

NORFOLK ARCHAEOLOGICAL UNIT

Report No. 1069

**An Archaeological Evaluation at Land at Kingsbridge,  
Earsham, Norfolk**

41644 EAR

Sarah Bates

May 2005

© Norfolk Archaeological Unit



## **Contents**

---

### ***Summary***

- 1.0 Introduction
- 2.0 Geology and Topography
- 3.0 Archaeological and Historical Background
- 4.0 Methodology
- 5.0 Results
- 6.0 The Finds
- 7.0 The Environmental Evidence
- 8.0 Conclusions

### ***Acknowledgements***

### ***Bibliography***

- Appendix 1: Context Summary
- Appendix 2: Finds by Context
- Appendix 3: Pottery
- Appendix 4: Ceramic Building Material
- Appendix 5: Flint
- Appendix 6: Faunal Remains

### ***Figures***

- Fig.1 Site location
- Fig.2 Trench location
- Fig.3 Trench 1 to 5 in plan
- Fig.4 Trench 1, section1
- Fig.5 Trench 2, section 2
- Fig.6 Trench 2, section 3
- Fig.7 Trench 3, section 4
- Fig.8 Trench 4, section 5



Location: Land at Kingsbridge, Earsham, Norfolk  
District: South Norfolk  
Grid Ref: TM 3262 8892  
HER No.: 41644  
Date of fieldwork: 4th to 6th May 2005

---

## **Summary**

*Evaluation trenching at the site of a proposed housing development revealed a large boundary ditch and some pits of medieval date. A small number of other pits, post-holes and a small ditch may also have dated to the same period. A very large probable quarry pit and a row of three large post-holes were probably of late post-medieval date. Early 20th-century activity at the site was represented by a number of dumps of rubbish. One modern rubbish pit contained some small fragments of asbestos which were re-buried.*

## **1.0 Introduction**

(Fig. 1)

The work involved trench evaluation of a site at Earsham close to the Norfolk/Suffolk border and about 1.5km west of Bungay. The site is proposed for housing development with six dwellings planned for the area which is 2438 sq. m in size. At the time of the work the area was part of the garden at 'Kingsbridge' and consisted of grass with mature trees and shrubs. A single storey brick building was situated part-way along the western side of the plot.

The archaeological work was commissioned and funded by the landowner Mr Nursey.

The archaeological evaluation was undertaken in accordance with a Project Design prepared by the Norfolk Archaeological Unit (NAU Ref: 1960/DW) and a Brief issued by Norfolk Landscape Archaeology (NLA Ref: ARJ Hutcheson, 25 February 2005).

The work was designed to assist in defining the character and extent of any archaeological remains within the proposed redevelopment area, following the guidelines set out in *Planning and Policy Guidance 16 — Archaeology and Planning* (Department of the Environment 1990). The results will enable decisions to be made by the Local Planning Authority with regard to the treatment of any archaeological remains found.

The site archive is currently held by the Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service, following the relevant policy on archiving standards.

## **2.0 Geology and Topography**

The solid geology for the area in which the site lies is London Clay (British Geological Survey 1985). This is overlain by sand and gravels (Funnell 1994). In some places the uppermost, disturbed, part of the natural sandy gravel was recorded in section lying above the undisturbed natural deposits. Overburden at the site generally consisted of a dark brown sandy subsoil (0.35-0.50m) and a dark brown sandy loam topsoil (<0.40m).

The site lay at an average height of about 8.40m OD sloping very slightly downwards in all directions from 8.72m OD in the central northern part with a low point of 8.11m OD in the south-eastern area.

### **3.0 Archaeological and Historical Background**

(Fig. 1)

The site is situated within Earsham village, about 100m to the north-west of All Saints Church (Historic Environment Record 11118). The church is a Saxo-Norman structure with 13th- and 15th-century additions and is said to have stood within or close to a circular earthwork. In 1906 urned cremations of Early Saxon date were found within the churchyard and also further to the north-east (HER 11110). Pottery and coins of Romano-British date were also found at the latter site and there is conjectural evidence for 'barrows removed' from west of the church in 1850.

The small building, standing at the western side of the site at the time of excavation (but to be demolished as part of the redevelopment), is a timber framed building of late type, probably dating to the 18th century (HER 41153). Its position is the same as that of a possible building shown, where the road entered the common marsh, on Faden's map of Norfolk (1797); the building might indicate the edge of the former common. Two separately numbered doors indicate that the building was either designed as two cottages or that it was sub-divided into such dwellings. The building was inhabited until the mid 20th century when the current owner bought the land. An extension at the eastern end of the building was formerly used by the current owner as a garage.

### **4.0 Methodology**

(Fig. 2)

The objective of this evaluation 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 development area.

The Brief required that a 5% sample of the area of development should be examined by trial trenching. Five trenches were excavated across the site. Each was 15m in length x by 1.6m wide (120m<sup>2</sup>).

