

**Bird in Hand, Norwich Road,
Wreningham, Norfolk**

Planning application: 2011/1180

HER Ref: ENF132536

Archaeological Evaluation & Monitoring Report

(© John Newman BA MIFA, 2 Pearsons Place, Henley, Ipswich, IP6 0RA)

(June 2014)

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Site details for HER

Name: Bird in Hand, Norwich Road, Wreningham, Norfolk, NR16 1BJ

Clients: Mr D Brake

Local planning authority: South Norfolk DC

Planning application ref: 2011/1180

Development: Alterations to Bird in Hand to provide additional facilities, erection of 8 self-contained suites & 4 new dwellings

Date of fieldwork: 17 & 18 October, 2013 (evaluation) & 10, 12 & 23 March, 2014 (monitoring)

HES Ref: CNF43067

HER Ref: ENF132536

LBS Ref: 1304733 (grade II)

OASIS ref: johnnewm1-181897

Grid ref: TM 1660 9882

Site area: 0.16ha (accommodation block & additional car park) & 0.21ha (new dwellings)

Current land use: rough grass

Contents

Summary

1. Introduction & background

Table 1: Historic Environment Record data

2. Evaluation & monitoring methodologies

3. Evaluation results

Table 2: Trench details

4. Monitoring results

5. The Finds

6. The Environmental evidence

7. Conclusion

Fig. 1 Site location

Fig. 2 Location of evaluation trenches

Fig. 3 Plans & sections (Sue Holden)

List of appendices

Appendix I- Selected images

Appendix II- Written scheme of investigation

Appendix III- Historic Environment Record mapped results

Appendix IV- The Finds (Stephen Benfield)

Appendix V- The Environmental evidence (Val Fryer)

Appendix VI- Context list

Appendix V-II OASIS data collection form

Summary: Wreningham, Bird in Hand, Norwich Road (ENF132536, TM 1660 9882) evaluation trenching for mixed use development revealed a pit and oven complex of Roman date immediately to the north of the public house and a scatter of Roman period finds, but no features, some 60m to the west. Through a foundation design change the oven has been preserved in situ below a new accommodation block (John Newman Archaeological Services for Mr D Brake).

1. Introduction & background

1.1 Mr D Brake commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological evaluation and subsequent site monitoring works for a planned development comprising the erection of an accommodation block, an extension to the car park and the erection of four new dwellings on land at the Bird in Hand, Norwich Road, Wreningham (see Fig. 1). The evaluation requirements were set out in a Brief issued by Mr J Albone of the Historic Environment Service (HES) at Norfolk CC with the aim of gaining a representative sample by trial trenching of the development following the granting of planning application 2011/1180. The Written Scheme of Investigation (see Appendix II) for the archaeological evaluation was subsequently prepared by JNAS in order for the evaluation to be undertaken before any other works commenced on site. Following the evaluation phase of works JNAS also undertook the monitoring of ground works for the area at the eastern end of the accommodation block where archaeological deposits had been identified to ensure that a planned and agreed foundation design change was fully implemented in order to preserve these deposits in situ.

1.2 Wreningham parish is located some 7 miles south-west of Norwich in central Norfolk in an area that is historically characterised by a dispersed settlement pattern related to the numerous roads and lanes that criss-cross the landscape. The proposed development site lies in a somewhat isolated location c350m east of the parish church and c450m west of a small stream on the north-western side of a minor road junction. Faden's small scale map of Norfolk of 1797 does not show any structures close to this road junction with the Bird in Hand being a Grade II listed building described as being of 'early 19th century date, brick built with a pan tiled roof.' The site lies between the 40 and 45m OD contours at a point where the ground drops away gently to the south-east and at the time of the evaluation was covered by a rough grass cover.

1.3 To provide the local archaeological background for this development at The Bird in Hand a search of the Historic Environment Record maintained by Norfolk CC was made of the area within 500m of the site. This search yielded the records for 25 entries (see Table 1 below, Fig. 1 & Appendix III) including The Bird in Hand as a listed building (HER 48656). The remaining 24 entries can be divided into two categories with the very much smaller group comprising the parish church of All Saints to the west (HER 9996) which is likely to have been a mid to late Saxon foundation and a semaphore station site (HER 55623) on the western side of the churchyard.

1.4 The remaining, much larger, category of HER entry recorded in the vicinity of The Bird in Hand is made up of 12 fields (see Fig. 1) where metal detector searches have recovered scatters of non-ferrous finds along with occasional stray pottery sherds. The metal finds that have been recorded in the last 20-30 years indicate activity in the area covering all periods from the Bronze Age to the recent past with some fields yielding large numbers of Roman, medieval and Post medieval finds in particular alongside some significant finds of Early to Late Saxon date. While the majority of the metal finds recovered come from the fields to the north of The Bird in Hand Roman period finds in particular have also been recovered from areas to the south and west and it is, of course, unknown whether nearby apparently blank fields have been searched for archaeological finds. With such a widespread scatter of

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recorded finds around The Bird in Hand it is impossible to define individual 'archaeological sites' but it can be concluded from this evidence that the area in general has seen intense past activity in the Roman, medieval and Post medieval periods and more scattered, but still significant, activity between the Roman and medieval periods.

HER ref	Field No on Fig. 1	Brief description	Date
9996		Parish church of All Saints	MS/LS-Pmed
28494	3	Extensive finds scatter (with numerous of Roman date & some EAS)	BA-Pmed
28622	2	Extensive finds scatter (with numerous of Roman date)	Roman-Pmed
28668	11	Finds scatter	Roman & Med
29307	3	Finds scatter	LS & Pmed
30202	1	Finds scatter	Roman, EAS & Med
30206	3	Single find	Med
30207	3	Finds scatter	Med-Pmed
30208	8	Extensive finds scatter (with numerous of Roman date)	BA-Pmed
30210	3	Single coin	IA
30263	6	Finds scatter	Roman, Med & Pmed
30394	3	Single find	Roman
30885	1	Extensive finds scatter	IA-Pmed
31281	3	Finds scatter	IA-Pmed
31284	2	Finds scatter	MS-Pmed
31285	4	Extensive finds scatter	Roman
31286	9	Finds scatter	Roma, Med & Pmed
35044	3	Finds scatter	"
48656		The Bird in Hand PH	c1800
55623		Site of semaphore station	Pmed
56176	7	Extensive finds scatter (with numerous of Roman date)	BA-Pmed
56989	3	Extensive finds scatter (with numerous of Roman date)	IA-Pmed
56990	5	Finds scatter	BA-Pmed

Table 1: Historic Environment Record data (see also Appendix III for mapped plot)

2. Evaluation & monitoring methodologies

2.1 The area of the proposed overall development was trenched to a previously agreed plan (see Fig. 2), with the exception of one north-south aligned planned trench on the northern side of the car park where the ground level had been lowered in the recent past, using a medium sized 360 machine equipped with a 1000mm flat bucket which was under archaeological supervision at all times. To clarify the results from trench 1 and fully define the archaeological feature that had been revealed additional lengths of trench were also opened to the east and west to finally give a cross shaped trench. The trenches were all 2m wide except the additional arms to trench 1 which were 1.50m wide.

2.2 The sides and base of the trenches and the upcast spoil were examined visually and scanned with a metal detector for any finds and any indistinct areas or potential features were investigated by hand and then recorded in plan and section in trenches 2 to 9. In trench 1 a single pit was also defined, sectioned, sampled and then fully excavated while a large clay feature was defined and cleaned but only very minor further investigations were carried out as it was clearly a complex feature which extended outside the confines of the evaluation trench. Site visibility for features and finds is considered to have been good throughout the evaluation which was undertaken on largely dry and sunny days. At the end of the evaluation the location of the trenches was plotted from nearby mapped features and, as the evaluation progressed, a full photographic record in digital format (see Appendix I) and monochrome film was taken of the trenching works.

2.3 As noted above a complex clay feature was revealed in trench 1 and further defined with additional cross trenches. Following the preparation of an interim report and consultation with the relevant Norfolk CC HES officer a change to the planned traditional trench foundations for the eastern end of the accommodation block was then designed and agreed to allow the complex clay feature to be left in situ below the new build. After this the relevant ground works in this area were subsequently archaeologically monitored to ensure this design change fulfilled its purpose. In addition a pipe trench to the east of the accommodation block was monitored as it ran close to the eastern side of the clay feature. During this monitoring a small number of digital images were taken (see Appendix I). As ground works for the accommodation block progressed the spoil was stockpiled nearby allowing further metal detector searches to be undertaken.

3. Evaluation results

3.1 In this case the results are most easily summarised as in the table below as the majority of the trenches did not reveal any archaeological features (see also Figs. 2 & 3, Appendix I- Images & Appendix VI- Context list):

Trench	Orientation	Length (m)	Topsoil depth (mm)	Subsoil depth (mm)	Drift geology	Archaeological/ natural features & finds
1	North-south (& extension to east & west)	8 (+7)	300	300 (mid brown sand)	Orange sand with flints	Large Roman period oven complex 0004, Roman pit 0002 & modern pipe trench 0009, few stray Roman finds 0001
2	East-west	20	300	200 at E end to 50 at W end (as T1)	As T1 at E end to very silty orange sand at W end	–
3	North-south	10	400	300 (as T1)	Very silty orange sand with flints	One modern pit
4	North-south	9	400	300 (as T1)	Pale brown sand with flints	One Pmed pit 0010
5	East-west	13	300	200 (as T1)	As T4	–
6	East-west	12	400	400 (as T1)	As T4	Few stray finds 0013 & SFs 0050 & 0051, no features
7	North-south	12	500	400 (as T1)	Orange sand with flints	Few stray finds 0012 & SFs 0052, 0053 & 0059, no features
8	East-west	14	600	500 (as T1)	Pale brown sand with flints	Few stray finds 0014 & SFs 0054, 0055 & 0057, one modern feature (?test pit)
9	North-south	14	600	300 (as T1)	As T 8	Few stray finds 0015, SFs 0056 & 0058, one natural, periglacial, feature 0016
Total		119 (238m ²)		Depth 500 to 1100		

Table 1: Trench details

3.2 As indicated in the table above the majority of the evaluation trenches did not reveal any archaeological features save a large modern pit in trench 3 and a small pit (0010) of Post medieval date in trench 4 (see Fig. 3). While a north-east/south-west aligned linear feature (0016) was identified in trench 9 it was interpreted as being of natural origin as its base and sides were very irregular and the fill was clean pale grey sand giving it the characteristics common to periglacial frost cracks.

3.3 As outlined in section 2 and outlined in the table above the only significant archaeological features revealed in the evaluation were in trench 1 at the eastern end of the site. One of these was a relatively small pit (0002) which was 750mm across and 300mm deep with a rounded base. The mid brown sandy fill (0003) of this pit (0002) produced a small number of Roman period pottery sherds and the fill

was sampled for palaeo-environmental evidence. The other feature was more significant being a pad (0004) of yellow clay which was 5m across on a north-south alignment and at least 6.50m across on a east-west line with a modern drain trench (0009) cutting its south-eastern corner. With various areas of heavily burnt reddened clay at various points in the upper surface of the clay pad this large feature (0004) has been interpreted as an oven complex and while not directly dateable a few sherds of Roman pottery were recovered from the subsoil just above the pad. That this feature (0004) has been interpreted as an oven complex rather than a single oven is due to the identification of three apparently coherent lines of heavily burnt clay (0005, 0006 & 0007) at different points on its surface with minor investigation confirming a fire hardened surface going down into the pad. However an interpretation as a single, large oven is also possible. Within the modern pipe trench (0009) on the south-eastern corner of the pad some idea of the thickness of the clay pad was also gained with this being in excess of 400mm at this point.

3.4 The metal detector search of the trenches and upcast spoil did not recover any finds of any age from trenches 1 to 5, however three Roman period coins and a few non-ferrous finds of Post medieval date from the spoil of trenches 6 to 9 at the western end of the site. Similarly while a small number of Roman period pottery sherds were recovered from the spoil of trench 1 no sherds only modern sherds were noted in the spoil of trenches 2 to 5. In addition a fragment of quern stone came from the upcast spoil of trench 8.

4. Monitoring results

4.1 Monitoring of the ground works covering the eastern part of the accommodation in the area of trench 1 around the oven complex (0004) was carried out over three visits. Initially the footprint of the new block was stripped of overburden to a depth of 370mm and therefore remained in the subsoil. On the second site visit the mechanical excavation of east-west foundation trenches to the north and south of the oven complex was monitored with these trenches being designed to take two north-south aligned reinforced concrete beams which are placed 130mm above the surface of the oven complex (0004) thereby preserving it in situ. The excavated trenches did not reveal any archaeological deposits or finds. Finally a new north-south aligned pipe trench to the east of the footprint for the accommodation was mechanically excavated and while this must have been close to the oven complex only clean top and subsoil deposits were revealed, again no finds were seen in the upcast spoil.

5. The Finds

5.1 In total 16 sherds of pottery (488g), 2 fragments of brick/tile (190g), 2 clay pipe fragments (5g), a quernstone fragment (1225g), three coins and 7 non-ferrous items were recovered during the evaluation and the full report on these finds by Stephen Benfield is included below as Appendix IV.

5.2 To summarise 15 of the pottery sherds are of Roman date and they cover the period from the 1st century to the 4th century with the latter indicated by a sherd of Oxford red colour coated ware. The Roman sherds are noted as being of quite high average size and include imported central Gaulish Samian ware and a Verulamium white ware mortarium sherd which has part of the makers stamp preserved in

addition to more common coarsewares. The pit (0002/0003) in trench 1 contained pottery dated to the mid 2nd to 4th century period while the sherds (0001) from above the oven complex (0004) are of a similar date.

5.3 Of the other non-metallic finds the pit (0010) in trench 4 is dated by a fragment of clay tobacco pipe of Post medieval date and while the lava quernstone is intrinsically undateable by association with the bulk of this assemblage is likely to be of Roman date.

5.4 The three unstratified copper alloy coins (0050, 0051 & 0052) that were recovered are all common types of 4th century date with two of the House of Constantine (AD 330-335 & AD 335-341) and one of the House of Valentinian (AD 364-378). The remaining 7 non-ferrous finds include a thimble, a small finial, two buckles and a button all of Post medieval date and two undateable lead fragments.

6. The Environmental evidence

6.1 A single sample was taken from the fill (0003) of the pit (0002) revealed in trench 1 and the full report on this by Val Fryer is included as Appendix V below. In summary the sample demonstrates that well preserved plant remains are present in archaeological deposits at this site with the results of this sample and spelt wheat glume bases were present at a low density along with evidence for common weeds such as brome and black bindweed.

7. Conclusion

7.1 In summary the results of this evaluation reinforce the evidence from the numerous metal detector finds that have been recovered from nearby fields that around The Bird in Hand in the Roman period there was extensive settlement and related activities. The large oven/oven complex (0004), that has been preserved in situ, points to food preparation, and in all likelihood baking, on a large scale. That very few finds of Roman date were recovered from trenches 1 to 3 near the oven complex perhaps suggesting a lack of domestic activity in the immediate area which therefore could be described as a more specialist 'industrial' zone in its related settlement complex.

