
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD

**PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT SITE,
MASSINGHAM ROAD, GRIMSTON, NORFOLK**

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Authors: Lisa Smith BA (Fieldwork and Report) Peter Thompson MA (Desk-based assessment)	
NGR: TF 7215 2242	Report No: 3579
District: Kings Lynn and West Norfolk	Site Code: ENF 124918
Approved: Claire Halpin MIFA	Project No: P3810
Signed:	Date: June 2010

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OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

Project details			
Project name	<i>Propose Development Site, Massingham Road, Grimston, Norfolk. An Archaeological Evaluation</i>		
<i>Project description (250 words)</i>			
<i>In June 2010 Archaeological Solutions (AS) conducted a trial trench evaluation on land off Massingham Road, Grimston, Norfolk (NGR TF 7215 2242). The evaluation was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission to construct housing (Planning Reference BCKLWN 09/02026/F).</i>			
<i>The proposed development site is located between an Early Anglo-Saxon cemetery to the west and a medieval moated site to the east. Iron Age, Roman, Anglo-Saxon and medieval finds have been found in the vicinity of the site. The site thus had a potential to contain significant archaeological remains.</i>			
<i>The trial trench evaluation revealed a 19th century pit (F1003) cut into a layer of 15th/16th century made ground which extended continuously across the site. A large ditch (F1009) at the eastern end of Trench 4 contained two Iron Age sherds. No other archaeological features were present.</i>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	<i>28th & 29th June, 1st July 2010</i>		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	<i>N</i>	Future work (Y/N/?)	<i>TBC</i>
P. number	<i>3810</i>	Site code	<i>ENF124918</i>
Type of project	<i>Archaeological evaluation</i>		
Site status	<i>Area of archaeological importance</i>		
Current land use	<i>Gardens</i>		
Planned development	<i>Housing</i>		
Main features (+dates)	<i>Ditch</i>		
Significant finds (+dates)	<i>2 Iron Age sherds</i>		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	<i>Norfolk</i>	<i>Kings Lynn and West Norfolk</i>	<i>Grimston</i>
HER/ SMR for area	<i>Norfolk Historic Environment Record</i>		
Post code (if known)	<i>-</i>		
Area of site	<i>0.15ha</i>		
NGR	<i>TF 7215 2242</i>		
Height AOD (max/ min)	<i>c.20m AOD</i>		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	<i>Norfolk Landscape Arcaheology (NLA)</i>		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	<i>Lisa Smith</i>		
Funded by	<i>Mr & Mrs Masterson</i>		
Project bibliography			
Full title	<i>Proposed Development Site, Massingham Road, Grimston, Norfolk. An Archaeological Evaluation</i>		
Authors	<i>Smith, L. & Thompson, P.</i>		
Report no.	<i>3579</i>		
Date (of report)	<i>June/July 2010</i>		

PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT SITE, MASSINGHAM ROAD, GRIMSTON, NORFOLK

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

SUMMARY

In June 2010 Archaeological Solutions (AS) conducted a trial trench evaluation on land off Massingham Road, Grimston, Norfolk (NGR TF 7215 2242). The evaluation was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission to construct housing (Planning Reference BCKLWN 09/02026/F).

The proposed development site is located between an Early Anglo-Saxon cemetery to the west and a medieval moated site to the east. Iron Age, Roman, Anglo-Saxon and medieval finds have been found in the vicinity of the site. The site thus had a potential to contain significant archaeological remains.

The trial trench evaluation revealed a 19th century pit (F1003) cut into a layer of 15th/16th century made ground which extended continuously across the site. A large ditch (F1009) at the eastern end of Trench 4 contained two Iron Age sherds. No other archaeological features were present.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In June 2010, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) conducted an archaeological evaluation at Massingham Road, Grimston, Norfolk (NGR TF 7215 2242 Fig. 1 and 2). The evaluation was commissioned by Mr & Mrs Masterson, in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the construction of four new dwellings and associated parking areas (Planning Reference BCKLWN 09/02026/F).

1.2 The evaluation was conducted in accordance with a brief issued by Norfolk Landscape Archaeology (James Albone dated 03/02/2010), and a specification compiled by AS (dated 09/02/2010). The archaeological evaluation followed the procedures outlined in the Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (revised 2008) and the *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003).

1.3 The evaluation aimed to determine the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains liable to be threatened by the proposed development. It also aimed to identify area of previous ground disturbance on the site.

Planning policy context

1.4 PPG16 (1990), the national Planning Policy Guidance Note which applies to archaeology and PPG15 (1994) the national Planning Policy Guidance Note which applies to conservation of the historic environment (by protecting the character and appearance of Conservation Areas and protecting listed buildings (of architectural or historical interest) from demolition and unsympathetic change and safeguarding their settings as far as is possible) have been replaced by Planning Policy Statement 5 (2010), the national Planning Policy Statement that applies to the historic environment

1.5 PPS5 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 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE (Fig. 1)

2.1 The small village of Grimston is located in north-west Norfolk approximately 10km to the north-east of Kings Lynn. The site lies on the northern side of Massingham Road in the eastern part of the village. It comprises former garden areas.