Machine excavation was carried out with a small tracked 360° excavator using a 1.6m toothless ditching bucket under constant archaeological supervision.

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

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 level was transferred from an Ordnance Survey benchmark of 9.63m OD on the north-western corner of All Saints Church. A temporary benchmark of 8.28m OD was established on the kerb-stone immediately outside the entrance to the site.

Due to the lack of suitable deposits, no environmental samples were taken.

Site conditions during the time on site were fair to good. There was some heavy rain during machining but digging conditions were not hindered. Access to the trenches, which were quite deep, was enabled by stepping their sides where necessary.

## **5.0 Results**

### ***Trench 1***

(Figs 2, 3 and 4)

Trench 1 ran north-to-south in the north-western corner of the site (Fig. 2). The undisturbed geological deposits were revealed at a depth of about 0.90m. They consisted of dark orange sand with patches of coarse gravel. The uppermost 0.05-0.10m of the sand and gravel was disturbed and was removed by machine see (Fig. 4).

A pit ([38]) was excavated close to the northern end of the trench (Figs 3 and 4). It extended beyond the western edge of the excavated area but appeared to be subcircular in shape. It was 0.55m in depth with steeply sloping, almost vertical, sides and a very gently concave base. It contained a dark brown sand silt with occasional medium-sized stones and flecks of charcoal ([39]). Five fragments of mammal bone and sherds of pottery of medieval date including a large part of a bowl of probable 12th- to 13th-century date were found in the fill.

There were no other archaeological features in the trench.

The infilled pit and natural gravels were overlaid by a slightly reddish brown sand silt 'subsoil' which was about 0.50m deep and had within it occasional dumps of more clayey soil and rubbish. Glass jars, china and rusty metal containers (tins, saucepans etc) were found. Included was an incomplete china mug or tankard commemorating the coronation of George V in 1911.

The subsoil and dumped material were overlaid by a dark brown sandy loam topsoil ([40]) which was up to 0.40m in depth.

### ***Trench 2***

(Figs 2, 3, 5 and 6)

Trench 2 ran west-to-east in the north-eastern corner of the site (Figs 2 and 3). The undisturbed geological deposits were revealed at a depth of between 0.90-0.95m. They consisted of sand and gravel with most of the exposed area being very stony. The uppermost few centimetres of the sand and gravel were disturbed and were removed by machine (Fig. 5).

A small truncated feature ([9]), a pit or possible post-hole, was excavated near the western end of the trench. It was only 0.10m deep. A flint flake, probably struck, was the only find from its fill ([10]).

In the central part of the trench was a relatively large shallow feature ([7]; Figs 3 and 5). It extended beyond the northern side of the trench but appeared to be an irregular ovate shape. It was probably a truncated pit of some kind. Five medieval sherds of pottery from different vessels, one struck flint flake, a piece of mammal bone and a tiny fragment of post-medieval brick came from its grey brown sand silt fill ([8]). The very small size of the latter suggested that it may have been intrusive.

Further to the east was subcircular pit ([11]; Figs 3 and 6). It had steeply sloping sides, almost vertical near the top. It had a shallower flat-bottomed eastern side with a step down to a deeper rounded-based western area. There was a slightly orangey grey brown sand silt ([27]) with numerous stones in the shallower part and a darker grey brown slightly less stony sand silt ([12]) in the deeper part, in which was found a sherd of medieval pottery.

Small shallow circular depressions ([23] and [25]) were excavated to the north-west and south-east of pit [11] respectively. No finds came from either of them. They may have been truncated post-holes and might possibly have related to the pit.

In the north-eastern corner of the trench part of another possible pit ([13]) was excavated. A sherd of medieval pottery came from its mottled grey and orange brown sand silt fill ([14]).

The features described above were all identified on the machine-stripped surface and, where they appeared against a trench section, were seen to be sealed by the 'subsoil'. This was a dark brown quite loamy sand up to 0.40m deep.

Cut through the subsoil near the eastern end of the trench was a quite large rubbish pit of fairly recent date ([15]). Enamel cookware, rusty tins, glass and china came from its fill and the pit extended downwards below the stripped surface in its central area. It was not excavated below this level.

Overlaying the 'subsoil' and the infilled rubbish pit was the topsoil. This was a dark brown sandy loam up to 0.50m in depth.

### ***Trench 3***

(Figs 2, 3 and 7)

Trench 3 ran west-to-east in the central part of the site (Figs 2 and 3). It became more shallow to its east, the undisturbed geological deposits being revealed at a depth of just over 0.80m at the western end and about 0.40m at its eastern end. They consisted of sand and gravel with most of the exposed area being very stony. A thin layer of stony sandy soil which 'overlay' the natural sand and gravel and was cut by the archaeological features probably represented the disturbed upper horizon of those soils.

