

2016/1199

**Land off Norwich Road, Dickleburgh,  
Norfolk, IP21 4NR**

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**Archaeological Strip, Map and Sample Excavation**



**Prepared for  
Saffron Housing Trust**

**Planning Ref: 2012/1777/F**

**HER: ENF140318**

**August 2016**

QUALITY ASSURANCE		
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<i>Issue 1</i>		

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## Contents

<i>Summary</i> .....	1
Introduction.....	2
Project Background.....	2
Planning Background.....	2
Geology and Topography .....	4
Geology .....	4
Topography.....	4
Archaeological and Historical Background .....	5
Sources.....	5
HER data .....	5
Previous archaeological investigations .....	7
Cartographic Evidence.....	8
Photographic Evidence .....	8
Methodology.....	9
General .....	9
Objectives .....	9
Methods.....	9
Archive.....	11
Results .....	14
Archaeological Finds .....	21
Pottery .....	21
Brick and Tile .....	24
Clay Tobacco Pipe.....	25
Glass.....	25
Metal Finds .....	26
Metalworking Waste.....	29
Stone .....	29
Flint .....	29
Animal Bone.....	29
Discussion .....	33
<i>Acknowledgements</i> .....	35
<i>Bibliography and Sources</i> .....	36
Appendix 1a: Context Summary .....	37
Appendix 1b: Feature Summary .....	38

Appendix 2a: Finds by Context .....	39
Appendix 2b: Finds Summary .....	42
Appendix 3: Pottery Catalogue.....	43
Appendix 4: Brick and Tile Catalogue .....	46
Appendix 5: Small Finds Catalogue .....	49
Appendix 6: Animal Bone Catalogue.....	52
Appendix 7: Historical Periods .....	54
Appendix 8: OASIS Report Summary .....	55
Appendix 9: Archaeological Specification .....	59

**Figures**

- Figure 1 Site location with HER data  
Figure 2 Site plan  
Figure 3 Sections

**Plates**

- Cover The site, looking southeast  
Plate 1 The site, looking south  
Plate 2 The site, pre-excavation, looking north  
Plate 3 Working shot in wet conditions, looking west  
Plate 4 Pit **06**, looking north  
Plate 5 Pit **23**, looking east  
Plate 6 Pits **23** and **27**, looking north  
Plate 7 Pit **04**, looking north  
Plate 8 Pit **33** above, close-up of flints below, looking south  
Plate 9 Pit **41**, looking east  
Plate 10 Pit **35**, looking north,  
Plate 11 Ditches **19** and **21**, looking northeast  
Plate 12 Ditches **08** and **10**, looking north

**Tables**

- Table 1 Site archive quantification  
Table 2 Pottery quantities by fabric  
Table 3 Pottery distribution and spot dates  
Table 4 Brick and tile quantities by form  
Table 5 Quantification of the faunal assemblage by context number, feature type and weight in grams  
Table 6 Quantification of the faunal assemblage by context number, species and NISP



Client:	Saffron Housing Trust Ltd
Location:	Land off Norwich Road, Dickleburgh, Norfolk
District:	South Norfolk
Planning Reference:	2012/1777/F
Grid Reference:	TM 1661 8252
HER No.:	ENF 140318
OASIS ID:	norfolka1- 245066
Dates of Fieldwork:	21 March–11 April 2016

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## **Summary**

*NPS Archaeology was commissioned by Saffron Housing Trust Ltd to carry out an archaeological strip, map and sample excavation ahead of a new residential development in the Norfolk village of Dickleburgh.*

*The development site is located within an area of co-axial field systems close to the Roman Pye Road, which ran from Scole to the Roman town of Venta Icenorum at Caistor St Edmund. The site lies in the Dickleburgh Conservation Area, just north of the historic core of Dickleburgh with the parish church at its centre.*

*To support planning proposals for the site, a geophysical survey was undertaken in 2011, recording magnetic anomalies of likely archaeological origin in the southeast corner of the site. A fieldwalking and metal detector survey did not, however, identify any significant concentrations of cultural material. The strip, map and sample excavation took place in 2016, in compliance with a planning condition, to examine the magnetic anomalies and mitigate any potential disturbance to buried archaeological deposits.*

*The excavation revealed features, mostly pits, of early–late post-medieval date. The earliest features were two pits, probably dating to the 16th century or slightly earlier, containing domestic debris perhaps originating from dwellings on Norwich Road to the east. Five extensive clay extraction pits were of somewhat later date. A large, broadly rectangular extraction pit probably dated to the 17th century, and by the 18th century this had largely been infilled. Cultural material of later date indicated that the features were perhaps partly re-dug or otherwise disturbed in the 20th century. A re-cut small ditch is thought to have drained water in the 18th–19th century from a field boundary into what was by that time a largely infilled pit.*

*The activity recorded by the excavation corresponds to a period when Dickleburgh expanded, with timber-framed buildings built along Norwich Road. Clay extraction may have been a consequence of this development. Cultural material recovered by the project also reflects the daily life of Dickleburgh in the post-medieval period.*

*This document constitutes an archive report of the excavation results.*

## INTRODUCTION

Figure 1

### Project Background

- 1 NPS Archaeology was commissioned and funded by Saffron Housing Trust Ltd to conduct a strip, map and sample (SMS) excavation on land off Norwich Road, Dickleburgh, Norfolk.
- 2 The proposed development site (PDS) is located to the west of Norwich Road at the north end of Dickleburgh village (TM 1661 8252). The development comprises 14 residential units with associated gardens and car parking. The PDS measures c. 1ha, with archaeological mitigation confined to an area in the southwest corner. Hereafter, the area of archaeological mitigation is referred to as the 'excavation area', whilst 'PDS' describes the entire development area. The excavation area represents c. 10% of the PDS.
- 3 The PDS was investigated in 2011 by fieldwalking and metal detector survey (Barnett 2011) and by geophysical survey (Webb 2011). The former did not identify any significant concentrations of cultural material, the geophysical survey identified a dense spread of magnetic anomalies in the southeast corner. The excavation area was targeted to examine the anomalies and to mitigate disturbance to any heritage assets present.

### Planning Background

- 4 The SMS excavation was carried out to fulfil planning conditions set by South Norfolk District Council (ref: 2012/1777/F) and to meet the requirements of an archaeological *Brief* issued by Norfolk County Council Historic Environment Service (NCCHEs) (ref: CNF42059). The work was conducted in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by NPS Archaeology (Bryant-Buck 2016) (Appendix 9).
- 5 The programme of archaeological work was designed to assist in defining the character and extent of any archaeological remains within the excavation area, following guidelines set out in *National Planning Policy Framework* (Department for Communities and Local Government 2012).
- 6 The results of the excavation will inform decisions about the future treatment of any archaeological remains present at the site.
- 7 Due to the limited results of the SMS, NCCHEs determined that formal assessment reporting was not required. This report constitutes the final archive report on the results of the work, which will not be published elsewhere.
- 8 The recipients of this report will be Saffron Housing Trust Ltd, NCCHEs and South Norfolk District Council.





## GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

### Geology

- 9 The underlying solid geology comprises chalk of the Lewes Nodular, Seaford, Newhaven and Culver Chalk formations overlain by superficial (drift) deposits of Head comprising clays, silts, sands and gravels (British Geological Survey 2016).
- 10 Local soils are classified in the Beccles 1 Association, being characterised as slowly permeable, seasonally waterlogged fine loams over clays (SSEW 1983). (Webb 2011)
- 11 The upper geology consists of Lowestoft Formation – Diamicton (British Geological Survey 2016).
- 12 There are no geological/palaeoenvironmental features such as extinct watercourses known in the area of the PDS.
- 13 Topsoil **01** at the site consisted of mid–dark grey-brown silt-clay with occasional flints. It was well-mixed and similar across the excavation area, with a relatively consistent depth of 0.50m.
- 14 Subsoil **02** was located in the north-central part of the site and consisted of mid-red orange-brown silt-clay with occasional flints.

### Topography

- 15 The PDS encompasses an area of broadly level land divided into paddocks and fields centred at TM 1661 8252, to the west of Norwich Road, Dickleburgh. It lies to the north of land belonging to All Saints' Church, bounded to the east by houses along Norwich Road and by allotments and arable farmland to the west and north respectively. The excavation area appeared to have previously been pasture largely devoid of surface features. The site lies at c. 30.00m OD and slopes gently down from the east and west.
- 16 The excavation area was situated in the southeast corner of the PDS adjacent to a fenced paddock. A footpath at the centre of the PDS ran alongside the west limit of the excavation area.
- 17 The excavation area lay c. 160m south of a minor tributary of the river Waveney. The relatively heavy clay ground at the site drained poorly, as noted following heavy downpours during the excavation.

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

### Sources

- 18 The primary source for archaeological evidence in the county of Norfolk is the Norfolk County Council Historic Environment Record (HER), which details archaeological discoveries and sites of historical interest. In order to characterise the likely archaeological potential of the PDS, HER record data was purchased from NCCHEs for a 500m radius centred on TM 1679 8254. This search returned 58 individual records, including monuments, finds and buildings, containing evidence of historical activity spanning the prehistoric–post-medieval periods. The HER parish summary for Dickleburgh and Rushall was also consulted (Dennis 2005).
- 19 Early modern maps, and aerial photographs of 1946 and 1988 were consulted online (Norfolk County Council 2016).
- 20 A reference table listing dates for historical periods described in this report is provided in Appendix 7.

### HER data

Figure 1

- 21 The HER data considered most relevant to the SMS project are referenced and summarised below, along with details of previous archaeological work in the vicinity. The information presented that is sourced from the HER remains copyright of NCCHEs.

#### ***Prehistoric–Roman***

- 22 In the parish of Dickleburgh and Rushall, but largely beyond the 500m HER search area, there are individual finds of Mesolithic–Neolithic material (Dennis 2005). Within the 500m search area, however, there are only two records of finds of early date: HER 51327 represents an Early Bronze Age axe (and later finds), and HER 23348 represents prehistoric worked flint found on the line of the Dickleburgh bypass. The lack of prehistoric finds may reflect the presence of heavy clay ground, which was less favoured by prehistoric communities.
- 23 A possible relict field system known as the Scole–Dickleburgh co-axial field system (HER 53075) is present in the search area. The date of the fields, considered at one time to be Bronze Age–Roman, has been debated more recently.
- 24 The excavation area is situated within 50m of Pye Road (HER 7947), which ran north–south from the Roman town of *Venta Icenorum* at Caistor St Edmund through Dickleburgh to Scole. Evidence for the road has been recorded from aerial photographs and its line is marked on early modern maps. The Roman road has been excavated, revealing two phases of activity: the original surface with two road-side ditches, and a post-medieval diversion.
- 25 The line of a possible road adjoining Pye Road has been recorded east of Patten Lane (named after the find of a metal shoe). Partial excavation of the road recorded that it truncated Early Saxon ditches, and was therefore of later date than first believed. Other evidence, however, indicates that the road may have shifted position from an earlier (Roman) line.

- 26 A Roman cremation urn was excavated in the 19th-century a short distance to the south of the PDS (HER11010); it may have been found within a flint-lined chamber. During the 1950s, in the same location, human bones were found. Other than the Roman road, this is one of the few known tangible archaeological features within the 500m search radius.
- 27 A possible site of Roman date was located by archaeological work ahead of construction of the Scole–Dickleburgh bypass. Finds of Late Iron Age and Roman date included a bronze coin minted by the Cantii tribe in Kent (HER 23345).

### ***Anglo-Saxon***

- 28 The Scole–Dickleburgh bypass archaeological work (HER 23345) recorded several finds of this period, including brooches and other personal ornaments, such as buckles, suggesting the site of a possible Early Saxon cemetery.

### ***Medieval***

- 29 There are several important moated sites within the parish, but all lie outside the 500m HER search area.
- 30 Ridge and furrow HER 25679 is recorded in the search area, but aside from this, evidence for medieval activity area mostly takes the form of individual finds.
- 31 An archaeological evaluation on land adjacent to Harvey Lane revealed two gullies, one undated and one of medieval date (HER 38139). Undated gravel pits are thought likely to date to the medieval period.
- 32 Medieval artefacts were recovered at various locations along the Scole–Dickleburgh bypass route (HER 9866 23346, 23347, 23348, 23349, 23350, 23351).
- 33 The medieval parish church of All Saints is situated c. 100m south of the excavation area and would have provided a focus for medieval activity in this period (NHER 3991). The nave is constructed in the Decorated style, the windows and south porch in Perpendicular style. Typical of many parish churches, it was heavily restored and partly rebuilt in the 19th century.
- 34 Other medieval finds in the HER search area include a weight (HER 51327) and part of a cauldron leg, and a vessel rim (HER 35771).

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

- 35 Excavations to identify the line of the Roman road also revealed elements of a post-medieval farmyard (HER 7947). Topsoil on the site also contained post-medieval brick and tile (HER 14191).
- 36 Smith's Mill to the south of the village was a grain mill in use 1780–1990 and demolished ahead of housing development (NHER 55393).
- 37 A windmill, which went out of use in 1917 and has since been demolished, is recorded (HER 16403).
- 38 An 18th-century milestone, marking Norwich 17 miles/Ipswich 26 miles is one of 14 surviving milestones along the former Norwich–Scole Turnpike (1768–1874) (HER 56554).
- 39 A 17th-century clay pipe bowl was recorded at HER 34640 and pottery of this date was found ahead of the Scole–Dickleburgh bypass construction (HER 9866 23346, 23347, 23348, 23349, 23350, 23351).

- 40 The majority of the post-medieval activity recorded on the HER is in the form of standing buildings fronting The Street, Norwich Road, Langmere Road, and Rectory Road. Only those buildings most relevant to the current excavation (generally the earliest and the closest) are mentioned here.
- 41 The Kings Head Inn 40m southeast of the site is a 15th-century timber-framed inn with much 17th-century rebuilding, converted into a dwelling (HER 42781).
- 42 Shape Cottage, on the opposite side of Norwich Road is a 17th-century timber-framed house covered in roughcast (HER 42791).
- 43 The Stores is a further 17th-century timber-framed roughcast two-storey house, now converted into a shop (HER 45767).
- 44 Locksford Cottage on Norwich Road is a late 16th-century timber-framed house, divided into two cottages in the late 18th century (HER 42787).
- 45 The Crown Inn is an Elizabethan timber-framed house, possibly originally a shop with a ground floor hall behind and chambers above (HER 30874). A contemporary, or perhaps older, detached timber-framed building to the rear has been incorporated into the building facing the street. The complex was remodelled into an inn in the late 18th century.
- 46 There are many houses of 17th–18th-century date, which latterly probably took advantage of the new turnpike road. They are often of timber-frame core, with later façades or plastered exteriors. Examples include a house west of The Gables (HER 48433), 1 and 2 Langmere Road (HER 48695), Westview (HER 48663), Myrtle Cottage (HER 48662), Ivy House (HER 48524), and Oak Cottage (HER 48523),
- 47 Buildings of 19th-century date include Mount Pleasant (HER 48813) and Ivy Cottage (HER 48443).
- 48 The Old School in the churchyard dates to 1812 (HER 3990), and a Baptist chapel in the classical style was built in 1882 (HER 3992).

### **Previous archaeological investigations**

- 49 Two non-intrusive archaeological surveys of the area of the PDS, described below and recorded by HER 56797, were conducted in 2011.

#### ***Fieldwalking and metal detector survey***

- 50 The fieldwalking and metal detector survey produced 29 artefacts (Barnett 2011). The finds assemblage comprised flint, pottery and metalwork, and ranged in date from the prehistoric to the modern period.
- 51 A single blade and four flakes of worked flint were recovered. The earliest pottery collected was medieval, probably of 14th–15th-century date. There were also three sherds of transitional medieval–post-medieval pottery, dating to the 15th–16th century. One of the sherds had a possible lead pot-mend. Two pottery sherds of later post-medieval and modern date and five fragments of post-medieval ceramic building material were also recovered.
- 52 The metal artefacts were of either post-medieval or unknown date. Two possible discs or coins were recovered, one of silver and one of copper alloy. Both were illegible and probably of post-medieval date. Two copper-alloy pressed sheets, a small fragment of copper-alloy waste and three pieces of lead were also found.



### **Geophysical survey**

- 53 A magnetometer survey was undertaken by WYAS on behalf of NPS Archaeology (Webb 2011). Despite the possibility of Roman and medieval activity in the immediate area, the geophysical survey did not identify any magnetic anomalies of outstanding archaeological potential. A cluster of anomalies in the southeast corner of the survey area was highlighted as of some potential, but without further evidence for an archaeological context (for example if the fieldwalking noted any clusters of pottery in the corresponding area) a non-archaeological (geological or modern) origin was considered equally likely.

