

Post Medieval Quarrying at Sweyn Close Thetford



Archaeological Evaluation Report



May 2011

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Post Medieval Quarrying at Sweyn Close, Thetford

Archaeological Evaluation

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Summary

An evaluation was carried out at Sweyn Close, Thetford, Grid ref TL TL 8643 8226. Twelve trenches were excavated within the proposed development area, with six located across the back gardens of properties of Sweyn Close, and a further six within land to the north of Sweyn Close.

The trenches revealed widespread quarrying activity, probably relating to 19th century lime extraction for agricultural use. A single Bronze Age pit was identified within the northern part of the development area, no other archaeological features or deposits were recorded.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and scope of work

- 1.1.1 An archaeological evaluation was carried out by Oxford Archaeology (OA) East at Sweyn Close, Thetford, grid reference TL 8643 8226.
- 1.1.2 This archaeological evaluation was undertaken in accordance with a Brief issued by Ken Hamilton of Norfolk Landscape Archaeology, supplemented by a Specification prepared by OA East.
- 1.1.3 The work was designed to assist in defining the character and extent of any archaeological remains 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 NLA, on behalf of the Local Planning Authority, with regard to the treatment of any archaeological remains found.
- 1.1.4 The site archive is currently held by OA East and will be deposited with the Norfolk Museums Service county stores in due course.

1.2 Geology and topography

- 1.2.1 Thetford is located at the confluence of the rivers Thet and Little Ouse, the route of the Icknield Way also passes through the town. The site lies on the southwest side of Thetford. The geology of the area is wind blown sand and river gravels overlying chalk.

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

- 1.3.1 The proposed development site lies immediately south of the London Road Cemetery archaeological investigation, which uncovered the remains of medieval quarry pits and metalworking activity.
- 1.3.2 The site lies to the west of the Scheduled Monument designation (of National Importance) for the Saxon town of Thetford. Excavations conducted in 1952, to the west of Bury Road, recorded the presence of a cobbled road and the remains of Late Saxon buildings and pits dated to the 10th-11th century AD. Subsequent development in the 1950s and 1960s recorded at least twelve inhumations. Of particular significance is the close proximity of the Late Saxon town ditch, which lies to the east, within 200m to the development site.

1.4 Acknowledgements

- 1.4.1 The author would like to thank Brian Leslie of Lovell Partnerships Ltd for commissioning the work. Thanks are also extended to the fieldwork team, Vicky Skipper, Toby Knight, and thanks also to Dave Brown who surveyed the site. The project was managed by Richard Mortimer.

2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

- 2.1.1 The objective of this evaluation was to determine as far as reasonably possible the presence/absence, location, nature, extent, date, quality, condition and significance of any surviving archaeological deposits within the development area.

2.2 Methodology

- 2.2.1 The brief required that all works were carried out in full accordance with the appropriate sections of *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003) and within IFA by-laws, standards and policies.
- 2.2.2 Machine excavation was carried out under constant archaeological supervision by a tracked 360 excavator using a 2m wide toothless ditching bucket. Trench surfaces and spoilheaps were metal-detected. No pre-nineteenth century objects were recovered.
- 2.2.3 The site survey was carried out by Dave Brown using a Leica GPS.
- 2.2.4 All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using OA East's *pro-forma* sheets. Trench locations, plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales and digital photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits.
- 2.2.5 The trenches were located around the existing houses with consideration to avoid services and protected trees, in accordance with the tree preservation order. The site conditions and the weather did not inhibit the archaeological work.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction

- 3.1.1 The results are discussed below by trench. The trench dimensions given relate to the exposed surface at the archaeological grade and do not include parts of trenches that were widened and stepped for health and safety reasons.

3.2 Trenches 1-12

Trench 1

- 3.2.1 The trench was located in the north-west corner of the development area, on a north-east to south-west alignment and measured 29m by 2m.
- 3.2.2 Several modern features were observed with the trench, plough scarring was also visible running north-east to south-west.

Trench 2

- 3.2.3 The trench was located in the north-west corner the development area, on a north-west to south-east alignment and measured 26m by 2m.
- 3.2.4 The trench was dominated by a single cut measuring 19m across (**105**). In order to investigate this feature the trench was widened and stepped, but at 2.3m from the present ground level the feature was still not bottomed. A single deposit was recorded filling **105**, this consisted of a very clean and well sorted reddish brown sand with very few inclusions. The deposit was only distinguishable from the natural by the absence of chalk and flint inclusions and the very occasional medieval and post-medieval artefact. The finds recovered were dated to the 11th-14th Century and 18th-19th Century.

Trench 3

- 3.2.5 The trench was located in the north-western part of the development area, on a north-east to south-west alignment, and measured 20m by 2m.
- 3.2.6 Feature **105** in Trench 2 appeared to extend into the south-west end of this trench. No archaeological features or deposits other than this were recorded.

Trench 4

- 3.2.7 The trench was located towards the north of the development area, on a north-west to south-east alignment and measured 30m by 2m.
- 3.2.8 Quarrying activity was recorded in the south end of the trench and a linear modern intrusion was recorded that ran north-east to south-west across the trench. No other archaeological features or deposits were recorded.

Trench 5 (Fig 3)

- 3.2.9 The trench was located in the north-eastern corner of the development area, on a east-northeast to west-southwest alignment, and measured 40m by 2m.
- 3.2.10 The quarrying activity also extended into this trench. Cut **129**, was excavated to a depth of 0.85m, and a small, mixed assemblage of abraded pottery was recovered that dated from the 10th-11th Century and also the 16th-18th Century. Small quantities of

brick were also recovered,. A second area of quarrying (**128**) was located immediately to the south of **129**.