A substantial ditch ([3]) ran from north-east to south-west across the trench (Figs 3 and 7). It was almost 2.50m wide and had an asymmetrical profile with a gently sloping upper part to its southern side which then sloped more steeply. The northern side of the ditch was steeply sloping. The bottom part of the ditch consisted of a narrow gully with very steeply sloping, almost vertical, sides. The ditch probably represented a boundary of some kind. In the narrow bottom of the ditch was a mid to light grey sand with occasional medium-sized stones ([4]) and above that a grey brown sand with moderate amounts of gravel ([5]). In the wider upper part of the ditch was a brown sand silt with moderate gravel ([6]). All of the deposits probably represented silting and infill by natural means. Single sherds of pottery of medieval date came from fills [4] and [6] and two small struck flint flakes came from the latter deposit.

At the eastern end of the trench another, much smaller, ditch ([19]) crossed the trench on a similar alignment to the large one ([3]). It was filled with a grey brown



sand silt with moderate amounts of gravel. No finds came from the ditch. The ditch was probably dug for drainage.

Just to the south of ditch [19] and extending outside the trench was a possible post-hole ([21]). The excavated part was quite well-defined and was 0.25m in depth. No finds came from the feature.

The only other feature in the trench was a modern rubbish pit which cut the eastern end of ditch [3]. During machining some small pieces of asbestos were exposed in the top of this pit. They were reburied and left *in situ* (Fig. 3).

Sealing the infilled features was a slightly reddish brown quite loamy sand silt subsoil (up to 0.40m deep) and, on top of that the dark brown sandy loam topsoil (up to 0.30m deep).

#### **Trench 4**

(Figs 2, 3 and 8)

Trench 4 ran west-to-east in the south-western part of the site (Figs 2 and 3). The undisturbed geological deposits were revealed at a depth of between 0.90-1.00m. They consisted of dark/orange sand with patches of coarse gravel.

Near to the eastern end of the trench a probable posthole ([17]) extended beyond its southern edge. It was well-defined with almost vertical sides and was 0.30m in depth. It contained orange and grey brown sand and sand silt and occasional small stones and grit. No finds were recovered from it. The possible post-hole was cut by a very large feature ([1]) which extended to the eastern end of the trench and beyond (Figs 3 and 8).

Overlaying the natural deposits of sand and gravel was a layer of orangey brown sand silt subsoil ([43]). This contained some stones but was relatively free of inclusions. It was cut by feature [1].

The large feature [1] extended for about 3.50m into the eastern end of the trench (Figs 3 and 8). It also appeared to the east in Trench 5. The feature was thought to be a very large pit – probably a quarry pit for the extraction of gravel and sand. As well as cutting post-hole [17], the large pit appeared to cut the lower part of the subsoil. A small sondage was hand-excavated to a depth of 0.20m at its western edge. Due to the depth and size of the feature an area at the eastern end of the trench was excavated by machine to establish its depth. The base was reached at a depth of 1.70m from the existing ground surface. The fill of the pit ([2]) consisted of a grey brown silt sand with occasional medium-sized stones and occasional patches of pale grey clayey material which had an ashy appearance. No finds were recovered from the pit.

No other archaeological features were revealed within the trench.

The infilled pit was sealed by a layer of dark brown loamy sand which contained varying amounts of gravel and brick ([42]). A thick layer of dirty gravel was especially distinct in the western part of the trench and was overlaid by the topsoil. It was thought likely to relate in some way to the building to the north of the trench – perhaps as an area of hard-standing. In the eastern part of the trench an area of bricks was disturbed. This was reported by Mr Nursey to be a drive-way leading to a garage at the eastern end of the building laid (by himself) some years ago.

The dark brown sandy loam topsoil ([41]) overlay deposit [42] and was up to 0.30m in depth.

### ***Trench 5***

(Figs 2 and 3)

Trench 5 ran north-to-south in the south-eastern part of the site (Figs 2 and 3). The undisturbed geological deposits were revealed at a depth of approximately 0.60m. They consisted of dark orange sand with patches of coarse gravel. Above the natural deposits was a layer of sandy subsoil (up to 0.30m deep).

At the northern end of the trench part of a very large pit ([36]) was revealed. It almost certainly cut the subsoil and was part of the same feature as that recorded as [1] in Trench 4. The lower part of the feature was not excavated in this trench but its fill ([37]) was seen to be the same as that ([2]) recorded to the west with patches of ashy grey soil. Three fragments of butchered cattle bone, and two sherds from a plant-pot of post-medieval date came from the fill of the large feature.

Just south of pit [36] an irregular feature ([30]) was thought to be of natural origin, possibly a tree bole. It had almost vertical sides, sometimes undercut, and contained a pale brown, quite loose, coarse sand with gravel. It was cut by a probable post-hole ([28]) which was the northernmost of three similar features (with [32] and [34]). Each of them had steeply sloping sides and dark grey brown sand silt fills with occasional gravel. The post-holes were cut through the subsoil. A fragment of brick of post-medieval date, a piece of bone and a piece of coal came from the fill ([29]) of post-hole [28]. A sherd of late 17th-century pottery came from the fill ([33]) of post-hole [32] and three pieces of late 17th- or late 17th- to 18th-century pottery and a piece of metal working debris, possibly from a blast furnace came from the fill ([35]) of [34]. Post-hole [32] had a circular depression in its base which probably represented the setting for a post. The three post-holes may represent a structure or a boundary.