### **Cartographic Evidence**

- 54 The Tithe Map of the 1840s depicts the local field pattern of the early 19th-century. There are very few changes in field layout through to the First Edition Ordnance Survey (1880s), and to the present day. The footpath adjacent to the excavation area is first shown on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map, with some of the northern fields' boundaries removed around this time by field agglomeration. The large north–south field containing the excavation area is recorded on early modern mapping with a slightly different configuration recorded at its north end on the Tithe map (Norfolk County Council 2016).

### **Photographic Evidence**

- 55 Aerial photographs of 1946 show a possible crop- or parch-mark in the vicinity of the excavation area, which appears to correspond to the largest of the features uncovered by the excavation (see *Results*). Aerial photographs of 1988 show the PDS as it is today, with subdivided paddocks and arable crops

## METHODOLOGY

### General

- 56 Methodology for the SMS excavation followed an approved Written Scheme of Investigation (Bryant-Buck 2016), which presents the mitigation strategy in full (Appendix 9).
- 57 Archaeological procedures conformed to guidelines issued by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014a) and the SMS excavation was conducted within the context of the relevant regional archaeological framework (Medlycott 2011).



Plate 1. The site, looking south

### Objectives

- 58 The objective of the SMS excavation was to determine, as far as reasonably possible, the presence or absence, location, nature, extent, date, quality, condition and significance of any surviving archaeological deposits within the PDS.
- 59 The archaeological project aimed to provide appropriate and adequate data to permit informed decisions regarding any requirement for future archaeological mitigation work on the land at Norwich Road, Dickleburgh, and to make the results of the work accessible.

### Methods

- 60 The NCCHEs *Brief* required that an SMS excavation be undertaken on part of the PDS, in order to recover as much information as possible on the origins, date, development, phasing, spatial organisation, character, function, status, significance and the nature of social, economic and industrial activities on the site (CNF42059, Hamilton 2012). The excavation area was located in the southeast corner of the PDS where the results of geophysical survey indicated that buried archaeological features may exist.

- 61 Prior to work, the excavation area was CAT-scanned for buried services. There was no indication of services being present.
- 62 Machine excavation was carried out by a 13-tonne hydraulic 360° excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket. All mechanical excavation was constantly under the control of a suitably experienced archaeologist. Machine excavation was halted at the first identifiable archaeological deposits, or natural geology. Topsoil and subsoil were stored in separate spoil heaps to the north of the excavation area.



Plate 2. The site, pre-excavation, looking north

- 63 Archaeological features revealed by machine were hand-cleaned, defined and hand-excavated. Following excavation and recording of the archaeological features, with agreement of NCCHEs the site was backfilled by machine.
- 64 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. All retained finds were identified by context number to a specific deposit and were processed and recorded in line with relevant guidelines for archaeological finds (ClfA 2014b).
- 65 Palaeoenvironmental soil samples were taken from three contexts during the excavation. As it was subsequently apparent these contexts had been considerably disturbed, the samples were not processed.
- 66 All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using NPS Archaeology pro forma. Trench locations, plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales. Monochrome 35mm negatives and digital photographs were taken of all relevant archaeological features and deposits where appropriate.
- 67 The site extent, the site grid and two temporary benchmarks used during the course of the work were surveyed by NPS Land Survey using a GPS Rover device. Two TBMs were set out, one each to the north and south of the excavation area. The north TBM had a value of 32.85m OD and the south TBM a value of 33.09m OD.
- 68 Site conditions were reasonably good with work taking place in generally fine weather, though with occasional heavy showers. Poor drainage on the clay ground meant several large features filled with water. Access to the site was good.





Plate 3. Working shot in wet conditions, looking west

- 69 All site work was undertaken with respect to Health and Safety provision. High-visibility vests and steel toe-capped boots were worn by all staff at all times. Hard hats were also worn when the machine was present on site.

### Archive

- 70 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 2014c). The archive, consisting of all paper elements created during recording of the archaeological site, including digital material, will be deposited with Norfolk Museums Service.
- 71 Subject to written consent and donation by the landowner, all archaeological finds recovered by the current work will be deposited with Norfolk Museums Service.
- 72 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 norfolka1-245066. (Appendix 8), and this report will be uploaded to the OASIS database.
- 73 The contents of the site archive is summarised in Table 1.

Item	No.
Contexts	51
Paper index sheets	6
Plans	9
Sections	19
Digital Photographs	153 jpg files and 153 RAW files
Black and White 35mm monochrome	1 film
Finds	341

Table 1. Site archive quantification

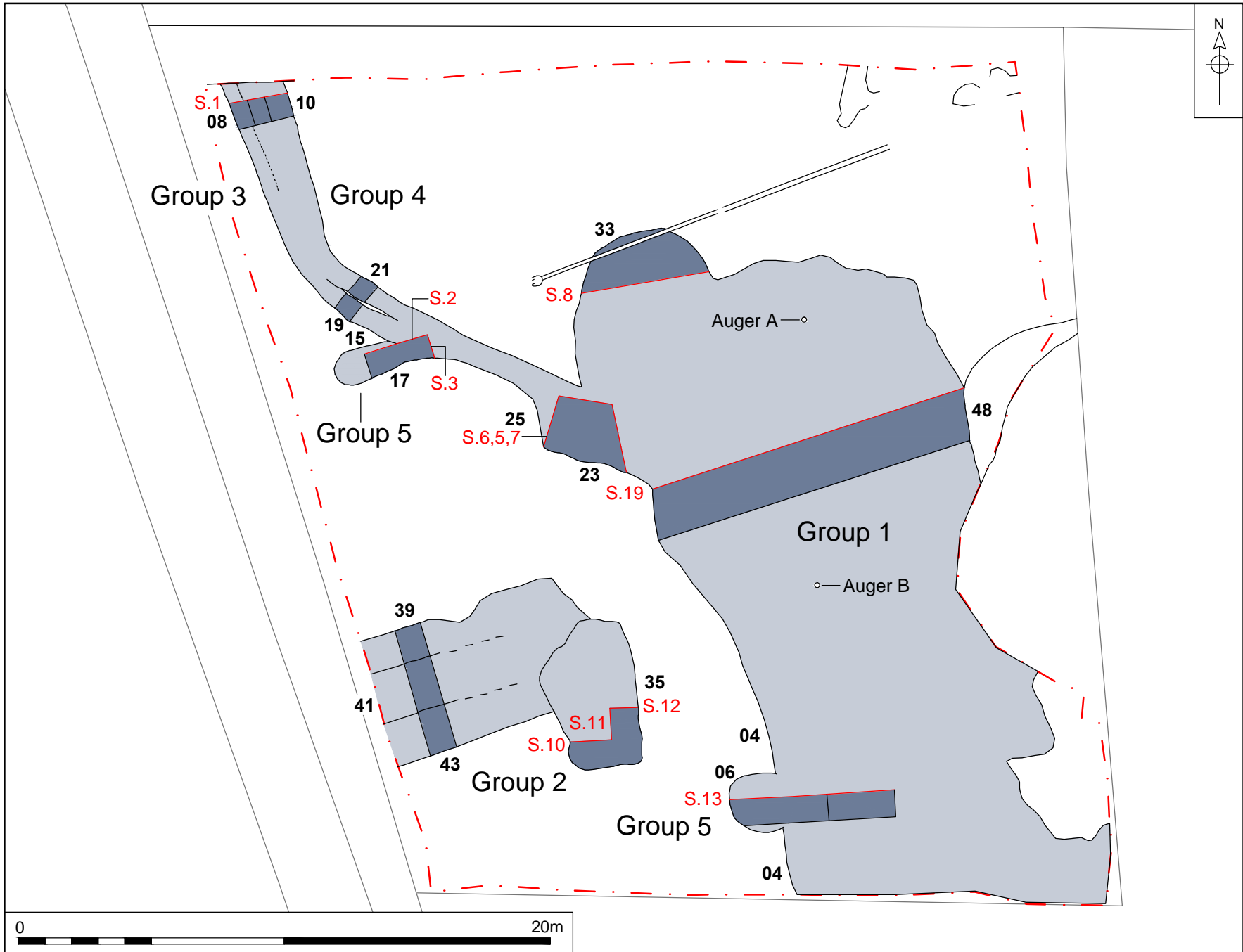


Figure 2. Site plan. Scale 1:200

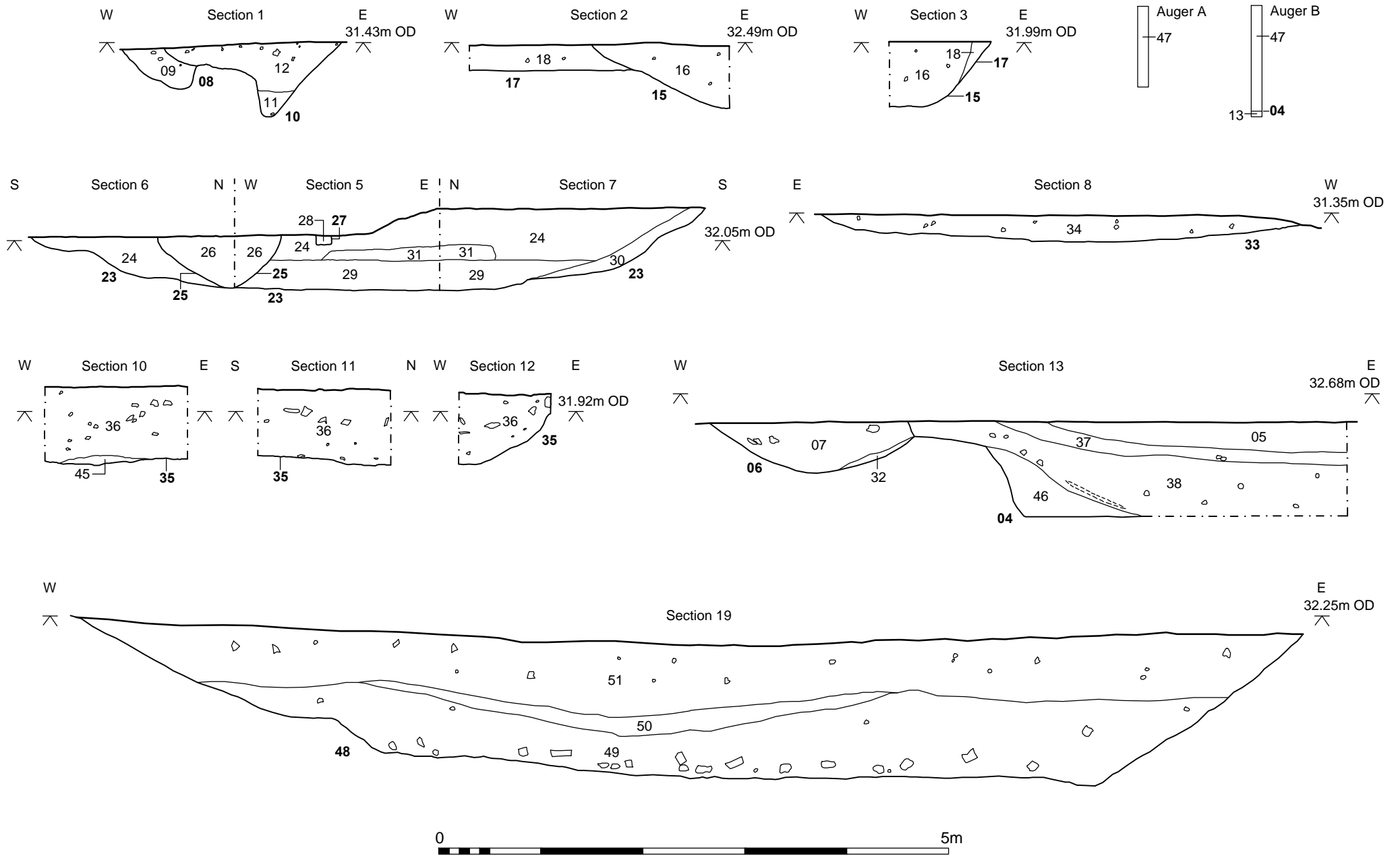


Figure 3. Sections. Scale 1:50

## RESULTS

Figures 2, 3

- 74 The results are presented chronologically from earliest to latest and, where features are of the same period, from north-to-south.
- 75 The earliest features at the site appeared to be two small pits **17** and **06** of Group 5, described as waste pits. Both pits were truncated by later features. Based on pottery of 14th to 16th-century date recovered from the pit fills, they appear to date to latter part of the late medieval to early post-medieval period. The pits seem to have been deliberately backfilled.
- 76 Small pit **17** in the west of the site was oval in plan and measured 2.99m east–west x 1.29m north–south. The feature was truncated by ditch **15** on its east side. The sides of the pit sloped evenly, with a flat base and depth of 0.25m. Its single fill **18** was mid-yellow-brown clay with frequent chalk flecks and occasional small flints. The clay nature of the fill may indicate it had accumulated through weathering. Three pottery sherds of 14th to 16th-century date were recovered from the fill.



Plate 4. Pit **06**, looking north

- 77 Pit **06** appeared to be truncated by large clay extraction pit **04**, though this relationship was not clear. Pit **06** measured 2.23m east–west x 2.38m north–south with a recorded depth of 0.49m. The sides and base were concave. The north of the pit was filled by mid-orange-grey silt-clay **32** with occasional chalk flecks. A maximum of 0.06m deep, the deposit may represent material slumped into the feature. The rest of the pit was filled by mid-to-dark grey silt-clay **07** containing occasional small chalk fragments, charcoal flecks, flints and pebbles. Artefacts from the pit fill include animal bone, and pottery dated predominately to the 14th to 16th-centuries, including imported Cologne-type stoneware. Early post-medieval brick fragments were also present.
- 78 Parallel to a footpath which crosses the PDS on its west side, the largest feature on the site was an extensive pit in Group 1, which was allocated four separate cut numbers **48**, **33**, **23** and **04**. The feature was orientated north-northwest–outh-southeast, with a minimum length of 28.20m x width of 10.43m. The pit extended



beyond the south limit of excavation. The large feature is interpreted as a clay extraction pit, infilled during the post-medieval period.

- 79 A hand-auger was used to verify the depth of the pit at two locations, recording depths of 0.80m and 1.05m in the north and south respectively. Context **47** was allocated to the fill at these locations, this being mid-dark grey-brown silt-clay with occasional chalk flecks.



Plate 5. Pit **23**, looking east



Plate 6. Pits **23** and **27**, looking north

- 80 Cut **23** was allocated to the northwest corner of the pit where it was clearly cut by ditch **25**. Here, the pit extended further northwest by 3.00m from the main part of the feature, in a roughly oval shape, and measured 2.00m across north–south. At this location the pit had concave sides, an uneven base and was 0.80m deep.
- 81 Four fills were recorded at this location, **30**, **29**, **31** and **24**. Fill **30** was a redeposited geological deposit of grey-yellow clay at the south edge of the pit. It extended down

the side of the pit and was 0.14m deep. Light grey, almost pure clay **29** towards the base of the feature was 0.30m deep and overlay deposit **30**. The appearance of fill **29** suggests it had accumulated by weathering-in. Fill **31** appeared to be a dump of yellow-brown clay in the centre of the excavated section. Fill **31** was 0.12m deep with a recorded extent of 1.15m east–west x 0.55m north–south, though it probably extended further. The rest of the pit was filled by deposit **24**, mid-grey-brown silt-clay. Deposit **24** probably represents an extensive episode of backfilling, and contained domestic and agricultural waste thought to be derived from houses or farms in the vicinity. Two pottery sherds of late 18th-century to mid-19th-century date and a fragment of late brick were recovered from fill **24**.



