

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION ON LAND
WEST OF MILL VIEW COURT,
STATION ROAD,
SNETTISHAM,
NORFOLK
(41123SNT)**

Work Undertaken For
Orchid Properties Ltd

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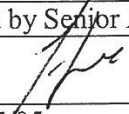
ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES



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MILL VIEW COURT, STATION ROAD, SNETTISHAM, NORFOLK
(41123SNT)

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1. SUMMARY

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken to determine the archaeological implications of proposed residential development on land to the west of Mill View Cottage, Station Road, Snettisham, Norfolk.

Snettisham lies in an area of considerable archaeological interest and potential, particularly for the Late Iron Age and Romano-British periods. Abundant sites and findspots are recorded in the Norfolk Historic Environment Record, with finds of Mesolithic, Neolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age, Roman, Early and Late Saxon, Medieval and post-Medieval dates all being recorded within a few hundred metres of the site.

Adjacent to the site, to the south, undated cropmarks have been identified, which probably represent a Roman and post-Roman field system. Numerous features of Roman date, including pottery kilns, burials, roads, ditches and evidence of industrial activities have been the subject of previous investigations approximately 150m to the northwest of the site. Therefore, it was considered probable that similar remains would extend into the proposed development area.

A single flint tool was retrieved during the evaluation indicating prehistoric activity in the vicinity of the site.

Whilst trial trenching revealed only a single early Roman ditch, it may be a continuation of the field system known to exist to the south of the site, and finds of early to later Roman date indicate the proximity of the site to areas which were occupied in this period. The environmental remains retrieved from the site are similar to the assemblages from the area of industrial activity to the north, and it may be that these activities extended into the

development site itself. A single tessera was retrieved from the site, and may indicate the presence of a Roman building with a tessellated pavement in the vicinity.

A medieval ditch was identified, in addition to two medieval pits, which were probably used in quarrying the iron-rich natural sand. Further medieval artefacts also indicate an intensification of activity at the site in this period, with most of the medieval pottery dating to around the 13th century. Eight further pits were of similar character to the medieval quarry pits, although these remain undated. A small number of undated linear features are of unknown function, but may represent drainage or enclosures.

Ploughmarks visible at the junction of the topsoil and subsoil in three of the trench indicate agricultural use of the site, probably in the late medieval or post-medieval periods. The undated complete skeleton of a pig and another partial pig skeleton with at least four pig foetuses, of the 19th century probably indicate the disposal of diseased animals.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of an Evaluation

An archaeological evaluation is defined as, 'a limited programme of non-intrusive and/or intrusive fieldwork which determines the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts within a specified area or site. If such archaeological remains are present Field Evaluation defines their character and extent and relative quality; and it enables an assessment of their worth in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate' (IFA 1999).

2.2 Planning Background

A planning application (2/02/0028/F) for residential development on land to the west of Mill View Cottage, Station Road, Snettisham was submitted to King's Lynn and West Norfolk Borough Council. Norfolk Landscape Archaeology (NLA) advised that an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching should be undertaken to assess the importance of any archaeological remains buried on the site.

Archaeological Project Services (APS) was commissioned by Orchid Properties Ltd to undertake the archaeological evaluation. The evaluation was carried out between the 7th and 17th February 2005 in accordance with the NLA brief (Appendix 1) and a specification prepared by APS (Appendix 2) and approved by the Principal Landscape Archaeologist of NLA.

2.3 Topography and Geology

The village of Snettisham is located approximately 18km north of King's Lynn in the King's Lynn and West Norfolk district of the county (Figure 1). The site forms an 'L'-shaped area of approximately 7000m² located to the southwest of the village centre on the south side of Station Road, at National Grid Reference TF 68029 33492 (Figure 2). The southern boundary of the site is formed by the River Ingol, which is heavily canalised in this area.

Snettisham lies on the edge of a northern extension of the Fens between the Carrstone and chalk uplands to the east and the mud flats of the wash to the west. The site lies at c.10m O.D. on land sloping south down to the River Ingol. Local soils are sandy soils of the Blackwood Association developed on the Cretaceous Greensand (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 127).

2.4 Archaeological and Historical Setting

Snettisham lies in an area of considerable archaeological interest and potential, particularly for the Late Iron Age and Romano-British periods. Remains span the prehistoric to post-medieval periods, and numerous sites and findspots are recorded in the Norfolk Historic Environment Record.

Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age artefacts have been found on a number of sites in the area, with an apparent concentration around Ken Hill. Late Iron Age remains are also known in and around Snettisham, including hoards of gold and silver torcs (a form of neck ornament), also found at Ken Hill, although the nature of settlement from the period remains poorly understood (Lyons 2004).

The Ingol valley appears to have been intensively occupied, with cropmarks of small rectangular fields and settlement enclosures interspersed with linear tracks. Several such sites are known to the south and west of the proposed development including one which lies immediately to the south, where cropmarks have been identified of an undated but probably Roman and post-Roman field system (HER No. 30303). The need for further study into rural settlement in the period has been identified as being of regional significance in the archaeological research frameworks for East Anglia (Glazebrook 1997; Brown and Glazebrook 2000).

Major sites are known and have been excavated on the line of the Snettisham bypass (Flitcroft 2001) and at Station Road/Strickland Avenue just to the north. Stray finds of Roman metalwork and a jewellery hoard were known from the area of the Station Road/Strickland Avenue site, and subsequent investigations revealed numerous features of Roman date. These

included field boundary ditches, a road, a chalk path, an inhumation and two upstanding pottery kilns. Thirteen large Roman quarry pits were also identified, which had been used to extract ironstone from the natural sand. The presence of large flint and limestone slabs suggested that substantial buildings had once existed in the area but were in a state of disrepair by the 4th century AD (Lyons 2004). Further Roman remains known from the area include the site of a Roman villa c.700m east of the proposed development site (HER No. 1514).

Early and Late Saxon finds have been retrieved from within a few hundred metres to the northwest, west and southwest of the site. These include brooches, pottery and a Late Saxon spindle whorl and weight from c.200m northwest of the site (HER No. 24056).

Medieval remains are recorded within a few hundred metres of the site, to the north, south, east and west. These include a variety of metal finds, pottery and architectural fragments.

A post-medieval quarry, the Garden of Ingoldmead, is located c.1.1km south of the site (HER No. 34173).

Immediately to the east of the site is Snettisham water mill (HER No. 8312) which is a Grade II* Listed Building, and has a date plaque of 1800.

The timber and corrugated iron buildings of a former coal yard now stand on the site, much of which is overgrown (Plates 1-3).

3. AIMS

The aim of the archaeological evaluation was to gather sufficient information for the Principal Landscape Archaeologist of

NLA to formulate appropriate policies for the management of the archaeological resources, if present, on the site. The objectives of the investigation were to establish the type, chronology, density, spatial arrangement and extent of any archaeological remains present.

4. METHODS

Seven evaluation trenches were distributed across the site to provide sample coverage of the total area of the proposed development, whilst avoiding standing buildings and other obstructions (Figure 3).

The trenches were excavated by machine, each trench being 1.60m wide and between 15.5 and 42.5m long, with an average length of 27.4m.

The locations of these trenches were surveyed and plotted with reference to the site boundary using a Geodolite Total Station.

Once excavation had been completed, the sides and bases of the trenches were cleaned and the sides rendered vertical. Selected deposits were then excavated by hand to determine their nature and to retrieve artefactual material.

Each deposit exposed during the evaluation was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. All contexts and their descriptions appear as Appendix 3. A photographic record was compiled using both colour and black and white print formats. Sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20, and plans at a scale of 1:20 or 1:50. Recording of deposits encountered was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice. Both trenches

and spoil heaps were regularly scanned with a metal detector to aid finds retrieval. Environmental sampling was undertaken at the discretion of the site supervisor in accordance with Centre for Archaeology Guidelines 'Environmental Archaeology' (English Heritage 2002).

Following excavation, all records were checked and ordered to ensure that they constituted a complete Level II archive and a stratigraphic matrix of all identified deposits was produced. Artefacts recovered from excavated deposits were examined and a period date assigned where possible (Appendices 4-7). Phasing was based on artefact dating and the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them.

5. RESULTS

Trench 1 (Figure 5)

The earliest deposit encountered in Trench 1 was a mottled mid brownish-yellow silty medium sand (048) containing occasional pebbles and which was over 0.25m thick. This was naturally-formed, and similar deposits also formed the earliest deposit encountered in each of the other six trenches.

Sealing natural layer (048) was a 0.50m thick subsoil of mid yellowish- reddish-brown silty medium sand with occasional pebbles (049), from which three sherds of 13th to 15th century pottery were retrieved. This was in turn sealed by a further layer of subsoil or buried topsoil (050), which was a 0.20m thick mid greyish-brown silty fine sand with pebbles (Figure 5, Section 12).

Cut into layer (050) was a possibly oval or sub-circular feature [059] which was 1.23m wide, over 0.91m long and 0.56m

deep with steep, slightly concave, sides and a concave base (Figure 5, Sections 13 & 14, Plate 4). This contained five fills, (060)-(064), each being a dark to mid grey, brown or black silty medium or fine sand with occasional to frequent shell fragments and pebbles. Two of the fills included flecks of bone, another contained occasional blackish flecks, and the fills ranged from 20mm to 0.16m in thickness. A minimum of four pig foetuses were retrieved from the fills of pit [059], in addition to the hindquarters of an individual of around three and a half years old. It is probable that the hindquarters and foetuses are associated. No butchery marks were noted (Appendix 7). Part of a moulded clay pipe bowl was retrieved from the primary fill of this pit, and dates from between 1820 and 1860 (Appendix 6). A single sherd of 13th- 15th century pottery was also retrieved from the primary fill (Appendix 5) although other finds from the pit were restricted to a small quantity of cockle and winkle shells (Appendix 6).

Sealing layer (050) was a 0.25m thick topsoil of dark greyish-brown medium silty sand with pebble inclusions (051).

A northwest-southeast aligned linear feature [052] was cut into this layer and was 3.50m wide and 0.35m deep with flat base (Figure 5). This had apparently been formed in the construction of a roadway leading from Station Road onto the site through a now overgrown gateway in the northern boundary (Figure 4). The roadway itself was formed by several layers including a layer of Carrstone hardcore (054) overlain by a layer of asphalt and coal (055) (Figure 5, Sections 12 & 14, Plate 4).

Trench 2 (Figures 6 & 7)

Cut into a natural deposit of silty sand with

pebbles (077) in Trench 2 were seven undated pits, six of which were adjacent to one another (Figure 6). Close to the southeastern end of the trench was a steep-sided pit, apparently sub-circular [084] but extending beyond the limit of excavation. This was filled with mid brownish-grey and greyish-brown silty sand with occasional pebbles and iron pan concretions (085) (Figure 7, Sections 19 & 20, Plate 8).

Approximately 16.5m northwest of this pit were at least six further pits, the fills of which were indistinguishable from one another [094], [104]-[107] (Figure 6, Plates 6 & 7). As each of these pits extended beyond the trench edge, their shapes in plan were not determined, but each had steep to near-vertical sides, in some cases the sides being undercut (Figure 7, Sections 25 & 26). The depth of these pits ranged from 0.42m to 0.90m, and each contained a single fill of mid reddish-brown silty sand with occasional iron concretions and pebbles. Occasional charcoal flecks were identified in one of the fills (093), although no artefacts were retrieved from any of the pits.

Overlying these pits was a 0.50m thick layer of subsoil (074), in turn sealed by a 0.48m thick layer of topsoil (073), each composed of silt and sand. During mechanical excavation of this trench, faint northeast-southwest aligned plough marks were visible at the junction of the topsoil and subsoil.

Approximately 6m from the northwestern end of Trench 2 were the nearly-complete remains of a pig (047), although no cut was discernable in which the animal might have been deposited (Figure 6, Plate 5). The pig was between sixteen and twenty months old when it died and there was no indication that it had been butchered (Appendix 7).

At the north west end of the trench, cut into the topsoil, was a north-south aligned modern service trench [080], which was left in place during the investigation.

Trench 3 (Figure 8)

Cut into natural deposit (036) in Trench 3 was a northwest-southeast aligned linear feature [039], which had steep, almost vertical, sides and flattish base (Figure 8). This feature, which contained a dark greyish-brown silty sand (040), was 0.10m deep and 0.15m wide, and may have been a gully or land drain. A similarly aligned possible linear feature [043], located close to the southwestern end of the trench, may also have been a gully or land drain, although it was somewhat amorphous and may have been natural in origin. This was filled with a deposit of mid greyish-brown silty sand with occasional pebbles (044).

A sub-circular feature, 0.25m by 0.23m in diameter, and 50mm deep, is likely to be the remains of either a post hole or borehole [037] (Figure 8). However, it was not clear whether this feature was cut into either the topsoil or subsoil, or was sealed by these layers. Its fill comprised a dark blackish-brown silty sand with occasional coal or charcoal flecks (038).

A northwest-southeast aligned ditch [041], was 0.85m wide and 0.30m deep (Figure 8, Plate 10). A single sherd of 12th to 13th century pottery was retrieved from its fill, a mid grey silty sand with occasional pebbles and iron concretions (042).

Sealing each of the two possible land drains and the ditch was a 0.40m thick subsoil of dark blackish- to reddish-brown sand and silt (035) from which a sherd of 13th to 15th century pottery, and a sherd of 12th to 13th century date were retrieved.

A further four sherds of pottery of

probable 12th to 13th century date were retrieved during machining of this trench, in addition to a sherd dating to the 16th century or later.

Overlying this was a 0.43m thick topsoil of sandy silt (034). During the machining of the trench, northeast-southwest aligned plough marks were evident at the junction of the topsoil and subsoil.

Above the topsoil was a surface of Carrstone hardcore (045) and crushed coal and asphalt (046), which extended across the northeastern 5m of trench (Section 11).

Trench 4 (Figure 9)

The light to mid yellowish-reddish-brown sand natural layer in this trench (070) contained gravelly and clayey lenses and occasional iron concretions, and was at least 0.85m thick.

Cut into this deposit was a possible east-west aligned gully [078], which was 0.17m deep with a concave irregular base (Figure 9) and was filled with light to mid yellowish-grey silty sand (079).

Feature [090] extended beyond the limit of excavation, but it was over 0.30m by 1.30m across and 0.80m deep, with near-vertical sides (Figure 9). This probable pit was filled by a mid to darkish greyish-yellowish-brown silty fine to medium sand with occasional iron concretions and pebbles (091).

Located just 0.15m to the west of this probable pit was second pit [065] (Figure 9, Plate 11). Although this pit also extended beyond the edge of the trench, it was apparently sub-rectangular with rounded corners and was 2.30m by over 1.30m wide and 0.90m deep. The sides of this pit were steep to vertical, undercut at the north and east, and the base was

flattish and irregular (Figure 9, Sections 15, 16 & 18). The primary fill of this pit comprised a 0.20m thick mid yellowish-brown sand (066), with occasional clay lenses, black concretions of iron and pebbles. This deposit was very similar to the natural layer in this trench (070), and was apparently composed of redeposited natural. The secondary fill of this pit was a 0.85m thick mid to dark greyish-brown silty fine to coarse sand (067), with lenses of redeposited natural and occasional small charcoal fragments and small reddish patches, possibly of burnt silt. Medieval pottery was retrieved from this deposit, two sherds dating to the 13th to 15th centuries, and a further nine sherds likely to date to the 12th to 15th centuries. A single Roman tessera was also retrieved from fill (067) (Appendix 6).

Another probable pit [082] was located c.4.5m to the north of pit [065] (Figure 9, Plate 12). This pit [082] also extended beyond the edge of the trench, but was over 1.90m by 0.60m wide and 0.55m deep with steep to vertical sides and a flattish irregular base (Figure 9, Sections 22 & 23). Within this feature was a single fill of mid greyish-brown silty fine sand with occasional pebbles, iron pan concretions and charcoal flecks (083), from which five sherds of medieval pottery were retrieved dating from the 12th to 13th and 13th to 15th centuries.

In addition to the medieval pottery retrieved from the pits, a further eight sherds of 12th to 15th century pottery were retrieved from this trench during machining.

Each of the features and possible features in this trench was sealed by the 0.45m thick layer of subsoil (069), comprising a mid reddish- greyish-brown silty fine sand with pebbles and charcoal flecks. This was in turn sealed by a 0.40m thick topsoil of

dark blackish-brown fine sandy silt with frequent pebbles, and occasional whitish flecks, possibly of chalk (068). Northeast-southwest aligned plough marks were visible at the junction of the topsoil and subsoil during mechanical excavation.

Two further layers which overlay the topsoil were restricted to the northernmost c.6m of the trench. The earliest of these was a 0.10m thick layer (071), comprising a mottled clayey fine sandy silt with clayey, sandy and silty lenses and occasional pebbles, and which was largely composed of redeposited natural. A 0.10m thick deposit of topsoil had formed above this layer, comprising a dark blackish-brown silty sand with pebbles, coal and shell (072) (Figure 9, Section 23).

Trench 5 (Figure 10)

The earliest deposit identified in Trench 5 was a naturally-formed layer of mid yellow sandy silt with occasional pebbles (033).

A single possible linear feature [025] was cut into this deposit, although this was probably of natural origin (Figure 10, Plate 14). This was northeast-southwest aligned, over 2.30, long, 0.80m wide and 0.25m deep with irregular edges, steep irregular sides and uneven base. It was filled by mid to light yellowish-brown, greyish-brown and yellowish-grey silt and sand with iron pan concretions (026)-(028).

A 0.60m thick layer of buried subsoil (029) sealed this, and comprised a mid yellowish-reddish-brown medium sandy silt with occasional pebbles. Overlying this was a 0.10m thick buried topsoil (030) of dark greyish-brown medium sandy silt with pebbles, grit and occasional shell (Figure 10, Section 2). Metal detecting of this layer led to the retrieval of three post-medieval copper alloy artefacts comprising

a shoe buckle, pendant or weight and button, in addition to a small lump of lead (Appendix 6).

Above this buried topsoil was a 0.15m thick layer of Carrstone pebbles and sand (031). This formed a hardcore base for a 0.20m thick surface of coal and asphalt (032).

A buried electrical cable, located close to the centre of the trench, and which served the former coal yard buildings, was left undisturbed.

A stain in natural deposit (033) is likely to have been formed through contact with oil or diesel.

Trench 6 (Figures 11 & 13)

Cut into a natural deposit of yellowish-brown silty clayey sand (103) in this trench was a north-south aligned linear feature with a terminus at its southern end [096] (Figure 11, Plate 15). This ditch was over 5.50m long, 0.65m wide and 0.24m deep with a concave profile and rounded terminus. The fill of this ditch was a mid brownish-grey silty sand with occasional pebbles and black flecks, possibly of charcoal (097). Early Roman pottery was retrieved from this fill, the twenty-two sherds representing five vessels (Appendix 4). All of the vessels were locally made, and some were of Roman Conquest date. Horse, sheep or goat and ox bones were also retrieved from this fill although they were very eroded and fragmentary, some having been mineral-replaced (Appendix 7). A single utilized flint flake of prehistoric date was also retrieved from this fill (Appendix 6) although this is likely to have been redeposited.

