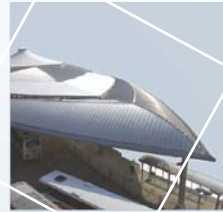


A Roundup of Archaeological Fieldwork, 2007



Compiled by Richard Hoggett

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NORFOLK

Baconsthorpe, Baconsthorpe Castle

(NHER 6561; TG 1210 3820)

by Ben Hobbs, NAU Archaeology

An archaeological watching brief was carried out for English Heritage on the erection of four new information panels at Baconsthorpe Castle. Several fragments of medieval ceramic building material were recovered, although the holes were too shallow to reveal any sub-surface features.

NAU Archaeology Report No. 1318.

Beeston with Bittering, St Mary's church

(NHER 4093; TF 8939 1529)

by Ben Hobbs, NAU Archaeology

An archaeological watching brief was carried out for Birdsall, Swash and Blackman Chartered Architects on the excavation of new drains. Several sherds of medieval and post-medieval pottery were recovered and one fragment of stained glass. The foundations of the church were partially exposed.

NAU Archaeology Report No. 1303.

Beetley, April Cottage

(NHER 49770; TF 9719 1870)

by Ben Hobbs, NAU Archaeology

An archaeological watching brief was carried out for P. Taggart on the excavation of footing trenches for residential development. Two late post-medieval or early modern rubbish pits were recorded.

NAU Archaeology Report No. 1258.

Beetley, East Bilney Quarry

(NHER 39348; TF 9625 1860)

by Sarah Bates, NAU Archaeology

An archaeological strip, map and sample excavation was carried out for Middleton Aggregates Ltd ahead of quarrying. Three pits containing significant amounts of earlier Neolithic pottery and struck flint were discovered, along with several pits containing Iron Age pottery. Ditches which may be part of an Iron Age field system were also excavated, but cannot be securely dated. A heavily truncated Roman kiln was discovered, along with two pits containing Roman pottery. An Early Saxon sunken-featured building was also excavated and found to contain pottery, two ceramic spindle whorls, fired clay, metalworking debris and a piece of copper wire.

NAU Archaeology Report No. 1686.

Burnham Market, Beacon Hill

(NHER 49125; TF 8360 4177)

by Ben Hobbs, NAU Archaeology

An archaeological watching brief was carried out for Richard CF Waite on footing trenches and associated drainage works for a residential development. Two ditches were found, one containing animal bone and medieval pottery, the other probably a continuation of a Roman ditch located during an early phase of archaeological work on the site. Two fragments of worked stone were recovered from the base of a garden wall.

NAU Archaeology Report No. 1323.

Caistor St Edmund, Caistor Hall

(NHER 49021; TG 2359 0378)

by Rebecca Crawford and Giles Emery, NAU Archaeology

An archaeological evaluation by window sampling was carried out for Gordon Selvage ahead of the construction of a conservatory. Ten window samples revealed evidence for late post-medieval landscaping and garden soils. The earliest deposit was a layer of silty sand which appeared to equate to a Roman-British soil horizon encountered in an earlier evaluation.

NAU Archaeology Report No. 1274.

Carbrooke, Carbrooke Quarry

(NHER 8812; TF 9544 0108)

by Rebecca Crawford, NAU Archaeology

An archaeological fieldwalking survey was carried out for 4 Leaf Enterprises Ltd on the site of a proposed quarry extension. Medieval and post-medieval pottery was recovered, as were 44 later Neolithic/early Bronze Age struck flints.

NAU Archaeology Report No. 1531.

Carbrooke, Carbrooke Quarry

(NHER 8812; TF 9544 0108)

by John Percival, NAU Archaeology

An archaeological strip, map and sample excavation for 4 Leaf Enterprises Ltd on the site of a proposed quarry extension. A post-medieval ditch and two possible late Bronze Age or early Iron Age features were discovered. Further fieldwork was conducted in 2008.

NAU Archaeology Report No. 1740.

Downham West, Mill House, Salter's Lode

(NHER 50257; TF 5849 0151)

by Suzanne Westall, NAU Archaeology

An archaeological evaluation was carried out for Maxey and Son on a proposed residential development area. Three trenches revealed small features containing large quantities of post-medieval and modern pottery, but no surviving structural evidence for the drainage mill known to have stood on the site was revealed.

NAU Archaeology Report No. 1295.

Elsing, Elsing Hall

(NHER 3009; TG 0400 1601)

by Ben Hobbs, NAU Archaeology

An archaeological watching brief was carried out for Purcell Miller Tritton on the excavation of service trenches. Sections of medieval flint wall associated with extant stonework within the moat were revealed. A fragment of stone window tracery was recovered that corresponded to one of the main windows in the 15th-century hall. A post-medieval rubbish pit was located to the south of the hall.

NAU Archaeology Report No. 1267.

Fleggburgh, The Laurels, Town Road

(NHER 49898; TG 4443 1406)

by Michael Boyle, NAU Archaeology

An archaeological evaluation was carried out for Wright Properties (East Anglia) Ltd on a proposed residential development area. A prehistoric pit and ditch were identified, as were a probable medieval structure and evidence for the extraction of sand during the last 400 years.

NAU Archaeology Report No. 1258.

