



Fieldwalking and Metal Detecting at Oxburgh Hall, Oxborough, Norfolk

*Phase 1: Thornhams and Golts fields
(9409 and 2111)*

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Fieldwalking and Metal Detecting at Oxburgh Hall, Oxborough, Norfolk

Phase 1: Thornhams and Golts fields (9409 and 2111)

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Summary

During September and October 2021, Oxford Archaeology East supported volunteers in carrying out a fieldwalking and metal detecting survey on the Golts and Thornhams fields, to the south of Oxburgh Hall in Norfolk, as part of a community archaeology project commissioned by the National Trust.

The fieldwork was carried out over a c. 17ha area that previously formed part of Oxburgh Hall Park. The surveyed fields came under arable cultivation during the Second World War, but are now becoming reintegrated into the Oxburgh Hall Estate under the custodianship of the National Trust.

The systematic survey recovered a finds assemblage consisting of metalwork, pottery, worked and burnt flint, glass, clay tobacco pipe, ceramic building material, stone, animal bone and oyster shell, with artefacts ranging in date from Early Neolithic to modern. The most notable finds include a La Tène Type 1C brooch dated c. 400-300 BC and a Colchester one-piece brooch dated c. AD 25-75.

Two concentrations of Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age struck and burnt flint were identified across the surveyed fields, which may relate to the location of sub-surface archaeological features. The remaining component of the finds assemblage suggests that human activity at the site was likely small-scale and of a transient nature between the Iron Age and Anglo-Saxon periods, and that the area comprised exclusively agricultural land or parkland from the medieval period to the modern day.

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The fieldwork and finds processing were carried out by National Trust volunteers, all of whom deserve thanks for their enthusiasm and hard work.

The project was managed by Aileen Connor, Gareth Rees and Clemency Cooper and the fieldwork was directed by Aileen Connor, with invaluable support from Phil Hill and James Fairbairn.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Scope of work

- 1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology East (OA East) was commissioned by the National Trust to support a programme of metal detecting and fieldwalking across c. 17ha of land at Oxburgh Hall in Norfolk (TF 74250 00750; Fig. 1). The fieldwalking took place over three days on the 26th September, 2nd October and 3rd October 2021 as part of a community engagement project to explore the archaeology of part of the Oxburgh Hall Estate. The study area (see Fig. 1), which was acquired by the National Trust in 2017, previously formed part of Oxburgh Hall Park, but has been under arable cultivation since the Second World War. Following a successful application to the Higher Level Stewardship scheme, the land is being reverted back to parkland and this archaeology project aims to investigate the study area before this change is carried out.
- 1.1.2 This report provides a summary of the results from the first phase of fieldwork across the Golts and Thornhams fields (2111 and 9409; Figs 2-3). The second phase of work will be carried out across West Park (c. 18ha of land to the west of Oxburgh Hall) during 2022-2023.

1.2 Location, topography and geology

- 1.2.1 Oxburgh Hall and its surrounding estate are situated in the centre of the Breckland village of Oxborough, located c. 21km to the south-east of King's Lynn, in the county of Norfolk (Fig. 1). The study area, which consists of approximately 35ha of agricultural land recently acquired by the National Trust, includes West Park (fields 0689 and 9290) to the west of Oxburgh Hall and the Thornhams (9409) and Golts fields (2111).
- 1.2.2 Together the Golts and Thornhams fields cover an area of c. 17ha and are situated just east of the River Gadder and c. 600m north of the River Wissey, across relatively flat ground at approximately c. 5m OD (Fig. 3). Modern land use in the area is a mixture of cultivated arable fields, interspersed with some grazing as well as scattered agricultural buildings and isolated farms.
- 1.2.3 The geology of the area consists of the Holywell Nodular and New Pit Chalk Formations, overlain by alluvium consisting of clay, silt, sand and gravel deposited during the Quaternary (British Geological Survey 2022).

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

- 1.3.1 The archaeological and historical background of the site (centred on TF 74250 00750) has been assessed through a 1km search of the Norfolk Historic Environment Record (NHER), which documents archaeological discoveries and sites of historic interest from within the county. A total of 89 separate NHER records were identified by this search, which detail evidence of human activity dating from the Early Neolithic period to the modern era. Thirteen additional records describe archaeological investigations which have been carried out within the vicinity of the site. The most pertinent of these records are discussed below in chronological order, with their location given in Fig. 2 (not all records are displayed due to the location of some having been withheld by the

Norfolk County Council Historic Environment Team (NCCHET) due to data sensitivity issues).

- 1.3.2 Cartographic and photographic evidence has also been examined through use of the online *Norfolk County Council Historic Map Explorer* (Norfolk County Council 2012), with relevant insights from these sources presented below.

Neolithic and Bronze Age (c. 4,000-800 BC)

- 1.3.3 The earliest identified evidence of human activity from the surrounding area dates to the Early Neolithic, with flint blades and flakes recovered close to the study area (NHER 22203; NHER 51092; NHER 53719), along with two polished flint axes (NHER 23520; NHER 50137). However, no Neolithic settlement or funerary evidence has been identified in the environs to date, possibly suggesting only low-level, transient activity during this period.
- 1.3.4 Several ring ditches have been identified from aerial photographs, which appear to represent the remains of Bronze Age barrows or burial mounds. One of these features is located in Oxburgh Hall Park (NHER 15134), c. 610m east of West Park (field 9290). A further ring ditch has also been identified in field 0547 (NHER 35504). The presence of these probable barrows points towards an appreciable Bronze Age community within the locality, with the study area possibly utilised as part of a wide-ranging funerary landscape by a local elite. This view is supported by one of the most significant archaeological finds from the parish, that of a Middle Bronze Age dirk discovered by chance in field 9409 to the south of NHER 35504, now on display in the British Museum (NHER 29157). Other high-status artefacts from this period include a spearhead (NHER 53719) and a socketed axe (NHER 22984).

Iron Age (c. 800 BC - AD 43)

- 1.3.5 Evidence of Iron Age communities in the parish is harder to trace, with no monuments or archaeological features indicative of settlement yet identified. However, a collection of brooches from this period has been recovered, with a total of five retrieved from within or near to the study area (NHER 23506; NHER 23520; NHER 33547; NHER 51092; NHER 59867). Such finds do point towards a notable Iron Age presence within the environs, although the recovery of only a small group of brooches makes this activity difficult to characterise.

Romano-British (c. AD 43-410)

- 1.3.6 Romano-British evidence from the environs is composed exclusively of artefacts recovered during metal detecting in and around the study area. Finds include a large collection of brooches (NHER 20169; NHER 20170; NHER 21079; NHER 22203; NHER 23506; NHER 23520; NHER 51266), coins (NHER 20171; NHER 20172; NHER 20184; NHER 22203; NHER 32310; NHER 32985; NHER 59867) and pottery (NHER 21079; NHER 21086; NHER 50168). Further finds include a finger ring (NHER 22203), hairpin (NHER 23506) and steelyard weight (NHER 50137). It is highly likely that these artefacts are linked to an area of intense Romano-British settlement activity identified in the

north of the parish, the precise location of which has been withheld by NCCHE (NHER 1021).

Anglo-Saxon (c. AD 410-1066)

- 1.3.7 Relatively few Early Anglo-Saxon finds have been recovered from the vicinity of the site, with this period only represented by a spearhead and a buckle recovered during metal detecting in the surrounding area (NHER 22203). It is highly likely that these finds relate to an Early Anglo-Saxon cemetery identified through geophysical survey and metal detecting in the north of the parish (NHER 34131, not illustrated). Based on the presence of this cemetery, it is also highly likely that an area of Early Anglo-Saxon settlement was present within or near to Oxborough, although no evidence has yet come to light to confirm its presence or suggest its location.
- 1.3.8 Middle Anglo-Saxon finds are also relatively sparse from the area, with only a pair of tweezers (NHER 23506) and a brooch retrieved during metal detecting c. 750m south-west of Oxburgh Hall. Late Anglo-Saxon finds recovered from the environs include hooked tags (NHER 21079; NHER 22203; NHER 23506), a strap fitting (NHER 21079), bridle bits (NHER 22203; NHER 23506) and a coin (NHER 23520).

Medieval (c. AD 1066-1500)

- 1.3.9 By 1086, the Domesday Book records that *Oxenburgh* had a population of 35 households, placing it in the largest 20% of all settlements recorded in the 11th-century survey (Morris 1984). However, no church is recorded in the Domesday Book at this time and no early medieval ecclesiastical evidence has yet been uncovered from the parish.
- 1.3.10 The church of St John the Evangelist, located c. 250m north-east of Oxburgh Hall, belongs to the Perpendicular tradition and was most likely constructed during the 14th century (NHER 2642). Although partially ruined, the church houses some of the finest pre-Reformation terracotta tombs and tombstones in England (Fillery-Travis 2006). The remains of a ruined medieval or post-medieval chapel, of which relatively little is known, are located to the immediate south of West Park (field 9290), to the east of Ferry Road (NHER 2628, not illustrated).
- 1.3.11 The origins of Oxburgh Hall extend back to the 15th century, when in 1482, Sir Edmund Bedingfield was granted a license to crenellate (NHER 2627). Although most of what can be seen of the structure today dates from its renovation during the 17th-19th centuries, the moat and gatehouse maintain their medieval form. Dating of timbers from the west range roof through dendrochronology has indicated a date of between 1437 and 1463, but there is evidence that these trusses have been rearranged and could have originated from another building on site or elsewhere (Gurney and Penn 2003, 379).
- 1.3.12 To the south-west of the hall, documentary sources suggest that an area of deserted medieval settlement was located within field 9290 (NHER 11966). However, analysis of aerial photographs suggests that the earthworks identified here relate to recent drainage works. No other archaeological evidence has yet been recovered/identified to support the suggestion that this field was occupied in the medieval period.

- 1.3.13 Large quantities of medieval finds have been recovered during metal detecting in and around the study area, including a possible papal bull (NHER 20168), coins (NHER 20333; NHER 22203; NHER 32310; NHER 33547; NHER 33611), a silver ring brooch (NHER 22096) and a metal plaque (NHER 20525).

Post-medieval (c. AD 1500-1750)

- 1.3.14 Several domestic and agricultural structures in the village were constructed during the post-medieval period, including an 18th-century farmhouse located c. 100m to the north of Oxburgh Hall (NHER 13148).
- 1.3.15 Numerous artefacts of post-medieval date have been recovered from the environs during metal detecting, including a lead pendant (NHER 22203), a purse bar (NHER 22203), cloth seals (NHER 23506), a harness mount (NHER 33547) and a Jew's harp (NHER 33611).

Modern (c. AD 1750-present)

- 1.3.16 Oxburgh Hall underwent several phases of modification across the post-medieval and modern periods, with the hall range south of the gatehouse pulled down in 1775 and a new south range built as part of a major alteration project in Victorian period. (Fillery-Travis 2006). The park associated with Oxburgh Hall, situated to its south, was massively extended during the 19th century and the original lake was removed by 1908. A brick chapel dedicated to St Mary is located c. 100m to the north-west of the hall and was probably built in 1835 when the hall range was reconstructed (NHER 2643).
- 1.3.17 An early 18th-century map of the estate (not illustrated) shows that a north-east to south-west orientated road previously extended through the centre of West Park (field 9290). Several structures were located off of this road (most likely farm buildings and houses), with the surrounding land parceled up into small fields.
- 1.3.18 The location of Oxburgh Hall and the surrounding estate is also depicted on Faden's 1797 *Map of Norfolk* (not illustrated). It shows the removal of the road through West Park (field 9290) but indicates that approximately five small structures were still dispersed across it. The mid-19th-century Tithe map (not illustrated) details how the line of the road changed into a minor track, extending only a short distance into the field, with a rectangular structure located at its north-east end. Both the track and this structure are absent on the early 20th-century First Edition Ordnance Survey map, with the previous position of this route appearing to survive as a row of trees.
- 1.3.19 Few changes are visible between the First Edition Ordnance Survey map and 1946-1988 aerial photographs of the study area; however, a notable number of isolated trees originally dispersed across the estate appear to have been felled during the 20th century.

Previous archaeological work across the study area

- 1.3.20 No previous archaeological work has been carried out in the study area to date. The NHER records the recovery of some medieval and post-medieval pottery sherds, as well as a worn limestone spindle whorl by the Norwich Archaeological Rescue Group

during uncharacterised 'fieldwork' in field 9290 (NHER 18518). This most probably consisted of a site visit, possibly carried out to investigate the likelihood of the deserted medieval settlement remains (see above; NHER 11966).

- 1.3.21 A number of the NHER records discussed above originate from within the confines of the study area and consequently these are of particular importance to this project (see Fig. 2). These have been reproduced in Tables 1 and 2, with details of the National Grid Reference (NGR) supplied by the NHER and National Trust field ID code. These tables should not be considered exhaustive, however, with the location of several find spots being withheld by NCCHET.

