

Report 2015/1189



nps archaeology

**Former Red Cross Hall, Swan Entry,
Little Walsingham, Norfolk
Archaeological Excavation**

ENF136006



Prepared for
Property 192 Ltd



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Client: Property 192 Ltd
Location: Swan Entry, Little Walsingham, Norfolk
District: North Norfolk
Planning Reference: PF/13/1464
Grid Reference: TF 9334 3685
HER No.: ENF136006
OASIS ID: norfolka1-205239
Dates of Fieldwork: 11–19 February 2015

Summary

An archaeological excavation was conducted by NPS Archaeology for Property 192 Ltd ahead of the construction of two semi-detached dwellings on the site of the former Red Cross Hall, Swan Entry, Little Walsingham, Norfolk (TF 9334 3685). This report presents the results of the excavation in conjunction with those from an earlier archaeological evaluation of the same site in 2010 (Hickling 2010).

Although a small amount of Roman and 11th–12th century material was found as residual material in later deposits, occupation of the site can only be demonstrated from the late 12th–14th century, when a series of quarry pits were dug in the west part of the site to extract chalk and clay.

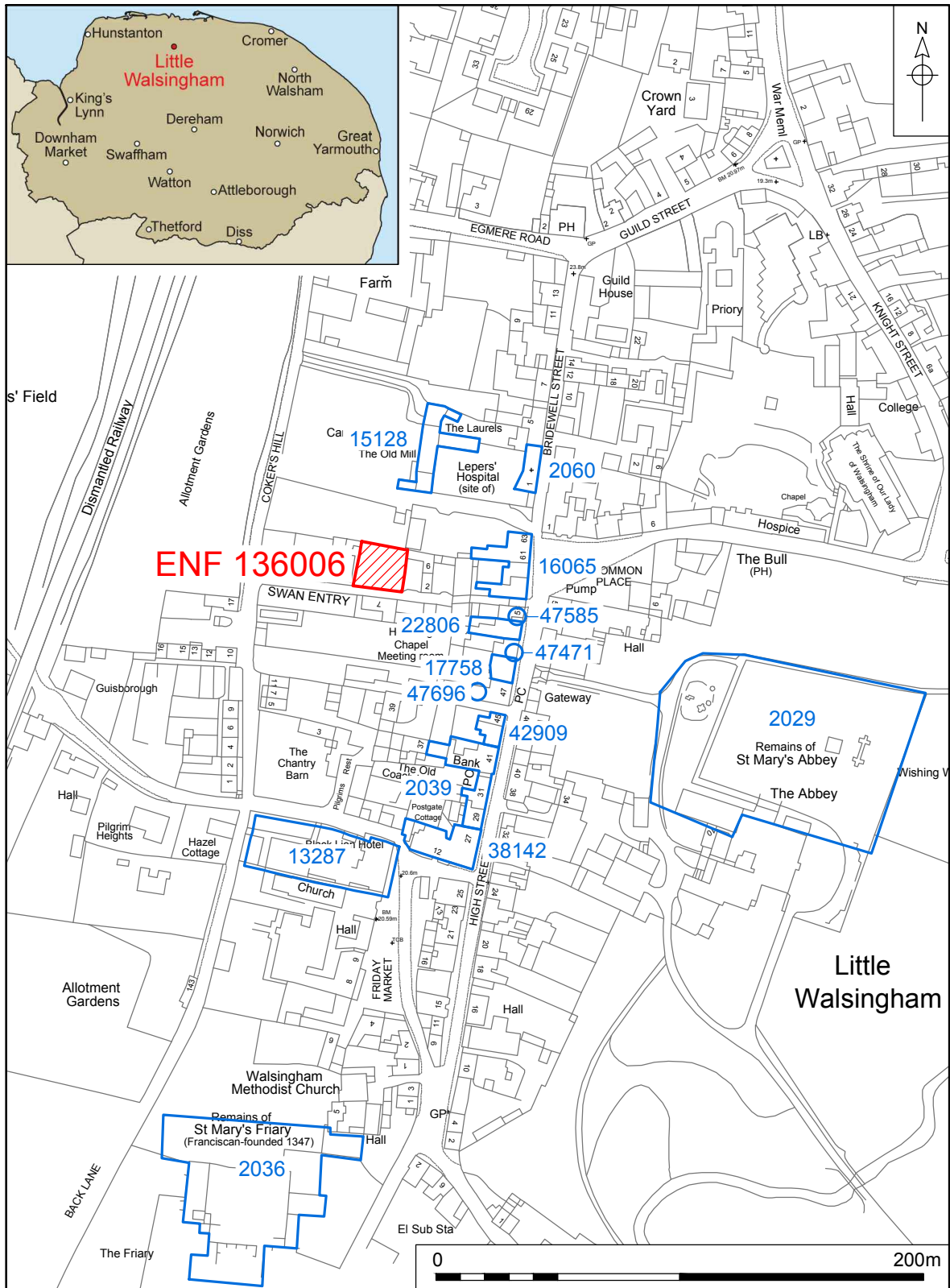
In the early post-medieval period, a substantial structure was built in the southwest of the site, perhaps with a well. In the 18th century, both the well and the building were flattened and backfilled, and were replaced by a less substantial building and a large volume of imported garden soil which covered the entire plot.

A possible interpretation of the site is that it may have been situated to the rear of a planned medieval burgage plot, with a width of one chain (20.1188m), fronting a large market place outside the gate of the Augustinian Priory.

INTRODUCTION

Figure 1

- 1 A proposed housing development of two semi-detached dwellings at the site of the former Red Cross Hall, Swan Entry, Little Walsingham, Norfolk (TF 9334 3685) required an archaeological excavation due to the location in the core of the medieval planned town and pilgrimage centre. Swan Entry is a small lane linking High Street to Coker's Hill in the centre of the modern village. A previous archaeological evaluation of the site had identified the potential for medieval and post-medieval remains on the site (Hickling 2010).
- 2 NPS Archaeology was commissioned by Icon Consulting on behalf of Property 192 Ltd who funded the archaeological work. The work was undertaken to fulfil planning requirements set by North Norfolk District Council (PF/13/1464) and a Brief for Archaeological Excavation issued by Norfolk Historic Environment Service (CNF41444/Powell 2014). The work was conducted in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by NPS Archaeology (01-04-15-2-1189/Bown 2014).
- 3 The 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 *National Planning Policy Framework* (Department for Communities and Local Government 2012). The results will enable decisions to be made by the Local Planning Authority about the treatment of any archaeological remains found.



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Figure 1. Site location with HER data. Scale 1:2500

GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 4 The underlying geology at Swan Entry consists of glacial fluvial silts, clays and gravels of the Anglian Glaciation (British Geological Survey 1991), above Cretaceous Upper Chalk (British Geological Survey 1985).
- 5 The development site lies 65.00m to the west of High Street in the centre of Little Walsingham, on a gentle slope that falls east to a valley bottom. It lies at a height of 25.60m OD (Hickling 2010)
- 6 Prior to the excavation, the site was grassed-over wasteland containing the foundations and floor slab of the former Red Cross Hall that previously stood here.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 7 The primary source for archaeological evidence in the county of Norfolk is the Norfolk Historic Environment Record (NHER), which details archaeological discoveries and sites of historical interest. In order to characterise the likely archaeological potential of the proposed development site, NHER record data was purchased from Norfolk Historic Environment Service for a 500.00m radius search area centred on Swan Entry at TF 9334 3685. This exercise returned 162 individual records.
- 8 The data considered most relevant to the current project are referenced and summarised below by broad period. A reference table listing dates for the historical periods referred to is provided in Appendix 6. References in the following text with the prefix NHER are cited from Norfolk Historic Environment Record. All information sourced from NHER remains copyright of Norfolk Historic Environment Service/Norfolk County Council.
- 9 Surprisingly little below-ground archaeological work has been conducted in Little Walsingham previously. Norfolk Archaeological Unit (NAU) carried out two small watching briefs on sites around the Friday Market, to the south of the current development. Neither identified any evidence of direct relevance to the Swan Entry excavation or the historical development of the town (Shelley 1995; Phillips 1999).

Roman

- 10 To the north of Great Walsingham, a vast amount of Roman material (including building materials and high status objects) spread across several sites in the parishes of Walsingham and Wighton indicates the location of a Roman town (NHER 42850) and a temple—possibly dedicated to Mercury—from which more than 6000 Roman coins have been collected (NHER 2024).
- 11 It has been recently postulated that this area had been of religious significance since at least Roman times with the temple site just north of Great Walsingham and local holy wells, so the Marian Shrine at Little Walsingham may just be a continuation of that (Longcroft et al. 2015, 40).

Anglo-Saxon

- 12 Little Walsingham first became a pilgrimage centre in 1061, when Richeldisde Favarches built a copy of the Virgin Mary's house following a vision.
- 13 Before then, the focus of activity was at nearby Great Walsingham, evidenced by the site of a large Early Anglo-Saxon cemetery from which more than 100 cremation urns and many objects have been recovered since its discovery in 1658 (NHER 2024 and/or 2030).

Medieval

- 14 The shrine at Little Walsingham was developed throughout the medieval period, with St Mary's Augustinian priory (NHER 2029) founded in 1153 next to the original Late Saxon chapel (it now seems likely that the chapel was in fact founded in the first half of the 12th century (Longcroft et al. 2015, 38–9). Later a Franciscan friary (NHER 2036) and a late medieval leper hospital (NHER 2060) were

established. Many buildings in the town became pilgrim hostels and accommodation.

- 15 There are two possible interpretations of the medieval development of the town. The first, postulated recently by Longcroft et al. (2015, 28–33) and based on topographical and historic building evidence is as follows: In the 11th century there was one settlement centred around the church to the southeast of the later priory site. By 1300 plots had been established around Common Place to the northwest of the priory as a planned town and market and of course, the priory had been established, altering the road pattern and impinging on the 11th century settlement to the southeast. By 1400 another market had been developed on the southwestern corner of the priory, around the Friday Market outside the friary precinct to the south. The plots to the west of the High Street were developed as the town grew, using old arable strips.
- 16 The second interpretation (the present author) is that there were several foci of settlement in the 11th century, perhaps centred on the church, Common Place, the junctions of High Street with Church Street, Knight Street with Holt Road, Egmere Road with Bridewell Street, and Guild Street with Knight Street. When the priory was established in 1153, a settlement grid was planted outside its west gate, centred on a large market place along High Street. This may originally have been in the region of 40.00m (two chains) wide, extending from Friday Market in the south to the leper hospital in the north, and from the priory precinct in the east to a line of regularly laid-out burgage plots (each one-chain wide and three–four chains long) to the west (burgage was the term for tenure of a tenement or piece of land in a town in return for a fixed rent paid to the king or a lord). At some point in the medieval period, perhaps quite early, the market function of the small town was overtaken by the emergence of the place as a pilgrimage centre.
- 17 Considerable infilling of the possible market place has occurred since the medieval period, leaving High Street just 10.00m wide. The infilling includes a significant number of medieval buildings, such as those recorded as NHER 22806, 42909 and 2039. Buildings NHER 42909 and 2039 have been interpreted as formerly providing accommodation for pilgrims, suggesting that the possible large market place was partially developed specifically to provide more lodging for visitors.
- 18 The Black Lion Hotel (NHER 13287) on the west side of the Friday Market dates from the 14th century and may have been built for Edward III. The front of the hotel building may respect the line of the original market place, which can be traced north as property boundaries, and is just over one-chain wide, but appears to have expanded into neighbouring Station Road.
- 19 The development site may lie within one of the burgage plots to the west of the possible medieval market place (see para. 24).

Post-medieval

- 20 Although the religious houses and shrine were destroyed at the Reformation, Little Walsingham continued to prosper as a market centre.
- 21 The infilled possible medieval market place contains a large number of early post-medieval buildings, including the 16th-century NHER 47696, 17758 and 16065, and the 16th–17th-century NHER 47585, 47471 and 38142.

- 22 Walsingham Gaol (NHER 15128) lies 50.00m north of the development site. It was built in 1787 on the site of the medieval leper hospital, and closed in 1861.
- 23 The Ordnance Survey First Edition map of c. 1886 shows the development plot as having the same boundaries as today and being devoid of buildings, as does an aerial photograph of 1946 (Norfolk County Council 2015).

Previous archaeological work

- 24 An archaeological evaluation of the site at Swan Entry was made by NPS Archaeology in March 2010 (Hickling 2010). Although there was a general absence of medieval finds and firmly dated medieval features in the evaluation, the form and construction of a well, a wall foundation, and a possible oven base suggested that they may be of medieval origin and characteristic of the type of features found towards the rear of urban housing plots in the medieval period.
- 25 A break in use of the site was thought to be signalled by the demolition of the medieval structures and the introduction of topsoil to create gardens, perhaps in the 18th century.
- 26 The evaluation work concluded that the site may have once been part of a burgage plot encroaching on to the medieval market place.

