LAND AT POPPYFIELDS DRIVE, SNETTISHAM, NORFOLK PE31 7UD

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY:
KING'S LYNN AND WEST NORFOLK

SITE CODE: ENF146306

ACCESSION NO. NWHCM 2019.229

NHES NO: CNF46346

OASIS ID: PRECONST1-356087

PCA REPORT NO.: R13809

AUGUST 2019

PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

PIGEON

Land at Poppyfields Drive, Snettisham, Norfolk: An Archaeological Evaluation

Local Planning Authority:	**King's Lynn and West Norfolk District Council**
Project Reference:	**Pigeon Project No. 0070**
Central National Grid Reference:	**NGR TF 67899 33825 (c)**
NHES Number:	**CNF46346**
Oasis number:	**356087**
Event Number:	**ENF146306**
Report No.	**R 13809**
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August 2019

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ABSTRACT

The archaeological evaluation at Poppyfields Drive Snettisham was carried out following a program of Geophysical Survey that identified buried anomalies such as ditches, pits and other features.

The evaluation revealed several ditches and pit features of probable Roman date and has identified a concentration of archaeological remains likely relating to a previously known extensive Roman settlement and industrial site close to the south of the proposed development area.

Pottery found on the site is dated to the mid 2nd to early 3rd century AD Roman period and is of mostly locally-produced coarse wares but also includes fragments of imported Gaulish and other fine ware. Inclusions in the pottery fabric of metalworking debris and vitrified slag sugests the pottery found on the site may have had an association with the site to the south of Poppyfields Drive, investigated in 1998, where evidence of metalworking and other industrial processes were recorded.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 A programme of archaeological trial trench evaluation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA) on land at Poppyfields Drive, Snettisham, Norfolk, PE31 7UD (centred on NGR TF 67899 33825) from the 24th June to 1st July 2019 (Figure 1).

1.2 The archaeological work was commissioned for PCA by Richard Hoggett for his clients Pigeon Investment Management Ltd on behalf of the landowner for whom Pigeon act as a promoter.

1.3 This report has been prepared for the joint benefit of Pigeon Investment Management Ltd and the landowners and should not be relied upon by others without the express written authority of PCA. If any unauthorised third party makes use of this report they do so at their own risk and PCA owe them no duty of care or skill.

1.4 The programme of archaeological work was in response to an archaeological brief issued by Dr James Albone of the Historic Environment Service of Norfolk County Council (NHES/NCC). This was due to high archaeological significance of the proposed development area (PDA). The work was undertaken in line with National Planning Policy Framework 2018, Section 16 'Conserving and enhancing the historic environment' and conforms to the Standards for Development-led Archaeological Projects in Norfolk (Robertson, et al, 2018).

1.5 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by Peter Crawley of PCA (Crawley, 2019) for a proposed residential development of c.3.1ha (pre-planning application).

1.6 The aim of the evaluation was to determine the location, date, extent, character, condition and quality of any archaeological remains on the site, to assess the significance of any such remains in a local, regional, or national context, as appropriate, and to assess the potential impact of the development proposals on the site's archaeology.

1.7 A total of 16no. 30m long and one 20m long evaluation trenches totalling 0.62

linear km of trenches (4% sample) were excavated and recorded (Figure 2).

1.8 This report describes the results of the evaluation and aims to inform the design of an appropriate archaeological mitigation strategy. Following Transfer of Title, the site archive will be deposited at the Norfolk County Council Museum Service Store.

2 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

2.1 Geology

2.2 The underlying solid geology of the area is Dersingham Formation - Sandstone and Mudstone, detrital sedimentary marine-origin material of coarse to fine-grained deposits forming interbedded sequences, formed in the Cretaceous Period in a local environment of shallow seas (British Geological Survey).

2.3 Superficial geological deposits are Head - Clay, Silt Sand and Gravel, detrital sedimentary deposits of subaerial origin, coarse to fine-grained material forming down-slope layers and fans of accumulated material, formed in the Quaternary Period in a local environment of subaerial slopes (BGS).

2.4 Topography

2.5 The site is located at a height of approximately 9m above Ordnance Datum (AOD). Land rises steeply at Lodge Hill to the north-west and Norton Hill to the north at 50m and 39m AOD respectively and more gradually to the east and south. The land to the west, towards the coastline of The Wash declines to c.4m AOD.

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 Prehistoric, Roman and medieval remains have been identified across the wider area, highlighted by stray finds and targeted archaeological investigations recorded in the Norfolk Historic Environment Record (NHER) and the National Mapping Programme (NMP) which has revealed cropmarks of field systems and earthworks over Snettisham parish.

3.2 The NHER records little of prehistoric date within 500m from the centre of the proposed development area. The nearest find of this date is a polished Neolithic axe head located 615m to the south of the site (NHER 11251). A series of cropmarks denoting square and rectangular enclosures and field systems from the late Iron Age to early Roman period is located 1km to the south-west of the PDA (NHER 26626).

3.3 The Outline Heritage Assessment conducted for the site (Hoggett, 2019) notes the importance and relevance of a series of cropmarks recorded on the HER (NHER 28450), which extend into the present site, and coincide with several of the trial trenches. The cropmarks extend over the fields south-west of Snettisham and are thought to date largely to the Roman period. These include ditches, pits and postholes indicating structures and a possible metalled road surface. The features likely represent an extensive Roman settlement. In addition linear cropmarks located to the east of the proposed development area are also thought to represent possible Roman ditches and trackways (NHER 26634). A Roman coin of emperor Antoninus Pius was found within the bounds of the site (NHER 1523).

3.4 Excavations were carried out on the line of the Snettisham bypass in 1989, approximately 1km to the south-west of the current proposed development area (Flitcroft, 2001). This revealed part of an extensive Romano-British settlement in the Ingol Valley dating from the mid-first to late second century AD. The excavations produced a pottery assemblage complimenting other groups found in the area such as the shore fort at Brancaster and fenland sites. It was suggested from the excavation results that decline in the valley floor activity occurred at the same time as the construction of the Park Farm Roman villa to

the east (NHER 1514).

3.5 Excavations in 1991 on Strickland Avenue immediately to the south of the PDA identified a number of Roman features including ditches, a road surface, an inhumation, pottery kilns and large backfilled quarry pits. Evidence of limestone slabs indicated the former presence of possible substantial buildings (Lyons, 2004).

3.6 Located 995m to the east of the proposed development area is the site of a buried Roman villa, south of Park Farm. This is a Scheduled Monument discovered in the 1930's and surveyed in 1995. It is one of six known villas in the vicinity of the Icknield Way track in north-west Norfolk. It is of interest due to the presence of a mosaic floor signifying a high-status dwelling and a yard area with evidence of metal working activity (National Heritage list entry 1020860).

3.7 There is no evidence for Anglo-Saxon and early medieval activity within the proposed development area. Although finds from the period have been located in the parish as a whole, there is little evidence as yet of monuments or structures that might indicate there was substantial Anglo-Saxon settlement in the vicinity.

3.8 The site is considered to have remained as agricultural land throughout the medieval, post-medieval and modern periods. The geophysical survey identified possible north-south aligned furrows indicating the site's past use.

3.9 A geophysical survey was undertaken (SUMO Report 13413) and identified a portion of the ditches associated with probable later prehistoric and/ or Roman settlement and activity as seen in the cropmark data extending into the site on the western side. The cropmarks (NHER 28450) are slightly more extensive than those remains observed through geophysical survey within this area of the site and there is a high potential that further ditches and features exist across much of the site.

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 General

4.1.1 The archaeological evaluation comprised 16no. x 30m trial trenches and one 20m trench, totalling 620m linear metres. These were distributed evenly across the site in order to provide a 4% sample of the development area and were also targeted on the geophysical anomalies. Thirteen of the trenches were 1.8m width while four of the trenches were excavated at double width due to the depth of the subsoil and for referencing the results of the earlier geophysical survey.

4.2 Excavation methodology

4.2.1 Ground reduction during the evaluation was carried out using a 21 ton 360° tracked mechanical excavator was used to strip the excavation area. Topsoil and other overburden of low archaeological value was removed in spits down to the level of the undisturbed natural geological deposits where potential archaeological features could be observed and recorded. Topsoil and subsoil deposits were separated during excavation for later sequential reinstatement.

4.2.2 Exposed surfaces were cleaned by trowel and hoe as appropriate and all further excavation was undertaken manually using hand tools.

4.3 Recording and Finds Recovery

4.3.1 The limits of excavations, heights above Ordnance Datum (m OD) and the locations of archaeological features and interventions were recorded using a Leica 1200 GPS rover unit with RTK differential correction, giving three-dimensional accuracy of 20mm or better.

4.3.2 Deposits or the removal of deposits judged by the excavating archaeologist to constitute individual events were each assigned a unique record number and recorded on individual pre-printed forms (Taylor and Brown 2009). Archaeological processes recognised by the deposition of material are signified in this report by round brackets, while events constituting the removal of deposits are referred to here as ‘cuts’ and signified by square brackets. Where more than one slot was excavated through an individual feature, each intervention was assigned additional numbers for the cutting event and for the

deposits it contained (these deposits within cut features being referred to here as 'fills'). The record numbers assigned to cuts, deposits and groups are entirely arbitrary and in no way reflect the chronological order in which events took place. All features and deposits excavated during the evaluation and excavation are listed in Appendix 1. Artefacts recovered during excavation were assigned to the record number of the deposit from which they were retrieved.

4.3.3 Metal-detecting was carried out during the topsoil and subsoil stripping and throughout the excavation process. Archaeological features and spoil heaps were scanned by metal-detector periodically. Only objects of modern date were found and were not retained for accession.

4.3.4 High-resolution digital photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits and were used to keep a record of the excavation process.

4.4 Sampling Strategy

4.4.1 Discrete features were half-sectioned, photographed and recorded by a cross-section scaled drawing at an appropriate scale (either 1:10 or 1:20). Where large or significant finds assemblages were present, features were subsequently 100% excavated for finds recovery.

4.4.2 Linear features were investigated by means of regularly-spaced slots no less than 1m wide amounting to 25% of their lengths. Relationship slots were also excavated and these were recorded as part of the GPS survey and noted on the relevant context sheets.

4.5 Environmental Sampling

4.5.1 A total of 8 bulk samples (generally 20-40 litres in volume) were taken to extract and identify micro- and macro-botanical remains. The aim of this sampling was to investigate the past environment and economy of the site, the diet of the ancient inhabitants and the agricultural basis of the settlement. An additional aim of the sampling was to recover small objects that are not readily recovered by hand-collection, such as metalworking debris and bones of fish and small animals. These samples were taken from sealed deposits.

5 QUANTIFICATION OF ARCHIVE

5.1 Paper Archive

Context register sheets	9
Context sheets	153
Plan registers	0
Plans at 1:50	0
Plans at 1:20	0
Plans at 1:10	0
Plans at 1:5	0
Section register sheets	4
Sections at 1:10 & 1:20	70
Trench record sheets	17
Photo register sheets	7
Small finds register sheets	0
Environmental register sheets	1

5.2 Digital Archive

Digital photos	218
GPS survey files	3
Digital plans	-
GIS project	0
Access database	1

5.3 Physical Archive

Struck flint	1
Burnt flint	1
Pottery	418
Ceramic building material (CBM)	25
Glass	2
Metalwork	2
Briquetage	0
Small Finds	4
Slag	0
Animal bone	15
Shell	0
Environmental bulk samples	8
Environmental bulk samples (10 litre buckets)	20
Monolith samples	0
Other samples (specify)	0
Black and white films	0
Colour slides	0

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS BY TRENCH

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 The trenches are described below in numerical order, with technical data tabulated (Appendix 2). Features and deposits are first split into feature type, and then described in numerical cut order. Archaeological features and deposits were sealed by the topsoil or subsoil, unless otherwise stated. The principal result of the fieldwork was the identification of a series of ditches and pits, often well-dated to the Roman period. (See Figure 2)

6.2 Trench 1

(Fig 3)

6.2.1 Trench 1 was aligned approximately east-west and contained nine ditches, four of which aligned approximately north-south, one east-west and four others approximately north-east to south-west [Plate 1].

6.2.2 A shallow ditch or furrow [105] was 0.24m wide and 0.02m deep. It contained a single fill (104), mid grey-brown clay silt. The alignment of [105] might be associated with feature [107] to the south-west, a shallow ditch or furrow 0.49m wide and 0.07m deep that appeared to terminate near the centre of the trench (Figure 3, Section 3). The single fill, (106), was similar in colour and texture to (104). No dating evidence was recovered from either fill.

6.2.3 Ditch [110] (Plate 2, Figure 3, Section 4) ran from north to south approximately at the centre of the trench. The feature was 1.71m wide and 0.48m deep and interpreted as a boundary ditch. The upper fill of the ditch, (108), was a brown-grey silty clay 0.34m in thickness and regarded as the product of gradual silting over time. The primary fill of the ditch, (109), was 0.15m deep, a mottled light brown-grey clay silt, it contained three sherds of Roman pottery and one fragment each of Early Roman imbrex and tile.

6.2.4 Deposit (111) was observed in the south-facing representative section of the trench above the natural geology. The 0.70m thick layer was observed on average 0.50m below the surface, contained pottery and was interpreted as a build-up of activity material covered by the later subsoil deposits (102). Six

sherds of Roman pottery were found within the fill.

6.2.5 Ditch [115] (Figure 3, Section 5) was 0.53m wide and 0.09m deep and ran north-south across Trench 1. The single fill, (114), was a grey-brown clay silt, judged to be a natural infilling deposit. No finds were recorded.

6.2.6 Close to the west of ditch [115] was the apparent terminus of a shallow ditch, [117], (Figure 3, Section 6) aligned north-east to south-west and running under the south baulk of the trench. The feature was 0.31m wide and 0.04m deep containing a single fill of grey-brown clay silt (116), interpreted as gradual infilling material. No connection could be determined between ditches [115] and [117].

6.2.7 Ditch [119] (Figure 3, Section 7) ran east-west along the centre of the trench for a discernible length of 9m from under the east-facing baulk of the trench with a width of 0.34m and depth of 0.08m. The single fill, (118), was a sterile grey-brown silt sand. The apparent terminus at the east end of the ditch, [121], (Figure 3, Section 8) contained a grey-brown clay silt fill (120). This cut north-south oriented shallow ditch [123], 0.96m wide and 0.10m deep with single fill (122), mid grey-brown clay silt. The ditch was undated.

6.2.8 Ditch [123] (Figure 3, Section 9) ran north-south across the trench, 0.96m wide and 0.10m deep it had a single fill (122) thought to be the result of gradual silting. The feature was truncated by ditch terminus [121].

6.2.9 Ditch feature [141] was aligned north-south across the trench (Plate 3, Figure 3, Section 13), it had a width of 1.25m, shallow sides to a flat base and depth of 0.58m with a single fill, (140), of mid orange-brown sand silt containing one sherd of Roman pottery.

6.2.10 Ditch [141] was truncated on its western edge by ditch cut [144] (Plate 3, Figure 3, Section 13). Running roughly north-west to south-east this ditch was on average 1m wide and was 0.62m deep. The ditch sides were steep and contained primary fill (143), dark mottled orange-grey clay silt 0.23m thick with one sherd of Roman pottery and one fragment of Roman tile. The upper fill, (142), 0.43m thick, was mid orange-brown sandy silt containing no dating

evidence.

6.3 Trench 2

(Fig. 4)

6.3.1 Trench 2 was aligned roughly east to west and had four features; a ditch, ditch terminus and two shallow linear features or gullies [Plate 4].

6.3.2 Ditch terminus [195] (Figure 4, Section 47) was aligned north-west to south-east across the trench, 0.55m wide and 0.08m deep containing a single fill, (194), a mid grey-brown clay silt with no finds.

6.3.3 Feature [198] was interpreted as a gully with steep sides and a flat base running approximately north-east to south-west across the width of the trench (Figure 4, Section 48). The primary fill of the feature, (197), was a light grey-brown clay silt, 0.11m thick, determined to be a deliberate infill of the gully rather than gradual silting. The primary fill produced no finds. The upper fill, (196), was mid grey-brown clay silt, 0.33m thick, containing 83 sherds of pottery, three fragments of respectively of Early Roman brick, Imbrex and roller stamped box flue tile], one fragment of cattle bone, and two two-conjoining pieces of an iron nail. The majority of the finds were located in a depression in the cut of the gully. The fill (196) was likely to have been deliberately dumped into the gully, following an initial silting (197).

6.3.4 Two parallel features were aligned north-east to south-west across the trench. Feature [200] was a 0.36m wide gully with a depth of 0.11m (Plate 5, Figure 4, Section 49). Possibly a drainage feature, the undated single fill (199) was mid grey-brown clay silt, accumulated over time. The depth of the gully in this location was noted as near the water table.

6.3.5 Adjacent to cut [200] was a ditch [203] 1.26m wide and 0.22m deep with two fills and a concave base (Plate 5, Figure 4, Section 49). The primary fill, (202), 0.15m thick light grey-brown clay silt was judged to be as a result of soil collapse or weathering of the sides of the ditch. The upper fill, 0,20m thick dark grey-brown clay silt (201) appeared to be the result of gradual silting. A large quantity of 69 sherds of Roman pot and thirteen fragments of non-closely dateable CBM

was recovered from this deposit. An environmental sample was taken from Fill (201).

6.4 Trench 3

(Fig. 5)

6.4.1 Trench 3 was oriented north-east to south-west and contained seven recorded features; five ditches, a pit and a tree throw (Plate 6).

6.4.2 Ditch [113] ran from south-east to north-west across the trench, was 0.46m wide and 0.11m deep with sloped sides and a concave base, cutting ditch [208] (Figure 4, Section 58). The single fill, (112), was a light yellow-brown fine-grained sandy silt with no dating evidence.

6.4.3 A large tree throw, [189], c.1.10m in diameter and 0.27m deep was observed in the north-east corner of the ditch (Plate 7, Figure 5, Section 46). This truncated the southern edge of ditch [191]. The fill of the tree throw, (188), was mid grey sandy silt natural infilling.

6.4.4 A probable boundary ditch, [191], was aligned north-east to south-west across the trench width. The cut was 1.80m wide and 0.40m deep with steep sides and a concave base (Plate 7, Figure 5, Section 46). The single fill was a mottled yellow-grey and orange sandy silt with occasional flint cobbles (190). It was noted in the field that the colour and composition of the undated fill of this feature differed from that of the presumed and actual Roman features across the site and that it suggested a possible pre-Roman date.

6.4.5 Ditch [208] ran approximately south-east to north-west across the trench with a distinct curve, stepped sides and a roughly v-shaped concave base. The cut was 1.54m wide with a depth of 0.69m (Plate 8, Figure 5, Section 51). The primary of two fills was 0.46m thick of mottled blue-brown fine-grained clay silt with frequent iron pan (207). No dating evidence came from the fill, it was noted that ground water rapidly filled the base of the ditch to a depth of 0.10m upon excavation. The upper fill, (206), 0.36m thick was a mid red-brown fine-grained sand silt with frequent iron pan and no dating evidence. It was suggested that the feature was a boundary or enclosure ditch.

6.4.6 Pit [238] had an oval shape in plan, moderately sloping sides and a concave base. The pit was truncated initially by ditch [240] and then by ditch [242]. It measured at least 1.30m long by 0.70m wide and 0.30m deep. The single fill (237) was a mid-bluish grey sandy silt, with iron-pan staining present, the likely result of slow silting.

6.4.7 Ditch [242] ran approximately south east to north west across the trench. It had steep sides and a relatively sharp break of slope, with a concave base. It was at least 2.00m long, 0.42m wide and had a depth of 0.33m. The ditch truncated pit [238]. The single fill (241) was a mid-bluish grey sandy silt, with iron-pan staining present, the likely result of slow silting. Two sherds of Roman pottery was recovered from fill (241).

6.4.8 Ditch [240] ran approximately east to west across the trench. It had steep sides and a relatively sharp break of slope, with a concave base. It was at least 1.80m long, 0.45m wide and had a depth of 0.37m. The ditch truncated pit [238] and ditch [242]. The single fill (239) was a mid-bluish grey sandy silt, with iron-pan staining present, the likely result of slow silting. Two sherds of Roman pottery was recovered from fill (239). It was noted that there were high levels of bioturbation present, probable rabbit burrows.

6.5 Trench 4

(Fig. 6)

6.5.1 Trench 4 was a double-width trench at 3.6m wide aligned north-west to south-east: It contained two ditches, a ditch terminus and a pit [Plate 9].

6.5.2 A small ditch or gully, [133], 0.91m wide and 0.15m deep with steep sides and concave base ran across the south-east corner of the trench perpendicular with nearby ditch [135] and cuts shallow ditch [135] (Figure 6, Section 14). The single fill of the gully, (132), was a mid grey-brown clay silt containing no dating evidence.

6.5.3 The shallow ditch [135], 0.27m wide and 0.03m deep was located in the south-east corner of the trench and truncated by gully [133] (Figure 6, Section 15). The single fill, (134) was mid grey-brown clay silt, suggested as a natural infilling

of the ditch cut.

6.5.4 A small pit or posthole, [137], was located between ditches [133] and [137] (Plate 10, Figure 6, Section 16). It was 0.30m by 0.52m and 0.10m deep and contained a single fill (136). This was mid grey-brown clay silt, undated, and judged to be as a result of natural silting of the feature.

6.5.5 The ditch [139] running across the trench from north-east to south-west parallel to feature [133] was 1.08m wide and 0.36m deep with steep sides and flat base (Figure 6, Section 17). The single fill, (138) was mid grey-brown clay silt with occasional iron panning. A large quantity of 184 sherds of Late Roman Pottery sherds and two fragments of Roman brick were found in the fill. The large quantity of finds must suggest that this fill was largely if not wholly the result of some deliberate dumping.

6.6 Trench 5

(Fig. 7)

6.6.1 Trench 5 was aligned north-east to south-west and contained nine recorded features comprising seven ditches and two pits (Plate 11).

6.6.2 In the north-east end of the trench two ditches ran parallel approximately north east to south west across the trench. Ditch [152] was 0.85m wide and 0.26m deep with evenly sloping sides and a concave base (Figure 7, Section 21 & 22). The single fill (153) was seen as a natural infilling of the feature of a light grey-brown silt sand with no dating evidence.

6.6.3 Parallel ditch [154] was 0.50m wide and 0.18m deep with concave sides and base (Figure 7, Section 23 & 24). The single undated fill, (155), was light grey-brown silt sand, probable natural infilling material.

6.6.4 Feature [156] was a large pit of 4m length and 1.80m width of unknown purpose, possibly quarrying (Plate 12, Figure 7, Section 25). It had evenly sloping sides and base and contained a single fill, (157), mottled light orange-brown sand with gravel, thought to be a natural infilling material. A single non-closely dateable thermally fractured flint and a single elongated iron object with

truncated shank that is square in section were recovered from the fill. iron object was undated. It has been noted that the size of this feature is not dissimilar to that of an Anglo-Saxon Sunken Featured Building, but this definition was not possible to determine from the present work.

6.6.5 Ditch [158] was one of a pair of features thought to be boundary ditches that ran north-west to south-east across the trench (Plate 13, Figure 7, Section 27 & 42). The ditch was 0.56m wide and 0.25m deep with steep sides and concave base containing a single fill, (159) of mottled light grey-brown silt sand, considered to be natural infilling. Five sherds of Romano-British pot were recovered from the feature. An environmental sample was taken from Fill (159).

6.6.6 The parallel ditch [162] was 1.05m wide and 0.17m deep, with concave base and sides (Figure 7, Section 28 & 43). The fill (163) was mottled light grey-brown silt sand of possible natural infilling.

6.6.7 Truncating both ditches [158] and [162] was ditch [160], angled sides and flat base, running north-east to south-west across the trench (Figure 7, Section 26, 28 & 41). This was thought to be a later boundary ditch on a divergent angle to the earlier ditches. The fill of this feature, (161), was dark brown in colour, a silt sand that may possibly represent deliberate backfill, containing two fragments of ceramic building material (the ceramic building material noted is undatable) and a fragment of vessel or window glass. All three of these features were beneath the subsoil (102). An environmental sample was taken from Fill (161).

6.6.8 At the south-west end of the trench were two linear features running east to west across the trench, both under 0.40m of subsoil (102). Feature [166] was thought to be either a ditch or a possible natural gully 1.30m wide and 0.23m deep with concave sides and irregular concave base (Figure 7, Section 30). The fill of the feature was undated mottled light grey orange and yellow loose sand (167).

6.6.9 The feature [164] running parallel to [166] was judged to be a boundary ditch, although undated, of possible Roman origin (Plate 14, Figure 7, Section 31). The ditch was 1,30m wide and 0.54m deep with convex sides and base. The

single undated fill, (165) was dark brown fine silt sand with occasional flints, possibly natural infilling.

6.6.10 The final feature in the trench at the south-west end was a small pit [168], extending under the west baulk of the trench it was 0.70m by >0.30m with concave sides and base (Figure 7, Section 44). The single undated fill was mottled light brown fine sand with occasional flint inclusions (169).

6.7 Trench 6

(Fig. 8)

6.7.1 Trench 6 was located at the south edge of the site aligned east to west. It contained three linear features, considered to be Roman boundary and drainage ditches [Plate 15].

6.7.2 At the west end of the trench feature [147] was 2.40m wide and 0.85m deep, a probable boundary ditch with steep sides and flat uneven 'V-shaped' base (Figure 8, Section 18). The 0.60m thick primary fill of the trench, (146), was dark grey-brown clay silt with orange patches and occasional manganese and charcoal flecks. Two sherds of Roman pottery were recovered from the fill. The 0.35m thick upper fill was sterile in terms of dating evidence. (145) was a dark brown loose sand silt with occasional stones.

6.7.3 Feature [149] was the terminus of a shallow ditch aligned north-east to south-east, 0.90m wide and 0.12m deep with sloping sides and an irregular concave base (Figure 8, Section 19). The single undated fill, (148), was recorded as mid brown-grey loose sand silt with occasional stones, a product of likely natural infilling.

6.7.4 At the east end of the trench probable drainage ditch [151] ran north-west to south-east across the trench, 0.80m wide and 0.28m deep with steep sides and V-shaped base (Plate 16, Figure 8, Section 20). The single fill, (150), was a mid-grey firm sand silt with moderate stones and manganese flecks. Five Pottery sherds of probable Roman date, a flint flake of Late Bronze Age to Iron Age typology and two fragments of cattle bone were retrieved from the fill.

6.8 Trench 7

(Fig. 9)

6.8.1 The trench was aligned north-east to south-west [Plate 17] and contained three linear features, [209], [211] and [215] all at the south-west end of the trench and aligned approximately east to west. Two were considered boundary ditches of probable Roman date with ditch [213] being recut by [211] and feature [215].

6.8.2 Ditch [209] was 0.60m wide and 0.26m deep with steep sides and concave base (Figure 9, Section 52). Single fill (210) was undated dark grey-brown loose silt sand, probable of natural infilling.

6.8.3 Ditch [211] was considered a probable re-cut of an existing boundary ditch. It was 0.67m wide and 0.30m deep with concave sides and base and in section cut ditch [213] adjacent to the west (Plate 18, Figure 9, Section 53). Single fill (212) was a mottled mid grey-brown silt sand with occasional flints but no dating evidence, probable natural infilling.

