

Report 2014/1362



nps archaeology

Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation of Land off Trunch Road, Mundesley, Norfolk

ENF 134175



Prepared for
David Payne



David Adams MIfA

October 2014



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Location:	Land Off Trunch Road Mundesley, Norfolk
District:	North Norfolk
Grid Ref.:	TG 3074 3590
Planning Ref.:	PF/14/0795 (CNF45480 - NHES Reference)
HER No.:	ENF 134175
OASIS Ref.:	185527
Client:	David Payne
Dates of Fieldwork:	7-9 May 2014

Summary

An archaeological evaluation was conducted by NPS Archaeology for David Payne ahead of the proposed residential development of land off Trunch Road, Mundesley, Norfolk. The evaluation consisted of six trenches each measuring 30m by 1.80m that examined 5% of the proposed development area.

Of the six evaluation trenches only one was devoid of archaeological features. The most significant archaeological findings of the evaluation were artefacts from what are thought to be geological features located in broadly the centre of the site. The smaller of these is described as a hollow which contained a small quantity of Iron Age pottery with some worked and burnt flint. A possible palaeochannel that lay close to this feature also contained sparse cultural material. Whether both hollow and palaeochannel had been open contemporaneously could not be demonstrated. Environmental samples from deposits in these features provided little indication of human activity at the site. The hollow appeared to have been truncated by agricultural activity, while in the palaeochannel the earliest deposits survived below a sequence of natural infilling events.

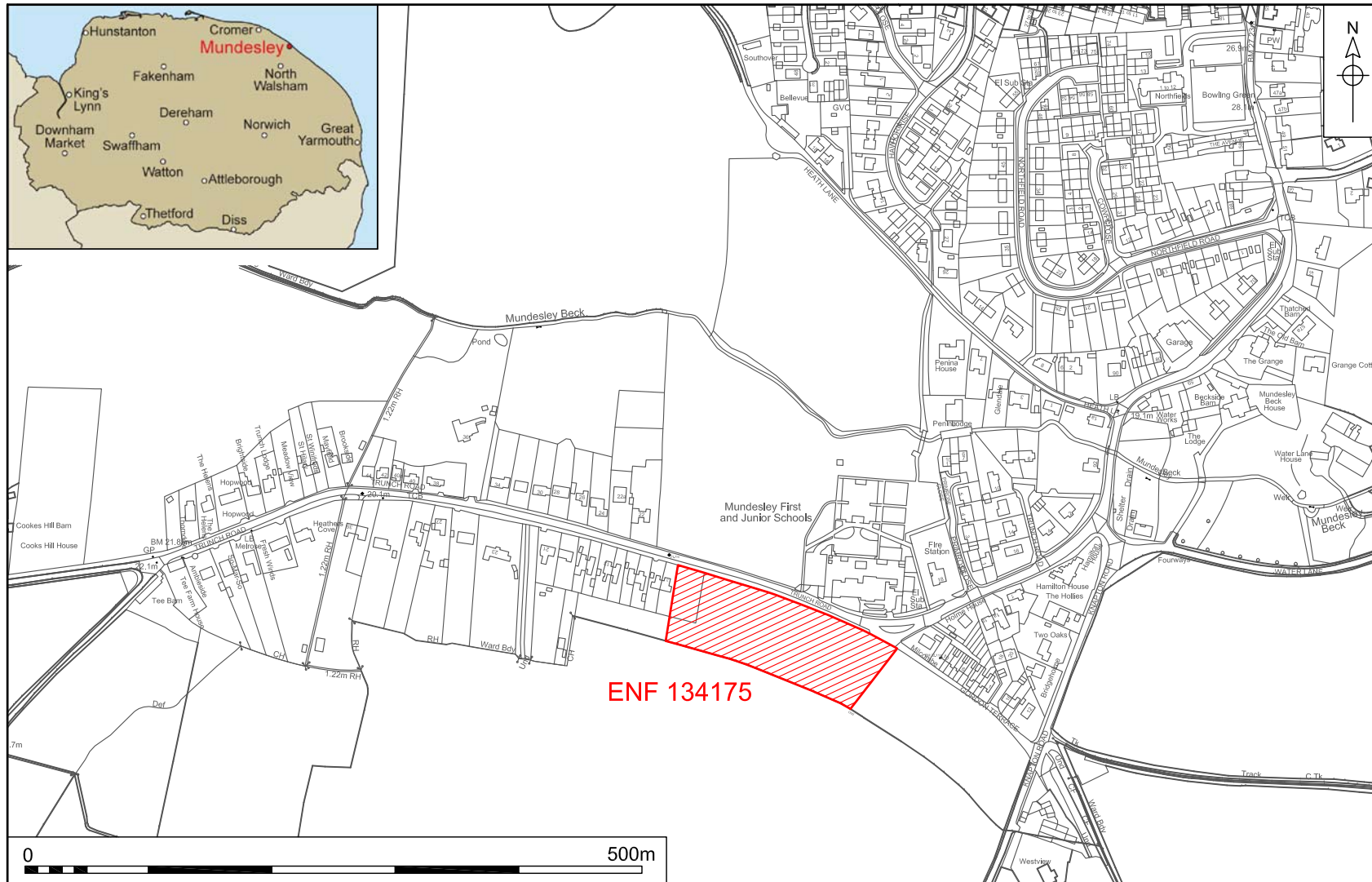
The small number of other archaeological features present at the site the comprised mostly ditches, these thought to identify the boundaries of pre-enclosure field arrangements and thus dating to perhaps the early 19th century or earlier.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Proposals for development of a plot of land to the south of Trunch Road, Mundesley in Norfolk (TG 3074 3590, Fig. 1) required a programme of archaeological works to support it through the planning process. NPS Archaeology produced a Written Scheme of Investigation for a programme of archaeological evaluation to satisfy requirements set out in the Generic Brief for Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trenching issued by Norfolk Historic Environment Service.

The work was conducted in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by NPS Archaeology (Page 2104). The evaluation was commissioned and funded by Mr David Payne.

This programme of work was designed to assist in defining the character and extent of any archaeological remains within the proposed redevelopment area, following the guidelines set out in *National Planning Policy Framework* (Department for Communities and Local Government 2012). The results will



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Figure 1. Site location. Scale 1:5000

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 Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service (NMAS), following the relevant policies on archiving standards.

2.0 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

The site lies in the north east of Norfolk about 1.1km inland from the North Sea coast. The site occupies a plot within a field bounded to the north by Trunch Road, to the west by residential properties and to both the south and east by agricultural land.



Plate 1. View across the site, looking east

The underlying geology comprises Crag Group sands and gravels, sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 0 to 5 million years ago in the Quaternary and Neogene Periods. Superficial deposits at the site consist of Briton's Lane sands and gravels formed in the Quaternary Period <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>.

The site is broadly level with a slightly lower area in the centre corresponding to the location of a possible palaeochannel discussed later in this report. To the north of Trunch Road the topography slopes away moderately steeply as the southern edge of a minor water course, the Mundesley Beck which lies c.140m from evaluation site. Site survey was undertaken using temporary benchmarks established during a previous topographic survey (D. Payne *pers comm.*) with the highest current ground level at 22.40m OD and the lowest at 20.24m OD.



Plate 2. View across the site, looking west

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

A search of information held in the Norfolk Historic Environment Records (NHER) database was made. This search returned a total of 15 records within a 500m radius of the site centred on TG 3074 3590.

The earliest evidence of human activity in the vicinity of the site dates to the late prehistoric period and a possible Bronze Age ring ditch (NHER 39057), perhaps remains of a Bronze Age round barrow visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs. The site is visible on only one set of aerial photographs and while plausible as an archaeological cropmark, the possibility it is of geological origin cannot be discounted. Similar features (e.g. NHER 12804) also of uncertain origin have been mapped to the west.

Undated enclosures and Iron Age or Roman field systems (NHER 39058) have been identified from cropmarks on aerial photographs of two rectilinear, ditched enclosures of unknown date and function. Surrounded by the cropmarks of at least two field systems; one of these (NHER 36762) may be associated with the enclosures and could date back to the Iron Age or Romano-British period. At the same time there is; however, no direct dating evidence for either site and both could date to any period from prehistoric to the early post-medieval period.

Iron Age and post-medieval field systems (NHER 39059) have also been posited interpretations for cropmarks on aerial photographs. Some are depicted on Trunch Tithe Map; the remainder fit the pattern of enclosure depicted on this and other historic maps. They overlie the cropmarks of a fragmentary field system (NHER 36762) and two rectilinear enclosures (NHER 39058), both of which have been dated tentatively to the Iron Age to Romano-British period.

Further ditches, probably remnants of a possible Iron Age or Roman field system (NHER 36762) are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs. Like many of the undated field system and settlement sites mapped in the surrounding area (e.g. NHER 15911 and 38961), an Iron Age to Romano-British date seems plausible. At the same time, the fact that several ditches lead to junctions or the corners of post-medieval to modern field boundaries suggests either the earlier system remained in use for a long period time or that it is of post-Roman date. The site surrounds and may be associated with two undated rectilinear enclosures (NHER 39058). These are likely to be the remnants of a field system, possibly of Iron Age to Romano-British date. It shares the same orientation as other field systems and field boundaries tentatively dated to this period that have been mapped in the surrounding area, e.g. NHER 38961. A probable farmstead (NHER 15911) which may also date to this period lies approximately 230m to the south, and the field system described here might be associated with this settlement site. It also surrounds, and is probably associated with, two rectilinear enclosures (NHER 39058). Post-medieval field boundaries (NHER 39059) mapped over the same area provide a *terminus ante quem* for the site. The field system is visible across an area measuring approximately 490m by 380m. It is broadly rectilinear in layout but too fragmentary to discern an overall pattern.

Metal detecting has also recovered part of a medieval lead pilgrim bottle (NHER 18891) and an Early Saxon brooch and two medieval coins (NHER 36605), one of which was gold.

Several late post-medieval buildings and possible first and Second World War structures are present within the search radius, as well as the late 19th- and early 20th-century railway from East Runton to North Walsham (NHER 13585).

A pillbox, (NHER 18468) probably dating to World War One, is visible as an extant building on aerial photographs dating from 1943 onwards. It is reported to be polygonal or circular in plan though none of the consulted aerial photographs show its plan clearly enough to confirm its date or form.

