

Report 2014/1146



nps archaeology

**Heacham Manor Golf Course, Hunstanton, Norfolk**

**Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation**

ENF135190



**Prepared for**  
Hopkins Homes Ltd  
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October 2015

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## Contents

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<i>Summary</i> .....	1
Introduction.....	2
Geology and Topography .....	7
Bedrock geology .....	7
Superficial deposits.....	7
Natural geology.....	7
Subsoil .....	7
Topsoil .....	8
Topography.....	8
Archaeological and Historical Background .....	9
Prehistoric.....	9
Roman .....	9
Anglo-Saxon and medieval .....	10
Post-medieval .....	10
Modern.....	10
Undated and multi-period activity.....	10
Cartographic evidence .....	10
Methodology.....	13
Results .....	14
Archaeological Finds .....	71
Pottery .....	71
Flint .....	71
Finds conclusions .....	72
Conclusions.....	73
<i>Acknowledgements</i> .....	76
<i>Bibliography and Sources</i> .....	77
Appendix 1a: Context Summary .....	78
Appendix 1b: Feature Summary .....	79
Appendix 2a: Finds by Context .....	79
Appendix 2b: Finds Summary .....	79
Appendix 3: Pottery Catalogue .....	80
Appendix 4: Flint Catalogue.....	81
Appendix 5: OASIS Report Summary .....	82
Appendix 6: Archaeological Specification .....	86

## **Figures**

Figure 1	Site location
Figure 2	Trench locations
Figure 3	Ordnance Survey map 1st Edition 1887
Figure 4	Trench 3, plan and sections
Figure 5	Trench 6, plan and section
Figure 6	Trench 9, plan and section
Figure 7	Trench 11, plan and sections
Figure 8	Trench 14, plan and section
Figure 9	Trench 22, plan and section
Figure 10	Trench 25, plan and section
Figure 11	Trench 35, plan and sections
Figure 12	Trench 40, plan and sections
Figure 13	Trench 41, plan and sections
Figure 14	Trench 43, plan and sections
Figure 15	Trench 45, plan and section
Figure 16	Trench 48, plan and section
Figure 17	Trench 49, plan and sections
Figure 18	Extrapolated ditch alignments

## **Plates**

Plate 1	Trench 1, 1.00m scale looking south
Plate 2	Trench 2, 1.00m scale looking west
Plate 3	Trench 3, 1.00m scale looking north
Plate 4	Trench 3, ditches [20] and [22], 1.00m scale looking northeast
Plate 5	Trench 3, ditch [32], 1.00m scale looking southeast
Plate 6	Trench 4, 1.00m scale looking west
Plate 7	Trench 5, 1.00m scale looking south
Plate 8	Trench 6, 1.00m scale looking east
Plate 9	Trench 6, ditch [51], 0.50m scale looking south
Plate 10	Trench 7, 1.00m scale looking north
Plate 11	Trench 8, 1.00m scale looking east
Plate 12	Trench 9, 1.00m scale looking north
Plate 13	Trench 9, pit [36], 0.50m scale looking east
Plate 14	Trench 10, 1.00m scale looking east

Plate 15 Trench 11, 1.00m scale looking north  
Plate 16 Trench 11, ditch [45], 0.50m scale looking southeast  
Plate 17 Trench 11, ditch [48], 1.00m scale looking northeast  
Plate 18 Trench 12, 1.00m scale looking east  
Plate 19 Trench 13, 1.00m scale looking north  
Plate 20 Trench 14, 1.00m scale looking west  
Plate 21 Trench 14, ditch [40], 1.00m scale looking northeast  
Plate 22 Trench 15, 1.00m scale looking south  
Plate 23 Trench 16, 1.00m scale looking east  
Plate 24 Trench 17, 1.00m scale looking north  
Plate 25 Trench 18, 1.00m scale looking east  
Plate 26 Trench 19, 1.00m scale looking north  
Plate 27 Trench 20, 1.00m scale looking east  
Plate 28 Trench 21, 1.00m scale looking north  
Plate 29 Trench 22, 1.00m scale looking east  
Plate 30 Trench 22, ditch [38], 1.00m scale looking east  
Plate 31 Trench 24, 1.00m scale looking east  
Plate 32 Trench 25, 1.00m scale looking north  
Plate 33 Trench 25, ditch terminus [30], 0.50m scale looking southwest  
Plate 34 Trench 26, 1.00m scale looking east  
Plate 35 Trench 27, 1.00m scale looking north  
Plate 36 Trench 28, 1.00m scale looking east  
Plate 37 Trench 29, 1.00m scale looking north  
Plate 38 Trench 30, 1.00m scale looking west  
Plate 39 Trench 31, 1.00m scale looking north  
Plate 40 Trench 32, 1.00m scale looking south  
Plate 41 Trench 33, 1.00m scale looking east  
Plate 42 Trench 34, 1.00m scale looking north  
Plate 43 Trench 35, 1.00m scale looking east  
Plate 44 Trench 35, ditch [24], 0.50m scale looking northwest  
Plate 45 Trench 35, pit [26], 0.50m scale looking west  
Plate 46 Trench 37, 1.00m scale looking east  
Plate 47 Trench 38, 1.00m scale looking north  
Plate 48 Trench 38, line of large flints, 1.00m scale looking east  
Plate 49 Trench 39, 1.00m scale looking east

Plate 50	Trench 40, 1.00m scale looking north
Plate 51	Trench 40, pit [18], 0.50m scale looking north
Plate 52	Trench 40, gully [28], 0.50m scale looking east
Plate 53	Trench 41, 1.00m scale looking east
Plate 54	Trench 41, pit [34], 0.50m scale looking west
Plate 55	Trench 42, 1.00m scale looking south
Plate 56	Trench 43, 1.00m scale looking east
Plate 57	Trench 43, gully [10], 1.00m scale looking south
Plate 58	Trench 43, ditch terminus [12], 1.00m scale looking north
Plate 59	Trench 44, 1.00m scale looking south
Plate 60	Trench 45, 1.00m scale looking east
Plate 61	Trench 45, ditch [16], 1.00m scale looking north
Plate 62	Trench 46, 1.00m scale looking south
Plate 63	Trench 48, 1.00m scale looking south
Plate 64	Trench 48, gully [53], 0.50m scale looking west
Plate 65	Trench 49, 1.00m scale looking east
Plate 66	Trench 49, pit [04], 1.00m scale looking west
Plate 67	Trench 49, pit [06], 1.00m scale looking northwest
Plate 68	Trench 49, pit [08], 1.00m scale looking west
Plate 69	Trench 49, post-hole [14], 0.50m scale looking west
Plate 70	Trench 50, 1.00m scale looking south

## **Tables**

Table 1	Quantification of Roman fabric types
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Location: Heacham Manor Golf Course, Hunstanton, Norfolk  
District: Kings Lynn and West Norfolk  
Grid Ref.: TF 6781 3923  
Planning Ref.: Pre-planning  
HER No.: ENF135190  
OASIS Ref.: norfolka1-188773  
Client: Hopkins Homes Ltd  
Dates of Fieldwork: 15–24 October 2014

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## **Summary**

*NPS Archaeology carried out an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching at Heacham Manor Golf Course, Hunstanton, in north Norfolk. The evaluation was conducted for Hopkins Homes Ltd ahead of proposed development of land for housing.*

*Fifty evaluation trenches were excavated or partly excavated, revealing a total of 24 archaeological features in 14 of the trenches. Archaeological features chiefly comprised field ditches and pits, the majority of which were not datable. Based on Norfolk Historic Environment Records, the types of features recorded by the evaluation are in-keeping with what is understood of archaeological remains in the vicinity of the site.*

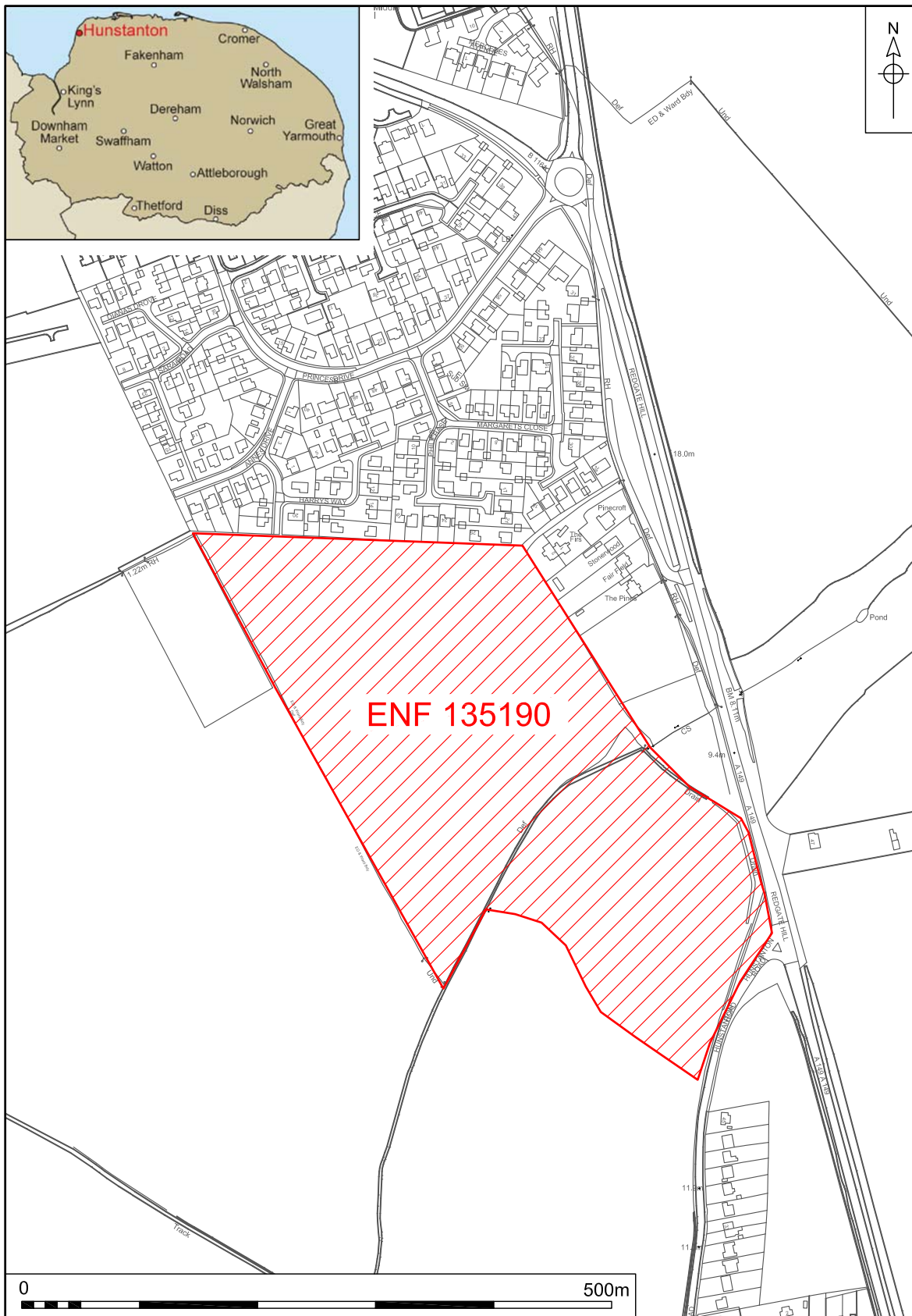
*Only a small quantity of datable cultural material was recovered from excavated features, and a metal-detecting survey of the development site proved entirely unproductive. However, the type of material recovered was comparable with other archaeological finds from the area, and provided evidence for intensive late prehistoric activity at the development site, particularly on its east and south edges.*

*Evidence was also recorded of possible later field systems, these potentially dating to the Middle Iron Age and Roman periods. Surveys of cropmarks on aerial photographs indicate agricultural land use throughout the medieval and post-medieval periods. This is supported by the identification of a number of field ditches on varying alignments in the trial trenches.*

## INTRODUCTION

- 1 A total of 50 evaluation trenches was excavated within the 11ha proposed development site, equating to c. 3% of the total site area (Figs 1, 2). The trenches were positioned to encompass areas where below-ground disturbance by the proposed development might affect any buried archaeological deposits.
- 2 Although the initial intention was to open 56 trenches, the excavation of six trenches to the south of Ringstead Stream was postponed until suitable safe access for heavy plant can be provided to that part of the site.
- 3 The work was undertaken pre-planning to fulfil a request by Norfolk Historic Environment Service. The work was conducted in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by NPS Archaeology (Bown 2014). The work was commissioned and funded by Hopkins Homes Ltd.
- 4 The programme of work was designed to assist in defining the character and extent of any archaeological remains within the proposed development area, following the guidelines set out in *National Planning Policy Framework* (Department for Communities and Local Government 2012). The results will enable decisions to be made by the Local Planning Authority about the treatment of any archaeological remains found.
- 5 The site archive is currently held at the offices of NPS Archaeology and on completion of the project will be deposited with Norfolk Museums Service following the relevant policies on archiving standards.





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Figure 1. Site location. Scale 1:5000

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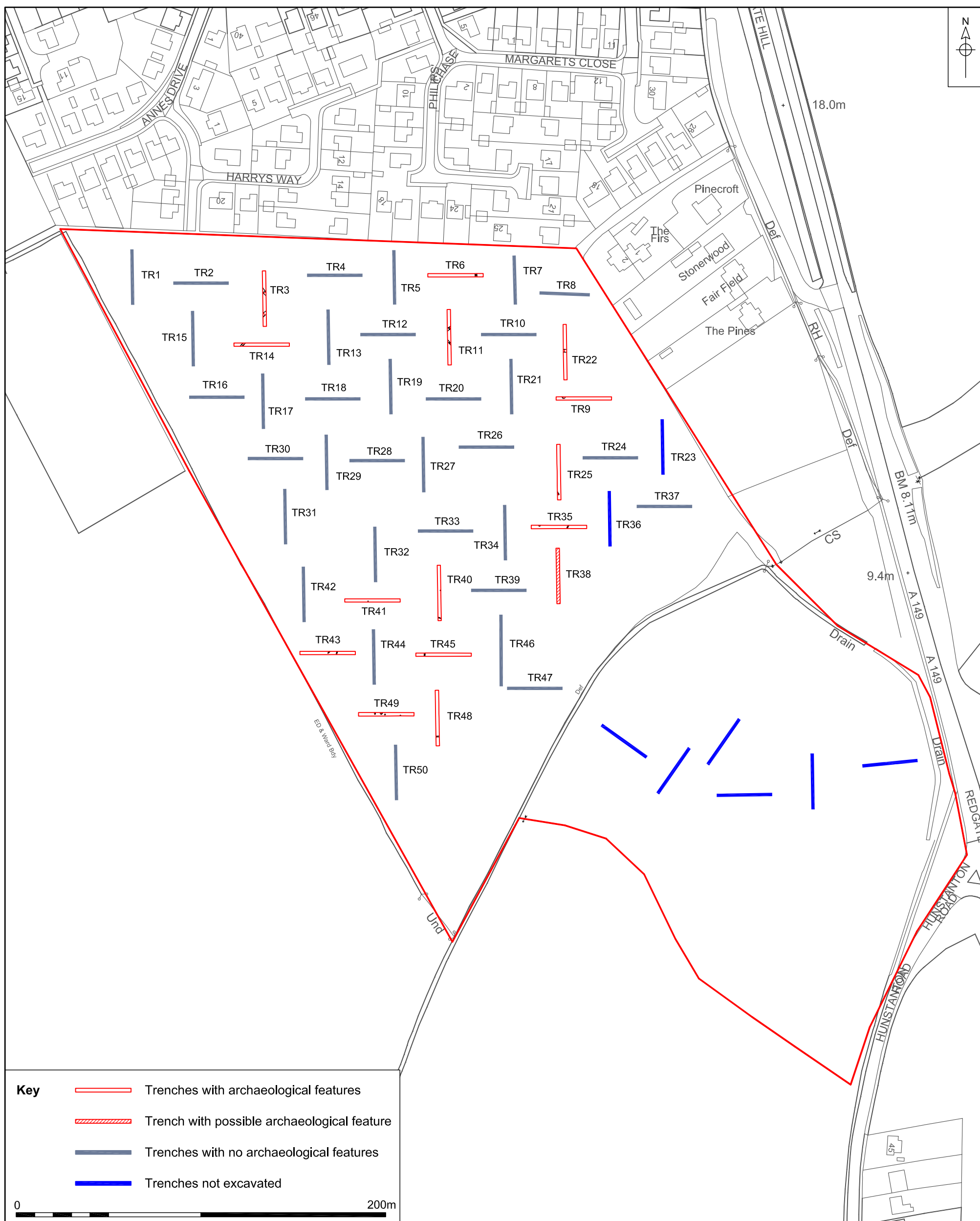


Figure 2. Location of trenches. Scale 1:2000

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## **GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY**

- 6 Located at the junction of three forms of bedrock and overlain by three distinct superficial deposits, the underlying geology of the proposed development site is very mixed. As a result, geological natural, subsoil and topsoil vary across the site in colour, consistency, and depth.

### **Bedrock geology**

- 7 The bedrock underlying the north part of the development site is made up of Carstone Formation, a sandstone laid down during the Albian Age (part of the early Cretaceous period), c. 100–113 million years ago. The underlying bedrock in the south part of the site is Snettisham Clay Member, which is a mix of clay and silts laid down during the Barremian Age (part of the early Cretaceous period), c. 125–129 million years ago. Between the north and south areas is a thin finger of bedrock consisting of the Roach Formation. This is an inter-bedded mix of limestone and mudstone, also of the Barremian Age (BGS 1985).

### **Superficial deposits**

- 8 Overlying the bedrock are superficial deposits of Holkham Till Member Diamicton. This is found mostly over the north half of the site. It was laid down during one of the ice ages of the Pleistocene, specifically during the Devensian Age c. 110,000–12,000 years ago. The south part of the site has superficial deposits of Head, a mix of clay, silt, and sandy gravels that was laid down throughout the Quaternary Period, up to 2.5 million years ago.
- 9 There is a further narrow band of superficial deposits between the Holkham Till and Head, which runs from northeast–southwest. This is Alluvium, a mix of clay, silt, sand, and gravel laid down during the Flandrian Age, part of the Holocene, c. 12,000 years ago. There is what is referred to as a drain, but is also known as Ringstead Stream, currently running along this line of geology (BGS 1991).

