nps archaeology

2016/1305

Site 25, Beacon Park, Gorleston, Norfolk, NR31 9AF

Archaeological trial trench evaluation

Prepared for:
Orwell Housing Association

Planning Ref: Pre-application

HER: 140802

nps archaeology

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Client:	Orwell Housing Association
Location:	Site 25, Beacon Park, Gorleston, Norfolk, NR31 9AF
District:	Great Yarmouth District
Planning Reference:	N/A
Grid Reference:	TF 5130 0266
HER No.:	ENF 140802
OASIS ID:	norfolka1-256032
Dates of Fieldwork:	27 June–14 July 2016

Summary

As part of pre-planning application works, NPS Archaeology was commissioned by Orwell Housing Association to carry out an archaeological trial trench evaluation ahead of proposed new housing at Site 25, Beacon Park, Gorleston (TF 5130 0266).

Site 25 was c. *7.4ha in size and located in an area of high archaeological potential, with recorded cropmarks of field boundaries and trackways of prehistoric to post-medieval date covering large areas to the south of Gorleston.*

The evaluation consisted of 33no. 50.00m x 1.80m trial trenches, which were either arrayed to a standard pattern or targeted on cropmarks. Archaeological features were more densely present in the south of the site, with features including ditches and pits, and an almost equal number of features though to be naturally derived. Preservation on the site was good, with little indication of deep ploughing, the majority of the archaeological features appearing to cut subsoil of possibly early date.

A large east-west ditch was present in trenches 14, 10 and 33. This correlated closely with a known cropmark NHER 43593, and though poorly dated, this feature might be of late Iron Age to Roman date, as currently suggested by the NHER.

Targeted cropmarks (NHER 45055) are currently thought to be enclosures and fields of prehistoric to late Iron Age date. There was little correlation of archaeological features to the cropmarks and ditches appeared to represent small enclosures or perhaps drainage. Roman pottery appeared to date the disuse of one ditch, and provided limited evidence that activity in the area was late prehistoric to Roman in origin.

The cropmark of a ring-ditch recorded as part of NHER MNF 49306 was targeted by Trench 11 and revealed to be a large 20th-century refuse pit. This could indicate that other ring-ditch cropmarks in the vicinity are of the same derivation. Another large pit of modern date was found in Trench 15.

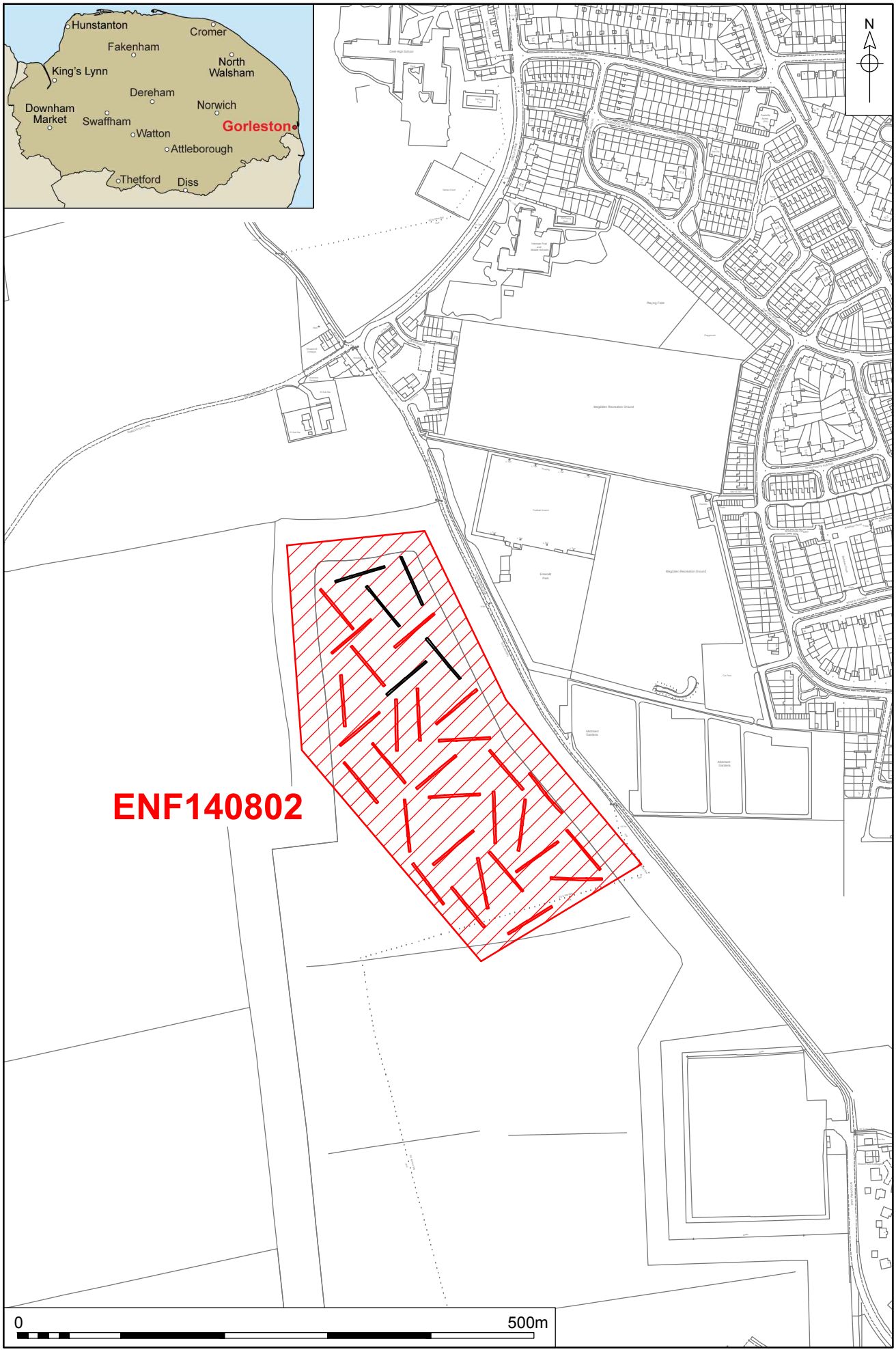

Figure 1. Site location. Scale 1:5000

INTRODUCTION

Project Background

1 NPS Archaeology was commissioned and funded by Orwell Housing Association to conduct a trial trench evaluation on Site 25, Beacon Park, Gorleston.

2 Site 25 is one of several development plots adjacent to a new link road, Beaufort Way, extending between the A143 and the A12 on the south side of Gorleston. The Proposed Development Site (hereafter PDS), consists of new housing and associated access, etc. Site 25 is located at TF 5130 0266, and at the time of the current works comprised a single northwest–southeast orientated field of approximately 7.4 hectares.

3 The PDS lies within an important multi-period landscape recognised from archaeological and cropmark evidence, and which demonstrates phases of activity from the late prehistoric to post-medieval periods. The cropmarks have been plotted from aerial photographs by the National Mapping Project (NMP), and the relevant data are held by Norfolk Historic Environment Service (NCCHES). The PDS lies within the boundaries of six Norfolk Historic Environment Record (NHER) entries.

4 An archaeological desk-based assessment undertaken for the PDS (Slater 2015) indicated that there was a high potential for prehistoric activity, low-moderate potential for Roman, medieval and post-medieval archaeological activity, and negligible-low potential for Anglo-Saxon activity.

5 There have been several previous archaeological investigations in the vicinity of the Beacon Park development area, though except for the desk-based assessment, none related directly to the PDS. The site is located in the northwest corner of a much wider area subjected to an organised fieldwalking and metal detecting survey (NHER 60114 - MNF66497).

6 The current trial trench evaluation sample excavated 4% of the PDS by area, which equated to the excavation of 33no. 50.00m x 1.80m trenches. The trenches were either distributed in a formal and standard array, or specifically targeted on plotted NMP cropmarks.

Planning Background

7 The current work was undertaken as part of pre-application works, designed to inform intended planning proposals to Great Yarmouth Borough Council, and to fulfil a Brief issued by NCCHES (ref: Albone, 06/06/2016 CNF46531). The work was conducted in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by NPS Archaeology (ref:01-04-16-2-1305/Crawley 2016).

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

9 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.

10 The recipients of this report will be Orwell Housing Association, NCCHES and Great Yarmouth Borough Council.

GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

Geology

11 The underlying solid geology is Crag Group - Sand and Gravel, a sedimentary bedrock which formed approximately 0 to 5 million years ago in the Quaternary and Neogene Periods in a local environment previously dominated by shallow seas (British Geological Survey 2016).

12 The upper superficial geology is Happisburgh Glacigenic Formation – Sand, a superficial deposit which 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).

13 There are no identified extinct watercourses or palaeochannels in the vicinity of the PDS.

14 Topsoil at the site consisted of light greyish brown sandy silt, which had an average depth of 0.40m.

15 Subsoil at the site was present towards the north of the site and consisted of light yellowish brown sandy silt. At some locations, a mix of yellow geological sands and topsoil was recorded as subsoil, but was in fact an admixture of the deposits probably caused by ploughing. The average subsoil depth was 0.20m.

16 Geological natural was light yellow coarse to fine sand with occasional gravel patches.

Topography

17 The PDS consists of a northwest–southeast orientated arable field bounded by a plantation of trees around its perimeter. Beyond the trees, the PDS backs onto Woodfarm Lane, and beyond that allotments and residential areas. To the west, the site borders new residential housing on Beaufort Way. A further arable field lay to the southeast.

18 The PDS is approximately rectangular in plan and *c.* 7.4ha in size.

19 The PDS is relatively level with a maximum and minimum elevation between 15.00m and 10.00m OD. There are no known watercourses close to the PDS, with the North Sea *c.* 800m to the east and the Fritton Reservoir around the same distance to the southwest.

20 At the time of the evaluation the site was an overgrown mix of crops with long grass.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Sources

21 The primary source for archaeological evidence in the county of Norfolk is the Norfolk Historic Environment Record (NHER), which details archaeological discoveries and sites of historical interest.

22 In order to characterise the likely archaeological potential of the PDS NHER record data was purchased from NCCHES for a 500m radius of TG 5130 0266. This search returned 27 individual records, including monuments, multi-period finds spreads and find spots. The search also includes several World War Two sites, but most numerous were National Mapping Programme (NMP) data detailing cropmarks. The 27 records provide evidence of historical activity spanning the prehistoric–modern periods.

23 The NMP data utilises aerial photographs and other sources to plot possible archaeological and historical features. Some of the current evaluation trenches were specifically located to examine cropmarks shown on the NMP data. This was particularly so in the south of the PDS.

24 Historic maps were consulted for background research. The following maps were examined by the desk-based assessment, but are not reproduced in this report. The results are incorporated in the Discussion section at the rear of this report.

- 1734 Plan of Yarmouth (copy by John Deleny, 1767) showing the harbour, the Denes, Gorleston and Southtown (Y/PP23)
- Ordnance Survey 1882-83 Edition (LXXVIII SE)
- Ordnance Survey 1906 Edition (LXXVIII SE)
- Ordnance Survey 1928 Edition (LXXVIII SE)
- Ordnance Survey 1938-50 Edition
- Ordnance Survey 1944 Edition (LXXVII SE)
- Ordnance Survey 1957-58 Edition (TG 51 02)
- Ordnance Survey 1982 Edition

25 A reference table listing dates for historical periods described in this report is provided in Appendix 6.

NHER data

26 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 NHER remains copyright of NCCHES.

Prehistoric

27 There is considerable evidence of prehistoric activity recorded by the NHER to the south of Gorleston, the free-draining light soils of the area being conducive to this activity. There are extensive surviving areas of possible prehistoric to Roman period landscape within the wider Gorleston and Hopton area, which are of regional importance. The cropmarks form a complicated pattern of land-use and efforts were made by the NMP in 2006 to synthesise and adjust various NMP entries, changes which are recorded on the NHER.

28 Perhaps the most relevant to the current PDS are entries NHER 45055 - MNF54264, 12780 - MNF12780, 43551 - MNF49306, NHER 45057 - MNF54440.

29 NHER 45055 - MNF54264 refers to cropmarks of probable late prehistoric or Iron Age enclosures, with fields and trackways visible on aerial photographs in the vicinity of the James Paget Hospital, dispersed over a 1.50km-wide area. Archaeological work in the east part of the site, however, revealed no trace of archaeological features on the ground which may have given rise to the cropmarks.

30 NHER 12780 - MNF12780 located the position of a ring ditch, now recorded under NHER 43551, with linear cropmarks now recorded as NHER 43593 and 45056.

31 A suspected round barrow group, possibly a cemetery, is situated either side of Woodfarm Lane, also recorded from cropmark evidence as NHER 43551 - MNF49306 and situated towards the southeast corner of the PDS with further ring ditches recorded as NHER 43552-4.

32 NHER 45057 - MNF54440 overlaps the southern two thirds of the site and records cropmarks of a dispersed group of multi-period and undated ditches, centred on Wood Farm, Gorleston. The cropmarks are close to several phases of settlement, enclosures, trackways and field systems NHER 43529, 45052-3, 45055, the majority probably of late prehistoric to Roman date, plus a series of post-medieval fields (NHER 45056).

33 Beyond the limits of the PDS, but within the 500m search area are other large areas of plotted cropmarks of less relevance. A long-distance prehistoric trackway visible on aerial photographs (NHER 43529 - MNF54261), appears to link with a late prehistoric-date settlement and field system (NHER 43494). Ditches associated with the trackway presented Bronze Age and Iron Age material and the trackway appeared to join with a further trackway to the south. Rectangular enclosures and fields arranged around a central trackway with possible round houses or small ring ditches may indicate the presence of a settlement to the south of the PDS as evidenced by cropmarks (NHER 45052 - MNF54288). It probably reflects late prehistoric to Roman period activity.

34 To the northwest NHER 43467 - MNF49162 and NHER 43476, two further areas of recorded cropmarks of ditched field boundaries and trackways of unknown, possibly Iron Age to Roman date, are visible on aerial photographs. The cropmarks are in turn overlain by a series of field boundaries and trackways (NHER 43457), which are thought to date to the late medieval to post-medieval periods.

35 A possible Bronze Age ring ditch observed as a cropmark is recorded as NHER 12779.and three further Bronze Age round barrows at NHER 17225.

36 In terms of artefacts, the most significant NHER entry is perhaps NHER 60114 - MNF66497. Here, along with finds of other periods, many finds of prehistoric date were recorded from across the PDS and a wider area during a metal detector survey targeting large areas of recorded cropmarks. Over 800 worked flints were also recovered, including flakes, cores, scrapers, borers and miscellaneous retouched flakes. The majority of finds are thought to be of Middle-to-Late Bronze Age date, along with some earlier pieces such as a Mesolithic tranchet axe head and a Neolithic polished axe head.

37 Prehistoric flint flakes, cores and a scraper were found at NHER 39708 - MNF43430.

38 A prehistoric flint blade was also located at 49811 - MNF54678.

Roman

39 The Roman period fortification Burgh Castle, set on the south side of what was a large Roman-era estuary where Great Yarmouth is located today, is 4km to the northeast of the PDS. This would have formed a local focus for Roman activity, although there is little recorded of this date on the NHER in the vicinity of the PDS.

40 A large landscape feature of likely Roman date recorded as NHER 43593 - MNF54381 is an exception to the general paucity of Roman evidence. The cropmark feature runs from Wheatacre Farm to James Paget Hospital, a major straight boundary ditch beneath elements of a post-medieval landscape and appearing to intersect a further straight anomaly identified as a Roman road.

41 Cropmarks of a possible Iron Age or Roman enclosure are located south of the PDS NHER 45053 - MNF54293. A small ring ditch to the north of the enclosure may be a round house. The enclosure and boundaries might form part of a much wider settlement area on fields to the south and west, NHER 45052, thought to date to the Iron Age into the Roman period.

Medieval

42 There is little of medieval activity recorded within the search area. Centres of Anglo-Saxon and medieval settlement appear to lie some distance from the PDS, presumably around Gorleston and Burgh Castle to the northeast.

43 Late Anglo-Saxon, medieval and post-medieval pottery sherds and a medieval coin have been recorded by metal detecting and fieldwalking surveys (NHER 59571 - MNF65477).

44 A single notable find of an unusual Early Anglo-Saxon openwork mount or figurine in the form of a mounted warrior was recorded to the south (NHER 60841 - MNF67831)

Post-medieval

45 Two-thirds of the PDS is situated within NHER 45056 - MNF54426. Cropmarks of extensive post-medieval field boundaries surround Wood Farm to the northeast of Hobland Plantation and form part of a wider spread of post-medieval field boundaries within this area (also NHER 45158 to the south and NHER 45154 to the west). A number of these boundaries were targeted by excavation and geophysical survey as part of the South Gorleston Development Area assessment.

46 Beyond the PDS, other elements of post-medieval field-system have been recorded. To the north of the site, cropmarks and soilmarks of post-medieval field boundaries, banks and trackways are visible on aerial photographs, many of which correspond to ditches and features recorded on the 1842 Bradwell Tithe map (NHER 43457 MNF49136).

47 The cropmarks of a post-medieval road or trackway are visible on aerial photographs running from Wheatcroft Farm towards Hobland Plantation. It is depicted on Faden's map of 1797 (Macnair 2016). The former edge of Gorleston common marked on the 1797 map ties in with further elements of a road system (NHER 45153 - MNF54421).

48 Many post-medieval finds have been recovered as part of multi-period finds scatters from systematic fieldwalking carried out in 2012. Pottery finds were all highly abraded and thought likely to have been re-deposited during manure spreading (NHER 59571 - MNF65477).

49 There are several NHER entries of World War Two coastal defences, though none lie within the PDS.

50 A World War Two searchlight battery and a possible wireless telegraphy or radio telephony site is visible on aerial photographs at Wood Farm Cottages to the south of the PDS (NHER42518 - MNF48688). To the north of the PDS a High Frequency Direction Finding Station was located (NHER 42232 - MNF54458).

51 In 1955, during the Cold War, a United States Air Force plane crashed to the east of the site (NHER13020 - MNF13020). Archaeological fieldwork, including geophysics has failed to locate the plane, although other archaeological features have now been recorded under NHER 43497, 45053 and 45055-7.

Multi-period and undated

52 In 1998, a fieldwalking and metal-detecting survey (NHER 60114 - MNF66497) covered a large area including parts of NHER 12780, NHER 11787, NHER 11788 and NHER 13020. The survey recovered a large assemblage of prehistoric worked flint, detailed above. Post-medieval finds of pottery and metalwork were of limited archaeological significance.

53 Excavations at Mason's Farm recorded a large number of archaeological objects and features dating from the Neolithic to the post-medieval period. Early Bronze Age features were perhaps connected with a possible 'ritual' site, and may form a focus for much of the activity in this part of south Gorleston. This is also the site of a complex area of cropmarks indicating settlement, fields and funerary activity from the prehistoric period onwards. A number of World War Two defences are also located within the area of this site (NHER11788 - MNF11788). Other undated cropmarks of field systems were recorded at (NHER 17226 - MNF17226).

54 Excavations in 1998-9 uncovered a number of archaeologically significant features, recovering prehistoric flints, an assortment of pottery sherds and Anglo-Saxon, medieval and post-medieval metal objects (NHER 11787). A complex group of cropmarks located within the area of this site include several phases of settlement, enclosures, trackways and field systems (NHER43529, 45052-3, 45055), the majority of which are probably late prehistoric to Roman in date, plus a series of post-medieval fields (NHER 45056). A World War Two radar or radio site and searchlight battery was also located in this area and is now recorded under NHER 42518.

Previous archaeological investigations

55 There have been several archaeological investigations within the wider study area and vicinity of Gorleston, although only an archaeological desk-based assessment is directly linked with the PDS. However, the PDS is located in the northwest corner of an area systematically metal detected and fieldwalked in 1998 (NHER 60114 - MNF66497 - see *Multi-period* above)

METHODOLOGY

General

56 Methodology for the trial trench evaluation followed the agreed Written Scheme of Investigation (Crawley 2016), where the mitigation strategy for the works is presented in full (Appendix 8).

57 Archaeological procedures conformed to guidelines issued by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014a) and the archaeological evaluation was conducted within the context of the relevant regional archaeological framework (Medlycott 2011).

Objectives

58 The objective of the archaeological 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 proposed development area.

59 The archaeological project aimed to provide appropriate and adequate data to permit informed decisions regarding any requirement for future archaeological mitigation work at Site 25, Beacon Park, Gorleston and to make the results of the work accessible.

Methods

60 The *Brief* required that 4% of the PDS should be evaluated. Site survey was carried out by NPS Land Survey using a GPS RTK900 Rover. Trenches were situated according to the agreed WSI (Crawley 2016) and located in relation to the Ordnance Survey National Grid.

61 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.

62 Machine excavation was carried out by a 22-tonne hydraulic 360˚ excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket. All mechanical excavation was constantly and directly monitored by a suitably experienced archaeologist. Machining stopped at the first identifiable archaeological deposits or natural geology.

63 Machined trenches were partially shovel-cleaned to facilitate identification of any archaeological features. Archaeological deposits and features were further cleaned and then excavated by hand. Upon completion of the work all trenches were backfilled by machine following agreement from NCCHES.

64 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).

65 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.

66 Temporary benchmarks situated at the ends of the evaluation trenches were used during the course of the project to level archaeological features, surfaces and recording points in the trenches.

67 Site conditions were good and the work took place in generally fine weather, but with some heavy rain.

68 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 when machining was being undertaken.

Archive

69 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 (CIfA 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.

70 Subject to written consent and donation by the landowner, all archaeological finds recovered by the current work will be deposited with Norfolk Museums Service.

71 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 norfolka1-256032 (Appendix 7), and this report will be uploaded to the OASIS database.

72 The content of the site archive is summarised in Table 1.

Item	No.
Contexts	448
Files/paper record sheets	46
Plan and section sheets	43
Black and white films	13
Digital Images (jpg and RAW)	749 files
Finds	60

Table 1. Site archive quantification

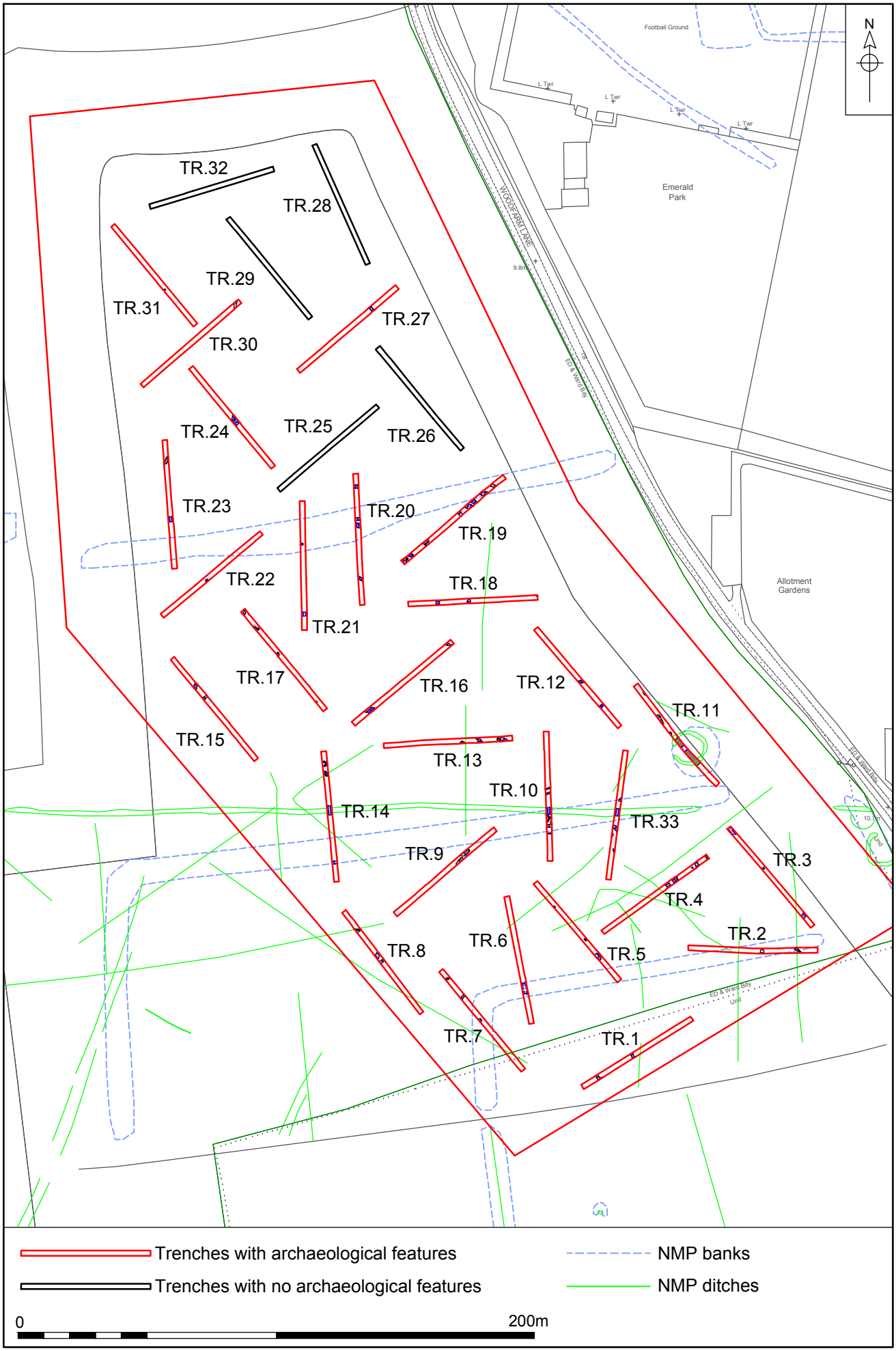

Figure 2. Location of trenches and NMP data. Scale 1:2000

RESULTS

73 For the purposes of this report, unless otherwise stated, the fills of both archaeological and natural features were derived from natural build-up/silting of the feature.

74 Similarly, unless otherwise stated, all of the features were observed to truncate the subsoil and all of the feature fills contained sparse amounts of inclusions, generally small sub-angular and sub-rounded flints 5-20mm in size.

75 Natural features resulting from geological or ecological activity have not been described in detail below. Numerous such features were excavated and recorded and were identified as natural due of a range of factors, including irregularity of form, undercutting, tree-throws with obvious roots, and sterile, often mottled infilling. It is possible that some of the features categorised as being of archaeological interest may also be of natural origin.

Plate 1. Machining looking northeast

Trench 1

Figures 2, 3; Plate 2	
Location	
Orientation	Northeast–southwest
Northeast end	651423 302527
Southwest end	651380 302500
Dimensions	
Length	50.00m
Width	1.90m
Depth	0.50m
Levels	
Northeast top	11.43m OD
Southwest top	11.99m OD

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness
01-01	Cut	Natural feature	0.07m
01-02	Deposit	Fill of **01-01**	0.07m
01-03	Cut	Natural feature	0.07m
01-04	Deposit	Fill of **01-03**	0.07m
01-05	Cut	Ditch	0.27m
01-06	Deposit	Fill of **01-05**	0.27m
01-07	Cut	Pit	0.14m
01-08	Deposit	Fill of **01-07**	0.14m
01-09	Cut	Ditch	0.47m
01-10	Deposit	Fill of **01-09**	0.26m
01-11	Deposit	Fill of **01-09**	0.02m
01-12	Deposit	Fill of **01-09**	0.22m
01-13	Deposit	Fill of **01-09**	0.19m
01-14	Deposit	Topsoil	0.40m
01-15	Deposit	Subsoil	0.10m
01-16	Deposit	Natural geology	Unknown

Discussion

There were three features recorded in Trench 1, consisting of two ditches and a possible pit. Two small shallow natural features were also recorded, located close to the southwest end of the trench.

Ditch **01-05** was orientated approximately northwest-southeast. It was 1.23m wide x 0.27m deep. The sides and base were roughly concave and it was truncated on its southwest side by pit **01-07**. The fill **01-05** consisted of pale greyish brown silt.

Pit **01-07** truncated ditch **01-05** and mostly extended beyond the southern boundary of the trench. The recorded depth of the feature was 0.14m and the fill **01-08** was mid to dark greyish

Trench 1

brown silt. So little of the feature was exposed that it was difficult to determine much about its form or function.

A second ditch **01-09** was located *c*. 15m to the southwest of ditch **01-05** and followed the same approximate northwest-southeast alignment. It measured 1.40m wide x 0.47m deep. The slope of the west side of the feature was steeper than the east side and it had a concave base. There were four fills in the ditch. The primary fill **01-10** consisted of pale brownish grey silt, which probably represented the initial silting of the ditch. A darker brown silt **01-11** is likely to have represented a turf-line or a deposit of humic material in the feature. Pale grey silt **01-12** was located on the west side of the ditch and may represent slumped bank material. The uppermost fill of the ditch **01-13** was of dark brown silt with bands of sand, which may represent backfilling of the ditch.

A single struck flint was recovered from the topsoil **01-14**.

Plate 2. Feature 01-09, looking northwest

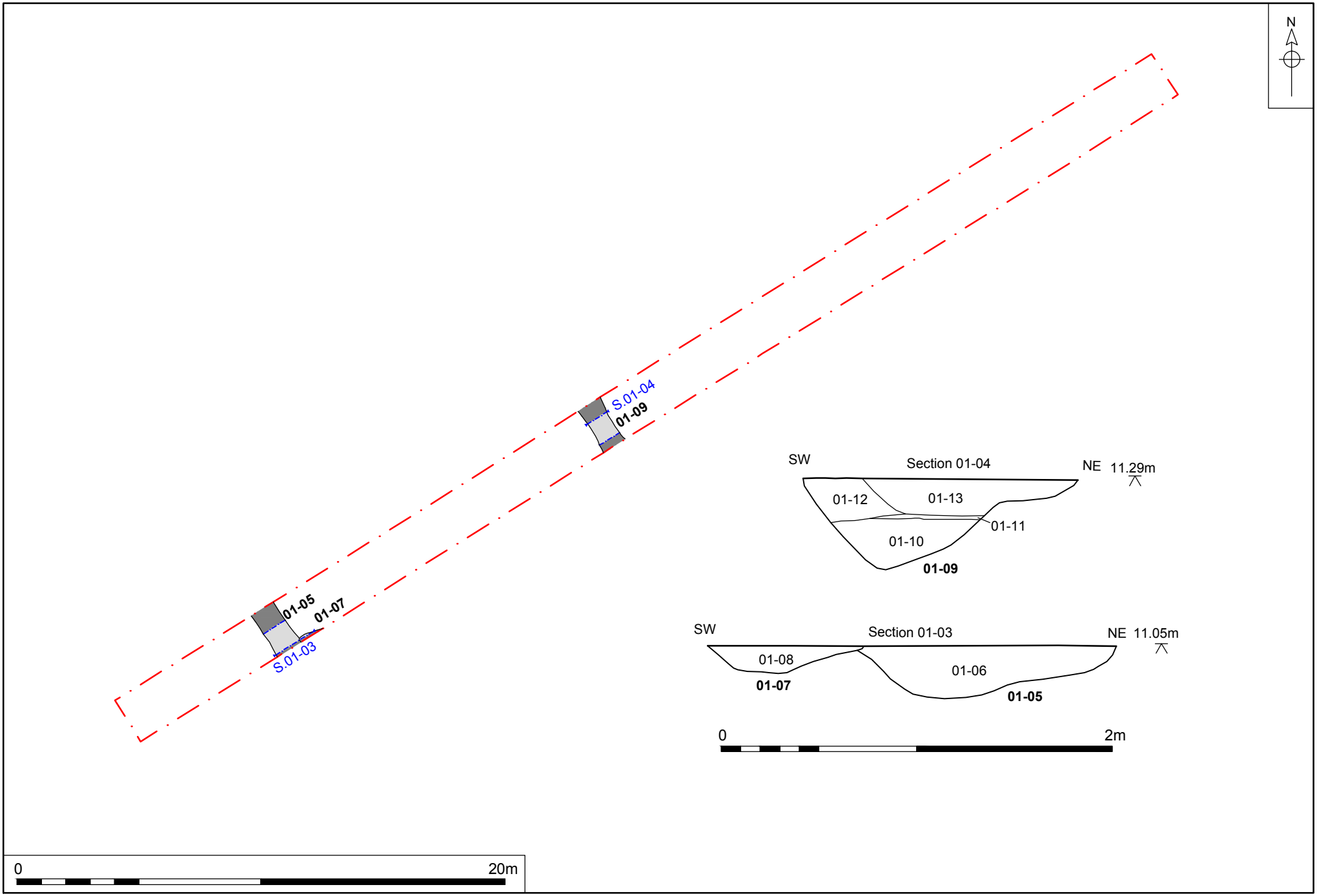

Figure 3. Trench 1, plan and sections. Scale 1:200 and 1:25

Trench 2

Figures 2, 4; Plate 3	
Location	
Orientation	East–west
East end	651472 302554
West end	651422 302544
Dimensions	
Length	50.00m
Width	1.90m
Depth	0.65m
Levels	
East top	11.06m OD
West top	11.45m OD

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness
02-01	Deposit	Topsoil	0.50m
02-02	Deposit	Subsoil	0.15m
02-03	Cut	Ditch	0.25m
02-04	Deposit	Fill of **02-03**	0.25m
02-05	Cut	Ditch	0.26m
02-06	Deposit	Fill of **02-05**	0.26m
02-07	Cut	Natural feature	0.26m
02-08	Deposit	Fill of **02-07**	0.26m
02-09	Cut	Pit	0.28m
02-10	Deposit	Fill of **02-09**	0.28m
02-11	Deposit	Natural geology	Unknown

Discussion

There were three features recorded in Trench 2 consisting of two ditches and a pit. Several natural features were also identified.

