
2		Ceramic Building Material	1	234g	Roman	Tile
2		Copper-Alloy	1	5g	Late Saxon	Disc brooch; backwards-facing beast; 10th-century
2		Copper-Alloy	1	8g	Post-medieval	Button; 18th-19th-century
2		Copper-Alloy	1	2g	Medieval	Bar Mount; c.1350-c.1400
2		Copper-Alloy	1	1g	Post-medieval	Thimble fragment; 19th-century
2		Copper-Alloy	1	1g	Medieval	?Strap end fragment
2		Copper-Alloy	1	1g	Medieval	?Strap end fragment; tapering, holes at either end
2		Copper-Alloy	1	1g	Medieval	?Strap end fragment; triangular; rivet at wide end
2		Copper-Alloy	1	2g	Modern	?Link for watch strap; SEE GPS 125
2		Copper-Alloy	1	6g	Post-medieval	Coin; Halfpenny; William III; 1699
2		Copper-Alloy	1	2g	Medieval	Buckle; annular; iron pin
2		Flint – Struck	1	6g	Prehistoric	
2		Glass	1	65g	Post-medieval	Bottle fragment
2		Iron	22	122g	Unknown	Nails
2		Iron	1	107g	Unknown	Punch
2		Iron	1	24g	Modern	Horse Harness - bit
2		Iron	1	10g	Modern	Washer
2		Iron	2	109g	Modern	Cast fragments
2		Iron	1	8g	Med./Post-Med.	Key fragment
2		Iron	1	2g	Medieval	Buckle; annular; part of pin present

Context	GPS	Material	Qty	Wt	Period	Notes
2		Lead Alloy	1	4g	Med./Post-Med.	Buckle; double-loop annular; drawn wire iron pin; c.1400-c.1600
2		Pottery	16	316g	Late Saxon	10th-11th-century
2		Pottery	14	212g	Medieval	11th-14th-century
2		Pottery	3	23g	Post-medieval	16th-20th-century
2		Copper-Alloy	1	1g	Post-medieval	Jetton; Rose-Orb type; Nuremburg; 1554-1601
3	132	Copper-Alloy	1	1g	Post-medieval	Coin; Royal Farthing; Charles I; 1625-34
3	176	Copper-Alloy	1	4g	Unknown	Fragment
3	177	Copper-Alloy	1	4g	Medieval	Buckle and plate; c.1350-c.1400
3	178	Copper-Alloy	1	1g	Medieval	Bar Mount; c.1350-c.1400
3	179	Copper-Alloy	1	4g	Post-medieval	Buckle fragment
3	180	Copper-Alloy	1	19g	Unknown	Cast fragment
3	183	Lead	1	7g	Unknown	Nail
3	184	Lead	1	5g	Unknown	Fragment
3	185	Silver	1	1g	Post-medieval	Coin; Elizabeth I; groat; 1560-1
3	186	Iron	1	2g	Unknown	Rod fragment
3	187	Lead	1	35g	Unknown	Waste
3	188	Pottery	1	1g	Medieval	12th-14th-century
3	189	Iron	1	3g	Unknown	Nail
3	190	Iron	1	4g	Medieval	Horseshoe Nail; fiddle-key type; 12th-century
3	191	Iron	1	8g	Unknown	Nail
3	192	Copper-Alloy	1	1g	Medieval	Buckle
3	193	Copper-Alloy	1	1g	Roman	Coin fragment; mid-late 3rd-century
3	194	Copper-Alloy	1	1g	Medieval	Bar Mount; c.1350-c.1400
3	196	Ceramic Building Material	2	5g	Post-medieval	Pan tile
3	196	Clay Pipe	1	2g	Post-medieval	
3	196	Metalworking Debris	1	13g	Unknown	
3	196	Pottery	6	29g	Late Saxon	10th-11th-century
3	196	Pottery	4	34g	Medieval	11th-14th-century
3	197	Copper-Alloy	1	1g	Post-medieval	Mount; sexfoil; floriate design
3	198	Copper-Alloy	1	1g	Medieval	Buckle plate
3	199	Copper-Alloy	1	2g	Unknown	Pierced fragment
3	200	Pottery	4	90g	Late Saxon	10th-11th-century
3	200	Pottery	2	11g	Medieval	11th-14th-century
3	201	Animal Bone	5	287g	Unknown	
3	202	Lead	1	22g	Unknown	Weight; uneven conical
3	203	Iron	1	61g	Post-medieval	Horseshoe fragment; 18th-century
3	204	Animal Bone	1	11g	Unknown	
3	204	Pottery	3	30g	Late Saxon	10th-11th-century

