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## **Archaeology Report Number CB514R v.1.2**

### **Talbot Manor Gardens, Lynn Road, Fincham, Norfolk**

Grid reference TF 68185 06431, centred at

Borough Council of King's Lynn and West Norfolk original planning reference 14/01362/RM

### **Evaluation by Trial Trenching**

03 to 18 November 2016

**Norfolk Historic Environment Record event number ENF141552**

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Best Build Conversions Limited

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**Report on Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trenching  
at 'Talbot Manor Gardens, Lynn Road, Fincham, Norfolk'**

**ENF141552**

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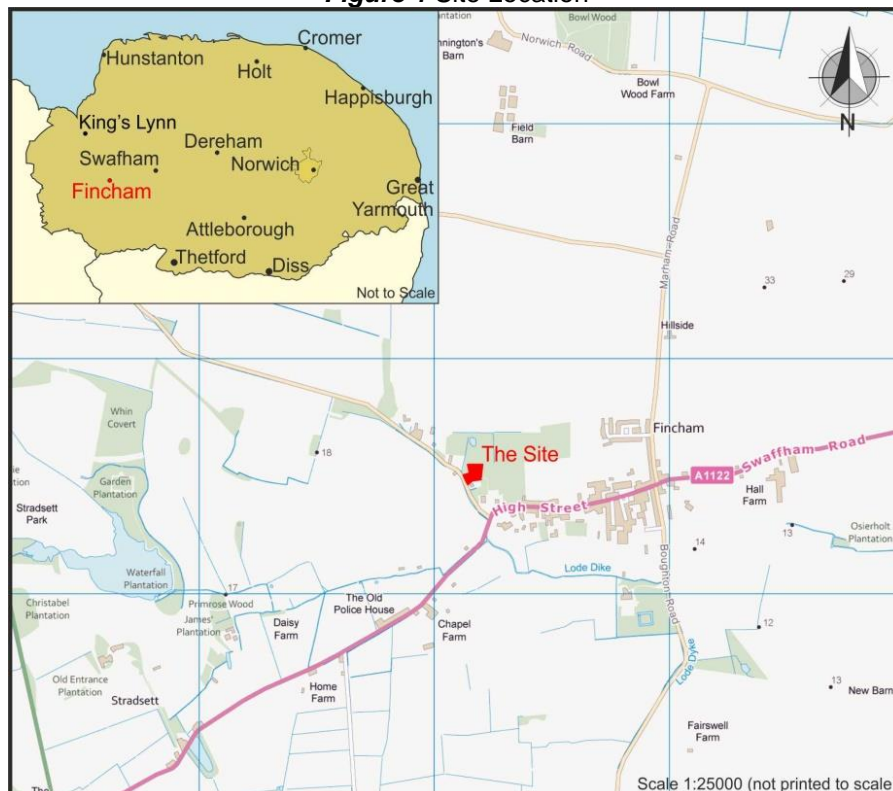
## Summary

A programme of archaeological evaluation by trial trenching was carried out at 'Talbot Manor Gardens, Lynn Road, Norfolk' (Norfolk Historic Environment Record event number ENF141552) in 2016 as a planning condition associated with residential development of the site and to aid decisions regarding a programme of mitigatory work. Linear features and pits of Iron Age date were recorded that produced large quantities of pottery and animal bone including a worked piece of bone. The features, finds and environmental evidence most probably represent activities associated with an Iron Age smallholding, quite rare in Norfolk, that probably included dairying and wool production as well as cereal processing, food preparation and consumption. The highest density of finds was recorded in features in Trench 5 on the west side of the site and settlement evidence in the form of structural remains may exist close to this location. The excavation and recording of Iron Age remains is a high priority in local research aims and has the potential to advance the understanding of Iron Age activities in this part of Norfolk and may further the understanding of such activities at a regional and potentially national level. Evidence of modern greenhouses was recorded and an approximately east-to-west orientated culvert/drain crosses the site that has probably truncated archaeological remains to some degree. The main area of modern disturbance was recorded in the southern half of Trench 2.

## 1.0 Introduction

1.1 A programme of archaeological evaluation by trial trenching at 'Talbot Manor Gardens, Lynn Road, Fincham, Norfolk' (grid reference TF 68185 06431, centred at) was requested by the Norfolk County Council Historic Environment Service (reference CNF41921\_3, now Norfolk County Council Environment Service) as a planning condition in accordance with *National Planning Policy Framework (2012, paras 128)*. Borough Council of King's Lynn and West Norfolk original planning reference 14/01362/RM applies. The results of the evaluation will aid decisions on a programme of mitigatory work in the event that *in situ* archaeological remains will be adversely affected or destroyed by the development.

Figure 1 Site Location



1.2 Written Scheme of Investigation, CB514 v.1.0, details how Chris Birks (hereafter 'the Contractor') would undertake these works and has been prepared for Best Build Conversions Limited (hereafter

'the Client'). A copy of the Written Scheme of Investigation was submitted to the Norfolk County Council Historic Environment Service for consideration in accordance with *Standard and guidance for commissioning work or providing consultancy advice on archaeology and the historic environment* by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014). Verbal approval was received from James Albone, Norfolk County Council Historic Environment Service on 31 October 2016.

- 1.3 Report CB514R v.1.1 details how Chris Birks undertook these works and summarises the results and a copy was submitted to the Norfolk County Council Historic Environment Service to aid decisions regarding an archaeological mitigation strategy in relation to the development. This final report CB514R v.1.2 has been prepared and distributed accordingly (reference email Steve Hickling 18 June 2021, 07:48).

## 2.0 Project Background

- 2.1 The proposed development site lies within a wider area of known heritage assets and comprises a relatively large area with potential for heritage assets with archaeological interest (buried archaeological remains) to be present and that the significance of these may be affected by the proposed development.
- 2.2 An Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trenching is required to determine the presence/absence, date, extent, state of preservation and significance of any archaeological layers or subsoil archaeological features. The results of the evaluation will aid decisions regarding a mitigation strategy that may include a further phase of Archaeological Evaluation, Archaeological Excavation or Works under Archaeological Supervision and Control (Archaeological Monitoring) during the development if features of importance are found and these cannot be preserved *in-situ*.
- 2.3 In order for the client to secure planning approval, a partial mitigation strategy was formulated pending receipt of specialist finds reports that involved the archaeological excavation of Plot 2 of the development. The excavation of Plot 2 is not the full extent of the archaeological mitigatory work at this site. It is considered likely that other areas of the site will also require excavation and/or monitoring and this report will aid decisions by the Norfolk County Council Historic Environment Service.
- 2.4 Norfolk Historic Environment Record event number ENF141552 and Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) id; chrisbir1-268905 apply.

## 3.0 Archaeological & Historical Background

- 3.1 A search of entries in the Norfolk Historic Environment Record (NHER) within a 1km radius of the site was carried out on 01 November 2016 and produced 144 records. Summaries of records within the immediate vicinity of the site and records of finds recovered in the area are provided in this report and further details of these and all other entries can be seen at the Historic Environment Record office at Gressenhall near Dereham by prior appointment.
- 3.2 During 1994 and 1995, a hoard of silver Iron Age coins was found by metal detectorists, as well as silver metal working waste, and a gold Iron Age coin (NHER 30049). The hoard includes a very rare example of a coin of Prasutagus. Roman coins, brooches and other pieces of Roman metalwork were also found scattered over a wider area, suggesting that this site was continuously occupied from the Iron Age into the Roman period. During the Early Saxon period the site was used as an inhumation cemetery, and Early Saxon brooches and other personal items have been found by metal-detecting. Late Saxon, medieval and Post-medieval metalwork has also been found. Iron Age silver coins were also found (NHER 30050, 30054). A hoard of silver Roman coins was also found by metal-detecting in this area (NHER 37089).
- 3.3 A gold Iron Age coin was found in the garden of Fincham Rectory in the roots of a tree, blown down in a gale in 1860 (NHER 4345). The coin bears the figure of a horseman, and was probably minted in France. Other Iron Age finds include an Iron Age gold quarter stater, decorated with the motif of an ear of corn and a horse found by metal-detecting (NHER 19112) and in the 1980s, a metal detectorist found the terminals of an Iron Age electrum torc (NHER 21196). A fragment of Iron Age pottery and

fragments of Roman pottery were found in 1937 (NHER 4346). Part of an Iron Age terret and the leg of a medieval cauldron, made of copper alloy, were found by metal-detecting (NHER 22065).

- 3.4 In November 2005, an archaeological evaluation was carried out at Fairswell Manor to the east of the development site, which revealed Iron Age to Roman features and finds, including pottery and coins indicating that this area was part of an Iron Age to Roman settlement (NHER 42689). Medieval activity was also recorded on the site, as well as the remains of 19<sup>th</sup> century outbuildings.
- 3.5 The Fen Causeway is the name given to the Roman road which runs from a junction with Ermine Street and King Street near Peterborough across the Cambridgeshire and Norfolk fens and part of its alignment lies to the south of the development site (NHER 2796). It was first recorded by Dugdale in 1772. In places the road is known to run along the crest of a roddon of a natural watercourse and is therefore quite sinuous, while straighter alignments may follow an artificial canal. In Norfolk, the Fen Causeway runs between Upwell and Denver, but in places there is more than one possible route. East of Denver, the road then probably divides into two, with one route heading due east to the Roman town of Venta Icenorum at Caistor St Edmund (NHER 9786) and the other heading northeast towards the Roman town at Brampton (NHER 1006 and 1124). The upland continuation of the Fen Causeway between Denver and Brampton is included under NHER 2796. In a number of places the road is visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs, whilst in several places it survives as a landscape feature. Sections of the road have been excavated on a number of occasions, revealing a cambered metalled surface and side ditches. At Denver, it is dated to the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD and there is evidence of extensive settlement and salt production beside it (NHER 4240). Excavations at Downham West in 1993 examined a complex sequence of deposits, including the roddon of a natural watercourse into which a canal had been dug, probably in the early-2<sup>nd</sup> century AD. The first road surface was found to predate the canal, while a second road surface probably ran beside the canal.
- 3.6 An iron awl, undated but possibly Roman, was found to the southeast of the development site before the end of September 2005 (NHER 44739). A Roman coin was found in a garden to the southeast of the development site in 1981 (NHER 17203) and fragments of a Roman pottery bowl were found in this area in 1985 (NHER 21344).
- 3.7 The development site lies adjacent to the site of a medieval manor at Talbot's Manor House - an early-18<sup>th</sup> century house, with substantial early-20<sup>th</sup> century alterations (NHER 16431). An area of well-preserved medieval ridge and furrow is visible as earthworks in the grounds of Talbot's Manor House (NHER 12594). Late Saxon or medieval pottery has been found on the site. An area of medieval ridge and furrow to the southeast of the development site is visible as earthworks, on the ground and on aerial photographs (NHER 12595). Metal-detecting on the site has recovered a number of Roman coins, a Roman box mount, a possible Roman chain, a Late Saxon strap end, and medieval and Post-medieval coins and metalwork.
- 3.8 The site of a medieval moat lies close-by and to the west of the development site, which was visible as an earthwork until it was destroyed by ploughing in 1990 (NHER 4360). Medieval ridge and furrow and other linear earthworks are also visible on the site. An Iron Age coin, an Iron Age brooch, an Iron Age ram's head mount, Roman coins, a Roman brooch and medieval and Post-medieval coins and metalwork have been found here by metal-detecting. Pottery dating from the Roman to the Post-medieval periods has also been found. To the northwest, a medieval ditch and pottery was recorded in 1992 during the digging of a new pipe trench (NHER 25578). Finds also recovered include an assemblage of pottery dating from the prehistoric to Post-medieval period; Roman and medieval roof tile fragments; fragments of lava quern; Roman and medieval coins; a Roman brooch, lead spindle whorl and a Post-medieval button. Additional finds recovered by metal-detecting in this area are recorded under NHER 58367.
- 3.9 White House, High Street lies close-by and to the southeast of the development site (NHER 35193). It is a 17<sup>th</sup> century timber-framed house, with an 18<sup>th</sup> century flint façade, which may have been added when the building was converted into a public house. Inhumations of unknown date, Roman and medieval pottery, and the remains of a Post-medieval building were recorded when the foundations for a new building were excavated to the immediate east of White House in 1979 (NHER 15480) and

Roman coins and metalwork, including a bracelet and a folding razor handle decorated with the figures of a hare and a hound were found by metal-detecting on the opposite side of the road in 1984 (NHER 20526). Also in this area, Roman, Late Saxon, medieval and Post-medieval pottery sherds were found in the garden of St Mary's Lodge between 1988 and 1991 (NHER 60625). Two trial trenches were excavated within this plot in 1995 (NHER 60626). The trench closest to the High Street revealed a series of large cess pits, the earliest of which was probably late-medieval in date. The second trench, at the southern end of the plot, revealed an undated ditch. Further south, human and animal remains of unknown date were found in 1978 when a pond was cleaned out (NHER 14073) and the remains may be associated with St Michael's Church (NHER 4358). St Michael's Church was probably of 12<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup> century date, demolished in the mid-18<sup>th</sup> century. The font is now in St Martin's Church (NHER 4532). Roman pottery, medieval pottery, floor tile, and inhumations were discovered during building work on the site in 1980.

- 3.10 One of 2 surviving milestones along the former Downham Market to Fincham turnpike (NHER 56747). This turnpike was created in 1772 and ceased to be a turnpike in 1865.
- 3.11 One of 28 surviving lozenge-shaped 1921 Ministry of Transport style place name signs lies to the south of the development site (NHER 57019).
- 3.12 Multi-period finds including 3 Roman brooches, a Post-medieval coin weight, a 17<sup>th</sup> century belt fitting and a 17<sup>th</sup> century fastener decorated with mother of pearl were found by metal-detecting close-by and to the southeast of the development site (NHER 28384).
- 3.13 Fieldwalking between 1978 and 1983 on the site of a Bronze Age ring ditch and an area of medieval ridge and furrow visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs and metal-detecting between 1984 and 2014 recovered Neolithic and Bronze Age worked flint; Iron Age, Middle Saxon, Late Saxon, medieval and Post-medieval pottery sherds; a fragment of Roman roof tile and quern; Iron Age, Roman, Middle Saxon, Late Saxon, medieval and Post-medieval coins; medieval and Post-medieval jettons plus a Post-medieval token and Iron Age to Post-medieval metal objects (NHER 14530). The metal finds include an Early/Middle Iron Age brooch and Late Iron Age brooches; Roman brooches, a bead, a cosmetic spoon and furniture fitting; an Early Saxon brooch; a Middle Saxon pin; a Middle/Late Saxon hooked tag and pin; a Late Saxon strap-end and finger-ring; medieval to Post-medieval dress accessories; a medieval brooch, earring, finger-ring and harness mount; a medieval/Post-medieval lead standing weight and a Post-medieval harness mount, coin weight and cloth seal.
- 3.14 Metal-detecting between 1992 and 2014 recovered Iron Age, Roman, Late Saxon, medieval and Post-medieval coins; a Post-medieval token and undated, Bronze Age to Roman and Late Saxon to Post-medieval metal objects (NHER 30053). The metal finds include an undated ritual bell; a Bronze Age chisel; Roman brooches, a bracelet fragment and a furniture fitting; a Late Saxon strap fitting; a medieval seal matrix, book fitting and furniture fitting and Post-medieval strap fittings and a furniture fitting. This site may be related to the nearby Iron Age and Roman occupation site (NHER 30049).
- 3.15 Metal-detecting between 1993 and 1995 and again in 2012 recovered Iron Age, Roman, medieval and Post-medieval coins; Post-medieval tokens and jettons and Iron Age, Roman, Early Saxon, medieval and Post-medieval metal objects (NHER 30057). The metal finds include an Iron Age brooch; Roman brooches and other metalwork; an Early Saxon buckle; medieval dagger chapes, a seal, pilgrim badge, casket fitting, knife end-cap, purse frames, a spoon, harness fitting, spur fragment, cauldron feet and a lead seal matrix and a Post-medieval spur fragment, book clasp, padlock and toy canon. The finds were recovered close to the Iron Age and Roman occupation site (NHER 30049).
- 3.16 Metal-detecting between 1993 and 2015 recovered Roman pottery sherds; Roman, medieval and Post-medieval coins; medieval and Post-medieval tokens and Bronze Age, Late Iron Age to Roman, Middle Saxon and medieval to Post-medieval metal objects (NHER 30333). The metal finds include a Bronze Age socketed axehead; Late Iron Age/Roman brooches; Roman brooches, a seal box lid, pestle, furniture fitting and bracelet terminal; a Middle Saxon pin; medieval to Post-medieval dress accessories; medieval brooches, a key, harness fitting, harness pendant, balance fragment, seal matrix, coin weight, copper alloy vessel leg, ?purse bar terminal, sword chape, weight, part of a

balance and a casket handle/fitting; a medieval/Post-medieval handle from a chafing dish or cupboard door and Post-medieval thimbles, harness mounts, a brooch, rowel spur fragment, candle holder handle, casket key, miniature knife handle and weight.

- 3.17 Multi-period finds including 3 Roman brooches, a Post-medieval coin weight, a 17<sup>th</sup> century belt fitting and a 17<sup>th</sup> century fastener decorated with mother of pearl were found by metal-detecting to the southeast of the development site.
- 3.18 Metal-detecting between 1994 and 2014 recovered Iron Age and medieval coins as well as Middle Saxon and medieval to Post-medieval metal objects (NHER 33011). The metal finds include a Middle Saxon brooch; a Late Saxon mount; medieval to Post-medieval dress accessories; a medieval key and Post-medieval coin weights, a weight and a harness mount.
- 3.19 Metal-detecting between 1997 and 2012 has produced a range of objects and coins including a Bronze Age rapier; Iron Age, Roman and medieval coins; Roman objects; an Early Saxon gold bracteate and bead; Late Saxon metal finds and medieval and Post-medieval coins and metalwork (NHER 33016).
- 3.20 Sporadic metal-detecting between 1996 and 2014 recovered Iron Age, Roman, Middle Saxon, medieval and Post-medieval coins; medieval to Post-medieval jettons, a Post-medieval token and Bronze Age and Post-medieval metal objects (NHER 33018). The metal finds include a Late Bronze Age awl and a Post-medieval trade weight.
- 3.21 Iron Age coins, an Iron Age brooch, Roman coins, brooches and metalwork, an Early Saxon buckle, a Late Saxon finger ring and other metalwork, and medieval and Post-medieval coins and metalwork, were found by metal-detecting (NHER 33341). The finds include a medieval seal matrix bearing a heart surrounded by arrows.
- 3.22 Metal-detecting in 1998 and 2013 recovered Iron Age, Roman, Late Saxon, medieval and Post-medieval coins; Post-medieval jettons and Bronze Age to Roman and medieval to Post-medieval metal objects (NHER 34895). The metal finds include a Bronze Age awl fragment and Middle Bronze Age chisel; a Late Iron Age/Roman brooch; Roman brooches, a hair pin and a vessel escutcheon shaped as the head of the god Jupiter; medieval buckles, a coin weight, seal matrix, harness pendant and book clasp and a Post-medieval die stamp and part of knife.
- 3.23 Metal-detecting between 2001 and 2014 recovered Late Iron Age, Roman, medieval and Post-medieval coins; a medieval jetton and Iron Age, Roman and medieval to Post-medieval metal objects (NHER 36280). The metal finds include an Early Iron Age brooch; a Late Iron Age/Roman Colchester type brooch; Roman furniture fittings, brooches, a hairpin, finger ring and ring key; a medieval lead ampulla, folding strap clasp and a strap-end; a medieval/Post-medieval coin weight and a Post-medieval crotal bell and an incomplete spoon.
- 3.24 Iron Age coins, an Iron Age terret, Roman coins, a brooch and other Roman metalwork, Middle Saxon pins, a Late Saxon strap fitting and medieval and Post-medieval coins and metalwork were found by metal-detecting (NHER 38089).
- 3.25 Metal-detecting between 2003 and 2013 recovered Iron Age, Roman and Post-medieval coins; a Post-medieval jetton and Roman and medieval to Post-medieval metal objects (NHER 39647). The metal finds include a Roman brooch, lock and coin blank; medieval to Post-medieval dress accessories; a medieval key, furniture fitting and a seal matrix; a medieval/Post-medieval book clasp and harness pendant and part of a Post-medieval knife.
- 3.26 Metal-detecting between 2003 and 2011 recovered a Late Saxon pottery sherd; Iron Age, Roman, Early Saxon, Middle Saxon, medieval and Post-medieval coins, including a dispersed Middle Saxon hoard of 20 sceattas; medieval tokens and jettons and Iron Age to Post-medieval metal objects (NHER 40288). The metal finds include an Iron Age brooch; an Iron Age/Roman pin; Roman brooches and a copper alloy nail; a Middle Saxon hooked tag; Middle to Late Saxon strap-ends; medieval to Post-medieval dress accessories; a medieval thimble and scabbard chape; a



medieval/Post-medieval harbick and a 17<sup>th</sup> century gold pendant, decorated with enamel and a garnet.

