

# Thetford Riverside, Thetford, Norfolk ENF 129339

## **Archaeological Evaluation Report**

**SCCAS Report No. 2012/086**

Client: Rossi Long Consulting on behalf of Breckland District Council

Author: Rob Brooks

July/2012

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# Thetford Riverside, Thetford, Norfolk

## ENF 129339

Archaeological Evaluation Report

SCCAS Report No. 2012/086

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## HER Information

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**Site Code:** ENF 129339

**Site Name:** Thetford Riverside Development

**Report Number** 2012/086

**Date of Fieldwork:** 6th to 7th June, 2012

**Grid Reference:** TL 8687 8304

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**Curatorial Officer:** Will Fletcher (English Heritage)

**Project Officer:** Rob Brooks

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### Disclaimer

Any opinions expressed in this report about the need for further archaeological work are those of the Field Projects Team alone. Ultimately the need for further work will be determined by the Local Planning Authority and its Archaeological Advisors when a planning application is registered. Suffolk County Council's archaeological contracting services cannot accept responsibility for inconvenience caused to the clients should the Planning Authority take a different view to that expressed in the report.

Prepared By: Rob Brooks

Date: 09/07/2012

Approved By: Andrew Tester

Position: Senior Project Officer

Date: 09/07/2012

Signed:



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## **Summary**










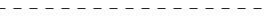

Excavation of three 0.6m deep test pits immediately south-east of Bridge Street and south-west of the River Ouse, in Thetford, Norfolk, revealed evidence of the post-medieval usage of the site. Various surfaces/floors associated with a post-medieval malthouse range were uncovered, as well as a possibly earlier quayside floor. Finds included post-medieval brick and tile, a tobacco pipe stem, animal bone and a single medieval jug handle. Areas of disturbance/levelling of the site were uncovered, but undisturbed post-medieval deposits were revealed from 0.38 below ground level in Test Pit 2.

# Drawing Conventions

## Plans

- Limit of Excavation 
- Features 
- Break of Slope 
- Features - Conjectured 
- Natural Features 
- Sondages/Machine Strip 
- Intrusion/Truncation 
- Illustrated Section  S.14
- Cut Number 
- Archaeological Features 

## Sections

- Limit of Excavation 
- Cut 
- Modern Cut 
- Cut - Conjectured 
- Deposit Horizon 
- Deposit Horizon - Conjectured 
- Intrusion/Truncation 
- Top of Natural 
- Top Surface 
- Break in Section 
- Cut Number 
- Deposit Number 0007
- Ordnance Datum  $\frac{18.45\text{m OD}}{\times}$

## **1. Introduction**

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Planning permission is to be sought for the redevelopment of the 68m stretch of riverside adjoining the area immediately south-east of Bridge Street, Thetford, in Norfolk. The site as a whole is to be redeveloped as a hotel, cinema and restaurant facilities with associated flood alleviation works within the area of the Saxon town (Scheduled Monument No. NF 298). The test pits that make up this evaluation were dug in regards to the flood alleviation scheme and are not to be taken as reference for other development on the site. The site is located immediately to the south-east of Bridge Street, within which area three test pits were dug (Fig. 1). Four test pits have been previously dug in the development area. A condition of the planning permission required that an archaeological evaluation was carried out under instruction from Will Fletcher, (English Heritage). Breckland Council funded the evaluation, which was commissioned by Rossi Long Consulting and undertaken between 6th and 7th June, 2012.

The work was carried out in order to examine the site for potential heritage assets (in particular the survival of the Saxon town along the riverside), before they could be damaged or destroyed and to provide sufficient information to construct a suitable archaeological conservation strategy for the flood alleviation works.

## **2. Geology and topography**

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The test pits were all excavated along the edge of the river, with two cut through the car park and another in the area of grass next to the Captain Mainwaring statue by the bridge (Fig. 2). The ground level for these pits was between 9.61m and 9.95m above the Ordnance Datum (Fig. 3). The site seemed to be level, with the difference in ground levels being relative to their position within the grass area or the slightly sunken car park. It is likely that the area had been levelled during previous phases of development.

The geological records of the area cite no superficial deposits, with Lewes, Seaford, Newhaven and Culver bedrock chalk formations uppermost (BGS, 2012). However, on site no geological deposits were encountered due to the depth of the test pits.

### **3. Archaeological and historical background**

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From Stirk, 2010

The site lies within an area of high archaeological importance as defined in the County's Historic Environment Record (HER). It is located in the heart of the known Late Saxon town, beside the presumed central ford from which Thetford (*OE theodford*, meaning chief or people's ford) probably gains its name. Foci for earlier settlement lie elsewhere in the town; with Iron Age activity centred to the east at Castle Hill, scattered Romano-British farmsteads located along the river valley, and Early to Middle Saxon activity located to the west along Brandon Road.