METHODOLOGY

- 27 Methodology for the excavation followed the approved Written Scheme of Investigation (01-04-15-2-1189/Bown 2014). Archaeological procedures conformed to guidelines issued by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (ClfA 2014a).
- 28 The objective of the excavation was to recover as much information as possible on the origins, date, development, phasing, special organisation, character, function, status, significance and nature of social, economic and industrial activities on the site.
- 29 The Brief required that the footprint of the proposed buildings be excavated under archaeological conditions. The footprint was set out on the ground by the client.
- 30 Machine excavation was carried out under constant archaeological supervision by a tracked 8-tonne hydraulic 360° excavator equipped with a flat-bladed ditching bucket.
- 31 Spoil, exposed surfaces and features were scanned with a metal-detector. All metal-detected and hand-collected finds other than those that were evidently modern were retained for examination.
- 32 All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using NPS Archaeology pro forma. Trench locations, plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales. Monochrome and digital photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits where appropriate.
- 33 The temporary benchmark used during the course of this work was transferred from an Ordnance Survey benchmark with a value of 20.97m OD, located at 2 Guild Street.
- 34 Site conditions were generally good and the work took place in variable weather.
- 35 The site archive is currently held at the offices of NPS Archaeology. Upon completion of the project, the documentary archive will be prepared and indexed following guidelines obtained from the relevant museum and relevant national guidelines (ClfA 2014b). The archive, consisting of all paper elements created during recording of the archaeological site, including digital material, will be deposited with Norfolk Museums Service.
- 36 A summary form of the results of this project has been completed for Online Access to the Index of archaeological investigations (OASIS) under the reference norfolka1-205239 (Appendix 7), and this report will be uploaded to the OASIS database.

RESULTS

Figures 2, 3, 4, 5

Structure

- 37 In compiling this report on the results of the excavation, reference has been made to the results of the 2010 archaeological evaluation of the site (Hickling 2010) in order that the two data sets may be brought together to achieve a more complete record and understanding of the development of the site at Swan Entry over several hundred years.
- 38 Because the work was carried out in two episodes (evaluation ENF124412 followed by excavation ENF136006) with two different NHER event numbers, context recording numbers frequently overlapped/were duplicated where the same entity was examined at a later date. To clarify this, evaluation phase contexts are given the suffix 'a', and the excavation phase contexts the suffix 'b', e.g. **07a** refers to context **07** of the evaluation whereas **15b** describes context **15** of the excavation.
- 39 The combined results of the two archaeological interventions have been assigned to three broad Periods and are presented below in chronological order. Archaeological materials that pre-date the main periods, and which were not associated with structures or archaeological features, are mentioned below but have not been assigned to a Period.

Roman

- 40 Although no Roman features were present, two fragments of Roman tile were recovered from fill **15b** pit **29b** (otherwise dated to Period 1 as 13th–14th century). It is considered unlikely that these fragments were residual, but rather that they were imported as building materials, perhaps quarried from the town and temple sites north of Great Walsingham.

Early medieval (11th–late 12th century)

- 41 No earlier medieval features were recorded at the site, but two or three sherds of early medieval pottery were recovered. Two sherds of Early Medieval Ware were found in pit **27b**, otherwise dated to Period 1 (late 12th–14th-century). The third, unidentified sherd, was thought to be either a locally made medieval coarseware or a Mid–Late Saxon import, from pit **19b**, which was otherwise dated to Period 1 as late 12th–14th-century.
- 42 As all three sherds were residual in later contexts, it seems likely that they point to either agricultural activity of this date in the vicinity, or horticultural activity in the rear part of an early burgage plot. Both pits may have contained the earlier pottery due to spreading of household waste as manure.

