

Report 2374



nau archaeology

An Archaeological Watching Brief at Beacon Park, Gorleston, Norfolk

NHER: ENF 124334



Prepared for

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<i>Issue 1</i>		

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Location: Beacon Park, Gorleston, Norfolk
District: Great Yarmouth
Grid Ref.: TG 6150 0225
HER No.: ENF 124334
Client: Wellington Construction
Dates of Fieldwork: 15-18, 25 February; 3-9 March; 12-18, 25 March 2010

Summary

An archaeological watching brief was conducted for Wellington Construction during the laying of ducts for underground electric cables adjacent to the Ambulance Station at Beacon Park, Gorleston, East Norfolk. A large number of cropmarks had previously been recorded across this area by English Heritage's National Mapping Programme. Several features of archaeological potential were noted during the course of the watching brief but no finds or other evidence was recovered which enabled the features to be dated. Two of the ditches have been cautiously interpreted as forming part of Bronze Age ring ditch NHER 43554. Many of the features investigated were thought to be of natural origin.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The laying of underground electric cables prior to large scale residential and business development at Beacon Park near Gorleston, Norfolk, required archaeological monitoring due to the high number of potentially significant cropmarks identified in the fields concerned.

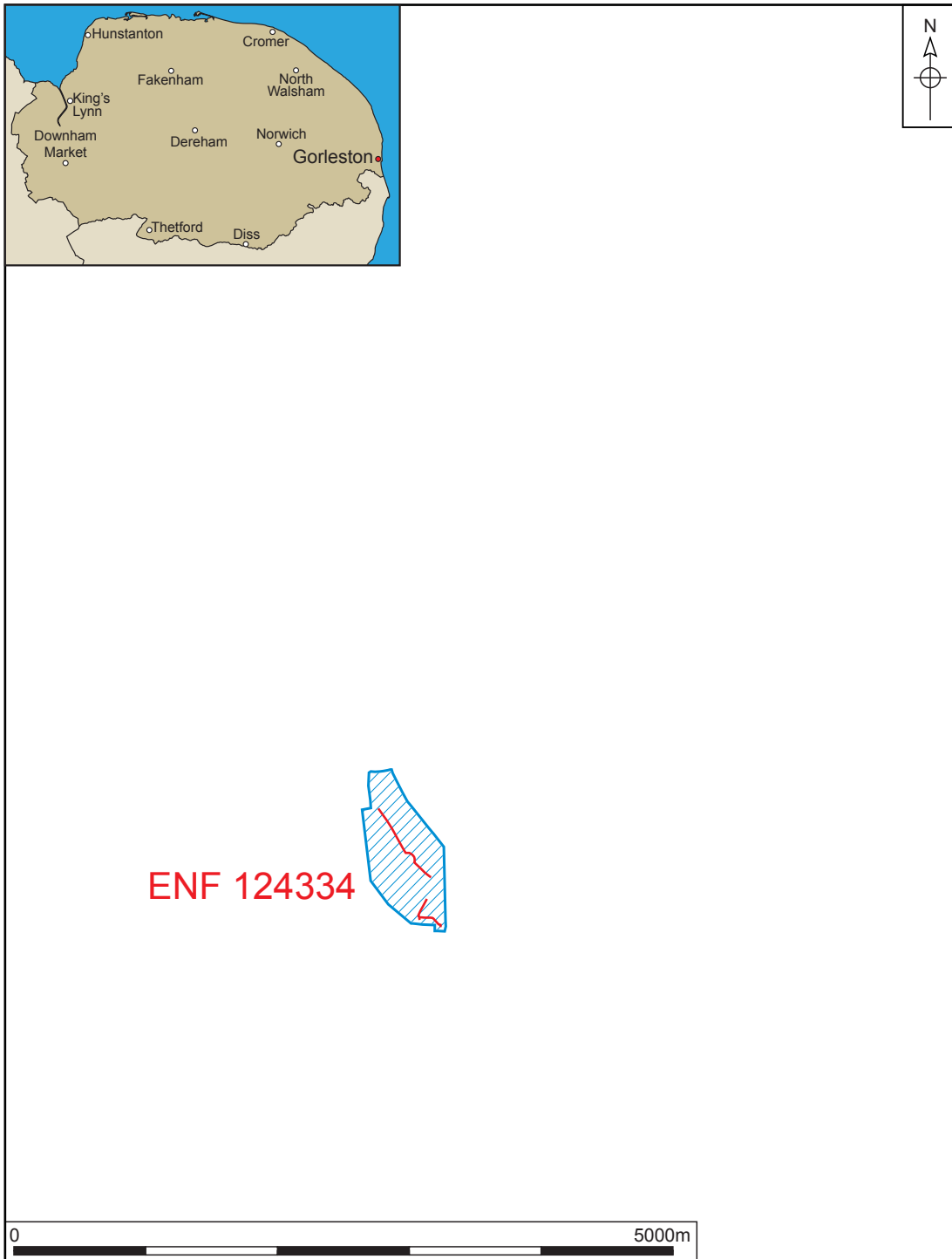
The work was commissioned and funded by Wellington Construction of Lowestoft. It was undertaken in accordance with a Brief issued by Norfolk Landscape Archaeology (NLA) (Ref. CNF42599) and a Project Design and Method Statement prepared by NAU Archaeology (Ref. BAU2374/DW), and was designed to assist in defining the character and extent of any archaeological remains within the proposed redevelopment area, following the guidelines set out in *Standards and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief* (Institute for Archaeologists 2008) and *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003).

The site archive is currently held by NAU Archaeology and on completion of the project will be deposited with the Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service (NMAS), following the relevant policies on archiving standards.

2.0 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

The site lies to the immediate south-west of Gorleston-on-Sea, 1.7 to 2 miles inland from Norfolk's east coast and 2.3 to 2.5 miles north-east of Fritton Decoy lake and reservoir (Fig. 1).

The solid geology in this area is Norfolk Crag, overlain by Norwich Brickearth and the soils are characteristically rich loams (Funnell 2005).



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Figure 1. Site location. Scale 1:50,000

The cable line was laid across a gently sloping area, where the ground lies between 10m and 15m OD. The weather was generally sunny and dry but cold. On February 16th there was continuous rain and there was also rain on other occasions and at the weekends which caused a large amount of surface water to collect on the topsoil, especially in the area to the immediate south-east of the ambulance station. The natural sands beneath the subsoil provide good drainage, however, and remained largely dry throughout, except where holes were dug to facilitate drainage of large amounts of collected surface water, where they became saturated.

