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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD**

**2 CHURCH LANE, TITCHWELL,  
NORFOLK**

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

Authors: Peter Thompson MA (Desk-based assessment) Gareth Barlow (Fieldwork & report)	
NGR: TF 7621 4377	Report No: 3653
District: Kings Lynn and West Norfolk	Site Code: ENF 125306
Approved: Claire Halpin	Project No: P4051
Signed:	Date: October 2010

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**OASIS SUMMARY SHEET**

<b>Project details</b>			
Project name	2 Church Lane, Titchwell, Norfolk		
<p><i>In September 2010, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) conducted an archaeological evaluation at 2 Church Lane, Titchwell, Norfolk (NGR TF 7621 4377). The evaluation was conducted in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning approval for the proposed construction of three residential dwellings (Borough of Kings Lynn and West Norfolk Council Planning Ref. 10/00125/F).</i></p> <p><i>Saxon and medieval remains were anticipated. Extensive cropmark evidence immediately across Church Lane to the east and south-east may represent Saxon features. They include over 30 pits some possibly representing grubenhauser, and a rectilinear enclosure (NHER 26745). The church of St Mary the Virgin to the north of the site is mentioned in Domesday Book and the round tower dates to the late 11<sup>th</sup> or 12<sup>th</sup> centuries (CHER 1389).</i></p> <p><i>Trenches 1 and 2 both contained archaeological features, and the features were possibly more dense towards Church Lane. The features comprised pits (Tr.1 F1017 and F1019, Tr.2 F1003 and F1007), postholes (Tr.2 F1009, F1011 &amp; F1013) and a ditch terminal (Tr.2 F1015).</i></p> <p><i>Pits F1003 and F1007 (Tr.2) and Ditch F1015 (Tr.2) may date to the medieval period (11<sup>th</sup>- 12<sup>th</sup> century), but the dating evidence is tentative being based on three abraded sherds which may be residual.</i></p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	Oct 2010		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	N	Future work	TBC
P. number	4051	Site code	ENF 125306
Type of project	Archaeological Evaluation		
Site status	-		
Current land use	House and garden		
Planned development	Housing		
Main features (+dates)	Pits, ditch, postholes		
Significant finds (+dates)	11-13 <sup>th</sup> C pottery		
<b>Project location</b>			
County/ District/ Parish	Norfolk	King's Lynn and West Norfolk	Titchwell
HER/ SMR for area	Norfolk HER (NHER)		
Post code (if known)	-		
Area of site	1,340 square metres		
NGR	TF 7621 4377		
Height AOD (max/ min)	c.10m AOD		
<b>Project creators</b>			
Brief issued by	Norfolk Landscape Archaeology (James Albone)		
Project supervisor/s(PO)	Gareth Barlow		
Funded by	Dr D Lott		
Full title	2 Church Lane, Titchwell, Norfolk. An Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trenching		
Authors	Barlow, G. & Thompson, P.		
Report no.	P3653		
Date (of report)	October 2010		

## 2 CHURCH LANE, TITCHWELL, NORFOLK AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

### SUMMARY

*In September 2010, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) conducted an archaeological evaluation at 2 Church Lane, Titchwell, Norfolk (NGR TF 7621 4377). The evaluation was conducted in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning approval for the proposed construction of three residential dwellings (Borough of Kings Lynn and West Norfolk Council Planning Ref. 10/00125/F).*

*There are several areas of crop marks including ring ditches of possible prehistoric date outside the village (NHER 26796, 26743, 26744). Roman settlement is indicated in the area from ceramic building material, pottery and coins found to the north (NHER 15868). A Roman coin was found 50m south of the site (NHER 1358).*

*An extensive area of cropmarks east of Church Lane are suggested as representing Saxon features including possible grubenhauser and a rectilinear enclosure (NHER 26745). Late Saxon pottery has been found in the church graveyard and further to the north (NHER 1389 and 15868). The site is in the historic core of the village and a 15<sup>th</sup> century cross is located at the village crossroads (NHER 1359). The Grade I listed church of St Mary the Virgin to the north includes a late 11<sup>th</sup> to 12<sup>th</sup> century round tower (CHER 1389). Medieval pottery was found in the grave yard (NHER 35840) and further north (NHER 15868).*

*Trenches 1 and 2 both contained archaeological features, and the features were possibly more dense towards Church Lane. The features comprised pits (Tr.1 F1017 and F1019, Tr.2 F1003 and F1007), postholes (Tr.2 F1009, F1011 & F1013) and a ditch terminal (Tr.2 F1015).*

*Pits F1003 and F1007 (Tr.2) and Ditch F1015 (Tr.2) may date to the medieval period (11<sup>th</sup>- 12<sup>th</sup> century), but the dating evidence is tentative being based on three abraded sherds which may be residual.*

### 1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In September 2010, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) conducted an archaeological evaluation at 2 Church Lane, Titchwell, Norfolk (NGR TF 7621 4377; Figs. 1-2). The evaluation was conducted in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning approval for the proposed construction of three residential dwellings (Borough of Kings Lynn and West Norfolk Council Planning Ref. 10/00125/F).

1.2 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a brief issued by Norfolk Landscape Archaeology (NLA) (James Albone, dated 25/08/2010), and a specification compiled by AS (dated 25/08/2010).

1.3 The evaluation aimed to identify any evidence associated with the historic development of Titchwell in the Saxon and medieval periods, or from any earlier period. It was intended to determine the presence/absence, extent, date, state of preservation and significance of any surviving archaeological layers or archaeological features.

### **Planning policy context**

1.4 PPG16 (1990), the national Planning Policy Guidance Note which applies to archaeology and PPG15 (1994) the national Planning Policy Guidance Note which applies to 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) have been replaced by Planning Policy Statement 5 (2010), the national Planning Policy Statement that applies to the historic environment.

1.5 PPS5 states that those parts of the historic environment that have significance because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest are heritage assets. The Planning Policy Statement aims to deliver sustainable development by ensuring that policies and decisions that concern the historic environment recognise that heritage assets are a non-renewable resource, take account of the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits of heritage conservation, and recognise that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. It aims to conserve England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance. It states that opportunities to capture evidence from the historic environment and to contribute to our knowledge and understanding of our past, and to make this publicly available, should be taken, particularly where a heritage asset is to be lost.