- 3.2.11 The modern linear observed in Trench 4 also ran across this trench on the same alignment. This feature partially truncated a shallow pit (**117**) (Fig. 4. Section 1. Plate 2) whose single fill (118) contained a single small sherd of Beaker pottery and three struck flints.

Trench 6

- 3.2.12 The trench was located in the north-east corner of the development area, on a north-east to south-west alignment, and measured 30m by 2m.
- 3.2.13 Trench 6 had been subject to significant truncation as well as recent rubbish dumping. A large quarry was recorded at the west end of the trench which probably represents the eastern side of that recorded in Trench 4. It was very similar in character and recovered finds assemblage to that seen throughout the other trenches.

Trench 7

- 3.2.14 The trench was located in the central area of the development area, on a north-east to south-west alignment and measured 38m by 2m.
- 3.2.15 The trench contained a large number of modern disturbances, much of which is likely to have related to back garden activity associated with the modern housing estate; this included a number of post holes for garden fences and a dog burial.
- 3.2.16 The edge of a large quarry was recorded in the north-east end of the trench.

Trench 8

- 3.2.17 The trench was located in the eastern part of the development area, on a north-west to south-east alignment and measured 48m by 2m.
- 3.2.18 Natural, undisturbed deposits were recorded only in the south-east end of the trench with the remainder given over to modern garden activity and extensive earlier quarrying. It is suggested that this quarrying represents a continuation of the activity seen in the north-east end of Trench 7.

Trench 9

- 3.2.19 The trench was located in the south-east corner of the development area, on a north-east to south-west alignment and measured 40m by 2m.
- 3.2.20 A large quarry was recorded in the south-west end of the trench. A small clunch-foundation structure had been constructed over the quarry backfill.
- 3.2.21 In order to expose and investigate these remains the trench was widened to 5.75m. In the event the complete floor plan of the structure was not uncovered and it continued beyond the southern trench limit. The remains were also truncated to the east by a large modern drain. It was however possible to discern that the building was 4.6m in width and at least 4m long on its north to south axis.
- 3.2.22 The walls (120) (Fig. 4. Section 3. Plate 3) were constructed from rough clunch blocks and mortar lying in a construction cut (**121**) that was 0.45m in width and survived to a depth of 0.19m. The partial remains of a clunch floor (140), survived within the walls, although the floor surface was patchy as a result of later truncation.

- 3.2.23 A deep post hole excavated at the north-eastern end of the trench (**124**) (Fig. 4. Section 2) was found to contain pottery of 18th Century date.

Trench 10

- 3.2.24 The trench was located in the south-west corner of the development area, on a north-east to south-west alignment and measured 40m by 2m.
- 3.2.25 Further evidence of quarrying was recorded in this trench, however the nature of the quarrying appeared to differ, comprising narrow strips, rather than large wide areas. Both ends of the trench contained evidence of quarrying activity with a 4m wide strip, and a 15m wide strip running across the trench roughly running north-west to south-east.

Trench 11

- 3.2.26 The trench was located in the south of the development area, on a north-west to south-east alignment and measured 40m by 2m.
- 3.2.27 The trench contained very many modern intrusions associated with back garden activity; a single 3m wide strip of quarry activity was recorded. A small quantity of brick was recovered from a 1m test pit excavated through this feature whose fill was consistent with the quarrying throughout the site.

Trench 12

- 3.2.28 The trench was located towards the west of the development area, on a north-east to south-west alignment and measured 10m by 2m.
- 3.2.29 A modern trench was recorded and excavated at the north-east end of the trench; excavation ceased when a large drain was found. Two residual flints were recovered from the backfill.
- 3.2.30 No archaeological features were present within the trench.

3.3 Finds Summary

- 3.3.1 The majority of the artefacts recovered from the site came from the backfill of the quarrying activity and can be considered to be a typical background assemblage for a site on the periphery of Thetford.
- 3.3.2 The only relatively contextually secure finds prior to the post-medieval period appear to be the three worked flints and single sherd of Beaker recovered from truncated pit **117**.

3.4 Environmental Summary

- 3.4.1 A single sample was taken during the evaluation, from Trench 5, feature **117**. The sample contained charcoal and degraded fragments of hazelnut shell.

4 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

4.1 Prehistoric

- 4.1.1 A single Early Bronze Age pit was identified in the northernmost part of the site, which might suggest that further activity from this period survives to the north of the site.
- 4.1.2 A small assemblage of residual and unstratified worked flints was also recovered from across the site.

4.2 Post Medieval

- 4.2.1 Extensive quarrying was recorded across the entire development area. This was characterised by large open pits, with some narrow trenches seen in Trenches 5, 10, and 11. The narrow quarry trenches are likely to be associated with prospecting activity, or possibly following seams of chalky deposits.
- 4.2.2 The backfill of the cuts consisted of a very clean sand, which would suggest that the natural chalk deposits were the desired resource. The pottery from the quarry activity, besides the earlier residual sherds, gives a date range of late 18th Century to mid 19th Century. During this time sandy soils were being improved with the spreading of lime deposits and the local subsoils would have been a rich source of agricultural lime. The scale of the quarrying activity recorded by the evaluation is indicative of lime extraction during this period.