6.8.4 Earlier ditch [213] was 0.90m wide and 0.24m deep with stepped, slightly convex sides and flat base, cut by ditch [211] (Plate 18, Figure 9, Section 53 & 54). The single fill was mottled grey-brown silt sand, (214), considered natural infilling material. One sherd of 2nd to 4th Century Romano British pottery was recovered from this deposit.

6.8.5 Feature [215] was considered to be a possible pit or ditch on the same alignment as the other features in the trench, 1.10m wide and 0.29m deep it had irregular sides and concave base (Figure 9, Section 53 & 55). The feature in section truncated probable Roman ditch [213]. The undated fill, (216) was dark grey-brown silt sand natural infilling accumulation.

6.9 Trench 8

(Fig. 10)

6.9.1 Trench 8 was excavated to double width of 3.6m, orientated north-east to south-west. It contained a single linear drainage ditch and an unrecorded tree throw [Plate 19].

6.9.2 Two slots were excavated in the linear feature that ran for a visible 9.20m across the trench from SSW-NNE. Slot [185] was 0.60m wide and 0.18m deep with concave sides and base (Figure 10, Section 39). The undated single fill, (184) was mid brown-grey loose sand silt. Slot [187] of the same feature recorded a similar width and base with a depth of 0.12m (Figure 6, Section 40). The fill was the same colouring and consistency as in the first slot with no dating evidence apparent.

6.10 Trench 9

(Fig. 10)

6.10.1 Trench 9 was oriented approximately east to west and contained six features considered to be boundary ditches [Plate 20].

6.10.2 Feature [177] was a possible terminus of a boundary ditch running to the south-west under the trench baulk with a visible length of 4m, a width of 0.50m and depth of 0.31m it had steep sides and a V-shaped base (Figure 10, Section 37). Single undated fill (176) was mottled light brown-grey firm sand silt with occasional stones.

6.10.3 At the west end of the trench ditch [226] ran north to south across the width of the trench, 0.64m wide and 0.20m deep with sloping sides and a concave base (Figure 10, Section 62). Single fill (225) was an undated mid grey-brown clay silt.

6.10.4 Boundary ditch [179] was located near the western end of the trench, running across its width from north to south, parallel to ditch [226] with a width of 1m and depth of 0.32m. This feature was a probable recut as it truncated earlier boundary ditches [181] and [183] in section (Plate 21, Figure 10, Section 38). The undated fill of the ditch, (178) was a mid grey-brown sand silt.

6.10.5 Feature [181] was the truncated remains of an earlier probable boundary ditch aligned the same as [179] and [183] (Plate 21, Figure 10, Section 38). The truncation meant that the original width was unknown and the remaining depth was recorded as 0.24m. The undated fill, (180), was a firm mid orange-grey silt sand.

6.10.6 Parallel boundary ditch [183] was also a probable recut of ditch [181]. Width of this feature was 1.3m and the depth 0.38m (Plate 21, Figure 10, Section 38). The single undated fill was firm mid yellow-brown sand silt (182).

6.10.7 The final feature in the trench, [193], was located at the east end cutting across the width of the trench corner from south-west to north-east with a visible width of 1.80m. This ditch was determined to be the same feature as [191] investigated in Trench 3 and was not excavated. A slot should have been excavated through this feature as part of the agreed % with NHES.

6.11 Trench 10

(Fig. 11)

6.11.1 The trench was aligned north-west to south-east and contained two boundary ditches and a boundary ditch terminus [Plate 22].

6.11.2 Terminus of probable boundary ditch [234] ran to the north-east from the west baulk of the trench with a visible length of 1m and width of 0.43m, a depth of 0.10m (Figure 11, Section 66). The undated fill (233) was mid orange-grey sand silt.

6.11.3 Feature [232] ran across the width of the trench from approximately north-west to south-east. Interpreted as a field boundary it was 0.32m wide and 0.10m deep (Figure 11, Section 65). The single fill (231) was mid yellow-brown sand silt with no dating evidence observed.

6.11.4 Boundary ditch [236] was located at the south-east end of the trench and ran across its width from the south-east. The ditch was 1.20m wide and 0.16m deep with concave sides and base (Plate 23, Figure 11, Section 67). The single undated fill (235) was mid grey-brown clay silt.

6.12 Trench 11

(Fig. 11)

6.12.1 This trench was a double width excavation at 3.6m, aligned south-west to north-east [Plate 24]. It contained two features, a ditch [173] and a possible pit [175].

6.12.2 Ditch [173] was aligned roughly east to west across the trench, was 0.72m wide and 0.17m with sloping sides and a concave base (Plate 25, Figure 11, Section 35). The single undated fill of the ditch was dark grey-brown silt sand with occasional small flints (172).

6.12.3 An irregular oval feature, a possible pit, [175] was located within the trench. Dimensions of 1.59m long by 0.84m wide with a depth of 0.11m, sloping sides and a flat base (Figure 11, Section 36). The fill of this feature (174) was undated, a very dark grey-brown silt sand with occasional small flints and rooting disturbance, possibly a tree throw.

6.13 Trench 12

(Fig. 12)

6.13.1 Trench 12 was located at the south edge of the site and aligned north-west to south-east [Plate 26]. It contained just one feature, ditch [217].

6.13.2 Ditch [217] was aligned north-east to south-west across the width of the trench, 0.90m wide and 0.45m deep with steep and regular sides and a narrowing concave base, beneath .45m depth of subsoil (Plate 27, Figure 12, Section 56). The single fill, (218) was mottled dark/light grey-brown silt sand with occasional flint and considered to be natural infilling of the ditch. The fill contained two sherds of Roman pottery (including one sherd of Samian pottery) and was interpreted was a 1st to 2nd century Roman boundary ditch.

6.14 Trench 13

(Fig. 12)

6.14.1 This trench was aligned east to west [Plate 28] and contained a single feature, ditch [131] running across the width of the trench from south-west to north-east.

6.14.2 Ditch [131] was 1.19m wide and 0.19m deep with gradual sloping sides and a concave base (Figure 12, Section 12). The single fill of the ditch was (130), an undated dark grey-brown silt sand with occasional small flint inclusions.

6.15 Trench 14

(Fig. 13)

6.15.1 Trench 14 was the final double width trench at 3.6m [Plate 29]. It was aligned south-west to north-east near the western edge of the site and contained a single pit, [205]. The depth of subsoil in the trench was between 0.36m and 0.76m.

6.15.2 The cut of pit [205] was fairly central on the trench and had a diameter of 1.70m by 1.16m and a depth of 0.16m, with moderately steep sides and a flat irregular base (Plate 30, Figure 13, Section 50). The fill of the feature, (204), was a very dark grey-brown silt sand with occasional medium lumps of sandstone and rooting disturbances. It contained seven sherds of decorated Roman pottery and a single sherd of residual handmade Iron Age pottery. 20L of soil was taken from the feature as an environmental sample.

6.16 Trench 15

(Fig. 13)

6.16.1 The trench was located at the western side of the site orientated approximately east to west [Plate 31] and contained two ditches and a large sub-circular feature.

6.16.2 Ditch [244] was located near the western end of the trench and ran from south-east to north-west across the trench. The ditch was 1.15m wide and 0.24m deep with concave sides and base and truncated feature [249] (Plate 32, Figure 13, Section 69). The fill of the ditch was mid brown loose silt containing occasional small stones and sandstone fragments with two sherds of Roman British pottery (243).

6.16.3 The sub-circular feature [249] was interpreted on site as a pond with an extent of a visible length of 4m and width of 3.9m. The semi-excavated depth of the feature was 0.75m with steep, near vertical sides. The base was not reached due to the high-water table. (Plate 32, Figure 13, Section 69). The lowest deposit recorded was likely to be a deliberate backfill based on the presence of inclusions including charcoal (247), from which environmental samples were taken. This was black or dark grey compact silt clay containing occasional fragments of sandstone, flint, including wood, bone, charcoal flecks and

possible coprolites. Fill (247) contained two fragments of sheep/goat bone, and two fragments of cattle/cattle sized bone. An environmental sample was taken from Fill (247).

6.16.4 In the western part of the feature a secondary infilling deposit, (248) was recorded at a depth of 0.60m. This was moderately compact dark grey sand clay with orange patches and no dating evidence. Above this was a secondary fill, (246), 0.45m thick of light brown-grey loose sand with orange patches and frequent lumps of sandstone. Three sherds of Romano-British pottery were also present in the fill (section 69).

6.16.5 Upper infill of the feature (245) was 0.47m thick covering both fills (246 and (247). It was a compact dark brown-grey clay/sand silt with orange patches with frequent small stones and sandstone fragments. This fill also contained pottery and bone. The fill at the western end of the feature was cut by ditch [244].

6.16.6 Towards the western end of the trench boundary ditch [253] was observed running across the width of the trench from north to south (Figure 7, Section 70). The feature was 1.6m wide and 0.52m deep with steep sides and a concave base. The feature contained three fills. Primary undated fill was (252), 0.30m thick of mid grey brown clay silt. The fill above was (251), 0.20m thick of mid yellow-brown silt clay containing two sherds of Roman pottery, two fragments of horse bone and small flecks of slag (not recovered). The upper undated fill beneath the subsoil was (250), 0.14m thick consisting of firm mottled brown-grey silt clay. All the fills in the ditch were considered to be the product of natural infilling.

6.17 Trench 16

(Fig. 14)

6.17.1 The trench was located on the extreme north-west edge of the site, outside of the area of geophysical survey and aligned north-east to south-west [Plate 33]. It contained two ditches, a ditch terminus and a posthole.

6.17.2 Ditch [220] (Plate 34, Figure 14, Section 60). ran from roughly west to east across the trench, 1.43m wide and 0.32m deep with steep sides and concave

base and was thought to be the line of a possible trackway running parallel to ditch [222] to the south-west. The undated primary fill of the ditch was (223), 0.17m thick, very compacted dark brown clay with green colouration. Environmental samples of 20L were taken from this fill. The undated upper fill, (219), was 0.19m thick of dark grey-brown silt sand of which 20L of environmental sample was taken. Ditch [220] and parallel ditch [222] relate to a trackway previously recorded on the NMP cropmark plot, located to the west of the site.

6.17.3 Parallel ditch [222] was 1.60m wide and 0.53m deep with steep sides and concave base (Figure 14, Section 61). The undated primary fill was (224), 0.30m thick of compact dark brown sand clay. Above this was secondary fill (221), 0.23m thick, a dark grey-brown silt sand with no dating evidence.

6.17.4 The cut of a possible posthole, [228], was located to the south-west of ditch [222]. It was 0.46m by 0.45m with a depth of 0.32m, vertical sides and a flat base (Figure 14, Section 63). The undated single fill, (227), was dark grey-brown moderately compact silt sand with orange patches and occasional sandstone lumps.

6.17.5 At the south-west end of the trench ditch terminus [230] ran into the trench on the south-east side. It was 1.25m wide and 0.23m deep with steep sides and flat base (Figure 14, Section 64). The single fill was a pale grey-brown loose silt sand containing fragments of brick. A small extension to the trench in this area was excavated to ascertain more information on the ditch and was considered to be likely post-medieval or modern in date. A Fletton brick recovered from the fill dated to 1870 to 1950 AD.

6.18 Trench 17

(Fig. 15)

6.18.1 This trench was 20m long and aligned north-east to south-west at the south-east corner of the site and contained three ditches [Plate 35].

6.18.2 Ditch [171] was aligned roughly south-east to north-west across the trench, 1.20m wide and 0.30m deep with sloping sides and concave base (Figure 3,

Section 34). The single fill (170) was dark brown-grey fine-grained sand silt with occasional large rounded stones and charcoal flecks and iron pan. One sherd of Roman pottery and one fragment of cattle bone were recovered from the fill.

6.18.3 Ditch [129] was aligned roughly south-east to north-west across the trench, 1.26m wide and 0.80m deep with stepped sides and uneven concave base (Figure 15, Section 11). Primary undated fill (128) was 0.42m thick of mottled brown-grey fine-grained sand silt with occasional small stones. The upper fill, (127) was 0.45m thick of dark brown-grey silt sand containing charcoal and one fragment of cattle bone.

6.18.4 Ditch [126] was located at the north-east end of the trench running across the trench form south-east to north west, 2m wide and 0.25m deep with sloping sides and concave base (Plate 36, Figure 15, Section 10). Primary fill (125) 0.22m thick contained re-deposited natural and was disturbed by rooting, a yellow-grey sand silt with occasional medium stones and charcoal flecks. A quantity of 18 sherds of Roman pottery were recovered from fill (125). Upper fill (124) was 0.15m thick and was a loose dark brown-grey sand silt containing moderate burnt flint fragments, occasional charcoal flecks and three sherds of Roman pottery. An environmental sample of 40L was taken from this context.

7 THE FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

Small fragments of slag were too small to be further reported on.

7.1 Worked Flint

Ella Egberts

7.1.1 Introduction

7.1.2 Archaeological investigations at Poppyfields Drive, Snettisham resulted in the recovery of one fragment each of worked flint and unworked burnt stone. The assemblage has been comprehensively catalogued by context and this includes further descriptive details of the material (Catalogue L01).

Context	Cut	Shape	Burnt stone (no.)	Burnt stone (wt: g)	Colour	Condition	Suggested date range
157	156	Thermally fractured	1	7.7	Decoloured	Heated	Undated
150	151	Retouched - denticulated	1	-	Orange grey, slightly translucent	Fresh	LBA/IA

7.1.3 This report summarises the data in the catalogue; it quantifies and describes the material and presents a preliminary assessment and outline of its significance. No statistically based technological, typological or metrical analyses have been conducted and a more detailed examination may alter or amend any of the interpretations offered here.

Raw material

7.1.4 The fragment of struck flint from [151] is made from an orange grey, slightly translucent flint likely obtained from derived sources, most likely fluvio-glacial or till deposits in the local environment. The heat affected burnt flint was decoloured and reddish.

Description

7.1.5 The Long flake from [151] had slightly obtuse striking platform, some platform trimming. Small flakes struck from the edge, along most of the edge, left and right edges mostly inverse, the distal end of the left edge and the distal end small flakes struck off the dorsal face. Appears like coarse denticulation. It was found with Roman pottery and was almost certainly residual.

7.1.6 The fragment of burnt flint was thermally fractured flint fragment, decoloured (reddish). Heated.

Significance

7.1.7 The technological and typological characteristics of the fragment of struck flint suggests that there was background activity undertaken in the vicinity of the site Bronze Age/Early Iron Age. Little further significance could be allocated to the fragment of burnt flint.

7.2 Pottery Assessment

Alice Lyons

Introduction

7.2.1 A total of 420 sherds, weighing 3971 (4.18 Estimated Vessel Equivalent (EVE)), of Iron Age (EVE 1), Roman and early modern pottery was recovered during an archaeological evaluation at Snettisham, West Norfolk. A minimum of 70 individual vessels were found. Most of the pottery (99% by weight), however, dates from the Roman period (table 1).

Period	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	EVE	Weight (%)
Iron Age	1	22	1	0.55
Roman	418	3949	408	99.45
Early Modern	1	0		0.00
Total	420	3971	418	100.00

RB pot Table 1: The pottery by ceramic period

7.2.2 The pottery was in a fragmentary condition with an average sherd weight of 9.5g. Although the assemblage has suffered from significant post-depositional abrasion some surface residues have survived. Pottery was recovered from

eleven trenches and most of the pottery was found within ditches.

Trench	Feature	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	EVE	Weight (%)
Sub soil	Total subsoil	7	42	0.07	1.06
1	Total trench 1	11	285	0.44	7.18
	Ditch	5	76	0.22	
	Made Ground	6	209	0.22	
2	Ditch	152	2510	2.70	63.21
3	Ditch	4	31	0.00	0.78
4	Ditch	184	397	0.00	10.00
5	Ditch	11	25	0.10	0.63
6	Ditch	7	125	0.13	3.15
7	Ditch	3	101	0.18	2.54
12	Unstratified	1	44	0.00	1.11
12	Ditch	2	93	0.00	
14	Pit	8	27	0.10	0.68
15	Total trench 15	10	127	0.15	3.20
	Ditch	4	76	0.00	
	Pond	6	51	0.15	
17	Ditch	22	257	0.31	6.46
Total		420	3971	4.18	100.00

RB pot table 2: The pottery quantified by trench and feature (bold = trench totals)

Methodology

7.2.3 The pottery was evaluated following the national guidelines (Barclay et al 2016). The total assemblage was studied, and a catalogue was prepared (Appendix 4). The sherds were examined using a hand lens (x10 magnification) and were divided into fabric groups defined based on inclusion types present. Vessel forms (jar, bowl) were also recorded. The sherds were counted and weighed to the nearest whole gram and recorded by context. Decoration, residues and abrasion were also noted. PCA curates the pottery and archive.

The Pottery

Iron Age

7.2.4 A single late Iron Age jar fragment was found (22g) within deposit 204, pit [205], Trench 14. The vessel was handmade in a reduced sandy fabric, with common burnt flint inclusions, made into a high-shouldered form with an upstanding rim that is decorated with a slashed motif. This fragment was a residual find with

Roman pottery.

Roman

7.2.5 A total of 418 sherds, weighing 3949g (4.08 EVE) of Roman pottery was recorded; seven individual fabrics were recognised (RB Pot table 3).

Fabric: abbreviation Published reference	Vessel Form	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	EVE	Weight (%)
Sandy grey ware: SGW; WNGW Lyons 2004, 34, SGW	Beaker, dish, jar, bowl, flask	128	1932	2.88	48.93
West Norfolk (Nar Valley) reduced ware: WNRW Peachey 2018, 40, NAR RE1; Lyons 2004, 33, NVRW	Dish, jar, bowl, storage jar	34	947	0.35	23.98
Sandy oxidised ware: SOW Lyons 2004, 34, SOW	Flagon	64	509	0.00	12.89
West Norfolk (Nar Valley) oxidised ware: WNOW Lyons 2004, 33, NVOW; Tomber and Dore 1998, NAR OX	Mortarium	182	298	0.00	7.55
Gaulish samian: SAM Tomber and Dore 1998, 25-41	Cup, dish	7	198	0.85	5.01
Horningsea grey ware: HORN GW Tomber and Dore 1998, 116	Storage Jar	1	38	0.00	0.96
Lower Nene Valley colour coat: LNV CC Tomber and Dore 1998, 118	Beaker	2	27	0.00	0.68
Total		418	3949	4.08	100.00

RB_Pot_table_3: The pottery fabrics and forms, listed in descending order of weight (%)

Coarse Wares

7.2.6 This assemblage is primarily a group of locally produced utilitarian coarse wares jars, bowls, dishes and storage jars.

Reduced (grey/black) wares

7.2.7 Nearly half the assemblage (49% by weight) comprises locally produced Sandy grey ware vessels most commonly found as medium mouthed globular jars with squared out-turned rims (similar to Lyons 2004, fig 28, no 51). An almost complete (33 sherds, 882g) SGW jar of this type was found in deposit (201),

ditch [203], Trench 2, it was badly made with an uneven base and the fabric contained flecks of metal working debris (slag); furthermore, the vessel had a vitrified soot residue on its external surfaces. Also found in this fabric was the rim from a narrow-mouthed jar or flask (similar to Lyons 2004, fig 26, no 30); single examples of straight-sided and beaded rim dishes, also a beaker with an everted rim were also found. These vessels are very similar to those recorded previously at Strickland Avenue, Snettisham where two pottery kilns were identified alongside large quantities of kiln debris which suggested large scale pottery production in the vicinity (Lyons 2004, 32-41).

7.2.8 Found in significant quantities, representing 24% by weight of the total assemblage, are the dark gritty coarse wares of West Norfolk, with production centred in the Nar Valley (Peachey 2018, 40, NAR RE1). Within this assemblage this fabric is mostly found as undiagnostic jar and storage jar body sherds, some of which are rusticated (similar to Lyons 2004, fig. 25, no 21), also straight-sided dishes and a bowl.

7.2.9 A single Horningsea coarse ware jar sherd was found, diagnostic due to its internal combing (Lyons 2017, 57-59). This material was produced in a large industry to the north of Cambridge and distributed its wares around the fen edge, with production peaking between the 2nd and 3rd centuries (Evans et al 2017).

Oxidised (white/cream) wares

7.2.10 A relatively large number of Sandy oxidised flagon fragments were found, contributing c. 13% of the assemblage by weight. This material represents a minimum of five individual vessels, although only the lower parts (no rims) were found and therefore they cannot be assigned to type. The manufacturing source of these wares is not yet known but may have a similar West Norfolk source to the white ware mortarium (see below).

Fine wares

7.2.11 Gaulish samian, imported between the mid-1st and mid-3rd centuries AD was the most common fine ware within this group (Tyers 1996 105-116). Although samian was identified from several sources, it is the 2nd century Central

Gaulish material is the most common. All the vessels retained significant wear marks showing they had been well-used before deposition.

Fabric: abbreviation Published reference	Vessel form and type	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	EVE
South Gaulish Samian: SAM SG	Dish Dr18	1	4	7
Central Gaulish samian: SAM CG	Dish Dr18/31, Dr 31, cup Dr33	4	129	47
East Gaulish samian: SAM EG	Cup Dr33	2	65	31
Total		7	198	85

RB Pot table 4: The samian by production area, vessel form and type

7.2.12 In addition to the imported Gaulish samian 2 sherds (27g) from two undiagnostic Lower Nene Valley colour coated beaker fragments were found. Vessels of this type were produced from the mid-2nd to 4th century AD in an area centred on (modern) Water Newton, near Peterborough and widely traded around East Anglia and the East Midlands (Tyers 1996, 173-175).

Specialist wares

7.2.13 Specialist wares were uncommon within this group of pottery. Only one mortarium, a specialist Roman mixing bowl (Tyers 1996, 117-135), was found in deposit 138, ditch [139], Trench 4. This was a local West Norfolk oxidised ware bead and flanged form probably produced during the 2nd century AD, with occasional flint trituration grits but decayed and very fragmentary. The fabric was iron-stained a brown orange colour with traces of vitrification on the surface; it is possible it had been close to iron working – possibly used as an ancillary vessel.

Early Modern

7.2.14 A single Early Modern pottery fragment (<1g) was recovered from deposit (161) in ditch [160], Trench 5. It is from a shallow dish or saucer with a ‘blue and white’ design typical of English manufacture during between the 18th and 19th centuries (Laing 2014, 125). It is an intrusive find with Roman pottery.

Summary

7.2.15 This is a small stratified group of primarily mid-Roman pottery (mid-2nd to 3rd

century AD). The group is mostly made up of locally produced coarse wares, although a small number of imported Gaulish and British fine table wares were also present.

7.2.16 The composition of a least one of the Sandy grey ware jar fabrics includes small flecks of metal working debris, while the vitrified slag deposits on several of the jars and possibly also the mortarium suggest this pottery was made and used in an industrial environment. It should be noted that the evaluation at Poppyfields Drive, Snettisham is adjacent to an area investigated in 1998 which produced evidence for both pottery and metal work production (Lyons 2004). The pottery assemblages are very similar in the range of fabrics and forms found which suggests the industrial suburb extended into this area. This assemblage, therefore, is very important to our understanding of ceramic manufacture and use within the West Norfolk Roman economy.

Recommendations for further work

7.2.17 The potential to scientifically examine industrial residues both within the pottery fabrics and on the ceramic surfaces is high. It would be most cost-efficient, however, to undertake this work when the assemblage is complete (after full excavation). It would, however, be worth contacting a specialist [such as Patrick Quinn (UCL)], prior to the next stage of works to discuss any implications for the excavation and processing of industrial residues on (or in) pottery.

7.2.18 No other analytical work is recommended but if the site does progress to full excavation the pottery from all stages of archaeological works should be combined and analysed as a whole.

7.3 Ceramic Building Materials

Amparo Valcarcel

Introduction

7.3.1 A small amount of ceramic building material was retained from the excavation at Land Poppyfields Drive, Snettisham, Norfolk, (ENF146306).

7.3.2 This assemblage (25 examples 1.94 kg) was assessed in order to:

Identify the fabric and form from which a list of spot dates could be provided for the features

Catalogue the assemblage. The database for this site is ENF146306.cbm.accdb for the ceramic material.

Make recommendations for further study.

Methodology

7.3.3 The application of a 1kg mason's hammer and sharp chisel to each example ensured that a small fresh fabric surface was exposed. The fabric was examined at x20 magnification using a long arm stereomicroscope or hand lens (Gowland x10).

7.3.4 As there was no Snettisham ceramic building material fabric reference collection housed at PCA each new stone and brick fabric from this site was prefixed by POS followed by 1, 2, 3 etc. thus; POS1. Consultation of the relevant 1:50000 geological map (BGS) ensured an understanding of the geology of this part of England and some idea of its economic potential. A review of the ceramic building material was undertaken not only for a fabric review but also to provide a list of spot dates.

Ceramic Building Material (25 examples, 1.94kg)

7.3.5 This small sized assemblage is characterised by large groups of Roman and less modern brick. Most of the material is highly abraded, related to the redeposition periods.

Roman (7 examples, 1.39kg)

7.3.6 A small quantity of Roman material was found in fills (109) (138) (143) and (196) from Ditches [110] [139] [144] and [198]. All the material is highly abraded. The forms are including imbrex, bricks, tiles and one example of roller-stamped box flue tile. The fabric is fairly sandy, with common quartz and occasional muscovite, and silty bands and red iron oxide inclusions. The kiln source is unknown.

7.3.7 The box flue tile from fill (196) of Ditch [198] preserved a zig-zag design (Die 63, Betts, 1994), poorly made, date AD100-120. Several examples were found

in Canterbury and Southwark (London).

Post-medieval (1 example, 535g)

7.3.8 A single fragment of deep frogged Fletton brick, semi-circular in shape, was found in fill (229) of Ditch [230]. The Fletton brick came into widespread use in Britain around 1900. The readily available transport meant that the brick could reach most parts of the country and could be cheaper than the local product. Before the Fletton revolution, bricks were made and used on a local scale.

Undiagnostic Form and Fabric (17 examples, 21g)

7.3.9 A group of undiagnostic examples of ceramic building material were recovered from numerous contexts. The fragments are small and undiagnostic, most of them less than 3 cm across, and so are completely undatable.

Context	Cut	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date
101	101	UNK	Unknown fabric and form	1					Undatable
109	110	3018	Early Roman imbrex and tiles	2	100	120	100	120	100-120
138	139	3018	Early Roman brick	2	100	120	100	120	100-120
143	144	3018	Early Roman tile	1	100	120	100	120	100-120
161	160	UNK	Unknown fabric and form	2					Undatable
196	198	3018	Early Roman brick, imbrex and roller stamped box flue tile	3	100	120	100	120	100-120
201	203	UNK	Unknown fabric and form	13					Undatable
229	230	3038	Fletton brick	1	1850	1950	1850	1950	1870-1950

Coarse Building Material Distribution

Summary/recommendations

7.3.10 The material recovered from the excavation at Poppyfields Drive, Snettisham mainly came from the fills of the Roman Ditches with some Post-medieval brick

also recovered. The majority of the material retained from the site is a cluster of Roman material, made of fabric 3018, including bricks, tiles, imbrex and one example of roller stamped box flue tile. No structures were found during the excavation, suggesting that the ceramic material came from buildings outside the limits of the site.