The town experienced a large growth in population in the 9th century, with settlement mainly occupying the southern bank of the Little Ouse. The river crossing near Bridge Street is likely to have been the main crossing point for this early settlement (Hoggett, 2009), which places the development site at the centre of the early town. Indeed the ford here may be the one that gave Thetford its name. Defensive earthworks for the early town have been identified on both sides of the Little Ouse River; with a large enclosed area on the south bank and a much smaller one on the north bank. In the medieval period the balance of settlement had reversed with the majority of the medieval town located to the north of the Little Ouse. This shift in the focus of settlement was accompanied by a general decline in both the population and importance of the town. It has been suggested that the decline of the town on the southern side has been exaggerated for the medieval period (Davison, 1993), and perhaps owes more to the effects of the Dissolution instead.

Clearly settlement activity in the vicinity of the development site was influenced by the monastic foundations nearby. The grounds of the Thetford Grammar School, to the west of the site, is thought to be the location of St Mary the Great, which briefly became the Cathedral of Bishop Herfast between 1072 and 1094, before the see was transferred to Norwich by his successor. The church was subsequently incorporated into a Cluniac friary c.1104. When the friary was relocated across the river, c.1114, the site was abandoned. It was re-occupied in 1335 by an order of Dominican Blackfriars. This order founded the hospital of Domus Dei at the southern end of the Great Bridge, and they expanded their holdings to the east of the friary up to Bridge Street when the land was granted to them in 1370. The remains of the friary are within the school grounds (NHER

5750). Following the Dissolution the major religious holdings on the south bank passed into the hands of Sir Richard Fulmerston. This probably resulted in further contraction of what remained of the settlement.

The Town Bridge on Bridgegate dates to 1829 and is on the same position as an earlier timber bridge depicted in a sketch by Wilkinson dated 1822. The bridge was formerly known as Christopher Bridge. Bridgegate is possibly derived from the Danish Briggate and may indicate a pre-conquest origin. The Wilkinson sketch depicts a riverside building on the development site which, according to the map evidence, also appears to have been occupied by maltings warehouses by the late 19th century. These warehouses were demolished in the 1960's, at which time part of the site was given Scheduled Monument status.

There has been little previous archaeological work on the site, the exception being the archaeological monitoring of geotechnical test pits by Norfolk Archaeological Unit (NAU) in 1998. Seven hand-dug test pits were monitored, six of which were not of sufficient depth to reveal archaeological deposits. The seventh reached a depth of 1.87m and revealed undifferentiated grey sandy soil deposits of unknown date.

A number of archaeological investigations and finds in the vicinity may shed light on the potential of the development site.

- An evaluation in 2004 by NAU (NHER 40942), on land behind 30 Bridge Street directly west of the site, revealed deep archaeological remains dating from the 10th and 11th centuries. There was little structural evidence, with the majority of features interpreted as rubbish pits. This site appears to have been abandoned by the 12th century.
- Wessex Archaeology conducted work between 2001 to 2006 at the junction of Bury Road and London Road (NHER 35808). These revealed sand quarry pits filled with rubbish in the 10th and 11th century. Redeposited human remains incorporated in these pits suggest burials in the area prior to the quarrying.
- Late Saxon pottery and stray finds from the garden of the School House to the SW. (NHER5932) and some from an adjacent garden (NHER5933).

- Late Saxon and medieval pottery finds in the grounds of a house to the west in Thetford Grammar School (NHER 5869).
- A large quantity of Late Saxon and medieval pottery to the west of the grammar school (NHER 18081)
- Late Saxon and medieval pottery from Fairstead House to west (NHER1033).
- Late Saxon disc brooch from The Chase public house (NHER18436) to SW.
- Late Saxon pottery to SW near or on the NAU site above. (NHER 28287).

The proximity to these remains suggests that the development site has a good potential to reveal similar archaeological remains that will be affected by the development.

In 2010, three test pits were excavated during an evaluation by SCCAS in the former Anchor Hotel site to the south-west (Stirk, 2010). Another test pit was also excavated between Test Pits 1 and 2 from this phase of works. The works in the hotel area uncovered medieval pits, as well as residual human remains thought to indicate the presence of a nearby cemetery. Post-holes and clay floors representing Late Saxon and later medieval buildings, as well as two further medieval building phases, a medieval ditch, and a post-medieval tanning pit were also recorded. A rutted gravel road of probable medieval date, which appears to have remained in use until the 17th century, was uncovered in one of the test pits. In the 19th century a complex of maltings buildings was constructed on the site, elements of which were seen in this earlier evaluation. These were demolished in the 1960's, at which point part of the site was given Scheduled Ancient Monument status, and the remainder became public car parking and the site of the town's bus interchange.

