

nps archaeology

Archaeological Evaluation of land off Wood View, Skeyton Road, North Walsham, Norfolk

HER127831





Prepared for Youngs Homes



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November 2011



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NPS Archaeology

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Location: Land off Wood View, Skeyton Road, North Walsham

District: North Norfolk
Planning Ref.: PF/11/0517

Grid Ref.: TG 2741 2936

HER No.: ENF 127831

OASIS Ref.: 114247

Client: Youngs Homes

Dates of Fieldwork: 31 October - 1 November 2011

Summary

An archaeological evaluation was conducted for Youngs Homes ahead of proposed development on land off Wood View, Skeyton Road, North Walsham, Norfolk. A total of twelve evaluation trenches, each measuring 30m by 1.8m were arrayed across the site which covered an area of c.1.4 hectares.

The evaluation recorded few features of archaeological interest. A total of six features were identified in all, comprising an undated ditch and two similarly undated small pits or similar features, and a pit and two spreads containing artefacts dating them to the late 19th century. These features were all present in broadly the eastern side of the site. The ditch contained several pieces of burnt flint, the presence of which might hint at a possible prehistoric date for this feature. A small number of burnt flints, also possibly of prehistoric date were recovered from subsoil at the site.

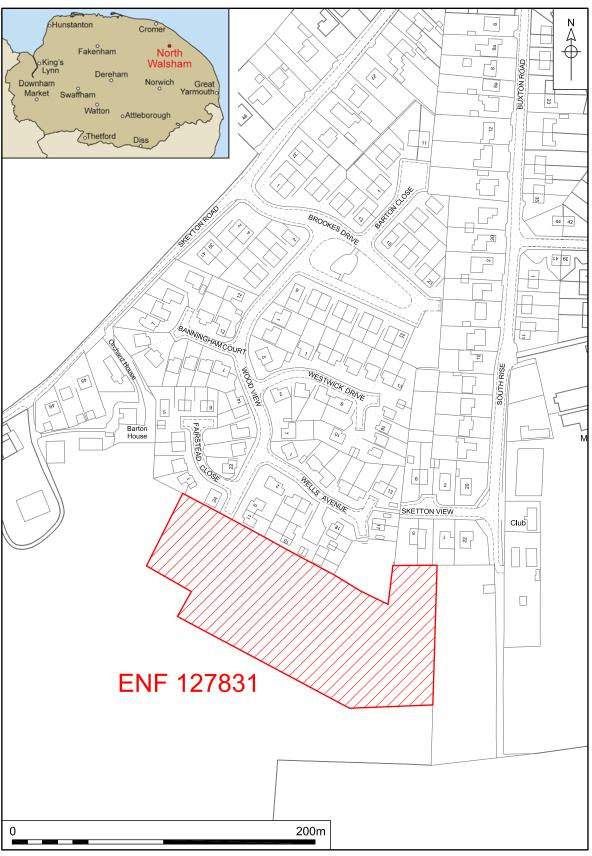
It is possible the site occupies an area of former heath only improved relatively recently as agricultural land.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This work was undertaken to fulfil a planning condition set by North Norfolk District Council (Planning Ref. PF/11/0517) and a Brief issued by Norfolk Historic Environment Service (Ref. CNF4346, Albone 2011). The condition was in respect of proposed development for housing of c.1.4ha of arable land located to the south of North Walsham in Norfolk (Fig. 1). The work was conducted in accordance with a Project Design and Method Statement prepared by NPS Archaeology (Ref. NPSA/BAU2885/NP, Page 2011). This work was commissioned and funded by Youngs Homes.

This programme of work was designed to assist in defining the character and extent of any archaeological remains likely to be affected within the proposed development area, following the guidelines set out in *Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment* (Department for Communities and Local Government 2010). The results will enable decisions to be made by the Local Planning Authority about the treatment of any archaeological remains found.

The site archive is currently held by NPS Archaeology and on completion of the project will be deposited with the Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service (NMAS), following the relevant policies on archiving standards.



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Figure 1. Site location. Scale 1:2500

2.0 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

The site occupies broadly level ground at *c*.40m OD some 1.3km to the south-west of the centre of the town of North Walsham. The site is currently arable land bounded by modern residential housing to the north and further arable land at a slightly lower elevation to the south. The nearest significant water course is the upper reach of the River Ant approximately 2.75km to the east.