The two ditches were located towards the southeast end of the trench. Both ditches were aligned southeast to northwest and both terminated to the south. The narrower ditch **02-03** measured 0.75m wide x 0.25m deep and was filled with **02-04** mid-orangey grey sandy silt.

The second ditch **02-05** truncated ditch **02-03**. It measured 0.86m wide x 0.26m deep. The fill **02-06** consisted of mid to dark brownish grey sandy silt. The dark hue of the fill indicated that it had held a higher humic content.

Pit **02-09** was rectangular in plan and extended beyond the southern limit of the trench. It was at least 1.40m long x 1.40m wide x 0.28m deep. The sides and base were concave. The single fill **02-10** was mid-greyish brown sandy silt. It is possible that this feature was a ditch terminus rather than a pit.

Three struck flints, a sherd of 12th-13th-century pottery and two post-medieval buttons were recovered from topsoil **02-01**.

Trench 2

Plate 3. Pit **02-09**, looking south

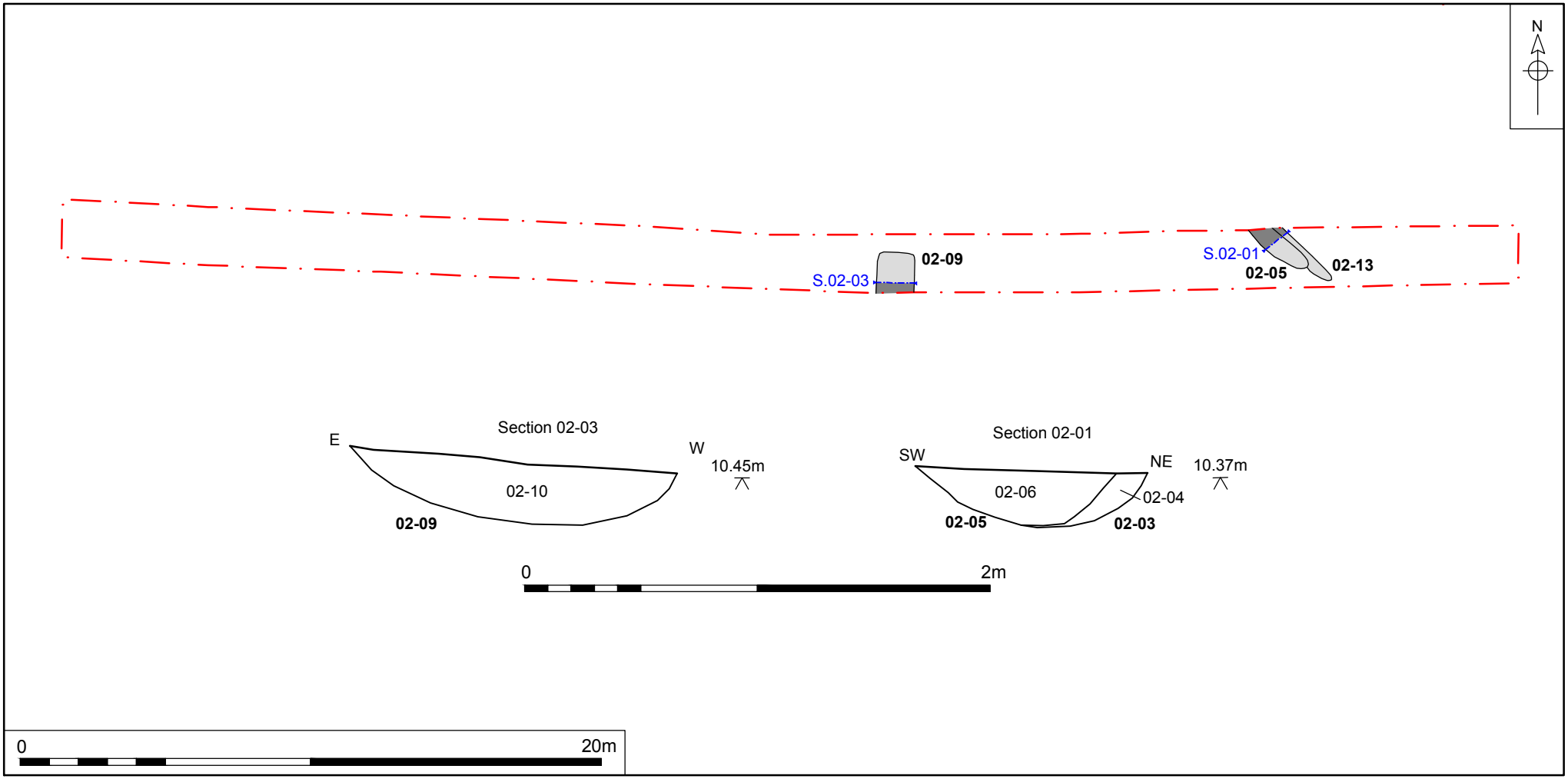

Figure 4. Trench 2, plan and sections. Scale 1:200 and 1:25

Trench 3

Figures 2, 4; Plate 4	
Location	
Orientation	Northwest–southeast
Northwest end	651436 302601
Southeast end	651469 302562
Dimensions	
Length	50.00m
Width	1.90m
Depth	0.50m
Levels	
Northwest top	10.99m OD
Southeast top	11.04m OD

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness
03-01	Cut	Ditch	0.60m
03-02	Deposit	Fill of **03-01**	0.48m
03-03	Deposit	Fill of **03-01**	0.60m
03-04	Cut	Circular shallow feature	0.15m
03-05	Deposit	Fill of **03-04**	0.15m
03-06	Deposit	Fill of **03-04**	0.15m
03-07	Cut	Linear feature	0.45m
03-08	Deposit	Fill of **03-07**	0.45m
03-09	Deposit	Fill of **03-07**	0.45m
03-10	Deposit	Topsoil	0.40m
03-11	Deposit	Subsoil	0.10m
03-12	Deposit	Natural geology	Unknown

Discussion

Three features were recorded in Trench 3. The features consisted of two ditches and a pit. One post-medieval button was recovered from deposit **03-10**

Approximately 4.50m from the northwest end of the trench was ditch **03-07**. The ditch was aligned northeast to southwest and measured 1.50m wide x 0.45m deep. The sides were slightly uneven and steeper on the northwest side than the southeast side. There were two fills in the ditch. Fill **03-09** was pale greyish brown sandy silt on the northwest side. The main fill was dark greyish brown sandy silt **03-08**.

A small sub-oval pit **03-04** was situated towards the centre of the trench. It was 0.55m long x 0.45m wide. The sides and base of the pit were concave. The primary fill **03-06** located on the north side of the pit, consisted of 0.10m thick light greyish slightly sandy silt, which was overlain by **03-05,** very dark greyish brown silt with lenses of light grey silt.

Ditch **03-01** was located at the north end of the trench. Prior to excavation the feature appeared to be a large pit, however once excavated it was identified as a ditch, following an approximate east-west alignment. There were two fills in the ditch. Down the south side of the ditch **03-02**, a 0.48m thick light to mid orangey brown silty sand, represented the primary slumping of material

Trench 3

into the ditch. Over this was a 0.60m thick dark brownish grey sandy silt **03-03**, from which several small sherds of generic Roman sandy grey ware pottery were recovered. The ditch may correspond to an east-west aligned cropmark recorded by the NMP.

Plate 4. Ditch **03-01**, looking southwest

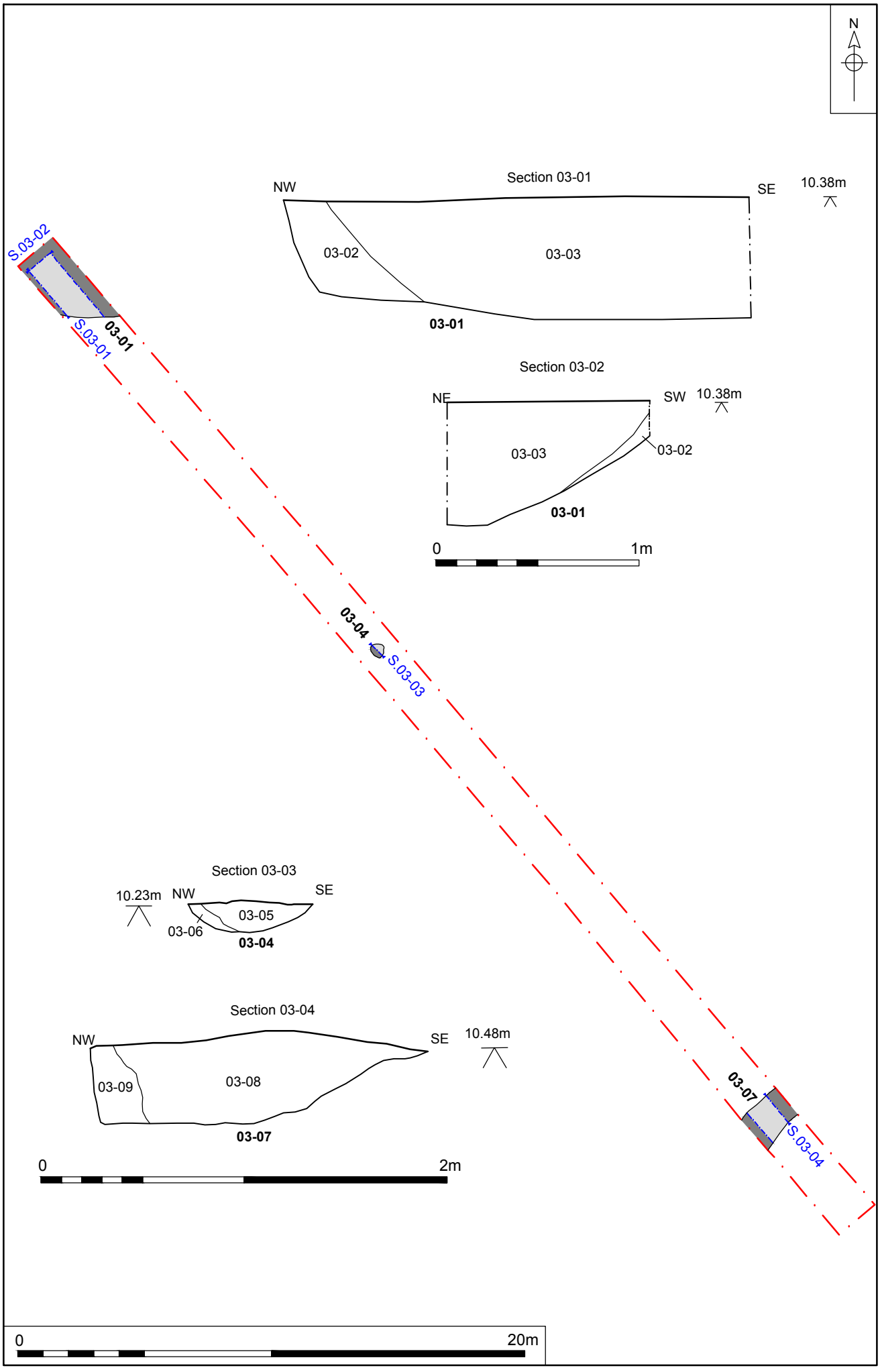

Figure 5. Trench 3, plan and sections. Scale 1:200 and 1:25

Trench 4

Figures 2, 6; Plate 5	
Location	
Orientation	Northeast–southwest
Northeast end	651428 302589
Southwest end	651387 302560
Dimensions	
Length	50.00m
Width	1.90m
Depth	0.50m
Levels	
Northeast top	11.13m OD
Southwest top	11.59m OD

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness
04-03	Cut	Natural feature	0.50m
04-04	Deposit	Fill of **04-03**	0.50m
04-05	Cut	Natural feature	0.33m
04-06	Deposit	Fill of **04-05**	0.33m
04-07	Cut	Natural feature	0.44m
04-08	Deposit	Fill of **04-07**	0.44m
04-09	Cut	Natural feature	0.30m
04-10	Deposit	Fill of **04-09**	0.30m
04-11	Cut	Ditch	0.55m
04-12	Deposit	Fill of **04-11**	0.55m
04-13	Cut	Ditch	0.19m
04-14	Deposit	Fill of **04-13**	0.19m
04-15	Cut	Gully	0.10m
04-16	Deposit	Fill of **04-15**	0.10m
04-17	Cut	Pit/natural feature	0.15m
04-18	Deposit	Fill of **04-17**	0.15m
04-19	Cut	Ditch	0.26m
04-20	Deposit	Fill of **04-19**	0.26m
04-21	Cut	Ditch	0.70m
04-22	Deposit	Fill of **04-21**	0.70m

Discussion

Trench 4

Six features of archaeological interest were recorded in Trench 4. The features consisted of four ditches, a gully and a possible pit. Four natural features were also investigated, all located in the west half of the trench.

At the northeast end of the trench ditch **04-21** appeared to have a northwest-southeast orientation, but only the west side of the feature was within the trench. The ditch measured at least 1.17m wide x 0.70m deep. The visible side had a moderate slope and the base was roughly flat. The single fill **04-22** was dark brown silt.

Ditch **04-19** was located 4.00m to the southwest of ditch **04-21**. It measured 1.00m wide x 0.26m deep and followed a northwest to southeast alignment. The southwest side of the ditch was much steeper and the base of the ditch was concave. The single fill **04-20** was dark greyish brown silt.

Plate 5. Ditch **04-19**, looking northwest

Adjacent to ditch **04-19** was a small oval pit **04-17**. This feature measured 0.60m long x 0.20m wide x 0.15m deep. It had steep sides and a concave base. The single fill **04-18** consisted of mid-greyish brown silt. The feature may have been of archaeological or possibly natural origin.

Towards the centre of the trench gully **04-15** followed a slightly more north-south alignment than the other ditches in the trench. It measured 0.30m wide x 0.10m deep. The single fill **04-16** consisted of pale orangey brown sandy silt.

Another ditch was located a short distance to the southwest of gully **04-15**. This ditch, **04-13**, was orientated northwest-southeast. The ditch was 1.00m wide x 0.19m deep and was filled with pale greyish brown silt **04-14**.

Ditch **04-11** was located 1.60m to the southwest of ditch **04-13** and followed an identical northwest-southeast alignment. The ditch measured 1.57m wide x 0.65m deep. Its fill **14-12** was mid-brown silt.

Three cropmarks are recorded by the NMP in the vicinity of Trench 4, none of which appeared to directly correspond to the excavated features, although the east-most cropmark may relate to ditch **04-11**.

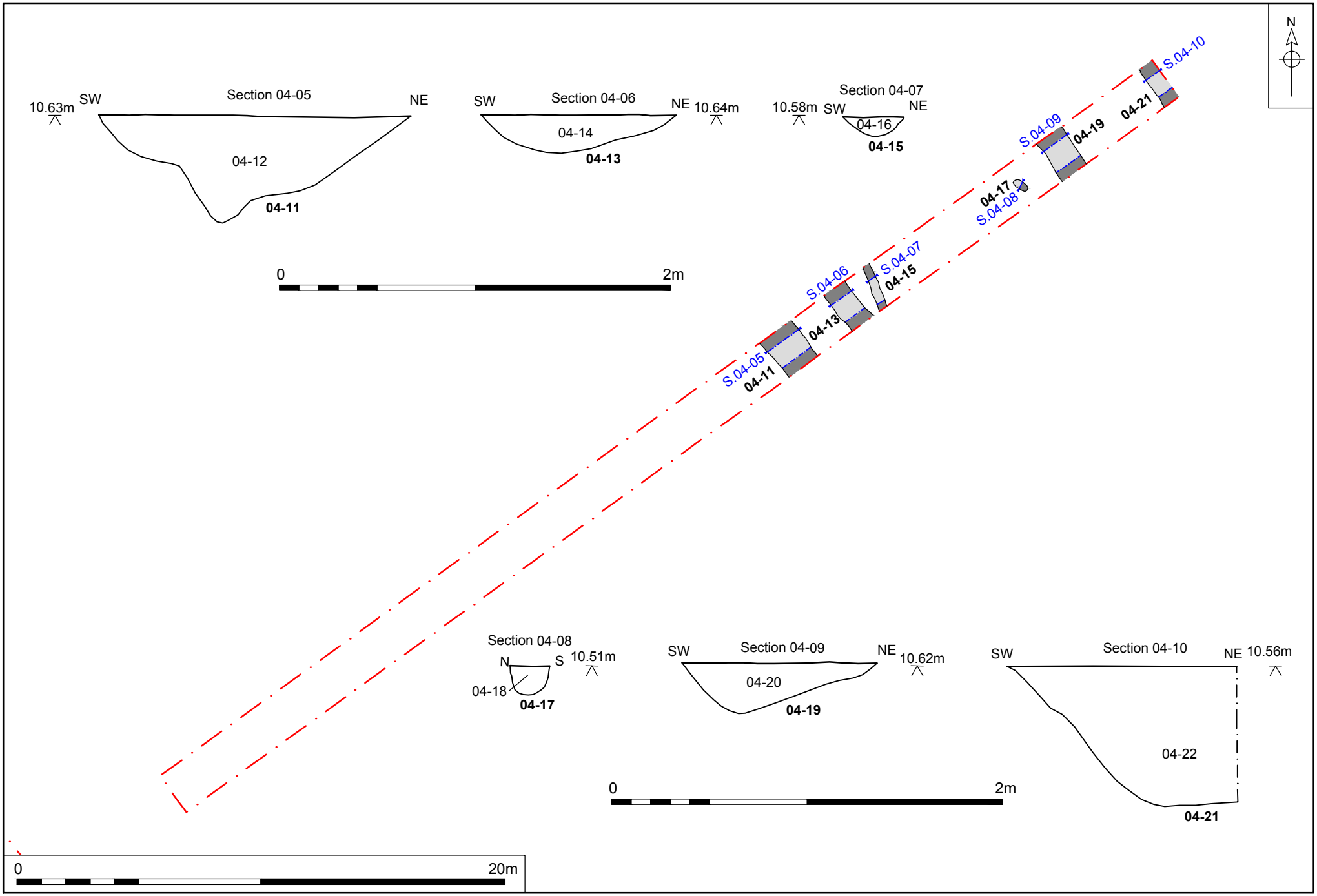

Figure 6. Trench 4, plan and sections. Scale 1:200 and 1:25

Trench 5

Figures 2, 7; Plate 6	
Location	
Orientation	Northwest–southeast
Northwest end	651395 302541
Southeast end	651362 302579
Dimensions	
Length	50.00m
Width	1.90m
Depth	0.75m
Levels	
Northwest top	11.73m OD
Southeast top	11.72m OD

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness
05-01	Deposit	Topsoil	0.60m
05-02	Deposit	Subsoil	0.15m
05-03	Cut	Shallow feature	0.16m
05-04	Deposit	Fill of **05-03**	0.16m
05-05	Cut	Shallow feature	0.16m
05-06	Deposit	Fill of **05-05**	0.16m
05-07	Cut	Pit	1.00m
05-08	Deposit	Fill of **05-07**	
05-09	Deposit	Fill of **05-07**	
05-10	Deposit	Fill of **05-07**	
05-11	Deposit	Fill of **05-07**	
05-12	Deposit	Natural geology	Unknown

Discussion

Three pits were excavated in Trench 5.

The largest was sub-circular pit **05-07**, which was located towards the southeast end of the trench. The pit measured 2.75m long x at least 1.00m wide x 1.00m deep. The feature extended beyond the west edge of the trench. The primary fill **05-08** was mid-blue grey sandy clay, which is likely to have been deliberately deposited into the feature and from which a sherd of 18th to 19th-century transfer-printed white ware was recovered. Above this was a mid-greyish brown sandy silt **05-09**, which was in turn overlain by a burnt and black organic layer **05-10**. The upper fill of the pit was mid-greyish brown sandy silt **05-11**.

A small oval pit **05-05** was located towards the centre of the trench. It measured 0.80m x 0.50m x 0.16m and was filled with mid-brown sandy silt **05-06**. The feature may possibly be of geological rather than archaeological origin.

A similar small oval pit **05-03** was located 11.50m from the northwest end of the trench. It measured 0.55m x at least 0.38m x 0.16m. The feature extended partly beyond the east side of the trench. The fill **05-04** consisted of mid-brown sandy silt. This may be a natural feature.

Trench 5

Plate 6. Pit **05-07**, looking northeast

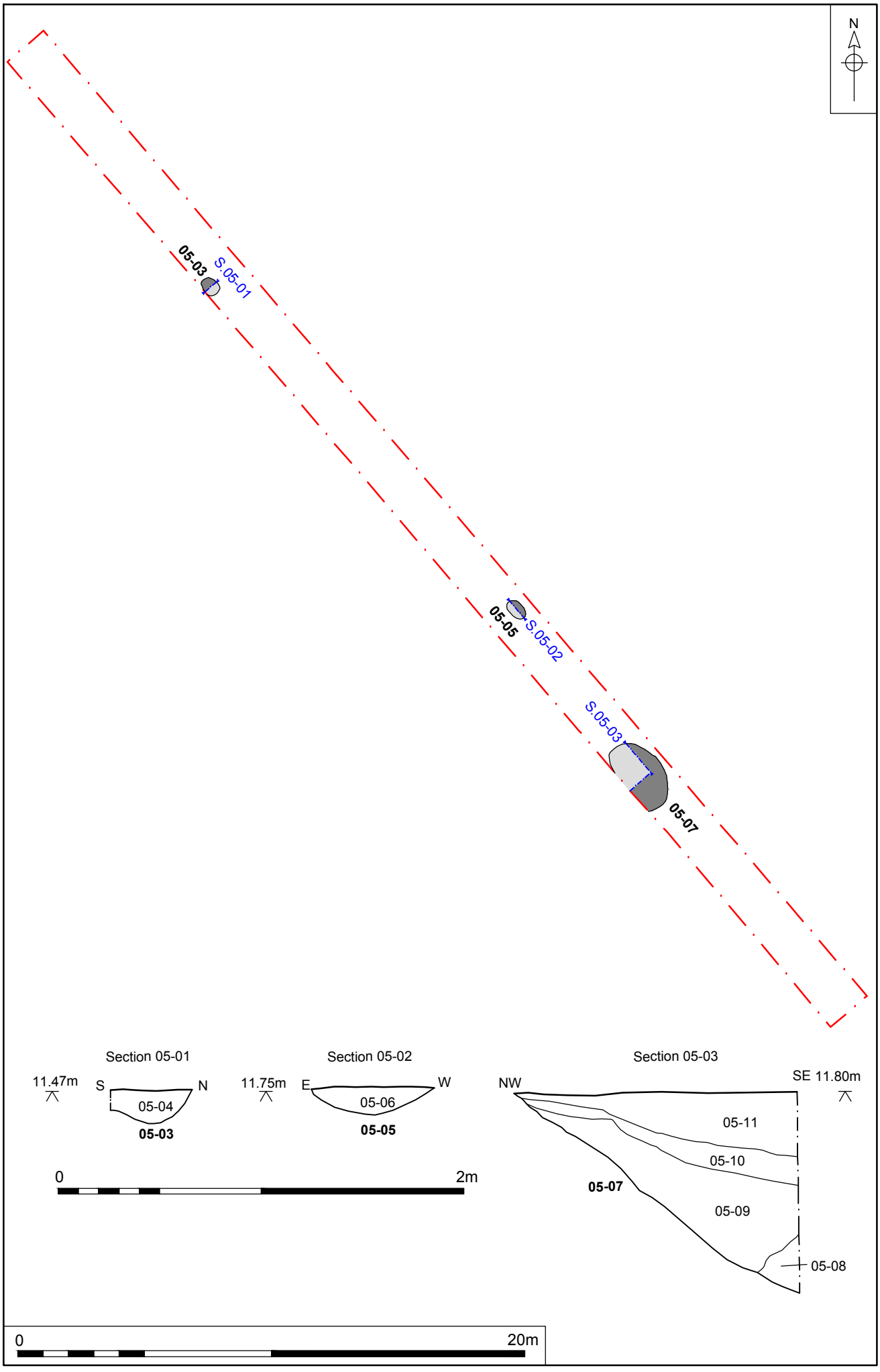

Figure 7. Trench 5, plan and sections. Scale 1:200 and 1:25

Trench 6

Figures 2, 8; Plate 7	
Location	
Orientation	North–south
North end	651351 302574
South end	651360 302524
Dimensions	
Length	50.00m
Width	1.90m
Depth	0.50m
Levels	
North top	11.84m OD
South top	12.05m OD

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness
06-01	Cut	Possible bank	0.20m
06-02	Cut	Natural feature	0.19m
06-03	Cut	Natural feature	0.29m
06-04	Cut	Natural feature	0.35m
06-05	Cut	Natural feature	0.10m
06-06	Deposit	Fill of **06-01**	0.20m
06-07	Deposit	Fill of **06-02**	0.19m
06-08	Deposit	Fill of **06-03**	0.29m
06-09	Deposit	Fill of **06-04**	0.35m
06-10	Deposit	Fill of **06-05**	0.10m
06-11	Deposit	Topsoil	0.50m
06-12	Deposit	Natural geology	Unknown

Discussion

A number of natural features were recorded in Trench 6 as well as a spread of material possibly representing the remnants of an earth bank.

The spread of possible bank material was located 12m from the south end of the trench. It measured 4.90m wide x 0.20m deep and was aligned east-west. The deposit forming the bank material **06-06** was of brownish grey sandy silt. The feature appeared to correspond directly to the location of an earthwork bank, thought to be post-medieval in date, recorded by the NMP.

A post-medieval button was recovered from topsoil **06-11**.

Trench 6

Plate 8. Possible bank **06-06**, looking west

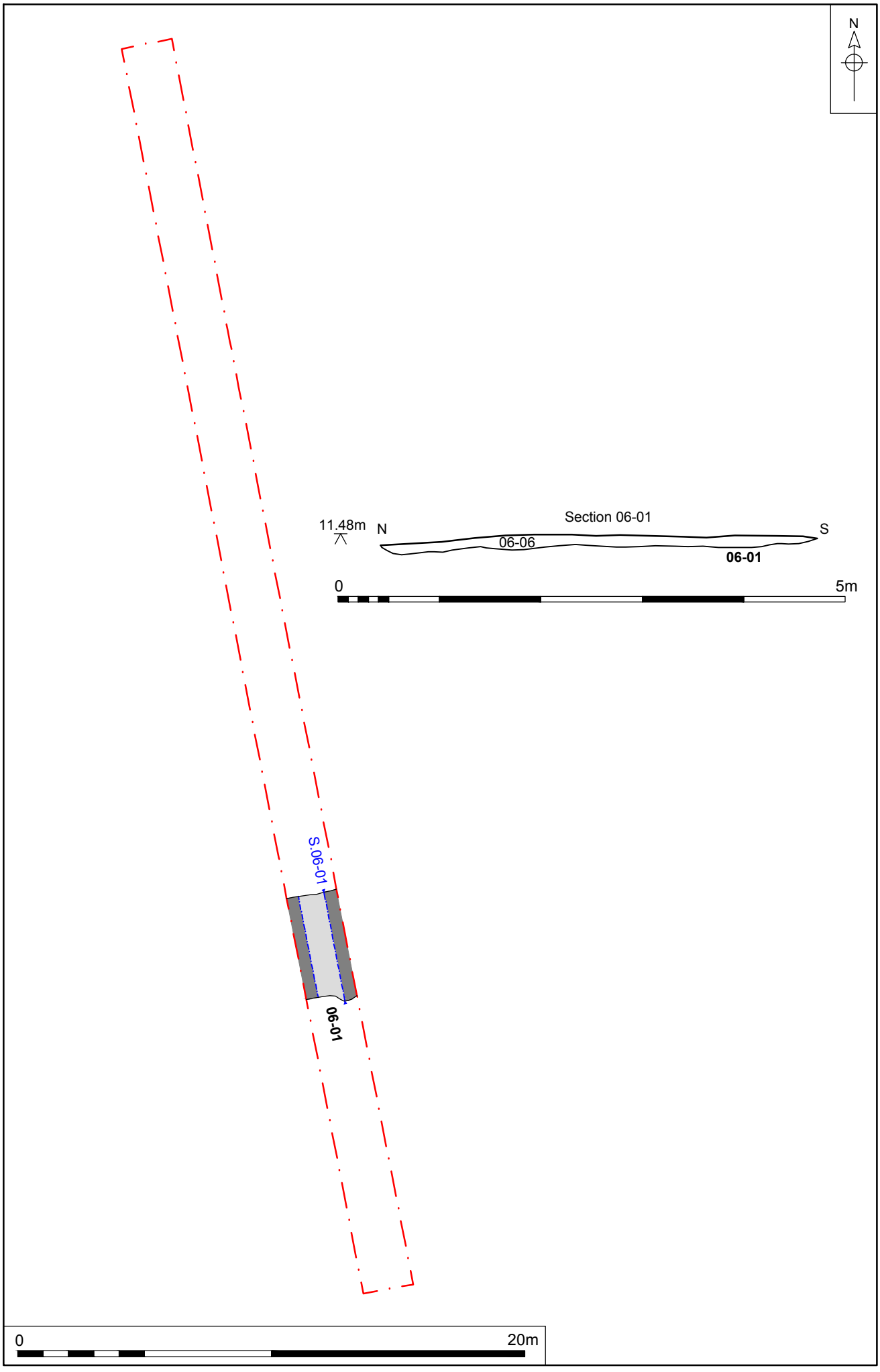

Figure 8. Trench 6, plan and section. Scale 1:200 and 1:50

Trench 7

Figures 2, 9; Plate 8	
Location	
Orientation	Northwest–southeast
Northwest end	651325 302545
Southeast end	651357 302506
Dimensions	
Length	50.00m
Width	1.90m
Depth	0.45m
Levels	
Northwest top	12.07m OD
Southeast top	12.15m OD

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness
07-01	Deposit	Topsoil	0.35m
07-02	Deposit	Subsoil	0.10m
07-03	Deposit	Natural geology	Unknown
07-04	Cut	Natural feature	0.30m
07-05	Deposit	Fill of **07-04**	0.30m
07-06	Cut	Natural feature	0.45m
07-07	Deposit	Fill of **07-06**	0.45m
07-08	Cut	Natural feature	0.21m
07-09	Deposit	Fill of **07-08**	0.21m
07-10	Cut	Ditch terminus	0.23m
07-11	Deposit	Fill of **07-10**	0.23m
07-12	Cut	Ditch	0.23m
07-13	Deposit	Fill of **07-12**	0.23m
07-14	Cut	Natural feature	0.28m
07-15	Deposit	Fill of **07-14**	0.28m
07-16	Cut	Pit	0.23m
07-17	Deposit	Fill of **07-16**	0.23m

Discussion

Three features were noted in Trench 7. The features consisted of a ditch, a pit, and a possible pit or ditch terminus.

Pit **07-16** was located *c.* 3.50m from the northwest end of the trench and had an elongated oval shape in plan. It had a concave base and moderately sloping sides, which were steeper on the north side. The pit measured 1.60m x 0.65m x 0.23m. The fill **07-17** was mid-brown silt.

Trench 7

Ditch **07-12** was aligned approximately northeast to and measured 0.70m wide x 0.23m deep. The fill **07-13** was dark brown silt.

A possible ditch terminus **07-10** was located *c*. 10m to the southeast of ditch **07-12**. The feature extended beyond the edge of the trench, possibly following an east-west alignment and measured 0.90m wide x 0.23m deep. The fill **07-11** was mid-brown silt.

