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The Inn on the Green, Chapel Street, New Buckenham, Norfolk

Grid reference TM 0876 9049

Breckland District Council Planning Reference 3PL/2020/0421/F

**A Programme of Archaeological Mitigatory Works comprising Open-area
Excavation**

18 January 2021

Norfolk Historic Environment Record event number ENF150819

Norfolk County Council Environment Service reference CNF48903

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Prepared for

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Summary

A programme of archaeological mitigatory works comprising open-area excavation was carried out at 'The Inn on the Green, Chapel Street, New Buckenham, Norfolk' on 18 January 2021, prior to residential development (Fig. 1, Norfolk Historic Environment Record (NHER) ENF150819). A large feature was recorded possibly associated with the medieval planned town of New Buckenham and seemingly used for the disposal of domestic waste. Made-ground deposits of Post-medieval/modern date and demolition waste probably from a row of 19th century cottages were also recorded.

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 A Programme of Archaeological Mitigatory Works comprising Open-area Excavation at 'The Inn on the Green, New Buckenham, Norfolk' (grid reference TM 0876 9049, centred at, Fig. 1) was requested by the Norfolk County Council Environment Service (reference CNF48903). Proposals are to construct two semi-detached properties and convert the ground floor of the existing Public House into two residential flats with associated access and parking

Figure 1 Site Location



- 1.2 Works were carried out according to Written Scheme of Investigation, CB683 v.1.1, approved by the Norfolk County Council 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) and *Standards for Development-led Archaeological Projects in Norfolk* (Robertson *et al* 2018).
- 1.3 Report, CB683R v.1.0, summarises the results of the excavations and a copy was submitted to the Norfolk County Council Environment Service for consideration. Approval was received on 07 April 2021 prior to preparation of this final copy, CB683R v.1.1.

2.0 Project Background

- 2.1 Planning permission has been granted for the construction of two semi-detached properties and to convert the ground floor of the existing Public House into two residential flats with associated access and parking subject to a Programme of Archaeological Mitigatory Works in accordance with *National Planning Policy Framework*. Communities and Local Government (2019) and a Brief prepared by the Norfolk County Council Environment Service (reference CNF48903). The Programme of Archaeological Mitigatory Works comprised open-area excavation, commencing with the excavation of an initial trench (Phase 1). The findings of the initial trenching were used by the Norfolk County Council Environment Service to determine whether the trench required extension to include the whole footprint of the proposed building if features of importance are found and these cannot be preserved *in situ* (Phase 2). Phase 2 works were not required.
- 2.2 Norfolk Historic Environment Record event number ENF150819 and Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) ID: chrisbir-412296 (*Appendix 11*) apply.
- 2.3 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), *Standards for Development-led Archaeological Projects in Norfolk* (Robertson *et al* 2018) and be submitted to the Norfolk Museums Service under archive accession number NWHCM:2021.46. It is currently held by Chris Birks.

3.0 Archaeological & Historical Background

- 3.1 A search of entries in the Norfolk Historic Environment Record (NHER) within a 250m radius of the site was obtained on 26 January 2021 and produced 112 records. Summaries of records are provided 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 The development site includes the Inn on the Green and lies within the 12th century medieval planned town of New Buckenham in a significant location fronting onto the area of the medieval marketplace and to the east of the Norman castle. It is understood that it was built in 1898 as a railway hotel named The George but the train route between Attleborough and Diss never materialised. It and a row of cottages along the north side of Chapel Street are depicted on a late-19th century First Edition Ordnance Survey map and it is believed the cottages were demolished in the 1950s. No information relating to the site was available from tithe and enclosure maps and there are no listings for the inn or cottages in the NHER.
- 3.3 The earliest activities during the prehistoric period are represented through the recovery of finds (NHER 9194, 30609, 31207, 39661, 40624, 40629, 51520, 54160, 64516) and the site of two possible Bronze Age barrows (NHER 9196).
- 3.4 A possible Roman road has been identified from aerial photographs (NHER 57350). Roman (NHER 9200, 31207, 40624, 51520, 59861, 64516) and Saxon (NHER 9200, 31207, 40624, 64516) finds indicate activities during these periods.
- 3.5 New Buckenham was laid out as a rectangular planned and fortified Norman town on a simple grid pattern attached to the D'Albini's castle (NHER 40577) in Old Buckenham parish between 1146 and 1176. It functioned as a small borough and market town. This is a remarkable example of a planned town that has generally kept to its original boundaries and layout. Within the defensive ditch are many very fine 15th to 18th century houses and the mostly 15th century parish church (NHER 40579).

- 3.6 An oval area of land predates New Buckenham castle and town and part of it is still surrounded by Haugh Ditch, a waterfilled ditch (NHER 31005). It was formerly part of the Bishop's Manor of Eccles, and was transferred to D'Albini as part of the arrangements for the new castle. It was used as the town field of New Buckenham. Buckenham deer park (NHER 44620) was laid out by William d'Albini around 1100 and expanded by his son, William the Strong, in the 12th century probably as part of his development of the new castle and the planned town of New Buckenham. The park is marked on maps made in 1597 and 1693 and probably went out of use in the early-18th century. A possible section of Bunn's Bank (NHER 44620) that may have Saxon origins and may also have formed a park boundary for the deer park has been recorded (NHER 57351).
- 3.7 Medieval remains include a moat at Moat House (NHER 39357) and deposits associated with New Buckenham's medieval town ditch (NHER 41233) were recorded here during the construction of a new bridge in 2003. A section of the town ditch was also recorded on the site of a former snooker hall on Church Farm Lane, as well as two dog burials (NHER 39661). The ditch has also been recorded at a number of other locations (NHER 40623, 40625, 40626, 41233, 51520). It is understood that following infilling of the ditch as the town expanded in the 16th century, that parts remained as open water and used as tanning pits. Other medieval remains include St Mary's Chapel founded by William d'Albini in the 12th century (NHER 39594), St Martin's Church founded in the 13th century (NHER 40579), Old Vicarage, originally a guildhall in the 15th century (NHER 40581), and a number of houses, some of which served as shops or used for other commercial purposes (NHER 40584, 40592, 40600, 40604, 40611, 40615, 40616, 40617 that later became The Swan Inn and also incorporated an earlier medieval house (NHER 40641), 40621, 40630 and 41391 that became the Crown Inn in 1596. Activities during the medieval period are also indicated through the recovery of finds (NHER 9200, 30103, 30609, 31207, 37648, 39661, 40611, 40612, 40615, 40622, 40624, 40626, 40629, 40634, 40637, 40638, 40639, 40640, 40777, 51520, 52831, 59861, 60892, 62548, 64516) and features recorded during archaeological interventions (NHER 37648, 39460, 64516).
- 3.8 Post-medieval remains include the market cross, originally two 16th century shops (NHER 40580) and adjoining cottage (NHER 40596), windmills (NHER 15303, 15304), Hunt's farmhouse and barn (NHER 37612), houses (NHER 40578, 40583, 40585, 40586, 40587, 40588, and 40589, 40590 and 40613 with probable medieval origins, 40594, 40595, 40597, 40599, 40601, 40602 that became the King's Head public house, 40603, 40606, 40607 that incorporates The Bull Inn of 15th century date, 40608 adapted for use as a warehouse and later, a house, 40609, 40614, 40618 that incorporated a butcher's shop, 40619, 40620 to the immediate west of the development site, 40636, 40642, 41038 including a shoemaker's shop, 41039, 41040, 41041 with medieval origins, 41043, originally a barn converted into cottages and a butcher's shop, 41641 with 16th century elements), shops (NHER 40591), King's Stores a house and shop (NHER 40593), a forge (NHER 40598), almshouses (NHER 40605, 40610), Park House, a 16th century building and the White Hart Inn in 1600 (NHER 40643), a house formerly a school (NHER 55248), a shed opposite the church incorporating reused limestone blocks, probably during the church's restoration in the 19th century (NHER 41284) and the site of a demolished (NHER 40582) and extant (NHER 58181) Wesleyan chapels. Evidence of probable small-scale cultivation during the 18th century has been recorded (NHER 51520). The recovery of finds also indicates activities during the Post-medieval period (NHER 9200, 30103, 30609, 31207, 37648, 39661, 40611, 40612, 40613, 40615, 40624, 40625, 40626, 40627, 40628, 40629, 40634, 40640, 40678, 40777, 49104, 49983, 51520, 52831, 59861, 60892, 62548, 64515) and features have been recorded during archaeological interventions (NHER 40612, 40627, 40628, 40629, 49104, 49983, 52831, 64516, 64572). Modern remains include a World War Two observation post (NHER 44632), evidence of ridge and furrow (NHER 41673) and a type-K6 telephone box (NHER 43200).