3 METHODOLOGY (Desk-based assessment)

Information was sought from a variety of available sources in order to meet the objectives of the desk-based assessment.

3.1 Archaeological databases

The standard collation of all known archaeological sites and spot finds within Norfolk comes from the Norfolk Historic Environment Record (NHER). In order to provide a representative sample, the HER database was searched for all known entries within an approximate 1 km radius of the site. These are listed (Appendices 1 and 2) and plotted below (Fig 3).

4 THE EVIDENCE

4.1 Topography, geology and soils

4.1.1 Grimston is situated on Wickham 2 Typical Stagnogley Soil derived from clay deposits and glacial till which overlies solid geology of Lower Cretaceous Chalk. The site is at approximately 20m AOD in an area of springs.

4.2 Archaeological and historical background (Fig. 3)

Prehistoric (c. 700,000 BC – AD 43)

4.2.1 Several prehistoric artefacts have been recovered from within 1km of the site either from excavations or as random finds. These include a Palaeolithic hand axe from c.950m to the north-east, a Bronze Age spear head and palstave from south of the church (NHER 31196 and 3574). Prehistoric (and medieval) querns were also found c.900m to the east (NHER 17004). Closer to the site is a residual sherd of Early Bronze Age Beaker pottery found during an excavation c.80m to the west (NHER 3573). No Iron Age finds were made within the area.

Romano-British (AD 43-410)

4.2.2 Unlike the preceding periods there is significant evidence for settlement in the Roman period mainly to the south of the village. A Roman villa was excavated c.800m to the south in the late 19th century (NHER 3575), and a second Roman building some 300m to the east of the villa is indicated from finds of pottery and flue tile (NHER 21780). Parch marks indicate that a Roman Road ran E/W immediately north of the villa between Pott Row and the medieval Church of St Botolph and is believed to have linked up with Peddars Way (NHER 3597). Roman tile is also incorporated in the church fabric (NHER 3608). A Roman burial was also uncovered during the 1971 excavations to the west of the site (NHER 3573).

Saxon (AD 410-1066)

4.2.3 Approximately 80m to the west in the core of the village is the site of an Early Saxon inhumation cemetery partly excavated on three occasions, most notably in 1971 (NHER 3573). Grave goods including pottery and a brooch, spear and arrowhead were also recovered and evidence for a Late Saxon timber building was identified. Crop marks of a possible second post built Late Saxon structure are located near the Roman villa site (NHER 36378). The village is first recorded as *Grimastun* in 1035 meaning farmstead or estate of a man called Grim Scatters of Grimston-Thetford pottery of 11th to 12th centuries date was found in the village c. 200m to the west of the site (NHER 18287) as well as other locations (NHER 3578 and 3575) .

Medieval (AD 1066 – 1539)

4.2.4 There is abundant evidence for medieval settlement in the area. The sub-rectangular moated site 250m to the east is the original medieval manor moat (NHER 3603). The current house is 19th century but some outbuildings date to the 17th century and medieval Grimston ware, early post-medieval pottery and building material have been recovered. The site of Breckles Manor documented in 1590 is believed to be located c.200m to the south of the site and may be a successor to the medieval manor, although no finds other than two sherds of medieval pottery have been noted in the field (NHER 24429). Another possible moated site is suggested from crop marks, and field walking where medieval pottery and a coin and arrow head were found, although the exact location of the site is not recorded (NHER 11790). An area of medieval settlement was also found in 1983 during excavation beneath an 18th century barn 600m to the north-west (NHER 19619). Grimston and Pott Row, to the west, was the site of an important medieval pottery industry which began with Late Saxon unglazed Grimston- Thetford ware and developed into medieval Grimston ware distinctive for its green glaze and applied decorative faces jugs. A pottery kiln was discovered c.1.25km to the south-west (NHER 3584) and scatters of Grimston ware have been found at several other locations within the 1km radius (NHER 14754, 17386, 11987, 25432). Closer to the site, medieval pits and pottery were also found at the site of the Saxon cemetery excavation (NHER 3573). Some 200m to the west medieval horse harness pendant was found in a back garden (NHER 28320).

Post-medieval (AD 1540 – 1900)

4.2.5 The post-medieval historical parkland and gardens of Congham Park Hall (NHER 31969) and a windmill (NHER 14998) shown on Faden's map of Norfolk (Fig 4) are to the north of the site. The closest listed buildings to the site are the Old Rectory (NHER 3603) and the Clock Tower (NHER 46884).

4.3 The Site

4.3.1 Faden's 1797 map (Fig 4) shows the location of Grimston, and there are three buildings or groups of buildings including the Bell in the vicinity of the site. Bryant's 1826 map (Fig 5) shows houses near the site fronting the east side of the road leading north out of Grimston. The Rectory or Parsonage moated site is shown to the east of the site. The tithe map was not available; the 1868 Enclosure map shows that the site overlies the eastern end of two west-east running plots that were used as allotments. The 1888 Six Inch OS map (Fig 6) shows the two plots further subdivided with north-south boundaries, with houses to the west. The 1907 Six Inch OS map (Fig 7) shows that some of the field boundaries from the preceding map appear to have now disappeared. The 1959 Six Inch OS map (Fig 8) shows no change to the immediate vicinity of the site from the 1907 map.