National Trust field ID	NHER No.	Supplied NGR	Event type	Event date	Finds
9290	18518	TF 7374 0065	'Fieldwork'	1983	Some medieval and post-medieval pottery sherds, as well as a worn limestone spindle whorl were recovered by the Norwich Archaeological Rescue Group during 'fieldwork'
9290/0689	20168	TF 74 01	Metal detecting	1984	Possible papal bull of Martin IV, dated AD 1281–1285
9290/0689	20169	TF 74 01	Metal detecting	1984	Hinged Roman Colchester derivative brooch dating from the late 1st to early 2nd century
9290/0689	20170	TF 74 01	Metal detecting	1984	Two-piece Roman Colchester derivative brooch, dating from AD 50–80
9290/0689	20171	TF 74 01	Metal detecting	1984	Roman silver siliqua coin of the emperor Arcadius
9290/0689	20172	TF 74 01	Metal detecting	1984	Roman silver denarius coin of the emperor Augustus and a medieval silver penny of Henry I
9290/0689	20184	TF 74 01	Metal detecting	1983	Worn Roman Republican silver denarius coin, probably dating from 60–30 BC
9290/0689	20333	TF 74 01	Metal detecting	1984	Venetian soldino of Doge Leonardo Loredan, dating from AD 1501–1521
9290/0689	20525	TF 74 01	Metal detecting	1984	Medieval metal plaque with Romanesque foliage ornament
9290/0689	22096	TF 74 01	Metal detecting	1985–1986	Early medieval silver ring brooch decorated with confronting quadrupeds and a silver pin
9290/0689	22097	TF 74 01	Metal detecting	1985–1986	Medieval copper-alloy pendant with traces of enamel
9409	29157	TF 74 00	Chance discovery	1988	Middle Bronze Age ceremonial bronze dirk, discovered by chance, set vertically in the ground
9290/0689	32985	TF 74 01	Metal detecting	1997	Roman and medieval coins and metal objects, as well as some post-medieval metal objects. This included a nearly complete medieval ampula of 12th-14th-century date
9290/0689	33611	TF 74 01	Metal detecting	1998–2015	Roman, medieval and post-medieval coins, as well as Middle/Late Anglo-Saxon and medieval to post-medieval metal objects. The metal finds include a probable Middle/Late Anglo-Saxon pin; medieval to post-medieval dress accessories; a medieval thimble and harness mount; a medieval/post-medieval rumbler bell and

National Trust field ID	NHER No.	Supplied NGR	Event type	Event date	Finds
					cloth seal, and post-medieval harness mounts, a Jew's harp and a spoon
9290/0689	33550	TF 74 01	Metal detecting	1998	Very worn medieval copper-alloy annular brooch
9290/0689	34689	TF 74 01	Metal detecting	1998	Undatable spindle whorl and a post-medieval jetton and hooked tag
9290/0689	50005	TF 74 01	Metal detecting	2006–2014	Late prehistoric flints; Roman and medieval to post-medieval coins; medieval and post-medieval jettons and tokens. The metal small finds include a Late Iron Age/Roman decorative harness stud; a Roman brooch and possible bracelet; a Middle/Late Anglo-Saxon strap-end; a Late Anglo-Saxon strap-end; medieval to post-medieval dress accessories; medieval seal matrices, a casket key and thimble; a medieval/post-medieval coin weight, rivet, knife fragment and a repair splint from a skillet handle and post-medieval harness mounts, an apothecary weight, thimble, furniture fitting and cloth seals
9290/0689	50160	TF 74 01	Metal detecting	2002–2006	Early Anglo-Saxon object, possibly a horse harness mount, two medieval/post-medieval chafing dish or furniture handles, and a purse bar fragment
9409	50168	TF 74 00	Metal detecting	2002–2006	Roman candelabrum or lamp stand and a medieval harness pendant
9290/0689	50173	TF 74 01	Metal detecting	2002–2006	unidentified and undatable, irregular piece of molten gold attached to a quartz pebble
9290/0689	58659	TF 74 01	Metal detecting	2008	Roman coin and a medieval seal matrix

Table 1. NHER finds records from within the study area

National Trust field ID	NHER No.	Supplied NGR	Monument type	Period	Description
9290	11966	TF 7387 0081	Deserted medieval settlement? Probable drainage earthworks?	Medieval? Modern?	Identified by sources as a possible deserted village site, no earthworks or other indications of previous occupation to confirm this have been recorded, and the area is now arable
0547	35504	TF 7407 0050	Ring ditch	Bronze Age?	A parchmark cropmark of a ring ditch of unknown date is visible in aerial photography from 1976
9290	36713	TF 7383 0087	Linear feature	Uncertain	Cropmarks of a linear feature of unknown date are visible on aerial photographs from 1996. This would appear to be some form of road or trackway within Oxburgh Park, NHER 30479. The origin of this feature is unknown, as is its potential connection to the park

Table 2. NHER monument records from within the study area

2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

- 2.1.1 The principal aim of the fieldwork was to deliver training in archaeological fieldwalking and post-excavation finds processing for the National Trust volunteers, as well as providing a programme of work through which aspects of the wider archaeological and environmental history of the area could be introduced to the volunteers.
- 2.1.2 Beyond this, however, the fieldwork was also carried out in relation to a primary research question: to locate and understand the archaeology of the newly acquired land and understand how it fits into the archaeological story of the region and Oxburgh Hall in particular.

2.2 Methodology

- 2.2.1 The fieldwork consisted of surface collection and metal detecting across two grid squares in field 9409 (Thornhams) and one grid square covering field 2111 (Golts; Figs 3-5). A small area of isolated woodland (3310) is present within the Golts field, which did not form part of the surveyed area.
- 2.2.2 The methodology followed the guidelines outlined in *Discovering the Archaeology of the Brecks: What Lies Beneath* produced by Norfolk Historic Environment Services (n.d). Transects in the south of field 9409 and in 2111 were spaced 20m apart, with finds allocated a new identifier every 20m along the transects (Figs 4-5). The grid in the north of field 9409 was alternatively divided by 10m wide transects set 10m apart. All of the grid squares located off of the transects were 100% walked and metal detected.
- 2.2.3 Grid squares were allocated a letter code (A to Y and GA to GP) by transect and a number for every 10m or 20m along the transect. Each individual collection unit thus having a unique alpha-numeric identifier (e.g., A1 or GA1). The baseline was subsequently tied into the OS National Grid by means of a handheld GPS.
- 2.2.4 All finds or possible finds were retained during the fieldwalking. Finds processing was undertaken at Oxborough Village Hall by National Trust volunteers under the supervision of OA East staff. All finds of no archaeological significance were discarded, with modern ceramic building material (including field drain fragments) quantified prior to discard. All archaeological finds were catalogued and all non-metal finds were cleaned.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Fieldwork conditions

3.1.1 The fieldwalking and metal detecting took place over three days in field 9409, with additional days of work carried out by Angus Wainwright (National Trust) in field 2111. Weather conditions variable, including episodes of high wind and heavy rain. Ground conditions were good, with both the surveyed fields having recently been ploughed, tilled and sown with grass seed. The ploughsoil consisted of a dark brown sandy silt with occasional medium-sized gravel inclusions.

3.2 Fieldwalking and metal detecting results

Introduction

3.2.1 A moderate-sized finds assemblage was recovered from the site, which is dominated by metalwork, worked and burnt flint, and ceramic building material (CBM). Overall, very little glass, pottery, clay tobacco pipe, stone, animal bone or shell was recovered. The finds are representative of activity from the Early Neolithic to the present day, with most of the recovered assemblage dating from the medieval and post-medieval periods.

3.2.2 A basic quantification of the finds is provided in Table 3. Distribution plots of the finds are provided in Figs 4-5.

Find type	Count	Weight (g)
Metalwork	313	28,055
Worked flint	149	2,029g
Burnt flint	394	7,078g
Glass	4	7.8g
Roman pottery	2	10g
Post-Roman pottery	18	166g
Clay tobacco pipe	3	7g
Ceramic building material	476	27,900g
Stone	4	1,607g
Animal bone	3	88
Mollusca	3	17

Table 3. Basic quantification of finds recovered during the fieldwalking

Metalwork (Fig. 4, Plot B and Fig. 5, Plots B-D; App. A)

3.2.3 A total of 313 metal finds weighing 28,055g were retained and recorded from the fieldwalking and metal detecting survey, of which the vast majority were of medieval to modern date. They mostly relate to agricultural activities including horseshoes, broken implements and nails. Coins of both copper-alloy and silver (Ag) were also recorded, along with buckles, brooches, buttons, leather fitments and various miscellaneous lead objects. Not all of the artefacts recovered were identifiable. The most significant finds include an Iron Age La Tène Type 1C Brooch, a Roman Colchester one-piece copper-alloy fibula and a dress or hair pin of probable early medieval date (Plates 1-5).

Worked and burnt flint (Fig. 5, Plot A; App. B)

- 3.2.4 A medium-sized assemblage of 149 worked flints (2,029g) and 394 burnt flints (7,078g) was recovered during the fieldwalking. The worked flints were recovered from 63 individual collection units, each one yielding between one and ten worked flints and the burnt flint came from 60 individual collection units. The 33 retouched items include several formal tool types including scrapers, backed blades, a notched flake and a piercer. The assemblage can be broadly dated to the later Neolithic/Early Bronze Age whilst the few narrower, blade-like flakes indicate a probable Early Neolithic component.

Glass (App. C)

- 3.2.5 Four fragments of post-medieval glass were recovered, most likely originating from glass vessels of 19th-20th-century date.

Roman pottery (Fig. 5, Plot D; App. D)

- 3.2.6 Only two sherds (10g) of Roman pottery were recovered from the site. These consisted of one sherd of coarse sandy oxidized ware and one sherd of shell-tempered ware which are not closely datable.

Post-Roman pottery (Fig. 5, Plot D; App. E)

- 3.2.7 A small assemblage of 18 sherds (166g) of pottery dating from the 16th-20th centuries was recovered from the site. Only two collection units produced more than a single sherd of pottery. A wide variety of different fabrics are present in the assemblage, including Iron-glazed red earthenware, English Stoneware and Pearlware.

Clay tobacco pipe (App. F)

- 3.2.8 A very small assemblage of clay tobacco pipe (three fragments, weighing 7g) was recovered during the fieldwork. All three fragments consist of stems which can only be attributed a broad post-medieval date.

Ceramic building material (Fig. 4, Plot A; App. G)

- 3.2.9 A moderately large assemblage of CBM was recovered from the site (476 fragments, 27.9kg), however the vast majority of this material consists of fragments of modern bricks and field drains. Due to its limited archaeological significance, only a sample of the more diagnostic material (40 fragments, 5kg) covering the range of forms, fabrics and dates was retained for closer assessment. A small percentage of the assemblage consists of medieval tile.

Stone (App. H)

- 3.2.10 Four pieces of stone weighing 1,607g was recovered from the site. The small assemblage consists of two fragments of Collyweston slate roof tile (of Romano-British or medieval date) and two fragments of limestone which may represent building stone of uncertain date.

Faunal remains (App. 1)

3.2.11 Three fragments of oyster (*Ostrea edulis*) shell were recovered, along with three equid teeth (*Equus ferus caballus*) during the fieldwork. The date of this material is unclear.

4 DISCUSSION

4.1.1 The fieldwalking and metal detecting survey carried out across the Golts and Thornhams fields by National Trust volunteers (with assistance from OA East staff) has successfully recovered a modest assemblage of finds, mostly consisting of metalwork, worked flint and CBM. From these finds, an approximate picture of past human activities can be constructed for the southernmost part of the study area.

Activity chronology and characterisation

4.1.2 The recovered finds date from a wide range of different periods and attest to human activity on or in the vicinity of the site over a c. 6000-year period, from the Early Neolithic to the present day.

4.1.3 Interestingly, no struck flint of Palaeolithic or Mesolithic date was recovered during the survey. This is a pattern which appears to be reflected across the wider environs, with no evidence from these periods in the locality recorded on the NHER to date. This contrasts significantly with evidence from across the Breckland region, with the recovery of numerous tranchet adzes suggesting the once heavily forested terraces supported substantive, semi-nomadic, seasonally mobile populations during the Mesolithic (Murphy 1984). This possibly demonstrates that hunter-gatherer communities were less active within the Oxborough landscape, or that evidence of their presence is simply yet to be uncovered.

4.1.4 A further point of consistency between the survey results and the records documented in the NHER is the relatively limited evidence for Anglo-Saxon activity. The fieldwalking and metal detecting recovered few finds dating from this period, suggesting that the Thornhams and Golts fields were situated away from areas of settlement in the parish across the 6th-11th centuries, with the identification of an Early Anglo-Saxon cemetery in the far north of the parish somewhat supporting this view (NHER 34131). However, the greater weathering, movement, exposure and truncation experienced within the ploughsoil environment, significantly reduces the survival rates of delicate artefacts – particularly the hand-built, poorly fired, organic tempered ceramics used across the Early to Middle Anglo-Saxon periods and throughout prehistory. Consequently, such taphonomic processes may be responsible for the relative presence or absence of different materials recovered during the project, and such biasing factors should be considered throughout this discussion.

Prehistoric

4.1.5 The earliest evidence recovered consists of a small quantity of flint flakes and blades of Early Neolithic date. The size of the assemblage does not point towards settlement activity on or in the vicinity of the site, but instead suggests a transient presence, which appears to reflect the character of the Neolithic activity recovered from the wider area (see Section 1.3).

4.1.6 A more substantial assemblage of roughly worked flint was recovered from the two surveyed fields, which appears to date approximately to the later Neolithic/Early Bronze Age. Bronze Age activity in the environs is well documented, with probable funerary monuments recorded in the vicinity of the site (NHER 15134) and of

particular significance, a Middle Bronze Age dirk (NHER 29157), which is now housed in the British Museum.

- 4.1.7 At first glance the assemblage is fairly unremarkable and is not of a size that immediately suggests concentrated episodes of activity on or near to the site during the Bronze Age. However, within the Golts field (2111), although struck and burnt flint was fairly evenly distributed, a notable concentration of burnt flint was identified in the far north corner of the field (Fig. 5). In the Thornhams field (9409), both the struck and burnt flint appear to have been recovered from a concentration just above the central western part of the field, at the closest point to the River Gadder. These concentrations mark the material as having greater potential, possibly reflecting the location of sub-surface archaeological remains, the tops of which may have been disturbed by modern ploughing.
- 4.1.8 Bronze Age 'burnt mound' activity is well documented within the Breckland region, having been identified for example just c. 11km north-east of the site at Swan's Nest in Swaffham (White 2022). The reasons behind these flint heating activities are poorly understood, but the boiling of water using flint may relate to cooking or craft processing activities (Crowson 2004). The location of the struck and burnt flint concentration in the Thornhams field, close to the River Gadder is particularly compelling in light of this and it is possible that this material relates to an area of Bronze Age settlement within the confines of the site. These concentrations may relate to quantities of burnt flint identified within a wooded area located approximately 300m to the north of the surveyed fields (not illustrated; Angus Wainwright pers. comm.).
- 4.1.9 A single Iron Age La Tène Type 1C brooch dated to c. 400-300 BC was recovered from the Golts field and parallels well with five other Iron Age brooches recovered from the environs (NHER 23506; NHER 23520; NHER 33547; NHER 51092; NHER 59867). In the absence of concentrations of pottery from this period and as a lone artefact, it is unlikely that this find relates directly to settlement activity within this part of the study area and mostly likely represents a casual loss relating to transient activities.

