

**NORFOLK ARCHAEOLOGICAL UNIT**

Report No. 1005

**Assessment Report and Updated Project Design for an  
Archaeological Excavation at Ford Place Nursing Home,  
Thetford**

40576 THD

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Location: Ford Place Nursing Home, Thetford  
District: Breckland  
Grid Ref: TL 8739 8264  
HER No.: 40576 THD  
SAM No.: 21427  
Dates of fieldwork: 14th to 26th of July 2004

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## **Introduction**

During July 2004 Norfolk Archaeological Unit undertook an archaeological excavation at Ford Place in Thetford. This report summarises the results of that excavation, which centre on the discovery of an Iron Age ditch containing human skeletal remains. It also provides an Updated Project Design and cost assessment for work designed to bring the archaeological project to a successful conclusion. This will include the analysis work required to prepare the results for publication in *Norfolk Archaeology* and to deposit them with Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service in the form of a research archive.

## **Part I: Assessment**

### **Background**

Norfolk Archaeological Unit (NAU) was commissioned by Ian H Bix & Associates on their clients' behalf to undertake an archaeological excavation in advance of a planned extension to the south-west of an existing nursing home at Ford Place, Thetford.

The archaeological excavation took the form of a single curved linear trench (c. 260 sq. m) equating to the footprint of the development.

This archaeological excavation was undertaken in accordance with a Method Statement prepared by NAU (Ref: JB/1460) and a Brief issued by Norfolk Landscape Archaeology (NLA Ref: A R J Hutcheson 2002).

### **Location, Topography and Geology**

(Fig. 1)

The site lay within Scheduled Ancient Monument 21427, which incorporates an Iron Age enclosure, the Norman castle motte and its eastern bailey.

The site was located to the rear of the south-west corner of the existing nursing home, a 19th-century manor house with rear gardens that slope from the house down to the banks of the River Thet. The site was located on this noticeable slope and fell from 12.82m OD to 11.73m OD. The area was cleared of several fairly mature trees and shrubs prior to the excavation.

The site overlay Upper Chalk of the Cretaceous Period with rare pockets of sand notable for the occurrence of tabular flint fragments.

## Summary of Archaeological and Historical Background

The proposed extension was located very close to the Ickniel Way, an ancient feature which crossed the Little Ouse and Thet rivers by a long, discontinuous ford. Today this spot is marked by the several arches of Nuns Bridges. The trackway formed a communication link between Wiltshire and Norfolk as early as the Bronze Age.

Neolithic beakers, flints and potsherds dating from c. 1700BC have been found on the site of the hillfort and elsewhere in the town, including the Red Castle area which was to become the focus of early Saxon Thetford. Bronze Age occupation is only represented by isolated finds in the area of the town itself, but more prominently by the existence of *tumuli* on Gallows Hill and at Snarehill.

The construction of the hillfort in the Iron Age was probably associated with the establishment of *Icenian* control over the district, it being likely that Thetford lay close to the *Icenian* centre of power (Crosby 1986).

This enclosure, which was subsequently remodelled by the construction of the castle, was substantial and dominated one of three fords across the Little Ouse, close to its confluence with the River Thet and at the river's highest navigable point (Bates 1994). The enclosure appears to be sited to control the bridgehead and dates from the Middle to Late Iron Age (500BC-AD43).

Evidence for Roman occupation has been found north-east of the river and at Fison Way, to the north of the present town, a site occupied from the Late Iron Age to the 4th century AD (Gregory 1991).

Early and Middle Saxon settlement has been recorded south of the river at sites adjacent to Brandon Road. In the 9th century the town expanded from its south-western nucleus along the south bank of the river in the area of the central fording place. Fortification of the settlement on the south bank (and possibly on the north side opposite) occurred around the early 10th century. By the time of the Norman conquest the town was the sixth most populous in England.

A castle was built at Thetford, almost certainly in the period 1067-9, immediately after the Conquest and simultaneously with the first castle at Norwich. It comprised a huge artificial motte and ditch erected within the oval ramparts of the Iron Age hillfort with little regard for previous topography. In 1173 the castle was dismantled, in a slighting of the castle almost certainly associated with the rebellion of Henry and Richard against their father Henry II (Crosby 1986). There was no occupation of the castle site after the 12th century.

During the 12th century the focus of occupation appears to have shifted to the north bank of the river, coinciding with a gradual abandonment of the southern settlement. Although a few religious houses survived, most of the southern area reverted to agricultural or pastoral use. A general pattern of urban decline continued through the later medieval and post-medieval periods until redevelopment for housing took place in the mid 20th century as part of the London County Council overspill programme.

The church of the Austin friars, St Augustine's, was situated to the east of the present nursing home. The boundaries of the Austin Friary, dating between 1387 and 1558, are not known but it is likely that excavations by NAU in 1985 were situated within the grounds of the church of St. Augustine (Davies *et al* 1992).

The house itself is a mid 19th-century mansion with its own grounds. An earlier house stood on the same site in 1789. By 1807 the grounds were considerably extended over common land and to the east across the former site of the Augustine friary. South of the river the land was managed to provide a vista from the house. In the late 19th century the grounds were altered in another phase of redevelopment.

A number of both plain and carved stone fragments lie amongst the gardens. Some are 14th- or 15th-century in style but others date to the 12th or 13th centuries. These stones are probably a general collection from the town rather than from the adjacent friary site (Edwin Rose pers. comm.).

Archaeological work was carried out by RPS Clouston in advance of the western extension of the nursing home in December of 1998 (centred on TL 8738 8278). This work revealed a sequence of make-up deposits of post-medieval date sealing some medieval layers and two ditches of 10th- to 11th-century date aligned north-south and east-west (Connell 1999).

## **Methodology**

(Figs 2 and 3)

The trench was marked out by the client prior to excavation. Initial excavation was carried out using a mechanical 360° excavator under constant archaeological supervision until archaeological deposits were located. The reinforced concrete slab of a former shed which lay across the area of excavation was broken out with a mechanical breaker and all large tree stumps were carefully machined out once their intrusion into subsoil deposits was assessed. Archaeological features cut into the natural chalk were encountered at (less than) 1.2m. All deposits below the machined levels were excavated by hand.

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

All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using NAU *pro forma* sheets. Trench locations, plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales and colour and monochrome photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits.

A photographic record was created, recording both archaeological deposits and the general progress of the project.

Bulk finds were recorded by context number. A single identification number was issued for all Small Finds as part of the post-excavation work.

Initial post-excavation work checked the drawn and written record and prepared the data for assessment. Artefacts were cleaned, marked and catalogued. Pottery was spot-dated to aid the stratigraphic assessment.

Assessment comprised examination of the stratigraphic relationships and evaluation of the potential of the archaeological material. Finds were submitted to appropriate specialists in order that assessment of their potential could be made.

A comprehensive stratigraphic matrix was created using AutoCad. Plans were digitised using AutoCad and a photographic archive was compiled.

## Excavation Archive material

The following excavation archive material forms the subject of this assessment:

- 126 contexts
- 31 drawings
- 1 index book
- 39 colour slides
- 65 black and white photographs
- 1 photo index book

## Stratigraphic Assessment

### The Historical Periods

Six main periods were identified from the artefactual assemblage:

Period	Name	Dates
1	Middle to Late Iron Age	500BC to AD43
2	Early Saxon	5th to 7th century
3	Medieval	11th to 15th century
4	Post-medieval	Post 1500s
5	Late post-medieval	18th to 19th century
6	Modern	19th to 20th century

Table 1. Summary of periods

### Excavation Results and Statement of Potential (by period)

(Appendix 1)

#### ***Period 1: Middle to Late Iron Age***

(Fig. 2)

The main evidence of Iron Age activity was an unusual linear feature aligned north-east to south-west ([64]). The feature was 0.55m deep and had a fairly flat base with a sloping edge of 30° (the southern edge was obscured by a baulk left to retain a modern service). Human skeletal remains (SK66) were discovered in the base of the feature in the form of a human mandible and semi-articulated cervical vertebrae. A skull fragment was also recovered from this feature.

The articulated remains were sealed by a stony layer above which was the main sandy loam deposit ([60]). Numerous sherds of Iron Age pottery and a single clay loom weight fragment were recovered from this fill (SF5), all of which have been spot dated to between the 3rd to 1st centuries BC. Numerous fragments of animal bone were also recovered from this feature, including many domestic and more unusual species, such as red deer, boar and peregrine falcon. The combination of human and more unusual faunal remains is highly suggestive of a structured (deliberately placed) deposit.

The only other features discovered of this period were some pits 2.5m to the north of the linear feature. Two sherds of Iron Age pottery, some butchered animal bone

and a knife blade fragment comparable to a type dated to the early Roman period (SF7) were recovered from one of the pits ([55]). Another of the pits contained the jaw of a horse.

### ***Statement of potential***

The most intriguing and significant features encountered were of the Iron Age period. The discovery of human remains associated with unusual animal species is of particular interest (see above) and is worthy of comparison with similar finds at other sites, such as Ely (Evans and Knight 2000) and Burgh (Davies *et al* 1992, 59). Excavations by NAU in 1985 on land situated to the east of the nursing home (Davies *et al* 1992) also discovered human skeletal material of an Iron Age date. The additional discovery of human remains at the margins of the supposed southern limit of the hillfort and the River Thet has the potential to increase the present understanding of the disposal of human remains by Iron Age people within the ancient landscape.

The form of the feature which contained the remains is also of some interest. Linear monuments of Iron Age date are being recognised as a class of monument widespread in the region, which has considerable potential for the further understanding of social and political developments during the Iron Age (Bryant 1997).

In Norfolk there is a general conservatism in pottery manufacture and use during the Iron Age, with hand-made sand and shell tempered forms continuing into the 1st century AD and the Roman period. This means that pottery is of limited use as a dating tool (Bryant 1997). Residues from environmental samples taken from the fills of this feature have the potential to be radiocarbon dated. Any date ranges obtained could be compared and contrasted with suggested spot dates based upon pottery finds.

### ***Period 2: Early Saxon***

No features of this period were identified although a small number of pottery sherds were found. None of these sherds were from deposits that could be clearly identified as Early Saxon in date and the majority are probably residual.

### ***Statement of potential***

The potential for analysing the early Saxon period is low as no features were found and only a few sherds of, probably residual, Saxon pottery were recovered.

### ***Period 3: Medieval***

(Fig. 2)

A probable domestic waste pit ([71]) cut earlier Iron Age pits. The pit contained fragments of butchered and charred animal ribs and eleven sherds of pottery spot-dated between the 11th to 13th centuries. Approximately 2.3m south-east of this feature was a small oval pit ([04]) from which a single fragment of medieval (13th to 15th centuries) pottery was recovered.

At the north end of the trench was a 'V'-shaped ditch-gully ([38]) of 0.36m depth and aligned north-east to south-west. It contained a sterile silty sandy fill and was truncated by post-medieval pits. Similar features associated with ditches of a 10th-

to 11th-century date were observed to the north by RPS Clouston (Connell 1999) when archaeological work was carried out by in advance of the western extension of the nursing home.