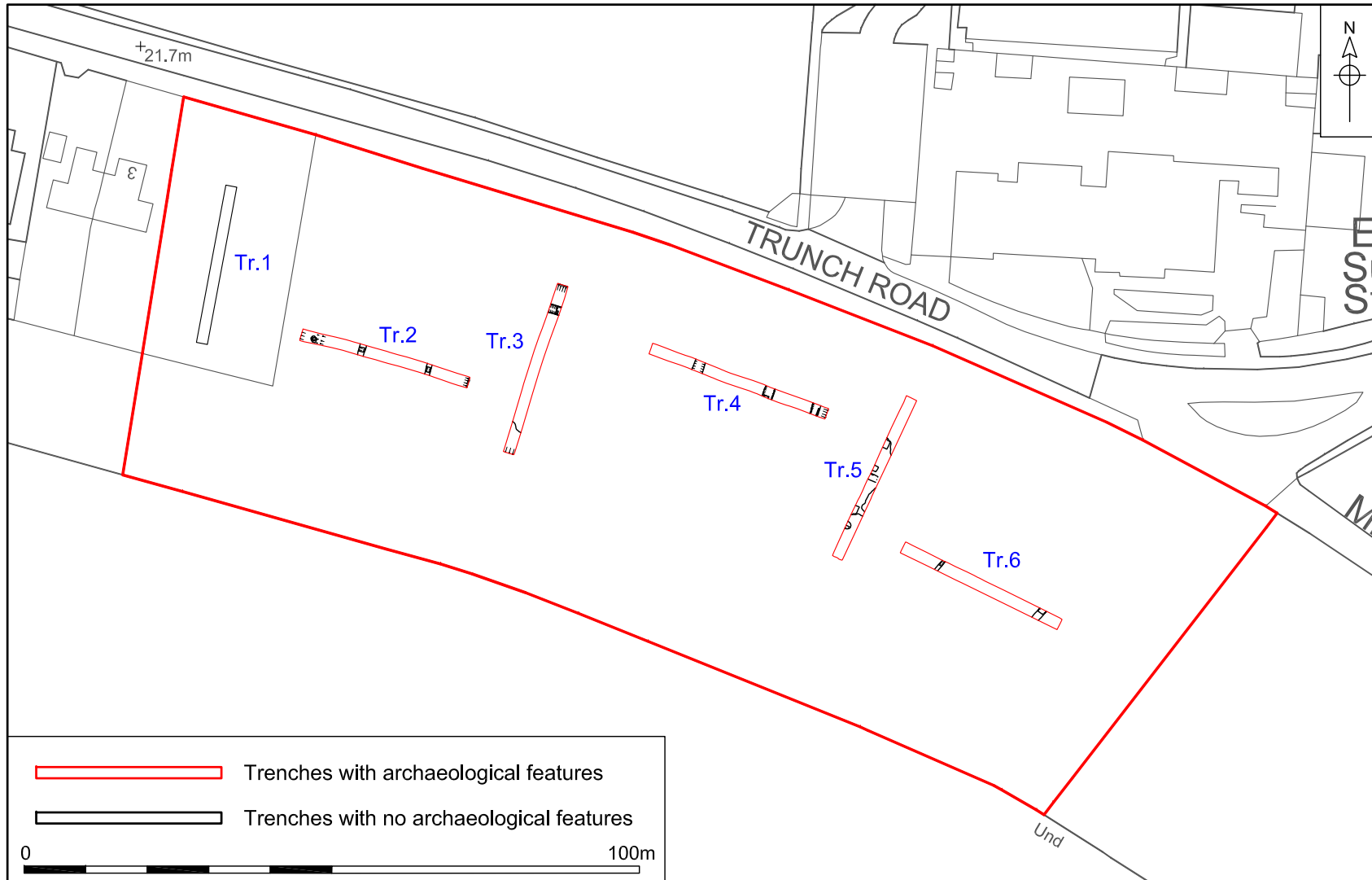
A World War Two pillbox and a spigot mortar emplacement (NHER 14139) have formed part of a World War Two network of anti invasion defences around Mundesley.

The nearest archaeological works undertaken in the vicinity of the current site was a trial trench evaluation with negative results - no archaeological finds or features - at Rookery Farm Dairy in 2003 (NHER 38145).

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 that '*Trial trenching 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 exact quantity and layout of trenches should be sufficient to achieve this, and should, where possible, be appropriately targeted.*



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Figure 2. Location of trenches. Scale 1:1000

Machine excavation was carried out with a hydraulic 360° 14 tonne excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket and operated 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.

A total of four environmental samples were taken from selected archaeological features and submitted for assessment. In addition a soil monolith and associated pollen samples were taken from the deposit sequence present within the posited palaeochannel [18].

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 conditions were mixed, with work taking place in generally fine weather except for the last day when work was hampered by heavy rain. Trench 1 was slightly shortened to avoid an area of stumps and debris resulting from clearance of the site.

5.0 RESULTS

Trench 1				
 <p>Plate 3. Trench 1, looking south, 2x1m scales</p>		Fig. 2 (location); Plate 3		
		Location		
		Orientation	North to south	
		Dimensions		
		Length	26.00m	
		Width	1.80m	
		Depth	0.40m	
Levels				
North top	21.82.00m OD			
South- top	22.07.00mOD			
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth OD
01	Deposit	Topsoil	0.30m	22.07m OD
02	Deposit	Subsoil	0.14m	21.77m OD
28	Deposit	Natural	--	21.63m OD
Discussion				
No archaeological features were present in this evaluation trench.				

Trench 2



Plate 4. Trench 2, looking east, 2x1m scales

Figs 2 and 3; Plate 4

Location

Orientation East to west

Dimensions

Length 30.00m

Width 1.80m

Depth 0.69m

Levels

East top 21.40m OD

West top 21.96mOD

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth OD
01	Deposit	Topsoil	0.30m	21.96m OD
02	Deposit	Subsoil	0.18m	21.66m OD
03	Cut	Small pit?	0.08m	21.55m OD
04	Deposit	Fill of [03]	0.08m	21.55m OD
05	Cut	Ditch	0.22m	20.80m OD
06	Deposit	Fill of [05]	0.22m	20.80m OD
07	Cut	Ditch	0.36m	21.22m OD
08	Deposit	Fill of [07]	0.36m	21.22m OD
28	Deposit	Natural	--	--

Discussion

A total of three archaeological features were present in this evaluation trench, consisting of two similarly aligned ditches and a small pit.

Pit [03] was slightly irregular to circular in plan. It measured 0.80m in diameter and was 0.08m deep. The sides of this feature were gradual and its base flat; and the feature had been truncated by machining. The fill of this feature consisted of pale grey brown silt sand with rare small stones. The surface of this feature contained moderate quantities of charcoal, though no indication of burning of *in situ* burning or heating. This feature, as best could be discerned, would seem to have cut subsoil at the site and though containing a single piece of worked flint is not thought to be of any great antiquity.

Ditch [05] was aligned broadly north-south and was 1.05m wide and 0.20m deep. Its sides were gradual and its base concave. A single fill [06] contained by this ditch was pale grey brown silt sand with occasional stones. No artefacts were recovered from this deposit with no indication of its likely date. At the east end of the trench ditch [07] was similarly aligned broadly north south, parallel to

Trench 2

the previously described ditch.

Ditch [07] was 0.80m wide and 0.30m deep. Its sides were equally steep to a flattish base. The single fill [08] of this feature was mid grey brown sand silt with occasional flints and small stones. A small quantity of pottery of Iron Age date was recovered from this context along with a small quantity of worked flint.

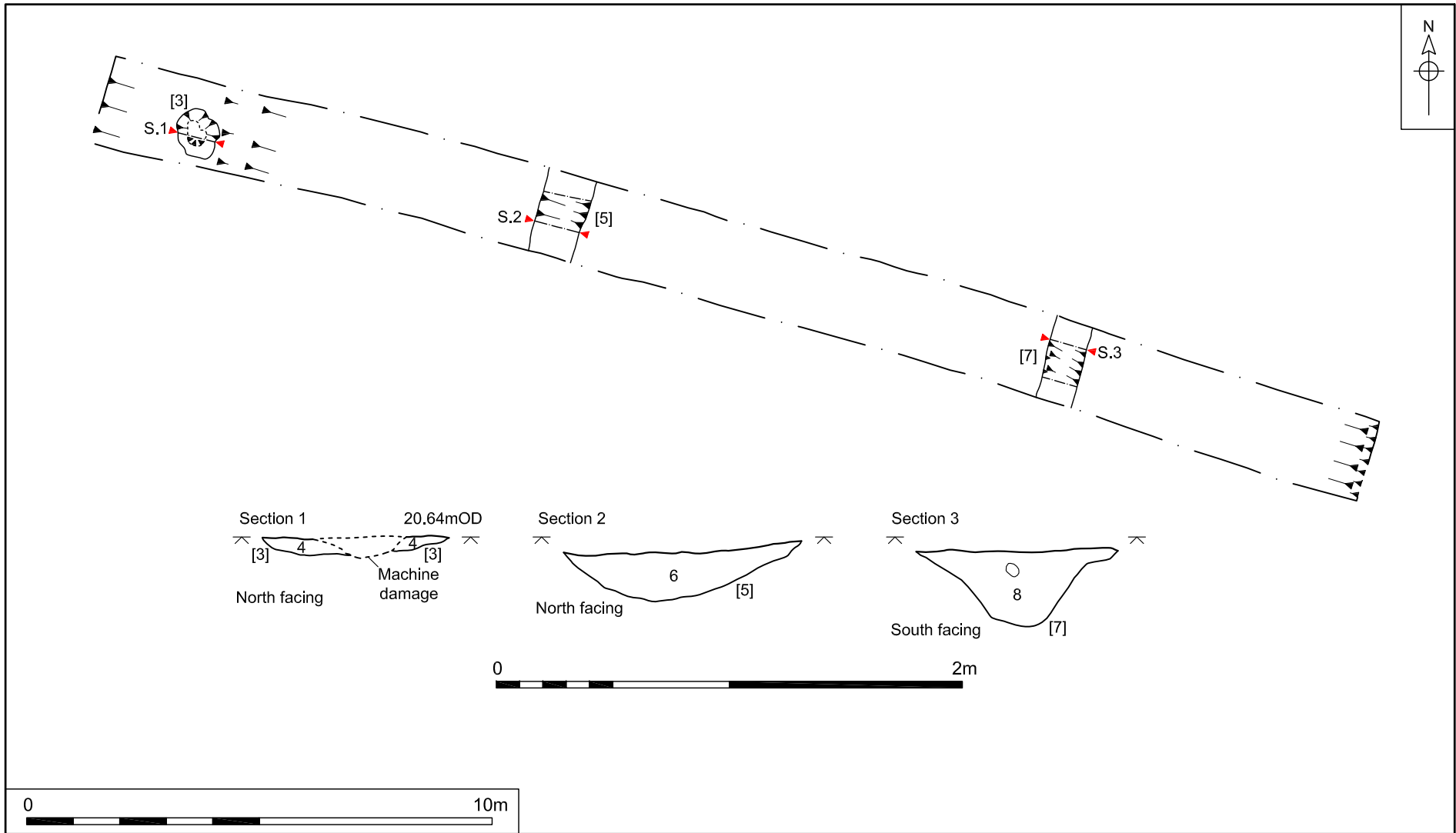


Figure 3. Trench 2, plan and sections. Scale 1:125 and 1:25

Trench 3



Plate 5. Trench 3, looking south, 1m scale

Figs 2 and 4; Plates 5 and 6

Location

Orientation North to south

Dimensions

Length 30.00m

Width 1.80m

Depth 0.59m

Levels

North top 20.98m OD

South top 21.54mOD

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth OD
01	Deposit	Topsoil	0.30m	21.54m OD
02	Deposit	Subsoil	0.29m	21.25m OD
16	Deposit	Fill of [18]	0.16m	19.48m OD
17	Deposit	Fill of [18]	0.24m	19.28m OD
18	Cut	Pond or Palaeochannel? Same as [15]?	0.65m	19.78m OD
28	Deposit	Natural	--	20.95m OD

Discussion

A single feature [18] present in the southern end of this trench is thought to form part of an extensive palaeochannel or similar order of feature that extended to the east across Trench 4 (and perhaps as far as Trench 5). This feature was initially recorded as context [15] in Trench 3 but has been assigned context number [18] here. The edge of this feature could be seen at the southern and northern ends of the evaluation trench.

The primary fill [17] of this feature was mottled orange and pale grey silt clay that contained a small quantity of burnt flint and two pieces of worked flint. Overlying this was a pale grey brown silt clay [16] containing sparse rounded flints, gravels and sparse charcoal flecks.

Subsoil [02] overlaid this last context.