Romano-British

- 4.1.10 Only a small group of material of Romano-British date was recovered during the fieldwork, consisting of a single Colchester one-piece brooch dated c. AD 25-75 and two sherds of pottery. Such small amounts of material again suggest only low-level, possibly transient activities at the site during this period.
- 4.1.11 These findings are consistent with those from the wider environs and most likely relate to the area of Romano-British settlement previously identified in the north of the parish (NHER 1021).

Medieval to modern

- 4.1.12 The vast majority of the material recovered during the fieldwork is either of medieval, post-medieval or modern date. The low quantities of pottery (a material typically associated with domestic activities and settlement) suggests this part of the study area was situated away from the primary zones of occupation in the parish during these periods.

- 4.1.13 The low levels of pottery that have been recovered, along with the small quantities of (non-field drain) CBM, are more characteristic of discarded material which has been spread across the site through nightsoiling/manuring activities in the post-medieval period. Although greater amounts of brick were recovered from the Golts, these still were not found in concentrations indicative of the presence of a demolished structure or brick/tile manufacturing activities on the site itself. It is possible that some of the recovered CBM may originate from a 17th-century brick works located in the immediate vicinity (Angus Wainwright pers. comm.).
- 4.1.14 The metalwork assemblage suggests that the activities carried out at the site were predominantly related to agriculture, including horseshoes, broken implements/tools and nails. Coins from this period were identified in low numbers and most likely represent casual losses. The general low levels of non-agricultural material culture dating from this period may also relate to the surveyed fields having been part of the Oxburgh Hall estate, to which access was likely controlled and restricted.

Conclusions and potential for further work

- 4.1.15 The fieldwalking and metal detecting survey carried out across the Thornhams and Golts fields has been successful in characterising the historic land use of the southern part of the study area. Of primary significance is the potential identification of two concentrations of prehistoric material, which may relate to sub-surface archaeological remains. Human activity on or in the vicinity of the site between the Iron Age and medieval periods appears to have been relatively small-scale and transient, with the area seeming to come under agricultural exploitation (or lying within the parkland) during the post-medieval period up to the modern day, as suggested through the signatures of manuring/nightsoil spreading and fair quantities of agricultural items such as horseshoes.
- 4.1.16 Further fieldwalking and metal detecting across the Thornhams and Golts fields is not possible, at least in the near future, due to the land being converted into grassland to once again form part of Oxburgh Hall Park. Further fieldwalking and metal detecting across Phase 2 of the project, in the north of the study area, will be beneficial as it will generate a wider pool of data through which to assess the nature and extent of past human activities in the landscape surrounding Oxburgh Hall. If possible, targeted excavation/test pitting in the areas where concentrations of prehistoric flints were identified represents a potential means through which to better assess the extent of any sub-surface archaeological remains.

APPENDIX A METALWORK

By James Fairbairn

Introduction

A.1.1 A total of 313 metal finds were retained and recorded from the metal detecting survey (Fig. 4, Plot B and Fig. 5, Plots B-D; Plates 1-5). The greater amount of these are related to agricultural activities including horseshoes, broken implements and nails. Coins of both copper-alloy and silver were also recorded, along with buckles, brooches, buttons, leather fitments and various miscellaneous lead objects. Not all the artefacts recovered were identifiable. This report presents a summary of the findings.

Agricultural objects

A.1.2 Most of the agricultural objects are ferrous, fragmentary and in most cases cannot be positively identified, although a complete medieval horseshoe dating to the 14th or 15th century was recovered from grid square GH8 (Golts, 2111). Others recorded and retained are of post-medieval date, mostly 18th- and 19th-century. One other agricultural implement of note was found in grid square F2 (Thornhams, 9409), where a square socketed axe head dating to the late medieval or early post-medieval period was recovered. An implement such as this would have been a common tool in this period. The socket is not broken, and it is most likely that the object was lost, rather than discarded.

Coins and tokens

A.1.3 The coins found during the survey consist of both copper-alloy and silver, with a total of six hammered silver coins recorded. The earliest of these can be attributed to Edward IV, including a long cross penny and a groat, both recovered from grid square GF2 (Golts, 2111; Plate 4). Other silver coins include a Henry VIII halfpenny from grid square GK12 (Golts, 2111), a very worn possible Elizabethan coin from grid square K5 (Thornhams, 9409), a Charles I shilling from grid square GJ8 (Golts, 2111; Plate 3) and an unidentifiable long cross penny from grid square R3 (Thornhams, 9409). The copper-alloy coins recorded are mostly unidentifiable and, in some cases, could be post-medieval tokens. Of those that are able to be identified, three are of 18th-century date. A halfpenny was recovered from grid square S7 and further pennies were found in grid squares T6 and R6 (Thornhams, 9409). A Rose and Orb Nuremberg Jetton possibly attributing to Hans Krauwinkel II and dating to the early post-medieval period was also recovered from the Thornhams field.

Brooches

A.1.4 Two brooches of note were found during the fieldwork. The earliest of these being an Iron Age La Tène Type 1C brooch found within grid square GB6 (Golts, 2111; Plate 5). This dates from around 400-300 BC. The brooch was originally cast as one piece, with a strongly arched bow which is ovoid, with flattened plano-convex cross sections and decorated with incised parallel dotted lines along its spine. The foot curves up towards the bow, ending in a transverse moulded collar and a flattened sub-circular terminal

lobe. The second brooch was recovered from GC7 (Golts, 2111). This is a Roman Colchester one-piece copper-alloy fibula dating to c. AD 25-75 (Plate 1). It retains its spring and part of the pin and catch plate. A dress or hair pin of probable early medieval date (c. AD 800-1000) was recovered from grid square X4 (Thornhams, 9409). The head of the pin is globular with no decoration and the top of the head is slightly flattened (Plate 2). A circular-sectioned shaft extends from the collar, terminating in a worn point. The metal has a mid-green patina.

Buttons

A.1.5 A total of 30 buttons were recorded – all are of post-medieval date and made of copper-alloy. Three found in grid squares B1, M8 and R2 (Thornhams, 9409) show some decoration, with one retaining some silvering. All of these are likely to be livery buttons. The others recovered are all of simple design and most likely had a utilitarian function.

Buckles

A.1.6 Four buckles were recorded from grid squares B3 (Thornhams, 9409), R6 (Thornhams, 9409), GR6 (Golts, 2111) and GB2 (Thornhams, 9409). Those found in grid squares B3 and GB2 are constructed from copper-alloy, are fragmentary and of medieval date. The two fragmentary iron buckles found in grid squares R6 and GR6 are likely to come from horse harnesses or bridles.

Weights

A.1.7 A total of four lead weights dating to the medieval period were recovered from grid squares A2, E2, R3 and O10, all in the Thornhams field (9409). All are likely to have had an agricultural use except for that found in square E2, which could have been used as a fishing weight.

Fitments

A.1.8 Fitments, likely to be medieval and relating to leather working, were recorded in grid squares GD4 and GD6 (Golts, 2111). One is a square copper-alloy undecorated mount. the other is a small, elongated mount that would have possibly been attached to a belt or strap.

Conclusions

A.1.9 The metalwork recovered during the survey is all likely to derive from casual loss and discard, with the greater amount of material having an agricultural connection or function. The Iron Age and Roman brooches are also likely to have been casual losses and do not necessarily suggest a settlement in the immediate vicinity. The artefacts found are consistent with long-lived land use and are typical of those found during similar metal detecting surveys in the region.

Square	Count	Weight (kg)	Material	Object Name	Description	Date
N/A	6	0.06	Fe	Nail	square	unknown
N/A	1	0.19	Pb	Object	rolled up sheet	unknown
A1	1	0.002	Pb	Coin\Token	unidentified, 9mm diameter	unknown
A1	5	0.059	Fe	Nail	nails	unknown
A1	1	0.027	Fe	Object	fitting	post-medieval
A2	1	0.031	Pb	Weight	height 13mm, width 22mm	medieval - post-medieval
A2	1	0.05	Cu Alloy	Object	agricultural	unknown
A4	1	0.005	Composite	Cartridge	fragment	modern
A4	1	0.71	Fe	Object	agricultural?	medieval - post-medieval
A5	1	0.012	Fe	Nail	fragment	unknown
A6	4	0.26	Fe	Object	bolt, rivet and fitting	modern
A7	1	0.005	Composite	Cartridge	fragment	modern
A7	1	0.033	Fe	Nail	nail or pin?	unknown
B1	2	0.008	Cu Alloy	Button	flat and domed buttons	post-medieval
B3	1	0.012	Cu Alloy	Object	buckle	medieval
B4	1	0.768	Fe	Object	agricultural?	medieval - post-medieval
B5	1	0.009	Cu Alloy	Button	25mm diameter	modern
B6	2	0.01	Composite	Cartridge	fragment	modern
C1	2	0.002	Pb	Coin\Token	unclear	post-medieval
C1	1	0.001	Cu Alloy	Button	12mm diameter	post-medieval
C2	1	0.035	Pb	Object	moulding?	unknown
C3	1	0.016	Cu Alloy	Coin\Token	Georgian coin	post-medieval
C3	1	0.002	Cu Alloy	Object	vessel rim	unknown
C4	1	0.047	Fe	Object	agricultural	unknown
C5	1	0.009	Composite	Cartridge	fragment	modern
C5	1	0.005	Cu Alloy	Object	ring	late medieval
C6	1	0.005	Composite	Cartridge	fragment	modern
C7	1	0.005	Composite	Cartridge	fragment	modern
D1	1	0.02	Fe	Object	bolt	modern
D2	2	0.082	Fe	Nail	Iron horseshoe shaped Nails	unknown
D2	4	0.007	Cu Alloy	Object	Wire	unknown
D3	1	0.001	Cu Alloy	Fitting	leather mount	medieval
D3	2	0.056	Fe	Object	mount	unknown
D4	1	0.005	Composite	Cartridge	fragment	modern
D7	1	0.005	Composite	Cartridge	fragment	modern
D7	1	0.008	Fe	Nail	Iron horseshoe shaped Nail	unknown
E1	1	0.027	Pb	Object	pierced lead plate	unknown
E2	1	0.11	Pb	Weight	fishing weight?	medieval

Square	Count	Weight (kg)	Material	Object Name	Description	Date
E2	1	0.005	Composite	Cartridge	fragment	modern
E3	1	0.003	Cu Alloy	Button	17mm diameter	post-medieval
E5	1	0.003	Cu Alloy	Button	28mm diameter	post-medieval
F2	1	0.721	Fe	Tool	Axe head, square socket	late medieval - early post-medieval
F2	1	0.01	Ag	Coin	Silver coin of Edward III/IV cantebury mint	medieval
G09?	1	0.01	Composite	Cartridge	Cartridge	modern
G3	1	0.001	Cu Alloy	Fitting	Mount	medieval
G7	1	0.05	Fe	Horseshoe	Horseshoe	post-medieval
G9	1	0.104	Fe	Nut\Bolt	Nut\Bolt	modern
GB1	1	0.064	Fe	Object	Horseshoe	post-medieval
GB2	1	0.321	Fe	Object	uncertain	unknown
GB2	1	0.046	Fe	Object	uncertain	unknown
GB2	1	0.003	Cu Alloy	Object	Buckle	medieval
GB3	3	0.098	Slag	slag	slag	unknown
GB4	1	0.128	Fe	Horseshoe	Horseshoe	post-medieval
GB4	1	0.137	Fe	Horseshoe	Horseshoe	post-medieval
GB4	2	0.065	Fe	Nail	nails	unknown
GB4	1	0.004	Cu Alloy	Fitting	casket mount?	medieval
GB5	1	0.109	Fe	Horseshoe	Horseshoe	post-medieval
GB5	1	0.001	Cu Alloy	Button	Button	post-medieval
GB6	1	0.007	Cu Alloy	Brooch	Brooch, pas no. NMS-69EEBCpas no. NMS-69EEBC	Late Iron Age
GC7	1	0.007	Cu Alloy	Brooch	Roman Colchester one piece with pin	Early Roman
GC2	2	0.012	Composite	Cartridge	Cartridge	modern
GC3	1	0.003	Cu Alloy	Object	Object	unknown
GC5	1	0.001	Cu Alloy	Object	Ring	post-medieval
GD2	4	0.03	Composite	Cartridge	Cartridge	modern
GD3	5	0.063	Fe	Nail	Nail	unknown
GD3	1	0.023	Fe	Object	Washer	modern
GD3	1	0.07	Composite	Cartridge	Cartridge	modern
GD3	1	0.056	Fe	Horseshoe	Horseshoe	post-medieval?
GD4	9	0.12	Fe	Nail	nails	unknown
GD4	2	0.1	Fe	Object	Fitting	unknown
GD4	1	0.17	Fe	object	washer	modern
GD4	1	0.004	Cu Alloy	Object	fitment?	medieval?
GD4	2	0.2	Fe	Horseshoe	horseshoe	post-medieval
GD5	1	0.196	Fe	Horseshoe	Horseshoe	post-medieval
GD5	1	0.003	Cu Alloy	Button	Button	post-medieval
GD5	1	0.012	Pb	Ordnance	Shot\muskett ball	post-medieval