#### ***Statement of potential***

A waste pit and gully of medieval date extended the limit of medieval activity further to the south than previously recorded (Connell 1999). The density of medieval features, however, was slighter than found previously. The lack of features may indicate this land was not intensively used in the medieval period, although severe truncation by garden features may also explain this. The interpretation of these features has some potential for understanding medieval Thetford.

#### ***Period 4: Post-medieval***

No features of this period were identified although residual pottery, with spot dates ranging from the 15th, 16th and 17th centuries, were found in the fills of late post-medieval garden features.

#### ***Statement of potential***

This period of activity on the site has low potential for further analysis.

#### ***Period 5: Late post-medieval***

(Figs 2 and 3)

Several large garden features cut into the natural chalk were discovered in the southern half of the excavation. These features were laid out in a formal pattern of square blocks, with some linear 'beds'. Similar features were also discovered in the northern half of the trench, two of which were lined with clay ([09] and [29]).

Two substantial culverts running north-to-south were also discovered. Both were constructed of chalk rubble ([31] and [106]). One of these ([31]) ran through the northern half of the excavation trench and was extensively recorded. The culvert was mostly intact and measured 1m in width. It was still void and was floored with hand-made bricks.

#### ***Statement of potential***

Evidence of redevelopment of this area in the later post-medieval period was observed in the form of buried garden features cut into the natural chalk. This geometrically laid garden may have served an earlier house than the 19th-century mansion, as it is known that an earlier house stood in the north-western corner of the grounds. Further documentary research may clarify this. The chalk rubble culverts probably served this earlier house and were constructed of materials quarried from buildings of an early medieval date.

#### ***Period 6: Modern***

A dark grey loam ([19]) of up to 0.45m depth sealed the earlier deposits. This layer was a natural build-up of soils probably formed over the last century and associated with this particular area of the garden, where shrubs and trees have been left to form a wooded area. Buried below this soil was a network of defunct

19th-century ceramic collared sewer pipes ([16]) aligned north-to-south. Modern foul water services truncated these pipes. Prior to the build-up of grey loam a rubble-flecked soil make-up may be evidence of 19th-century re-landscaping associated with the infilling of garden features and levelling of this area of the garden.

### ***Statement of Potential***

Further analysis would not increase understanding of the modern activity recorded.

### **Artefactual Data**

(Appendix 2)

The finds and environmental material from the site is presented in tabular form with basic quantitative information in Appendix 2: Finds by Context.

In addition to this summary, more detailed information on specific finds and environmental categories are included in separate reports below with additional, more detailed, appendices.

### **The Small Finds**

(Appendix 3)

#### ***Introduction***

A total of sixteen small finds were recovered during the project. These consist of worked stone, worked antler, a fired clay ?loom weight and hearth lining, lead window came and metalworking debris, an iron key and knife blade, a copper alloy thimble, mount and button and several unclassified objects.

#### ***Methodology***

The categories used follow those in the catalogue of finds excavated by the Norwich Survey from 1971-78 (Margeson 1993). The material was small found in accordance with NAU procedures and a complete catalogue of the material recorded for the research archive. The objects are ordered below by functional category, with discussions given where appropriate.

### ***Catalogue***

#### ***Buildings***

Four items associated with buildings were recovered, all from post-medieval contexts and including a small piece of lead window came (SF 14), two pieces of chalk ashlar (SF16 and SF17) and an iron key (SF 12). The chalk ashlar has wide-spaced diagonal tooling marks and this feature, coupled with the small size of the blocks, is indicative of a probably early medieval origin (pers. comm. Neil Moss). The key with a kidney-shaped bow is of a type introduced in the late medieval period although more common in subsequent periods (Goodall 1993, 159).

Stonework

**SF16 Context:** [8]    **Context type:** pit fill of pit [6]    **Preliminary spot date:** Medieval.

Chalk ashlar broken at one end; one large face, an end and one side have diagonal grooves from chisel, the other large (originally exposed) face is heavily weathered.

**SF17 Context:** [31] **Context type:** Culvert **Preliminary spot date:** Medieval.

Chalk ashlar chamfered on two faces, with broken and ragged ends.

#### Window fitting

**SF14 Context:** [99] **Context type:** fill of garden feature [98] **Preliminary spot date:** Post-medieval.

Lead window came, small 'V'-shaped fragment with 'H'-shaped profile.

#### Key

**SF12 Context:** [50] **Context type:** fill of [47] associated with culvert [31] **Preliminary spot date:** Post-medieval.

Iron key with kidney-shaped bow, solid stem and broken bit.

### ***Needlework and Textile manufacturing***

Brick-shaped or pyramidal loom weights, such as the example here (SF5), have been found at several Iron Age sites in East Anglia and were used throughout the first millennium BC until the latest pre-Roman Iron Age (Percival 2000, 115). The Ford Place loom weight is fairly small in size and made of dense fine fabric similar to the 5th to 3rd century BC example found at Valley Belt, Trowse (Percival 2000, 179). Textile manufacturing equipment such as spindle whorls and loom weights are often found in 'ritual' deposits in Iron Age contexts (Hill 1995, 108) and it is possible that the Ford Place loom weight fragment formed part of such as deposit. A small machine-made thimble (SF11) from an 18th- to 20th-century context was also found.

#### Loom Weight

**SF5 Context:** [63] **Context type:** fill of linear feature [64] **Preliminary spot date:** Iron Age.

A fragment of fired clay from a possible loom weight was recovered from the fill of ditch/track [64]. The piece has three smoothed surfaces forming a rounded corner and is pierced through one face. The fabric is well fired and fairly dense and contains large pieces of flint and smaller quartz pebbles in a sandy matrix.

#### Thimble

**SF11 Context:** [19] **Context type:** soil build-up **Preliminary spot date:** 18th to 20th centuries.

Small copper alloy thimble with moulded rim; sides and top evenly stamped with diamond-shaped dots. Machine made, post-medieval

### ***Dress***

Domed faceted mounts such as the example at Ford Place (SF9) are well known from medieval contexts in, for example, London (Egan and Pritchard 1991, 187-9, fig 119, nos 958-985). A cast button in the style of a Roman coin (SF8), for which no parallels has been found, is from a garden feature ([53]).

#### Fasteners

**SF8 Context:** [54] **Context type:** Fill of garden feature [53] **Preliminary spot date:** Post-medieval.

Cast discoidal copper alloy button with bust and ?legend around sides; attachment loop on reverse.

### Fittings

**SF9** Context : [ 62] Context type: Fill of Garden Feature [61] Preliminary spot date: Post-medieval.

Domed faceted copper alloy sexfoil mount with two holes for missing rivets, edges irregularly trimmed.

## ***Household equipment***

### ***Knives***

An incomplete knife blade was recovered from a pit fill ([55]) which also contained Iron Age pottery. Its shape is very similar to one from Fison Way, Thetford from a ditch of enclosure dated to the early Roman period (Gregory 1991, 136, fig 120, no 3; Manning (1985) Type 19 tanged knife with hogs-back blade).

#### Blade

**SF 7** Context: [56] Context type: Fill of pit [55] Preliminary spot date: Iron Age.

Part of iron knife blade, comprising straight back which curves down to meet the tip; blade edge slightly concave.

### ***Antlerworking***

Two pieces of red deer antler were recovered from the fill of a linear feature ([64]) which also contained Iron Age pottery. One is a fragment of antler tine with shallow depressions towards the tip, each one polished and smooth (SF6). The other piece, which is chopped, retains part of the skull (SF3) and must have been removed from a dead animal in the field or have been brought to the site still attached to the carcass. Eleven fragments of sawn red deer antler waste, including split and sawn fragments, were found with Iron Age pottery at excavations at Thetford Castle (Gregory 1992c, 16) from the lower part of the principal fill of the outer ditch. The two pieces recovered at Ford Place provide additional evidence for antlerworking on or near the site during the Iron Age period, although the presence of a few shallow depressions on the antler tine fragment, each smooth and with a polished appearance, is perhaps indicative of use rather than waste. With reference to antler objects recovered from Iron Age sites elsewhere the end-products of this work may have included handles, toggles, 'weaving combs' and rings (Huddle 1996, 270).

**SF3** Context : [60] Context type: Fill of [64] Preliminary spot date: Iron Age.

Part of skull and antler pedicle chopped at both ends. Red deer antler and part of skull.

**SF6** Context : [60] Context type: Fill of [64] Preliminary spot date: Iron Age.

Chopped antler tine, broken at both ends but with three small depressions cut out of sides towards tip.

### ***Metalworking***

A single piece of hearth lining (SF4) was recovered from the fill of a garden feature ([61]). A fragment of crucible found during previous excavations at Ford Place implies that copper working had been taking place close to the site, probably in the 12th to 15th centuries (Budd 1992, 27) and the hearth lining (SF4) may be

associated with this activity. Offcuts of lead such as SF4 are the norm on sites with buildings nearby and these may be associated with guttering, plumbing or roofing.

## Lead

**SF13 Context:** [62] **Context type:** fill of garden feature [61] **Preliminary spot date:** Post-medieval.

Folded lead strip, possible offcut.

## Hearth Lining

**SF4 Context:** [62] **Context type:** fill of garden feature [61] **Preliminary spot date:** Post-medieval.

Piece of hearth lining weighing 0.126kg. The fired clay is vitrified on one surface suggesting that it has been subjected to intense heat, and the opposing surface is unburnt. One edge forms a rounded rim indicating that the piece came from the perimeter of the hearth lining. The sandy fabric has a dense, poorly mixed blocky texture and contains occasional chalk inclusions and pieces of burnt organic material.

## **Unclassified**

A further four small finds were recovered from post-medieval contexts; they include a copper alloy sheet fragment (possibly from a vessel), a probable nail fragment, a lead disc and an iron plate fragment.

**SF1 Context :** [114] **Context type:** fill of garden feature [111] **Preliminary spot date:** Post-medieval.

Iron plate fragment, badly corroded and encrusted.

**SF2 Context:** [97] **Context type:** fill of garden feature [96] **Preliminary spot date:** Post-medieval.

Iron artefact ?/nail fragment.

**SF10 Context:** [19] **Context type:** soil build-up **Preliminary spot date:** 18th to 20th centuries.

Copper alloy sheet fragment possibly from vessel.

**SF15 Context:** [99] **Context type:** fill of garden feature [98] **Preliminary spot date:** Post-medieval.

Sub-circular lead disc, perhaps waste or pot-mender?

## **Statement of Potential**

Although this is a small assemblage, the material from contexts with Iron Age pottery may identify industrial pursuits including antler and textile-working, although both these and a clay loom weight fragment might also represent part of a structured deposit associated with human remains. Part of an iron knife was recovered from an Iron Age pit, and this will be further examined by a specialist in order to confirm its identification and type.

A piece of hearth lining was recovered which may be associated with copper working during the 12th to 15th centuries. Two pieces of early medieval chalk ashlar may have been locally quarried, with the closest such source being the Augustine friary to the east. However, as the friary was not established until the 14th century it is possible that the stone was either reused in the friary or came from a different source within the town.

Of the identified objects only a few require further work. The metal small finds will be X-rayed for the archive and further identification. The iron knife blade (SF7) will be further examined by a relevant specialist to confirm its identification and date. It is recommended that the loom weight and the knife are illustrated. A report for publication will be produced with quantitative tables by period.