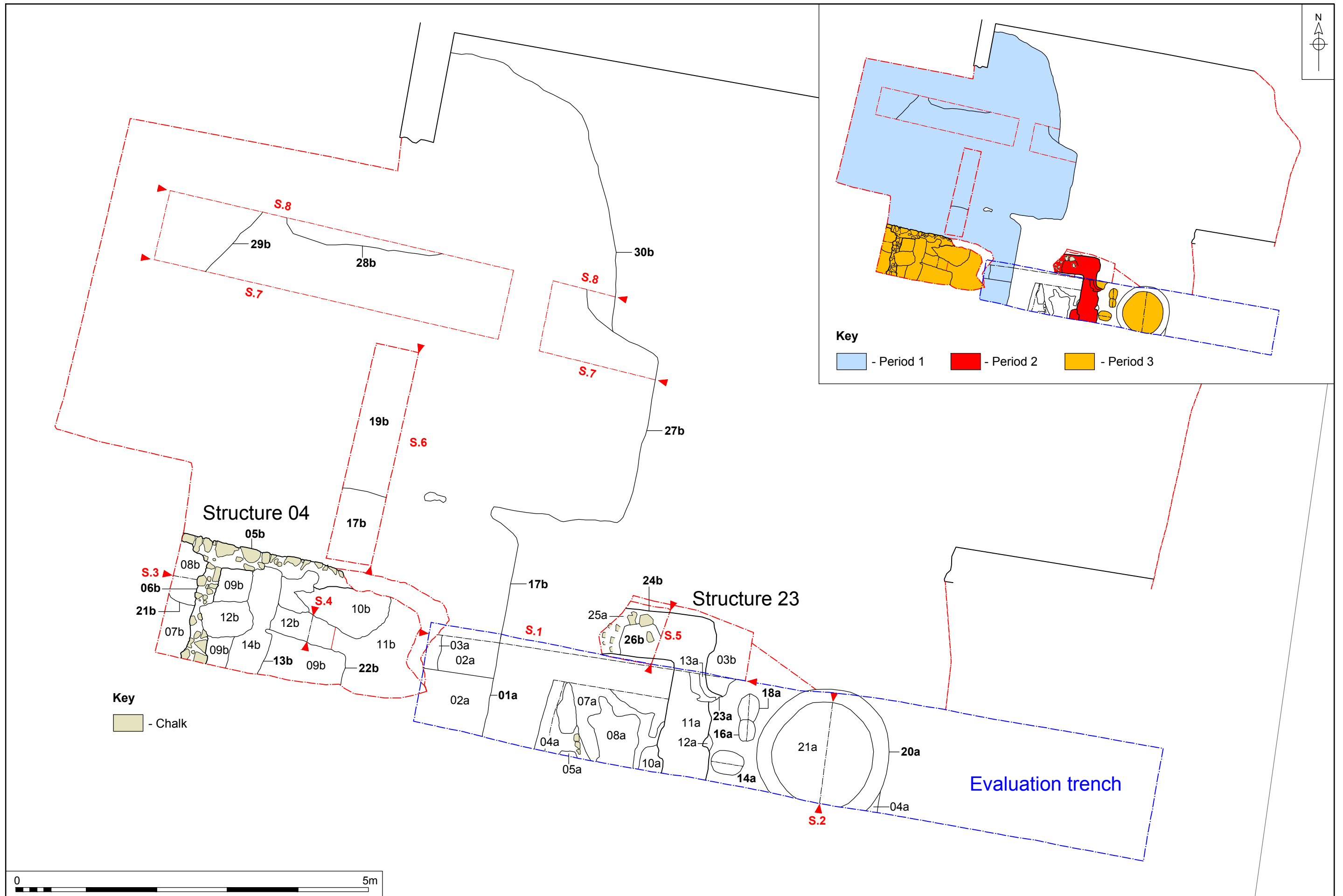


Figure 2. Site plan and plan of periods. Scale 1:50

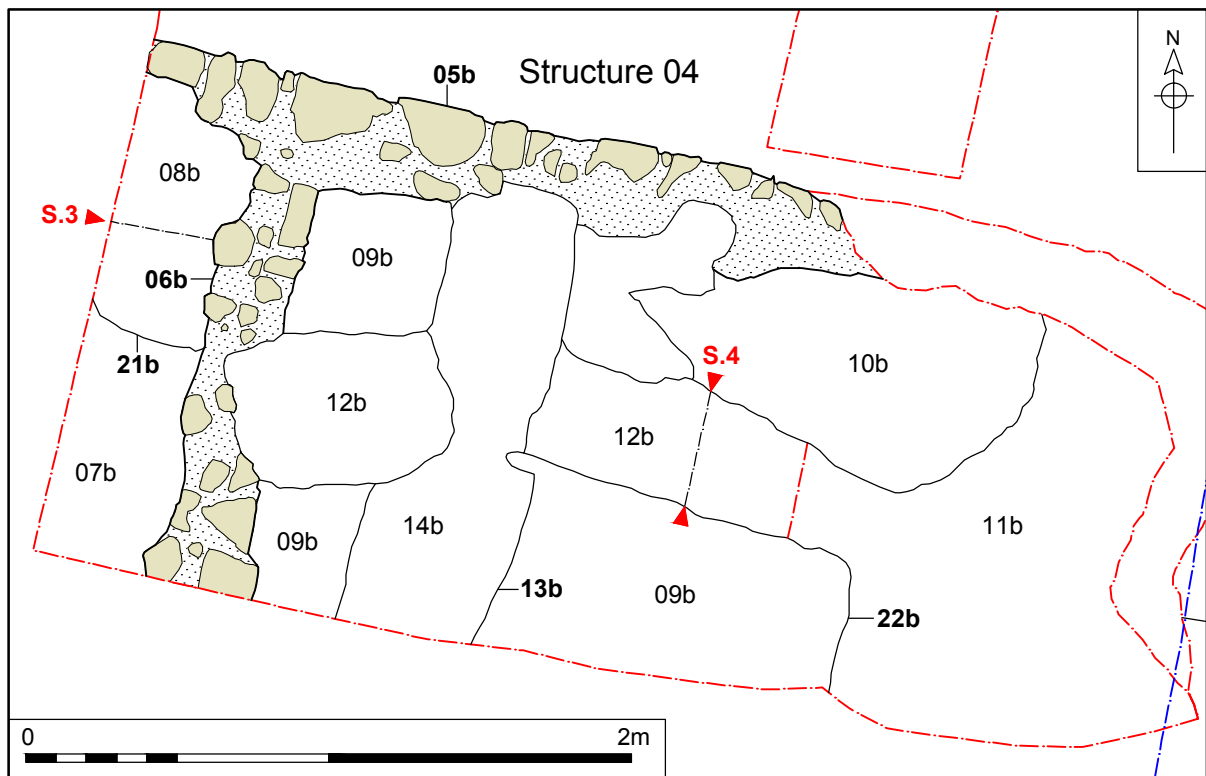


Figure 3. Structure 04. Scale 1:25

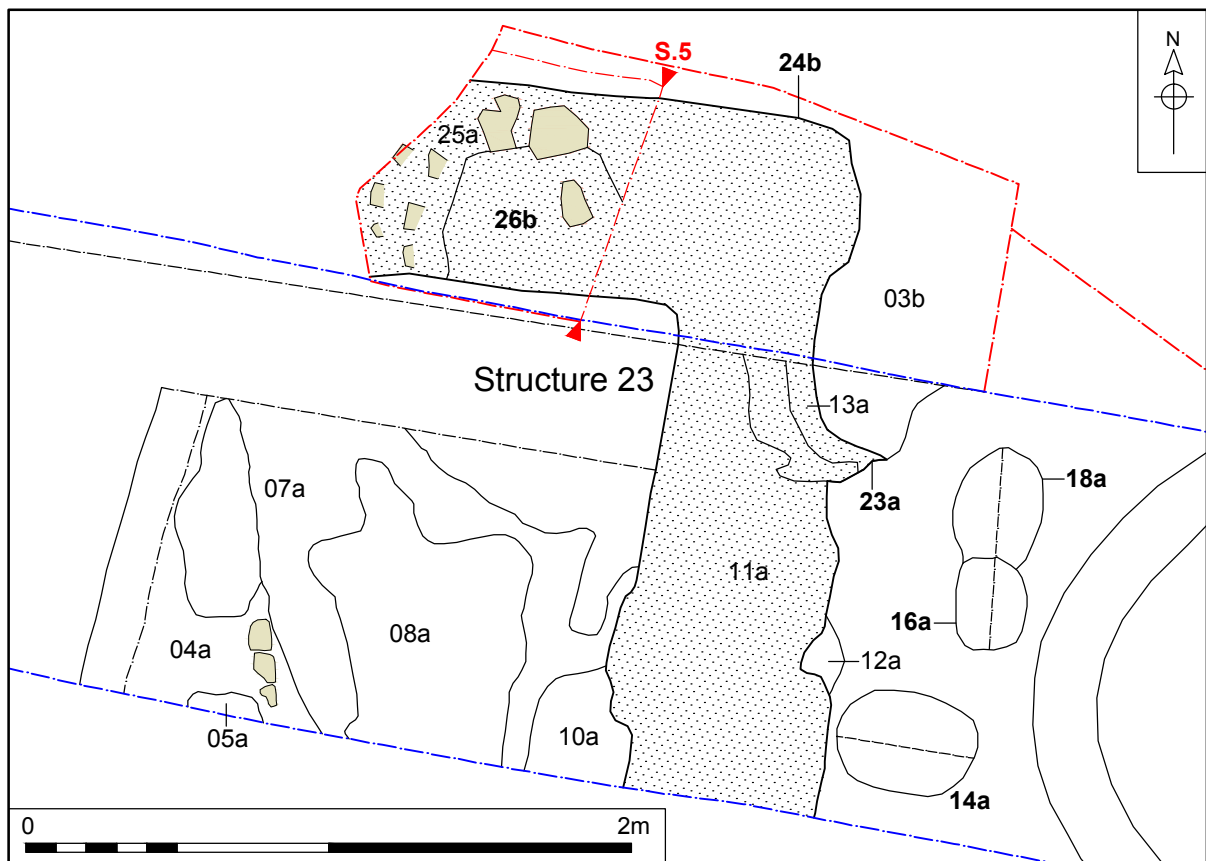


Figure 4. Structure 23. Scale 1:25

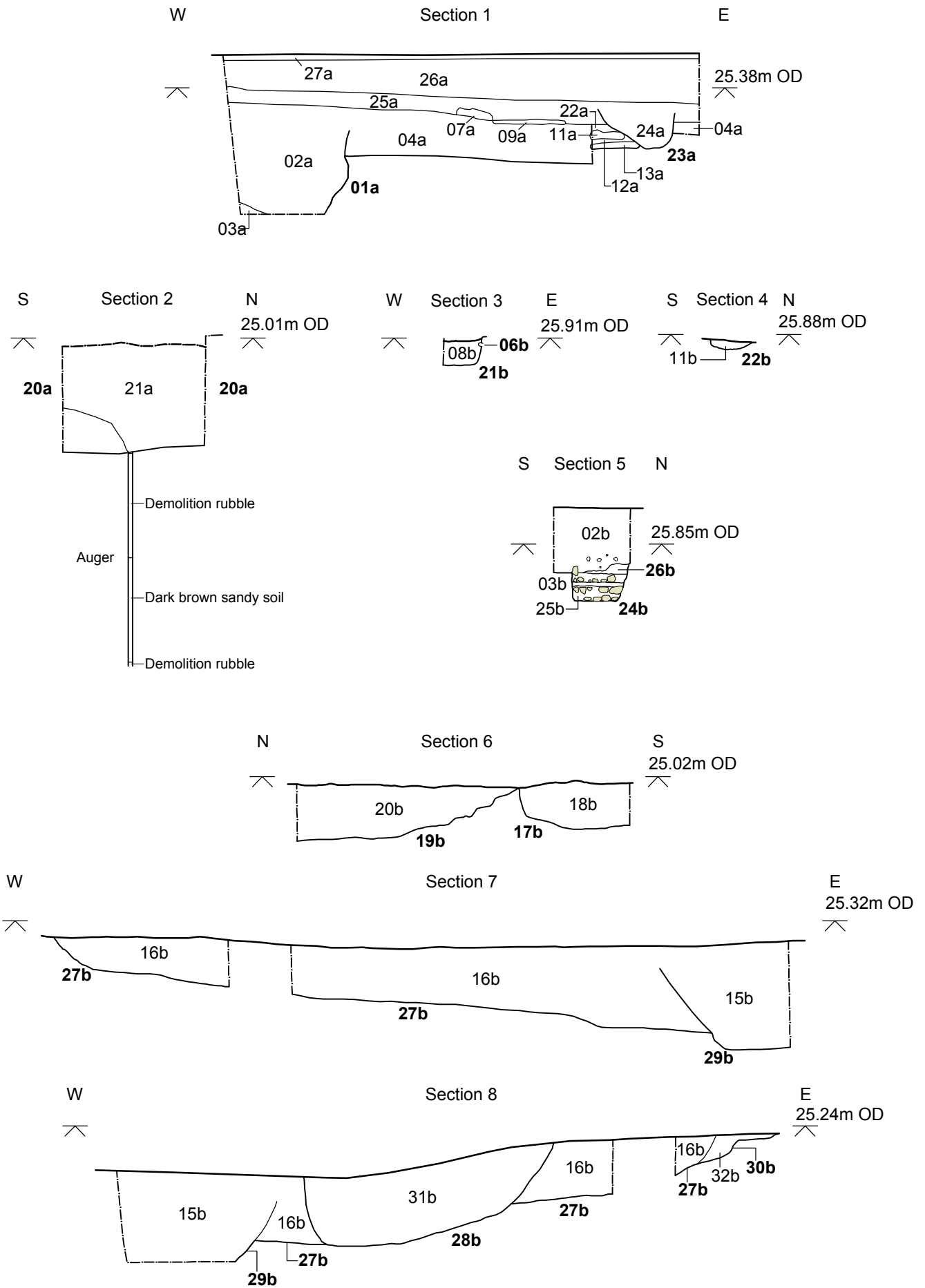


Figure 5. Section drawings. Scale 1:50

Period 1 High medieval (late 12th–14th century)

- 43 Period 1 is characterised by several large quarry pits that covered the west part of the excavation area. During the evaluation, a quarry pit was recorded cutting through a possible old topsoil layer **04a** / **03b**. The possible old topsoil was 0.40m thick, of mid-reddish brown sandy clay with sparse charcoal and chalk flecks, and was situated overlying the natural geology. The presence of chalk flecks perhaps suggests attempts to improve the soil through trying to neutralise its acidity. It is considered plausible that the deposit may be medieval in origin.



Plate 1. West area looking west, showing Period 1 quarry pits and Period 3 Structure **04** to the left



Plate 2. Period 1 pits **17b** and **19b** looking east

- 44 Pit **17b / 01a** appeared to be rectangular in shape, c. 0.45m deep with almost vertical sides, a flat base and with only one or two fills. The lowest fill **03a** was a layer of mixed redeposited natural silts, chalk and gravel, and probably represents the natural erosion of the sides of the pit, which therefore must have been left open for at least a short time. The upper fill **02a / 18b** was mid-brown clayey sand with occasional flint gravel and chalk flecks, and sparse charcoal flecks and clay lumps. One sherd of late 12th–14th-century Grimston Ware pottery was found in the pit. The pit may be broadly contemporary with nearby pit **19b**, as they were not inter-cut.



Plate 3. Period 1 quarry pits under excavation, looking west

- 45 Only a small portion of pit **30b** was visible, but it appeared to be oval in shape with steep sides, and was cut by pit **19b/27b**. Its fill was mid-brown sandy clay with occasional flint gravel, and sparse charcoal flecks and lumps of redeposited geological clay. No datable artefacts were recovered.
- 46 Pit **19b/27b** was rectangular in shape with gently sloping sides and a flat base, up to 0.54m deep. Its single fill **20b/16b** was mid-brown clayey sand with moderate chalk fragments and flecks, sparse flint gravel and sparse clay flecks. Seven sherds of pottery, five of which were late 12th–14th-century in date (the others were possibly earlier), were recovered from the features. Pit **19b/27b** was cut by pits **28b** and **29b**, and cut pit **30b**.

- 47 Pit **29b** was cut through the fill of pit **19b/27b** and had very steep sides, but was not bottomed. Its fill **15b** was dark greyish brown clayey silt with occasional chalk flecks and lumps, and sparse flint gravel. Two sherds of pottery, the latest of which was 13th–15th-century in date, a medieval copper-alloy buckle plate, and a fragment of medieval roof tile were found in the pit.
- 48 Pit **28b** was possibly rectangular in shape and was 0.96m deep with steep sides and a concave base. It cut the fill of pit **19b/27b**. Its fill **31b** was dark brown clayey sand with occasional flint gravel and sparse chalk flecks, but no datable artefacts were recovered from its excavation.

Period 2 Early post-medieval

- 49 Structure **23** (see Figure 3) was probably a substantial 15th–16th-century building aligned with the orientation of a burgrave plot. It consisted of an internal floor on the possible medieval topsoil layer **04a / 03b**, wall foundations **24b / 28a**, and wall **26b**.
- 50 Wall foundation **24b** consisted of **25b** alternating bands of compacted clean yellow sand and chalk lumps in mid-reddish brown sandy clay, 0.53m wide x 0.25m deep. The foundation was aligned east–west and produced a sherd of late 12th–14th-century pottery.



Plate 4. Period 2 foundation **24b** (Structure **23**), looking east

- 51 Wall foundation **28a** was of identical construction to foundation **24b**, but was aligned north–south. It was 0.70m wide x 0.23m deep and was composed of alternate layers of chalk lumps **11a** / **13a** and clean orange sand **12a** / **22a**. This type of ‘banded’ foundation was used commonly in the medieval period. The foundations appeared to form the northeast corner of a building.
- 52 Inside the angle formed by the two wall foundations, a sequence of mortar deposits—which may have been part of an internal floor, or perhaps part of an oven or kiln—were excavated. The upper-most deposit was a layer of burnt, compacted mortar **08a**, which was on top of a more extensive layer of the same material, but which was not burnt **07a**. The mortar layers were on top of a bedding layer **09a** of clean cream-coloured silt. Along the west edge of the deposits there was a strip (0.20m wide) of mortar and lumps of chalk and flint **05a**, which may represent the foundation of an outer wall of the possible oven/kiln structure **30a**.
- 53 Wall **26b**, which had been heavily robbed, was situated on top of wall foundation **24b**. The remains of the wall consisted of a patch of mortar 0.43m wide x up to 0.10m deep, comprising pale cream sandy mortar with moderate chalk flecks and fragments of ‘Early Brick’ and ‘Late Brick’ dating from the 13th–15th-century and 15th–16th-century. Two different types of mortar were adhering to the bricks, suggesting that the wall was constructed of recycled materials, and so may be later than the brick dates suggest.
- 54 Structure **23** was sealed by layers **25a**, **26a**, and **02b**, a post-medieval garden soil containing 15th–19th-century artefacts.
- 55 It is interesting to note that structure **23** does not appear to continue to the west, in fact the structure does not appear to have had a west wall.



Plate 5. Period 2 foundation **28a** and floors **07a** and **08a** (Structure **23**), looking south

- 56 Well **29a** had a circular masonry lining consisting of flint and chalk rubble in a matrix of cream-coloured lime mortar. The lack of brick in its construction suggests a medieval rather than a post-medieval date may be likely. Its fill **21a** was very similar to topsoil **26a**, dark greyish brown sandy silt with moderate chalk flecks and occasional flints, and oyster and mussel shell. Fill **21a** contained ceramics of 15th–18th-century date, suggesting that the well fell out of use and was backfilled in the 18th century. The top of the masonry had been truncated to the same level as layer **25a**. The well fill was augered by hand down c. 3.00m (to c. 22.00m OD). Two hard layers rich in demolition debris were recorded, one at between 1.00m and 2.00m depth, which necessitated repeated re-coring, and one at 3.00m depth, which could not be penetrated by the soil auger. At 3.00m deep the fill was becoming quite wet.



Plate 6. Period 2 well **29a** looking north

Period 3 Post-medieval

- 57 Structure **23b** (see Figure 4) was sealed by layers **25a**, **26a**, and **02b**, a post-medieval garden or horticultural soil from which 15th–19th-century artefacts were recovered. The deposit was dark brown silty sand with moderate flint gravel, occasional chalk and charcoal flecks, and sparse fragments of ceramic building material. The deposit sealed structure **23** and well **29a**, and was above layer **04b**.
- 58 Above the post-medieval garden soil the foundations of the 20th-century Red Cross Hall and of Structure **04** were evident.



Plate 7. Period 3 Structure **04** looking east

- 59** Structure **04** was composed of two wall foundations, **05b** and **06b** and had internal floor surfaces, **07b**, **09b**, **10b** and **11b**. Wall foundation **05b** was aligned east–west and formed the north, outer wall of the structure. It was composed of chalk blocks in a matrix of pale cream silty sand with frequent chalk flecks and was 0.33m wide x up to 0.22m deep. It petered out to the east.
- 60** Wall foundation **06b** was an internal wall at a right angle to the south of wall **05b**. It was up to 0.30m wide x 0.11m deep, but otherwise identical to wall **05b**. It marked the boundary of two separate internal rooms, which were further differentiated by their flooring. The west room contained floor **07b**, compacted pale cream chalky clay with frequent chalk flecks and reddening, probably indicative of burning. The east room had a compacted chalk floor **09b**, which extended 2.00 east of wall **06b**. In places to the east, the floor appeared disturbed, and merged into **10b**, compacted mottled white and dark brown chalk/sandy clay with frequent chalk lumps, 0.05m thick. It petered out into **11b**, dark brown sandy clay with moderate chalk, occasional flint, and sparse coal/charcoal, similar to garden soil **02b**.
- 61** Several features were cut into the floor surfaces. Floor **07b** was cut by pit **21b**, a feature of unknown shape and size, but its north and east edges seemed to respect walls **05b** and **06b**. It had vertical sides and a flat base and was 0.26m deep. Its fill **08b** was dark brown clayey sand with frequent chalk flecks, occasional ceramic building material fragments, and sparse coal and charcoal fragments, with animal bone and oyster shells, but no datable artefacts.



Plate 8. Period 3 pit **21b** facing north

- 62 Two linear features **13b**, **22b** were cut into floor **09b**. Feature **13b** was a north–south aligned drain run, with the plastic drain pipe still present. The visible part was 0.50m wide x 0.09m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill **14b** was dark brown clayey sand with occasional flint and chalk and sparse ceramic building material and charcoal fragments, mostly derived from layer **02b**. Feature **22b** was aligned east–west and was possibly an earlier drain run, but no pipe remained. It was 0.49m wide x 0.09m deep with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill **11b** was dark brown sandy clay with moderate chalk fragments, occasional flints and sparse coal and charcoal fragments, also probably deriving from layer **02b**. It contained medieval, or post-medieval brick fragments and a post-medieval adze head.
- 63 Layer **25a** was a 0.20–0.25m-thick deposit of dark brown silty sand with frequent chalk fragments, moderate mortar fragments, occasional flint gravel and sparse ceramic building material fragments. It sealed structure **23** and was cut by possible post-holes **14a**, **16a**, **18a** and **23a**, which were all located between well **29a** and wall foundation **28a**.
- 64 Post-hole **14a** was oval in shape, 0.46m long x 0.33m wide x 0.05m deep. Its fill **15a** was dark brown silty sand with occasional chalk and flint gravel and charcoal flecks. It produced pottery of 18th–20th-century date.
- 65 Post-hole **16a** was also oval in shape, 0.30m long x 0.24m wide x 0.14m deep. Its fill **17a** was dark brown silty sand with occasional chalk and flint gravel and charcoal flecks. It did not produce any datable material, but it did cut post-hole **18a**.
- 66 Post-hole **18a** was oval in shape, 0.40m long x 0.28m wide x 0.16m deep. Its fill **19a** was mid–dark brown silty sand with occasional flint and chalk gravel and sparse charcoal. It contained no datable material.