Sealing the fill of this ditch was a 0.55m thick buried subsoil (102) of mid slightly reddish-yellowish-brown silty sand with

occasional pebbles (Figure 10, Section 28). Overlying this were two layers of buried topsoil (100) and (101). Deposits (100) and (101) comprised mid-dark greyish-brown and brown sandy silt with pebbles and black flecks. Layer (100) was 0.10m thick whilst layer (101) was 0.20m thick.

Medieval pottery was retrieved during mechanical excavation of the trench, two sherds of probable 12th to 13th century date, and a third sherd of the 13th to 15th centuries.

Sealing layer (100) was a 0.10m thick layer of compact Carrstone (099), which formed a base for an overlying 60mm thick surface of asphalt and coal (098).

Trench 7 (Figure 12)

Natural deposits in Trench 7 comprised mid to light brownish-yellow to yellow slightly clayey and silty sand with pebbles (012)=(013).

A single north-south aligned possible linear feature [014] was cut into these natural layers, although this may have been a naturally-formed feature itself (Figure 12, Plate 16). This possible feature was 0.82m wide, 0.30m deep with concave to convex sides and a rounded base, with a single fill comprising a mid brownish-grey sand and silt with pebbles (015).

A layer of buried subsoil (016) sealed this possible feature, and comprised a 0.50m thick mid slightly reddish yellowish-brown coarse sandy silt with pebbles. This was in turn sealed by a 0.30m thick buried topsoil (017) of mid to dark greyish-brown sandy coarse silt with pebbles.

A north-south aligned silted ceramic drain, which probably carried surface run-off from the coal yard buildings to the river, was partially removed during machining.

At the eastern edge of the trench, extending across the most easterly c.3m were a series of deposits associated with the construction of a concrete surface (020). These associated deposits comprised a mixed layer of disturbed material (023) in addition to brick (021) and pea gravel (022) edging.

In the remainder of the trench, buried topsoil (017) was sealed by a 0.10m thick layer of Carrstone hardcore (018), above which was a 50mm thick layer of asphalt (019) (Figure 12, Section 1).

6. DISCUSSION

Natural deposits and Topography

A layer of slightly clayey to silty sand, with pebbles and iron-rich concretions, was the earliest deposit encountered in each of the seven trenches, representing the underlying geology of the Sandringham Sands, a mixture of Cretaceous deposits of Carrstone, sandstone, clays and sands.

Two possible features, one in each of Trenches 5 & 7, were also probably natural in origin. Possible feature [025] in Trench 5 is likely to represent a variation in the natural sand, whilst possible feature [014] in Trench 7 may have been a water-formed channel.

Undated deposits

Undated features and deposits were encountered in Trenches 2-5 & 7. In Trench 2, these comprised seven pits [084], [092], [094] & [104]-[107]. These seem likely to have been used as quarry pits to extract ironstone or sand. Such quarrying is known from other sites in the area, Roman quarrying having been identified just a few hundred metres to the northwest, and post-medieval quarrying

c.1.1km south of the site. Each of these pits was sealed by a layer of subsoil (074), which was also undated.

A pig (047), which was between sixteen and twenty months old when it died, had been buried in Trench 2. There was no indication that it had been butchered, and it seems likely that this represents a diseased animal which was buried rather than consumed, after having died of natural causes.

In Trench 3, a linear feature [039] and a possible linear feature [043] were undated, and may be either land drains or gullies. A third undated feature in this trench [037] may be a post hole or more likely a bore hole.

A fragment of what may be iron smithing slag was retrieved from Trench 3 during machining. This might support the interpretation of the undated pits on the site as being used to quarry ironstone, as the slag could be associated with its subsequent processing. However, the fragment may reflect the proximity of the site to known Roman industrial activity north of the site rather than such activity on the site itself.

The assemblages of environmental remains retrieved from Roman, medieval and undated deposits were similar (Appendix 8), possibly indicating that these remains share a common source. Environmental remains from the Strickland Avenue/Station Road site were somewhat similar to those retrieved during the current investigation, especially in the relative abundance of heather, which there was interpreted as fuel residue. This residue, from industrial activities at the site, was dumped over a wide area, and it may be that such dumping or scattered refuse extended into the area of the current investigation. Alternatively it may be that

similar activities were conducted on and around the site in the Roman and medieval periods. Whilst quarrying and processing of ironstone is known in the area in the Roman period, the pits identified here are different in form and scale and at least some of them date to the medieval period, suggesting similar activities might be represented in later periods.

In Trench 4, a possible gully [078] and a pit [090] were undated. Although only a small portion of pit [090] was identified, it was of similar form to other pits identified on the site, and is also likely to be a quarry pit. Possible gully [078] might represent the remains of a boundary or enclosure ditch or a drainage feature.

Prehistoric deposits

Although no deposits of this date were identified during the evaluation, a single prehistoric flint tool was retrieved from the fill of Roman ditch [096] and indicates activity in the area during the prehistoric period.

Roman deposits

A ditch terminal in Trench 6 was the only feature on the site to be dateable to the Roman period. Several relatively large sherds of pottery were retrieved from the fill of this ditch, representing five vessels, one of Roman Conquest date, and all of which were locally made. One of the vessels within this ditch was drilled, perhaps indicating some ritual association (Appendix 4, Figure 13). Animal bone was also retrieved from the fill of this ditch, including horse, sheep or goat and ox (Appendix 7), and this may indicate domestic activity nearby. The north-south alignment of this ditch is similar to features identified outside the site, to both the north and south, and it may be that this represents a continuation of the field

systems and enclosures identified elsewhere.

Although no further Roman features were identified during the evaluation, a small number of additional Roman artefacts were retrieved from the site. Six pottery sherds retrieved during mechanical excavation of Trench 2 were of mixed date, some being mid to late Roman, and others of possible early to mid Roman date. In addition, a single tessera was retrieved from (067), a fill of medieval pit [065], and this may indicate the presence in the vicinity of a Roman building with a tessellated pavement. It has been suggested that a substantial building, which had fallen into disrepair by the 4th century, once existed at the Strickland Avenue/Station Road site (Lyons 2004), and a Roman villa site is located only c.700m east of the proposed development.

Medieval deposits

In total, forty sherds of medieval pottery were retrieved from the site, and the assemblage appears to largely date to the 13th century (Appendix 5). This pottery was in generally good condition, with few signs of abrasion, and indicates occupation in the vicinity of the site in this period.

Although there were no medieval features in Trench 1, three sherds of 13th-15th century pottery were retrieved from a layer of subsoil (049), and a single sherd of 13th-15th century pottery was retrieved from a fill of post-medieval pit [059].

In Trench 3, a single sherd of 12th-13th century pottery was retrieved from the fill of ditch [041]. Sherds of 12th-13th and 13th-15th century pottery were retrieved from subsoil layer (035), and a further three sherds of probable 12th-13th century date were retrieved during the machining of Trench 3.

Two medieval pits, probably used to quarry ironstone, were located in Trench 4. Undercutting was observed in some of the medieval and undated pits in Trenches 2 & 4. Lenses of redeposited natural sand and clay in the fills of each of the two medieval pits ([065] and [082]) may also indicate that they were backfilled soon after they were opened, which would support their interpretation as quarry pits. Five sherds of medieval pottery were retrieved from the fill of pit [082], whilst eleven sherds were retrieved from the secondary fill of pit [065].

Layers of subsoil were identified in each of the seven trenches on the site. Whilst several of these deposits were undated, subsoil in Trenches 1, 4 & 6 was apparently medieval, and none of the subsoil layers on the site were evidently later than medieval. The overburden across the site mainly comprised subsoil and topsoil, and its overall combined thickness ranged between 0.81m and 0.95m. At the Strickland Avenue/Station Road site, a similarly deep overburden was noted (Lyons 2004, 1). On that site, this thickness was interpreted as a post-Roman natural phenomenon, due to changes in sea level. It seems that whatever the reason for the somewhat unusual thickness of overburden, it is probable that the same processes have caused this on each of the two sites.

Northeast-southwest aligned ploughmarks were observed during machining in Trenches 2-4, in each case these being visible at the junction between deposits of topsoil and subsoil. As the subsoils on the site are apparently of medieval date, this ploughing is probably of later medieval or post-medieval date, and reflects agricultural use of this area of the site in this period.

Post-Medieval deposits

Whilst a number of post-medieval artefacts were retrieved during machining from Trenches 1-5 (Appendix 6), only one feature of this date was identified. This comprised a pit in Trench 1 [059], from which the remains of a minimum of four pig foetuses were retrieved, in addition to the hindquarters of an individual of around three and a half years old. No butchery marks were noted on these remains, and it seems likely that the remains are those of a pregnant female pig. As with the undated remains of a pig (047) in Trench 2, the bones are probably those of a diseased animal which was unfit for consumption, and so buried. Part of a moulded clay pipe bowl retrieved from the primary fill of pit [059] dates from between 1820 and 1860.

Recent deposits

Recent topsoils were identified in several trenches, in addition to several services. Other recent deposits were restricted to various surfaces reflecting the use of the site as a coal yard. These comprised the remains of an access road in Trench 1 and Carrstone hardcore, asphalt/coal and concrete surfaces in Trenches 3 & 5-7.

7. CONCLUSIONS

Archaeological investigations were undertaken at Station Road, Snettisham, because the site lay in an area of known archaeological remains spanning the prehistoric to post-medieval periods. Previous archaeological investigations a short distance to the north of the proposed development site identified Romano-British industrial activity, including the extraction and processing of ironstone and pottery manufacture. Cropmarks thought to represent a Roman and post-Roman field system are located immediately to the

south of the site.

A single flint tool retrieved during the evaluation indicates prehistoric activity in the vicinity of the site.

Whilst trial trenching revealed only a single early Roman feature, this ditch may be a continuation of the field system known to exist to the south of the site, and finds of early to later Roman date indicate the proximity of the site to areas which were occupied in this period. The environmental remains retrieved from the site are similar to the assemblages from the area of industrial activity to the north, and it may be that these activities extended into the development site itself, although there is relatively little in the way of industrial residue. A single tessera was retrieved from the site, and may indicate the presence of a Roman building with a tessellated pavement in the vicinity.

A medieval ditch was identified, in addition to two medieval pits, which were probably used in quarrying the ironstone or sand. Further medieval artefacts also indicate an intensification of activity at the site in this period, with most of the medieval pottery dating to around the 13th century.

Eight further pits were identified which were of similar character to the medieval quarry pits, although these remain undated. A small number of undated linear features are of unknown function, but may represent drainage or enclosures.

Ploughmarks were visible at the junction of the topsoil and subsoil in three of the trenches, and indicate agricultural use of the site, probably in the late medieval or post-medieval periods.

The complete skeleton of a pig was retrieved which, although undated, is

likely to represent the disposal of a diseased animal. A 19th century pit also contained part of a pig which had not been butchered, and it is likely that this was also diseased.

Recent deposits were restricted to topsoils, services and surfaces associated with the most recent use of the site as a coal yard.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services would like to acknowledge the assistance of Orchid Properties Ltd who commissioned the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. Steve Malone coordinated the work and along with Tom Lane edited this report. Edwin Rose kindly permitted examination of the Norfolk Historic Environment Record.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Steve Malone
 Site Supervisor: Vicky Mellor
 Site staff: Neil Parker, Joseph Warham
 Volunteer: Kevin Elfleet
 Metal detecting: Kevin Elfleet
 Illustration: Vicky Mellor
 Pottery illustration: David Hopkins
 Finds processing: Denise Buckley
 Surveying: Steve Malone, Joseph Warham
 Photographic Reproduction: Vicky Mellor
 Post-excavation Analyst: Vicky Mellor

10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

Brown, N. and Glazebrook, J. (eds), 2000 *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties, 2. Research agenda and strategy*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers **8**

Flitcroft, M. 2001 *Excavation of a Romano-British Settlement on the A149 Snettisham Bypass, 1989* East Anglian Archaeology **93**

English Heritage, 2002, *Environmental Archaeology*, Centre for Archaeology Guidelines

Glazebrook J. (ed), 1997 *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties, 1. Resource Assessment*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers **3**

Hodge, CAH, Burton, RGO, Corbett, WM, Evans, R, and Seale, RS, 1984 *Soils and their use in Eastern England*, Soil Survey of England and Wales **13**

IFA, 1999 *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations*.

Lyons, A., 2004, *Romano-British Industrial Activity at Snettisham, Norfolk: Archaeological Investigations at Strickland Avenue and Station Road*, East Anglian Archaeology **Occasional Paper No. 18**

Norfolk Landscape Archaeology, 1998 *County Standards for Field Archaeology in Norfolk*

11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services
 DoE Department of the Environment
 IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists
 NLA Norfolk Landscape Archaeology
 OD Ordnance Datum
 (Height above sea level)
 OS Ordnance Survey
 HER Historic Environment Record