## **2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE (Figs. 1 - 2)**

2.1 Titchwell is situated on the north Norfolk Coast approximately 9km north-east of Hunstanton. It is located on the A149 between the villages of Thornham (west) and Brancaster (east). The site is on the east side of the village at a small crossroads and is just to the north of the A149, near the parish church of St Mary's. The site has buildings and gardens immediately to the north, west and south, with a small road to the east. Open fields lie further to the east and west

### **3 METHODOLOGY (Desk-based assessment)**

#### **3.1 Archaeological databases**

The Norfolk Historic Environment Record (NHER) was consulted in order to identify any local archaeological finds or remains in the area that might be affected by the development. Those sites in closest proximity to the site (approximately 300m) are listed in Appendix 1 and plotted in Fig 3. Sites beyond the 300m radius are described in the text where relevant.

### **4 THE EVIDENCE**

#### **4.1 Topography, geology and soils (Fig. 1)**

4.1.1 Titchwell is situated 1km from the sea at approximately 10m AOD on land sloping down from south to north culminating in Titchwell Salt Marsh and Nature Reserve. The site lies on soil of the Hunstanton series classed as typical argillic brown earth which comprises loamy or loamy over clayey soils with a subsurface horizon showing significant clay enrichment. The underlying solid geology is chalk.

#### **4.2 Archaeological and historical background (Fig. 3)**

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

4.2.1 A Neolithic blade was found to the south of the village, some 300m from the site (NHER 1356), and an extensive area of cropmarks beyond that include a probable Bronze Age ring ditch (NHER 26796). Another cropmark of a ring ditch or enclosure of prehistoric date or later is located 180m to the north-east (NHER 26743), and another area of undated linear features with a ring ditch is situated 300m to the north-west (NHER 26744).

##### *Romano-British (AD 43-410)*

4.2.2 The late Roman Saxon Shore Fort and extramural settlement at Brancaster is located 2km to the east. Evidence for Roman settlement nearer the site comes mainly from metal detecting and field walking towards the coast where ceramic building material, pottery and coins have been recovered (NHER 15868). Roman coins have also been found within 300m of the site (NHER 1357 and 1367) including one from just 50m to the south (NHER 1358).

##### *Anglo-Saxon (AD 411 – 1065)*

4.2.3 It is believed that extensive cropmarks evidence immediately across Church Lane to the east and south-east may represent Saxon features. They include over 30 pits some possibly representing *grubenhauser*, and a rectilinear enclosure (NHER 26745). The name *Ticeswelle* is recorded c.1035 and means 'spring or stream frequented by goats'. Late Saxon pottery has

been found in the church graveyard and further to the north (NHER 1389 and 15868).

#### *Medieval (AD 1066 – 1539)*

4.2.4 A 15<sup>th</sup> century medieval cross is located at the crossroads to the south on a brick plinth on a slight grassy mound (NHER 1359). The church of St Mary the Virgin to the north of the site is mentioned in Domesday Book and the round tower dates to the late 11<sup>th</sup> or 12<sup>th</sup> centuries (CHER 1389). The remainder of the church is mainly 15<sup>th</sup> century with a 19<sup>th</sup> century restoration. Medieval pottery was found in the grave yard and a weathered human skull excavated in a ditch nearby probably came from one of the church yard burials (NHER 35840). Medieval pottery, a strap fitting and a belt buckle were found through metal detecting north of the church (NHER 15868), and a medieval coin was found to the south of the village (NHER 28704).

#### *Post-medieval (AD 1540 – 1900)*

4.2.5 The Rectory was a 19<sup>th</sup> century Gothic style building standing to the north of the church which was demolished in the 1930s (NHER 18221). Some of the undated crop marks from around the village (NHER 26743, 26744 and 26745) may be post-medieval, and a post-medieval coin was found to the north (NHER 15868).

### **4.3 The site**

#### *Early maps of Norfolk*

4.3.1 The c.1840 Tithe map shows the site in plot 39 as a group of buildings around a courtyard or garden (Fig.4). The First Edition OS map of c.1888 shows little change to the site. The resolution on the 1946 and 1988 aerial photographs is poor, but suggests changes have taken place to the buildings on the site, although the enclosure boundaries have remained constant. A building has been erected immediately to the south since the 1988 photograph was taken.

## **5 METHODOLOGY (Trial trenching)**

5.1 Two trial trenches, 20m long and 1.60m wide, were excavated (Fig.5).

5.2 Undifferentiated overburden was removed under close archaeological supervision using a 180° back acting mechanical excavator fitted with a 1.60m wide 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.

## 6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

Individual trench descriptions are presented below:

### Trench 1 (Fig. 6)

<i>Sample section: Centre, south facing</i> <i>0.00 = 8.93m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.30m	L1000	Topsoil. Firm, dark grey brown, organic sandy silt with occasional small and medium angular flints, and small and medium sub-angular chalk.
0.30 – 0.61m	L1025	Made ground. Firm, dark red brown sandy silt with moderate small and medium angular chalk, and occasional small and medium angular flints and coal fragments.
0.61 – 0.83m	L1026	Made ground. Firm, mid orange brown silty sand with occasional small and medium angular chalk, small and medium angular flints, and coal fragments.
0.83m+	L1002	Natural deposits.

<i>Sample section: west end, south facing</i> <i>0.00 = 8.73m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.33m	L1000	Topsoil. As above
0.33 – 0.64m	L1025	Made ground. As above
0.64 – 0.93m	L1026	Made ground. As above.
0.93m+	L1002	Natural deposits. As above

*Description: Trench 1 contained two undated pits (F1017 and F1019).*

F1017 (0.63 x 0.54 x 0.12m) was an oval pit obscured by the northern baulk. It had moderately sloping sides and a flat base. Its fill (L1018) was a firm, mid grey brown sandy silt with occasional small and medium angular flints and chalk flecks. It contained an animal bone fragment (3g).