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 areas of glacial sands and gravel (Funnell 2005). The soil landscape borders South Norfolk Claylands and Brecklands (Williamson 2005).
- 4.2 The site lies centrally within New Buckenham on level ground at an elevation of c. 47m OD.

5.0 Methodology

- 5.1 A full method statement is included in the Written Scheme of Investigation, CB683 v.1.1 (*Appendix 1*). All works were carried out as per *Standards for Development-led Archaeological Projects in Norfolk* (Robertson *et al* 2018).
- 5.2 A tracked hydraulic-type excavator with toothless ditching bucket was used for the mechanical excavation of modern overburden deposits to the depth of geological horizons, or to the upper interface of archaeological features or deposits, whichever was encountered first.
- 5.3 Deposits were removed in spits of no more than 0.1m and metal detecting was undertaken throughout mechanical excavation and within the trench base. Archaeological features and deposits and spoil were metal detected. Finds were recovered, labelled and bagged, and retained for later analysis by relevant specialists.

6.0 Results

6.1 Introduction

- 6.1.1 Site conditions were generally good and access was gained from Chapel Street to the south of the site. Excavations were carried out on 18 January 2021. The weather remained dry and mostly overcast with sunny spells.
- 6.1.2 The trench was located centrally within the footprint of the proposed new building and the location of the building had been marked on-site by the Client (*Fig. 2*).
- 6.1.3 Context numbers were allocated during fieldwork and are summarised in *Appendix 2*. A finds summary (*Appendix 3*), pottery catalogue (*Appendix 4*), clay tobacco pipe summary (*Appendix 5*), glass summary (*Appendix 6*), animal bone catalogue (*Appendix 7*), measurements following Von Den Driesch, 1976 (*Appendix 8*), metal finds summary (*Appendix 9*) and environmental summary (*Appendix 10*) are provided.

6.1 Observations

Figures 2 and 3

Context No.	Type	Description	Thickness	Depth	Finds	Comments	Spotdate
1	D	Flint gravel	c. 0.1m	c. 46.95m OD	-	-	Modern
2	D	Red brick and mortar rubble	c. 0.2-0.35m	c. 46.85m OD	-	-	Modern
3	D	Made ground	c. 0.2m	c. 46.60m OD	Pottery, clay tobacco pipe, glass, animal bone	-	19/20
4	D	Made ground	c. 0.6m	c. 46.40m OD	Pottery, clay tobacco pipe, animal bone	-	17/18
5	D	Cessy material	c. 0.05m	c. 46.40m OD+	-	-	-
U/S	F	Finds from spoil arisings	-	-	Metal	-	PMed/Modern

- 6.1.4 The trench measured c. 8m by 1.9m and was excavated to a depth of c. 1.3m beneath present ground level (to c. 45.6m OD) removing c. 0.1m of flint gravel (1) that formed the current car park surface above c. 0.2-0.35m of brick and mortar rubble deposit (2) (*Plates 1 and 2*). Deposit (2) overlay c. 0.2m of made-ground deposit (3) (at c. 46.60m OD) above c. 0.6m of made-ground deposit (4) (at c. 46.40m OD). Cessy material (5) was noted within deposit (4). A clay tobacco pipe stem of probable 19th century date, pottery sherds of mid-16th to 18th and 18th to 20th century date, a fragment of 19th/early-20th window glass and animal bone finds were recovered from (3). A fragment of clay tobacco pipe bowl of probable late-17th/early-18th century date, pottery sherds of late-14th to mid-16th and 17th to 18th century date and animal bone fragments were recovered from (4). Undated and Post-medieval/modern unstratified metal finds were recovered from spoil arisings. Drains were observed cutting deposit (3) (not illustrated).

Plate 1. General view, looking southeast



Scale is 2m in 0.2m intervals

Plate 2. Sample section of excavated deposits, looking southwest



Scales are 1m in 0.2m increments

Context No.	Type	Description	Thickness	Depth	Finds	Comments	Spotdate
5	D	Cessy material	c. 0.05m	c. 46.40m OD+	-	-	-
6	D	Undisturbed 'natural' deposits	-	c. 45.80m OD	-	-	-
7	C	Large feature	c. 1.2m+	c. 45.60m OD	-	-	Med/Pmed
8	D	Fill of [7]	c. 0.9m+	c. 45.60m OD+	Pottery Enviro <1>		13-M.16
9	D	Fill of [7]	c. 0.28m+	c. 45.80m OD	Pottery Enviro <2>	-	11-12
U/S	F	Finds from spoil arisings	-	-	Metal		PMed/Modern

6.1.5 Very large feature [7] (at c. 45.60m OD) extended mostly beyond the limits of excavation (*Plate 3*). A possible edge of this feature was recorded towards the northwest end of the trench where it cut undisturbed 'natural' deposits (6). Feature [7] contained two fills though it is possible made ground deposit (4) also filled this feature. Fill (8) that produced a sherd of late-14th to mid-16th century date and a sherd of 13th to 15th century pottery and fill (9) produced a sherd of 11th-12th century pottery and contained areas of cessy material (5). Four sherds from the same late-14th to mid-16th century vessel as represented from the sherd recovered from (8) were found in overlying made-ground deposit (4). Environmental sample <1> was taken from fill (8) and sample <2> from fill (9). A c. 0.7m deep sondage was excavated within fill (8) and fill (8) extended beyond this depth (c. 44.9m OD). The base of feature [7] was not observed.

Plate 3. Sample section through feature [7], looking southeast



Scale is 1m in 0.2m increments

5.1.1 Following confirmation of fieldwork as being complete by the Norfolk County Council Environment Service, the trench was backfilled by the Client's contractor. The trench did not require extension to include the footprint of the proposed building, decided by the Norfolk County Council Environment Service.

7.0 The Finds

by Sue Anderson

7.1 Pottery

7.1.1 Twenty-two sherds of pottery weighing 593g were collected from four contexts. Table 1 shows the quantification by fabric; a summary catalogue by context is included as *Appendix 4*.

Table 1. Pottery quantification by fabric

Description	Fabric	Date range	No	Wt/g	Eve	MNV
Early medieval ware micaceous	EMWM	11th-12th c.	1	4		1
Medieval coarseware micaceous	MCWM	L.12th-15th c.	1	12		1
Late medieval and transitional	LMT	L.14th-M.16th c.	5	84		2
Glazed red earthenware	GRE	M.16th-18th c.	5	186	0.44	3
Speckl glazed ware	SPEC	17th-18th c.	3	100	0.25	1
Late GRE	LGRE	18th-19th c.	1	31		1
Creamware	CRW	18th c.	1	21		1
Pearlware	PEW	L.18th-19th c.	1	102	0.27	1
Yellow ware	YELW	L.18th-E.20th c.	1	13		1
Refined factory-made whitewares	REFW	19th-20th c.	3	40	0.16	3
<i>Totals</i>			22	593	1.12	15

7.2 Methodology

- 7.2.1 Quantification was carried out using sherd count, weight and estimated vessel equivalent (eve). A full quantification by fabric, context and feature is available in the archive. All fabric codes were assigned from the Suffolk post-Roman fabric series, which includes Norfolk, Essex, Cambridgeshire and Midlands fabrics, as well as imported wares. Imports were identified from Jennings (1981). Form terminology follows MPRG (1998). Recording uses a system of letters for fabric codes together with number codes for ease of sorting in database format. The results were input directly onto an MS Access database, which forms the archive catalogue.

