

**Report on a Programme of Archaeological Mitigatory
Work – Phase 1 Informative Trial Trenching**
at
‘Land East of Rocklands Road, Shropham, Norfolk’
ENF143502

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Archaeology Report

CB584R v.1.1

**Land East of Rocklands Road,
Shropham, Norfolk**

ENF143502

Prepared for

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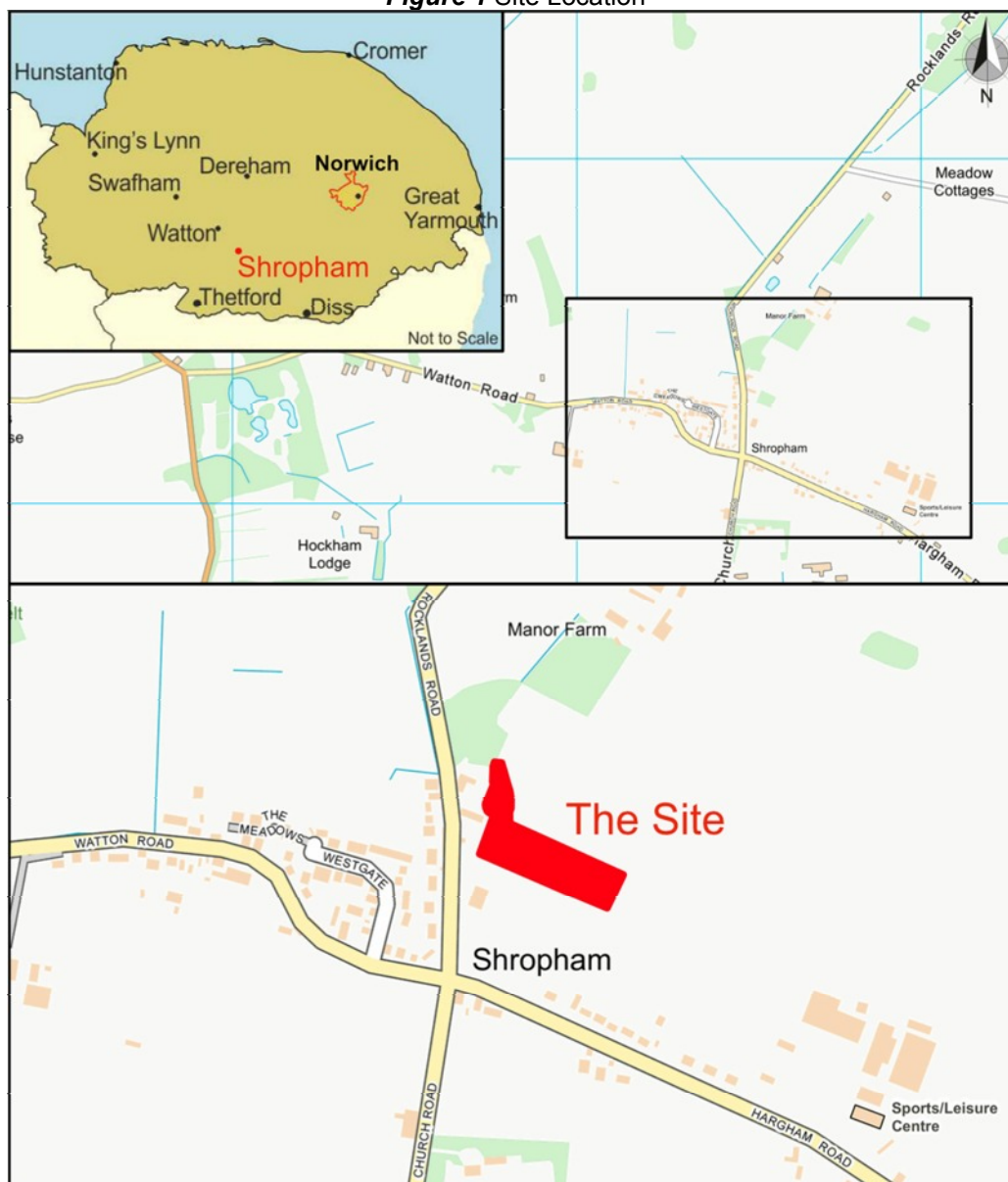
Summary

A programme of archaeological mitigation - Phase 1 informative trial trenching was carried out at ‘Land East of Rocklands Road, Shropham, Norfolk’ (Norfolk Historic Environment Record ENF143502) prior to proposed residential development of the site and to aid decisions regarding further mitigation. Very few archaeological remains were encountered. Undated linear features were present in trenches 3 and 5 and the fills of each produced small quantities of animal bone, probably indicating settlement nearby. These features did not correlate with cropmarks identified from aerial photographs. They may relate to land partition activities associated with the former 18th century common-edge farmstead at Manor Farm, though the alignment of the features with current boundaries may indicate a more recent date. A modern dump was present in Trench 2 and a probably modern feature was present in Trench 3.

1.0 Introduction

1.1 A Programme of Archaeological Mitigatory Work to commence with Phase 1 Informative Trial Trenching at ‘Land East of Rocklands Road, Shropham, Norfolk’ (grid reference TL 9860 9330, centred at, *Fig. 1*) has been requested by the Norfolk County Council Historic Environment Service (reference CNF46270). Proposals are to construct 8 new dwellings.

Figure 1 Site Location



- 1.2 Breckland District Council planning application number 3PL/2017/0867/F applies and the archaeological significance of the site will be evaluated in accordance with *National Planning Policy Framework 2012*.
- 1.3 Written Scheme of Investigation, CB584 v.1.0, details how Chris Birks (hereafter ‘the Contractor’) would undertake these works and was prepared for Mr and Mrs Thornton (hereafter ‘the Client’). A copy was submitted to and approved by the Norfolk County Council Historic Environment Service 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).
- 1.4 A draft copy of the report, CB584R v.1.0, details how Chris Birks undertook these works and summarises the results of the excavations and was submitted to the Norfolk County Council Historic Environment Service for consideration and to aid decisions regarding further mitigation requirements in relation to the development. Approval was received on 10 May 2018 prior to preparation of this final copy, CB584R v.1.1.

2.0 Project Background

- 2.1 The proposed development site lies within an area of probable settlement of medieval and Post-medieval date and consequently, there is potential that heritage assets with archaeological interest (buried archaeological remains) will be present at the site and that their significance may be adversely affected by the proposed development.
- 2.2 Planning permission has been granted for residential development at the site subject to a condition for a Programme of Archaeological Mitigatory Work in accordance with paragraph 141 of National Planning Policy Framework (condition 49 on planning permission 2013/1494). The Programme of Archaeological Mitigatory Work will commence with Phase 1 Informative Trial Trenching to determine the presence/absence, date, extent, state of preservation and significance of any archaeological layers or subsoil archaeological features. This may indicate a need for a further phase of Archaeological Excavation and/or Works under Archaeological Supervision and Control (also referred to as ‘Archaeological Monitoring’ or ‘Archaeological Watching Brief’) during the development if features of importance are found and these cannot be preserved *in situ*.
- 2.3 Norfolk Historic Environment Record event number ENF143502 and Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) id; chrisbir1-315354 apply.

3.0 Archaeological & Historical Background

- 3.1 The Brief states that the National Mapping Programme (NMP) has identified from aerial photographs earthworks (now levelled) which are thought to have related to settlement activity of medieval and Post-medieval date (NHER 57474). Significant amounts of pottery dated to the medieval and Post-medieval pottery period have been recovered north of the application area (NHER 24049). Despite the degradation of the earthworks it was possible that archaeological features and deposits relating to settlement and other activity of probable medieval to Post-medieval date survive below ground.
- 3.2 A search of entries in the Norfolk Historic Environment Record (NHER) within a 1km radius of the site was received on 28 March 2018 and produced 38 records. Summaries of these records 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.
- 3.3 **Prehistoric**
 - 3.3.1 In 1949, the rim sherd of a Neolithic pottery vessel was recovered through ploughing north of Spong Lane and to the northeast of the proposed development site (NHER 9027).
 - 3.3.2 In 1983, a Neolithic or Bronze Age flint knife was recovered from the ground surface to the northeast of the proposed development site (NHER 20102).
 - 3.3.3 The site of a possible Bronze Age barrow lies to the southwest of the proposed development site (NHER 9029). According to 20th century documents, two possible Bronze Age barrow were situated here. This one (the northern one) was still faintly perceptible in 1950 but a subsequent visit in 1976

showed that although it still survived, it was unlikely to be a barrow. It is visible as a lighter patch on aerial photographs and has been recorded as part of NHER 57469. Cropmarks of linear ditches (NHER 57469), which may represent undated possible field boundaries, on land to the west of Church Road and southwest of the proposed development site are visible on aerial photographs, along with a faint cropmark of a possible mound which may relate to NHER 9029, although this feature was felt likely to be of natural, not archaeological in origin.

3.3.4 Neolithic and Bronze Age features and Iron Age settlement has been recorded at Honeybots Plantation to the north of the proposed development site (NHER 36218). Investigations between 2001 and 2003 revealed that this hilltop may have been the focal point of ritual activity from the Neolithic to Roman periods. Evidence for activity prior to the later Neolithic was limited to a small number of worked flints, including a possible Upper Palaeolithic bruised blade and a Mesolithic microlith. A small number of the other flints recovered also have features that are indicative of a Mesolithic or Early Neolithic date. Rare evidence of Neolithic and Bronze Age structures has been recorded as well as structured pit deposits interpreted as possible graves or ritual deposits. Unusually, the Bronze Age features appear to be confined to the western side of two boundary ditches and therefore may represent the earliest evidence of enclosed occupation in Norfolk. Similar ritual pits appear to have continued to be dug throughout the Iron Age, when use of the site greatly intensified, and three Early Iron Age features have been interpreted as possible barrows. Iron Age settlement is also represented by rectilinear enclosures, ring ditches, a possible trackway, two- and four-post structures, and a large number of pits. A small number of features indicate that ritual activity continued into the Roman period, after which the site was used for agricultural purposes. Additional Neolithic and Bronze Age pits were recorded in the field immediately north of the site in 2006 (NHER 38228).

3.4 Roman

3.4.1 A possible Roman site has been identified north-north-west of Manor Farm and the proposed development site (NHER 9031). In 1950, a patch of dark soil with numerous sherds of coarse Roman pottery was noted at this location.

3.4.2 In 1980, a Roman coin of Postumus was recovered from the surface of a carrot field northwest of Manor Farm and the proposed development site (NHER 15835).

3.5 Saxon

3.5.1 Evidence of activities during the Saxon period have been indicated through the recovery of finds during fieldwalking and/or metal detecting – see **3.7 Multi-period**.

