

2016/1292

**Church View, Fleggburgh,
Norfolk, NR29 3DJ**

Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trenching



**Prepared for:
Mrs E. Willgress**

Planning Ref: Pre-application

HER: ENF140268

May 2016

nps archaeology

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Contents

<i>Summary</i>	1
Introduction.....	2
Project Background.....	2
Geology and Topography	3
Geology	3
Topography.....	3
Archaeological and Historical Background	4
Sources.....	4
NHER data.....	4
Previous archaeological investigations	4
Cartographic evidence	5
Methodology.....	7
General	7
Objectives	7
Methods.....	7
Archive.....	8
Results	10
Archaeological Finds	20
Discussion	22
<i>Acknowledgements</i>	23
<i>Bibliography and Sources</i>	24
Appendix 1a: Context Summary	25
Appendix 1b: Feature Summary	26
Appendix 2a: Finds by Context	26
Appendix 2b: Finds Summary	26
Appendix 3: Historical Periods	27
Appendix 4: OASIS Report Summary	28
Appendix 5: Archaeological Specification	32

Figures

- Figure 1 Site location and HER data
Figure 2 Location of trenches
Figure 3 Trench 3, plan and sections
Figure 4 Trench 6, plan and section

Plates

- Cover Extract from Tithe Map, 1838
Plate 1 Trench 3, pit **03**, facing south
Plate 2 Trench 3, ditch **06**, facing northwest
Plate 3 Trench 3, pit **08**, facing north
Plate 4 Trench 3, ditch **12**, facing southwest
Plate 5 Trench 6, ditch **10**, facing southeast

Tables

- Table 1 Site archive quantification
Table 2 Quantification of the faunal assemblage

Client:	Mrs E. Willgress
Location:	Church View, Fleggburgh, Norfolk
District:	Great Yarmouth Borough Council
Planning Reference:	Pre-application
Grid Reference:	TG 4445 1414
HER No.:	ENF140268
OASIS ID:	norfolka1-245062
Dates of Fieldwork:	14-16 March 2016

Summary

NPS Archaeology was commissioned by Mrs E. Willgress to carry out an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching in advance of a proposal to construct five new dwellings at Church View, Fleggburgh (TG4445 1414). Six 30m x 1.80m trenches were excavated to provide a 5% sample of the total development area (6,568m²).

Two ditches and two pits were identified cut into the natural geology and sealed by a thick layer of subsoil. The thick layer of subsoil present over the whole site was perhaps the result of intensive arable use of the area and associated manure spreading. The archaeological features appeared in a good state of preservation and were sealed by overburden soils in excess of 0.70m deep.

One ditch appeared in two separate trenches, aligned south-east to north-west and contained two sherds of Iron Age pottery. The ditch did not align to existing field boundaries and possibly represented part of an earlier field system. The second ditch shared the same alignment as the modern field system and so was probably comparatively late in date. The two pits were not dated, but one contained a bovine skeleton, which was probably of relatively recent date.

INTRODUCTION

Project Background

- 1 NPS Archaeology was commissioned by Mrs E. Willgress to conduct an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching to inform the submission of a planning application for a proposal to construct five new dwellings on a plot measuring 6,568m² at Church View, Fleggburgh (TG4445 1411). The evaluation consisted of the excavation of six 30m x 1.80m trenches, to provide an approximate 5% sample of the development area.
- 2 The work was undertaken in accordance with a generic Brief issued by Norfolk County Council Historic Environment Service (NCCHEs 2012) and a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by NPS Archaeology (2016). 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).
- 3 The results of the evaluation will enable decisions to be made by the Local Planning Authority about the future treatment of any archaeological remains found.
- 4 The recipients of this report will be Mrs E. Willgress, Norfolk County Council Historic Environment Service and Great Yarmouth Borough Council.

GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

Geology

- 5 The underlying geology in the area of the site consists of Quaternary sands of the Happisburgh Glacigenic Formation above Quaternary and Neogene sands and gravels of the Crag Group (British Geological Survey 2016). When the excavation took place, the natural geology was found to be mainly pale brown clayey silt with patches of soft sand.
- 6 The overlying topsoil **01** was of dark greyish brown clayey silt with rare flint gravel, c. 0.30m deep. A thick layer of mid-reddish brown clayey silt subsoil **02**, which measured c. 0.40m deep, was present beneath the topsoil.

Topography

- 7 The proposed development area lies on a relatively flat plot of land in the centre of the modern village, 100m north of the parish church, at a height of c. 6.00m OD.
- 8 The area is currently rough pasture and is surrounded on the north, east and southwest sides by housing, by allotments on the west side and by a small pasture field to the south-east.
- 9 The village lies 5.50km north-east of Acle and 10km north-west of Great Yarmouth.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Sources

- 10 The primary source for archaeological evidence in the county of Norfolk is the Norfolk County Council 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 Norfolk County Council Historic Environment Service for a 500m radius centred on TG 44455 14149. The search produced 13 individual records, including monuments, spot finds and buildings, containing evidence of historical activity spanning the prehistoric–post-medieval periods.
- 11 Online map sources (Norfolk County Council 2016) were also consulted, specifically the 1838 Tithe map and 1946 and 1988 aerial photographs.
- 12 The NHER data that are most relevant to the current work are referenced and 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 Historic Environment Service.
- 13 A reference table listing dates for historical periods described in this report is provided in Appendix 3.

NHER data

Figure 1

- 14 Most of the records in the NHER reference extant and demolished buildings in the village. The only medieval building is the parish church, St Margaret's, which was constructed in the 12th century, with a 14th-century tower and was largely restored in the 1870s (NHER 8618).
- 15 The earliest post-medieval building is The Shrubbery, a mid-18th-century house (NHER 42875). Otherwise, the post-medieval buildings are mostly 19th-century or later and include a Wesleyan Chapel (NHER 14222), the Fleggburgh Church of England School (NHER 55563) and the 20th-century milestone marking the distances on the Norwich to Great Yarmouth turnpike (NHER 56578).
- 16 Demolished post-medieval buildings include a tower mill (NHER 14225), a windmill (NHER 8619) and the 19th-century Burgh House, of which elements of the associated formal gardens still survive (NHER 60070).
- 17 Metal-detecting and other isolated finds are relatively rare, but include a medieval spindle whorl and coins found in a garden (NHER 18520), Roman and medieval coins (NHER 41888) and medieval and post-medieval coins and an inscribed gold finger ring (NHER 58472).