Trench 3



Plate 6. Trench 3, feature [18] looking west, 1m scale

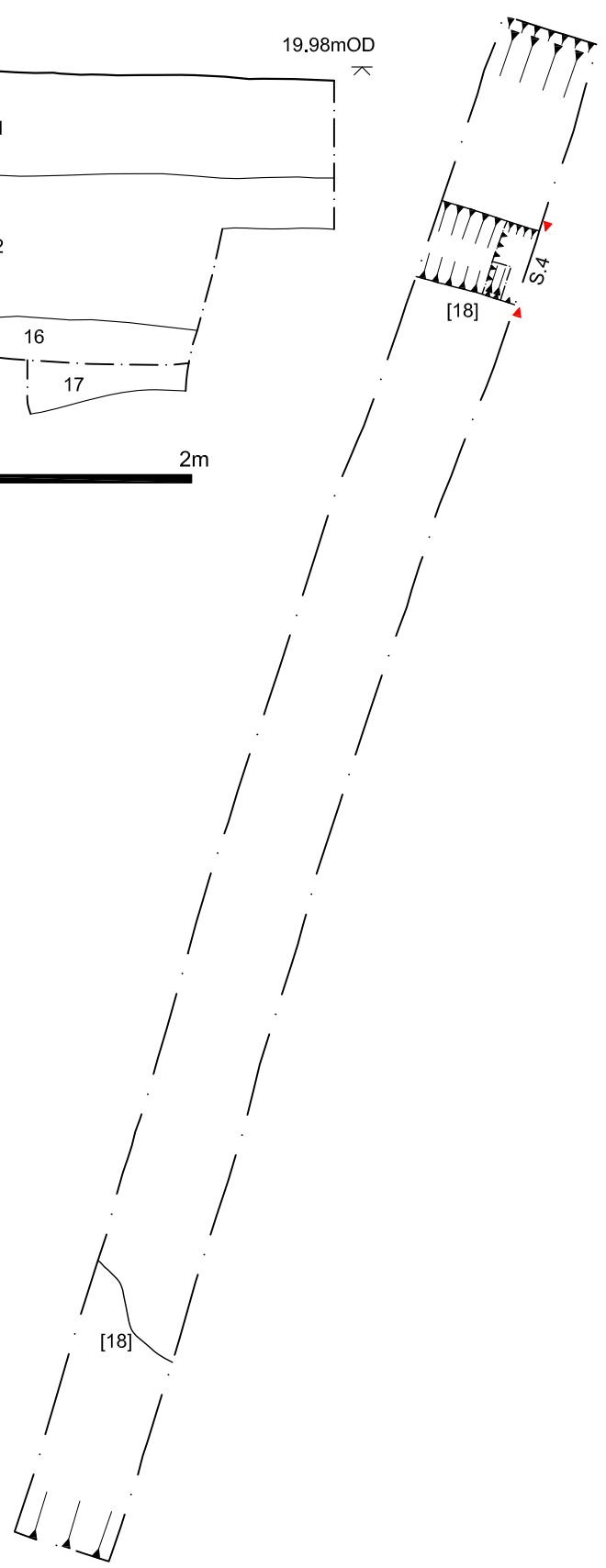
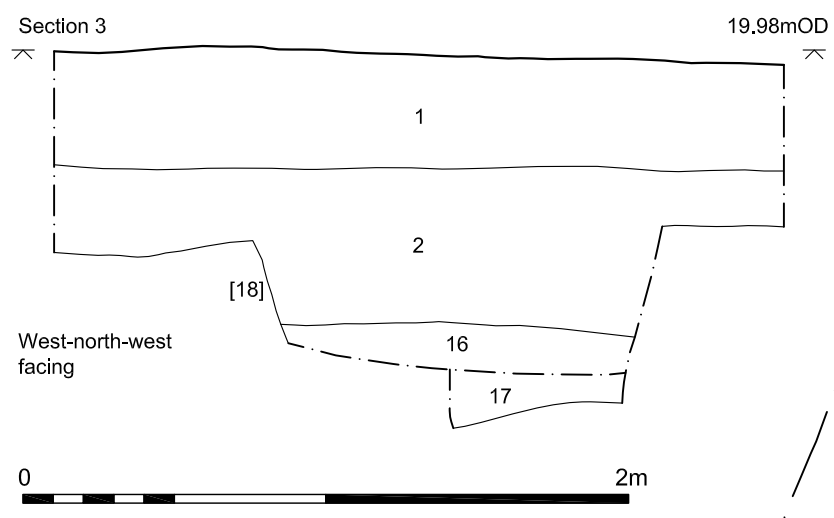


Figure 4. Trench 3, plan and section. Scale 1:125 and 1:25

Trench 4



Plate 7. Trench 4, looking west, 2x1m scale

Figs 2 and 5; Plates 7 and 8

Location

Orientation East to west

Dimensions

Length 30.00m

Width 1.80m

Depth 0.63m

Levels

East top 20.78m OD

West top 20.72mOD

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth OD
01	Deposit	Topsoil	0.35m	20.78m OD
02	Deposit	Subsoil	0.12m	20.43m OD
18	Cut	Palaeochannel (Same as [15])	1.40m	19.17m OD
19	Deposit	Fill of [18]	0.27m	20.04m OD
20	Deposit	Fill of [18]	0.60m	19.90m OD
21	Deposit	Fill of [18]	0.25m	19.74m OD
22	Deposit	Fill of [18]	0.30m	19.64m OD
23	Deposit	Fill of [18]	0.58m	19.44m OD
24	Deposit	Fill of [18]	0.10m	19.39m OD
25	Deposit	Fill of [18] (same as [01])	0.35m	20.78m OD
26	Deposit	Fill of [18]	0.35m	19.94m OD
28	Deposit	Natural	--	19.17m OD

Discussion

The full extent of this evaluation trench was located within palaeochannel feature [18], the same feature ([15]) present to the west in Trench 3. No edges of this feature were present in the trench, though the base was recorded, giving a depth of 1.40m for the feature at this point.

Three sondages were excavated across the length of Trench 4 to establish the deposit sequence of feature [18]. Detail of the easternmost section is shown in Fig. 5 along with a composite section (Fig. 9) illustrating the deposit profile recorded across the three sondages. With the exception of context [21] all deposits described below were present across the three sondages, with deposits forming broadly even layers dipping slightly down in the centre of the trench.

Trench 4



Plate 8. Trench 4, deposit sequence in feature [18] looking north 1m scale

At the base of the sondage a grey-white very fine sand [24] which contained no inclusions was present however it was not discernible whether this context was present in or was 'cut' by [18]. A possible late glacial date is posited for this deposit (F Green *pers comm.*).

Overlying deposit [24] was mid-grey very fine sand (almost silt) deposit [23] with irregular upper and lower boundaries perhaps suggesting post-depositional disturbance. This deposit was overlain by light yellow brown fine sand silt [22] that had a slightly mottled appearance and iron staining. Containing no inclusions, this deposit is interpreted as a possible colluvium, moving from coversands higher upslope. In the east of the evaluation trench this was covered by mid grey brown very fine sand almost silt [21] that contained inclusions of sparse charcoal flecks and small fragments of burnt flint. This deposit had the appearance of a cultural soil with humified peat or organic material that appeared to be discontinuous within the section profile suggesting it had been broken up or disturbed following deposition. A ginger, yellow brown fine sand (almost silt) [20] containing sparse flint pebbles interpreted as possible colluvium overlay the previous deposit. In turn this was overlaid by slightly mottled ginger yellow-brown fine sand silt [26] interpreted as a possible earlier subsoil, perhaps associated with the development of deposit [19], an overlying deposit of mid grey-brown virtually stone free very fine sand with sparse charcoal flecks that might represent the ploughing of [26].

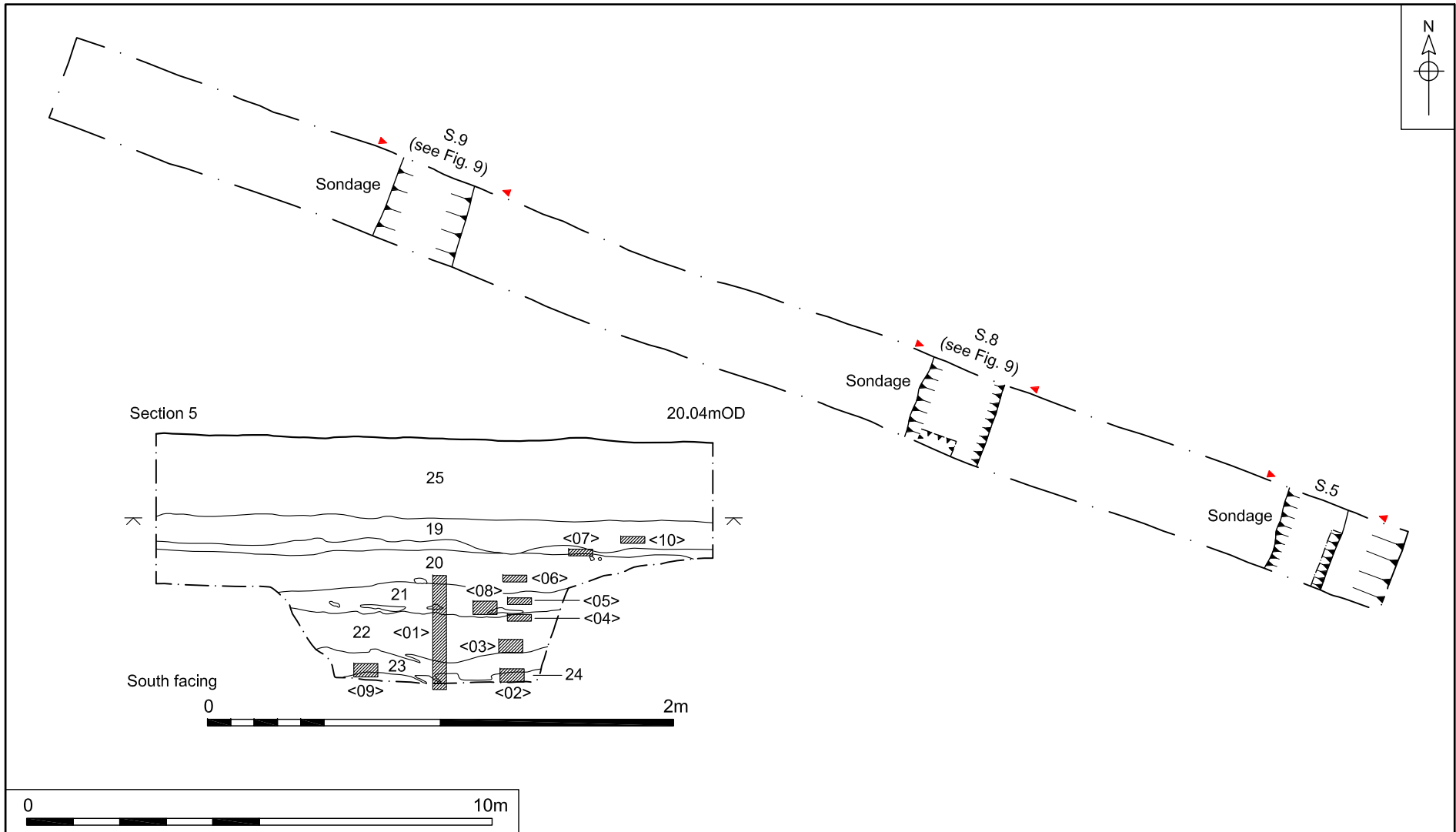


Figure 5. Trench 4, plan and section. Scale 1:125 and 1:25

Trench 5



Plate 9. Trench 5, feature [12] looking south
2x1m scales

Figs 2 and 6; Plates 9 and 10

Location

Orientation North to south

Dimensions

Length 30.00m

Width 1.80m

Depth 0.59m

Levels

North top 21.42m OD

South top 21.29mOD

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth OD
01	Deposit	Topsoil	0.30m	21.42m OD
02	Deposit	Subsoil	0.29m	21.13m OD
11	Deposit	Fill of [12]	0.20m	20.68m OD
12	Cut	Feature containing prehistoric material	0.20m	20.68m OD
28	Deposit	Natural	-	20.68m OD

Discussion

A single feature was present in this evaluation trench. Feature [12] extended east and west beyond the limits of the trench and had an amorphous shape in plan with diffuse edges. It measured 13.75m north-south and was 0.20m deep.

Where exposed by excavation the base was broadly level and the sides extremely gradual at both the north and south ends of the feature. Two small sondages were excavated to examine the centre of the feature. The single fill [11] of this feature was a distinctive mid blue-grey fine sand silt that contained sparse small and medium stones and angular flints and moderate charcoal flecks. A small quantity of worked and burnt flint was recovered from this deposit along with a small assemblage of Iron Age pottery. An environmental sample (Sample <12>) of this deposit identified little of note; the condition of the sparse macrofossil assemblage suggesting any cultural materials present had been exposed and weathered some time before being incorporated within the deposit.