- 3.27 Metal-detecting between 2004 and 2015 recovered a Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age stone axehead; Iron Age, Roman, Late Saxon and medieval to Post-medieval pottery sherds; Late Iron Age, Roman, medieval and Post-medieval coins; Post-medieval jettons and a token and Bronze Age to Post-medieval metal objects (NHER 41327). The metal finds include a fragment of Bronze Age probable axehead; a Late Iron Age two-link bridle bit; a Late Iron Age/Roman brooch; Roman brooches, a bracelet fragment, copper alloy bead and a ring; an Early Saxon nail cleaner; Middle/Late Saxon hooked tags and a pin; a Late Saxon strap-end; medieval and Post-medieval dress accessories; a medieval thimble, sword scabbard chape, lead pot mend, book clasp, copper alloy staple, casket key and a horse harness pendant; a medieval/Post-medieval copper alloy vessel foot and a Post-medieval purse frame, hinge plate, a knife end-cap and a sheet silver cuff link element.
- 3.28 Metal-detecting between 2006 and 2012 recovered an Iron age brooch, a Roman key, a large number of Roman coins and a small number of Post-medieval coins (NHER 44734).
- 3.29 Metal-detecting in 2012 and 2015 recovered Roman, medieval and Post-medieval pottery sherds; Roman flue tile fragments; Iron Age, Roman, medieval and Post-medieval coins; medieval to Post-medieval jettons and undated, Roman and Middle Saxon to Post-medieval metal objects (NHER 58588). The metal finds include undated casting waste; Roman brooches, a snake-headed finger ring, steelyard weight, copper alloy bead, bracelet fragment and a nail; Middle Saxon to medieval hooked tags; medieval to Post-medieval dress accessories; a medieval casket key, thimble, hasp or furniture fitting, book clasp, brooch and an unusual cast copper-alloy drop handle; a medieval/Post-medieval bell and copper alloy ring and a Post-medieval harness mount, cloth seal and toy vessel.
- 3.30 Metal-detecting between 1988 and 2016 recovered Roman, Late Saxon/medieval, medieval and Post-medieval pottery sherds; Roman, medieval and Post-medieval coins; Post-medieval jettons and undated and ?Bronze Age to Post-medieval metal objects (NHER 58367). The metal finds include an undated ring; a ?Bronze Age unidentified copper alloy object; a Late Iron Age/Roman penannular brooch; Roman brooches, a copper alloy annular bead and tweezers; a Middle-Late Saxon hooked tag, finger ring and pin; medieval and Post-medieval dress accessories and thimbles; medieval brooches, a dagger or sword scabbard chape, strap distributor, crucifix, zoomorphic probable binding strip from furniture, book clasp pin, candlestick fragment, purse bar, key, spindle whorl, part of a purse frame and lead seal matrices, including three belonging to the same family; a medieval/Post-medieval sieve, candlestick, loop handle (possibly from a chafing dish), knife end-cap, purse frame, weights and copper alloy vessel fragments and Post-medieval harness mounts, a book clasp, barrel tap spout, spoon, colander, keyhole escutcheon, rowel spur, toy cannon and a possible weight.
- 3.31 Metal-detecting in 2013 and 2014 recovered medieval and Post-medieval pottery sherds; a medieval roof tile fragment; Late Iron Age, Roman and medieval to Post-medieval coins; Post-medieval jettons and tokens and Bronze Age, Roman and medieval to Post-medieval metal objects (NHER 59691). The metal finds include a Middle Bronze Age gold penannular ring and Late Bronze Age awl; a Roman brooch and pin; medieval/Post-medieval dress accessories; medieval lead pot mends; medieval/Post-medieval copper alloy vessel fragments, copper alloy rings, book clasps, a silver gilt finger-ring, binding strip from a box or casket, sword belt mount and a weight and Post-medieval harness mounts, a bell and incomplete iron spurs.
- 3.32 An Iron Age or Roman brooch and medieval and Post-medieval coins and metalwork, including part of a 14<sup>th</sup> century dog leash or belt fitting, were found by metal-detecting on a site with the remains of medieval tofts visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs (NHER 25161).
- 4.0 **Geology and Topography**
- 4.1 Fincham lies upon a solid geology close to the border between Lower Cretaceous and Lower and Middle Chalk with overlying Boulder Clay deposits (Funnell 2005). The soil landscape is that of the Gault Clays (Williamson 2005).

4.2 The site lies on the west side of Fincham and east of Lynn Road. The land is relatively level at an elevation of c. 13m OD.

## 5.0 Aims and Objectives

5.1 Specific aims of the project are;

5.1.1 To establish the states of preservation of archaeological features and/or deposits, assess their potential for analysis, undertake an agreed programme of analysis, produce an archive and report and disseminate the results by means of an appropriate form of publication (usually a Contractor's Report, Journal Note or Article, or Monograph). This forms part of the research agenda for the eastern counties of England in *Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of England* (Medlycott 2011).

5.1.2 Provide supporting information of activities on site through environmental sampling of suitable deposits. This may also contribute to regional environmental archaeology research aims (Murphy 2000).

5.2 Generic Aims of the project are to;

5.2.1 Establish the extent, condition, nature, date, phasing, character, function, status and significance of any archaeological remains.

5.2.2 Create datasets relating to the stratigraphic, artefactual and environmental information recovered during excavations for analysis.

5.2.3 Prepare a report commensurate with the findings.

## 6.0 Method Statement

### 6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 The primary purpose of the evaluation was to excavate archaeological trenches within the proposed development area in order to recover as much information as possible on the extent, date, phasing, character, function, status and significance of the site. The states of preservation of archaeological features or deposits within the area indicated were determined. This was achieved through the following methodology.

### 6.2 Evaluation by Trial Trenching

6.2.1 Consultation of a service plan/s (to be provided by the Client) was carried out prior to any excavations. Any service runs were clearly marked on site using spray line marker, and avoided during excavations.

6.2.2 A wheeled-excavator with qualified driver and toothless ditching bucket was used for the mechanical excavation of modern overburden deposits.

6.2.3 The proposed development area measures c. 4352m<sup>2</sup> and the proposed houses are evenly spread across the site (*Fig. 2*). Trenches 1.8m wide were excavated in order to provide an approximate 5% sample of the proposed development area, positioned at the location of proposed houses where possible and to provide an even spread of trenches across the proposed development area (*Fig. 2*). Precise trench locations were established on site.

6.2.4 The trenches characterised the full archaeological sequence down to undisturbed 'natural' deposits.

6.2.5 Topsoil and subsoil deposits were removed in spits of no more than 0.1m under constant archaeological supervision and direction until archaeological remains or undisturbed 'natural' deposits were encountered.

6.2.6 Topsoil, subsoil, archaeological features & deposits and spoil were metal detected during machine (including each spit of topsoil) and manual excavation and finds were recovered, labelled and bagged, and retained for later analysis by relevant specialists as necessary.

6.2.7 In the event of archaeological remains being encountered, no further machine excavation was made and archaeological features were sample excavated by hand, using appropriate tools, as follows;

Linear features                      10%

Pits, post-holes	50%
Structural remains	50% (depending upon extent of remains)
Burials	<i>No burials were encountered</i>

- 6.2.8 Archaeological features and deposits were recorded on Chris Birks *pro-forma* context sheets. Section as required and plan drawings were recorded at an appropriate scale (1:50;1:20;1:10) depending upon the level of detail required.
- 6.2.9 A photographic record of archaeological remains was made using colour digital images and 35mm black & white transparencies as required. A general photographic record was made using colour digital images.
- 6.2.10 Appropriate registers for contexts, drawings, photographs and environmental samples were made.
- 6.2.11 All finds of archaeological significance were collected, bagged and labelled for processing, cataloguing and subsequent analysis by relevant finds specialists.
- 6.2.12 Environmental samples were taken from suitably well-sealed and dated archaeological features/deposits.
- 6.2.13 A single-context planning methodology was employed and a matrix of the sequence of deposits was made on-site as required.
- 6.2.14 The Historic Environment Service was invited to monitor fieldwork and carried out one monitoring visit during the course of fieldwork (11 November 2016, Ken Hamilton).
- 6.2.15 Temporary fencing and appropriate signage were displayed.
- 6.2.16 The trenches were backfilled without compaction or reinstatement at the Client's responsibility.

### 6.3 Post-excavation Analysis and Report

- 6.3.1 An assessment of the recorded evidence was made in accordance with *Management of research projects in the historic environment. The MoRPHE Project Manager's Guide* (Historic England 2015).
- 6.3.2 A copy of an interim report to the Norfolk County Council Historic Environment Service in November 2016 and a copy of this draft report was submitted on 12 June 2017. A copy was provided to the Client as proof of production and must not be distributed elsewhere. This final report has been prepared and distributed.
- 6.3.3 The analysis of stratigraphical/structural records, Artefactual and environmental materials has been made for inclusion in a site report.
- 6.3.4 The site report includes the following according to *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (Chartered Institute of Field Archaeologists 2014);
- 6.3.4.1 a non-technical summary explains the principal reason for the work, its objectives and main results. It includes reference to authorship and the commissioning body.
  - 6.3.4.2 project, planning, geological, archaeological and historical backgrounds.
  - 6.3.4.3 aims and objectives, as described in the Written Scheme of Investigation.
  - 6.3.4.4 methodology, as described in the Written Scheme of Investigation.
  - 6.3.4.5 results. These include a series of summary objective statements, organised clearly in relation to the methods used, and describe contextual data and associated finds and/or environmental data. Descriptive material is clearly separated from interpretative statements. Technical terminology (including dating or period references) is explained and the results are accompanied by appropriate drawings and photographs and by supporting data contained in appendices.
  - 6.3.4.6 finds, human remains, environmental and other relevant specialists' report as required.
  - 6.3.4.7 conclusions. Conclusions are drawn to summarise and interpret the results and place them into context (local, national or otherwise). A confidence rating on techniques used, or on limitations imposed by particular factors (e.g. weather or problems of access) is included. A confidence rating on techniques used, or on limitations imposed by particular factors (e.g. weather or problems of

access) is included. An opinion as to the necessity for further archaeological intervention and its scope is provided in the report, although the final decision lies with the Norfolk County Council Historic Environment Service.

- 6.3.4.8 archive. The archive will be prepared consistent with the principles of *Management of research projects in the historic environment. The MoRPHE Project Manager's Guide* (Historic England 2015) and be submitted to the Norfolk Museums Service for long-term storage.
- 6.3.4.9 appendices, to include context, finds and environmental sample summaries.
- 6.3.4.10 illustrations. Figures have been prepared at appropriate scales to include site location and plan drawings and plan and section drawings, relating their locations. Figures and/or plates are also included to locate HER entries, historic maps and aerial photographs to the proposed development site. Colour digital images of archaeological remains described in the results are provided as necessary including title, orientation and scale information.
- 6.3.4.11 references and bibliography. A list of all sources referred to in the report, including electronic sources, is provided.
- 6.3.4.12 a document control grid to track revisions to the report and a list of contents with descriptions of figures and plates is included in the report and disclaimers are described.
- 6.3.5 One hard copy plus a PDF/A copy on CD of the *final* Contractor's (site) report will be submitted to the Norfolk Historic and Environment Record; one copy to the Client and one copy to Historic England as required. These copies will not be issued until all payments have been received in full.
- 6.3.6 The OASIS online form will be completed and submitted to the Norfolk Historic Environment Record, including an uploaded .pdf version of the report.
- 6.3.7 The archive will be prepared, including a form suitable for microfilming if required, consistent with the principles of *Management of research projects in the historic environment. The MoRPHE Project Manager's Guide* (Historic England 2015) and be submitted to the Norfolk Museums Service for long-term storage under accession number NWHCM: 2021.195.

## 7.0 Results

### 7.1 Introduction

- 7.1.1 The archaeological evaluation excavations were carried out in November 2016. Site conditions were quite poor as the clay content of deposits, high water table and regular rainfall caused delays and complications with manual excavation and recording. Access was gained from Lynn Road over a water-filled dyke to the west of the site. The weather was varied between overcast with frequent rain showers to dry and sunny. An apparently in-use extant culvert/ drain extends approximately east-to-west across the site and was avoided during the excavations. Where observed in trenches, it had a concrete and/or brick capping.
- 7.1.2 Context numbers were allocated during fieldwork according to trench number and are summarised in *Appendix 1*.
- 7.2 In order for the client to secure planning permission in perpetuity and in association with the Borough Council of King's Lynn and West Norfolk, based upon an interim archaeological evaluation report, the Norfolk County Council Historic Environment Service requested that the footprint of Plot 2 of the development was archaeologically excavated and highlighted that further mitigatory work would be required. Plot 2 excavations were carried out in December 2016 and the results are being included as part of a report on further mitigation being prepared by Broadland Archaeology Limited at the agreement with the Norfolk County Council Environment Service (reference email Steve Hickling 18 June 2021, 07:48).

**Trench 1 c. 24m by 1.8m WSW to NNE**

Section number Tr1.6		
0m = 13.12m OD		
0 - 0.18m	100	Topsoil
0.18 - 0.50m	101	Subsoil
0.50m +	107	Natural deposits

Section number Tr1.7		
0m = 13.43m OD		
0 - 0.25m	100	Topsoil
0.25 - 0.55m	101	Subsoil
0.55m +	107	Natural deposits

**Summary**

Trench 1 contained 12 features at c. 0.5m beneath present; double-ditch [105] and [106]; ditches [110] and [118]; pit/linear feature terminal end [108], possible post-hole [114], possible pits [116], [120], [122] and [124], feature [112] and modern post-hole [126]. Iron Age pottery was recovered from ditch [105], ditch [118] and possible pit [122]. Animal bone was recovered from ditches [105], [106] and [118] and possible pit [122].

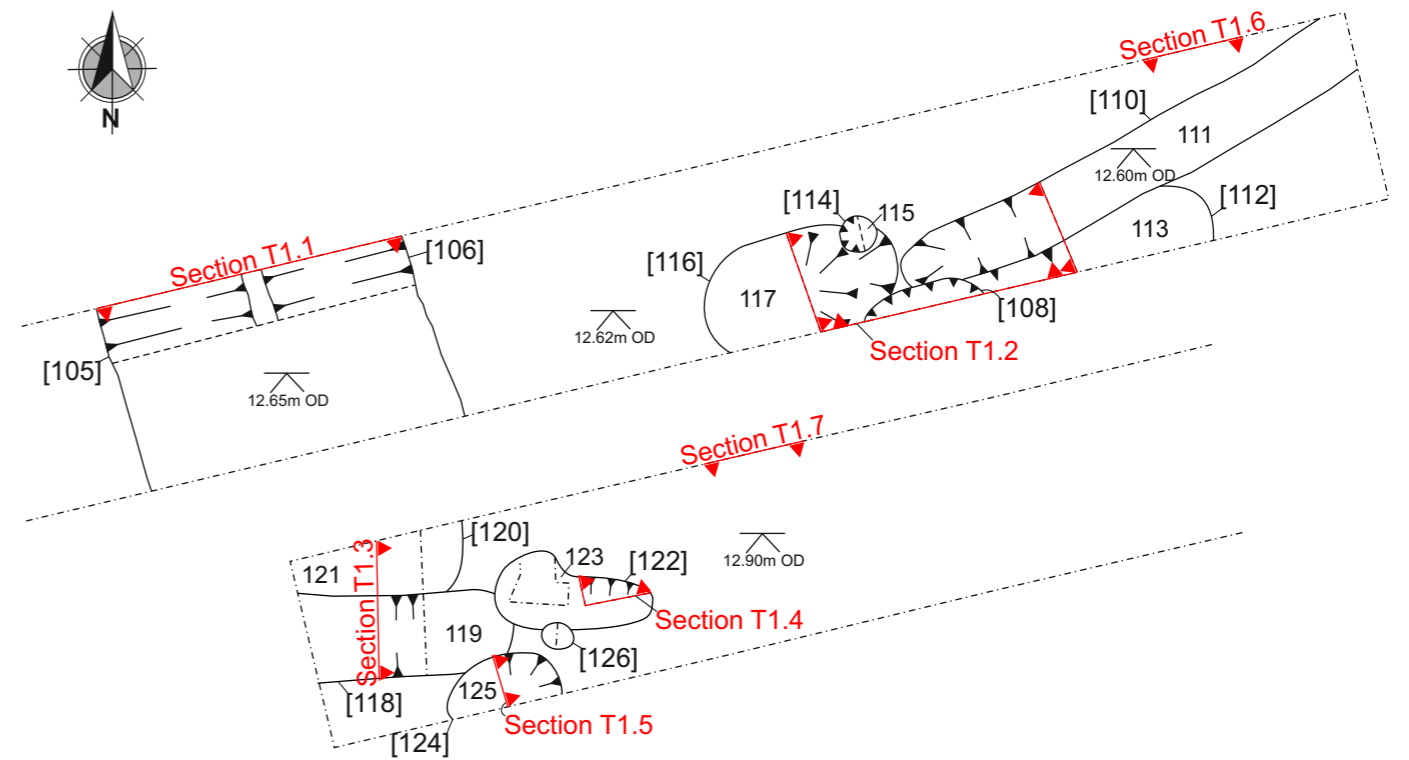
Initial excavations from the west end of Trench1 revealed an approximately east-to-west orientated metal probable water pipe. It was not known whether this was live so the trench was moved towards the south to avoid the pipe. The trench was excavated to a depth of c. 0.5m beneath present ground level removing c. 0.18m to c. 0.29m of dark grey/brown silty clay topsoil (100) with frequent rooting, occasional small-sized rounded flints and occasional small- to medium-sized brick fragments and c. 0.16m to c. 0.25m of light to mid grey silty clay subsoil (101) with moderate small-sized chalk pieces. Subsoil (101) overlay undisturbed 'natural' deposits (107) that comprised light grey to light yellow/brown chalky clay with frequent small-to-medium sized rounded chalk pieces.

