

2016/1271

**Land adjacent to
The Nordalls, Kessingland,
Suffolk, NR33 7UE**

Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation



**Prepared for:
Wellington Construction Ltd**

Planning Ref: DC/13/2169/FUL

**HER: KSS113
Event No: ESF 24667**

October 2017

nps archaeology

QUALITY ASSURANCE		
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Client: Wellington Construction Ltd
Location: Land adjacent to The Nordalls, Kessingland, Suffolk
District: Waveney District Council
Planning Reference: DC/13/2169/FUL
Grid Reference: TM 5298 8638
HER No.: KSS 113
Event No.: ESF 24667
OASIS ID: norfolka1-232340
Dates of Fieldwork: 12–15 September 2016

Summary

NPS Archaeology was commissioned by Wellington Construction Ltd to carry out an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching ahead of planned construction of residential housing at land adjacent to The Nordalls, Kessingland, Suffolk, NR33 7UE (TM 5298 8638). The site encompasses an area of 0.56 hectares.

The archaeological evaluation took place from 12–15 September 2016. Seven evaluation trenches each measuring 25.00m x 1.80m were excavated within the development area, of which two trenches contained archaeological remains.

The results revealed an earthwork of a woodbank demonstrating a managed landscape, surface deposits consisting of rammed, re-deposited geological clay, a formation of flint nodules, and an elongated terminus feature which contained areas of in-situ burning that may be remains of a kiln or oven. Sherds of medieval pottery with a spot date of 12th–14th centuries were recovered from the features, suggesting settlement occupation of that date within the vicinity of the site.

INTRODUCTION

Figure 1

Project Background

- 1 A proposal to construct residential accommodation with associated access and car parking at land adjacent to The Nordalls, Kessingland, Suffolk (TM 5298 8638) required a programme of archaeological works to support it through the planning process.
- 2 NPS Archaeology was commissioned and funded by Wellington Construction Ltd to carry out the archaeological work.
- 3 The proposed development area of approximately 0.56 hectares (1.38 acres) was evaluated by seven c. 25.00m x 1.80m trial trenches. The total area of trial trenching was 316m² providing an approximate 5% sample of the overall site.
- 4 The evaluation site is located on former woodland and grassland and is situated approximately 250m northeast of the later medieval church of St Edmund. The archaeological brief notes that the proposed development area lies c. 200m to the south of a Bronze Age hoard (KSS 012), and that the two historical sites indicate that there is a high probability for buried archaeological deposits of medieval and earlier date at the site.

Planning Background

- 5 The current work was undertaken to fulfil planning conditions set by Waveney District Council (DC/13/2169/FUL) and a *Brief for Archaeological Investigation* issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCCAS/CT) (Abraham, 16 November 2015). The work was conducted in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by NPS Archaeology (01-04-16-2-1271/Crawley 2015).
- 6 The programme of work was designed to assist in defining the character and extent of any archaeological remains within the proposed development area, following principles set out in *National Planning Policy Framework* (Department for Communities and Local Government 2012).
- 7 The results of the evaluation will enable decisions to be made by the Local Planning Authority about the treatment of any archaeological remains found.
- 8 The recipients of this report will be Wellington Construction Ltd, SCCAS/CT, and Waveney District Council.

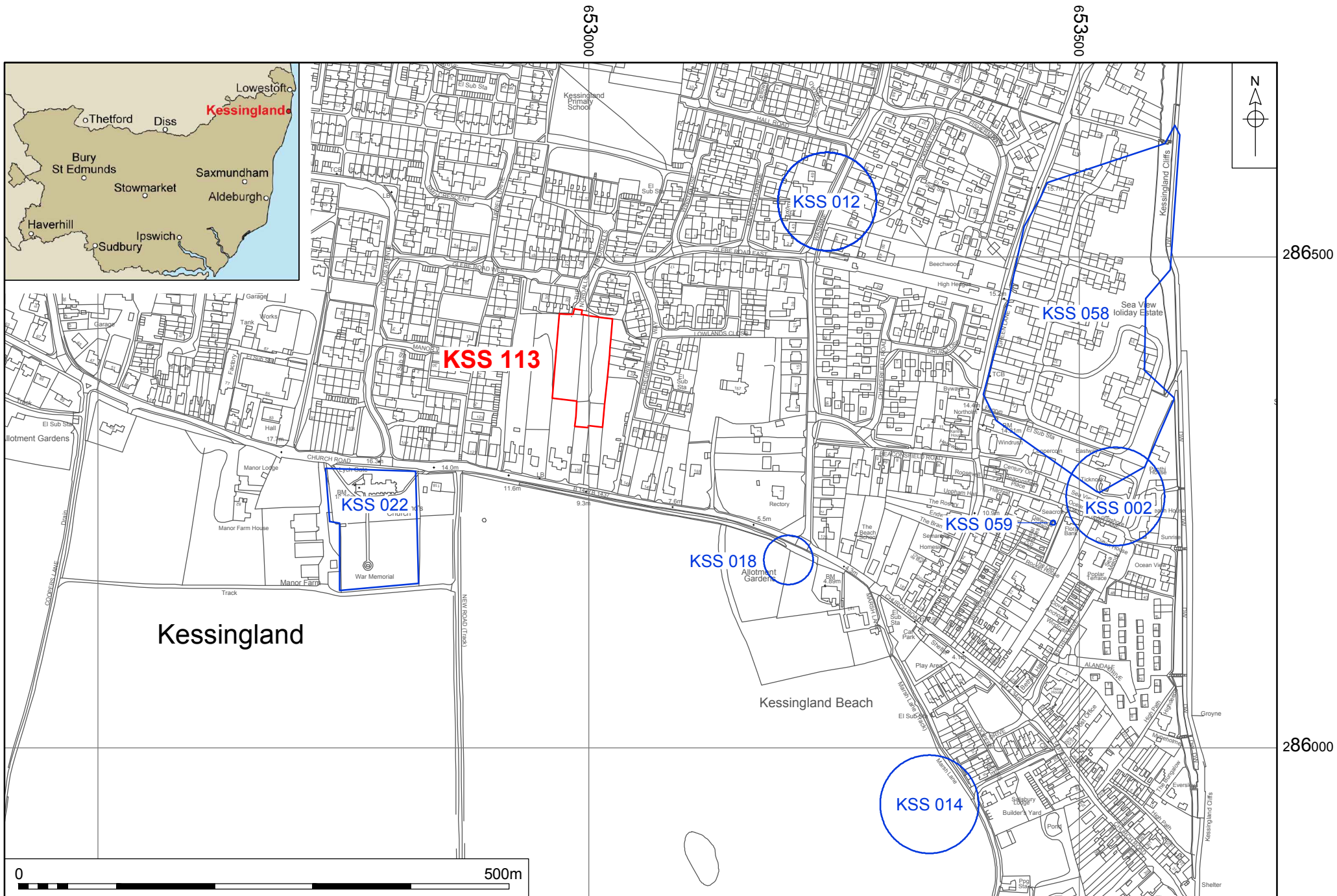


Figure 1. Site location with HER data. Scale 1:5000

GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

Geology

- 9 Bedrock in the area of the proposed development site at The Nordalls, Kessingland consists of Crag Group – Sand, sedimentary bedrock formed up to 5 million years ago in the Quaternary and Neogene periods in a local environment previously dominated by shallow seas (British Geological Survey 2016).
- 10 The bedrock is overlain by superficial deposits of Happisburgh Glacigenic Formation – Sand, formed up to 3 million years ago in the Quaternary period in a local environment previously dominated by ice age conditions (British Geological Survey 2016).

Topography

- 11 The site lies c. 6.6km south of Lowestoft town centre and 11km southeast of Beccles, with the North Sea 0.60km to the west.
- 12 The site occupies an area of c. 378m² forming a rectangular parcel of land with an offset area in the southeast of the site.
- 13 The site is situated in the northeast corner of a much larger rectilinear tract of land. This wider area of land is aligned north–south, stretching north from the B1437 to the southern boundary of The Nordalls.
- 14 The current Ordnance Survey map shows the site subdivided into five linear blocks of land bounded by residential housing.
- 15 The site occupies a south-facing slope with a gentle fall to the east. In the north end of the site, the highest point recorded by the evaluation was in the west end of Trench 1 at 13.46m OD. The lowest recorded point was in the south of the site in the west end of Trench 7 at 10.82m OD.



Plate 1. General view of the site, looking south

ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Sources

- 16 Kessingland and its environs have a rich historical background represented by evidence from prehistory through to modern times. Some periods, in particular the medieval period, are evident by their surviving physical remains, whilst evidence of other periods, such as the prehistoric, Roman and Anglo-Saxon periods, is more ephemeral, represented by isolated finds of pottery and metalwork.
- 17 The primary source for archaeological evidence in the county of Suffolk is the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER), which details archaeological discoveries and sites of historical interest. In order to characterise the likely archaeological potential of the development site, HER record data was purchased from Suffolk Historic Environment Record for a 250m radius of TM 52991 86392.
- 18 A reference table listing dates for historical periods described in this report is provided in Appendix 6.

HER data

- 19 The HER data that are most relevant or are nearest to the current site are summarised and referenced below in broad chronological order, along with details of previous archaeological work in the vicinity. The records that are located in closest proximity to the development site are shown in Figure 1. The information presented that is sourced from Suffolk Historic Environment Record remains copyright of Suffolk County Council.

