

Great Ellingham Sewerage Scheme, Norfolk



Archaeological Monitoring and Excavation Report



September 2014

Client: Anglian Water

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Great Ellingham Sewerage Scheme, Norfolk

Archaeological Monitoring and Excavation

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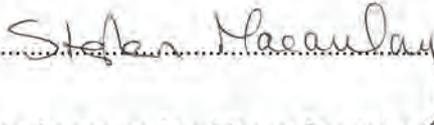
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Summary

A programme of archaeological observation, investigation and recording was conducted during the ground works associated with the Great Ellingham sewerage scheme (SEW-09346-S101a) by Oxford Archaeology East between May 20th and September 22nd 2014 on behalf of Anglian Water.

Although no evaluation has occurred in advance of the works, the route was going through an area of known archaeological interest and is considered a very sensitive historic landscape. The village of Great Ellingham sits on top of a Roman cemetery (first investigated in 1955) and as recently as 2012, 85 burials were found during a residential development at the northern edge of the village off Attleborough Road and Home Close.

The works uncovered very little evidence for archaeology remains, a total of three features and four layers were seen, all of which were late medieval or post medieval. The works (which were all located on the current roads) showed signs of heavy truncation by the creation of the new road surfaces and the potential for survival therefore was very low. The lack of evidence of Roman inhumations has however tentatively pointed to the cemetery boundaries not extending into the areas of works on this project and thus helped define the cemetery.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and scope of work

- 1.1.1 An archaeological monitoring and excavation was conducted at Great Ellingham, Norfolk (TM 601893 to 297151). The work was carried out over 3 months between May 20th and September 22nd 2014.
- 1.1.2 This archaeological monitoring and excavation was undertaken in accordance with a Brief issued by Ken Hamilton of Norfolk County Council, supplemented by a Specification prepared by OA East. The work was monitored by James Albone for Norfolk County Council.
- 1.1.3 The work was designed to assist in defining the character and extent of any archaeological remains within the proposed redevelopment area, in accordance with the guidelines set out in *National Planning Policy Framework* (Department for Communities and Local Government March 2012). The results will enable decisions to be made by NCC, on behalf of the Local Planning Authority, with regard to the treatment of any archaeological remains found.
- 1.1.4 The site archive is currently held by OA East and will be deposited with the appropriate county stores in due course.

1.2 Geology and topography

The site lies on the Lowestoft Formation, an extensive sheet of chalky till, together with out wash sands and gravels, silts and clays onto Lewes nodular chalk formation (BGS, Geology of Britain Viewer; <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>).

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

The proposed works are occurring in an area of known archaeological interest, already recorded on the Norfolk Historic Environment Record (NHER), recent investigations (in 2012) have recovered further remains of a large Roman cemetery located at the northern end of the village.

1.3.1 Prehistoric

The Norfolk HER does not record any prehistoric remains within the proposed development area.

1.3.2 Roman-British

The Norfolk HER records a significant Roman cemetery (NHER 4257). This cemetery was first identified in 1955, in 'meadows next to the police house', nine burials were found during road widening in 1957, further burials were recovered in 1957-1958 during excavations by the Norfolk Research Committee, and Saxon pottery was also noted in 1958. Further human remains were observed in 1959, in 1967 a school project excavated two more burials and another burial (part) was noted during the excavation of a utility trench (water) in 1968. Excavations in 1975 by the NAU during house construction did not record any archaeological remains, however a further burial was discovered in 1978 during the excavation of foundations for a new garage and excavations in 1978 at the Police house recovered further Roman burials. Finally, and most recently 85 burials were found during house construction at the northern edge of the village off Attleborough Road and Home Close.

1.3.3 Saxon to medieval and post-medieval

The Norfolk HER records St James the Great's Church, a mainly early 14th century church, restored between 1900 and 1920, with much attractive chequered flintwork on its exterior is located within the area of works. The building consists of a battlemented west tower with a lead spire, a nave and chancel in one, north and south aisles with a clerestory and a north porch. There are various interesting features inside, including a mid 14th century octagonal font with its original lead lining, part of a 15th century painted screen and various medieval wall paintings.

The Norfolk HER records medieval (or early post-medieval) remains, predominately from Aerial Photographs to the north (NHER 57408), south-west (NHER 58554) and south-east (NHER 58559). These remains suggest house platforms, boundaries, possible enclosures and track ways. A later date might be considered as some of the remains survive as earthworks today (NHER 58559 and appear on historic maps and 1st edition OS.

1.4 Acknowledgements

- 1.4.1 The author would like to thank the One alliance, and Anglian water who funded the project and Craig Kellard who commissioned the archaeological works. The author would also like to thank the site staff John Diffey. Thanks are also extended to Stephen Macaulay who managed the project and James Albone who monitored the project on behalf of Norfolk County Council.

2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

2.1.1 The original aims of the project were set out in the Brief and Written Scheme of Investigation (Macaulay. S).

2.1.2 The main aims of this excavation were

- To mitigate the impact of the development on the surviving archaeological remains. The development would have severely impacted upon these remains and as a result a full excavation was required, targeting the areas of archaeological interest highlighted by the previous phases of evaluation.
- To preserve the archaeological evidence contained within the excavation area by record and to attempt a reconstruction of the history and use of the site.

2.2 Site Specific Research Objectives

2.2.1 The importance of investigating and understanding Iron Age and Roman rural settlements.

2.2.2 The site may have the potential to contribute to our understanding of the Iron Age-Roman transition and the process of economic and social change and the development during the late Iron Age and the Iron Age/Roman transition.

2.2.3 Investigation of the adoption of an agrarian economy and changing patterns in agricultural production and consumption through full quantification and standardised reporting of environmental remains.

