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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD**

**LAND OFF LAMSEY LANE,  
HEACHAM, NORFOLK**

**METAL DETECTOR SURVEY AND  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

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NGR: TF 67617 36403	Report No: 3231
District: Norfolk	Site Code: 52599
Approved: Claire Halpin	Project No: 3097
Signed:	Date: December 2008

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<b>Project details</b>			
Project name	<i>Land off Lamsey Lane. Heacham, Norfolk: An archaeological evaluation and metal detector survey.</i>		
<p><i>In December 2008, Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out a metal detector survey and an archaeological evaluation of land of Lamsey Lane, Heacham, Norfolk (NGR TF 67617 36403). A residential development is proposed for the site comprising the construction of 24 residential dwellings with associated garages, access and services. The archaeological investigations were carried out to comply with a planning condition (Planning ref: 06/1053/FM).</i></p> <p><i>The site had potential for late Iron Age and Romano-British features, predominantly associated with an area of crop marks in fields immediately adjacent to the site (NHER 26833).</i></p> <p><i>The evaluation revealed nine features comprising pits, ditches and a gully. Several natural features were also observed. The undated features included a ditch (F1014 Tr.4) which may be associated with the late Iron Age/Romano-British enclosure based on its alignment. The undated pits largely occurred towards the eastern side of the site also show similar characteristics to Iron Age pits, however they lacked finds. The dating evidence was sparse. An E/W ditch (F1010 Tr.3) contained late post-medieval – early modern CBM, and a pit (F1018 Tr.5) contained a hammerstone and a fragment (1g) of daub.</i></p> <p><i>It was considered that features from the adjacent farmstead may have encroached on to the site. In the event archaeological finds were sparse, and any association of the archaeological features with the known evidence is tentative</i></p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	<i>December 2008</i>		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	<i>N</i>	Future work (Y/N/?)	<i>?</i>
P. number	<i>3097</i>	Site code	<i>52599</i>
Type of project	<i>An Archaeological Evaluation and Metal Detector Survey</i>		
Site status	<i>Possible archaeological potential</i>		
Current land use	<i>Former agricultural land left fallow for some time</i>		
Planned development	<i>Residential development including the construction of 24 residential houses with associated garages, services and access.</i>		
Main features (+dates)	<i>Prehistoric pit, late PM / mod ditch, undated ditch, gully and pits</i>		
Significant finds (+dates)	<i>Hammer stone (Prehistoric)</i>		
<b>Project location</b>			
County/ District/ Parish	<i>Norfolk</i>	<i>King's Lynn and West Norfolk</i>	<i>Heacham</i>
HER/ SMR for area	<i>Norfolk</i>		
Post code (if known)			
Area of site	<i>7700m<sup>2</sup> approx.</i>		
NGR	<i>TF 67617 36403</i>		
Height AOD (max/ min)	<i>c.9m AOD</i>		
<b>Project creators</b>			
Brief issued by	<i>Norfolk Landscape Archaeology</i>		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	<i>Matthew Adams</i>		
Funded by	<i>EN Suiter and Sons Ltd</i>		
Full title	<i>Land off Lamsey Lane, Heacham, Norfolk: An Archaeological Evaluation and Metal Detector Survey</i>		
Authors	<i>Adams, M,</i>		
Report no.	<i>3231</i>		
Date (of report)	<i>December 2008</i>		

## LAND OFF LAMSEY LANE, HEACHAM, NORFOLK

### A METAL DETECTOR SURVEY AND AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

#### SUMMARY

*In December 2008, Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out a metal detector survey and an archaeological evaluation of land off Lamsey Lane, Heacham, Norfolk (NGR TF 67617 36403). A residential development is proposed for the site comprising the construction of 24 residential dwellings with associated garages, access and services. The archaeological investigations were carried out to comply with a planning condition (Planning ref: 06/1053/FM).*

*The site had potential for late Iron Age and Romano-British features, predominantly associated with an area of crop marks in fields immediately adjacent to the site (NHER 26833).*

*The evaluation revealed nine features comprising pits, ditches and a gully. Several natural features were also observed. The undated features included a ditch (F1014 Tr.4) which may be associated with the late Iron Age/Romano-British enclosure based on its alignment. The undated pits largely occurred towards the eastern side of the site also show similar characteristics to Iron Age pits, however, they lacked finds. The dating evidence was sparse. An E/W ditch (F1010 Tr.3) contained late post-medieval – early modern CBM, and a pit (F1018 Tr.5) contained a hammerstone and a fragment (1g) of daub.*

*It was considered that features from the adjacent farmstead would be likely to encroach on to the proposed site. In the event archaeological finds were sparse, and any association of the archaeological features with the known evidence is tentative.*

#### 1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In December 2008, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) conducted a metal detector survey and an archaeological trial trench evaluation of land off Lamsey Lane, Heacham, Norfolk (NGR TF 67617 36403, Figs.1-2). The investigations were commissioned by E N Suiter and Sons Ltd in compliance with a planning condition attached to the proposed residential development of the site (Planning ref:06/1053/FM).

1.2 The evaluation was conducted in accordance with a brief issued by NLA (dated 13/11/2007), and a specification compiled by AS (dated 18/03/2008). The archaeological evaluation followed the procedures outlined in the Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct and Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (revised 2001) and the relevant sections of *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003).

1.3 The evaluation aimed to determine the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains liable to be threatened by the proposed development. The evaluation also aimed to identify any areas of previous ground disturbance on the site.

### **Planning policy context**

1.4 The relevant planning policies which apply to the effect of development with regard to cultural heritage are Planning Policy Guidance Note 15 'Planning and the Historic Environment' (PPG15) and Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 'Archaeology and Planning' (PPG16) (Department of the Environment).

1.5 PPG16 (1990) is the national Planning Policy Guidance Note which applies to archaeology. It states that there should always be a presumption in favour of preserving nationally important archaeological remains in situ. However, when there is no overriding case for preservation, developers are required to fund opportunities for the recording and, where necessary, the excavation of the site. This condition is widely applied by local authorities.

1.6 PPG15 (1994) is the national Planning Policy Guidance Note which applies to the conservation of the historic environment by protecting the character and appearance of Conservation Areas and protecting listed buildings (of architectural or historical interest) from demolition and unsympathetic change and safeguarding their settings as far as is possible. This condition is also widely applied by local authorities.

## **2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE**

2.1 The site is located on the southern outskirts of Heacham, c.1km south of the historic core of the village. Heacham lies on the north-west coast of Norfolk with the town of Snettisham c.2.5 km to the south-east and Kings Lynn lying c.15km to the south. The town is situated on the edge of the coast on land generally rising up from the sea to a series of small hills in the west. The river Heacham flows to the north of the village (c.1.5km north of the site) moving west towards the Wash where it enters the North Sea.