Context	GPS	Material	Qty	Wt	Period	Notes
3	206	Pottery	1	65g	Late Saxon	10th-11th-century
3	207	Pottery	2	84g	Late Saxon	10th-11th-century
3	207	Pottery	2	61g	Medieval	Late 12th-14th-century
3	208	Copper-Alloy	1	1g	Medieval	?Strap end fragment
3	209	Pottery	2	153g	Late Saxon	10th-11th-century
3	210	Copper-Alloy	1	6g	Late Saxon	Buckle frame fragment; Ringerike animal head ornament; PAS No. NMS-4A2416; 11th-century
3	211	Animal Bone	3	95g	Unknown	
3	211	Pottery	2	5g	Late Saxon	10th-11th-century
3	212	Metalworking Debris	1	652g	Unknown	
3	212	Pottery	2	7g	Medieval	Late 12th-14th-century
3	213	Copper-Alloy	1	5g	Medieval	Buckle; single-loop; composite forked plate; lipped frame; c.1350-c.1400
3	214	Metalworking Debris	1	121g	Unknown	
3	215	Copper-Alloy	1	1g	Medieval	Bell fragment; crushed; see also GPS 223; 15th-century
3	216	Copper-Alloy	1	1g	Unknown	Pierced fragment
3	217	Pottery	1	3g	Medieval	Late 12th-14th-century
3	218	Iron	1	99g	Unknown	Nail; circular domed head square shank
3	220	Copper-Alloy	1	2g	Medieval	Buckle; annular; iron pin
3	221	Animal Bone	5	242g	Unknown	
3	221	Pottery	1	26g	Medieval	14th-15th-century
3	226	Lead	1	31g	Unknown	Disc; possible decoration; indentation in the centre
3	227	Lead	1	11g	Late Saxon	Disc brooch; ?nummular; 10th-century
3	228	Pottery	1	53g	Early Saxon	
3	228	Pottery	1	33g	Medieval	Late 12th-14th-century
3	229	Copper-Alloy	1	1g	Medieval	?Buckle; annular
3	231	Copper-Alloy	1	1g	Medieval	Mount; circular; central hole; two rivet holes; c.1330-c.1380
3	232	Metalworking Debris	1	88g	Unknown	
3	232	Pottery	4	81g	Late Saxon	10th-11th-century
3	233	Pottery	9	121g	Late Saxon	10th-11th-century
3	233	Pottery	2	59g	Medieval	Late 12th-14th-century
10		Pottery	1	3g	Medieval	11th-12th-century
14		Copper-Alloy	1	1g	Post-medieval	Button; 19th-20th-century
14		Iron	1	34g	Unknown	
14		Iron	1	8g	Unknown	Nail
14		Lava	4	565g	Unknown	Quern fragments
14		Lead	1	11g	Medieval	Seal Matrix
14		Pottery	2	8g	Medieval	11th-14th-century

Context	GPS	Material	Qty	Wt	Period	Notes
16		Iron	4	30g	Unknown	Nails
16		Pottery	1	13g	Medieval	12th-14th-century
18		Animal Bone	167	5,381g	Unknown	Horse
19		Pottery	1	28g	Late Saxon	10th-11th-century
21		Ceramic Building Material	1	47g	Post-medieval	Pan tile
21		Pottery	3	58g	Late Saxon	10th-11th-century
25		Flint – Struck	1	5g	Prehistoric	

## Appendix 2b: OASIS Finds Summary

Period	Material	Total
Prehistoric	Flint – Struck	6
Roman	Ceramic Building Material	4
	Copper-Alloy	2
Anglo-Saxon	Copper-Alloy	1
Early Saxon	Copper-Alloy	1
	Pottery	1
Middle/Late Saxon	Copper-Alloy	1
Late Saxon	Copper-Alloy	4
	Lead	1
	Pottery	133
Medieval	Ceramic Building Material	3
	Copper-Alloy	39
	Iron	4
	Lead	2
	Pottery	113
	Silver	3
Med./post-medieval	Iron	1
	Lead	2
	Lead Alloy	1
Post-medieval	Ceramic Building Material	18
	Clay Pipe	3
	Copper-Alloy	41
	Glass	2
	Gold	1
	Iron	1
	Lead	3
	Pottery	4
	Silver	1
Modern	Copper-Alloy	2
	Iron	4
	Lead	4
Uncertain	Animal Bone	183
	Copper-Alloy	19
	Fired Clay	1
	Iron	35
	Lava	4
	Lead	21
	Metalworking Debris	11
Stone	2	