A number of inter-cutting features were present towards the east end of Trench 1. Feature [108] extended c. 0.24m into Trench 1 and beyond the south edge of excavation. It measured c. 1.22m wide and a maximum 0.41m deep and contained dark grey silty clay fill (109) with moderate small-sized chalk pieces. Feature [108] cut approximately northeast-to-southwest linear feature [110] and feature [112]. Linear feature [110] measured c. 0.59m wide and c. 0.39m deep and contained light to mid grey silty clay fill (111) with occasional small-sized chalk pieces and moderate small-sized rounded flints. Linear feature [110] cut feature [112] that extended beyond the south edge of excavation. Feature [112] contained dark grey silty clay fill (113) with occasional small-sized chalk pieces. Feature [108] also cut possible pit [116] that measured c. 1.97m by 1.03m and extended beyond the south edge of excavation. Feature [116] contained mid to dark grey silty clay fill (117) with occasional small-sized chalk pieces and moderate small-sized rounded flints. Feature [116] was cut by possible posthole [114] that measured c. 0.35m across and contained mid to dark grey silty clay fill (115) with occasional small-sized chalk pieces and moderate small-sized rounded flints.

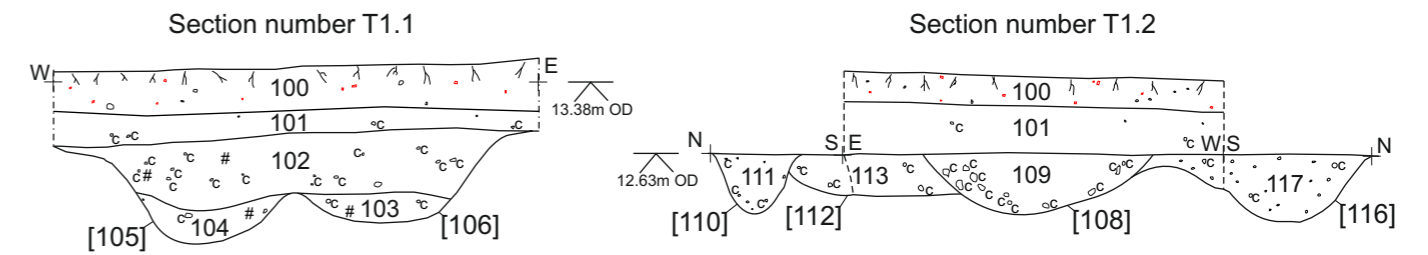
Approximately north-to-south double-ditch that comprised ditches [105] and [106] lay approximately mid-point within Trench 1 and measured c. 3.1m wide and c. 0.7m deep. Ditch [105] contained mid to dark grey silty clay primary fill (104) with moderate small-sized chalk pieces and occasional charcoal flecks that produced Iron Age pottery and ditch [106] contained mid to dark grey silty clay primary fill (103) with occasional small-sized chalk pieces and occasional charcoal flecks that produced Iron Age pottery, animal bone (including a worked piece of bone), fired clay and slag. There was little distinction between the 2 features and they contained mid grey silty clay upper fill (102) with moderate small-sized chalk pieces and occasional charcoal flecks that produced fired clay and Iron Age pottery.

Approximately east-to-west orientated ditch [118] lay at the west end of Trench 1 and extended beyond the west edge of excavation. It measured c. 0.8m wide and 0.26m deep and contained mid grey silty clay fill (119) with rare small-sized chalk pieces that produced Iron Age pottery and animal bone. It cut feature [120] that extended beyond the north edge of excavation. Feature [120] measured c. 0.12m deep and contained light to mid grey silty clay fill (121) with rare small-sized chalk pieces. Ditch [118] was cut by pit-like features [122] and [124]. Feature [122] was an irregular-oval shape that measured c. 1.6m by a maximum 0.78m and c. 0.12m deep. It contained light to mid grey silty clay fill (123) with occasional small-sized chalk pieces that produced Iron Age pottery and animal bone

Possible pit [124] extended beyond the south edge of excavation and measured c. 0.8m wide and 0.26m deep. It contained light to mid grey silty clay fill (125) with occasional small-sized subangular flints and rare small-sized chalk pieces. Modern post-hole [126] cut feature [124] and contained dark grey silty clay fill (127) with occasional small-sized subangular flints and was observed cutting subsoil (101) during mechanical excavation.

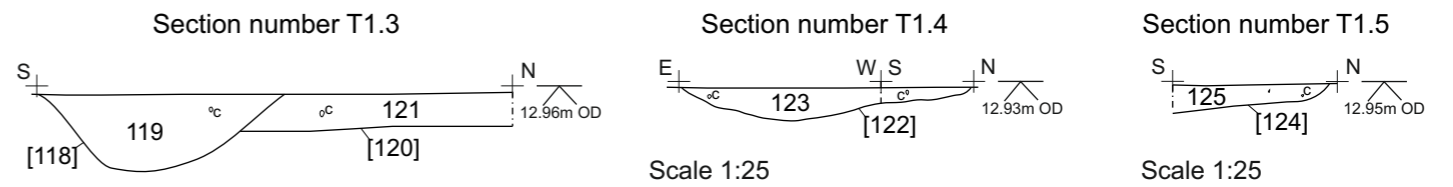


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Scale 1:50

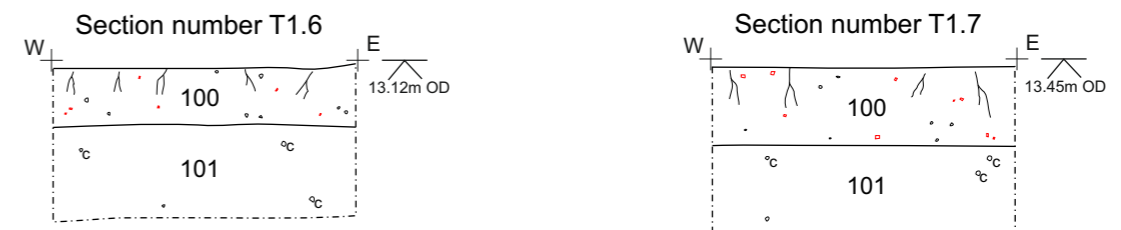
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Scale 1:25

Scale 1:25

Scale 1:25



Scale 1:25

Scale 1:25



- Flint
- ⊘ Chalk
- ◻ Ceramic building material

**Trench 2 c. 24m by 1.8m NNE to SSW**

Section number Tr2.3		
0m = 13.44m OD		
0 - 0.3m	200	Topsoil
0.3 - 0.6m	201	Subsoil
0.6m +	202	Natural deposits

Section number Tr2.4		
0m = 13.50m OD		
0 - 0.3m	200	Topsoil
0.3 - 0.73m	201	Subsoil
0.73m +	200	Natural deposits

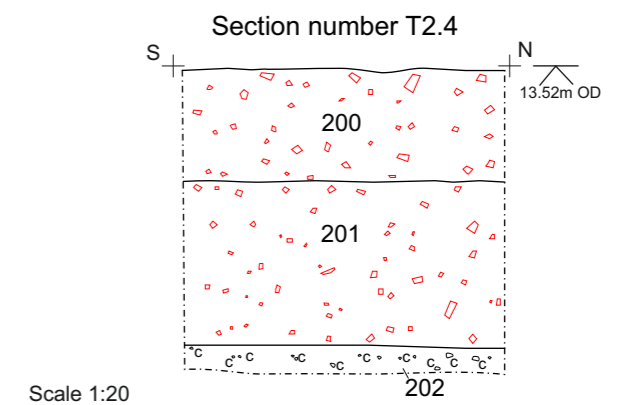
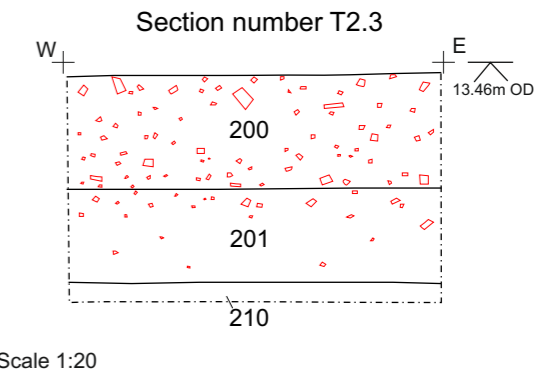
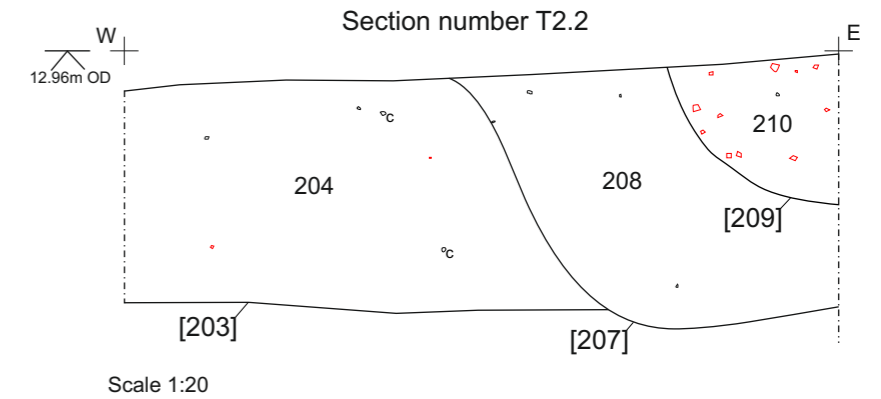
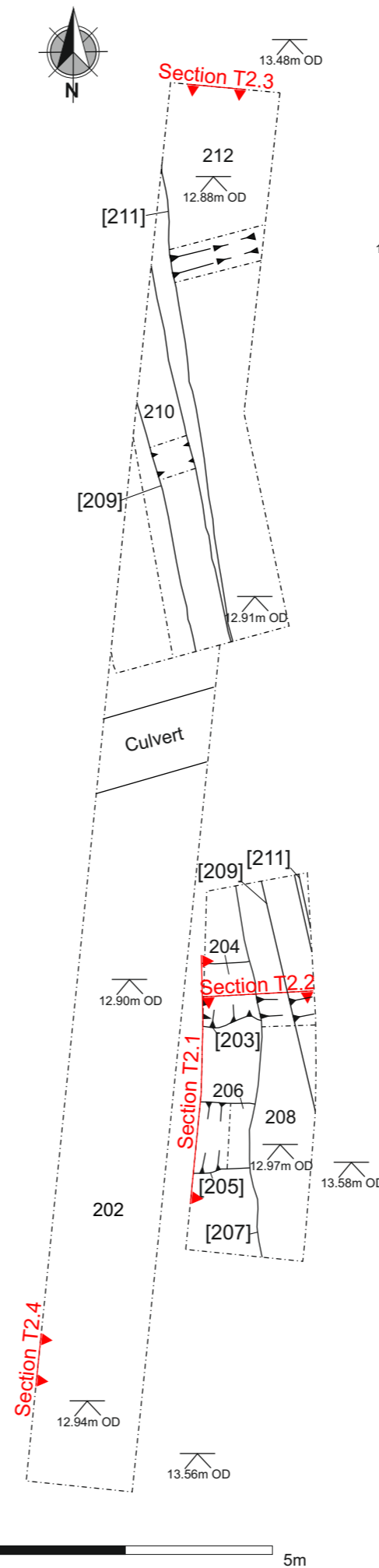
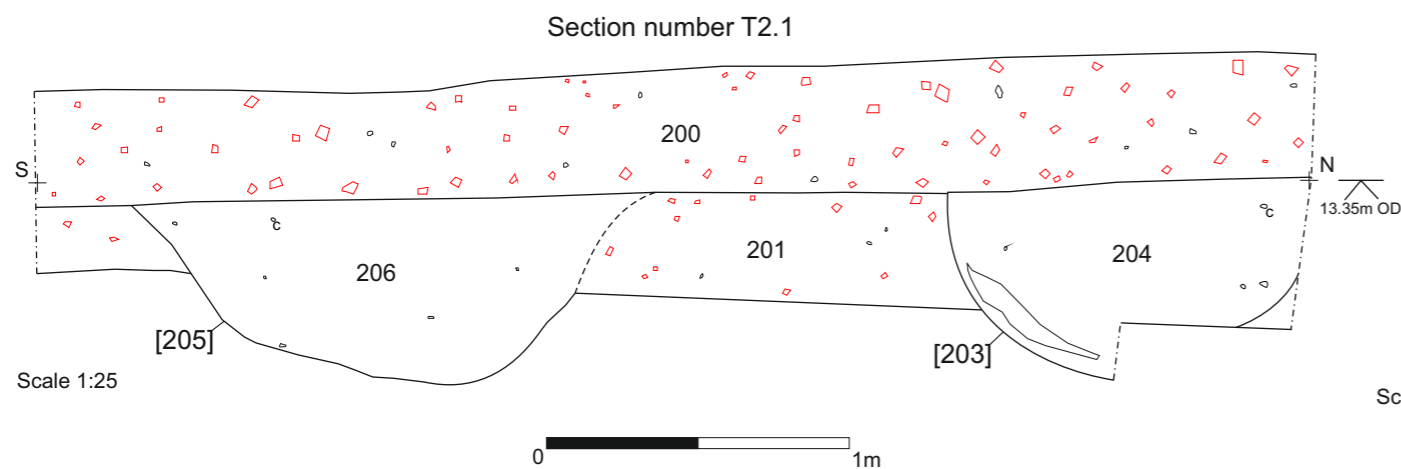
**Summary**

Trench 2 deposits contained a large amount of modern disturbance. 3 linear features were recorded in an area excavated to the east of the trench at c. 0.6m beneath present ground level; [203], [205] and [207]. Iron Age pottery, a flint, animal bone, a ceramic building material fragment and a piece of fired clay were recovered from [207]. A flint and ceramic building material was recovered from [203].

The extant east-to-west culvert/drain extended approximately centrally across Trench 2 and was avoided during the excavations. A great deal of modern disturbance including brick rubble, metal pipes and ceramic drains was present in Trench 2. The trench was excavated to a depth of c. 0.6m beneath present ground level removing c. 0.3m of very dark grey brown silty clay topsoil (200) with moderate small- to large-sized ceramic building material fragments including whole bricks and c. 0.25m to c. 0.3m of dark grey silty clay subsoil (201) with moderate small-sized chalk pieces and moderate small- to medium-sized ceramic building material fragments. Subsoil (201) overlay undisturbed 'natural' deposits [202] that comprised light grey to light yellow/white chalky clay with frequent small-to-medium sized rounded chalk pieces. Excavations to remove modern deposits to the south of the extant culvert/drain extended to c. 0.8m beneath present ground level and exposed undisturbed 'natural' deposits [202].

Two approximately northwest-to-southeast modern linear features [209] and [211] were present that extended from topsoil deposit (200) and cut undisturbed 'natural' deposit (202). They contained mid grey silty clay fills (210) and (212) with occasional small-sized rounded flints and frequent small- to medium-sized ceramic building material fragments. Feature [209] contained a mains water supply pipe and [211] contained a ceramic drain.

Due to the modern disturbance, an additional trench was excavated to the east of the trench and features [209] and [211] were observed. Feature [209] cut linear feature [207] that contained light to mid grey silty clay fill (208) with occasional small-sized rounded flints and rare small-sized chalk pieces that produced a flint, Iron Age pottery, animal bone, a ceramic building material fragment and a piece of fired clay. Feature [207] cut approximately east-to-west linear features [203] and [205]. These features were not observed in the main trench to the west where modern disturbance had been recorded. Feature [203] measured c. 1.03m wide and c. 0.65m deep and contained light to mid grey silty clay fill (204) with occasional small-sized rounded flints and occasional small-sized chalk pieces that produced a flint and ceramic building material fragments. Feature [205] measured c. 1.14m wide and c. 0.61m deep and contained mid grey silty clay fill (206) with occasional small-sized rounded flints and occasional small-sized chalk pieces that produced no finds.



◦ Flint  
 ⚪ Chalk  
 ◻ Ceramic building material

**Trench 3 c. 24m by 1.8m NNW to SSE**

Section number Tr3.4		
0m = 13.36m OD		
0 - 0.19m	300	Topsoil
0.19 - 0.38m	301	Subsoil
0.38m +	312	Natural deposits

Section number Tr3.5		
0m = 13.37m OD		
0 - 0.2m	300	Topsoil
0.2 - 0.41m	301	Subsoil
0.41m +	312	Natural deposits

