

Nightingale Lane Downham Market Norfolk



Archaeological Fieldwalking Report



June 2011

Client: CgMs

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Nightingale Lane, Downham Market, Norfolk

Archaeological Fieldwalking Survey

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Summary

On the 8th and 9th June 2011, Oxford Archaeology East carried out an archaeological fieldwalking survey across a c.22ha area in Downham Market, Norfolk (TF 616 023). The area surveyed encompassed fields containing sugar beet crop adjacent to Nightingale Lane and immediately north of the A1122.

The fieldwalking survey has shown the presence of prehistoric (Neolithic to Iron Age) activity across much of the site.

The finds collected ranged in date from the early Neolithic through to post-medieval and modern. Of particular significance was a worked flint scatter in the central and south-eastern portion of the site. A number of tools were found including a leaf shaped arrowhead and the assemblage is thought to be Neolithic to Early Bronze Age in date, in addition part of the assemblage may date to the mid-late Bronze Age and possibly later.

A small number of medieval pottery sherds were found, probably the result of manuring fields. The majority of the finds recovered across the entire area although slightly more dense towards the north were post-medieval in date, and included a high density of clay pipe and ceramic building material (CBM). A cluster of oyster shell was also found on the north-eastern side of the study area. These finds are all likely to derive from manuring of fields.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and scope of work

- 1.1.1 An archaeological fieldwalking survey was conducted at Nightingale Lane, Downham Market, Norfolk.
- 1.1.2 This archaeological fieldwalking survey was undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by OA East on behalf of CgMs and approved by Ken Hamilton of Norfolk Historic Environment Service (NHES).
- 1.1.3 The work was designed to assist in defining the presence/absence of any archaeological finds in the topsoil within the proposed redevelopment area, in accordance with the guidelines set out in *Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment* (Department for Communities and Local Government 2010). The results will enable decisions to be made by NHES, on behalf of the Local Planning Authority, with regard to any further archaeological works on the area.
- 1.1.4 The site archive is currently held by OA East and will be deposited with the appropriate county stores in due course.

1.2 Geology and topography

- 1.2.1 The subject site lies at the interface between the parishes of Denver and Downham Market, originally in the parish of Denver, boundary changes have now moved the site into Downham market. It is currently under arable cultivation (sugar beet), and lies on the edge of the Norfolk Peat Fens on Greensand overlain by glacial sandy, silty clay till. The proposed development area occupies a very gentle sloping land of c.30 AOD. The underlying bedrock of Downham Market is the interface between Upper Jurassic clay and Lower Cretaceous chalk (Funnell 1994).

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

- 1.3.1 Worked prehistoric flints, including early Mesolithic tools, were found approximately 500m north-west of the site (MNF14056 TF61330309) and about 400m west of the site (MNF21475 TF60980207). A Neolithic flint axehead was found 100m north-west of the site (MNF2439 TF615027) and a second polished stone axehead was found during road repairs close to Crow Hall (MNF2446 TF61280225) (Gailey 2011). Immediately to the south of the subject site prehistoric finds were collected during field walking and observations along the route of the Downham Market Southern Bypass (A1122) in 1985 (MNF21478 TF61790215); subsequent observation of construction works in this area led to the identification of an early Bronze Age pit (MNF21478) on the north side of the new road (Gailey 2011). Finds included prehistoric (including Beaker) pottery, worked flints, and hazelnut shells, most of which were recovered from the early Bronze Age pit. Prehistoric pottery and worked flints have also been recovered from the roadside ditches on both sides of the road line. Evidence for a possible Bronze Age round barrow is recorded on aerial photographs 300m north-east of the site (MNF16156 TF62340287) and a ring-ditch was excavated during NAU excavations to the south-west of the site (MNF30228) (Gailey 2011).
- 1.3.2 During 1999 and 2000 the Norfolk Archaeological Unit (NAU) excavated an Iron Age, Roman and Middle Saxon settlement in advance of residential development west of

London Road approximately 350m west of the south westernmost part of the subject site (MNF30228 TF60960221) (Gailey 2011). Several Late Iron Age and Roman structures and enclosures were revealed, representing several different phases of the settlement's development. A number of Middle Saxon features were also found, including ditches and pits.

1.4 Acknowledgements

- 1.4.1 The author would like to extend thanks to CgMs who have commissioned and funded the work, in particular Suzanne Gailey.
- 1.4.2 The project was managed by Aileen Connor. Fieldwalking was carried out by the Author with the aid of Dave Brown, John Diffey, Patrick Moan, Jools Newman and Helen Stocks-Morgan.

2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

- 2.1.1 The objective of this fieldwalking survey was to seek to inform the presence/absence of finds in topsoil across the development area. The fieldwalking can provide information about the date and distribution of any finds recovered from the development area and aid in defining any future trenching strategy to evaluate the area.

2.2 Methodology

- 2.2.1 Field survey by systematic fieldwalking was undertaken on those areas under cultivation to determine the extent, date and significance of artefactual evidence within the plough soil. Fieldwalking was carried out following the 'Essex method', using the recommended 20m sample intervals and providing a 5% sample of the site. The site was divided into units of one hectare, each numbered individually. The development area was further sub-divided into 20m transects aligned north to south and numbered 1-5 from west to east within each hectare.
- 2.2.2 Key grid points were located and surveyed prior to the commencement of fieldwalking using a Leica 1200 GPS.
- 2.2.3 All categories of artefactual material were hand collected from the surface of the plough soil in 20m sample intervals from a pre-established baseline and labelled. Labelling comprises six figures, the first two refer to hectare number followed by transect number (2 digits) and finally distance along the transect in 20m intervals.
- 2.2.4 All artefacts have been cleaned and processed in line with UKIC recommended standards (1998). Finds have been classified by material and artefact class and spot-dated to broad period categories.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Finds assemblage