The topsoil across the site was a dark brown humic clay silt. The subsoil was thin and its boundaries with both the overlying topsoil and the underlying sand were somewhat diffuse. In colour, it was a mid to light orangey grey-brown, and it contained occasional stones. The underlying sand was bright yellow with patches of orange and occasional stones. It had clearly been laid down in layers.

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

A large number of cropmarks have been recorded in the immediate vicinity of this cable route. These have been individually plotted from aerial photographs as part of English Heritage's (EH) National Mapping Programme (NMP). Groups of cropmarks and significant individual features are also recorded within the Norfolk Historic Environment Record (NHER). Both sources of information were checked as part of the work on this project and the following represents a summary of that information.

The sites are shown in table format in Appendix 2.

3.1 Sites directly affected by the cable route:

The route of the electric cable passes directly through one ring ditch cropmark (NHER 43554; at TG 5153 0184, to the south of the ambulance station), and close to a second ring ditch and a circular mound (NHER 45054; to the north of the ambulance station at TG 5161 0211). These are thought to be the remains of Bronze Age round barrows (a form of burial mound).

Towards its northern end, the cable line crosses the cropmarks of three banked field boundaries and a number of ditches, at least some of which may be of Bronze Age or Iron Age date (NHER 45055). These cropmarks are part of a group dispersed over a 1.5km wide area, and appear to represent enclosures with associated fields and trackways. Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age flint tools have been recovered from the area (NHER 12780).

Most of the cable route falls within the area of an extensive settlement and field system thought to be of Iron Age to Roman date (NHER 45052), and the route also crosses a major land boundary of possible Roman date in the form of a ditch (NHER 43593). Unfortunately, the cable trench was excavated across this latter feature prior to the archaeologist being notified of the start of works.

These early cropmarks are overlain by a more extensive network of post-medieval field boundaries and enclosures (NHER 45056) which cover the entire line of the cable route, and there are additional cropmarks across this whole area to which no date has been ascribed (NHER 45057). Field-walking and metal-detecting across

much of this area has recovered prehistoric flints, potsherds of various date, and Saxon, medieval and post-medieval metal objects (NHER 11787 and 39708).

The route of the cable line also passes through the western end of a Second World War searchlight battery and possible radio station (NHER 42518). It may even run directly through the point at which the wireless telegraphy (W/T) or radio telephony (R/T) site was positioned; this was composed of a central structure with four pencil masts erected in a square around it.

3.2 Sites in the vicinity of the cable route:

3.2.1 Prehistoric

Although only the northern half of the cable route passes directly through an area of cropmarks thought to be prehistoric (NHER 45055), there are extensive areas of potentially late prehistoric to Roman cropmarks to the south-west (NHER 45188), and south-east (NHER 43494), a smaller group to the south (NHER 45164), and a long-distance prehistoric trackway to the east (NHER 43529) and south-east (NHER 43501). There are also a large number of round barrows and ring-ditches of potential Bronze Age date scattered around the development area (NHER 12779, 43515-6, 43526, 43551-3, 43557-8, 45162, 45168, 45172, 45204, 45205).

Archaeological artefacts and features dating from the Mesolithic (early prehistoric period) all the way through to post-medieval times, but particularly of Early Bronze Age date (later prehistoric), have been recorded across an extensive area to the east and south-east of the site (NHER 11788). A large, late prehistoric settlement and field system has also been recorded in this area (NHER 43494).

3.2.2 Iron Age to Roman

After the area of Roman cropmarks that the cable route passes through, the most significant Iron Age to Roman sites in this area are a possible Iron Age square barrow (NHER 45051; sited just 100m from the cable line at TG 5144 0212); a rectilinear enclosure and associated field boundaries of possible Roman date (NHER 45053) (the edges of which lie only 50m from the cable line); and an extensive late prehistoric to Early Roman settlement and field system with trackways (NHER 43494) which extends to within 100m of the south-eastern end of the cable line.

Trackway NHER 43494 is partially overlain by NHER 43495: a large coaxial Roman field system and/or settlement; and cropmarks of possible Iron Age to Roman field boundaries have also been identified to the north-west (NHER 43467, 43476), south-west (NHER 45174), south (NHER 45164), and east (NHER 43497) of the cable route, while an additional group of enclosure and field boundary cropmarks to the south-west (NHER 45188) are thought to be either of Roman or of medieval date.

A group of ring ditches (NHER 43558) 600m to the south-east of the site may be prehistoric round barrows or the remains of Roman round houses.

3.2.3 Saxon

Saxon finds from this area are very limited. There have been a few scattered finds of Saxon pottery and metalwork from fields through which the cable line passes (NHER 11787).

3.2.4 Medieval

There are relatively few sites of medieval date recorded in this area. The site of a former post-mill (NHER 45050) lies very close to the route of the cable line, with potential for the work to reveal features associated with it.

Cropmarks of medieval to post-medieval field boundaries have been noted to the immediate south of the cable route (NHER 45158); and enclosures and a field system though either to be of medieval or of Roman date have been noted further to the south-west (NHER 45174).

3.2.5 Post-medieval

The entire cable line lies within an area of post-medieval cropmarks (NHER 45056) and there are also large extents of post-medieval field boundaries recorded to the south (NHER 45155 and 45158) and north (NHER 43457), and a post-medieval road or trackway (NHER 45153, and 45156-7) to the south-west.

3.2.6 Second World War

The Norfolk coast was heavily defended during the war and there are a number of defences in the general vicinity of the cable line, particularly to the south and east. The limits of Second World War sites have, in general, been well recorded, and so, apart from the aforementioned site (NHER 42518) through which the cable line passes, they should not have any bearing on the project. It is perhaps possible however that some cropmark features in this area which have been tentatively identified as older may in fact date from the Second World War.