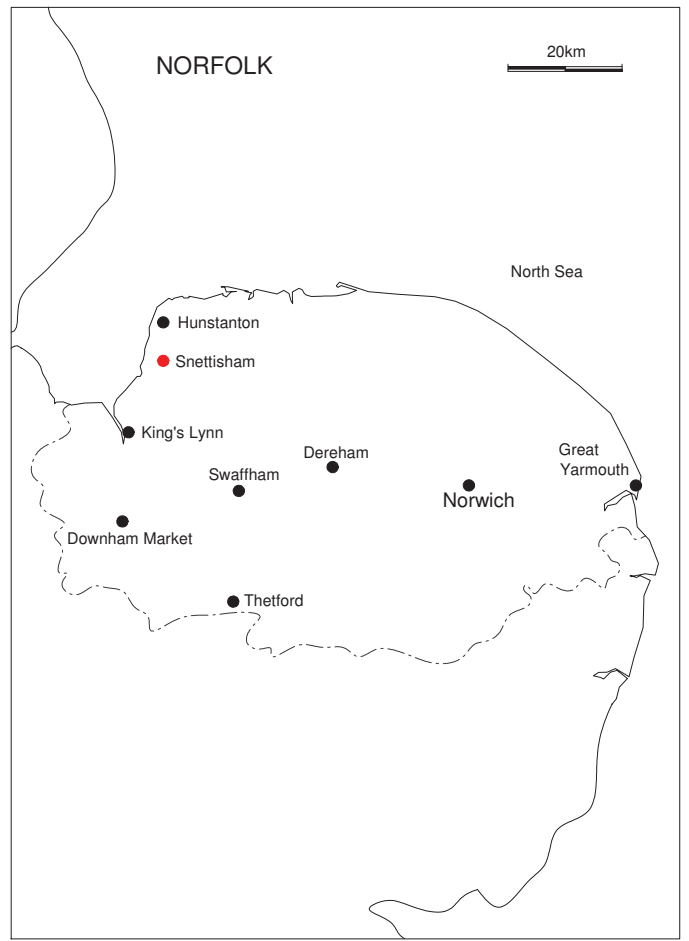


Figure 1 General Location Plan

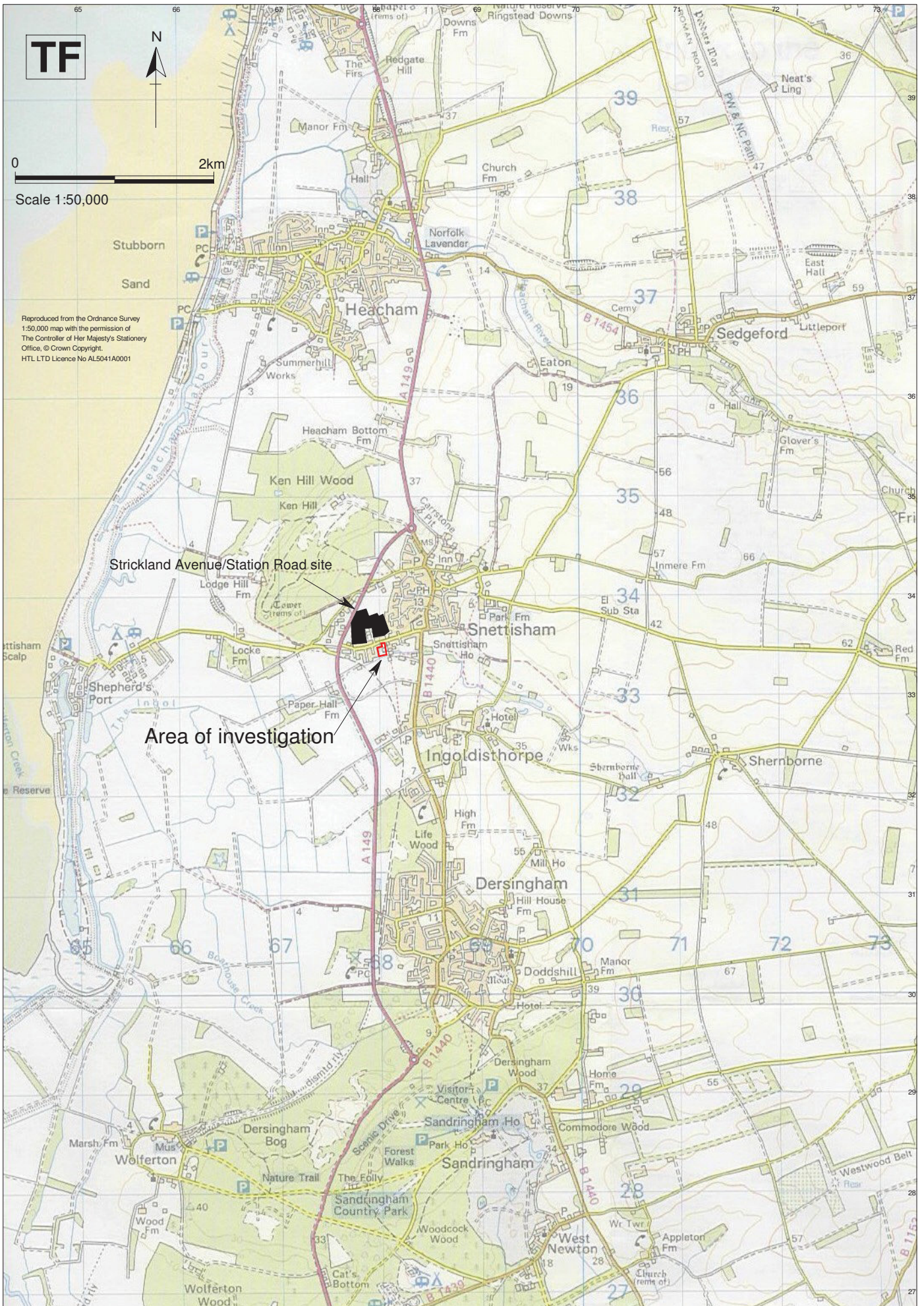


Figure 2 Site location plan

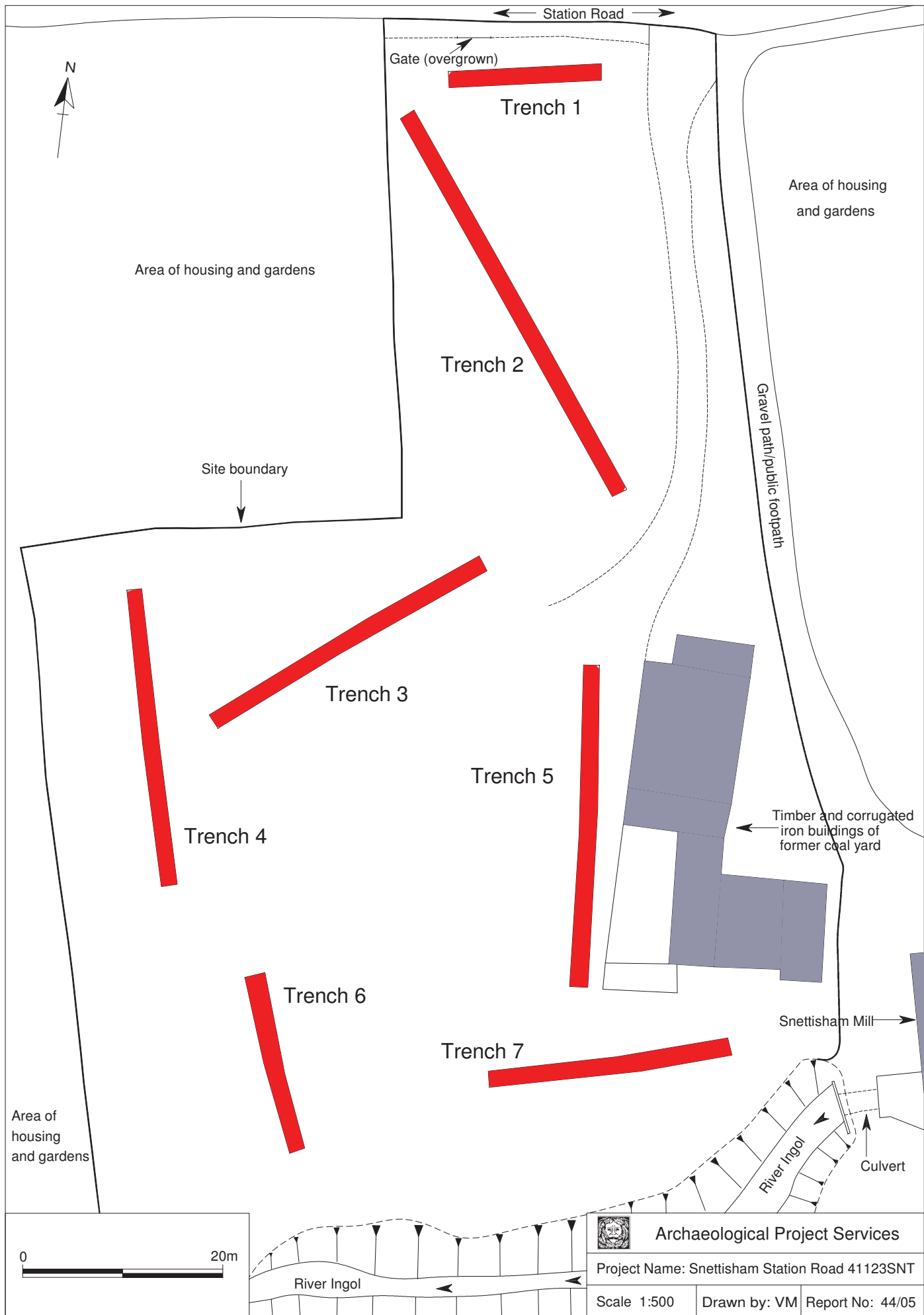


Figure 3 Trench Location Plan

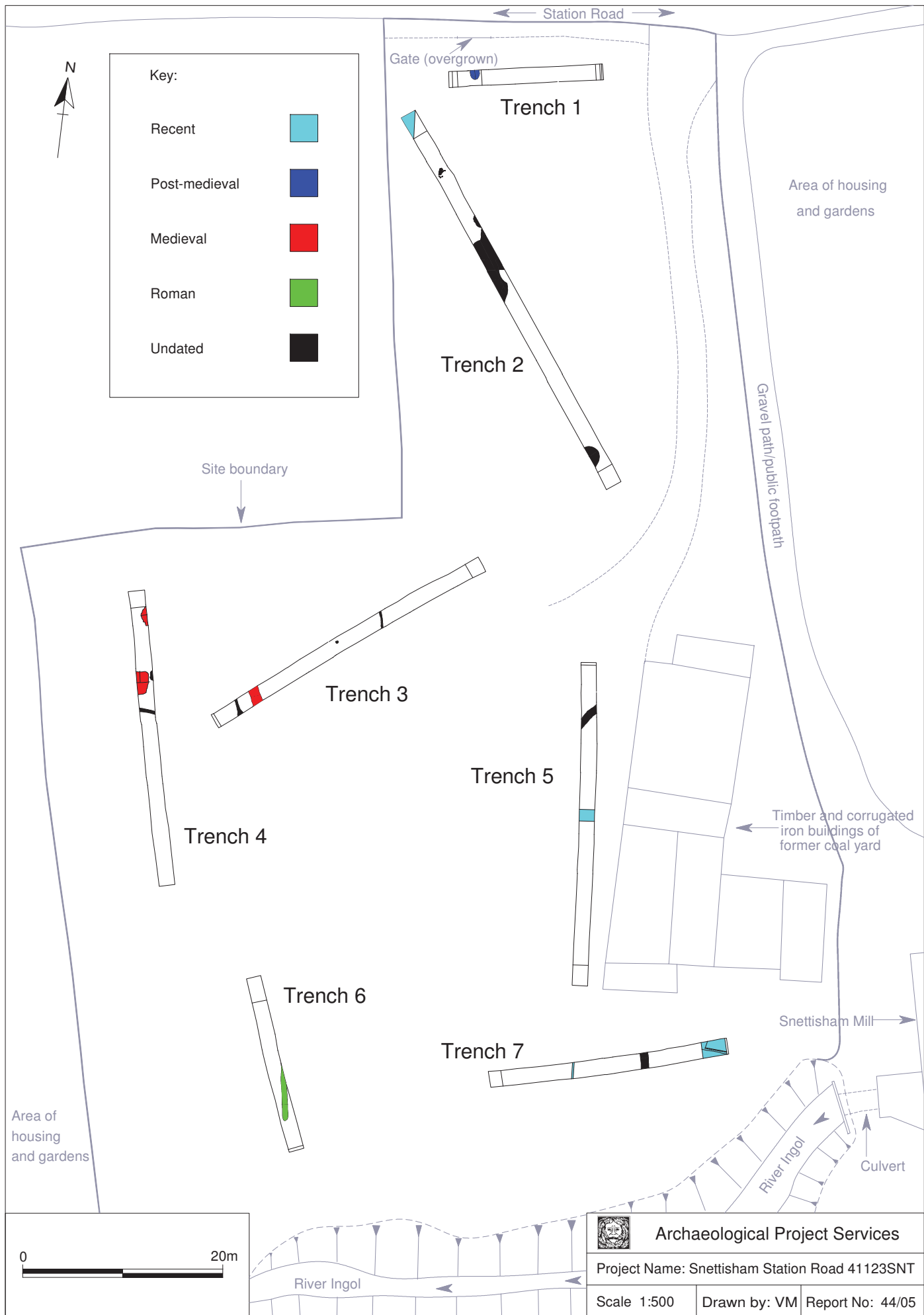


Figure 4 Phased Trench Plan

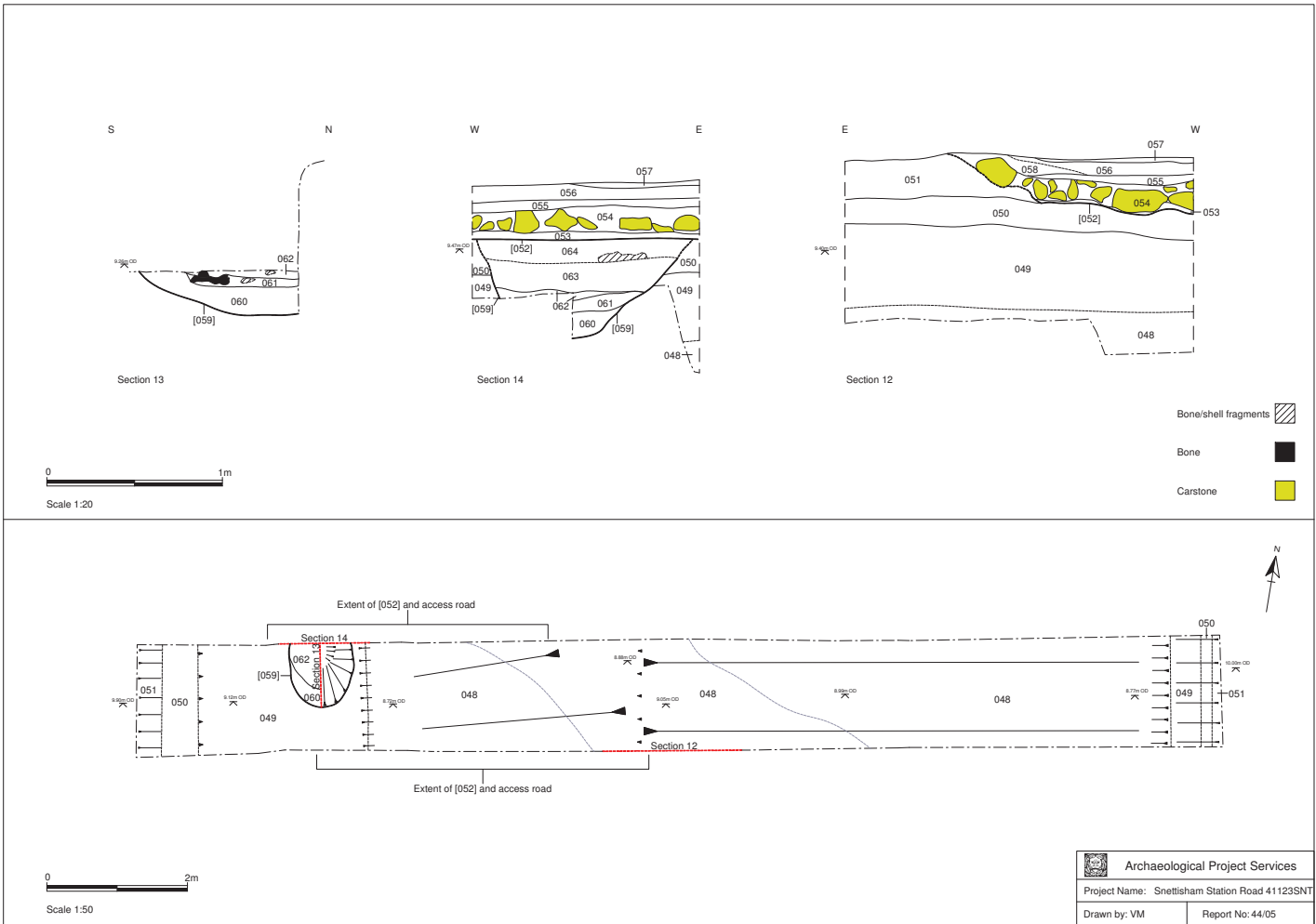


Figure 5 Trench 1 Plan and Sections

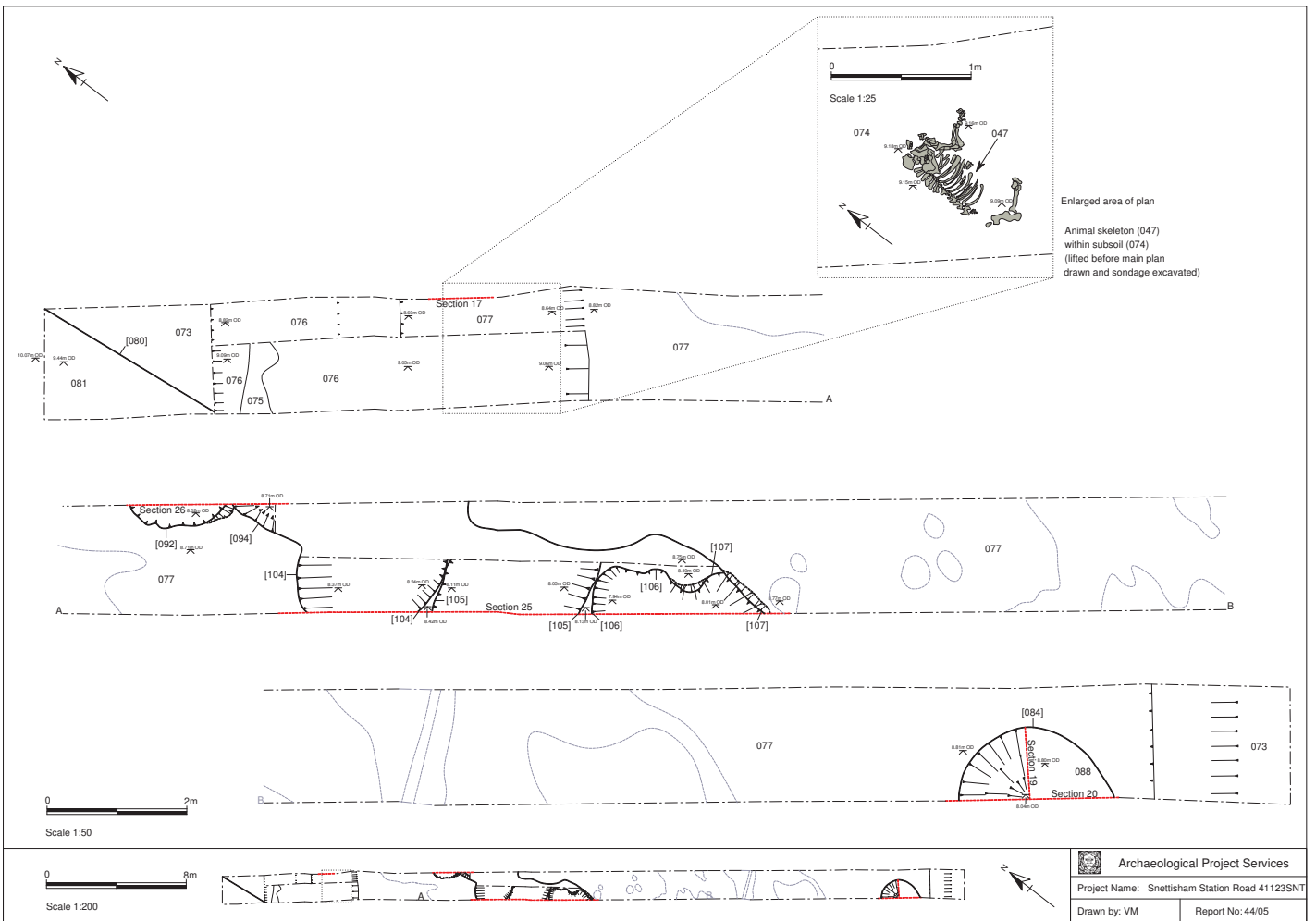



Figure 6 Trench 2 Plan

 Archaeological Project Services	
Project Name: Snettisham Station Road 41123SNT	
Drawn by: VM	Report No: 44/05

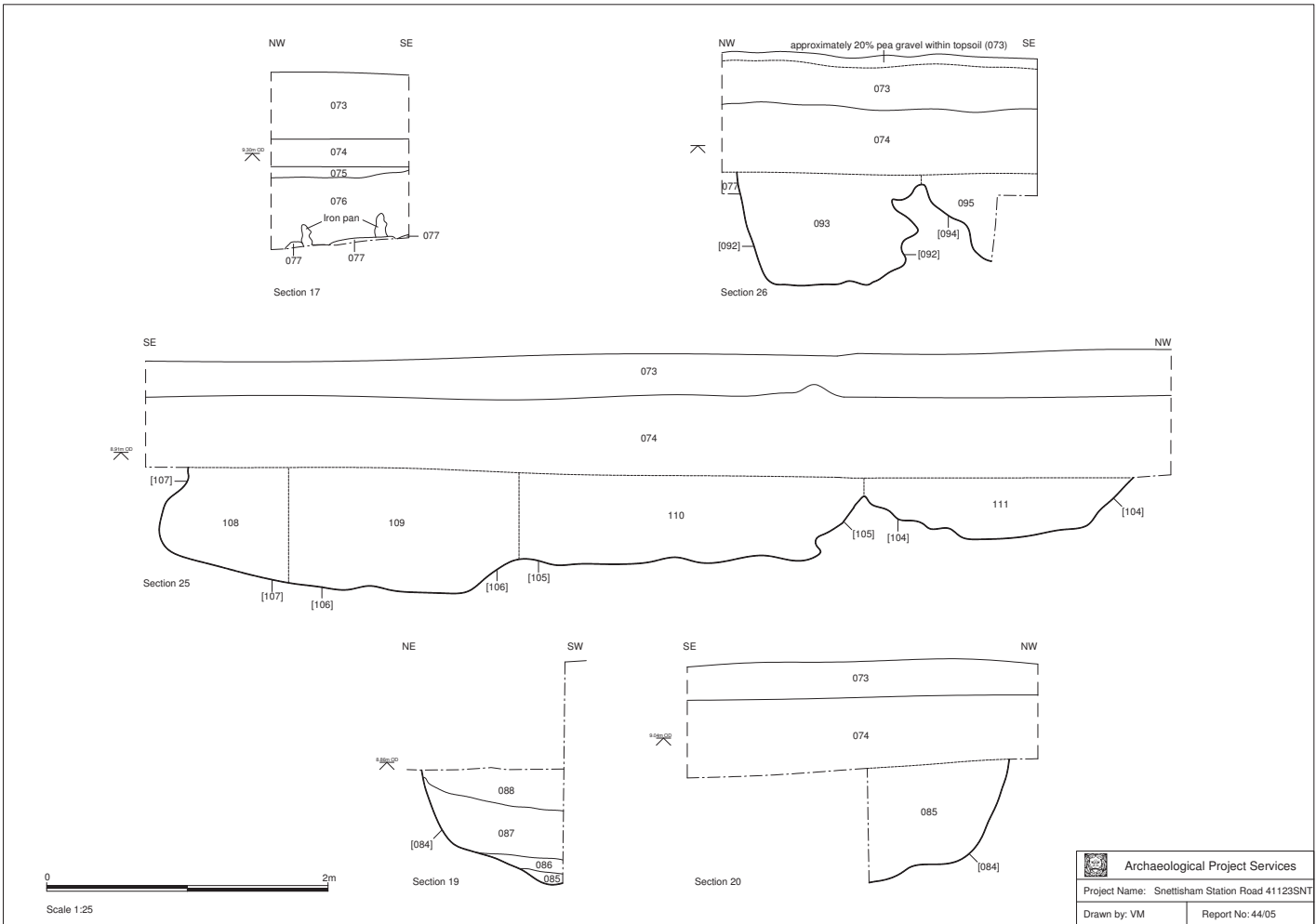



Figure 7 Trench 2 Sections

 Archaeological Project Services	
Project Name: Snettisham Station Road 41123SNT	
Drawn by: VM	Report No: 44/05