4.3 Significance

- 4.3.1 A single pit of early Bronze Age date was recorded in isolation in the northern part of the development area, which does suggest activity dating from this period in the vicinity of the site.
- 4.3.2 However, the development area had undergone significant, widespread disturbance by 19th Century quarrying. In places this extended to at least 2m below the current ground level and would have resulted in the severe truncation of any the earlier deposits. Quarrying of this nature would have been common during the early part of 19th century.

4.4 Recommendations

- 4.4.1 Recommendations for any future work based upon this report will be made by the County Archaeology Office.

APPENDIX A. TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

<i>Context</i>	<i>Trench</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Width</i>	<i>Depth</i>	<i>Feature Type</i>
100		-	layer	-	0.1	top soil
101		-	layer	-	0.28	sub soil
102		-	layer	-	-	natural
103		-	layer	-	-	modern disturbance
104	5	119	fill	0.23	0.21	post hole
105	2		cut	-	-	pit (quarry)
106	2	105	fill	-	-	pit (quarry)
107	1		cut	0.31	0.16	post hole
108	1	107	fill	0.31	0.16	post hole
109	1		cut	0.45	0.19	post hole
110	1	109	fill	0.45	0.19	post hole
111	1		cut	0.48	0.05	rooting
112	1	111	fill	0.45	0.19	rooting
113	1		cut	0.2	0.11	post hole
114	1	113	fill	0.2	0.11	post hole
117	5		cut	0.6	0.13	pit
118	5	117	fill	0.6	0.13	pit
119	5		cut	0.23	0.21	post hole
120	9		masonry	0.45	0.19	wall
121	9		cut	0.45	0.19	construction
122	9	121	fill	-	-	drain (modern)
123	9		cut	-	-	drain (modern)
124	9		cut	0.47	0.65	post hole
125	9	124	fill	0.47	0.5	post hole
126	9	124	fill	0.3	0.09	post hole
127	9	124	fill	0.28	0.06	post hole
128	5		cut	-	-	pit (quarry)
129	5		cut	-	0.85	pit (quarry)
130	5	129	fill	-	0.85	pit (quarry)
131	6		cut	1.05	0.4	pit
132	6	131	fill	1.05	0.4	pit
133	6		cut	-	-	pit (quarry)
134	6	133	fill	-	-	pit (quarry)
135	5	128	fill	-	-	pit (quarry)
136	9		fill	-	-	test pit (quarry)
137	10		fill	-	-	test pit (quarry)
138	11		fill	-	-	test pit (quarry)
139	9		layer	-	0.05	surface

Table 1. Context Inventory

APPENDIX B. FINDS REPORTS

B.1 Lithics

By Lawrence Billington

Summary

B.1.1 A total of twelve struck flints weighing 104.4g were recovered from the excavations. The assemblage consists almost exclusively of flake based waste removals probably relating to later Neolithic/Early Bronze Age flint working. The majority of the assemblage was recovered as a residual element within later features, the only exception being three flakes recovered from pit fill 118, which also produced a sherd of Beaker pottery. Detailed records of individual pieces were made on an excel spreadsheet which forms part of the project archive. The assemblage is listed by basic type and context in table 2.

Context	118	130	134	135	unstrat	totals
Primary flake		1				1
Secondary flake	3	5		1		9
Tertiary blade like flake					1	1
Irregular scraper			1			1
Total worked	3	6	1	1	1	12
Natural				1		1

Table 2. Quantification of the analysed flint assemblage

Raw Materials

B.1.2 The assemblage is dominated by fine grained translucent flint varying in colour from light grey to black. The flint is generally of good quality but several pieces had minor incipient thermal flaws. 10 pieces retained cortex, with one exception the cortex was relatively thick (2-3mm), hard, off white in colour with weathered surfaces. Although no refits could be made, the three flakes from pit [118] appear to have derived a single nodule. One flake from [130] had a thin rolled and abraded grey cortex typical of material derived from gravels of glacial/fluvial origin.

Condition

B.1.3 None of the material is recorticated. Condition is varied, most pieces show some edge rounding and minor edge damage but some, notably the material from pit [118] is very fresh. A few pieces showed substantial edge damage including micro flaking which in some cases will have obscured traces of utilisation and edge trimming.

Technology

B.1.4 The assemblage is technologically coherent in that all of the pieces are consistent with a relatively expedient flake based core reduction strategy. Striking platforms are invariably plain and relatively large with pronounced bulbs and impact points indicating the use of hard hammer percussors. Knapping errors such as hinged terminations are relatively common. The morphology of flakes is varied and includes short squat pieces as well as pieces tending towards blade like dimensions.

Tool use

- B.1.5 The only unequivocally retouched piece in the assemblage is a large tertiary flake with two areas of steep retouch, presumably used as a scraper, from [134]. Possible use wear was present only on the distal break facet of a small, thin, flake from pit [118], taking the form of regular uniface micro scarring, perhaps relating to a scraping action.

Discussion

- B.1.6 The small assemblage from the excavations consists largely of flint working waste derived from a simple based technology. Although not closely dateable this material is likely to relate to later Neolithic or Early Bronze Age activity. The absence of earlier material is notable but may be a function of the assemblage size rather than having any real interpretative significance. The three flints from pit [118] appear to represent the only worked flint that can be closely associated with the cut features. These flints appear to derive from the working of a single nodule and some tool use may be represented by the possible use wear on one of the flakes.