7.2 While trenches 6 to 9 in the western part of the planned development area did not reveal any archaeological features the three Roman period coins and relatively large size of the stray Roman pottery sherds also suggests settlement activity nearby. The depth of top and subsoil in this area was also substantial and it is possible that relatively recent works to lower and extend the adjacent car park may have led to the deposit of spoil, and now stray finds, in this area.

7.3 It has been noted that evidence for lower status Roman period rural settlements, their economic base and their degree of Romanisation are relevant current research areas (Medlycott, 2011, 47). The results from this programme of works could form a small part of such a study. It is finally concluded that the results from the archaeological investigations at this site can be disseminated effectively by the publication of a short summary in the relevant County Journal coupled with deposit of the report with the local Historic Environment Record and via the uploading of a digital version of the report to the OASIS online report depository (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/>).

Archive- The finds to be returned to the landowner for display in *The Bird in Hand* and the remainder to be deposited with the Norfolk Museum Service under the HER ref: ENF 132536.

Disclaimer- any opinions regarding the need for further archaeological work in relation to this proposed development are those of the author's alone. Formal comment regarding the need for further work must be sought from the official Archaeological Advisors to the relevant Planning Authority.

(Acknowledgements: JNAS is grateful to Anj Beckham and James Albone of Norfolk CC for providing HER information and for close cooperation with regard to the site respectively, to David Brake and everyone at *The Bird in Hand*, to Peter Cowling machine operator for the evaluation, to Mark and Chris for their cooperation during the monitoring, to Val Fryer and Stephen Benfield for their specialist reports, to Julia Park-Newman for her conservation work and to Sue Holden for her illustration work)

Ref.

Medlycott, M 2011 'Research & Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England,' East Anglian Archaeology Occ. Paper 24

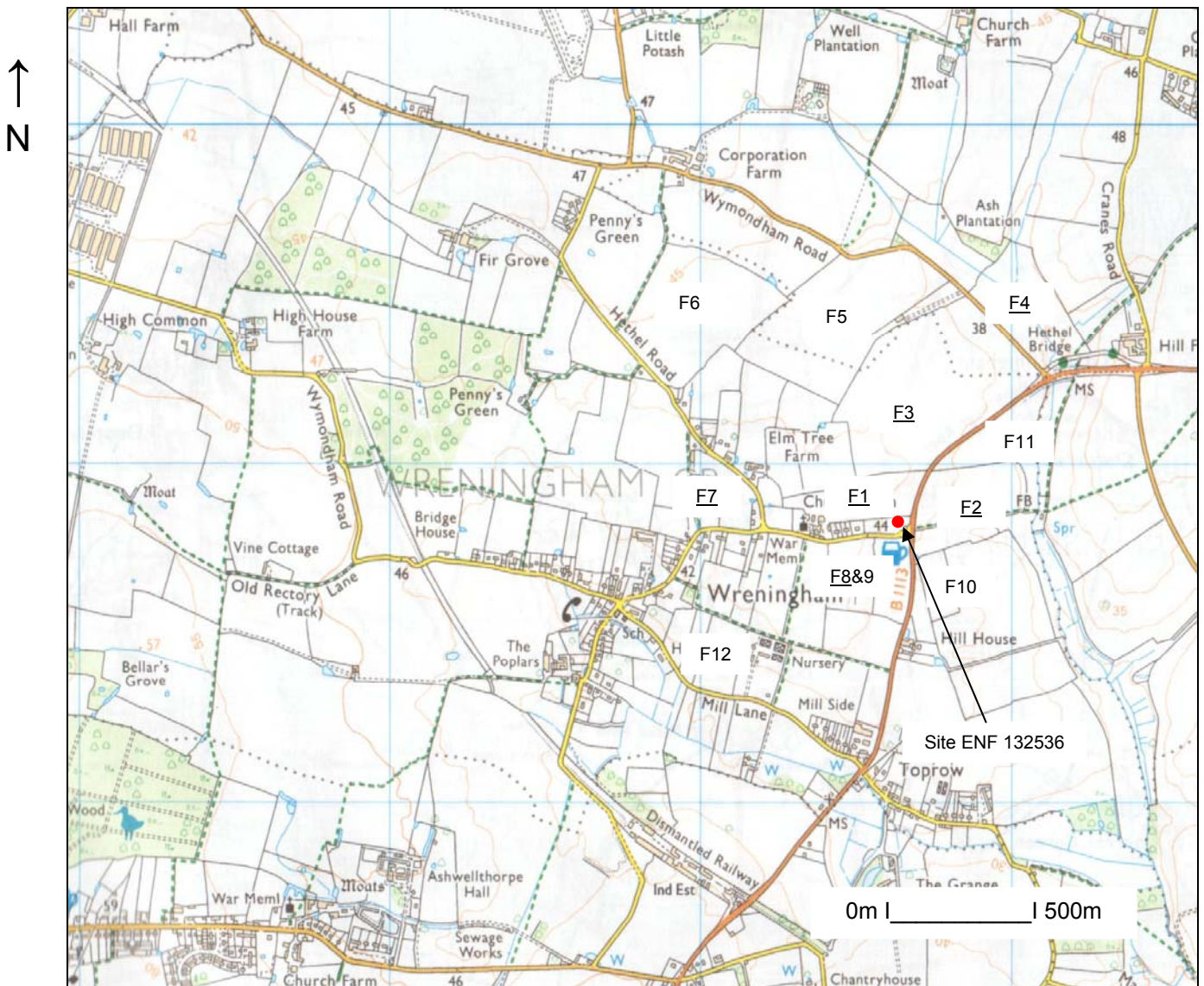


Fig. 1: Site location (F- field number, E- major Roman finds scatter)
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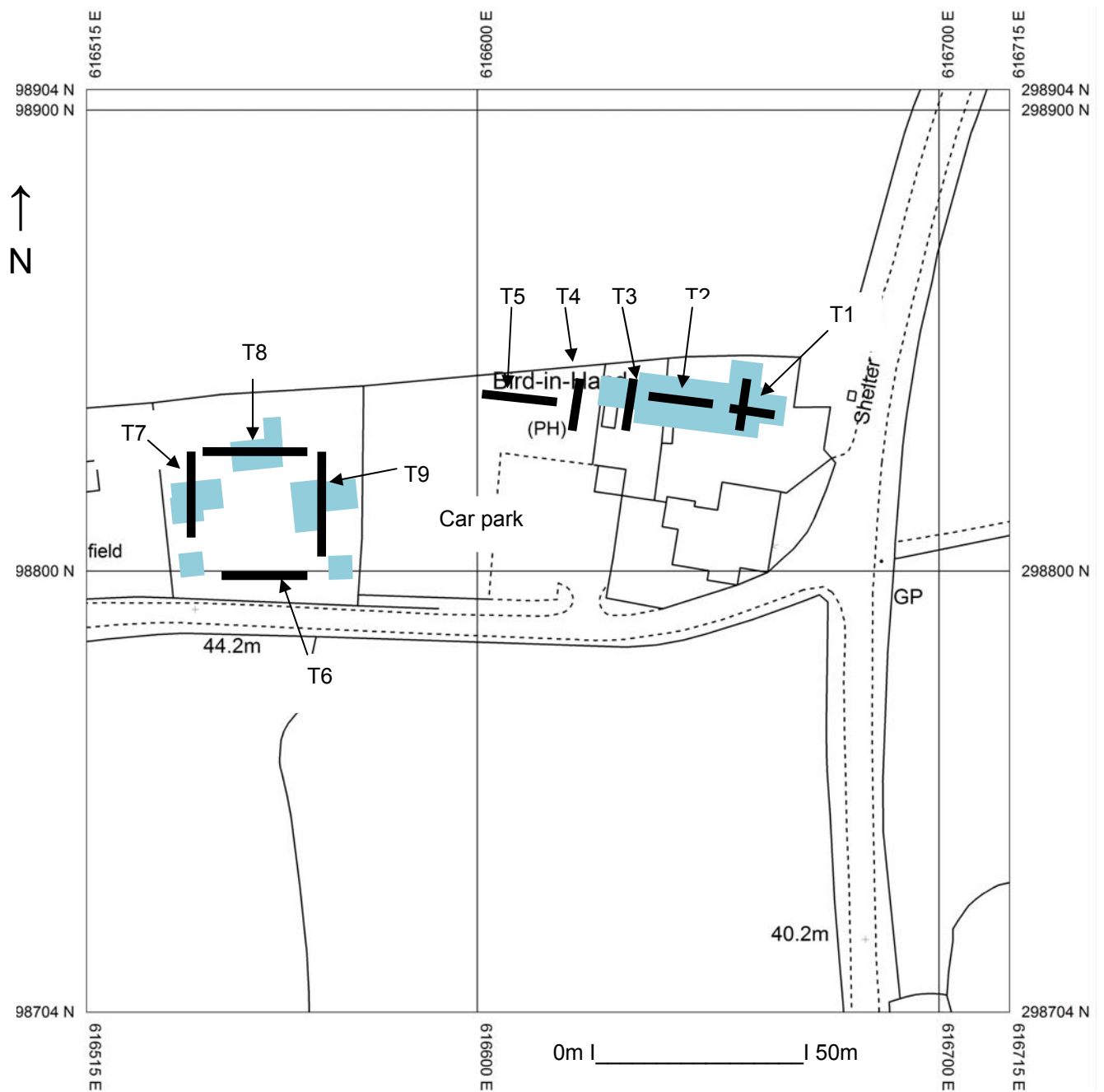


Fig. 2: Location of evaluation trenches (new build footprints- light blue)
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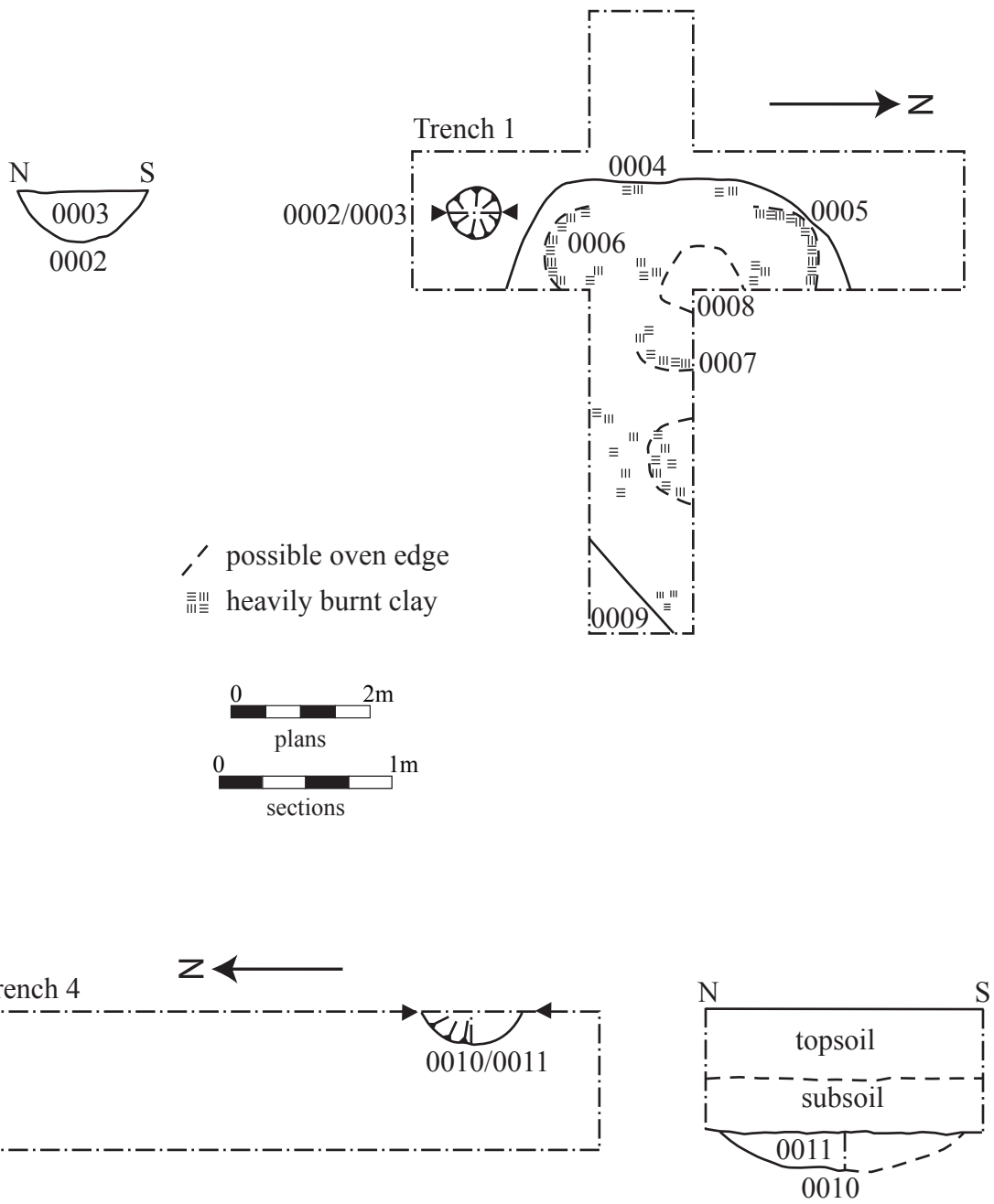


Fig. 3: Plans and sections.

Appendix I- Images



General view from west



Trench 1 from south



Trench 1 from east with oven cut by pipe trench



Trench1 – pit 0002



Trench 1- area of burnt clay 0006



Trench 2 from east



Trench 3 from north



Trench 4 from north



Trench 4- pit 0010 from west



Trench 6 from east



Trench 7 from north



Trench 8 from east with test pit to left



Trench 9 from north

**Bird in Hand, Norwich Road,
Wreningham, Norfolk**

**Written Scheme of Investigation for
Archaeological Evaluation**

Site details

Name: Bird in Hand, Norwich Road, Wreningham, Norfolk, NR16 1BJ

Client: Mr D Brake

Local planning authority: South Norfolk DC

Planning application ref: 2011/1180

Proposed works: Alterations to Bird in Hand to provide additional facilities, erection of 8 self-contained suites & 4 new dwellings

Proposed date for evaluation: tbc

Brief: HES ref- CNF43067

Grid ref: TM 1660 9881

LBS ref: 1304733 (Grade II)

Current land use: mainly soft ground

Contents

1. Introduction
2. Location, Topography & Geology
3. Archaeological & Historical Background
4. Aims of the Site Evaluation
5. Methodology
6. Risk Assessment
7. Specialists

1. Introduction

1.1 Peter Codling Architects on behalf of their client, Mr D Brake, have commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological site evaluation for a proposed commercial and residential development that has recently received consent to go ahead. This written scheme of investigation (WSI) details the background to the archaeological requirements for planning application 2011/1180 and how JNAS will implement the requirements of the Brief for Archaeological Evaluation set by Mr J Albone of the Historic Environment Service (HES) at Norfolk CC. The WSI will also set out how potential risks will be mitigated. This proposed development concerns alterations to the existing structures to provide additional facilities and the erection of 8 self-contained suites and 4 new dwellings at the Bird in Hand, Norwich Road, Wreningham.