Plate 7. Pit **04**, looking north

- 82** The south of the pit, where it cut small pit **06** was allocated context **04**. Here, the pit was shallower, with more steeply sloping sides. At the west of the pit its base was level, becoming deeper to the east with a depth of 0.92m.
- 83** Four fills were recorded at this point, **46**, **38**, **37** and **05**. Fill **46** at the west edge of the pit was a maximum of 0.68m deep x 1.14m wide. Consisting of mid-brown-orange, almost pure clay, it was overlain by deposit **38**, which filled most of the pit and was mid-dark brown-grey silt-clay with occasional stones and small chalk flecks. The deposit was darker towards its base with a maximum recorded depth 0.60m, though perhaps deeper towards the centre of the pit.
- 84** Next in the deposit sequence, fill **37** was mid-brown-orange clay with small chalk flecks. Consisting of a layer of almost pure clay that was 0.17m deep, it was probably redeposited from the nearby. Pottery of 14th to 16th-century and 18th-century date was recovered from fill **37**, along with nine fragments of post-medieval brick, roof-tile and a piece of pan-tile.
- 85** The latest of the fills **05**, was mid-dark grey-brown silt-clay containing occasional small flints and chalk flecks, a deposit thought to be domestic and agricultural waste derived from nearby buildings. The assemblage of post-medieval pottery recovered from fill **05** included sherds of 14th to 16th-century and 17th to 19th-century date.
- 86** The mixture of pottery recovered by excavation of the large pit feature, including material of 20th-century date from lower fills, suggests it contained mostly residual



material incorporated within later episodes of infilling. It is suggested this feature was being infilled from perhaps the 17th to 18th centuries.



Plate 8. Pit **33** above, with close-up of flints below, looking south

- 87** A further, irregularly shaped area of the large pit at its north end was allocated **33**. The edges of the pit here were shallow and concave, with small, medium and several large flints pressed into its base, perhaps to assist access to the feature during the period of its use. The pit was 0.30m deep. Fill **34** was dark-grey sand-clay, probably deliberate infilling of the feature, and contained pottery of 16th to 18th-century date.
- 88** Following consultation and agreement with NCCHEs, a sondage **48** was machine-excavated in the central area of the putative clay extraction pit. The east edge of the pit sloped at approximately 45° and the west edge at approximately 35°, with a maximum depth of 1.44m. The base was slightly concave.
- 89** At this location, the pit contained three fills **49**, **50** and **51**. The lowest fill **49** consisted of dark-grey, almost pure clay with occasional medium and large flints. It had a maximum recorded depth of 0.85m. Occasional to moderate medium and large flints were present towards the base of the deposit. Towards the centre of the pit was a 0.18m-deep layer of pale yellow clay **50** with frequent small chalk flecks. The rest of the pit was filled by **51**, dark-brown slightly sandy-clay. The maximum depth of the fill was 0.74m. No finds were recovered from context **51**.
- 90** In the southwest corner of the site there was a series of inter-cut pits **39**, **41**, **43** and **35** (Group 2), interpreted as clay quarries. Three of the pits are thought to be

successive events of clay extraction, truncated to their east by an irregular-shaped pit, also probably associated with clay extraction.

- 91 The earliest of the pits **39** was on the north side of Group 2. Pit **39** was broadly rectangular in plan and measured 8.06m east–west with a maximum width of 1.60m x recorded depth of 0.52m. Its sides were steep and regular, more concave on its south side where truncated by pit **41**. The base of the pit was level. Pit **39** was backfilled with dark-grey-brown slightly sandy-clay **40** with frequent medium-sized flints. One pottery sherd of late 18th to 19th-century date and a fragment of late 19th-century machine-pressed brick were recovered.



Plate 9. Pit **41**, looking east

- 92 Pit **39** was cut on its south side by pit **41**, which was 8.49m long east–west x 1.86m wide. Broadly rectangular in plan, it had a maximum depth of 0.40m and was cut on its south by pit **43** and on its east by pit **35**. The sides of pit **41** were a regular concave in profile and its base level. The single fill **42** of the feature is thought to be deliberate infill of mid-orange-grey slightly sandy-clay with occasional medium flints. One pottery sherd of late 16th to 18th-century date, a fragment of post-medieval pan-tile and two fragments of abraded brick were recovered from the fill.
- 93 South of **39** there was a further pit **43**, also thought to be a clay quarry. This feature measured 6.02m long x 1.69m wide x 0.40m deep. The sides of the pit were steep and regular, its base level. The pit was filled with mid-orange-brown sand-silt **44**, which contained no finds. Pit **43** was cut at its east end by pit **35**.
- 94 Pit **35** was included within Group 2 due to its location and date. The feature was broadly rectangular 5.66m long north–south x 3.59m wide x 0.76m deep. The pit sides were concave and slightly irregular, with an uneven base. Fill **45** at the base of the cut was mid-grey silt-clay probably representing collapsed material. Most of the pit was filled with mid-grey-brown sand-silt **36** containing small-to-medium flints and small chalk flecks. The pottery assemblage from pit **35** included material of 16th to 18th-century and 18th to 20th-century date. Post-medieval brick and roof-tile were also found. The feature appeared to have been backfilled in the 19th-century.



Plate 10. Pit **35**, looking north,

- 95** A curving, irregular ditch of Group 3 in the northwest corner of the excavation area was recorded by four numbers **8**, **19**, **15** and **25**. This ditch was c. 18m long on a broad northwest–southeast orientation and slight bend in its approximate centre. A recut on its north side followed the same orientation. At its north end, the ditch was parallel to a field boundary, and perhaps served to drain water to what would have been an already partly infilled (Group 1) clay extraction pit.
- 96** The ditch varied in width, measuring a maximum 0.95m at its south end and 0.58m towards its north end. Its depth varied from 0.26m to 0.63m at its centre, where it was allocated context **15**. The edges and base of the ditch tended to be concave.
- 97** Ditch fills **09**, **16**, **20** and **27** were typically mid-dark grey-brown sand-clays containing occasional small stones and chalk flecks. Context **09** contained less sand and **26** a higher silt content. A single 11th to mid-13th-century pottery sherd from **09** is thought to be residual. One fragment of post-medieval roof-tile was present in **16**.

Plate 11. Ditches **19** and **21**, looking northeast



Plate 12. Ditches **08** and **10**, looking north

- 98** Parallel to the north end of the Group 3 ditch, a recut was recorded as **21** and **10** (Group 4). The recut was 18m long and aligned northwest to southeast. The cut **10** at the north end of the recut ditch, was slightly convex in the east and concave in the west. The depth of the ditch varied from 0.22m in the south to 0.72m in the north. Its fills **11** and **22** were redeposited dark-grey-brown clays with occasional chalk flecks and small stones. No artefacts were recovered from the fills.



## ARCHAEOLOGICAL FINDS

- 99 The finds were washed, dried, marked and bagged and were recorded by count and weight. Data was entered onto a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet, which forms part of the project archive.
- 100 A discussion of each material type is given below. Appendix 2a comprises a list of all archaeological materials found by the excavations in context number order.

### Pottery

#### Introduction

- 101 One hundred and thirty-two sherds of pottery (4,407g) were recovered from fifteen contexts. Table 2 provides a summary of the quantification by fabric. A summary catalogue by context is included in the Appendix and the full catalogue is available as an Access database in the archive.

Description	Fabric	Date range	No	Wt/g	Eve	MNV
Medieval coarseware	MCW	11th-14th c.	1	9		1
Late medieval and transitional	LMT	M.14th-16th c.	39	914	0.19	29
Siegburg Stoneware	GSW1	E.14th-17th c.	1	10		1
Cologne/Frechen Stoneware	GSW4	16th-17th c.	2	139		2
Glazed red earthenware	GRE	16th-18th c.	29	1685	1.28	6
Iron-glazed blackwares	IGBW	16th-18th c.	9	441	0.30	2
Westerwald Stoneware	GSW5	E.17th-19th c.	1	52	0.17	1
Creamwares	CRW	1730-1760	8	52		8
Staffordshire white salt-glazed stonewares	SWSW	18th c.	1	1	0.12	1
Late slipped redware	LSRW	18th-19th c.	4	321		1
English Stoneware	ESW	17th-19th c.	2	27	0.40	2
English Stoneware Nottingham-type	ESWN	L.17th-L.18th c.	6	176	0.35	1
Pearlware	PEW	L.18th-M.19th c.	4	51	0.27	4
Yellow Ware	YELW	L.18th-19th c.	9	252	0.42	5
Refined white earthenwares	REFW	L.18th-20th c.	10	131	0.36	6
Porcelain	PORC	18th-20th c.	1	76		1
Black stonewares / basaltes	BLSW	L.18th-20th c.	4	64		1
Unidentified	UNID		1	6		1
<i>Totals</i>			132	4407	3.89	73

Table 2. Pottery quantities by fabric

#### Methodology

- 102 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. 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*

- 103** A single body sherd of medieval coarseware was found in ditch fill **09**. It was in a medium sandy black fabric with occasional unburnt flint inclusions and is likely to belong to the earlier part of the period (11th–mid-13th century).

#### *Late medieval and early post-medieval*

- 104** Late medieval and transitional wares were the most frequent find in this assemblage. Most sherds were undiagnostic body or base fragments, but there was a tripod base from a pipkin (unstratified finds **03**), fragments of two mugs (pit fills **07** and **37**), a pipkin rim (pit fill **18**), and a bowl rim (pit fill **37**). Most sherds were in a fine, highly micaceous fabric with occasional red clay pellets, which is typical of the production sites in Rickinghall and Wattisfield, Suffolk. Other less micaceous fabrics may be from nearby Hopton, or from other production sites along the Waveney Valley.

- 105** Fragments of three 16th-century Cologne-type stoneware globular mugs/jugs (one in a white fabric which is probably a Siegburg product), two of which had applied oak leaf decoration, were found in pit fills **07** and **36** and as an unstratified find **03**.

#### *Later post-medieval to modern*

- 106** A small group of glazed red earthenwares was recovered, including fragments of two bowls (pit fills **36** and **37**) and a large part of a jar with a square-beaded rim (pit fill **36**). Two abraded body sherds were also collected.
- 107** Nine sherds of iron glazed blackwares were from two vessels, a pipkin in pit fill **34** and a jar in pit fill **36**.
- 108** A rim sherd of Westerwald stoneware was found in pit fill **36** and was probably from an 18th-century chamber pot.
- 109** Eighteenth-century refined wares comprised a few body sherds of creamware, one rim sherd from a saucer or dish, and a moulded decorated white salt-glazed stoneware rim.
- 110** Four sherds in pit fill **36** were from a late slipped redware sub-rectangular dish. Context **36** also contained fragments of a Nottingham-type stoneware bowl with rouletted decoration, a base and other fragments from a black stoneware teapot, and an English stoneware preserve jar rim.
- 111** Probable 19th- or early 20th-century wares included fragments of pearlware and refined whiteware plates, cups, a tankard, a preserve jar, a tureen and a tureen lid. Several vessels were decorated with blue or green transfer printing, and one plate was blue shell-edged. Fragments of yellow wares including a tankard and a bowl, two of which were decorated with white slip bands with blue dendritic designs, were also found.

- 112 A base fragment from a porcelain moulded figurine was an unstratified find **14**. It can be closely dated from the diamond registration mark stamped on the base, which shows that the design was registered in 1864.

### **Pottery by context**

- 113 Table 3 shows the distribution of fabrics by context, with suggested spot dates.

Fill Of	Context	Description	Fabrics	Spot date
4	5	Clay extraction pit	LMT CRW ESW	18th c.
4	37	Clay extraction pit	LMT GRE GSW4 CRW	18th c.
4	38	Clay extraction pit	LMT REFW	19th c.?
6	7	Pit	LMT GSW4	16th c.
8	9	Ditch	MCW	11th-M.13th c.
10	12	Ditch	LMT	15th/16th c.+
17	18	Pit	LMT	15th/16th c.
23	24	Pit	PEW	L.18th-M.19th c.
33	34	Pit	GRE IGBW SWSW CRW	18th c.
35	36	Clay extraction pit	GRE IGBW LSRW CRW BLSW PEW ESW ESWN GSW5 YELW REFW	L.18th/19th c.
35	45	Clay extraction pit	REFW YELW	L.18th/19th c.
39	40	Linear	YELW	L.18th/19th c.
41	42	Linear	GRE	16th-18th c.
-	3	U/S finds	LMT GSW1 CRW REFW YELW UNID	19th c.
-	14	U/S finds	PORC	1864+

Table 3. Pottery distribution and spot dates

- 114 The single fragment of medieval coarseware was unabraded and may provide a reliable date for the fill of ditch **08**.
- 115 Although there is a high proportion of 16th-century pottery in the assemblage, much of it was found in association with later wares, particularly in clay extraction pit **04**. Most of the features containing pottery are of relatively modern date.
- 116 One distinctive 16th-century LMT (or possibly GRE) vessel with orange glaze internally was present in contexts **03**, **07** and **38**.
- 117 The large group of pottery from clay extraction pit **35** (67 sherds) contained several large sherds from a small number of vessels (MNV=19), several of which showed signs of heavy ware and/or sooting. This type of deposit is often associated with house or tavern clearance, which may have provided a convenient source of rubbish to incorporate into the backfilling material deposited in the pit.

### **Conclusions**

- 118 This is a small assemblage, most of which is of relatively late date. The assemblage has been fully recorded and spot dates provided.

- 119** Given the small quantity and wide dispersal of the material, the assemblage is of limited value for interpretation of the site. No further work is recommended, unless further fieldwork is carried out on the site, in which case this assemblage should be incorporated with finds from that project.

## Brick and Tile

### *Introduction*

- 120** Sixty-five fragments (9,436g) of brick and tile were collected from thirteen contexts. Table 4 provides a summary of the quantities by form and a catalogue is included in the Appendix.

Type	Form	Coder	No	Wt (g)
<i>Roman</i>	Roman tile	RBT	1	127
		RBT?	1	12
<i>Roofing</i>	Plain roof tile: post-medieval	RTP	23	1152
	Pan-tile	PAN	6	453
<i>Walling</i>	Later brick	LB	23	6430
		LB?	2	39
<i>Flooring</i>	Floor brick	FB	2	423
		FB?	1	39
	Floor brick/floor tile	FB/FT	2	274
	Floor tile	FT	1	382
		FT?	3	105
<b>Totals</b>			<b>65</b>	<b>9436</b>

Table 4. Brick and tile quantities by form

### *Methodology*

- 121** 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, but roof tile thicknesses were only measured when another dimension was available. The results were input directly into a Microsoft Access database, which forms the archive catalogue.

### *Summary of the assemblage*

- 122** The material was generally much abraded, which has resulted in less than certain identification of a few items.
- 123** Two heavily abraded fragments were probably pieces of Roman tiles, although the types were not identifiable. Neither piece was full thickness. They were residual finds in pit fills **07** and **34**. Both fragments were in fine sandy fabrics, one with very fine calcareous inclusions (fs and fsc).
- 124** Twenty-three fragments of plain roof tile and six fragments of pan-tile were recovered. They were in fine and medium sandy fabrics with typical local inclusions, particularly flint/coarse quartz and ferrous particles. Most were red-firing, but there was also one white-fired example. Two of the pan-tiles were covered with a dark

brown iron glaze. No peg holes were present in any of the fragments, but it is likely that the plain tiles were peg tiles.

- 125** Twenty-three fragments of post-medieval brick (16th–20th century) in red-firing fine and medium sandy fabrics with a variety of inclusions (most frequently flint and/or ferrous particles) were recovered, and there were also two fragments of white-firing bricks. Most pieces were small and abraded. At least eight fragments (in pit fills **07**, **34**, **37**, **38** and **45**) had reduced surfaces, were otherwise poorly fired, and/or were relatively thin (44–55mm) and may be early examples (15th-16th century?). Thicker bricks (59–65mm) and white-firing bricks were recovered from pit fills **05**, **29**, **34**, **36**, **38** and **49**, and linear fill 40, and were probably of 18th/19th-century date.
- 126** All fragments of floor bricks and tiles were in white-firing fabrics and had fine sand and sometimes grog/ferrous inclusions. Most showed signs of wear, with one example from linear fill **42** worn down to only 19mm thick. These types of tiles/bricks were commonly used in the 18th-19th centuries to pave areas of heavy use, such as corridors and kitchens.

### **Conclusions**

- 127** This is a small assemblage, most of which is of relatively late date. The assemblage has been fully recorded and spot dates provided. Given the small quantity and wide dispersal of the material, the assemblage is of limited value for interpretation of the site. No further work is recommended, unless further fieldwork is carried out on the site, in which case this assemblage should be incorporated with finds from that project.

### **Clay Tobacco Pipe**

- 128** Eight pieces of clay tobacco pipe were recovered by the SMS excavation, weighing 24g in total.
- 129** All pieces were undiagnostic stem fragments found in the following contexts: pit fills **05**, **36**, and **38** and linear feature fill **40**. Such fragments of clay tobacco pipe cannot be more closely refined than being of post-medieval date.