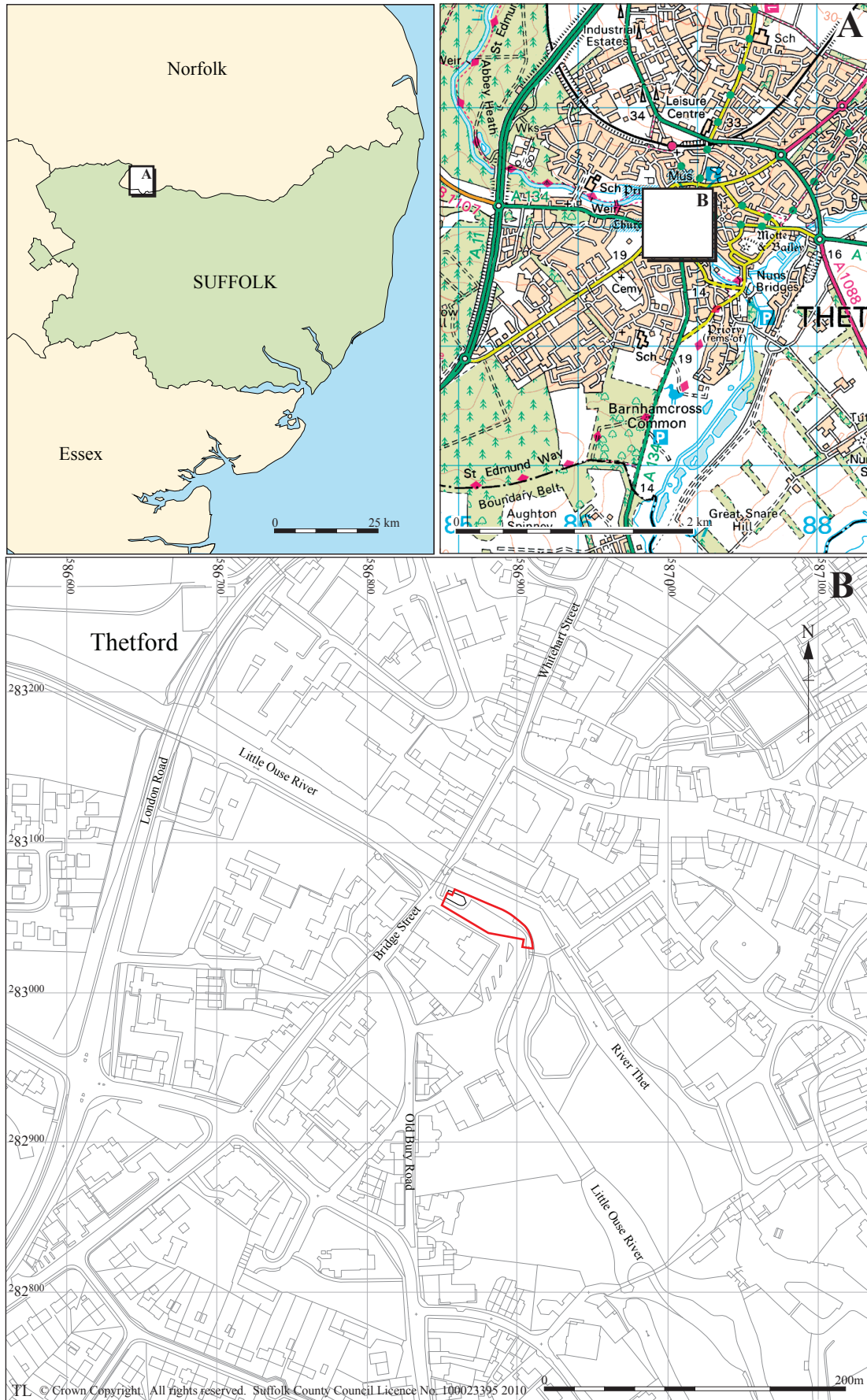


Figure 1. Site location showing the flood alleviation area (red)

