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**MILL STREET, NECTON,
NORFOLK**

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

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NGR: TF 8801 0957	Report No. 3852
District: Breckland	Site Code: ENF 126774
Approved: Claire Halpin MIFA	Project No. P4146
Signed:	Date: June 2011

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Project details			
Project name	<i>Land at Mill Street, Necton, Norfolk. An Archaeological Evaluation.</i>		
Project description (250 words)			
<p><i>In June 2011, Archaeological Solutions Limited (AS), conducted an archaeological evaluation (trial trenching) at Mill Street, Necton, Norfolk (NGR TF 8801 0957). The evaluation was required in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning approval for the construction of a new residential development on the site (Breckland Planning Ref. 3PL/2010/1345/F).</i></p> <p><i>The majority of the features were identified in Trench 5. Although datable material (sparse 10th – 12th century pottery) was only recovered from two of the eight features, their morphology makes it probable that they are broadly contemporary, with similar functions. Apart from the pottery, no occupation debris in the form of animal bone, charcoal or other artefacts was recovered, indicating that the features may represent agricultural activity. Ditch F1014 was truncated by modern drainage works. According to a neighbouring landowner, before these works were undertaken in the late 1990s, the north-eastern area of the site was susceptible to waterlogging and flooding. F1014 may represent an early attempt to either drain this area, or to divert the water for use elsewhere. The dark silty fill of F1014, L1015, suggests the presence of waterborne organic deposits.</i></p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	<i>June 2011</i>		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	<i>Y</i>	Futurework (Y/N/?)	<i>TBC</i>
P. number	<i>P4136</i>	Site code	<i>ENF 126774</i>
Type of project	<i>Archaeological Evaluation</i>		
Site status	<i>-</i>		
Current land use	<i>Agriculture</i>		
Planned development	<i>Residential</i>		
Main features (+dates)	<i>Ditches</i>		
Significant finds (+dates)	<i>Sparse 10th – 12th C pottery</i>		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	<i>Norfolk</i>	<i>Breckland</i>	<i>Necton</i>
HER/ SMR for area	<i>Historic Environment Service HER</i>		
Post code (if known)	<i>-</i>		
Area of site	<i>1.3ha</i>		
NGR	<i>NGR TF 8801 0957</i>		
Height AOD (max/ min)	<i>51m AOD</i>		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	<i>Norfolk County Council Historic Environment Service</i>		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	<i>Tom Janes</i>		
Funded by	<i>Hopkins Homes Ltd</i>		
Full title	<i>Land at Mill Street, Necton, Norfolk. An Archaeological Evaluation.</i>		
Authors	<i>Tom Janes</i>		
Report no.	<i>3852</i>		
Date (of report)	<i>June 2011</i>		

OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

MILL STREET, NECTON NORFOLK

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

SUMMARY

In June 2011, Archaeological Solutions Limited (AS), conducted an archaeological evaluation (trial trenching) at Mill Street, Necton, Norfolk (NGR TF 8801 0957). The evaluation was required in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning approval for the construction of a new residential development on the site (Breckland Planning Ref. 3PL/2010/1345/F).

The majority of the features were identified in Trench 5. Although datable material (sparse 10th – 12th century pottery) was only recovered from two of the eight features, their morphology makes it probable that they are broadly contemporary, with similar functions. Apart from the pottery, no occupation debris in the form of animal bone, charcoal or other artefacts was recovered, indicating that the features may represent agricultural activity. The only stratigraphic relationship was observed between F1010 and F1012, with the former being truncated by the latter. This re-cut may represent the cleaning of a silted up F1010 in order to reinstate a property boundary and/or plot division. The undated ditch F1004 was on a parallel alignment to Ditch F1006, from which medieval pottery was recovered. This alignment suggests that the two features are broadly contemporary and share a common function as boundaries and/or plot divisions. In Trench 4 Ditch F1014 was truncated by modern drainage works. According to a neighbouring landowner, before these works were undertaken in the late 1990s, the north-eastern area of the site was susceptible to waterlogging and flooding. F1014 may represent an early attempt to either drain this area, or to divert the water for use elsewhere. The dark silty fill of F1014, L1015, suggests the presence of waterborne organic deposits.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In June 2011, Archaeological Solutions Limited (AS), conducted an archaeological evaluation (trial trenching) at Mill Street, Necton, Norfolk (NGR TF 8801 0957). The evaluation was required in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning approval for the construction of a new residential development on the site (Breckland Planning Ref. 3PL/2010/1345/F).

1.2 The project was undertaken in compliance with a brief for archaeological evaluation issued by Norfolk County Council Historic Environment Service (NCC HES), dated 25th February 2011), *Brief for Archaeological Evaluation By Trial Trenching at Mill Street, Necton, Norfolk*, and a specification prepared by AS (dated 18th April 2011). The project adhered to appropriate sections of Gurney, D, 2003, 'Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England', *East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 14*. The evaluation will also be conducted according to the Institute of for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct and Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (revised 2008).

1.3 The site lies close to the 14th century church of All Saints and hence within the medieval core of the village. It comprises an agricultural land plot of some 1.3ha. An initial geophysical survey, carried out according to the requirements of NCC HES, revealed a number of anomalies of interest indicating features of probable archaeological origin (Smalley, 2010). These included a rectilinear anomaly in the centre of the site, other positive area anomalies close to the eastern boundary, and discrete positive anomalies, possibly pits with a concentration in the northern part of the site.