F1019 (0.86 x 0.46 x 0.16m) was an oval pit. It had moderately sloping sides and a flat base. Its fill (L1020) was a firm, mid grey brown sandy silt with occasional small and medium angular flints and chalk flecks, and sparse small coal fragments. It contained no finds. The presence of coal fragments does suggest a post medieval/ modern date.



## Trench 2 (Fig. 6)

<i>Sample section: North end, west facing</i> 0.00 = 9.45m AOD		
0.00 – 0.30m	L1000	Topsoil. As Trench 1
0.30 – 0.70m	L1023	Made ground. Firm, white crushed chalk and brownish grey sandy clay with occasional small and medium angular flint.
0.70- 1.05m	L1024	Made ground, Firm, dark reddish brown silty sand with occasional small angular flints, chalk flecks and coal fragments.
1.05m+	L1002	Natural deposits. As Trench 1

<i>Sample section: Centre, east facing</i> 0.00 = 8.76m AOD		
0.00 – 0.23m	L1000	Topsoil. As Trench 1
0.23 – 0.41m	L1021	Made ground. Firm, mid grey brown silty sand and chalk with frequent small and medium rounded and sub-rounded chalk and occasional small angular flints.
0.41 – 0.71m	L1022	Made ground. Firm, dark reddish brown silty sand with occasional small angular flints, chalk flecks, and coal fragments.
0.71m+	L1002	Natural deposits. As Trench 1

<i>Sample section: South end, west facing</i> 0.00 = 9.78m AOD		
0.00 – 0.30m	L1000	Topsoil. As Trench 1.
0.30 – 0.62m	L1001	Subsoil. Firm, dark reddish brown sandy silt with occasional small and medium angular flints.
0.62m+	L1002	Natural deposits. As Trench 1.

*Description: Trench 2 contained a ditch terminus (F1015), three undated postholes (F1009, F1011, and F1013), and two pits (F1003 & F1007).*

F1003 (0.94 x 0.80 x 0.53m) was a sub-rectangular pit with vertical sides and a flat base. It contained three fills. The basal fill (L1004) was a mid grey brown sandy silt with occasional small angular flints. It contained no finds. The middle fill (L1005) comprised of, firm, mixed lenses of mid grey brown and mid orange brown sandy silt with occasional small and medium angular flint and sparse large angular chalk. It contained no finds. The mixed nature of this fill is suggestive of a deliberate backfilling episode. The upper fill (L1006) was a firm, mid grey brown sandy silt with occasional small and medium angular flint. It contained two sherds of abraded 11<sup>th</sup> – 13<sup>th</sup> century pottery (9g).

F1007 (1.06 x 0.66 x 0.44m) was a sub-rectangular pit with vertical sides and a flat base. Its fill was a firm, mid grey brown sandy silt with occasional small angular flints. It contained no finds. Although undated its size, shape, and alignment are similar to Pit F1003 to the south suggesting that it may be of similar date.

Three postholes (F1009, F1011, and F1013) were located close together near the centre of the trench. They contained no finds and so are undated.

Feature	Context	Dimensions (m)	Plan/profile	Fill
F1009	L1010	0.10 x 0.10 x 0.15m	Circular vertical sides concave base.	Firm, mid grey brown sandy silt with occasional small angular flints.
F1011	L1012	0.13x 0.13 x 0.17m	Circular vertical sides concave base.	Firm, mid grey brown sandy silt with occasional small angular flints.
F1013	L1014	0.10 x 0.10 x 0.18m	Circular vertical sides concave base.	Firm, mid grey brown sandy silt with occasional small angular flints.

F1015 (2.80+ x 0.78 x 0.42m) was the terminus of a ditch aligned northwest – southeast. It had steep sides and a flat base. The terminus itself was sub-rectangular with moderately sloping sides. Its fill (L1016) was a firm, mid brownish grey sandy silt with occasional small and medium angular flints and chalk flecks. It contained an abraded sherd of 11<sup>th</sup> – 13<sup>th</sup> century pottery (4g).

## 7 CONFIDENCE RATING

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

## 8 DEPOSIT MODEL

8.1 A broadly consistent stratigraphic sequence was recorded in each trench. Uppermost Topsoil L1000 was a firm, dark grey brown, organic sandy silt with occasional small and medium angular flints, and small and medium sub-angular chalk (0.20 – 0.30m thick). Below L1000 were Made Ground deposits (L1021 - L1026 (0.18 – 0.30m thick). At the southern end of Trench 2 made ground deposits were not present and Subsoil L1001 was recorded below the topsoil. It comprised a firm, dark reddish brown sandy silt with occasional small and medium angular flints. L1001 overlay the natural. The latter was recorded 0.62m – 1.05m below the present day ground surface.

## 9 DISCUSSION

9.1 The following archaeological features were recorded:

Trench	Context	Description	Date
1	1017	Pit	Undated
1	1019	Pit	?post-med / modern
2	1003	Pit	?11 <sup>th</sup> – 13 <sup>th</sup> century
2	1007	Pit	?11 <sup>th</sup> – 13 <sup>th</sup> century
2	1009	Posthole	Undated
2	1011	Posthole	Undated
2	1013	Posthole	Undated
2	1015	Ditch	?11 <sup>th</sup> – 13 <sup>th</sup> century

9.2 Trenches 1 and 2 both contained archaeological features, and the features were possibly more dense towards Church Lane. The features comprised pits (Tr.1 F1017 and F1019, Tr.2 F1003 and F1007), postholes (Tr.2 F1009, F1011 & F1013) and a ditch terminal (Tr.2 F1015). The postholes were adjacent. Dating of the features is highly tentative. The 11<sup>th</sup> – 13<sup>th</sup> century pottery sherds from Pit F1003 (Tr.1) and Ditch F1015 (Tr.2) are abraded and few in number (3). Pit F1007 (Tr.2) may be broadly contemporary with Pit F1003 (Tr.2) based on the similarity of their forms and fills. Few other finds were present (animal bone (3g), and the soil samples were sterile.

