

nps archaeology

Report 2015/1370

Plots 1–4, 8 and 9, Trunch Road, Mundesley, Norfolk

Archaeological Monitoring



Prepared for:
Mr David Payne

Planning Ref: PF/14/0795

ENF 136356

January 2016

QUALITY ASSURANCE		
Job Number	01-04-15-2-1370	
Overview	Jayne Bown	
Draft	Lilly Hodges	18-12-2015
Graphics	David Dobson / Ben Hobbs	22-12-2015
Edit/Review	Jayne Bown	24-12-2015
<i>Issue 1</i>		
Text Revision	Harriet Bryant-Buck	21-01-2016
Graphics Revision	David Dobson	22-01-2016
Edit/Review	Jayne Bown	22-01-2016
<i>Issue 2</i>		
Graphics Revision	David Dobson	27-01-2016
Edit/Review	Andrew Crowson	28-01-2016
<i>Issue 3</i>		

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Client: Mr David Payne
Location: Land off Trunch Road, Mundesley, Norfolk
District: North Norfolk
Planning Ref.: PF/14/0795
Grid Ref.: TG 3074 3590
HER No.: ENF 136356
OASIS Ref.: norfolka1-206601
Dates of Fieldwork: 3 March–24 September 2015

Summary

NPS Archaeology was commissioned by Mr David Payne to carry out an archaeological watching brief ahead of plan to develop land south of Trunch Road, to the west of Mundesley, Norfolk (TG 3074 3590) for residential purposes.

An evaluation undertaken in July 2014 revealed archaeological activity in the form of Iron Age pottery and worked and burnt flint artefacts, and several possible post-medieval ditches were identified (Adams 2014).

Norfolk Historic Environment Service subsequently recommended archaeological monitoring of groundworks in order to investigate any potential further prehistoric activity and possible buried soils (NPS Written Scheme of Investigation 01-04-15-2-1370).

The current works consisted of monitoring the excavation of foundation trenches of six of the nine proposed building plots (Plots 1-4, 8 and 9).

The monitoring was conducted when required and thus took place on a number of separate occasions.

INTRODUCTION

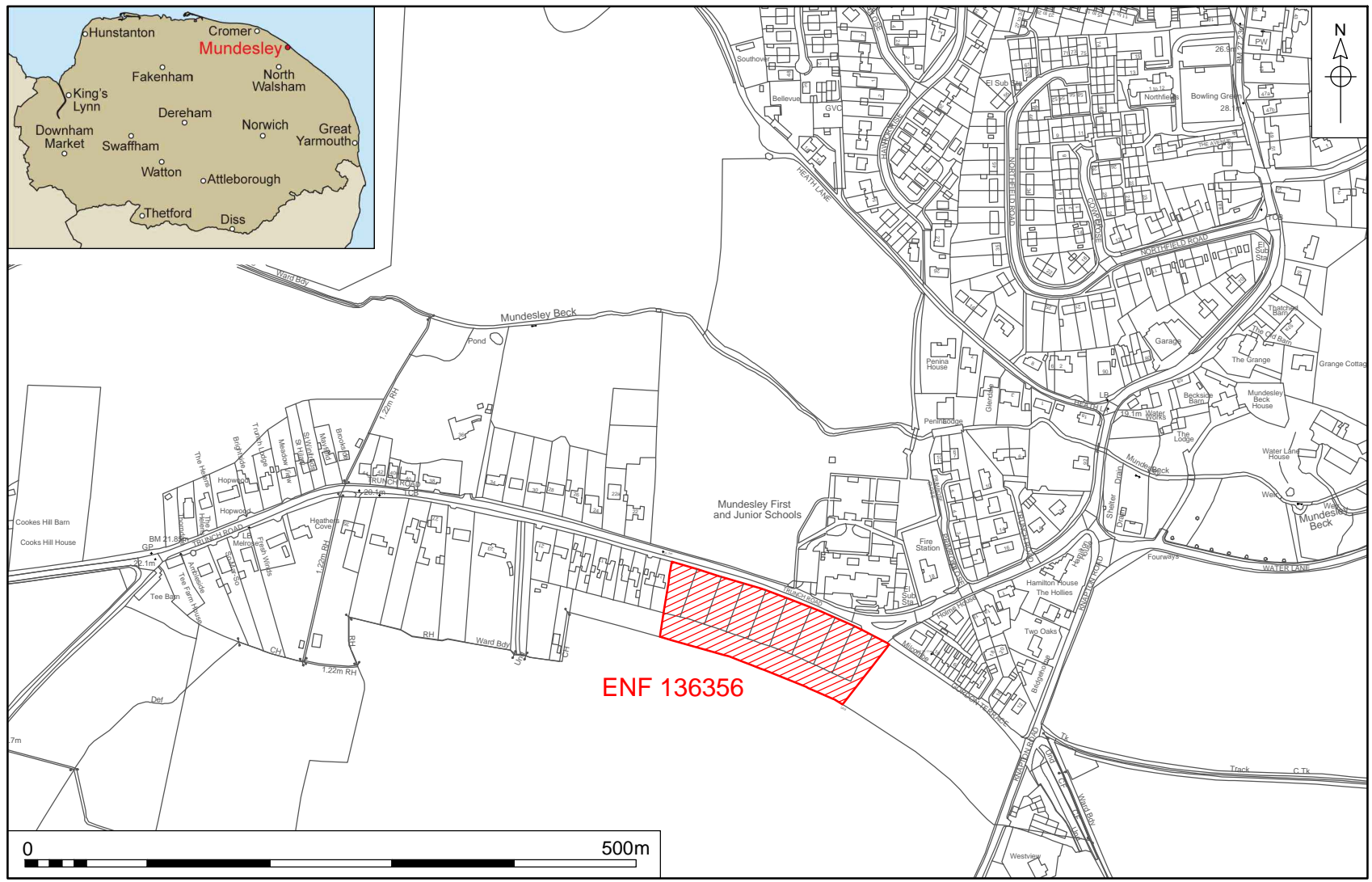
Project Background

Figure 1

- 1 NPS Archaeology was commissioned by Mr David Payne to conduct a programme of archaeological monitoring to excavate and record any archaeological remains present in foundation trenching for nine new dwellings to the south of Trunch Road, Mundesley, Norfolk (TG 3074 3590).
- 2 The archaeological work to date comprises monitoring of foundation trench excavations of six of the nine building plots, and this report contains the results for Plots 1-4, 8 and 9. A second report of monitoring Plots 5–7 will be produced at a later date, should this be required.
- 3 Evaluation of the site undertaken in July 2014 revealed the presence of archaeological materials and sub-surface features. Iron Age pottery and worked and burnt flint artefacts were recovered from what were thought to be geological features, and several possible post-medieval ditches were identified.