3.6 Medieval

3.6.1 The site of a medieval chapel dedicated to St Andrew lies to the southwest of the proposed development site (NHER 9037). It was used by the inhabitants of Little Breckles after their church was demolished prior to the reign of Edward III. Deep ploughing in 1950 revealed building foundations of the chapel along with skeletons, a stone coffin lid and fragments of medieval and Post-medieval pottery. A visit to the site in 1978 showed that very few of the chapel's remains were visible. However, more recent metal detecting and field surveys have recovered an Early Saxon disc brooch and sherds of Saxon Thetford Ware and medieval Grimston Ware.

3.6.2 St Peter's Church lies to the south of the proposed development site and dates mainly to the early-13th century with Decorated and Perpendicular additions (NHER 9065). The most striking feature is the massive 16th century tower which dominates the building. Inside, is a splendid piscina and Jacobean font. The octagonal pillars in the 13th century arcade are notable, as are the corbels which are carved with a mixture of human, animal and grotesque heads.

3.6.3 Earthworks of a probable deserted medieval settlement to the south of St Peter's Church and the proposed development site are visible on aerial photographs (NHER 57468). Boundary ditches, representing possible crofts and possible house platforms, or tofts, are visible, along with the remnants of at least one possible individual structure. At least two ponds are present, and many of the ditches have continued in use as drainage ditches in the Post-medieval period. Finds from the

vicinity would support activity on the site in the Late Saxon to medieval period (NHER 17722, 18407 and 20899).

- 3.6.4 In 1980, the base of a shelly limestone mortar was found during the demolition of a building at Church Farm to the southeast of the proposed development site (NHER 16620). In 1984, several sherds of medieval and Post-medieval pottery were recovered during fence building on lands owned by Church Farm (NHER 20899). Post-medieval glazed red earthenware pieces were identified along with unglazed medieval types.
- 3.6.5 In 1997, a single unglazed sherd of medieval pottery was found on the ground near to a recently erected fence at Manor Farm to the north of the proposed development site (NHER 32916).
- 3.6.6 In 1987, a large collection of medieval and Post-medieval pottery sherds was recovered to the southwest of Manor Farm and immediately north of the proposed development site (NHER 24049). The concentration of these sherds and finds of other contemporary artefacts probably indicate that this was a settlement site during the medieval to Post-medieval period.
- 3.6.7 Earthworks of medieval to Post-medieval field boundaries or a possible settlement to the south of Manor Farm and to the immediate north of the proposed development site are visible on aerial photographs (NHER 57474). It is likely that these earthworks are related to the possible medieval to Post-medieval settlement identified through the recovery of finds dated to this period in the south-eastern part of this area (NHER 24049).
- 3.6.8 Earthworks of probable Post-medieval banks and drainage ditches on the east and west sides of the River Thet and southeast of the proposed development site are visible on aerial photographs (NHER 57465). It is likely that these earthworks include those recognised previously and recorded as an earthwork bank and ‘droveway’ (NHER 9055). It is not clear, however, whether the possible drove way relates in fact to a field boundary depicted on the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map, or to linear ditches of probable Post-medieval to modern drainage.
- 3.6.9 Earthworks of possible medieval to Post-medieval field boundaries on land to the southwest of the proposed development site and to the east of Hockham Lodge towards the west into Hockham are visible on aerial photographs (NHER 57470). These earthworks are visible in close proximity to the previously recorded banked enclosure NHER 35456, however this feature has not been mapped since it is visible as a boundary depicted on the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey Map.
- 3.7 Post-medieval**
- 3.7.1 Manor Farm is a Post-medieval farmstead on Rocklands Road to the immediate north of the proposed development site, a former common-edge farmstead that appears on a 1758 map of Shropham when owned by the Great Hospital estate (NHER 55097). The farmstead was largely rebuilt and gentrified in the 19th century. A late-18th or early-19th century timber-framed granary is the earliest surviving building on the site.
- 3.7.2 Manor Farmhouse at Manor Farm was built in around 1840 (NHER 46407). It is made from brick with a pantiled roof and laid out in a double pile. The main façade has two-storeys in three bays with recessed side bays forming clasping pilasters at corners. It also features a square portico on Tuscan columns and rear pilasters. The western façade is similar although without the portico and featuring several false windows.
- 3.7.3 A lodge to Manor Farm dates to around 1840 (NHER 46254). It is constructed from a clay lump set on a rendered flint plinth with a thatched roof. The building is one-storey high and the hipped roof has a central chimneystack. A gabled pantiled extension has been added to the northeast.
- 3.7.4 Waylands House, Low Road, to the southeast of the proposed development site is a pretty cottage with just one-storey (NHER 13911). It is constructed from a timber-frame with clay lump and has a thatched roof with an off-centre chimneystack. The majority of the present building dates to the 17th century but it seems likely that there is an earlier medieval core. The cottage has been laid out with a lobby entrance plan.

- 3.7.5 White House Farm, to the south/southeast of the proposed development site, is a timber-framed building apparently once part of a 17th century house (NHER 24691). It underwent alterations in the 18th century and was also extended at this time.
- 3.7.6 Shropham House, Watton Road, to the southwest of the proposed development site, dates to around 1800 with alterations in 1836. It is built from gault brick and flint with slate roofs (NHER 46475). The main feature of the house is the square, flat-topped porch with ball finials at the corners and side lights. Additionally, there are timber eaves with modillions continuously around the house and the hipped roof has chimneystacks to the left and right.
- 3.7.7 A Former National School lies to the south of the proposed development site, built in 1868 and enlarged in 1896 (NHER 57252). It is not known when the school closed but it was since converted into a private house and was once used as a village shop.
- 3.7.8 The site of a Post-medieval post mill lies to the southwest of the proposed development site (NHER 9028). According to 20th century documents, two possible Bronze Age barrow were situated here. This one (the southern one) was still faintly perceptible in 1950 but a subsequent visit in 1976 showed that although it still survived it was unlikely to be a barrow. By 1996, the field the earthen mound was situated in had returned to agricultural usage and the mound had been spread out. It is likely that this site is a demolished post mill as indicated by the central cross in the middle of the circular cropmark shown on 2005 Google Earth images.
- 3.7.9 According to 19th century maps and documents, a Post-medieval windmill was situated to the southeast of the proposed development site (NHER 15962). The mill was apparently last used in 1890. The site of another Post-medieval windmill has also been recorded, according to a 1908 Ordnance Survey map (NHER 31777). An aerial photograph taken in 1946 confirmed this information, with evidence of the mill clearly visible.
- 3.7.10 The Old Vicarage, Church Road, lies to the south of the proposed development site, since converted to a private house (NHER 46406). It dates to the early-19th century and is built from gault and red brick with slate roofing. It has two-storeys and is laid out in five bays, with the central three broken forward. It is notable for a string course at first floor level and the pedimented porch set to the right of the building's centre.
- 3.8 Multi-period**
- 3.8.1 Metal detecting during the period 1981-2007 recovered a range of multi period objects (NHER 17722). Finds included Early Saxon tweezers, a Late Saxon plaque with a runic inscription, part of a medieval furniture fitting, two Roman dolphin brooches and a Post-medieval thimble.
- 3.8.2 In 1982, a number of Saxon, medieval and Post-medieval pottery sherds were recovered from a freshly ploughed field (NHER 18407). Types identified included Saxon Thetford Ware, medieval green-glazed Grimston Ware and Post-medieval leadglazed wares.
- 3.8.3 Fieldwalking at Church Farm in 1996 recovered various archaeological objects including prehistoric flints and medieval and Post-medieval pottery sherds (NHER 31845). Part of a small pit with a sooty-fill and fragments of animal bone was recorded although the date and purpose of this feature are uncertain.
- 3.8.4 Metal-detecting between 2007 and 2012 recovered Roman, Middle Saxon, medieval and Post-medieval coins; a Post-medieval jetton and Roman, Early Saxon, Late Saxon and medieval to Post-medieval metal objects (NHER 51101). The metal finds include a Roman brooch, pin and toggle; Early Saxon brooches, a sleeve clasp, girdle hanger and strap fitting; a Late Saxon strap-end; medieval to Post-medieval dress accessories; a medieval key; a medieval/Post-medieval copper alloy ring and a Post-medieval mount.
- 3.8.5 Metal-detecting between 2007 and 2015 recovered Late Saxon/medieval, medieval and medieval/Post-medieval pottery sherds; Late Saxon, medieval and Post-medieval coins; a Post-medieval jetton and Roman to Post-medieval metal objects (NHER 51103). The metal finds include a Roman probable furniture mount; a Late Roman/Early Saxon strap end; a Roman plate brooch; a

Middle Saxon brooch; Middle Saxon/Late Saxon hooked tags and a strap-end; a Late Saxon brooch; medieval to Post-medieval dress accessories; a medieval mount, casket key and a probable furniture mount; a medieval/Post-medieval rivet, a dress fastener and copper alloy vessel fragment and a Post-medieval spoon and cufflink (NHER 51103).

- 3.8.6 Metal-detecting between 2007 and 2015 recovered Post-medieval pottery sherds; a Post-medieval token and undatable, Roman and Middle/Late Saxon to Post-medieval metal objects (NHER 51106). The metal finds include a Roman brooch; a Middle-Late Saxon hooked tag; a Late Saxon Viking pin; medieval to Post-medieval dress accessories; a medieval probable book cover mount, brooch, harness hook and harness mount; a medieval/Post-medieval copper alloy vessel fragment; Post-medieval crotal bells and undatable casting waste.
- 3.8.7 In June and July 2008, a geophysical survey to the northeast of the proposed development site revealed a complex enclosure, pit features and possible earthworks or embankments (NHER 53040). A subsequent fieldwalking and metal-detecting survey recovered prehistoric worked flints; burnt flints; a Roman pottery sherd and Roman roof tile fragments and several Post-medieval artefacts. A trial trenching evaluation undertaken in 2010 uncovered evidence for phases of settlement during both the Middle Iron Age and the Late Iron Age. There was also some evidence for early-Roman activity.
- 3.8.8 Fieldwalking and metal-detecting in 2008-2009 recovered prehistoric worked flint, large quantities of burnt flint, a sherd of Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age pottery, a sherd of Post-medieval pottery and a fragment of a Post-medieval peg tile (NHER 53041). A geophysical survey in 2008 revealed former field boundaries pre-dating the 6-inch 1st edition Ordnance Survey map (1879-1886) and a rectilinear enclosure. In 2010, excavation revealed a number of undated features which are probably the remains of a Late Iron Age or Early Roman field system.

3.9 Undated

- 3.9.1 Cropmarks of undated linear ditches on land to the east of Longmeadow Plantation and northeast of the proposed development site are visible on aerial photographs (NHER 57459). It is possible that these cropmarks may be related to the Middle to Late Iron Age site (NHER 53158) located to the east, although it is difficult to be certain of this.
- 3.9.2 Cropmarks of undated ditches to the west of Shropham Fen and east/southeast of the proposed development site are visible on aerial photographs (NHER 57462). It is very difficult to be certain that these features are archaeological in origin since they are only visible on one set of photographs, and have therefore been recorded with a hint of caution, as there are a great deal of geological cropmarks in the area also.