### **Natural geology**

- 10 The natural geology varied significantly across the site, and even within individual trenches there was a marked variation from one end to the other (particularly in Trenches 27 and 34). In general, though, the north and east of the site were sandy with gravels, but with a mix of clay and patches of pure clay. The sands varied in colour from mid-yellow to pale orangey red. There were some green sands present too, particularly in the north-most trenches, as well as iron oxide staining. To the west and south, the natural geology became predominantly clay, with some patches of gravels; the deposit ranged from almost pure clay to a sandy clay mix. It was chiefly mid-pink grey in colour, but mid-orange and pale yellow patches were also in evidence, and occasionally it was flecked with chalk. There was almost no flint in the natural geology, and very few other stones or erratics other than small-sized examples.

### **Subsoil**

- 11 The subsoil varied considerably in depth and consistency across the site. Depths ranged from as little as 0.10m up to 1.00m. The deepest deposits were to the

north and east, particularly along the lower levels of a slope. The subsoil was mostly composed of sandy silt, but in places it also had a considerable element of clay. Its colour varied from pale orange brown through to dark red brown. In places, distinct multiple layers of subsoil deposits were observed in section.

## **Topsoil**

- 12 Topsoil also varied in depth and colour across the site, from as little as 0.10m deep in places, up to a maximum of 0.40m deep. The colour of the topsoil was mostly light–mid-grey brown, but its consistency varied from quite sandy, loamy soils, to soils with high clay content.

## **Topography**

- 13 The proposed development site is bordered on its north and northeast sides by housing. The remainder of the east side is bounded by wooded wasteland and in the southeast by the A149, which at this point is known as Redgate Hill. The south end of the site is bordered by open agricultural land. The west side of the site borders Heacham Manor golf course, apart from the northwest tip where it adjoins c. 80m of woodland.
- 14 The majority of the proposed development site occupies a moderate, convex slope, which grades down from the northeast at 20.34m OD, to the southwest at 7.28m OD, before levelling off. At this latter point, the site is crossed by the Ringstead Stream, a watercourse of significant size and depth which feeds into the Heacham Stream to the south of the development site.
- 15 The southeast portion of the site, to the south of Ringstead Stream, is flat at c. 5.00m OD, and is overgrown with tall grasses, reeds and wetland plants. This area of the site is described as at risk of flooding by the local council, but at the time of the fieldwork the site appeared relatively free-draining. The area to the north of the stream, before clearance for excavation, was lowland heath with copses of trees of alder, silver birch, and hawthorn, along with scattered patches of gorse and tall grasses. The area as a whole is considered environmentally sensitive.

## **ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

- 16 The Norfolk Historic Environment Record (NHER) was consulted for a 1.00km radius of the proposed development site, and a total of 69 NHER records were identified. Of these, two are listed buildings, which do not impact on the development site, and are not considered further. References in the following text with the prefix NHER are cited from Norfolk Historic Environment Record (NHER); all NHER data are copyright of Norfolk Historic Environment Service/Norfolk County Council.
- 17 A range of historic maps was also examined as part of the project, which included the Hunstanton parish tithe map (1844), the Ordnance Survey First Edition map (1887), and the Ordnance Survey Second Edition (1905). Documentary evidence and aerial photographs were also examined. A summary of findings is presented below by broad period.

### **Prehistoric**

- 18 There are a total of 14 NHER records relating to the prehistoric period present in the 1.00km search area, six of which are identifications from aerial photographs, with a further seven being find spots. One is a record of an archaeological excavation carried out during the construction of the housing estate to the north of the current site.
- 19 Mapping from aerial photographs has revealed extensive traces of former landscapes including field systems, trackways, enclosures, and settlements of prehistoric and Roman date in the Hunstanton area. One such feature (NHER 26885) is within the boundary of the proposed development. It is a curving length of a possible later prehistoric trackway, visible on aerial photographs as short sections of parallel ditches and pits. It is possible this is part of the same feature as a bank and ditch (NHER 26883), which runs on from its north end. It is interesting to note that the development site boundary effectively follows the curving line of these two features, even though there is no evidence of them on the ground, and they are not depicted on any available maps of the area.
- 20 Excavations during the building of the housing development to the north of the current site revealed extensive evidence for Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age settlement (NHER 13396). The excavations also appear to have covered the north half of the current site, although the results and findings are unclear as to their exact locations and extent.

### **Roman**

- 21 The NHER search revealed seven records of Roman date in the 1.00km search area, although none are present within the potential development site.
- 22 Records for the Roman period include a number of cropmarks of former boundaries and field systems that may be late prehistoric or Roman in date. The other records are of artefacts recovered during metal-detecting or as chance finds. The NHER records do not indicate the likely presence of Roman settlement on, or necessarily close to, the proposed development site.

## **Anglo-Saxon and medieval**

- 23 There are 18 NHER records of Anglo-Saxon and medieval sites or structures within the 1.00km search area, including one record within the proposed development site.
- 24 There is extensive evidence for Anglo-Saxon and medieval activity across the search area, with traces of medieval ridge-and-furrow ploughing at the proposed development site (NHER 26882). The records in the wider area around Hunstanton include a large number of cropmarks and earthworks identified from aerial photographs, which represent a range of landscape features, such as possible water meadows, other water and drainage features, field boundaries, trackways, and a monastic settlement.
- 25 A Scheduled Monument (NHER 1115) is located c. 500m to the northeast of the proposed development site. This consists of cropmarks of the deserted medieval settlement of Ringstead. The ruins of St Andrew's Chapel (SM 223) are still extant, surrounded by the ploughed-out remains of banks and ditches that once formed enclosures. Remains of medieval streets can also be seen on aerial photographs.

## **Post-medieval**

- 26 There are 13 records of post-medieval date within the search area, and they reflect how the technological and industrial developments of the later post-medieval period affected all parts of the county. The records include salt works, lime kilns, extraction pits, and the King's Lynn–Hunstanton railway line that opened in 1862. There is also evidence for extensive water meadows and agricultural systems.

## **Modern**

- 27 There are two NHER records relating to the modern period. One is a possible Second World War gun emplacement and practice trench, and the other is a rare surviving Ministry of Transport sign from 1921.

## **Undated and multi-period activity**

- 28 There are nine records of sites with undated or multi-period archaeological material or features in the 1.00km search area.
- 29 The records of finds of multi-period date generally reflect prehistoric use of the landscape, with Roman and medieval material also present. The records of cropmark evidence are thought to indicate sites largely of later prehistoric date. Three of these records are located within the boundary of, or extend into the proposed development site to the south of Ringstead Stream.

## **Cartographic evidence**

- 30 The 1844 Hunstanton parish tithe map, and the First and Second Editions of Ordnance Survey maps (1887 and 1905, respectively), were examined for the 1.00km search area (Norfolk County Council 2014).
- 31 The current extent of the development site is the result of agricultural use, modern development and the construction of the Heacham Manor golf course. The site occupies parts of two fields and is traversed in the south by Ringstead Stream.



The main boundaries were established by at least the mid-19th century, when the parish tithe map was produced, although a field boundary shown on the tithe map crossing the north part of the site had been removed by 1887 when the Ordnance Survey First Edition map was published (Fig. 3).

- 32** The First Edition Ordnance Survey map shows the site very much as it is today, and until the late 1960s the only development close to the site was the Isolation Hospital, built in 1895 alongside Redgate Hill, and which is depicted on the Ordnance Survey Second Edition map. The row of houses along Redgate Hill that border the northeast part of the proposed development were built by the late 1960s, by which time the hospital had closed and had been renamed (and still is named), the Firs. The houses to the north of the site were built in the late 1980s.

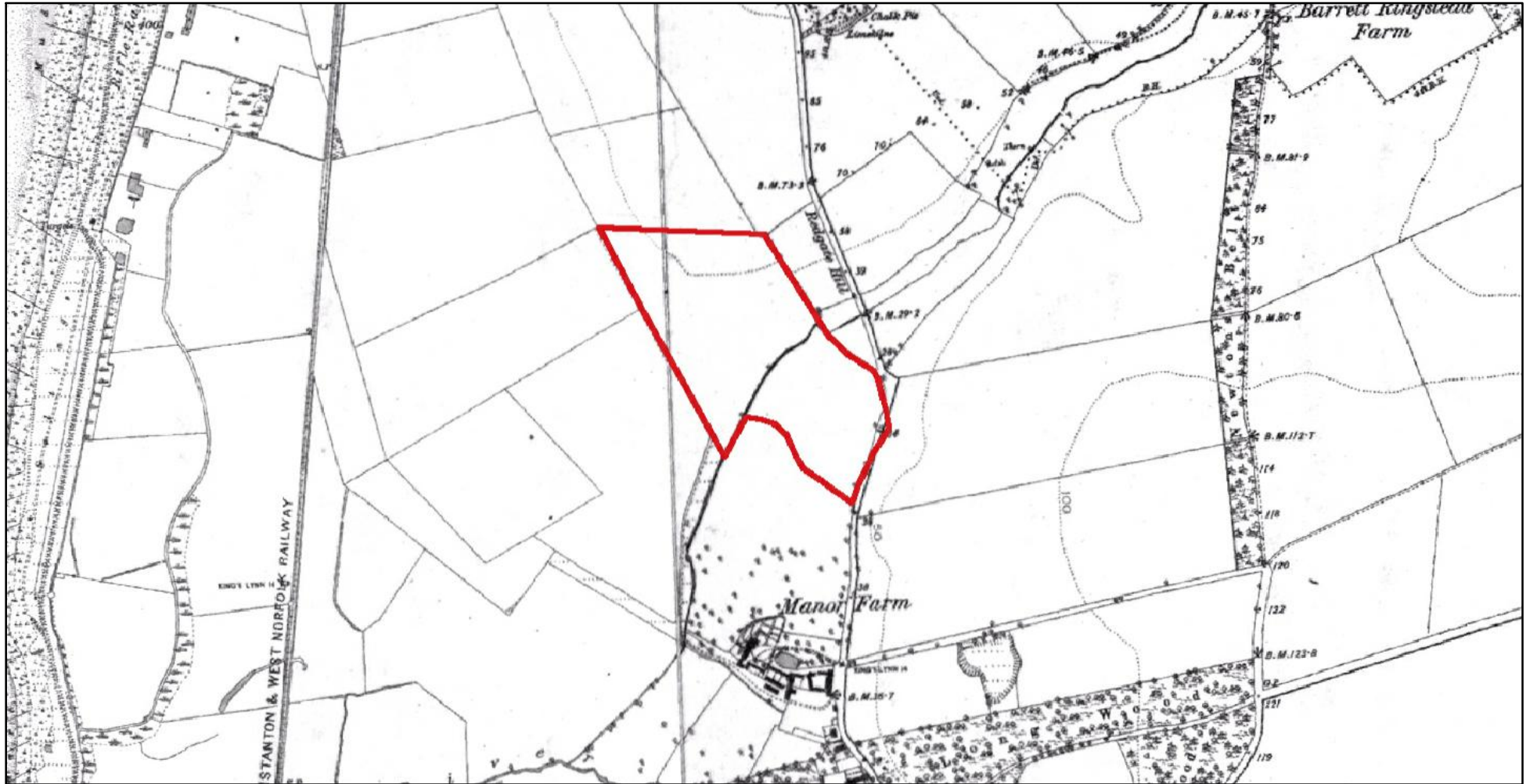




Figure 3. Ordnance survey map 1st edition 1887

## **METHODOLOGY**

- 33 The objective of the 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 in the development area.
- 34 Norfolk Historic Environment Service required that 3% of the proposed 11ha development area be sampled.
- 35 Machine excavation was carried out by tracked hydraulic 360° excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket, and was operated under constant archaeological supervision.
- 36 Spoil, exposed surfaces and features were scanned with a metal detector. All metal-detected and hand-collected finds, other than those that were obviously modern, were retained for inspection.
- 37 No soil samples were taken for environmental analysis.
- 38 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.
- 39 Temporary benchmarks were established on the end of each trench using a total station GPS 3D positioning system, and heights ranged from 20.34m OD at the highest point to 7.28m OD at the lowest.
- 40 Site conditions were poor, with the work taking place in very mixed weather and very wet ground conditions.

# RESULTS

Trench 1		
	<b>Plate 1</b>	
	<b>Location</b>	
	Orientation	North–south
	North end	567571 339444
	South end	567571 339414
	<b>Dimensions</b>	
	Length	30.00m
	Width	1.80m
	Depth	North end 1.20m, south end 1.00m
	<b>Levels</b>	
	North top	12.34m OD
	South top	11.63m OD
<p>Plate 1. Trench 1, 1.00m scale looking south</p>		
<b>Discussion</b>		
No archaeological features or finds were present in Trench 1.		

Trench 2		
	<b>Plate 2</b>	
	<b>Location</b>	
	Orientation	East–west
	East end	567624 339426
	West end	567593 339426
	<b>Dimensions</b>	
	Length	30.00m
	Width	1.80m
	Depth	0.48m
	<b>Levels</b>	
	East top	14.34m OD
	West top	12.86m OD
<p>Plate 2. Trench 2, 1.00m scale looking west</p>		
<b>Discussion</b>		
No archaeological features or finds were present in Trench 2.		

### Trench 3



Plate 3. Trench 3, 1.00m scale looking north

#### Figure 4, Plates 3, 4, 5

##### Location

Orientation North–south

North end 567643 339433

South end 567643 339403

##### Dimensions

Length 30.00m

Width 1.80m

Depth North end 1.00m, south end 0.80m

##### Levels

North top 15.37m OD

South top 14.07m OD

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
20	Cut	Ditch [20] ran from northeast–southwest across the width of the trench. It was 1.65m wide with a single fill and cut by [22].	0.43m	0.85-1.28m
21	Deposit	Single homogenous fill of ditch [20]. It was mid yellow brown, sandy clay, quite compact with occasional charcoal flecks.	0.43m	0.85-1.28m
22	Cut	Small shallow ditch [22] cut and ran parallel along the northwest edge of ditch [20]. It was 0.42m wide.	0.14m	0.85-0.99m
23	Deposit	Single homogenous fill of [22]; mid brown silty clay.	0.14m	0.85-0.99m
32	Cut	Ditch [32] ran from northwest–southeast across the width of the trench. It was 1.35m wide and contained two fills.	0.23m	0.90-1.13m
33	Deposit	Fill of ditch [32] was light yellow brown, silty sand and was homogenous with no inclusions.	0.23m	0.90-1.13m
44	Deposit	Upper deposit of ditch [32] was light orange brown sand with high clay content and moderate amounts of gravels.	0.16m	0.90-1.06m



## Discussion

Of the three features in Trench 3, only one—ditch [20]—contained any dating evidence. This consisted of a single pottery rim sherd of Roman date (see *Pottery*).

It is interesting to note that the orientation of the ditches in relation to one another was similar to those in Trench 11. However, profiles and fills were quite different.

Also of note, is that ditch [20] was on the same alignment and was very similar in profile and fill to ditch [40] in Trench 14. Based on inspection of the historic maps it is considered unlikely that they represent the same ditch, but rather that they run parallel to one another.



Plate 4. Trench 3, ditches [20] and [22], 1.00m scale looking northeast



Plate 5. Trench 3, ditch [32], 1.00m scale looking southeast

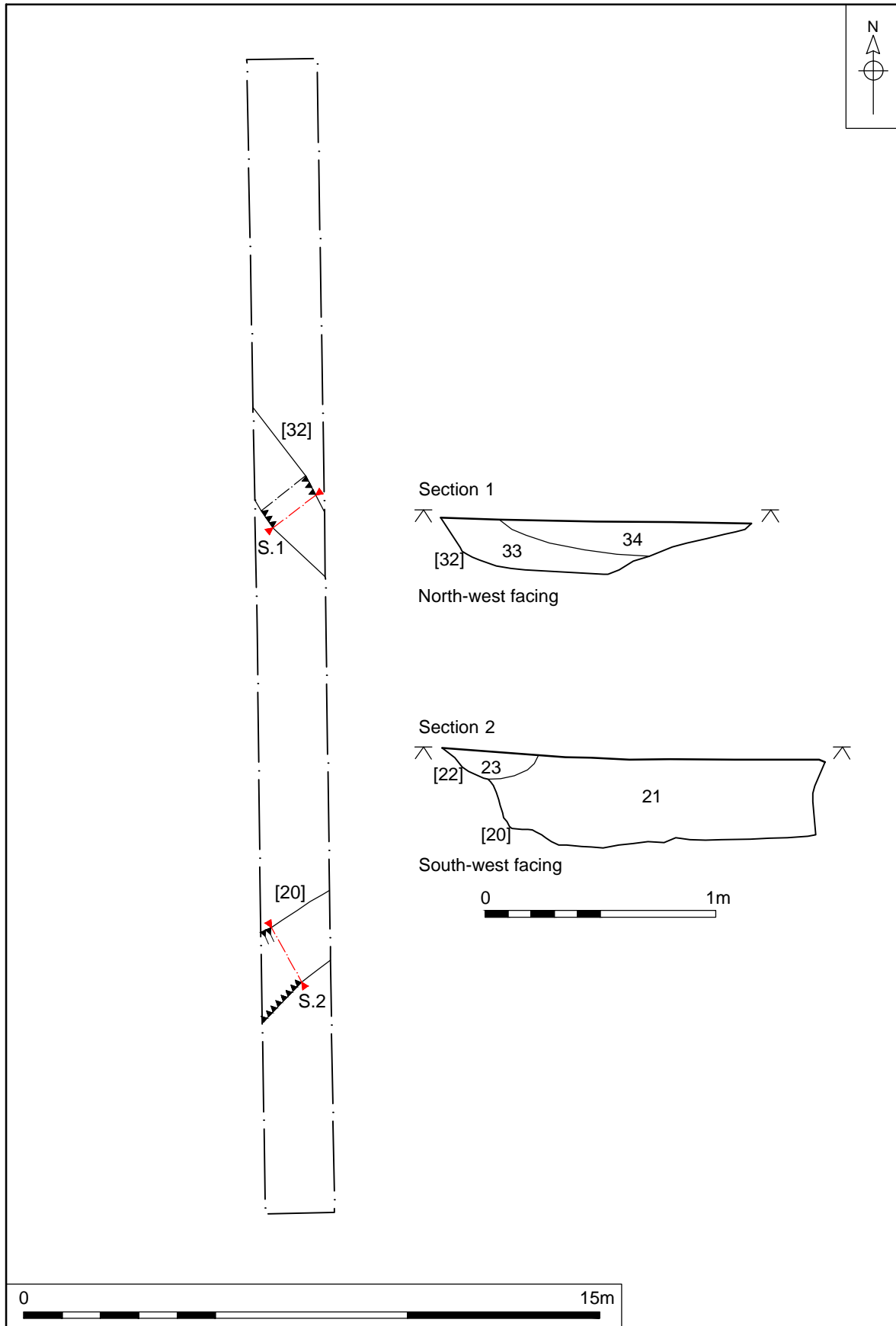


Figure 4. Trench 3, plan and sections. Scale 1:150 and 1:25

## Trench 4



Plate 6. Trench 4, 1.00m scale looking west

### Plate 6

#### Location

Orientation	East–west
East end	567696 339431
West end	567666 339431

#### Dimensions

Length	30.00m
Width	1.80m
Depth	East end 0.83m, west end 0.54m

#### Levels

East top	17.10m OD
West top	15.99m OD

### Discussion

No archaeological features or finds were identified in Trench 4.

