

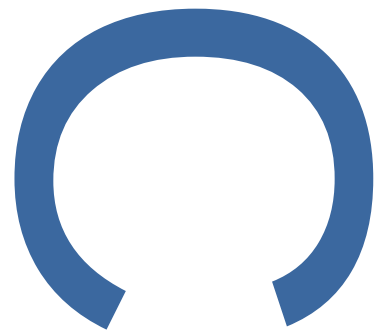
**LAND OFF CROMER ROAD AND
CHURCH LANE, MUNDESLEY,
NORFOLK:**



**PRE-APPLICATION EVALUATION BY
TRIAL TRENCHING**

CNF50735

OASIS NO. PRECONST1-525048

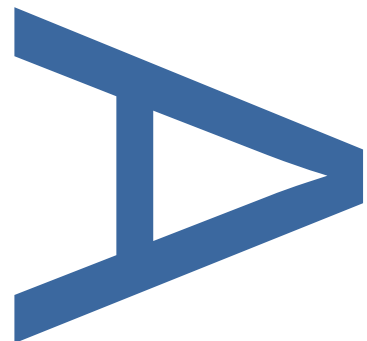


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PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

Land off Cromer Road and Church Lane, Mundesley, Norfolk: Pre-Application Evaluation by Trial Trenching

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May 2024

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ABSTRACT

A Pre-Application Evaluation by Trial Trenching was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA) on Land off Cromer Road and Church Lane, Mundesley, Norfolk, centred on Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference (NGR) TG 3094 3683. Fieldwork was undertaken from the 4th to the 8th of April 2024 (Figure 1).

The work was commissioned by Lanpro on behalf of Denbury Homes Ltd as pre-application ahead of a planning application for development of the site for housing.

The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by Lanpro (Mayo 2024) in response to a Brief for archaeological evaluation issued by (Percival 2024) of Norfolk County Council Historic Environment Service (NCCHEs).

The work recorded the surviving remains of a 13th-century windmill in the form of a circular ditch and a central pit likely to have been associated with the mill's foundation. An assemblage of medieval pottery sherds and ceramic building material was recovered from these features. Evidence for contemporary features in the surrounding trenches was lacking suggesting that the windmill stood in isolation although several undated ditches in Trench 8 close to the road frontage on the east side of the site could be medieval in date. Ditches in Trenches 1, 7 and 8 represent a field system seemingly established in the early post-medieval period as determined by the presence of several brick fragments.

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 A Pre-Application Evaluation by Trial Trenching was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA) on Land off Cromer Road and Church Lane, Mundesley, Norfolk, centred on Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference (NGR) TG 3094 3683. Fieldwork was undertaken from the 4th to the 8th of April 2024 (Figure 1).
- 1.2 The archaeological work was commissioned by Lanpro on behalf of Denbury Homes Ltd as pre-application ahead of a planning application for development of the site for housing. This was due to the archaeological significance of the proposed development area (PDA), and in line with *National Planning Policy Framework 2023*, Section 16 'Conserving and enhancing the historic environment'.
- 1.3 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by Lanpro Services Ltd (Mayo 2024) in response to a Brief for Pre-Application Evaluation by Trial Trenching (CNF50735) issued by John Percival of Norfolk County Council Historic Environment Service (NCCHES).
- 1.4 The aim of the archaeological evaluation was to determine the location, date, extent, character, condition and quality of any archaeological remains on the site, to assess the significance of any such remains in a local, regional, or national context, as appropriate, and to assess the potential impact of the development proposals on the site's archaeology.
- 1.5 A total of 12 trial trenches each measuring 1.8m in width and 30m in length were excavated (Figure 2).
- 1.6 This report describes the results of the evaluation and aims to inform the design of an appropriate archaeological mitigation strategy. Following Transfer of Title, the site archive will be deposited at Norfolk Museums Service.

2 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

2.1 Geology

2.2 The geology of the site is recorded as Crag Group – Sand and Gravel, overlain by Briton's Lane Sand and Gravel Member (BGS, 2024).

2.3 Topography

2.4 The site is located to the north of the village of Mundesley, on the North Norfolk coast southeast of Cromer (Figure 1 and Plates 1 and 2) (centred at TG 3094 3683). The site comprises an arable field west of Church Lane, and south-west of Cromer Road. The cutting of a former dismantled railway runs through the western boundary of the site. The site is located on a gradual slope from approximately 37m AOD (Above Ordnance Datum) in the north-west of the site down to approximately 30mAOD in the south-east of the site (Mayo 2024).

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 This historical background uses information from the WSI (Mayo 2024) supplemented by an up-to-date search of the Norfolk Historic Environment Record (Re: Enquiry No. 24_03_09). No previous archaeological investigations have taken place within the study site.

3.2 Prehistoric

3.3 There have been several single finds of prehistoric date in and around the settlement of Mundesley.

3.4 A Mesolithic flint pick was found on the beach in 1958 (NHER 6861) and an Axehead of Neolithic date (NHER 6864). A leaf-shaped flint arrowhead was also found in a garden at 16 Beckmeadow Way in 1971. Further struck flints were also logged at NHER 6865.

3.5 Approximately 700m to the south of the site an Early Bronze Age stone battle axe has been recorded on the NHER (NHER 18374).

3.6 In fields to the west of the site there are several undated linear cropmarks, thought to represent field boundaries and trackways of the Iron Age to Roman period (NHER 38933 and NHER 39065). These are interspersed with medieval field boundaries. To the southeast of the site elements of a fragmentary field system (NHER 36762) and two rectilinear enclosures have been recorded (NHER 39058) which appear to lay below a post-medieval field system.

3.7 Roman

3.8 A copper alloy vessel of Roman date, 'a Roman military camp-kettle' was found '13 feet deep in sand in a railway cutting near the church. It has been suggested that this object may have come from a burial, The recorded depth at which the object was found, a little under 4m, make this open to question (NHER 6869), and it is possible that this find belonged to another period.

3.9 Roman coins were found whilst metal detecting (NHER 6872) to the east of Mundesley town centre (in the same area as Nine Early Saxon cremation urns),

however beyond this, little of Roman date has been found.

3.10 Saxon and Medieval

- 3.11 One of the most important records on the NHER is that of Nine Saxon cremation Urns which were found during building works in 1965 (NHER 6872).
- 3.12 The Grade II listed medieval parish church, All Saint's Church (NHLE 1373509), lies on the north-east side of Cromer Road (6884).
- 3.13 Fragments of 13th to 14th century medieval pottery were found in 1969 just north of the church (NHER 6873). A further fragment of medieval pottery was found at the base of a cliff in 1976 (NHER 12543).
- 3.14 The site is thought to be located on the western edge of the historic core of Mundesley southwest of All Saints' Church. The position of the proposed development site on the opposite side of the road is a likely location for settlement enclosures of medieval date aligned off Cromer Road.
- 3.15 A Google Earth aerial photograph dated 2011, contains a cropmark in the centre of the site, which shows the presence of a circular feature with a central pit, and two possible linear features running north-east towards Cromer Road. This has been found to be activity linked with a medieval windmill base as part of the present works.
- 3.16 All Saints church (NHER 6884) is probably Norman in origin, much altered in the 14th and 15th centuries. The church building appears relatively intact on the Mundesley Tithe Map (1830s), but by the late 19th century it was largely ruinous. It was completely rebuilt between 1899 and 1914, however preserving much of the medieval fabric.

3.17 Post-Medieval

- 3.18 The site of a post-medieval windmill is marked on a late 18th century map to the east of the site (NHER 15431).
- 3.19 Additionally, the Norfolk and Suffolk Joint Railway (Northern Section) is recorded along the western boundary of the site, comprising a late 19th to early

20th century railway from East Runton to North Walsham (NHER 13585). The Cromer to Mundesley section of the East Norfolk Railway opened in 1898.

- 3.20 There are many HER records connected with World War coastal defences. For example, several are recorded along the cliff edge (NHER 39188, NHER 39195, NHER 39193). It is possible that the linear features (mentioned above on the Google Earth image) are military trenches as they are similar in form to nearby WWII trenches (NHER 39191, NHER 39192) (J. Percival, pers comm).
- 3.21 There was a lot of military activity in the vicinity during WWII due to the proximity of the Mundesley coastal battery (NHER 14142). The possible linear features do not appear on the RAF 1946 photo and was not recorded by the coastal NMP/AIM project in 2005 (pre-google earth) (J. Percival, pers comm).
- 3.22 A World War Two pillbox and a spigot mortar emplacement have been identified as surviving structures through field visits. They are also visible on aerial photographs dating from 1943. The pillbox is a Type 24 and has been recorded as dating from 1940-41. The spigot mortar emplacement is thought to date to 1940 (NHER 14139).
- 3.23 There are many interesting historic buildings recorded within Mundesley, relatively close to the site, but these are considered less relevant for the present work and are not further detailed here.

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 General

- 4.1.1 The archaeological evaluation comprised 12 2m x 30m trial trenches, totalling 360m. These were distributed evenly across the site in order to provide a representative sample of the development area.

4.2 Excavation methodology

- 4.2.1 Ground reduction during the evaluation was carried out using a 13 ton 360° tracked mechanical excavator was used to strip the excavation area. Topsoil and other overburden of low archaeological value was removed in spits down to the level of the undisturbed natural geological deposits where potential archaeological features could be observed and recorded.
- 4.2.2 Exposed surfaces were cleaned by trowel and hoe as appropriate, and all further excavation was undertaken manually using hand tools.

4.3 Recording and Finds Recovery

- 4.3.1 The limits of excavations, heights above Ordnance Datum (m OD) and the locations of archaeological features and interventions were recorded using a Geomax GPS rover unit with RTK differential correction, giving three-dimensional accuracy of 20mm or better.
- 4.3.2 Deposits or the removal of deposits judged by the excavating archaeologist to constitute individual events were each assigned a unique record number (often referred to within British archaeology as 'context numbers') and recorded using PCA's bespoke digital recording system with registers kept on individual pre-printed forms (Taylor and Brown 2018). Archaeological processes recognised by the deposition of material are signified in this report by round brackets (thus), while events constituting the removal of deposits are referred to here as 'cuts' and signified by square brackets [thus]. Where more than one slot was excavated through an individual feature, each intervention was assigned additional numbers for the cutting event and for the deposits it contained (these deposits within cut features being referred to here as 'fills'). The record numbers assigned to cuts, deposits and groups are entirely arbitrary and in no

way reflect the chronological order in which events took place. All features and deposits excavated during the evaluation and excavation are listed in Appendix 1. Artefacts recovered during excavation were assigned to the record number of the deposit from which they were retrieved.

4.3.3 Metal-detecting was carried out during the topsoil and subsoil stripping and throughout the excavation process. Archaeological features and spoil heaps were scanned by metal-detector periodically. Only objects of modern date were found and were not retained for accession.

4.3.4 Cameras with an APS-C or larger sensor and with a resolution of no less than 10 megapixels were used. Images are of archival quality, non-proprietary RAW (.DNG) or .TIFF files. Suitable horizontal and vertical scales were used as appropriate. Digital photographs were taken of all trenches, archaeological features, and deposits.

4.4 Sampling Strategy

4.4.1 Discrete features were half-sectioned, photographed and recorded by a cross-section scaled drawing at an appropriate scale (either 1:10 or 1:20). Where large or significant finds assemblages were present, features were subsequently 100% excavated for finds recovery.

4.4.2 Linear features were investigated by means of regularly spaced slots with a minimum of 1m width. Relationship slots were also excavated, and these were recorded as part of the GPS survey and noted on the relevant context record.