Fleggburgh, The Laurels, Town Road

(NHER 49898; TG 4443 1406)

by Michael Boyle, NAU Archaeology

Following evaluation an archaeological excavation was carried out for Wright Properties (East Anglia Ltd). Sixty-one pits were identified, many of which were post-medieval sand extraction and refuse pits. Two prehistoric pits and a ditch, one Late Saxon pit and ten post-medieval ditches and gullies were excavated. A post-medieval post trench and the foundations of a 19th-century agricultural farm building were also recorded.

NAU Archaeology Report No. 1624.

Foxley, Cherry Tree Cottage, Chapel Road

(NHER 50506; TG 0376 2157)

by Ben Hobbs, NAU Archaeology

An archaeological watching brief was carried out for DR Builders Ltd to monitor groundworks for a residential development. A single large pit was observed in the section of a footing trench. No dating evidence was recovered from this feature, although several fragments of brick rubble were noted.

NAU Archaeology Report No. 1309.

Freethorpe, 45 The Green

(NHER 50299; TG 4101 0509)

by Ben Hobbs, NAU Archaeology

An archaeological watching brief was carried out for Kevin Grint to monitor groundworks for a residential development. An early modern rubbish pit was located in the section of one of the footing trenches. Post-medieval bottles and modern refuse were recovered from the spoil of the footing trenches.

NAU Archaeology Report No. 1300.

Great Cressingham, Priory Grove

(NHER 37409; TF 8524 0183)

by Steve Hickling, NAU Archaeology

An archaeological excavation was carried out for JS Design Services Ltd ahead of residential development. Medieval quarry pits were encountered in the southern part of the site. These pits contained a large amount of residual Roman material, especially brick and tile. Some Roman features were encountered elsewhere on the site and the presence of a nearby Roman building is suggested. Fieldwork is ongoing in 2008.

NAU Archaeology Report No. 1720.

Great Fransham, All Saints' church

(NHER 4206; TF 8980 1310)

by Peter Crawley, NAU Archaeology

An archaeological excavation was carried out for Nicholas Warns Architect Ltd ahead of new drainage works in the churchyard. A wall uncovered during the work was almost certainly part of a separate building known from previous drainage operations. A layer of possible foundation material, which may once have supported the wall of the south aisle of the church, was also revealed.

NAU Archaeology Report No. 1285.

Great Yarmouth, Market Gates Shopping Centre

(NHER 50288; TG 5258 0767)

by Ben Hobbs, NAU Archaeology

An archaeological watching brief was carried out for ISG Jackson Ltd monitoring the groundworks for the extension of the shopping centre. Late post-medieval and modern foundations, cellars, brick wall lines and associated make-up layers were encountered throughout the watching brief.

NAU Archaeology Report No. 1588.

Hillington, Station Road

(NHER 50298; TL 7215 2541)

by Ben Hobbs, NAU Archaeology

An archaeological watching brief was carried out for Derek Hales Ltd on groundworks at School House. No features of archaeological interest were observed. Post-medieval tobacco pipe stems, modern building material and modern domestic china were recovered from the spoil.

NAU Archaeology Report No. 1298.

Hingham, Bell Meadow

(NHER 50456; TG 0207 0249)

by Sarah Bates, NAU Archaeology

An archaeological evaluation was carried out for Abel Developments on a proposed development site. Eight evaluation trenches were dug across the site of a former brickworks and kiln. Undisturbed natural clay and sand were seen in some places, but most of the excavated areas contained redeposited sand and make-up layers relating to the quarrying of sand or clay. In one trench, part of a flint and brick building was recorded. It probably related to the brickworks, but was unlikely to be a kiln. Quantities of brick, tile, pottery and glass bottle recovered from the site were all post-medieval.

NAU Archaeology Report No. 1305.

Hoe, Beetley Quarry extension

(NHER 49982; TF 9923 1818)

by Michael Boyle, NAU Archaeology

A fieldwalking and metal-detector survey and a single evaluation trench were carried out for Barker Brothers Ltd on a proposed quarry extension. The field survey produced six post-medieval or modern metal objects and two struck flints possibly dating to the later Neolithic period or Bronze Age. The trial trench was devoid of any archaeological features, deposits or artefacts, but a series of colluvial deposits was recorded.

NAU Archaeology Report No. 1276.

King's Lynn, King's Lynn Library

(NHER 22987; TF 6209 1970)

by Matt Ratcliff, NAU Archaeology

An archaeological watching brief was carried out for NPS Property Consultants in advance of the installation of a mains gas supply. No archaeologically significant remains were identified.

NAU Archaeology Report No. 1265.

King's Lynn, Cresswell Street

(NHER 50078; TF 6215 2092)

by Peter Watkins, NAU Archaeology

An archaeological evaluation was carried out for Robert and Ronald Edmonds in advance of redevelopment. Two trenches revealed several sub-surface features, all post-medieval and probably related to the site's recent use as allotment gardens. Apart from a small quantity of medieval brick, the artefacts recovered were also post-medieval.

NAU Archaeology Report No. 1282.

King's Lynn, Hextable Road

(NHER 49124; TF 6200 2058)

by Ben Hobbs, NAU Archaeology

An archaeological watching brief was carried out for on footings for a new residential development. A single fragment of late medieval pottery was recovered. No other archaeological finds or features were encountered within this area.