Planning Background

- 4 The work was undertaken to fulfil planning requirements set by North Norfolk District Council (PF/14/0795) following recommendations by Norfolk Historic Environment Service (NHES). The work was conducted in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by NPS Archaeology (01-04-15-2-1370).
- 5 The programme of work was designed to assist in defining the character and extent of any archaeological remains within the proposed development area, following guidelines set out in *National Planning Policy Framework* (Department for Communities and Local Government 2012).



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Figure 1. Site location. Scale 1:5000

GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

Geology

- 6 The site is situated in northeast Norfolk c. 1.1km inland from the North Sea coast. It occupies a plot within a field bounded to the north by Trunch Road, to the west by residential properties and to the south and east by agricultural land.
- 7 The underlying geology comprises Crag Group sands and gravels, sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 0 to 5 million years ago in the Quaternary and Neogene Periods.
- 8 Superficial deposits at the site consist of Briton's Lane sands and gravels formed in the Quaternary Period (British Geological Survey 2015).
- 9 Topsoil across the site consisted of friable dark grey sandy silt with occasional–frequent flint inclusions. The subsoil across the site was yellowish grey–pale grey sandy silt with occasional flint inclusions.

Topography

- 10 The site is broadly level with a slightly lower area in the centre corresponding to the location of a possible Palaeochannel, which is discussed later in this report. To the north of Trunch Road, the land slopes relatively steeply. A minor water course, the Mundesley Beck lies c. 140m from site.
- 11 The highest ground level recorded was 22.40m OD, and the lowest 20.24m OD (data from Adams 2014).
- 12 Survey was undertaken using temporary benchmarks established during an earlier topographic survey of the site for the client.



Plate 1. Plot 1; general view

ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Sources

- 13 The primary source for archaeological evidence in Norfolk is the Norfolk Historic Environment Record (NHER), which details archaeological discoveries and sites of historical interest. In order to characterise the likely archaeological potential of the proposed development site, NHER record data was purchased from NHES for a 500m radius of TG 3074 3590. This exercise returned 15 individual records, including scheduled monuments, other monuments, spot finds and buildings, containing evidence of activity spanning periods from the prehistoric through to modern day.
- 14 A reference table listing dates for archaeological and historical periods described in this report is provided in Appendix 3.

Norfolk HER data

- 15 The NHER data that is most relevant to the current work is summarised below, along with details of previous archaeological work in the vicinity. The information presented that is sourced from Norfolk Historic Environment Record remains copyright of Norfolk County Council. The archaeological background for the site has been taken from the NPS evaluation report (Adams 2014).

Prehistoric and Roman

- 16 The earliest evidence of human activity in the vicinity of the site dates to the late prehistoric period and a possible Bronze Age ring ditch (NHER 39057), perhaps remains of a Bronze Age round barrow visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs. The site is visible on only one set of aerial photographs and while plausible as an archaeological cropmark, the possibility it is of geological origin cannot be discounted. Similar features (e.g. NHER 12804) also of uncertain origin have been mapped to the west.
- 17 Undated enclosures and Iron Age or Roman field systems (NHER 39058) have been identified from cropmarks on aerial photographs which show two rectilinear, ditched enclosures of unknown date and function. Surrounded by the cropmarks of at least two field systems; one of these (NHER 36762) may be associated with the enclosures and could date back to the Iron Age or Romano-British period. At the same time there is; however, no direct dating evidence for either site and both could date to any period from prehistoric to the early post-medieval period.
- 18 Iron Age and post-medieval field systems (NHER 39059) have also been posited as interpretations for cropmarks on aerial photographs. Some are depicted on Trunch Tithe Map; the remainder fit the pattern of enclosure depicted on this and other historic maps. They overlie the cropmarks of a fragmentary field system (NHER 36762) and two rectilinear enclosures (NHER 39058), both of which have been dated tentatively to the Iron Age to Romano-British period.
- 19 Further ditches, probably remnants of a possible Iron Age or Roman field system (NHER 36762) are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs. Like many of the undated field system and settlement sites mapped in the surrounding area (e.g. NHER 15911 and 38961), an Iron Age to Romano-British date seems plausible. At the same time, the fact that several ditches lead to junctions or the corners of post-medieval to modern field boundaries suggests either the earlier system remained in

use for a long period time or that it is of post-Roman date. The site surrounds and may be associated with two undated rectilinear enclosures (NHER 39058). These are likely to be the remnants of a field system, possibly of Iron Age to Romano-British date. It shares the same orientation as other field systems and field boundaries tentatively dated to this period that have been mapped in the surrounding area, e.g. NHER 38961. A probable farmstead (NHER 15911) which may also date to this period lies approximately 230m to the south, and the field system described here might be associated with this settlement site. It also surrounds, and is probably associated with, two rectilinear enclosures (NHER 39058).

Anglo-Saxon and medieval

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

Post-medieval

- 21 A field boundary system (NHER 39059) is visible across an area measuring approximately 490m by 380m. It is broadly rectilinear in layout but too fragmentary to discern an overall pattern.
- 22 Several late post-medieval buildings are located in the vicinity of the site.