### **Glass**

- 130** Six pieces of glass weighing 604g in total were recovered from five contexts by the SMS excavation: pit fills **05** and **34**, linear feature fills **16** and **42** plus unstratified **03**.
- 131** All of the glass is green in colour, and with one exception (a fragment of a delicate vessel rim), all from bottles.
- 132** The bases of two dark green wine bottles were found in **34** and **42** respectively. Both bases are cylindrical with rounded kick-ups. One **42** appears to be in better condition than the other, and may be more recent. Both are post-medieval.
- 133** Three body fragments of green glass bottles were recovered from **05** and **16**.
- 134** A single base fragment in aqua glass was found in **03**. The piece is part of a rectangular bottle.
- 135** All pieces are post-medieval–modern, and cannot be fully identified to form and date due to their fragmentary nature.

## Metal Finds

### *Introduction*

- 136** A total of sixty-six metal finds were recovered by the SMS excavations, consisting of 34 iron, 27 copper alloy, 4 lead and 1 composite of iron and copper alloy.
- 137** Some of the metalwork was unstratified, and came from metal detecting during the topsoil strip **03**, or from the spoil heap **14**. Sixteen of the sixty-six pieces were unstratified, representing almost 25% of the assemblage.
- 138** Stratified material was mostly recovered from pits, the vast majority from pit **04**, but also pits **06**, **23**, **33** and **35**, along with two linear features **39** and **41**.
- 139** The finds are mostly of post-medieval and modern date, but there may also be a late medieval element.
- 140** Metal finds considered to be of intrinsic interest have been allocated small find numbers and recorded in more detail, with dimensions and a description provided. Where a find has a small find number this is displayed accordingly SF1, etc. The catalogue of these finds is provided in Appendix 3, with finds without small find numbers simply recorded in Appendix 2a.

### *Copper Alloy*

#### *Buckles*

- 141** The earliest buckle recovered from the site is a late medieval to early post-medieval piece (**03**; SF10), which is double looped with notches decorated the front all around the edge of the frame. The central strap bar retains a possible encrusted pin. This type of buckle dates to around the 15th to 17th century (Whitehead 1996, 60, no. 353).
- 142** The second example is an 18th-century shoe buckle (pit fill **05**; SF11), incomplete but probably originally square in shape, flat in section, but curving over. The frame is drilled for a missing separate spindle, and the front is decorated with worn foliate pattern (Whitehead 1996, 103-110).
- 143** A small square-framed buckle (pit fill **5**; SF4) is encrusted, but x-rays show the shadow of a possible central spindle. This buckle may be c. 18th-century in date and is comparable to examples illustrated in Whitehead (1996, 114).
- 144** The final piece may or may not be a buckle (pit fill **05**; SF13). It is an incomplete object, but likely to have been originally oval in form, now perhaps flattened and distorted so that it is difficult to perceive its former purpose. There may be a worn foliate pattern on the front.

#### *Coins and Tokens*

- 145** Two modern coins were recovered as unstratified finds from the site. Both date to the reign of George V; one is a penny dated 1918 (**03**; SF9), the second is a farthing dated 1923.
- 146** Two illegible, but probably Georgian (c. 18th century), coins were also recovered from pit fill **05**.
- 147** A Norwich farthing token was also recovered unstratified from the site (**14**; SF1). The token is much worn, but the words 'Norwich Farthing' remain visible on the



obverse, although no date nor the usual Norwich Vity arms can be seen on the reverse. This type of token appears to date to between 1667 and 1670.

### *Other*

- 148** Other interesting finds from the site include a circular medal or pendant (**14**; SF2) similar in style to a coin. The top has two incomplete projections, probably for a (missing) suspension loop, integral to the piece and not a later addition. The design on the front is worn, but there is possibly a central design of a horse and rider above a date of 1823. The reverse is illegible, but may have lettering around its edge. There are traces of gilding to both sides, although the metal is purple in colour, and much worn. The exact purpose of this piece is not known, it may be commemorative, but it is not certain what event it is memorialising.
- 149** A probable 17th-century button (**05**; SF5), consists of a circular, flat, piece with a separated soldered shank on the reverse. The button is tinned, and has a multifoil flower in the front centre.
- 150** Other finds from the site include a suspension ring (pit fill **05**; SF6), a late post-medieval thimble (pit fill **29**; SF18) and an unidentified object (pit fill **05**; SF7).
- 151** Other objects not allocated small find numbers include sheet fragments, more modern buttons, a modern buckle, a tack, a ferrule and various other pieces.

### *Iron*

- 152** Twenty-three nails make up the majority of finds in the ironwork assemblage. These were found in pit fills **05**, **07**, **29**, **34**, **36**, **37** and **38**, and also linear feature fills **40** and **42**.
- 153** Much of the ironwork is heavily encrusted and/or fragmentary. All pieces have been x-rayed, and some detail has shown up, but in many cases it is still not possible to be certain about the function or date of the objects. Three objects still remain unidentified, as they have little or no defining features; these are: SFs 22, 23 and 24 all from pit fill **38**.
- 154** Two incomplete, probably medieval, horseshoes were recovered. The first horseshoe (pit fill **36**; SF15) consists of around half of the piece, with two rectangular nail holes visible down the outside edge, one nail is *in situ*. This piece has a calkin at the end. The second piece (pit fill **24**; SF20) only has one square nail hole visible on x-ray, this may be countersunk, but it is not clear. Without the full profiles of these horseshoes, it is difficult to place them exactly, as shoes with square nail holes could fit into both Clarks' Type 1 and Type 4 (Clark 2004, 85-91) and the rectangular examples are even more common.
- 155** There is also an incomplete possible prick spur from the site (pit fill **07**; SF17). This is missing the terminals of all parts, but consists of a U-shaped flat sectioned piece with a circular sectioned projection from the apex, which is the goad. As this object is incomplete it difficult to be certain of the form, but it could be medieval in date.
- 156** Two unusual implements or tools were recovered from the site. The first was from pit fill **36** (SF16), and consists of a tapering, square-sectioned pointed shank with a wide, flat rectangular head which has a hole through the centre (only visible on x-ray). The piece is slightly arched, so that the shank is not flat when the whole object is placed flat. The only parallel found for this unusual piece is from a Roman assemblage from London where the object is listed as a pin (Manning 1985, Plate

70, S137). The Dickleburgh example is 150mm long, as is the example illustrated by Manning. Manning states that although the piece may be nothing more than a loop headed pin, 'the carefully rounded stem suggests that it was probably for a more specific purpose' (Manning 1985, 144). The object is sturdy, and could feasibly have served for some craft or light industrial purpose, such as leather working. Its date is not known. A similar piece was also found in pit fill **29** (SF19). This object has a trapezoidal flat head with a shorter rectangular-sectioned shank with a rounded end. There is no hole through the head on this piece, but it is certainly similar in type and could equally be a small artisanal tool of some type.

**157** Finally an incomplete solid-shanked key was found (pit fill **24**; SF21). The key has an oval bow, with a bead and reel moulding on the stem; the bit is missing. This piece is thought likely to be of post-medieval date, though given the encrusted and incomplete nature of the piece it is difficult to be certain.

**158** Further iron finds include a modern buckle, strip fragment and a curved piece were recovered.

### ***Lead***

**159** Only four lead finds were recovered. Two came from pit fill **05** (SFs 12 and 14). A possible mount moulded with the Prince of Wales feathers was recorded (SF12). This piece has a flat back and is tongue-shaped. No parallel has been found for this, but it is likely to be post-medieval in date. A possible weight was also found (SF14). It is circular with one hole all the way through the centre, and a second that only partially goes through. This may be a mis-hit. The surface of this piece is covered all over with striations.

**160** Unstratified finds were a possible cloth seal (**03**; SF8). This is a flat, circular disc with a beaded border and a V in the centre. The reverse is plain, but has a central stub and a mould line. The exact meaning of the V is not known, it is likely to be a weavers' mark, but has not been identified. An undiagnostic bar fragment was also recovered from **14**.

### ***Conclusions***

**161** Almost all of the finds from this site are of post-medieval to modern date, apart from one or two that may be earlier. It is evident from the pottery and other material categories that archaeological contexts on the site have often been reworked, so that earlier material can be present alongside modern material. This also seems to be the case with the metalwork.

**162** Two possible medieval horseshoe fragments are the earliest pieces from the site, both from clay extraction pits, and both mixed with 19th- and 20th-century pottery. Some probable later medieval objects include a spur, a buckle and a suspension ring, almost all of which are mixed with more modern material.

**163** Other notable finds include a 19th-century pendant/medal, a Norwich farthing token and two unusual iron tools or implements. The possibility of the implements being Roman in date is alluring, as there is also a possible piece of Roman tile from the site.

## Metalworking Waste

- 164** A single piece of undiagnostic iron working slag was recovered from pit fill **29**, weighing 361g.
- 165** The piece is a heavy, amorphous lump, purplish-grey in colour with large patches of rusty orange.
- 166** The piece is not datable, and does not provide compelling evidence for metalworking on or near the site. It may result from material imported to the site, for example from manuring.

## Stone

- 167** Six pieces of stone were recovered from the site. Three pieces are fragments of lava quern stones, two pieces form part of one fossil, and a large piece of mudstone is unusual but probably unworked.
- 168** The lava was grey vesicular and much worn. The pieces came from two pits: **04** and **06**. The fills represented include **07**, **37** and **38**. All pieces have worn grinding surfaces visible on one side, and one piece (from **38**) also has an indent on the opposite surface. This indent is of unknown purpose, but is possibly a rough-out for a hole, and may be unfinished. It certainly appears deliberate rather than coincidental.
- 169** Lava was used as a quern material mainly in the medieval period, although it did continue into the post-medieval period as it was still cheaper to import pieces from the Continent (usually the Rhineland) than to use Midland millstone grit (Smith and Margeson 1993, 202).
- 170** An incomplete fossil in two pieces was recovered from pit fill **24**. Identified as part of a belemnite, it is likely to be naturally object.
- 171** A large piece of mudstone came from linear feature fill **16**. The piece measures 0.21m x 0.18m x 0.10m. The piece appears naturally dished on its upper surface, and likely to have been weathered rather than worked. The piece is pale grey in colour with some orange, rusty coloured 'veins' running through the fragment.

## Flint

- 172** Two worked flints were recovered from spoil **14**. Both pieces are tertiary flakes, one in dark grey with orange edges and one in light grey with orange edges. Both flints are in crisp, unrolled condition.
- 173** As the flints are unstratified, they do not aid further dating of the site, but merely provide evidence of prehistoric activity, which can be present on many sites.

## Animal Bone

### *Methodology*

- 174** Where possible, animal bone was identified to species using a variety of comparative reference material. Where identification to species was not achievable, bone was assigned to a group, such as 'sheep/goat' or 'mammal' where possible. The bones were recorded using a modified version of guidelines described in Davis (1992) and Baker and Worley (2014).

- 175** Any indication of butchering was recorded, noting its type, such as cut, chopped or sawn and location of butchering. A note was also made of any burnt bone. Pathologies were also recorded with the type of injury or disease, the element affected and the location on the bone. Other modifications such as possible industrial or craft working waste or animal gnawing were also recorded.
- 176** 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 the appendix. All of the information was input directly into an Excel catalogue. A summary table of the faunal catalogue is in a table in the appendix and the full catalogue is available in the digital archive.

### ***Quantification, provenance and preservation***

- 177** A total of 996g of faunal remains, consisting of thirty-eight pieces, was recovered from the excavation. The remains were retrieved from eleven contexts. Most deposits with bone were pit fills; one linear feature and topsoil also yielded faunal remains. All of the features producing faunal remains also contained artefacts of a post-medieval date. Quantification of the assemblage by context number, feature type and weight is presented in Table 5.

Context	Feature Type and Weight (g)			Context Total
	Linear feature	Pit	Topsoil	
3			15	15
5		17		17
7		564		564
16	48			48
24		24		24
29		56		56
34		71		71
36		72		72
37		20		20
38		88		88
45		21		21
Feature Total	48	933	15	996

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

- 178** The bone is generally in good condition, although much is quite fragmented from butchering. Some wear has occurred leaving surfaces and edges abraded, suggesting a degree of disturbance and re-depositing of some remains, particularly in the topsoil remains **03** and in pit fill **34**.
- 179** No burning was seen on any of the remains, suggesting disposal of meat waste into pits rather than by burning first. None of the bone in this assemblage showed any canid gnawing, again indicating rapid disposal and burial and less availability for canid scavenging.

***Species, ages, pathologies and butchering***

Context	Species and NISP				Context Total
	Cattle	Mammal	Pig	Sheep/goat	
3		1			1
5	1				1
7	6	9	2	2	19
16	2				2
24	1				1
29	2		1		3
34			2	1	3
36		2	1		3
37		2			2
38	1	1			2
45		1			1
Species Total	13	16	6	3	38

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

***Species range, ages and elements***

- 180** Three species were identified in this assemblage, in addition, some fragments were present that could only be identified as 'mammal'. Table 6 shows quantification of the faunal assemblage by context number, species and NISP.
- 181** Cattle were the most frequently recorded, with thirteen elements amongst six fills. Pig were seen in four fills and sheep/goat were the least frequent and seen in just two fills (see Table 6).
- 182** All species were represented by adults and juvenile remains, suggesting a range of uses and cuts of meat.
- 183** Most of the bone from the identified species consists of limb bones, occasional foot bones and mandible fragments or teeth, suggesting a range of cuts of meat. The mammal bone included several chopped and cut sections of rib, which may have been used for soups and stews.

***Pathologies***

- 184** No pathologies were seen on any of the bones in the assemblage.

***Butchering***

- 185** Fine knife cuts from the skinning process were noted on proximal phalanges and metapodials in the pit fills **05** and **07**; these bones are likely to have also been used for cheaper cuts of meat.
- 186** Butchering was frequently recorded throughout the assemblage. Some bones had been chopped to dismember the carcass and prepare joints of meat, while other elements had been sawn to prepare joints.

- 187** Sawing was seen on a cattle humerus in the linear feature **16** and a section of bone (probable humerus fragment) in the topsoil **03**; these may have been sawn for preparing sections of long bones for cooking for the nutritious marrow.
- 188** Sections of rib were seen that had been chopped and cut into sections (most around 70-90mm in length) and meat removed; these ribs may have been cut into small sections to use in soups and stews.

### ***Discussion***

- 189** This is a small assemblage of bone that is dominated by the main domestic mammal species of cattle, pig and sheep/goat. The elements present and the butchering suggests this waste is largely butchering and food waste.
- 190** While the bone was recovered with post-medieval finds, full interpretation is difficult as the wear on some of the bone suggests some disturbance and re-deposited finds.
- 191** Preservation for bone is good at this site, but there is a lack of small bone, in particular bird remains. This lack of small animal remains is surprising in an assemblage of a late date, but this may be due to a recovery bias or the absence of these remains at this site.
- 192** There is little or no potential for further analysis of the bones in this assemblage and no further work is recommended.
- 193** Three samples were taken for sieving, which may produce further bone and has the potential to produce small remains of birds or fish in particular. If bone is recovered from the samples, these should be recorded and added to the report.



## DISCUSSION

- 194** The SMS excavation carried out by NPS Archaeology at land off Norwich Road, Dickleburgh revealed a relatively simple arrangement of archaeological features of probable early to late post-medieval and modern date, in the form of a recut ditch, waste pits and later pits interpreted as quarries for clay. The date of this activity might relate to expansion of the village, perhaps following creation of the Norwich to Scole turnpike road (NHER 56554) in the 18th-century. Many of the buildings recorded on the NHER in the vicinity of the site date to the 17th and 18th centuries, at the time of this expansion.
- 195** To some extent, the heavy nature of the clay ground at the site appeared to have protected archaeological features from truncation, the presence of land drains also indicating poor drainage at the site. It is possible that the site has mostly been used as pasture, with significant ploughing a relatively recent phenomenon, possible only with modern machinery.
- 196** The evidence provided by the excavation might infer that the character and survival of archaeological remains at this point is representative of the degree of truncation and the survival of archaeological deposits across the development site as a whole.
- 197** A very small assemblage of prehistoric and Roman finds from the excavation are thought to represent casual losses, with no features of these periods identified. Residual Roman tile and two iron tools of potential Roman date recovered by the excavation might signify the proximity of the Roman road (NHER 7947) as a focal point for contemporary activity.
- 198** The earliest human activity identified by the excavation appears to be represented by two small waste pits of Group 5, pottery evidence suggesting these date to the latter part of the 14th to 16th centuries. They appear to originally have been dug to dispose of household waste, including pottery and animal bone, and are situated at the rear of a plot adjacent to a footpath which crosses across the area. The Kings Head Inn (NHER 42781), thought to be of 15th-century date lay to the south, and it, or another early dwelling on Norwich Road, may have been the source of the waste items. Pit digging can be regarded as relatively common post-medieval 'backyard' activity.
- 199** The large feature (**04=33=23=48**) almost certainly represents a large clay extraction pit. The form of the feature, with steep edges and regular sides and base are thought to discount an origin such as a pond or glacial feature.
- 200** Although the relationship was not demonstrated clearly, the clay extraction pit appears to cut a small 16th-century pit **06** at its south end. As it does not appear on any of the early modern maps examined, such as the Tithe map and 1st and 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey maps, it is likely that the feature had largely been infilled by the 19th century.
- 201** Larger pits and other details such as ponds are frequently depicted on the 1st and 2nd Editions of Ordnance Survey mapping, and it is unlikely a pit of such size would not be represented. Based on this evidence, the large pit is dated as 17th to 18th-century, mostly backfilled in the 18th century and possibly into the early 19th century. Pottery recovered from fill **34** of the clay extraction pit is of 16th to 18th-century date, and suggests refuse (probably from nearby houses on Norwich Road) was being dumped into what was, by then, a redundant clay quarry.