**Summary**

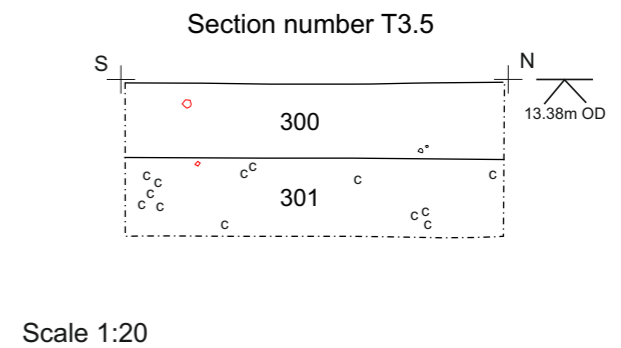
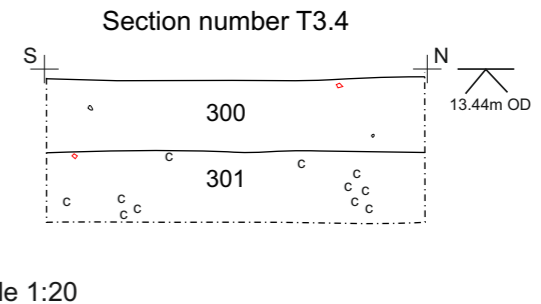
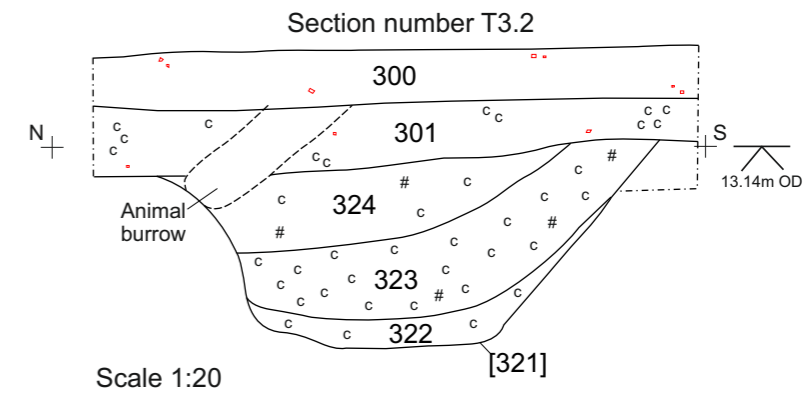
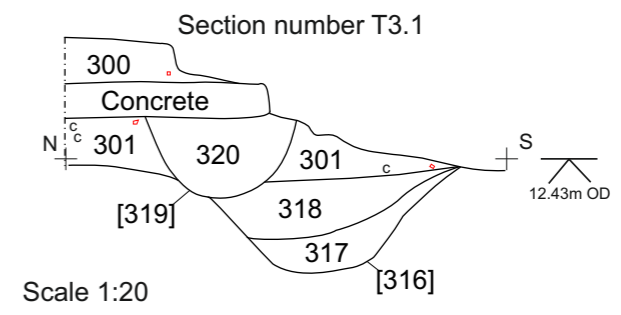
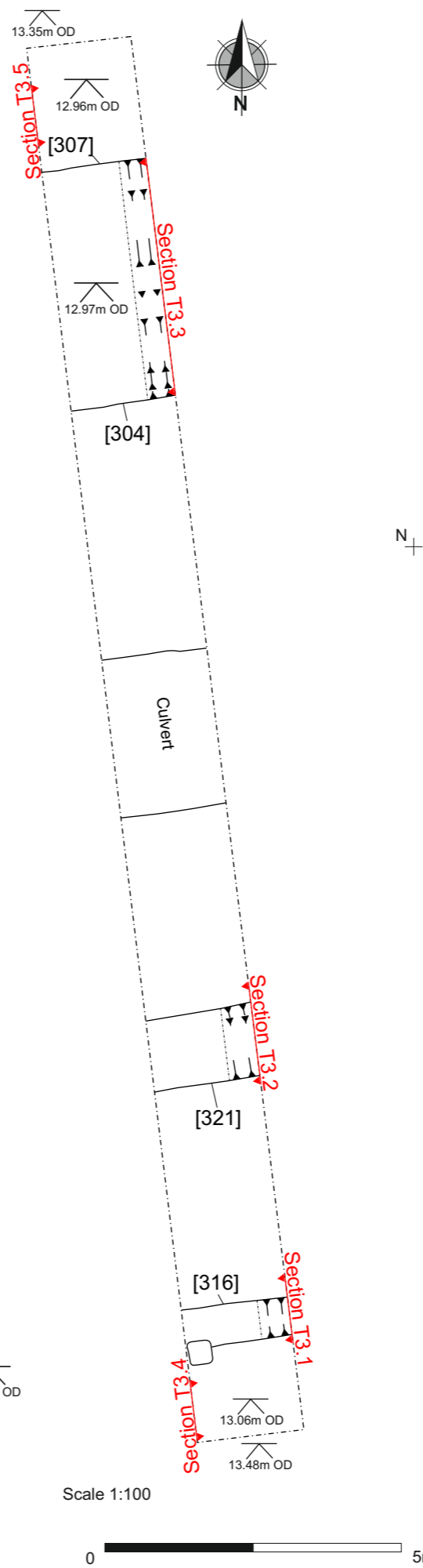
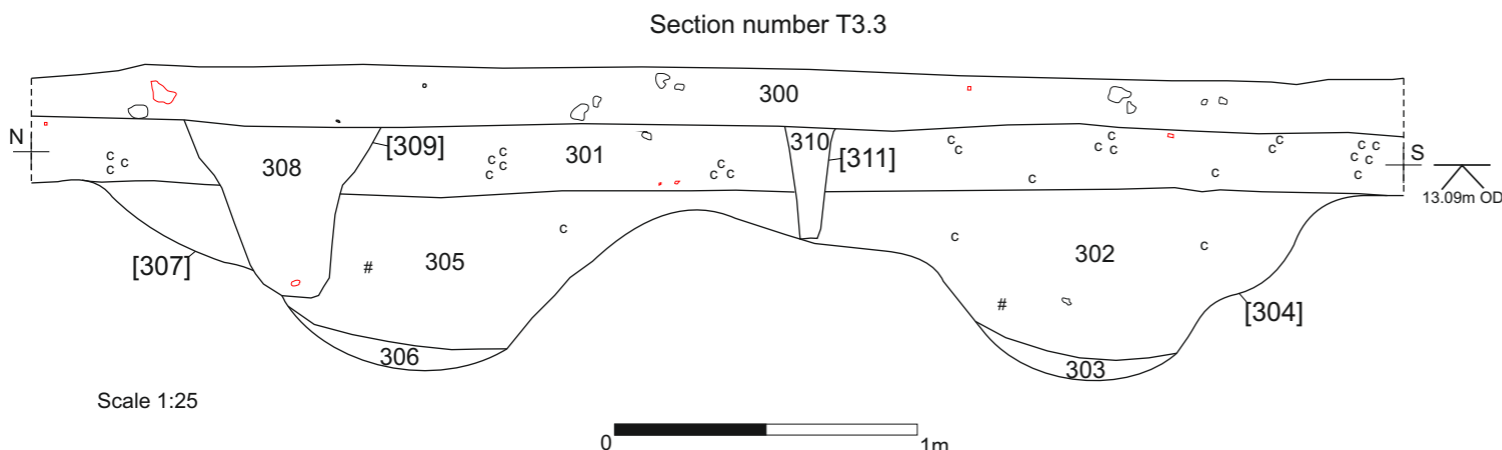
Trench 3 contained 7 features at c. 0.4m beneath present ground level; double ditch [304] and [307], ditches [316] and [321] and modern features [309], [311] and [319]. Iron Age pottery and animal bone were recovered from ditch [307].

The extant east-to-west culvert/drain extended approximately centrally across Trench 3 and was avoided during the excavations. The trench was excavated to a depth of c. 0.4m beneath present ground level removing c. 0.2m of dark grey/brown silty clay topsoil (300) with frequent rooting and occasional small-sized rounded flints and occasional small-sized brick fragments and c. 0.2m of light to mid grey silty clay subsoil (301) with moderate to frequent small-sized chalk pieces and rare small-sized brick fragments. Subsoil (301) overlay undisturbed 'natural' deposits (312) that comprised light grey to light yellow/brown chalky clay with frequent small-to-medium sized rounded chalk pieces.

Approximately east-to-west double-ditch that comprised ditches [304] and [307] was present towards the north end of Trench 3 and measured a total c. 4.2m wide and each ditch measured c. 0.6m deep and were sealed by subsoil (301). Ditch [304] contained mid to dark grey silty clay primary fill (303) with occasional small-sized chalk pieces and rare charcoal flecks and mid grey silty clay upper fill (302) with occasional small-sized chalk pieces and occasional charcoal flecks. Ditch [307] contained mid to dark grey silty clay primary fill (306) with occasional small-sized chalk pieces and rare charcoal flecks that produced Iron Age pottery sherds and animal bone fragments and mid grey silty clay upper fill (305) with occasional small-sized chalk pieces and occasional charcoal flecks. Ditch [304] was cut by modern post-hole [311] and ditch [307] was cut by modern post-hole [309]. Post-hole [311] contained dark grey brown silty clay fill (310) with occasional small-sized rounded flints and post-hole [309] contained dark grey brown silty clay fill (308) with occasional small-sized rounded flints and occasional small-sized brick fragments.

Approximately east-to-west ditch [316] lay towards the south end of Trench 3, truncated by modern feature [319] and sealed by subsoil (301). It measured c. 0.88m wide and c. 0.31m deep and contained light grey silty clay primary fill (317) with frequent chalk flecks and occasional charcoal flecks and light to mid grey silty clay upper fill (318) with occasional chalk flecks and occasional charcoal flecks. Feature [319] contained dark brown silty clay fill (320) and was overlain by a concrete plinth and a concrete pad was present towards the west.

Approximately east-to-west ditch [321] extended beyond the east and west edges of Trench 3. It measured c. 1.66m wide and c. 0.63m deep and was sealed by subsoil (301). It contained mid grey silty clay primary fill (322) with occasional chalk flecks overlain by light grey silty clay fill (323) with frequent chalk flecks and occasional charcoal flecks and light to mid grey silty clay upper fill (324) with occasional chalk flecks and occasional charcoal flecks. No finds were recovered. An animal burrow extended into the north side of ditch [321].



**Trench 4 c. 23m by 1.8m WSW to ENE**

Section number Tr4.7		
0m = 13.39m OD		
0 - 0.2m	400	Topsoil
0.2 - 0.4m	401	Subsoil
0.4m +	402	Natural deposits

Section number Tr4.8		
0m = 13.40m OD		
0 - 0.2m	400	Topsoil
0.2 - 0.42m	401	Subsoil
0.42m +	402	Natural deposits

**Summary**

Trench 4 contained 6 features at c. 0.4m beneath present; ditch [403], double ditch [405] and [407], possible pits [409] and [412] and ditch [414]. Iron Age pottery and animal bone were recovered from all features except [414] and slag was also recovered from [409].

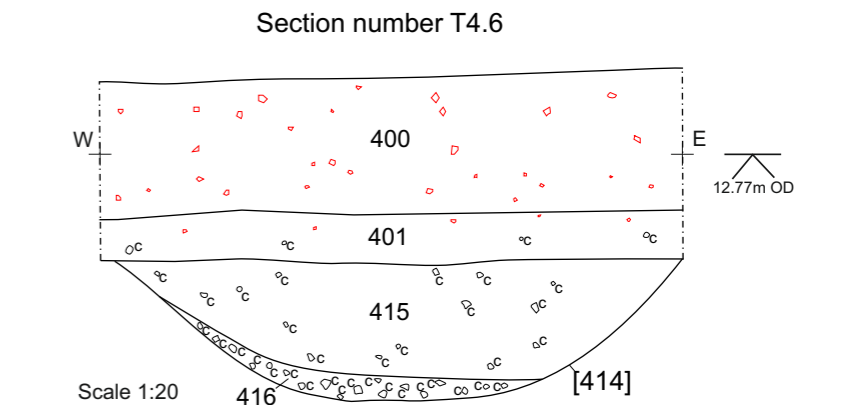
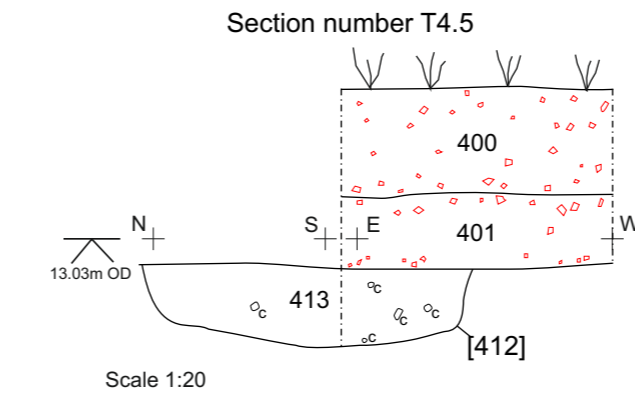
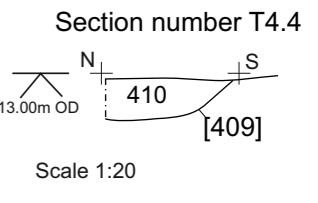
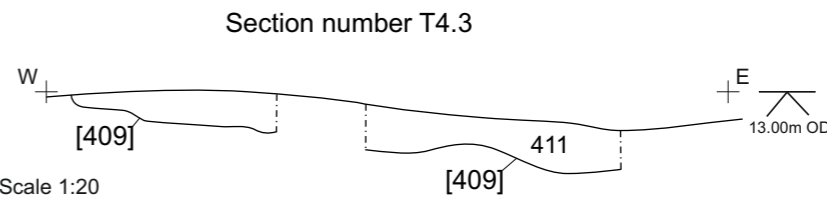
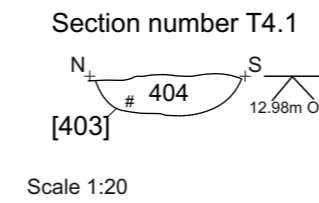
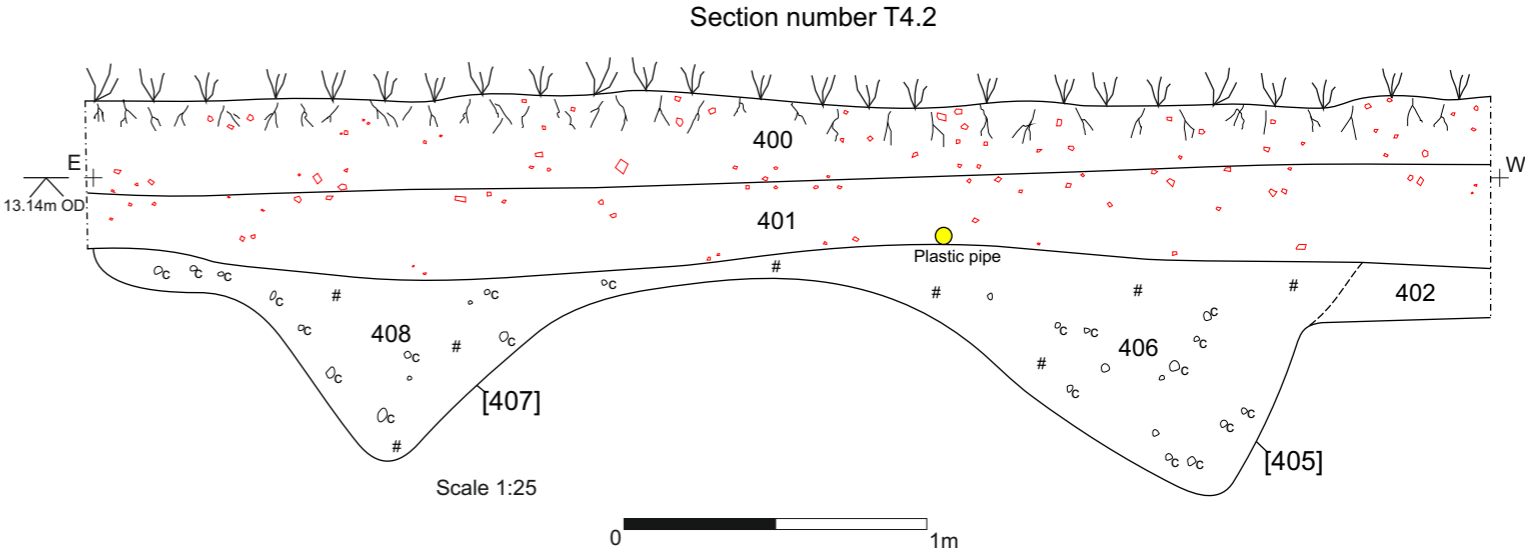
Trench 4 was excavated to a depth of c. 0.4m beneath present ground level removing c. 0.2m of very dark brown/black silty clay topsoil (400) with frequent small- to medium-sized ceramic building material fragments and c. 0.2m of mid grey silty clay subsoil (401) with moderate small- to medium sized chalk pieces, occasional medium- to large-sized ceramic building material (including whole bricks) and occasional areas of small-sized rounded flints. Subsoil overlay undisturbed 'natural' deposits [402] that comprised mixed light cream/grey and light yellow brown clay with areas of chalk and silty clay and very frequent small- to medium-sized chalk pieces. Three large concrete blocks were present that extended from topsoil (400) into undisturbed 'natural' deposits (402).

Approximately east-to-west curvilinear feature [403] was present at the west end of Trench 4 and extended beyond the west and north edges of excavation. It measured c. 0.38m wide and c. 0.11m deep and contained mid brown grey silty clay fill (404) with occasional small-sized rounded flints and occasional small-sized chalk pieces that produced a sherd of Iron Age pottery and a fragment of animal bone. Environmental sample <7> was taken from fill (404).

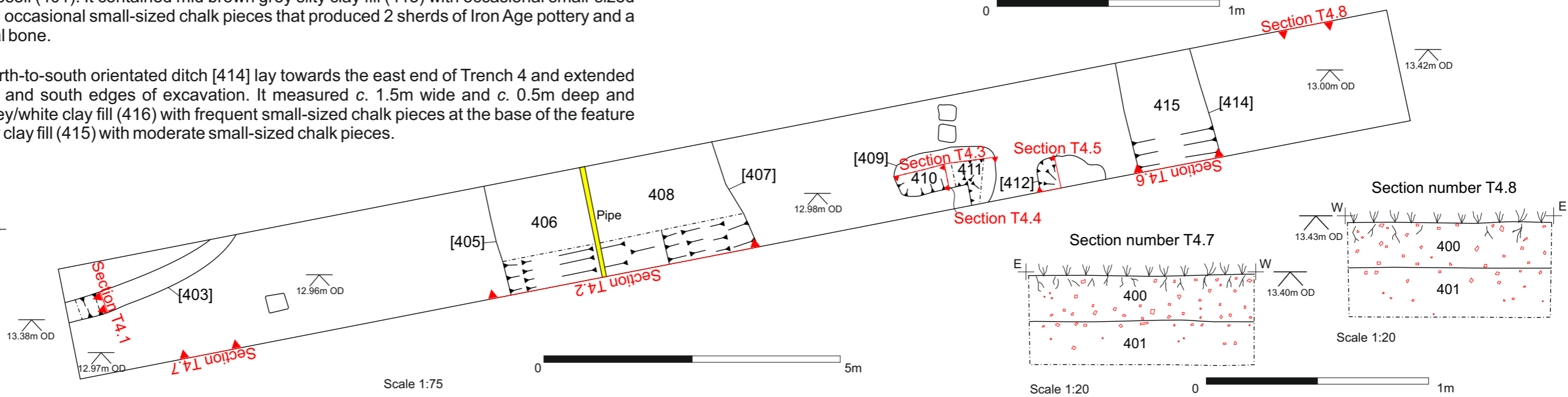
An approximately north-to-south double ditch that comprised ditches [405] and [407] extended beyond the north and south edges of Trench 4 and measured a total c. 4.05m wide. Ditch [405] measured c. 0.78m deep and ditch [407] measured c. 0.6m deep. A distinction between the 2 features was not clear and they contained identical mid grey silty clay fills (406) and (408) with moderate small-sized chalk pieces and occasional charcoal flecks. Both fills produced a small quantity of animal bone fragments and a snail was recovered from (406). Environmental sample <1> was taken from fill (408).

Irregular-shaped feature [409] was present to the east of ditches [405] and [407] and extended beyond the south edge of excavation. It measured c. 1.69m wide and c. 0.11m deep. It contained mid grey silty clay fills (410) and (411) with occasional small-sized chalk pieces. Fill (410) produced Iron Age pottery sherds, animal bone fragments and a piece of slag and (411) produced Iron Age pottery sherds and animal bone fragments. A possible pit-like feature [412] was present to the east of [409] that extended beyond the south edge of excavation. It measured a maximum c. 1.07m across and c. 0.21m deep and was sealed by subsoil (401). It contained mid brown grey silty clay fill (413) with occasional small-sized rounded flints and occasional small-sized chalk pieces that produced 2 sherds of Iron Age pottery and a fragment of animal bone.

Approximately north-to-south orientated ditch [414] lay towards the east end of Trench 4 and extended beyond the north and south edges of excavation. It measured c. 1.5m wide and c. 0.5m deep and contained light grey/white clay fill (416) with frequent small-sized chalk pieces at the base of the feature and dark grey silty clay fill (415) with moderate small-sized chalk pieces.



- Flint
- ⊕ Chalk
- ▣ Ceramic building material





**Trench 5 c. 19m by 1.8m NW to SE**

Section number Tr5.3		
0m = 13.17m OD		
0 - 0.3m	500	Topsoil
0.3 - 0.6m	501	Subsoil
0.6m +	502	Natural deposits

Section number Tr5.4		
0m = 13.24m OD		
0 - 0.3m	500	Topsoil
0.3 - 0.62m	501	Subsoil
0.62m +	502	Natural deposits

**Summary**

Trench 5 contained 4 features at c. 0.6m beneath present; probable ditches [503], [509], [515] and [516]. Iron Age pottery and animal bone were recovered from all features except [509] and fired clay was also recovered from [503] and [516].