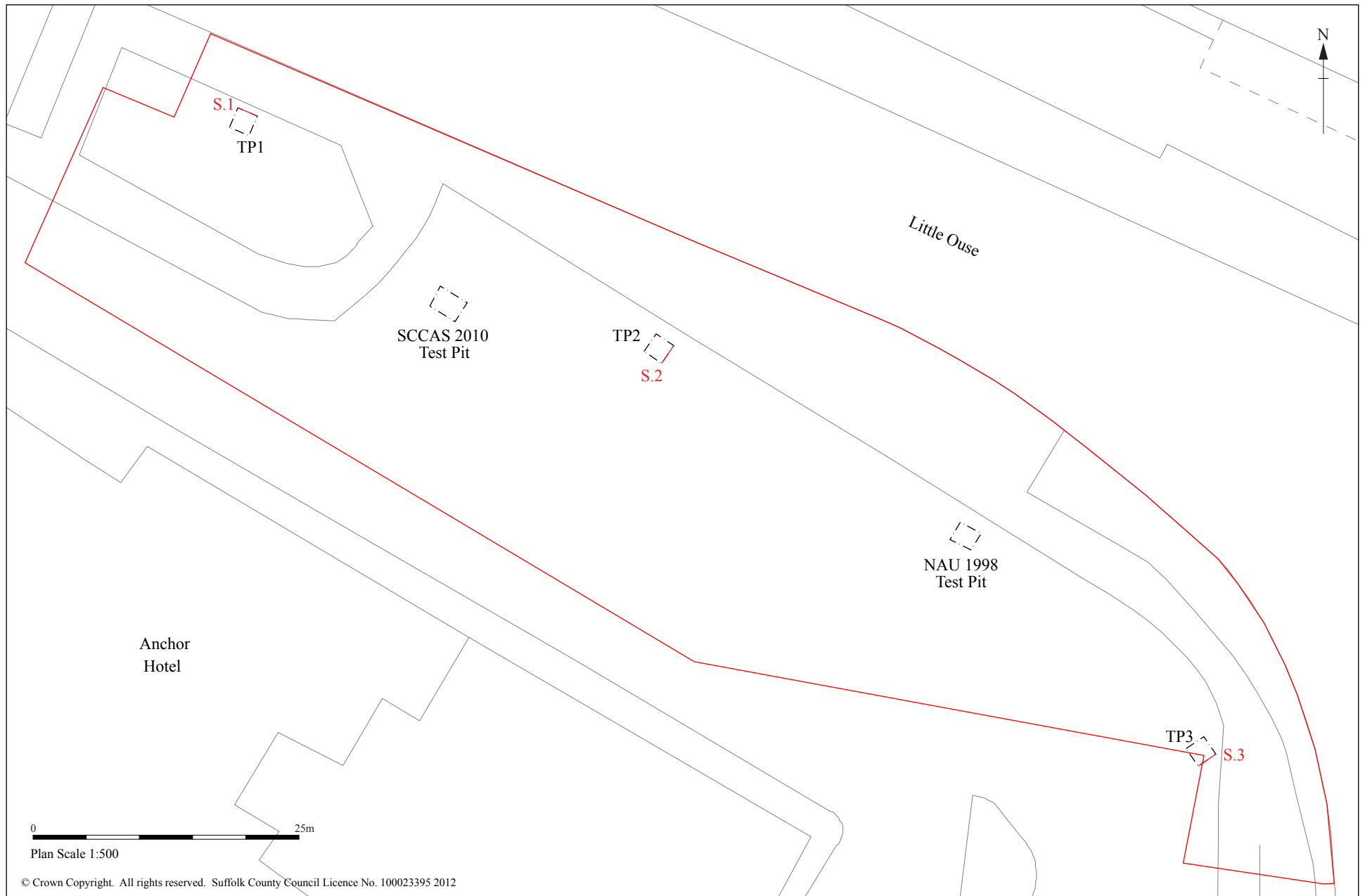


Figure 2. Site plan showing test pits from this evaluation and earlier evaluations



## 4. Methodology

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Three test pits were hand-excavated. Test Pit 1 was dug through a grass verge area, but Test Pits 2 and 3 were excavated through the car park, initially using a pneumatic drill to remove the top 0.12m of tarmac. The underlying hoggin and modern layers were manually excavated in order to expose any archaeological levels. The total area of the flood compensation area is c.930sqm, and within this three test pits were excavated. Each test pit measured 1m x 1m and these were dug to a maximum depth of 0.6m. The trenches were positioned to compliment the earlier evaluation pits that had been dug and to follow the riverbank.

The trenches were lowered in plan by hand excavation, with sections and plans being drawn at 1:20 when archaeological deposits were encountered. Excavations were only required to be 0.6m deep in this area of the site. Environmental bulk samples were not taken as there were no suitably sealed or datable deposits. Archaeological deposits were recorded using a single continuous numbering system on *pro forma* context sheets, the results of which are presented in Appendix 1. Photographs (300 by 300 dpi resolution) were taken of the contexts as well as of soil profiles and trenches using a digital SLR camera. A plan of the site was made using measurements taken from OS points, and levels were obtained using a dumpy level tied into a benchmark supplied by Rossi Long Consulting.

Site data has been input onto the MS Access database and recorded using the Norfolk Landscape Archaeology Event Number ENF 129339. An OASIS form has been completed for the project (reference no. suffolkc1-128127, Appendix 2) and a digital copy of the report submitted for inclusion on the Archaeology Data Service database (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit>). The site archive is deposited with Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service.

## 5. Results

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### 5.1 Introduction

Of the three test pits, two contained archaeological deposits which are thought to relate to the riverside quay and post-medieval maltings buildings. These are Test Pits 1 and 2, whilst Test Pit 3 only revealed car park construction and late post-medieval/modern layers (Table 1). Test Pit 1 was excavated through grass and Pits 2 and 3 were excavated through the existing car park.