2.2.4 The process of Romanisation, Burials, Ritual and Religion

2.2.5 The investigation will seek to establish the character, date, state of preservation and extent of any archaeological remains within the proposed development area.

2.2.6 In the event that significant and exceptional archaeological remains are present the investigation will seek to consider appropriate methodologies for excavation, should this be required.

2.3 Methodology

2.3.1 Topsoil and the remaining overburden will be stripped using a mechanical excavator with a toothless ditching bucket. All mechanical excavation will take place under the constant supervision of a suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist.

2.3.2 If any archaeological features/remains are identified, then trench excavation will cease and the archaeologist on site will map, record and excavate them. If necessary additional archaeologists will be brought in to aid in the cleaning, excavation and recording of archaeological remains revealed.

2.3.3 All excavation areas will be cleaned as necessary to facilitate the identification of archaeological features and buried soils. All features will be mapped onto a base plan either by hand (1:50 or 1:100) or using a Total Station Theodolite, as appropriate. Subsequent planning will be at a scale of 1:20. The survey data will be made available in digital format for transfer to the Heritage Environment Record (HER) GIS system. A plan showing all significant features will be located on the Ordnance Survey National Grid.

2.3.4 Established excavation and recording methodology will be used as has been generally employed on rural sites in Eastern England, a system closely based upon the DUA

manuals of London Museum, and utilising single-context recording where appropriate. A Project Manager will monitor the work of the site director (Project Officer/Supervisor). A Supervisor and experienced excavators will be used to ensure accuracy of excavation and recording. Regular communication between PM/PO will ensure that the work programme and research direction is kept to, and that the recording strategy develops in the light of excavation results and input from finds, environmental and other specialists. On-site records checking and matrix creation will be kept up to date and will be carried out by key site personnel. Photographic records and hand-drawn sections will be completed to recognised standards.

- 2.3.5 A minimum 50% of each discrete feature will be excavated unless it is unsafe to do so. Where linear features are not directly related to settlement they will be excavated sufficient to provide evidence for an informed interpretation of their date and function. Where linear features are directly related to settlement, a minimum of 25% of each feature will be excavated.
- 2.3.6 Each feature will be individually documented on context sheets and hand drawn in section and plan at an appropriate scale (1:10 or 1:20).
- 2.3.7 Spoil will be scanned visually and with a metal detector to aid recovery of artefacts.
- 2.3.8 Monochrome, colour slide and digital photographs will form the photographic archive.
- 2.3.9 Bulk samples will be taken by the excavator and in consultation with the English Heritage Regional Scientific Advisor and the projects environmental specialists where practicable, to test for the presence and potential of micro- and macro-botanical environmental indicators. If buried soils are encountered a soil micromorphology specialist will be consulted. Should suitable deposits be identified these will be sampled for scientific dating. The results of any analysis will be included in the excavation report.
- 2.3.10 If Human remains are encountered, the relevant County Archaeological Advice Team, the Coroner and the client will be informed. Removal of these remains will be carried out in accordance with all appropriate Environmental Health regulations and will only occur after a Ministry of Justice licence has been obtained.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 The results below are presented by road name where the works were carried out.

3.1.2 Four main phases of work were carried out and monitored during the construction of the rising mains and gravity sewer in Great Ellingham. Trial holes were first excavated to locate services and obstructions, these varied in depth due to the depth of the buried service. Drill pits/ manholes were excavated at regular intervals along each road for the main construction works, from here on these will be called drill pits even though a majority of the works were for manholes. These ranged from 2m squares to 2.6m squares and 2-4m in depth. Lateral connections were excavated from the main route of the pipe to neighbouring properties and varied in depth and most often cut the grassed verges and footpaths on each side of the road, these were open cut excavations typically 0.5m in width. Small areas of open cut trenching were required where drilling was not possible. This again varied in depth due to connections required and was between 0.5m and 1m in width.

3.2 Chequers Lane

3.2.1 Four phases of work on chequers lane were monitored, Trial holes, Drill pits/manholes, lateral connections and a small area of open cut trenching. Drill pits 1-4 and 12 were monitored and lateral connection 8 as well as open cut 5 (see fig 2). All works on chequers lane were cut through tarmac and hardcore layers.

3.2.2 **Trial hole 16** was located at the north end of chequers lane. The trial hole was 2.0m in length (north-south) and 0.5m in width and had a total depth of 0.4m. Layer (11) was seen below the tarmac and hardcore layers for the make up of the present road.

3.2.3 Layer (11) was 1.2m in length north to south and was seen for the full 0.5m in width of the trench. Layer (11) was a mid brown sandy silt with frequent brick and was 0.3m in depth.

3.2.4 **Trial hole 17** was located in the central area of chequers lane. The trial hole was 2.0m in length (north-south) and 0.5m in width and had a total depth of 3.2m. The excavations cut through the tarmac and hardcore layers of the present road onto natural layers of sand, clay and gravel. No archaeological layers or features were present.

3.2.5 **Trial hole 18** was located at the south end of chequers lane. The trial hole was 2.0m in length (north-south) and 0.5m in width and had a total depth of 3.0m. The excavations cut through the tarmac and hardcore layers of the present road onto natural layers of sand, clay and gravel. No archaeological layers or features were present.

3.2.6 **Drill pit 1** was located at the south end of chequers lane. The drill pit was a 2.5m square and had a total depth of 3.0m. The excavations cut through the tarmac and hardcore layers of the present road onto natural layers of sand, clay and gravel. No archaeological layers or features were present.

3.2.7 **Drill pit 2** was located at the central area of chequers lane. The drill pit was a 2.5m square and had a total depth of 3.4m. The excavations cut through the tarmac and hardcore layers of the present road onto natural layers of sand, clay and gravel. No archaeological layers or features were present.

