

Archaeological Monitoring of land adjacent to Red Lodge, Hargham Road, Shropham Norfolk.



Prepared on behalf of James Short

Giles Emery & Andy Barnett
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Report No: 107

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Archaeological Monitoring of land adjacent to Red Lodge, Hargham Road, Shropham, Norfolk. NR17 1DS

Location:	Shropham
Grid Ref:	TL 9892 9290
NHES Event No:	ENF143172
Dates of fieldwork:	3 rd , 4 th & 9 th Jan. / 3 th Feb. / 8 th June 2018

1.0 Introduction

Norvic Archaeology was commissioned by James Short of Oak Developments (East) Ltd, to undertake archaeological monitoring of groundworks associated with the development of two houses with separate garages on land adjacent to Red Lodge, Hargham Road, Shropham. The proposed development site is located within the area of a deserted medieval and/or post-medieval settlement, where earthworks and cropmarks are visible on aerial photographs. They include ditches and banks and possible building platforms. One such cropmark feature, a possible sunken road or boundary, extends into the development site.

The archaeological monitoring was undertaken in accordance with a brief issued by the Historic Environment Service (HES Ref: CNF46696) on behalf of Breckland District Council (Planning Ref: 3PL/2016/0252/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 during development on a plot of land amounting to c. 2200m². This report presents a brief description of the methodology followed and an archaeological interpretation of the results. On completion of the project, the site archive will be offered for long term deposition with Norfolk Museums Service (Accession No. 2018.106).

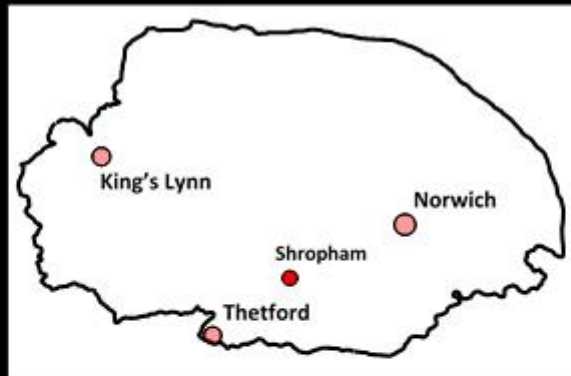
2.0 Summary of Results

A wet, natural sand was revealed across the site within the base of all footings trenches, being reached at a shallower depth in the northern area of the site – possibly as the result of modern landscaping activity.

The southerly edge of a very wide feature was identified, which crossed the site on an approximate west-south-west to east-north-easterly alignment. This has been interpreted as evidence for a former Hollow way, which contained a landscaping infill of redeposited sand of likely late post-medieval to 20th century date. This hollow way can be interpreted as the route of a former trackway, that may once have linked St Peter's Church to Hargham Road at the junction to a trackway continuing to the north-east. This could also be part of the same trackway shown on the 1st Edition 1880s OS plan and still visible on aerial photographs of 1946, which ran from Church Farm to the same junction. Digitised cropmark data (created as part of the National Mapping Programme) shows a similarly aligned probable trackway at approximately the same location.

A large pit was partly exposed in the north-east corner of the footings trenching for Plot 1, recorded below the level of the hollow way, yet on a similar south-west to north-east alignment. This feature is conjectured to be a borrow pit of medieval to post-medieval date, containing a dumped-fill contaminated with charcoal from local burning activity.

Two other features were identified; a former ditch which matches the expected position and alignment of a boundary ditch shown on 19th century plans, and a shallow pit containing a well mineralised fill, thought to be of some antiquity. Two sherds of medieval pottery were collected from the site, including a sherd of green-glazed handle from a Grimston-type ware jug of 13th to 14th century date. A single prehistoric flint was also collected.



3.0 Geology and Topography

The parish and village of Shropham is situated in the Breckland district of Norfolk. It lies north of Roudham, east of Wretham and south of Rockland. The site is located off Hargham Road on the eastern side of the village, at c. 33m OD. The land falls away gently toward the agricultural fields to the south. The plot was heavily overgrown with brambles and saplings prior to the development, with an asphalt hard-standing with drainage in the north-east corner of the site (the location of Garage 2). The River Thet lies c. 750m to the west.

The underlying geology is Upper Chalk (Cretaceous Period), overlain by superficial Quaternary deposits of glaciogenic gravels with sheets of chalky till, together with outwash sands, gravels, silts and clays. - 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 mid-yellow to orange sands with occasional gravel patches sealed below a water saturated silt rich sandy subsoil.

Evidence for mineralisation was noted in most deposits across the site, presumably due to past fluctuations in the active water-table. Natural sands were observed to become totally saturated at depths of over 1m, with active flooding from the current water-table at depths of greater than 1.5m. A local builder commented during the course of the work, that the land to the south of the site has been noted for containing several springs.

4.0 Brief Archaeological and Historical Background

Shropham is a parish and village located in the Breckland district of Norfolk. A parish summary of the large amount of information held for Shropham's Historic Environment can be viewed on the Norfolk Heritage Explorer website. The parish has generated over 100 records which give evidence of human occupation and activity of most periods in the form of find scatters, cropmarks, listed buildings and excavated sites.

Shropham is first documented in Domesday (1086) where its population, land ownership and productive resources were extensively listed. This also showed that the Saxon lands here were held by Aelfric before the Norman Conquest, but were subsequently held by Richard of Vernon and 'Roland'. The presence of a number of mills is also noted by this source.

The proposed development site is located within the recorded area of a probable deserted medieval and/or post-medieval settlement which are visible on aerial photographs (dating from 1946 onwards) to the south of St Peter's Church, Shropham (NHER 57468 & 64411). Boundary ditches, representing possible crofts and possible house platforms, or tofts, are visible, along with remnants of at least one possible individual structure. At least two ponds are present, and many of the ditches have continued in use as drainage ditches into the post-medieval period. One of the cropmark features, a possible sunken road or boundary, extends into the development site. Finds from the vicinity would support activity at this settlement site in the Late Saxon to medieval period (NHER 17722, 18407 and 20899).