2.2 The site comprises a plot fronting Lamsey Lane, located to the south of the village. Summer Hill lies c.100m to the south-west of the site and residential housing lies immediately to the north. The site forms a roughly rectangular parcel of land measuring approximately 7700m<sup>2</sup> and was formerly agricultural land which has been allowed to lie fallow for some time.

## **3 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS**

3.1 Heacham lies on a solid geology of Chalk overlain by boulder clay and morainic glacio-fluvial drift which in turn is overlain by sands and gravel, a product of interglacial action. The land off Lamsey Lane lies on sand natural at an average

height of *c* 9m AOD. Soils surrounding Lamsey Lane are of the Newport 4 association (SSEW1983) described as deep well drained sandy soils. Some very acidic soils with bleached subsurface horizon especially under heath and woodland, with a risk of wind erosion. Around this lie soils of the Hunstanton association (SSEW 1983), described as deep well drained often reddish fine coarse loamy soils suitable for growing cereals, potatoes and sugar beet; also some winter vegetables.

#### **4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

A large quantity of archaeological data is held for the parish of Heacham and the following is a summary of that data within a 100m radius of the site.

##### *Prehistoric (c. 700,000 BC – AD 43)*

4.1 A wealth of prehistoric material has been uncovered close to Lamsey Lane. A possible late Neolithic to early Bronze Age (2300BC – 1700BC) settlement (NHER1416) is located 300m to the north of the site at Cheney Hill. Beaker pottery, flint flakes and Iron Age pottery have been found at this location.

4.2 Immediately adjacent to the site lie the remains of a large curvilinear ditch. A central rectangular enclosure encloses smaller rectangular enclosures (NHER26833). This evidence was identified on aerial photographs in 1976 (S1). It is thought that these enclosures may be associated with a late Iron Age farmstead that continued into the Romano-British period. This evidence is located barely 20m from the south-west corner of the site. The potential for additional features associated with this evidence is high.

##### *Romano-British (AD 43 – 410)*

4.3 To the east of Lamsey Lane, a large predominantly late Iron Age to Romano-British site has been identified from aerial photographs (NHER19279 [now includes NHER19280]). The site covers a large area and comprises earthworks, ring ditches, a roundhouse, a double ditched enclosure, field systems, rectilinear enclosure, rectangular enclosure, a trackway and a settlement. Part of this area is located *c.* 100m east of the site. The volume of features suggests that it was a substantial settlement and there is again a potential for contemporary features.

##### *Anglo-Saxon and Medieval (AD 411 – 1539)*

4.4 The site of an early Saxon inhumation cemetery (NHER37217) was uncovered in Heacham and many metal and pottery finds have been made throughout the parish including early Saxon brooches, middle Saxon coins, rings and a fine decorated buckle.

##### *Post-medieval (AD 1540 – 1900)*

4.5 Immediately to the east of the site there was a brickworks which is shown on Faden's map of 1797AD (NHER1422). The site contained a brick kiln and brickworks which was revitalised in the 19<sup>th</sup> century when new kilns and offices were built. The

works closed in 1914, however, and multi-period finds have been made in the grounds of the old works including a copper alloy flat axehead (2350BC-701BC) and a Roman coin (43SD-409AD). The site has a high potential for finding post-medieval and early modern material associated with these works.

## **5 METHODOLOGY**

### **5.1 Metal Detector Survey**

5.1.1 Prior to the trial trenching evaluation, the site was subjected to a metal detector survey based on the methodology devised by Essex County Council Archaeological Advisory Group. The site was divided into kilometre squares in accordance with the Ordnance Survey (OS) grid system and each square allocated a letter. Each kilometre square was further sub-divided into hectare blocks which were allocated numbers from 1 to 100. Each hectare was further sub-divided into 20m blocks which were assigned letters starting with 'A' in the south-west corner. A 2m wide transect of each square was walked and scanned using a C-Scope CS1220R metal detector, thus allowing for a 10% coverage of the site.

5.1.2 All finds from each grid square were bagged and their location was plotted using a Nikon NP0820 Total Station.

### **5.2 Trial Trench Evaluation**

5.2.1 Eight linear trial trenches were excavated, totalling 225m (Fig.2). The individual trenches varied in length between 15m and 30m; all were 1.8m in width.

5.2.2 Undifferentiated overburden was removed under close archaeological supervision using a 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. Thereafter, all further investigation was undertaken by hand. Exposed surfaces were cleaned as appropriate and examined for archaeological features and finds. Deposits were recorded using *pro forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale and photographed. Excavated spoil was checked for finds and the trenches were scanned by metal detector.

5.2.3 Bulk soil samples were taken according to a purposeful sampling strategy with the aims of investigating the palaeo-environment and past economy of the site.

## **6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS**

### **6.1 Metal Detector Survey (Fig. XXX)**

6.1.1 The metal detector survey recovered fragments of iron (3) and lead (1). Chance discoveries of pottery (1) and CBM (20g) were also made.

6.1.2 The three fragments of iron (132g) were all derived from relatively modern agricultural machinery. They were found in a wide area across the southern half of the site (Grid Squares B64p, B64x and B74h).

6.1.3 A single fragment of lead (1g) was found in Grid Square B64p. The fragment has an amorphous form giving little indication to its usage and the whole of the surface has undergone some oxidisation.

6.1.4 A single sherd of abraded 17<sup>th</sup> – 18<sup>th</sup> century pottery (5g) was found in Grid Square B64p.

6.1.5 The site is adjacent to a possible late Iron Age to Romano-British enclosure and contemporary artefacts may have been present in the topsoil. In the event only post-medieval and modern finds were recovered

## 6.2 Trial Trench Evaluation (Fig. 2)

Individual trench descriptions are presented below:

### 6.2.1 Trench 1 (Figs. 2-3)

<i>Sample section 1 : SW end, NW facing</i>	
<i>0.00 = 9.36m AOD</i>	
0.00 – 0.30m	L1000. Topsoil. Dark red brown. Humic/organic sandy silt.
0.30 – 0.71m	L1001. Subsoil. Mid red brown sandy silt.
0.71m +	L1003. Natural. Light red orange sand with oxidised iron staining

<i>Sample section 2: NE end, NW facing</i>	
<i>0.00 = 9.15m AOD</i>	
0.00 – 0.34m	L1000. Topsoil. As above
0.34 – 0.73m	L1001. Subsoil. As above
0.73m +	L1003. Natural. Light red orange sand

*Description: Trench 1 contained a ditch (F1004), a gully (F1006), a small pit (F1008) and a natural feature caused by tree rooting.*

F1004 was a linear ditch (2.00m+ long x 1.30m wide x 0.18m deep). It was oriented east to west. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1005, was a light brown grey silty sand. No finds were present.