Plate 8. Ditch **07-12**, looking northeast

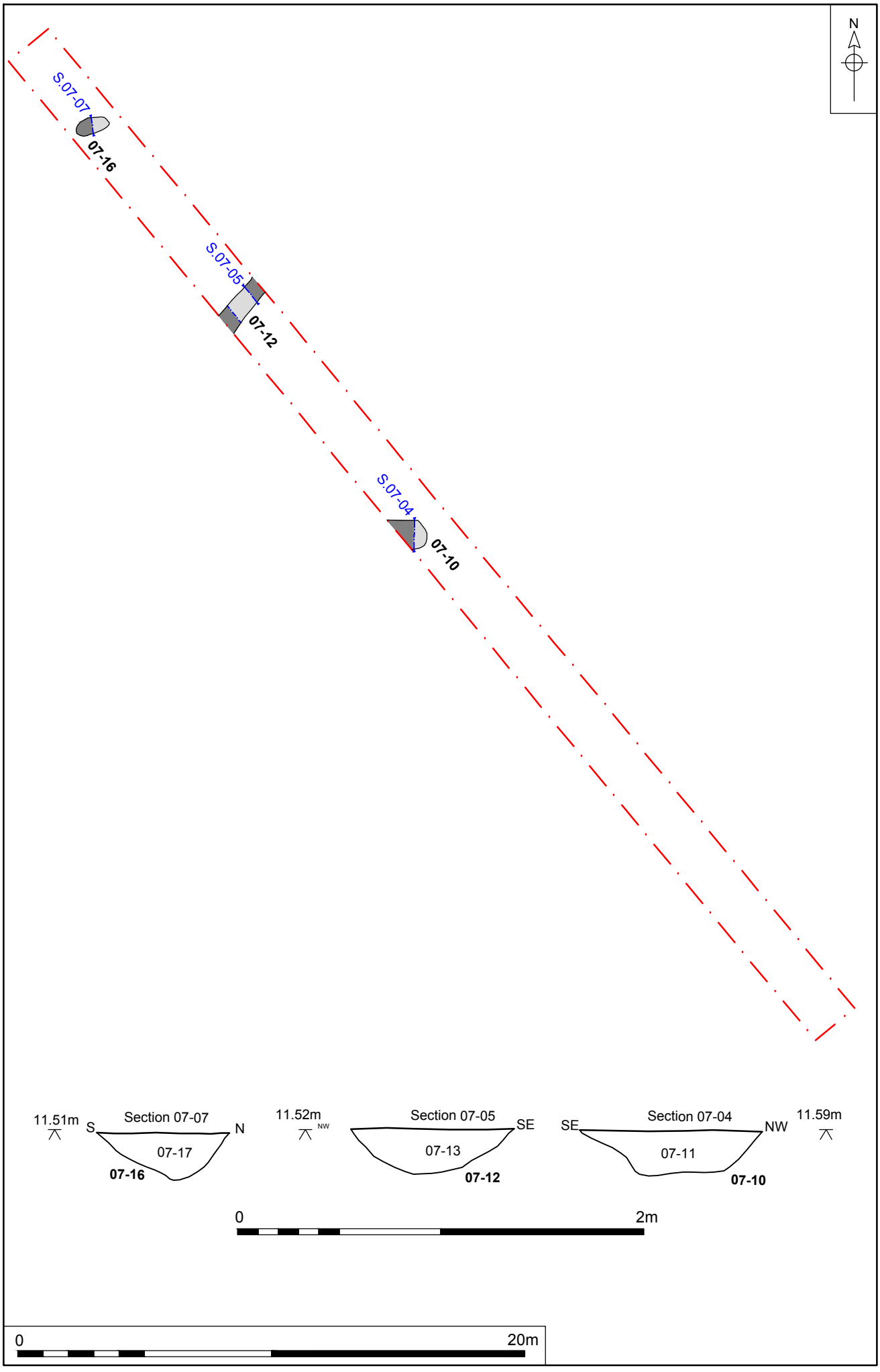

Figure 9. Trench 7, plan and sections. Scale 1:200 and 1:25

Trench 8

Figures 2 and 9	
Location	
Orientation	Northwest–southeast
Northwest end	651287 302569
Southeast end	651318 302529
Dimensions	
Length	50.00m
Width	1.90m
Depth	0.65m
Levels	
Northwest top	11.96m OD
Southeast top	12.17m OD

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness
08-01	Deposit	Topsoil	0.35m
08-02	Deposit	Subsoil	0.30m
08-03	Deposit	Natural geology	Unknown
08-04	Cut	Linear feature	0.43m
08-05	Deposit	Fill of 08-04	0.43m
08-06	Cut	Elongated pit	1.00m
08-07	Deposit	Fill of **08-06**	1.00m
08-08	Cut	Pit	0.75m
08-09	Deposit	Fill of **08-08**	0.75m
08-10	Cut	Natural feature	0.80m
08-11	Deposit	Fill of **08-10**	0.80m
08-12	Cut	Natural feature	0.86m
08-13	Deposit	Fill of **08-12**	0.86m

Discussion

Three archaeological features were recorded in Trench 8, comprising two pits and a probable ditch. Two natural features at the northwest end of the trench were also recorded.

Pit **08-08** had an irregular sub-triangular shape in plan and was sealed by subsoil **08-02**. The pit measured at least 1.60m x 1.85m x 0.75m. The sides and base were concave. The single fill **08-09** was dark brown slightly sandy silt. This feature could be of archaeological or natural origin.

A possible elongated pit **08-06** was located 10.50m to the southeast of pit **08-08**. The feature appeared to be an oval shape and measured 1.65m x at least 1.00m. The feature extended partly beyond the limit of the trench, and was disturbed by probable animal burrowing on its north side. The single fill of the pit was dark brown slightly sandy silt **08-07**. The feature could be of archaeological or natural origin.

Trench 8
A small ditch **08-04** was located just over 1.00m away. The ditch was orientated northeast-southwest and measured 1.10m wide x 0.43m deep. The single fill **08-05** was composed of light greyish brown slightly sandy silt.

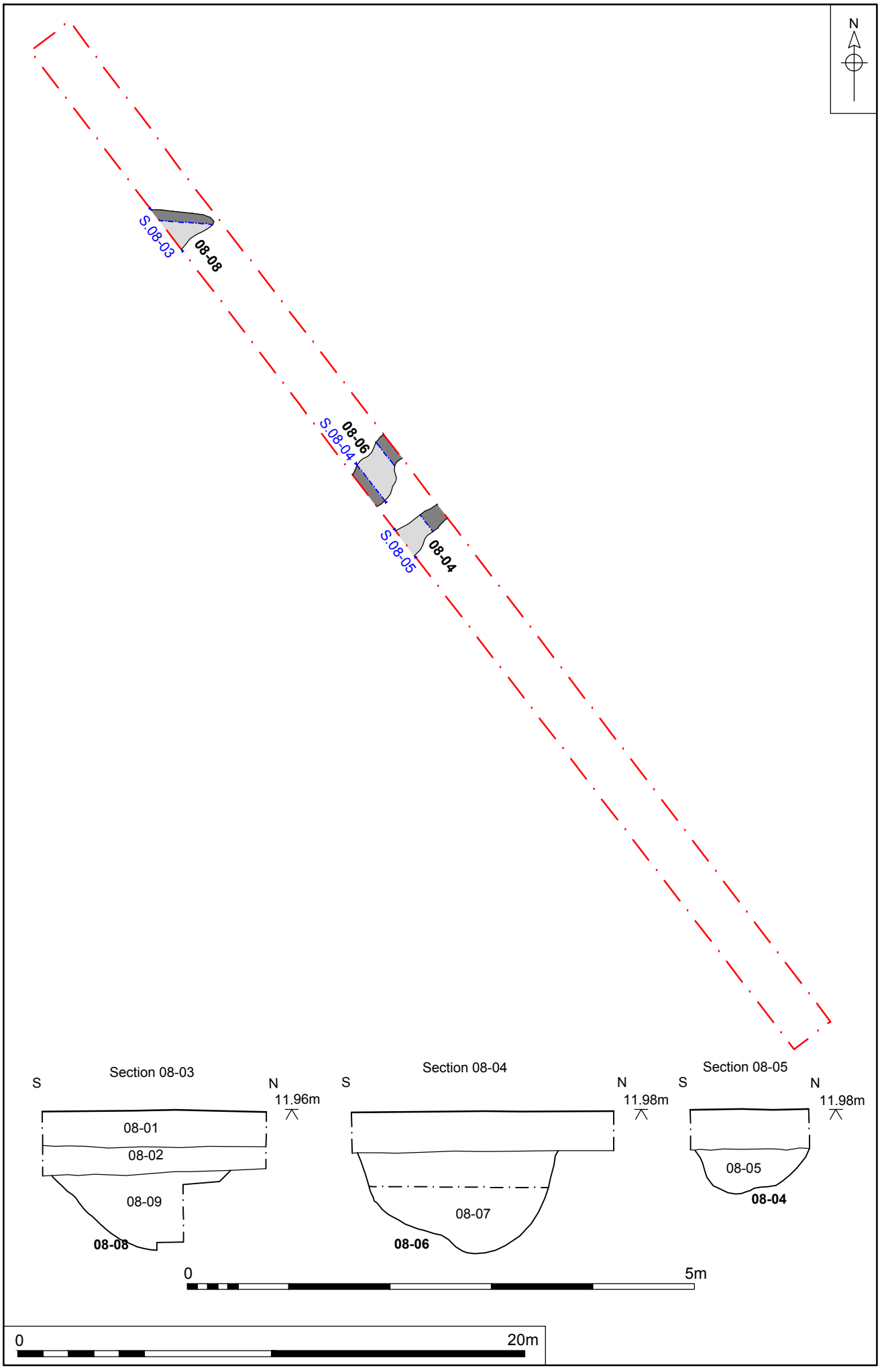

Figure 10. Trench 8, plan and sections. Scale 1:200 and 1:50

Trench 9

Figures 2, 11; Plate 9	
Location	
Orientation	Northeast–southwest
Northeast end	651346 302600
Southwest end	651307 302567
Dimensions	
Length	50.00m
Width	1.90m
Depth	0.65m
Levels	
Northeast top	11.57m OD
Southwest top	11.98m OD

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness
09-01	Cut	Natural feature	0.19m
09-02	Deposit	Fill of **09-01**	0.19m
09-03	Cut	Natural feature	0.50m
09-04	Deposit	Fill of **09-03**	0.50m
09-05	Cut	Natural feature	0.50m
09-06	Deposit	Fill **of 09-05**	0.50m
09-07	Cut	Natural feature	0.26m
09-08	Deposit	Fill of **09-07**	0.26m
09-09	Cut	Natural feature	0.23m
09-10	Deposit	Fill of **09-09**	0.23m
09-11	Cut	Pit	0.41m
09-12	Deposit	Fill of **09-11**	0.41m
09-13	Cut	Pit	0.52m
09-14	Deposit	Fill of **09-13**	0.52m
09-15	Deposit	Topsoil	0.30m
09-16	Deposit	Subsoil	0.35m
09-17	Deposit	Natural geology	Unknown

Discussion

Two pits were recorded in Trench 9, as well as five natural features clustered towards the south end of the trench.

A relatively large and elongate oval pit **09-13** was located 12m from the northeast end of the trench. It measured 3.85m x 1.40m x 0.52m. The single fill **09-14** was dark greyish brown sandy silt.

Trench 9

Almost immediately to the southeast, a second elongate oval-shaped pit **09-11** measured 3.40m x at least 0.90m x 0.41m deep. The south edge extended beyond the limit of excavation. The fill **09-12** was mid-orangey brown sandy silt.

A half-crown coin of George III dated to 1819 was recovered from topsoil **09-15**.

Plate 9. Pit **09-13**, looking northeast

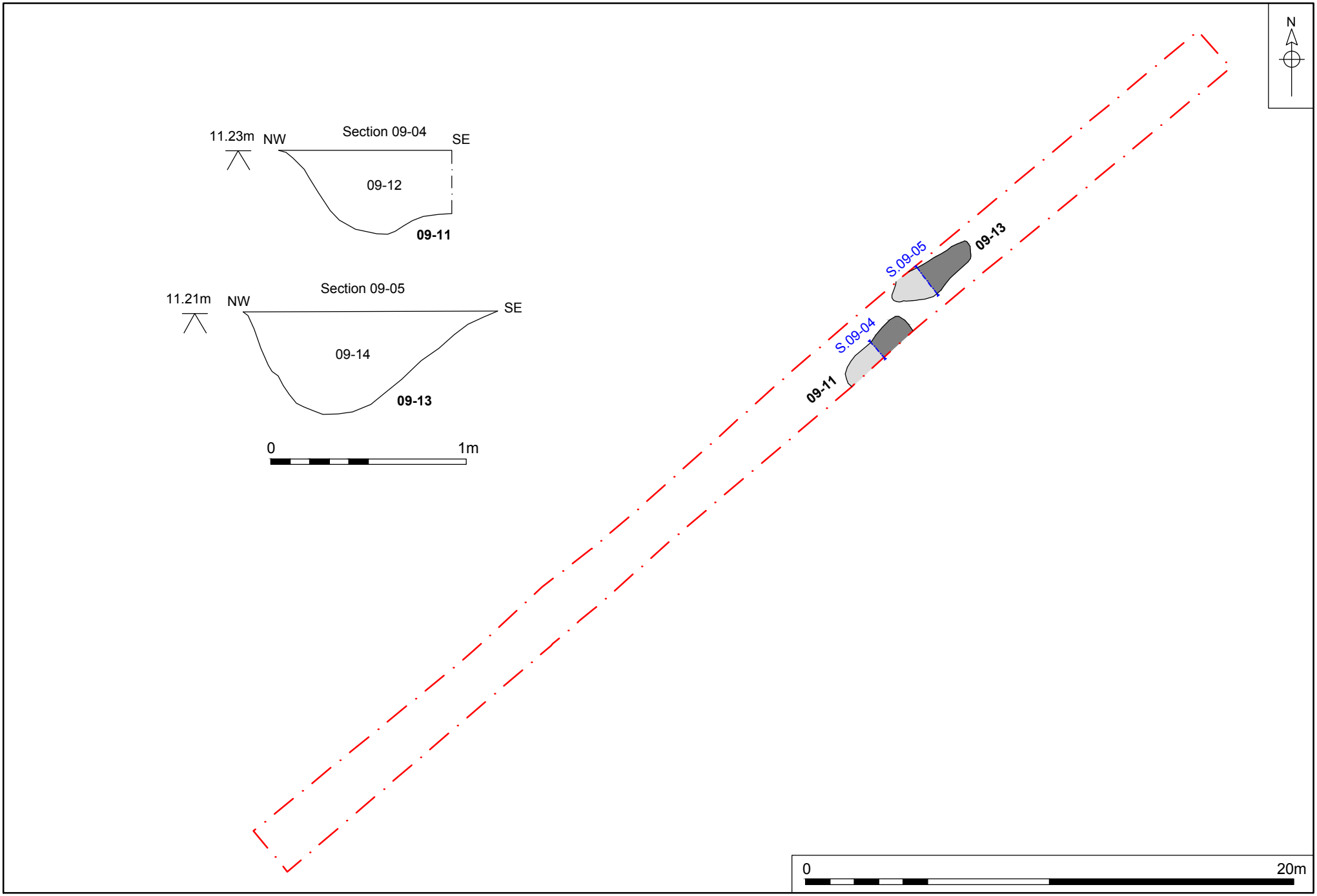

Figure 11. Trench 9, plan and sections. Scale 1:200 and 1:25

Trench 10

Figures 2, 12; Plate 10	
Location	
Orientation	North–south
North end	651366 302637
South end	651368 302586
Dimensions	
Length	50.00m
Width	1.90m
Depth	0.70m
Levels	
North top	11.20m OD
South top	11.62m OD

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness
10-01	Deposit	Topsoil	0.60m
10-02	Deposit	Subsoil	0.10m
10-03	Deposit	Natural geology	Unknown
10-04	Cut	Natural feature	0.36m
10-05	Deposit	Fill of **10-04**	0.36m
10-06	Deposit	Fill of **10-04**	0.17m
10-07	Cut	Ditch	0.42m
10-08	Deposit	Fill of **10-07**	0.42m
10-09	Cut	Natural feature	0.46m
10-10	Deposit	Fill of **10-09**	0.46m
10-11	Cut	Gully	0.25m
10-12	Deposit	Fill of **10-11**	0.25m
10-13	Cut	Pit	0.27m
10-14	Deposit	Fill of **10-13**	0.27m
10-15	Cut	Gully	0.10m
10-16	Deposit	Fill of **10-15**	0.10m
10-17	Cut	Pit	0.40m
10-18	Deposit	Fill of **10-17**	0.40m
10-19	Cut	Ditch	1.10m
10-20	Deposit	Fill of **10-19**	0.46m
10-21	Cut	Gully	0.30m
10-22	Deposit	Fill of **10-21**	0.30m

Trench 10			
10-23	Cut	Gully	0.14m
10-24	Deposit	Fill of **10-23**	0.14m
10-25	Cut	Natural feature	0.15m
10-26	Deposit	Fill of **10-25**	0.15m
10-27	Cut	Natural feature	0.20m
10-28	Deposit	Fill of **10-27**	0.20m
10-29	Cut	Natural feature	0.43m
10-30	Deposit	Fill of **10-29**	0.43m
10-31	Deposit	Fill of **10-19**	0.10m
10-32	Deposit	Fill of **10-19**	0.45m
10-33	Deposit	Fill of **10-19**	0.33m

Discussion

Eight features were recorded in Trench 10, along with three natural features. The features consisted of two ditches, four gullies, two pits, and five possible natural features.

A narrow gully **10-23** was located close to the centre of the trench. The gully was orientated approximately east-west and measured 0.35m wide x 0.14m deep. The fill **10-24** was light brown silt.

A wider gully **10-21** was situated *c.* 1.00m to the south of **10-23** and followed an identical east-west alignment. Gully **10-21** measured 0.50m wide x 0.30m deep. The gully had a v-shaped profile. The single fill **10-22** was greyish brown silt.

Approximately 4.80m to the south, there was a substantial east-west orientated ditch **10-19**. The ditch had steep, regular and concave sides and a concave base and measured 1.20m deep x 2.60m wide. Four fills were recorded in the ditch: **10-20**, **10-31**, **10-32** and **10-33**. The base fill **10-20** consisted of a mottled mixture of pale sand with lenses of light brown soil. At the centre of the ditch greyish silty sand **10-31** may represent the remains of a turf line. The latest two fills **10-32** and **10-33** were orangey and greyish slightly silty sand, respectively, and of natural origin. Post-depositional mineral staining was visible through all of the fills. The ditch is thought to be the same feature recorded by **14-06** and **33-08**.

An oval pit **10-17** to the immediate south extended beyond the east edge of the trench and measured at least 1.40m x 0.35m x in length x 0.40m deep. The pit was filled with mid-brown silt **10-18**.

A small section of possible curving gully **10-15** was located on the west side of the trench. The gully enclosed a ring that had a diameter of at least 4.30m and the gully measured 0.35m wide x 0.10m deep.

Oval pit **10-13** extended beyond the east limit of the trench and measured 1.50m x at least 0.50m x 0.27m. The single fill **10-14** was light greyish brown silt.

A second east-west aligned ditch **10-11** was located just to the south of ring gully **10-15**. This ditch was 0.95m wide x 0.25m deep. The fill **10-12** was mid-greyish brown sandy silt.

East-west gully **10-07** formed the southern boundary to the cluster of features in Trench 10. It measured 0.70m wide x 0.42m deep with a distinct v-shape. The single fill **10-08** consisted of brown silt with occasional charcoal fleck inclusions.

Trench 10

Plate 10. Ditch **10-19**, looking east

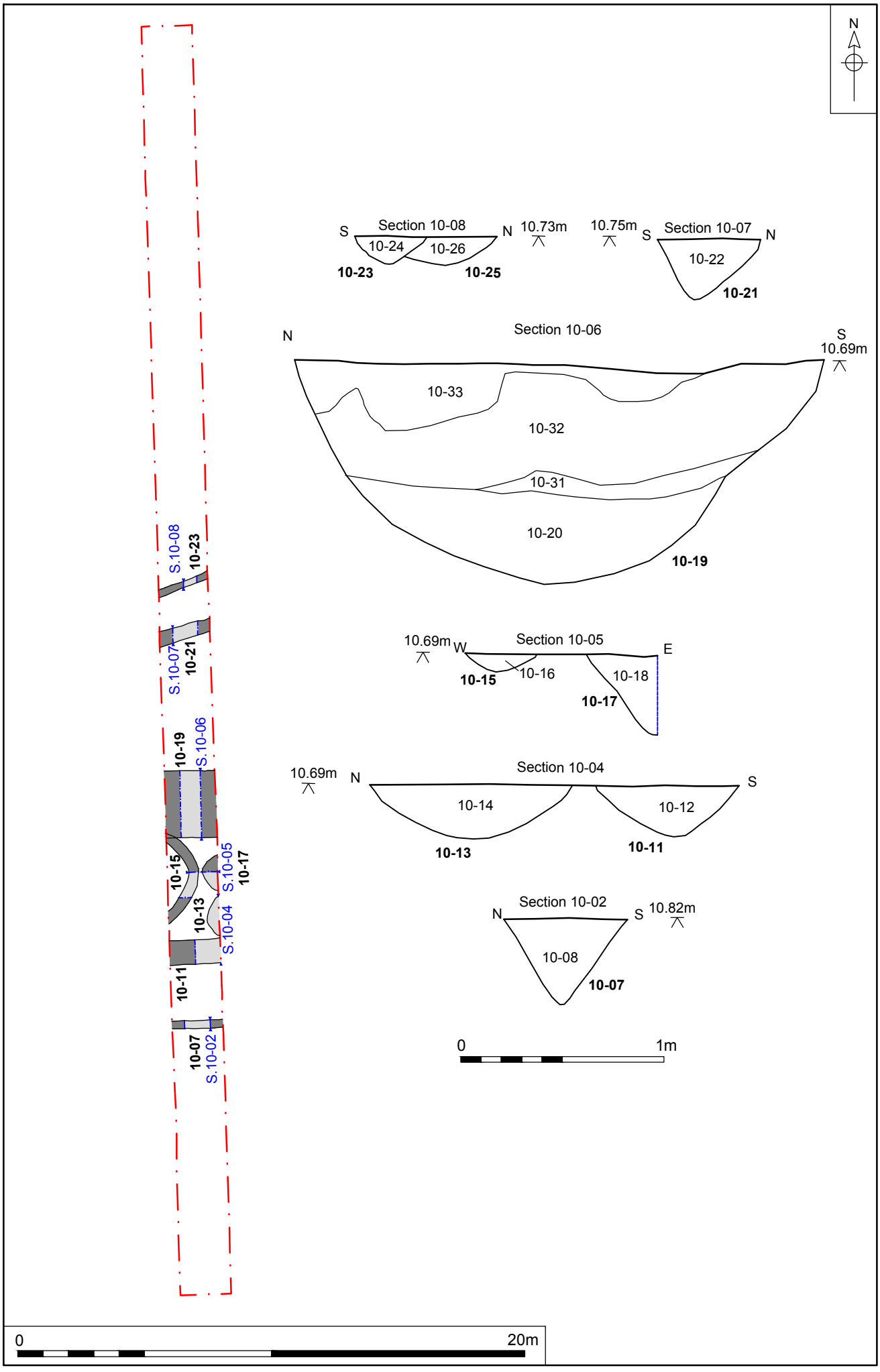

Figure 12. Trench 10, plan and sections. Scale 1:200 and 1:25

Trench 11

Figures 2, 13; Plate 11	
Location	
Orientation	Northwest–southeast
Northwest end	651401 302656
Southeast end	651433 302617
Dimensions	
Length	50.00m
Width	1.90m
Depth	0.80m (maximum)
Levels	
Northwest top	10.75m OD
Southeast top	10.81m OD

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness
11-01	Deposit	Topsoil	0.40m
11-02	Deposit	Subsoil	0.40m
11-03	Deposit	Natural geology	Unknown
11-04	Cut	Pit	0.27m
11-05	Deposit	Fill of **11-04**	0.27m
11-06	Cut	Pit	0.26m
11-07	Deposit	Fill of **11-06**	0.26m
11-08	Cut	Pit	0.30m
11-09	Deposit	Fill of **11-08**	0.30m
11-10	Cut	Large pit	>2.00m
11-11	Deposit	Fill of **11-10**	-
11-12	Deposit	Fill of **11-10**	-
11-13	Deposit	Fill of **11-10**	-

Discussion

Four features were recorded in Trench 11, all pits, with at least one large refuse pit.

Towards the northwest end the trench there was a small pit **11-08**. The pit extended beyond the northeast edge of excavation and measured 2.25m x at least 0.50m x 0.40m. The single fill **11-09** consisted of mid-greyish brown sandy silt.

A large elongated oval pit **11-04** was situated *c.* 8.50m to the south of pit **11-08**. It extended beyond the west side of the trench and measured 4.10m x at least 1.00m x 0.32m. The pit was filled by mottled light and dark brown sandy silt **11-05** and was considered to be of relatively recent date.

A pit **11-06** was recorded *c.* 4.00m to the south of pit **11-04**. The pit extended beyond the southwest side of the trench. It measured 1.35m x at least 0.75m x at least 0.20m. The fill **11-07** was mottled light and dark brown sandy silt. A natural origin cannot be discounted for the feature.

Much of the central-south part of the trench contained a large 20th-century refuse pit **11-10** which measured 13.00m across. A machine slot was excavated towards the centre of the pit

Trench 11

which revealed a large amount of corroded sheet metal, metal tubing and fragments of building rubble including what appeared to be fragments of asbestos sheeting. The pit was immediately backfilled because of the potential for contaminated materials. The base was not observed. There were three fills in the pit: **11-11**, **11-12** and **11-13**. The feature corresponded to a circular cropmark recorded by the NMP.

Plate 11. Rubbish pit **11-10**, looking west

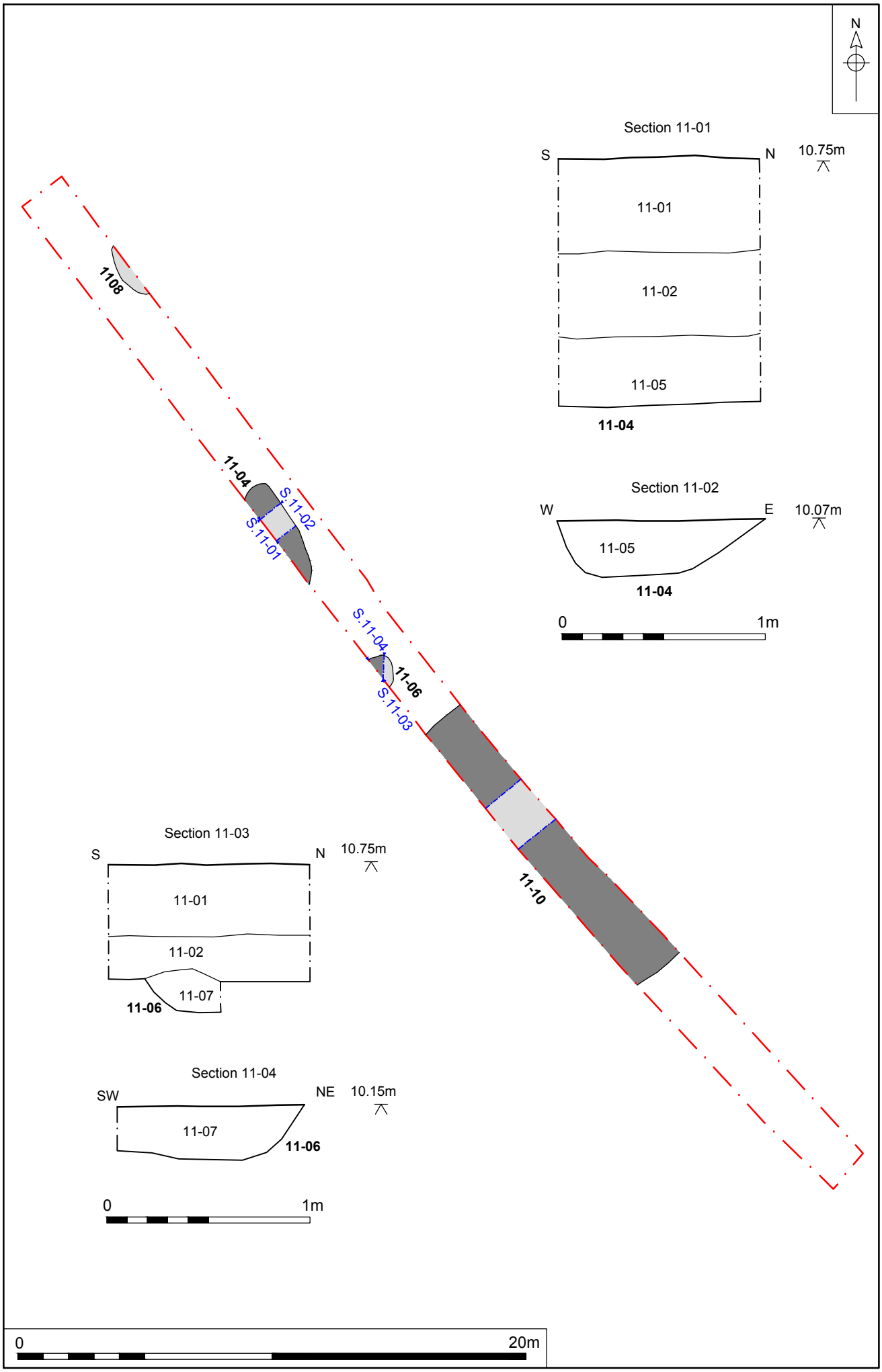

Figure 13. Trench 11, plan and sections. Scale 1:200 and 1:25

Trench 12

Figures 2, 14; Plates 12 and 13	
Location	
Orientation	Northwest–southeast
Northwest end	651362 302678
Southeast end	651395 302639
Dimensions	
Length	50.00m
Width	1.90m
Depth	0.80m (max)
Levels	
Northwest top	10.97m OD
Southeast top	10.93m OD

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness
12-01	Deposit	Topsoil	0.45m
12-02	Deposit	Subsoil	0.35m
12-03	Cut	Ditch	0.45m
12-04	Deposit	Fill of 12-03	0.45m
12-05	Cut	Ditch	0.21m
12-06	Deposit	Fill of 12-05	0.21m
12-07	Deposit	Natural geology	Unknown

Discussion

Two gullies and a natural feature were recorded in Trench 12.

An unnumbered tree-bole was observed towards the north western end of the trench. The irregular nature of the pit indicated that it was likely to be a tree-bole.

An east-west orientated ditch **12-03** was located towards the centre of the trench. The ditch measured 0.90m wide and 0.45m deep. The fill **12-04** was a mid-greyish brown sandy silt which became sandier towards its base.

Ditch **12-05** was located approximately 10m from the south end of the trench. The ditch was aligned broadly northeast-southwest but did appear to curve slightly. It measured 0.90m wide and 0.21m deep. The single fill **12-06** was a dark greyish brown sandy silt.

Trench 12

Plate 12. Ditch 12-03, looking east

Plate 13. Ditch 12-05, looking northeast

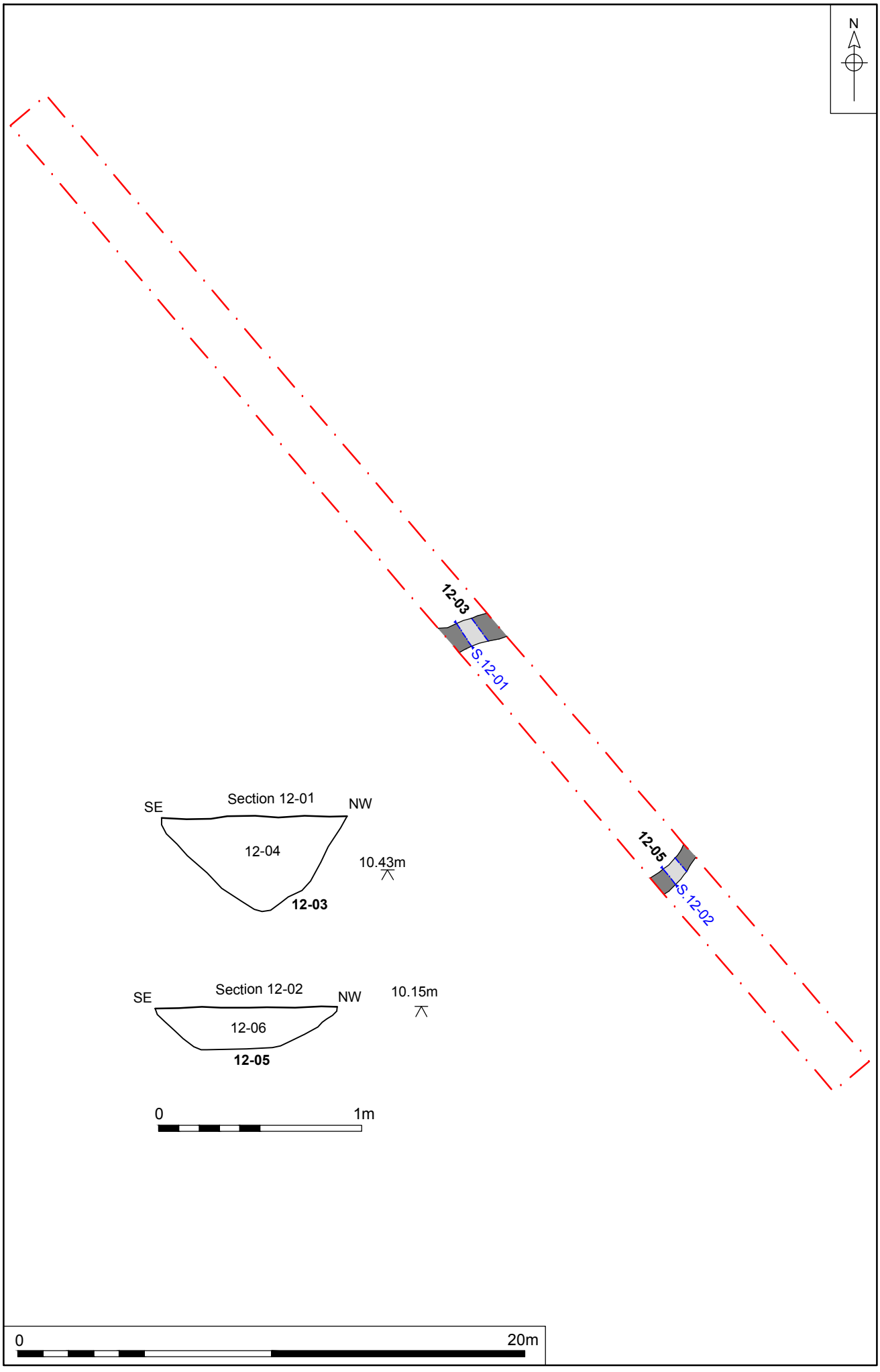

Figure 14. Trench 12, plan and sections. Scale 1:200 and 1:25

Trench 13

Figures 2, 15; Plate 14	
Location	
Orientation	East–west
East end	651354 302635
West end	652303 302632
Dimensions	
Length	50.00m
Width	1.90m
Depth	0.70m
Levels	
East top	11.26m OD
West top	11.42m OD

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness
13-01	Deposit	Topsoil	0.40m
13-02	Deposit	Subsoil	0.30m
13-03	Deposit	Natural geology	Unknown
13-04	Cut	Pit	0.25m
13-05	Deposit	Fill of 13-04	0.25m
13-06	Cut	Pit	0.11m
13-07	Deposit	Fill of 13-06	0.11m
13-08	Cut	Natural feature	0.20m
13-09	Deposit	Fill of 13-08	0.20m
13-10	Cut	Pit	0.15m
13-11	Deposit	Fill of 13-10	0.15m
13-12	Cut	Ditch Terminus	0.29m
13-13	Deposit	Fill of 13-12	0.29m
13-14	Cut	Ditch Terminus	0.29m
13-15	Deposit	Fill of 13-14	0.29m

Discussion

Trench 13 contained five features, two ditches and three pits as well as a number of natural features.