## Trench 5



Plate 7. Trench 5, 1.00m scale looking south

### Plate 7

#### Location

Orientation	North–south
North end	567713 339444
South end	567713 339415

#### Dimensions

Length	30.00m
Width	1.80m
Depth	0.45m

#### Levels

North top	18.46m OD
South top	16.98m OD

### Discussion

No archaeological features or finds were identified in Trench 5.



## Trench 6



Plate 8. Trench 6, 1.00m scale looking east

### Figure 5, Plates 8, 9

#### Location

Orientation East–west

East end 567761 339431

West end 567731 339431

#### Dimensions

Length 30.00m

Width 1.80m

Depth East end 0.70m, west end 0.60m

#### Levels

East top 19.58m OD

West top 18.48m OD

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
51	Cut	Ditch [51] ran North–south across the width of the trench, was 1.00m wide with a single fill.	0.30m	0.68-0.98m
52	Deposit	Single homogenous fill of ditch [51]. A mid pinky yellow clay-rich sand with occasional gravels.	0.30m	0.68-0.98m

### Discussion

A single ditch [51] running North–south contained no dating evidence, and it cannot be placed into a historical period. It might represent some form of relict boundary, perhaps defining land ownership.



Plate 9. Trench 6, ditch [51], 0.50m scale looking south

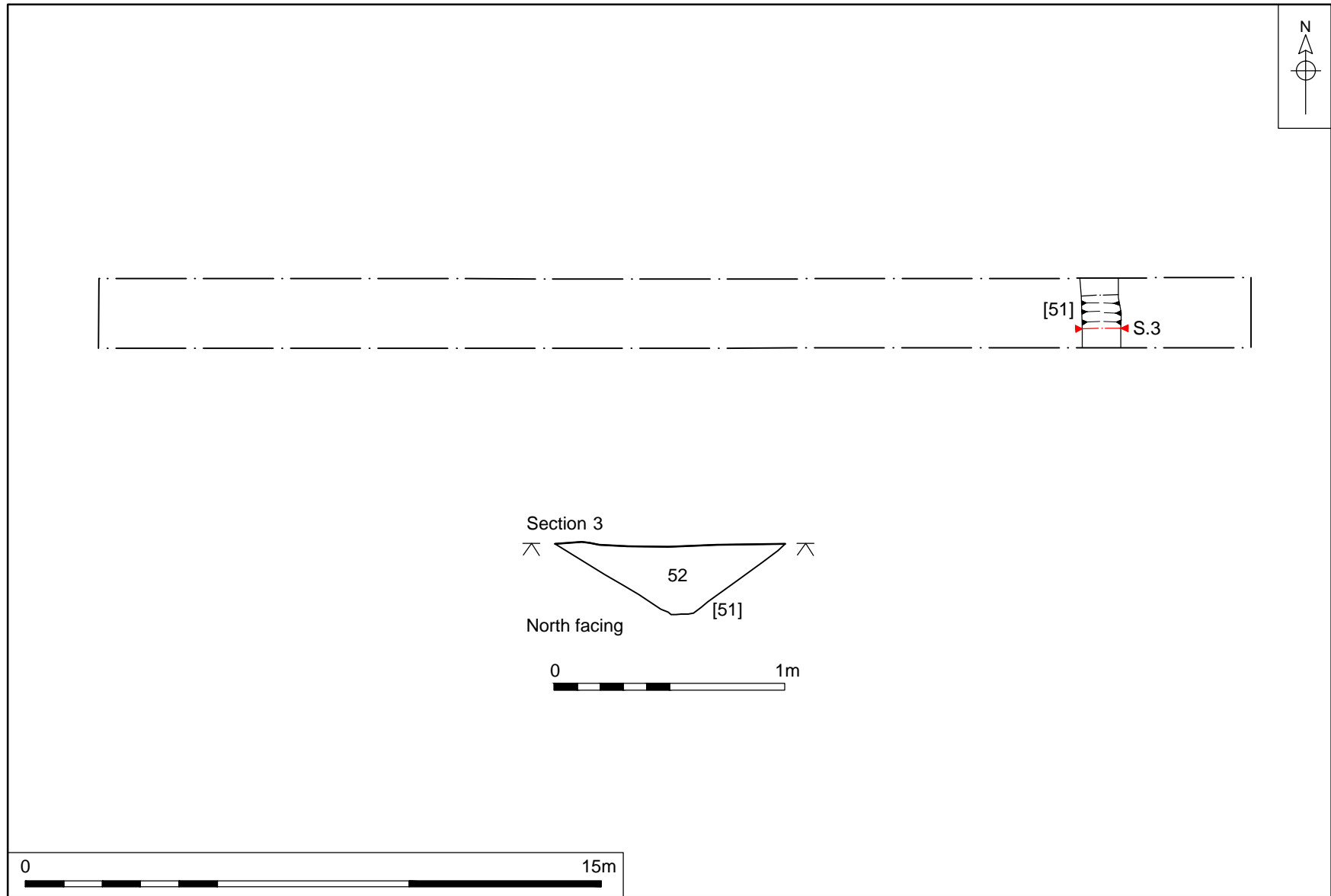


Figure 5. Trench 6, plan and section. Scale 1:150 and 1:25

## Trench 7



Plate 10. Trench 7, 1.00m scale looking north

### Plate 10

#### Location

Orientation	North–south
North end	567778 339441
South end	567779 339415

#### Dimensions

Length	30.00m
Width	1.80m
Depth	0.60m

#### Levels

North top	20.34m OD
South top	18.11m OD

### Discussion

No archaeological features or finds were identified in Trench 7.

## Trench 8



Plate 11. Trench 8, 1.00m scale looking east

### Plate 11

#### Location

Orientation	East–west
East end	567819 339420
West end	567792 339421

#### Dimensions

Length	30.00m
Width	1.80m
Depth	East end 0.80m, west end 0.40m

#### Levels

East top	17.26m OD
West top	18.54m OD

### Discussion

No archaeological features or finds were identified in Trench 8.

## Trench 9



Plate 12. Trench 9, 1.00m scale looking north

### Figure 6, Plates 12, 13

#### Location

Orientation North–south

North end 567805 339404

South end 567806 339373

#### Dimensions

Length 30.00m

Width 1.80m

Depth 0.95m

#### Levels

North top 16.66m OD

South top 14.08m OD

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
36	Cut	Circular pit extending out from the west edge of the trench 0.80m, with a north-south diameter of 1.80m.	0.40m	1.05-1.45m
37	Deposit	Single fill of pit [36]; consisted of dark orangey brown, silty sand with occasional small stones.	0.40m	1.05-1.45m

### Discussion

Pit [36] contained worked flint—three pieces thought to date to the Early Neolithic period—and five pottery sherds dated to the Middle Iron Age. This may support the results of previous excavations at the north end of the site (see *Prehistoric*) that produced evidence of prehistoric settlement.

With such a long time period spanning the flint and the pottery dates, coupled with the possibility that the area of Trench 9 may have been disturbed by earlier excavations, the date of the pit cannot be determined for certain: one or other of the flint or pot, or indeed both, could be residual or intrusive finds.

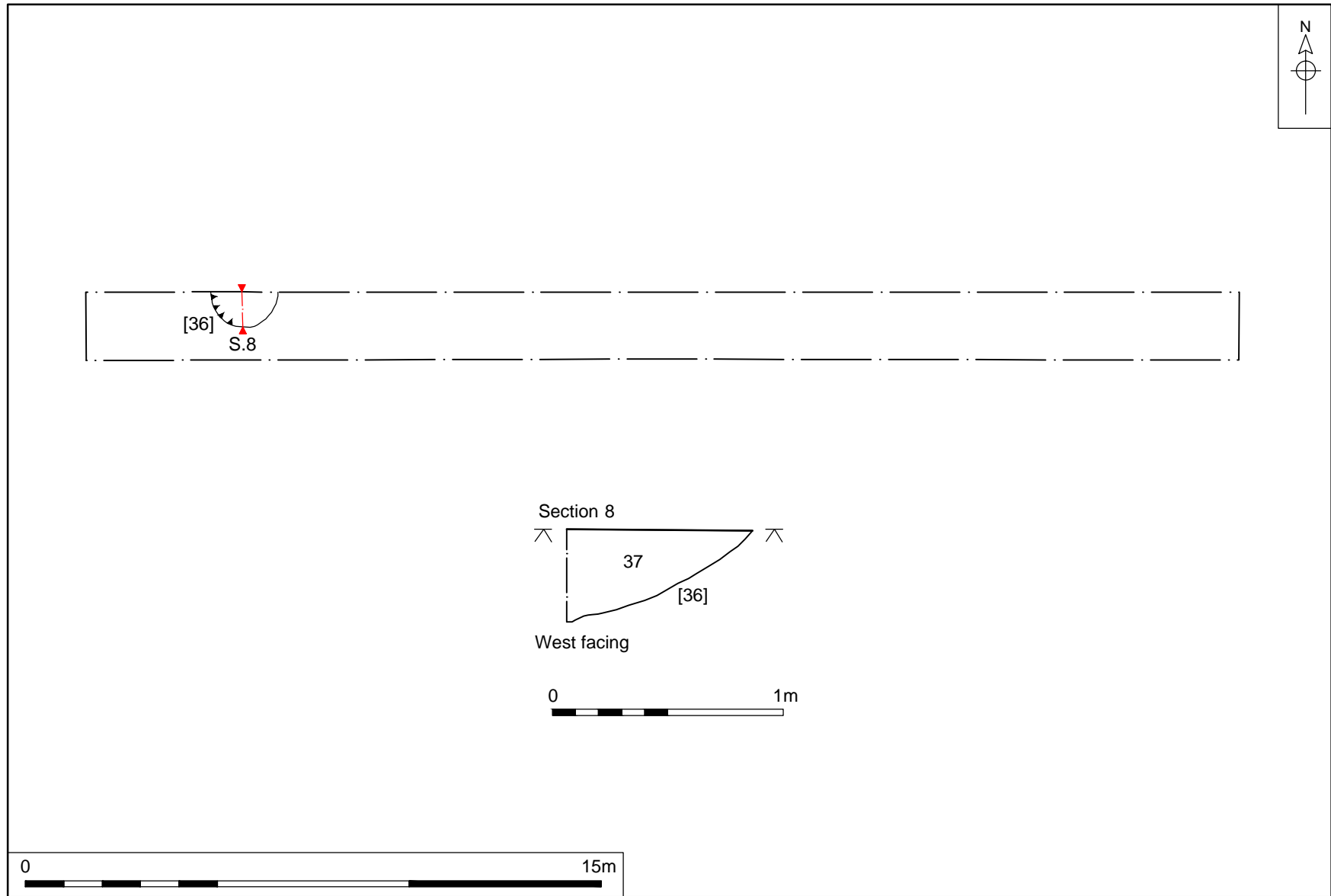


Figure 6. Trench 9, plan and section. Scale 1:150 and 1:25



Plate 13. Trench 9, pit [36], 0.50m scale looking east

## Trench 10



Plate 14. Trench 10, 1.00m scale looking east

### Plate 14

#### Location

Orientation	East–west
-------------	-----------

East end	567790 339398
----------	---------------

West end	567760 339398
----------	---------------

#### Dimensions

Length	30.00m
--------	--------

Width	1.80m
-------	-------

Depth	0.80m
-------	-------

#### Levels

East top	16.45m OD
----------	-----------

West top	16.56m OD
----------	-----------

### Discussion

No archaeological features or finds were identified in Trench 10.



## Trench 11



Plate 15. Trench 11, 1.00m scale looking north

### Figure 7, Plates 15, 16, 17

#### Location

Orientation	North–south
North end	567743 339412
South end	567743 339382

#### Dimensions

Length	30.00m
Width	1.80m
Depth	North end 1.30m, south end 1.10m

#### Levels

North top	17.80m OD
South top	14.00m OD

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
45	Cut	Ditch [45] ran across the trench from northwest to southeast, was 0.70m wide and contained two fills.	0.15m	1.20-1.35m
46	Deposit	Upper fill of ditch [45], mid pinky brown, clay-rich sand with occasional gravels.	0.09m	1.20-1.29m
47	Deposit	Base deposit in ditch [45]. It was a very mixed deposit similar to (46) above, but also had patches of yellow brown sands and some flecks of charcoal.	0.06m	1.29-1.35m
48	Cut	Ditch [48] ran across the entire width of the trench from northeast–southwest. It was 1.20m wide.	0.30m	1.10-1.40m
49	Deposit	Fill of ditch [48] ran along its southeast edge and was a mixed deposit very similar to (50), but with patches of yellow brown sands and some flecks of charcoal.	0.25m	1.10-1.35m
50	Deposit	Main fill of ditch [48], mid pinky brown, clay-rich sand with occasional gravels.	0.30m	1.10-1.40m

## Discussion

While the two ditches [45] and [48] were quite different in size, profile and orientation, their fills were very much the same. There is a possibility that ditch [48] was recut, with fill (49) being the original fill. With the similarity of fills between ditches [45] and [48], the notion of re-cutting may apply to ditch [45], which also contained two fills.

No dating evidence was recovered from either of these ditch.

It is interesting to note that the orientation of the ditches in relation to each other is the same as those in Trench 3. However, ditch profiles and fills are markedly different from those in Trench 3.



Plate 16. Trench 11, ditch [45], 0.50m scale looking southeast



Plate 17. Trench 11, ditch [48], 1.00m scale looking northeast



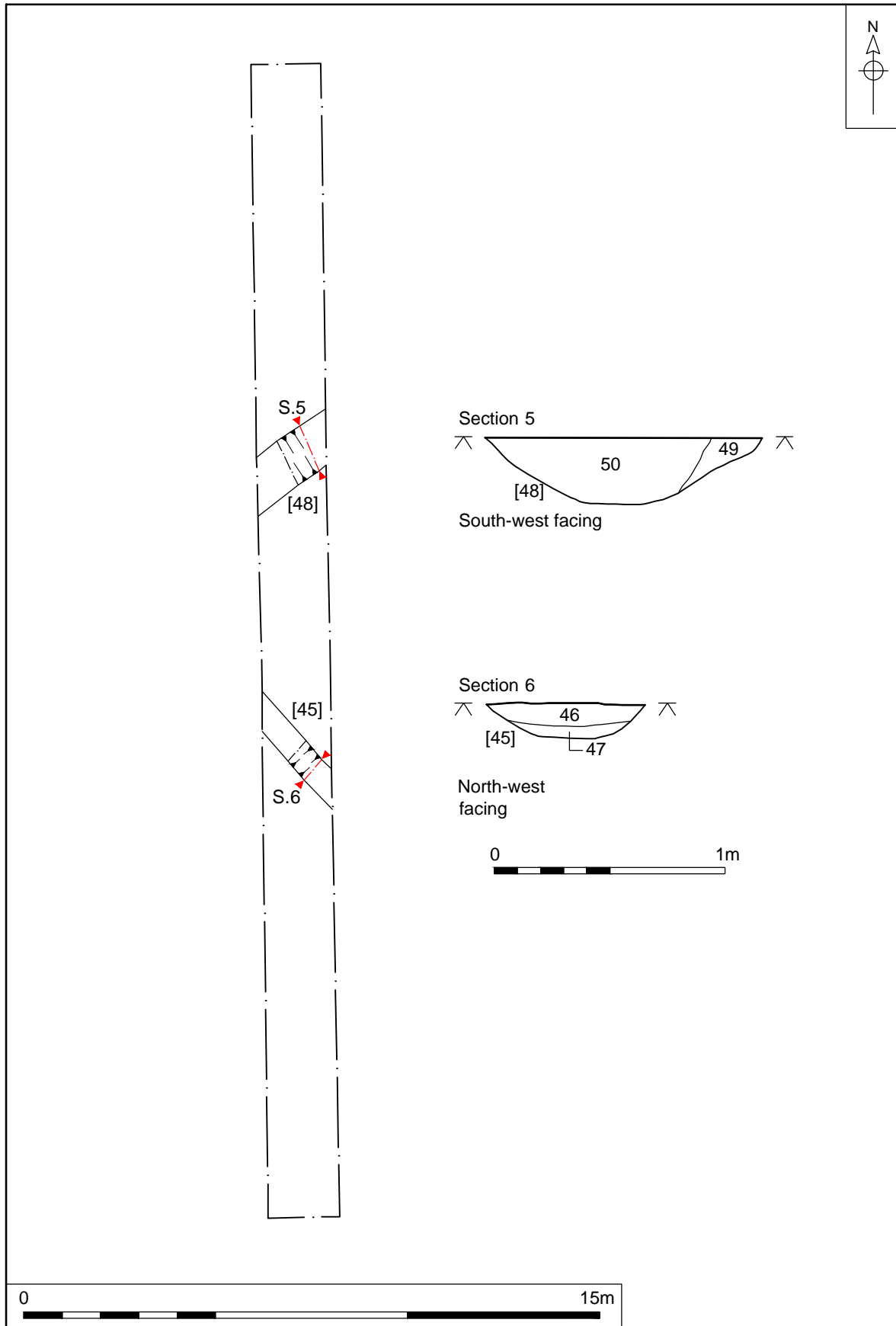


Figure 7. Trench 11, plan and sections. Scale 1:150 and 1:25

## Trench 12



Plate 18. Trench 12, 1.00m scale looking east

### Plate 18

#### Location

Orientation	East–west
-------------	-----------

East end	567725 339398
----------	---------------

West end	567695 339398
----------	---------------

#### Dimensions

Length	30.00m
--------	--------

Width	1.80m
-------	-------

Depth	0.90m
-------	-------

#### Levels

East top	16.35m OD
----------	-----------

West top	15.56m OD
----------	-----------

### Discussion

No archaeological features or finds were identified in Trench 12.

