



KDK ARCHAEOLOGY LTD

Archaeological Evaluation Report

Land at The Row

Wereham

Norfolk



Quality Check

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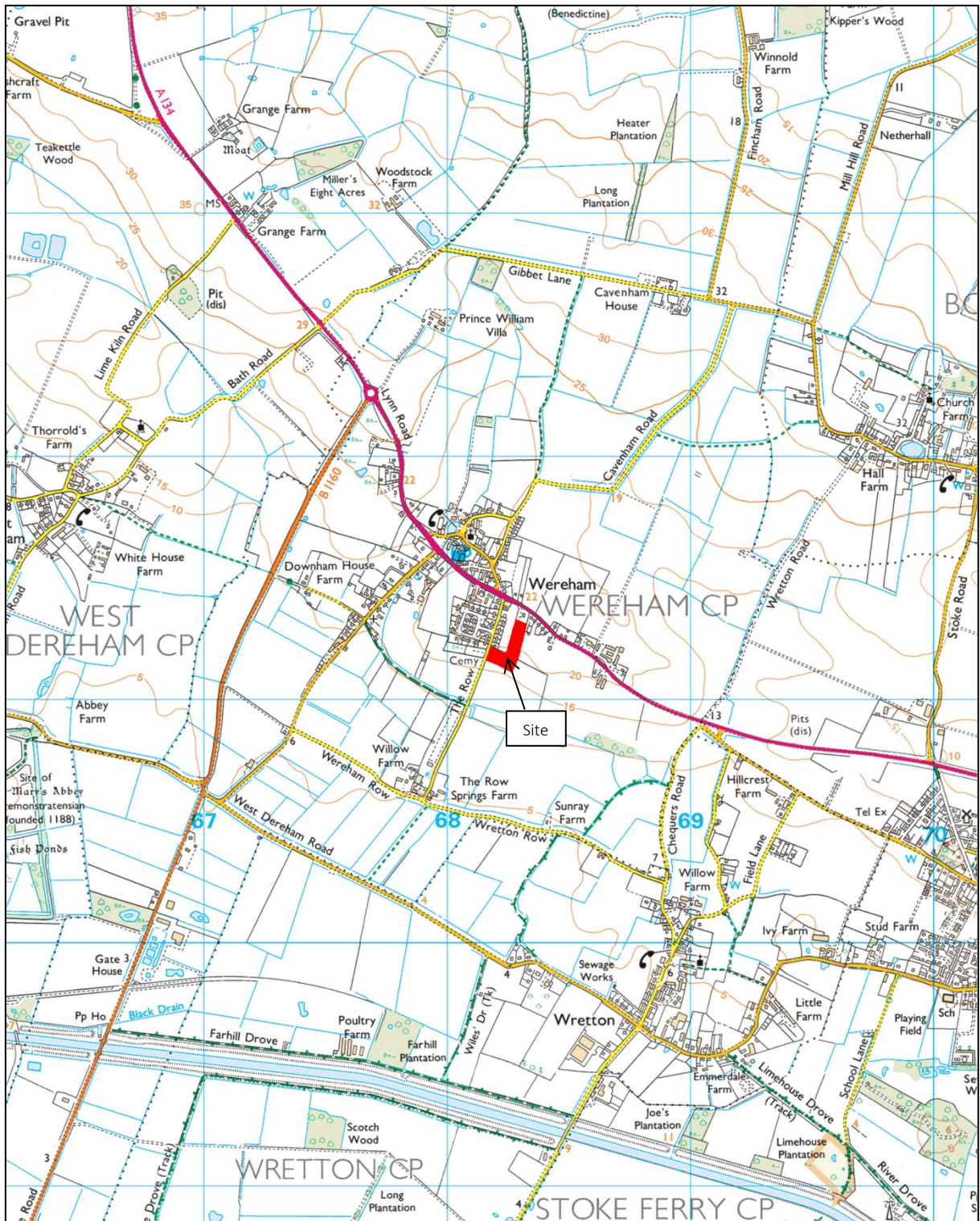


Figure 1: General location (scale 1:25,000)



Summary

In October 2016 KDK Archaeology Ltd undertook an Archaeological Evaluation at Land at The Row, Wereham Norfolk as a requirement of the National Planning Policy Framework. Nine archaeological features were identified in the ten trenches excavated, five of which were probably garden features related to Wereham Hall which once stood on the site. The remaining four were located in the field to the south, and consisted of three ditches and a pit. An insufficient number of artefacts were recovered from the features to securely date them. However, there is evidently a background of human activity in the area from prehistoric times onwards.

1 Introduction

1.1 In October 2016 KDK Archaeology Ltd undertook an Archaeological Evaluation at The Land at The Row, Wereham, Norfolk. The project was commissioned by Richard C. F. Waite, on behalf of the owners, Mr and Mrs Gott, and was carried out according to a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by KDK (Dodd & Kaye 2016), and approved by Norfolk County Council, Archaeological Advisor (AA) to the Local Planning Authority (LPA), Borough Council of King's Lynn and West Norfolk. The relevant planning application reference is 16/00501/OM.

1.2 *Planning Background*

This evaluation has been required under the terms of National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) in order to inform development proposals.

1.3 *The Site*

Location

The site is situated within the administrative district of King's Lynn and West Norfolk, and the village and civil parish of Wereham. The site is bounded by Stoke Road to the north residential properties to the east and fields to the south. It is centred on National Grid Reference TF 6817 0121 (Fig. 1).

Description

The site covers an area of 1.4 ha and is situated on an inverted L-shaped plot of land to the south of Stoke Road. The plot of land is fronted by a residential dwelling, to the south of which stands a barn/workshop which is currently being used for storing agricultural and building material. The southern end of the proposed development site is currently in agricultural use (Fig. 2).

Geology & Topography

The bedrock geology comprises west Melbury Marly Chalk and Zig Zag chalk formation overlain by superficial deposits of by diamicton of the Lowestoft Formation (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>). The site is at an elevation of 23m AOD in the north falling to 17m AOD to the south.

Proposed Development

The proposed development entails the construction of 28 residential properties with gardens and associated access roads (Fig. 3).

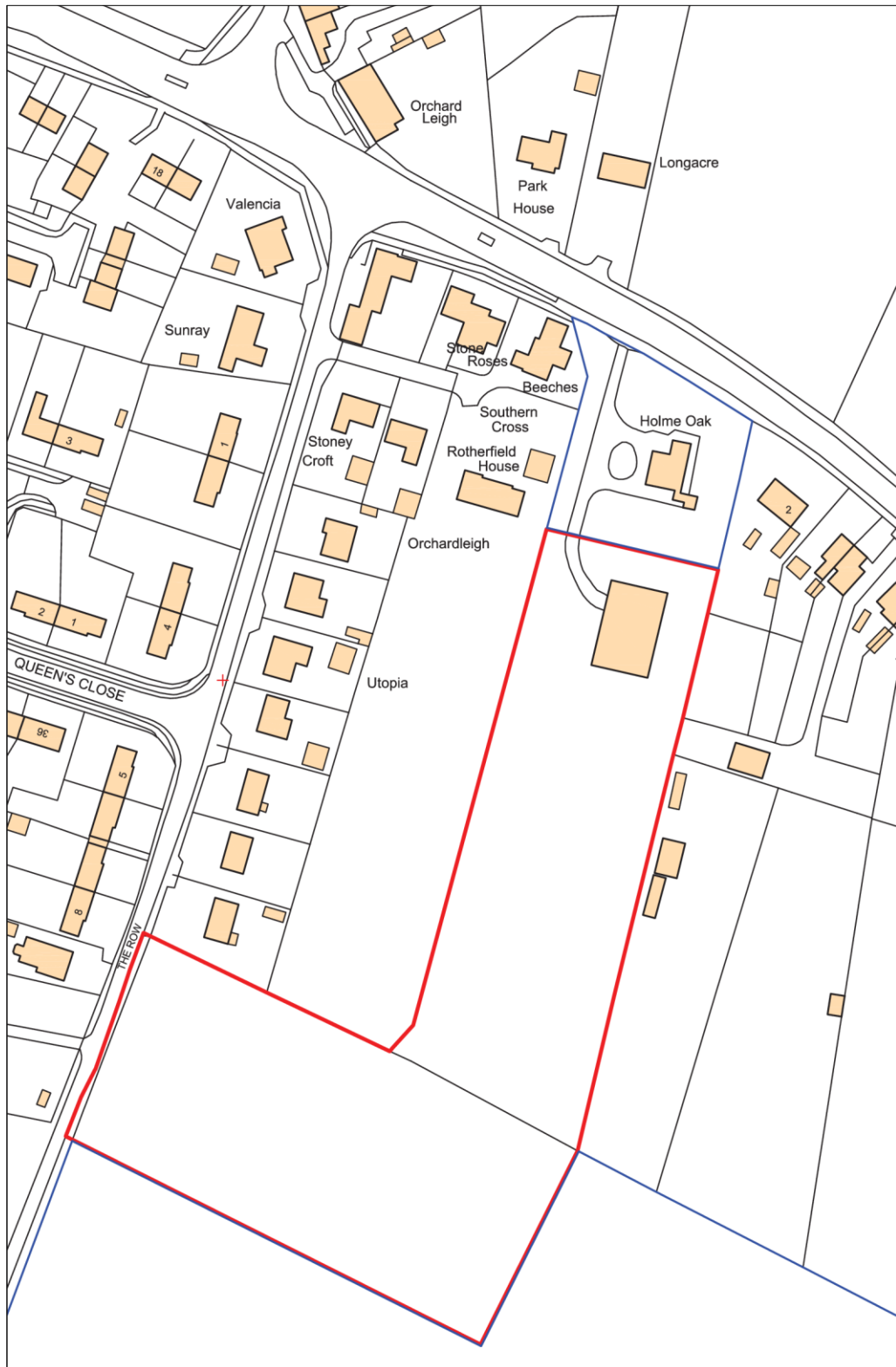


Figure 2: Site location (scale 1:1250)

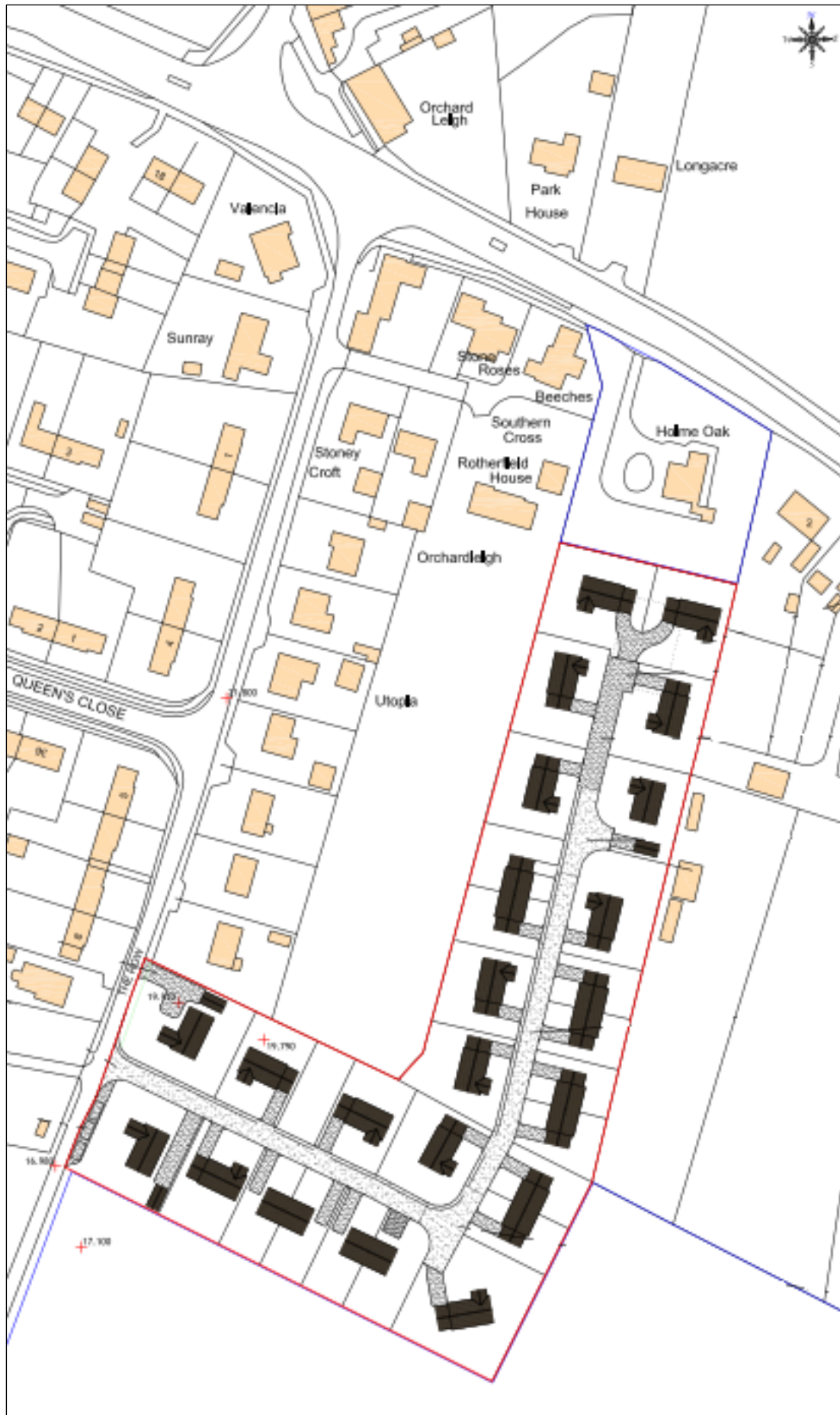


Figure 3: Proposed development (scale 1:1250)



2 Aims & Methods

2.1 The aims of this project as defined in the Norfolk County Council Historic Environment Service (NCC HES) brief and approved WSI (Dodd & Kaye 2016) were:

- To recover and record as much information on the extent, date, phasing, character, function, status and significance of the site
- To evaluate the state of preservation of archaeological features or deposits within the development area
- To establish the relationship of any remains found to the surrounding contemporary landscapes
- To recover palaeo-environmental remains to determine local environmental conditions

2.2 *Methods*

In line with the requirements of the brief, the methods used were as follows:

- An archaeological field evaluation consisting of 8 x 40m trenches and 2 x 20m trenches, representing a 5% sample of the development area (Fig. 4)
- The results compiled by the Archaeological Evaluation will be assessed by the Historic Environment Service to determine whether further archaeological investigation is necessary
- The implementation of an agreed programme of archaeological investigation and recording based on the requirements set out by the Archaeological Advisor (AA)

2.3 *Standards*

The work conformed to the following requirements:

- The design brief
- The relevant sections of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard & Guidance Notes* (CIfA 2014)
- The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2014)
- Current English Heritage guidelines (HE 2015, EH 2008)
- The Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers East of England Region *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (ALGAO Gurney 2003)

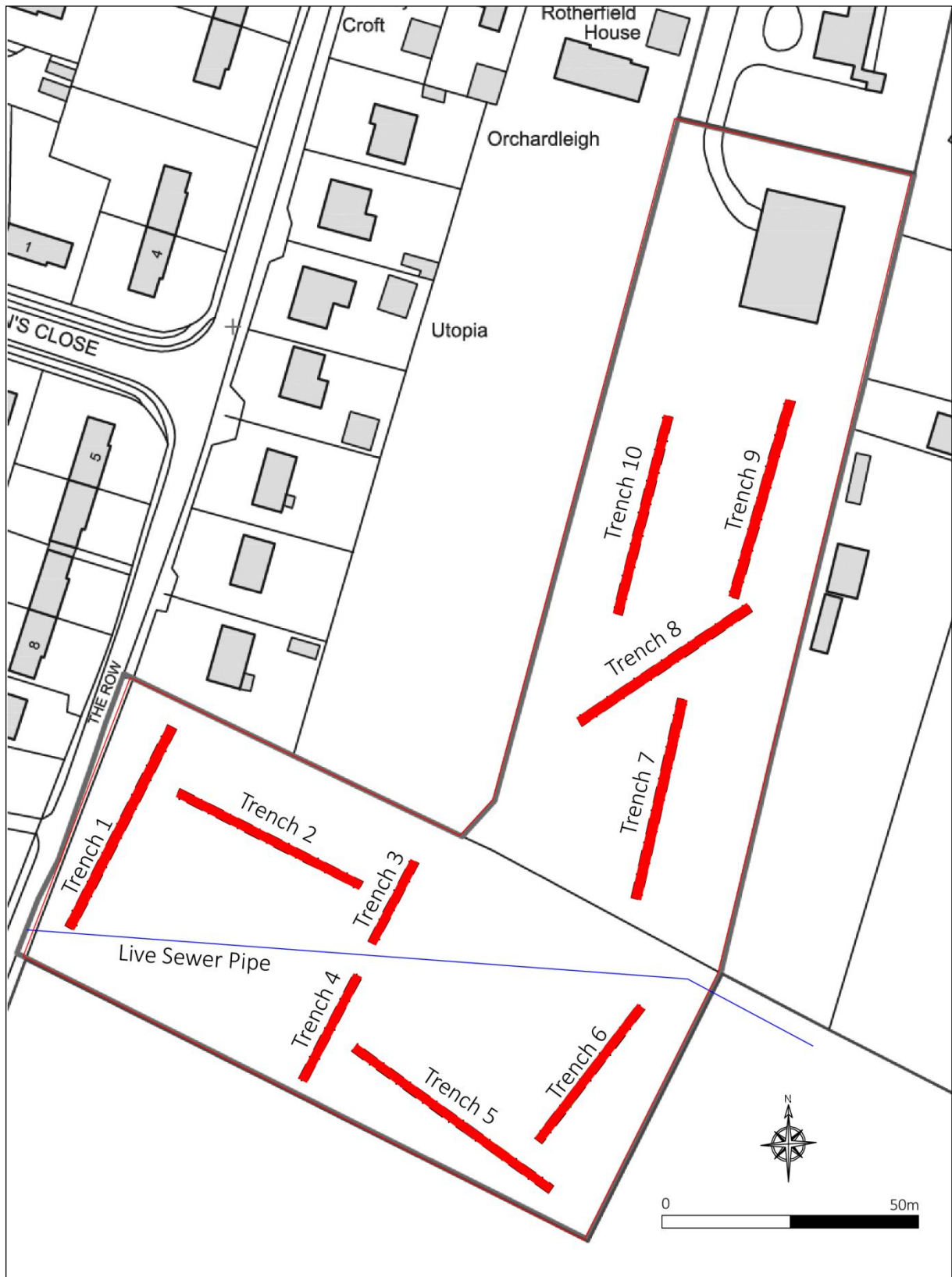


Figure 4: Trench location (scale 1:1000)



3 Archaeological and Historical Background

- 3.1 Wereham is situated in the west of Norfolk c.11 miles south-southeast of King's Lynn. The modern settlement was established by the time of the Norman Conquest; however, there is evidence to suggest that there was earlier human presence in the area. Systematic field walking and metal detecting has produced a large number of finds dating from the prehistoric period to the post-medieval periods from a number of sites within the study area including along the line of the B1160 c.1km to the west of the site (HER 30568), the Anzac Gravel Pit (HER 4390), in fields to the southeast (HER 35357 & 33585) and during the excavation of sewage trenches (HER 31799).

This section has been compiled with Historic Environment Records (HER) for a 1km radius of the proposed development site (License Number 382) along with reliable internet sources, including the Norfolk Heritage website and KDK's own library.

3.2 *Prehistoric* (before AD43)

Whilst the oldest archaeological artefact recovered within the study area is a Neolithic polished flint axe head (HER 39739) located some 250m to the west, the earliest evidence for human settlement is represented by cropmarks thought to be of Bronze Age ring ditches to the north and northeast of the development site (HER 15540/16160 & 35478).

Iron Age artefacts such as loom weights and coins have also been recovered from a number of areas in the village where fieldwalking and/or metal detecting was undertaken, but the only archaeological features discovered to date is a series of pits (HER 30568).

An archaeological evaluation in 1995 recovered a single prehistoric flint scraper to the east of the development site (HER 31535).

3.3 *Roman* (AD43 - c.450)

Evidence for Roman activity is plentiful, with many of the areas investigated by metal detecting and/or fieldwalking producing Roman artefacts. A concentrated scatter to the southwest of the village would suggest possible settlement (HER 13457) and possible Roman burials were reportedly found close to the old railway line in the 19th century (HER 18618). Aerial photography, metal detecting and excavation suggest that there was a Roman building and pottery kiln at Anzac Gravel Pit (HER 4390).

The proposed development site has also yielded evidence for Roman activity. In 1959 a Roman follis of Constantine I was found in the garden of Wereham Hall (HER 4409). A Roman headstud brooch and Roman coins of Claudius II and Constantine I were discovered in a field close by during metal detecting in 1993 (HER 29908).

3.4 *Saxon* (c.450 - 1066)

Archaeological evidence for early Saxon settlement in Wereham is not only from finds such as the girdle hanger found to the north of the site (HER 39701), but also a possible cemetery approximately 850m northwest of the proposed development site (HER 4412). Of interest is that many of the areas investigated by field walking and/or metal detecting have recovered Saxon finds from the early and mid-Saxon periods alongside Roman and medieval finds (for example HER 28133, 30124, 35803, 39701).

The village was firmly established by the end of the Saxon period, when a freeman named Toli is known to have held 2 carucates of land (Williams & Martin 2002: p. 1146).



3.5 **Medieval** (1066 - 1500)

Following the Norman Conquest, Wereham was part of the holdings of Reynold, son of Ivo. The village had 11 villeins, 8 bordars and 4 slaves and consisted of 20 acres of meadow, woodland for 12 pigs, 2 ploughs in demesne, a share of a mill and one fishery. The land was worth 100s but it used to render £8 with every customary (*ibid*).

Several ecclesiastical buildings also find their origins in the medieval period. At the centre of the village, located 387m northwest of the development site, lies St Margaret's Church (HER 4427), which was built during the 13th century. Approximately 2.5km north northeast of the development area, was the site of St Winwaloe's Priory (HER 4414), an alien Benedictine cell founded by the Earl of Clare c. 1199. It remained independent before it was granted to West Dereham between 1336-1400. The priory was dissolved in 1539 and Winnold house was built in the ruin of the Norman priory. A holy well is also thought to have been located on Wereham Green (HER 4400).

Blomefield's History of Norfolk (1805-10) suggests that the original manorial hall known as Wiron Hall (HER 13294) was located at Stoneoaks or Stokes Close in the east of the village, 834m southeast of the proposed development site. The 1840 Tithe Map shows a moated area in a field south of Stone Oaks. Aerial photographs and subsequent excavations on 1995 and 1996 revealed the remains of an early medieval settlement adjacent to the moated site. Cropmarks of a hall or solar can also be seen in the opposite field.

There are many entries for medieval finds in the HER. Those closest to the proposed development site include a medieval seal matrix (HER 23155), a coin (HER 60940), a groat of Edward III and a short crosspenny of John or Henry III (HER 29911) The large number of medieval coins found in Wereham may well indicate the presence of a market in the village (HER 33628).

3.6 **Post-medieval - Modern** (1500 - present)

Post-medieval expansion resulted in the construction of a number of houses, some of which, such as the Manor House (HER 12527) and Church Farm House (HER 12530) still survive. The economic basis of the village remained firmly rooted in agriculture and agricultural improvements included a programme of land drainage. Neither the resultant drainage mill (HER 16059) nor the pumping station (HER 41059) survive. The village was the focus for cattle fairs in the 18th century, but these were later transferred to Wimbotsham and then Downham Market (HER 33628).

The village core remains largely unspoilt by modern development although it has been noted that there has been a gradual loss of amenities and a decline in agricultural associated industries (Wereham Conservation Area Character Statement n.d.:4, 13).

3.7 **The Proposed Development Site**

The site is located on land formerly belonging to Wereham Hall. The Hall, its outbuildings and associated landholdings are shown in the sales particulars of 1925 (Fig. 4). Although the house has been demolished, the foundations are beneath the present building on the site. The remains of the ice house, which was filled in some 40 years ago, and a soakaway are thought to survive (Gott *pers. comm.*). The field at the southern end of the proposed development site has a main sewage pipe running east-west from a little north of the southwest corner to the eastern property boundary (Fig. 3).

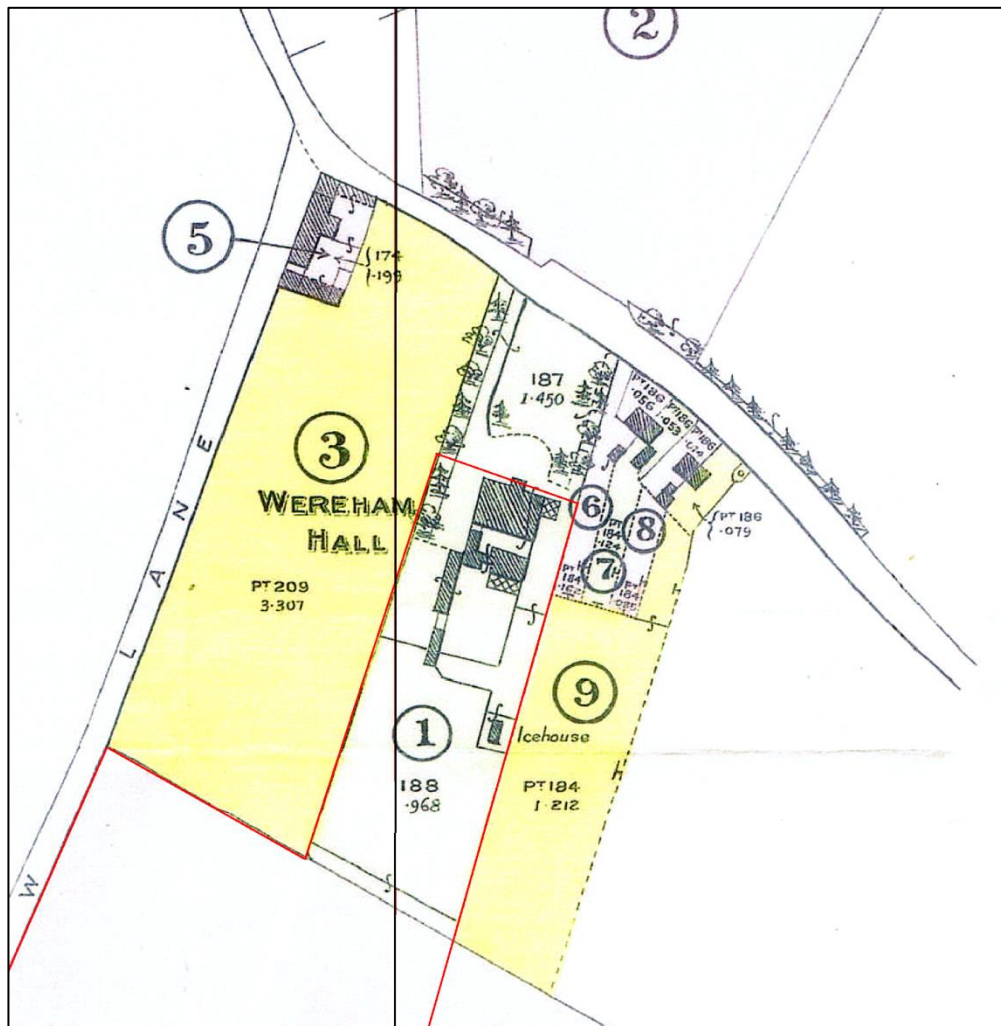


Figure 5: Sales particulars of 1925 (not to scale). Site outline indicated in red.



4 Results

4.1 *Introduction*

A total of 10 evaluation trenches were mechanically excavated using an untracked machine fitted with a 1.8m toothless ditching bucket. The trenches varied in size and several had to be slightly relocated from the proposed position in the WSI, to allow for better access to the site and to avoid modern services. Of the 10 trenches 5 contained archaeological features (Trenches 2,5,6,9 & 10) of various sizes and possible date (Fig. 6).

4.2 *The Southern Field*

Trenches 1-6 were located in the Southern field, which was an area of arable land measuring 0.73 ha. This part of the site had in previous years been dedicated to the production of various crops, though immediately prior to this excavation it had been that of potatoes and consequently the impact level of the plough was approximately 30 cm into the ground.

General site stratigraphy of the field comprised:

- Topsoil: 0.25-0.45m. Dark greyish brown, fairly sandy silt containing moderate inclusions of sub-angular flint and occasional flecks of charcoal. This area had been heavily cultivated and contained a high percentage of rooting and crop remains. This context is found throughout the agricultural area.
- Subsoil: 0-0.50m. Mid orangey brown, fairly sandy silt containing moderate inclusions of sub-angular flints. This context is found throughout the field, though occasionally absent in places, probably as a result of being homogenised with the topsoil through ploughing.
- Natural geology: Mid brownish orange, fairly sandy silt containing large nodules of sub-angular flints. This was the dominant natural in Trenches 1, 2 and 3 and appeared in sporadic patches in Trenches 4, 5 and 6.
- Natural geology: Mottled yellow and white chalk which contained occasional large nodules of flint. This is the dominant natural in Trenches 4, 5, 6 and 7 and appeared in sporadic patches in Trenches 1 and 3. This natural did not appear in Trench 2.