7.3 Pottery by period

- 7.3.1 One sherd of early medieval ware (fine sandy micaceous) was found in feature fill (9). A fragment of wheelmade medieval greyware, also fine sandy micaceous, was found in the same feature, in fill (8).
- 7.3.2 One body sherd of late medieval and transitional ware was also found in feature fill (8), and there were four sherds from the same vessel in made ground layer (4).
- 7.3.3 Post-medieval Glazed red earthenwares were recovered from layers (3) and (4) and all comprised fragments of bowls. There were pieces of two small bowls with bead rims in (4), including three joining sherds which provide a full profile of one of the bowls. A fragment of rim from (3) was a lid-seated collared type from a large bowl or pancheon. Also of this period were three sherds of a chafing dish in speckle glazed ware, which had one knob on the tapered rim, decorated with a small applied thumbled strip externally and a circular grid stamp on the inner side.
- 7.3.4 Fragments of modern pottery comprised a late glazed redware ?jar, a creamware dish/bowl, two willow pattern plates (one pearlware, the other refined whiteware), a yellow ware ?bowl base and two plain whiteware bowls were recovered from made ground (3).

7.4 Pottery by context

- 7.4.1 A summary of the pottery by context is provided in Table 2.

Table 2. Pottery types present by context

Feature	Context	Feature type	Fabric	Spot date
-	3	made ground	GRE LGRE CRW PEW YELW REFW	19th-E.20th c.
-	4	made ground	LMT GRE SPEC	17th c.
7	8	feature	MCWM LMT	L.14th c.
7	9	feature	EMWM	11th-12th c.

- 7.4.2 Pottery was recovered from the overlying layers of the site and from the fills of a large feature.

7.5 Discussion

- 7.5.1 This small assemblage represents activity with a broad date range covering the 11th to 19th/20th centuries. It contains a high proportion of Post-medieval and modern wares and only a handful

of medieval wares, although the latter appear to be well stratified. Very little medieval pottery has been recovered and studied in detail from the town previously, the main exceptions being a small assemblage from the old village hall site and Castle Hill Road (Anderson 2008 and 2018). Both groups included medieval coarsewares in medium sandy and highly micaceous fabrics, as well as sherds of Grimston-type ware and LMT.

7.6 Clay tobacco pipe

- 7.6.1 Two fragments of clay tobacco pipes were recovered (*Appendix 5*), both from made ground. From (3) there was a fragment of stem with a bore diameter of 1.5mm, suggesting a 19th-century date. A fragment of bowl from (4) was probably of late 17th or early 18th-century date.

7.7 Glass

- 7.7.1 A fragment of window glass was found in made ground (3) (*Appendix 6*). It was 1.5mm thick and had one original straight edge. It is likely to be a piece of greenhouse window glass of 19th/early 20th-century date.

8.0 Animal Bone (*Appendix 7, 8*)

by Julie Curl

8.1 Methodology

- 8.1.1 A summary assessment was carried out following a modified version of guidelines by English Heritage (Davis, 1992) and Baker and Worley, 2014. All of the bone was examined to determine range of species and elements present. A record was also made of butchering and any indications of skinning, hornworking and other modifications. When possible ages were estimated along with any other relevant information, such as pathologies. Measurements were considered where appropriate following Von Den Driesch, 1976, and bones suitable for a tooth record following Hillson, 1996 recorded. Sheep and goat were distinguished where possible using criteria by Albarella and Salvagno, 2017, Halstead, *et al*, 2002 and Payne 1969 and 1985. Counts and weights were noted for each context and counts made for each species. Where bone could not be identified to species, they were grouped as, for example, 'large mammal', 'bird' or 'small mammal'. Attempts were made, where possible, to refit possible fragments in the same bag and these were included in NISP counts. As this is a small assemblage, information was recorded directly into the appendix catalogue.

8.2 The bone assemblage

8.2.1 Quantification, provenance and preservation

- 8.2.1.1 A total of 327g of bone, consisting of 8 elements was recovered, with the totals quantified by feature, trench, count and weight in Table 3. All of the bone was from two contexts, both made ground, with finds including clay tobacco pipe which is of a Post-medieval date range. The bone is in good condition, although much is fragmented from butchering, breakages and gnawing. Canid gnawing was noted on a cattle metapodial from Context (4), with gnawing at both ends of the bone; such bones are often from skinning waste and possibly given to dogs for gnawing or they might easily be scavenged. Invertebrate (insect, isopod, mollusc) damage was low, suggesting waste was rapidly buried. No burning was seen on any of the bone, suggesting that burial was the favoured method of disposal.

Table 3. Quantification of the faunal remains

Context	Type	Date	Ctxt Qty	Wt (g)	Species	NISP
3	Made Ground	Post-medieval	4	241g	Cattle	2
					Pig	1
					Goose	1
4	Made Ground	Post-medieval	4	86g	Cattle	1
					Sheep/goat	1
					Mammal	2

8.3 Species range and modifications and other observations

- 8.3.1 Four meat species were positively identified in the assemblage. The assemblage is quantified by species, feature and NISP in Table 3. In addition, dogs are also represented in the assemblage from gnawing marks on one bone.
- 8.3.2 **Cattle** were seen in fills (3) and (4). A skull fragment with a horncore attached was found in (3), with the horn measuring 81mm, indicating a breed such as the small Dexter, Belted Galloway or Celtic Shorthorn. An adult cattle metacarpal was found in (4) which the measurement indicates a small cattle with a shoulder height of approximately 875mm, which is in the range for the smallest breed of cattle, the Dexter, and probably a female; the Dexter type nearly always has a shoulder height of below one metre (1000mm).
- 8.3.3 **Pig** were represented in (3) with a juvenile thoracic vertebra and **sheep/goat** were recorded in (4) with a chopped tibia.
- 8.3.4 A single bird bone was found in (3), with the proximal end of a humerus from a large species of **goose**, comparable to either domestic or the wild Greylag in size.
- 8.3.5 Two fragments of mammal bone from (4) showed no diagnostic features that would allow species identification and these could only be recorded as '**mammal**'.

8.4 Discussion and conclusions

- 8.4.1 This is a small assemblage, but relatively rich in species and information. The remains consist of a range of processing and meat waste from the main food species. The cattle metapodial shows at least one dog was present on site with the gnawing on the bone and such waste is commonly available for dogs consumption. The goose may have been a domestic bird kept for eggs, feathers and meat, but a wild caught bird is possible.
- 8.4.2 There is a suggestion from the cattle remains that a small breed of cattle may have been kept locally. Small breeds of cow were commonly kept since the Roman period for ploughing, cart pulling, meat and by-products and continue to be popular in the present day as these small breeds are easily kept and fed.

8.5 Recommendations for further work

- 8.5.1 This is a small assemblage that has limited potential for further study and no further work is recommended on this particular assemblage. If further work is carried out at this site it is recommended that samples are taken for sieving to maximise chances of recovery for small bones. If further work produces bone, then this assemblage can be considered in the analysis.

9.0 Metal Finds

by Rebecca Sillwood

9.1 Introduction

- 9.1.1 Three metal finds were recovered from this site, two of copper alloy and one of lead. All pieces were recovered unstratified from the spoil (*Appendix 9*).
- 9.1.2 All details of the finds are recorded directly into this report.

9.2 The Assemblage

- 9.2.1 An illegible copper alloy coin, weighing 1.2g, and measuring 21mm in diameter, was found on the site. This coin, though illegible, is likely to be Post-medieval in date and appears similar in size to Georgian farthings, and therefore may be c. 18th-E.19th century in date.
- 9.2.2 A flattened copper alloy tube, probably a ferrule, was also found. This piece weighed 8g and measured 26mm in length by 22mm in width. The piece appeared to be a tube with both ends open but was completely flattened. Ferrules are strips of metal used most usually to protect the ends of wooden objects, such as umbrellas or walking sticks.
- 9.2.3 Finally, an undiagnostic fragment of lead sheet was recovered, weighing 8g. This piece is undatable.

10.0 Environmental Summary

by Dr John Summers

10.1 Introduction

- 10.1.1 During the archaeological evaluation of land at New Buckenham, two bulk samples for environmental archaeological assessment were taken. The samples were submitted to Archaeological Solutions Ltd for processing and assessment.

10.2 Methods

- 10.2.1 The samples were processed at the Archaeological Solutions Ltd 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 remains were identified and recorded using reference literature (Cappers *et al.* 2006; Jacomet 2006) and a reference collection of modern seeds. 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. Sample <1> produced a large flot, which was 50% sub-sampled for the assessment.