Previous archaeological investigations

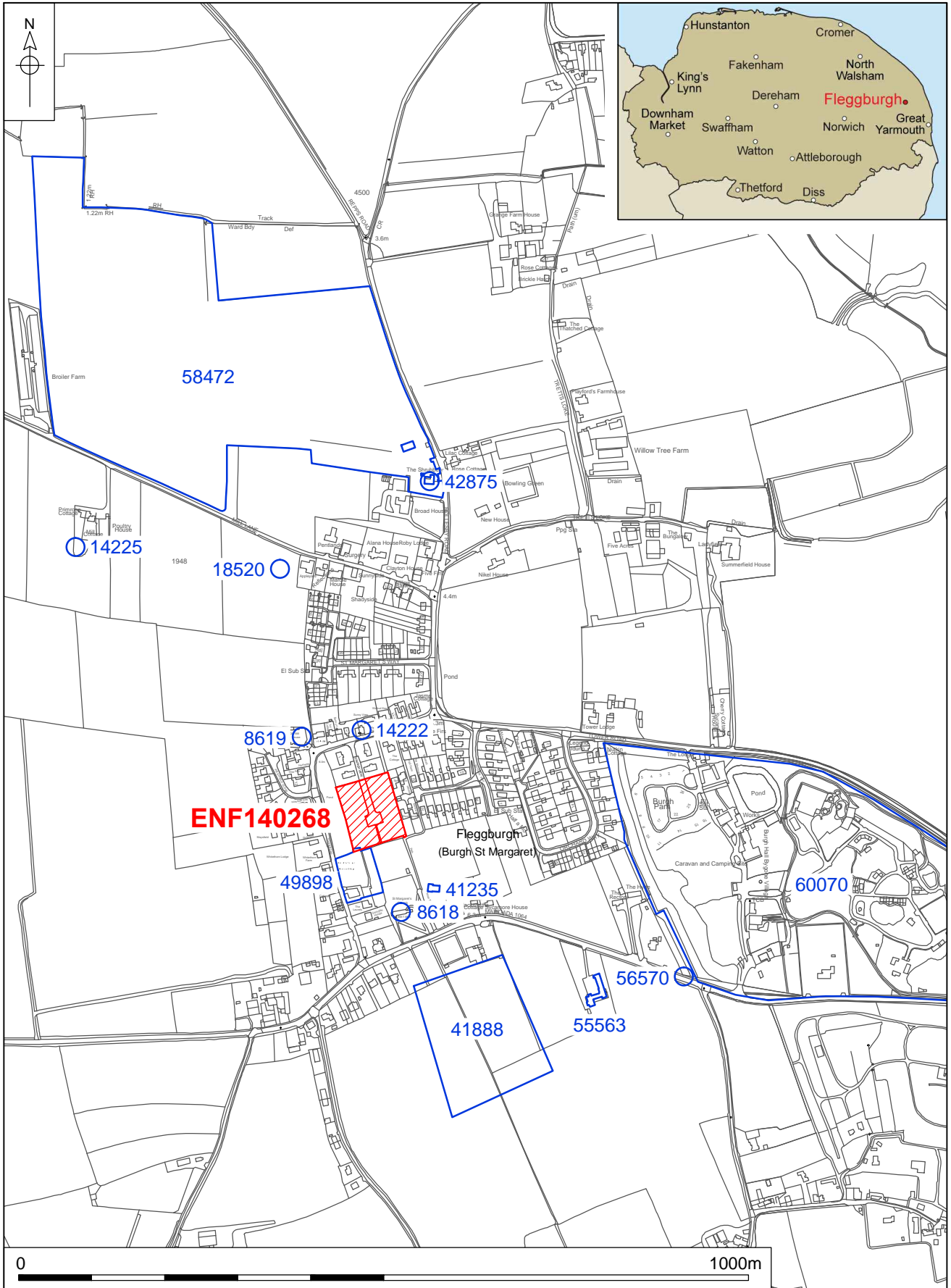
- 18 A previous archaeological evaluation on land immediately to the south-west of the proposed development area revealed a large number of mainly post-medieval features, including quarry pits and building foundations, as well as a possibly medieval quarry pit, a possible Late Saxon pit and a prehistoric pit and ditch (NHER 49898, Boyle 2007). Subsequent archaeological excavation of the site prior to the

construction of Claxton's Gardens housing estate (NHER 49898, Boyle 2008) revealed a small amount of prehistoric, Late Saxon and medieval activity in the form of a possible prehistoric ditch and later extraction pits. The majority of features were post-medieval and consisted of quarry pits, boundary ditches and buildings. Most features were on the same alignment as the modern roads and field boundaries.

- 19 A watching brief was undertaken in 2005 during the construction of houses on land adjacent to Durham House, Main Road, Fleggburgh but the results proved to be negative (NHER 41235, Penn 2005).

Cartographic evidence

- 20 The 1838 Tithe map, the first edition Ordnance Survey map and aerial photographs from 1946 and 1988 were consulted online at the *Historic Map Explorer* website (Norfolk County Council 2016). These showed Fleggburgh as a village with a dispersed plan, which appeared not to grow significantly until the mid to late 20th century. The development site remained as a blank field until the late 20th-21st century. The surrounding field boundaries are suggestive of medieval open fields subject to piecemeal enclosure.



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Figure 1. Site location with HER data. Scale 1:7500

METHODOLOGY

General

- 21 The methodology for the evaluation followed the agreed Written Scheme of Investigation (NPSA 2016), which is presented in full in Appendix 5.
- 22 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

- 23 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.
- 24 The evaluation aimed to provide appropriate and adequate data to permit an informed decision to be made regarding the requirement for, and scope of, any future archaeological mitigation work related to a successful planning application and to make the results of the work accessible.

Methods

- 25 Six trenches, each measuring 30.00m x 1.80m, were excavated to provide a 5% sample of the total area of 6,560m². The trenches were set out and located within the Ordnance Survey National Grid by NPS Land Survey using a Leica GS14 GPS in accordance with the agreed plan (NPSA 2016).
- 26 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.
- 27 Machine excavation was carried out by an eight ton 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.
- 28 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.
- 29 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. All retained finds were identified by context number to a specific deposit and were processed and recorded in line with relevant guidelines for archaeological finds (CIfA 2014b).
- 30 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.
- 31 The temporary benchmark used during the course of this work was established on the site by NPS Land Survey using a Leica GS14 GPS.

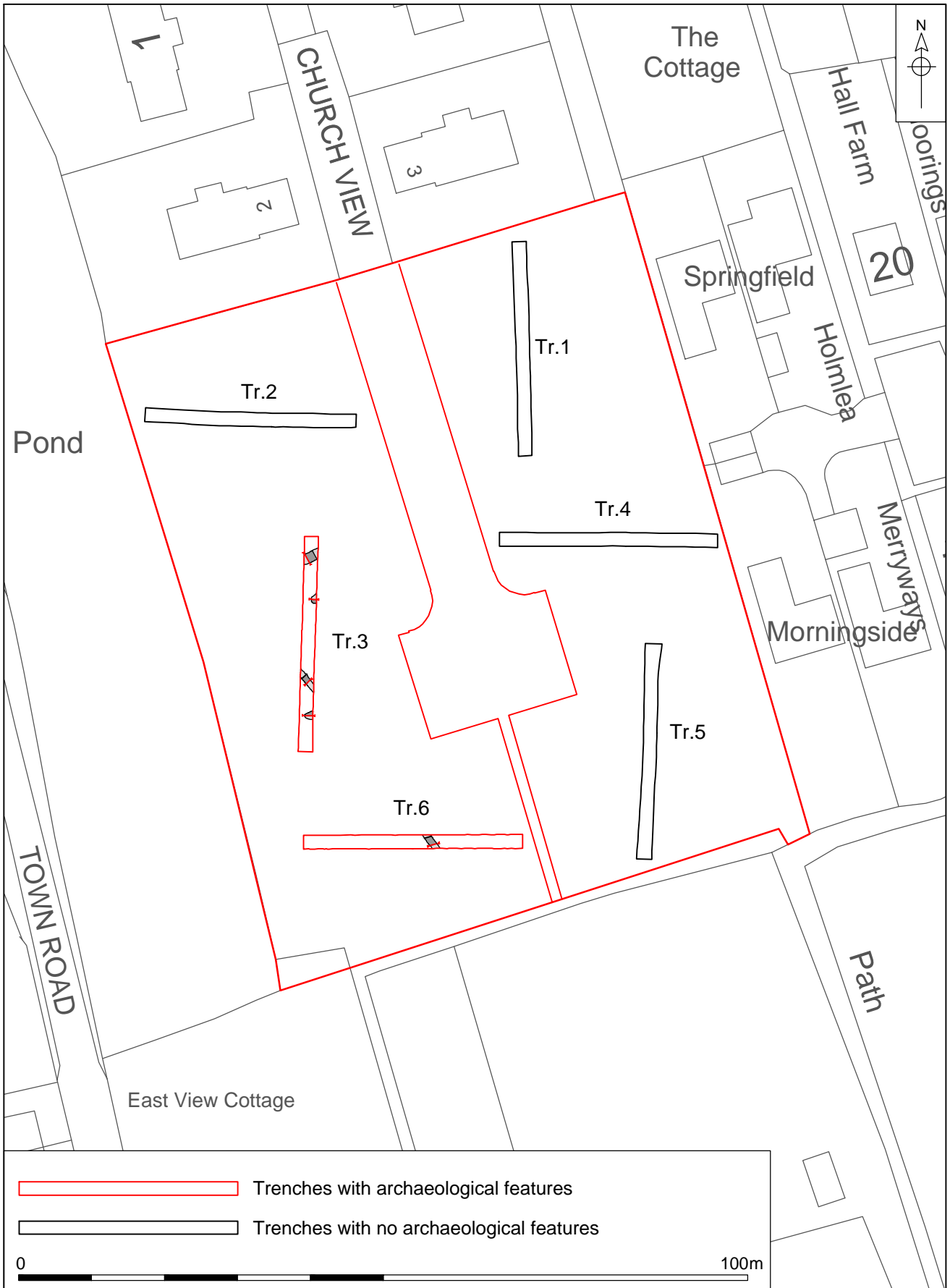
- 32 Site conditions were good and the work took place in fine but cold weather.
- 33 All site work was undertaken with respect to Health and Safety provision. Hard hats, high-visibility vests and steel toe-capped boots were worn by all staff at all times that the machine was working.

