

# Archaeological Monitoring of land off St Andrew's Lane, Congham, Norfolk.



Prepared for Justin Sandberg of JJ-Construction Ltd

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February 2017

Report No: 88

NHES Event No: ENF141375  
Job Ref: NVC/2015/311  
OASIS ID: norvicar1-277638

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## Archaeological Monitoring of land off St Andrews Lane (adjacent to Deerwood), Congham, Norfolk. PE32 1DU.

<b>Location:</b>	Congham
<b>Grid Ref:</b>	TF 7084 2362
<b>NHES Event No:</b>	ENF141376
<b>Monitoring Duration:</b>	4 <sup>th</sup> October 2016 to 9 <sup>th</sup> February 2017

### 1.0 Introduction

Norvic Archaeology was commissioned by Justin Sandberg of JJ-Construction Ltd to undertake archaeological monitoring of a development of three residential homes on a former paddock field off St Andrew's Lane, Congham. The plot size for the overall development was c. 2690m<sup>2</sup>.

The development plot lies in an area where extensive evidence for long term occupation activity of Roman to medieval periods has been recorded through surface finds scatters and excavation. The archaeological monitoring was undertaken in accordance with a brief issued by James Albone of the Historic Environment Service (HES Ref: CNF46329\_1) on behalf of the Borough Council of King's Lynn & West Norfolk (Planning Ref: 15/01242/O).

The aim of the monitoring work was to record the presence/absence, date, nature, and extent of any buried archaeological remains and features identified during groundworks. This report presents a description of the methodology followed and an archaeological interpretation of the results.

### 2.0 Summary of Results

The groundworks revealed Late Saxon to medieval activity at the western edge of the development plot. The subsoil here contained Late Saxon and medieval pottery and sealed several features which appear to be primarily of Late Saxon date. They include pits, at least one ditch and two features tentatively interpreted as structural.

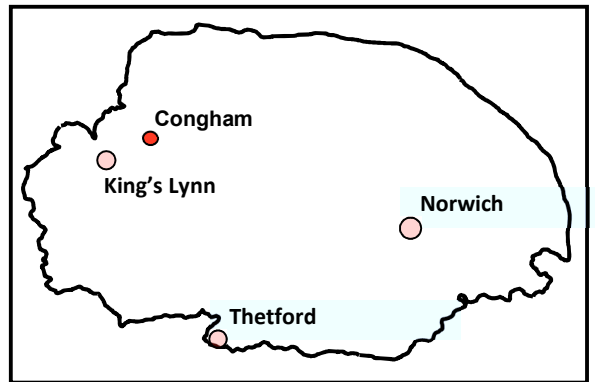
Two post-medieval ditches were recorded, both on similar orientations to St Andrew's Lane. One of these ditches matches the existing boundary to the rear of the properties to the east of the site, which is present on late 1800s OS plans and 1946 aerial photographs and appears to have been actively infilled rather than left to silt-up naturally.

Three large and deep machine excavated farmyard rubbish pits of probable mid-20<sup>th</sup> century or later date were encountered.

Residual finds collected from the topsoil across the site included scattered finds of multiple periods, including; pottery of Romano-British, Saxon, Medieval and post-medieval periods, along with a small number of post-medieval to modern metal objects.

Noteworthy finds include two fragments of medieval kiln furniture. Other evidence of medieval pottery manufacture at Congham includes a few waster fragments and fragments of medieval kiln fabric from No.18 Church Hill (c. 500m to the east – NHER 15502) and single waster sherd found amongst a scatter of medieval pottery from a field to the north-east (c. 275m north-north-west - NHER 22211).

Figure 1. General Site Location



### 3.0 Geology and Topography

Congham is a village and parish situated c.9.5km east-north-east from King's Lynn in West Norfolk and c.1km north east from the more densely populated village of Grimston. The site occupies a former paddock and open field off St Andrews Lane, the church of St Andrew is c. 430m to the east.

Congham occupies an area classified as the West Norfolk Lowlands, located west from the higher grounds of a north-south chalk scarp. The area of Congham has relatively complex geological deposits, in which areas of sands and clay are interdigitated with wet ground and low-lying areas of peat (Ashwin & Davison 4, 2005). In general, fairly poor acidic soils have formed here, an area traditionally occupied by heathland. Numerous small ponds and drainage ditches dot the area of Congham and the site is located c. 1km away from the course of the River Cong, a tributary of the River Babingley (which it meets c. 2km to the north of the site).

The development plot was an open paddock off St Andrew's lane, located between the properties of Deerwood (on the western boundary) and Clematis House (on the eastern boundary). This field slopes gradually from the south-east to the north-west. Ordnance Survey maps show that the front of the site has been subdivided from the main field since at least the late 1800s, with an extension of an east to west boundary ditch which is an extension of the rear boundary to the dwellings along St Andrew's Lane (which now include Clematis House). This ditch can be seen on 1946 aerial photographs (<http://www.historic-maps.norfolk.gov.uk/mapexplorer/>) and was present in the late 20<sup>th</sup> century.

The site is located at c. 22.5m OD on the margins of calcareous mudstone and carrstone deposits laid down in the Cretaceous period. Superficial deposits comprise of poorly sorted silts, sands and gravels and glacial outwash deposits with soliflucted chalk lenses - Geology of Britain Viewer at a scale of 1:50 000 (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>). The sub-surface geology of the site encountered during the fieldwork can be characterised as firm soliflucted chalk and sand drift deposits with occasional frost fractured flints

The monitoring appears to demonstrate that the dwellings to the east along St Andrew's Lane are sited on a slight rise in the chalk rich deposits, with shallow topsoil across much of the eastern part of the site and subsoils of any real depth only recorded in the south-west corner.

### 4.0 Brief Archaeological and Historical Background

A parish summary of the large amount of information held for Congham's Historic Environment can be viewed on the Norfolk Heritage Explorer website. The parish has generated over 120 records which give evidence of human occupation and activity from most periods in the form of finds scatters, cropmarks, listed buildings and excavated sites.

The parish of Congham runs east-west and is located just to the north of Grimston. In the Domesday Book the village is recorded as having a church, a fishery and a saltworks. By the medieval period, the village had three churches, of which St Andrews is the only remaining. The parish has seen notably large and often concentrated numbers of finds reported through fieldwalking and metal detection, along with some excavation which has shown that the area of the parish has seen long-term occupation concentrated on what is the edge of a chalk scarp and around the Icknield Way.

Prehistoric activity is represented by surface finds of flints which include two Palaeolithic flint axeheads and later Mesolithic to Neolithic material. More obvious evidence for Bronze Age activity includes three barrow sites in the west of the parish, close to the route of the Icknield Way. Bronze Age metalwork recorded for the parish includes several socketed axes. A relatively rich volume of Iron Age material has been recovered through fieldwalking and metal detection, focused to the west of the modern village. These finds include pottery sherds,

brooches, mounts, coins and a decorative scabbard all of which are indicative of settlement which may continue into the Roman period.

A Roman building was subject to excavation in fields to the north-east of the village church in the 1960s (NHER 3560) which has been interpreted as a villa (c. 790m to the east-north-east of the development area). It was positioned beside a small spring and is surrounded by evidence of further occupation and possible industrial features. Finds of Roman pottery and metalwork indicate an extensive settlement, strung along the line of the Icknield Way. A miniature Roman chisel (NHER 23708) may also indicate the presence of votive activity on the site associated with an altar or temple.

Saxon finds are also relatively numerous for this parish with the site of an Early Saxon cemetery (NHER 3565) indicated by a large number of Early Saxon brooches found in fields to the east and south-east of the historic core of the village. Middle Saxon pottery and metalwork has also been collected from similar areas and a Middle Saxon building has been identified through excavation (NHER 3565). The site of a Late Saxon church (All Saints) was positioned at the western edge of this area and may be the church mentioned in the Domesday Book.

St Andrews Church is located c. 400m to the east of the development site (NHER 3606) and is a 13<sup>th</sup> century building now surrounded by modern housing, whereas the former site of another medieval church known as St Marys is currently unknown.

There is also evidence of a medieval settlement in an area of fields to the east of St Andrews, where surface finds have been collected, ditches have been revealed through limited excavation and cropmarks/earthworks of medieval house platforms can be seen from aerial photographs. Amateur excavations in a garden off Church Hill (NHER 29742) in modern Congham recovered pottery wasters indicating that there was a medieval pottery-working site nearby. Iron smelting waste from the same site may also be medieval.

*A search of the Historic Environment Records centred on the site for a radius of c. 1km revealed over 80 records, these include a particularly high number of finds recovered through fieldwalking and metal detection. Sites in the immediate proximity of the development or of particular relevance or interest include:*

*The following information has been sourced from the Norfolk Historic Environment Record (NHER):*

**NHER 35763: Roman to medieval finds scatter.** Metal detecting of the fields directly north of the development site between 2000 to 2003 has recovered a variety of metal finds dating from the Roman to the post medieval period. Highlights include part of a Roman handle, a lead model of a Late Saxon strap end and a medieval key. [c. 90m]

**NHER 36984: Earl Saxon Shield Boss.** An Early Saxon shield boss was recovered from a field to the north-west of the site in 2000 by metal detecting. [c. 100m NW]

**NHER 44043: Finds Scatter - Roman and Late Saxon to post medieval objects.** Metal-detecting in 2005, 2013 and 2014 of large fields opposite the site off St Andrews Lane recovered medieval pottery sherds; Roman, medieval and post-medieval coins; medieval and post-medieval jettons; a post-medieval token and Roman and Late Saxon to post-medieval metal objects. The metal finds include Roman bracelet fragments; a Late Saxon/medieval finger ring; medieval to post-medieval dress accessories; a medieval harness pendant; a medieval/post-medieval skimmer and copper alloy vessel leg and a post-medieval pin, book fitting, crotal bell, cloth seal and lead weight. [c. 100m S]

**NHER 22007: Roman awl and medieval buckle.** A possible Roman awl and a late medieval buckle for the end of a strap were found here by metal detecting in the 1980s. [c. 250m NE]

**NHER 22211: Multi-period Finds Scatter.** Medieval metal finds including a horse harness pendant, a strap fitting, part of a copper-alloy gilt buckle and a possible enamelled casket mount and fragments of Late Saxon and medieval pottery were found by metal detecting and fieldwalking in this area between 1986 and the present. [c. 275m NNW]



**NHER 22210: *Multi-period Finds Scatter.*** Two probable medieval strap fittings and fragments of Middle Saxon, Late Saxon and medieval pottery were found by metal detecting and fieldwalking in 1986 in this area of a larger open field. [c.350m E]

**NHER TBA/Event No. 138651: *Archaeological Monitoring of land adjacent to Holly Lodge (off St Andrew's Lane).*** Monitoring by Norvic Archaeology in August 2015 revealed that the area had been disturbed by levelling for an Anglian Water compound in 2012. An assemblage of Late Saxon to medieval pottery sherds was collected from both the reinstated topsoil and undisturbed subsoil. settlement, to forming part of a land parcel associated with the 13th century church of St Andrew. Historically, the land appears to have served as a paddock as part of a larger plot which included a market garden/orchard and pond serving the former Rectory.