Test Pit No.	Ground level (above OD)	Layers within profile (upper to lower layers)
1	9.95	0.3m of topsoil dark brownish-grey topsoil 0.3m of mid-dark orangish-brown clayey-silt 0001 Top of stone surface 0002 uncovered
2	9.61	0.12m of tarmac 0.16 of Type 1 aggregate 0.08m of compacted tarmac and concrete rubble 0.12m of pale yellowish-cream silty-chalk or very poor quality mortar layer 0003 0.12m of mid brownish-grey chalky-sandy-silt layer 0004 A further 0.1m sondage into light pinkish-grey crushed compacted chalk or poor quality mortar layer 0005 Top of pale-mid grey heavily mixed layer of flints and chalky-sandy-silt layer 0006 uncovered
3	9.66	0.12m of tarmac 0.23m of Type 1 aggregate 0.25m of dark grey sandy-silty-clay layer 0007, containing large redeposited brick block

Table 1. Trench profile descriptions and levels

## 5.2 Test Pit results

### Test Pit 1

Underlying the topsoil in Test Pit 1 was a layer of clayey-silt, recorded as 0001. It produced six post-medieval brick fragments and six pieces of animal bone and is interpreted as a make-up layer associated with bringing up the levels on this side of the river bank, over stone surface 0002. At the very base of Test Pit 1 was stone surface 0002. It was constructed of large grey flagstones, of which three were visible covering the base of the test pit. Overlying them in places was a patchy >0.01m thick layer of pale yellow mortar, indicating that another surface had at some point been laid on top of the stones. These were interpreted as the original quayside level for this side of the river. The opposing north-east river bank was notably lower than the south-west side and levels taken on the lower side and on surface 0002 were notably similar at 9.66m and 9.52m above the Ordnance Datum, respectively. This further indicates that surface 0002 was probably the post-medieval quayside level, with the north-eastern bank having been built up with a modern surface, hence the disparity between the levels.



Plate 1. Trench 1 profile, showing layer 0001 overlying stone surface 0002, 1m scale, facing north-east

## Test Pit 2

The top 0.36m of material in Test Pit 2 consisted of modern layers of tarmac, Type 1 aggregate and a compacted tarmac and concrete rubble mix. Underlying this was a layer, 0003, of compacted chalk/poor quality mortar that was thought to be either a floor surface or a base for a floor surface and is almost certainly the same as layer 0401, recorded during the 2010 evaluation by SCCAS. This was on top of layer 0004, a mixed grey and brown layer, which was interpreted as a buried occupation soil, with some demolition material and is likely to be 0402 from the previous evaluation. Another layer of pale chalky-mortar, similar to layer 0003, was uncovered below layer 0004 and recorded as layer 0005. Again this was thought to be a floor surface or base for a floor and it produced a piece of animal bone and a reused late brick fragment dating from the 17th-18th century. Underlying this, the top of layer 0006 was revealed. It was a compacted mixture of chalk and flint fragments and possibly indicates another floor surface.



Plate 2. Trench 2 profile, showing floor layers and occupation soil, 1m scale, facing south-east

## Test Pit 3

Within Test Pit 3 tarmac and Type 1 aggregate made up the top 0.36m of the profile. Below this a dark grey sandy-silty-clay, recorded as 0007, was uncovered and contained brick fragments, frequent chalk nodules, a compacted chalk lens and frequent flints. The material was quite compacted and produced finds mainly consisting of 18th to 19th century brick fragments, post-medieval tile and tobacco pipe, but also a 12th to 13th century jug handle. The compaction of the material and its inclusions were thought to indicate that it might have been a modern make-up layer of compacted material for levelling this area.



Plate 3. Trench 3 profile, showing car park layers and late post-medieval/modern layer 0007, 1m scale, facing south-east