Square	Count	Weight (kg)	Material	Object Name	Description	Date
GD5	4	0.043	Fe	Nail	Nails	unknown
GD5	1	0.007	Composite	Cartridge	Cartridge	modern
GD6	1	0	Cu Alloy	Fitting	Fitting	unknown
GD6	4	0.21	Fe	Horseshoe	horseshoe	post-medieval
GE2	1	0.049	Fe	Horseshoe	Horseshoe	post-medieval
GE3	1	0.001	Cu Alloy	Button	Button	post-medieval
GE5	1	0.003	Cu Alloy	Button	Button	post-medieval
GE8	1	0.082	Fe	Nail	nail	unknown
GF10	5	0.218	Fe	Nail	Nail	unknown
GF11	1	0.01	Fe	Nail	Nail	unknown
GF11	1	0.28	Fe	Object	uncertain	unknown
GF12	3	0.318	Fe	Object	uncertain	unknown
GF13	6	0.072	Fe	Nail	Nail	unknown
GF13	1	0.001	Cu Alloy	Object	uncertain	unknown
GF2	1	0.001	Ag	Coin	Coin	post-medieval
GF3	1	0.044	Fe	Nail	nail	unknown
GF4	1	0.21	Pb	Object	Uncertain	unknown
GF4	1	0.76	Fe	Horseshoe	horseshoe	post-medieval
GF5	1	0.23	Fe	Horseshoe	horseshoe	post-medieval
GF6	1	0.042	Fe	Horseshoe	Horseshoe	post-medieval
GF6	1	0.003	Ag	Coin	Groat?	post-medieval
GF8	1	0.062	Fe	Nut\Bolt	Nut\Bolt	modern
GF9	3	0.05	Fe	Nail	nail	unknown
GF9	1	0.58	Fe	Object	lump?	unknown
GF9	1	0.06	Fe	horseshoe	horseshoe	post-medieval
GH11	1	0.01	Fe	Nail	Nail	unknown
GH12	1	0.04	Fe	Nail	nail	unknown
GH13	2	0.84	Fe	Nail	nail	unknown
GH13	1	0	Composite	Cartridge	Cartridge	modern
GH13	1	0.01	Composite	Cartridge	Cartridge	modern
GH13	1	0	Cu Alloy	Button	Button	post-medieval
GH4	1	0.52	Fe	Object	objects	unknown
GH4	1	0.031	Fe	Object	objects	unknown
GH5	1	0.047	Fe	Object	objects	unknown
GH6	1	0.04	Fe	Nail	nail	unknown
GH6	1	0.011	Fe	Object	objects	unknown
GH6	2	0.232	Fe	Horseshoe	Horseshoe	post-medieval
GH7	1	0.05	Fe	Horseshoe	Horseshoe	post-medieval
GH8	1	0.197	Fe	Horseshoe	Horseshoe (heavily corded)	medieval
GH9	1	0.077	Fe	Horseshoe	Horseshoe	post-medieval
GJ10	1	0.005	Composite	Cartridge	Cartridge	modern

Square	Count	Weight (kg)	Material	Object Name	Description	Date
GJ10	2	0.035	Fe	Nail	Nail	unknown
GJ11	3	0.06	Fe	Nail	nails	unknown
GJ11	1	0.27	Fe	Object	Object	unknown
GJ11	2	0.18	Fe	Horseshoe	horseshoe	post-medieval
GJ12	1	0	Composite	Cartridge	Cartridge	modern
GJ12	1	0	Fe	Object	Tool	modern
GJ13	1	0.02	Fe	Object	Object	unknown
GJ13	1	0.18	Fe	Horseshoe	horseshoe	post-medieval
GJ13	1	0.02	Fe	Horseshoe	horseshoe	post-medieval
GJ6	2	0.019	Composite	Cartridge	Cartridge	modern
GJ6	6	0.1	Fe	Nail	Nail	unknown
GJ7	1	0.11	Fe	Object	Object	unknown
GJ7	3	0.07	Pb	Object	lead	pos-medieval
GJ7	1	0.01	Composite	Cartridge	Cartridge	modern
GJ8	1	0	Composite	Cartridge	Cartridge	modern
GJ8	4	0.59	Fe	Nail	nails	unknown
GJ8	2	0.09	Fe	Nail	nails	unknown
GJ8	1	0.21	Fe	Horseshoe	horseshoe	post-medieval
GJ8	2	0.11	Fe	Horseshoe	horseshoe	post-medieval
GJ8	1	0.004	Ag	Coin	unknown	post-medieval
GJ9	2	0.052	Fe	Nail	nail	unknown
GJ9	5	0.035	Fe	Object	objects	unknown
GJ9	1	0.111	Fe	Horseshoe	Horseshoe	post-medieval
J1	1	0.002	Cu Alloy	Button	Button	post-medieval
GK11	3	0.02	Composite	Cartridge	Cartridge	modern
GK12	1	0.014	Composite	Cartridge	Cartridge	modern
Gk12	1	0.001	Ag	Coin	Clipped halfpenny London mint	medieval
GK13	2	0.004	Cu Alloy	Button	9mm diameter, silvered	modern
GK13	1	0.002	Pb	Cartridge	Cartridge	modern
K5	1	0.001	Ag	Coin	Coin	post-medieval
GK6	1	0.261	Fe	Horseshoe	Horseshoe	post-medieval
GK6	1	0.056	Pb	Object	scrap	unknown
GK7	1	0.001	Cu Alloy	Object	plating?	unknown
GK8	1	0.011	Cu Alloy	Object	Wire	modern
GL10	1	0.19	Fe	Horseshoe	horseshoe	post-medieval
L2	1	0.004	Cu Alloy	Object	Object	unknown
L4	2	0.004	Cu Alloy	Button	Button	post-medieval
L5	1	0.001	Cu Alloy	Buckle	Object	post-medieval
GM12	1	0.054	Fe	Object	object	unknown
M4	1	0.003	Pb	Object	object	unknown
GM7	1	0.014	Fe	Nail	nail	unknown

Square	Count	Weight (kg)	Material	Object Name	Description	Date
GM9	1	0.066	Fe	Object	objects	unknown
GN10	3	0.046	Composite	Cartridge	Cartridge	modern
GN11	1	0.005	Composite	Cartridge	Cartridge	modern
GN11	1	0.04	Fe	Object	objects	unknown
GN12	1	0	Composite	Cartridge	Cartridge	modern
GN12	2	0.032	Fe	Nail	nail	unknown
P3	1	0.004	Composite	Cartridge	Cartridge	modern
P5	1	0.272	Fe	Horseshoe	Horseshoe	post-medieval
P5	1	0.002	Cu Alloy	Button	Button	post-medieval
Q2	1	0.146	Fe	Object	padlock	modern
Q6	2	0.074	Fe	Horseshoe	Horseshoe	post-medieval
R2	1	0.005	Cu Alloy	Button	Button	post-medieval
R3	1	0.081	Pb	Weight	Weight	post-medieval
R3	1	0.001	Ag	Coin	Coin	unknown
R6	1	0.016	Fe	Object	Buckle	post-medieval
R6	1	0.008	Cu Alloy	Button	Button	post-medieval
R6	1	0.006	Cu Alloy	Coin	Coin	podt-medieval
R6	2	0.005	Composite	Cartridge	Cartridge	modern
T3	2	0.464	Fe	Horseshoe	Horseshoe	post-medieval
T5	1	0.153	Fe	Horseshoe	Horseshoe	post-medieval
T7	1	0.002	Cu Alloy	Button	Button	post-medieval
V4	1	0.112	Fe	Object	Object	unknown
V6	1	0.011	Fe	Nail	Nail	unknown
W4	1	0.138	Fe	Horseshoe	Horseshoe	post-medieval
W4	1	0.005	Composite	Cartridge	Cartridge	modern
X4	1	0.003	Cu Alloy	Object	Pin	early medieval
Y5	1	0.082	Fe	Horseshoe	Horseshoe	post-medieval
H1	1	0.005	Composite	Cartridge	Cartridge	modern
I10	1	0.003	Cu Alloy	Button	15mm diameter	post-medieval
I11	3	0.018	Composite	Cartridge	Cartridge	modern
I9	4	0.029	Pb	Object	Ferule band. Bronze frag?	post-medieval
J2	3	0.341	Fe	Horseshoe	Horseshoe	post-medieval
J3	1	n/a	Pb	Ordnance	Musket ball	post-medieval
J5	2	0.009	Cu Alloy	Object	Fitting	unknown
J1	2	0.015	Composite	Cartridge	Cartridge	modern
J1	1	n/a	Cu Alloy	Object	20mm fragment of Bronze	Bronze Age/Iron Age?
J1	1	n/a	Cu Alloy	Button	Domed two piece button, 18mm diameter	post-medieval
K5	1	n/a	Ag	Coin	hammered coin, 15mm diameter - ID uncertain	medieval

Square	Count	Weight (kg)	Material	Object Name	Description	Date
L2	4	0.022	Fe	Nail	nail	unknown
L3	4	0.112	Fe	Nail	Nail	unknown
L4	1	0.005	Composite	Cartridge	Cartridge	modern
L4	2	0.053	Fe	Object	objects	unknown
L4	2	0.008	Fe	Nail	Nail	unknown
L5	2	0.018	Composite	Cartridge	Cartridge	modern
L5	2	0.032	Fe	Object	objects	unknown
L5	1	0.006	Composite	Cartridge	Cartridge	modern
L5	4	0.174	Fe	Object	objects	unknown
L5	1	0.655	Fe	Horseshoe	Horseshoe	post-medieval
L5	1	n/a	Cu Alloy	Object	Buckle loop	medieval?
L6	1	0.005	Composite	Cartridge	Cartridge	modern
L7	2	0.075	Fe	Object	objects	unknown
M4	1	n/a	Pb	Ordnance	Lead shot\bullet	post-medieval
M5	1	0.619	Fe	Object	objects	unknown
M6	2	0.289	Fe	Object	objects	unknown
M7	4	1.142	Fe	Object	objects	unknown
M7	1	0.005	Cu Alloy	Coin	Coin, 22mm diameter	post-medieval
M8	1	0.001	Cu Alloy	Button	8mm diameter, silvered	post-medieval
M9	1	0.009	Pb	Object	unknown	unknown
M9	1	0.001	Cu Alloy	Token	Token	post-medieval, 20mm diameter
O10	1	0.044	Pb	Weight	barrel-shaped weight	medieval
O13	1	0.005	Cu Alloy	Object	Buckle	post-medieval
O2	3	0.018	Composite	Cartridge	Cartridge	modern
O9	1	0.005	Cu Alloy	Button	Button	post-medieval
O9	1	0.002	Cu Alloy	Button	Button	post-medieval
P2	1	0.005	Composite	Cartridge	Cartridge	modern
P2	1	0.014	Fe	Nail	nail	unknown
P2	1	0.029	Fe	Object	objects	unknown
P2	1	0.003	Cu Alloy	Object	Croatian bell fragment	post-medieval
P3	1	0.017	Fe	Object	objects	unknown
P3	1	0.136	Fe	Horseshoe	Horseshoe	post-medieval
P4	2	0.043	Fe	Nail	Nail	unknown
P4	1	0.048	Fe	Object	objects	unknown
P5	1	n/a	Fe	Horseshoe	Horseshoe, one nail present	post-medieval
P5	1	n/a	Cu Alloy	Button	Button	post-medieval
P6	5	0.355	Fe	Object	objects	unknown
P7	1	0.757	Fe	Object	objects	unknown
Q2	1	0.284	Fe	Horseshoe	Horseshoe	late medieval
Q3	2	0.161	Fe	Object	objects	unknown

Square	Count	Weight (kg)	Material	Object Name	Description	Date
Q4	1	0.043	Fe	Object	objects	unknown
Q5	1	0.057	Fe	Object	objects	unknown
Q6	1	0.125	Fe	Object	objects	unknown
Q6	1	0.926	Fe	Object	objects	unknown
Q6	1	1.119	Fe	Object	objects	unknown
R2	1	0.005	Composite	Cartridge	Cartridge	modern
R3	2	0.638	Fe	Object	fishing weight?	post-medieval
R3	1	n/a	Ag	Coin	Silver hammered coin. Heavily clipped.	medieval
R5	1	0.026	Fe	Object	Object	unknown
R6	1	0.448	Fe	Object	Buckle - Probable bridle fitting	post-medieval
R6	1	n/a	Cu Alloy	Coin	30mm diameter, Georgian	post-medieval
R6	1	n/a	Cu Alloy	Button	24mm diameter	post-medieval
R7	2	0.112	Fe	Nail	Iron horseshoe shaped Nails	post-medieval
S2	1	0.001	Cu Alloy	Fitting	mount; tear drop shaped	medieval
S3	1	0.115	Fe	Horseshoe	fragment	post-medieval
S6	1	0.033	Fe	Nail	nail	unknown
S6	3	0.016	Composite	Cartridge	fragment	modern
S7	1	0.006	Cu Alloy	Coin	18th cent half penny?	post-medieval
T1	1	0.012	Cu Alloy	Object	unknown	unknown
T2	1	0.005	Composite	Cartridge	fragment	modern
T2	1	0.048	Fe	Object	agricultural?	post-medieval
T2	3	0.018	Fe	Nail	nail	unknown
T2	2	0.009	Composite	Cartridge	fragment	modern
T3	2	0.077	Fe	Object	agricultural?	post-medieval
T3	1	0.01	Pb	Ordnance	Muskett ball?	post-medieval
T3	1	0.005	Pb	Ordnance	Shot?	post-medieval
T3	1		Fe	Horseshoe	caulk and one nail remaining	post-medieval
T4	2	0.13	Fe	Object	bolt fragments	modern
T5	1		Fe	horseshoe	incomplete	medieval
T6	3	0.026	Composite	Cartridge	fragment	modern
T6	1	0.039	Fe	Object	object	unknown
T6	1	0.008	Fe	Nail	nail	unknown
T6	1	0.095	Fe	Object	Washer?	post-medieval
T6	1	0.021	Cu Alloy	Coin	18th century penny	post-medieval
T6	1	0.226	Fe	Horseshoe	fragment	post-medieval
T7	3	0.03	Composite	Cartridge	fragment	modern
T7	1	n/a	Cu Alloy	Button	14mm diameter	post-medieval
TF 74411 00202	1	0.04	Composite	Ordnance	9½ inch bullet	modern