4.5 Environmental Sampling

4.5.1 A total of 5 bulk samples (generally 20-40 litres in volume) were taken to extract and identify micro- and macro-botanical remains. The aim of this sampling was to investigate the past environment and economy of the site, the diet of the ancient inhabitants and the agricultural basis of the settlement. An additional aim of the sampling was to recover small objects that are not readily recovered by hand-collection, such as metalworking debris and bones of fish and small animals. These samples were taken from sealed deposits.

5 QUANTIFICATION OF ARCHIVE

5.1 Paper Archive

Context register sheets	3
Context sheets	39
Section register sheets	1
Sections at 1:10 and 1:20	15
Trench record sheets	12
Photo register sheets	2
Small finds register sheets	1
Environmental register sheets	1

5.2 Digital Archive

Digital photos	94
GPS survey files	5
Digital plans	1
Access database	1

5.3 Physical Archive

Burnt flint	69 pieces (540g)
Pottery	158 sherds (712g)
Ceramic building material (CBM)	63 pieces (1933g)
Metalwork	28 pieces
Animal bone	3 fragments
Environmental bulk samples	5

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS BY TRENCH

6.1 Introduction

- 6.1.1 The trenches are described below in numerical order, with technical data tabulated (Appendix 1). Features and deposits are first split into feature type, and then described in numerical cut order. Archaeological features and deposits were sealed by the topsoil, unless otherwise stated. The principal result of the fieldwork was the identification of the subsurface surviving traces of a medieval windmill in Trench 10 (Fig. 2) which took the form of a circular enclosing ditch and a central pit [131]. Elsewhere on the site, a series of ditches were recorded close to the frontage of Cromer Road in Trenches 7 and 8. A single pit was also recorded in Trench 7. Trenches 1 and 2 in the northwest area of the site each contained a single ditch.

6.2 Trench 1 (Plates 3 and 4)

- 6.2.1 A north-to-south orientated ditch [124] was recorded in Trench 1. The cut measured 1.75m in width and had a maximum depth of 0.42m (Plate 5). The sides of the ditch were gradually sloped but the east side broke to a flattish berm before breaking again to a gradual slope to a concave base. It was filled by a single deposit of light brown sand (124). The only artefact found in the ditch fill was a fragment of brick with a date range from AD1450 to AD1700.

6.3 Trench 2 (Plate 6)

- 6.3.1 Trench 2 contained a single southwest-to-northeast orientated ditch [129]. It measured 1.76m in width and had a depth of 0.67m (Plate 7). The sides of the cut were steep whilst the base was concave. It was filled by a single deposit of mid orangey brown silty sand (130).

6.4 Trench 3 (Plate 8)

- 6.4.1 Trench 3 did not contain any features or deposits of archaeological interest.

6.5 Trench 4 (Plate 9)

- 6.5.1 Trench 4 did not contain any features or deposits of archaeological interest.

6.6 Trench 5 (Plate 10)

- 6.6.1 Trench 5 did not contain any features or deposits of archaeological interest.

6.7 Trench 6 (Plate 11)

- 6.7.1 Trench 6 did not contain any features or deposits of archaeological interest.

6.8 Trench 7 (Plate 12)

- 6.8.1 A Ditch [113] and a Pit [122] were located in Trench 7. The ditch was orientated east-to-west and measured 1.65m in width and had a depth of 0.36m (Plate 13). The sides of the cut were gradually sloped whilst the base was concave. It was filled by a single deposit of mid yellowish brown silty sand (114). A fragment of brick was recovered from the feature.
- 6.8.2 Pit [122] was located 1.5m south of Ditch [113]. It was sub-circular in plan shape and measured 1.32m in length, 0.83m in width and had a depth of 0.14m (Plate 14). It was filled by a single deposit of mid yellowish brown silty sand (123).

6.9 Trench 8 (Plate 15)

- 6.9.1 A total of six features of archaeological interest were recorded in Trench 8 including four linear ditches [105], [111], [115] and [117], an elongated pit or ditch terminus [109] and a pit or ditch [103].
- 6.9.2 Ditch [117] was situated close to the southeast end of the trench. It was orientated north-to-south and measured 0.94m in width and 0.15m in depth (Plate 16). The cut had gently sloped sides and a concave base. It was filled by a single deposit of light yellowish brown sandy clay (118).
- 6.9.3 Ditch [115] was in the central part of the trench and orientated north-to-south. It measured 0.3m in width and 0.07m in depth (Plate 17). The sides of the cut were gently sloped whilst the base was concave. It was filled by a single deposit of light yellowish brown silty clay (116).
- 6.9.4 Ditch [111] was in the northwest part of the evaluation trench. It was aligned southwest-to-northeast and measured 1.2m in width and 0.34m in depth (plate 18). It had gradually sloped sides, a concave base and was filled by a single deposit of light yellowish brown silty sand (112).
- 6.9.5 Ditch [105] was situated northwest of Ditch [111]. It was orientated east-to-west and measured 0.30m in width and 0.18m in depth (Plate 19). The sides of the

cut were steep whilst the base was concave. The cut was filled by a single deposit of light yellowish brown silty sand (106).

6.9.6 Probable ditch terminus or pit [109] truncated the line of ditch [105]. It was orientated southwest-to-northeast and had straight sides and a hemispherical end. It was revealed for a distance of 1.3m and had a width of 0.84m and a depth of 0.26m (Plate 20). The sides of the cut were almost vertically sloped whilst the base was flat. The cut was filled by a single deposit of mid greyish brown sandy silt (110).

6.9.7 Probable ditch [103] was located at the northwest end of the trench. This feature was only partially revealed in the excavation area but is likely to represent the east side of a north-to-south orientated ditch which could be contemporary with the east-to-west aligned ditch [113] recorded in Trench 6. The cut had a visible width of 1.3m and a depth of 0.54m (Plate 21). The revealed cut on the east side was gradually sloped whilst the base was flat. It was filled by a deposit of mid orangey brown silty sand (104). A single sherd of pottery dated to the 16th to 18th century and a brick fragment with a date range from the AD1450 century to AD1700 were recovered from the feature.

6.10 Trench 9 (Plate 22)

6.10.1 Trench 9 did not contain any features or deposits of archaeological interest.

6.11 Trench 10 (Plate 23)

6.11.1 Trench 10 targeted a circular cropmark visible on satellite imagery. Excavation showed this to be a ditch which encircled a windmill of 13th century date. The function of a large pit in the centre of the circular ditch is uncertain but is likely to have been excavated to facilitate the insertion of the windmill foundations.

6.11.2 The evaluation trench was located on a general north-to-south alignment and therefore enabled excavation of the circular ditch on its north and south sides. The ditch segment on the north side [119] measured 4.04m in width and had a depth of 0.44m (Plate 24). The sides of the ditch were gradually sloped whilst the base was slightly concave. A small deposit mid brownish orange silty sand (121) was located on the upper outer edge of the ditch and measured 0.77m in

length and 0.12m in thickness. This was sealed by a single homogenous deposit (120) of mid brownish grey silty sand. A total of 23 sherds of medieval pottery with dates ranging from the 11th to 14th centuries were recovered from the fill, and it was notable that some of the sherds were found towards the base of the ditch. Five fragments of roof tile with a date range from 1450-1700 were also recovered from the ditch. Numerous fragments of millstone or rotary quern weighing 146g were also found in addition to five iron nails.

- 6.11.3 The ditch segment on the south side [126] measured 4.90m wide and 0.92m deep (Plate 25). It had gently sloped sides and a narrow concave base. It was filled by a primary fill of light brownish yellow sand (127) which measured 0.52m in thickness. Above this was an upper fill (128) which consisted of mid yellowish brown silty sand which measured 0.4m in thickness. Twenty-seven sherds of medieval pottery were recovered from the primary fill (127) whilst 42 further sherds were found in the uppermost fill (128). The pottery ranges in date from the 11th to 14th centuries. Ceramic building material in the form of brick fragments (3 pieces) and peg tiles (2) were also recovered from the fill. The brick and tile have a date range from AD1100 to AD1700. Numerous fragments of millstone or rotary quern weighing 146g were also found. Five iron nails were recovered from the primary fill (127) whilst a further nail was found in the upper fill (128)
- 6.11.4 A large pit was located centrally to the ring-ditch. It was only partially exposed within the excavation area. The revealed portion measured 5m x at least 1.80m and represented almost the entire east half of the pit. Exploratory sondages were excavated at the southern side and slightly north of the centre of the cut.
- 6.11.5 The south sondage [133] showed the pit have a depth of 0.37m (Plate 26). The sides of the cut were steeply sloped whilst the base was flat. It was filled by a single deposit of mid yellowish brown silty sand (134) from which 15 sherds of pottery spot dated to the 13th century, two pieces of rotary quern or millstone and an iron nail fragment were recovered. A pit or possible post-hole [135] was located at the base of the pit cut. It measured 0.60m in diameter and had a depth of 0.55m.

6.11.6 The centrally placed sondage into the pit [131] was excavated to a depth of 0.85m but the base of the cut was not reached (Plate 27). The side of the cut was gradually sloped. It was filled by a single deposit of mid greyish brown silty sand (132) from which thirty-nine sherds of medieval pottery spot dated to the 12th to 13th century were recovered from fill deposit (132). Two fragments of peg tile were also found in addition to fragments of millstone or rotary quern and eight iron nails.

6.11.7 A northwest-to-southeast orientated narrow ditch [137] truncated the south part of the pit and was recorded in the sondage section. It measured 0.8m in width and 0.35m in depth. The sides of the cut were steep whilst the base was sloped. The cut was filled by a single deposit of dark greyish brown silty sand (138). Seven sherds of pottery spot dated to the 13th century and a rotary quern or millstone were recovered from the fill.

6.12 Trench 11 (Plate 28)

6.12.1 Trench 11 did not contain any features or deposits of archaeological interest.

6.13 Trench 12 (Plates 29 and 30)

6.13.1 Trench 12 did not contain any features or deposits of archaeological interest.

7 THE FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

7.1 Lithics and Burnt Flint

Laura Desrosiers-Whalley

Introduction

- 7.1.1 No struck lithic material was recovered from the site at Cromer Road and Church Lane, Mundesley. A moderate quantity of burnt flint was recovered from a number of features.

Context	Cut no.	Feature	Sample	Burnt stone (no.)	Burnt stone (wt: g)	Colour	Cortex	Condition	Suggested date range
103	104	Unk		2	20	Unknown	None	Heavily Burnt- Discarded	Unknown
120	119	Ditch	1	2	30	Unknown	None	Heavily Burnt- Discarded	Unknown
127	126	Ditch		9	149	Unknown	None	Heavily Burnt- Discarded	Unknown
127	126	Ditch	2	8	11	Unknown	None	Heavily Burnt- Discarded	Unknown
128	126	Ditch		28	273	Unknown	None	Heavily Burnt- Discarded	Unknown
132	131	Pit		4	6	Unknown	None	Heavily Burnt- Discarded	Unknown
134	133	Pit	5	16	51	Unknown	None	Heavily Burnt- Discarded	Unknown

Table 1: Catalogue of the Burnt Flint Material by Context

Discussion

- 7.1.2 A total of 69 pieces of burnt flint were recovered from the site, weighing a total of 540g. The largest quantity, 28 pieces weighing 273g, was recovered from fill (128) of ditch [126]. The majority of the features contained very little burnt flint material.
- 7.1.3 Burnt flint is not inherently dateable but is often recovered from prehistoric contexts. It is usually indicative of incidental debris heated during the use of ground-set hearths. The small amount of material recovered from the site may suggest that some previously extant hearths were present but were disturbed by later activity. In the case of ditch [126], it is possible that hearth debris was deliberately dumped into the ditch while it was in use. However, this is still a very small amount of burnt flint material, so this conclusion is uncertain. The

burnt flint material has been discarded in its entirety by the specialist, in keeping with regional recommendations.