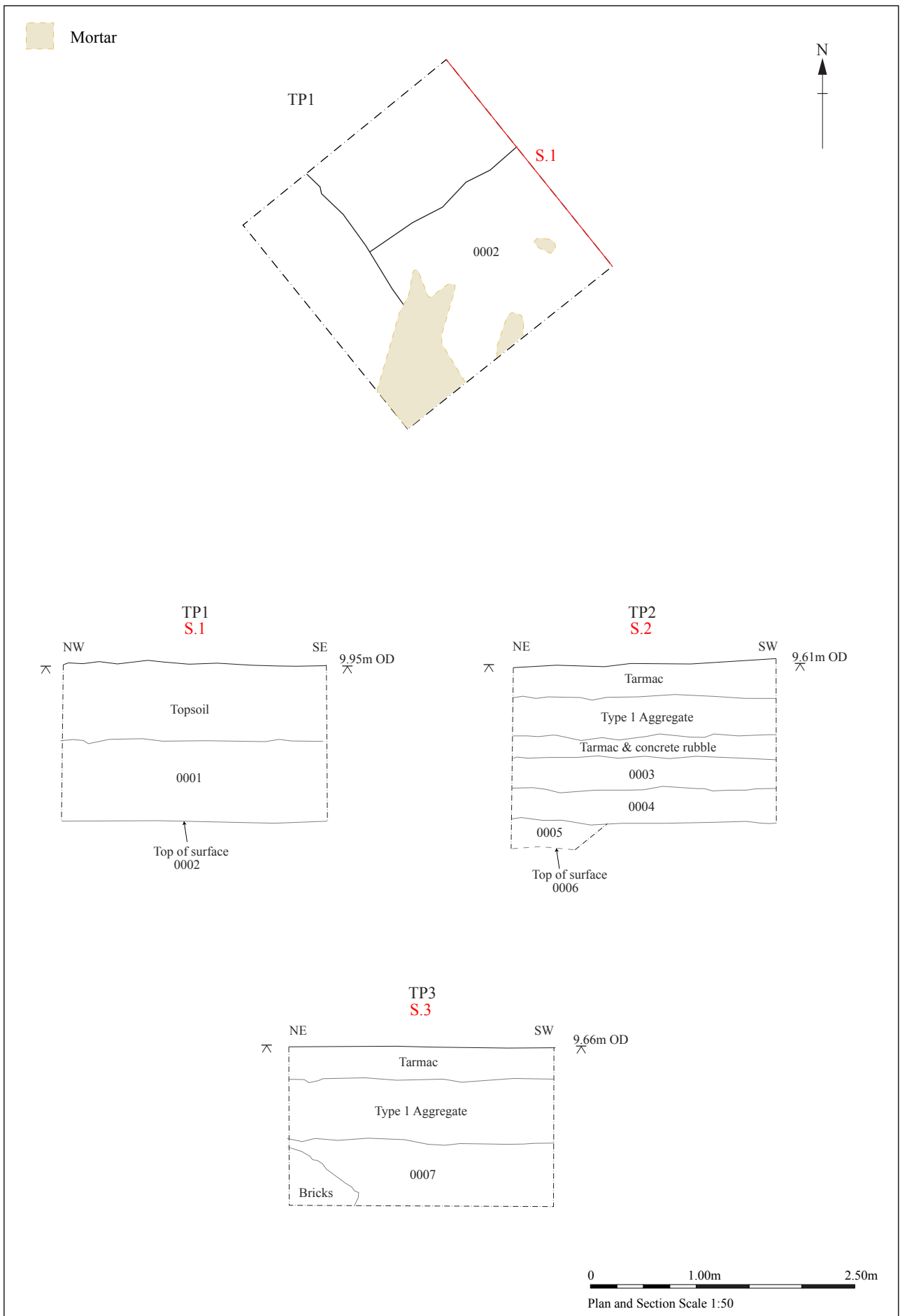


Figure 3. Plan of Test Pit 1 and sections for all trenches

## 6. Finds and environmental evidence

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Andy Fawcett

### 6.1 Introduction

Table 1 shows the quantities of finds collected in each context from the evaluation. The finds were retrieved from two make-up layers and one floor layer.

Context	Pottery		CBM		Clay tobacco pipe		Animal bone		Spot date
	No	Wgt/g	No	Wgt/g	No	Wgt/g	No	Wt/g	
0001			6	9			6	1	Post-medieval
0005			1	1182			1	7	17th-18th C
0007	1	91	7	517	1	2			Late 12th-13th C/18th-19th C
<b>Totals</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>1708</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	

Table 2. Finds quantities

### 6.2 The Pottery

A single sherd of pottery was retrieved from make-up layer 0007, which also contained post-medieval ceramic building material. It is a fragment of an abraded strap handle from an unglazed jug in a similar fabric to Hedingham coarseware (HCW), which is dated from the late 12th to 13th century. The sherd features a grey core, orange margins and thin light brown surface. The fabric is composed of ill sorted quartz and is defined by the presence of common ill sorted red iron ore/red clay pellets as well as common fine silver mica. This fabric fits well with that described by Cotter in his Colchester catalogue of post-Roman pottery for Hedingham Coarsewares (2000, 75-91).

### 6.3 Ceramic building materials (CBM)

As Table 1 indicates all three layers contain CBM and a detailed breakdown by context of these materials can be seen in Appendix 3. Of note (in floor layer 0005) is a late brick fragment (LB) similar to Drury type LB3/6 (1993, 165). The fragment is dated from the 17th to 18th century and has been reused in its current setting, demonstrated by mortar traces on the break. Other late brick fragments are present in make-up layer 0007, one of which has a snapped fragment of an iron nail wedged into it. These are both dated from the 18th to 19th century. Also within this context are two unrelated fragments of pantile dated to the post-medieval period.

## **6.4 Clay tobacco pipe**

A small fragment of tobacco clay pip stem, dated to the post-medieval period, was noted in make-up layer 0007.

## **6.5 Faunal Remains**

Animal bone was recorded in layers 0001 and 0005. The fragments are all very small, abraded and unidentifiable to species.

## **6.6 Discussion of material evidence**

This is a small group of finds retrieved from surface layers and heavily disturbed make-up layers. The collection is dominated by finds dated to the post-medieval period and in particular ceramic building materials. The only exception to this is a single sherd of residual medieval pottery in Trench 3. A sizeable assemblage of pottery (dated to this period) was recovered from previous work in the immediate vicinity of the current site at the Forum Development (Goffin, 2010).



## 7. Discussion

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Out of the three test pits, archaeological deposits were revealed in Test Pits 1 and 2, within 0.6m below ground level (BGL). These deposits are all post-medieval, with the floor layers in Test Pit 2 probably relating to the site's use as a maltings, presumably indicating internal floor surfaces within the building, which was positioned to take advantage of the river as a water source and for transportation. Contexts 0003 and 0004 from this test pit were also recorded in the 2010 evaluation and indicate that these layers survive over at least this area of the site.