5 METHODOLOGY (Trial trench evaluation)

5.1 Four trenches each measuring 11m in length and 1.6m in width were excavated overlying the footprint of the development (Figs. 2 & 10). This represented a c.5% sample of the development area. The trenches were excavated using a JCB mechanical excavator under close archaeological supervision.

5.2 Undifferentiated overburden was mechanically excavated; thereafter all further investigation was undertaken by hand. Exposed surfaces were cleaned as appropriate and examined for archaeological features and finds. Archaeological features and deposits were recorded using *pro forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale and photographed as necessary. Excavated spoil was checked for finds and a metal detector was employed to scan the trenches and spoil.

6 RESULTS

Trench 1 Fig. 9; DP 1

<i>Sample Section</i> <i>North-east end, north-west facing</i> <i>0.00m = 19.88m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.10m	L1000	Topsoil. Mid greyish brown silty sand with frequent pebbles, fragments of flint and CBM
0.10 – 0.20m	L1005	Modern rubble layer. Angular gravel within and orange/yellow sandy matrix
0.20 – 0.71m	L1001	Made Ground. Dark greyish black sandy silt with frequent chalk and charcoal fragments and angular flint.
0.71 – 0.93m	L1006	Mid reddish brown layer. Mid reddish brown silty sand layer with very frequent angular gravel fragments
0.93m+	L1002	Sandy gravel natural. Mid reddish yellow sandy gravel with very frequent flint fragments and nodes.

<i>Sample Section</i> <i>South-west end, north-west facing</i> <i>0.00m = 19.39m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.39m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.39m+	L1001	Made Ground. As above.

Description: A modern concrete foundation for an outbuilding was identified at the south-eastern end of Trench 1. No archaeological features or finds were present.

Trench 2 Fig. 9; DP 2

<i>Sample Section</i> <i>South-west end, North-west facing</i> <i>0.00m = 19.88m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.30m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr. 1
0.30 – 0.70m	L1001	Made-ground. As above Tr. 1
0.70 – 1.09m	L1006	Mid reddish brown layer. As above Tr. 1
1.09m+	L1002	Sandy gravel natural. As above Tr. 1

<i>Sample Section</i> <i>North-east end, North-west facing</i> <i>0.00m = 19.85m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.21m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr. 1
0.21 – 0.39m	L1001	Made-ground. As above Tr. 1
0.39 – 0.96m	L1006	Mid reddish brown layer. As above Tr. 1
0.96m+	L1002	Sandy gravel natural. As above Tr. 1

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present.

Trench 3 Fig. 9; DPs 3 & 4

<i>Sample Section</i> <i>North-east end, north-west facing</i> <i>0.00m = 20.02m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.23m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr. 1
0.23 – 0.66m	L1001	Made-ground. As above Tr. 1
0.66 – 1.11m	L1006	Mid reddish brown layer. As above Tr. 1
1.11m+	L1002	Sandy gravel natural. As above Tr. 1

<i>Sample Section</i> <i>South-west end, north-west facing</i> <i>0.00m = 20.20m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.10m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr. 1
0.10 – 0.18m	L1001	Made-ground. As above Tr. 1
0.18 – 0.65m	L1006	Mid reddish brown layer. As above Tr. 1

Description: Pit (F1003) was present at the south-western end Trench 3.

Pit F1003 (>1.20m x 0.66m x 0.45m) was ovoid in plan, located at the south-western end of Trench 3. It had steep sides and a flattish base. Its fill (L1004) was a dark greyish black sandy silt with frequent nodes and fragments of flint. 19th century pottery (69g), CBM (53g), animal bone (60g), clay pipe (17g), an iron fragment (362g), glass (343g) and leather pieces (9g) were present.

Trench 4 Fig. 9; DPs 5 & 6

<i>Sample Section</i> <i>East end, north facing</i> <i>0.00m = 19.54m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.34m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr. 1
0.34 – 0.79m	L1001	Made Ground. As above Tr. 1
0.79 – 1.55m	L1007	Re-deposited natural. Compact reddish yellow sandy gravel.
1.55m+	L1002	Sandy gravel natural. As above Tr. 1

<i>Sample Section</i> <i>East end, north facing</i> <i>0.00m = 19.38m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.35m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr. 1
0.35 – 0.81m	L1001	Made Ground. As above Tr. 1
0.81 – 1.55m	L1008	Made Ground. Mid greyish brown silty sand with occasional angular gravel and charcoal flecks.
1.55m+	L1002	Sandy gravel natural. As above Tr. 1

Description: Ditch (F1009) was present aligned NE/SW across Trench 4.

Ditch F1009 (>1.60m x >3.82m x >0.84m) was aligned NE/SW across Trench 4. It had moderately sloping sides and a flattish base however the full extent of the profile could not be established during the evaluation. The upper fill (L1010) was a dark brownish grey silty sand with occasional fragments of charcoal and angular gravel. The lower fill (L1011) was a mid grey sandy silt with occasional charcoal fragments and angular flint gravel. Two sherds of Iron Age pottery (17g) and animal bone (72g) were present.