1.4 The brief required evaluation of the site to determine the presence/absence, date, extent, state of preservation and significance of any archaeological layers or subsoil archaeological features. The principal aims of the project were to investigate the main anomalies recorded by the geophysical survey, as well as targeting 'blank' areas of the site.

Planning Policy Context

1.5 PPS5 (2010) states that those parts of the historic environment that have significance because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest are heritage assets. The Planning Policy Statement aims to deliver sustainable development by ensuring that policies and decisions that concern the historic environment recognise that heritage assets are a non-renewable resource, take account of the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits of heritage conservation, and recognise that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. It aims to conserve England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance. It states that opportunities to capture evidence from the historic environment and to contribute to our knowledge and understanding of our past, and to make this publicly available, should be taken, particularly where a heritage asset is to be lost.

2 SITE DESCRIPTION ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Evidence for prehistoric activity or occupation in the vicinity of the site is limited to a Palaeolithic Acheulian flint handaxe c.300m to the east of the assessment site (HER4599) and low quantities of abraded prehistoric, probably Iron Age pottery from a flowerbed c.500m to the north (HER18224). Similarly, archaeological evidence for Roman activity is limited to stray finds located by metal detecting, including an early 4th century AD coin c.200m to the south-east (HER4605) and a 1st century AD brooch (HER39912).

2.2 The village of Necton has its origins in the medieval period, with significant parts of All Saints Church c.150m to the north-west dating to the 14th to 15th centuries. The church and its environs appear to have formed part of a medieval religious centre of some status that included two, now lost chantry chapels. A medieval buttress that forms part of the 18th/19th century buildings at 9 and 11 School Road c.200m to the east of the assessment site is suspected as being part of one of these chantry chapels (HER49764). The relative status of medieval Necton is further highlighted by the presence of a 14th century Lotharingian silver coin less than c.50m to the west of the

assessment site (HER18439), and a French jetton (button/counter) recorded c.300m to the north-west (HER30950).

2.3 Post-medieval Necton continued to enjoy a relatively high level of prosperity based on a local agricultural economy that included the grand Erne Farm to the south-west (HER49766) and two windmills including Mill Road mill situated close to the south-east of the assessment site (HER15955) and Pickenham Mill slightly further to the west (HER15244). The status of the village was reinforced in the 19th century by the construction of the Old School House (HER12252), Old Library (HER49763) and Church Farmhouse (HER44651) all close to the northern end of the assessment site.

3 Cartographic Sources

3.1 The 1840s Tithe map and 1880s 1st edition Ordnance Survey map depict the site as comprising two agricultural fields, bisected by a north/south aligned division, close to the centre of the dispersed nucleus of the village. All Saints Church to the north-west is one focal point of the village, as is the school to the north-east. A significant number of houses are also distributed along Common Row to the south, with one of the northernmost of this group appearing on the 1880s Ordnance Survey map as within the south-east corner of the assessment site. Otherwise the assessment site remains undeveloped, with the bulk of the modern village developing to the south of Common Row towards Erne Farm and Town Farm.

4 METHOD OF WORK

4.1 The brief required a 2% sample of the c.1.3ha site to be subject to trenching, targeting anomalies identified on the preceding geophysical survey and also targeting 'blank' areas.

4.2 Seven trial trenches 1.8m wide and totalling 170m in length were excavated within the proposed area of the new development. These trenches were targeted to investigate the results of the Geophysical Survey undertaken by Stratascan (Smalley, 2010).

4.3 Undifferentiated overburden was removed under close archaeological supervision using a tracked mechanical 360° 14-tonne excavator fitted with a 1.80m toothless ditching bucket. Thereafter, all further investigation was undertaken by hand. Exposed surfaces were cleaned as appropriate and examined for archaeological features and finds. Deposits were recorded using *pro forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale and photographed. Excavated spoil was checked for finds.

5 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

Individual trench descriptions are presented below.

Trench 1 (Figs. 3 & 4, DP1)

<i>Sample Section 1: 3m from W end, S facing</i> <i>0.00 = 52.18m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.14m	L1001	Topsoil. Mid brownish-grey, loose, sandy silt with moderate angular and sub-angular flint pebbles, frequent roots.
0.14 – 0.24m	L1002	Subsoil. Mid greyish-brown, compact silty sand with frequent angular and sub-angular flint pebbles.
0.24m +	L1003	Natural Drift Geology. Grey, compact, sandy clay. Frequent angular and sub-angular flint gravel, pebbles and cobbles.

Description: Trench 1 was located in order to investigate two geophysical anomalies identified by the Stratascan survey of October 2010 (Smalley, 2010). A discrete positive anomaly had been interpreted as a possible pit, and a large area of magnetic disturbance had been interpreted as a service or field boundary. Excavation revealed the discrete anomaly to be a non-archaeological feature, probably a small root bowl. The area of magnetic disturbance was revealed to be a large deposit of modern rubble and made ground within a depression approximately 1.3m deep. Two land drains were also observed, aligned north/south across this deposit, and broadly corresponding to the linear anomaly identified by the geophysical survey. A neighbouring landowner confirmed that the rubble had been deposited around ten years ago in order to aid drainage of a previously waterlogged area of the field (Mr. Potts, pers comm.). No other potential archaeological deposits were identified in Trench 1.