3.2.8 **Drill pit 3** was located at the north end of chequers lane. The drill pit was a 2.5m square and had a total depth of 4.0m. The excavations cut through the tarmac and

hardcore layers of the present road onto natural layers of sand, clay and gravel. No archaeological layers or features were present.

- 3.2.9 **Drill pit 4** was located at the north end of chequers lane. The drill pit was a 2.0m square and had a total depth of 2.5m. Below the modern tarmac and hardcore layers a buried topsoil (1) was seen as well as pit (2) on to natural layers of sand, gravel and clay.
- 3.2.10 Layer (1) was a dark brown soft sandy silt and had occasional small flint and CBM inclusions. A maximum depth of 0.2m could be seen and the layer extended for the entire 2.5m square excavation area.
- 3.2.11 Pit (2) was circular in plan and measured 0.8m in diameter and had a depth of 0.2m with concave sides and base and contained one fill (3).
- 3.2.12 Fill (3) was a dark brown soft sandy silt with occasional charcoal and CBM flecks. The fill had a total depth of 0.3m and contained animal bone, CBM and burnt flint.
- 3.2.13 **Drill pit 12** was located at the south end of chequers lane. The drill pit was a 2.5m square and had a total depth of 4.6m. The excavations cut through the tarmac and hardcore layers of the present road onto natural layers of sand, clay and gravel. No archaeological layers or features were present.
- 3.2.14 **Lateral connection 8** was located at the north end of chequers lane. The trench was 5m long and 1.0m wide and had a total depth of 2.3m. The excavations cut through the tarmac and hardcore layers of the present road onto natural layers of sand, clay and gravel and contained topsoil layer (1) which continued from drill pit 4.
- 3.2.15 **Lateral connections** along chequers road were monitored, a total of 3 were observed with no archaeological remains.
- 3.2.16 **Open cut trench 5** was located at the north end of chequers lane. The trench was 37m long and 1.0m wide and had a total depth of 2.5m. The excavations cut through the tarmac and hardcore layers of the present road onto natural layers of sand, clay and gravel and contained topsoil layer (1) which continued from drill pit 4 and was seen to extend 6.0m to the south of drill pit 4 before being truncated by the present road construction.

3.3 Mill Lane

- 3.3.1 Two phases of work were monitored on Mill lane, Drill pits/manholes and lateral connections. Drill pits 6 and 7 were monitored along with lateral connections 9 and 10 (see fig. 2).
- 3.3.2 **Drill pit 6** was located at the central area of Mill lane. The drill pit was a 2.5m square and had a total depth of 3.5m. The excavations cut through the tarmac and hardcore layers of the present road onto natural layers of sand, clay and gravel. No archaeological layers or features were present.
- 3.3.3 **Drill pit 7** was located at the west end of Mill lane. The drill pit was a 2.0m square and had a total depth of 3.4m. The excavations cut through the tarmac and hardcore layers of the present road onto natural layers of sand, clay and gravel. No archaeological layers or features were present.
- 3.3.4 **Lateral connection 9** was located in the central area of Mill lane next to drill pit 6. The trench was 4m long and 1.0m wide and had a total depth of 1.8m. The excavations cut through the tarmac and hardcore layers of the present road and topsoil on the verge

onto natural layers of sand, clay and gravel. No archaeological layers or features were present.

- 3.3.5 **Lateral connection 10** was located at the east end of Mill lane. The trench was 6m long and 1.0m wide and had a total depth of 1.8m. The excavations cut through the tarmac and hardcore layers of the present road and topsoil on the verge onto natural layers of sand, clay and gravel. No archaeological layers or features were present.

3.4 Church Street

- 3.4.1 One phase of work was monitored on church street and this was the excavation of the Drill pits/ manholes, these were numbered 13-15 and 21-22 (see fig. 2).
- 3.4.2 **Drill pit 13** was located at the central area of Church Street. The drill pit was a 2.5m square and had a total depth of 4.6m. The excavations cut through the tarmac and hardcore layers of the present road onto natural layers of sand, clay and gravel. Layer (5) was seen between the modern road surfaces and natural geology and was a possible metallated surface.
- 3.4.3 Layer (5) was a mid grey firm silt with frequent large flint cobbles and occasional CBM flecks. It extended for the total 2.5m square of the excavation and was a maximum of 0.6m in depth.
- 3.4.4 **Drill pit 14** was located at the central area of Church Street. The drill pit was a 2.1m square and had a total depth of 4.0m. The excavations cut through the tarmac and hardcore layers of the present road onto natural layers of sand, clay and gravel. Topsoil layer (10) as well as ditches (6) and (8) could be seen below the modern road surface.
- 3.4.5 Ditch (6) was aligned east to west parallel with ditch (8) and measured 0.53m in width, 0.9m in depth and ran for the entire 2.1m of the excavated area. It had concave sides and base and a steep break of slope and could be seen cutting layer (10) and contained one fill (7).
- 3.4.6 Fill (7) was a dark grey brown soft sandy silt with frequent large flint inclusions and occasional CBM flecks and had a maximum depth of 0.9m. No finds were present.
- 3.4.7 Ditch (8) was aligned east to west and ran parallel with ditch (6) and measured 0.4m in width, 0.9m in depth and ran for the entire 2.1m of the excavated area. It had a concave base and straight near vertical sides and could be seen cutting layer (10) and contained one fill (9).
- 3.4.8 Fill (9) was a light brown soft sandy silt with moderate small flint inclusions and a maximum depth of 0.9m. No finds were present.
- 3.4.9 Layer (10) was a mid brown grey soft sandy silt with moderate small rounded flint inclusions and had a maximum depth of 0.18m. The fill contained CBM.
- 3.4.10 **Drill pit 15** was located at the central area of Church Street. The drill pit was a 2.1m square and had a total depth of 4.0m. The excavations cut through the tarmac and hardcore layers of the present road onto natural layers of sand, clay and gravel. Topsoil layer (10) was also present below the modern road surface as in drill pit 14, no other archaeological features were seen.
- 3.4.11 **Drill pit 21 and 22** were located at the northern area of Church Street. The drill pits were 2.0m square and had a total depth of 4.0m. The excavations cut through the tarmac and hardcore layers of the present road onto natural layers of sand, clay and gravel. No archaeological layers or features were present.