## Trench 13



Plate 19. Trench 13, 1.00m scale looking north

### Plate 19

#### Location

Orientation	North–south
-------------	-------------

North end	567677 339412
-----------	---------------

South end	567678 339382
-----------	---------------

#### Dimensions

Length	30.00m
--------	--------

Width	1.80m
-------	-------

Depth	0.80m
-------	-------

#### Levels

North top	15.46m OD
-----------	-----------

South top	14.45m OD
-----------	-----------

### Discussion

No archaeological features or finds were identified in Trench 13.

## Trench 14



Plate 20. Trench 14, 1.00m scale looking west

### Figure 8, Plates 20, 21

#### Location

Orientation East–west

East end 567656 339393

West end 567626 339393

#### Dimensions

Length 30.00m

Width 1.80m

Depth 0.63m

#### Levels

East top 14.05m OD

West top 13.09m OD

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
40	Cut	Ditch [40] ran from northeast–southwest, was 1.20m wide and contained one fill.	0.36m	0.63-0.99m
41	Deposit	Fill of ditch [40], mid brown sandy clay with occasional small lumps of charcoal throughout.	0.36m	0.63-0.99m

### Discussion

No dating evidence was recovered from ditch [40]. It would appear to share the same alignment as ditch [20] in Trench 3 and had a very similar profile to it. Based on examination of historical maps, it seems unlikely that they are in fact the same ditch, but rather that they run parallel.



Plate 21. Trench 14, ditch [40], 1.00m scale looking northeast

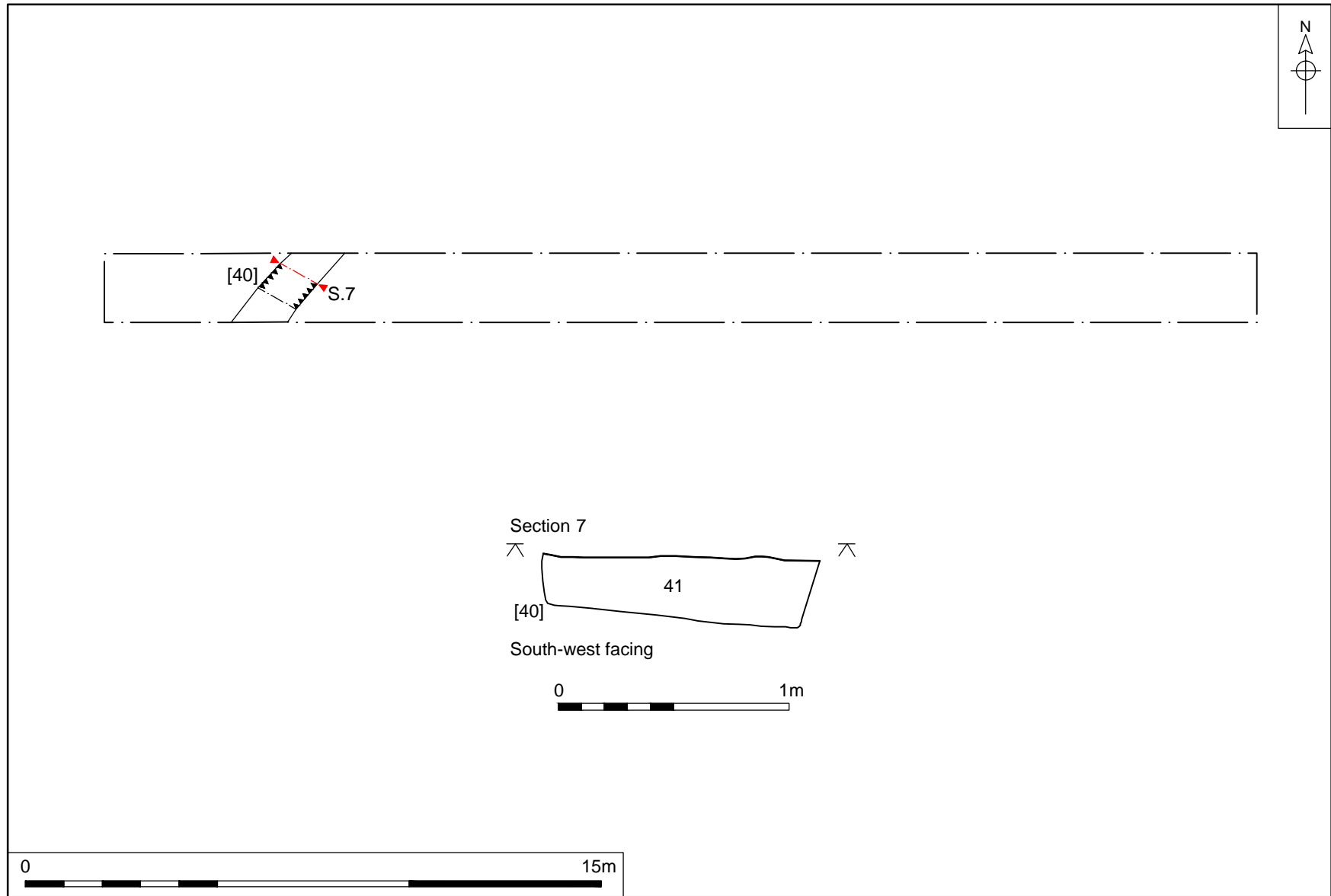


Figure 8. Trench 14, plan and section. Scale 1:150 and 1:25

## Trench 15



Plate 22. Trench 15, 1.00m scale looking south

### Plate 22

#### Location

Orientation	North–south
North end	567604 339411
South end	567604 339381

#### Dimensions

Length	30.00m
Width	1.80m
Depth	0.50m

#### Levels

North top	11.96m OD
South top	12.95m OD

### Discussion

No archaeology was found in Trench 15. However, some natural/geological features were investigated and found to be animal burrowing and probable tree throws.

## Trench 16



Plate 23. Trench 16, 1.00m scale looking east

### Plate 23

#### Location

Orientation	East–west
East end	567632 339365
West end	567602 339365

#### Dimensions

Length	30.00m
Width	1.80m
Depth	0.60m

#### Levels

East top	12.53m OD
West top	11.62m OD


### Discussion

No archaeological features or finds were identified in Trench 16. However, some natural/geological features were investigated and found to be animal burrowing and rooting.

## Trench 17

NO IMAGE AVAILABLE	<b>Plate 24</b>	
	<b>Location</b>	
	Orientation	North–south
	North end	567642 339377
	South end	567642 339347
	<b>Dimensions</b>	
	Length	30.00m
	Width	1.80m
	Depth	0.65m
	<b>Levels</b>	
	North top	13.13m OD
	South top	12.21m OD
Plate 24. Trench 17, 1.00m scale looking north		
<b>Discussion</b>		
No archaeological features or finds were identified in Trench 17.		

## Trench 18

	<b>Plate 25</b>	
	<b>Location</b>	
	Orientation	East–west
	East end	567695 339364
	West end	567665 339364
	<b>Dimensions</b>	
	Length	30.00m
	Width	1.80m
	Depth	0.60m
	<b>Levels</b>	
	East top	13.59m OD
	West top	13.42m OD
Plate 25. Trench 18, 1.00m scale looking east		
<b>Discussion</b>		
No archaeological features or finds were identified in Trench 18.		



## Trench 19



Plate 26. Trench 19, 1.00m scale looking north

### Plate 26

#### Location

Orientation North–south

North end 567711 339385

South end 567711 339355

#### Dimensions

Length 30.00m

Width 1.80m

Depth North end 0.91m, south end 0.58m

#### Levels

North top 15.33m OD

South top 13.20m OD

### Discussion

No archaeological features or finds were identified in Trench 19.

## Trench 20



Plate 27. Trench 20, 1.00m scale looking east

### Plate 27

#### Location

Orientation East–west

East end 567760 339363

West end 567730 339364

#### Dimensions

Length 30.00m

Width 1.80m

Depth 0.47m

#### Levels

East top 13.67m OD

West top 13.76m OD

### Discussion

No archaeological features or finds were identified in Trench 20.

## Trench 21



Plate 28. Trench 21, 1.00m scale looking north

<b>Plate 28</b>	
<b>Location</b>	
Orientation	North–south
North end	567776 339385
South end	567777 339355
<b>Dimensions</b>	
Length	30.0m
Width	1.80m
Depth	North end 0.70m, south end 0.95m
<b>Levels</b>	
North top	15.27m OD
South top	13.02m OD

### Discussion

No archaeological features or finds were identified in Trench 21. What appeared to be a small pit or post-hole proved to contain a modern metal pipe coupling. A second feature investigated was found to be a tree-throw.

## Trench 22



Plate 29. Trench 22, 1.00m scale looking east

<b>Figure 9, Plates 29, 30</b>	
<b>Location</b>	
Orientation	East–west
East end	567831 339364
West end	567801 339364
<b>Dimensions</b>	
Length	30.00m
Width	1.80m
Depth	0.62m
<b>Levels</b>	
East top	12.81m OD
West top	13.37m OD



<b>Trench 22</b>				
<b>Context</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description and Interpretation</b>	<b>Thickness</b>	<b>Depth BGL</b>
38	Cut	Ditch [38] crossed the trench from North–south, was 1.40m wide and contained a single fill.	0.26m	0.62-0.88m
39	Deposit	Fill of ditch [38], mid orangey brown, silty sand with infrequent small stone inclusions spread evenly throughout the fill.	0.26m	0.62-0.88m
<b>Discussion</b>				
Ditch [38] was the only feature found in Trench 22 and contained no dating evidence. It appeared to be separate from other features in this part of the site, with the only other similarly aligned ditch being [51] present in Trench 6, which was distinctly different in both profile and fill.				



Plate 30. Trench 22, ditch [38], 1.00m scale looking east

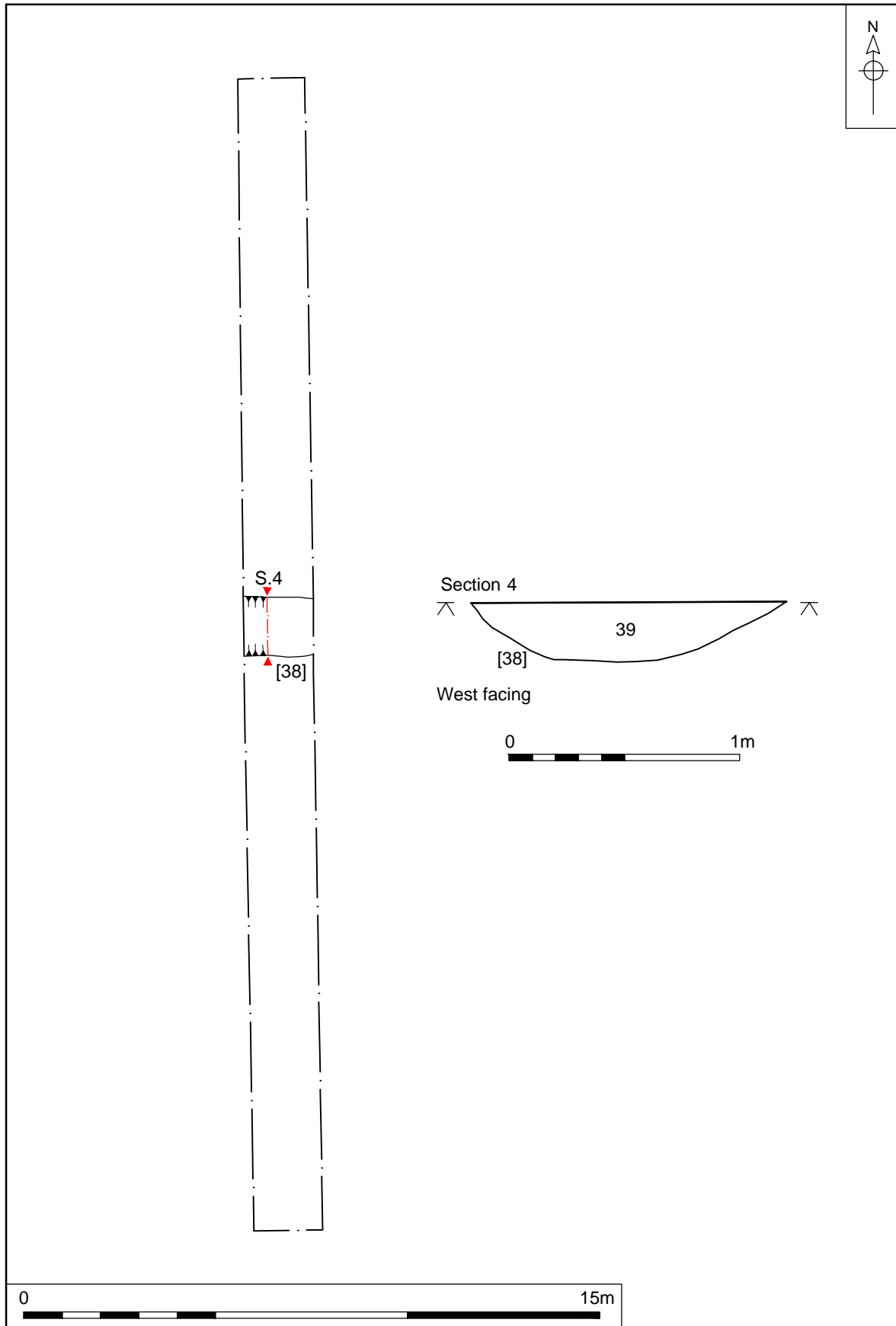



Figure 9. Trench 22, plan and section. Scale 1:150 and 1:25

Trench 23		
NO IMAGE AVAILABLE	<b>Location</b>	
	Orientation	North–south
	North end	567858 339353
	South end	567859 339323
	<b>Dimensions</b>	
	Length	30.00m
	Width	1.80m
	Depth	0.00m
	<b>Levels</b>	
	North top	11.25m OD
South top	9.78m OD	
<b>Discussion</b>		
Excavation of Trench 23 could not be completed as it was positioned over a water main crossing the proposed development site.		

Trench 24		
	<b>Plate 31</b>	
	<b>Location</b>	
	Orientation	East–west
	East end	567845 339332
	West end	567815 339332
	<b>Dimensions</b>	
	Length	30.00m
	Width	1.80m
	Depth	0.80m
	<b>Levels</b>	
East top	10.54m OD	
West top	11.07m OD	
Plate 31. Trench 24, 1.00m scale looking east		
<b>Discussion</b>		
No archaeological features or finds were identified in Trench 24.		

## Trench 25



Plate 32. Trench 25, 1.00m scale looking north

### Figure 10, Plates 32, 33

#### Location

Orientation North–south

North end 567802 339339

South end 567802 339309

#### Dimensions

Length 30.00m

Width 1.80m

Depth North end 0.80m, south end 0.60m

#### Levels

North top 11.70m OD

South top 10.13m OD

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
30	Cut	Ditch terminus [30] extended from the west trench edge and ran from northwest to southeast. It was 0.80m wide.	0.11m	0.60-0.71m
31	Deposit	Fill of ditch terminus [30], dark orange brown, clay-rich sand with no inclusions.	0.11m	0.60-0.71m

### Discussion

Trench 25 contained one shallow feature, ditch terminus [30]. No dating evidence was recovered from the feature and it cannot be dated otherwise.