A broadly aligned northwest-southeast ditch, **13-14**, with a probable terminus at the west end was present at the east end of the trench. The ditch had a width of 1.10m and a depth of 0.29m. The fill **13-15** of the ditch consisted of a dark greyish brown sandy silt.

Adjacent to ditch 13-14 was another probable ditch terminus. Ditch **13-12** was aligned northwest to southeast and measured 0.97m wide and 0.29m deep. The sides were steep and reasonably regular and the base concave. The fill of the ditch **13-13** consisted of a dark greyish brown sandy silt.

Trench 13

Plate 14. Ditch 13-12, looking south

Pit **13-10** was located 5.50m to the west of ditch terminus **13-12**. It had a circular shape in plan and a diameter of 0.31m. The depth was 0.15m. The fill **13-11** consisted of a dark brown sandy silt.

A second small circular pit **13-06** measured 0.55m by 0.45m and with a depth of 0.11m. The single fill of the pit **13-07** consisted of dark orangey brown sandy silt. The regularity of this feature suggested that it was of archaeological origin, although a natural origin cannot be discounted.

A further presumably sub-rounded pit was located towards the centre of the trench. Pit **13-04**, extended beyond the southern limit of excavation and measured of at least 1.85m by 0.80m and with a recorded depth of 0.25m. The pit was filled by **13-05**, a dark greyish brown sandy silt.

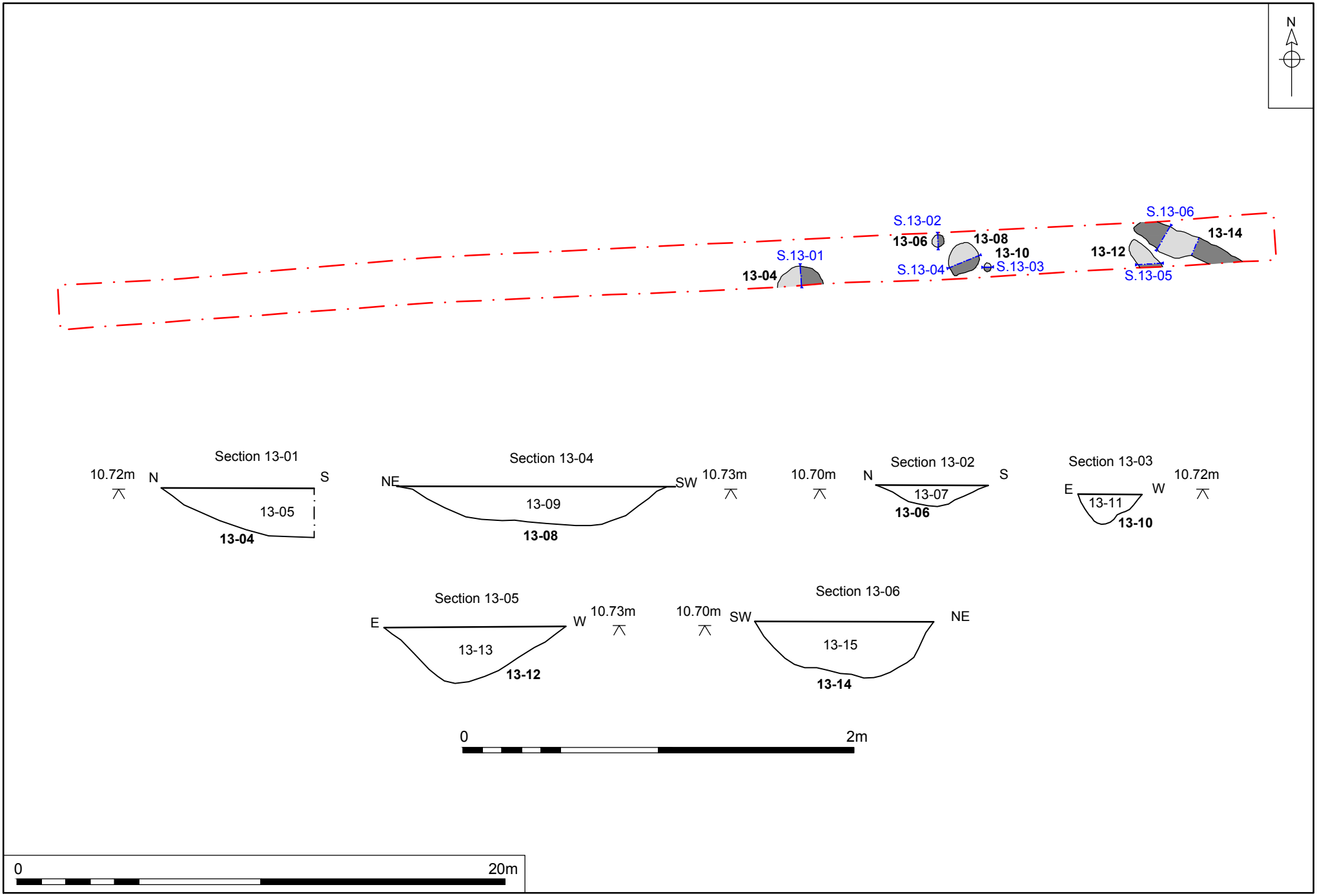

Figure 15. Trench 13, plan and sections. Scale 1:200 and 1:25

Trench 14

Figures 2, 16; Plate 15	
Location	
Orientation	North–south
North end	651280 302630
South end	651285 302580
Dimensions	
Length	50.00m
Width	1.90m
Depth	0.50m
Levels	
North top	11.50m OD
South top	11.84m OD

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness
14-01	Deposit	Topsoil	0.40m
14-02	Deposit	Subsoil	0.30m
14-03	Deposit	Natural geology	Unknown
14-04	Cut	Ditch	0.40m
14-05	Deposit	Fill of 14-04	0.40m
14-06	Cut	Large Ditch	1.40m
14-07	Deposit	Fill of 14-06	0.42m
14-08	Deposit	Fill of 14-06	0.28m
14-09	Deposit	Fill of 14-06	0.24m
14-10	Deposit	Fill of 14-06	0.40m
14-11	Deposit	Fill of 14-06	0.34m
14-12	Cut	Elongated pit	0.34m
14-13	Deposit	Fill of 14-12	0.34m
14-14	Cut	Elongated pit	0.40m
14-15	Deposit	Fill of 14-14	0.40m
14-16	Cut	Possible post-hole	0.24m
14-17	Deposit	Fill of 14-16	0.24m

Discussion

There were two ditches and three pits recorded in Trench 14. A single natural feature was also noted.

A small circular pit **14-16** was located approximately 3.70m from the north end of the trench. It had a diameter of 0.54m and a depth of 0.24m. The fill **14-17** was composed of a mottled light brown and grey sand. .

Trench 14

Immediately to the south, an irregular oval pit **14-14** was located. It measured 1.90m in length by 1.0m wide and had a depth of 0.40m. The single fill **14-15** was a mottled brown and grey sandy silt. Due to its slightly irregular shape this pit might be of natural origin.

An elongated oval pit **14-12** was located 1.75m to the south of pit **14-14**. The pit measured 2.0m by 0.90m and had a depth of 0.34m. There was a mottled brown and grey sandy silt fill within the pit (**14-13**).

Approximately 10.75m further to the south, close to the centre of the trench, there was a large ditch **14-06**. The ditch was orientated east-west and had a width of 3.40m and a maximum depth of 1.40m. The primary fill **14-07** consisted of lenses of grey soil and brown and yellow sand which had a thickness of 0.42m, suggestive of episodes of silting and the deposition of wind-blown material. Fill **14-08** was composed of a fine light brown sand and had a thickness of 0.28m. It was overlain by **14-09**, a layer of yellowish brown fine sand which was 0.24m thick. The three earlier sandy fills probably rapidly infilled the lower parts of the ditch prior to a stabilisation represented by fill **14-10**, which was a 0.40m thick mid-greyish brown sand that appeared to contain a dark greyish sand towards its base and which may represent turf-line. This was overlain by **14-11**, a mid-brown fine sand which was 0.34m thick and filled the remainder of the ditch. Three struck flints were recovered from **14-07** and three from fill **14-**11 from which fired clay fragments and a very small body sherd of prehistoric pottery of likely early Iron Age date were recovered. This ditch is the same one as seen in Trenches 10 and 33 and corresponds to a cropmark recorded by the NMP.

East to west aligned ditch **14-04** was located 7m from the south end of the trench. The ditch measured 1.10m wide, 0.40m deep and was filled with **14-05**, a mid-brown slightly silty sand.

Two struck flints and some fragments of fired clay were recovered from topsoil **14-01**.

Plate 15. Ditch 14-06, looking west

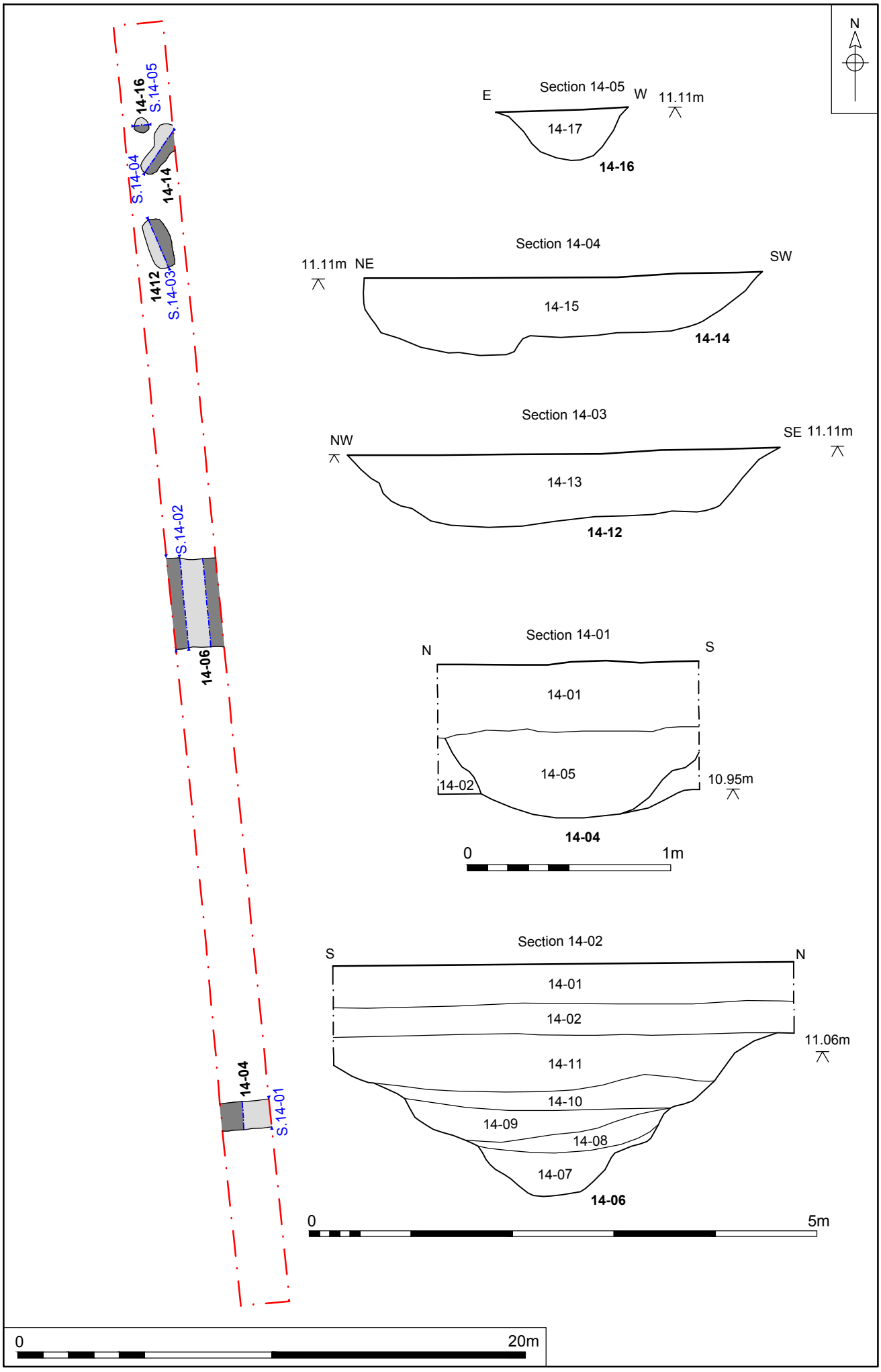

Figure 16. Trench 14, plan and sections. Scale 1:200, 1:50 and 1:25

Trench 15

Figures 2, 17	
Location	
Orientation	Northwest–southeast
Northwest end	651221 302666
Southeast end	651254 302627
Dimensions	
Length	50.00m
Width	1.90m
Depth	0.70m
Levels	
Northwest top	11.12m OD
Southeast top	11.48m OD

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness
15-01	Deposit	Topsoil	0.45m
15-02	Deposit	Subsoil	0.25m
15-03	Deposit	Natural geology	Unknown
15-04	Cut	Natural feature	0.17m
15-05	Deposit	Fill of 15-04	0.17m
15-06	Cut	Natural feature	0.16m
15-07	Deposit	Fill of 15-06	0.16m
15-08	Cut	Natural feature	0.36m
15-09	Deposit	Fill of 15-08	0.36m
15-10	Cut	Ditch	0.50m
15-11	Deposit	Fill of 15-10	0.50m
15-12	Cut	Ditch	0.70m
15-13	Deposit	Fill of 15-12	0.70m
15-14	Cut	Natural feature	0.28m
15-15	Deposit	Fill of 15-14	0.28m
15-16	Cut	Natural feature	0.28m
15-17	Deposit	Fill of 15-16	0.28m

Discussion

Two ditches were present in Trench 15, along with a number of natural features.

Approximately 13m from the north end of the trench was a northeast-southwest aligned ditch, **15-12**. The ditch was cut through the subsoil andmeasured 1.80m wide 0.70m deep. The fill **15-13** was a dark brown sandy silt which had 'leached' to become a light grey silty fine sand with more flint gravel inclusions towards the base.

Trench 15

A second ditch **15-10** was located 4.50m to the south of ditch **15-12**. The ditch was orientated east-west axis and was 1.16m wide and 0.50m deep. The solitary fill **15-11** consisted of a dark brown sandy silt.

A struck flint and a fragment of Roman tile were recovered from the topsoil 15-01.

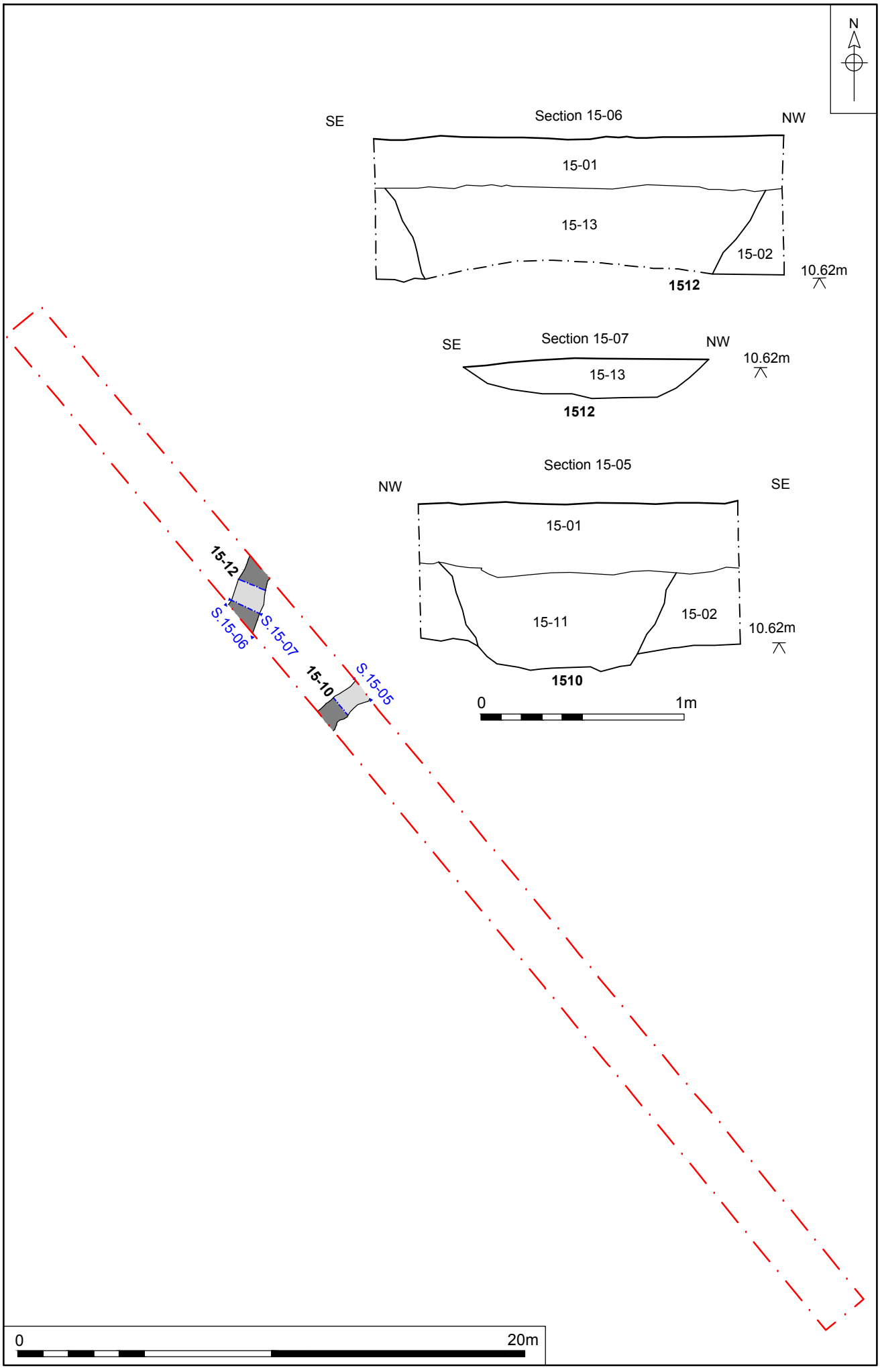

Figure 17. Trench 15, plan and sections. Scale 1:200 and 1:25

Trench 16

Figures 2, 18; Plate 16	
Location	
Orientation	Northeast–southwest
Northeast end	651326 302669
Southwest end	651286 302637
Dimensions	
Length	50.00m
Width	1.90m
Depth	0.60m
Levels	
Northeast top	11.13m OD
Southwest top	11.41m OD

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness
16-01	Deposit	Topsoil	0.40m
16-02	Deposit	Subsoil	0.20m
16-03	Cut	Post-hole	0.27m
16-04	Deposit	Fill of 16-03	0.27m
16-05	Cut	Pit	0.15m
16-06	Deposit	Fill of 16-05	0.15m
16-07	Cut	Natural feature	0.51m
16-08	Deposit	Fill of 16-07	0.51m
16-09	Cut	Natural feature	0.35m
16-10	Deposit	Fill of 16-09	0.35m
16-11	Deposit	Fill of 16-09	0.30m
16-12	Cut	Natural feature	0.22m
16-13	Deposit	Fill of 16-12	0.22m
16-14	Cut	Pit	0.50m
16-15	Deposit	Fill of 16-14	0.41m
16-16	Deposit	Fill of 16-14	0.09m
16-17	Cut	Natural feature	0.10m
16-18	Deposit	Fill of 16-17	0.10m
16-19	Cut	Ditch	0.58m
16-20	Deposit	Fill of 16-19	0.58m
16-21	Cut	Ditch	0.80m
16-22	Deposit	Fill of 16-21	0.38m

Trench 16			
16-23	Deposit	Fill of 16-21	0.78m
16-24	Deposit	Fill of 16-19	0.40m
16-25	Deposit	Natural geology	Unknown

Discussion

There were two pits, two ditches, and a possible post-hole present in Trench 16, as well as a number of natural features.

A small circular possible post-hole **16-03** was located at the northeast end of the trench. It had a diameter of 0.25m and was 0.27m deep. It had a 'U' shaped profile with steep and regular sides and a concave base. The fill **16-04** consisted of a mid-brown sandy silt.

Elongated oval pit **16-05** was located adjacent to post-hole **16-03**. The pit extended beyond the west side of the trench and had a visible extent of at least 1.60m by 0.65m and measured 0.15m deep. The fill **16-06** was a mid-greyish brown silt. It is possible that this was a natural feature.

Pit **16-14** was only partially exposed within the trench. It measured at least 0.30m by 090m wide and 0.48m deep. The primary fill **16-15** was a light grey silt which was 0.09m thick. The upper fill **16-16** was a mid-brown silt.

There were two intercutting east-west aligned ditches, **16-19** and **16-21**, located towards the southwest end of the trench. The earliest of the two ditches, **16-19**, measured 1.50m wide and 0.58m deep and was truncated on its southwest edge by ditch **16-21**. The majority fill **16-20** was light greyish brown silt. A further light orangey brown silty sand fill **16-24** was situated higher up on the southwest side of the ditch but did not extend up to the recorded section.

The second ditch **16-21** had a width of 1.70m measured 0.80m deep. There were two fills within the ditch **16-22** and **16-23**. The earliest of them **16-22** was a light greyish brown silt. This was a primary deposit of possible wind-blown sand 0.38m thick. Above it was **16-23**, a dark greyish brown silt 0.78m thick.

Plate 16. Ditches 16-19 and 16-21, looking southeast

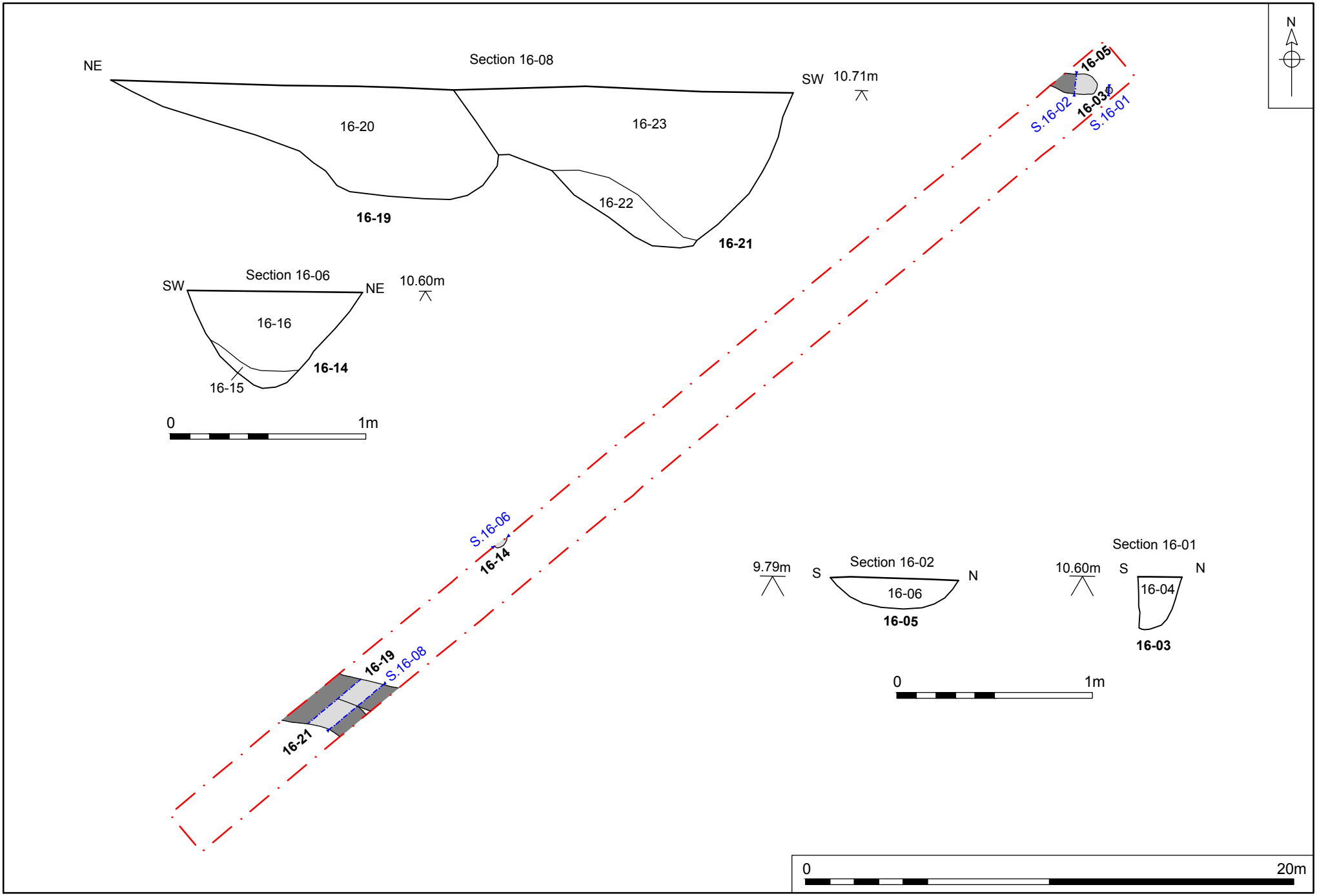

Figure 18. Trench 16, plan and sections. Scale 1:200 and 1:25

Trench 17

Figures 2, 19; Plate 17	
Location	
Orientation	Northwest–southeast
Northwest end	651249 302685
Southeast end	651281 302646
Dimensions	
Length	50.00m
Width	1.90m
Depth	0.80m
Levels	
Northwest top	10.93m OD
Southeast top	11.32m OD

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness
17-01	Deposit	Topsoil	0.40m
17-02	Deposit	Subsoil	0.40m
17-03	Deposit	Natural geology	Unknown
17-04	Cut	Ditch	0.54m
17-05	Deposit	Fill of 17-04	0.54m
17-06	Cut	Pit	0.70m
17-07	Deposit	Fill of 17-06	0.70m
17-08	Cut	Pit	0.18m
17-09	Deposit	Fill of 17-08	0.18m
17-10	Cut	Pit	0.42m
17-11	Deposit	Fill of 17-10	0.42m
17-12	Cut	Pit	0.48m
17-13	Deposit	Fill of 17-12	0.48m

Discussion

There were five features recorded in Trench 17 consisting of a ditch and four pits. The presence of a number of natural features was also noted.

Ditch **17-04** was observed towards the northwest end of the trench. The ditch had a width of 1.24m and was 0.54m deep. The single fill **17-05** consisted of a light and mottled grey and brown silt.

Two intercutting oval pits (**17-06** and **17-08**) were situated 5.50m towards the southeast. The earliest of the two **17-08** extended partly beyond the limit of the trench and measured at least 1.16m by 1.0m and had a depth of 0.18m. The single fill **17-09** consisted of a light brown sandy silt which contained no major inclusions. The second of the pits, **17-06** measured at least 0.50m by 1.0m and had a depth of 0.70m. The single fill **17-07** was a mottled greyish, mid brown and dark brown sandy silt.

Trench 17

Plate 17. Gully 17-04, looking northwest

Approximately 15.0m from the southeast end of the trench was pit **17-10**. The pit had an oval shape in plan, measured 1.20m by 1.0m and had a depth of 0.42m. The single fill **17-11** was a darker grey pure silt towards the centre which became progressively lighter towards the edges.

The last pit was situated 5.0m from the southeast end of the trench. Pit **17-12** had an oval shape in plan and measured 1.0m in length and at least 0.65m wide, with a depth of 0.48m. The single fill **17-13** consisted of a dark brown slightly sandy silt.

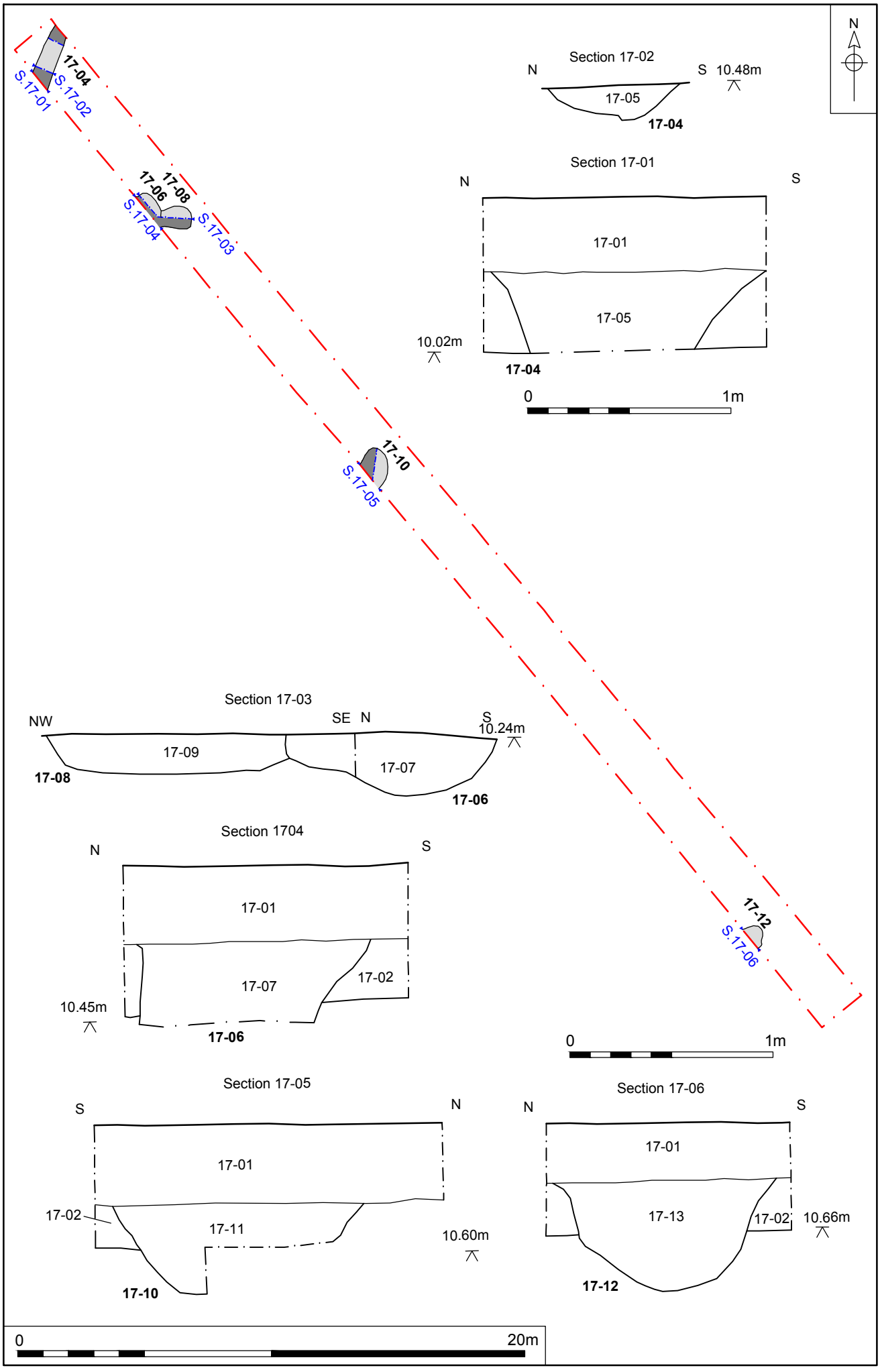

Figure 19. Trench 17, plan and sections. Scale 1:200 and 1:25

Trench 18

Figures 2, 20; Plate 20	
Location	
Orientation	East–west
East end	651363 302690
West end	651312 302687
Dimensions	
Length	50.00m
Width	1.90m
Depth	0.70m
Levels	
East top	10.98m OD
West top	11.04m OD

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness
18-01	Deposit	Topsoil	0.60m
18-02	Deposit	Subsoil	0.10m
18-03	Cut	Ditch	0.47m
18-04	Deposit	Fill of 18-03	0.47m
18-05	Cut	Ditch terminus?	0.13m
18-06	Deposit	Fill of 18-05	0.13m
18-07	Cut	Natural feature	0.49m
18-08	Deposit	Fill of 18-07	0.49m
18-09	Cut	Natural feature	0.30m
18-10	Deposit	Fill of 18-09	0.30m
18-11	Cut	Pit	0.16m
18-12	Deposit	Fill of 18-11	0.16m
18-13	Deposit	Natural geology	Unknown

Discussion

There were three features recorded in Trench 18, two ditches and a pit. Two natural features were also noted.