1.2 The evaluation will be carried out to the standards set regionally in the *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (EAA Occ. Papers 14, 2003)* and nationally in *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (Institute for Archaeologists 1994, revised 2001)*.

2. Location, Topography & Geology

2.1 Wreningham parish is located some 7 miles south-west of Norwich in central Norfolk in an area that is historically characterised by a dispersed settlement pattern related to the numerous roads and lanes that criss-cross the landscape. The proposed development site (PDS) lies in a somewhat isolated location c350m east of the parish church and c450m west of a small stream on the north-western side of a minor road junction. Faden's small scale map of Norfolk of 1797 does not show any structures close to this road junction with the Bird in Hand being a Grade II listed building described as being of 'early 19th century date, brick built with a pan tiled roof.' The PDS lies between the 40 and 45m OD contours at a point where the ground drops away gently to the south-east.

3. Archaeological & Historical Background

3.1 To quote from the relevant Brief 'The proposed development site lies in an area where artefacts of Roman and Late Saxon date have previously been recorded. Consequently there is potential that heritage assets with archaeological interest (buried archaeological remains) may be present at the site and that the significance of these may be affected by the proposed development.'

3.2 A site evaluation by trial trenching to give a 5% by area of the PDS is therefore required to:

- Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.
- Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.
- Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.
- Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost. The further recording of any archaeological deposits may involve excavation prior to ground works commencing or monitoring of the relevant ground works

4. Aims of the Site Evaluation

4.1 As outlined in section 3 above the archaeological potential of the PDS relates to the area for the proposed works being within an area where evidence of Roman and Late Saxon period activity has been recorded. The aim of the evaluation is therefore to examine the specified sample of the proposed development area with evaluation trenches under controlled conditions so, if archaeological deposits are revealed they can be sampled and characterised. With this information a strategy can then be formulated for their possible preservation in situ or, failing that, the systematic recording of these deposits and the associated working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

5. Methodology

5.1 Before site evaluation works start a search will be made at the Norfolk CC HER for the area within 500m of the PDS.

5.2 The proposed development is for a mixed commercial and residential type on land to the rear and west of the Bird in Hand with the main works involving ground disturbance being related to a structure to contain 8 self-contained suites, a store to the rear of the public house, an extension to the existing car park 4 new dwellings. The proposed trenching plan is included below.

5.3 The evaluation will be under the direction of John Newman in the field with assistance from James Armes to metal detect and excavate as required. The relevant machine and operator will be provided by the client. Allowance has been made for 3 person days for the basic evaluation. Brief CVs of staff involved:

- John Newman has an honours degree in Archaeology & Anthropology from Cambridge University and has been involved in field archaeology since the 1970s and has been a full Member of the Institute for Archaeologists since 1993. He has supervised and directed numerous evaluations and excavations, more latterly for Suffolk CC from 1981 to 2009 and from then to present as a freelance trading as John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) with over 70 reports available on the OASIS grey literature archive. John Newman has a special interest in later Roman and early and high medieval studies and ran the Sutton Hoo south-east Suffolk survey in the 1980s which is published in the main project report '*Sutton Hoo- a 7th century princely burial ground and its context*' (M O H Carver, 2005). He has also published various papers on Iron Age and early medieval coinage/productive sites in addition to contributing to the Boss Hall, Ipswich, Early Anglo-Saxon cemetery publication.
- James Armes has been metal detecting since the early 1990s reporting numerous finds to Suffolk CC. Since 2009 he has assisted JNAS on numerous evaluations as detectorist and excavation assistant.

5.4 With a minimum 1.2m wide toothless ditching bucket on a suitably sized machine, operated by an experienced driver, this will give a sample size of 5% by area of the PDS. The machine will be closely supervised by an experienced archaeologist as the overburden is removed in shallow spits to the top of any archaeological deposits that are present, where hand investigation will start, or to expose the underlying drift geology which will be further hand cleaned and examined. The spoil will be stored adjacent to the excavated trench with top and sub soil kept separate to allow for subsequent sequential backfilling. No trenches will be backfilled until the relevant officer at the HES of Norfolk CC has been consulted and should any modification to the trench layout be required due to any unforeseen circumstances then HES will be contacted immediately. A metal detector search will be carried out by an experienced operator at all stages of the evaluation. The up cast spoil will also be closely examined for unstratified artefacts

as evidence for past activity in rural areas in particular is often as evident via artefact scatters as by undisturbed archaeological deposits.

5.5 Site records will be made under a continuous and unique numbering system of contexts under an overall site HER number obtained from the Norfolk CC HER beforehand. All contexts will be numbered and finds recorded by context. Conventions compatible with the county HER will be used throughout the monitoring. Site plans will be drawn at 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate and sections at 1:10 or 1:20 (all on plastic drawing film) and related to OS map cover. Sections will be levelled to a datum OD. A photographic record of high resolution digital images will be made of the site and exposed features.

5.6 As necessary and to define archaeological deposits exposed surfaces will be trowelled clean before appropriate hand investigation and recording. Exposed archaeological features will be sampled at standard levels with care being taken to cause minimum disturbance to the site consistent with evaluation to a level adequate to properly form a subsequent mitigation strategy. Significant features such as solid or bonded structural remains, building slots or post holes (where fills are sampled) will have their integrity maintained (and during backfilling). Otherwise for discrete, contained, features, sampling will be at 50%-possibly rising to 100% if requested, and 1m wide sampling slots across linear features. If human burial evidence is revealed the SCCAS Officer will be informed and the clear presumption must be to preserve such remains in situ with minimum disturbance during this evaluation stage. If this is not possible then a Ministry of Justice licence will be obtained prior to full on site recording (total 100% sampling if a cremation deposit) and removal of the remains followed by examination by the relevant specialist and possibly scientific dating. If human remains do have to be recorded, removed from site and reported on then these works will add an additional cost to the evaluation works which may involve radiocarbon dating (in this case the likelihood of revealing human burial is assessed as being low at this location).

5.7 All finds will be collected and processed unless any variation is agreed with the relevant HES Officer. Finds will be assessed by recognised period specialists and their interpretation will form an integral part of the overall report. Finds will be stored according to ICON guidelines with specialist advice/treatment sought for fragile ones. Every effort will be made to gain the deposit of the site finds to the relevant museum depositary under their relevant HER code and site numbering for future reference. If this is not possible then the HES Officer will be consulted over any requirements for additional recording (which may

have an additional cost implication). Any discard policy will be discussed and agreed with the relevant HES Officer.

5.8 Where appropriate palaeoenvironmental samples will be taken for processing and assessment by a specialist conversant with regional archaeological standards and research agendas. The sampling, processing and assessment will follow the guidelines as detailed in *A guide to sampling archaeological deposits for environmental analysis* (Murphy P L & Wiltshire P E J, 1994). In accordance with standard practice bulk samples of 40 litres (or 100% of the deposit where less) will be taken from a representative cross section of archaeological deposits of all periods (respecting defined fills within features), in consultation with the relevant HES Officer (and RSA if the deposits merit more targeted advice) including deposits that cannot be immediately dated by their artefact content, so the state of preservation and full archaeological and palaeoenvironmental potential of the deposits can be assessed and any further sampling, should further field work take place, be systematically planned and fully costed. Archaeological deposits of all types may reveal valuable data through the processing and assessment of samples with high priority features including the primary fills of pits, wells and cesspits, layers of middens, occupation surfaces and structural features as well as other discrete activity areas, contents of hearths, ovens, and other craft related or industrial structures. In addition more generalised settlement and land use features such as ditches may also yield valuable and informative data when sampling is undertaken systematically as the sum of all the assessment results can add considerably to the interpretation of a site and its landscape. Through an integrated study of all the data recovered from the evaluation the results from the assessment of the samples will be reviewed in terms of:

- What is the quality and state of preservation of charred plant remains, mineralised plant and animal related remains, small vertebrates and industrial residues such as evidence for pottery production or iron working (contributing to the fullest interpretation of the evaluation results and to aid the planning of any further field work)
- What is the concentration of macro-remains (to inform sampling strategy in any further field work), in particular how might bulk sampling inform the interpretation of burial deposits.
- Can any patterning or similarities/differences be ascertained between deposits from different periods represented on site, similarly can any useful comparisons be made with undated and

unphased deposits (to aid interpretation of the evaluation results and help in the study of undated deposits which may otherwise be overlooked and which may via sampling yield material for RC dating)

- Do waterlogged deposits exist on site, if so is there potential for palaeoenvironmental data from preserved insects or pollen and do such deposits contain organic material suitable for RC dating from samples taken as advised by the relevant soil specialist (who would also coordinate the assessment for pollen and insect remains), the RSA will also be consulted in such cases in conjunction with the relevant HES Officer. Incremental column samples will be taken should waterlogged deposits be revealed in close consultation with the evaluation soils specialist with 10-20 litre sample sizes which will be sub-sampled for preserved pollen, insects, diatoms, preserved parasite eggs etc. If waterlogged wood is encountered it will ideal to leave in situ, if it has to be lifted it will be packed while wet in black polythene and stored at 5C until it can be transferred to a specialist for species identification, assessment and potential for RC dating is undertaken (should RC dating be required in the evaluation on such deposits this will be covered within the resources agreed for the first date but will take time to obtain, however examination of the topographic location indicates that the presence of waterlogged deposits is very unlikely).
- Deep blanket type deposits resulting from both natural and human derived actions and events can yield valuable land use and palaeoenvironmental information. In particular such deposits can form at the base of a slope, if located in the evaluation the relevant HES Officer and RSA will be consulted over monolith sampling and assessment by the relevant evaluation specialist (the composition of such deposits may give information on past land use in the area through a study of the soil matrix notwithstanding additional data if it is waterlogged)

5.9 An archive of all records and finds will be prepared consistent with the principles in *Management of Archaeological projects* (MAP2, and particularly Appendix 3). This archive will be deposited with the Norfolk CC Museums Service within 6 months of working finishing on site under the relevant HER number and following the relevant guidelines. As necessary the site digital archive will deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) within the agreed allowance for the monitoring and reporting works.

5.10 The evaluation report will be consistent with the principles of MAP2 (particularly Appendix 3.1 & Appendix 4.1) and this report will summarise the methodology employed and relate the archaeological record directly to the aims of this WSI and section 4 above in particular. The report will give an objective account of the deposits and stratigraphy recorded and finds recovered with an inventory of the latter. The report will include an assessment of palaeoenvironmental remains recovered from palaeosols and cut features in relation to both dated and undated features and in terms of patterning across the site.

5.10 Any interpretation of the evaluation will be clearly separated from the objective account of the evaluation and its results and the results will be discussed with the relevant HES Officer at an early stage in the reporting process following reporting on the day of the immediately apparent conclusions. The report will give a clear statement regarding the results of the site evaluation in relation to both the more detailed aims in section 4 above and their significance in the context of local HER records and of the Regional Research Framework (EAA Occ. Papers 3, 8 & 24 1997, 2000 & 2011). There will be no further work on site until the evaluation results have been assessed and the HES Officer has considered whether further archaeological works are required or whether the planned works should be modified. The report may give an opinion regarding the necessity for further evaluation work as appropriate. A draft hard copy of the report will be presented to the HES at Norfolk CC following completion of the site works. Once accepted three bound hard copies will be sent for the County HER. The site evaluation will be registered on the OASIS online archaeological record followed by submission of the final draft in .pdf format. An HER summary sheet will be completed and a summary prepared of any positive results for inclusion in the annual Norfolk CC round-up.

6. Risk Assessment

6.1 Protective clothing will be worn on site (hard hat, high visibility vest/coat, steel-toe cap boots, ear muffs if required). A safe working method will be agreed with the machine operator for excavation of the trenches and examination of the up cast spoil while at the same time allowing efficient use of plant. Suitable clothing will be available to mitigate against extremes of weather.

6.2 Vehicles will be safely parked away from work areas and lines of access.

6.3 Discussion with the client's agent has already confirmed that there is no known, or likely, ground contamination and the discovery of

John Newman Archaeological Services

underground services is unlikely. No overhead services impinge on the trench locations. Gloves and hand wash/wipes be available and any information on possible ground contamination revealed during the evaluation will be passed to finds and environmental specialists.

6.4 A fully charged mobile phone will be carried and a first aid kit will be taken to site.

6.5 It is unlikely that any trench plus excavated feature depth will go below c1/1.3m from the present ground level. If any excavations need to go deeper measures such as stepping in the sides will be employed.

6.6 JNAS holds full insurance cover for archaeological site works from the specialist provider Torgate Risk Solutions covering Public & Products Liability, details can be supplied on request.

7. Specialists

Conservation:	Conservation Services
Faunal remains:	J Curl (Sylvanus Archaeology)
Human remains:	S Anderson (Freelance)
Metal detecting:	J Armes (Freelance)
Palaeoenvironmental samples:	V Fryer (Freelance)
Soils specialist	R Macphail (UCL)
Pre-historic flint:	S Bates (Freelance)
Pre-historic pottery:	S Percival (Freelance)
Post Roman ceramics & CBM:	S Anderson (Freelance)
Roman period small finds:	N Crummy (Freelance)
Later IA & Roman period ceramics:	S Benfield (CAT)
Post Roman small finds:	JNAS

Norfolk County Council HER Monument Full Report

10/10/2013

Number of records: 25

NHER Data: Sites within a 500m radius of TM 1660 9881, The Bird in Hand, Church Road, Wreningham.

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
9996 - MNF9996	All Saints' Church, Wreningham	Building

All Saints' Church is almost entirely Perpendicular in style and date, although the collapse of the upper stages of the west tower resulted in a thorough rebuilding and restoration in 1853. As a result the church gained a north transept which has an unusual cross roof. The earliest surviving work in the church is the lower stage of the tower, which dates to the 13th century, however a niche in the west face contains a stone monster which may be the remains of a symbol of the Evangelists from the original tower pinnacles. The roofs are largely 15th century, although they have been restored, and there are angel corbels in the chancel.

Monument Types and Dates

CHURCH (Medieval to Modern - 1066 AD? to 2050 AD)

Evidence DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

Description and Sources

Description

All Saints' Church, Wreningham.

Tower rebuilt and transepts (with unusual cross roof) made 1853. In a niche in the west face of the tower is a stone monster, perhaps a symbol of the evangelists from the original tower pinnacles.
E. Rose (NLA), 5 October 1998.

Sources

Newspaper Article: Eastern Daily Press. 2010. Into the 'secret' garden. 3 July.

Website: Knott, S.. 2006. Norfolk Churches website.. All Saints, Wreningham

Serial: Pevsner, N. & Wilson, B.. 1989. The Buildings of England. Norfolk 2: North-West and South..