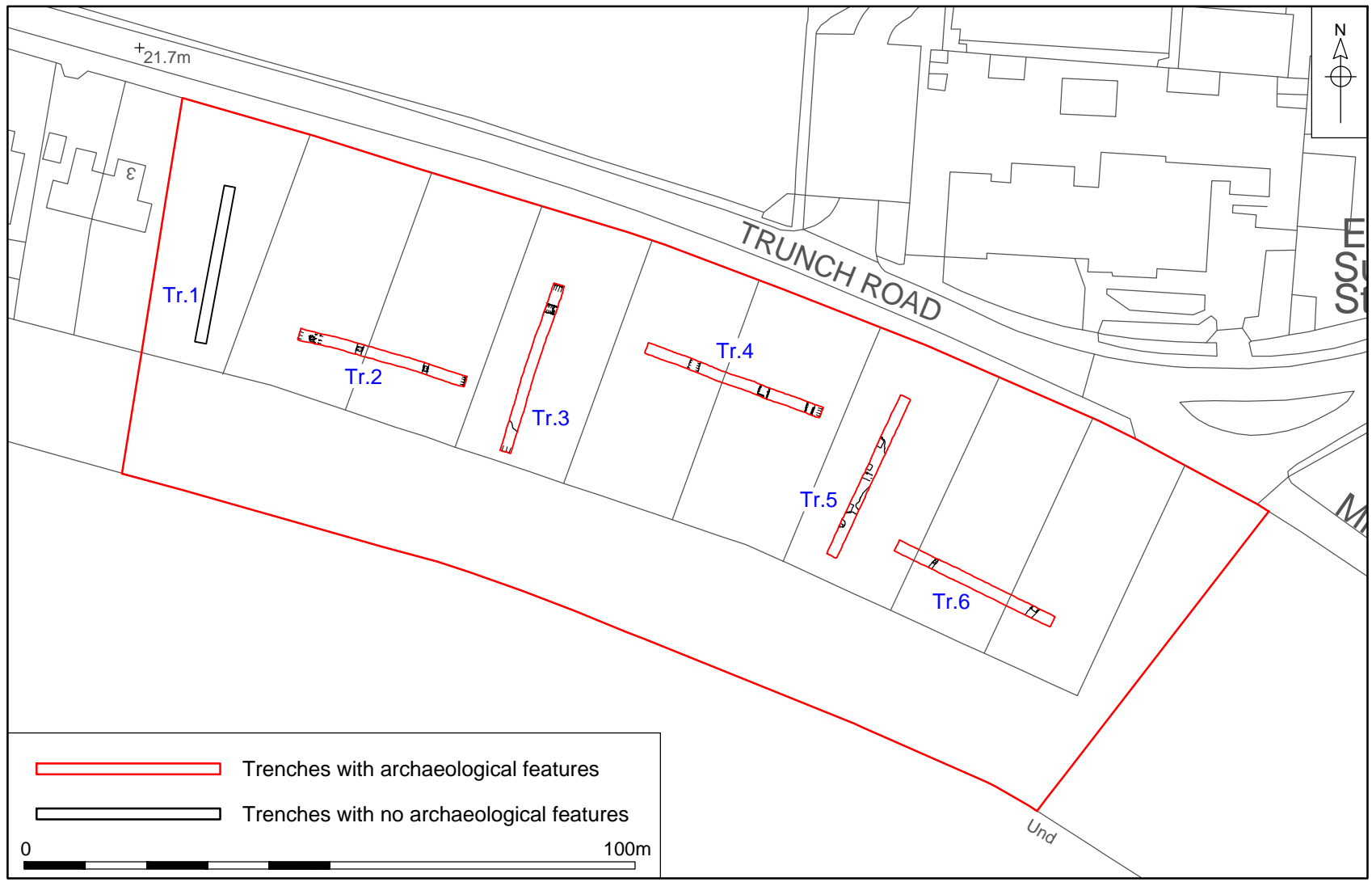
Modern

- 23 A pillbox (NHER 18468) probably dating to World War One, is visible as an extant building on aerial photographs from 1943 onwards. Polygonal pillboxes are usually most commonly seen in World War Two, whilst those from the First World War are circular, however there are exceptions (such as the World War I polygonal pillboxes of Great Yarmouth). Unfortunately, it is reported to be polygonal or circular in plan, and none of the consulted aerial photographs show its plan clearly enough to confirm its date or form.
- 24 A World War Two pillbox and a spigot mortar emplacement (NHER 14139) formed part of a World War Two network of anti-invasion defences around Mundesley.
- 25 The late 19th and early 20th century East Runton to North Walsham railway (NHER 13585) is nearby.

Previous archaeological investigations

Figure 2

- 26 An archaeological evaluation at the development site was conducted by NPS Archaeology for David Payne in 2014. Six trenches, each measuring 30.00m x 1.80m examined 5% of the area. One trench produced artefacts from what were thought to be geological features located mainly in the centre of the site. A small quantity of Iron Age pottery with some worked and burnt flint was collected. In addition, a possible palaeochannel was identified containing archaeological remains. Former ditches were identified and were considered to relate to the boundaries of pre-Enclosure field arrangements, thus dating to perhaps the early 19th century.
- 27 An archaeological trial trench evaluation (NHER 38145) took place at Rookery Farm Dairy in 2003. No archaeological finds or features were recorded.



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Figure 2. 2014 Evaluation trenches. Scale 1:1000

METHODOLOGY

General

- 28 Methodology for the monitoring followed the agreed NPS Written Scheme of Investigation (01-04-15-2-1370). Archaeological procedures conformed to guidelines issued by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014a) and the watching brief was conducted within the context of the relevant regional archaeological framework (Medlycott 2011).

Objectives

- 29 The objective of the monitoring was to excavate and record archaeological remains exposed during excavation of foundations for house plots within the development site.

Methods

- 30 Machine excavation was carried out by a hydraulic 360° excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket. All mechanical excavation was constantly and directly monitored by a suitably experienced archaeologist.
- 31 Spoil, exposed surfaces and features were scanned with a metal-detector. All metal-detected and hand-collected finds, other than those that were evidently modern, were retained for examination.
- 32 Archaeological features and deposits were recorded using NPS Archaeology pro forma. Plot locations, plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales. Monochrome 35mm negatives and digital photographs were taken of all relevant archaeological features and deposits where appropriate.
- 33 Site conditions were good and the work took place in fine weather.
- 34 All site work was undertaken with respect to Health and Safety provision. Hard hats, high-visibility vests and steel toe-capped boots were worn by all staff at all times.

Archive

- 35 The site archive is currently held at the offices of NPS Archaeology. On completion of the project, the documentary archive will be prepared and indexed following guidelines obtained from the relevant Museum and relevant national guidelines (CIfA 2014b). The archive, consisting of all paper elements created during recording of the archaeological site, including digital material, will be deposited with Norfolk Museums Service.
- 36 A summary form of the results of this project has been completed for Online Access to the Index of archaeological investigations (OASIS) under the reference norfolka1-206601 (Appendix 5), and this report will be uploaded to the OASIS database.