Sites in the immediate proximity or of particular relevance or interest which fall in close proximity to the site include:

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

NHER 20899. Medieval and post medieval pottery sherds, from Church Farm. In 1984, several sherds of medieval and post-medieval pottery were recovered during fence building on land owned by Church Farm. Post-medieval glazed red earthenware pieces were identified along with unglazed medieval types. [c. 100m SW]

NHER 15962: Site of post medieval windmill. According to 19th century maps and documents, a windmill was situated at Mill Farm. The mill was apparently last used in 1890. [c. 120m NE]

NHER 15835. Roman coin, from northwest of Manor Farm. In 1980, a Roman coin of Postumus was recovered from the surface of a carrot field at this location. [c. 180m SSE]

NHER 16620. Medieval mortar from building at Church Farm. In 1980, the base of a shelly limestone mortar was found during the demolition of a building at Church Farm. [c. 200m SW]

NHER 57468. Earthworks of a possible deserted medieval settlement south of St Peter's Church, Shropham. Earthworks of a probable deserted medieval settlement are visible on aerial photographs to the south of St Peter's Church, Shropham. Boundary ditches, representing possible crofts and possible house platforms, or tofts, are visible, along with remnants of at least one possible individual structure. At least two ponds are present, and many of the ditches have continued in use as drainage ditches in the post medieval period. Finds from the vicinity would support activity on the site in the Late Saxon to medieval period (NHER 17722, 18407 and 20899). [approx. centre point c. 290m SW]

NHER 46406. The Old Vicarage, Church Road. This former vicarage is now a private house. It dates to the early 19th century and is built from gault and red brick with slate roofing. It has two storeys and is laid out in five bays, with the central three broken forward. It is notable for a string course at first floor level and the pedimented porch set to the right of the building's centre. [c. 400m W]

NHER 18407. Multi period pottery sherds. In 1982, a number of Saxon, medieval and post medieval pottery sherds were recovered from a freshly ploughed field south of St Peter & St Paul's Church. Types identified included Saxon Thetford Ware, medieval green-glazed Grimston Ware and post medieval lead-glazed wares. [c. 430m SW]

NHER 9065. St Peter's Church, Shropham. This rural church dates mainly to the early 13th century with Decorated and Perpendicular additions. The most striking feature is the massive 16th century tower which dominates the building. Inside, is a splendid piscina and Jacobean font. The octagonal pillars in the 13th century arcade are also worth a look, as are the corbels which are carved with a mixture of human, animal and grotesque heads. [c. 460m WSW]

NHER 17722. Multi period object scatter. Metal detecting of a field on the south side of Low Road between 1981-2007 recovered a range of multi period objects. Finds included Early Saxon tweezers, a Late Saxon plaque with a runic inscription, part of a medieval furniture fitting, two Roman dolphin brooches and a post medieval thimble. [c. 500m SW]

NHER 57463. Cropmarks of undated ditches. Cropmarks of undated ditches are visible on aerial photographs of a field off Fen Lane, to the west of Shropham Fen. It is very difficult to be certain that these are archaeological in origin, since they are only visible on one set of photographs, and have therefore been recorded with a hint of caution (there are a great deal of geological cropmarks in the area also). [c. 500m NE]

NHER 51103. Multi-period finds. Metal-detecting south of Low Road between 2007 and 2015 recovered Late Saxon/medieval, medieval and medieval/post-medieval pottery sherds; Late Saxon, medieval and post-medieval coins; a post-medieval jetton and Roman to post-medieval metal objects. The metal finds include a Roman probable furniture mount; a Late Roman/Early Saxon strap end; a Roman plate brooch; a Middle Saxon brooch; Middle Saxon/Late Saxon hooked tags and a strap-end; a Late Saxon brooch; medieval to post-medieval dress accessories; medieval mount, casket key and a probable furniture mount; medieval/post-medieval rivet, dress fastener, copper-alloy vessel fragment and a post-medieval spoon and cufflink. [c. 650m SW]

NHER 57461: Earthworks of undated banked enclosure. Earthworks of an undated square banked enclosure are visible on aerial photographs immediately to the south of Shropham Fen. [c. 720m NE]

NHER 9037. St Andrew's Chapel, Bradcar. This is the site of the medieval chapel dedicated to St Andrew. It was used by the inhabitants of Little Breckles after their church was demolished prior to the reign of Edward III (r. 1337-77). Deep ploughing in 1950 revealed building foundations of the chapel along with skeletons, a stone coffin lid and fragments of medieval and post-medieval pottery. A visit to the site in 1978 showed that very few of the chapel's remains are now visible. However, more recent metal detecting and field surveys have recovered an Early Saxon disc brooch and sherds of Saxon Thetford Ware and medieval Grimston Ware. [c. 750m WSW]

5.0 Methodology (Figure 2)

The objective of the archaeological monitoring was to record any archaeological evidence revealed during the groundworks.

The machine work was carried out by a 3-ton 360° tracked machine assisted by dumper. Construction trenches were excavated to finished depths of between c.1.2m to 2m.

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/monochrome images were taken of all relevant features and deposits.

The days ranged from overcast to showery and the ground was well saturated at the time of work. This led to some issues with partially collapsing baulks, particularly during machining for the western cess tank trench. As a consequence, the second such trench was excavated using sheet shoring methods.

6.0 Results (Appendix 1a)

- **'Lateral Deposits'**

A wet, natural sand (22) was revealed at a depth of between c.0.2m and 0.5m across the site within the base of all trenches, being reached at a shallower depth in the northern area of the site – possibly as the result of past modern landscaping activity. The sand was mid-yellowish orange in hue, with occasional gravel patches and became waterlogged with depth.