10.3 Results

- 10.3.1 The data from the bulk sample light fractions are presented in *Appendix 10*. Carbonised cereals and associated taxa were present in both samples. In addition, macrofossils preserved by anaerobic waterlogging were also recorded. Preservation was better in Sample <1> of (8), which produced a large flot containing herbaceous stems, roots and wood fragments.
- 10.3.2 Carbonised plant macrofossils in both samples were dominated by cereal grains. Hulled barley grains (*Hordeum* sp.) were most numerous, with smaller numbers of free-threshing type wheat (*Triticum aestivum/ turgidum* type) and oat (*Avena* sp.). Cultivated oat (*Avena sativa*) was recorded in Sample <1> of (8). A small number of rye grains (*Secale cereale*) were also present in (8). Chaff was limited to a single free-threshing type wheat rachis internode in Sample <2> of (9) and a small number of cereal-sized culm nodes (straw) in Sample <1> of (8). The small range of non-cereal taxa is likely to represent arable weeds, including medium Fabaceae (vetch/ tare type), dock (*Rumex* sp.), probable corncockle (cf. *Agrostemma githago*) and brome grass (*Bromus* sp.). These and the chaff elements are likely to be derived from crop processing by-products, either retained with processed grain or part of a deposit from mixed sources. They do not represent dumps of carbonised crop processing debris. Carbonised macrofossil remains were more numerous from (8) than from (9), indicating more intensive deposition of burnt material, most likely with hearth ash and other refuse.
- 10.3.3 Charcoal fragments were common in both samples and included pieces of oak (*Quercus* sp.). This is probably fuel debris derived from domestic hearths, which were probably the main features responsible for the carbonisation of plant remains.
- 10.3.4 Waterlogged plant remains were also present, being more varied within Sample <1> of (8). Seeds of elder (*Sambucus nigra*) were dominant, accompanied by bramble (*Rubus* sp.), another scrub taxon. Plants of waste ground habitats were represented by nettle (*Urtica dioica*), dock (*Rumex* sp.) and hemp nettle (*Galeopsis* sp.), while thistles (*Carduus/ Cirsium* sp.) may hint at nearby rough grassland. Fragments of wood and numerous unopened buds indicates the nearby presence of trees, while water flea (*Daphnia* sp.) ephippia demonstrate the wetness of the depositional environment. These plants are likely derived from natural vegetation surrounding the excavated feature, and point towards waste ground and scrub habitats on the margin.
- 10.3.5 In sample <2> of (9), waterlogged elder seeds were overwhelmingly dominant. These seeds are durable and resistant to decay, indicating that conditions were not so favourable in (9) for the preservation of a wider range of waterlogged remains.

10.4 Conclusions

- 10.4.1 The samples from deposits (8) and (9) demonstrate the deposition of carbonised debris, including carbonised cereals likely derived from domestic activity in the vicinity of the sampled

features. Hulled barley was the dominant cereal, with free-threshing type wheat and oats also important.

- 10.4.2 Waterlogged remains demonstrate organic survival within the sampled deposits. The remains from these samples are indicative of natural scrub and waste ground habitats on the margins of the excavated features.

11.0 Conclusions and Discussion

11.1 Introduction

- 11.1.1 The author has a high confidence rating of the results. Site conditions were reasonably good though ground water was encountered causing difficulties with manual excavation and recording within the base of the trench.
- 11.1.2 Whilst the majority of remains comprised made-ground deposits and one feature of possible archaeological origin, probably representing the periodic use and disuse of this area to the north of Chapel Street since the 12th century origins of the planned town and through the 17th to 20th centuries, some interesting information has been gained.

11.2 The excavated evidence

- 11.2.1 The current car park surface (1) overlay brick rubble deposit (2) above made-ground deposit (3) at c. 46.60m OD of probable 19th/20th century date and further made-ground deposit (4) at c. 46.40m OD of probable 17th/18th century date. Very large feature [7] at c. 45.60m O) extended mostly beyond the limits of excavation and a possible edge of this feature was recorded towards the northwest end of the trench where it cut undisturbed 'natural' deposits (6). A depth for feature [7] was not ascertained and it extended greater than c. 44.9m OD. Feature [7] contained two fills though it is possible made ground deposit (4) also filled this feature. Fill (8) probably dates to the late-14th to 15th centuries based on a small quantity of recovered pottery sherds and fill (9) produced a sherd of 11th-12th century pottery. Cessy material (5) was noted in deposit (4) and fill (9) of feature [7]. Environmental sample <1> was taken from fill (8) and sample <2> from fill (9) and indicate the disposal of domestic waste including carbonised cereals of barley, wheat and oats and hearth ash. The presence of natural scrub and waste ground habitats was also indicated.
- 11.2.2 The pottery assemblage represents activity from the 11th to 19th/20th centuries, mostly Post-medieval and modern wares and a small quantity of medieval wares. Whilst only a small quantity of medieval wares was present, very little medieval pottery has previously been recovered from the town. Other finds include two fragments of clay tobacco pipes of probable late-17th/early-18th century and 19th-century date and a fragment of greenhouse window glass of probable 19th/early-20th century date. Animal bone finds represented processing and meat waste including cattle, pig and sheep/goat and there were indications that waste had been provided to dogs for consumption. The cattle remains indicate the keeping of a small breed of cow with multiple uses including ploughing, cart pulling, meat and by-products including milk and skin and possibly the use of horn cores for industrial purposes. The goose may have been a domestic bird kept for eggs, feathers and meat. A small quantity of metal finds including an illegible coin of possible 18th/early-19th century date, a ferrule of possible modern date and an undiagnostic fragment of lead sheet were recovered from unstratified spoil arisings during metal-detecting.

11.3 Summary

- 11.3.1 The development site lies within the 12th century medieval planned town of New Buckenham and whilst only a single sherd of pottery of this date was recovered from a fill of the large feature recorded in the trench, it supports evidence of its origins. The size or nature of this feature was not established. It is unlikely to represent part of a town ditch given the central location within the planned town. It may represent either a large natural hollow, or a pond and possible ponds have been identified at the Old Bowling Green (NHER 40627), within the planned town as possible fishponds (NHER 9200) and at the castle (NHER 40577). It may have been an extraction pit possibly for chalk as the adjacent row of 18th century houses at 4,5,7 and 8 Chapel Street (NHER 40620) appear to include clunch in their construction. Whatever its nature, this feature and the overlying made-ground deposits appear to have been used for the disposal of domestic waste

during the medieval and Post-medieval/modern periods. Cessy material may relate to former stables (now residential) to the north of the site. The uppermost made-ground was possibly a levelling deposit for the construction of the late-19th century cottages at the trench location and demolition rubble most likely from these cottages was evident, forming a hardcore for the current car park surface. The south wall of these cottages probably lay beyond the south edge of the trench on the Chapel Street roadside but it was expected a foundation for the north wall would have been encountered during the current excavations though none was present. Either the cottages had minimal depth foundations or they had been grubbed out during their demolition.



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Fieldwork was undertaken by Chris Birks and Andrew Barnett who also carried out the metal-detecting and the report was written by Chris Birks.

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Appendix 1. Written Scheme of Investigation

Written Scheme of Investigation for A Programme of Archaeological Mitigatory Works comprising Open-area Excavation at 'The Inn on the Green, Chapel Street, New Buckenham, Norfolk'

Project	A Programme of Archaeological Mitigatory Works comprising Open-area Excavation at 'The Inn on the Green, Chapel Street, New Buckenham, Norfolk'
Grid reference	TM 0876 9049 (centred at)
Planning reference	Breckland District Council Planning Reference 3PL/2020/0421/F
NCC ES reference	CNF48903
Title	Written Scheme of Investigation for a Programme of Archaeological Mitigatory Works comprising Open-area Excavation at 'The Inn on the Green, Chapel Street, New Buckenham, Norfolk'
Author(s)	Chris Birks, chris.birks@chrisbirksarchaeology.co.uk , 01603-737804/07963-969623
Derivation	Initial draft CB683 v.1.0
Origination Date	11 January 2021
Sequence	WSI CB683 v.1.0 New Buckenham, WSI CB683 v.1.1 New Buckenham
Version	1.1
Status	Approved final copy
Reviser(s)	Chris Birks
Date of revision	12 January 2021
Summary of Changes	Minor amendments, confirmation of approval
Sections revised	1.1, 1.2, 3.2, 5.3.1, 8.1.1
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Required Action	NCC ES please respond to author with comments/approval
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Approval	Approved
Comments	Copy submitted to and approved by NCC ES on 12 January 2021.