A shallow ditch base was recorded of medieval or earlier date, sealed below the subsoil. In addition, a large rectangular pit of c. 3.6m length was uncovered which contained a dark grey clay-silt flecked by mussel shell. This pit was originally dug into an area of chalky natural, perhaps to make use of it as a raw building material or for slaking into lime. Medieval pottery sherds collected from its fill indicate a likely 12th to 13th century date for this activity. Noteworthy finds include two abraded sherds of possible prehistoric pottery, two worked prehistoric flints of Neolithic to Bronze Age date and a large sandstone honestone fragment of likely medieval to post-medieval date. [c. 350m ESE]

**NHER 34328, 11265 & 16250: *Medieval finds.*** A few fragments of medieval Grimston Ware and a ?medieval limestone stone fragment have been found within gardens of properties along Church Hill. [c. 375m E]

**NHER 31841: *Multi-period Finds Scatter.*** Metal-detecting between 2002 and 2014 recovered Roman, medieval and post-medieval coins; a post-medieval token and Roman, Early Saxon and Late Saxon to post-medieval metal objects. The metal finds include a Roman brooch; an Early Saxon brooch; a Late Saxon stirrup terminal; a Late Saxon to post-medieval lead spindle whorl; medieval to post-medieval dress accessories; a medieval mount from a casket or box; a medieval/post-medieval lead steelyard weight and a post-medieval toy cannon, crotal bell and a sword belt fitting. [c. 400m NNE]

**NHER 3606: *St Andrew's Church, Congham.*** The church is mostly late 13th century in date, but the chancel may be older. It contains some possible Roman tiles and was raised to bring it in line with nave and tower, probably in the 13th or 15th century. The 17th century north chapel may have been rebuilt on the site of an older one, although the 17th century building itself was demolished in the late 19th century. The church was heavily restored in 1873. [c. 425m E]

**NHER 31073: *Multi-period finds scatter indicating Roman to Early Medieval settlement and Early Saxon cemetery complex.*** Metal detecting of fields to the north of the village between 1994 and 2013 at this site has recovered a variety of finds dating from the Roman to the post-medieval period. Highlights include a rare Roman cosmetic mortar, an Early Saxon cruciform brooch, an Early/Middle Saxon spatula, a Middle Saxon Thrymsa, a Late Saxon Anglo-Scandinavian bridle cheek piece and a medieval silver annular brooch. The whole assemblage is indicative of a large Roman to Early Medieval settlement, and Early Saxon cemetery complex which encompasses NHER 3565, NHER 11743, NHER 11816, NHER 25765, NHER 30690, and NHER 30754. [c. 450m NE]

**NHER 36197: *Evaluation.*** An archaeological evaluation in 2001 at Churchfield House excavated one medieval drainage ditch and recovered animal bone, a horn core and medieval pottery. [c. 550m E]

**NHER 15502: *Ironworking site and pottery works.*** Amateur excavations were carried out in the garden of No.18 Church Hill in 1977 after unusual amounts of Late Saxon pottery were found previously in the vegetable patch. The excavations only recorded two undated ditches but large amounts of pottery and ironworking waste were found. Most of the pottery dated to the 10th to 11th century and was locally produced. Four wasters and fragments of kiln fabric were also recovered suggesting pottery manufacture could have been occurring very nearby. Many pieces of iron slag were also found, including bloomery waste. This suggests that ironworking was going on close by in a bloomery furnace - a technological development that didn't occur until the medieval period. [c. 500m E]

**NHER 16778: *Medieval house platform and Middle Saxon to medieval pottery.*** Pottery fragments from the Middle Saxon, Late Saxon and medieval periods have been found in the garden at 16 Church Hill. Next door is a large earth platform that has been suggested as the site of the medieval vicarage. [c. 540m E]

**NHER 25765: *Late Iron Age activity, Early Saxon cemetery and Roman to early medieval settlement.*** Extensive metal-detecting between 1986 and 2014 of open fields on the eastern edge of Congham village has recovered a collection of Late Iron Age to post-medieval pottery of mostly local forms; Iron Age, Middle Saxon, Roman and medieval to post-medieval coins; Roman window glass and Iron Age to post-medieval metal objects. The metal finds include an Iron Age La Tène I brooch; Roman brooches, a copper alloy bead and a possible vessel handle lug; Early Saxon brooches and a gold and garnet cloisonné mount or stud; Early/Middle Saxon tweezers; Middle Saxon brooches and a pin; a Middle/Late Saxon hooked tag; Late Saxon personal ornaments including a Viking pin; Middle Saxon/medieval whittle tang knives and various medieval to post-medieval coins, dress accessories and other objects. Although the quality of items found is not unusual, the total number of finds is large. The whole assemblage is indicative of Late Iron Age activity, a large Roman to early medieval settlement and Early Saxon cemetery complex spread over a wide area including NHER 3565, NHER 11743, NHER 11816, NHER 30690, NHER 30754 and NHER 31073. A Roman villa (NHER 3560) has previously been identified within this field, and a Roman hoard comprising a copper alloy and iron cauldron containing two pottery vessels was recovered during metal-detecting. [c. 700m ENE]

**NHER 3560: Probable Roman villa.** A range of finds were recovered at this site on the eastern side of the village of Congham during the 1960s, including a prehistoric macehead; prehistoric, Roman, Early Saxon, Middle Saxon and Late Saxon pottery and Roman tile. The remains of a Roman villa were identified at this site in 1973, when it was partially excavated. Features including a ditch or a robber trench and floor layers were located and pits were excavated. No walls were found and the site seems to have had building material removed in the post Roman period. Lots of red, orange, yellow and blue painted wall plaster was found. Some of the fragments were painted to imitate marble. These indicate the building would have been quite luxuriously decorated, and was probably a villa. A geophysical survey carried out in 1991 demonstrated that the archaeology around the villa is also of interest with archaeological features identifying former buildings or centres of industrial activity across the whole area of the survey. Fieldwalking and casual finds around the area continue to recover Roman pottery and metal objects. [c. 790m ENE]

## 5.0 Methodology (Figure 2)

The objective of the archaeological monitoring was to record any archaeological evidence revealed during machine excavation of the footing trenches for the extension. The trenching was carried out by a variety of 360° tracked machines, including a 14-ton, 7-ton and 3.5 ton machines assisted by a 3-ton dumper. The majority of the stripped soil was stored at rear of site prior to landscaping, although some was also taken off site during footings works.

Spoil, exposed surfaces and features were scanned with a metal detector (Minelab XTerra 705). All metal-detected and hand-collected finds were retained for inspection, other than those which were obviously modern.

All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using Norvic Archaeology *pro forma* sheets. The trench location, plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales and digital images were taken of all relevant features and deposits.



Plate 2. General progress shot, Plot 1 Garage in fore (looking E)



## 6.0 Results *(Appendix 1a) (Figures 4 to 9)*

- **'Natural deposits'**

The natural geology (33) revealed by the groundworks comprised of firm soliflucted chalk and sand drift deposits with occasional frost fractured flints.

The area is well drained and the chalk appeared to rise toward the row of dwellings to the east along St Andrew's Lane which are built upon a slight rise in the local topography.



Plate 3. Plot 2, showing natural geology (looking W)

- **Soil horizons**

The topsoil (36) varied in depth from c.0.5m at the western side of the site to c.0.25m at the eastern side, where the natural topography is slightly higher. The topsoil comprised of a friable, mid-greyish brown silty-loam with occasional scatters of modern brick and metal fragments at the turf line. Residual pottery sherds of multiple historic periods and a small assemblage of post-medieval artefacts were collected from the topsoil across the site.

A subsoil was only encountered by groundworks in the western area of the site in Plot 1. It comprised of a firm, mid-orangey-brown silty-sand and ranged between c.0.2 and 0.4m in depth. The subsoil in the area of Plot 1 yielded an assemblage of Late Saxon and medieval pottery, where subsurface features of both periods were uncovered.

- **Late Saxon to Medieval features in Plot 1 (Figures 4 & 9)**

Several features of Late Saxon to medieval date were recorded below the subsoil in Plot 1. They include pits, at least one ditch and two features tentatively interpreted as structural. Late Saxon pottery was collected from all but one of the features, with one large pit also containing a single sherd of 12<sup>th</sup> to 13<sup>th</sup> century dated pottery. This suggests that although much of the activity appears to be of Late Saxon date, a medieval date cannot be ruled out, as the stratified assemblage is relatively small and has the potential to be residual within slightly later features.

Two large pits were clipped by the south-west corner of the house footings of Plot ([06] & [07]). Pit [10] measured c. 2.9m long and 0.55m deep with a stepped base. It contained a very silty brownish grey very silty-sand with rare charcoal flecks (11). It shared a diffuse relationship with the deeper pit [06], which measured c. 0.9m deep with steeper sides, which appeared to be the corner of a pit exceeding 2.3m wide. This more substantial pit may be an infilled chalk quarry pit. It contained a mottled mix of brownish-grey to orangey brown very silty-sand, with rare charcoal flecks and burnt clay flecks (07). A small number of finds were recovered from the fill, which include minor signs of residual food waste in the form of animal bone and mussel shell, a single small piece of fired clay (daub), lava quern pieces and five sherds of pottery of Late Saxon to medieval date which may indicate a 12<sup>th</sup> to 13<sup>th</sup> century date for deposition.

A shallow pit ([25]) was partly revealed in the Plot 1 garage footings which may have contained a small post-setting. The soft mid-brown silty-clay fill (26) contained rare burnt clay flecks. Two sherd of Late Saxon pottery were collected from this feature, along with a two small fragments of animal bone. A very shallow linear feature (maximum of 50mm deep) may be the scar of a timber sill setting associated with feature [25]. A single sherd of Late Saxon pottery was also collected from the grey-silt of this ephemeral feature (28).

A distinct linear ditch with a U-shaped profile was investigated on the eastern run of the garage footing, ([29]). The ditch measured c.0.75m wide and 0.35m deep and was orientated on the same east-north-east to west-south-west orientation as St Andrew's Lane. It contained a firm, yellowish-grey silty-clay with frequency chalk pieces (30). Traces of residual food waste were collected from it in the form of a single piece of animal bone and a single oyster shell, along with an abraded piece of fired clay and a single sherd of Late Saxon pottery.

Running parallel to the southern side of this ditch was a possible pit line or wide concave linear feature ([31]), which contained a mid-brown silty-clay (32) from which another sherd of Late Saxon pottery was recovered.



Plates 4 & 5. Plot 1 Garage: Pit [25] + Feature [27] (looking W) [1x1m Scale] and Ditch [29] + ?Pit line [31] (looking E) [2x0.5m Scales]

- **Post-medieval ditches** (Figures 5 to 9)

Post-medieval ditch [12] was recorded in both Plot 2 and 3. At its deepest and widest it measured c.0.65m deep and up to 2m wide with a wide V-shaped profile (steep along its southern side). It contained a mixed deposit of yellowish-brown silty-clay and silty-sand, with occasional flecks of charcoal and rare flecks of burnt clay (13). This ditch matches the existing boundary to the rear of the properties to the east of the site, which is present on late 1800s OS plans and 1946 aerial photographs. The form of the ditch suggests phases of recutting and the nature of the mixed fill suggests that it was ultimately infilled rather than left to silt-up naturally. A small number of finds collected from the ditch includes residual medieval to post-medieval material, the latest find being a machine-made press stud.