Trench 5



Plate 10. Trench 5, Feature [12] looking west 2x1m scales

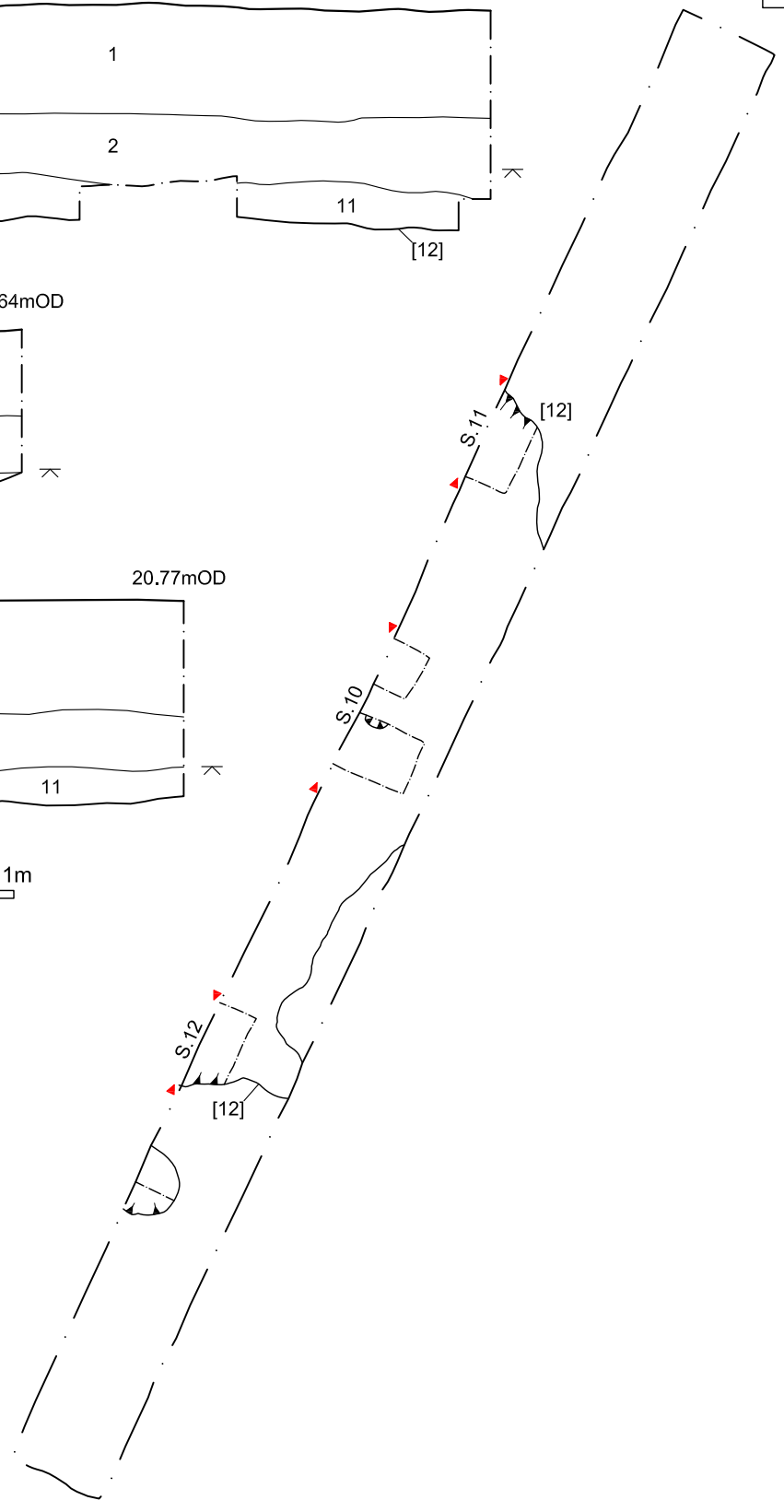
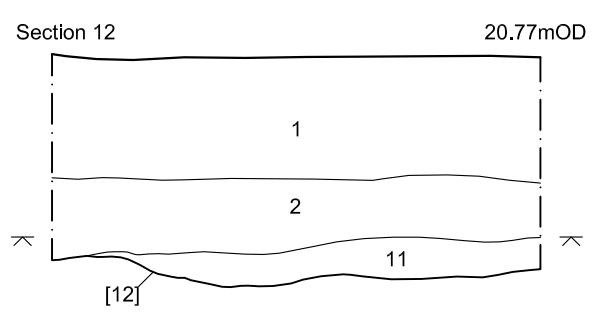
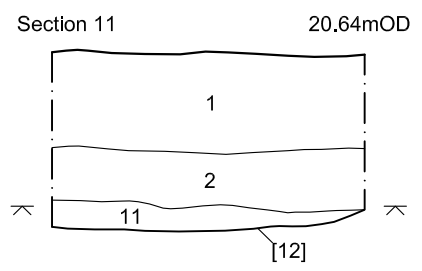
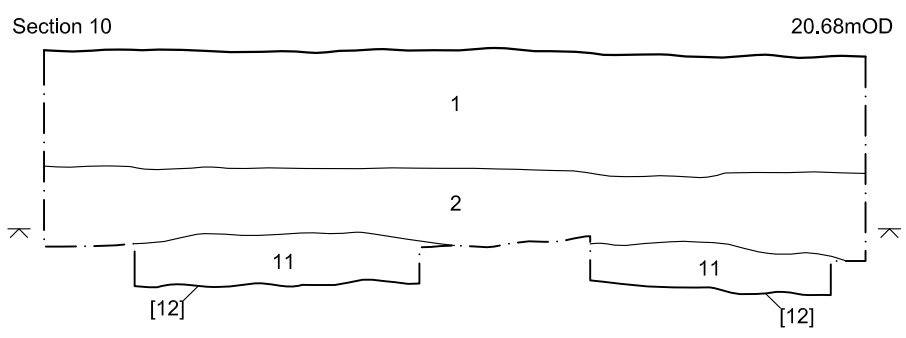
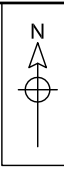


Figure 6. Trench 5, plan and sections. Scale 1:125 and 1:25

Trench 6



Plate 11. Trench 6, looking west 2x1m scale

Figs 2 and 7; Plates 11 and 12

Location

Orientation East to west

Dimensions

Length 30.00m

Width 1.80m

Depth 0.53m

Levels

East top 21.95m OD

West top 20.82mOD

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth OD
01	Deposit	Topsoil	0.30m	21.95m OD
02	Deposit	Subsoil	0.18m	21.65m OD
09	Deposit	Fill of [10]	0.40m	21.49m OD
10	Cut	Ditch	0.40m	21.49m OD
27	Deposit	Primary fill of [10]	0.40m	21.49m OD
29	Deposit	Fill of [30]	0.45m	21.50m OD
28	Deposit	Natural	--	21.39m OD
30	Cut	Ditch	0.45m	21.50m OD

Discussion

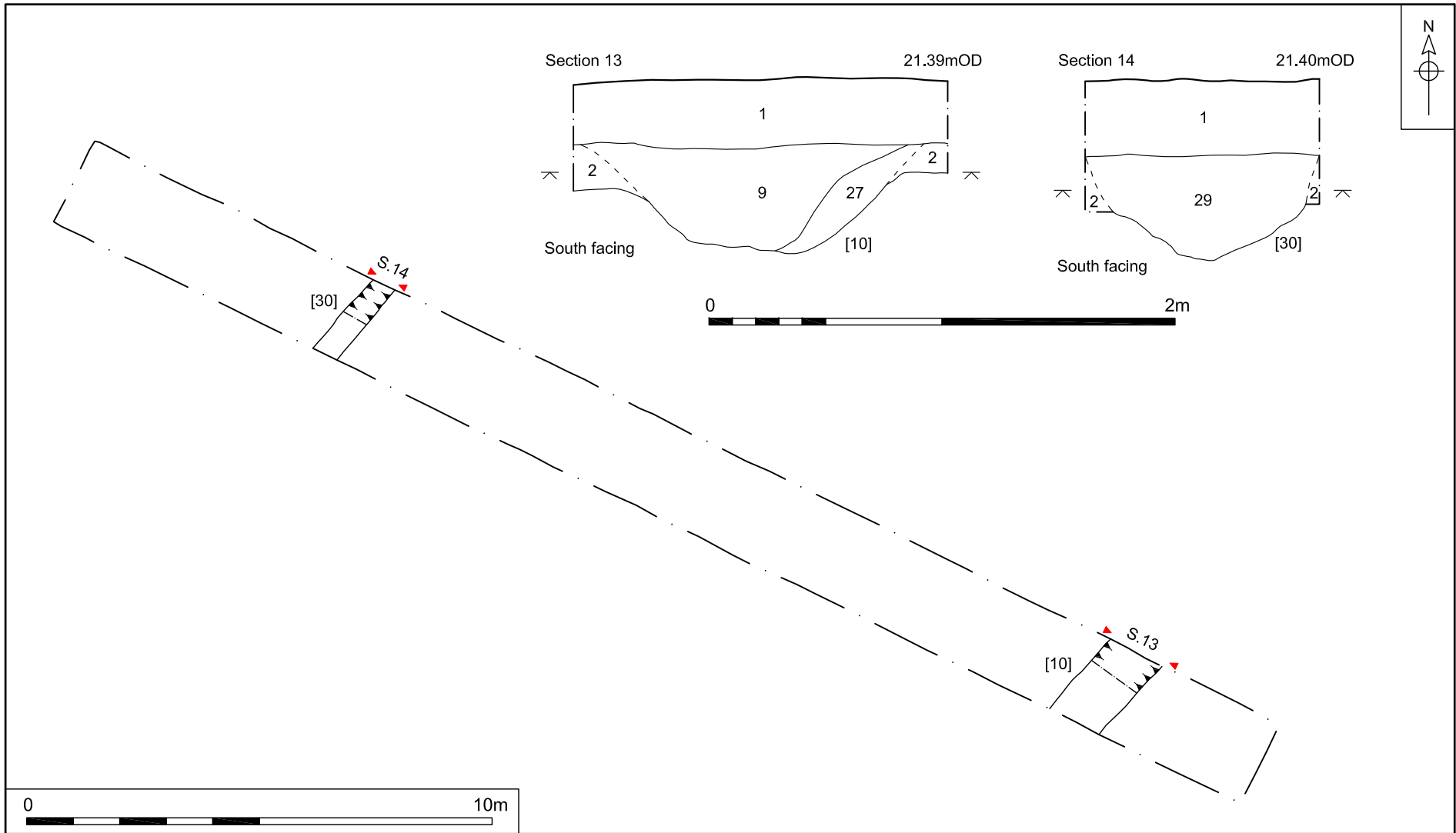
This evaluation trench in the east of the site contained two archaeological features, both these being ditches broadly north-south aligned. On the eastern side of the trench, ditch [10] was 1.70m wide and 0.40m deep. Flat-based with even sides, this feature appeared to cut the subsoil. It contained two fills, the primary [27] being pale brown mottled silt with sparse small stones; this deposit interpreted as weathered material infilling the ditch. Fill [29] was present along the western edge of the ditch cut, and might indicate the former presence of a bank along this side of the ditch. The secondary fill [09] of the ditch was mid grey-brown silt with small sand content and inclusions of sparse small stones and charcoal flecks. A small quantity of post-medieval ceramic building material was recovered from this context.

Parallel and to the west of the previously described feature was ditch [30] that was steep-sided with a slightly pointed base. This contained single fill [29] comprising pale brown silt with small stones and charcoal flecks. No artefacts were recovered from this context.

Trench 6



Plate 12. Trench 6, ditch [10] looking north 2x 1m scale



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Figure 7. Trench 6, plan and sections. Scale 1:125 and 1:25

6.0 THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL MATERIAL

Finds were processed and recorded by count and weight, and information entered on to an Excel spreadsheet. Each material has been considered separately and is presented below organised by material.

A list of finds in context number order can be found in Appendix 2a.

The following artefact reports have been prepared by Andrew Peachey.