Archive

- 34 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 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 Norfolk Museums Service.
- 35 Subject to written consent and donation by the landowner, all archaeological finds recovered by the current work 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 norfolka1-245062 (Appendix 4), and this report will be uploaded to the OASIS database.
- 37 The contents of the site archive is summarised in Table 1.

Item	No.
Contexts	13
Files/paper record sheets	1/19
Plan and section sheets	4
Photographs	28 black and white exposures, 37 digital exposures
Finds	2.471kg


Table 1. Site archive quantification





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Figure 2. Location of trenches. Scale 1:750

RESULTS

Trench 1				
		Figure 2		
		Location		
		Orientation	North–south	
		North end	644462.907, 314195.377	
		South end	644462.92, 314165.434	
		Dimensions		
		Length	29.5m	
		Width	1.80m	
		Depth	0.75m	
		Levels		
North top	6.198m OD			
South top	6.245m OD			
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	
01	Deposit	Topsoil. Dark greyish brown clayey silt with rare flint gravel	0.25m	
02	Deposit	Subsoil. Mid-reddish brown clayey silt with rare flint gravel	0.50m	
Discussion				
No significant archaeological features or artefacts were identified. The thick subsoil layer 02 is probably a result of manure spreading on arable land over an extended period.				

Trench 2				
		Figure 2		
		Location		
		Orientation	East–west	
		East end	644441.437, 314171.528	
		West end	644411.547, 314171.622	
		Dimensions		
		Length	29m	
		Width	1.80m	
		Depth	0.75m	
		Levels		
East top	6.082m OD			
West top	5.994m OD			
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	
01	Deposit	Topsoil. Dark greyish brown clayey silt with rare flint gravel	0.30m	
02	Deposit	Subsoil. Mid-reddish brown clayey silt with rare flint gravel	0.45m	
Discussion				
No significant archaeological features or artefacts present. The thick subsoil layer 02 is probably a result of manure spreading of arable land over an extended period.				

Trench 3				
		Figures 2, 3; plates 1-4		
		Location		
		Orientation	North–south	
		North end	644433.646, 314155.238	
		South end	644433.627, 314125.236	
		Dimensions		
		Length	29.50m	
		Width	1.80m	
		Depth	0.90m	
		Levels		
North top	6.074m OD			
South top	6.394m OD			
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	
01	Deposit	Topsoil. Dark greyish brown clayey silt with rare flint gravel	0.30m	
02	Deposit	Subsoil. Mid-reddish brown clayey silt with rare flint gravel	0.60m	
03	Cut	Pit. Partially truncated by edge of excavation. Probably oval, flat base, vertical sides	0.65m	
04	Deposit	Fill of 03 . Pale brown clayey silt with articulated bovine skeleton	0.35m	
05	Deposit	Backfill of 03 . Mixed yellow and mid-brown clayey silt	0.3m	
06	Cut	Ditch. South-east to north-west aligned, flat base with steeper southern side	0.31m	
07	Deposit	Fill of 06 . Mid-brown clayey silt with rare flint gravel	0.31m	
08	Cut	Pit. Partially truncated by edge of trench. Probably oval with a flat base and steep sides	0.27m	
09	Deposit	Fill of 08 . Pale to mid-brown clayey silt with rare flint gravel	0.27m	
12	Cut	Ditch. South-west to north-east aligned with a flat base and a steeper north edge	0.48m	
13	Deposit	Fill of 12 . Pale to mid-brown clayey silt with rare flint gravel	0.48m	
Discussion				
<p>Ditch 06 is possibly the same feature as ditch 10 in Trench 6. Its alignment, which is different to the modern alignment of fields and roads, suggests that it may be early in date. It is sealed by subsoil 02.</p> <p>Ditch 12 appears to share its alignment with the modern alignment of field boundaries, so may be medieval or later in date. It was sealed by subsoil 02. Its fill contained one prehistoric worked flint.</p>				

Trench 3

Ditch **12** is potentially an element of a field boundary also defined by ditch **06**, but its alignment is not perpendicular to ditch **06** and the association of the two is speculative.

Pit **03** contained an articulated bovine skeleton at its base. The upper fill was backfilled material containing lumps of geological soils and subsoil. It was sealed by subsoil **02**. The bovine skeletal remains were thought to comprise a whole skeleton (the lower legs were not recovered because only half of the visible feature was excavated) of a young female animal, possibly a short-horn breed.

Pit **08** contained no cultural material. It was sealed by subsoil **02**.

The thick subsoil layer **02** is probably a result of manure spreading of arable land over an extended period.

The spoil from Trench 3 produced two post-medieval metal finds: a lead musket ball and a drawer handle.