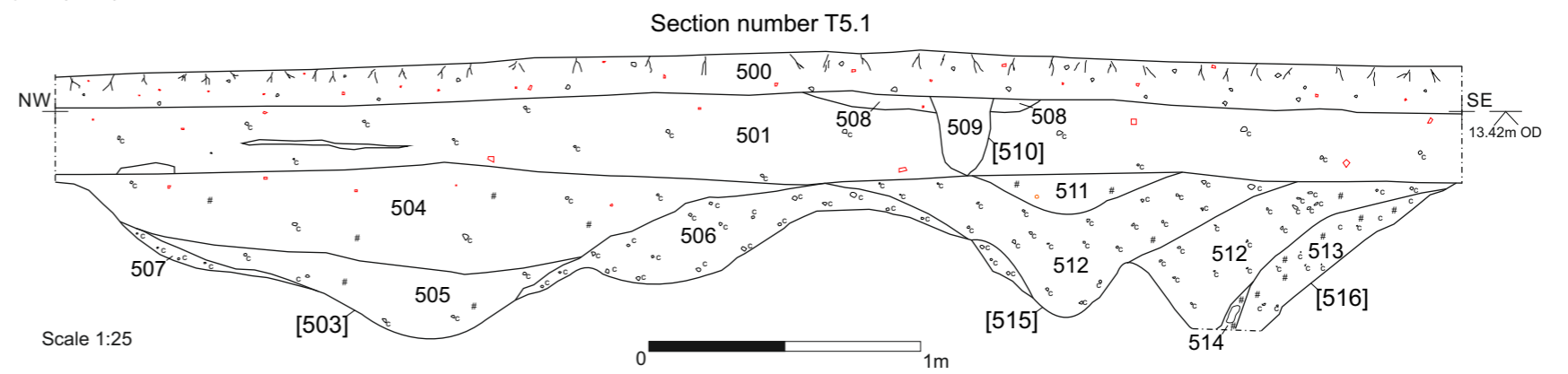
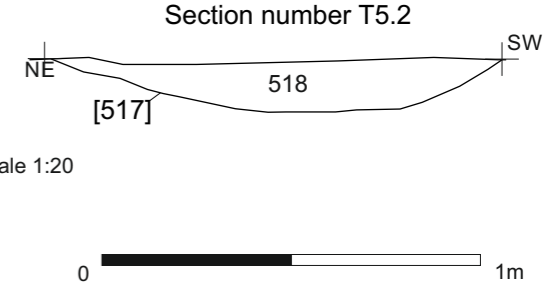
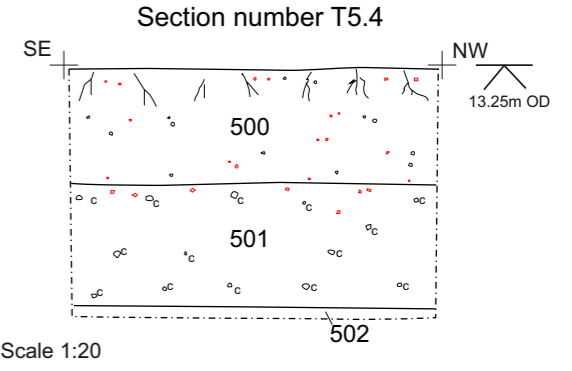
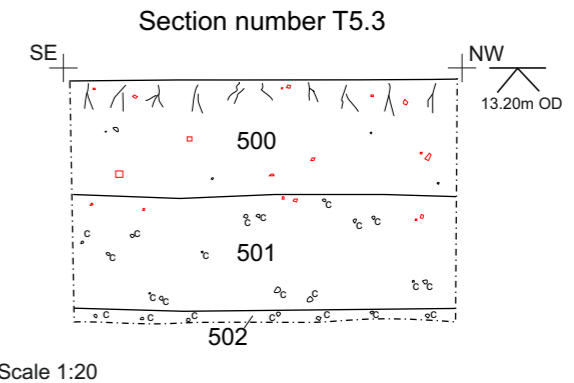
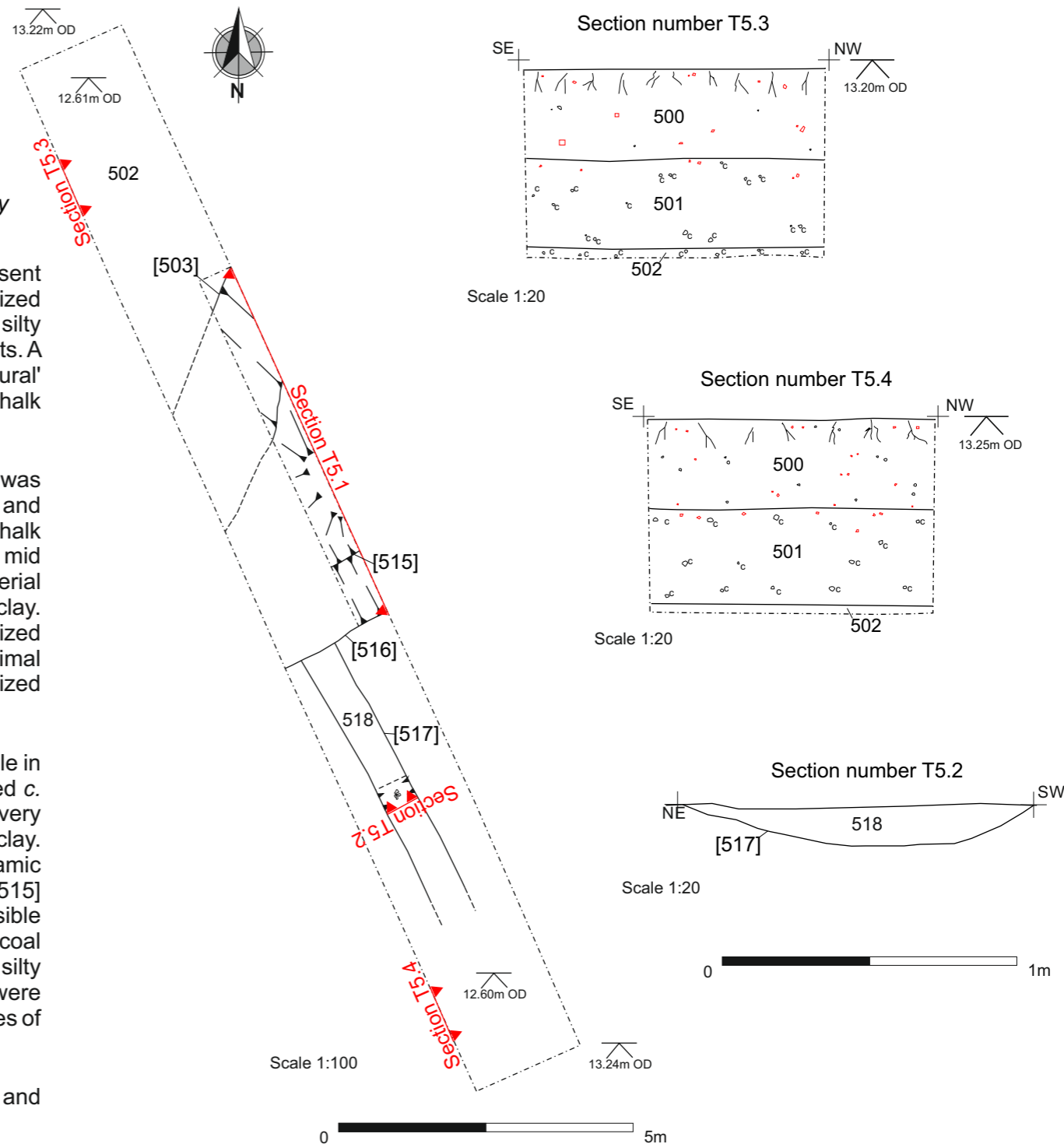
Trench 5 was reduced in length in order to maintain access to the site. It was excavated to a depth of c. 0.6m beneath present ground level removing c. 0.3m of dark grey/brown silty clay topsoil (500) with frequent rooting, occasional small-sized rounded flints and occasional small- to medium-sized ceramic building material fragments and c. 0.3m of light to mid grey silty clay subsoil (501) with moderate small-sized chalk pieces and occasional small-sized ceramic building material fragments. A modern dump of brick rubble was present at the northwest end of Trench 5. Subsoil (501) overlay undisturbed 'natural' deposits (502) that comprised light grey to light yellow/brown chalky clay with frequent small- to medium-sized rounded chalk pieces.

Approximately northeast-to-southwest orientated ditch [503] was present although it was not overly clear in plan and was observed mostly within a manually excavated sondage. It measured a maximum c. 2.8m wide and c. 0.64m deep and contained dark grey loamy silty clay fill (505) with occasional small-sized charcoal pieces and occasional small-sized chalk pieces that produced a very large quantity of Iron Age pottery, animal bone fragments and pieces of fired clay and light to mid grey silty clay fill (504) with occasional small-sized charcoal pieces, occasional small-sized ceramic building material fragments and occasional small-sized chalk pieces that produced Iron Age pottery sherds and a piece of fired clay. Environmental sample <2> was taken from fill (505). Light grey/brown clay fill (507) with frequent small- to medium-sized rounded chalk pieces was present at the base on the west side of [503] that produced Iron Age pottery sherds and animal bone fragments. Light grey silty clay fill (506) with moderate small- to medium-sized chalk pieces and frequent small-sized chalk pieces was recorded on the south side of [503] at its base. Environmental sample <5> was taken from fill (506).

Possible approximately east-to-west linear features [515] and [516] lay to the south of [503] and were again mostly visible in the manually excavated sondage and excavation was problematic due to the high water table. Feature [515] measured c. 1.73m wide and c. 0.53m deep and contained light greyish brown silty clay primary fill (512) with frequent chalk flecks and very rare charcoal flecks and black silty clay fill (511) with occasional charcoal flecks and rare small-sized fragments of fired clay. Iron Age pottery sherds and animal bone fragments were recovered from (512) and Iron Age pottery sherds and ceramic building material fragments were recovered from (511). Environmental sample <3> was taken from fill (511). Feature [515] appeared to be cut by feature [516]. Feature [516] measured a minimum c. 0.55m deep, further excavation was not possible due to the high water table. It contained light greyish brown silty clay fill (512) with frequent chalk flecks and very rare charcoal flecks, mid reddish brown silty sand loam fill (513) with frequent chalk flecks and frequent charcoal flecks and dark grey silty clay fill (514) with frequent charcoal flecks at the base of the feature. Iron Age pottery sherds and animal bone fragments were recovered from (512), animal bone fragments from (513) and Iron Age pottery sherds, an animal bone fragment and pieces of fired clay were recovered from (514). Environmental sample <4> was taken from fill (513).

Modern post-hole [510] cut dark grey silty clay (508) with occasional small-sized brick fragments and subsoil (501) and contained dark grey brown silty clay fill (509) with occasional small-sized rounded flints.

Approximately northwest-to-southeast orientated linear feature [517] measured c. 1.2m wide and a maximum 0.14m deep and was not visible beyond c. 3.5m to the southeast of [516]. It contained light grey silty clay fill (518) with rare chalk flecks.



**Trench 6 c. 5.7m by 1.8m SW to NE**

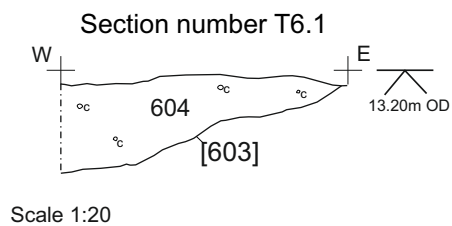
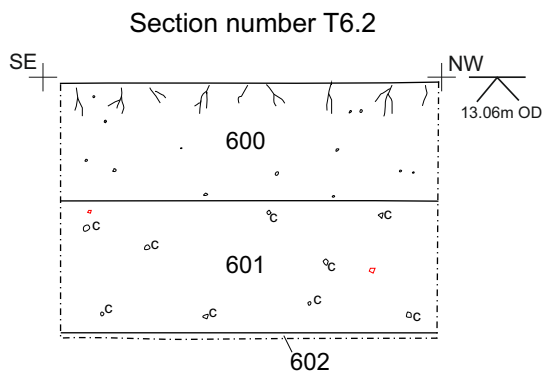
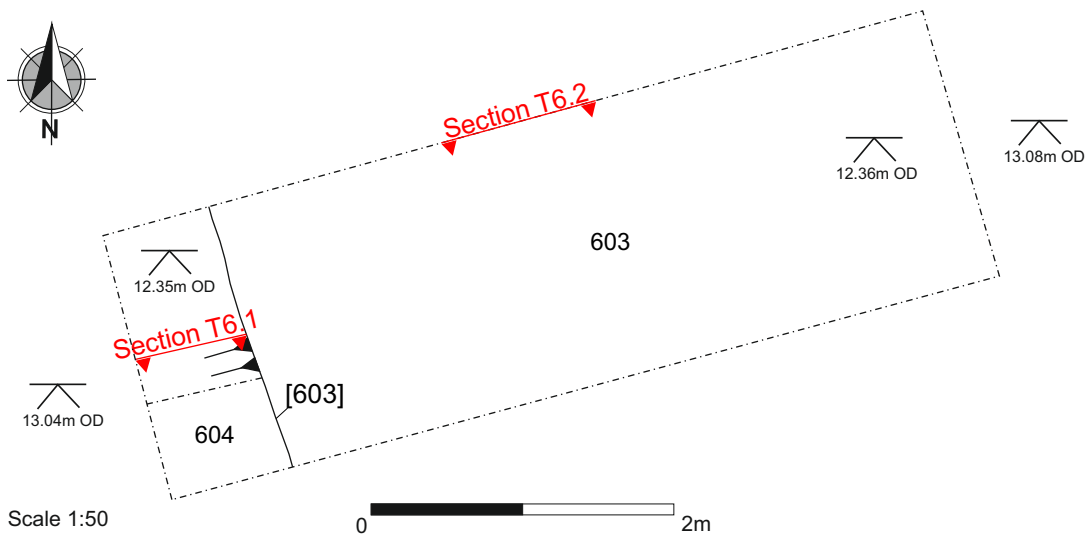
Section number Tr6.2		
0m = 13.05m OD		
0 - 0.31m	600	Topsoil
0.31 - 0.66m	601	Subsoil
0.66m +	602	Natural deposits

**Summary**

Trench 6 contained 1 feature at c. 0.7m beneath present ground level; ditch [603] that produced no finds.

Due to the reduced length of Trench 5, an additional trench, Trench 6, was excavated in order to maintain the 5% sample excavation of the development area. It was approximately northeast-to-southwest orientated and measured c. 5.7m long and 1.8m wide. It was excavated to a depth of c. 0.7m beneath present ground level removing c. 0.3m of dark grey/brown silty clay topsoil (600) with frequent rooting and occasional small-sized rounded flints and c. 0.35m of light to mid grey silty clay subsoil (601) with moderate small-sized chalk pieces and rare small-sized brick fragments. Subsoil (601) overlay undisturbed 'natural' deposits (602) that comprised light grey to light yellow/brown chalky clay with frequent small-to-medium sized rounded chalk pieces.

Approximately northwest-to-southeast orientated feature [603] was present at the west end of Trench 6 and extended beyond the north, south and west edges of excavation. It measured c. 0.24m deep and contained light to mid grey silty clay fill (604) with occasional small-sized chalk pieces that produced no finds.



Scale 1:20



- Flint
- ⊘ Chalk
- ◻ Ceramic building material

## 8.0 The Finds

### 8.1 Introduction

8.1.1 A full quantification of finds collected during fieldwork by context is provided in *Appendix 2*. The finds were catalogued and distributed by Alice Lyons and reported upon by Sarah Bates (flint), Sarah Percival (prehistoric pottery) and Julie Curl (faunal remains).

### 8.2 Flint

*by Sarah Bates*

8.2.1 Two pieces of flint were recovered from the site. A small fragment of very dark grey, almost black, flint may be a fragment from a flake but this is uncertain as the piece is edge damaged and abraded (204). It is probably an accidentally damaged fragment rather than struck. One edge in particular is heavily damaged and part of a surface is very glossy but there is no evidence that this has been deliberately struck or polished.

8.2.2 A larger, quite thin flattish but irregular, fragment of mottled pink and very light grey/white flint may be heat-affected (208). One end has one quite abruptly sloping surface which provides a scraper-like edge but there is no evidence that the piece is retouched or struck. The edge is damaged and abraded, but so are the other edges of the flint. Both surfaces have a white accretion or adherent residue of some kind; this is more pronounced on one side where it covers most of the surfaces. It is unidentified but may be residue from mortar or another substance.

### 8.3 Prehistoric Pottery

*by Sarah Percival*

8.3.1 A total of 314 sherds weighing 10,828g were collected from twelve features in five trenches (*Table 1*). The assemblage all dates to the Late Iron Age spanning the mid to late 1st century BC into the 1st century AD.

**Table 1.** Quantity and weight of pottery by trench and feature

Trench	Feature	Feature type	Context	Spot Date	Quantity	Weight (g)
1	105	Ditch	102	Late Iron Age	2	18
			104	Late Iron Age	22	1086
	106	Ditch	103	Late Iron Age	15	322
	118	Ditch	119	Late Iron Age	21	412
	122	Pit	123	Later Iron Age	13	121
2	207	Ditch	208	Late Iron Age	25	904
3	307	Ditch	306	Late Iron Age	2	279
4	403	Ditch	404	Late Iron Age	1	9
	409	Feature	410	Late Iron Age	6	223
				Later Iron Age	1	17
	411	Late Iron Age	13	240		
412	Pit	413	Late Iron Age	1	65	
5	503	Ditch	504	Late Iron Age	6	150
			505	Late Iron Age	154	5656
			507	Late Iron Age	5	307
	515	Ditch	511	Later Iron Age	4	133
			512	Late Iron Age	1	104
	Not closely datable	2		7		
	516	Ditch	514	Late Iron Age	20	775
<b>Total</b>					<b>314</b>	<b>10828</b>

8.3.2 The majority of the sherds are from handmade vessels, though some are wheel thrown or slow-wheel finished. A few sherds are from handmade later Iron Age forms but are likely to be in contemporary use with the Late Iron Age sherds. The pottery was recovered in a variable condition including both large fresh sherds and smaller abraded fragments. No complete vessels were recovered.

### 8.3.3 Methodology

8.3.3.1 The assemblage was analysed in accordance with the Guidelines for analysis and publication laid down by the Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group (PCRG 2010). The total assemblage was studied and a full catalogue was prepared. The sherds were examined using a binocular microscope (x10 magnification) and were divided into fabric groups defined on the basis of inclusion types. Fabric codes were prefixed by a letter code representing the main inclusion present (F representing flint, G grog and Q quartz). Vessel form was recorded; R representing rim sherds, B base sherds, D decorated sherds and U undecorated body sherds. The sherds were counted and weighed to the nearest whole gram. Decoration and abrasion were also noted.

### 8.3.4 Trench 1

8.3.4.1 Trench 1 produced 73 sherds weighing 1,959g including rims from nine vessels. Ditch [105] contained 24 sherds (1,104g) including rims from three vessels comprising a handmade globular handled jar in sandy reduced fabric similar to examples found at Dragonby, Lincolnshire in late 1st century BC contexts (May 1996, fig.19.30, 193), a fine sandy wheelmade carinated jar and a fine globular bowl. Body sherds from a coarse storage jar were also present along with handmade and wheel thrown sherds from a further three vessels in sandy greyware and sandy oxidised ware.