6.1 Pottery

Evaluation excavations recovered a total of 11 sherds (113g) of Iron Age pottery in a highly fragmented condition, contained in ditch [07] and feature [12] (Appendix 3).

Feature [12] (11) contained a total of nine sherds (105g), including sherds from a minimum of three vessels in three different fabrics: tempered with sparse calcined flint (F1), tempered with sand and chopped grass (QO1), and with inclusions of fine sand and mica (Q1). The sherds on QO1 include the shoulder and base of an ovoid or slack-bodied jar with a lightly burnished exterior that combined with the fabric types present suggest a middle Iron Age date; however the continued presence of calcined flint temper (F1) suggests a date in the early Iron Age and that cannot be totally discounted. Small non-diagnostic body sherds of fabrics F1 and QO1 were also contained in ditch [07] (08). Comparable fabric and form types from these periods have previously been recorded at Witton, North Walsham (Lawson 1983, 38-43).

6.2 Ceramic Building Material

Evaluation excavations recovered a single fragment (78g) of post-medieval pantile from ditch [10].

Although pantiles were produced for roof construction from the late 17th century, it is likely that this fragment was produced in the 19th or early 20th centuries.

6.3 Flint

Evaluation excavations recovered a total of eight flakes (25g) of struck flint, entirely comprised of tertiary and un-corticated debitage flakes with blade-like proportions (Appendix 4). The flakes also exhibit parallel dorsal scars and small bulbs of percussion, typical of soft-hammer struck flakes, consistent with the core reduction techniques of the earlier Neolithic. Intriguingly the raw material of the flint exhibits considerable variation, ranging in colour from mid brown grey to very dark grey, with thin, abraded grey cortex. This suggests exploitation of local surface gravels and also that the debitage flakes, notably four in feature [12] (11) were struck from different cores, possibly suggesting an expedient use of cores when blades were required by hunter-gatherers, rather than systematic production at one location. Isolated debitage flakes were also contained in ditches [07], [10] and pond/palaeochannel [18].

Eleven pieces of burnt flint (232g) were also recovered, in isolation within feature [03], with struck flint in pond/palaeochannel [18] and with struck flint and Iron Age pottery in feature [12]. The pieces are an indication of possible use for heating

liquids, and are evidence of possible occupation in the vicinity, although no further information can be gained from these and they have since been discarded.

6.4 Finds Conclusions

Only five of the features on this site produced finds, with almost all artefacts of prehistoric date, providing an interesting, if sparse, snap shot of activity in this area in this period.

A small assemblage of Iron Age of pottery was recovered. Some worked and burnt flint was also found, and may be of an earlier date to the pottery (possibly Earlier Neolithic). A single piece of post-medieval pan tile was recovered in ditch [10], along with worked flint.

7.0 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

7.1 Charred plant macrofossils and other remains

by Val Fryer

7.1.1 Introduction and method statement

Trial trench evaluation at Mundesley recorded a limited number of features of possible Iron Age date. Samples for the retrieval of plant macrofossil assemblages were taken from fills within palaeochannel [15]=[18] and from a hollow containing prehistoric material (feature [12]); four were submitted for assessment (Samples <8>, <9>, <11>, and <12>).

The samples were processed by manual water flotation/washover and the flots were collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x16 and the plant macrofossils and other remains noted are listed below in Appendix 5. All plant remains were charred. Modern roots, seeds and arthropod remains were also recorded.

The non-floating residues were collected in a 1mm mesh sieve and will be sorted when dry. Any artefacts/ecofacts will be retained for further specialist analysis.

7.1.2 Results

Although charcoal/charred wood fragments and occasional pieces of charred root/stem are recorded, other plant macrofossils are entirely absent. The charcoal is either very comminuted or, in the case of sample <12>, very worn and abraded.

Other remains are also exceedingly scarce. Minute pieces of coal (coal 'dust') are present at a low density with all four assemblages, but it is thought most likely that these are modern contaminants introduced via the bioturbation of the deposits. The small fragments of black porous and tarry material are all probably derived from the high temperature combustion of organic remains.

7.1.3 Plant Macrofossil Conclusions

In summary, with the exception of the assemblage from Sample <12> (from hollow [12]), plant macrofossils are very scarce and it is thought most likely that all are derived from wind-dispersed refuse, which was accidentally incorporated within the channel fills. The assemblage from Sample <12> is, perhaps, more likely to be derived from a deliberate deposit of refuse (possibly hearth waste), although the

condition of the material almost certainly indicates that the remains were exposed to the elements for some considerable time prior to burial.

As the assemblages are so sparse, no further analysis is required. However, a summary of this assessment should be included within any publication of data from the site.

8.0 CONCLUSIONS

Of the six archaeological evaluation trenches examined at Land off Trunch Road, Mundesley, only Trench 1 in the west of the site was devoid of any archaeological features.

The two most significant archaeological features recorded by the evaluation lay broadly in the centre of the site. These consisted of a hollow [12] which contained a small quantity of Iron Age pottery and burnt flint, and what is interpreted as a palaeochannel [18] that lay close to the previous feature and also contained sparse cultural material.

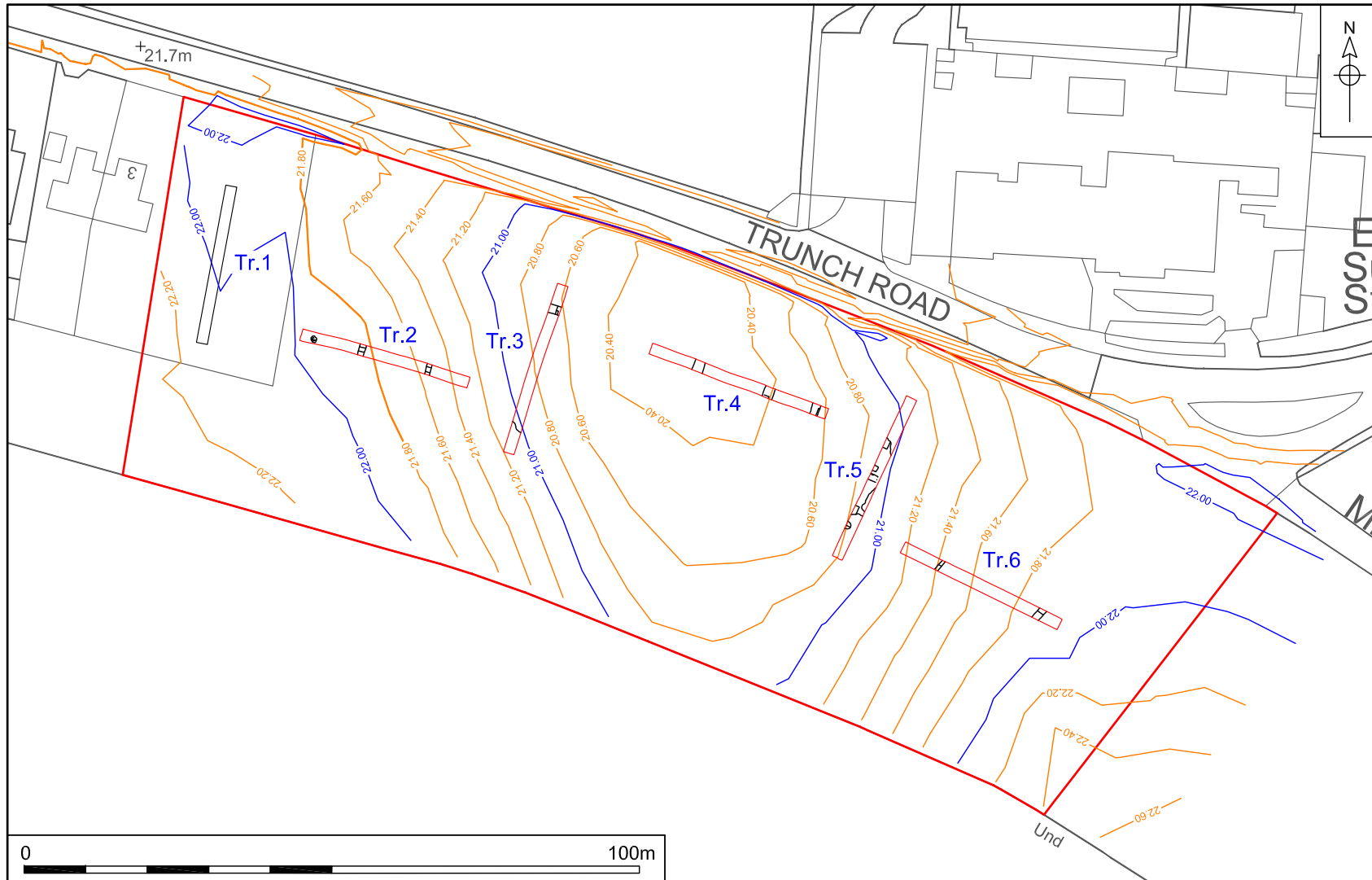
It is possible both features in fact represent natural, geological features into which small quantities of cultural material have been deposited over a considerable span of time. The sparse number of artefacts present and low counts of macrofossils suggests a low level of human activity at the site from perhaps the Neolithic period through to the Early to Middle Iron Age with a small assemblage of pottery identifying activity in these latter periods. The largest of these features, [18], seemed to survive in good condition with the lower deposits well-preserved below later infilling events, while feature [12] had been truncated by ploughing. The assessment of the environmental samples suggested few macrofossils were present within the deposits and supported the idea that activity at the site was limited. A soil monolith and associated pollen samples taken during the evaluation have not been examined, with the view that they might form part of any further works if required in future.

Based on the finds, features, environmental evidence and landscape it is suggested that in the Late Prehistoric period the site was an open area of poorly draining soils, perhaps slightly marshy, into which small quantities of cultural material comprising worked and burnt flint and pottery had been discarded.

The lower levels of the palaeochannel are thought to have naturally infilled over time, with the upper deposits resulting from more recent agricultural activity. The form of the palaeochannel is still visible today on a contour survey provided by David Payne (Fig. 8).

There is little indication for activity of any other period at the site. A small number of north-south aligned ditches are thought to be remnants of pre-enclosure field boundaries. Examination of the tithe map for this area (<http://historic-maps.norfolk.gov.uk/> accessed 4/7/14) shows a series of similarly aligned boundaries forming field parcels fronting Trunch Road and would suggest that the ditches revealed at the site belong to an early 19th century or earlier arrangement.

Recommendations for further mitigation work (if required based on the evidence presented in this report) will be made by Norfolk Historic Environment Service.