The underlying geology in this part of Norfolk is Upper Chalk (British Geological Survey East Anglia Sheet 52N 00 Solid Geology) overlain by glacial sand and gravel (British Geological Survey East Anglia Sheet 52N 00 Quaternary Geology).

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

North Walsham is a moderately-sized market town in the north-east of Norfolk with a population of *c*.12,000 individuals. Despite its size and probable longevity, comparatively little archaeological work has taken place within the area of the town itself. Finds of Roman pottery and coins have been made within the town (NHER sites 6839, 9759, 18375) though no features of this period have to date been identified.

The earliest historic record of the town is provided by Domesday (AD 1086) when it was possibly part of an Early or Middle Saxon estate lying within the Hundred of Tunstead. Domesday also states the town was held by St Benet's Abbey, a Benedictine foundation in the marshes on the River Bure.

The prosperity of the town and parish in the medieval period can be seen in the size of its church, St Nicholas's, one of the largest parish churches in the county. The source of this prosperity was the weaving and woollen trade, with a specific type of woollen textile, Walsham, being produced in the town and its hinterland. The production of these textiles in North Walsham and other weaving townships such as Aylsham, Cawston and Worstead in north-east Norfolk resulted from an earlier influx of Flemish weavers, who from the 12th century onwards settled in these areas, bringing with them the skills needed to manufacture high quality textiles. The Abbey of St Benet's also benefitted from this trade as it collected market tithes from the towns. Following the Black Death in the mid 14th century the textile trade declined.

Another historic event in the 14th century that shaped the town was the uprising of 1381 - a peasants' revolt following the imposition of a poll tax. The final battle between the rebels and Bishop Dispenser of Norwich is thought to have taken place to the south of the town on Bryant's Heath, some 1.7km to the west of the proposed development site.

Though much of this part of Norfolk is ideal for agriculture with high grade soils (the well-drained and fertile *Flegg Loams*), the southern part of North Walsham parish seems to have been occupied by heath and common land (Barringer 2005, 84-5) and the current site might fall with an area previously occupied by heathland.

Two sites and monuments records are recorded for the area covered by the current site. NHER 54929 records a rectilinear enclosure of unknown date and NHER 41835 refers to a findspot for artefacts of prehistoric, medieval and post medieval date.

The most recent development in the proximity of the site is a modern residential estate to the north of the site.

4.0 METHODOLOGY

The objective of this evaluation was to determine as far as reasonably possible the presence or absence, location, nature, extent, date, quality, condition and significance of any surviving archaeological deposits within the development area.

The Brief required a total of thirteen evaluation trenches each 30m by 1.80m in plan were located within the area of proposed development (Fig. 2). The presence of electricity cables at the eastern end of the site prevented safe access to excavate Trench 13, so following consultation with James Albone of NHES it was decided to reduce the number of trenches by one to twelve.

Machine excavation was carried out with an 8 ton hydraulic 360° excavator using a toothless ditching bucket under constant archaeological supervision.

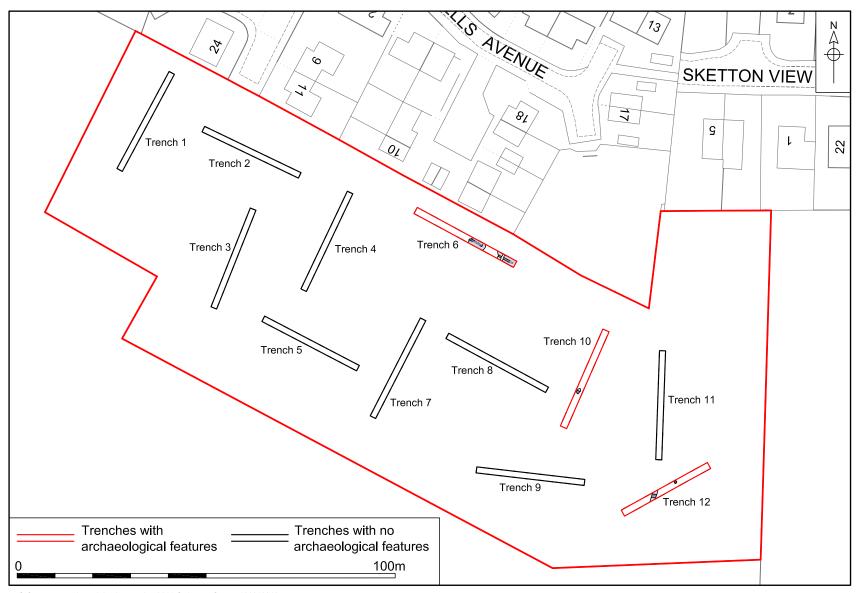
Spoil, exposed surfaces and features were scanned with a metal-detector. All metal-detected and hand-collected finds, other than those which were obviously modern, were retained for inspection.