NAU Archaeology Report No. 1307a.

King's Lynn, The Shrubbery, Blackfriars Road

(NHER 42824; TF 6226 2027)

by Giles Emery, NAU Archaeology

An archaeological evaluation was carried out for Mr Phil Bone on a proposed development site. Two trenches revealed Late Medieval riverine deposits at the street frontage and a Late Medieval ditch further to the east. This ditch may mark the edge of a building plot extending from a medieval street frontage along Littleport Street. A 19th-century brick culvert was also revealed. This subterranean tunnel was constructed in order to carry water from a covered reservoir to the south of the site to a channel on the northern side of Littleport Street.

NAU Archaeology Report No. 1260.

Knapton, Hillcrest, Mundesley Road

(NHER 49786; TG 3061 3425)

by Ben Hobbs, NAU Archaeology

An archaeological watching brief was carried out for Chris Cutting monitoring groundworks for a new house. Three linear features were observed in the footing sections, two were undated and one contained a sherd of post-medieval pottery. Several post-medieval artefacts, including pottery and buttons, were located within the topsoil.

NAU Archaeology Report No. 1291.

Little Melton, Anglian Water Water Treatment Works

(NHER 50209; TG 1670 0770)

by Peter Watkins, NAU Archaeology

A fieldwalking and metal-detector survey and a strip, map and sample excavation were carried out for One Alliance prior to the construction of a new water treatment works. Although the fieldwalking and metal-detector survey produced largely negative results the excavation revealed extensive archaeological remains. These include numerous interlinked ditched enclosures and a variety of pits and postholes, virtually all of which appear to be early Iron Age. Several human cremation burials were also potentially of Iron Age date.

The form of the enclosures strongly suggests that they were associated with stock management, a conclusion supported by the limited environmental evidence that could be recovered. The pits and postholes are likely to have been associated with nearby settlement activity, although no clear structures could be identified. These features produced a substantial pottery assemblage as well as evidence relating to a range of activities including textile production and metalworking.

NAU Archaeology Report No. 1511a.

Middleton, Setch Road

(NHER 23040; TF 6472 1483)

by Stephen Morgan, NAU Archaeology

An archaeological evaluation was carried out for Stephen M Daw Ltd ahead of clay proposed extraction. Of the thirty-eight trenches excavated, two contained archaeological evidence. This took the form ditches which were on the same alignment and of similar size, suggesting that these two features may in fact have been part of the same ditch.

NAU Archaeology Report No. 1257.

Mileham, Burwood Hall

(NHER 51273; TF 9160 1950)

by Peter Watkins, NAU Archaeology

An archaeological excavation was carried out for Mark Butler-Stoney prior to the construction of a new lorry turning area and a new septic tank. Apart from a single

medieval pit, all features and deposits encountered appeared to be related to the 18th-century Burwood Hall itself.

An archaeological watching brief was also carried out during the insertion of several new drains within the farmyard. These trenches showed the area between the farm buildings to have been significantly disturbed during their construction.

NAU Archaeology Report No. 1428a.

New Buckenham, Church Farm

(NHER 49104; TM 0898 9084)

by Ben Hobbs

An archaeological watching brief was carried out for Pilson Development Limited to monitor groundworks for residential dwellings. An infilled 19th-century pond and a small pit containing animal bones were discovered.

NAU Archaeology Report No. 1292.

New Buckenham, Marsh Lane

(NHER 49983; TM 0870 9030)

by Ben Hobbs, NAU Archaeology

An archaeological watching brief was carried out for Robert Jay monitoring groundworks for a residential development. Two pits were observed that yielded post-medieval brick and tile fragments and modern refuse. A soakaway pit excavated close to the road revealed a dark organic deposit, possibly ditch fill, containing a horn core and a fragment of post-medieval tile.

NAU Archaeology Report No. 1269.

Norwich, All Saints' Green

(NHER 49706; TG 2300 0795)

by Peter Watkins and Ben Crossley

Archaeological mitigation work was carried out for Lovell during the construction of a new YMCA hostel. No significant archaeological deposits were disturbed during construction and most of the footings did not penetrate beneath post-medieval garden soils. The only features identified were a series of large pits, likely to be associated with post-medieval quarrying.

NAU Archaeology Report No. 1269.

Norwich, Anglia Square/Botolph Street

(NHER 50581, 50582, 50583 and 50584; TG 2298 0941)

by John Percival and Suzanne Westall, NAU Archaeology

An archaeological evaluation was carried out for Centenary Ashcroft LLP prior to the proposed extensive redevelopment of Anglia Square and its environs. Nine trenches were excavated to the north and west of Anglia Square, in the vicinities of Pitt Street, Botolph Street and Edward Street. The Late Saxon defensive ditch was found, as well as evidence of occupation on the St George's Street and Pitt Street frontages.

Cultivation features found in the south of the area examined probably related to Cherry Ground, an area of open land that was not built on until the late 18th century. In the far north of the area examined, only evidence for Victorian and 20th-century structures was found. This area had been part of St Margaret's Croft, which remained largely undeveloped until the 19th century.