3.2.7 Multi-period sites

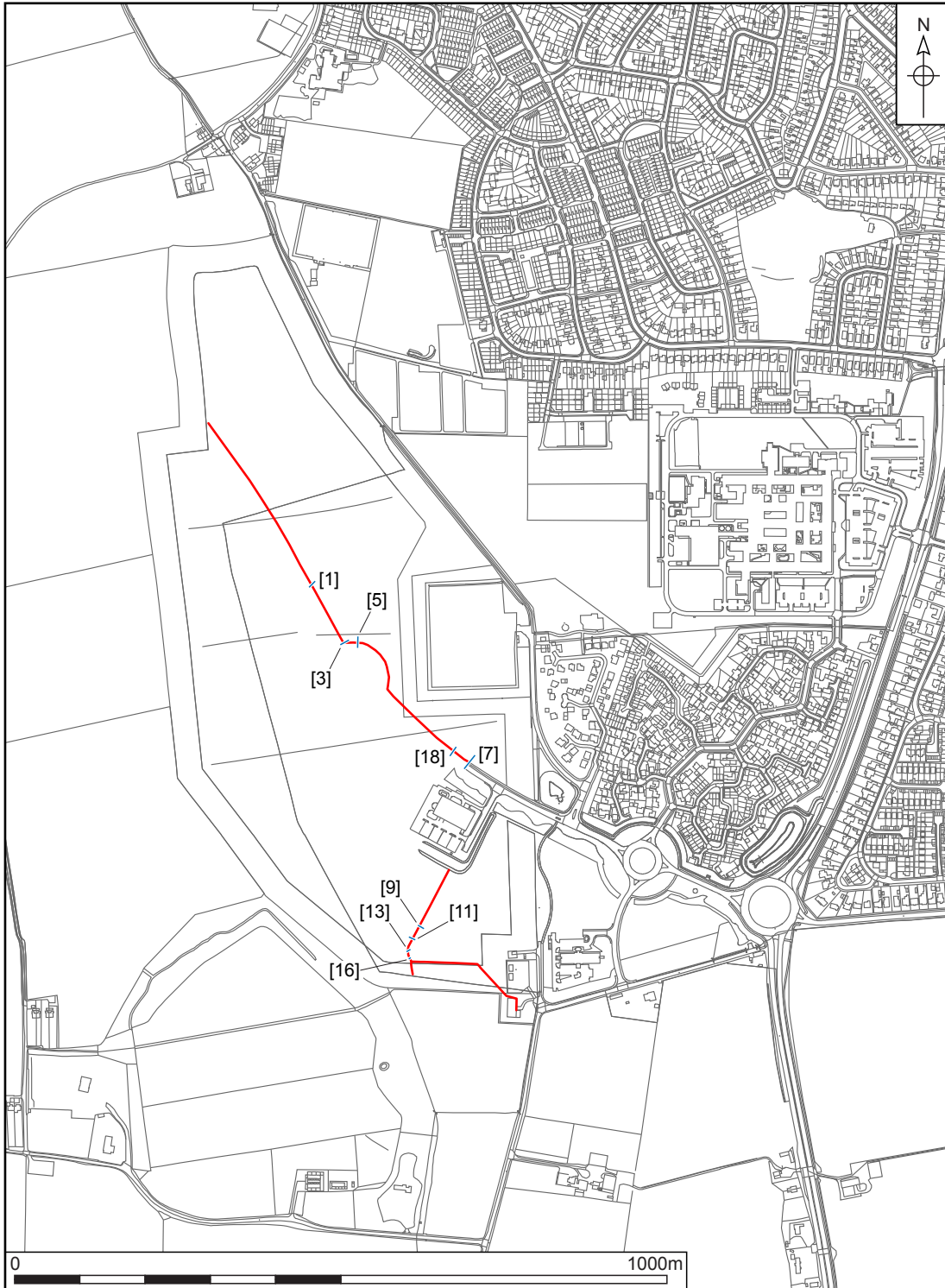
To the immediate south-east of the development area, a dispersed group of multi-period and undated ditches have been identified (NHER 45202) that extend to within 80m of the site.

Further afield, multi-period and undated cropmarks have been identified to the west and east at NHER 17226 and NHER 45201; and finds of prehistoric to post-medieval date have been found to the south-west (NHER 11551).

4.0 METHODOLOGY

The objective of this watching brief was to determine as far as reasonably possible the presence or absence, location, nature, date, quality, condition and significance of any surviving archaeological deposits within the development area. A large number of cropmarks have been recorded in the fields through which the cable line runs, and the watching brief was set up to establish how many of those cropmarks could be identified as surviving below ground features and to record and interpret these and other features and finds that may be present. In particular, the cable line was set to run through a ring ditch close to its southernmost extent. This feature carried with it potential for the disturbance of a burial.

Machine excavation was carried out with a hydraulic 360° excavator using a toothless ditching bucket under constant archaeological supervision. To the south of the ambulance station, the topsoil and subsoil were stripped from a 3m wide easement prior to excavation of the cable trench.



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Figure 2. Line of cable route with location of features. Scale 1:10,000

The groundworks were relatively limited, involving the excavation of a narrow trench covering a distance of roughly 1km. In addition to this, two joint bays were excavated with a disturbance area of 11m by 6m.

No environmental samples were taken.

All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using NAU Archaeology pro forma. Trench locations, plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales. Monochrome and digital photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits where appropriate.

Site conditions were good, with the vast majority of work taking place in fine weather.

5.0 RESULTS

Work began on site on 15 February 2010 when 30m of cable line had already been laid. A considerable length of the cable route had already been excavated prior to this point and monitoring ensued from this point onwards (NLA were made aware of this).



Plate 1. View of the trench with cable ducts, looking south-east towards the ambulance station.

The trench was excavated by machine. Following excavation of a length of trench, two large cable ducts were laid, sand was deposited over them, and two smaller

pipe ducts were laid on top (Plate 1). The next length of trench was then excavated.

It was understood by NAU Archaeology that the methodology to be adopted was that a 3m wide easement would be stripped along the route of the cable line but this was not initially carried out. Instead, the trench was excavated directly with no easement and no topsoil stripping. The bucket used was technically “flat” but had two holes behind the flat edge, which caused spoil to be left behind. The method of excavation thus made it very difficult for the archaeologists to see whether there were any features of archaeological interest present or not.

The trench was approximately 0.58m wide, with a depth of 1.2m. The deposits revealed consisted of a humic, mid-brown, slightly sandy clay silt topsoil, overlying natural yellow sand.

On 16 February, excavation of the cable trench continued in a south-easterly direction. The weather was extremely poor with continuous and extremely heavy rain. Although the construction company operate a policy of working through rain, work was interrupted at times by the conditions.