F1006 was a small linear gully (2.00m+ long x 0.40m wide x 0.31m deep). It was orientated east to west, parallel to Ditch F1004. It cut Pit F1008. It had steep sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1007, was a mid grey brown silty sand. It contained no finds.

F1008 was a small sub-circular pit (1.25m long x 0.72m wide x 0.15m deep). It was cut by Gully F1006, and a modern field drain. It had moderately steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1009, was a mid grey brown silty sand. No finds were present.



A natural feature caused by tree rooting was excavated in the south-western sector of the trench. It was highly irregular in plan and profile, and contained no finds.

### 6.2.2 Trench 2 (Figs. 2 & 4)

<i>Sample section 13: NW end, SW facing</i> <i>0.00 = 8.92m AOD</i>	
0.00 – 0.38m	L1000. Topsoil. As above Tr1
0.38 – 0.75m	L1001. Subsoil. As above Tr1
0.77m +	L1003. Natural. Light red orange sand

<i>Sample section 14: SE end, SW facing</i> <i>0.00 = 9.17m AOD</i>	
0.00 – 0.37m	L1000. Topsoil. As above
0.37 – 0.59m	L1001. Subsoil. As above
0.59 – 0.69m	L1022. Hard Pan layer – Iron rich hard pan mineralization
0.69m +	L1003. Natural. Light red orange sand with oxidised iron staining

*Description: Trench 2 contained no archaeological finds or features.*

### 6.2.3 Trench 3 (Figs. 2 - 3)

<i>Sample section 3: NW end, NE facing</i> <i>0.00 = 9.49m AOD</i>	
0.00 – 0.32m	L1000. Topsoil. As above Tr1
0.32 – 0.89m	L1001. Subsoil. As above Tr1
0.89m +	L1003. Natural. Light red orange sand

<i>Sample section 4: SE end, NE facing</i> <i>0.00 = 9.03m AOD</i>	
0.00 – 0.29m	L1000. Topsoil. As above
0.29 – 0.61m	L1001. Subsoil. As above
0.61 – 0.80m	L1002. Subsoil. Leached quartz rich podsol layer
0.80m +	L1003. Natural. Light red orange sand with oxidised iron staining

*Description: Trench 3 contained Ditch F1010 and Gully F1012.*

F1010 was a linear ditch (4.00m+ long x 1.02m wide x 0.27m deep). It was orientated east to west. It had moderate to steep sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1011, was a mid yellow brown sandy clay. It contained late post-medieval–modern CBM (1440g) and oyster shell (16g). Ditch F1010 is likely a continuation of Ditch F1004 (Trench 1).

F1012 was a small linear gully (4.00m+ long x 0.21m wide x 0.10m deep). It was orientated east to west, parallel to Ditch F1010. It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1013, was a mid to light yellow brown sandy clay. No finds were present.

#### 6.2.4 Trench 4 (Figs. 2 - 3)

<i>Sample section 8: SW end, SE facing</i> <i>0.00 = 10.40m AOD</i>	
0.00 – 0.25m	L1000. Topsoil. As above Tr1
0.25 – 0.52m	L1001. Subsoil. As above Tr1
0.52 – 0.64m	L1002. Subsoil. As above Tr3
0.64m +	L1003. Natural. Light red orange sand with oxidised iron staining

<i>Sample section 7: NE end, SE facing</i> <i>0.00 = 9.03m AOD</i>	
0.00 – 0.28m	L1000. Topsoil. As above
0.28 – 0.52m	L1001. Subsoil. As above
0.52 – 0.80m	L1002. Subsoil. As above Tr3
0.80m – 0.86m	L1022. Hard Pan layer. As above Tr2
0.86m +	L1003. Natural. Light red orange sand with heavy oxidised iron staining

*Description: Trench 4 contained Ditch F1014 and Pit/natural feature F1016.*

F1014 was a linear ditch (10.00m+ long x 1.14m wide x 0.38m deep). It was orientated north-east to south-west. It had moderate sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1015, was a light grey brown silty sand. No finds were present.

F1016 was an irregular circular pit or natural feature (1.60m long x 0.97m wide x 0.48m deep). It had irregular sides and an irregular concave base. Its fill, L1017, was a light grey brown silty sand. No finds were present.

#### 6.2.5 Trench 5 (Figs. 2 and 3)

<i>Sample section 15: NW end, NE facing</i> <i>0.00 = 10.51m AOD</i>	
0.00 – 0.30m	L1000. Topsoil. As above Tr1
0.30 – 0.36m	L1001. Subsoil. As above Tr1
0.39 – 0.50m	L1002. Subsoil. As above Tr3
0.50 – 0.64m	L1022. Hard Pan layer. As above Tr2
0.64m +	L1003. Natural. Light red orange sand with oxidised iron staining

<i>Sample section 16: SE end, NE facing</i> <i>0.00 = 10.67m AOD</i>	
0.00 – 0.35m	L1000. Topsoil. As above
0.35 – 0.64m	L1001. Subsoil. As above
0.64 – 0.77m	L1002. Subsoil. As above Tr3
0.77m +	L1003. Natural. Light red orange sand with oxidised iron staining

*Description: Trench 5 contained Pit F1018.*

F1018 was an irregular circular pit (1.10m long x 1.08m wide x 0.81m deep). It had steep sides and a concave base. It contained three fills (tabulated below). A possible

hammer stone (500g) and a fragment of daub (1g) were recovered suggesting a prehistoric date for the feature.

Context	Description	Finds (count; weight)	Spot Date
L1021 Upper fill	Loose dark black ashy sand	Daub (1, 1g)	
L1020	Loose light grey sand	-	-
L1019 Basal fill	Friable dark brown silty sand	Hammer stone (1, 500g)	Prehistoric

*Fills of Pit F1018*

### 6.2.6 Trench 6 (Figs. 2 & 4)

<i>Sample section 5: NE end, NW facing</i>	
<i>0.00 = 10.40m AOD</i>	
0.00 – 0.19m	L1000. Topsoil. As above Tr1
0.19 – 0.32m	L1001. Subsoil. As above Tr1
0.32 – 0.47m	L1022. Hard Pan layer. As above Tr2
0.47m +	L1003. Natural. Light red orange sand with oxidised iron staining

<i>Sample section 6: SW end, NE facing</i>	
<i>0.00 = 10.84m AOD</i>	
0.00 – 0.17m	L1000. Topsoil. As above
0.17 – 0.45m	L1001. Subsoil. As above
0.45 – 0.66m	L1002. Subsoil. As above Tr3
0.66 – 0.78m	L1022. Hard Pan layer. As above Tr2
0.78m +	L1003. Natural. Light red orange sand with oxidised iron staining

*Description: Trench 6 contained two pits, F1025 and F1025.*

F1023 was a sub-circular pit (1.40m long x 1.00m+ wide x 0.35m deep). It extended just beyond the trench wall to the east. It had steep sides and a slightly concave base. Its fill, L1024, was a light grey brown silty sand. The feature was fully excavated for finds recovery; however, no finds were present.