Above the natural sand was a mottled orangey-grey to greyish-brown to yellowish brown sand-silt (subsoil 02 & 26), with a variable depth of between just 100mm up to 0.5m. The subsoil was all but absent in the southern area of the site, further evidence of mechanised landscaping activity.

Topsoil (01) comprised of friable, silty/sand loam of varying depth (up to 0.3m), with high evidence of root action, modern rubbish burning and rubble dumping episodes.

- **Former Hollow way**

The southerly edge of a very wide feature was revealed by the trenching for Plot 1 (in the eastern part of the site), which can be interpreted as a former hollow way ([20]) crossing the site on an approximate west-south-west to east-north-easterly alignment. The deepest part of the hollow lay at c. 1.2m



Plate 2: Buried Hollow way seen in section ([06]=[20] (looking N) [1x2m Scale]

below the current ground level. This feature was recorded as having a gently sloping, slightly undulating profile with an overall width greater than 7m. Above the natural, and contained by the hollow way profile, was a layer of buried soil with a thickness of up to c. 0.4m (05). This friable, mid-greyish-brown silty/sand loam was sealed below a landscaping infill of redeposited sand (22) (up to 0.75m deep) just below the modern topsoil (01). No man-made inclusions were noted within the hollow way soils.

A wide feature ([18]) with a similar orientation was encountered in the north-eastern area of the footprint for Garage 2 (in the north-east corner of the plot). It measured greater than c.3m in width, with a maximum depth of 0.7m. The north-western edge graduated into a steep edge, possibly the result of active erosion, such as wheel rutting or animal wear. It contained a friable, mid-orangey-brown very silty-sand (19) with a diffuse relationship to the adjacent subsoil. The exact nature of this feature remains uncertain, although it is likely to be part of the same hollow way seen in Plot 1.

This hollow way can be interpreted as the route of a former trackway, which may account for the oddly aligned southern boundary to the field shown on the 1840s Tithe plan. It is possible that it may once have linked St Peter's Church to Hargham Road at the junction to a trackway continuing to the north-east. This could also be part of the same trackway shown on the 1st Edition 1880s OS plan and still visible on aerial photographs of 1946, which ran from Church Farm to the same junction. Digitised cropmark data (created as part of the National Mapping Programme) shows a similarly aligned probable trackway at approximately the same location (see Figure 2).

- **Large Pit**

A large, elongated pit ([15]) was partly exposed in the north-east corner of the footings trenching for Plot 1. This large feature was recorded below the level of the hollow way and appeared to pre-date it. It was on a similar south-west to north-east alignment and measured c. 2.4m wide, 1.4m deep and exceeded 4.5m in length. This trench-like pit had fairly steep sides and a flat base and contained a main fill of wet, soft, charcoal rich silty-sand (17) of c.0.9m depth, sealed below a grey silty-sand (16). The fill slumped into the trench during the machining. It appeared to be sterile of finds, with only a few pieces of burnt flint noted in the main fill, which was machined out by the contractor to reach undisturbed natural sand.

- **Shallow pit**

The north-eastern edge of a shallow concave pit of some antiquity ([03]) was investigated in the southern limit of Plot 1. It was well sealed below the subsoil and contained a sterile fill of mottled orangey-grey sandy-silt (04) with mineralisation flecks indicating past waterlogging.

A ditch aligned c. NNE to SSW ([13]) was hand investigated in the north-west corner of the footings trench for Garage 1, which was sealed below the subsoil. It measured c. 0.5m deep and 1.7m wide with a wide concave profile, steep along its western edge. It contained a friable mid-pinkish-brown silty-sand (14). The ditch was not present in the southern area of the garage footprint, possibly indicating a break in the ditch, such as a former entrance way. The position and orientation of this ditch appears to match the expected presence of a boundary ditch present on 19th century plans.

- **Plot 2 & the Soakaway**

Plot 2 was located on the eastern part of the site and was observed to be devoid of archaeological features with natural sand reached at similar depths to Plot 1, as was the soakaway trench positioned in the south-west corner of the site.

7.0 Finds Analysis *(Appendix 2a)*

A fragment of medieval pottery (weighing 36g) was collected as a residual find from the spoil generated from the trenching work (25). The piece is part of a green-glazed handle from a Grimston-type ware jug of 13th to 14th century date. The fragment shows only moderate abrasion.

A second small body sherd of medieval pottery (weighing 11g) in a local medieval unglazed (grey) ware of 11th to 14th century date was collected from the subsoil of the eastern cess tank trench (26).

A single piece of late prehistoric worked flint (14g) in a light yellowish grey fabric was collected from the subsoil (26). It is a secondary shatter fragment, retaining its cortex with minor use-wear evidence along a single edge, including an undeveloped notch. This piece can be broadly assigned to a Late Neolithic to Bronze Age date. No previous residual evidence of prehistoric activity has been reported in the immediate vicinity of the site.

8.0 Conclusions

A wet, natural sand was revealed across the site within the base of all footings trenches, being reached at a shallower depth in the northern area of the site – possibly as the result of modern landscaping activity.

The southerly edge of a very wide feature was identified, which crossed the site on an approximate west-south-west to east-north-easterly alignment. This has been interpreted as evidence for a former Hollow way, which contained a landscaping infill of redeposited sand of likely late post-medieval to 20th century date. This hollow way can be interpreted as the route of a former trackway, which may account for the oddly aligned southern boundary to the field shown on the 1840s Tithe plan. It is possible that it may once have linked St Peter's Church to Hargham Road at the junction to a trackway continuing to the north-east. This could also be part of the same trackway shown on the 1st Edition 1880s OS plan and still visible on aerial photographs of 1946, which ran from Church Farm to the same junction. Digitised cropmark data (created as part of the National Mapping Programme) shows a similarly aligned probable trackway at approximately the same location (see Figure 2).