NAU Archaeology Report No. 1538.

Norwich, 18 Bedford Street

(NHER 49769; TG 2309 0864)

by Giles Emery, NAU Archaeology

An archaeological watching brief was carried out for Butcher Group Ltd demonstrated that although the construction of a 19th-century cellared building and additional services had disturbed much of the site, a small area of ground had survived. From this area numerous sherds of Late Saxon pottery and fragments of butchered animal bone were collected from what may have been a buried waste pit.

NAU Archaeology Report No. 1255.

Norwich, Bishopgate

(NHER 49837; TG 2394 0892)

by Peter Watkins, NAU Archaeology

An archaeological evaluation was carried out for Halcrow Group Ltd ahead of the construction of a new flood wall. This evaluation demonstrated that the post-medieval make-up deposits were at least 1m deep and no deposits of medieval (or earlier) date were encountered. The only feature of archaeological significance was a pad of compacted chalk and flint, revealed in the northernmost trench. Bricks associated with this layer suggest that it was the footings of a late post-medieval or early modern outbuilding.

NAU Archaeology Report No. 1262.

Norwich, Blackfriars' Garth

(NHER 428; TG 2313 0886)

by Peter Crawley, NAU Archaeology

An archaeological excavation was carried out for Norwich City Council within the footprints of two new bicycle stands. The excavation revealed a variety of layers of made-up ground, representing periods of levelling, as well as a masonry structure which may have been a part of the demolished friary or an ancillary building from the more recent past.

NAU Archaeology Report No. 1319.

Norwich, Browne's Meadow

(NHER 51050; TG 2375 0872)

by Peter Watkins, NAU Archaeology

An archaeological watching brief was carried out for Norwich Cathedral monitoring groundworks for the installation of new lampposts. A single course of post-medieval bricks, likely to be a former path along the boundary wall, and a layer of modern flint, cobble and brick rubble from work on a nearby brick-built junction box were encountered. One residual sherd of medieval pottery was recovered.

NAU Archaeology Report No. 1724.

Norwich, 76 Bull Close Road

(NHER 50306; TG 2331 0952)

by Gary Trimble, NAU Archaeology

An archaeological evaluation was carried out for Tania Bailey on the site of a proposed residential development. One trench was excavated to test whether the medieval city wall crossed the property. No significant archaeological remains were encountered and it seems likely that the city wall lies to the south of the development area.

NAU Archaeology Report No. 1297.

Norwich, Cathedral, The Hostry

(NHER 39455; TG 2344 0886)

by David Adams, NAU Archaeology

An archaeological excavation was carried out for Norwich Cathedral prior to the construction of a new Visitors' Centre at the site. The earliest identified features on site were Late Saxon pits and a possible sunken-featured building of similar date. The excavation uncovered the remains of a building range thought to have been constructed in the 12th century and serving as a Hostry or guest hall for visitors to the cathedral. An earlier, narrower building range, perhaps destroyed by rioting in 1272, was also identified. The Hostry was destroyed in the 16th century when the priory was dissolved, but the excavation suggested that some elements of the building continued in use beyond this time.

Parts of the medieval range are still visible above ground, such as the eastern wall with its row of circular, double-splayed windows, and the arch on the line of the west wall of the Hostry. This arch dates stylistically to the late 13th century and is thought to have stood at the entrance to a large hall, with separate chambers present over two storeys at the north and south ends of the range.

NAU Archaeology Report No. 1266.

Norwich, Cathedral Close, Holland Court

(NHER 44356; TG 2350 0878)

by Stephen Morgan, NAU Archaeology

An archaeological watching brief was carried out for Lusher and Son Ltd on the excavation of a cable trench and conservatory foundations. The trench uncovered

remnants of a former road surface beneath the current surface of The Close, and several brick walls and wall foundations. In addition, several probable waste pits were discovered during the excavation of the foundations of the conservatory.

NAU Archaeology Report No. 1165.

Norwich, Former Eastern Electricity Offices, Duke Street

(NHER 49778; TG 2286 0880)

by David Adams, NAU Archaeology

Archaeological window sampling was carried out for Garth Hanlon ahead of the redevelopment of the site. Peats and organic muds were found to be widespread across the site, overlain by archaeological remains. It would appear that the site was used for the disposal of rubbish and debris from the Late Saxon period onwards. Within this probably ad-hoc disposal, a deliberate and organised approach to reclamation and consolidation is indicated by the presence of chalk rafts. The presence of ash and burning debris within some deposits might be indicative of industrial activity in the vicinity.

NAU Archaeology Report No. 1249.

Norwich, Former Eastern Electricity Offices, Duke Street

(NHER 49778; TG 2286 0880)

An archaeological evaluation was carried out for Targetfellow Group Ltd ahead of the redevelopment of the site. Evidence for Saxo-Norman chalk quarrying was identified at the rear of the site and further activity was discovered closer to the river, including a well-preserved timber structure that may have been a walkway close to the Saxon foreshore. Numerous well preserved leather off-cuts were collected from a Saxo-Norman riverine deposit. Large numbers of 13th- to 14th-century pits were discovered in two locations on the site. The foundations of two 15th-century stone buildings were revealed just below the modern make-up in two trenches. Brick foundations and preserved rail-lines which once formed part of the Bullard's Anchor Brewery were revealed in the western area of the site.