F1025 was a small sub-circular pit (0.56m long x 0.41m+ wide x 0.24m deep). It extended beyond the trench wall to the east. It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1026, was a light grey brown silty sand. The feature was fully excavated for finds recovery; however, no finds were present.

### 6.2.7 Trench 7 (Figs. 2 & 4)

<i>Sample section 9: NE end, NW facing</i>	
<i>0.00 = 10.27m AOD</i>	
0.00 – 0.26m	L1000. Topsoil. As above Tr1
0.26 – 0.35m	L1001. Subsoil. As above Tr1
0.35 – 0.54m	L1002. Subsoil. As above Tr3
0.54 – 0.75m	L1022. Hard Pan layer. As above Tr2
0.75m +	L1003. Natural. Light red orange sand with heavy oxidised iron

	staining
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<i>Sample section 10: SW end, NW facing</i> <i>0.00 = 9.93m AOD</i>	
0.00 – 0.25m	L1000. Topsoil. As above
0.25 – 0.43m	L1001. Subsoil. As above
0.43 – 0.73m	L1002. Subsoil. As above Tr3
0.73m +	L1003. Natural. Light red orange sand with oxidised iron staining

*Description: Trench 7 contained no archaeological finds or features.*

### 6.2.8 Trench 8 (Figs. 2 & 4)

<i>Sample section 12: NW end, NE facing</i> <i>0.00 = 9.43m AOD</i>	
0.00 – 0.37m	L1000. Topsoil. As above Tr1
0.37 – 0.74m	L1001. Subsoil. As above Tr1
0.74m +	L1003. Natural. Light red orange sand

<i>Sample section 11: SE end, NE facing</i> <i>0.00 = 9.72m AOD</i>	
0.00 – 0.14m	L1000. Topsoil. As above
0.14 – 0.37m	L1001. Subsoil. As above
0.37 – 0.54m	L1002. Subsoil. As above Tr3
0.54 – 0.74m	L1022. Hard Pan layer. As above Tr2
0.74m +	L1003. Natural. Light red orange sand with oxidised iron staining

*Description: Trench 8 contained no archaeological finds or features. It did contain two natural features resulting from tree rooting.*

## 7 CONFIDENCE RATING

7.1 It is not felt that any factors substantially inhibited the recognition of archaeological features or finds during the project.

## 8 DEPOSIT MODEL

8.1 Topsoil L1000, and Subsoil L1001 were recorded in all trenches. The topsoil, L1000, contained organic material consistent with agricultural use. More recently the land had been left to fallow allowing long grass and small shrubs to proliferate. It varied in depth across the site between 0.17m and 0.37m (average 0.30m).

8.2 The subsoil, L1001, was overlain by the topsoil and was a red brown sandy silt. Plough scars were observed at the top of this layer during the mechanical excavation of the trenches. L1001 represents a soil horizon comprising the build up of organic matter possibly associated with a wooded area/forest floor, but more likely a heathland area. This is inferred from the podsol, L1002, and iron rich hard pan,

L1022, and iron staining formation underneath this subsoil which is usually associated with such environments. The subsoil was present in all trenches and varied in depth between 0.09m and 0.57m (average 0.30m).

8.3 The subsoil/podsol, L1002, was overlain by Subsoil L1001. It was a light grey quartz rich sand resulting from podsolisation of the existing mineral rich subsoil. The subsoil had been leached of iron and other minerals whilst exposed to either water saturated ground or a fluctuating water table, leaving a grey quartz sand. This podsol was observed in Trenches 3 - 8 and varied in thickness between 0.14m and 0.30m and tended to be thicker to the south-east of the site. It is likely that in Trenches 1 -2 where it did not occur or where it was very thin, the podsol layer had been disturbed by ploughing as iron rich hard pan and iron staining of the natural occurred throughout the site.

8.4 Iron rich hard pan (iron pan) layer, L1022, was overlain by the podsol, L1002, and was a very compact iron rich sandstone resulting from the mineralization of iron minerals leached from overlying soils and deposited on contact with the natural sand. It forms in conjunction with the podsol and is entirely dependant on the leaching process described above. This layer tended to occur in patches throughout the site and was observed in Trenches 2 and 4 - 8. Where the Iron pan was not evident, considerable iron staining of the natural sand occurred instead. The iron pan tended to be thin (between 0.10m and 0.24m thick) and overlaid the natural sand, usually with little iron staining occurring underneath it.

8.5 The natural substrate, L1003, was a light red/orange yellow sand resulting from glacio-fluvial processes. It was heavily iron stained in places, particularly in Trenches 5, and 7 where test pits were dug through the iron staining to determine its extent. Iron rich hard pan mineralization also occurred at the top of the natural in several places, particularly to the south-east of the site.

## 9 DISCUSSION

### 9.1 Summary of the archaeology (Figs. 2, 3 and 4)

A summary of the archaeological features recorded is tabulated:

Trench	Features	Context	Spot Date
1	Ditch	F1004 = F1010 Tr.3	Late PM – Modern
	Gully	F1016	-
	Pit	F1008	-
2	-	-	-
3	Ditch	F1010 = F1004 Tr.1	Late PM – Modern
	Gully	F1012	-
4	Ditch	F1014	-
	Pit/Natural feature	F1016	-
5	Pit	F1018	?Prehistoric
6	Pits	F1023	-
		F1025	-
7	-	-	-
8	2 Natural Features	-	-

9.1.1 The features predominantly comprised pits, ditches and gullies. Several natural features, mainly tree hollows and roots were also recorded. Ditch F1004 (Tr.1) was also recorded in Trench 3 (as Ditch F1010). The pits, F1008 (Tr.1) ?F1016 (Tr.4), F1018 (Tr.5), F1023 (Tr.6) and F1025 (Tr.6) were largely located on the eastern side of the site (Trenches 4, 5 and 6). Only two of the features, Ditch F1010 and Pit F1018, contained finds (post-medieval/modern, and prehistoric respectively). The remaining features are undated.

## **9.2 Interpretation of the site: archaeology and history**

9.2.1 Cropmark evidence in the form of a large curvilinear ditch and rectangular enclosures for a possible late Iron Age to Romano British farmstead are recorded in the adjacent fields to the west and south of the site (NHER 26833). Late Neolithic and early Bronze Age settlement activity has been identified just to the north of the site (NHER1416). Post-medieval brick works are known to the east (NHER1422), and a substantial late Iron Age to Romano British settlement is also known to the east of the site (NHER19279). It was considered that features from the farmstead may have encroached on to the proposed site. In the event archaeological finds were sparse, and any association of the archaeological features with the known evidence is tentative.