- 67 Part of post-hole **23a** continued beyond the edge of the trench, but it cut through wall foundation **28a**, exposing its structure. It was irregular in shape, and the recordable dimensions were 0.60m wide x 0.40m deep. Its fill **24a** was dark brown silty sand with occasional chalk and flint gravel and sparse charcoal flecks. It contained a fragment of clay tobacco pipe, dating it to the post-medieval period.
- 68 The modern topsoil **26a / 02b** was above layer **25a**. It measured 0.40m deep, and was dark brown silty sand with moderate flint gravel with occasional chalk and charcoal flecks and sparse fragments of ceramic building material.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FINDS FROM THE EVALUATION AND EXCAVATION

- 69 Finds from the excavation and the evaluation were processed and recorded by count and weight, and information entered onto an Excel spreadsheet. Each category was considered separately and is presented below by material. A list of finds from the excavation in context number order is presented as Appendix 2a.

Excavation pottery

by Sue Anderson

Introduction

- 70 Fifteen sherds (119g) of pottery were recovered from six contexts during the excavation. Table 1 provides a summary of the quantification by fabric. A summary catalogue is included in Appendix 3.

Description	Fabric	Code	No	Wt/g	Eve	MNV
Early medieval ware	EMW	3.10	1	2		1
Medieval coarseware	MCW	3.20	1	3		1
Local medieval unglazed	LMU	3.23	1	2		1
Grimston-type ware	GRIM	4.10	6	59		6
Yarmouth-type glazed wares	YARG	4.11	1	7		1
Unidentified	UNID	0.001	1	12	0.10	1
Total medieval			11	85	0.10-	11
Raeran/Aachen Stoneware	GSW3	7.13	1	12		1
Staffordshire-type Slipware	STAF	6.41	1	4		1
Westerwald Stoneware	GSW5	7.15	1	10		1
Yellow Ware	YELW	8.13	1	8	0.03	1
Total post-medieval			4	34	0.03	4
Totals			15	119	0.13	15

Table 1. Pottery quantities by fabric

Methodology

- 71 Quantification was carried out using sherd count, weight and estimated vessel equivalent (eve). The minimum number of vessels (MNV) within each context was also recorded, but cross-fitting was not attempted unless particularly distinctive vessels were observed in more than one context. A full quantification by fabric, context and feature is available in 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. Post-medieval wares were identified following Jennings (1981). Form terminology for medieval pottery is based on 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.

Pottery by period

Medieval pottery

- 72 Ten sherds of medieval date were recovered. Three are coarseware body sherds (EMW, LMU and MCW) in fine and medium sandy reduced fabrics. Seven are glazed ware body sherds, the majority being Grimston wares, including one sherd that is unglazed and one that has only a small spot of glaze. The others are green-glazed and two of these have additional decoration comprising incised lines and a cordon, and applied feathers. One glazed ware sherd is in an estuarine clay fabric, which occurs frequently in north and east Norfolk, 'Yarmouth-type' glazed ware, although the source is currently unknown. It is decorated with roughly executed horizontal combing and a thin green glaze. The assemblage broadly spans the whole medieval period from the 11th to the 14th centuries, although none of the sherds is closely datable and the group may represent a narrower date range (12th–13th century).
- 73 One sherd from pit fill **20b** is unidentified but is likely to be of medieval, or possibly Anglo-Saxon, date. It is a simple upright rim (120mm diameter) from a jar in a form similar to Middle Saxon Ipswich ware. The fabric is fine with abundant silver mica and sparse soft ferrous inclusions. It may be a locally made medieval coarseware, or possibly an import of Mid–Late Saxon date.

Late and post-medieval pottery

- 74 All sherds of this period were recovered unstratified from context **01b**. There is a girth-grooved body sherd of a Raeren stoneware mug or jug with uncoloured glaze externally (late 15th–16th century), a yellow-glazed and brown slip-decorated Staffordshire mug body sherd (18th century), a body sherd of Westerwald stoneware with blue-painted decoration (late 17th–19th century), and a rim from a yellow ware bowl (19th–20th century).

Pottery by context

- 75 Table 2 shows the distribution of pottery by context, with suggested spot dates. Unstratified finds are not included.

Fill Of	Context	Cut Type	Fabrics	Spotdate
17b	18b	Pit	GRIM	L.12th-14th c.
19b	20b	Pit	MCW GRIM UNID	L.12th-14th c.
24b	25b	Foundation cut	GRIM	L.12th-14th c.
27b	16b	Pit	EMW LMU GRIM	L.12th-14th c.
29b	15b	Pit	GRIM YARG	13th-14th c.

Table 2. Pottery by context

- 76 Five features contained medieval pottery with no later finds. The sherd of early medieval ware, and possibly the unidentified rim sherd, were residual in their contexts.

Pottery discussion

- 77 This small group is predominantly of medieval date, the only later sherds being unstratified finds. Early medieval pottery is present, suggesting activity in the 11th–12th century, and there are sherds of wheelmade coarsewares that broadly date to

the 12th–14th centuries. The assemblage is dominated by local glazed wares, most of them from Grimston, near King’s Lynn, the closest known source of glazed wares in the later 12th–14th centuries. A high proportion of glazed wares is often found on urban or high status sites of the period, but the assemblage is small and may be unrepresentative of pottery use on the site.

Evaluation pottery

by Sarah Percival

- 78 A total of eleven sherds of pottery weighing 173g was collected from two contexts. Nine post-medieval sherds were found in the fill of well **29a** and two modern sherds came from the fill of post-hole **14a**. The finds are listed in Appendix 3.

Post-medieval

- 79 The post-medieval assemblage includes sherds from six vessels. All are tableware with the exception of a base from a large stoneware storage jar. No vessels associated with cooking were recovered.
- 80 Two sherds of 16th-century late Grimston-type Ware with thick, dark-green glaze is the earliest pottery found. The assemblage also includes a sherd of 16th–17th-century Cologne Frechen stoneware Bellarmine jug with a small fragment of a face mask, a late 17th–18th-century Staffordshire slipware press-moulded flatware dish with piecrust rim and cream and brown combed and feathered trailed slip decoration, plus rim and body sherds of two Glazed Red Earthenware vessels. A large sherd from the base of a 17th–19th-century English Stoneware storage jar was also found.

Modern

- 81 Two sherds recovered from the fill of post-hole **14a** comprise a fragment of industrial slipware with cream and brown trailed decoration, and a rim sherd from a refined white earthenware teacup. Both date to the late 18th–20th centuries.

Excavation ceramic building material and mortar

by Sue Anderson

- 82 Fourteen fragments of ceramic building material weighing 1,651g were collected from three contexts. Two fragments (39g) of mortar were also collected.
- 83 The assemblage was quantified (count and weight) by fabric and form. Fabrics were identified on the basis of macroscopic appearance and main inclusions. The width, length and thickness of bricks and floor tiles were measured where possible, but roof tile thicknesses were only measured when another dimension was available. Forms were identified from work in Norwich (Drury 1993), based on measurements. Other form terminology follows Brunskill’s glossary (1990). A full catalogue of the building material is included in Appendix 4a, and of the mortar in 4b.
- 84 Table 3 shows the ceramic building material quantification by type and form.

Type	Form	Code	No	Wt (g)
Roman	Roman tile	RBT	1	54
	Imbrex	IMB	1	88

Type	Form	Code	No	Wt (g)
Walling	Early brick	EB	2	34
		EB?	2	411
	Late brick	LB	6	1020
Roofing	Plain roof tile: medieval	RTM	1	25
	Plain roof tile: post-medieval	RTP	1	19

Table 3. Ceramic building material by form

Roman tile

- 85 Two abraded fragments from pit fill **15b** are in fine sandy fabrics. One is an edge fragment from an *imbrex*, 16mm thick, and the other is part of a Roman tile of uncertain type, 30mm thick.

Walling

- 86 Four fragments of 'Early Brick' (13th–15th century) were recovered from pit fill **15b** and wall **26b**. Three small pieces are in the typical estuarine clay fabrics found throughout the region. The other piece is in a fine sandy red-firing clay with common voids. This fabric would be more typical of a later brick, but the base is covered with straw impressions, suggesting a high or late medieval date. This fragment is 59mm thick and has a thick patch of coarse pink lime mortar on the surface.
- 87 'Late Brick' fragments were recovered from ditch fill **11b** and wall **26b**. The three fragments from the former are small fragments in medium sandy fabrics. One piece is from a hard red brick of post-medieval date. The other two are coarser, crumbly and abraded fragments with one reduced surface, and are probably late medieval. Three pieces of two bricks from wall **26b** are in fine sandy fabrics and measure 45mm thick, and 108mm x 49mm respectively, their size suggesting a 15th–16th-century date. The two joining fragments are partially reduced at their core. Both bricks have two types of mortar adhering, a pink coarse type and a slightly finer buff type. The latter partially covers the broken edges of both bricks. This suggests that the bricks are probably demolition rubble from an earlier structure, and were reused in the wall.

Roofing

- 88 A fragment of medieval plain roof tile in a medium sandy fabric was found in pit fill **15b**, and a piece of later roof tile in a fine sandy flint-tempered fabric came from ditch fill **11b**.

Mortar

- 89 Two fragments of lime mortar were collected as a sample from wall **26b**. These are cream–pink in colour and contain abundant medium sand aggregates with sparse small flint pieces and chalk. Occasional pieces of carbonised material are present. The fragments are thick and relatively amorphous, although the larger of the two pieces appears to have two flattish surfaces at right-angles, suggesting that it may have butted against bricks in a random-rubble wall.
- 90 The mortar samples differ from the mortar adhering to the bricks recovered from the wall (see above). The dark pink coarse mortar on the bricks appears to be the earlier of the two, with the buff-coloured mortar covering the broken edges. The

third type of mortar from the sample may indicate that the bricks had been re-used once before they were finally added to the wall, or perhaps that the wall had been re-pointed at some stage.

Evaluation ceramic building material

by Sarah Percival

Brick

- 91 A total of five fragments of brick were recovered, all from deposit **21a**, the fill of well **29a**. All are in a medium sandy fabric with medium–large grog inclusions. The bricks are long and narrow and have been made on a sanded form suggesting a late medieval–post-medieval date for the assemblage (see Appendix 4).

Floor tile

- 92 A fragment of 15th-century Flemish floor tile with cream and brown glaze and chamfered edges was found in well fill **21a**.

Roof tile

- 93 A total of 33 roof tile fragments weighing 2,994g was recovered, principally from context **21a**, though a single fragment weighing 28g was found in the fill of post-hole **24a**. The assemblage is mostly composed of pieces of medieval or post-medieval plain tile, from peg or nibbed tiles, in medium red sandy fabric (29 pieces 1.978g), with a small number being made of medium sandy cream coloured fabric. Three pieces of plain tile in red sandy fabric have been discoloured due to burning. Three tiles have surviving peg holes. One example has a round peg hole situated towards the edge of the tile indicating that the tile had originally had two such holes. Two tiles have square peg holes. A single fragment of post-medieval pan tile was also found in context **21a**.

Clay pipe

by Rebecca Sillwood and Sarah Percival

- 94 Two fragments of undecorated clay tobacco pipe stem were recovered unstratified from **01b**, weighing 6g in total. The pieces cannot be more closely dated than post-medieval.
- 95 A single fragment from the stem of a clay tobacco pipe was found in the fill of post-hole **23a**. The fragment is not closely datable.

Glass

by Rebecca Sillwood and Sarah Percival

- 96 A single piece of post-medieval bottle glass was recovered unstratified from **01b**, weighing 11g. The piece is a curved mid-green fragment.
- 97 A heavily patinated fragment from a post-medieval globular bottle was found in the fill of well 29a.

Metal finds

by Rebecca Sillwood and Sarah Percival

- 98 Four metal objects were recovered, three of iron and one of copper alloy. The iron was from ditch fill **11b** and well backfill **21a**, and the copper alloy was from pit fill **15b**.

Copper alloy

- 99 The copper alloy piece is a medieval buckle plate, rectangular in shape, measuring 16mm x 20mm. One side has two tab projections, which would have connecting the plate to the buckle frame, which is no longer present. Decoration consists of two (slightly wavy and uneven) lines of punched opposing triangles running around the edge of the plate. An almost identical, but incomplete, example was found in London (Egan and Pritchard 2008, 114; fig. 74, no. 533) and this is dated to the later 13th–14th century.

Iron

- 100 The iron object is an adze, which is clearly identifiable despite much encrusting with lumps of chalk, flint and corrosive product. The socket is circular and the blade is perpendicular to the socket. The length of the blade, although distorted due to corrosion, is c. 78mm and the socket is c. 36mm in diameter.
- 101 The adze is an object that could originate from any period, being a utilitarian piece used mainly in carpentry over many centuries from the Roman period through to the present day. It seems most likely that the present piece is post-medieval in date, being associated with post-medieval ceramic building materials.
- 102 Two square-shanked iron nails, both heavily encrusted, were also found in the fill of well **29a**. The nails are not closely datable.

Animal bone

by Julie Curl

Evaluation

- 103 The assessment was carried out following a modified version of guidelines by English Heritage (Davis, 1992). All of the bone was examined to determine range of species and elements present. Note was made of butchering and any indications of skinning, horn-working 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. As this is a small assemblage, the data was directly input into the table in this report (Appendix 5).
- 104 A total of 0.185kg of faunal remains, consisting of 16 pieces was recovered from two contexts. The remains are in good condition, although fragmentary from butchering. No animal gnawing or burning was evident on any of the remains.
- 105 The remains in the medieval topsoil 04a produced a chopped cattle humerus and chopped and cut limb bones from a sheep/goat.
- 106 The fill 21a of well 29a produced 13 fragments of sheep/goat bone, including several ribs, humerus, tibia and ulna fragments, a chopped/cut pelvic bone and a fragment of skull. Most of the bones show chop or cut marks from processing the individual sections of meat; the ribs show saw marks, which would have occurred when the animal was initially divided into cuts.