No environmental samples were taken.

All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using NPS Archaeology pro forma. Trench locations, plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales. Monochrome and digital photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits where appropriate.

Site survey was undertaken by GPS.

Site conditions were good, with the work taking place in fine weather.



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Figure 2. Trench locations. Scale 1:1000

5.0 RESULTS

Trench

The results for each trench are tabulated below in trench number order. A photograph of each trench accompanies each one.

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Plate 1. Trench 1, looking south-west, 1m scale

	Fig. 2, Plate 1		
	Location		
à	Orientation	North-east – South-west	
Š	North-east end	627348, 329452	
	South-west end	627335, 329426	
	Dimensions		
- CONTRACTOR - CON	Length	30.0m	
	Width	1.80m	
	Depth	Max. 0.45m	
	Levels		
	North-east end top	40.86m OD	
	South-west end top	41.02m OD	

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
1	Deposit	Topsoil - friable mid grey brown silty sand, occasional charcoal flecks and small stones	0.29m	0.00-0.29m
2	Deposit	Subsoil - friable mid orange brown sandy silt, very occasional charcoal flecks and small stones, some worm and root disturbance	0.16m	0.29-0.45m
15	Geological	Loose orange silt sand occasional small stones	-	0.45m

Discussion

Modern plough scars present at north end of trench.

No remains of archaeological interest were present



Plate 2.Trench 2, looking south-east, 1m scale

Fig. 2, Plate	2
Location	
Orientation	North-west – South-east
North-west end	627357, 329437
South-east end	627382, 329425
Dimensions	3
Length	30.0m
Width	1.80m
Depth	Max. 0.49m
Levels	
North-west top 40.99 m OD	
South-east top	41.48 m OD

Context	Туре	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
1	Deposit	Topsoil - friable mid grey brown silty sand, occasional charcoal flecks and small stones	0.31m	0.00-0.31m
2	Deposit	Subsoil - friable mid orange brown sandy silt, very occasional charcoal flecks and small stones, some worm and root disturbance	0.11m	0.31-0.42m
15	Geological	Loose orange silt sand occasional small stones	-	0.42m

Discussion

No features of archaeological interest. Modern plough scars were present.



Fig. 2, Plate 3			
Location			
Orientation	North-east – South-west		
North-east end 627370, 329416			
South-west end	627359, 329390		
Dimensions			
Length	30.0m		
Width	1.80m		
Depth	0.49m		
Levels			
North-east top	41.50m OD		
SouthWest top	41.56m OD		

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
1	Deposit	Topsoil - friable mid grey brown silty sand, occasional charcoal flecks and small stones	0.30m	0.00-0.30m
2	Deposit	Subsoil - friable mid orange brown sandy silt, very occasional charcoal flecks and small stones, some worm and root disturbance	0.16m	0.30-0.46m
15	Geological	Loose Orange silt sand occasional small stones	-	0.46m
16	Deposit	Indentifying Number for finds recovery from subsoil in this trench	-	-

Discussion

No features of archaeological interest were present.

A small number of burnt flints ('potboilers') were recovered from subsoil in this trench.



Plate 4. Trench 4, looking south-west, 1m scale

	Fig. 2, Plate 4		
	Location		
	Orientation	North-east -	South-west
	North-east end	627396, 329	420
	South- west end	627383, 329	394
	Dimensions	3	
	Length	30.0m	
	Width	1.80m	
	Depth	0.50m	
	Levels		
	North-east top 41.76m OD		
	South- west top	41.73m OD	
_	n	Thickness	Denth BGI

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
1	Deposit	Topsoil - friable mid grey brown silty sand, occasional charcoal flecks and small stones	0.29m	0.00-0.29m
2	Deposit	Subsoil - friable mid orange brown sandy silt, very occasional charcoal flecks and small stones, some worm and root disturbance	0.21m	0.29-0.50m
15	Geological	Loose orange silt sand occasional small stones	-	0.50m

Discussion

No remains of archaeological interest were present.