Plate 1. Trench 3, pit **03**, facing south



Plate 2. Trench 3, ditch **06**, facing northwest

Trench 3



Plate 3. Trench 3, pit 08, facing north



Plate 4. Trench 3, ditch 12, facing southwest

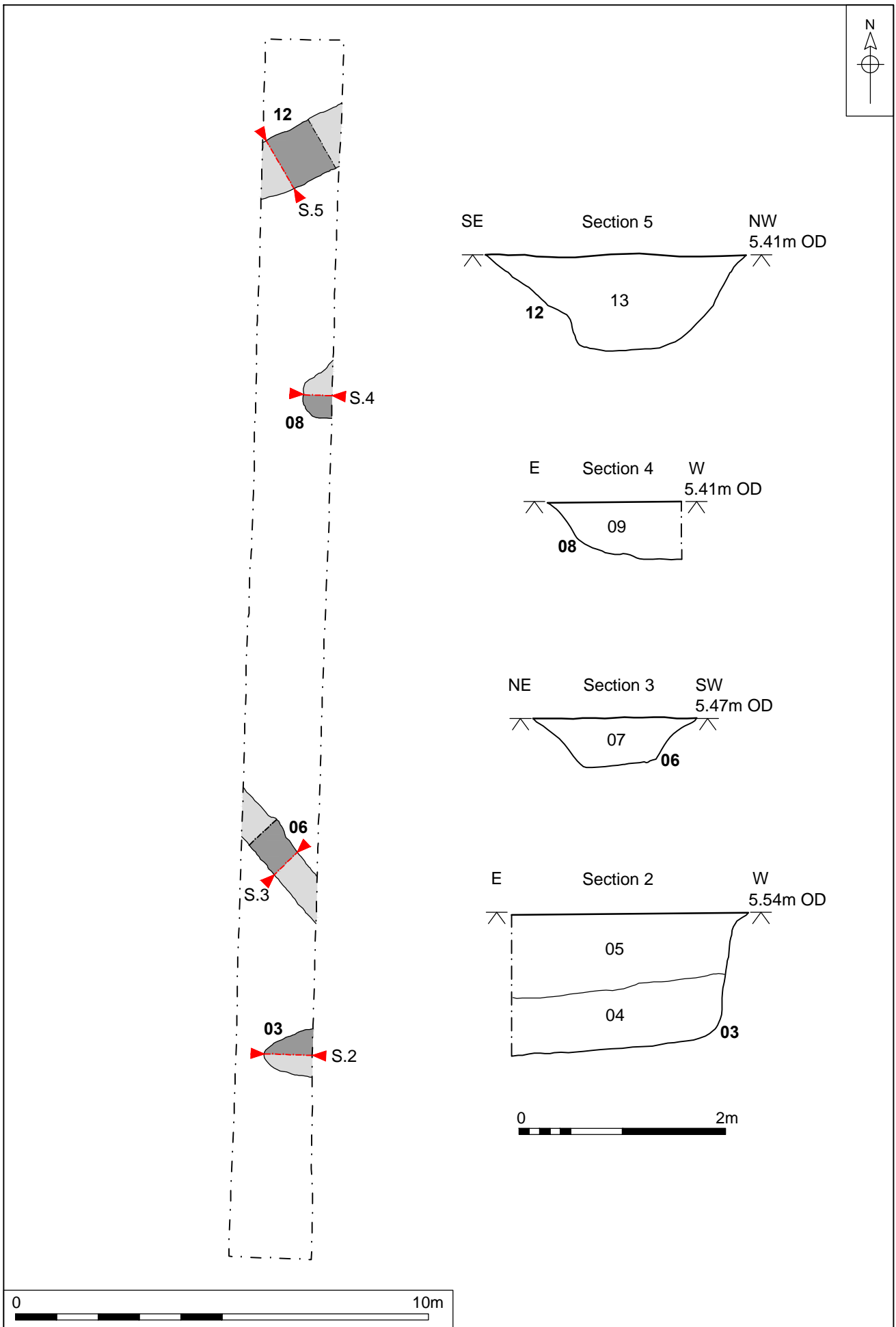




Figure 3. Trench 3, plan and sections. Scale 1:125 and 1:50

Trench 4				
		Figure 2		
		Location		
		Orientation	East-west	
		East end	644490.051, 314154.378	
		West end	644460.063, 314154.377	
		Dimensions		
		Length	30m	
		Width	1.80m	
		Depth	0.70m	
		Levels		
East top	6.542m OD			
West top	6.343m OD			
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	
01	Deposit	Topsoil. Dark greyish brown clayey silt with rare flint gravel	0.30m	
02	Deposit	Subsoil. Mid-reddish brown clayey silt with rare flint gravel	0.40m	
Discussion				
No significant archaeological features or artefacts were identified in Trench 4. The thick subsoil layer 02 is probably a result of manure spreading of arable land over an extended period.				

Trench 5				
		Figure 2		
		Location		
		Orientation	North–south	
		Northeast end	644480.241, 314140.47	
		Southwest end	644480.243, 314110.481	
		Dimensions		
		Length	29.6m	
		Width	1.80m	
		Depth	0.85m	
		Levels		
North top	6.794m OD			
South top	7.513m OD			
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	
01	Deposit	Topsoil. Dark greyish brown clayey silt with rare flint gravel	0.30m	
02	Deposit	Subsoil. Mid-reddish brown clayey silt with rare flint gravel	0.55m	
Discussion				
No significant archaeological features or artefacts were present. The thick subsoil layer 02 is probably a result of intensive manure spreading of arable land over an extended period.				

Trench 6**Figures 2, 4; plate 5****Location**

Orientation East–west

East end 644463.349, 314112.977

West end 644433.323, 314112.974

Dimensions

Length 30m

Width 1.85m

Depth 0.90m

Levels

East top 7.151m OD

West top 6.592m OD

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness
01	Deposit	Topsoil. Dark greyish brown clayey silt with rare flint gravel	0.40m
02	Deposit	Subsoil. Mid-reddish brown clayey silt with rare flint gravel	0.40m
10	Cut	Ditch. Aligned south-east to north-west. Concave base and moderately sloping sides	0.40m
11	Deposit	Fill of 10 . Pale brown silty sand with rare flint gravel	0.40m

Discussion

Ditch **10** is possibly the same feature as ditch **06** in Trench 3. Its alignment, which is different to the modern alignment of fields and roads, suggests that it may be early in date. It is sealed by subsoil **02**. Its fill produced two small sherds of probable Iron Age pottery.

The thick subsoil layer **02** is probably a result of intensive manure spreading of arable land over an extended period.