## **The Bulk Finds**

### ***Ceramic Building material***

(Appendix 4)

The site produced 126 fragments, weighing 15.241kg, of medieval and post-medieval ceramic building material and two complete, late medieval/early post-medieval bricks. The assemblage was counted and weighed.

#### *Medieval*

A single fragment of medieval unglazed plain roof tile, weighing 0.053kg, was recovered.

#### *Late medieval/early post-medieval*

Two complete bricks were collected and weighed. They are retained as samples from the brick floor of a culvert ([31]) and the complete dimensions are noted in the archive. Both examples are of a purple estuarine clay fabric with vegetable temper, sanded bases and sunken margins.

#### *Post-medieval*

This group produced the majority of the assemblage and consists of 123 fragments, weighing 10.145kg, of brick, plain roof tile, pantile, ridge tile, floor tile and paving brick. The floor tile fragments are plain unglazed examples and like the paving bricks are of a pink to pale orange, fine sandy fabric. The brick, roof tile, ridge tile and pantile are of a medium to coarse sandy fabric and range in colour from yellow to dark orange. The pantile group has examples of both glazed and unglazed pieces.

### ***Fired Clay***

A single piece of undiagnostic fired clay, weighing 0.004kg, was collected from pit fill [62].

### ***Clay Tobacco Pipe***

The site produced sixteen pieces, weighing 0.074kg, of clay tobacco pipe. The group consists mostly of stem fragments, although a piece of late post-medieval bowl was stamped with the makers mark [J/C?].

### ***Metalworking Debris***

Four pieces, weighing 0.067kg, of undiagnostic iron slag were collected from the site ([17] and [114]).

### ***Iron Nails***

Ten iron nails of uncertain date were recovered from various contexts around the site.

### ***Glass***

A single fragment of post-medieval wine bottle was retrieved ([99]).

### ***Shell***

Oyster and Mussel shell, weighing (0.226kg), was collected from the site.

### ***Statement of Potential***

Few of the bulk finds require further work. The clay tobacco pipe will be assessed for approximate date of manufacture and a possible maker of the initial stamped piece established.

### ***Faunal Remains***

(Appendix 5)

#### ***Summary***

A total of 442 pieces, weighing 6.976kg, of faunal remains was recovered from thirty-two contexts. Bone was derived from a variety of pits, construction fills, garden features and a linear feature of Iron Age date. Over half of the assemblage was retrieved from contexts dated as Iron Age and this material includes antlerworking waste, food debris from domestic animals and bones from a Peregrine Falcon. The presence of unusual faunal remains (combined with human skeletal remains) could suggest a ritual deposit.

#### ***Methodology***

All of the bone was scanned for basic information primarily to determine species, ages and elements present. Bones were also examined for butchering or other modifications, gnawing and pathologies. Bones were quantified; total counts were noted for each context and the total for each species in the individual contexts was also recorded, along with the total weight for each context. All information was recorded on faunal remains recording sheets.

#### ***Iron Age remains***

Over 57% of the faunal assemblage was recovered from Iron Age contexts. Three of the contexts, which produced most of the Iron Age material (3.971 kg) were all fills of one linear feature ([64]). The bulk of the Iron Age bone was derived from the butchered remains of sheep/goat, cattle and pigs, with sheep/goat being over twice as common as the other two species. The remains from these main species included both primary and secondary butchering and food waste, which would suggest that the animals were processed on-site. The ages of the sheep/goat, cattle and pig varied from juveniles to mature animals which would suggest many uses; traction for the cattle and wool production and milking for the sheep. A pathology on one cattle metapodial does suggest a more mature animal that may have been under physical strain, such as a cow used for traction. With the sheep/goat even neonatal bones were present which is indicative of on-site

breeding. It is possible that some of the pig remains are from wild boar that could have been caught in nearby woodland or they may be from domestic stock; there is one very large tusk present ([63]) from a large mature male boar.

Use of wild animals in the Iron Age is represented in this assemblage with the presence of red deer antler fragments. One piece of antler (SF3) with visible chop marks is from the base, near the skull; a broken antler tine (SF6) with some evidence of chopping or shaving was also found. The most interesting bones in the assemblage are those of a male Peregrine Falcon ([63]) which consist of a humerus and two ulnas.

The presence of the Peregrine Falcon bones, the large boar tusk and the pieces of Red Deer antler, in association with human remains, suggest a ritual deposit. The falcon is interesting and unusual. It is quite possible that the falcon buried on this site had been used for falconry as this pastime dates back to prehistoric times, as does the keeping of birds of prey for practical hunting of food. It is reasonable to speculate that this had been a hunting bird which was buried with the person who flew him. Boars tusks are sometimes found in human burials dating back to the Bronze Age and are occasionally made into pendants. The large quantity of butchering and food waste may have been waste from feasting, which is often associated with early human burials.

An ageing equid mandible was recovered from the fill of a pit ([69]), thought to be of Iron Age date. The presence of horse mandibles in Iron Age pits is not unique although there is some speculation as to whether their presence represents special deposition rather than simply the disposal of rubbish (Hill 1995).

Generally the bone from the Iron Age contexts was in good condition although much was fragmented due to butchering. Some erosion of the surfaces had occurred, but no scavenger activity such as gnawing was noted on any of the bone, which would suggest that the bone was covered quite quickly.

#### *Post-Iron Age remains*

The remainder of the assemblage was mostly derived from post-medieval garden features, pits and construction cuts. Much of the later assemblage consists of the primary and secondary butchered remains of cattle and sheep/goat and pig. Butchering evidence included skinning of cattle ([116]), preparation of carcass for the primary butchering phase, production of joints of meat and removal of meat from the bone. Chopped horncores from sheep were recorded ([9], [54], [97] and [99]), and two chopped cattle horncores were also found ([99]). It is likely that these horncores were chopped for removal prior to working but, given the later date of these garden features, it is probable that they were redeposited. Local evidence of 10th- to 11th-century bone/horn-working was recovered from an occupation layer observed in a watching brief carried out by RPS Clouston in advance of the western extension of the nursing home in 1999 (Connell 1999).

A young adult rabbit was found ([114]), as were sparse remains of a large fish and a probable juvenile chicken or pheasant. A further butchered chicken/pheasant was produced ([99]) and a goose wing bone ([97]). All of the bone was in good condition. Some burning was noted on the occasional fragment from several contexts ([58], [72] and [114]).

### *Statement of Potential*

Further study of the Iron Age faunal material from this assemblage would be worthwhile in order to fully determine species, sizes and ages and to study pathologies present. Research into the use of falcons in the Iron Age and to burial practices and the burial of animal remains with human bones could yield further interesting information. No further work is needed on the post-Iron Age bone unless the dating of any of this material changes.

### ***Iron Age Pottery***

(Appendix 6)

#### *Introduction*

The prehistoric pottery assemblage comprises fifty-nine sherds, weighing 0.726kg, of Iron Age pottery. Sherds were recovered from ten excavated features, the majority of which were ditches. The hand made quartz sand tempered fabrics of the Iron Age pottery are largely indistinguishable from those used during the Early Saxon period and both have been found during previous excavations in Thetford. Identification of the Ford Place sherds is based on the presence of characteristic flat-ended rim forms and multiple impressed dot decoration, which are not found within the Early Saxon repertoire (Kenneth Penn pers. comm.).

#### *Fabric*

Analysis of the sherds identified four fabrics in two fabric groups. A description and table of these groups will be produced for the final report. The first most common group contains predominantly quartz sand. The second has burnt flint inclusions.

Previous excavations at Ford Place and at Thetford Castle produced small assemblages of Iron Age pottery in similar fabrics (Gregory 1992a, 14). In all three assemblages it is clear that quartz sand tempered fabrics predominate.

The assemblage contains two sherds with flint inclusions, although flint temper is common within many Iron Age assemblages and continued to be used well into the middle Iron Age (Percival 1999, 247). The single flint-tempered sherd identified by Gregory was deemed to have been of earlier prehistoric date (Gregory 1992a, 14).

#### *Form, decoration and surface finish*

Rim sherds from nine vessels were recovered. No full profiles were found and it is therefore uncertain whether the rims were from jar or bowl forms. Rims with both rounded and flat rim endings are present and this is consistent with findings from previous excavations at Ford Place (Gregory 1992b, fig.25). Within both the current and previous assemblages a range of vessel sizes is present including smaller jar/bowls with delicate rims and medium size round shouldered. Similar jars with rounded rim endings, short everted necks and rounded shoulders were found at Thetford Castle (Gregory 1992a, fig.11, 11) and during excavations at the Launditch (Percival 1999, fig 21, P26). The highly burnished rim sherd with flattened rim ending and external lip also finds a parallel within the Thetford Castle assemblage (Gregory 1992a, fig.11, 13).

Base sherds from three vessels were found, one a simple base, one from a base with an protruding lip or step and one from a small vessel with upright profile forming a 90° angle between the base and body of the vessel. The former are common amongst Iron Age assemblages whilst the latter is more unusual and of questionable date.

A high proportion of the sherds has burnishing to the exterior (40%, 24 examples). One sherd is both burnished and decorated with a double incised band on the interior of the rim. This embellishment would have been visible when the vessel was in use suggesting that the rim is from a vessel with an open form. Few other decorated sherds are present. Three sherds have shallow impressed dots in a random pattern all over the surface. Examples of sherds with similar decoration were found at the Launditch (Percival 1999, fig. 20, 12). Two sherds have a roughened or wiped surface, a treatment also found amongst the Launditch assemblage (Percival 1999, fig. 20, 8) and on the pottery previously found at Ford Place (Gregory 1992b, fig. 25, 6).

#### *Distribution and deposition*

Over 78% of the assemblage was found within the fills of an unusual linear feature ([64]) which also contained a human mandible and semi-articulated cervical vertebrae within its lower fills. The presence of human remains within ditches apparently associated with domestic rubbish is well attested within Iron Age sites and is considered to be associated with ritual or structured deposits (Hill 1995, 106). The assemblage from this feature contains all of the decorated sherds, seven of the nine rim sherds and four of the five base sherds. This high percentage of diagnostic material and the association with human bone perhaps suggests that this is a structured deposit, possibly marking a boundary between the occupied settlement site and the outside world (Hill 1995).

Two other Iron Age features contained pottery. Pits [29] and [55] both produced small and undiagnostic assemblages of one and two sherds respectively.

The remaining sherds were residual within later garden features or were found within natural disturbance.

#### *Discussion*

This pottery appears to be very similar to the assemblages recovered from the 1985-86 excavations and the 1960s excavations at Thetford Castle, both considered by the late Tony Gregory to date to three or four centuries within the middle Iron Age (Gregory 1992a, 15). The strong parallels between the present assemblage and that from Beeston with Bittering (Site 13023) along the line of the Launditch allows the date to be narrowed down slightly to perhaps the 3rd to 1st centuries BC (Percival 1999, 248).

#### *Statement of Potential*

Analysis of the pottery is complete. A comprehensive table of all the sherd types recovered will be produced in the final report as well as illustrated figures of relevant sherds.

## ***Post-Roman Pottery***

(Appendix 7)

### *Introduction*

A total of 71 fragments, weighing 0.916kg, of post-Roman pottery were recovered from the site. The pottery is mainly of medieval and post-medieval date.