Plate 5. Trench 5, looking south-east, 1m scale

Fig. 2, Plate 5				
Location	Location			
Orientation	North-west – South-east			
North-west end	627373, 329387			
South-east end	627398, 329374			
Dimensions				
Length	30.0m			
Width	1.80m			
Depth	0.44m			
Levels				
North-west end top	41.53m OD			
South-east end top	41.85m OD			

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
1	Deposit	Topsoil - friable mid grey brown silty sand, occasional charcoal flecks and small stones	0.32m	0.00-0.32m
2	Deposit	Subsoil - friable mid orange brown sandy silt, very occasional charcoal flecks and small stones, some worm and root disturbance	0.11m	0.32-0.43m
15	Geological	Loose orange silt sand occasional small stones	-	0.43m

Discussion

No remains of archaeological interest were present



Plate 6. Trench 6, looking north-west, 1m scale

	Figs 2 and 3, Plate 6		
	Location		
	Orientation	North-west – South-east	
	North-west end	627412, 329415	
NAME OF TAXABLE PARTY.	South-east end	627439, 329400	
	Dimensions		
	Length	30.0m	
	Width	1.80m	
200	Depth	0.43-0.61m	
	Levels		
	North-west top	42.1m OD	
	South-east top	42.22m OD	

Context	Туре	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
1	Deposit	Topsoil - friable mid grey brown silty sand, occasional charcoal flecks and small stones	0.34m	0.00-0.34m
2	Deposit	Subsoil - friable mid orange brown sandy silt, very occasional charcoal flecks and small stones, worm and root disturbance	0.07m	0.34-0.41m
9	Cut	Large pit in the eastern half of the trench; 2.90m long and 0.75m wide with gradually sloping sides and concave base. It extended beyond the limits of the trench. Interpreted as a quarry pit or similar.	-	0.41m
10	Deposit	Fill of pit [9] consisting of a mid brown silt sand with occasional brick and charcoal inclusions. A small quantity of 19th-century pottery was recovered from this deposit.	0.75m	0.41m
11	Cut	Possibly not a cut; might be considered to be an interface or perhaps heavily truncated feature?	-	0.41m
12	Deposit	Fill of [11] - thin spread of dark grey brown sand	0.05m	0.41m
13	Cut	Similar to [11], a an interface or truncated feature, originally thought top be a pit	-	0.41m
14	Deposit	Thin spread of dark grey brown sand – fill of [13]	0.05m	0.41m
15	Geological	Loose orange silt sand with areas of frequent small stones	-	0.41m

Discussion

Trench 6 appears to contain 19th-century or more recent features at its eastern end. Pit [9] might possibly have originally been an extraction feature as the geological sediments are relatively stony at this location.