Where the ditch entered the adjacent plot of Clematis House a wide and shallow pit ([02]) was recorded, which contained ashy lenses from rubbish burning (03) and household rubbish including ceramics of late 18<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> century date.



Plate 6. Cess tank trench 2: Ditch [16] (looking E) [1x12m & 1x0.5m Scales]

Another post-medieval boundary or enclosure ditch was uncovered on a similar alignment to St Andrew's Lane in both Cess Pit and 2 ([14] & [16]). This ditch measured up to 1.5m wide and survived to a depth of c.0.4m. It contained an orangey-brown silty-sand with rare flecks of burnt chalk was not marked on 19th century or later plans. A small quantity of butchered animal bone and a clay tobacco pipe stem fragment indicate some localised dumping or manuring activity.



Plate 7 & 8. Plot 3: Ditch [12] profile [1x1m Scale] + in plan post-overburden reduction [1x4m Scale] (both looking E)

- ***Modern farming waste pits***

Three large and deep machine made pits of probable mid-20<sup>th</sup> century or later date were encountered of a similar date and function. Pit [23] was located at the south-eastern corner of Plot 2 and conjoined pits [18] & [20] within the footprint of the garage of Plot 3. All three contained a loose mix of soil, redeposited chalky and large quantities of ferrous waste (including corrugated iron, barbed wire, pipes and an animal feeder) plus plastic, concrete blocks and a tractor tyres.



## 7.0 Finds Analysis *(Appendix 2a)*

- **Pottery** *(Appendix 3)*  
By Sue Anderson

### Introduction

A total of 55 sherds of pottery weighing 598g were collected from thirteen contexts. Table 1 shows the quantification by fabric; a summary catalogue by context is included as Appendix 3.

Description	Fabric	Date range	No	Wt(g)	Eve	MNV
Roman greyware	RBGW	Romano-British	2	5		2
<i>Total Roman</i>			2	5		2
Early Saxon medium sandy	ESMS	5 <sup>th</sup> -7 <sup>th</sup> c.	1	5		1
<i>Total Early Saxon</i>			1	5		1
Thetford-type ware	THET	10 <sup>th</sup> -11 <sup>th</sup> c.	1	5	0.08	1
Thetford-type ware (Grimston)	THETG	10 <sup>th</sup> -11 <sup>th</sup> c.	25	277	0.55	25
Late Saxon shelly wares	LSSH	9 <sup>th</sup> -11 <sup>th</sup> c.	1	2		1
<i>Total Late Saxon</i>			27	284	0.62	27
Medieval coarseware	MCW	L.12 <sup>th</sup> -14 <sup>th</sup> c.	1	2		1
Grimston coarseware	GRCW	11 <sup>th</sup> -M.13 <sup>th</sup> c.	9	119	0.12	9
Grimston-type ware	GRIM	L.12 <sup>th</sup> -14 <sup>th</sup> c.	4	61		4
<i>Total medieval</i>			14	182	0.12	13
Dutch-type redwares	DUTR	15 <sup>th</sup> -17 <sup>th</sup> c.	1	9	0.04	1
Glazed red earthenware	GRE	16 <sup>th</sup> -18 <sup>th</sup> c.	3	30		3
Coarse blackwares	CBW	?17 <sup>th</sup> c.	1	33		1
<i>Total post-medieval</i>			5	72	0.04	5
Creamwares	CRW	1730-1760	1	3		1
English Stoneware Nottingham-type	ESWN	L.17 <sup>th</sup> -L.18 <sup>th</sup> c.	1	24		1
Porcelain	PORC	18 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> c.	1	6		1
Refined white earthenwares	REFW	L.18 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> c.	3	22	0.17	3
<i>Total modern</i>			6	55	0.17	6
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>55</b>	<b>598</b>	<b>0.95</b>	<b>54</b>

Table 1. Pottery quantification by fabric.

### Methodology

Quantification was carried out using sherd count, weight, estimated vessel equivalent (eve) and minimum number of vessels (MNV). A full quantification by fabric, context and feature is available in the archive. All fabric codes were assigned from the author's post-Roman fabric series, which includes East Anglian and Midlands fabrics, as well as imported wares. Early Saxon fabric groups have been characterised by major inclusions. Grimston Thetford-type ware fabrics were identified based on samples from the kiln site, and forms follow Anderson (2004) and Dallas (1984). Form terminology for medieval and later pottery follows MPRG (1998). The results were input directly onto an MS Access database, which forms the archive catalogue.

### Pottery by period

#### *Pre-medieval*

Two small body sherds of abraded Roman greyware were recovered from topsoil (04). A body sherd of Early Anglo-Saxon pottery was recovered from spoil (01).

#### *Late Saxon*

Twenty-seven sherds were of Late Saxon date, the majority of which was Thetford-type ware, including the locally-produced Grimston-type version. One abraded sherd of a Late Saxon shelly ware was also present. Six vessels could be identified to form based on their rims or

other distinguishing sherds, all jars. There were five THET or THETG medium 'AB' jars and one large 'AC' jar. Body sherds from at least two other large storage jars were present, one with applied thumbed strips. Rim forms included two 'intermediates' (type 4; L10th-11th c.) and four 'late' (types 6 and 7; 11th c.).

*Medieval*

Ten sherds of medieval coarseware were identified, of which the most common were Grimston coarsewares. One sherd was in another medium sandy fabric (MCW).

Two identifiable rim forms in GRCW were a bowl and a jar, comparable with Little's forms BB and JJ (Little 1994). These are generally 12th to early 13th-century forms.

Four sherds of medieval glazed ware were recovered. By sherd count, this represents 29% of the medieval group, which is a high proportion for a rural group. However, the proximity of the production centre at Grimston appears to have raised the proportion of glazed wares at sites in and around Kings Lynn. Whilst it is likely that most of these sherds were from jugs, only one handle was present.

*Post-medieval and modern*

A small quantity of post-medieval pottery was recovered, including a burnt Dutch redware rim from a dish or skillet, body and sherds of glazed redwares (GRE) and a body fragment of Midlands-type coarse blackware.

Six sherds of more recent date comprised a small body sherd of creamware, a base fragment of Nottingham-type stoneware, a base fragment of a plain porcelain vessel, and three whiteware sherds. The latter comprised a plate rim with purple sponge-stencil decoration, a blue spongeware bowl rim and a fragment of base with a partial transfer-printed maker's mark.

**Pottery by context**

Table 2 shows the pottery by context with suggested spotdates.

Fill of	Context	Interpretation	Fabrics	Spot date
-	01	Spoil finds	ESMS THETG	u/s
02	03	Pit	CRW REFW	L.18th-19th c.
-	04	Topsoil plots 1-3	RBGW THET THETG GRCW MCW GRIM DUTR	15th-16th c.
-	05	Topsoil plot 2	GRIM ESWN PORC	19th c.+
06	07	Pit	THETG GRCW	12th-13th c.
-	08	Topsoil plot 1	GRE CBW	17th c.+
-	09	Subsoil plot 1	THETG LSSH GRCW GRIM	13th-14th c.+
-	22	Spoil finds	THETG GRCW GRIM GRE REFW	u/s
25	26	Pit	THETG	L.10th-11th c.
27	28	Linear	THETG	L.10th-11th c.
29	30	Ditch	THETG	L.10th-11th c.
31	32	Pit/ditch?	THETG	L.10th-11th c.
-	35	Subsoil	THETG	11th c.+

Table 2. Pottery types present by context: spot dates given for pottery assemblage only

Features and layers excavated in the area of the Plot 1 Garage (22 and above) appear to be largely of Late Saxon date. Other areas also produced some Thetford-type ware and medieval pottery, but most of this was residual. One pit [06] in Plot 1 may be of medieval date.



## Discussion

Some Roman and Early Saxon pottery was recovered from the site. More of this material was recovered during fieldwork to the east of the site in 2011 (Anderson 2011), suggesting that there may have been activity of these periods in the vicinity.

Much of the Late Saxon and medieval assemblage was probably produced in the nearby kilns at Pott Row or possibly even in Congham itself. The limited range of forms identified at this site are all typical of the period, and similar finds were recovered at the site to the east.

The quantity of pottery from later periods is small, and does not suggest intensive activity after the medieval period.

- **Glass**

A single fragment of thick green bottle glass (26g) was collected from (03), the fill of a shallow rubbish pit ([02]). This is the base of a 19<sup>th</sup> to early 20<sup>th</sup> century wine bottle.

- **Clay Tobacco Pipe**

Eight pieces of clay tobacco pipe weighing a total of 41g were collected from topsoils and ditch fills. Five of the pieces are well abraded stem fragments of broad 17<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> century date based on the general form and bore hole size. Of these one was recovered from the fill (13) of a former boundary ditch ([12]) and another from the fill (17) of another former boundary ditch ([16]).

Two bowl fragments were collected from spoil (22), one of which has a flat oval heel and is of 17<sup>th</sup> century date, while the other is a delicate 19<sup>th</sup> century form, with a pronounced spur with a makers mark of 'J/B'. Known Norfolk pipemakers of the period include John Bargeley of Kings Lynn (1853-69), Joseph Browne of Thetford (1853) and John Bullimore of Yarmouth (1826), (Atkin 146, 1985). Given the locality and that pipes with makers marks of John Bargeley are already known this pipe may be attributed to him. A stem fragment from the topsoil of plot 1 (garage area) which retains a spur and lead to the bowl was also stamped with the same initials and included ribbing decoration for the bowl.

- **Lava Quern**

Two fragments of vesicular lava quern, weighing 86g were collected from the fill (07) of a medieval pit ([06]) in Plot 1. One is an edge piece with a convex surface and flat upper surface. Such pieces are commonly found in Late Saxon and medieval deposits across East Anglia, where they are usually classified as Rhenish lava stone. This fragment may indicate domestic scale grain processing in the vicinity of the site.

- **Shell**

A single incomplete mussel shell (1g) was collected from the fill (07) of probable Late Saxon to pit [06] and a single well-preserved oyster shell lid (18g) was collected from a Late Saxon to medieval ditch ([29]), indicating residual food waste.

- **Animal bone**

Nine pieces of animal bone were collected from the subsoil and fills of features, with a combined weight of 84g. This is a small assemblage but the presence of butchery indicates that at least some is representative of the disposal of food waste of medieval to post-medieval date.