8.3.4.2 Ditch [106] contained a similar range of sherds. A total of fifteen sherds were collected weighing 322g including handmade sandy body sherds and wheel thrown sandy greywares and red-surfaced sandy greyware.

8.3.4.3 Ditch [118] produced 21 sherds weighing 412g. These include rims from five vessels; a fine globular bowl with everted rim, a globular jar with a single cordon on the neck, a slow wheel finished wide-mouthed jar, a cordoned cup and a wheel-made carinated jar with tall narrow concave neck. A large body sherd from a storage jar with combed decoration forming bands filled with arcs matches similar sherds from trenches 3 and 5 which are perhaps from the same vessel.

8.3.4.4 A small assemblage of 13 sherds weighing 121g came from the fill of pit [122]. The assemblage includes a rim from a handmade wide-mouthed jar and undiagnostic body sherds in sandy fabric.

### 8.3.5 Trench 2

8.3.5.1 Ditch [207] in Trench 2 contained 25 sherds weighing 904g including rims from a wheel thrown sandy greyware bowl with girth groove of late 1st to early 2nd century date (Gurney 1986 fig.48, 91) and a micaceous sandy greyware wide-mouthed jar with rippled shoulder (Gregory 1991 fig.142, 55). Also included within the assemblage from ditch [207] is a modified base sherd with holes drilled through the bottom. Similar modified vessels have been found at Dragonby and other late Iron Age to early Roman sites and are perhaps associated with dairying or brewing (A. Lyons pers. comm.).

### 8.3.6 Trench 3

8.3.6.1 Ditch [307] in Trench 3 produced two sherds weighing 279g. These include a large rolled rim from a storage jar in sandy fabric decorated with combed arcs and bands. Further sherds from this vessel were also found in ditch fills in trenches 1 and 5. A body sherd from a handmade slack-shouldered jar was also recovered.

### 8.3.7 Trench 4

8.3.7.1 Pottery was recovered from three features in Trench 4. Ditch [403] contained a rim sherd from a handmade everted rim jar whilst feature [409] contained 21 sherds weighing 545g. These include

a rim from a corrugated jar with everted rim (Gregory 1991 fig.142, 55) and body sherds from at least two combed storage jars. Wheel thrown greyware body sherds were also recovered. Pit [412] contained a body sherd from a grog-tempered combed storage jar.

### 8.3.8 Trench 5

- 8.3.8.1 Trench 5 produced the most pottery found during the evaluation. A total of 192 sherds weighing 10,828g were recovered, the high weight of the assemblage reflecting the large number of substantial sherds from storage jars included.
- 8.3.8.2 Ditch [503] contained 165 sherds weighing 6,113g and including rims from twelve vessels. Sherds from at least six storage jars were found including combed body sherds and examples with both rolled and everted rims, one with a cordon on the neck decorated with combed arcs and a second with combed arcs and bands (Thompson 1982 type C6-1, 261, 5) from the same vessel as found in trenches 1 and 3. The assemblage also includes a shouldered jar with concave neck, a globular lid-seated jar in shell-tempered fabric (Thompson 1982, type C5-1), a necked, round-shouldered jar (Thompson 1982, type C4) and a globular jar with concave neck.
- 8.3.8.3 A sherd from a sandy oxidised ware lid or open bowl was also recovered. The assemblage includes base sherds from three vessels including two foot ring bases (Gregory 1991, fig.145, 147). An unusual sherd which may be a rim lug from a bucket like jar was also found (Gurney 1986, 78).
- 8.3.8.4 Further sherds from large combed storage jars were recovered from the fill of ditch [515] which also contained a rim from a handmade ovoid jar. Ditch [516] produced a total of 20 sherds, 775g, including two rims, one from a globular lid-seated jar and a second from a storage jar with everted rim. Combed and cordoned body sherds were also recovered.

### 8.3.9 Discussion

- 8.3.9.1 The substantial assemblage dates to the very latest Iron Age including both handmade and wheel thrown vessels. The absence of fully Roman forms or fabrics suggest that activity at the site did not continue passed the mid-2nd century. The greyware bowl with girth groove from Trench 2 is similar to examples found at Hockwold cum Wilton in a pit alongside samian dated to the late 1st to early 2nd centuries (Gurney 1986, fig. 48, 91). The possible rim lug from ditch [503] also finds parallel at Hockwold as well as within the later Iron Age to early Roman assemblage from Runcton Holme where it was found on a large jar used as a well bucket (Gurney 1986, 78).
- 8.3.9.2 The majority of the assemblage comprises late Iron Age forms, in particular storage vessels, with a particular dump of these being present in the ditches excavated in Trench 5. Similar late Iron Age pottery assemblages have been found in Norfolk at Fison Way, Spong Hill and Saham Toney (Gregory 1991, Gregory 1995, Lyons 2000) and the pottery also bares comparison to the substantial late Iron Age assemblage from Dragonby in Lincolnshire (May 1996), though the shell-tempered wares which characterise that region are largely absent from here. The overwhelming presence of storage jar sherds within the assemblage might suggest a specialised activity at the site, though this is not conclusive, whilst the jar with pierced base might indicate brewing or dairying.
- 8.3.9.3 Fincham has produced a notable concentration of Iron Age finds including torcs, brooches and 1st century AD coins and horse harness, suggesting significant activity in the parish in the latest Iron Age (Norfolk Heritage Explorer <http://www.heritage.norfolk.gov.uk/record-details?TNF84>). The presence of the pottery found at Talbot Manor Gardens provides additional evidence for occupation in the area during this late Iron Age period.

## 8.4 Faunal Remains

by Julie Curl

### 8.4.1 Methodology

8.4.1.1 This summary assessment was carried out following a modified version of guidelines by English Heritage (Davis, 1992). All of the bone was scanned to determine range of species and elements present. A note was also made of butchering and any indications of skinning, hornworking and other modifications. When possible a record was made of ages and any other relevant information, such as pathologies. Counts and weights taken and additional counts were made for each species identified, Counts were also taken of bone classed as 'countable' (Davis, 1992) remains. Very few measureable bones were seen and retrieval of metrical data on such a small assemblage was considered not worthwhile. As this is a small assemblage, information was recorded directly into a table for the appendix.

### 8.4.2 Quantification, provenance and preservation

8.4.2.1 A total of 2149g of faunal remains, consisting of 148 elements, was recovered from excavations at this site. Most of the faunal assemblage consists of bone, with one fill producing two snails weighing 15g. Quantification of the remains is shown in *Table 2*.

**Table 2.** Quantification of the bone and mollusc assemblage by context, feature type, weight and count

Contexts	Feature Type, Weight in grams and element count						Total weights	Total counts
	?Pit		Ditch		irregular-shaped feature			
103			266g	21			266g	21
104			8g	1			8g	1
119			346g	27			346g	27
123	177g	23					177g	23
208			483g	12			483g	12
306			37g	7			37g	7
404			3g	1			3g	1
406			118g	6			118g	6
408			114g	3			114g	3
410					60g	7	60g	7
411					42g	6	42g	6
413	9g	1					9g	1
505			241g	19			241g	19
507			45g	4			45g	4
512			11g	3			11g	3
513			164g	6			164g	6
514			25g	1			25g	1
Totals	186g	24	1861g	111	102g	13	2149g	148

8.4.2.2 Most of the remains were recovered from ditch fills, with small quantities from a ?pit and from an irregular-shaped feature. Pottery in this assemblage is all dated to the Iron-Age and the faunal remains are thought to be contemporary with the ceramics.

8.4.2.3 The bone and shell in this assemblage is generally in very good condition, especially given the early date for these remains. Many bones have been fragmented from butchering, but surfaces show minimal erosion and even fine knife marks are visible.

8.4.2.4 Three fragments of bone from the ditch [118], fill (119) showed some invertebrate (insects, molluscs or isopods) and root damage, which would be expected in the organic environment of a ditch and with bone waste attracting invertebrates to feed.

8.4.3 *Species range and modifications and other observations*

8.4.3.1 A total of nine species are in the assemblage, with eight species identified from the bone and a single snail species seen. The material is quantified by context, species and number of individuals present (NISP) in *Table 3*.

**Table 3.** Quantification of the faunal assemblage by context number, species and NISP

Contexts	Species									Context Total
	Bird - Rook	Cattle	Dog/Fox	Equid	Mammal	Pig/boar	Sheep/goat	Small mammal - Hare	Snail - Helix asp.	
103		6			11	1	4			22
104							1			1
119		5			16	1	5			27
123		3			17	1	2			23
208		5		1	5	1				12
306	1				4		2			7
404					1					1
406		1			1	1		1	2	6
408		1				1	1			3
410					5		2			7
411					4		2			6
413							1			1
505		5			14					19
507		1			2		1			4
512			1		2					3
513		1			4					5
514							1			1
<b>Species Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>148</b>

8.4.3.2 Of the bone identifiable to species, sheep/goat are the most frequent and were seen in eleven deposits. Most of the ovicaprid bones are from adults, with juveniles seen in ditch fill (119) and in ?pit fill (123). The ditch fill (119) contained both adult goat and juvenile remains and may suggest waste from a yearly cull. The elements present suggest quite small, delicate breeds were kept and both sheep and goat were seen in this assemblage.

8.4.3.3 Butchering includes skinning cuts and chop marks from dismemberment and preparation of cuts of meat. The Iron Age ditch [106], fill (103) produced a small sheep metacarpal which shows a 3.5mm cleanly cut round hole on the rear mid-shaft and indicates an attempt at working – see *Worked Bone*.

8.4.3.4 Pathologies were seen, with the goat mandible from the Iron Age ditch fill (119), with the goat suffering a mild infection under the 4<sup>th</sup> pre-molar. The Iron Age feature [409], fill (411), produced the rear of a sheep mandible with very irregular wear on the third molar surface, with a notable

high point on the surface, which suggests problems with the corresponding tooth in the upper jaw and there being a gap and a lack of wear on the grinding surface of the tooth in the lower jaw.

- 8.4.3.5 Cattle were found in nine contexts, with mostly adult remains and juvenile bones found in two fills. Elements present suggest processing and meat waste. Skinning cuts were seen on a proximal phalange from ditch fill (103) and skinning cuts were noted on a cattle mandible from ditch fill (119). Chops and cuts from meat production and removal were seen on the cattle remains.
- 8.4.3.6 Sparse remains of pig/boar were seen in six deposits, with elements consisting of a tusk, humeri, a lower leg bone and scapula. Both humeri had been butchered, but other remains show no evidence, which is not that surprising for an animal that is often roasted whole. The porcine remains varied in ages with adults, juveniles and one neonatal from the ditch fill (406).
- 8.4.3.7 A single equid bone was seen in the ditch fill (208). The equid bone is a combined radius/ulna from an adult and has been hacked at the proximal end and there are cut marks, which would suggest this equid was skinned and possibly used for meat. The height estimation from the size of this equid bone indicates a small animal of around 9.5 Hands High, the height of a small pony.
- 8.4.3.8 A small dog (or possibly Red Fox, *Vulpes vulpes*) was found in the Iron Age ditch fill (512). This canid bone may represent a particularly light and delicate fox, but compares well to the Italian Greyhound, a delicate toy and pest control breed introduced by the Romans.
- 8.4.3.9 A single Hare tibia was found in the ditch [405], fill (406), which shows cuts and scrapes from skinning and probably removal of the meat. These animals would have been commonplace in the countryside. The hare was generally highly thought of in Iron Age society and the butchering of this animal might suggest a ritual or special meal and perhaps use of the skin.
- 8.4.3.10 A single Rook (*Corvus frugilegus*) was found in the ditch [307], fill (306). The adult Rook femur had been cut with a blade at the proximal end, suggesting that this bird had been used for meat. Rooks are abundant where found and relatively easy to hunt and may have supplemented the diet when needed.
- 8.4.3.11 Two complete shells of *Helix aspersa*, the Common Garden Snail were found in the ditch [405], fill (406). These are a common and abundant species in Britain and found in a variety of habitats. The recovery of these snails in a ditch fill, which is often quite organic and damp, is to be expected.

#### 8.4.4 Worked Bone

- 8.4.4.1 A single worked bone was seen in this assemblage from the ditch [106], fill (103) (*Plate 1*). This bone is a sheep metacarpal with a drilled/punched hole of 3.5mm diameter in mid-shaft, worked (cut) from the rear of the bone. The production of the hole may be responsible for breakage on corresponding surface on the front of the bone. There is no polishing of the surfaces of the bone which would normally suggest the use of an object. The bone may have been damaged at the front of the bone at the time of working leaving this piece unfinished and unused.
- 8.4.4.2 Although no direct parallels have been found, this piece is similar in working to the pig metapodial possible toy 'Buzz-bones', which MacGregor (pg 102) suggests a more plausible use may be that suggested by Bantelmann's (1955) suggestion of a bobbin for winding wool. Curle *et al* (1954) suggest use as a fastener. A longer bone such as a sheep/goat metacarpal might make a better bobbin for wool, where the wool would be tied on through the hole produced and the wool wound round the length of the bobbin. The intention of using this bone for a bobbin might be quite plausible given that the sheep/goat were the most frequently found here and wool would have been a major product from these animals.

#### 8.4.5 Faunal remains conclusion

- 8.4.5.1 The preservation of the bone and shell at this site is very good, with recovery including small mammal and bird remains and good preservation of butchering evidence.



- 8.4.5.2 There are similarities with the Iron Age remains at Segsbury Camp (Mulville and Powell, 2005) with sheep/goat the dominant species and with cattle, butchered equid and small amounts of porcine bone. Similar ratios and the butchering of equid bone are seen in early Roman and Iron Age material locally and nationally.
- 8.4.5.3 The equid in this assemblage is quite small, even for an Iron Age animal and might suggest a small female, perhaps used for simple traction rather than riding or for use by a child or small individual. The animal was clearly utilised for skin and probably meat after use, which is fairly common practice in all periods.
- 8.4.5.4 The small canid leg bone may represent a gracile fox, but perhaps an early import of a toy breed of dog, depending on the final date of the deposit.
- 8.4.6 **Recommendations for further work**
- 8.4.6.1 Given the good preservation of the remains in this assemblage, it would suggest the potential for further remains is very good. Small bones from bird and small mammal are included and the recovery of these smaller species could potentially be improved with taking samples for environmental and finds sieving, ideally using a 1mm mesh. Similarly, sieving may increase the recovery of worked bone from this site.
- 8.4.6.2 The remains in this assemblage can be re-examined and interpreted if further bone is recovered and upon final dating of the ceramics in the assemblage.

**Plate 1.** Worked bone find from ditch [106]



Scale is in cm

## 9.0 Environmental Samples

### 9.1 Introduction

- 9.1.1 A total of 12 samples were taken during the excavations from suitably well-sealed and dated contexts for the recovery of environmental archaeological remains of which 6 from the evaluation by trial trenching phase were submitted for analysis and report. Samples taken during the excavation of plot 2 have been provided to Broadland Archaeology Limited to arrange for analysis and report and the results will be included in the Broadland Archaeology Limited excavation report.
- 9.1.2 The samples were submitted to Wardell Armstrong LLP (WA) for processing and analysis. Deposits at the site are of likely Iron Age date. This report presents the results from the bulk sample light fractions and discusses the significance of any remains recovered.

## 9.2 Methods

- 9.2.1 The samples were processed at the WA facilities in Bury St. Edmunds using standard flotation methods. The light fractions were washed onto a mesh of 500µm (microns), while the heavy fractions were sieved to 1mm. The dried light fractions were sorted under a low power stereomicroscope (x10-x30 magnification). Botanical and molluscan remains were identified and recorded using reference literature (Cappers *et al.* 2006; Jacomet 2006; Kerney and Cameron 1979; Kerney 1999) and a reference collection of modern seeds was available as necessary. Potential contaminants, such as modern roots, seeds and invertebrate fauna were also recorded in order to gain an insight into possible disturbance of the deposits.

## 9.3 Results

- 9.3.1 The data from the bulk sample light fractions are presented in *Appendix 7*. Preservation of plant macrofossils was by carbonisation only, with no evidence for anaerobic waterlogging or mineralisation. Shells of terrestrial and aquatic molluscs were well preserved, which is in keeping with the local lime-rich soils.
- 9.3.2 Two samples contained high densities of carbonised remains.
- 9.3.3 Sample <3> of (511)/ [515] contained the greatest number of carbonised remains, being dominated by cereal grains. Wheat grains were most numerous. Where identifiable, the majority of these were a free-threshing type (*Triticum aestivum/ turgidum* type), with a single glume wheat (*Triticum dicoccum/ spelta*) grain present. Hulled barley (*Hordeum* sp.) grains were also common, with a single germinated grain recorded, although this is insufficient to imply deliberate malting. Oats (*Avena* sp.) and rye (*Secale cereale*) were present, along with pulses (large Fabaceae), which included peas (*Pisum sativum*). This range of taxa is inconsistent with a prehistoric date and is almost certainly post-Roman. Abundant seeds of medium Fabaceae (vetch/ tare type) were also present in the sample, with a single specimen of common vetch (*Vicia sativa*) identified. Common vetch was a frequent medieval fodder crop which was also significant for its role in crop rotation (e.g. Moffett 2006, 53), although this does not necessarily account for the full number of medium Fabaceae present. A number of the seeds from non-cereal taxa were likely arable weeds associated with the cereal crops and included dock (*Rumex* sp.), cleavers (*Galium aparine*), field gromwell (*Lithospermum arvense*) and stinking chamomile (*Anthemis cotula*). Stinking chamomile was a common weed of heavy loam and clay soils, which was widespread in medieval fields (e.g. de Moulins 2007, 395). Bread wheat is well suited to heavy soils and stinking chamomile may primarily be associated with this crop. Cleavers, which was also identified, is often considered a weed of autumn/ winter sown crops, which traditionally includes wheat and rye.
- 9.3.4 Other taxa included selfheal (*Prunella vulgaris*), which is a grassland species and likely to have come from alternative habitats, although there were few other grassland plants to indicate significant input from such habitats. Common ericaceous (i.e. heather) charcoal fragments in the sample is consistent with the burning of heathland resources, which may have been used to supplement wood fuel. A single sedge (*Carex* sp.) seed could also have come from heath or wetland habitats. A single seed of wild strawberry (*Fragaria vesca*) was present, which grows in woods, scrub and hedgerows, and could have been gathered with fuel resources or been as food.
- 9.3.5 Sample <2> was less rich but still produced a significant number of remains. Hulled barley grains were most numerous, including a single asymmetric grain consistent with hulled six-row barley (*Hordeum vulgare* var. *vulgare*). Where identifiable, wheat grains were of emmer/ spelt type (*Triticum dicoccum/ spelta*) and a single emmer wheat (*T. dicoccum*) glume base was identified. Emmer wheat is consistent with an Iron Age date and was a significant component of the Iron Age economy (e.g. Campbell and Straker 2003). Dominance of barley over wheat is seen elsewhere in the Iron Age economy, such as early to middle Iron Age assemblages at Harston Mill, Cambridgeshire (Scaife 2016), and middle to late Iron Age deposits at Ingham, Fornham St Genevieve (Summers 2012), and Dernford Farm, Cambridgeshire (Summers 2018). However, evidence from a single sample is insufficient to indicate a general trend in the present assemblage.