4.0 Geology and Topography

- 4.1 The site lies upon a solid geology of the Upper Chalk series with overlying Boulder Clay deposits and glacial sands and gravels (Funnell 2005). The soil landscape is typical of the South Norfolk Claylands with Brecklands towards the west (Williamson 2005)
- 4.2 The site lies on the north side of Shropham village and north of the village hall and playing fields on relatively level ground at an average height of c. 37m OD.

5.0 Aims and Objectives

- 5.1 Generic 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 agreed programmes of analysis, produce archives and reports and disseminate the results by means of an appropriate form of publication (usually a Contractor's Report, Journal Note or Article, or Monograph) for both phases of mitigatory work. 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 To provide supporting information of activities on site through environmental sampling of suitable deposits. This may also contribute to regional environmental archaeology research aims.
- 5.2 Specific 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.
 - 5.2.4 Aid decisions regarding Phase 2 of the Programme of Archaeological Mitigatory Work that may include Archaeological Excavation and/or Works under Archaeological Supervision and Control.

6.0 Method Statement

6.1 Introduction

- 6.1.1 The primary purpose of the Phase 1 Evaluation by Trial Trenching is 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 will be determined. This will be achieved through the following methodology.
- 6.1.2 The results of Phase 1 will aid decisions regarding Phase 2 of the Programme of Archaeological Mitigatory Work. A Project Design as an addendum to the Written Scheme of Investigation will be prepared following completion of Phase 1 to include full details and a methodology for Phase 2.

6.2 Phase 1 Trial Trenching

- 6.2.1 An OASIS online record was initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms and the Historic Environment Record (HER) Officer was contacted to obtain a HER number for the site.
- 6.2.2 A wheeled JCB-type excavator with qualified driver and toothless ditching bucket was used for the mechanical excavation of modern overburden deposits.
- 6.2.3 A total of 175 linear metres of trenches was excavated approximately on the footprints of the proposed new dwellings and access road (*Fig. 2*). The trenches targeted archaeological features identified from aerial photographs by the NMP, including the approximately northwest-to-southeast aligned bank feature mapped as part of NHER 57474 (Trench 1).
- 6.2.4 The trenches were located using GPS survey by Rigour Survey Limited.
- 6.2.5 The trenches characterised the full archaeological sequence down to undisturbed ‘natural’ deposits.
- 6.2.6 Topsoil and subsoil deposits were removed in spits of no more than 0.1m under constant archaeological supervision and direction until remains that require further investigation, or undisturbed ‘natural’ deposits were encountered.
- 6.2.7 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.
- 6.2.8 Spoil arisings were stored at a safe distance of c. 1m from the trench and were spread to increase to potential of recovering finds through metal-detecting.
- 6.2.9 In the event of encountering archaeological remains, 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 *No burials were encountered*

- 6.2.10 Archaeological features and deposits were recorded on Chris Birks *pro-forma* context sheets. Section and plan drawings were recorded at an appropriate scale (1:50;1:20;1:10) depending upon the level of detail required. A single-context planning methodology was employed and a matrix of the sequence of deposits was made on-site as required. Appropriate registers for contexts, drawings, photographs and environmental samples were made.
- 6.2.11 A photographic record of archaeological remains was made using colour digital images and 35mm black & white transparencies. A general photographic record was made using colour digital images.
- 6.2.12 All finds of archaeological significance were collected, bagged and labelled for processing, cataloguing and subsequent analysis by relevant finds specialists.
- 6.2.13 Environmental samples were taken from suitably well-sealed and dated archaeological features/deposits.
- 6.2.14 The Historic Environment Service monitored the project during fieldwork and provided advice accordingly.
- 6.2.15 The trenches were backfilled without compaction or reinstatement following confirmation by the Historic Environment Service that fieldwork had been completed to approved standards.
- 6.3 Phase 1 Post-excavation Analysis and Report**
- 6.3.1 Artefactual remains recovered during excavations were cleaned, catalogued and analysed by relevant finds specialists following fieldwork, in accordance with *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (Chartered Institute of Field Archaeologists 2014).
- 6.3.2 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).
- 6.3.3 The analysis of stratigraphical/structural records, Artefactual and environmental materials was made for inclusion in a site report.
- 6.3.4 An archive report will be provided to the Norfolk County Council Historic Environment Service and Historic England (if required) within 8 weeks of the completion of fieldwork.
- 6.3.5 The site report summarises the results of the excavations and includes the following according to *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (Chartered Institute of Field Archaeologists 2014);
- 6.3.5.1 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.
- 6.3.5.2 project, planning, geological, archaeological and historical backgrounds.
- 6.3.5.3 aims and objectives, as described in the Written Scheme of Investigation.
- 6.3.5.4 methodology, as described in the Written Scheme of Investigation.
- 6.3.5.5 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.
- 6.3.5.6 finds, human remains, environmental and other relevant specialists’ report as required.
- 6.3.5.7 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 has been provided in the report, although the final decision lies with the Norfolk County Council Historic Environment Service.

- 6.3.5.8 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 submitted to the Norfolk Museums Service for long-term storage.
- 6.3.5.9 appendices, to include context, finds and environmental sample summaries.
- 6.3.5.10 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 have also been included to locate historic maps 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.
- 6.3.5.11 references and bibliography. A list of all sources referred to in the report, including electronic sources, is provided.
- 6.3.5.12 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.
- 6.3.6 A *draft* copy of the report was submitted for consideration by the Norfolk County Council Historic Environment Service. Any required amendments were considered and made prior to submission of this *final* report.
- 6.3.7 One unbound paper copy and one .pdf format digital copy of the *final* Contractor’s (site) report have been submitted to the Norfolk Historic and Environment Record; one copy to the Client and one copy to Historic England as required.
- 6.3.8 Phase 2 of the Programme of Archaeological Mitigatory Work or any further works required by the Norfolk County Council Historic Environment Service in the event that remains of importance are found that cannot be preserved *in-situ* are not included in the present scope of works. This may involve excavation and recording of an area to be specified by the Norfolk County Council Historic Environment Service. A Project Design as an addendum to the Written Scheme of Investigation would be required from an archaeological contractor, to be submitted to and approved by the Norfolk County Council Historic Environment Service prior to preparing costs.
- 6.3.9 The OASIS online form has been completed and submitted to the Norfolk Historic Environment Record, including an uploaded .pdf version of the report.
- 6.3.10 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 submitted to the Norfolk Museums Service for long-term storage.
- 6.3.11 Excepting those covered by the Treasure Act of 1996, all archaeological materials will remain the property of the landowner/s. A formal agreement may be sought regarding any items of local, regional or national significance for donation of finds to an appropriate Museums Service.

7.0 Project Design

- 7.1 In the event of further archaeological works being required, a Project Design will be prepared as an addendum to the Written Scheme of Investigation following approval of this report. It will include full details relating to Phase 2 that may comprise Archaeological Excavation and/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*.

7.2 Phase 2 post-excavation work will include analysis of the recorded evidence, an assessment report and updated project design, site report and archive in accordance with *Management of research projects in the historic environment. The MoRPHE Project Manager’s Guide* (Historic England 2015).

8.0 Results

8.1 Introduction

8.1.1 Phase 1 Trial Trenching excavations were carried out in March 2018. Site conditions were good and access was gained from Rocklands Road to the west of the site. The weather was mostly dry and sunny, occasionally overcast

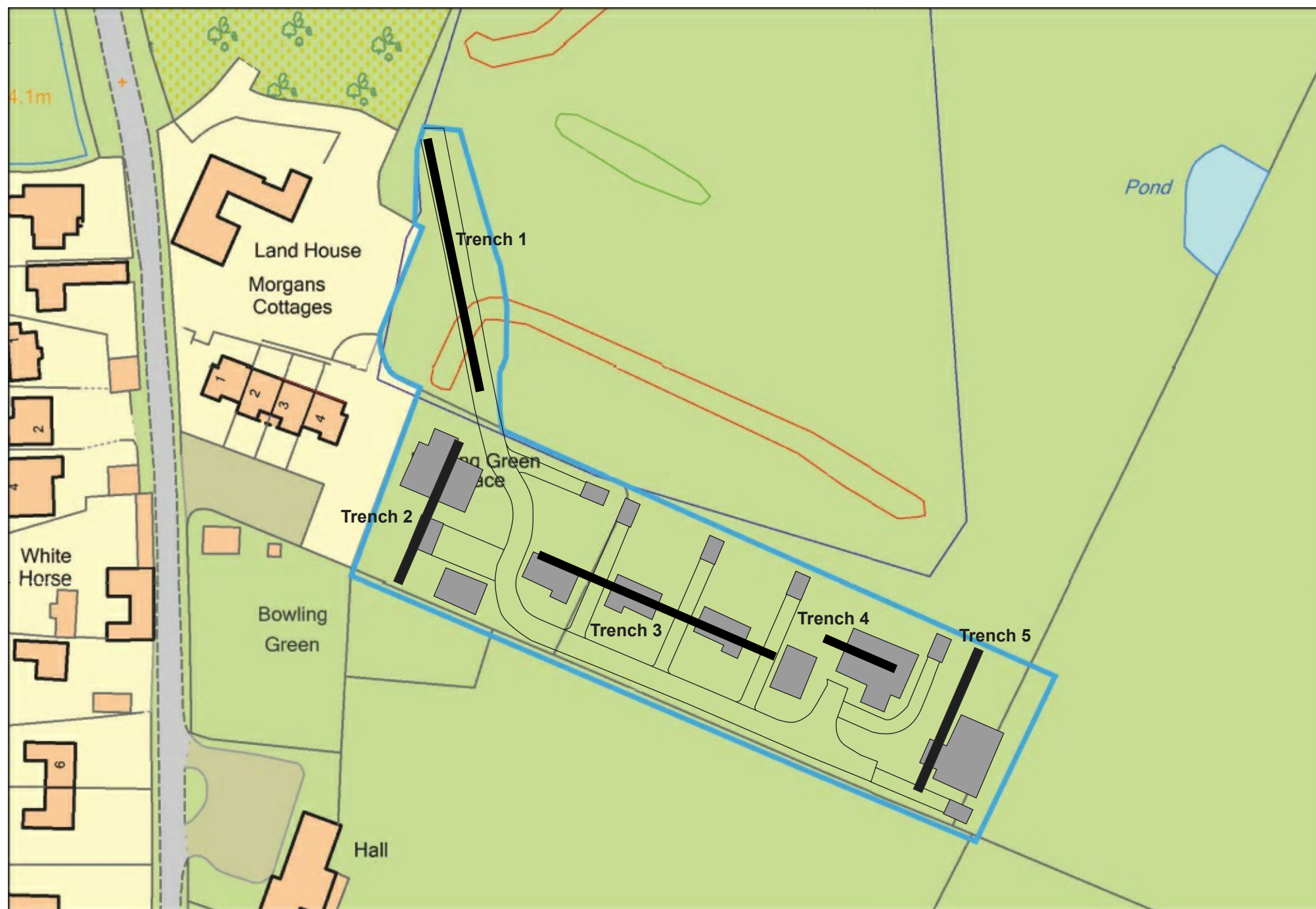
8.1.2 Context numbers were allocated during fieldwork according to trench number and are summarised in *Appendix 1*.