A large pit was partly exposed in the north-east corner of the footings trenching for Plot 1. This large feature was recorded below the level of the Hollow way on a similar south-west to north-east alignment and appeared to either be contemporary with, or pre-date, the use of the hollow way. This trench-like pit had fairly steep sides and a flat base and contained a main fill of charcoal rich silty-sand. This feature is conjectured to be a borrow pit of medieval to post-medieval date, containing a dumped-fill contaminated with charcoal from local burning activity.

Two other features were identified; a former ditch which matches the expected position and alignment of a boundary ditch shown on 19th century plans and a shallow pit containing a well mineralised fill, thought to be of some antiquity.

Just two sherds of medieval pottery were collected, including a sherd of green-glazed handle from a Grimston-type ware jug of 13th to 14th century date, along with a single prehistoric flint.

9.0 Acknowledgements

Thanks are due to James Short who commissioned Norvic Archaeology to carry out this work on behalf of Oak Developments (East) Ltd. The on-site monitoring was carried out by Andy Barnett. Post-excavation analysis and reporting work carried out by Giles Emery and Andy Barnett. NHER and cropmark data was supplied by the Historic Environment Service

10.0 Bibliography

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Ashwin, T. & Davidson, A.(ed.) | 2005 | <i>An historical atlas of Norfolk.</i> (3rd edition). Phillimore press |
| Jennings, S. | 1981 | <i>Eighteen centuries of pottery from Norwich.</i> East Anglian Archaeology 13. |

Appendix 1a: Context Summary

Context	Category	SSD	Fill of	Brief Physical Description	Interpretation	Period
01	Deposit	Plot 1		Friable, mid greyish-brown silty-sand (loam), occ. stones, variable depths of 0.10 to c. 0.3m deep. High root action. Mod. modern domestic rubbish burning waste and building waste	Topsoil	Modern
02	Deposit	Plot 1		Friable, mottled orangey to greyish-brown sand-silt, occ. stones. variable depths across the site of 0.10 to 0.3m.	Subsoil	Post-medieval+
03	Cut	Plot 1		?sub-rect.end of ?pit with rounded corners and a wide concave profile (steeper on western edge) c. 0.25m deep, 1.35m wide	?Pit	Unknown
04	Deposit	Plot 1	[03]	Soft, wet, mottled orangey-grey sandy-silt, occ. stones, mineralisation from ?past waterlogging	?Pit fill	Unknown
05	Deposit	Plot 1		Friable, mid-greyish-brown silty-sand (loam) occ. stones, c. 0.2 to 0.4m thick	Buried soil; part of Feature [20]	?Post-medieval
06	Cut	Plot 1		Southern edge of Hollow way 20	Hollow way	?Med. to C19th
07	Cut	Plot 1		?Southern edge of Hollow way 20	Hollow way	?Med. to C19th
08	Deposit	Plot 1		Friable, mid-greyish-brown silty-sand (?loam like), occ. stones, c. 0.3m deep. Same as 05.		?Post-medieval
09	Cut	Plot 1		?Southern edge of Hollow way 20	Hollow way	?Med. to C19th
10	Deposit	Plot 1	[09]	Same as (08)		
11	Cut	Plot 1		?Southern edge of Hollow way 20	Hollow way	?Med. to C19th
12	Deposit	Plot 1	[11]	Same as (05)		
13	Cut	Plot 1		Linear N-S, wide concave profile, steeper western edge, c.1.70m wide, c. 0.5m deep,	Ditch	Late Post-medieval
14	Deposit	Plot 1	[13]	Friable, mid-pinkish-brown silty-sand, rare stones, occ. root/animal disturbance	Ditch fill	Late Post-medieval
15	Cut	Plot 1		Elongated pit/trench with steep to well-sloping even sides and a fairly flat base c. 1.4m deep, c.2.4m wide	Extraction Pit	?Med. to post-medieval
16	Deposit	Plot 1	[15]	Friable, mid-grey silty-sand, occ. stones. Up to 0.57m deep	Infill	?Med. to post-medieval
17	Deposit	Plot 1	[15]	Soft, Charcoal rich silty-sand, 0.75 to 0.9m deep	Basal fill	?Med. to post-medieval
18	Cut	Garage 2		Linear NE-SW, >3m wide, c. 0.7m deep, wide concave with well-sloping N edge	?Same as [20]	
19	Deposit	Garage 2	[18]	Friable, mid-orangey-brown v.silty-sand, occ. stones	Fill/layer	
20	Master			A WSW to ENE aligned hollow way	Sunken Road	?Med. to C19th
21	Deposit			A wet, mid yellowish-orange (silty) sand, waterlogged with depth.	Natural Geology	Quaternary
22	Deposit		[20]	Soft, redeposited sand (similar to (21))	Infill	?C20th
23	Cut			Shallow concave c. 0.3m deep	Pit	Modern
24	Deposit		[23]	Mix of burning residue and modern rubbish	Pit fill	Modern
25	Unstratified			Spoil		
26	Deposit	E. Cess tanks trench		Friable, mid yellowish-brown sandy-silt, occ. stones. c. 0.5m deep	Subsoil	Post-medieval+

Appendix 1b: OASIS feature summary table

Period	Feature type	Quantity
Unknown	Pit	2
Post-medieval (1540 to 1900AD)	Ditch	1
	Hollow way	1

Appendix 2: Finds by Context

Context	Material	Quantity	Weight (g)	Comment
25	Pottery	1	36g	Medieval – Grimston-Type (C13 th -14 th)
26	Flint – worked	1	14g	Late Prehistoric
26	Pottery	1	11g	Medieval (12 th -14 th)