9.3 Saxon and medieval remains were anticipated. Extensive cropmark evidence immediately across Church Lane to the east and south-east may represent Saxon features. They include over 30 pits some possibly representing *grubenhauser*, and a rectilinear enclosure (NHER 26745). The church of St Mary the Virgin to the north of the site is mentioned in Domesday Book and the round tower dates to the late 11<sup>th</sup> or 12<sup>th</sup> centuries (CHER 1389).

9.4 Pits F1003 and F1007 (Tr.2) and Ditch F1015 (Tr.2) may date to the medieval period (11<sup>th</sup>- 12<sup>th</sup> century), but the dating evidence is tentative being based on three abraded sherds which are possibly residual.

## 10 DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

Archive records, with an inventory, will be deposited with any donated finds from the site with Norwich Castle Museum. The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for internal consistency.

## 11 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Solutions Ltd would like to thank Dr D Lott for his co-operation and funding of the the evaluation, and his agent, Wood Stephen Ltd for their assistance (in particular Mr Stephen Doughty).

AS is pleased to acknowledge the advice and input of James Albone of Norfolk Landscape Archaeology

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SSEW 1983 *Soil Survey of England and Wales: Legend for the 1:250,000 Soil Map of England and Wales* Harpenden, Rothamsted Experimental Station/Lawes Agricultural Trust

## **WEB SITES**

Norfolk Heritage Explorer  
Norfolk County Council Historic Maps

**APPENDIX 1: HER Information**

<b>SHER number</b>	<b>National Grid Reference</b>	<b>Details</b>
<i>Prehistoric 700,000 BC – AD 43</i>		
1356	7622 4355	Neolithic blade
<i>Romano-British AD 43-410</i>		
1357	7590 4367	Roman coin
1358	7618 4372	Roman coin
1367	767 439	Roman coin
<i>Medieval AD 1066-1539</i>		
1359	7623 4372	Village cross; 15 <sup>th</sup> century on brick plinth on a mound
1389	7622 4387	St Mary's church Grade I listed; 12 <sup>th</sup> century round tower, 15 <sup>th</sup> century nave and chancel, Victorian additions. Late Saxon and medieval pottery found in the grave yard
28704	7595 4359	Medieval coin
<i>Post-medieval AD 1539-1900</i>		
18221	761 439	Site of The Rectory; built in 19 <sup>th</sup> century demolished in 1930s
<i>Undated</i>		
26743	7603 4406	Crop marks of ring ditch and linear features
26744	76334 43924	Crop mark of ring ditch or enclosure
26745	7635 4373	Crop marks of possible Saxon features. Comprises over 30 pits including possible SFB's, a rectilinear enclosure and a ditch
35840	7625 4387	Human skull found in ditch near the church
<i>Multi-period</i>		
15868	76 44	Multiperiod finds from metal detecting and field walking: Roman pottery, CBM and coins, Late Saxon and medieval pottery, medieval strap fitting and buckle and post-medieval coin

**APPENDIX 2: Historic Cartographic and Photographic Information**

<b>Map Description</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Scale</b>
Site location (OS Explorer)	Modern	1:25,000
Detailed site location	Modern	1:200
HER information	Modern	
Tithe map	c.1840	
First Edition OS map	c.1888	1:2,500
Aerial photograph	1946	1:10,000
Aerial photograph	1988	1:10,000

## APPENDIX 3 CONCORDANCE OF FINDS

### ENF125306: 2 Church Lane, Titchwell, Norfolk

Concordance of finds by feature

Feature	Context	Trench	Description	Spot Date	Pottery	A.Bone (g)
1003	1005 1006	2	Pit	11th - 13th C	(2) 9g	
1015	1016	2	Ditch Terminus	11th - 13th C	(1) 4g	
1017	1018	1	Pit			3

## APPENDIX 4 SPECIALIST REPORT

### The Pottery

by Peter Thompson

The evaluation recovered 3 abraded sherds weighing 13g from two contexts. The pottery is early medieval dating between the 11<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup> centuries.

Pit F1003 (L1006) contained a thin wheel-made sherd (8g) with pale brown surfaces and grey core. It is sand tempered with sparse large voids probably from dissolved shell, and rare red inclusions from iron or clay pellets. It was associated with a thin dark grey quartz sand tempered sherd (1g) with rare burnt organics.

The third sherd which came from ditch terminus F1015 (L1016) is a grey sand tempered ware weighing 4g. The fabric is similar to Grimston coarse ware (late 11<sup>th</sup>-mid 13<sup>th</sup> centuries) and it may be from that source or a similar local type.