NAU Archaeology Report No. 1324.

Norwich, 174 King Street

(NHER 50067; TG 23618 08011)

by Peter Crawley, NAU Archaeology

An archaeological watching brief was carried out for Graeme Duncan in advance of development. A large 15th/16th-century extraction pit was revealed immediately to the rear of the property. Artefacts from the pit indicate dumps of mixed waste material including skinning and horn-working waste. The construction trench for the present 17th-century house truncated the medieval layers and the pit.

NAU Archaeology Report No. 1277.

Norwich, Norwich School

(NHER 50283; TG 2355 0896 – TG 2374 0895)

by Rebecca Crawford, NAU Archaeology

An archaeological watching brief was carried out for Norwich School along the route of an IT cable trench. In the gardens of Abbeyfield a possible garden or boundary wall was uncovered and two walls were found on the edge of Life's Green. One of these walls is thought to be the foundations of a building known as Guybon's tenement, built around 1688. To the north-east of this wall a brick-lined drain was found, capping with bricks subsequently identified as 17th-century mullions. The route of the cable trench was altered avoid these foundations and no further features of archaeological significance were revealed.

NAU Archaeology Report No. 1301.

Norwich, River Wensum Flood Defences

(NHER 49950; TG 23883 08688, TG 23944 08922, TG 23856 09129 and TG 23762 09150)

by Peter Watkins, NAU Archaeology

An archaeological watching brief was carried out for Halcrow Group Ltd monitoring the construction of new flood defences along the river Wensum. The excavation of five flood wall footing trenches was monitored. The river bank appears to have been considerably built-up during the post-medieval period, with potentially medieval horizons sealed beneath at least 1m of later material. Due to the depth of these make-up layers, very few deposits of potentially medieval date were encountered during this work. The footings of a medieval or post-medieval wall at the north-western corner of hospital were the only archaeologically significant structural remains encountered.

NAU Archaeology Report No. 1515.

Norwich, St Andrew's Plain

(NHER 194; SM 4; TG 2313 0879)

by Michael Boyle, NAU Archaeology

An archaeological watching brief was carried out for Norwich City Council monitoring groundworks for new bollards, paving and the removal of tree roots. The foundations of a brick and flint wall and a brick wall were revealed, as were nine grave-cuts. The fills of these grave-cuts were not excavated, but were observed to contain disarticulated human bone.

NAU Archaeology Report No. 1409.

Norwich, 63–65 St Augustine's Street

(NHER 49777; TG 2281 0961)

by David Adams, NAU Archaeology

An archaeological evaluation was carried out for Brennan Architecture Ltd in advance of the redevelopment of the site. Two small, undated pits and a substantial east–west ditch contained 16th–17th-century pottery were revealed. Cutting the ditch was a

similarly aligned post-medieval wall that included a reused stone fragment from the nearby city wall. The robbed-out remains of a modern wall were also identified.

NAU Archaeology Report No. 1256.

Norwich, St Faith's Lane/Cathedral Street

(NHER 49074; TG 2360 0868)

by Rebecca Crawford

Archaeological window sampling was carried out for Hopkins Homes on a proposed development site. This evaluation was designed to locate the course of the Dallingfleet stream. Five samples were taken and no evidence for the Dallingfleet was located.

NAU Archaeology Report No. 1589.

Norwich, Samson and Hercules, Tombland

(NHER 704; TG 2329 0886)

by Gary Trimble, NAU Archaeology

An archaeological evaluation was carried out for City Living Developments during the redevelopment of the building. The evaluation identified the presence of surviving archaeological features and deposits despite heavy truncation of the site in recent years. A medieval burial, almost certainly associated with the church of St George to the south, was revealed. More burials are likely to survive in this area, although they are heavily truncated by later sand and/or chalk quarrying. Other smaller pits were recorded, probably medieval and early post-medieval rubbish pits.

NAU Archaeology Report No. 1317.

Norwich, Strangers' Hall

(NHER 50597; TG 2290 0873)

by Ben Hobbs, NAU Archaeology

An archaeological watching brief was carried out for Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service monitoring the hand-excavation of a cable trench. No artefacts or features of archaeological significance were observed during this groundwork.

NAU Archaeology Report No. 1692.

Norwich, Whitefriars Roundabout

(NHER 49952; TG 2337 0938)

by John Percival, NAU Archaeology

An archaeological watching brief was carried out for Norfolk County Council on four small, narrow trenches excavated in the pavement on the north side of Barrack Street. Two flint, brick and mortar walls were recorded, forming part of a post-medieval building demolished in the 1930s. A single evaluation trench was excavated on the traffic island of Whitefriars roundabout. Two flint and mortar walls and one brick wall were seen at the southern end of the trench.

NAU Archaeology Report No. 1268.

Norwich, Zipfel's Court, Magdalen Street

(NHER 49838; TG 2319 0948)

by Peter Watkins, NAU Archaeology

Archaeological window sampling was carried out for Charles Dowding ahead of the redevelopment of the site. The extent of recent disturbance and truncation appeared to be relatively limited. Several features are probably deep, discrete pits, probably dug to extract sand and gravel during the medieval and post-medieval periods. It has been suggested that the city's Late Saxon defences may have crossed Magdalen Street at this point, but no convincing evidence for their presence was revealed. Although a small quantity of Anglo-Saxon pottery was recovered no features or deposits could be firmly dated to this period.