Plate 33. Trench 25, ditch terminus [30], 0.50m scale looking southwest

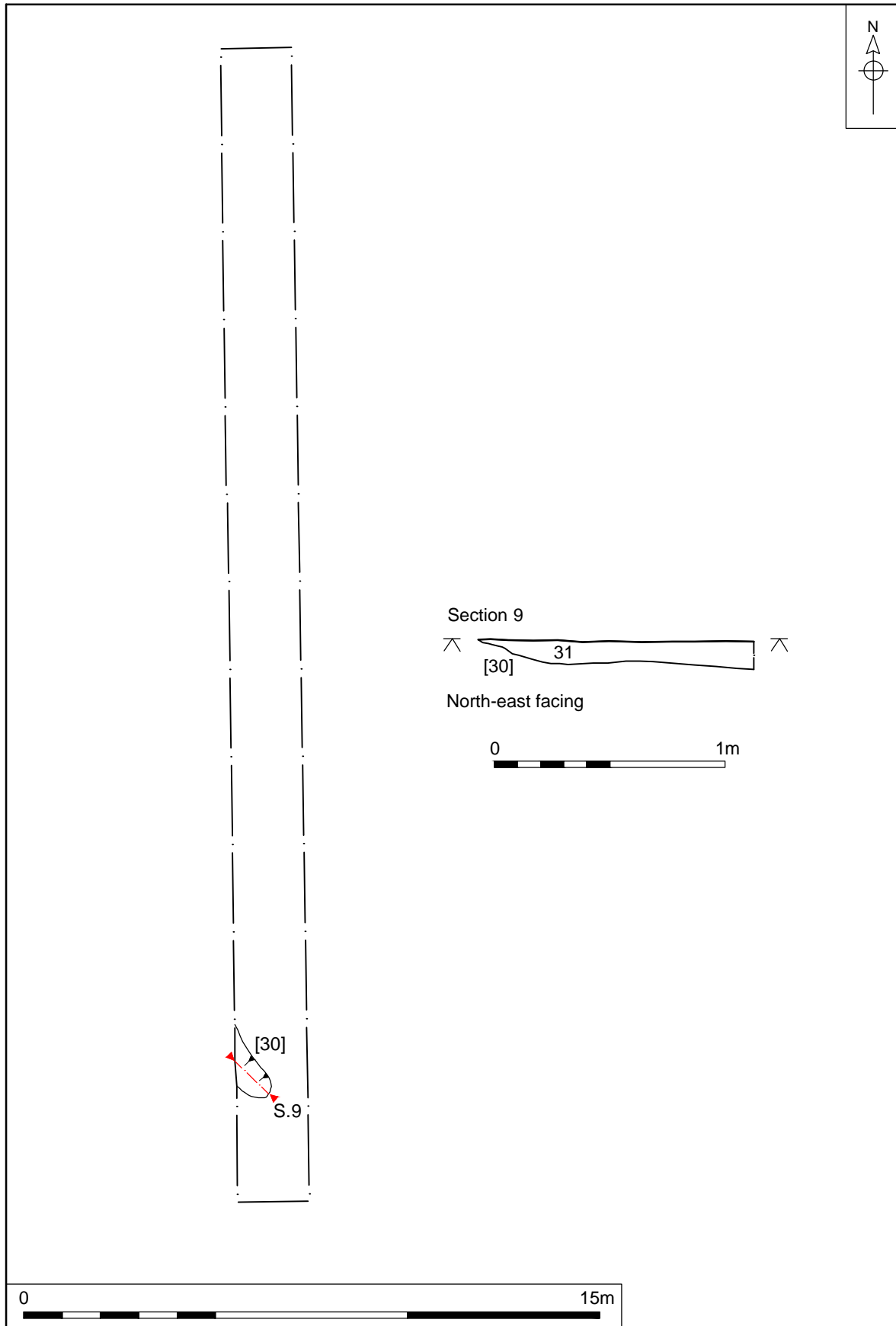


Figure 10. Trench 25, plan and sections. Scale 1:150 and 1:25

## Trench 26



Plate 34. Trench 26, 1.00m scale looking east

### Plate 34

#### Location

Orientation	East–west
-------------	-----------

East end	567778 339338
----------	---------------

West end	567748 339338
----------	---------------

#### Dimensions

Length	30.00m
--------	--------

Width	1.80m
-------	-------

Depth	0.60m
-------	-------

#### Levels

East top	11.99m OD
----------	-----------

West top	12.35m OD
----------	-----------

### Discussion

No archaeological features or finds were identified in Trench 26.

## Trench 27



Plate 35. Trench 27, 1.00m scale looking north

### Plate 35

#### Location

Orientation	North–south
-------------	-------------

North end	567729 339343
-----------	---------------

South end	567729 339313
-----------	---------------

#### Dimensions

Length	30.00m
--------	--------

Width	1.80m
-------	-------

Depth	North end 1.05m, south end 0.53m
-------	----------------------------------

#### Levels

North top	12.72m OD
-----------	-----------

South top	11.38m OD
-----------	-----------

### Discussion

No archaeological remains were found in Trench 27. The trench demonstrated the differentiation between the sandy geology of the north and east and the clay geology of the west and south.



## Trench 28



Plate 36. Trench 28, 1.00m scale looking east

### Plate 36

#### Location

Orientation East–west

East end 567719 339330

West end 567689 339330

#### Dimensions

Length 30.00m

Width 1.80m

Depth 0.80m

#### Levels

East top 12.05m OD

West top 11.90m OD

### Discussion

No archaeological features or finds were identified in Trench 28.

## Trench 29



Plate 37. Trench 29, 1.00m scale looking north

### Plate 37

#### Location

Orientation North–south

North end 567676 339344

South end 567677 339314

#### Dimensions

Length 30.00m

Width 1.80m

Depth North end 1.00m, south end 0.55m

#### Levels

North top 12.28m OD

South top 11.31m OD

### Discussion

No archaeological features or finds were identified in Trench 29.



## Trench 30



Plate 38. Trench 30, 1.00m scale looking west

### Plate 38

#### Location

Orientation	East–west
-------------	-----------

East end	567664 339331
----------	---------------

West end	567634 339331
----------	---------------

#### Dimensions

Length	30.00m
--------	--------

Width	1.80m
-------	-------

Depth	0.60m
-------	-------

#### Levels

East top	11.74m OD
----------	-----------

West top	11.42m OD
----------	-----------

### Discussion

No archaeological features or finds were identified in Trench 30.

## Trench 31



Plate 39. Trench 31, 1.00m scale looking north

### Plate 39

#### Location

Orientation	North–south
-------------	-------------

North end	567654 339315
-----------	---------------

South end	567654 339285
-----------	---------------

#### Dimensions

Length	30.00m
--------	--------

Width	1.80m
-------	-------

Depth	0.50m
-------	-------

#### Levels

North top	11.12m OD
-----------	-----------

South top	10.62m OD
-----------	-----------

### Discussion

No archaeological features or finds were identified in Trench 31.

## Trench 32



Plate 40. Trench 32, 1.00m scale looking south

### Plate 40

#### Location

Orientation	North–south
-------------	-------------

North end	567703 339295
-----------	---------------

South end	567703 339264
-----------	---------------

#### Dimensions

Length	30.00m
--------	--------

Width	1.80m
-------	-------

Depth	0.40m
-------	-------

#### Levels

North top	10.71m OD
-----------	-----------

South top	9.96m OD
-----------	----------

### Discussion

No archaeological features or finds were identified in Trench 32.

## Trench 33



Plate 41. Trench 33, 1.00m scale looking east

### Plate 41

#### Location

Orientation	East–west
-------------	-----------

East end	567756 339292
----------	---------------

West end	567726 339292
----------	---------------

#### Dimensions

Length	30.00m
--------	--------

Width	1.80m
-------	-------

Depth	0.45m
-------	-------

#### Levels

East top	10.29m OD
----------	-----------

West top	10.51m OD
----------	-----------

### Discussion

No archaeological features or finds were identified in Trench 33.

## Trench 34



Plate 42. Trench 34, 1.00m scale looking north

Plate 42	
Location	
Orientation	North–south
North end	567773 339306
South end	567773 339276
Dimensions	
Length	30.00m
Width	1.80m
Depth	0.70m
Levels	
North top	10.63m OD
South top	9.48m OD

### Discussion

No archaeological features or finds were identified in Trench 34.

## Trench 35



Plate 43. Trench 35, 1.00m scale looking east

### Figure 11, Plates 43, 44, 45

#### Location

Orientation East–west

East end 567817 339294

West end 567787 339294

#### Dimensions

Length 30.00m

Width 1.80m

Depth 0.75m

#### Levels

East top 9.29m OD

West top 9.89m OD

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
24	Cut	Ditch terminus [24] extended in from the north edge of the trench, ran from northeast–southwest, and was 0.50m wide.	0.14m	0.75-0.89m
25	Deposit	Only fill of ditch terminus [24]. Mid pinky brown, clay-rich sand with some mid yellow brown sandier patches, and rare small inclusions.	0.14m	0.75-0.89m
26	Cut	Pit [26] extended in from the north edge of the trench by 0.60m, and was 0.90m across from East–west.	0.18m	0.68-0.86m
27	Deposit	Single fill of pit [26]; mid yellow brown, clay-rich sand with some black patches spread throughout, and no inclusions.	0.18m	0.68-0.86m

#### Discussion

No dating evidence was recovered from either of the features in Trench 35, and they cannot be assigned to any chronological period.





Plate 44. Trench 35, ditch [24], 0.50m scale looking northwest



Plate 45. Trench 35, pit [26], 0.50m scale looking west

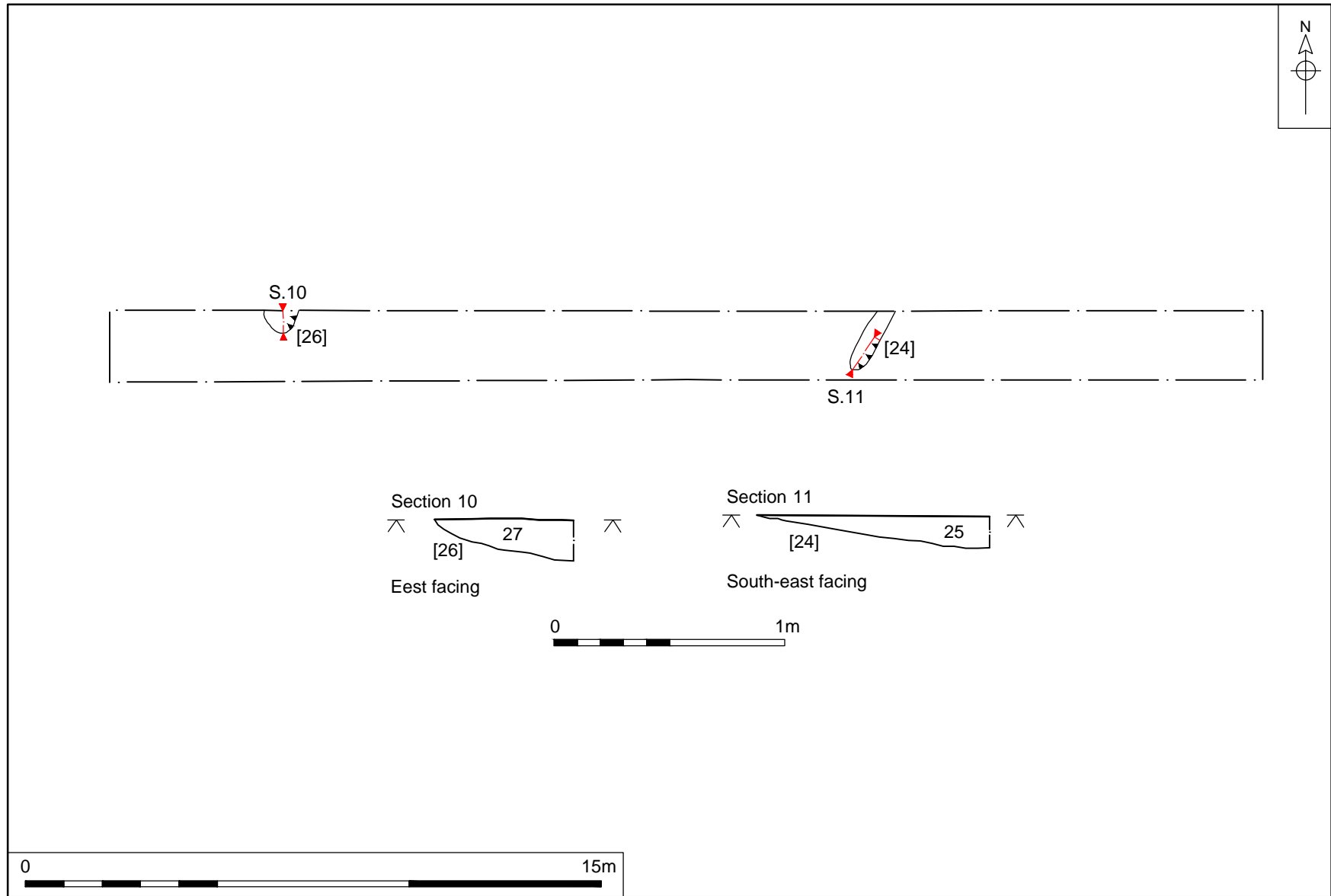


Figure 11. Trench 35, plan and sections. Scale 1:150 and 1:25

### Trench 36

NO IMAGE AVAILABLE

#### Location

Orientation North–south

North end 567829 339314

South end 567830 339284

#### Dimensions

Length 30.00m

Width 1.80m

Depth 0.00m

#### Levels

North top 9.85m OD

South top 8.59m OD

#### Discussion

Excavation of Trench 36 was not completed as it was positioned over a water main crossing the proposed development site.

### Trench 37



Plate 46. Trench 37, 1.00m scale looking east

#### Plate 46

#### Location

Orientation East–west

East end 567844 339305

West end 567874 339305

#### Dimensions

Length 30.00m

Width 1.80m

Depth 0.80m

#### Levels

East top 8.18m OD

West top 9.14m OD

#### Discussion

No archaeological features or finds were identified in Trench 37.



## Trench 38



Plate 47. Trench 38, 1.00m scale looking north

### Plates 47, 48

#### Location

Orientation	North–south
North end	567802 339283
South end	567802 339253

#### Dimensions

Length	30.00m
Width	1.80m
Depth	0.85m

#### Levels

North top	9.14m OD
South top	8.06m OD

### Discussion

No archaeological features or finds were identified in Trench 38, although a possible line of large flints crossed the trench from east–west. The flints were found within natural geology, which was very sandy at this point, no archaeological interpretation can be offered for their appearance and they were not recorded further. No other comparable flint deposits were found at the site.



Plate 48. Trench 38, line of large flints, 1.00m scale looking east

## Trench 39



Plate 49. Trench 39, 1.00m scale looking east

### Plate 49

#### Location

Orientation	East–west
-------------	-----------

East end	567785 339260
----------	---------------

West end	567755 339260
----------	---------------

#### Dimensions

Length	30.00m
--------	--------

Width	1.80m
-------	-------

Depth	0.60m
-------	-------

#### Levels

East top	8.62m OD
----------	----------

West top	9.08m OD
----------	----------

### Discussion

No archaeological features or finds were identified in Trench 39.

## Trench 40



Plate 50. Trench 40, 1.00m scale looking north

### Figure 12, Plates 50, 51, 52

#### Location

Orientation	North–south
-------------	-------------

North end	567737 339274
-----------	---------------

South end	567738 339244
-----------	---------------

#### Dimensions

Length	30.00m
--------	--------

Width	1.80m
-------	-------

Depth	0.45m
-------	-------

#### Levels

North top	9.74m OD
-----------	----------

South top	8.82m OD
-----------	----------

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
18	Cut	Small pit lying close against the east trench edge, 0.40m in diameter with a single fill.	0.10m	0.43-0.53m
19	Deposit	Single fill of pit [18], consisted of a mid orangey brown silty clay with occasional small stone inclusions.	0.10m	0.43-0.53m
28	Cut	Narrow gully that ran across the width of the trench from northwest-southeast and contained a single fill. It was 0.40m wide.	0.10m	0.41-0.51m
29	Deposit	Only fill of gully [28], mid orangey brown sandy clay with occasional small stone inclusions and some charcoal flecks.	0.10m	0.41-0.51m

#### Discussion

Neither of the features in Trench 40 produced any dating evidence. However, the fill of both features was very similar, and both had almost identical depths. The gully [28] was very similar to gully [10] in Trench 43. Gully [28] was situated amongst a group of trenches (40, 43, 48) that all contained very similar features on north-south or east-west alignments.

The natural geology in Trench 40 was clay-based and the features were initially very hard to see, only becoming clearer after some weathering out. This was a common characteristic of the features on the areas of clay natural geology in general and of the features of possible prehistoric date in particular.



Plate 51. Trench 40, pit [18], 0.50m scale looking north





Plate 52. Trench 40, gully [28], 0.50m scale looking east

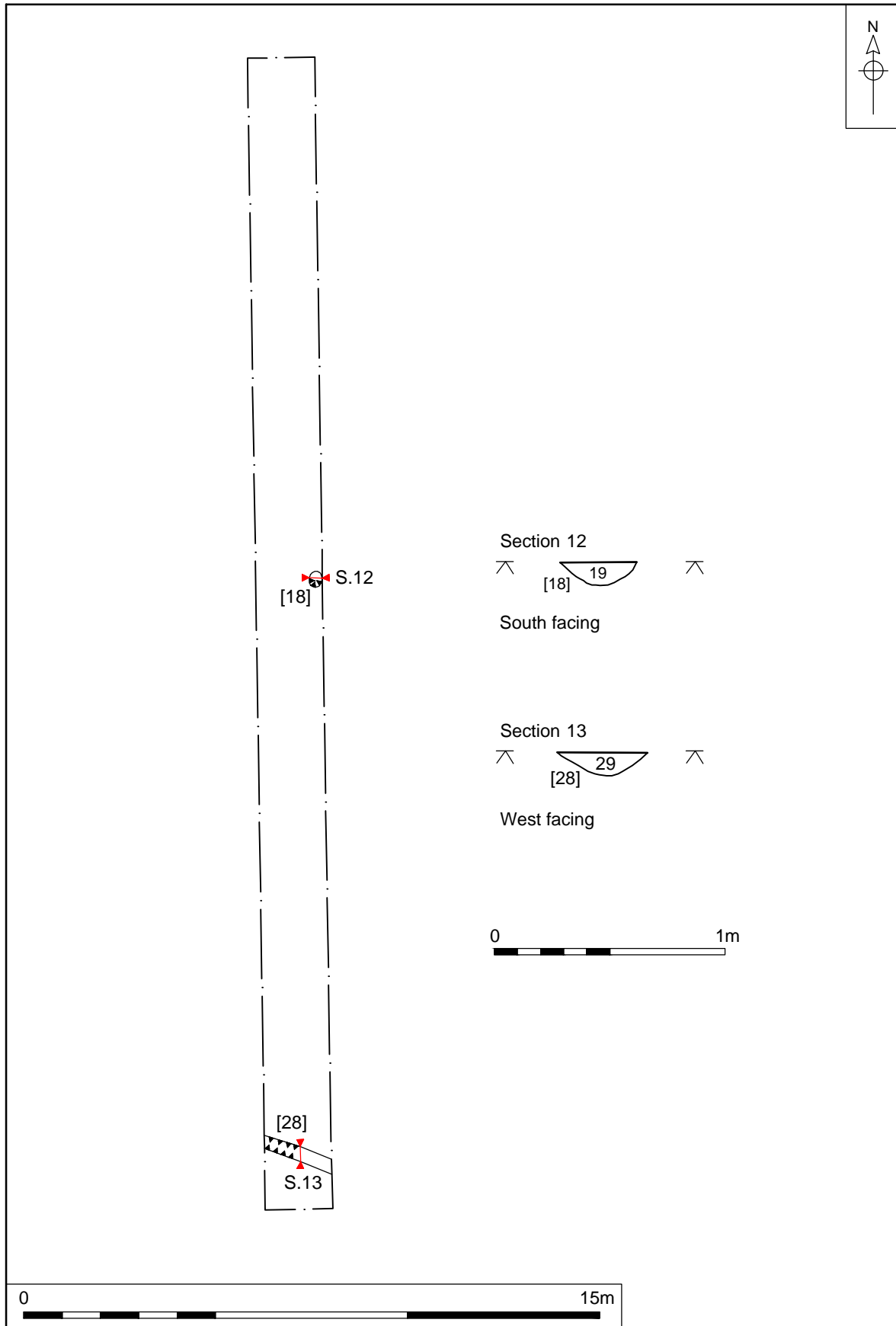


Figure 12. Trench 40, plan and sections. Scale 1:150 and 1:25

## Trench 41



Plate 53. Trench 41, 1.00m scale looking east

### Figure 13, Plate 53, 54

#### Location

Orientation Northeast–southwest

Northeast end 567716 339255

Southwest end 567686 339255

#### Dimensions

Length 30.00m

Width 1.80m

Depth 0.59m

#### Levels

Northeast top 9.55m OD

Southwest top 10.04m OD

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
34	Cut	Small pit or possible post-hole with a single fill and a diameter of 0.30m.	0.06m	0.59-0.65m
35	Deposit	This single fill of pit [34], dark black brown silty clay with no inclusions	0.06m	0.59-0.065m

### Discussion

Pit [34] was the only archaeological feature in Trench 41, and was undated.