3.1.1 The finds assemblage recovered from fieldwalking is summarised by hectare in Table 1 below.

<i>Hectare</i>	<i>Flint</i>	<i>Prehistoric pottery</i>	<i>Medieval pottery</i>	<i>PM pottery</i>	<i>Clay pipe</i>	<i>Shell</i>	<i>PM brick and tile</i>	<i>Glass</i>	<i>Total</i>
11							1	1	2
12	4			2	2	1	6	2	17
13	1			1		1	1		4
22	8			3	2		5	1	19
23	6			1		1	2	3	13
25				1			1		2
26	1			4	6		6		17
27	1			2	1		2	2	8
32	4			3			1		8
33	7			3	1	1	2		15
34	4			4			1		9
35	6			8	1		3	1	18
36	8			8	5		6	1	28
37	1			7	1		5	4	18
42	3			1			1	1	9
43	8		1	6	1		8	2	26
44	11	2	1	16	2		12	3	47
45	13			8	1	1	4	2	31
46	1			6	6		10	1	25
47	2			4	1		1		8
52	7		1	2			1		11
53	15			9	3		7	1	34
54	20			5	4	2	7	6	47
55	15	1		2		1	3	2	24
56	3			11	2		9		25
57	4		1	14	2		7	1	28
63	1			2			1		4
64							2		2
66	2			11			3	1	18
67	2			20	1	4	10	3	39
68				6			5	3	16

<i>Hectare</i>	<i>Flint</i>	<i>Prehistoric pottery</i>	<i>Medieval pottery</i>	<i>PM pottery</i>	<i>Clay pipe</i>	<i>Shell</i>	<i>PM brick and tile</i>	<i>Glass</i>	<i>Total</i>
69	2			11	2		6	3	24
70	1			3	1		4	1	10
77	1			3		2	5	2	13
78	4		1	7	2	6	7	3	29
79	5			17	8		7	4	39
80	1			10	2	2	2	1	18
Total	179	3	5	219	57	22	163	56	704

Table 1: finds assemblages

3.2 Lithics

- 3.2.1 179 struck flints were recovered during fieldwalking, comprising 25.4% of all finds collected (Fig. 2).
- 3.2.2 The assemblage dates from the Early neolithic through to the Middle Bronze Age (and potentially later). Of the 179 lithics recovered, twenty-six were worked blades/tools, including a leaf shaped arrowhead from the Early neolithic period.
- 3.2.3 The main concentration of lithics were spread across hectares 43-45 and 52-55. The flint from these hectares comprised just over 50% of the assemblage and contained the highest proportion of tools.

3.3 Prehistoric pottery

- 3.3.1 Three sherds of Early Iron Age pottery was recovered, making up 0.4% of the overall assemblage (Fig. 2). The sherds were small abraded flint tempered body sherds, thus no more specific information could be ascertained from them.

3.4 Medieval pottery

- 3.4.1 Five sherds of medieval pottery were collected from across the surveyed area, making up 0.7% of the overall assemblage (Fig. 2). These included part of a Grimstone jug and a local medieval unglazed sherd with sooting on the outside, potentially showing it to be from a cooking pot.

3.5 Post-medieval and modern pottery

- 3.5.1 By far the greatest quantity of finds, constituting 31.1% of the total assemblage was post-medieval and modern pottery. The post-medieval assemblage consists mainly of redwares. None of the pottery is likely to be located in its place of primary deposition and represents a pattern of post medieval manuring. The deposition of pottery appears to have ended by the late 19th or early 20th century (Fig. 3).

3.6 Shell

- 3.6.1 Twenty-two fragments of shell were collected during fieldwalking, making up 3.1% of the overall assemblage (Fig. 3). One cockle shell was collected the remainder was all oyster. The majority of the shell recovered came from hectares 67, 77 and 78.

3.7 Clay pipe

- A.1.1 Sixty fragments of white ball clay pipe were recovered, making up 8.1% of all finds collected (Fig. 3). The majority of the fragments were from stems that are not closely datable. The partial pipe bowls that were recovered date from 1670-1700.

3.8 Glass

- 3.8.1 Sixty-four glass fragments were retrieved during the fieldwalking. This made up 8% of the overall finds assemblage. All but four shards came from glass vessels, with the remainder being window glass. All of the fragments were undiagnostic body pieces, and likely to be medieval or later in date (Fig. 3).

3.9 Ceramic building material

- 3.9.1 163 fragments of ceramic building material (CBM) were recovered, making up 23.2% of the overall assemblage (Fig. 3). Very little of this maintained more than a single surface, making close dating difficult. The vast majority of the CBM is of post-medieval to modern date and likely derived from hardcore placed on farm tracks and/or manuring scatters. Many fragments are highly fired and slightly curved, suggesting they represent pieces of clay field drain.

4 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

- 4.1.1 Prehistoric pottery is generally fragile and therefore although only a very small amount of prehistoric pottery was collected during the fieldwalking; its presence does suggest the likelihood that it has derived from underlying features. The pottery is thought to date to the Early Iron Age, a period which has so far been little represented in the immediate vicinity.
- 4.1.2 There is a clear concentration of struck and worked flint (including a leaf shaped arrowhead) from the south-eastern side of the study area (hectares 43-45 and 52-55), which indicates the potential for prehistoric activity within this area, spanning the Early Neolithic to Early Bronze Age. Several of the flints have been unusually worked (with many of the flakes being thick, broad and squat, struck far back into the body of the nodule), indicating the potential for later stone working traditions from the mid-late Bronze Age or later.
- 4.1.3 The fieldwalking evidence suggests that the subject site was occupied during the Early Neolithic to Early Iron Age periods. It clearly lies within a wider prehistoric landscape as shown by the presence of two possible Bronze Age round barrows within 0.5km of the subject site, one to the south-west (MNF30228) and another to the north-east (MNF16156), as well as a number of prehistoric finds from the vicinity.
- 4.1.4 Recommendations for any future work based upon this report will be made by the NHES.