- A single adult bovine rib (17g) collected from the subsoil (09) displayed repeated heavy cut/chop marks (c. x8) on a single surface, all struck from a similar angle.
- A maxilla fragment from a small Sheep/goat and a single sheep/goat molar (combined weight of 6g), were collected from the fill (07) of probable Late Saxon pit ([06]).
- A single juvenile sheep/goat tibia (19g) with a single cut mark was collected from the fill (17) of post-medieval boundary ditch [16].
- Two fragments of bovine limb bones (37g) were collected from fill (15) of boundary ditch [14]=[16].
- A single sheep/goat vertebra fragment (2g) was collected from the fill (30) of a Late Saxon to medieval ditch ([29]).
- Two small fragments bone (3g) were collected from fill (26) of Late Saxon to medieval pit [25], a fragment of mammal bone and a bird tibia (galliformes).

- **Ceramic Roof Tile**

Two fragments of ceramic roof tile with a combined weight of 83g were collected from the fill (13) of a former boundary ditch ([12]) running close to the modern road frontage. One is a post-medieval flat roof tile (66g) of 18mm thickness with a rough underside and smooth upper surface made. It is hard fired from a dense clay. The other is a small (17g) and abraded fragment of medieval roof tile, with a few traces of yellowish green glaze. It has a thickness of 14mm and is made from a fine sandy-clay with occasional chalk and ferrous pellets, with a purplish core and oxidised orange surfaces.

- **Kiln Furniture**

Two examples of kiln furniture were collected from the fill (13) of a former boundary ditch ([12]). One appears to be the broken end of a brick like piece (182) of dense, heavy medium sandy clay with a thickness of 50mm (170g) The fabric has been partially vitrified and patches of a grey to pale greenish-yellow glaze are present on all three surviving surfaces.

The other is a small segment (12g) from a possible small setter or similar object of hard, bright orange clay with frequent clay pellets. It has one flat surface and a convex profile.

The source of any kiln remains uncertain and these two residual finds suggest a pottery or tile kiln making use of a green lead glaze in the locality, suggestive of a medieval to medieval transitional period of manufacture. Other evidence of medieval pottery manufacture at Congham includes a few waster fragments and fragments of medieval kiln fabric from No.18 Church Hill (c. 500m to the east – NHER 15502) and single waster sherd found amongst a scatter of medieval pottery from a field to the north-east (c. 275m north-north-west - NHER 22211).

- **Fired Clay**

Eight fragments of fired clay were collected from features across the site, weighing a total of 294g, as residual finds. The majority are of a similar fabric – a pale grey to pinkish-orange, fairly porous chalky-clay with moderate calcareous inclusion and occasional clay pellets. They are small residual fragments of fired clay of uncertain date, which may be sourced from localised hearths, kilns or burnt walling.

The remaining three fragments are of the same very hard, partly vitrified fine sandy-clay – with a mid-purplish-orange hue. These were collected from a former ditch ([12]). They resemble brick and may have been subject to prolonged or repeated heating at high temperatures. They have a flat surface and it is likely they may represent some form of kiln furniture rather than daub material. Given that two examples of kiln furniture have been identified from the same ditch fill this seems all the more probable.

Context No.	Feature	Quantity	Weight	Comments
07	Pit [06]	1	3g	Smooth upper surface
13	Ditch [12]	3	209	V.hard/slight vitrification, flat surface.
15	Ditch [14]	2	71g	Both have a single smooth/flat surface
17	Ditch [16]	1	5g	Amorphous
30	Ditch [29]	1	6g	Amorphous and abraded

- **Burnt Flint**

A single burnt flint (35g) was collected from the fill (26) of a ?medieval pit ([25]). The flint is heavily granulated and scorched from exposure to fire, probably sourced to localised hearth activity of uncertain date.

- **Slate pencil**

A fragment of slate pencil (2g) was collected from the topsoil of plot 1. Such pencils for use with slate boards were most commonly in use in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

- **Metal artefacts**

A small number of metal artefacts were collected during the monitoring work via metal detection. The majority of these finds were residual, sourced to topsoil and subsoil, representing casual losses. The majority can be dated to the late post-medieval period and include a Victorian half-penny, two coat buttons (including a 17<sup>th</sup> century tombac button), the head of a lead toy camel and part of a cricketing trophy. A melted lump of ?bronze waste may be indicative of copper working in the vicinity of the site of uncertain date. A press-stud collected from the fill of a former boundary ditch close to the front of the site suggest that the ditch remained open into the late 19<sup>th</sup> century to early 20<sup>th</sup> century (it does indeed seem to be so, as appears on the 1946 aerial photographs... <http://www.historic-maps.norfolk.gov.uk/mapexplorer/>)

Context	Feature	SSD	Material	Object	Object Date	Feature Period
01	Spoil		Cu Ay	<b>Melted waste</b>	Uncertain	-
An amorphous lump of melted copper-alloy (?bronze), poss. indication of copper-working. 28g						
01	Spoil		Cu Ay	<b>Trophy plate</b>	L19 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup>	-
A torn and bent thin decorative machine pressed mount for a trophy/plate. Clearly depicts a cricket bowler aside a wicket. 4.41g						
04	Topsoil		CuAy	<b>Button</b>	C18-19 <sup>th</sup>	-
A complete copper-alloy cast discoidal coat button with a robust soldered suspension loop (broken). Plain faced. 28mm diam. 8.33g,						
04	Spoil		Lead	<b>Camel toy</b>	C19 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup>	-
The neck and head from a very detailed lead cast camel toy with head harness for riding – probably a military camel regiment toy c. 1880s or later (originally painted). 19g						
04	Topsoil		Fe	<b>Terret Ring</b>	?P.med	-
An iron terret ring (or similar), diam 38mm. 11.32g						
04	Topsoil		Cu Ay	<b>Victorian Half-penny</b>	1862	
A Victorian half penny in moderate condition. 25.5mm diam, 5.62g						
13	Ditch Fill	Ditch [12]	CuAy	<b>Press Stud</b>	M19 <sup>th</sup> -E20 <sup>th</sup>	-
A complete copper-alloy machine-made discoidal press stud with sewing bar. Possibly from military dress. 17mm diam. 1.5g,						

Context	Feature	SSD	Material	Object	Object Date	Feature Period
22	Spoil		CuAy	Button	C18th	-
A complete copper-alloy 'tombac' discoidal coat button with part of the soldered suspension loop. Decorated with a simple rose design with a fine lined border. 28mm diam. 9.12g.						

## 8.0 Conclusions

The groundworks revealed Late Saxon to medieval activity at the western edge of the development plot. The subsoil here contained Late Saxon and medieval pottery and sealed several features which appear to be primarily of Late Saxon date. They include pits, at least one ditch and two features tentatively interpreted as structural. Traces of residual food waste were collected from fills, which included occasional charcoal flecks and rare traces of burnt clay.

Two post-medieval ditches were recorded, both on similar orientations to St Andrew's Lane. One of these ditches matches the existing boundary to the rear of the properties to the east of the site, which is present on late 1800s OS plans and 1946 aerial photographs and appears to have been actively infilled rather than left to silt-up naturally. A small number of finds collected from the ditch includes residual medieval to post-medieval material, the latest find being a machine-made press stud.

Three large and deep machine-made pits of probable mid-20<sup>th</sup> century or later date were encountered of a similar date and function. All three contained large quantities of ferrous waste (including corrugated iron, barbed wire, pipes and an animal feeder) plus plastic, concrete blocks and a tractor tyre.

Residual finds collected from the topsoil across the site included scattered finds of multiple periods, including; pottery of Romano-British, Saxon, Medieval and post-medieval periods, along with a small number of post-medieval to modern metal objects and clay tobacco pipe fragments. The majority of the finds from the topsoil suggest that following Late Saxon to early medieval occupation activity (focused in the western area of the development plot), this area saw little further intensive use, with finds scatters most likely derived from medieval to post-medieval manuring activity across the site. However, it is possible that deeper deposits remain undisturbed by later agricultural and pastoral activity and some caution should be maintained on the potential for subsurface features in as yet undisturbed areas of the overall site.

Noteworthy finds include two fragments of kiln furniture. The source of any kiln remains uncertain, although these residual finds suggest a medieval pottery or tile kiln making use of a green lead glaze in the locality, suggestive of a medieval to medieval transitional period of manufacture. Other evidence of medieval pottery manufacture at Congham includes a few waster fragments and fragments of medieval kiln fabric from No.18 Church Hill (c. 500m to the east – NHER 15502) and single waster sherd found amongst a scatter of medieval pottery from a field to the north-east (c. 275m north-north-west - NHER 22211).

## 9.0 Acknowledgements

Thanks are due to Justin Sandberg of JJ-Construction Ltd who commissioned Norvic Archaeology to carry out this work. All stages of the monitoring and post-excavation analysis work were carried out by the author, aside from the pottery reported on by Sue Anderson. NHER and cropmark data was obtained directly from the Historic Environment Service archives held at Gressenhall in March 2016.

## 10.0 Bibliography

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### Appendix 1a: Context Summary

Context	Category	SSD	Fill of	Brief Physical Description	Interpretation	Period
01	Deposit	Electric Tr		-	Spoil finds	-
02	Cut	Electric Tr		Shallow concave c. 0.35m deep.2m wide.	Rubbish pit	19 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup>
03	Deposit	Electric Tr	[02]	v.friable, brownish-grey, sandy-loam, occ. ash layers/lenses.	Pit fill	19 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup>
04	Recorded Finds	Plots 1-3		-	Topsoil finds	-
05	Deposit	Plot 2		-	Topsoil finds	-
06	Cut	Plot 1		c. 0.95m deep pit, >2.3m wide, steep sides, near flat base.	Large/deep pit	Late Saxon-med.
07	Deposit	Plot 1	[06]	Friable, mottled brownish-grey-orangey-brown, v.silty-sand, well-mixed, rare charcoal, v.rare burnt clay flecks, rare chalk lenses.	Pit fill	Late Saxon-med.
08	Deposit	Plot 1		Friable, mid-greyish-brown silty-loam, occ. chalk flecks, occ. stones.	Topsoil	Modern
09	Deposit	Plot 1		Firm, mid-orangey-brown silty-sand (clay c. 20%), occ. flints, mod. chalk pieces/flecks	Subsoil	Post-medieval
10	Cut	Plot 1		c. 0.5m deep pit, c. 3m wide, uneven base, well sloping sides	?Pit	Late Saxon-med.
11	Deposit	Plot 1	[10]	Friable, brownish-grey, v.silty-sand, rare charcoal.	?Pit fill	Late Saxon-med.
12	Cut	Plot 3		Linear ditch, up to 0.65m deep and max of c. 1.9m wide, wide/concave V-shaped profile, slightly steeper on northern edge. c. W-E	Linear Ditch	Late post-med.
13	Deposit	Plot 3	[12]	Friable, mid-yellowish-brown silty-clay/silty-sand mix, mod. chalk flecks/pieces, rare charcoal flecks, v.rare burnt clay flecks.	Ditch fill	Late post-med.
14	Cut	Plot 1 Cess tank		c. 0.5m deep, wide-concave V-shaped profile, c. 1.45m wide, linear 'ditch' = [16], c. W-E	Linear Ditch	Post-medieval
15	Deposit	Plot 1	[14]	Friable, mid-orangey-brown silty-sand, occ. stones, v.rare burnt chalk flecks	Ditch fill	Post-medieval
16	Cut	Plot 2		Same feature as [14], c. 0.3m deep	Same as [14]	Post-medieval
17	Deposit	Plot 2	[16]	Same as 15	Ditch fill	Post-medieval
18	Cut	Plot 3 Garage		Elongated machine dug pit, c. 3.75m L, c. 2m W and c. 2.4m deep	Waste pit	C20 <sup>th</sup>
19	Deposit	Plot 3 Garage	[18]	Loose, mixed soil freq. Fe waste, occ. plastic, occ. tree stump waste, complete animal feeder, occ. concrete blocks	Pit fill	C20 <sup>th</sup>
20	Cut	Plot 3 Garage		Similar to pit [18]	Waste pit	C20 <sup>th</sup>
21	Deposit	Plot 3 Garage	[20]	Similar to 19, plus a tractor tyre.	Pit fill	C20 <sup>th</sup>
22	Deposit	Plots 1-3		-	Spoil finds	-
23	Cut	Plot 2		Large 'machine dug' pit c. 1m deep and 3.65m wide, flat base and well sloping sides.	Waste pit	C20 <sup>th</sup>
24	Deposit	Plot 2	[23]	Soft, burnt waste and soil mix, incl. barbed wire and scrap metal rubbish with occ. redeposited chalk layers	Pit fill	C20 <sup>th</sup>
25	Cut	Plot 1 Garage		Shallow pit 1.10m wide, 0.2m deep, poss. post-base on eastern edge.	Pit	Late Saxon-med