A small circular pit **18-11** was located at the east end of the trench. This pit measured at least 0.70m wide and 0.16m deep. The fill **18-12** was a dark brown sandy silt.

A ditch terminus or elongated pit **18-05** was located close to the centre of the trench. If it was a ditch it was on an approximate north-south alignment. The feature was 0.85m wide and 0.14m deep. The fill **18-06** was a mid-greyish brown sandy silt.

North to south aligned ditch **18-03** was located approximately 10.75m from the west end of the trench. The ditch measured 1.50m wide and 0.47m deep. The west side of the ditch was notably steeper than the east edge. There was a single fill **18-04** which consisted of a dark brown sandy silt.

Trench 18

Plate 18. Ditch 18-03, looking north

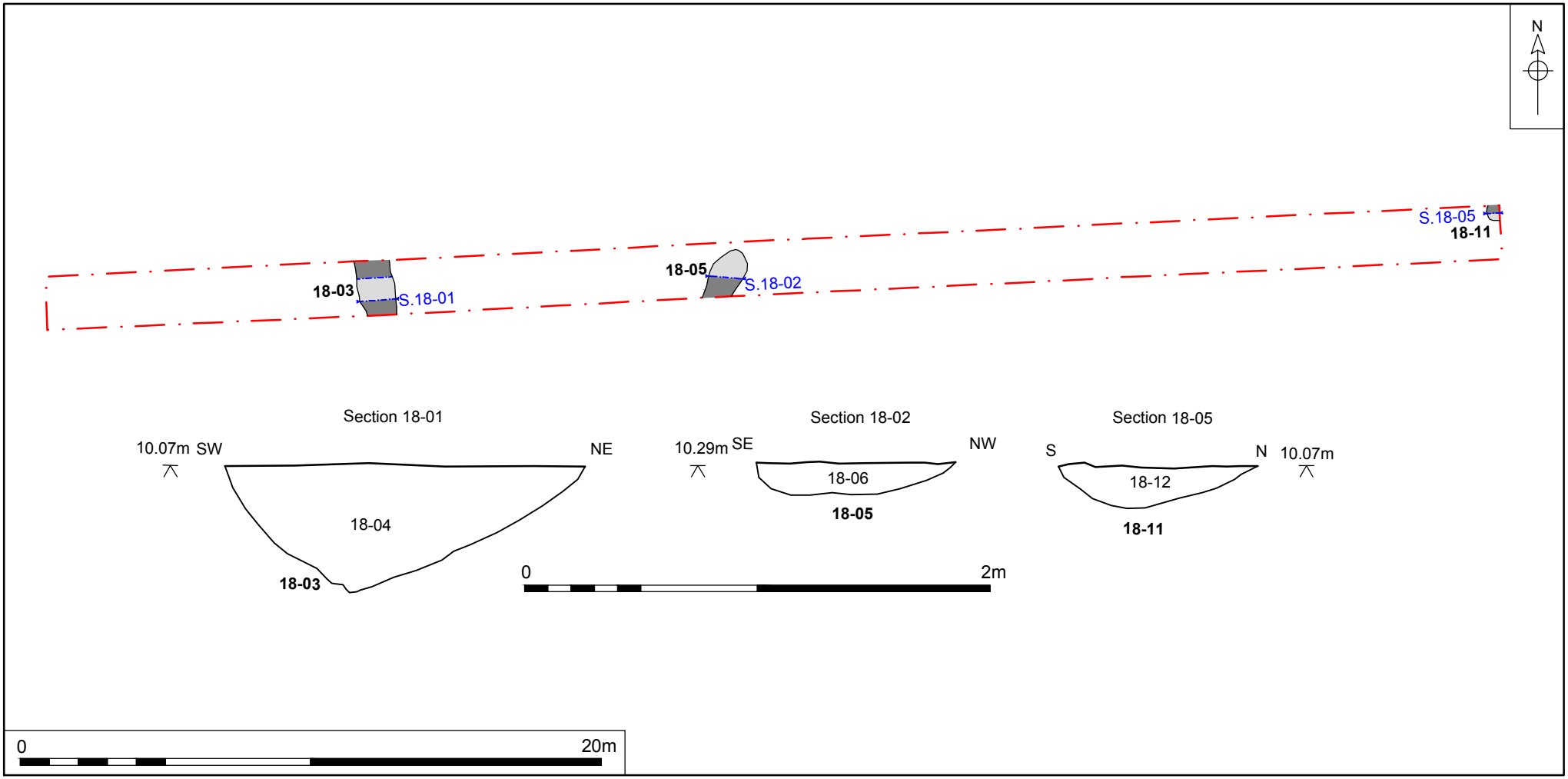

Figure 20. Trench 18, plan and sections. Scale 1:200 and 1:25

Trench 19

Figures 2, 21; Plate 19	
Location	
Orientation	Northeast–southwest
Northeast end	651349 302736
Southwest end	651310 302703
Dimensions	
Length	50.00m
Width	1.90m
Depth	0.60m
Levels	
Northeast top	10.55m OD
Southwest top	10.92m OD

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness
19-01	Deposit	Topsoil	0.55m
19-02	Deposit	Subsoil	0.05m
19-03	Deposit	Natural geology	Unknown
19-04	Cut	Linear feature	0.25m
19-05	Deposit	Fill of 19-04	0.25m
19-06	Cut	Ditch	0.34m
19-07	Deposit	Fill of 19-06	0.34m
19-08	Cut	Ditch	0.18m
19-09	Deposit	Fill of 19-08	0.18m
19-10	Cut	Ditch	0.39m
19-11	Deposit	Fill of 19-10	0.39m
19-12	Cut	Natural feature	0.19m
19-13	Deposit	Fill of 19-12	0.19m
19-14	Cut	Possible pit	0.37m
19-15	Deposit	Fill of 19-14	0.37m
19-16	Cut	Possible pit	0.22m
19-17	Deposit	Fill of 19-16	0.22m
19-18	Cut	Ditch terminus	0.45m
19-19	Deposit	Fill of 19-18	0.45m
19-20	Cut	Ditch	0.20m
19-21	Deposit	Fill of 19-20	0.20m
19-22	Cut	Ditch	0.29m

Trench 19			
19-23	Deposit	Fill of 19-22	0.29m
19-24	Cut	Natural feature	0.23m
19-25	Deposit	Fill of 19-24	0.23m
19-26	Cut	Possible pit	0.26m
19-27	Deposit	Fill of 19-26	0.26m

Discussion

There were ten features recorded in the trench consisting of seven ditches and three pits. Several natural features were also noted.

At the southwest end of the trench there was a possible ditch **19-20**. It was orientated on a northwest-southeast alignment and measured at least 1.10m and 0.20m deep. The sides were steep and the base concave. A single fill **19-21** consisted of a dark greyish brown sandy silt.

Pit **19-26** measured 0.83m by 0.80m and was 0.26m deep. The sides were steep and regular and tapered to a gradual point at the base. The single fill **19-27** was composed of a pale orangey brown sandy silt likely to have been caused by natural silting although the feature itself was likely to be of archaeological origin.

A ditch terminus **19-18** also on a northwest-southeast axis was located approximately 2m to the northeast of ditch **19-20**. This ditch measured 1.50m wide and 0.45m deep. The slope of the northeast side of the ditch was considerably steeper than the southwest side. The fill **19-19** consisted of a very dark brown sandy silt.

Pit **19-14** had an elongated oval shape in plan and extended partly beyond the limit of the trench. It measured 2.90m wide and was recorded to a depth of 0.37m. The fill **19-15** was a mottled dark greyish brown and yellowish brown sandy silt.

Adjacent to pit **19-14** there was a slightly irregular oval possible pit **19-16**. It measured 0.65m by 1.00m and had a depth of 0.22m. The single fill **19-17** consisted of a dark greyish brown sandy silt. This pit has been tentatively interpreted as being of archaeological rather than natural origin.

Towards the east end of the trench were a succession of ditches. The westernmost of these ditches was **19-22**. This ditch had a northwest-southeast orientation and was 1.05m wide and 0.29m deep. The fill **19-23** was a mid-greyish brown sandy silt.

Plate 19. Ditch 19-22, looking northwest

Trench 19

Located 2.50m to the northeast of ditch **19-22** was ditch **19-10**. This ditch was at least aligned broadly east-west and was 1.75m wide and 0.39m deep. The fill **19-11** was a dark greyish brown sandy silt.

Ditch **19-08** was oriented northwest to southeast. It measured 1.30m wide and 0.18m deep and was filled with **19-09**, a dark greyish brown sandy silt.

Approximately 2.0m to the northeast of ditch 19-08 was east-west aligned ditch **19-06** which measured 1.55m wide and 0.34m deep. Fill **19-07** was a dark greyish brown sandy silt.

The easternmost of this array of ditches was ditch **19-04**. This ditch was aligned approximately on an approximate southeast-northwest and measured 1.55m wide and 0.25m deep. The fill **19-05** was a dark greyish brown sandy silt.

The cluster of ditches at the northeast end of Trench 19 appear to broadly correspond with the line of an east-west aligned earthwork or cropmark identified by the NMP.

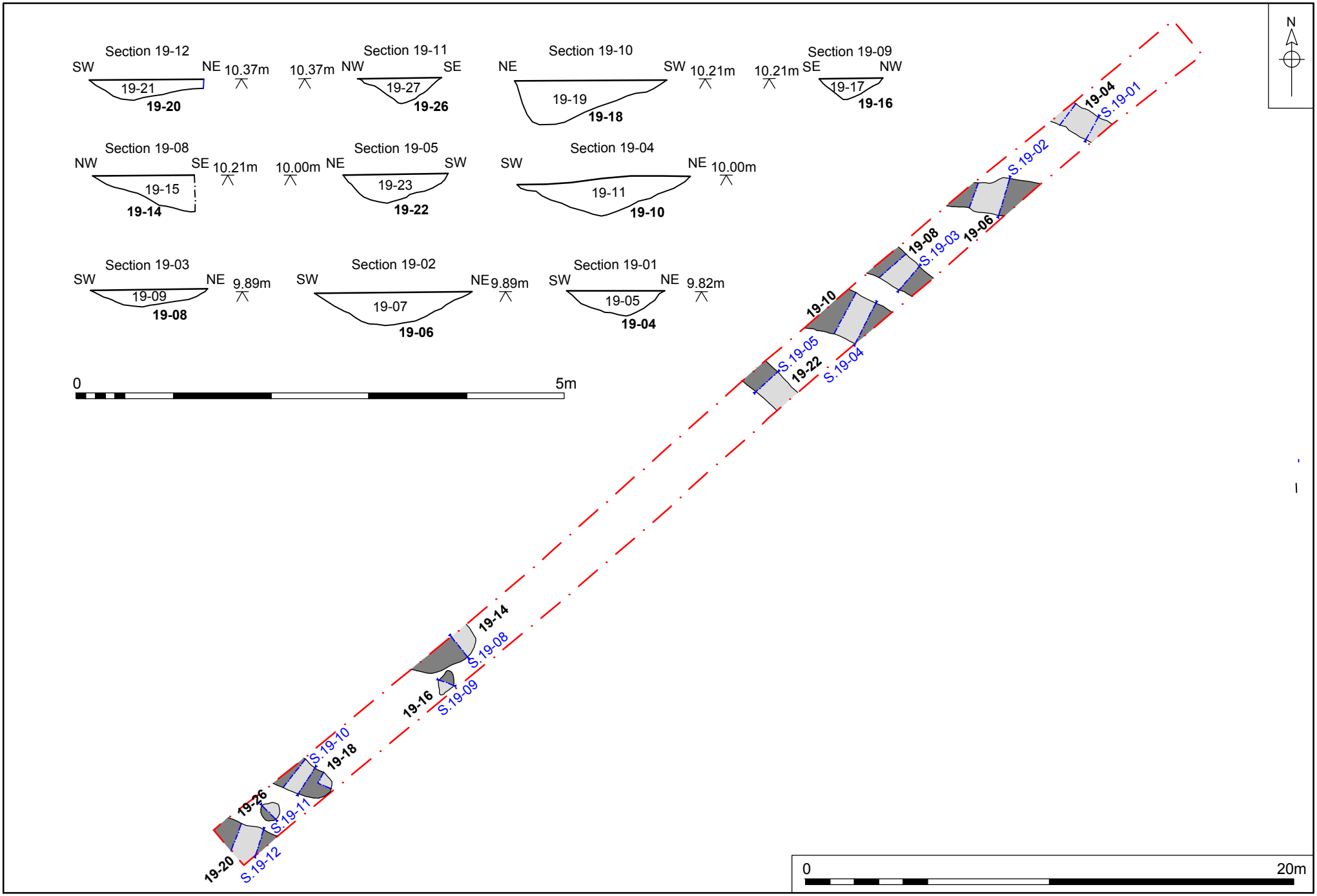

Figure 21. Trench 19, plan and sections. Scale 1:200 and 1:50

Trench 20

Figures 2, 22; Plate 20 and 21	
Location	
Orientation	North–south
North end	651301 302746
South end	651303 302695
Dimensions	
Length	50.00m
Width	1.90m
Depth	0.50m
Levels	
North top	10.67m OD
South top	10.99m OD

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness
20-01	Deposit	Topsoil	0.40m
20-02	Deposit	Subsoil	0.10m
20-03	Deposit	Natural geology	Unknown
20-04	Cut	Ditch	0.28m
20-05	Deposit	Fill of 20-04	0.28m
20-06	Cut	Ditch	0.49m
20-07	Deposit	Fill of 20-06	0.49m
20-08	Cut	Ditch	0.15m
20-09	Deposit	Fill of 20-08	0.15m
20-10	Cut	Natural feature	0.17m
20-11	Deposit	Fill of 20-10	0.17m
20-12	Cut	Natural feature	0.08m
20-13	Deposit	Fill of 20-12	0.08m
20-14	Cut	Ditch	0.46m
20-15	Deposit	Fill of 20-14	0.46m

Discussion

A total of four ditches were recorded in Trench 20. The presence of several natural features was also noted.

An east-west aligned ditch **20-14** was located approximately 4 m from the northern end of the trench. The ditch had a width of 1.80m and was 0.46m deep. The slope of the north edge of the ditch was steeper than the one on the south side. The fill **20-15** was a dark greyish brown with patches of blacker sand within the fill. The fill had a 'leached' and greyer appearance towards the northern edge, which appeared to be a post-depositional process. The feature may be a continuation of the ditch recorded as **23-06** in Trench 23 to the west.

Trench 20

East to west aligned ditch **20-08** was located a little over 12.0m to the south of ditch **20-14**. It truncated an earlier tree-bole The width of the ditch was 0.71m and it measured 0.15m deep. The fill **20-09** consisted of a dark reddish brown sandy silt.

Ditch **20-06** was located 1.0m to the south of 20-08 and was also broadly oriented east-west. It measured 1.50m wide and 0.50m deep. The ditch had a very similar profile to that of ditch **20-14** located at the northern end of the trench, with a steep northern edge and a shallower southern edge. The single fill **20-07** was a dark greyish brown sandy silt and it had a 'leached' greyer appearance at its northern side.

The last feature in the trench was located within 9.50m of the south end of the trench. Ditch **20-04** was orientated northwest to southeast and measured 1.10m wide and 0.28m deep. The fill **20-05** consisted of dark greyish brown sandy silt.

Plate 20. Ditch 20-06, looking northeast

Plate 21. Ditch 20-14, looking east

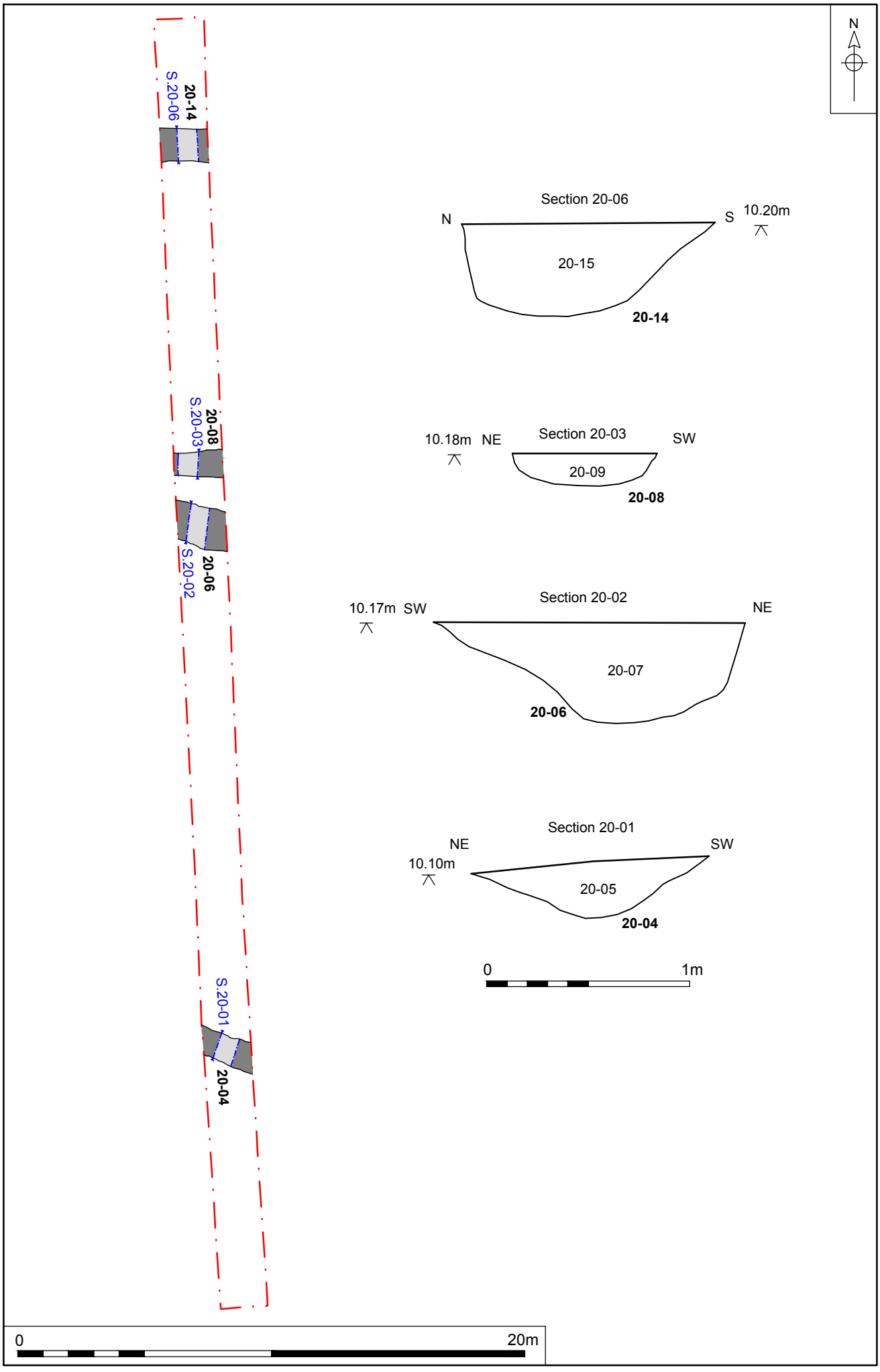

Figure 22. Trench 20, plan and sections. Scale 1:200 and 1:25

Trench 21

Figures 2, 23; Plate 22	
Location	
Orientation	North–south
North end	651271 302728
South end	651273 302677
Dimensions	
Length	50.00m
Width	1.90m
Depth	0.55m
Levels	
North top	10.81m OD
South top	11.08m OD

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness
21-01	Deposit	Topsoil	0.40m
21-02	Deposit	Subsoil	0.15m
21-03	Cut	Pit	0.50m
21-04	Deposit	Fill of 21-03	0.50m
21-05	Cut	Natural feature	0.50m
21-06	Deposit	Fill of 21-05	0.50m
21-07	Cut	Ditch	0.17m
21-08	Deposit	Fill of 21-07	0.17m
21-09	Cut	Ditch re-cut?	0.19m
21-10	Deposit	Fill of 21-09	0.19m
21-11	Deposit	Natural geology	Unknown

Discussion

There were three features recorded in Trench 21, two intercutting ditches and a pit. A possible natural feature was also noted.

Small pit **21-03** was located approximately 15m from the northern end of the trench. It had an oval shape in plan and extended beyond the western edge of the trench. It measured at least 1.0m by 1.10m and had a depth of 0.50m. The single fill **21-04** consisted of a mid-brown silt.

There were two intercutting ditches (**21-07** and **21-09**) located within 5m of the southern end of the trench. Both ditches were orientated east-west. The earliest of the ditches **21-07** had a width of 1.50m and a depth of 0.17m and was filled with **21-08**, a dark brown silt. The ditch was truncated at its centre by a narrower ditch **21-09**, which had a width of 0.50m and a depth of 0.19m. The fill **21-10** was a mid-greyish brown silt.

Trench 21

Plate 22. Ditches 21-07 and 21-09, looking east

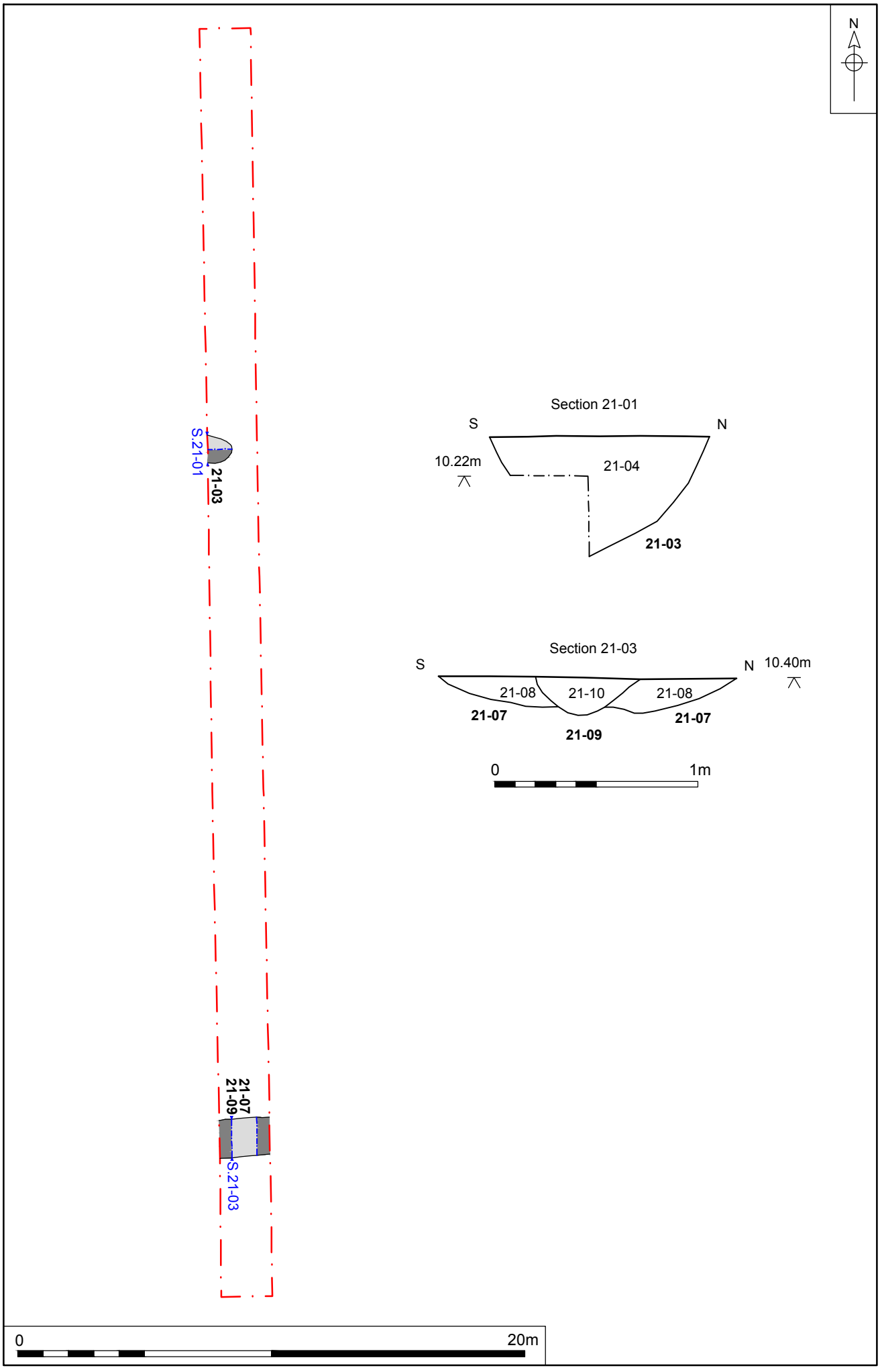

Figure 23. Trench 21, plan and sections. Scale 1:200 and 1:25

Trench 22

Figures 2, 24;

Location	
Orientation	Northeast–southwest
Northeast end	651256 302715
Southwest end	651217 302682
Dimensions	
Length	50.00m
Width	1.90m
Depth	0.70m
Levels	
Northeast top	10.81m OD
Southwest top	10.89m OD

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness
22-01	Deposit	Topsoil	0.35m
22-02	Deposit	Subsoil	0.35m
22-03	Deposit	Natural geology	Unknown
22-04	Cut	Natural feature	0.32m
22-05	Deposit	Fill of 22-04	0.32m
22-06	Cut	Natural feature	0.14m
22-07	Deposit	Fill of 22-06	0.14m
22-08	Cut	Natural feature	0.74m
22-09	Deposit	Fill of 22-08	0.74m
22-10	Cut	Pit/natural feature	0.28m
22-11	Deposit	Fill of 22-10	0.28m
22-12	Cut	Natural feature	0.10m
22-13	Deposit	Fill of 22-12	0.10m

Discussion

Trench 22 contained a solitary pit, although a number of natural features, possibly tree throws were also noted.

Pit **22-10** was a sub rectangular shape measuring 1.0m by 0.85m and 0.28m deep. The single fill **22-11** consisted of a dark greyish brown sandy silt mottled with some yellow sand patches. It is possible that this pit might be of natural origin, like the other more obvious natural features investigated in this trench.

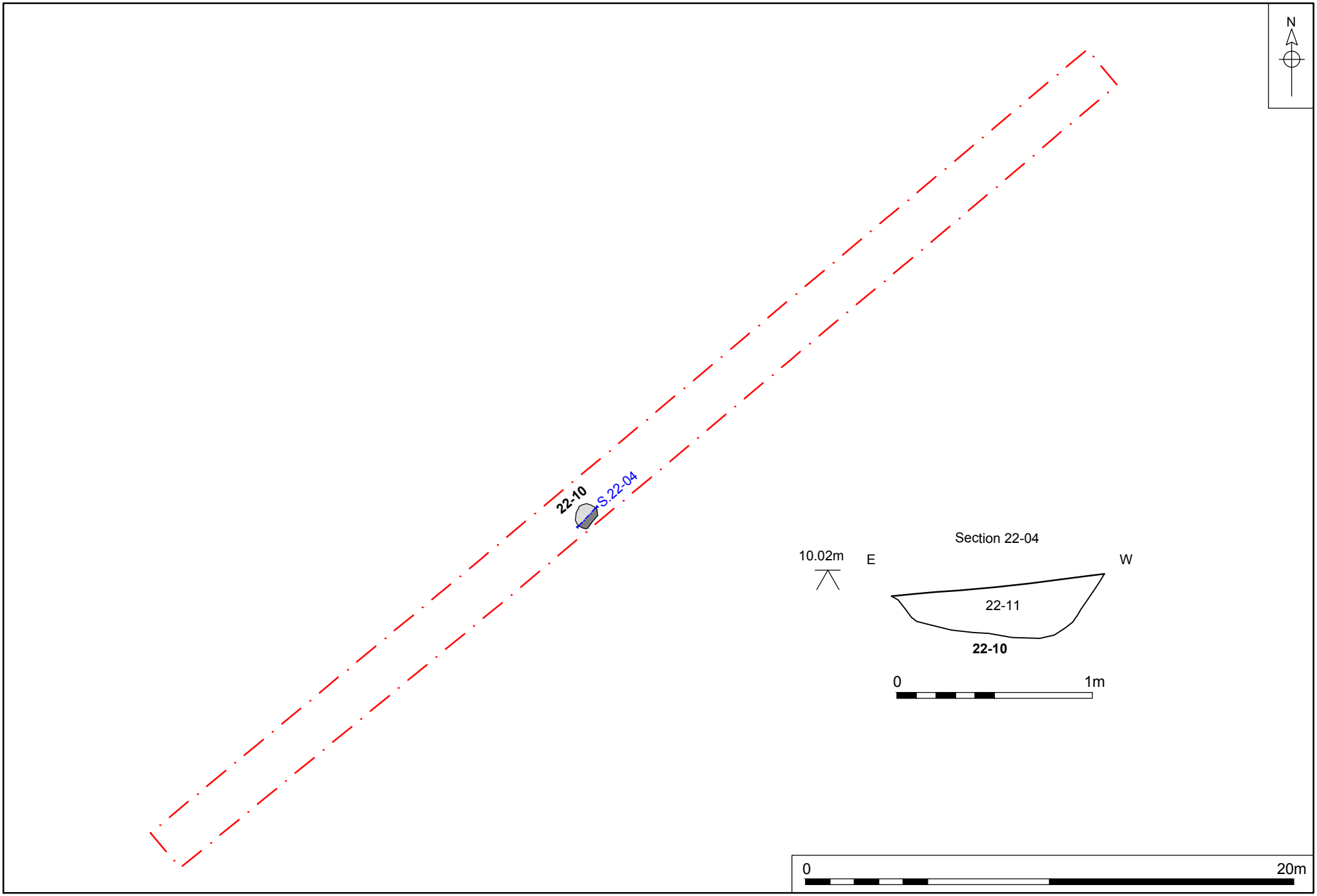

Figure 24. Trench 22, plan and section. Scale 1:200 and 1:25

Trench 23

Figures 2, 25; Plate 23	
Location	
Orientation	North–south
North end	651207 302739
South end	651211 302689
Dimensions	
Length	50.00m
Width	1.90m
Depth	0.70m
Levels	
North top	10.46m OD
South top	10.69m OD

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness
23-01	Deposit	Topsoil	0.40m
23-02	Deposit	Subsoil	0.30m
23-03	Deposit	Natural geology	Unknown
23-04	Cut	Natural feature	0.26m
23-05	Deposit	Fill of 23-04	0.26m
23-06	Cut	Ditch	1.20m
23-07	Deposit	Fill of 23-06	1.20m
23-08	Cut	Natural feature	0.18m
23-09	Deposit	Fill of 23-08	0.18m
23-10	Cut	Ditch	0.64m
23-11	Deposit	Fill of 23-10	0.64m

Discussion

Two ditches were identified in Trench 23 as well as a number of natural features.

Approximately 5.0m from the northern end of the trench there was a possible ditch terminus, **23-10**. The ditch was on a northeast to southwest alignment and measured 0.85m wide and 0.64m deep. It was filled by **23-11**, a mid-brown silty fine sand.

The second ditch, **23-06**, was east-west orientated and measured 2.16m wide and 1.20m deep. The fill **23-07** consisted of a mid-brown sandy silt, although the northern side of the fill had a 'leached' and very pale grey appearance which probably represented post-depositional processes.