Trench 2 (Figs. 3 & 4, DP2)

<i>Sample Section 1: 4m from NW end, NE facing</i> <i>0.00 = 52.42m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.25m	L1001	Topsoil. Mid brownish-grey, loose sandy silt with moderate angular and sub-angular flint pebbles, frequent roots.
0.25 – 0.35m	L1002	Subsoil. Mid greyish-brown, compact, silty sand with frequent angular and sub-angular flint pebbles.
0.35m +	L1003	Natural Drift Geology. Grey, compact, sandy clay with frequent angular and sub-angular flint gravel, pebbles and cobbles.

Description: Trench 2 was located in order to investigate two discrete positive anomalies. Both anomalies had been interpreted as possible pits. No archaeological features were identified in Trench 2, and no geological or natural features were identified that corresponded to the anomalies.

Trench 3 (Figs. 3 & 4, DP3)

<i>Sample Section 1: 8m from W end, S facing</i>		
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<i>0.00 = 52.38m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.20m	L1001	Topsoil. Mid brownish-grey, loose, sandy silt with moderate angular and sub-angular flint pebbles, frequent roots.
0.20 – 0.61m	L1002	Subsoil. Mid greyish-brown, compact, silty sand with frequent angular and sub-angular flint pebbles.
0.61m +	L1003	Natural Drift Geology; Light yellowish-orange sandy, gravelly clay with frequent angular and sub-angular flint gravel, pebbles and cobbles.

Description: Trench 3 was located in order to investigate a discrete positive anomaly. The latter had been interpreted as a possible pit. No archaeological features were identified in Trench 3, and no geological or natural features were identified that corresponded to the anomaly.

Trench 4 (Figs. 3 & 4, DP4)

<i>Sample Section 1: 2m from S end, W facing</i>		
<i>0.00 = 51.59m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.40m	L1001	Topsoil. Mid brownish-grey, loose, sandy silt with moderate angular and sub-angular flint pebbles, frequent roots.
0.40 – 0.60m	L1002	Subsoil. Mid greyish-brown, compact, silty sand with frequent angular and sub-angular flint pebbles.
0.60m +	L1003	Natural Drift Geology. Light yellowish-orange sandy, gravelly clay with frequent angular and sub-angular flint gravel, pebbles and cobbles.

Description: Trench 4 was located in order to investigate two positive anomalies. Both anomalies had been interpreted as cut features of possible archaeological origin. The northernmost of the anomalies corresponded with a machine-cut modern feature associated with the drainage works identified in Trench 1 (above). The second anomaly corresponded with a linear feature, Ditch F1014, aligned north/south along the eastern edge of the trench and truncated by the modern feature.

F1014 was linear in plan (>6.8 m x 0.9m x 0.3m) with a steep sides and a flattish base. It contained one fill, L1015, a dark blackish-grey, loose sandy silt with occasional sub-angular flint pebbles. No finds were recovered from the feature to indicate either a date or a function, although F1014 was parallel to the existing field boundary approximately 5 m to the east.

Trench 5 (Figs. 3& 4, DP6)

<i>Sample Section 1: 2m from S end, E facing</i>		
<i>0.00 = 52.06m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.35m	L1001	Topsoil. Mid brownish-grey, loose, sandy silt with

		moderate angular and sub-angular flint pebbles, frequent roots.
0.35 – 0.55m	L1002	Subsoil. Mid greyish-brown, compact, silty sand with frequent angular and sub-angular flint pebbles.
0.55m +	L1003	Natural Drift Geology. Light yellowish-orange sandy, gravelly clay with frequent angular and sub-angular flint gravel, pebbles and cobbles.

Description: Trench 5 was located in order to investigate the two arms of a large C-shaped spread of magnetic debris identified by the geophysical survey. The survey report stated that such magnetic debris 'may mask subtle features of an archaeological origin' (Smalley, 2010, p7). Excavation revealed eight such features traversing the trial trench. Of these, two were modern plastic field drains. The remainder, F1004, F1006, F1008, F1010, F1012, F1016 and F1019, were ditches and gullies, and are tabulated below. Pottery recovered from the fills of two of the features (F1006 and F1016) was spot-dated as typical medieval Norfolk greyware, probably fourteenth century (David Robertson, pers comm.). None of the ditches were observed continuing into Trench 4, parallel to Trench 5 and 20m metres to the east.