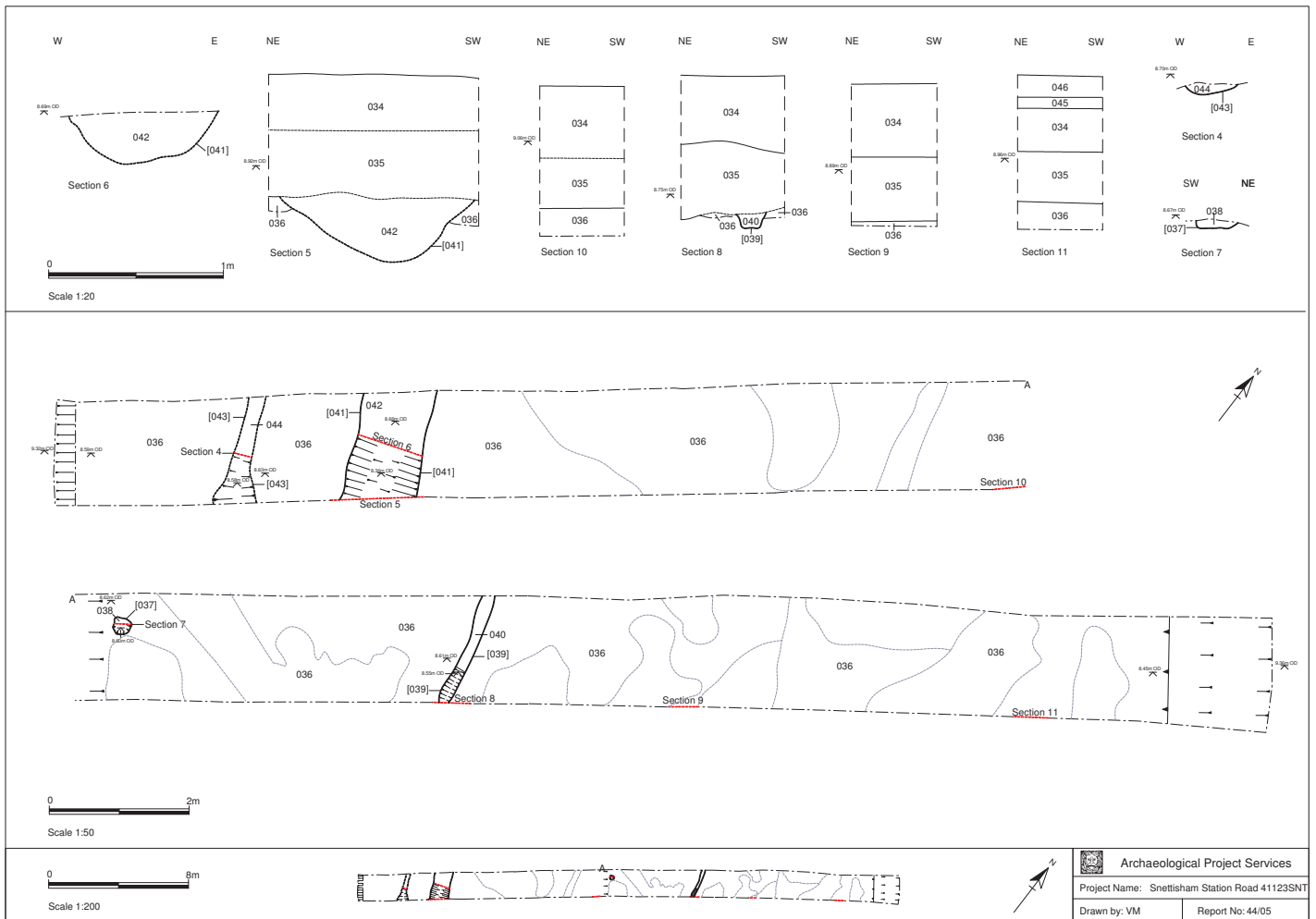


Figure 8 Trench 3 Plans and Sections

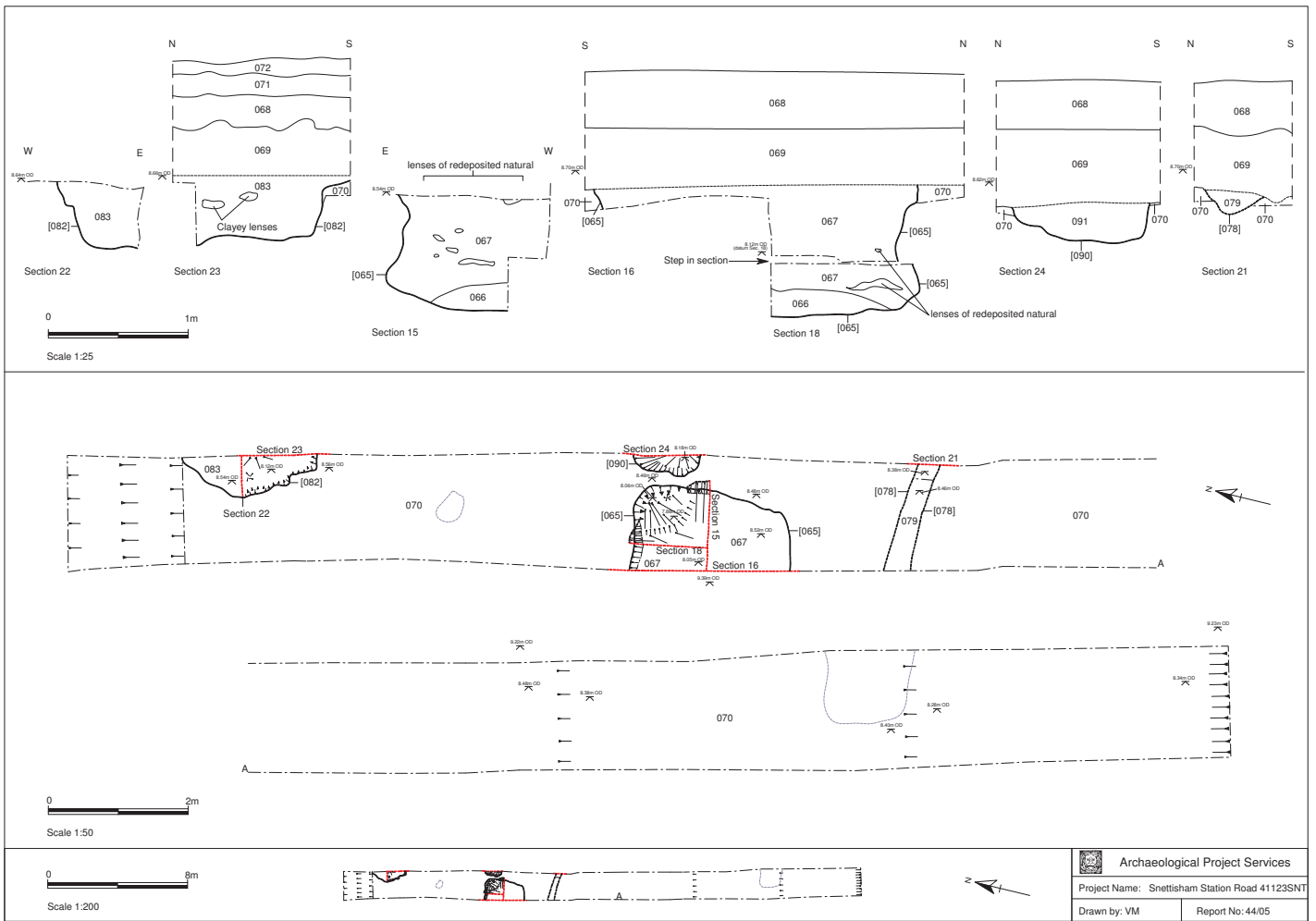


Figure 9 Trench 4 Plan and Sections

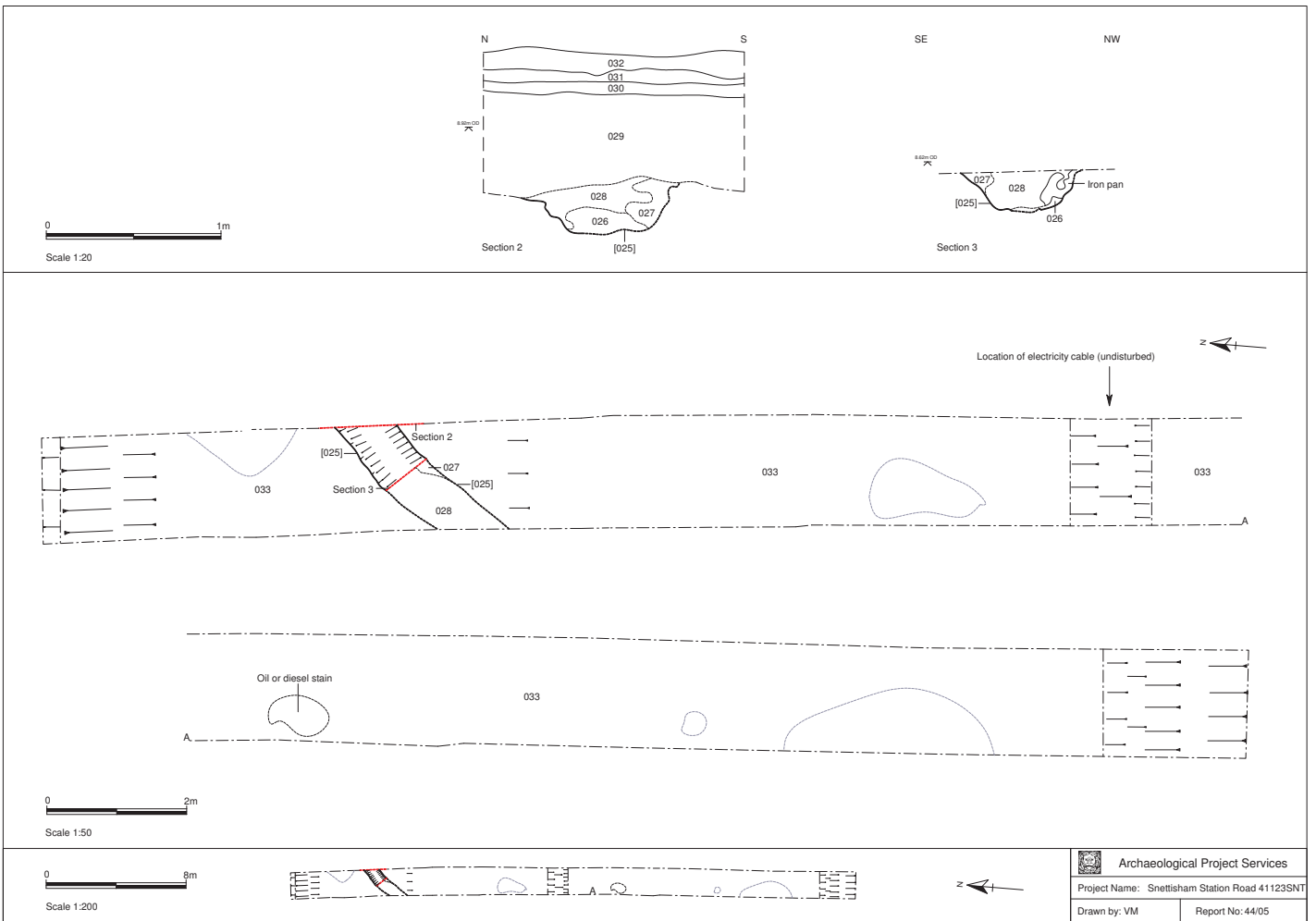


Figure 10 Trench 5 Plan and Sections

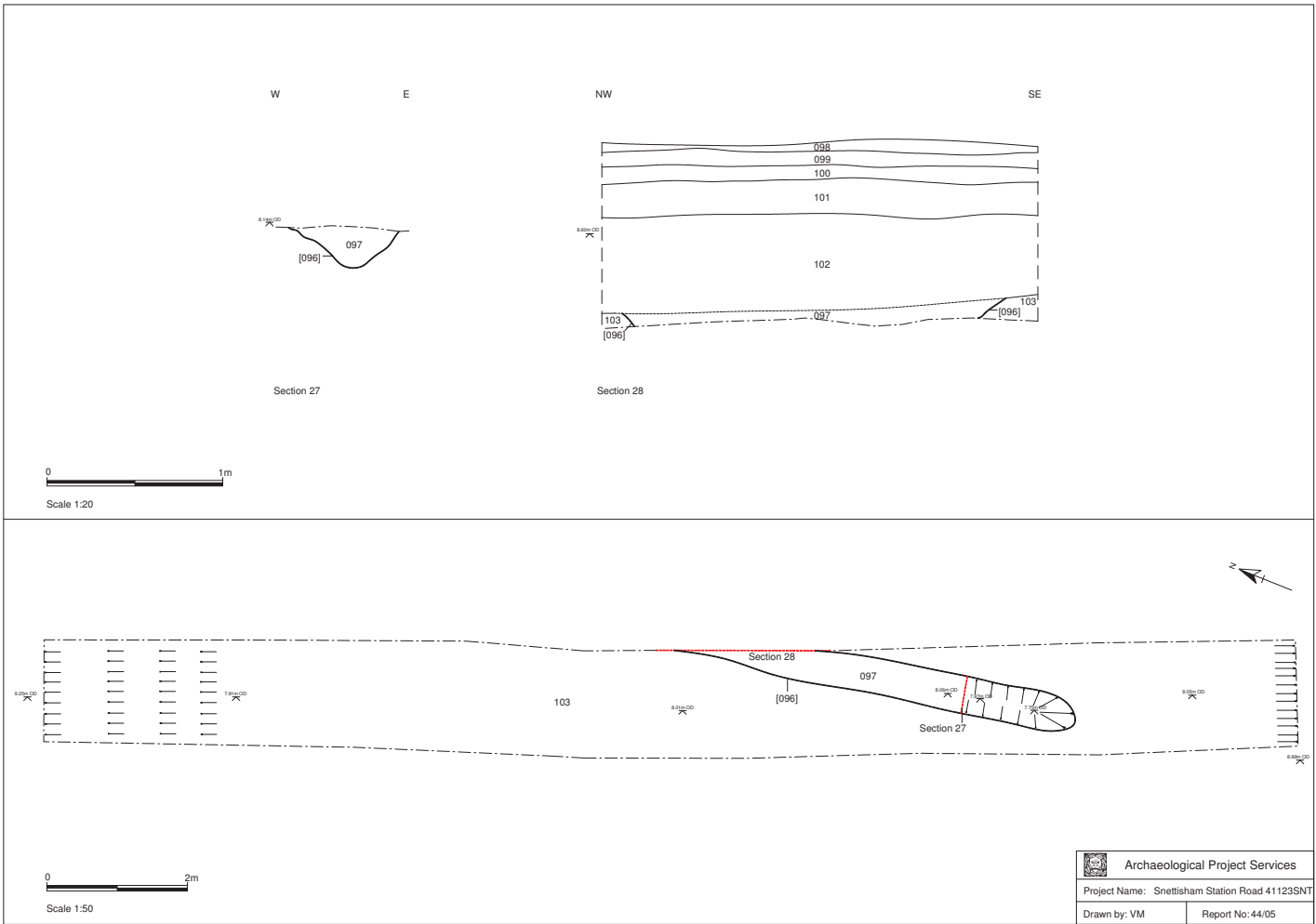



Figure 11 Trench 6 Plan and Sections

 Archaeological Project Services	
Project Name: Snettisham Station Road 41123SNT	
Drawn by: VM	Report No: 44/05