NCC ES – Norfolk County Council Environment Service

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**Written Scheme of Investigation for A Programme of Archaeological Mitigatory
Works comprising Open-area Excavation
at
'The Inn on the Green, Chapel Street, New Buckenham, Norfolk'**

Prepared for:
Mr David Francis

Reference No. CB683 v.1.1
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Bibliography

Appendix 1 Health and Safety Policy and Risk Assessments (*not included in report appendix*)

Figure 1. Site location

Figure 2. Site plan

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 A Programme of Archaeological Mitigatory Works comprising Open-area Excavation at 'The Inn on the Green, New Buckenham, Norfolk' (grid reference TM 0876 9049, centred at, *Fig. 1*) has been requested by the Norfolk County Council Environment Service (reference CNF48903). Proposals are to construct two semi-detached properties and convert the ground floor of the existing Public House into two residential flats with associated access and parking.

Figure 1 Site Location



- 1.2 Written Scheme of Investigation, CB683 v.1.0, details how Chris Birks (hereafter 'the Contractor') would undertake works and was prepared for Mr David Francis (hereafter 'the Client'). A copy was submitted to the Norfolk County Council 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 (2014a) and *Standards for Development-led Archaeological Projects in Norfolk*

(Robertson *et al* 2018). Approval was received on 12 January 2021 prior to preparation of this final copy, CB683 v.1.1.

- 1.3 Applicants/developers must note that the approval of this Archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation by the Norfolk County Council Environment Service on behalf of the Local Planning Authority does not constitute the partial or full discharge of the associated planning condition. A formal application to discharge the condition (fully or in part) will still need to be made to the relevant Local Planning Authority and approved prior to development commencing on site.

2.0 Project Background

- 2.1 Planning permission has been granted for the construction of two semi-detached properties and to convert the ground floor of the existing Public House into two residential flats with associated access and parking subject to a Programme of Archaeological Mitigatory Works in accordance with *National Planning Policy Framework*. Communities and Local Government (2019) and a Brief prepared by the Norfolk County Council Environment Service (reference CNF48903). The Programme of Archaeological Mitigatory Works comprises open-area excavation, commencing with the excavation of an initial trench (Phase 1). The findings of the initial trenching will be used by the Norfolk County Council Environment Service to determine whether the trench requires extension to include the whole footprint of the proposed building if features of importance are found and these cannot be preserved *in situ* (Phase 2).

3.0 Archaeological & Historical Background

- 3.1 The Brief states *The proposed development site lies within the 12th century medieval planned town of New Buckenham in a significant location fronting onto the medieval marketplace. Consequently, there is high potential that heritage assets with archaeological interest (buried archaeological remains of urban medieval settlement and industry) will be present at the site and that their significance will be adversely affected by the proposed development.*
- 3.2 A row of cottages existed along the north side of Chapel Street close to the location of the proposed building, as depicted on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map c. 1886, believed to have been demolished in the 1950s.

4.0 Aims and Objectives

- 4.1 Generic aims of the project are;
 - 4.1.1 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). 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).
 - 4.1.2 To provide supporting information of activities on site through environmental sampling of suitable deposits. This may also contribute to regional environmental archaeology research aims.
- 4.2 Specific Aims of the project are to;
 - 4.2.1 Establish the extent, condition, nature, date, phasing, character, function, status and significance of any archaeological remains.
 - 4.2.2 Create datasets relating to the stratigraphic, artefactual and environmental information recovered during excavations for analysis.
 - 4.2.3 Prepare a report commensurate with the findings.

5.0 Method Statement

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 All works will be carried out as per *Standards for Development-led Archaeological Projects in Norfolk* (Robertson *et al* 2018) and *Standard and guidance for archaeological excavation* (CIFA 2020). Subject to agreement of start date, the Norfolk County Council Environment Service will be provided with at least 6 working days' notice prior to fieldwork commencing, unless otherwise agreed.
- 5.1.2 Phase 1 trenching will be carried out in order to recover as much information as possible on the presence, extents and nature of archaeological remains exposed within the trench. The findings of Phase 1 will be used by the Norfolk County Council Environment Service to determine whether the trench requires extension to include the whole footprint of the proposed building if features of importance are found and these cannot be preserved *in situ* (Phase 2).
- 5.1.3 Phase 2 excavations will recover as much information as possible on the origins, date, development, phasing, spatial organisation, character, function, status, significance and the nature of social, economic and industrial activities on the site. The states of preservation of archaeological features or deposits within the area indicated will be determined.
- 5.1.4 An OASIS online record will be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms prior to fieldwork commencing.
- 5.1.5 The Historic Environment Record (HER) Officer will be contacted in advance of work starting to obtain a HER number for the site and to commission a search of HER entries within a 1000m radius of the site.

5.2 General requirements

- 5.2.1 The Client will arrange for the footprint of the new building to be marked on-site using sufficient marking (pegs and/or spray marking) prior to archaeological excavation commencing.
- 5.2.2 Consultation of a service plan/s (to be provided by the Client) and CAT-scan of the area will be carried out prior to any excavations. Any service runs will be clearly marked on site using spray line marker and avoided during excavations. If avoidance is not possible, the trench may need repositioning or the service run will need to be moved at the expense of the Client.
- 5.2.3 A wheeled JCB-type excavator or tracked hydraulic-type excavator with toothless ditching bucket will be required for the mechanical excavation of modern overburden deposits.
- 5.2.4 In the event that deposits extend beyond 1.2m beneath present ground level (less in the presence of loose or unstable deposits) the trench edges will be shored or stepped prior to any further excavation beyond this depth in agreement with the Norfolk County Council Environment Service. If shoring is required, additional costs will be incurred.
- 5.2.5 Temporary fencing and appropriate signage will be displayed.
- 5.2.6 Should the water table be encountered, an appropriate solution for its removal from trenches will need to be established and any associated costs rest solely with the Client. If this proves not to be possible and at the agreement with the Norfolk County Council Environment Service, no further excavations will be carried out.
- 5.2.7 In the event that the trench does not require extending, responsibilities for the trench to be backfilled remain with the Client. If full excavation of the building footprint is required, responsibilities for backfilling also remain with the Client. No responsibilities are accepted for any impact on subsequent construction associated with the archaeological trench/excavation area or any associated costs. If the trench/excavation area remain open at the request of the Client, they will then assume responsibility for safety implications.

- 5.2.8 Time will be required to carry out this work and the Client is expected to acknowledge this, and that further excavation or other incursion upon the site is not carried out until completion of the archaeological works. Works will only be considered to be complete with confirmation by the Norfolk County Council Environment Service.
- 5.2.9 Should an extreme quantity of archaeological remains be encountered during works, these shall be reported immediately to the Norfolk County Council Environment Service. No responsibilities to delays in the Client's Work Programme or additional costs as a result of this will be accepted by the Contractor.

5.3 Phase 1 Trenching

- 5.3.1 The trench will measure 8m by 1.8m and will be excavated within the footprint of the proposed building, approximately northwest-to-southeast oriented in order to include any roadside remains (*Fig. 2*). The trench will be excavated and the Norfolk County Council Environment Service will be informed of the initial excavations and evaluate the need to extend the trench to include the whole footprint of the proposed building at this stage. Subject to the current lockdown in response to the continued coronavirus pandemic, it may not be possible for the Norfolk County Council Environment Service to make a site visit following initial excavation of the trench. In this case, an email will be provided with details, digital photographs and sketches as required.

5.4 Phase 2 Excavation of the building footprint

- 5.4.1 At the decision of the Norfolk County Council Environment Service, the trench may require extending to include the whole footprint of the proposed building (c. 87 m²) if features of importance are found and these cannot be preserved *in situ*.