Assessment of potential/Recommendations

- B.1.7 This small assemblage does not warrant further analysis and although mention of the worked flint should be made in any publication of the site, none of the material requires illustration or detailed discussion.

B.2 Glass

By Carole Fletcher

Assemblage

- B.2.1 A single abraded fragment of vessel glass (0.007kg) was recovered from context 106. The dull olive green glass is from the neck of a wine bottle. The shard although not closely dateable, is probably 19th century. No further work is required on this assemblage..

B.3 Pottery

By Carole Fletcher with pottery identification by Paul Spoerry

Introduction

- B.3.1 The evaluation produced a small pottery assemblage of 19 sherds, weighing 0.132kg, from nine contexts. The condition of the overall assemblage is moderately abraded and the average sherd weight from individual contexts is small at approximately 7g.
- B.3.2 Ceramic fabric abbreviations used in the text are:

BAGF	Bronze Age Grog and Flint
EMW	Early Medieval Ware
ESWN	English Stoneware Nottingham-type
GRE	Glazed Red Earthenware
LGRE	Late Glazed Red Earthenware
LMU	Local Medieval Unglazed
LSRW	Late Slipped Redware
MGW	Mill Green Ware

SOW	Sandy Oxidised Ware (Roman)
STAM	Stamford Ware
THET	Thetford Ware

Methodology

- B.3.3 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.3.4 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. All sherds have been counted, classified and weighed. All the pottery has been recorded and dated on a context-by-context basis.
- B.3.5 The pottery and archive are curated by Oxford Archaeology East until formal deposition.

Assemblage

- B.3.6 The earliest material recovered was a decorated sherd from a Bronze Age beaker from context 118, no other pottery was recovered from this context. A single abraded oxidised Roman sherd was recovered from context 137. The remainder of the assemblage is a mixture of abraded Late Saxon, early medieval and medieval pottery alongside moderately abraded post medieval sherds.
- B.3.7 Context 106 produced two sherds from the base of a LSRW bowl with mocha type decoration (18th-19th century) and a small residual sherd of LMU. From context 121 were recovered a rim and base sherd from a GRE jug both are moderately abraded and broadly date from the 16th-18th century. The sherds of LGRE and ESWN from context 125 can also be dated to the 18th century
- B.3.8 Contexts 130, 134 and 138 produced Late Saxon, early medieval and medieval pottery, Late Saxon THET was a residual element in context 130 where it was found alongside EMW, LMU and a single abraded sherd from a glazed MGW jug. Also present was a small sherd of GRE. Overall the context was dated to the 16th-18th century.
- B.3.9 Context 134 also produced a sherd of THET and a single sherd from a Late Saxon STAM vessel which was glazed and decorated with a faint band of diamond rouletting, also present was a single sherd of EMW. The pottery can be dated to the mid 11th-mid 12th century, however the context also produced fragments of 15th century or later brick and a clay pipe stem suggesting a 17th century or later date for the context.
- B.3.10 Context 138 produced a small abraded sherd of LMU broadly dated to the 11th-14th century.

Statement of Research Potential and Further Work

- B.3.11 An assemblage of this size provides only basic dating information for a site, however the presence of Bronze Age pottery is an uncommon find and may indicate Bronze Age activity within the area of excavation.
- B.3.12 The presence Late Saxon-early medieval and medieval material although disturbed by later activity, indicates activity from the Late Saxon period onwards. The level of disturbance, typical of urban sites, and the abraded nature of the assemblage with few

vessel forms recognised among the medieval and Late Saxon pottery suggests that the assemblage although broadly domestic in character represents rubbish deposition.

B.3.13 No further work is required on this assemblage unless further excavation is undertaken.

Context	Fabric	Basic Form	Sherd Count	Weight (kg)	Pottery Date Range	Context Date Range
106	LMU		1	0.002	11th-14th century	18th-19th century
	LSRW		2	0.030	18th-19th century	
118	BAGF	Beaker	1	0.004	Bronze Age	Bronze Age
121	GRE	Jug	1	0.017	16th-18th century	16th-18th century
			1	0.006		
125	ESWN	Jar	1	0.011	Late 17th-late 18th century	18th century
	LGRE	Bowl	2	0.026	18th-19th century	
130	EMW	Jar	1	0.001	Mid 11th-end of 12th century	16th-18th century
	GRE		1	0.001	16th-18th century	
	LMU		1	0.002	11th-14th century	
	MGW	Jug	1	0.004	Late 13th-mid 14th century	
	THET		1	0.002	10th-11th century	
134	EMW		1	0.004	Mid 11th-end of 12th century	Mid 11th-mid 12th century for pottery, context also produced 15th century brick and clay pipe.
	STAM	Jug	1	0.006	Mid 9th-mid 12th century	
	THET	Jar	1	0.013	10th-11th century	
137	SOW		1	0.002	Mid 1st-4th century	Mid 1st-4th century
138	LMU		1	0.001	11th-14th century	11th-14th century

Table 3: Pottery dating

B.4 Clay Tobacco Pipes

By Carole Fletcher

Assemblage

B.4.1 A single fragment of white ball clay pipe stem weighing 0.005kg, was recovered from context 134. The stem is not closely datable and no further work is required on this assemblage.

B.5 Ceramic Building Material and Fired Clay

By Carole Fletcher and Robert Atkins

Assemblage

B.5.1 A small assemblage of 16 fragments of ceramic building material (CBM), weighing 0.199kg was recovered from seven contexts. The condition of the overall assemblage is

abraded and the average CBM fragment weight from individual contexts is small at approximately 0.012kg.

B.5.2 The CBM and archive are curated by Oxford Archaeology East until formal deposition.

Statement of Research Potential and Further Work

B.5.3 An assemblage of this size provides only basic dating information for a site. No further work is required on this assemblage.

Context	Form	Count	Weight (kg)	Date Range
110	Undiagnostic Fragments	4	0.017	Post medieval
	Roof Tile	1	0.005	
121	Roof Tile	1	0.051	Post medieval
125	Brick	1	0.036	Not closely datable
130	Undiagnostic Fragments	3	0.006	Not closely datable
134	Brick	1	0.004	Late 15th century or later
	Roof Tile	1	0.023	Not closely datable
	Undiagnostic Fragments	2	0.052	
135	Roof Tile	1	0.041	Medieval
136	Undiagnostic Fragments	1	0.002	Not closely datable

Table 4: Ceramic building material

B.6 Miscellaneous

By Carole Fletcher

B.6.1 The evaluation produced a small assemblage of two fragments (0.022kg) of non-metallic slag from context 134.

B.6.2 Contexts 110 and 114 both produced fragments of clinker (0.007kg) which is a waste product of among other things domestic fires. Context 114 also produced a single fragment of coal (0.005kg)

Further Work

B.6.3 No further work is required on the assemblage.

B.7 Faunal Remains

By Chris Faine

Assemblage

B.7.1 Six fragments of animal bone were recovered from the evaluation with four fragments identifiable to species. Portions of cattle metatarsal and radius were recovered from context 121, along with a single cranial fragment from context 136. A worn sheep premolar was recovered from context 125.

Further Work

B.7.2 No further work is required on the assemblage.

APPENDIX C. BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group 2002 Draft Minimum Standards for Recovery, Curation, Analysis and Publication.
<http://www.geocities.com/acbmg1/CBMGDE3.htm>
- Davis, S. J. M. 1992 *A rapid method for recording information about mammal bones from archaeological sites*. Ancient Monuments Laboratory Report 19/92.
- Dobney, K & Reilly, K. 1988 *A method for recording archaeological animal bones: the use of diagnostic zones*. *Circaea* 5(2): 79-96
- Gurney, D. 2003 *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* East Anglian Archaeology.
- Medieval Pottery Research Group 1998 *A Guide to the Classification of Medieval Ceramic Forms*. Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper 1
- Medieval Pottery Research Group 2001 *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics* Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper 2
- Mortimer R. 2010 *Specification For An Archaeological Evaluation: Sweyn Close, Thetford*.

APPENDIX D. OASIS REPORT FORM

All fields are required unless they are not applicable.

Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-99049		
Project Name	Post Medieval Quarrying at Sweyn Close, Thetford		
Project Dates (fieldwork) Start	14-03-2011	Finish	22-03-2011
Previous Work (by OA East)	No	Future Work	Unknown

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	XNFSWC10	Planning App. No.	
HER No.	ENF126402	Related HER/OASIS No.	

Type of Project/Techniques Used

Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS 5
Development Type	Housing Estate

Please select all techniques used:

<input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photography - interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> Grab-Sampling	<input type="checkbox"/> Remote Operated Vehicle Survey
<input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photography - new	<input type="checkbox"/> Gravity-Core	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sample Trenches
<input type="checkbox"/> Annotated Sketch	<input type="checkbox"/> Laser Scanning	<input type="checkbox"/> Survey/Recording Of Fabric/Structure
<input type="checkbox"/> Augering	<input type="checkbox"/> Measured Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Targeted Trenches
<input type="checkbox"/> Dendrochronological Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Metal Detectors	<input type="checkbox"/> Test Pits
<input type="checkbox"/> Documentary Search	<input type="checkbox"/> Phosphate Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Topographic Survey
<input type="checkbox"/> Environmental Sampling	<input type="checkbox"/> Photogrammetric Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Vibro-core
<input type="checkbox"/> Fieldwalking	<input type="checkbox"/> Photographic Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Visual Inspection (Initial Site Visit)
<input type="checkbox"/> Geophysical Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Rectified Photography	

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
Pit	Bronze Age -2.5k to -700	Ceramic	Bronze Age -2.5k to -700
Quarry	Post Medieval 1540 to 1901	Ceramic	Post Medieval 1540 to 1901
	Select period...		Select period...

Project Location

County	Norfolk	Site Address (including postcode if possible)
District	Thetford	Sweyn Close Thetford IP24 3LG
Parish	Thetford	
HER	NLA	
Study Area	16700m2	National Grid Reference TL 8643 8226

Project Originators

Organisation	OA EAST
Project Brief Originator	Ken Hamilton (NLA)
Project Design Originator	OA EAST
Project Manager	Richard Mortimer
Supervisor	Jonathan House

Project Archives

Physical Archive	Digital Archive	Paper Archive
NMAS	OA East (Bar Hill)	OA East (Bar Hill)
CNF42443	CNF42443	CNF42443

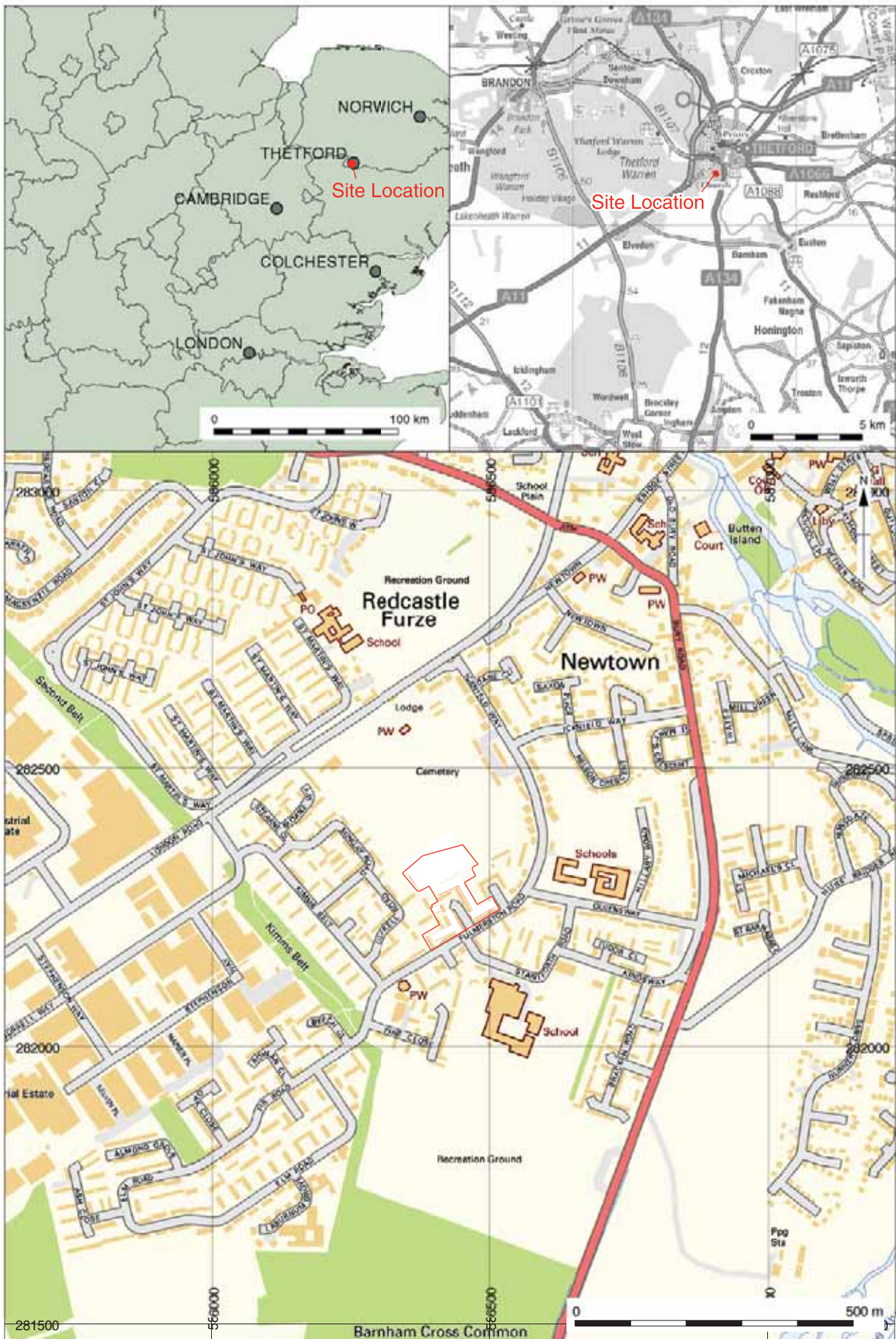
Archive Contents/Media

	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 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"/>
Leather	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Metal	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stratigraphic		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Survey		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Textiles	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wood	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Worked Bone	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Worked Stone/Lithic	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
None	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> Context Sheet
<input type="checkbox"/> Geophysics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Correspondence
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Images	<input type="checkbox"/> Diary
<input type="checkbox"/> Illustrations	<input checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> Plans
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Report
	<input type="checkbox"/> Sections
	<input type="checkbox"/> Survey

Notes:

An evaluation was carried out at Sweyn Close, Thetford, Grid ref TL TL 8643 8226. The evaluation consisted of twelve trenches located within the proposed development area, six trenches across the back gardens of property's of Sweyn Close, and six trenches within land to the north of Sweyn Close. The trenches revealed large scale quarrying activity, probably relating to 19th century lime extraction for agricultural use. A single Bronze Age pit was identified within the evaluation.



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Figure 1: Site location showing outline of development area (red)

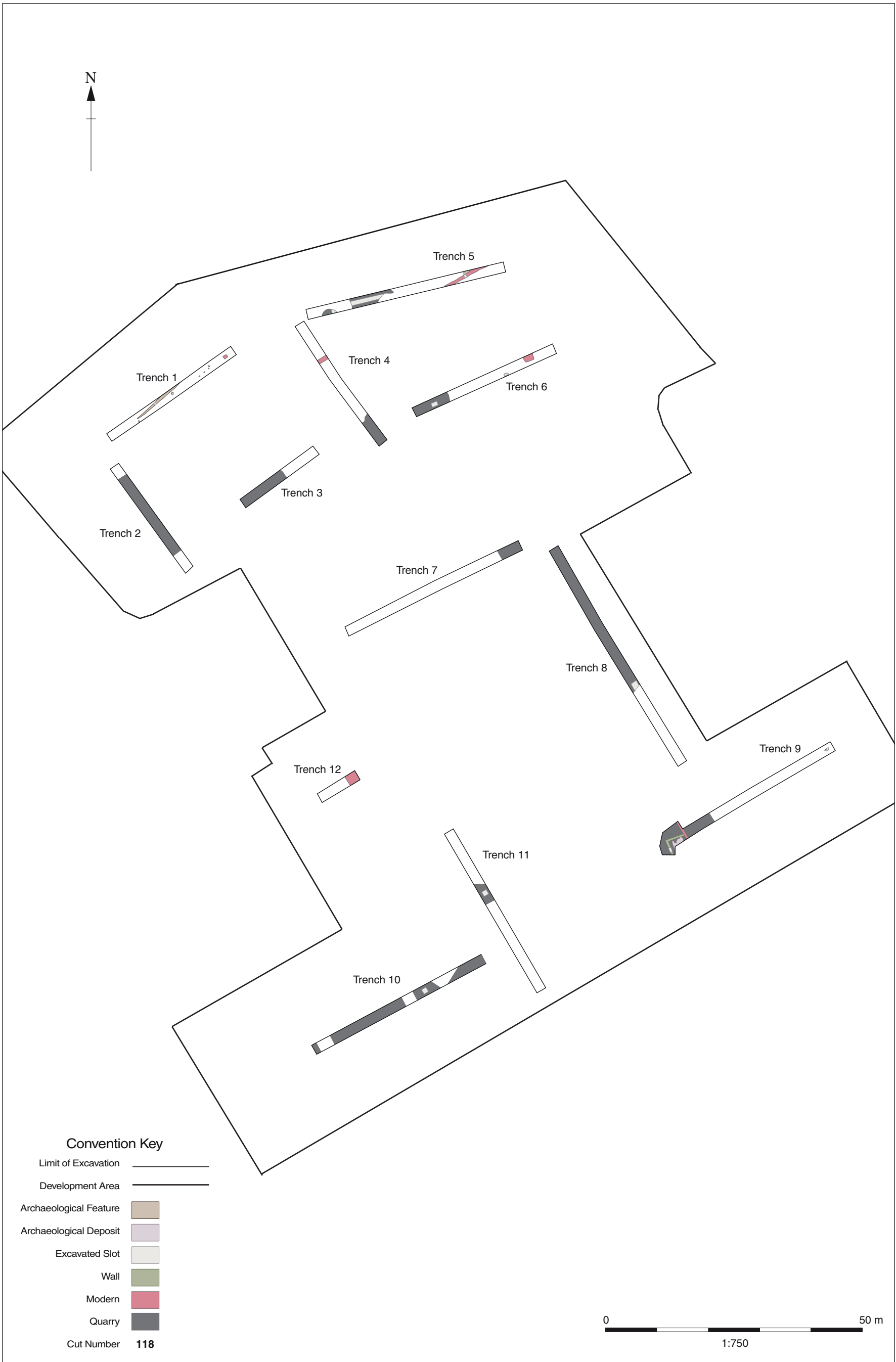


Figure 2: Trench plan

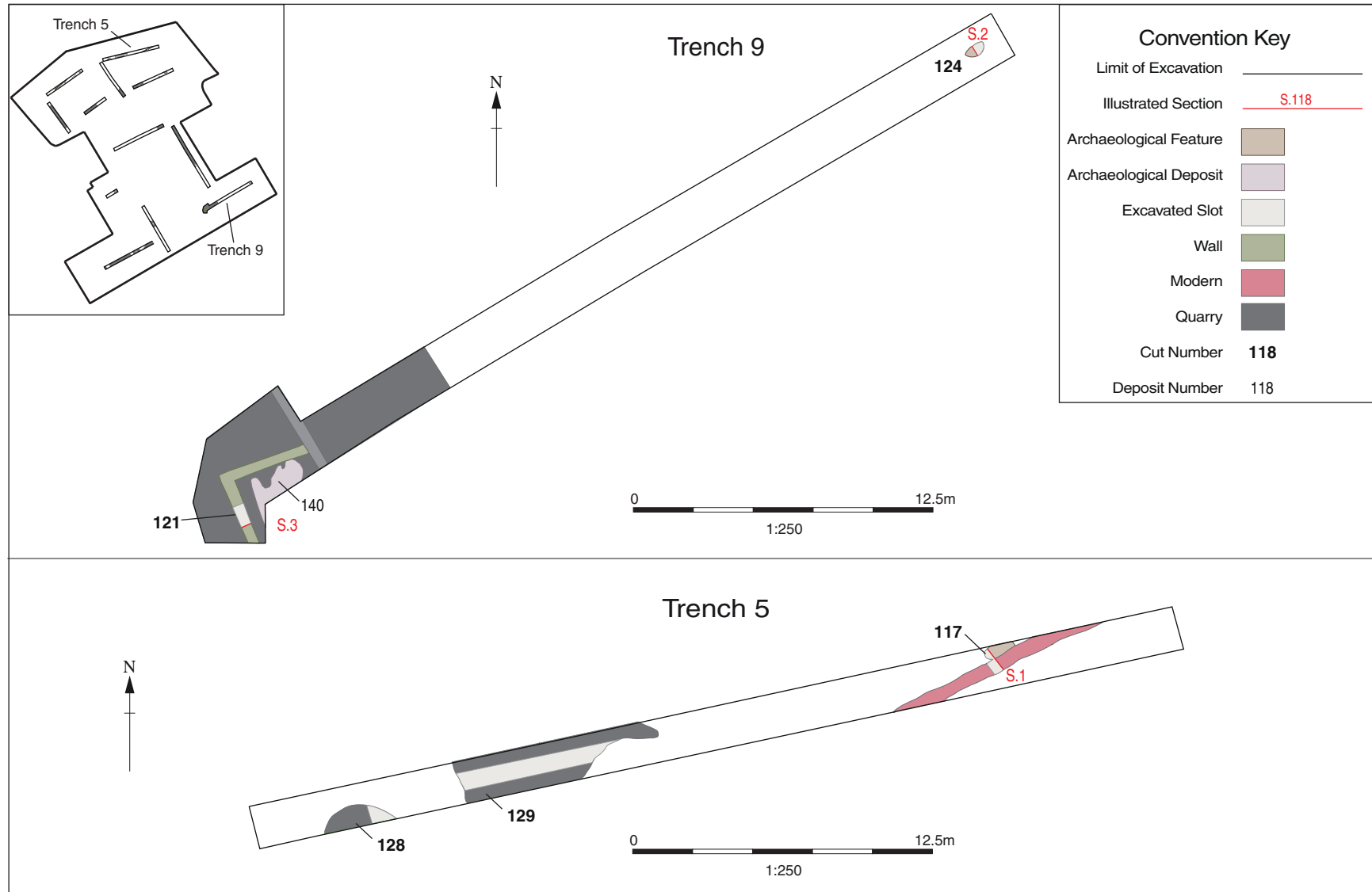


Figure 3: Plan of trenches 5 and 9

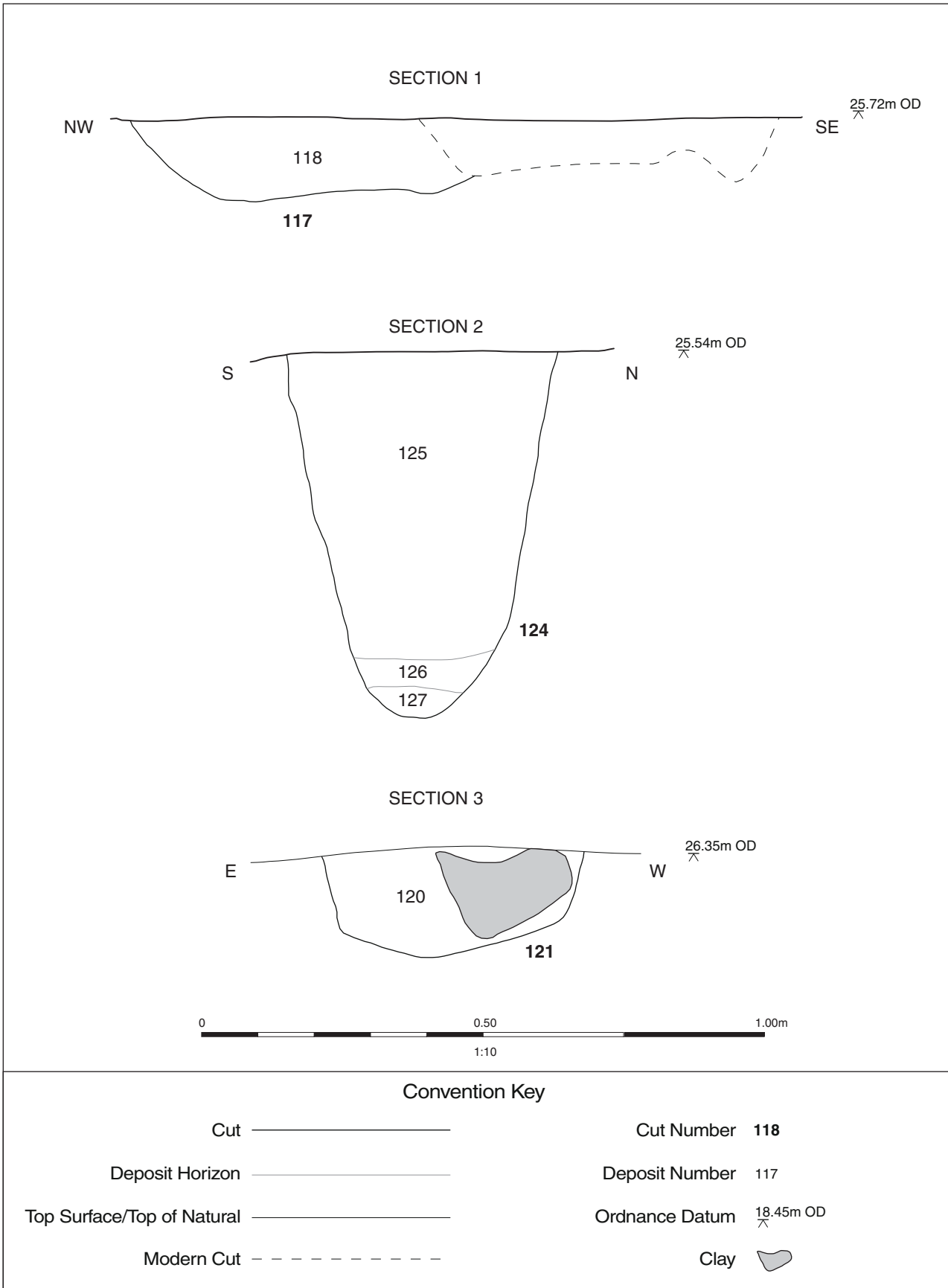


Figure 4: Selected Sections



Plate 1: Trench 2, photo taken from the north-west



Plate 2: Trench 5, photo of 117 taken from the south-west



Plate 3: Trench 9, photo of wall **120** taken from the north



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