RESULTS

Figure 3

Plot 1

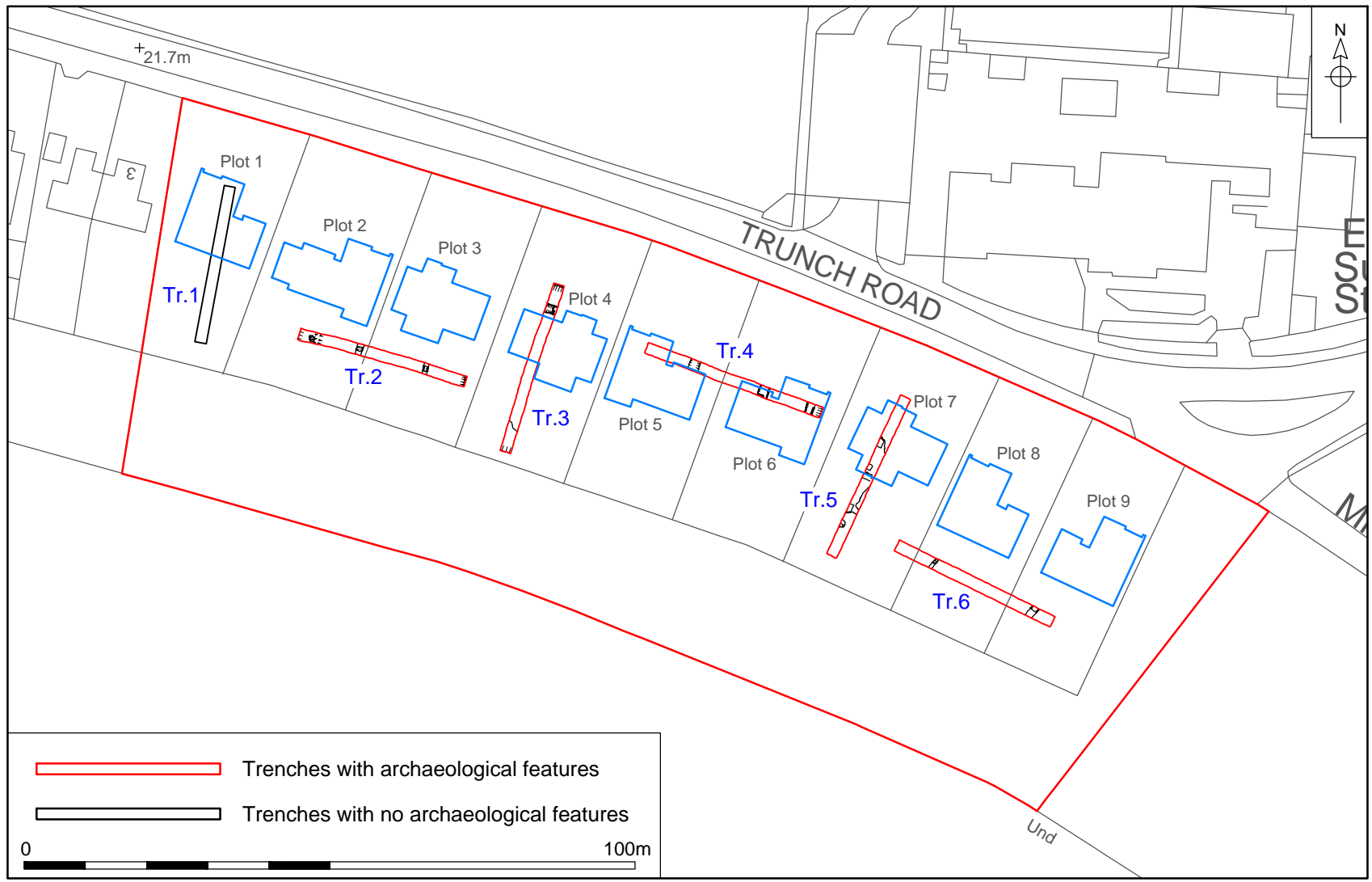
- 37 Plot 1 was monitored on 3 March 2015 (Plates 1–3). There were no archaeological features. Unstratified finds were collected.
- 38 The topsoil across the area consisted of dark brownish sandy silt, with occasional flint inclusions and varied from 0.10–0.50m deep.
- 39 The subsoil consisted of mid-yellowish grey, sandy silt with frequent flint inclusions and varied from 0.10–0.40m deep.
- 40 The geological deposits were variable, comprising yellow and red sand and flint gravels with patches of dark red clay.
- 41 Modern ceramic land drain, brick, an iron fragment and post-medieval tile fragments **09** were recovered from the topsoil.



Plate 2. Plot 1; general view facing northwest



Plate 3. Plot 1; profile in foundation trench



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Figure 3. Plots location and 2014 Evaluation trenches. Scale 1:1000

Plot 2

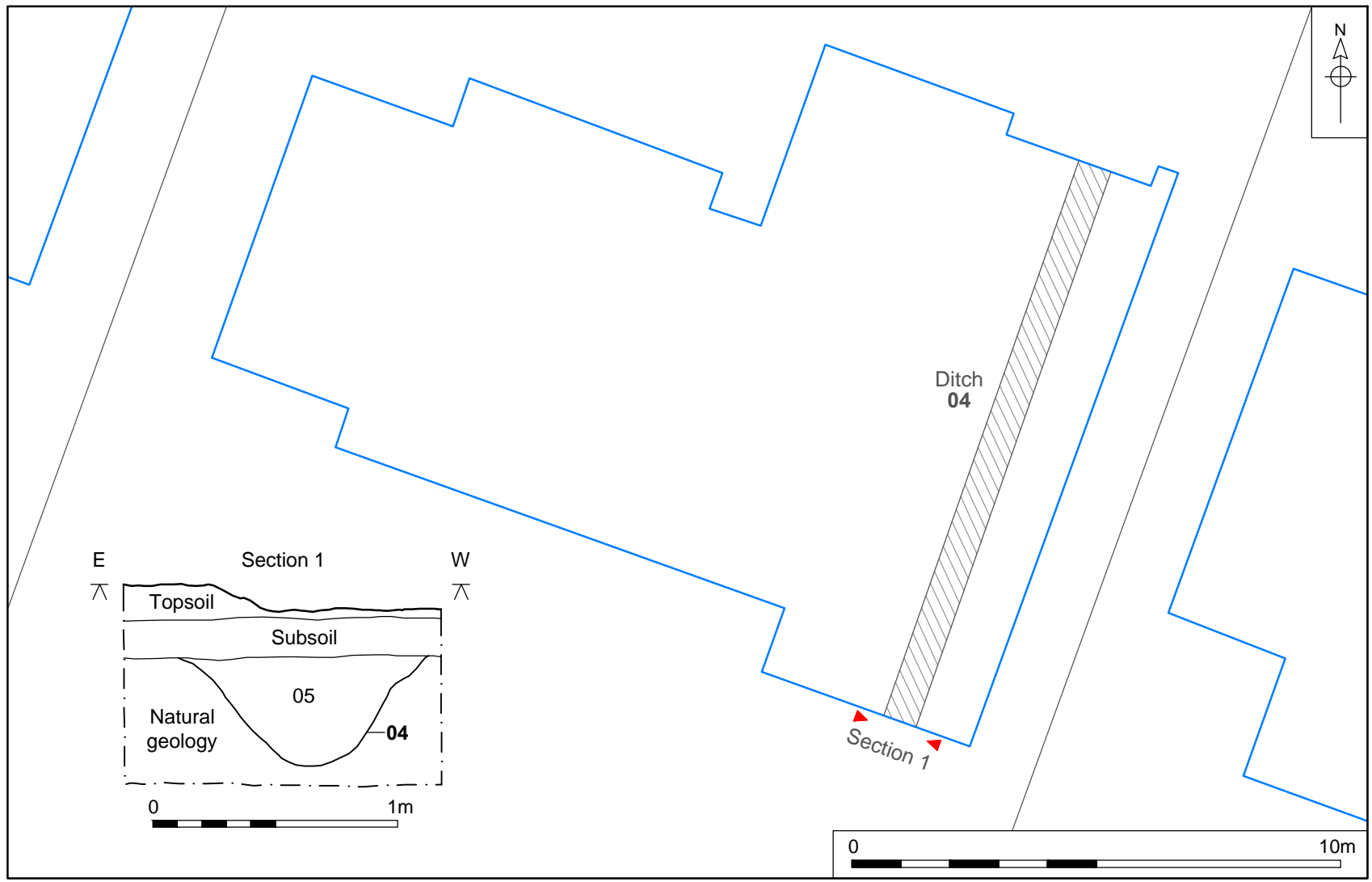
Figure 4

- 42 Plot 2 was monitored on 17 March 2015 (Plates 4-5). A single ditch **04** was recorded. No finds were collected.
- 43 The topsoil across the area consisted of dark brownish sandy silt, with occasional flint inclusions; it varied from in depth from 0.10–0.40m.
- 44 The subsoil consisted of mid-yellowish grey, sandy silt with frequent flint inclusions and varied from 0.10–0.40m deep.
- 45 The geological deposits were changeable, comprising yellow and red sand and flint gravels with patches of dark red clay.
- 46 A north–south orientated ditch **04** containing friable pale grey sandy silt was recorded in Plot 2. No artefacts were found associated with this feature. The same ditch (recorded as **07**) was identified in 2014 by the evaluation, when a small amount of Iron Age pottery and worked flint was recovered (Adams 2014).