9.2.2 The evaluation revealed sparse evidence of prehistoric activity in the form of Pit L1018 which contained a hammerstone and a small fragment (1g) of daub. The hammerstone appeared to have been placed at the base of the pit, occurring in the primary fill, L1019, with no other stones, flakes or artefacts present.

9.2.3 The evaluation also revealed post-medieval/modern activity on the northern side of the site in the form of Ditch F1010 (Tr.3 = F1004 Tr.1). The ditch was aligned E/W and contained CBM. The ditch may have been associated with the former brickworks located on other side of Lamsey Lane, recorded on Faden's map of 1797 and eventually closed in 1914. Aerial photography from 1946 shows two structures on the site with surrounding hard standing which could also account for the modern brick and tile.

9.2.4 The remaining features were undated. Ditch F1014 (Tr.4) was aligned NE/SW. It may have been associated with the curvilinear ditch and rectangular enclosures, perhaps forming part of a boundary for one of the rectangular fields. The ditch was sealed by the subsoil. The podsol and iron hard pan layers were not present in Trench 4 so no relationship could be established.

## **9.3 Interpretation of the site: geology and topography**

9.3.1 The site is located towards the base of a gentle eastward slope known as Summer Hill. The adjacent curvilinear ditch and rectangular enclosures were located on the hill itself.

## DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

Archive records, with an inventory, will be deposited with any donated finds from the site at Norfolk County Council Museum Store (NCCMS). The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for internal consistency. In addition to the overall site summary, it will be necessary to produce a summary of the artefactual and ecofactual data.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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AS also gratefully acknowledges the input and advice of Dr. Ken Hamilton at Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service, Norfolk Landscape Archaeology.

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Website:

[http://grunwald.ifas.ufl.edu/Nat\\_resources/soil\\_orders/spodosols.htm](http://grunwald.ifas.ufl.edu/Nat_resources/soil_orders/spodosols.htm) Grunwald, S. 2008

## APPENDIX 1 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD DATA

The following sites are those that lie within a c. 100m radius of the assessment site. The table has been compiled from data held by the Norfolk Historic Environment Record (NHER).

HER No.	NGR TF	Description
<b><i>Prehistoric (c. 700,000 BC – AD 43)</i></b>		
1416	674 367	Possible late Neolithic – early Bronze Age settlement
26833	6747 3635	Possible late Iron Age – Romano-British farmstead
<b><i>Roman (AD 43- 410)</i></b>		
19279	6841 3589	Large late Iron Age – Roman-British settlement
<b><i>Anglo-Saxon and Medieval (AD 410– 1550)</i></b>		
37217		Saxon inhumation cemetery, and metal detector finds
<b><i>Post-medieval and modern (AD 1550 – present)</i></b>		
1422	678 363	18 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup> century Brick Works



## APPENDIX 2 CONCORDANCES OF FINDS

### Metal Detector Survey

Km	Box	Transect	Spot Date	Pottery	CBM	Other
B	64	P	17 <sup>th</sup> – 18 <sup>th</sup> C	(1) 5g	4g	Pb Fragment (1) 1g Fe Fragment (1) 60g
B	64	X				Fe Fragment (1) 26g
B	65	R			16g	
B	74	H				Fe Fragment (1) 46g

### Evaluation

Feature	Context	Trench	Description	Spot Date	CBM (g)	Other
1010	1011	3	Ditch Fill		1440	Oyster Shell (1) 16g
1018	1019 1021	5	Pit Fill Pit Fill	Post-Med - Modern		Hammerstone (1) 500g Daub (1) 1g

## **APPENDIX 3            SPECIALISTS' REPORTS**

### **The Hammer Stone**

*Andrew Peachey*

The trial trench evaluation produced a hammer stone from Pit F1018 (L1019). The hammer stone comprises a locally-sourced nodule of flint (509g) with two pounding surfaces. One of the pounding surfaces is heavily worn exposing the dark grey core of the nodule while the second, perpendicular to the first, is lightly worn having only smoothed and flattened the off-white cortex. The remainder of the nodule is rounded and covered in cortex which has become darkened from off-white to mid-grey, presumably by exposure to the elements and human hand. The material (flint) of the hammer stone classifies the implement as a 'hard' type (Lord 1993, 24), while the weight (509g) indicates it was a relatively large example (Whittaker 1994, 57). Hammer stones such as this have been recorded in association with Neolithic and Bronze Age assemblages from the region.

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Whittaker, J. 1994 *Flintknapping: Making & Understanding Stone Tools*. University of Texas Press, Austin

### **The Pottery**

*By Peter Thompson*

The metal detector survey/fieldwalking produced one small sherd of abraded glazed post-medieval red earthenware weighing 2g, probably 17<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> in century date.

### **The Ceramic Building Materials**

*By Andrew Peachey*

The metal detector survey/fieldwalking produced two small fragments (24g) of unidentifiable post-medieval to early modern tile. The fragments were recovered from points B64P (6g) and B65R (18g).

The trial trench evaluation produced five fragments (1440g) of a late post-medieval to early modern CBM from Ditch F1010 (L1011). The fragments all belonged to a single brick with dimensions of ?x108x70mm in an oxidised orange fabric with inclusions of common coarse sand and sparse iron rich pellets. The brick has a smooth base, regular faces, sharp arrises and is probably a 19<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> century product.

### **Environmental**

Seven bulk soil samples were extracted with the aim of recovering finds, plant macrofossils. All samples are tabulated below:

<b>Context</b>	<b>Feature</b>	<b>Sample no.</b>	<b>Volume (litres)</b>	<b>Spot date</b>
L1019	Pit F1018	1	20	Prehistoric
L1020	Pit F1018	2	20	Prehistoric
L1021	Pit F1018	3	20	Prehistoric
L1024	Pit F1023	4	20	Unknown
L1026	Pit F1025	5	20	Unknown
L1015	Ditch F1014	6	40	Unknown
L1013	Gully F1012	7	20	Unknown

## PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



*DP 1: Ditch F1010 in Trench 3. View NW*



*DP 2: Pit F1018 in Trench 5. View SE*

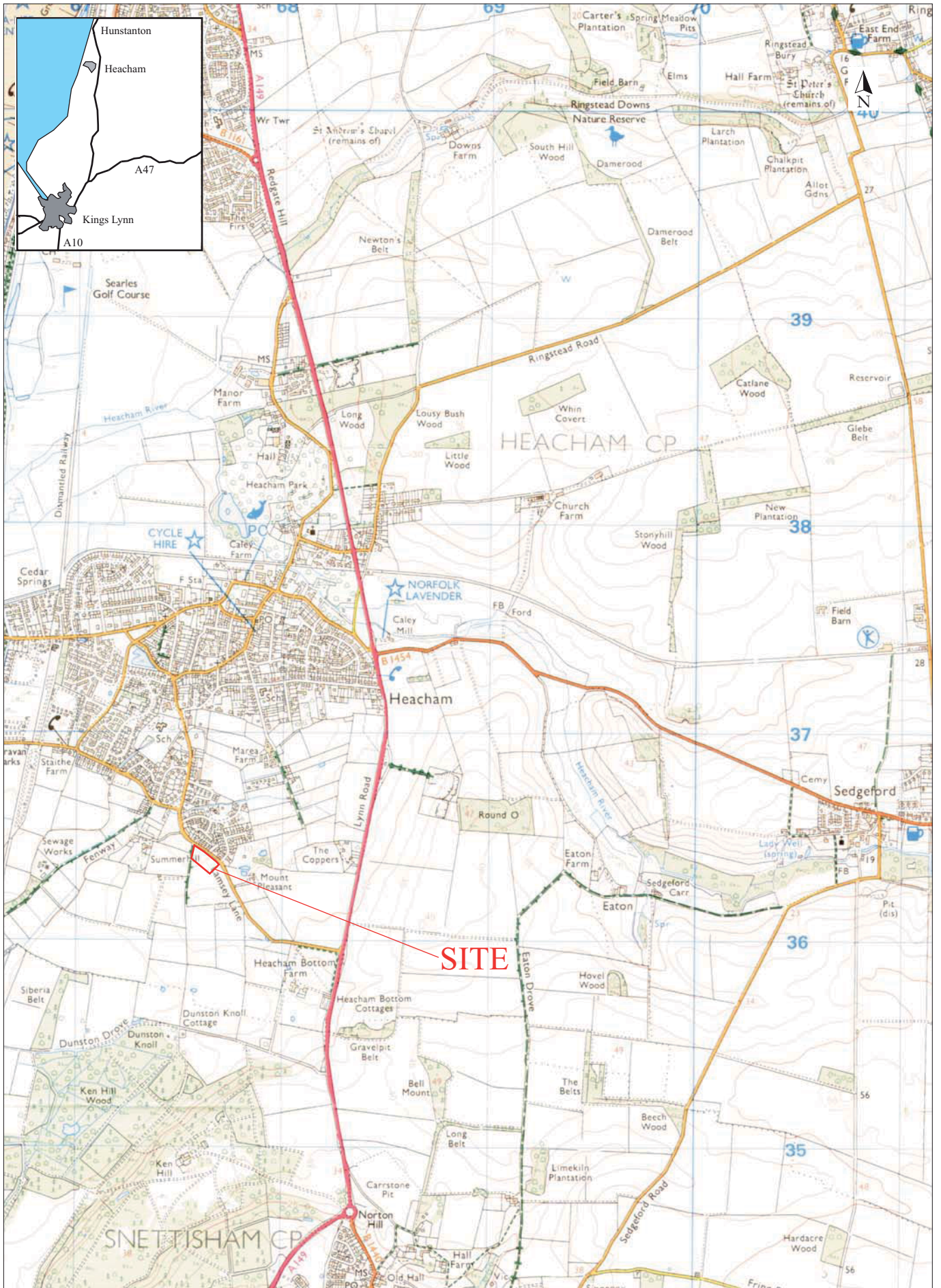


*DP 3: Ditch F1014 in Trench 4. View SW*



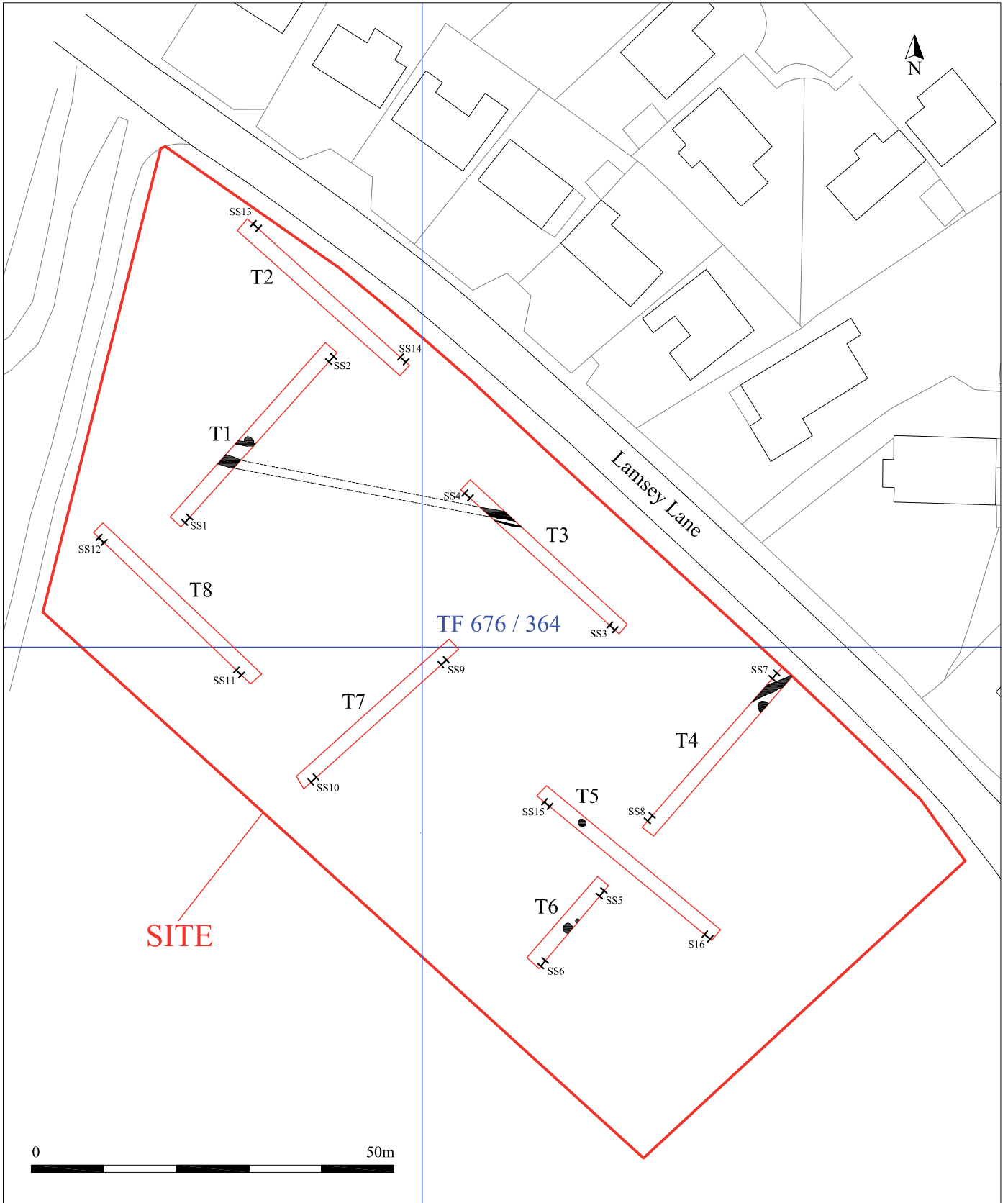
*DP 4: Sample section showing podsol and iron hard pan layers*