Context	Category	SSD	Fill of	Brief Physical Description	Interpretation	Period
26	Deposit	Plot 1 Garage	[26]	Soft, mid-brown silty-clay, v. rare burnt clay flecks, rare stones, occ. chalk flecks	Pit fill	Late Saxon-med
27	Cut	Plot 1 Garage		Poss. scar of linear feature, only 50mm deep max. 0.3m wide	?narrow linear	Late Saxon-med
28	Deposit	Plot 1 Garage		Soft, mid-brown silty-clay	Fill	Late Saxon-med
29	Cut	Plot 1 Garage		Distinct linear, c. E-W, c. 0.75m wide, 0.35m deep, U-shaped, fairly flat base.	Ditch	Late Saxon-med
30	Deposit	Plot 1 Garage		Firm, mid-yellowish-grey silty-clay with freq. chalk pieces.	Ditch-fill	Late Saxon-med
31	Cut	Plot 1 Garage		Linear? Or poss. pit line, 1.3m wide, 0.33m deep wide U-shaped.	?Pit/ditch	Late Saxon-med
32	Deposit	Plot 1 Garage		Friable, mid-brown silty-clay, occ. stones, occ. chalk.	Fill	Late Saxon-med
33	Deposit	-		Firm yellowish to off-white soliflucted chalk and sandy-chalk with patches of soft orangey-yellow sand, ...occ. frost fractured flints (up to 80mm with occasional larger cobbles)	Natural Geology	-
34	Deposit	Plot 1 Garage		Friable, mid-greyish-brown silty-loam, occ. chalk flecks, occ. stones, occ. charcoal	Topsoil	Modern
35	Deposit	Plot 1 Garage		Firm, mid-orangey-brown silty-sand (clay c. 20%), occ. flints, mod. chalk pieces/flecks	Subsoil	Post-medieval
36	Master	-		Friable, mid-greyish-brown silty-loam, occ. chalk flecks, occ. stones.	Topsoil	Modern
37	Master	-		Firm, mid-orangey-brown silty-sand (clay c. 20%), occ. flints, mod. chalk pieces/flecks	Subsoil	Post-medieval

### Appendix 1b: OASIS feature summary table

Period	Feature type	Quantity
Late Saxon (851 to 1065AD)	Ditch	1
	Pit	2
	Structural features	2
Medieval (1066 to 1539AD)	Pit	1
Post-medieval (1540 to 1900AD)	Ditch	2
Modern (1900 to 2050 AD)	Pit	4

**Appendix 2a: Finds by Context**

Context	Material	Quantity	Weight (g)	Comment
01	Copper Alloy –?bronze working waste	1	28	
01	Copper Alloy – trophy plate	1	4.41	L19th-20th
01	Pottery	4	26	
03	Glass	1	26	
03	Pottery	3	23	
04	Clay tobacco pipe	1	4	
04	Copper Alloy – Button	1	8.33	
04	Copper Alloy – coin	1	5.62	Victorian Half-penny
04	Lead object – Camel toy	1	19	
04	Iron – terret ring	1	11.32	
04	Pottery	11	80	
05	Pottery	3	36	
07	Animal bone	2	6	
07	Fired clay	1	3	
07	Lava quern	2	86	
07	Pottery	5	14	
07	Shell – mussel	1	1	
08	Clay tobacco pipe	2	9	
08	Pottery	3	50	
08	Slate – object: Pencil	1	2	
09	Animal bone	1	17	
09	Pottery	7	51	
13	Ceramic building material – roof tile	2	83	
13	Clay tobacco pipe	1	7	
13	Copper Alloy – press stud	1	1.5	
13	Fired clay	3	209	
13	Kiln furniture	2	182	
15	Animal bone	2	37	
17	Animal bone	1	19	
17	Fired clay	1	5	
17	Clay tobacco pipe	1	4	
22	Clay tobacco pipe	2	13	
22	Copper Alloy – Button	1	9.12	Tombac button
22	Pottery	10	140	
26	Animal bone	2	3	
26	Burnt flint	1	35	
26	Pottery	2	46	
28	Pottery	1	8	
30	Animal bone	1	2	
30	Fired clay	1	6	
30	Pottery	1	4	
30	Shell – oyster	1	18	
32	Pottery	1	6	
34	Clay tobacco pipe	1	4	
35	Pottery	4	119	

**Appendix 2b: Finds summary table**

Period	Material	Quantity
Unknown	Fired clay	4
	Metal working waste (copper-alloy)	1
Roman (42 to 409AD)	Pottery	2
Early Saxon (410 to 650AD)	Pottery	1
Late Saxon (851 to 1065AD)	Animal bone	5
	Burnt flint	2
	Fired clay	1
	Pottery	27
Medieval (1066 to 1539AD)	Ceramic building material - rooftile	2
	Fired clay	1
	Kiln furniture	2
	Lava Quern	2
	Pottery	14
	Shell	2
Post-medieval (1540 to 1900AD)	Ceramic building material - rooftile	1
	Clay tobacco pipe	8
	Coin – Victorian Half-penny	1
	Copper-alloy - Button	2
	Glass - bottle	1
	Iron terret ring	1
	Lead toy – camel	1
	Pottery	11
	Slate pencil	1
Modern (1900 to 2050 AD)	Copper-alloy - Trophy badge	1
	Copper-alloy – press stud	1

**Appendix 3: Pottery**

Context	Fabric	Form name	Rim	No	Wt/g	Spot date	Date range
01	ESMS			1	5		ESax
01	THETG			2	7		10th-11th c.
01	THETG	Large AC jar	7	1	14	11	10th-11th c.
03	CRW			1	3		1730-1760
03	REFW	Plate	everted	1	16	19	L. 18th-20th c.
03	REFW	Bowl	upright plain	1	4	19	L. 18th-20th c.
04	RBGW			2	5		RB
04	THET	Medium AB jar	6	1	5	11	10th-11th c.
04	THETG	Medium AB jar	6	1	9	11	10th-11th c.
04	THETG			1	5		10th-11th c.
04	GRCW			1	13		11th-M.13th c.
04	GRCW	Bowl	flat-topped everted	1	19	12-13	11th-M.13th c.
04	GRCW			1	7		11th-M.13th c.
04	MCW			1	2		L. 12th-14th c.
04	GRIM			1	6		L. 12th-14th c.
04	DUTR	Bowl?	bifid everted	1	9	15-16	15th-17th c.
05	GRIM			1	6		L. 12th-14th c.
05	ESWN			1	24		L. 17th-L. 18th c.
05	PORC			1	6		18th-20th c.
07	THETG			4	13		10th-11th c.
07	GRCW			1	1		11th-M.13th c.
08	GRE			1	7		16th-18th c.
08	GRE			1	10		16th-18th c.
08	CBW			1	33		17th c.?
09	GRCW			2	33		11th-M.13th c.
09	GRCW			1	5		11th-M.13th c.
09	LSSH			1	2		9th-11th c.
09	THETG			2	9		10th-11th c.
09	GRIM			1	2		L. 12th-14th c.
22	THETG			5	37		10th-11th c.
22	GRCW	Jar	beaded	1	37		11th-M.13th c.
22	GRCW			1	4		11th-M.13th c.
22	GRIM			1	47		L. 12th-14th c.
22	GRE			1	13		16th-18th c.
22	REFW			1	2		L. 18th-20th c.
26	THETG			1	6		10th-11th c.
26	THETG	Medium AB jar	4	1	40	L.10-11	10th-11th c.
28	THETG	Medium AB jar	4?	1	8	L.10-11	10th-11th c.
30	THETG			1	4		10th-11th c.
32	THETG			1	6		10th-11th c.
35	THETG	Medium AB jar	6?	1	23		10th-11th c.
35	THETG	Large storage vessel		1	39		10th-11th c.
35	THETG	Large storage vessel		1	54		10th-11th c.
35	THETG			1	3		10th-11th c.