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



1  
General view of the site. Looking north.



2  
General view of the site. Looking north-west.



3  
Trench 1. Post Excavation. Looking west.



4  
Trench 2. Post Excavation. Looking west.



5  
Trench 2. Pit F1003



6  
Trench 2. Pit F1007



7  
Trench 2. Postholes F1009, F1011 & F1013



8  
Trench 2. Ditch Terminus F1015



9  
Trench 1. Pit F1017



10  
Trench 1. Pit F1019

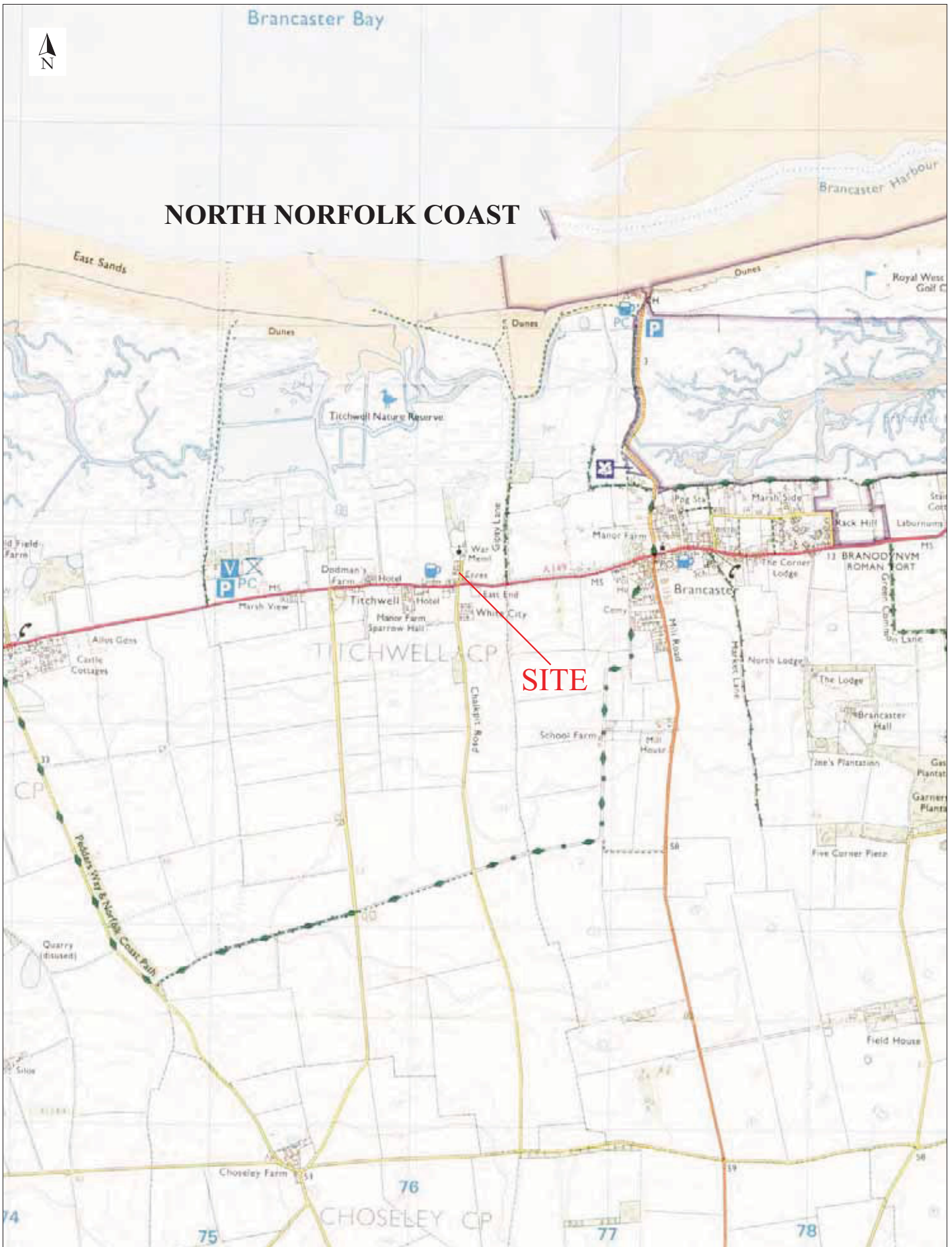


11  
Trench 2. Sample Section



12  