- 9.3.6 Non-cereal taxa were mostly of probable arable weeds, including medium Fabaceae (vetch/ tare type), black bindweed (*Fallopia convolvulus*) and chess-type (*Bromus secalinus* type). A single bird cherry (*Prunus avium*) stone was also present, which may represent food debris but could have been introduced with fuel wood. Diffuse-porous charcoal was recorded, as well as common ericaceous (i.e. heather) charcoal, which may have supplemented wood fuels.
- 9.3.7 The remaining samples contained small numbers of carbonised remains, including grains of wheat and barley, accompanied by small numbers of seeds from probable arable weeds. The low densities of remains in these deposits is consistent with scattered background debris from contemporary occupation. Free-threshing type wheat in Sample <1> of (408)/ [407] is suggestive of a post-Roman date and the presence of coal and clinker (coal ash) is indicative of a probable post-medieval origin.
- 9.3.8 Sample <4> of (513)/ [516] contained abundant pieces of what appeared to be burnt peat, which could have been introduced from the burning of fen peat. Ericaceous charcoal in this sample is consistent with the gathering of resources from heath and fen habitats. Throughout the assemblage, aquatic molluscs, including *Anisus leucostoma*, *Lymnaea truncatula* and *Succinea/Oxyloma* sp., are consistent with wet conditions, which are likely to have included standing water in the base of ditch features.

#### 9.4 Conclusions

- 9.4.1 The bulk samples from Talbot Manor Gardens represent a small but interesting assemblage. The remains from (505)/ [503] are consistent with a deposit of prehistoric crop remains consisting of hulled six-row barley and emmer wheat, with a small range of associated arable weeds and chaff. This is likely a deposit of general waste from routine cereal processing, food preparation and consumption deposited with hearth ash. Evidence indicates the supplementation of wood fuel with heather, likely indicating poor woodland resources in the local area. The cultivation of hulled six-row barley and emmer wheat is consistent with the proposed Iron Age date for the site.
- 9.4.2 The remains from (511)/ [515] were more likely medieval in date, with a wider range of cereal and pulse crops in the form of free-threshing type wheat, hulled barley, oats, rye and peas, with possible evidence for common vetch, which may have served as fodder and in crop rotation systems. The large quantity of grain in this deposit suggests that it may be associated with cereal drying or a similar processing activity. Wood charcoal and heather probably represent fuel residues, with the use of heather indicating continued pressure on woodland resources. Remains of burnt peat in (513)/ [516] further add to a picture of diverse fuel resources.

#### 10.0 Conclusions and Discussion

- 10.1 The author has a high confidence rating of the results. The high water table, clay-rich nature of deposits and rainfall caused complications with the manual excavation and recording of features. The programme of archaeological evaluation by trial trenching would have benefited from starting much earlier in time and the evaluation was not commissioned until close to the expiry of conditional planning permission. In order for the client to secure planning approval *in perpetuity*, a partial mitigation strategy was formulated pending receipt of specialist finds reports that involved the archaeological excavation of Plot 2 of the development. The excavation of Plot 2 was not the full extent of the archaeological mitigatory work at this site and further excavation was required by the Norfolk County Council Historic Environment Service, carried out by Broadland Archaeology Limited.
- 10.2 Two flint finds recovered during the excavations do not appear to have been deliberately struck and do not identify activities during the prehistoric period.
- 10.3 The excavated remains comprise mostly ditches and some pits that most likely relate to an Iron Age smallholding and a projection of recorded features indicates the partitioning of the land (*Figure 3*). Double-ditches were common and these do not appear to represent the re-cutting of ditches, rather that they were excavated at one time, the precise reasons for which are not known, possibly to discourage livestock from escaping enclosures. The pottery assemblage is exclusively of very late Iron Age date and no Roman pottery was present indicating that activities occurred from the mid- to

late-1<sup>st</sup> century BC into the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD but not beyond the mid-2<sup>nd</sup> century AD. However, some environment samples suggested a possible medieval date indicating either residual Iron Age pottery or that a wider range of crops was used during the Iron Age. Storage jars are prevalent including one with a pierced base and the overwhelming presence of sheep/goat and cattle remains plus a worked bone probably used as a bobbin indicate that dairying and wool production were part of the smallholding activities. These animals plus pig/boar and a bird, were being used as a source of food. The remains of a small horse were present that may have been used for traction and/or riding and this had been used for skin and probably for food after use. The possible early import of a toy breed of dog, possibly also used for pest control, was indicated. Possible ritual activities were indicated by the remains of a skinned hare, highly thought of in Iron Age society.

- 10.4 Pottery was recovered from features in all trenches except Trench 6 and the greatest quantities of pottery were recovered from features in Trench 5. It is possible that structural remains relating to settlement evidence associated with the smallholding exists in the vicinity of Trench 5. Evidence of the truncation of deposits and features through the construction and demolition of greenhouses formally on this site was observed though in most cases, archaeological remains survived relatively undamaged. Construction of the extant culvert/drain will no doubt have truncated archaeological remains.
- 10.5 Iron Age finds are well documented from Fincham and an area of probable Iron Age to Roman settlement a short distance to the east of the development site has been identified through excavated archaeological features and the recovery of finds. Sites are known in the area spanning the Iron Age and Roman periods but remains exclusively of Iron Age date are not common and the potential to further the understanding of the Iron Age activities identified on the development site during the current programme of work and to place these activities within a wider area is very high and may also add to local, regional and possibly national research aims and objectives. A programme of archaeological excavation and/or monitoring would provide the opportunity to excavate and record archaeological remains which may otherwise be adversely affected or destroyed by the development.
- 10.6 The environmental samples relate to waste from cereal processing, food preparation and consumption consistent with an Iron Age date for the site and evidence indicating the supplementation of wood fuel with heather, probably indicating poor woodland resources in the local area. Similar remains were also identified more likely medieval in date that also included the use of peat for fuel.
- 10.7 Decisions regarding further mitigation requirements were made by the Norfolk County Council Historic Environment Service.

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**Appendix 1** Context Summary

<b>Context No.</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Date</b>
100	D	Dark grey/brown silty clay topsoil with frequent rooting, occasional small-sized rounded flints and occasional small- to medium-sized brick fragments	JS/03 Nov 16
101	D	Light to mid grey silty clay subsoil with moderate small-sized chalk pieces	JS/03 Nov 16
102	D	Mid grey silty clay upper fill of [105] and [106] with moderate small-sized chalk pieces and occasional charcoal flecks	JS/03 Nov 16
103	D	Mid to dark grey silty clay lower fill of [106] with occasional small-sized chalk pieces and occasional charcoal flecks	JS/03 Nov 16
104	D	Mid to dark grey silty clay lower fill of [105] with moderate small-sized chalk pieces and occasional charcoal flecks	JS/03 Nov 16
105	C	Linear feature (double ditch with [106])	JS/03 Nov 16
106	C	Linear feature (double ditch with [105])	JS/03 Nov 16
107	D	Light grey to light yellow/brown chalky clay undisturbed 'natural' deposit with frequent small-to-medium sized rounded chalk pieces	JS/03 Nov 16
108	C	Feature	SL/14 Nov 16
109	D	Dark grey silty clay fill of [108] with moderate small-sized chalk pieces	SL/14 Nov 16
110	C	Linear feature	SL/14 Nov 16
111	D	Light to mid grey silty clay fill of [110] with occasional small-sized chalk pieces and moderate small-sized rounded flints	SL/14 Nov 16
112	C	Feature	SL/14 Nov 16
113	D	Dark grey silty clay fill of [112] with occasional small-sized chalk pieces	SL/14 Nov 16
114	C	?Post-hole	SL/14 Nov 16
115	D	Mid to dark grey silty clay fill of [115] with occasional small-sized chalk pieces and moderate small-sized rounded flints	SL/14 Nov 16
116	C	?Pit	SL/14 Nov 16
117	D	Mid to dark grey silty clay fill of [116] with occasional small-sized chalk pieces and moderate small-sized rounded flints	SL/14 Nov 16
118	C	Linear feature	SL/14 Nov 16
119	D	Mid grey silty clay fill of [118] with rare small-sized chalk pieces	SL/14 Nov 16
120	C	Feature	SL/14 Nov 16
121	D	Mid grey silty clay fill of [120] with rare small-sized chalk pieces	SL/14 Nov 16

Context No.	Type	Description	Date
122	C	?Pit	SL/14 Nov 16
123	D	Light to mid grey silty clay fill of [122] with occasional small-sized chalk pieces	SL/14 Nov 16
124	C	?Pit	SL/14 Nov 16
125	D	Light to mid grey silty clay fill of [124] with occasional small-sized subangular flints rare small-sized chalk pieces	SL/14 Nov 16
126	C	Modern post-hole	SL/14 Nov 16
127	D	Dark grey silty clay fill of [126] with occasional small-sized subangular flints	SL/14 Nov 16
200	D	Very dark grey brown silty clay topsoil with moderate small- to large-sized ceramic building material fragments	SL/14 Nov 16
201	D	Dark grey silty clay subsoil with moderate small-sized chalk pieces and moderate small- to medium-sized ceramic building material fragments	SL/14 Nov 16
202	D	Light grey to light yellow/white chalky clay undisturbed 'natural' deposits with frequent small-to-medium sized rounded chalk pieces	SL/14 Nov 16
203	C	Linear feature	SL/14 Nov 16
204	D	Light to mid grey silty clay fill of [203] with occasional small-sized rounded flints and occasional small-sized chalk pieces	SL/14 Nov 16
205	C	Linear feature	SL/14 Nov 16
206	D	Light to mid grey silty clay fill of [205] with occasional small-sized rounded flints and occasional small-sized chalk pieces	SL/14 Nov 16
207	C	Linear feature	SL/14 Nov 16
208	D	Light to mid grey silty clay fill of [207] with occasional small-sized rounded flints and rare small-sized chalk pieces	SL/14 Nov 16
209	C	Modern linear feature	SL/14 Nov 16
210	D	Mid grey silty clay fill of [209] with occasional small-sized rounded flints and occasional small- to medium-sized ceramic building material fragments	SL/14 Nov 16
211	C	Modern linear feature	SL/14 Nov 16
212	D	Mid grey silty clay fill of [211] with occasional small-sized rounded flints and occasional small- to medium-sized ceramic building material fragments	SL/14 Nov 16
300	D	Dark grey/brown silty clay topsoil with frequent rooting and occasional small-sized rounded flints and occasional small-sized brick fragments	JS/03 Nov 16
301	D	Light to mid grey silty clay subsoil with moderate to frequent small-sized chalk pieces and rare small-sized brick fragments	JS/03 Nov 16

<b>Context No.</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Date</b>
302	D	Mid grey silty clay upper fill of [304] with occasional small-sized chalk pieces and occasional charcoal flecks	JS/03 Nov 16
303	D	Mid to dark grey silty clay lower fill of [304] with occasional small-sized chalk pieces and rare charcoal flecks	JS/03 Nov 16
304	C	Linear feature (double ditch with [307])	JS/03 Nov 16
305	D	Mid grey silty clay upper fill of [307] with occasional small-sized chalk pieces and occasional charcoal flecks	JS/03 Nov 16
306	D	Mid to dark grey silty clay lower fill of [307] with occasional small-sized chalk pieces and rare charcoal flecks	JS/03 Nov 16
307	C	Linear feature (double ditch with [304])	JS/03 Nov 16
308	D	Dark grey brown silty clay fill of [309] with occasional small-sized rounded flints and occasional small-sized brick fragments	JS/03 Nov 16
309	C	Modern post-hole	JS/03 Nov 16
310	D	Dark grey brown silty clay fill of [311] with occasional small-sized rounded flints	JS/03 Nov 16
311	C	Modern post-hole	JS/03 Nov 16
312	D	Light grey to light yellow/brown chalky clay undisturbed 'natural' deposits with frequent small-to-medium sized rounded chalk pieces	JS/03 Nov 16
316	C	Linear feature	SG/11 Nov 16
317	D	Light grey silty clay lower fill of [316] with frequent chalk flecks and occasional charcoal flecks	SG/11 Nov 16
318	D	Light to mid grey silty clay upper fill of [316] with occasional chalk flecks and occasional charcoal flecks	SG/11 Nov 16
319	C	Modern feature	SG/11 Nov 16
320	D	Dark brown silty clay fill of [319]	SG/11 Nov 16
321	C	Linear feature	SG/11 Nov 16
322	D	Mid grey silty clay fill of [321] with occasional chalk flecks	SG/11 Nov 16
323	D	Light grey silty clay fill of [321] with frequent chalk flecks and occasional charcoal flecks	SG/11 Nov 16
324	D	Light to mid grey silty clay fill of [321] with occasional chalk flecks and occasional charcoal flecks	SG/11 Nov 16
400	D	Very dark brown/black silty clay topsoil with frequent small- to medium-sized ceramic building material fragments	SL/11 Nov 16
401	D	Mid grey silty clay subsoil with moderate small- to medium sized chalk pieces, occasional medium- to large-sized ceramic building material	SL/11 Nov 16

<b>Context No.</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Date</b>
402	D	Mixed light cream/grey and light yellow brown clay undisturbed 'natural' deposits with areas of chalk and silty clay and very frequent small- to medium-sized chalk pieces	SL/11 Nov 16
403	C	Curvilinear feature	SL/11 Nov 16
404	D	Mid brown grey silty clay fill of [403] with occasional small-sized rounded flints and occasional small-sized chalk pieces	SL/11 Nov 16
405	C	Linear feature (double ditch with [407])	SL/11 Nov 16
406	D	Mid grey silty clay fill of [405] with moderate small-sized chalk pieces and occasional charcoal flecks	SL/11 Nov 16
407	C	Linear feature (double ditch with [405])	SL/11 Nov 16
408	D	Mid grey silty clay fill of [407] with moderate small-sized chalk pieces and occasional charcoal flecks	SL/11 Nov 16
409	C	Irregular-shaped feature	SL/11 Nov 16
410	D	Mid grey silty clay fill of [409] with occasional small-sized chalk pieces	SL/11 Nov 16
411	D	Mid grey silty clay fill of [409] with occasional small-sized chalk pieces (same as 410)	SL/11 Nov 16
412	C	Pit-like feature	SL/11 Nov 16
413	D	Mid brown grey silty clay fill of [412] with occasional small-sized rounded flints and occasional small-sized chalk pieces	SL/11 Nov 16
414	C	Linear feature	SL/11 Nov 16
415	D	Dark grey silty clay fill of [414] with moderate small-sized chalk pieces	SL/11 Nov 16
416	D	Light grey/white clay fill of [414] with frequent small-sized chalk pieces	SL/11 Nov 16
500	D	Dark grey/brown silty clay topsoil with frequent rooting, occasional small-sized rounded flints and occasional small- to medium-sized ceramic building material fragments	CB/10 Nov 16
501	D	Light to mid grey silty clay subsoil with moderate small-sized chalk pieces and occasional small-sized ceramic building material fragments	CB/10 Nov 16
502	D	Light grey to light yellow/brown chalky clay undisturbed 'natural' deposits with frequent small-to medium-sized rounded chalk pieces	CB/10 Nov 16
503	C	Linear feature	CB/10 Nov 16
504	D	Light to mid grey silty clay fill of [503] with occasional small-sized charcoal pieces, occasional small-sized ceramic building material (brick) fragments and occasional small-sized chalk pieces	CB/10 Nov 16
505	D	Dark grey loamy silty clay fill of [503] with occasional small-sized charcoal pieces and occasional small-sized chalk pieces	CB/10 Nov 16

<b>Context No.</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Date</b>
506	D	Light grey silty clay fill of [503] with moderate small- to medium-sized chalk pieces and frequent small-sized chalk pieces	CB/10 Nov 16
507	D	Light grey/brown clay fill of [503] with frequent small-to medium-sized rounded chalk pieces	CB/10 Nov 16
508	D	Dark grey silty clay with occasional small-sized brick fragments	JS/11 Nov 16
509	D	Dark grey brown silty clay fill of [510] with occasional small-sized rounded flints	JS/11 Nov 16
510	C	Modern post-hole	JS/11 Nov 16
511	D	Black silty clay fill of [515] with occasional charcoal flecks and rare small-sized fragments of fired clay	JS/11 Nov 16
512	D	Light greyish brown silty clay fill of [515] with frequent chalk flecks and very rare charcoal flecks	JS/11 Nov 16
513	D	Mid reddish brown silty sand loam fill of [516] with frequent chalk flecks and frequent charcoal flecks	JS/11 Nov 16
514	D	Dark grey silty clay fill of [516] with frequent charcoal flecks	JS/11 Nov 16
515	C	Possible linear feature	JS/11 Nov 16
516	C	Possible linear feature	JS/11 Nov 16
517	C	Linear feature	JS/11 Nov 16
518	D	Light grey silty clay fill of [509] with rare chalk flecks	
600	D	Dark grey/brown silty clay topsoil with frequent rooting and occasional small-sized rounded flints	JS/16 Nov 16
601	D	Light to mid grey silty clay subsoil with moderate small-sized chalk pieces and rare small-sized brick fragments	JS/16 Nov 16
602	D	Light grey to light yellow/brown chalky clay undisturbed 'natural' deposits with frequent small-to-medium sized rounded chalk pieces	JS/16 Nov 16
603	C	Linear feature	JS/16 Nov 16
604	D	Light to mid grey silty clay fill of [603] with occasional small-sized chalk pieces	JS/16 Nov 16

## Appendix 2 Finds Summary

Context	Description	Material Type	Count	Weight(g)
102	Upper fill of ditches [105] and [106]	pottery	2	18
102	Upper fill of ditches [105] and [106]	fired clay	2	91
103	Lower fill of ditch [106]	fired clay	1	59
103	Lower fill of ditch [106]	Bone	21	266
103	Lower fill of ditch [106]	pottery	14	266
103	Lower fill of ditch [106]	slag	3	9
104	Lower fill of ditch [105]	pottery	23	1145
119	Fill of ditch [118]	Bone	27	346
119	Fill of ditch [118]	pottery	23	424
123	Fill of ?pit [122]	pottery	14	123
123	Fill of ?pit [122]	Bone	23	177
204	Fill of ditch [203]	flint	1	11
204	Fill of ditch [203]	cbm	7	100
208	Fill of ditch [207]	flint	1	76
208	Fill of ditch [207]	pottery	24	920
208	Fill of ditch [207]	Bone	12	483
208	Fill of ditch [207]	cbm	1	25
208	Fill of ditch [207]	fired clay	1	346
306	Lower fill of ditch [307]	Bone	7	37
306	Lower fill of ditch [307]	pottery	2	286
404	Fill of ditch [403]	pottery	1	11
404	Fill of ditch [403]	Bone	1	3
406	Fill of ditch [405]	Bone	4	103
406	Fill of ditch [405]	snail	2	15
408	Fill of ditch [407]	Bone	3	114
410	Fill of irregular-shaped feature [409]	pottery	7	245
410	Fill of irregular-shaped feature [409]	Bone	7	60
410	Fill of irregular-shaped feature [409]	slag	1	1
411	Fill of irregular-shaped feature [409]	pottery	13	240
411	Fill of irregular-shaped feature [409]	Bone	6	42
413	Fill of ?pit [412]	pottery	2	69
413	Fill of ?pit [412]	Bone	1	9
504	Fill of ditch [503]	pottery	7	167
504	Fill of ditch [503]	fired clay	1	76
505	Fill of ditch [503]	pottery	153	5846
505	Fill of ditch [503]	fired clay	3	206
505	Fill of ditch [503]	Bone	19	241
507	Fill of ditch [503]	pottery	6	323
507	Fill of ditch [503]	Bone	4	45
511	Fill of ditch [515]	pottery	5	137
511	Fill of ditch [515]	cbm	1	228
512	Fill of ditch [515]	pottery	6	161