- 107 Both fills produced the butchered bones of domestic animals along with the remains of marine molluscs. A variety of cuts of meat, including prime meat-bearing bones are represented and these, along with the marine mollusc shell indicate the disposal of domestic butchering and food waste.
- 108 All of the remains were from adult animals which might indicate that they had been kept for other uses (such as breeding, milk and wool) prior to their culling for meat.

Excavation

- 109 The bone in this assemblage consists of hand-collected remains. All of the bone was identified to species wherever possible using a variety of comparative reference material. Where a complete identification to species was not possible, bone was assigned to a group, such as 'sheep/goat' or 'mammal' whenever possible. The bones were recorded using a modified version of guidelines described in Davis (1992).
- 110 Any butchering was recorded, noting the type of butchering, such as cut, chopped or sawn and location of butchering. A note was made of any burnt bone. Pathologies were recorded with the type of injury or disease, the element affected and the location on the bone. Other modifications were recorded, such as any possible industrial or craft working waste or animal gnawing.
- 111 Weights and total number of pieces counts were also taken for each context, along with the number of pieces for each individual species present (NISP) and these appear in Appendix 5. All of the information was input directly into an Excel spreadsheet. A summary table of the faunal catalogue is in a table in Appendix 5 and the full catalogue is available in the digital archive.

Quantification, provenance and preservation

- 112 A total of 443g of faunal remains, consisting of 25 pieces, was recovered by the excavation. The remains were produced from five contexts; four from pit fills and one ditch. Quantification of the assemblage by context and element count is given in Table 4 and by weight in Table 5.

CONTEXT	FEATURE AND QUANTITY					CONTEXT TOTAL
	Pit 17b	Ditch 19b	Pit 21b	Pit 27b	Pit 29b	
08b			2			2
15b					10	10
16b				8		8
18b	4					4
20b		1				1
FEATURE TOTAL	4	1	2	8	10	25

Table 4. Quantification of the faunal assemblage by context and feature and number of fragments

- 113 The assemblage is in good condition, although much is fragmented from butchering and wear. Context **15b** produced one pig/boar leg bone with some canid gnawing; this may have been from scavenger activity or waste from meat or waste given to a domestic dog. Some of the bone shows more wear, particularly from context **15b**, which might suggest residual finds, which is also suggested by

the ceramic date range. Associated ceramics largely suggest medieval–post-medieval finds, with the possibility of residual Roman bone in **15b**.

CONTEXT	FEATURE AND WEIGHT					CONTEXT TOTAL
	Pit 17b	Ditch 19b	Pit 21b	Pit 27b	Pit 29b	
08b			7g			7g
15b					101g	101g
16b				100g		100g
18b	14g					14g
20b		221g				221g
FEATURE TOTAL	14g	221g	7g	100g	101g	443

Table 5. Quantification of the faunal assemblage by context and feature and weight in grams

Species and modifications

- 114** Four species or groups were identified in the assemblage. Just under half of the remains were too fragmented to identify to species. Quantification of the assemblage by feature, species and species count is given in Table 6.

SPECIES	FEATURE AND NISP					SPECIES TOTAL
	Pit 17b	Ditch 19b	Pit 21b	Pit 27b	Pit 29b	
Cattle		1			2	3
Dog/wolf	3				2	5
Mammal	1			7	4	12
Pig/boar				1	2	3
Sheep/goat			2			2
FEATURE TOTAL	4	1	2	8	10	25

Table 6. Quantification of the faunal assemblage by feature, species and NISP

- 115** Canid remains were seen in two fills, with a mandible and tooth in context **15b** and three metapodials (foot bones) in context **18b**. All of the canid remains are from large dogs or, depending on the date of the bone, perhaps from wolves. One of the metapodials in **18b** shows some small knife cuts that would strongly suggest the animal was skinned.
- 116** Cattle were seen in two fills, with two pieces of thoracic vertebrae in context **15b** and a humerus in **20b**. The humerus has been chopped and there are fine knife cuts on the shaft from meat removal. Pig/boar were recovered from two features, with a chopped humerus and tibia in context **15b** and a cut tibia in **16b**. Sheep/goat were seen in one fill, with a chopped radius and a complete intermediate phalange from **08b**.
- 117** The bulk of the bone in the excavation assemblage is derived from butchering and meat waste from the main food mammals. The canid remains may be those of a large dog or, depending on the date of the finds, a wolf. The cuts on one of the

canid bones suggest the animal was skinned, but this does not rule out dog as until the post-medieval period they would quite often be used for pelts.

Shell

by Rebecca Sillwood

- 118 Two pieces of oyster shell were recovered from two contexts on the site, weighing 28g in total. One piece came from pit fill **08b** and one from pit fill **16b**. The pieces can offer no further information and have been discarded.

Finds conclusions

by Rebecca Sillwood

- 119 The finds from the excavation at Swan Entry include objects from the Roman, medieval and post-medieval periods. The Roman material is likely to be residual, although it does point to a presence in the area at this time.
- 120 The medieval period is the focus for this site, and the pottery demonstrates the use of local wares, specifically Grimston ware throughout the period.
- 121 All of the pits where finds were recovered seem to be of medieval date. There was a possible post-medieval ditch and a probable post-medieval wall, which may have re-used earlier bricks.
- 122 It is interesting to note that all of the post-medieval pottery found on the site was from unstratified deposits, perhaps indicating a change of use for the area which disturbed deposits containing post-medieval remains.

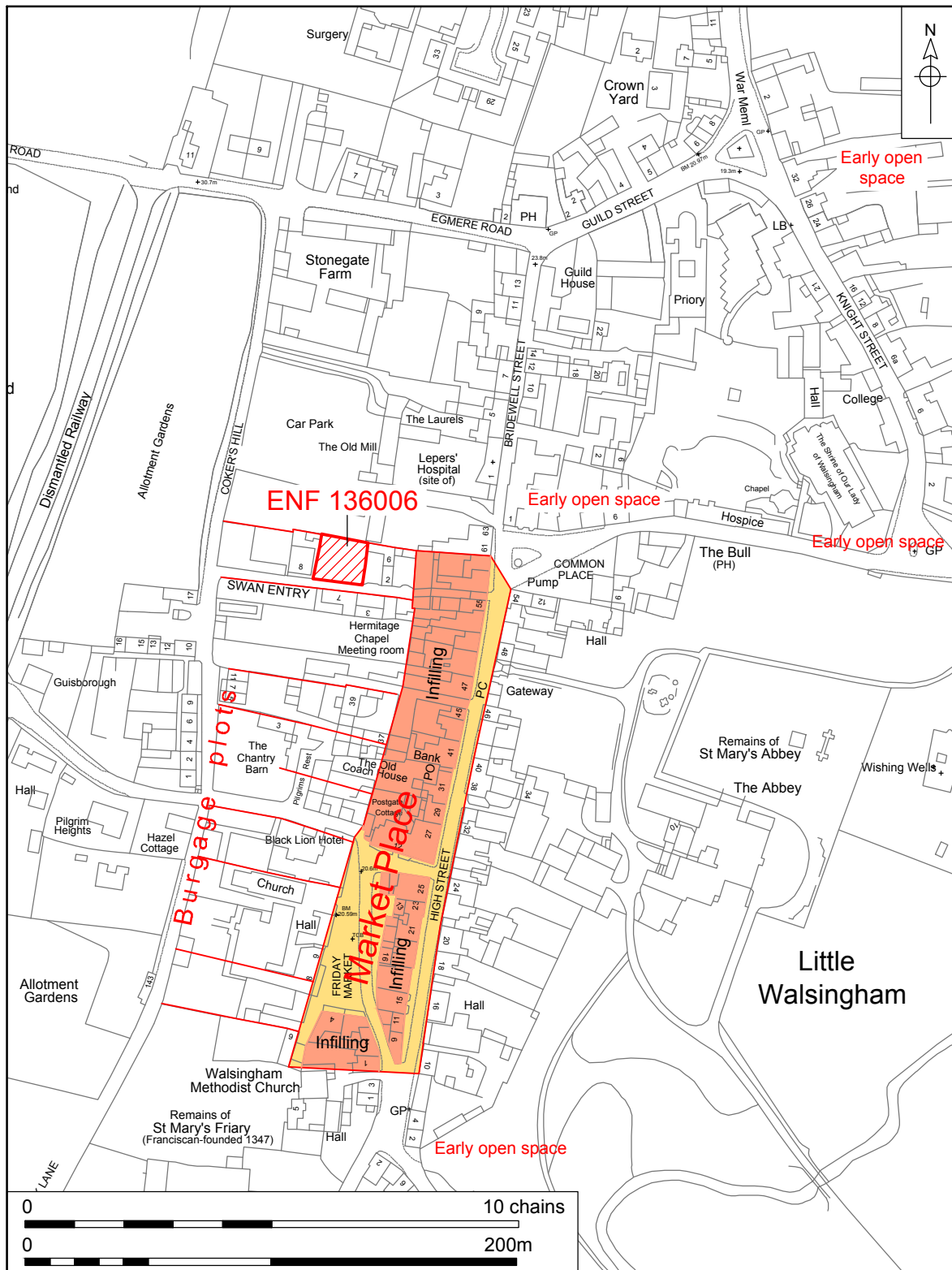
DISCUSSION

- 123** The evaluation and excavation projects conducted by NPS Archaeology at Swan Entry, Little Walsingham, have produced evidence that can be interpreted as characteristic of the site's position towards the rear of a possible medieval burghage plot fronting High Street.
- 124** Apart from a few residual Roman and 11th–12th-century artefacts, there is no evidence of activity before the late 12th–14th-century, when quarry pits were dug in the west side of the site.
- 125** The quarry pits appear to have been dug to extract chalk and chalky clay, perhaps for use as construction materials, and potentially for structures towards the front of the plot. The amount of cultural material in the backfills of the pits was minimal, suggesting limited or less intensive occupation activity here during that period. The distribution of the pits exclusively in the west part of the excavation area is notable: although no boundary features between the east and west parts of the site were identified, it seems probable that there was a division in the medieval period, which has not survived.
- 126** Further to the notion of an intra-plot boundary, both structures **04** and **23** appear not to continue beyond the location of that boundary. Structure **23** is assigned to Period 2, dated to the earlier post-medieval period, and was represented by two walls at right angles and an associated floor surface or oven. These features were all associated with subsoil layer **03b** below and appeared to have been cut-down level before layer **02b** was deposited above them. The structure only extended 1.60m east–west; the east wall was present, but the north wall seemed to tail off and there was no indication of a west wall.
- 127** Structure **04** to the west also seemed to simply 'disappear' at its east end, around the same position as Structure **23** ceased. Both structures were firmly post-medieval in date, Structure **04** perhaps as late as the 19th century, which makes the putative boundary surprisingly long-lasting for an entity that has left no visible trace. It may be relevant to note that the earliest mapping readily available—the Ordnance Survey First Edition map of 1886 (Norfolk County Council 2015)—shows a path in an otherwise empty plot, on the location of the suspected boundary. Unfortunately there was no Tithe map (c.1840) of the parish and Bryant (1826) and Faden (1797) did not show sufficient detail to be of use.
- 128** There was little dating evidence for the two structures, although Structure **23** had a sherd of late 12th–14th-century pottery in its foundations and the remains of its north wall included re-used late medieval brick. Structure **04** was stratigraphically later and post-dated the destruction of Structure **23**. It appeared to have been demolished before the late 19th century, as the 1886 Ordnance Survey map shows no buildings on the plot (Norfolk County Council 2015).
- 129** Similarly, the construction of the Period 2 early medieval well **29a** could not be dated positively. The absence of brick in its lining suggests a relatively early date, while its backfill can be dated by ceramic evidence to the 18th century. The observation that its lining had been truncated to the same level as Structure **23** suggests an 18th-century date for the levelling of both the well and Structure **23**.

CONCLUSION

Figure 6

- 130 The excavation site is interpreted as forming part of a regular burgage plot fronting a (now predominantly infilled) medieval market place.
- 131 Looking at the topography of Little Walsingham, it appears to follow a pattern of town development also evident at Wymondham and Norwich, of early, and increasingly dense, poly-focal settlement preceding the instatement of a planned layout of market place and associated regular burgage plots.
- 132 In the case of Little Walsingham, the foci of settlement may have been Common Place, and the plains at the junctions of Knight Street and Guild Street, Knight Street and Holt Road, and High Street and Church Street. The growing popularity of the settlement as a pilgrimage centre led to an increase in population, the establishment of the Augustinian priory, and presumably then to a large market place outside the entrance to the priory, with accompanying burgage plots as represented by the site of the current excavation. In comparison, the foundation of the Benedictine priory at Wymondham, in an already densely and poly-focally populated area, led to the priors founding their own market place and burgage plots in the 12th century.
- 133 The market at Little Walsingham was perhaps 10–11 chains long from north–south and two chains wide, running where High Street now passes, and appears to have had burgage plots along its west edge, each perhaps with a frontage of one chain. The 14th-century Black Lion Hotel (NHER 13287) on the west side of the surviving element of the market place still has a frontage measuring one chain.
- 134 The north part of this relatively large market place appears to have been infilled by the late medieval period, with surviving medieval structures in this area thought to have been hostels for pilgrims. Perhaps the north of the market place was given over to provide accommodation to visitors as this enterprise became more profitable than the market, or the market may have simply been over-large for its needs. For whatever historical reasons, though, only the south-most part of the market place was preserved as such, and remains an open space today.