NAU Archaeology Report No. 1254.

Old Hunstanton, 2 Wodehouse Road

(NHER 50023; TF 6863 4255)

by Michael Boyle, NAU Archaeology

An archaeological evaluation was carried out for Anelli Astley on a proposed development site. Two medieval domestic refuse pits were recorded along with an undated post-hole.

NAU Archaeology Report No. 1289.

Reepham, Church Street and Church Hill

(NHER 49886; TG 6101 3228)

by Peter Crawley, NAU Archaeology

An archaeological watching brief was carried out for Norfolk County Council monitoring the construction of a new storm drain. The development involved excavating a deep pipe trench around St Mary's church. The trench disturbed medieval burials on the eastern side of the church, but on the northern side of the church followed the course of a 19th-century culverted drain. Only one burial was disturbed on the southern side of the church. Fifty human skeletons were found during the watching brief. At the point where Church Street meets Church Hill, a possible Late Saxon/medieval ditch was found, the fill of which was truncated by a medieval burial.

NAU Archaeology Report No. 1286.

Riddlesworth, Devil's Ditch

(NHER 6115; TL 9897 8273)

by Sarah Bates, NAU Archaeology

An archaeological watching brief and excavation were carried out for Anglian Water monitoring the laying of a new pipeline. During the work a section was dug across the Devil's Ditch showing evidence for a recut or cleaning out of the bottom of the ditch. No significant datable finds were recovered, but Optically Stimulated Luminescence (OSL) dating of samples from the ditch fills provided dates of 2590 ± 30 (~590 BC),

1190±160 (~820 AD) and 1220±140 (~790 AD). These suggest that the ditch might have been originally dug during the Iron Age, but continued in use – or was reused – during the Anglo-Saxon period.

NAU Archaeology Report No. 1307.

Saham Toney, Woodcock Hall

(NHER 4697; SM 358; TF 8880 0080)

by Ben Hobbs

An archaeological watching brief was carried out for EDF Energy Networks to monitor the removal of old electricity poles and the installation of new ones. Several sherds of Romano-British pottery were recovered from the topsoil and fragments of disarticulated human skeletal remains were recovered from the subsoil, but no archaeological features were encountered.

NAU Archaeology Report No. 1533.

Thetford, Jubilee Close

(NHER 5756; TL 8630 8268)

by Tim Archer (Arrow Geophysics) and Sarah Percival, NAU Archaeology

A ground-penetrating radar and archaeological window sampling survey were carried out for Rees Pryor Architects LLP on a proposed development site. They confirmed the presence of a substantial defensive ditch running along the northern boundary of the proposed development area. No evidence was found for the survival of an accompanying bank along the line of the defences.

NAU Archaeology Report No. 1308.

Thetford, Jubilee Close

(NHER 5756; TL 8630 8268)

by Michael Boyle, NAU Archaeology

An archaeological evaluation was carried out for Rees Pryor Architects LLP on a proposed development site. Thetford's Anglo-Saxon defensive ditch was located and found to be 8.0m wide and 3.0m deep. Artefactual dating from the ditch was scant, but a single sherd of Thetford-type ware was retrieved from the basal fill. Immediately north-east of the ditch was the base of a bank, which survived to a maximum height of 1.30m. Four well stratified sherds of Thetford-type ware indicated that the bank was contemporary with the ditch.

A NW–SE linear feature truncated the post-medieval soils adjacent and parallel to the Anglo-Saxon bank. A single sherd of Thetford-type ware collected from the feature was undoubtedly redeposited and the ditch was interpreted as a late post-medieval boundary following the line of the defences.

NAU Archaeology Report No. 1672.

Thetford, Old Gasworks, Bury Road

(NHER 5868; TL 8695 8250)

by Tim Archer, Arrow Geophysics for NAU Archaeology

Ground-penetrating radar and electromagnetic surveys were carried out for Atkins Heritage ahead of redevelopment. Features were difficult to distinguish from the infrastructure of the former gas works. However, several features of possible archaeological significance were identified.

Arrow Geophysics Report 092–07.

Thetford, Old Gasworks, Bury Road

(NHER 5868; TL 8695 8250)

by John Ames and Rebecca Crawford, NAU Archaeology

An archaeological evaluation was carried out for Atkins Heritage ahead of the redevelopment of the site. Evidence for Late Saxon occupation was recovered in the form of pits, postholes, ditches and evidence for iron smelting. Evaluation trenches within the garden of 113 Bury Road revealed chalk walls, a probable floor and burials, possibly relating to a former early medieval church. Grave cuts were seen to truncate the chalk walls, suggesting that burial continued after the church was demolished.

NAU Archaeology Report No. 1331.

Thetford, Queensway Middle School

(NHER 5758; TL 8673 8231)

by Ben Hobbs, NAU Archaeology

An archaeological watching brief was carried out for Norfolk Property Consultants to monitor groundworks for a shower block. A ditch-like feature was revealed containing Anglo-Saxon and medieval pottery, metalworking debris, fragments of lava quern and animal bone. A small pit containing post-medieval pottery was also located.