Plate 4. Plot 2; general view

Plate 5. Plot 2; ditch **04**, looking north



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Figure 4. Plot 2, showing location of ditch **04**, with section 1. Scale 1:125 and 1:25

Plot 3

- 47 Plot 3 was monitored on 8 April 2015 (Plates 6–8). The palaeochannel seen in the evaluation trenches was also recorded here (and in Plot 4). Unstratified finds were collected from Plot 3.
- 48 The topsoil across the area consisted of dark brownish sandy silt, with occasional flint inclusions. It measured 0.10–0.40m deep.
- 49 The subsoil consisted of mid-yellowish grey, sandy silt with frequent flint inclusions and varied from 0.10–0.40m deep.
- 50 The geological deposits varied, comprising yellow and red sand and flint gravels with patches of dark red clay.
- 51 A greyish deposit **06** in the east part of Plot 3 was interpreted as the same palaeochannel that was observed during the evaluation (recorded then as deposits **16** and **19** in Trenches 3 and 4). The edge of this possible natural feature was not identified in the foundation trenches, although the subsoil gradually became greyish and occasionally darker down to c. 0.65m deep, which was thought to represent the same deposit seen in the palaeochannel (Adams 2014). A contour map (demonstrating the likely extent of the palaeochannel as indicated by levels OD), was provided by David Payne for the 2014 evaluation at the site and is presented as Appendix 4.
- 52 Unstratified finds **10** were recovered from Plot 3 comprising one prehistoric worked flint, fragments of post-medieval roof tile and pottery, and five burnt flints, which cannot be dated with confidence.



Plate 6. Plot 3; general view



Plate 7. Plot 3; profile



Plate 8. Plot 3; profile

Plot 4

- 53 Plot 4 was monitored on 6 May 2015 (Plates 9–11). The palaeochannel observed in the evaluation trenches was apparent here. No finds were collected.
- 54 The topsoil across the area consisted of dark brownish sandy silt, with occasional flint inclusions and varied from 0.20–0.30m deep.
- 55 The subsoil consisted of mid-yellowish grey, sandy silt with frequent flint inclusions and varied from 0.25–0.64m deep.
- 56 The geological deposits varied, comprising yellow and red sand and flint gravels with patches of dark red clay.

- 57 Evidence of palaeochannel **08** was recorded along the east edge of Plot 4, extending to a recorded depth of c. 0.80m (see Appendix 4). Dark natural patches **07** recorded at points on the southwest and west edges of the plot appear to relate to the palaeochannel seen during monitoring of Plot 3 and in evaluation Trench 3.



Plate 9. Plot 4; general view



Plate 10. Plot 4; palaeochannel **08** in profile



Plate 11. Plot 4; palaeochannel 08 in foundation cut



Plate 12. Plot 4; dark natural patch 07 on southwest edge

Plot 8

- 58 Plot 8 was monitored on 23 September 2015 (Plates 13–15). No features were identified and no finds were collected.
- 59 The topsoil across the area consisted of dark brownish sandy silt, with occasional flint inclusions and varied from 0.20–0.30m deep.
- 60 The subsoil consisted of compact mid-yellowish brown grey, sandy silt (some clay) with frequent flint inclusions c. 0.50m in depth.
- 61 The geological deposits were very mixed, consisting of yellow and red sand and flint gravels with patches of dark red clay.



Plate 13. Plot 8; eastern profile



Plate 14. Plot 8; general view facing southeast



Plate 15. Plot 8; general view facing southwest

Plot 9

- 62 Plot 9 was monitored on 24 September 2015 (Plates 16–18). No archaeological features were present and no finds were collected.
- 63 The topsoil across the area consisted of dark brownish sandy silt, with occasional flint inclusions with an average depth of c. 0.35m.
- 64 The subsoil consisted of mid-yellowish grey, sandy silt with frequent flint inclusions with an average depth of c. 0.50m.
- 65 The geological deposits consisted of yellow and red sand and flint gravels and patches of dark red clay.



Plate 16. Plot 9; western profile



Plate 17. Plot 9; general view facing west



Plate 18. Plot 9; general view facing southeast

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FINDS

- 66 The archaeological finds were washed, dried, marked and bagged and were recorded by count and weight. Several pieces have been discarded, due to their unstratified, modern and undiagnostic nature; where this is the case it has been listed in Appendix 2a.
- 67 Data was entered onto a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet, which forms part of the project archive.
- 68 A discussion of each material type is given below. Appendix 2a comprises a list of all archaeological materials found by the watching brief in context number order.
- 69 All of the finds were collected as unstratified artefacts during monitoring of the foundation excavations.

Pottery

- 70 A piece of post-medieval pottery (5g) was recovered unstratified from Plot 3 **10**.
- 71 The fragment is a body sherd of glazed red earthenware (GRE), which has orange glaze to the interior. The piece dates from the 16th–18th centuries.

Brick and tile

- 72 Seven pieces of brick and roof tile were recovered unstratified from the site (177g). Five pieces were of post-medieval date and two were modern.
- 73 Four pieces of roof tile were recovered unstratified from Plots 1 and 3 (**09** and **10** respectively). All pieces are post-medieval and very similar in fabric to each other, being pale orange with ferrous, quartz and pebble inclusions
- 74 The modern pieces were both recovered from Plot 1 **09**, and comprise a fragment of modern glazed land drain and a sliver of modern brick. Both have been discarded.

Iron

- 75 A piece of modern cast iron was found unstratified in Plot 1 **09**. The piece is a curving fragment, of unknown function and has been discarded.

Flint

- 76 Five pieces of burnt flint were recovered unstratified from Plot 3 **10**. They weigh 83g but have been discarded as they can offer no further information for the site.
- 77 A single worked flint was recovered from **10**, and is probably of prehistoric date. It is a secondary debitage flake, in pale grey-brown material with cream-coloured cortex on part of it.