APPENDIX B. FINDS REPORTS

B.1 Pottery

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction

B.1.1 The field walking produced a moderate pottery assemblage of 219 sherds, weighing 2.514kg (Table 2). The condition of the overall assemblage is abraded and the average sherd weight is 11g.

Fabric	Code	Description	Number of sherds	Weight (kg)
IAFT	0.02	Iron Age Flint Tempered	3	0.016
Total Prehistoric			3	0.016
LMU	3.23	Local medieval unglazed	3	0.011
UPG	4.00	Unprovenanced glazed	1	0.020
GRIM	4.10	Grimston-type ware	1	0.002
Total medieval			5	0.033
LMT	5.10	Late medieval and transitional	13	0.133
LMT/GRE			9	0.160
Total late medieval			22	0.293
PMRW	6.10	Post-medieval redwares	32	0.479
IGBW	6.11	Iron-glazed blackwares	24	0.165
GRE	6.12	Glazed red earthenware	23	0.318
WNBC	6.14	West Norfolk Bichrome	6	0.072
PMRE	6.18	Post-medieval redwares Essex type	1	0.014
STAF	6.41	Staffordshire-type Slipware	1	0.006
METS	6.42	Metropolitan Type Slipware	2	0.017
GSW	7.01	German stoneware	2	0.039
GSW4	7.14	Cologne/Frechen Stoneware	1	0.004
Total post-medieval			92	1.114
TPE	8.00	Transfer-printed earthenwares	21	0.049
INDS	8.02	Industrial Slipware	1	0.002
REFW	8.03	Refined white earthenwares	19	0.106
REFW (blue)	8.03	Refined white earthenwares (coloured body)	3	0.009
IRST	8.12	Ironstone	1	0.023
ESW	8.20	English Stoneware	12	0.212
ESWN	8.22	English Stoneware Nottingham-type	3	0.017
PORC	8.30	Porcelain	2	0.004
SWSW	8.41	Staffordshire white salt-glazed stonewares	7	0.049

Fabric	Code	Description	Number of sherds	Weight (kg)
BLSW	8.43	Black stonewares and basaltes	1	0.011
LGRE	8.50	Late glazed red earthenware	2	0.008
LSRW	8.51	Late slipped redware	4	0.032
LBW	8.52	Late blackwares	17	0.514
Plant pot			3	0.014
Total modern			96	1.050
UNID		Unidentified	1	0.008
Total			219	2.514

Table 2: Pottery quantification by fabric

Methodology

- B.1.2 The Medieval Pottery Research Group (MPRG) documents A guide to the classification of medieval ceramic forms (MPRG, 1998) and Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics (MPRG, 2001) act as a standard.
- B.1.3 Dating was carried out using OA East's in-house system based on that previously used at the Museum of London. Fabric classification has been carried out for all previously described medieval and post-medieval types using the Norfolk fabric codes. All sherds have been counted, classified and weighed. All the pottery has been recorded and dated on a context-by-context basis.
- B.1.4 The pottery and archive are curated by Oxford Archaeology East until formal deposition.

Assemblage

- B.1.5 The majority of the assemblage is post-medieval and modern (Table 3). Three sherds of flint tempered pottery have been tentatively identified as prehistoric. Five sherds of medieval pottery were identified including a single glazed sherd from a GRIM jug and two sherds of LMU, one of which retained traces of external sooting suggesting it may have been a cooking vessel. Thirteen sherds of LMT were identified and a further nine sherds were grouped as LMT-GRE as they were too abraded to be sure of identification.
- B.1.6 The post medieval assemblage consists mainly of redwares PMRW, GRE and IGBW, there were few identifiable forms apart from bowls. Other fabrics are present in only small numbers, and the recovery of only three small sherds of German stoneware (GSW and GSW4) is lower than might be expected for a pottery type commonly represented by a single sherd in the 16th and 17th century. Staffordshire-type slipwares are represented by a single body sherd from bowl or dish.
- B.1.7 The modern pottery included fragments of SWSW vessels including a rim sherd from a press moulded plate. A small number of ESWN sherds were recovered including several with traces of decoration and ESW types present included a fragment from a 19th century blacking bottle. Also present were numerous sherds of TPE most commonly decorated with blue transfer prints. Three fragments of unglazed redwares, probably plant pots and and part of a lid from a Black Basalt tea pot were also recovered.

Statement of Research Potential and Further Work

- B.1.8 An assemblage of this size provides only basic dating information for a site. None of the pottery is likely to be located in its place of primary deposition and represents a pattern of post medieval manuring and the deposition of pottery appears to have ended by the late 19th or early 20th century.
- B.1.9 The small number of Iron Age flint tempered sherds suggests there may be underlying Iron Age features that have been disturbed by later ploughing. No further work is required on the medieval or later assemblages.

Location	Norfolk Code	Date	Count	Weight in kg
120500	LBW	18th-early 20th century	1	0.018
120580	TPE	18th-20th century	1	0.002
130520	LMT	15th-16th century	1	0.006
220140	LBW	18th-early 20th century	1	0.001
220340	REFW	Late 18th-20th century	1	0.001
220520	LBW	18th-early 20th century	1	0.143
230500	PORC	18th-20th century	1	0.002
250580	LBW	18th-early 20th century	1	0.008
260480	TPE	18th-20th century	1	0.007
260500	IGBW	16th-18th century	1	0.002
260540	GRE	16th-18th century	1	0.006
260580	GRE	16th-18th century	1	0.011
270400	GRE	16th-18th century	1	0.010
270520	PMRW	16th-18th century	1	0.009
320340	ESW	17th-19th century	1	0.008
320340	LMT	15th-16th century	1	0.004
320360	LSRW	18th-19th century	1	0.005
330300	ESW	17th-19th century	1	0.007
330300	REFW	Late 18th-20th century	1	0.001
330580	INDS	Late 18th-20th century	1	0.002
340440	LMT/GRE		1	0.007
340540	ESW	17th-19th century	1	0.019
340540	GRE	16th-18th century	1	0.003
340540	GSW		1	0.015
350180	ESW	17th-19th century	1	0.018
350220	PMRW	16th-18th century	1	0.012
350220	REFW	Late 18th-20th century	1	0.003
350400	IGBW	16th-18th century	1	0.001
350440	REFW	Late 18th-20th century	1	0.009
350580	TPE	18th-20th century	1	0.002
360140	PMRW	16th-18th century	1	0.012