### Appendix 3: Pottery

Context	GPS	Fabric	Form name	Rim	No	Wt(g)	Fabric date range
1	004	THETG			1	5	10th-11th c.
1	009	MCW4			1	6	12th-14th c.
1	010	THETG			1	4	10th-11th c.
1	011	GRIM			1	19	L.12th-14th c.
1	014	THETG			1	9	10th-11th c.
1	014	THET			1	11	10th-11th c.
1	014	EMW			1	5	11th-12th c.
1	014	GRIL			1	5	14th-15th c.?
1	015	GRIM			1	3	L.12th-14th c.
1	020	THETG			1	8	10th-11th c.
1	023	THETG			1	50	10th-11th c.
1	023	THETG			1	8	10th-11th c.
1	023	THETG	bowl?	FTEV	1	10	10th-11th c.
1	023	LSNS	large 'AC' jar	5	1	16	10th-E.11th c.
1	024	THETG			1	19	10th-11th c.
1	024	THETG	lamp?	UPPL	1	4	10th-11th c.
1	024	GRIM			1	8	L.12th-14th c.
1	025	GRCW			1	19	11th-M.13th c.
1	026	GRIM			1	9	L.12th-14th c.
1	027	GRIM			2	8	L.12th-14th c.
1	027	GRIL			1	10	14th-15th c.?
1	029	GRCW			1	1	11th-M.13th c.
1	029	GRIL			1	5	14th-15th c.?
1	031	THETG			1	3	10th-11th c.
1	031	GRIM			1	2	L.12th-14th c.
1	031	MCW4			1	2	12th-14th c.
1	034	THETG			1	6	10th-11th c.
1	034	GRIM			1	3	L.12th-14th c.
1	036	EMW			1	2	11th-12th c.
1	036	THETG			1	7	10th-11th c.
1	036	GRIM			1	4	L.12th-14th c.
1	037	THETG			1	4	10th-11th c.
1	037	GRCW	bowl	BD	1	22	11th-M.13th c.
1	037	GRIM	candlestick		1	81	L.12th-14th c.
1	038	THETG			1	5	10th-11th c.
1	039	THETG			1	15	10th-11th c.
1	039	THETG			1	2	10th-11th c.
1	039	GRCW	jug?	FLAR	1	3	11th-M.13th c.
1	040	THETG			2	15	10th-11th c.

Context	GPS	Fabric	Form name	Rim	No	Wt(g)	Fabric date range
1	040	GRIM			1	32	L.12th-14th c.
1	040	BOUD			1	11	15th-E.17th c.
1	041	THETG			1	5	10th-11th c.
1	042	THET			1	5	10th-11th c.
1	043	THETG			1	5	10th-11th c.
1	043	GRCW			1	5	11th-M.13th c.
1	044	GRIM			1	4	L.12th-14th c.
1	045	GRCW			1	2	11th-M.13th c.
1	045	GRIM			1	2	L.12th-14th c.
1	047	MCW4			2	8	12th-14th c.
1	047	THETG			2	8	10th-11th c.
1	047	GRCW	bowl	INT	1	21	11th-M.13th c.
1	048	GRIM			1	47	L.12th-14th c.
1	049	THETG	medium 'AB' jar	4	1	13	10th-11th c.
1	049	THETK			1	3	11th c.?
1	051	GRIM			1	7	L.12th-14th c.
1	052	GRIM			1	31	L.12th-14th c.
1	052	THETG			1	10	10th-11th c.
1	052	THETG			3	10	10th-11th c.
1	052	MCW4			1	2	12th-14th c.
1	052	MCW4			1	6	12th-14th c.
1	052	GRIM			2	7	L.12th-14th c.
1	054	THETG			2	11	10th-11th c.
1	054	THETG			2	4	10th-11th c.
1	054	MCW1			1	5	12th-14th c.
1	054	GRIM			1	2	L.12th-14th c.
1	055	THETG			1	3	10th-11th c.
1	057	THETG			4	18	10th-11th c.
1	057	THET	medium 'AB' jar	4	1	9	10th-11th c.
1	058	THETG			1	4	10th-11th c.
1	059	THETG	medium 'AB' jar	7	1	7	10th-11th c.
1	059	GRIM			1	12	L.12th-14th c.
1	060	GRIM			1	4	L.12th-14th c.
1	061	GRIM			1	2	L.12th-14th c.
1	062	GRIM	jug	COLL	1	9	L.12th-14th c.
1	062	THETG	medium 'AB' jar	4	1	7	10th-11th c.
1	063	EMW			1	2	11th-12th c.
1	066	THETG			1	8	10th-11th c.
1	066	GRIM			1	4	L.12th-14th c.
1	073	GRIM			1	3	L.12th-14th c.