Plate 54. Trench 41, pit [34], 0.50m scale looking west

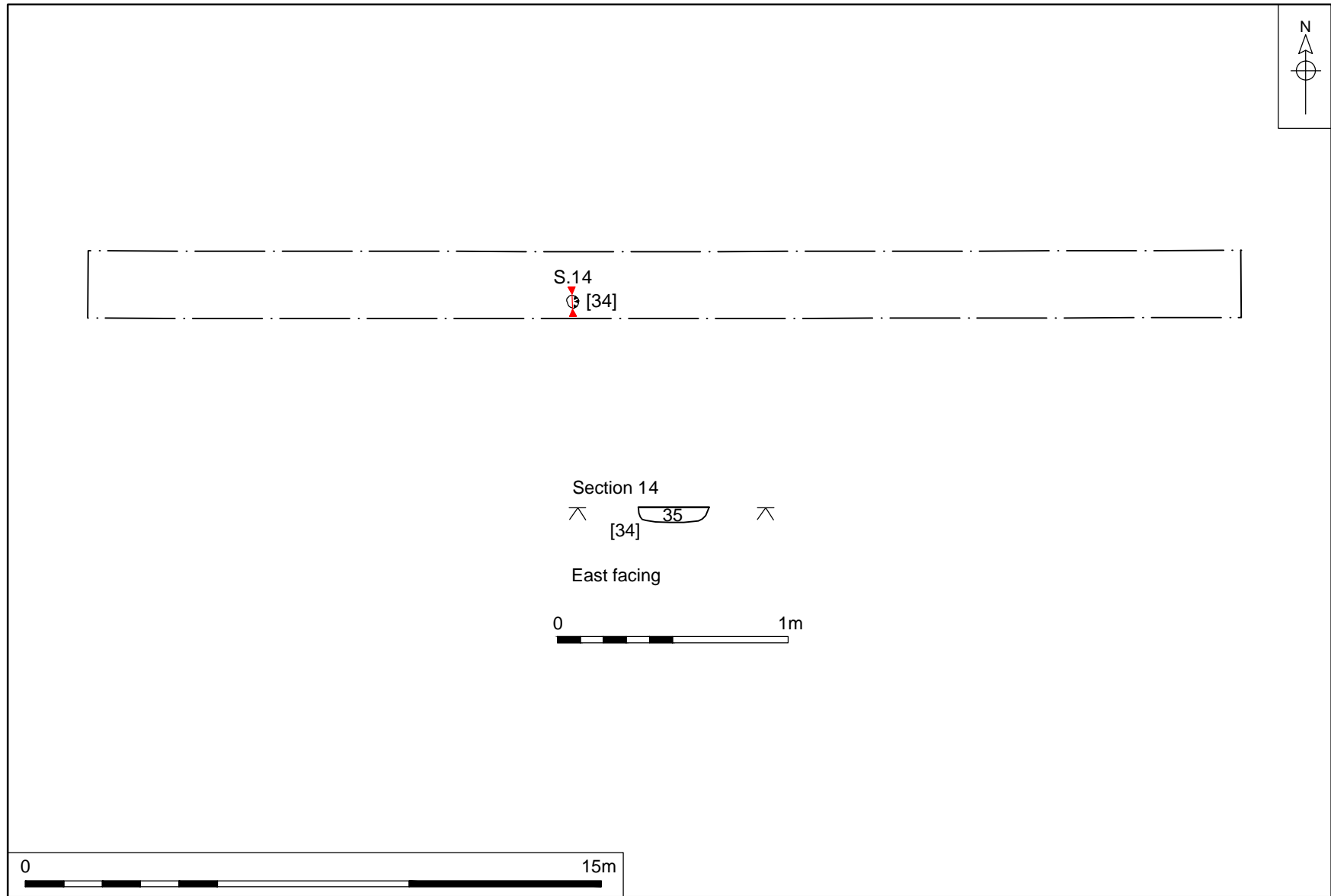


Figure 13. Trench 41, plan and section. Scale 1:150 and 1:25



## Trench 42



Plate 55. Trench 42, 1.00m scale looking south

### Plate 55

#### Location

Orientation	North–south
-------------	-------------

North end	567664 339273
-----------	---------------

South end	567664 339243
-----------	---------------

#### Dimensions

Length	30.00m
--------	--------

Width	1.80m
-------	-------

Depth	0.60m
-------	-------

#### Levels

North top	10.47m OD
-----------	-----------

South top	10.23m OD
-----------	-----------

### Discussion

No archaeological features or finds were identified in Trench 42.

## Trench 43



Plate 56. Trench 43, 1.00m scale looking east

### Figure 14, Plates 56, 57, 58

#### Location

Orientation	East–west
-------------	-----------

East end	567692 339226
----------	---------------

West end	567662 339226
----------	---------------

#### Dimensions

Length	30.00m
--------	--------

Width	1.80m
-------	-------

Depth	0.59m
-------	-------

#### Levels

East top	9.58m OD
----------	----------

West top	10.09m OD
----------	-----------

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
10	Cut	Gully [10] ran from North–south across the entire width of the trench. It was 0.40m wide and contained a single fill.	0.15m	0.67-0.82m
11	Deposit	Single fill of gully [10]; mid orangey brown silty clay with occasional small stone inclusions.	0.15m	0.67-0.82m
12	Cut	Ditch terminus [12] extended in from the north edge of the trench from northeast–southwest. It was 0.40m wide.	0.25m	0.60-0.85m
13	Deposit	Single fill of ditch terminus [12]. Consisted of dark brown silty clay with frequent medium-sized stones throughout.	0.25m	0.60-0.85m

### Discussion

Neither of the features excavated in Trench 43 yielded any evidence that might assist in their dating. The gully [10], though, was very similar in size and fill to gully [28] in Trench 40. Gully [10] was situated amongst a group of trenches (40, 43, 48) that all contained very similar features on north-south or east-west alignments.

The natural geology in Trench 43 was clay-based and the features were initially very hard to see, only becoming distinct after some weathering out. This was a common characteristic of the features on the areas of clay natural geology in general and of the features of possible prehistoric date in particular.



Plate 57. Trench 43, gully [10], 1.00m scale looking south



Plate 58. Trench 43, ditch terminus [12], 1.00m scale looking north

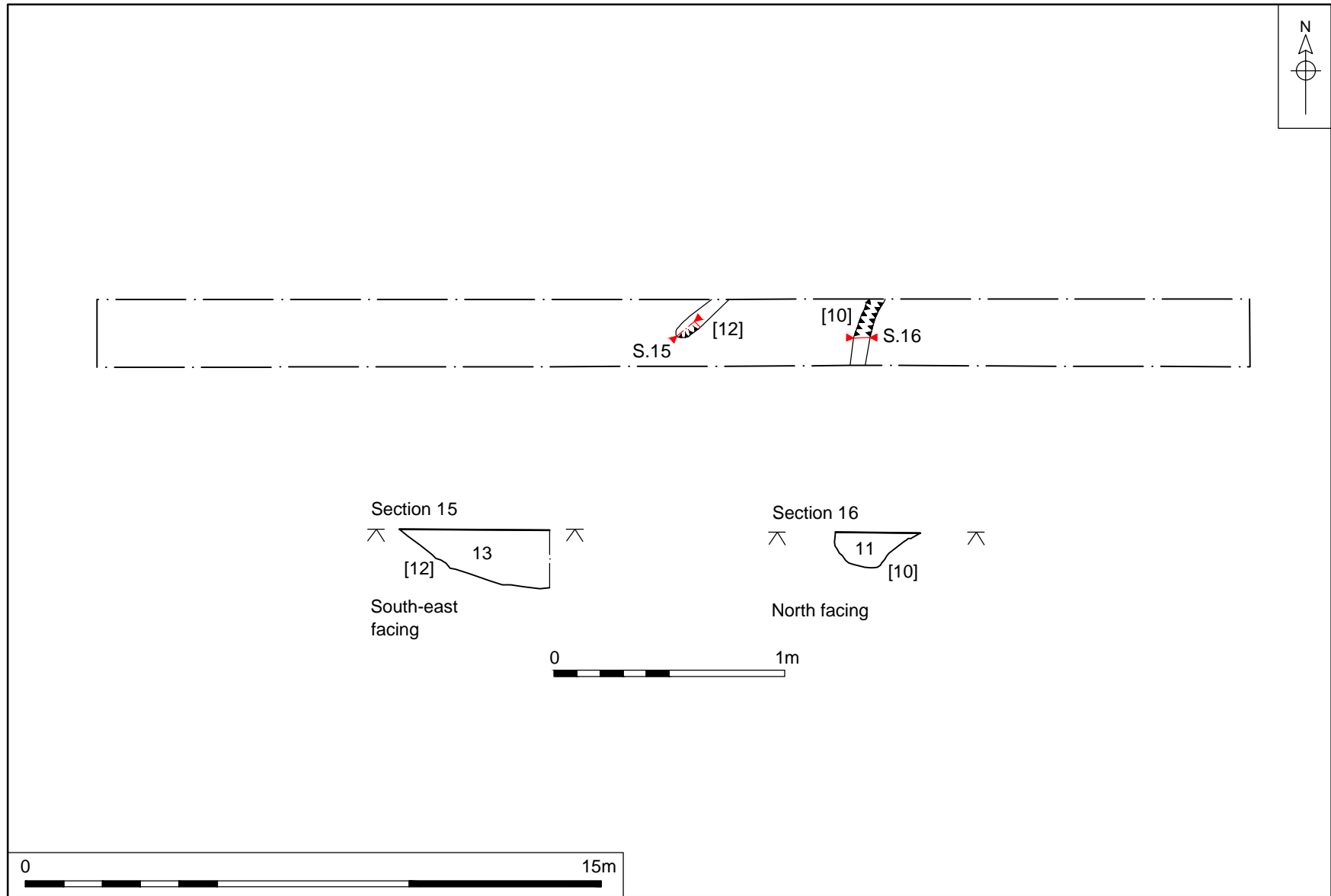


Figure 14. Trench 43, plan and sections. Scale 1:150 and 1:25

## Trench 44



Plate 59. Trench 44, 1.00m scale looking south

### Plate 59

#### Location

Orientation	North–south
-------------	-------------

North end	567702 339239
-----------	---------------

South end	567702 339209
-----------	---------------

#### Dimensions

Length	30.00m
--------	--------

Width	1.80m
-------	-------

Depth	0.50m
-------	-------

#### Levels

North top	9.48m OD
-----------	----------

South top	9.15m OD
-----------	----------

### Discussion

No archaeological features or finds were identified in Trench 44.



## Trench 45



Plate 60. Trench 45, 1.00m scale looking east

### Figure 15, Plates 60, 61

#### Location

Orientation East–west

East end 567755 339225

West end 567725 339225

#### Dimensions

Length 30.00m

Width 1.80m

Depth 0.52m

#### Levels

East top 8.08m OD

West top 8.76m OD

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
16	Cut	Ditch [16] crossed the trench from North–south, was 0.60m wide and contained a single fill.	0.50m	0.52-1.02m
17	Deposit	Single fill of ditch [16] consisted of dark black brown sandy clay with occasional small stones and charcoal flecks.	0.50m	0.52-1.02m

### Discussion

Ditch [16] was the only feature in Trench 45, and it contained no dating evidence. However, the ditch is situated within a group of trenches (40, 43, 48) that all contained very similar features on north-south or east-west alignments.



Plate 61. Trench 45, ditch [16], 1.00m scale looking north

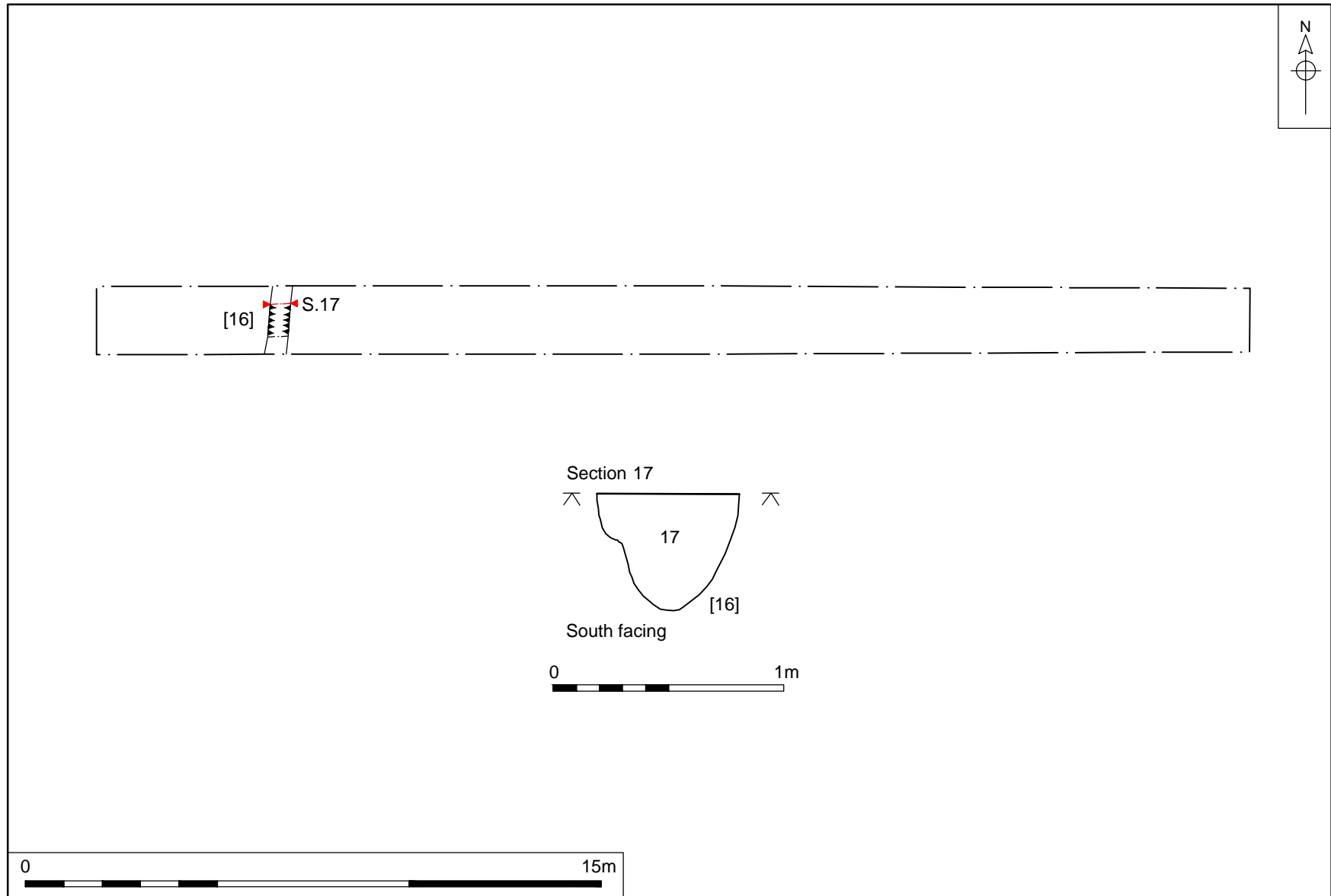


Figure 15. Trench 45, plan and section. Scale 1:150 and 1:25



## Trench 46



Plate 62. Trench 46, 1.00m scale looking south

### Plate 62

#### Location

Orientation	North–south
North end	567771 339247
South end	567771 339208

#### Dimensions

Length	30.00m
Width	1.80m
Depth	0.46m

#### Levels

North top	8.35m OD
South top	7.35m OD

### Discussion

No archaeological features or finds were identified in Trench 46.

## Trench 47

NO IMAGE AVAILABLE

### Location

Orientation	East–west
East end	567804 339207
West end	567774 339207

### Dimensions

Length	30.00m
Width	1.80m
Depth	0.00m

### Levels

East top	6.21m OD
West top	7.28m OD

### Discussion

Excavation of Trench 47 was not completed as it was located over a water main crossing the proposed development site.

## Trench 48



Plate 63. Trench 48, 1.00m scale looking south

### Figure 16, Plates 63, 64

#### Location

Orientation North–south

North end 567736 339206

South end 567737 339176

#### Dimensions

Length 30.00m

Width 1.80m

Depth 0.50m

#### Levels

North top 8.13m OD

South top 7.69m OD

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
53	Cut	Gully [53] crossed the width of the trench from east–west, was 0.50m wide with a single fill.	0.08m	0.50-0.58m
54	Deposit	Fill of gully [53] mid orangey brown silty clay with occasional small stone inclusions.	0.08m	0.50-0.58m

### Discussion

Gully [53] was the only feature in Trench 48, and it produced no dating evidence. It lay amongst a group of trenches (40, 43, 48) that all contained very similar features on north–south or east–west alignments.