<i>Location</i>	<i>Norfolk Code</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight in kg</i>
360140	WNBC	17th century	1	0.004
360220	LSRW	18th-19th century	1	0.016
360240	LMT/GRE		1	0.008
360300	IGBW	16th-18th century	1	0.006
360340	IGBW	16th-18th century	1	0.003
360360	PMRW	16th-18th century	1	0.006
360580	IGBW	16th-18th century	1	0.023
370100	PMRW	16th-18th century	1	0.014
370140	Plant pot		1	0.002
370240	LMT/GRE		1	0.072
370340	ESW	17th-19th century	1	0.038
370400	PMRW	16th-18th century	1	0.006
370440	REFW	Late 18th-20th century	1	0.003
370520	IGBW	16th-18th century	1	0.004
420340	GRE	16th-18th century	1	0.015
430160	LMU	11th-14th century	1	0.005
430360	LMT	15th-16th century	1	0.006
430380	PMRW	16th-18th century	1	0.007
430460	LBW	18th-early 20th century	1	0.045
430580	PMRW	16th-18th century	1	0.013
430580	TPE	18th-20th century	1	0.003
440100	ESW	17th-19th century	1	0.017
440100	GRIM	L. 12th-14th c.	1	0.002
440180	LBW	18th-early 20th century	1	0.003
440260	ESWN	Late 17th-late 18th century	1	0.006
440300	IGBW	16th-18th century	1	0.003
440300	LBW	18th-early 20th century	1	0.037
440320	IAFT	Early Iron Age	1	0.006
440460	IAFT	Early Iron Age	1	0.002
440480	TPE	18th-20th century	1	0.001
440480	WNBC	17th century	1	0.012
440520	LMT/GRE		1	0.005
440540	GRE	16th-18th century	1	0.014
440540	GRE	16th-18th century	1	0.025
440580	GRE	16th-18th century	1	0.021
440580	GRE	16th-18th century	1	0.027
440580	REFW (blue)	Late 18th-20th century	1	0.003
450240	GRE	16th-18th century	1	0.005

<i>Location</i>	<i>Norfolk Code</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight in kg</i>
450240	TPE	18th-20th century	1	0.007
450300	TPE	18th-20th century	1	0.001
450500	IGBW	16th-18th century	1	0.004
450500	WNBC	17th century	1	0.003
450520	TPE	18th-20th century	1	0.002
450560	IGBW	16th-18th century	2	0.005
460240	LBW	18th-early 20th century	1	0.060
460260	WNBC	17th century	1	0.010
460320	LMT/GRE		1	0.014
460400	LSRW	18th-19th century	1	0.005
460400	REFW	Late 18th-20th century	1	0.031
460540	IGBW	16th-18th century	1	0.003
470100	LBW	18th-early 20th century	1	0.003
470100	REFW	Late 18th-20th century	1	0.001
470120	IGBW	16th-18th century	1	0.005
470240	IGBW	16th-18th century	1	0.017
520280	LBW	18th-early 20th century	1	0.007
520580	UPG	Late 12th-14th century	1	0.020
530140	PMRW	16th-18th century	1	0.033
530200	GSW4	16th-17th century	1	0.004
530260	IGBW	16th-18th century	1	0.002
530260	PMRW	16th-18th century	1	0.013
530260	TPE	18th-20th century	1	0.002
530340	REFW	Late 18th-20th century	1	0.009
530360	LMT	15th-16th century	1	0.022
530460	PMRW	16th-18th century	1	0.014
530580	SWSW	18th century	1	0.012
540180	LMT	15th-16th century	1	0.003
540200	REFW	Late 18th-20th century	1	0.005
540300	TPE	18th-20th century	1	0.001
540380	LBW	18th-early 20th century	1	0.010
540500	REFW	Late 18th-20th century	1	0.009
550240	IAFT	Late Iron Age	1	0.008
550560	IRST	Early 19th century	1	0.023
560100	GRE	16th-18th century	1	0.025
560100	LBW	18th-early 20th century	1	0.017
560160	GRE	16th-18th century	1	0.006
560180	PMRW	16th-18th century	2	0.02

<i>Location</i>	<i>Norfolk Code</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight in kg</i>
560200	LBW	18th-early 20th century	1	0.041
560280	LMT	15th-16th century	1	0.003
560280	LSRW	18th-19th century	1	0.006
560280	PMRW	16th-18th century	1	0.024
560360	TPE	18th-20th century	1	0.001
560380	REFW	Late 18th-20th century	1	0.005
570100	LMT/GRE		1	0.004
570100	METS	17th century	1	0.010
570100	WNBC	17th century	1	0.004
570200	GRE	16th-18th century	2	0.04
570220	GRE	16th-18th century	1	0.011
570220	Plant pot		1	0.005
570420	LMU	11th-14th century	1	0.003
570440	SWSW	18th century	1	0.002
570540	IGBW	16th-18th century	1	0.002
570540	TPE	18th-20th century	1	0.001
570560	GSW		1	0.024
570560	PMRW	16th-18th century	1	0.009
570560	TPE	18th-20th century	1	0.001
630140	PMRW	16th-18th century	1	0.005
630160	LBW	18th-early 20th century	1	0.006
660180	LMT/GRE		1	0.010
660180	REFW	Late 18th-20th century	1	0.009
660240	PMRW	16th-18th century	1	0.020
660240	REFW	Late 18th-20th century	1	0.005
660280	LMT	15th-16th century	1	0.007
660280	PMRW	16th-18th century	1	0.013
660280	PMRW	16th-18th century	1	0.029
660320	PMRW	16th-18th century	1	0.150
660860	ESW	17th-19th century	1	0.004
660860	REFW	Late 18th-20th century	1	0.002
660860	SWSW	18th century	1	0.003
670100	GRE	16th-18th century	1	0.008
670140	ESW	17th-19th century	1	0.054
670140	LGRE	18th-19th century	1	0.002
670140	PMRW	16th-18th century	1	0.016
670140	TPE	18th-20th century	1	0.001
670160	LMT	15th-16th century	1	0.004