- 202** Some of the metal finds recovered from the feature may reflect stray losses by workers associated with the quarrying. Finds include a shoe buckle of 18th-century date and a Georgian penny. An unstratified metal find of a 17th-century Norwich token also indicates a broad date for activity on the site.
- 203** There was some consistency in the nature of infilling across the large pit. Primary fills **49**, **46**, **30** and **29** generally had a higher clay content. Fill **29** with a level upper boundary appeared to have formed naturally, perhaps water-lain. Layer **38** represents a relatively deep dump in the centre-west of the pit, subsequently overlain by several thin layers of clay **37**, **50** and **31** to close the feature.
- 204** A possible surface of rough flints pressed into the clay at the north end of the large pit presumably provided access into the pit. The final infilling episode of the pit is represented by fills **05**, **34**, **51** and **24**, which appear to be dumps of material mixed with debris probably derived from dwellings on Norwich Road and/or nearby farms.
- 205** The date span of the large clay extraction pit is perhaps comparable to gravel borrow pits seen on a site to the southeast at Harvey Lane, Dickleburgh (38139 DCK, Hobbs 2003). Here, pottery dating evidence from the borrow pits ranged from the 15th to 19th centuries. Although some pottery evidence was likely to be residual, it might indicate extraction over a long time period.
- 206** Though no brick kilns are recorded in the NHER search area, clay may have been extracted for manufacturing bricks, or for use in clay-lump buildings, though this interpretation is tempered by the apparent absence of clay-lump buildings recorded close to the PDS.
- 207** A cropmark or parch-mark visible on 1946 aerial photography may represent the location of the large pit.
- 208** It is likely that the unidentified anomalies recorded by the geophysical survey (Webb 2011) in the southeast corner are the result of the clay extraction activity.
- 209** Further clay extraction features **39**, **41** and **43** in the west of the excavation area, appear to be slightly later in date, and spatially the features respect the large extraction pit **04**. Along with a further, irregularly shaped pit **35**, the later features were probably backfilled in the 19th century. Several pottery sherds recovered from fill **36** had heavy wear and/or sooting and may have derived from the Kings Head Inn (NHER 42781), or Crown Inn (NHER 30874) located relatively close by.
- 210** The ditch and recut on the west side of the site appeared to truncate pit **17** and the large clay extraction pit **04=23**, suggesting it was at least also of probable 18th-century date. The ditch in part ran parallel to the field boundary at its north end and probably turned towards the partly infilled large clay extraction pit to drain water away from the field boundary.



## **Acknowledgements**

NPS Archaeology would like to thank Saffron Housing Trust Ltd for funding the archaeological project and Sam Watts for his interest in the site and help towards its completion.

Many thanks also to the following.

ARH Groundworks for supplying the plant and driver.

Fieldwork was supervised by Karl Hanson and carried out by Tom Baxter-Campbell, Ben Hobbs and Stuart Calow. The excavation was project managed by the author.

Site survey was undertaken by Sandrine Whitmore of NPS Land Survey.

Dr Ken Hamilton of NCCHES monitored the site.

Finds were processed and examined Rebecca Sillwood. External specialists Sue Anderson reported on the pottery and CBM, and Julie Curl reported on the animal bone.

This report was illustrated by David Dobson after initial digitising by the author and was edited by Andrew Crowson and David Adams.

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**Appendix 1a: Context Summary**

Context	Category	Cut Type	Fill Of	Description	Period
01	Deposit			Topsoil	Unknown
02	Deposit			Subsoil	Unknown
03	U/S Finds			MD finds during topsoil strip	Post-medieval
04	Cut	Pit		Large clay extraction pit	Post-medieval
05	Deposit		4	Fill of 04	Post-medieval
06	Cut	Pit		dark ashy filled pit	Post-medieval
07	Deposit		6	Fill of 06	Post-medieval
08	Cut	Ditch		N-S ditch	Post-medieval
09	Deposit		8	Fill of 08	Post-medieval
10	Cut	Ditch		N-S ditch	Post-medieval
11	Deposit		10	Fill of 10	Post-medieval
12	Deposit		10	Fill of 10	Post-medieval
13	Deposit			Natural Geology	Unknown
14	U/S Finds			Finds from spoil	Post-medieval
15	Cut	Linear feature		Linear feature	Post-medieval
16	Deposit		15	Fill of 15	Post-medieval
17	Cut	Pit		Pit	Post-medieval
18	Deposit		17	Fill of 17	Post-medieval
19	Cut	Ditch		Ditch	Post-medieval
20	Deposit		19	Fill of 19	Post-medieval
21	Cut	Ditch		Ditch	Post-medieval
22	Deposit		21	Fill of 21	Post-medieval
23	Cut	Pit		Clay extraction pit	Post-medieval
24	Deposit		23	Fill of 23	Post-medieval
25	Cut	Ditch		Ditch	Post-medieval
26	Deposit		25	Fill of 25	Post-medieval
27	Cut	Land drain		Land drain	Post-medieval
28	Deposit		27	Fill of land drain 27	Post-medieval
29	Deposit		23	Fill of 23	Post-medieval
30	Deposit		23	Fill of 23	Post-medieval
31	Deposit		23	Fill of 23	Post-medieval
32	Deposit		6	Lower fill of pit 06	Post-medieval
33	Cut	Pit		North edge of large clay extraction pit	Post-medieval
34	Deposit		33	Fill of 33	Post-medieval
35	Cut	Pit	35	Cut of mid-size clay extraction Pit 35	Post-medieval
36	Deposit		35	Fill of mid-size clay extraction pit 35	Post-medieval
37	Deposit		4	Mid fill of large clay extraction pit 04	Post-medieval
38	Deposit		4	Mid fill of large clay extraction pit 04	Post-medieval
39	Cut	Linear feature		Linear feature	Post-medieval
40	Deposit		39	Fill of 39	Post-medieval
41	Cut	Linear feature		Linear feature	Post-medieval
42	Deposit		41	Fill of 41	Post-medieval

Context	Category	Cut Type	Fill Of	Description	Period
43	Cut	Linear feature		Linear feature	Post-medieval
44	Deposit		43	Fill of 43	Post-medieval
45	Deposit		35	Primary fill of 35	Post-medieval
46	Deposit		4	Lower fill of clay extraction pit 04	Post-medieval
47	Deposit			Material from auger holes	Post-medieval
48	Cut	Pit		Machined section through large pit	Post-medieval
49	Deposit		48	Fill of 48	Post-medieval
50	Deposit		48	Fill of 48	Post-medieval
51	Deposit		48	Fill of 48	Post-medieval

### Appendix 1b: Feature Summary

Period	Feature	Total
Post-medieval	Waste Pits	2
	Clay extraction Pits	5
	Ditches	2
	Surface	1



**Appendix 2a: Finds by Context**

Context	Material	Qty	Wt	Period	Notes
3	Animal bone	1	15g	Unknown	
3	Brick/Tile	1	39g	Post-medieval	Floor brick; 18th-19th -century
3	Copper alloy	1	2g	Post-medieval	Sheet fragment
3	Copper alloy	1	9g	Modern	Coin; SF9
3	Copper alloy	1	2g	Post-medieval	Button
3	Copper alloy	1	6g	Med/Post-Med.	Buckle; SF10
3	Glass	1	23g	Post-medieval	Bottle
3	Iron	1	44g	Unknown	Curved fragment
3	Lead	1	1g	Post-medieval	Cloth seal; SF8
3	Pottery	3	96g	Med/Post-Med.	Mid 14th-16th-century
3	Pottery	1	6g	Unknown	Unidentified
3	Pottery	3	27g	Modern	18th-20th-century
5	Animal bone	1	17g	Unknown	
5	Brick/Tile	9	405g	Post-medieval	Roof & floor tile, brick; 18th-19th-century
5	Clay pipe	3	9g	Post-medieval	Stems
5	Copper alloy	2	6g	Post-medieval	Buttons; undecorated
5	Copper alloy	3	27g	Post-medieval	Coins; illegible; Georgian
5	Copper alloy	1	3g	Post-medieval	Buckle; SF4
5	Copper alloy	1	4g	Post-medieval	Button; SF5
5	Copper alloy	1	2g	Med./Post-Med.	Suspension ring; SF6
5	Copper alloy	1	2g	Post-medieval	Tack
5	Copper alloy	1	32g	Modern	Buckle
5	Copper alloy	1	1g	Unknown	Object; SF7
5	Copper alloy	1	14g	Post-medieval	Buckle; SF11
5	Copper alloy	1	6g	Post-medieval	Button
5	Copper alloy	1	5g	Post-medieval	?Buckle; SF13
5	Glass	2	31g	Post-medieval	Bottle
5	Iron	5	77g	Unknown	Nails
5	Lead	1	59g	Post-medieval	?Mount; SF12
5	Lead	1	22g	Post-medieval	?Weight; SF14
5	Pottery	7	105g	Med/Post-Med.	Mid 14th-16th -century
5	Pottery	4	29g	Modern	17th-19th -century
5	Shell	1	19g	Unknown	Oyster; DISCARDED
7	Animal bone	19	564g	Unknown	
7	Brick/Tile	3	421g	Med./Post-Med.	Brick
7	Brick/Tile	1	12g	?Roman	Tile
7	Brick/Tile	2	232g	Medieval	Brick
7	Brick/Tile	3	484g	Post-medieval	Brick & roof tile
7	Iron	1	79g	Med/Post-Med.	Spur; SF17
7	Iron	3	72g	Unknown	Nails

Context	Material	Qty	Wt	Period	Notes
7	Iron	1	80g	Unknown	Strip
7	Pottery	12	471g	Med./Post-Med.	Mid 14th-16th -century
7	Shell	9	90g	Unknown	Oyster; DISCARDED
7	Stone	1	261g	Unknown	Lava quern fragment
9	Pottery	1	9g	Medieval	11th-mid 13th -century
12	Pottery	1	4g	Med/Post-Med.	Mid 14th-16th -century
14	Copper alloy	1	1g	Post-medieval	Ferrule/Cap
14	Copper alloy	1	3g	Modern	Coin; SF3
14	Copper alloy	1	6g	Post-medieval	Medal/Pendant; SF2
14	Copper alloy	1	3g	Post-medieval	Token; SF1
14	Copper alloy	1	6g	Post-medieval	Turning key
14	Copper alloy	1	5g	Post-medieval	Mount
14	Copper alloy	1	1g	Post-medieval	Disc
14	Copper alloy	1	3g	Modern	Buckle plate
14	Iron/Copper alloy	1	13g	Modern	Buckle
14	Lead	1	38g	Unknown	Bar fragment
14	Pottery	1	76g	Modern	1864
14	Worked flint	2	13g	Prehistoric	
16	Animal bone	2	48g	Unknown	
16	Brick/Tile	1	9g	Post-medieval	Roof tile
16	Glass	1	24g	Post-medieval	Bottle
16	Stone	1		Unknown	Mudstone; ?unworked
18	Pottery	3	50g	Med./Post-Med.	Mid 14th-16th -century
24	Animal bone	1	24g	Unknown	
24	Iron	1	17g	Medieval	Horseshoe; SF20
24	Iron	1	22g	Post-medieval	Key; SF21
24	Pottery	2	2g	Modern	Late 18th-mid 19th -century
24	Stone	2	6g	Prehistoric	Fossil
29	Animal bone	3	56g	Unknown	
29	Brick/Tile	1	484g	Post-medieval	Brick
29	Copper alloy	1	6g	Post-medieval	Thimble; SF18
29	Iron	1	5g	Unknown	Nail
29	Iron	1	103g	Unknown	Tool/Implement; SF19
29	Metalworking waste	1	361g	Unknown	
34	Animal bone	3	71g	Unknown	
34	Brick/Tile	1	127g	Roman	Tile
34	Brick/Tile	3	647g	Post-medieval	Roof tile & brick
34	Brick/Tile	1	880g	Med./Post-Med.	Brick; 15th-16th -century
34	Glass	1	145g	Post-medieval	Bottle
34	Iron	1	12g	Unknown	Nail
34	Pottery	3	50g	Post-medieval	16th-18th -century
34	Pottery	2	2g	Modern	18th -century

Context	Material	Qty	Wt	Period	Notes
36	Animal bone	3	72g	Unknown	
36	Brick/Tile	9	1,179g	Post-medieval	Floor tile, roof tile, floor brick & brick
36	Clay pipe	3	11g	Post-medieval	Stems
36	Iron	7	118g	Unknown	Nails
36	Iron	1	82g	Medieval	Horseshoe; SF15
36	Iron	1	79g	Unknown	?Pin/Tool; SF16
36	Pottery	30	865g	Modern	18th-20th -century
36	Pottery	33	2,043g	Post-medieval	16th-18th -century
36	Shell	1	34g	Unknown	Oyster; DISCARDED
37	Animal bone	2	20g	Unknown	
37	Brick/Tile	1	24g	Med./Post-Med.	?Brick
37	Brick/Tile	5	168g	Post-medieval	Roof tile & floor tile; 18th-19th -century
37	Iron	1	17g	Unknown	Nail
37	Pottery	5	62g	Med./Post-Med.	Mid 14th-16th -century
37	Pottery	2	142g	Post-medieval	16th-18th -century
37	Pottery	2	3g	Modern	18th -century
37	Shell	1	11g	Unknown	Oyster; DISCARDED
37	Stone	1	359g	Unknown	Lava quern fragment
38	Animal bone	2	88g	Unknown	
38	Brick/Tile	1	74g	Med./Post-Med.	Brick; ?15th-16th -century
38	Brick/Tile	2	576g	Modern	Brick; 19th -century+
38	Brick/Tile	10	1,514g	Post-medieval	Brick & roof tile; 16th-19th -century
38	Clay pipe	1	3g	Post-medieval	Stem
38	Iron	2	11g	Unknown	Nails
38	Iron	1	25g	Unknown	Object; SF22
38	Iron	1	16g	Unknown	Object; SF23
38	Iron	1	8g	Unknown	Object; SF24
38	Pottery	1	6g	Modern	Late 18th-20th -century
38	Pottery	10	146g	Med./Post-Med.	Mid 14th-16th -century
38	Shell	4	55g	Unknown	Oyster; DISCARDED
38	Stone	1	136g	Unknown	Lava quern fragment
40	Brick/Tile	2	357g	Modern	Brick & roof tile; 19th -century+
40	Brick/Tile	3	249g	Post-medieval	Brick & roof tile
40	Clay pipe	1	1g	Post-medieval	Stem
40	Iron	1	6g	Unknown	Nail
40	Pottery	1	24g	Modern	Late 18th-19th -century
42	Brick/Tile	3	391g	Post-medieval	Floor brick/tile & roof tile
42	Glass	1	381g	Post-medieval	Bottle
42	Iron	2	41g	Unknown	Nails
42	Pottery	1	20g	Post-medieval	16th-18th -century

Context	Material	Qty	Wt	Period	Notes
45	Animal bone	1	21g	Unknown	
45	Brick/Tile	1	166g	Med/Post-Med.	Brick; ?15th-16th -century
45	Brick/Tile	1	32g	Post-medieval	Roof tile
45	Pottery	4	169g	Modern	Late 18th-20th -century
49	Brick/Tile	1	966g	Modern	Brick; 19th -century+