Sealing the infilled features was the dark brown sandy loam topsoil (up to 0.45m deep).

## **6.0 The Finds**

### **6.1 Introduction**

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 is included in separate reports below.

### **6.2 The Pottery**

by Sue Anderson

#### ***Introduction***

A total of thirty-eight sherds of pottery, weighing 0.964kg, was collected. Table 1 shows the quantification by fabric, and a full quantification by context is included in Appendix 3.

<b>Fabric</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Weight (kg)</b>	<b>EVE</b>
<b>Medieval</b>			
Early medieval ware	3	0.010	
Medieval coarse ware	15	0.066	
Chalk tempered ware	5	0.465	0.14
<i>Total medieval</i>	<i>23</i>	<i>0.541</i>	<i>0.14</i>
<b>Post-medieval and modern</b>			
Iron glazed black wares	1	0.007	
Late post-medieval earthenware	3	0.057	
Refined white earthenware	9	0.327	0.26
English stoneware Nottingham-type	2	0.032	0.05
<i>Total post-medieval and modern</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>0.423</i>	<i>0.31</i>
<b>Total</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>0.964</b>	<b>0.45</b>

Table 1. Pottery quantification by fabric.

## **Methodology**

Quantification was carried out using sherd count, weight and estimated vessel equivalent (EVE). A full quantification by fabric, context and feature is available in the archive. All fabric codes were assigned from the Suffolk post-Roman fabric series, which includes Norfolk, Essex, Cambridgeshire and Midlands fabrics, as well as imported wares. Imports were identified from Jennings (1981). Non-local ware identifications are based on McCarthy and Brooks (1988). A  $\times 20$  microscope was used for fabric identification and characterisation. Form terminology follows those used by the Medieval Pottery Research Group (MPRG 1998). Recording uses a system of letters for fabric codes together with number codes for ease of sorting in database format. Standard pottery quantification forms were used and the results were input onto an ACCESS 97 database.

## **Pottery by period**

### *Medieval*

Three sherds of handmade early medieval ware were collected from the fill ([39]) of pit [38]. However, the majority of sherds from this site were of high medieval date, although most were undiagnostic body sherds and not more closely datable. The exception to this was a large fragment (five sherds) of a squat bowl in a sparse calcareous fabric with a thickened everted (hammerhead) rim also from the fill ([39]) of pit [38], probably of 12th- to 13th-century date. Fabrics were generally fine to medium sandy and more typical of Norfolk than of Suffolk, despite the site's proximity to production sites in the Waveney Valley. No kilns of medieval date have yet been identified in this area, but pottery in the East Suffolk tradition with fabrics similar to late medieval wares from the Waveney Valley and Wattisfield areas are likely to have been made in the 13th and 14th centuries. One heavily micaceous sherd from the fill ([04]) of ditch [3] is likely to be a Wattisfield product. It may be that the medieval phase at the Earsham site belongs largely to the first half of the high medieval period.

### *Post-medieval and modern*

One post-medieval sherd was identified, an abraded body sherd of Iron-glazed blackware of 17th- to 18th-century date from the fill ([35]) of post-hole [34].

Modern pottery includes sherds of two plant pots from the fill ([35]) of post-hole [34] and the fill ([37]) of pit [36]; a bowl rim in Nottingham-type stoneware from the fill

([33]) of post-hole [32] and a base fragment of the same fabric from the fill ([35]) of post-hole [34]; and several Refined whitewares including a brown-glazed teapot lid knob from the fill ([35]) of post-hole [34] and three plain white sherds, one with moulded decoration, from the topsoil ([40]). The most complete object, also from the topsoil was a large ?pint mug with a D-shaped handle, commemorating the coronation of George V and Queen Mary on June 22nd 1911. The transfer was a type used by Grimwades Ltd. of Stoke on Trent on a variety of vessel types although the example from Earsham has no maker's mark.

### **Pottery by context**

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

Trench	Feature	Context	Type	Fabrics	Spotdate
1	38	39	Pit fill	Early medieval ware, Medieval coarse wares, Chalk tempered ware	12th to 13th century
	-	40	Topsoil	Refined white earthenwares	Early to mid 20th century
2	7	8	Pit fill	Medieval coarse wares	12th to 14th century
	9	10	Pit fill	Medieval coarse wares	Medieval +
	11	12	Pit fill	Medieval coarse wares	12th to 14th century
	13	14	Pit fill	Medieval coarse wares	12th to 14th century
3	01	4	Pit fill	Medieval coarse wares (Wattisfield type?)	13th to 14th century?
	03	06	Ditch fill	Medieval coarse wares	12th to 14th century
5	32	33	Post-hole fill	English stoneware Nottingham-type	19th century
	34	35	Post-hole fill	Iron glazed black wares, English stoneware Nottingham-type, Refined white earthenwares, Late post-medieval earthenwares	19th to 20th century
	36	37	Pit fill	Late post-medieval earthenwares	19th to 20th century

Table 2. Pottery types present by trench and feature.