7.3.11 The building material assemblage from Poppyfields Drive is highly abraded, indicating their origin in redeposition periods. All the material should be discarded except the box flue tile from (196). Given that this site was occupied for agricultural use, the building material may have simply derived from the demolition of Roman and modern buildings. There is little potential for further work based on the building material alone.

7.3.12 Potential future projects should seek to compare the CBM assemblage against examples within the CBM reports published for the adjacent Snettisham excavation (EAA Occ Paper 18 - Lyons 2004) and Snettisham bypass (EAA 93 - Flitcroft 2001).

7.4 Metalwork and Glass Assessment

Ruth Beveridge

Introduction

7.4.1 The assemblage recovered from the evaluation at Poppyfields Drive, Snettisham, is made up of four objects: two of glass and two of metalwork. The objects were collected from three contexts across two trenches, with one of the artefacts being recovered from the topsoil layer (101).

7.4.2 The finds have been recorded below and a full listing is provided in the catalogue. They have been examined with the aid of low powered magnification but without the assistance of radiographs.

Condition

7.4.3 Overall the metalwork objects are in poor condition, they exhibit corrosion, and have encrusted dirt masking detail. The glass is stable with no visible weathering.

Roman

7.4.4 Three objects that were recovered from the evaluation have been tentatively identified as Roman in date. The two glass fragments are not identifiable to form but their colour and lack of weathering indicates that they could be of this period.

Glass

7.4.5 Sub-triangular shaped shard of possible window or vessel glass, thin rectangle in section. Translucent, natural green colour without weathering on any surface. From topsoil layer 101.

7.4.6 Fragment of vessel or window glass, sub-rectangular in plan and thin rectangle in section. Translucent, natural blue/green. No weathering but slightly matt surfaces. From fill 161 of ditch [160], Trench 5.

Iron

7.4.7 Two co-joining pieces of a near complete nail with flat, sub-oval head and tapering shank, square in section. Masked by dirt and corrosion. Whilst nails are usually difficult to date, having altered little over time, it is suggested that this example is of Roman date having been recovered from a feature of that period; stylistically it would then fall into Manning's Type 1b group of nails, (Manning, 1985, 133, fig. 32). From fill 196 of ditch [198] in Trench 2.

Post-medieval

7.4.8 A single iron object was recovered from a pit fill that has been identified as a possible post-medieval feature. Although the date of the object itself cannot be ascertained with certainty, the hooked terminal of the object is comparable to the terminals of iron vessel handles of post-medieval date such as the examples recovered from Norwich, (Margeson, 1993, 94, fig. 62, nos 587 and 588).

7.4.9 Elongate object with truncated shank that is square in section; shank hooks rearwards at one end. From fill 157 of ditch [156], Trench 5.

Discussion

7.4.10 The metalwork and glass assemblage reflects activity on the site during the Roman and post-medieval periods. The evidence is minimal, indicating that the site is on the periphery of settlement, with the artefacts representing debris that has been disposed of over time.

7.4.11 If further work is carried out on the site it is recommended that no additional analysis is required for this assemblage. However, before deposition of the archive the selected metalwork should be x-rayed to preserve a record of each item.

7.5 Animal Bone

Karen Deighton

Introduction

7.5.1 A small quantity of animal bone was collected from 6 Roman contexts (4 ditch fills and 2 pond fills) and a post-medieval ditch fill during evaluation.

Method

7.5.2 The material was firstly sorted into recordable and non-recordable fragments and bones with fresh breaks were reassembled, consequently reducing the number of fragments which were recorded. Identification was aided by Schmid (1972) for large mammals and Lawrence and Brown (1974) for small mammals.

7.5.3 The following were recorded for each element: context, anatomical element, taxa, proximal fusion, distal fusion, side, burning, butchery, pathology and erosion. Ribs and Vertebra were recorded as sheep size or cattle size but not included in quantification as their multiple numbers introduce bias. Recording of fusion follows Silver (1969). Recognition and recording of butchery are after Binford (1981). The material was recorded onto an access database.

Bone Condition

7.5.4 Bone was very fragmentary and heavily abraded possibly due to soil conditions. The poor condition in turn affected identification and the recognition of evidence for butchery or canid gnawing. It should be noted that the fragmentary and abraded nature of the animal bone found during the present evaluation, is in contrast to the general good condition of the animal bone derived from the archaeological excavation to the south (EAA Occasional Paper 18).

The taxa present:

Context/cut	feature	Trench	Date	Cattle	Cattle Size	Sheep/ goat	Sheep/goat size	Horse	Rabbit	Small mammal	Total

102	Sub soil								1		1
127/129	ditch	17	Roman	1	1						2
150/151	ditch	6	Roman	2							2
170/171	ditch	7	Post Med		1						1
196/198	ditch	2	Roman	1						2	3
245/249	pond	15	Roman			1	1				2
246/249	pond	15	Roman	1	1						2
251/253	ditch	15	Roman					2			2
Total				5	3	1	1	2	1	2	15

Animal Bone Table 1: Taxa by context (minimum number of fragments)

Recommendations

7.5.5 No further work is recommended on the current assemblage due to its small size and poor preservation.

7.6 Environmental Assessment Report

Kate Turner

Introduction

7.6.1 This report summarises the findings of the assessment of the environmental remains in seven bulk soil samples taken during archaeological mitigation work on land at Poppyfields Drive, Snettisham. These samples were taken from three boundary ditch cuts, [158], [160] and [203], the cuts of a trackway ditch, [220], a pond [249], and a pit, [205]. Preliminary dating has suggested that all but two of these features date to the Roman occupation of the site.

7.6.2 The aim of this assessment is to:

1. Give an overview of the contents of the assessed samples;

2. Determine the environmental potential of these samples;

3. Establish whether any further analysis is necessary.

Methodology

7.6.3 Seven environmental bulk samples, of between fifteen and thirty-six litres in volume, were processed using the flotation method; samples were washed through a three-tank modified SIRAF recirculating system, with material being collected using a 300 µm mesh for the light fraction, and a 1 mm mesh for the heavy residue. In addition to this, the sample taken from the fill of the suspected pond, sample <10>, was wet sieved due to the potential for the recovery of waterlogged plant and organic remains from this deposit; an 8 litre sub-sample was gently washed between 10 mm and 2 mm metal sieves suspended over a floatation tank; with the flot being collected using a 300 µm mesh.

7.6.4 The heavy residue was dried, sieved at 1, 2 and 4 mm and sorted to extract artefacts and ecofacts. The abundance of each category of material was recorded using a non-linear scale where '1' indicates occasional occurrence (1-10 items), '2' indicates occurrence is fairly frequent (11-30 items), '3' indicates presence is frequent (31-100 items) and '4' indicates an abundance of material (>100 items). and the clean residue then dried and sorted as described above.

7.6.5 The flot (>300 µm), once dried, was scanned under a low-power binocular microscope at 10x magnification, to quantify the level of environmental material, such as seeds, chaff, charred grains, molluscs and charcoal. Abundance was recorded as above. A note was also made of any other significant inclusions, for example roots and modern plant material. Macro-botanical identifications were carried out using standard reference catalogues (Jones, Taylor and Ash, 2004; Jacomet, 2006; Cappers, Bekker and Jans, 2012; Neef, Cappers and Bekker, 2012). Nomenclature for economic plants follows Van Zeist (1984) and for other plant taxa follows Stace (1991). Molluscs were identified with reference to Kerney (1999).

7.6.6 Material collected from the heavy residues has been catalogued and passed to the relevant specialists for further assessment. A full account of the sample contents is given in Appendix 5; animal bone will be discussed in detail in a separate report.

Results

Preservation

7.6.7 Archaeobotanical remains in the Poppyfields Drive assemblage were preserved by carbonisation, or in the case of sample <10>, by waterlogging. Recovery of environmental material was poor in this sample set, apart from in sample <10>, with wood charcoal being the most commonly observed ecofact; charred cereals/seeds and molluscs were comparatively rare.

Sample <1>, context (161) – ditch cut [160]

7.6.8 Sample <1> was taken from the cut of a linear boundary ditch, [160]. Recovery of archaeobotanical material was poor in this deposit; a large quantity of wood charcoal was recognised, over one-hundred specimens, however these remains was significantly fragmented, with the bulk of the pieces being in smallest sieved fraction, <2mm in length/width. Less than thirty specimens of a suitable size for species to be identified (>4mm) were reported. Seeds were scarce; only a single carbonised specimen of speedwell (Veronica spp.) was recovered, and the snail assemblage was limited to a small amount of terrestrial mollusc shells, of the species Vallonia.

7.6.9 A low frequency of fragmented glass was extracted from the retent, and intrusive seeds, roots and insect remains were common in the flot, the latter suggesting the possibility for post-depositional disturbance in this context.

Sample <2>, context (159) – ditch cut [158]

7.6.10 A single sample was taken from the cut of boundary ditch, [158]. An abundance of charcoal was reported in this feature, including between thirty and one-hundred specimens of identifiable size. Carbonised seeds of bedstraw (Galium spp.), grains of barley (Hordeum spp.) and indeterminate cereals, the surface of which was too degraded for species to be recognised, were recovered in low concentrations; less than ten specimens were identified overall. A small amount of shell, of the non-native subterranean snail Cecilioides acicula was noted in this sample; when found in archaeological deposits this species is often interpreted as a sign of burrowing.

7.6.11 No finds were found in this context; the flot contained a moderate number of

unburnt seeds, the condition of which would suggest are intrusive, along with roots/rhizomes, modern plant material, and insect remains, which may be evidence of bioturbation.

Sample <3> & <4>, contexts (219), (223) – ditch cut [220]

7.6.12 Two samples, <3> and <4>, were collected from the cut of a linear, SW-NE aligned, trackway ditch, [220], thought to date to the Roman period. Charcoal was present in both fills, with context (219) producing the greatest abundance, over one-hundred fragments, and also being the only deposit to yield specimens of a suitable size for species to be determined (<30). This sample additionally contained a low frequency of carbonised barley grains, along with several caryopses that could not be identified due to the degree of fire damage, and a small amount of animal bone. Rootlets and unburnt seeds were common in both of the sampled contexts, along with insect remains.

Sample <7>, context (204) – pit cut [205]

7.6.13 Sample <7>, taken from the fill of a potentially Roman pit, [205], contained only a small assemblage of ecofacts. A moderate amount of wood charcoal was recognised, between thirty and one-hundred pieces, with less than ten significantly sized specimens recorded. Carbonised seeds were absent, and only a minimal amount of charred barley grains and indeterminate cereals were identified. A large quantity of industrial waste and metal was found in this feature, along with fragmented pottery. Roots and a small amount of non-contemporary seeds and insect remains were also recovered.

Sample <8>, context (201) – ditch cut [203]

7.6.14 A single sample was taken from the cut of a linear NW-SE aligned boundary ditch, [203], dated to the Roman period. This context produced the greatest abundance of charcoal recognised in the Poppyfields sample set; over one-hundred specimens in total, including a significant amount that are of identifiable size. Carbonised seeds of dock (Rumex spp.) were also extracted, less than ten in total. Pottery, CBM and a large quantity of industrial waste was

noted in the retent, and coal and fuel ash minute very small flecks of slag in the flot. Roots, insect remains, and intrusive seeds were present, but in generally low concentrations.

Sample <10>, context (247) – fill of pond [249]

7.6.15 Sample <10> consisted of a 40-litre bulk sample taken from the fill of a suspected Roman pond, feature [249]. Due to the nature of this context, and the likelihood for the recovery of waterlogged plant and insect remains, a 10-litre sub-sample was processed in order to assess the potential for ecofact retrieval, and to help determine whether further specialist assessment is required.

7.6.16 The sampled sediment was determined to be a dark-brown, woody, peat-like organic deposit, and produced a large amount of complete and partially decomposed plant remains, including waterlogged seeds, thorns, bark and twigs. The seed assemblage contained a range of taxa, principally species associated with wet places, such as Gypsywort (Lycopus europaeus), Marshworts (Apium spp.), crowfoots (Ranunculus subsp. batrachium) and welted thistle (Carduus crispus), grassland, for example buttercups (Ranunculus acris/bulbosus/repens) and rough chervil (Chaerophyllum temulum), and rough/disturbed ground, including fat-hen (Chenopodium album), elder (Sambucus spp.) and nightshades (Solanum spp.). One, exceptionally well preserved, grain of spelt wheat (Triticum spelta), and one complete spelt glume were also recognised, both of which were carbonised, along with a split cotyledon of pea (Fabaceae spp.). Wood charcoal was recovered from this feature, over-one hundred fragments, and a significant quantity of insect remains. Molluscs were rare; only a single shell of Pupilla muscorum was recognised.

Discussion

7.6.17 The small grain assemblage recovered from the Poppyfields Drive sample-set provides evidence that cereals may have been utilised during the occupation of the site, although the concentration of material is not significant enough to suggest large-scale exploitation. A low concentration of carbonised barley was

recovered, along with a single grain of spelt wheat; barley and spelt were the primary crops being grown during the Roman period in Britain (Van der Veen, 2016), and are commonly found in assemblages of this date from eastern England. Chaff was scarce in these samples, with only one glume of spelt wheat found in the fill of [249]; as the overall concentration of cereals is low, the lack of chaff may not be significant, however, rachis of free threshing cereals, such as barley, is known to degrade more rapidly when burnt, and at lower temperatures, when compared to the waste from glume wheats such as spelt (Boardman and Jones, 1990), which suggests that perhaps the nature of the conditions in which this material was disposed of may have contributed to the poor representation in these deposits. A proportion of the recovered grains were too heavily damaged to be identified to species, which is also likely to be an indication of prolonged, or high-temperature burning. Alternatively, a higher ratio of chaff to grains could be the result of processing being carried out off-site, with perhaps only late-stage sieving and winnowing being undertaken in the local area. The cereal remains from these features could constitute material that has been accidentally burnt during cooking. The small seed assemblage consists of weeds commonly associated cultivation, including bedstraws and speedwells.

7.6.18 Wood charcoal was present in moderate to abundant amounts in all of the assessed samples, with the highest concentration of viable specimens being reported in the fill of Ditch [203]; this is likely to be the spent fuel from domestic activity, with the smaller assemblages, and those containing only heavily fragmented remains, perhaps being deposited as a result of wind-scatter from larger material dumps.

7.6.19 The sample taken from the Roman Pond, [249], contained a substantial quantity of seeds preserved by waterlogging; the taxonomic profile of this feature is suggestive of a damp, marshy environment, possibly surrounded by areas of disturbed, open or cultivated ground. Species present included those commonly found growing in water saturated places, for example Ranunculus subsp. Batrachium (water crowfoots), along with grassland indicators, such as Ranunculus acris/bulbosus/repens, and seeds of cultivated, disturbed or waste

ground; Urtica dioica (common nettle) and Urtica Urens (small nettle).

Taphonomic considerations

7.6.20 Moderate to high concentrations of roots/rhizomes and intrusive seeds were observed in all of the assessed samples apart from sample <10>; such remains are likely to be evidence of post depositional disturbance, and the potential for re-working of smaller ecofacts should be considered when using archaeobotanical remains for dating purposes.

Recommendations for further work

7.6.21 An assessment of the environmental samples from Poppyfields Drive has shown that carbonised archaeobotanical remains were preserved in all of the sampled features, with wood charcoal being the most commonly recognised ecofact. Sample <10> also contained a large quantity of waterlogged plant material and insects, although recovery of seeds, cereals and molluscs was otherwise poor, with only a small assemblage of each reported in the rest of the sample set, too minimal to be of substantial diagnostic value. Recommendations for additional work on this assemblage are outlined below; a summary of this report should be included in any future publications.

Wood Charcoal

7.6.22 Wood charcoal was reported throughout the assessed samples, with sample <8> producing a significantly sized assemblage of identifiable specimens (>100 pieces). Specialist identification and analysis should be undertaken on this material prior to publication, as this may provide information on woodland management and resource use at this site. Sizeable specimens from this and other sampled deposits could also be used for radiocarbon dating, if suitable, as could carbonised grains.

Sample <10>

7.6.23 Preservation of waterlogged plant material was excellent in sample <10>. Prior to publication an additional sub-sample of this context should be wet-sieved for the recovery of plant macrofossils and seeds; complete quantification and

analysis of this material is recommended as this may provide insight into local vegetation and land use. A spot sample should also be analysed for the preservation of pollen, and full counts undertaken if this is determined to be viable; whilst a spot sample is not idea for a deposit of this type, and lacks chronological resolution, it may still be possible to obtain information regarding the local landscape, that will serve to complement the data from the plant macrofossil assemblage.

7.6.24 This feature additionally produced an abundance of insect remains (>100 specimens). A sub-sample should be paraffin floated, and the remains fully quantified and analysed; as insects can exhibit rapid responses to temperature change, analysis of this sample may provide a valuable dataset for enhancing environmental reconstructions of the site during the Roman period, as well as providing information on hyenine and living conditions. Parasite eggs, a proxy for human health, may also have survived in these deposits, and sampling should be undertaken accordingly.

Recommendations for future excavations

7.6.25 Carbonised archaeobotanical material has the potential to be preserved on this site; should future interventions be undertaken the potential for recovery of such remains should be reflected in the environmental sampling strategy, and samples should, where possible, be collected from well-sealed deposits, with little evidence for bioturbation. If waterlogged features are encountered, column samples and associated bulks should be taken, for recovery of pollen, diatoms and macroscopic plant remains.

8 DISCUSSION

8.1 Iron Age (800BC-AD40)

8.1.1 Despite cropmarks of a series of enclosures and field systems from the late Iron Age to early Roman period to the south-west of the site and the results of an excavation of elements of Iron Age settlement in the same area, little dated evidence of this period was identified from the site. Only one residual sherd of Iron Age pottery was recovered from the evaluation trenches.

8.1.2 The absence of Iron Age remains on the site may be attributed to the shift of local activity from the earlier settlement in the Ingol Valley to the south-west towards the establishment of the 3rd to 4th century Park Farm villa to the east.

8.2 Roman (40-400AD)

8.2.1 The majority of finds from the site date to the mid 2nd to early 3rd century AD Roman period. Pottery types were mainly locally produced ware with a small number of imported Gaulish Samian wares and fine Lower Nene Valley colour coated table ware present. In addition a fragment of local West Norfolk oxidised mortarium was found in a ditch fill in trench 4. This bead and flanged form was produced in the 2nd century and from staining and vitrification traces on the fabric was thought to have been used close to iron working activity.

8.2.2 The majority of the Roman pottery recovered was from two ditches, [198] and [203] in Trench 2, located on the eastern side of the site with one hundred and fifty-two sherds in total coming from the two features. The forms represented were generally fragments of dish, jar and beaker and had average dates of the 2nd to 4th century.

8.2.3 Trench 17, in the lower south-east corner of the site produced twenty-two fragments of pottery of similar types and date range as those in Trench 2 and Trench 1 in the north-east corner had nine fragments of pot. Trenches 1, 4 and 2 also produced seven fragments of Roman building material.

8.2.4 Of the other trenches containing feature towards the west of the site only 14 and 15 produced any pottery, eight sherds each. Trenches 3 and 4 had four sherds with the mortarium consisting of a large number of broken fragments.

8.2.5 The distribution of pottery from the trenches across evaluation area indicates the concentration of activity was in the south-east portion of the site. This would reinforce the likelihood that the area was the northern extension of the Roman settlement previously excavated immediately to the south. Vitrification traces on several of the pottery fragments also indicates their origin as industrial activity including iron working was identified within the settlement.

8.2.6 The concentration of pottery fragments recovered from a few features in the south-east likely indicates dumping of rubbish into existing ditches and pits on possibly former agricultural land. No evidence of permanent occupation was revealed in the evaluation trenches and it is likely that this area was peripheral to the main settlement to the south, an area likely to consist of smaller fields, enclosures and paddocks adjacent to the main area of settlement.

8.2.7 The environmental samples taken from several of the features include evidence of cereal production on the site, although not on a large scale. Cereals identified included barley and spelt wheat, primary cereal crops grown in eastern England during the Roman period.

8.2.8 Indications of cereal processing on the site was inconclusive as the presence of chaff in the samples were low, although that could be attributed to soil conditions. Evidence of high-temperature burning was found on elements of the sample that could indicate accidental burning during food preparation. Additionally, wood charcoal was present in varying amounts and might indicate spent fuel dumped in the backfilled trenches along with food waste.

8.2.9 Seeds from the pond feature to the west of the site indicate species commonly found in water-logged places and might indicate this lower-lying area represents the western extent of the agricultural use, or in a mixed farming environment, the area more suited to pastoral activity, indicated perhaps by the several fragments of domestic animal bones found near this end of the site.

9 CONCLUSIONS

9.1.1 The area around Snettisham is an important location for identifying the presence of early to later Roman occupation in the north Norfolk region. The evidence of an extensive mid-1st to early 2nd century Romano-British settlement to the south-west of Snettisham in the Ingol Valley indicates the area was suitable for cultivation with evidence of building material, iron slag and kilns.

9.1.2 Roman activity appears to have shifted from the Ingol Valley to the slightly higher ground further to the east in the 2nd century, possibly due to climatic conditions or changes in agricultural use. Activity in the settlement excavated to the south of Poppyfields Drive appears to be concentrated on industrial production with evidence of quarry pits for extracting ironstone for smelting, with large dumps of building material, pottery and metal-working debris filling the disused pits. The pottery assemblage from both sites has been interpreted as being very similar.

9.1.3 The land to the north of this settlement was likely utilised for local cultivation as cropmarks and the results of the evaluation trenches reveal a number of ditches following varying alignments representing drainage or field boundaries on the site. A pond is also located towards the western part of the site that might indicate arable or pastoral activity.

9.1.4 Later in the evolution of the site several of these ditches were deliberately backfilled with the inclusion of pottery waste. The general date ranges of the ceramic material are from the 2nd to 4th centuries, with most of the sherds from the 2nd century, indicating a continuance of activity in the area.

9.1.5 The shift of agricultural activity appears to be made in the late 3rd and early 4th century to around the villa complex at Park Farm 1km further to the east of the site. This may have been at the same time as the ditches were backfilled with the remnants of the settlement south of Poppyfields Drive that appears to have been abandoned in the early 4th century.

9.1.6 Extended interpretation of the site north of Poppyfields Drive would only be

possible through further archaeological work. The fragments of ditches, pits and other features revealed in the evaluation trenches may represent a complex of enclosures and other field demarcations representing Roman agricultural land use, the alignments and correlations of which could only be properly interpreted through further excavation.

9.1.7 The pottery assemblage from the site is deemed important as it contributes to the understanding of pottery manufacture and use within the West Norfolk Roman occupation. The potential to investigate the presence of industrial residues on the fabric and further finds of this material would greatly enhance the interpretation of the assemblage in itself as well as in the wider context of Roman activity in the area.

9.1.8 Any site which has a combination of NMP recorded crop-mark evidence, geophysical anomalies and subsequent trenching is useful for the planning system and can be used to test the validity of archaeological methodologies. On such sites recorded possible features can be compared against what is subsequently unearthed. In the case of the works at the present site it is likely that the depth of several archaeological features, particularly within Trenches 3, 4, 10, 11, 12 and 13, caused them not to have been detected through geophysics, and perhaps the same depth had led to little affect on the crops above. Where the opposite is true, and the line of a possible feature did not have a corresponding earth cut feature, such as within Trench 7, it is likely to have been a shallow response, and in the case of a crop-mark, possibly affected by subsequent ploughing.

10 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

10.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd would like to thank Dr Richard Hoggett for commissioning the work on behalf of Pigeon Investment Management. PCA are also grateful to James Albone of Norfolk County Council Historic Environment Team for monitoring the work on behalf of the Local Planning Authority. The project was managed for PCA by Peter Crawley and was supervised by Antonio Pavez who would like to thank the site team: Harvey Furness, Arron Jarvis, Jamie Kohler and Valerio Pinna for their hard work. Figures accompanying this report were prepared by Rosie Scales of PCA's CAD Department.