<i>Location</i>	<i>Norfolk Code</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight in kg</i>
670160	LMT	15th-16th century	1	0.005
670180	PMRW	16th-18th century	1	0.002
670200	ESW	17th-19th century	1	0.005
670200	ESWN	Late17th-late 18th century	1	0.007
670220	LMT	15th-16th century	1	0.024
670340	GRE	16th-18th century	1	0.027
670340	GRE	16th-18th century	1	0.032
670340	LMT	15th-16th century	1	0.005
670340	SWSW	18th century	1	0.007
670400	PMRW	16th-18th century	1	0.002
670400	PMRW	16th-18th century	1	0.004
670440	ESWN	Late17th-late 18th century	1	0.004
670440	SWSW	18th century	1	0.009
670540	IGBW	16th-18th century	1	0.014
680460	REFW	Late 18th-20th century	1	0.001
680480	GRE	16th-18th century	1	0.028
680480	LBW	18th-early 20th century	1	0.021
680520	ESW	17th-19th century	1	0.032
680520	IGBW	16th-18th century	1	0.014
680580	REFW (blue)	Late 18th-20th century	1	0.003
690400	IGBW	16th-18th century	1	0.013
690400	PMRW	16th-18th century	1	0.003
690400	PMRW	16th-18th century	1	0.006
690400	PMRW	16th-18th century	1	0.008
690420	GRE	16th-18th century	1	0.015
690440	GRE	16th-18th century	1	0.016
690440	Plant pot		1	0.007
690440	PMRW	16th-18th century	1	0.002
690460	GRE	16th-18th century	1	0.003
690480	WNBC	17th century	1	0.039
690500	PMRW	16th-18th century	1	0.006
700400	GRE	16th-18th century	1	0.006
700400	IGBW	16th-18th century	1	0.005
700400	LBW	18th-early 20th century	1	0.047
770120	LMT	15th-16th century	1	0.038
770180	TPE	18th-20th century	1	0.005
770220	PMRW	16th-18th century	1	0.005
780120	LMT/GRE		1	0.029

Location	Norfolk Code	Date	Count	Weight in kg
780200	LMU	11th-14th century	1	0.003
780280	ESW	17th-19th century	1	0.006
780280	REFW	Late 18th-20th century	1	0.006
780280	STAF	Late 17th-18th century	1	0.006
780360	PORC	18th-20th century	1	0.002
780380	ESW	17th-19th century	1	0.004
790100	UNID		1	0.008
790120	SWSW	18th century	1	0.011
790140	LBW	18th-early 20th century	1	0.047
790140	PMRW	16th-18th century	1	0.007
790140	REFW	Late 18th-20th century	1	0.004
790160	LGRE	18th-19th century	1	0.006
790160	REFW	Late 18th-20th century	1	0.001
790180	PMRW	16th-18th century	1	0.006
790220	TPE	18th-20th century	1	0.001
790240	BLSW	Late 18th-20th century	1	0.011
790260	IGBW	16th-18th century	1	0.011
790340	IGBW	16th-18th century	1	0.004
790380	IGBW	16th-18th century	1	0.002
790380	IGBW	16th-18th century	1	0.016
790380	PMRE	16th-18th century	1	0.014
790380	REFW	Late 18th-20th century	1	0.001
790380	TPE	18th-20th century	1	0.006
800100	METS	17th century	1	0.007
800100	TPE	18th-20th century	1	0.002
800120	IGBW	16th-18th century	1	0.006
800120	TPE	18th-20th century	1	0.001
800200	LMT	15th-16th century	1	0.006
800200	SWSW	18th century	1	0.005
800220	LMT/GRE		1	0.011
800220	REFW (blue)	Late 18th-20th century	1	0.003
800220	TPE	18th-20th century	1	0.001

Table 3: Pottery dating

B.2 Clay tobacco pipe

By Carole Fletcher

Assemblage

- B.2.1 Fragments of white ball clay pipe were recovered during field walking (0.190kg) the majority of the fragments were from stems that are not closely datable. Partial pipe bowls were recovered from 360100 and 360140, both date from 1670-1700. No further work is required on this assemblage.

B.3 Lithics

By Antony Dickson

Introduction

- B.3.1 For the purposes of this report individual artefacts were scanned and then assigned to a category within a simple lithic classification system (Table 4). No metrical analysis or detailed technological recording was undertaken during the preliminary analysis.
- B.3.2 A total of 172 struck lithics (and seven natural pieces of flint which are not discussed further) were recovered. The lithics were recovered from unstratified topsoil deposits during a fieldwalking survey.
- B.3.3 All the lithic artefacts were made of flint which was of good quality. In general the flint was fairly homogeneous in character across the fieldwalking assemblage although the material varied in colour through dark brown, brownish grey, brown and whitish grey. In terms of provenance the majority of this material can be obtained locally from superficial geological deposits and from limited areas of the chalk bedrock (Healy 1981,13).
- B.3.4 There are 22 pieces of patinated flint. The patination varies in intensity and coverage from very light and patchy to thick and opaque. The colour of the patination is quite uniform varying between white and greyish white. There are also five pieces of burnt flint.
- B.3.5 The assemblage contains a high number of pieces which have succumbed to post depositional damage.