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Figure 6. Possible medieval planned town development. Scale 1:2500

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Appendix 1a: Context Summary

Context	Category	Cut Type	Fill Of	Description	Period
01a	Cut	Pit		Large quarry pit. One edge found, perpendicular to side of plot.	Unknown Medieval?
02a	Deposit		1	Mid brown silty sand, occ flint gravel and chalk fleck, sparse charcoal flecks	Unknown
03a	Deposit		1	Mixed redeposited natural silts, chalk and gravel	Unknown
04a	Deposit			Mid brown silty sand with occ flint gravel and sparse chalk and charcoal flecks	Medieval
05a	Deposit		30	Pale cream mortar with frequent sand and occ chalk flecks. Contains moderate small chalk blocks and occ flints.	Unknown
06a				Void	
07a	Deposit		30	Pale cream sandy mortar with frequent chalk flecks and occ flint gravel	Unknown
08a	Deposit		30	Orange sandy mortar with frequent chalk flecks and occ flint gravel. Burnt 07a ?	Unknown
09a	Deposit		30	Pale cream clayey silt	Unknown
10a	Deposit		28	Chalk lumps. Part of banded foundation	Unknown
11a	Deposit		28	Chalk lumps. Part of banded foundation	Unknown
12a	Deposit		28	Orange sand. Part of banded foundation	Unknown
13a	Deposit		28	Chalk lumps. Part of banded foundation	Unknown
14a	Cut	Post-hole		Oval posthole	Post-medieval
15a	Deposit		14	Dark brown silty sand with occ chalk and flint gravel and occ charcoal flecks	Post-medieval
16a	Cut	Post-hole		Oval post-hole	Post-medieval
17a	Deposit		16	Dark brown silty sand with occ chalk and flint gravel and occ charcoal flecks	Post-medieval
18a	Cut	Post-hole		Oval post-hole	Post-medieval
19a	Deposit		18	Mid to dark brown silty sand with occ flint and chalk gravel and sparse charcoal	Post-medieval
20a	Masonry			Well lining of flint and chalk blocks in lime mortar	Unknown
21a	Deposit		29a	Pale greyish brown sandy clayey silt with moderate chalk flecks and occ flint, mussel and oyster shell	Post-medieval
22a	Deposit		28a	Orange sand	
23a	Cut	Post-hole		Post-hole at edge of trench	Post-medieval
24a	Deposit		23a	Dark brown silty sand with occ	Post-medieval

				chalk and flint gravel and rare charcoal flecks	
25a	Deposit			Dark brown silty sand with frequent chalk fragments, moderate mortar fragments, occ flint gravel and rare CBM fragments	Post-medieval
26a	Deposit			Topsoil. Dark brown silty sand with moderate flint gravel, occ chalk and charcoal flecks, rare CBM	Modern
27a	Deposit			Modern gravel surface	Modern
28a	Cut	Foundation		Cut of foundation trench	
29a	Cut	Well		Not observed	
01b	U/S Finds			Unstratified finds (machined)	18-19th c.
02b	Deposit			Demolition rich layer above 03	
03b	Deposit			?Medieval garden soil	
04b	Masonry			Post-medieval building	
05b	Masonry			E-W chalk wall	
06b	Masonry			N-S internal chalk wall	
07b	Deposit			Floor	
08b	Deposit		21	Truncated fill of pit 21	
09b	Deposit			Chalk floor	
10b	Deposit			Layer	
11b	Deposit		22	Fill of ditch 22	Post-medieval
12b	Deposit			Truncation of floor	
13b	Cut	Drain		Drain cut - modern	Modern
14b	Deposit		13	Backfill of drain 13	
15b	Deposit		29	Fill of pit 29	13th-15th c.
16b	Deposit		27	Fill of pit 27	11th-14th c.
17b	Cut	Pit		Quarry pit - south	
18b	Deposit		17	Fill of pit 17	
19b	Cut	Pit		Quarry pit - north	
20b	Deposit		19	Fill of pit 19	12th-14th c.
21b	Cut	Pit		Pit	
22b	Cut	Ditch		Ditch	
23b	Masonry			Medieval building - SE corner of site	
24b	Cut	Foundation		Foundation cut	
25b	Deposit		24	Fill of 24 - bonded foundations	12th-14th c.
26b	Masonry			Remains of wall	Post-15th-16th c.
27b	Cut	Pit		Large pit - rectangular	
28b	Cut	Pit		Pit in middle of section	
29b	Cut	Pit		Deep pit at west end	
30b	Cut	Pit		Oval pit	
31b	Deposit		28	Fill of pit 28	
32b	Deposit		30	Fill of pit 30	

Appendix 1b: Feature Summary – Evaluation (ENF124412)

Period	Category	Total
Post-medieval	Post-hole	4
Unknown	Pit	1

Appendix 1c: Feature Summary – Excavation (ENF136006)

Period	Category	Total
Medieval	Pit	5
Post-medieval	Post-hole	4
	Floor	3
	Wall	4
	Pit	1
	Well	1
	Service	2

Appendix 2a: Finds by Context

Context	Material	Qty	Wt	Period	Notes
04a	Animal bone	3	98g	Unknown	
04a	Shell	1	6g	Unknown	Oyster (discarded)
15 a	Pottery	2	2g	Modern	
21a	Animal Bone	13	87g	Unknown	
21a	Shell	3	171g	Unknown	Oyster (discarded)
21a	Pottery	9	171g	Post-medieval	
21a	Ceramic building material	5	542g	Med./Post-Med.	Brick
21a	Ceramic building material	1	179g	Medieval	Floor tile
21a	Ceramic building material	32	2,245g	Med./Post-Med.	Roof tile
21a	Glass	1	3g	Modern	Vessel glass
21a	Iron	2	34g	Unknown	Nails
24a	Ceramic building material	1	28g	Medieval	
01b	Clay pipe	2	6g	Post-medieval	Stems only
01b	Glass	1	11g	Post-medieval	Bottle fragment
01b	Pottery	4	34g	Post-medieval	Late 15th-19th century
08b	Animal bone	2	7g	Unknown	
08b	Shell	1	4g	Unknown	Oyster (discarded)
11b	Ceramic building material	3	50g	Med./Post-Med.	Brick & tile fragments
11b	Ceramic building material	1	5g	Post-medieval	Brick fragment
11b	Iron	1	202g	Post-medieval	Adze
15b	Animal bone	10	101g	Unknown	
15b	Ceramic building material	2	142g	Roman	Tile fragments
15b	Ceramic building material	3	59g	Medieval	Brick & tile fragments
15b	Copper alloy	1	1g	Medieval	Buckle plate
15b	Pottery	2	21g	Medieval	Late 12th-15th century
16b	Animal bone	8	100g	Unknown	
16b	Pottery	4	29g	Medieval	11th-14th century
16b	Shell	1	24g	Unknown	Oyster; DISCARDED
18b	Animal bone	4	14g	Unknown	
18b	Pottery	1	6g	Medieval	Late 12th-14th century
20b	Animal bone	1	221g	Unknown	
20b	Pottery	2	10g	Medieval	Late 12th-14th century
20b	Pottery	1	12g	Unknown	

Context	Material	Qty	Wt	Period	Notes
25b	Pottery	1	7g	Medieval	Late 12th-14th century
26b	Ceramic building material	5	1,395g	Medieval	Brick fragments
26b	Mortar	2	40g	Unknown	

Appendix 2b: Finds Summary – Evaluation (ENF124412)

Period	Material	Total
Medieval	Ceramic building material	2
Post-Med.	Ceramic building material	37
	Pottery	9
Modern	Glass	1
	Pottery	2
Unknown	Animal bone	16
	Clay pipe	1
	Iron	2
	Shell	5

Appendix 2c: Finds Summary – Excavation (ENF136006)

Period	Material	Total
Roman	Ceramic building material	2
Medieval	Ceramic building material	8
	Copper alloy	1
	Pottery	10
Med./Post-Med.	Ceramic building material	3
Post-medieval	Ceramic building material	1
	Clay pipe	2
	Glass	1
	Iron	1
	Pottery	4
Unknown	Animal bone	25
	Mortar	2
	Pottery	1
	Shell	2

Appendix 3: Pottery Catalogue

Context	Fabric	Form	Notes	No	Wt/g	Fabric date range
01b	GSW3			1	12	L.15th-16th c.
01b	STAF	mug		1	4	L.17th-18th c.
01b	GSW5			1	10	E.17th-19th c.
01b	YELW	bowl?	Everted rim	1	8	L.18th-19th c.
15b	GRIM			1	14	L.12th-14th c.
15b	YARG			1	7	13th-15th c.
16b	EMW			1	2	11th-12th c.
16b	LMU			1	2	11th-14th c.
16b	GRIM			1	6	L.12th-14th c.
16b	GRIM			1	19	L.12th-14th c.
18b	GRIM			1	6	L.12th-14th c.
20b	MCW			1	3	L.12th-14th c.
20b	GRIM			1	7	L.12th-14th c.
20b	UNID	jar	upright plain rim	1	12	
25b	GRIM			1	7	L.12th-14th c.
15a	Industrial Slipware	Flatware	Cream and brown trailed slipware	1	1	LC18th - C20th
15a	Refined White Earthenware	Teacup		1	1	LC18th - C20th
21a	Cologne Frechen Stoneware	Jug	Bellarmine with fragment of mask	1	10	C16th -C17th
21a	Late Grimston	Body sherds	Dark green reduced glaze	2	12	C16th
21a	English Stoneware Storage Jar	Storage jar	Wired base	1	71	C17th -C19th
21a	Staffordshire Slipware	Dish	Press moulded flatware dish with piecrust rim cream and brown combed and feathered trailed slip decoration	1	7	LC17th C18th
21a	Glazed Red Earthenware	Dish	Yellow glaze on interior.	2	51	C16th - C18th
21a	Glazed Red Earthenware	Hollow ware	Brown orange glaze on interior and exterior	2	20	C16th - C18th

Appendix 4a: Ceramic Building Material Catalogue

Context	Fabric	Form	No	Wt/g	Abr	W	T	Mortar	Comments	Date
21a	Medium sandy red	Roof Tile	1	64					Peg	Medieval/ post medieval
21a	Medium sandy red	Roof tile	1	60					Peg	Medieval/ post medieval
21a	Medium sandy cream	Roof tile	1	35					Peg	Medieval/ post medieval
21a	Medium sandy cream	Roof tile	2	75					Plain	Medieval/ post medieval
21a	Medium sandy red	Roof tile	2	126					Plain	Medieval/ post medieval
21a	Medium sandy red	Roof tile	1	38					Plain	Medieval/ post medieval
21a	Medium sandy red	Roof tile	23	1786					Plain	Medieval/ post medieval
21a	Medium sandy ferrous and chalk	Roof tile	1	61					Pan tile	Post medieval
21a	Medium sandy red with grog	Brick	5	542g					Late Brick	Medieval/ post medieval
21a	Medium sandy red	Floor tile	1	179g					Flemish	C15th
24a	Medium sandy red	Roof tile	1	28g					Plain	Medieval
11b	ms	LB	1	5					dark red, hard	pmed

Context	Fabric	Form	No	Wt/g	Abr	W	T	Mortar	Comments	Date
11b	msf	LB	2	31	+				1 reduced surface, crumbly	lmed/pmed
11b	fsf	RTP	1	19	+			thin white	reduced base	lmed/pmed
15b	ms	RTM	1	25	+				thin, darker red core	med/lmed
15b	est	EB	2	34						med
15b	fs	IMB	1	88	+		16			Rom
15b	fs	RBT	1	54	+		30			Rom
26b	fs	LB	1	465	+		45	pink msf & buff msc over break	reused	lmed?
26b	fs	LB	2	519	+	108	49	pink msf & buff msc over break	reused, partly reduced core	lmed?
26b	est?	EB?	1	92				small patches buff	dark red with purplish areas	med?
26b	fsv	EB?	1	319	+		59	pink msf	strawed base, dark red	

Appendix 4b: Mortar Catalogue

Context	Fabric	No	Wt	Colour	Notes
26b	msfc	2	39	pink-cream	crumbly, occ frags black carbon, abundant sand, 1 large chunk with roughly right-angled corner

Appendix 5: Animal Bone Catalogue

CONTEXT	FEATURE	CTXT QTY	WT (G)	SPECIES	NISP	AD	JUV	ELEMENT RANGE	BUTCHERING	CH	C	COMMENTS
04a		3	0.098	Cattle	1			humerus				chopped humerus shaft. Adult
04a				Sheep/goat	2			radius and tibia				chopped and cut radius and tibia. Adult.
21a		13	0.087	Sheep/goat	13							heavily butchered fragments of skull, limb, pelvis and ribs. Adult.
08b	21b	2	7	Sheep/goat	2		2	radius, phalange	ch	1		chopped radius, intermediate phalange
15b	29b	10	101	Cattle	2	2		vertebrae				one thoracic vertebrae with neural spine broken off
15b	29b			Pig/boar	2		2	upper limbs	ch, c	2	1	tibia and humerus
15b	29b			Dog/wolf	2	1		mandible and tooth				mandible, large dog (wolf? depending on date), isolated premolar
15b	29b			Mammal	4			fragments				rib and shaft fragments
16b	27b	8	100	Pig/boar	1		1	tibia	c		1	tibia
16b	27b			Mammal	7			fragments				
18b	17b	4	14	Dog/wolf	3	3		metapodials	fine cuts		1	three metapodials from a large dog/wolf, fine knife cuts on one MP - skinned
18b	17b			Mammal	1			fragment				
20b	19b	1	221	Cattle	1	1		humerus	ch, c	1	1	humerus, chopped and several fine knife cuts on shaft