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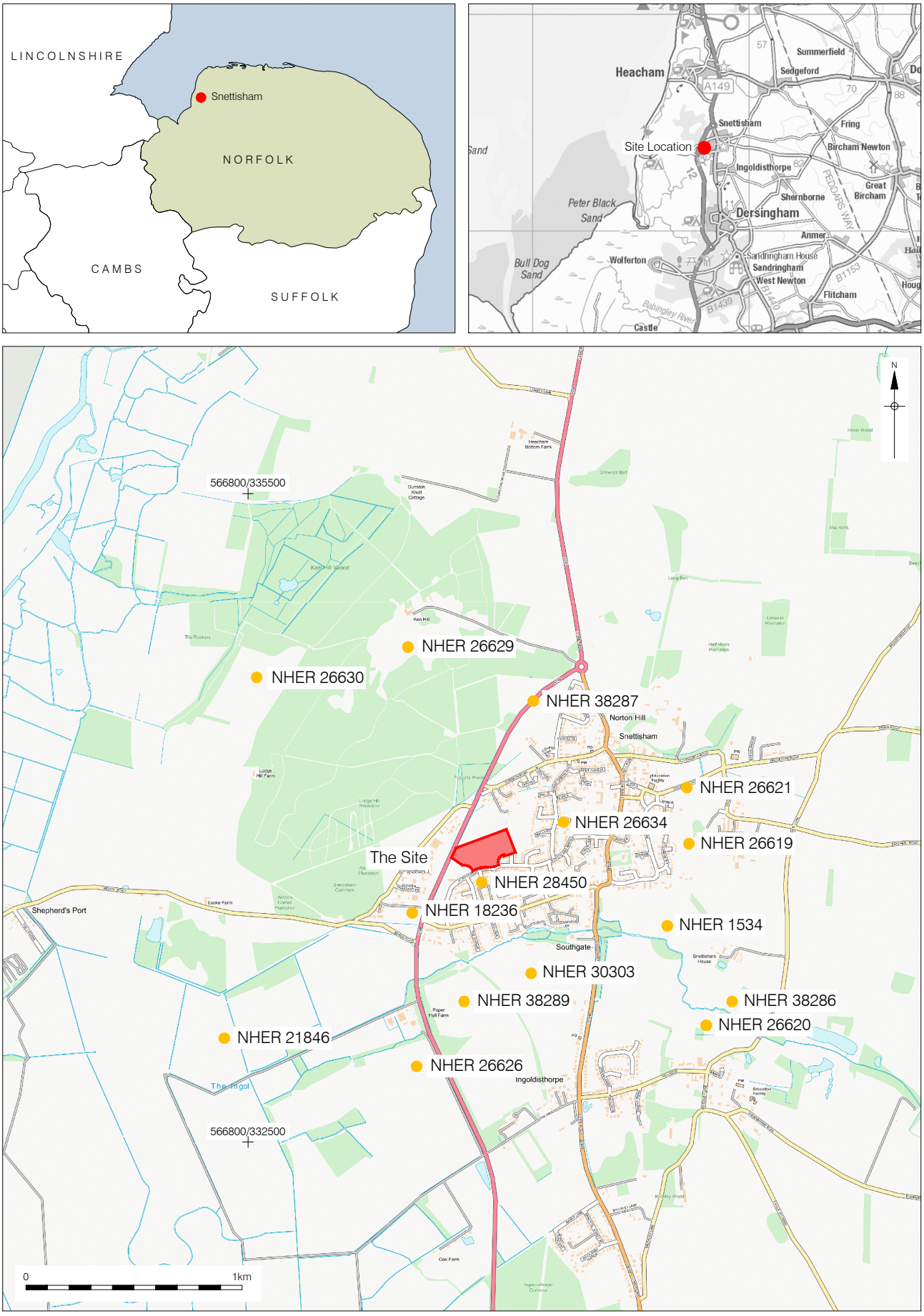

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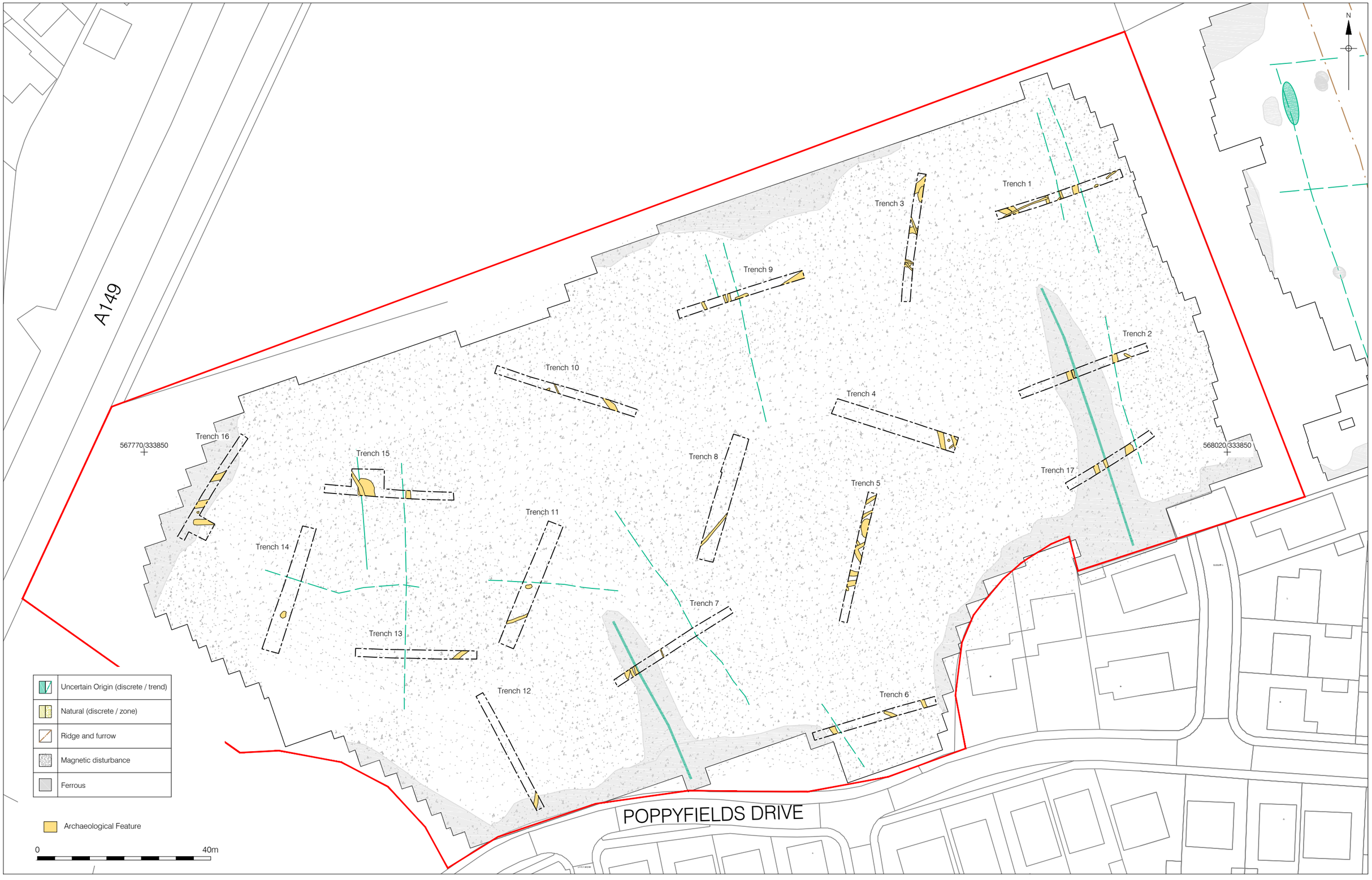
Figure 1
Site Location
1:2,000,000, 1:250,000, 1:25,000 at A4



Background Mapping kindly supplied by SUMO Surveys

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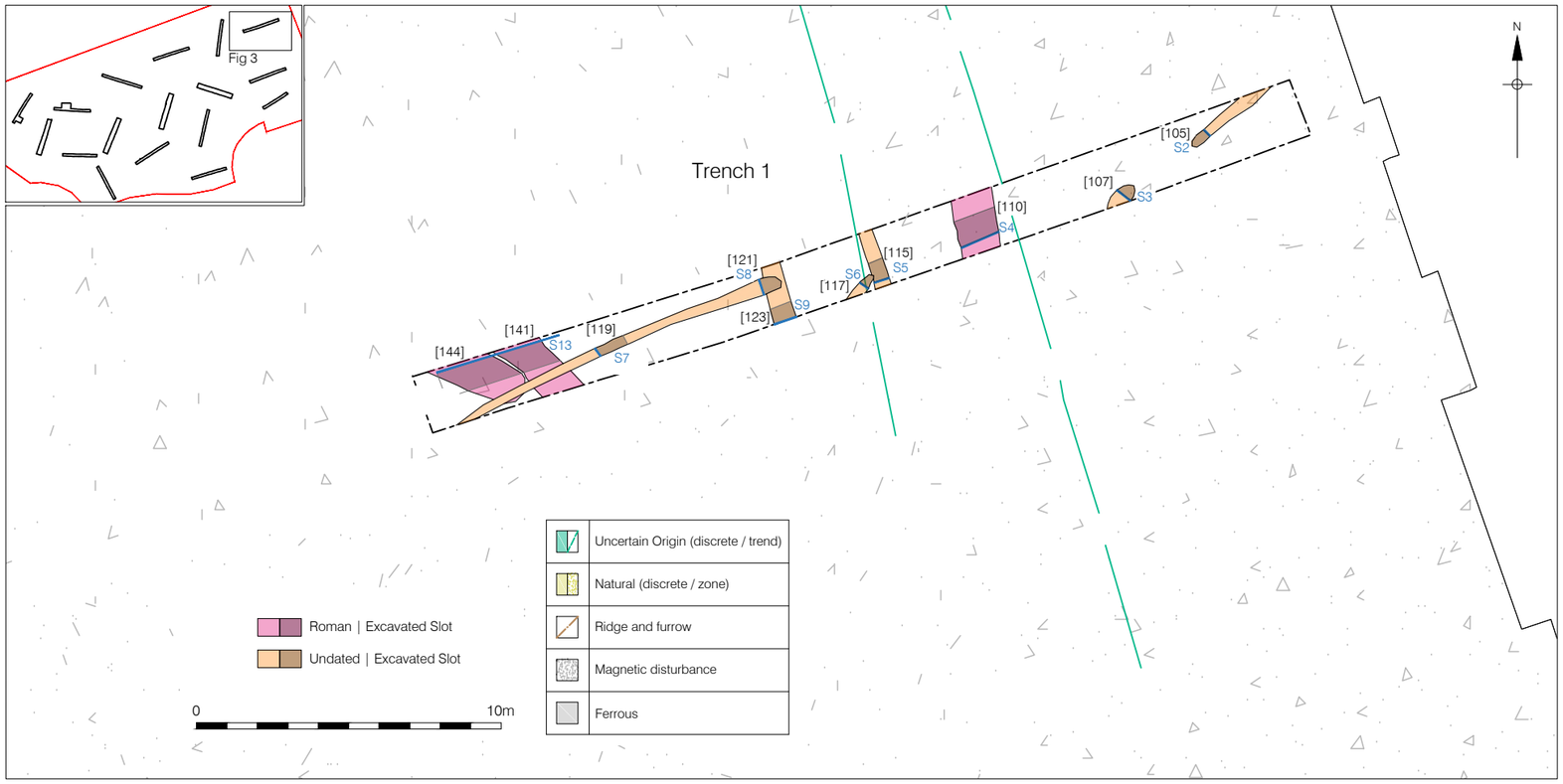
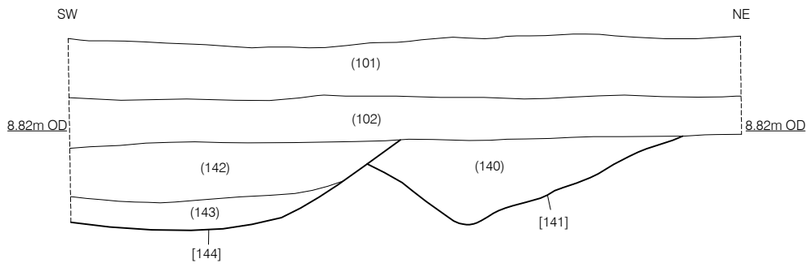
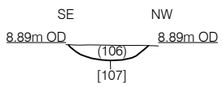
Figure 2
Detailed Site Location
1:800 at A3



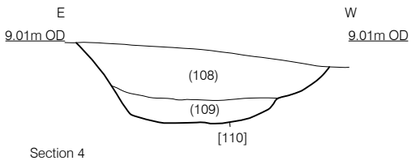
Trench 1



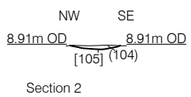
Section 13
Trench 1
Southeast Facing



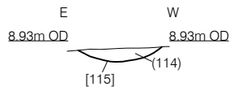
Section 3
Trench 1
Northeast Facing



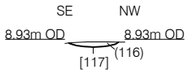
Section 4
Trench 1
North Facing



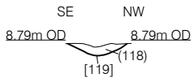
Section 2
Trench 1
Southwest Facing



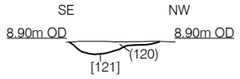
Section 5
Trench 1
North Facing



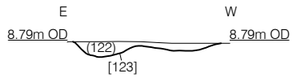
Section 6
Trench 1
Northeast Facing



Section 7
Trench 1
Northeast Facing



Section 8
Trench 1
Northeast Facing



Section 9
Trench 1
North Facing

0 2m

Background Mapping kindly supplied by SUMO Surveys

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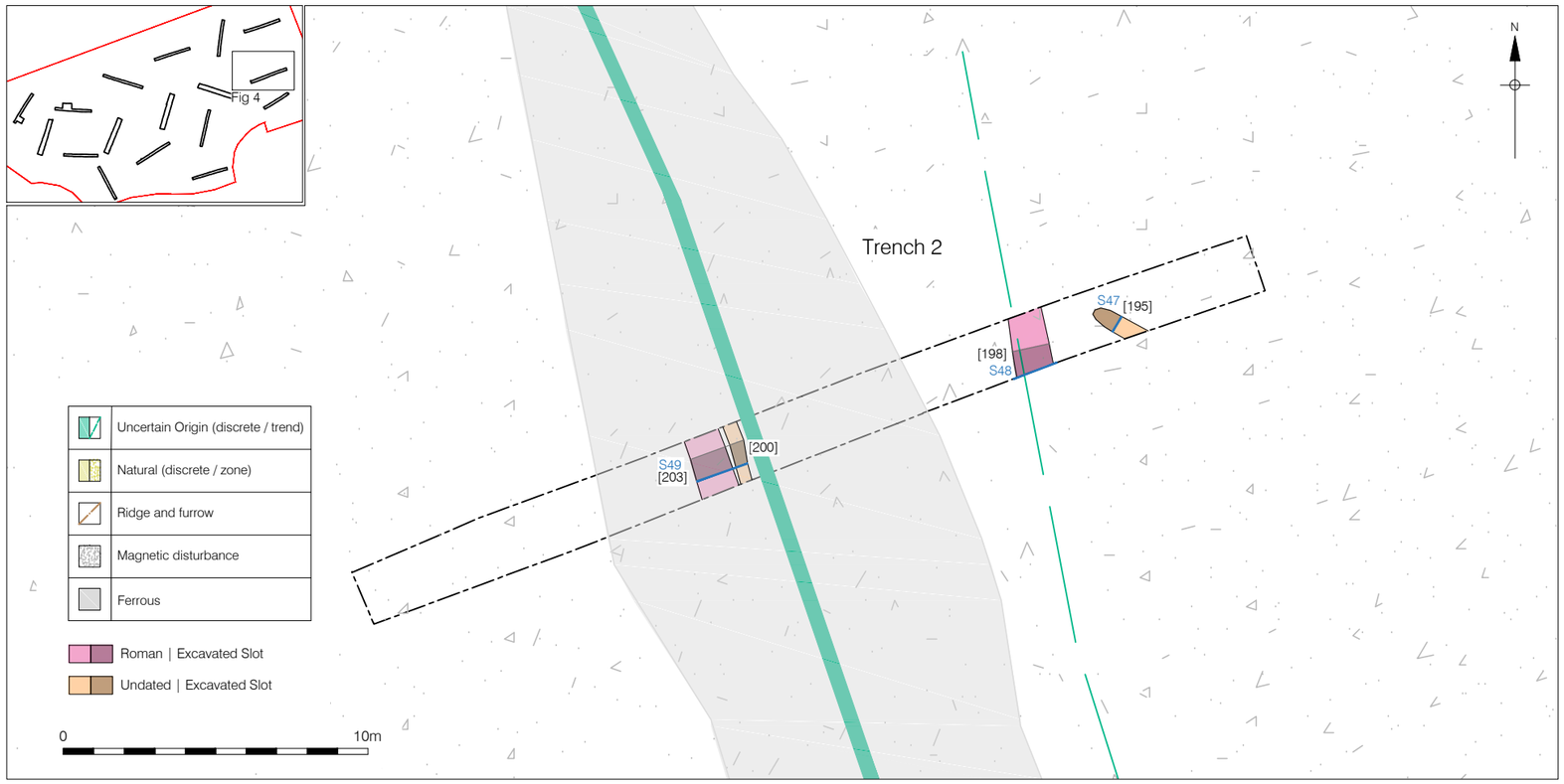
Figure 3
Trench 1
Inset 1:5000, Plan 1:200, Sections 1:40 at A3



Trench 2

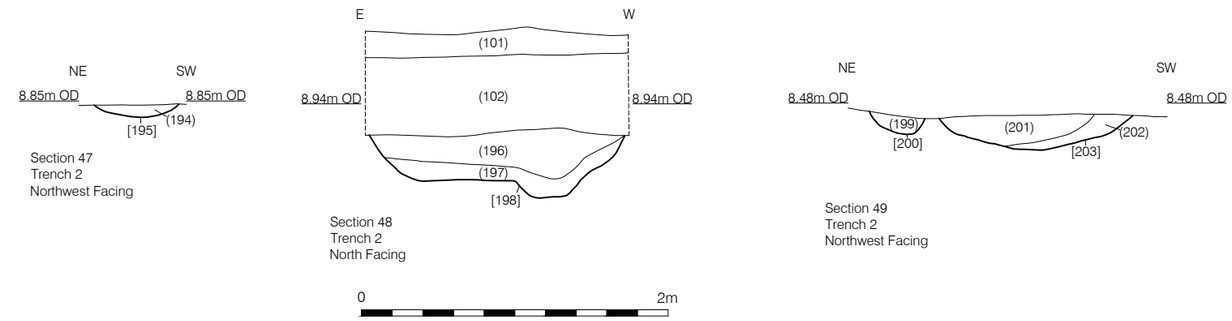


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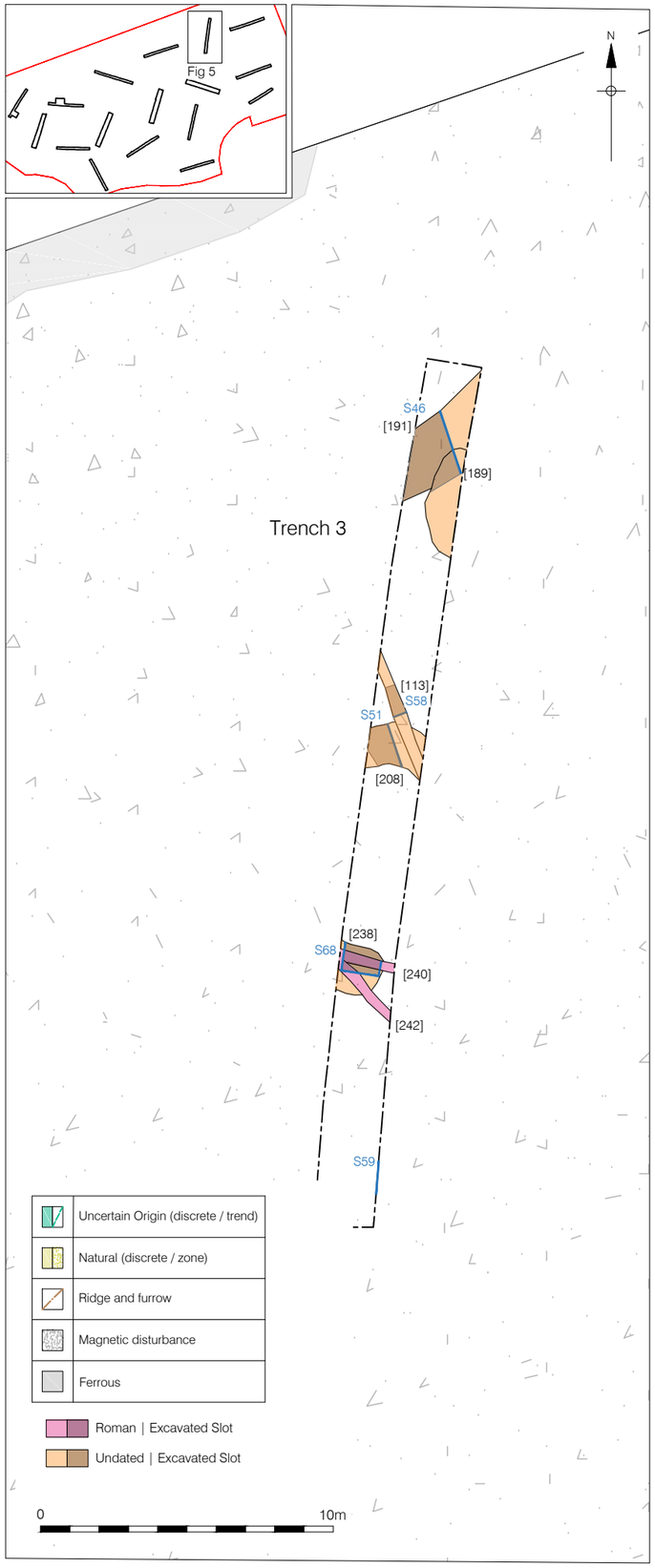
Figure 4
Trench 2
Inset 1:5000, Plan 1:200, Sections 1:40 at A3



Background Mapping supplied by SUMO Surveys

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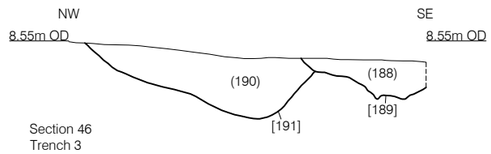
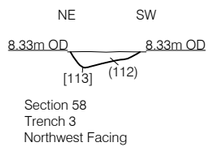
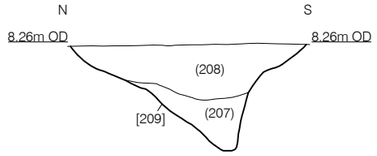
Trench 3



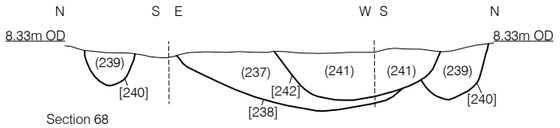
Section 46
Trench 3
Southwest Facing



Section 58
Trench 3
Northwest Facing



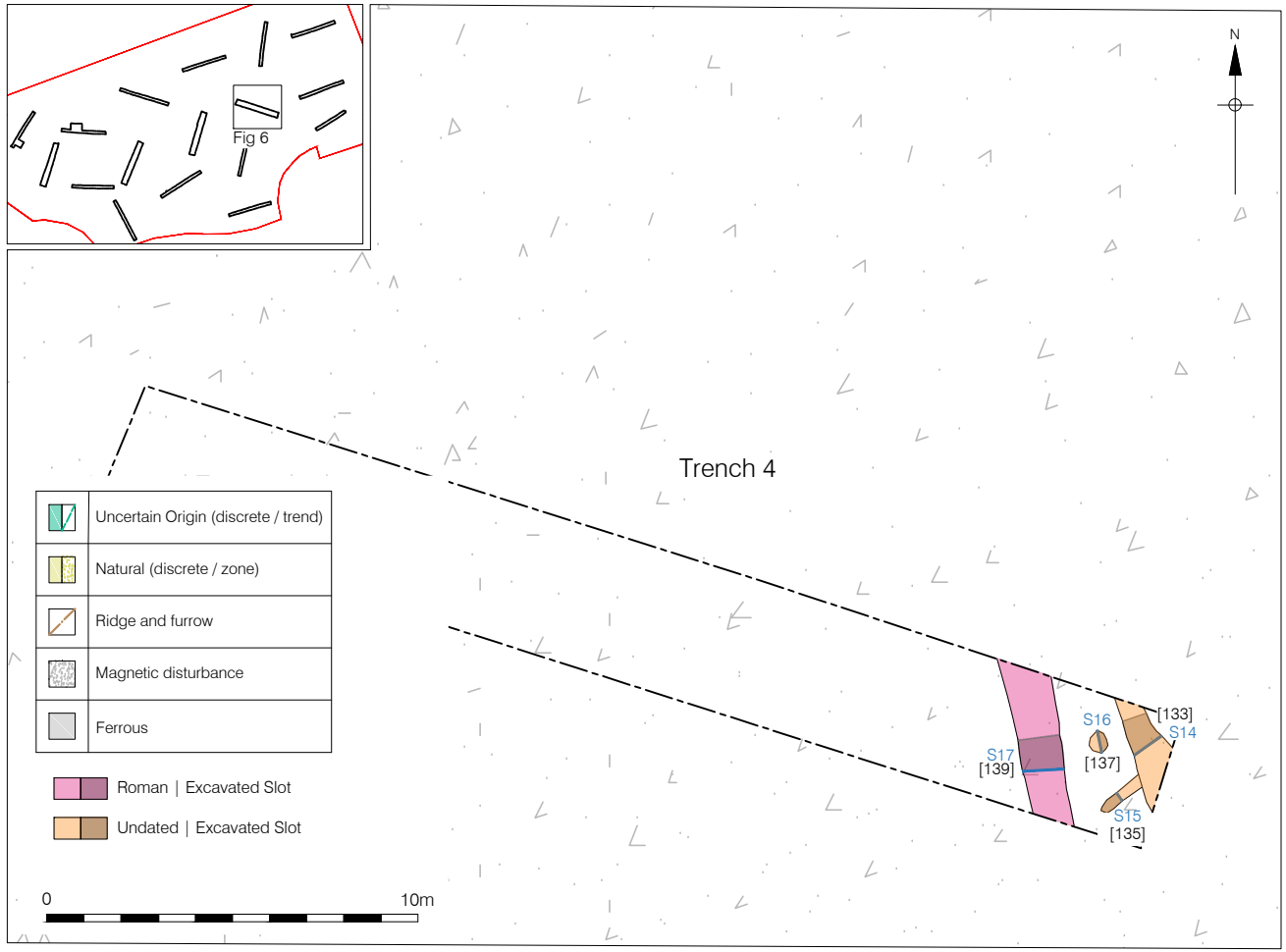
Section 51
Trench 3
West Facing



Section 68
Trench 3
West, North and East Facing

0 2m

Figure 5
Trench 3
Inset 1:5000, Plan 1:200, Sections 1:40 at A3



Trench 4

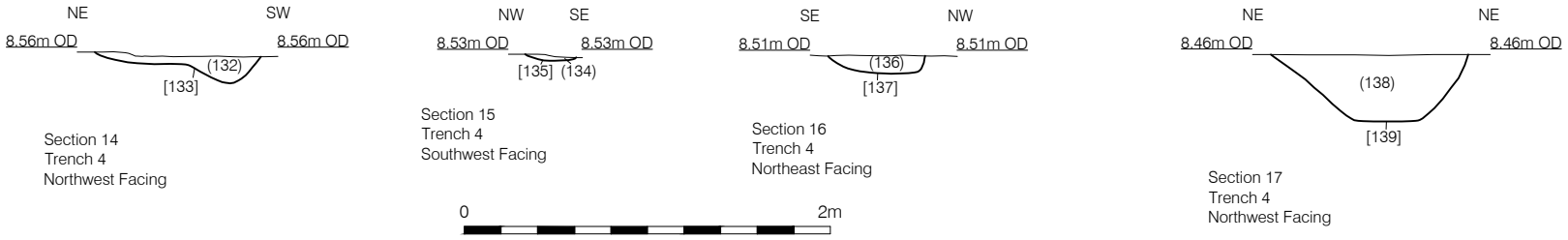


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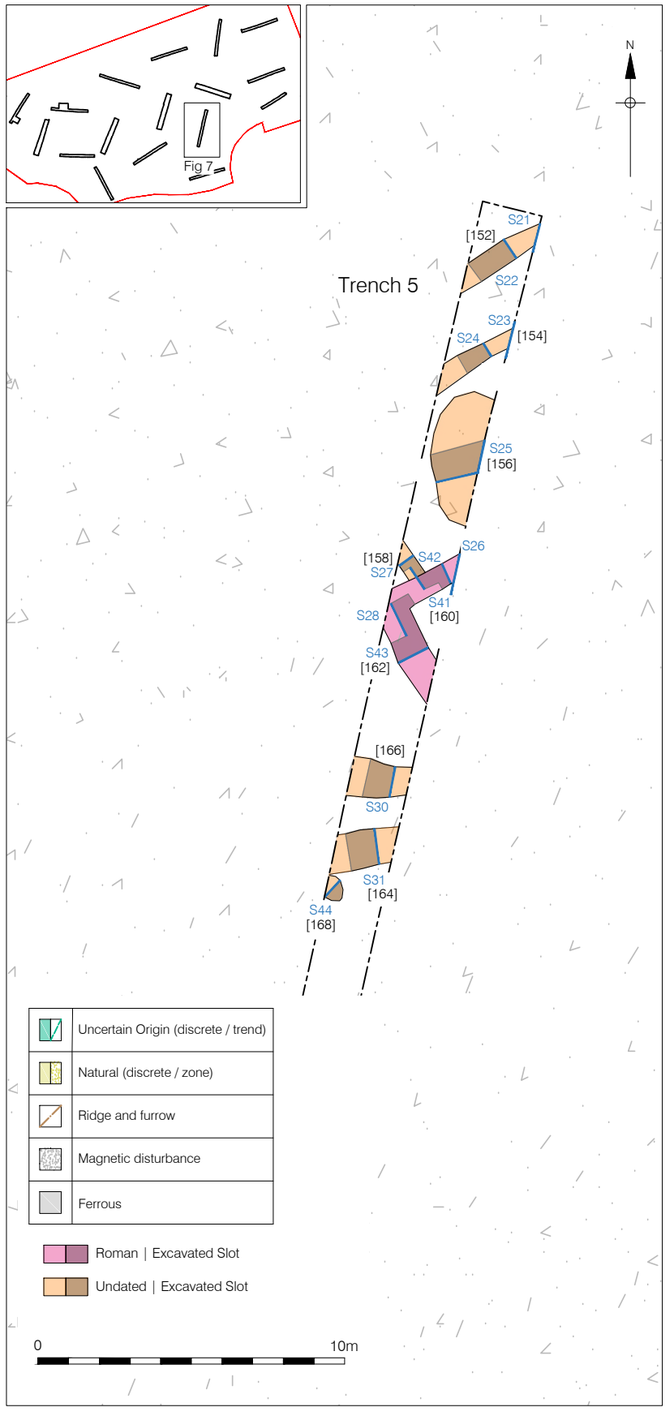
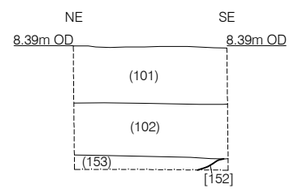
Figure 6
Trench 4
Inset 1:5000, Plan 1:200, Sections 1:40 at A4