Plate 2. Possible ditch [1] seen in section in the side of the trench.

A possible ditch [1] (Plate 2) was identified and recorded. This was cut into bright yellow natural sand and filled with a mid-orangey-brown fine silty clay (2). One tiny fragment of coal was noted in the exposed section face. The ditch was 2m wide at the top and 0.4m deep. It was overlain by a layer of dark brown, sticky, clay-rich topsoil, 0.48m deep.

Another possible ditch [3] was noted where the trench curved to facilitate a roundabout (Plate 3), but this was not visible in section, only on the surface of the subsoil as the trench was being cut. A third possible ditch [5] (Plate 4) was identified in section on the curve of the roundabout but this was again slightly

unclear and the fill was a dark brown, heavy, silty clay which had the appearance of a post-medieval or modern fill. The position of these features was marked on a map of the area as possible areas where ditches may be detected in the event of further stripping/work.



Plate 3. Possible ditch [3], seen in plan.



Plate 4. Possible ditch [5], seen in section in the side of the trench

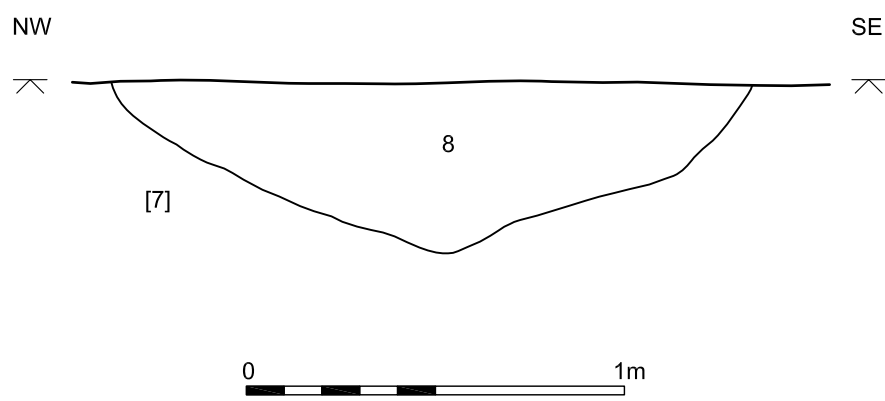


Figure 3. South west facing section through possible ditch [7].
Scale 1:20

On 17 February, the weather was good and 120m of cable duct was laid. The trench was 1.2m deep by 0.6m to 0.8m wide. No conclusively archaeological features were identified and no artefacts were recovered.

On 18 February, duct-laying continued through an area of trees. The weather was damp and cool but warmed up later as the sun came out, and 96m of cable duct was laid. The trench cut was 1.2m deep with a width of 0.6m to 0.8m. A possible ditch [7], 1.75m wide and 0.44m deep, was identified approximately 6m from the fence to the rear of the works compound (Figure 3). It was filled with a pale brown silty sand (8). No datable evidence was recovered from the feature.

An archaeologist attended site on 25 February but turned out not to be needed. The next stretch of pipeline to be excavated was walked with the Site Manager and a strategy for excavation was discussed as it had been agreed that the construction crew would strip topsoil from a 3m wide area prior to excavation of the trench itself (which would run down the centre of the 3m easement).

It was noted that Wellington Construction had recently excavated pits for new pylon poles and supporting stays within an area covered by the current watching brief; this was done without any archaeological monitoring.

Stripping to the south of the ambulance station began on March 1 2010. A 3m wide easement was stripped of topsoil prior to excavation of the 0.6m wide cable duct trench (Plate 5). No features of archaeological interest were noted.



Plate 5. The 3m wide easement south of the ambulance station (looking north).

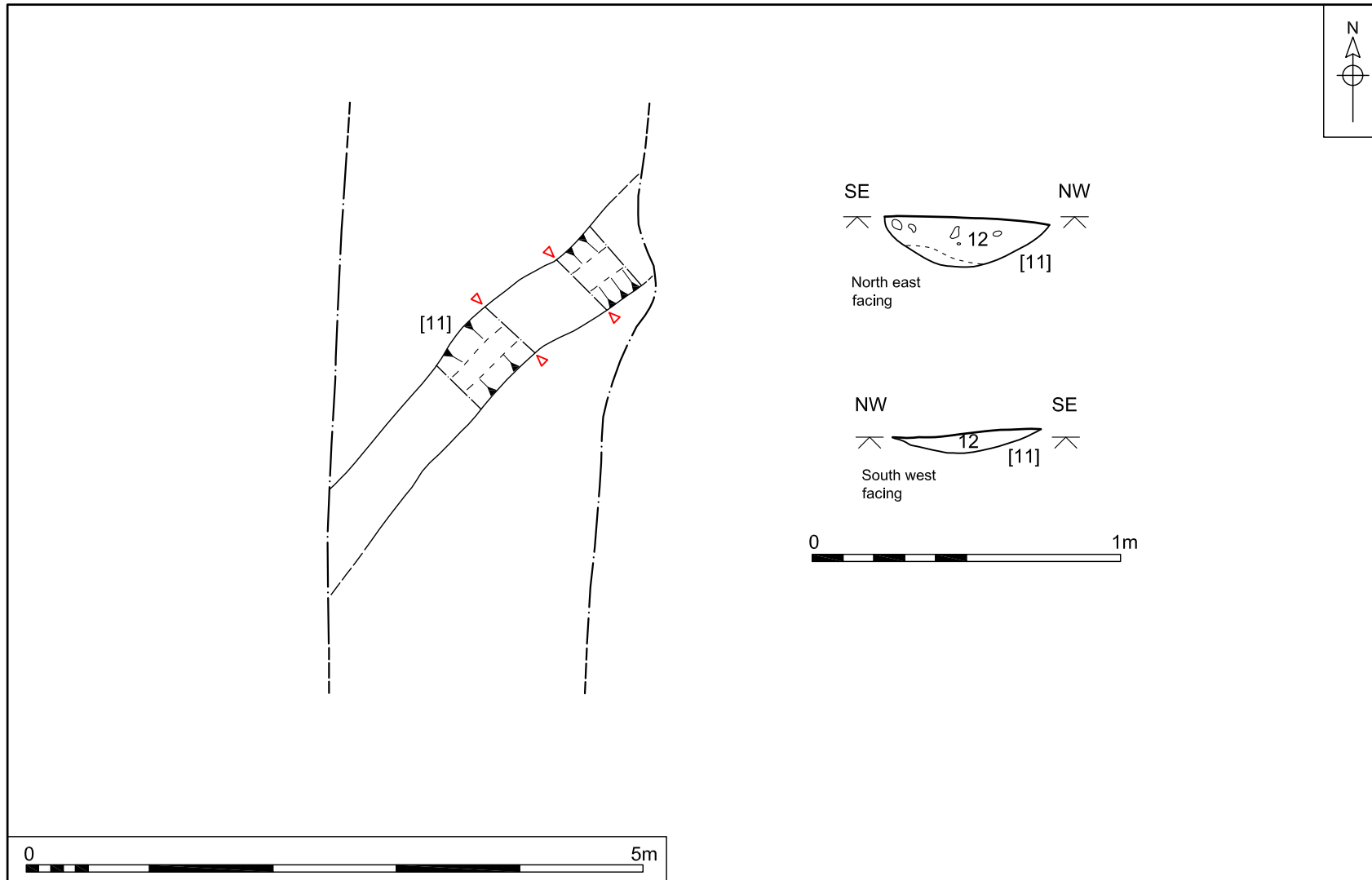
Stripping of a 3m easement continued on March 2nd, when two features were identified approximately halfway across the field to the south of the Ambulance Station. The first of these appeared to be natural but the second – a small, sub-rounded pit [9], 0.85m by 0.6m in size and 0.1m deep – was even in shape and contained a compact, slightly ashy-looking fill (10) (Plate 6). It may thus have been