## Appendix 2b: Finds Summary

Period	Material	Total
Prehistoric	Stone	2
	Worked flint	2
Roman	Brick/Tile	1
?Roman	Brick/Tile	1
Medieval	Brick/Tile	2
	Iron	2
	Pottery	1
Medieval/post-medieval	Brick/Tile	7
	Copper alloy	2
	Iron	1
	Pottery	41
Post-medieval	Brick/Tile	49
	Clay pipe	8
	Copper alloy	20
	Glass	6
	Iron	1
	Lead	3
	Pottery	39
Modern	Brick/Tile	5
	Copper alloy	4
	Iron/Copper alloy	1
	Pottery	50
Unknown	Animal bone	38
	Copper alloy	1
	Iron	30
	Lead	1
	Metalworking waste	1
	Pottery	1
	Shell	16
	Stone	4



### Appendix 3: Pottery Catalogue

Context	Fabric	Form name	Rim	No	Wt/g	MNV	Notes	Spot date
3	CRW			1	3	1		1730-1760
3	GSW1	Mug		1	10	1	white fabric, but Cologne-type mug	16th c.
3	LMT			1	6	1		M.14th-16th c.
3	LMT	Pipkin		1	80	1	v micaceous, cp, soft - Rickinghall area	M.14th-16th c.
3	REFW	Tankard		1	5	1		L.18th-20th c.
3	UNID			1	6	1	underside sanded like tile - could be abraded tile, or poss Rom pot?	
3	YELW			1	19	1		L.18th-19th c.
5	CRW			1	5	1		1730-1760
5	CRW			1	8	1	'6' stamped/incised on base	1730-1760
5	CRW		plain	1	2	1		1730-1760
5	ESW			1	14	1		17th-19th c.
5	LMT			2	23	2	hard, reduced surfaces	M.14th-16th c.
5	LMT			1	69	1	large 'pool' of lead in base, soft, v micaceous	M.14th-16th c.
5	LMT			4	13	2	soft, v micaceous	M.14th-16th c.
7	GSW4	Mug		1	10	1	Cologne-type mug, but fabric looks more like GSW3	16th c.
7	LMT			4	62	4		M.14th-16th c.
7	LMT			1	319	1	half a large base c.195mm diam	M.14th-16th c.
7	LMT			1	10	1	reduced surfaces	M.14th-16th c.
7	LMT			1	17	1	soft, micaceous	M.14th-16th c.
7	LMT			1	28	1	soft, v micaceous	M.14th-16th c.
7	LMT	Mug		3	25	1		M.14th-16th c.
9	MCW			1	9	1	ms black, brown ext, occ flint	11th-M.13th c.
12	LMT			1	4	1		M.14th-16th c.

Context	Fabric	Form name	Rim	No	Wt/g	MNV	Notes	Spot date
14	PORC	Figurine		1	76	1	diamond registration mark stamped into base, indistinct	1864
18	LMT	Pipkin	thickened everted	3	50	1		M.14th-16th c.
24	PEW	Cup?	upright plain	2	2	2		L.18th-M.19th c.
34	CRW			1	1	1		1730-1760
34	GRE			1	7	1		16th-18th c.
34	IGBW	Pipkin?	thickened everted	2	43	1	edge of rim lost	16th-18th c.
34	SWSW		upright plain	1	1	1		18th c.
36	BLSW	Teapot?		4	64	1		L.18th-20th c.
36	CRW			1	30	1	crazed	1730-1760
36	ESW	Jar	upright plain	1	13	1	preserve jar	17th-19th c.
36	ESWN	Bowl	bead	6	176	1		L.17th-L.18th c.
36	GRE			1	15	1		16th-18th c.
36	GRE	Bowl	bead	9	319	1	burnt base & rim	16th-18th c.
36	GRE	Jar	square bead	16	1311	1		16th-18th c.
36	GSW5	Chamber pot	flat-topped everted	1	52	1		E.17th-19th c.
36	IGBW	Jar	square bead	7	398	1		16th-18th c.
36	LSRW	Dish	flaring	4	321	1	sub-rectangular	18th-19th c.
36	PEW	Tureen?	upright lid-seated	1	22	1		L.18th-M.19th c.
36	PEW	Plate	everted	1	27	1		L.18th-M.19th c.
36	REFW			2	8	1	crazed, burnt	L.18th-20th c.
36	REFW	Jar	upright plain	3	41	1	preserve jar	L.18th-20th c.
36	REFW	Plate		2	50	1		L.18th-20th c.
36	YELW		upright plain	1	18	1	poss same as base?	L.18th-19th c.
36	YELW	Tankard?		3	43	1		L.18th-19th c.
37	CRW			2	3	2		1730-1760

Context	Fabric	Form name	Rim	No	Wt/g	MNV	Notes	Spot date
37	GRE	Bowl	thickened everted	1	13	1		16th-18th c.
37	GSW4	Jug		1	129	1		16th c.
37	LMT	Bowl	thickened everted	1	24	1	v micaceous	M.14th-16th c.
37	LMT	Mug?		4	38	1		M.14th-16th c.
38	LMT			5	70	4		M.14th-16th c.
38	LMT			1	10	1	reduced ext	M.14th-16th c.
38	LMT			1	17	1	reduced surfaces	M.14th-16th c.
38	LMT			2	21	2	soft, micaceous	M.14th-16th c.
38	LMT			1	28	1	transitional with GRE, glaze is slightly greenish	M.14th-16th c.
38	REFW			1	6	1		L.18th-20th c.
40	YELW			1	24	1		L.18th-19th c.
42	GRE			1	20	1		16th-18th c.
45	REFW	Lid	flanged	1	21	1	crazed, burnt; tureen lid?	L.18th-20th c.
45	YELW	Bowl	plain	3	148	1		L.18th-19th c.

#### Appendix 4: Brick and Tile Catalogue

Context	Form	Fabric	No	Wt/g	Abr	Length	Width	Height	Mortar	Glaze	Comments	Date
3	FB?	wfs	1	39								18-19
5	RTP	msfe	1	31	+							pmed
5	RTP	msf	1	13	++							pmed
5	RTP	msf	1	54	+						reduced surface	pmed
5	RTP	fscq	1	17								pmed
5	PAN	fsfe	1	14	+							pmed
5	LB?	msf	1	15	++							pmed
5	LB	fsxfe	1	132	+				white ms on base			pmed
5	FT?	wfs	1	50	+						worn on both surfaces	18-19
5	LB	wfg	1	79	+			55			or FB, but unworn; pale pink with orange grog	18-19
7	LB	fsf	1	109	+						reduced/burnt	lmed/pmed
7	RBT?	fs	1	12	+						poss RBT or LB, fairly soft orange	?
7	LB	msf	1	124	+			44			dark red, surfaces dark grey	lmed/pmed
7	LB	msf	1	188	+				thin		partly reduced	lmed/pmed
7	LB	msgf	1	354	++							pmed
7	RTP	ms	2	130	+				thin buff			pmed
7	LB	fsgf	2	232	+			45+			burnt, surfaces reduced, base worn at angle; sunken margins	lmed
16	RTP	ms	1	9	+							pmed
29	LB	msf	1	484	+			>55	patches ms white			pmed
34	RBT	fsc	1	127	++						flake; v fine sparse calc	Rom
34	RTP	msfe	1	18	+							pmed
34	PAN	fs	1	58						DB		pmed

Context	Form	Fabric	No	Wt/g	Abr	Length	Width	Height	Mortar	Glaze	Comments	Date
34	LB	msf	1	571	+			59	thin		fire-cracked	pmed
34	LB	fscp	1	880	+		112	44	thin on both surfaces			15-16
36	FT	wfg	1	382	+			34+			worn, pink grog	18-19
36	LB	msf	1	29	+							pmed
36	RTP	fsf	2	134					thin			pmed
36	RTP	msf	1	26	+							pmed
36	FT?	wfs	1	41	+						surface flake	18-19
36	FB	wfg	2	423	+			46			=1 brick, white grog	18-19
36	LB	msf	1	144				65				19+
37	RTP	ms	1	7	+							pmed
37	RTP	msf	1	87								pmed
37	RTP	fs	1	36	++						soft, poss earlier	pmed
37	LB?	ms	1	24	++						poss fired clay?	lmed/pmed?
37	FT?	wfs	1	14								18-19
37	RTP	wfs	1	24	++							18-19
38	LB	fs	1	74	+			55			reduced surfaces	15-16?
38	LB	fsxfe	1	331	+			62	ms white			19+
38	LB	msffe	1	245				64				19+
38	LB	wfs	1	374				60	patchy all over		horizontal stacking marks on stretcher	18-19
38	PAN	fscq	2	138	+						handmade	17-19
38	RTP	fsf	1	83								pmed
38	RTP	msf	2	263	+				thin			pmed
38	RTP	ms	3	148								pmed



Context	Form	Fabric	No	Wt/g	Abr	Length	Width	Height	Mortar	Glaze	Comments	Date
38	LB	msf	1	508	++			55	ms cream on base			16-18
40	RTP	fs	1	40							machine-pressed	19+
40	PAN	fsfe	1	126								pmed
40	LB	msffe	1	317	+			61	patches msca white			19+
40	LB	msf	2	123	+						=1 brick. blown core	pmed
42	PAN	fsgf	1	117						DB		pmed
42	FB/F T	wfg	1	206				34+			worn	18-19
42	FB/F T	wfg	1	68	+			19+			v worn	18-19
45	LB	msf	1	166	++						partly reduced	15-16?
45	RTP	ms	1	32	+							pmed
49	LB	msf	1	966	++			60	thin on break			19+

**Appendix 5: Small Finds Catalogue**

SF No.	Context	Material	Qty	Wt	Date	Object Type	Dimensions	Description	Spot Date
1	14	Copper alloy	1	3g	Post-medieval	Token	D21	Worn Norwich farthing; no date visible, nor shield on reverse, only lettering NORWICH FARTHING on obverse	1667-1670
2	14	Copper alloy	1	6g	Post-medieval	Medal/Pendant	D28.4	Flat circular disc with incomplete integral projections for a loop; traces of gilding; date of 1823 visible with possible horseman pattern on one side; lettering around edge on other side, no design visible	1823
3	14	Copper alloy	1	3g	Modern	Coin	D20	Farthing; George V	1923
4	5	Copper alloy	1	3g	Post-medieval	Buckle	L18 W18	Sub-square frame; drilled for separate spindle; encrusted, ghost of spindle visible on x-ray, plus slightly recessed frame either side	?18th -century
5	5	Copper alloy	1	4g	Post-medieval	Button	D19	Flat circular disc with separate soldered loop on reverse; front is tinned; incised multifoil flower in centre	17th -century
6	5	Copper alloy	1	2g	Med./Post-Med.	Suspension ring	D22-23	Oval loop	
7	5	Copper alloy	1	1g	Unknown	Object	-	Unidentified object; consists of layers sandwiched together, flat oval front section possibly has the letter L on it, reverse is twisted ?wire	

SF No.	Context	Material	Qty	Wt	Date	Object Type	Dimensions	Description	Spot Date
8	3	Lead	1	1g	Post-medieval	Cloth seal	D13	Flat circular disc; beaded border with V in centre; central stub and mould line on reverse	
9	3	Copper alloy	1	9g	Modern	Coin	D31	One penny; George V	1918
10	3	Copper alloy	1	6g	Med./Post-Med.	Buckle	L31 W23.5	Double-loop; flat reverse; lipped and notched front; possible pin remaining	15th-17th - century
11	5	Copper alloy	1	14g	Post-medieval	Buckle	L>46 W48	Incomplete, probably square; curved; drilled for separate (missing) spindle; decorated with foliage	18th -century
12	5	Lead	1	59g	Post-medieval	?Mount	H41.5 W34.2	Rectangular with one rounded end, one flat end; moulded Prince of Wales feathers	
13	5	Copper alloy	1	5g	Post-medieval	?Buckle	L33.3 W>25.5	Incomplete; curving fragment; possibly part of oval frame	
14	5	Lead	1	22g	Post-medieval	?Weight	D20 T9	Circular with one hole all the way through, one partially through; covered all over with striations	
15	36	Iron	1	82g	Medieval	Horseshoe	L96 W>63	Incomplete; around half remaining; two rectangular nail holes visible down outside edge, one nail in situ; calkin to end	
16	36	Iron	1	79g	Unknown	?Pin/Tool	L146 W37.6	Long square sectioned tapering object with wide flat rectangular head, hole through head (visible on x-ray); slight curve to shank	

SF No.	Context	Material	Qty	Wt	Date	Object Type	Dimensions	Description	Spot Date
17	7	Iron	1	79g	Med./Post-Med.	Spur	L>98 W88	Incomplete; U-shaped flat sectioned piece with circular stub projecting from apex, probably a prick spur	
18	29	Copper alloy	1	6g	Post-medieval	Thimble	H18.8	Complete; slightly misshapen; regular punched indents with lipped base	18th-19th - century
19	29	Iron	1	103g	Unknown	Tool/Implement	L123 W59.4	Trapezoidal flat head with rectangular sectioned shank and rounded end	
20	24	Iron	1	17g	Medieval	Horseshoe	L>60.5 W20	Fragment; part of one branch only, one square ?countersunk nail hole visible on x-ray	
21	24	Iron	1	22g	Post-medieval	Key	L>57.6 W31.8	Oval bow; incomplete solid shank; bead and reel moulding to stem	
22	38	Iron	1	25g	Unknown	Object	L70.3	Two linked rods?	
23	38	Iron	1	16g	Unknown	Object	L67.2	Flattish tapering object	
24	38	Iron	1	8g	Unknown	Object	L>48.3	Rectangular flat object; broken at one end	

## Appendix 6: Animal Bone Catalogue

Context	Ctxt Qty	Wt (g)	Species	NISP	Ad	Juv	MNI	Element range	L	MP	Sk	Man	T	F	S/P	V/R	HC	Butchering	Comments
3	1	15	Mammal	1	1			limb shaft	1									sawn	Sawn section of large mammal long bone, section of just under 50mm in length, probably for section for marrow
5	1	17	Cattle	1	1			pph						1				cut	Proximal phalange, fine knife cut from skinning
7	19	564	Cattle	6	5	1	2	metacarpals, pph, talus, tibia, humerus	2	2				2				chopped and cut	Skinning on proximal phalange, metacarpal
7			Sheep goat	2	2			mandible, radius	1			1							
7			Pig	2	Sub adult			femur, radius	2									chopped	Femur has fuse-line visible
7			Mammal	9				mostly sections of rib				1				8		chopped and cut	Chopped and cut sections of rib 75mm-120mm, one piece of rear mandible (?cattle)
16	2	48	Cattle	2	2			humerus fragments	2									sawn and cut	Heavily butchered, some sawing of shaft
24	1	24	Cattle	1	1			tooth					1						Lower molar 2
29	3	56	Cattle	2	2			teeth					2						Lower molars 1 and 2



Context	Ctxt Qty	Wrt (g)	Species	NISP	Ad	Juv	MNI	Element range	L	MP	Sk	Man	T	F	S/P	V/R	HC	Butchering	Comments
29			Pig	1	1			radius	1									chopped	
34	3	71	Sheep/ goat	1		1		metatarsal		1								chopped	Distal unfused metatarsal
34			Pig	2		2		humerus and femur	2									chopped and cut	Proximal half of femur, distal humerus, both with some wear
36	3	72	Pig	1		1		tibia	1									chopped and cut	Proximal unfused tibia
36			Mammal	2				vertebrae and shaft fragments	1							1		chopped	
37	2	20	Mammal	2				fragments	1							1		chopped	
38	2	88	Cattle	1	1			metatarsal		1								chopped	Proximal metatarsal chopped heavily around mid-shaft
38			Mammal	1				fragment	1									sawn	
45	1	21	Mammal	1				fragment	1									chopped	

Key:

NISP = Number of Individual Species elements Present

Age – a = adult, juv = juvenile (older than 1 month)

MNI = Minimum number of individuals present in context

Element counts: L = limb, MP = metapodials, Sk = skull fragments, Man = mandible, T = tooth, F = foot bones, S/P = scapula/pelvis, V/R = vertebrae/ribs, HC = horncore.