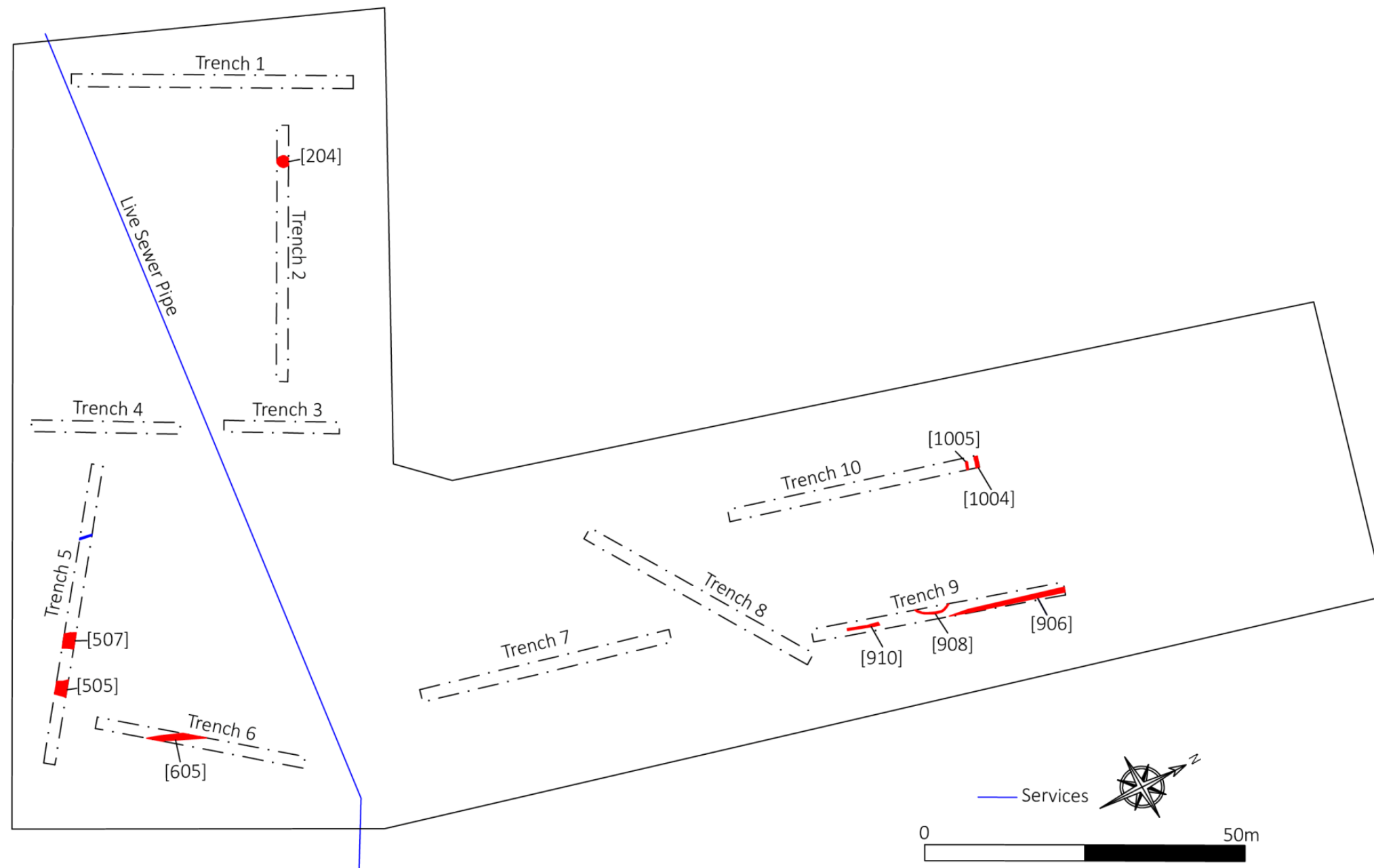


Figure 6: All features plan (scale 1:750)



4.3 **Trench 2**

Trench 2 was situated in the northwest corner of the field and was orientated northwest-southeast (Fig. 6, Plate 1). The trench measured 40 x 1.8m and was excavated to a depth of 1m which exposed the natural geology (203) and Pit [204]. In the western corner a sondage was dug to the depth of 1.4m. A second potential feature was investigated within this trench but this proved to be the result of rooting.

The trench stratigraphy comprised (Fig 7):

<i>Context no.</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Dimensions (max)</i>	<i>Description</i>
201	Layer	D: 0.30m	Topsoil
202	Layer	D: 0.50m	Subsoil
203	Layer	W:1.80m	Natural silt
204	Cut	L:>1.80m W: 1.83m D: 0.25m	Cut of pit. Circular in plan with steep sides and a flat base. Northeast and southwest edges were slightly obscured by the baulk. The northwest edge was deeper than that of the southeast side
205	Fill	L:>1.80m W: 1.83m D: 0.25m	Fill of [204]: Mid reddish brown, fairly sandy silt with moderate inclusions of Sub-angular flint. Animal bone and two sherds of possibly late Bronze Age pottery was recovered from within this fill



Plate 1: Trench 2 facing southwest

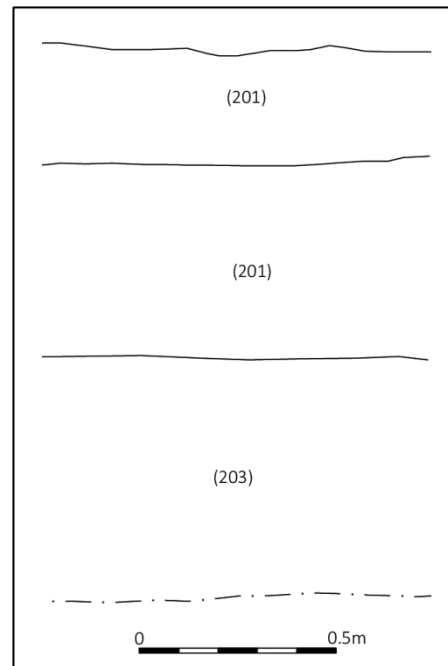


Figure 7: Trench 2 representative stratigraphy (scale 1:20)

Pit [204]: This feature was located in the north-western end of Trench 2 (Plate 2). It was circular in plan, but shallow, with steep sides and a flat base. The northeast and southwest edges were slightly obscured by the baulk, and the northwest edge was deeper than that of the southeast side (Fig. 8). The pit had been backfilled with a single context (205) which contained two sherds of Sand and Flint pottery which is possibly late Bronze Age in date, recovered from the environmental sample. Evidence of Bronze age ring ditches have, in previous years been observed to the north and northeast of the development site suggesting that prehistoric activity may have taken place on this site. Animal bone from a large mammal was also recovered from within the fill. A single baulk sample comprising of 40L of material was subsequently analysed, and revealed occasional occurrences of uncharred seeds, a



moderate number of charcoal fragments, rootlets and snails, and a small quantity of charred cereal grains, charred nutshell and amphibian/small mammal/bird bones. The environmental analysis also produced a number of heat affected flint fragments (Appendix 3).



Plate 2: Pit [204], facing northeast

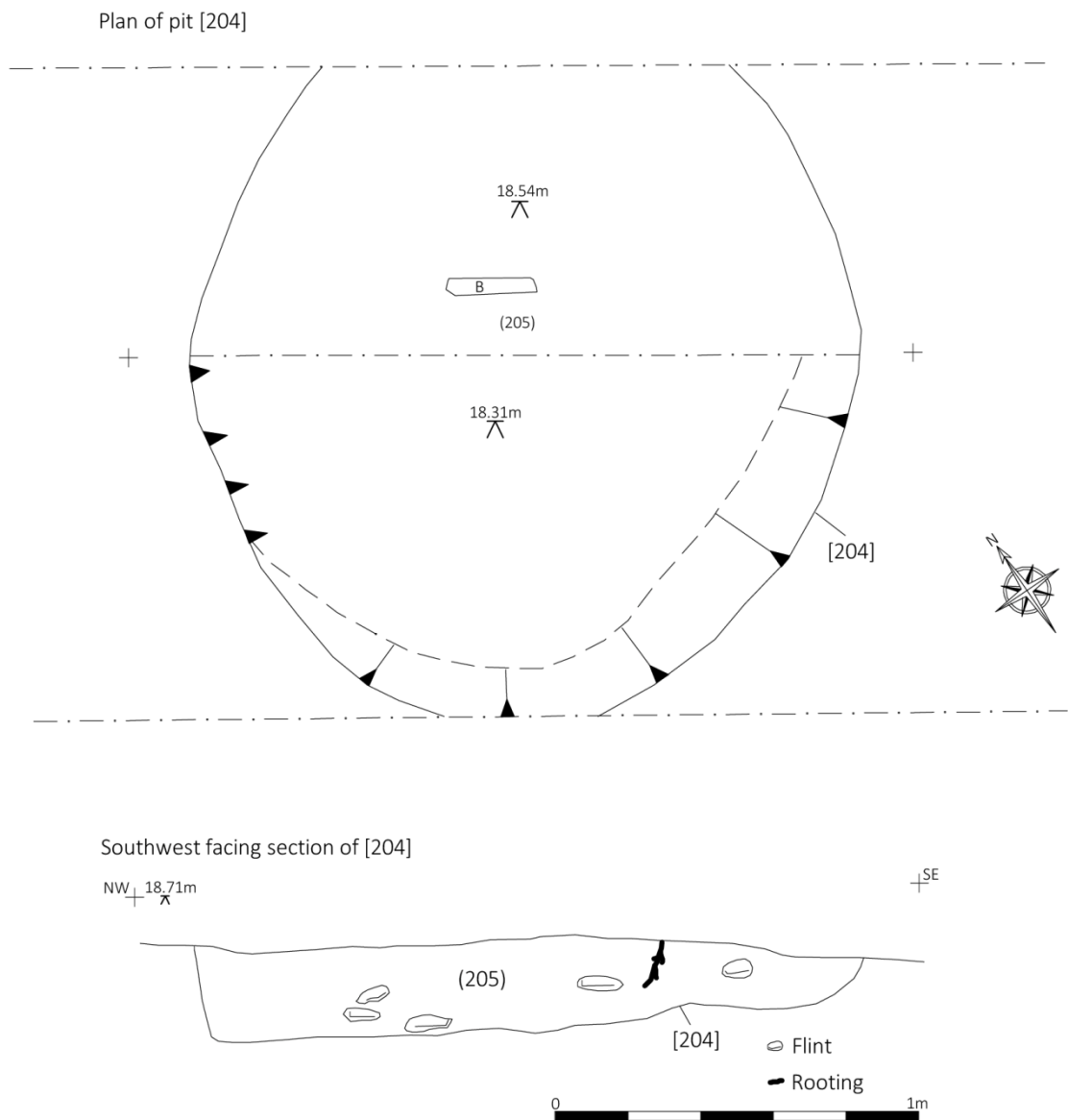


Figure 8: Plan and section of Pit [204] (scale 1:25)



4.4 **Trench 5**

Trench 5 was situated in the southeast boundary of the field and was orientated northwest-southeast (Fig. 6, Plate 3). The trench measured 47.3 x 1.8m and was excavated to a depth of 0.48m which exposed the natural geology, (503) and (504), and Ditches [505] and [507]. A modern service pipe was also located within this trench.

The trench stratigraphy comprised (Fig. 9):

Context no.	Type	Dimensions (max)	Description
501	Layer	D: 0.26m	Topsoil.
502	Layer	D: 0.22m	Subsoil.
503	Layer	D: unknown	Natural silt.
504	Layer	D: unknown	Natural chalk.
505	Cut	L: >1.80m W: 2.21m D: 0.52m	Cut of ditch: Linear feature orientated NE-SE. The ditch had steep sides and a concave base. Contained a single fill (506).
506	Fill	L: >1.80m W: 2.21m D: 0.52m	Fill of [505]: Mid reddish brown, very sandy silt containing moderate flecks of chalk, frequent sub-angular flints and occasional pieces of chalk and flecks of charcoal. Contained animal bone, pottery and CBM.
507	Cut	L: >1.80m W: 2.38m D: 0.76m	Cut of ditch: Linear feature orientated NE-SE. The ditch had steep sides and a flat base. Contained two fills (508) and (509).
508	Fill	L: >1.80m W: 2.38m D: 0.50m	Secondary fill of [507]: Mid reddish brown, very sandy silt containing frequent flecks of chalk and sub-angular flint and occasional pieces of chalk and flecks of charcoal. Contained pottery, animal bone
509	Fill	L: >1.80m W: 2.38m D: 0.51m	Primary fill of [507]: Mid reddish brown, very sandy silt containing frequent flecks of chalk and sub-angular flint and occasional pieces of chalk and flecks of charcoal. Almost identical to (508), however, contained a lower proportion of charcoal and flint. Also contained animal bone and a possible abraded flint debitage.



Plate 3: Trench 5, facing northwest

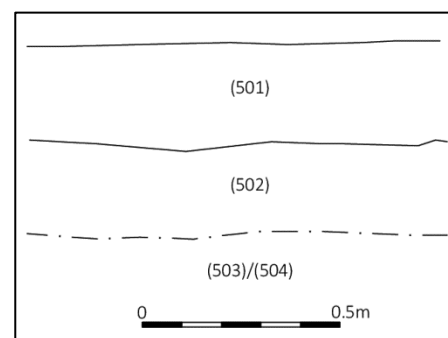


Figure 9: Trench 5 representative stratigraphy (scale 1:20)



Ditch [505] was the smaller of the two ditches present in Trench 5. The feature was orientated northeast-southwest and measured 2.21m in width, 0.52m in depth, and at least 1.8m in length (Fig. 10, Plate 4). The ditch contained a single fill (**506**) of mid reddish brown, very sandy silt containing moderate flecks of chalk, frequent sub-angular flints and occasional pieces of chalk and flecks of charcoal which appeared to be backfill (Plate 5). Two sherds of Romano-British Greyware (43-409AD) were recovered from this fill. Animal bone was recovered from the fill belonging to a large mammal as well as the bones of a small rodent and potentially other amphibian/small mammal/bird bones which were recovered from the environmental sampling. Burnt bone and a small fragment of CBM was also present. Residue from the environmental sampling also produced a small amount of charred cereal grains, charcoal, charred and uncharred seeds.