Plate 5. Ditch **10**, facing southeast

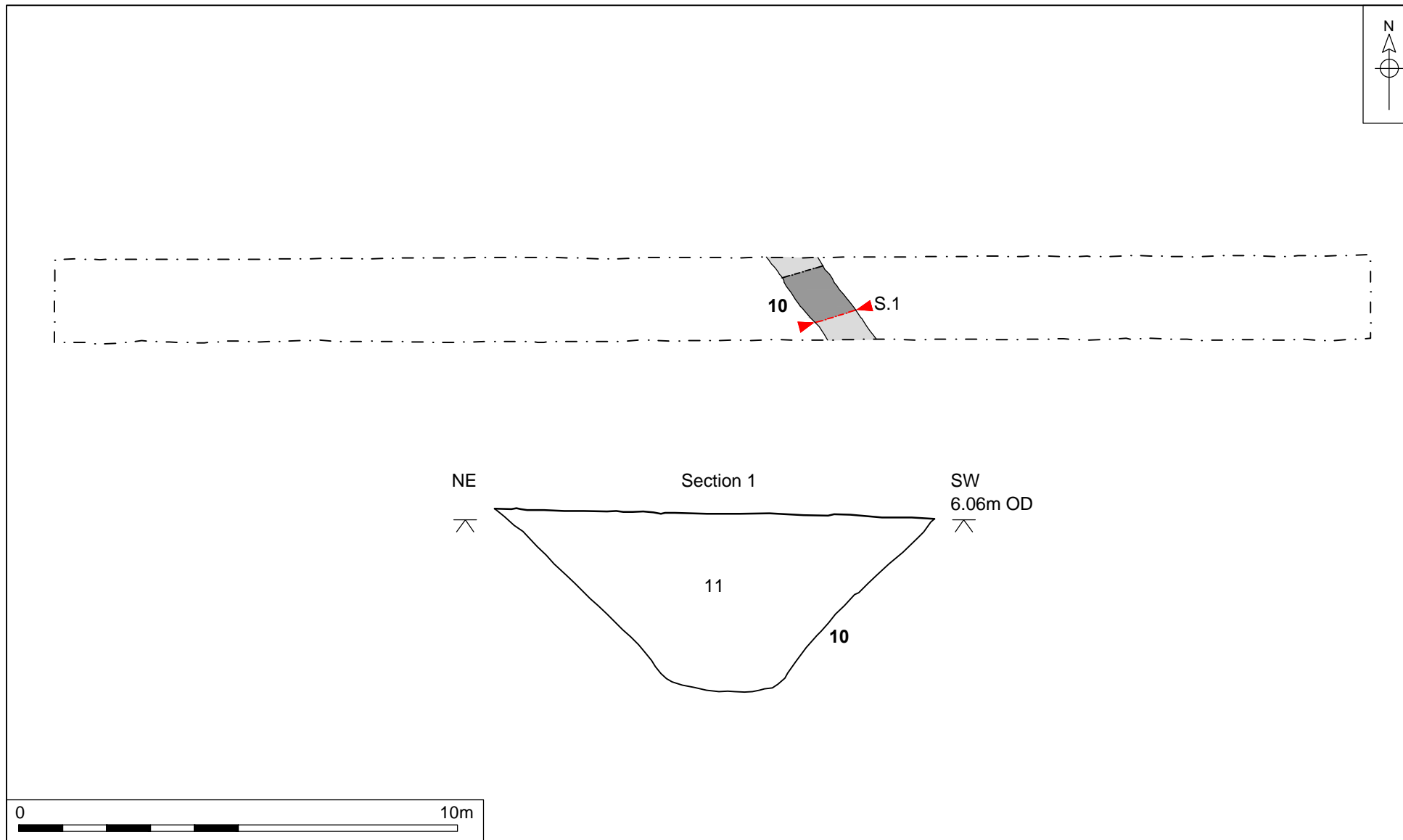


Figure 4. Trench 6, plan and section. Scale 1:125 and 1:25

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FINDS

- 38 The finds 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.
- 39 A discussion of each material type is given below. Appendix 2a comprises a list of all archaeological materials found by the excavations in context number order.

Pottery

- 40 Two body sherds of Iron Age pottery (7g) were recovered from ditch fill **11**. The pieces are thin walled, and of dark brown fabric with burnt flint inclusions.

Flint

- 41 A single tertiary worked flint flake (1g) was recovered from ditch fill **13**. The flint is dark grey with no remaining cortex.

Metal Finds

- 42 Two unstratified metal finds were recovered from the spoil of Trench 3 (**14**).
- 43 One is a lead musket ball (13g), with a diameter of 13.5mm.
- 44 The second is a modern copper-alloy drawer handle (3g). This piece has a hollow flattened spherical head and a circular sectioned shaft with a screw thread.

Animal Bone

- 45 A total of 2,437g of bone, consisting of sixty-eight pieces, was recovered from pit fill **04**, which is undated. Quantification of the assemblage is presented in Table 2.

Context	Species	Context Qty	Context Wt	Species NISP	MNI
04	Cattle	68	2,437g	68	1

Table 2. Quantification of the faunal assemblage

- 46 The remains are in good condition. Some erosion has occurred on the bones, largely as a result of invertebrate (for example, insects, woodlice, snails), which has left areas of damage on the bone surfaces. Acidic soil conditions may have caused some erosion.
- 47 All of the bones in this assemblage belong to cattle, with all of the bones from a single individual.
- 48 Elements consist of parts of the skull, left and right mandibles, isolated teeth, pelvic bones, sacrum, scapula, humerus, ulna, two tail vertebrae, some thoracic and lumbar vertebrae and several ribs fragments.
- 49 The humerus is quite short and light, indicating a small, probably female animal. The skull has the bases of horncores remaining, the size and shape of these suggest a short-horn breed, such as the Celtic Short-Horn.
- 50 The animal is a sub-adult to young adult animal. The bone fusion stages and tooth eruption and wear suggest an age of approximately 1.5 to 2.5 years.

- 51 Both the left and right mandible show a congenital tooth absence with missing second premolars.
- 52 There are high levels of calculus on all teeth. For such a high level of calculus in a relatively young animal it might suggest the animal had fed largely on a dried diet and silage.
- 53 No butchering was observed on any of the bones recovered which would suggest the animal was not butchered for meat use. However, the elements recovered did not include lower leg (metapodials) or foot bones (phalanges), which would normally show fine cut marks from skinning, so it may be possible that the animal was skinned, but the meat not consumed, perhaps due to infection.

Discussion

- 54 The remains in this assemblage appear to represent a complete burial of a young adult cow. The lack of butchering on the main meat-bearing bones show this animal has not been prepared or used for meat. The lack of lower leg bones alone might suggest the animal was skinned and the lower legs stayed with the skin. It is possible that this animal may have suffered an infection or injury that resulted in an early natural death or required the animal to be culled and rejected for meat use.
- 55 While burials of farm stock are relatively common, comparison with other animals is difficult without dating. If of modern date, then this animal might represent the keeping of rare breeds as a hobby, rather than for food use.
- 56 If there are further excavations at this site and further remains of this animal are recovered, then this assemblage should be included in any analysis and metrical data and full recording of the teeth may be worthwhile, depending on the date of the animal. Otherwise, no further work is required.

DISCUSSION

- 57 The archaeological evaluation by trial trenching undertaken by NPS Archaeology at Church View, Fleggburgh recorded a small number of archaeological features. Two ditches and two pits were excavated. One ditch **06/10** aligned south-east to north-west contained two sherds of Iron Age pottery and was perhaps the earliest feature. Its alignment was interesting as it was at odds with the surrounding field boundaries and roads and possibly represented part of a field system pre-dating the modern arrangement.
- 58 The second ditch **12** shared the same alignment as the modern field system and so was probably relatively late in date. The two pits were not dated from finds evidence, so little can be said about them, but one containing a bovine skeleton was probably relatively modern.
- 59 The thick layer of subsoil **02** present over the whole site was probably the result of arable use of the area and associated manure spreading. The earliest map of the parish consulted, the c. 1838 Tithe map, shows topography characteristic of a medieval open field-type of field system and thereby suggestive of intensive arable use. The subsoil sealed all the archaeological features and must have superseded the previous field system, of which ditch **06/10** was part.
- 60 Previous excavations immediately to the south-west of the present development site also recorded a ditch on a similar alignment to ditch **06/10**. It is considered likely that the ditch in the 2008 excavation and ditch **06/10** were part of the same early field system, which could have been actively in use for a long period before ultimately it was superseded by the medieval open field system.
- 61 The archaeological features identified appeared in good state of preservation and were sealed by topsoil and subsoil in excess of 0.70m deep.
- 62 Recommendations for further archaeological mitigation work (if required, based on the evidence presented in this report) will be made by Norfolk County Council Historic Environment Service.

Acknowledgements

NPS Archaeology would like to thank Mrs E. Willgress for commissioning and funding this project. Thanks too to David Bullen Ltd for arranging the work.