5.5 Post-excavation Analysis and Report

- 5.5.1 Post-excavation work will include analysis of the recorded evidence, an assessment report and updated project design (unless not required at the agreement with the Norfolk County Council Environment Service), site report and archive in accordance with *Standards for Development-led Archaeological Projects in Norfolk* (Robertson *et al* 2018) and *Management of research projects in the historic environment. The MoRPHE Project Manager's Guide* (Historic England 2015), unless agreed otherwise with the Norfolk County Council Environment Service.
- 5.5.2 A *draft* copy of the report will be submitted to hep@norfolk.gov.uk for consideration by the Norfolk County Council Environment Service. Any required amendments will be considered and made prior to submission of a *final* report. The *draft* copy will only be provided to the Client as proof of production on request and must not be distributed elsewhere.

6.0 Timetable and Resources

6.1 Work Programme

- 6.1.1 A work programme is to be agreed between the Client and the Contractor with the aim to commence week beginning 18 January 2021. Phase 1 fieldwork is estimated to take 5 person days and Phase 2 fieldwork is estimated to take 9 person days
- 6.1.2 The production of the *draft* site and publication reports will depend, in part, upon the completion of any finds and/or environmental analysis and reporting. The *draft* report will be completed within as short a timescale as possible following completion of the programme of archaeological fieldwork. The *draft* site report is submitted only to the Norfolk County Council Environment Service for consideration and the time taken for the Norfolk County Council Environment Service to respond cannot be stated. The *final* report is prepared and distributed only when approval of the *draft* report and all outstanding payments have been received. The Contractor is not responsible for any delays to the developer's work programme or additional costs as the result of the archaeological works.

6.2 Works and Cost Implications

- 6.2.1 Any additional works as instructed by the Norfolk County Council Environment Service or the Client are not included in costs or timetable. All that are outside those listed in this document will be considered as variations to the scope of archaeological works and will be subject to additional charges and timescale, to be agreed with the Client.
- 6.2.2 An amount will be included when preparing costs regarding the preparation, assessment, analysis and reporting of plant macrofossils and charcoal; beetles; vertebrates; scientific dating and treatment of Human Remains/Burials. Contingency costs for scientific techniques & methods are included and will only be made in agreement with the Norfolk County Council Historic Environment Service.
- 6.2.3 Details of the client including responsibility for payment of invoices must be provided through completion of the *Archaeology Contract* to be sent to the contractor prior to acceptance of appointment to the project.

7.0 Staffing

7.1 Project Team

- 7.1.1 The project will be managed and co-ordinated by Chris Birks who will accept responsibilities for finance, standards, health & safety issues and liaison with the Client, the Norfolk County Council Environment Service, Historic England, finds specialists and curators. Chris Birks is a member of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *MCIFA* level (membership number 4762).
- 7.1.2 An experienced metal detectorist, Chris Birks, John Simmons or Andy Barnett, will be dedicated to the project during all fieldwork stages.
- 7.1.3 Suitably qualified and experienced field staff will be employed if necessary. Field staff may include Andy Barnett, Simon Greenslade, Sarah Leppard or John Simmons.
- 7.1.4 All members of the project team will be provided information relating to the projects' methodologies, planning context, historic environment background and specific objectives. As a minimum, all members of the project team will have read *Standards for Development-led Archaeological Projects in Norfolk* (Robertson *et al* 2018), the Brief, the Written Scheme of Investigation.
- 7.1.5 Finds processing and cataloguing will be carried out by Chris Birks, John Simmons, or by an equally experienced person.
- 7.1.6 Finds analysis and reporting will be carried out by external finds specialists on a 'freelance' basis.

Specialists include;

Sue Anderson BA, MPhil	Medieval/Post-medieval Pottery, Human remains
Sarah Bates	Lithics
Julie Curl	Macro faunal remains
Fran Green, BSc, PhD	Palynology
Dr John Summers PhD, MSc, BSc	Plant macrofossils, charcoal
Alice Lyons BA MA MIFA	Roman Pottery
Dr Adrian Marsden BSc, PhD	Numismatic finds
Norfolk Museums Service	Conservation & X-ray
Simon Parfitt BSc, PhD (current)	Vertebrates/small mammals
Dr David Smith MA (Cambridge), MA, PhD (Sheffield), FRES	Insect remains
Jane Cowgill	Metallurgy

8.0 Additional Information

8.1 General Conditions

- 8.1.1 A *draft* copy of the Written Scheme of Investigation, CB683 v.1.0, was submitted to the Norfolk County Council Environment Service for consideration on 12 January 2021 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 (2014a) and *Standards for Development-led Archaeological Projects in Norfolk* (Robertson *et al* 2018). Approval was received on 12 January 2021 prior to preparation of this final copy, CB683 v.1.1.
- 8.1.2 Work will not commence until a completed *Archaeology Contract* and/or Order from the Client reflecting the costs, terms and conditions of the *Archaeology Contract* is received from the Client, agreeing to all costs and conditions as detailed in this document and providing information regarding the person/organisations responsible for payment of invoices. In the event of works commencing prior to return of a completed *Archaeology Contract* and/or Order from the Client, all costs, terms and conditions are accepted as agreed.
- 8.1.3 If Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2015 apply, a health and safety plan will be required from the Client.
- 8.1.4 Details of any soil contamination, above grounds hazards and no-dig zones according to protected tree species must be provided by the Client. The potential of the area being contaminated by toxins must also be adequately investigated by the Client. No costs for tree-surgery, removal of undergrowth or hedges or other aspects not detailed in this Written Scheme of Investigation will be accepted by the Contractor.
- 8.1.5 Costs and responsibility for any removal of spoil from site will remain with the Client.
- 8.1.6 No responsibility will be accepted for any delay or failure in meeting agreed deadlines. This includes long periods of adverse weather conditions, ground contamination, vandalism, the presence of protected flora and fauna, unexploded ordnance, severe flooding, delays in the development programme or delays in the reporting process.
- 8.1.7 A working day of 7.5 hours is operated by the Contractor.

8.2 Quality Standards

- 8.2.1 The highest possible standards will be sought by the Contractor, with the application of the most advanced and appropriate techniques possible within a context of continuous improvement aimed at maximising the recovery of archaeological data and contributing to the development of a greater understanding of Norfolk's historic environment.
- 8.2.2 The *Code of Conduct* (CIFA 2014b), *Regulations for Professional Conduct* (2019), and *Standard and guidance for archaeological excavation* by the Chartered Institute of Field Archaeologists (CIFA 2020) will be adhered to.
- 8.2.3 Works will be carried out according to guidelines set out in *Standards for Development-led Archaeological Projects in Norfolk* (Robertson *et al* 2018) and *Management of research projects in the historic environment. The MoRPHE Project Manager's Guide* (Historic England 2015).
- 8.2.4 Provisions for the monitoring of archaeological works by the Norfolk County Council Environment Service will be made at agreed project stages.

8.3 Health and Safety

- 8.3.1 All work is carried out to standards defined in the *Health and Safety at Work Act 1974*, *The Management of Health and Safety Regulations 1999* and *Management of Health and Safety at Work (Amendment) Regulations* (SCAUM 2006). Health and safety advice will be sought from Health and Safety Officers as required.

- 8.3.2 A Health and Safety Policy Statement and Risk Assessments have been prepared and included as an appendix to this Written Scheme of Investigation (*Appendix 1, not included in the report appendix*). All staff and site visitors will be required to read the Risk Assessments and copies will be held in the site accommodation. Copies will be provided for inclusion in the health and safety plan/file as required.
- 8.3.3 Due to the current global coronavirus outbreak, an additional Risk Assessment will be prepared at the latest point in time prior to fieldwork commencing due to constantly changing regulations and advice from the government, as advised by The Department of Health & Social Care and Public Health England. Note that no site visitors or members of the public are permitted on-site unless by prior arrangement and in-line with risk assessments including social-distancing measures. See <https://www.gov.uk/coronavirus> for general information.
- 8.3.4 Access to the health and safety policies of all other contractors on site will be required in compliance with *The Management of Health and Safety at Work (Amendment) Regulations 2006*.
- 8.3.5 Protective clothing and equipment will be provided as required.
- 8.4 **Insurance**
- 8.4.1 The Contractor has Public Liability Insurance (£5million cover), Personal Accident and Employers Liability Insurance (£10million cover) and Professional Indemnity Insurance (£1million cover). Full details can be provided upon request.