8.2 Observations

8.2.1 The results of the excavations are summarised in trench sheets on pages 11 to 15 of this report.

8.2.2 The water table was encountered in Trench 1 though water ingress was slow and did not impact on the investigations.

8.2.3 An arbitrary value (10.00m OD) was used for site levels taken during the excavations.



Land East of Rocklands Road, Shropham, Norfolk		
Scale 1:1000	CB584R v.1.1	10 May 2018

Based on a drawing by David Futter Associates Limited and NMP plot Copyright Historic England National Mapping Programme, licensed to Norfolk County Council

Figure 2. Site plan

Trench 1 approximately NNW-SSE c. 51.7m by 1.6m

Section number Tr1.1

0m bgl = 9.80m OD

0 - 0.38m bgl	9.80 - 9.42m OD	100	Topsoil
0.38m - 0.75m bgl	9.42 - 9.05m OD	101	Subsoil
0.75m + bgl	9.05+ m OD	102	Natural deposits

Section number Tr1.2

0m bgl = 9.75m OD

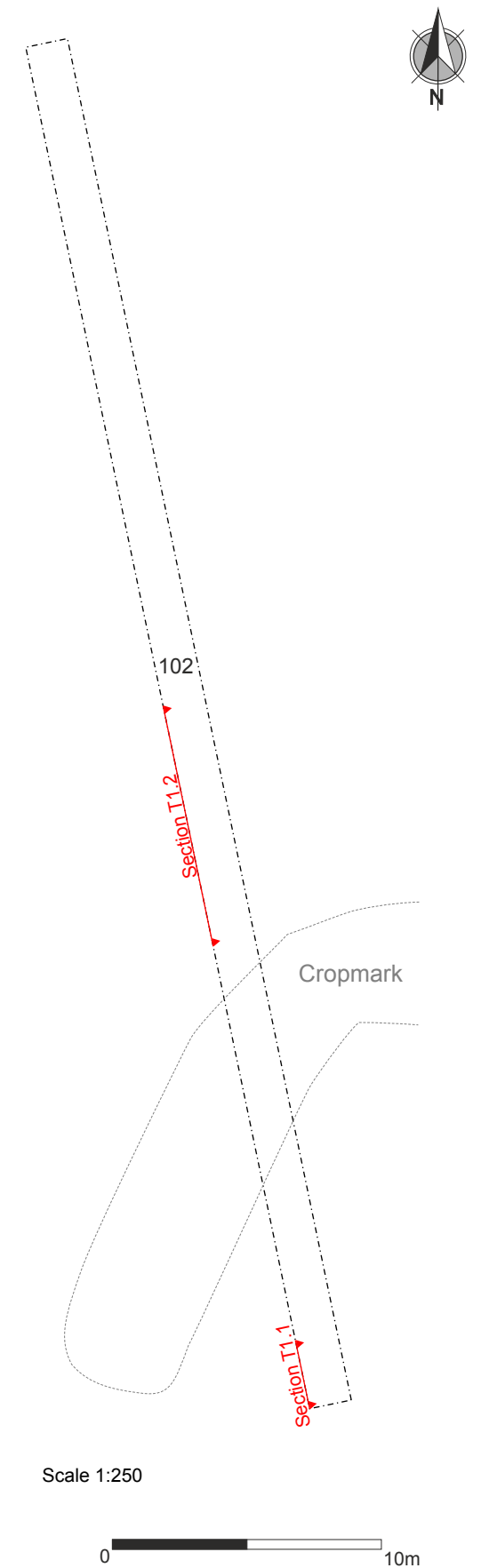
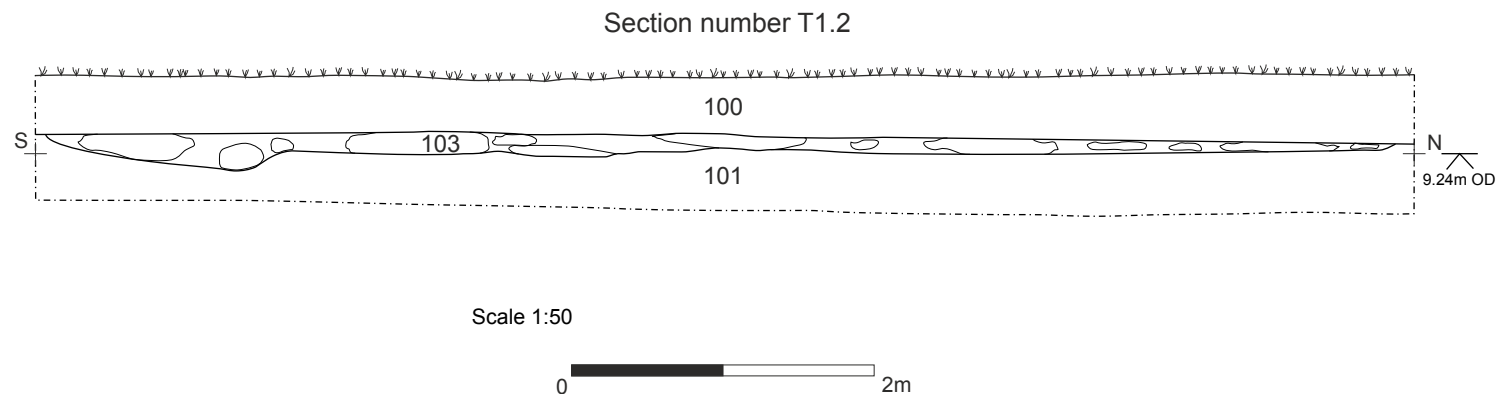
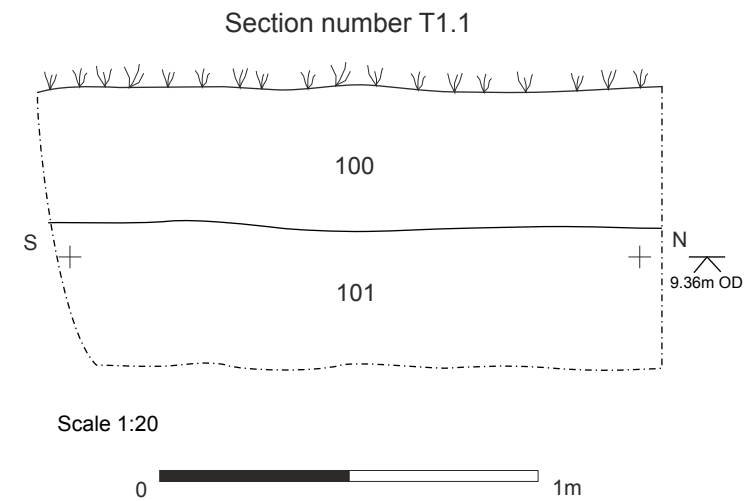
0 - 0.37m bgl	9.75 - 9.38m OD	100	Topsoil
0.37m - 0.52m bgl	9.38m - 9.23 OD	103	Deposit
0.52m - 0.92m bgl	9.23 - 8.83m OD	101	Subsoil
0.92m + bgl	8.83+ m OD	102	Natural deposits

Context No.	Trench	Type	Description	Thickness	Finds	Spot date	Initials/date
100	1	D	Dark grey brown silty sand topsoil with occasional small-sized ceramic building material fragments and occasional small-sized angular flints	c. 0.38m	No	-	SL/21 Mar 18
101	1	D	Dark brown silty sand subsoil with occasional small- to medium-sized angular flints	c. 0.37m	No	-	SL/21 Mar 18
102	1	D	Mid orange brown sand undisturbed 'natural' deposits with areas of silt and light yellow clay and occasional medium-sized flint nodules	-	No	-	SL/21 Mar 18
103	1	D	Pale creamy yellow clay with moderate chalk flecks and occasional medium-sized angular flints	c. 0.15m	No	?Modern	SL/21 Mar 18

Summary

Trench 1 contained no archaeological remains. No indications of a cropmark feature identified from a NMP plot were observed.

Trench 1 was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.92m beneath present ground level removing c. 0.38m of dark grey brown silty sand topsoil (100) with occasional small-sized ceramic building material fragments and occasional small-sized angular flints that overlay c. 0.37m of dark brown silty sand subsoil (101) with occasional small- to medium-sized angular flints. Approximately 0.15m deep pale creamy yellow clay (103) with moderate chalk flecks and occasional medium-sized angular flints was present approximately mid-point along Trench 1 and extended c. 8.8m across. It was overlain by topsoil (100) and overlay subsoil (101). This deposit unlikely relates to the NMP-plotted cropmark feature towards the south and no indications of this feature were observed. Subsoil (101) overlay mid orange brown sand undisturbed 'natural' deposits (102) with areas of silt and light yellow clay and occasional medium-sized flint nodules. The water table was encountered in Trench 1.