7.2 Roman Pot

Amanda Hayes

- 7.2.1 Two conjoining sherds of Early Roman pottery weighing 36 g were recovered from layer (101). They are moderately abraded sherds from a grog-tempered jar with a beaded cordon and a black-slipped exterior surface.
- 7.2.2 The fabric is sandy, with oxidised surfaces and a reduced core and some native mica. The rim measures 16cm in diameter, and just over 15% of it is present.
- 7.2.3 No carination is observable on these sherds, but the bead on the cordon indicates this is an early form, likely dating to the first half of the 1st century AD.

7.3 Post-Roman Pot

Sue Anderson

Introduction

- 7.3.1 Post-Roman pottery (156 sherds, weighing 676g) was collected from seven contexts during the evaluation, six in Trench 10 and one in Trench 8. Table 2 shows the quantification by fabric; a summary catalogue by context is included as Appendix 3. In addition, there were two small sherds which were identified tentatively as decorated Early Bronze Age? beaker and Roman greyware, both from pit fill (132).

Description	Fabric	Date range	No	Wt/g	eve	MNV
Early medieval ware	EMW	11th-12th c.	11	15		11
Early medieval sparse shelly ware	EMWSS	11th-13th c.	2	7		1
Local medieval unglazed	LMU	11th-14th c.	63	341	0.14	63
N Norfolk Sandy Oxidised ware	NNSOW	12th-13th c.?	2	5		2
Flemish Blue-Grey (Paffrath) Ware	FLBG	12th-13th c.	1	2		1
Local medieval unglazed (Woodbastwick)	LMU(W)	12th-14th c.	5	52		5
E Norfolk medieval coarseware micaceous	ENMCWM	12th-14th c.	1	5		1
E Norfolk medieval sandy greyware	ENMSGW	12th-14th c.	7	36	0.14	4
E Norfolk sandy oxidised ware	ENSOW	12th-14th c.	16	59		15
E Norfolk MCW clay pellets	ENMCWcp	12th-14th c.?	1	7		1

N Norfolk coarse sandy ware	NNCSW	12th-14th c.?	1	3	0.08	1
N Norfolk fine sandy greyware	NNFSGW	12th-14th c.?	26	70		21
N Norfolk fine sandy ware	NNFSW	12th-14th c.	7	27		6
N Norfolk medieval sandy micaceous	NNMCWM	12th-14th c.	3	17	0.07	3
Scarborough ware Phase I	SCAR1	M.12th-E.13th c.	2	7	0.15	2
Grimston ware	GRIM	L.12th-14th c.	1	3		1
Grimston-type ware	GRIMT	L.12th-15th c.	1	2		1
Unprovenanced glazed	UPG	L.12th-14th c.	5	13		2
Glazed red earthenware	GRE	16th-18th c.	1	5		1
Totals			156	676	0.58	142

Table 2. Pottery quantification by fabric, in approximate date order.

- 7.3.2 The sherds were generally relatively small, and some were heavily abraded; confidence in the identification and dating of some pieces is limited as a result.

Methodology

- 7.3.3 Quantification was carried out using sherd count, weight, estimated vessel equivalent (eve) and minimum number of vessels (MNV). All fabric codes were assigned from the Norfolk post-Roman fabric series (Jennings 1981; Anderson forthcoming). Form terminology follows MPRG (1998). Recording uses a system of letters for fabric codes together with number codes for ease of sorting in database format. The results were input directly onto an Access database which forms the archive catalogue.

The assemblage

- 7.3.4 A small quantity of early medieval pottery was present, the majority comprising very small thin-walled body sherds in the typical fine sandy fabric of Norfolk. Also found were two small sherds with sparse shell inclusions which are more commonly found to the south of the region, although there is no similarity between these sherds and EMWSS in Suffolk, Essex or London.
- 7.3.5 The majority of the assemblage was high medieval and was dominated by local medieval unglazed wares comparable with those found in Norwich. Similar fabrics found across eastern and north Norfolk were also identified, but most of these are simply variations on the typical LMU types, being either finer or

coarser, or partially oxidised or fully reduced. Very few diagnostic sherds were present, the few rims representing only four jars, an unidentified form and a pipkin (sf3). The latter was a squat vessel with a short thickened everted rim and a tapering pan handle – the form is closely comparable with Paffrath ‘ladles’ of 12th/13th-century date which are sometimes found in Norwich and occasionally at other Norfolk sites. This example appears to be a local copy of the form, as the fabric is much finer and not as well fired as the typical Paffrath ‘blau-grau’ fabric. A jar? rim in NNCSW is similar and could also be from this type of vessel. A small body sherd of Paffrath ware was also identified but appeared to be from the neck of a jar.

7.3.6 A few glazed wares were found. Two of these were Grimston or Grimston-type wares, the former with an applied white slip strip more frequently found on 14th-century examples of the ware. Two sherds of Scarborough ware were also present, a body sherd with copper green glaze externally, and a heavily worn small jug rim with traces of yellow glaze. Two fragments of a base in a silty black fabric with sparse calcareous inclusions is similar to Ely-type ware but is more likely to be from a different source. Three sherds decorated with white slip under copper green glaze were in a fine sandy pale grey fabric which may be of East Anglian or Continental origin.

7.3.7 The latest sherd from the site was a fragment of post-medieval glazed red earthenware, the only find from Trench 8.

Pottery by context

7.3.8 A summary of the pottery by feature, with spotdates, is provided in Table 2.

trench	feature	context	type	fabrics	spot date
8	103	104	uncertain	GRE	M.16th-18th c.
10	119	120	ditch	LMU LMU(W) ENSOW ENMSGW GRIM SCAR1	13th c.?
	126	127	ditch	EMW LMU FLBG LMU(W) ENSOW ENMSGW ENMCWM NNFSGW	13th c.?
	126	128	ditch	EMW EMWSS LMU ENSOW ENMSGW ENMCWcp NNFSW NNFSGW NNCSW UPG	13th c.?

				GRIMT	
	131	132	pit	PREH ROM? EMW EMWSS LMU LMU(W) NNFSW NNMCWM NNFSGW UPG SCAR1	L.12th-13th c.
	133	134	pit	LMU ENSOW NNMCWM NNSOW NNFSGW UPG	13th c.?
	137	138	linear	EMW LMU NNSOW NNFSGW	11th-13th c.?

Table 3. Pottery types present by trench and feature.

7.3.9 Pottery of medieval date was concentrated in Trench 10. Cross-links were noted between several sherds in contexts 128, 132 and 134.

Discussion

7.3.10 The pottery assemblage included fabrics which have been identified at other rural sites in north-east Norfolk, as well as some which can be paralleled in the typical assemblages of Norwich and in the few excavated pottery groups from the North Walsham area. Much of this pottery was probably being produced in the Potter Heigham and Woodbastwick areas, although potential production sites are also known in Trunch and Fleggburgh, and it is likely that there were more in operation during this period, serving the small rural settlements.

7.3.11 The sherds are highly fragmented, with an average sherd weight for the entire assemblage of only 4.3g. Many vessels are represented by these small sherds, with few joining fragments present. It is likely that this material represents maddened material, which was used to backfill open features, but the concentration suggests that there was occupation in the immediate vicinity of this trench in the medieval period. While the features have largely been dated to the 13th century, it is likely that there was earlier medieval activity on the site, based on the range of fabrics present.

7.3.12 Of most interest in this small assemblage, apart from it being one of the largest to have been excavated in Mundesley parish to date, is the apparent local copy of a Rhenish form which occurs relatively infrequently in East Anglia.

7.4 CBM

Amparo Valcarcel

Introduction

- 7.4.1 A small sized assemblage of ceramic building material fired clay and mortar (63 examples, 1983g) was recovered from the evaluation. All the material dates to the late medieval and early post-medieval period, consisted mostly of tile and brick. Mortar and fired clay fragments were also identified within the assemblage. Most of the assemblage recovered is in good condition.
- 7.4.2 The material was examined under magnification (x20) and quantified by context, fabric, form, number, weight and measurement. New fabrics were identified under the code MUNDE (Table 4). The distribution of the material by context is located in Table 5.

The material

- 7.4.3 The assemblage is tabulated below by period, form and fabric (Table 1). By fragment count late medieval roof tile is most prevalent, represented in local fabric. This is discussed further below.

Code	Description	Form	Quantity and weight	Weight
MUNDE1	Medium coarse sandy fabric, medium quartz, occasional red and iron oxide, fine stones and occasional mica	Brick (AD1450-1700)	25 fragments	1402g
MUNDE2	Medium coarse fabric, iron stone, burnt clay lumps in some cases, black core	Peg tile (AD1100-1450)	8 fragments	268g
3102	Silty sandy fabric with occasional quartz (very small fragments)	Fired clay (AD400BC-1800)	10 fragments	14g

Table 4: Building material by period, form and fabric.

- 7.4.4 The earliest material identified was a few fragments of fired clay recovered from fill (120) of Ditch [119]. All fragments were small and abraded. Nothing in this group was identifiable from function, although the material was recovered from

a possible dumped backfilled of a clay oven.

7.4.5 Roof tiles were the most common materials used throughout the Middle Ages. The peg tile is predominantly in a possible local fabric (MUNDE2) date from c.AD1100-1450, as the manufacture is poorly, and the use of coarse moulding sand suggest a pre-date AD1450. The roofing tiles were collected from backfills (127) (128) (132) and (134) associated with the demolition of the medieval windmill (Trimble, 2024).

7.4.6 The bricks represented unfrogged local sandy red (MUNDE1) dated from the mid-15th to 17th century. The samples are consistent with an early date, being relatively thin (between 40 and 57mm thick). In most of the cases, the absence of diagnostic features, and in most cases surfaces, precludes close dating. Outside of the major urban conurbations oxidised, unfrogged bricks continued to be made and used into the 19th century (Sabel, K, pers. comm.).

7.4.7 Additionally, the assemblage contained few fragments of a soft white lime mortar, with occasional quartz, white clay lumps and limestone, in association with medieval material, and might be related to the construction and later demolition of the windmill.

Distribution

Context	Cut	Trench	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date
104	103	8	MUNDE1	Post-medieval unfrogged brick	1	1450	1700	1450	1700	1450-1700
114	113	7	UNK	Unknown fabric and form	4	UNK	UNK	UNK	UNK	UNK
120	119	10	MUNDE1; MUNDE2; 3102	Undiagnostic fire clay fragments; Late medieval peg tiles; post-medieval unfrogged brick	27	4000BC	1800	4000BC	1800	1450-1700
121	119	10	MUNDE1	Post-medieval unfrogged brick	8	1450	1700	1450	1700	1450-1700
125	124	1	MUNDE1	Post-medieval unfrogged brick	1	1450	1700	1450	1700	1450-1700
127	126	10	MUNDE2	Late medieval peg tiles	1	1100	1450	1100	1450	1100-1450
128	126	10	MUNDE2	Late medieval peg tiles	1	1100	1450	1100	1450	1100-1450
132	131	10	MUNDE2	Late medieval peg tiles	2	1100	1450	1100	1450	1100-1450
134	133	10	3101; MUNDE2	Late medieval peg tiles, mortar fragments	15	1100	1450	1100	1450	1100-1450
138	137	10	3101	Mortar fragments	3	1100	1450	1100	1450	1100-1450

Table 5. Distribution of the material by context.