7 CONFIDENCE RATING

7.1 It is not felt that any factors inhibited the recognition of archaeological features and finds during the archaeological investigation.

8 DEPOSIT MODEL

8.1 Topsoil (L1000) was the uppermost layer in all trenches across site, the area having been used as a garden. It consisted of a mid greyish brown silty sand with frequent pebbles, fragments of flint and CBM and varied between 0.10m and 0.39m in thickness. After the removal of L1000 from Trench 1 a thin layer of angular gravel within an orangish yellow sandy matrix was visible (L1005), 0.10m thick, possibly relating to previous garden landscaping.

8.2 A layer of made ground (L1001) was revealed in all trenches beneath the topsoil (below L1005 in some areas of Trench 1). It comprised a dark greyish black sandy silt with frequent chalk and charcoal fragments and angular flint. Late 16th century / 17th century pottery (1634g), Iron fragments (551g) and glass (685g) were present. It varied between 0.18m and 0.55m in thickness. 19th century Pit F1003 was cut into this layer.

8.3 In Trenches 1, 2 and 3 a layer of reddish brown silty sand layer with very frequent angular gravel fragments was seen after the removal of made-ground layer L1001. It was allocated L1006 and was between 0.2m and 0.57m thick. No finds were present.

8.4 In Trench 4 the removal of made ground (L1001) revealed a layer of re-deposited natural (L1007) consisting of a compact reddish yellow sandy gravel, 0.71m thick. This in turn was above a second layer of made ground (L1008) seen at the western end of the trench. It was a mid greyish brown silty sand with occasional angular gravel and charcoal flecks and was also 0.71m thick. No finds were present. Layer L1007 sealed Iron Age ditch F1009.

8.5 The natural (L1002) was a mid reddish yellow sandy gravel with very frequent flint fragments and nodes seen after the removal of layers of made-ground in all trenches. In Trenches 1, 2 and 3 the natural was encountered at approximately 1m below the ground surface however due to greater levels of disturbance it was seen at a depth of 1.55m in Trench 4.

9 DISCUSSION

9.1 The proposed development site is located between an Early Anglo-Saxon cemetery to the west and a medieval moated site to the east. Iron Age, Roman, Anglo-Saxon and medieval finds have been found in the vicinity of the site. The site thus had a potential to contain significant archaeological remains.

9.2 A single 19th century pit (F1003) and an Iron Age ditch (F1009) were recorded during the trial trench evaluation at Massingham Road, Grimston Norfolk.

9.3 The evaluation revealed a series of layers representing several periods of activity relating to the properties fronting onto Massingham Road including a 19th century rubbish pit (F1003; Trench 3). A layer of made ground dating to the late 16th / 17th century may also relate to these properties. A large Iron Age ditch sealed beneath several layers within Trench 4 may indicate further activity to the east of the site.

10 DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

10.1 Archive records, with inventory, are to be deposited, as well as any donated finds from the site, at the local museum and in accordance with their requirements. The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for internal consistency. In addition to the overall site summary, a summary of the artefactual and ecofactual data will be produced.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Solutions Limited would like to thank Mr & Mrs Masterson for funding the evaluation, and Mr Mark Attridge for his assistance. AS is also grateful to Parsons + Whittle Ltd for their assistance.

AS thanks staff at the Norfolk Heritage Centre and the Norwich Archive Centre

AS is pleased to acknowledge the advice and input of Mr James Albone of Norfolk Landscape Archaeology.

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WEB SITE

www.NorfolkHeritage

APPENDIX 1 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD DATA

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

NHER Number	National Grid Reference	Details
Palaeolithic 500,000-8,000 BC		
24938	7201 2271	Palaeolithic flake
13058	7150 2324	Palaeolithic hand axe
34757	7289 2285	Palaeolithic flake
Bronze Age 2,200 – 750 BC		
3574	7209 2158	Bronze palstave found in 1958
31196	7207 2188	Bronze spear head
Roman AD 43-410		
21780	7212 2161	Presence of a Roman building indicated by pottery and flue tile. Also Late Saxon and medieval pottery recovered
3575	7179 2167	Roman villa site: Excavation in the late 19 th century revealed the floor plans. Pottery, glass, hypocaust system, flue tile, window glass found. Also Grimston-Thetford pottery found
3597	7131 2161	Roman Road: crop marks indicate road passing north of the villa site
Saxon 410-1066		
3573	7206 2242	Early Saxon inhumation cemetery: Burials found in the 1920s, 1971 and 1998 with grave goods including pottery, shears and brooches. Traces of a Late Saxon building and pottery also identified and medieval pits and pottery. In addition residual Bronze Age Beaker, a Roman burial and post-medieval pottery and clay pipe also found
18287	7189 2257	Grimston-Thetford ware pottery found
3578	7162 2266	Grimston-Thetford ware pottery found
3580	712 225	Pottery kiln and wasters of 10 th -15 th centuries date
36378	7177 2172	Crop marks of possible Late Saxon structure. Undated pits/post-holes indicate a building 25m x 10m
Medieval 1066-1539		
14754	720 216	Grimston ware pottery dredged from stream bed
28320	7188 2249	Medieval horse harness pendant
35270	7185 2260	Medieval horse harness pendant
9871	7211 2162	Inhumations: Eight burials found with medieval sherds and residual Roman pottery