DISCUSSION

- 78 To date (January 2016), groundworks for six of the nine building plots (Plots 1-4, 8, 9) at Trunch Road Mundesley have been archaeologically monitored. Plots 5–7 are to be monitored when future groundworks are undertaken.
- 79 Plot 2 contained a north–south ditch, previously recorded in evaluation Trench 2 where it was interpreted as a land boundary from the 19th century or earlier. No dating evidence was found during the monitoring to corroborate (or contradict) this interpretation. It is presumed to be a pre-Enclosure field boundary.
- 80 Plots 3 and 4 contained evidence of a palaeochannel seen during the evaluation in 2014. The palaeochannel was suggested to be present in Plots 4-7 and had filled naturally over time, appearing to deepen towards the centre of the site, particularly at its north edge (Adams 2014). The location of the channel is demonstrated well by the natural contours of the land, which correspond to the recorded deposits and show the location of the palaeochannel coincident with the lowest parts of the site (see Appendix 4). A small number of artefacts—unstratified burnt and worked flint, post-medieval pottery and post-medieval brick—also came from Plot 3.
- 81 Three plots (1, 8 and 9) contained no archaeological features. Unstratified artefacts were recovered from Plot 1—modern ceramic drain pipe, brick, tile and an iron fragment.
- 82 No new archaeological evidence was discovered during the monitoring of Plots 1-4, 8 and 9, but the results do corroborate the observations from the 2014 evaluation trenching.

Acknowledgements

The monitoring work was funded and commissioned by Mr. David Payne.

NPS thank the following for their contribution to the project.

Fieldwork was undertaken by Ben Hobbs and David Moro.

Archaeological monitoring was by Kelly Gibbons of Norfolk Historic Environment Service.

The report was drafted by David Moro and Lilly Hodges and revised by Harriet Bryant-Buck and Andrew Crowson.

The finds were reported on by Rebecca Sillwood.

The figures were digitised by Holly Payne.

Graphics were by David Dobson with Ben Hobbs.

The report was edited and reviewed by Jayne Bown and Andrew Crowson.

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Appendix 1a: Context Summary

Context	Category	Cut Type	Fill Of	Description	Period	Plot
01	Deposit			Topsoil. Dark brownish sandy silt, with occasional flint inclusions, varied from 0.10m to 0.50m deep.	--	1-4, 8, 9
02	Deposit			Subsoil. Mid yellowish grey, sandy silt with frequent flint inclusions, varied from 0.10m to 0.40m deep.	--	1-4, 8, 9
03	Deposit			Natural deposits. Very changeable, from sand and flint gravels yellow and red in colour with patches with dark red clay.	--	1-4, 8, 9
04	Cut	Ditch		North-south ditch with a curved base, moderately sloping sides and gradual breaks of slope. c.1.01m wide x c. 0.39m deep.	Undated (?19th century)	2
05	Deposit		04	Homogeneous friable pale grey sandy silt. c.1.01m wide x c. 0.39m deep.	Undated (?19th century)	2
06	Deposit			Palaeochannel. Greyish and occasionally dark colour soil.	--	3
07	Deposit			Palaeochannel. Dark natural patches	--	4
08	Deposit			Palaeochannel. greyish and occasionally dark colour soil	--	4
09	Unstratified finds			Unstratified finds from Plot 1.	--	1
10	Unstratified finds			Unstratified finds from Plot 3.	--	2

Appendix 1b: Feature Summary

Period	Category	Total
Uncertain	Ditch	1

Appendix 2a: Finds by Context

Context	Material	Qty	Wt	Period	Notes
09	Brick/tile	1	80g	Modern	Land drain; DISCARDED
09	Brick/tile	1	6g	Modern	Brick; DISCARDED
09	Brick/tile	3	64g	Post-medieval	Roof tiles
09	Iron	1	168g	Modern	Curving fragment; DISCARDED
10	Brick/tile	1	8g	Post-medieval	Roof tile
10	Burnt flint	5	83g	Unknown	DISCARDED
10	Pottery	1	5g	Post-medieval	
10	Worked flint	1	12g	Prehistoric	

Appendix 2b: Finds Summary

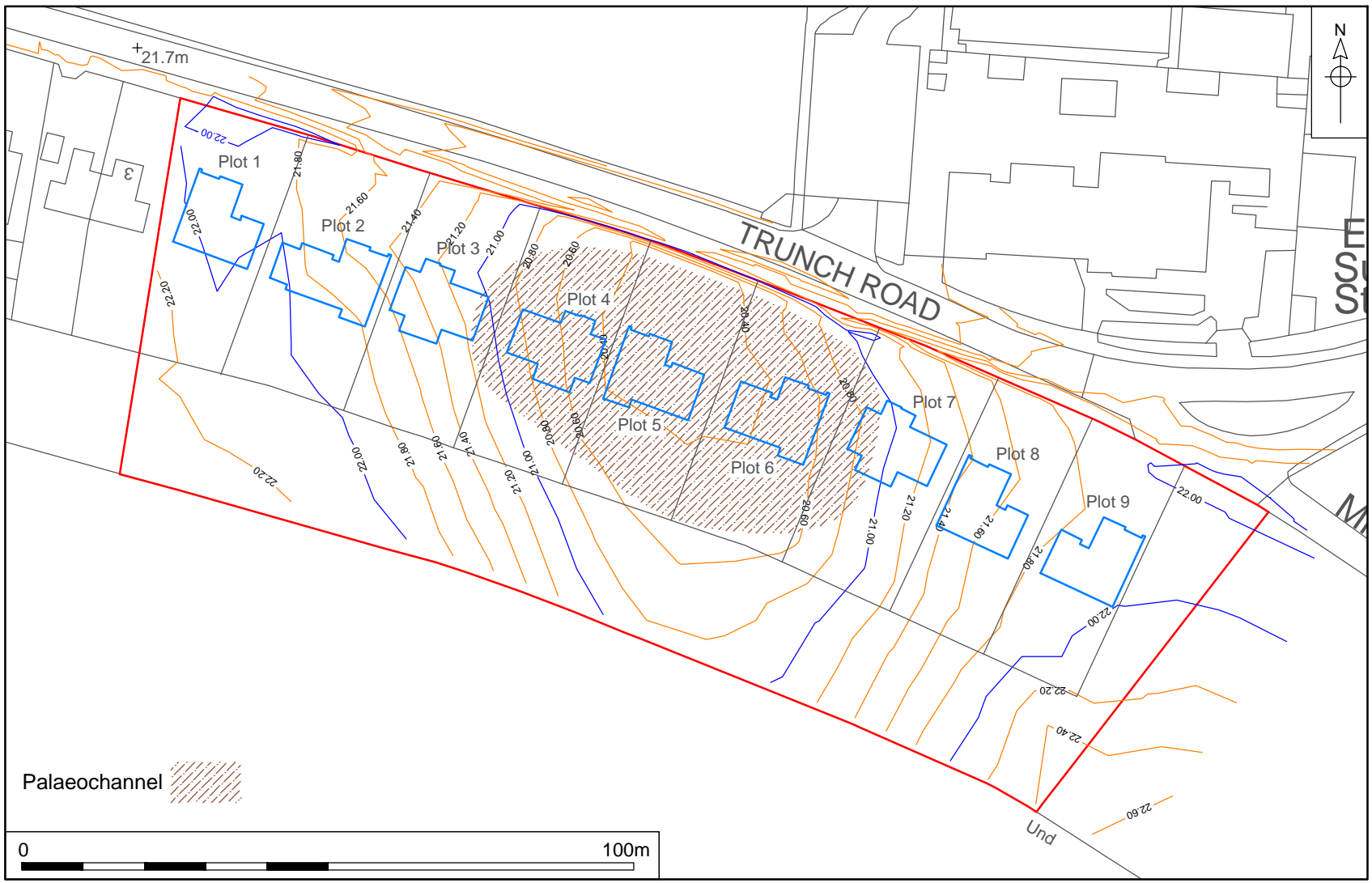
Period	Material	Total
Prehistoric	Worked flint	1
Post-medieval	Brick/tile	4
	Pottery	1
Modern	Brick/tile	2
	Iron	1
Unknown	Burnt flint	5