Context	GPS	Fabric	Form name	Rim	No	Wt(g)	Fabric date range
1	075	GRCW			1	5	11th-M.13th c.
1	075	GRIM			1	2	L.12th-14th c.
1	076	THETG			2	5	10th-11th c.
1	076	GRIL			1	9	14th-15th c.?
1	077	EMW			1	3	11th-12th c.
1	077	GRCW	bowl/dish	TAP	1	20	11th-M.13th c.
1	078	YORK			1	7	Medieval
1	080	THETG			1	6	10th-11th c.
1	080	THETG			1	6	10th-11th c.
1	081	THETG			2	15	10th-11th c.
1	081	THET			1	8	10th-11th c.
1	081	EMW			1	2	11th-12th c.
1	082	THET			1	13	10th-11th c.
1	082	THETG			1	7	10th-11th c.
1	082	EMW			1	2	11th-12th c.
1	084	THET	bowl BB4	BD	1	22	10th-11th c.
1	096	THETG			1	3	10th-11th c.
1	096	GRE	jar	SQBD	1	15	16th-18th c.
1	103	THET			1	5	10th-11th c.
1	103	GRIM			2	7	L.12th-14th c.
1	108	GRCW			2	14	11th-M.13th c.
1	108	GRIM			2	8	L.12th-14th c.
1	119	THET			1	14	10th-11th c.
1	121	THETG			1	20	10th-11th c.
1	133	THETG			1	6	10th-11th c.
1	133	GRCW			2	6	11th-M.13th c.
1	133	GRIM			1	3	L.12th-14th c.
1	141	GRIM			2	15	L.12th-14th c.
1	141	ELYG			1	6	Med-LMed
1	153	GRIM			1	16	L.12th-14th c.
1	153	GRIM			1	10	L.12th-14th c.
1	153	EMW			2	3	11th-12th c.
1	153	THETG			1	3	10th-11th c.
1	156	THET	bowl?	BD	1	41	10th-11th c.
1	162	THETG			1	5	10th-11th c.
1	170	THETG	bowl?	4	1	60	10th-11th c.
1	170	THET			1	6	10th-11th c.
1	170	MCW4			1	6	12th-14th c.
1	173	THETG			3	12	10th-11th c.
1	173	THETG			1	53	10th-11th c.