40658	71490 22720	Medieval enamelled pendant
17002	7184 2277	15 th century spear found during bungalow construction
17386	7141 2296	Grimston ware
25432	7071 2273	Stray multi-period finds including a High Medieval Grimston face jug and medieval coin, a Neolithic arrowhead and post-medieval pottery
17004	7295 2221	Prehistoric and medieval querns stones and medieval tile
24429	7203 2230	Possible site of Breckles manor mentioned in the late 16 th century. Medieval and post-medieval pottery found in the vicinity
19619	7166 2271	Site of medieval settlement excavated in 1983. Medieval pottery, nails and glass recovered. An 18 th century barn is located on the spot
11987	7138 2269	Grimston ware pottery found
13383	713 227	Medieval cross marked on a 1780 enclosure map
11790	71 22	Possible moated site suggested from crop marks. Metal detecting and field walking recovered multi-period finds including medieval pottery, a coin and arrowhead, Late Saxon harness fitting and post-medieval pottery and clay pipe
3562	7173 2337	Inhumations: 20 burials uncovered at All Saints Church, Congham with Grimston Thetford pot. Residual Roman pot and a Middle Saxon brooch found.
3584	7129 2170	Kiln associated with 11 th -12 th centuries pot and metal working debris
40658	71940 22720	Medieval pendant
3603	7241 2226	The Old Rectory is 19 th century and a listed building with 17 th century outbuildings, which stands in a sub-rectangular medieval moat. Medieval pottery recovered. Post-medieval garden features
3608	7217 2189	St Botolph's Church. Grade I listed mainly 13 th century with 15 th century west tower. Medieval pottery found in church yard and reused Roman tile incorporated into the walls
Post-medieval 1539 – 1900		
35070	7126 2269	17 th century Nuremburg jetton
31969	7099 2295	Congham Hall Park: 25 acre historical parkland The Lawn and The Pasture ornamentalised between 1814 and 1838
14998	7257 2299	Site of Congham windmill shown on Faden's 1797 map
46884	7203 2247	Clock Tower built 1897 grade II listed

46811	7199 2271	Ivy Farmhouse grade II listed 17 th century house with 18 th century additions
33848	7212 2205	Church Farm 17 th century grade II listed house with later additions
Modern 1900+		
49109	72069 22397	Debris from an evaluation at a public house in 2006, also residual medieval and post-medieval pottery
Undated		
19410	7111 2273	Wall of unknown date found in pipe trench in 1983; Late Saxon to post-medieval pottery also recovered

APPENDIX 2 CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

Fig No.	Date	Scale	Title
1	Modern	1:25,000	OS Explorer
2	Modern	1:1250	Detailes Site Plan
3	Modern	1:25,000	HER information
4	1797	-	Fadens Map of Norfolk
5	1826	-	Bryant Map of Norfolk
6	1888	6 inch	OS
7	1907	6 inch	OS
8	1859	6 inch	OS

APPENDIX 3 CONCORDANCE OF FINDS

Feature	Context	Trench	Description	Spot Date	Pottery	CBM (g)	A.Bone (g)	Other
1001		3	Made-ground	L16th - 17th C	(31) 1,634g			Fe Fragment (7) 551g Glass (3) 685g
1003	1004	3	Pit Fill	19th C	(11) 69g	53	60	Clay Pipe (3) 17g Fe Fragment (5) 362g Glass (19) 343g Leather (7) 9g
1009	1011	4	Ditch	Iron Age	(2) 17g		72	

APPENDIX 4 SPECIALIST REPORT

The Prehistoric Pottery

Andrew Peachey

Feature F1009 (L1011) contained 2 sherds (17g) of Iron Age pottery. These sherds comprise moderately abraded, hand-made body sherds in a reduced dark grey to black fabric tempered with common medium quartz sand and occasional coarse flint. These sherds probably date to the middle Iron Age, but based on such limited evidence early or late Iron Age origins cannot be discounted.