Square	Count	Weight (kg)	Material	Object Name	Description	Date
TF 73905 99999	1	n/a	Cu Alloy	Token	20mm diameter jetton	medieval
TF74312 0352	1	n/a	Cu Alloy	Button	20mm diameter	post-medieval
TF74337 00295	1	n/a	Cu Alloy	Object	Pin	Roman
V2	1	0.915	Fe	Nail	Nail	post-medieval
V3	1	0.005	Composite	Cartridge	fragment	modern
V4	1	0.011	Fe	Nail	nail	unknown
V4	1	0.015	Fe	Object	stirup	post-medieval
V5	2	0.067	Fe	Object	agricultural?	post-medieval
V6	1	0.078	Fe	Tool	hook	post-medieval
V6	1	0.15	Fe	Horseshoe	Horseshoe	post-medieval
V7	1	0.04	Fe	object	Hammer head	post-medieval
W3	1	0.098	Fe	Nut\Bolt	Nut\Bolt	modern
W3	1	0.112	Fe	Horseshoe	fragment	Medieval?
W4	1	n/a	Fe	Horseshoe	Fragment	post-medieval
W5	2	0.033	Composite	Cartridge	fragment	modern
W5	1	0.028	Fe	Nut\Bolt	Nut\Bolt	modern
W5	1	0.094	Fe	Horseshoe	fragment	post-medieval
X3	1	0.029	Fe	Object	agricultural?	post-medieval
X3	2	0.022	Fe	Nail	nail	unknown
X4	1	0.607	Fe	Tool	Hammer head	post medieval
X4	3	0.018	Composite	Cartridge	fragment	modern
X4	1	0.007	Cu Alloy	Button	button	post-medieval
X4	1	0.145	Fe	Horseshoe	fragment	post-medieval
X4	1	n/a	Cu Alloy	Pin	57mm length dress pin	Roman
X7	1	0.062	Fe	Nut\Bolt	Nut\Bolt	modern
X7	1	0.099	Fe	Horseshoe	Horseshoe	post-medieval
Y4	2	0.311	Fe	Object	agricultural?	post-medieval
Y4	1	0.015	Fe	Nail	nail	unknown
Y4	1	0.082	Fe	Horseshoe	fragment	post-medieval
Y5	2	0.143	Fe	Object	agricultural?	post-medieval
TF 74312 00352	1	0.001	Cu Alloy	Object	ring	post -medieval
TF74337 00295	1	0.005	Cu Alloy	Button	Button	post-medieval
TF 74333 00237	1	0.001	Cu Alloy	Coin	Rose farthing	post-medieval
TL739059 99999	1	0.001	Cu Alloy	Jetton	Rose and orb type jetton	post-medieval

Table 4. Metalwork catalogue

APPENDIX B WORKED AND BURNT FLINT

By Rona Booth

Introduction and methodology

B.1.1 A medium-sized assemblage of 149 worked flints and 394 burnt flints was recovered during the fieldwalking (Fig. 5, Plot A Plates 6 and 7). The assemblage was subject to a rapid scan and entered onto a *Microsoft Excel* spreadsheet. Each flint was assigned to a category of either (primary/secondary/tertiary) flakes, narrow flakes (*including blade-like flakes), irregular pieces, retouched items, or cores and core related fragments. Table 5 presents the numbers in each of these categories according to collection unit.

Worked flint

B.1.2 A total of 149 worked flints (2,029g) were collected from 63 individual collection units, each one yielding between one and ten worked flints (Table 5).

B.1.3 The flint is mainly fine-grained and in relatively good condition with some edge damage and wear, as is to be expected of field surface collection. Cortex is present on many of the pieces and only a few pieces have recorticated to any degree.

B.1.4 The assemblage can be broadly dated to the later Neolithic/Early Bronze Age whilst the few narrower/blade-like flakes indicate a probable Early Neolithic component.

B.1.5 The 33 retouched items include several formal tool types including scrapers (for example GO4 and GO6), backed blades (GO7 and GJ10), a notched flake (GN10) and a piercer (GV3), as well as more informally retouched items, all of which also probably date to the Neolithic, although further analysis is needed for confirmation.

Burnt flint

B.1.6 A total of 394 pieces of burnt flint (7,078g) was recovered from 60 individual collection units (Table 6). A rapid scan of the bags showed that at least some of this material was worked, for example, a medial section of a flake (GB5), a proximal section of a blade(let) (GO3) and numerous possible cores and core fragments (various collection units).

Collection Unit	Count	Weight (g)	Primary flake	Secondary flake	Tertiary flake	Primary narrow* flake	Secondary narrow*flake	Tertiary narrow* flake	Retouched	Irregular piece	Core /core fragment
G55	1	1						1			
GA1	5	18	1	1	2				1		
GA3	3	11		2					1		
GA5	3	6	1		1					1	
GA6	1	7		1							
GB1	1	1			1						
GB2	1	7							1		
GB3	2	4						2			
GB6	1	1	1								
GC1	2	5	1		1						
GC2	4	35		1	1				1		1
GC3	4	20	2		2						
GC6	1	1								1	
GD1	4	20			1				1	2	
GD3	1	8					1				
GD6	1	4			1						
GD7	4	226		1							
GE10	1	5					1				
GE2	1	17	1								
GE3	3	45	1	1						1	
GE7	1	16							1		
GF5	1	7		1							
GF7	2	40							1		
GG10	1	4			1						
GG3	1	8							1		
GG4	1	272									
GG7	1	1			1						
GH4	1	7			1						
GH6	1	1			1						
GI10	1	5									
GI11	3	3	1		1					1	
GI12	2	13	1		1						
GJ10	1	8		1					1		
GJ2	1	6		1							
GJ3	3	106			1						2
GJ4	5	30	1	3					1		
GJ5	5	59	1	3					1		
GJ6	1	2			1						
GK2	6	127		3					2	1	
GK6	1	29							1		
GL12	1	1			1						
GL3	1	33							1		
GM11	1	11							1		
GM3	2	9			1				1		

Collection Unit	Count	Weight (g)	Primary flake	Secondary flake	Tertiary flake	Primary narrow* flake	Secondary narrow*flake	Tertiary narrow* flake	Retouched	Irregular piece	Core /core fragment
GM4	1	1			1						
GN10	1	10							1		
GN6	1	1		1							
GN7	8	123		5	1	1			1		1
GN8	2	12	1		1						
GN9	1	4			1						
GO12	1	4							1		
GO2	6	18	1	1	3		1				
GO3	7	90	1	1	2				2		1
GO4	10	332		2	1		1		4		1
GO5	1	13								1	
GO6	3	17		2					1		
GO7	6	47		2					2	2	
GO9	1	16							1		
GP10	1	8	1								
GP3	1	1					1				
GP6	1	23			1						
GV3	8	60		3	3				2		
GV6	1	9							1		
Total	149	2,029	14	35	34	1	5	3	33	9	6

Table 5. Worked flint by broad type according to collection unit

Collection Unit	Count	Weight (g)
G06	15	269
GA2	45	657
GA3	2	46
GA4	1	15
GB3	6	140
GB4	3	27
GB5	1	1
GC1	2	26
GC4	1	7
GD2	1	14
GD4	2	28
GD6	1	56
GE7	1	23
GF10	3	113
GF12	1	64
GF13	2	82
GF3	8	65
GG5	1	66
GH10	1	18
GH13	1	41

Collection Unit	Count	Weight (g)
GH6	1	35
GH7	1	4
GI10	1	13
GI13	1	55
GJ12	1	27
GJ3	9	255
GJ4	7	166
GJ6	2	121
GK10	2	39
GK12	1	19
GK2	4	103
GK3	2	35
GL10	2	46
GL11	1	77
GL7	1	31
GM10	2	41
GM11	3	164
GM2	7	89
GM3	1	1
GM7	2	15
GM8	1	12
GM9	1	8
GN2	41	460
GN3	10	130
GN4	18	430
GN5	15	183
GN6	3	103
GN7	12	276
GN8	11	322
GO2	40	597
GO3	29	306
GO4	5	155
GO5	5	24
GO7	6	57
GO9	3	77
GP11	1	12
GP2	7	85
GP9	2	75
GU2	2	52
GV3	33	620

Table 6. Burnt flint by count and weight according to collection unit

APPENDIX C GLASS

By Carole Fletcher

- C.1.1 Four fragments (7.8g) of post-medieval glass were recovered during the fieldwalking. The glass was scanned and recorded by form, colour, count and weight, dated where possible and recorded in Table 7. The glass is not significant, other than to indicate either 19th-century rubbish deposition or casual loss.
- C.1.2 If further work is undertaken, more glass may be recovered, although only at low levels. If no further work is undertaken, this statement acts as a full record and the glass may be deselected prior to archive deposition.

Collection Unit	Count	Weight (g)	Material	Description	Date
GG14	2	1.4	Glass: ?Vessel	Irregular fragments (re-fit) 17 x 26mm, of thin (1.8mm), pale blue green glass, possibly from a pharmaceutical bottle. The glass is somewhat distorted and pockmarked, having been exposed to heat	19th-century+
GM10	1	3.3	Glass: Vessel	Sub-rectangular, 22 x 25mm, curved fragment of dull olive green bottle glass from a utility vessel. The surfaces of the glass are dull, weathered and slightly iridescent. Thickness varies from 1.8-3.7mm	19th-century+
O5	1	3.1	Glass: Vessel	Sub-rectangular, 19.2 x 29.3mm, curved fragment of clear glass with a slight yellowish cast, from a utility bottle. Both surfaces are slightly cloudy and the outer surface feels slightly matt. 2.7-3.2mm thick	19th-20th-century

Table 7. Glass catalogue

APPENDIX D ROMAN POTTERY

By Katie Anderson

D.1.1 A very small assemblage of Roman pottery totalling two sherds and weighing 10g was recovered during the fieldwalking (Fig. 5, Plot D; Table 8). Grid square C1 contained one coarse sandy oxidised ware body sherd (4g) with exterior rilling. A single shell-tempered body sherd (6g) was recovered from grid square GE7. Due to the relatively generic nature of the fabrics and forms these sherds can only be broadly dated as Romano-British.

Collection Unit	Fabric Code	Fabric	No.	Wt (g)	Form	Date
C1	CSOX	Coarse sandy oxidised ware	1	4	Body	AD 40-400
GE7	SHELL	Shell-tempered ware	1	6	Body	AD 40-400

Table 8. Roman pottery catalogue

APPENDIX E POST-ROMAN POTTERY

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction and methodology

E.1.1 Fieldwalking produced a small assemblage (18 sherds, 166g) of 16th-20th-century pottery (Fig. 5, Plot D; Plate 8). Barclay *et al.* (2016) *A Standard for Pottery Studies in Archaeology* and *A guide to the classification of medieval ceramic forms* (MPRG 1998) act as standards. A simplified method of recording has been undertaken, with fabric codes assigned from Sue Anderson's unpublished post-Roman fabric series. All sherds have been counted, classified by fabric, weighed on a context-by-context basis and recorded in Table 9.

Assemblage and discussion

E.1.2 The assemblage is fragmentary and represents extremely low levels of pottery distribution dating from the 16th- 20th centuries. Only two collection units produced more than a single sherd of pottery and the material represents background noise, probably from spreads of general domestic rubbish.

E.1.3 This statement acts as a full record and, if no further work is undertaken, the pottery may be dispersed for educational use, or deselected prior to archival deposition.

Collection Unit	Fabric	Description	MNV	Count	Weight (g)	Date Range
A2	Glazed red earthenware (GRE)	Moderately abraded internally glazed body sherd	1	1	4	16th-18th-century
C2	Iron-glazed red earthenware (IGBW)	Moderately abraded body sherd, externally and internally glazed, possibly from a drinking vessel	1	1	1	16th-18th-century
D1	Glazed red earthenware (GRE)	Moderately abraded to abraded body sherd, internally glazed	1	1	10	16th-18th-century
D1	Iron-glazed red earthenware (IGBW)	Moderately abraded body sherd, externally and internally glazed, possibly from a drinking vessel	1	1	1	16th-18th-century
D1	?West Norfolk Bichrome (WNBC)	Moderately abraded to heavily abraded body sherd, difficult to tell external from internal surface. One surface abraded, with traces of clear glaze, the other covered with a dark green glaze	1	1	2	17th-century

Collection Unit	Fabric	Description	MNV	Count	Weight (g)	Date Range
GB2	English Stoneware Nottingham-type (ESWN)	Moderately abraded body sherd with impressed (rouletted) decoration	1	1	15	Late 17th-late 18th-century
GB3	Pearlware (PEW)	Moderately abraded body sherd with blue transfer-printed decoration	1	1	6	Late 18th-mid 19th-century
GB3	Refined white earthenwares (RFWE)	Moderately abraded flat base with shallow foot ring, from a flatware vessel with internal blue transfer decoration (Willow Pattern-type)	1	1	9	Late 18th-20th-century
GE2	Pearlware (PEW)	Moderately abraded body sherd (part of marly)	1	1	4	Late 18th-mid 19th-century
GF3	English Stoneware Nottingham-type (ESWN)	Unabraded-moderately abraded flat base sherd	1	1	19	Late 17th-late 18th-century
GF5	Late blackwares (LBW)	Moderately abraded body sherd with internal dark brown glaze and white slip decoration	1	1	14	18th-19th-century
GF7	Late blackwares (LBW)	Moderately abraded flat base sherd with internal dark brown glaze, very probably the same vessel as in collection unit GF5	0	1	11	18th-19th-century
GG3	Pearlware (PEW)	Abraded rim sherd with internal blue transfer decoration (Willow pattern-type)	1	1	2	Late 18th-mid 19th-century
GH12	English Stoneware (ESW)	Unabraded body sherd, possibly from a blacking bottle	1	1	9	17th-19th-century
GL12	English Stoneware London-type (ESWL)	Unabraded-moderately abraded body sherd	1	1	11	Mid 17th-early 20th-century
M4	Glazed red earthenware (GRE)	Moderately abraded, externally and internally glazed body sherd	1	1	27	16th-18th-century
N5	Glazed red earthenware (GRE)	Moderately abraded body sherd from a bowl, with internal clear glaze and	1	1	17	17th-19th-century

Collection Unit	Fabric	Description	MNV	Count	Weight (g)	Date Range
		horizontal slip trailed lines				
O3	Glazed red earthenware (GRE)	Moderately abraded, externally and internally glazed, upright simple rounded rim sherd (approx. 100mm in diameter) with incised grooves below the rim	1	1	4	16th-18th-century

Table 9. Post-Roman pottery catalogue

APPENDIX F CLAY TOBACCO PIPE

By Carole Fletcher

- F.1.1 During the fieldwalking, fragments of white ball clay tobacco pipe stem were recovered. Terminology used in this report is taken from Oswald’s simplified general typology (Oswald 1975, 37-41) and Hind and Crummy (1988, 47-66).
- F.1.2 Three abraded fragments (7g) of undecorated clay pipe stem were recovered during fieldwalking. The fragments of clay tobacco pipe are most likely from a casually discarded pipe/s, subsequently reworked by ploughing. The pipe fragments do little other than to indicate the consumption of tobacco on, or in the vicinity of, the site after c. AD 1580.
- F.1.3 The fragmentary nature of the assemblage means it is of little significance. If further work is undertaken, more clay pipe may be recovered and this report should be incorporated into any later archive. If no further work is undertaken, this statement acts as a full record and the clay tobacco pipe may be dispersed prior to archival deposition.