Methodology

- B.3.6 Based on the preliminary results of the interim lithic analysis the site has been divided into three separate areas to facilitate the discussion of the assemblage. The first area comprising the lithics recovered from Hectares 12-42 represents 31% of the assemblage. The second area comprising the lithics recovered from Hectares 43-45 and 52-55 represents 52% of the assemblage. Finally the remainder of the hectares 46-47 and 56-80 contained 17% of the assemblage.

Results

Hectares 12-42

- B.3.7 This area of the site produced a total of 54 pieces of worked flint. The cores represented a single platform form, one irregular core, two cores with platforms at right angles and a keeled form. Also present were three core fragments of which only one was recognisable as part of a discoidal core. In addition to the cores were a number of chunks. All the chunks were irregularly worked with no obvious pattern to their reduction. The flake and

blade debitage included one blade and 14 flakes which were unbroken. They represented five primary, six secondary and four tertiary pieces from a generalised reduction sequence. Tools included several miscellaneous retouched blades and flakes (blades and flakes with retouch on their edges probably representing expedient tool manufacture), three worn edge pieces (flakes and blades with consistent small irregular flake scars and/or crushing and battering mainly confined to their lateral edges) and a core tool (26500). The latter consisted of a flint nodule irregularly flaked at one end to create a ridge which had then been utilised as a chopper/pounder. The ridge was crushed and battered indicating heavy use. The opposite end of the nodule had also been roughly flaked, probably to facilitate handling/hafting.

Hectares 43-45 and 52-55

- B.3.8 This area of the site produced a total of 89 lithics. The diagnostic core types included one discoidal form and a single platform core. Alongside the cores were five core fragments of which four could be identified as belonging to recognisable reduction strategies. They included two fragments from discoidal core forms and two from single platform types. One of the latter showed evidence for the production of blades and narrow flakes (430480). Two chunks, one with a possible utilised edge were also recorded.
- B.3.9 Of the flakes and blades four blades were complete while 31 flakes were also unbroken. The unbroken blades and flakes represented two primary, 18 secondary and 15 tertiary pieces from a general reduction sequence. One flake could represent a core trimming piece (440500). Among the tool types were nine miscellaneous retouched flakes and four flakes and blades with worn edges. One of the worn edged pieces had a distinctive edge use gloss as well (530240). More formal tool types included a knife form (530300), a notched piece (540280), two awls (520180, broken; 540300) and two scrapers. The scrapers included a side and end (530540) and a side form (550261). A core tool (540460) comprising a flint nodule split by a thermal fracture and then partially worked on one side, had a battered edge suggesting the piece had been utilised as a heavy duty tool. Finally a partly damaged leaf shaped arrowhead (430580) was also recorded.

Hectares 46-47 and 56-80

- B.3.10 This area of the site produced 29 pieces of worked flint. The assemblage included a core fragment (possibly from a single platform core) and four irregularly worked chunks. One of the chunks was burnt while another showed slight evidence for having been utilised; however the edge damage could also have been the result of post depositional processes. There were 11 complete flakes which can be classified as four secondary and seven tertiary removals in a general reduction sequence. Tools included a blade with a simple miscellaneous retouched edge and blade with a utilised edge. More formal tool types included an end scraper (560120), a possible denticulate (690560) and a combination tool (470100). The latter was made on a broad, thick flake and had an awl at the distal end, which was formed by abrupt heavy irregular retouch applied to both lateral edges which then converged to form a robust point. The opposite end had a scraping edge applied.

Discussions and recommendations

- B.3.11 In chronological terms the assemblage, as a whole, contains diagnostic pieces (some core types, scrapers and the leaf shaped arrowhead) which can be attributed to reduction strategies associated with possible Early neolithic through to Early Bronze Age stone working traditions. In addition to this it is likely that a proportion of the blade and flake debitage and some of the formal tool types (pieces with battered surfaces and edges, the awls, the possible denticulate and core tools) from the assemblage represent reduction

strategies dating to the mid to late Bronze Age and possibly later (Young and Humphrey 1999). Many of the flakes are thick, broad and squat in form and have been struck well back into the body of the parent nodule leaving broad platforms which are often accompanied by pronounced and in one or two cases multiple bulbs of percussion (Ballin 2002). A number of flakes also have pronounced hinged terminations. These traits indicate the use of a hard hammer technology whereby no care and consideration was given to the reduction of individual nodules.

- B.3.12 In addition to this there is a high occurrence of relatively large, irregular secondary pieces which suggest that unlike in earlier periods, where blades and flakes were systematically detached from prepared cores producing large numbers of tertiary pieces, part of the reduction sequence was geared towards working nodules for a restricted number of flakes and blades without prior de-cortification of the nodule taking place. This seems to have been the case with some of the the chunks where they show evidence for a few irregular removals and still retain a significant proportion of their cortex covering. Another aspect of later stone working traditions is the occurrence of reworked patinated flakes (Butler 2005,179). Within the assemblage there are several patinated flakes and blades which have had irregular retouch applied which cuts through the patinated surface.
- B.3.13 This is a significant assemblage that may in part date to the mid Bronze Age or later. It may be possible to clearly define the presence/absence of later stone working technologies at the site by undertaking a more detailed analysis of the assemblage, which would include metrical and in depth technological analysis. Should further investigation take place it is recommended that these analyses are undertaken.