Prehistoric

- 20 A hoard of four bronze socketed axes of the Late Bronze Age period was recovered from KSS 012 northeast of the site.

Roman

- 21 Small sherds of grey ware pottery, fragments of tile, and one coin of Philip II (AD 246–8) were recovered from KSS 002 southwest of the site.
- 22 A single Roman coin of Constantius II was recovered from KSS 012

Anglo-Saxon

- 23 A decorated dark blue glass bead of Iron Age or Anglo Saxon date was recovered from KSS 014 close to the coast southeast from The Nordalls.

Medieval

- 24 A scatter of five silver pennies of Edward I and an annular brooch were recovered during metal detecting in allotments gardens southeast of the site, KSS 018.
- 25 The church of St Edmund (KSS 022 / 282058) is located 230m southwest of the site. The church was constructed in the mid-15th-century for the Franciscans of London. The building is perpendicular in style with a chancel, south aisle, nave and a west tower. The nave was re-built in the late 17th-century and a buttress has a stone inscribed 'John Camp 1695'.

Post-medieval

- 26 No post-medieval activity is recorded in the 250m radius search of the Suffolk HER, except for the 17th-century alterations to the parish church of St Edmund (KSS 022 / 282058).

Modern

- 27 To the east of the site, two World War Two monuments are recorded. Site KSS 059 consists of a circular earthwork c. 5m in diameter and is likely to represent a gun emplacement. Site KSS 058 contains various military features including gun emplacements, a probable weapons pit, a number of trenches, and an earthwork of unknown function.

METHODOLOGY

Figure 2

General

- 28 Methodology for the evaluation followed the agreed Written Scheme of Investigation (01-04-16-2-1271/Crawley 2015), where the mitigation strategy for the works is presented in full (Appendix 5).
- 29 Archaeological procedures conformed to guidelines issued by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014a) and the evaluation was conducted within the context of the relevant regional archaeological framework (Medlycott 2011).

Objectives

- 30 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 within the development area.
- 31 The archaeological project aimed to provide appropriate and adequate data to permit informed decisions regarding any requirement for future archaeological mitigation work at The Nordalls, Kessingland, Suffolk and to make the results of the work accessible.

Methods

- 32 The Brief required the excavation of seven 25.00m x 1.80m trial trenches in the area of the planned development. The siting of trenches followed the layout shown in the Written Scheme of Investigation (01-04-16-2-1271/Crawley 2015).
- 33 Trenches were located in relation to the Ordnance Survey National Grid. Site survey was carried out by NPS Land Survey using a Leica GPS9000 surveying system.
- 34 The temporary benchmarks that were used during the course of the work were placed at either end of the trenches and transferred from the Leica GPS9000 surveying station with a highest value of 13.46m OD (in the north) and lowest value of 10.82m OD (in the south).
- 35 Prior to mechanical excavation, each trench location was scanned with a CAT to check for buried services. The areas to be stripped of topsoil were examined for surface features and for archaeological artefacts prior to any excavation.
- 36 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. Machining was halted at the first identifiable archaeological deposits or natural geology.
- 37 All trench surfaces revealed by machine were hand-cleaned and any archaeological deposits were excavated by hand. Upon completion of the work all trenches were backfilled by machine.
- 38 Spoil, exposed surfaces and features were scanned with a metal-detector. No metal detected finds were recovered.
- 39 All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using NPS Archaeology pro forma. Trench 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.

- 40 Site conditions were good with clear access to and around the trenches. The work took place in fine and sunny weather.
- 41 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

- 42 The site archive is currently held at the offices of NPS Archaeology. Upon completion of the project, the documentary archive will be prepared and indexed following guidelines obtained from the relevant museum (SCCAS/CT 2014) and relevant national guidelines (ClfA 2014c). The archive, consisting of all paper elements created during recording of the archaeological site, including digital material, will be deposited with SCCAS/CT Archaeological Store.
- 43 Subject to written consent and donation by the landowner, all archaeological finds recovered by the current work will be deposited with SCCAS/CT Archaeological Store.
- 44 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 norfolka1-232340. (Appendix 7), and this report will be uploaded to the OASIS database.
- 45 The contents of the site archive are summarised in Table 1.

Item	No.
Contexts	34
Files/paper record sheets	1/34
Plan and section sheets	7
Photographs	1 x 35mm monochrome film; 85 digital images
Finds	51
Environmental samples	4

Table 1. Site archive quantification

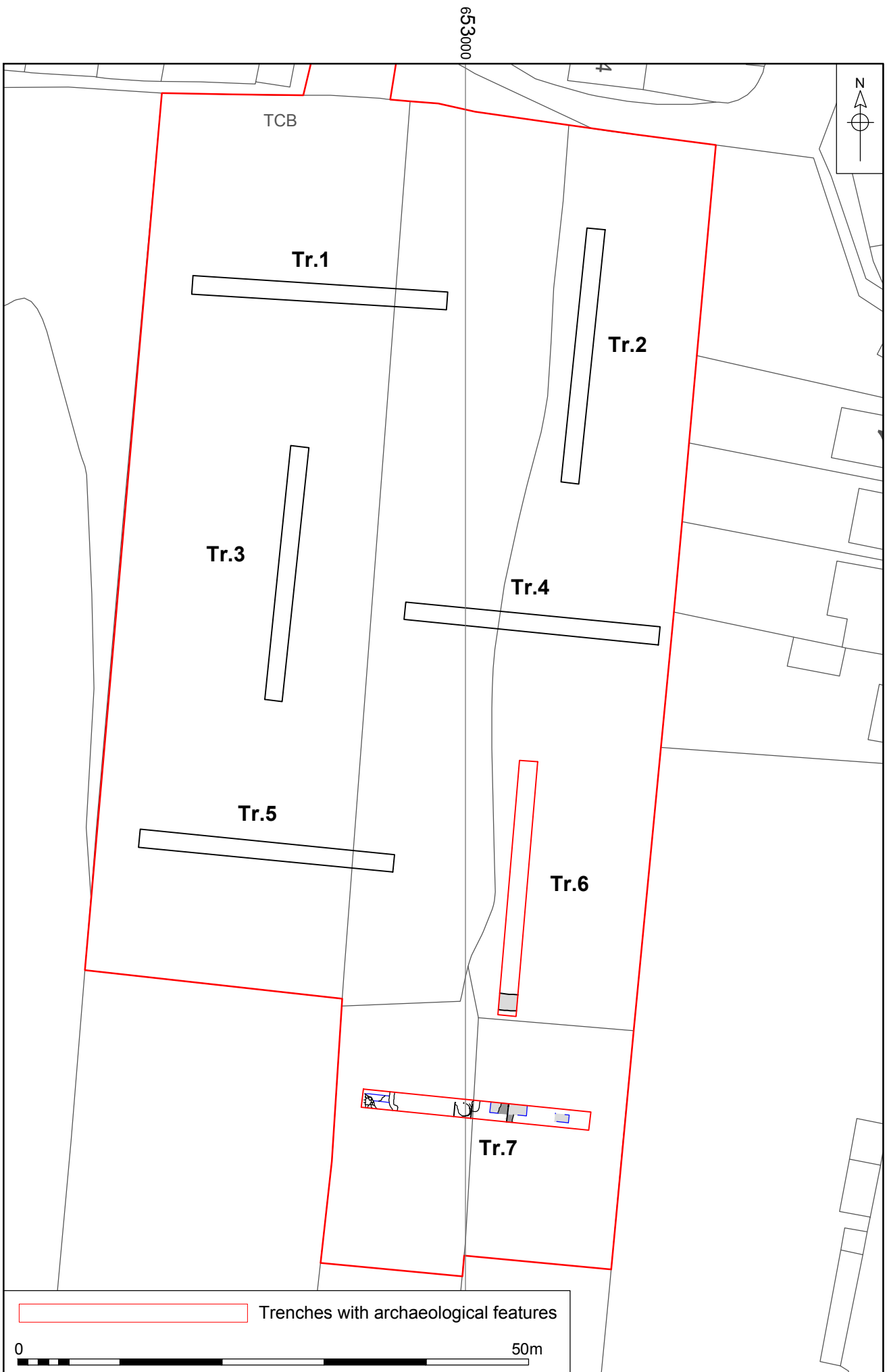




Figure 2. Location of trenches. Scale 1:500

RESULTS

- 46 Archaeological features or deposits were recorded in two of the seven trenches excavated. The results for each trench are tabulated below in numerical order. A photograph of each trench accompanies the trench description with additional images of features presented where appropriate. Plans are provided for each trench along with section drawings of excavated features.

Trench 1			
		Figure 2	
		Location	
		Orientation	East–west
		East end	652998, 286421
		West end	652973, 286423
		Dimensions	
		Length	25.00m
		Width	1.80m
		Average Depth	0.50m
		Levels	
East top	13.31m OD		
West top	13.46m OD		
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness
01	Deposit	Clay-humus formation	0.25–0.35m
02	Deposit	Subsoil / parent material	0.10–0.15m
Discussion			
Trench 1 was located in the northwest end of the site and was aligned east-west.			
The upper deposit 01 consisted of heavily rooted clay-humus formation with varying depths of 0.25m in the east end and 0.35m in the west. The underlying deposit 02 measured between 0.10m to 0.15m deep. It consisted of light orangey clay that more resembles the natural geological clays, and may therefore be considered as parent material formation.			
No archaeological features or deposits were recorded in Trench 1.			