Location

National Grid Reference

TM 1633 9881 (point) TM19NE Point

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish WRENINGHAM, SOUTH NORFOLK, NORFOLK

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Legal Designations

Listed Building (I) - 226696	CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS	Active	DNF10203
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Other Statuses and Cross-References

Historic Environment Record - 9996	Active
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SHINE Candidate (No)	Active
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NCM Site No - TM 19 NE/-	Active
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Ratings and Scorings

Certainty	-	05/01/2009	NBIS southwest Norwich Scoring
Evidence	Physical	05/01/2009	NBIS southwest Norwich Scoring
Significance	National	05/01/2009	NBIS southwest Norwich Scoring
Survival	Surviving structure	05/01/2009	NBIS southwest Norwich Scoring

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
28494 - MNF28494	Multi-period finds	Find Spot

Metal detecting between 1990 and 2012 has recovered a large number of objects from the Late Iron Age to post-medieval periods. This includes large numbers of Roman, medieval and post-medieval coins; post-medieval tokens and jettons; a post-medieval coin weight; Roman pottery sherds and Roman, Early Saxon, medieval, medieval/post-medieval and post-medieval metal objects. The metal finds include brooches from all the periods; a Roman cosmetic mortar, a stud or decorative nail and a spoon fragment; an Early Saxon gilded silver escutcheon in the form of two spirals each terminating in a beaked head in profile; medieval dress accessories, a seal matrix and a 13th-century gilded buckle plate with a low relief mythological bird or creature; a medieval/post-medieval handle for a chafing dish or cupboard door, a rotary key and a fragment of probable skillet handle and post-medieval dress accessories, a hinge plate from a small casket, a harness or belt mount and a spur attachment.

Monument Types and Dates

FINDSPOT (Late Iron Age to Roman - 100 BC to 409 AD)
Evidence ARTEFACT SCATTER
FINDSPOT (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)
Evidence ARTEFACT SCATTER
FINDSPOT (Early Saxon - 411 AD to 650 AD)
Evidence ARTEFACT SCATTER
FINDSPOT (Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)
Evidence ARTEFACT SCATTER
FINDSPOT (Medieval to Post Medieval - 1066 AD to 1900 AD)
Evidence ARTEFACT SCATTER
FINDSPOT (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)
Evidence ARTEFACT SCATTER

Description and Sources

Description

December 1990-January 1991. [1].
Twelve Roman coins, 1st-4th century. (See list in file)
Rosette brooch fragment, mid 1st century, for comparison see (S2). Polaroid in NCM (S1).
Roman copper alloy belt fitting with median rib, decorated on each side of rib with ring-and-dot. Polaroid NCM (S1).
Middle Saxon pin with faceted head.
Middle Saxon strap end with tiny, very stylised animal-head terminal. Polaroids NCM (S1).
Roman belt fitting identified by D. Gurney (NLA), 3 January 1991
Middle Saxon material identified by S. Margeson (NCM), 9 January 1991
W. Milligan (NCM), 9 January 1991.

April 1991. Metal detector finds. [2]
Three 2nd-4th century coins (See list in file).
Identified by D. Gurney (NLA), 30 May 1991.
S. Margeson (NCM), May 1991.

August 1991. Further metal detector finds. [1]
Roman as of ?Vespasian (See list in file).
Medieval copper alloy vessel rim fragment.
Two cast copper alloy cauldron feet.
15th century purse-bar with conical knob at each end, and pierced undecorated boss in centre (LMMC type B), swivel loop missing.
Medieval cast copper alloy binding strip from box with two rivet holes, broken at one of them, decorated with moulded ?leaves or animal heads.
Early post medieval lead cloth seal fragment with Roman numerals XXXIII/ XX and partially legible inscription NAR[ROW]
Copies of photographs in file
Roman coin identified by D. Gurney (NLA).
S. Margeson (NCM), 4 September 1991

October 1991. Further metal detector [1].
Roman coin 4th century (See list in file).
Identified by J. Davies (NCM), November 1991.
W. Milligan (NCM), 31 December 1991.

HER Number 28495 - MNF28495 **Site Name** Bronze Age to post medieval metal objects, coins and pottery sherds

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
28495 - MNF28495	Bronze Age to post medieval metal objects, coins and pottery sherds	Find Spot

Metal detecting between 1990 and 1993 recovered a large number of objects from the Bronze Age to the post medieval periods. This includes the tip of a Bronze Age spear, an Iron Age domed stud decorated with triquetra, an Early Saxon copper alloy bowl with a textile impression and a possible Early Saxon silver brooch fragment.

Monument Types and Dates

FINDSPOT (Unknown date)
FINDSPOT (Bronze Age - 2350 BC to 701 BC)
FINDSPOT (Iron Age - 800 BC to 42 AD)
FINDSPOT (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)
FINDSPOT (Early Saxon - 411 AD to 650 AD)
FINDSPOT (Middle Saxon - 651 AD to 850 AD)
FINDSPOT (Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)
FINDSPOT (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)

Description and Sources

Description

1990. Metal detector find [1].
Medieval bronze strap end with broken hook at base, undulating top-edge on front plate, decorated with large ring-and-dot, 2 rivets.

Medieval bronze thimble

Bronze Age tip of spearhead, very abraded.

Polaroid (S1) in NCM, drawing (S2) in file

Iron Age copper alloy 'dumb-bell' shaped toggle, central loop broken. Polaroid (S1) NCM

Roman Hod Hill variant, foot broken off, pin missing, traces of enamel in toothed pattern in centre of bow.

Colchester derivative, fragment of wire pin.

?Roman/Early Saxon barrel-shaped ceramic bead. Polaroids (S1) NCM.

?Early Saxon silver ?brooch fragment with cast spiral ornament imitating filigree.

Medieval 15th century French jetton

Identified by S. Margeson (NCM), except Iron Age toggle, identified by R. Jackson (British Museum).

S. Margeson (NCM), 13 December 1990

1990. Metal detecting by [2].

Medieval copper alloy ring (brooch or buckle), slightly faceted, roughly made.

Medieval gilded copper alloy harness bell with long pierced shank and globular bell made of sheet metal cut into four segments at base to make openings.

Medieval gilded copper alloy buckle frame fragment.

Medieval copper alloy cast vessel fragment.

Post medieval double-looped copper alloy buckle fragment with engraved ribbing on frame, tongue looped around.

Post medieval slightly convex copper alloy ?stud head with engraved lines and eight pointed star on front.

16th century double-looped copper alloy buckle frame fragment with rosette on frame.

S. Margeson (NCM), 12 December 1990

August 1991. Further finds by [1]

Medieval bronze spout (tapering and undecorated)

15th/16th century bronze trefoil harness or bell mount with spikes for attachment.

Polaroid (S1) NCM.

S. Margeson (NCM), 5 September 1991

October 1991. Further metal detector finds

Five Roman coins.

See list in file.

Roman gilt bronze plate brooch, glass boss missing.

?Roman decorated base fragment of bronze vessel.

Early Saxon side knob of a florid cruciform brooch- late 6th century.

Medieval circular attachment plate for harness pendant, with central rivet hole and H-shaped lug. Loop and fragment of pendant survive. Plate is decorated with punched annulets and is white-metal coated.

16th century circular buckle.

16th century double-looped buckle fragment with moulded tongue and rest.

Polaroids (S1) NCM.

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
28622 - MNF28622	Multi-period finds	Find Spot

Metal detecting between 1991 and 2011 has recovered a large number of objects from the Roman to post medieval periods. These include coins from the Roman, Late Saxon, medieval and post medieval periods; a post-medieval token and Roman, Saxon, medieval and post-medieval metal objects. The metal finds include a Roman disc and Dolphin brooch; a Middle Saxon strap-end; a Late Saxon finger ring and disc brooch; a Late Saxon/medieval padlock key; medieval and post-medieval dress accessories and post-medieval rotary keys, spur sides, harness mounts, a thimble and a lead mount moulded in the form of a fleur-de-lis.

Monument Types and Dates

FINDSPOT (Undated)
FINDSPOT (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)
Evidence ARTEFACT SCATTER
FINDSPOT (Early Saxon - 411 AD to 650 AD)
Evidence ARTEFACT SCATTER
FINDSPOT (Middle Saxon - 651 AD to 850 AD)
Evidence ARTEFACT SCATTER
FINDSPOT (Late Saxon - 851 AD to 1065 AD)
Evidence ARTEFACT SCATTER
FINDSPOT (Late Saxon to Medieval - 851 AD to 1539 AD)
FINDSPOT (Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)
Evidence ARTEFACT SCATTER
FINDSPOT (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)
Evidence ARTEFACT SCATTER

Description and Sources

Description

1991. Metal detecting [1].
Six Roman coins 1st-4th century.
See coin form in file.
Early Saxon small-long brooch, head plate missing. Catch plate on reverse, decorated with punched dots and transverse bands of diagonal ribbing.
Polaroid (S1) in NCM.
S. Margeson (NCM), 29 May 1991

November 1991. Metal detector finds. [1].
Roman disc brooch (half), probably repousse.
Roman bronze pin.
Five 3rd/4th century coins.
See coin list in file.
Late Saxon fragment of lobed terminal of cheek piece.
Medieval locking buckle with broken 'arm'.
?Medieval bronze sheet folded into 'bag' shape ?chape??.
15th century cast bronze barrel padlock with L-shaped arm, waisted at each end with mouldings at each end on sides, and decorated on surface with engraved linear border and wavy line and dashes in centre. Perforated in arm for chain to hold parts together.
Edward I penny London mint, 1272-1301.
Charles I rose farthing token 1635-1644.
Polaroids (S1) NCM.
Roman coins identified by J. Davies (NCM), 4 December 1991.
Others identified by S. Margeson (NCM), November 1991.
W. Milligan (NCM), 11 December 1991.

March 1992. Metal detecting find by [2].
Early Saxon brooch fragment.
Polaroid (S1) NCM.
Early Saxon small long brooch head plate (one lobe and foot missing). Lug on reverse.
Polaroid (S1) NCM.
Identified by S. Margeson (NCM).
J. Davies (NCM), 12 May 1991.

HER Number 28668 - MNF28668 **Site Name** Roman vessel handle escutcheon, medieval copper alloy vessel leg

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
28668 - MNF28668	Roman vessel handle escutcheon, medieval copper alloy vessel leg	Find Spot

Metal detecting in 1991 recovered a Roman copper alloy vessel handle escutcheon and a medieval copper alloy vessel leg from a wide-bottomed vessel.

Monument Types and Dates

FINDSPOT (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)
FINDSPOT (Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)
Evidence FIND

Description and Sources

Description

August 1991. Metal detector find. [1]
Roman bronze vessel handle escutcheon with double spiral and broken loop (or 'claw' loop).
Medieval bronze vessel leg (twisted) from wide-bottomed vessel.
Polaroids (S1) NCM.
S. Margeson (NCM), 5 August 1991

Sources

(S1) Photograph: I&RS. Finds Polaroid. Polaroid.

Location

National Grid Reference

TM 17 99 (point) TM19NE Point

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish WRENINGHAM, SOUTH NORFOLK, NORFOLK

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Legal Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

Historic Environment Record - 28668	Active
NCM Site No	Active
NCM Site No	Active
NCM Site No - TM 19 NE/89	Active
SHINE Candidate (No)	Active

Ratings and Scorings

Certainty	-	12/02/2009	NBIS southwest Norwich Scoring
Evidence	Physical	12/02/2009	NBIS southwest Norwich Scoring
Significance	Local	12/02/2009	NBIS southwest Norwich Scoring
Survival	Finds scatter	12/02/2009	NBIS southwest Norwich Scoring

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records

HNF48421 Pre-18th century enclosure - Irregular enclosure (Type Code: AEF-if)

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Associated Finds

HER Number 29307 - MNF29307 **Site Name** Late Saxon Ringerike cheekpiece, post medieval harness mount

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
29307 - MNF29307	Late Saxon Ringerike cheekpiece, post medieval harness mount	Find Spot

Metal detecting in 1992 recovered an 11th century Ringerike style cheekpiece fragment and a post medieval harness mount with elaborate trefoils and two spikes on the reverse.

Monument Types and Dates

FINDSPOT (Late Saxon - 851 AD to 1065 AD)
FINDSPOT (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)
Evidence FIND

Description and Sources

Description

September 1992. Metal detector finds.
11th century Ringerike style cheekpiece fragment with relief ?animal head on the neck of the larger animal 'cox comb' representing mane.
Post medieval harness mount with elaborate trefoils and two spikes on reverse.
Polaroid (s1) in file.
W. Milligan (NCM), 2 October 1992.

Sources

Secondary File: Secondary file.
(S1) Photograph: I&RS. Finds Polaroid. Polaroid.

Location

National Grid Reference

TM 16 99 (point) TM19NE Point

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish WRENINGHAM, SOUTH NORFOLK, NORFOLK

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Legal Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

NCM Site No - TM 19 NE/103	Active
SHINE Candidate (No)	Active
Historic Environment Record - 29307	Active

Ratings and Scorings

Certainty	-	12/02/2009	NBIS southwest Norwich Scoring
Evidence	Physical	12/02/2009	NBIS southwest Norwich Scoring
Significance	Local	12/02/2009	NBIS southwest Norwich Scoring
Survival	Finds scatter	12/02/2009	NBIS southwest Norwich Scoring

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records

HNF48392 20th century agriculture - Boundary loss (Type Code: TEF-bl)

Other Land Classes

Landuse Cultivated land, undetermined

Related Monuments - None Recorded

HER Number 29309 - MNF29309 **Site Name** Medieval penny of Edward I

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
29309 - MNF29309	Medieval penny of Edward I	Find Spot

Before 1992 a medieval penny minted under Edward I was recovered from this site.

Monument Types and Dates

FINDSPOT (Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)

Description and Sources

Description

Before 1992.

Edward I penny. Obverse reads: EDWR:ANGL DNS HYB. Reverse reads: CIVITAS LONDON 1279-1302.

Identified by J. Davies (NCM), 23 October 1992.

W. Milligan (NCM), 28 October 1992.

Sources - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference

TM 16 98 (point) TM19NE Point

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish WRENINGHAM, SOUTH NORFOLK, NORFOLK

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Legal Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

NCM Site No - TM 19 NE/105 Active

SHINE Candidate (No) Active

Historic Environment Record - 29309 Active

Ratings and Scorings

Certainty	-	30/01/2009	NBIS southwest Norwich Scoring
Evidence	Physical	30/01/2009	NBIS southwest Norwich Scoring
Significance	Local	30/01/2009	NBIS southwest Norwich Scoring
Survival	Finds scatter	30/01/2009	NBIS southwest Norwich Scoring

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records

HNF48396 18th-19th century enclosure - Piecemeal enclosure by agreement (Type Code: LEF-le)

Other Land Classes

Landuse Cultivated land, undetermined

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Associated Finds

FNF63824	COIN (Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)	SILVER
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Associated Events/Activities

ENF16691 Metal-detecting by A. Kedge, 1992. (Event - Intervention)

HER Number 30202 - MNF30202 **Site Name** Roman, Early Saxon and post medieval metal objects

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
30202 - MNF30202	Roman, Early Saxon and post medieval metal objects	Find Spot

Metal detecting in 1992 to 1994 recovered a small number of Roman, Early Saxon and post medieval metal objects. This includes an Early Saxon silver gilded escutcheon, formed of two spirals with addorsed birds' heads in the centre.