Plate 4: Ditch [505], facing northeast



Plate 5: Southwest facing section of Ditch [505]

Ditch [507] ran parallel to ditch [505] which was located c.5m to the northwest. Ditch [507] was the larger of the two ditches measuring 2.38m in width and 0.76m in depth and at least 1.8m in length (Fig. 11, Plate 6). A large chalk 'step' was situated in the northern corner of the ditch. This was part of the natural chalk geology of the site but it is unclear whether it served a function or had been too hard to remove when the ditch was cut. The ditch contained two fills which were very similar in composition. Both were mid-reddish brown, very sandy silt containing frequent flecks of chalk and sub-angular flint and occasional flecks of charcoal. Each fill constituted roughly half the volume of the cut (Plate 7). One sherd of pottery was identified Ely Ware (mid 12th-14th century) and one of abraded Romano-British Greyware (43-409AD) was recovered from the secondary fill (**508**). Animal bone was recovered from the environmental samples including the bone of a possible bird, oyster and mussel shell and heat affected flint and stone. Animal bone belonging to a horse or possible donkey was recovered from the primary fill (509) as was a possible piece of undiagnostic, abraded flint debitage (Plate 8). It is likely that this ditch, and its neighbour [505], are medieval in date due to the similarity in composition of the fill and their associated finds. Their size would indicate that they are boundary ditches.



Plate 6: Ditch [507], facing northeast



Plate 7: Southwest facing section of Ditch [507]



Plate 8: Possible piece of undiagnostic flint debitage

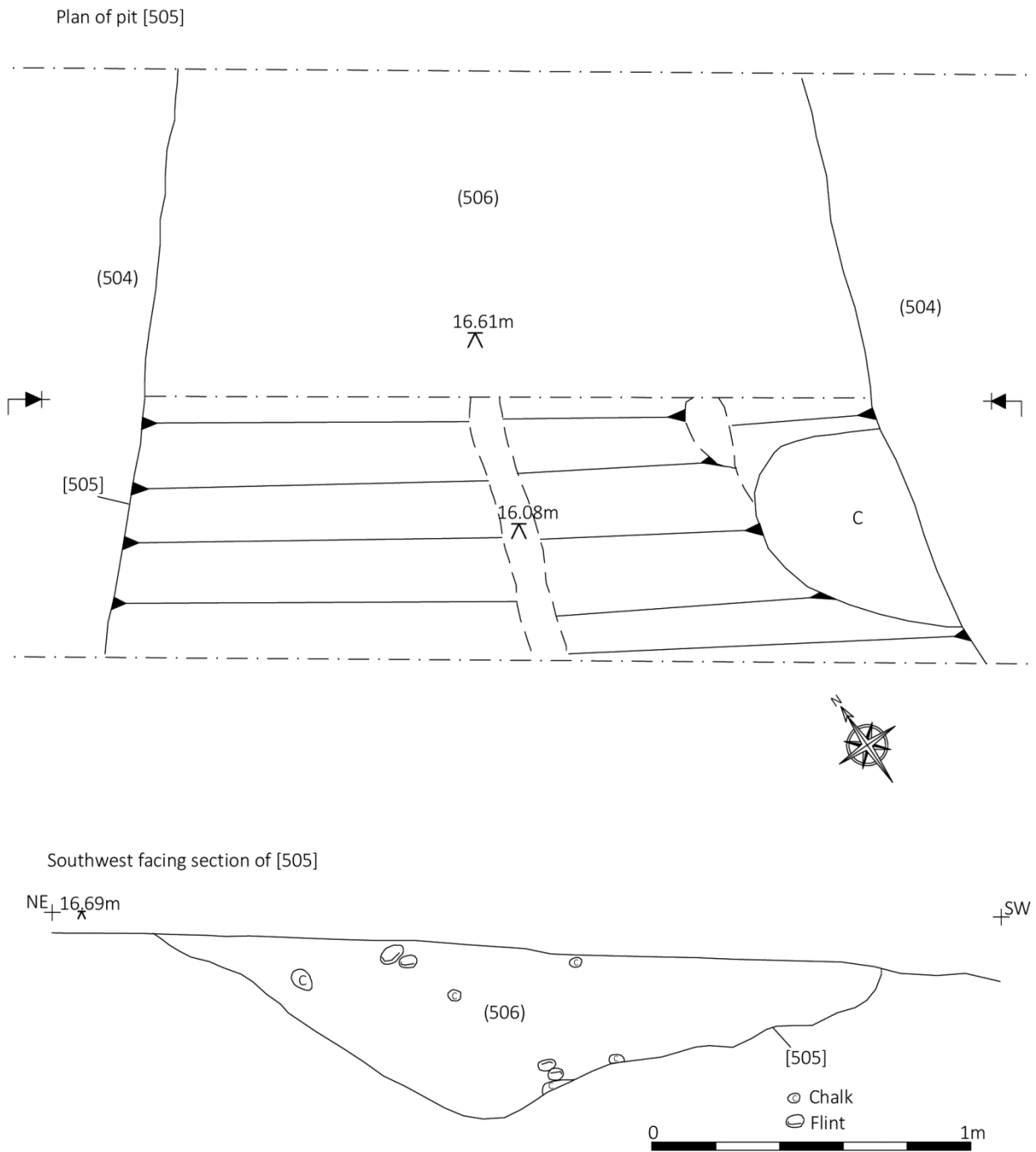


Figure 10: Plan and section of Ditch [505] (scale 1:20)

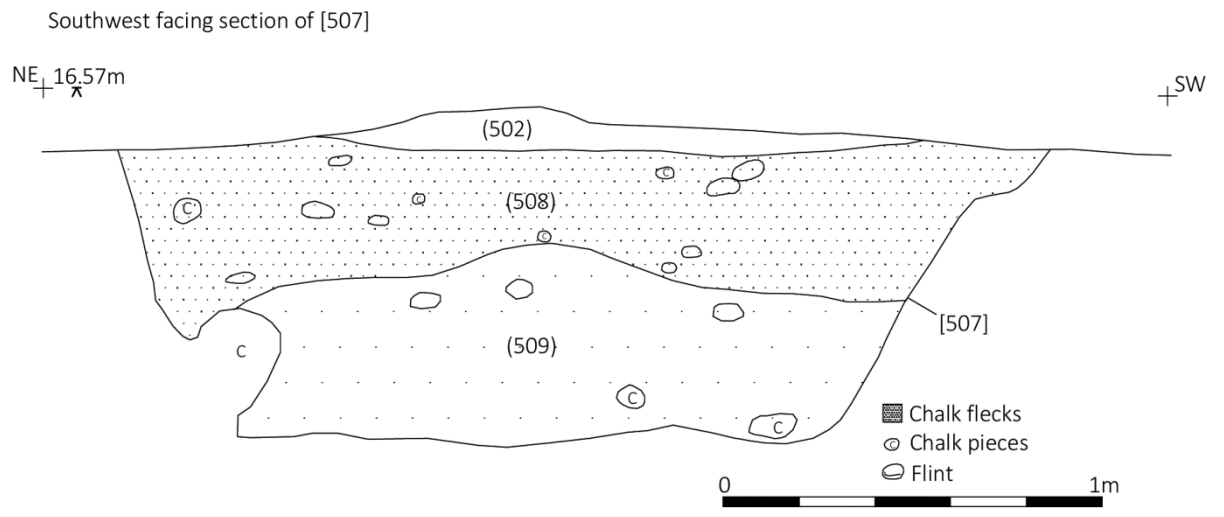
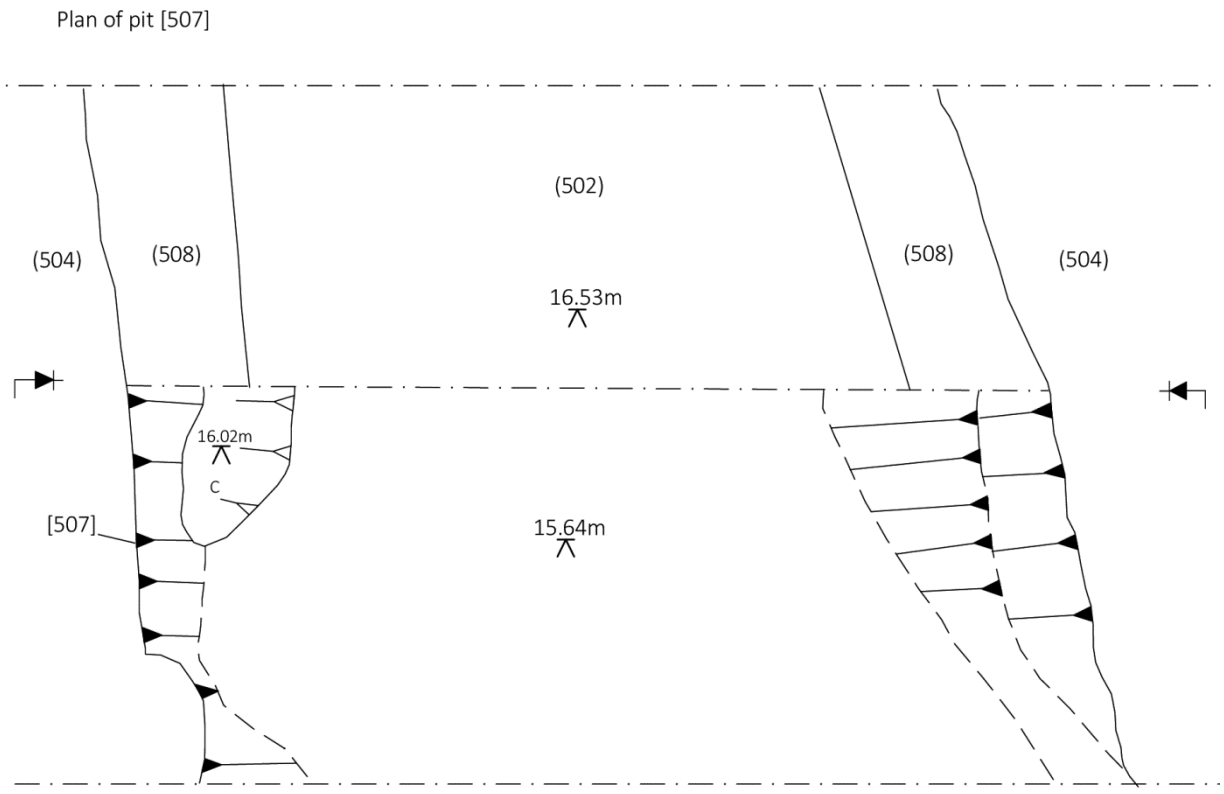


Figure 11: Plan and section of Ditch [507] (scale 1:20)



4.5 **Trench 6**

Trench 6 was situated near to the southeast boundary of the field (Fig. 6, Plate 13). The trench was orientated northeast-southwest and measured 33 x 1.80m and was excavated to a depth of 0.52m which exposed the natural geology (603) and (604) and Ditch [605]. The stratigraphy of this trench was virtually identical to Trench 5, located c. 5m to the northwest.

The trench stratigraphy comprised (Fig .12):

Context no.	Type	Dimensions (max)	Description
601	Layer	D: 0.25m	Topsoil.
602	Layer	D: 0.27m	Subsoil.
603	Layer	D: Unknown	Natural silt.
604	Layer	D: Unknown	Natural chalk.
605	Cut	L: >7m W: 0.54m D: 0.21m	Cut of Ditch: Linear feature orientated NE-SE. The ditch had steep sides and an irregular base. Areas of disturbance were located to the NW and SE of the feature. Contained a single fill (606)
606	Fill	L: >7m W: 0.54m D: 0.21m	Fill of [605]: Mid reddish brown, very sandy silt containing moderate inclusions of chalk flecks and sub-angular flints and occasional inclusions of chalk pieces. Animal bone of several different species was found as well as a high percentage of snail shells. A single sherd of late Bronze Age pottery was also recovered.



Plate 9: Trench 6, facing southwest

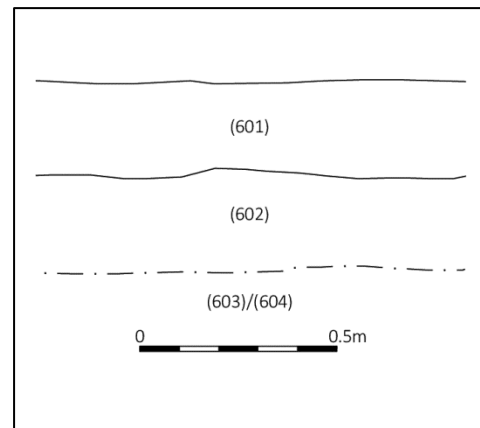


Figure 12: Trench 6 representative stratigraphy (scale 1:20)

Ditch [605] was a narrow, shallow ditch orientated northeast-southwest. The full extent of the ditch is unknown as it continues beyond the limit of excavation. However, the exposed portion measured 7m in length, was 0.54m in width and was 0.21m deep (Fig. 13, Plate 10). There were areas of disturbance either side of the excavated slot which appear to have been caused through bioturbation. Ditch [605] contained a single mid reddish brown, very sandy silt fill (606), which contained moderate inclusions of chalk flecks and sub-angular flints and occasional inclusions of chalk pieces (Plate 11). A single sherd of Sand and Flint pottery, of possible prehistoric date, a single piece of CBM and a number of heat affected flint were recovered from this context. The fill also contained cattle, rabbit and chicken bone, and a very high concentration shell belonging to a number of different species of snail. The fill appeared to be the result of natural silting, and was probably associated with water management within the site. The presence of a moderate amount of animal bone within the fill may be a consequence of the extensive bioturbation within the section and immediately to the southwest. Alternatively, the assemblage may be the result of it being discarded whilst the ditch was open.