Trench 2				
		Figure 2		
		Location		
		Orientation	North–south	
		North end	653012, 286428	
		South end	653010, 286403	
		Dimensions		
		Length	25.00m	
		Width	1.80m	
		Depth	0.65m	
		Levels		
North top	13.17m OD			
South top	12.86m OD			
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	
01	Deposit	Clay-humus formation	0.35–0.40m	
03	Deposit	Subsoil / colluvium	0.20–0.40m	
Discussion				
<p>Trench 2 was the north-most trench, situated in the northeast corner of the site, and aligned north–south.</p> <p>The upper deposit 01 consisted of heavily rooted clay-humus formation with varying depths of 0.30m and 0.40m from north–south. The underlying deposit 03 measured between 0.20m to 0.40m deep. It consisted of fine light orangey brown silty sand, which resembles colluvium likely to have been moved downslope from higher land to the west.</p> <p>No archaeological features or deposits were recorded in Trench 2.</p>				

Trench 3



Figure 2

Location

Orientation	North–south
North end	652983, 286407
South end	652981, 286382

Dimensions

Length	25.00m
Width	1.80m
Average Depth	0.50m

Levels

North top	13.21m OD
South top	12.68m OD


Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness
01	Deposit	Clay-humus formation	0.30–0.35m
02	Deposit	Subsoil / parent material	0.10–0.20m

Discussion

Trench 3 was located in the centre-west part of the site and was aligned north–south.

The upper deposit **01** consisted of heavily rooted clay-humus formation measuring 0.30m and 0.35m deep from north–south. The underlying deposit measured between 0.10m to 0.20m deep and consisted of light brown clay **02**. The natural geology consisted of chalky clay till with frequent irregular glacial scars

No archaeological features or deposits were recorded in Trench 3.

Trench 4				
		Figure 2		
		Location		
		Orientation	East–west	
		East end	653018, 286388	
		West end	652994, 286391	
		Dimensions		
		Length	25.00m	
		Width	1.80m	
		Average Depth	0.50m	
		Levels		
East top	12.46m OD			
West top	12.81m OD			
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	
01	Deposit	Clay-humus formation	0.25–0.30m	
02	Deposit	Subsoil / parent material	0.20m	
Discussion				
<p>Trench 4 was located in the centre-east part of the site and was aligned east–west.</p> <p>The upper deposit 01 consisted of heavily rooted clay-humus formation with varying depths of 0.30m and 0.35m from east–west. The underlying deposit 02 measured 0.20m deep and consisted of very firm light brown clay.</p> <p>No archaeological features or deposits were recorded in Trench 4.</p>				

Trench 5



Figure 2

Location

Orientation	East–west
East end	652992, 286366
West end	652968, 286368

Dimensions

Length	25.00m
Width	1.80m
Depth	0.60m

Levels

East top	12.00m OD
West top	12.32m OD


Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness
01	Deposit	Clay-humus formation	0.30–0.40m
02	Deposit	Subsoil / parent material	0.20m

Discussion

Trench 5 was located in the southwest part of the site and was aligned east–west.

The upper deposit **01** consisted of heavily rooted clay-humus formation with varying depths of 0.30m and 0.40m from east–west. The underlying deposit **02** measured 0.20m deep and consisted of very firm light brown clay.

No archaeological features or deposits were recorded in Trench 5.

Trench 6			
		Figures 2, 3; Plate 2	
		Location	
		Orientation	North–south
		North end	653006, 286376
		South end	653004, 286351
		Dimensions	
		Length	25.00m
		Width	1.80m
		Average Depth	0.50m
		Levels	
North top	12.21m OD		
South top	11.12m OD		
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness
01	Deposit	Clay-humus formation	0.30–0.40m
02	Deposit	Subsoil / parent material	0.20m
15	Cut	Woodbank	0.40m
16	Deposit	Fill of 16	0.40m
17	Deposit	Humus formation	0.30m
18	Deposit	Mid-brown silty sand	0.40m
19	Deposit	Chalky clay till	0.15m
20	Deposit	Light brown silty sand	0.35m
21	Deposit	Grey ashy silt with frequent fired clay	0.28m
22	Deposit	Humus formation	0.35m
23	Deposit	Gravelly silty sand	0.12m
24	Deposit	Mid-brown silty sand with chalk lumps and charcoal	0.30m
25	Deposit	Chalky clay till	0.14m
26	Deposit	Light brown silty sand	0.38
Discussion			
<p>Trench 6 was located in the southwest part of the site and was aligned north–south.</p> <p>The upper deposit 01 consisted of heavily rooted clay-humus formation with varying depths of 0.30m and 0.40m from east–west. The underlying deposit 02 measured 0.20m deep and consisted of very firm light brown clay.</p> <p>An east–west earthwork of a woodland bank 15 was recorded at the south end of Trench 6. The earthwork survived in the modern landscape and measured c. 12m long x 1.60m wide x 0.50m deep. Although an external ditch is often associated with such an earthwork, no ditch was identified, although it may be that the trench did not extend far enough south to locate an external ditch.</p>			

Trench 6

Discussion

In section, it appeared that the earthwork had been cut into, or slumped into, a humus formation deposit **17** and **22**. The woodbank was placed above the humus formation and other cultural deposits **18**, **19**, **20**, **21**, **23**, **24**, **25** and **26**. Perhaps of note, deposit **21** consisted of grey ashy silt with frequent pieces of fired clay. The composition of deposits **19**, **21**, **24** and **25** closely resembled deposits of medieval date observed in Trench 7.

A fragment of fired clay was recovered from deposit **20**, and a medieval brick was found in deposit **24**. The latter find appears to be contemporaneous with the other datable finds recovered from stratified contexts elsewhere. The two deposits from which the finds were recovered were overlain by the woodbank **15**, which patently has implications for dating the earthwork.



Plate 2. Trench 6. Earthworks of woodbank **15**, looking east

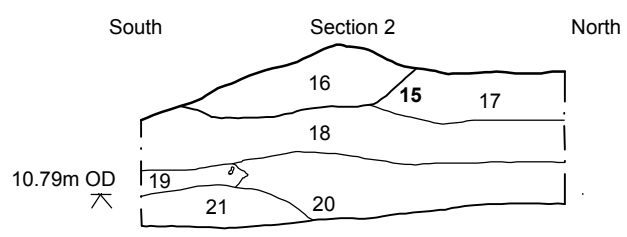
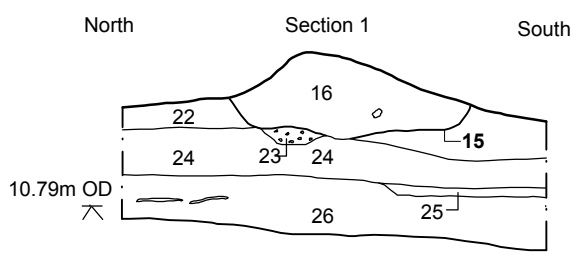
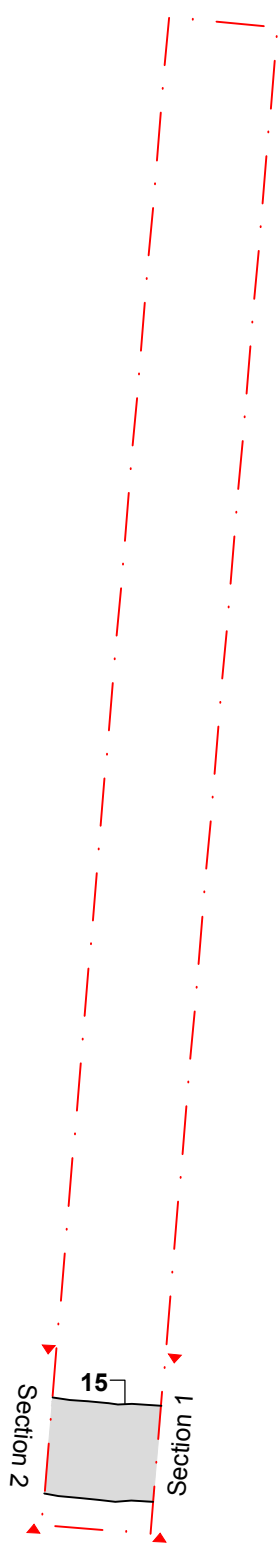


Figure 3. Trench 6, plan and sections 1 and 2. Scale 1:125 and 1:50

Trench 7



Figures 2, 4; Plates 3, 4

Location

Orientation East–west

East end 653014, 286340

West end 652989, 286343

Dimensions

Length 30.00m

Width 1.80m

Average Depth 0.70m

Levels

East top 10.30m OD

West top 10.82m OD

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness
04	Deposit	Red fired clay deposit	0.15m
05	Deposit	Greyish brown silty sand	0.70m
06	Deposit	Pale yellowish brown with chalk flecks	0.25m
07	Deposit	Chalky clay till ?floor surface	0.10m
08	Deposit	Red fired clay deposit	0.15m
09	Cut	Sondage 1	0.30m
10	Cut	Sondage 2	0.70m
11	Cut	Sondage 3	0.45m
12	Deposit	Fill of 09 same as 05	0.70m
13	Cut	Possible kiln or oven	Not excavated
14	Deposit	Black clayey sand	Not excavated
27	Deposit	Rammed chalky till	0.10m
28	Deposit	Chalky till	Not excavated
29	Deposit	Flint nodules	Not excavated
30	Deposit	Mixed rammed chalky till and mid brown silty sand	0.30m
31	Deposit	Burnt black and red silty sand	Not excavated
33	Deposit	Topsoil	0.35m
34	Deposit	Subsoil	0.35m

Discussion

Trench 7 was the south-most trench, positioned in the southeast corner of the site, and was aligned east–west.

Trench 7

Trench 7 revealed an overburden of topsoil **33** and subsoil **34** in contrast to the soil formations in the trenches north of the woodbank in Trench 6. The overburden formations were non-woodland deposits, being more associated with soil characteristics and soil formation belonging to arable or pasture lands. The overburden of topsoil and subsoil measured approximately 0.70m deep and was seen throughout the trench. The east end of the trench contained a deep soil horizon closely resembling colluvium material consisting of very fine stone-less greyish brown silty sand.

Deposit **05** measured c. 8.50m along the length of the trench and was up to 0.70m deep. Deposit **05** petered out to the east where it merged with re-deposited geological chalky clay till **06**. The finds recovered from deposit **05** consisted of a worked flint of Late Neolithic–Early Bronze Age date, a single sherd of 12th–14th-century pottery, a piece of fired clay, and a complete cattle tooth.

Deposit **04** was situated in the upper part of deposit **05**. A separate context number was allocated to allow for complete separation from the finds recovered from **05**. Twenty-eight fragments of burnt or fired clay **04** were observed in a linear arrangement, some of which contained straw impressions and dimples, which may represent finger-wiping. It is considered likely that this material forms part of a lining from an oven or hearth, although an alternative possibility is that the lining could be from a tank or similar feature, which had been fired to enable it to hold liquid. Three sherds of 11th–14th-century pottery were also recovered from **04**, along with a medieval roof tile and two fragments of incomplete cat and dog mandible, possibly the remains of pet burials. Two environmental samples were submitted for assessment. Sample <1> taken from deposit **04** produced evidence of cereal grains, not formally identified (indeterminate cereal grain, roots, molluscs and modern seeds. Sample <2>, taken from fill **5**, produced evidence of charcoal, roots, molluscs and modern seeds.

To the west of deposit **05** there was a layer of redeposited geological chalky clay till **27** spreading across the remaining length of the trench. In places, deposit **27** appeared to have been rammed or compacted as if to form a surface, which seemingly respected the north–south linear alignment of a deposit of re-deposited geological chalky till **28** (see below).

The excavations and the partial removal of deposit **27** in the central part of the trench revealed an elongate terminus feature **13**, which continued beyond the north extent of the trench. The exposed part of feature **13** measured 1.95m long x 1.20m wide. As this feature appeared to be structural with evidence of *in situ* burning **08**, no further excavation took place because of the possibility of losing important relationships with adjacent features. When considering the feature's shape, form, the composition of fired red clay alongside a semi-circle of burnt black material **14**, the feature may be suggestive of a kiln or oven. A single sherd of pottery dated to the 12th–14th centuries was recovered by cleaning the feature's burnt surface **08**.

Trench 7



Plate 3. Trench 7. Possible kiln or oven, looking south

The deposit of re-deposited geological chalky clay till **27** continued to the west of **13**, where again it appeared to have been rammed, with flint incorporated to form a very firm base that may constitute an occupation surface of potential medieval date.

Excavation in the west end of the trench revealed a placed setting of flint nodules **29**. The flint nodules may represent a north–south wall, or perhaps even demarcate a boundary for a dwelling or a parcel of land. The flint nodules were not evident until a deposit of re-deposited chalky clay till **30** was removed from above them. Six sherds of 11th–14th-century pottery and a medieval roof tile were recovered from the re-deposited geological clay **30**.

To the east of flint nodules **29** re-deposited chalky clay till **28** was recorded. Deposit **28** was aligned north–south and although the deposit was recorded in plan only, a section nail could not be inserted into the clay, which may suggest that further flints were situated beneath the clay. Located between the flint nodules **29** and the linear clay deposit **28** was an area that appeared to have been altered by *in situ* burning **31** and **32**. Three sherds of pottery with a date range of 11th–14th centuries were collected from cleaning deposit **31**.

Trench 7



Plate 4. Trench 7. Flint nodules **29**, chalky till **28**, and burnt surfaces **31** and **32**, looking west

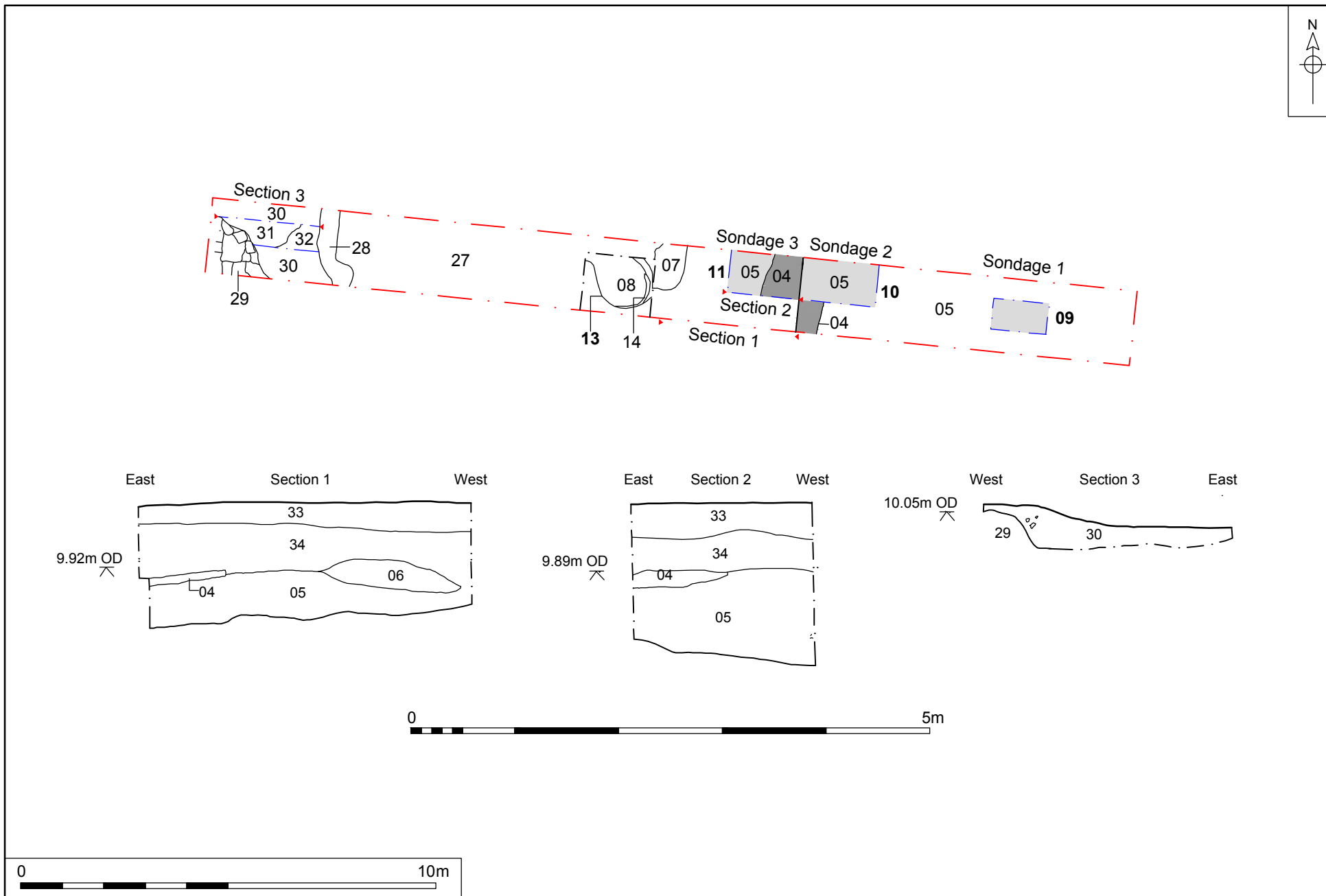


Figure 4. Trench 7, plan and sections 1, 2 and 3. Scale 1:125 and 1:50

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FINDS

- 47 The archaeological materials were washed, dried, marked and bagged and were recorded by count and weight. Data was entered onto a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet, which forms part of the project archive. A discussion of each material type is given below. Appendix 2a comprises a list of all archaeological materials found by the evaluation in context number order.

Pottery

Introduction

- 48 Fourteen sherds of pottery (258g) were recovered from five contexts. Table 2 provides a summary of the quantification by fabric. A summary catalogue by context is included in the Appendix and the full catalogue is available as a Microsoft Access database in the archive.