### *Methodology*

The ceramics were quantified by recording the number of sherds present in each context, the estimated number of vessels represented and the weight of each fabric. Other characteristics such as form, decoration and condition were noted, and an overall date range for the pottery in each context was established. The pottery was recorded on *pro forma* sheets by context using letter codes based on fabric and form.

The fabric codes used are based mainly on those identified in *Eighteen centuries of pottery from Norwich* (Jennings 1981), and supplemented by additional ones compiled by Suffolk Archaeological Unit (S Anderson, unpublished fabric list).

### *Early Saxon*

A total of five fragments, weighing 0.038kg, were found.

A single body sherd of a hand-made ware was recovered from the second fill ([08]) of garden feature [06]. A single fragment of possibly Early Saxon pottery was recovered from a make-up layer ([20]). Three fragments of pottery of a probable Early Saxon date were recovered from the surface deposit [88] sealing the Iron Age linear feature [64]. This assemblage is made in a sandy fabric with occasional organic inclusions. Although ceramics with these characteristics were produced in both the Iron Age and the Early Saxon periods, these sherds have been identified as Early Saxon by their form.

### *Medieval*

A total of twenty-six fragments, weighing 0.273kg, of medieval pottery was recorded.

Several fragments of residual medieval pottery were recovered from a variety of garden features in the southern half of the site. Sherds of Grimston and a fragment of Stamford white ware were recovered from the fill of garden feature [54]. A fragment of copper glazed Developed Stamford ware was identified as a residual element in the fill a garden feature [94]. Three fragments of Local medieval unglazed ware dating to the 11th to 14th centuries were recovered from garden feature [98].

A small fragment from a highly decorated Grimston ware face-jug was recovered from the fill of small pit [04].

A much greater quantity of medieval ware was recovered from waste pit [71]. This consisted of a range of local coarsewares and shell-tempered wares. A single cooking vessel or jar rim present in this fill has a simple everted shape which is typologically of 11th- to 13th-century date, rather than later.

A single rim fragment of a possibly unglazed Grimston, also of an 11th- to 13th-century date, was recovered from the main fill of a linear Iron Age feature [64]. This feature was rich in Iron Age pottery fragments and this medieval sherd is intrusive to the feature.

#### *Post-medieval*

Forty fragments of post-medieval pottery, weighing 0.605kg, were recovered from buried garden features at the south of the site.

Two sherds of pottery present in pit fill [97] of garden feature [96] are of 16th-century date. Fragments of Glazed red earthenwares dating to the late 16th and 17th centuries were recovered from the fill of garden feature [94].

Fragments of Late medieval and transitional wares dating to the 15th and 16th centuries were recovered from garden feature [109]. More pottery of a similar type and date was recovered from garden feature [114].

More fragments of Glazed red earthenware and a fragment of probable English stoneware were recovered from garden feature [98].

Pottery of a 17th- and 18th-century date was recovered from garden feature [119]. Three sherds were recovered, and included a single fragment of blue and white tin-glazed earthenware. Four fragments recovered from garden feature [124] are also glazed red earthenwares which date between the 16th and 18th centuries.

#### *Statement of potential*

Analysis of the post-Roman pottery is complete. This includes a discussion by feature and an overall date range established for associated contexts. The pottery from the excavation provided useful dating evidence for the range of pits and garden features.

#### **Flint**

(Appendix 8)

A total of sixteen struck flints and two fragments of burnt flint were recovered. The flint is mid to dark grey colour. It is notable mainly for its relatively 'fresh' appearance and for its cortex which is, without exception, a light grey, slightly 'chalky' type and probably indicates the use of broken nodules rather than weathered gravel as a raw material.

Most of the flints are unmodified flakes. Several of these are quite thin flakes which have probably been struck by soft hammer although some other pieces are probably hard hammer struck. A small blade and another blade-like piece are also present. The only retouched piece is a small neat 'horseshoe'- shaped scraper which is quite thin and has neat retouch around its distal part ([65]).

#### *Summary*

The nature of the flint from the site suggests that it is most likely to be of Neolithic or Early Bronze Age date. The use of similar nodular/tabular flint as a raw material may be significant in this respect (as opposed to use of more randomly chosen lumps of abraded gravel which might be taken as indicating a later date) although it might simply reflect the ready availability of such material in the area. The

presence of a number of thin soft hammer struck flakes and the neatly formed scraper also suggest a Neolithic or Early Bronze Age date is more likely.

#### *Statement of potential*

Analysis of the flint is complete. Considering the likely Iron Age (or later) date for a number of features excavated at the site, most of the flint seems likely to be residual material and originate from other, earlier, activity in the area. It is notable, however, that despite some edge damage, much of the flint is relatively 'fresh' and quite sharp. Of the flints the horseshoe-scraper is most worthy of illustration although easily accessible published parallels exist.

#### **Human Skeletal Remains**

(Appendix 9)

Human skeletal remains totalling 0.140kg in weight were found. The human remains recovered derived from the base of an Iron Age linear feature ([64]). They consist of seven cervical vertebrae (six found in articulation), a mandible and a small fragment of occipital bone. The bone was in good condition, though fragmented post-mortem.

#### *Inventory:*

1-7 Cervical vertebrae, 1 mandible, 1 fragment of occipital bone.

#### *Minimum number of individual:*

1 adult

#### *Age at death:*

Adult (> 20 years) from the dental development.

#### *Sex*

Possibly male from the morphology of the mental eminence (score 5)

#### *Pathologies:*

Barely discernible lipping of the vertebral bodies in cervical 2-7 associated to pinpoint porosity.

#### *Dentition:*

1st, 2nd and 3rd right mandibular molars and 1st and 2nd mandibular molars present and in occlusion. One root of 2nd right premolar present. All other mandibular teeth missing with no alveolar resorption *i.e.* lost post-mortem.

#### *Dental Pathology:*

Moderate amount of calculus (calcified plaque) on the lingual side of left 1st and 2nd mandibular molars.

The remains, which were analysed according to the criteria set by Buikstra and Ubelaker (1994), were those of a minimum of one individual, a possibly male adult (> 20 years).

### *Statement of potential*

No further work on the actual remains is necessary, although some comparative research of articulated human remains from prehistoric features may prove useful in placing this partial inhumation in a wider archaeological context.

### ***Environmental Evidence***

(Appendix 10)

Three environmental samples were collected, all of which were submitted for further assessment. The samples were taken as bulk samples for flotation and residue analysis. The rationale for selection and methodology employed for study are based on *Environmental Archaeology* (English Heritage 2002). The aim of the assessment was to extract and evaluate the plant macrofossil assemblage and recover any artefacts/ecofacts present for detailed analysis.

Sample 1: A silty-sand from directly below the articulated human skeletal remains ([66]).

Sample 2: The main sandy-loam fill of the linear Iron Age feature ([64]).

Sample 3: The stony basal fill of [64] which sealed the articulated human skeletal remains ([66]).

### *Methodology*

The samples were processed by manual water flotation/washover, collecting the flots in a 500 micron mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 16. Identifications of the plant macrofossils and other remains were made by comparison with modern reference specimens. All plant remains were charred. Modern contaminants including fibrous and woody roots and seeds were present throughout. The non-floating residues were collected in a 1mm mesh sieve and sorted when dry. Artefacts/ecofacts will be retained for any further specialist analysis.

The plant material and other materials have been tabulated, nomenclature within the table follows Stace (1997). This table will be produced in the final report.

### *Results*

Cereal grains/chaff and seeds of common weed seeds were recovered at varying densities from all three samples. Preservation was moderately good, although some grains were puffed and distorted, probably as a result of high temperatures during combustion.

### *Cereals*

Oat (*Avena* sp.), barley (*Hordeum* sp.) and wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grains were recovered, with both barley and wheat being moderately common. Of the wheat grains, elongated 'drop-form' types typical of spelt wheat (*T. spelta*) were predominant, although occasional rounded hexaploid type grains were also present in Sample 2. Double-keeled spelt wheat glume bases were recorded from Samples 2 and 3, and a single possible asymmetrical lateral grain of six-row barley (*H. vulgare*) was also noted in Sample 3.

### *Wild flora and other plant macrofossils*

Rare seeds of common weed species were present in Samples 2 and 3. Taxa noted included brome (*Bromus* sp.), fat hen (*Chenopodium album*), dock (*Rumex* sp.) and vetch/vetchling (*Vicia/Lathyrus* sp.). A single fragment of hazel (*Corylus avellana*) nutshell was present in Sample 3. Charcoal fragments were common in all three samples, but other plant macrofossils were very rare.

### *Other materials*

Other material types were only present in Samples 2 and 3. The fragments of black porous 'cokey' material and black tarry material are probable residues of the combustion of organic remains (including cereal grains) at very high temperatures. Other materials were rare but included bone fragments (most notably in Sample 3), ferrous globules and pieces of vitrified material.

### *Conclusions*

The assemblages from Samples 2 and 3 are typical of those seen from other Late Iron Age sites in the eastern region, and both are almost certainly derived from cereal processing waste, containing grains, chaff and weed seeds. Such material is commonly seen in dumps and other refuse deposits, although it is unclear why it is associated with human skeletal remains in this instance.

### *Statement of Potential*

Although Samples 2 and 3 do contain quantifiably viable assemblages (i.e. 100+ specimens), analysis of these assemblages would probably contribute little or nothing to the overall interpretation of the site or its component features, and therefore no further analysis work is recommended. The sample residues have yielded small volumes of carbonised material which may be suitable for radiocarbon dating. This may prove useful in dating the associated remains/features.

## Part II: Updated Project Design

This section presents proposals for further analysis of the stratigraphic and artefactual evidence. It draws on the assessment sections of this report, and the Statements of Potential which demonstrate the academic potential of the data available.

It is proposed that this potential is best addressed by a short programme of archaeological analysis, publication in *Norfolk Archaeology* and by submission of a research archive to Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service. The aims and objectives of the proposed programme of work, together with the resources required to achieve it, are set out in this section.

### Aims and Objectives

The aims and objectives of the archaeological work were expressed in the NAU Project Design (ref: JB/1460) which was prepared prior to work commencing on the site. The main aims were 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 development area. Specific aims within the broader objective of the recording of archaeological deposits prior to their removal included;

- To establish and elaborate upon the nature and extent of Iron Age, Saxon, medieval and post-medieval activity on the site.
- To determine whether the location of the site relates to the early routeway (the Icknield Way) passing close by.

Archaeological research aims for the eastern counties has been set out in *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties 2. research agenda and strategy* (Brown and Glazebrook 2000). These outline four main areas for research: demography, social organisation, economy, culture and religion. The results of the analysis will contribute to these by expanding our knowledge of the sequence of activity in this small area of Thetford during several historic periods, notably the Iron Age, Saxon and medieval.