Bibliography

- | | | |
|----------------------|-------|---|
| CIFA | 2014a | <i>Standard and Guidance for commissioning work or providing Consultancy advice on archaeology and the historic environment</i> |
| CIFA | 2014b | <i>Code of Conduct</i> |
| CIFA | 2019 | <i>Regulations for professional conduct</i> |
| CIFA | 2020 | <i>Standard and Guidance for archaeological excavation</i> |
| Medlycott, M., | 2011 | <i>Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of England</i>). East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 24 |
| MoRPHE | 2015 | <i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment. The MoRPHE Project Manager's Guide</i> (Historic England) |
| NMAS | 2010 | <i>Requirements for Deposition of Fieldwork and Excavation Archives with Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service</i> , version 3.2, Norfolk Museums Service |
| Robertson, D., et al | 2018 | <i>Standards for Development-led Archaeological Projects in Norfolk</i> . Unpublished Norfolk County Council Environment Service document. |
| SCAUM | 2006 | <i>Management of Health and Safety at Work (Amendment) Regulations 2006</i> |

CIFA - Chartered Institute of Field Archaeologists

For any further information, please do not hesitate to contact Chris Birks on 01603-737804/07963-969623 or at chris.birks@chrisbirksarchaeology.co.uk

Appendix 2. Context Summary

Context No.	Type	Description	Thickness	Depth	Finds	Comments	Spotdate	Date/Initials
1	D	Flint gravel	c. 0.1m	c. 46.95m OD	-	-	Modern	CB/18 Jan 20
2	D	Red brick and mortar rubble	c. 0.2-0.35m	c. 46.85m OD	-	-	Modern	CB/18 Jan 20
3	D	Very dark grey silty sand with moderate fragments of CBM and moderate small-sized chalk pieces	c. 0.2m	c. 46.60m OD	Pottery, clay tobacco pipe, glass, animal bone	-	19/20	CB/18 Jan 20
4	D	Mid grey brown silty sand with moderate small- to medium-sized subrounded flints, occasional small-sized CBM fragments and moderate small-sized chalk pieces and patches of cassy material (5)	c. 0.6m	c. 46.40m OD	Pottery, clay tobacco pipe, animal bone	-	17/18	CB/18 Jan 20
5	D	Silty clay cassy material	c. 0.05m	c. 46.40m OD+	-	-	-	CB/18 Jan 20
6	D	Mixed light grey and mid orange silty clayey sand undisturbed 'natural' deposits with rare small-sized rounded flints, and occasion chalk	-	c. 45.80m OD	-	-	-	CB/18 Jan 20
7	C	Large feature	c. 1.2m+	c. 45.60m OD+	-	-	Med/Pmed	CB/18 Jan 20
8	D	Dark grey silty clayey sand fill of [7] with occasional small-sized subangular flints	c. 0.9m+	c. 45.60m OD+	Pottery Enviro <1>		13-M.16	CB/18 Jan 20
9	D	Light grey silty clayey sand fill of [7] with occasional small-sized subangular flints	c. 0.28m+	c. 45.80m OD	Pottery Enviro <2>	-	11-12	CB/18 Jan 20
U/S	F	Finds from spoil arisings	-	-	Metal		PMed/Modern	

Med - Medieval
 PMed – Post-medieval
 U/S – unstratified

Appendix 3. Finds Summary

Context	Context desc	Pottery		CTP		Glass		Animal Bone		Metal		Comments	Pottery spotdate
		No	Wt (g)	No	Wt (g)	No	Wt (g)	No	Wt (g)	No	Wt (g)		
3	Made ground	8	266	1	3	1	2	4	241				M.16-20
4	Made ground	11	298	1	8			4	86				L.14-18
8	Fill of [7]	2	25										13-M.16
9	Fill of [7]	1	4										11-12
U/S	Spoil									3	17.2		PMed/Mod

CTP – Clay Tobacco Pipe

PMed/Mod – Post-medieval/modern

U/S - unstratified

Appendix 4. Pottery Catalogue

Context	Fabric	Type	No	Wt/g	MNV	Form	Rim	Spot date
3	GRE	R	1	59	1	BL	LSCOLL	M.16-18
3	LGRE	D	1	31	1			18-19
3	CRW	R	1	21	1	DS/BL	EV	18
3	PEW	FP	1	102	1	PL	EV	19
3	YELW	B	1	13	1			L.18-E.20
3	REFW	R	1	7	1	BL	UPPL	19-20
3	REFW	R	1	20	1	BL	CAV	19-20
3	REFW	B	1	13	1	PL		19-20
4	LMT	D	4	71	1			L.14-M.16
4	GRE	R	1	17	1	BL	BD	17-18
4	GRE	FP	3	110	1	BL	BD	17-18
4	SPEC	R	3	100	1	CD	TAP	17-18
8	LMT	D	1	13	1			L.14-M.16
8	MCWM	U	1	12	1			13-15
9	EMWM	U	1	4	1			11-12

Forms: BL – bowl; DS – dish; CD – chafing dish. Rim: BD – bead; EV – everted; LSCOLL – lid-seated collared; TAP – tapered everted; UPPL – upright plain.

Appendix 5. Clay Tobacco Pipe Summary

Context	Frag	No	Wt (g)	Bore diam	Abrasion	Notes	Date
3	stem	1	3	1.5			19
4	bowl	1	8			horiz top, milled	L.17-E.18?

Appendix 6. Glass Summary

Context	Type	Colour	No	Wt/g	Thickness	Notes	Date
3	window	pale green	1	2	1.5	greenhouse glass? 1 straight edge	19-20

Appendix 7. Animal Bone Catalogue

Context	Type	Date	Ctxt Qty	Wt (g)	Species	NISP	Adult	Juvenile	Neonatal	Element range	Measurable	Countable	Butchering	Gnaw	Burnt	Comments
3	Made Ground	Post-medieval	4	241g	Cattle	2	1			Horncore/skull frag	1					
					Pig	1		1		Thoracic vertebra						
					Goose	1	1			Humerus						Proximal end
4	Made Ground	Post-medieval	4	86g	Cattle	1	1			Metacarpal	1			1		Gnawed both ends
					Sheep/goat	1				Tibia						
					Mammal	2				Fragments						

Key:

NISP = Number of Individual Species elements Present

Measurable following Von Den Driesch, 1976.

Countable following Davis, 1992.

Butchering: ch = chopped, c = cut, s = sawn, sp = split

Appendix 8. Measurements following Von Den Driesch, 1976

Context	Species/Element	Greater Length	Width Max	Width Min
3	Cattle horncore	81mm	31.5mm	24.9mm
4	Cattle metacarpal	Est. 140mm		



Appendix 9. Metal Finds Summary

Context	Material	Qty	Wt (g)	Object Type	Period	Description	Dimensions (mm)	Spotdate	Spot Date	Reference
U/S spoil	Copper alloy	1	1.2	Coin	Post-medieval	illegible coin	D21	c.18 th -E.19 th	Pmed.	
U/S spoil	Copper alloy	1	8	?Ferrule	?Modern	tube with both ends open but was completely flattened	L26 W22		?Mod	
U/S spoil	Lead	1	8	Sheet		fragment of lead sheet				

Appendix 10. Environmental Summary

Site code	Sample number	Context	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	
ENF150819	1	8	40	XX	X	HB (64), Hord (16), FTW (16), Trit (16), <i>Avena sativa</i> (2), Oat (24), Rye (2), NFI (22), Culm (2)	X	<i>Rumex</i> sp. (2), <i>Bromus</i> sp. (2), Large Poaceae (2)	-	XX	<i>Quercus</i> sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	Coal (X); Waterlogged: Wood (XX), Buds (XX), Insect (XX), <i>Daphnia</i> sp. Ephippippia (XX), <i>Urtica dioica</i> (XX), <i>Rubus</i> sp. (X), <i>Rumex</i> sp. (XX), <i>Galeopsis</i> sp. (XX), <i>Carduus/</i> <i>Cirsium</i> sp. (X), <i>Sambucus nigra</i> (XXX)
ENF150819	2	9	20	XX	X	HB (11), Hord (5), FTW (3), Trit (3), Oat (1), NFI (9)	X	Medium Fabaceae (1), cf. <i>Agrostemma githago</i> (1), Large Poaceae (3)	-	XX	<i>Quercus</i> sp.	X	<i>Cochlicopa</i> sp.	X	-	-	-	X	Coal (X); Waterlogged: <i>Rubus</i> sp. (X), <i>Galeopsis</i> sp. (XX), <i>Sambucus nigra</i> (XXX)

50% sorted, results x2

Results from the bulk sample light fractions from New Buckenham. Abbreviations: HB = hulled barley (*Hordeum* sp.); Hord = barley (*Hordeum* sp.); 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).