Trench 23

Plate 23. Ditch 23-06, looking west

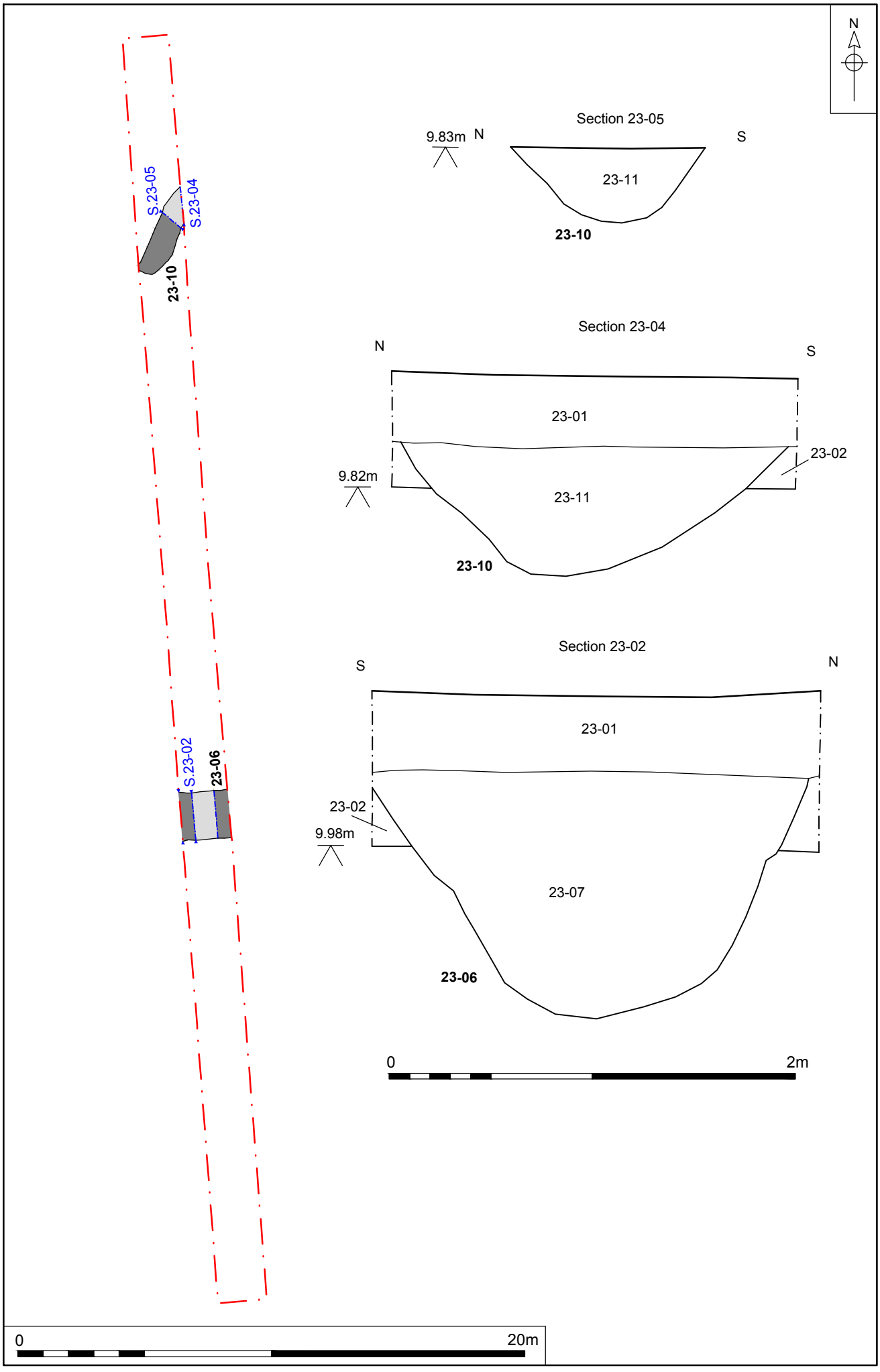

Figure 25. Trench 23, plan and sections. Scale 1:200 and 1:25

Trench 24

Figures 2, 26; Plate 24

Location	
Orientation	Northwest–southeast
Northwest end	651228 302779
Southeast end	651261 302740
Dimensions	
Length	50.00m
Width	1.90m
Depth	0.50m
Levels	
Northwest top	10.11m OD
Southeast top	10.69m OD

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness
24-01	Deposit	Topsoil	0.40m
24-02	Deposit	Subsoil	0.10m
24-03	Cut	Natural feature	0.36m
24-04	Deposit	Fill of 24-03	0.36m
24-05	Cut	Ditch	0.44m
24-06	Deposit	Fill of 24-05	0.44m
24-07	Cut	Ditch (re-cut)	0.28m
24-08	Deposit	Fill of 24-07	0.28m
24-09	Deposit	Natural geology	Unknown

Discussion

Apart from a natural feature two intercutting ditches were the only features noted in Trench 24.

Two intercutting ditches (**24-07** and **24-05**) were located approximately 25m from the north end of the trench. The earliest ditch **24-05** had a width of 2.55m and was 0.44m deep. The fill **24-06** was a mid-greyish brown silt. The second ditch **24-07** appeared to be a later re-cut. It had a width of 1.60m and was 0.28m deep. The single fill **24-08** of the ditch was a light grey silt. One worked flint was recovered from the ditch fill **24-08**.

Trench 24

Plate 24. Ditch 24-07 and ditch 24-05, looking northeast

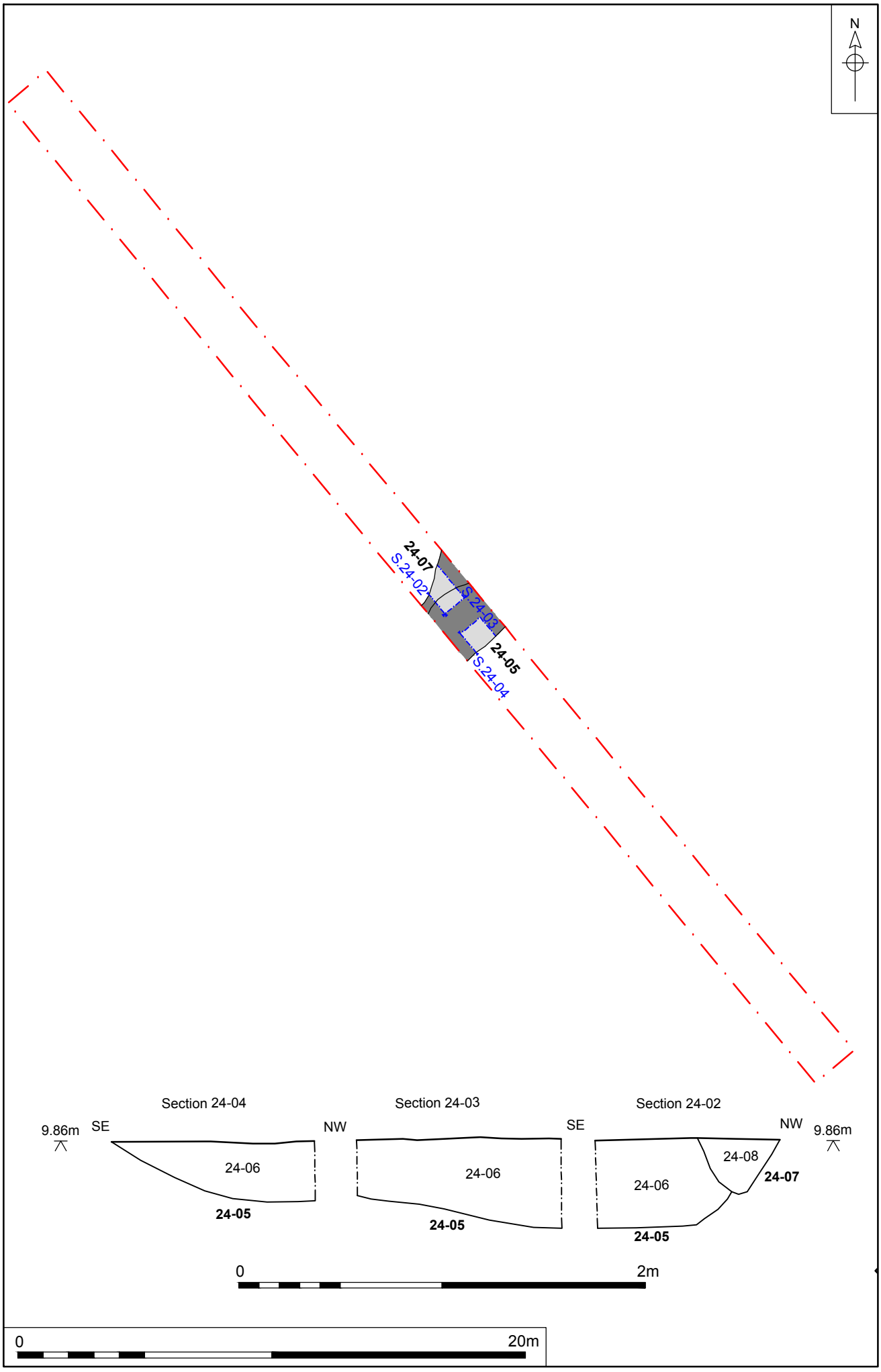

Figure 26. Trench 24, plan and sections. Scale 1:200 and 1:25

Trench 25

Figure 2;	
Location	
Orientation	Northeast–southwest
Northeast end	651301 302764
Southwest end	651262 302731
Dimensions	
Length	50.00m
Width	1.90m
Depth	0.50m
Levels	
Northeast top	10.50m OD
Southwest top	10.77m OD

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness
25-01	Deposit	Topsoil	0.40m
25-02	Deposit	Subsoil	0.10m
25-03	Cut	Natural feature	0.24m
25-04	Deposit	Fill of 25-03	0.24m
25-05	Cut	Natural feature	0.14m
25-06	Deposit	Fill of 25-05	0.14m
25-07	Cut	Natural feature	0.19m
25-08	Deposit	Fill of 25-07	0.19m
25-09	Cut	Natural feature	0.14m
25-10	Deposit	Fill of 25-09	0.14m
25-11	Cut	Natural feature	0.26m
25-12	Deposit	Fill of 25-11	0.26m
25-13	Deposit	Natural geology	Unknown

Discussion

Trench 25 was devoid of archaeological features although a number of natural features were noted.

Trench 26

Figure 2;

Location	
Orientation	Northwest–southeast
Northwest end	651301 302786
Southeast end	651333 302747
Dimensions	
Length	50.00m
Width	1.90m
Depth	0.50m
Levels	
Northwest top	10.38m OD
Southeast top	10.53m OD

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness
26-01	Deposit	Topsoil	0.40m
26-02	Deposit	Subsoil	0.10m
26-03	Deposit	Natural geology	Unknown
26-04	Cut	Natural feature	0.40m
26-05	Deposit	Fill of 26-04	0.40m
26-06	Cut	Natural feature	0.16m
26-07	Deposit	Fill of 26-06	0.16m
26-08	Cut	Natural feature	0.38m
26-09	Deposit	Fill of 26-08	0.38m

Discussion

Trench 26 was devoid of archaeological features although a number of natural features were noted.

Trench 27

Figures 2, 27; Plate 25	
Location	
Orientation	Northeast–southwest
Northeast end	651308 302810
Southwest end	651270 302777
Dimensions	
Length	50.00m
Width	1.90m
Depth	0.50m
Levels	
Northeast top	10.35m OD
Southwest top	10.37m OD

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness
27-01	Deposit	Topsoil	0.40m
27-02	Deposit	Subsoil	0.10m
27-03	Cut	Ditch	0.22m
27-04	Deposit	Fill of 27-03	0.22m
27-05	Deposit	Fill of 27-03	0.19m
27-06	Cut	Natural feature	0.21m
27-07	Deposit	Fill of 27-06	0.21m
27-08	Cut	Natural feature	0.20m
27-09	Deposit	Fill of 27-08	0.07m
27-10	Deposit	Fill of 27-08	0.20m
27-11	Cut	Natural feature	0.21m
27-12	Deposit	Fill of 27-11	0.21m
27-13	Deposit	Natural geology	Unknown

Discussion

A single ditch was identified in Trench 27 although a number of natural features were also present.

Located approximately 12.50m from the northeast end of the trench there was a northwest-southeast aligned ditch **27-03**. The width of the ditch was 1.25m and the depth was 0.22m. There were two fills within the ditch (**27-04** and **27-05**). The earliest fill **27-04** consisted of a light grey silt and the secondary fill **27-05** was composed of a dark brown silt. It is possible that fill 27-05 may represent the fill of an unidentified recut to the ditch.

Trench 27

Plate 25. Ditch 27-03, looking southeast

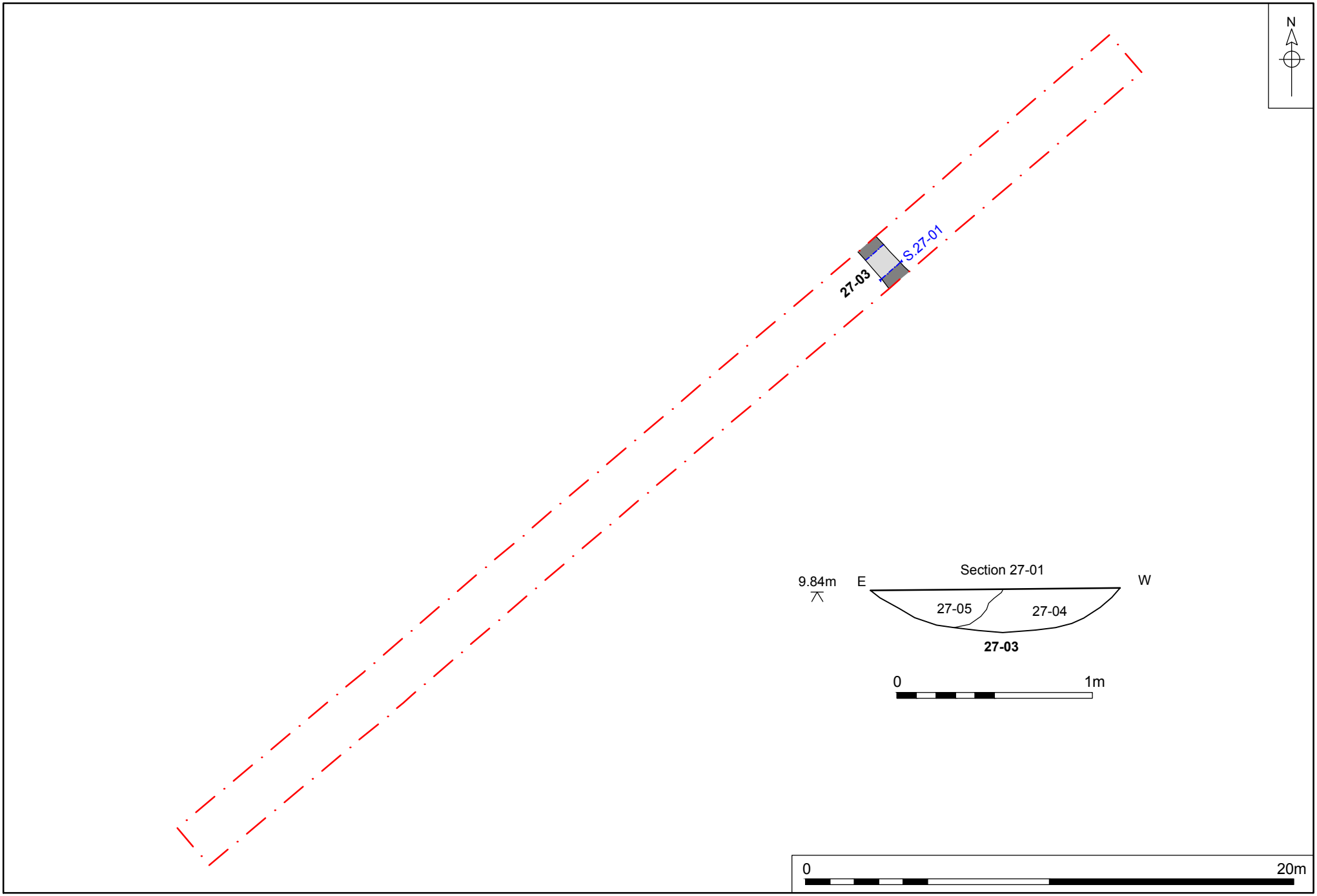

Figure 27. Trench 27, plan and section. Scale 1:200 and 1:25

Trench 28

Figure 2;	
Location	
Orientation	North–south
North end	651275 302867
South end	651296 302821
Dimensions	
Length	50.00m
Width	1.90m
Depth	0.50m
Levels	
North top	8.99m OD
South top	10.25m OD

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness
28-01	Deposit	Topsoil	0.40m
28-02	Deposit	Subsoil	0.10m
28-03	Deposit	Natural geology	Unknown

Discussion

There were no features identified or finds recovered in Trench 28.

Trench 29

Figure 2;

Location	
Orientation	Northwest–southeast
Northwest end	651243 302837
Southeast end	651275 302798
Dimensions	
Length	50.00m
Width	1.90m
Depth	0.60m
Levels	
Northwest top	09.56m OD
Southeast top	10.24m OD

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness
29-01	Deposit	Topsoil	0.30m
29-02	Deposit	Subsoil	0.30m
29-03	Cut	Natural feature	0.50m
29-04	Deposit	Fill of 29-03	0.50m
29-04	Deposit	Natural geology	Unknown

Discussion

Trench 29 was devoid of archaeological features although a number of natural features were noted.

Trench 30

Figures 2, 28; Plate 28	
Location	
Orientation	Northeast–southwest
Northeast end	651240 302798
Southwest end	651201 302765
Dimensions	
Length	50.00m
Width	1.90m
Depth	0.60m
Levels	
Northeast top	9.94m OD
Southwest top	10.12m OD

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness
30-01	Deposit	Topsoil	0.50m
30-02	Deposit	Subsoil	0.10m
30-03	Cut	Ditch	0.21m
30-04	Deposit	Fill of 30-03	0.21m
30-05	Deposit	Fill of 30-03	0.19m
30-06	Deposit	Natural geology	Unknown

Discussion

Trench 30 contained a single ditch.

Ditch **30-03** was located at the northeast end of the trench. It had a width of 0.90m and was 0.21m deep. There were two fills **30-04** and **30-05** within the ditch. The earliest fill **30-04** was a light brownish grey silt, and the secondary fill **30-05** consisted of a dark greyish brown silt.

Plate 26. Ditch 30-03, looking north

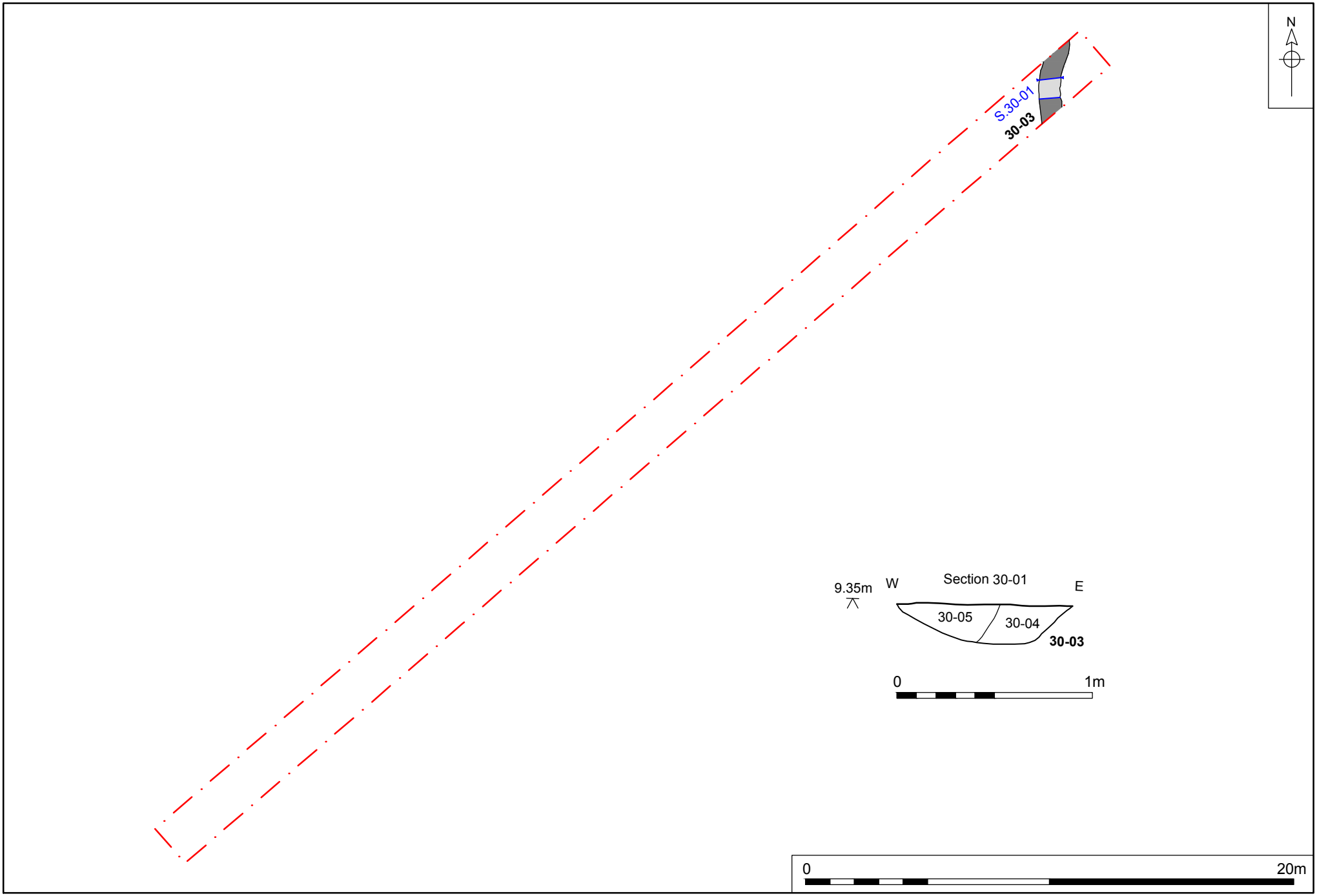

Figure 28. Trench 30, plan and section. Scale 1:200 and 1:25

Trench 31

Figures 2, 29;	
Location	
Orientation	Northwest–southeast
Northwest end	651194 302839
Southeast end	651226 302800
Dimensions	
Length	50.00m
Width	1.90m
Depth	0.55m
Levels	
Northwest top	9.16m OD
Southeast top	9.81m OD

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness
31-01	Deposit	Topsoil	0.35m
31-02	Deposit	Subsoil	0.20m
31-03	Cut	Natural feature	0.30m
31-04	Deposit	Fill of 31-03	0.30m
31-05	Cut	Natural feature	0.23m
31-06	Deposit	Fill of 31-05	0.23m
31-07	Deposit	Fill of 31-05	0.23m
31-08	Cut	Natural feature	0.33m
31-09	Deposit	Fill of 31-08	0.33m
31-10	Deposit	Fill of 31-08	0.33m
31-11	Deposit	Natural geology	Unknown

Discussion

There were three natural features identified in Trench 31. One of the natural features contained a worked flint of Upper Palaeolithic date and is described below.

Oval feature **31-08**, which extended beyond the western limit of the trench was at least 1.20m in length, had a width of 0.90m and was 0.33m deep. There were two fills within the feature **31-09** and **31-10**. The earliest fill **31-10** was located on the northern side and consisted of a mid-greyish brown sandy silt. Fill **31-10** was a light greyish brown sandy silt. The feature was likely to be of natural origin, although a struck flint was found within the fill. The blade was of Upper Palaeolithic date and perhaps indicates that the natural feature was of some considerable age.

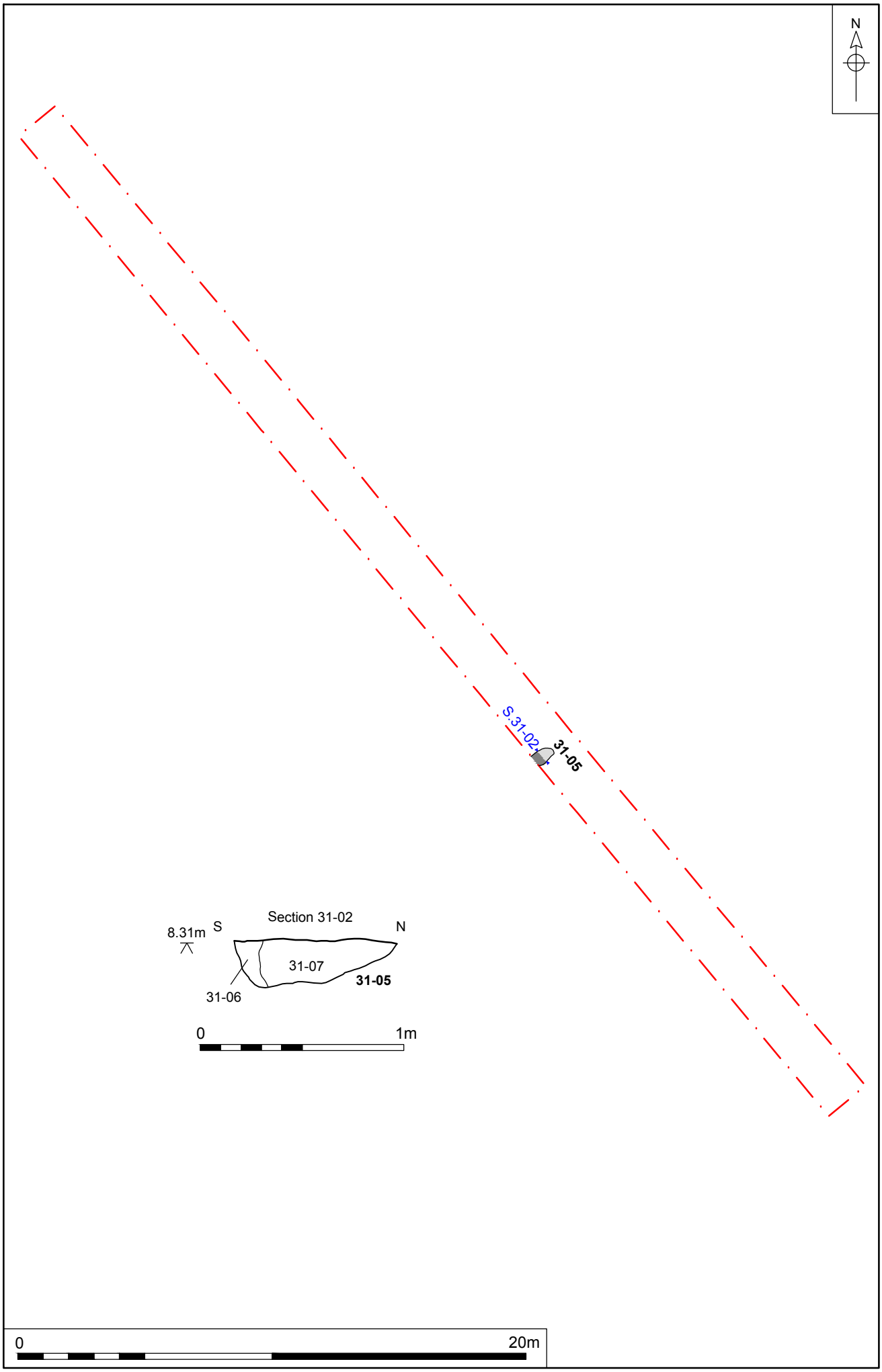

Figure 29. Trench 31, plan and section. Scale 1:200 and 1:25

Trench 32

Figure 2;	
Location	
Orientation	Northeast–Southwest
Northeast end	651254 302857
Southwest end	651215 302824
Dimensions	
Length	50.00m
Width	1.90m
Depth	0.50m
Levels	
Northeast top	9.36m OD
Southwest top	9.52m OD

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness
32-01	Deposit	Topsoil	0.40m
32-02	Deposit	Subsoil	0.10m
32-03	Cut	Natural feature	0.27m
32-04	Deposit	Fill of 32-03	0.27m
32-05	Deposit	Natural geology	Unknown

Discussion

Trench 32 was devoid of archaeological features although a solitary natural feature was noted.

Trench 33

Figures 2, 30; Plate 27	
Location	
Orientation	North–south
North end	651397 302629
South end	651390 302579
Dimensions	
Length	50.00m
Width	1.90m
Depth	0.70m
Levels	
North top	10.93m OD
South top	11.62m OD

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness
33-01	Deposit	Topsoil	0.50m (max)
33-02	Deposit	Subsoil	0.20m
33-03	Deposit	Natural geology	Unknown
33-04	Cut	Natural feature	0.20m
33-05	Deposit	Fill of 33-04	0.20m
33-06	Cut	Pit	0.58m
33-07	Deposit	Fill of 33-04	0.58m
33-08	Cut	Large Ditch	1.10m
33-09	Deposit	Fill of 33-08	0.72m
33-10	Deposit	Fill of 33-08	0.40m
33-11	Deposit	Fill of 33-08	0.20m
33-12	Cut	Possible ditch/elongated pit	0.70m
33-13	Deposit	Fill of 33-12	0.70m
33-14	Cut	Possible pit	0.51m
33-15	Deposit	Fill of 33-14	0.51m
33-16	Cut	Pit	0.60m
33-17	Deposit	Fill of 33-16	0.60m
33-18	Cut	Natural feature	0.26m
33-19	Deposit	Fill of 33-18	0.26m

Discussion

There were five features contained within Trench 33. The features consisted of one large ditch and four pits. A number of natural features were also noted.

Trench 33

Pit **33-06** was oval in shape and extended beyond the eastern edge of the trench. The feature measured at least 1.50m by 1.0m and 0.58m deep. The fill **33-07** was composed of a dark greyish brown sandy silt.

Ditch **33-08** was located approximately 2.50m to the south of pit **33-06**. This was the same large feature east-west aligned feature seen in Trenches 10 and 14 to the west. The ditch **33-08** had a width of 3.15m and was 1.10m deep. The primary fill **33-09** consisted of a light orangey brown mixed sand and silt which was the result of the initial collapse into the base of the ditch. It was 0.20m thick, above it was a 0.40m thick layer of mid greyish brown sandy silt (**33-10**). The upper fill, **33-11**, was a light greyish brown sandy silt which contained occasional flints. This ditch appeared to be sealed by the subsoil.

A possible elongated pit or slightly irregular ditch **33-12** was located approximately 3.70m to the south of ditch **33-08**. The feature had a width of 1.15m and was 0.70m deep. The fill was a dark grey slightly sandy silt **33-13**. Although this feature had an unusual shape in plan, the edges were regular and it had a dark and homogenous fill which indicated that an archaeological origin was likely.

An approximately oval pit **33-14** was located 1.70m to the south of ditch **33-12**. It extended beyond the limits of the trench. The single fill **33-15** consisted of a mid-brown sandy silt which tended to have a darker hue towards its edge.

Pit **33-16** was located approximately 12.0m from the southern end of the trench. It was at least 0.90m in wide, 1.0m in length and 0.60m deep. The fill **33-17** consisted of a dark brown slightly sandy silt. It is possible that this feature might be of natural rather than archaeological origin.

Plate 27. Ditch 33-08, looking east

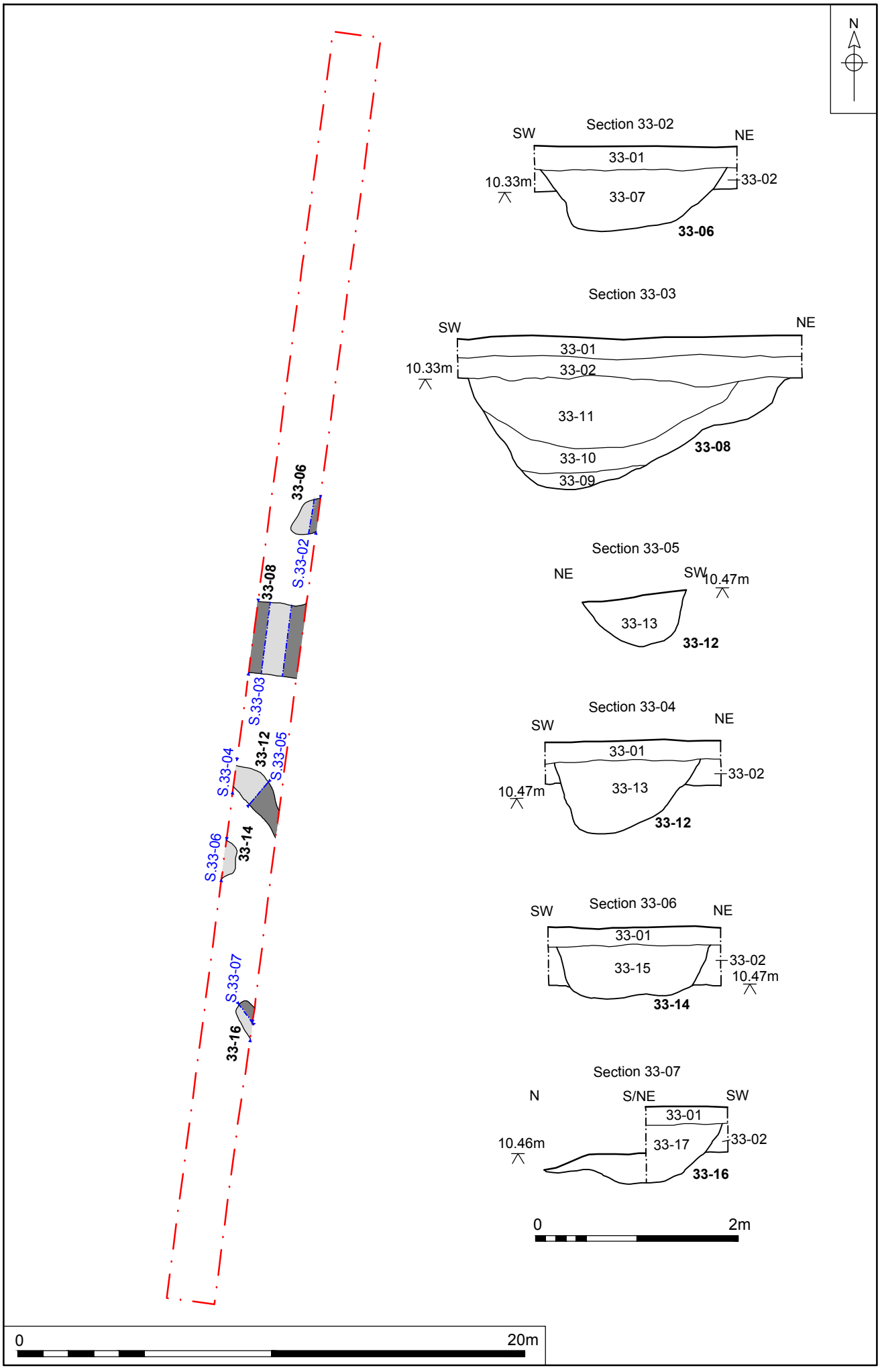

Figure 30. Trench 33, plan and sections. Scale 1:200 and 1:50

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FINDS

79 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.