3.5 Attleborough Road

- 3.5.1 Two phases of work were monitored on Attleborough road, trial hole 11 and drill pits/manholes 19-20 and 23-24 (see fig. 2).
- 3.5.2 **Trial hole 11** was located on Attleborough road to the east of the cross roads with Church Street next to the cemetery boundary for the extant church of St James. The trial hole was 3.0m in length (north west-south east) and 2.0m in width and had a total depth of 3.0m. The excavations cut through the tarmac and hardcore layers of the present road onto natural layers of sand, clay and gravel. Layer (4) was seen between the modern road surfaces and natural layers.
- 3.5.3 Layer (4) was a mid grey sandy silt with moderate compaction and no visible inclusions with a maximum depth of 0.34m. The layer contained no finds.
- 3.5.4 **Drill pit 19** was located at the eastern end of the works on Attleborough road. The drill pit was a 2.6m square and had a total depth of 2.4m. The excavations cut through the tarmac and hardcore layers of the present road onto natural layers of sand, clay and gravel. Topsoil layer (13) was present below the modern road surface.
- 3.5.5 Layer (13) was a mixed mid brown and light yellow soft sandy silt with occasional small flint inclusions and had a depth of 0.1-0.3m. The layer contained brick flecks and clinker.
- 3.5.6 **Drill pit 20** was located at the eastern end of the works on Attleborough road North East of drill pit 19. The drill pit was a 2.6m square and had a total depth of 2.4m. The excavations cut through the tarmac and hardcore layers of the present road onto natural layers of sand, clay and gravel. Topsoil layer (13) was present below the modern road surface as with Pit 19 and 24.
- 3.5.7 **Drill pit 23** was located at the western end of the works on Attleborough road. The drill pit was a 2.1m square and had a total depth of 1.8m. The excavations cut through tarmac and hardcore layers and a bedding layer of concrete onto natural layers of sand and gravel. No archaeological layers or features could be seen during excavations.
- 3.5.8 **Drill pit 24** was located to the east of the crossroads with church lane opposite forge cottage in close proximity to drill pit 20. The drill pit was a 2.1m square with a total depth of 2.1m. The excavations cut through the tarmac and hardcore layers of the present road onto natural layers of sand, clay and gravel. Topsoil layer (13) was present below the modern road surface as with Pit 19 and 20.

3.6 Town green

- 3.6.1 A topsoil strip 25 (see fig. 2) was monitored on town green for the creation of a compound. The topsoil depth was tested and was seen to be at least 0.3m in depth, the machine excavation only impacted to a maximum depth of 0.1m removing the turf.
- 3.6.2 Layer (11) was a mid brown soft sandy silt topsoil with occasional small flint and CBM inclusions.

3.7 Finds Summary

- 3.7.1 Very few finds were recovered from the works at Great Ellingham. A total of 12 pieces of animal bone, 5 burnt flints and one piece of brick was recovered from 4 contexts. All finds are most likely post medieval in date from topsoil and subsoil layers.

4 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 Below conclusions are drawn by the works carried out on each road. In general the works on this project produced very little evidence of archaeological features. This was mostly due to the works being carried out on the existing roads where heavy truncation had occurred for the modern construction of the road surfaces. Where archaeology had survived it was hard to define due to the small areas excavated and features that were seen are most likely post medieval in date.

4.2 Chequers Lane

4.2.1 A majority of the works on the project were centred on Chequers lane and due to the potential of Roman inhumations in the area all works were monitored.

4.2.2 A total of five drill pits/manholes, three trial holes, one lateral and a small area of open cut trenching was monitored running the entirety of the lane. The potential for archaeological remains was most likely to exist at the north end of the lane where the lane ran up a slight incline.

4.2.3 A large majority of Chequers Lane was heavily truncated by the construction of the road surface. The least disturbed area was at the north end of the Lane from drill pit 3 north to lateral 8.

4.2.4 Drill pit/manhole 4 uncovered the only archaeological evidence for chequers lane, which was pit (2) (see fig. 4 and fig. 5). This was a post-medieval pit which contained animal bone and burnt flint with brick flecks. Buried topsoil (1) was also present from drill pit 4 extending into open cut 5 and lateral 8. This contained brick, concrete and other modern material which was discarded.

4.3 Mill Lane

4.3.1 No archaeological remains could be seen from the monitoring of drill pits and laterals on Mill lane. Excavations showed topsoil present from excavations of laterals 9 and 10 where they cut the verge, tarmac and hardcore layers from the road excavations straight to natural sand and gravel layers.

4.4 Church Street

4.4.1 The construction of the present road surface on church street with only 0.2m of tarmac and hardcore presented a chance for archaeological remains to be preserved. A total of five drill pits/manholes were excavated along the southern to northern areas of church street and uncovered a possible metalled surface (5), two ditches (6) and (8) and layer (10).