Feature	Context	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	Description	Fills	Finds (count; weight)	Comments
F1004	L1005	>2	1.4	0.3	Linear, U-shaped, steep S side, moderate N side. Concave base. Oriented NE/SW.	Light brownish-grey, loose sandy silt. Occasional sub-angular flint cobbles, frequent angular & sub-angular flint gravel.	-	Ditch – possible plot division; parallel to F1006 from which 10 th – 12 th C pot was recovered.
F1006	L1007	>2.5	1.2	0.12	Linear, U-shaped, gently sloping sides, flat base. Oriented NE/SW.	Light brownish-grey, loose silty sand. Occasional rounded flint pebbles	2 x sherd 10 th – 12 th C (4g)	Ditch – possible plot division, parallel to F1004 approximately 4 m to the north. Pottery contemporary with that from F1016.
F1008	L1009	1.8	0.65	0.08	Linear, irregular, gently sloping sides. Flat base. Oriented E/W.	Light brownish-grey, loose silty sand. Moderate angular & sub-angular flint gravel.	-	Possible furrow associated with Ditch F1010, or F1012, or F1016.
F1010	L1011	>2	0.85	0.2	Linear, U-shaped, moderately sloping sides. Flat base. Oriented E/W	Light brownish-grey, loose sandy silt. Moderate angular & sub-angular flint gravel.	-	Ditch – possible plot division, truncated/recut by F1012
F1012	L1013	>2	1.25	0.24	Linear, U-shaped, steep N side, gently sloping S side. Flat base. Oriented E/W. Truncates F1010.	Light greyish-brown, loose silty sand. Occasional angular & sub-angular flint gravel.	-	Ditch – Recut of F1010 in order to clean/widen/re-instate it.

Feature	Context	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	Description	Fills	Finds (count; weight)	Comments
F1016	L1017, L1018	>1.75	1.3	0.57	Linear, U-shaped, stepped sides, gently sloping breaking to steep slop towards base. Shallow concave base. Oriented E/W.	L1017 - Light yellowish-grey, loose silty sand. Moderate small angular flint stones, occasional medium sub-angular flint stones. Basal fill. L1018 – Light grey, loose silty sand. Moderate small angular flints, occasional medium and large sub-angular flints. Upper fill.	1 x sherd 10 th – 12 th C (1g)	Ditch – possible property/plot division. Pottery contemporary with that from F1006
F1019	L1020	>1.75	0.65	0.18	Linear, U-shaped, moderately sloping sides. Shallow concave base. Oriented NW/SE.	Mid brownish-grey, loose silty sand. Frequent small angular flints, occasional large sub-angular flints.	-	Ditch – possible drain, or narrow property/plot division.

Features identified within Trench 5

Trench 6 (Figs. 3 & 4, DP5)

<i>Sample Section 1: 8m from E end, S facing</i> <i>0.00 = 51.51m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.36m	L1001	Topsoil. Mid brownish-grey, loose, sandy silt with moderate angular and sub-angular flint pebbles, frequent roots.
0.36 – 0.50m	L1002	Subsoil. Mid greyish-brown, compact, silty sand with frequent angular and sub-angular flint pebbles.
0.50m +	L1003	Natural Drift Geology. Light yellowish-orange sandy, clay with frequent angular and sub-angular flint gravel, pebbles and cobbles.

Description: Trench 6 was located in order to investigate a rectilinear positive anomaly and a discrete anomaly. The rectilinear anomaly had been interpreted as a cut feature of possible archaeological origin, and the discrete anomaly was interpreted as a possible pit. Excavation revealed two modern drains, broadly perpendicular to each other in the western end of the trench. The wider of the two drains, oriented northwest/southeast, yielded the remnants of a metal oil drum. The location of this drum corresponded to that of the discrete anomaly (DP9). No archaeological features were identified in Trench 6, and no geological or natural features were identified that corresponded to the positive area anomaly.

Trench 7 (Figs. 3 & 4, DP10)

<i>Sample Section 1: 13m from N end, W facing</i> <i>0.00 = 51.15m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.22m	L1001	Topsoil. Mid brownish-grey, loose, sandy silt with moderate angular and sub-angular flint pebbles, frequent roots.
0.22 – 0.64m	L1002	Subsoil. Mid greyish-brown, compact silty sand with frequent angular and sub-angular flint pebbles.
0.64m +	L1003	Natural Drift Geology. Light yellowish-orange sandy, gravelly clay with frequent angular and sub-angular flint gravel, pebbles and cobbles.

Description: Trench 7 was located in order to investigate a variety of anomalies. These included a small linear positive area anomaly, a spread of magnetic disturbance (likely to have been caused by a large pile of scrap metal and other debris in this area of the site), and an area of magnetic debris similar to that identified in the area around Trench 5. No archaeological features were identified in Trench 7, and no geological or natural features were identified that corresponded to the anomalies.

6 CONFIDENCE RATING

6.1 It is not felt that any factors restricted the identification of archaeological features or the recovery of finds during the evaluation.

7 DEPOSIT MODEL

7.1 Topsoil L1001, was a mid brownish-grey, loose, sandy silt with moderate angular and sub-angular flint pebbles and cobbles (0.15 – 0.25 m), and frequent roots. It overlay subsoil L1002, a mid greyish-brown, compact silty sand with frequent angular and sub-angular flint pebbles. L1002 sealed all archaeological deposits identified on site, with the exception of Ditch F1010 which was truncated by F1012.

7.2 Natural drift geology was broadly uniform over most of the site, comprising a light yellowish-orange sandy, gravelly clay. There were frequent inclusions of angular and sub-angular flint gravel, pebbles and cobbles. Towards the northern end of the site (observed in Trenches 1 and 2) the natural changed to a grey, compact sandy clay although the inclusions remained similar.

8 DISCUSSION

Summary of the archaeology

8.1 Archaeological features were recorded in two of the seven trenches excavated on site:

Trench	Feature	Description	Spot Date
4	F1014	Ditch	-
5	F1004	Ditch	-
	F1006	Ditch	10 th – 12 th C
	F1008	Furrow	-
	F1010	Ditch	Stratigraphically earlier than F1012
	F1012	Ditch	-
	F1016	Ditch	10 th – 12 th C
	F1019	Ditch	-

8.2 The majority of the features were identified in Trench 5, indicating that this area of site is the focus of archaeological interest. Although datable material was only recovered from two of the eight features, their morphology makes it probable that they are broadly contemporary, with similar functions. Apart from the pottery, no occupation debris in the form of animal bone, charcoal or other artefacts was recovered, indicating that the features may represent agricultural activity.

8.3 The only stratigraphic relationship was observed between F1010 and F1012, with the former being truncated by the latter. This re-cut may represent the cleaning of a silted up F1010 in order to reinstate a property boundary and/or plot division.

8.4 The undated ditch F1004 was on a parallel alignment to Ditch F1006, from which medieval pottery was recovered. This alignment suggests that the two features are broadly contemporary and share a common function as boundaries and/or plot divisions.

8.5 In Trench 4 Ditch F1014 was truncated by modern drainage works. According to a neighbouring landowner, before these works were undertaken in the late 1990s, the north-eastern area of the site was susceptible to waterlogging and flooding. F1014 may represent an early attempt to either drain this area, or to divert the water for use elsewhere. The dark silty fill of F1014, L1015, suggests the presence of waterborne organic deposits.

9 DEPOSITION OF ARCHIVE

9.1 Archive records, with an inventory, will be deposited at Norwich Castle Museum. The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for internal consistency. In addition to the overall site summary, it will be necessary to produce a summary of the artefactual and ecofactual data.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

AS would like to thank Hopkins Homes Ltd for their co-operation and funding of the project and for their assistance.

AS also gratefully acknowledges the input and advice of Messrs Ken Hamilton and David Robertson of Norfolk County Council Historic Environment Service

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Institute of Field Archaeologists 1994 (revised 2008) *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation*

Smalley, R, 2010, *Geophysical Survey Report, Mill Street, Necton*, Stratascan Report

APPENDIX 1 SITES AND MONUMENTS RECORD DATA

The following sites are those that lie within a 1km radius of the assessment site. The table has been compiled from data held by the Norfolk County Council Historic Environment Record (NCC HER).

HER	NGR SP	Description
<i>Prehistoric</i>		
4599	TF 8832 0949	Palaeolithic handaxe from north of Town Farm. 1966. Acheulian hand-axe found on surface around 411m (450 yards) north of Town Farm.
18224	TF 8778 1016	Pieces of prehistoric (probably Iron Age) and medieval pot were found in a flower bed.
<i>Roman</i>		
39912	TF 89 10	Metal detecting recovered an unusual hybrid type brooch dated to the 1st century AD.
4605	TF 8816 0939	A Roman copper alloy coin of Licinius was found. The coin was minted between AD 310 and 312.
<i>Medieval</i>		
18439	TF 8796 0952	Medieval coin from garden of Nani-Tal, 11 Mill Street. A silver coin of the Bishops of Toul, Thomas de Bourlement, minted between 1330 and 1353 in the empire of Lotharingia was found.
4642	TF 8785 0975	All Saints' Church, Necton. This church mostly dates to the 14th and 15th century but was altered during the 19th century when the roof was repainted and the tower was rebuilt and strengthened to hold two new bells. The south porch was demolished and replaced by a mausoleum by Pugin. There is a 14th century table tomb in the churchyard. Pieces of Late Saxon and medieval pot have been found in molehills in the yard.
30950	TF 878 099	A medieval French jetton was found when the turf for the cricket pitch was re-laid.
49764	TF 88284 09727	9 & 11 School Road. One range of east-west two-storey building along street. South wall now of 18th/19th century brickwork above flint plinth with openings of that date. Pantile roof. Central tall tapering and plastered stack clearly designed for a much steeper, thatched roof. At centre of south wall is a wide buttress, reaching only to half height, formed of limestone blocks carefully shaped to purpose. Unless the entire buttress is reused, this suggests a medieval high-status or ecclesiastical origin for the building, very probably one of the two lost chantry chapels (NHER 39461, 39462).
<i>Post-medieval</i>		
23016	TF 8775 0969	30 and 32 Eastgate House and Park Farm. This subdivided brick and flint L-shaped house was built around 1600 and later. The porch dates to the 19th century.
49766	TF 87605 09005	Erne Farm. Massive house, three widely spaced bays, two storeys, hipped pantile roof. Façade rendered. Base of central cut-down stack. Door offcentre to right with some sort of plaque above. External appearance

		suggests 17th century origin at least and could conceal something much older.
15955	TF 8793 0949	Site of Mill Road mill. This windmill is marked on Faden's map of Norfolk published in 1797. This was a tower mill in the 19th century and was last used in 1904.
15244	TF 876 091	Site of Pickenham Road mill. This mill is marked on Faden's map of Norfolk published in 1797. The post mill was last used in 1856.
4636	TF 8703 0943	An orangery is marked on an old map. This has now been destroyed.
18440	TF 8748 0964	A small wood surrounded by a moat. Pieces of 18th century pot, a lava millstone fragment, brick and tile and an ox horn core have been found.
12252	TF 8813 0970	Site of Old School House. This former headmaster's house is said to have been built in 1866. The impressive Victorian-Tudor style building had three pairs of octagonal brick chimneys. It was badly damaged by fire in late 1976 and later demolished.
49763	TF 87875 09695	The Old Library, School Road. Built 1861, gift of Mason family. Intended as reading room, library and young men's hostel. L-plan in Tudor style of two storeys; mullioned windows, door in angle; commemorative plaque on gable facing road. Two chimney stacks.
44651	TF 87821 09799	Church Farmhouse. This red brick, partly whitewashed farmhouse was built in 1859 by William Mason of Necton Hall. There is a central Costessey Ware roundel above the first floor window with the date 1859 and a panel below the window with the initials W.M..
44652	TF 87786 09729	This type K6 telephone box was designed in 1935 by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott.
<i>Undated</i>		
35510	TF 8705 1016	Cropmarks of a possible undated ring ditch can be seen on an aerial photograph. It may be a Bronze Age round barrow.

APPENDIX 2

CONCORDANCE OF FINDS

ENF 126774: Mill Street, Necton, Norfolk

Concordance of finds by feature

Feature	Context	Description	Spot Date	Pottery
1006	1007	Ditch	10 th – 12 th C	(2) 4g
1016	1018	Ditch	10 th – 12 th C	(1) 1g

APPENDIX 3 SPECIALIST REPORT

The Pottery

by Peter Thompson

The evaluation recovered three thin abraded grey body sherds weighing 7g from two features. Two conjoining sherds weighing 5g came from Ditch F1006, and one sherd weighing 1g was from Ditch F1016. These are Thetford-type wares of 10th-12th century date.

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



1 Trial Trench 1. Modern rubble deposit and drains in foreground. Looking west.



2 Trial Trench 2. Looking north-west



3 Trial Trench 3. Looking west.



4 Trial Trench 4. Looking north.



5 Trial Trench 6. Section of F1014, modern truncation in foreground. Looking south.



6 Trial Trench 5. Looking north.



7 F1016 Section. Looking east



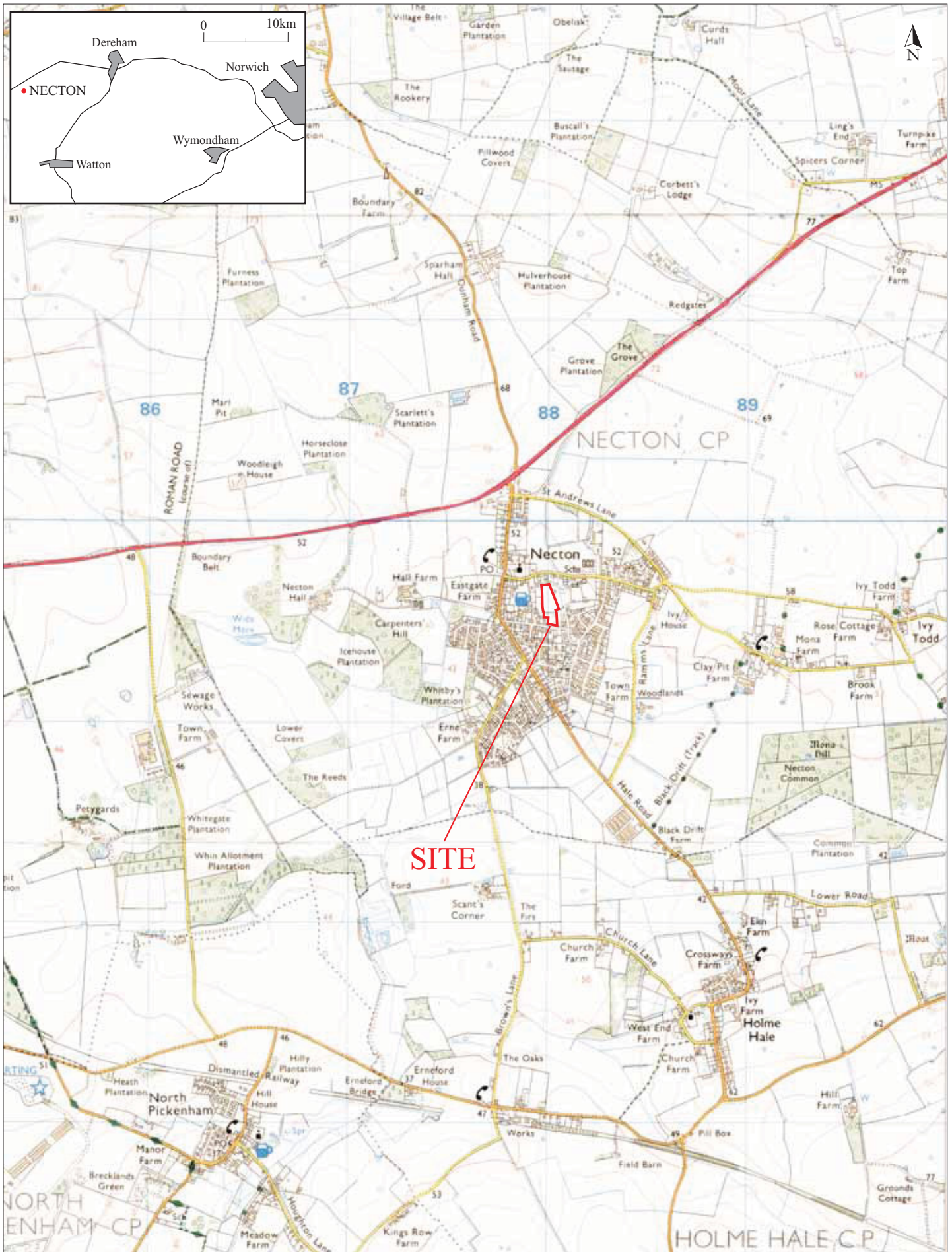
8 F1006 Section. Looking south-west



9 Trial Trench 6. Modern drains in foreground.
Looking east.

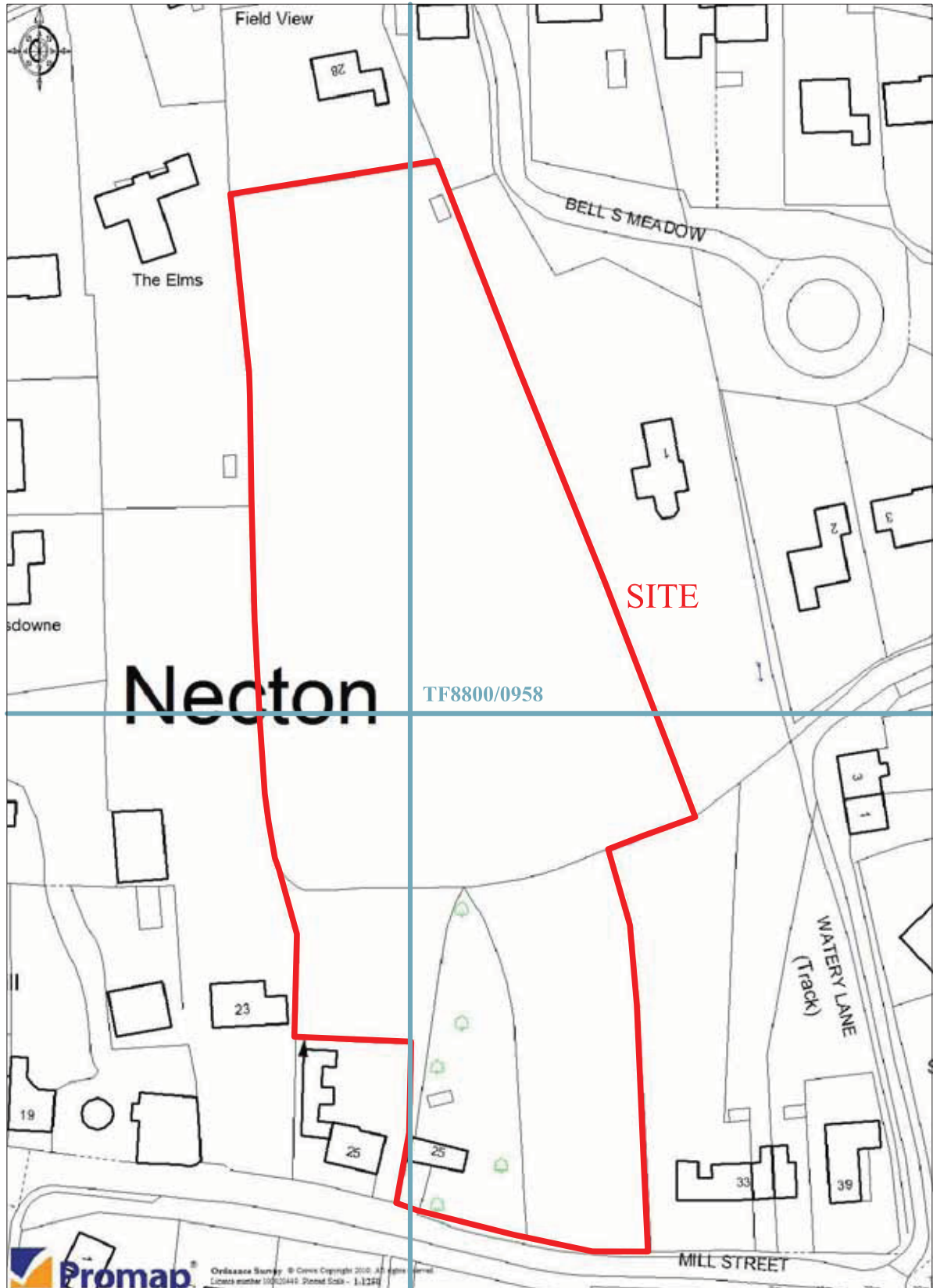


10 Trial Trench 7. Looking north.



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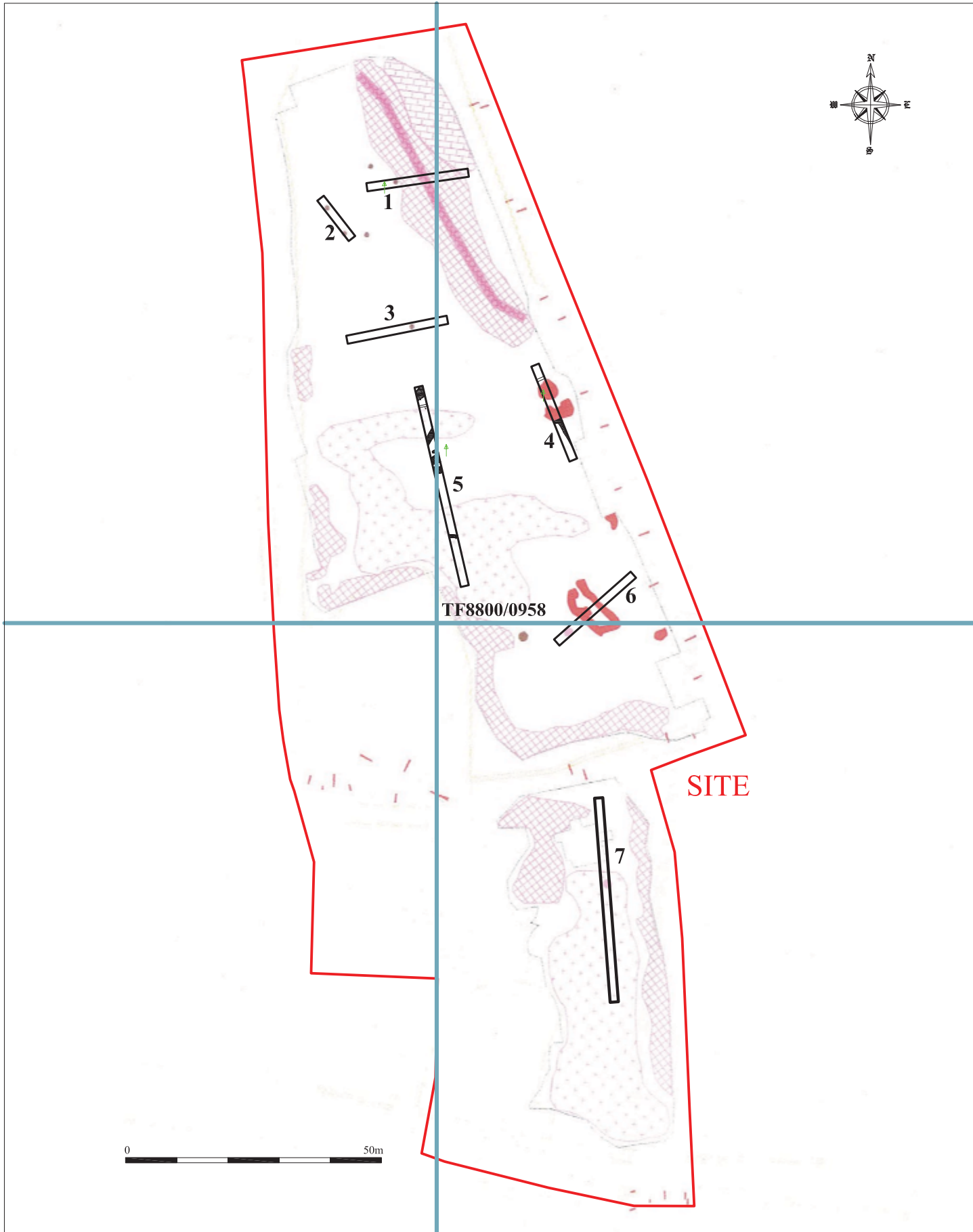