Appendix 3: Factual Archive summary table

Factual Type	Quantity
Site diary sheets	1
Permatrace drawing sheets	7
Context register sheets	1
Context Sheets	15
Plan/Section register sheet	1
Photo Index sheets	1
Digital Images	37
Dwg. CAD file	1



Figure 2. Site plan A. Scale 1:1000

NMP data positions +/- 0 to 10m. Copyright Historic England National Mapping Programme, licensed to Norfolk County Council

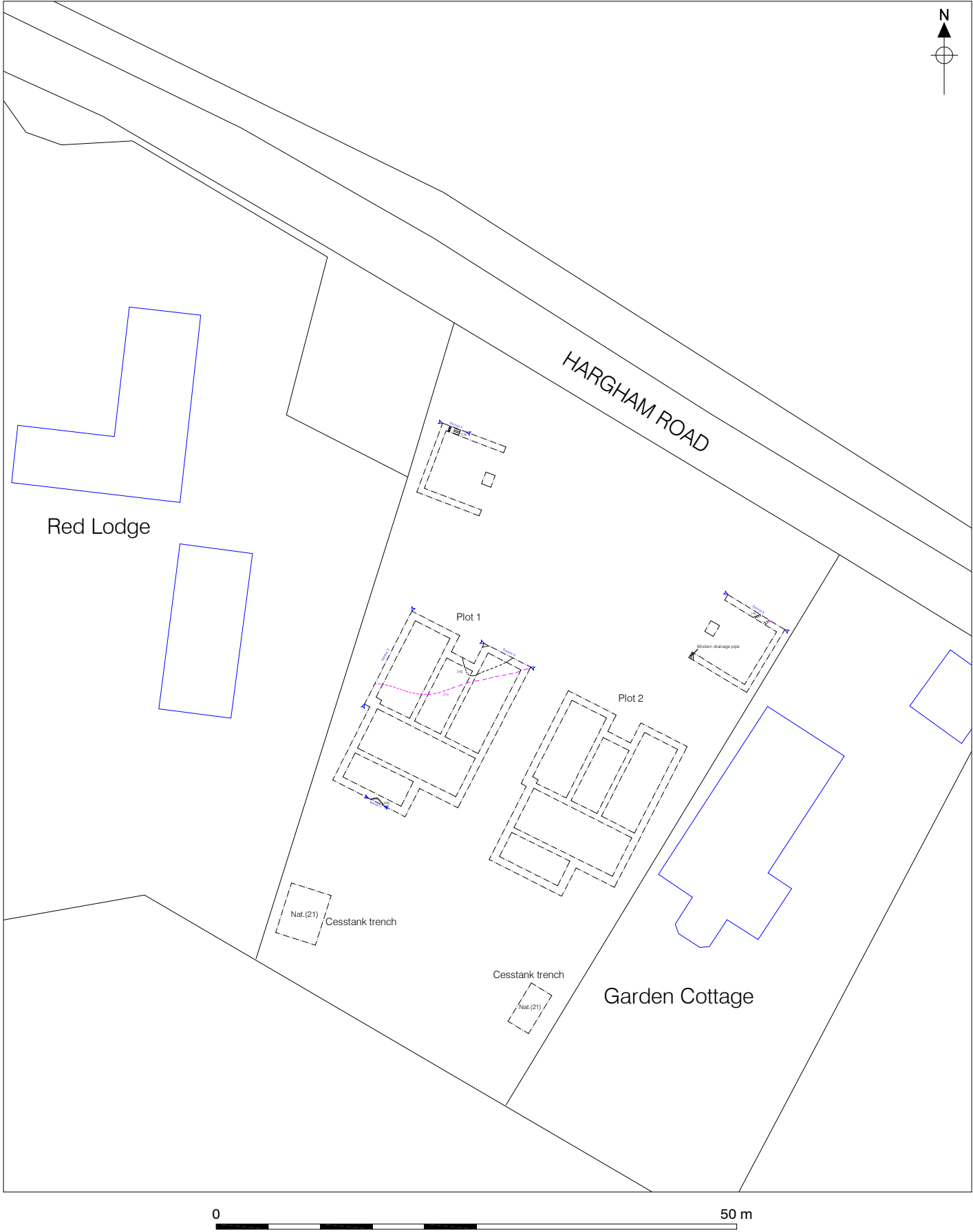


Figure 3. Site plan B. Scale 1:500

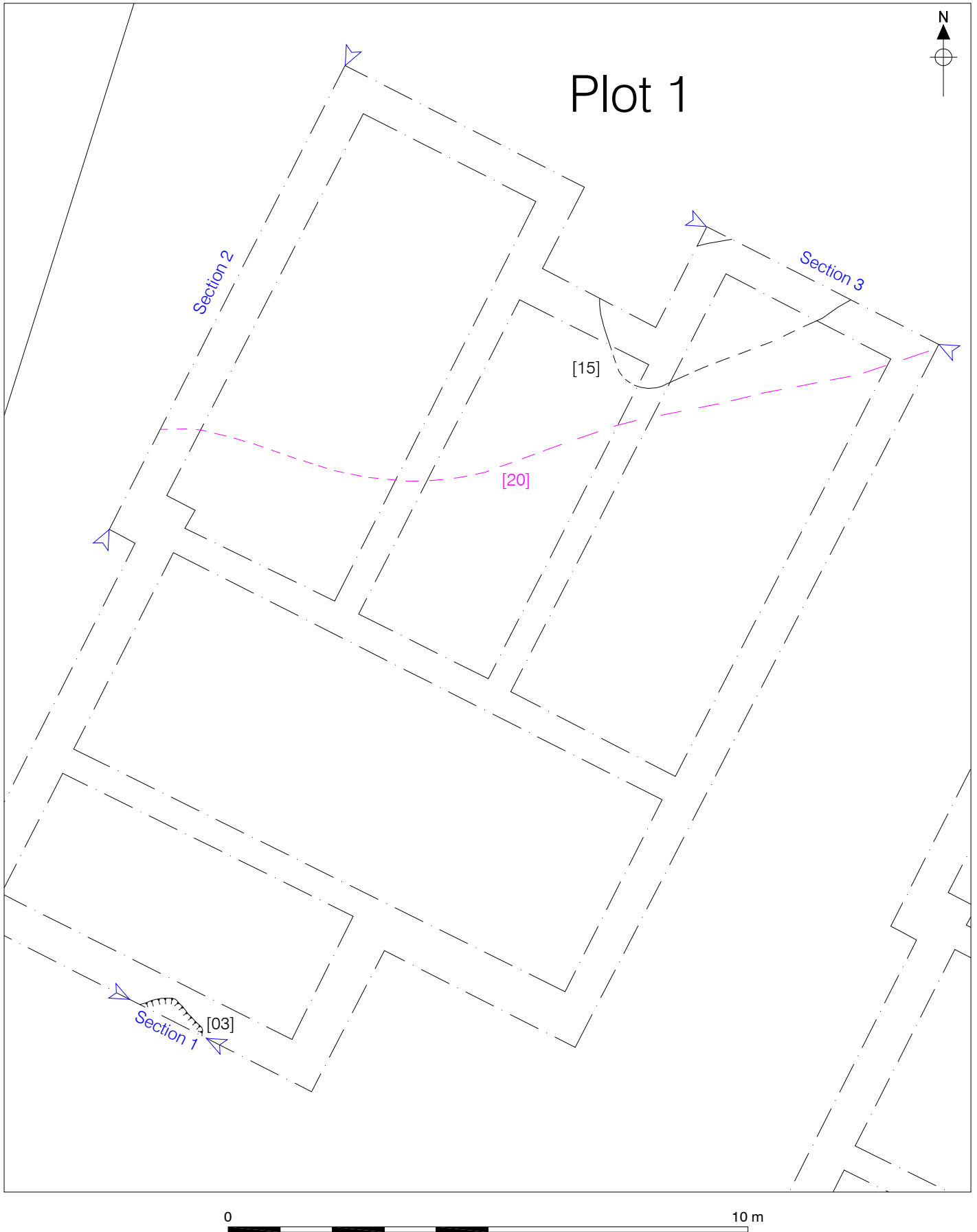


Figure 4. Site plan. Scale 1:100

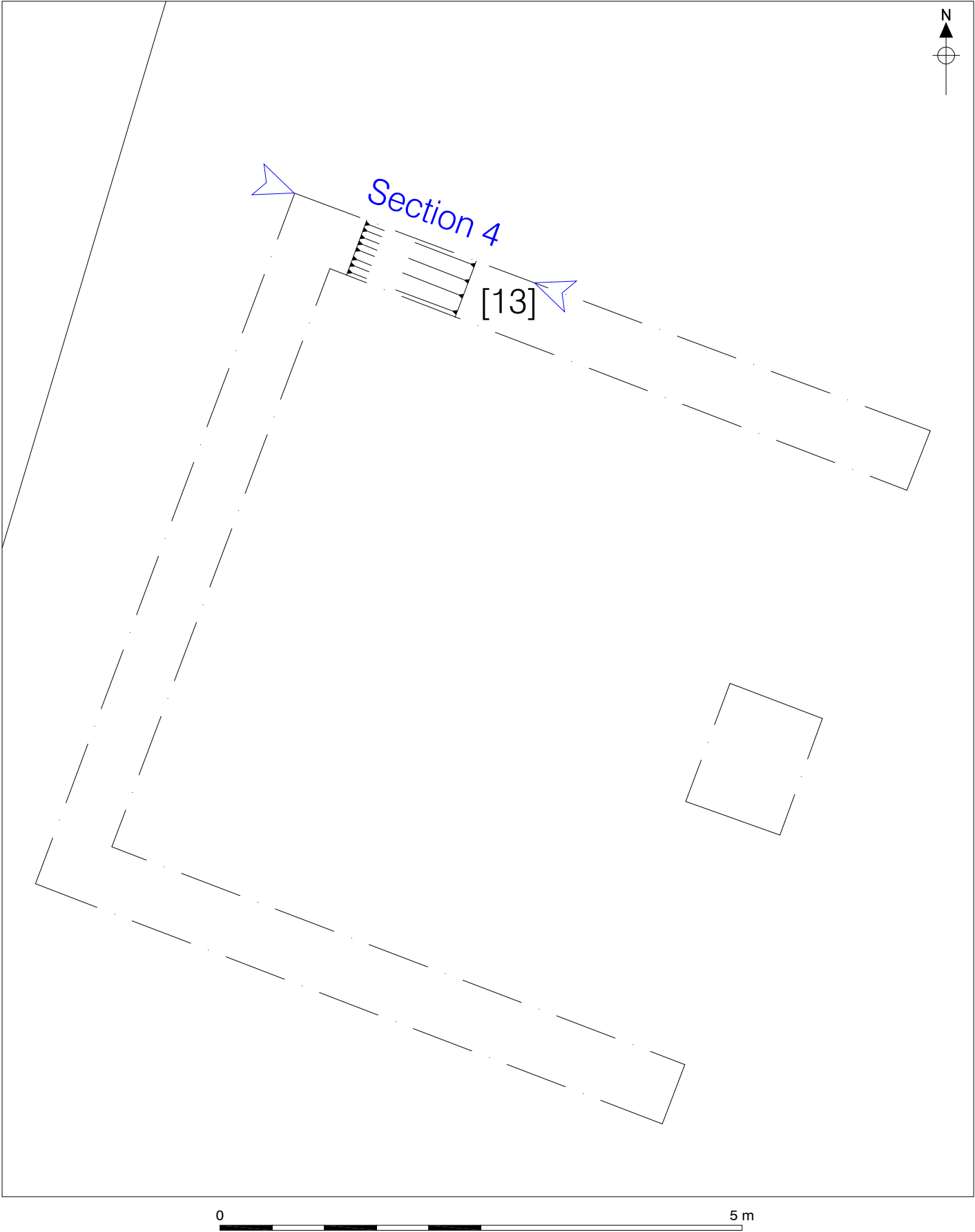


Figure 5. Site plan. Scale 1:50

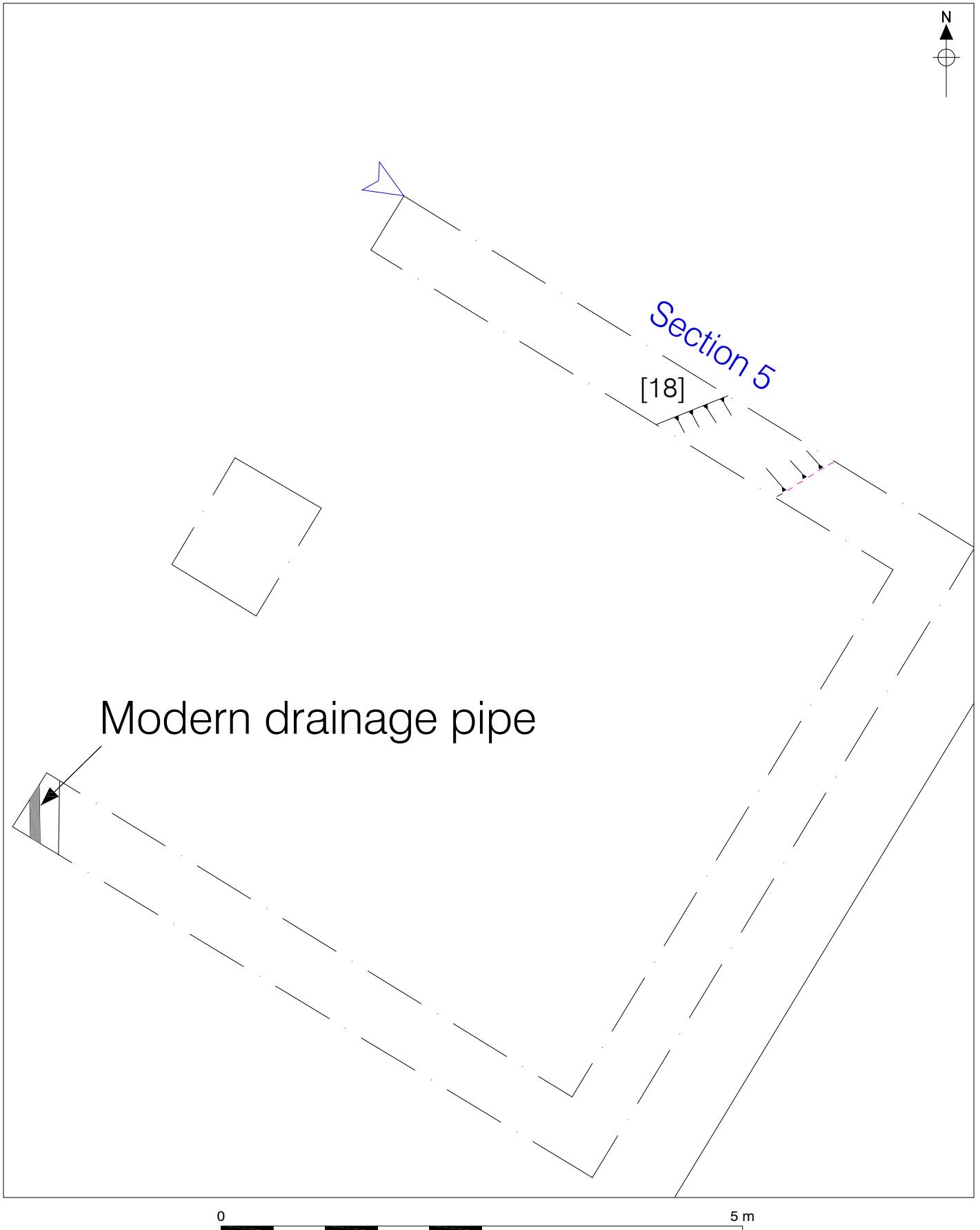


Figure 6. Site plan. Scale 1:50

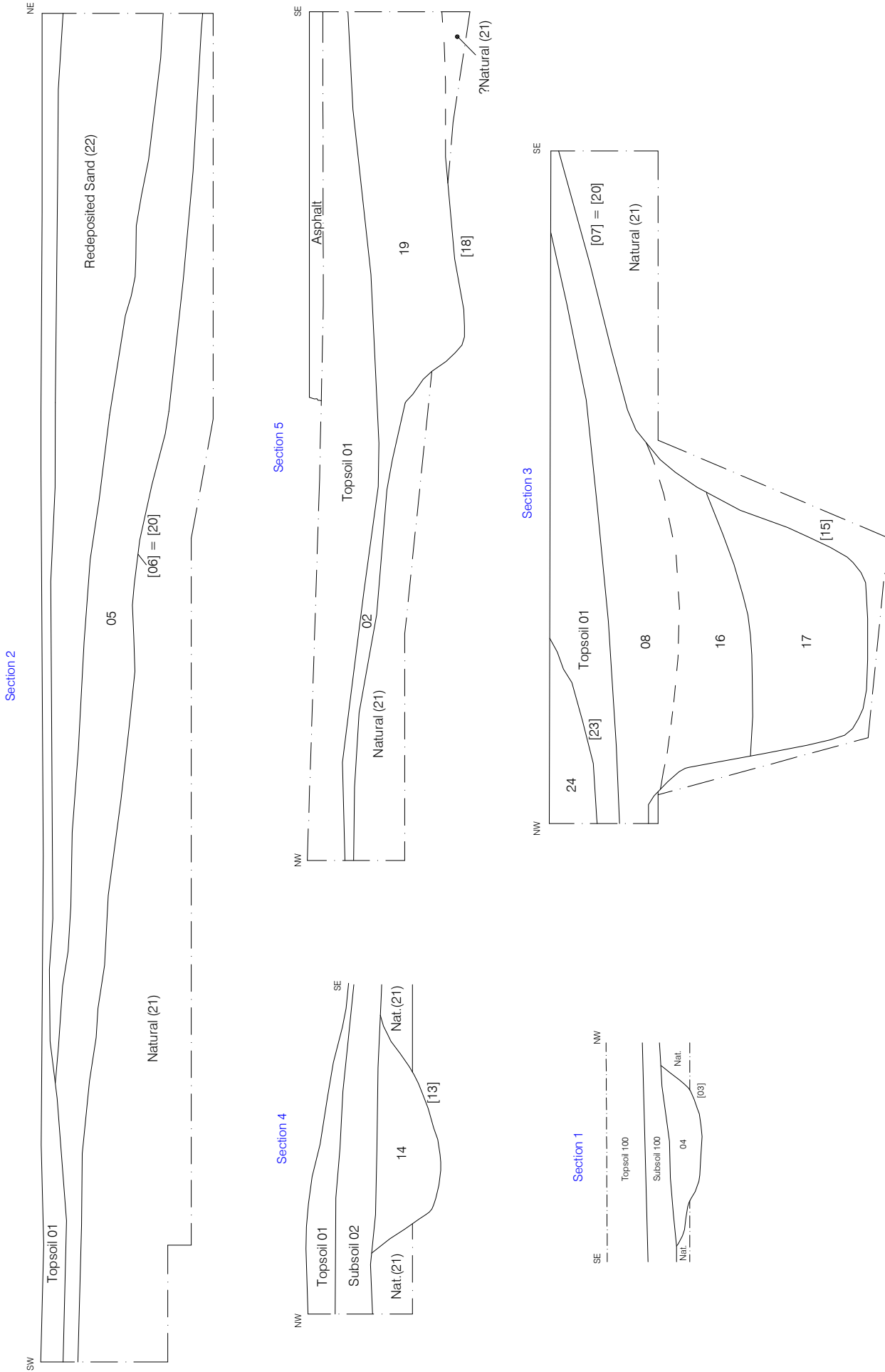


Figure 7. Recorded Sections. Scale 1:40

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OASIS ID: norvicar1-321572

Project details

Project name	Archaeological Monitoring of land adjacent to Red Lodge, Hargham Road, Shropham, Norfolk