Trench 2 approximately NE-SW c. 38.8m by 1.6m

Section number Tr2.1

0m bgl = 9.86m OD

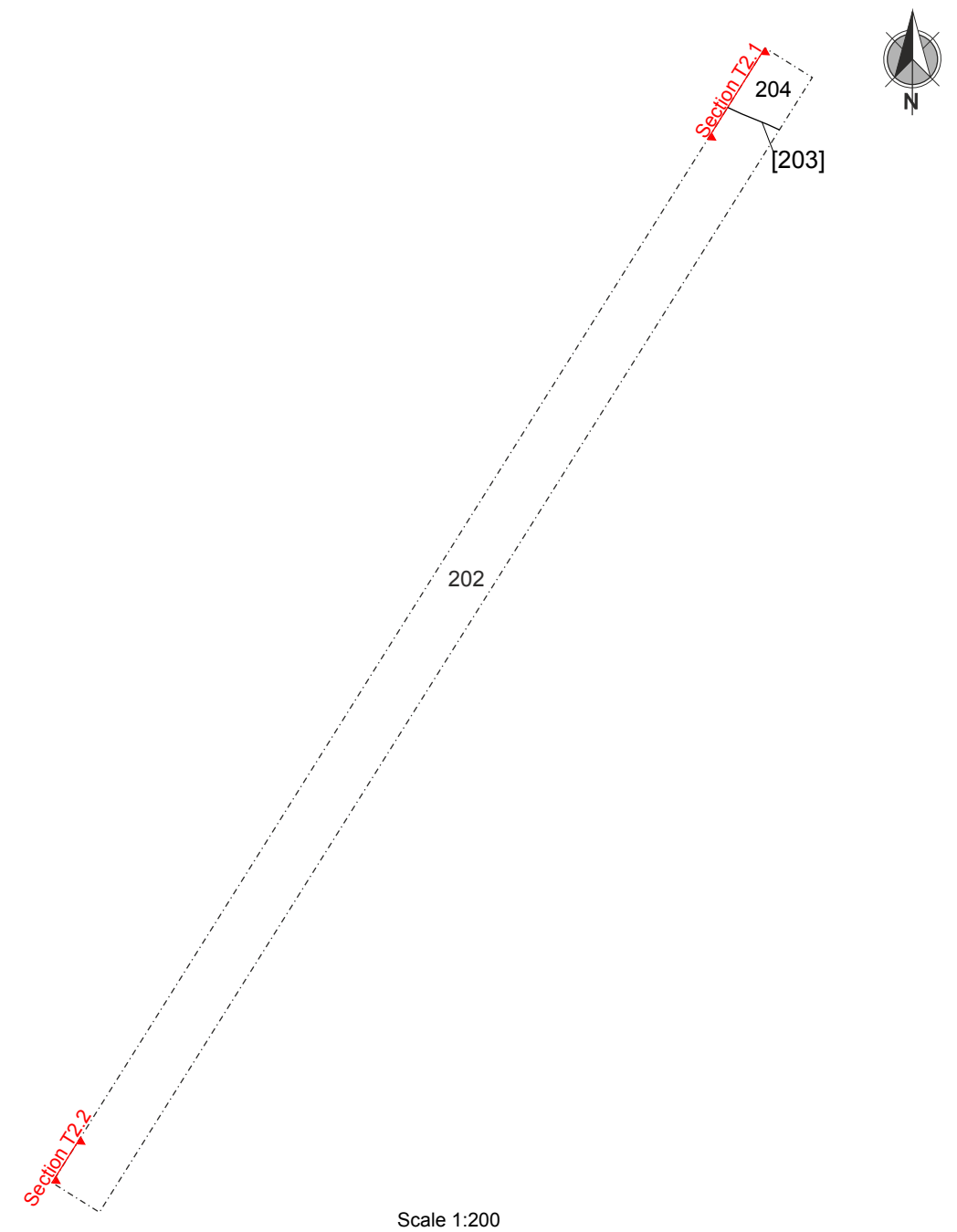
0 - 0.33m (av.) bgl	9.86 - 9.53m OD	200	Topsoil
0.33m - 0.68m bgl	9.53 - 9.18m OD	201	Subsoil
0.68m + bgl	9.18+ m OD	202	Natural deposits

Context No.	Trench	Type	Description	Thickness	Finds	Spot date	Initials/date
200	2	D	Dark grey brown silty sand topsoil with occasional small-sized angular flints	c. 0.3m	No	-	SL/21 Mar 18
201	2	D	Dark grey brown silty sand subsoil with occasional small-sized angular flints	c. 0.42m	No	-	SL/21 Mar 18
202	2	D	Mottled mid orange with mid grey brown and light yellow orange sand undisturbed 'natural' deposits with areas of silt and clay and occasional medium-sized rounded and subangular flints	-	-	-	SL/21 Mar 18
203	2	C	Modern NE-SW rubbish pit	Min 0.45m	-	Modern	SL/21 Mar 18
204	2	D	Dark grey brown/black silty sand fill of [203]	Min 0.45m	Glass, metal, plastic	Modern	SL/21 Mar 18

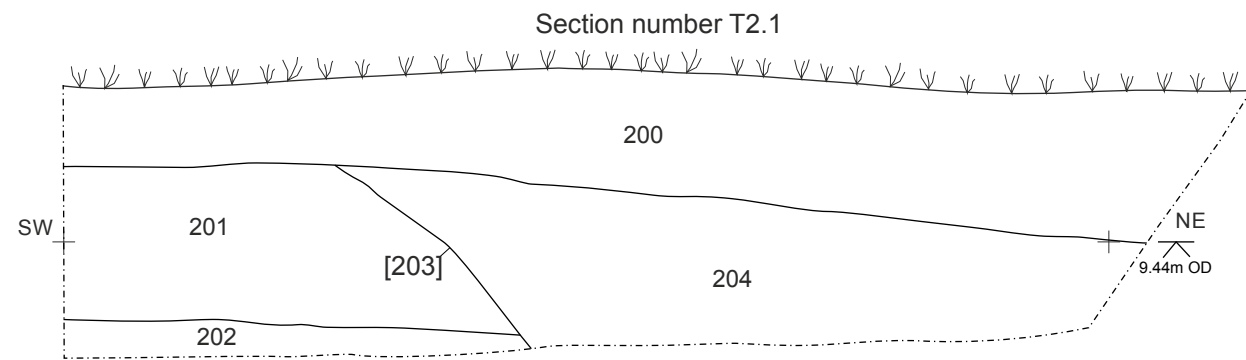
Summary

Trench 2 contained a modern waste pit and no archaeological remains.

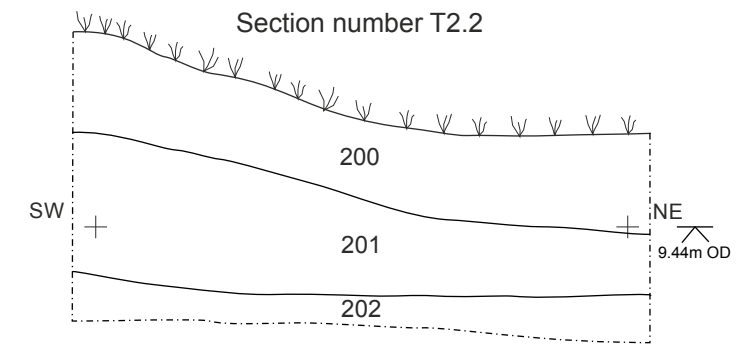
Trench 2 was excavated to a depth of c. 0.7m beneath present ground level removing c. 0.3m of dark grey brown silty sand topsoil (201) with occasional small-sized angular flints and c. 0.4m of dark grey brown silty sand subsoil (201) with occasional small-sized angular flints. Subsoil (201) overlay mottled mid orange with mid grey brown and light yellow orange sand undisturbed 'natural' deposits (202) with areas of silt and clay and occasional medium-sized rounded and subangular flints. Modern rubbish pit [203] extended beyond the northeast end of Trench 2 and contained dark grey brown/black silty sand fill (204). Large amounts of modern glass, metal and plastic objects were present in (204) (not collected). The southwest end of Trench 2 extended into an extant earth bank.



Scale 1:200



Scale 1:20



Trench 3 approximately NW-SE c. 52m by 1.6m

Section number Tr3.3			
0m bgl = 10.14m OD			
0 - 0.36m bgl	10.14 - 9.78m OD	300	Topsoil
0.36m - 0.66m bgl	9.78 - 9.48m OD	301	Subsoil
0.66m + bgl	9.48+ m OD	302	Natural deposits
Section number Tr3.4 (SE)			
0m bgl = 10.22m OD			
0 - 0.51m bgl	10.22 - 9.71m OD	300	Topsoil
0.51m - 0.95m bgl	9.71 - 9.27m OD	301	Subsoil
0.95m + bgl	9.27+ m OD	302	Natural deposits