Appendix 6: Historical Periods

Period	Date From	Date To
Prehistoric	-500,000	42
Early Prehistoric	-500,000	-4,001
Palaeolithic	-500,000	-10,001
Lower Palaeolithic	-500,000	-150,001
Middle Palaeolithic	-150,001	-40,001
Upper Palaeolithic	-40,000	-10,001
Mesolithic	-10,000	-4,001
Early Mesolithic	-10,000	-7,001
Late Mesolithic	-7,000	-4,001
Late Prehistoric	-4,000	42
Neolithic	-4,000	-2,351
Early Neolithic	-4,000	-3,001
Middle Neolithic	-3,500	-2,701
Late Neolithic	-3,000	-2,351
Bronze Age	-2,350	-701
Early Bronze Age	-2,350	-1,501
Beaker	-2,300	-1,700
Middle Bronze Age	-1,600	-1,001
Late Bronze Age	-1,000	-701
Iron Age	-800	42
Early Iron Age	-800	-401
Middle Iron Age	-400	-101
Late Iron Age	-100	42
Roman	42	409
Post-Roman	410	1900
Saxon	410	1065
Early Saxon	410	650
Middle Saxon	651	850
Late Saxon	851	1065
Medieval	1066	1539
Post-medieval	1540	1900
Modern	1900	2050
World War One	1914	1918
World War Two	1939	1945
Cold War	1945	1992
Unknown	--	--

after English Heritage Periods List, recommended by Forum on Information Standards in Heritage available at: <http://www.fish-forum.info/inscript.htm>

Appendix 7: OASIS Report Summary

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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OASIS ID: norfolka1-205239

Project details

Project name	Former Red Cross Hall, Little Walsingham
Short description of the project	An archaeological excavation was conducted by NPS Archaeology for Property 192 Ltd ahead of the construction of two semi-detached dwellings on the site of the former Red Cross Hall, Swan Entry, Little Walsingham, Norfolk (TF 9334 3685). This report presents the results of the excavation in conjunction with those from an earlier archaeological evaluation of the same site in 2010 (Hickling 2010). Although a small amount of Roman and 11th-12th century material was found as residual material in later deposits, occupation of the site can only be demonstrated from the late 12th-14th century, when a series of quarry pits were dug in the west part of the site to extract chalk and clay. In the early post-medieval period, a substantial structure was built in the southwest of the site, perhaps with a well. In the 18th century, both the well and the building were flattened and backfilled, and were replaced by a less substantial building and a large volume of imported garden soil which covered the entire plot. The site was interpreted as being near the rear of a planned medieval burgage plot with a width of one chain (20.1188m) fronting a large market place located outside the gate of the Augustinian Priory, and perhaps instated by the priory.
Project dates	Start: 11-02-2015 End: 19-02-2015
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	136006 - HER event no.
Type of project	Recording project
Monument type	PIT Medieval
Monument type	PIT Post Medieval
Monument type	POST-HOLE Post Medieval
Monument type	FLOOR Post Medieval
Monument type	WALL Post Medieval
Monument type	WELL Post Medieval
Monument type	SERVICE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CERAMIC MATERIALS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CERAMIC MATERIALS Roman
Significant Finds	CERAMIC MATERIALS Medieval

Significant Finds METAL Post Medieval
 Significant Finds POTTERY Uncertain
 Significant Finds CLAY PIPE Post Medieval
 Significant Finds GLASS Post Medieval
 Significant Finds POTTERY Medieval
 Significant Finds ANIMAL BONE Uncertain
 Significant Finds SHELL Uncertain
 Significant Finds MORTAR Uncertain
 Significant Finds POTTERY Post Medieval
 Significant Finds METAL Medieval
 Investigation type "Part Excavation"
 Prompt National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF

Project location

Country England
 Site location NORFOLK NORTH NORFOLK WALSINGHAM Former Red Cross Hall, Swan Entry, Little Walsingham
 Study area 0 Kilometres
 Site coordinates TF 9334 3685 52.8938702422 0.874495255658 52 53 37 N 000 52 28 E Point
 Height OD / Depth Min: 25.60m Max: 25.60m

Project creators

Name of Organisation NPS Archaeology
 Project brief originator Norfolk Historic Environment Service
 Project design originator NPS Archaeology
 Project director/manager Steve Hickling
 Project supervisor NPS Archaeology

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Norfolk Museums Service
 Physical Contents "Animal Bones","Ceramics","Glass","Metal"
 Digital Archive recipient NPS Archaeology
 Digital Contents "other"
 Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography","Spreadsheets","Text"
 Paper Archive recipient Norfolk Museums Service
 Paper Contents "other"

Paper Media available "Context sheet", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title Former Red Cross Hall, Swan Entry, Little Walsingham, Norfolk. Archaeological Excavation

Author(s)/Editor (s) Hickling, S.

Other bibliographic details 2015/1189

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Entered on 6 May 2015

Appendix 8: Archaeological Specification

01-04-15-2-1189



nps archaeology

**Archaeological Excavation
Former Red Cross Hall, Swan Entry,
Little Walsingham, Norfolk
Written Scheme of Investigation**



Prepared for
Icon Consulting



NPS Archaeology

December 2014



www.nps.co.uk

Location	Former Red Cross Hall, Swan Entry, Little Walsingham, Norfolk
District	North Norfolk
Planning reference	PF/13/1464
Grid reference	TF 9334 3685
Client	c/o Icon Consulting

DOCUMENT CHECKLIST		
Prepared by	Jayne Bown	27.08.14
Reviewed by	David Adams	27.08.14
<i>Issue 1</i>		
Revised by	Jayne Bown	03.10.14
<i>Issue 2</i>		

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01-04-15-2-1189

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Archaeological excavation

Written Scheme of Investigation

1. Introduction

- 1.1 Proposals to construct two semi-detached dwellings on the site of the former Red Cross Hall at Swan Entry, Little Walsingham in Norfolk NGR (TF 9334 3685) will impact on buried archaeological remains known to be present across the site. To ensure the impact of the construction is minimised a programme of archaeological mitigation is required on the footprint of the development. The proposed archaeological excavation will follow the stipulations in 'The Brief for Archaeological Excavation at Red Cross Hall, Swan Entry, Little Walsingham, Norfolk' prepared by Kelly Powell on 28/01/2014 on behalf of Norfolk Historic Environment Service (NHES).
- 1.2 Previous archaeological evaluation¹ identified areas of archaeological potential, with features of possible medieval date including a well, foundations and a possible oven/hearth base occurring within the evaluation trench. A layer of demolition debris was also recorded that was interpreted as being created in the 18th century.
- 1.3 This Written Scheme of Investigation has been prepared by NPS Archaeology in response to an invitation from Icon Consulting to provide an appropriate scheme of archaeological mitigation.

2. Aims

- 2.1 The programme of works is required to recover through excavation, information on the origins, date, development, phasing, spatial organisation, character, function, status, and significance of remains within the proposed development area. In addition, an attempt will be made to define the nature of social, economic and industrial activities on the site.
- 2.2 The general aims of the archaeological work may therefore be summarised as follows:
 - i. *To establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains within the area.*
 - ii. *To determine the extent, condition, nature, quality and date of any archaeological remains occurring within the area.*
 - iii. *Ensure that any archaeological features discovered are identified, sampled and recorded.*
 - iv. *To establish, as far as possible, the extent, character, stratigraphic sequence and date of archaeological features and deposits, and the nature of the activities which occurred at the site during the various periods or phases of its occupation.*
 - v. *To establish the palaeoenvironmental potential of subsurface deposits by ensuring that any deposits with the potential to yield palaeoenvironmental data are sampled and submitted for assessment to the appropriate specialists.*
 - vi. *To explore evidence for social, economic and industrial activity.*
 - vii. *To produce an assessment report and updated project design.*
- 2.3 The specific aims of the project are to
 - establish whether remains form part of a medieval burgage plot (or plots)
 - contribute evidence from the excavation to the history of Little Walsingham

¹ Hickling, S. 2010, *An Archaeological Evaluation at the former Red Cross Hall, Swan Entry, Little Walsingham, Norfolk* (NPS Archaeology Report 2328 (unpublished))

3. Mitigation Strategy

- 3.1 The mitigation strategy presented in this document has been designed to record archaeological remains affected by the development. Where archaeological remains are identified, and these cannot be preserved *in situ*, the impacts of the scheme will be minimised by appropriate levels of archaeological excavation and recording.
- 3.2 The mitigation strategy includes excavation of the proposed footprint of the proposed new development
- 3.3 The excavation will be a central part of the construction programme and it is important that it is adequately funded and that sufficient time is available for the excavation.
- 3.4 The elements of the mitigation strategy may be summarised as follows:
- i Excavation.* Where significant archaeological remains exist and will be affected by construction, these remains will be recorded through archaeological excavation of the footprint of the proposed new building. All archaeological features or deposits will be cleaned and excavated to determine function, form and relative date. Full written, drawn and photographic records of all excavated archaeological deposits and features will be produced.
 - ii Post-fieldwork Processing.* The drawn and written, photographic, stratigraphic and structural record will be cross-referenced and entered onto a database to provide a consistent and compatible record of the results of the various elements of fieldwork. Artefacts and ecofacts recovered during the fieldwork will be cleaned, marked and packaged in accordance with the archive requirements of the Norfolk Museums Service. A database of these materials will be compiled.
 - iii Assessment, Analysis and Reporting.* On completion of all fieldwork and the Post-fieldwork Processing, an assessment will be made of the stratigraphic and structural records and the artefact and environmental materials. This assessment will identify the tasks required to carry the project through to publication and completion. A separate Assessment Report and Updated Project Design document will be produced if the results warrant this approach otherwise justification will be made to proceed straight to a final report. A final report or publication report will be prepared based on the results of the fieldwork (and of the assessment if undertaken).
- 3.5 The elements to be employed during this project are outlined below. The proposed programme must be agreed in writing with Norfolk Historic Environment Service (NHES) before commencement.

4. Method Statement

4.1 Excavation

- 4.1.1 The area proposed for excavation covers the footprint of the proposed new dwelling (see below). The excavation area will be laid out by the client or their main contractor prior to archaeological works commencing. Excavation will take place on a cleared site.
- 4.1.2 The excavation area will be mechanically stripped in 100mm spits by a machine fitted with a toothless ditching bucket to the top of the first archaeological horizon and manually cleaned. All exposed surfaces and spoil will be screened with a metal detector.
- 4.1.3 A pre-excavation plan of the stripped area will be made. Once the plan is complete excavation to the required formation levels, which differs for the individual elements of the foundation design, will be undertaken by hand.
- 4.1.4 Spoil from the excavation areas will stockpiled in a suitable location (to be agreed), with turf and topsoil kept separate from subsoil, excavated material and rubble. Once complete, the excavation areas will not be backfilled until agreement to do so is given by

the scheme's archaeological consultant and Norfolk Historic Environment Service. All backfilled areas will be left in a safe condition.

- 4.1.5 If excavation depths exceed 1.2m, or the excavation sides are considered too unstable to provide safe working conditions, the excavation edges will be locally stepped.
- 4.1.6 Exposed archaeological features and deposits will be excavated by hand and screened by metal detector. Spoil from machine stripping and from hand-excavated features will be scanned with metal detector used by an experienced operator.
- 4.1.7 All artefacts and ecofacts will be collected and, where possible, related to the context from which they derived. All retained materials will be stored in stable conditions until arrangements for their processing and analysis are made.
- 4.1.8 Detailed strategies for levels of sampling of buried soils, structures, pits, post-holes and ditches will be determined on site in consultation with Norfolk Historic Environment Service. Allowance will be made for total recovery where appropriate; percentage sampling will apply in areas of complex stratified deposits are encountered. Buried soils will be sampled by sieving to determine artefact densities. In general, the following feature/deposit sampling strategy will be employed wherever site conditions allow in accordance with the document *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003):

linear features	10%, with all slots at least 1m wide
non-linear features (pits and postholes)	Exposed features half-sectioned
structures	100%
post-trenches/slots	100% (including longitudinal sections)
burials	100%
buried soils	100% (with 2mm mesh sieving)

Where required features and deposits will be totally excavated

- 4.1.9 All archaeological deposits, features and layers will be recorded using NPS Archaeology's pro forma recording system. The records will include full written, graphic and photographic elements with site and context numbering compatible with the Norfolk Historic Environment Record numbering system. Plans will be made at suitable scales, depending on the complexity of the archaeological deposits and the level of detail required. Typically the scales used will be 1:50, 1:20 and 1:10. Sections will be drawn at scales of 1:10 and 1:20 depending on the detail considered necessary. A photographic record in black and white and colour (35mm film/digital) will be maintained of all archaeological deposits, layers and features to record their characteristic and relationships. Digital photographs will also be taken to record the pre-excavation condition of the site, the progress of the excavation and the appearance of the site following the completion of the excavation.
- 4.1.10 Human remains will be left *in situ* unless it is not possible to retain them within the final design plans, or if they are likely to be disturbed by any aspect of the development. The number of burials to be removed will be agreed in writing before removal begins.
- 4.1.11 If any human remains or burials are encountered which must be removed an application for a Licence For the Removal of Human Remains will be made in compliance with Section 25 of the Burial Act, 1857. No human remains will be removed until permission has been granted in writing by The Ministry of Justice, in line with the recent review of the Burial Law and Archaeology. Human remains will be screened from public view during the course of the excavation. Backfilling of any graves or excavation areas containing human remains that are not excavated will be done manually to ensure that the remains are appropriately protected from any damage or disturbance.
- 4.1.12 Soil samples with the potential to contain palaeoenvironmental materials will be collected if suitable deposits are encountered. Standard 40 litre bulk soil samples, column or monolith samples and Kubiena tins will be collected from such deposits as appropriate, in consultation with the English Heritage Regional Advisor for Archaeological Science and

other consultant environmentalists. In all instances, sampling procedures will follow the guidelines set out in the document *Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation* (English Heritage 2002). Full written, graphic and photographic sample records will be made using NPS Archaeology's pro forma recording system.