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Figure 8. Contour plan. Scale 1:1000

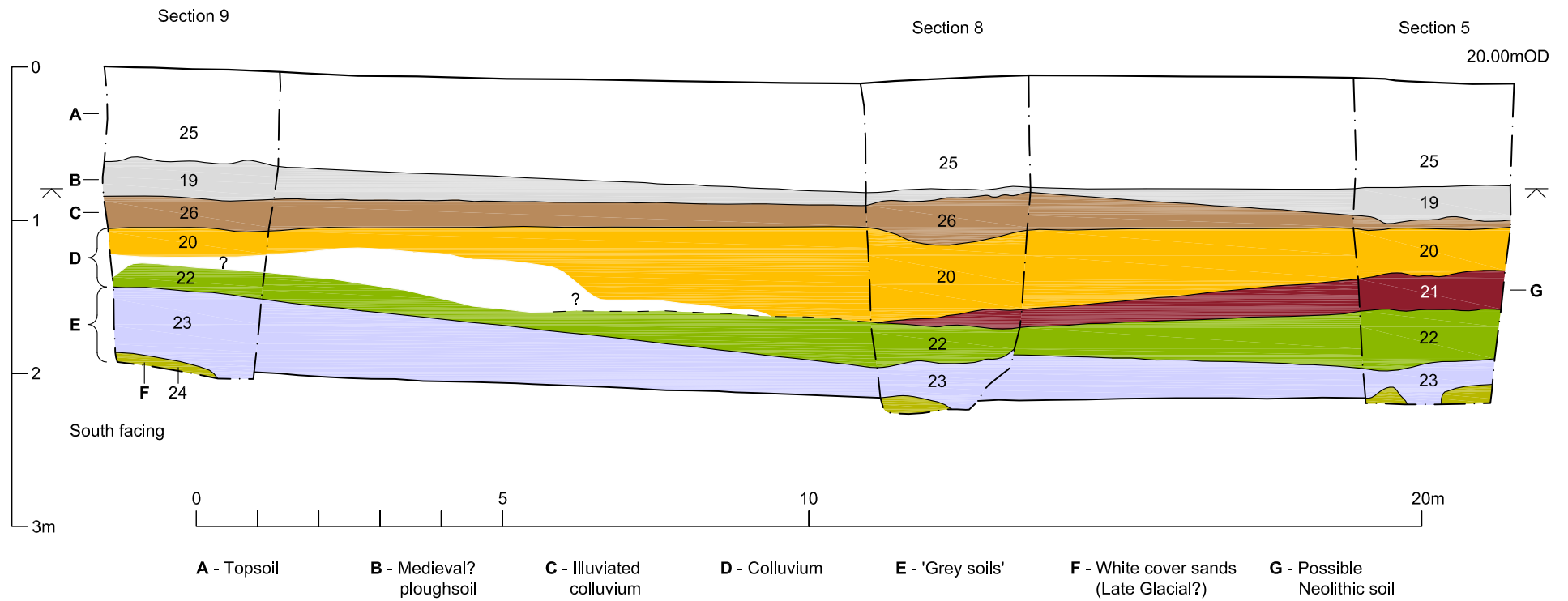


Figure 9. Trench 4, profile. Vertical scale 1:40, horizontal scale 1:100

Acknowledgements

The author would like to thank David Payne who arranged access and plant machinery and also funded the fieldwork and report. The site was excavated by Liz Govier, Frances Green, Lilly Hodges and the author.

David Robertson monitored the site on behalf of NHES and Anj Cox of NHES provided the site code and HER search. The project was managed on behalf of NPS Archaeology by Nigel Page.

The finds were processed and recorded by Rebecca Sillwood and reported on by Andrew Peachey. Val Fryer reported on plant macrofossils.

This report was illustrated and produced by David Dobson and edited by Andrew Crowson

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<http://historic-maps.norfolk.gov.uk/> Accessed 04.07.14)

Appendix 1a: Context Summary

Context	Category	Fill Of	Description	Period	Trench
01	Deposit		Topsoil	Modern	
02	Deposit		Subsoil	Med./Post-Med.	
03	Cut		Small circular feature, pit?	Post-medieval	2
04	Deposit	3	Fill of [03]	Post-medieval	2
05	Cut		Ditch	Post-medieval	2
06	Deposit	5	Fill of [05]	Post-medieval	2
07	Cut		Ditch	Post-medieval	2
08	Deposit	7	Fill of [07]	Post-medieval	2
09	Deposit	10	Fill of [10]	Post-medieval	6
10	Cut		Ditch	Post-medieval	6
11	Deposit	12	Fill of [12]	Late Prehistoric?	5
12	Cut		Feature containing prehistoric material	Late Prehistoric?	5
13	Deposit	15	Number not used		
14	Deposit	15	Number not used		
15	Cut		Pond or Palaeochannel? = [18]	Late Prehistoric?	4
16	Deposit	18	Fill of [18]	Late Prehistoric?	3
17	Deposit	18	Fill of [18]	Late Prehistoric?	3
18	Cut		Same as [15]?	Late Prehistoric?	3
19	Deposit	18	Fill of 18	Late Prehistoric?	4
20	Deposit	18	Fill of 18	Late Prehistoric?	4
21	Deposit	18	Fill of 18	Late Prehistoric?	4
22	Deposit	18	Fill of 18	Late Prehistoric?	4
23	Deposit	18	Fill of 18	Late Prehistoric?	4
24	Deposit	18	Fill of 18	Late Prehistoric?	4
25	Deposit	18	Fill of 18	Modern	4
26	Deposit	18	Fill of 18	Late Prehistoric?	4
27	Deposit	10	Lower fill of ditch 10	Post-medieval	6
28	Deposit		Natural		
29	Deposit	30	Fill of 30	Post-medieval	6
30	Cut		Small ditch	Post-medieval	6
31	Cut		Sondage through 18		3

Appendix 1b: OASIS Feature Summary

Period	Category	Total
Late Prehistoric?	Natural (utilised) features?	2
Post-medieval	Pit?	1
	Ditch	4

Appendix 2a: Finds by Context

Context	Material	Qty	Wt	Period	Notes
04	Flint – Burnt	1	1g	Prehistoric	DISCARDED
08	Flint – Struck	1	2g	Prehistoric	
08	Pottery	2	8g	Iron Age	
09	Ceramic Building Material	1	78g	Post-medieval	Pan tile fragment
09	Flint – Struck	1	1g	Prehistoric	
11	Flint – Burnt	6	170g	Prehistoric	DISCARDED
11	Flint – Struck	4	15g	Prehistoric	
11	Pottery	9	105g	Iron Age	
17	Flint – Burnt	4	61g	Prehistoric	DISCARDED
17	Flint – Struck	2	7g	Prehistoric	

Appendix 2b: OASIS Finds Summary

Period	Material	Total
Prehistoric	Flint – Burnt	11
	Flint – Struck	8
Iron Age	Pottery	11
Post-medieval	Ceramic Building Material	1

Appendix 3: Pottery Catalogue

Context	Description	Total Pottery		F1		QO1		Q1		Comment
		No.	Wt.	No.	Wt.	No.	Wt.	No.	Wt.	
08	Ditch	2	8	1	2	1	6			
11	Feature containing prehistoric material 12	9	105	2	10	5	83	2	12	QO1 includes vessel and base of ovoid jar with lightly burnished exterior
		11	113	3	12	6	89	2	12	

Appendix 4: Flint Catalogue

Ctxt	Description	Struck Flint		Find/type	No	Wt	P	R	Colour	Cortex	I ?	Size (mm)			Comment
		No	Wt									L	W	D	
08	Ditch	1	2	Uncorticated flakes (blade-like, <50mm)	1	2	\	\	grey-brown	\	\	\	\	\	parallel dorsal scars
09	Ditch	1	1	Uncorticated flakes (blade-like, <50mm)	1	1	\	\	mid grey	\	\	\	\	\	very small & thin, possibly platform trimming/maintenance
11	Feature containing prehistoric material 12	4	15	Tertiary flakes (blade-like, <50mm)	4	15	\	\	mid-dark grey	thin, white-grey, abraded	\	\	\	\	parallel dorsal scars
17	Pond or Palaeochannel? 18	2	7	Tertiary flakes (blade-like, <50mm)	2	7	\	\	dark grey	thin, white-grey, abraded	\	\	\	\	\
		8	25		8	25									

Key:

P = patinated, R = retouched

Appendix 5: Charred Plant Macrofossils

Sample No.	8	9	11	12
Context No.	21	23	17	11
Feature No.	15	15	18	12
Charcoal <5mm	x	x	x	xxxx
Charcoal >5mm				xxxx
Charred root/stem	x			
Black porous and tarry residues	x	x	x	
Mineralised soil concretions	x		xxxx	x
Small coal fragments	x	x	x	x
Sample volume (litres)	10	10	20	20
Volume of flot (litres)	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
% flot sorted	100%	100%	100%	100%

Key: x = 1–10 specimens, xxxx = 100+ specimens

Appendix 6: OASIS Report Summary

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

[List of Projects](#) | [Manage Projects](#) | [Search Projects](#) | [New project](#) | [Change your details](#) | [HER coverage](#) | [Change country](#) | [Log out](#)

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OASIS ID: norfolka1-185527

Project details

Project name	Land off Trunch Road, Mundesley
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation was conducted by NPS Archaeology for David Payne ahead of the proposed residential development of land off Trunch Road, Mundesley, Norfolk. The evaluation consisted of six trenches each measuring 30m by 1.80m that examined 5% of the proposed development area. Of the six evaluation trenches only one was devoid of archaeological features. The most significant archaeological findings of the evaluation were artefacts from what are thought to be geological features located in broadly the centre of the site. The smaller of these is described as a hollow which contained a small quantity of Iron Age pottery with some worked and burnt flint. A possible palaeochannel that lay close to this feature also contained sparse cultural material. Whether both hollow and palaeochannel had been open contemporaneously could not be demonstrated. Environmental samples from deposits in these features provided little indication of human activity at the site. The hollow appeared to have been truncated by agricultural activity, while in the palaeochannel the earliest deposits survived below a sequence of natural infilling events. The small number of other archaeological features present at the site the comprised mostly ditches, these thought to identify the boundaries of pre-enclosure field arrangements and thus dating to perhaps the early 19th century or earlier.
Project dates	Start: 07-05-2014 End: 09-05-2014
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	ENF 134175 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	PF/14/0795 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 3 - Operations to a depth more than 0.25m
Monument type	'NATURAL' FEATURE Late Prehistoric
Monument type	PIT Post Medieval
Monument type	DITCH Post Medieval
Significant Finds	STRUCK FLINT Late Prehistoric
Significant Finds	BURNT FLINT Late Prehistoric

Significant Finds	POT Iron Age
Significant Finds	ROFF TILE Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	NORFOLK NORTH NORFOLK MUNDESLEY Land off Trunch Road
Study area	1100.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TG 3074 3590 52.8705152904 1.42887113877 52 52 13 N 001 25 43 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	NPS Archaeology
Project brief originator	Norfolk Historic Environment Service
Project design originator	NPS Archaeology
Project director/manager	Nigel Page
Project supervisor	David Adams

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Norfolk Museums Service
Physical Contents	"Ceramics","Worked stone/lithics"
Physical Archive notes	Intended location - at the time of providing this information NMS is not accessioning new material
Digital Archive recipient	NPS Archaeology
Digital Contents	"Ceramics","Worked stone/lithics","other"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Images vector","Spreadsheets","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Norfolk Museums Service
Paper Contents	"Ceramics","Worked stone/lithics","other"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Plan","Report","Section"
Paper Archive notes	Intended location - at the time of providing this information NMS is not accessioning new material

**Project
bibliography 1**

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation of Land off Trunch Road, Mundesley, Norfolk
Author(s)/Editor (s)	Adams, D.
Other bibliographic details	Report 2014/1362
Date	2014
Issuer or publisher	NPS Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Norwich
Entered by	J Bown (jayne.bown@nps.co.uk)
Entered on	14 October 2014

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Appendix 7: Archaeological Specification



GENERIC BRIEF FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION BY TRIAL TRENCHING

Summary

This is a generic brief for archaeological evaluations required prior to the determination of minor planning applications¹. Evaluations are required where the impact of development on the significance of heritage assets (both known and as yet undiscovered) cannot be determined by desk-based assessment alone. An evaluation entails the excavation of trial trenches by a suitably qualified archaeologist to identify the presence, extent, date, state of preservation and hence significance of heritage assets.

This brief sets out the minimum standard requirements for the archaeological contractor who will undertake this work. It can be used to obtain quotes from archaeological contractors (they will also need details of the development) and will inform the preparation of a project design, which must be agreed by the Historic Environment Service before commencing fieldwork.

Evaluations will normally include

- 1) The production of the Written Scheme of Investigation;
- 2) Excavation of overburden or topsoil by machine acting under archaeological supervision;
- 3) Sampling and recording of archaeological features revealed;
- 4) The production of a final “grey literature” report including specialist post fieldwork analyses.



If you need this document in large print, audio, Braille, alternative format or in a different language please contact Ken Hamilton on 01362 869275 and we will do our best to help.