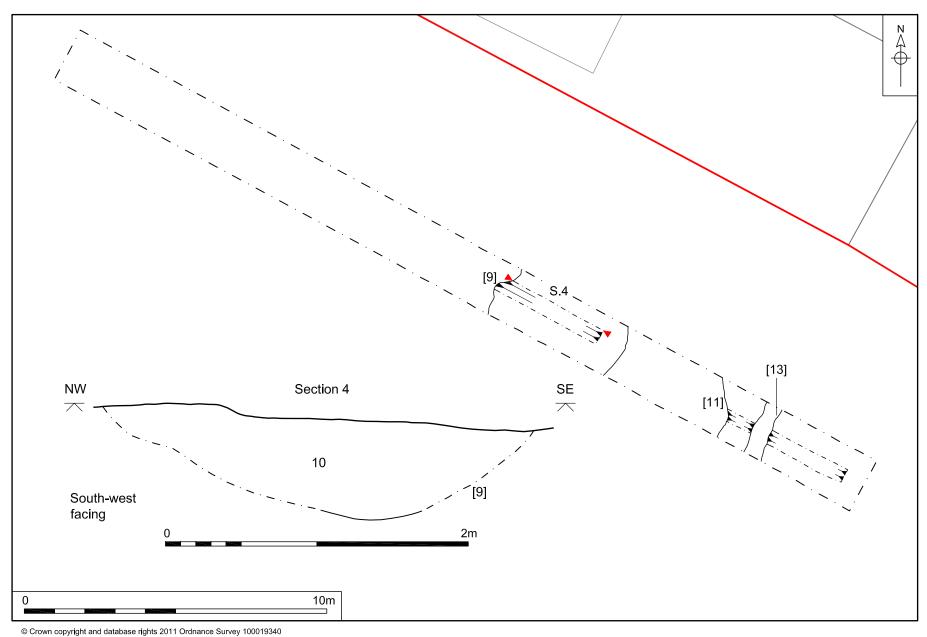


Figure 3. Trench 6, plan and section. Scale 1:125 and 1:25



Plate 7. Trench 7, looking north-east, 1m scale

	Fig. 2, Plate 7		
	Location		
	Orientation	North-east -	South-west
Out of Kill III	North-east end	627415, 329	387
10 CO	South- west end	627402, 329	361
9	Dimensions		
	Length	30.0m	
	Width	1.80m	
A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	Depth	0.41m	
Ŏ	Levels		
	North-east end	42.10m OD	
	South- west end	41.65m OD	
at	ion	Thickness	Depth BGL

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
1	Deposit	Topsoil - friable mid grey brown silty sand, occasional charcoal flecks and small stones	0.28m	0.00-0.28m
2	Deposit	Subsoil - friable mid orange brown sandy silt, very occasional charcoal flecks and small stones, some worm and root disturbance	0.17m	0.28-0.45m
15	Geological	Loose orange silt sand occasional small stones	-	0.45m

Discussion

No features of archaeological interest were present



Plate 8. Trench 8, looking south-east, 1m scale

	Fig. 2, Plate 8		
1	Location		
	Orientation	North-west – South-east	
	North-west end	627448, 329368	
	South-east end	627421, 329382	
	Dimensions		
	Length	30.0m	
	Width	1.80m	
	Depth	0.39m	
	Levels		
	North-west top	42.04m OD	
	South-east top	41.93m OD	

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
1	Deposit	Topsoil - friable mid grey brown silty sand, occasional charcoal flecks and small stones	0.37m	0.00-0.37m
2	Deposit	Subsoil - friable mid orange brown sandy silt, very occasional charcoal flecks and small stones, some worm and root disturbance	0.09m	0.37-0.46m
15	Geological	Loose orange silt sand occasional small stones	-	0.46m

Discussion

No remains of archaeological interest were present.



Plate 9. Trench 9, looking west, 1m scale

Fig. 2, Plate 9		
Location		
Orientation	East – West	
East end	627458, 329344	
West end	627429, 329347	
Dimensions	3	
Length	30.0m	
Width	1.80m	
Depth	0.64m	
Levels		
East end top	41.91m OD	
West end top	41.62m OD	

Context	Туре	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
1	Deposit	Topsoil - friable mid grey brown silty sand, occasional charcoal flecks and small stones	0.32m	0.00-0.32m
2	Deposit	Subsoil - friable mid orange brown sandy silt, very occasional charcoal flecks and small stones, some worm and root disturbance	0.25m	0.32-0.57m
15	Geological	Loose orange silt sand occasional small stones, slightly mottled I places	-	0.57m

Discussion

No remains of archaeological interest were present.