Description	Fabric	Date range	No	Wt/g	Eve	MNV
Early medieval ware	EMW	11th-M.13th c.	2	17		2
Medieval coarseware	MCW	12th-14th c.	8	213		6
Hollesley-type coarsewares	HOLL	L.12th-14th c.	2	21	0.10	2
Local medieval unglazed (Norfolk)	LMU	11th-14th c.	1	3		1
Hollesley Glazed Ware	HOLG	L.13th-E.14th c.	1	4		1
<i>Total medieval</i>			<i>14</i>	<i>258</i>	<i>0.10</i>	<i>12</i>

Table 2. Pottery quantities by fabric

Methodology

- 49 Quantification was carried out using sherd count, weight and estimated vessel equivalent (eve). The minimum number of vessels (MNV) in each context was recorded, but cross-fitting was not attempted unless particularly distinctive vessels were observed in more than one context. Quantification by fabric, context and feature is available in the archive. All fabric codes were assigned from the author's post-Roman fabric series, which includes East Anglian and Midlands fabrics, as well as imported wares. Medieval and later wares were identified following Jennings (1981). Methods follow MPRG recommendations (MPRG 2001) and form terminology follows MPRG classifications (1998). The results were input directly onto a Microsoft Access database.

The assemblage

- 50 Two body sherds of handmade early medieval wares in fine–medium sandy fabrics were found in layers **04** and **31**, in association with later wares.
- 51 Twelve sherds are of high medieval date. Three sherds are in Hollesley-type fabrics, including an unglazed ?lower body sherd of the glazed ware. One of these is a rim fragment from a small jar with an upright neck and everted rim, found in layer **30**. This ware has been dated to the late 13th or 14th century based on documentary evidence (West forthcoming), although the form series suggests that is likely to have started production earlier in the 13th century.
- 52 Most other sandy coarseware sherds could not be provenanced, but are probably of fairly local origin: all but one are in similar fabric, comprising abundant fine sparkly

sand, the remaining sherd being a fine sandy micaceous greyware. One base sherd is similar to Norwich-type local medieval unglazed wares (LMU).

Pottery by context

53 Table 3 shows the distribution of fabrics by context.

Trench	Context	Type	Fabrics	Spotdate
7	4	Red clay	EMW MCW	12th–14th c.
	5	Greyish brown silt	MCW	12th–14th c.
	8	Fired clay fill of ?kiln/oven	MCW	12th–14th c.
6	30	Chalk/sand layer	MCW HOLL LMU HOLG	13th–14th c.
	31	Burnt sand layer	EMW MCW HOLL	13th c.?

Table 3. Pottery by context

54 All contexts containing pottery appear to be of high medieval date, with the largest quantities recovered from layers in Trench 6.

Discussion

55 Although small, the ceramic assemblage provides dating evidence for medieval layers and feature fills. It includes several medieval coarseware and glazed ware fabrics, although only one rim is present and dating is therefore relatively broad.

56 The group is too small for further interpretation, but should be included in the analysis of any larger assemblage, which may potentially be found should there be further archaeological work at the site.

Ceramic Building Material

57 Three fragments (96g) of brick and tile were collected from three contexts (Appendix 4).

58 Two fragments of roofing tile were recovered, both fragments of plain tiles. One, from layer **04**, is a fragment of medieval plain tile with a circular peg hole. It is in medium sandy fabric with occasional ferrous and coarse grit inclusions and has a reduced core and buff surfaces. It is 19mm thick, which is relatively thick for East Anglia, although the fabric fits within the local range. A second fragment, from layer **30**, is also a medieval tile in medium sandy fabric with sparse ferrous and flint inclusions and a reduced core; it is partly green glazed and measures 16mm thick.

59 One fragment of an ?early brick in an estuarine clay fabric was found in layer **24**. The fabric is poorly mixed with clay pellets and occasional straw impressions. Bricks of this type can be dated to the later 13th–15th centuries (Drury 1993).

Fired clay

60 Thirty fragments (4,131g) of fired clay were recovered from three contexts (Appendix 5).

61 The majority of the assemblage was recovered from Trench 7, red clay deposit **04**, with one small fragment from layer **05** and another from Trench 6, layer **20**.

62 Ten fragments (213g) from **04** and one (8g) from **05** are in fine sandy chalk-tempered fabric with occasional flint, and all have one very smooth flat surface. The surface is hard, dense and buff-coloured (slightly blackened in two cases) with no

chalk visible, but the less-well fired underside is dark red. The fragments are 10–20mm thick. The rest of the group from **04** (18 fragments, 3,902g) is similar, but the fragments are thicker and the surfaces less smooth, with occasional straw impressions and dimples, which may represent finger-smoothing. The largest fragment measures c.140 x 125 x 45mm, with most pieces in this group being 15–45mm thick.

- 63** The fired clay appears to be part of a lining from an oven or hearth, perhaps the feature 13. The pieces are all flat and may represent part of the floor of such a feature. The degree of firing is more compatible with an oven than a kiln, the latter usually requiring higher temperatures than appear to have been used to fire this lining. Alternatively, the lining could be from a tank or similar, which had been deliberately fired to make it impervious to water.
- 64** A small fragment from sand layer **20** is in red, medium sandy fabric with chalk and has a flattish surface. It is different in character from the rest of the assemblage and may have had a different function.

Flint

- 65** A single piece of worked flint was recovered from silt layer **05**. The piece is a tertiary debitage flake in dark grey raw material, and probably dates from the Late Neolithic–Early Bronze Age.

Animal bone

- 66** Animal bone consisting of three pieces weighing 66g in total, was recovered from two contexts.
- 67** Red clay layer **04** produced an incomplete cat mandible and part of a dog mandible, possibly the remains of pet burials. Given the medieval date of the context, the remains may possibly be of hunting animals, the cat used to keep rodent populations down, and the dog for hunting game.
- 68** A complete cattle tooth was recovered from layer **05**.

ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

- 69 Carbonised macrofossils were relatively sparse in the sampled deposits, being recorded in one of the two samples submitted. The majority of the remains were carbonised cereal grains, which are durable and readily carbonised on domestic and agricultural sites.

DISCUSSION

- 70 The evaluation carried out by NPS Archaeology at land south of the The Nordalls, Kessingland recorded evidence of a previously undocumented woodbank in Trench 6 and medieval occupational activity in Trench 7.
- 71 Four Late Bronze Age socket axes were recorded to the northeast of the site. However, on the site, the level of prehistoric finds suggests that there was a general background of activity during the Late Neolithic–Early Bronze Age., but not occupation or focused activity.
- 72 This scheme of evaluation trenching demonstrated the survival of medieval features and deposits dominated by 12th–14th century pottery. It should not be surprising that medieval finds were recovered from the site as its location lies close-by two sites.
- 73 To the southwest of the site lay the medieval church of St Edmund KSS 022 and a scatter of Edward I (1272 - 1307) silver pennies and an annular brooch were recovered from KSS 018 to the southeast of the site.
- 74 The results of the evaluation and its location will contribute to medieval research topics as identified in the Regional Framework for the East of England (Medlycott 2011).
- 75 Medlycott (2011) presents the following research topics: The origins and development of rural settlement types need further research, also the dynamics of medieval settlement. Much of the region has primarily a dispersed pattern, not nucleated, and more small hamlets are being discovered all the time. More data will add to our understanding of the way places appear, grow, shift and disappear (Medlycott 2011, 70).

Trenches 1-5

- 76 Trenches 1–5 covering the centre and north of the development site did not contain any archaeological features and deposits. Although the trenches were located in an area previously dominated by woodland there was very little evidence of rooting or bioturbation disturbances in the geological deposits of clay, sand and gravel. It seems plausible that this area was not exploited historically for settlement, and evidence of the woodbank in Trench 6 suggests that land north of the earthwork may have been an area of managed woodland.

Trench 6

- 77 The remains of an upstanding earthwork, a woodland bank were recorded. The square parcel of land to the north of the woodbank contained deciduous trees, with a coppiced tree remaining in the southwest boundary. This may suggest that the woodland was historically managed, possibly for coppice products, although other woodland uses such as pannage (woodland pasture for pigs) cannot be ruled out.
- 78 There was no evidence for an internal ditch associated with the woodbank and Trench 6 did not extend sufficiently far south to determine whether an external ditch was present.
- 79 To the south of the woodbank, a considerable accumulation of soil was apparent as well as the survival of archaeological remains. The evidence gained to the south of

the woodbank provided evidence of occupation that may represent the limit of settlement and some degree of organised land arrangements.

Trench 7

- 80 The archaeological remains in Trench 7 included re-deposited flint and clay constituting rammed/compacted surfaces and a flint-built wall or demarcation boundary. Burnt deposits were recorded, and one feature with fired clay lining has potential for being an oven. Environmental evidence was limited to cereal grains and modern intrusions.
- 81 The pottery evidence obtained from the features thus far suggests a single phase of activity dated to the 12–14th centuries.
- 82 Ordnance Survey mapping shows that the present day property boundaries adjoining the site share a common north–south linear alignment perpendicular to the B1437. Conjecturally, the regular patterns of the field or land divisions evident in the present day landscape may indicate a fossilised medieval land arrangement.
- 83 Considered together, the boundary patterns in the modern landscape and the occupation evidence recovered by the evaluation may relate to medieval activity at a toft, or indicate specialised activity away from a solely agricultural setting. Agricultural land use may have bounded the activity areas, as an accumulation of soil measuring 0.30–0.70m deep was recorded in the east of Trench 7.
- 84 The soil accumulation did not overlie or extend west of the occupation layers and may have gradually built up into a raised headland over a period of time. If so, this would suggest that any field systems adjacent to the site were aligned east–west; the residential property boundaries to the northeast and east of the site all share east–west alignments.
- 85 Recommendations for further archaeological mitigation work (if required, based on the evidence presented in this report) will be made by SCCAS/CT.

Acknowledgements

NPS Archaeology would like to thank all of the staff at Wellington Construction Ltd for their continued support and consideration during the archaeological works.

The project was funded and commissioned by Wellington Construction Ltd.

Thanks are given to Rachael Abraham of SCCAS/CT for assistance throughout the project.

The fieldwork was undertaken by the author, Gary Collyer and Antonio Pavez and was overseen for NPS by Peter Crawley.

The finds were processed by Rebecca Sillwood, who reported on the animal remains and worked flint. Sue Anderson undertook the analysis and reporting of the pottery, fired clay and ceramic building material. Plant macrofossils were reported on by Dr John Summers of Archaeological Solutions Ltd.

Digitising of the primary site record was undertaken by the author and Michelle Bull. The report and drawings was formatted by David Dobson. The report was edited by Andrew Crowson.

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Appendix 1a: Context Summary

Context	Category	Cut Type	Fill Of	Description	Trench
01	Deposit			Humus dark organic material	1-7
02	Deposit			Subsoil	7
03	Deposit			Natural	7
04	Deposit			Red clay	7
05	Deposit			Greyish brown silt	7
06	Deposit			Pale yellowish brown	7
07	Deposit			Possible floor surface	7
08	Deposit		13	Fired red clay	7
09	Cut			Sondage 1	7
10	Cut			Sondage 2	7
11	Cut			Sondage 3	7
12	Deposit		9	Greyish brown silt	7
13	Cut			Kiln or oven	7
14	Deposit		13	Black silty material	7
15	Cut			Woodland bank	6
16	Deposit		15	Light brown silty sand	6
17	Deposit			Humus dark organic material = 01	6
18	Deposit			Mid-brown silty sand	6
19	Deposit			Chalky clay till	6
20	Deposit			Light brown silty sand	6
21	Deposit			Grey ashy silt	6
22	Deposit			Humus dark organic material = 01 and 17	6
23	Deposit			Gravelly silty sand	6
24	Deposit			Mid-brown silty sand	6
25	Deposit			Chalky clay till	6
26	Deposit			Light/pale brown silty sand	6
27	Deposit			Rammed chalky till	6
28	Deposit			Chalky clay till	6
29	Deposit			Flint nodules - ?wall	6
30	Deposit			Mixed rammed chalky till and mid brown silty sand	6
31	Deposit			Burnt black and red silty sand	6
32	Deposit			Natural and burnt red sand	6

Appendix 1b Feature Summary

Count of Cut Type		
Period	Cut Type	Total
Post-medieval	Bank	1
Undated	Sondage	3
	Wall?	1
Medieval to Post-medieval	Kiln or Oven	1

Appendix 2a: Finds by Context

Context	Material	Qty	Wt	Period	Notes
04	Animal bone	2	11g	Unknown	
04	Ceramic building material	1	39g	Medieval	Roof tile
04	Fired clay	28	4,115g	Unknown	
04	Pottery	3	63g	Medieval	11th-14th century
05	Animal bone	1	55g	Unknown	
05	Fired clay	1	8g	Unknown	
05	Pottery	1	45g	Medieval	12th-14th century
05	Worked flint	1	5g	Prehistoric	
08	Pottery	1	5g	Medieval	12th-14th century
20	Fired clay	1	8g	Unknown	
24	Ceramic building material	1	8g	Medieval	Brick
30	Ceramic building material	1	49g	Medieval	Roof tile
30	Pottery	6	118g	Medieval	11th-14th century
31	Pottery	3	27g	Medieval	11th-14th century

Appendix 2b: Finds Summary

Period	Material	Total
Prehistoric	Worked flint	1
Medieval	Ceramic building material	3
	Pottery	14
Unknown	Animal bone	3
	Fired clay	30

Appendix 3: Pottery Catalogue

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	MNV	Notes	Spot date
04	EMW			1	8	1		11th-13th c.
04	MCW			2	55	1	abundant fs	12th-14th c.
05	MCW			1	45	1	abundant fs	12th-14th c.
08	MCW			1	5	1	fsm	12th-14th c.
30	MCW			2	17	1	fs	12th-14th c.
30	MCW			1	78	1	abundant fs	12th-14th c.
30	HOLL	jar	upright everted	1	16	1		13th-14th c.
30	LMU			1	3	1		11th-14th c.
30	HOLG			1	4	1		L. 12th-14th c.
31	MCW			1	13	1	abundant fs	12th-14th c.
31	EMW			1	9	1		11th-13th c.
31	HOLL			1	5	1		L. 12th-14th c.

Appendix 4: Ceramic Building Material

Context	Fabric	Form	No	Wt/g	Abr	Length	Width	Height	Peg	Mortar	Glaze	Comments	Date
4	ms	RTM	1	39				19	circular			occ Fe, reduced core	med
24	est?	EB?	1	8	+							fsxcp with sparse straw imps	med?
30	msffe	RTM	1	49				16			spots green	reduced core	med

Key: ms – medium sandy; est – estuarine clay; msffe – medium sandy with flint and ferrous; fsxcp – fine sandy poorly mixed with clay pellets

Appendix 5: Fired Clay

Context	Fabric	Type	No	Wt/g	Colour	Surface	Impressions	Abr	Notes
4	fscf	R?	10	213	buff-red	v smooth, flat			10-20mm thick, 1 blackish surface
4	fscf	R?	17	2895	buff-red	smooth, flat	straw, ?fingers		15-45mm thick
4	fscf	R?	1	1007	buff-red	smooth, flat	straw, ?fingers		largest frag, c140x125x45
5	fscf	R?	1	8	buff-red	v smooth, flat			10mm thick, blackish
20	msc	R?	1	8	red	v smooth, flat			9mm thick

Key: fscf – fine sandy with chalk and flint; msc – medium sandy with chalk

Appendix 6: Environmental Evidence

Site code	Sample number	Context	Feature	Description	Spot date	Volume (litres)	Cereals			Non-cereal taxa		Hazelnut shell	Charcoal		Molluscs		Contaminants					Other remains
							Cereal grains	Cereal chaff	Notes	Seeds	Notes		Charcoal >2mm	Notes	Molluscs	Notes	Roots	Molluscs	Modern seeds	Insects	Earthworm	
KSS113	1	4	-	Red clay deposit	-	10	X	-	NFI (1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	-	-	-	
KSS113	2	5	-	Silt deposit	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	X	X	-	-	-	

Appendix 7: 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 8: OASIS Report Summary

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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

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OASIS ID: norfolka1-232340

Project details

Project name	The Nordalls, Kessingland, Suffolk
Short description of the project	NPS Archaeology was commissioned by Wellington Construction Ltd to carry out an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching ahead of planned construction of residential housing at land adjacent to The Nordalls, Kessingland, Suffolk, NR33 7UE (TM 5298 8638). The site encompasses an area of 0.56 hectares. The archaeological evaluation took place from 12-15 September 2016. Seven evaluation trenches each measuring 25m x 1.80m were excavated within the development area, of which two trenches contained archaeological remains. The results revealed an earthwork of a woodbank demonstrating a managed landscape, surface deposits consisting of rammed, re-deposited geological clay, a formation of flint nodules, and an elongated terminus feature which contained areas of in-situ burning that may be remains of a kiln or oven. Sherds of medieval pottery with a spot date of 12th-14th centuries were recovered from the features, suggesting settlement occupation of that date within the vicinity of the site.
Project dates	Start: 12-09-2016 End: 15-09-2016
Previous/future work	No / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	KSS 113 - Related HER No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Monument type	OVEN Medieval
Monument type	EARTHWORK Uncertain
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF

Project location

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

Site location	SUFFOLK WAVENEY KESSINGLAND The Nordalls, Kessingland, Suffolk
Postcode	NR33 7UE
Study area	0.56 Hectares
Site coordinates	TM 5298 8638 52.416185848736 1.720683267082 52 24 58 N 001 43 14 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	NPS Archaeology
Project brief originator	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Project design originator	NPS Archaeology
Project director/manager	John R. Ames
Project supervisor	NPS Archaeology

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council
Digital Contents	"other"
Digital Media available	"Database","Images raster / digital photography","Images vector","Spreadsheets","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council
Paper Contents	"other"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Miscellaneous Material","Plan","Report","Section","Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Land adjacent to The Nordalls, Kessingland, Suffolk, NR33 7UE. Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation
Author(s)/Editor (s)	Ames, J.
Other bibliographic details	2016/1271
Date	2016
Issuer or publisher	NPS
Place of issue or publication	Norwich

Entered by AC (andrew.crowson@nps.co.uk)
Entered on 5 October 2016

Appendix 9: Receipt of HER Search



Finance Division
Constantine House, 5 Constantine Road, Ipswich, Suffolk, IP1 2DH

Invoice

Please Quote:	
INVOICE NUMBER:	9175304

NPS PROPERTY CONSULTANTS LTD
C/O Ben Hobbs
LANCASTER HOUSE
16 CENTRAL AVENUE
ST ANDREWS BUSINESS PARK
NORWICH
NORFOLK
NR7 0HR

Contact: James Rolfe **Page 1**
Tel: 01284741237 **Fax:** 01473 253660
Email: income@suffolk.gov.uk

RE:

VAT Registration Number: 104 1787 91

INVOICE NUMBER	9175304	CUSTOMER NUMBER	152485	INVOICE DATE	08-DEC-15	PLEASE PAY BY	29-DEC-15
Description	Net Amount £	VAT Rate %	VAT Amount £	Total £			
Kessingland: For searching, extracting and supplying data from the County Historic Environment Record on 08/12/2015, as Requested. Purchase Order No. PO01028057	100.00	20.00	20.00	120.00			
Quantity: 1 Price: 100.00							
			NET AMOUNT	100.00			
			VAT	20.00			
			INVOICE TOTAL	120.00			

PAYMENT COUNTERFOIL

Suffolk County Council

Customer Name	Customer No.	Invoice No.	Amount Due
NPS PROPERTY CONSULTANTS LTD	152485	9175304	£ 120.00

WAYS TO PAY ARE SHOWN OVERLEAF



nps archaeology

01-04-16-2-1271

**Land adjacent to The Nordalls,
Kessingland, Suffolk, NR33 7UE**

Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation

Written Scheme of Investigation

Prepared for:

Wellington Construction Ltd

Planning Reference DC/13/2169/FUL

SCC Ref: Rachael Abraham 16 November 2015

December 2015

QUALITY ASSURANCE		
Job Number	01-04-16-2-1271	
Location	Land adjacent to The Nordalls, Kessingland, Suffolk, NR33 7UE	
District	Waveney District Council	
Planning Reference	DC/13/2169/FUL	
Grid Reference	TM 529 863	
Client	Wellington Construction Ltd	
Draft	Peter Crawley	01-12-2015
Review	Andrew Crowson	02-12-2015
<i>Issue 1</i>		

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Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation

Written Scheme of Investigation

INTRODUCTION

- 86 Planning proposals (DC/13/2169/FUL) for construction of 23 dwellings with associated infrastructure on land adjacent to The Nordalls, Kessingland, Suffolk (TM 529 863) require a programme of archaeological evaluation to assess the potential archaeological resource of the site and the likely impacts of development on that resource.
- 87 The site covers an area of c. 0.6ha and consists of a number of small green land parcels containing mature trees and vegetation. It is surrounded on all sides by existing residential developments. This Written Scheme of Investigation assumes that all vegetation will be removed from the site prior to the archaeological work and that safe and straightforward access will be available to all parts of the site.
- 88 The proposed development is situated within an area of archaeological potential as identified by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS) from the County Historic Environment Record. Prehistoric remains have been found close to the site, notably a Middle Bronze Age ditched enclosure or field system, with loom weights, pottery and worked flints recorded by an evaluation and excavation at Kessingland Primary School to the north (KSS 080). To the northeast, a Bronze Age hoard of four bronze socketed axes was discovered (KSS 012). Roman finds are also known nearby, such as a scatter of Roman coins and pottery 350m to the east of The Nordalls (KSS 019).
- 89 The development site is 160m to the southwest) to the parish church of St Edmund, which dates from the 15th century. The church was likely to be at the heart of any medieval settlement in Kessingland. It is thought to have been built by the Franciscan monastic order and had a tall tower which may have acted as a beacon (KSS 022). In fields to the southwest, a scatter of medieval artefacts was found, which included metalwork (KSS 023). Perhaps because the site is situated close to the coast, there are several World War Two monuments relatively close by, such as an emergency coastal defence battery to the east ([KSS 058](#)) and a bombing decoy site to the north (KSS 054).
- 90 Planning permission has been granted to the development with conditions relating to archaeological investigation. SCCAS has issued a *Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation* that sets out minimum standard requirements for the archaeological work. The evaluation will be sufficient to characterise any heritage assets identified and the results of the work will be assessed by SCCAS to determine whether further investigations will be necessary should archaeological remains be found at the site which cannot be preserved by design.
- 91 In order to comply with the requirements of the SCCAS archaeological Brief Wellington Construction Ltd has requested that NPS Archaeology prepares a Written Scheme of Investigation detailing an appropriate programme of archaeological works that will satisfy the SCCAS Fieldwork Requirements.

AIMS

- 92 The Fieldwork Requirements for Archaeological Investigation requested by SCCAS are designed to recover, by linear trenched 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.
- 93 The aims of the archaeological work may therefore be summarised as:
- i. To identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.*
 - ii. To evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.*
 - iii. To establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.*
 - iv. To provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.*

METHOD STATEMENT

Introduction

- 94 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 artefacts and ecofacts 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 SCCAS County Stores or a nominated Suffolk museum.
 - iii. *Report and Archive*. The report will describe the results of the trial trenching with data presented in tabular, graphic and appendix form. Copies of the reports will be submitted in appropriate forms to the client and to SCCAS.
- 95 The procedures and methodology for each of the stages outlined above are described in further detail below.
- 96 A Project Manager will consult with Suffolk HER to obtain an event number for the work. This number will be unique for each project or site and will be clearly marked on all documentation relating to the work.

Trial Trenching

- 97 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. This WSI meets the requirements of the brief issued by SCCAS (Rachael Abraham 16 November 2015). The SCCAS Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation 2012 Version 1.3 has also been consulted to provide a basis for this WSI.
- 98 Seven trial trenches, each measuring 25m x 1.80m, distributed regularly across the site, will be excavated to provide a 5% sample of the archaeological potential of the site (Figure 1). There are no known obstructions at the site, but the final locations of trenches may be determined on the basis of surface or below ground obstructions and Health and Safety considerations identified at the time of the work.
- 99 The trenches will be set out in relation to the Ordnance Survey National Grid by NPS Archaeology and scanned by CAT prior to excavation.
- 100 Excavation will be by mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless bucket in 100mm spits until natural ground or archaeological deposits are identified.

- 101 Initial excavation will be undertaken to the top of any undisturbed archaeological deposits or the surface of the underlying geological deposits, whichever is the highest. If neither is encountered it may be necessary to excavate to a maximum depth of 1.20m below the present ground surface in line with Health and Safety guidance 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 1.20m will be determined by SCCAS and agreed and costed as a contingency.
- 102 If the deposits in the trenches 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 characteristics of the lower deposits.
- 103 Areas of deep excavation will be fenced using Netlon high-visibility fencing and appropriate warning signs will be displayed where these measures are appropriate. It is understood that the development plot will be secured by the client using Heras fencing.
- 104 Spoil from the trenches will not be removed from site. The trenches will not be backfilled until agreement to do so is given by SCCAS. Any 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 safe condition.
- 105 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 artefacts and ecofacts materials will be collected and bagged by unique context number.
- 106 Archaeological deposits, features and layers will be assigned individual context numbers and recorded on standardised forms employing the NPS Archaeology pro forma recording system. The records will include full written, graphic and photographic elements with site and context numbering compatible with Suffolk Historic Environment Record. 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 35mm monochrome film and digital formats will be maintained of all archaeological deposits, layers and features to record their characteristics and relationships. Photographs will be taken to record the progress of the evaluation.
- 107 Human remains will be left *in situ* unless otherwise instructed by SCCAS. If any human remains or burials are discovered that must be removed, an application for a Licence for the Removal of Human Remains will be made in compliance with the Burial Acts 1857 and 1981 and all relevant Ministry of Justice guidelines. Backfilling of features containing human remains will be carried out manually to ensure that the remains are appropriately protected from any damage or disturbance.
- 108 Detailed strategies for levels of sample excavating buried soils, structures, pits, post-holes and ditches will be determined on site. Linear features will be examined by 1m-wide sections, discrete features will be half-sectioned and a minimum of 50% excavated. 100% of structural elements including beam slots will be excavated. Allowance will be made for total recovery where appropriate; percentage sampling will apply in areas where complex stratified deposits are encountered. In general,

the feature/deposit sampling strategy will be employed throughout the evaluation in accordance with *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003).

- 109 Soil samples for palaeoenvironmental materials will be collected if suitable sealed and well-dated deposits are identified. Standard 20 litre bulk soil samples, column or monolith samples and Kubiena tins will be collected from such deposits as appropriate, in consultation with the Historic England Science Advisor for the East of England and/or other consultant environmentalists if appropriate. Buried soils will be sampled by sieving to determine artefact densities. In all instances, sampling procedures will follow guidance issued by English Heritage (Historic England) in *Environmental Archaeology* 2nd edition (2011). Full written, graphic and photographic sample records will be made using NPS Archaeology's pro forma recording system.

Post-Fieldwork Processes

- 110 The drawn and written stratigraphic/structural record will be cross-referenced and analysed to provide a synthesis of the results of the work.
- 111 The cleaning and cataloguing of any artefacts 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 SCCAS County Stores or nominated Suffolk museum.
- 112 Post-fieldwork analyses will start upon completion of the finds processing and will involve the identification and description of the artefacts materials recovered by the relevant specialists. In general, the following strategies will be employed in the analysis of the artefactual materials recovered:
- i Pottery.* Analysed to determine date and tabulated by context unit.
 - ii Worked flint.* Sorted and tabulated by context unit.
 - iii 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 UKIC *Conservation Guidelines* 3 (1984).
 - iv 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.
 - v Environmental Samples.* Processed and assessed for content and significance.
 - vi* Other categories of artefact will be analysed in a similar fashion.
- 113 All finds work will follow the procedures set out in *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014). Finds data will be entered on a spreadsheet to aid analysis and report preparation.
- 114 All archaeological materials, excepting those covered by the Treasure Act 1996, will remain the property of the landowners. NPS Archaeology will seek to reach formal agreement with the landowners for donation of materials to SCCAS County Stores.

Report and Archive

- 115 An evaluation report will be prepared that presents the stratigraphic, structural, artefact and environmental evidence and analyses, and a synthesis of the results of the trial trenching. The synthesis will be undertaken in reference to relevant research agendas identified by Medlycott (2011) and what is already known about the archaeology of the immediate area following recent evaluation and excavation in the school to the north of the proposed site.
- 116 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. Unless otherwise agreed in writing, NPS Archaeology will retain copyright in and ownership of all documentation and other materials prepared by NPS Archaeology. NPS Archaeology may publish or jointly publish any description or illustration of the works with the prior consent of the client.
- 117 A draft copy of the report will be presented in digital format to the client and to SCCAS for approval within eight weeks of the completion of the evaluation. An advance (interim) report for the purpose of expediting planning applications may be supplied upon request by the client and by agreement with SCCAS. Multiple copies of the approved report will be produced as appropriate and presented to the client and SCCAS in the required formats and number. One copy of the report may be sent to the Historic England Science Advisor for the East of England, if considered appropriate.
- 118 An online OASIS record will be initiated immediately prior to the start of fieldwork and completed when the final report is submitted to SCCAS. This will include a pdf version of the final report.
- 119 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 SCCAS County Stores or nominated Suffolk museum's requirements for archive preparation, storage and conservation.
- 120 The archive will be fully indexed and cross-referenced. It will also be integrated with the SCCAS County Stores or nominated Suffolk museum's Project accession number and the Suffolk Historic Environment Record numbering system. Deposition of the archive and finds (by prior agreement with the landowner) will take place after completion of the final report and confirmed in writing to SCCAS County Stores or nominated Suffolk museum. A full listing of archive contents and finds boxes will accompany the deposition of the archive and finds.
- 121 If SCCAS County Stores or the nominated Suffolk museum are not making new archive accessions and there is no confirmation of when new archives will be accepted, NPS Archaeology reserves the right to make alternative arrangements. From 1 January 2016, NPS Archaeology may charge for storage of prepared archaeological archives.

TIMETABLE AND RESOURCES

- 122** The different stages of archaeological work have different time and staff requirements. 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.
- 123** The proposed earliest start date for the archaeological work is two working weeks upon notification from the client.
- 124** It is estimated that the fieldwork will take up to two weeks with a team of three archaeologists, dependent on archaeological remains present.

PROJECT STAFF

- 125 The NPS 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. A Project Manager will assume overall responsibility for the delivery of the project. The practical aspects of the project will be co-ordinated by a Senior Project Officer who will be dedicated to the project throughout its duration. The fieldwork will be conducted by a Project Officer who will have substantial experience in trench evaluation and post-excavation analysis.
- 126 Other members of staff involved in the project will be Experienced Excavators and a Finds Officer. 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.
- 127 NPS Archaeology staff associated with the project will be:

Project Management	
Archaeology Manager	Jayne Bown
Project Manager	Andrew Crowson
Project Staff	
Senior Project Officer	Peter Crawley
Project Officer	John Ames
Finds Officer	Rebecca Sillwood
Experienced Excavators	<i>To be nominated</i>

- 128 NPS Archaeology reserves the right to change its nominated personnel at any time should project programmes change.
- 129 The analysis of artefacts and ecofacts will be undertaken by NPS Archaeology staff or nominated external specialists. Nominated NPS Archaeology and external specialists and their areas of expertise are:

Research Field	Staff
Metal-detectorist, numismatic items	Andrew Barnett
Worked flint	Sarah Bates
Palaeoenvironmental remains, worked stone	Frances Green
Faunal remains, shell	Julie Curl
Post-Roman ceramics, brick and tile	Sue Anderson
Materials conservation	Debbie Harris
Metalwork, glass	Rebecca Sillwood
Plant and animal macrofossils	Val Fryer
Prehistoric and Roman ceramics	Andrew Peachey

CONDITIONS

- 130** 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.
- 131** NPS Archaeology expect information on any services crossing the site to be provided by the client.
- 132** A 7.4 hour working day is normally operated by NPS Archaeology, although their agents may work outside these hours.
- 133** NPS Archaeology expect the client to arrange suitable access to the site for its staff, plant and welfare facilities on the agreed start date.
- 134** NPS Archaeology 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 8.00m or canopy width (whichever is the greater) of any trees within or bordering the site.
- 135** 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 are detailed in para. 37.
- 136** Whether or not CDM regulations apply to this work, NPS Archaeology 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.
- 137** 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.
- 138** 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.

QUALITY STANDARDS

- 139 All staff employed or sub-contracted by NPS Archaeology will be employed in line with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Code of Practice.
- 140 The guidelines set out in the document Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (Gurney 2003) that remain current will be adhered to. Provision will be made for monitoring the work by SCCAS in accordance with the procedures outlined in the document *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE) (English Heritage [now Historic England] 2006). Monitoring opportunities for each phase of the project are suggested as follows:
- i* during trial trenching
 - ii* during post-fieldwork analysis
 - iii* upon completion of the archive
 - iv* upon receipt of the evaluation report
- 141 A further monitoring opportunity will be provided at the end of the project upon deposition of the integrated archive and finds with SCCAS County Stores or nominated Suffolk museum.
- 142 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.

HEALTH AND SAFETY

- 143 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).
- 144 A site-specific 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.
- 145 NPS Archaeology will provide copies of NPS Property Consultants Limited's Health and Safety policy on request.

INSURANCE

NPS Archaeology's Insurance Cover is:

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

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

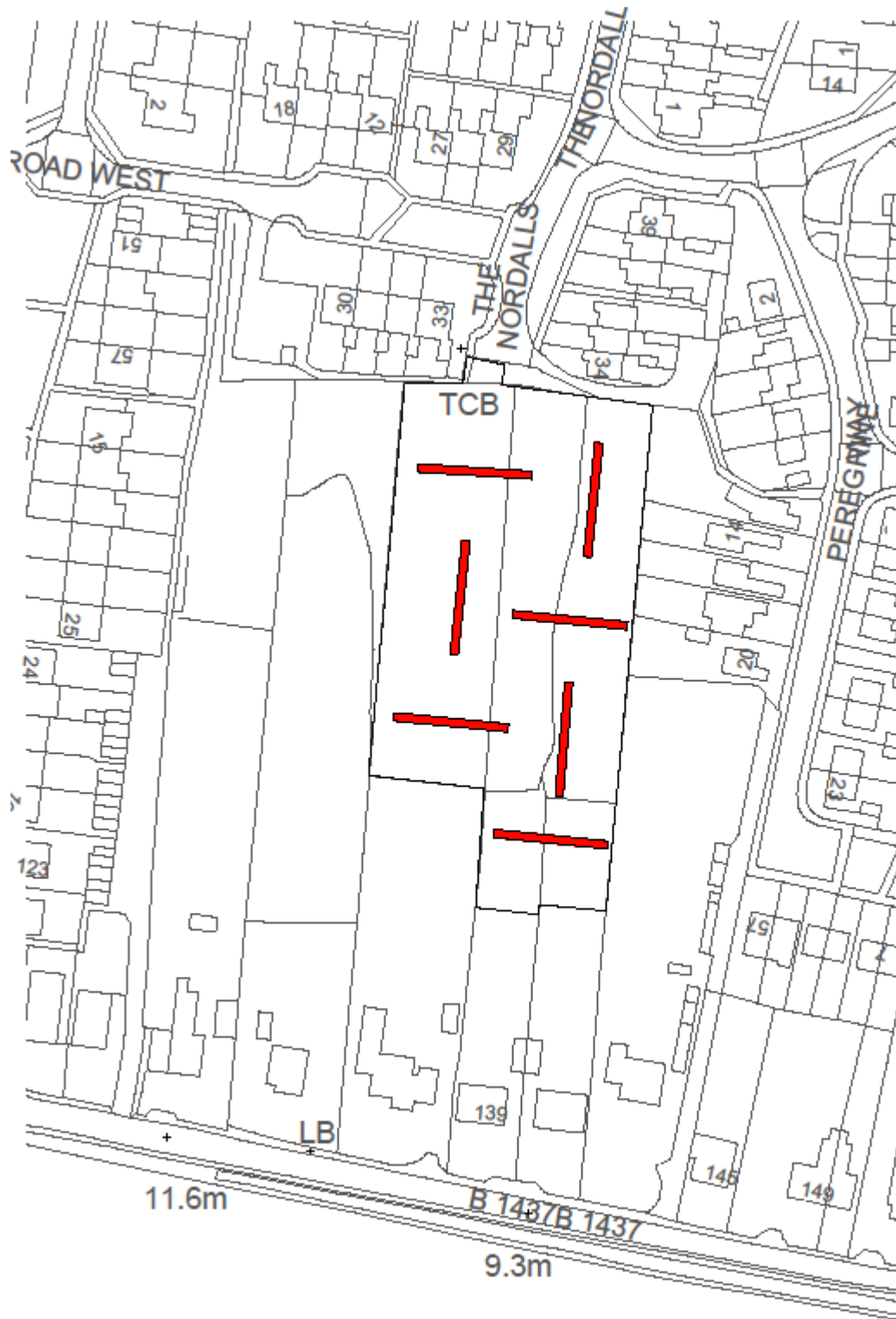


Fig. 1: Proposed Trench Locations