80 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

81 Excavations recovered a total of six sherds (23g) of pottery in a highly fragmented and slightly abraded condition (Table 2).

82 The assemblage was of mixed date, with the small sherds not including any diagnostic rim sherds, or decorative sherds, except for post-medieval transfer-print.

83 The pottery was quantified by sherd count and weight, with fabrics examined at x20 magnification, and all data entered into a MS Excel spreadsheet that forms part of the archive.

Pottery date	Sherd Count	Weight
Prehistoric	1	1
Roman	3	3
Medieval	1	16
Post-Medieval	1	3
Total	6	23

Table 2. Quantification of pottery

102 Large ditch fill **14-11** contained a very small body sherd of prehistoric pottery with sand and fine calcined flint temper, most likely of early Iron Age date, but based on such limited evidence a broad Iron Age date is perhaps more appropriate.

103 Similarly small sherds of generic Roman sandy grey ware were contained in ditch fill **03-03**, which would have been produced locally between the mid-1st to 4th centuries AD.

104 A single sherd of medieval pottery was recovered from topsoil **02-01**, from a closed vessel, probably a jar or jug, whose fabric indicated it was probably produced locally in the 12th-13th centuries.

105 A small sherd of post-medieval transfer-printed white ware was also contained in pit fill **05-08**, with a blue-and-white decorative scheme on the interior, probably from a late 18th to 19th century plate or bowl.

Brick and Tile

106 Excavations recovered a total of three fragments (31g) of fired clay and two fragments (77g) of tile in a highly fragmented and abraded condition.

107 The fired clay fragments were contained in large ditch fill **14-11** and as unstratified material **14-01**. They were manufactured in a silty fabric with sparse organic and flint inclusions (<3mm). The clay was baked at a low temperature resulting in pale brown-orange external surfaces (on one face of each fragment) over a dark grey core, suggesting these formed part of objects such as Bronze Age to Iron Age loom weights, though they are of insufficient size to allow deductions on shape or size.

108 A single fragment (15g) of tile recovered from topsoil **15-01** occurs in an orange sandy (micaceous) fabric that suggests it is of Roman date, probably part of a tegula roof tile but too small to be conclusive; while a single fragment (62g) of tile from pit fill **15-09** is part of a post-medieval red peg tile with a sanded base and circular perforations (peg holes).

Metal Finds

Introduction

109 A total of thirty-four metal finds were recovered from the site; this breaks down as twenty-one of copper alloy, eleven of lead and two of iron. Only five of the metal finds were from stratified contexts, the remainder were unstratified and came from the topsoil of various trenches. All of the finds were post-medieval, modern or unknown in date.

Copper Alloy

110 The copper alloy includes many pieces and fragments which are undiagnostic, and cannot be classified as to form or function, these remain undated. All of these are also unstratified from various trenches.

111 Four buttons, of post-medieval and modern date, were found. One came from ditch fill **03-01**, two from topsoil **02-01** and one from topsoil **06-11**. Two of the buttons were flat examples with two holes in the centre for attachment, and two were flat circular discs with integral loops on the reverse. All were plain.

112 A single coin was recovered from the site, coming from topsoil **09-15**. The coin is dated 1819, and is a half crown of George III. The obverse reads: GEORGIUS III DEI GRATIA 1819. The reverse reads: BRITANNIARUM REX FID DEF. The coin appears to be pierced in the centre, but it is not a workable perforation, as it only creates a tiny hole. The presence of the hole in the very centre implies a deliberate act, but perhaps the hole remained unfinished.

113 Other finds include a possible spoon bowl fragment, a nail, a tack, a stud or popper and a thimble. These were recovered from multiple trenches, namely 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 9, 10 and 14.

Lead

114 Almost all of the lead is undiagnostic – including sheet fragments, waste fragments and other undatable pieces. The only object identified is a possible furniture handle or drawer pull, which is conical in form, and came from topsoil **06-11**.

115 The lead was recovered from trenches 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 14 and 33.

Iron

116 Two fragments of iron were recovered from pit fill **05-08**. The pieces appear to be from the same object, as they both have the same patina, but do not appear to

conjoin. They comprise of two flattish rough and wavy edged rectangular strips. It is possible that these piece are modern, as they were found alongside a single piece of 18th-19th century pottery. It is difficult to date such pieces, however.

Conclusions

117 The metalwork from the site is all of late date, and much of it is unstratified. As such it cannot provide much further information on the dating of the archaeological features. It represents post-medieval and modern activity.

Flint

Introduction

118 Excavations recovered a total of 15 pieces (183g) of struck flint, which predominantly exhibits the technological traits of blade-based reduction associated with the Early Neolithic, however a single Upper Palaeolithic blade and a later prehistoric tool are also present (Table 3).

119 The flint generally occurs in an unpatinated condition, although some dulling and slight patination of surfaces is present reflecting weathering that may have occurred as material was re-deposited.

Flint type	Date	No.	Wt (g)
Snapped blade	Upper Palaeolithic	1	22
Core	Early Neolithic	1	43
Debitage (blade-like)		11	99
Utilised flake	Late Neolithic/Bronze Age?	1	18
Chip	Prehistoric	1	1
Total		15	183

Table 3. Quantification of worked flint

Methodology & Terminology

147 The flint was quantified by fragment count and weight (g), with all data entered into a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet that will be deposited as part of the archive. Flake type (see 'Dorsal cortex,' below) or implement type, patination, colour and condition were also recorded as part of this data set, along with free-text comments.

148 The term 'cortex' refers to the natural weathered exterior surface of a piece of flint, and the term 'patination' to the colouration of a flaked surface exposed by human or natural agency. Dorsal cortex is categorised after Andrefsky (2005, 104 & 115) with 'primary flake' referring to those with cortex covering 100% of the dorsal face; 'secondary flake' with 50-99%; 'tertiary' with 1-49% and 'un-corticated' to those with no dorsal cortex. A 'blade' is defined as an elongated flake whose length is at least twice as great as it's breadth, often exhibiting parallel dorsal flake scars (a feature that can assist in the identification of broken blades that, by definition, have an indeterminate length/breadth ratio). Terms used to describe implement and core types follow the system adopted by Healy (1988, 48-9).

Commentary

149 A single heavily patinated snapped blade, white to pale grey throughout, was contained in pit fill **31-09**. The fragment comprised the medial section of a large blade, significantly longer then the extant 60mm long section, with a uniform width of 40mm, thickness of 5mm and shallow parallel dorsal scars. Both ends of the fragment appear snapped perpendicular to the edges by pressure, rather than a deliberate blow, and it appears highly likely that this represents part of an Upper Palaeolithic long blade, snapped as it was re-deposited, probably by natural processes.

150 The bulk of the assemblage appears to represent early Neolithic utilisation of the high quality dark grey to near black flint available from local chalk, and on the coast, chalk-derived deposits. This includes in large ditch fill **14-07** an exhausted blade core with two platforms at an oblique angle (type B2), associated with blade-like debitage flakes, one of which is of especially good quality 'Breckland flint' (with a thick chalky cortex) and exhibits the remnant of blade-platform, suggesting it was removed to shape or rejuvenate an existing platform as it was continually worked. Debitage flakes with similar dorsal scars bearing the remnant of blade-platforms at their butt end were also recovered from topsoils **01-14** and **02-01**.

151 The only re-touch evident in the assemblage was on an utilised flake recovered from topsoil **14-01**. This flake was manufactured using a more mottled mid grey flint with some crimson colouring; with abrupt retouch applied to one corner of a primary flake, possible to function as a crude scraper. This flake appears to represent a less formal, more improvised tool, with raw material selected from local gravel, traits possibly associated with the decline of skill in flint knapping in the Bronze Age, but it may equally represent an ad hoc use of flint in the Neolithic.

ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

Introduction and method statement

153 Evaluation excavations at Site 25, Beacon Park, Gorleston recorded a number of features of possible prehistoric date. Samples for the evaluation of the content and preservation of the plant macrofossil assemblages were taken from ditch fills and a possible tree throw, with a total of five being submitted for assessment.

154 The samples were processed by manual water flotation/washover and the flots were collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 16 and the plant macrofossils and other remains noted are listed in Table 1. Nomenclature within the table follows Stace (2010). With the exception of two small pieces of minerally preserved wood, all plant remains were charred. Modern roots and seeds were also recorded.

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

Results

156 Although charcoal/charred wood fragments are present within all five assemblages, other plant macrofossils are exceedingly scarce, comprising a single barley (*Hordeum* sp.) grain and a black bindweed (*Fallopia convolvulus*) seed, both from possible tree-throw **30-03** (sample 5). Small pieces of charred root/stem are also recorded along with two small fragments of minerally preserved wood, but other plant macrofossils are entirely absent.

157 All five assemblages contain a moderate density of black porous and tarry residues, all of which are probably bi-products of the combustion of coal. Small pieces of coal are also recorded. Other remains are very scarce, but bone fragments are noted within samples 2 (ditch **04-11**) and 5, and sample 3 (ditch **06-14**) includes a single piece of eggshell and a ferrous globule. Given that the features are possibly of prehistoric date, it is thought most likely that these remains are all probably intrusive within the contexts from which the samples were taken.

Conclusions and recommendations for further work

158 In summary, all five assemblages are very small (i.e. <0.1 litres in volume) and limited in composition. Of the material which is present, most would appear to be intrusive within the feature fills, almost certainly suggesting that many contexts recorded during excavation have been subjected to some degree of post-depositional disturbance.

159 As the assemblages are so limited and as the integrity of many of the features appears to have been compromised, it is difficult to recommend a strategy for future sampling should further interventions be planned. However, it is suggested that additional samples of 20 – 40 litres in volume could be taken at the discretion of the excavator, with especial attention being given to features of domestic, economic or industrial importance, particularly those which appear to have suffered the least disturbance.

DISCUSSION

160 The evaluation undertaken by NPS Archaeology at Site 25, Beacon Park, Gorleston recorded numerous archaeological and natural features across the whole area. Archaeological features, which were more densely clustered in the southern two thirds of the site, included ditches and pits.

161 Efforts were made during the project to identify which of the excavated features were genuinely of human origin and which were likely to be of natural origin but for all of the features, except the larger landscape features **14-06**, **10-19**, **33-08**, **23-06** and **20-14** and the modern refuse pits **11-10** and **15-07** there is some degree of uncertainty. The natural features generally were of an irregular pit like or occasionally of an irregular linear / elongated form and were created by a mixture of geological and other ecological factors (such as tree throws).

162 It is possible that post-depositional processes have given a natural appearance to some of the features, it is likely that all of the features, except the recent rubbish pits, were subject to natural silting rather than being deliberately in-filled. Judgements about the individual features was made on their shape and form as well as the nature of the fills, with more emphasis placed on the quality and regularity of sides of the features.

163 The stratigraphy of the site was relatively simple, with the vast majority of the archaeological features observed to truncate the subsoil although it should be noted that the large east-west aligned ditch was sealed by the subsoil.

164 Unfortunately the paucity of artefactual evidence meant that the overwhelming majority of features were undated. The absence of dating evidence from the subsoil further complicates any attempt to date the features. The absence of dating evidence is in itself notable, maybe indicating that the site was always located away from any area of settlement.

165 Post-medieval ploughing appears to have simply affected the upper portions of the *in-situ* deposits on the site and been largely confined to the topsoil, as there was a complete absence of plough scars in the natural sand or even in the subsoil (although scars in the subsoil would have been difficult to see). There appears therefore to have been little truncation of the archaeological features by ploughing.

166 The large ditch recorded in Trenches 10, 14 and 33 correlates to the large boundary ditch of possible Roman date evidenced as a cropmark and recorded as NHER43593. The feature remains very poorly dated. Although the small fragment of Iron Age pottery, recovered from the top fill, may point at an Iron Age date, it is quite possible that this pottery is residual and the identification as a Roman feature on the NMP is perhaps correct although a later Iron Age date cannot be ruled out. The ditch appears to have been located away from any settlement and as a landscape feature it may have represented a major land-division.

167 Such a large feature would presumably have had an associated bank, although there was no clear evidence from the fills that material biased towards one particular side, and this suggests that the ditch was never deliberately infilled (by having bank material thrown back in) but rather slowly silted up following the initial period of rapid infilling. Any bank may have been large and probably consolidated with a turf cover, thereby not easily releasing material naturally back into the ditch. The large amount of re-deposited and ‘dirty’ sand at the base of the feature probably represents rapid

infilling, common for a large feature dug through unstable sand. As a larger landscape feature, following the initial infilling a darker mid fill appears to represent a period of natural consolidation, where vegetation and possibly turf took hold. The feature would have perhaps continued as a hollow landscape feature for many years in this condition, prior to a further period of probably slow and steady silting. Any bank which may have existed may have been ploughed flat in the medieval/post-medieval period.

168 The trial-trenches were targeted upon cropmarks recorded as part of NHER 45055, which are thought to be enclosures and fields of prehistoric to late Iron Age date. Aside from the large east-west ditch only a few ditches appear to correlate with the recorded cropmarks, most notably the sequence of ditches seen in Trench 19 and which possibly continue in Trenches 20 and 23, the remnant of the post-medieval earthwork in Trench 6 and less clearly ditches in Trenches 3 and 4. As evidence for significant plough damage was not noted, it is possible that some of the cropmarks were represented by ditches that were only preserved within the subsoil and therefore were not visible during the machining of the evaluation trenches.

169 The large modern pit recorded in Trench 11 corresponded exactly with a cropmark of a putative ring ditch and burial mound. This identification may now put in doubt further ring-ditches observed as cropmarks, which may in fact be further rubbish pits located close to Green Farm Lane, which were probably sited here for ease of access, and dumped into by the local community or farmers.

170 Although the results of the present evaluation were perhaps disappointing from an archaeological point of view they do indicate that survival on the site is good. As found on previous archaeological projects in the vicinity of the site, many of the cropmarks recorded as part of NHER 45055 did not have corresponding features associated with them and features did not form a clear pattern.

171 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.

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Appendix 1a: Context Summary

Context	Category	Cut Type	Fill Of	Description	Trench
01-01	Cut	Natural Feature		Natural Feature	1
01-02	Deposit		**01-01**	Fill of 01-01	1
01-03	Cut	Natural Feature		Natural Feature	1
01-04	Deposit		01-03	Fill of 01-03	1
01-05	Cut	Ditch		Ditch	1
01-06	Deposit		01-05	Fill of 01-05	1
01-07	Cut	Natural Feature		Natural Feature	1
01-08	Deposit		01-07	Fill of 01-07	1
01-09	Cut	Ditch		Ditch	1
01-10	Deposit		01-09	Fill of 01-09	1
01-11	Deposit		01-09	Fill of 01-09	1
01-12	Deposit		01-09	Fill of 01-09	1
01-13	Deposit		01-09	Fill of 01-09	1
01-14	Deposit			Topsoil	1
01-15	Deposit			Subsoil	1
01-16	Deposit			Natural	1
02-01	Deposit			Topsoil	2
02-02	Deposit			Subsoil	2
02-03	Cut	Ditch		Ditch	2
02-04	Deposit		02-03	Fill of 02-03	2
02-05	Cut	Ditch		Ditch	2
02-06	Deposit		02-05	Fill of 02-05	2
02-07	Cut	Natural Feature		Natural Feature	2
02-08	Deposit		02-07	Fill of 02-07	2
02-09	Cut	Pit		Pit	2
02-10	Deposit		02-09	Fill of 02-09	2
02-11	Deposit			Natural	2
03-01	Cut	Ditch		Ditch	3
03-02	Deposit		03-01	Fill of 03-01	3
03-03	Deposit		03-01	Fill of 03-01	3
03-04	Cut	Circular shallow feature		Circular shallow feature	3
03-05	Deposit		03-04	Fill of 03-04	3
03-06	Deposit		03-04	Fill of 03-04	3
03-07	Cut	Linear feature		Linear feature	3
03-08	Deposit		03-07	Fill of 03-07	3
03-09	Deposit		03-07	Fill of 03-07	3
03-10	Deposit			Topsoil	3
03-11	Deposit			Subsoil	3
03-12	Deposit			Natural	3
04-01	Deposit			Topsoil	4
04-02	Deposit			Natural	4
04-03	Cut	Natural Feature		Natural Feature	4
04-04	Deposit		04-03	Fill of 04-03	4

04-05	Cut	Natural Feature		Natural Feature	4
04-06	Deposit		04-05	Fill of 04-05	4
04-07	Cut	Natural Feature		Natural Feature	4
04-08	Deposit		04-07	Fill of 04-07	4
04-09	Cut	Natural Feature		Natural Feature	4
04-10	Deposit		04-09	Fill of 04-09	4
04-11	Cut	Ditch		Ditch	4
04-12	Deposit		04-11	Fill of 04-11	4
04-13	Cut	Ditch		Ditch	4
04-14	Deposit		04-13	Fill of 04-13	4
04-15	Cut	Gully		Gully	4
04-16	Deposit		04-15	Fill of 04-15	4
04-17	Cut	Pit/natural feature		Pit/natural feature	4
04-18	Deposit		04-17	Fill of 04-17	4
04-19	Cut	Ditch		Ditch	4
04-20	Deposit		04-19	Fill of 04-19	4
04-21	Cut	Ditch		Ditch	4
04-22	Deposit		04-21	Fill of 04-21	4
05-01	Deposit			Topsoil	5
05-02	Deposit			Subsoil	5
05-03	Cut	Shallow feature		Shallow feature	5
05-04	Deposit		05-03	Fill of 05-03	5
05-05	Cut	Shallow feature		Shallow feature	5
05-06	Deposit		05-05	Fill of 05-05	5
05-07	Cut	Pit		Pit	5
05-08	Deposit		05-07	Fill of 05-07	5
05-09	Deposit		05-07	Fill of 05-07	5
05-10	Deposit		05-07	Fill of 05-07	5
05-11	Deposit		05-07	Fill of 05-07	5
05-12	Deposit			Natural	5
06-01	Cut	Possible linear feature		Possible linear feature	6
06-02	Cut	Natural Feature		Natural Feature	6
06-03	Cut	Natural Feature		Natural Feature	6
06-04	Cut	Natural Feature		Natural Feature	6
06-05	Cut	Natural Feature		Natural Feature	6
06-06	Deposit		06-01	Fill of 06-01	6
06-07	Deposit		06-02	Fill of 06-02	6
06-08	Deposit		06-03	Fill of 06-03	6
06-09	Deposit		06-04	Fill of 06-04	6
06-10	Deposit		06-05	Fill of 06-05	6
06-11	Deposit			Topsoil	6
06-12	Deposit			Natural	6
07-01	Deposit			Topsoil	7
07-02	Deposit			Subsoil	7

07-03	Deposit			Natural	7
07-04	Cut	Natural Feature		Natural Feature	7
07-05	Deposit		07-04	Fill of 07-04	7
07-06	Cut	Natural Feature		Natural Feature	7
07-07	Deposit		07-06	Fill of 07-06	7
07-08	Cut	Natural Feature		Natural Feature	7
07-09	Deposit		07-08	Fill of 07-08	7
07-10	Cut	Terminus of Ditch		Terminus of Ditch	7
07-11	Deposit		07-10	Fill of 07-10	7
07-12	Cut	Ditch		Ditch	7
07-13	Deposit		07-12	Fill of 07-12	7
07-14	Cut	Natural Feature		Natural Feature	7
07-15	Deposit		07-14	Fill of 07-14	7
07-16	Cut	Pit		Pit	7
07-17	Deposit		07-06	Fill of 07-16	7
08-01	Deposit			Topsoil	8
08-02	Deposit			Subsoil	8
08-03	Deposit			Natural	8
08-04	Cut	Linear feature		Linear feature	8
08-05	Deposit		08-04	Fill of 08-04	8
08-06	Cut	Elongated pit		Elongated pit	8
08-07	Deposit		08-06	Fill of 08-06	8
08-08	Cut	Pit		Pit	8
08-09	Deposit		08-08	Fill of 08-08	8
08-10	Cut	Natural Feature		Natural Feature	8
08-11	Deposit		08-10	Fill of 08-10	8
08-12	Cut	Possible natural feature		Possible natural feature	8
08-13	Deposit		08-12	Fill of 08-12	8
09-01	Cut	Natural Feature		Natural Feature	9
09-02	Deposit		09-01	Fill of 09-01	9
09-03	Cut	Natural Feature		Natural Feature	9
09-04	Deposit		09-03	Fill of 09-03	9
09-05	Cut	Natural Feature		Natural feature	9
09-06	Deposit		09-05	Fill of 09-05	9
09-07	Cut	Natural Feature		Natural Feature	9
09-08	Deposit		09-07	Fill of 09-07	9
09-09	Cut	Natural Feature		Natural Feature	9
09-10	Deposit		09-09	Fill of 09-09	9
09-11	Cut	Pit		Pit	9
09-12	Deposit		09-11	Fill of 09-11	9
09-13	Cut	Pit		Pit	9
09-14	Deposit		09-13	Fill of 09-13	9
09-15	Deposit			Topsoil	9
09-16	Deposit			Subsoil	9
09-17	Deposit			Natural	9

10-01	Deposit			Topsoil	10
10-02	Deposit			Subsoil	10
10-03	Deposit			Natural	10
10-04	Cut	Natural Feature		Natural Feature	10
10-05	Deposit		10-04	Fill of 10-04	10
10-06	Deposit		10-04	Fill of 10-04	10
10-07	Cut	Ditch		Ditch	10
10-08	Deposit		10-07	Fill of 10-07	10
10-09	Cut	Natural Feature		Natural Feature	10
10-10	Deposit		10-09	Fill of 10-09	10
10-11	Cut	Gully		Gully	10
10-12	Deposit		10-11	Fill of 10-11	10
10-13	Cut	Pit		Pit	10
10-14	Deposit		10-13	Fill of 10-13	10
10-15	Cut	Gully		Gully	10
10-16	Deposit		10-15	Fill of 10-15	10
10-17	Cut	Pit		Pit	10
10-18	Deposit		10-17	Fill of 10-17	10
10-19	Cut	Pit		Pit	10
10-20	Deposit		10-19	Fill of 10-19	10
10-21	Cut	Gully		Gully	10
10-22	Deposit		10-21	Fill of 10-21	10
10-23	Cut	Gully		Gully	10
10-24	Deposit		10-23	Fill of 10-23	10
10-25	Cut	Natural Feature		Natural Feature	10
10-26	Deposit		10-25	Fill of 10-25	10
10-27	Cut	Natural Feature		Natural Feature	10
10-28	Deposit		10-27	Fill of 10-27	10
10-29	Cut	Ditch terminus?		Natural Feature	10
10-30	Deposit		10-29	Fill of 10-29	10
10-31	Deposit		10-29	Fill of 10-29	10
10-32	Deposit		10-29	Fill of 10-29	10
10-33	Deposit		10-29	Fill of 10-29	10
11-01	Deposit			Topsoil	11
11-02	Deposit			Subsoil	11
11-03	Deposit			Natural	11
11-04	Cut	Pit		Pit	11
11-05	Deposit		11-04	Fill of 11-04	11
11-06	Cut	Probable natural feature		Probable natural feature	11
11-07	Deposit		11-06	Fill of 11-06	11
11-08	Cut	Pit		Pit	11
11-09	Deposit		11-08	Fill of 11-08	11
11-10	Cut	Large Pit		Large Pit	11
11-11	Deposit		11-10	Fill of 11-10	11
11-12	Deposit		11-10	Fill of 11-10	11
11-13	Deposit		11-10	Fill of 11-10	11

12-01	Deposit			Topsoil	12
12-02	Deposit			Subsoil	12
12-03	Cut	Linear feature		Linear feature	12
12-04	Deposit		12-03	Fill of 12-03	12
12-05	Cut	Shallow linear feature		Shallow linear feature	12
12-06	Deposit		12-05	Fill of 12-05	12
12-07	Deposit			Natural	12
13-01	Deposit			Topsoil	13
13-02	Deposit			Subsoil	13
13-03	Deposit			natural	13
13-04	Cut	Pit		Pit	13
13-05	Deposit		13-04	Fill of 13-04	13
13-06	Cut	Pit		Pit	13
13-07	Deposit		13-06	Fill of 13-06	13
13-08	Cut	Natural Feature		Natural Feature	13
13-09	Deposit		13-08	Fill of 13-08	13
13-10	Cut	Pit		Pit	13
13-11	Deposit		13-10	Fill of 13-10	13
13-12	Cut	Ditch Terminus		Ditch Terminus	13
13-13	Deposit		13-12	Fill of 13-12	13
13-14	Cut	Ditch Terminus		Ditch Terminus	13
13-15	Deposit		13-14	Fill of 13-14	13
14-01	Deposit			Topsoil	14
14-02	Deposit			Subsoil	14
14-03	Deposit			Natural	14
14-04	Cut	Ditch		Ditch	14
14-05	Deposit		14-04	Fill of 14-04	14
14-06	Cut	Large Ditch		Large Ditch	14
14-07	Deposit		14-06	Fill of 14-06	14
14-08	Deposit		14-06	Fill of 14-06	14
14-09	Deposit		14-06	Fill of 14-06	14
14-10	Deposit		14-06	Fill of 14-06	14
14-11	Deposit		14-06	Fill of 14-06	14
14-12	Cut	Elongated pit		Elongated pit	14
14-13	Deposit		14-12	Fill of 14-12	14
14-14	Cut	Elongated pit		Elongated pit	14
14-15	Deposit		14-14	Fill of 14-14	14
14-16	Cut	Possible post-hole		Possible post-hole	14
14-17	Deposit		14-16	Fill of 14-16	14
15-01	Deposit			Topsoil	15
15-02	Deposit			Subsoil	15
15-03	Deposit			Natural	15
15-04	Cut	Natural Feature		Natural Feature	15
15-05	Deposit		15-04	Fill of 15-04	15
15-06	Cut	Natural Feature		Natural Feature	15
15-07	Deposit		15-06	Fill of 15-06	15
15-08	Cut	Large irregular pit		Large irregular pit	15

15-09	Deposit		15-08	Fill of 15-08	15
15-10	Cut	Natural Feature		Natural Feature	15
15-11	Deposit		15-10	Fill of 15-10	15
15-12	Cut	Ditch or elongated pit		Ditch or elongated pit	15
15-13	Deposit		15-12	Fill of 15-12	15
15-14	Cut	Natural Feature		Natural Feature	15
15-15	Deposit		15-14	Fill of 15-14	15
15-16	Cut	Natural Feature		Natural Feature	15
15-17	Deposit		15-16	Fill of 15-16	15
16-01	Deposit			Topsoil	16
16-02	Deposit			Subsoil	16
16-03	Cut	Post-hole		Post-hole	16
16-04	Deposit		16-03	Fill of 16-03	16
16-05	Cut	Pit		Pit	16
16-06	Deposit		16-05	Fill of 16-05	16
16-07	Cut	Natural Feature		Natural Feature	16
16-08	Deposit		16-07	Fill of 16-07	16
16-09	Cut	Natural Feature		Natural Feature	16
16-10	Deposit		16-09	Fill of 16-09	16
16-11	Deposit		16-09	Fill of 16-09	16
16-12	Cut	Natural Feature		Natural Feature	16
16-13	Deposit		16-12	Fill of 16-12	16
16-14	Cut	Pit		Pit	16
16-15	Deposit		16-14	Fill of 16-14	16
16-16	Deposit		16-14	Fill of 16-14	16
16-17	Cut	Possible natural feature		Possible natural feature	16
16-18	Deposit		16-17	Fill of 16-17	16
16-19	Cut	Ditch		Ditch	16
16-20	Deposit		16-19	Fill of 16-19	16
16-21	Cut	Ditch		Ditch	16
16-22	Deposit		16-21	Fill of 16-21	16
16-23	Deposit		16-21	Fill of 16-21	16
16-24	Deposit		16-23	Backfill of pit 16-23	16
16-25	Deposit			Natural	16
17-01	Deposit			Topsoil	17
17-02	Deposit			Subsoil	17
17-03	Deposit			Natural	17
17-04	Cut	Possible gully		Possible gully	17
17-05	Deposit		17-04	Fill of 17-04	17
17-06	Cut	Pit		Pit	17
17-07	Deposit		17-06	Fill of 17-06	17
17-08	Cut	Pit		Pit	17
17-09	Deposit		17-08	Fill of 17-08	17
17-10	Cut	Pit		Pit	17
17-11	Deposit		17-10	Fill of 17-10	17

17-12	Cut	Natural Feature		Natural Feature	17
17-13	Deposit			Fill of 17-12	17
18-01	Deposit			Topsoil	18
18-02	Deposit			Subsoil	18
18-03	Cut	Ditch		Ditch	18
18-04	Deposit		18-03	Fill of 18-03	18
18-05	Cut	Terminus of linear feature		Terminus of linear feature	18
18-06	Deposit		18-05	Fill of 18-05	18
18-07	Cut	Terminus of linear feature		Terminus of linear feature	18
18-08	Deposit		18-07	Fill of 18-07	18
18-09	Cut	Natural Feature		Natural Feature	18
18-10	Deposit		18-09	Fill of 18-09	18
18-11	Cut	Base of pit		Base of pit	18
18-12	Deposit		18-11	Fill of 18-11	18
18-13	Deposit			Natural	18
19-01	Deposit			Topsoil	19
19-02	Deposit			Subsoil	19
19-03	Deposit			Natural	19
19-04	Cut	Linear feature		Linear feature	19
19-05	Deposit		19-04	Fill of 19-04	19
19-06	Cut	Ditch		Ditch	19
19-07	Deposit		19-06	Fill of 19-06	19
19-08	Cut	Ditch		Ditch	19
19-09	Deposit		19-08	Fill of 19-08	19
19-10	Cut	Ditch		Ditch	19
19-11	Deposit		19-10	Fill of 19-10	19
19-12	Cut	Natural Feature		Natural Feature	19
19-13	Deposit		19-12	Fill of 19-12	19
19-14	Cut	Possible pit		Possible pit	19
19-15	Deposit		19-14	Fill of 19-14	19
19-16	Cut	Possible pit		Possible pit	19
19-17	Deposit		19-16	Fill of 19-16	19
19-18	Cut	Ditch terminus		Ditch terminus	19
19-19	Deposit		19-18	Fill of 19-18	19
19-20	Cut	Natural Feature		Natural Feature	19
19-21	Deposit		19-20	Fill of 19-20	19
19-22	Cut	Ditch		Ditch	19
19-23	Deposit		19-22	Fill of 19-22	19
19-24	Cut	Natural Feature		Natural Feature	19
19-25	Deposit		19-24	Fill of 19-24	19
19-26	Cut	Possible pit		Possible pit	19
19-27	Deposit		19-26	Fill of 19-26	19
20-01	Deposit			Topsoil	20
20-02	Deposit			Subsoil	20
20-03	Deposit			Natural	20

20-04	Cut	Ditch		Ditch	20
20-05	Deposit		20-04	Fill of 20-04	20
20-06	Cut	Ditch		Ditch	20
20-07	Deposit		20-06	Fill of 20-06	20
20-08	Cut	Natural Feature		Natural Feature	20
20-09	Deposit		20-08	Fill of 20-08	20
20-10	Cut	Pit		Natural Feature	20
20-11	Deposit		20-10	Fill of 20-10	20
20-12	Cut	Natural Feature		Natural Feature	20
20-13	Deposit		20-12	Fill of 20-12	20
20-14	Cut	Ditch		Ditch	20
20-14	Deposit		20-14	Fill of 20-14	20
21-01	Deposit			Topsoil	21
21-02	Deposit			Subsoil	21
21-03	Cut	Pit		Pit	21
21-04	Deposit		21-03	Fill of 21-03	21
21-05	Cut	Natural Feature		Natural Feature	21
21-06	Deposit		21-05	Fill of 21-05	21
21-07	Cut	Ditch		Ditch	21
21-08	Deposit		21-07	Fill of 21-07	21
21-09	Cut	Ditch re-cut?		Ditch re-cut?	21
21-10	Deposit		21-09	Fill of 21-09	21
21-11	Deposit			Natural	21
22-01	Deposit			Topsoil	22
22-02	Deposit			Subsoil	22
22-03	Deposit			Natural Substratum	22
22-04	Cut	Natural Feature		Natural Feature	22
22-05	Deposit		22-04	Fill of 22-04	22
22-06	Cut	Natural Feature		Natural Feature	22
22-07	Deposit		22-06	Fill of 22-06	22
22-08	Cut	Natural Feature		Natural Feature	22
22-09	Deposit		22-08	Fill of 22-08	22
22-10	Cut	Pit/natural feature		Pit/natural feature	22
22-11	Deposit		22-10	Fill of 22-10	22
22-12	Cut	Pit/natural feature		Pit/natural feature	22
22-13	Deposit		22-12	Fill of 22-12	22
23-01	Deposit			Topsoil	23
23-02	Deposit			Subsoil	23
23-03	Deposit			Natural Substratum	23
23-04	Cut	Possible Pit		Possible Pit	23
23-05	Deposit		23-04	Fill of 23-04	23
23-06	Cut	Ditch		Ditch	23
23-07	Deposit		23-06	Fill of 23-06	23
23-08	Cut	Natural Feature		Natural Feature	23
23-09	Deposit		23-08	Fill of 23-08	23
23-10	Cut	Linear feature/elongated pit		Linear feature/elongated pit	23