Appendix 11. OASIS Record

OASIS ID: *chrisbir1-412296*

Project details

Project name	PoAMW Open-area Excavation at 'Inn on the Green, Chapel Street, New Buckenham, Norfolk'
Short description of the project	PoAMW associated with rural residential development identified a large feature possibly associated with the medieval planned town of New Buckenham and seemingly used for the disposal of domestic waste. Made-ground deposits of Post-medieval/modern date and demolition waste probably from a row of 19th century cottages were also recorded.
Project dates	Start: 18-01-2021 End: 18-01-2021
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	ENF150819 - HER event no.
Type of project	Recording project
Current Land use	Vacant Land 1 - Vacant land previously developed
Monument type	PIT Medieval
Significant Finds	SHERD Medieval
Significant Finds	SHERD Post Medieval
Significant Finds	SHERD Modern
Significant Finds	CLAY PIPE (SMOKING) Post Medieval
Significant Finds	COIN Uncertain
Significant Finds	FERRULE Uncertain
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Uncertain
Investigation type	"Open-area excavation"
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF

Project location

Country	England
Site location	NORFOLK BRECKLAND NEW BUCKENHAM The Inn on the Green, Chapel Street, New Buckenham, Norfolk
Study area	16 Square metres
Site coordinates	TM 0876 9049 52.471877393811 1.074012667564 52 28 18 N 001 04 26 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 recipient Norfolk Museums Service
Physical Archive ID 2021.46
Physical Contents "Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Glass","Metal"
Digital Archive recipient Norfolk Museums Service
Digital Archive ID 2021.46
Digital Contents "Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Glass","Metal"
Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography"
Paper Archive recipient Norfolk Museums Service
Paper Archive ID 2021.46
Paper Contents "Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Glass","Metal"
Paper Media available "Context sheet","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title Report on a Programme of Archaeological Mitigatory Works comprising Open-area Excavation at 'The Inn on the Green, Chapel Street, New Buckenham, Norfolk'
Author(s)/Editor(s) Birks, C.,
Other bibliographic details Report Number CB683R
Date 2021
Issuer or publisher Chris Birks
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Description Unbound single-side printed A4 report with text, site location plan, colour digital images, specialists' reports and fold-out A3 drawings
Entered by Chris Birks (chris.birks@chrisbirksarchaeology.co.uk)
Entered on 1 April 2021

OASIS:

Please e-mail [Historic England](mailto:historiceurope@historicengland.org.uk) for OASIS help and advice

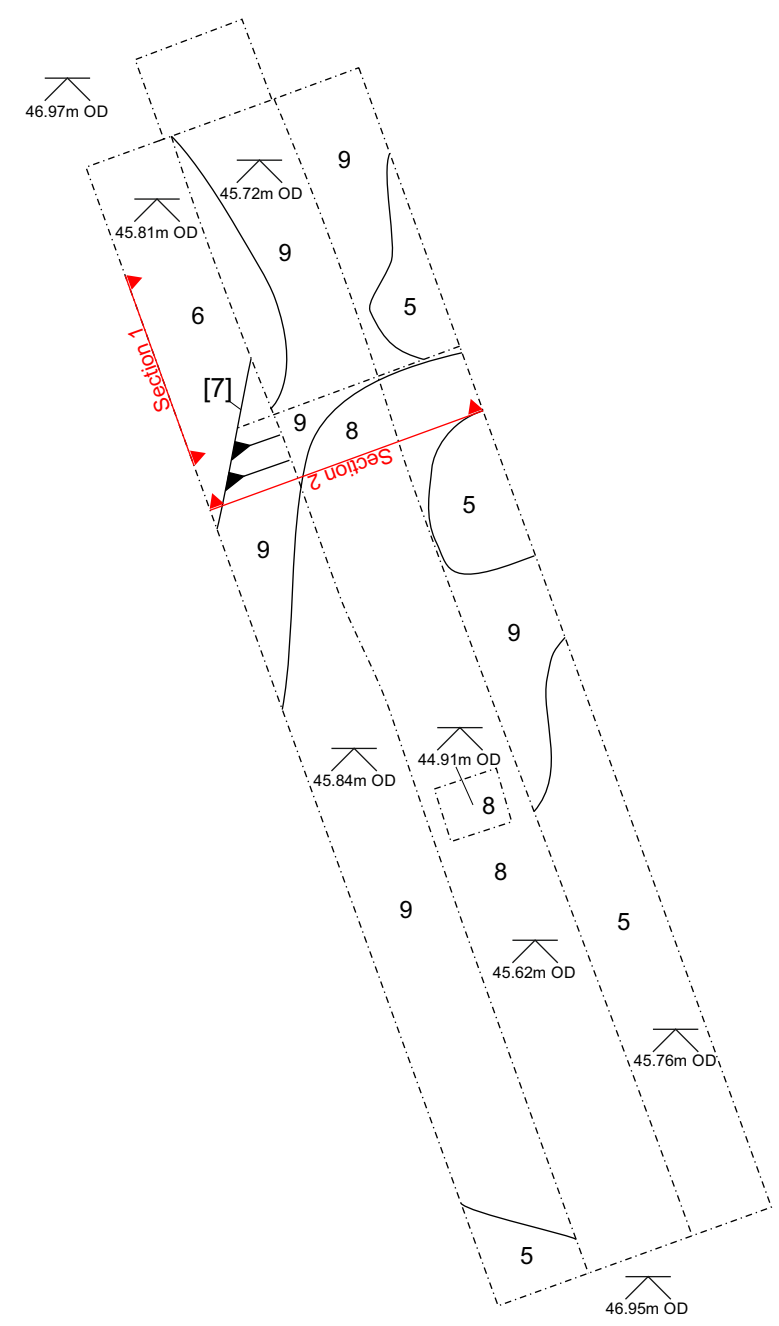
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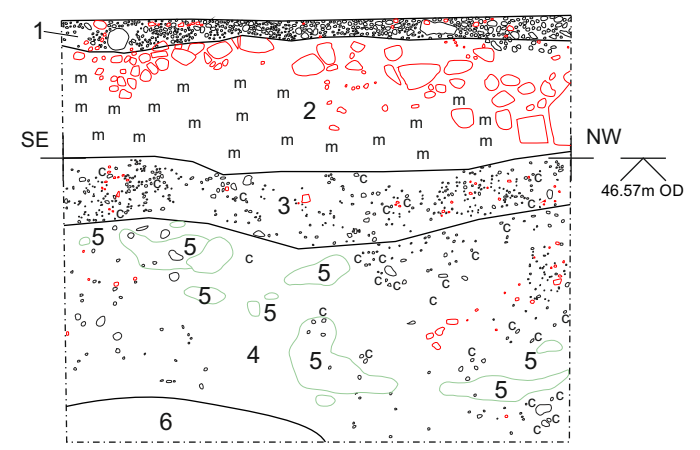
[Cookies](#) [Privacy Policy](#)



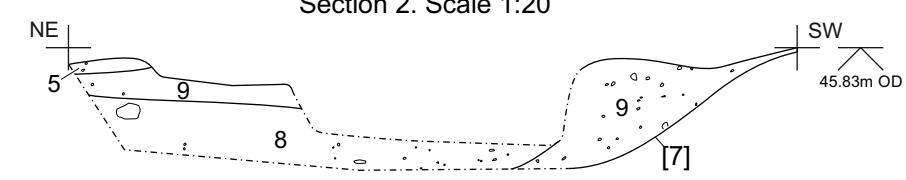
Figure 2. Site plan drawing



Section 1. Scale 1:20



Section 2. Scale 1:20



- Flint
- Ceramic Building Material
- Mortar
- Chalk
- Cessy material

Figure 3. Site drawings