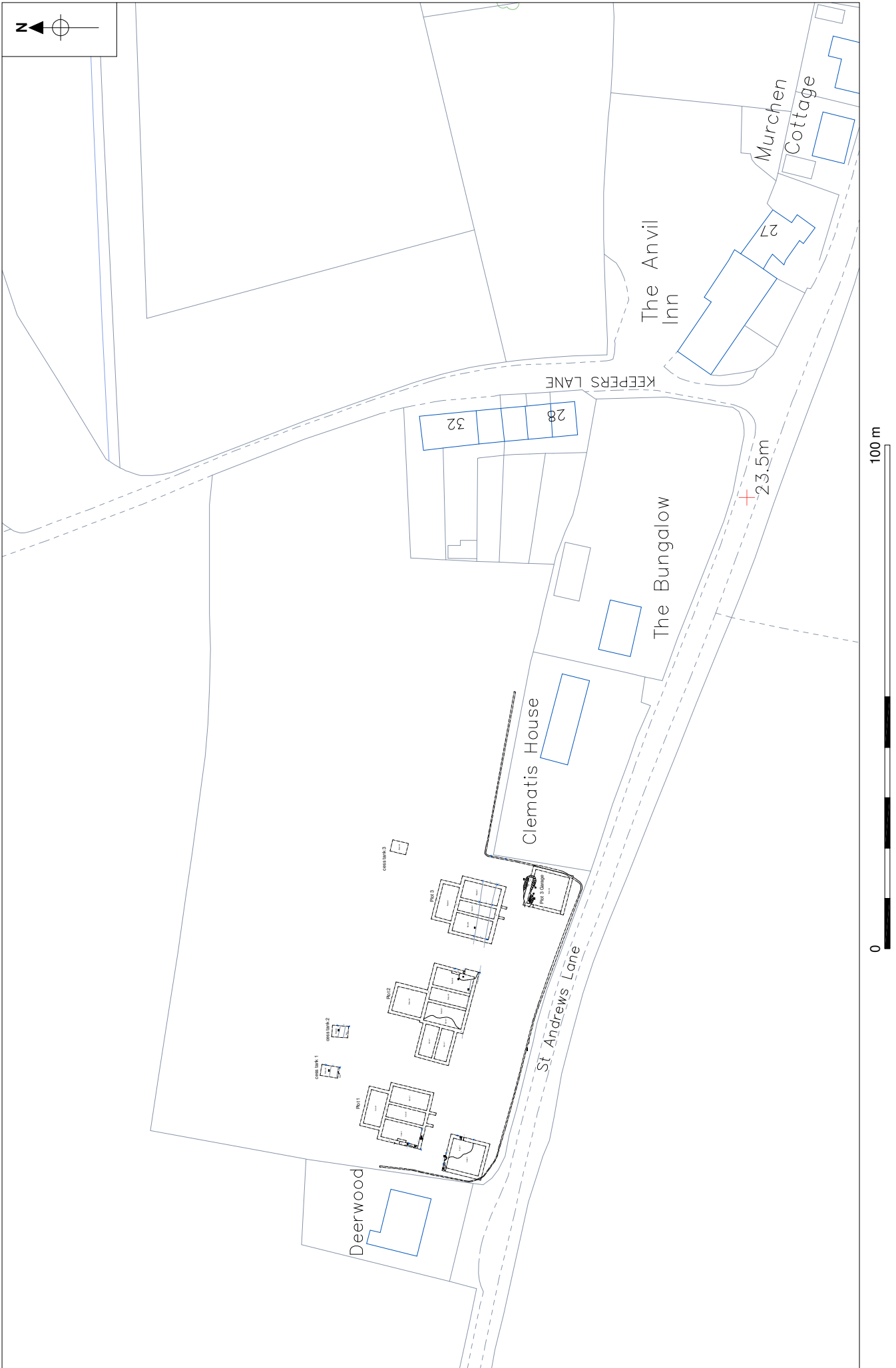


Figure 2. Site location plan. Scale 1:1000

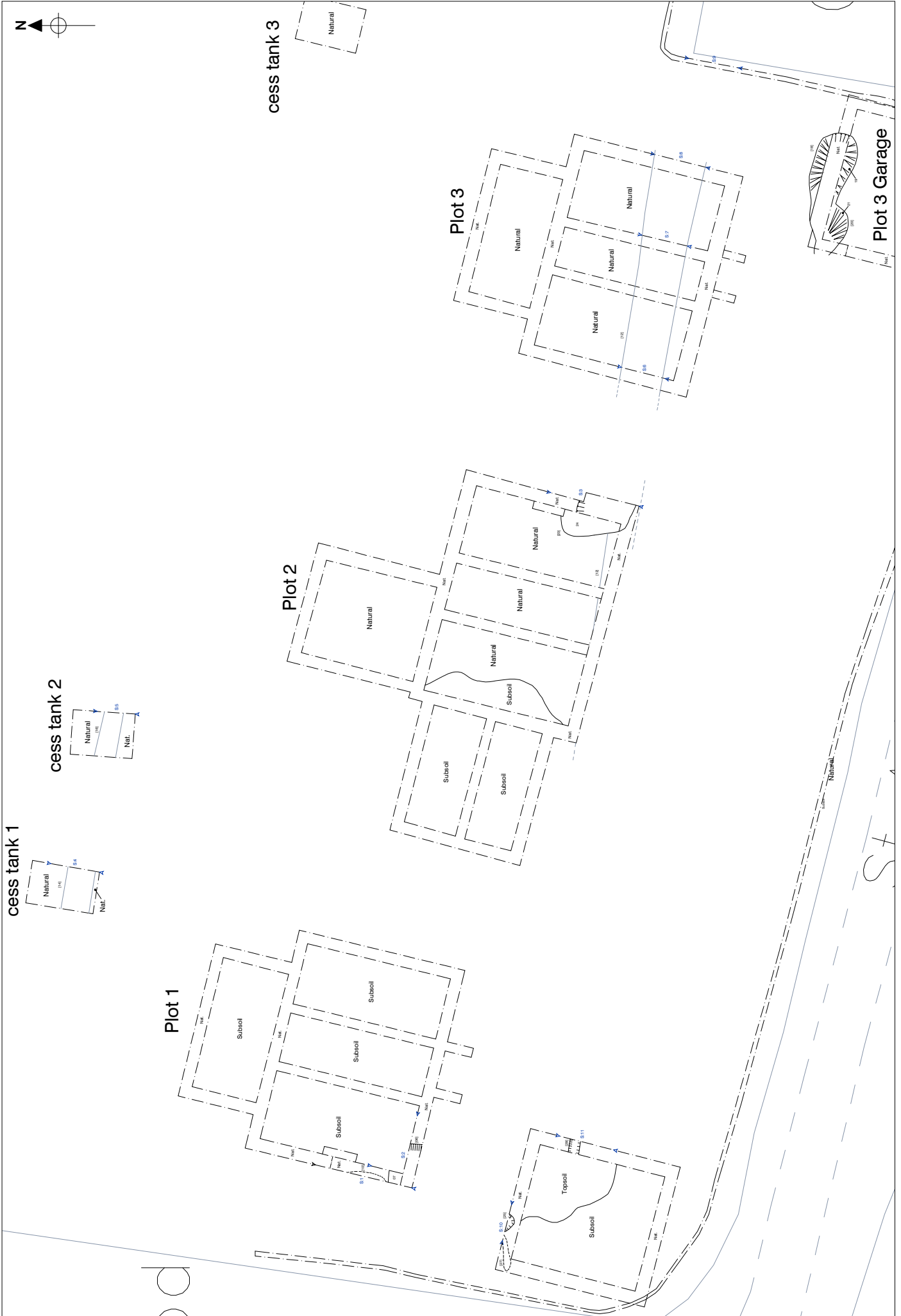


Figure 3. Groundworks plan. Scale 1:250

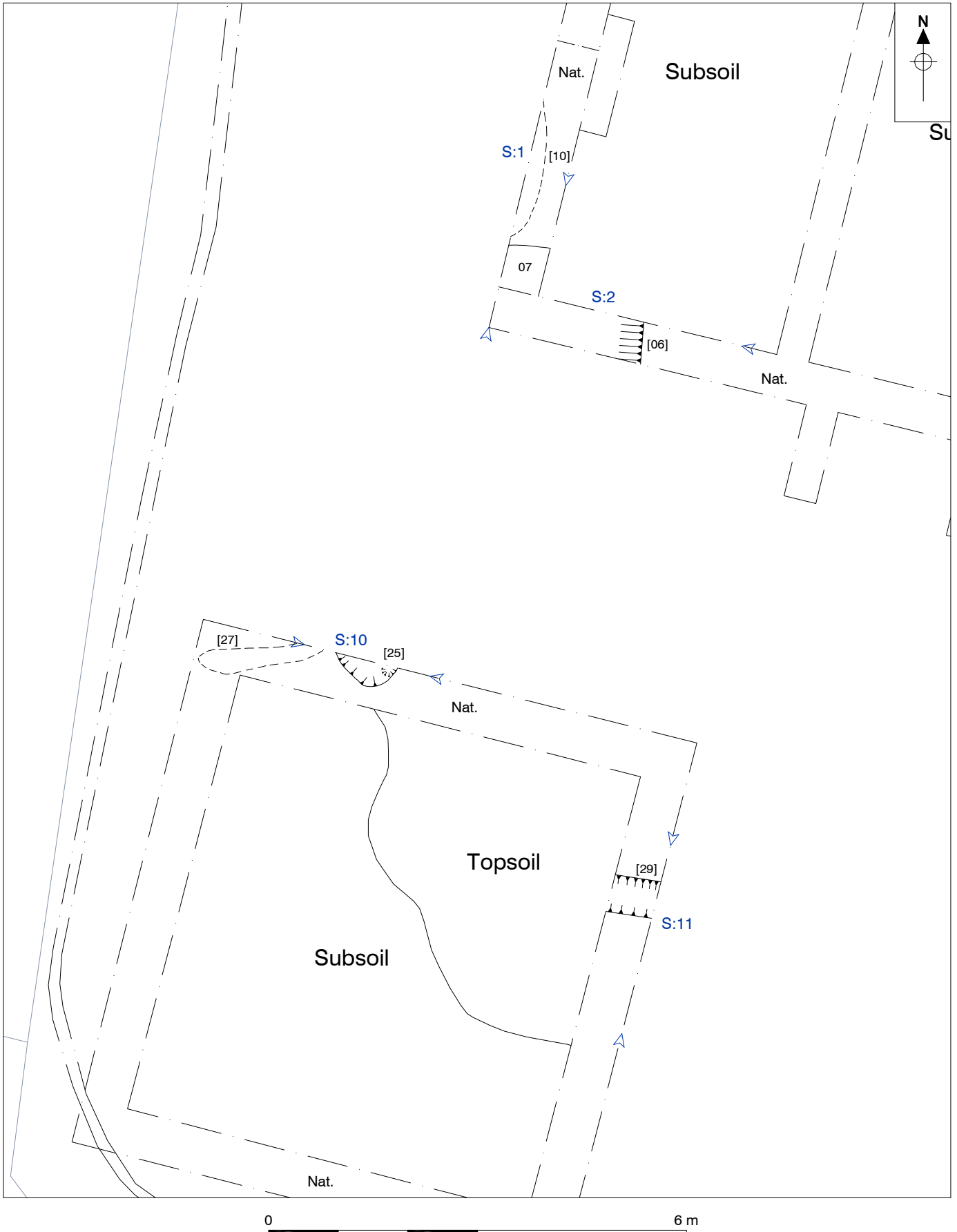
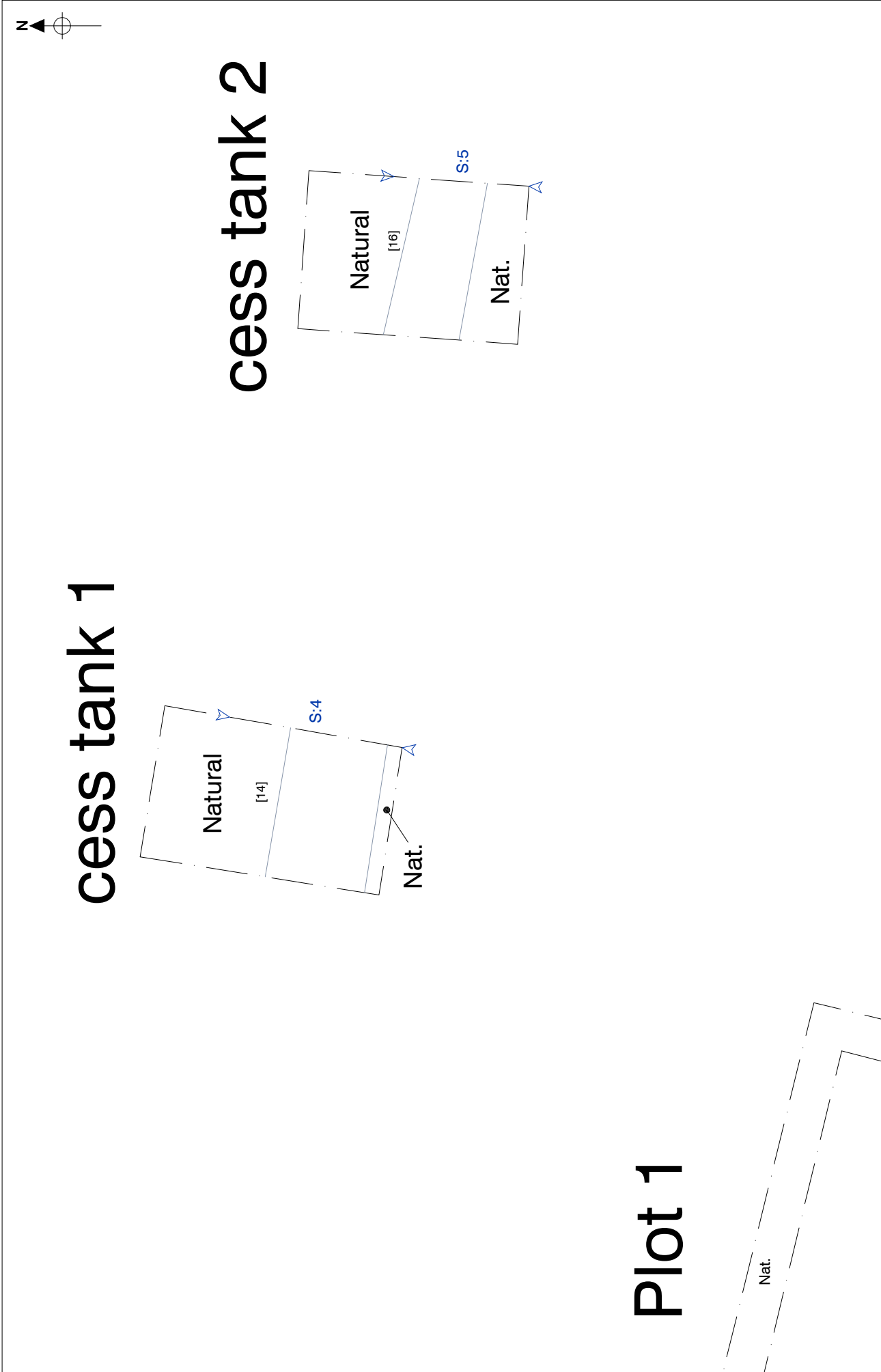