archaeological. Three further pits, located close by – investigation of which was completed on March 3rd – were thought to be natural.



Plate 6. Pit [9], fill (10)

Excavation of the cable route continued on 4th March where two ditches were identified which were definitely of archaeological origin. On this date the weather was fine, sunny and dry. Stripping of the easement continued from just north of the point where the new cable duct route passed under the line of the existing overhead power lines – about 10-15m from the field edge. A narrow feature, one end of which was visible at the western edge of the easement, was not conclusively archaeological. Two ditches were, however, uncovered and recorded. The first – a probable drainage ditch [11] (Plate 7; Figure 4) – contained a fine, sandy fill (12), light brown in colour and very stony, with patches of iron pan along the base. The ditch was extremely shallow and had probably been truncated by the machine in the course of topsoil stripping. It is also likely to have been truncated prior to this by agricultural activity.



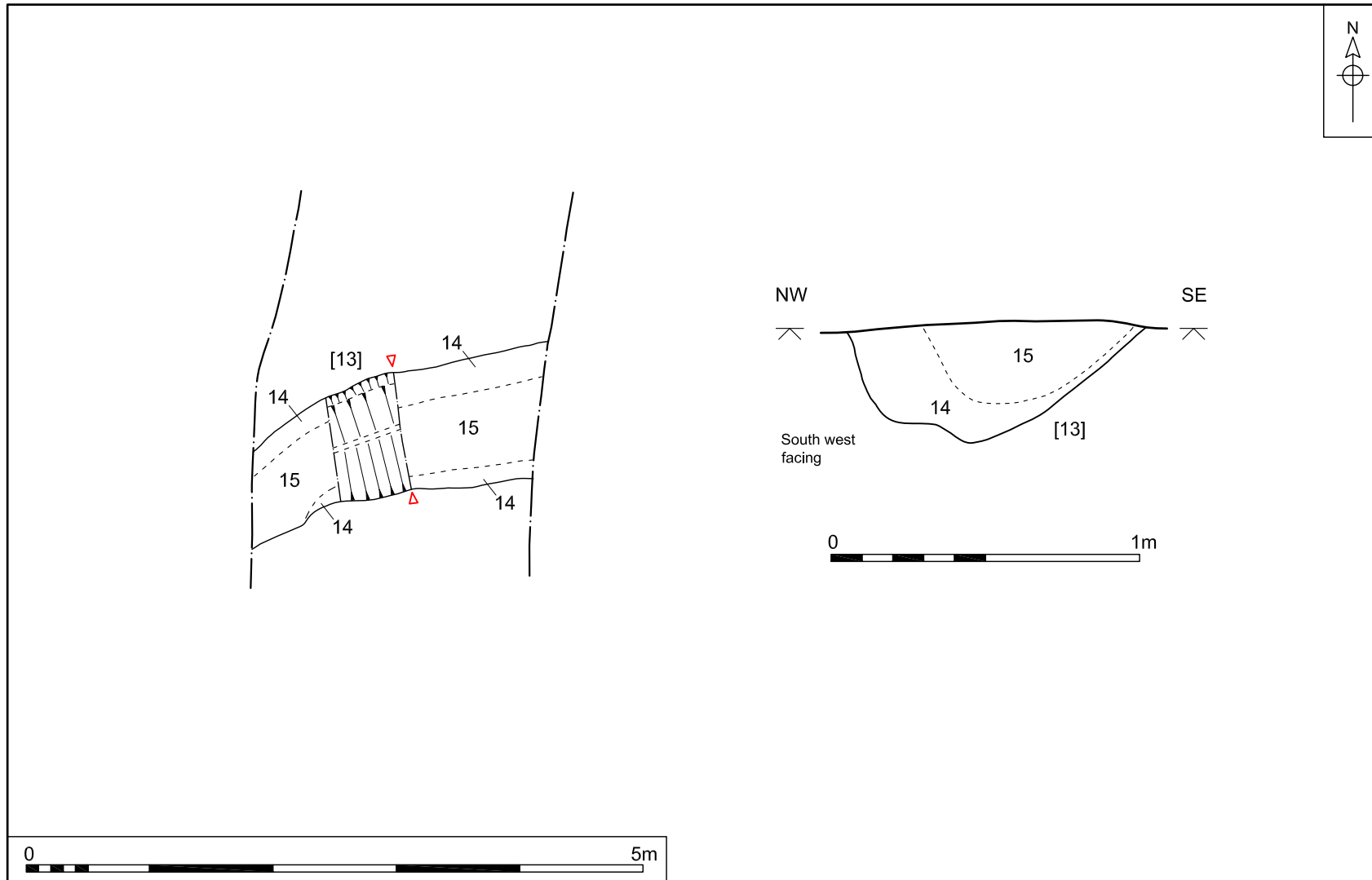
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Figure 4. Plan and sections of ditch [11]. Scale 1:50 and 1:20



Plate 7. Ditch [11]

The second ditch [13] (Plate 8) was thought to be a possible candidate for the ring-ditch feature (NHER 43554) identified from aerial photographs as being sited in this part of the field. The ditch was located directly under the line of the overhead power cables. It crossed the easement in an east-west direction and was very slightly curvilinear (with the 'interior' to the south) (Figure 5). It contained two fills: a lower fill of light browny-grey sandy silt (14) at the base and around the sides, and an upper fill of very dark, blackish-brown, organic-looking sandy loam (15). It is possible that this latter was actually the fill of a recut (Figure 5). In section, the ditch was 1m wide by 0.38m deep and roughly V-shaped (Plate 9; Figure 5).