NAU Archaeology Report No. 1294.

Thetford, Station Road

(NHER 49954; TL 8680 8350)

by Ben Hobbs, NAU Archaeology

An archaeological watching brief was carried out for CgMs Consulting monitoring the stripping of land. A section of post-medieval boundary wall made up of chalk blocks within a lime mortar was revealed. No other features were observed during the groundworks.

NAU Archaeology Report No. 1546.

Thurton, Thurton Primary School

(NHER 50405; TG 3273 0108)

by Sarah Bates, NAU Archaeology

An archaeological evaluation was carried out for Norfolk Property Consultants on a proposed development site. Shallow ditches were revealed, as was a shallow hollow of uncertain origin. A small piece of post-medieval tile and some animal bone came from the fill of one of the ditches.

NAU Archaeology Report No. 1302.

Tilney St Lawrence, Red Barn Farm

(NHER 2187; TF 5787 1583)

by Kenneth Penn, NAU Archaeology

A rapid identification survey was carried out for David Farrow ahead of tree-planting. The slight remains of two former sea-banks were observed, both nearly flattened and widely spread. They stand along the western and southern edges of a long narrow field. To the immediate south, a small plantation has been in existence for some time, and part of the much flattened sea-bank lies within this area.

NAU Archaeology Report No. 1314.

Walpole, Roman Bank Cottages, Wisbech Road

(NHER 50567; TF 4920 1691)

by Ben Hobbs, NAU Archaeology

An archaeological watching brief was carried out for Colin Hopper monitoring the foundations of a residential development. No features of archaeological interest were observed in the sections of the groundworks and only sherds of post-medieval pottery were recovered.

NAU Archaeology Report No.1316.

Watton, Gregor Shanks Way

(NHER 51022; TF 9169 0075)

by Peter Crawley, NAU Archaeology

An archaeological evaluation was carried out for Icen Development Ltd on a proposed development site. No significant or early remains were found during the evaluation, although a probably 19th-century fence line was revealed at a right angle to Gregor Shanks Way.

NAU Archaeology Report No. 1710.

Wereham, Manor House

(NHER 50549; TF 6802 0158)

by Rebecca Crawford, NAU Archaeology

An archaeological evaluation was carried out for Trevor Hewitt on a proposed development site. Excavations revealed possible Late Saxon features including an

east–west ditch, a pit and a posthole. A large probably medieval pit was also recorded.

NAU Archaeology Report No. 1312.

West Dereham, Crimplesham Quarry

(NHER 50596; TF 66491 03370)

by Rebecca Crawford, NAU Archaeology

Archaeological fieldwalking and geophysical survey were undertaken for Frimstone Ltd across a proposed quarry extension. Although no significant concentrations of finds of any kind were located during the course of the fieldwalking, the geophysical results confirmed the presence of four ring-ditches (NHER 16162, 18825 and 18235). In addition to these known features, a further two sub-annular geophysical anomalies of similar dimensions to the ring-ditches and a significant number of linear features that probably correspond to later field boundaries were identified. There was also a large number of amorphous and circular anomalies. A linear anomaly aligned approximately NW–SE was tentatively interpreted as a trackway.

NAU Archaeology Report No. 1697.

West Harling, Keeper's Cottage

(NHER 42854; TM 9766 8482)

by Bernie Bartrum

An historic building record was carried out for Dr Kobylecki ahead of the proposed demolition of Keeper's Cottage. Three phases of building were recognised. The first saw the construction of the original 18th-century core of the house, preserved in part within the current structure. The second phase saw the 19th-century extension and heightening of the house. The third phase saw a number of 20th-century alterations to the interior layout and the remodelling of the ancillary buildings into a modern extension.

NAU Archaeology Report No. 1327.

Weybourne, Abbey Farm Barn

(NHER 41266; TG 1115 4309)

by Ben Hobbs, NAU Archaeology

An archaeological watching brief was carried out for Nigel Smith monitoring the excavation of drainage trenches. Post-medieval pottery and ceramic building material were recovered during the excavations and wall foundations associated with monastic buildings known to have stood on the site were also exposed in section. The removal of the concrete pads from four grain silos to the north of the barn revealed only a post-medieval or early modern field drain.

NAU Archaeology Report No. 1694a.

Witton to North Walsham, Anglian Water Pipeline

(NHER 49123; TG 3188 3156 – TG 2959 2981)

by Peter Crawley, NAU Archaeology

An archaeological watching brief and excavations were carried out for Anglian Water along the length of a new pipeline. Numerous post-medieval and modern pits were discovered along the length of the pipeline, many of which contained traces of charcoal. One small cluster of pits containing Neolithic worked flint was noted. Several ditches were revealed, all of which appeared to be post-medieval field boundaries. The area of a known Brick Kiln was excavated, although no *in situ* remains were found, but an 18th-century brick kiln was excavated on the high ground to the east of North Walsham.

NAU Archaeology Report No. 1284.

Wiveton, St Mary's church

(NHER 6169; TG 0435 4279)

by Bernie Bartrum, NAU Archaeology

An historic building record was carried out for Marshall Sisson Architect of a recess in the northern wall of the chancel opened during recent building repairs. The remains of a possible 14th-century Easter Sepulchre or a wall tomb were revealed.