General view of the site



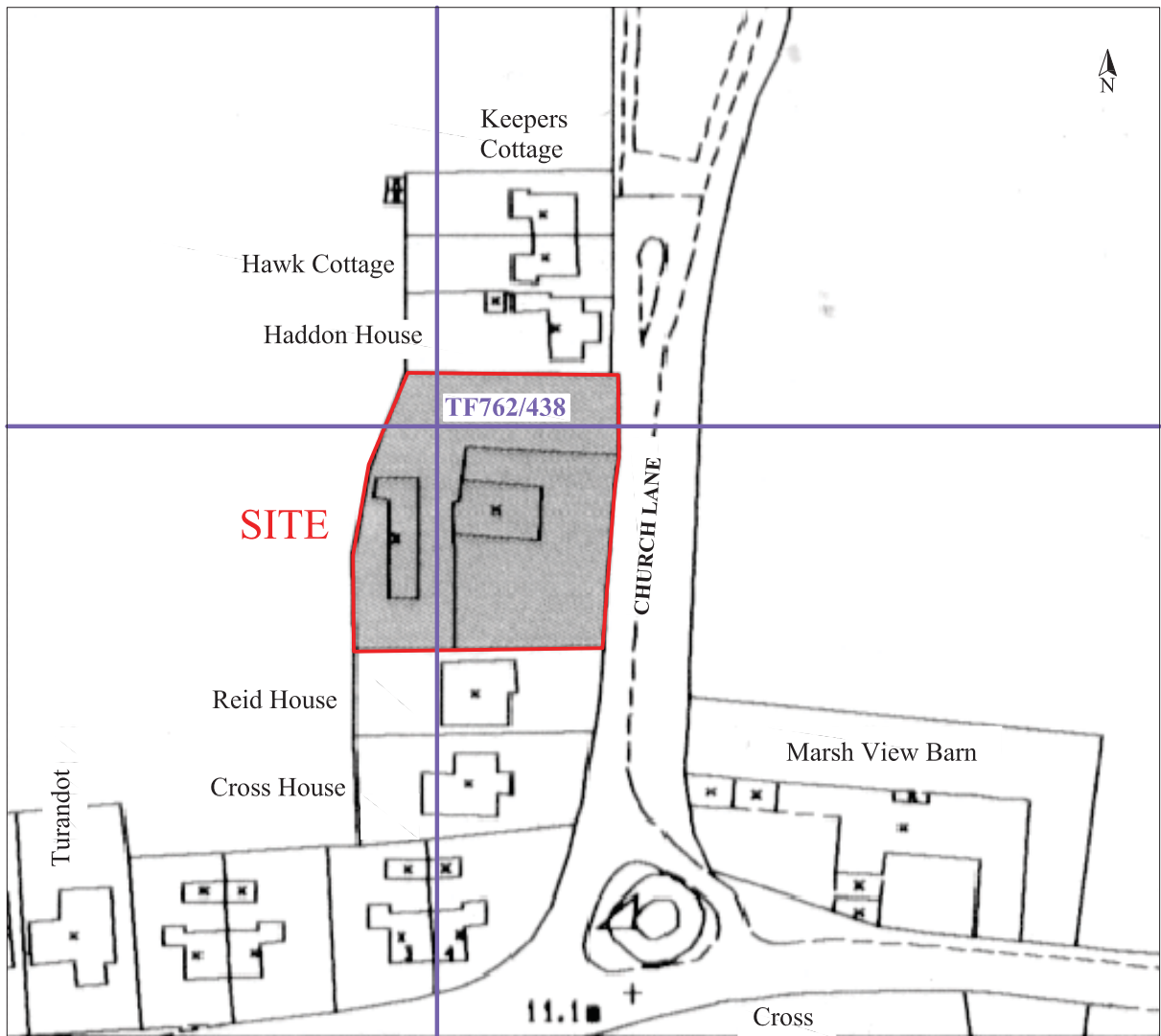


# NORTH NORFOLK COAST

**SITE**

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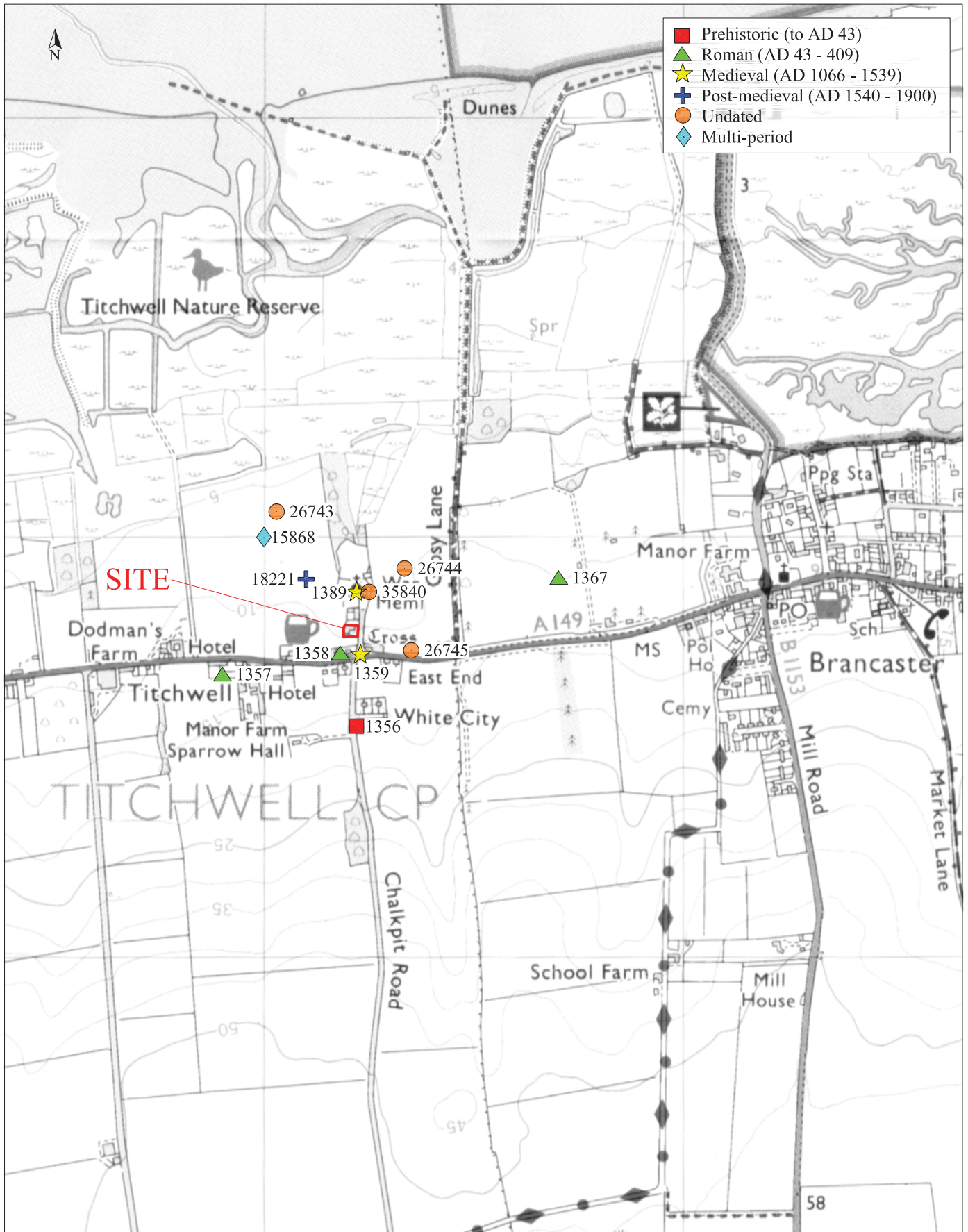
*Archaeological Solutions Ltd*  
**Fig. 1 Site location plan**  
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4



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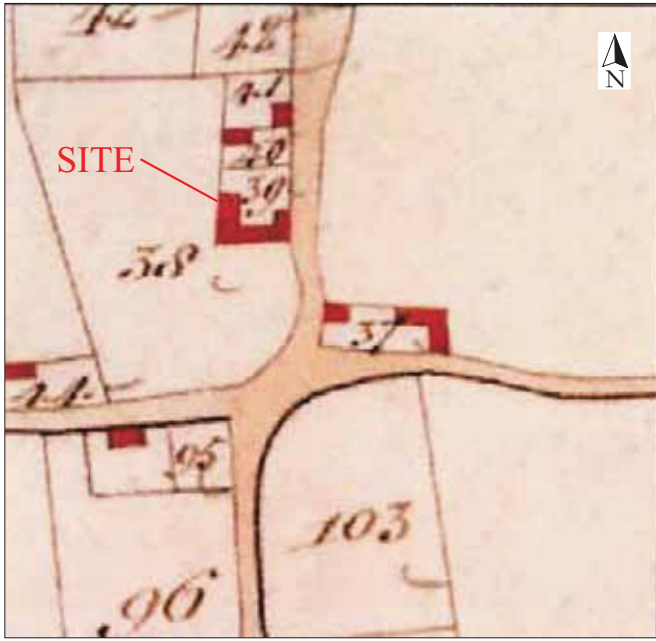
0 50m

Archaeological Solutions Ltd  
**Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan**  
 Scale 1:1000 at A4