Plate 10. Trench 10, looking north-east

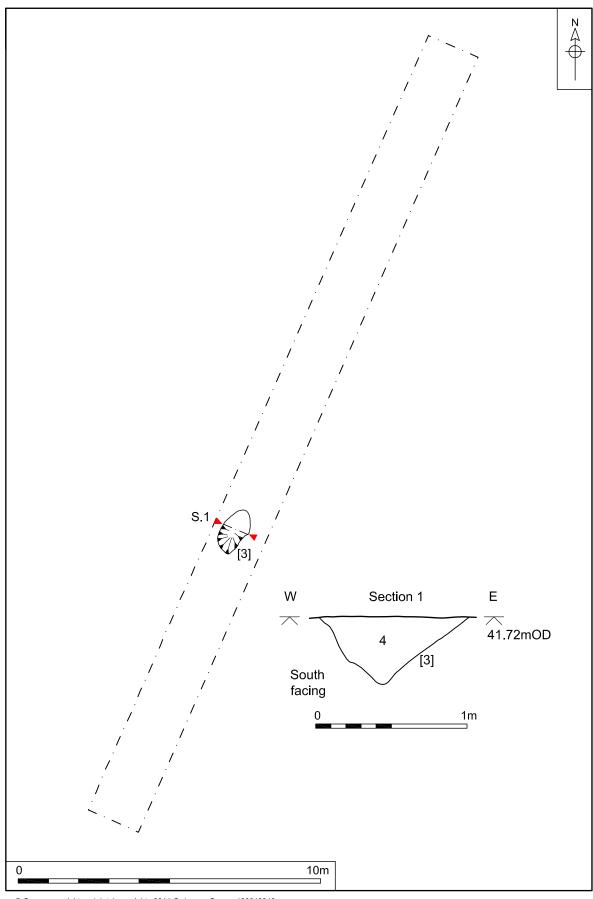
Figs 2 and 4, Plate 10			
Location			
Orientation	North-east – South-west		
North-east end	627462, 329384		
South- west end	627451, 329359		
Dimensions	3		
Length	30.0m		
Width	1.80m		
Depth	0.55m		
Levels			
North-east top	42.44m OD		
South- west top	41.92m OD		

Context	Туре	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
1	Deposit	Topsoil - friable mid grey brown silty sand, occasional charcoal flecks and small stones	0.30m	0.00-0.30m
2	Deposit	Subsoil - friable mid orange brown sandy silt, very occasional charcoal flecks and small stones, some worm and root disturbance	0.25m	0.30-0.55m
3	Cut	A small pit or similar feature sub-oval in plan with a pointed base and quite steep sides. Clear in plan but less so in profile.1m in width with a depth of 0.45m	-	0.55m
4	Deposit	Fill of feature [4], consisting of a mid brown sand silt with frequent small stones and moderate small charcoal flecks.	0.40m	0.55m
15	Geological	Loose orange silt sand frequent small stones	-	0.55m

Discussion

Trench 10 contained a single undated feature – small pit [4].

The geological deposits particularly stony at the northern end of the trench.



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Figure 4. Trench 10, plan and section. Scale 1:125 and 1:25



Plate 11. Trench 11, looking north, 1m scale

Fig. 2, Plate 11			
Location			
Orientation	North – South		
North end	627478, 329378		
South end	627477, 329350		
Dimensions			
Length	30.0m		
Width	1.80m		
Depth	0.64m		
Levels			
North end	42.36m OD		
South end	41.77m OD		

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
1	Deposit	Deposit Topsoil - friable mid grey brown silty sand, occasional charcoal flecks and small stones		0.00-0.28m
2	Deposit	Subsoil - friable mid orange brown sandy silt, very occasional charcoal flecks and small stones, some worm and root disturbance	0.23m	0.28-0.51m
15	Geological	Loose Orange silt sand occasional small stones	-	0.51m

Discussion

No remains of archaeological interest were present.



Plate 12. Trench 12, looking south-west, 1m scale

Figs 2 and 5, Plate 12		
Location		
Orientation	North-east –South-west	
East end	627491, 329348	
West end	627468, 329334	
Dimensions		
Length	30.0m	
Width	1.80m	
Depth	0.63m	
Levels		
East end top	41.83m OD	
West end top	41.73m OD	
	TI : 1 D (1 DO)	

Context	Туре	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
1	Deposit	Topsoil - friable mid grey brown silty sand, occasional charcoal flecks and small stones	0.30m	0.00-0.30m
2	Deposit	Subsoil - friable mid orange brown sandy silt, very occasional charcoal flecks and small stones, worm and root disturbance	0.26m	0.30-0.56m
5	Cut	Small circular pit [5] in the north-east of the trench. It measured 0.70m in diameter with a depth of 0.33m, gradually-sloping sides and a pointed base. It was not clear if this was a feature or a possible natural feature such as a tree throw.	0.33m	0.56m
6	Deposit	The fill of feature [5] was a mid brown sand silt with occasional small stones.	0.33m	0.56m
7	Cut	Ditch [7] was clearly defined in plan and profile with a rounded base and evenly sloping gradual-to-steep sides. It measured 0.43m deep and was 1.04m wide and appeared to be aligned approximately northeast to south-west. A small number of burnt flints were recovered from its single fill [8].	0.43m	0.56m
8	Deposit	The fill of ditch [8] was a mid orange greybrown sand silt with occasional small stones. A small quantity of burnt flint was recovered from this deposit.	0.43m	0.56m
15	Geological	Loose orange silt sand with occasional small stones	-	0.56m

Discussion

Trench 12 contained two features, a possible small pit or post-hole (which might equally be a feature of natural origin) and a ditch which based on the recovery of a small quantity of burnt flint from its fill might be of prehistoric date. The alignment of this ditch seemed at variance to modern field boundaries in the vicinity.