Summary

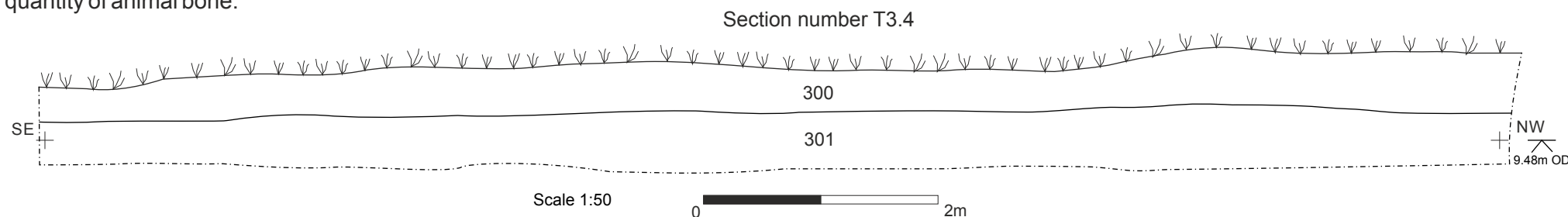
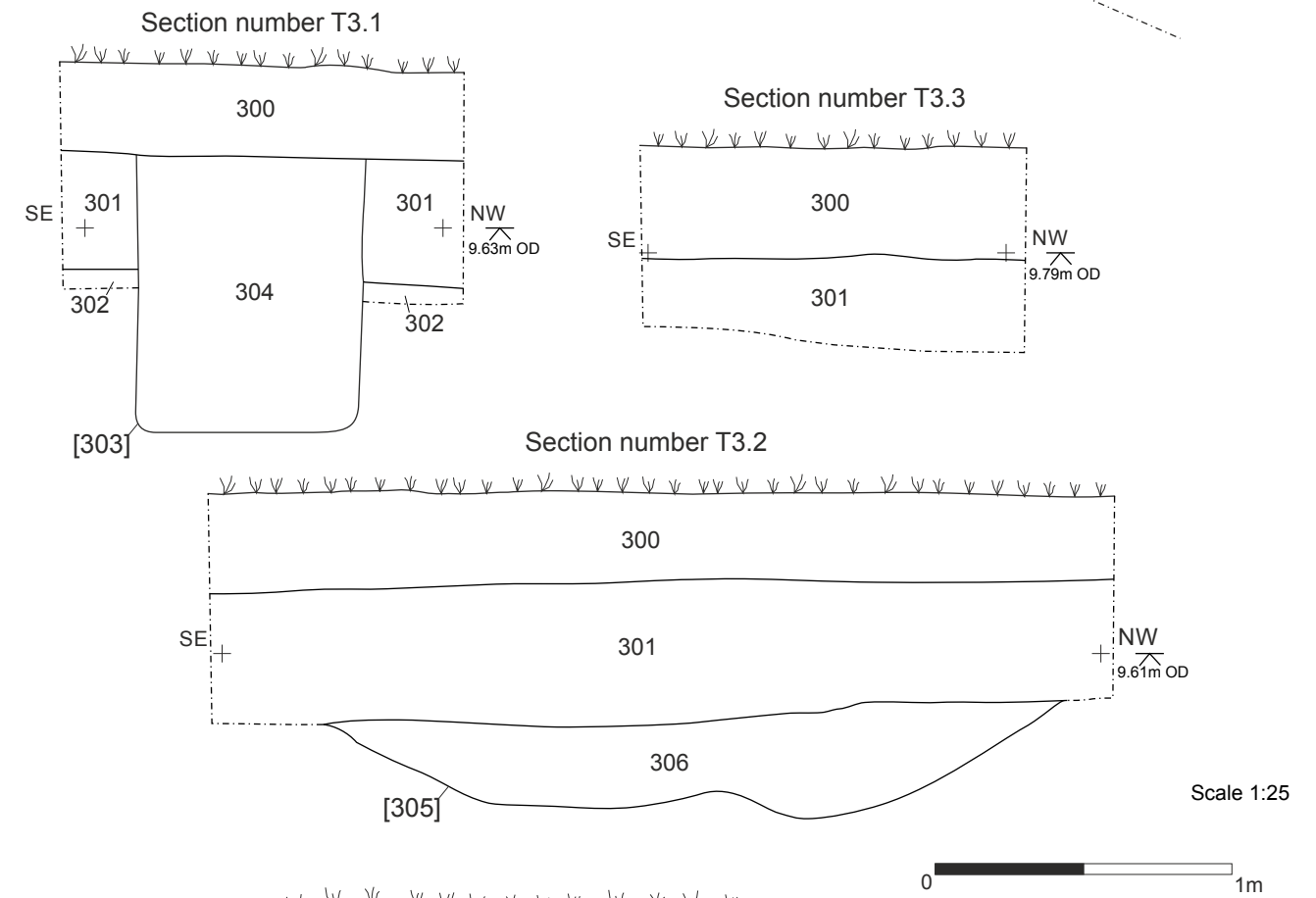
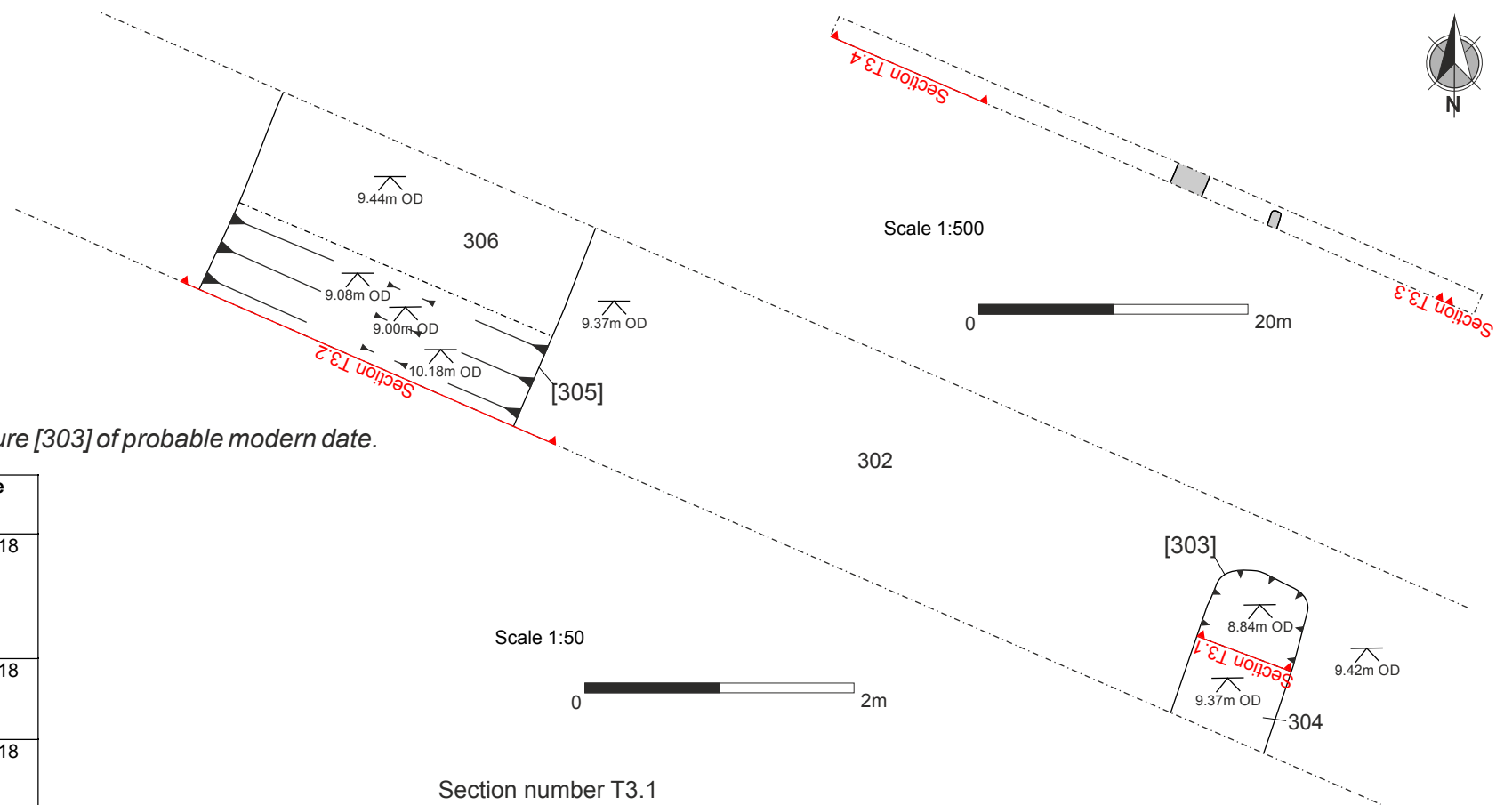
Trench 3 contained an undated probable land partition ditch [305] and linear butt-end/pit-like feature [303] of probable modern date.

Context No.	Trench	Type	Description	Thickness	Finds	Spot date	Initials/date
300	3	D	Dark grey brown silty sand topsoil with rare to occasional small-sized rounded and subangular flints and rare small-sized ceramic building material fragments	0.30-0.52m	No	-	SG/21 Mar 18
301	3	D	Mid orange brown silty sand subsoil with occasional medium-sized flint nodules	0.38-0.52m	No	-	SG/21 Mar 18
302	3	D	Mottled mid orange with mid grey brown and light yellow orange sand undisturbed 'natural' deposits with areas of silt and clay and moderate medium- to large-sized flint nodules	-	-	-	SG/21 Mar 18
303	3	C	Linear butt-end/pit	0.93m	No	Modern	SG/21 Mar 18
304	3	D	Mid grey brown with some orange mottling silty sand fill of [303] with occasional medium- to large-sized flint nodules	0.93m	No	Modern	SG/21 Mar 18
305	3	C	Linear feature	0.35m	-	Uncertain	SG/21 Mar 18
306	3	D	Mid orange brown silty sand fill of [305] with occasional medium-sized flint nodules	0.35m	Animal bone	Uncertain	SG/21 Mar 18

Trench 3 was excavated to depths of between c. 1.05m beneath present ground level at the northwest end of the trench (due to the presence of allotment soil) to c. 0.70m. Initially, c. 0.52m (northwest) to 0.30m of dark grey brown silty sand topsoil (300) with rare to occasional small-sized rounded and subangular flints and rare small-sized ceramic building material fragments was removed. Topsoil (300) overlay c. 0.52m (northwest) to 0.38m of mid orange brown silty sand subsoil (301) with occasional medium-sized flint nodules and mottled mid orange with mid grey brown and light yellow orange sand undisturbed 'natural' deposits (302) with areas of silt and clay and moderate medium- to large-sized flint nodules.

Linear butt-end/pit-like feature [303] extended beyond the south edge of Trench 3 and measured c. 0.75m wide and c. 0.93m deep. It contained mid grey brown with some orange mottling silty sand fill (304) with occasional medium- to large-sized flint nodules that produced no finds.

Linear feature [305] extended beyond the north and south edges of Trench 3 and measured c. 2.45m wide and a maximum 0.35m deep. It contained mid orange brown silty sand fill (306) with occasional medium-sized flint nodules that produced a small quantity of animal bone.



Trench 4 approximately NW-SE c. 15.5m by 1.6m

Section number Tr4.1

0m bgl = 10.18m OD

0 - 0.37m bgl	10.18 - 9.81m OD	400	Topsoil
0.37m - 0.59m bgl	9.81 - 9.59m OD	401	Subsoil
0.59m+ bgl	9.59m+ OD	402	Natural deposits

Section number Tr4.2

0m bgl = 10.09m OD

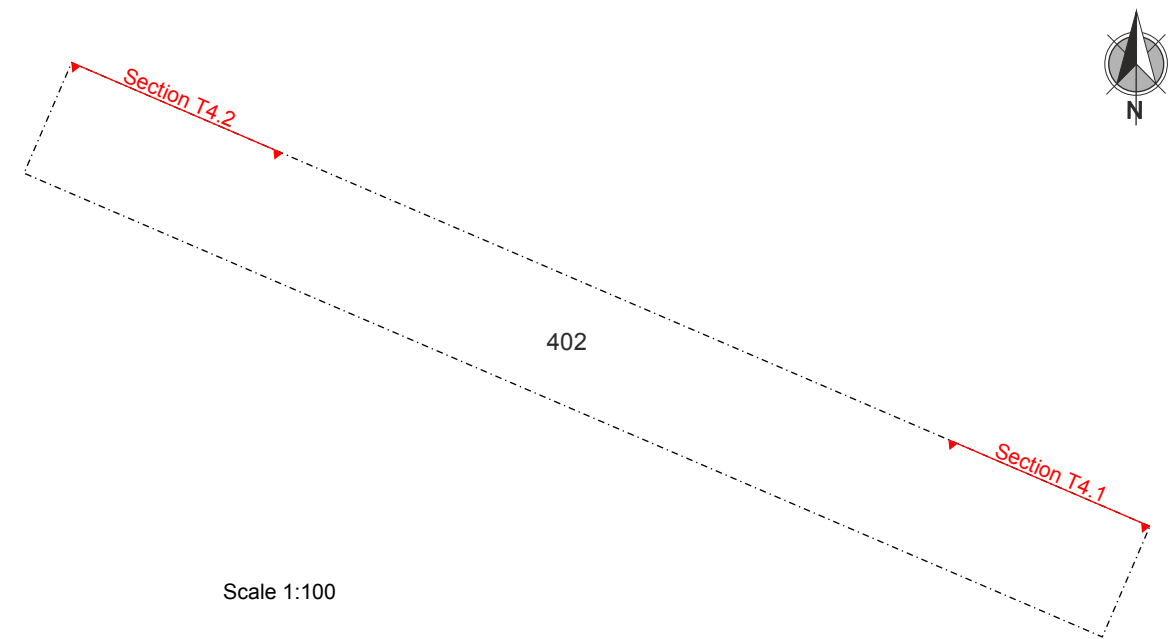
0 - 0.35m bgl	10.09 - 9.74m OD	400	Topsoil
0.35m - 0.49m bgl	9.74 - 9.60m OD	401	Subsoil
0.49m+ bgl	9.60m+ OD	402	Natural deposits

Context No.	Trench	Type	Description	Thickness	Findings	Spot date	Initials/date
400	4	D	Dark brown silty sand topsoil with rare to occasional small-sized subangular flints and rare to occasional small-sized ceramic building material fragments	0.35m	No	-	SG/21 Mar 18
401	4	D	Light to mid orange brown silty sand subsoil with occasional small- to medium-sized subrounded flints	0.14-0.22m	No	-	SG/21 Mar 18
402	4	D	Mottled light to mid orange with light yellow brown sand undisturbed 'natural' deposits with areas of creamy white chalk and occasional medium-sized flint nodules	-	-	-	SG/21 Mar 18

Summary

Trench 4 contained no archaeological remains.