- 4.1.13 Samples with the potential to contain evidence of industrial processes will be collected from suitable deposits.
- 4.1.14 Should any waterlogged material such as timbers or organic artefacts and ecofacts be encountered they will be recorded, removed from site and kept in suitable and stable conditions until arrangements for their analysis can be arranged.
- 4.1.15 NPS Archaeology contributes to the OASIS project. An online record will be initiated immediately prior to the start of fieldwork and completed when the final report is submitted to Norfolk Historic Environment Service.

4.2 Post-Fieldwork Processing

- 4.2.1 The purpose of this phase is to ensure that all elements of the site record are cross-referenced and compatible with each other for the post-excavation assessment and reporting phases.
- 4.2.2 The drawn, photographic and written stratigraphic and structural records will be cross-referenced and, if appropriate, entered into an archaeological database. Information from the excavation will be added to develop an overall site project database that will be used as the basis for interpretation of the results and the production of project reports and any publication.
- 4.2.3 The cleaning and cataloguing of any artefactual and ecofactual materials recovered will be undertaken on completion of the excavation. All retained materials will be cleaned, marked and packaged in accordance with the requirements of the Norfolk Museums Service. Finds data will be stored on a database to allow summary listings of artefacts by category and context to provide basic quantification.
- 4.2.4 An archive structured in accordance with guidelines laid out in *Archaeological Archives: a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation* (Brown 2007) will be created.

4.3 Assessment, Analysis and Reporting

- 4.3.1 On completion of all stages of the fieldwork and the post-excavation processing, an assessment of the archive (including written, drawn, photographic and artefactual elements) will be undertaken in line with the recommendations set out in the document *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE) (2006). If the results of the fieldwork warrant it, the results of the assessment will be presented in a report along with an Updated Project Design outlining tasks to bring the project to completion. This assessment will summarise the stratigraphic, artefactual and environmental evidence and evaluate both its significance and potential to address the research aims of the project. The assessment will involve detailed work on the different archive elements and the production of catalogues, illustrative material and specialist reports.
- 4.3.2 A stratigraphic matrix and accompanying text sections will be prepared where appropriate in order to establish the stratigraphic sequence and phasing of the archaeological remains.
- 4.4.3 Assessment and analysis of the finds data stored on the finds database will be undertaken in line with the procedures set out in the document *Standards and Guidelines for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (Institute for Archaeologists 2001).

- 4.4.4 The finds assessment and analysis will start upon completion of the finds processing and will involve the identification and description of the artefactual materials by the relevant specialists. In general, the following strategies will be employed in the analysis of the artefactual materials recovered:
- *Pottery*. Analysed to determine date and tabulated by context unit.
 - *Worked flint*. Sorted and tabulated by context unit.
 - *Metal artefacts*. Assessed for dating and significance, catalogued by context unit and where necessary conserved within four weeks of completion of fieldwork, in accordance with *UK Institute of Conservators Guidelines*.
 - *Faunal Remains*. Sorted and tabulated by context unit. Assessed for the potential for further analysis and for sieving for the recovery of smaller bird and fish bones.
 - *Environmental Samples*. Processed and assessed for content and significance.
 - Other categories of artefacts or ecofacts will be analysed in a similar fashion.
- 4.4.5 Classes of artefacts that are considered appropriate for use as dating evidence will be analysed to a level to establish a site chronology. Descriptive catalogues for each category of material will be prepared, detailing attributes of the assemblage such as the range and variety of types, composition, and date. This data will be presented in tabular, graphic and appendix form. The potential of all categories of artefactual materials will be assessed in relation to both the excavation's stated research objectives and wider regional research objectives. This assessment will be undertaken by relevant specialists, who will recommend the artefact groups or categories that warrant more detailed analysis
- 4.4.6 An assessment of artefact conservation requirements will be undertaken in conjunction with the Conservation Department at Norwich Castle Museum. This assessment will identify the range and condition of finds requiring treatment and the appropriate conservation methodology and analytical techniques to be employed. Metal objects that require X-radiography in order to complete their analysis will also be identified. In all instances, conservation assessment procedures will follow the frameworks set out in the documents *Excavated Artefacts and Conservation (UKIC Conservation Guidelines No 1, 1988)* and *A Strategy for the Care and Investigation of Finds (Ancient Monuments Laboratory 1995)*. Conservation of those finds identified by the Conservation Assessment as requiring treatment will be undertaken by the Conservation Department at Norwich Castle Museum.
- 4.4.7 Environmental samples taken during the course of the excavation will be assessed in relation to the project's stated research objectives. Bulk soil samples taken during the excavation will be processed employing manual flotation/bulk sieving methods and the flots scanned to assess potential. Pollen samples will be treated by standard methods and slides scanned to assess pollen grain abundance and state of preservation. Animal bone from selected contexts will be scanned to assess condition and species representation. Any other environmental samples taken will be assessed using recognised procedures for the particular category of material. The assessment of environmental material in all instances will follow the guidelines set out in the document *Environmental Archaeology and Archaeological Evaluations (Association for Environmental Archaeology Working Papers No 2, 1995)*. Appropriate analysis and reporting of any assemblages warranting further work will follow
- 4.4.8 A report presenting the results of the Assessment will be produced if the fieldwork results are appropriately complex or significant. This document will also include an Updated Project Design outlining tasks to bring the project to completion
- 4.4.9 The analysis stages set out above will result in an Archive Report. The Archive Report will be submitted to the client and Norfolk Historic Environment Service at the end of the agreed post-fieldwork assessment period.
- 4.4.10 A single integrated archive for all elements of the work will be prepared according to the recommendations set out in *Environmental standards for the permanent storage of excavated material from archaeological sites (UKIC, Conservation Guidelines 3, 1984)* and *Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage (Walker*

1990), and in accordance with the Norfolk Museums Service's own requirements for archive preparation, storage and conservation.

- 4.4.11 The archive will be fully indexed and cross-referenced and will be integrated with the Norfolk Historic Environment Record numbering system. Deposition of the archive and finds (by prior agreement with the landowners) will take place within six months of the completion of the final report and confirmed in writing to the Norfolk Museums Service. A full listing of archive contents and finds boxes will accompany the deposition of the archive and finds.
- 4.4.12 If the results of the archaeological excavation warrant it, an article will be prepared for publication in *Norfolk Archaeology*, the county journal of archaeology and local history, otherwise a summary will be prepared for inclusion in the annual round-up of work in the county.
- 4.4.13 Archaeological materials, excepting those covered by the *Treasure Act, 1996*, will remain the property of the landowners. NPS Archaeology will seek to reach a formal agreement with the landowners for the donation of the finds to the Norfolk Museums Service.

5. Timetable

- 5.1 The timetable for fieldwork is estimated at 1-2 weeks and assumes that there are no major delays to the work programme caused by vandalism, repeated plant breakdown, restricted access, programme changes by the Client or major periods of adverse weather conditions.

6. Staffing

- 6.1 The project will be co-ordinated by a Senior Project Officer who will be dedicated to the project throughout its duration. The Project Officer will be responsible for the day to day running of the fieldwork and reporting. The Archaeology Manager will assume responsibility for all aspects of the project including finance, logistics, standards, health and safety, and liaison with the client and curators. The Project Officer will have substantial experience in archaeological excavation and post-excavation analysis.
- 6.2 Other members of staff involved in the project will be the Experienced Excavators and Finds Officer. Experienced Excavator staff will have experience in excavation and experience with NPS Archaeology's *pro forma* recording system or similar systems. The Project Officer and/or Experienced Excavator staff will be experienced metal detector users.
- 6.3 NPS Archaeology staff associated with the project will be as follows:

Project Management	
Archaeology Manager	Jayne Bown

Project Staff	
Project Manager	David Adams
Project Officer	John Ames
Finds Officer	Becky Sillwood
Experienced Excavators	To be nominated

- 6.4 NPS Archaeology reserves the right, because of its developing work programme, to change its nominated personnel at any time. This will be in consultation with the client and Norfolk Historic Environment Service.
- 6.5 The analysis of artefacts and ecofacts will be undertaken by NPS Archaeology staff or nominated external specialists. NPS Archaeology and external specialists and their areas of expertise are as follows:

6.5.1 NPS Archaeology specialist staff

Specialist	Research Field
Andy Barnett	Metal-detectorist, Numismatic Items
Sarah Bates	Worked flint
Fran Green	Palaeo-environmental analysis
Julie Curl	Faunal remains
Stephen Morgan	Window glass
Sue Anderson	Post-Roman Pottery, Ceramic Building Material, Osteoarchaeology
Jane Cowgill	Iron-working
Debbie Forkes	Conservation
Val Fryer	Macrofossil analysis
Stephen Heywood	Architectural Stonework
Andrew Peachey	Prehistoric and Roman Pottery, Fired Clay, flint
Richard Macphail	Micromorphology
Jo Mills	Worked Stone Artefacts
John Shepherd	Vessel Glass

7. General Conditions

- 7.1 NPS Archaeology will not commence work until a written order or signed agreement is received from the Client. Where the commission is received through an Agent, the Agent is deemed to be authorised to act on behalf of the Client. NPS Archaeology reserve the right to recover unpaid fees for the service provided from the Agent where it is found that this authority is contested by said Client.
- 7.2 NPS Archaeology would expect information on any services crossing the site to be provided by the client.
- 7.3 A 7.4 hour working day is normally operated by NPS Archaeology, although their agents may work outside these hours.
- 7.4 NPS Archaeology would expect the client to arrange suitable access to the site for its staff, plant and welfare facilities on the agreed start date.
- 7.5 NPS Archaeology would expect any information concerning the presence of TPOs and/or protected flora and fauna on the site to be provided by the client prior to the commencement of works and accept no liability if this information is not disclosed. No excavation will take place within 8m or canopy width (whichever is the greater) of any trees within or bordering the site.
- 7.6 NPS Archaeology shall not be held responsible for any delay or failure in meeting agreed deadlines resulting from circumstances beyond its reasonable control. Such circumstances would include without limitation; long periods of adverse weather conditions, flooding, repeated vandalism, ground contamination, delays in the development programme, unsafe buildings, conflicts between the archaeological excavation method and the protection of flora and fauna on the site, disease restrictions, and unexploded ordnance.
- 7.7 Whether or not CDM regulations apply to this work, NPS Archaeology would expect the client to provide information on the nature, extent and level of any soil contamination present. Should unanticipated contaminated ground be encountered during the trial trenching, excavation will cease until an assessment of risks to health has been undertaken and on-site control measures implemented. NPS Archaeology will not be liable for any costs related to the collection and analysis of soils or other assessment methods, on-site control measures, and the removal of contaminated soil or other materials from site.
- 7.8 Should any disease restrictions be implemented for the area during the evaluation, fieldwork will cease and staff redeployed until they are lifted. NPS Archaeology will not be liable for any costs related to on-site disease control measures and for any additional costs incurred to complete the fieldwork after the restrictions have been removed.

7.9 NPS Archaeology will not accept responsibility for any tree surgery, removal of undergrowth, shrubbery or hedges or reinstatement of gardens. NPS Archaeology will endeavour to restrict the levels of disturbance of to a minimum but wishes to bring to the attention of the client that the works will necessarily alter the appearance of a site.

8. Quality Standards

8.1 NPS Archaeology is an Institute for Archaeologists Registered Organisation and fully endorses the Code of Conduct and the Code of Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Archaeology. All staff employed or subcontracted by NPS Archaeology will be employed in line with The Institute for Archaeologists Code of Practice

8.2 The guidelines set out in the document *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003) will be adhered to. Provision will be made for monitoring the work by Norfolk Historic Environment Service in accordance with the procedures outlined in the document *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage 1991). Monitoring opportunities for each phase of the project are suggested as follows:

- during excavation fieldwork
- during post-fieldwork analysis
- upon completion of the archive
- upon receipt of the assessment report

8.3 A further monitoring opportunity will be provided at the end of the project upon deposition of the integrated archive and finds with the Norfolk Museums Service.

8.4 NPS Archaeology operates a Project Management System. Most aspects of this project will be co-ordinated by a Senior Project Officer who is responsible for the successful completion of the fieldwork and the report. The Archaeology Manager retains overall responsibility for the delivery of this project. The Archaeology Manager has the responsibility for all of NPS Archaeology's work and ensures the maintenance of quality standards within the organisation.

9. Health and Safety

9.1 NPS Archaeology will ensure that all work is carried out in accordance with NPS Property Consultants Limited's Health and Safety Policy, to standards defined in *the Health and Safety at Work, etc Act, 1974* and *The Management of Health and Safety Regulations, 1992*, and in accordance with the health and safety manual *Health and Safety in Field Archaeology* (SCAUM 2007).

9.2 A risk assessment will be prepared for the fieldwork. All staff will be briefed on the contents of the risk assessment and required to read it. Protective clothing and equipment will be issued and used as required.

9.3 NPS Archaeology will provide copies of NPS Property Consultants Limited's Health and Safety policy on request.

10. Insurance

10.1 NPS Archaeology's Insurance Cover is:

Employers Liability	£5,000,000
Public Liability	£50,000,000
Professional Indemnity	£5,000,000

10.2 Full details of NPS Archaeology's Insurance cover can be supplied on request.