### Detailed Objectives

Following the assessment of the data it is possible to identify areas where further analysis should produce results useful in maximising the potential of the data recovered. The revised aims and objectives are:

- i) *To compare the spot dating of the Iron Age pottery recovered with scientific dating.*

In Norfolk there is a general conservatism in pottery manufacture and use during the Iron Age, with hand-made sand and shell tempered forms continuing into the 1st century AD and the Roman period. This means that pottery is of limited use as a dating tool (Bryant 1997). If the residues recovered from environmental samples are suitable a radiocarbon date may be obtained which would allow a comparison with suggested spot dates for the pottery finds. The date ranges obtained may have a bearing upon other sites in the region where similar pottery types have been identified.

- ii) *To place the discovery of the partial inhumation within the context of other Iron Age inhumation activities previously encountered in the region.*

Further research can be carried out on this unusual Iron Age feature and its finds assemblage. Such research would help to clarify the significance of this assemblage, which includes peregrine falcon bones associated with what appears to be the deliberate deposition of fragmentary human remains.

- iii) *To determine the period in which the formal gardens were established through a programme of documentary research.*

The geometrically laid garden features observed across the site may pre-date the 19th-century mansion as it is known that an earlier house stood in the north-western corner of the grounds in the 18th century. The finds recovered from these features range from the 15th to 19th centuries. Documentary research may clarify the period in which the gardens were established. This will add to the understanding of the building sequence and social status of buildings on the site in the late post-medieval period.

### **Publication and Archive**

The analysis will produce a research archive for future use and a publication of the results. It is thought that the most suitable outlet is *Norfolk Archaeology*, an annual publication by the Norfolk and Norwich Archaeological Society which reports on archaeological and historical developments and research in Norfolk.

### **Method Statement**

#### ***Stratigraphic Analysis (Tasks 1-5)***

Task 1: The data will be analysed and individual contexts will be grouped and group texts written. These will detail the nature and extent of the features or deposits, and outline the interpretation of each group. This will form the basis of the publication text.

Task 2: Artefacts will be submitted to the relevant specialists and their reports these will be integrated, where appropriate, within the group text.

Task 3: Background research will be undertaken in order that the results of the excavation can be considered in the wider context of Thetford and the locality during the Iron Age period. Relevant documentary records will also be consulted in order to identify the period during which the garden features encountered were in use.

Task 4: The post-excavation research results will be adapted and edited to form a uniform document.

Task 5: The draft publication text will be completed by writing both introductory and concluding sections

#### ***Artefactual Analysis (Tasks 6-12)***

##### **The Small Finds**

Task 6: The iron knife blade (SF7) will be further examined by a relevant specialist in order to confirm its identification.

Task 7: A full classification and description of the objects will be completed. The database will be updated and a catalogue entry in putted. The material will be considered and quantified by period, group and functional category. A summary of the material will be written for publication.

Task 8: All metal finds will be X-rayed to aid interpretation and to provide a permanent record for the archive.

Task 9: Further research of the faunal remains. In addition to the initial research into the use of falcons in the Iron Age research into burial practices and the burial of animal remains with human bones could yield further interesting information. No further work is needed on the post-Iron Age bone unless the dating of any of this material changes.

Task 10: Further research of the human remains. No further work on the actual remains is necessary, although some comparative research could be carried out on articulated human remains from prehistoric features.

Task 11: The clay tobacco pipe will be further examined for approximate date of manufacture and a possible maker of the initial-stamped piece established.

Task 12: Three environmental samples were collected, all of which have been subject to further assessment. The samples have been processed and the residues analysed, from which a report and a tabulated table of results has been compiled. No further analysis work is required. The sample residues have yielded small volumes of carbonised material, however, which may be suitable for radiocarbon dating.

### ***Publication and Archive (Tasks 13-22)***

Task 13: Figures and plates will be selected to accompany the publication text

Task 14: Site drawings will be based on the digitised CAD drawings and the figures will be prepared for publication using CoralDraw.

Task 15: Plates will be selected from the site's photographic archive and scanned, where they will be refined using Photoshop.

Task 16: The finds to be illustrated in the publication will be selected by the individual specialists, these will include the iron knife, loom weight and worked flint scraper. Objects which have easily accessible published parallels will not, in general, be illustrated, although an exception will be made if a single contextual group produces a significant assemblage of artefacts.

Task 17: The editor of *Norfolk Archaeology* will be approached at an early stage in order that an agreement for publication is reached. The draft publication will be read 'in house' and contributors will be asked to comment on the text before the submission of the draft to Norfolk Landscape Archaeology and *Norfolk Archaeology*.

Task 18: A further stage of editing may be required following comments made by a reader on behalf of *Norfolk Archaeology*.

Task 19: At this stage the text and illustrations will be submitted for sub-editing and page setting. Once the page proofs have been produced these will be checked before the printing of the volume.

Task 20: The process involved in the analysis of the data will lead to completion of an archive document including group texts and plans, integrated with relevant finds listings. The paper matter will be organised and prepared for microfilming

Task 21: The archive will be microfilmed as appropriate.

Task 22: The finds will be collated and re-boxed if necessary in order to meet the requirements of Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service. The single integrated archive for all elements of the work will be prepared according to the recommendations set out in *Environmental standards for the permanent storage of excavated material from archaeological sites* (UKIC, Conservation Guidelines 3, 1984) and *Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage* (Walker 1990). The complete archive (paper, artefactual and photographic) will be deposited with Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service.

### **Resources and Programming**

The project team will consist of Norfolk Archaeological staff, to include Senior Project Manager (SPM), Project Officer (PO), Finds Specialists (FS), Finds Assistant (FA), Illustrator (ILL) and external specialists (ES). The Project Officer will be Giles Emery.

<b>Task Number</b>	<b>Task Description</b>	<b>Project Team Member</b>	<b>Task Duration (Weeks)</b>	<b>External Costs</b>
<b>Stratigraphic</b>				
1	Define groups and write group texts	PO	0.1	
2	Read, edit and integrate finds reports	PO	0.1	
3	Research	PO	0.1	
4	Adapt period and group texts for publication	PO	0.1	
5	Write introductory and concluding sections	PO	0.1	
<b>Artefactual</b>				
6	Further identification of SF7	Quita Mould		£50
7	Completion of small finds catalogue and written report	FS	0.05	
8	Conservation (X-ray of metal small finds)	FS		£15
9	Faunal remains - further research	FS	0.1	
10	Human remains - further research	FS	0.1	
11	Clay tobacco pipe - further assessment	FS	0.05	
12	Radiocarbon scientific dating	Waikato University		£300
<b>Publication and Archive</b>				
13	Select and prepare illustrations and plates	PO	0.05	
14	Site illustrations	ILL	0.2	
15	Preparation of selected plates	ILL	0.05	
16	Finds drawings	ILL	0.4	
17	Internal reader	SPM	0.05	

18	Edit	PO	0.05	
19	Checking page proofs	PO	0.05	
20	Preparation of paper archive	PO	0.05	
21	Microfilming			
22	Preparation of artefactual archive	FA	0.1	
				£365
	Publication costs (13 pages at £24 per page)			£312
Total of external costs				£677

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The finds processing and analysis was also undertaken by NAU staff; Lucy Talbot (finds processing and bulk finds), Sarah Bates (flint), Julia Huddle (small finds), Sarah Percival (Iron Age pottery, fired clay and hearth lining), Julie Curl (antler species identification and faunal remains), Francesca Boghi (human skeletal remains) and Richenda Goffin (post-Roman pottery).

Val Fryer (freelance) undertook the environmental analysis.

Machine excavation and enablement works were conducted by Bryn Williams Building and Civil Engineering.

The report was illustrated by Sandrine Whitmore, David Dobson and the author. Alice Lyons and Andy Shelley edited the report, which was produced by David Dobson.



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## Appendix 1: Context Summary

Context	Type	Description	Period
01	Natural	Natural Chalk Geology	Cretaceous
02	Deposit	Root Action	Modern
03	Deposit	Root Action	Modern
04	Cut	Pit	Medieval
05	Deposit	Fill of [04]	Medieval
06	Cut	Pit	Late post-medieval
07	Deposit	Fill of [06]	Late post-medieval
08	Deposit	Fill of [06]	Late post-medieval
09	Cut	Large clay lined pit	Late post-medieval
10	Cut	Modern Foul Pipe Trench	Modern
11	Deposit	Fill of [10]	Modern
12	Cut	Modern Foul Pipe Trench	Modern
13	Deposit	Fill of [12]	Modern
14	Masonry	Brick Culvert/Drain Access	Modern
15	Cut	Pipe Trench	Modern
16	Deposit	Fill of [15]	Modern
17	Deposit	Fill of [33]	Late post-medieval
18	Deposit	Garden Turf	Modern
19	Deposit	Loam	Modern
20	Deposit	Make up	Late post-medieval
21	Deposit	Chalk rubble fill of [09]	Late post-medieval
22	Deposit	Chalk rubble fill of [09]	Late post-medieval
23	Deposit	Clay lining of pit [09]	Late post-medieval
24	Deposit	Fill of [09]	Late post-medieval
25	Deposit	Fill of [09]	Late post-medieval
26	Deposit	Chalk rubble fill of [09]	Late post-medieval
27	Deposit	Concrete slabs of garden path	Modern
28	Deposit	Soil	Late post-medieval
29	Cut	Triangular corner of a pit	Late post-medieval
30	Deposit	Fill of [29]	Late post-medieval
31	Masonry	North to south aligned linear culvert	Late post-medieval
32	Deposit	Fill of [31]	Late post-medieval
33	Cut	Same as [47]	Late post-medieval
34	Deposit	Fill of [33]	Late post-medieval
35	Deposit	Fill of [42]	Late post-medieval
36	Deposit	Fill of [42]	Late post-medieval
37	Deposit	Fill of [33]	Late post-medieval
38	Cut	Ditch/Gully	Medieval
39	Deposit	Fill of [38]	Medieval
40	Deposit	Fill of [38]	Medieval
41	Deposit	Fill of [33]	Late post-medieval
42	Cut	Fill of [33]	Late post-medieval
43	Cut	Construction cut for [31]	Late post-medieval
44	Deposit	Silty deposit overlaying [45]	Late post-medieval
45	Deposit	Brick floor of culvert [31]	Late post-medieval
46	Deposit	Silty clay deposit below [45]	Late post-medieval
47	Cut	Construction cut associated with [31]	Late post-medieval
48	Deposit	Fill of [47]	Late post-medieval
49	Deposit	Fill of [47]	Late post-medieval
50	Deposit	Fill of [47]	Late post-medieval
51	Deposit	Fill of [47]	Late post-medieval
52	Deposit	Fill of [47]	Late post-medieval