NAU Archaeology Report No. 1272.

ESSEX

Saffron Walden, 1–3 Market Hill

(HER SW54; TL 5385 3854)

by Peter Crawley, NAU Archaeology

An archaeological evaluation was carried out for the Monument Group in advance of development. Five relatively large post-medieval pits were uncovered, all of which were probably chalk quarry pits. Four probable post-holes were found, although they formed no coherent pattern and some of them truncated the fills of the quarry pits. The lack of any medieval pottery may indicate that the area was truncated prior to the post-medieval development of the area.

NAU Archaeology Report No. 1739.

Stanway to Layer, Anglian Water pipeline

(COLEM:2008.65; TL 9570 2230 to TL 9650 2010)

by Peter Crawley, NAU Archaeology

An archaeological watching brief was carried out for Anglian Water on the excavation of an Anglian Water pipeline. The route of the pipeline took it close to the important Iron Age/Roman sites within the Colchester area including the site of Gosbecks Romano-British settlement. Only nine features were encountered along the length of the stripped area, indicating that the placement of the pipeline achieved its purpose. A small probable cremation of Iron Age date was the most archaeologically significant feature uncovered during the survey and adds to what is known of Iron Age Colchester.

NAU Archaeology Report No. 1639.

SUFFOLK

Ipswich, Littles Crescent

(SSMR IPS 525; TM 1629 4364)

by Peter Watkins, NAU Archaeology

An archaeological evaluation was carried out for Aspen New Homes Ltd on a former bowling green prior to redevelopment. Before to the construction of the bowling green the site had been steeply sloping. To level off this slope the south east corner of the site had been truncated and significant quantities of material laid down elsewhere. No evidence for earlier activity on the site was recovered.

NAU Archaeology Report No. 1273.

Isleham to Mildenhall, Anglian Water pipeline

(SSMR FRK 092; TL 640 729 – TL 697 754)

by Stephen Morgan, NAU Archaeology

Archaeological fieldwalking, evaluation, excavation and watching briefs were carried out for Anglian Water along the proposed route of a pipeline from Isleham, Cambridgeshire, to Mildenhall, Suffolk. A concentration of Roman finds was discovered at the eastern end of the fieldwalking corridor, near Mildenhall (FRK 092, Field 10; TL 69 75). The evaluation trenches uncovered what appeared to be a possible flint surface to the north of the River Lark (FRK092, Field 7; TL6874). A human mandible and a number of pits and linear features were also found during this excavation. Remains of parts of a Roman co-axial field system were found in the evaluation trenches at the eastern end of the pipeline route (FRK 092, Field 10; TL6975). These excavations also uncovered Roman beam-slots, post-holes and pits. A watching brief was carried out on the remainder of the route during which no significant archaeological remains were found.

NAU Archaeology Report No. 1497.

Lowestoft, 63 High Street

(SSMR LWT 158; TM 5516 9371)

by John Percival

Archaeological window sampling was carried out for Mr Head ahead of residential development. No evidence for medieval or post-medieval activity was found within the site and no artefacts were recovered.

NAU Archaeology Report No. 1275.

Moulton, Packhorse Bridge

(SSMR MUN 008; TL 6975 6453)

by Sarah Bates, NAU Archaeology

An archaeological watching brief was carried out for English Heritage monitoring the replacement of a display panel. A hole was dug through topsoil and the posts for the new panel were concreted into place. Nothing of archaeological interest was found.

NAU Archaeology Report No. 1310.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE

Ely, 1 Redman Close

(CHER ECB2645; TL 5499 8175)

by John Ames, NAU Archaeology

An archaeological evaluation was carried out for Beres Developments Ltd on a proposed development site. Two evaluation trenches were excavated producing evidence for a post-medieval or modern ditch, a dog burial and modern make-up deposits.

NAU Archaeology Report No. 1313.

Isleham to Mildenhall, Anglian Water pipeline

(CHER ECB2549 and ECB2598; TL 640 729 – TL 697 754)

by Stephen Morgan, NAU Archaeology

Archaeological fieldwalking, evaluation, excavation and watching briefs were carried out for Anglian Water along the proposed route of a pipeline from Isleham, Cambridgeshire, to Mildenhall, Suffolk. Fieldwalking finds consisted of Roman–post-medieval pottery, ceramic building material, flint, coins, part of an Early Saxon brooch and other metal objects. The majority of these finds were recovered from the western end of the pipeline route and may therefore possibly be associated with the medieval village of Isleham. The only archaeological features uncovered during the evaluation trenching in the Cambridgeshire part of the pipeline route were a number of small possible pits and linear features, the latter probably associated with field drainage.

NAU Archaeology Report No. 1497.

LINCOLNSHIRE

Spalding, Red Lion Street

(LHER SRLS07; TF 2478 2280)

by Stephen Morgan, NAU Archaeology

An archaeological evaluation was carried out for South Holland District Council on the site of a proposed development. The evaluation revealed various post-medieval layers and features. A post-medieval well, wall and surface were revealed, as was an 18th-century wall.

NAU Archaeology Report No. 1689.