This shows that there is evidence for medieval activity in the areas of Trenches 1, 2 and 3, no pottery was recovered from Trench 4, whilst features excavated in Trench 5 were all of relatively recent date. Of the medieval features, the majority produced only a single sherd of pottery, the main exceptions being pit [38] in Trench 1, which contained several large sherds of at least nine vessels, and pit [7] in Trench 2, which produced five sherds of different Medieval coarse wares vessels.

### **Discussion**

The types of pottery represented in the medieval assemblage suggest either that the people living in the settlement were consumers of vessels made largely by Norfolk production centres, or that the settlement flourished before production in the Waveney Valley and north Suffolk began in earnest. The one closely datable vessel suggests that the latter may be the case, and that this settlement belongs to the first half of the medieval period (11th to 13th centuries). The pottery does not provide any evidence for activity between the end of this phase and the 18th century, the earliest post-medieval pottery in the assemblage being a heavily abraded sherd of brown-

glazed red earthenware which could have reached the site through manuring before being incorporated into a post-hole fill of 19th- or 20th-century date.

## **6.2 Ceramic Building Material**

by Lucy Talbot

The site produced two fragments of post-medieval brick, weighing 0.096kg, from the fill ([8]) of pit [7] and the fill ([29]) of post-hole [28]. Both pieces are a medium sandy orange fabric with few visible coarse inclusions and date from around the 16th to 18th centuries. The ceramic building material is listed by context in Appendix 4.

## **6.3 Flint**

Four small flakes were recovered from the site. Single pieces came from each of pits [7] and [9] in Trench 2 and two fragments came from the upper fill of ditch [3] in Trench 3. The pieces are generally quite irregular and one is clearly hard hammer struck. They are probably of later prehistoric date (Later Neolithic to Earlier Iron Age) and represent activity in the vicinity of the site during that period. The flint is listed by context in Appendix 5.

## **6.3 Metal working debris**

by Lucy Talbot

A single piece of very dense metal working debris was recovered (0.248kg) from the fill ([35]) of post-hole [34]. Partially moulded to a block shape and very heavy for its size, this object is thought possibly to be the product of a blasting furnace, probably of late post-medieval or modern date (A Hutcheson pers.comm).

# **7.0 Environmental Evidence**

## **7.1 Faunal remains**

by Julie Curl

A total of ten pieces, weighing 0.219kg, of faunal remains were recovered from the site. Butchered cattle was identified in the fill ([37]) of pit [36] and the butchered remains of a pig humerus was found in the fill ([29]) of post-hole [28]. The other bone in this assemblage, recovered from pit fills, was too heavily butchered to be identified to species. All of the bone is listed by context in Appendix 6.

Generally the bone was in good condition, although heavily butchered. Some canid gnawing was noted on bone from deposit [37]. The majority of the bone from this site is derived from secondary butchering and food waste.

# **8.0 Conclusions**

A small number of struck flints found probably represent activity in the vicinity of the site during the prehistoric period, although none of the excavated features can be proven to date from this period.

The earliest datable features were of medieval date. These include the probable rubbish pits in Trenches 1 and 2 and a large ditch in Trench 3. It is notable that these trenches are all located in the northern part of the site. The pottery suggests that the activity is most likely to date between the 11th to 13th centuries (see Anderson

above). The large ditch is likely to represent a boundary, possibly to an area of activity indicated by the pits to its north.

There is no evidence to suggest that any activity occurred at the site during the later medieval and early post-medieval period and it seems most likely that a few of the undated features also date to the medieval period.

In the southern area of the site, part of the same very large pit was revealed in Trenches 4 and 5. Finds from it were sparse but included some pieces of pottery of 18th- to 20th-century date. It seems likely that the pit may have been dug to quarry sand or gravel.

A 'row' of three large post-holes in Trench 5 may represent a boundary or, possibly, a building of late post-medieval date. There is no other evidence for such a structure in the excavated areas and no such evidence can be seen on 19th-century Tithe and Enclosure maps of the area. Further, related, evidence may exist within the proposed development area.

Dumps of modern (20th-century) rubbish were disturbed by machining in Trenches 1, 2 and 3. In Trench 3 some small fragments of asbestos were present and were re-buried *in situ*.

Recommendations for future work based upon this report will be made by Norfolk Landscape Archaeology.

### **Acknowledgements**

The archaeological work was commissioned by Durrants on behalf of the landowner Mr Nursey who funded the work.

The trenches were machine excavated by N.K. Hire and hand-excavation and recording was by Sarah Bates, Peter Crawley and Sandrine Whitmore.