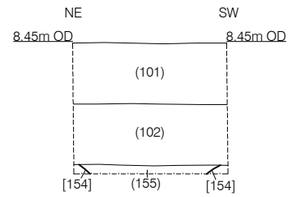


Trench 5

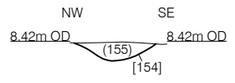


Section 21
Trench 5
Northwest Facing

Section 22
Trench 5
Southwest Facing

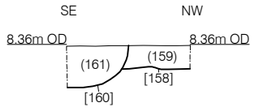


Section 23
Trench 5
Northwest Facing

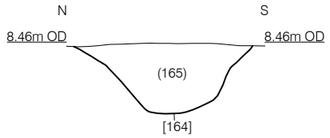


Section 24
Trench 5
Southwest Facing

Section 30
Trench 5
West Facing

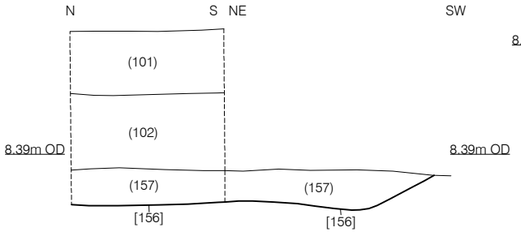


Section 27
Trench 5
Northeast Facing

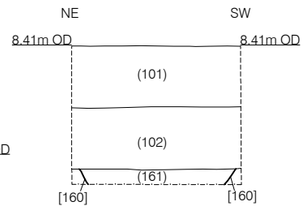


Section 31
Trench 5
West Facing

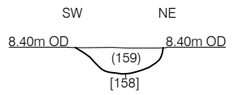
Section 28
Trench 5
Northeast Facing



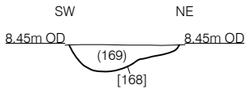
Section 25
Trench 5
West and Northwest Facing



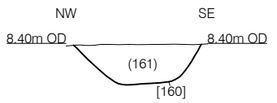
Section 26
Trench 5
Northwest Facing



Section 42
Trench 5
Southeast Facing



Section 44
Trench 5
Southeast Facing



Section 41
Trench 5
Southwest Facing

Section 43
Trench 5
Northwest Facing

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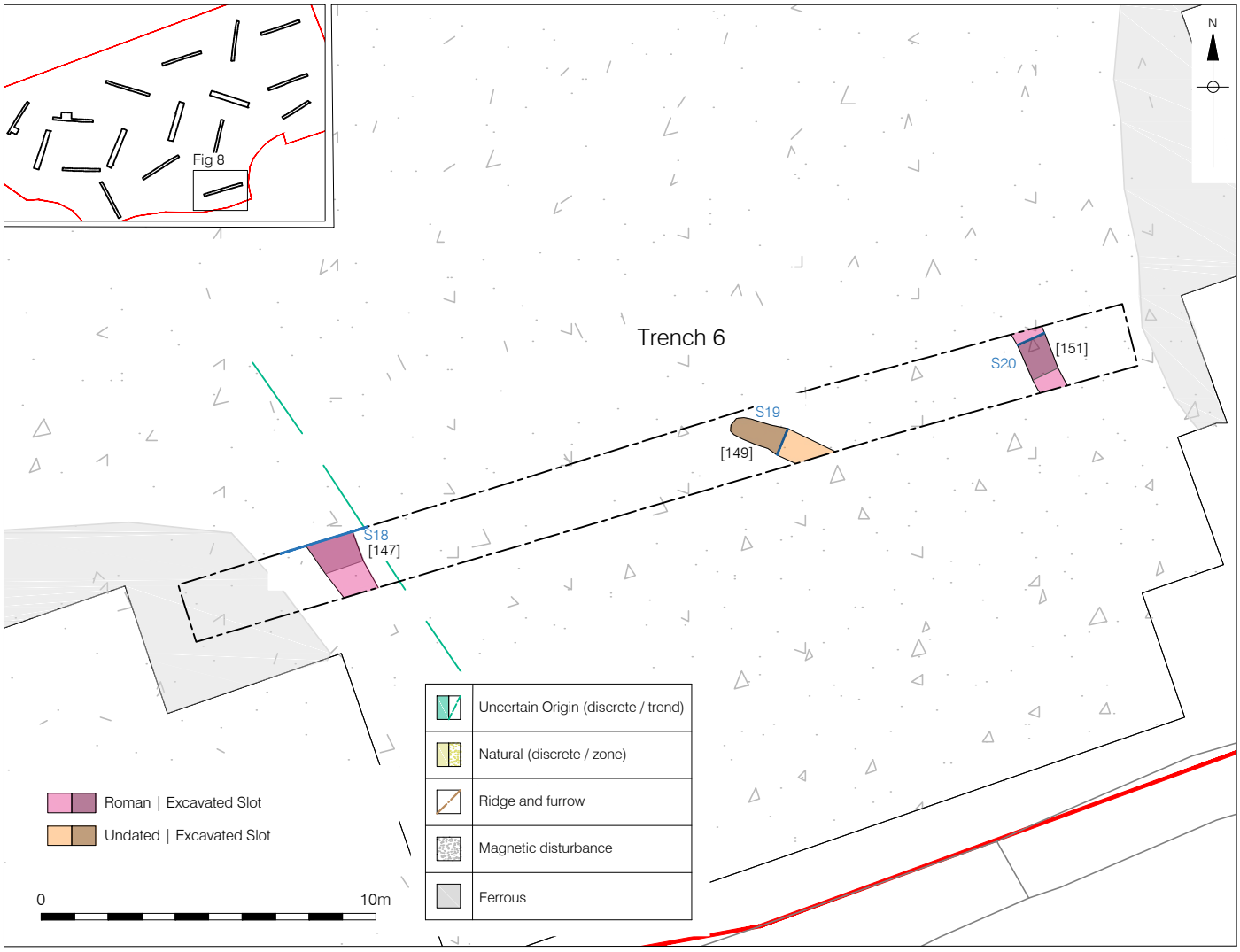
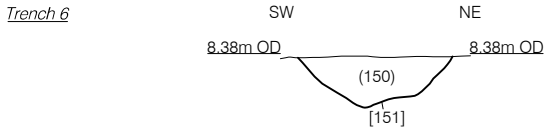
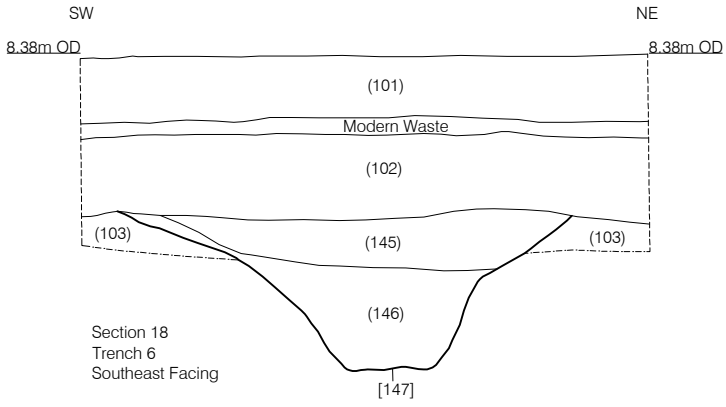
Figure 7
Trench 5
Inset 1:5000, Plan 1:200, Sections 1:40 at A3





Section 20
Trench 6
Southeast Facing

Section 19
Trench 6
Northwest Facing



Section 18
Trench 6
Southeast Facing

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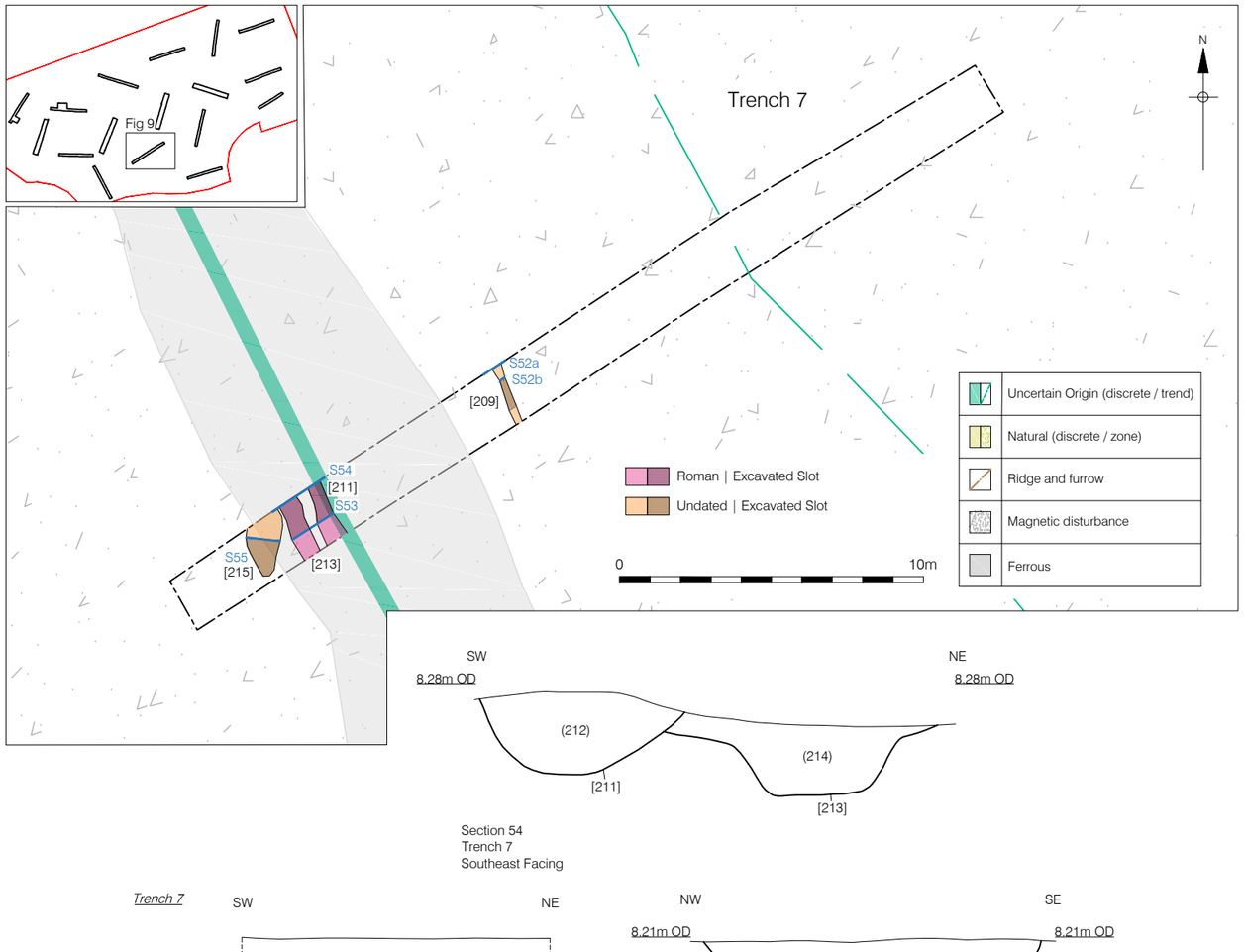
Figure 8
Trench 6
Inset 1:5000, Plan 1:200, Sections 1:40 at A3



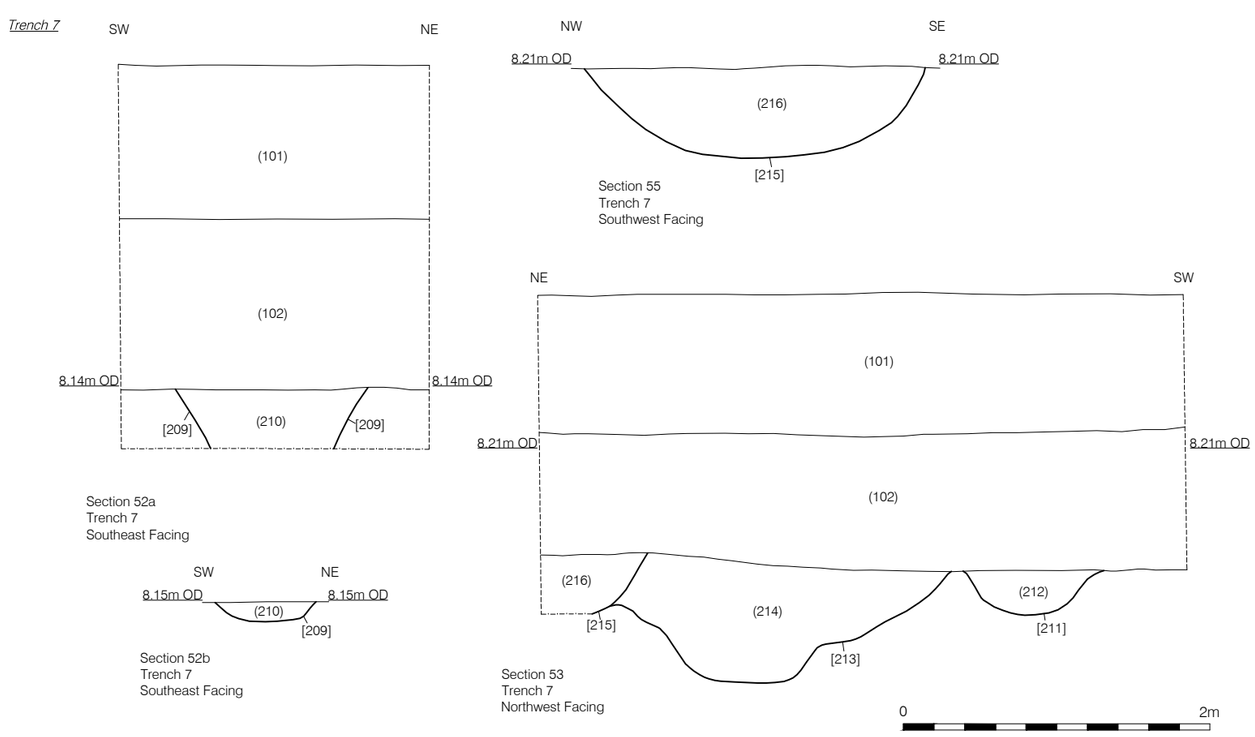


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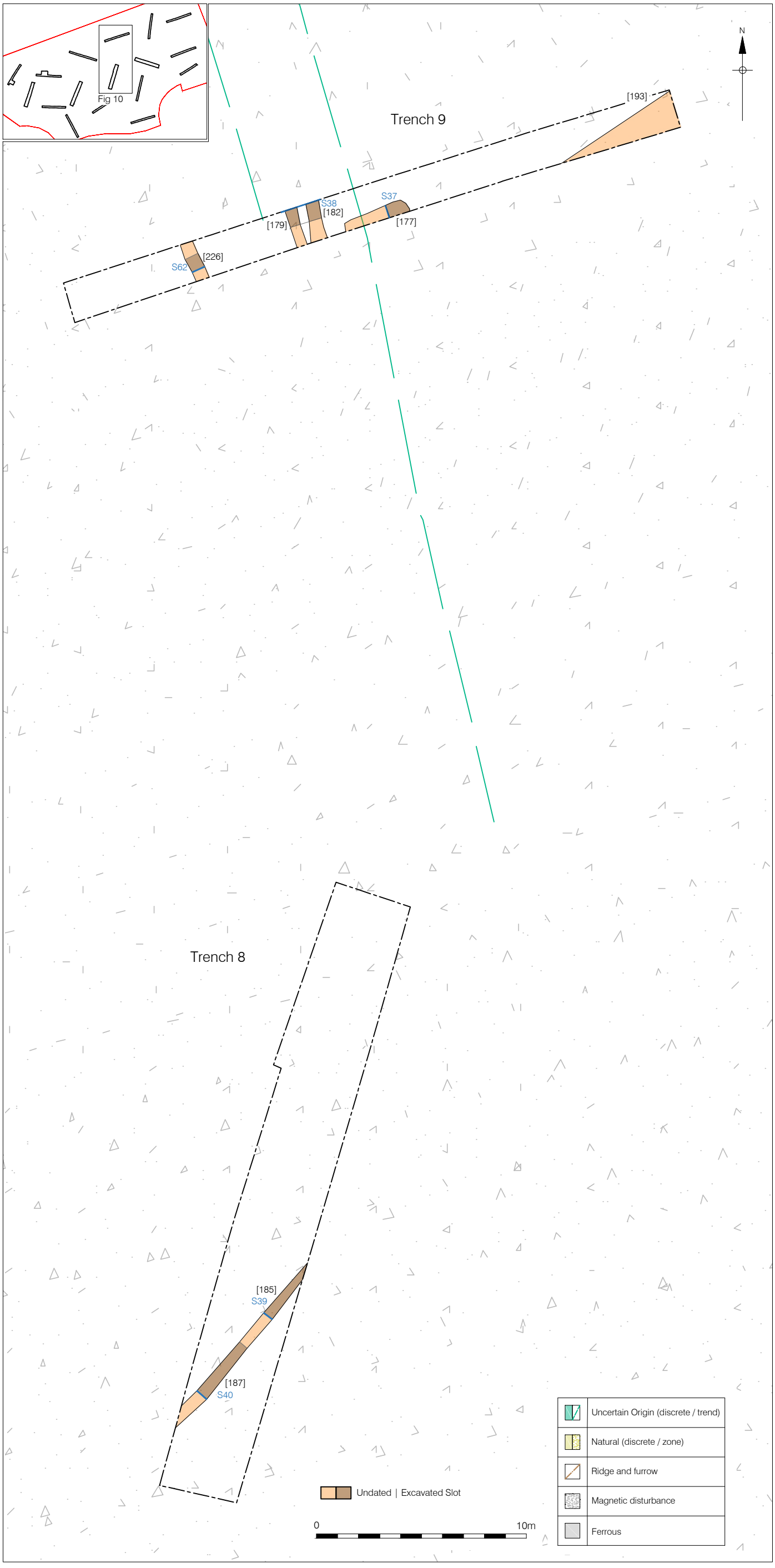
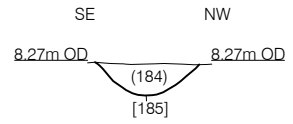
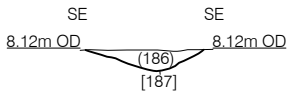
Figure 9
Trench 7
Inset 1:5000, Plan 1:200, Sections 1:40 at A3



Trench 8

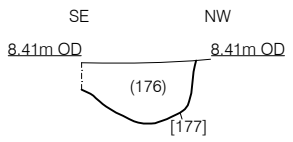


Section 39
Trench 8
Northeast Facing

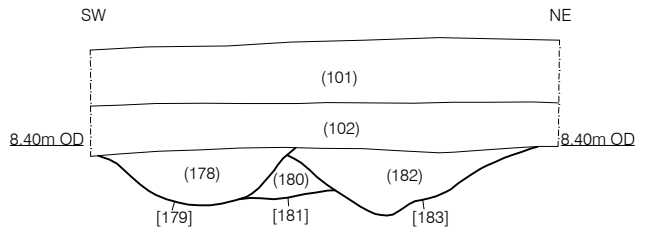


Section 40
Trench 8
Northeast Facing

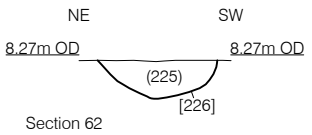
Trench 9



Section 37
Trench 9
Northeast Facing



Section 38
Trench 9
Southeast Facing



Section 62
Trench 9
Northwest Facing

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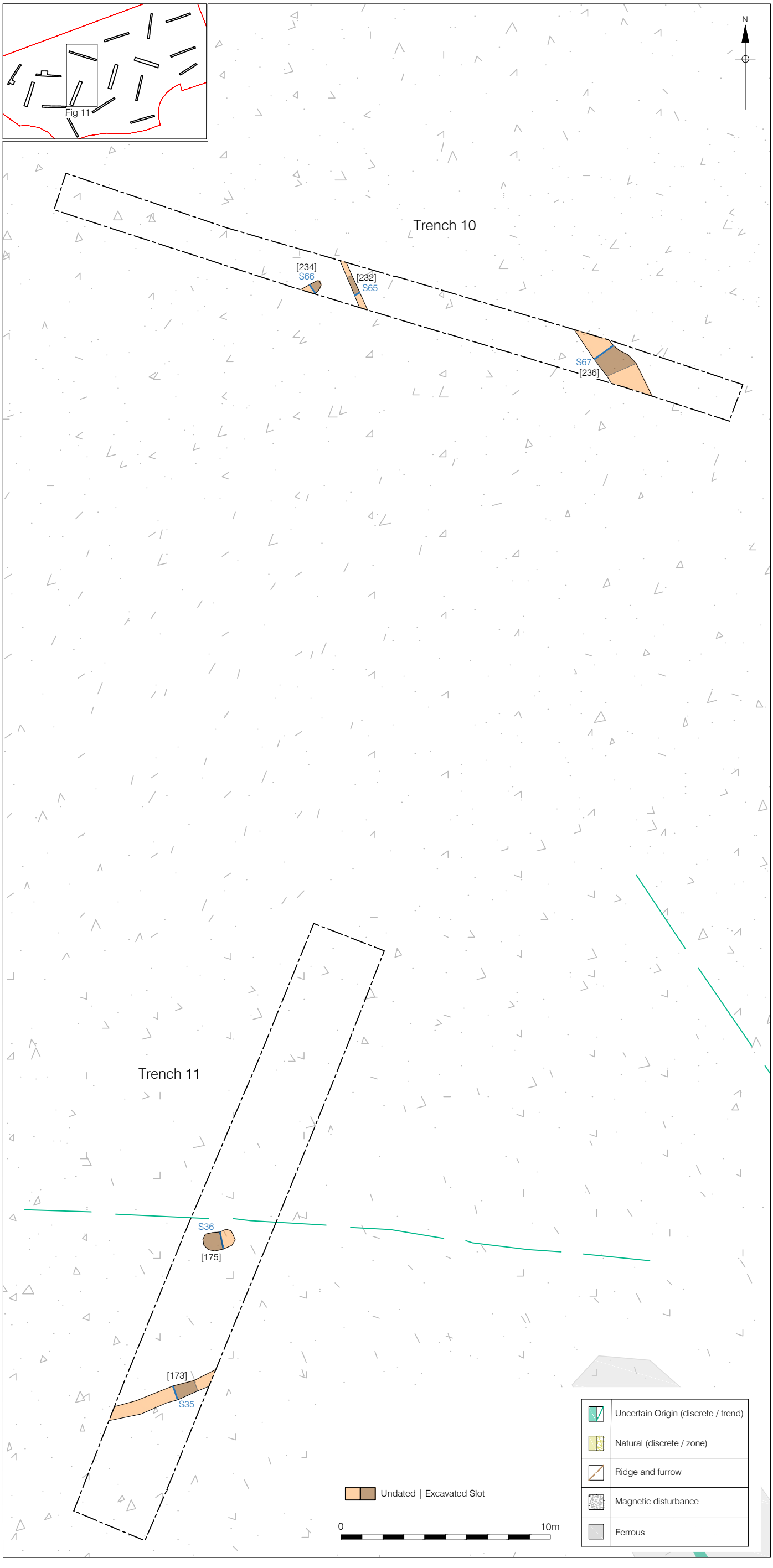
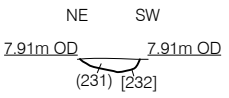
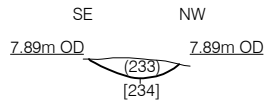
Figure 10
Trench 8 and 9
Inset 1:5000, Plan 1:200, Sections 1:40 at A3



Trench 10



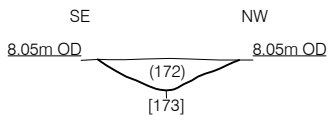
Section 65
Trench 10
Northwest Facing



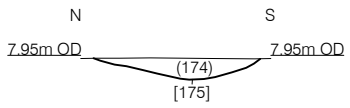
Section 66
Trench 10
Northeast Facing

Section 67
Trench 10
Southeast Facing

Trench 11



Section 35
Trench 11
Northeast Facing



Section 36
Trench 11
West Facing

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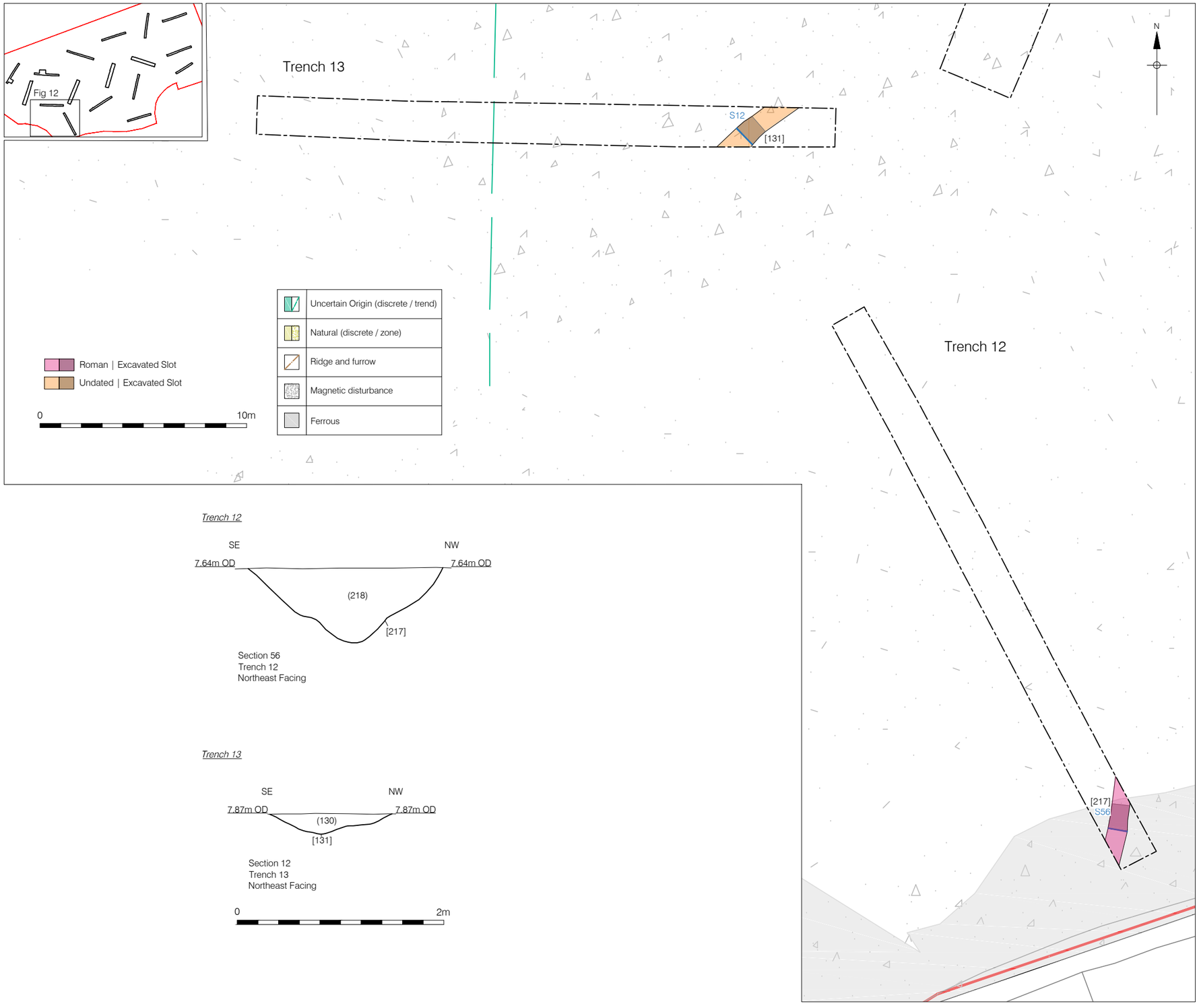
Figure 11
Trench 10 and 11
Inset 1:5000, Plan 1:200, Sections 1:40 at A3