4.4.2 Layer (5) was present in drill pit/manhole 13 and was a possible metalled surface. It is likely this was the re-worked road surface of church street leading to the church of St James after renovation in the early twentieth century. The surface contained two pieces of animal bone and small flecks of CBM which points to a medieval/post-medieval date.

4.4.3 Drill pit/manhole 14 revealed two ditches (6) and (8) running parallel which cut a buried topsoil layer (10) (see fig 3). It is most likely that these ditches are post-medieval in date due to the cut relationship seen with layer (10) which contained brick fragments. The two ditches possibly relate to surface (5) seen in drill pit/manhole 13 and may form road-side ditches for drainage of the metalled surface (5).

4.4.4 No other archaeological remains were found in drill pits 15, 21 and 22 even though drill pits 21 and 22 were in close proximity to the church of St James. This is most likely due to truncation as the road surface in this area is considerably lower than the surrounding ground level and the road surface itself was laid straight onto the natural geology.

4.5 Attleborough Road

4.5.1 Two phases of work were monitored on Attleborough road with a total of four drill pits/manholes 19-20 and 23-24 and one trial hole 11. A large amount of road make up was present on Attleborough road with 0.3m of tarmac and 0.3m of hardcore with various mixed topsoil and subsoil layers seen below from road construction.

4.5.2 Buried subsoil/mixed natural (4) was seen in trial hole 11. This is most likely a mixed layer created from road construction and levelling in the area.

4.5.3 A mixed layer (13) was also present in drill pits/ manholes 19, 20 and 24. This is most likely a levelling layer of mixed topsoil for the construction of Attleborough road. The layer contained brick flecks and clinker but also could be a buried topsoil layer.

4.5.4 Drill pit 23 had the highest potential for inhumations on the works in Great Ellingham. It was located between the old police house where 9 inhumations were reported from road widening and the bungalow construction where 85 inhumations were found. The ground level of the road in this area is significantly lower and due to the level and road construction no inhumations were present. Unlike the other drill pits on Attleborough road a bedding layer of crushed concrete was present below the tarmac and hardcore layers and this was 0.4m in depth making the total depth of the road surface and make up to 0.7m. This was laid onto a disturbed natural and all evidence for possible inhumations would have most likely been taken away with the road construction.

4.6 Town Green

4.6.1 The construction of the compound on town green required the monitoring of a topsoil strip shown as 25 (see fig. 2). The topsoil strip had a maximum depth of 0.1m from present ground level with at least 0.3m of topsoil remaining (seen by a small hand excavated area) meaning that archaeological remains could not be seen and would not be impacted during the construction and use of the compound area.

4.7 The Roman cemetery

4.7.1 The significant Roman cemetery recorded on the Norfolk HER records (NHER 4257) has had around 100 burials associated with the area around the old police house and Attleborough road from the 1970s. The excavation of 85 burials at 41 church street (Birks, C) in 2011-2012 brought the high potential for remains to be found on this project due to the proximity of some areas of works to the known location of the burials. This however was not the case and the lack of burials in areas of this project may help to define the cemetery boundary and size.

4.8 Significance

4.8.1 Although due to truncation by modern road constructions the lack of any evidence of inhumations on the works on this project show it is likely that the Roman cemetery found in 2012 does not extend west as far as chequers lane and east as far as the junction to church street. The lack of boundary ditches or human remains is significant as to show the extent of the cemetery not being in these areas of works.

APPENDIX A. ROAD DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Chequers Lane						
General description					Orientation	N-S
North to south orientated road with moderate make up layers of tarmac (0.2-0.3m) and hardcore (0.2-0.4m) onto the natural and mixed modern layers.						
					Width (m)	2.5
					Length (m)	2.5
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	0.20	Topsoil	-	Post Medieval
2	Cut	0.8	0.20	Cut of Pit	-	Post Medieval
3	Fill	0.8	0.20	Fill of pit	Bone, CBM	Post Medieval
12	layer		0.2	Brick demolition	CBM	Post Medieval

Church Street						
General description					Orientation	E-W to N-S
East to west curving to North to South orientated road. A thin layer of tarmac (0.05-0.1m) was present to a thin layer of hardcore (0.01m) with medieval and post medieval features seen onto a sand natural.						
					Width (m)	2.5
					Length (m)	2.5
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
5	Layer	-	0.3	Possible mettled surface	Bone	Medieval?
6	Cut	-	0.9	Cut of ditch		Post Medieval
7	Fill	-	0.9	Fill of ditch		Post Medieval
8	Cut		0.9	Cut of ditch		Post Medieval
9	Fill		0.9	Fill of ditch		Post Medieval
10	Layer		0.18	Topsoil	CBM	Medieval-Post Medieval

Town Green						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Compound strip of topsoil to 0.1m in depth					Average depth (m)	0.1
					Width (m)	50
					Length (m)	60
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
11	Layer	-	0.1-0.3	Topsoil	CBM	Post Medieval

Attleborough Road						
General description					Orientation	E-W
East to west orientated road with moderate layers of tarmac (0.15m) and hardcore (0.15m) onto layers of mixed topsoil and subsoil and sand natural.						
					Width (m)	2.6
					Length (m)	2.6
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
4	Layer	-	0.34	Topsoil/ subsoil layer	-	Undated
13	Layer	-	0.2-0.3	Mixed topsoil	-	Post Medieval

APPENDIX B. FINDS REPORTS

B.1 Ceramic Building Material (CBM)

By Michael Green BA Hon

- B.1.1 One post-medieval brick fragment (0.810kg) was recovered from the site in context (10). It is reasonably well made and dates from the 18th and up to the early 19th century. It measured 55mm in length, 41mm wide and 32mm thick. It is a well puddled (orange with flecks of yellow clay mix) example and survived as brick corner fragment.