<b>Context</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Period</b>
53	Cut	Ephemeral garden feature	Late post-medieval
54	Deposit	Fill of [53]	Late post-medieval
55	Cut	Pit	Iron Age
56	Deposit	Fill of [55]	Iron Age
57	Cut	Same as [72]	Medieval
58	Deposit	Same as [71]	Medieval
59	Deposit	Silting above [31] contained by [43]	Late post-medieval
60	Deposit	Fill of [64]	Iron Age
61	Cut	Pit	Late post-medieval
62	Deposit	Fill of [61]	Late post-medieval
63	Deposit	Fill of [84]	Iron Age
64	Cut	Linear Feature	Iron Age
65	Deposit	Basal fill of [64]	Iron Age
66	Human skeletal remains	Human remains (articulated below [65])	Iron Age
67	Cut	Pit	Iron Age
68	Deposit	Fill of [67]	Iron Age
69	Deposit	Fill of [67]	Iron Age
70	Deposit	Fill of [67]	Iron Age
71	Cut	Pit	Medieval
72	Deposit	Fill of [71]	Medieval
73	Cut	Pit	Iron Age
74	Deposit	Fill of [73]	Iron Age
75	Deposit	Fill of [71]	Medieval
76	Deposit	Fill of [71]	Medieval
77	Cut	Same as [47]	Late post-medieval
78	Deposit	Same as [49]	Late post-medieval
79	Deposit	Same as [50]	Late post-medieval
80	Deposit	Same as [52]	Late post-medieval
81	Deposit	Make-up	Late post-medieval
82	Cut	Square post-hole	Late post-medieval
83	Deposit	Fill of [82]	Late post-medieval
84	Cut	Same as [64]	Iron Age
85	Deposit	Same as [65]	Iron Age
86	Cut	Pit	Iron Age
87	Deposit	Fill of [86]	Iron Age
88	Deposit	Finds from surface clean of [60]	Iron Age
89	Deposit	Silty sand directly below SK 66	Iron Age
90	Cut	Possible ephemeral cut associated with SK 66	Iron Age
91	Cut	Garden Feature	Late post-medieval
92	Deposit	Fill of [91]	Late post-medieval
93	Deposit	Fill of [91]	Late post-medieval
94	Cut	Garden Feature	Late post-medieval
95	Deposit	Fill of [94]	Late post-medieval
96	Cut	Garden Feature	Late post-medieval
97	Deposit	Fill of [96]	Late post-medieval
98	Cut	Garden Feature	Late post-medieval
99	Deposit	Fill of [98]	Late post-medieval
100	Cut	Garden Feature	Late post-medieval
101	Deposit	Fill of [100]	Late post-medieval
102	Deposit	Fill of [100]	Late post-medieval
103	Deposit	Fill of [100]	Late post-medieval
104	Deposit	Fill of [126]	Modern

Context	Type	Description	Period
105	Masonry	Linear Culvert	Late post-medieval
106	Deposit	Fill of [105]	Late post-medieval
107	Deposit	Fill of [108]	Late post-medieval
108	Cut	Construction cut of [105]	Late post-medieval
109	Deposit	Garden Feature	Late post-medieval
110	Deposit	Fill of [109]	Late post-medieval
111	Cut	Garden Feature	Late post-medieval
112	Deposit	Fill of [111]	Late post-medieval
113	Deposit	Fill of [111]	Late post-medieval
114	Deposit	Fill of [111]	Late post-medieval
115	Cut	Garden Feature	Late post-medieval
116	Deposit	Fill of [115]	Late post-medieval
117	Cut	Garden Feature	Late post-medieval
118	Deposit	Fill of [117]	Late post-medieval
119	Cut	Garden Feature	Late post-medieval
120	Deposit	Fill of [119]	Late post-medieval
121	Deposit	Fill of [119]	Late post-medieval
122	Deposit	Fill of [119]	Late post-medieval
123	Deposit	Fill of [124]	Late post-medieval
124	Cut	Garden Feature	Late post-medieval
125	Masonry	Concrete slab of former shed	Modern
126	Cut	Construction cut for [125]	Modern

## Appendix 2: Finds by Context

Context	Material	Quantity	Weight (kg)	Period
02	Pottery	2	0.005	Medieval
05	Pottery	1	0.006	Medieval
07	Animal bone	-	0.074	-
08	Pottery	1	0.004	Medieval
08	Ceramic building material	1	0.316	Post-medieval
08	Worked flint	4	-	Prehistoric
08	Animal bone	-	0.012	-
17	Iron nail	1	-	-
17	Metal working debris	3	0.037	-
19	Pottery	1	0.065	Post-medieval
20	Pottery	2	0.029	Medieval
22	Ceramic building material	4	1.503	Post-medieval
30	Pottery	1	0.010	?Prehistoric
44	Clay tobacco pipe	1	0.004	Post-medieval
44	Animal bone	-	0.026	-
45	Ceramic building material	2	5.045	Medieval
46	Iron nail	1	-	-
46	Animal bone	-	0.002	-
46	Shell	-	0.001	-
48	Pottery	1	0.006	Post-medieval
48	Pottery	2	0.040	Post-medieval
48	Animal bone	-	0.009	-
50	Ceramic building material	4	0.007	Post-medieval
50	Iron nails	3	-	-
50	Animal bone	-	0.026	-
52	Pottery	2	0.007	Medieval and post-medieval
52	Worked flint	1	-	Prehistoric

Context	Material	Quantity	Weight (kg)	Period
54	Pottery	10	0.109	?Prehistoric
54	Ceramic building material	4	0.131	Post-medieval
54	Clay tobacco pipe	1	0.004	Post-medieval
54	Iron nail	1	-	-
54	Animal bone	-	0.014	-
56	Pottery	2	0.017	?Prehistoric
56	Worked flint	1	-	Prehistoric
56	Animal bone	-	0.057	-
58	Animal bone	-	0.045	-
59	Clay tobacco pipe	1	0.004	Post-medieval
59	Iron nail	1	-	-
59	Animal bone	-	0.001	-
60	Pottery	39	0.435	?Prehistoric and medieval
60	Ceramic building material	1	0.011	Post-medieval
60	Burnt flint	2	0.035	Prehistoric
60	Animal bone	-	2.759	-
62	Pottery	3	0.021	?Prehistoric
62	Ceramic building material	14	0.358	Post-medieval
62	Fired clay	1	0.004	-
62	Animal bone	-	0.269	-
62	Shell	-	0.012	-
63	Pottery	5	0.014	?Prehistoric
63	Animal bone	-	0.600	-
63	?Human skeletal remains	1	-	-
65	Worked flint	3	-	Prehistoric
65	Animal bone	-	0.612	-
69	Animal bone	-	0.514	-
66	Human skeletal remains	1	-	-
70	Worked flint	1	-	Prehistoric
70	Animal bone	-	0.043	-
72	Pottery	15	0.153	Medieval
72	Animal bone	-	0.340	-
75	Animal bone	-	0.073	-
80	Pottery	1	0.007	Post-medieval
80	Ceramic building material	2	0.149	Medieval and post-medieval
80	Iron nail	1	-	-
80	Animal bone	-	0.006	-
81	Ceramic building material	2	0.084	Post-medieval
81	Clay tobacco pipe	1	0.003	Post-medieval
81	Animal bone	-	0.011	-
88	Pottery	9	0.079	?Prehistoric
88	Animal bone	-	0.022	-
89	Worked flint	1	-	Prehistoric
92	Pottery	1	0.005	Post-medieval
92	Ceramic building material	4	0.137	Post-medieval
92	Animal bone	-	0.096	-
93	Pottery	3	0.017	Post-medieval
93	Ceramic building material	18	0.467	Post-medieval
93	Animal bone	-	0.048	-
95	Pottery	4	0.096	?Prehistoric
95	Ceramic building material	10	0.785	Post-medieval
95	Clay tobacco pipe	2	0.007	Post-medieval
95	Animal bone	-	0.032	-
97	Pottery	2	0.013	Post-medieval

Context	Material	Quantity	Weight (kg)	Period
97	Ceramic building material	11	0.620	Post-medieval
97	Animal bone	-	0.048	-
99	Pottery	10	0.119	Medieval and post-medieval
99	Ceramic building material	31	2.222	Post-medieval
99	Mortar	1	0.055	-
99	Clay tobacco pipe	7	0.034	Post-medieval
99	Iron nails	2	-	-
99	Bottle glass	1	-	Post-medieval
99	Animal bone	-	0.697	-
107	Pottery	1	0.001	Post-medieval
107	Ceramic building material	3	0.724	Post-medieval
107	Clay tobacco pipe	2	0.010	Post-medieval
107	Animal bone	-	0.030	-
110	Pottery	3	0.110	Post-medieval
110	Ceramic building material	3	0.223	Post-medieval
110	Worked flint	3	-	Prehistoric
110	Animal bone	-	0.018	-
114	Pottery	7	0.153	Medieval and post-medieval
114	Ceramic building material	2	0.255	Post-medieval
114	Metal working debris	1	0.030	-
114	Animal bone	-	0.277	-
114	Shell	-	0.095	-
116	Ceramic building material	1	0.014	Post-medieval
116	Worked flint	1	-	Prehistoric
116	Animal bone	-	0.094	-
116	Shell	-	0.019	-
118	Clay tobacco pipe	1	0.008	Post-medieval
120	Ceramic building material	5	0.479	Post-medieval
120	Animal bone	-	0.006	-
122	Pottery	3	0.034	Post-medieval
122	Ceramic building material	1	0.355	Post-medieval
122	Animal bone	-	0.018	-
122	Shell	-	0.099	-
123	Pottery	4	0.011	Post-medieval
123	Pottery	4	0.475	Post-medieval
123	Animal bone	-	0.119	-

### Appendix 3: Small Finds

Small Find	Context	Material	Category	Object name	Description	Date
01	114	Iron	Unclassified	Plate	Fragment, badly corroded and encrusted	-
02	97	Iron	Unclassified	Artefact	?nail fragment	-
03	60	Antler	Ind antler-working	Chopped antler	Part of skull and antler pedicle chopped at both ends.	-
04	62	Fired clay	Ind metal-working	Hearth lining	A single piece of heath lining weighing 126g was recovered from the fill of garden feature [61].	-
05	63	Fired clay	Ind textile manufacture	Loom weight	A fragment of fired clay from a possible loom	-

Small Find	Context	Material	Category	Object name	Description	Date
					weight was recovered from the fill of ditch/track [64].	
06	60	Antler	Ind antler-working	Chopped antler	Red deer antler tine, broken at both ends but with three small depressions cut out of sides towards tip, each shallow depression is polished and smooth perhaps indicative of use.	-
07	56	Iron	Fhse knives and spoons	Knife	Blade, incomplete comprising straight back which curves down to meet the tip; blade edge slightly concave.	Early Roman
08	54	Copper alloy	Dress fasteners	Button	Cast discoidal button with bust and legend (not legible) around sides; attachment loop on reverse	-
09	62	Copper alloy	Dress fittings	Mount	Domed faceted sexfoil mount with two holes for missing rivets, edges irregularly trimmed.	-
10	19	Copper alloy	Unclassified	Sheet	Fragment possibly from vessel	-
11	19	Copper alloy	Ind needlework	Thimble	Small thimble with moulded rim; sides and top evenly stamped with diamond-shaped dots. Machine made, post-medieval	Post-medieval
12	50	Iron	Buil locks and keys	Key	With kidney-shaped bow, solid stem and broken bit.	Medieval to post-medieval
13	62	Lead	Ind metal-working	Strip	Folded lead strip, possible offcut	-
14	99	Lead	Buil door & window fittings	Came	Small v-shaped fragment with h-shaped profile	-
15	99	Lead	Unclassified	Disc	Sub-circular disc, perhaps waste or pot-mender?	-
16	8	Chalk	Buil stonework	Ashlar	Broken at one end, one large face, an end and one side are neatly flattened with diagonal grooves from chisel, the other large (originally exposed) face is heavily weathered.	-