Trench 12

Section 56
Trench 12
Northeast Facing

Trench 13

Section 12
Trench 13
Northeast Facing

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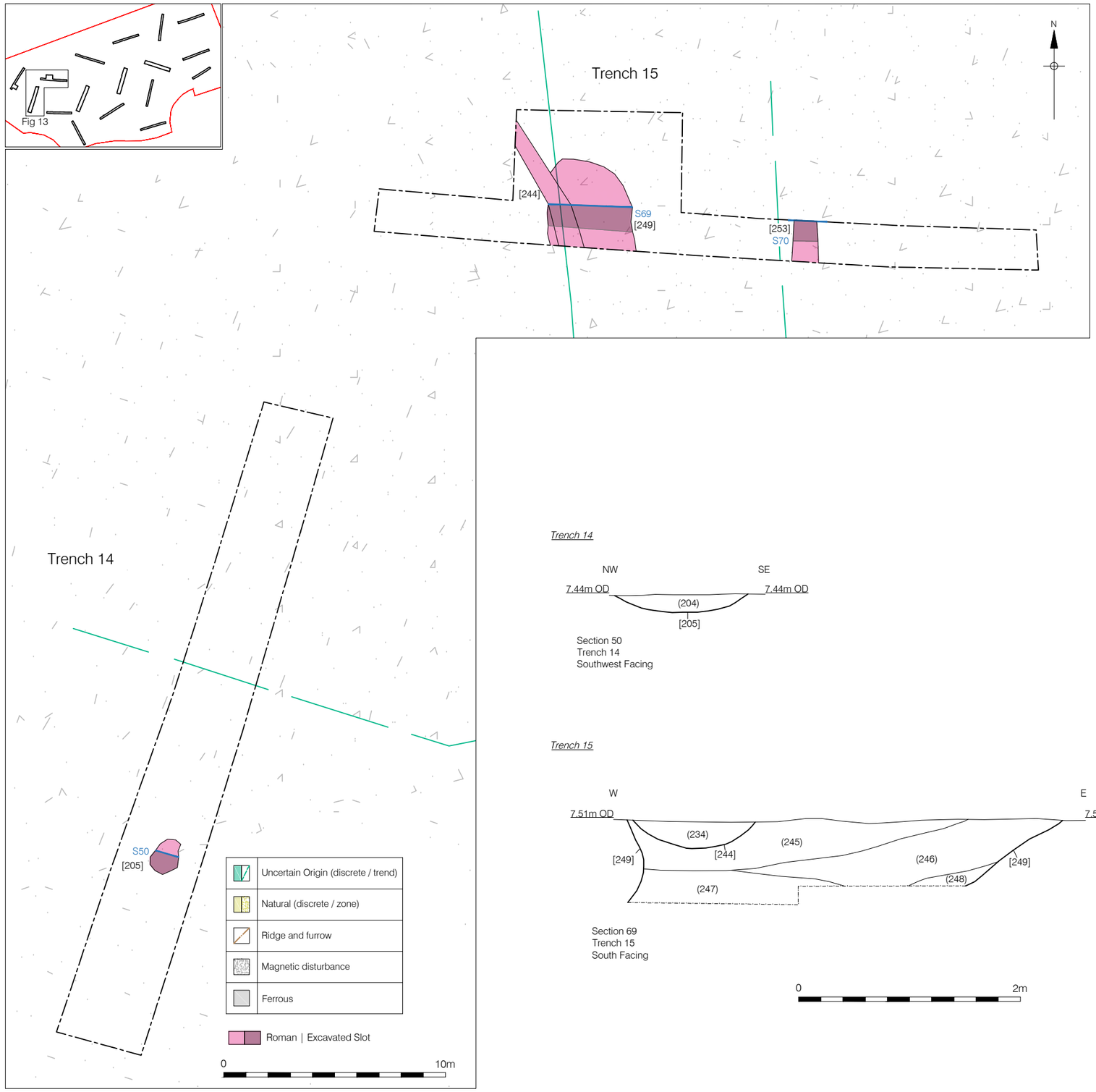
Figure 12
Trench 12 and 13
Inset 1:5000, Plan 1:200, Sections 1:40 at A3

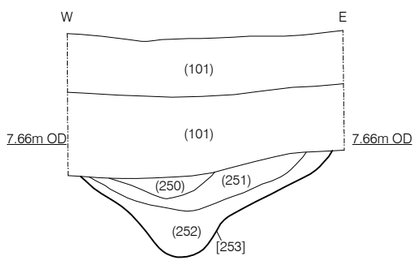


Trench 14

Section 50
Trench 14
Southwest Facing

Trench 15

Section 69
Trench 15
South Facing



Section 70
Trench 15
South Facing

0 2m

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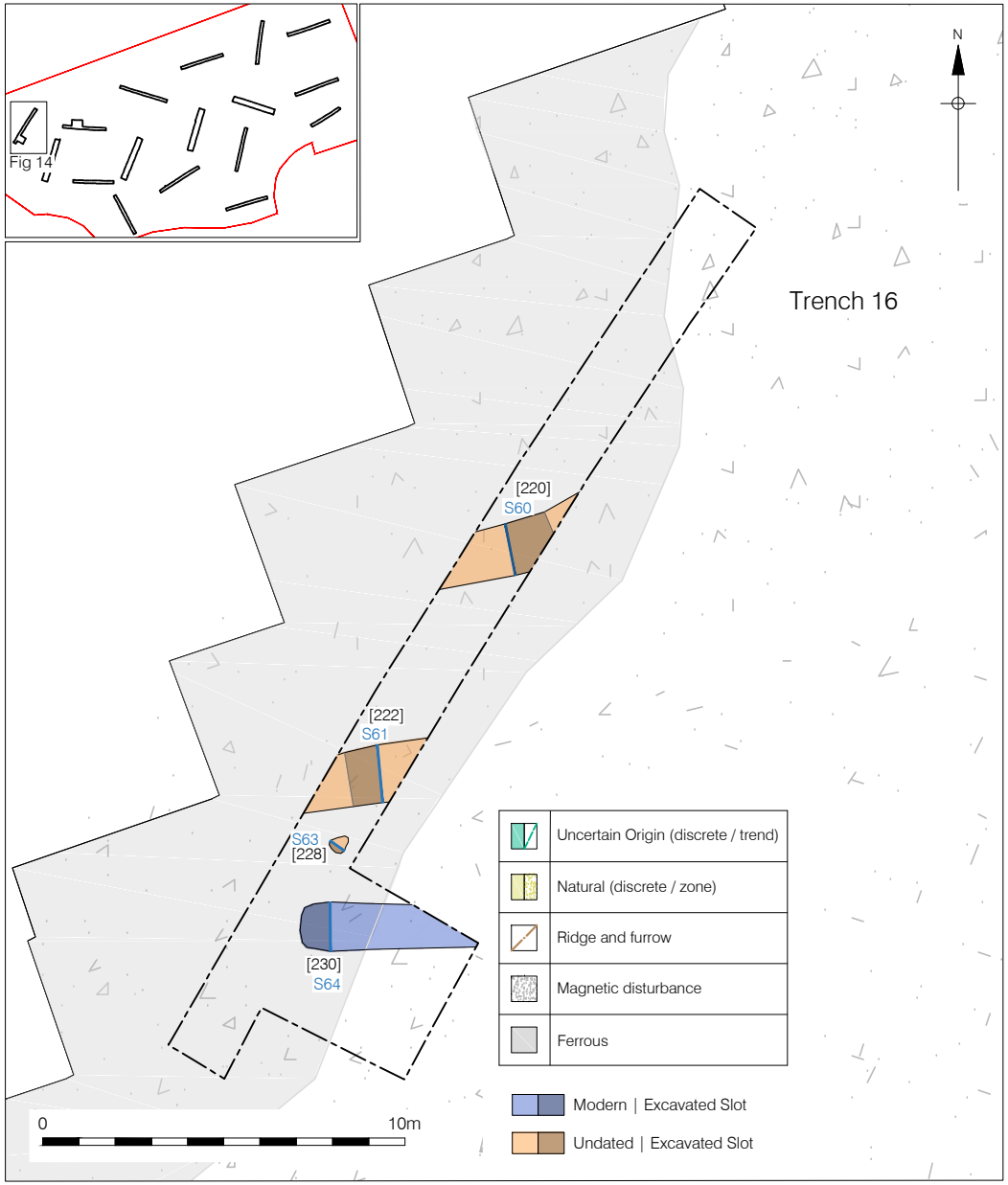
Figure 13
Trench 14 and 15
Inset 1:5000, Plan 1:200, Sections 1:40 at A3



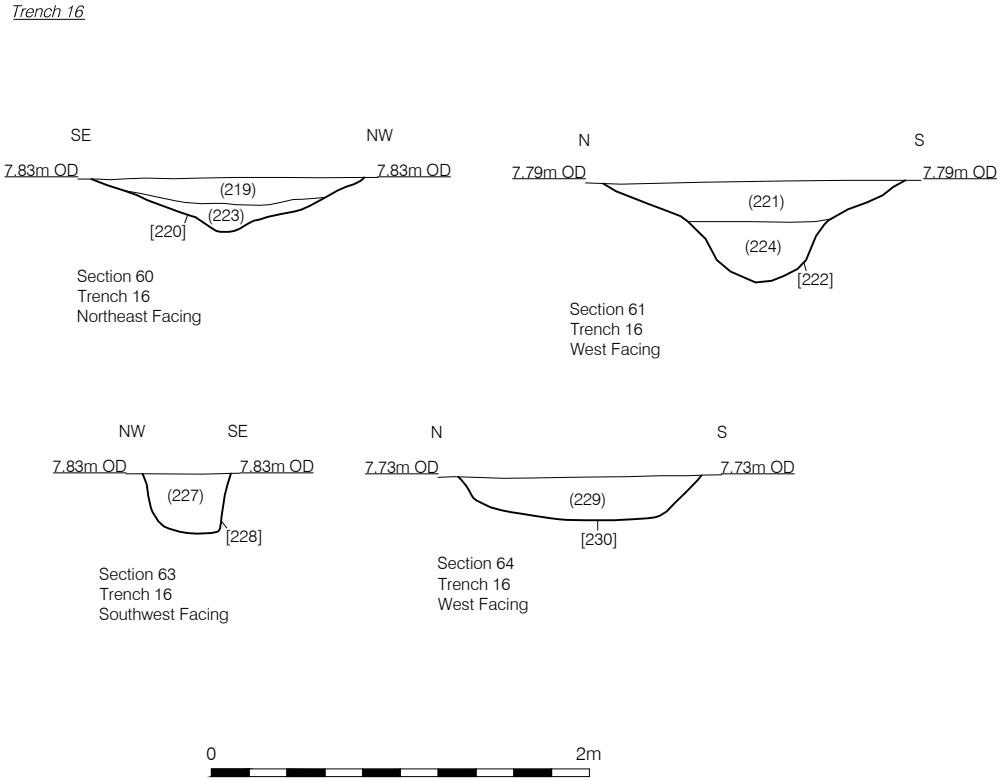


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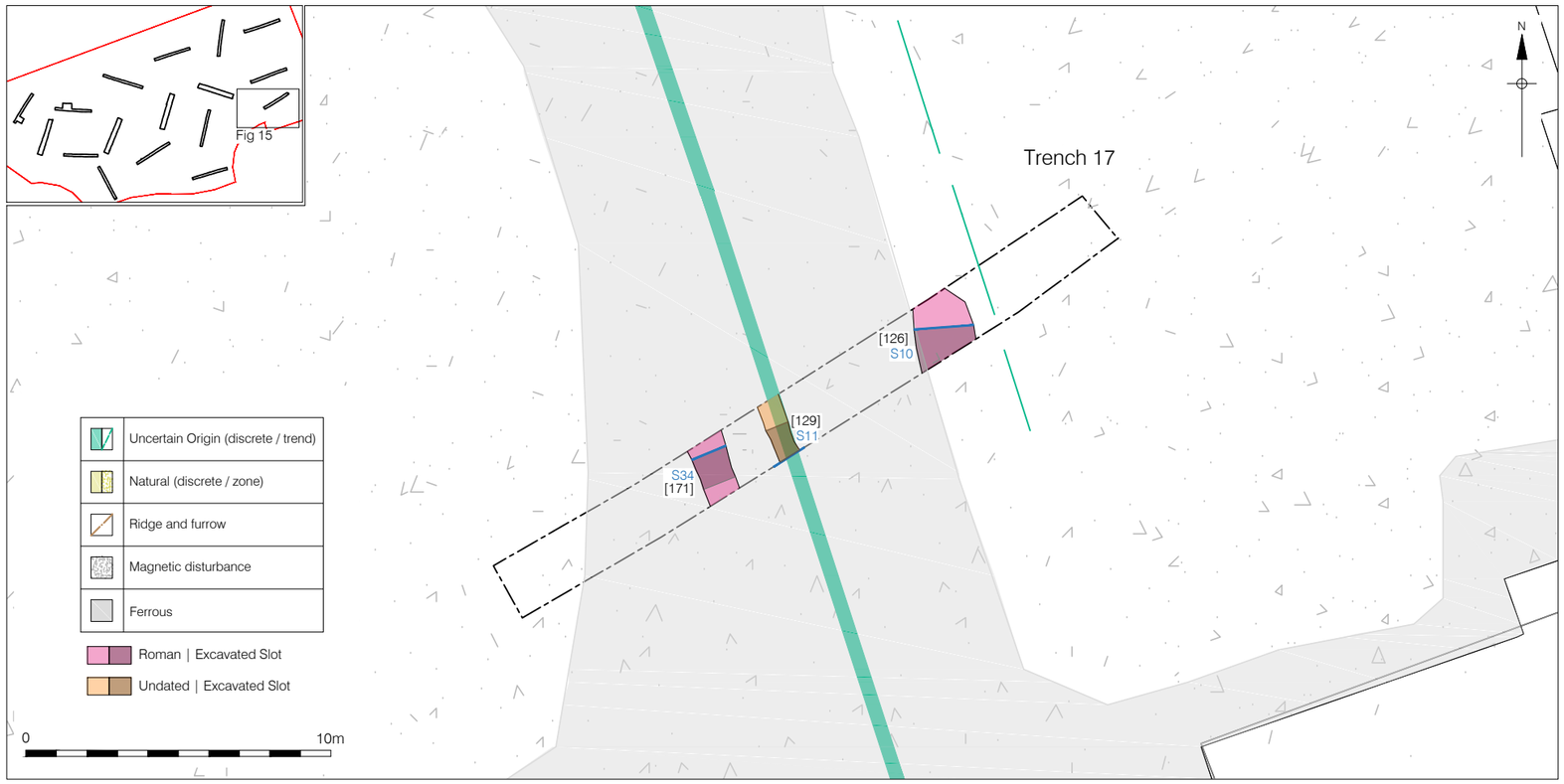
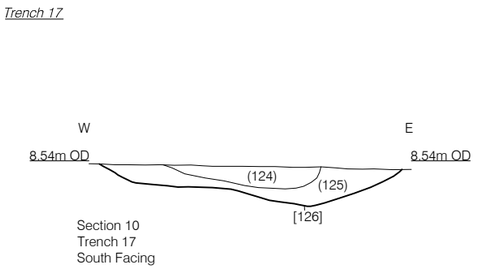
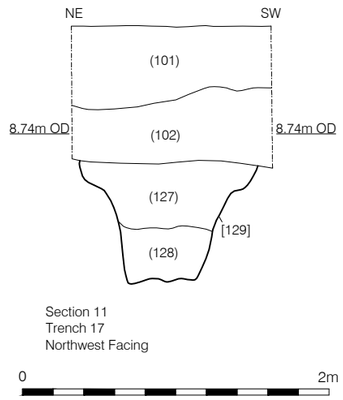
Figure 14
Trench 16
Inset 1:5000, Plan 1:200, Sections 1:40 at A3



Trench 17

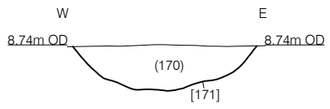


Section 10
Trench 17
South Facing



Section 11
Trench 17
Northwest Facing

0 2m



Section 34
Trench 17
South Facing

25/07/19 RS

Figure 15
Trench 17
Inset 1:5000, Plan 1:200, Sections 1:40 at A3

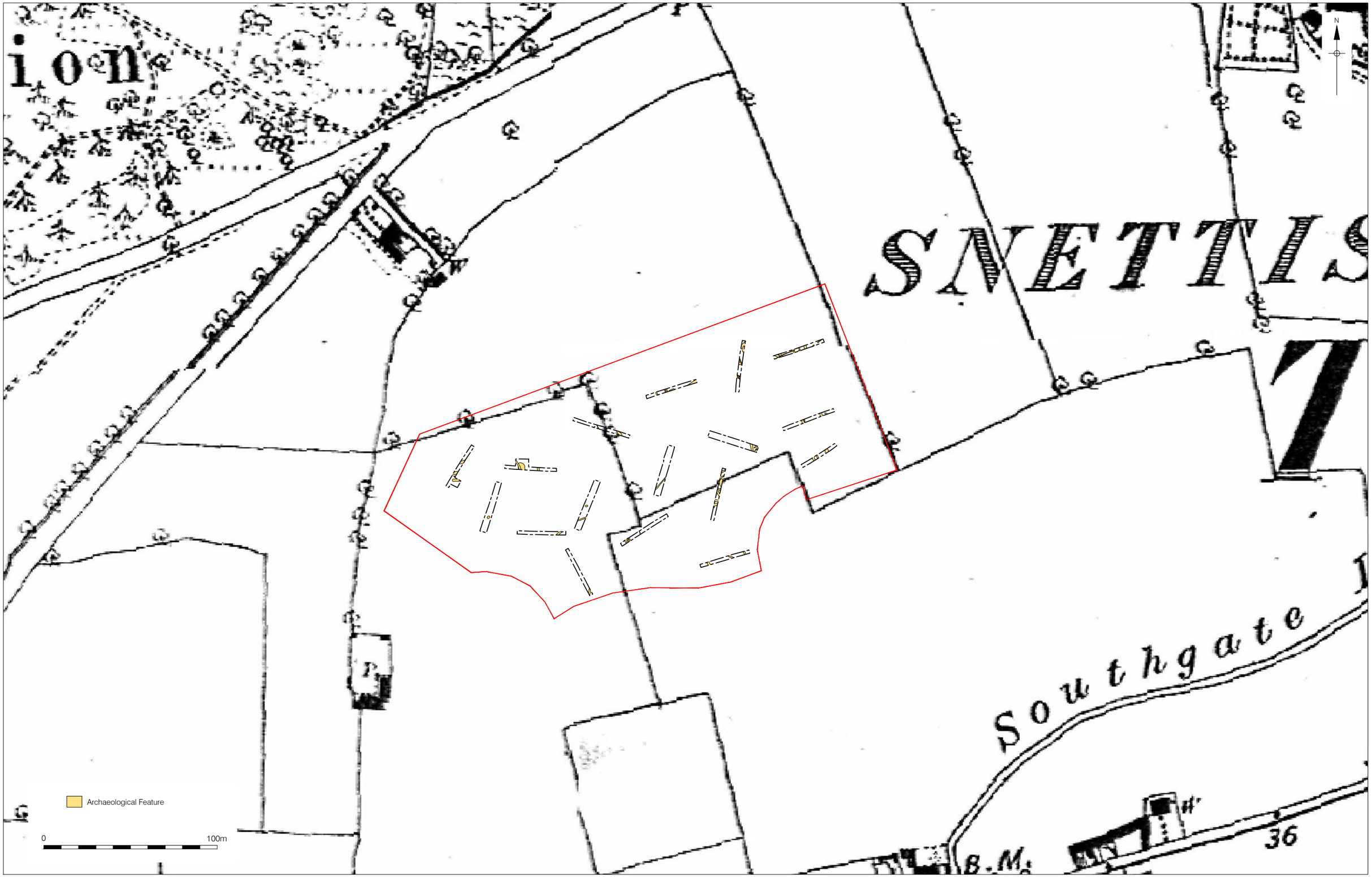


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Figure 16
Site Plan on 1886 OS Map
1:2000 at A3

A149

POPPYFIELDS DRIVE

Trench 1
Trench 2
Trench 3
Trench 4
Trench 5
Trench 6
Trench 7
Trench 8
Trench 9
Trench 10
Trench 11
Trench 12
Trench 13
Trench 14
Trench 15
Trench 16
Trench 17

567770/333850

568020/333850

N

Uncertain Origin (discrete / trend)
Natural (discrete / zone)
Ridge and furrow
Magnetic disturbance
Ferrous
Archaeological Feature
NMP Data