Monument Types and Dates

FINDSPOT (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)
FINDSPOT (Early Saxon - 411 AD to 650 AD)
FINDSPOT (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)
Evidence FIND

Description and Sources

Description

1992. Metal detector finds.
Early Saxon silver gilded escutcheon formed of two spirals with addorsed birds' heads in centre; silver (ungilded) where it forms the back of the head and the inside of the neck of the bird. On the back of the head is transverse ribbing. Between the birds, a rectangular zone with transverse ribbing and a pointed lobe (ungilded). One reverse two shanks for attachment.
Polaroid (S1).
Drawing (S2) NCM in file.
S. Margeson (NCM), 20 August 1992.

December 2003 - January 2004. Metal detecting.
Sixteen Roman and one post medieval coins. One post medieval jetton.
Roman and post medieval metal objects.
See lists in file.
A. Rogerson (NLA), 18 February 2004.

Sources

Secondary File: Secondary file.
Illustration: 1992. Drawing of an Early Saxon silver gilded escutcheon.
(S1) Photograph: I&RS. Finds Polaroid. Polaroid.

Location

National Grid Reference

TM 16 98 (point) TM19NE Point

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish WRENINGHAM, SOUTH NORFOLK, NORFOLK

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Legal Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

Historic Environment Record - 30202	Active
NCM Site No - TM 19 NE/97	Active
SHINE Candidate (No)	Active

Ratings and Scorings

Certainty	-	30/01/2009	NBIS southwest Norwich Scoring
Evidence	Physical	30/01/2009	NBIS southwest Norwich Scoring
Significance	Local	30/01/2009	NBIS southwest Norwich Scoring
Survival	Finds scatter	30/01/2009	NBIS southwest Norwich Scoring

Land Use

HER Number 30206 - MNF30206 **Site Name** Medieval gilded copper alloy casket mount

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
30206 - MNF30206	Medieval gilded copper alloy casket mount	Find Spot

Metal detecting in 1993 recovered a lovely medieval gilded copper alloy casket mount, with a pierced fleur-de-lis terminal and two transverse bands of mouldings.

Monument Types and Dates

FINDSPOT (Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)

Description and Sources

Description

April 1993. Metal detector finds.

Lovely medieval gilded bronze casket mount, pierced fleur-de-lis terminal, and two transverse bands of mouldings. Broken. Polaroid (S1) in file.

W. Milligan (NCM), 14 April 1993.

Sources

Secondary File: Secondary file.

(S1) Photograph: I&RS. Finds Polaroid. Polaroid.

Location

National Grid Reference

TM 16 98 (point)

TM19NE

Point

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish

WRENINGHAM, SOUTH NORFOLK, NORFOLK

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Legal Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

Historic Environment Record - 30206

Active

NCM Site No - TM 19 NE/111

Active

SHINE Candidate (No)

Active

Ratings and Scorings

Certainty	-	30/01/2009	NBIS southwest Norwich Scoring
Evidence	Physical	30/01/2009	NBIS southwest Norwich Scoring
Significance	Local	30/01/2009	NBIS southwest Norwich Scoring
Survival	Finds scatter	30/01/2009	NBIS southwest Norwich Scoring

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records

HNF48420 20th century agriculture - Boundary loss (Type Code: TEF-bl)

Other Land Classes

Landuse

Cultivated land, undetermined

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Associated Finds

FNF67241 BOX (Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)

COPPER ALLOY

Associated Events/Activities

HER Number 30207 - MNF30207 **Site Name** Medieval copper alloy key, post medieval lead disc

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
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30207 - MNF30207	Medieval copper alloy key, post medieval lead disc	Find Spot
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Metal detecting in 1993 recovered a medieval copper alloy casket key and a post medieval lead disc.

Monument Types and Dates

FINDSPOT (Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)

FINDSPOT (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)

Description and Sources

Description

April 1993. Metal detector finds.

Medieval bronze casket key, solid shaft, lozenge shaped bow pierced, and simple ward.

Post medieval lead disc. Two shields of the Commonwealth.

Polaroid (S1) in file.

Identified by S. Margeson (NCM), June 1993.

W. Milligan (NCM), 14 April 1993.

Sources

Secondary File: Secondary file.

(S) Photograph: I&RS. Finds Polaroid. Polaroid.

Location

National Grid Reference

TM 16 98 (point)

TM19NE

Point

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish

WRENINGHAM, SOUTH NORFOLK, NORFOLK

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Legal Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

NCM Site No - TM 19 NE/112

Active

SHINE Candidate (No)

Active

Historic Environment Record - 30207

Active

Ratings and Scorings

Certainty	-	30/01/2009	NBIS southwest Norwich Scoring
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Evidence	Physical	30/01/2009	NBIS southwest Norwich Scoring
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Significance	Local	30/01/2009	NBIS southwest Norwich Scoring
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Survival	Finds scatter	30/01/2009	NBIS southwest Norwich Scoring
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Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records

HNF48398 18th-19th century enclosure - Piecemeal enclosure by agreement (Type Code: LEF-le)

Other Land Classes

Landuse

Cultivated land, undetermined

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Associated Finds

FNF67242 KEY (LOCKING) (Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)

COPPER ALLOY

FNF67243 DISC (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)

LEAD

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
30208 - MNF30208	Multi-period finds	Find Spot

Metal-detecting in 1993, 2011 and 2012 recovered Roman pottery sherds; Roman, medieval and post-medieval coins; post-medieval jettons and a token and Bronze Age, Roman, Late Saxon and medieval to post-medieval metal objects. The metal finds include a Bronze Age copper alloy ring; a Roman brooch, ring and weight; a Late Saxon stirrup strap mount; medieval buckles, a weight and key; a medieval/post-medieval buckle, part of a cauldron, a copper alloy ring, coin weight and a writing lead and a post-medieval crotal bell, furniture fitting, thimble and buckles including a sword-belt buckle with folded attachment plate and integral suspension loop.

Monument Types and Dates

FINDSPOT (Bronze Age - 2350 BC to 701 BC)
FINDSPOT (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)
FINDSPOT (Roman to Early Saxon - 43 AD to 650 AD)
FINDSPOT (Early Saxon - 411 AD to 650 AD)
FINDSPOT (Late Saxon - 851 AD to 1065 AD)
FINDSPOT (Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)
FINDSPOT (Medieval to Post Medieval - 1066 AD to 1900 AD)
Evidence FIND
FINDSPOT (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)

Description and Sources

Description

1993. Metal detector finds.
Two Roman coins.
See coin list in file.
Identified by J. Davies (NCM), 7 July 1993.
Colchester brooch, 1-40/50AD.
?Roman or medieval lead conical weight and suspension ring.
Medieval gilt bronze elaborate suspension loop and broken frame from harness pendant.
Early post medieval spur rowel box and knob for attachment to back of spur.
Early 17th century sword-belt buckle with folded attachment plate and integral suspension loop. Double looped buckle, one loop broken. Plate and buckle decoration with foliage.
Identified by S. Margeson (NCM), June 1993.
Polaroids (S1) in file.
Norwich farthing token, 1670.
Henry V penny.
See coin list in file.
Identified by J. Davies (NCM).
W. Milligan (NCM), 5 July 1993.

September 2011. Metal-detecting. Elden Tours, Field W1.
Three medieval and eight post-medieval coins, a medieval/post-medieval coin weight, three post-medieval jettons, Romano-British pot sherd, Late Saxon, medieval, medieval/post-medieval and post-medieval metal objects.
See lists and (S2) in file.
A. Rogerson (HES), 2 March 2012.

October 2012. Metal-detecting. Elden Tours, Field W2. [1].
Medieval buckles and a key for a mounted lock.
Post-medieval buckle frame and a shoe buckle.
Information from PAS import.
A. Beckham (HES), 5 February 2013.

Sources

Secondary File: Secondary file.
Photograph: I & RS. Digital finds image.
(S1) Photograph: I&RS. Finds Polaroid. Polaroid.
(S2) Map: S. Elden. 2011. Elden Tours Finder's Map.

Associated resources

HER Number 30210 - MNF30210 **Site Name** Iron Age Icenian gold coin

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
30210 - MNF30210	Iron Age Icenian gold coin	Find Spot

Metal detecting in 1993 recovered an Icenian Iron Age gold stater coin.

Monument Types and Dates

FINDSPOT (Iron Age - 800 BC to 42 AD)

Description and Sources

Description

1993. Metal detector finds.
Icenian gold stater.
See coin list in file.
Identified by J. Davies (NCM), 2 August 1993.
Polaroid (S1) in file and photograph (S2) NAU.
W. Milligan (NCM), 14 October 1993.

Sources

Secondary File: Secondary file.
(S1) Photograph: I&RS. Finds Polaroid. Polaroid.
(S2) Illustration: Finds Illustration.

Location

National Grid Reference

Not displayed TM19NE Point

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish WRENINGHAM, SOUTH NORFOLK, NORFOLK

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Legal Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

NCM Site No - TM 19 NE/115	Active
SHINE Candidate (No)	Active
Historic Environment Record - 30210	Active

Ratings and Scorings

Certainty	-	12/02/2009	NBIS southwest Norwich Scoring
Evidence	Physical	12/02/2009	NBIS southwest Norwich Scoring
Significance	Local	12/02/2009	NBIS southwest Norwich Scoring
Survival	Finds scatter	12/02/2009	NBIS southwest Norwich Scoring

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records

HNF48392 20th century agriculture - Boundary loss (Type Code: TEF-bl)

Other Land Classes

Landuse Cultivated land, undetermined

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Associated Finds

FNF67262	COIN (Iron Age - 800 BC to 42 AD)	GOLD
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HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
30263 - MNF30263	Roman coin, medieval to post-medieval objects	Find Spot

Metal-detecting in 1993, 1994 and 2012 recovered a small number of Roman, medieval and post medieval objects. This included a Roman coin, a medieval gilded buckle plate, part of a medieval/post-medieval saddle pommel and a post-medieval buckle, strap fitting and a hooked fitting for sword belt attachment.

Monument Types and Dates

FINDSPOT (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)
FINDSPOT (Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)
Evidence FIND
FINDSPOT (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)
Evidence FIND

Description and Sources

Description

October 1993. Metal detector find.

2nd century coin.

See coin list in file.

Identified by J. Davies (NCM), 11 November 1993.

W. Milligan (NCM) 10 November 1993.

1994. Metal detector finds.

Medieval gilded buckle plate (openwork figure-of-eight) and rectangular slots.

Early post medieval hooked fitting for sword belt attachment (convex disc with lobed projection with rivet opposite hook).

Early post medieval buckle and triangular pin rest, and lobes at corners.

16th/17th century hooked tag with cast rosette in relief.

Polaroid (S1) in file.

Identified by S. Margeson (NCM), 1994.

W. Milligan (NCM) 21 September 1994.

October 2012. Metal-detecting. Elden Tours, Field W5.

Site extended to the whole field.

One incomplete half of a post-medieval copper alloy saddle pommel.

Information from PAS import.

A. Beckham (HES), 3 January 2013.

Sources

Secondary File: Secondary file.

(S1) Photograph: I&RS. Finds Polaroid. Polaroid.

Location

National Grid Reference

Centred TM 16 99 (557m by 431m)

TM19NE

Area

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish

WRENINGHAM, SOUTH NORFOLK, NORFOLK

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Legal Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

NCM Site No - TM 19 NE/126

Active

SHINE Candidate (No)

Active

Historic Environment Record - 30263

Active

Ratings and Scorings

HER Number 30394 - MNF30394 **Site Name** Roman harness slide

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
30394 - MNF30394	Roman harness slide	Find Spot

Metal detecting in 1993 recovered a Roman harness slide, with a rectangular plate with integral loop on the reverse.

Monument Types and Dates

FINDSPOT (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)

Description and Sources

Description

1993. Metal detector find.
Roman harness slide, rectangular plate with integral loop on reverse.
Identified by S. Margeson (NCM), 21 December 1993.
Polaroid (S1) in file.
W. Milligan (NCM), 22 December 1993.

Sources

Secondary File: Secondary file.
(S1) Photograph: I&RS. Finds Polaroid. Polaroid.

Location

National Grid Reference

TM 16 99 (point) TM19NE Point

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish WRENINGHAM, SOUTH NORFOLK, NORFOLK

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Legal Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

Historic Environment Record - 30394	Active
SHINE Candidate (No)	Active
NCM Site No - TM 19 NE/132	Active

Ratings and Scorings

Certainty	-	12/02/2009	NBIS southwest Norwich Scoring
Evidence	Physical	12/02/2009	NBIS southwest Norwich Scoring
Significance	Local	12/02/2009	NBIS southwest Norwich Scoring
Survival	Finds scatter	12/02/2009	NBIS southwest Norwich Scoring

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records

HNF48392 20th century agriculture - Boundary loss (Type Code: TEF-bl)

Other Land Classes

Landuse Cultivated land, undetermined

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Associated Finds

FNF68047 HARNESS (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)	COPPER ALLOY
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Associated Events/Activities

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
30885 - MNF30885	Iron Age to post medieval metal objects	Find Spot

Metal detecting between 1995 and 2004 recovered a number of objects from the Iron Age to post medieval periods. This includes an Iron Age coin and a Roman copper alloy finger ring. Metal-detecting prior to 12 April 2010 recovered a Roman coin and Romano-British pot sherd.

Monument Types and Dates

FINDSPOT (Unknown date)
FINDSPOT (Iron Age - 800 BC to 42 AD)
FINDSPOT (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)
FINDSPOT (Early Saxon - 411 AD to 650 AD)
FINDSPOT (Late Saxon - 851 AD to 1065 AD)
FINDSPOT (Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)
FINDSPOT (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)

Description and Sources

Description

1994. Metal detector finds.

Two weights.

1. Netherlands coin weight Amsterdam 16th century square. Obverse depicts N/land/M, Reverse depicts Angel.

2. English coin weight, 18th century circular, uniface SD/13.6 (13 shillings, 6 pence).

W. Milligan (NCM), 25 July 1994.

1994. Metal-detecting finds.

Roman brooch - headstud. Brooch latest 1st century - mid 2nd century.

Identified by D. Mackreth, July 1994.

Roman bronze finger ring fragment.

Three 3rd/4th century coins.

See list in file.

Identified by J. Davies (NCM), May 1994.

S. Margeson (NCM), 8 April 1994.

1994. Metal detector find.

Colchester Derivative, H brooch later 1st century - early 2nd century.

Identified by D. Mackreth, October 1994.

Polaroid (S1) in file.

W. Milligan (NCM), 18 August 1994.

December 2004/January 2005. Metal-detecting.

One Iron Age and eleven Roman coins.

Roman, Early Saxon, Late Saxon, medieval, post medieval and undated metal objects.

See lists in file.

A. Rogerson (NLA), 18 February 2005.

September/October 2005. Metal-detecting.

Seven Roman coins.

Molten silver blob.

Two Roman sherds.

Roman brooch.

Medieval, post medieval and undatable metal objects.

See lists in file.

A. Rogerson (NLA), 16 November 2005.

Before 12 April 2010. Metal-detecting.

One Roman coin and Romano-British pot sherd.