Collection Unit	Count	Weight (g)	Material	Description
A2	1	2	Ceramic clay tobacco pipe	Abraded undecorated stem fragment. 23mm long, slightly oval 7.2-7.4mm, relatively central bore
N8	2	5	Ceramic clay tobacco pipe	(i) Abraded undecorated stem fragments. 25mm long, oval 8.2-9.3mm with a large slightly off-centre bore (ii) 27mm long, slightly oval 9.6-10mm with a large off-centre bore that is blackened and burnt

Table 10. Clay tobacco pipe catalogue

APPENDIX G CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL

By Ted Levermore

- G.1.1 The fieldwalking survey collected a moderately large, abraded assemblage of ceramic building material (CBM) from across the targeted areas (Fig. 4, Plot A). The assemblage comprises brick, tile and field drain fragments (476 fragments, 27.9kg), that all broadly date to the medieval to modern periods. Due to its distribution and lesser archaeological significance, the CBM assemblage was only rapidly quantified (count, weight and object class) and mostly discarded. A sample of the more diagnostic material (40 fragments, 5kg) covering the range of forms, fabrics and dates was retained for closer assessment; this includes a fragment of mortar (217g). The results of this are summarised in Table 11.
- G.1.2 As the CBM was recovered from the ploughsoil it is of little archaeological significance. Most fragments are undiagnostic and heavily abraded due to the high levels of disturbance caused by agricultural processes, and therefore only allow for very broad conclusions. The presence of post-medieval CBM in topsoil is common on farmland and is a result of manuring and the ploughing of the agricultural layers. It is unclear how much, if any, of this material derives from local post-medieval construction and demolition activity. The field drains are a more recent land management strategy, which in this case have since been disturbed by the modern, deep plough. The rarer earlier material may point to local construction. Indeed, the presence of floor brick/tile probably indicates a medieval building in the vicinity and may relate to historic activity at nearby Oxburgh Hall.

Area/Field	Collection Unit	Form	Description	Date	Count	Weight (g)	Abrasion	W (mm)	Th (mm)	Edge Th (mm)	Comment
G	A7	Tile	Field drain	Pmed-mod	8	371	moderate				Fragments of field drain made in a light orange-buff clay with rare flint and occasional calcareous chunks. Fairly straight sided, slight body curve. One fragment has a square upper corner with inner barrel
G	A12	Tile	Field drain	Pmed-mod	8	519	moderate		15	25	Fragments of field drain made in fine sandy orange-buff clay with occasional coarse rounded quartz, flint and calcareous pellets. Probably more than one tile represented
G	A12	Tile	Field drain	Pmed-mod	1	114	moderate		15	15	Fragment of field drain made in a light orange-buff clay with rare flint and occasional reddish flecks. Fairly straight sided with a rounded peak
G	B4	Tile	Field drain	Med-pmed	1	213	moderate		15	20	Panel fragment from a segmented field drain. Straight sided piece with flared based and break line indicating a butt joint to uppermost panel. Made in a fine sandy buff-cream clay
G	B4	Tile		Med-pmed	1	9	severe				Face fragment from a tile or field drain. Buff and orange, slightly gritty
G	D7	Mortar	?Concrete	Med-mod	1	217	moderate				Rounded lump of a coarsely tempered lime mortar/concrete. Coarse CBM, flint and ironstone pebbles and dense sand content. Dull yellow-buff
G	G5	Tile	Field drain	Med-pmed	1	68	severe		15		Body fragment, probably field drain. Made in a fine marly clay with ?CBM, grog pellets and unhydrated yellow clay streaks and lumps
G	H7	Brick/Tile	Floor	?Med/ ?Roman	1	305	severe	>70			Arris fragment from a large brick/tile. Probably a floor tile, like the frag seen in J6. Made in a roughly sloped silty clay with common fine sandy minerals. Fired mid buff with light grey patchy core
G	J6	Brick/Tile	Floor	?Med/ ?Roman	1	535	severe	>90	40		Large fragment of a brick/tile. Probably a floor tile, like the frag seen in H7. Made in a roughly sloped silty clay with common fine sandy minerals. Fired mid buff with light grey patchy core. Sanded base and edge, wire trimmed upper

Area/Field	Collection Unit	Form	Description	Date	Count	Weight (g)	Abrasion	W (mm)	Th (mm)	Edge Th (mm)	Comment
G	U3	Brick		Med-pmed	1	199	severe				Severely abraded fragment of a purple-red brick. Probably an estuarine type
G	U3	Tile	Flat	Med-pmed	1	22	severe		16		Small fragment of flat tile. Made in a coarsely tempered silty clay; coarse calcareous chunks, mica and grit. Mid orange faces and light pink core
G/T	Samp	Tile	Field drain	Pmed-mod	4	466	mod		15	20	Fragments of cream/pink-yellow extruded field drain
G/T	Samp	Tile	Flat	Med-pmed	3	314	slight		15	18	Fragments of pink-buff flat roof tile. Made in a silty clay with occasional flint and calcareous pellets
G/T	Samp	Tile	Pantile	Med-pmed	1	76	mod		15		Body fragment of a pantile; sanded outer curve, wire trimmed inner. Made in a deep red fine sandy clay
G/T	Samp	Brick		Med-pmed	1	312	severe				Abraded fragment of a marbled yellow brick; sandy with red clay streaks and rare coarse flint chunks
G/T	Samp	Brick	Corner	Med-pmed	1	163	severe				Possible corner fragment of a red brick. Made in a dark red-orange silty clay. Common voids, probably leached calc pellets or burnt-out organic material
G/T	Samp	Brick	Header	Med-pmed	1	352	severe	100	~45		Header fragment of a purple-red brick. Made in a dense, heavy silt clay with occasional yellow streaks. One bed is fired grey and starting to vitrify/almost metallic. Large internal vughs
G/T	Samp	Brick		Med-pmed	1	432	severe				Body fragment of severely abraded red-purple brick. Few inclusions, fine yellow sand throughout, and large organic voids. Estuarine-type brick
G/T	Samp	Tile	Flat	Medieval	1	17	slight		14		Small fragment of flat tile. Made in a compact silt clay, fired brown-orange with a mid grey core. Few inclusions, common pores
G/T	Samp	Tile	Floor	Medieval	1	86	slight		25		Fragment of medieval floor tile. Compact silty clay with coarse sand grains. Buff-orange faces and grey core. Wear smoothed upper bed

Area/Field	Collection Unit	Form	Description	Date	Count	Weight (g)	Abrasion	W (mm)	Th (mm)	Edge Th (mm)	Comment
G/T	Samp	Tile	Floor	Medieval	1	257	moderate	>45	>50		Arris fragment from a large brick/tile. Probably a floor tile, like the frag seen in J6 and H7. Made in a roughly slopped silty clay with common fine sandy minerals. Fired mid buff with a reduced sanded bed

Table 11. CBM catalogue

G – Golts field

G/T- Golts/Thornham fields

Samp - sample

APPENDIX H STONE

By Carole Fletcher

H.1.1 Fieldwalking produced a small assemblage of stone, which was further scanned to remove the unworked material, where possible. The stone was weighed and rapidly recorded, with basic description and weight detailed in Table 12. All identifications are provisional.

H.1.2 The assemblage is fragmentary and its significance is uncertain. The Collyweston slate represents roofing material that was used from the Roman period onwards, although at Oxburgh Hall it is most probably medieval. The fragment of fossiliferous limestone could be a reworked fragment of masonry.

Collection Unit	Material	Description	Count	Weight (g)	Date Range
GB3	Fossiliferous limestone	Sub-rectangular lump of fossiliferous limestone with uneven faces. Plough damaged	1	839	Not closely datable
GD6	Collyweston slate	Sub-rectangular fragment of Collyweston slate. 73 x 53 x 22mm	1	158	Roman or medieval
GG4	Clunch (chalky limestone)	Roughly triangular fragment of grey-white clunch. Three surfaces are rough and three sides are weathered, discoloured and smooth to the touch. The stone is unworked.	1	272	Not closely datable
GK6	Collyweston slate	Roughly triangular fragment from a Collyweston roofing slate with an incomplete round nail hole. One surface is weathered and partially covered in a concretion that is probably limescale. On the reverse are traces of lime mortar. 133 x 100 x 17-20mm thick. Nail hole diameter approximately 8mm	1	338	Roman or medieval
<i>Total</i>			<i>4</i>	<i>1607</i>	

Table 12. Stone catalogue

APPENDIX I FAUNAL REMAINS

By Joshua White

- I.1.1 A small assemblage of animal bone (88g) and oyster shell (17g) was recovered during the fieldwalking (Table 13). The material was recorded using a modified version of the guidelines described in Davis (1992), Baker and Worley (2014) and Winder (2011).
- I.1.2 The oyster (*Ostrea edulis*) shell consists of three small fragments, two coming from a right-sided valve, with the side of the third specimen not able to be determined. No evidence of parasitic infestation or butchery marks are present. The animal bone consists entirely of equid teeth (most likely *Equus ferus caballus*); one specimen is a deciduous upper premolar from a juvenile animal aged under 3.5 years (Silver 1969), with the other specimens representing permanent upper premolars deriving from adult animals (or perhaps the same individual).
- I.1.3 The recovery of equid teeth from plough soils is not uncommon, with their physical and chemical properties making them extremely durable and capable of withstanding adverse burial environments. Although the teeth are able to provide few insights, they do point towards the presence of horses at or in the vicinity of the site in the past – something that corroborates well with the large quantities of horseshoes recovered (see Appendix A). The recovery of marine molluscs points towards the consumption of shellfish in the vicinity of the site in the past. It is most likely that these oysters originated from environments around the Wash, c. 30km to the north-west, and were probably accessed through local markets.

Collection Unit	Count	Weight (g)	Description
GB1	1	4	Oyster shell fragment
GE3	1	2	Oyster shell fragment
GC2	1	11	Oyster shell fragment
GM8	1	36	Equid premolar
GU3	1	41	Equid premolar
GN9	1	11	Equid premolar

Table 13. Faunal remains catalogue

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APPENDIX K OASIS REPORT FORM

Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-507468		
Project Name	Fieldwalking at Oxburgh Hall, Oxborough, Norfolk – Phase 1: Thornhams and Golts fields (9409 and 2111)		

Start of Fieldwork	26/09/21	End of Fieldwork	03/10/21
Previous Work	No	Future Work	Yes

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	XNFOXB21	Planning App. No.	N/A
HER Number	ENF151958	Related Numbers	

Prompt	National Trust community archaeology project
Development Type	N/A
Place in Planning Process	Not known/Not recorded

Techniques used (tick all that apply)

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photography – interpretation | <input type="checkbox"/> Grab-sampling | <input type="checkbox"/> Remote Operated Vehicle Survey |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photography - new | <input type="checkbox"/> Gravity-core | <input type="checkbox"/> Sample Trenches |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Annotated Sketch | <input type="checkbox"/> Laser Scanning | <input type="checkbox"/> Survey/Recording of Fabric/Structure |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Augering | <input type="checkbox"/> Measured Survey | <input type="checkbox"/> Targeted Trenches |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dendrochronological Survey | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Metal Detectors | <input type="checkbox"/> Test Pits |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Documentary Search | <input type="checkbox"/> Phosphate Survey | <input type="checkbox"/> Topographic Survey |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Environmental Sampling | <input type="checkbox"/> Photogrammetric Survey | <input type="checkbox"/> Vibro-core |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fieldwalking | <input type="checkbox"/> Photographic Survey | <input type="checkbox"/> Visual Inspection (Initial Site Visit) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Geophysical Survey | <input type="checkbox"/> Rectified Photography | |

Monument	Period
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	None
	None
	None
	None
	None
	None
	None
	None
	None
	None
	None
	None

Object	Period
Pottery	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)
Pottery	Medieval (1066 to 1540)
Pottery	Roman (43 to 410)
Metal finds	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)
Metal finds	Medieval (1066 to 1540)
Metal finds	Iron Age (- 800 to 43)
Clay tobacco pipe	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)
Animal bone	Uncertain
Stone	Uncertain
Ceramic Building Material	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)
Worked flint	Late Prehistoric (- 4000 to 43)

Project Location

County	Norfolk	Address: Oxburgh Hall, Oxborough, King's Lynn, PE33 9PS
District	Breckland	
Parish	Oxborough	
HER office	Norfolk	
Size of Study Area	n/a	
National Grid Ref	TF 74250 00750	

Project Originators

Organisation	OA East
Project Brief Originator	Aileen Connor/Clemency Cooper
Project Design Originator	Aileen Connor/Clemency Cooper
Project Manager	Aileen Connor/Gareth Rees
Project Supervisor	Joshua White

Project Archives

	Location	ID
Physical Archive (Finds)	TBC	TBC
Digital Archive	ADS	TBC
Paper Archive	TBC	TBC

Physical Contents

Present?