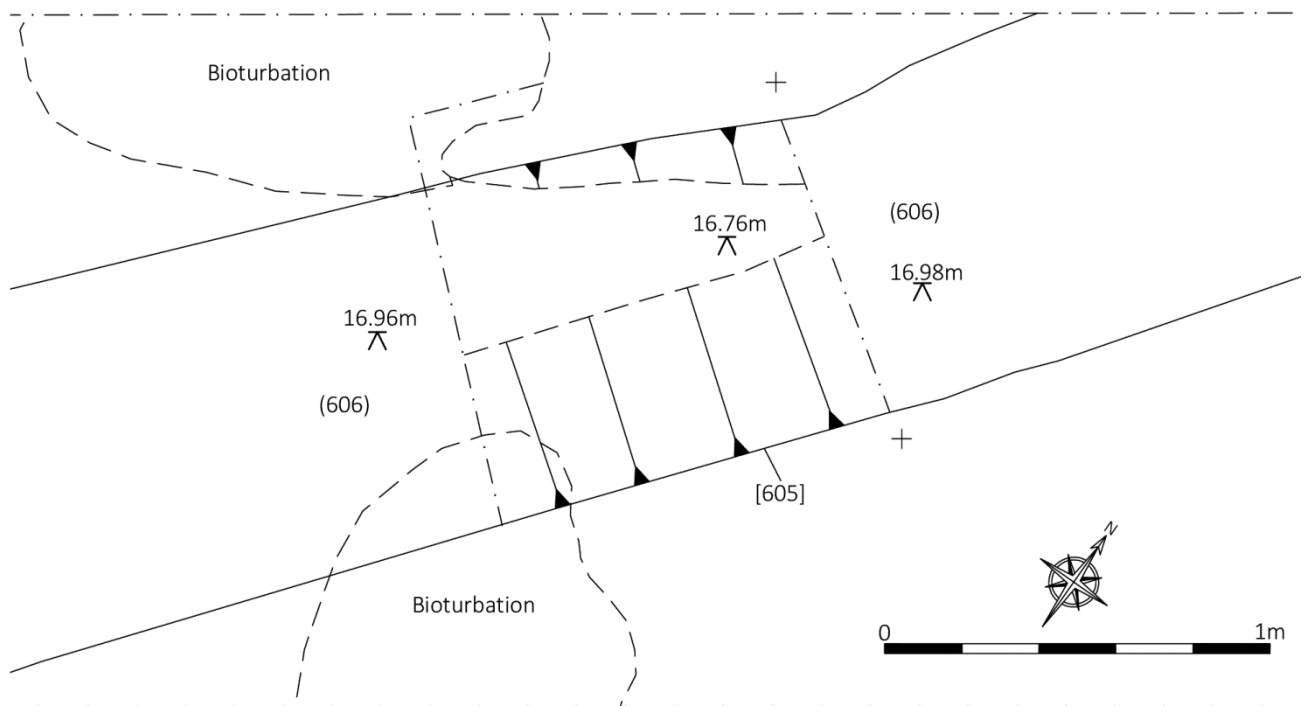


Plate 10: Ditch [605], facing northeast



Plate 11: Southwest facing section of Ditch [605]

Plan of ditch [605]



Southwest facing section of [605]

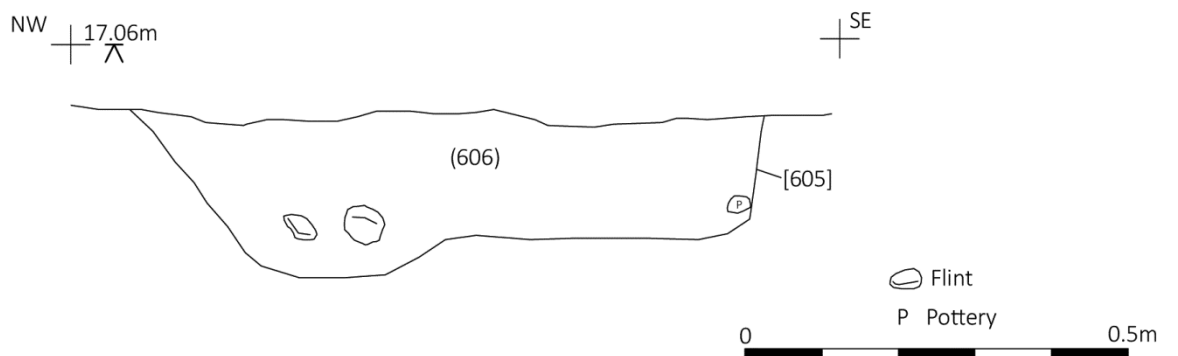


Figure 13: Plan and section of Ditch [605] (scale 1:20 and 1:10 respectively)



4.6 *The Garden Area*

Trenches 7-10 were located in the Garden Area, which formed part of the 0.75 ha plot of land associated with Holme Oak. At the time of this investigation, a large modern garage stood on the foot print of the former Wereham Hall. Some of the post-medieval structures, such as the stables and the garden wall had been demolished during living memory and anecdotal evidence for where structures once stood and the method used to dismantle them was provided by the land owner. This area under investigation previously formed part of the pleasure gardens attached to the Wereham Hall which boasted on the sales particulars of 1925 to have an ice house, tennis lawn, fruit gardens, gravelled walks flanked by roses and a small orchard. It is apparent from the depth of the subsoil in Trench 7 that the land had been greatly modified to raise and level the southern area of the garden as the natural geology slopes to a depth of 1.60m below modern ground level. Only Trenches 9 and 10 contained archaeological features.

General site stratigraphy of the garden comprised:

- Topsoil: Mid brownish grey, fairly sandy silt containing moderate occurrences of sub-angular flint. Context found throughout the garden area. High concentration of vegetation and rooting.
- Subsoil: Mid orangey brown, fairly sandy silt containing moderate inclusions of sub-angular flints. This context is found throughout the garden area.
- Natural geology: Mid yellow orange, fairly gravelly silt containing large nodules of Sub-angular flints. This natural is not visible in the potato field.

4.7 *Trench 9*

Trench 9 was orientated north northeast-south southwest, measured 38 x 1.80m and was excavated to a depth of 0.60m which exposed the natural geology **[903]** and three archaeological features **[906]**, **[908]** and **[910]** (Fig. 6, Plate 13). This trench had to be relocated to avoid a septic tank and protected trees.

The trench stratigraphy comprised (Fig .14):

<i>Context no.</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Dimensions (max)</i>	<i>Description</i>
901	Layer	D: 0.25m	Topsoil.
902	Layer	D: 0.27m	Subsoil.
903	Layer	D: Unknown	Natural geology.
905	Masonry	L: >1m W: 0.54m D: 0.25m	Chalk foundation. Large <0.20m roughly worked pieces of chalk 0.90m below current ground level. Packed tightly together at the base of [906].
906	Cut	L: >18.60m W: 0.52m D: 0.39m	Cut of wall foundation. Linear feature running NE-SW. The feature has straight sides and a flat base. Contains foundation (905) and fill (906)
907	Fill	L: >18.60m W: 0.52m D: 0.37m	Backfill of [906]: Mid greyish brown, fairly clayey silt. Inclusions of moderate flecks of chalk, and occasional pieces of chalk and sub-angular flints. Dug in mid-late 20 th century to remove garden wall
908	Cut	Diameter: 5.31m W: 0.18m D: 0.19m	Garden feature/ditch: Narrow curvilinear ditch >5.31m in diameter. Straight sides and an irregular base.
909	Fill	Diameter: 5.31m W: 0.18m D: 0.19m	Fill of [908]: Mid greyish brown, slightly clayey silt with occasional sub-angular flint.
910	Cut	L: >4.83m	Cut of ditch: Linear ditch with >45 degree sloping sides and a



Context no.	Type	Dimensions (max)	Description
		W: 0.39m D: 0.14m	flat base. Orientated NE-SW.
911	Fill	L: >4.83m W: 0.39m D: 0.14m	Fill of [910]: Mid reddish brown, fairly sandy silt with inclusions of occasional sub-angular flint and animal bone.



Plate 12: Trench 9, facing south

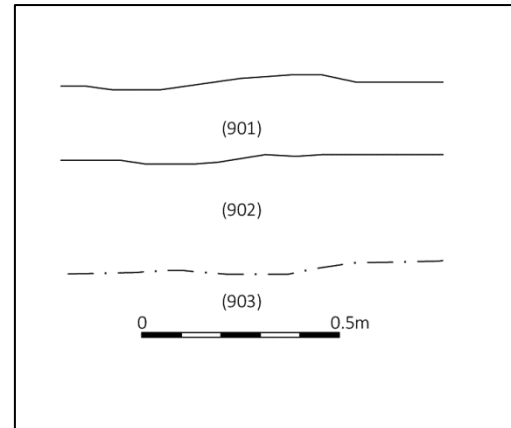


Figure 14: Trench 9 representative stratigraphy (scale 1:20)

Cut [906] extended 18.60m from the northern end of the trench into the south southeast baulk (Figs. 15 & 16, Plate 13). The cut was 0.39m wide, 0.14m deep, and at least 4.83 m in length. Large undressed, roughly worked chalk pieces were observed at the bottom of the cut which appears to be the foundation of a boundary wall (**905**) (Plate 13). The bricks had been removed in modern times by the land owner many years prior to this excavation, leaving just the footing (*pers. comm*, G. Gott). No dating evidence was recovered from within the fill, however, it is likely to be all that remains of the original garden wall from Wereham Hall. Further evidence for this can be seen on the sales particulars of 1925 (Fig. 5) where a northeast-southwest orientated wall can be seen leading from the hall.

Circular Ditch [908] was very narrow and long curvilinear feature, measuring 0.18m wide and 0.19m deep (Figs. 15 & 16, Plate 14). The full shape and extent of the cut is obscured by the baulk to the northwest, but if it forms a circular feature, its diameter is likely to be c. 7.2m. The function of this feature is unclear, but given its location and its shape, it is likely to be related to a post-medieval garden structure such as a gazebo, circular greenhouse or fountain. It is unlikely to be the icehouse marked on early OS maps as that structure is recorded as being rectangular and located c.25m to the south.

Ditch [910] was a narrow, shallow ditch measuring 0.39m wide, 0.14m deep, at least 4.83m in length, orientated northeast-southwest (Figs. 15 & 16, Plate 15). It contained a single silty fill (**911**) in which animal bone was found. The function of this feature is unknown, but as the fill is similar in composition to the fills of the other features in this trench, it is likely to be of a similar post-medieval or modern date.



Plate 13: Wall (905), facing southeast



Plate 14: North-northeast facing section of Ditch [908]



Plate 15: North-northeast facing section of Ditch [910]

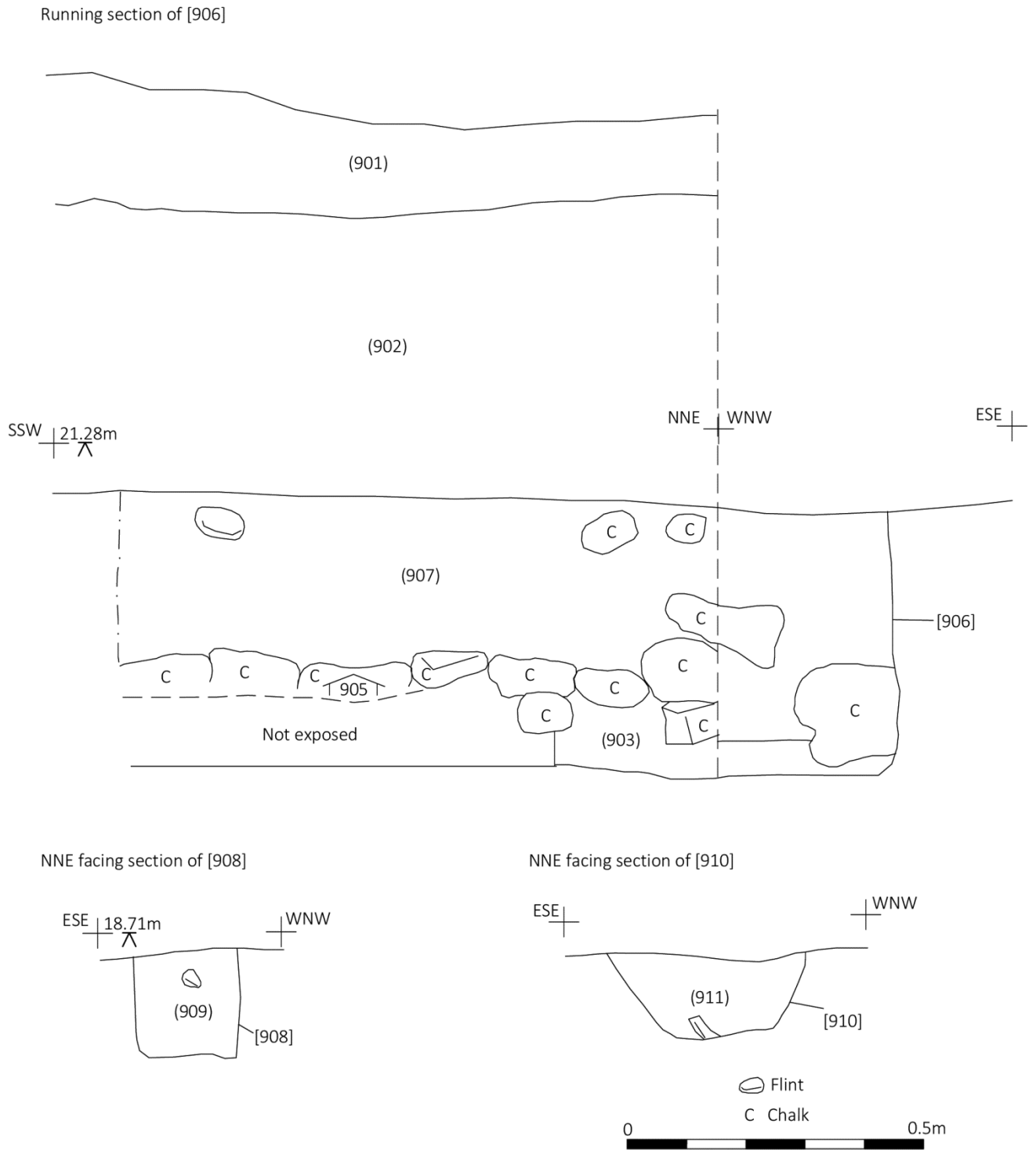


Figure 15: Sections of Trench 9 features (scale 1:10)

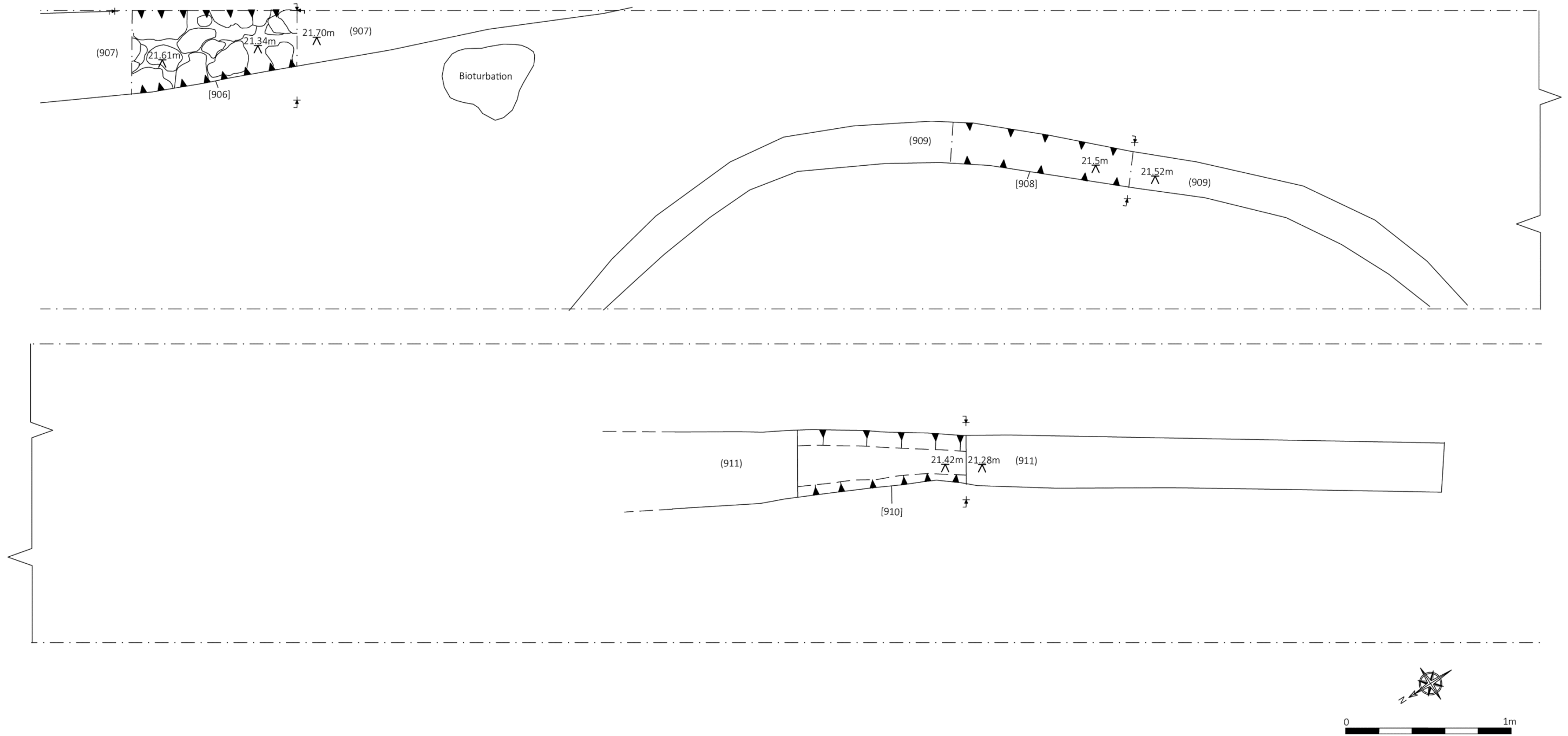


Figure 16: Plan of features in Trench 9 (scale 1:25)



4.8 Trench 10

Trench 10 was orientated north northeast-south southwest and measured 40 x 1.80m and was excavated to a depth of 0.50m which exposed the natural geology **(1003)** and two masonry features **(1004)** and **(1005)** (Fig. 6, Plate 16).