Plate 64. Trench 48, gully [53], 0.50m scale looking west

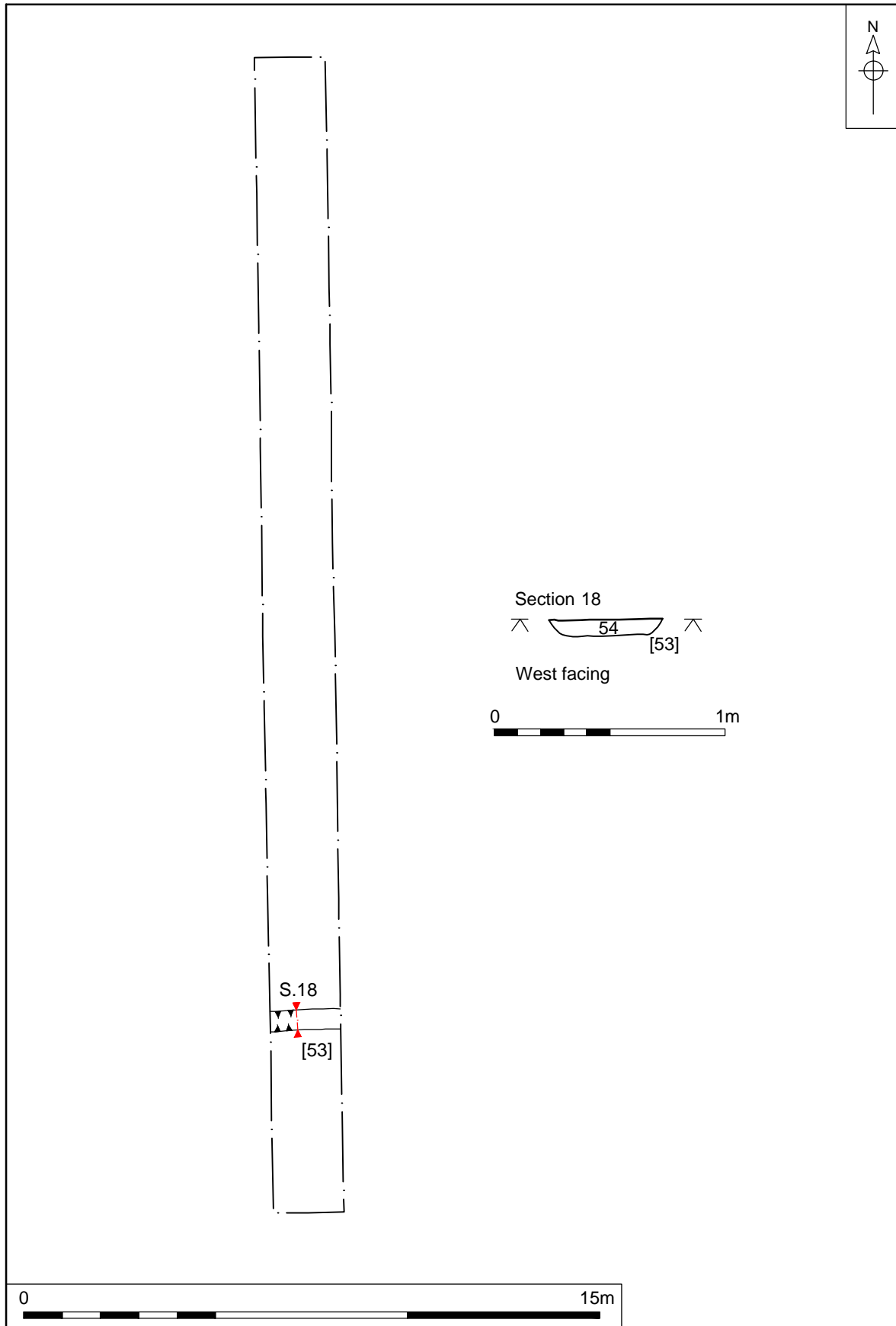


Figure 16. Trench 48, plan and section. Scale 1:150 and 1:25

## Trench 49



Plate 65. Trench 49, 1.00m scale looking east

### Figure 17, Plates 65, 66, 67, 68, 69

#### Location

Orientation East-west

East end 567724 339193

West end 567694 339193

#### Dimensions

Length 30.00m

Width 1.80m

Depth East end 0.45m, west end 0.52m

#### Levels

East top 8.34m OD

West top 9.22m OD

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
04	Cut	Pit [04] extended in from the north edge of the trench 1.00m and was 1.20m wide at the baulk. It contained a single fill dated to the Early Neolithic period.	0.30m	0.78-1.08m
05	Deposit	Single fill of pit [04] was mid orangey brown silty clay with occasional flecks of charcoal throughout.	0.30m	0.78-1.08m
06	Cut	Small pit or possible post-hole [06] was situated 1.00m east of pit [04], and contained a single fill. It had a diameter of 0.50m.	0.20m	0.80-1.00m
07	Deposit	Single fill of pit [06] consisted of mid orangey brown silty clay with occasional small stones and flecks of charcoal.	0.20m	0.80-1.00m
08	Cut	Elongated pit [08] was located 3.00m west of pit [04], and from its profile only the very north tip of the pit lay under the trench edge. It was aligned north-south and was 0.85m long. It contained a single deposit.	0.15m	0.68-0.83m

<b>Trench 49</b>				
09	Deposit	Single fill of pit [08] consisted of mid orangey brown silty clay with occasional small stones and charcoal flecks.	0.15m	0.68-0.83m
14	Cut	Post-hole [14] extended 0.35m out from the south trench edge. It was located 7.50m east of the other features in Trench 49 and contained a single fill.	0.20m	0.57-0.77m
15	Deposit	Single fill of post-hole [14] consisted of mid orangey brown silty clay, with occasional small stones and charcoal flecks.	0.20m	0.57-0.77m
<b>Discussion</b>				
<p>Trench 49 contained four features, of which [04], [06] and [08] were in close proximity to each other and appeared to be located in a shallow depression formed in the natural geology. Of these features the only that yielded dating evidence was pit [04], which produced 17 pieces of worked flint and 17 pieces of pottery, all dated to the Early Neolithic period. It was notable that while the post-hole [14] was separate from the main group of features—on the very edge of the shallow depression in which the other three features were situated—they all shared almost identical fills.</p>				



Plate 66. Trench 49, pit [04], 1.00m scale looking west





Plate 67. Trench 49, pit [06], 1.00m scale looking northwest



Plate 68. Trench 49, pit [08], 1.00m scale looking west



Plate 69. Trench 49, post-hole [14], 0.50m scale looking west



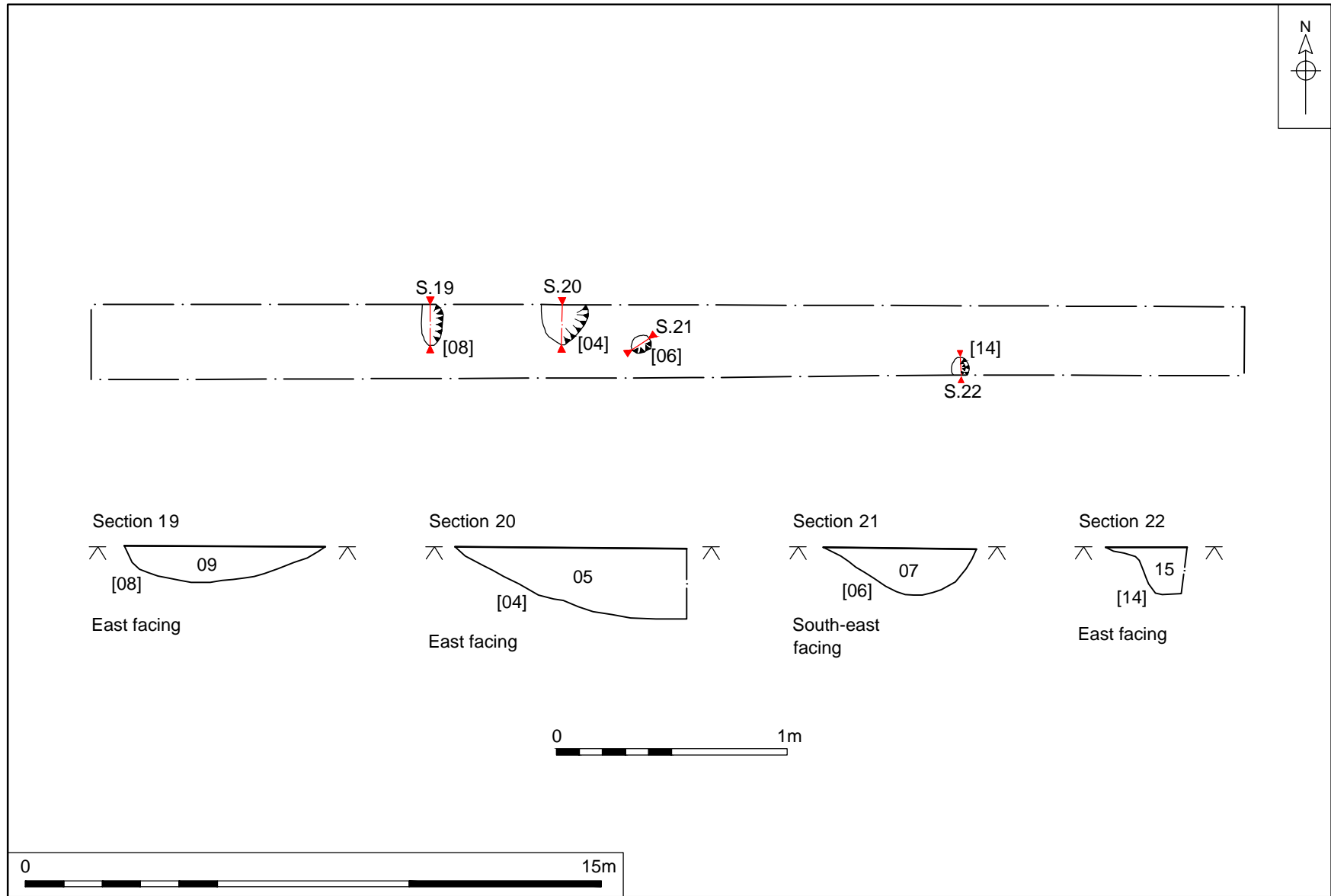


Figure 17. Trench 49, plan and sections. Scale 1:150 and 1:25

## Trench 50



Plate 70. Trench 50, 1.00m scale looking south

### Plate 70

#### Location

Orientation North–south

North end 567714 339177

South end 567714 339147

#### Dimensions

Length 30.00m

Width 1.80m

Depth 0.50m

#### Levels

North top 8.58m OD

South top 7.95m OD

### Discussion

No archaeological features or finds were identified in Trench 50.

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL FINDS

- 41 All finds were processed and recorded by count and weight, and a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet was produced outlining broad dating. Each category was considered separately and is included below organised by material. Appendix 2a contains a full list of all finds by context number.

### Pottery

by Andrew Peachey

- 42 The trial trench excavations recovered 24 sherds (65g) of prehistoric and Roman pottery (Table 1) in a highly fragmented condition (Appendix 3).

Pottery date	Sherd Count	Weight (g)
Earlier Neolithic	17	46
Middle Iron Age	6	14
Roman	1	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>65</b>

Table 1: Quantification of Roman fabric types

- 43 Pit [04] fill (05) contained 17 sherds (46g) of earlier Neolithic pottery in a handmade fabric. The ceramics have black to red-brown surfaces over a dark grey core, with inclusions of sparse, poorly sorted calcined flint (2-5mm), quartz (<0.5mm), and voids (linear <5mm, probably burnt-out organic material). At least three vessels appear to be represented by these small sherds, including a necked bowl with a rolled rim and a bowl with a slightly everted/flaring plain rim. Both are probably in the earlier Neolithic Mildenhall Ware or Plain Bowl ceramic style, although the severity of abrasion has removed any evidence of surface treatment that may differentiate the two. Comparable form and fabric types have been recorded in pit groups c. 15km to the southeast at Coxford Abbey Quarry, East Rudham (Peachey 2008, 9-14), and further southeast at Spong Hill (Healy 1988, 63-70).
- 44 Pit [36] fill (37) and ditch [40] fill (41) contained low quantities of Middle Iron Age small body sherds. The pottery is in a sand-tempered bonfire-fired fabric, dark red-brown to black in colour, with inclusions of abundant, medium, well-sorted and rounded quartz sand. Comparable Middle Iron Age fabrics from Norfolk, typically forming barrel-shaped or shouldered jars and bowls, have been recorded at Bittering (Percival 1999, 246) and East Winch (Peachey forthcoming).
- 45 A single body sherd (5g) of Roman sandy grey ware was recovered from ditch [20] fill (21), and is a generic coarse ware that would have been produced locally, for example at kilns at Snettisham.

### Flint

by Andrew Peachey

- 46 The excavations recovered 20 pieces (100g) of worked flint (Appendix 4). The assemblage was found in an unpatinated condition, and with distinctive technological traits of implements and flakes produced in the earlier Neolithic period, including a fragment of a core, a simple knife, and a blade. The bulk of this

small group, 17 pieces (91g), was found in pit [04], and debitage flakes were found in pit [36].

- 47 The technology of the small group in pit [04] fill (05) is based on blade production. The assemblage includes a core fragment, probably a mishit or unintentionally shattered core, which preserves the striking platform of a single platform blade core, from which multiple soft-hammer removals have been made. These removals, possibly in preparation of a striking platform, can predominantly be classified as bladelets. This is consistent with the small debitage flakes in the group, which generally have no cortex. The group also includes two implements. One is a simple D-shaped knife, which utilises a large (95mm long) blade-like flake and exhibits wear around its one, slightly convex, lateral edge, although there is no sign of retouch. The second is a blade that exhibits similar wear to one straight lateral edge, but also displays no indication of retouch. A comparable knife associated with blade-based technology has been recorded at Spong Hill; the technological traits identified here were considered to be characteristic of regional earlier Neolithic flint technology (Healy 1988, 46).

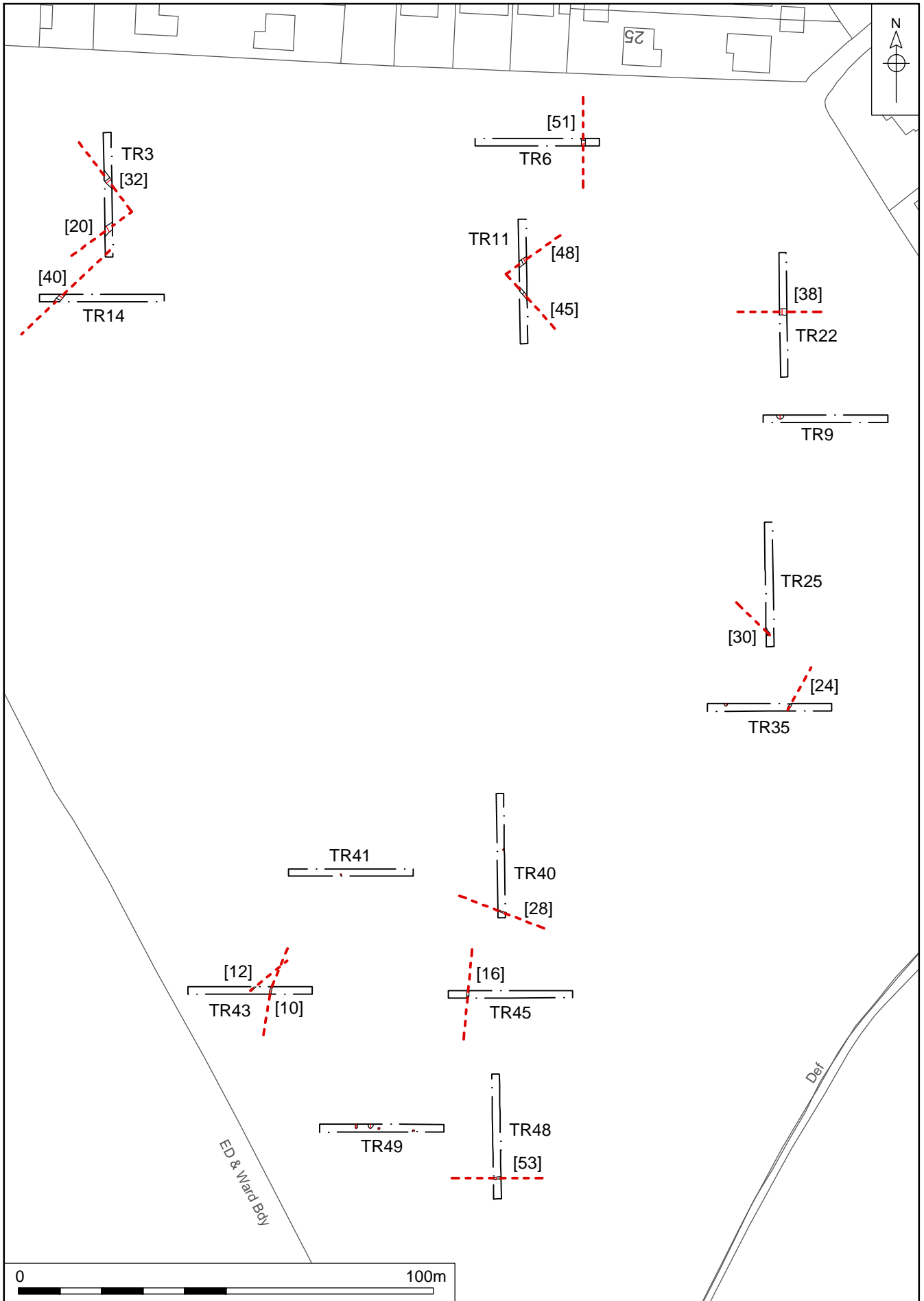
## **Finds conclusions**

by Rebecca Sillwood

- 48 The finds from the evaluation trenches are almost exclusively prehistoric in date, with only a single piece of Roman pottery. An homogeneous group of earlier Neolithic pottery and flint was recovered from pit [04], whilst mixed Early Neolithic and Middle Iron Age material was found in pit [36]. Middle Iron Age pottery was also recovered from ditch [40]. A single piece of Roman pottery was recovered from ditch [20].
- 49 The finds were recovered from disparate trenches: Trench 3, Trench 14, Trench 22, and Trench 49. The distribution of the material over the development site may indicate 'hot spots' that could be used to locate specific centres of activity.