Short description of the project	The results of archaeological monitoring of groundworks associated with the development of two houses with separate garage on land adjacent to Red Lodge, Hargham Road, Shropham. The proposed development site is located within the area of a deserted medieval and/or post-medieval settlement, where earthworks and cropmarks are visible on aerial photographs. A wet, natural sand was revealed across the site within the base of all footings trenches, being reached at a shallower depth in the northern area of the site - possibly as the result of modern landscaping activity. The southerly edge of a very wide feature was identified, which crossed the site on an approximate west-south-west to east-north-easterly alignment. This has been interpreted as evidence for a former Hollow way, which contained a landscaping infill of redeposited sand of likely late post-medieval to 20th century date. A large pit was partly exposed in the north-east corner of the footings trenching for Plot 1, recorded below the level of the Holloway yet on a similar south-west to north-east alignment. This feature is conjectured to be a borrow pit of medieval to post-medieval date, containing a dumped-fill contaminated with charcoal from local burning activity. Two other features were identified; a former ditch which matches the expected position and alignment of a boundary ditch shown on 19th century plans and a shallow pit containing a well mineralised fill, thought to be of some antiquity. Two sherds of medieval pottery were collected from the site, including a sherd of green-glazed handle from a Grimston-type ware jug of 13th to 14th century date. A single prehistoric flint was also collected.
Project dates	Start: 03-01-2017 End: 08-06-2018
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	ENF143172 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	NVC/2016/336 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	3PL/2016/0252/O - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 13 - Waste ground
Monument type	PIT Uncertain
Monument type	DITCH Post Medieval
Monument type	HOLLOW WAY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval

Significant Finds FLINT Late Prehistoric
 Investigation type "Watching Brief"
 Prompt Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16

Project location

Country England
 Site location NORFOLK BRECKLAND SHROPHAM Red Lodge, Hargham Road, Shropham, Norfolk
 Postcode NR17 1DS
 Study area 0 Square metres
 Site coordinates TL 9892 9290 52.497210397382 0.930767438417 52 29 49 N 000 55 50 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation Norvic Archaeology
 Project brief originator Local Planning Authority (with/without advice from County/District Archaeologist)
 Project design originator Norvic Archaeology
 Project director/manager Giles Emery
 Project supervisor Giles Emery
 Type of sponsor/funding body Developer
 Name of sponsor/funding body James Short

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient NMAS and Norvic Archaeology
 Physical Archive ID 2018.106
 Physical Contents "Ceramics","Worked stone/lithics"
 Digital Archive recipient NMAS
 Digital Archive ID 2018.106
 Digital Contents "Survey"
 Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography","Text"
 Paper Archive recipient NMAS
 Paper Archive ID 2018.106
 Paper Contents "Survey"
 Paper Media available "Context sheet","Diary","Drawing","Plan","Report","Section"

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