See lists in file.

A. Rogerson (NLA), 20 May 2010.

Sources

Secondary File: Secondary file.

Illustration: Cattermole, A.. 2005. Drawing of a Late Saxon disc brooch.

HER Number 31281 - MNF31281 **Site Name** Neolithic axehead, Iron Age to post medieval metal objects and coins

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
31281 - MNF31281	Neolithic axehead, Iron Age to post medieval metal objects and coins	Find Spot

Metal detecting in 1994 and 1995 recovered a number of objects from the Iron Age to post medieval periods. This includes a possible Early Saxon repousse buckle plate and a possible Iron Age pendant from a brooch. A Neolithic polished axehead was also recovered from this site.

Monument Types and Dates

FINDSPOT (Neolithic - 4000 BC to 2351 BC)
FINDSPOT (Iron Age - 800 BC to 42 AD)
Evidence FIND
FINDSPOT (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)
FINDSPOT (Early Saxon - 411 AD to 650 AD)
FINDSPOT (Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)
Evidence FIND

Description and Sources

Description

1994. Metal detecting finds.
Sterling imitation penny.
See list in file.
Identified by J. Davies (NCM), 18 October 1994.
Repousse buckle plate with bosses and stamped dot-in-circle and border of pellets. ?Early Saxon.
Identified by S. Margeson (NCM), 19 October 1994.
Roman brooch. Hod Hill 43-70/75.
Identified by D.Mackreth.
Polaroids (S1) in file.
W. Milligan (NCM), 20 October 1994.

1995. Metal detector finds.
Neolithic polished flint axehead.
Roman greyward base sherd (very worn).
Roman coin 4th century.
See list in file.
Identified by J. Davies (NCM), 20 September 1995.
Roman brooch. Hod Hill 43-70/75 AD.
?Iron Age pendant from brooch? Domed object with conical dome with boss terminating and broken rectangular loop on base.
(Not yet confirmed).
Polaroid (S1) in file.
W. Milligan (NCM), 12 October 1995.

Sources

Secondary File: Secondary file.
(S1) Photograph: I&RS. Finds Polaroid. Polaroid.

Location

National Grid Reference

TM 16 98 (point) TM19NE Point

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish WRENINGHAM, SOUTH NORFOLK, NORFOLK

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Legal Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
31284 - MNF31284	Middle Saxon strap end, medieval and post medieval objects	Find Spot

Metal detecting between 1994 and 1996 recovered a small number of objects from the Middle Saxon, medieval and post medieval period. This includes the top of a Middle Saxon strap end with possible enamel or niello, and a medieval lead pilgrim's ampulla from Walsingham shrine.

Monument Types and Dates

FINDSPOT (Middle Saxon - 651 AD to 850 AD)

FINDSPOT (Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)

Evidence FIND

FINDSPOT (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)

Description and Sources

Description

1994. Metal detector finds.

Medieval purse frame fragment with one pierced hole (V-shaped section). Engraved with running scroll and part of inscription, possibly LAVS from LAVS DEO (Praise God).

Polaroid (S1) in file.

Medieval half-round mount with moulded groove near one end, other end broken, possibly part of a knife handle.

18th century bronze padlock.

W. Milligan (NCM), 20 October 1994.

August/September 1995. Metal detector find.

Middle Saxon top of strap end with two rivets and fan-shaped field. Below two narrow fields with three central vertical ribs. White inlay, ?enamel ?niello. Maximum width 11mm, surviving length 17mm.

Identified by S. Margeson (NCM).

A. Rogerson (NLA), 10 November 1995.

1996. Metal detector find.

Medieval lead pilgrim's ampulla from Walsingham shrine. Crowned R (for Richelde, the founder) // scallop shell.

Polaroid (S1).

Identified by S. Margeson (NCM).

H. Geake (NCM), 5 November 1996.

Sources

Secondary File: Secondary file.

(S1) Photograph: I&RS. Finds Polaroid. Polaroid.

Location

National Grid Reference

Centred TM 16 98 (303m by 51m)

TM19NE

Area

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish

WRENINGHAM, SOUTH NORFOLK, NORFOLK

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Legal Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

Historic Environment Record - 31284

Active

NCM Site No - TM 19 NE/143

Active

SHINE Candidate (No)

Active

Ratings and Scorings

HER Number 31285 - MNF31285 **Site Name** Roman finds

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
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31285 - MNF31285	Roman finds	Find Spot
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Metal-detecting in 1994 and 2012 recovered Roman coins and a furniture fitting or stud.

Monument Types and Dates

FINDSPOT (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)

Description and Sources

Description

1994. Metal detecting find. [1].

1 4th century coin.

See list in file.

Identified J. Davies (NCM) 18 October 1994.

W. Milligan (NCM).

August-September 2012. Metal-detecting. [2].

1 Roman coin and a furniture fitting or stud.

Information from PAS import.

A. Beckham (HES), 5 February 2013.

Sources

Secondary File: Secondary file.

Location

National Grid Reference

Centred TM 17 99 (280m by 284m)

TM19NE

Area

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish

BRACON ASH, SOUTH NORFOLK, NORFOLK

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Legal Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

SHINE Candidate (No)

Active

NCM Site No - TM 19 NE/144

Active

Historic Environment Record - 31285

Active

Ratings and Scorings

Certainty	-	12/02/2009	NBIS southwest Norwich Scoring
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Evidence	Physical	12/02/2009	NBIS southwest Norwich Scoring
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Significance	Local	12/02/2009	NBIS southwest Norwich Scoring
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Survival	Finds scatter	12/02/2009	NBIS southwest Norwich Scoring
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Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records

HNF48464 Inland - managed wetland - Enclosed meadow (Type Code: IMW-mp)

Other Land Classes

Landuse

Cultivated land, undetermined

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Associated Finds

HER Number 31286 - MNF31286 **Site Name** Roman brooch, medieval coins, post medieval coins and button

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
31286 - MNF31286	Roman brooch, medieval coins, post medieval coins and button	Find Spot

Metal detecting in 1994 recovered two medieval and two post medieval coins, a Roman headstud brooch and a 17th century hemispherical button.

Monument Types and Dates

FINDSPOT (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)
FINDSPOT (Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)
FINDSPOT (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)

Description and Sources

Description

1994. Metal detecting finds.
Two medieval pennies.
Two post medieval coins.
See list in file.
Identified by J. Davies (NCM), 10 June 1994.
Roman headstud brooch. ?Latest 1st century - mid 2nd century.
Identified by D. Mackreth September 1994.
Polaroid (S1) in file.
17th century hemispherical button.
W. Milligan (NCM), 21 September 1994.

Sources

Secondary File: Secondary file.
(S1) Photograph: I&RS. Finds Polaroid. Polaroid.

Location

National Grid Reference

Centred TM 16 98 (67m by 230m) TM19NE Area

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish WRENINGHAM, SOUTH NORFOLK, NORFOLK

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Legal Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

NCM Site No - TM 19 NE/138	Active
Historic Environment Record - 31286	Active
SHINE Candidate (No)	Active

Ratings and Scorings

Certainty	-	30/01/2009	NBIS southwest Norwich Scoring
Evidence	Physical	30/01/2009	NBIS southwest Norwich Scoring
Significance	Local	30/01/2009	NBIS southwest Norwich Scoring
Survival	Finds scatter	30/01/2009	NBIS southwest Norwich Scoring

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records

HNF48395 20th century agriculture - Boundary loss (Type Code: TEF-bl)
HNF48396 18th-19th century enclosure - Piecemeal enclosure by agreement (Type Code: LEF-le)

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
35044 - MNF39045	Roman, medieval and post medieval objects	Find Spot

Metal detecting in 1999 and 2000 recovered a number of Roman, medieval and post medieval objects. These included Roman and medieval coins, and a late Roman strap end and miniature stool/altar fragment.

Monument Types and Dates

FINDSPOT (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)
FINDSPOT (Middle Saxon - 651 AD to 850 AD)
FINDSPOT (Late Saxon - 851 AD to 1065 AD)
FINDSPOT (Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)
Evidence FIND
FINDSPOT (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)

Description and Sources

Description

May-June 1999. Metal detecting.
One Roman and two medieval coins.
See lists in file.
A. Rogerson (NLA), 24 August 1999.

April and June/July 1999. Metal detecting and four years earlier.
Roman finds including late Roman strap end and miniature stool/altar fragment.
Early post medieval weight.
Middle Saxon/Late Saxon tweezers.
Post medieval and undated metal finds.
See lists in file.
A. Rogerson (NLA), 1 March 2000.

August-September 2000. Metal detecting [1].
Three Roman coins and three Roman brooches.
See lists in file.
A. Rogerson (NLA), 17 October 2000.

Sources

Secondary File: Secondary file.

Location

National Grid Reference

TM 16 99 (point) TM19NE Point

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish WRENINGHAM, SOUTH NORFOLK, NORFOLK

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Legal Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

Historic Environment Record - 35044	Active
SHINE Candidate (No)	Active

Ratings and Scorings

Certainty	-	12/02/2009	NBIS southwest Norwich Scoring
Evidence	Physical	12/02/2009	NBIS southwest Norwich Scoring
Significance	Local	12/02/2009	NBIS southwest Norwich Scoring
Survival	Finds scatter	12/02/2009	NBIS southwest Norwich Scoring

HER Number 48656 - MNF53692 **Site Name** Bird-in-Hand Public House, Church Road

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
48656 - MNF53692	Bird-in-Hand Public House, Church Road	Building

This public house was built in the early 19th century or brick with a black pantiled roof. This two storey building has three bays of sash windows with glazing bars beneath skewback arches.

Monument Types and Dates

PUBLIC HOUSE (Post Medieval to Modern - 1800 AD? to 2050 AD)

Covering Building Material	PANTILE
Evidence	EXTANT BUILDING
Main Building Material	BRICK

Description and Sources

Description

English Heritage Listing:
Bird-in-Hand Public House, Church Road.
Public House. Early 19th century. Brick with black pantiled roof. Two storeys and three bays of sash windows with glazing bars beneath skewback arches. Moulded doorcase with corner paterae and cornice. Later extensions.
Information from (S1).

Sources

(S1) Scheduling record: English Heritage. List of Buildings of Historical and Architectural Interest.

Location

National Grid Reference

TM 1665 9880 (point) TM19NE

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish WRENINGHAM, SOUTH NORFOLK, NORFOLK

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Legal Designations

Listed Building (II) - 226697	BIRD-IN-HAND P.H.	Active	DNF9323
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Other Statuses and Cross-References

Historic Environment Record - 48656	Active
SHINE Candidate (Unlikely)	Active

Ratings and Scorings

Certainty	-	30/01/2009	NBIS southwest Norwich Scoring
Evidence	Physical	30/01/2009	NBIS southwest Norwich Scoring
Significance	Regional/County	30/01/2009	NBIS southwest Norwich Scoring
Survival	Surviving structure	30/01/2009	NBIS southwest Norwich Scoring

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

HER Number 55623 - MNF61987 **Site Name** Admiralty Telegraph station at Wreningham Church

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
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55623 - MNF61987	Admiralty Telegraph station at Wreningham Church	Monument
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Part of the chain of semaphore telegraph stations linking London to Great Yarmouth.

Monument Types and Dates

SHUTTER TELEGRAPH STATION (Post Medieval - 1808 AD to 1814 AD)

Evidence DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

Description and Sources

Description

Part of the chain of semaphore telegraph stations linking London to Great Yarmouth. Used by the Admiralty to prepare ships in the event of Napoleon sending an invasion force. Its exact location is not known, however its proximity to the church is assured as it sits on top of the hill.

See (S1)

W. Arnold (HES), 3 June 2011.

Sources

(S1) Archive: NIAS. Norfolk Industrial Archaeology Society Records.

Location

National Grid Reference

TM 1628 9881 (point) TM19NE Point

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish WRENINGHAM, SOUTH NORFOLK, NORFOLK

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Legal Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

Historic Environment Record - 55623 Active

SHINE Candidate (Possible) Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
56176 - MNF62570	Multi-period finds.	Find Spot

Metal-detecting in 2011 recovered late prehistoric worked flints; Late Saxon, Late Saxon/medieval, medieval and post-medieval pottery; a Late Saxon/medieval ceramic spindle whorl; Roman, medieval and post-medieval coins; a medieval jetton and Middle Bronze Age, Middle Saxon, Late Saxon, medieval and post-medieval metal objects. The metal objects included a Middle Bronze Age rapier fragment; a Middle Saxon ansate brooch; Middle/Late Saxon cross-shaped brooch; Late Saxon ringed pin, buckle and strap-end; a medieval horseshoe, strap loop, casket key and buckles; medieval/post-medieval lead weights and post-medieval buckle, button, spur side, cloth seals and harness mounts.

Monument Types and Dates

FINDSPOT (Middle Bronze Age - 1600 BC to 1001 BC)
Evidence ARTEFACT SCATTER
FINDSPOT (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)
Evidence ARTEFACT SCATTER
FINDSPOT (Saxon - 410 AD to 1065 AD)
FINDSPOT (Early Saxon to Late Saxon - 411 AD to 1065 AD)
FINDSPOT (Middle Saxon - 651 AD to 850 AD)
Evidence ARTEFACT SCATTER
FINDSPOT (Late Saxon - 851 AD to 1065 AD)
Evidence ARTEFACT SCATTER
FINDSPOT (Late Saxon to Medieval - 851 AD to 1539 AD)
FINDSPOT (Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)
Evidence ARTEFACT SCATTER
FINDSPOT (Medieval to Post Medieval - 1066 AD to 1900 AD)
FINDSPOT (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)
Evidence ARTEFACT SCATTER

Description and Sources

Description

September-October 2011. Metal-detecting.

One Roman, four medieval and two post-medieval coins, one medieval jetton, a late prehistoric work flint, Late Saxon, Late Saxon/medieval, medieval and post-medieval pottery, Middle Bronze Age (S1), Middle Saxon, Late Saxon, Late Saxon/medieval, medieval, medieval/post-medieval and post-medieval metal objects.

E. Darch (HES), 12 October 2011.

September-October 2011. Metal-detecting.

One Roman and one medieval coins, Late Saxon, Late Saxon/medieval and medieval pottery, Late Saxon, medieval and post-medieval metal objects.

A. Rogerson (HES), 13 December 2011.

Sources

Secondary File: Secondary file.

Photograph: I & RS. Digital finds image.

(S1) Illustration: Gibbons, J.. 2011. Drawing of a Middle Bronze Age rapier fragment..

(S2) Illustration: Gibbons, J.. 2011. Drawing of a Late Saxon copper alloy D-shaped buckle frame..

Associated resources

Location

National Grid Reference

Centred TM 16 98 (219m by 236m)

TM19NE

Area

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish

WRENINGHAM, SOUTH NORFOLK, NORFOLK

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
56989 - MNF64540	Multi-period finds	Find Spot

Metal-detecting in 2012 by Elden Tours recovered Roman to post-medieval metal objects. The metal finds include a Roman brooch; a Middle Saxon double-hooked dress fastener; a Late Saxon finger ring; a Late Saxon to post-medieval spindle whorl; a medieval harness mount, strap-end and buckles; a medieval/post-medieval writing lead, crotal bell and button and a post-medieval harness mount and buckle frames, including a shoe buckle frame.