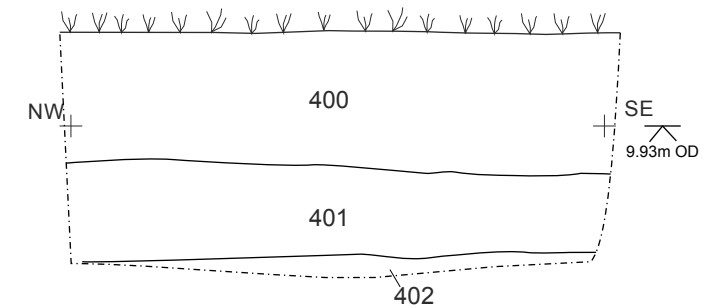
Trench 4 was excavated to a depth of c. 0.48m (northwest end) to c. 0.62m beneath present ground level removing c. 0.3m of dark brown silty sand topsoil (400) with rare to occasional small-sized subangular flints and rare to occasional small-sized ceramic building material fragments and c. 0.14m to c. 0.22m of light to mid orange brown silty sand subsoil (401) with occasional small- to medium-sized subrounded flints. Subsoil (401) overlay mottled light to mid orange with light yellow brown sand undisturbed 'natural' deposits (402) with areas of creamy white chalk and occasional medium-sized flint nodules.



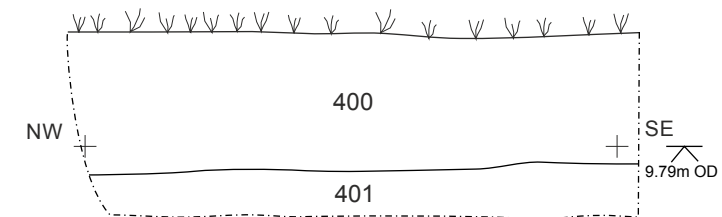
Scale 1:100



Section number T4.1



Section number T4.2



Scale 1:20



Trench 5 approximately NE-SW c. 31m by 1.6m



Section number Tr5.1			
0m bgl = 10.33m OD			
0 - 0.42m bgl	10.33 - 9.91m OD	500	Topsoil
0.42m - 0.73m bgl	9.91 - 9.60m OD	501	Subsoil
0.73m + bgl	9.60 + m OD	502	Natural deposits

Section number Tr5.2			
0m bgl = 10.48m OD			
0 - 0.38m bgl	10.48 - 10.10m OD	500	Topsoil
0.38m - 0.57m bgl	10.10 - 9.91m OD	501	Subsoil
0.57m + bgl	9.91 + m OD	502	Natural deposits

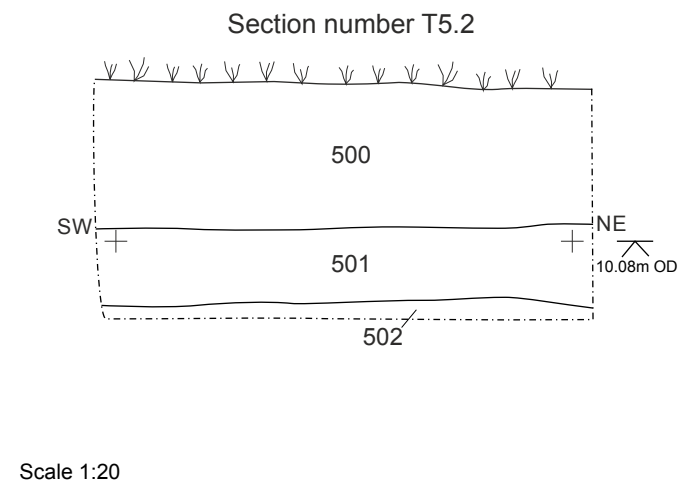
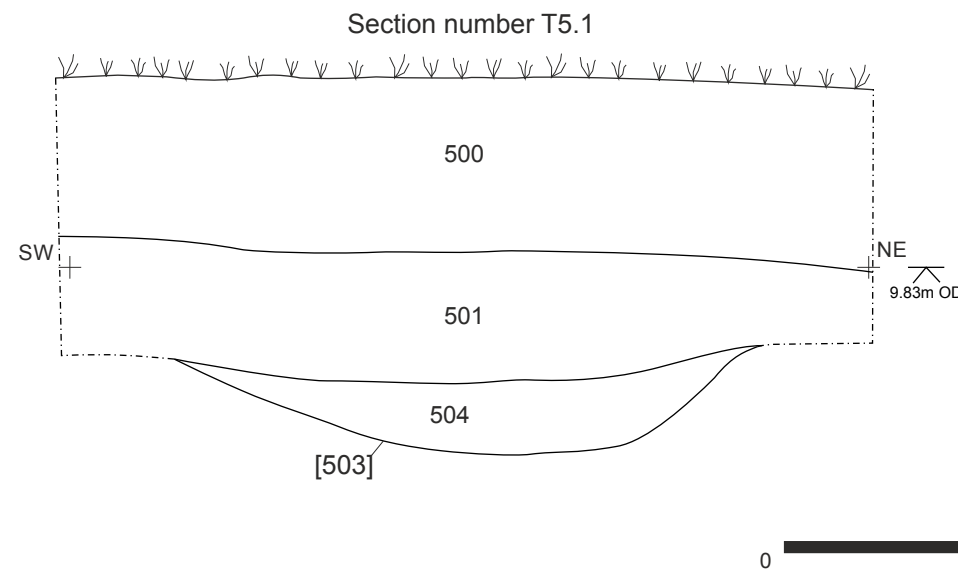
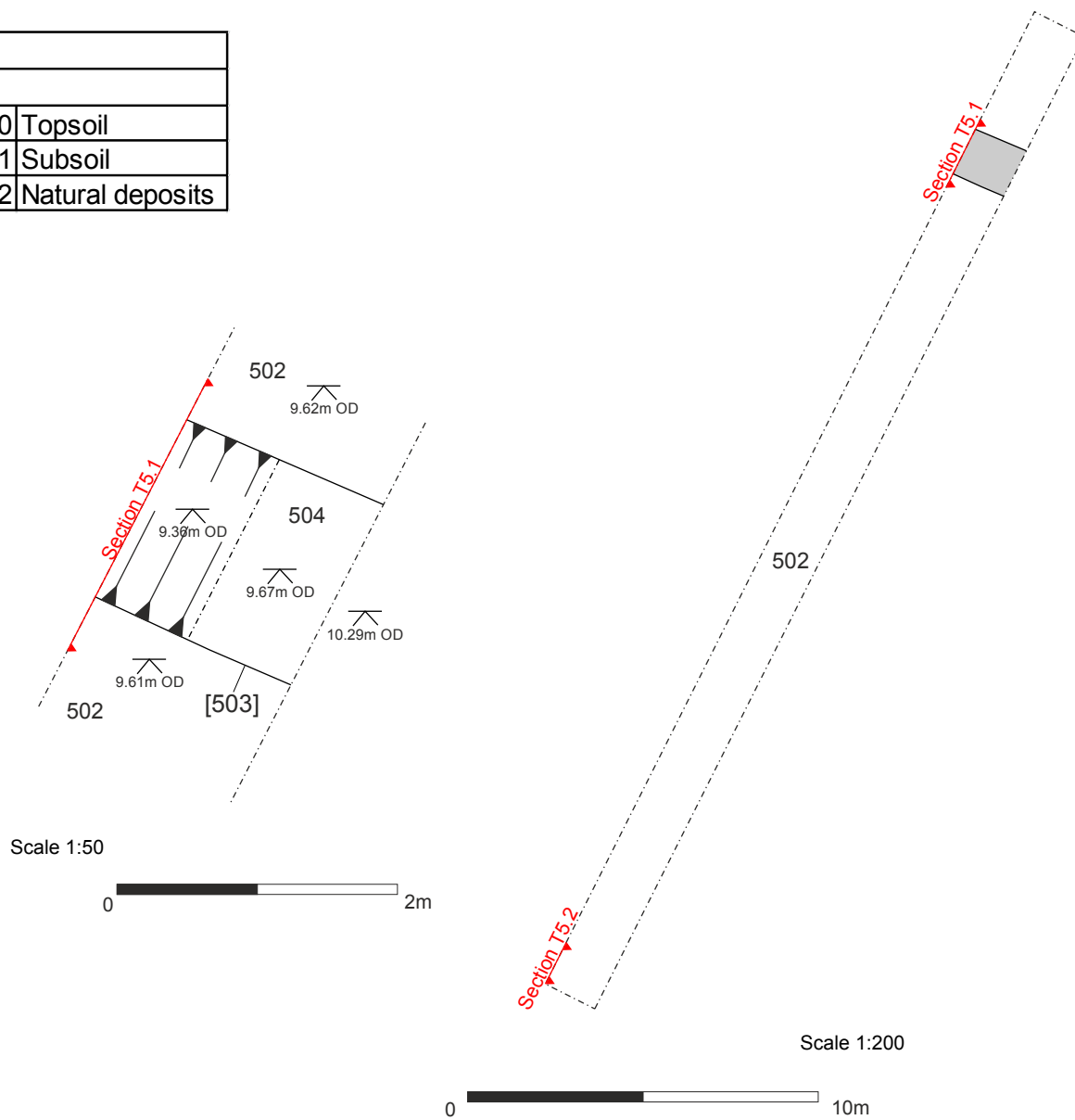
Context No.	Trench	Type	Description	Thickness	Finds	Spot date	Initials/date
500	5	D	Dark brown silty sand topsoil with rare to occasional small-sized rounded and subangular flints	0.38-0.48m	No	-	SG/21 Mar 18
501	5	D	Light to mid orange brown silty sand subsoil with occasional medium-sized flint nodules	0.19-0.31m	No	-	SG/21 Mar 18
502	5	D	Mottled light to mid orange with light yellow brown sand undisturbed 'natural' deposits with areas of creamy white chalk and occasional medium-sized flint nodules	-	-	-	SG/21 Mar 18
503	5	C	Linear feature	0.20m	-	Uncertain	SG/21 Mar 18
504	5	D	Mid brown silty sand fill of [503] with occasional small-sized subrounded flints	0.20m	Animal bone	Uncertain	SG/21 Mar 18

Summary

Trench 5 contained an undated linear feature [503] that produced a small quantity of animal bones.