0 40m

Background Mapping kindly supplied by SUMO Surveys

25/07/19 RS

Figure 17
Site Plan and NMP data
1:800 at A3

13 APPENDIX 1: PLATES

Plate 1: Trench 1, facing west

Plate 2: Ditch [110], facing west

Plate 3: Ditches [141] & [144], facing north

Plate 4: Trench 2, facing south-west

Plate 5: Ditches [200] & [203], facing south-east

Plate 6: Trench 3, facing north-east

Plate 7: Tree throw [189] and ditch [191], facing north-east

Plate 8: Ditch [208], facing north-east

Plate 9: Trench 4, facing north-west

Plate 10: Ditch [137], facing west

Plate 11: Trench 5, facing 5, facing south-west

Plate 12: Pit [156], facing south-west

Plate 13: Ditch [158], facing south-west

Plate 14: Ditch [164], facing east

Plate 15: Trench 6, facing west

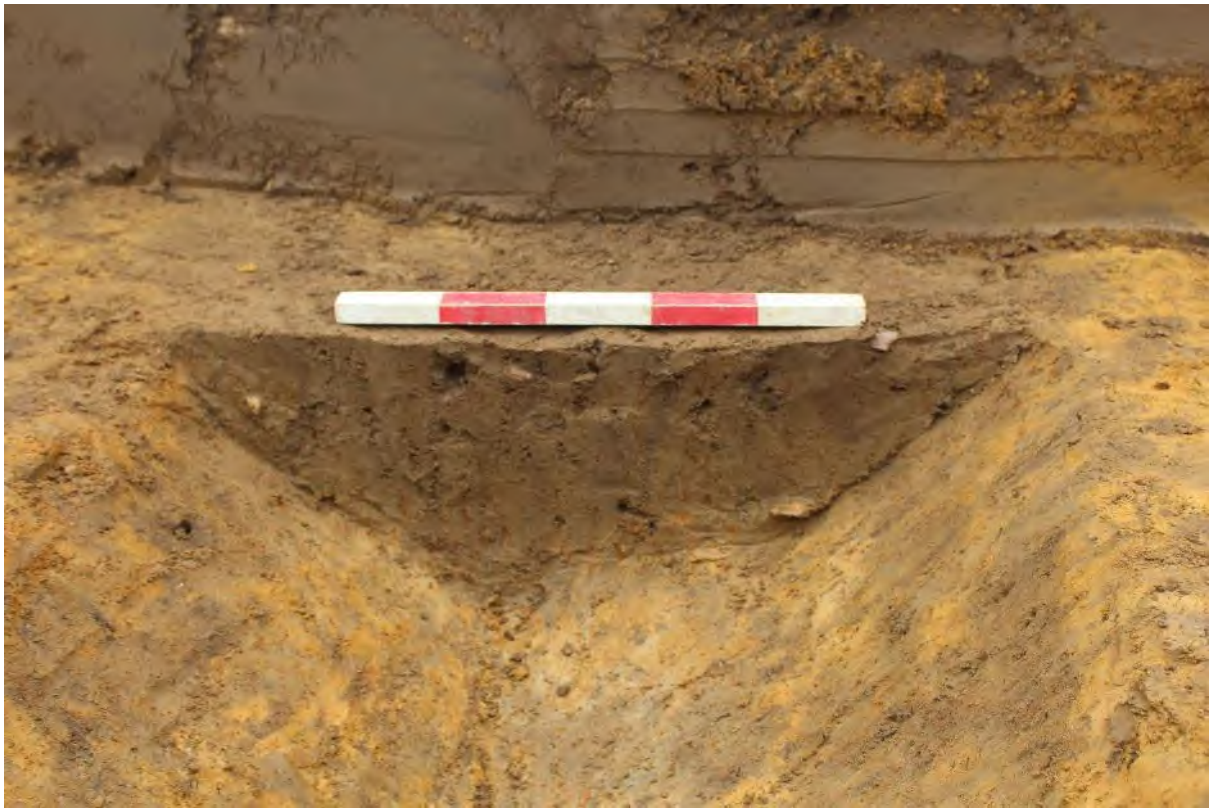

Plate 16: Ditch [151], facing north-west

Plate 17: Trench 7, facing south-west

Plate 18: Ditches [211] & [213], facing north

Plate 19: Trench 8, facing south-west

Plate 20: Trench 9, facing north

Plate 21: Ditches [179], [181] & [183], facing north

Plate 22: Trench 10, facing south-east

Plate 23: Ditch [236], facing north

Plate 24: Trench 11, facing north-east

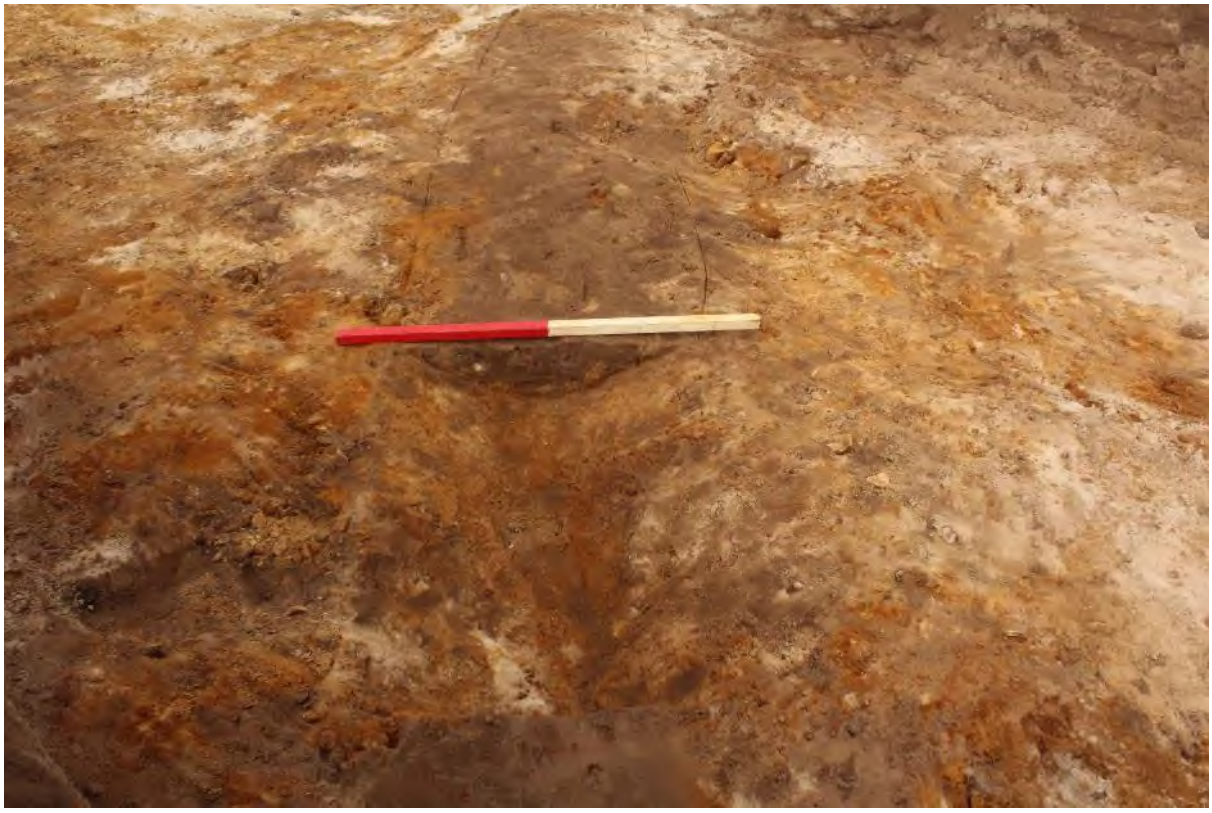

Plate 25: Ditch [173], facing south-west

Plate 26: Trench 12, facing north-west

Plate 27: Ditch [217], facing south

Plate 28: Trench 13, facing west

Plate 29: Trench 14, facing north-west

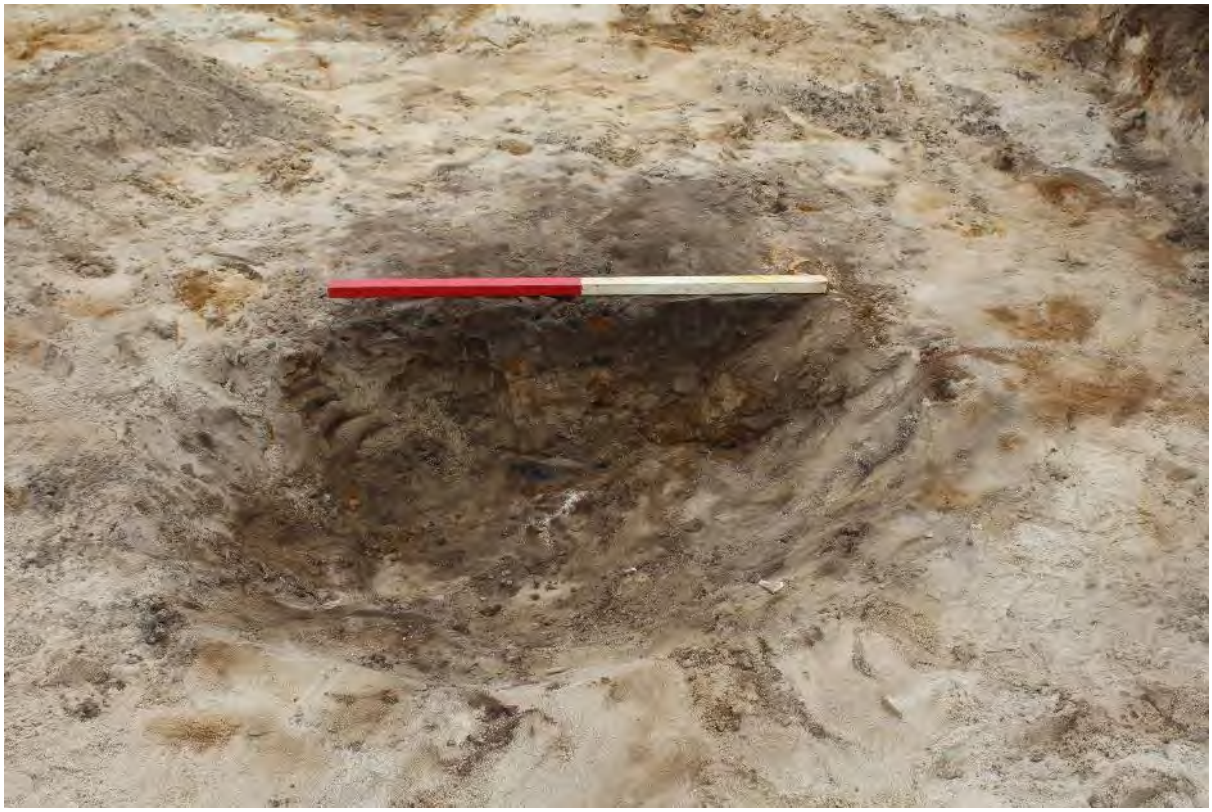

Plate 30: Ditch [205], facing south-west

Plate 31: Trench 15, facing east

Plate 32: Ditches [244] & [249], facing north

Plate 33: Trench 16, facing south-west

Plate 34: Ditch [220], facing south-west

Plate 35: Trench 17, facing south-west

Plate 36: Ditch [126], facing north

14 APPENDIX 2: TRENCH DETAILS AND CONTENTS INDEX

TRENCH 1	**Figures 2, 3**		**Plates 1, 2, 3**	
Trench Alignment: E-W	Length: 30m		Level of Natural (m OD):	
Deposit		**Context No.**	**Average Depth (m)**	
			E End	**W End**
Topsoil		(101)	0.45m	0.23m
Subsoil		(102)	0.21m	0.18m
Archaeological activity layer		(111)	-	0.27m
Natural		(103)	0.66m+	0.68m+
Summary Trench 1 was aligned approximately east-west and contained nine ditches, four of which aligned approximately north-south, one east-west and four others approximately north-east to south-west.				

TRENCH 2	**Figures 2, 3**		**Plates 4, 5**	
Trench Alignment: NE-SW	Length: 30m		Level of Natural (m OD):	
Deposit		**Context No.**	**Average Depth (m)**	
			NE End	**SW End**
Topsoil		(101)	0.29m	0.27m
Subsoil		(102)	0.29m-0.61m	0.27m-1.00m
Natural		(103)	0.61m-0.82m	1.04m-1.24m
Summary Trench 2 contained was aligned roughly east to west and had four features; a ditch, ditch terminus and two shallow linear features or gullies.				

TRENCH 3	**Figures 2, 4**		**Plates 6, 7, 8**	
Trench Alignment: NE-SW	Length: 30m		Level of Natural (m OD):	
Deposit		**Context No.**	**Average Depth (m)**	
			NE End	**SW End**
Topsoil		(101)	0.42m	0.41m
Subsoil		(102)	0.59m	0.56m
Natural		(103)	0.59m-0.84m	0.56m-0.92m

Summary
Trench 3 was oriented north-east to south-west and contained seven recorded features; five ditches, a pit and a tree throw.

TRENCH 4	**Figures 2, 4**		**Plates 9, 10**	
Trench Alignment: NW-SE	Length: 30 m		Level of Natural (m OD):	
Deposit	**Context No.**		**Average Depth (m)**	
			NW End	**SE End**
Topsoil	(101)		0.27m	0.30m
Subsoil	(102)		0.21m	0.30m
Natural	(103)		0.60m-0.63m	0.82m-90m
Summary				
Trench 4 was a double-width trench at 3.6m wide aligned north-west to south-east: It contained two ditches, a ditch terminus and a pit.				

TRENCH 5	**Figures 2, 4**		**Plates 11, 12, 13, 14**	
Trench Alignment: NE-SW	Length: 30m		Level of Natural (m OD):	
Deposit	**Context No.**		**Average Depth (m)**	
			NE End	**SW End**
Topsoil	(101)		0.30m	0.31m
Subsoil	(102)		0.70m	0.80m
Natural	(103)		0.70m-0.71m	0.80m-0.83m
Summary				
Trench 5 was aligned north-east to south-west and contained nine recorded features comprising seven ditches and two pits.				

TRENCH 6	**Figures 2, 5**		**Plates 15, 16**	
Trench Alignment: E-W	Length: 30m		Level of Natural (m OD):	
Deposit	**Context No.**		**Average Depth (m)**	
			E End	**W End**
Topsoil	(101)		0.32m	0.34m
Subsoil	(102)		0.87m	0.90m
Natural	(103)		0.87m-0.90m	0.90m-0.95m

Summary

Trench 6 was located at the south edge of the site aligned east to west. It contained three linear features, considered to be Roman boundary and drainage ditches.

TRENCH 7	**Figures 2, 5**		**Plates 17, 18**	
Trench Alignment: NE-SW	Length: 30m		Level of Natural (m OD):	
Deposit	**Context No.**		**Average Depth (m)**	
			NE End	**SW End**
Topsoil	(101)		0.29m	0.32m
Subsoil	(102)		0.82m	0.85m
Natural	(103)		0.82m-0.88m	0.85m-0.89m

Summary

The trench was aligned north-east to south-west and contained three linear features all at the south-west end of the trench and aligned approximately east to west. Two were considered boundary ditches of probable Roman date with one ditch being recut.

TRENCH 8	**Figures 2, 6**		**Plate 19**	
Trench Alignment: NE-SW	Length: 30m		Level of Natural (m OD):	
Deposit	**Context No.**		**Average Depth (m)**	
			NE End	**SW End**
Topsoil	(101)		0.31m	0.31m
Subsoil	(102)		0.75m	0.88m
Natural	(103)		0.75m-0.80m	0.88m-0.93m

Summary

The trench was a double width excavation of 3.6m, orientated north-east to south-west. It contained a single linear drainage ditch and an unrecorded tree throw.

TRENCH 9	**Figures 2, 6**		**Plates 20, 21**	
Trench Alignment: E-W	Length: 30m		Level of Natural (m OD):	
Deposit	**Context No.**		**Average Depth (m)**	
			E End	**W End**
Topsoil	(100)		0.23m	0.28m

Subsoil	(101)	0.65m	0.73m
Natural	(103)	0.65m-0.70m	0.73m-0.79m

Summary

The trench was oriented approximately east to west containing six features considered to be boundary ditches.

TRENCH 10	**Figures 2, 6**		**Plates 22, 23**	
Trench Alignment: NW-SE	Length: 30m		Level of Natural (m OD):	
Deposit		**Context No.**	**Average Depth (m)**	
			NW End	**SE End**
Topsoil		(101)	0.30m	0.30m
Subsoil		(102)	0.88m	0.79m
Natural		(103)	0.88m-1.04m	0.79m-0.82m

Summary

The trench was aligned north-west to south-east and contained two boundary ditches and a boundary ditch terminus.

TRENCH 11	**Figures 2, 6**		**Plate 24, 25**	
Trench Alignment: NE-SW	Length: 30m		Level of Natural (m OD):	
Deposit		**Context No.**	**Average Depth (m)**	
			NE End	**SW End**
Topsoil		(101)	0.32m	0.33m
Subsoil		(102)	0.87m	0.85m
Natural		(103)	0.87m-1.18m	0.85m-0.86m

Summary

This trench was a double width excavation at 3.6m, aligned south-west to north-east. It contained two features, a ditch and a possible pit.

TRENCH 12	**Figures 2, 5**		**Plates 26, 27**	
Trench Alignment: NW-SE	Length: 30m		Level of Natural (m OD):	
Deposit		**Context No.**	**Average Depth (m)**	
			NW End	**SE End**
Topsoil		(101)	0.27m	0.30m
Subsoil		(102)	0.84m	0.84m
Natural		(103)	0.84m-0.97m	0.84m-0.95m
Summary				
Trench 12 was located at the south edge of the site and aligned north-west to south-east. It contained just one ditch.				

TRENCH 13	**Figures 2, 5**		**Plate 28**	
Trench Alignment: E-W	Length: 30m		Level of Natural (m OD):	
Deposit		**Context No.**	**Average Depth (m)**	
			E End	**W End**
Topsoil		(101)	0.30m	0.29m
Subsoil		(102)	0.87m	0.74m
Natural		(103)	0.87m-0.93m	0.74m-1.01m
Summary				
This trench was aligned east to west and contained a single feature, a ditch running across the width of the trench from south-west to north-east.				

TRENCH 14	**Figures 2, 7**		**Plates 29, 30**	
Trench Alignment: SW-NE	Length: 30m		Level of Natural (m OD):	
Deposit		**Context No.**	**Average Depth (m)**	
			SW End	**NE End**
Topsoil		(101)	0.30m	0.31m
Subsoil		(102)	0.76m	0.74m
Natural		(103)	0.76m-1.12m	0.74m-1.01m
Summary				
Trench 14 was the final double width trench at 3.6m. It was aligned south-west to north-east near the western edge of the site and contained a single pit.				

TRENCH 15	**Figures 2, 7**		**Plates 31, 32**	
Trench Alignment: E-W	Length: 30m		Level of Natural (m OD):	
Deposit		**Context No.**	**Average Depth (m)**	
			E End	**W End**
Topsoil		(101)	0.29m	0.30m
Subsoil		(102)	0.90m	0.91m
Natural		(103)	0.90m-1.04m	0.91m-1.10m

Summary

The trench was located at the western side of the site orientated approximately east to west and contained two ditches and a large sub-circular feature.

TRENCH 16	**Figures 2, 7**		**Plates 33, 34**	
Trench Alignment: NE-SW	Length: 30m		Level of Natural (m OD):	
Deposit		**Context No.**	**Average Depth (m)**	
			NE End	**SW End**
Topsoil		(101)	0.29m	0.30m
Subsoil		(102)	0.75m	0.75m
Natural		(103)	0.75m-0.84m	0.75m-0.84m

Summary

The trench was located on the extreme north-west edge of the site, outside of the area of geophysical survey and aligned north-east to south-west. It contained two ditches, a ditch terminus and a posthole.

TRENCH 17	**Figures 2, 3**		**Plates 35, 36**	
Trench Alignment: NE-SW	Length: 20m		Level of Natural (m OD):	
Deposit		**Context No.**	**Average Depth (m)**	
			SW End	**NE End**
Topsoil		(101)	0.54m	0.40m
Subsoil		(102)	0.89m	0.90m
Natural		(103)	0.89m-0.94m	0.90m-1.04m

Summary

This trench was 20m long and aligned north-east to south-west at the south-east corner of the site and contained three ditches.

15 APPENDIX 3: CONTEXT INDEX

Context List											
Context No	Cut	Trench	Type	Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Plan	Section	Additional Sections	Description
101			Layer	Topsoil	0	0	0.3		1		Dark brownish grey organic
102			Layer	Subsoil	0	0	0.85		1		mid to dark brown silty sand
103			Layer	Natural	0	0			1		mottled brownish orange
104	105	1	Fill	Ditch	1	0.24	0.02		2		mid greyish brown, soft clayey silt with rare small stones
105	105	1	Cut	Ditch	1	0.24	0.02		2		linear, gentle slope sides, moderate break of slope, concave base
106	107	1	Fill	Ditch	2	0.49	0.07		3		dark greyish brown sandy silt, friable
107	107	1	Cut	Ditch	2	0.49	0.07		3		linear in plan, NE-SW moderate slope, moderate break of slope and concave base
108	110	1	Fill	Ditch	1	1.64	0.34		4		mid brownish grey silty clay, soft
109	110	1	Fill	Ditch	1	1.08	0.15		4		mottled brownish grey with yellowish brown clayey silt, soft with occasional Fe pan, rare angular flints
110	110	1	Cut	Ditch	2	1.72	0.48		4		linear, steep sides, moderate break of slope and flat base
111		1	Layer	Made Ground	0	0	0.27		1		dark brown grey, sandy silt, firm, occasional small stones
112	113	3	Fill	Ditch	0.5	0.46	0.11		58		light yellowy brown fine grained sandy silt, friable with rare small sized angular stone/flint and low level of bioturbation
113	113	3	Cut	Ditch	0.5	0.46	0.11		58		linear, moderately slope sides, sharp break of slope, concave base
114	115	1	Fill	Ditch	1	0.5	0.09		5		mid greyish brown clayey silt, friable

Context List											
Context No	Cut	Trench	Type	Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Plan	Section	Additional Sections	Description
115	115	1	Cut	Ditch	1	0.5	0.09		5		linear, gentle slope, moderate break of slope and concave base
116	117	1	Fill	Ditch	1	0.31	0.04		6		mid greyish brown clayey silt, friable
117	117	1	Cut	Ditch	1	0.31	0.04		6		linear, gentle slope sides, moderate break of slope and concave base
118	119	1	Fill	Ditch	1	0.38	0.09		7		dark greyish brown silty sand. Friable
119	119	1	Cut	Ditch	1	0.38	0.09		7		linear, moderate slope sides, moderate break of slope and concave base
120	121	1	Fill	Ditch	1	0.53	0.08		8		mid greyish brown silty sand, friable, occasional sub angular stones
121	121	1	Cut	Ditch	1	0.53	0.08		8		linear, moderate slope sides, moderate break of slope and concave base.
122	123	1	Fill	Ditch	0	0.96	0.1		9		mid greyish brown clayey silt, friable with occasional sub angular stones
123	123	1	Cut	Ditch	0	0.96	0.1		9		linear, moderate steep sides, sharp break of slope and irregular concave base
124	126	17	Fill	Ditch	0	0	0.15		10		dark brownish grey sandy silt, loose, moderate burnt flint lumps, occasional Charcoal flecks, occasional medium subangular stones
125	126	17	Fill	Ditch	0	0	0.22		10		pale grey orangey yellow and dark brown patches sandy silt, loose with occasional medium to small subangular cobbles, rare charcoal flecks.

Context List											
Context No	Cut	Trench	Type	Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Plan	Section	Additional Sections	Description
126	126	17	Cut	Ditch	1.8	2	0.25		10		linear, gentle slope sides, diffuse break of slope and concave base
127	129	17	Fill	Ditch	1.1	1.26	0.45		11		dark brownish grey, fine grained silty sand, friable with occasional small charcoal flecks and occasional small to medium angular flint/stone. Rare large angular flint and frequent iron panning. Low level of bioturbation
128	129	17	Fill	Ditch	0.74	0.61	0.42		11		mid mottled brown/grey fine grained sandy silt, friable with occasional small angular stones/flints and rare large angular flint/stones. Frequent iron panning
129	129	17	Cut	Ditch	1.1	1.26	0.81		11		linear, roughly SSE-NNW, stepped sides, sharp break of slope and concave base
130	131	13	Fill	Ditch	1	1.19	0.19		12		dark greyish brown silty sand, friable with occasional small flints and occasional medium sandstones, red patches of iron panning
131	131	13	Cut	Ditch	1	1.19	0.19		12		linear SE-NW, gentle slope sides, moderate break of slope and concave base
132	133	4	Fill	Ditch	0	0.91	0.15		14		mid greyish brown clayey silt, soft with rare angular stones
133	133	4	Cut	Ditch	0	0.91	0.15		14		linear, N-S, steep sides, sharp break of slope and concave base
134	135	4	Fill	Ditch	0	0.27	0.03		15		mid greyish brown clayey silt, soft
135	135	4	Cut	Ditch	0	0.27	0.03		15		linear, E-W, gentle slope, moderate break of slope, concave base
136	137	4	Fill	Pit	0.54	0.52	0.1		16		mid greyish brown clayey silt, soft with rare ang-subangular stones

Context List											
Context No	Cut	Trench	Type	Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Plan	Section	Additional Sections	Description
137	137	4	Cut	Pit	0.54	0.52	0.1		16		subcircular, moderate slope sides, moderate break of slope and concave base
138	139	4	Fill	Ditch	1	1.08	0.36		17		mid brownish grey clayey silt, soft with rare sub angular stones, occasional iron panning
139	139	4	Cut	Ditch	1	1.08	0.36		17		linear N-S, steep sides, sharp break of slope and flat base
140	141	1	Fill	Ditch	1	1.25	0.58		13		mid orangey brown sandy silt, friable, rare small angular stones
141	141	1	Cut	Ditch	1	1.25	0.58		13		linear N-S, sloped sides, gradual break of slope and stepped and flat base
142	144	1	Fill	Ditch	1		0.43		13		mid orangey brown sandy silt, firm with rare small stones
143	144	1	Fill	Ditch	1		0.23		13		dark mottled orangey grey clayey silt, firm with occasional small angular stones
144	144	1	Cut	Ditch	1	1	0.62		13		linear, E-W, steep sides, sharp break of slope and flattish base
145	147	6	Fill	Ditch	0	0	0.35		18		dark brown sandy silt, loose with rare small to medium subangular stones
146	147	6	Fill	Ditch	0	0	0.6		18		dark brownish grey with orange patches clayey silt, loose with frequent natural soil lumps, occasional small to medium subangular cobbles, occasional manganese oxides, rare charcoal flecks
147	147	6	Cut	Ditch	1.8	2.4	0.85		18		linear, NW-SE, steep sides, sharp break of slope and flat/uneven base

Context List											
Context No	Cut	Trench	Type	Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Plan	Section	Additional Sections	Description
148	149	6	Fill	Ditch	2.1	0.9	0.12		19		mid brownish grey sandy silt, loose with rare medium subangular stones
149	149	6	Cut	Ditch	2.1	0.9	0.12		19		linear, WNW-ESE, moderately sloping sides, moderate break of slope and uneven to concave base
150	151	6	Fill	Ditch	1.9	0.8	0.28		20		mid grey sandy silt, firm with moderate small to medium subangular stones, moderate manganese oxides
151	151	6	Cut	Ditch	1.9	0.8	0.28		20		linear, NW-SE, steep sides, diffuse break of slope and v shaped base
152	152	5	Cut	Ditch	1.8	0.86	0.26		21	22	linear, evenly sloping side, diffuse break of slope and concave base
153	152	5	Fill	Ditch	1.8	0.86	0.26		21	22	light greyish brown, silty sand, loose with occasional flint
154	154	5	Cut	Ditch	1.8	0.5	0.18		23	24	linear, slightly concave sides, diffuse break of slope and concave base
155	154	5	Fill	Ditch	1.8	0.5	0.18		23	24	light greyish brown slightly silty sand, loose with occasional flints
156	156	5	Cut	Pit	4	1.8	0.26		25		oval, evenly sloping sides, diffuse break of slope and flattish base
157	156	5	Fill	Pit	4	1.8	0.26		25		mottled light orange brown sand, loose, occasional gravel
158	158	5	Fill	Ditch	1.8	0.56	0.25		27		linear, even slope almost vertical sides, diffuse break of slope and concave base
159	158	5	Cut	Ditch	1.8	0.56	0.25		27		mottled light grey light brown slightly silty sand, loose with occasional flints

Context List											
Context No	Cut	Trench	Type	Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Plan	Section	Additional Sections	Description
160	160	5	Cut	Ditch	1.8	0.84	0.25		27	26	linear, even angle, very gradual break of slope and almost flat base
161	160	5	Fill	Ditch	1.8	0.84	0.25		27	26	dark brown silty sand, loose with occasional flints
162	162	5	Cut	Ditch	1.8	1.05	0.17		28		linear, concave sides, non-perceptible break of slope and concave base
163	162	5	Fill	Ditch	1.8	1.05	0.17		28		light mottled grey and light brown silty sand, loose with occasional flints
164	164	5	Cut	Ditch	1.8	1.3	0.54		31	32	linear, slightly convex sides, very gradual break of slope and concave base
165	164	5	Fill	Ditch	1.8	1.3	0.54		31	32	dark grey brown slightly silty sand, loose with occasional flints
166	166	5	Cut	Ditch	1.8	1.3	0.23		30		linear slope sides, diffuse break of slope concave but slightly irregular base
167	166	5	Fill	Ditch	1.8	1.3	0.23		30		mottled light grey yellow and orange sand., loose with occasional flints
168	168	5	Cut	Pit	0.3	0.7	0.17		33		oval, concave sides, diffuse break of slope and concave base
169	168	5	Fill	Pit	0.3	0.7	0.17		33		light brown mottled grey fine sand with occasional flints
170	171	17	Fill	Ditch	1.06	1.2	0.3		34		dark brownish grey, friable fine grained silty sand with moderate levels of bioturbation and occasional large rounded stone/flint and moderate small sized angular flint and rare small charcoal flecks
171	171	17	Cut	Ditch	10.6	1.2	0.3		34		linear, NNW-SSE, moderately sloped sides, sharp break of slope

Context List											
Context No	Cut	Trench	Type	Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Plan	Section	Additional Sections	Description
											and concave base
172	173	11	Fill	Ditch	5	0.72	0.17		35		dark greyish brown silty sand, friable, with occasional small rounded /subangular flints
173	173	11	Cut	Ditch	5	0.72	0.17		35		linear, SW-NE, sloped sides, moderate break of slope and concave base
174	175	11	Fill	Pit	1.59	0.84	0.11		36		very dark greyish brown silty sand, friable, moderate break of slope with occasional/rare small flints
175	175	11	Cut	Pit	1.59	0.84	0.11		36		oval irregular, gentle slope sides, moderate break of slope and flat irregular base
176	177	9	Fill	Ditch	4	0.5	0.31		37		mottled yellowy brown grey sandy silt, firm with occasional stones
177	177	9	Cut	Ditch	4	0.5	0.31		37		linear, E-W, steep sides, sharp break of slope and slightly concave/flattish base
178	179	9	Fill	Ditch	1	1	0.32		38		mid greyish brown sandy silt, friable
179	179	9	Cut	Ditch	1	1	0.32		38		Linear N-DS, gradual sides, moderate break of slope and gently concave base
180	181	9	Fill	Ditch	1	0	0.24		38		mid orangey grey silty sand, firm
181	181	9	Cut	Ditch	1	0	0.24		38		linear, N-S, non perceptible sides, gradual break of slope and slightly concave base
182	183	9	Fill	Ditch	1	1.3	0.38		38		mid yellowish orangey brown sandy silt, firm