**Appendix 7: Historical Periods**

<b>Period</b>	<b>Date From</b>	<b>Date To</b>
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 8: OASIS Report Summary**

# OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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**OASIS ID: norfolka1-245066**

## Project details

Project name	Mount Pleasant, Norwich Road, Dickleburgh
Short description of the project	NPS Archaeology was commissioned by Saffron Housing Trust Ltd to carry out an archaeological strip, map and sample excavation ahead of residential development in the Norfolk village of Dickleburgh. The development site is located within an area of co-axial field systems close to the Roman Pye Road, which ran from Scole to the Roman town of Venta Icenorum at Caistor St Edmund. A geophysical survey undertaken in 2011, recorded magnetic anomalies of likely archaeological origin in the southeast corner of the site. A fieldwalking and metal detector survey did not, however, identify any significant concentrations of cultural material. The SMS excavation took place in 2016 to examine the magnetic anomalies and mitigate any potential disturbance to buried archaeological deposits. The excavation revealed features, mostly pits, of early-late post-medieval date. The earliest features were two pits, probably dating to the 16th century or slightly earlier, containing domestic debris perhaps originating from dwellings on Norwich Road to the east. Five extensive clay extraction pits were of later date. A large, broadly rectangular extraction pit probably dated to the 17th century, and by the 18th century this had largely been infilled. Cultural material of later date indicated that the features were perhaps partly re-dug or otherwise disturbed in the 20th century. A re-cut small ditch is thought to have drained water in the 18th-19th century from a field boundary into what was by that time a largely infilled pit. The activity recorded by the excavation corresponds to a period when Dickleburgh expanded, with timber-framed buildings built along Norwich Road. Clay extraction may have been a consequence of this development.
Project dates	Start: 21-03-2016 End: 11-04-2016
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	140318 - HER event no.
Type of project	Recording project
Monument type	PIT Post Medieval
Monument type	DITCH Post Medieval
Significant Finds	METAL Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CERAMICS Post Medieval
Investigation type	"Full excavation"

Prompt National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF

### Project location

Country England  
 Site location NORFOLK SOUTH NORFOLK DICKLEBURGH AND RUSHALL Mount Pleasant, Norwich Road  
 Postcode IP21 4NR  
 Study area 1 Hectares  
 Site coordinates TM 1661 8252 52.397255239501 1.184247676914 52 23 50 N 001 11 03 E Point

### Project creators

Name of Organisation NPS Archaeology  
 Project brief originator Norfolk County Council Historic Environment Service  
 Project design originator Harriet Bryant-Buck  
 Project director/manager Peter Eric Crawley  
 Project supervisor Karl Hanson  
 Type of sponsor/funding body Housing Association

### Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Norfolk Museums Service  
 Physical Contents "Animal Bones","Ceramics","Glass","Metal","Worked stone/lithics"  
 Digital Archive recipient NPS Archaeology  
 Digital Contents "other"  
 Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography","Images vector","Spreadsheets","Survey","Text"  
 Paper Archive recipient Norfolk Museums Service  
 Paper Contents "other"  
 Paper Media available "Context sheet","Drawing","Miscellaneous Material","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey "

### Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)  
 Title Land off Norwich Road, Dickleburgh, Norfolk, IP21 4NR. Archaeological Strip, Map and Sample Excavation  
 Crawley, P.



Author(s)/Editor  
(s)

Other  
bibliographic  
details 2016/1199

Date 2016

Issuer or  
publisher NPS Archaeology

Place of issue or  
publication Norwich

Entered by AC (andrew.crowson@nps.co.uk)

Entered on 4 August 2016

## **Appendix 9: Archaeological Specification**



nps archaeology

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01-04-16-2-1199

**Land off Norwich Road, Dickleburgh,  
Norfolk, IP21 4NR**

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**Archaeological Strip, Map and Sample Excavation**

**Written Scheme of Investigation**

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**Prepared for:  
Saffron Housing Ltd  
Saffron Barn  
Swan Lane  
Long Stratton  
Norfolk  
NR15 2XP**

**Planning Ref: 2012/1777/F**

**March 2016**

# nps archaeology

QUALITY ASSURANCE		
Job Number	01-04-16-2-1199	
Client	Saffron Housing	
Location	Norwich Road, Dickleburgh, Norfolk, IP21 4NR	
District	South Norfolk	
Planning Reference	2012/1777/F	
Grid Reference	TM 1661 8252	
Draft	Harriet Bryant-Buck	09-03-2016
Review	Andrew Crowson	10-03-2016
<i>Issue 1</i>		
Amendments	Peter Crawley	17-03-2016
Review	Andrew Crowson	17-03-2016

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# Written Scheme of Investigation

## Strip Map and Sample Excavation

### Introduction

- 1 Proposals for residential development of land to the west of Norwich Road, Dickleburgh, Norfolk, IP21 4NR (TM 1661 8252), require a programme of archaeological mitigation in the form of a strip, map and sample excavation to fulfil recommendations made by Norfolk Historic Environment Service to South Norfolk District Council for the recording of archaeological assets at the site (Figure 1).
- 2 The development site has been subject to previous archaeological evaluation. A field walking and metal detecting survey in 2011<sup>1</sup> retrieved prehistoric struck flint and medieval–post-medieval pottery sherds from across the site, as well as a small number of post-medieval metal objects (HER 56797). Similar artefacts were uncovered by field walking prior to development of the Dickleburgh bypass to the west (HER 23348).
- 3 A geophysical survey<sup>2</sup>, also in 2011, revealed a cluster of irregular-shaped magnetic anomalies in the southeast corner of the development site, which were interpreted as buried features of likely archaeological origin. A linear feature, possibly a field boundary, was identified in the northwest of the survey area, whilst a swathe of anomalies interpreted as being geological in origin were detected across the centre of the survey area (Figure 2).
- 4 The development site is located within an ancient co-axial field system (HER 53075), of possible Roman date. A probable Roman (and later) road is known close to the east boundary of the site, which is partly adopted by the modern line of Norwich Road (HER 1102). The Roman road appears to join the Roman Pye Road just to the southeast of the location of the clustered magnetic anomalies noted in the 2011 geophysical survey. A Roman urn was identified alongside the road in c. 1839, which could be related to a find of undated human remains in the same place in the 1950s (HER 11010).
- 5 Excavations on Patten Lane northeast of the development site, on the suspected line of the Roman road, revealed only post-Early Anglo-Saxon activity. The medieval All Saints' church is located approximately 100m south of the site (HER 3991), whilst other medieval activity is revealed by a gully recorded further south. The site of an 18th-century grain mill (HER 55393) lies c. 145m to the southeast of the development, now occupied by dwellings. A roadside linear settlement pattern follows The Street to the southeast of the development site, with numerous post-medieval dwellings (HER 39781, 42791, 45581, 45866, 48443, 48813, 48663, etc.), and a post-medieval milestone marking distances to Norwich and Ipswich (HER 56554).
- 6 Norfolk Historic Environment Service (NHES) has identified the development site as an area of archaeological interest and potential. NHES has recommended that a programme of archaeological strip, map and sample excavation is carried out prior to any development of the site to preserve by record archaeological features, deposits and structures which cannot be preserved *in situ* and which may be

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<sup>1</sup> Barnett, A. 2011. *Archaeological Fieldwalking and Metal Detector Survey of Land off Norwich Road, Dickleburgh, Norfolk*. Unpublished NPS Archaeology Report 2768

<sup>2</sup> Webb, A. 2011. *Land off Norwich Road, Dickleburgh, Norfolk*. Unpublished ASWYAS Report 2261

damaged or destroyed by development. This recommendation was made in 2012 in accordance with prevailing planning policies contained in *South Norfolk Local Plan Deposit Version* (South Norfolk Council 1997), policies RUR 7–8, and principles contained in *Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment* (Department for Communities and Local Government 2010).

- 7 NHES has issued a *Brief for Archaeological Strip, Map and Sample* that sets out minimum standard requirements for the archaeological work in mitigation of the development. The strip, map and sample excavation is required to recover as much information as possible on the past use of the site. The results of the archaeological mitigation will be assessed by NHES to determine whether further investigations will be necessary should archaeological remains be found at the site which cannot be preserved *in situ*.
- 8 The area of archaeological interest is indicated on a plan accompanying the *Brief*, which is reproduced as an overlay to Figure 3 and as Figure 4. The area to the southeast of the site, in which the presence of archaeological features is interpreted from geophysical survey results, will be subject to recording by strip, map and sample excavation.
- 9 In order to comply with the requirements of the NHES *Brief* Saffron Housing Ltd has requested that NPS Archaeology prepares a Written Scheme of Investigation detailing an appropriate programme of archaeological works that will fulfil the NHES Requirement for Work.

## Aims

- 10 The Programme of Archaeological Work recommended by NHES is required to recover, by archaeological strip, map and sample excavation, information relating to the origins, date, development, phasing, spatial organisation, character, function, status, significance and the nature of social, economic and industrial activities on.
- 11 The aims of the archaeological work may therefore be summarised as follows:
  - i. *To establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains within the proposed development area, particularly those areas shown to contain underlying anomalies evident through geophysical survey results.*
  - ii. *To determine the extent, condition, nature, quality and date of any archaeological remains occurring within the site.*
  - iii. *Ensure that archaeological features 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 periods or phases represented.*
  - 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 disseminate the archaeological data recovered by strip, map and sample excavation in the form of a report which will provide a basis for any decisions regarding further archaeological intervention and mitigation proposals should they be necessary.*
- 12 Period resource assessments set out in the document *Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the Eastern Counties* (Medlycott 2011) pose specific research questions for periods ranging from the Palaeolithic to the modern period. Existing information indicates that the proposed development site has the potential to contain archaeological features and other forms of evidence related to the occupation and development of Roman, medieval and post-medieval Norfolk.

## Method Statement and Mitigation Strategy

### **Introduction**

- 13 A four-stage mitigation strategy will be undertaken to mitigate the impact of the proposed development at the site by observing, examining, recording and reporting on archaeological remains at the proposed development site. The stages of this strategy may be summarised as follows.
- 14 Where archaeological remains are identified, and these cannot be preserved *in situ*, the potential impact of the scheme will be minimised by appropriate levels of archaeological excavation and recording.
- 15 The mitigation strategy (strip, map and sample excavation) is designed to record and sample excavate archaeological remains within the excavation area and to report on those remains. The different elements to be employed are presented below in the anticipated order that they will take place.
- 16 The stages of the mitigation strategy are summarised as follows:
  - i. *Fieldwork (strip, map and sample excavation)*. The excavation area, located to the southeast corner of the development site, will be opened and archaeological remains sample excavated and recorded. Consideration will be given to the possibility of the presence of palaeoenvironmental material and if identified such deposits will be sampled, analysed and scientifically dated where appropriate.
  - 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, ecofacts and palaeoenvironmental material recovered during the fieldwork will be cleaned, marked and packaged in accordance with the archive requirements of Norfolk Museums Service. Spreadsheets of these materials will be compiled.
  - iii. *Assessment Report and Updated Project Design*. The results of the fieldwork will be reviewed and assessed to identify what potential the classes of data has to contribute to the site's interpretation along with any intrinsic interest or value that may be present. An Assessment report will be produced that will also include an Updated Project Design (UPD). The UPD will review the original research aims and present revised and/or new ones as dictated by the evidence.
  - iv. *Analysis Report and Archive*. The results of the fieldwork will be presented as a client report or series of client reports. If appropriate, a synthesis of the results will be published in an appropriate archaeological journal. The archive will be prepared for deposition with Norfolk Museums Service.
- 17 The procedures and methodology for each of the stages outlined above are described in more detail below.

### **Fieldwork**

- 18 The extent of the excavation area is approximately 980m<sup>2</sup> covering the southeast corner of the development site. The position of the excavation area is in large part determined by the interpretations of the results of the 2011 geophysical survey.
- 19 An OASIS (Online AccesS to the Index of Archaeological InvestigationS) record will be initiated immediately prior to the start of fieldwork.

- 20 The excavation area will be set out by NPS and mechanically stripped as one continuous area utilising a 360° mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket. Machining will be conducted under the control of a qualified archaeologist. Modern overburden will be mechanically removed in spits of 150–200mm. Mechanical excavation will remove overlying deposits in the excavation area until geological ground, or archaeological features or deposits are identified. The exposed surfaces and spoil will be screened by metal detector. Stripped surfaces will be manually cleaned where required.
- 21 A full plan of exposed features will be created (mapped) using Leica GPS 900 and/or Total Station.
- 22 Soil arisings from the excavation will not be removed from the development site. Placement of spoil will be agreed with the client prior to excavation. Soil arisings from machine stripping and from hand-excavated features will be scanned with metal detector used by an experienced operator. A metal detector will be used to scan the surface of the natural geology where appropriate and all *in situ* horizons.
- 23 It is presumed that the full archaeological sequence will be excavated and recorded to the depth of natural geology or construction formation. Any variations to this will be agreed in writing following discussion with the client and NHES.
- 24 When excavated sections exceed depths of 1.20m, or the excavation sides are considered too unstable to provide safe working conditions, the excavation edges will be locally stepped. Netlon fencing will be utilised around excavations where deemed necessary. It is the responsibility of the client to secure the excavation area using fencing if required.
- 25 Should excavated sections exceed 1.20m a hand auger may be used to retrieve information on feature depths and characteristics of lower deposits, with the prior agreement of NHES.
- 26 Should archaeological excavation reveal remains considered worthy of *in situ* preservation the excavation will be managed in such a way to avoid disturbance of them pending agreement with NHES for their mitigation.
- 27 All archaeological features and deposits will be sample excavated by hand. The levels of sample excavation of buried soils, structures, pits, post-holes and ditches will be determined on site via liaison with NHES. Allowance will be made for total recovery where appropriate; percentage sampling will apply in areas of complex stratified deposits. Buried soils will be sampled by sieving to determine artefact densities. In general, the following feature/deposit sampling strategy will be employed throughout the excavation in accordance with *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003).
- linear features 10%
  - non-linear features (i.e. pits) 50%
  - structures 100%
  - post-trenches/slots 50% (with longitudinal sections)
  - buried soils 100% (with 2mm mesh sieving)
  - post-medieval and modern features as appropriate.

- 28 Artefacts and ecofacts will be collected and stored by context. All retained materials will be stored in stable conditions until arrangements for their processing and analysis are made. Any finds of gold, silver or other finds comprising treasure as defined in the Treasure Act (1996) will be reported to the local coroner in line with procedures set out in the Act.
- 29 Site records will be made on pro forma NPS Archaeology forms and plan sheets. Context numbers will be assigned to single entities such as features, deposits, masonry, burials, etc.
- 30 A photographic record using digital and 35mm SLR manual cameras will be maintained. Photographs will be taken of features and areas of features. General photographs to illustrate and document progress will also be taken.

### ***Post-Fieldwork Processing***

- 31 The drawn, photographic and written stratigraphic and structural records will be cross-referenced and, if appropriate, entered into an archaeological spreadsheet and/or database.
- 32 A Harris matrix will be created after completion of the fieldwork.
- 33 The cleaning and cataloguing of materials recovered will be undertaken during and on completion of the excavation. All retained materials will be cleaned, marked and packaged in accordance with the requirements of Norfolk Museums Service. Finds data will be stored in a spreadsheet to allow summary listings of artefacts by category and context to provide basic quantification.
- 34 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.

### ***Assessment Report and Updated Project Design***

- 35 Drawn, written, photographic, artefact, ecofact, palaeoenvironmental, stratigraphic and structural evidence will be interrogated and interpreted to provide an assessment of the data from the proposed development site.
- 36 An Assessment report will be produced within six months of completion of the fieldwork. The report will consider the potential that each class of evidence can make to the overall interpretation of the site. The Assessment report will include an Updated Project Design which will specify what additional work and analysis needs to be undertaken to bring the archaeological work to a format suitable for dissemination via publication.
- 37 The Assessment report will present data in written, tabular, graphic and appendix form. A list of archive components generated by the work will also be included in the report. Copyright of the report will be retained by NPS Archaeology.
- 38 The approved Assessment report will be uploaded to the OASIS project record.

### ***Analysis Report and Archive***

- 39 An archive report will be produced that will present the stratigraphic, structural, artefact, palaeoenvironmental and photographic evidence and an analysis of that evidence.



- 40 The archive report will present data in written, tabular, graphic and appendix form. A list of archive components generated by the work will also be included in the report. Copyright of the report will be retained by NPS Archaeology.
- 41 A synthesis of the report (publication report or article) may be submitted for publication in an appropriate archaeological journal within 12 months of the completion of the fieldwork.
- 42 Copies of the report will be produced as appropriate and presented to the client and to Norfolk Historic Environment Service (digital and paper version when approved). One copy of the report will also be sent to the English Heritage Regional Advisor for Archaeological Science, if considered appropriate.
- 43 The OASIS record will be completed when the final approved report is submitted to Norfolk Historic Environment Service. This will include uploading a pdf version of the approved report.
- 44 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 Archaeological Archives: a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation (Brown 2007), and in accordance with the Norfolk Museums Service's own requirements for archive preparation, storage and conservation.
- 45 The archive will be fully indexed and cross-referenced. It will also be integrated with Norfolk Museums Service project accession number and Norfolk Historic Environment Record numbering system. A full listing of archive contents and finds boxes will accompany the deposition of the archive and finds.
- 46 All 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 Norfolk Museums Service. If Norfolk Museums Service is not making new archive accessions and no confirmation is provided of when new archives will be accepted, NPS Archaeology reserve the right to make alternative arrangements. From 1 January 2016 NPS Archaeology may charge for storage of prepared archaeological archive.