Context	GPS	Fabric	Form name	Rim	No	Wt(g)	Fabric date range
1	173	THETG	large 'AC' jar	4	1	12	10th-11th c.
1	173	THET			1	17	10th-11th c.
1	173	GRCW			1	5	11th-M.13th c.
1	173	GRCW			1	4	11th-M.13th c.
1	173	GRIM			1	7	L.12th-14th c.
1	181	EMW			1	5	11th-12th c.
1	195	THETG			2	33	10th-11th c.
1	195	THET			1	12	10th-11th c.
1	219	THETG			1	30	10th-11th c.
1	219	GRIM			1	8	L.12th-14th c.
1	219	GRIL			2	40	14th-15th c.?
1	224	THETG			2	16	10th-11th c.
1	230	THETG			2	11	10th-11th c.
1	230	THET	LSV		1	72	10th-11th c.
1	230	GRCW	jug?	INT	1	13	11th-M.13th c.
2		THET			3	15	10th-11th c.
2		THETG			5	72	10th-11th c.
2		EMSW			1	47	11th-12th c.
2		EMSW	medium 'AB' jar	3	1	14	11th-12th c.
2		EMSW	large 'AC' jar	4	1	12	11th-12th c.
2		THET	medium 'AB' jar	4	1	36	10th-11th c.
2		THETG	large 'AC' jar	6	1	47	10th-11th c.
2		THETG	large 'AC' jar	4	1	31	10th-11th c.
2		THETG	large 'AC' jar	7	1	19	10th-11th c.
2		THETG	medium 'AB' jar	6	1	23	10th-11th c.
2		EMW	jar	SEV	4	19	11th-12th c.
2		GRCW			1	7	11th-M.13th c.
2		GRCW	bowl	BD	1	58	11th-M.13th c.
2		GRCW	bowl	INT	1	37	11th-M.13th c.
2		MCW	jar	FLAR	1	15	L.12th-14th c.
2		LMU	jar	THEV	1	10	13th-14th c.
2		GRIM			2	24	L.12th-14th c.
2		GRIM			1	6	L.12th-14th c.
2		GRIM			1	13	L.12th-14th c.
2		GRIM			1	23	L.12th-14th c.
2		GSW4			1	15	16th-17th c.
2		REFW	plate	EV	1	3	L.18th-20th c.
2		LBW	bowl?	BD	1	5	18th-E.20th c.
3	188	MCW4			1	1	12th-14th c.
3	196	THET			2	11	10th-11th c.

Context	GPS	Fabric	Form name	Rim	No	Wt(g)	Fabric date range
3	196	THETG			1	9	10th-11th c.
3	196	THETG			3	9	10th-11th c.
3	196	EMW			1	5	11th-12th c.
3	196	GRIM			1	23	L.12th-14th c.
3	196	GRIM			1	4	L.12th-14th c.
3	196	GRIM			1	2	L.12th-14th c.
3	200	THETG			1	8	10th-11th c.
3	200	THETG			1	68	10th-11th c.
3	200	THET			1	1	10th-11th c.
3	200	THETG	bowl	FTEV	1	13	10th-11th c.
3	200	EMW			1	3	11th-12th c.
3	200	GRIM			1	8	L.12th-14th c.
3	204	THET			1	18	10th-11th c.
3	204	THETG			1	3	10th-11th c.
3	204	THET	medium 'AB' jar	5/6	1	9	10th-11th c.
3	206	THET			1	65	10th-11th c.
3	207	THETG			1	80	10th-11th c.
3	207	THETG			1	4	10th-11th c.
3	207	GRIM			1	28	L.12th-14th c.
3	207	GRIM			1	33	L.12th-14th c.
3	209	THET			2	153	10th-11th c.
3	211	THETG			2	5	10th-11th c.
3	212	YORK			1	2	Medieval
3	212	GRIM			1	5	L.12th-14th c.
3	217	GRIM			1	3	L.12th-14th c.
3	221	GRIL			1	26	14th-15th c.?
3	228	ESO1			1	53	ESax
3	228	GRIM			1	33	L.12th-14th c.
3	232	THETG	LSV?	BD?	1	60	10th-11th c.
3	232	THETG			2	8	10th-11th c.
3	232	THET			1	13	10th-11th c.
3	233	THET	large 'AC' jar	4	1	20	10th-11th c.
3	233	THET	medium 'AB' jar	3	1	23	10th-11th c.
3	233	THET	large 'AC' jar	5	1	11	10th-11th c.
3	233	THET	medium 'AB' jar	5	4	34	10th-11th c.
3	233	THETG	large 'AC' jar	6	1	12	10th-11th c.
3	233	THETG	medium 'AB' jar	7	1	21	10th-11th c.
3	233	GRIM			1	13	L.12th-14th c.
3	233	GRIM			1	46	L.12th-14th c.
10		EMW			1	3	11th-12th c.

Context	GPS	Fabric	Form name	Rim	No	Wt(g)	Fabric date range
14		EMW			1	2	11th-12th c.
14		LMU			1	6	11th-14th c.
16		MCW4			1	13	12th-14th c.
19		THET			1	28	10th-11th c.
21		THET			1	45	10th-11th c.
21		THET			1	6	10th-11th c.
21		THETG			1	7	10th-11th c.