Digital files associated with Finds

Paperwork associated with Finds

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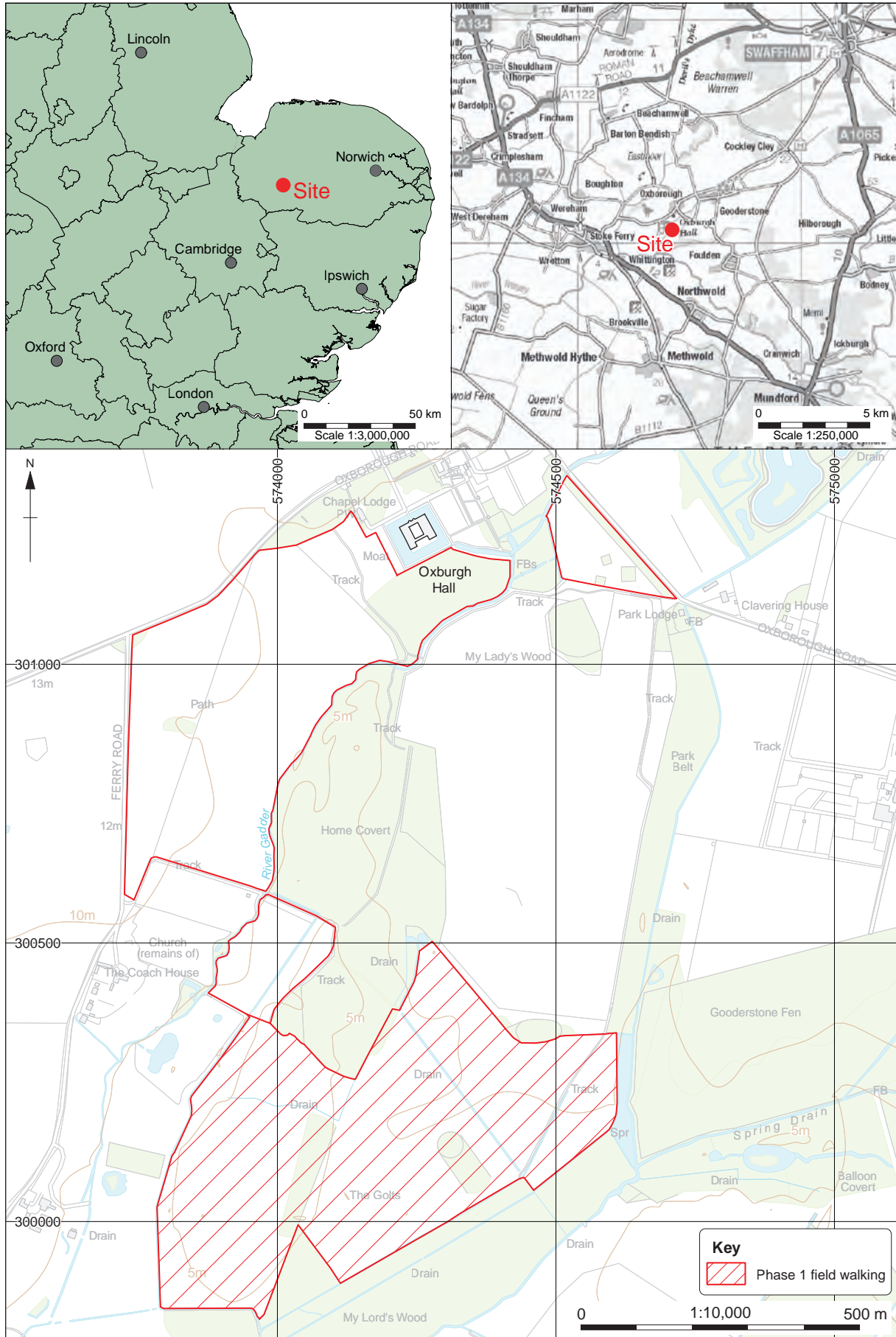
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		Photos (negatives/prints/slides)	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Figure 1: Site location, showing study area in red

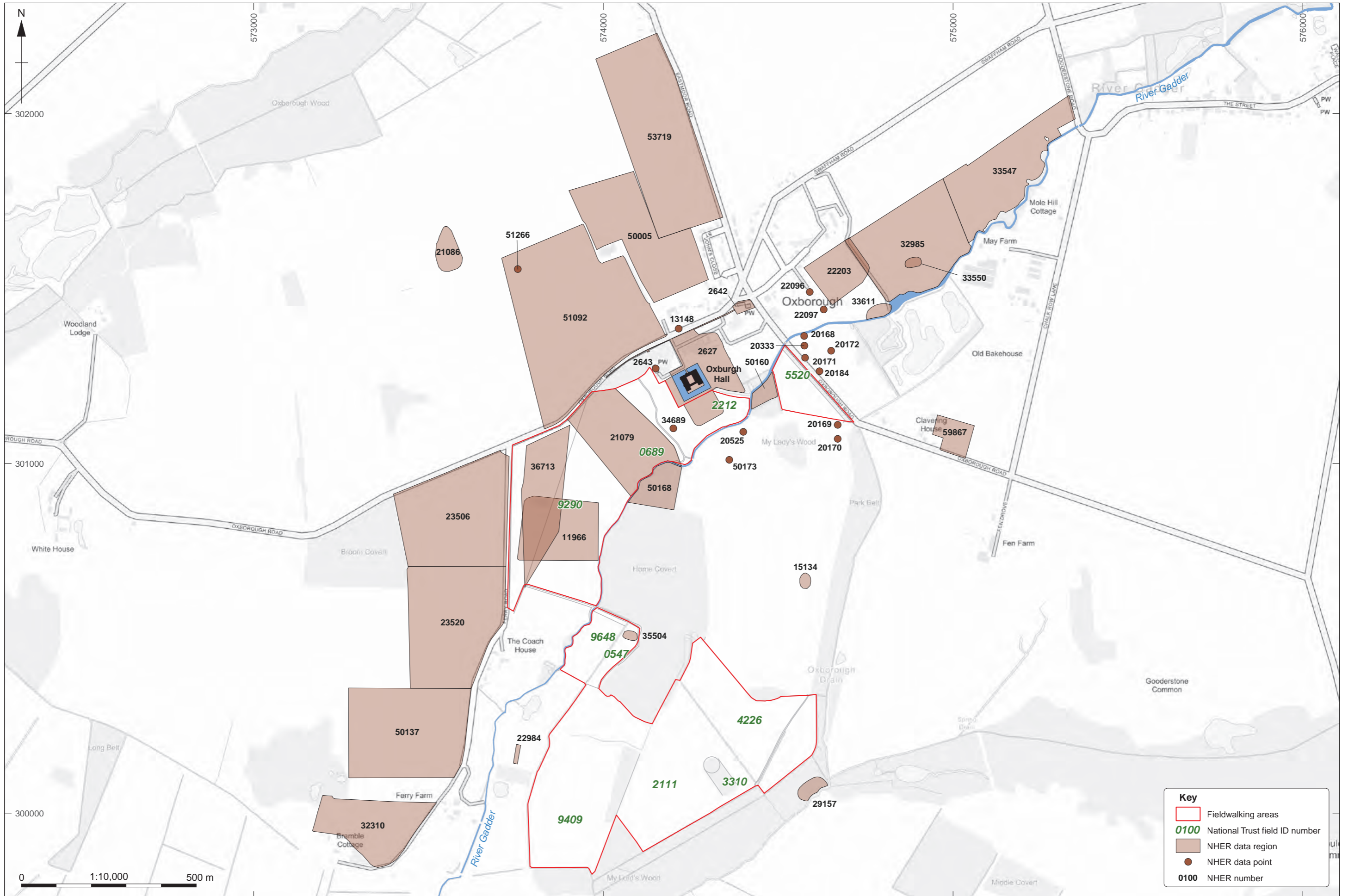


Figure 2: The study area, showing select NHER data

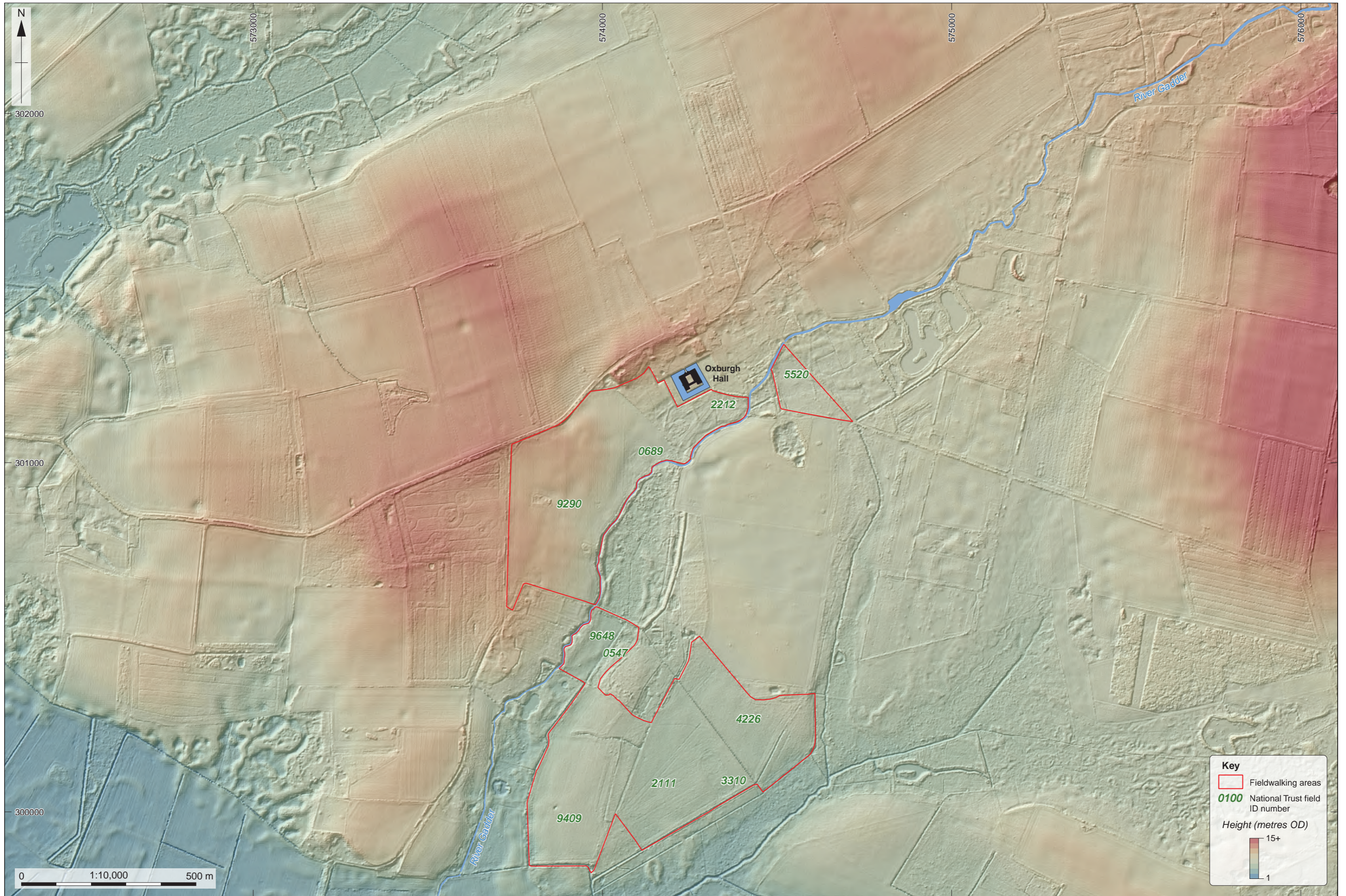


Figure 3: Topography of the study area based on 1m resolution LiDAR data

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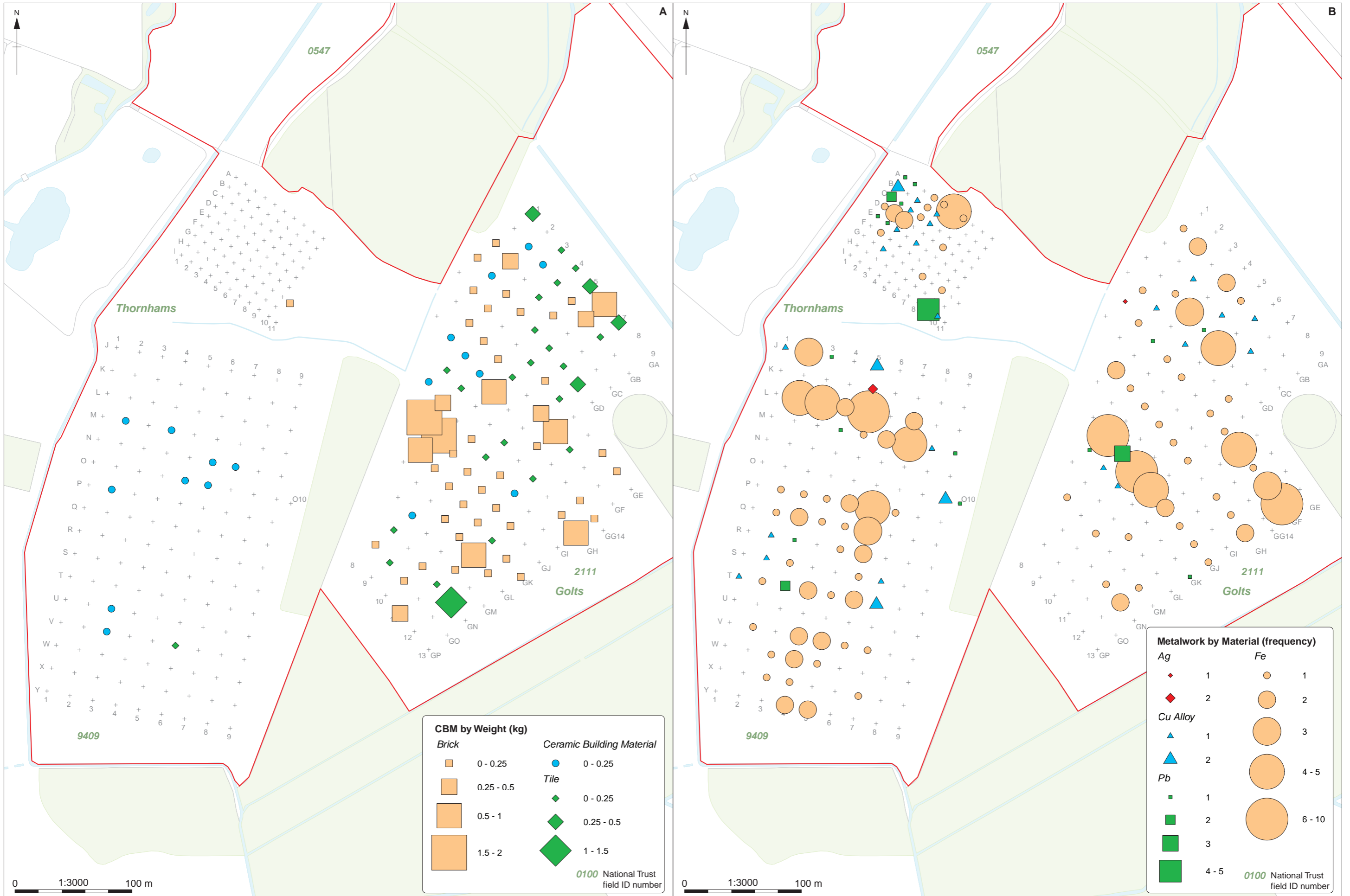