Appendix 3: Archaeological and Historical Periods

Period	Date From	Date To
Prehistoric	-500,000	42
Early Prehistoric	-500,000	-4,001
Palaeolithic	-500,000	-10,001
Lower Palaeolithic	-500,000	-150,001
Middle Palaeolithic	-150,001	-40,001
Upper Palaeolithic	-40,000	-10,001
Mesolithic	-10,000	-4,001
Early Mesolithic	-10,000	-7,001
Late Mesolithic	-7,000	-4,001
Late Prehistoric	-4,000	42
Neolithic	-4,000	-2,351
Early Neolithic	-4,000	-3,001
Middle Neolithic	-3,500	-2,701
Late Neolithic	-3,000	-2,351
Bronze Age	-2,350	-701
Early Bronze Age	-2,350	-1,501
Beaker	-2,300	-1,700
Middle Bronze Age	-1,600	-1,001
Late Bronze Age	-1,000	-701
Iron Age	-800	42
Early Iron Age	-800	-401
Middle Iron Age	-400	-101
Late Iron Age	-100	42
Roman	42	409
Post Roman	410	1900
Saxon	410	1065
Early Saxon	410	650
Middle Saxon	651	850
Late Saxon	851	1065
Medieval	1066	1539
Post-medieval	1540	1900
Modern	1900	2050
World War One	1914	1918
World War Two	1939	1945
Cold War	1945	1992
Unknown	--	--

after English Heritage Periods List, recommended by Forum on Information Standards in Heritage available at: <http://www.fish-forum.info/inscript.htm>

Appendix 4: Contour Plan



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Appendix 4. Contour plan of the site. Scale 1:1000

Appendix 5: OASIS Report Summary

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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OASIS ID: norfolka1-206601

Project details

Project name	Land off Trunch Road, Mundesley - Watching Brief
Short description of the project	NPS Archaeology was commissioned by Mr David Payne to carry out an archaeological watching brief ahead of plan to develop land south of Trunch Road, to the west of Mundesley, Norfolk (TG 3074 3590) for residential purposes. An evaluation undertaken in July 2014 showed archaeological activity with Iron Age pottery and worked and burnt flint artefacts recovered and several possible post-medieval ditches were identified (Adams 2014). Kelly Powell of Norfolk Historic Environment Service, recommended archaeological monitoring during ground-works in order to investigate any potential prehistoric activity and possible buried soils (written scheme of investigation 01-04-15-2-1370). This phase of intervention consisted of the monitoring the excavation of the foundation trenches for six of the nine proposed building plots (Plots 1-4, 8 and 9). The intervention/watching brief was conducted when required and thus covered several different dates:
Project dates	Start: 03-03-2015 End: 24-09-2015
Previous/future work	Yes / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	ENF136356 - HER event no.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Vacant Land 2 - Vacant land not previously developed
Monument type	DITCH Post Medieval
Significant Finds	WORKED FLINT Late Prehistoric
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	BRICK Post Medieval
Significant Finds	TILE Post Medieval
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
---------	---------

Site location NORFOLK NORTH NORFOLK MUNDESLEY Land south of Trunch Road
 Study area 0.6 Hectares
 Site coordinates TG 3074 3590 52.870515290449 1.428871138766 52 52 13 N 001 25 43 E
 Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation NPS Archaeology
 Project brief originator Norfolk Historic Environment Service
 Project design originator NPS Archaeology
 Project director/manager Ben Hobbs
 Project director/manager David Moro
 Project supervisor NPS Archaeology
 Type of sponsor/funding body Developer

Project archives

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

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
 Title Plots 1-4, 8 and 9, Trunch Road, Mundesley, Norfolk; archaeological monitoring
 Author(s)/Editor(s) Hodges, L.
 Author(s)/Editor(s) Moro, D.
 Other bibliographic details Report 2015/1370
 Date 2015

Issuer or publisher NPS Archaeology

Place of issue or publication Norwich

Entered by J Bown (jayne.bown@nps.co.uk)

Entered on 23 December 2015

Appendix 6: Archaeological Specification

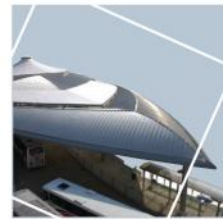
01-04-15-2-1370



nps archaeology

**Archaeological monitoring
Trunch Road, Mundesley, Norfolk**

Written Scheme of Investigation



Prepared for
Mr D Payne



NPS Archaeology

March 2015



www.nps.co.uk

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

DOCUMENT CHECKLIST		
Completed by	Jayne Bown	17/03/2015
Reviewed by	David Adams	18/03/2015
<i>Issue 1</i>		

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Archaeological monitoring Written Scheme of Investigation

1. Introduction

- 1.1 Proposals for development of a plot of land to the south of Trunch Road, Mundesley, Norfolk (TG 3074 3590) require a programme of archaeological monitoring to record any archaeological remains present within the new build area that are exposed by foundation trenching.
- 1.2 An evaluation comprising six trenches was undertaken by NPS Archaeology in July 2014, and showed Iron Age pottery with some worked and burnt flint, recovered from what are thought to be geological features. Several ditches were also found that are thought to be the boundaries of pre-enclosure fields and may date to the early 19th century.¹
- 1.3 Kelly Powell of Norfolk Historic Environment Service, recommended archaeological monitoring during groundworks in order to investigate any potential prehistoric activity and possibly some buried soils.
- 1.4 In order to comply with that requirement Mr David Payne requested that NPS Archaeology prepare costs and this Written Scheme of Investigation for undertaking an appropriate programme of archaeological works to fulfil the requirements of Norfolk Historic Environment Service.