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



1
Trial Trench 1, looking south-west.



2
Trial Trench 2, looking north-east



3
Trial Trench 3, looking south-west.



4
Pit F1003, Trial Trench 3, looking south-west



5
Trial Trench 4. Looking east.



6
Ditch F1009, Trial Trench 4. Looking south-west.

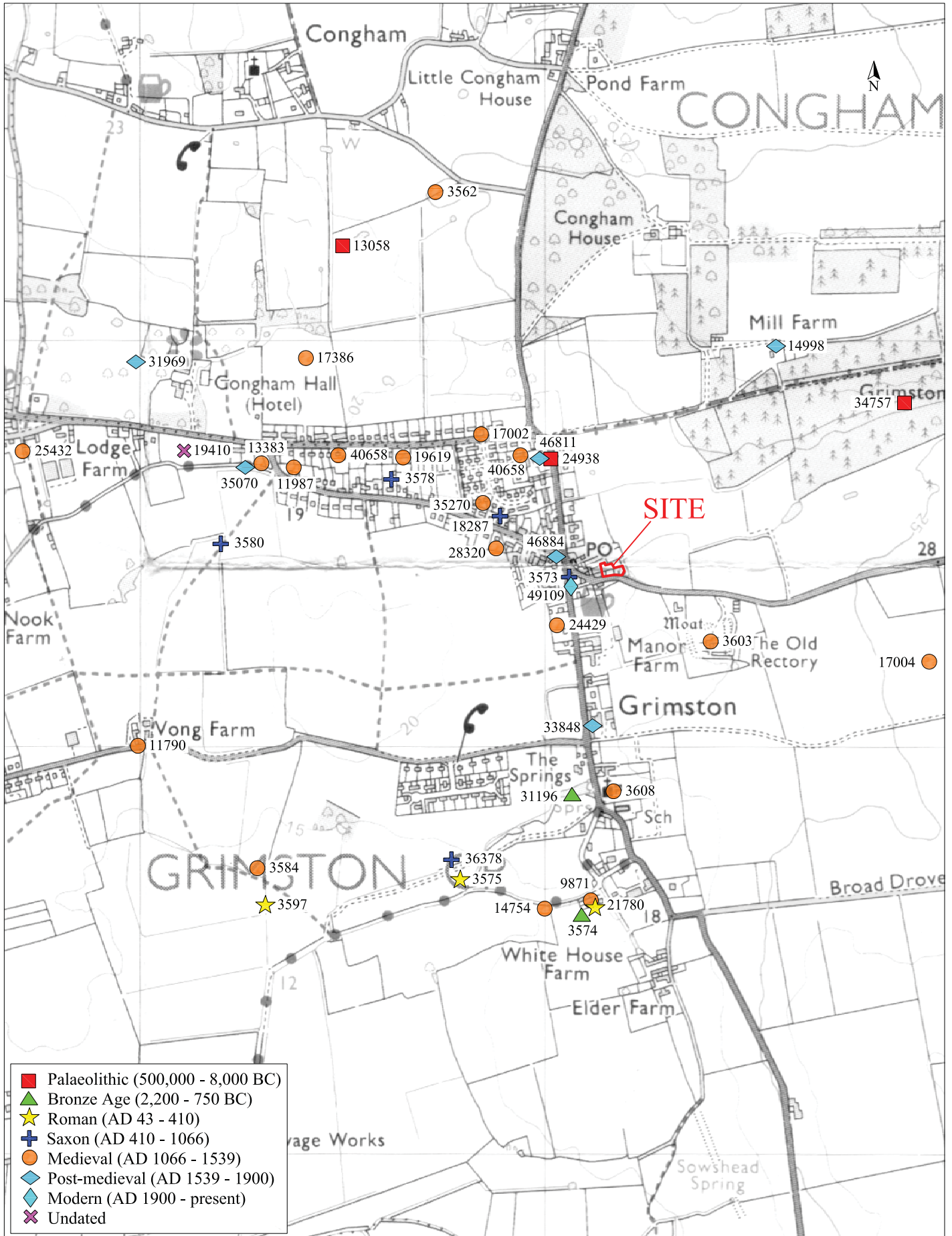


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Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4



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Fig. 2 Trench location plan
Scale 1:1250 at A4



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Fig. 3 HER Data
 Scale 1:12,500 at A4



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Fig. 4 Faden's map of Norfolk, 1797

Not to scale



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Fig. 5 Bryant's map of Norfolk, 1826