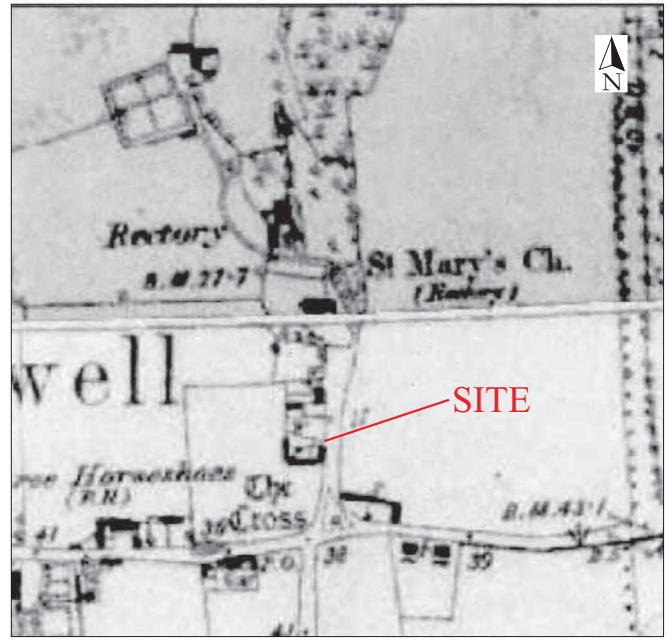


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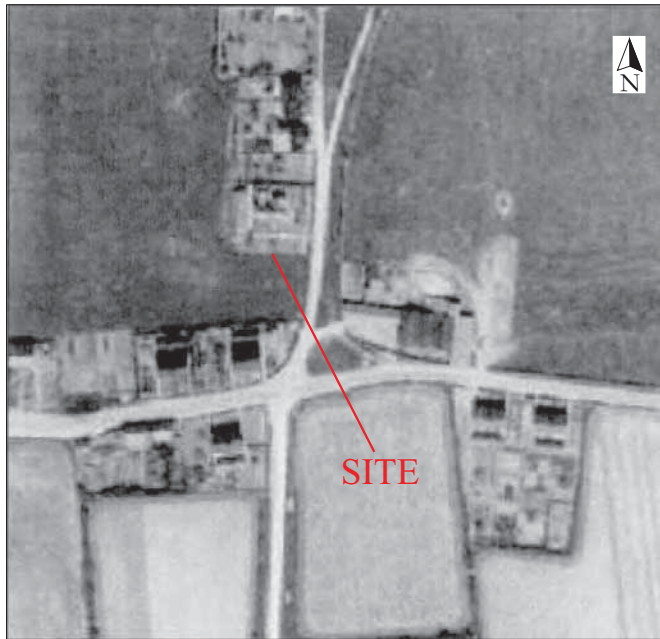
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**Fig. 3 HER data**  
 Scale 1:12,500 at A4



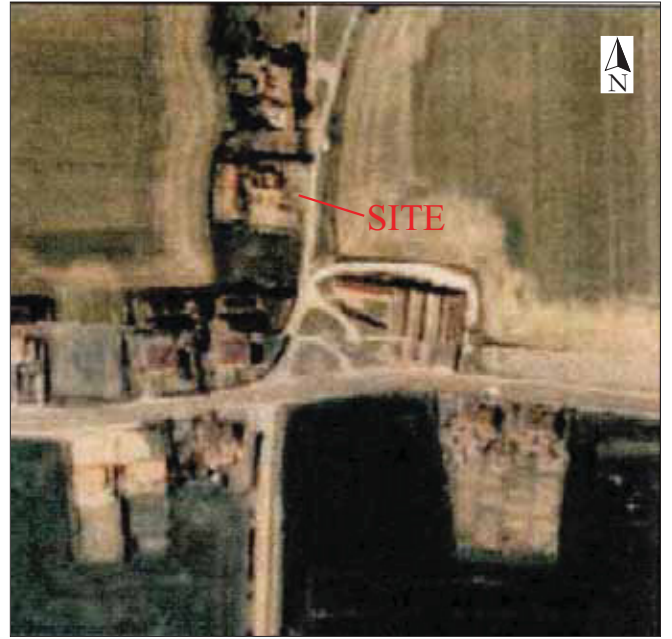
Tithe map, 1840



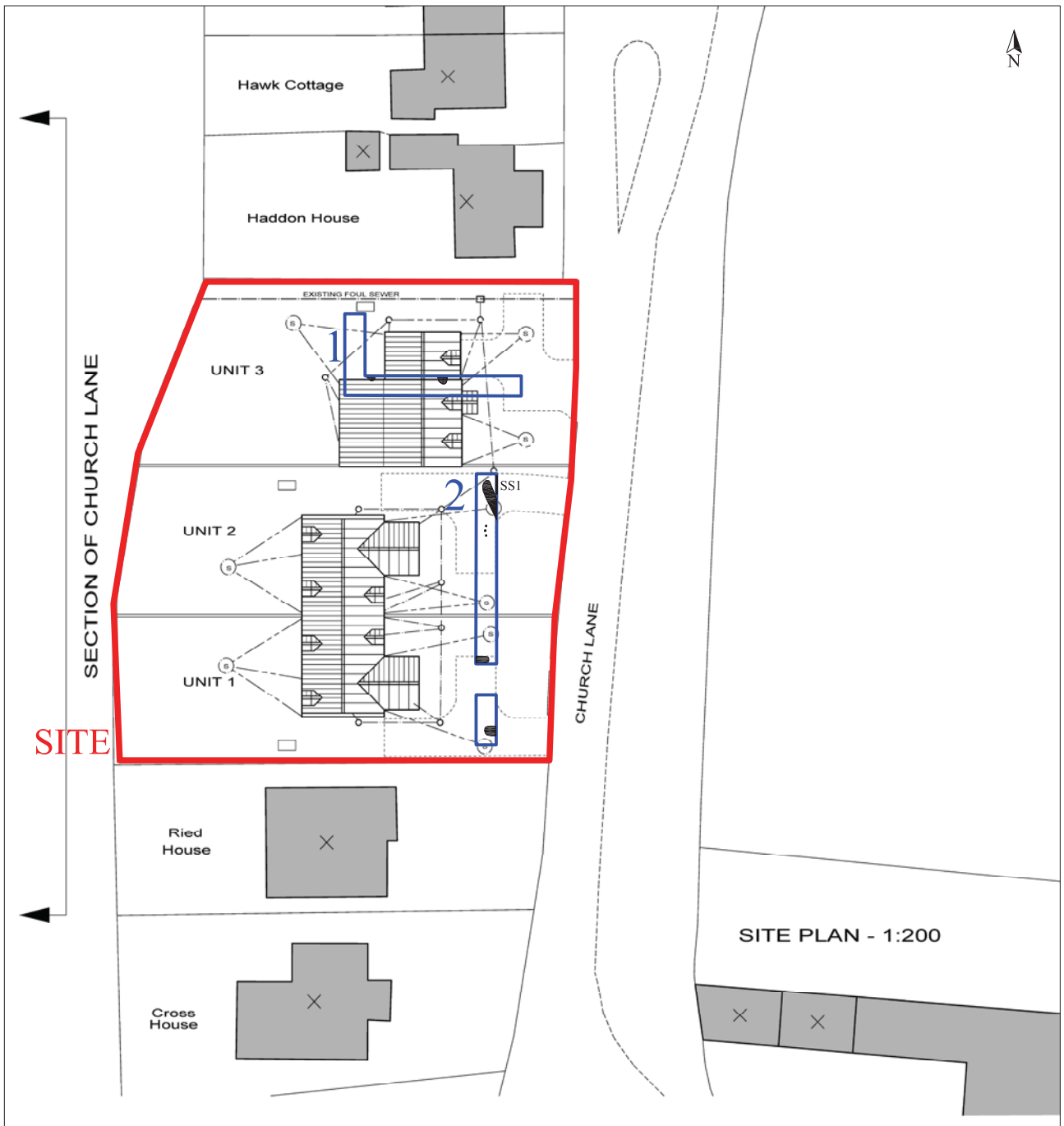
OS map, 1888 (OS licence number 100036680)