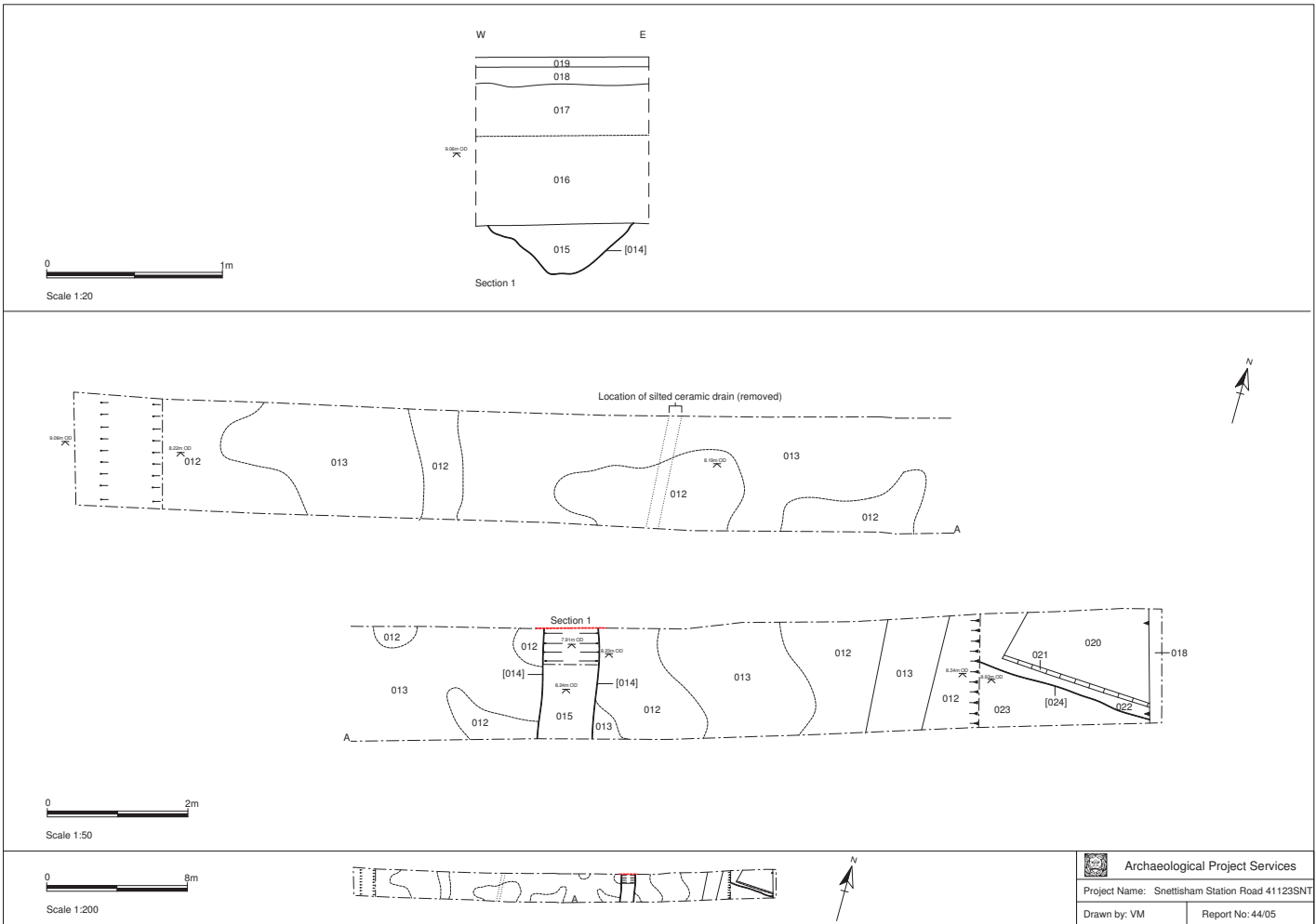


Figure 12 Trench 7 Plan and Sections

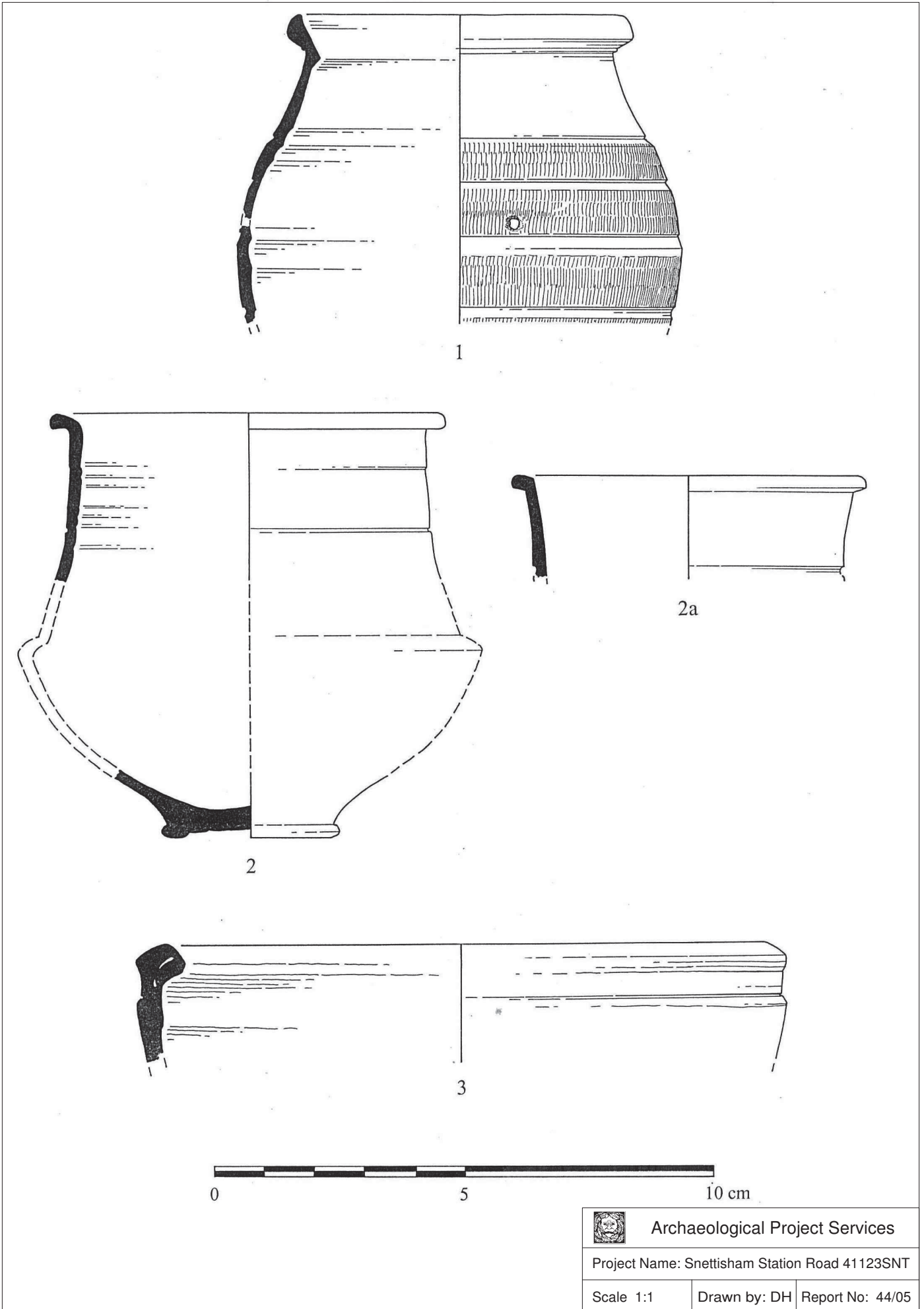


Figure 13 Drawing of Roman pottery from ditch [096]



Plate 1 General view of the site from northern end of Trench 4, looking east and south



Plate 2 General view of the site from southeastern end of Trench 2 showing housing on Station Road, looking northwest



Plate 3 General view of the site from northern end of Trench 6 showing Trenches 5 & 7 and buildings of former coal yard, Snettisham Mill visible at far right, looking northeast



Plate 4 Trench 1, Post-medieval pit [059] and road (054) etc., Section 14, looking north



Plate 5 Trench 2, Animal skeleton (047), looking west



Plate 6 Trench 2, Sondage through pits [104] – [107], looking northwest



Plate 7 Trench 2, Sondage through pits [104]-[107], Section 25, looking south



Plate 8 Trench 2, Pit [084], Section 20, looking southwest



Plate 9 Trench 3 cleaned, looking southwest



Plate 10 Trench 3, Ditch [041], Section 5, looking south



Plate 11 Trench 4, Medieval pit [065], Section 16, looking west



Plate 12 Trench 4, Medieval pit [082], Section 23, looking east



Plate 13 Trench 5 following cleaning, looking north



Plate 14 Trench 5, probable natural feature [025], Section 2, looking east



Plate 15 Trench 6, Roman ditch terminus [096], Section 27, looking north

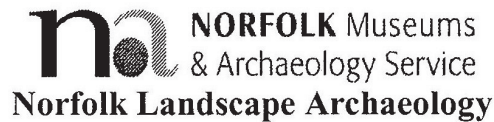


Plate 16 Trench 7, possible linear or natural feature [014], Section 1, looking north

Appendix 1

NORFOLK LANDSCAPE ARCHAEOLOGY BRIEF

*Brief for Snettisham, West of Mill View Cottage, Station Road
Application 2/02/0028/F*



BRIEF FOR
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION BY TRIAL TRENCHING
OF

LAND WEST OF MILLVIEW COURT STATION ROAD SHETTISHAM NORFOLK

PLANNING AUTHORITY: Borough Council of King's Lynn & West Norfolk

PLANNING APPLICATION NO.: 2/02/0028/F

NORFOLK SITES AND
MONUMENTS RECORD NO.: various adjacent

SMR NO. FOR THIS PROJECT: To be issued

GRID REFERENCE: TF 68029 33492

MAP EXTRACT ATTACHED: Yes

DEVELOPMENT PROPOSAL: 19 houses and garages

AREA: See plan

CURRENT LAND USE: Coal yard

ISSUED BY: David Gurney
Principal Landscape Archaeologist
Norfolk Landscape Archaeology
Union House, Gressenhall
Dereham, Norfolk NR20 4DR
Tel: 01362 861187
Fax: 01362 860951

DATE: 8th July 2002



If you would like this document in large print, audio, Braille, alternative format or in a different language please contact David Gurney on 01362 869280.

Summary

The development proposal affects a site of archaeological interest and potential, especially for the Roman period.

Planning Permission has been or may be granted subject to a condition for a Programme of Archaeological Work (hereafter PoAW). Trial trenching is required to determine the presence/absence, date, extent, state of preservation and significance of any archaeological layers or subsoil archaeological features. This Evaluation may indicate a need for a further phase of Archaeological Excavation or an Archaeological Watching Brief during the development if features of importance are found and these cannot be preserved *in situ*.

Archaeological Contractors are reminded that they should submit a copy of their Method Statement or Specification to Norfolk Landscape Archaeology (NLA) for approval, *before* costs are prepared for commissioning clients, in line with the Institute of Field Archaeologists' guidance.

1. Policy Background.

The relevant planning policies can be found in :-

The Borough of King's Lynn and West Norfolk's *King's Lynn & West Norfolk Local Plan Adopted Version* (November 1998), policies 4 / 9-11.

Norfolk County Council's *Norfolk Structure Plan Deposit Version* (January 1998), policy ENV 12.

and

The Department of the Environment's *Planning Policy Guidance 16, Archaeology and Planning* (November 1990).

2. Archaeological Background.

The development proposal affects a site of archaeological interest and potential, especially for the Roman period. A site just to the north of the area of the proposed development has been subject to trial trenching, geophysical survey and excavation, revealing numerous features of Roman date, including pottery kilns, burials, roads, ditches and evidence of industrial activities. It is probable that the settlement extends into this area.

3. Planning Background.

Planning Permission has been or may be granted, subject to a condition for a PoAW. This Brief provides an outline of the first phase of the PoAW, the results of which will be assessed by NLA to determine whether further investigations (excavation) are necessary should archaeological remains be found to exist on the site and these cannot be preserved *in situ*.

4. Requirement for Work.

Trial trenching (5%) is required to recover as much information as possible on the extent, date, phasing, character, function, status and significance of the site. The states of preservation of archaeological features or deposits within the area indicated should be determined.

The Archaeological Contractor will prepare a Method Statement or Specification for this phase of the PoAW and submit this to NLA for approval *before* costs are prepared for the commissioning client. The PoAW will include, as appropriate, background research, fieldwork, assessment, analysis, preparation of report, publication and deposition of the project archive.

The archaeological research aims and objectives of the project will be clearly stated, and the Method Statement or Specification will demonstrate how these will be met. Appropriate reference will be made to the following documents:-

Glazebrook, J. (ed) 1997, *Research and Archaeology: a Framework for the Eastern Counties, 1. Resource assessment* (E. Anglian Archaeol. Occ. Pap. 3).

Brown, N. and Glazebrook, J. (eds), 2000, *Research and Archaeology: a Framework for the Eastern Counties, 2. Research agenda and strategy* (E. Anglian Archaeol. Occ. Pap. 8).

Norfolk Landscape Archaeology supports the pilot stage of the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) project. In order that a record is made of all archaeological events within the county occurring through the planning system the contractor is required to input details of this project online at the following internet address: ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis.

5. Standards.

Method Statements or Specifications prepared by Archaeological Consultants or Contractors should state that all works will be carried out in full accordance with the *County Standards for Field Archaeology in Norfolk* (NLA 1998) unless otherwise stipulated. Where alternative approaches or techniques are proposed,

these should not be employed without the prior written approval of NLA.

Contractors who have not yet worked in Norfolk but who wish to tender for a project may obtain a copy of the *Standards* by writing to the Principal Landscape Archaeologist.

For Trial Trenching projects, the following sections of the *Standards* document are especially relevant:-

1	General Requirement
2.1-2.2	Background Research
4.1-4.23	Trial Trenching and Area Excavation
5	On-Site Recording
6	Finds and Conservation
7	Palaeoenvironmental
8.1-8.11, 8.18-8.26	Reports
9	Project Review
10	Archives

Archaeological Contractors should note that the *Standards* document stipulates basic *methodological* standards. It is considered axiomatic that all contractors will strive to achieve the highest possible *qualitative* standards, with the application of the most advanced and appropriate techniques possible within a context of continuous improvement aimed at maximising the recovery of archaeological data and contributing to the development of a greater understanding of Norfolk's historic environment. Monitoring officers will seek and expect clear evidence of commitment to the historic resource of Norfolk, with specifications being drawn up within a context of added value.

6. Other matters

Archaeological Contractors are reminded that they should submit a copy of their Method Statement or Specification to NLA for approval, *before* costs are prepared for commissioning clients, in line with the Institute of Field Archaeologists' guidance.

The Method Statement or Specification should indicate the number of person days allocated to the fieldwork stage of the project.

NLA will be responsible for monitoring progress and standards throughout the project. The archaeological contractor will give NLA not less than two week's written notice of the commencement of the work so that arrangements for monitoring the project can be made.

Trenches must not be backfilled without the agreement of NLA.

*Brief for Snettisham, West of Mill View Cottage, Station Road
Application 2/02/0028/F*

Any subsequent variation to a Detailed Project Specification or Method Statement must be agreed with NLA prior to its implementation.

This brief is valid for a period of one year from the date of issue. After that time, it may need to be revised to take account of new discoveries, changes in policy or the introduction of new working practices or techniques.

The Archaeological Contractor will provide NLA with four copies of the report. Three copies of the report will be sent to the Principal Landscape Archaeologist at Norfolk Landscape Archaeology, Union House, Gressenhall, Dereham, Norfolk NR20 4DR.

The fourth copy of the report will be sent directly to P. Murphy, English Heritage Regional Advisor for Archaeological Science, Centre for East Anglian Studies, University of East Anglia, Norwich NR4 7TJ.

LIST OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTRACTORS

This list contains details of archaeological contractors who may be prepared to work in Norfolk. It is not comprehensive, nor is the inclusion of a contractor any guarantee of approval or quality of work. In considering an archaeological contractor for any particular project, the ability of the contractor to undertake the project successfully will be the most important consideration, regardless of their inclusion or not on this list. Attention is drawn to Section 5 of the Brief (above). Contractors based in Norfolk are shown in bold.

The criteria for inclusion on the list are:-

- demonstrable ability to deal with local circumstances
- the successful completion of a project in Norfolk within the last three years
- at least three projects which have been monitored against the *County Standards for Field Archaeology in Norfolk* (1998) and approved.

Norfolk Archaeological Unit
Spire House
13-15 Cathedral Street
Norwich NR1 1LU
Tel: 01603 878200

Soke Archaeological Services
Flag Fen Excavation
Fourth Drove, Fengate
Peterborough PE1 5UR
Tel: 01733 893455

Archaeological Project Services
The Old School, Cameron Street
Heckington, Sleaford
Lincs NG34 9RW
Tel: 01529 461618

RPS Consultants
The Old Barn, Deanes Close
Steventon, Abingdon
Oxon OX13 6SY
Tel: 01235 821888

Cambridge Archaeological Unit
Department of Archaeology
Downing Street
Cambridge CB2 3DZ
Tel: 01223 327802

Details of other archaeological contractors may be found in the Institute of Field Archaeologists Yearbook & Directory, available from the I.F.A., University of Reading, 2 Earley Gate, PO Box 239, Reading RG6 6AU (tel/fax 0118 931 6446).

NOTE: The list is supplied on the strict basis that it sets out Archaeological Contractors who have met the criteria defined above. It is not an approved list nor intended to be so. Norfolk County Council its servants or agents accept no responsibility in any form whatsoever, whether direct or indirect, for any loss or damage however caused in using the services of any of the contractors listed.

NOTES FOR APPLICANTS/DEVELOPERS

NLA is responsible for safeguarding the County's archaeological heritage. NLA is consulted by Planning Authorities and provides advice on archaeological work that may be required as a result of development proposals. Early consultation is vital. You need to know as soon as possible if a development site is of archaeological interest. Contact NLA at the earliest opportunity.

An Archaeological Project will usually consist of one or more of the following:-

Desk-based assessment: a report drawing together existing information about a site from a wide range of sources.

Survey: usually fieldwalking and metal-detecting, sometimes non-intrusive geophysical surveys (e.g. magnetometer survey)

Evaluation: survey and/or trial-trenching or test-pitting, intended to be a low-key and low-cost assessment of a site.

Excavation: larger-scale excavation

Watching brief or monitoring: the presence of an archaeologist during the development to record any features exposed

Post-excavation: analysis, and the preparation of a report and archive of records and finds at the end of any archaeological project

A phased approach to fieldwork is frequently adopted, with one stage leading on to another (if necessary) after each phase is reported upon and reviewed.

If an evaluation is required or if Planning Permission is granted subject to a condition for a programme of archaeological work, NLA will provide a **Brief** for the archaeological project. This outline of the project is forwarded to you by NLA or the Planning Authority.

You should then ask one or more Archaeological Contractors to prepare a **Method Statement** or **Specification** which will detail how the project is to be undertaken, and how the brief will be fulfilled. This will be sent to NLA for approval on behalf of the Planning Authority, after which the Contractor will give you details of costs.

NLA does not see Contractors' costings, nor do we give advice on the costs of archaeological projects. This is between you and the archaeological contractor(s). You may wish to obtain a number of quotations or to employ the services of an archaeological consultant.

For further information or advice contact:

Norfolk Landscape Archaeology
Union House, Gressenhall, Dereham, Norfolk NR20 4DR
Tel: 01362 861187 Fax: 01362 860951

Appendix 2

SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *This document comprises a specification for archaeological field evaluation of land west of Millview Court, Station Road, Snettisham, Norfolk.*
- 1.2 *The site lies within an area of archaeological interest and potential especially for the Roman period. A large number of sites are known in the vicinity with major sites known and excavated on the line of the bypass and within the town.*
- 1.3 *A planning application has been submitted for residential development on the site. Permission is subject to a condition for a programme of archaeological work. Trial trenching is required as a first phase of these works.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the results of the investigation. The report will consist of a text describing and interpreting the archaeological deposits located during the trenching. The text will be supported by illustrations and photographs.*

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for the archaeological field evaluation of land west of Millview Court, Station Road, Snettisham, Norfolk.
- 2.2 The document contains the following parts:
 - 2.2.1 Overview
 - 2.2.2 The archaeological and natural setting
 - 2.2.3 Stages of work and methodologies to be used
 - 2.2.4 List of specialists
 - 2.2.5 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project

3 SITE LOCATION

- 3.1 Snettisham is located approximately 18km north of King's Lynn in the King's Lynn and West Norfolk district of the county. The site lies in the southwest of the village on the south side of Station Road at National Grid Reference TF 6803 3349.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 A Planning Application, No. 2/02/0028/F, has been submitted for residential development on the site. A brief for a programme of trial trenching has been produced by the Principal Landscape Archaeologist, Norfolk Landscape Archaeology. The trial trenching may indicate a need for further investigation if significant remains are found and these cannot be preserved *in situ*.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 Snettisham lies on the edge of a northern extension to the silt skirtlands of the Fens between the Carstone and chalk uplands to the east and the mud flats of the wash to the west. The site lies to the southwest of the village centre at c. 10m O.D. on land sloping south down to the River Ingol. Local soils are sandy soils of the Blackwood Association (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 127) developed on

the Cretaceous Greensand.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 6.1 Snettisham lies in an area of considerable archaeological interest and potential, especially for the Roman period. Numerous sites and findspots are recorded in the area in the Norfolk Sites and Monuments Record. Major sites are known and have been excavated on the line of the Snettisham bypass (Flitcroft 2001) and at Station Road/Strickland Avenue just to the north. Here, numerous features of Roman date were revealed, including pottery kilns, burials, roads, ditches and evidence of industrial activities. It is possible that the settlement extends into the area of the proposed development.
- 6.2 The Ingol valley appears to have been intensively occupied with cropmarks of small rectangular fields and settlement enclosures interspersed with linear tracks. Cropmark and geophysical survey evidence show that elements of this field system exist only a short way to the south and east and probably extended as far as the development site. Roman material was also picked up during fieldwalking of the bypass route to the east. The need for further study into rural settlement in the period has been identified as being of regional significance in the archaeological research frameworks for East Anglia (Glazebrook 1997; Brown and Glazebrook 2000).

7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 7.1 The aim of the work will be to establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains on site to determine the need, or otherwise, for further archaeological investigations or preservation measures.
- 7.2 The objectives of the work will be to:
- 7.2.1 Determine the date of the archaeological remains present on the site.
 - 7.2.2 Determine the likely extent and spatial arrangement of archaeological remains present within the site.
 - 7.2.3 Establish the character of archaeological remains that may be present within the site.
 - 7.2.4 Determine the state of preservation of archaeological remains in the area.
 - 7.2.5 Determine the extent to which the surrounding archaeological remains extend into the site.
 - 7.2.6 Identify the way in which the archaeological remains identified fit into the pattern of occupation and land-use in the surrounding landscape.