Summary and recommendations for further work

- 7.4.8 In terms of form the assemblage is typical for medieval and post-medieval period. The ceramic building material and mortar provides evidence for the continued use of the site from the medieval period, as peg tiles attests to this, and might be related to the windmill identified during the evaluation, indicating that the material came from the dismantling or refurbishment, or both, of the building(s).
- 7.4.9 The assemblage is in good condition and the forms identified are common in the area. No further work is recommended on these materials.

7.5 Stone Querns or Millstones

Märit Gaimster

- 7.5.1 The fragmented remains of rotary querns or millstones of Mayen lava stone were retrieved from six features, all in Trench 10. They are catalogued in the table below. In all but one case, the remains were associated with medieval pottery appearing to date mainly from the 12th to 13th centuries reflecting the continuous import of these stone implements from the Rhineland during the Middle Ages. At Mundesley, it is interesting that the features in Trench 10 relate to a windmill of unknown date. This does not necessarily mean the lava stone remains originate from this as lava stone is well documented on a range of urban and rural sites (cf. Major 2006 with further refs). However, the 12th to 14th centuries was a period when grain milling was increasingly mechanised through the development of water- and windmills across England, mostly controlled by manorial authorities (cf. Jervis 2022, 283).

Significance and recommendations for further work

- 7.5.2 Querns and millstones provide an important source to daily life in the Middle Ages and contribute to the significance of milling and/or grinding food stuffs at the time. At Mundesley, it is particularly interesting that the remains of rotary querns or millstones, imported from the Rhineland, come from the site of a probable medieval windmill. While no further work is required for these finds, they should be included in any wider publication of the site as possible evidence

relating to the windmill on the site.

7.6 Metal Finds

Thomas Lucking

Introduction and Methodology

- 7.6.1 A total of twenty-eight metal objects of various materials were recovered from topsoil and archaeological contexts during trial-trench investigation of the site (Appendix 6).
- 7.6.2 The vast majority of the assemblage was recovered from features relating to a post mill of medieval date in Trench 10 and, as such, have been provisionally dated to the medieval period in the catalogue. The remaining material was also recovered from overlying deposits in Trench 10 and appears to form a wider background of material across the site.
- 7.6.3 The assemblage is described below by trench and then context order within each trench. Discussion of the overall assemblage is given after this, followed by recommendations for any treatment or further work with the assemblage.
- 7.6.4 A number of metal objects were recovered during a previous phase of trial trench evaluation on the site, and they are discussed and interpreted in Craven (2015).

The Assemblage

Trench 10

- 7.6.5 The entire assemblage on site was recovered from topsoil or archaeological contexts in Trench 10, with archaeological features appearing to relate to a medieval post mill structure.
- 7.6.6 A modern machine-made iron nail and a fragment of undated lead casting waste were recovered from topsoil (100).
- 7.6.7 Five iron nails (including SFN 2) were recovered from (120) of [119]. SFN 2 appears to be the only complete example, measuring 100.64mm in length and weighing 25.92g, with the remaining nails being incomplete and of various

sizes, with a collective weight of 24.39g.

- 7.6.8 A flat, sub-rectangular fragment of cast iron plate (SFN 1) was recovered from (127) of [126]. It is of uncertain function but may be structural. X-ray is recommended for this object should further work be undertaken on site. It measures 69.73mm in length, 50.73mm in width, 5.34mm in thickness and weighs 49.70g.
- 7.6.9 A small fragment of sub-rectangular iron object of uncertain function was recovered from (127) of [126]. It measures 27.57mm in length, 15.48mm in width, 7.62mm in thickness and weighs 6.16g.
- 7.6.10 Five iron nails were recovered from (127) of [126]. They appear to have flattened rectangular or circular heads. Only one example is complete, measuring 51.29mm in length and weighing 10.84g. The remaining nails have a collective weight of 25.11g.
- 7.6.11 A fragment of an iron nail was recovered from (128) of [126]. It measures 25.00mm in length and weighs 4.23g.
- 7.6.12 Two sub-rectangular fragments of cast iron plate were recovered from (132) of [131]. They are of uncertain function but may be structural. X-ray is recommended for these objects should further work be undertaken on site. The larger example measures 54.04mm in length, 34.25mm in width, 3.65mm in thickness and weighs 44.66g. The smaller example measures 32.91mm in length, 34.85mm in width, 4.96mm in thickness and weighs 16.00g.
- 7.6.13 Eight iron nails were recovered from (132) of [131]. They appear to have flattened rectangular or circular heads. Only two examples are complete. One complete example is rectangular in section and measures 61.03mm in length and weighing 11.06g. The other complete example is rectangular in section with a large flattened sub-circular head, which measures 31.87mm in diameter while the overall body of the nail measures 46.14mm in length and weighs 31.36g. The remaining incomplete nails have a collective weight of 37.82g.
- 7.6.14 A single incomplete iron nail was recovered from (134) of [133]. It measures

34.05mm in length and weighs 6.72g.

- 7.6.15 Two incomplete iron nails were recovered from (138) of [137]. The longer measures 32.69mm in length and weighs 7.62g. The shorter measures 17.61mm in length and weighs 1.77g.

Discussion

- 7.6.16 The vast majority of the metalwork assemblage was recovered from features relating to a medieval post mill in Trench 10 and consist of nails and other possible structural fittings. The quantity and type of objects recovered from these contexts is unsurprising given their vicinity to a presumably large wooden structure that would have required upkeep and repair over its useful life. Further metalwork relating to this structure, and possibly to those using the post mill, is likely to be recovered should further work take place.

Recommendations

- 7.6.17 Recommendations are given as a separate column in the main catalogue.
- 7.6.18 Should further work be undertaken on site, selected objects should be X-rayed to potentially allow for more precise identification or reveal details about the construction of certain objects.
- 7.6.19 Should further work be undertaken on site, the possibility of Anglo-Saxon burials being present in the area of the metal detecting survey should be considered and appropriate methodologies put in place should this be the case.
- 7.6.20 Should further work be undertaken on site, the retained assemblage should be reinterpreted alongside any further metalwork found, and spatially in relation to any archaeology discovered.

7.7 Animal Bone

Ryan Desrosiers

- 7.7.1 Three fragments of animal bone were recovered from Mundesley, two mandible fragments from a small mammal which refit, and a single caudal vertebra from an Atlantic herring. Very little can be gleaned analytically from these specimens

other than noting their presence. During the archival process, these specimens should be discarded.

7.8 Environmental

Sophie Pallett

Introduction

- 7.8.1 This report presents the environmental findings from an archaeological evaluation at Land off Cromer Road and Church Lane, Mundesley, Norfolk. Five samples of under 40L were taken from a series of ditches and pits onsite.

Aims

- 7.8.2 The aims of this assessment are threefold: to give an overview of the contents and abundances of the assessed samples, to determine the environmental potential of the assessed samples, and to recommend further analysis of the assessed samples, if necessary.

Methodology

- 7.8.3 Five samples of under 40L were processed through floatation; material was collected using a 300 µm mesh for the flot and a 1mm mesh for the heavy residue. The heavy residue was dried and sieved through 10mm, 5mm, and 2mm fractions before being sorted. Archaeological material was extracted, labelled and recorded from these residues. The abundance of each material type was recorded using a non-linear scale: "1" showing occasional occurrence (1-10 items found), "2" showing fairly frequent occurrence (11-30 items found), "3" showing frequent occurrence (31-100 items found), and "4" showing an abundant presence of material (>100 items found).
- 7.8.4 The flot was dried, labelled and scanned under a low power binocular microscope in order to identify the presence and quality of environmental material, such as seeds, chaff, grain, molluscs, charcoal and modern material. It was separated into sieve fractions of >4mm, 2-4mm and <2mm. Abundances of material were recorded in the same manner as detailed above within the

heavy residue.

Results

Sample <1>- (120), [119], ditch.

- 7.8.5 Sample <1> [119] contained occasional charcoal >4mm and frequent 2-4mm and <2mm. The sample also contained occasional indeterminate charred seeds, as well as occasional *Triticum* sp., *Hordeum vulgare* and indeterminate charred grain. Also included within the sample were occasional instances of uncharred seeds, modern plant material, roots/tubers and terrestrial molluscs. Small quantities of CBM, pottery and burnt flint were also recorded.

Sample <2>- (127), [126], ditch.

- 7.8.6 Sample <2> [126] contained occasional charcoal >4mm, and frequent charcoal 2-4mm and <2mm, as well as occasional examples of amorphous charred and vitrified material. Sample <2> [126] also contained occasional small *Poaceae* sp., *Fabaceae* sp., indeterminate charred seeds, *Triticum* sp., *Hordeum vulgare* and indeterminate charred cereal grains. The sample also contained occasional uncharred seeds, modern plant material and terrestrial molluscs. Also present were small quantities of pottery and burnt flint.

Sample <3>- (132), [131], pit.

- 7.8.7 Sample <3> [131] contained abundant charcoal 2-4mm and <2mm. The sample also contained occasional small *Poaceae* sp., *Fabaceae* sp., indeterminate charred seeds, *Triticum* sp., *Hordeum vulgare*, *Secale* cf., and indeterminate charred grain. The sample also contained occasional uncharred seeds, roots/tubers, and insect remains, as well as fairly frequent instances of modern plant material. Also present were small quantities of animal bone, pottery, iron, burnt flint and lava stone.

Sample <4>- (138), [137], pit.

- 7.8.8 Sample <4> [137] contained occasional charcoal >4mm and frequent 2-4mm. The sample also contained occasional indeterminate charred seeds and grain.

Sample <4> [137] additionally contained occasional uncharred seeds, roots/tubers and terrestrial molluscs, as well as frequent examples of modern plant material. Small amounts of pottery and iron were also found, along with comparatively larger quantities of lava stone.

Sample <5>- (134), [133], pit.

- 7.8.9 Sample <5> [133] contained occasional charcoal >4mm, fairly frequent 2-4mm, and frequent instances <2mm. The sample also included occasional *Triticum* sp., *Hordeum vulgare*, indeterminate charred seeds and indeterminate charred grain. Also included within sample <5> were occasional uncharred seeds, roots/tubers and terrestrial molluscs, as well as fairly frequent instances of modern plant material. Also recorded were small quantities of pottery, animal bone, struck flint and burnt flint.

Conclusions and recommendations for further work

- 7.8.10 Of the sample set recovered from Land off Cromer Road and Church Lane, Mundesley, Norfolk, the presence of charred remains is limited, and the preservation is generally poor. There is evidence of bioturbation in the sample, predominantly in the form of modern plant material, roots/tubers, terrestrial molluscs, insect remains and uncharred seeds. Radiocarbon dating may be possible across a selection of the archaeobotanical remains and should further work be undertaken on the site an effort should be taken to take samples from sealed contexts. If phasing for this site is undertaken the contents of this report should be revised.