Not to scale



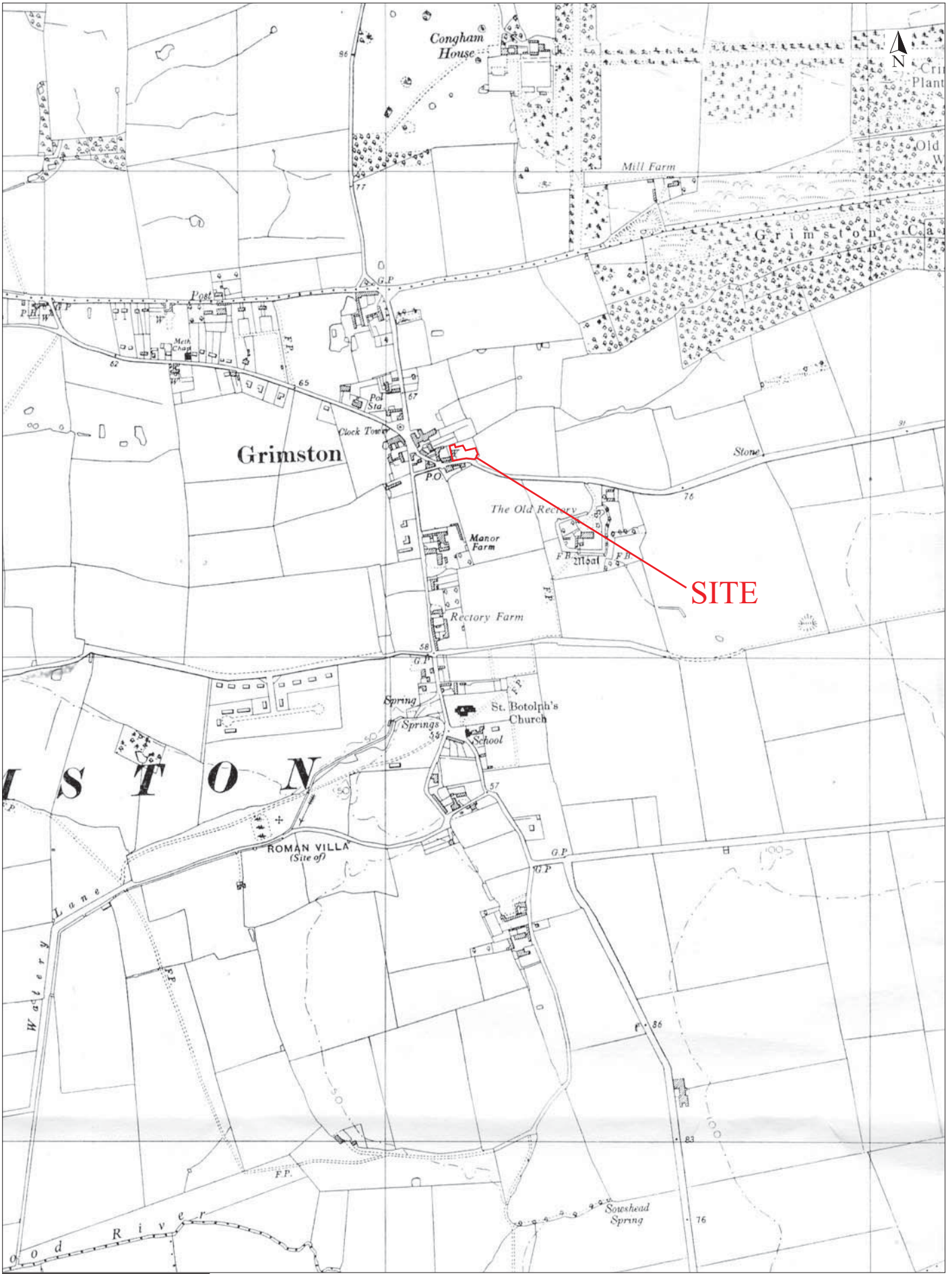
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Fig. 6 1st edition OS map, 1888
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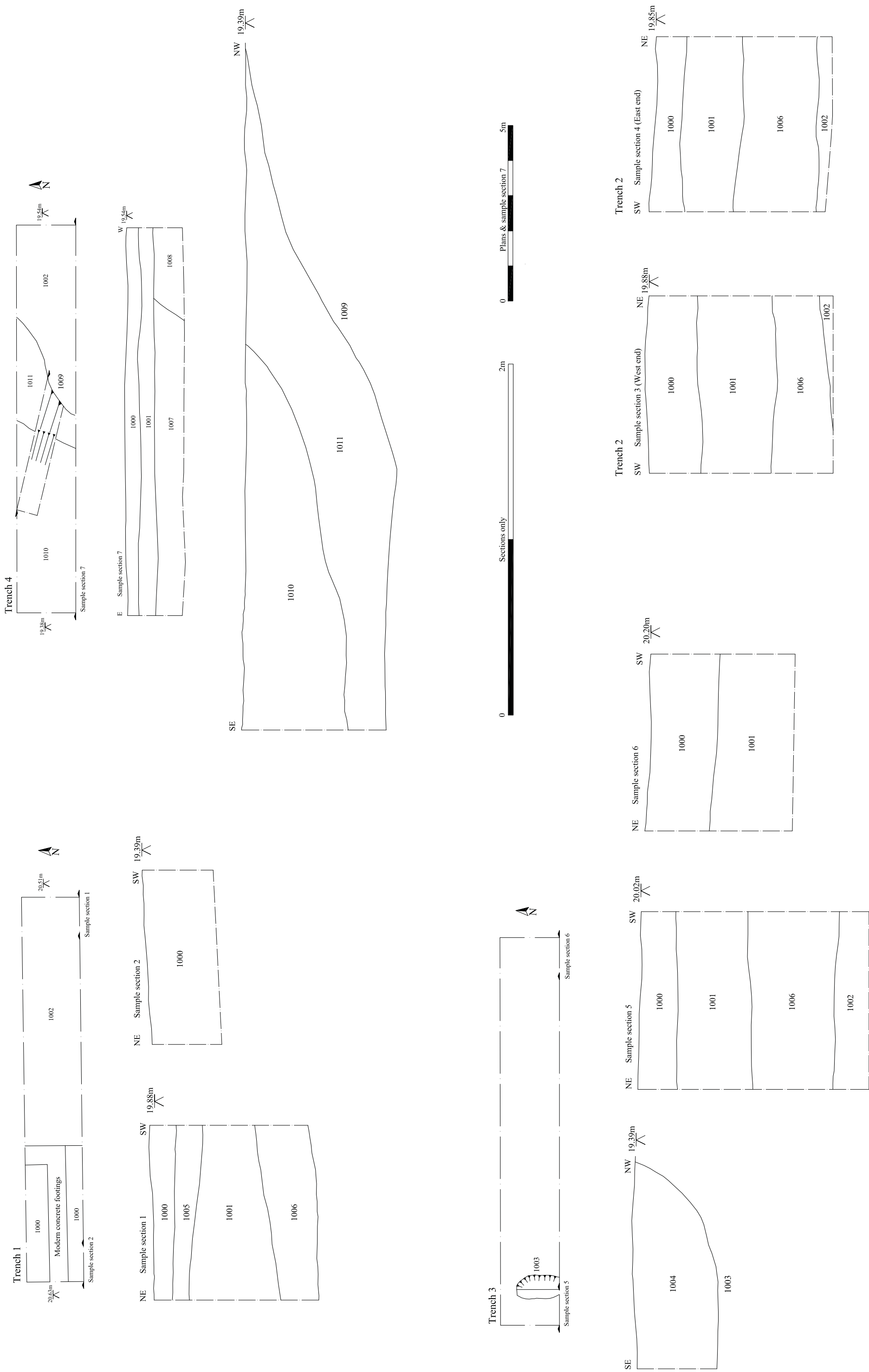
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Fig. 7 2nd edition OS map, 1907
 Scale 6 inch to 1 mile at A4