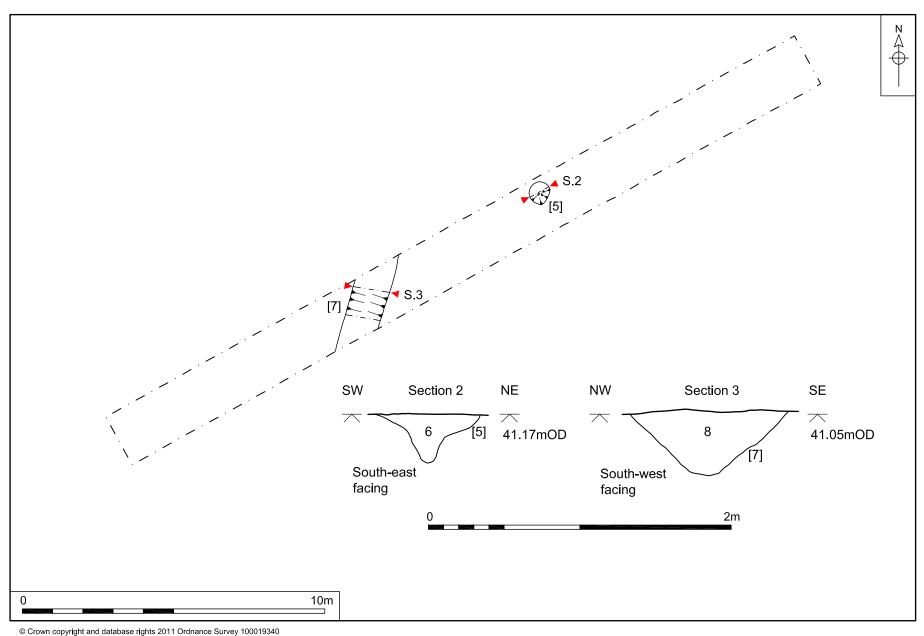


Figure 5. Trench 12, plan and sections. Scale 1:125 and 1:25

6.0 FINDS

by Lucy Talbot

The artefacts were processed and recorded by count and weight, and an Excel spreadsheet was produced outlining the broad dating of each object. Each material type has been considered separately and the objects are described below organised by material. A list of all finds ordered by context can be found in Appendix 2a.

6.1 Pottery

A single sherd of late post-medieval or modern pottery of the type used for storage jars, weighing 27g, was collected from pit fill [10]. The fabric is buff-coloured earthenware with a clear lead inner glaze and brownish yellow glaze on the exterior.

6.2 Ceramic building material

Four fragments of modern ceramic building material (CBM) weighing 84g were collected from pit fills [12] and [14].

Two pieces of the same hard-fired, iron glazed finger plate weighing 66g were recovered from each of the pit fills. Finger plates can date from the middle of the 17th century to the present day and protect the fabric of internal doors from dirt and damage.

Also collected were two fragments of modern glazed wall/hearth tile weighing 18g. One (from [12]) has a blue foliate design similar to bamboo on a white background, whilst the other (from [14]) has an ornate pattern of tan and limegreen coloured glaze.

6.3 Flint

Ditch fill [8] produced a single pale brown struck flint of prehistoric date weighing 1g. Broken at one end but with evidence of dorsal flake scars, this piece suggests it may have once been a blade of indeterminate length.

Nineteen fragments of burnt flint, weighing 370g, were also recovered from the same ditch and one from unstratified context [16]. None of the pieces show evidence of working prior to being heated and as such remain intrinsically undatable. They were recorded and subsequently discarded.

7.0 CONCLUSIONS

The few features of archaeological interest revealed by this evaluation were present in the eastern half of the site, and consisted of a pit and spreads of material of Victorian date (Trench 6), a small undated pit or similar feature (Trench 10) and an undated ditch and small pit or possible natural feature (Trench 12).