Figure 4: Distribution plots (sheet 1 of 2). CBM by weight (A) and metalwork frequency (B)

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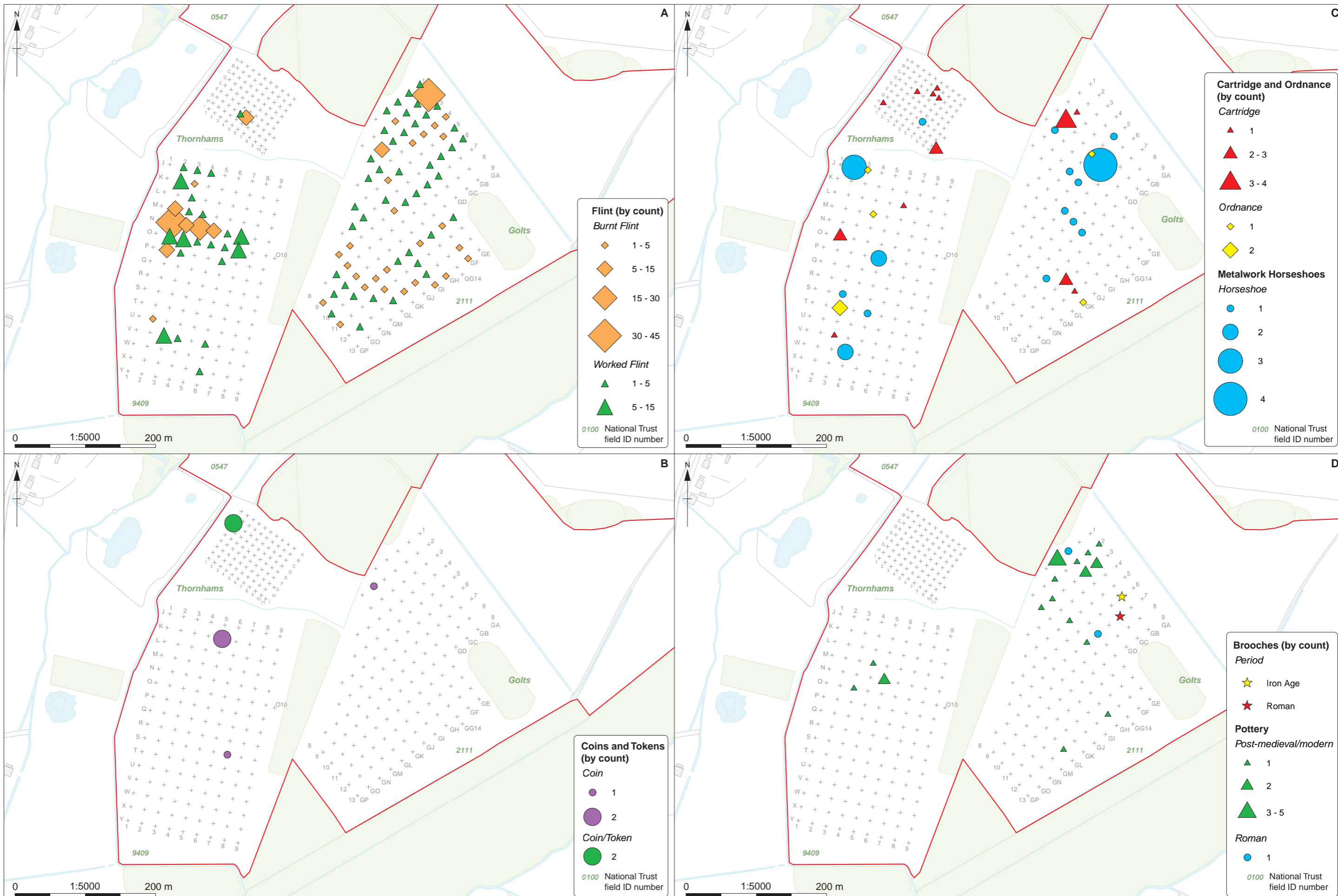


Figure 5: Distribution plots (sheet 2 of 2). Flint (A), coins and tokens (B), horseshoes and ordnance (C), and brooches and pottery (D)

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Plate 1: Roman Colchester 'one-piece' brooch, grid square GC7



Plate 2: Early medieval copper alloy clothing pin, grid square X4



Plate 3: Charles I shilling, grid square GJ8



Plate 4: Edward I/IV Long cross penny, grid square GF2



Plate 5: La Tène Type 1C brooch, grid square GF2



Grid Square B2



Grid Square D3



Grid Square F5



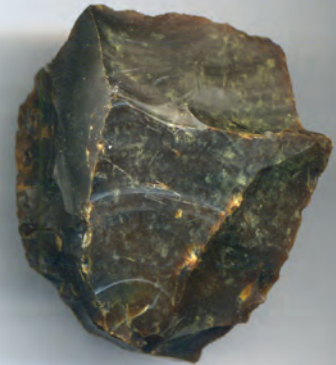
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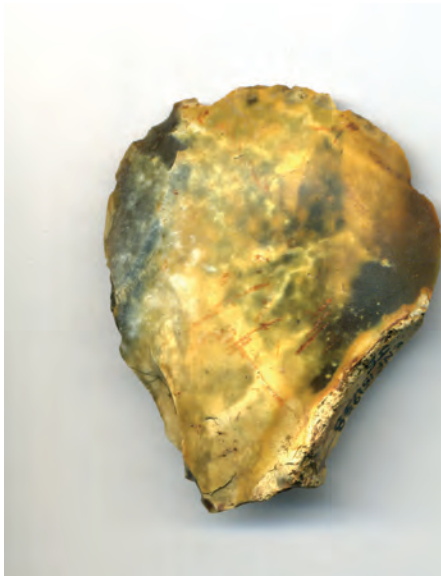
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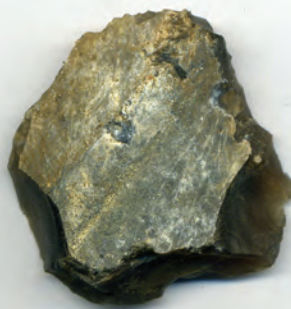
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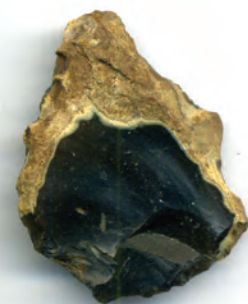
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Grid Square J5



Grid Square J5



Grid Square J5



Plate 6a: Select sample of the struck flint recovered from the site



Grid Square L3



Grid Square O3



Grid Square O4

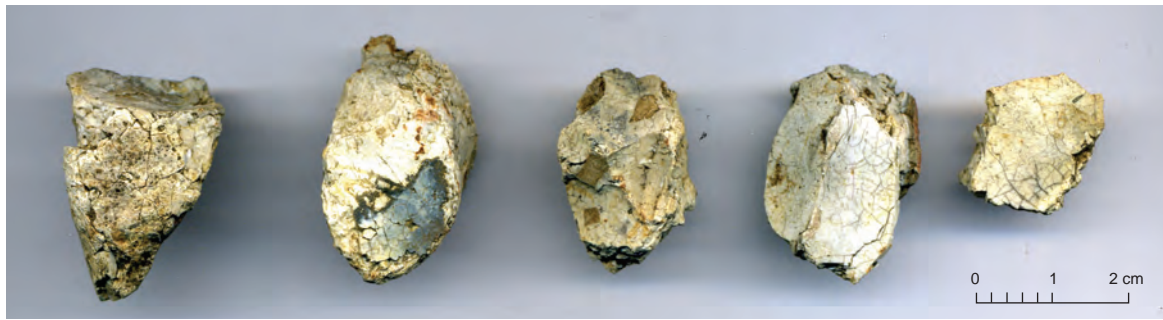
Grid Square O4

Grid Square O4

Grid Square O4



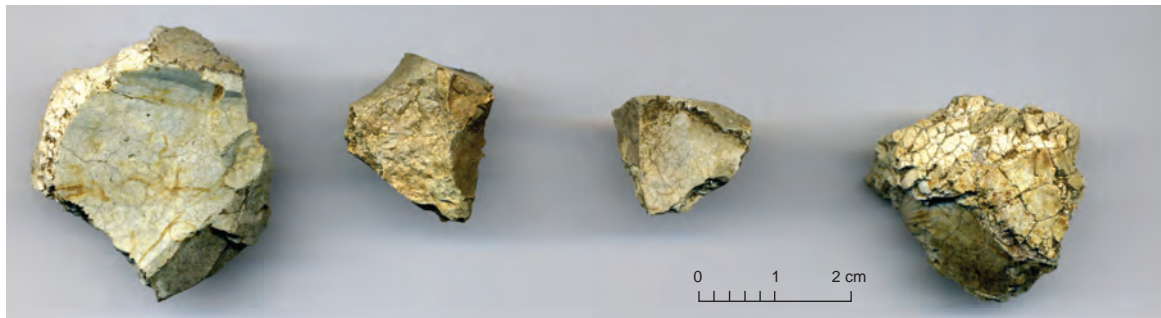
Plate 6b: Select sample of the struck flint recovered from the site



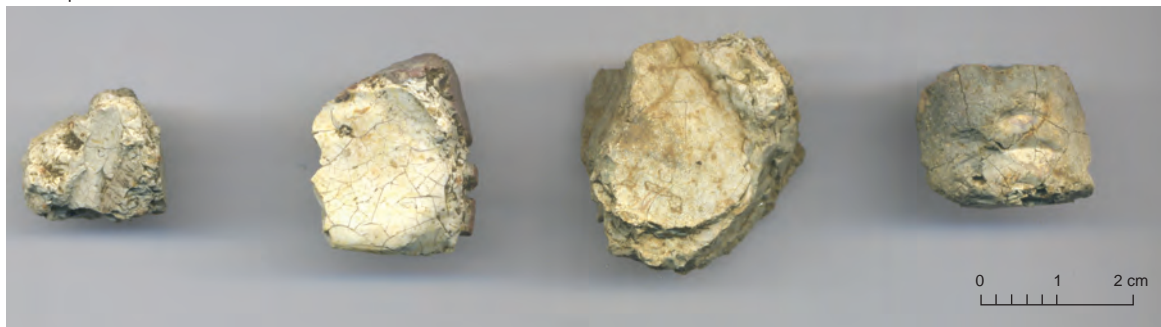
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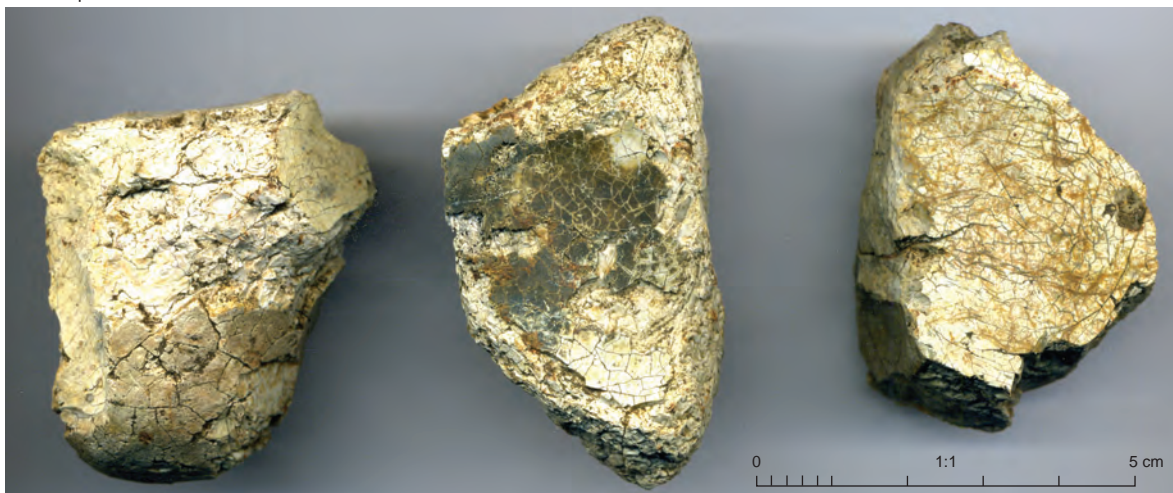
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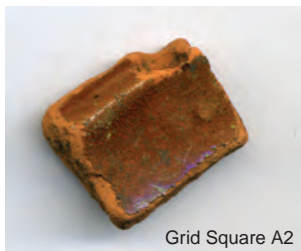
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Grid Square O2



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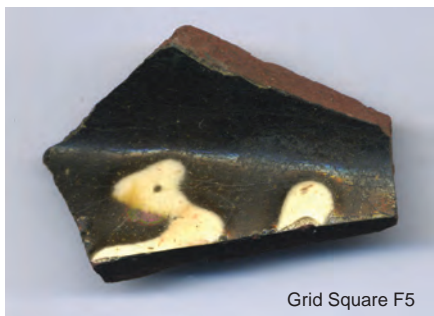
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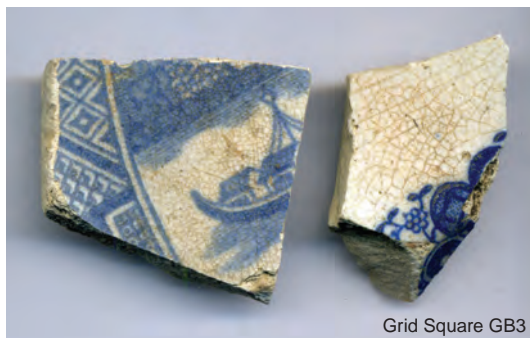
Grid Square C2



Grid Square D1



Grid Square F5



Grid Square GB3



Grid Square GG3



Grid Square GB2



Grid Square GE2



Grid Square GF3



Grid Square GF7



Grid Square GH12



Grid Square GL12



Grid Square M4



Grid Square N5



Grid Square O3

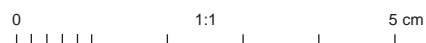


Plate 8: Select sample of the post-medieval pottery recovered from the site



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