Monument Types and Dates

FINDSPOT (Late Iron Age to Roman - 100 BC to 409 AD)
FINDSPOT (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)
Evidence ARTEFACT SCATTER
FINDSPOT (Middle Saxon - 651 AD to 850 AD)
Evidence ARTEFACT SCATTER
FINDSPOT (Late Saxon - 851 AD to 1065 AD)
Evidence ARTEFACT SCATTER
FINDSPOT (Late Saxon to Post Medieval - 851 AD to 1900 AD)
Evidence ARTEFACT SCATTER
FINDSPOT (Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)
Evidence ARTEFACT SCATTER
FINDSPOT (Medieval to Post Medieval - 1066 AD to 1900 AD)
Evidence ARTEFACT SCATTER
FINDSPOT (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)
Evidence ARTEFACT SCATTER

Description and Sources

Description

October 2012. Metal-detecting. Elden Tours, Field WG3. [1].
Roman brooch.
Middle Saxon double-hooked dress fastener.
Late Saxon finger ring.
Late Saxon to post-medieval spindle whorl.
Medieval harness mount, strap-end and buckles.
Medieval/post-medieval writing lead, crotal bell and button.
Post-medieval harness mount and buckle frames, including a shoe buckle frame.
Information from PAS import.
A. Beckham (HES), 3 January 2013.

Sources

- Photograph: I & RS. Digital finds image.
- (S1) Illustration: Gibbons, J.. 2013. Drawing of a Middle Saxon copper alloy double-hooked dress fastener..
- (S2) Illustration: Gibbons, J.. 2013. Drawing of a slightly more than half of a medieval copper alloy two-piece swivel from a leash..
-

Location

National Grid Reference

Centred TM 16 99 (678m by 661m) TM19NE Area

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish BRACON ASH, SOUTH NORFOLK, NORFOLK
Civil Parish WRENINGHAM, SOUTH NORFOLK, NORFOLK

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Legal Designations - None recorded

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
56990 - MNF64541	Multi-period finds	Find Spot

Metal-detecting in 2012 by Elden Tours recovered Roman, medieval and post-medieval pottery sherds as well as Late Bronze Age to post-medieval metal objects. The metal finds include a Late Bronze Age sword blade fragment; a Late Iron/Roman mount; a Middle/Late Saxon disc brooch; Roman brooches; a medieval strap-end with a bar-mount; medieval/post-medieval lead weights; a post-medieval upholstery stud and harness mounts and undatable conical lead weights.

Monument Types and Dates

FINDSPOT (Unknown date)	Evidence	ARTEFACT SCATTER
FINDSPOT (Late Bronze Age - 1000 BC to 701 BC)	Evidence	ARTEFACT SCATTER
FINDSPOT (Late Iron Age to Roman - 100 BC to 409 AD)	Evidence	ARTEFACT SCATTER
FINDSPOT (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)	Evidence	ARTEFACT SCATTER
FINDSPOT (Middle Saxon to Late Saxon - 651 AD to 1065 AD)	Evidence	ARTEFACT SCATTER
FINDSPOT (Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)	Evidence	ARTEFACT SCATTER
FINDSPOT (Medieval to Post Medieval - 1066 AD to 1900 AD)	Evidence	ARTEFACT SCATTER
FINDSPOT (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)	Evidence	ARTEFACT SCATTER

Description and Sources

Description

October 2012. Metal-detecting. Elden Tours, Field WG4. [1].
 Late Bronze Age copper alloy sword blade fragment (S1).
 Late Iron to Roman copper alloy flat backed mount (S2).
 3 Roman pottery sherds and 2 brooches.
 Middle/Late Saxon disc brooch (S3).
 1 medieval unglazed pottery sherd and a strap-end with a bar-mount.
 2 medieval to post-medieval lead weight.
 1 post-medieval pottery sherd, a copper alloy upholstery stud and harness mounts.
 Undatable conical lead weights.
 Information from PAS import.
 A. Beckham (HES), 3 January 2013.

Sources

- Photograph: I & RS. Digital finds image.
- (S1) Illustration: Gibbons, J.. 2013. Drawing of a fragment of Late Bronze Age copper alloy sword blade..
- (S2) Illustration: Gibbons, J.. 2013. Drawing of a Late Iron Age to Roman copper alloy flat backed mount..
- (S3) Illustration: Gibbons, J.. 2013. Drawing of a Middle Saxon to Late Saxon copper alloy openwork disc brooch..

Location

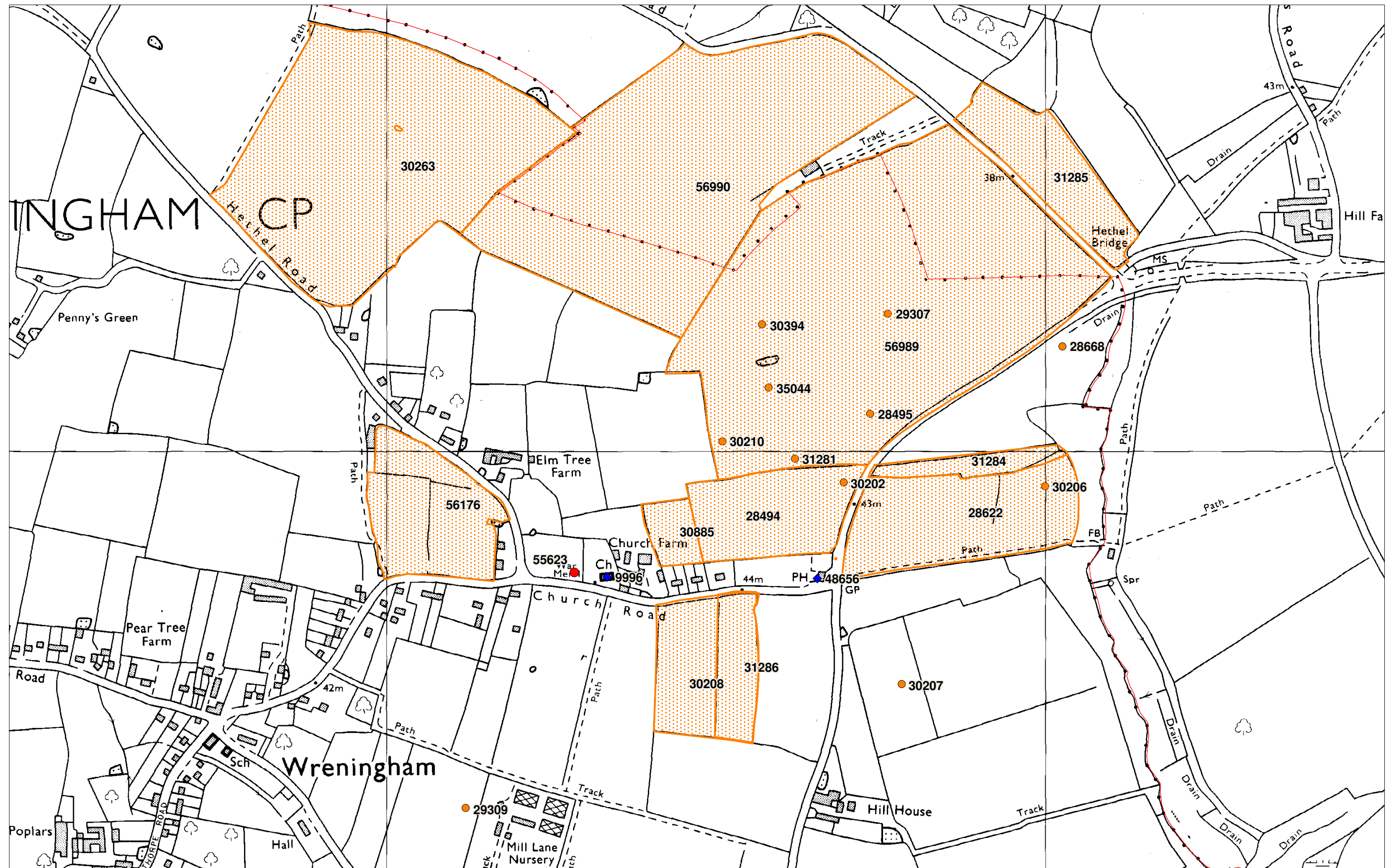
National Grid Reference

Centred TM 16 99 (692m by 464m) TM19NE Area

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish BRACON ASH, SOUTH NORFOLK, NORFOLK
 Civil Parish WRENINGHAM, SOUTH NORFOLK, NORFOLK

Address/Historic Names - None recorded



Appendix IV- The Finds

The Bird in Hand, Wreningham (ENF 132536)
Stephen Benfield, Colchester Archaeological Trust

Introduction

A small quantity of bulk finds consisting of Roman pottery sherds, pieces of Roman ceramic building material and a piece of imported lava quernstone were recovered (Table 1). All of the bulk finds are listed and described in Appendix 1. In addition there are a number of metal finds recovered from spoil which are recorded separately. These include three late Roman (4th century) coins as well as a small number of other metal objects of post-medieval -modern date. The majority of the finds were collected as unstratified (US) pieces from spoil although small quantities of finds are associated with the fill of two pits, one in T1 (0002), the other in T4 (0010).

Finds type	no.	wt (g)
Pottery	16	488
CBM	2	190
Clay pipe	2	5
Quernstone	1	1225

Table 1: Type and quantities of bulk finds

Pottery

Introduction

In total sixteen sherds of pottery weighing 488g were recovered. The average sherd size is 30.5g, which is quite high in relation to many assemblages. Almost all of the pottery can be closely dated to the Roman period. One sherd is not closely dated, (Fabric UNID) but is almost certainly a small piece from a modern flowerpot.

The pottery was recorded using the Suffolk Roman fabric type series. Pottery vessel forms refer to the Colchester (*Camulodunum*) Roman type series (Hawkes & Hull 1947, Hull 1958). And samian vessel forms refer to Webster (1996). The pottery fabrics recorded are listed in Table 2 and the pottery is listed by context in Appendix 1 where a spot date is also provided for each of the fabric and form types by context.

Fabric name	Code	No	Wt(g)	EVE	Fabric date range
Roman fabrics:					
<i>Imported fine wares:</i>					
Central Gaulish samian	SACG	1	7		E/M2-L2C
<i>Local and regional wares:</i>					
Grey micaceous wares (grey surface)	GMG	6	242	0.09	Roman
Miscellaneous sandy grey wares	GX	6	132	0.25	Roman
Verulamium white ware mortaria	VRWM	1	66	0.09	M1-E/M2C
<i>Late Roman specialist wares:</i>					
Oxford red colour-coated ware	OXRC	1	38		L3-4/L4C
Sub total		15	485	0.43	
Post-medieval-modern:					
Unidentified	UNID	1	3		(Modern?)
Total		16	488	0.43	

Table 2: Pottery fabric quantities

Discussion

The types of Roman pottery sherds and the relatively large average sherd size probably reflect the nature of the assemblage as primarily a collection from spoil. The average sherd weight probably results from the collection of larger, more visible pieces. There are also three rims and a mortarium flange among the small number of sherds (although one of these came from pit fill) as well as two moderately large samian sherds all of which would be generally more visible than many other sherds.

The pottery includes imported fineware of 2nd century date with one sherd of Central Gaulish samian (Fabric SACG) from a form Dr 33 cup (T7/12). A second fineware sherd is probably of late Roman (3rd-4th century) date. The sherd has a pale brown, finely micaceous fabric with an orange coloured slip and has been partly burnt (T8/0014). Although not positively identified, this sherd is most probably an Oxford colour-coated product (Fabric OXR) rather than samian or from another colour-coat source. It is from a bowl, probably closely following samian form Dr 31. A 4th century date is most likely for this sherd.

The majority of the Roman pottery consists of coarse wares. Notable among these is a flange from a Verulamium region mortarium (Fabric VERM) which can be broadly dated to the period of the mid 1st-early/mid 2nd century (T8/0014). This had part of a counter-stamp (usually applied along with a potters name stamp) which restored probably simply reads (FE)CIT - made by. A number of similar stamps are known to be associated with the Verulamium potteries (Hartley 1972 fig 146 46-47; Hartley 1984, fig 1198, 80).

The majority of the coarse wares are made up of sherds from greyware pots (Fabric GX), primarily jars or deep, jar-like bowls, with one dish/bowl. Many have a fabric which is finely micaceous (Fabric GMG) that is typical of much of the coarsewares in East Anglia, most commonly associated with products from kilns in the Waveney Valley. Many of these sherds are not closely datable other than as Roman. One of the jars has a shoulder a necked rim suggesting a mid1st-2nd century date (T6/0013), other rims may be broadly dated as probably 2nd-4rd century, with one from a wide mouth bowl which may be mid-late 2nd-3rd or 4th century which came from pit fill (0002) in T1. A bead rim dish or bowl corresponding to form Cam 37 can be dated to the early/mid 2nd-3rd century (T9/0015).

There is one small sherd in a red fabric (Fabric UNID) from T6 (0013) which has no clear turning marks and appears most likely to be from a modern flowerpot.

Ceramic building material (CBM)

Two pieces of Roman CBM were recovered. One is part of the face of a combed flue tile (132g) which comes from T8 (0014). The ridges of the combing contain some reddish soil which suggests the piece may have been associated with an oven (0004) located in T1. This would indicate its reuse so that it may not relate to a building in the area. The other piece is part of a Roman brick (58g). This was recovered from T1 and again may be associated with the oven. It can be noted that both pieces contain pale firing clay amongst their predominantly red fabric, but while both contain sand the density and coarseness of the sand is different. This might indicate different sources or variations in the clay at one production site.

Clay pipe

Two pieces of clay pipe stem were recovered. One (3g) was stratified in a pit in T4(0010), the other (2g) came from spoil in T8 (0014). The stem pieces are not closely dated, but the

narrow stem bores at approximately 1.5 mm (0010) and between 1.5-2mm (0014) suggest a late 18th-19th century date (Harley 1963, 24).

Quernstone

A single, large piece from the edge of an imported lava quernstone, almost certainly originating in the Rhineland, was recovered from T8 (0014). Lava quernstones were imported from the Rhineland throughout the Roman period. This trade was resumed in the Late Saxon period and continued through the medieval period. As the stone was recovered from spoil there is no associated context dating for it, but as the other finds from the site are of Roman and post-Roman date the stone is almost certainly Roman rather than later:

0014 (T8) Edge piece from a lava quernstone (1225g). The stone has a smooth, dished surface and a radially tooled flat grinding surface. There is decorative vertical tooling around the edge face. Slightly abraded edges with some flaking of surfaces. Thickness at edge is 45 mm. The slightly uneven edge curvature indicates a dia. for the stone of approx. 440-480mm.

Metal small finds

A number of metal finds were recovered from spoil in several trenches. These can be divided between finds of Roman date and those of post-medieval and modern date. The Roman finds consist of three 4th century copper-alloy coins (Nummi), two of the house of Constantine dated to AD 330-335 & AD 335-341, and one of the House of Valentinian dated AD 364-378. The Post-medieval and modern finds are more diverse. All of the metal small finds are listed and described by period below.