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Figure 5. Plan and section through the possible ring-ditch [13] and fills 14 and 15.
Scale 1:50 and 1:20



Plate 8. Ditch [13], looking south; this ditch is possibly ring-ditch feature NHER 43554.



Plate 9. Section through ditch [13] – the possible ring-ditch

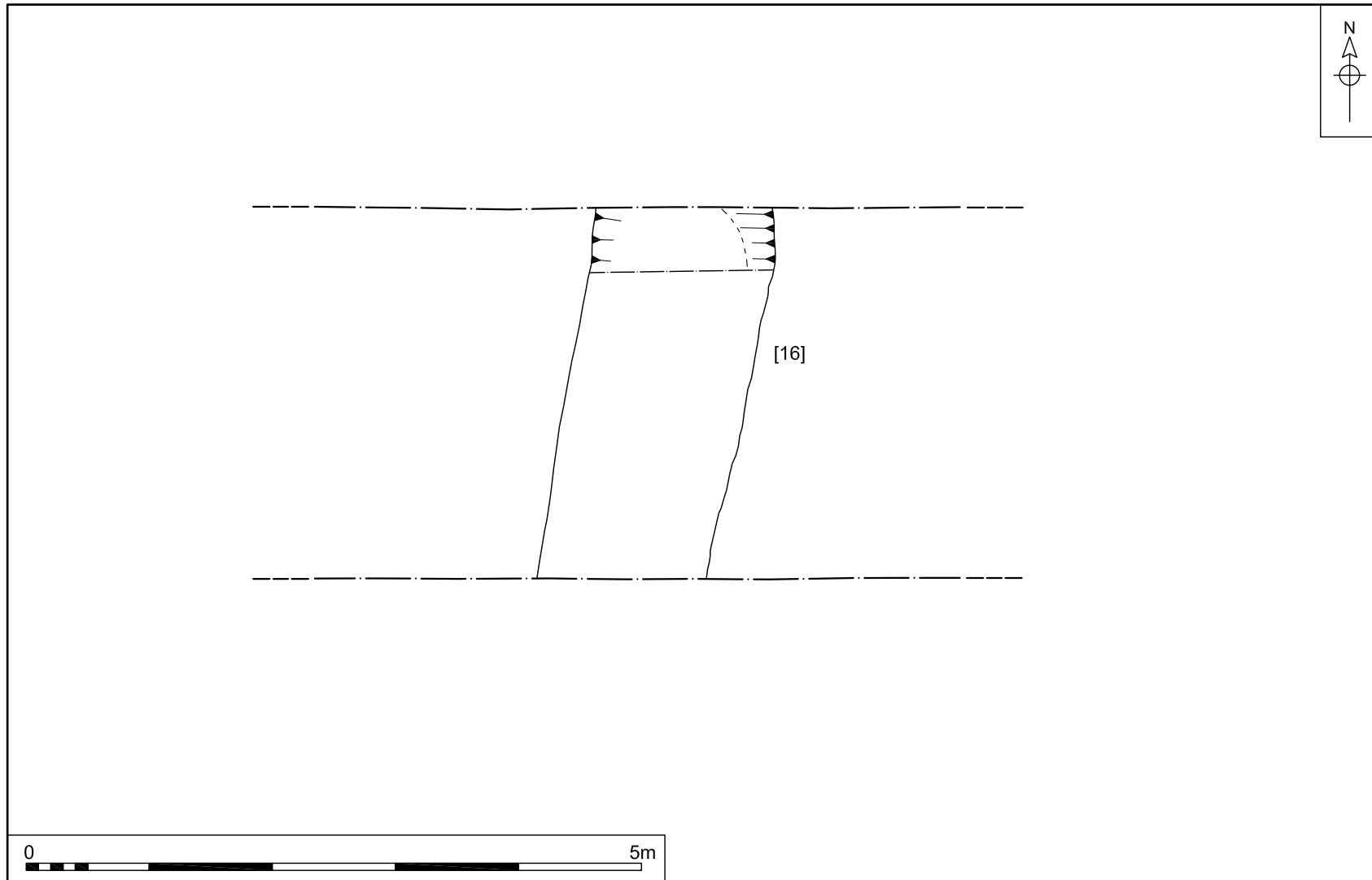
One further possible ditch [16] was recorded on the morning of March 5th. This lay approximately 11m south of ditch [13] (7.5m from the southern field boundary), was V-shaped in section (Plate 10), and had a corresponding curvilinear shape in plan (Figure 6). It may thus have been the opposite side of the ring ditch (NHER

43554). The distance between the two ditches ([13] and [16]) roughly corresponds with the diameter of 9.5m–11.5m recorded for the ring-ditch (NHER 43554) from aerial photographs. In section, ditch [16] was 1.4m wide by 0.52m deep. It contained a single fill (17) of mid-greyish-brown, slightly clayey silt.



Plate 10. Section through ditch [16], which may also form part of ring-ditch NHER 43554

On March 8th, excavation took place of the first joint bay. This was located about 380m to the north-west of the ambulance station and involved reopening and widening a previously excavated portion of the trench. The bay was cut to a depth of 1.5m and was 5m long by 2.5m wide, with an additional battering area of 3m on each side – making the total disturbance area 11m by 8.5m in size.



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Figure 6. Plan of ditch [16]. Scale 1:50

No features were observed.