The finds were processed by Lucy Talbot and reported on by Sue Anderson (pottery), Sarah Bates (flint), Julie Curl (faunal remains) and Lucy Talbot (building material and metal working debris).

The site drawings were digitised, and illustrations prepared for this report, by Sandrine Whitmore.

The report was edited by Alice Lyons and produced by David Dobson.

### **Bibliography**

- |                                  |      |   |
|----------------------------------|------|---|
| British Geological Survey,       | 1985 | <i>East Anglia</i> , Sheet 52 N 00, Solid Geology (Ordnance Survey)   |
| Funnell, B.,                     | 1994 | 'Recent Geology' in Wade-Martins, P., (ed.) <i>An Historical Atlas of Norfolk</i> (Second edition, Norfolk Museums Service) |
| Jennings, S.,                    | 1981 | <i>Eighteen Centuries of pottery from Norwich</i> . East Anglian Archaeology 13, Norwich Survey                             |
| McCarthy, M. and Brooks, C.,     | 1988 | <i>Medieval Pottery in Britain AD900-1600</i> . Leicester University Press  |
| Medieval Pottery Research Group, | 1998 | <i>A Guide to the Classification of Medieval Ceramic Forms</i> . Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper 1         |

## Appendix 1: Context Summary

Context	Trench	Type	Category	Contained by	Date
1	4	Cut	Pit		Post-medieval/modern
2	4	Deposit	Pit fill	[1]	Post-medieval/modern
3	3	Cut	Ditch		Medieval
4	3	Deposit	Ditch fill	[3]	Medieval
5	3	Deposit	Ditch fill	[3]	Medieval
6	3	Deposit	Ditch fill	[3]	Medieval
7	2	Cut	Pit		Medieval
8	2	Deposit	Pit fill	[7]	Medieval
9	2	Cut	Pit		Medieval
10	2	Deposit	Pit fill	[9]	Medieval
11	2	Cut	Pit		Medieval
12	2	Deposit	Pit fill	[11]	Medieval
13	2	Cut	Pit		Medieval
14	2	Deposit	Pit fill	[13]	Medieval
15	2	Cut	Pit		Modern
16	2	Deposit	Pit fill	[15]	Modern
17	4	Cut	Post-hole		Undated
18	4	Deposit	Post-hole fill	[17]	Undated
19	3	Cut	Ditch		Undated
20	3	Deposit	Ditch fill	[19]	Undated
21	3	Cut	Post-hole		Undated
22	3	Deposit	Post-hole fill	[21]	Undated
23	2	Cut	Post-hole		Undated
24	2	Deposit	Post-hole fill	[23]	Undated
25	2	Cut	Post-hole		Undated
26	2	Deposit	Post-hole fill	[25]	Undated
27	2	Deposit	Pit fill	[11]	Medieval
28	5	Cut	Post-hole		Post-medieval
29	5	Deposit	Post-hole fill	[28]	Post-medieval
30	5	Cut	Natural		Natural
31	5	Deposit	Natural	[30]	Natural
32	5	Cut	Post-hole		Post-medieval
33	5	Deposit	Post-hole fill	[32]	Post-medieval
34	5	Cut	Post-hole		Post-medieval
35	5	Deposit	Post-hole fill	[34]	Post-medieval
36	5	Cut	Pit		Post-medieval/modern
37	5	Deposit	Pit fill	[36]	Post-medieval/modern
38	1	Cut	Pit		Medieval
39	1	Deposit	Pit fill	[38]	Medieval
40	1	Deposit	Topsoil		Modern
41	4	Deposit	Topsoil		Modern
42	4	Deposit	Makeup		Modern
43	4	Deposit	Layer		Undated

## Appendix 2: Finds by Context

Context	Material	Quantity	Weight	Period
4	Potterv	1	0.013	Medieval
6	Potterv	1	0.002	Medieval
6	Flint – worked	2	-	Prehistoric
8	Potterv	5	0.022	Medieval
8	Ceramic building material	1	0.004	Post-medieval
8	Flint – worked	1	-	Prehistoric
8	Animal bone	-	<0.001	-
10	Potterv	1	0.003	Medieval
10	Flint – worked	1	-	Prehistoric
12	Potterv	1	0.005	Medieval
14	Potterv	1	0.004	Medieval
29	Ceramic building material	1	0.092	Post-medieval
29	Animal bone	-	0.018	-
33	Potterv	1	0.010	Post-medieval
33	Clay pipe	2	0.003	Post-medieval
33	Iron – nails	1	-	-
35	Potterv	4	0.087	Post-medieval
35	Metal working debris	1	0.248	-
37	Potterv	2	0.008	Post-medieval
37	Animal bone	-	0.190	-
39	Potterv	12	0.496	Medieval
39	Animal bone	-	0.052	-
40	Potterv	6	0.323	Post-medieval