8 TRIAL TRENCHING

- 8.1 Reasoning for this technique
- 8.1.1 Trial trenching enables the *in situ* determination of the sequence, date, nature, depth, environmental potential and density of archaeological features present on the site.
 - 8.1.2 The trial trenching will consist of the excavation of a 5% sample of the development area. Eight trenches 25m x 1.6m will be located around the site at suitable locations. Should archaeological deposits extend below 1.2m depth then the trench widths may be extended and the sides stepped in, or shored, as appropriate. In some instances where hand excavation is impractical, augering may be used to determine the depth of deposits.
- 8.2 General Considerations
- 8.2.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the evaluation.

- 8.2.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practice issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA). Archaeological Project Services is an IFA registered archaeological organisation (no. 21).
- 8.2.3 All work will be carried out in accordance with the *County Standards for Field Archaeology in Norfolk, 1998*, and any revisions of such received up to the acceptance of this specification.
- 8.2.4 Any artefacts found during the investigation and thought to be 'treasure' as defined by the Treasure Act 1996, will be removed from site to a secure store and the discovery promptly reported to the appropriate coroner's office.
- 8.2.5 Excavation of the archaeological features exposed will only be undertaken as far as is required to determine their date, sequence, density and nature. Not all archaeological features exposed will necessarily be excavated. However, the evaluation will, as far as is reasonably practicable, determine the level of the natural deposits to ensure that the depth of the archaeological sequence present on the site is established.
- 8.2.6 Open trenches will be marked by hazard tape attached to road irons or similar poles. Subject to the consent of the archaeological curator, and following the appropriate recording, the trenches, particularly those of excessive depth, will be backfilled as soon as possible to minimise any health and safety risks.
- 8.2.7 The trenches, all exposed surfaces, excavation horizons, and spoil, will be regularly and repeatedly metal-detected to ensure optimum recovery of artefacts. Any identified artefacts will be excavated from its parent context in normal stratigraphic sequence.
- 8.2.8 Prior to commencement of site operations, Archaeological Project Services will liaise with the Norfolk SMR to ensure that the Site Code and Context Numbering system is compatible with the Norfolk SMR.
- 8.3 Methodology
- 8.3.1 All excavation will be undertaken by hand to enable the identification and analysis of the archaeological features exposed.
- 8.3.2 A metal detector will be used during normal hand excavation in order to maximise artefact retrieval. The spoil heap will also be scanned with a metal detector.
- 8.3.3 Investigation of the features will be undertaken only as far as required to determine their date, form and function. The work will consist of half- or quarter-sectioning of features as required and, where appropriate, the removal of layers. Should features be located which may be worthy of preservation *in situ*, excavation will be limited to the absolute minimum, (*ie* the minimum disturbance) necessary to interpret the form, function and date of the features.
- 8.3.4 The archaeological features encountered will be recorded on Archaeological Project Services pro-forma context record sheets. The system used is the single context method by which individual archaeological units of stratigraphy are assigned a unique record number and are individually described and drawn. All context and site numbering used will be compatible with the Norfolk Sites and Monuments Record.
- 8.3.5 Plans of features will be drawn at a scale of 1:20 and sections at a scale of 1:10. Should individual features merit it, they will be drawn at a larger scale.
- 8.3.6 Throughout the duration of the investigation a photographic record consisting of black and white prints (reproduced as contact sheets) and colour slides will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:

- the site before the commencement of field operations.
 - the site during work to show specific stages of work, and the layout of the archaeology within individual trenches.
 - individual features and, where appropriate, their sections.
 - groups of features where their relationship is important.
 - the site on completion of field work
- 8.3.7 Should human remains be encountered, they will be left *in situ* with excavation being limited to the identification and recording of such remains. The archaeological curator, local environmental health department and, if appropriate, the coroner and the police will be informed. If removal proves necessary, appropriate Home Office licences will be obtained and before excavation of human remains commences.
- 8.3.8 Finds collected during the fieldwork will be bagged and labelled according to the individual deposit from which they were recovered, ready for later washing and analysis. All finds work will be carried out to accepted professional standards and the Institute of Field Archaeologists *Guidelines for Finds Work* (1992).
- 8.3.9 Conservation of artefacts will be carried out by Lincoln City and County Museum. The resources available for conservation is dependent on the quantity and type of artefacts recovered from the site.
- 8.3.10 The spoil generated during the evaluation will be mounded along the edges of the trial trenches for subsequent backfilling.
- 8.3.11 The precise location of the trenches within the site and the location of site recording grid will be established by tape survey to established features recorded on Ordnance Survey maps.
- 8.3.12 Samples will be taken from all waterlogged feature fills. Otherwise, samples will be taken from primary and secondary fills of ditches and pits, the level of sampling being appropriate to the content of the individual feature. Samples will be retained from approximately 50% of half-sectioned postholes. All sampling will follow the procedures in *A Guide to Sampling Archaeological Deposits for Environmental Analysis* (Murphy and Wiltshire 1994).
- 8.3.13 Representative samples of structural masonry will be retained. The retention of unworked structural stone and plain ashlar will be determined by the number of geological types present. All dressed, inscribed or moulded stone masonry will be retained except where there are logistical, or archaeological considerations, not to do so.

9 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

- 9.1 If relevant, during the evaluation specialist advice may be obtained from an environmental archaeologist. If necessary, the specialist will visit the site and will prepare a report detailing the nature of the environmental material present on the site and its potential for additional analysis should further stages of archaeological work be required. The results of any such specialist's assessment will be incorporated into the final report.

10 POST-EXCAVATION AND REPORT

10.1 Stage 1

- 10.1.1 On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the trial trenching will be checked and ordered to ensure that they form a uniform sequence constituting a level II archive. A stratigraphic matrix of the archaeological deposits

and features present on the site will be prepared. All photographic material will be catalogued: the colour slides will be labelled and mounted on appropriate hangers and the black and white contact prints will be labelled, in both cases the labelling will refer to schedules identifying the subject/s photographed.

10.1.2 All finds recovered during the trial trenching will be washed, marked, bagged and labelled according to the individual deposit from which they were recovered. Any finds requiring specialist treatment and conservation will be sent to the Conservation Laboratory at the City and County Museum.

10.2 Stage 2

10.2.1 Detailed examination of the stratigraphic matrix to enable the determination of the various phases of activity on the site.

10.2.2 Finds will be sent to specialists for identification and dating.

10.3 Stage 3

10.3.1 On completion of stage 2, a report detailing the findings of the evaluation will be prepared. This will consist of:

- A non-technical summary of the findings of the evaluation.
- A description of the archaeological setting of the site - to include results of desktop research into the history and former land-use of the site.
- Description of the topography and geology of the evaluation area
- Description of the methodologies used during the evaluation and discussion of their effectiveness in the light of the findings of the investigation.
- Text describing the findings of the evaluation.
- Plans of the trenches showing the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.
- Sections of the trenches and archaeological features.
- Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed and their context within the surrounding landscape.
- Specialist reports on the finds from the site.
- Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features.
- A consideration of the significance of the archaeological remains encountered, in local, regional and national terms.

11 **ARCHIVE**

11.1 The documentation, finds, photographs and other records and materials generated during the evaluation will be sorted and ordered in accordance with the procedures in the Society of Museum Archaeologists' document *Transfer of Archaeological Archives to Museums* (1994), and any additional local requirements, for long-term storage and curation. This work will be undertaken by the Finds Supervisor, an Archaeological Assistant and the Conservator (if relevant). The archive will be deposited with the receiving museum as soon as possible after

completion of the project, and within 12 months of that completion date.

11.2 Microfilming of the archive will be carried out at Lincolnshire Archives. The silver master will be transferred to the RCHME and a diazo copy will be deposited with the Norfolk Sites and Monuments Record.

11.3 Prior to the project commencing, Norfolk Museums Service will be contacted to obtain their agreement to receipt of the project archive and to establish their requirements with regards to labelling, ordering, storage, conservation and organisation of the archive.

11.4 Upon completion and submission of the evaluation report, the landowner will be contacted to arrange legal transfer of title to the archaeological objects retained during the investigation from themselves to the receiving museum. The transfer of title will be effected by a standard letter supplied to the landowner for signature.

12 **REPORT DEPOSITION**

12.1 Copies of the evaluation report will be sent to: the client and the Principal Landscape Archaeologist, Norfolk Landscape Archaeology (4 copies); two copies for Norfolk County Sites and Monuments Record; the third for the Planning Authority; and the fourth for the English Heritage Regional Advisor for Archaeological Sciences.

13 **PUBLICATION**

13.1 A report of the findings of the investigation will be published in the journal *Norfolk Archaeology*; it is expected that the Senior Landscape Archaeologist of Norfolk Landscape Archaeology will be responsible for this. Notes or articles describing the results of the investigation will also be submitted for publication in the appropriate national journals: *Post-medieval Archaeology*, *Medieval Archaeology* and *Journal of the Medieval Settlement Research Group* for medieval and later remains, and *Britannia* for discoveries of Roman date.

14 **CURATORIAL MONITORING**

14.1 Curatorial responsibility for the project lies with Norfolk Landscape Archaeology. As much notice as possible, ideally fourteen days, will be given in writing to the curator prior to the commencement of the project to enable them to make appropriate monitoring arrangements. However, the curator will be contacted at the earliest opportunity to seek reduction, or waiving, of this notification period.

15 **VARIATIONS TO THE PROPOSED SCHEME OF WORKS**

15.1 Variations to the scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation of acceptability from the archaeological curator.

15.2 Should the archaeological curator require any additional investigation beyond the scope of the brief for works, or this specification, then the cost and duration of those supplementary examinations will be negotiated between the client and the contractor.

16 **STAFF TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT**

16.1 The work will be directed by Tom Lane MIFA, Senior Archaeologist, Heritage Lincolnshire. The on-site works will be supervised by an Archaeological Supervisor with knowledge of archaeological evaluations of this type. Archaeological excavation may be carried out by Archaeological Technicians, experienced in projects of this type.

16.2 The following organisations/persons will, in principle and if necessary, be used as subcontractors to provide the relevant specialist work and reports in respect of any objects or material recovered during the investigation that require their expert knowledge and input. Engagement of any particular specialist subcontractor is also dependent on their availability and ability to meet programming requirements.

<u>Task</u>	<u>Body to be undertaking the work</u>
Conservation	Conservation Laboratory, City and County Museum, Lincoln.
Pottery Analysis	Prehistoric: Dr D Knight, Trent and Peak Archaeological Trust Roman: B Precious, independent specialist, or local specialist if required by archaeological curator Anglo-Saxon-medieval: D Hall or H Healey independent specialists, or local specialist if required by archaeological curator.
Other Artefacts	J Cowgill, independent specialist (formerly City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit)
Human Remains Analysis	R Gowland, independent specialist
Animal Remains Analysis	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy
Environmental Analysis	Val Fryer, independent specialist
Soil Assessment	Dr Charly French, independent specialist
Pollen Assessment	Pat Wiltshire, independent specialist
Wood Assessment	Maisie Taylor, Soke Archaeological Services Ltd
Masonry/dressed stone Assessment	Jeremy Ashbee, independent specialist
Radiocarbon dating	Beta Analytic Inc., Florida, USA
Dendrochronology dating	University of Sheffield Dendrochronology Laboratory

17 **PROGRAMME OF WORKS**

17.1 The site works are timetabled to take 5-6 days with 4 staff, depending on the quantity and complexity of archaeological remains encountered. Post-excavation work is timetabled to take about 10-12 days, depending on the quantity and complexity of archaeological remains encountered.

18 **INSURANCES**

18.1 Archaeological Project Services, as part of the Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire, maintains Employers Liability insurance to £10,000,000. Additionally, the company maintains Public and Products Liability insurances, each with indemnity of £5,000,000. Copies of insurance documentation can be supplied on request.

19 **COPYRIGHT**

19.1 Archaeological Project Services shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification.

19.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.

19.3 In the case of non-satisfactory settlement of account then copyright will remain fully and

exclusively with Archaeological Project Services. In these circumstances it will be an infringement under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* for the client to pass any report, partial report, or copy of same, to any third party. Reports submitted in good faith by Archaeological Project Services to any Planning Authority or archaeological curator will be removed from said Planning Authority and/or archaeological curator. The Planning Authority and/or archaeological curator will be notified by Archaeological Project Services that the use of any such information previously supplied constitutes an infringement under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* and may result in legal action.

- 19.4 The author of any report or specialist contribution to a report shall retain intellectual copyright of their work and may make use of their work for educational or research purposes or for further publication.

20 **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

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Norfolk Landscape Archaeology, 1998 *County Standards for Field Archaeology in Norfolk*

Appendix 3

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Trench	Description	Interpretation
001	2	Animal bones retrieved during machining from animal skeleton (047)	
002	1	Bones retrieved during machining from a fill of pit [059]	
003	2	Finds retrieved during machining from fill of storm drain [080]	
004	3	Finds retrieved during machining from Trench 3	
005	3	Finds retrieved during machining from Trench 3	
006	4	Finds retrieved during machining from Trench 4	
007	-	Unstratified finds from site	
008	6	Finds retrieved during machining from Trench 6	
009	1	Finds retrieved during machining from Trench 1	
010	1	Finds retrieved during machining from layer (049)	
011	2	Finds retrieved during machining from Trench 2	
012	7	Mid to light yellow slightly clayey sand with occasional small angular stones	Natural layer
013	7	Mid brownish-yellow to mid greyish-yellow slightly silty sand with moderately frequent angular stones	Natural layer
014	7	North-south aligned linear feature, 0.82m wide and 0.30m deep, sides slightly concave to east and slightly convex to west with slightly rounded base	Probable natural feature
015	7	Mid brownish-grey sand and silt with occasional small to medium angular stones, 0.30m thick	Fill of probable natural feature [014]
016	7	Mid slightly reddish yellowish-brown coarse sandy silt with occasional small rounded and angular stones, 0.50m thick	Buried subsoil layer
017	7	Mid to dark greyish-brown sandy coarse silt with moderately frequent rounded and angular stones, 0.30m thick	Buried topsoil layer
018	7	Mid brownish-yellow sand and rounded small stones, 0.10m thick	Hardcore layer for asphalt (019)
019	7	Black asphalt, 50mm thick	Asphalt surface
020	7	Light grey concrete, 0.22m thick	Concrete surface
021	7	North-south aligned single course of bricks laid on edge and end to end	Bricks laid to retain concrete (020) during pouring
022	7	Pea gravel in various shades of browns and greys	Pea gravel spread to fill in voids next to retaining bricks (021)
023	7	Sandy silt and rubble, various shades of browns, greys and yellows	Disturbed layer probably associated with construction of concrete surface (020)
024	7	Feature, 0.11m deep and extending beyond the limit of excavation, whilst single edge present in trench is linear with a flat base	Cut for construction of concrete surface (020)

No.	Trench	Description	Interpretation
025	5	Northeast-southwest aligned linear feature, over 2.30, long, 0.80m wide and 0.25m deep with irregular edges, steep irregular sides and uneven base	Probable natural feature
026	5	Mid yellowish-brown silty medium sand, 0.18m thick, with occasional brownish-black concretions possibly of iron	Primary fill of probable natural feature [025]
027	5	Light yellowish-grey silty fine sand, 0.27m thick	A fill of probable natural feature [025]
028	5	Mid greyish-brown medium sandy silt, 0.30m thick, with occasional brownish-black concretions possibly of iron	A fill of probable natural feature [025]
029	5	Mid yellowish-reddish-brown medium sandy silt with occasional sub-angular pebbles, 0.60m thick	Buried subsoil
030	5	Dark greyish-brown medium sandy silt with moderately frequent sub-angular pebbles and grit and occasional shell, possibly cockle, 0.10m thick	Buried topsoil
031	5	Mid brownish-yellow coarse sand and rounded Carrstone pebbles 0.15m thick	Hardcore layer for asphalt and coal surface (032)
032	5	Black broken coal and asphalt, 0.20m thick	Asphalt and coal surface
033	5	Mid yellow sandy silt with occasional sub-angular pebbles	Natural layer
034	3	Dark blackish-brown sandy silt with occasional pebbles and white flecks, possibly of chalk, occasional coal or charcoal flecks and some clay, 0.43m thick	Topsoil
035	3	Dark blackish- to reddish-brown (reddish in northernmost c.10m of trench, and blackish in southernmost c.19m of trench) sand and silt with occasional concretions, possibly of iron with occasional pebbles, occasional lenses of redeposited natural (036) (indicating roots and burrows) occasional charcoal or coal, 0.40m thick	Subsoil
036	3	Light whitish-yellow, mid yellow, reddish-yellowish brown and occasionally greyish mottled variously sandy silt, silty sand, coarse sand with frequent gravel, and clayey with occasional blackish concretions of iron, especially at boundaries with subsoil (035) and features, 0.35m thick	Natural layer
037	3	Sub-circular feature 0.25m by 0.23m wide and 50mm deep with flattish base	Post hole or borehole
038	3	Dark blackish-brown silty sand with occasional coal or charcoal flecks, 50mm thick	Fill of post hole or borehole [037]
039	3	Northwest-southeast aligned linear feature, over 1.70m long, up to 0.10m deep and 0.15m wide with steep, almost vertical, sides and a flattish base	Gully or land drain
040	3	Dark greyish-brown silty sand, 0.10m thick	Fill of gully or land drain [039]
041	3	Northwest-southeast aligned linear feature, over 1.60m long, 0.30m deep and 0.85m wide with steepish sides and concave to flattish base	Ditch
042	3	Mid grey with brownish and occasional yellowish mottles, silty sand with occasional pebbles and iron concretions at edges (unclear if these are part of fill or part of natural (036)), 0.30m thick	Fill of ditch [041]
043	3	Northwest-southeast aligned linear feature, over 1.70m long, 0.25m-0.40m wide and 70mm deep with irregular base	Possible gully or land drain likely to be natural feature
044	3	Mid greyish-brown silty sand with occasional small pebbles, 70mm thick	Fill of possible gully or land drain likely to be natural feature [043]

No.	Trench	Description	Interpretation
045	3	Mid yellowish-brown Carrstone and redeposited dark silty sand topsoil with frequent pebbles, 50mm thick across northeastern 5m of trench	Hardcore layer for surface (046)
046	3	Dark black and dark greyish-brown asphalt and crushed coal and redeposited dark silty sand topsoil with frequent pebbles, 0.12m thick across northeastern 5m of trench	Mixed layer of asphalt and coal surface and redeposited topsoil
047	2	Articulated animal skeleton	Animal burial within subsoil (074) (no associated cut discernible)
048	1	Mid brownish-yellow silty medium sand with dark brownish, yellowish, reddish and greyish-black sandy mottles and occasional sub-angular irregular pebbles, 0.25m thick	Natural layer
049	1	Mid yellowish- reddish- brown silty medium sand with occasional small sub-angular pebbles, 0.50m thick	Subsoil
050	1	Mid greyish-brown silty fine sand with moderate sub-angular pebbles, 0.20m thick	Buried topsoil or subsoil
051	1	Dark greyish-brown medium silty sand with moderately frequent sub-angular gravel, 0.25m thick	Topsoil
052	1	Northwest-southeast aligned linear feature, 3.50m wide and over 1.70m long, 0.35m deep with flat base	Construction cut for surfacing/access road
053	1	Dark brown silty fine sand with occasional pebbles, 50mm thick	One of deposits forming surfacing/ access road within construction cut [052]
054	1	Mid yellow silty medium sand and Carrstone, 0.20m thick	Hardcore rubble for surfacing/access road within construction cut [052]
055	1	Black coal and asphalt, 80mm thick	Asphalt and coal make-up within construction cut [052]
056	1	Mid grey gravel and silty sand, 0.10m thick	Build-up or make-up deposit within construction cut [052]
057	1	Dark brown silty medium sand and silt with frequent small angular pebbles, 40mm thick	Build-up over access road/surfacing within construction cut [052]
058	1	Mid brown silty medium sand with occasional sub-angular small gravel, 0.20m thick	Build-up or levelling deposit within construction cut [052]
059	1	Possibly oval or sub-circular feature, 1.22m wide, over 0.91m long and 0.56m deep with steep slightly concave sides and concave base	Pit
060	1	Dark brown silty medium sand with occasional sub-angular small pebbles and shell fragments, 0.16m thick	Primary fill of pit [059]
061	1	Dark brownish-black silty medium sand with occasional small sub-angular pebbles, occasional black flecking, moderately frequent bone and shell fragments, 70mm thick	A fill of pit [059]
062	1	Dark brownish-grey silty fine sand with occasional sub-angular small pebbles and frequent shell fragments, 60mm thick	A fill of pit [059]
063	1	Mid greyish-brown silty medium sand with occasional sub-angular pebbles and occasional shell fragments, 20mm thick	A fill of pit [059]
064	1	Dark greyish-brown silty medium sand with moderately frequent small sub-angular pebbles and frequent bone and shell fragments, 0.15m thick	A fill of pit [059]