On 9th March, a second joint bay was excavated to the immediate north-west of the site compound (at approx. TG 5158 0214). This bay was the same size as the first (11m x 8.5m including the battering area, with an internal, rectangular pit of 5m by 2.5m approximately 1.5m deep) (Plate 11). Topsoil was stripped from the 3m battering area prior to it being cut into a slope, and two pits were revealed on the south side. The largest (in the south-east corner of the battering area,) contained charcoal, but no finds were recovered and it appeared to be a natural feature. The pit [18] in the south-west corner of the battering area was smaller: 0.9m wide by at least 1.55m long (the length was partially truncated) and only 0.21m deep. It contained no datable evidence and its irregular shape was again suggestive of a natural feature (Plate 12), but the fill (19) was a uniform mid-dark-brown-grey silt and coarse sand mix with occasional stones and there is a slight possibility that it was an archaeological feature.



Plate 11. An excavated joint bay



Plate 12. Pit [18], fill (19).

On Friday 12th March, work began stripping a 3m easement adjacent (and parallel) to the southern boundary of the field to the south-east of the ambulance station (TG 5158 0180). Ten features were revealed. It was not possible to investigate all of the exposed features in one day so, once four had been looked at, the trench was backfilled. It was re-opened on Monday 15th March and the remaining six features were investigated. None were thought to be archaeological. A couple of tree stumps were lifted during the machining, and, as this trench lay on the edge of woodland, it is very likely that all of the noted features were the remains of tree boles.

On 18th March, topsoil was stripped from a 2m wide easement running south-east through the wooded area between the previously excavated field and an electricity substation to the south-east (Plate 13). The reduction of the easement to 2m here was a practical consideration, due to the number of trees. Five features were investigated but, again, all were thought to be of natural origin and non-archaeological.



Plate 13. Looking south-east along the 2m wide easement through the wooded area adjacent to the electricity substation.

On March 25th the last few metres of the trench were excavated, connecting the cable line to the electricity substation. No archaeological features were noted.

6.0 CONCLUSIONS

Despite the large number of cropmarks recorded in this area, very few features were revealed during excavation of the electricity cable trench. The vast majority of those that were revealed are likely to have been caused by natural processes – particularly root activity. The narrowness of the trench and the sandy nature of the soil made it difficult to see (particularly in the first area where no easement was stripped) whether any features were present. Future development work on the construction of houses and other buildings, where the stripping of large areas of topsoil may be necessary may reveal more extensive archaeological remains, particularly of prehistoric and Iron Age to Roman date.

The most significant cropmark identified along the route of the cable line was a ring ditch (NHER 43554) through which the trench was routed to pass. This may have been identified and recorded as ditches [13] and [16] but due to the narrowness of the easement and the sandiness of the deposits (along with the fact that no artefacts were recovered) it is not possible to be certain.

The two most sensitive areas of the site are in the region of the ring ditch (NHER 43554) and to the north-west (towards the north end of the stretch of cable that runs in a north-westerly to south-easterly direction), where the greatest density of cropmarks lies. This latter area was already trenched and backfilled prior to the archaeologists being notified of work beginning, but there is a strong possibility that prehistoric to Roman and post-medieval features could be uncovered during the development which is set to follow the laying of the cable line.

Ditches [1], [3] and [5] are all in the area where a Second World War searchlight and radio station (NHER 42518) were located and may relate to it; Ditch [5] certainly appeared to be of modern appearance. A variety of post-medieval and undated ditches have also been identified across this area from aerial photographs, and it is equally possible that these ditches may relate to those features.

Acknowledgements

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Appendix 1a: Context Summary

Context	Category	Description	Period
1	Cut	Possible ditch	Unknown
2	Fill	Fill of ditch [1]	Unknown
3	Cut	Possible ditch	Unknown
4	Fill	Fill of ditch [3]	Unknown
5	Cut	Possible ditch	Modern?
6	Fill	Fill of ditch [5]	Unknown
7	Cut	Possible ditch	Unknown
8	Fill	Fill of [7]	Unknown
9	Cut	Possible pit	Unknown
10	Fill	Fill of pit [9]	Unknown
11	Cut	Narrow ditch	Unknown
12	Fill	Fill of [11]	Unknown
13	Cut	Possible ring-ditch	Prehistoric?
14	Fill	Lower fill of ditch [13]	Unknown
15	Fill	Upper, dark fill of ditch [13]	Unknown
16	Cut	Possible ring-ditch	Prehistoric?
17	Fill	Fill of ditch [16]	Unknown
18	Cut	Possible pit	Unknown
19	Fill	Fill of pit [18]	Unknown

Appendix 1b: OASIS Feature Summary

Period	Feature type	Quantity
Prehistoric	Ditch	2
Modern	Ditch	1
Unknown	Ditch	4
Unknown	Pit	2

Appendix 2: NHER data in table form

Multi-period sites

NHER No.	Description	Distance from site
11551	Multi-period finds	Extends to approx. 450m from the cable route
11787	Multi-period finds	The cable line runs right through the area covered by this site
11788	Valley Farm site, multi-period finds and excavations, Mason's Farm	Covers 2km ² including land within 60m of the cable line.
12780	Multi-period finds and features	The northern end of the cable line runs through this area
17226	Multi-period and undated cropmarks	Closest part = 480m from the cable line
39708	Multi-period finds	The cable line runs through this site
45057	Multi-period and undated cropmarks	All of the monitored section of the cable line falls within the area covered by this site
45201	Multi-period and undated cropmarks	500m-600m
45202	Multi-period and undated cropmarks	Covers a large area, almost 1km ² , to within 80m of the cable line

Prehistoric

NHER No.	Description	Distance from site
10579	Neolithic flint finds	950m from the southern part of the cable line
12769	Bronze Age flint scraper	650m
12779	Possible Bronze Age ring ditch	350m
12780	Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age worked flints, including axes and knives; along with prehistoric pot boilers.	The cable line passes through this site
14315	Neolithic or Bronze Age flint finds	750m from the southern part of the cable line
16471	Neolithic axehead	400m-500m
43494	The cropmarks of an extensive late prehistoric to Early Roman settlement and field system with trackways	Extends to within 100m of the southern part of the cable line
43500	Cropmarks of possible late prehistoric enclosures and associated ditches	700m-800m
43501	The cropmarks of a probable prehistoric trackway	Closest part = 400m from the cable line
43515	Cropmark of a ring ditch	1km
43516	Cropmark of a ring ditch	750m
43529	The cropmarks of a probable prehistoric trackway	200m-450m
43551	Cropmarks of a Bronze Age round barrow	150m