¹ For the purposes of this brief, minor applications are defined as:

- (a) the provision of dwellinghouses where —
 - (i) the number of dwellinghouses to be provided is less than 10; or
 - (ii) the development is to be carried out on a site having an area of less than 0.5 hectares and it is not known whether the development falls within sub-paragraph (c)(i);
 - (b) the provision of a building or buildings where the floor space to be created by the development is less than 1,000 square metres; or
 - (c) development carried out on a site having an area of less than 1 hectare
- (Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) Order 2010)

1. Policy Background.

The relevant planning policies can be found in :-

Borough Council of King's Lynn and West Norfolk *Core Strategy* (Adopted July 2011) Policy CS12

Breckland District Council *Core Strategy and Development Control Policies* (Adopted December 2009) Policies CP6 and DC17

Breckland District Council *Thetford Area Action Plan* (Adopted July 2012) Policy TH17

Broads Authority *Core Strategy and Development Plan Document* (Adopted September 2007) Policies CS5 and CS6

Broadland District Council, Norwich City Council and South Norfolk Council *Joint Core Strategy for Broadland, Norwich and South Norfolk* (Adopted March 2011) Policies 1 and 8 and 11 (Norwich only)

Great Yarmouth Borough Council *Great Yarmouth Borough-Wide Local Plan Modifications* (Adopted Spring 1999). Policies BNV 1-3.

North Norfolk District Council *North Norfolk Core Strategy* (Adopted September 2008) Policy EN8

Norfolk County Council *Norfolk Minerals and Waste Development Framework Core Strategy* (Adopted September 2011) Policies CS14 and DM9

And

Department of Communities and Local Government *National Planning Policy Framework* (Adopted March 2012)

2. Archaeological Background.

The proposed development affects a heritage asset with archaeological interest (defined as an asset that might reveal more about our past through further investigation²). The developer should refer to their correspondence with the Historic Environment Service for a brief summary.

² DCLG, DCMS and English Heritage (2010) *PPS 5 Planning for the Historic Environment: Historic Environment Planning Practice Guide* For the avoidance of doubt, while PPS 5 was redacted and replaced by the NPPF, the Practice Guide was not redacted, and remains a material consideration in planning.

Please note that heritage assets with archaeological interest can include both known assets and areas of archaeological potential.

3. Planning Background.

Planning Permission may be sought, informed by a Programme of Archaeological Work. This Brief provides an outline of the first phase of the Programme of Archaeological Work, the results of which will be assessed by the Historic Environment Service to determine whether further investigations (such as excavation or monitoring) are necessary should archaeological remains be found to exist on the site and these cannot be preserved by design.

4. Requirement for Work.

Trial trenching 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 exact quantity and layout of trenches should be sufficient to achieve this, and should, where possible, be appropriately targeted.

Contractors should note that no element of this brief should be treated as a contingency unless agreed in advance with the Historic Environment Service.

The trenches must characterise the full archaeological sequence down to undisturbed deposits. In the interests of reproduction of the results, a single context planning methodology must be used and a matrix of the sequence created on site.

Provision should be made for the sampling of deposits for the analysis of palaeoenvironmental remains and for the scientific dating of deposits, artefacts or ecofacts where appropriate. Sampling strategies should be agreed during the course of the excavation in consultation with Norfolk County Council Historic Environment Service and the English Heritage Regional Advisor for Archaeological Science.

Project Designs must confirm that relevant health and safety considerations have been built in. The potential of the area being contaminated by toxins must have been adequately investigated or plans for a pre-project investigation of ground conditions outlined. Appropriate tools for the job must be utilised and consideration for this shown in the Project Design.

The relevant experience of the project team must be articulated within the Project Design. In particular the person leading the project in the field must have significant experience of appropriate archaeological methods, theory and safe practice.

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

The Archaeological Contractor will contact the HER Officer of the Historic Environment Service in advance of work starting to obtain a HER number for the site or, if a number is already given on the Brief, to ensure that it is still applicable.³

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 :-

Medlycott, M (ed.) (2011) *Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England* East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper **24**

At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> must be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms.

When the project is completed, all parts of the OASIS online form must be completed for submission to the Norfolk Historic Environment Record. This will include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report.

A copy of the OASIS form must be included in the final report.

Hard copies of the report must also be provided, as specified below.

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 appropriate sections of Gurney, D., 2003, '**Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England**', as adopted by the Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers for the East of England Region and published as *East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 14*. This is available as a PDF file on the web at www.eaareports.org.uk

Archaeological Contractors should note that the **Standards** document stipulates

³ Norfolk Historic Environment Record: heritage@norfolk.gov.uk, 01362 869282

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 the Historic Environment Service for approval, *before* costs are prepared for commissioning clients, in line with the Institute for Archaeologists' guidance.

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

The Historic Environment Service will be responsible for monitoring progress and standards throughout the project. The Archaeological Contractor will give the Historic Environment Service not less than two weeks' written notice of the commencement of the work, so that arrangements for monitoring the project can be made.

Any subsequent variation to a Detailed Project Specification or Method Statement must be agreed with the Historic Environment Service prior to its implementation.

Two hard copies and a PDF copy on CD of the Report should be supplied to the Historic Environment Service for the attention of the Senior Historic Environment Officer (Planning) within eight weeks of the completion of the fieldwork on the understanding that this will become a public document after an appropriate period of time (generally not exceeding six months). A third copy should be included with any planning application.

A fourth copy of the report should be sent directly to the Regional Advisor for Archaeological Science, English Heritage, Brooklands House, 24 Brooklands Avenue, Cambridge CB2 8BU.

7. Notes for Applicants/developers

The Historic Environment Service is responsible for safeguarding the County's historic environment. The Historic Environment Service is consulted by Local Planning Authorities and provides specialist information and advice on the archaeological implications of development proposals.

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.

Excavation: larger-scale excavation

Monitoring of Works Under Archaeological Supervision and Control: 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 before an application is determined or if Planning Permission is granted subject to a condition for a programme of archaeological work, the Historic Environment Service will provide a **Brief** for the archaeological project. This outline of the project is forwarded to you by the Historic Environment Service 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 the Historic Environment Service for approval on behalf of the Planning Authority, after which the Contractor will give you details of costs.

Details of archaeological contractors based in Norfolk and beyond may be found in the Institute for Archaeologists Yearbook & Directory, available from the I.F.A., University of Reading, 2 Earley Gate, PO Box 239, Reading RG6 6AU. Tel: 0118 931 6446. Fax: 0118 931 6448. Email: admin@archaeologists.net. Website: www.archaeologists.net, or the Yellow Pages.

The Historic Environment Service 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 on any archaeological matters please contact James Albone on 01362 869279 (james.albone@norfolk.gov.uk).

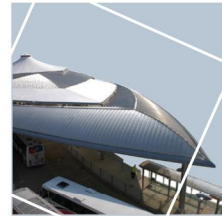
Brief compiled by Ken Hamilton, NCC Historic Environment Service, 24/9/2012

01-04-14-2-1362



nps archaeology

**Archaeological evaluation
Land south of Trunch Road, Mundesley, Norfolk
Written Scheme of Investigation**



Prepared for
Mr. Davis Payne

NPS Archaeology

May 2014



www.nps.co.uk

Location	Land of Trunch Road, Mundesley
District	North Norfolk
Client	Mr David Payne

DOCUMENT CHECKLIST		
Project Manager	Nigel Page	
Completed by	Nigel Page	10/02/14
Reviewed by	Pete Crawley	10/02/14
<i>Issue 1</i>		

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01-04-14-2-1362

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Archaeological evaluation

Written Scheme of Investigation

1. Introduction

- 1.1 Proposals for development of a plot of land to the south of Trunch Road, Mundesley, Norfolk (TG 3074 3590) require a programme of archaeological works to support it up to and through the planning process.
- 1.2 Mr David Payne requested that NPS Archaeology produce costs and this Written Scheme of Investigation for a programme of archaeological evaluation to satisfy the requirements set out in the *Generic Brief for Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trenching* issued by Norfolk Historic Environment Service.

2. Aims

- 2.1 The Programme of Archaeological Work requested by The Historic Environment Consultancy is required to recover, by archaeological evaluation, information relating to the extent, date, phasing, character, function, status and significance of the site. A determination of the state of preservation of any features, deposits and structures is also required.
- 2.2 The aims of the archaeological work may therefore be summarised as follows:
- i. To establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains within the proposed area.*
 - ii. To determine the extent, condition, nature, quality and date of any archaeological remains occurring within the site and the possible impacts of the proposed development on them.*
 - iii. Ensure that any archaeological features discovered during trial trenching are identified, sampled and recorded and, where it is desirable, recommendations for their preservation in situ are made.*
 - iv. To establish, as far as possible, the extent, character, stratigraphic sequence and date of archaeological features and deposits, and the nature of the activities which occurred at the site during the various periods or phases of its occupation*
 - v. To establish the palaeoenvironmental potential of subsurface deposits by ensuring that any deposits with the potential to yield palaeoenvironmental data are sampled and submitted for assessment to the appropriate specialists.*
 - vi. To explore evidence for social, economic and industrial activity.*
 - vii. To disseminate the archaeological data recovered by the evaluation in the form of a formal report which will provide the basis for decisions regarding further archaeological intervention and mitigation proposals.*

3. Method Statement

3.1 Introduction

- 3.1.1 A three-stage evaluation strategy will be undertaken to assess the archaeological potential of the proposed development site. The stages of this strategy may be summarised as follows.
- i. Trial Trenching.* Machine and manual excavation will be employed to investigate the presence, condition, character and date of any subsurface archaeological deposits and features occurring within the site. Any

archaeological features identified will be cleaned and sample excavated to determine function, form and relative date.

ii Post-fieldwork Processes. The drawn and written stratigraphic/structural record will be cross-referenced and analysed to provide a synthesis of the results of the work. The cleaning and cataloguing of any artefactual and ecofactual materials recovered will be carried out throughout the duration of the fieldwork. The finds will be cleaned, marked and packaged in accordance with the archive requirements of the Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service.

iii. Report and Archive. The report will describe the results of the window sampling and trial trenching with data presented in tabular, graphic and appendix form. Copies of the reports will be submitted to the client and to Norfolk Historic Environment Service.

3.1.2 The procedures and methodology for each of the stages outlined above are described in detail below.

3.2 Trial Trenching

3.2.1 Trial trenching will be concerned with establishing the condition, character and date of any subsurface archaeological features and deposits present. Guidelines set out in the documents *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Field Evaluation* (Institute for Archaeologists 1994, revised 2001 and 2008) and *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003) will be followed.

3.2.2 Six trenches, 30m x 1.8m, will be excavated across the proposed development area to provide a c.5% sample of the site (Fig. 1).

3.2.3 The trenches will be positioned to provide as comprehensive a cover of the site as possible, although, their final locations may be determined on the basis of surface or below ground obstructions and all Health and Safety considerations.

3.2.3 The trenches will be set out by NPS Archaeology and CAT-scanned prior to excavation.

3.2.4 Excavation will be by mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless bucket in 100mm spits until natural ground or archaeological deposits are identified.

3.2.5 Initial excavation will be undertaken to the top of any undisturbed archaeological deposits or the surface of the underlying natural deposits, whichever is the highest. If neither is encountered it may be necessary to excavate to a maximum depth of 1.2m below the present ground surface in line with Health and Safety legislation for trenches with unsupported sides. If further excavation below 1.2m is required the trench sides may need to be locally stepped or shored. The requirement for and the scope of works below 1.2m will be determined by Norfolk Historic Environment Service and agreed and costed as a contingency.

3.2.6 If the deposits within the trenches are thought to extend too deep to evaluate safely or below the likely level of any development impacts a hand auger may be used to retrieve information about the nature of the lower deposits.

3.2.7 Any trenches, or sections of trenches, deeper than 0.5m will be fenced using Netlon high-visibility fencing throughout the excavation and appropriate warning signage will be displayed.

3.2.8 Spoil from the trenches will not be removed from site. The trenches will not be backfilled by NPS Archaeology until agreement to do so is given by Norfolk Historic Environment Service. This backfilling will not attempt consolidation or compaction over and above that

possible with a mechanical excavator. Full surface reinstatement will not be attempted, but all trenches will be left in a safe condition.