Trench 5 was excavated to a maximum depth of c. 0.75m beneath ground level (at the northeast end of the trench) removing a c. 0.38-0.48m of dark brown silty sand topsoil (500) with rare to occasional small-sized rounded and subangular flints and c. 0.19-0.31m of light to mid orange brown silty sand subsoil (501) with occasional medium-sized flint nodules. Subsoil (501) overlay mottled light to mid orange with light yellow brown sand undisturbed 'natural' deposits (502) with areas of creamy white chalk and occasional medium-sized flint nodules.

Approximately northwest-to-southeast linear feature [503] lay towards the northeast end of Trench 5. It measured c. 1.55m wide and c. 0.20m deep and contained mid brown silty sand fill (504) with occasional small-sized subrounded flints that produced a small quantity of animal bone.



9.0 Faunal Remains

by Julie Curl, April 2018

9.1 Introduction

- 9.1.1 The animal bone was identified to species and element where possible and the results are presented in Table 1.
- 9.1.2 A total of 48g of faunal remains, consisting of nine elements were produced from two linear feature fills of uncertain date. The remains are in good condition, although some are fragmented.

Table 1. Faunal remains summary

Context	Feature	Trench	Context Qty	Context Wt (g)	Species	NISP	Comments
306	Linear 305	3	7	21	Sheep	1	Proximal metacarpal
306	Linear 305	3			Cat	6	Femurs with fusion line visible on femur head and distal end unfused, tibia, 2 vertebrae
504	Linear 503	5	2	27	Mammal	2	Fragments of the shaft of a large mammal limb bone

9.2 Results

- 9.2.1 The bone from the linear feature [305], fill (306) from Trench 3, produced 21g of bone. One sheep proximal metacarpal was identified. Six elements were from a cat, with two femurs that had an unfused distal end and the femur heads showed the fusion line, indicating a young cat, the cat remains included a tibia and two lumbar vertebrae. The cat is most likely of domestic origin. The cat femurs are both broken and the colour and condition of the breaks suggest they were broken before burial, so this may be the burial of an accidental death.
- 9.2.2 The linear feature [503], fill (504) from Trench 5, produced two pieces of a limb bone shaft from a large mammal of cattle/equid size.
- 9.2.3 The condition of the bone varied in the assemblage and this would suggest the sheep and large mammal fragments are considerably older than the cat remains in the assemblage.

10.0 Conclusions and Discussion

- 10.1 The author has a high confidence rating of the results. Generally, site conditions were good though the water table was encountered in Trench 1. However, this did not cause problems identifying remains as water rose slowly over a period of time.
- 10.2 Very few archaeological remains were encountered. Undated linear features were present in trenches 3 and 5 and the fills of each produced small quantities of animal bone. These features did not correlate with cropmarks identified from aerial photographs. It is possible they relate to land partition activities in association with nearby Manor Farm, a former 18th century common-edge farmstead. The alignment of these features with current boundaries may indicate a more recent date. No evidence of medieval or Post-medieval settlement was present. It is possible settlement occurred close-by but to the north near Manor Farm where quantities of medieval and Post-medieval pottery and earthworks have previously been recorded. The animal bone remains indicate the disposal of probably domestic waste into the linear features when they were open, further indicating that settlement probably occurred in the near vicinity. A seemingly more recent burial of a young cat

was probably intrusive into one of these features, apparently the result of a traumatic death. A modern dump was present in Trench 2 and a probably modern feature was present in Trench 3.

- 10.3 Decisions regarding further mitigation requirements will be made by the Norfolk County Council Historic Environment Service in association with Breckland District Council.

Acknowledgments

The project was undertaken by Chris Birks on behalf of Mr and Mrs Thornton who also funded the work.

Many thanks to Mark Kemp at Rigour Survey Limited and to Tim Ollett at Fieldline Limited who provided and operated plant. Fieldwork was undertaken by Chris Birks, Simon Greenslade and Sarah Leppard and the report was written by Chris Birks. Many thanks to Julie Curl for the analysis and reporting of faunal remains.

Thanks to Peter Watkins at the Norfolk Historic Environment Record office based at Gressenhall. Thanks also to James Albone, Steve Hickling, Charlotte Jarvis, John Percival and David Robertson at the Norfolk County Council Historic Environment Service.

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Appendix 1 Context Summary

Context No.	Trench	Type	Description	Thickness	Findings	Spot date	Initials/date
100	1	D	Dark grey brown silty sand topsoil with occasional small-sized ceramic building material fragments and occasional small-sized angular flints	c. 0.38m	No	-	SL/21 Mar 18
101	1	D	Dark brown silty sand subsoil with occasional small- to medium-sized angular flints	c. 0.37m	No	-	SL/21 Mar 18
102	1	D	Mid orange brown sand undisturbed 'natural' deposits with areas of silt and light yellow clay and occasional medium-sized flint nodules	-	No	-	SL/21 Mar 18
103	1	D	Pale creamy yellow clay with moderate chalk flecks and occasional medium-sized angular flints	c. 0.15m	No	?Modern	SL/21 Mar 18
200	2	D	Dark grey brown silty sand topsoil with occasional small-sized angular flints	c. 0.3m	No	-	SL/21 Mar 18
201	2	D	Mid orange brown silty sand subsoil with moderate medium-sized subrounded flints	c. 0.42m	No	-	SL/21 Mar 18
202	2	D	Mottled mid orange with mid grey brown and light yellow orange sand undisturbed 'natural' deposits with areas of silt and clay and occasional medium-sized rounded and subangular flints	-	-	-	SL/21 Mar 18
203	2	C	Modern NE-SW rubbish pit	Min 0.45m	-	Modern	SL/21 Mar 18
204	2	D	Dark grey brown/black silty sand fill of [203]	Min 0.45m	Glass, metal	Modern	SL/21 Mar 18
300	3	D	Dark grey brown silty sand topsoil with rare to occasional small-sized rounded and subangular flints and rare small-sized ceramic building material fragments	0.30-0.52m	No	-	SG/21 Mar 18
301	3	D	Mid orange brown silty sand subsoil with occasional medium-sized flint nodules	0.38-0.52m	No	-	SG/21 Mar 18
302	3	D	Mottled mid orange with mid grey brown and light yellow orange sand undisturbed 'natural' deposits with areas of silt and clay and moderate medium- to large-sized flint nodules	-	-	-	SG/21 Mar 18
303	3	C	Linear butt-end/pit	0.93m	No	Modern	SG/21 Mar 18
304	3	D	Mid grey brown with some orange mottling silty sand fill of [303] with occasional medium- to large-sized flint nodules	0.93m	No	Modern	SG/21 Mar 18
305	3	C	Linear feature	0.35m	-	Uncertain	SG/21 Mar 18
306	3	D	Mid orange brown silty sand fill of [305] with occasional medium-sized flint nodules	0.35m	Animal bone	Uncertain	SG/21 Mar 18
400	4	D	Dark brown silty sand topsoil with rare to occasional small-sized subangular flints and rare to occasional small-sized ceramic building material fragments	0.35m	No	-	SG/21 Mar 18
401	4	D	Light to mid orange brown silty sand subsoil with occasional small- to medium-sized subrounded flints	0.14-0.22m	No	-	SG/21 Mar 18
402	4	D	Mottled light to mid orange with light yellow brown sand undisturbed 'natural'	-	-	-	SG/21 Mar 18

			deposits with areas of creamy white chalk and occasional medium-sized flint nodules				
500	5	D	Dark brown silty sand topsoil with rare to occasional small-sized rounded and subangular flints	0.38-0.45m	No	-	SG/21 Mar 18
501	5	D	Light to mid orange brown silty sand subsoil with occasional medium-sized flint nodules	0.19-0.31m	No	-	SG/21 Mar 18
502	5	D	Mottled light to mid orange with light yellow brown sand undisturbed 'natural' deposits with areas of creamy white chalk and occasional medium-sized flint nodules	-	-	-	SG/21 Mar 18
503	5	C	Linear feature	0.20m	-	Uncertain	SG/21 Mar 18
504	5	D	Mid brown silty sand fill of [503] with occasional small-sized subrounded flints	0.20m	Animal bone	Uncertain	SG/21 Mar 18

Appendix 2 Finds summary

Context	Context description	Trench	Type	Quantity	Weight (g)	Spotdate
306	Fill of linear feature [305]	3	Animal bone	7	21	Uncertain
504	Fill of linear feature [503]	5	Animal bone	2	27	Uncertain

Appendix 3 OASIS Record

OASIS ID: *chrisbir1-315354*

Project details

Project name	Programme of mitigatory work - Phase 1 Trial Trenching at 'Land East of Rocklands Road, Shropham, Norfolk'
Short description of the project	A programme of archaeological mitigation - Phase 1 informative trial trenching was carried out at 'Land East of Rocklands Road, Shropham, Norfolk' prior to proposed residential development of the site and to aid decisions regarding further mitigation. Very few archaeological remains were encountered. Undated linear features were present in trenches 3 and 5 and the fills of each produced small quantities of animal bone, probably indicating settlement nearby. These features did not correlate with cropmarks identified from aerial photographs. They may relate to land partition activities associated with the former 18th century common-edge farmstead at Manor Farm, though the alignment of the features with current boundaries may indicate a more recent date. A modern dump was present in Trench 2 and a probably modern feature was present in Trench 3.
Project dates	Start: 19-03-2018 End: 23-03-2018
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	ENF143502 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Current Land use	Vacant Land 2 - Vacant land not previously developed
Monument type	DITCH Uncertain
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Uncertain
Methods & techniques	""Sample Trenches""; ""Targeted Trenches""
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	After outline determination (eg. As a reserved matter)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	NORFOLK BRECKLAND SHROPHAM Land East of Rockland Road, Shropham, Norfolk
Study area	3600 Square metres
Site coordinates	TL 9860 9330 52.500919245107 0.92629809402 52 30 03 N 000 55 34 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	Landowner

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive Exists?	No
Paper Archive recipient	Norfolk Museums Service
Paper Archive ID	ENF143502
Paper Contents	"Animal Bones"
Paper Media available	"Photograph", "Plan", "Context sheet", "Report", "Section", "Unpublished Text"
Paper Archive notes	Report includes colour digital images

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Report on a Programme of Archaeological Mitigatory Work - Phase 1 Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trenching at 'Land East of Rocklands Road, Shropham, Norfolk'
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Birks, C.
Other bibliographic details	Report Number CB584R v.1.1
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Appendix 4 Photographic Index

Plate 1. Deposit (103) in Trench 1, looking northwest



Scales are 2m and 1m in 0.5m increments

Plate 2. Feature [303] in Trench 3, looking southwest



Scale is 1m in 0.5m increments

Plate 3. Feature [305] in Trench 3, looking northwest



Scales are 2m and 1m in 0.5m increments

Plate 4. Feature [503] in Trench 5, looking northwest



Scale is 1m in 0.5m increments