## CONCLUSIONS

- 50 Forty-seven trenches were fully evaluated by NPS Archaeology at Heacham Manor golf course, with three more only partially excavated because of a water main running beneath the trench locations. Of the 47 excavated trenches, 14 contained archaeological features. As can be seen on Figure 2, the majority of archaeological features were located towards the east and south of the proposed development site.
- 51 The underlying geology, position and topography of the site—on a coastal-facing hill with low-lying land and water from the Ringstead Stream—led to very mixed excavation conditions in regard to depths of topsoil and subsoil overlying the natural geology. The overburden fell broadly into two zones: chiefly sandier to the north and east, with predominantly more clay down slope to the south and west. Variations in these conditions might reasonably be expected to have had an impact on the past use of this land and any settlement in its immediate environs.
- 52 Very little dating evidence was recovered from the 24 archaeological features that were excavated, with only four features dated with any confidence. Two of the dated features were located in adjacent trenches, 3 and 14.
- 53 Figure 18 extrapolates ditches revealed by the evaluation to emphasise the common alignments of these features. On first inspection, ditch [20] in Trench 3 and ditch [40] in Trench 14 appeared to follow similar alignments, and perhaps represented the same ditch. Even though they shared similar profiles and fills, in re-examining their positions, it is considered more likely they in fact ran parallel to one another. Ditch [20] contained the only Roman find from the evaluation and is cautiously dated to this period, whilst ditch [40] contained Middle Iron Age pottery and as such is provisionally dated earlier. These dates are suggested with obvious reservations based on the limited evidence available. Ditch [40] displayed a slight curve, and might have only been parallel to ditch [20] for a short distance.
- 54 Ditches [32] in Trench 3 and [45] in Trench 11 appear to follow similar orientations, as do ditches [20] and [48] in the same trenches. These features may represent a broad pattern of northeast–southwest/northwest–southeast arrangements of field ditches.
- 55 Trenches 25, 35, and 43 all contained undated ditch termini that seemed to adopt northeast–southwest/northwest–southeast orientations. Considering these together with the ditches in Trenches 3, 11, and 14, it is possible to suggest that a field system once existed on this particular orientation. One possibility, based on the unquestionably limited evidence provided by the evaluation, is that such a system might date from as early as the Middle Iron Age, and was in use up to at least the Roman period.
- 56 A further field system, based on a north–south alignment, is perhaps indicated by ditches present in Trenches 6 and 22. No dating evidence is available for either ditch, so it cannot be stated how they might relate chronologically to any of the other posited field systems.



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Figure 18. Extrapolated ditch alignments. Scale 1:1250



- 57 Other features aligned broadly north–south/east–west were found in Trenches 40, 43, 45, and 48 in the south of the development site. These are considered different in character to those in Trenches 6 and 22, being described as gullies rather than as ditches. The ditches in Trenches 40, 43, and 48 were all very similar to each other in size and fill. Ditch [16] in Trench 45 had a similar fill, but was approximately twice as large as its counterparts in the other trenches.
- 58 With their similar fills, alignments, and proximity, it is possible that the ditches in Trenches 40, 43, and 48 formed part of some field arrangement or enclosure. The four features in Trench 49, possibly contained within the putative enclosure or field described above, included pit [04]. This contained 17 pieces of flint and 17 sherds of pottery that date it to the Early Neolithic period.
- 59 The only other feature that provided any dating evidence was pit [38] in Trench 9. However, the possible dates suggested by the finds were somewhat conflicting, with three Neolithic flints and five sherds of Middle Iron Age pottery recovered. Pit [38] was situated at the north end of the development site, which had possibly been disturbed by works during the building of the housing estate bordering the site. It seems likely that the mixed dating indicates that either or both of the period finds are intrusive. However, they do further corroborate the reported archaeological findings of the earlier works of intensive prehistoric activity at this location.
- 60 In conclusion, the findings of the archaeological evaluation appear to be in line with previous evidence of prehistoric activity in and around the proposed development site. Subsequent agricultural use, from perhaps as early as the Middle Iron Age, through to the Roman period is suggested, and cropmark evidence highlights activity in the medieval and post-medieval periods.
- 61 The evaluation results might usefully be compared to those of excavations on Redgate Hill (Chowne *et al.* 1993, Wymer 1986). These excavations recorded activity spanning the late prehistoric period, with this activity weighted to the northeast of the current site in an area now mostly occupied by housing. It is thought likely that prehistoric activity recorded to the northeast relates in some way to that identified at the current site, though apparently at a lower density and complexity on the current site.
- 62 Recommendations for mitigation work (if required based on the evidence presented in this report) will be made by Norfolk Historic Environment Service.

## ***Acknowledgements***

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Machining of the trenches was undertaken by Carl of Bryn Williams Civil Engineering Ltd.

The evaluation was monitored by James Albone (NHES).

The finds were processed and recorded by Louise Weetman, and analysed by Andrew Peachey. The finds report was compiled by Rebecca Sillwood.

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

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## Appendix 1a: Context Summary

Context	Category	Cut type	Fill of	Description	Period	Trench
1	Deposit			Topsoil		
2	Deposit			Subsoil		
3	Deposit			Natural geology		
4	Cut	Pit		Pit		TR49
5	Deposit		4		Early Neolithic	TR49
6	Cut	Pit		Pit		TR49
7	Deposit		6		Undetermined	TR49
8	Cut	Pit		Pit		TR49
9	Deposit		8		Undetermined	TR49
10	Cut	Gully		Gully		TR43
11	Deposit		10		Undetermined	TR43
12	Cut	Terminus		Terminus		TR43
13	Deposit		12		Undetermined	TR43
14	Cut	Post-hole		Post-hole		TR49
15	Deposit		14		Undetermined	TR49
16	Cut	Ditch		Ditch		TR45
17	Deposit		16		Undetermined	TR45
18	Cut	Pit		Pit		TR40
19	Deposit		18		Undetermined	TR40
20	Cut	Ditch		Ditch		TR3
21	Deposit		20		Roman	TR3
22	Cut	Ditch		Ditch		TR3
23	Deposit		22		Undetermined	TR3
24	Cut	Terminus		Terminus		TR35
25	Deposit		24		Undetermined	TR35
26	Cut	Pit		Pit		TR35
27	Deposit		26		Undetermined	TR35
28	Cut	Gully		Gully		TR40
29	Deposit		28		Undetermined	TR40
30	Cut	Terminus		Terminus		TR25
31	Deposit		30		Undetermined	TR25
32	Cut	Ditch		Ditch		TR3
33	Deposit		32		Undetermined	TR3
34	Cut	Post-hole		Post-hole		TR41
35	Deposit		34		Undetermined	TR41
36	Cut	Pit		Pit		TR22
37	Deposit		36		Prehistoric	TR22
38	Cut	Ditch		Ditch		TR9
39	Deposit		38		Undetermined	TR9
40	Cut	Ditch		Ditch		TR14
41	Deposit		40		Middle Iron Age	TR14
42	Cut	Pit		Pit		TR21
43	Deposit		43		Undetermined	TR21
44	Deposit		32		Undetermined	TR3
45	Cut	Ditch		Ditch		TR11

46	Deposit		45		Undetermined	TR11
47	Deposit		45		Undetermined	TR11
48	Cut	Ditch		Ditch		TR11
49	Deposit		48		Undetermined	TR11
50	Deposit		48		Undetermined	TR11
51	Cut	Ditch		Ditch		TR6
52	Deposit		51		Undetermined	TR6
53	Cut	Gully		Gully		TR48
54	Deposit		53		Undetermined	TR48

### Appendix 1b: Feature Summary

Period	Category	Total
Early Neolithic	Pit	1
Middle Iron Age	Ditch	1
Prehistoric	Pit	1
Roman	Ditch	1
Undetermined	Ditch	7
	Terminus	3
	Gully	3
	Pit	5
	Post-hole	2

### Appendix 2a: Finds by Context

Context	Material	Qty	Wt	Period
5	Flint – worked	17	91g	Early Neolithic
5	Pottery	17	46g	Early Neolithic
21	Pottery	1	5g	Roman
37	Flint – worked	3	9g	Early Neolithic
37	Pottery	5	9g	Middle Iron Age
41	Pottery	1	5g	Middle Iron Age

### Appendix 2b: Finds Summary

Period	Material	Total
Early Neolithic	Flint – worked	20
Early Neolithic	Pottery	17
Middle Iron Age	Pottery	6
Roman	Pottery	1

### Appendix 3: Pottery Catalogue

Context	Description	Spot date	Total pottery		F1		Q2		GRS1		Comment
			No.	Wt.	No.	Wt.	No.	Wt.	No.	Wt.	
5	Pit 4	Earlier Neolithic	17	46	17	46					Includes very small fragments of one rolled rim of a necked bowl, and one slightly everted plain rim, probably of earlier Neolithic Mildenhall Ware/Plain Bowl vessels, supported by probable body sherd of rounded shoulder. Comparable to vessels at Coxford Abbey Quarry (Peachey 2008, 9–14) c. 15.00km to the SE, and Spong Hill (Healy 1988, 63–70) further SE.
21	Ditch 20	Roman	1	5					1	5	\
37	Pit 36	Middle Iron Age	5	9			5	9			\
41	Ditch 40	Middle Iron Age	1	5			1	5			\
			<b>24</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	



#### Appendix 4: Flint Catalogue

Context	Description	Worked Flint		Find/type	No.	Wgt (g)	Patinated	Re-touched	Colour	Cortex	I?	Size (mm)			Comment	
		No.	Wt.									L	W	D		
5	Pit 4	17	91	Core Fragment	1	22	\	\	dark grey	off-white, abraded, thin	\	\	\	\	wedge-shape flake removed perpendicular from striking platform of single platform blade core; probably a mishit and not an intentional removal	
				Knife	1	39	\	\	pale grey	\	\	95	50	7	D-shape knife on large blade-like flake with edge wear around one slightly convex edge	
				Blade	1	9	\	\	mid grey	\	\	55	25	5	wear on one lateral edge	
				Tertiary flakes (blade-like, <50mm)	3	6	\	\	mid grey	off-white, abraded, thin	\	\	\	\	\	soft-hammer worked
				Non-corticated flakes (blade-like, <50mm)	11	15	\	\	mid grey	\	\	\	\	\	\	mainly bladelets, probably <i>in situ</i> debitage from knapping
37	Pit 36	3	9	Non-corticated flakes (blade-like, <50mm)	3	9	\	\	mid grey	\	\	\	\	\	possibly from platform trimming	
					<b>20</b>	<b>100</b>										

**Appendix 5: OASIS Report Summary**

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## Project details

Project name	Heacham Manor Golf Course, Hunstanton, Norfolk
Short description of the project	NPS Archaeology carried out an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching at Heacham Manor Golf Course, Hunstanton, in north Norfolk. The evaluation was conducted for Hopkins Homes Ltd ahead of proposed development of land for housing. Fifty evaluation trenches were excavated or partly excavated, revealing a total of 24 archaeological features in 14 of the trenches. Archaeological features chiefly comprised field ditches and pits, the majority of which were not datable. Based on Norfolk Historic Environment Records, the types of features recorded by the evaluation are in-keeping with what is understood of archaeological remains in the vicinity of the site. Only a small quantity of datable cultural material was recovered from excavated features, and a metal-detecting survey of the development site proved entirely unproductive. However, the type of material recovered was comparable with other archaeological finds from the area, and provided evidence for intensive late prehistoric activity at the development site, particularly on its east and south edges. Evidence was also recorded of possible later field systems, these potentially dating to the Middle Iron Age and Roman periods. Surveys of cropmarks on aerial photographs indicate agricultural land use throughout the medieval and post-medieval periods. This is supported by the identification of a number of field ditches on varying alignments in the trial trenches.
Project dates	Start: 15-10-2014 End: 24-10-2014
Previous/future work	Not known / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	135190 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Monument type	PIT Early Neolithic
Monument type	DITCH Middle Iron Age
Monument type	PIT Late Prehistoric
Monument type	DITCH Roman
Monument type	DITCH Uncertain
Monument type	TERMINUS Uncertain
Monument type	GULLY Uncertain
Monument type	POST-HOLE Uncertain

Monument type	PIT Uncertain
Significant Finds	FLINT Early Neolithic
Significant Finds	POTTERY Early Neolithic
Significant Finds	POTTERY Middle Iron Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Methods & techniques	"Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Not recorded
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	Pre-application

### Project location

Country	England
Site location	NORFOLK KINGS LYNN AND WEST NORFOLK HUNSTANTON Land at Heacham Manor Golf Course, Hunstanton
Study area	11.00 Hectares
Site coordinates	TF 6781 3923 52.923858261 0.496578205217 52 55 25 N 000 29 47 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 7.28m Max: 20.38m

### Project creators

Name of Organisation	NPS Archaeology
Project brief originator	None
Project design originator	NPS Archaeology
Project director/manager	R. Brown
Project supervisor	NPS Archaeology

### Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Norfolk Museums Service
Physical Contents	"Ceramics","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	NPS Archaeology
Digital Contents	"other"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Images vector","Spreadsheets","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Norfolk Museums Service
Paper Contents	"other" "Context sheet","Matrices","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section"

Paper Media  
available

**Project  
bibliography 1**

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Heacham Manor Golf Course, Hunstanton, Norfolk. Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation
Author(s)/Editor (s)	Brown, R.
Other bibliographic details	2014/1146
Date	2015
Issuer or publisher	NPS Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Norwich
Entered by	A. Crowson (andrew.crowson@nps.co.uk)
Entered on	17 March 2015

**Appendix 6: Archaeological Specification**



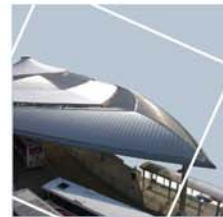
01-04-15-2-1146



nps archaeology

**Archaeological evaluation  
Land at Heacham Manor Golf Course,  
Hunstanton, Norfolk  
Written Scheme of Investigation**

**Prepared for**  
Hopkins Homes Ltd  
Melton Park House  
Melton  
Woodbridge  
Suffolk  
IP12 1TJ



NPS Archaeology

September 2014



[www.nps.co.uk](http://www.nps.co.uk)

Location	Land at Heacham Manor Golf Course, Hunstanton, Norfolk
District	King's Lynn and West Norfolk
Planning reference	--
Grid reference	TF 6781 3923
Client	Hopkins Homes Limited

<b>REVIEW CHECKLIST</b>		
Completed by	Jayne Bown	01.09.14
Reviewed by	David Adams	12.09.14
<i>Issue 1</i>		

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# Archaeological evaluation

## Written Scheme of Investigation

### 1. Introduction

- 1.1 Proposals for residential development of land to the south of Hunstanton and west of the A149 in Norfolk (TF 6781 3923) require a programme of archaeological works to support it through the planning process.
- 1.2 A desk-based assessment<sup>1</sup> has identified that the proposed development site has archaeological potential and Hopkins Homes Limited has requested that NPS Archaeology produce a fee quote and this Written Scheme of Investigation for a programme of archaeological evaluation to satisfy the requirements of Norfolk Historic Environment Service (NHES).
- 1.3 There is a suggestion that the northern part of the proposed development site has been subject to archaeological investigation previously, but NHES have been able to find no record of this to date.

### 2. Aims

- 2.1 The Programme of Archaeological Work requested by Norfolk Historic Environment Service 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 development area and whether the northern part of the site has been subject to prior archaeological investigation.*
  - 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 report which will provide a basis for any decisions regarding further archaeological intervention and mitigation proposals should they be necessary.*

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<sup>1</sup> Page, N., 2014, *Archaeological Heritage Statement; Land at Heacham Manor Golf Course, Hunstanton, Norfolk*

### **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 Fifty-six trenches, measuring 30m x 1.8m, will be excavated to provide a c.3% sample of the across the proposed development area (see figure).

3.2.3 The trenches have been arrayed across the site to provide comprehensive coverage and includes the access route, although, the final locations of some trenches may be determined on the basis of surface or below ground obstructions and Health and Safety considerations. Liaison with the ecological team employed by Hopkins Homes during fieldwork if necessary, may result in the relocation, delay in excavation or removal of some trenches from the proposed evaluation scheme.

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 depth of excavation 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 Areas of deep excavation will be fenced using Netlon high-visibility fencing 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. The 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 Hopkins Homes Ltd. 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 An online OASIS 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 uploading 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. 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 (NMAS). A full listing of archive contents and finds boxes will accompany the deposition of the archive and finds. If NMAS are not making new archive accessions and there is no confirmation of when new archives will be accepted, NPS Archaeology reserve the right to make alternative arrangements,

- 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 3 weeks with a team of four 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 Archaeology 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 Project Officer will have substantial experience in large area trench evaluation 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:

<b>Project Management</b>	
Archaeology Manager	Jayne Bown

<b>Project Staff</b>	
Project Officer	John Ames
Finds Officer	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*

<b>Specialist</b>	<b>Research Field</b>
Sue Anderson	Post-Roman Pottery, CBM, human remains
Andy Barnett	Metal-detectorist, Numismatic Items
Sarah Bates	Worked Flint
Julie Curl	Faunal Remains
Debbie Forkes	Conservation
Val Fryer	Macrofossil analysis
Frances Green	Palaeoenvironmental
David King	Window Glass
Jo Mills	Worked Stone Artefacts
Andy Peachey	Prehistoric and Roman Pottery, Fired Clay, worked flint
John Shepherd	Vessel Glass

**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 landscapes and especially 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 can be supplied on request.

# Development Area