#### Appendix 4: Ceramic Building Material

Context	GPS	fabric	form	no	wt/g	ab r	length	width	height	peg	mortar	glaze	comments	date
1	001	fs	PAN	1	30								reduced	pmed
1	012	fs	PAN	1	4								reduced	pmed
1	017	ms	RT	1	13	+						G	Grimston fabric	med
1	020	fscq	RBT	1	103				27				reduced surface	Rom
1	023	ms	RT	1	12	++							Grimston fabric	med
1	026	fs	PAN	1	48								reduced	pmed
1	040	fs	PAN	1	49						thin		reduced	pmed
1	043	fs	RBT?	1	9								flake, reduced, may be PAN	Rom?
1	044	fs	PAN	1	36								reduced	pmed
1	052	fs	PAN	1	6								flake, reduced	pmed
1	053	fs	PAN	1	7								flake, reduced	pmed
1	054	fs	PAN	1	37								reduced	pmed
1	063	fs	PAN	1	3								flake, reduced	pmed
1	073	fs	PAN	1	34	+							reduced, sooted underside, poss earlier?	pmed
1	108	est	RT	1	11								not very sandy, poss Grimston fabric	med
1	127	fs	PAN	1	75	+							reduced, handmade	pmed
1	133	fs	PAN	2	24								reduced	pmed
1	156	msf	LB	1	25	+							reduced	pmed
1	162	fs	PAN	1	18								reduced	pmed
1	224	ms	RBT	1	60	+			22				reduced surface	Rom
2		msc	RBT	1	234	+			35				reduced, sooted underside	Rom
3	196	fsm	PAN?	2	5								reduced, no surfaces	pmed
21		fsm	PAN	1	47								reduced	pmed

### Appendix 5: Animal Bone

Context	GPS	Ctxt Qty	Wt (g)	Species	NISP	Age	Element range	Butchering	Working	Gnaw	R/C/F	Path	Comments
2		2	57	Cattle	2		ul	ch					
3	204	14	635	Mammal	1		frag- limb	c, ch					
3	211			Cattle	2	a	f, ll	c, ch		1	c		
3	211			Sheep/ goat	1	a	ul	ch		1	c		
3	221			Cattle	3	a	mand, ul	c, ch				1	Calculus deposits on teeth
3	221			Mammal	2		frag						
3	201			Cattle	3	a	ll, ul	c, ch		2	c		Gnawing on prox. Femur and prox and dist. Humerus
3	201			Sheep/ goat	2	a	hc, ul	c, ch	1	1	c		Large goat horncore, chopped and cut
18		167	538 1	Equid	16 6		head, ll, ul, f, r, v+					11	Arthritic throughout
18				Cattle	1		ll	c		1	c		Metatarsal - cut and gnawed at proximal end



### Appendix 6: Coins

GPS	Context	Denomination	Date	Metal	State	Weight (g)	Diameter
003	1	Sterling Penny	1405-1420	Silver	Medieval Denmark	0.49g	15mm
072	1	Jeton, Three Lis in Field type	15th century	Copper Alloy	Medieval France	7.13g	27mm
086	1	Halfpenny	1806-1807	Copper Alloy	Post-medieval Britain	8.54g	28.5mm
089	1	Jeton, Dolphin type	Late 14th-mid 15th century	Latten	Medieval France	3.59g	25mm
102	1	Copper disc. Halfpenny?	18th-19th Century?	Copper Alloy	Post-medieval	5.96g	27mm
104	1	Jeton, Shield of France	15th century	Copper Alloy	Medieval France	5.12g	27.5mm
118	1	Penny, short cross. Class VIIa?	1217-1222	Silver	Medieval England	0.97g	16mm
120	1	Tally?	18th-19th Century?	Copper Alloy	Post-medieval	4.93g	27.8mm
132	3	Royal Farthing	1625-1634	Copper Alloy	Post-medieval England	0.35g	16mm
149	1	Kopje	1284-1285 or 1315-1324	Silver	Medieval Low Countries	0.45g	12.5mm
151	1	Jeton, Crown Type	Late 14th-early 15th century	Copper Alloy	Medieval France	1.51g	24mm
163	1	Ae3/4	330-340	Copper Alloy	Rome	2.35	17.3-16.5mm
175	1	Half Sovereign Type A4	1877	Gold	Post-medieval Britain	3.95g	19mm
185	3	4d (Groat)	1560-1561	Silver	Post-medieval England	1.69g	22mm
-	2	Halfpenny Type 2	1699	Copper Alloy	Post-medieval England	5.40g	23mm
-	2	Jeton, Rose/Orb Type	1554-1601	Copper Alloy	Post-medieval Nuremberg	0.94g	19.5mm
	3	Radiate?	mid-late 3rd century	Copper Alloy	Rome	0.31g	13.8mm x 5mm