## Appendix 3: Pottery

Context	Fabric	Form	Quantity	Weight (kg)	Date
4	Medieval coarse wares		1	0.013	Late 12th to 14th century
6	Medieval coarse wares		1	0.002	Late 12th to 14th century
8	Medieval coarse wares		5	0.022	Late 12th to 14th century
10	Medieval coarse wares		1	0.002	Late 12th to 14th century
12	Medieval coarse wares		1	0.005	Late 12th to 14th century
14	Medieval coarse wares		1	0.003	Late 12th to 14th century
33	English stoneware Nottingham-type	Bowl	1	0.010	Late 17th to 19th century
35	Iron glazed black wares		1	0.007	17th to 18th century
35	English stoneware Nottingham-type		1	0.022	Late 17th to 19th century
35	Refined white earthenware	Teapot?	1	0.008	Late 18th to 20th century
35	Late post-medieval earthenware	Plant pot	1	0.049	18th to 20th century
37	Late post-medieval earthenware	Plant pot	2	0.008	18th to 20th century
39	Early medieval ware		3	0.010	11th to 12th century
39	Medieval coarse ware		5	0.019	Late 12th to 14th century
39	Chalk tempered ware	Bowl	5	0.465	12th to 14th century
40	Refined white earthenware	Mug	5	0.315	Late 18th to 20th century
40	Refined white earthenware		3	0.004	Late 18th to 20th century



#### ***Appendix 4: Ceramic Building Material***

Context	Form	Quantity	Weight (kg)	Period
08	Brick	1	0.004	Post medieval
29	Brick	1	0.092	Post medieval

#### ***Appendix 5: Flint***

Context	Type	Quantity
6	Flake	2
8	Flake	1
10	Flake	1

#### ***Appendix 6: Faunal Remains***

Context	Quantity	Weight (kg)	Species	Comments
8	1	0.001	Mammal	Rib fragment
29	1	0.018	Pig	Humerus, juvenile
37	3	0.190	Cattle	Chopped humerus, molar, skull fragment
39	5	0.052	Mammal	Scapula and rib fragments (?cattle)