**Appendix 4: Ceramic Building Material**

Context	Form	Quantity	Weight (kg)	Period
08	Brick	1	0.316	Post-medieval
22	Brick	1	0.696	Post-medieval
22	Paving brick	1	0.700	Post-medieval
22	Roof tile	2	0.107	Post-medieval
45	Brick sample #1	1	2.527	Late to post-medieval
45	Brick sample #2	1	2.516	Late to post-medieval
48	Brick	1	0.026	Post-medieval
48	Roof tile	1	0.014	Post-medieval
50	Brick	1	0.782	Post-medieval
50	Roof tile	3	0.087	Post-medieval
54	Brick	1	0.080	Post-medieval
54	Roof tile	2	0.045	Post-medieval
54	Pan tile	1	0.006	Post-medieval
60	Roof tile	1	0.011	Post-medieval
62	Brick	5	0.085	Post-medieval
62	Roof tile	9	0.273	Post-medieval
80	Roof tile	1	0.053	Medieval
80	Roof tile	1	0.096	Post-medieval
81	Roof tile	2	0.084	Post-medieval
92	Brick	2	0.087	Post-medieval
92	Roof tile	2	0.050	Post-medieval
93	Brick	2	0.060	Post-medieval
93	Roof tile	15	0.332	Post-medieval
93	Pan tile	1	0.075	Post-medieval
95	Brick	1	0.200	Post-medieval
95	Floor tile	1	0.093	Post-medieval
95	Roof tile	8	0.492	Post-medieval
97	Brick	3	0.402	Post-medieval
97	Roof tile	8	0.218	Post-medieval
99	Brick	7	1.054	Post-medieval
99	Floor tile	1	0.227	Post-medieval
99	Roof tile	18	0.710	Post-medieval
99	Pan tile	5	0.231	Post-medieval
107	Roof tile	3	0.724	Post-medieval
110	Brick	2	0.171	Post-medieval
110	Roof tile	1	0.052	Post-medieval
114	Roof tile	1	0.022	Post-medieval
114	Ridge tile	1	0.233	Post-medieval
116	Roof tile	1	0.014	Post-medieval
120	Brick	2	0.189	Post-medieval
120	Roof tile	3	0.270	Post-medieval
122	Brick	1	0.043	Post-medieval
122	Roof tile	2	0.174	Post-medieval
122	Pan tile	2	0.139	Post-medieval
123	Brick	1	0.131	Post-medieval
123	Paving brick	1	0.236	Post-medieval
123	Roof tile	1	0.021	Post-medieval
123	Pan tile	1	0.087	Post-medieval

**Appendix 5: Faunal Remains**

Context	Quantity	Weight (kg)	Species	Species quantity	Age	Butchery	Comments
8	1	0.012	Sheep/goat	1	Adult	Chopped	Metatarsal
9	7	0.074	Cattle	1	Adult	Chopped	Humerus
			Sheep/goat	1	Juv	Chopped	Small sheep horncore, chopped and possibly used for working
			Mammal	5	Juv	Butchered	Fragments, not identifiable to species
44	3	0.026	Sheep/goat	1	Adult	Chopped	Humerus
			Mammal	2		Butchered	Fragments, not identifiable to species
46	1	0.002	Mammal	1		Chopped	Rib, medium sized mammal
48	2	0.009	Mammal	2		Butchered	Rib fragments
50	2	0.026	Sheep/goat	1	Adult	Chopped	Tibia, possibly goat
			Mammal	1		Chopped	
54	1	0.014	Sheep/goat	1	Adult	?worked	Sheep horncore still with skull frag; chopped near base - for working?
56	3	0.057	Sheep/goat	1	Adult		Molar
			Mammal	2		Butchered	Fragments, not identifiable to species
58	4	0.045	Sheep/goat	2	Juv	Chopped	Tibia and metatarsal
			Mammal	2		Chopped	Scapula fragments, possibly sheep, burnt black
59	1	0.001	Mammal	1	Adult		Tooth
60	138	2.759	Cattle	19	Range	Butchered	Short-horns, humerus, footbones, deformed metatarsal with pathology at proximal end
			Sheep/goat	30	Range	Butchered	Metapodials, jaws (neo-mat), humeri, scapulas, tibias
			Pig	12	Adult	Butchered	Jaws, metapodials, tusk with pathology - extra growth around base of tusk
			Deer	2	Adult	Working	Part of skull and base of antler, tine; both chopped
			Mammal	75	Range	Butchered	Mostly rib, vertebrae and longbone fragments
62	14	0.269	Cattle	1	Adult	Chopped	Radius/ulna
			Sheep/goat	3	Adult	Butchered	Metapodials, tibia
			Pig	1	Sub adult	Chopped	Mandible, third molar not fully erupted
			Mammal	9		Butchered	Fragments, not identifiable to species
63	45	0.600	Sheep/goat	13	Range	Butchered	Metatarsal, scapula, pelvis, humeri, tibias, teeth, calcaeneus
			Pig	5	Range	Butchered	Heavily cut atlas, chopped humerus, pelvis and tibia, very large boar tusk
			Falcon	3	Adult		Two ulnas and humerus from a Peregrine Falcon, probably male
			Mammal	27		Butchered	Mostly chopped rib and vertebrae fragments
65	30	0.612	Cattle	2	Adult	Chopped	Humerus and radius/ulna

Context	Quantity	Weight (kg)	Species	Species quantity	Age	Butchery	Comments
			Sheep/goat	2	Juv	Chopped	Pelvis and femur
			Pig	1	Adult	Chopped	Metapodial
			Mammal	25		Butchered	Skull, rib and vertebrae fragments
69	7	0.514	Equid	2	Mature		Mandible, teeth well worn and some uneven wear
			Mammal	5			Mandible fragments, probably the equid
70	2	0.043	Equid	1	Mature		Molar, very heavily worn
			Cattle	1	Adult		Proximal phalange
72	36	0.340	Sheep/goat	2	Adult	Butchered	Mandible with third molar in full wear, chopped tibia
			Pig	2	Juv		Metapodial and phalange
			Mammal	32		Butchered	Largely rib fragments, some burning
75	7	0.073	Sheep/goat	1	Adult	Chopped	Radius
			Mammal	6		Butchered	Rib and other fragments
80	1	0.006	Mammal	1			Jaw fragment
81	3	0.011	Sheep/goat	3	Adult	Chopped	Metatarsal, all fragments from same bone
92	5	0.096	Equid	1	Adult		Radius
			Mammal	4		Butchered	
93	4	0.048	Cattle	1	Adult	Chopped	Humerus
			Pig	1			Pre-molar
			Mammal	2			
95	4	0.032	Sheep/goat	1	Adult	Chopped	Radius
			Mammal	3			
97	7	0.048	Sheep/goat	2	Adult	Chopped	Sheep horncore fragment, chopped metacarpal
			Goose	1	Adult	Cut?	Carpometacarpus
			Mammal	4			
99	57	0.697	Cattle	8	Adult	Worked +	Chopped horncores, metapodial fragments, talus, molar
			Sheep/goat	2	Adult	Worked +	Chopped sheep horncore
			Pig	3	Juv	Chopped	Scapula, tibia, jaw frag with new premolars growing through at unusual angle
			Galliforme	1	Adult	Cut	Humerus
			Bird	2			Sternum fragments
			Mammal	25	Adult	Butchered	Mostly rib, vertebrae and longbone fragments
107	2	0.030	Cattle	1	Adult		Horncore fragment
			Mammal	1			Skull fragment, probably cattle
110	3	0.018	Mammal	3		Butchered	
114	25	0.277	Cattle	2	Juv + ad	Chopped	Unfused distal metacarpal, chopped talus
			Sheep/goat	2	Adult		Metacarpal, molar
			?Galliforme	1	Juv		Unfused tarso-metatarsus
			Rabbit	1	Sub ad		Humerus, fusion-line visible
			Fish	2		Cut?	Fragments, not identifiable to species
			Mammal	17		Butchered	And one fragment burnt black

Context	Quantity	Weight (kg)	Species	Species quantity	Age	Butchery	Comments
116	9	0.094	Cattle	2	Adult	Cut	Talus with knife cuts, proximal phalange
			Sheep/goat	1	Adult	Chopped	Metacarpal
			Pig	1	Adult	Chopped	Calcaeneus
			Mammal	5		Butchered	
120	2	0.006	Sheep/goat	2	Neo+ad		Neonatal metatarsal, adult molar
122	2	0.018	Mammal	2		Butchered	
123	11	0.119	Cattle	2	Adult		Molars
			Pig	1	Sub adult	Chopped	Femur, fusion-line still visible, sub-adult
			Mammal	9			

### **Appendix 6: Iron Age Pottery**

Context	Fabric	Type	Quantity	Weight (kg)
2	Quartz sand tempered fabric	Body sherd	1	0.003
30	Quartz sand tempered fabric	Body sherd	1	0.009
54	Quartz sand tempered fabric	Body sherd	1	0.004
54	Quartz sand tempered fabric	Body sherd	1	0.009
56	Quartz sand tempered fabric	Body sherd	1	0.011
56	Quartz sand tempered fabric	Body sherd	1	0.006
60	Flint tempered fabric	Body sherd	1	0.003
60	Quartz sand tempered fabric	Body sherd	6	0.063
60	Quartz sand tempered fabric	Body sherd	1	0.007
60	Quartz sand tempered fabric	Decorated body sherd	3	0.038
60	Quartz sand tempered fabric	Base	3	0.031
60	Quartz sand tempered fabric	Body sherd	5	0.034
60	Quartz sand tempered fabric	Rim	1	0.004
60	Quartz sand tempered fabric	Decorated body sherd	1	0.010
60	Quartz sand tempered fabric	Base	10	0.078
60	Quartz sand tempered fabric	Body sherd	14	0.120
60	Quartz sand tempered fabric	Rim	1	0.026
62	Quartz sand tempered fabric	Body sherd	2	0.020
63	Quartz sand tempered fabric	Rim	1	0.037
63	Quartz sand tempered fabric	Body sherd	3	0.085
63	Quartz sand tempered fabric	Rim	1	0.019
63	Quartz sand tempered fabric	Rim	1	0.005
88	Flint tempered fabric	Body sherd	1	0.009
88	Quartz sand tempered fabric	Body sherd	1	0.008
88	Quartz sand tempered fabric	Body sherd	1	0.006
88	Quartz sand tempered fabric	Body sherd	1	0.022
88	Quartz sand tempered fabric	Rim	1	0.002
95	Quartz sand tempered fabric	Body sherd	1	0.037
95	Quartz sand tempered fabric	Base	1	0.011