Hectare	Arrowhead	Awl	Blade	Chunk	Combination tool	Core	Core fragment	Core tool	Denticulate	Flake	knife form	Misc retouched blade	Misc retouched flake	Notch	Scraper	Worn edge	Total
12			1	1		1							1				4
13			1														1
22										6		1				1	8
23			1	3		1				1							6
26								1									1
27							1										1
32				1						2			1				4
33										3			4				7
34										4							4
35				1		1				2			1			1	6
36			1	1		2	1			3							8
37							1										1
42										1			1			1	3
43	1		1				2			3			1				8
44			1							9			1				11
45			1	1						8			3				13
46										1							1
47					1					1							2
52		1	2							4							7
53				1			1			6	1		2		1	3	15
54		1	3			1		1		11			2	1			20
55						1	2			10					1	1	15
56										2					1		3
57										3						1	4
63										1							1
66				1						1							2
67										2							2
69									1	1							2
70				1													1
77												1					1
78				1			1			2							4
79				1						4							5
80										1							1

Table 4: Type and number of lithic pieces

APPENDIX C. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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APPENDIX D. OASIS REPORT FORM

All fields are required unless they are not applicable.

Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-103083			
Project Name	Archaeological Fieldwalking Survey at Nightingale Lane, Downham Market, Norfolk			
Project Dates (fieldwork)	Start	08-06-2011	Finish	09-06-2011
Previous Work (by OA East)	No	Future Work	Unknown	

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	XNFNDM11	Planning App. No.	
HER No.	ENF126715	Related HER/OASIS No.	

Type of Project/Techniques Used

Prompt

Please select all techniques used:

<input type="checkbox"/> Field Observation (periodic visits)	<input type="checkbox"/> Part Excavation	<input type="checkbox"/> Salvage Record
<input type="checkbox"/> Full Excavation (100%)	<input type="checkbox"/> Part Survey	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Systematic Field Walking
<input type="checkbox"/> Full Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Recorded Observation	<input type="checkbox"/> Systematic Metal Detector Survey
<input type="checkbox"/> Geophysical Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Remote Operated Vehicle Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Test Pit Survey
<input type="checkbox"/> Open-Area Excavation	<input type="checkbox"/> Salvage Excavation	<input type="checkbox"/> Watching Brief

Monument Types/Significant Finds & Their Periods

List feature types using the [NMR Monument Type Thesaurus](#) and significant finds using the [MDA Object type Thesaurus](#) together with their respective periods. If no features/finds were found, please state "none".

Monument	Period	Object	Period
None	Select period...	flint	Neolithic -4k to -2k
	Select period...	pottery	Late Prehistoric -4k to 43
	Select period...	pottery	Medieval 1066 to 1540

Project Location

County	Norfolk	Site Address (including postcode if possible)	
District	King's Lynn and West Norf	Nightingale Lane, Downham Market Norfolk, PE38 9FD	
Parish	Downham Market		
HER	Norfolk HER		
Study Area	c.22ha	National Grid Reference	TF 616 023

Project Originators

Organisation	OA EAST
Project Brief Originator	N/A
Project Design Originator	Aileen Connor
Project Manager	Aileen Connor
Supervisor	Louise Bush

Project Archives

Physical Archive	Digital Archive	Paper Archive
Norfolk HER	OA East	Norfolk HER
	XNFNDM11	

Archive Contents/Media

	Physical Contents	Digital Contents	Paper Contents
Animal Bones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Environmental	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Glass	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Human Bones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Industrial	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Metal	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Survey		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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Worked Stone/Lithic	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
None	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Digital Media	Paper Media
<input type="checkbox"/> Database	<input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photos
<input type="checkbox"/> GIS	<input type="checkbox"/> Context Sheet
<input type="checkbox"/> Geophysics	<input type="checkbox"/> Correspondence
<input type="checkbox"/> Images	<input type="checkbox"/> Diary
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Illustrations	<input type="checkbox"/> Drawing
<input type="checkbox"/> Moving Image	<input type="checkbox"/> Manuscript
<input type="checkbox"/> Spreadsheets	<input type="checkbox"/> Map
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Matrices
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Text	<input type="checkbox"/> Microfilm
<input type="checkbox"/> Virtual Reality	<input type="checkbox"/> Misc.
	<input type="checkbox"/> Research/Notes
	<input type="checkbox"/> Photos
	<input type="checkbox"/> Plans
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Report
	<input type="checkbox"/> Sections
	<input type="checkbox"/> Survey

Notes:



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Figure 1: Site location with development area outlined red