- 3.2.9 Exposed surfaces and all archaeological features and deposits will be excavated by hand and screened by metal detector. A Tesoro Laser B3 or a Fisher 1265X metal detector will be utilised to scan excavated spoil and *in situ* horizons with the operator ensuring that it is used in a correct fashion. All artefactual and ecofactual materials will be collected and bagged by context.
- 3.2.10 Detailed strategies for levels of sampling of buried soils, structures, pits, post-holes and ditches will be determined on site. Allowance will be made for total recovery where appropriate; percentage sampling will apply in areas where complex stratified deposits are encountered. Buried soils will be sampled by sieving to determine artefact densities. In general, the feature/deposit sampling strategy will be employed throughout the evaluation in accordance with the document *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003).
- 3.2.11 All archaeological deposits, features and layers will be assigned individual context numbers and recorded on standardised forms employing the NPS Archaeology's pro forma recording system. The records will include full written, graphic and photographic elements with site and context numbering compatible with the Norfolk Historic Environment Record numbering system. Plans will be made at a scale of 1:50, with provision for 1:20 and 1:10 drawings. Sections will be recorded at scales of 1:10 and 1:20 depending on the detail considered necessary. A photographic record in black and white and colour (35mm film/digital) will be maintained of all archaeological deposits, layers and features to record their characteristic and relationships. Photographs will also be taken to record the progress of the evaluation.
- 3.2.12 Human remains will be left *in situ* unless otherwise instructed by Norfolk Historic Environment Service. If any human remains or burials are encountered which must be removed an application for a Licence For the Removal of Human Remains will be made in compliance with the 1857 and 1981 Burial Acts and within all relevant Ministry of Justice guidelines. Backfilling of features containing human remains will be done manually to ensure that the remains are appropriately protected from any damage or disturbance.
- 3.2.13 Soil samples for palaeoenvironmental materials will be collected if suitable sealed and well-dated deposits are encountered. Standard 10 litre bulk soil samples, column or monolith samples and Kubiena tins will be collected from such deposits as appropriate, in consultation with the English Heritage Regional Advisor for Archaeological Science and other consultant environmentalists. In all instances, sampling procedures will follow the guidelines set out in the document *Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation* (English Heritage 2002). Full written, graphic and photographic sample records will be made using NPS Archaeology's pro forma recording system.

3.3 Post-Fieldwork Processes

- 3.3.1 The drawn and written stratigraphic/structural record will be cross-referenced and analysed to provide a synthesis of the results of the work.
- 3.3.2 The cleaning and cataloguing of any artefactual materials recovered will be undertaken on completion of the trial trenching. All retained materials will be cleaned, marked and packaged in accordance with the requirements of the Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service.
- 3.3.3 Post-fieldwork analyses will start upon completion of the finds processing and will involve the identification and description of the artefactual materials recovered by the relevant specialists. In general, the following strategies will be employed in the analysis of the artefactual materials recovered:

- *Pottery*. Analysed to determine date and tabulated by context unit.
- *Worked flint*. Sorted and tabulated by context unit.
- *Metal artefacts*. Assessed for dating and significance, catalogued by context unit and where necessary conserved within four weeks of completion of fieldwork, in accordance with *UK Institute of Conservators Guidelines*.
- *Faunal Remains*. Sorted and tabulated by context unit. Assessed for the potential for further analysis and for sieving for the recovery of smaller bird and fish bones.
- *Environmental Samples*. Processed and assessed for content and significance.
- Other categories of artefactual materials will be analysed in a similar fashion.

3.3.4 All finds work will follow the procedures set out in the document *Standards and Guidelines for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (Institute for Archaeologists 2001). Finds data will be stored on a database to aid analysis and report preparation.

3.4 Report and Archive

3.4.1 An evaluation report will be prepared that presents the stratigraphic, structural, artefactual and environmental evidence and analyses, and a synthesis of the results of the trial trenching.

3.4.2 The report will present data in tabular, graphic and appendix form. A list of archive components generated by the work will also be included in the report. Copyright of the reports will be retained by NPS Archaeology.

3.4.3 Multiple copies of the report will be produced as appropriate and presented to Mr David Payne and three copies to Norfolk Historic Environment Service. An HER form will accompany the evaluation report and will include a reference to the archive and the intended place of archive deposition. The report will be submitted within eight weeks of the completion of the fieldwork.

3.4.4 NPS Archaeology supports the OASIS project. An online record will be initiated immediately prior to the start of fieldwork and completed when the final report is submitted to Norfolk Historic Environment Service. This will include a pdf version of the final report.

3.4.5 A single integrated archive for all elements of the work will be prepared according to the recommendations set out in *Environmental standards for the permanent storage of excavated material from archaeological sites* (UKIC, Conservation Guidelines 3, 1984) and *Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage* (Walker 1990), and in accordance with the Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service's own requirements for archive preparation, storage and conservation.

3.4.6 The archive will be fully indexed and cross-referenced and prepared in such a form that it can be microfilmed on behalf of the National Monuments Record. It will also be integrated with the Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service's Project accession number and the Norfolk Historic Environment Record numbering system. Deposition of the archive and finds (by prior agreement with the landowners) will take place within six months of the completion of the final report and confirmed in writing to the Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service. A full listing of archive contents and finds boxes will accompany the deposition of the archive and finds.

3.4.7 All archaeological materials, excepting those covered by the *Treasure Act, 1996*, will remain the property of the landowners. NPS Archaeology will seek to reach a formal agreement with the landowners for the donation of the finds to the Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service.

4. Timetable

- 4.1 The timetable for fieldwork assumes that there are no major delays to the work programme caused by vandalism, repeated plant breakdown, restricted access, programme changes by the Client or major periods of adverse weather conditions.
- 4.2 It is estimated that the fieldwork will take 1 week with a team of three archaeologists.

5. Staffing

- 5.1 The project will be co-ordinated by a Project Officer who will be dedicated to the project throughout its duration. The Project Manager will assume responsibility for all aspects of the project including finance, logistics, standards, health and safety, and liaison with the client and curators. The Senior Project Officer will have substantial experience in urban archaeology and post-excavation analysis.
- 5.2 Other members of staff involved in the project will be the Experienced Excavators and Finds Co-ordinator staff. Experienced Excavator staff will have experience in excavation and experience with NPS Archaeology's *pro forma* recording system or similar systems. The Project Officer and/or Experienced Excavator staff will be experienced metal detector users.
- 5.3 NPS Archaeology staff associated with the project will be as follows:

Project Management	
Archaeology Manager	Jayne Bown BA, MIFA
Project Manager	Nigel Page BA AIFA

Project Staff	
Project Officer	Pete Crawley
Finds Co-ordinator	Becky Sillwood
Experienced Excavators	To be nominated

- 5.4 NPS Archaeology reserves the right, because of its developing work programme, to change its nominated personnel at any time. This will be in consultation with Norfolk Historic Environment Service
- 5.5. The analysis of artefactual and ecofactual materials will be undertaken by NPS Archaeology staff or nominated external specialists. Nominated NPS Archaeology and external specialists and their areas of expertise are as follows:
- 5.5.1 *Specialists used NPS Archaeology*

Specialist	Research Field
Andy Barnett	Metal-detectorist, Numismatic Items
Andy Peachey	Prehistoric and Roman Pottery, Fired Clay, worked flint
Becky Sillwood AIFA	Metal finds
David King	Window Glass
Debbie Forkes	Conservation
Fran Green BSc, PhD	Palaeoenvironmental
Jo Mills	Worked Stone Artefacts
John Shepherd	Vessel Glass
Julie Curl	Faunal Remains
Richard Macphail	Micromorphology
Roger Doonan	Non-Ferrous Metalworking
Sarah Bates	Worked Flint
Stephen Heywood	Architectural Stonework
Sue Anderson	Post-Roman Pottery, CBM, human remains
Val Fryer	Macrofossil analysis

6. General Conditions

- 6.1 NPS Archaeology will not commence work until a written order or signed agreement is received from the Client. Where the commission is received through an Agent, the Agent is deemed to be authorised to act on behalf of the Client. NPS Archaeology reserve the right to recover unpaid fees for the service provided from the Agent where it is found that this authority is contested by said Client.
- 6.2 NPS Archaeology would expect information on any services crossing the site to be provided by the client.
- 6.3 A 7.4 hour working day is normally operated by NPS Archaeology, although their agents may work outside these hours.
- 6.4 NPS Archaeology would expect the client to arrange suitable access to the site for its staff, plant and welfare facilities on the agreed start date.
- 6.5 NPS Archaeology would expect any information concerning the presence of TPOs and/or, protected flora and fauna on the site to be provided by the client prior to the commencement of works and accept no liability if this information is not disclosed. No excavation will take place within 8m or canopy width (whichever is the greater) of any trees within or bordering the site.
- 6.6 NPS Archaeology shall not be held responsible for any delay or failure in meeting agreed deadlines resulting from circumstances beyond its reasonable control. Such circumstances would include without limitation; long periods of adverse weather conditions, flooding, repeated vandalism, ground contamination, delays in the development programme, unsafe buildings, conflicts between the archaeological excavation method and the protection of flora and fauna on the site, disease restrictions, and unexploded ordnance.
- 6.7 Whether or not CDM regulations apply to this work, NPS Archaeology would expect the client to provide information on the nature, extent and level of any soil contamination present. Should unanticipated contaminated ground be encountered during the trial trenching, excavation will cease until an assessment of risks to health has been undertaken and on-site control measures implemented. NPS Archaeology will not be liable for any costs related to the collection and analysis of soils or other assessment methods, on-site control measures, and the removal of contaminated soil or other materials from site.
- 6.8 Should any disease restrictions be implemented for the area during the evaluation, fieldwork will cease and staff redeployed until they are lifted. NPS Archaeology will not be liable for any costs related to on-site disease control measures and for any additional costs incurred to complete the fieldwork after the restrictions have been removed.
- 6.9 NPS Archaeology will not accept responsibility for any tree surgery, removal of undergrowth, shrubbery or hedges or reinstatement of gardens. NPS Archaeology will endeavour to restrict the levels of disturbance of to a minimum but wishes to bring to the attention of the client that the works will necessarily alter the appearance of any landscaped gardens.

7. Quality Standards

- 7.1 NPS Archaeology is an Institute for Archaeologists Registered Archaeological Organisation and fully endorses the *Code of Practice* and the *Code of Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology*. All staff employed or subcontracted by NPS Archaeology will be employed in line with The Institute for Archaeologists *Code of Practice*.

7.2 The guidelines set out in the document *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003) will be adhered to. Provision will be made for monitoring the work by Norfolk Historic Environment Service in accordance with the procedures outlined in the document *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage 1991). Monitoring opportunities for each phase of the project are suggested as follows:

- during Trial Trenching
- during Post-Fieldwork Analysis
- upon completion of the archive
- upon receipt of the Evaluation Report

7.3 A further monitoring opportunity will be provided at the end of the project upon deposition of the integrated archive and finds with the Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service.

7.4 NPS Archaeology operates a Project Management System. Most aspects of this project will be co-ordinated by a Project Officer who is responsible for the successful completion of the project. The Project Manager retains responsibility for the delivery of the project. The Archaeology Manager has the responsibility for all of NPS Archaeology's work and ensures the maintenance of quality standards within the organisation.

8. Health and Safety

8.1 NPS Archaeology will ensure that all work is carried out in accordance with NPS Property Consultants Limited's Health and Safety Policy, to standards defined in *the Health and Safety at Work, etc Act, 1974* and *The Management of Health and Safety Regulations, 1992*, and in accordance with the health and safety manual *Health and Safety in Field Archaeology* (SCAUM 2007).

8.2 A risk assessment will be prepared for the fieldwork. All staff will be briefed on the contents of the risk assessment and required to read it. Protective clothing and equipment will be issued and used as required.

8.3 NPS Archaeology will provide copies of NPS Property Consultants Limited's Health and Safety policy on request.

9. Insurance

9.1 NPS Archaeology's Insurance Cover is:

Employers Liability	£ 5,000,000
Public Liability	£50,000,000
Professional Indemnity	£ 5,000,000

9.2 Full details of NPS Archaeology's Insurance cover will be supplied on request.