B.2 Animal Bone

By Chris Faine MA MSc BBAO AlFA

- B.2.1 Seven fragments of animal bone were recovered from the excavation with 5 fragments identifiable to species. The total weight of the assemblage is 127g. No identifiable fragments were recovered from context **5**. Context **1** contained 3 portions of cattle scapula, with 2 cattle rib fragments being recovered from context **3**.

APPENDIX C. BIBLIOGRAPHY

Birks Chris, 2013, Updated project design for an archaeological excavation and monitoring at Timberhill, 41 Church Street, Great Ellingham, Norfolk, Ref number CB273U, Unpublished report

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Dobney, K & Reilly, K. 1988. *A method for recording archaeological animal bones: the use of diagnostic zones*. *Circaea* 5(2): 79-96

Hamilton Ken, 2014, Generic Brief for Archaeological excavation, Norfolk County Council Brief

Hamilton Ken, 2014, Generic Brief for the monitoring of works under archaeological supervision and control, Norfolk County Council Brief

Macaulay Stephen, 2014, Specification for Archaeological Investigation, Great Ellingham Sewerage Scheme, Norfolk (TM 601893 297151), Oa east unpublished

<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>) accessed on 15/09/2014

APPENDIX D. OASIS REPORT FORM

All fields are required unless they are not applicable.

Project Details

OASIS Number	Oxfordar3-190952			
Project Name	Great Ellingham Sewerage Scheme, Norfolk			
Project Dates (fieldwork)	Start	01-05-2014	Finish	22-09-2014
Previous Work (by OA East)	No		Future Work	No

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	ENF134035	Planning App. No.	n/a
HER No.	ENF134035	Related HER/OASIS No.	n/a

Type of Project/Techniques Used

Prompt: Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16

Please select all techniques used:

<input type="checkbox"/> Field Observation (periodic visits)	<input type="checkbox"/> Part Excavation	<input type="checkbox"/> Salvage Record
<input type="checkbox"/> Full Excavation (100%)	<input type="checkbox"/> Part Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Systematic Field Walking
<input type="checkbox"/> Full Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Recorded Observation	<input type="checkbox"/> Systematic Metal Detector Survey
<input type="checkbox"/> Geophysical Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Remote Operated Vehicle Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Test Pit Survey
<input type="checkbox"/> Open-Area Excavation	<input type="checkbox"/> Salvage Excavation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Watching Brief

Monument Types/Significant Finds & Their Periods

List feature types using the [NMR Monument Type Thesaurus](#) and significant finds using the [MDA Object type Thesaurus](#) together with their respective periods. If no features/finds were found, please state "none".

Monument	Period	Object	Period
Pit and ditches	Post Medieval 1540 to 1901		Select period...
	Select period...		Select period...
	Select period...		Select period...

Project Location

County	Norfolk	Site Address (including postcode if possible)	
District	Great Ellingham		
Parish	Great Ellingham		
HER	ENF134035		
Study Area	N/A	National Grid Reference	TM 601893 297151

Project Originators

Organisation	OA EAST
Project Brief Originator	Norfolk county council
Project Design Originator	Anglian Water
Project Manager	Stephen Macaulay
Supervisor	Michael Green

Project Archives

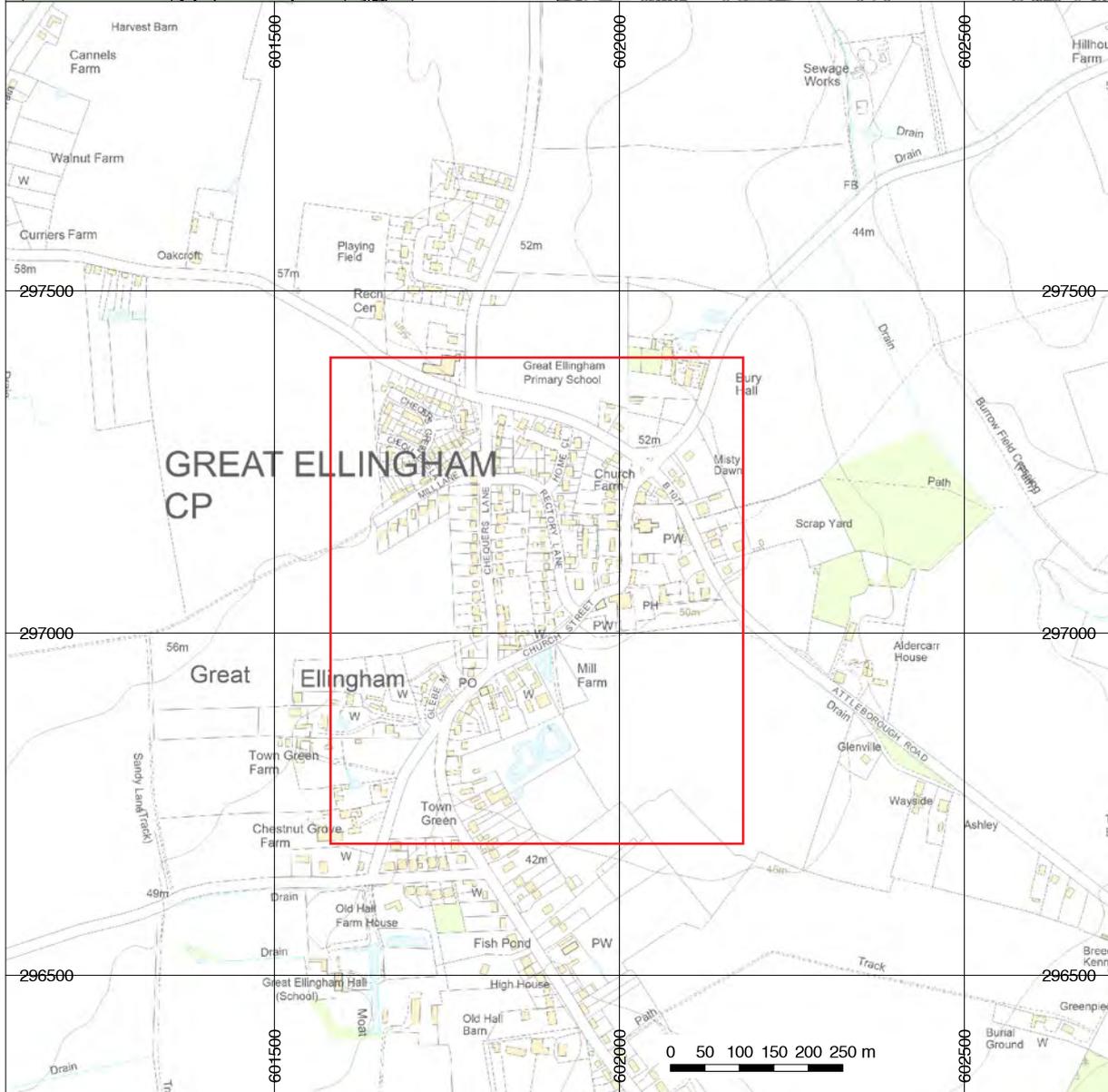
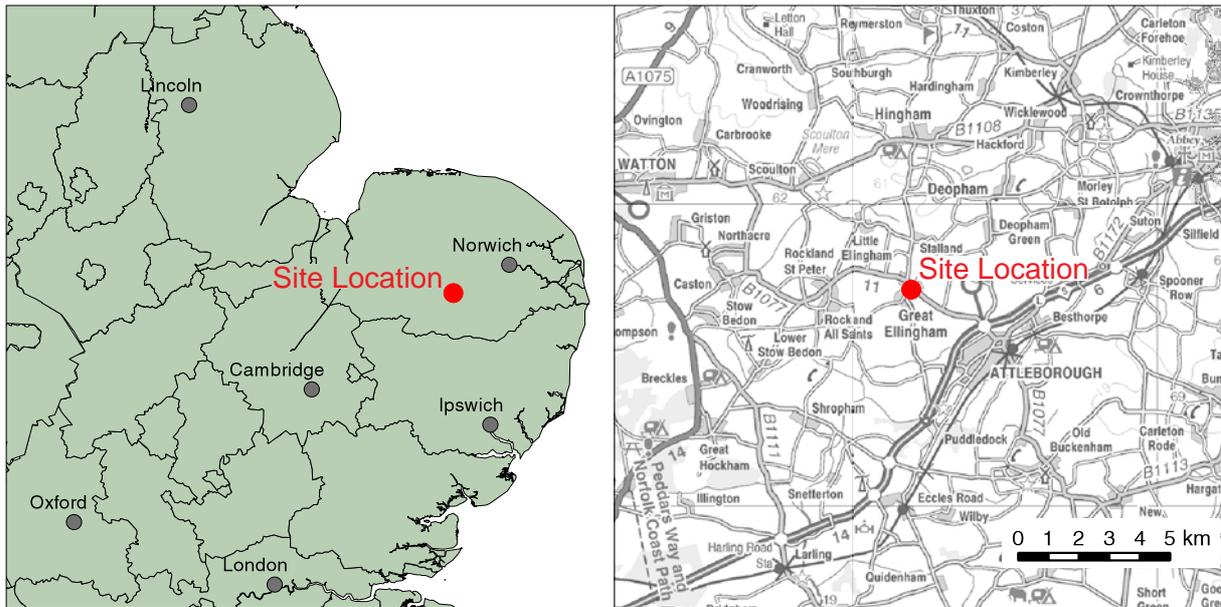
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Oa east	Oa east	Oa east
NCC Stores	NCC stores	NCC Stores

Archive Contents/Media

	Physical Contents	Digital Contents	Paper Contents
Animal Bones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Environmental	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Glass	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Human Bones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Industrial	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Leather	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Metal	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stratigraphic		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Survey		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Textiles	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wood	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Worked Bone	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Worked Stone/Lithic	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
None	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Digital Media	Paper Media
<input type="checkbox"/> Database	<input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photos
<input type="checkbox"/> GIS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Context Sheet
<input type="checkbox"/> Geophysics	<input type="checkbox"/> Correspondence
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<input type="checkbox"/> Moving Image	<input type="checkbox"/> Manuscript
<input type="checkbox"/> Spreadsheets	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Map
<input type="checkbox"/> Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Matrices
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Text	<input type="checkbox"/> Microfilm
<input type="checkbox"/> Virtual Reality	<input type="checkbox"/> Misc.
	<input type="checkbox"/> Research/Notes
	<input type="checkbox"/> Photos
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Plans
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Report
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sections
	<input type="checkbox"/> Survey

Notes:



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Figure 1: Site location showing region of works (red)



Ordnance Survey map data provided by Norfolk Landscape Archaeology © Crown Copyright 2014. All rights reserved. License 100019340

Key to Location of Works (dimensions in metres)

- | | | |
|---|---|--------------------------------|
| 1. Drill Pit, 2.5m X 2.5m | 11. Trial Hole, 3m long X 2m wide | 21. Manhole/Drill Pit, 2m X 2m |
| 2. Drill Pit, 2.5m X 2.5m | 12. Drill Pit, 2.5m X 2.5m | 22. Manhole/Drill Pit, 2m X 2m |
| 3. Drill Pit, 2.5m X 2.5m | 13. Drill Pit, 2.5m X 2.5m | 23. Drill Pit, 2.1m X 2.1m |
| 4. Drill Pit, 2.5m X 2.5m | 14. Drill Pit, 2.1m X 2.1m | 24. Drill Pit, 2.1m X 2.1m |
| 5. Open Cut between Drill Pit 3 & 4, 1m wide X 37m long | 15. Drill Pit, 2.1m X 2.1m | 25. Compound Strip |
| 6. Drill pit, 2.5m X 2.5m | 16. Trial Hole, 2m long (North-South) X 0.5m wide | |
| 7. Drill pit, 2m X 2m | 17. Trial Hole, 2m long (North-South) X 0.5m wide | |
| 8. Lateral Connection, 1m wide X 5m long | 18. Trial Hole, 2m long (North-South) X 0.5m wide | |
| 9. Lateral Connection, 1m wide X 4m long | 19. Drill Pit, 2.6m X 2.6m | |
| 10. Lateral Connection, 1m wide X 6m long | 20. Drill Pit, 2.6m X 2.6m | |

Figure 2: Location of works around Great Ellingham

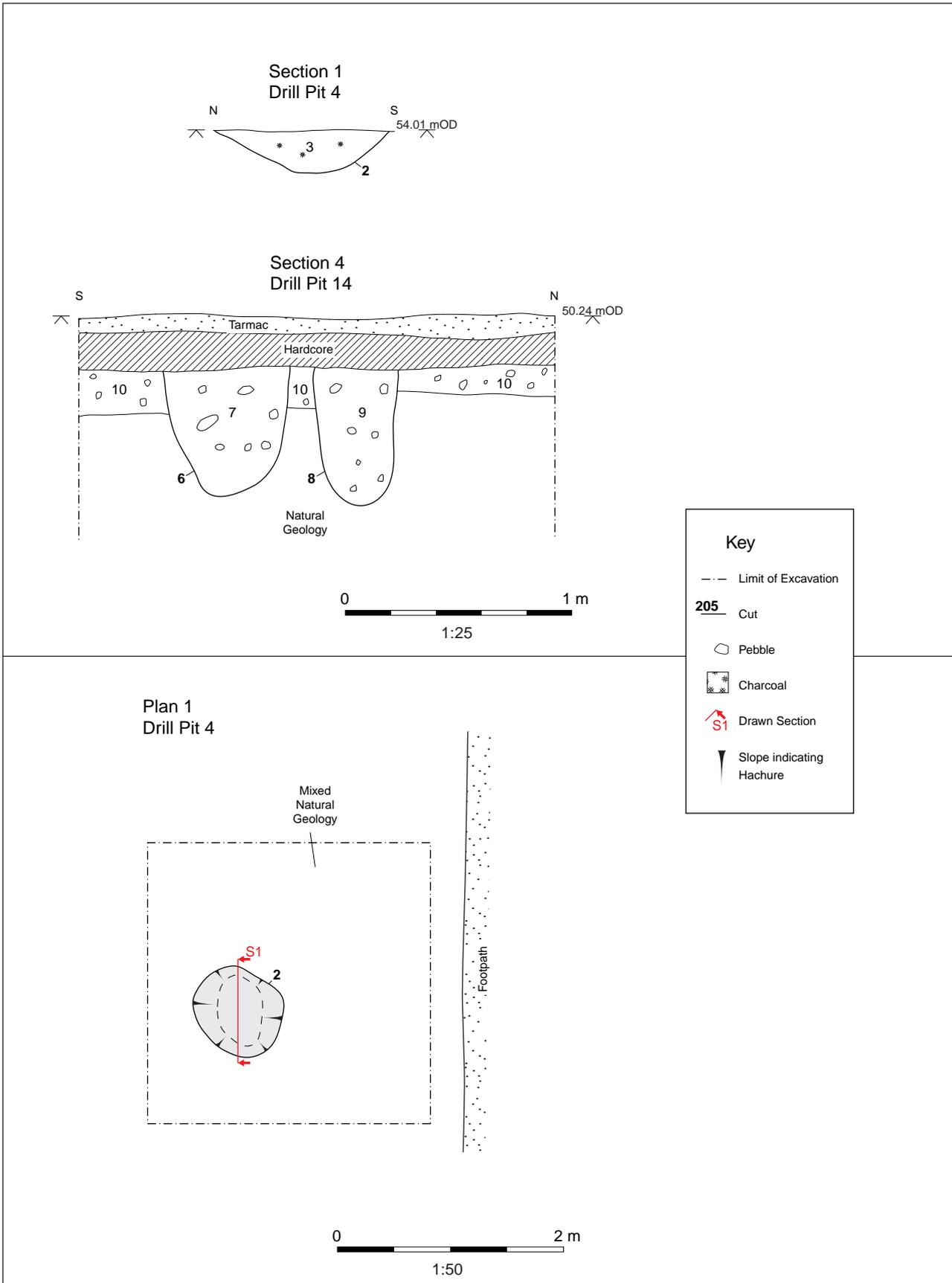


Figure 3: Section 4 of ditches 6 and 8, Section 1 of pit 2 and plan 1 of pit 2



Plate 1: Chequers lane: Drill pit 4 showing pit (2) looking North



Plate 2: Chequers lane: Open cut 5 looking North



Plate 3: Mill lane: Drill pit 6 and lateral 9 looking North West



Plate 4: Church Street: Drill pit 13 showing layer (5) looking North East



Plate 5: Church Street: Dill pit 14 showing ditches 6 and 8 looking South West



Plate 6: Attleborough Road: Drill pit 20 showing topsoil (13) looking North



Plate 7: Town Green: Compound topsoil strip looking South



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