The trench stratigraphy comprised (Fig 17):

Context no.	Type	Dimensions (max)	Description
1001	Layer	D: 0.20m	Topsoil.
1002	Layer	D: 0.30m	Subsoil.
1003	Layer	D: Unknown	Natural geology.
1004	Masonry	L: >1.30m W: >0.30m D: 0.05	Foundation of demolished wall. Very degraded. Very little remains and is mostly brick, mortar and charcoal residue
1005	Masonry	L: >1.80m W: >0.50m D: 0.18	Foundation of demolished wall. Very degraded. Comprises of handmade fletton brick 102 x 65mm. Some lime mortar remains. Charcoal also present as well as clay pipe, glass and pottery



Plate 16: Trench 10, facing northeast

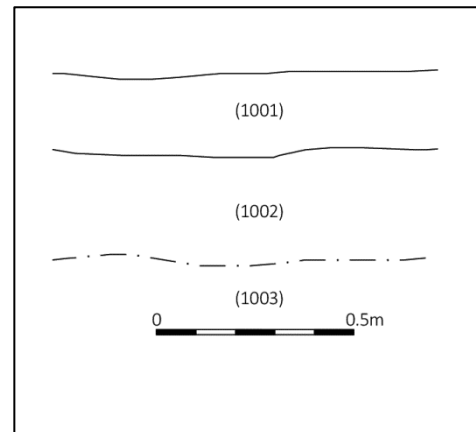


Figure 17: Trench 10 representative stratigraphy (scale 1:20)

Walls (1004) and **(1005)** were heavily degraded, probably representing the very base of the feature and therefore no discernible cut was noted (Fig. 18, Plates 17 & 18). Wall (1004) comprised of brick, mortar and charcoal residue where a wall once stood. It was 0.3m wide, but only 0.05m deep, and at least 1.3m in length. A second wall (1005) was situated 2m northeast of (1004) was more substantial and some large brick pieces still remained. It was slightly wider at 0.5m, and with more depth at 0.18m, and length of least 1.8m. It was constructed of heavily degraded handmade bricks measuring 102mm wide and 65mm deep. Lime mortar and a concentration of charcoal was also amongst the rubble. Several finds were recovered from around and within wall (1005) such as glass, modern crockery and a fragment of clay pipe. Anecdotal evidence provided by the owner recalls that these features stood within the footprint of stables which were still standing in the mid-20th century.



Plate 17: Wall [1004], facing northeast



Plate 18: Wall [1005], facing northeast

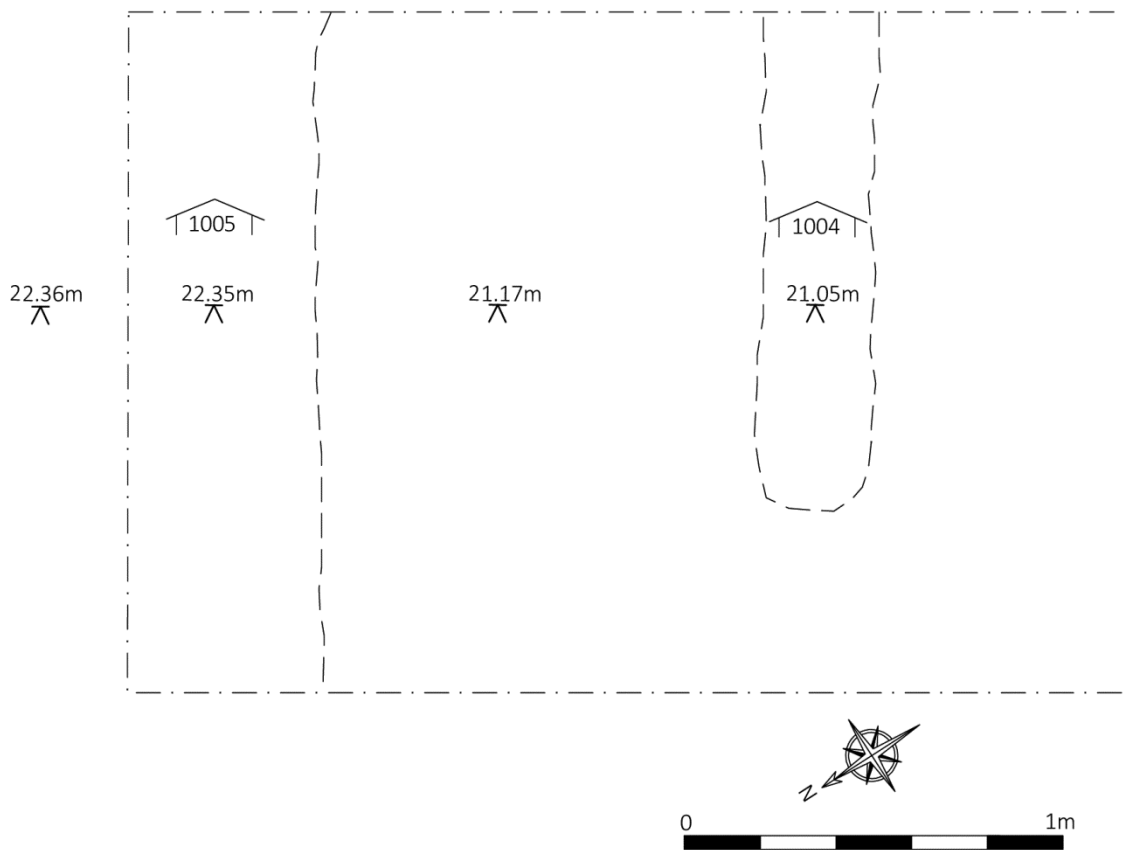


Figure 18: Plan of Walls [1004] and [1005] (scale 1:20)



4.9 **Blank Trenches**

Trenches 1, 3, 4, 7 and 8 were archaeologically sterile. Whilst potential features were investigated all subsequently proved to be either variation in the natural geology, or the result of bioturbation. The site shows evidence for human activity for a considerable period of time, however, the lack of features in these trenches would imply that there was not a high concentration of human activity on the site with the exception of the features associated with Wereham Hall.

4.10 **Trench 1**

Trench 1 was orientated northeast-southwest and measured 44 x 1.80m and was excavated to a depth of 0.90m which exposed the natural geology (103) and (104) (Figs 6 & 19, Plate 19). No archaeological finds, features or deposits were found within the trench.

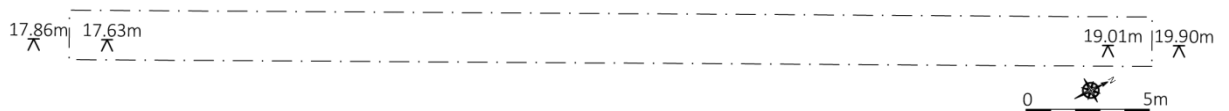


Figure 19: Plan of Trench 1 (scale 1:250)



Plate 19: Trench 1, facing southwest

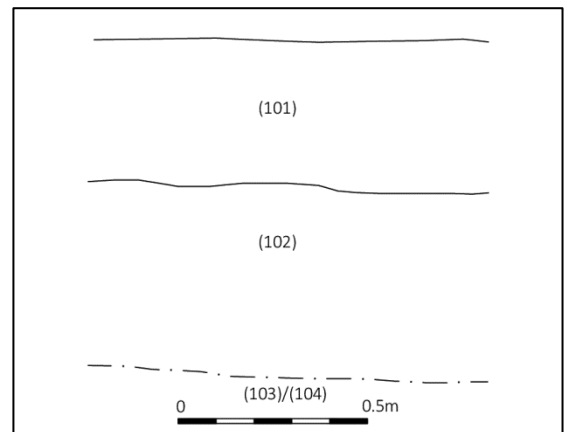


Figure 20: Trench 1 representative stratigraphy (scale 1:20)

The trench stratigraphy comprised (Fig. 20):

Context no.	Type	Dimensions (max)	Description
101	Layer	D: 0.40m	Topsoil: Dark greyish brown, fairly sandy silt containing moderate inclusions of sub-angular flint and occasional flecks of charcoal. This area had been heavily cultivated and contained a high percentage of rooting and crop remains. This context is found throughout the agricultural area.
102	Layer	D: 0.50m	Subsoil: Mid orangey brown, fairly sandy silt containing moderate inclusions of sub-angular flints. This context is found throughout the field, though occasionally absent in places, probably as a result of being homogenised with the topsoil through ploughing.
103	Layer	Unknown	Natural silt: Mid brownish orange, fairly sandy silt containing large nodules of sub-angular flints. This was the dominant natural in Trench 1
104	Layer	Unknown	Natural Chalk: Mottled yellow and white chalk which contained occasional large nodules of flint. This appeared in sporadic patches in Trench 1



4.11 **Trench 3**

Trench 3 was orientated north northeast-south southwest and measured 18 x 1.80m and was excavated to a depth of 0.72m which exposed the natural geology (303) (Figs 6 & 21, Plate 20). The trench was shortened at the south southwest end in order to allow access for farming vehicles. No archaeological finds, features or deposits were found within the trench.

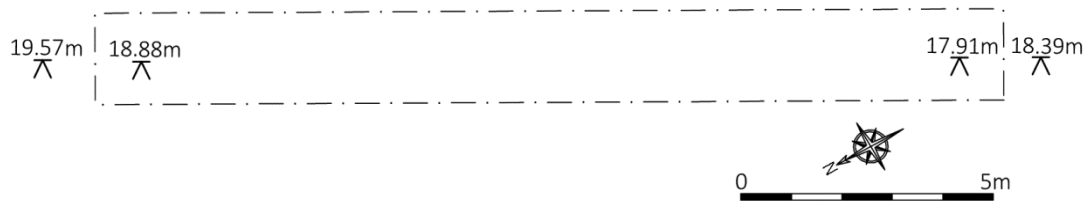


Figure 21: Plan of Trench 3 (scale 1:150)



Plate 20: Trench 3, facing north northeast

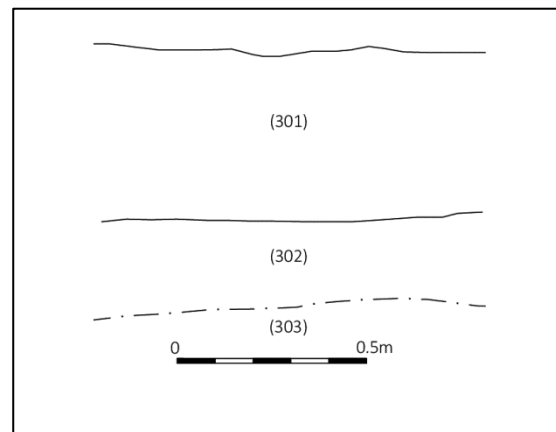


Figure 22: Trench 3 representative stratigraphy (scale 1:20)

The trench stratigraphy comprised (Fig. 22):

Context no.	Type	Dimensions (max)	Description
301	Layer	D: 0.45m	Topsoil: Dark greyish brown, fairly sandy silt containing moderate inclusions of sub-angular flint and occasional flecks of charcoal. This area had been heavily cultivated and contained a high percentage of rooting and crop remains. This context is found throughout the agricultural area.
302	Layer	D: 0.27m	Subsoil: Mid orangey brown, fairly sandy silt containing moderate inclusions of sub-angular flints. This context is found throughout the field, though occasionally absent in places, probably as a result of being homogenised with the topsoil through ploughing.
303	Layer	Unknown	Natural silt: Mid brownish orange, fairly sandy silt containing large nodules of sub-angular flints.

4.12 **Trench 4**

Trench 4 was orientated north northeast-south southwest and measured 23.20 x 1.80m and was excavated to a depth of 0.62m, which exposed the natural geology (403) and (404) (Figs 6 & , Plate 21). The trench was lengthened at the north northeast end to make up for the shortening of Trench 3. The trench contained several instances of bioturbation. No archaeological finds, features or deposits were found within the trench.