## **Timetable and Resources**

- 47** The different stages of archaeological work have different time and staff requirements. The timetable for fieldwork assumes that there are no major delays to the work programme caused by factors outside of NPS Archaeology's 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 recording methods and the protection of local flora and fauna on the site, disease restrictions, and unexploded ordnance.
- 48** It is anticipated that liaison will be maintained at all times during the fieldwork stage between NPS Archaeology and groundworks staff at the site.
- 49** It is estimated that stripping the site and mapping the visible archaeology will take up to 5 days. The work will be carried out by an experienced archaeologist and a professional surveyor. The sample excavation will be undertaken by a team of four–six archaeologists. The excavation is anticipated to take three–four weeks dependent upon the nature of the archaeological remains discovered.

## Project Staff

- 50 The project will be co-ordinated on a day-to-day basis by a Project Officer who will be dedicated to the project throughout its duration. The Archaeology Manager will assume overall responsibility for the delivery of the project.
- 51 The Project Officer will have experience in excavation and experience with NPS Archaeology's pro forma or similar recording systems. The Project Officer will be an experienced metal detector user.
- 52 NPS Archaeology staff associated with the project are as follows:

<b>Project Management</b>	
Archaeology Manager	Jayne Bown, BA, MCIfA
Project Manager	Andrew Crowson, MCIfA
<b>Project Staff</b>	
Senior Project Officer	Peter Crawley, BA, ACIfA
Project Officer	Robert Brown, ACIfA
Finds Officer	Rebecca Sillwood, BA, ACIfA
Experienced Excavators	To be confirmed

- 53 NPS Archaeology reserves the right to change its nominated personnel at any time should project programmes change.
- 54 The analysis of artefacts and ecofacts will be undertaken by NPS Archaeology staff or nominated external specialists as follows:

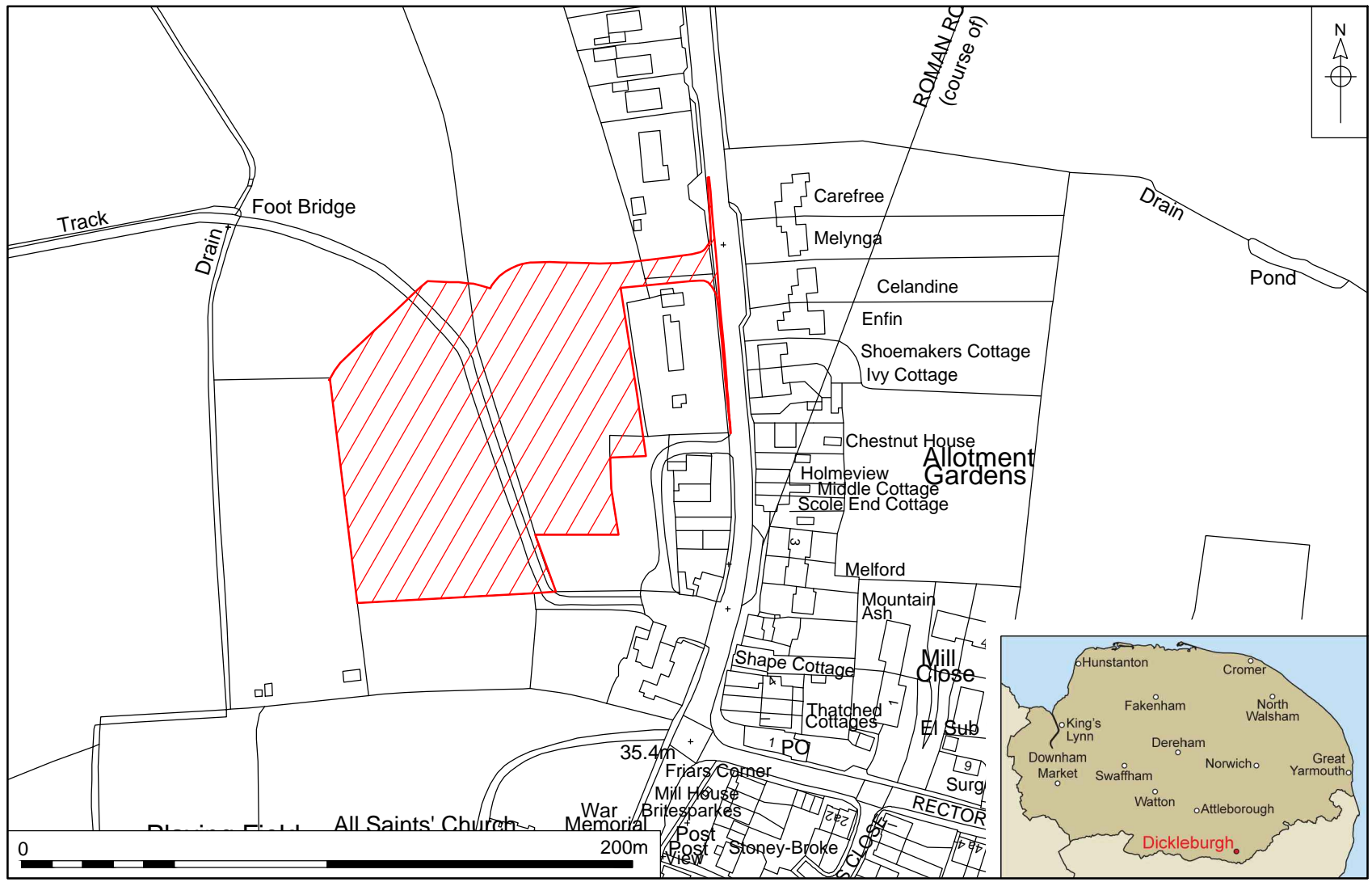
<b>Specialist</b>	<b>Research Field</b>
Andrew Barnett	Numismatic items
Sarah Bates	Worked flint
Frances Green	Palaeoenvironmental remains
Julie Curl	Faunal remains
Sue Anderson	Post-Roman pottery, brick and tile
Debbie Harris	Conservation
Val Fryer	Macrofossil remains
Andrew Peachey	Prehistoric and Roman pottery

## Conditions

- 55 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.
- 56 NPS Archaeology expect information on any services crossing the site to be provided by the client.
- 57 A 7.24 hour working day is normally operated by NPS Archaeology, although their agents may work outside these hours.
- 58 NPS Archaeology expect the client to arrange suitable access to the site for its staff, plant and welfare facilities on the agreed start date.
- 59 NPS Archaeology 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 canopy width of any trees within or bordering the site.
- 60 NPS Archaeology shall not be held responsible for any delay or failure in meeting agreed deadlines resulting from circumstances beyond its reasonable control such as those indicated in para. 47.
- 61 Whether or not CDM regulations apply to this work, NPS Archaeology expect the client to provide information on the nature, extent and level of any soil contamination present. Should unanticipated contaminated ground be identified during the fieldwork, 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.
- 62 Should any disease restrictions be implemented for the area during the period of the excavation, fieldwork will cease and staff will be redeployed until all restrictions 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.
- 63 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 landscapes and especially gardens.

## Quality Standards

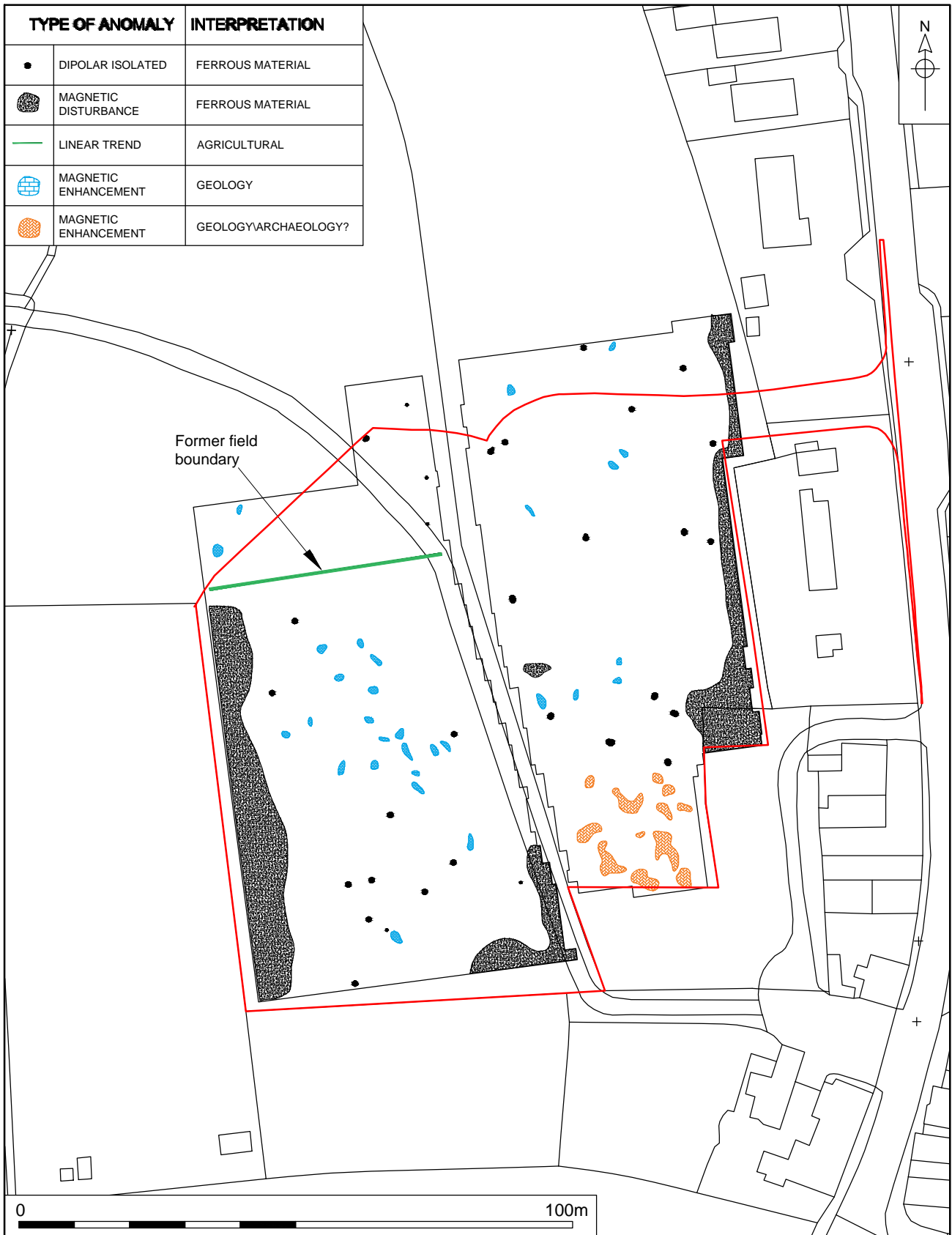
- 64 All staff employed or sub-contracted by NPS Archaeology will be employed in line with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Practice*.
- 65 The guidelines set out in the document *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003) that remain current will be adhered to. Provision will be made for monitoring the work by NHES in accordance with the procedures outlined in the document *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE) (English Heritage 2006). Monitoring opportunities for each phase of the project are suggested as follows:
  - i. during archaeological excavation fieldwork
  - ii. during post-fieldwork analysis
  - iii. upon receipt of the final report
- 66 A further monitoring opportunity will be provided at the end of the work upon deposition of the integrated archive and finds with NMS.
- 67 NPS Archaeology operates under a recognised Quality Management System and is accredited with BS EN ISO 9001:2008.
- 68 NPS Archaeology operates a Project Management System. Most aspects of this project will be co-ordinated by a Project Officer who has the day-to-day responsibility for the successful completion of the project. Overall responsibility for the successful delivery of the project lies with the Archaeology Manager who has responsibility for all of NPS Archaeology's work and ensures the maintenance of quality standards within the organisation.



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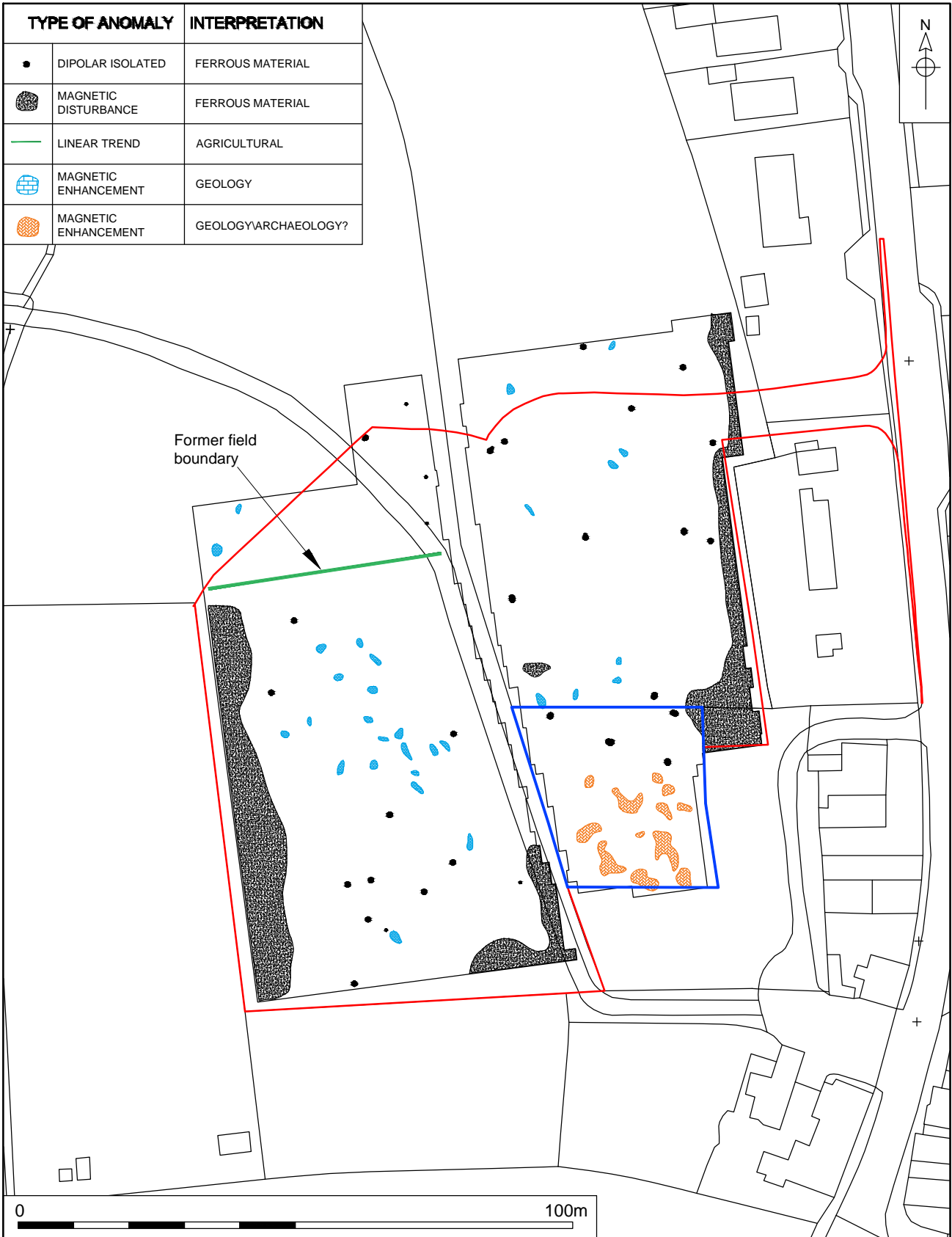
Figure 1. Site location. Scale 1:2000





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Figure 2. Geophysics results. Scale 1:1000



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Figure 3. Geophysics results with SMS area (in blue) overlaid. Scale 1:1000

# Land off Norwich Road, Dickleburgh

Extent of Strip, Map and Sample Excavation

Compiled by Ken Hamilton on 16 March 2012

Scale 1:1000

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