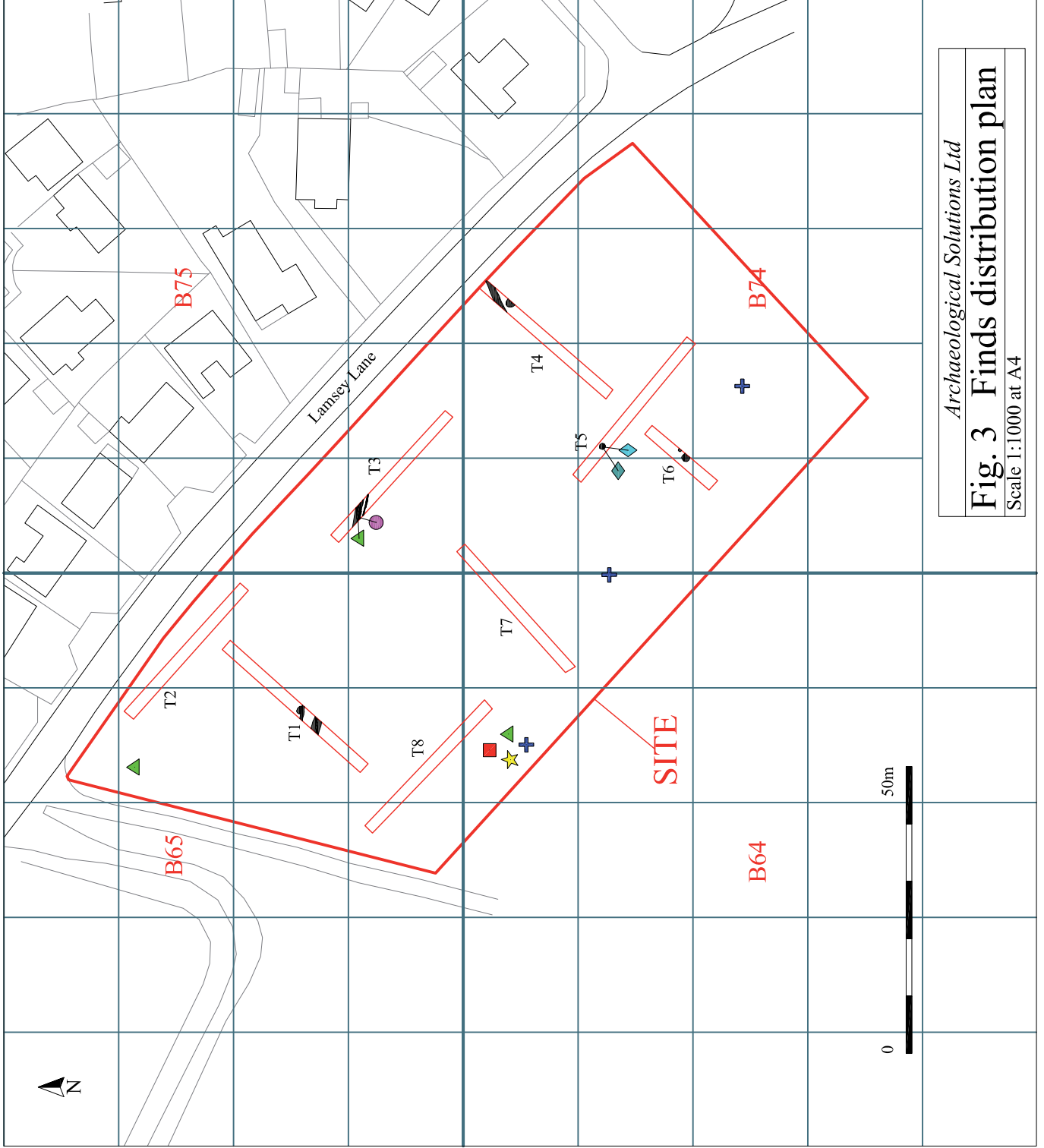


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**Fig. 1 Site location plan**  
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4



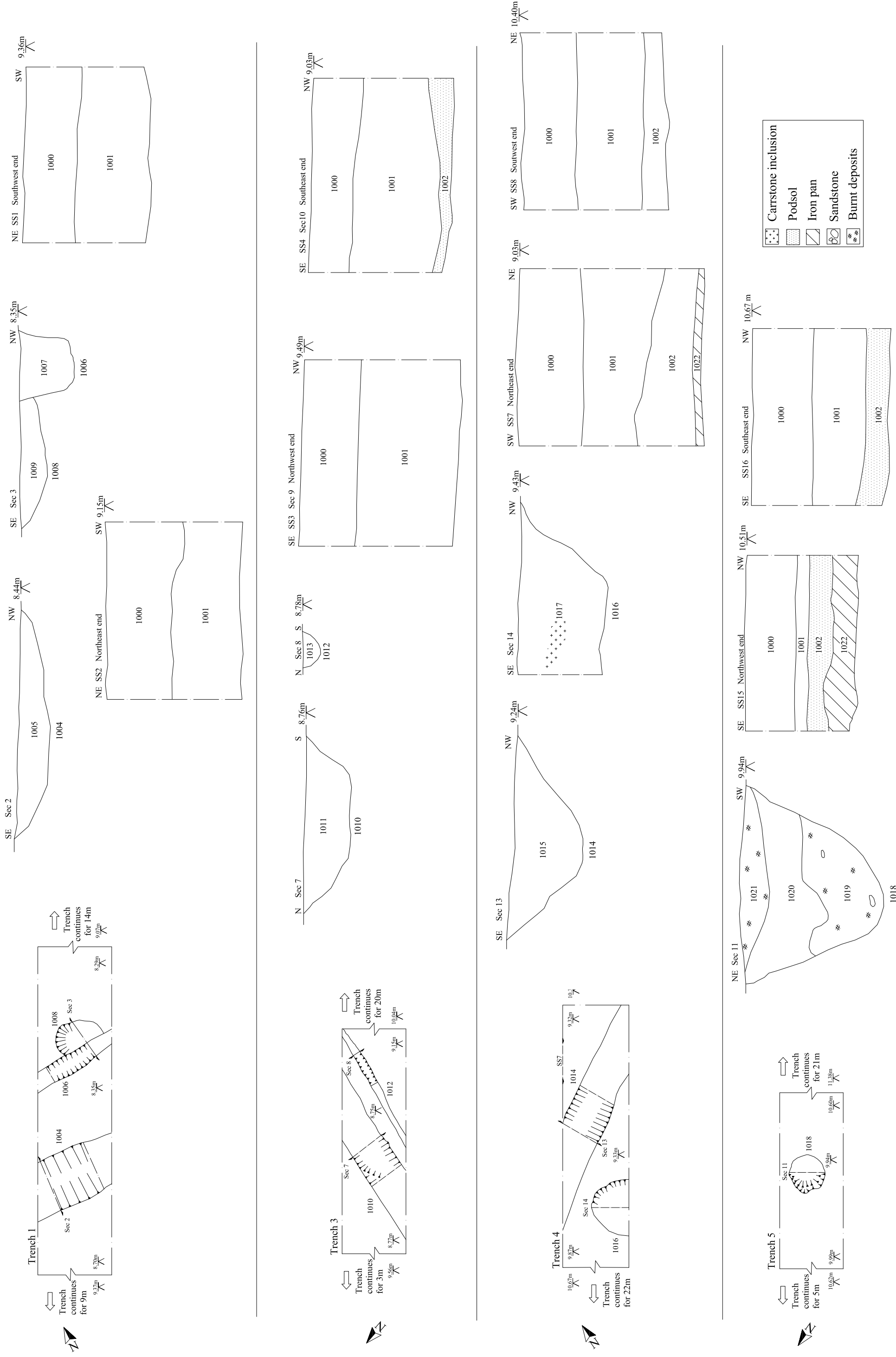
Archaeological Solutions Ltd  
**Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan**  
 Scale 1:750 at A4