The dating and function of the flagstone surface in Test Pit 1 is somewhat uncertain. It may be that it represents a surviving 'growing' floor for a maltings, for which a stone surface would be suitable. However, the close proximity between this floor's height and the height of the opposing river side also suggests that it may have been an external quayside surface, in which case it would most likely be earlier than the maltings range that seems to have covered much of this stretch of the river east of the bridge during the 19th century until the 1960s (Stirk, 2010).

The layers recorded in Test Pit 3 tend to indicate that the levels in this area have been more heavily truncated, with no original surfaces surviving and the car park and make-up layers making up the profile. However, the only medieval evidence for the site was uncovered from this test pit; a medieval jug handle, which is contemporary with the deposits recorded in the evaluation to the south-west.

## **8. Conclusions and recommendations for further work**

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It is clear that post-medieval remains, probably relating to the maltings and possibly earlier activity, survive at 0.38m BGL in Test Pit 2, at 0.6m BGL in Test Pit 1 and at c.0.34m BGL in Test Pit 4 from the 2010 evaluation. As such they are very likely to survive over a wider area. However, the results from Test Pit 3 indicate that the soil profile in this area has been comprehensively disturbed to at least 0.6m BGL.

The test pits discussed within this report were excavated in relation to a proposed flood alleviation scheme and any recommendations are in relation to this, not to any other developments over the wider area of the site. Depending on the nature of the flood alleviation scheme, further archaeological works may be necessary in order to fully understand the floor surfaces within the test pits, as well as to date and understand stone surface 0002. Although these remains do not relate to the Saxon or later medieval deposits for which the site was designated Scheduled Monument status, they represent an important phase of the town's development and its economic role within the wider area. Decisions regarding the necessity and nature of further archaeological works will have to be finally decided on and specified by English Heritage and Norfolk Landscape Archaeology.

## **9. Archive deposition**

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The paper, finds and digital archive will be deposited with the Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service. A further digital archive and paper copy of the report will be kept at SCCAS Bury St Edmunds as detailed below.

Additional digital archive: SCCAS R:\Environmental Protection\Conservation\Archaeology\ Archive\Norfolk\Thetford\ENF 129339 2012 Forum Riverside

Additional digital photographic archive: SCCAS R:\Environmental Protection\Conservation\Archaeology\Catalogues\Photos\HMA-HMZ\HPM 37-55

## **10. Acknowledgements**

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The fieldwork was carried out by Rob Brooks, Phil Camps and Preston Boyle and directed by Rob Brooks.

Project management was undertaken by Andrew Tester who also provided advice during the production of the report.

Post-excavation management was provided by Richenda Goffin. Finds processing and analysis was undertaken by Jonathan Van Jennians. The specialist finds report was produced by Andy Fawcett.

The report illustrations were created by Gemma Adams and the report was edited by Richenda Goffin.

## 11. Bibliography

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BGS, 2012, Information obtained from [http://www.bgs.ac.uk/products/digital\\_maps/data\\_625k.html](http://www.bgs.ac.uk/products/digital_maps/data_625k.html) and reproduced with the permission of the British Geological Survey ©NERC. All rights Reserved

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## Appendix 1. Context List

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Cuts	Cut by	Over	Under	Finds	Sample	Group No	Phase	Spotdate
0001			Make-up Layer	Mid-dark orangish-brown clayey-silt. Firm compaction. Moderate quantities of chalk flecks and CBM, brick and wood fragments. Sharp horizon clarity with 0002. Overlaid by topsoil.  Made-up layer of redeposited natural(?), demolition rubble and other refuse.	>1	>1	0.3				0002		Yes	No			
0002			Floor Layer	Floor surface of flagstones found at base of Test Pit 1. Three were visible within the 1m x 1m test pit and they individually measured >0.42m x >0.68m, >0.66m x >0.8m, and >0.32m x >1m. A thin layer (<0.01m) of pale yellow mortar covered the stones in places.  Riverside/quayside surface. The level of the flags almost exactly matches the level of the existing riverside surface on the opposite side of the river, where the bank is lower than on the south-west side. The mortar remnants over the stones suggest that another surface had later been laid on top.	>1	>1						0001	No	No			
0003			Floor Layer	Layer of pale yellowish-cream silty-chalk or very poor quality mortar. Occasional medium-large chalk nodules throughout. The layer is compacted.  Compacted chalk surface. Possibly a floor in its own right, or the base for another floor. May indicate the internal area of a building.	>1	>1	0.1				0004		No	No			
0004			Buried soil Layer	Mixed mid brownish-grey chalky-sandy-silt layer. Small nodules or crushed chalk throughout. At the bottom of the layer is a thin, sporadic lens of black, charcoally-silt (<0.01m deep). Occasional brick fragments, common medium sub-angular flints. Hard compaction.  Possibly a screed for a surface above, but probably a buried soil of occupation/demolition(?) material.	>1	>1	0.08				0005	0003	No	No			
0005			Floor Layer	Layer of light pinkish-grey crushed compacted chalk or poor quality mortar of a hard compaction. Only the top of the surface was uncovered, except in one corner where a small area was excavated. Occasional medium flints sub-angular flints and common large chalk blocks throughout. One lens of dark grey sandy-silt encountered and partially excavated as visible in the photographic record.  Compacted mortar and chalk surface. Possibly a floor in its own right, or the base for another floor. May indicate the internal area of a building.	>1	>1	0.07				0006	0004	Yes	No			
0006			Buried soil Layer	Pale-mid grey heavily mixed layer of flints and chalky-sandy-silt. Fairly loose compaction. Common medium sub-angular flints throughout.  Floor screed possibly, but more likely to be a buried soil layer of occupation material and disturbed natural deposits.								0005	No	No			