8 DISCUSSION

- 8.1.1 The earliest evidence for activity within the investigation area was two conjoining sherds of Early Roman pottery recovered from the subsoil in Trench 9. A further possible Roman sherd was found in the central pit associated with the medieval windmill. No features of Roman date were found but the presence of the pottery suggests Early Roman activity in the locality.
- 8.1.2 Archaeological features in Trench 10 represent the remains of a medieval windmill represented by a circular ditch and a pit located centrally to the ditch. The ditch is visible on satellite imagery and forms a 'C' shape with a causeway at the southeast side. The central pit is also visible on the satellite imagery. The ditch measures 5m across and in its entirety has a outer edge diameter of 22m.
- 8.1.3 The windmill occupied an elevated position on the crest of a slope overlooking Mundesley village on its north side (Plate 1). Stow Mill, a tower mill built in 1825 occupies a similarly elevated position on the south side of Mundesley village.
- 8.1.4 Windmills were adopted in England around the final quarter of the 12th century and. The 13th date for the Mundesley mill is therefore a relatively early example of English windmills. Mills at this time are commonly known as post-mills. In construction, the box like wooden mill structure would have been mounted on a post, which could be rotated, by means of a long tail pole, to enable the sails to face the wind. The central post was fixed to a timber cross-tree foundations that were sunk into the ground and angled wooden struts provided further support to the structure. Further support for the central post and its foundations was provided by the mill mound which was thrown up over the cross trees and around the main post to provide stability. The enclosing ditch was the end result of quarrying to provide soil for the mound and may also have accommodated the mills tails pole.
- 8.1.5 At Mundesley there is no surviving evidence of a mound and it is assumed that it has since been ploughed flat. There was also no evidence for cross-trees which would have been placed within a cross shaped construction cut as recorded at Manor Farm, Humberstone, Leicestershire (Thomas 2008). Other foundation techniques were employed through the medieval period but without

full excavation of the remains at Mundesley it remains uncertain as to which technique was employed. However, the central pit at Mundesley could be the result of salvaging the timbers once the mill had gone out of use and therefore evidence for its construction may have been destroyed. However, a possible post-hole recorded in the south sondage may have been associated with the structure in some way.

- 8.1.6 The substantial assemblage of pottery sherds recovered from features associated with the mill indicate a 13th date for its foundation but the absence of pottery of definitive late medieval or post-medieval date suggests that the mill was operational for a relatively short time. The lack of evidence for contemporary features in surrounding trenches suggests that the mill stood in isolation away from areas of occupation and the pottery is likely to have been derived from activity undertaken by the operators of the mill bringing food and drink and possibly cooking and eating on site. The presence of later medieval or post-medieval peg tile fragments in the ditch and central pit is of note. It could be that the mill acquired a ceramic tiled roof at a later stage but the absence of pottery of that period is curious.

9 CONCLUSIONS

- 9.1.1 The results of the work on land off Cromer Road and Church Lane, Mundesley, Norfolk recorded the surviving remains of a 13th-century windmill in the form of a circular ditch and a central pit likely to have been associated with the mill's foundation. An assemblage of medieval pottery sherds and ceramic building material was recovered from these features. Evidence for contemporary features in the surrounding trenches was lacking suggesting that the windmill stood in isolation. Ditches in Trenches 1, 7 and 8 represent a field system seemingly established in the early post-medieval period based on the presence of several brick fragments.