No.	Trench	Description	Interpretation
065	4	Probably sub-rectangular feature with rounded corners, 2.30m by over 1.30m and 0.90m deep with steep to vertical sides which undercut at north and east, with a change close to the base to a gentle slope and a flattish irregular base	Pit
066	4	Mid yellowish-brown mottled silty fine to coarse sand with occasional bluish clay lenses (as natural deposit at base of feature) with occasional black concretions of iron and moderately frequent pebbles, 0.20m thick	Primary fill of medieval pit [065]
067	4	Mid to dark greyish-brown and slightly yellowish/reddish hue silty fine to coarse sand with yellowish-brown and bluish lenses of redeposited natural and occasional small charcoal fragments and small reddish patches, possibly of burnt silt, 0.85m thick	Secondary (main) fill of pit [065]
068	4	Dark blackish-brown fine sandy silt with frequent pebbles, and occasional whitish flecks possibly of chalk, 0.40m thick	Topsoil
069	4	Mid reddish- greyish-brown silty fine sand with frequent pebbles and occasional small flecks of charcoal, 0.45m thick	Subsoil
070	4	Light to mid yellowish- reddish-brown silty fine sand, coarse sand with gravelly lenses and occasional iron concretions, over 0.85m thick	Natural
071	4	Light whitish-grey, mid yellowish-brown, mid to light bluish-grey and dark blackish brown mottled clayey fine sandy silt with clayey, sand and silty lenses and occasional pebbles, 0.10m thick across northern c.6m of trench	Layer, partly of redeposited natural
072	4	Dark blackish-brown silty fine to medium sand with frequent pebbles and occasional small coal fragments and shell, 0.10m thick across northern c.6m of trench	Thin topsoil layer over redeposited natural (071)
073	2	Dark greyish-brown fairly coarse silt and sand with moderately frequent small pebbles, rubble and shell, 0.48m thick	Topsoil
074	2	Mid slightly reddish- yellowish-brown sand and silt, 0.50m thick	Subsoil
075	2	Mid to light brownish-yellow silty sand, 80mm thick	Probable natural layer
076	2	Mid yellowish- greyish-brown silty sand with moderately frequent pebbles, 0.50m thick	Probable natural layer
077	2	Mid to light brownish-yellow silty sand with occasional pebbles	Natural
078	4	East-west aligned linear feature, over 1.70m long, 0.40m wide and 0.17m deep with concave irregular base	Possible gully
079	4	Light to mid yellowish-grey silty sand with moderately frequent pebbles and occasional iron concretions and lenses of redeposited natural, 0.17m thick	Fill of possible gully [078]
080	2	North-south aligned linear feature, over 1.50m wide and over 3.00m long	Drain
081	2	Light yellowish-brown sand and silt with rubble fragments and glass	Fill of drain [080]
082	4	Feature of unclear shape, over 1.90m long, over 0.60m wide and 0.55m deep with steep to vertical sides and flattish irregular base	Probable pit
083	4	Mid greyish-brown silty fine sand with occasional pebbles, iron concretions and charcoal flecks, 0.55m thick	Fill of probable pit [082]
084	2	Possibly circular feature, 2.00m by over 1.00m and 0.90m deep with steep almost vertical to concave sides with a concave base	Probable pit
085	2	Mid brownish-grey silty fine sand with occasional angular pebbles and concretions probably of iron, 0.10m thick	Fill of probable pit [084]
086	2	Brownish-grey and greyish-brown silty medium sand with occasional angular pebbles, 0.10m thick	Fill of probable pit [084] same as (085)
087	2	Mid greyish-brown silty medium sand with occasional angular pebbles, 0.40m thick	Fill of probable pit [084] same as (085)

No.	Trench	Description	Interpretation
088	2	Mid greyish- reddish- yellowish-brown silty medium sand with occasional sub-angular and angular pebbles, 0.30m thick	Fill of probable pit [084] same as (085)
089	2	Mid yellowish- reddish-brown silty medium sand with occasional black flecks and angular pebbles, 0.30m thick	Lower level of subsoil, same as (074)
090	4	Feature of unknown shape, over 0.30m by over 1.00m and 0.28m deep with near-vertical sides at south, possibly with a concave base	Probable pit
091	4	Mid to darkish greyish- yellowish-brown silty fine to medium sand with occasional concretions, probably of iron, and pebbles, 0.28m thick	Fill of probable pit [090]
092	2	Possibly sub-rounded feature, over 0.35m by 1.30m and 0.80m deep with near-vertical sides at west and southwest undercut at south with a flattish base	Probable pit
093	2	Mid reddish-brown silty sand with occasional iron concretions, charcoal flecks and pebbles, 0.80m thick	Fill of probable pit [092]
094	2	Feature of unknown shape, over 0.50m by over 0.50m and 0.60m deep with steepish sides at top with a change in slope to near-vertical lower down	Probable pit
095	2	Mid reddish-brown silty sand with occasional iron concretions and pebbles, over 0.60m thick	Fill of probable pit [094]
096	6	North-south aligned linear feature, over 5.50m long, 0.65m wide and 0.24m deep with a slightly concave profile, and rounded end	Ditch or gully terminus
097	6	Mid brownish-grey silty sand with occasional sub-angular irregular pebbles and moderately frequent black flecks, 0.24m thick	Fill of ditch or gully terminus [096]
098	6	Dark black angular pebbles, grit, coal and asphalt, 60mm thick	Asphalt and coal surface
099	6	Mid brownish-yellow silty sand and Carrstone, 0.10m thick	Hardcore layer for asphalt and coal surface (098)
100	6	Dark greyish-brown sandy silt with moderately frequent angular pebbles and black flecks, 0.10m thick	Buried topsoil layer
101	6	Mid to dark brown sandy silt with occasional angular pebbles and black flecks, 0.20m thick	Buried topsoil layer
102	6	Mid slightly reddish- yellowish- brown silty sand with occasional angular pebbles, 0.55m thick	Buried subsoil layer
103	6	Light to mid yellowish-brown silty clayey sand with occasional to moderately frequent gravel, over 0.10m thick	Natural
104	2	Feature of unknown form, over 2.10m by 0.75m and 0.42m deep with steepish irregular sides and concave irregular base	Probable pit
105	2	Feature of unknown form, over 2.40m by over 0.75m and 0.65m deep with steep sides and a flattish base	Probable pit
106	2	Feature of unknown form, over 1.20m by over 0.75m and 0.88m deep with near-vertical sides and a flattish base	Probable pit
107	2	Feature of unknown form, over 0.90m by over 0.75m and 0.80m deep with steep to vertical sides undercut to southeast with a gently sloping base	Probable pit
108	2	Mid reddish-brown silty sand with occasional iron concretions and pebbles, 0.80m thick	Fill of probable pit [107]
109	2	Mid reddish-brown silty sand with occasional iron concretions and pebbles, 0.88m thick	Fill of probable pit [106]
110	2	Mid reddish-brown silty sand with occasional iron concretions and pebbles, 0.65m thick	Fill of probable pit [105]
111	2	Mid reddish-brown silty sand with occasional iron concretions and pebbles, 0.42m thick	Fill of probable pit [104]

Appendix 4

THE ROMAN POTTERY

by Barbara Precious

(097) Five vessels, all of early Roman date with some (the OX Butt beaker) of Roman Conquest date. All the vessels are locally made.

(011) Of mixed date, some mid to late Roman and some probably of early-middle Roman date.

CONTEXT	FABRIC	FORM	DEC	VESSNO	ALTER	DWGNO	COMMENTS	JOIN	SHS	WT
11 GREY	L?					D3	RIM UPPER WALL SQ ANGULAR;CLAY PELLETT		1	31
11 GREY	J			ABR			BASE STRING		1	45
11 GREY	J			1 ABR			BSS J		2	12
11 OX	B			VABR			RIM BEADED INT BROKEN		1	11
11 OX	CLSD?			ABR			BS;ORNGE EXT GREY INT		1	9
11 ZDATE							3C+			
11 ZZZ							MIX;SOME MLROM SOME EMROM?			
97 GREY	B334?			1 ABR			BSS CARINATION FINER FAB		2	14
97 GREY	BNK			1		D2	RIMS GIRTH; CARINATED?; FAB CF OX BUT REDU		3	50
97 GREY	BNK			1		D?	RIM BSS; SAME FAB AS D2		3	18
97 GREY	CLSD?			1			BASES J FLAKE POSS BASE OF D?		5	109
97 OX	BKBB	ROUZ		1 ABR		D1	RIMS BSS LWR WALL; DRILLED POSTCOCT		9	166
97 ZDATE							EROM			
97 ZZZ							LOCAL FAB MOD R Q FLIN FS;DRILL RITUAL?			
97 ZZZ							POSS CONQUEST PERIOD; B334 SLIGHTLY LATER			

Appendix 5

THE MEDIEVAL POTTERY

By Paul Blinkhorn

The pottery assemblage comprised 44 sherds with a total weight of 426g. Most of the assemblage was medieval, apart from a single, heavily abraded Romano-British sherd and another of post-medieval date. The medieval assemblage appears to largely date to the 13th century.

The Roman sherd aside, the assemblage was in generally good condition, with few signs of abrasion. It comprised entirely sherds from jars and glazed jugs.

The following fabrics, all of which are common in the area, were noted:

Fine Sandy Medieval Coarseware, 12th – 13th century? Black fabric, moderate to dense sub-rounded quartz up to 0.5mm. Grimston type? Very similar to the unglazed wares commonly found in early medieval contexts at King's Lynn (cf Clarke and Carter 1977, 191-2). 18 sherds, 90g.

Grimston Thetford-type ware: 12th – 13th century (ibid., 183). Coarse sandy fabric with grey reduced core and light grey to buff oxidized surfaces. 7 sherds, 48g.

Grimston Ware: 13th - 15th century (Leah 1994). Wheel-thrown. Dark grey sandy fabric, usually with grey surfaces, although orange-red and (less commonly) buff surfaces are known. Mainly glazed jugs plain or highly decorated, the former 13th century, the latter 14th. 15 sherds, 248g.

Red Earthenwares: Fine sandy earthenware, usually with a brown or green glaze, occurring in a range of utilitarian forms (eg Wade-Martins 1983). Such 'country pottery' was first made in the 16th century, and in some areas continued in use until the 19th century. 3 sherds, 34g.

The pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context by fabric type is shown in Table 1. Each date should be regarded as a *terminus post quem*.

Table 1: Pottery occurrence by number and weight (in g) of sherds per context by fabric type

Context	RB		Grim Thet		Med Sand		Grimston		Red Ew		Date
	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
4							1	47			13thC
5					3	19			3	34	M16thC
6	1	6	2	11	3	11	3	38			13thC
7			1	16			1	9			13thC
8					2	4	1	3			13thC
10							3	51			13thC
35			1	13			1	16			13thC
42			1	2							12thC?
60							1	5			13thC
67					9	54	2	7			13thC
83			2	6	1	2	2	72			13thC
Total	1	6	7	48	18	90	15	248	3	34	

Bibliography

Clarke, H, and Carter, A, 1977 *Excavations in King's Lynn, 1963-1970* Soc Med Archaeol Monog Ser 7

Leah, M, 1994, *The Late Saxon and Medieval Pottery Industry of Grimston, Norfolk: Excavations 1962-92*. E Ang Archaeol Rep **64**, 1994

Wade-Martins, P, 1983 *Two Post-Medieval Earthenware Pottery Groups from Fulmodeston* E Anglian Archaeol **19**

Appendix 6

THE OTHER FINDS

by Rachael Hall, Tom Lane and Gary Taylor

Recording of the pottery was undertaken with reference to guidelines prepared by the Medieval Pottery Research Group (Slowikowski *et al.* 2001) and the pottery was quantified using the chronology and coding system of the Lincolnshire ceramic type series. A total of 15 fragments of pottery weighing 196g was recovered from 4 separate contexts. In addition to the pottery, a quantity of other artefacts, mostly brick/tile, glass and metal, comprising 63 items weighing a total of 1404g, was retrieved. Faunal remains were also recovered.

Provenance

The material was recovered from:

(005) Finds retrieved during machining, Trench 3	(030) Buried topsoil layer
(006) Finds retrieved during machining, Trench 4	(060) Primary fill of pit [059]
(007) Unstratified finds from site	(062) A fill of pit [059]
(008) Finds retrieved during machining, Trench 6	(067) Secondary fill of medieval pit [065]
(009) Finds retrieved during machining, Trench 1	(097) Fill of early Roman ditch terminus [096]
(011) Finds retrieved during machining, Trench 2	

Most of the pottery was probably made in Staffordshire.

Range

The range of material is detailed in the tables.

Table 1: Pottery

Context	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
005	Blue and white transfer printed tableware, 19 th century	1	1	19 th century
	White glazed tableware, 19 th century	1	3	
	Mocha ware, 19 th century	1	5	
	Brown stoneware, late 18 th -19 th century	1	10	
006	Plant pot	2	34	19 th -20 th century
007	Glazed red earthenware, bowl, 17 th century	4(link)	62	19 th -20 th century
	Slipware, late 18 th -early 19 th century	1	21	
	Hard paste porcelain, 19 th -20 th century	1	10	
	Stoneware, jar, 19 th -early 20 th century	1	10	
009	White glazed tableware, 19 th century	1	25	19 th century
	Hard paste porcelain, 19 th century	1	15	

Table 2: Other Artefacts

Context	Material	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
005	CBM	Tile, post-medieval	6(4 link)	46	Post-medieval
	CBM	Handmade brick, post-medieval	1	258	
	Ferrous concretion	Iron smithing slag?	7	130	
	Glass	Colourless fragment of bottle, 20 th century	1	10	
	Glass	Dark green fragment of bottle glass with grozing marks along one edge, post-med	1	6	
006	CBM	Pantile, post-medieval	1	160	Post-medieval

Context	Material	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
	CBM	Fired clay	2	24	
	Iron	Rod, 147mm long, 15mm wide	1	145	
	Iron	Rectangular sheet with screw hole	1	23	
	?Breeze block	Breeze block?	8	151	
007	White metal, chrome plated	Tube	1	5	20 th century
008	Copper alloy	Sheet	1	2	
009	CBM	Pantile, post-medieval	1	159	Post-medieval
	Clay pipe	Stem, bore 5/64", 18 th century	1	3	
	Copper alloy	Machine-cut decorative mount, post-medieval	1	1	
	Copper alloy	Ferrule, post-medieval	1	1	
	Glass	Colourless sherd of sm cylindrical bottle (phial), mould made with embossed lettering *TORS **KINS, 19-20 th century	1	12	
011	CBM	Tile, post-medieval	1	103	Post-medieval
	Iron	Rectangular sheet	1	16	
	White metal	Rectangular sheet, post-medieval		3	
	Glass	Colourless base fragment of moulded beaker, post-med	1	16	
	Glass	Colourless, complete phial, screw neck, mould made, punt mark 50, 19 th -20 th century	1	62	
030	Copper alloy	Pendant/weight, post-medieval	1	10	Post-medieval
	Copper alloy	Shoe buckle, post-medieval	1	5	
	Copper alloy	Button, post-medieval	1	1	
	Lead	Lump	1	4	
060	Clay pipe	Bowl fragment, moulded	1	2	1820-60
067	CBM	Tessera cut from tile, 30mm x 27mm, 30mm thick	1	36	Roman
097	Flint	Utilized flake with retouch at one end	1	10	Prehistoric

Note: CBM = Ceramic Building Material

Table 3: The Faunal Remains

Context	Species	Bone	No.	Wt (g)	Comments
062	Cockle	Shells	4	4	
	Winkle	Shell	1	1	

Condition

All the material is in good condition and presents no long-term storage problems. Archive storage of the collection is by material class.

Documentation

There have been previous archaeological investigations at Snettisham that are the subjects of reports. Details of archaeological sites and discoveries in the area are maintained in the Norfolk County Council Historic Environment Record.

Potential

As a predominantly post-medieval assemblage, the collection of artefacts is of limited local potential and significance but reflects use of the area at that time. The single Roman tessera supplements other artefacts of this date found at the site and may indicate the presence in the vicinity of a Roman building with a mosaic floor. This is consequently of moderate local potential. The single flint tool is also of moderate local significance through indicating human activity in the area during the prehistoric period.

References

Slowikowski, A., Nenck, B. and Pearce, J., 2001 *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics*, Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper 2

Appendix 7

ANIMAL BONE ASSESSMENT

By Matilda Holmes

Method

353 fragments were recorded, of which 319 (90%) were identified to species. The bones were in good condition, with the exception of those from the ditch (context 097) and trenches 1 to 4, which were very eroded and fragmentary. There was no evidence for butchery, pathology or gnawing on any of the bones.

Bones were identified using the author's reference collection, and further guidelines from Hillson (1992) and Schmidt (1972). Due to anatomical similarities between sheep and goat, bones of this type were assigned to the category 'sheep/goat'. Bones that could not be identified to species were, where possible, categorised according to the relative size of the animal represented (small - rodent / rabbit sized, medium - sheep / pig / dog sized, or large - cattle / horse size). Ribs were not identified to species unless part of an articulated group.

Tooth wear and eruption were noted using guidelines from Grant (1982) and Silver (1969), as were bone fusion (Amorosi 1989, Silver 1969), metrical data (von den Driesch 1976), anatomy, side, zone (Serjeantson 1996), pathology, butchery, bone working and condition (Lyman 1994) of the bones.

The Assemblage

As table 1 shows, the majority of bones came from pigs. These were nearly all from articulated remains. The remains of a nearly complete pig that was between 16 and 20 months old when it died came from contexts 001 and 047. A minimum of 4 pig foetuses were retrieved from contexts 060 and 061 (pit 59) and lumber vertebrae, sacrum, pelvis and both femurs from an individual around 3 ½ years old were found in contexts 002 and 061 (pit 59). It is probable that the hindquarters of the pig buried in pit 59 are associated with the foetal remains. The absence of butchery marks and presence of complete bones (rather than fragments) may indicate that they were not buried as a domestic deposit, but had died of natural causes or disease. It is always possible they formed part of a ritual burial.