23-11	Deposit		23-10	Fill of 23-10	23
24-01	Deposit			Topsoil	24
24-02	Deposit			Subsoil	24
24-03	Cut	Natural Feature		Natural Feature	24
24-04	Deposit		24-03	Fill of 24-03	24
24-05	Cut	Ditch		Ditch	24
24-06	Deposit		24-05	Fill of 24-05	24
24-07	Cut	Ditch (re-cut)		Ditch (re-cut)	24
24-08	Deposit		24-07	Fill of 24-07	24
24-09	Deposit			Natural substratum	24
25-01	Deposit			Topsoil	25
25-02	Deposit			Subsoil	25
25-03	Cut	Natural Feature		Natural Feature	25
25-04	Deposit		25-03	Fill of 25-03	25
25-05	Cut	Natural Feature		Natural Feature	25
25-06	Deposit		25-05	Fill of 25-05	25
25-07	Cut	Natural Feature		Natural Feature	25
25-08	Deposit		25-07	Fill of 25-07	25
25-09	Cut	Natural Feature		Natural Feature	25
25-10	Deposit		25-09	Fill of 25-09	25
25-11	Cut	Natural Feature		Natural Feature	25
25-12	Deposit		25-11	Fill of 25-11	25
25-13	Deposit			Natural Substratum	25
26-01	Deposit			Topsoil	26
26-02	Deposit			Subsoil	26
26-03	Deposit			Natural	26
26-04	Cut	Pit		Pit	26
26-05	Deposit		26-04	Fill of 26-04	26
26-06	Cut	Ditch terminus?		Ditch terminus?	26
26-07	Deposit		26-06	Fill of 26-06	26
26-08	Cut	Possible ditch		Possible ditch	26
26-09	Deposit		26-08	Fill of 26-08	26
27-01	Deposit			Topsoil	27
27-02	Deposit			Subsoil	27
27-03	Cut	Ditch		Ditch	27
27-04	Deposit		27-03	Fill of 27-03	27
27-05	Deposit		27-03	Fill of 27-03	27
27-06	Cut	Natural Feature		Natural Feature	27
27-07	Deposit		27-06	Fill of 27-06	27
27-08	Cut	Natural Feature		Natural Feature	27
27-09	Deposit		27-08	Fill of 27-08	27
27-10	Deposit		27-08	Fill of 27-08	27
27-11	Cut	Natural Feature		Natural Feature	27
27-12	Deposit		27-11	Fill of 27-11	27

27-13	Deposit			Natural Substratum	27
28-01	Deposit			Topsoil	28
28-02	Deposit			Subsoil	28
28-03	Deposit			Natural	28
29-01	Deposit			Topsoil	29
29-02	Deposit			Subsoil	29
29-03	Cut	Natural Feature		Natural Feature	29
29-04	Deposit		29-03	Fill of 29-03	29
29-04	Deposit			Natural	29
30-01	Deposit			Topsoil	30
30-02	Deposit			Subsoil	30
30-03	Cut	Ditch		Ditch	30
30-04	Deposit		30-03	Fill of 30-03	30
30-05	Deposit		30-03	Fill of 30-03	30
30-06	Deposit			Natural	30
31-01	Deposit			Topsoil	31
31-02	Deposit			Subsoil	31
31-03	Cut	Natural Feature		Natural Feature	31
31-04	Deposit		31-03	Fill of 31-03	31
31-05	Cut	Natural Feature		Natural Feature	31
31-06	Deposit		31-05	Fill of 31-05	31
31-07	Deposit		31-05	Fill of 31-05	31
31-08	Cut	Natural Feature		Natural Feature	31
31-09	Deposit		31-08	Fill of 31-08	31
31-10	Deposit		31-08	Fill of 31-08	31
31-11	Deposit			Natural	31
32-01	Deposit			Topsoil	32
32-02	Deposit			Subsoil	32
32-03	Cut	Pit		Natural Feature	32
32-04	Deposit		32-03	Fill of 32-03	32
33-01	Deposit			Topsoil	33
33-02	Deposit			Subsoil	33
33-03	Deposit			Natural	33
33-04	Cut	Natural Feature		Natural Feature	33
33-05	Deposit		33-04	Fill of 33-04	33
33-06	Cut	Pit		Pit	33
33-07	Deposit			Fill of 33-04	33
33-08	Cut	Large Ditch		Large Ditch	33
33-09	Deposit		33-08	Fill of 33-08	33
33-10	Deposit		33-08	Fill of 33-08	33
33-11	Deposit		33-08	Fill of 33-08	33
33-12	Cut	Possible ditch/elongated pit		Possible ditch/elongated pit	33
33-13	Deposit		33-12	Fill of 33-12	33

33-14	Cut	Possible pit		Possible pit	33
33-15	Deposit		33-14	Fill of 33-14	33
33-16	Cut	Pit		Pit	33
33-17	Deposit		33-16	Fill of 33-16	33
33-18	Cut	Natural Feature		Natural Feature	33
33-19	Deposit		33-18	Fill of 33-18	33

Appendix 1b: Feature Summary

Period	Category	Total
Unknown	Ditches Pits Natural feature	39 32 63
Iron Age to Roman	Ditches	4
Post-medieval	Ditches Pits	2 3

Context	Material	Qty	Wt	Period	Notes
01-14	Copper alloy	1	1g	Post-medieval	Thimble
01-14	Copper alloy	1	1g	Modern	Stud/Popper
01-14	Copper alloy	1	1g	Unknown	Fragment
01-14	Lead	1	4g	Unknown	Fragment
01-14	Worked flint	1	14g	Early Neolithic	
02-01	Copper alloy	1	7g	Unknown	Waste
02-01	Copper alloy	1	1g	Modern	Button
02-01	Copper alloy	1	1g	Post-medieval	Button
02-01	Copper alloy	3	4g	Unknown	Sheet fragments
02-01	Lead	1	3g	Post-medieval	Nail
02-01	Pottery	1	16g	Medieval	12th-13th century
02-01	Worked flint	3	22g	Early Neolithic	
03-03	Copper alloy	1	1g	Post-medieval	Button
03-03	Copper alloy	1	1g	Unknown	Fragment
03-03	Lead	1	8g	Unknown	Sheet fragment
03-03	Pottery	3	3g	Roman	Mid 1st-4th century
05-08	Iron	2	62g	Modern	Irregular strip fragments
05-08	Pottery	1	3g	Modern	18th-19th century
06-11	Copper alloy	1	1g	Post-medieval	Button
06-11	Copper alloy	1	1g	Post-medieval	Tack
06-11	Copper alloy	1	13g	Post-medieval	Nail shank
06-11	Lead	1	56g	Unknown	Waste
06-11	Lead	1	18g	Unknown	Pierced sheet fragment
06-11	Lead	1	15g	Post-medieval	?Furniture handle

Context	Material	Qty	Wt	Period	Notes
07-01	Copper alloy	1	3g	Post-medieval	Spoon bowl
07-01	Copper alloy	1	6g	Modern	Screw; DISCARDED
07-01	Copper alloy	1	14g	Modern	Cast fragment; DISCARDED
07-01	Copper alloy	1	1g	Unknown	Pierced sheet fragment
07-01	Lead	2	30g	Unknown	Sheet fragments
09-15	Copper alloy	1	12g	Post-medieval	Coin; dated 1819
10-01	Copper alloy	1	6g	Unknown	Waste
14-01	Copper alloy	1	2g	Post-medieval	Nail
14-01	Fired clay	1	8g	Unknown	
14-01	Lead	2	4g	Unknown	Sheet fragments
14-01	Worked flint	2	19g	Early Neolithic	
14-07	Worked flint	3	52g	Early Neolithic	
14-11	Fired clay	2	23g	Unknown	
14-11	Pottery	1	1g	Iron Age	
14-11	Worked flint	3	42g	Early Neolithic	
15-01	Brick/Tile	1	15g	Roman	?Tegula
15-01	Worked flint	1	9g	Early Neolithic	
15-09	Brick/Tile	1	62g	Post-medieval	Roof tile
24-06	Worked flint	1	3g	Early Neolithic	
31-09	Worked flint	1	22g	Upper Palaeolithic	
33-01	Lead	1	5g	Unknown	Waste

Appendix 2b: Finds Summary

Period	Material	Total
Upper Palaeolithic	Worked flint	1
Early Neolithic	Worked flint	14
Iron Age	Pottery	1
Roman	Brick/Tile	1
	Pottery	3
Medieval	Pottery	1
Post-medieval	Brick/Tile	1
	Copper alloy	9
	Lead	2
Modern	Copper alloy	4
	Iron	2
	Pottery	1
Unknown	Copper alloy	8
	Fired clay	3
	Lead	9

Appendix 3: Pottery Catalogue

Context	Description	Spot Date	Total Pottery		QF1		GRS1		MCW1		TPW	
			No.	Wt.	No.	Wt.	No.	Wt.	No.	Wt.	No.	Wt.
02-01	Topsoil	12-13th C	1	16					1	16		
03-03	Ditch	Roman	3	3			3	3				
05-08	Pit	L18-19th C	1	3							1	3
14-11	Large Ditch	Iron Age	1	1	1	1						
			6	**23**	**1**	**1**	**3**	**3**	**1**	**16**	**1**	**3**

QF1 Iron Age sand-and flint-tempered ware. Black to dark grey-brown with inclusions of common quartz (<0.5mm) and sparse calcined flint (<1.5mm)

GRS1 Roman sandy grey ware. Inclusions comprise common, moderately-sorted quartz (0.1-0.5mm), with sparse iron rich grains/ore and flint (<3mm). Hard with an abrasive feel. Generic Roman coarse ware, locally produced.

MCW1 Medieval coarse ware (12th-13th century). Pale-orange external surfaces fading to a pale grey body. Inclusions comprise common quartz and sparse red/black iron rich grains (both 0.1-0.25mm). Very hard fired with a slightly abrasive feel. Locally produced.

TPW Post-medieval (L18-19th C) transfer-printed white ware.

Appendix 4: Flint Catalogue

Context	Description	No	Wt	Find/type	No.	Wgt (g)	Patinated	Retouched	Colour	Cortex	I?	L	W	D	Method of percussion	Comment
01-14	Topsoil	1	14g	Uncorticated flake (<50mm blade-like)	1	14	dulled	\	mid grey	\	\	\	\	\	\	remnant of blade platform at butt end
02-01	Topsoil	3	22g	Uncorticated flake (<50mm blade-like)	3	22	\	\	dark grey	\	\	\	\	\	\	multiple blade-like dorsal scars
14-01	Topsoil	2	19g	Utilised flake	1	18			mid grey	pale grey-crimson	\	40	30	10	\	abrupt retouch to one corner of distal end, perhaps a basic scraper
				Chip	1	1	\	\	dark grey	\	\	\	\	\	\	\
14-07	Large Ditch	3	52g	Core	1	43	\	na	very dark grey-brown	dark grey-brown	\	35	35	30	\	Type B2 blade core with two platforms at an oblique angle; probably exhausted
				Uncorticated flake (<50mm blade-like)	2	9	\	\	dark grey	\	\	\	\	\	\	\
14-11	Large Ditch	3	42g	Tertiary flake (<50mm blade-like)	3	42	\	\	near black	thick white	\	\	\	\	\	remnant of blade platform and parallel dorsal scars, debitage/rejuvenation flakes from blade core of high quality Breckland flint

Context	Description	No	Wt	Find/type	No.	Wgt (g)	Patinated	Retouched	Colour	Cortex	I?	L	W	D	Method of percussion	Comment
15-01	Topsoil	1	9g	Uncorticated flake (<50mm blade-like)	1	9	\	\	mid grey	\	\	\	\	\	\	\
24-06	Ditch	1	3g	Uncorticated flake (<50mm blade-like)	1	3	slight white	\	dark grey	\	\	\	\	\	\	\
31-09	Pit	1	22g	Snapped Blade	1	22	heavy white	\	pale grey	\	\	?>60	40	5	\	probably a snapped long blade of Upper Palaeolithic origin
		15	**183g**		**15**	**183**										

Appendix 5: Environmental Evidence

Sample No.	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
Context No.	**02**	**12**	**10**	**07**	**03**
Feature No.	**01**	**11**	**06**	**06**	
Feature type	**Ditch**	**Ditch**	**Ditch**	**Ditch**	**TT**
Trench No.	**03**	**04**	**14**	**23**	**30**
Plant macrofossils					
Hordeum sp. (grain)					x
Fallopia convolvulus (L.)A.Love					x
Charcoal <2mm	x	x	xx	xxx	x
Charcoal >2mm	x		x	xx	x
Charcoal >5mm				x	
Charred root/stem	x	x	x		
Other remains					
Black porous 'cokey' material	xxx	xx	xx	xx	xx
Black tarry material	x	x	x	x	x
Bone		x			x
Eggshell			x		
Ferrous globule			x		
Minerally preserved organics (wood)	x		x		
Small coal frags.	xx	xx	xx	x	xx
Sample volume (litres)	**20**	**20**	**20**	**20**	**20**
Volume of flot (litres)	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**
% flot sorted	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

Key to Table

x = 1 – 10 specimens xx = 11 – 50 specimens xxx = 51 – 100 specimens tt = tree-throw

Appendix 6: 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 7: 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: norfolka1-256032

Project details

Project name	Site 25, Beacon Park, Gorleston, Evaluation
Short description of the project	Site 25, Beacon Park, Gorleston, Evaluation
Project dates	Start: 27-06-2016 End: 14-07-2016
Previous/future work	Not known / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	ENF 140802 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 4 - Character Undetermined
Monument type	DITCHES Uncertain
Monument type	DITCHES Roman
Monument type	PITS Uncertain
Significant Finds	POTTERY Iron Age
Significant Finds	FLINTS Late Prehistoric
Methods & techniques	"'Targeted Trenches"'
Development type	Housing estate
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	Pre-application

Project location

Country	England
Site location	NORFOLK GREAT YARMOUTH GREAT YARMOUTH Site 25, Beacon Park, Gorleston
Postcode	NR31 9AF
Study area	7.4 Hectares
Site coordinates	TF 5130 0266 52.600247497054 0.234282612422 52 36 00 N 000 14 03 E Point
Lat/Long Datum	Unknown

Height OD / Depth	Min: 10m Max: 15m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	NPS Archaeology
Project brief originator	Norfolk Historic Environment Service
Project design originator	NPS Archaeology
Project director/manager	Pete Crawley
Project supervisor	Peter Crawley
Type of sponsor/funding body	Housing Association
Name of sponsor/funding body	Orwell Housing Association

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Norfolk Museums Service
Physical Contents	"Ceramics","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	Norfolk Museums Service
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Database","Images raster / digital photography"
Paper Archive recipient	Norfolk Museums Service
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Diary","Map","Photograph","Report","Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Site 25, Beacon Park, Gorleston, Norfolk, NR31 9AF
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Peter Crawley
Other bibliographic details	2016/1305
Date	2016
Issuer or publisher	NPS Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Norwich
Description	Grey Literature

Entered by	Peter Crawley (peter.crawley@nps.co.uk)
Entered on	14 September 2016

Appendix 8: Archaeological Specification

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01-04-16-2-1305

Site 25, Beacon Park, Gorleston, Norfolk, NR31 9AF

Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trenching
Written Scheme of Investigation

Prepared for:
Orwell Housing Association

Planning Ref: N/A

June 2016

nps archaeology

QUALITY ASSURANCE		
Job Number	01-04-16-2-1305	
Client	Orwell Housing Association	
Location	Site 25, Beacon Park, Gorleston, Norfolk, NR31 9AF	
District	Great Yarmouth	
Planning Reference	N/A	
Grid Reference	TF 5130 0266	
Completed	Peter Crawley	20-06-2016
Reviewed	Andrew Crowson	21-06-2016
Issue 1		

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Site 25, Beacon Park, Gorleston, NR31 9AF
Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trenching
Written Scheme of Investigation

Introduction

Background

1 NPS Archaeology has been appointed by Orwell Housing Association ('the client'), to manage the archaeological aspects of proposals to develop land known as Site 25, Beacon Park, Gorleston, Norfolk, NR31 9AF ('the site'). The site is centred at National Grid Reference TF 5130 0266 and the area subject to development extends to *c*. 7.4ha in fields to the west of Woodfarm Lane, on the southwest side of Gorleston. The location and area of the current site is shown in Figure 1.

2 The site has been identified by Norfolk Historic Environment Service (NHES) as potentially containing significant heritage assets of high archaeological interest. The site subject to investigation is situated within an extensive spread of cropmarks (denoting the presence of sub-surface archaeological features), which is thought to indicate historical occupation and use of the landscape overlooking the North Sea coast. The cropmarks are likely to represent field boundaries and trackways of prehistoric through to post-medieval date.

3 An archaeological desk based assessment undertaken for the proposed development of the site has also emphasised the high likelihood that archaeological remains of prehistoric date will be present at Site 25. Previous archaeological excavations to the south and west of Beacon Park have recorded remains of prehistoric date.

4 In the event that archaeological features or deposits survive at the site, there is a high potential for them to be disturbed by groundworks for development of the site, and NHES has issued a *Revised Brief for Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trenching* at *Site 25, Beacon Park, Gorleston on Sea, Norfolk* (Albone, J. revised 6 June 2016, CNF46531), which defines the scope of the work required. A scheme to evaluate the site by trial trenches is illustrated in Figure 1.

5 A programme of archaeological evaluation prior to any development at the site is necessary to identify, characterise and record any archaeological remains that may be affected by construction works. The relevant policy and principles that provide the context for the archaeological work are set out in paragraph 128 of *National Planning Policy Framework* (Department for Communities and Local Government 2012), and Policies BNV 13 of Great Yarmouth Borough Council's *Great Yarmouth Borough-Wide Local Plan Modifications* (adopted Spring 1999).

6 In order to fulfil the requirements of the *Revised Brief*, Orwell Housing Association has requested that NPS Archaeology prepare this Written Scheme of Investigation to detail an appropriate programme of archaeological works to evaluate survival of below-ground archaeological remains and the potential impacts that may arise from development of the site.

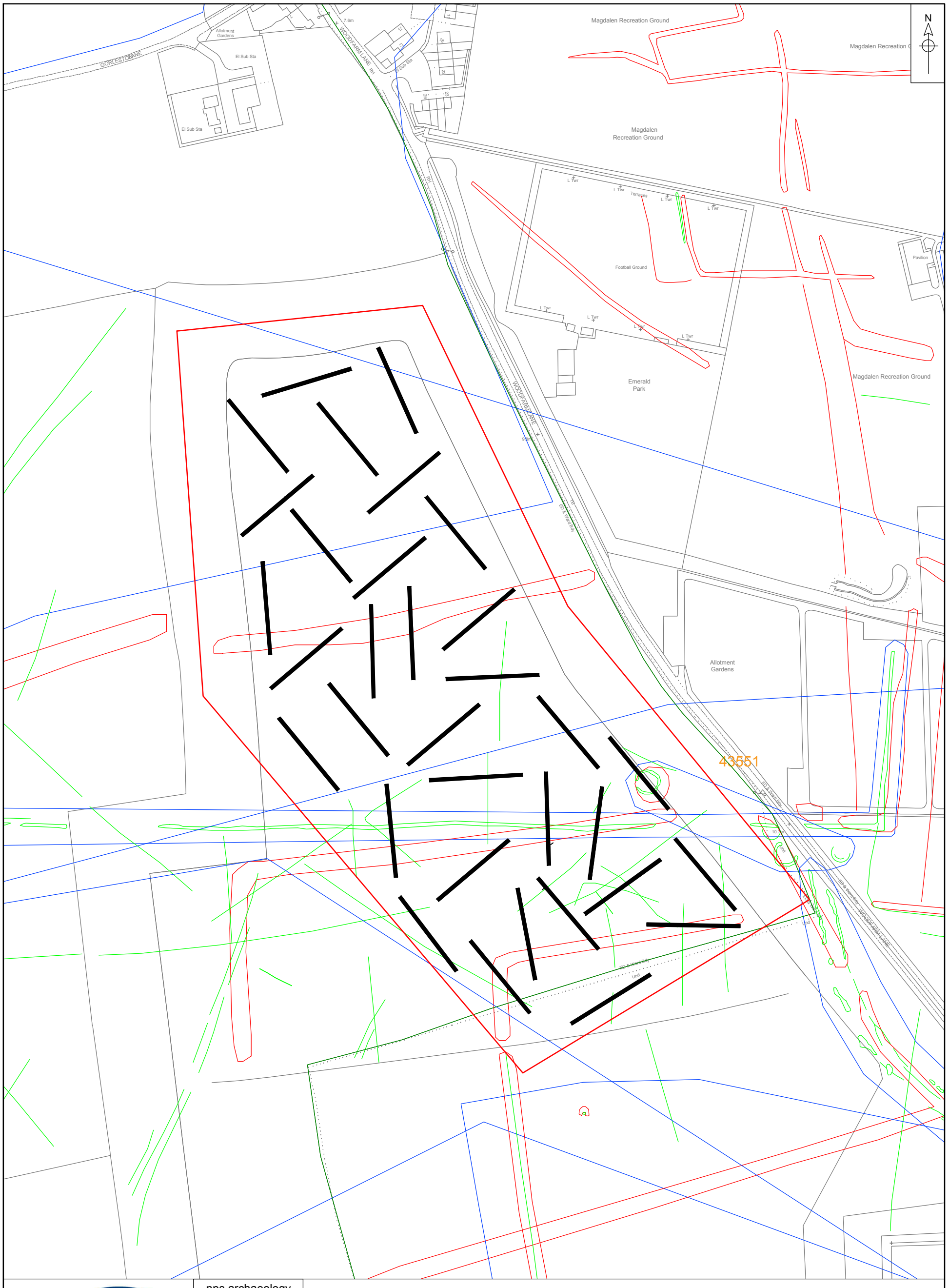

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Figure 1. 01-04-16-2-1305 Beacon Park, Gorleston. Proposed trench location

33no. 50.00m x 1.80m trenches

0 200m Scale 1:2000 at A3

Aims

7 The programme of archaeological work requested by NHES 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.

8 The aims of the archaeological work may therefore be summarised as:

i. To establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains within the proposed development site.

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. To ensure that any archaeological features discovered during trial trenching are identified, sampled and recorded.

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.

Method Statement

Introduction

9 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 sub-surface archaeological deposits and features occurring at 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. 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 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 NHES.

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

Trial Trenching

11 Prior to the start of the programme of archaeological work, NPS Archaeology will contact the Historic Environment Record Officer of NHES to obtain an HER Event Number for the site. NPS Archaeology contributes to the OASIS project, and an online record will be initiated immediately prior to the start of fieldwork, which will be completed when the final report is submitted to the client and to NHES.

12 Trial trenching will be concerned with establishing the extent, condition, character and date of any sub-surface archaeological features and deposits present and the, phasing, function, status and significance of the site. Guidelines set out in the documents *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014) and *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003) will be followed.

13 The trench evaluation is formulated on 33no. 50.00m x 1.80m trenches providing a 4% sample of the area of the site currently intended for development, as per the *Revised Brief*. Trench locations have been identified to provide maximum informative coverage of the site (Figure 1). Cropmarks at the site and in the surrounding area have been transcribed from aerial photographs by the Historic England-sponsored National Mapping Programme and the trial trenches are positioned to target and test specific cropmark features. Other trenches will be deployed to examine areas that are apparently devoid of archaeological features, predominantly in the north of the site.

14 No known obstructions or TPOs are known at the site, but a tree belt surrounds much of the site and the final locations of some trenches may be determined on the basis of surface or below-ground obstructions, or Health and Safety considerations identified

at the time of the work. Any amendments to the trench location plan will be agreed in consultation with NHES.

15 The trenches will be set out in relation to the Ordnance Survey National Grid by NPS Archaeology and scanned by CAT prior to excavation.

16 Excavation will be by mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless bucket in 100mm spits until natural geological ground or archaeological deposits are identified. The trenches will thus characterise the full archaeological sequence down to geological deposits.

17 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 exposed, it may be necessary to excavate to a maximum depth of 1.20m below 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. The requirement for and the scope of works below 1.20m will be agreed in consultation with NHES and costed as a contingency.

18 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.

19 The trenches will be fenced around using Netlon high-visibility fencing and applicable warning signs will be displayed where these measures are appropriate.

20 Spoil from the trenches will not be removed from site. The trenches will not be backfilled until agreement to do so is given by NHES. Backfilling will be undertaken by NPS Archaeology and all trenches will be left in safe condition.

21 Exposed surfaces and 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 collected by the evaluation will be bagged and recorded by unique context number.

22 All 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 the Norfolk Historic Environment Record numbering system. Plans will be made at 1:50 scale 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.

23 If human remains are identified by the evaluation they will be left *in situ*. Backfilling of open trenches or features containing human remains that are not to be removed will be carried out manually to ensure that the remains are appropriately protected from any damage or disturbance. If human remains or burials are identified, which because of their location, vulnerability or other reasons must be removed, an application for a Licence for the Removal of Human Remains will be made in compliance with Section 25 of the Burial Act 1857, if appropriate. Treatment of human remains will be in line with *Guidance for best practice for treatment of human remains excavated from*

Christian burial grounds in England (English Heritage/The Church of England 20015). Human remains will be screened from public view during the course of the excavation. No human remains will be removed from the site until permission has been granted in writing from all relevant parties.

24 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 *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003).

25 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

26 The drawn and written stratigraphic/structural record will be cross-referenced and analysed to provide a synthesis of the results of the work.

27 Cleaning and cataloguing of any artefactual materials recovered will be undertaken on completion of the trial trenching. All retained materials will be cleaned, marked and packaged in accordance with the requirements of Norfolk Museums Service (NMS).

28 Post-fieldwork analyses will start upon completion of the finds processing and will involve the identification and description of the artefactual materials recovered by the relevant specialists. In general, the following strategies will be employed in the analysis of the artefactual materials recovered:

Pottery. Analysed to determine date and tabulated by context unit

Worked flint. Sorted and tabulated by context unit

Metal artefacts. Assessed for dating and significance, catalogued by context unit and where necessary conserved within four weeks of completion of fieldwork, in accordance with UKIC *Conservation Guidelines* 3 (1984)

Faunal remains. Sorted and tabulated by context unit. Assessed for the potential for further analysis and for sieving for the recovery of smaller bird and fish bones

Environmental samples. Processed and assessed for content and significance

Other categories of artefactual materials will be analysed in a similar fashion.

29 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.

30 If human remains have been excavated, recording of the remains will be carried out in line with guidance in *Human Bones from Archaeological* Sites (English Heritage 2004).

The remains will be reburied or stored in an archive repository suitable for the storage of human remains.

Report and Archive

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

32 The report will present data in written, tabular, graphic and appendix form. A list of archive components generated by the work and a reference to the intended place of archive deposition will 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.

33 A draft copy of the report will be presented to the client and to NHES 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 NHES. Multiple copies of the approved report will be produced as appropriate and presented to the client and one digital and one paper copy to NHES. One copy of the report may be sent to the Historic England Science Advisor for the East of England, if considered appropriate.

34 The online OASIS record initiated prior to the start of the programme of archaeological work will be completed when the report is approved by NHES. This will include submission of a pdf version of the final report to the Archaeology Data Service via the OASIS form.

35 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 NMS requirements for archive preparation, storage and conservation.

36 The archive will be fully indexed and cross-referenced. It will be integrated with NMS project accession numbering and Norfolk Historic Environment Record's numbering system. A full list of archive contents and finds boxes will accompany the deposition of the archive and finds.

37 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 finds to NMS.

38 Deposition of the archive and finds (by prior agreement with the landowners) with NMS will take place within six months of the completion of the published report.

39 If NMS are not making new archive accessions and no confirmation is provided of when new archives will be accepted, NPS Archaeology reserve the right to make alternative arrangements. From 1 January 2016 NPS Archaeology may charge for storage of prepared archaeological archives.

Timetable and Resources

40 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.

41 The proposed earliest start date for the archaeological work is one working week upon notification from the client. The timetable for the evaluation is dependent upon the needs of the development scheme. It is anticipated that archaeological works will commence on 27 June 2016 and NHES will be advised as far in advance of commencement as possible. It is estimated that the fieldwork will take 10–15 working days and will be staffed by 3–4 archaeologists as appropriate to the extent of archaeology revealed.

42 The financial resources for this work are subject to separate agreement with the client and are not reproduced here.

Project Staff

43 A Project Manager will assume overall responsibility for the delivery of the project. The project will be co-ordinated on a day-to-day basis by a Senior Project Officer who will be dedicated to the project throughout its duration. The Senior Project Officer will act under the direction of the Project Manager in respect of logistics, standards, health and safety, and liaison with the client and curators.

44 The Senior Project Officer will have substantial experience in archaeological excavation and post-excavation analysis and will have experience of archaeological excavation and experience with NPS Archaeology's pro forma recording systems. The Senior Project Officer will be an experienced metal detector user.

45 Other members of staff involved in the project will be an Archaeological Finds Officer and Site Assistants.

46 NPS Archaeology staff associated with the project will be:

Project Management	
Project Manager	Andrew Crowson, *BA*
Project Staff	
Senior Project Officer	Peter Crawley, *BA*, *ACIfA*
Finds Officer	Rebecca Sillwood, *BA*, *ACIfA*
Site Assistants	To be nominated

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

48 The analysis and reporting of artefacts and ecofacts will be coordinated by the Finds Officer and will be undertaken by NPS Archaeology staff, or other nominated specialists drawn from the list below as required. Nominated NPS Archaeology and other specialists and their areas of expertise are:

Specialist	***Research Field***
Susan Anderson	Anglo-Saxon and later pottery, human skeletal remains, brick and tile, fired clay
Andrew Barnett	Medieval and later numismatic items
Sarah Bates	Worked flint
Esther Cameron	Textiles
Julie Curl	Faunal remains, shell
Richard Darrah	Wood technology
David Dobson	Graphics and illustration
Valerie Fryer	Plant and animal macrofossil remains
Frances Green	Palaeoenvironmental remains, architectural stone
Deborah Harris	Conservation
David King	Window glass and lead

Adrian Marsden	Pre-medieval numismatic items
Quita Mould	Leather
Andrew Newton	Metalworking residues
Andrew Peachey	Prehistoric and Roman pottery
Ian Riddler	Anglo-Saxon metalwork and artefacts

Quality Standards

49 All staff employed or sub-contracted by NPS Archaeology will be employed in line with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Practice*.

50 NPS Archaeology operates under a recognised Quality Management System and is accredited with BS EN ISO 9001:2008.

51 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 NHES in accordance with the procedures outlined in the document *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE) (English Heritage 2006, republished April 2015 by Historic England). Monitoring opportunities for each phase of the project are suggested as follows:

i during archaeological trial trenching

ii during post-fieldwork analysis

iii. upon receipt of the final report

52 A further monitoring opportunity will be provided at the end of the work upon deposition of the integrated archive and finds with NMS.

53 NPS Archaeology operates a Project Management System. Most aspects of this project will be co-ordinated by a Senior Project Officer who has the day-to-day responsibility for the successful completion of the project. The Senior Project Officer's performance is monitored by a Project Manager. Overall responsibility for the successful delivery of the project lies with the NPS Archaeology Manager, who has responsibility for all of NPS Archaeology's work and ensures the maintenance of quality standards within the organisation.

General Conditions

54 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 reserves 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.

55 A 7.4-hour working day is normally operated by NPS Archaeology, although their agents may work outside these hours.

56 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 all those listed in para. 40.

57 NPS Archaeology expects 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 accepts 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.

58 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 a site.

Access, Health and Safety

59 NPS Archaeology expects the client to arrange suitable access to the site for its staff, plant and welfare facilities on the agreed start date.

60 Reasonable access to the site will be granted by NPS Archaeology to NHES and representatives of the client who wish to be satisfied, through site inspections, that the archaeological works are being conducted to appropriate professional standards and in accordance with the agreements made.

61 In advance of works commencing, NPS Archaeology will prepare and submit a Health and Safety Risk Assessment and Method Statement to the client. All NPS staff will be briefed on the contents of the Risk Assessment and required to read it. Personal protective clothing and equipment will be issued and used as required.

62 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).

63 The client will provide NPS Archaeology with all information reasonably obtainable on the location of live services including overhead utilities before site works commence.

64 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 works, excavation will cease until an assessment of risks to health has been undertaken and on-site control measures implemented.

65 NPS Archaeology will not be liable for any costs related to the collection and analysis of soils or materials (such as asbestos), or other assessment methods, on-site control measures, and the removal of contaminated soil or other materials from site. In case of contaminated soil, it may be necessary for NPS Archaeology to produce a revised Risk Assessment and/or adapt the agreed Written Scheme of Investigation in consultation with the client and NHES.

66 Should any disease restrictions be implemented for the area during the excavation, fieldwork will cease and staff will be 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.

67 NPS Archaeology will provide copies of NPS Property Consultants Ltd Health and Safety policy on request.

Insurance

68 NPS Archaeology’s Insurance Cover is:

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

69 Full details of NPS Archaeology's insurance cover and/or copies of insurance certificates will be supplied on request.