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The project was overseen for NPS Archaeology by Andrew Crowson. The surveying was carried out by Sandrine Whitmore. The fieldwork was conducted by Stuart Calow, Tom Baxter-Campbell and the author. The finds were processed and reported on by Rebecca Sillwood with the pottery commented upon by Sue Anderson and the animal bone reported on by Julie Curl.

This report was illustrated by David Dobson and the author and edited by David Whitmore.

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Appendix 1a: Context Summary

Context	Category	Cut Type	Fill Of	Description	Trench	Period
01	Deposit			Topsoil	All	Modern
02	Deposit			Subsoil	All	
03	Cut	Pit		Animal burial pit	3	
04	Deposit		03	Cow burial	3	
05	Deposit		03	Backfill	3	
06	Cut	Ditch		Early ditch	3	
07	Deposit		06	Fill of 06	3	
08	Cut	Pit		Empty pit	3	
09	Deposit		08	Fill of 08	3	
10	Cut	Ditch		Early ditch	6	Iron Age
11	Deposit		10	Fill of 10	6	Iron Age
12	Cut	Ditch		Ditch	3	
13	Deposit		12	Fill of 12	3	

Appendix 1b: Feature Summary

Period	Category	Total
Iron Age	Ditch	1
Unknown	Ditch	1
Unknown	Pit	2

Appendix 2a: Finds by Context

Context	Material	Qty	Wt	Period	Notes
04	Animal bone	68	2,437g	Unknown	
11	Pottery	2	7g	Iron Age	
13	Worked flint	1	1g	Prehistoric	
14	Lead	1	13g	Post-medieval	Musket ball
14	Copper alloy	1	3g	Post-medieval	?Drawer pull; screw thread

Appendix 2b: Finds Summary

Period	Material	Total
Prehistoric	Worked flint	1
Iron Age	Pottery	2
Post-medieval	Copper alloy	1
	Lead	1
Unknown	Animal bone	68

Appendix 3: 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
Anglo-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: 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](#)

[Printable version](#)

OASIS ID: norfolka1-245062

Project details

Project name	Church View, Fleggburgh
Short description of the project	NPS Archaeology was commissioned by Mrs E. Willgress to carry out an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching in advance of a proposal to construct five new dwellings at Church View, Fleggburgh (TG4445 1414). Six 30m x 1.80m trenches were excavated to provide a 5% sample of the total development area (6,568m ²). Two ditches and two pits were identified cut into the natural geology and sealed by a thick layer of subsoil. The thick layer of subsoil present over the whole site was perhaps the result of intensive arable use of the area and associated manure spreading. The archaeological features appeared in a good state of preservation and were sealed by overburden soils in excess of 0.70m deep. One ditch appeared in two separate trenches, aligned south-east to north-west and contained two sherds of Iron Age pottery. The ditch did not align to existing field boundaries and possibly represented part of an earlier field system. The second ditch shared the same alignment as the modern field system and so was probably comparatively late in date. The two pits were not dated, but one contained a bovine skeleton, which was probably of relatively recent date.
Project dates	Start: 14-03-2016 End: 16-03-2016
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	140268 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Grassland Heathland 5 - Character undetermined
Monument type	DITCH Uncertain
Monument type	PIT Uncertain
Significant Finds	CERAMICS Iron Age
Significant Finds	METAL Post Medieval
Significant Finds	FLINT Late Prehistoric
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Uncertain
Methods & techniques	"Targeted Trenches"
	Not recorded

Development
type

Prompt National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF

Position in the
planning process Pre-application

Project location

Country England

Site location NORFOLK GREAT YARMOUTH FLEGGBURGH Church View

Postcode NR29 3DJ

Study area 6568 Square metres

Site coordinates TG 4445 1414 52.669181164762 1.615940294058 52 40 09 N 001 36 57 E
Point

Project creators

Name of
Organisation NPS Archaeology

Project brief
originator Norfolk Historic Environment Service

Project design
originator NPS Archaeology

Project
director/manager Steve Hickling

Project
supervisor NPS Archaeology

Project archives

Physical Archive
recipient Norfolk Museums Service

Physical
Contents "Animal Bones","Ceramics","Metal","Worked stone/lithics"

Digital Archive
recipient NPS Archaeology

Digital Contents "other"

Digital Media
available "Images raster / digital photography","Images
vector","Spreadsheets","Survey","Text"

Paper Archive
recipient Norfolk Museums Service

Paper Contents "other"

Paper Media
available "Context sheet","Miscellaneous Material","Plan","Report","Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title Church View, Fleggburgh. Archaeological Evaluation

Author(s)/Editor
(s) Hickling, S.

Other
bibliographic
details

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Entered by

AC (andrew.crowson@nps.co.uk)

Entered on

24 May 2016

Appendix 5: Archaeological Specification



nps archaeology

**Archaeological Evaluation at
Church View, Fleggburgh, Norfolk,**

Written Scheme of Investigation

Written Scheme of Investigation

**Prepared for:
David Bullen Limited
Novus Centre
The Conge
Gt Yarmouth
NR30 1NA**

Pre Application

March 2016

QUALITY ASSURANCE		
Job Number	01-04-16-2-1292	
Location	Church View, Fleggburgh, Great Yarmouth, Norfolk, NR29 3DJ	
District	Great Yarmouth	
Planning Reference	Pre-planning	
Grid Reference	TG44457 14146	
Client	David Bullen Ltd	
Draft	Harriet Bryant-Buck	03-03-2016
Review	Steve Hickling	14/03/2016
<i>Issue 1</i>		

Disclaimer

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Archaeological Evaluation Written Scheme of Investigation

1. Introduction

- 1 Planning permission has been sought for residential development on land measuring c. 6,560m², at Church View, Fleggburgh, Norfolk (TG44457 14146). Development includes the placement of 5 residential plots and associated access roads and amenities. Local planning requirements outline the need for a programme of archaeological works to establish the archaeological potential of the site. The extent and location of the plot is shown in Figure 1.
- 2 The development site lies to the south of Church View, to the east of Town Road, on a field bordered on three sides by residential developments. Excavations by NPS archaeology in 2007, to the immediate southwest of the site, revealed several phases of activity ranging from a prehistoric pit and ditch to a probable post-medieval structure (NHER 49898). An undated, north-south aligned ditch was identified in one of the trenches during this earlier excavation, and may continue northwards across the development plot. Approximately 100m south of the site lies St Margaret's Church, a medieval parish church with a west tower dating to the 14th century (NHER 8618). Other medieval activity is identified through the finding of a medieval coin and spindle whorl during gardening in an allotment, just over 300m to the northwest of the site (NHER 18520).
- 3 Ben Bullen of David Bullen Limited has requested that NPS Archaeology prepare this Written Scheme of Investigation detailing an appropriate programme of archaeological works to fulfil the requirements of a *Generic Brief for Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trenching* issued by Norfolk Historic Environment Service (Ken Hamilton 24/9/2012).
- 4 In addition to providing an opportunity to add to the corpus of archaeological evidence for the immediate area, any archaeological activity on the development plot has the potential to address regional research topics. Based on evidence held in the Norfolk HER, themes such as medieval and post-medieval land use are likely to be represented on the site.

2. Aims

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

3. Method Statement

Introduction

- 7 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 the Norfolk Museums Service.
 - 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 to the client and to Norfolk Historic Environment Service.