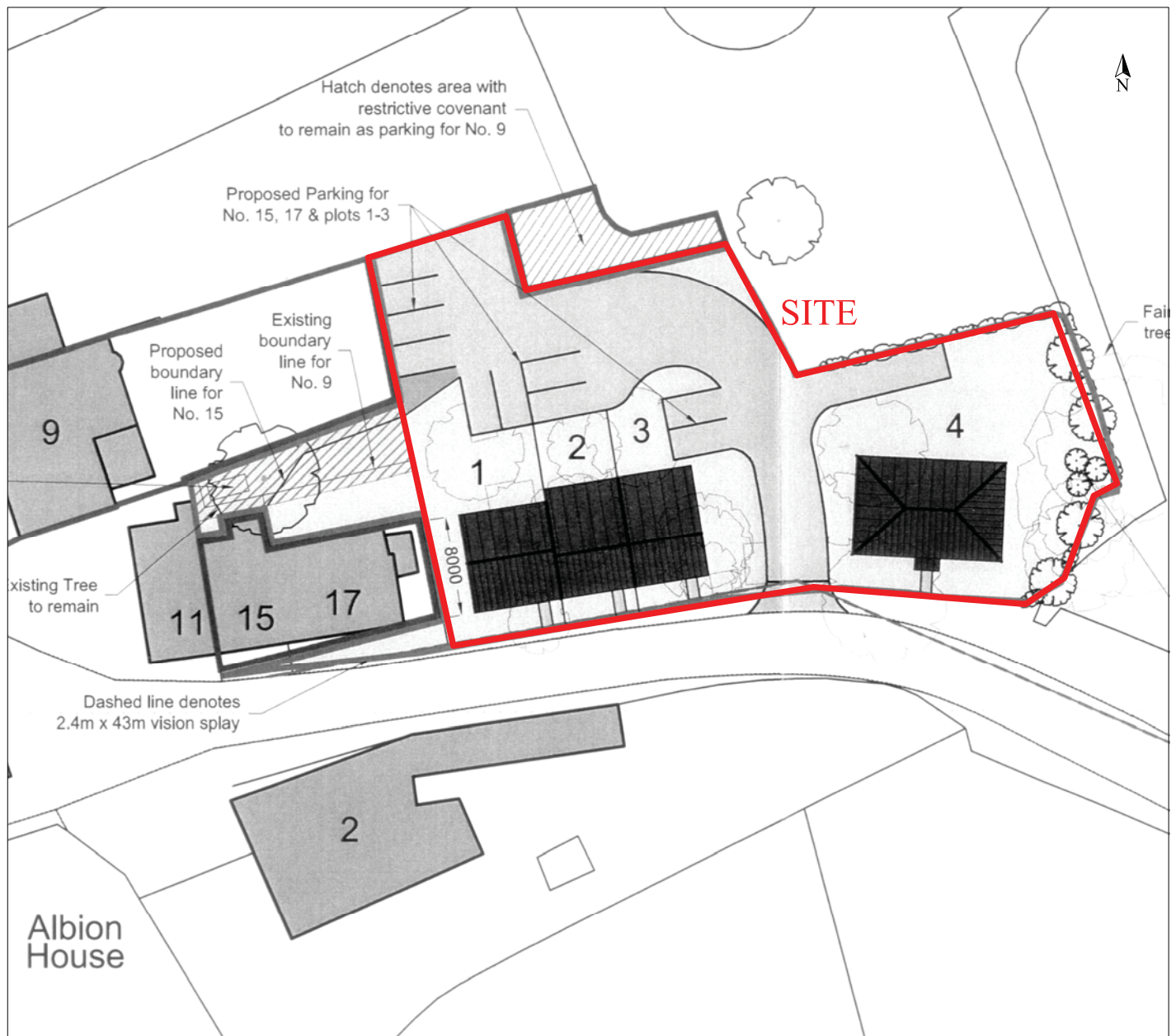


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Fig. 8 3rd edition OS map, 1959
 Scale 6 inch to 1 mile at A4



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Fig. 9 Plans and sections
 Scale Plans 1:100, sections 1:20 at A3



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Fig. 10 Proposed development plan
 Scale 1:500 at A4