Roman coins

0050 (T6) Copper-alloy Nummus, House of Constantine, GLORIA EXCERCITVS, two soldiers with two standards centre. Dated AD 330-335 (condition good, dia 16mm, wt approx. 2.0g)

0051 (T6) Copper-alloy Nummus, House of Constantine, GLORIA EXCERCITVS, two soldiers with one standard centre. Dated AD 335-341 (condition good, dia 12mm, wt approx. 1.1g)

0052 (T7) Copper-alloy Nummus, House of Valentinian, SECVRITAS REIPVBLICAE, victory walking to left with wreath. Dated AD 364-378 (condition fair-good, dia. 16mm, wt approx. 1.6g)

Post-medieval – modern

0053 (T7) Copper-alloy thimble. Conical form with slightly domed head, machine pressed with even machine milled indentations, decorative milled band around lower plain boarder. Corroded on head and with lower part of one side missing. (height 25mm, max dia. approx 15mm, wt approx 2.6g). (Dated L17/18-19C).

0054 (T8) Copper-alloy end cap. Complete. Cast, conical form with small, ovoid terminal and fixing hole (2mm dia.) through body about one third of the way up from the base. It can be noted that the object appears to be very similar to caps which have been recovered from post-medieval deposits at Bristol where they are considered possibly to be from drinking vessels (Current Archaeology issue 290, 2014, 37). (condition good but with splits on body, height 20mm, weight approximately 1.2 g)

0055 (T8) Buckle. Complete. Copper-alloy frame, almost square (45mm x 42mm) with slightly reduced thickness on the end bars. Rounded section to frame bars. Corroded iron tongue. (wt. 41.2g).

0056 (T9) Buckle. Complete. Copper-alloy frame and tongue. Rectangular frame (35mm x 30mm) with slightly reduced thickness on the end bar holding the tongue. Distinct S profile to frame. Flattened, oval section to frame bars. (wt. 20.8g).

0057 (T8) Lead object. Rectangular, curving stem, broken, expanding at one end to form part of a perforated, probably circular area with a small, integral collar effect. (L. 35mm, wt. 3.7g)

0058 (T9) Lead object. Small piece of lead edging strip, broken at both ends. Parallel sides with retaining leaves (pressed flat) joined by central rib. (L. 28 mm, width. 12mm, wt. 3.5g)

0059 (T7). Metal button, probably a copper-alloy. Blacked surface coating almost worn away. Dished surface with four central perforations and rolled edge. Legend around upper surface edge **GEORGE . GREEN . (H)O(L)(...)ON** . the last word is very indistinct and the letters, apart from the last two are not clear. (dia. 16Mm, wt. 1.9g). (probably 18/19-20C).

The significance of the finds assemblage

The small quantity of finds shows occupation on or close to the site in the Roman period. The more closely dated pottery sherds indicate activity spanning the Roman period, certainly from the late 1st or early 2nd century onwards. Late Roman activity is attested by three 4th century coins and a sherd which is probably a late Roman fineware. Despite the large average sherd size, given the wide date range of the assemblage, it may be possible that at least some of the Roman pottery arrived on this area with manure spreads. The large sherds size possibly relates partly to the collection of more visible pieces from soil layers rather than the broader assemblage present in the soil. An origin among manure spreads might also reflect the general absence of any significant quantity of stratified pottery from features, although it is noted that the overall degree of abrasion to the sherds appears low. Two pieces of Roman CBM, including a flue-tile piece, may be associated with an oven (0004) revealed in one of the trenches and dated as Roman, but otherwise might also be from manure scatter. They do not suggest any buildings on the site. Some of the pottery may also be associated with the activity relating to the oven here and it is noted that one of the Roman pottery sherds, almost certainly of late Roman date, has been burnt at one end.

The finds (primarily metal objects) dated as post-medieval or modern were mostly recovered from soil layers, although one piece of clay pipe stem is associated with pit fill (0010) in T4. Overall these finds, which include two buckles, probably reflect agricultural activity, possibly manure scatter and also casual loss on the site.

Ref.

Harley, L., 1963, *The clay tobacco-pipe in Britain, with special reference to Essex and East Anglia*

Hartley, K., 1972, 'The mortarium stamps' in Frere, S., *Verulamium excavations Volume I*, RRCSAL 28

Hartley, K., 1984, 'The mortarium stamps' in Frere, S., *Verulamium excavations Volume III*, OUCA Monograph 1

Hawkes, C., & Hull, M., 1947, *Camulodunum*, RRCSAL 14

Hull, M., 1958, *Roman Colchester*, RRCSAL 20

Webster, P., 1996, *Roman samian pottery in Britain*, Practical handbook in archaeology 13

Appendix 1: Bulk finds by context

CBM fabric key: R-red, PC-pale clay, S-sand, M-medium, C-coarse

T	Ctxt	Ctxt type	Find type	Fabric	No	Wt(g)	Eve	Abr	Form	Notes	Spot date
T1	0001	US	pot	GMG	3	128				Sherds from 2 pots	Rom
T1	0001	US	CBM	R M/CS PC	1	58					Rom
T1	0003	Pit fill (0002)	pot	GMG	1	31	0.09		bowl	rim	Rom (M2-4C)
T1	0003	Pit fill (0002)	pot	GX	1	7				Grey fabric	Rom
T4	0011	Pit fill (0010)	C Pipe		1	3				Stem piece L 55 mm, bore 1.5 mm	18-19C
T7	0012	US	pot	SACG	1	7			Dr 33		2C
T7	0012	US	pot	GX	1	29	0.14		Jar	rim	Rom
T7	0012	US	pot	GX	1	3				Pale slightly micaceous fabric	Rom
T6	0013	US	pot	GX	1	36	0.11	*	Large jar/bowl	Necked, beaded rim. Pale fabric, grey surface	Rom (1-2C?)
T6	0013	US	pot	GX	1	47			Jar/bowl	base	Rom
T6	0013	US	pot	UNID	1	3				Possibly flower pot	P-med/mod?
T8	0014	US	pot	VRWM	1	66	0.09		mortarium	Flange, end part of potters stamp (E)CIT (FECIT) in rectangular stamp block with feathered boarder (see Hartley 1972 fig 146 46-47)	M/L1-E2C
T8	0014	US	pot	OXRC	1	38		(*)	Bowl	Burnt, pale fabric, orange slip, possibly form Dr 18	M2-M3C?
T8	0014	US	pot	GX	1	10			Jar/bowl		Rom
T8	0014	US	C Pipe		1	2				Stem piece L 35 mm, bore 1.5-2.0 mm	18-19C
T8	0014	US	CBM	R MS PC	1	132			Combed flue tile		Rom L1C+
T8	0014	US	quern	Basalt lava	1	1225		(*)	quernstone	Imported Rhineland lava, edge piece, radial tooling, dia approx. 440-480 mm, thickness at edge 45 mm	Roman-medieval – probably Roman
T9	0015	US	pot	GMG	1	78		(*)	Bead rim bowl (Cam 37)	Grey fabric with worn black surface, pointed bead rim	M2-E/M3C
T9	0015	US	pot	GMG	1	5					Rom

Appendix V- The Environmental evidence

AN EVALUATION OF THE CHARRED PLANT MACROFOSSILS AND OTHER REMAINS FROM THE BIRD IN HAND, WRENINGHAM, NORFOLK (ENF 132536)

Val Fryer
November 2013

Introduction and method statement

Evaluation excavations at Wreningham, undertaken by John Newman, recorded a single pit of probable Romano-British date. A sample for the evaluation of the content and preservation of the plant macrofossil assemblage was taken from the pit fill (context [0003]).

The sample was processed by manual water flotation/washover and the flot was collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The dried flot was scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 16 and the plant macrofossils and other remains noted are listed below in Table 1. Nomenclature within the table follows Stace (1997). All plant remains were charred.

The non-floating residue was collected in a 1mm mesh sieve and will be sorted when dry. Any artefacts/ecofacts will be retained for further specialist analysis.

Results

Wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grains and spelt wheat (*T. spelta*) glume bases are recorded at a low to moderate density along with occasional seeds of common arable weeds (namely brome (*Bromus* sp.) and black bindweed (*Fallopia convolvulus*) and a nutlet of spike-rush (*Eleocharis* sp.), a common wetland plant. Preservation is moderately good, although most macrofossils are heavily coated with fine silt and small grits. Charcoal/charred wood fragments, some of which are quite robust, are also moderately common, but other plant macrofossils are scarce. The assemblage is dominated by small pieces of coal (coal 'dust') and black tarry residues. At the time of writing, it is unclear whether these are contemporary with the pit fill, or later contaminants, but it is possibly worth noting that such materials are commonly seen where night soil was spread on the land during the late medieval and post-medieval periods. If the remains are intrusive, it is presumed that they were incorporated into the pit fill via root disturbance or another form of bioturbation.

Conclusions and recommendations for further work

In summary, this assemblage is largely consistent with refuse of Roman-British date, but the low density of material recovered precludes the identification of a precise source for the remains. Although it is unclear whether the material was deliberately deposited within the pit fill, or whether it accumulated accidentally, the large size of some of the charcoal fragments may suggest the former.

Although the current assemblage is somewhat limited, it clearly illustrates that well-preserved plant remains are present within the archaeological horizon in this area of Wreningham. Therefore, if further interventions are planned within the immediate vicinity, it is strongly recommended that additional plant macrofossil samples of approximately 20 – 40 litres in volume are taken from all dated and well-sealed contexts recorded during excavation.

Reference

Stace, C., 1997 *New Flora of the British Isles*. 2nd edition. Cambridge University Press

Context No.	0003
Feature No.	0002
Feature type	Pit
Plant macrofossils	
<i>Triticum</i> sp. (grains)	x
<i>T. spelta</i> L. (glume bases)	xx
Cereal indet. (grain)	x
<i>Bromus</i> sp.	x
<i>Fallopia convolvulus</i> (L.)A.Love	x
<i>Eleocharis</i> sp.	x
Charcoal <2mm	xxx
Charcoal >2mm	xxx
Charcoal >5mm	x
Charcoal >10mm	x
Charred root/stem	x
Other remains	
Black porous 'cokey' material	x
Black tarry material	xx
Bone	xb
Burnt/fired clay	x
Small coal frags.	xx
Vitreous material	x
Sample volume (litres)	12
Volume of flot (litres)	<0.1
% flot sorted	100%

Table 1. Charred plant macrofossils and other remains from the Bird in Hand, Wreningham, Norfolk

Key to Table

x = 1 – 10 specimens xx = 11 – 20 specimens xxx = 21 – 50 specimens b = burnt

Appendix VI

Context list- ENF132536

F- finds S- sample S/F- small find

Context No	Trench	Type	Part of	F/S	Description	Spot date
0001	1	U/S	NA	F	Finds from subsoil above oven complex 0004	
0002	1	Pit	0002		Small pit, 600mm in diameter and 300mm deep with rounded base	Roman
0003	1	Fill	0002	F/S	Fill of pit 0002, mid brown sand with charcoal flecks	
0004	1	Oven complex	0004		Oven complex, pale yellow chalky clay pad with small areas of heavily burnt red clay, at least 500mm thick at point cut by pipe trench 0009	Roman
0005	1	Oven area	0004		Area of burnt reddened clay in surface of 0004, probable oven edge	
0006	1	Oven area	0004		As 0005	
0007	1	Oven area	0004		As 0005	
0008	1	Oven area	0004		Area of dark brown clay with occasional charcoal frags in top of 0004	
0009	1	Pipe trench	0009		Modern pipe trench cutting 0004	Modern
0010	4	Pit	0010		Small pit, 1400mm in diameter and 200mm deep with rounded base	
0011	4	Fill	0010	F	Fill of pit 0010, mid brown sand	Pmed
0012	7	U/S	NA	F	U/S finds from spoil of trench 7	

0013	6	U/S	NA	F	U/S finds from spoil of trench 6	
0014	8	U/S	NA	F	U/S finds from spoil of trench 8	
0015	9	U/S	NA	F	U/S finds from spoil of trench 9	
0016	9	Periglacial frost crack	0016		Linear natural periglacial feature, 200mm wide and 150mm deep with irregular base & sides, NE-SW aligned but not very straight	
0017	9	Fill	0016		Pale grey sand	
0050	6	S/F		F	Cu alloy coin from spoil	Roman
0051	6	S/F		F	Cu alloy coin from spoil	Roman
0052	7	S/F		F	Cu alloy coin from spoil	Roman
0053	7	S/F		F	Cu alloy thimble from spoil	Pmed
0054	8	S/F		F	Small Cu alloy finial from spoil	Pmed
0055	8	S/F		F	Cu alloy buckle with Fe pin	Pmed
0056	9	S/F		F	Cu alloy buckle	Pmed
0057	8	S/F		F	Lead scrap frag	?
0058	9	S/F		F	Lead scrap frag	?
0059	7	S/F		F	Cu alloy button	Pmed

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OASIS ID: johnnewm1-181897

Project details

Project name	The Bird in Hand, Norwich Road, Wreningham, Norfolk- Archaeological Evaluation and Monitoring Report
Short description of the project	Wreningham, Bird in Hand, Norwich Road (ENF132536, TM 1660 9882) evaluation trenching for mixed use development revealed a pit and oven complex of Roman date immediately to the north of the public house and a scatter of Roman period finds, but no features, some 60m to the west. Through a foundation design change the oven has been preserved in situ below a new accommodation block.
Project dates	Start: 17-10-2013 End: 23-03-2014
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	ENF 132536 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	2011/1180 - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	1304733 - LBS No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Listed Building
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	OVEN Roman
Monument type	PIT Roman
Monument type	PIT Post Medieval
Monument type	PIT Modern
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Significant Finds	QUERN Roman
Significant Finds	COIN Roman
Significant Finds	THIMBLE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	BUCKLE Post Medieval
	"Sample Trenches"

Methods & techniques	
Development type	Rural commercial
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	NORFOLK SOUTH NORFOLK WRENINGHAM THE BIRD IN HAND, NORWICH ROAD
Postcode	NR16 1BJ
Study area	3700.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TM 1660 9882 52.5435836765 1.194689452 52 32 36 N 001 11 40 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 43.00m Max: 44.00m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	John Newman Archaeological Services
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	John Newman
Project director/manager	John Newman
Project supervisor	John Newman
Type of sponsor/funding body	Landowner

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Landowner
Physical Contents	"Ceramics", "Metal", "Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	Norfolk Museum and Archaeology Services
Digital Contents	"Ceramics", "Metal", "Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Norfolk Museum and Archaeology Services
Paper Contents	"Ceramics", "Metal", "Worked stone/lithics"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Plan", "Report", "Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	The Bird in Hand, Norwich Road, Wreningham, Norfolk- Archaeological Evaluation and Monitoring Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Newman, J
Date	2014
Issuer or publisher	John Newman Archaeological Services
Place of issue or publication	Henley, Suffolk
Description	Loose bound client report
Entered by	John Newman (johnnewman2@btinternet.com)
Entered on	19 June 2014

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