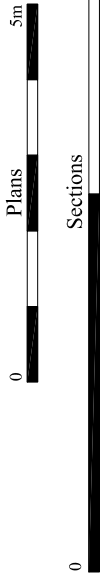
Archaeological Solutions Ltd  
**Fig. 3 Finds distribution plan**  
 Scale 1:1000 at A4

- Pottery
- CBM
- Pb Fragment
- Fe Fragment
- Oyster Shell
- Hammerstone
- Daub

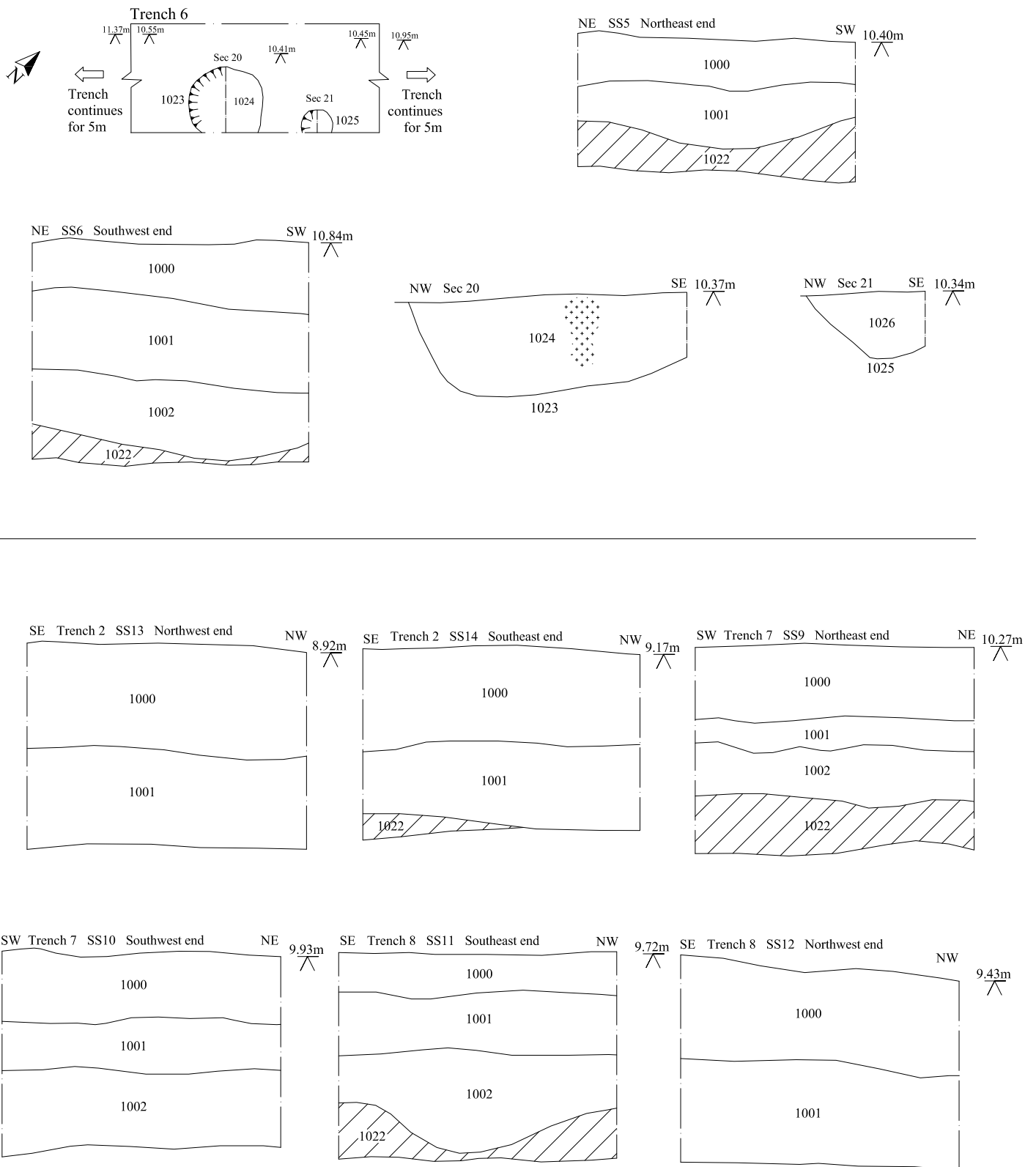
E	F	O	P	Y
D	G	N	Q	X
C	H	M	R	W
B	I	L	S	V
A	J	K	T	U



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**Fig. 4 Trench plans and sections**  
 Scale Plans 1:100 and Sections 1:20 at A3







0 Sections 2m

0 Plans 5m

- Iron pan
- Carr stone inclusion

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**Fig. 5 Trench plans and sections**

Scale Plans 1:100 and Sections 1:20 at A4