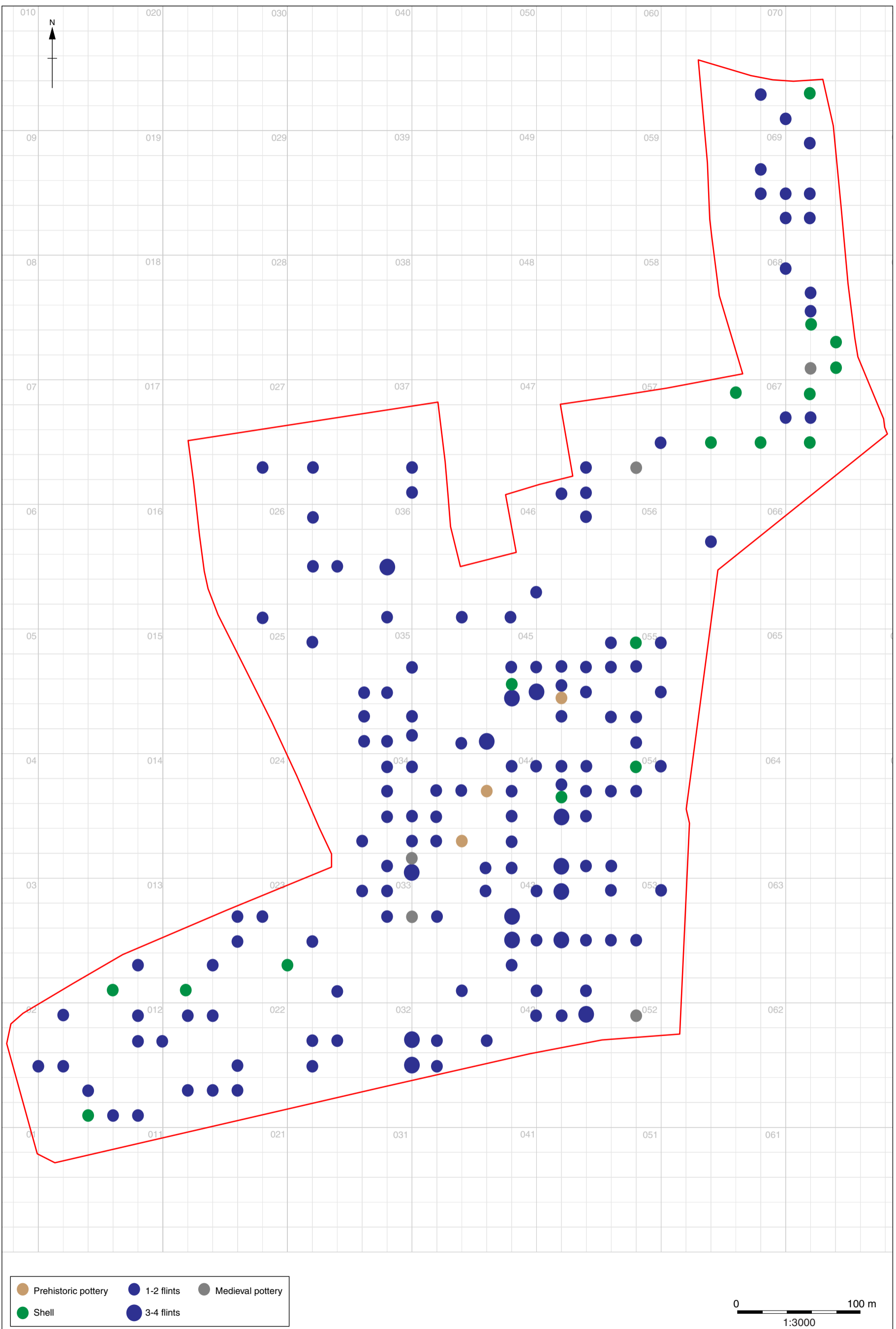


Figure 2: Finds distribution - flint, prehistoric and medieval pottery and shell

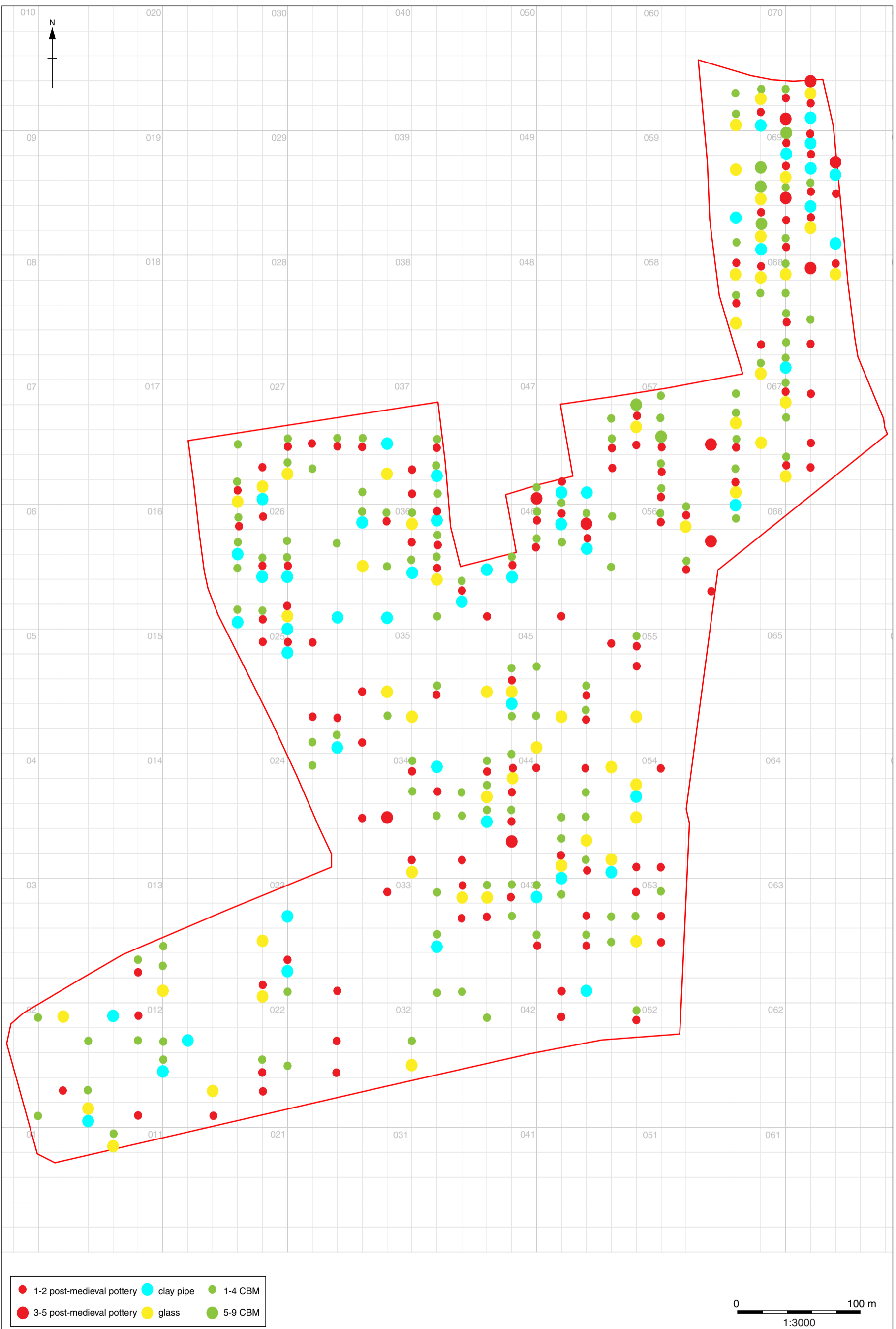


Figure 3: Finds distribution - post-medieval pottery, clay pipe, glass and CBM



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