2. Mitigation Strategy

- 2.1 The programme of archaeological works presented in this document has been designed to mitigate the impacts of the proposed groundworks in line with the requirements of Norfolk Historic Environment Service.
- 2.2 The building plots (numbers 2-5) lie within an area of known historical interest and archaeological activity, defined by the archaeological evaluation that took place in 2014. The groundworks for each plot are limited to foundation trenches; areas are not to be stripped.
- 2.3 To mitigate potential erosion of the archaeological resource a watching brief to record any archaeological remains exposed during the groundworks and reporting. The different elements to be employed are presented below in the anticipated order that they will take place.
- 2.8 The stages of the mitigation strategy may be summarised as follows:
 - i. *Watching Brief Monitoring.* Due to the potential for known and also previously unidentified archaeological remains to exist, all ground disturbance works will be monitored. If archaeological features and deposits are encountered and these are deemed to be of significance appropriate levels of excavation and recording will be required. Consideration will be given to the possibility of the presence of palaeoenvironmental material and if encountered they will be sampled, analysed and scientifically dated where appropriate.
 - ii. *Post-fieldwork Processing.* The drawn and written, photographic, stratigraphic and structural record will be cross-referenced to provide a consistent and compatible

¹ Adams, D. 2014 *Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation of Land off Trunch Road, Mundesley, Norfolk*, NPS Rep 2014/1362

record of the results of the various elements of fieldwork. Artefacts, ecofacts and palaeoenvironmental material recovered during the fieldwork will be cleaned, marked and packaged in accordance with the archive requirements of the Norfolk Museums Service. Spreadsheets of these materials will be compiled.

iii. Analysis, Reporting and Archive. The results of the fieldwork will be presented as a client report or series of client reports. If appropriate, a synthesis of the results will be published in an appropriate archaeological journal. The archive will be prepared for deposition with the Norfolk Museums Service.

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

2.10 Watching Brief Monitoring

2.10.1 All ground disturbance works will be monitored by an experienced archaeologist. The monitoring will be carried out in accordance with the *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2008) and guidelines set out in the document *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003).

2.10.2 If areas of significant archaeological remains are encountered that cannot be recorded safely or to the appropriate standard within the watching brief, consultation will take place with the client and Norfolk Historic Environment Service and more detailed archaeological excavation may be required.

2.10.3 Archaeological deposits, features and layers will be assigned individual context numbers and recorded on standardised forms employing a pro forma recording system approved by Norfolk Historic Environment Service. 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 digital will be maintained of all archaeological deposits, layers and features to record their characteristic and relationships.

2.10.4 If any human remains or burials are encountered during the monitoring, which because of their location or vulnerability must be removed, an application for a Licence for the Removal of Human Remains will be made in compliance with Section 25 of the Burial Act, 1857, if appropriate. No human remains will be removed until permission has been granted in writing from all the relevant parties.

2.11 Post-Fieldwork Processing

2.11.1 The drawn, photographic and written stratigraphic and structural records will be cross-referenced and, if appropriate, entered into an archaeological spreadsheet.

2.11.2 The cleaning and cataloguing of materials recovered will be undertaken during and on completion of the monitoring. All retained materials will be cleaned, marked and packaged in accordance with the requirements of the Norfolk Museums Service. Finds data will be stored on a database to allow summary listings of artefacts by category and context to provide basic quantification.

2.11.3 An archive structured in accordance with guidelines laid out in *Archaeological Archives: a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation* (Brown 2007) will be created.

2.12 Report and Archive

2.12.1 A report will be produced that will present the stratigraphic, structural, artefactual, palaeoenvironmental and photographic evidence and an analysis of that evidence. A report will be produced at the completion of this phase of monitoring.

- 2.12.2 The report will present data in written, 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.
- 2.12.3 A synthesis of the report may be submitted for publication in an appropriate archaeological journal within twelve months of the completion of the fieldwork.
- 2.12.4 Multiple copies of the report will be produced as appropriate and presented to the Client and three copies to Norfolk Historic Environment Service (including a digital version). One copy of the report will also be sent to the English Heritage Regional Advisor for Archaeological Science, if considered appropriate. The report will be submitted within eight weeks of the completion of the fieldwork.
- 2.12.5 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 a pdf version of the final report.
- 2.12.6 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 *Archaeological Archives: a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation* (Brown 2007), and in accordance with the Norfolk Museums Service's own requirements for archive preparation, storage and conservation.
- 2.12.7 The archive will be fully indexed and cross-referenced. It will also be integrated with the Norfolk Museums Service's Project accession number and the Norfolk Historic Environment Record numbering system. A full listing of archive contents and finds boxes will accompany the deposition of the archive and finds.
- 2.12.8 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 Service.

3. Timetable and Resources

- 31 The timetable for fieldwork assumes that there are no major delays to the work programme caused by factors outside of NPS Archaeology's 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 recording methods and the protection of flora and fauna on the site, disease restrictions, and unexploded ordnance.

4. Project Staff

- 4.1 The project will be co-ordinated on a day-to-day basis by the Project Officer who will be dedicated to the project throughout its duration (anticipated to be four days). The Project Manager will assume overall responsibility for the delivery of the project.
- 4.2 The Project Officer will have experience in watching brief monitoring and excavation and experience with NPS Archaeology's *pro forma* or similar recording systems. The Project Officer will be an experienced metal detector user.
- 4.3 NPS Archaeology staff associated with the project are as follows:

Project Management	
Project Manager	Niall Oakey BA, MA

Project Staff	
Assistant Project Officer	David Moro BA
Finds Officer	Rebecca Sillwood AC/fA

- 4.4 NPS Archaeology reserves the right to change its nominated personnel at any time should project programmes change.
- 4.5 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:

Specialist	Research Field
Andy Barnett	Metal-detectorist, Numismatic Items
Sarah Bates	Worked Flint
Fran Green	Palaeo-environmental Analysis
Julie Curl	Faunal Remains
Sue Anderson	Post-Roman Pottery, Ceramic Building Material
Debbie Forkes	Conservation
Val Fryer	Macrofossil analysis
Andrew Peachey	Prehistoric and Roman Pottery

5. Quality Standards

- 5.1 All staff employed or subcontracted by NPS Archaeology will be employed in line with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Practice*.
- 5.2 NPS Archaeology operates under a recognised Quality Management System and is accredited with BS EN ISO 9001:2008.
- 5.3 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 Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE) (English Heritage 2006). Monitoring opportunities for each phase of the project are suggested as follows:
- during watching brief monitoring
 - during post-fieldwork analysis
 - upon completion of the archive
 - upon receipt of the final report
- 5.4 A further monitoring opportunity will be provided at the end of the work upon deposition of the integrated archive and finds with the Norfolk Museums Service.
- 5.5 NPS Archaeology operates a Project Management System. Most aspects of this project will be co-ordinated by a Project Officer who has the day-to-day responsibility for the successful completion of the project. Overall responsibility for the successful delivery of the project lies with the Archaeology Manager who has responsibility for all of NPS Archaeology's work and ensures the maintenance of quality standards within the organisation.

6. Health and Safety

- 6.1 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).
- 6.2 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.

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

7. Insurance

7.1 NPS Archaeology's Insurance Cover is:

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

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