### **Appendix 7: Post-Roman pottery**

Context	Fabric	Form	Quantity	Weight (kg)	Date Range
2	Local medieval unglazed ware	Body	1	2	11th to 14th century
5	Grimston ware	Jug	1	6	13th to 15th century
8	Early Saxon	Body	1	4	5th-7th century?
19	Local early post-medieval ware	Body	1	65	16th century
20	Local medieval unglazed ware	Body	1	14	11th to 14th century
48	Staffordshire ware	Base	1	5	1650 to 1800
52	Local medieval unglazed ware	Body	1	5	
52	Dutch-type redwares	Body	1	2	15th to 17th century
54	Glazed red earthenware	Body	3	24	
54	Glazed red earthenware?	Base	1	23	
54	West Norfolk Bichrome	Body	1	7	
54	Grimston ware	Jug	2	43	
54	Stamford-type ware	Body	1	9	Late 16th to 17th century
62	Glazed red earthenware	Body	1	2	16th to 18th century
72	Early medieval shelly ware	Body	2	27	
72	Early medieval ware	Body	5	48	
72	Local medieval unglazed ware	Cp/jar	1	11	11th to 13th century
72	Medieval coarseware	Body	2	20	
72	Local medieval unglazed ware	Body	1	14	
72	Miscellaneous shelly ware	Body	1	15	
80	Staffordshire slipware	Body	1	8	1650 to 1800
92	Staffs white salt-glazed ware	Body	1	5	1720 to 1780
93	Glazed red earthenware	Body	3	16	16th to 18th century
95	West Norfolk Bichrome	Pip	1	24	
95	Glazed red earthenware?	Body	1	32	
95	Developed Stamford ware	Body	1	3	Late 16th to 17th century
97	Cologne/Frechen stoneware	Body	1	7	
97	Dutch-type redwares?	Body	1	6	16th century
99	Glazed red earthenware	Body	4	67	
99	Local medieval unglazed ware	Body	3	31	
99	Glazed red earthenware	Dish	1	7	
99	English stoneware?	Body	1	2	17th to 18th century
99	Glazed red earthenware	Bowl	1	12	
107	Pearlware	Dish?	1	2	1770 to 1850
110	Late medieval and transitional ware	Base	2	98	
110	Late medieval and transitional ware	Body	1	11	15th to 16th century
114	Early medieval ware	Body	1	7	
114	Grimston ware	Jug	1	9	
114	Late medieval and transitional ware	Jar?	3	126	
114	Late medieval and transitional ware	Body	2	11	15th to 16th century
122	Tin-glazed earthenware	Body	1	13	
122	Glazed red earthenware	Body	1	4	
122	Local early post-medieval ware?	Jug?	1	18	17th to 18th century
123	Glazed red earthenware	Body	2	4	16th to 18th century
123	Speckle glazed ware	Body	1	2	
123	Glazed red earthenware?	Bowl small	4		

## Appendix 8: Flint

Context	Category	Type	Number
8	Worked	Blade	1
8	Worked	Flake	3
52	Worked	Blade-like flake	1
56	Worked	Flake	1
60	Burnt	Fragment	2
60	Worked	Flake	1
65	Worked	Flake	2
65	Worked	Scraper	1
70	Worked	Flake	1
89	Worked	Spall	1
110	Worked	Flake	3
116	Worked	Flake	1

## Appendix 9: Human Skeletal Remains

Context	Description	Quantity	Weight (kg)	Comment
64	Cervical vertebrae	7	0.140	Articulated
	Mandible	1		
	Occipital bone	1		

## Appendix 10: Environmental Evidence

Sample		1	2	3
Context		89	60	65
<b>Cereals</b>	<b>Common name</b>			
<i>Avena</i> sp. (grain)	Oat		xcf	
<i>Hordeum</i> sp. (grains)	Barley		xx	x
(rachis node)				x
<i>H. vulgare</i> L. (asymmetrical lateral grain)	Six-row barley			xcf
<i>Triticum</i> sp. (grains)	Wheat	x	xx	xx
(spikelet bases)			x	
<i>T. spelta</i> L. (glume bases)	Spelt wheat		xx	x
Cereal indet. (grains)		x	xxx	xx
<b>Herbs</b>				
<i>Bromus</i> sp.	Brome		x	x
<i>Chenopodium album</i> L.	Fat hen		x	
<i>Fallopia convolvulus</i> (L.) A. Love	Black bindweed		xtf	
<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i> L.	Wild radish			xcf
<i>Rumex</i> sp.	Dock		x	
<i>Vicia/Lathyrus</i> sp.	Vetch/vetchling		x	
<b>Tree/shrub macrofossils</b>				
<i>Corylus avellana</i> L.	Hazel			x
<b>Other plant macrofossils</b>				
Charcoal <2mm		x	xxx	xx
Charcoal >2mm		x	xx	x
Charred root/rhizome/stem			x	
Indet. seeds			x	
<b>Other materials</b>				
Black porous 'cokey' material			xx	x

Black tarry material			x	x
Bone			x	xx
Ferrous globule			x	
Metallic residue			xpmc	
Small coal frags.			x	
Vitrified globules			x	x
<b>Sample volume (litres)</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>Volume of flot (litres)</b>		<b>&lt;0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>
<b>% flot sorted</b>		<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

### Key to Table

x = 1 – 10 specimens    xx = 10 – 100 specimens    xxx = 100+ specimens

tf = testa fragment    pmc = possible modern contaminant

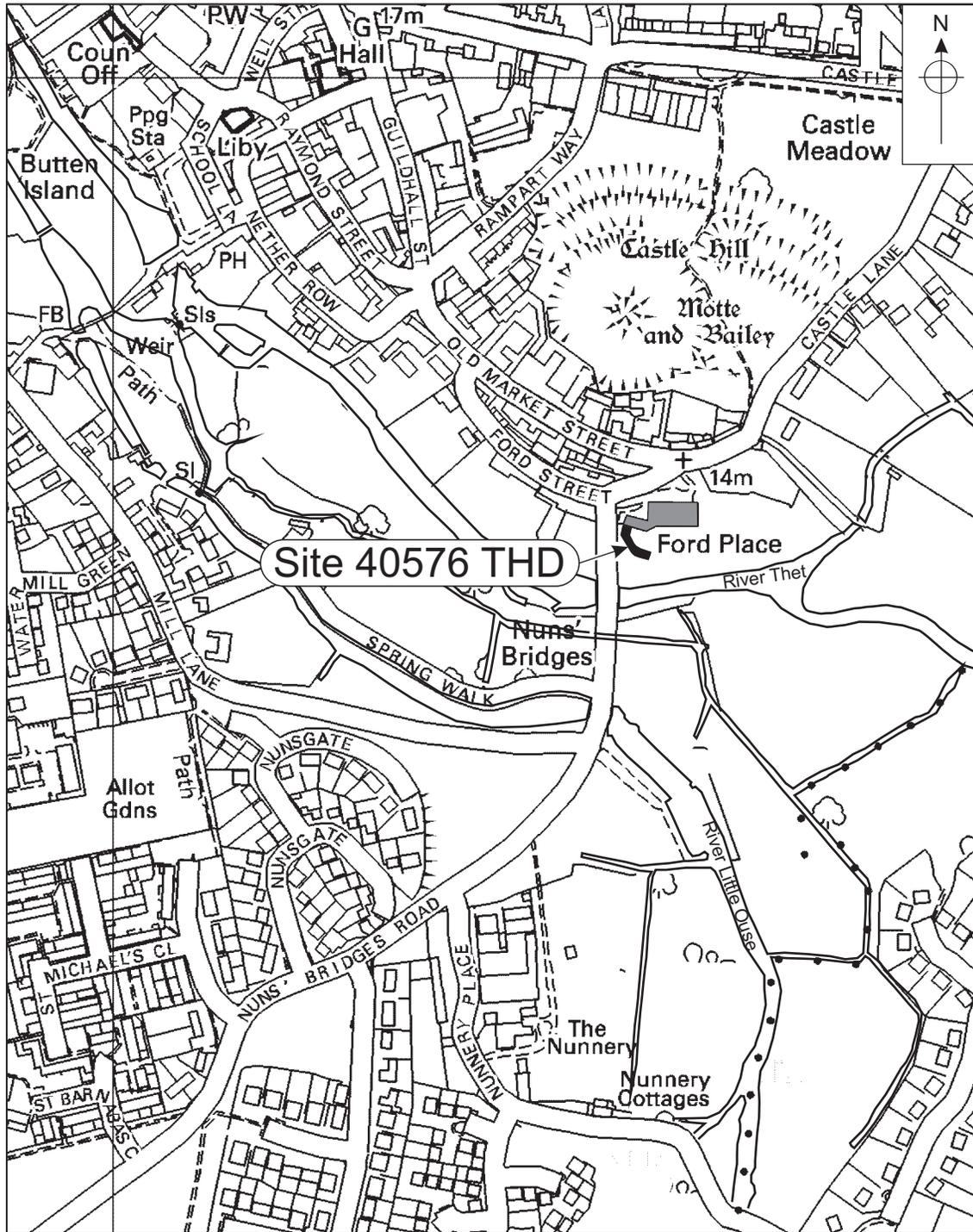
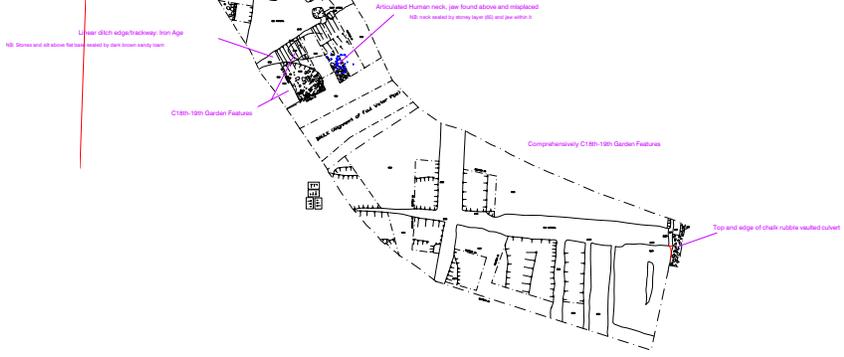


Figure 1. Site location. Scale 1:5,000

Local Authority No.100019340

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# this is the original

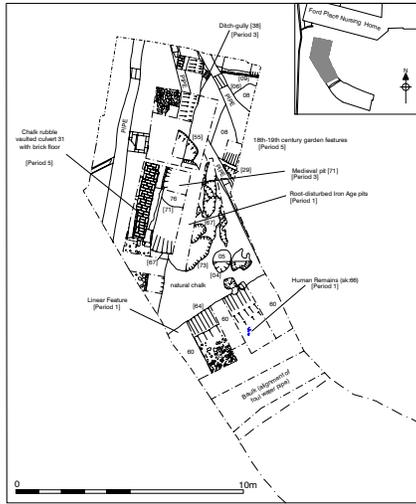


Figure 2. Northern end of Trench, Scale 1:100

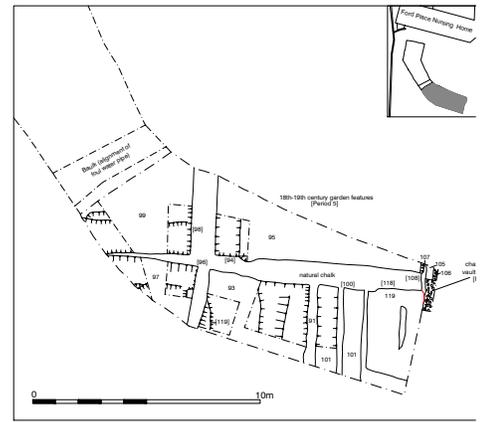


Figure 3. Southern end of Trench, Scale 1:100