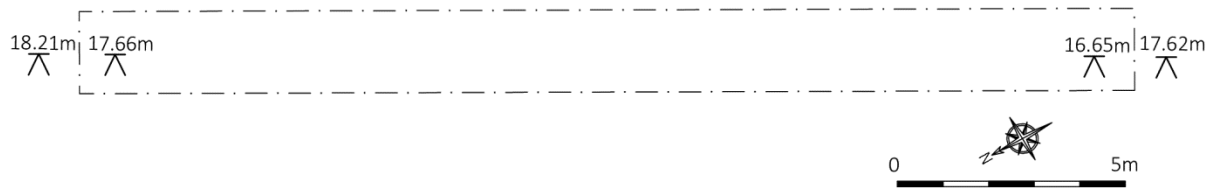


Figure 23: Plan of Trench 4 (scale 1:150)



Plate 21: Trench 4, facing southwest

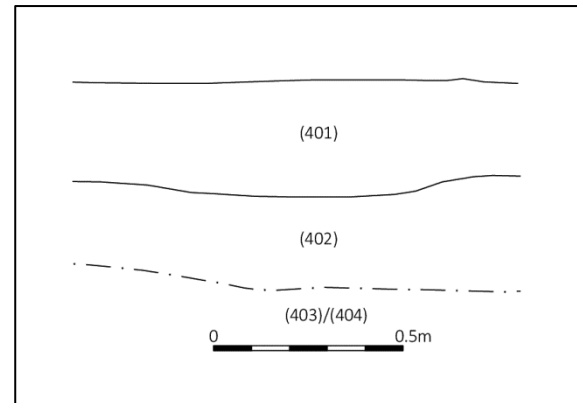


Figure 24: Trench 4 representative stratigraphy (scale 1:20)

The trench stratigraphy comprised (Fig. 24):

Context no.	Type	Dimensions (max)	Description
401	Layer	D: 0.30m	Topsoil: Dark greyish brown, fairly sandy silt containing moderate inclusions of sub-angular flint and occasional flecks of charcoal. This area had been heavily cultivated and contained a high percentage of rooting and crop remains. This context is found throughout the agricultural area.
402	Layer	D: 0.25m	Subsoil: Mid orangey brown, fairly sandy silt containing moderate inclusions of sub-angular flints. This context is found throughout the field, though occasionally absent in places, probably as a result of being homogenised with the topsoil through ploughing.
403	Layer	Unknown	Natural silt: Mid brownish orange, fairly sandy silt containing large nodules of sub-angular flints. This appeared in small bands and blotches throughout the trench.
404	Layer	Unknown	Natural Chalk: Mottled yellow and white chalk which contained occasional large nodules of flint. This was the dominant natural in Trench 1

4.13 Trench 7

Trench 7 was orientated north northeast-south southwest and measured 40 x 1.80m and was excavated to a depth of up to 1.60m which exposed the natural geology (703). The depth of the trench in the south southwest end shows that considerable landscaping had been



undertaken in order to raise and flatten the garden area. The trench contained a single instance of bioturbation at the north northeast end. No archaeological finds, features or deposits were found within the trench (Figs 6 & 25, Plate 22).

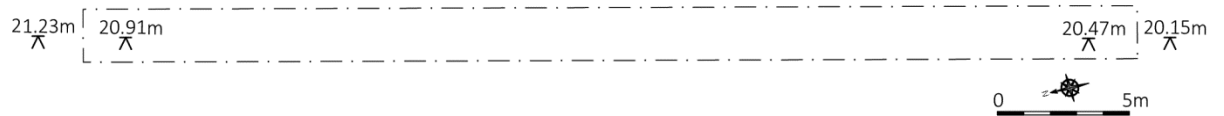


Figure 25: Plan of Trench 7 (scale 1:250)



Plate 22: Trench 7, facing southwest

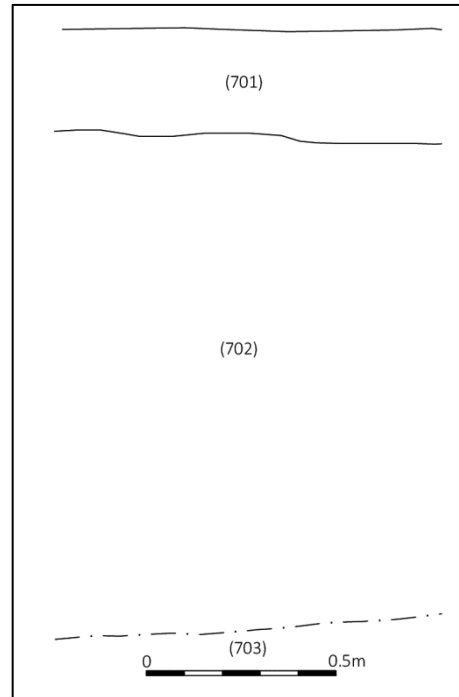


Figure 26: Trench 7 representative stratigraphy (scale 1:20)

The trench stratigraphy comprised (Fig. 26):

Context no.	Type	Dimensions (max)	Description
701	Layer	D: 0.30m	Topsoil: Mid brownish grey, fairly sandy silt containing moderate occurrences of sub-angular flint. Context found throughout the garden area. High concentration of vegetation and rooting.
702	Layer	D: <1.30m	Subsoil: Mid orangey brown, fairly sandy silt containing moderate inclusions of sub-angular flints. This context is found throughout the garden area.
703	Layer	Unknown	Natural: Mid yellow orange, fairly gravelly silt containing large nodules of Sub-angular flints. This natural is not visible in the southern field.

4.14 Trench 8

Trench 8 was orientated northeast- southwest and measured 42 x 1.80m and was excavated to a depth of up to 0.35 m which exposed the natural geology (703). There were several instances of bioturbation throughout the trench. No archaeological finds, features or deposits were found (Figs 6 & 27, Plate 23).

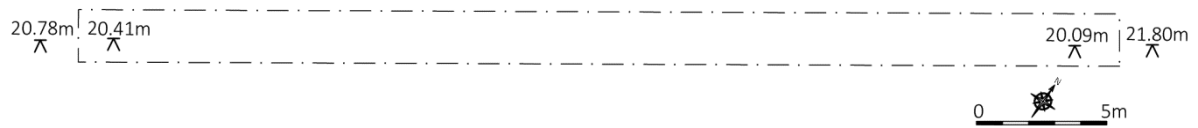


Figure 27: Plan of Trench 8 (scale 1:250)



Plate 23: Trench 8, facing southwest

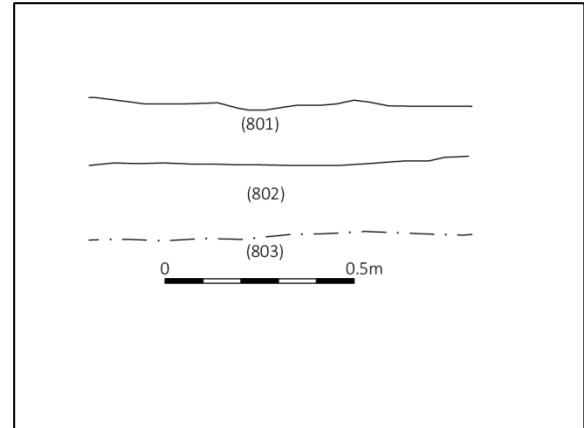


Figure 28: Trench 8 representative stratigraphy (scale 1:20)

The trench stratigraphy comprised (Fig. 28):

Context no.	Type	Dimensions (max)	Description
801	Layer	D: 0.15m	Topsoil: Mid brownish grey, fairly sandy silt containing moderate occurrences of sub-angular flint. Context found throughout the garden area. High concentration of vegetation and rooting.
802	Layer	D: 0.20m	Subsoil: Mid orangey brown, fairly sandy silt containing moderate inclusions of sub-angular flints. This context is found throughout the garden area.
803	Layer	Unknown	Natural: Mid yellow orange, fairly gravelly silt containing large nodules of Sub-angular flints. This natural is not visible in the southern field.

4.15 Proposed Development

The proposed development consists of 28 dwellings with associated access. The archaeological features recorded during the current programme of works are located across the site as illustrated in Figure 29.

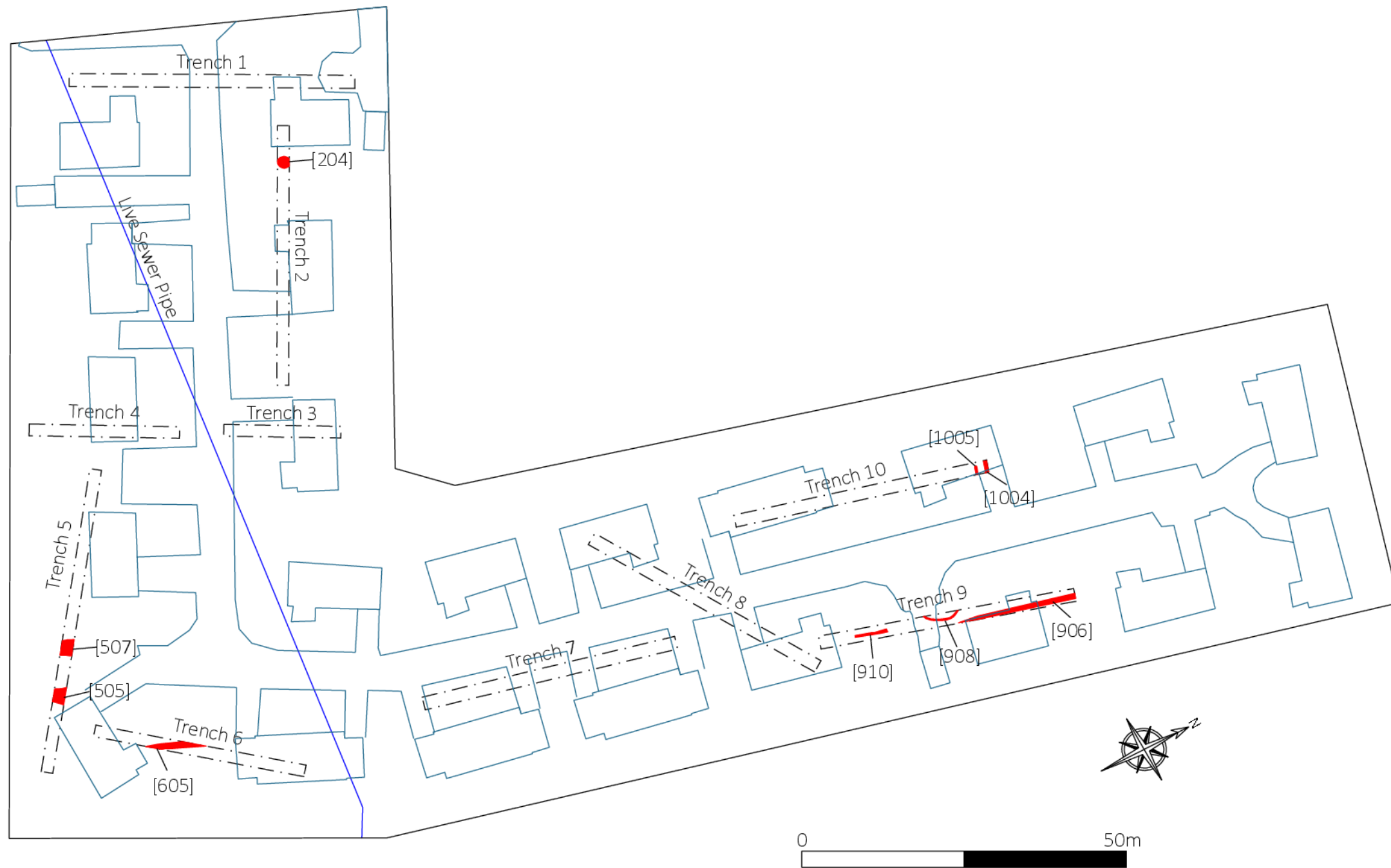


Figure 29: Archaeology in relation to proposed development (scale 1:750)



5 Conclusions

In total eleven trenches were excavated on the site, of which six yielded a total of nine possible archaeological features, with datable artefacts recovered from five. The features in the northern field were revealed in the northernmost trenches, and were associated with Wereham Hall and its associated outbuildings and grounds. Those in the southern part of the site were concentrated to the east, with a single pit located in the west. The fairly wide dispersment of features in the southern field may be a fair representation of the overall archaeological survival within this field. However, it could also be that the trenches lay between archaeological features, or even that less robust cut features have been lost through ploughing. The preservation of the features that had survived was good

Late Bronze pottery was present in two features, Pit [204] (2 sherds) and Ditch [605] (one sherd), whilst Romano-British pot was recovered from Ditches [505] (2 sherds) and [507] (one sherd). A single sherd of 12th -14th century pot was also within the fill of [507].

With such a paucity of datable artefacts, none of the cut features in the field can be either dated or phased with any certainty. The environmental analysis could not add anything of significance to the overall interpretation as the material present was representative of agricultural, horticultural and domestic activities in the vicinity but could have been deposited within the features through trample, wind or water action.

Pit [204] was shallow and backfilled with nothing to suggest what its function might have been, but ditches [505], [507] and [605] may represent property or field boundaries.

The remaining features [906], [908], [910], [1004] and [1005] were all located within what was probably the Pleasure Gardens of Wereham Hall. They were shallow and almost certainly the remnants of garden features with [906] possibly being the boundary wall. The curvilinear feature [908] may represent the remnants of a gazebo, circular greenhouse or fountain, and the remnant walls [1004] and [1005] were located within the footprint of stabling that was extant until the mid 20th century.

In essence, the features recorded during this evaluation suggest the site is not at the heart of settlement activity from any period pre-dating the post-medieval construction of Wereham Hall. However, the trenches only represent a small percentage of the site as a whole and as the features noted yielded pottery sherds from possibly as early as the Bronze Age, and prehistoric flint debitage, albeit few in number, there is, at the very least, a background of human activity in the area for a considerable period.



6 Acknowledgements

KDK Archaeology is grateful to Richard C. F. Waite for commissioning this report on behalf of Mr Gerald Gott. Thanks are also due to Andrea Beckham of Norfolk Historic Environment Service for providing historic environment records and other relevant documents and to Ken Hamilton and Xenia Paula Kyriakou of Norfolk County Council for monitoring the project. We would also like to thank Mr Gott and all contractors on site for their assistance.

The fieldwork was carried out by Laura Dodd MSc and Barnaby King. The report was written by Laura Dodd MSc, and edited by David Kaye BA ACIfA.



7 Archive

7.1 The project archive will comprise:

1. Brief
2. Written Scheme of Investigation
3. Initial report
4. Trench recording sheets
5. Sample records
6. Finds records
7. Finds
8. Site drawings
9. Client's site plans
10. List of photographs
11. B/W prints & negatives
12. Specialist reports
13. CDROM with copies of all digital files.