Little artefactual evidence for any type of human activity (i.e. occupation, industrial workings etc.) in the area of the proposed development was provided by the evaluation and apart from material of 19th-century date the only artefacts recovered from the site were a small number of burnt flints present in subsoil in Trench 3 and from the fill of ditch [7] in Trench 12.

The one feature which might usefully be commented on was ditch [7], tentatively interpreted as being of possible prehistoric date, though this interpretation is based on the recovery of a small quantity of burnt flint, a type of artefact frequently associated with prehistoric activity but not uniquely so. The alignment of this ditch appears to be at odds with the current arrangement of field boundaries at the site, and whilst hinting at an earlier origin than these land divisions, it does not support anything earlier that perhaps an early 19th-century pre-enclosure date.

Overall the apparent dearth of archaeological evidence - both features and artefacts - would seem to suggest that no significant human activity has occurred at the site, and it is possible that it has been in agricultural use for much of the past, a finding perhaps reinforced by references to heathland in this part of the parish. Heathland does require some level of human intervention to be maintained, particular grazing by livestock, but as the nature of this activity has a relatively low impact it produces little in the way of evidence in the archaeological record. The absence of artefacts such as medieval pottery sherds from the site's overburden, often considered to be identifiers of manuring and land improvement, might also support this idea of an area previously occupied by heath.



Plate 13. Deposit profile at south-west end of Trench 12, 0.50m scale

The presence of subsoil across the site (Plate 13) might be indicative of either an earlier developed soil or an earlier tilled or cultivated soil, but it has not been possible to identify which. If the site was mostly covered by heath it is possible that the deep topsoil recorded at the site is a comparatively modern phenomenon associated with mechanised agricultural practice.

Recommendations for mitigation work (if required) that may be identified as a result of the evidence presented in this report will be made by Norfolk Historic Environment Service.

Acknowledgements

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The fieldwork was conducted by Andy Barnett, Stuart Calow, Rob Brown and the author. The site survey was undertaken by Sandrine Whitmore. Site machining was by Bryn Williams.

The project was managed for NPS Archaeology by Nigel Page

Sarah Howard of NHES provided the site code and the project was monitored on behalf of NHES by James Albone.

The finds were washed, recorded and reported on by Lucy Talbot.

The report was illustrated by David Dobson and edited by Jayne Bown.

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Appendix 1a: Context Summary

Context	Category	Fill Of	Description	Period	Trench
1	Deposit		Topsoil	Modern	all
2	Deposit		Sub soil	Unknown	all
3	Cut		Pit	Unknown	10
4	Deposit	3	Fill	Unknown	10
5	Cut		Pit	Unknown	12
6	Deposit	5	Fill	Unknown	12
7	Cut		Ditch	Unknown	12
8	Deposit	7	Fill	Unknown	12
9	Cut		Pit	Post-medieval	6
10	Deposit	9	Fill	Post-medieval	6
11	Cut		Pit	Post-medieval	6
12	Deposit	11	Fill	Post-medieval	6
13	Cut		Pit	Post-medieval	6
14	Deposit	13	Fill	Post-medieval	6
15	Deposit		Geological deposits	-	all
16	Deposit		No. allocated to finds collection	-	-

Appendix 1b: OASIS Feature Summary

Period	Туре	Total
Post-medieval	Pit	3
Uncertain	Pit	2
	Ditch	1

Appendix 2a: Finds by Context

Context	Material	Qty	Wt	Period	Notes
8	Flint – Struck	1	1g	Prehistoric	Flake
8	Flint – Burnt	10	94g	Unknown	Un-worked; DISCARDED
10	Pottery	1	27g	Post-medieval	Glazed earthenware
12	Ceramic Building Material	1	12g	Modern	Wall tile; glazed; blue/white
12	Ceramic Building Material	1	48g	Modern	Finger plate; Iron glazed; frag
14	Ceramic Building Material	1	6g	Modern	Wall/hearth tile; glazed; tan/lime green
14	Ceramic Building Material	1	18g	Modern	Finger plate; Iron glazed; frag
16	Flint – Burnt	9	276g	Unknown	Un-worked; DISCARDED

Appendix 2b: Oasis Finds Summary

Period	Material	Total
Prehistoric	Flint – Struck	1
Post-medieval	Pottery	1
Modern	Ceramic Building Material	4
Unknown	Flint – Burnt	19