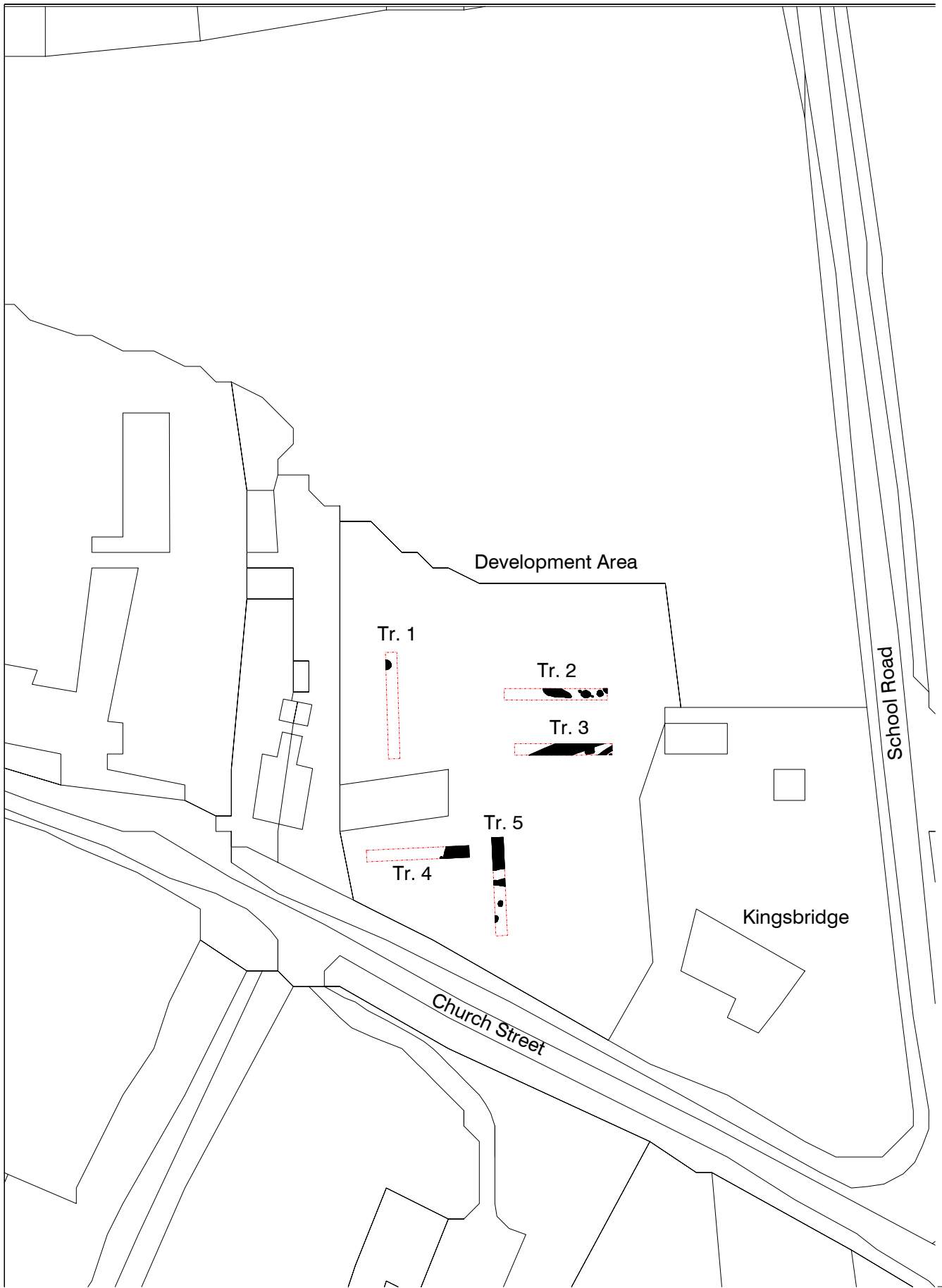
Figure 1. Site location. Scale 1:5,000

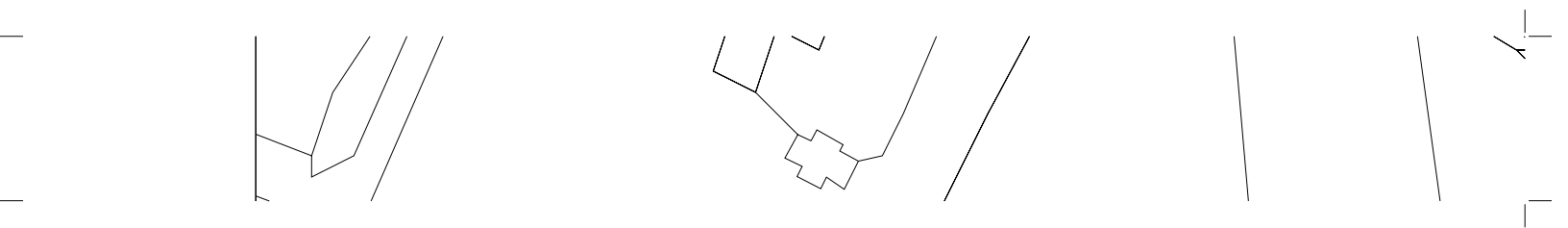
Local Authority No.100019340

Fig. 1 is based upon the Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 map with the permission of the Controller of H.M. Stationery Office © Crown Copyright 'Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings' Norfolk County Council, County Hall, Norwich (05/01/05).

Reference copy: no further copies to be made.

'We would draw your attention to the fact that the Copyright Designs and Patents Act 1988 will continue to apply to the Ordnance Survey map which will be subject to Crown copyright protection. The Ordnance Survey map is supplied for the sole purpose of assisting you to understand the information overlaid on it. Should you wish to use the information in any other way, for example by making multiple copies or issuing copies to the public, then please contact Ordnance Survey and they will advise you as to whether or not you will require a licence' Ordnance Survey (01/01/05)





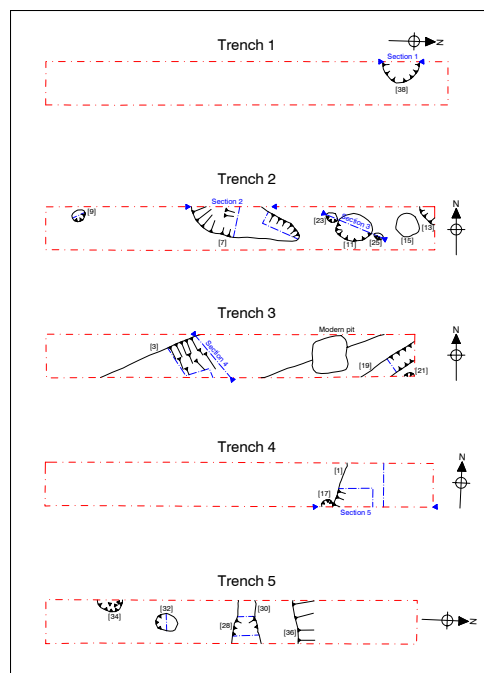


Figure 3. Trench plans. Scale 1:100.



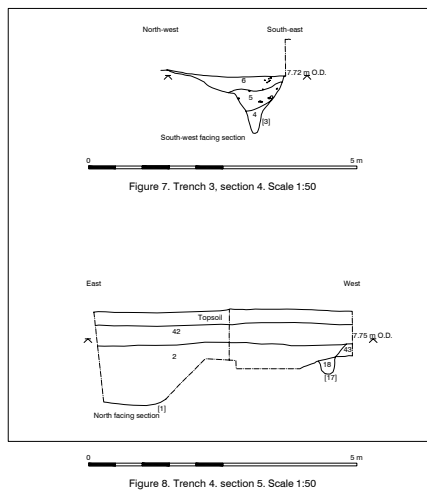


Figure 7. Trench 3, section 4. Scale 1:50

Figure 8. Trench 4, section 5. Scale 1:50