## **Appendix 7: OASIS Report Summary**

# OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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## Printable version

**OASIS ID: norfolka1-148608**

### Project details

Project name	The Norfolk Hospice, Hillington
Short description of the project	An archaeological watching brief was conducted for The Norfolk Hospice during stripping of the area and excavation of footings for a new hospice complex at Hillington in Norfolk. The footprint of the new structure was stripped however only a small proportion of the site was exposed down to the natural sands, revealing very few features. A few linear features, pits (one containing a horse burial) and part of a clay floor were recorded. Excavation of these features did not help clarify their function or date and it was difficult to determine even the extent of the linear features that were encountered. It is likely that more features remain below the subsoil that covers the unexposed part of the site. The amount of archaeological artefacts recovered from the topsoil and subsoil is significant, especially that of Late Saxon and medieval date (and possibly Early Saxon), suggesting that there was a high degree of activity or occupation during these periods, not necessarily. The range of material is relatively tight; there is very little pottery from before the Late Saxon period or from the post-medieval period onwards. Moreover the post-medieval and modern finds are likely to relate to the manuring of fields rather than reflecting other activities. The quantity and type of finds recovered during the watching brief are similar to those recorded from surrounding fields and park land, promoting the idea of a thriving settlement beginning at least in the Late Saxon period and continuing into the late 14th or 15th century.
Project dates	Start: 05-08-2011 End: 23-08-2011
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	ENF148608 - HER event no.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 2 - Operations to a depth less than 0.25m
Monument type	DITCH Early Medieval
Monument type	FLOOR Uncertain
Monument type	DITCH Uncertain
Monument type	PIT Uncertain
Significant Finds	FLINT Late Prehistoric
Significant Finds	TILE Roman

Significant Finds	COIN Roman
Significant Finds	HOOKED TAG Early Medieval
Significant Finds	BUCKLE Early Medieval
Significant Finds	STRAP ENDS Early Medieval
Significant Finds	DISC BROOCHES Early Medieval
Significant Finds	BUCKLES Medieval
Significant Finds	BUCKLE PLATES Medieval
Significant Finds	STRAP FITINGS Medieval
Significant Finds	MOUNTS Medieval
Significant Finds	KNIVES Medieval
Significant Finds	SEAL MATRIX Medieval
Significant Finds	WEIGHTS Medieval
Significant Finds	FINGER RING Medieval
Significant Finds	BELL Post Medieval
Significant Finds	BUCKLES Post Medieval
Significant Finds	BUTTONS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	THIMBLES Post Medieval
Significant Finds	VESSEL FRAGMENT Post Medieval
Significant Finds	FERRULES Post Medieval
Significant Finds	FINGER RING Post Medieval
Investigation type	""Watching Brief""
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF

### Project location

Country	England
Site location	NORFOLK KINGS LYNN AND WEST NORFOLK HILLINGTON The Norfolk Hospice, Wheatfields
Study area	4500.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TF 71981 25330 52 0 52 47 51 N 000 33 04 E Point

### Project creators

Name of Organisation	NPS Archaeology
Project brief originator	Norfolk Historic Environment Service
Project design originator	NPS Archaeology
Project director/manager	Nigel Page
Project supervisor	Andy Barnett
Type of sponsor/funding body	Utility

Name of sponsor/funding body  
The Norfolk Hospice

### Project archives

Physical Archive recipient  
Retained by client

Physical Contents  
"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Glass","Industrial","Metal","Worked stone/lithics"

Digital Archive recipient  
NPS Archaeology

Digital Contents  
"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Glass","Industrial","Metal","Worked stone/lithics","other"

Digital Media available  
"Images raster / digital photography","Images vector","Spreadsheets","Text"

Paper Archive recipient  
Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service

Paper Contents  
"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Glass","Industrial","Metal","Worked stone/lithics","other"

Paper Media available  
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### Project bibliography 1

Publication type  
Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

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