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Cuts	Cut by	Over	Under	Finds	Sample	Group No	Phase	Spotdate
0007			Make-up Layer	<p>Dark grey sandy-silty-clay. Firm/hard compaction. Frequent chalk nodules. Occasional large brick/CBM fragments and one large redeposited block of bricks. Common medium sub-angular flints. One sporadic compacted chalk lens. Overlaid by modern layers. Bottom layer uncovered in the pit.</p> <p>Make-up layer of compacted rubble and other material. One medieval vessel handle found, but the other material in the layer suggests it is modern.</p>	>1	>1	>0.25						Yes	No			

## Appendix 2. OASIS form

**OASIS ID: suffolkc1-128127**

### Project details

Project name	ENF 129339 Thetford Riverside Development 2012 Evaluation
Short description of the project	Excavation of three 0.6m deep test pits immediately south-east of Bridge Street and south-west of the River Ouse, in Thetford, Norfolk, revealed evidence of the post-medieval usage of the site. Various surfaces/floors associated with a post-medieval malthouse range were uncovered, as well as a possibly earlier quayside floor. Finds included post-medieval brick and tile, a tobacco pipe stem, animal bone and a single medieval jug handle. Areas of disturbance/levelling of the site were uncovered, but undisturbed post-medieval deposits were revealed from 0.38 below ground level in Test Pit 2.
Project dates	Start: 06-06-2012 End: 07-06-2012
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	2012/086 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	SM NF 298 - SM No.
Any associated project reference codes	ENF 129339 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	ENF 129339 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Scheduled Monument (SM)
Monument type	FLOOR Post Medieval
Significant Finds	ANIMAL REMAINS Uncertain
Significant Finds	CLAY PIPE (SMOKING) Post Medieval
Significant Finds	BRICK Post Medieval
Significant Finds	ROOF TILE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POT Medieval
Methods & techniques	""Test Pits""
Development type	Public building (e.g. school, church, hospital, medical centre, law courts etc.)
Prompt	Scheduled Monument Consent

Position in the planning process Not known / Not recorded

### Project location

Country England  
Site location NORFOLK BRECKLAND THETFORD ENF 129339 Thetford Riverside Development Test Pit Evaluation  
Postcode IP24 3AE  
Study area 930.00 Square metres  
Site coordinates TL 8687 8304 52 0 52 24 46 N 000 44 52 E Point

### Project creators

Name of Organisation Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service  
Project brief originator English Heritage  
Project design originator Will Fletcher  
Project director/manager Andrew Tester  
Project supervisor Rob Brooks  
Type of sponsor/funding body Consultant on behalf of client  
Name of sponsor/funding body Rossi Long Consulting on behalf of Breckland Council

### Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service  
Physical Contents "Animal Bones","Ceramics","other"  
Digital Archive recipient Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service  
Digital Contents "Animal Bones","Ceramics","Survey","other"  
Digital Media available "Database","Images raster / digital photography","Spreadsheets","Survey","Text"  
Paper Archive recipient Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service  
Paper Contents "Animal Bones","Ceramics","other"  
Paper Media available "Report","Section","Context sheet","Plan"

### Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)  
Title Thetford Riverside, Thetford, Norfolk, ENF 129339, Archaeological Evaluation Report



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Other bibliographic details SCCAS Report No. 2012/086  
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## Appendix 3. CBM Catalogue

Ctxt	Fabric	Form	No	Wgt/g	Height (mm)	Re-use	Abrasion	Mortar	Notes	Date
0001	Msfe	FRAG	6	9		<input type="checkbox"/>	Abr		Oxidised brick fragment?	Post-medieval
0005	Msfe	LB	1	1182	65	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Sli	On breaks and sides	This is oxidised and unfrogged, similar to Drury's LB3/6	17th-18th C
0007	Msfe	RT	2	146	15	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sli		Oxidised with some sooting on surface areas. High fired pan tiles	Post-medieval
0007	Ms	FRAG	3	77		<input type="checkbox"/>	Abr		Possible brick fragments	Post-medieval
0007	Wsgc	LB	2	292	65	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sli		White smooth surface but fabric is pale pink. Iron ?nail fragment wedged into one	18th-19th C





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