Very little can be inferred from the bones, except that pigs were probably bred in the area, as indicated by the presence of foetal remains. Further excavation in the area may reveal more animal bones, although the high level of erosion noted on many bones may limit the usefulness of the data.

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- von den Driesch, A. (1976). *A guide to the measurement of animal bones from archaeological sites*. Cambridge, Massachusetts, Harvard University Press.

Table 1: Species Representation (fragment count)

Species	N
Cattle	4
Pig	310
Sheep/Goat	4
Horse	1
Unidentified Mammal	21
Unidentified Medium	7
Unidentified Large	6
Total	353

CONTEXT	QUANTITY	SPECIES	ELEMENT	SIDE	CONDITION	Z1	Z2	Z3	Z4	Z5	Z6	Z7	Z8	PROXIMAL	DISTAL	PATHOLOGY	BUTCHERY	BURNT	WORKED	GNAW	FRESH BREAK	ARTICULATED	MEASURED	TOOTHWEAR	NOTES	REFIT
047	73	PIG	RIB			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	1-71 PIG SKELETON	
047	1	PIG	ULN	L	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	U	U	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	1-71 PIG SKELETON	
047	1	PIG	ULN	R	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	U	U	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	1-71 PIG SKELETON	
047	1	PIG	ULN	R	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	X	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	1-71 PIG SKELETON	
047	1	PIG	RAD	L	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	F	U	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Bp:32.24 1-71 PIG SKELETON	
047	1	PIG	RAD	R	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	F	U	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Bp:33.48 1-71 PIG SKELETON	
047	1	PIG	RAD	L	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	X	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	1-71 PIG SKELETON	
047	1	PIG	RAD	R	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	X	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	1-71 PIG SKELETON	
047	1	PIG	HUM	L	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	U	J	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Bd:44.33 BT:37.25 HT:31.13 1-71 PIG SKELETON	
047	1	PIG	HUM	R	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	U	J	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Bd:43.25 BT:36.96 HT:29.84 1-71 PIG SKELETON	
047	1	PIG	HUM	L	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	1-71 PIG SKELETON	
047	1	PIG	HUM	R	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	1-71 PIG SKELETON	
047	4	PIG	LMP		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	F	U	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	1-71 PIG SKELETON	
047	4	PIG	LMP		1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	X	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	1-71 PIG SKELETON	
047	4	PIG	MP		1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	X	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	1-71 PIG SKELETON	
047	1	PIG	MC3	L	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	F	U	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	1-71 PIG SKELETON	
047	1	PIG	MC3	R	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	F	U	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	1-71 PIG SKELETON	
047	1	PIG	MC4	L	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	F	U	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	1-71 PIG SKELETON	2
047	1	PIG	MC4	R	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	F	U	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	1-71 PIG SKELETON	
047	1	PIG	PAT		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	1-71 PIG SKELETON	

CONTEXT	QUANTITY	SPECIES	ELEMENT	SIDE	CONDITION	Z1	Z2	Z3	Z4	Z5	Z6	Z7	Z8	PROXIMAL	DISTAL	PATHOLOGY	BUTCHERY	BURNT	WORKED	GNAW	FRESH BREAK	ARTICULATED	MEASURED	TOOTHWEAR	NOTES	REFIT
047	4	PIG	SES			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	1-71 PIG SKELETON	
047	9	PIG	CAR			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	1-71 PIG SKELETON	
047	3	PIG	LPH			1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	X		No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	1-71 PIG SKELETON	
047	4	PIG	LPH1			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	U		No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	1-71 PIG SKELETON	
047	3	PIG	LPH2			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	F		No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	1-71 PIG SKELETON	
047	1	PIG	LPH3			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	F		No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	1-71 PIG SKELETON	
047	4	PIG	PH1			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	J		No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	1-71 PIG SKELETON	
047	4	PIG	PH2			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	F		No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	1-71 PIG SKELETON	
047	3	PIG	PH3			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	F		No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	1-71 PIG SKELETON	
047	1	PIG	HYD			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	1-71 PIG SKELETON	
047	5	PIG	STERN			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	1-71 PIG SKELETON	
047	1	PIG	LF			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	1-71 PIG SKELETON	
047	1	PIG	FIB			1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	U		No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	1-71 PIG SKELETON	
047	1	PIG	TIB	L		1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	X		No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	1-71 PIG SKELETON	
047	1	PIG	FEM	L		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	U	U	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	1-71 PIG SKELETON	
047	1	PIG	FEM	L		1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	X		No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	1-71 PIG SKELETON	
047	1	PIG	OC	L		1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	F		No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	1-71 PIG SKELETON	
047	18	PIG	SCAP			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	1-71 PIG SKELETON	
047	1	PIG	SCAP	L		2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	F		No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	1-71 PIG SKELETON	
047	1	PIG	SCAP	R		2	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	F		No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	1-71 PIG SKELETON	2
047	8	PIG	MAND			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	1-71 PIG SKELETON	
047	1	PIG	MAND	L		2	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0		No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	1-71 PIG SKELETON	3

CONTEXT	QUANTITY	SPECIES	ELEMENT	SIDE	CONDITION	Z1	Z2	Z3	Z4	Z5	Z6	Z7	Z8	PROXIMAL	DISTAL	PATHOLOGY	BUTCHERY	BURNT	WORKED	GNAW	FRESH BREAK	ARTICULATED	MEASURED	TOOTHWEAR	NOTES	REFIT
047	1	PIG	MAND	R	2	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0			No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	1-71 PIG SKELETON	3
047	1	PIG	SMAX	L	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	M3 JUST IN WEAR 1-71 PIG SKELETON	2
047	1	PIG	SOCC		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0			No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	1-71 PIG SKELETON	7
047	1	PIG	SPMAX	L	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	1-71 PIG SKELETON	
047	1	PIG	SPMAX	R	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	1-71 PIG SKELETON	
047	1	PIG	CAL	R	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	X		No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	1-71 PIG SKELETON	
047	35	PIG	VX		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	1-71 PIG SKELETON	
047	1	PIG	VC1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	F	F	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	1-71 PIG SKELETON	
047	1	PIG	VC2		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	F	F	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	1-71 PIG SKELETON	
047	3	PIG	VT		1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	U	U	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	1-71 PIG SKELETON	
047	5	PIG	VT		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	U	U	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	1-71 PIG SKELETON	
047	3	PIG	VT		1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	U	U	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	1-71 PIG SKELETON	
047	1	PIG	VC		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	U	U	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	1-71 PIG SKELETON	
047	2	PIG	VC		1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	U	U	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	1-71 PIG SKELETON	
047	2	PIG	VC		1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	U	U	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	1-71 PIG SKELETON	
047	1	PIG	VL		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	U	U	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	1-71 PIG SKELETON	
047	1	PIG	VL		1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	U	U	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	1-71 PIG SKELETON	
047	5	PIG	VL		1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	U	U	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	1-71 PIG SKELETON	
047	1	PIG	VL		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	1-71 PIG SKELETON	
001	1	PIG	SCAP		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	1-71 PIG SKELETON	
001	1	PIG	TIB	L	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	U	U	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	1-71 PIG SKELETON	3
001	1	PIG	FEM	R	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	U	U	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	1-71 PIG SKELETON	

CONTEXT	QUANTITY	SPECIES	ELEMENT	SIDE	CONDITION	Z1	Z2	Z3	Z4	Z5	Z6	Z7	Z8	PROXIMAL	DISTAL	PATHOLOGY	BUTCHERY	BURNT	WORKED	GNAW	FRESH BREAK	ARTICULATED	MEASURED	TOOTHWEAR	NOTES	REFIT	
061	5	PIG	MAND			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No			
061	1	S/G	TIB	L	3	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	F	F	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	ERODED	
061	1	PIG	FEM	R	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	F	J	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	Bd:57.75	2	
061	2	PIG	OC			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No			
061	1	PIG	OC	R	2	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	F		No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No		2	
061	1	PIG	OC	L	2	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	F		No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No			
061	4	PIG	VX			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No			
061	1	PIG	VF			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No			
061	1	PIG	VL			2	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	U	U	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No		2
061	1	PIG	VSA			1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	U	U	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No		2
061	15	UM	UF			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No			
061	2	PIG	HUM	L	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	U	U	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	77, 98-110 MNI 4 PIG FOETUSES	
061	1	PIG	HUM	R	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	U	U	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	77, 98-110 MNI 4 PIG FOETUSES	
061	1	PIG	ULN	L	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	U	U	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	77, 98-110 MNI 4 PIG FOETUSES	
061	1	PIG	ULN	L	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	U	U	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	77, 98-110 MNI 4 PIG FOETUSES	
061	1	PIG	ULN	R	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	U	U	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	77, 98-110 MNI 4 PIG FOETUSES	

CONTEXT	QUANTITY	SPECIES	ELEMENT	SIDE	CONDITION	Z1	Z2	Z3	Z4	Z5	Z6	Z7	Z8	PROXIMAL	DISTAL	PATHOLOGY	BUTCHERY	BURNT	WORKED	GNAW	FRESH BREAK	ARTICULATED	MEASURED	TOOTHWEAR	NOTES	REFIT
061	1	PIG	RAD	R	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	U	U	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	77, 98-110 MNI 4 PIG FOETUSES	
061	2	PIG	FIB		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	77, 98-110 MNI 4 PIG FOETUSES	
061	9	PIG	RIB		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	77, 98-110 MNI 4 PIG FOETUSES	
061	4	PIG	TIB	L	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	U	U	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	77, 98-110 MNI 4 PIG FOETUSES	
061	1	PIG	TIB	R	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	U	U	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	77, 98-110 MNI 4 PIG FOETUSES	
061	2	PIG	MP		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	U	U	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	77, 98-110 MNI 4 PIG FOETUSES	
061	1	PIG	FEM	L	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	U	U	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	77, 98-110 MNI 4 PIG FOETUSES	
061	1	PIG	FEM	R	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	U	U	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	77, 98-110 MNI 4 PIG FOETUSES	

Appendix 8

AN ASSESSMENT OF THE CHARRED PLANT MACROFOSSILS AND OTHER REMAINS FROM STATION ROAD, SNETTISHAM, NORFOLK

By Val Fryer

Church Farm, Sisland Loddon, Norwich, Norfolk, NR14 6EF May 2005

Introduction

Excavations at Station Road, Snettisham were undertaken by Archaeological Project Services in February 2005. The work revealed a small number of pits and ditches of Roman and medieval date, plus further undated features. Samples for the extraction of the plant macrofossil assemblages were taken from across the excavated area, and six were submitted for assessment.

Methods

The samples were processed by manual water flotation/washover, and the flots were collected in a 500 micron mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 16, and the plant macrofossils and other remains noted are listed on Table 1. Nomenclature within the table follows Stace (1997). All plant remains were charred. Modern contaminants including fibrous roots and seeds were present throughout.

The non-floating residues were collected in a 1mm mesh sieve, and sorted when dry. All artefacts and ecofacts were removed for further specialist analysis.

Results of assessment

Plant macrofossils

Cereal grains and seeds of common weed plants were present at an extremely low density in all six samples. Preservation was variable, with some specimens being severely puffed and distorted, possibly due to high temperatures during combustion. Material within samples 1, 3 and 6 was heavily coated with fine silt particles, and this precluded close identification of certain macrofossils.

Both barley (*Hordeum* sp.) and wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grains were recorded, but a large proportion of the cereals was not closely identifiable. With the exception of one severely abraded wheat glume base noted in sample 5, chaff was absent.

Seeds of grassland and marginal arable weeds were recorded from all but samples 3 and 4. Taxa noted included black bindweed (*Fallopia convolvulus*), mallow (*Malva* sp.), indeterminate small grasses (Poaceae), wild radish (*Raphanus raphanistrum*) and dock (*Rumex* sp.). A single small hazel (*Corylus avellana*) nutshell fragment was recorded from sample 2. Charcoal fragments and pieces of charred root, rhizome or stem were present throughout, and fragments of heather (Ericaceae) stem were recovered from all but sample 1.

Other materials

Whilst a high proportion of the pieces of black 'cokey' and tarry material present with the samples are probable residues of the combustion of organic remains (including cereal grains) at very high temperatures, some fragments had a more industrial appearance and are most likely to be modern 'coke'. Small pieces of coal were present throughout, but all are probably modern contaminants from a coal yard, which recently occupied the present site. Fish bones and bone fragments (some of the latter being burnt) were recorded from samples 1, 2, 4 and 6, and a small piece of ferrous waste or slag was noted in sample 4.

Discussion

All six assemblages are characterised by very low densities of plant macrofossils and, as a result, it is not possible to conclusively interpret any of the excavated features. However, it is of note that samples

from both the Roman and medieval features are similar in composition, and this may indicate a common source for the material. Previous archaeological fieldwork conducted around Snettisham (Flitcroft 1991 and Lyons 2004) has shown that the site is within an area which was intensively used during the Roman period for both the extraction of ironstone and the production of pottery. Plant macrofossil analysis of material from the 1998 excavations approximately 200 meters to the north of the current site (Fryer 2004) showed that fuel residues, including large quantities of charcoal and heather stems, were being dumped over a wide area, and were incorporated within many of the excavated features. If similar material was also present on the current site, either in the form of deliberately dumped waste or scattered refuse, it is perhaps reasonable to assume that it may have become reworked into later features excavated through the underlying Roman deposits, hence the uniformity of the current assemblages.

Conclusions and recommendations for further work

In summary, although the low density of material recovered from the samples precludes accurate interpretation of the features, it is of note that the current assemblages strongly resemble material recovered from earlier excavations to the north of the present site. It is assumed that this material, which may be derived from light industrial fuel debris of Roman date, became incorporated within most features, including those of later medieval date which reworked any underlying Roman deposits.

As the assemblages contain insufficient material for further analysis (i.e.<100 specimens), no additional work is required at this stage.

References

- Flitcroft, M., 1991 Report of an Archaeological Evaluation at Station Road/Strickland Avenue, Snettisham.
Norfolk Archaeological Unit Report (unpublished)
- Fryer, V., 2004 'Charred plant macrofossils and other remains' in Lyons, A., Romano-British Industrial Activity at Snettisham, Norfolk.
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- Stace, C., 1997 *New Flora of the British Isles*. Second edition. Cambridge University Press.

Key to Table

x = 1 – 10 specimens xx = 10 – 100 specimens xxx = 100+ specimens b = burnt

Sample No.	1	2	3	4	5	6
Context No.	O42	O67	O85	O83	O93	O97
Feature No.	O41	O65	O84	O82	O92	O96
Feature type	Ditch	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	D/G
Date	U/D	Med.	U/D	Med.	U/D	Rom.
Cereals						
<i>Hordeum</i> sp. (grains)		x	x			
<i>Triticum</i> sp. (grains)			xcf		x	
(glume base)					x	
Cereal indet. (grains)	x	x	x	x		x
Herbs						
Fabaceae indet.		xcf				
<i>Fallopia convolvulus</i> (L.)A.Love					x	
<i>Malva</i> sp.					x	
Small Poaceae indet.						x
<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i> L. (siliqua frag.)		x				
<i>Rumex</i> sp.	xcf	x				
Tree/shrub macrofossils						
<i>Corylus avellana</i> L.		x				
Other plant macrofossils						
Charcoal <2mm	xx	xx	xx	x	x	x
Charcoal >2mm	x	xxx	x	xx		
Charred root/rhizome/stem	x	x	x	x	x	x
Ericaceae indet. (stem)		x	x	x	x	x
Indet.seeds		x				
Other materials						
Black porous 'cokey' material	x	x	xx	x	x	xx
Black tarry material	x		xx	x	x	x
Bone	x	x xb		x xb		x
Burnt/fired clay		x		x		
Ferrous slag				x		
Fish bone	x	x		x		
Marine mollusc shell				x		
Mineralised soil concretions	x		x	xx	x	
Small coal frags.	xx	x	xx	x	x	x
Small mammal/amphibian bones		x		x		
Sample volume (litres)	10	10	10	10	10	10
Volume of flot (litres)	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
% flot sorted	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table 1. Charred plant macrofossils and other remains from Station Road, Snettisham, Norfolk.

Appendix 9

Alluvium	Deposits laid down by water. Marine alluvium is deposited by the sea, and fresh water alluvium is laid down by rivers and in lakes.
Anglo-Saxon	Pertaining to the period when Britain was occupied by peoples from northern Germany, Denmark and adjacent areas. The period dates from approximately AD 450-1066.
Bronze Age	A period characterised by the introduction of bronze into the country for tools, between 2250 and 800 BC.
Context	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretation of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, e.g. [004].
Cropmark	A mark that is produced by the effect of underlying archaeological or geological features influencing the growth of a particular crop.
Cut	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, etc. Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
Fill	Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be back-filled manually. The soil(s) that become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
Geophysical Survey	Essentially non-invasive methods of examining below the ground surface by measuring deviations in the physical properties and characteristics of the earth. Techniques include magnetometry and resistivity survey.
Iron Age	A period characterised by the introduction of Iron into the country for tools, between 800 BC and AD 50.
Layer	A layer is a term used to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
Medieval	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
Mesolithic	The 'Middle Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 11000 - 4500 BC.
Manuring Scatter	A distribution of artefacts, usually pottery, created by the spreading of manure and domestic refuse from settlements onto arable fields. Such scatters can provide an indication of the extent and period of arable agriculture in the landscape.
Natural	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity
Neolithic	The 'New Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 4500 - 2250 BC.
Palaeolithic	The 'Old Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 500000 - 11000 BC in Britain.

Post hole	The hole cut to take a timber post, usually in an upright position. The hole may have been dug larger than the post and contain soil or stones to support the post. Alternatively, the posthole may have been formed through the process of driving the post into the ground.
Post-medieval	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
Prehistoric	The period of human history prior to the introduction of writing. In Britain the prehistoric period lasts from the first evidence of human occupation about 500,000 BC, until the Roman invasion in the middle of the 1st century AD.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.
Saxon	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany.

Appendix 10

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

6	Context record sheets	1	Plan record sheet
111	Context sheets	1	Section record sheet
1	Environmental sample record sheet	1	Levels sheet
6	Environmental sample sheets	30	Sheets containing scale drawings (plans and sections)
9	Daily record sheets	1	Sheet of printed survey data
3	Photographic record sheets	1	Stratigraphic matrix
			Box of finds

All primary records and finds are currently kept at:

Archaeological Project Services
The Old School
Cameron Street
Heckington
Sleaford
Lincolnshire
NG34 9RW

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

Norfolk Museums Service
Union House
Gressenhall
Dereham
Norfolk
NR20 4DR

The archive will be deposited in accordance with the document titled *County Standards for Field Archaeology in Norfolk*, produced by Norfolk Landscape Archaeology.

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: 41123SNT

The discussion and comments provided in this report are based on the archaeology revealed during the site investigations. Other archaeological finds and features may exist on the development site but away from the areas exposed during the course of this fieldwork. *Archaeological Project Services* cannot confirm that those areas unexposed are free from archaeology nor that any archaeology present there is of a similar character to that revealed during the current investigation.

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