Figure 4. Plot 1 - House and garage footings trenching. Scale 1:75



0 6 m

Figure 5. Cess tank trenches 1 & 2. Scale 1:75

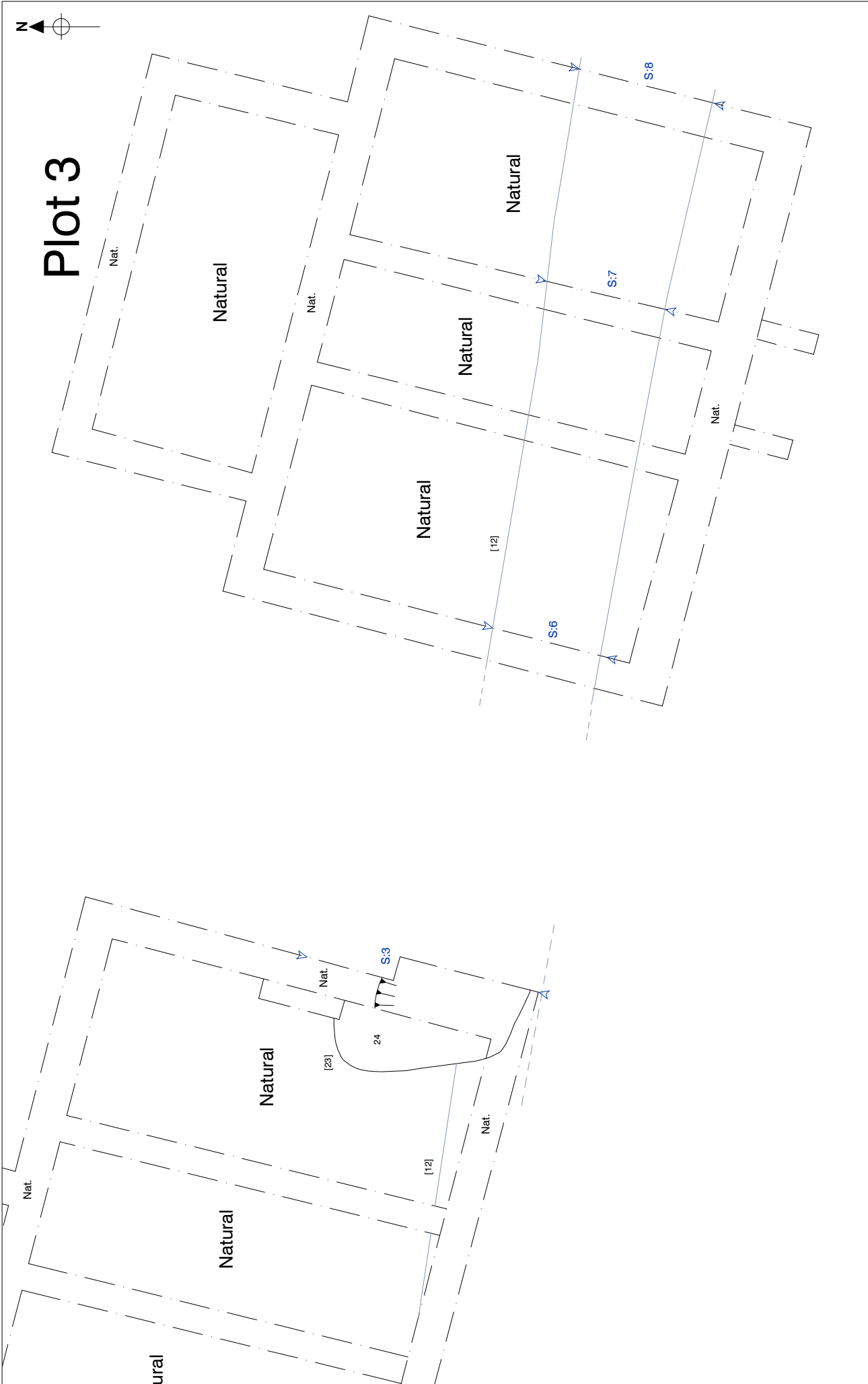


Figure 6. Plots 2 & 3 - House footing trenches. Scale 1:100



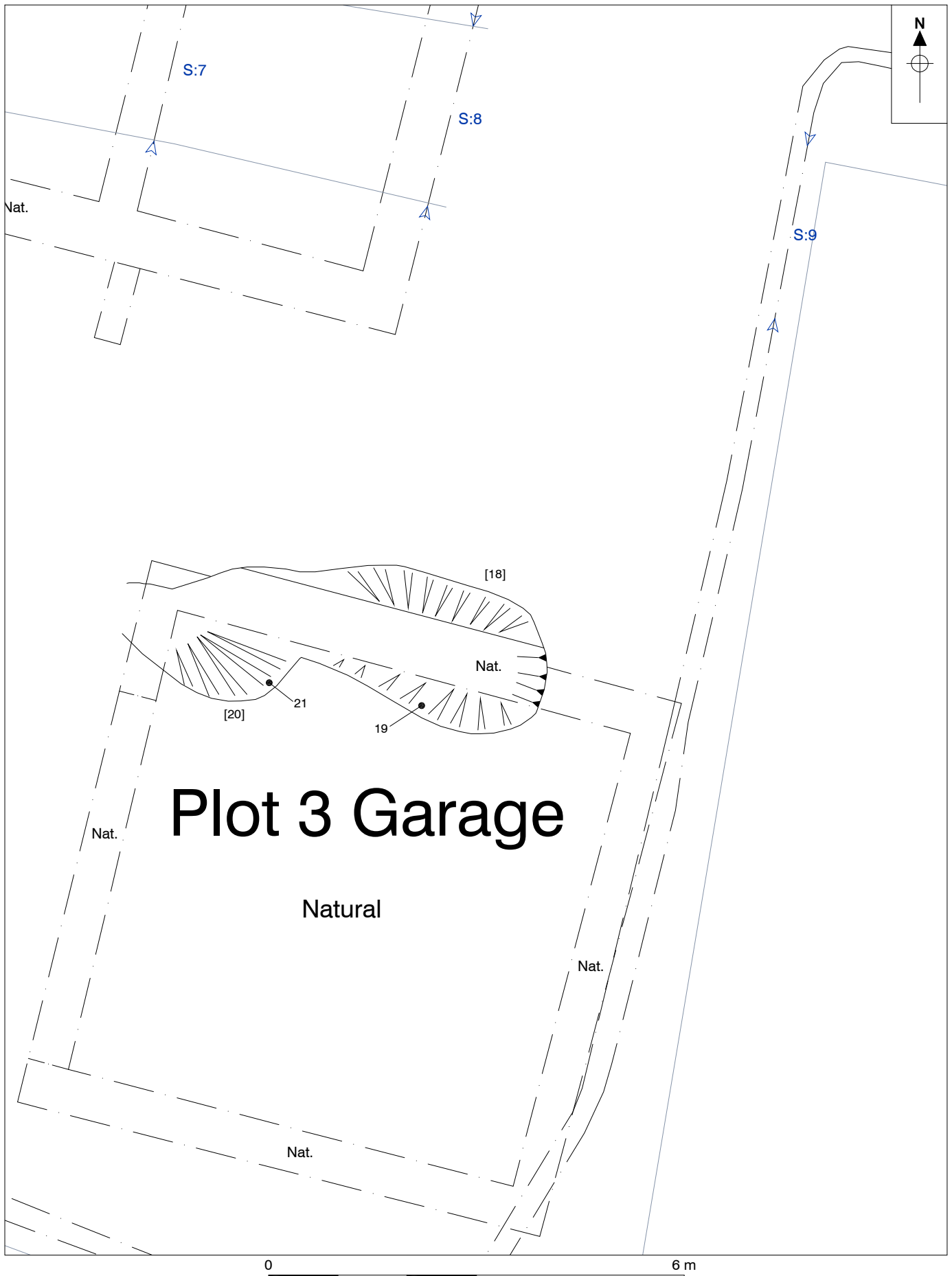


Figure 7. Plot 3 - Garage footing trenches. Scale 1:75

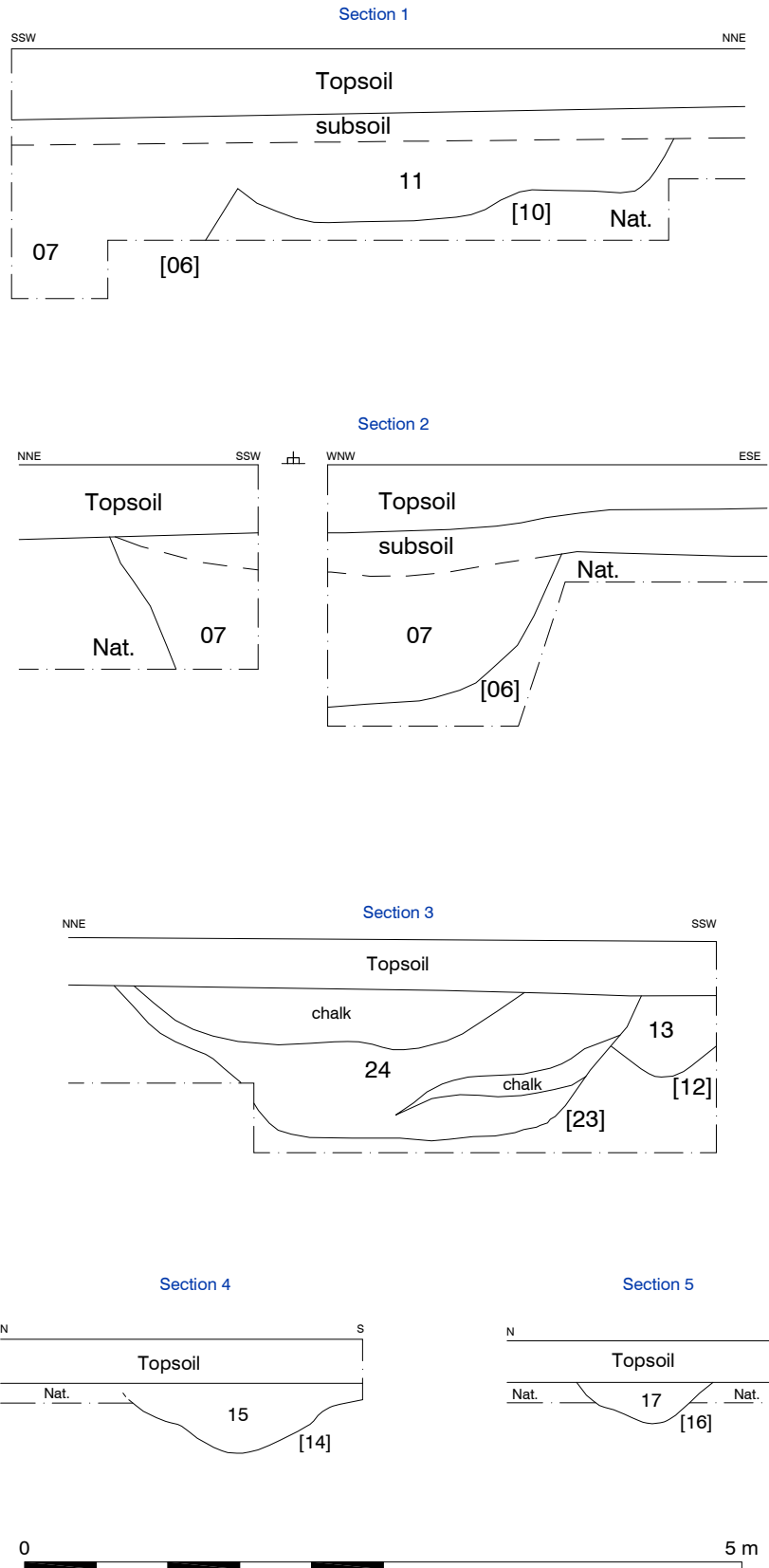


Figure 8. Recorded Section 1 to 5. Scale 1:50

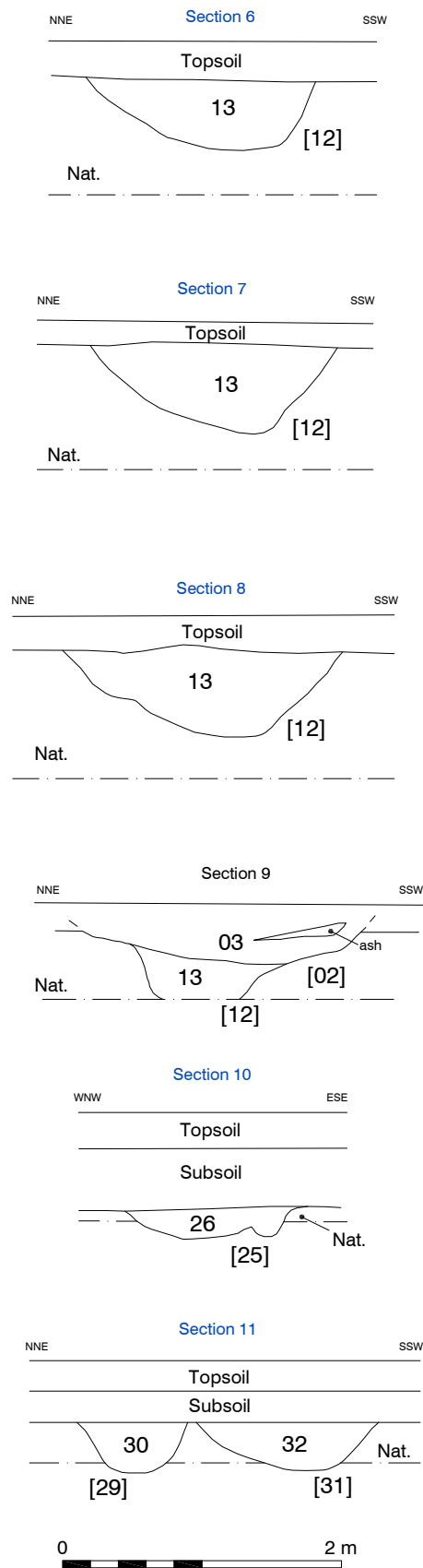


Figure 9. Recorded Section 6 to 11. Scale 1:50

# OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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## Printable version

OASIS ID: **norvicar1-277638**

### Project details

**Project name** Archaeological Monitoring of land off St Andrew's Lane, Congham, Norfolk.

**Short description of the project** The results of archaeological monitoring of a development of three residential homes on a former paddock field off St Andrew's Lane, Congham. The development plot lies in an area where extensive evidence for long term occupation activity of Roman to medieval periods has been recorded through surface finds scatters: excavation. The groundworks revealed Late Saxon to medieval activity at the western edge of the development plot. The subsoil here contained Late Saxon and medieval pottery and sealed several features which appear to be primarily of Late Saxon date. They include pits, at least one ditch and two tentatively interpreted structural features. Two post-medieval ditches were recorded, both on similar orientations to St Andrew's Lane. One of these ditches matches the existing boundary to the rear of the properties to the east of the site, which is present on late 1800s OS plans and 1946 aerial photographs and appears to have been actively infilled rather than left to silt-up naturally. Residual finds collected from the topsoil across the site included scattered finds of multiple periods, including: pottery of Romano-British, Saxon, Medieval and post-medieval periods, along with a small number of post-medieval to modern metal objects. Noteworthy finds include two fragments of medieval kiln furniture.

**Project dates** Start: 04-10-2016 End: 09-02-2017

**Previous/future work** No / No

**Any associated project reference codes** ENF141362 - HER event no.

**Any associated project reference codes** NVC/2015/311 - Contracting Unit No.

**Any associated project reference codes** 15/01242/O - Planning Application No.

**Type of project** Recording project

**Site status** None

**Current Land use** Other 15 - Other

**Monument type** DITCH Early Medieval

**Monument type** PIT Early Medieval

**Monument type** STRUCTURAL FEATURES Early Medieval

**Monument type** PIT Medieval

**Monument type** DITCH Post Medieval

**Monument type** PIT Modern

**Significant Finds** POTTERY Early Medieval

**Significant Finds** ANIMAL BONE Early Medieval

<http://oasis.ac.uk/form/print.cfm>

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sponsor/funding body