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

Trial Trenching

- 9 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.
- 10 Six trenches, each measuring 30m x 1.8m, will be excavated to provide a 5% sample of the archaeological potential of the proposed development site (see Figure 1).
- 11 The trenches have been arrayed across the site to provide adequate coverage of the building plots; one trench will be placed in each residential plot, with two excavated in the larger Plot 4. The southernmost trench in Plot 4 will be aligned east to west across the possible path of a north-south aligned ditch identified during the 2007 excavation. Final trench locations may be determined on the basis of surface or below ground obstructions and Health and Safety considerations.
- 12 The trenches will be set out by NPS Archaeology and CAT-scanned prior to excavation.

- 13 Excavation will be by mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless bucket in 100mm spits until natural ground or archaeological deposits are identified.
- 14 Initial excavation will be undertaken to the top of any undisturbed archaeological deposits or the surface of the underlying natural 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 discussed with the client prior to the commencement of work and may be agreed and costed as a contingency.
- 15 If the deposits in the trenches extend below the level of any development impact, a hand auger may be used to retrieve information about the characteristics of the lower deposits with the prior agreement of NHES.
- 16 Areas of deep excavation will be fenced using Netlon high-visibility fencing and appropriate warning signage will be displayed.
- 17 Spoil from the trenches will not be removed from site. The trenches will not be backfilled by NPS Archaeology until agreement to do so is given by Norfolk Historic Environment Service. This backfilling will not attempt consolidation or compaction over and above that possible with a mechanical excavator. Full surface reinstatement will not be attempted, but all trenches will be left in a safe and tidy condition.
- 18 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 the correct fashion. All artefacts and ecofacts materials will be collected and bagged by context.
- 19 Detailed strategies for levels of sampling of buried soils, structures, pits, post-holes and ditches will be determined on site. Allowance will be made for total recovery where appropriate; percentage sampling will apply in areas where complex stratified deposits are encountered. In general, the feature/deposit sampling strategy will be employed throughout the evaluation in accordance with the document *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003).
- 20 Archaeological deposits, features and layers will be assigned individual context numbers and recorded on standardised forms employing the NPS Archaeology's pro forma recording system. The records will include full written, graphic and photographic elements with site and context numbering compatible with the Norfolk Historic Environment Record numbering system. Plans will be made at a scale of 1:50, with provision for 1:20 and 1:10 drawings. Sections will be recorded at scales of 1:10 and 1:20 depending on the detail considered necessary. A monochrome photographic record in black and white and colour (35mm film/digital) will be maintained of all archaeological deposits, layers and features to record their characteristic and relationships. Photographs will also be taken to record the progress of the evaluation.

- 21 If human remains are encountered they will be left *in situ* unless otherwise instructed by Norfolk Historic Environment Service. If any human remains or burials are encountered which must be removed an application for a Licence For the Removal of Human Remains will be made in compliance with the 1857 and 1981 Burial Acts and within all relevant Ministry of Justice guidelines. Backfilling of features containing human remains will be done manually to ensure that the remains are appropriately protected from any damage or disturbance.
- 22 Soil samples for palaeoenvironmental materials will be collected if suitable sealed and well-dated deposits are encountered. Standard 10 litre bulk soil samples, column or monolith samples will be collected from such deposits as appropriate, in consultation with the English Heritage Regional Advisor for Archaeological Science and other consultant environmentalists. In all instances, sampling procedures will follow the guidelines set out in the document *Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation* (English Heritage 2002). Full written, graphic and photographic sample records will be made using NPS Archaeology's pro forma recording system.

Post-Fieldwork Processes

- 23 The drawn and written stratigraphic/structural record will be cross-referenced and analysed to provide a synthesis of the results of the work.
- 24 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 Norfolk Museums Service.
- 25 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 artefacts materials recovered:
- *Pottery*. Analysed to determine date and tabulated by context unit.
 - *Worked flint*. Sorted and tabulated by context unit.
 - *Metal artefacts*. Assessed for dating and significance, catalogued by context unit and where necessary conserved within four weeks of completion of fieldwork, in accordance with *UK Institute of Conservators Guidelines*.
 - *Faunal Remains*. Sorted and tabulated by context unit. Assessed for the potential for further analysis and for sieving for the recovery of smaller bird and fish bones.
 - *Environmental Samples*. Processed and assessed for content and significance.
 - Other categories of artefact will be analysed in a similar fashion.
- 26 All finds work will follow the procedures set out in the document *Standards and Guidelines for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (Institute for Archaeologists 2001). Finds data will be stored on a database to aid analysis and report preparation.

Report and Archive

- 27 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. It is likely that 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 excavation to the immediate east and southeast.
- 28 The report will present data in tabular, graphic and appendix form. A list of archive components generated by the work will also be included in the report. Copyright of the reports will be retained by NPS Archaeology.
- 29 Digital copies of the report will be produced and issued to NHES and Ben Bullen of David Bullen Ltd for approval. The report will be submitted within six to eight weeks of the completion of the fieldwork.
- 30 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 record will include uploading a pdf version of the final report.
- 31 A single integrated archive for all elements of the work will be prepared according to the recommendations set out in *Environmental standards for the permanent storage of excavated material from archaeological sites* (UKIC, Conservation Guidelines 3, 1984) and *Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage* (Walker 1990), and in accordance with the Norfolk Museums Service's own requirements for archive preparation, storage and conservation.
- 32 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. Deposition of the archive and finds (by prior agreement with the landowners) will take place within six months of the completion of the final report and confirmed in writing to the Norfolk Museums Service (NMS). A full listing of archive contents and finds boxes will accompany the deposition of the archive and finds. If NMS are not making new archive accessions and there is no confirmation of when new archives will be accepted, NPS Archaeology reserve the right to make alternative arrangements.
- 33 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.

4. Timetable

- 34 The timetable for fieldwork assumes that there are no major delays to the work programme caused by vandalism, repeated plant breakdown, restricted access, programme changes by the client or periods of adverse weather conditions.

35 It is estimated that the fieldwork will take up to 5 days with a team of three archaeologists.

5. Staffing

36 The project will be co-ordinated by a Project Officer who will be dedicated to the project throughout its duration. The Archaeology Manager will assume responsibility for all aspects of the project including finance, logistics, standards, health and safety, and liaison with the client and curators. The Project Officer will have substantial experience in large area trench evaluation and post-excavation analysis.

37 Other members of staff involved in the project will be the Experienced Excavators and Finds Co-ordinator staff. Experienced Excavator staff will have experience in excavation and experience with NPS Archaeology's *pro forma* recording system or similar systems. The Project Officer and/or Experienced Excavator staff will be experienced metal detector users.