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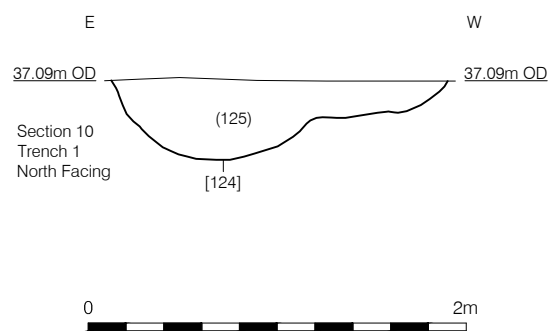
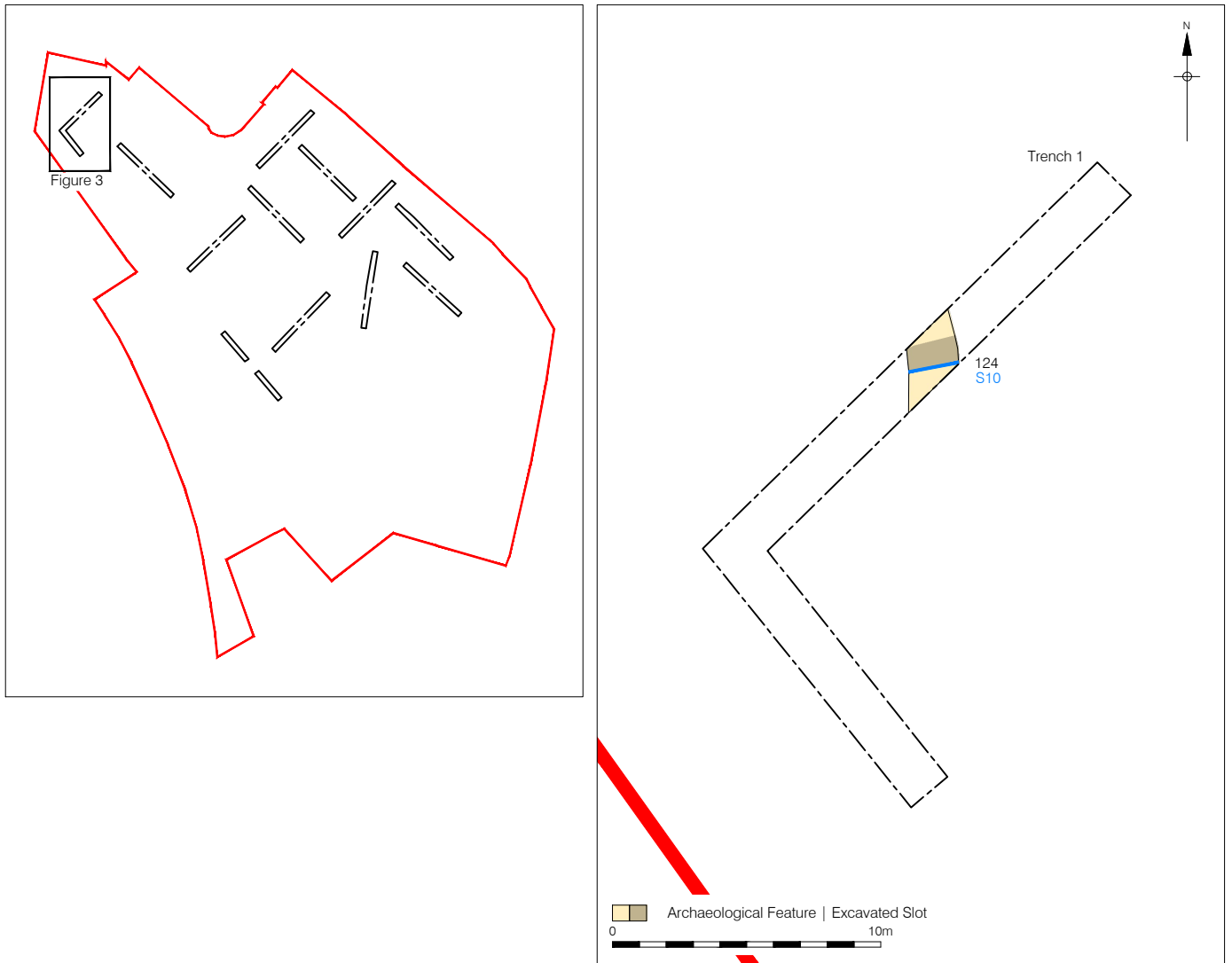
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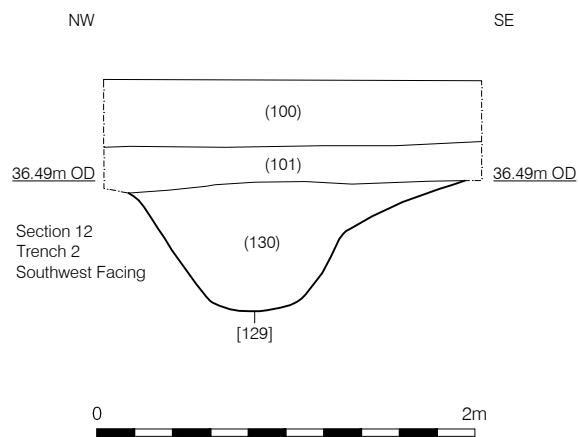
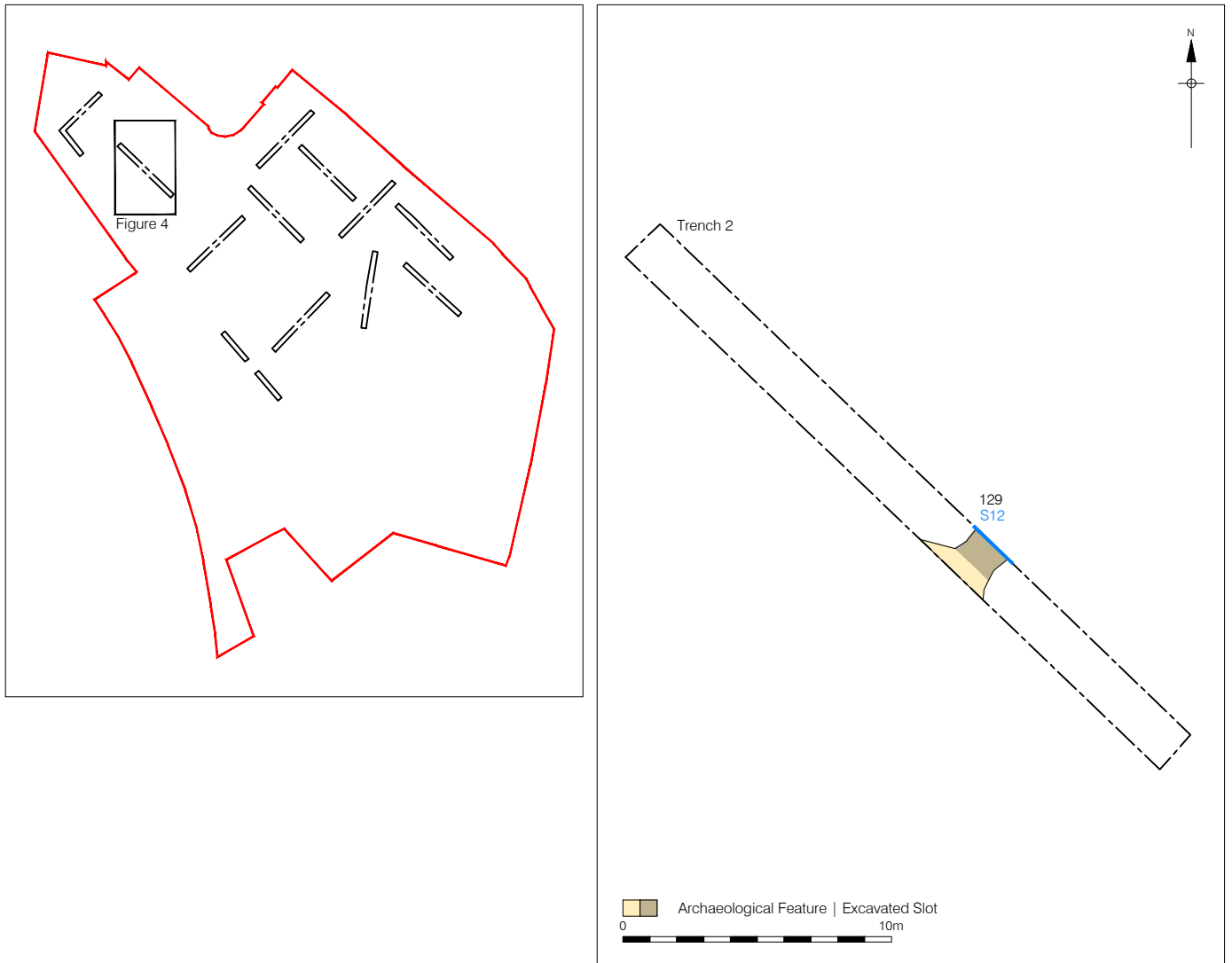
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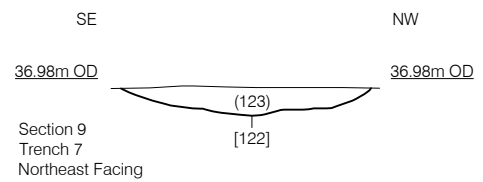
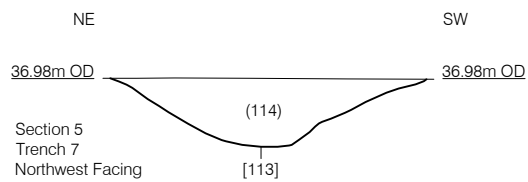
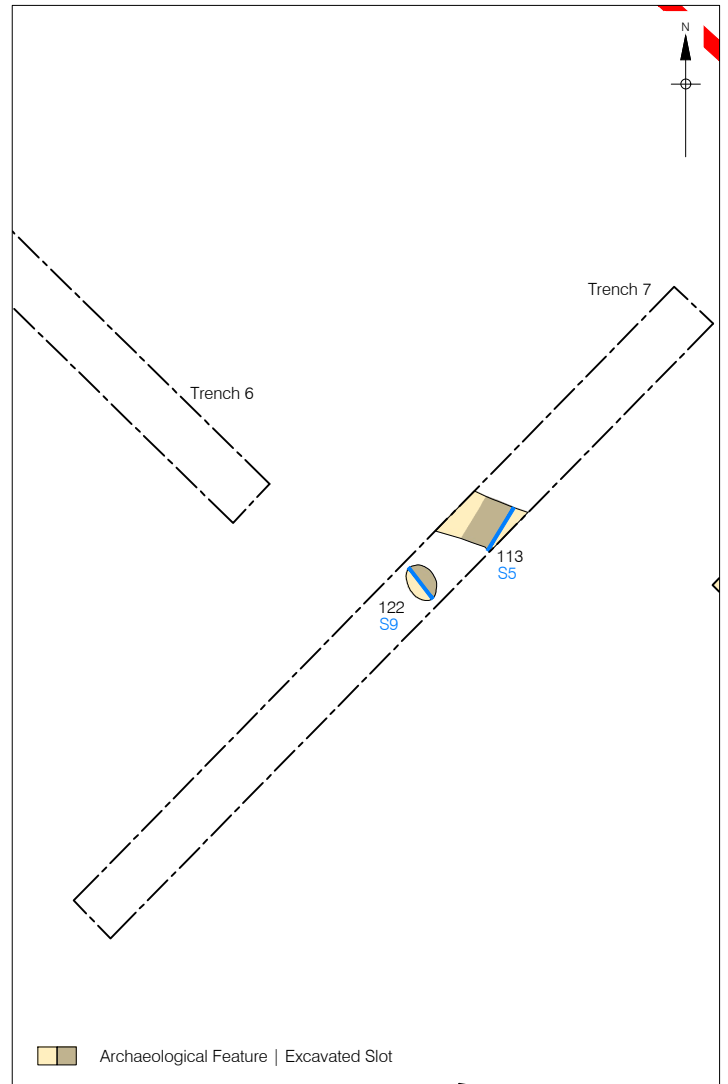
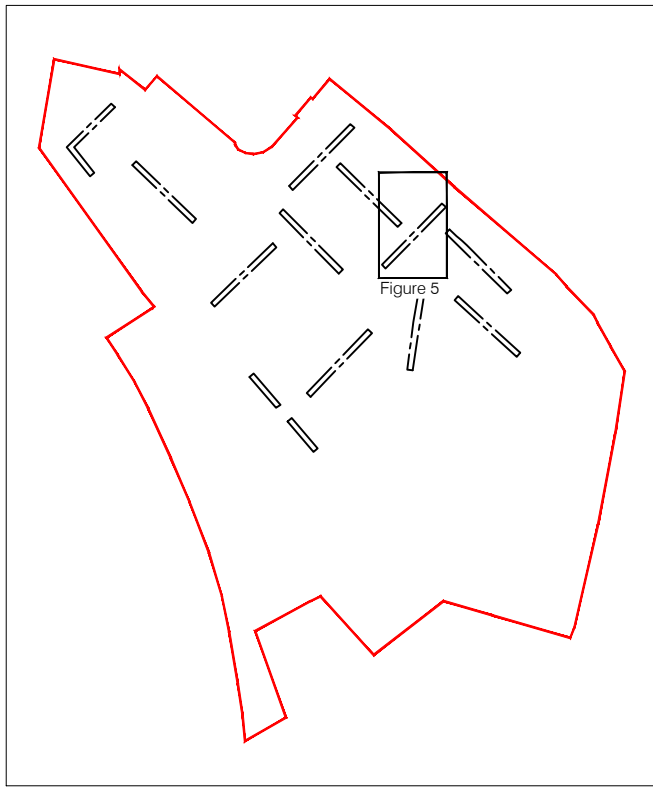
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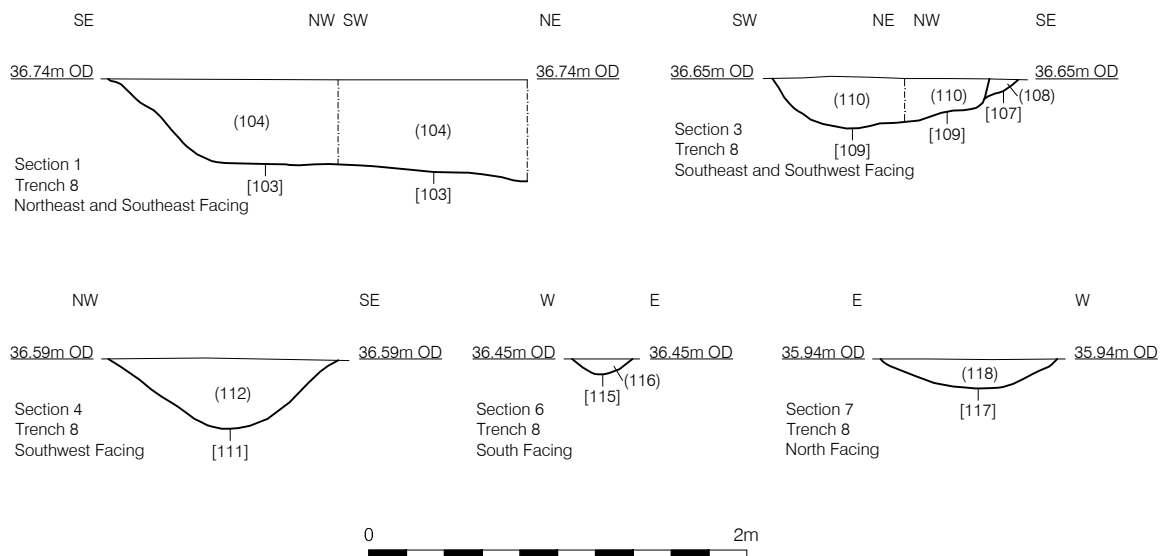
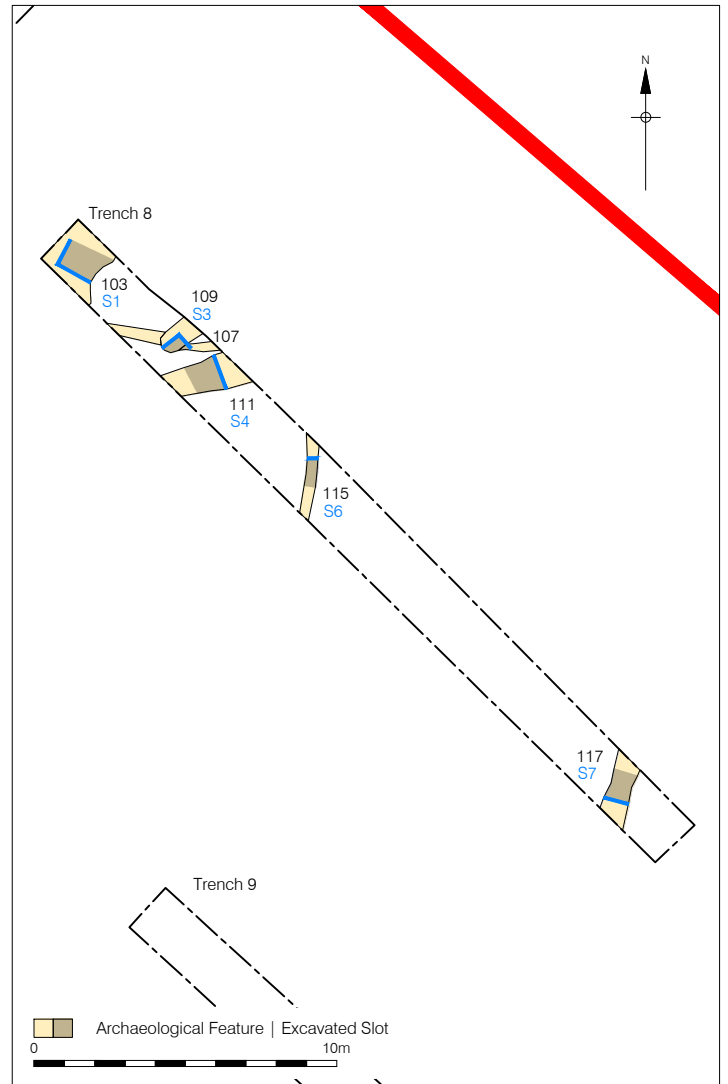
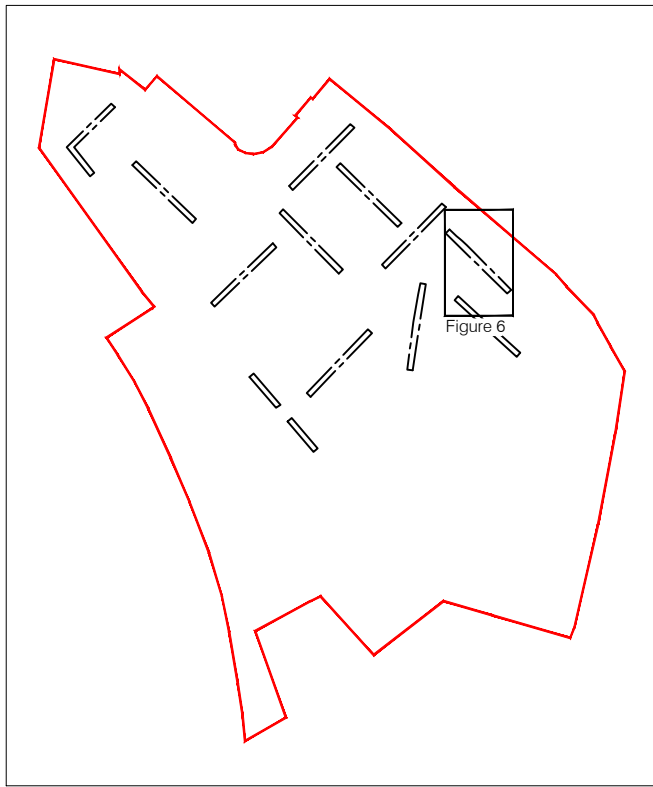