Context List											
Context No	Cut	Trench	Type	Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Plan	Section	Additional Sections	Description
183	183	9	Cut	Ditch	1	1.3	0.38		38		linear, N-S, sloped sides, moderate break of slope and concave base
184	185	8	Fill	Ditch	9.2	0.6	0.18		39		mid brownish grey sandy silt, loose
185	185	8	Cut	Ditch	9.2	0.6	0.18		39		linear, NE-SW, moderate sloped sides, diffuse break of slope and concave base
186	187	8	Fill	Ditch	9.2	0.6	0.12		40		mid brownish grey sandy silt, loose
187	187	8	Cut	Ditch	9.2	0.6	0.12		40		linear, NE-SW, shallow gentle sides, diffuse break of slope and slightly concave base
188	189	3	Fill	Treethrow	3.8	1.1	0.27		46		mid grey sandy silt, loose
189	189	3	Cut	Treethrow	3.8	1.1	0.27		46		irregular shape and sides ,sharp break of slope and uneven base
190	191	3	Fill	Ditch	2	1.8	0.4		40		mottled yellowish grey and orange sandy silt, loose to firm in the bottom with occasional small to medium subangular flint cobbles
191	191	3	Cut	Ditch	2	1.8	0.4		40		linear, NE-SW, steep sides, diffuse break of slope and concave base
192	193	9	Fill	Ditch	3	1.8					not excavated ditch same as [190] in trench 3
193	193	9	Cut	Ditch	3	1.8					not excavated ditch same as [190] in trench 3
194	195	2	Fill	Ditch	1	0.55	0.08		47		mid greyish brown clayey silt ,friable, rare angular stones
195	195	2	Cut	Ditch	1	0.55	0.08		47		linear N-S, moderate sloped sides, moderate break of slope and concave base

Context List											
Context No	Cut	Trench	Type	Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Plan	Section	Additional Sections	Description
196	198	2	Fill	Ditch	0	1.66	0.33		48		mid greyish brown clayey silt, friable, rare angular stones
197	198	2	Fill	Ditch	0	1.56	0.11		48		light greyish brown clayey silt, friable, rare sub angular stones
198	198	2	Cut	Ditch	1	1.66	0.44		48		linear, NW-SE, steep sides, sharp break of slope and flat base
199	200	2	Fill	Ditch	1	0.36	0.11		49		mid greyish brown clayey silt, friable with rare sub angular stones
200	200	2	Cut	Ditch	1	0.36	0.11		49		linear NW-SE, steep sides, sharp break of slope and flat base
201	203	2	Fill	Ditch		1.01	0.2		49		dark greyish brown clayey silt, friable with rare sub angular stones
202	203	2	Fill	Ditch	0	0.83	0.15		49		light greyish brown clayey silt, friable with rare sub angular stones
203	203	2	Cut	Ditch	1	1.26	0.22		49		linear, NW-SE, moderate sloped sides, moderate break of slope and concave base
204	205	14	Fill	Pit	1.7	1.16	0.16		50		very dark greyish brown silty sand, friable with occasional medium to large sand stones
205	205	14	Cut	Pit	1.7	1.16	0.16		50		oval, moderate steep shallow sides, moderate break of slope and flat irregular base
206	208	3	Fill	Ditch	0.83	1.54	0.36		51		mid reddish brown fine grained sandy silt, friable with frequent iron panning, occasional small to medium angular stone/flint and lo w levels of bioturbation
207	208	3	Fill	Ditch	0.83	0.79	0.46		51		mid mottled bluey brown fine grained clayey silt, soft with occasional small angular stone/flints and frequent iron panning
208	208	3	Cut	Ditch	0.84	1.54	0.69		51		curvilinear ,stepped sides, sharp break of slope and concave base

Context List											
Context No	Cut	Trench	Type	Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Plan	Section	Additional Sections	Description
209	209	7	Cut	Ditch	1.8	0.6	0.26		52		linear ,steep sides, very gradual break of slope, slightly concave base
210	209	7	Fill	Ditch	1.8	0.6	0.26		52		dark greyish brown silty sand, loose with occasional small flints
211	211	7	Cut	Ditch	1.8	0.67	0.3		53	54	linear, concave sides and concave base
212	211	7	Fill	Ditch	1.8	0.67	0.3		53	54	mottled mid grey and brown silty sand with occasional flint
213	213	7	Cut	Ditch	1.8	0.9	0.24		53	54	linear, stepped and slightly convex sides, very gradual break of slope and flattish base
214	213	7	Fill	Ditch	1.8	0.9	0.24		53	54	mottled mid grey and brown silty sand with occasional flints
215	215	7	Cut	Pit	1.8	1.1	0.29		54	55	elongated oval, irregular sides in places sloped, diffuse break of slope, concave base
216	215	7	Fill	Pit	1.8	1.1	0.29		54	55	dark greyish brown silty sand with occasional flints
217	217	12	Cut	Ditch	2	0.9	0.45		56	57	linear, NE-SW, steep sides, diffuse break of slope and concave base
218	217	12	Fill	Ditch	2	0.9	0.45		56	57	mottled dark grey and light grey brown silty sand, occasional flints
219	220	16	Fill	Ditch	1.2	1.43	0.15		60		dark greyish brown silty sand, friable with occasional small sub-rounded flints
220	220	16	Cut	Ditch	3.3	1.43	0.32		60		linear, SW-NE, moderate steep sides, moderate break of slope and concave base
221	222	16	Fill	Ditch	1	1.6	0.23		61		dark grey/reddish brown silty sand, friable with occasional small

Context List

Context No	Cut	Trench	Type	Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Plan	Section	Additional Sections	Description
											sub-rounded flints
222	222	16	Cut	Ditch	3	1.6	0.53		61		linear SW-NE, steep sides, moderate break of slope and concave base
223	220	16	Fill	Ditch	1.2	1.02	0.17		60		very dark greenish brown clayey sand, hard with rare small flints
224	222	16	Fill	Ditch	1	0.73	0.3		61		very dark black brown clayey sand, hard with rare small subrounded flints
225	226	9	Fill	Ditch	1	0.63	0.2		62		mid greyish brown clayey silt, friable
226	226	9	Cut	Ditch	1	0.63	0.2		62		linear, E-W, moderate slope sides, sharp break of slope and concave base
227	228	16	Fill	Posthole	0.46	0.45	0.32		63		dark grey/orangey brown mottled silty sand, friable with occasional sandstone and sand patches
228	228	16	Cut	Posthole	0.46	0.456	0.32		63		circular irregular shape, vertical sides, sharp break of slope and flat base
229	230	16	Fill	Ditch	1	1.25	0.23		64		pale greyish brown silty sand, loose rare small flints
230	230	16	Cut	Ditch	3	1.25	0.23		64		linear WSW-ENE, steep sides, sharp break of slope and flat base
231	232	10	Fill	Ditch	1	0.32	0.1		65		mid yellowish brown sandy silt, friable
232	232	10	Cut	Ditch	1	0.32	0.1		65		linear, NW-SE, moderate slope sides, sharp break of slope and concave base
233	234	10	Fill	Ditch	1	0.43	0.1		66		mid orangey grey sandy silt, friable

Context List											
Context No	Cut	Trench	Type	Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Plan	Section	Additional Sections	Description
234	234	10	Cut	Ditch	1	0.43	0.1		66		linear NE-SW, gradual sides, moderate break of slope and concave base
235	236	10	Fill	Ditch	1	1.2	0.16		67		mid greyish brown clayey silt, friable
236	236	10	Cut	Ditch	1	1.2	0.16		67		linear N-S, moderate steep sides, sharp break of slope and concave base
237	238	3	Fill	Pit	0	1.28	0.4		68		mid blueish brown fine grained sandy silt, friable with frequent iron panning, occasional small to medium angular stones, rare small flints
238	238	3	Cut	Pit	0	1.28	0.4		68		circular, moderately sloped, sharp break of slope and concave base
239	240	3	Fill	Ditch	1.89	0.45	0.37		68		mid bluish grey fine grained clayey silt, friable with occasional small-medium angular stone/flint, frequent iron panning and iron stone high level of bioturbation
240	240	3	Cut	Ditch	1.89	0.45	0.37		68		linear, roughly SE-NW, steep sides, sharp break of slope and concave base
241	242	3	Fill	Ditch	2	0.42	0.33		68		mid blueish grey fine grained sandy silt, friable with frequent iron panning occasional stones and medium level of bioturbation
242	242	3	Cut	Ditch	2	0.42	0.33		68		linear SE-NW, steep sides, sharp break of slope and concave base
243	244	15	Fill	Ditch	4	1.15	0.24		69		mid brown silt sand, loose with rare small subangular stones and large sand stones

Context List											
Context No	Cut	Trench	Type	Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Plan	Section	Additional Sections	Description
244	244	15	Cut	Ditch	4	1.15	0.24		69		linear, moderate steep sides, diffuse break of slope and concave base
245	249	15	Fill	Pond	0	0	0.47		69		mid dark brownish grey with orangey patches clayey sandy silt, moderately compacted with frequent small to medium subangular cobbles and frequent sand lumps
246	249	15	Fill	Pond	0	0	0.45		69		light brownish grey mixed with orange patches sand, loose with occasional small stones and frequent sand stones lumps
247	249	15	Fill	Pond	0	0	0.3		69		black silty clay, firm to compacted, occasional sandstones, occasional small flint cobbles, frequent vegetable residual, rare wood, occasional charcoal flecks, occasional coprolites
248	249	15	Fill	Pond	0	0	0.1		69		mix dark and orange patches sandy clay, moderately compacted
249	249	15	Cut	Pond	4	3.9	0.75		69		subcircular, vertical to steep sides, diffuse break of slope not seen the base at least 1.70m deep (auger)
250	253	15	Fill	Ditch	0	0.65	0.14		70		mottled brownish grey and yellow brown silty clay, hard
251	253	15	Fill	Ditch	1	1.42	0.2		70		mid yellow brown silty clay, friable with rare stones
252	253	15	Fill	Ditch	1	1.63	0.3		70		mid greyish brown clayey silt, friable with rare small sub angular stones
253	253	15	Cut	Ditch	1	1.63	0.52		70		linear N-S, steep sides, moderate break of slope and concave base

16 APPENDIX 4: POTTERY CATALOGUE

Context	Cut	Trench	Feature	Quantity	Weight	Fabric Family	Fabric	Dsc	Form	potdate
102			Sub soil	1	4	SAM	SAM SG	R	DISH	M/LC1-C2
102			Sub soil	1	26	NVCC	NVCC(ORANGE)	UB	BEAKER	MC2-C4
102			Sub soil	2	7	SOW	SOW	U	FLAG	MC1-C3
102			Subsoil	1	1	SGW	SGW	U	JAR	LC1-C4
102			Subsoil	2	4	WNRW	WNRW	U	JAR	LC2-C4
109	110	1	Ditch	1	2	SGW	BSRW(FINE)(BS)	U	BEAKER	LC1-C4
109	110	1	Ditch	1	20	SGW	SGW(Q)(FINE FLINT)	U	JAR/BOWL	MC1-C4
109	110	1	Ditch	1	4	SGW	SGW	U	JAR	MC1-C4
111		1	Made Ground	1	11	WNRW	WNRW	R	DISH	C3-C4
111		1	Made Ground	2	107	WNRW	WNRW	U	JAR	LC2-C4
111		1	Made Ground	3	91	WNRW	WNRW	R	DISH	LC2-C4
124	126	17	Ditch	2	65	SAM	SAM EG	R	CUP	MC2-EC3
124	126	17	Ditch	1	19	SGW	SGW(BLUE)	UB	?	MC1-C4
125	126	17	Ditch	16	110	SOW	SOW	UB	FLAG	MC1-C3
125	126	17	Ditch	1	14	WNRW	WNRW	D	JAR/BOWL	LC2-C4
125	126	17	Ditch	1	1	SGW	SGW(MICA)	U	JAR/BEAK	LC1-C4
138	139	4	Ditch	2	99	WNRW	WNRW	U	JAR	LC2-C4
138	139	4	Ditch	2	38	WNOW	WNOW	U	FLAG	LC2-C4
138	139	4	Ditch	180	260	WNOW	WNOW	R	MORT	C2-C3
140	141	1	Ditch	1	34	SGW	SGW(BS)	R	DISH	MC2-C3

143	144	1	Ditch	1	16	SAM	SAM CG	R	CUP	C2
146	147	6	Ditch	1	2	SGW	SGW	U	JAR	LC1-C4
146	147	6	Ditch	1	81	WNRW	WNRW	R	JAR	C3-C4
150	151	6	Ditch	1	28	WNRW	WNRW	B	DISH	C2-C4
150	151	6	Ditch	1	7	SGW	SGW	U	JAR	LC1-C4
150	151	6	Ditch	3	7	SOW	SOW	U	FLAG	MC1-C3
159	158	5	Ditch	1	3	SGW	SGW	R	BEAKER	LC1-C2
159	158	5	Ditch	4	16	WNRW	WNRW	U	JAR	MC1-C4
161	160	5	Ditch	1	0	B&W	B&W	D	DISH	C18-C20
161	160	5	Ditch	1	1	NVCC	NVCC	U	BEAKER	MC2-C4
161	160	5	Ditch	4	5	SGW	SGW	U	JAR	MC1-C4
170	171	17	Ditch	1	48	WNRW	WNRW	U	JAR/SJAR	LC2-C4
196	198	2	Ditch	41	384	SOW	SOW(FINE FLINT)	UH	FLAG	MC1-C3
196	198	2	Ditch	2	195	WNRW	WNRW	D	JAR	LC2-C4
196	198	2	Ditch	1	104	WNRW	WNRW	B	DISH	LC2-C4
196	198	2	Ditch	1	52	SGW	SGW(BS)(MICA)	R	DISH	C2-C4
196	198	2	Ditch	1	17	SGW	SGW(BS)	UB	JAR/BEAK	M/LC1-C2
196	198	2	Ditch	9	222	SGW	SGW	R	JAR	C2-C3
196	198	2	Ditch	14	199	WNGW	WNGW	UB	JAR	LC2-C4
196	198	2	Ditch	2	85	SGW	SGW	R	NJAR/FLASK	C2-C4
196	198	2	Ditch	5	55	WNGW	WNGW	RU	JAR	C2-C3
196	198	2	Ditch	2	62	WNRW	WNRW	B	DISH	C2-C4
196	198	2	Ditch	1	17	SGW	SGW	R	JAR	C2-C3

196	198	2	Ditch	3	21	SGW	SGW	U	JAR	LC1-C4
196	198	2	Ditch	1	10	WNRW	WNRW	B	DISH	C2-C4
201	203	2	Ditch	1	11	SGW	SGW(FINE)(BS)	UD	JAR	LC1-C2
201	203	2	Ditch	33	882	SGW	SGW(Q)(MWD)	RUB	JAR	C2-C3
201	203	2	Ditch	3	22	SGW	SGW(BLUE)	UB	JAR	LC1-C4
201	203	2	Ditch	2	28	WNRW	WNRW(FLINT)	U	JAR	LC2-C4
201	203	2	Ditch	2	58	SAM	SAM CG	R	DISH	C2-C3
201	203	2	Ditch	1	51	SGW	SGW(MICA)	U	JAR	MC1-C4
201	203	2	Ditch	4	7	SGW	SGW	RU	JAR/BEAK	MC1-C4
201	203	2	Ditch	2	1	SOW	SOW	U	FLAG	MC1-C3
201	203	2	Ditch	21	27	SGW	SGW(SANDW)	U	JAR/BOWL	MC1-C4
204	205	14	Pit	7	5	WNRW	WNRW	U	JAR/BOWL	C2
204	205	14	Pit	1	22	RW(FLINT)	RW(BURNT FLINT)	R	JAR	C2BC-ADEC1
214	213	7	Ditch	1	8	WNGW	WNGW	U	JAR	C2-C4
218	217	7	Ditch	1	38	HORN GW	HORN GW	U	SJAR	C2-C3
218	217	7	Ditch	1	55	SAM	SAM CG	R	DISH	M/LC2
239	240	3	Ditch	2	4	WNGW	WNGW	U	JAR/BEAK	C2-C4
241	242	3	Ditch	2	27	SGW	SGW(Q)	U	JAR/BOWL	MC1-C4
243	244	15	Ditch	2	14	SGW	SGW(Q)	U	JAR	MC1-C4
245	249	15	Pond	2	7	SGW	BSRW(FINE)(BS)	U	BEAKER	LC1-C4
245	249	15	Pond	1	9	SGW	SGW(BLUE)	B	DISH	C2-C4
246	249	15	Pond	1	28	SGW	SGW(BS)	R	JAR/BOWL	EM/LC1-E/MC2

246	249	15	Pond	1	2	SGW	BSRW(FINE)(BS)	U	BEAKER	LC1-C4
246	249	15	Pond	1	5	SGW	SGW(BLUE)	D	JAR/BEAK	E/MC2-EC3
251	253	15	Ditch	1	49	SGW	SGW	D	JAR	E/MC2-C3
251	253	15	Ditch	1	13	SGW	SGW(BS)	U	JAR	LC1-C4
99999	99999	12	Unstratified	1	44	WNRW	WNRW	U	JAR/BOWL	C2-C4

17 APPENDIX 5: ASSESSMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLES

Sample Number		1	2	3	4	7	8	10
Context Number		161	159	219	223	204	201	247
Cut Number		160	158	220	220	205	203	249
Trench Number		5	5	16	16	14	2	15
Context Type		Fill	Fill	Fill	Fill	Fill	Fill	Fill
Feature Type		Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	Pit	Ditch	Pond
Period				Roman	Roman	Roman	Roman	Roman
Interpretation		Boundary	Boundary	Trackway	Trackway	Pit	Boundary	Pond
Volume of bulk (litres)		36	30	15	16	16	16	8
Volume of flot (millilitres)		18	30	18	25	20	20	65
Method of processing		F	F	F	F	F	F	WS
HEAVY RESIDUE								
Charcoal								
Charcoal >4 mm		2	3	2		1	4	2
Charcoal 2-4 mm		1	4	2	1	3		4
Charcoal <2 mm								
Carbonised Seeds & Cereals	Common Name							
Fabaceae spp.	Peas							1
Triticum spelta L. - caryopsis	Spelt wheat							1
Triticum spelta L. - glume	Spelt wheat							1
Cereals - broken/distorted (indeterminate)								1
Waterlogged Seeds/Plant Matter								
Apium nodiflorum/repens	Fool's water cress/Creeping							4

Sample Number		1	2	3	4	7	8	10
Context Number		161	159	219	223	204	201	247
Cut Number		160	158	220	220	205	203	249
Trench Number		5	5	16	16	14	2	15
Context Type		Fill	Fill	Fill	Fill	Fill	Fill	Fill
Feature Type		Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	Pit	Ditch	Pond
Period				Roman	Roman	Roman	Roman	Roman
Interpretation		Boundary	Boundary	Trackway	Trackway	Pit	Boundary	Pond
Volume of bulk (litres)		36	30	15	16	16	16	8
Volume of flot (millilitres)		18	30	18	25	20	20	65
Method of processing		F	F	F	F	F	F	WS
	marshwort							
Carduus crispus	Welted thistle							2
Carex spp.	Sedges							4
Chaerophyllum cf. temulum	Rough chervil							2
Chenopodium album	Fat-hen							2
Conium maculatum	Hemlock							1
Hyoscyamus niger	Henbane							1
Lycopus europaeus	Gypsywort							2
Persicaria spp.	Knotweeds							3
Polygonum cf. aviculare	Knotgrass							1
Ranunculus acris/bulbosus/repens	Buttercups							4
Ranunculus subsp. batrachium	Crowfoots							3

Sample Number		1	2	3	4	7	8	10
Context Number		161	159	219	223	204	201	247
Cut Number		160	158	220	220	205	203	249
Trench Number		5	5	16	16	14	2	15
Context Type		Fill	Fill	Fill	Fill	Fill	Fill	Fill
Feature Type		Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	Pit	Ditch	Pond
Period				Roman	Roman	Roman	Roman	Roman
Interpretation		Boundary	Boundary	Trackway	Trackway	Pit	Boundary	Pond
Volume of bulk (litres)		36	30	15	16	16	16	8
Volume of flot (millilitres)		18	30	18	25	20	20	65
Method of processing		F	F	F	F	F	F	WS
Rubus spp.	Brambles							4
Rumex spp.	Docks							4
Sambucus spp.	Elder							3
Solanum spp.	Nightshades							3
Stellaria spp.	Stitchworts							4
Urtica urens	Small nettle							1
Urtica dioica	Common nettle							4
Indet. Seed coat								3
Seeds - unknown								1
Thorns - indeterminate								4
Wood/woody plant material								4
Biological Remains								
Animal bone - undiff.				1				

Sample Number	1	2	3	4	7	8	10
Context Number	161	159	219	223	204	201	247
Cut Number	160	158	220	220	205	203	249
Trench Number	5	5	16	16	14	2	15
Context Type	Fill	Fill	Fill	Fill	Fill	Fill	Fill
Feature Type	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	Pit	Ditch	Pond
Period			Roman	Roman	Roman	Roman	Roman
Interpretation	Boundary	Boundary	Trackway	Trackway	Pit	Boundary	Pond
Volume of bulk (litres)	36	30	15	16	16	16	8
Volume of flot (millilitres)	18	30	18	25	20	20	65
Method of processing	F	F	F	F	F	F	WS
Insect remains							4
Finds							
Pottery					1	2	
CBM						2	
Glass	1						
Other							
Metal					3		
Industrial waste					4	4	
FLOT RESIDUE							
Charcoal							
Charcoal >4 mm			1				
Charcoal 2 - 4 mm	1	1	2	1	1	1	
Charcoal <2 mm	4	4	4	2	3	4	3

Sample Number		1	2	3	4	7	8	10
Context Number		161	159	219	223	204	201	247
Cut Number		160	158	220	220	205	203	249
Trench Number		5	5	16	16	14	2	15
Context Type		Fill	Fill	Fill	Fill	Fill	Fill	Fill
Feature Type		Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	Pit	Ditch	Pond
Period				Roman	Roman	Roman	Roman	Roman
Interpretation		Boundary	Boundary	Trackway	Trackway	Pit	Boundary	Pond
Volume of bulk (litres)		36	30	15	16	16	16	8
Volume of flot (millilitres)		18	30	18	25	20	20	65
Method of processing		F	F	F	F	F	F	WS
Suitable for ID?		X	X	<5	X	X	X	X
Waterlogged Seeds/Plant Matter	Common name							
Carex cf. otrubae	False fox-sedge							1
Carex spp.	Sedges							1
Chenopodium spp.	Goosefoots							1
Lycopus europaeus	Gypsywort							4
Persicaria spp.	Knotweeds							1
Polygonum spp.	Knotgrasses							1
Potentilla spp.	Cinquefoils							1
Ranunculus acris/bulbosus/repens	Buttercups							2
Ranunculus subsp. batrachium	Crowfoots							2
Rubus spp.	Brambles							2

Sample Number		1	2	3	4	7	8	10
Context Number		161	159	219	223	204	201	247
Cut Number		160	158	220	220	205	203	249
Trench Number		5	5	16	16	14	2	15
Context Type		Fill	Fill	Fill	Fill	Fill	Fill	Fill
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Method of processing		F	F	F	F	F	F	WS
Rumex spp.	Docks							1
Sambucus spp.	Elder							1
Stellaria spp.	Stitchworts							1
Urtica dioica	Common nettle							4
Seeds - broken, indeterminate								1
Thorns - indeterminate								1
Woody plant remains								4
Fragmented plant matter								4
Burnt Seeds								
Galium spp.	Bedstraws		1					
Rumex spp.	Docks						1	
Veronica spp.	Speedwells	1						
Seeds - broken, indeterminate							1	

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Carbonised Cereals								
Hordeum vulgare	Barley		1	1		1		
Cereals - broken/distorted (indeterminate)			1	1		1		
Intrusive Seeds								
Aethusa cynapium	Fool's parsley	1					1	
Atriplex spp.	Oraches		1					
Chenopodium album	Fat-hen	4	3	2	1	1	1	
Juncus spp.	Rushes			3	2			
Lamium spp.	Dead-nettles	1	1					
Raphanus raphanistrum	Wild radish		1					
Rubus spp.	Brambles	1						
Sambucus spp.	Elder	4						
Silene spp.	Campions	1	1				1	

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Viola spp.	Violets				1			
Other Plant Macrofossils								
Modern plant material			1					
Roots/tubers		4	3	3	2	2	2	
Terrestrial Molluscs								
Cecilioides acicula			1			1	1	
Pupilla muscorum								1
Vallonia spp.		1						
Juveniles - indeterminate				1				
Biological Remains								
Bone fragments - burnt							1	
Insect remains		1	1	2	1	1	2	3
Insect eggs/worm cases		1	3	2		2		

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Method of processing	F	F	F	F	F	F	WS
Industrial Waste							
Coal		2	1			1	
Black vitreous material	4	2	1	1	1	3	
Fuel ash slag						3	

Key: 1- Occasional, 2- fairly frequent, 3- frequent, 4- abundant

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

OASIS ID: preconst1-356087

Project details

Project name	LAND OFF POPPYFIELDS DRIVE, SNETTISHAM, NORFOLK
Short description of the project	The archaeological evaluation at Poppyfields Drive Snettisham was carried out following a program of Geophysical Survey that identified buried anomalies such as ditches, pits and other features. The evaluation revealed several ditches and pit features of probable Roman date and has identified a concentration of archaeological remains likely relating to a previously known extensive Roman settlement and industrial site close to the south of the proposed development area. Pottery found on the site is dated to the mid 2nd to early 3rd century AD Roman period and is of mostly locally-produced coarse wares but also includes fragments of imported Gaulish and other fine ware. Inclusions in the pottery fabric of metalworking debris and vitrified slag sugests the pottery found on the site may have had an association with the site to the south of Poppyfields Drive, investigated in 1998, where evidence of metalworking and other industrial processes were recorded
Project dates	Start: 24-06-2019 End: 01-07-2019
Previous/future work	Not known / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	ENF146306 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 1 - Minimal cultivation
Monument type	DITCHES Roman
Monument type	PITS Roman
Significant Finds	POT Roman
Methods & techniques	'"Targeted Trenches"'
Development type	Housing estate
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	Pre-application

Project location

Country	England
Site location	NORFOLK KINGS LYNN AND WEST NORFOLK SNETTISHAM LAND OFF POPPYFIELDS DRIVE, SNETTISHAM, NORFOLK
Postcode	PE31 7UD
Study area	3.1 Hectares
Site coordinates	TF 67899 33825 52.875283808538 0.49510908987 52 52 31 N 000 29 42 E Point
Lat/Long Datum	Unknown
Height OD / Depth	Min: 5m Max: 6m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	PCA
Project brief originator	Norfolk Historic Environment Service
Project design originator	Peter Crawley
Project director/manager	Peter Crawley
Project supervisor	Antonio Pavez
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Norfolk Museums Service
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Glass","Metal","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	Norfolk Museums Service
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Survey"
Paper Archive recipient	Norfolk Museums Service
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Plan","Report","Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Land at Poppyfields Drive, Snettisham, Norfolk: an archaeological evaluation
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Hobbs, B
Other bibliographic details	R 13809

Date	2019
Issuer or publisher	Pre-Construct Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Pampisford
Description	Grey Literature

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Entered on	5 December 2019

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