	group	
43553	Cropmarks of a ring ditch, possibly a Bronze Age round barrow	350m
43552	Cropmarks of a ring ditch, probably a Bronze Age round barrow	130m
43554	Cropmark ring ditch, probably the remains of a Bronze Age round barrow	Cable line cuts this cropmark
43557	Cropmark of a ring ditch	650m
45054	Cropmarks of a ring ditch and circular mound	Immediately adjacent to the cable line. May be cut by it.
45055	Cropmarks of probable late prehistoric or Iron Age enclosures and fields	The northern end of the cable route lies within the extent of NHER 45055.
45059	Cropmarks of possible late prehistoric enclosure	500-600m
45162	Cropmark of a ring ditch	550m
45164	Cropmarks of possible late prehistoric to Roman date enclosures	450m
45168	Cropmark of a ring ditch	1km from the southern part of the cable line
45172	Cropmark of a ring ditch	850m from the southern part of the cable line
45188	Cropmarks of enclosures and fragmentary field boundaries of possible late prehistoric to Roman date	650m-1km
45204	C-shaped enclosure or remains of a ring ditch	700m
45205	Oval enclosure or ring ditch	450m
49811	Prehistoric flint blade	250m
51864	Neolithic, medieval and post-medieval finds	850m-1.2km

Iron Age to Roman

NHER No.	Description	Distance from site
21362	Roman coin	550m-650m
43467	The cropmarks of a possible field system of unknown, but possibly Iron Age to Roman date	Extends to within 250m of the cable line
43476	The cropmarks of field boundaries of unknown, but possibly Iron Age to Roman date	Extends to within 250m of the cable line
43494	The cropmarks of an extensive late prehistoric to Early Roman settlement, field system and trackways, Hopton-on-Sea	Extends to within 100m of the cable line
43497	The cropmarks of ditches of probable Roman date, Gorleston-on-Sea	500m
43593	The cropmarks of a major land boundary of possible Roman date	This cropmark is cut by the cable line

45051	Cropmarks of possible Iron Age square barrow or enclosure	100m
45052	The cropmarks of an extensive settlement and field system, probably Iron Age to Roman in date	Most of the cable route falls within the area encompassed by these cropmarks
45053	The cropmarks of a possible Roman enclosure and associated features	Extends to within 50m of the cable line
45164	Cropmarks of possible late prehistoric to Roman date enclosures	400m-500m
45174	Cropmarks of enclosures and field system of unknown but possibly Roman or medieval date	Closest part = 550m from the cable line
45188	Cropmarks of enclosures and fragmentary field boundaries of possible late prehistoric to Roman date	600m-1km

Saxon

NHER No.	Description	Distance from site
18004	Saxon metal find	450m

Medieval

NHER No.	Description	Distance from site
45050	Cropmarks of probable medieval postmill	30m
45158	Cropmarks of medieval to post-medieval field boundaries	Extends to within 50m of the cable line
45174	Cropmarks of enclosures and a field system of unknown but possibly Roman or medieval date	Closest part = 600m from the cable line

Post-medieval

NHER No.	Description	Distance from site
43457	Cropmark and soilmarks of predominantly post-medieval date field boundaries and trackways	500m
45056	Cropmarks of post-medieval field boundaries	Entire site lies within this
45153	Cropmarks of post-medieval road or trackway	350m
45155	Cropmarks of post-medieval field boundaries	Nearest part = 500m away
45156	Cropmarks of two linear ditches, possibly part of a post-medieval trackway.	250m
45157	Cropmarks of post-medieval road or trackway	700m
45158	Cropmarks of medieval to post-medieval field boundaries	Extends to within c.50m of the cable line

Second World War

NHER No.	Description	Distance from site
32668	Site of a Second World War Heavy Anti-Aircraft Battery and Nucleus Force Battle Headquarters, Gorleston on Sea.	550m at its closest point
42232	Second World War High Frequency Direction Finding Station, Bradwell	400m-500m
42255	Second World War air raid shelter	520m
42258	A Second World War roadblock and defended road junction near Hobland Manor.	350m-450m
42260	Possible Second World War defences	300m-400m
42261	A group of possible Second World War air raid shelters, Sidegate Road	650m-700m
42262	Second World War coastal and invasion defences	550m at its closest point
42318	A group of Second World War defences on Lowestoft Road, Gorleston-on-Sea	900m
42517	Second World War defences and slit trench, Lowestoft Road, Gorleston-on-Sea	420m-500m
42518	A Second World War searchlight battery and a possible wireless or radio site, Gorleston-on-Sea	Cable line runs through it
42522	A Second World War pillbox and post-war radio or radar site on Lowestoft Road, Gorleston-on-Sea	600m
42523	A Second World War pillbox and two spigot mortar emplacements	800m
42524	A Second World War spigot mortar emplacement on Sidegate Road	900m
42526	Second World War defensive structures near Masons Farm	800m-900m
42529	Second World War defensive structures near Lowestoft Road	850m
42863	Second World War air raid shelter attached to Hobland House	850m
45197	Second World War bomb craters	Within 450m of the cable route

Sites of unknown date

NHER No.	Description	Distance from site
17226	Multi-period and undated cropmarks	Eastern edge = 550m west of cable line
43467	The cropmarks of a possible field system of unknown, but possibly Iron Age to Roman date, Bradwell	Closest edge = within 250m of the cable route
43476	The cropmarks of field boundaries of unknown, but possibly Iron Age to Roman date, Bradwell	Closest edge = within 250m of the cable route
43509	The cropmarks of undated enclosures and field boundaries, Hopton-on-Sea	450m

43510	Undated ditched cropmarks, Hopton-on-Sea	700m
43514	The cropmarks of undated enclosures and field boundaries, Hopton-on-Sea	800m-900m
43558	Group of ring ditch cropmarks	650-750m
45057	Multi-period and undated cropmarks	All of the monitored stretch of the cable line falls within the area covered by these cropmarks
45058	Cropmarks of an undated enclosure and ditches	The southern part of the cable line falls partially within the area of these cropmarks
45162	Cropmark of a ring ditch. Possibly a prehistoric or Roman roundhouse.	550m
45174	Cropmarks of enclosures and field system of unknown but possibly Roman or medieval date	600m-1km
45186	Cropmark boundaries of unknown date	800m
45201	Multi-period and undated cropmarks	500m-1km
45202	Multi-period and undated cropmarks	Extends to within c.50m of the cable line