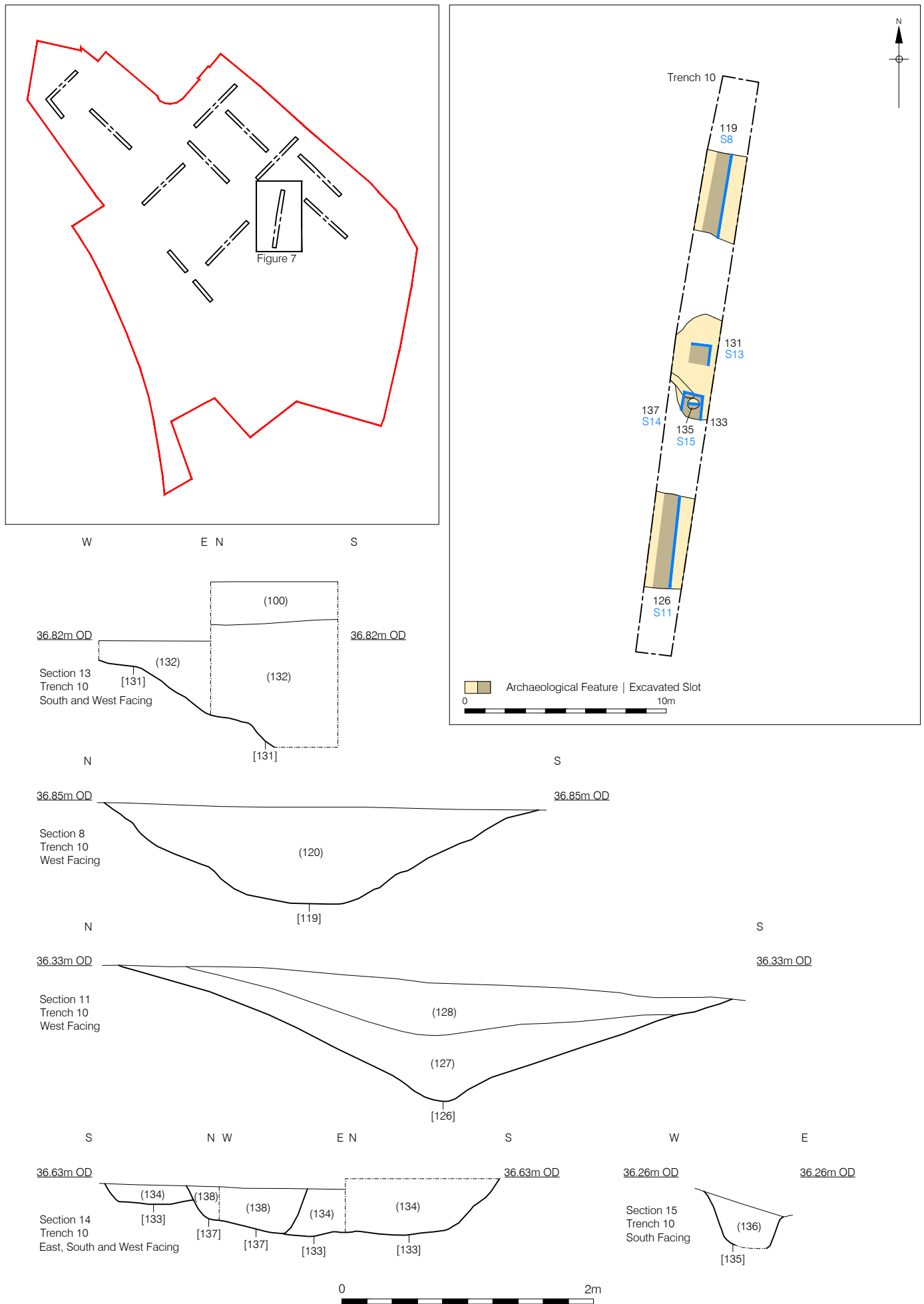












13 PLATES



Plate 1: View overlooking Mundesley village looking south.



Plate 2: View across the site facing north.



Plate 3: View of Trench 1 facing northeast.



Plate 4: View of Trench 1 facing southeast.



Plate 5: View of Ditch [124] facing north.



Plate 6: View of Trench 2 facing northwest.



Plate 7: View of Ditch [129] facing northeast.



Plate 8: View of Trench 3 facing west.



Plate 9: View of Trench 4 facing northwest.



Plate 10: View of Trench 5 facing northeast.



Plate 11: View of Trench 6 facing southeast.



Plate 12: View of Trench 7 facing northeast.



Plate 13: View of Ditch [113] facing southeast.



Plate 14: View of Pit [122] facing southwest.



Plate 15: View of Trench 8 facing southeast.



Plate 16: View of Ditch [117] facing south.



Plate 17: View of Ditch [115] facing north.



Plate 18: View of Ditch [111] facing east.



Plate 19: View of Ditch [105] facing east.



Plate 20: View of Ditch Terminus [109] facing northeast.



Plate 21: View of probable Ditch [103] facing southwest.



Plate 22: View of Trench 9 facing southeast.



Plate 23: View of Trench 10 facing south.



Plate 24: View of Ditch [119] facing east.



Plate 25: View of Ditch [116] facing east.



Plate 26: View of sondage into central Pit [133] showing possible Post-Hole [135] facing east.



Plate 27: View of sondage into Pit [133] facing east.



Plate 28: View of Trench 11 facing southwest.



Plate 29: View of north part of Trench 12 facing southeast.



Plate 30: View of south part of Trench 12 facing southeast.

14 APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX

Context No	Cut	Trench	Type	Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Section	Description
103	103		Cut	Uncertain	1.2	1	0.54	1	Linear, moderate sides, flat base
104	103	8	Fill	Uncertain	1.2	1	0.54	1	Soft mid orangish brown silty sand with occasional mixed flint. rare snail shell
105	105		Cut	Ditch	8.6	0.3	0.17	2	Linear, steep sides, concave base and E-W aligned
106	105	8	Fill	Ditch	8.6	0.3	0.17	2	Loose light yellowish brown silty sand
107	107	8	Cut	Ditch	8.6	0.14	0.07	3	Linear, moderate sides, concave base
108	107	8	Fill	Ditch	8.6	0.14	0.07	2	Loose light yellowish brown silty sand
109	109	8	Cut	Ditch	1.09	0.84	0.26	3	Linear, moderate sides, concave base and NE-SW aligned
110	109	8	Fill	Ditch	1.09	0.84	0.26	3	Loose mid greyish brown silty sand with com large/med flints
111	111	8	Cut	Ditch	1.96	1.2	0.34	4	Linear, moderate sides, concave base and NE-SW aligned
112	111	8	Fill	Ditch	1.96	1.2	0.34	4	Loose light yellowish brown silty sand
113	113	7	Cut	Ditch	1	1.68	0.36	5	Linear, gradual sides, concave base and NW-SE aligned
114	113	7	Fill	Ditch	1	1.66	0.36	5	Loose mid yellowish brown silty clay with rare small charcoal.
115	115	8	Cut	Ditch	2.3	0.3	0.07	6	Linear, gradual sides, concave base and NE-SW aligned
116	115	8	Fill	Ditch	2.3	0.3	0.07	6	Loose light yellowish brown silty sand
117	117	8	Cut	Ditch	1.8	0.94	0.15	7	Linear, moderate sides, concave base and NE-SW aligned
118	117	8	Fill	Ditch	1.8	0.94	0.15	7	Loose light yellowish brown sandy clay
119	119	10	Cut	Ditch	1	4.04	0.77	8	Curvilinear, moderate and steep sides, concave base and N-S aligned
120	119	10	Fill	Ditch	1	3.49	0.77	10	Soft mid brownish grey silty sand
121	119	10	Fill	Ditch	1	0.79	0.15	8	Soft mid brownish orange silty sand
122	122	7	Cut	Pit	1.32	0.83	0.14	9	Sub-circular, gradual sides, flat base
123	122	7	Fill	Pit	1.32	0.85	0.14	9	Loose mid yellowish brown sand
124	124	1	Cut	Ditch	1	1.76	0.38	10	Linear, complex sides, concave base and N-S aligned
125	124	1	Fill	Ditch	1	1.76	0.38	10	Soft light brownish brown sand
126	126	10	Cut	Ditch	0.8	1.06	0.34	11	Curvilinear, gradual sides, concave base and E-W aligned
127	126	10	Fill	Ditch	0.8	4.4	1.06	11	Soft light brownish yellow sand with occasional small charcoal.

Context No	Cut	Trench	Type	Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Section	Description
128	126	10	Fill	Ditch	0.8	4.3	0.44	11	Loose mid yellowish brown silty sand with occasional small charcoal
129	129	2	Cut	Ditch	1	1.76	0.67	12	Linear, complex sides, flat base and NE-SW aligned
130	129		Fill	Ditch	1	1.76	0.67	12	Firm mid orangish brown silty sand with occasional small charcoal
131	131	10	Cut	Pit	5.37	1.8	1.01	13	Sub-circular, steep sides, not reached base
132	131	10	Fill	Pit	1	1	1.01	13	Friable mid orangish brown silty sand
133	133	10	Cut	Pit	3.75	1.8	0.35	14	Sub-circular, moderate sides, concave base
134	133	10	Fill	Pit	3.75	1.8	0.35	14	Firm mid yellowish brown silty sand
135	135	10	Cut	Posthole	0.6	0.59	0.45	15	Sub-circular, moderate sides, flat base
136	135	10	Fill	Posthole	0.6	0.59	0.46	15	Firm mid greyish brown silty sand
137	137	10	Cut	Linear	1.3	0.83	0.33	14	Linear, moderate sides, irregular base and NW-SE aligned
138	137	10	Fill	Linear	1.7	0.83	0.34	14	Firm dark greyish brown silty sand
139	135	10	Fill	Posthole	0.6	0.59	0.46	15	Firm mid greyish brown silty sand with large packing stones, approximately 15-25cm in length

15 APPENDIX 2: BURNT FLINT

Context	Cut no.	Feature	Small find	Sample	Burnt stone (no.)	Burnt stone (wt: g)	Colour	Cortex	Condition	Suggested date range
103	104	Unk			2	20	Unknown	None	Heavily Burnt- Discarded	Unknown
120	119	Ditch		1	2	30	Unknown	None	Heavily Burnt- Discarded	Unknown
127	126	Ditch			9	149	Unknown	None	Heavily Burnt- Discarded	Unknown
127	126	Ditch		2	8	11	Unknown	None	Heavily Burnt- Discarded	Unknown
128	126	Ditch			28	273	Unknown	None	Heavily Burnt- Discarded	Unknown
132	131	Pit			4	6	Unknown	None	Heavily Burnt- Discarded	Unknown
134	133	Pit		5	16	51	Unknown	None	Heavily Burnt- Discarded	Unknown

16 APPENDIX 3: POST-ROMAN POTTERY

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	MNV	Spot date	Date range
104	GRE			1	5	1		16th-18th c.
120	LMU			17	55	13		11th-14th c.
120	LMU(W)			1	5	1		12th-14th c.
120	ENSOW			1	5	1		12th-14th c.
120	ENMSGW	Jar	EVFTBD	2	21	1	13?	12th-14th c.
120	GRIM			1	3	1		L.12th-14th c.
120	SCAR1			1	2	1		M./L.12th-E.13th c.
127	EMW			2	3	2		11th-12th c.
127	LMU			12	80	23		11th-14th c.
127	LMU	Pipkin	THEV	2	124	1	12-13	11th-14th c.
127	LMU(W)			1	32	1		12th-14th c.
127	ENSOW			2	8	2		12th-14th c.
127	ENMSGW			1	6	1		12th-14th c.
127	ENMCWM			1	5	1		12th-14th c.
127	NNFSGW			5	27	3		12th-14th c.?
127	FLBG			1	2	1		12th-13th c.
128	EMW			5	6	5		11th-12th c.
128	EMWSS			1	3	1		11th-13th c.
128	LMU			12	36	8		11th-14th c.
128	ENSOW			9	28	8		12th-14th c.
128	ENMSGW			4	9	2		12th-14th c.
128	ENMCWCP			1	7	1		13th-14th c.?
128	NNFSW			4	12	4		12th-14th c.
128	NNFSGW			4	9	4		12th-14th c.?
128	NNCSW	Jar?	THEV	1	3	1	13?	12th-14th c.?
128	UPG			1	4	1		L.12th-14th c.
128	GRIMT			1	2	1		L.12th-15th c.
132	ROM?			1	1	1		Roman?
132	PREH			1	1	1	EBA?	Prehistoric
132	EMW			3	5	3		11th-12th c.