<b>Context</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Material Type</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>Weight(g)</b>
512	Fill of ditch [515]	Bone	3	11
513	Fill of ditch [516]	Bone	6	164
514	Fill of ditch [516]	pottery	24	976
514	Fill of ditch [516]	Bone	1	25
514	Fill of ditch [516]	fired clay	3	102
			499	14828

### Appendix 3 Pottery Summary

Context	Trench	Fabric	Vessel type	Form	Quantity	Weight (g)
104	1	Q1coarse	Jar	Globular handled jar	1	171
104	1		JAR/BOWL	WM CARINATED	7	54
104	1	Q1Qu	Bowl	Globular bowl	10	241
119	1	Q1fine	Bowl	Globular	1	9
119	1	Q1FL	Jar	Globular	3	47
119	1			Wide-mouth jar	1	30
119	1	Q1Sh	cup	cordoned	2	17
119	1		Jar	Carinated tall narrow concave neck wm	5	89
123	1	Q3	Jar	Wide-mouth jar	1	21
208	2	Q2	Jar	Drilled base	16	539
208	2	RMSGW	Jar	Wide-mouth jar	7	328
208	2	SGW	Bowl	Open	2	37
306	3			Slack shouldered	1	63
404	4			Everted rim	1	9
411	4	Q1F	Jar	corrugated	6	59
505	5			Shouldered jar concave neck	1	64
505	5			Globular lid-seated	1	68
505	5			Rolled rim concave neck	4	323
505	5		Sjar	Everted rim	1	110
505	5	Q1voids	Jar	Necked jar round shouldered jar	1	130
505	5	SOW	Bowl/LID	Open	1	20
505	5		Jar	Globular concave neck	1	30
507	5			Rolled rim	1	276
511	5			Ovoid	1	70
514	5	Q1	Jar	Globular lid-seated	1	48
514	5		Sjar	Everted rim	1	85
811	8			Rolled rim	2	296
1515	15	Q1CH	Sjar	Everted rim	9	719
		<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>89</b>	<b>3953</b>

#### Fabric codes

**GTW:** Grog-tempered ware with common dark grey sub-angular grog in fine clay matrix

**Q1:** Common fine quartz sand (rounded clear and opaque quartz grains); occasional elongated voids

**Q1CH:** Common fine quartz sand (rounded clear and opaque quartz grains); occasional medium angular chalk >4mm; occasional elongated voids

**Q1 coarse:** Common coarse quartz sand (rounded clear and opaque quartz grains); occasional elongated voids

**Q1F:** Common fine quartz sand (rounded clear and opaque quartz grains); occasional elongated voids, sparse angular grey or banded sub-angular flint >5mm

**Q1Fe:** Common fine to medium quartz sand (rounded clear and opaque quartz grains); occasional elongated voids; moderate fine round orange ferruginous clay pellets

**Q1fine:** Common very fine quartz sand (rounded clear and opaque quartz grains); occasional elongated voids

**Q1G:** Common fine quartz sand (rounded clear and opaque quartz grains); occasional elongated voids; rare pale sub-angular grog >3mm

**Q1mica:** Common fine quartz sand (rounded clear and opaque quartz grains); occasional elongated voids; common white mica flakes

**Q1Qu:** Common fine quartz sand (rounded clear and opaque quartz grains); occasional elongated voids; moderate rounded quartz >4mm



**Q1Sh:** Common fine quartz sand (rounded clear and opaque quartz grains); occasional elongated voids;  
moderate shell

**Q1voids:** Common fine quartz sand (rounded clear and opaque quartz grains); occasional elongated voids  
moderate plate-like voids (shell?)

**Q2:** Common fine quartz sand (rounded clear and opaque quartz grains); common white mica flakes

**Q3:** Dense reduced pimply fabric with common fine sand

**RMSGW:** Red-surfaces micaceous sandy greyware (wheel made)

**Appendix 4** Faunal Remains Summary

<b>Context</b>	<b>Context description</b>	<b>Context type</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Weight (g)</b>	<b>Species</b>
103	Fill of 106	Ditch	21	266	Cattle
103	Fill of 106	Ditch			Sheep/goat
103	Fill of 106	Ditch			Pig/boar
103	Fill of 106	Ditch			Mammal
104	Fill of 105	Ditch	1	8	Sheep/goat
119	Fill of 118	Ditch	27	346	Cattle
119	Fill of 118	Ditch			Sheep/goat
119	Fill of 118	Ditch			Pig/boar
119	Fill of 118	Ditch			Mammal
123	Fill of 122	?Pit	23	177	Cattle
123	Fill of 122	?Pit			Sheep/goat
123	Fill of 122	?Pit			Pig/boar
123	Fill of 122	?Pit			Mammal
208	Fill of 207	Ditch	12	483	Cattle
208	Fill of 207	Ditch			Equid
208	Fill of 207	Ditch			Pig/boar
208	Fill of 207	Ditch			Mammal
306	Fill of 307	Ditch	7	37	Sheep/goat
306	Fill of 307	Ditch			Bird - Rook
306	Fill of 307	Ditch			Mammal
404	Fill of 403	Ditch	1	3	Mammal
406	Fill of 405	Ditch	4	103	Cattle
406	Fill of 405	Ditch			Pig/boar
406	Fill of 405	Ditch			SM - Hare
406	Fill of 405	Ditch			Mammal
406	Fill of 405	Ditch	2	15	Snail - Helix asp.
408	Fill of 407	Ditch	3	114	Cattle
408	Fill of 407	Ditch			Sheep/goat
408	Fill of 407	Ditch			Pig/boar
410	Fill of 409	Irregular-shaped feature	7	60	Sheep/goat
410	Fill of 409	irregular-shaped feature			Mammal
411	Fill of 409	irregular-shaped feature	6	42	Sheep/goat
411	Fill of 409	irregular-shaped feature			Mammal
413	Fill of 412	?Pit	1	9	Sheep/goat
505	Fill of 503	Ditch	19	241	Cattle
505	Fill of 503	Ditch			Mammal
507	Fill of 503	Ditch	4	45	Cattle
507	Fill of 503	Ditch			Sheep/goat
507	Fill of 503	Ditch			Mammal
512	Fill of 515	Ditch	3	11	Dog/Fox
512	Fill of 515	Ditch			Mammal
513	Fill of 516	Ditch	6	164	Cattle
513	Fill of 516	Ditch			Mammal

<b>Context</b>	<b>Context description</b>	<b>Context type</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Weight (g)</b>	<b>Species</b>
514	Fill of 516	Ditch	1	25	Sheep/goat

## Appendix 5 OASIS Record

**OASIS ID: [chrisbir1-268905](#)**

### Project details

Project name	Evaluation by trial trenching at 'Talbot Manor Gardens, Fincham'
Short description of the project	A programme of archaeological evaluation by trial trenching was carried out at 'Talbot Manor Gardens, Lynn Road, Norfolk' in 2016 as a planning condition associated with residential development of the site and to aid decisions regarding a programme of mitigatory work. Linear features and pits of Iron Age date were recorded that produced large quantities of pottery and animal bone including a worked piece of bone. The features and finds most probably represent activities associated with an Iron Age smallholding, quite rare in Norfolk, that probably included dairying and wool production. The highest density of finds was recorded in features in Trench 5 on the west side of the site and settlement evidence in the form of structural remains may exist close to this location. The excavation and recording of Iron Age remains is a high priority in local research aims and has the potential to advance the understanding of Iron Age activities in this part of Norfolk and may further the understanding of such activities at a regional and potentially national level. Evidence of modern greenhouses was recorded and an approximately east-to-west orientated culvert/drain crosses the site that has probably truncated archaeological remains to some degree. The main area of modern disturbance was recorded within the southern half of Trench 2.
Project dates	Start: 03-11-2016 End: 14-11-2016
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	ENF141552 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Current Land use	Vacant Land 1 - Vacant land previously developed
Monument type	DITCH Uncertain
Monument type	DITCH Late Iron Age
Monument type	PIT Late Iron Age
Monument type	POST HOLE Uncertain
Monument type	POST HOLE Modern
Significant Finds	SHERD Late Iron Age
Significant Finds	ANIMAL REMAINS Uncertain
Significant Finds	METAL WORKING DEBRIS Uncertain
Significant Finds	WORKED OBJECT Uncertain
Methods & techniques	""Sample Trenches""
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

### Project location

Country	England
Site location	NORFOLK KINGS LYNN AND WEST NORFOLK FINCHAM Talbot Manor Gardens, Lynn Road, Fincham, Norfolk
Study area	4352 Square metres
Site coordinates	TF 68185 06431 52.629140278215 0.485303892003 52 37 44 N 000 29 07 E Point

### Project creators

Name of Organisation	Chris Birks
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Chris Birks
Project director/manager	Chris Birks
Project supervisor	Chris Birks
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer

### Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive Exists?	No
Paper Archive recipient	Norfolk Museums Service
Paper Archive ID	ENF141552
Paper Contents	"Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Industrial", "Worked bone"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Section", "Survey", "Unpublished Text"
Paper Archive notes	Report includes colour digital images

### Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Report on Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trenching at 'Talbot Manor Gardens, Lynn Road, Fincham, Norfolk'
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Birks, C.
Other bibliographic details	Report Number CB514R v.1.1
Date	2017
Issuer or publisher	Chris Birks

Place of issue or publication	Contractor's Report
Description	Digital .pdf copy pending approval
Entered by	Chris Birks (chris@chrisbirksarchaeology.co.uk)
Entered on	13 June 2017

## OASIS:

Please e-mail [Historic England](#) for OASIS help and advice

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**Appendix 6** Photographic Index

**Plate 2.** Example of modern disturbance in Trench 3, looking approximately north



**Plate 3.** Double ditch in Trench 3, looking approximately northeast



Scale is 2m in 0.5m increments

**Plate 4.** Double ditch in Trench 4, looking approximately south



Scales are 2m and 1m in 0.5m increments

**Plate 5.** Ditch [414] in Trench 4, looking approximately south



Scales are 2m and 1m in 0.5m increments

**Plate 6.** Double ditch in Trench 1, looking approximately northeast



Scale is 2m in 0.5m increments

**Appendix 7** Environmental Summary

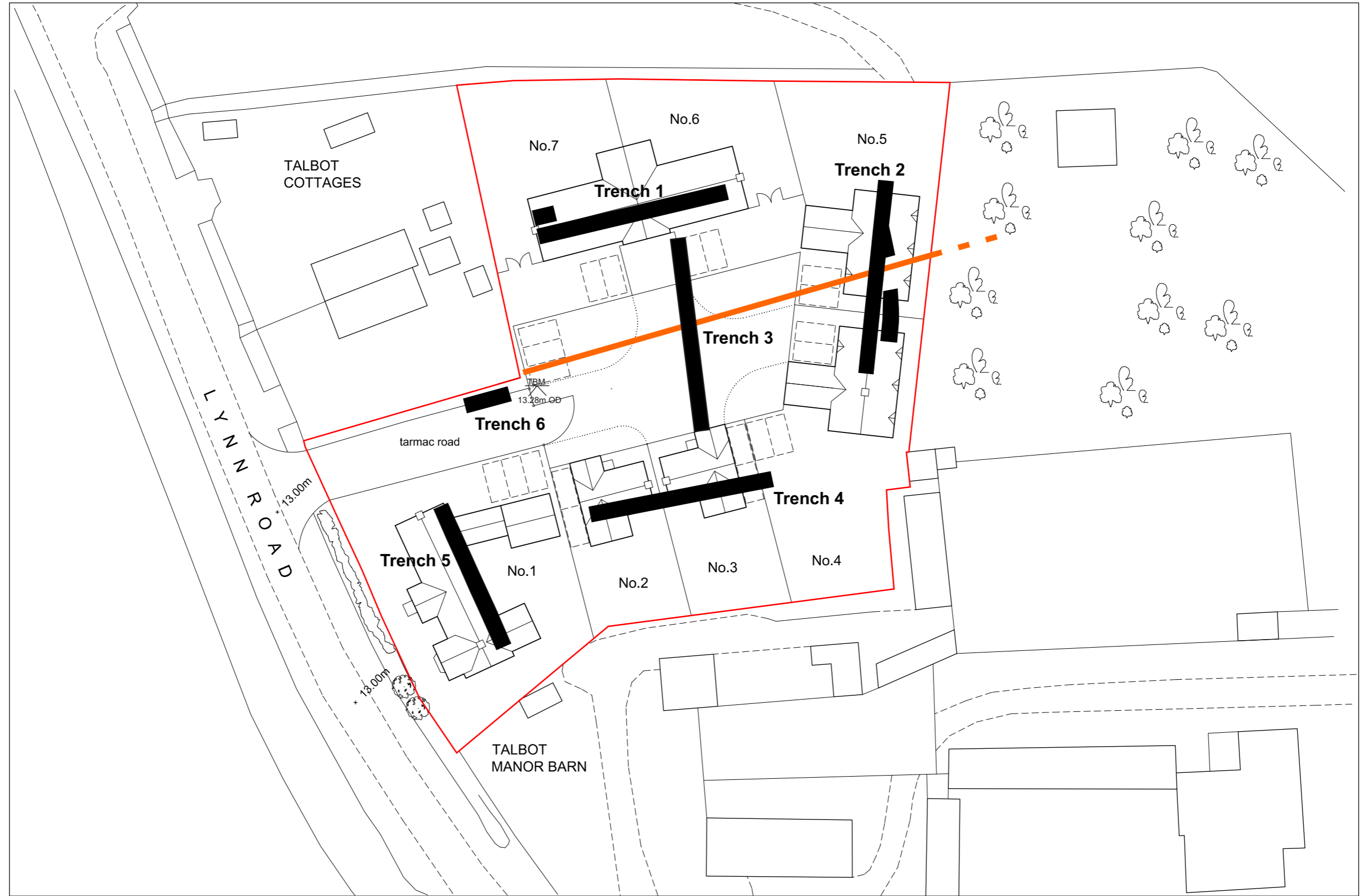
Sample number	Context	Feature	Description	Volume (litres)	Carbonised cereals			Carbonised non-cereal taxa		Carbonised hazelnut shell	Charcoal		Molluscs		Contaminants					Other remains
					Cereal grains	Cereal chaff	Notes	Seeds	Notes		Charcoal>2mm	Notes	Molluscs	Notes	Roots	Molluscs	Modern seeds	Insects	Earthworm capsules	
1	408	407	Fill of Linear	10	X	-	Hord (1), FTW (1), NFI (3)	-	-	1	X	-	-	-	X	X	-	X	-	Fish bone (X), Coal (XX), Clinker (XX)
2	505	503	Fill of Linear	10	XX	X	HTB (1), HB (6), Hord (22), E/S (3), Trit (12), NFI (33), Emmer GB (1), Culm (2)	XX	Medium Fabaceae (5), <i>Prunus avium</i> stone (1), <i>Fallopia convolvulus</i> (2), <i>Chenopodium</i> sp. (3), <i>Euphrasia/Odonites</i> sp. (1), <i>Bromus secalinus</i> (1)	1	XX	Diffuse porous	XX	<i>Anisus leucostoma</i> , <i>Cochlicopa</i> sp., <i>Discus rotundatus</i> , <i>Lymnaea truncatula</i> , <i>Oxychilus</i> sp., <i>Succinea/Oxyloma</i> sp., <i>Trichia hispida</i> group, <i>Vallonia</i> sp.	X	X	X	X	-	Ericaceous charcoal (X)



3	511	515	Fill of Linear	10	XXX	-	HB germ (1), HB (30), Hord (54), E/S (1), FTW (18), Trit (73), Oat (10), Rye (14), NFI (162)	XXX	<i>Pisum sativum</i> (3), Large Fabaceae (10), <i>Vicia sativa</i> (1), Medium Fabaceae (45), Small Fabaceae (1), <i>Fragaria vesca</i> (1), <i>Rumex</i> sp. (2), <i>Prunella vulgaris</i> (1), <i>Galium aparine</i> (1), <i>Lithospermum arvense</i> (1), <i>Euphrasia/Odontites</i> sp. (3), <i>Centaurea</i> sp. (2), <i>Anthemis cotula</i> (3), <i>Carex</i> sp. (1), Large Poaceae (1)	1	XX	Ring porous	XX	<i>Anisus leucostoma</i> , <i>Cochlicopa</i> sp., <i>Lymnaea truncatula</i> , <i>Oxychilus</i> sp., <i>Pupilla muscorum</i> , <i>Trichia hispida</i> group, <i>Vallonia</i> sp.	X	X	X	-	-	Fish bone (X), Ericaceous charcoal (XX)
4	513	516	Fill of Linear	10	X	-	Hord (1), Trit (1), NFI (4)	X	Medium Fabaceae (1)	-	XX	Ring porous, Diffuse porous	XX	<i>Cochlicopa</i> sp., <i>Discus rotundatus</i> , <i>Trichia hispida</i> group	XX	X	X	-	-	Small mammal bone (X), Burnt bone (X), Ericaceous charcoal (XX), Burnt peat? (XXX), Coal (X)
5	506	503	Fill of Linear	10	X	-	Trit (1), NFI (2)	-	-	-	X	-	XX	<i>Anisus leucostoma</i> , <i>Cochlicopa</i> sp., <i>Lymnaea truncatula</i> , <i>Trichia hispida</i> group	X	-	-	-	-	Coal (X)

7	404	403	Fill of Curvilinear	10	X	-	NFI (2)	X	<i>Carduus/ Cirsium</i> sp. (1), <i>Centaurea</i> sp. (1)	-	X	-	XX	<i>Trichia hispida</i> group	XX	X	XX	-	-	-
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Abbreviations: HTB = hulled twisted barley grain (*Hordeum vulgare* var *vulgare*); HB = hulled barley (*Hordeum* sp.); Hord = barley (*Hordeum* sp.); Emmer (*Triticum dicoccum*); E/S = emmer/ spelt wheat (*Triticum dicoccum/ spelta*); FTW = free-threshing type wheat (*Triticum aestivum/ turgidum*); Trit = wheat (*Triticum* sp.); Oat (*Avena* sp.); Rye (*Secale cereale*); NFI = not formally identified (indeterminate cereal grain); GB = glume base.



- Site boundary
- Proposed new house
- Archaeological trench
- Drain (approximate location)



Based on a drawing by Morris and Weatherall Chartered Architects

Archaeological Services - Urban & Rural	
Talbot Manor Gardens, Fincham, Norfolk	
Scale 1:500@A3	Report number CB514R v.1.2

**Figure 2.** Site plan



- Site boundary
- Proposed new house
- Archaeological trench
- Possible extents of features
- Drain (approximate location)

0 20m

**Chris Birks** Archaeological Services - Urban & Rural

Talbot Manor Gardens, Fincham, Norfolk

Scale 1:500@A3 Report number CB514R v.1.2

Based on a drawing by Morris and Weatherall Chartered Architects

Figure 3. Archaeological features and possible extents