7.2 The archive will be deposited with Norfolk Museum Service ENF140904.



8 References

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Appendix 1: Photograph List

SITE NO/CODE: 222/WTR			Site Name: The land on the Row, Wereham, Norfolk
Shot	B&W	Digital	Subject
1	X	X	Trench 1 looking southwest with board
2		X	Trench 1 looking southwest without board
3		X	Trench 1 looking northeast with board
4		X	Trench 1 looking northeast without board
5	X	X	Trench 3 looking southwest with board
6		X	Trench 3 looking southwest without board
7		X	Trench 3 looking northeast with board
8		X	Trench 3 looking northeast without board
9		X	Trench 1 stratigraphy with board
10		X	Trench 1 stratigraphy without board
11		X	Trench 3 stratigraphy with board
12		X	Trench 3 stratigraphy without board
13	X	X	Trench 4 looking southwest with board
14		X	Trench 4 looking southwest without board
15		X	Trench 4 looking northeast with board
16		X	Trench 4 looking northeast without board
17		X	Trench 4 stratigraphy with board
18		X	Trench 4 stratigraphy without board
19	X	X	Trench 5 looking southeast with board
20		X	Trench 5 looking southeast without board
21		X	Trench 5 looking northwest with board
22		X	Trench 5 looking northwest without board
23		X	Trench 5 stratigraphy with board
24		X	Trench 5 stratigraphy without board
25	X	X	Trench 7 looking southwest with board
26		X	Trench 7 looking southwest without board
27	X	X	Trench 7 looking northeast with board (partially backfilled)
28		X	Trench 7 looking northeast without board (partially backfilled)
29		X	Trench 7 stratigraphy with board
30		X	Trench 7 stratigraphy without board
31	X	X	Trench 6 looking northeast with board
32		X	Trench 6 looking northeast without board
33		X	Trench 6 looking southwest with board
34		X	Trench 6 looking southwest without board
35	X	X	Ditch [605] looking northeast with board
36		X	Ditch [605] looking north northeast with board
37		X	Ditch [605] looking northeast without board
38	X	X	Ditch [605] SW facing section with board
39		X	Ditch [605] SW facing section without board
40	X	X	Ditch [505] looking southeast with board
41		X	Ditch [505] looking southeast without board
42	X	X	Ditch [505] SW facing section with board
43		X	Ditch [505] SW facing section without board
44		X	Ditch [505] NE facing section without board
45	X	X	Ditch [505] NE facing section with board
46		X	Ditch [507] looking southeast with board
47	X	X	Ditch [507] looking southeast with board



Shot	B&W	Digital	Subject
48		X	Ditch [507] looking southeast without board
49	X	X	Ditch [507] SW facing section with board
50		X	Ditch [507] SW facing section without board
51	X	X	Ditch [507] NE facing section with board
52	X	X	Trench 2 looking northwest with board
53		X	Trench 2 looking northwest without board
54		X	Trench 2 looking southeast with board
55		X	Trench 2 looking southeast without board
56		X	Trench 2 stratigraphy with board
57		X	Trench 2 stratigraphy without board
58	X	X	Pit [204] looking northeast with board
59		X	Pit [204] looking northeast without board
60	X	X	Pit [204] SW facing section with board
61		X	Pit [204] SW facing section without board
62	X	X	Trench 8 looking northeast with board
63		X	Trench 8 looking northeast without board
64		X	Trench 8 looking southwest with board
65		X	Trench 8 looking southwest without board
66	X	X	Trench 9 looking northeast with board
67		X	Trench 9 looking northeast without board
68		X	Trench 9 looking southwest with board
69		X	Trench 9 looking southwest with board
70		X	Trench 9 looking southwest without board
71	X	X	Trench 10 looking northeast with board
72		X	Trench 10 looking northeast without board
73		X	Trench 10 looking southwest with board
74		X	Trench 10 looking southwest without board
75	X	X	Wall (1004) with board
76		X	Wall (1004) without board
77	X	X	Wall (1005) with board
78		X	Wall (1005) without board
79	X	X	Wall foundation (905) ditch [906] with board
80		X	Wall foundation (905) ditch [906] without board
81	X	X	Wall foundation (905) ditch [906] NNE facing section with board
82		X	Wall foundation (905) ditch [906] NNE facing section without board
83	X	X	Ditch [910] NNE facing section with board
84		X	Ditch [910] NNE facing section without board
85	X	X	Ditch [910] looking north northwest with board
86		X	Ditch [910] looking north northwest without board
87	X	X	Ditch [908] looking north northwest with board
88		X	Ditch [908] looking north northwest without board
89	X	X	Ditch [908] NNE facing section with board
90		X	Ditch [908] NNE facing section without board



Appendix 2: Finds Concordance

Fill	Context		Pottery		Animal bone		CBM		Fe		Shell		Heat affected flint		Flint		Other		
	Cut	No	gm	No	gm	No	gm	No	gm	No	gm	No	gm	No	gm	No	gm		
206	205	2	2	1	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	10	5	4			
506	505	2	3	46	59	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4x Burnt bone	1	
508	507	2	16	6	7	-	-	-	-	-	2 oyster 5 Muscle	1	17	9	1	1	Heat affected stone	404	
509	507			10	97	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
606	605	1	1	55	72	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	8	22	-	-	-	-	
902	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	237	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Copper thimble	1
905	904	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-uj	-
1005	-	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Glass Clay pipe	4 1



Appendix 3: Specialist Reports

3.1 Pottery from Wereham, Norfolk (Site 222/WTR)

Paul Blinkhorn

The pottery assemblage comprised 7 sherds with a total weight of 27g. The following fabric types were noted:

MEL: Ely Ware, mid 12th -14th century (Spoerry 2008). 1 sherd, 7g

RBG: Romano-British Greyware, 3 sherds, 16g.

SAF: Sand and Flint: Moderate to dense sub-rounded quartz up to 0.5mm, rare angular white flint up to 2mm. Prehistoric. Late Bronze Age? 3 sherds, 4g

The pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context by fabric type is shown in Table 1. Each date should be regarded as a *terminus post quem*. All the fabrics are common finds in the region (eg. Garrow et al 2006).

The Romano-British sherd from 508 is from the rim of a small bowl, and is very abraded. The rest of the assemblage consists of plain bodysherds

Cntxt	SAF		RBG		MEL		Date
	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
205	2	3					LBA
506			2	7			RB
508			1	9	1	7	M12thC
606	1	1					LBA
Total	3	4	3	16	1	7	

Table 1: Pottery occurrence by number and weight (in g) of sherds per context by fabric type.

Bibliography

Garrow, D, Lucy, S and Gibson, D 2006 *Excavations at Kilverstone, Norfolk, 2000–02* East Anglian Archaeology **113**

Spoerry, P, 2008 *Ely Wares* East Anglian Archaeology **122**



3.2 Animal Bone from Wereham, Norfolk (Site 222/WTR)

Umberto Albarella

A very small animal bone assemblage was retrieved from the site of Wereham (Norfolk) through excavation by KDK. I was asked to look at the material by Laura Dodd (KDK).

The bones derive from four different contexts, one undated (205) and the others (506), (509) and (606) tentatively attributed to the Iron Age (IA) on the basis of pottery typology. The IA material comes from ditch fills, while the single bone from (205) is from a pit fill.

None of the bones bear any butchery marks.

(205) Piece of shaft of long bone of large mammal (cattle/horse size)

(506) Fragments of ribs of large mammal (cattle/horse size)

(509) Equid (prob. horse but donkey not impossible) cervical vertebra
A few unidentified fragments.

(606)

Cattle: complete 1st phalanx fully fused; fragment of skull (maxillary); fragments of molars; upper deciduous 2rd premolar (dP²)

Lagomorph (hare/rabbit): V metatarsal (unfused; i.e. young)

Chicken: proximal tibiotarsus.

Please note that the rabbit is a medieval introduction to Britain but, being a burrowing animal, its bones are often intrusive. Young age of specimen does not allow confident separation between hare and rabbit.

Also note that the chicken has been introduced into Britain in the Iron Age, so, if chronology is confirmed, this would represent an early occurrence. Though present, chicken bones are not at all common in the IA.



3.2 An assessment of the plant macrofossils from an evaluation of Land at The Row, Wereham (Site 222/WTR)

Anna West

Introduction and methods

Four bulk samples were taken from archaeological features during the evaluation. All the samples were processed for KDK Archaeology Ltd by Suffolk Archaeology CIC, in order to assess the quality of preservation of plant remains and their potential to provide useful insight into the utilisation of local plant resources, agricultural activity and economic evidence from this site.

The samples were processed using manual water flotation/washover and the flots were collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. Once dried the flots were rapid scanned using a binocular microscope at x16 magnification and the presence of any plant macrofossils or ecofacts were recorded in Table 1. Identification of plant remains is with reference to *New Flora of the British Isles* (Stace 1997).

The non-floating residues were collected in a 1mm mesh and sorted when dry and scanned with a magnet to retrieve any ferrous material. All artefacts/ecofacts were retained for inclusion in the finds total.

Quantification

For this initial assessment, macrofossil remains such as seeds, cereal grains and small animal bones were scanned and recorded quantitatively according to the following categories:

= 1-10, ## = 11-50, ### = 51+ specimens

Remains that cannot be easily quantified such as charcoal, magnetic residues and fragmented bone have been scored for abundance:

+ = rare, ++ = moderate, +++ = abundant

Results

Context No	Feature/cut no	Feature type	Approx date of deposit	Flot Contents
506	505	Ditch	Possible Medieval	charred cereal grains #, charred seeds #, charcoal +, uncharred seeds #, amphibian/small mammal/bird bones #, snails ++, rootlets +
508	507	ditch	Medieval	charred legumes #, uncharred seeds #, charcoal +, rootlets +, snails +++, insect remains +
606	605	ditch	Iron Age	charred cereal grains #, uncharred seeds ++, charcoal +, rootlets ++, amphibian/small mammal/bird bones #, snails +++
205	204	pit	Possible Bronze Age	charred cereal grains #, charred nutshell #, uncharred seeds +, charcoal ++, rootlets ++, snails ++, amphibian/small mammal/bird bones #

Table 2: Plant macrofossils and other remains by sample number

All the samples produced relatively small flots, between 10 and 20ml. Sample 3, from ditch fill 606, produced 100ml of flot material but this volume consisted almost entirely of terrestrial snail shells. Wood charcoal fragments were rare within the flots and were highly comminuted, making them unsuitable for species identification or radiocarbon dating.



Fibrous rootlets were present within all of the flots, often making up the majority of the material recovered; these are regarded as modern contaminants within the archaeological deposits. Terrestrial snails were common within all the flots, especially within Sample 3, where they were particularly abundant. Snail shells were also recovered from the non-floating residues, but in smaller numbers. Small mammal/amphibian/bird bones were rare but present in three of the samples and insect remains were also observed. None of this material has been identified for the purposes of this report.

The preservation of the macrofossils present within these samples was through charring and is generally very poor. Cereal grains were present in two of the samples but at less than five specimens at a time. They were also extremely puffed and fragmented, possibly through the exposure to high temperatures, this made identification beyond broad species level, difficult to impossible.

The cereal grains present within Samples 1 and 3 were most likely wheat (*Triticum* sp.). Charred grass (Poaceae) fruits were possibly also present, but the preservation made distinguishing between cereal caryopses and wild grasses difficult to impossible. The grains recovered from Sample 4, from pit fill 205, were too fragmented and abraded to identify. No chaff elements were observed within any of the flots.

A single pea (*Pisum sativum* L.) fragment was identified within Sample 2, from ditch fill 508, along with two abraded small legume fragments.

Uncharred seeds in the form of Elder (*Sambucus* sp.), Birch (*Betula* sp.), Goosefoots (*Chenopodium* sp.), Fool's Parsley (*Aethusa cynapium* L.), Fumitories (*Fumaria* L.), Gromwells (*Lithospermum* L.) were present in very small numbers within the samples. Many of these seeds are uncharred and unabraded though and could possibly represent material from the background soil seed bank, being modern contaminants within the archaeological deposits.

Conclusions and recommendations for further work

In general, the samples were poor in terms of identifiable material. Cereal grains were rare within the samples and many were too poorly preserved for precise identification. Although no chaff elements were observed the cereal grains had been exposed to heat, so may represent the later stages of cereal processing or chance loss in a domestic hearth or oven.

The small legume fragments observed may not be representative of the importance of pulses within the diet. As pulses do not need to be processed using heat in the same way as cereals, they are less likely to be exposed to chance preservation through charring and so are often under represented within archaeological deposits.

The material was fairly similar within all the samples and was fairly sparse and fragmented. It is possible that this material represents domestic waste; its sparse nature however, suggests it is unlikely it was deliberately deposited within the archaeological features but has possibly been moved across the site through trample, wind or water action before becoming incorporated into the archaeological deposits.

It is difficult to draw any conclusions from this material other than agricultural, horticultural and domestic activities were most likely to be taking place within the vicinity. It is not recommended that any further work is carried out on the flot material from these samples, but if further interventions are carried out on this site it is recommended that bulk samples should be taken from any sealed and dated contexts, in order to further investigate the nature of the possible agricultural/domestic activities taking place on the site.



Acknowledgements

The author thanks David Kaye for the background information he provided regarding this site.

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Appendix 4: OASIS and Site Data

PROJECT DETAILS			
Project Name & Address	Land at the Row, Wereham, Norfolk	Project Site Code	222/WTR
OASIS reference	kdkarcha1-256910	Event/Accession no	ENF140904
OS reference	TF 6817 0121	Study area size	14886.70sq m
Project Type	Evaluation	Height (mAOD)	23-17m
Short Description	In October 2016 KDK Archaeology Ltd undertook an Archaeological Evaluation at the Land at The Row, Wereham Norfolk as a requirement of the National Planning Policy Framework. Nine archaeological features were identified in the ten trenches excavated, five of which were probably garden features related to Wereham Hall which once stood on the site. The remaining four were located in the field to the south, and consisted of three ditches and a pit. An insufficient number of artefacts were recovered from the features to securely date them. However, there is evidently a background of human activity in the area from prehistoric times onwards.		
Previous work	None	Site status	None
Planning proposal	the construction of 28 residential properties with gardens and associated access roads.	Current land use	Agricultural/ Garden
Local Planning Authority	Borough Council of King's Lynn and West Norfolk	Planning application ref.	16/00501/OM
Monument type	Two large ditches, 2 smaller ditches, a pit, a garden feature, three wall foundations	Monument period	Iron Age- Modern
Significant finds	Two large Iron Age ditches	Future work	Unknown
PROJECT CREATORS			
Organisation	KDK Archaeology Ltd		
Project Brief originator	Ken Hamilton	Project Design originator	KDK Archaeology Ltd
Project Manager	David Kaye	Director/Supervisor	Laura Dodd
Sponsor/funding body	Richard C. F. Waite, 34 Bridge Street, Kings Lynn, Norfolk		
PROJECT DATE			
Start date	3.10.16	End date	7.10.16
PROJECT ARCHIVES			
	Location	Content (e.g. pottery, animal bone, files/sheets)	
Physical	Norfolk Museum Service	Pottery, animal bone, iron objects, copper object, clay pipe, flint	
Paper		WSI, Reports, site records, B & W photographs and negatives	
Digital		CD containing all digital files	
BIBLIOGRAPHY (Journal/monograph, published or forthcoming, or unpublished client report)			
Title	Archaeological Evaluation: Land at the Row, Wereham, Norfolk		
Serial title & volume	222/WTR/2		
Author(s)	Laura Dodd MSc		
Page no's	51	Date	05.12.2016