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	MNV	Spot date	Date range
132	EMWSS			1	4			11th-13th c.
132	LMU			12	25	12		11th-14th c.
132	LMU(W)			3	15	3		12th-14th c.
132	NNFSW			3	15	2		12th-14th c.
132	NNMCWM			2	5	2		12th-14th c.
132	NNFSGW			11	26	8		12th-14th c.?
132	NNFSGW	?	FLAR?	1	1	1		12th-14th c.?
132	UPG			2	5	1		L.12th-14th c.
132	SCAR1	Jug	UPTH	1	5	1		M./L.12th-E.13th c.
134	LMU			4	8	4		11th-14th c.
134	LMU	Jar	SEV	1	7	1		11th-14th c.
134	ENSOW			4	18	4		12th-14th c.
134	NNMCWM	Jar	EVINT	1	12	1	13	12th-14th c.
134	NNSOW			1	4	1		12th-13th c.?
134	NNFSGW			2	4	2		12th-14th c.?
134	UPG			2	4			L.12th-14th c.
138	EMW			1	1	1		11th-12th c.
138	LMU			3	6	1		11th-14th c.
138	NNSOW			1	1	1		12th-13th c.?
138	NNFSGW			3	3	3		12th-14th c.?

Rim: EVFTBD – everted flat-topped bead; EVINT – everted with inturned tip; FLAR – flaring; SEV – simple everted; THEV – thickened everted; UPTH – upright thickened.

17 APPENDIX 4: CBM

Context	Cut	CBM_Fabric	CBM_Form	CBM_Suffix	CBM_Number	CBM_Weight
104	103	MUNDE1	BU	B U	1	428
114	113	UNK	UNK	UNK	4	20
120	119	MUNDE1	B	B	12	13
120	119	MUNDE1	B	B	3	3
120	119	MUNDE2	TP	T PEG	2	89
120	119	3102	FC		10	14
121	119	MUNDE1	B	B	8	67
125	124	MUNDE1	BU	B U	1	891
127	126	MUNDE2	TP	T PEG	1	13
128	126	MUNDE2	TP	T PEG	1	8
132	131	MUNDE2	TP	T PEG	2	81
134	133	3101	M	M	13	241
134	133	MUNDE2	TP	T PEG	2	77
138	137	3101	M	M	3	38

18 APPENDIX 5: QUERN STONES

CONTEXT	SAMPLE	FEATURE	TRENCH	DESCRIPTION	WEIGHT	POT DATE
120		Ditch 119	TR 10	Rotary quern or millstone of Mayen lava stone; numerous undiagnostic fragments and pieces	146 g	?13th century
127		Ditch 126	TR 10	Rotary quern or millstone of Mayen lava stone; handful of undiagnostic fragments and pieces	51 g	?13th century
128		Ditch 126	TR 10	Rotary quern or millstone of Mayen lava stone; handful of undiagnostic fragments and pieces	53 g	?13th century
132		Pit 131	TR 10	Rotary quern or millstone of Mayen lava stone; 60 x 90mm lump and numerous undiagnostic fragments and pieces; max thickness 60mm	517 g	late 12th–13th centuries
132	<3>	Pit 131	TR 10	Rotary quern or millstone of Mayen lava stone; handful of undiagnostic fragments and pieces	98 g	late 12th to 13th centuries
134		Pit 133	TR 10	Rotary quern or millstone of Mayen lava stone; two undiagnostic pieces only	30 g	?13th century
136		Posthole 135	TR 10	Rotary quern or millstone of Mayen lava stone; six larger lumps and numerous undiagnostic fragments ; max thickness 55mm	985 g	n/a
138	<4>	Linear 137	TR 10	Rotary quern or millstone of Mayen lava stone; handful of undiagnostic fragments	20 g	?11th–13th centuries

19 APPENDIX 6: METAL FINDS

[illegible]

	132	131	10	Fe	Incomplete	Nail	Med?	
	132	131	10	Fe	Incomplete	Cast plate fragment	Med?	X-ray
	132	131	10	Fe	Incomplete	Cast plate fragment	Med?	X-ray
	134	133	10	Fe	Incomplete	Nail	Med?	
	138	137	10	Fe	Incomplete	Nail	Med?	
	138	137	10	Fe	Incomplete	Nail	Med?	

20 APPENDIX 7: ENVIRONMENTAL RESULTS

Sample Number	1	2	3	4	5
Context Number	120	127	132	138	134
Feature Number	119	126	131	137	133
Feature type	Ditch	Ditch	Pit	Pit	Pit
Period					
Volume of flot (millilitres)	8	6	26	20	2
Volume of sample (litres)	16	14	16	15	16
FLOT RESIDUE:					
Charcoal					
Charcoal >4mm		1		1	
Charcoal 2-4mm	2	2	3	2	2
Charcoal <2mm	3	3	4		3
Charcoal of ID size					
Seeds					
Small <i>Poaceae</i> sp.		1	1		
<i>Fabaceae</i> sp.		1	1		
Indeterminate charred seed	1	1	1	1	
Uncharred	1	1	1	1	1
Indeterminate seed					
Cereals					
<i>Triticum</i> sp.	1	1	1		1
<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>	1	1	1		1
Indeterminate	1	1	1	1	1
Other plant macrofossils					
Modern plant material	1	1	2	3	2
Roots/ tubers	1		1	1	1
Molluscs					
Freshwater molluscs					
Marine shell					
Terrestrial molluscs	1	1		1	1
Broken shell					
Other remains					
Insect eggs/ worm cases					
Insect remains			1		
Amorphous charred material		1			
Vitrified material		1			
Industrial waste- hammerscale					
Industrial waste- bloom					
Pottery					
Burnt Clay					
Burnt flint					
Animal bone			1		

HEAVY RESIDUE:					
Charcoal					
Charcoal >4mm	1				1
Charcoal 2-4mm	2	3	3	3	2
Charcoal of ID size					
Cereal					
Indeterminate charred grain			1	1	1
Charred seed					
Indeterminate charred seed			1		1
Secale cf.			1		
Building Material					
Burnt Clay					
CBM	1				
Finds					
Pottery	1	2	1	2	1
Animal bone					1
Human bone					
Fe.			1	1	1
Struck flint					
Burnt Flint	1	2	1		1
Glass					
Lava stone			2	3	
Industrial waste					
Hammerscale					
Slag					
Shell					
Marine shell					
Nutshell					

21 APPENDIX 8: FINDS BY CONTEXT

CUT	CONTEXT	MATERIAL	COUNT	Date
N/A	100	Metal object	2	N/A
N/A	101	Pot	2	1 st Century AD
104	103	Burnt flint	2	Unknown
104	103	CBM	1	AD1450-1700
104	103	Pot	1	16th-18th c.
113	114	CBM	4	UNK
119	120	Burnt flint	2	Unknown
119	120	CBM	27	AD1450-1700
119	120	Pot	23	11 th to 14 th century
119	120	Quern	fragments	13th century?
119	120	Iron nail	4	medieval?
119	121	CBM	8	AD1450-1700
124	125	CBM	1	AD1450-1700
126	127	Burnt flint	9	Unknown
126	127	Burnt flint	8	Unknown
126	127	Pot	27	11 th to 14 th century
126	127	CBM	1	AD1450-1700
126	127	Quern	fragments	13th century?
126	127	Iron nail	6	medieval?
126	128	Burnt flint	28	Unknown
126	128	CBM	1	AD1450-1700
126	128	Pot	42	11 th to 15 th century
126	128	Quern	fragments	13th century?
126	128	Iron nail	1	medieval?
131	132	Burnt flint	4	Unknown
131	132	CBM	2	AD1450-1700
131	132	Pot	40	11 th to 14 th century
131	132	Quern	fragments	late 12th–13th centuries
131	132	Iron nail	8	medieval?
131	132	Iron cast plate fragment	2	medieval?
133	134	Burnt flint	16	Unknown
133	134	Pot	23	11 th to 14 th century
133	134	CBM	15	AD1450-1700
133	134	Quern	fragments	13th century?
133	134	Iron nail	1	medieval?
135	136	Quern	fragments	N/A
137	138	CBM	3	3101
137	138	Quern	fragments	11th–13th centuries?
137	138	Iron nail	2	medieval?

OASIS Summary for preconst1-525048

OASIS ID (UID)	preconst1-525048
Project Name	Land off Cromer Road and Church Lane, Mundesley, Norfolk: Pre-Application Evaluation by Trial Trenching
Sitename	Land off Cromer Road and Church Lane, Mundesley, Norfolk
Sitecode	ENF156019
Project Identifier(s)	ENF156019
Activity type	Trial Trench
Planning Id	Pre-Application
Reason For Investigation	Planning requirement
Organisation Responsible for work	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Project Dates	04-Apr-2024 - 08-Apr-2024
Location	Land off Cromer Road and Church Lane, Mundesley, Norfolk NGR : TG 30940 36830 LL : 52.87932250152013, 1.430646594748864 12 Fig : 630940,336830
Administrative Areas	Country : England County/Local Authority : Norfolk Local Authority District : North Norfolk Parish : Mundesley
Project Methodology	A Pre-Application Evaluation by Trial Trenching was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA) on Land off Cromer Road and Church Lane, Mundesley, Norfolk, centred on Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference (NGR) TG 3094 3683. Fieldwork was undertaken from the 4th to the 8th of April 2024 (Figure 1). The work was commissioned by Lanpro on behalf of Denbury Homes Ltd as pre-application ahead of a planning application for development of the site for housing. The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by Lanpro (Mayo 2024) in response to a Brief for archaeological evaluation issued by (Percival 2024) of Norfolk County Council Historic Environment Service (NCCHES).
Project Results	The work recorded the surviving remains of a 13th-century windmill in the form of a circular ditch and a central pit likely to have been associated with the mill's foundation. An assemblage of medieval pottery sherds and ceramic building material was recovered from these features. Evidence for contemporary features in the surrounding trenches was lacking suggesting that the windmill stood in isolation although several undated ditches in Trench 8 close to the road frontage on the east side of the site could be medieval in date. Ditches in Trenches 1, 7 and 8 represent a field system seemingly established in the early post-medieval period as determined by the presence of several brick fragments.
Keywords	Windmill - MEDIEVAL - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types
Funder	Public body Denbury Homes Ltd
HER	Norfolk HER - unRev - STANDARD
Person Responsible for work	Peter Crawley

HER Identifiers	HER Event No - ENF156019
Archives	Physical Archive, Documentary Archive, Digital Archive - to be deposited with Norfolk Museums Service;

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