Aerial photograph, 1946



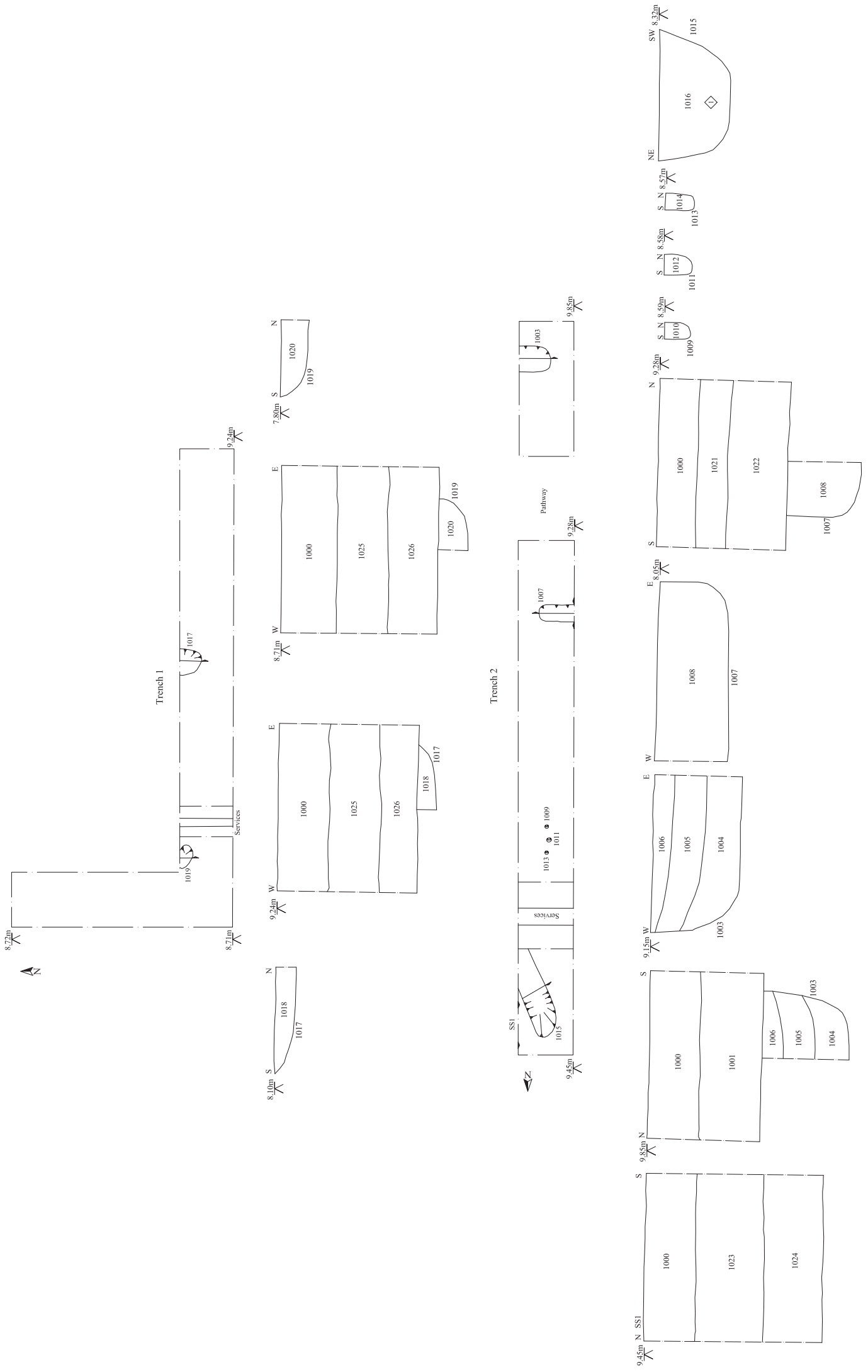
Aerial photograph, 1988



SITE PLAN - 1:200

0 20m

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**Fig. 5 Trench location plan**  
 Scale 1:500 at A4



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**Fig. 6 Plans and sections**  
 Scale 1:100 and 1:20 at A3

0 2m 5m  
 PLANS ONLY  
 SECTIONS ONLY  
 SS = Sample section  
 ◊ = Sample