### Project archives

**Physical Archive recipient** NMAS and Norvic Archaeology

**Physical Contents** "Animal Bones","Ceramics","Glass","Industrial","Metal","Worked stone/lithics"

**Digital Archive recipient** NMAS

**Digital Contents** "Survey"

**Digital Media available** "Images raster / digital photography","Text"

**Paper Archive recipient** NMAS

**Paper Contents** "Survey"

**Paper Media available** "Context sheet","Diary","Plan","Report"

### Project bibliography 1

**Publication type** Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

**Title** Archaeological Monitoring of land off St Andrew's Lane, Congham, Norfolk.

**Author(s)/Editor(s)** Emery, G.

**Other bibliographic details** Norvic Archaeology Report No 88

**Date** 2017

**Issuer or publisher** Norvic Archaeology

**Place of issue or publication** Norwich

**Description** Spiral Bound

**Entered by** Peter Watkins (peter.watkins@norfolk.gov.uk)

**Entered on** 12 April 2017

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**Significant Finds** BURNT FLINT Early Medieval

**Significant Finds** FIRED CLAY Early Medieval

**Significant Finds** POTTERY Early Medieval

**Significant Finds** CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL Medieval

**Significant Finds** FIRED CLAY Medieval

**Significant Finds** KILN FURNITURE Medieval

**Significant Finds** LAVA QUERN Medieval

**Significant Finds** POTTERY Medieval

**Significant Finds** SHELL Medieval

**Significant Finds** CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL Post Medieval

**Significant Finds** CLAY TOBACCO PIPE Post Medieval

**Significant Finds** COIN - VICTORIAN HALFPENNY Post Medieval

**Significant Finds** COPPER ALLOY BUTTON Post Medieval

**Significant Finds** GLASS BOTTLE Post Medieval

**Significant Finds** IRON TERRET RING Post Medieval

**Significant Finds** LEAD TOY - CAMEL Post Medieval

**Significant Finds** POTTERY Post Medieval

**Significant Finds** SLATE PENCIL Post Medieval

**Significant Finds** COPPER ALLOY TROPHY BADGE Modern

**Significant Finds** COPPER ALLOY PRESS STUD Modern

**Significant Finds** FIRED CLAY Uncertain

**Significant Finds** METAL WORKING WASTE Uncertain

**Significant Finds** PORTERY Roman

**Investigation type** "Watching Brief"

**Prompt** Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16

### Project location

**Country** England

**Site location** NORFOLK KINGS LYNN AND WEST NORFOLK CONGHAM Land off St Andrew's Lane, Congham, Norfolk.

**Postcode** PE32 1DU

**Study area** 2690 Square metres

**Site coordinates** TF 7084 2362 52.782697220741 0.533427309334 52 46 57 N 000 32 00 E Point

### Project creators

**Name of Organisation** Norvic Archaeology

**Project brief originator** Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body

**Project design originator** Norvic Archaeology

**Project director/manager** Giles Emery

**Project supervisor** Giles Emery

**Type of sponsor/funding body** Developer

**Name of** JJ Construction Ltd

<http://oasis.ac.uk/form/print.cfm>

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