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Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4



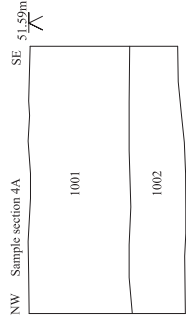
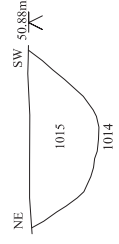
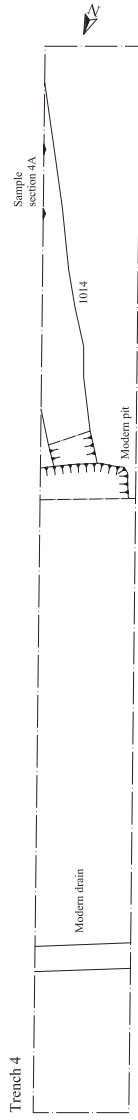
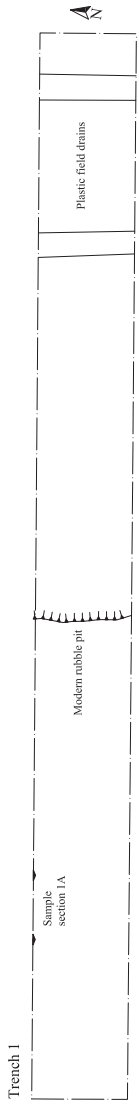
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0 1:1250 100m

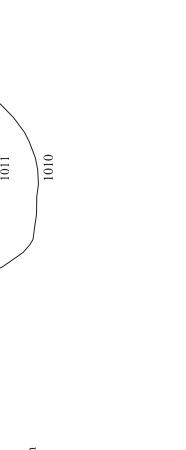
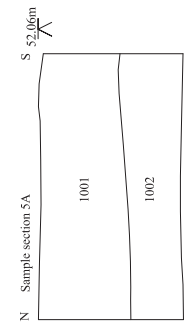
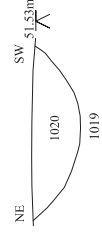
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Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan
 Scale 1:1250 at A4



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Fig. 3 Trench location plan
Scale 1:1000 at A4



Trench 5



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Fig. 4 Trench plans and sections
 Scale 1:100 and 1:20 at A3