38 NPS Archaeology staff associated with the project will be as follows:

Project Management	
Archaeology Manager	Jayne Bown BA, MCIfA
Project Manager	Andrew Crowson BA

Project Staff	
Project Officer	Steve Hickling BA, MA, ACIfA
Finds Officer	Rebecca Sillwood BA, ACIfA
Experienced Excavators	To be confirmed

39 NPS Archaeology reserves the right to change its nominated personnel at any time should project programmes change.

40 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 as follows:

Specialist	Research Field
Andrew Barnett	Metal-detectorist, numismatic items
Sarah Bates	Worked flint
Frances Green	Palaeoenvironmental analysis
Julie Curl	Faunal Remains
Sue Anderson	Post-Roman pottery, ceramic building material
Debbie Harris	Conservation
Val Fryer	Macrofossil analysis
Andrew Peachey	Prehistoric and Roman pottery

6. General Conditions

- 41 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.
- 42 NPS Archaeology would expect information on any services crossing the site to be provided by the client.
- 43 A 7.4 hour working day is normally operated by NPS Archaeology, although their agents may work outside these hours.
- 44 NPS Archaeology would expect the client to arrange suitable access to the site for its staff, plant and welfare facilities on the agreed start date.
- 45 NPS Archaeology would expect any information concerning the presence of TPOs and/or, protected flora and fauna on the site to be provided by the client prior to the commencement of works and accept no liability if this information is not disclosed. No excavation will take place within 8m or canopy width (whichever is the greater) of any trees within or bordering the site.
- 46 NPS Archaeology shall not be held responsible for any delay or failure in meeting agreed deadlines resulting from circumstances beyond its reasonable control. Such circumstances would include without limitation; long periods of adverse weather conditions, flooding, repeated vandalism, ground contamination, delays in the development programme, unsafe buildings, conflicts between the archaeological excavation method and the protection of flora and fauna on the site, disease restrictions, and unexploded ordnance.
- 47 Whether or not CDM regulations apply to this work, NPS Archaeology would expect the client to provide information on the nature, extent and level of any soil contamination present. Should unanticipated contaminated ground be encountered during the trial trenching, excavation will cease until an assessment of risks to health has been undertaken and on-site control measures implemented. NPS Archaeology will not be liable for any costs related to the collection and analysis of soils or other assessment methods, on-site control measures, and the removal of contaminated soil or other materials from site.
- 48 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.
- 49 NPS Archaeology will not accept responsibility for any tree surgery, removal of undergrowth, shrubbery or hedges or reinstatement of gardens. NPS Archaeology will endeavour to restrict the levels of disturbance of to a minimum but wishes to bring to

the attention of the client that the works will necessarily alter the appearance of landscapes and especially gardens.

7. Quality Standards

- 50 NPS Archaeology fully endorses the Institute for Archaeologists Code of Practice and the Code of Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology. All staff employed or subcontracted by NPS Archaeology will be employed in line with The Institute for Archaeologists Code of Practice.
- 51 The guidelines set out in the document Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (Gurney 2003) will be adhered to. Provision will be made for monitoring the work by Norfolk Historic Environment Service in accordance with the procedures outlined in the document Management of Archaeological Projects (English Heritage 1991). Monitoring opportunities for each phase of the project are suggested as follows:
- During Trial Trenching
 - During Post-Fieldwork Analysis
 - Upon completion of the archive
 - Upon receipt of the Evaluation Report
- 52 A further monitoring opportunity will be provided at the end of the project upon deposition of the integrated archive and finds with the Norfolk Museums Service.
- 53 NPS Archaeology operates a Project Management System. Most aspects of this project will be co-ordinated by a Project Officer who is responsible for the successful completion of the project. The Project Manager retains responsibility for the delivery of the project. The Archaeology Manager has the responsibility for all of NPS Archaeology's work and ensures the maintenance of quality standards within the organisation.

8. Health and Safety

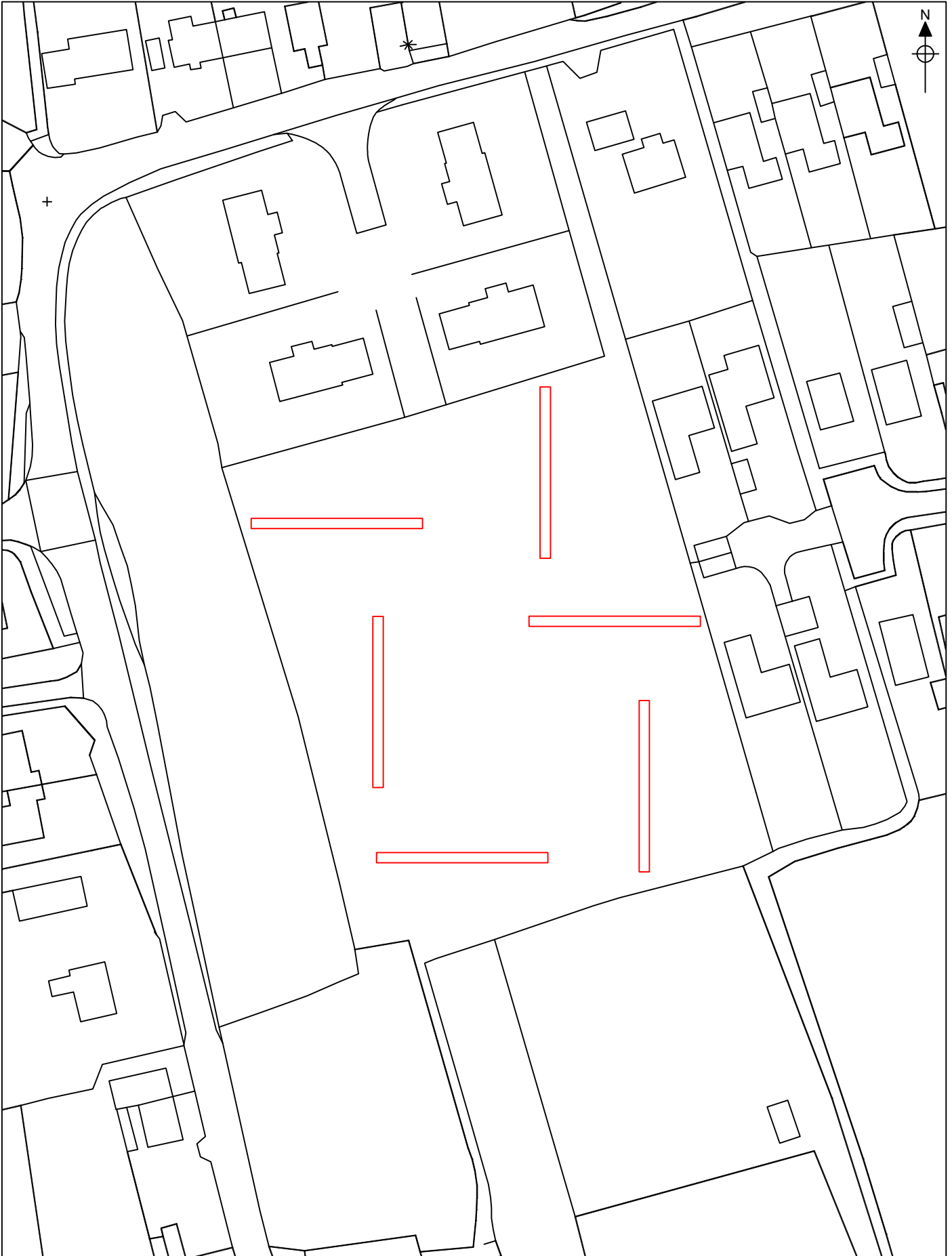
- 54 NPS Archaeology will ensure that all work is carried out in accordance with NPS Property Consultants Limited's Health and Safety Policy, to standards defined in the Health and Safety at Work, etc Act, 1974 and The Management of Health and Safety Regulations, 1992, and in accordance with the health and safety manual Health and Safety in Field Archaeology (SCAUM 2007).
- 55 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.
- 56 NPS Archaeology will provide copies of NPS Property Consultants Limited's Health and Safety policy on request.


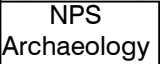
9. Insurance

57 NPS Archaeology's Insurance Cover is:

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

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



Site Code:	Site Name: Church View	Title: Trench Plan
Drawn by: Steve Hickling	Date: 14 March 2016	 Scale: Not to Scale
Checked by:	Issue:	 Notes: