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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD**

**EAST COAST HOSPICE, SIDEGATE ROAD,  
HOPTON-ON-SEA, NORFOLK**

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

|  |   |
|--|---|
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| NGR: TG 5177 0170  | Report No: 3923                               |
| District: Great Yarmouth   | Site Code: ENF 127270                         |
| Approved: Claire Halpin MlfA   | Project No: P4456                             |
| Signed:  | Date: September 2011<br>Revised November 2011 |

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## OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

| <b>Project details</b>   |  |                       |                      |
|--|--|-----------------------|----------------------|
| Project name   | <i>East Coast Hospice, Sidegate Road, Hopton-on-Sea, Norfolk. An Archaeological Evaluation</i>                         |                       |                      |
| <i>In September 2011, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) conducted an archaeological evaluation at Sidegate Road, Hopton-on-Sea, Norfolk (NGR: TG 5177 0170). The evaluation was conducted prior to, and in support of, a planning application for the proposed construction of a hospice.</i>  |  |                       |                      |
| <i>The evaluation revealed 93 archaeological features and 34 natural features. It confirmed the cropmark evidence regarding the location of a Bronze Age round barrow (although a less likely interpretation of this feature as an Iron Age round house is also considered), and three large ditches and banks. Other cropmarks indicating potential enclosures and field systems were not revealed however numerous other undated small ditches and gullies were present.</i> |  |                       |                      |
| <i>The three large ditches were thought to be medieval or post-medieval in date, however the evaluation revealed them to be middle Bronze Age, substantially altering the understanding of the funerary landscape of the site and wider area. Two of the ditches apparently formed an ?avenue and the large ditch to the south-west contained the structured deposition of two copper alloy torcs, two quoit-headed pins and two copper alloy bracelets.</i>                   |  |                       |                      |
| <i>Numerous other small ditches and pits were present, however the paucity of finds makes their dating uncertain. They likely relate to field systems dating from the late prehistoric period onwards.</i>   |  |                       |                      |
| Project dates (fieldwork)  | <i>29<sup>th</sup> August 2011 to 20<sup>th</sup> September 2011</i>   |                       |                      |
| Previous work (Y/N/?)  | <i>N</i>   | Future work           | <i>TBC</i>           |
| P. number  | <i>4456</i>  | Site code             | <i>ENF127270</i>     |
| Type of project  | <i>Archaeological Evaluation</i>   |                       |                      |
| Site status  | <i>-</i>   |                       |                      |
| Current land use   | <i>Agricultural</i>  |                       |                      |
| Planned development  | <i>Hospice</i>   |                       |                      |
| Main features (+dates)   | <i>Round barrow ring ditches (MBA), 3 large boundary/avenue ditches (MBA), small ring ditch (?MBA)</i>                 |                       |                      |
| Significant finds (+dates)   | <i>2 copper alloy torcs (MBA), 2 quoit-headed pins (MBA) and 2 cu alloy bracelets (MBA). Middle Bronze Age pottery</i> |                       |                      |
| <b>Project location</b>  |  |                       |                      |
| County/ District/ Parish   | <i>Norfolk</i>   | <i>Great Yarmouth</i> | <i>Hopton-on-Sea</i> |
| HER/ SMR for area  | <i>Norfolk HER (NHER)</i>  |                       |                      |
| Post code (if known)   | <i>-</i>   |                       |                      |
| Area of site   | <i>22000m<sup>2</sup></i>  |                       |                      |
| NGR  | <i>TG 5177 0170</i>  |                       |                      |
| Height AOD (max/ min)  | <i>13.00 AOD</i>   |                       |                      |
| <b>Project creators</b>  |  |                       |                      |
| Brief issued by  | <i>Norfolk Historic Environment Service</i>  |                       |                      |
| Project supervisor/s (PO)  | <i>Matthew Adams</i>   |                       |                      |
| Funded by  | <i>The Trustees of the East Coast Hospice (Charity No. 1129631)</i>  |                       |                      |
| Full title   | <i>East Coast Hospice, Sidegate Road, Hopton-on-Sea, Norfolk. An Archaeological Evaluation</i>                         |                       |                      |
| Authors  | <i>Adams M</i>   |                       |                      |
| Report no.   | <i>3923</i>  |                       |                      |
| Date (of report)   | <i>September 2011<br/>Revised November 2011</i>  |                       |                      |

# **EAST COAST HOSPICE, SIDEGATE ROAD, HOPTON-ON-SEA, NORFOLK**

## **AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

### **SUMMARY**

*In September 2011, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) conducted an archaeological evaluation at Sidegate Road, Hopton-on-Sea, Norfolk (NGR: TG 5177 0170). The evaluation was conducted prior to, and in support of, a planning application for the proposed construction of a hospice.*

*The evaluation revealed 93 archaeological features and 34 natural features. It confirmed the cropmark evidence regarding the location of a Bronze Age round barrow (although a less likely interpretation of this feature as an Iron Age round house is also considered), and three large ditches and banks. Other cropmarks indicating potential enclosures and field systems were not revealed however numerous other undated small ditches and gullies were present.*

*The three large ditches were thought to be medieval or post-medieval in date, however the evaluation revealed them to be middle Bronze Age, substantially altering the understanding of the funerary landscape of the site and wider area. Two of the ditches apparently formed an ?avenue and the large ditch to the south-west contained the structured deposition of two copper alloy torcs, two quoit-headed pins and two copper alloy bracelets.*

*Numerous other small ditches and pits were present, however the paucity of finds makes their dating uncertain. They likely relate to field systems dating from the late prehistoric period onwards.*

### **1 INTRODUCTION**

1.1 In September 2011, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) conducted an archaeological evaluation at Sidegate Road, Hopton-on-Sea, Norfolk (NGR TG 5177 0170; Figs. 1- 2). The evaluation was conducted prior to, and in support of, a planning application for the proposed construction of a hospice.

1.2 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a brief issued by Norfolk County Council Historic Environment Service (NCC HES) (James Albone, dated 9<sup>th</sup> August 2011), and a specification compiled by AS (dated 11<sup>th</sup> August 2011). The specification was approved by NCC HES. The project conformed to the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) *Code of Conduct and Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (revised 2008), as

well as the document *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003).

1.3 The evaluation aimed in particular to identify any evidence of a Bronze Age round barrow, late prehistoric and Roman field systems and any features or finds associated with artefacts known to originate on the site spanning the Mesolithic to post-medieval periods. The evaluation was intended to determine the presence/absence, extent, date, state of preservation and significance of any surviving archaeological layers or sub soil archaeological features.

## **Planning policy context**

1.4 PPS5 states that those parts of the historic environment that have significance because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest are heritage assets. The Planning Policy Statement aims to deliver sustainable development by ensuring that policies and decisions that concern the historic environment recognise that heritage assets are a non-renewable resource, take account of the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits of heritage conservation, and recognise that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. It aims to conserve England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance. It states that opportunities to capture evidence from the historic environment and to contribute to our knowledge and understanding of our past, and to make this publicly available, should be taken, particularly where a heritage asset is to be lost.

## **2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE (Figs. 1 - 2)**

2.1 Hopton-on-Sea is located on the east coast, 6km due south of Great Yarmouth. The site is a roughly rectangular parcel of land covering an area of around 22000m<sup>2</sup> and lies to the north of the parish, immediately south of the Beacon Park commercial development area. It is bounded to the north and west by Sidegate Road, farm buildings lie to the south and the site is open to agricultural land to the east. It is currently used for agricultural purposes.

## **3 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS**

3.1 The site lies on relatively flat ground at a height of c.13m AOD with no obvious slope. It lies slightly lower than Sidegate Road which appears deliberately raised. It has a superficial geology of Happisburgh Glacigenic Formation sand and a bedrock geology of Crag Group sand and gravel suggesting the land is well drained and free from standing water.

3.2 The site is 1.2km to the west of the coast on a low lying plateau at c.13m AOD. The local soil is Typical Brown Earth of the Wick Series, which is generally free draining with altered subsoil horizons and is usually reddish

brown to brown containing iron oxide. The underlying geology comprises Palaeogene London Clay formations.

## **4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

### *Cropmarks*

4.1 The site lies within an extensive area of intersecting multi-period and undated cropmarks which include enclosures, field systems, trackways and possible settlements. The earliest cropmarks comprise ring ditches of which some at least represent Bronze Age round barrows, but the majority probably date to the Iron Age and Roman periods. Others are of later medieval or post-medieval date. The main finds and sites on the vicinity of the proposed development are described below.

### *Neolithic*

4.2 Fieldwalking and isolated finds during agricultural activity have recovered an extensive scatter of Neolithic flint work from the fields surrounding the site, including polished axes (i.e. HER 16471 and 14315), and a scatter indicative of a probable flint-working site (HER 11551).

### *Bronze Age*

4.3 Evidence for Bronze Age activity in the vicinity of the site takes two forms: the first comprises cropmarks primarily indicating probable round barrows, and the second comprises archaeological finds including early Bronze Age flint work and pottery. The Norfolk HER identifies 13 cropmarks indicating probable round barrows within a 1km radius of the site, with the closest examples located c.200m to the west (HER 43554 and 45054) and c.300m to the east (HER 45205). A plot of cropmarks by the National Mapping Programme has also identified a circular anomaly on the northern edge of the site that may indicate a further probable round barrow. Further cropmarks to the north-east of the site, around Hobland Plantation (HER 45058) and Hobland Hall (HER 45059) may indicate later prehistoric enclosures, possibly dating to the Bronze Age. The bulk of the Bronze Age archaeological finds in the vicinity of the site were recovered during the excavation of a possible ritual site at Mason's Farm c.350m to the east, where significant quantities of early Bronze Age (Beaker) finds were recorded (HER11788). Further early Bronze Age finds, primarily flint scrapers and weapon heads, have also been recovered by metal-detecting and as surface finds, primarily to the east of the site (i.e. HER 10580 and 39530).

### *Iron Age*

4.4 The vicinity of the site has a high potential for Iron Age archaeology, as indicated by cropmarks (i.e. HER 43513) possibly including ditches crossing the site, but Iron Age archaeology has to date not been recorded. The most extensive cropmarks, suggesting settlement, field systems and

trackways are located c.300m to the north-west (HER 45052) and c.500m to the south-east (HER 43494) and cover extensive areas. Cropmarks c.300m to the south of the site may indicate an Iron Age settlement including a roundhouse (HER 45164 and 45162), while a possible square barrow has been identified c.650m to the north (HER 45051).

### *Roman*

4.5 Cropmarks c.500m to the north have identified planned, co-axial field systems and rectilinear enclosures of Roman date covering large areas (HER 43495, 43497 and 45053) that may extend into the area of the site, although this is unclear. Sparse quantities of Roman coins and pottery have also been recovered during metal-detecting in the area (i.e. HER 25088).

### *Anglo-Saxon*

4.6 Gorleston-on-Sea is recorded in the 1086 Domesday Survey as *Gorlestuna* meaning 'farmstead of a man called Gurl' (Mills 1991). The settlement probably predates Great Yarmouth, and the Domesday Book lists a population of 20 villeins, 5 bordars, 5 slaves, 6 freemen and 24 fishermen (Schofield & Thompson 2010). However, no Anglo-Saxon finds have been recorded within 1km of the site

### *Medieval*

4.7 The medieval landscape in the vicinity of the site was shaped by the presence of an Augustinian friary, founded in the reign of Edward I (1272-1307), Gorleston manor and a smaller manor named Bacons. A medieval post-mill located c.400m to the north-west of the site (HER45050) would probably have belonged to one of these establishments, while cropmarks to the east of the site between Oaklands Farm and Valley Farm suggest medieval to post-medieval field boundaries and extensive agricultural land exploitation in the period.

### *Post-medieval*

4.8 Extensive cropmarks indicating post-medieval field systems surround and possibly pass through the site (i.e. HER 45056 and 45159). Cropmarks indicating two parallel ditches also indicate a post-medieval trackway passed c.150m to the south of the site on a south-east to north-west route. Metal-detecting has also recovered isolated post-medieval finds from the area, including a coin and token (i.e. HER 40900).

### *Modern*

4.9 The site is located within an area of intense defensive systems constructed in the Second World War and focused to the east of the site (i.e. HER 42262) towards the coast. However, a roadblock and observation tower are known to have been located c.200m to the south-west of the site (HER 42258 and 42259), while inland defensive structures were constructed c.300m to the

west (HER 42260). Bomb craters have also been recorded within 500m east and west of the site (HER 42257 and 45197).

## 5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 Seventeen trial trenches were excavated, totalling 524m. The individual trenches were between 30m and 34m in length, 1.80m in width, linear in plan and were arranged in a grid formation (Figs.2 - 3). The trenches were positioned to investigate known cropmarks and also provide a broad coverage of the site.

5.2 Undifferentiated overburden was removed under close archaeological supervision using a tracked 360° excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. Thereafter, all further investigation was undertaken by hand. Exposed surfaces were cleaned as appropriate and examined for archaeological features and finds. Deposits were recorded using *pro-forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale and photographed. Excavated spoil was checked for finds and the trenches were scanned by metal detector.

## 6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS (Figs. 2 & 5)

Individual trench descriptions are presented below:

### Trench 1 (Figs. 2, 3 & 4)

|   |  |
|---|--|
| <i>Sample Section 1a: W end, S facing</i> |  |
| <i>0.00 = 13.15m AOD</i>                  |  |
| 0.00 – 0.29m                              | L1000. Topsoil. Mid grey brown, friable sandy silt   |
| 0.29 – 0.61m                              | L1001. Subsoil. Light grey brown, friable silty sand |
| 0.61m +                                   | L1002. Natural. Light orange yellow, loose sand      |

|   |                           |
|---|---------------------------|
| <i>Sample Section 1b: E end, S facing</i> |                           |
| <i>0.00 = 13.15m AOD</i>                  |                           |
| 0.00 – 0.39m                              | L1000. Topsoil. As Above. |
| 0.39 – 0.48m                              | L1001. Subsoil. As Above. |
| 0.48m +                                   | L1002. Natural. As Above. |

*Description: Trench 1 contained a ring ditch (F1033 = F1037), a small Pit (F1047), and three features which may have been associated with the Ring Ditches which were left un-excavated after consultation with NES.*

Ring Ditch F1033 (=F1037) was curvilinear in plan (2.40+ x 0.90 x 0.30m). It had moderately steep sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1034, was a mottled mid grey brown and mid white orange, friable silty sand. Finds comprise struck flint (3) 2g and an Fe fragment 1g.



Ring Ditch F1037 (=F1033) was curvilinear in plan (2.20+ x 1.17 x 0.29m). It had moderately steep sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1038, was a mid orange/grey brown, friable silty sand. Finds comprise middle to late Iron Age pottery (6) 52g, struck flint (1) 1g and daub (possible loom/thatch weight) 66g.

Pit F1047 was oval in plan (0.81 x 0.53 x 0.12m) aligned NE/SW. It had shallow sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1048, was a light grey brown, friable silty sand. No finds were present.

### Trench 2 (Figs. 2, 3 & 4)

|   |                                |
|---|--------------------------------|
| <i>Sample Section 2a: W end, N facing</i> |                                |
| <i>0.00 = 13.83m AOD</i>                  |                                |
| 0.00 – 0.32m                              | L1000. Topsoil. As Above Tr.1. |
| 0.32 – 0.50m                              | L1001. Subsoil. As Above Tr.1. |
| 0.50m +                                   | L1002. Natural. As Above Tr.1. |

|   |                                |
|---|--------------------------------|
| <i>Sample Section 2b: E end, N facing</i> |                                |
| <i>0.00 = 13.77m AOD</i>                  |                                |
| 0.00 – 0.32m                              | L1000. Topsoil. As Above Tr.1. |
| 0.32 – 0.47m                              | L1001. Subsoil. As Above Tr.1. |
| 0.47m +                                   | L1002. Natural. As Above Tr.1. |

*Description: Trench 2 contained Ditch F1049 and Posthole F1051.*

Ditch F1049 was linear in plan (1.90+ x 0.90 x 0.12m) aligned NE/SW. It had moderately steep sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1050, was a mottled mid to light orange brown, friable sandy silt with occasional flint gravel. No finds were present.

Posthole F1051 was sub-circular in plan (0.40 x 0.40 x 0.18). It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1052, was a mottled light to mid yellow brown, friable sandy silt with occasional flint gravel. No finds were present.

### Trench 3 (Figs. 2, 3 & 4)

|   |                                |
|---|--------------------------------|
| <i>Sample Section 3a: N end, E facing</i> |                                |
| <i>0.00 = 12.98m AOD</i>                  |                                |
| 0.00 – 0.30m                              | L1000. Topsoil. As Above Tr.1. |
| 0.30 – 0.38m                              | L1001. Subsoil. As Above Tr.1. |
| 0.38m +                                   | L1002. Natural. As Above Tr.1. |

|   |                                |
|---|--------------------------------|
| <i>Sample Section 3b: S end, E facing</i> |                                |
| <i>0.00 = 13.10m AOD</i>                  |                                |
| 0.00 – 0.31m                              | L1000. Topsoil. As Above Tr.1. |
| 0.31 – 0.44m                              | L1001. Subsoil. As Above Tr.1. |
| 0.44m +                                   | L1002. Natural. As Above Tr.1. |

*Description: Trench 3 contained three Ditches (F1029, F1031 and F1100), a gully (F1102), four pits (F1035, F1053, F1055 and F1098) and four natural features (the latter unrecorded).*

Ditch F1029 was linear in plan (1.80+ x 2.49+ x 0.38m) aligned WSW/ENE. It had moderately steep sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1030, was a mid to light yellow brown, friable, silty sand. It was cut by Ditch F1031. No finds were present

Ditch F1031 was linear in plan (1.80+ x 1.22+ x 0.60m) aligned WSW/ENE. It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1032, was a mid grey brown, friable silty sand with occasional flint gravel. It cut Ditch F1029 and was probably a re-cut of the ditch. No finds were present.

Pit F1035 was circular in plan (1.00 x 0.95+ x 0.23m). It had moderately steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1036, was a mid grey brown, friable sandy silt with occasional flint gravel. No finds were present.

Pit F1053 was sub-circular in plan (1.36 x 0.34+ x 0.20) aligned N/S. It had moderately steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1054, was a mid grey brown, friable sandy silt. It cut Pit F1055. No finds were present.

Pit F1055 was sub-circular in plan (0.97 x 0.19+ x 0.18) aligned N/S. It had moderately steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1056, was a mid grey brown, friable sandy silt. It was cut by Pit F1053. No finds were present.

Pit F1098 was oval in plan (1.37 x 0.70 x 0.51m) aligned NW/SE. It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1099, was a mid grey brown, friable sandy silt with occasional flint stones. It cut Ditch F1100 and Gully F1102. No finds were present.

Ditch F1100 was linear in plan (2.06+ x 0.85 x 0.27m) aligned NE/SW. It had moderate sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1101, was mid grey brown, friable sandy silt with occasional flint gravel. It was cut by Pit F1098 and cut Gully F1102. No finds were present.

Gully F1102 was linear in plan (1.94 x 0.44 x 0.16m) aligned NE/SW. It had moderately steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1103, was a mid yellow brown, friable sandy silt with occasional flint gravel. It was cut by Pit F1098 and Ditch F1100. No finds were present.

#### **Trench 4 (Figs. 2, 3 & 5)**

|   |                                |
|---|--------------------------------|
| <i>Sample Section 4a: E end, S facing</i> |                                |
| <i>0.00 = 12.92m AOD</i>                  |                                |
| 0.00 – 0.30m                              | L1000. Topsoil. As Above Tr.1. |
| 0.30 – 0.38m                              | L1001. Subsoil. As Above Tr.1. |
| 0.38m +                                   | L1002. Natural. As Above Tr.1. |

|   |                                |
|---|--------------------------------|
| <i>Sample Section 4b: W end, S facing</i> |                                |
| <i>0.00 = 12.97m AOD</i>                  |                                |
| 0.00 – 0.31m                              | L1000. Topsoil. As Above Tr.1. |
| 0.31 – 0.44m                              | L1001. Subsoil. As Above Tr.1. |
| 0.44m +                                   | L1002. Natural. As Above Tr.1. |

*Description: Trench 4 contained three Ditches (F1039, F1041 and F1043), and a small pit (F1045).*

Ditch F1039 was linear in plan (1.82+ x 1.35 x 0.31m) aligned N/S. It had moderately steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1040, was light yellow brown, loose silty sand with occasional flint gravel. No finds were present.

Ditch F1041 was linear in plan (1.82+ x 1.15 x 0.30m) aligned N/S. It had moderately steep sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1042, was light yellow brown, loose silty sand with occasional flint gravel. No finds were present.

Ditch Terminus F1043 was linear in plan (2.26 x 1.06 x 0.44) aligned NW/SE. It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1044, was a mid grey brown, compact sandy silt with occasional charcoal. No finds were present.

Small Pit F1045 was oval in plan (0.40 x 0.44 x 0.08m). It had moderately steep sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1046, was a mid grey brown, friable sandy silt. No finds were present.

#### **Trench 5 (Figs. 2, 3 & 5)**

|   |                                |
|---|--------------------------------|
| <i>Sample Section 5a: E end, N facing</i> |                                |
| <i>0.00 = 12.92m AOD</i>                  |                                |
| 0.00 – 0.31m                              | L1000. Topsoil. As Above Tr.1. |
| 0.31 – 0.52m                              | L1001. Subsoil. As Above Tr.1. |
| 0.52m +                                   | L1002. Natural. As Above Tr.1. |

|   |                                |
|---|--------------------------------|
| <i>Sample Section 5b: W end, N facing</i> |                                |
| <i>0.00 = 13.15m AOD</i>                  |                                |
| 0.00 – 0.38m                              | L1000. Topsoil. As Above Tr.1. |
| 0.38 – 0.58m                              | L1001. Subsoil. As Above Tr.1. |
| 0.58m +                                   | L1002. Natural. As Above Tr.1. |

*Description: Trench 5 contained four Pits (F1065, F1067, F1071 and F1073) and a gully (F1069).*

Pit F1065 was oval in plan (0.68 x 0.64 x 0.25m). It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1066, was a light grey brown, friable sandy silt with occasional small flint gravel. No finds were present.

Pit F1067 was oval in plan (0.90+ x 0.30 x 0.28m). It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1068, was a mid grey brown, friable sandy silt with occasional small flint gravel. It was cut by Gully Terminus F1069. No finds were present.

Gully Terminus F1069 was linear in plan (1.56+ x 0.66 x 0.24m). It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1070, was a mid orange brown, friable sandy silt. It cut Pit F1067 and no finds were present.

Pit F1071 was oval in plan (1.42+ x 0.98 x 0.13m). It had shallow sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1072, was a mid grey brown, friable sandy silt with occasional flint stones. It contained no finds.

Pit F1073 was oval in plan (0.52+ x 0.32 x 0.12m). It had steep sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1074, was a mid grey brown, friable sandy silt with occasional flint gravel. No finds were present.

### Trench 6 (Figs. 2, 3 & 5)

|   |                                |
|---|--------------------------------|
| <i>Sample Section 6a: S end, W facing</i> |                                |
| <i>0.00 = 13.02m AOD</i>                  |                                |
| 0.00 – 0.38m                              | L1000. Topsoil. As Above Tr.1. |
| 0.38 – 0.58m                              | L1001. Subsoil. As Above Tr.1. |
| 0.58m +                                   | L1002. Natural. As Above Tr.1. |

|   |                                |
|---|--------------------------------|
| <i>Sample Section 6b: N end, E facing</i> |                                |
| <i>0.00 = 12.88m AOD</i>                  |                                |
| 0.00 – 0.33m                              | L1000. Topsoil. As Above Tr.1. |
| 0.33 – 0.54m                              | L1001. Subsoil. As Above Tr.1. |
| 0.54m +                                   | L1002. Natural. As Above Tr.1. |

*Description:* Trench 6 contained a small ring ditch (F1075 = F1124), three pits (F1079, F1081 and F1142) and an irregular linear feature (F1077).

Ring Ditch F1075 (=F1124) was curvilinear in plan (1.90+ x 0.52 x 0.36m). It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1076, was a mid yellow brown, friable sandy silt. It was cut by Pit F1079, Linear feature F1077 and Pit F1081. No finds were present.

Linear Feature F1077 was irregular in plan (1.60+ x 0.79 x 0.21m). It had moderately steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1078, was a light yellow brown, loose silty sand. It was cut by Pit F1079 and cut Ring Ditch F1075. No finds were present.

Pit F1079 was sub-circular in plan (0.65 x 0.21+ x 0.44m). It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1080, was a dark grey brown, friable silty sand. It cut Ring Ditch F1075 and F1077. No finds were present.

Pit F1081 was an irregular oval in plan (1.66 x 0.33+ x 0.45m). It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1082, was a mid grey brown, friable sandy silt. It cut Ring Ditch F1075. No finds were present.

Ring Ditch F1124 (=F1075) was curvilinear in plan (1.90+ x 0.46 x 0.17m). It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1125, was a mid yellow brown, friable sandy silt with occasional flint gravel. No finds were present.

Pit F1142 was sub-circular in plan (1.29 x 1.04+ x 0.29) aligned N/S. It had moderate sides and an irregular concave base. Its fill, L1143, was a mid yellow brown, friable sandy silt with occasional flint gravel. No finds were present.

### Trench 7 (Figs. 2, 3 & 6)

|   |                                |
|---|--------------------------------|
| <i>Sample Section 7a: W end, N facing</i> |                                |
| <i>0.00 = 12.87m AOD</i>                  |                                |
| 0.00 – 0.32m                              | L1000. Topsoil. As Above Tr.1. |
| 0.32 – 0.54m                              | L1001. Subsoil. As Above Tr.1. |
| 0.54m +                                   | L1002. Natural. As Above Tr.1. |

|   |                                |
|---|--------------------------------|
| <i>Sample Section 7b: E end, N facing</i> |                                |
| <i>0.00 = 12.94m AOD</i>                  |                                |
| 0.00 – 0.35m                              | L1000. Topsoil. As Above Tr.1. |
| 0.35 – 0.51m                              | L1001. Subsoil. As Above Tr.1. |
| 0.51m +                                   | L1002. Natural. As Above Tr.1. |

*Description: Trench 7 contained four pits (F1057, F1059, F1063 and F1084), Posthole F1061 and two natural features (the latter unrecorded).*

Pit F1057 was oval in plan (1.00 x 0.26+ x 0.18m) aligned E/W. It had moderately steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1058, was a mid grey brown, friable silty sand with moderate flint gravel. No finds were present.

Pit F1059 was oval in plan (0.64 x 0.50 x 0.18m) aligned E/W. It had vertical sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1060, was a mid grey brown, friable silty sand. No finds were present.

Posthole F1061 was circular in plan (0.32 x 0.28 x 0.14m). It had moderately steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1062, was a mid grey brown, friable silty sand. No finds were present.

Pit F1063 was sub-circular in plan (1.72 x 0.46+ x 0.22m) aligned E/W. It had moderately steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1064, was a dark brown grey, compact silty sand. No finds were present.

Pit F1084 was sub-circular in plan (1.21 x 0.56+ x 0.44m). It had moderately steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1085, was a dark brown grey, compact silty sand. Finds comprise struck flint (1) 1g.

### Trench 8 (Figs. 2, 3 & 6)

*Description: Trench 8 contained Ditches F1086 and F1088, six pits (F1092, F1106, F1108, F1110, F1112 and F1114) and one natural feature (F1090).*

|   |                                |
|---|--------------------------------|
| <i>Sample Section 8a: W end, N facing</i> |                                |
| <i>0.00 = 12.98m AOD</i>                  |                                |
| 0.00 – 0.31m                              | L1000. Topsoil. As Above Tr.1. |
| 0.31 – 0.55m                              | L1001. Subsoil. As Above Tr.1. |
| 0.55m +                                   | L1002. Natural. As Above Tr.1. |

|   |                                |
|---|--------------------------------|
| <i>Sample Section 8b: E end, N facing</i> |                                |
| <i>0.00 = 13.00m AOD</i>                  |                                |
| 0.00 – 0.35m                              | L1000. Topsoil. As Above Tr.1. |
| 0.35 – 0.62m                              | L1001. Subsoil. As Above Tr.1. |
| 0.62m +                                   | L1002. Natural. As Above Tr.1. |

Ditch F1086 was linear in plan (1.80+ x 1.44 x 0.62m) aligned NE/SW. It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1087, was a mid grey brown, friable sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecks and flint gravel. No finds were present.

Ditch F1088 was curvilinear in plan (1.80+ x 1.33 x 0.23m) aligned N/S turning NW/SE. It had shallow sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1089, was a mid brown grey, friable sandy silt with occasional flint gravel. No finds were present.

Natural Feature F1090 was an irregular oval in plan (1.32+ x 2.12 x 0.15m). It had irregular sides and a irregular flattish base. Its fill, L1091, was a light brown grey, firm sandy silt. No finds were present.

Pit F1092 was oval in plan (0.67 x 0.48 x 0.10m). It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1093, was a dark grey brown, friable sandy silt with occasional flint stones. No finds were present.

Pit F1106 was sub-circular in plan (0.58 x 0.48 x 0.23m). It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1107, was a dark grey brown, friable sandy silt with occasional flint gravel. No finds were present.

Pit F1108 was sub-circular in plan (0.54 x 0.40 x 0.08m). It had shallow sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1109, was a mid brown grey, friable sandy silt. No finds were present.

Pit F1110 was oval in plan (0.50+ x 0.64 x 0.15m). It had moderately steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1111, was a dark grey brown, friable sandy silt with occasional flint gravel. No finds were present.

Pit F1112 was oval in plan (0.90+ x 0.81 x 0.11m). It had shallow sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1113, was a dark grey brown, friable sandy silt with occasional flint gravel. No finds were present.

Pit F1114 was oval in plan (0.50+ x 0.61 x 0.14m). It had moderately steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1115, was a dark grey brown, friable sandy silt with occasional flint gravel. No finds were present.

### **Trench 9** (Figs. 2, 3 & 6)

|   |                                |
|---|--------------------------------|
| <i>Sample Section 9a: N end, E facing</i> |                                |
| <i>0.00 = 13.21m AOD</i>                  |                                |
| 0.00 – 0.40m                              | L1000. Topsoil. As Above Tr.1. |
| 0.40 – 0.55m                              | L1001. Subsoil. As Above Tr.1. |
| 0.55m +                                   | L1002. Natural. As Above Tr.1. |

|   |                                |
|---|--------------------------------|
| <i>Sample Section 9b: S end, E facing</i> |                                |
| <i>0.00 = 13.47m AOD</i>                  |                                |
| 0.00 – 0.31m                              | L1000. Topsoil. As Above Tr.1. |
| 0.31 – 0.51m                              | L1001. Subsoil. As Above Tr.1. |
| 0.51m +                                   | L1002. Natural. As Above Tr.1. |

*Description: Trench 9 contained Ditches F1094 and F1096, five pits (F1104, F1116, F1118, F1120 and F1122) and three natural features (the latter unrecorded)*

Ditch F1094 was linear in plan (1.82+ x 2.15 x 0.45m) aligned E/W. It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1095, was a mid grey brown, friable sandy silt with occasional flint gravel. It was cut by Ditch F1096. No finds were present.

Ditch F1096 was linear in plan (1.00+ x 0.40 x 0.23m) aligned E/W. It had moderately steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1097, was a mid yellow brown, loose, silty sand with occasional flint gravel. It cut Ditch F1094. No finds were present.

Pit F1104 was oval in plan (0.95 x 0.72 x 0.17m). It had moderately steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1105, was a light yellow brown, friable sandy silt with occasional small flint gravel. No finds were present.

Pit F1116 was oval in plan (0.36+ x 0.50 x 0.13m). It had shallow sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1117, was a mid grey brown, friable sandy silt. No finds were present.

Pit F1118 was sub-oval in plan (1.60 x 1.16+ x 0.37m). It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1119, was a mid grey brown, friable sandy silt with occasional small flint gravel. Finds comprise daub 4g

Pit F1120 was oval in plan (0.45+ x 0.48 x 0.25+). It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1121, was a light orange brown, friable sandy silt with occasional flint gravel. No finds were present.

Pit F1122 was oval in plan (1.76+ x 1.74 x 0.36m). It had steep sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1123, was a mid grey brown, friable sandy silt with occasional flint gravel and stones. No finds were present.

### Trench 10 (Figs. 2, 3 & 7)

|   |                               |
|---|-------------------------------|
| <i>Sample Section 10a: E end, N facing</i><br>0.00 = 13.10m AOD |                               |
| 0.00 – 0.33m  | L1000. Topsoil. As Above TR1. |
| 0.33 – 0.63m  | L1001. Subsoil. As Above TR1. |
| 0.63m +   | L1002. Natural. As Above TR1. |

|   |                               |
|---|-------------------------------|
| <i>Sample Section 10b: W end, N facing</i><br>0.00 = 13.28m AOD |                               |
| 0.00 – 0.34m  | L1000. Topsoil. As Above TR1. |
| 0.34 – 0.59m  | L1001. Subsoil. As Above TR1. |
| 0.59m +   | L1002. Natural. As Above TR1. |

*Description: Trench 10 contained Ditches F1126 and F1146, seven pits (F1128, F1130, F1144, F1156, F1158, F1160 and F1162) and two natural features (the latter unrecorded)*

Ditch F1126 was linear in plan (15.00+ x 1.75 x 0.61m) aligned NW/SE. It had moderately steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1127, was a mottled mid orange brown and light yellow orange, friable silty sand with moderate small flint gravel. It cut Pits F1130 and F1144 and Ditch F1146. Finds comprise struck flint (2) 8g and burnt clay 1g.

Pit F1128 was sub-circular in plan (1.10+ x 1.60 x 0.52m). It had moderately steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1129, was a mid grey brown, friable silty sand with occasional flint gravel. No finds were present.

Pit F1130 was oval in plan (2.00 x 0.72+ x 0.74m). It had steep sides and a shallow concave base. Its fill, L1131, was a dark brown grey, friable silty sand with moderate small flint gravel. It was cut by Ditch F1126. No finds were present.

Pit F1144 was oval in plan (1.50 x 0.61+ x 0.33+m). It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1145, was mid grey brown, compact silty sand with occasional small flint gravel. It was cut by Ditch F1126. No finds were present.

Ditch F1146 was linear in plan (1.25+ x 1.50 x 0.22m) aligned NW/SE. It had moderately steep sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1147, was a light orange brown, compact silty sand with occasional small flint gravel. It was cut by Ditch F1126. No finds were present.



Pit F1156 was circular in plan (0.40 x 0.40 x 0.14m). It had moderately steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1157, was a mottled mid grey brown and light orange yellow, loose silty sand. No finds were present.

Pit F1158 was circular in plan (0.41 x 0.37 x 0.17m). It had moderately steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1159, was a mid brown grey, friable silty sand with occasional small flint gravel. No finds were present.

Pit F1160 was oval in plan (1.15 x 0.69+ x 0.24m) aligned E/W. It had moderately steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1161, was a mid grey brown, friable silty sand with occasional small flint gravel. No finds were present.

Pit F1162 was oval in plan (0.90 x 0.50 x 0.24m) aligned E/W. It had moderately steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1163, was a dark grey brown, friable silty sand with occasional small flint gravel. No finds were present.

### Trench 11 (Figs. 2, 3 & 7)

|  |                                |
|--|--------------------------------|
| <i>Sample Section 11a: N end, W facing</i> |                                |
| <i>0.00 = 13.07m AOD</i>                   |                                |
| 0.00 – 0.35m                               | L1000. Topsoil. As Above Tr.1. |
| 0.35 – 0.62m                               | L1001. Subsoil. As Above Tr.1. |
| 0.62m +                                    | L1002. Natural. As Above Tr.1. |

|  |                                |
|--|--------------------------------|
| <i>Sample Section 11b: S end, W facing</i> |                                |
| <i>0.00 = 13.31m AOD</i>                   |                                |
| 0.00 – 0.37m                               | L1000. Topsoil. As Above Tr.1. |
| 0.37 – 0.53m                               | L1001. Subsoil. As Above Tr.1. |
| 0.53m +                                    | L1002. Natural. As Above Tr.1. |

*Description: Trench 11 contained Ditches F1132, F1136 and F1138 and Pits F1134 and F1140.*

Ditch Terminus F1132 was linear in plan (0.67+ x 0.80 x 0.12) aligned E/W. It had moderately steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1133, was a mid grey brown, friable sandy silt with occasional flint gravel. No finds were present.

Pit F1134 was sub-circular in plan (0.51+ x 0.63 x 0.17m). It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1135, was a dark grey brown, friable sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecks and flint gravel. Finds comprise worked stone 241g.

Ditch F1136 was linear in plan (2.00+ x 1.10 x 0.31m). It had moderately steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1137, was a mid brown grey, friable

sandy silt with occasional flint gravel. Finds comprise middle Bronze Age pottery (1) 1g.

Ditch F1138 was linear in plan (2.00+ x 0.62+ x 0.46m) aligned E/W. It had steep sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1139, was a mid brown grey, friable sandy silt with occasional small flint gravel. It was cut by Pit F1140. No finds were present.

Pit F1140 was circular in plan (0.42 x 0.56 x 0.31m). It had vertical sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1141, was a dark brown grey, friable sandy silt with moderate charcoal flecks and occasional small flint gravel. No finds were present.

### **Trench 12 (Figs. 2, 3 & 7)**

|  |                                |
|--|--------------------------------|
| <i>Sample Section 12a: W end, N facing</i> |                                |
| <i>0.00 = 13.80m AOD</i>                   |                                |
| 0.00 – 0.40m                               | L1000. Topsoil. As Above Tr.1. |
| 0.40 – 0.66m                               | L1001. Subsoil. As Above Tr.1. |
| 0.66m +                                    | L1002. Natural. As Above Tr.1. |

|  |                                |
|--|--------------------------------|
| <i>Sample Section 12b: E end, N facing</i> |                                |
| <i>0.00 = 13.58m AOD</i>                   |                                |
| 0.00 – 0.30m                               | L1000. Topsoil. As Above Tr.1. |
| 0.30 – 0.61m                               | L1001. Subsoil. As Above Tr.1. |
| 0.61m +                                    | L1002. Natural. As Above Tr.1. |

*Description: Trench 12 contained Gullies F1170 and F1181, Pits F1174, F1183, F1185 and F1187, and Ditch F1172.*

Gully F1170 was linear in plan (1.80+ x 0.79 x 0.22m) aligned NE/SW. It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1171, was a mid yellow brown, loose silty sand with occasional small angular flint gravel. No finds were present.

Ditch F1172 was linear in plan (1.80 x 0.98 x 0.60m) aligned N/S. It had steep sides and a tapered base. Its fill, L1173, was a mid yellow brown, firm silty sand with occasional flint stones. No finds were present.

Pit F1174 was an irregular oval in plan (0.92 x 0.80 x 0.20m) align E/W. It had moderately steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1174, was a mid yellow brown, loose silty sand. No finds were present.

Gully F1181 was linear in plan (1.80+ x 0.44 x 0.14m) aligned N/S. It had moderate sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1182, was a mottled light grey brown and light yellow, friable silty sand. No finds were present.

Pit F1183 was oval in plan (0.46+ x 0.56 x 0.29m) aligned N/S. It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1184, was a mid brown grey, compact silty sand with moderate small flint gravel. No finds were present.

Pit/Posthole F1185 was circular in plan (0.38 x 0.36 x 0.12). It had steep sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1186, was a mid orange brown, friable silty sand. No finds were present.

Pit F1187 was oval in plan (0.70+ x 0.62 x 0.32m) aligned NE/SW. It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1188, was a mid brown grey, friable silty sand with moderate charcoal flecks and occasional flint gravel. No finds were present.

### Trench 13 (Figs. 2, 3 & 8)

|  |                               |
|--|-------------------------------|
| <i>Sample Section 13a: N end, E facing</i> |                               |
| <i>0.00 = 13.40m AOD</i>                   |                               |
| 0.00 – 0.38m                               | L1000. Topsoil. As Above TR1. |
| 0.38 – 0.49m                               | L1001. Subsoil. As Above TR1. |
| 0.49m +                                    | L1002. Natural. As Above TR1. |

|  |                               |
|--|-------------------------------|
| <i>Sample Section 13b: N end, E facing</i> |                               |
| <i>0.00 = 13.70m AOD</i>                   |                               |
| 0.00 – 0.40m                               | L1000. Topsoil. As Above TR1. |
| 0.40 – 0.52m                               | L1001. Subsoil. As Above TR1. |
| 0.52m +                                    | L1002. Natural. As Above TR1. |

*Description:* Trench 13 contained Pit F1164 and Gully F1168.

Large Pit F1164 was circular in plan (1.99 x 0.99+ x 0.74m). It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1165, was a mid grey brown, friable sandy silt with occasional flint gravel. No finds were present.

Gully F1168 was linear in plan (1.90+ x 1.39 x 0.58m) aligned E/W. It had moderately steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1169, was a mid yellow brown, friable sandy silt with occasional flint gravel. No finds were present.

### Trench 14 (Figs. 2, 3 & 8)

|  |                                |
|--|--------------------------------|
| <i>Sample Section 14a: W end, S facing</i> |                                |
| <i>0.00 = 13.52m AOD</i>                   |                                |
| 0.00 – 0.32m                               | L1000. Topsoil. As Above Tr.1. |
| 0.32 – 0.52m                               | L1001. Subsoil. As Above Tr.1. |
| 0.52m +                                    | L1002. Natural. As Above Tr.1. |

|  |  |
|--|--|
| <i>Sample Section 14b: E end, S facing</i> |  |
| <i>0.00 = 13.47m AOD</i>                   |  |

|              |                                |
|--------------|--------------------------------|
| 0.00 – 0.33m | L1000. Topsoil. As Above Tr.1. |
| 0.33 – 0.50m | L1001. Subsoil. As Above Tr.1. |
| 0.50m +      | L1002. Natural. As Above Tr.1. |

*Description: Trench 14 contained Postholes F1011, F1013 and F1023, Pits F1007, F1009, F1015 and F1021 and Ditches F1017 and F1019.*

Pit F1007 was oval in plan (1.28+ x 0.96 x 0.31m). It had shallow sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1008, was a mid yellow brown, friable sandy silt. No finds were present.

Pit F1009 was oval in plan (0.86+ x 1.32 x 0.75m). It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1010, was a mid yellow brown, friable, sandy silt with occasional small flint gravel. No finds were present.

Posthole F1011 was circular in plan (0.24 x 0.24 x 0.10m). It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1012, was a mid yellow brown, friable silty sand. No finds were present.

Posthole F1013 was circular in plan (0.34 x 0.33 x 0.19m). It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1014, was a mid yellow brown, friable silty sand. No finds were present.

Pit F1015 was oval in plan (0.92 x 0.50+ x 0.11m). It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1016, was a light grey brown, friable sandy silt. It was cut by Ditch F1017. Finds comprise Fe fragment 2g.

Ditch F1017 was linear in plan (1.82+ x 0.98 x 0.98m) aligned N/S. It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1018, was a dark brown grey, friable sandy silt with moderate charcoal flecks and occasional flint stones. It was cut by Ditch F1019. Finds comprise an Fe fragment 2g.

Ditch F1019 was linear in plan (1.82+ x 0.60 x 0.78m) aligned N/S. It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1020, was a mid brown yellow, friable sandy silt. No finds were present.

Pit F1021 was sub-oval in plan (2.38 x 1.22 x 0.53m). It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1022, was a mid grey brown, friable sandy silt with occasional small flint gravel. No finds were present.

Posthole F1023 was sub-circular in plan (0.38 x 0.28 x 0.13m). It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1024, was a light grey brown, loose silty sand. No finds were present.

### **Trench 15 (Figs. 2, 3 & 8)**

*Description: Trench 15 contained Gully F1177, Ditch, F1166, Posthole, F1179 and two natural features (the latter unrecorded).*

Ditch F1166 was linear in plan (1.90+ x 1.39 x 0.58m). It had moderately steep sides and a concave base. Its upper fill, L1176, was a mid grey brown, friable sandy silt with occasional small flint gravel. Finds comprise middle Bronze Age pottery (3) 3g, **SF2** cu alloy torc 91g, **SF3** cu alloy torc 94g, **SF4** cu alloy bracelet 42g and **SF7** fe fragment 2g. Its lower fill, L1167, was a light grey yellow, friable silty sand. Finds comprise middle Bronze Age pottery (4) 121g, struck flint (2) 74g, **SF1** cu alloy quoit-headed pin 86g, **SF5** cu alloy quoit-headed pin 117g and **SF6** cu alloy bracelet 46g.

Gully F1177 was curvilinear in plan (3.80+ x 0.25 x 0.07m). It had moderately steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1178, was a light grey brown, friable sandy silt. Finds comprise pottery (1) 4g.

Posthole F1179 was sub-circular in plan (0.33 x 0.29 x 0.23m). It had vertical sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1180, was a mid brown grey, friable sandy silt with frequent charcoal flecks. No finds were present.

|  |                                |
|--|--------------------------------|
| <i>Sample Section 15a: W end, S facing</i> |                                |
| <i>0.00 = 13.92m AOD</i>                   |                                |
| 0.00 – 0.39m                               | L1000. Topsoil. As Above Tr.1. |
| 0.39 – 0.52m                               | L1001. Subsoil. As Above Tr.1. |
| 0.52m +                                    | L1002. Natural. As Above Tr.1. |

|  |                                |
|--|--------------------------------|
| <i>Sample Section 15b: E end, S facing</i> |                                |
| <i>0.00 = 14.18m AOD</i>                   |                                |
| 0.00 – 0.50m                               | L1000. Topsoil. As Above Tr.1  |
| 0.50 – 0.70m                               | L1001. Subsoil. As Above Tr.1  |
| 0.70m +                                    | L1002. Natural. As Above Tr.1. |

### **Trench 16** (Figs. 2, 3 & 16)

|  |                                |
|--|--------------------------------|
| <i>Sample Section 16a: W end, S facing</i> |                                |
| <i>0.00 = 14.14m AOD</i>                   |                                |
| 0.00 – 0.40m                               | L1000. Topsoil. As Above Tr.1. |
| 0.40 – 0.59m                               | L1001. Subsoil. As Above Tr.1. |
| 0.59m +                                    | L1002. Natural. As Above Tr.1. |

|  |                                |
|--|--------------------------------|
| <i>Sample Section 16b: E end, S facing</i> |                                |
| <i>0.00 = 13.85m AOD</i>                   |                                |
| 0.00 – 0.29m                               | L1000. Topsoil. As Above Tr.1. |
| 0.29 – 0.49m                               | L1001. Subsoil. As Above Tr.1. |
| 0.49m +                                    | L1002. Natural. As Above Tr.1. |

*Description:* Trench 16 contained Ditches F1150 and F1154, Pit F1148 and one natural feature (F1152).

Pit F1148 was sub-circular in plan (0.45+ x 1.11 x 0.34m). It had moderately steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1149, was a mid grey brown, friable sandy silt with occasional flint gravel. No finds were present.

Ditch F1150 was linear in plan (5.75+ x 1.17 x 0.41m) WNW/ESE. It had moderately steep sides and concave base. Its fill, L1151, was a mid orange/grey brown, friable sandy silt with occasional flint gravel. It was cut by Natural Feature F1152. Finds comprise struck flint 4g.

Natural Feature F1152 was an irregular oval in plan (0.45+ x 1.28 x 0.27+). It had moderately steep irregular sides and an irregular base. Its fill, L1153, was a mid brown grey, friable sandy silt with occasional small flint gravel. No finds were present.

Ditch F1154 was linear in plan (2.00+ x 1.02 x 0.38m) aligned NNW/SSE. It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1155, was a mid brown grey, friable sandy silt with occasional flint gravel. No finds were present.

### **Trench 17 (Figs. 2, 3 & 9)**

|  |                                |
|--|--------------------------------|
| <i>Sample Section 17a: N end, E facing</i><br><i>0.00 = 13.65m AOD</i> |                                |
| 0.00 – 0.38m   | L1000. Topsoil. As Above Tr.1. |
| 0.38 – 0.67m   | L1001. Subsoil. As Above Tr.1. |
| 0.67m +  | L1002. Natural. As Above Tr.1. |

|  |                                |
|--|--------------------------------|
| <i>Sample Section 17b: S end, E facing</i><br><i>0.00 = 13.84m AOD</i> |                                |
| 0.00 – 0.42m   | L1000. Topsoil. As Above Tr.1. |
| 0.42 – 0.67m   | L1001. Subsoil. As Above Tr.1. |
| 0.67m +  | L1002. Natural. As Above Tr.1. |

*Description: Trench 17 contained Ditches F1003, F1025 and F1027, Pit F1005 and two natural features (the latter unrecorded).*

Ditch F1003 was linear in plan (1.80+ x 2.18 x 0.65m) aligned ESE/WWN. It had moderately steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1004, was a mid grey brown, friable silty sand with occasional flint gravel. No finds were present.

Pit F1005 was oval in plan (0.50 x 0.37 x 0.17m) aligned ESE/WWN. It had moderate sides and shallow concave base. Its fill, L1006, was a dark grey brown, friable silt sand with occasional small flint gravel. No finds were present.

Ditch Terminus F1025 was linear in plan (2.40+ x 1.02 x 0.40) aligned NE/SW. It had moderately steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1026, was a mid grey brown, friable silty sand with occasional flint gravel. No finds were present.

Ditch F1027 was linear in plan (1.80+ x 1.04 x 0.28) aligned E/W. It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1028, was a light grey brown, compact silty sand. No finds were present.

## 7 CONFIDENCE RATING

7.1 It is not felt that any factors inhibited the recognition of archaeological features and finds during the excavation.

## 8 DEPOSIT MODEL

8.1 Topsoil L1000 was the uppermost layer across site and comprised a mid grey brown, friable sandy silt with occasional flint stones (0.29 – 0.50m thick). Below L1000, Subsoil L1001 was a light grey brown, loose silty sand with occasional flint (0.09 – 0.32m thick). Below L1002 the natural drift geology L1002 was a light orange yellow, loose sand with sparse flint gravel.

## 9 DISCUSSION

### *Summary of the archaeology*

| Trench | Feature             | Description      | Spot Date |
|--------|---------------------|------------------|-----------|
| 1      | F1033 = F1037       | Ring Ditch       | BA/ M-LIA |
|        | F1047               | Pit              | -         |
|        | Unexcavated Feature | Poss. Inhumation | -         |
|        | Unexcavated Feature | Poss. Cremation  | -         |
|        | Unexcavated Feature | Poss. Cremation  | -         |
| 2      | F1049               | Ditch            | -         |
|        | F1051               | Posthole         | -         |
| 3      | F1029               | Ditch            | -         |
|        | F1031               | Ditch            | -         |
|        | F1035               | Pit              | -         |
|        | F1053               | Pit              | -         |
|        | F1055               | Pit              | -         |
|        | F1098               | Pit              | -         |
|        | F1100               | Ditch            | -         |
|        | F1102               | Gully            | -         |
| 4      | F1039               | Ditch            | -         |
|        | F1041               | Ditch            | -         |
|        | F1043               | Ditch            | -         |
|        | F1045               | Pit              | -         |
| 5      | F1065               | Pit              | -         |
|        | F1067               | Pit              | -         |
|        | F1069               | Gully            | -         |
|        | F1071               | Pit              | -         |
|        | F1073               | Pit              | -         |
| 6      | F1075 = F1124       | Ring Ditch       | -         |
|        | F1077               | Linear Feature   | -         |

|    |       |                 |     |
|----|-------|-----------------|-----|
|    | F1079 | Pit             | -   |
|    | F1081 | Pit             | -   |
|    | F1124 | Ring Ditch      | -   |
|    | F1142 | Pit             | -   |
| 7  | F1057 | Pit             | -   |
|    | F1059 | Pit             | -   |
|    | F1061 | Posthole        | -   |
|    | F1063 | Pit             | -   |
|    | F1084 | Pit             | -   |
| 8  | F1086 | Ditch           | -   |
|    | F1088 | Ditch           | -   |
|    | F1090 | Natural Feature | -   |
|    | F1092 | Pit             | -   |
|    | F1106 | Pit             | -   |
|    | F1108 | Pit             | -   |
|    | F1110 | Pit             | -   |
|    | F1112 | Pit             | -   |
|    | F1114 | Pit             | -   |
| 9  | F1094 | Ditch           | -   |
|    | F1096 | Ditch           | -   |
|    | F1104 | Pit             | -   |
|    | F1116 | Pit             | -   |
|    | F1118 | Pit             | -   |
|    | F1120 | Pit             | -   |
|    | F1122 | Pit             | -   |
| 10 | F1126 | Ditch           | -   |
|    | F1126 | Ditch           | -   |
|    | F1130 | Pit             | -   |
|    | F1144 | Pit             | -   |
|    | F1146 | Ditch           | -   |
|    | F1156 | Pit             | -   |
|    | F1158 | Pit             | -   |
|    | F1160 | Pit             | -   |
|    | F1162 | Pit             | -   |
| 11 | F1132 | Ditch           | -   |
|    | F1134 | Pit             | -   |
|    | F1136 | Ditch           | MBA |
|    | F1138 | Ditch           | -   |
|    | F1140 | Pit             | -   |
| 12 | F1170 | Gully           | -   |
|    | F1172 | Ditch           | -   |
|    | F1174 | Pit             | -   |
|    | F1181 | Gully           | -   |
|    | F1183 | Pit             | -   |
|    | F1185 | Pit             | -   |
|    | F1187 | Pit             | -   |
| 13 | F1164 | Pit             | -   |
|    | F1168 | Gully           | -   |
| 14 | F1007 | Pit             | -   |
|    | F1009 | Pit             | -   |
|    | F1011 | Posthole        | -   |
|    | F1013 | Posthole        | -   |
|    | F1015 | Pit             | -   |



|    |       |                 |     |
|----|-------|-----------------|-----|
|    | F1017 | Ditch           | -   |
|    | F1019 | Ditch           | -   |
|    | F1021 | Pit             | -   |
|    | F1023 | Posthole        | -   |
| 15 | F1166 | Ditch           | MBA |
|    | F1177 | Gully           |     |
|    | F1179 | Posthole        | -   |
| 16 | F1148 | Pit             | -   |
|    | F1150 | Ditch           | -   |
|    | F1152 | Natural Feature | -   |
|    | F1154 | Ditch           | -   |
| 17 | F1003 | Ditch           | -   |
|    | F1005 | Pit             | -   |
|    | F1025 | Ditch           | -   |
|    | F1027 | Ditch           | -   |

9.1 The evaluation revealed a high concentration of features across the majority of the site comprising 93 archaeological features and 34 natural features (two recorded). The lowest feature density was recorded in the north-western sector of the site (Trench 2). The majority of features were undated. Those that contained dating evidence ranged from the middle Bronze Age to the middle to late Iron Age periods.

9.2 Prehistoric pottery was only recovered from five features; Ring Ditch F1037 (Tr.1), Ditch F1136 (Tr.11), Ditch F1166 (Tr.15), Ditch F1126 (Tr.10) and Gully F1177 (Tr.15). The sherds recovered date to the middle Bronze Age (1700 – 1300BC) – the middle to late Iron Age (400 – 100BC). Middle Bronze Age finds were present in Ditch F1166, comprising the structured deposition of two copper alloy torcs (SFs 2 & 3), two quoit-headed pins (SFs 1 & 5) and two copper alloy bracelets (SFs 4 & 6). These artefacts were deliberately placed in a way that suggests a burial with the torcs together at one end and the bracelets split either side at the other end and the quoit-headed pins together adjacent to the left hand bracelet. No evidence of an actual burial was present and the positioning of the artefacts indicates that they were placed flat in the ditch before it was backfilled.

9.3 Struck flint formed the principal element of the finds assemblage with a total of 15 fragments (198g) present in six features and the Topsoil (L1000). Fired clay/daub was present in three features: Ring Ditch F1037 (Tr.1), Pit F1118 (Tr.9) and Ditch F1126 (Tr.10). The material recovered from Trench 1 (F1037) formed part of a triangular loom/thatch weight. Worked stone was recovered from Pit F1134 (Tr.11) and four iron fragments were present in features F1017, F1033, F1166 and Subsoil L1001. No bone of any sort was recovered from the features.

9.4 The principal features were the round barrow Ring Ditch F1033 (=F1037) (Tr. 1), the three ditches and re-cuts identified from cropmarks, Ditches F1029 & F1031 (Tr.3), Ditch F1136 (=F1126 & =F1096) (Trs 9, 10 & 11) and Ditch F1003 (=F1150 & =F1166) (Trs 15, 16 & 17), and the small

Ring Ditch F1075 (=F1124) (Tr.6). Numerous other ditches and gullies were present and likely form field boundaries.

*Interpretation of the site: archaeology and history*

9.5 The most significant feature was the Ring Ditch F1033 (=F1037) marking the location of a probable Bronze Age barrow at the northern extent of the site. Preservation of the ring ditch was good and the unexcavated features inside the barrow suggest a good potential for *insitu* survival of inhumations/ cremations. Bone preservation was very poor due to the high acidity of the sandy natural soil (L1002), however there is a good potential for surviving grave goods, if present. The projected diameter of the barrow is approximately 15m and cropmarks from around the site suggest that this barrow is the middle of three similar-sized features aligned roughly west-north-west to east-south-east.

9.6 Diagnostic small finds from the fills of this feature (L1034 and L1038) comprise six sherds of mid to late Iron Age pottery, a fragment of fired clay loom or thatch weight also attributed to the mid to late Iron Age, and a four flakes of hard-hammer struck flint tentatively dated to the late Bronze Age (Peachey, *this report* [Appendix 2]). The predominance of Iron Age artefacts within this assemblage, acknowledging the extremely small assemblage size and similarly limited scope for interpretation, might warrant re-labelling of this feature as an Iron Age round house. Interpretations of cropmarks in the vicinity have made similar inferences (HER records [Appendix 1]). Nonetheless, although the size and morphology of this feature might support this standpoint, potential for the *insitu* survival of inhumations/cremations as indicated by associated (unexcavated) features (see above) would not. There is considerable potential for any future excavation to resolve this point.

9.7 Three ditches (F1031 (=F1029), F1136 (=F1126 & =F1096) and F1003 (=F1150 & =F1166)), identified from cropmarks form the other principal features and were present in Trenches 3, 9 – 11 and 15 - 17. They are shown on the cropmark map (Fig. 3) in conjunction with surviving bank material and were initially considered to be medieval or post-medieval in date. The finds recovered, especially the highly significant structured deposition of bronze artefacts in Ditch F1166 (=F1003 & F1150) now suggest that these ditches date to the middle Bronze Age and form part of a wider funerary landscape which undoubtedly also relates to the barrow. No surviving bank material was present, however a long section of Trench 15 showed the Topsoil (L1000) and Subsoil (L1001) were both thicker over the projected bank than in other areas of the site, suggesting additional material had been present before being ploughed away.

9.8 The excavated portions of the two southern ditches (Ditch F1003 (=F1150 & =F1166) and Ditch F1136 (=F1126 & =F1096)) appear parallel, aligned roughly west-north-west to east south-east, spaced 60m apart and potentially form an avenue on the same alignment as the barrows seen in the wider landscape just to the north. The potential convergence of these features as cropmarks to the east of the site however might support different

interpretations. These features may constitute later prehistoric (Iron Age) settlement boundaries or field systems; such features are well attested in the broader landscape (Section 4.4; HER records [Appendix 1]) and would sit well with the alternative classification of Ring Ditch F1033 (=F1037) as an Iron Age round house (Section 9.5). Ditch F1003 however also appears to respect the alignment of the parish boundary immediately to the west although a direct relationship with this feature cannot be confirmed at this stage. No diagnostic small finds have been recovered from Ditch F1003 whilst those from Ditch F1136 constitute only small sherds (crumbs) of prehistoric pottery tentatively assigned to the Deverel-Rimbury Tradition (dated between the mid 2<sup>nd</sup> millennium BC to the beginning of the 1<sup>st</sup> millennium BC) (Peachey, *this report* [Appendix 2]).

9.9 The northern ditch (and re-cut) F1029 and F1031 is located immediately south of the barrow and is aligned differently (north-east to south-west), but on the cropmark map is shown to terminate 60m short of intersecting with the Ditch F1136 (=F1126 & =F1096). No dating evidence was recovered from this ditch and assigning it to the middle Bronze Age phase is tentative (based entirely on similar morphology and cropmark analysis data) at this stage. A smaller ditch (F1100) was located 4m to the south and parallel with Ditch F1029 and the two together may have formed the boundaries of a trackway.

9.10 Small Ring Ditch F1075 (=F1124) is also a potentially significant feature and was recorded in the centre of the site (Trench 6). It had a diameter of around 3m making it too small for a round house drip gully or barrow. No dating material was recovered however several other undated features cut it (F1077, F1079 and F1081) indicating it was the oldest of the cluster of features. Similar penannular features have been recorded in Bronze Age funerary landscapes in the area (Pheasants Walk, Earsham, 2009) and it is possible this feature falls into that category.

9.11 The remaining features comprise numerous undated ditches and pits. The form and composition of the ditches is consistent with prehistoric, Romano-British and Anglo-Saxon field boundary systems, however definitive dating is not possible and projected alignments do not indicate any obvious enclosures. Subsoil L1001 seals the majority of the undated pits and ditches and the stratigraphic evidence suggests that it is a former plough soil, possible medieval or older in date.

#### *Research potential*

9.12 The brief suggests the site had a high potential for heritage assets with archaeological interest, specifically a Bronze Age (round Barrow) and late prehistoric and Roman field systems. It also noted a significant potential for artefacts spanning the Mesolithic to post-medieval periods. The evaluation fully supported the cropmark analysis in relation to the location of the barrow and also the three large ditches and banks. Other cropmarks indicating potential enclosures and field systems were not substantially supported at the locations indicated, however numerous other small ditches and gullies were

present and it is reasonable to suggest that these would have formed the postulated field systems from the later prehistoric period onwards.

9.13 A substantial change to the suggested potential is that the three large ditches and banks appear to be Bronze Age in date rather than medieval or post-medieval. The significant finds recovered from Ditch F1166 suggest a ritual element to the backfilling of the ditches in the middle Bronze Age and this is a common theme from that period. The site clearly represents a far more extensive Bronze Age funerary landscape than was previously thought.

9.14 The paucity of finds from the majority of features is disappointing and makes any conclusive dating evidence for the remainder of the site difficult, however it can be tentatively suggested that the likely age of the features sealed by the Subsoil L1001 relates to later prehistoric and Roman activity.

9.15 The acidity of the soil renders the potential for bone survival to be very poor. No bone was recovered during the evaluation and the possibility of recovering skeletal remains from the barrow is consequently very low.

9.16 In relation to the revised Regional Research Framework (Medlycott & Brown 2008), this site offers a great deal of research potential in four particular areas:

- It can contribute to research on the differences observed between the northern and southern parts of the region with further analysis of the artefacts, monuments and burial rites to determine the extent, nature and reasons for such boundaries;
- It is also well placed to contribute to the further examination of burial practice including the relationship between settlement sites and burial, and the development and use of monuments, including burial mounds as key elements in determining and understanding the landscape; and
- The study of the significance of hoarding and other depositional practices within a social and economic context.

## **10 DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE**

Archive records, with an inventory, will be deposited with any donated finds from the site at Norfolk County Council Museum Store (NCCMS). The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for internal consistency. In addition to the overall site summary, it will be necessary to produce a summary of the artefactual and ecofactual data.

## **11 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

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## **WEB SITES**

Norfolk Heritage Explorer  
Norfolk County Council Historic Maps

## APPENDIX 1 SITES AND MONUMENTS RECORD DATA

The following sites are those that lie within a 1km radius of the assessment site. The table has been compiled from data held by the Norfolk County Council Historic Environment Record (NCC HER).

| NHER Number                     | National Grid Reference    | Details   |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------|---|
| <i>Neolithic 4,000-2,100 BC</i> |                            |   |
| 10572                           | TG 5081 0052<br>(point)    | A Neolithic flint scraper was found in 1965.  |
| 10579                           | Centroid TG 513 008        | A variety of Neolithic flint objects were found on ploughland in 1972, including scrapers, borers, cores, a knife and a leaf arrowhead.   |
| 16471                           | TG 5202 0186<br>(point)    | A Neolithic polished flint axehead was found on a potato harvester in October 1979.   |
| 14315                           | TG 5080 0161<br>(point)    | Ploughing in 1978 revealed a Neolithic or Bronze Age flint axe with a polished cutting edge. Also found were two polishing stones and a small chisel.   |
| 10580                           | Centroid TG 52 01          | Neolithic and Bronze Age flint finds. A variety of flint objects were found by a farmer between 1950 and 1968, including a Neolithic chisel and knife, Neolithic and Bronze Age scrapers and ten probably Bronze Age weapon heads, varying from arrowheads to spearheads.   |
| 11551                           | Centroid TG 50 01          | Multi period finds and possible Lithic working site. Between 1968 and 2001, a combination of fieldwalking and metal detecting recovered a range of Neolithic worked flint, including a polished axe and waste from a flint-working site. A number of other prehistoric worked pieces were also found. Fieldwalking also recovered Iron Age, Roman, medieval and post medieval pottery fragments. Metal detecting from 1983-2009 recovered Roman coins, a medieval harness piece and lead seal, and a post medieval clay pipe bowl, book clasp and silver coins. |
| 37455                           | Centroid TG 50816<br>00693 | Fieldwalking in 2002 recovered probably Neolithic worked flints, Roman, medieval and post medieval pottery fragments and some undated iron slag   |
| <i>Bronze Age 2,100-700 BC</i>  |                            |   |
| 11788                           | Centroid TG 52 01          | Valley Farm site, multi-period finds and excavations, Mason's Farm. A great number of archaeological objects and features have been recorded from this site, dating from the Mesolithic all the way through to post medieval times. A good proportion of these objects are Early Bronze Age or Beaker period, and features from this time have been excavated, including a possible ritual site   |
| 12769                           | TG 5222 0226<br>(point)    | In 1977 a Beaker/Bronze Age flint scraper was found in a market garden.   |
| 12779                           | TG 5087 0248<br>(point)    | Possible Bronze Age ring ditch. The cropmarks of a ring ditch, probably the remains of a Bronze Age round barrow, are visible on aerial photographs to the  |

|       |                         |   |
|-------|-------------------------|---|
|       |                         | east of Wheatcroft Farm, Bradwell.  |
| 39530 | TG 50 00 (point)        | Metal detecting in 2003 recovered an Early Bronze Age flint dagger or knife.  |
| 43553 | TG 51850 02380 (point)  | The cropmarks of a possible ring ditch, potentially the remains of a Bronze Age round barrow, are visible on aerial photographs between Woodfarm Lane and the James Paget Hospital, Gorleston-on-Sea. A group of up to four round barrows is located 450m to the northwest (NHER 43551).  |
| 43552 | TG 51810 01740 (point)  | The cropmarks of a ring ditch, probably the remains of a Bronze Age round barrow, are visible on aerial photographs to the immediate south of Sidegate Road on the Hopton on Sea parish boundary. This was previously recorded as part of NHER 11788.   |
| 43516 | Centroid TG 52301 01346 | The cropmarks of a ring ditch, probably the remains of a Bronze Age round barrow, are visible on aerial photographs in Hopton-on-Sea. This ring ditch is located within an area of complex and overlapping enclosures and field boundaries, dating from the late prehistoric to the Roman period (NHER 43494-5). The alternative interpretation of the ring ditch representing a late prehistoric round house is also discussed.  |
| 43515 | Centroid TG 52348 01035 | The cropmarks of a ring ditch, probably the remains of a Bronze Age round barrow, are visible on aerial photographs in Hopton-on-Sea. A small oblong enclosure may be a contemporary annex or it may be a later settlement feature. The site is located within an area of complex and overlapping enclosures and field boundaries, dating from the late prehistoric to the Roman period (NHER 43494-5)  |
| 43557 | Centroid TG 52076 01248 | The cropmarks of a ring ditch, probably the remains of a Bronze Age round barrow, are visible on aerial photographs in Hopton on Sea. This ring ditch is located within an area of complex and overlapping enclosures and field boundaries, dating from the late prehistoric to the Roman period (NHER 43494-5, 43559). The alternative interpretation of the ring ditch representing a late prehistoric round house is also discussed.   |
| 45204 | Centroid TG 52116 01228 | The cropmarks of a C-shaped ditch of possible prehistoric date are visible on aerial photographs in Hopton-on-Sea. It is possible that this is the partial remains of a small circular enclosure or ring ditch, perhaps relating a former Bronze Age round barrow site. The curvilinear ditch is located within an area of complex and overlapping enclosures and field boundaries, dating from the late prehistoric to the Roman period (NHER 43494-5, 43559). Another possible round barrow site is located to the immediate west (NHER 43557). |
| 45205 | TG 52130 01680 (point)  | The cropmarks of an oval enclosure or ring ditch, possibly the remains of prehistoric barrow, are visible on aerial photographs to the immediate east of the A12 in Hopton-on-Sea. This site is located within an area of complex and overlapping enclosures and field boundaries, dating from the late prehistoric to the Roman period (NHER 43494-  |

|       |                            |   |
|-------|----------------------------|---|
|       |                            | 5).   |
| 45054 | TG 51610 02100<br>(point)  | The cropmarks of a ring ditch and a circular mound, both of which may be remains of Bronze Age round barrows, are visible on aerial photographs to the south of Wood Farm, Gorleston on Sea. An alternative explanation for the ring ditch is that it is the remains of a late prehistoric or Romano-British round house. Ring ditches of a similar size have been interpreted as such features in the surrounding areas (NHER 43494-6, 45051).   |
| 43554 | Centroid TG 51530<br>01836 | The cropmarks of a ring ditch, probably the remains of a Bronze Age round barrow are visible on aerial photographs to the north of Hobland Plantation, Gorleston on Sea. A pit within the centre of the ring is likely to be the remains of grave pit. A similarly sized ring ditch and circular mound 280m to the north (NHER 45054) are also likely to represent round barrows. Other ring ditches and round barrow sites are located nearby (NHER 12779, 43551-3).   |
| 45168 | TG 50840 01120<br>(point)  | The cropmarks of a ring ditch, probably the remains of a Bronze Age round barrow, are visible on aerial photographs on the parish border between Hopton on Sea and Belton with Browston. Other round barrows have been recorded within this area (NHER 17225, 45168-73). These are all located on the eastern side of plateau defined by the 15m contour. The round barrows are all positioned on or near to this contour, either on the plateau edge or valley side.   |
| 45171 | TG 50950 00810<br>(point)  | The cropmarks of an incomplete ring ditch, potentially the remains of a Bronze Age round barrow, are visible on aerial photographs to the northwest of Oak Farm, Hopton on Sea. Other round barrows have been recorded within this area (NHER17225, 45168-73). These are all located on the eastern side of plateau defined by the 15m contour. The round barrows are all positioned on or near to this contour, either on the plateau edge or valley side.   |
| 45058 | Centroid TG 51456<br>01906 | The cropmarks of an undated enclosure and ditches, possibly former field boundaries, are visible on aerial photographs to the north of Hobland Plantation, Gorleston on Sea. Although these features are undated it is possible that they are late prehistoric in date. They are either overlain by or overlie ditches associated with an area of settlement and fields of possibly Iron Age to Roman date (NHER 45052). In December and January 2011 an archaeological evaluation revealed post medieval ditches and ditches, gullies and pits likely to date from the prehistoric period. Finds from the site included Early Bronze Age pottery, four scrapers and burnt flint. |
| 45059 | TG 51010 01890<br>(point)  | The cropmarks of an enclosure and associated ditches of possible late prehistoric date are visible on aerial photographs to the north of Hobland Hall, Bradwell. This enclosure appears to relate to a phase of occupation or activity that pre-dates the settlement and fields that cover the area to the  |



|                                |                            |  |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------|--|
|                                |                            | north of the Hall. These enclosures are thought to be Iron Age to Roman in date (NHER 45052).  |
| 36627                          | Centroid TG 52 00          | Metal detecting between 2001 and 2004 recovered part of a Bronze Age axehead or palstave, Roman coins and a brooch, a medieval coin and a medieval purse frame.  |
| <i>Iron Age 700 BC – AD 43</i> |                            |  |
| 43500                          | TG 52310 01420<br>(point)  | The cropmarks of possible late prehistoric enclosures and associated ditches are visible on aerial photographs in Hopton-on-Sea. These enclosures and ditches represent several phases of activity. The more curvilinear ditches are likely to be the earliest component, later being incorporated into the more regular and sub-rectangular land parcels, which are themselves later incorporated into the layout of the later Iron Age field system (NHER 43494). This could suggest that these curvilinear enclosure ditches are probably late Bronze Age to Iron Age in date.  |
| 45051                          | TG 51440 02120             | The cropmarks of a possible Iron Age square barrow or ditched enclosure of unknown date are visible on aerial photographs to the south of Wood Farm, Gorleston on Sea.   |
| 43513                          | TG 52690 02230<br>(point)  | The cropmarks of probable Iron Age to Roman date enclosures and fields date are visible on aerial photographs near Cliff Park School, Gorleston on Sea. The site consists of fragmentary cropmarks possibly representing the remains of a group of enclosures, with associated fields and trackways  |
| 43512                          | TG 52800 02110<br>(point)  | The cropmarks of a rectangular enclosure of unknown, but possibly of Iron Age to Roman date, are visible on aerial photographs. The enclosure does follow the same dominant alignment as the late prehistoric to Iron Age settlement (NHER 43494), although it is quite far removed from the main area of enclosures, approximately 600m to the southwest.   |
| 45055                          | Centroid TG 51549<br>02562 | The cropmarks of probable late prehistoric or Iron Age enclosures and fields are visible on aerial photographs in the vicinity of the James Paget Hospital and in the Great Yarmouth and Bradwell parishes. The site consists of fragmentary cropmarks, dispersed over a 1.5km wide area, possibly representing the remains of a group of enclosures, with associated fields and trackways. These were overlain by a series of post medieval field boundaries and enclosures (NHER 45056). However archaeological work in the eastern part of this site in 1982 and 1998 revealed no trace of any archaeological features on the ground, see NHER 13020 and 11787-8. |
| 45164                          | TG 51580 01290<br>(point)  | The cropmarks of possible late prehistoric to Roman date enclosures are visible on aerial photographs to the south of Hobland Manor, Hopton on Sea. A small ring ditch located within this site may be the remains of a round house or agricultural structure. This possible enclosure and associated boundaries are aligned in roughly the same direction as the large late prehistoric to Iron   |

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|                                     |                            | Age settlement and field system to the east (NHER 43494) and it is possible that it is part of the same phase of enclosure.  |
| 45162                               | TG 51340 01280<br>(point)  | The cropmarks of a ring ditch of unknown definite date and origin are visible on aerial photographs to the south of Hobland Manor, Hopton on Sea. This ring ditch may be the remains of prehistoric or Roman date round house. A similarly sized ring ditch is located to the immediate east within a possible enclosure of late prehistoric to Roman date (NHER 45164).   |
| 45052                               | TG 51110 02120<br>(point)  | The cropmarks of an extensive settlement and field system, probably Iron Age to Roman in date, are visible on aerial photographs to the north of Hobland Hall, Gorleston on Sea. The site consists of a series of rectangular enclosures and fields arranged around a central trackway, several small ring ditches might also indicate the former presence of round houses. An enclosure, proved by excavation to be Roman in date (NHER 45053), appears to be associated with these boundaries, although it may represent a different phase or development of the site. Some features also appear to link into elements of the post medieval landscape and therefore it is possible that some of the ditches are medieval to post medieval in date. This may indicate the continued use of boundaries and trackways over a considerable length of time. |
| 43518                               | TG 52650 00620<br>(point)  | The cropmarks of a possible late prehistoric enclosure are visible on aerial photographs in Hopton-on-Sea. The site is located on the edge of a probable late prehistoric field system (NHER 43496) and a planned Roman field system and settlement (NHER 43495).  |
| 43494                               | Centroid TG 52324<br>01269 | The cropmarks of an extensive late prehistoric to Early Roman date settlement, field system and trackways are visible on aerial photographs in Hopton-on-Sea. The main focus of the site is an area of conjoined enclosures with internal roundhouses, surrounded by fields and stock enclosures. This is likely to represent a large farmstead or small settlement. These fields and enclosures are linked to a central trackway that may link up with a major long-distance trackway (NHER 43529), which runs through the centre of the site, to the west of the main enclosures. These trackways possibly pre-date the Iron Age settlement and may have Bronze Age origins. This settlement gets overlain by a later Roman planned system of fields and enclosures, see NHER 43495 for details.   |
| <i>Prehistoric 4,000 BC – AD 43</i> |                            |  |
| 36324                               | Centroid TG 529 006        | A watching brief in 2001 noted prehistoric flint flakes and traces of two probable ditches.  |
| 12780                               | Centroid TG 5147<br>0260   | Multi-period finds and features. In 1998 fieldwalking, metal detecting and geophysical survey recovered Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age worked flints, including axes and knives. Also found were prehistoric pot boilers, post medieval pottery  |

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|                          |                        | fragments and pieces of slag.   |
| 49811                    | TG 51 02 (point)       | An undatable prehistoric flint blade was found here.  |
| 43501                    | TG 52150 01200 (point) | The cropmarks of a probable prehistoric trackway are visible on aerial photographs to either side of the Lowestoft Road (A12), Hopton-on-Sea. This trackway follows a sinuous course and to the north it appears to have been straightened and incorporated into a planned Roman field system, see NHER 43495 for details. Another sinuous trackway is visible 500m to the north (NHER 43529) and it probable that the two trackways were originally part of the same system.   |
| 43529                    | TG 52040 01980 (point) | The cropmarks of a long-distance prehistoric trackway are visible on aerial photographs running through both Gorleston on Sea and Hopton-on-Sea. The Norfolk Archaeological Unit excavated small sections of the trackway in 1998-9 and this produced Bronze Age and Iron Age material from the ditches, although it was not clear whether this pottery was originally associated with the trackway. The southern part of this trackway appears to have been incorporated into a late prehistoric date settlement and field system (NHER 43494). The line of this trackway may also have persisted into the historic period. Another sinuous trackway is visible 500m to the south (NHER 43501) and it probable that the two trackways were originally part of the same system. |
| 39708                    | Centroid TG 51 02      | Multi-period finds scatter. Prehistoric flakes, cores and a scraper, a medieval strap end, medieval tweezers, and post medieval floor tiles, pottery fragments, nails and a trade token, found by metal detecting.  |
| 45163                    | TG 51700 00610 (point) | The cropmarks of a farmstead and field system of unknown, but possibly late prehistoric or Roman date are visible to the north of Whitehouse Farm, Hopton on Sea. This site is located within an extremely complex area of cropmarks dating from the late prehistoric onwards. This group of enclosures sit within a wider field system (NHER 43559) and may represent an earlier phase of activity, although this is not certain.  |
| 43558                    | TG 51950 01140 (point) | The cropmarks of a group of ring ditches of unknown definite date and origin are visible on aerial photographs to the northwest of Valley Farm, Hopton on Sea. These ring ditches may be the remains of prehistoric or Roman date round houses, although none are obviously associated with an enclosure. An alternative interpretation is that they the remains of small round barrows.  |
| 41892                    | TG 52384 00622 (point) | Fieldwalking in 2005 recovered prehistoric flint flakes and scrapers, a Roman nail and a post medieval mount and stud.  |
| 11787                    | Centroid TG 51 02      | Multi-period finds. Field surveys, metal detecting and excavations in 1998/9 recovered prehistoric flints, an assortment of pottery sherds and Saxon, medieval and post medieval metal objects  |
| <i>Roman AD 43 – 410</i> |                        |   |
| 21362                    | TG 5221 0188           | A Roman coin, found in 1984. AS of Hadrian,   |

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|                                | (point)                   | reverse illegible; AD 117 to 138.   |
| 31947                          | Centroid TG 515 004       | A large quantity of Roman pottery and a possible hearth or oven were reported to have been found during works in 1946.  |
| 43495                          | TG 52430 01170<br>(point) | The cropmarks of a planned and co-axial Roman field system and trackway are visible on aerial photographs in Hopton-on-Sea. It is possible that some of the enclosures were used for domestic purposes, as well as agricultural use, and a number of possible round houses were visible. The western edge of field system is defined by a trackway, which may have earlier origins, see NHER 43501 for details. These fields and possible settlement overlie an earlier settlement (NHER 43494) of probable late prehistoric or Iron Age date.  |
| 43497                          | TG 52120 02480<br>(point) | The cropmarks of ditches of probable Roman date are visible on aerial photographs in Gorleston-on-Sea. These ditches are likely to represent land and field boundaries and appear to form a northern continuation of the planned Roman landscape recorded to the south (NHER 43495).  |
| 45053                          | TG 51290 02240<br>(point) | The cropmarks of a possible Roman enclosure and associated features are visible on aerial photographs to the north of Hobland Hall, Gorleston on Sea. Some of the ditches have been excavated as part of the South Gorleston Development Area. The site consists of a rectilinear enclosure, conjoined to a series of ditches, probably field boundaries. A small ring ditch to the north of the enclosure may indicate the former presence of a roundhouse or hut. This enclosure and boundaries may form part of the a much wider area of settlement an fields to the immediate south and west (NHER 45052), thought to date to the Iron Age to Roman period. |
| 25088                          | TG50SW                    | Metal detecting in 1989 and 1990 recovered a range of objects, including an Iron Age coin, Roman coins, a Roman key handle and a medieval buckle.   |
| <i>Medieval AD 1066 – 1539</i> |                           |   |
| 45050                          | TG 51540 02130<br>(point) | The cropmarks of a causewayed ring ditch, probably the remains of a medieval postmill, are visible on aerial photographs to the south of Wood Farm, Gorleston on Sea. This site has previously been interpreted as a barrow of either Bronze Age or Saxon date and has been subject to partial excavation in 1998. The aerial photographs reveal a central cross, which is characteristic of a postmill. It is possible that an earlier barrow was re-used as a mill, although the excavation results possibly also suggest a historic, rather than prehistoric site.   |
| 45158                          | TG 51930 01170<br>(point) | The cropmarks of a large area of medieval to post medieval field boundaries are visible in-between Oaklands Farm and Valley Farm, Hopton on Sea. These were located on and alongside the former Gorleston common. These land divisions form part of a much wider spread of post medieval field boundaries within this area; NHER 45155 to the west, NHER 45056 to the north and NHER 45159  |

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|                                  |                            | to the south and east.  |
| <i>Post-medieval AD1539-1900</i> |                            |   |
| 24810                            | Centroid TG 52 00          | Metal detecting in 1985 recovered a possible post medieval copper alloy mount.  |
| 40900                            | Centroid TG 51 00          | Metal detecting in 2004 recovered a post medieval coin and token.   |
| 45153                            | TG 50870 02350<br>(point)  | The cropmarks of a post medieval date road or trackway are visible on aerial photographs running from Wheatcroft Farm towards Hobland Plantation and the former edge of Gorleston common. A similar linear cropmark runs towards this point on the parish boundary from the southwest (NHER 45152). Both of these roads or trackways are marked on the 1797 Faden map. This road appears to be overlain by part of a post medieval field system (NHER 45056). The alignment of this track is continued by another trackway on the southeastern edge of the common (NHER 45157). |
| 45156                            | TG 51640 01420<br>(point)  | The cropmarks of two linear ditches, possibly part of a post medieval trackway, are visible on aerial photographs to the east of Hobland Manor on the former Gorleston common. It is possible that this track forms part of a more extensive route running southeast to northwest across the common, potentially linking with NHER 45153 and 45157.   |
| 45157                            | TG 52030 00870<br>(point)  | The cropmarks of a post medieval date road or trackway are visible on aerial photographs running from the Lowestoft Road to the former Gorleston common. It is possible that this road or trackway linked with NHER 45153 and 45156 to the northwest and represents a former route across the common.   |
| 45155                            | TG 50830 01110<br>(point)  | The cropmarks of a large area of post medieval field boundaries are visible to the south of Hobland Road. These are part of a much wider spread of post medieval field boundaries within this area; NHER 45158 to the east and NHER 45154 to the north.   |
| 45056                            | Centroid TG 51636<br>02360 | The cropmarks of a large area of post medieval field boundaries are visible surrounding Wood Farm to the northeast of Hobland Plantation. These are part of a much wider spread of post medieval field boundaries within this area; 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.   |
| 45159                            | TG 52250 00590<br>(point)  | The cropmarks of a large area of post medieval field boundaries are visible in-between Mason's Farm and Whitehouse Farm Cottage, Hopton on Sea. These land divisions form part of a much wider spread of post medieval field boundaries within this area; NHER 45056 to the north and NHER 45165 to the south. Some of these boundaries appear to follow the same alignment as the Roman field systems to the east (NHER 43495).  |
| 45183                            | TG 52480 02120<br>(point)  | The cropmarks and earthworks of probable post medieval field boundaries are visible on aerial   |

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|                        |                          | photographs within the grounds of Cliff Park High School and to the south on Mariner's Compass.  |
| 31710                  | Centroid TG 5143<br>0057 | Hopton Hall and Grounds. A two storey brick hall of about 1825 with a tiled roof. The façade has a central columned doorway, four French windows to the ground floor and five first floor windows with wrought iron balconies. The grounds contain a whale's jaw arch, the last example of what was once a common feature in the Great Yarmouth area.  |
| 55413                  | Centroid TG 5209<br>0150 | The barn is part of a former range of agricultural buildings probably dating from the mid-19th century with recent modifications.  |
| 13574                  | Centroid TG 4798<br>0007 | Route of East Suffolk Railway (Yarmouth to Beccles). The East Suffolk Railway opened the Yarmouth to Beccles Line in 1854 when it reached Haddiscoe, and completed it in 1859. The line ran from Beccles to Aldeby, Haddiscoe High Level, St Olave's, Belton and Yarmouth Southtown, with sidings and access to the wharves. In 1959 it was closed to passengers, though the Haddiscoe to Aldeby line remained open for goods until 1965. The signal box at Haddiscoe High Level, and some of the station buildings, have been converted to a private residence, and the trackway at Belton is now a private road, with camping between the platforms. |
| <i>Modern AD 1900+</i> |                          |  |
| 13575                  | Centroid TG 5238<br>0284 | Route of Norfolk and Suffolk Joint Railway (Great Yarmouth to Lowestoft). This railway was opened in 1903, and changed hands to the LNER in 1936. It was closed to goods trains in 1967, and closed to passengers on 4 May 1970. It ran from a junction to Southtown through North Gorleston Junction to Gorleston Station, North Gorleston on Sea (with goods yard), Gorleston Links and on through Hopton to the county boundary. Gorleston North closed on 5 October after bomb damage and was never reopened, and a bypass has since been built over the area. An estate has since been built over the line at Gorleston.                          |
| 32668                  | Centroid TG 5255<br>0257 | A World War Two Heavy Anti-Aircraft Battery and Nucleus Force Battle Headquarters alongside the Lowestoft Road, Gorleston on Sea. This Anti-Aircraft Battery consists of up to six Heavy Anti-Aircraft (HAA) gun emplacements and the Command Post, plus the associated radar and searchlights and perimeter defences. A group of military huts, buildings and air raid shelters are also visible. These would have provided operational rooms, stores and accommodation for the battery. The battery remains in use post-war and becomes a Battle Headquarters (BHQ) as part of the Nucleus Force programme.  |
| 30907                  | TG 5096 0055<br>(point)  | A World War Two roadblock, consisting of three anti-tank cubes, is located on Blue Doors Loke, Hopton-on-Sea. These antitank cubes still survive on the ground and are also visible on aerial photographs. This roadblock is located at the inland end of a extensive strip of World War Two   |

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|       |                           | defences, which consists of a long distance anti-tank ditch, barbed wire obstruction, roadblocks, pillboxes and gun emplacements, see NHER 42262 for details. Some of the other structures also still survive and have been recorded by the Norfolk Defensive Structures Survey, see NHER 42522-42530   |
| 42259 | TG 51520 01400<br>(point) | A possible World War Two observation tower or similar tall structure may be visible on aerial photographs projecting out of the tree cover of Hobland Manor, Bradwell. This structure would allow view of the roadblocks to the immediate south of the woods (NHER 52258) and the immense anti-tank ditch and associated area of defences to the southeast (NHER 52262). It remains a possibility that this structure is post medieval and associated with the woods and parkland, such as a prospect tower, however it is not marked on any of the historic maps and the structure is removed by the 1960s, again suggesting that it may have been a temporary military structure. |
| 42258 | TG 51610 01330<br>(point) | A World War Two roadblock is visible on aerial photographs to the southeast of Hobland Manor, on the Hobland Road and Sidegate Road. This consists of two sets of anti-tank cubes and potentially other similar roadblock materials such as cylinders or rails, two larger concrete structures and a series of slit trenches and weapons pits at the road intersection. This area is also possible overlooked by an observation tower or similar tall structure (NHER 42259). This roadblock would have been part of the outer defences surrounding the approaches in and out of Great Yarmouth. It is also possible that some military training exercises took place in the area.  |
| 42261 | TG 51530 01080<br>(point) | A group of possible World War Two air raid shelters are visible on aerial photographs in the back gardens of properties of the Seaman and Brett Cottages on Sidegate Road, Hopton-on-Sea.   |
| 42257 | TG 52010 00670<br>(point) | A line of World War Two bomb craters are visible on aerial photographs to the immediate south of the immense anti-tank ditch and associated defences and obstructions at Hopton-on-Sea (NHER 42262), which protects the southern approach to and from Great Yarmouth. It is not known whether these bombs were dropped as part of an attack on Great Yarmouth town or whether it was a direct attempt to destroy the dense network of defences and tank obstacles in the area.  |
| 42522 | TG 52180 02110<br>(point) | A World War Two type 22 pillbox is visible on aerial photographs on Lowestoft Road, Gorleston-on-Sea. This pillbox forms part of the perimeter defences to the heavy anti-aircraft battery to the immediate east (NHER 32668). It would have also been part of the general invasion defences that surround Great Yarmouth and the Lowestoft Road represents one of the main routes south from Great Yarmouth. This pillbox was recorded by the Norfolk Defensive Structures Survey as having  |

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|       |                            | been demolished in around 1968.  |
| 42523 | TG 51780 00950<br>(point)  | A World War Two type 22 pillbox and a pair of spigot mortar emplacements were recorded within field boundaries to the east of Sidegate Road by the Norfolk Defensive Structures Survey. The pillbox and one of the spigot mortar emplacements are visible on the aerial photographs. These defensive structures form part of a much wider network of defences, which consist of a long distance anti-tank ditch, barbed wire obstruction, roadblocks, pillboxes and gun emplacements, see NHER 42262 for details. Some of these structures survive and have been recorded by the Norfolk Defensive Structures Survey, see NHER 42522-42530.  |
| 42524 | TG 51490 00850<br>(point)  | A World War Two spigot mortar emplacement was recorded on the east side of Sidegate Road by the Norfolk Defensive Structures Survey. This is possibly visible on the aerial photographs, although the structure is not particularly clear. This spigot mortar emplacement forms part of a much wider network of defences, which consists of a long distance anti-tank ditch, barbed wire obstruction, roadblocks, pillboxes and gun emplacements, see NHER 42262 for details. Some of these structures survive and have been recorded by the Norfolk Defensive Structures Survey, see NHER 42522- 42530  |
| 42525 | Centroid TG 51455<br>00683 | A World War Two roadblock, consisting of anti-tank cubes, is visible on aerial photographs on Hall Road, Hopton-on-Sea. One of these anti-tank cubes still survives and has been recorded as part of the Norfolk Defensive Structures Survey. This roadblock forms part of a much wider network of defences, which consists of a long distance anti-tank ditch, barbed wire obstruction, roadblocks, pillboxes and gun emplacements, see NHER 42262 for details. Some of these structures survive and have been recorded by the Norfolk Defensive Structures Survey, see NHER 42522- 42530.  |
| 42526 | TG 52470 01540<br>(point)  | A group of World War Two defensive structures are visible on aerial photographs and on the ground. These are located within a field boundary to the east of Masons Farm, Hopton-on-Sea. The site consists of a type 22 pillbox, several spigot mortar emplacements and a slit trench system. The pillbox is still standing and has been recorded as part of the Norfolk Defensive Structures Survey. These defences form part of a much wider network of defences, which consists of a long distance anti-tank ditch, barbed wire obstruction, roadblocks, pillboxes and gun emplacements, see NHER 42262 for details. Some of these structures survive and have been recorded by the Norfolk Defensive Structures Survey, see NHER 42522-42530. |
| 42527 | TG 52550 01180<br>(point)  | A World War Two type 22 pillbox and a spigot mortar emplacement were located within the Long Belt, Hopton-on-Sea, as part of Norfolk Defensive Structures Survey. A further possible spigot mortar emplacement was identified on the aerial  |



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|       |                         | photographs. These defences form part of a much wider network of defences, which consists of a long distance anti-tank ditch, barbed wire obstruction, roadblocks, pillboxes and gun emplacements, see NHER 42262 for details. Some of these structures survive and have been recorded by the Norfolk Defensive Structures Survey, see NHER 42522- 42530  |
| 42529 | Centroid TG 52235 01101 | A group of World War Two defensive structures, which are visible on aerial photographs and on the ground, are located within a field boundary to the east of Lowestoft Road, Hopton-on-Sea. The site consists of a type 22 pillbox, several spigot mortar emplacements and a slit trench system. One of these spigot mortar emplacements still survives and has been recorded as part of the Norfolk Defensive Structures Survey. These defences form part of a much wider network of defences, which consists of a long distance anti-tank ditch, barbed wire obstruction, roadblocks, pillboxes and gun emplacements, see NHER 42262 for details. Some of these structures survive and have been recorded by the Norfolk Defensive Structures |
| 42530 | TG 52720 01020 (point)  | A World War Two tank trap blocking the railway tracks, to east of Valley Farm, Hopton-on-Sea, is visible on aerial photographs and on the ground. The site consists of four large anti-tank cubes arranged on the top and sides of the railway cuttings, plus the remains of two possible horizontal bars set across the tracks. One of these large anti-tank cubes survives and has been recorded by the Norfolk Defensive Structures Survey. This tank trap fills the gap in the anti-tank ditch which runs continues either side of the railway line, forming a barrier from the coast in the east to Hopton Hall in the west, see NHER 42262 for details of the ditch and other associated defences.  |
| 43302 | TG 52730 01120 (point)  | A group of World War Two defensive structures are visible on aerial photographs in-between the old Gorleston railway line and the Gorleston Golf Links, Hopton-on-Sea. This site consists of a pair of spigot mortar emplacements, two rectangular structures and a slit trench system. These defences form part of a much wider network of defences, which consists of a long distance anti-tank ditch, barbed wire obstruction, roadblocks, pillboxes and gun emplacements, see NHER 42262 for details. Some of these structures survive and have been recorded by the Norfolk Defensive Structures Survey, see NHER 42522- 42530.  |
| 42262 | TG 52190 01110 (point)  | A large system of World War Two coastal and invasion defences are visible on aerial photographs and as surviving structures on the ground. These formed a strip inland from the coast at the Gorleston Golf Links to the Mill Waters reservoirs on the County border, Hopton-on-Sea. The site consists of an immense anti-tank ditch  |

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|       |                           | and bank, supplemented by barbed wire obstructions, slit trenches, roadblocks, pillboxes and gun emplacements. These formed the perimeter defences for the Vulnerable Point of Great Yarmouth. Many of the pillboxes, spigot mortar bases and anti-tank cubes still survive within field boundaries and have been surveyed as part of the Norfolk Defensive Structures Survey and have been recorded separately, see NHER 42522- 42530.   |
| 42482 | TG 52690 01610<br>(point) | A pair of World War Two air raid shelters is visible on aerial photographs within back gardens on Warren Road and Kennel Loke, Hopton-on-Sea. These shelters are visible as earthen covered mounds, probably Anderson shelters, and these would have been for the use of the families living in the properties.   |
| 42518 | TG 51580 02370<br>(point) | A World War Two searchlight battery and a possible wireless telegraphy or radio telephony site is visible on aerial photographs at Wood Farm Cottages, Gorleston-on-Sea. The searchlight site contained several lights and has a number of associated buildings and therefore may be a troop headquarters for the batteries manning the lights for the Great Yarmouth Gun Defended Area (GDA) of which the anti-aircraft headquarters was located 2km to the north (NHER 32667). An additional heavy anti-aircraft battery is located only 650m to the east (NHER 32668). The possible wireless telegraphy (W/T) or radio telephony (R/T) site is located to the west of the searchlight battery and consists of a central structure with four pencil masts erected in a square array around it. The definite function of this site is not known although it may be associated with convoy control or aircraft traffic. |
| 42517 | TG 52100 01890<br>(point) | A group of World War Two defences and a slit trench are visible on aerial photographs on Lowestoft Road, Gorleston-on-Sea. These defences may form part of the perimeter defences to the heavy anti-aircraft battery to the immediate north (NHER 32668). They would have also been part of the general invasion defences which surround Great Yarmouth. The Lowestoft Road also represents one of the main routes south from Great Yarmouth and therefore would have been a defended line.   |
| 45197 | TG 50890 01940<br>(point) | A line of World War Two bomb craters is visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs to the north of Hobland Hall.  |
| 42260 | TG 51300 01470<br>(point) | The remains of a possible group of former World War Two defences may be visible within the Hobland Hall parkland and plantation, Bradwell. A series of circular and oval marks and areas of disturbed ground on the grass and amongst the trees possibly indicate former defences.  |
| 13020 | Centroid TG 52 02         | Site of archaeological fieldwork and James Paget Hospital. In 1955 a United States Air Force plane crashed on this site. In-between 1982 and 1998 several phases of archaeological fieldwork and  |

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|                |                         | monitoring took place revealing no features or artefacts. In 1988 a geophysical survey in the southwest of the site identified a few possible features  |
| <i>Undated</i> |                         |   |
| 17226          | Centroid TG 5042 0208   | Multi-period and undated cropmarks. The cropmarks of a dispersed group of multi-period and undated ditches are visible on aerial photographs and covering a large area in-between Browston Hall in the west, Wheatcroft Farm to the north, Hobland Lane to the east and Hobland Road to the south. These cropmarks are located within the vicinity of the several phases of enclosures, field systems (NHER 45052, 45188-9, 45193, 45195) and trackways (NHER 43544 and 45179), all of which are probably late prehistoric to Roman in date, plus a series of post medieval fields and roads (NHER 45152, and 45154). The site also covers the site of three large Bronze Age round barrows (NHER 17225). The cropmarks recorded under this multi-period site do not appear to fit into any specific phase. |
| 39347          | Centroid TG 52013 02129 | This site was the subject of a watching brief carried out by the Norfolk Archaeological Unit in 2003, but no significant archaeological features were recorded. Metal detecting recovered post medieval and modern metalwork  |
| 43517          | TG 52750 01310 (point)  | The cropmarks of a group of field boundaries of unknown definite date are visible on aerial photographs in Hopton-on-Sea. The site is located on the edge of two dense areas of cropmarks; an Iron Age settlement (NHER 43494) and a planned Roman field system (NHER 43495). It is not obvious from the cropmarks whether these cropmarks pre-date or post-date these Iron Age and Roman landscapes. It is possible that they represent an additional phase of field boundaries in-between the two main periods.   |
| 43510          | TG 52240 01370 (point)  | The cropmarks of undated, but probably late prehistoric, ditches are visible on aerial photographs in Hopton-on-Sea. These ditches may form part of a trackway. These cropmarks are located within an area of complex and overlapping enclosures and field boundaries, dating from the late prehistoric to the Roman period (NHER 43494-5). The cropmarks recorded under this site do not appear to form part of the other phases, although it seems likely that they are late prehistoric in date.   |
| 43509          | TG 52180 01560 (point)  | The cropmarks of undated enclosures and field boundaries are visible on aerial photographs in Hopton-on-Sea. These cropmarks are located within an area of complex and overlapping enclosures and field boundaries, dating from the late prehistoric to the Roman period (NHER 43494-5). The cropmarks recorded under this site do not appear to form part of the other phases.   |
| 43514          | Centroid TG 52313 01058 | The cropmarks of undated enclosures and field boundaries are visible on aerial photographs in Hopton-on-Sea. These cropmarks are located  |

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|       |                            | within an area of complex and overlapping enclosures and field boundaries, dating from the late prehistoric to the Roman period (NHER 43494-5).  |
| 45184 | TG 50950 00850<br>(point)  | A small group of cropmark boundaries of unknown date are visible on aerial photographs to the northwest of Oak Farm, Hopton on Sea. These cropmarks are located within an extremely complex area of cropmarks dating from the late prehistoric onwards.  |
| 45186 | TG 51100 01160<br>(point)  | A small group of cropmark boundaries of unknown date are visible on aerial photographs to the south of the parish boundary between Hopton and Browston with Belton. These cropmarks are located within an extremely complex area of cropmarks dating from the late prehistoric onwards.  |
| 43559 | TG 51990 00550<br>(point)  | The cropmarks of a large field system and enclosures of unknown date are visible on aerial photographs in-between Sidegate Farm, Valley Farm and Whitehouse Farm Cottage, Hopton on Sea. This field system and enclosures are located within an extremely complex area of cropmarks dating from the late prehistoric onwards. Although undated, the plan of these cropmarks and their relationship with surrounding sites could indicate that some elements of the field system are late prehistoric or Iron Age in origin, but with some boundaries potentially surviving until the medieval period.  |
| 45057 | Centroid TG 51567<br>02154 | The cropmarks of a dispersed group of multi-period and undated ditches centred on Wood Farm, Gorleston on Sea. These cropmarks are located within the vicinity of the several phases of settlement, enclosures, trackways and field systems (NHER 43529, 45052-3, 45055), the majority of which are probably late prehistoric to Roman in date, plus a series of post medieval fields (NHER 45056). The cropmarks recorded under this multi-period site do not appear to fit into any specific phase. For details of finds and excavations within this general area see NHER 11787-8, 12780 and 13020  |
| 45202 | Centroid TG 51859<br>00948 | The cropmarks of a dispersed group of multi-period and undated ditches are visible on aerial photographs to the immediate west of the A12 Hopton and Gorleston. These cropmarks are located within the vicinity of the several phases of settlement, enclosures, trackways and field systems (NHER 43494-6, 43501, 43525 and 43529-30), the majority of which are probably late prehistoric to Roman in date, plus a series of late medieval and post medieval fields and lanes (NHER 45157-9). A large prehistoric round barrow cemetery is located at the southern end of the site (NHER 43526) and a number of other more isolated ring ditches are also located within this area, NHER 43515-6, 43552 and 43557-8. The cropmarks recorded under this multi-period site do not appear to fit into any specific phase. For details |

|       |                            |   |
|-------|----------------------------|---|
|       |                            | of finds recorded within this area see NHER 11788.  |
| 45203 | Centroid TG 52646<br>00951 | The cropmarks of a dispersed group of multi-period and undated ditches are visible on aerial photographs to the immediate east of the A12 in Hopton and Gorleston. These cropmarks are located within the vicinity of the several phases of settlement, enclosures, trackways and field systems (NHER 43494-6, 43501, 43525 and 43529-30), the majority of which are probably late prehistoric to Roman in date, plus a series of post medieval fields (NHER 45159). A large prehistoric round barrow cemetery is located at the southern end of the site (NHER 43526), plus several more isolated ring ditches (NHER 43515-6). The cropmarks recorded under this multi-period site do not appear to fit into any specific phase. For details of finds recorded within this general area see NHER 11788, 25088 and 36627. |
| 45201 | Centroid TG 52568<br>02291 | The cropmarks of a dispersed group of multi-period and undated ditches are visible on aerial photographs in the vicinity of Cliff Park High School, Gorleston on Sea. Other cropmarks located within this area include a possible late prehistoric field system (NHER 43513), an undated, but possibly late prehistoric date enclosure (NHER 43512), an undated boundary (NHER 45196) and the northern edge of large field system of probable Roman date (NHER 43495). The cropmarks recorded under this multi-period site do not appear to fit into any specific phase. The grounds of the High School were also the location of a large World War Two Heavy Anti-Aircraft Battery and Nucleus Force Battle Headquarters (NHER 32668).   |

## APPENDIX 2 CONCORDANCE OF FINDS

| Feature | Context | Segment | Trench | Description | Spot Date  | Pottery  | Other  |
|---------|---------|---------|--------|-------------|--|----------|--|
| 1000    |         |         |        | Topsoil     | 18 <sup>th</sup> to late<br>19 <sup>th</sup> century | (13) 41g | S.Flint (5) 108g<br>C.Pipe 9g  |
| 1001    |         |         |        | Subsoil     |  |          | Slag 164g<br>Fe Fragments<br>27g   |
| 1017    | 1018    |         | 14     | Ditch       |  |          | Fe Fragment<br>2g  |
| 1033    | 1034    |         | 1      | Ditch       |  |          | S.Flint (3) 2g<br>Fe Fragment<br>1g  |
| 1037    | 1038    |         |        | Ditch       | M-LIA  | (6) 52g  | S.Flint (1) 1g<br>F.Clay 66g   |
| 1084    | 1085    |         | 7      | Pit         |  |          | S.Flint (1) 1g   |
| 1118    | 1119    |         | 9      | Pit         |  |          | CBM 4g   |
| 1126    | 1127    | A       | 10     | Ditch       | ?MBA   | (1) 1g   | S.Flint (2) 8g<br>B.Clay 1g  |
| 1134    | 1135    |         | 11     | Pit         |  |          | W.Stone 241g   |
| 1136    | 1137    |         | 11     | Ditch       | ?MBA   | (1) 1g   |  |
| 1150    | 1151    |         | 16     | Ditch       |  |          | S.Flint (1) 4g   |
| 1166    | 1167    |         | 15     | Ditch       | MBA  | (4) 121g | S.Flint (2) 74g<br><b>SF1</b> Cu Alloy<br>Pin 86g<br><b>SF5</b> Cu Alloy<br>Pin 117g<br><b>SF6</b> Cu Alloy<br>Bracelet 46g<br><b>SF2</b> Cu Alloy<br>Torc 91g<br><b>SF3</b> Cu Alloy<br>Torc 94g<br><b>SF4</b> Cu Alloy<br>Bracelet 42g<br><b>SF7</b> Fe<br>Fragment 2g |
|         | 1176    |         |        |             | ?MBA   | (3) 3g   |  |
| 1177    | 1178    |         | 15     | Gully       |  | (1) 4g   | CBM 4g   |

## APPENDIX 3: SPECIALISTS' REPORTS

### Middle Bronze Age hoard

*Colin Pendleton*

Six Middle Bronze Age copper-alloy ornaments excavated from a contemporary(?) ditch (F1166) section at Hopton-on-Sea, Norfolk were examined on 4 October 2011 at the Archaeological Solutions office in Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk. The objects had been superficially cleaned and are currently undergoing conservation and x-ray analysis at the University of Leicester. The latter has the potential to reveal further detail. No subsequent specialist input is anticipated at this stage.

#### *Description*

1 [ENF 127270 (1167).1] Large, complete, **quoit-headed pin**. Length 317mm; oval head 165mm wide by 124mm high with a flat section 6mm wide, with edges raised into slight flanges. The surface is covered with corrosion products but is probably undecorated. The shank is roughly circular sectioned and has a marked bend near the tip. The shank with the lower part of the head is broken away from the rest of the head with what appears to be a recent break.

2 [ENF 127270 (1167).5] Large, complete, **quoit-headed pin**. Length 376mm; oval head 167mm wide by 153mm high with a flat section 10mm wide, with edges raised into distinct flanges. The surface is covered with corrosion products but is probably undecorated. The shank is roughly circular sectioned and has a marked bend near the tip. The break on this pin appears to be older, but is probably relatively recent (i.e., not Bronze Age).

3 [ENF 127270 (1176).2] Complete **spiral twisted torc** with plain hooked terminals. Somewhat oval, circa 175mm by 160mm, relatively thin section up to 7mm wide. The surface is covered with corrosion products so it is not clear whether the torc is bar twisted or cast. The breaks are recent.

4 [ENF 127270 (1176).3] Complete **spiral twisted torc** with plain hooked terminals. Roughly circular, circa 182mm by 186mm, relatively thin section up to 7mm wide. The surface is covered with corrosion products so it is not clear whether the torc is bar twisted or cast. The breaks appear ancient.

5 [ENF 127270 (1176).4] incomplete **twisted bracelet**. Roughly circular but slightly misshapen, circa 77mm diameter. The surface is covered with corrosion products so it is not clear whether the bracelet is bar twisted or cast. Both terminals missing with ancient breaks.

6 [ENF 127270 (1176).6] incomplete **plain bracelet**. Roughly circular, circa 75mm diameter. The surface is relatively un-corroded. Both terminals missing although are squared on the surviving parts. The breaks are ancient.

## *Discussion*

Due to the positioning and relative spread of these objects within the fills of Ditch F1166, it is unclear whether they constitute a true hoard or separately deposited items. All seem broadly contemporary however, with the torcs and quoit-headed pins appearing to have been respectively deposited in pairs, a trait that may suggest at least an element of hoarding at this site. For the purposes of the following discussion however the term 'hoard' will be applied.

As the author is presently researching quoit-headed pins and the topographic significance of Bronze Age hoards (from Suffolk) it is not intended herein to consider the whole group in any depth, but rather to make some general observations on the quoit-headed pins as well as the regional significance of middle Bronze Age hoards.

The Hopton-on-Sea hoard belongs to the Taunton phase of the traditional middle Bronze Age (MBA), dated c.1400 BC - 1250 BC. There are several close parallels for 'ornament hoards' of this phase comprising a mixture of torcs, quoit-headed pins and bracelets/ arm rings, for example the Barton Bendish hoard, Norfolk (Inventaria Archaeologica GB 7; Rowlands 1976 [hoard 93]); the Monkswood hoard, Somerset (Inventaria Archaeologica GB 42:2; Rowlands 1976, 115) and the Taunton Union Workhouse hoard, Somerset (Inventaria Archaeologica GB 43:2; Rowlands 1976, 120). To the author's knowledge this is the first hoard of this type that has been excavated in Britain since the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

Ornament hoards are also a feature of this period in continental Europe, particularly NW France. Although the geographical distribution of such hoards is relatively widespread quoit-headed pins are unique to southern England, the most northerly discovered to date being from Ranby in Lincolnshire. Also constituting the most easterly MBA ornament hoard yet discovered in the UK, one might suggest links between the Ranby hoard and its continental counterparts. The presence of quoit-headed pins in the Hopton-on-Sea hoard however would seem to reject such associations in this case.

Quoit-headed pins are rare with fewer than 60 known (author, *ongoing research*). The Hopton-on-Sea examples are amongst the largest, being the 5<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> longest recorded to date. The largest are those from the Boughton Fen hoard, Norfolk at 435 mm; from the Pentney Hoard, Norfolk at 400mm; one of the Taunton Union Workhouse pins (c.400mm); the Newhaven area hoard, East Sussex example is 555mm and an unprovenanced pin in the British Museum is 348mm long. The recently excavated fragment from Lambourne, West Berkshire may also approach this size. The Hopton pins also have the 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> largest heads, only the Boughton Fen and Newhaven area pin heads are larger (author, *ongoing research*).

Both Hopton-on-Sea pins display marked bends towards their tips. This is a common feature on larger pins of this type and may therefore constitute a deliberate and functional attribute. Flat flanged section heads are also



commonly found on both larger and smaller quoit-headed pins, together with a range of other significant traits. Although highly variable, the size and form of this artefact type has not yet given rise to any definable regional typologies, all forms being found throughout different regions of southern England (they occur mainly in East Anglia, the south coast and south-west).

Several objects from the Hopton-on-Sea hoard display ancient breaks, whilst others are utilised or incomplete (though still functional). The apparently functional and personal nature of these objects is in common with most MBA hoards from this region.

The deposition of the Hopton-on-Sea hoard within the fills of a field(?) boundary ditch is not what one would expect of a 'special' or 'sepulchral' deposit. The small number of contemporary(?) potsherds and worked flint artefacts also recovered from this feature suggest that the hoard was not an isolated deposit. Although it is impossible at this stage to determine a reason for the deposition of the hoard at this location, it is possible that an occupation site exists just to the south of the ditch in question (there was no evidence for occupation in the excavated area to the north). Any future excavation has the potential to elucidate this point.

Although full analysis of the significance of hoard locations in East Anglia is still ongoing, and contextual details are still relatively scarce, the results thus far suggest that there is often a close relationship between hoard locations and settlement sites in the MBA period (author, *in preparation*).

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## **The Flint**

*Andrew Peachey*

### *Introduction*

Trial-trench investigations recovered a total of 15 flakes (198g) of struck flint. The struck flint occurs in an un-patinated, fresh condition and includes two cores and debitage that suggest a date of production in the later Neolithic/early Bronze Age to later Bronze Age. The struck flint utilises mid to dark grey raw flint that exhibits, where extant, cortex that is white and slightly pitted suggesting it was sourced from local chalk outcrops or chalk derived surface gravels.

### *Methodology and Terminology*

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.

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 'uncorticated' to those with no dorsal cortex. A 'blade' is defined as an elongated flake whose length is at least twice as great as its 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*

The struck flint assemblage does not include any implements or concentrations of debitage, but does exhibit a range of common characteristics that may indicate chronology. The most notable of which are the presence of flakes with either a broad, squat profile or very thin mis-hit chips of flint. Both types of flake appear to have been hard-hammer struck. The former are evident in Ditches F1126 (L1127 Seg.A), F1150 (L1151), F1166 (L1167) and Topsoil L1000; while the latter are present in Ditches F1033 (L1034), F1037 (L1038) and Pit F1084 (L1085). Techniques of flint reduction that create this type of debitage emerge in the later Neolithic and persist throughout the Bronze Age. The apparent lack of control over flake removal evident by the number of flint chips in this assemblage suggests a date in the mid to late Bronze Age (Butler 2005, 181), although the limited size of this assemblage renders this conclusion tentative.

Seemingly exhausted cores from which these flakes could have been removed were contained in Ditch F1166 (L1167) and Topsoil L1000. Both cores were multi-platform, with more than three striking platforms, with the example on L1167 having a discoidal shape (Type E) and the example in L1000 being irregular and un-systematic (Type C). These characteristics are typical of later Neolithic to Bronze Age cores which were continually rotated to find a suitable striking platform and generally do not show any evidence for platform preparation (Butler 2005, 155 and 181).

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## **The Worked Stone**

*Andrew Peachey*

Trial-trench excavations recovered a single fragment of worked stone (241g) contained in Pit F1134 (L1135). The raw stone comprises fine-grained yellow-brown sandstone that is known to occur within gravel deposits in Suffolk, after being deposited by glacial and riverine action. The stone has a natural laminate fracture that has produced a c.20mm thick flat fragment, which in turn has been artificially truncated to create a single straight, flat edge c.90mm long. This edge has been worn smooth by human action, suggesting it was used as a whet stone or polishing stone.

## **The Prehistoric Pottery**

*Andrew Peachey*

Trial-trench excavations recovered a total of 15 sherds (278g) of prehistoric pottery, including sherds of middle Bronze Age and mid-late Iron Age date. Although fragmentary, the prehistoric sherds are well-preserved in a relatively un-abraded condition.

The middle Bronze Age pottery, contained in Ditch F1166 (L1167) is comprised of four sherds (121g) of a hand-made, bonfire-fired fabric with orange-red exterior surfaces that fade to a slightly darker core and interior. The fabric has inclusions of common, poorly-sorted calcined flint and sparse grog (both 0.5-4mm). It is comparable to a middle Bronze Age fabric previously recorded at Gisleham, south Lowestoft (Percival 2010, 34: fabric G22), which is situated c.11km to the south. The sherds contained in L1167 comprise the junction between the base and wall of a thick-walled vessel (17mm thick), that probably formed part of an urn in the Deverel-Rimbury Tradition. This ceramic style has been dated in the region between the mid 2<sup>nd</sup> millennium BC to the beginning of the 1<sup>st</sup> millennium BC. The very small sherds (crumbs) of pottery in Ditches F1126 (L1127 Seg.A), F1136 (L1137) and F1166 (L1176) may be tentatively attributed to this fabric and date, but their small size limits identification.

The mid-late Iron Age pottery, contained in Ditches F1037 (L1038), is comprised of six sherds (152g) of a hand-made, bonfire-fired fabric with dark red brown to black surfaces that fade to a dark grey core. Inclusions comprise common-abundant, moderately-sorted quartz (0.1-0.5mm) with occasional flint and chalk (<2.5mm). The small group includes rim and basal sherds from a jar or bowl with an upright rim, shouldered or ovoid profile and a burnished exterior. This style of vessel is common throughout East Anglia in the mid to late Iron Age, probably between the 5<sup>th</sup> to 1<sup>st</sup> centuries BC.

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### **The Fired Clay**

*Andrew Peachey*

Trial-trench excavations recovered a single fragment (66g) of fired clay, contained in Ditch F1037 (L1038). The fired clay comprises the perforated corner of a triangular loom or thatch weight that was probably manufactured in the middle to late Iron Age, although the type continued in use into the early Roman period. The bonfire-fired weight has oxidised orange surfaces that fade to a dark grey core, and was manufactured from fine silty clay with incidental coarse flint and organic inclusions.

### **The Modern Pottery**

*by Peter Thompson*

The evaluation recovered 13 abraded early modern sherds weighing 41g from the top soil (L1000). The assemblage comprised 2x7g post-medieval red earthenware, 6x16g Transfer printed ware, 1x6g English stoneware, 2x6g English porcelain, 1x4g creamware, and a sherd of Wedgwood Black Basalt ware (2g). The sherds represented a minimum of ten vessels and would fit late 18<sup>th</sup> to late 19<sup>th</sup> century date.

### **The Ceramic Building Materials**

*Andrew Peachey*

Trial-trench excavations recovered two highly abraded fragments (8g) of CBM, contained in Pit F1118 (L1119) and Gully F1177 (L1178). The CBM occurs in an orange-red fabric with inclusions of common quartz and sparse iron-rich grains (both <0.5mm) with occasional flint (<2mm) and fine mica. The fragment may be tentatively dated to the Romano-British period, but could be of post-Roman date.

### **The Archaeobotanical Remains**

*John Summers*

#### *Introduction*

A total of 28 bulk samples were taken from middle Bronze Age contexts and a number of undated features, amounting to 360 litres of sediment. These were taken for the purposes of environmental archaeological assessment. This report details the contents of the samples and the potential of the material recovered.

## *Methodology*

Samples were processed at Archaeological Solutions Ltd offices in Bury St. Edmunds using a Siraf style flotation tank. The light fractions were washed onto a mesh of 250µm (microns), while the heavy fractions were sieved to 500µm.

Once dry, the light fractions were rapidly scanned under a low power stereo microscope (x20 magnification). Remains encountered were identified and recorded using a semi-quantitative scale (X = present; XX = common; XXX = abundant). A small number of larger charcoal fragments encountered were fractured to produce a transverse section to assess variation in the assemblage (ring porous, diffuse porous and *Quercus* sp.). Reference literature (Cappers *et al.* 2007) and a reference collection of modern seeds was consulted where necessary. Potential contaminants, such as modern roots, seeds and invertebrate fauna were also recorded in order to gain an insight into possible disturbance of the deposits.

## *Results*

The results of the archaeobotanical assessment are presented in Table 1. Taxonomic nomenclature follows Stace (1997). Sample 1 (L1018) was not processed and sample 20 (L1147) produced no light fractions. Both have been omitted from the tabulated results.

### Carbonised plant macrofossils:

Overall, the density of carbonised plant macrofossils was low and they were present in only a limited number of samples. The only evidence of cereals was a single glume wheat grain (*Triticum dicoccum/spelta*) identified in sample 18 (L1137).

### Charcoal:

Charcoal (recorded as fragments >2mm) was more frequent than carbonised macrofossils. A variety of types were noted, with both ring- and diffuse-porous woods present. Oak (*Quercus* sp.), which can be recognised in transverse section, was also present in a number of samples.

### Contamination:

All samples contained modern roots, often in quite high concentrations. Modern seeds were also present, along with occasional molluscs and insects. Many of these can cause disturbance of archaeological deposits through the effects of bioturbation. Evidence of burrowing molluscs and earthworms, which can cause significant movement of material (e.g. Armour-Chelu and Andrews 1994), was limited, indicating that disturbance is unlikely to have been too extensive.

## *Summary of remains*

### Middle Bronze Age features

Of the 28 samples, four came from features that can be assigned to the Bronze Age. From the round barrow ditch (F1033) there were very few remains other than some relatively small charcoal fragments.

The other three samples were from L1137 in ditch F1136 and contexts L1167 and L1176 from ditch F1166. Sample 18 from L1137 was the only one of these which contained identifiable carbonised remains. A single grain of glume wheat (*Triticum dicoccum/spelta*) was the key item recovered from this deposit. It is probably of emmer wheat (*T. dicoccum*) but no diagnostic chaff elements were present. In addition a possible wild grass (cf. Poaceae) seed was recovered, which could have been present as an arable weed, although further identification was not possible to enable a more reliable interpretation. This sample also contained numerous charcoal fragments, which included oak (*Quercus* sp.). These remains probably represent burning activities close to the ditch feature and may have included some food preparation, although the density of material is insufficient to make a more accurate judgement.

### Undated features

The majority of the samples assessed are from undated features. It is possible that a number of these relate to the middle Bronze Age activity at the site but contain no dateable material.

Pit fills L1050, L1066, L1074, L1119, L1123, L1135 and L1184; gully fills L1125 and L1182; and ditch fill L1151 contained no carbonised remains. The high number of pits in this group shows that carbonised material was not regularly entering pit features at Sidegate Road.

The remains of wild grasses, including brome grass (*Bromus* sp.) and annual meadow-grass (*Poa annua*) were present in ditch fills L1042, L1076 and L1127. These could have grown among cereal crops or could have come from other surrounding waste ground or pasture. Possible blackberry (*Rubus* cf. *fruticoccus*) and sedge (*Carex* sp.) were present in sample 4 of ditch fill L1040 (F1039). Blackberry could represent a wild food, although this could also have been accidentally incorporated with gathered fuel or simply have been present in nearby scrub vegetation. Sedge shows that some wet areas existed nearby.

A number of large fragments of charcoal was present in sample 19 of L1127 (F1126). These had an unusual structure and may be from root wood. This could have been deliberately burned or become carbonised when a fire was lit over roots that were close to the surface. The former seems more likely. Oak (*Quercus* sp.) was also present in this sample.

Ditch fills L1040, L1042, L1044, L1096 and L1173, pit fills L1046 and L1159 and posthole fills L1052 and L1180 all contained charcoal. This was mostly relatively small and in relatively low concentrations. There is some variety in the taxa present, with both ring- and diffuse-porous wood identified, along with oak charcoal. Some or all of the ring-porous wood could also be of oak.

The charcoal in postholes F1051 and F1179 could be the remains of the original post. This would be the case if the post was destroyed by fire or if the end was scorched prior to the post being erected. Oak (*Quercus* sp.) was identified in L1180 (F1179), which is a commonly used structural timber.

### *Conclusions*

The concentration of charred plant macrofossils from the features excavated during trial trenching is low and the range of remains is limited. It is possible to hypothesise that wheat, most likely emmer (*Triticum dicoccum*) was cultivated nearby during the middle Bronze Age. Emmer was cultivated at Kilverstone, Norfolk, from the Neolithic period (Ballantyne and Roberts 2006). Plants such as wild grasses (Poaceae) and sedges (*Carex* sp.) could have grown among the cereal crop, with sedges perhaps reflecting wet areas in arable fields. However, these could also represent plants gathered from other habitats or the carbonisation of local vegetation in fires at the site.

The low density of cereals and food plants, which can be thought of as the debris of domestic activity, is not unexpected on a site such as this, with evidence of funerary activity rather than occupation. The main areas in which carbonised remains were focussed was in ditch fills, with few pits containing identifiable material. This may reflect the larger catchment of ditches and the length of time over which they are likely to have been open. Ditches may also have been used as expedient locations for the disposal of rubbish.

Some of the large charcoal present is of identifiable size and the presence of oak (*Quercus* sp.) can be confirmed. Further identification of this material would enable an investigation of available local woodland resources and the potential for the selection of the wood from particular trees for use as fuel.

Some features considered to represent possible inhumation and cremation burials were not excavated during the evaluation work. Plant macrofossils and charcoal from such features would enable the investigation of possible offerings, evidence of surrounding and underlying vegetation (e.g. Moffett 1991) and the selection of fuel woods used for cremations. Certain trees may have had a special status in prehistory and may have been preferentially selected for religious ceremonies, such as cremations.

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| Site code | Sample number | Context | Feature | Feature type | Spot date | Volume (litres) | Cereals       |              |   | Wild taxa |       | Charcoal     |       | Contaminants |                   |                      |  | Comments |
|-----------|---------------|---------|---------|--------------|-----------|-----------------|---------------|--------------|---|-----------|-------|--------------|-------|--------------|-------------------|----------------------|--|----------|
|           |               |         |         |              |           |                 | Cereal grains | Cereal chaff | Notes   | Seeds     | Notes | Charcoal>2mm | Roots | Molluscs     | Modern seeds      | Insects              |  |          |
| ENF127270 | 2             | 1034    | 1033    | Ditch        |           | 20              | -             | -            |   | -         | XX    | XXX          | X     |              |                   | Possible burnt dung. |  |          |
| ENF127270 | 3             | 1044    | 1043    | Ditch        |           | 10              | -             | -            |   | -         | X     | XXX          | X     |              |                   |                      |  |          |
| ENF127270 | 4             | 1040    | 1039    | Ditch        |           | 10              | -             | -            | <i>Rubus cf. fruticosus</i> (1); <i>Carex</i> sp. (1) | X         | X     | XX           | X     | XX           |                   |                      |  |          |
| ENF127270 | 5             | 1042    | 1041    | Ditch        |           | 20              | -             | -            | <i>Poa annua</i> (1)                                  | X         | X     | XXX          | X     | X            |                   | Possible burnt dung. |  |          |
| ENF127270 | 6             | 1046    | 1045    | Pit          |           | 10              | -             | -            |   | -         | X     | X            |       | XX           | Earthworm capsule |                      |  |          |
| ENF127270 | 7             | 1050    | 1049    | Ditch        |           | 10              | -             | -            |   | -         | -     | XX           |       | X            |                   |                      |  |          |
| ENF127270 | 8             | 1052    | 1051    | Posthole     |           | 10              | -             | -            |   | -         | X     | XX           |       |              |                   |                      |  |          |
| ENF127270 | 9             | 1066    | 1065    | Pit          |           | 10              | -             | -            |   | -         | -     | XXX          | X     | X            |                   |                      |  |          |
| ENF127270 | 10            | 1072    | 1071    | Pit          |           | 10              | -             | -            |   | -         | -     | XXX          |       | X            |                   |                      |  |          |
| ENF127270 | 11            | 1074    | 1073    | Pit          |           | 10              | -             | -            |   | -         | -     | XXX          |       | X            |                   |                      |  |          |
| ENF127270 | 12            | 1076    | 1075    | Ring Ditch   |           | 10              | -             | -            | cf. medium Poaceae                                    | X         | -     | XXX          | X     | X            |                   |                      |  |          |
| ENF127270 | 13            | 1097    | 1096    | Ditch        |           | 10              | -             | -            |   | -         | X     | XX           |       | X            |                   |                      |  |          |
| ENF127270 | 14            | 1119    | 1118    | Pit          |           | 10              | -             | -            |   | -         | -     | XXX          |       |              |                   | Fungal sclerotia     |  |          |
| ENF127270 | 15            | 1123    | 1122    | Pit          |           | 10              | -             | -            |   | -         | -     | XX           |       | X            |                   |                      |  |          |
| ENF127270 | 16            | 1125    | 1124    | Gully        |           | 10              | -             | -            |   | -         | -     | XX           | X     |              |                   |                      |  |          |



PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



1  
General view of the site. Looking south-west.



2  
Tr.1 with F1033 & F1077 in background, looking west



3  
Tr. 15. SF1-5 in situ, looking north



4  
SF 1 & SF5 in situ. Looking east.



5  
SF 2 & SF 3 in situ. Looking west.



6  
SF 5 in situ. Looking east.

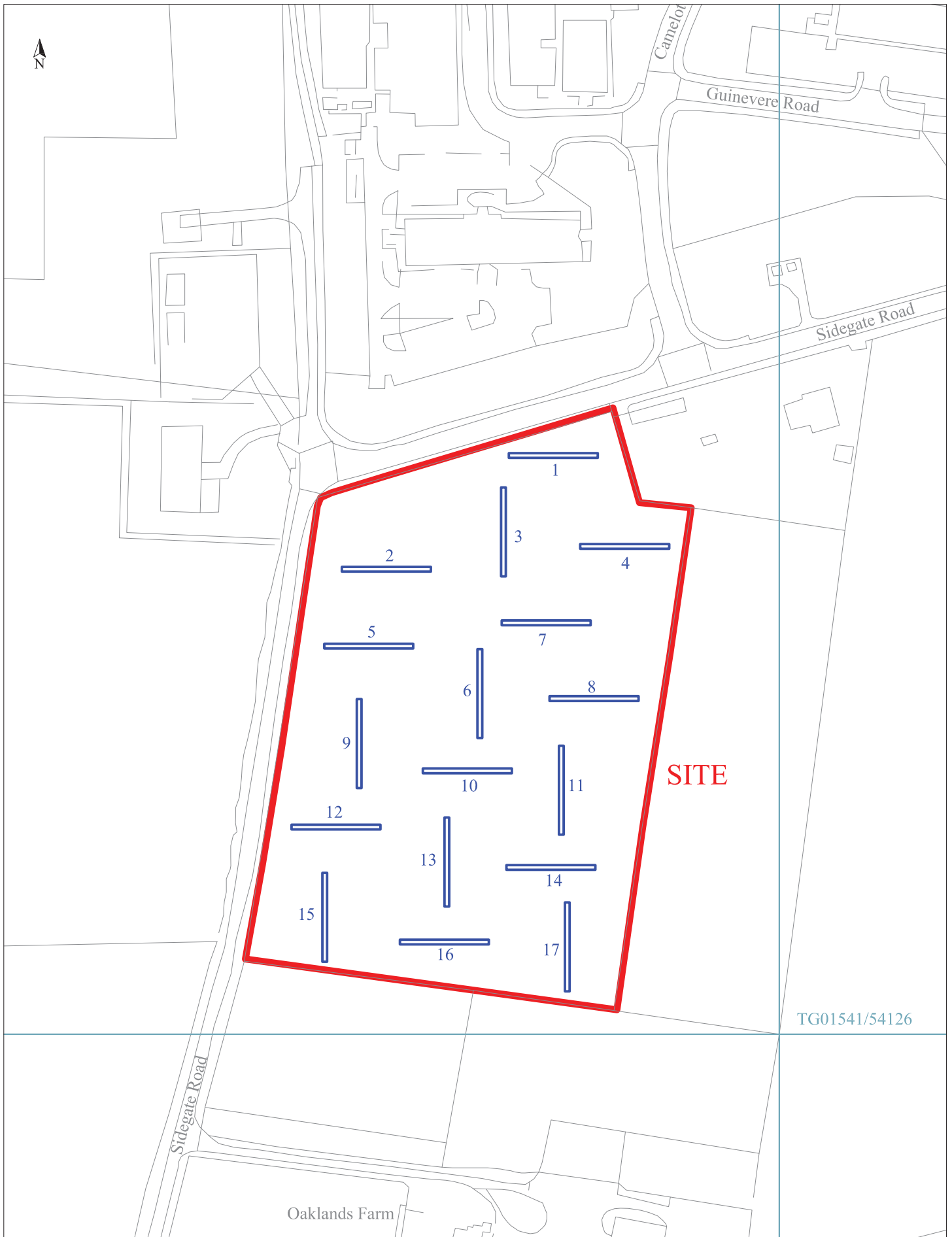


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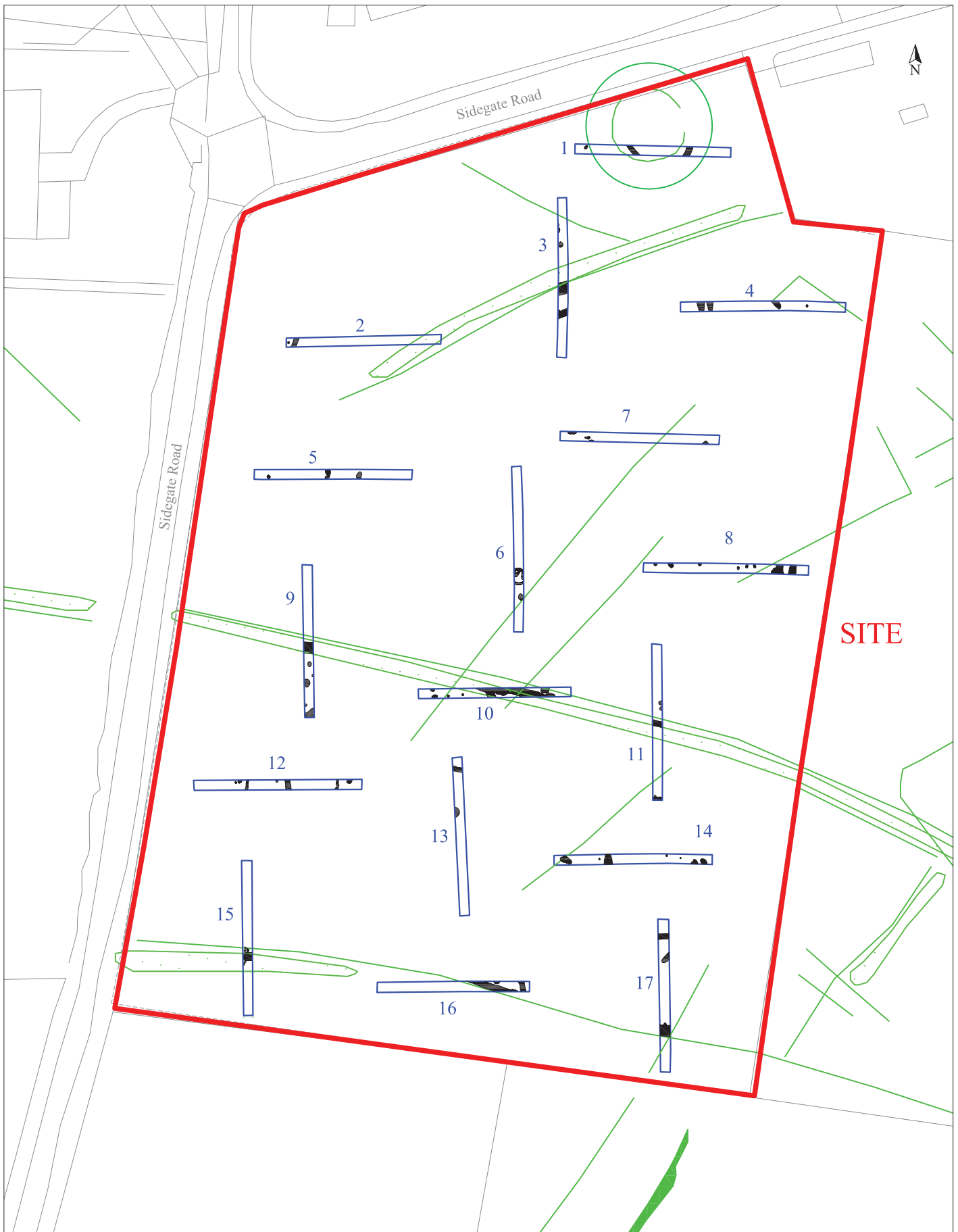
## Fig. 1 Site Location Plan

Scale 1:25000 at A4



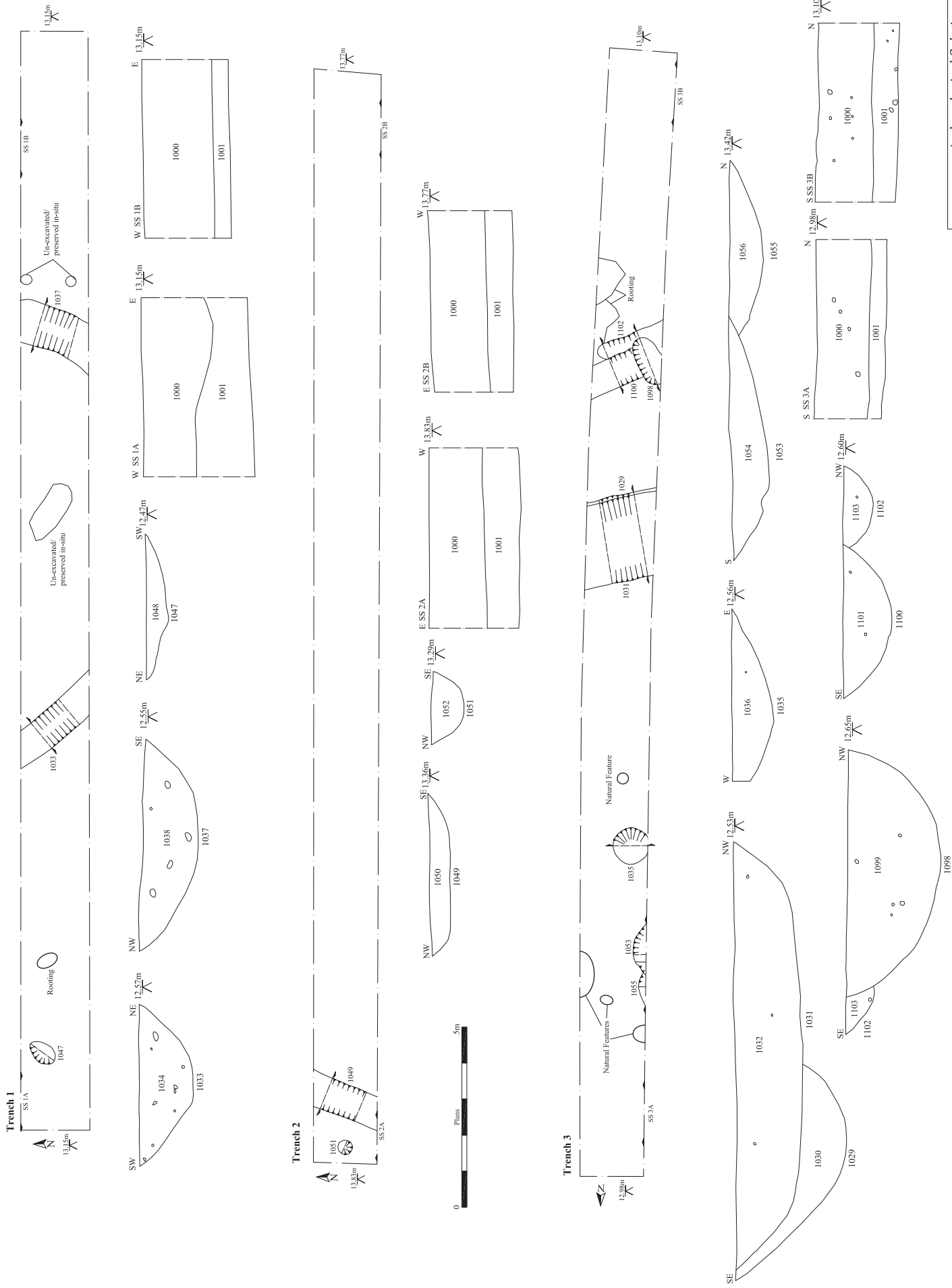
0 100m

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**Fig. 2 Trench Location Plan**  
 Scale 1:1500 at A4

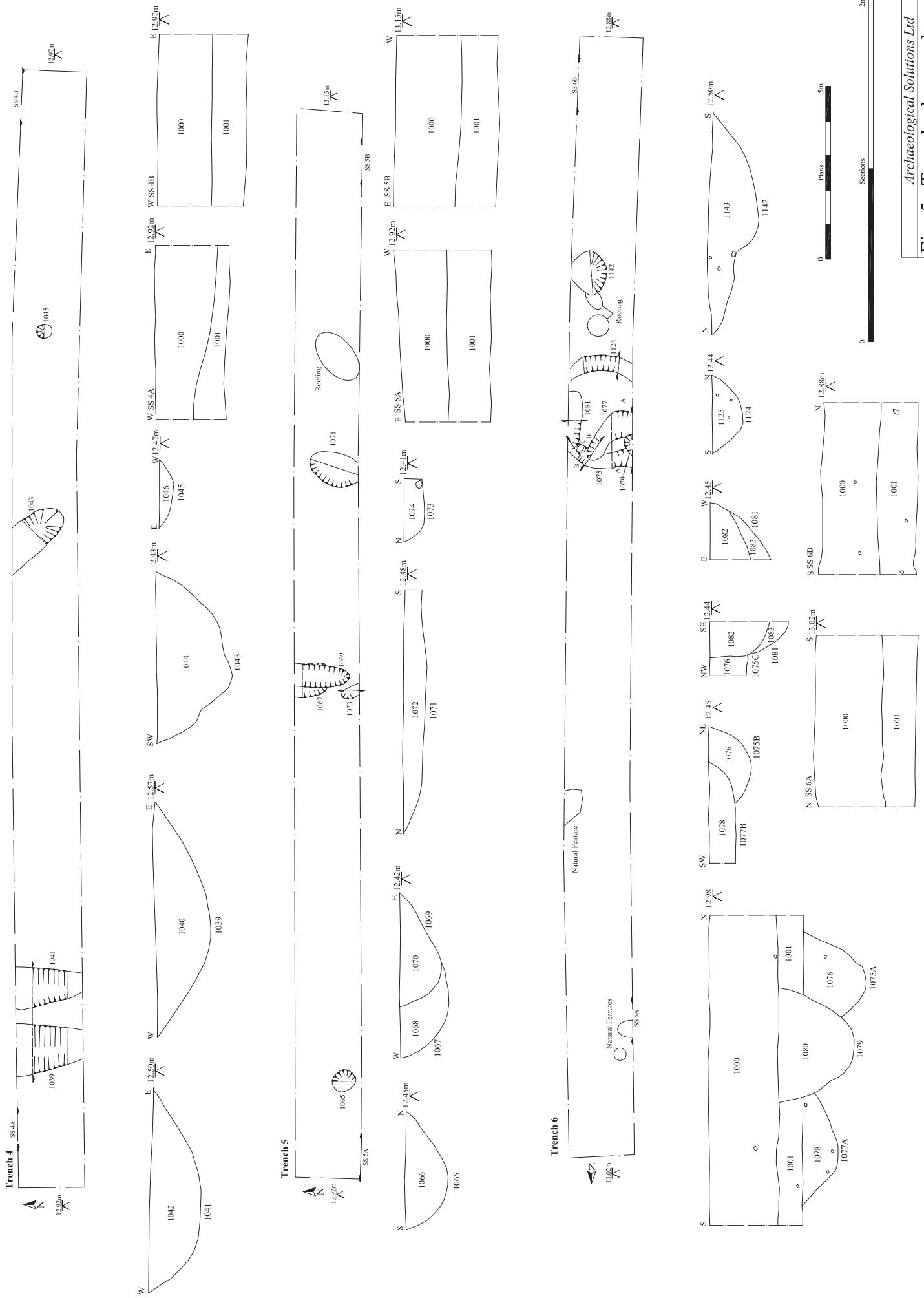


0 100m

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**Fig. 3 Trench location plan with cropmarks**  
 Scale 1:1000 at A4

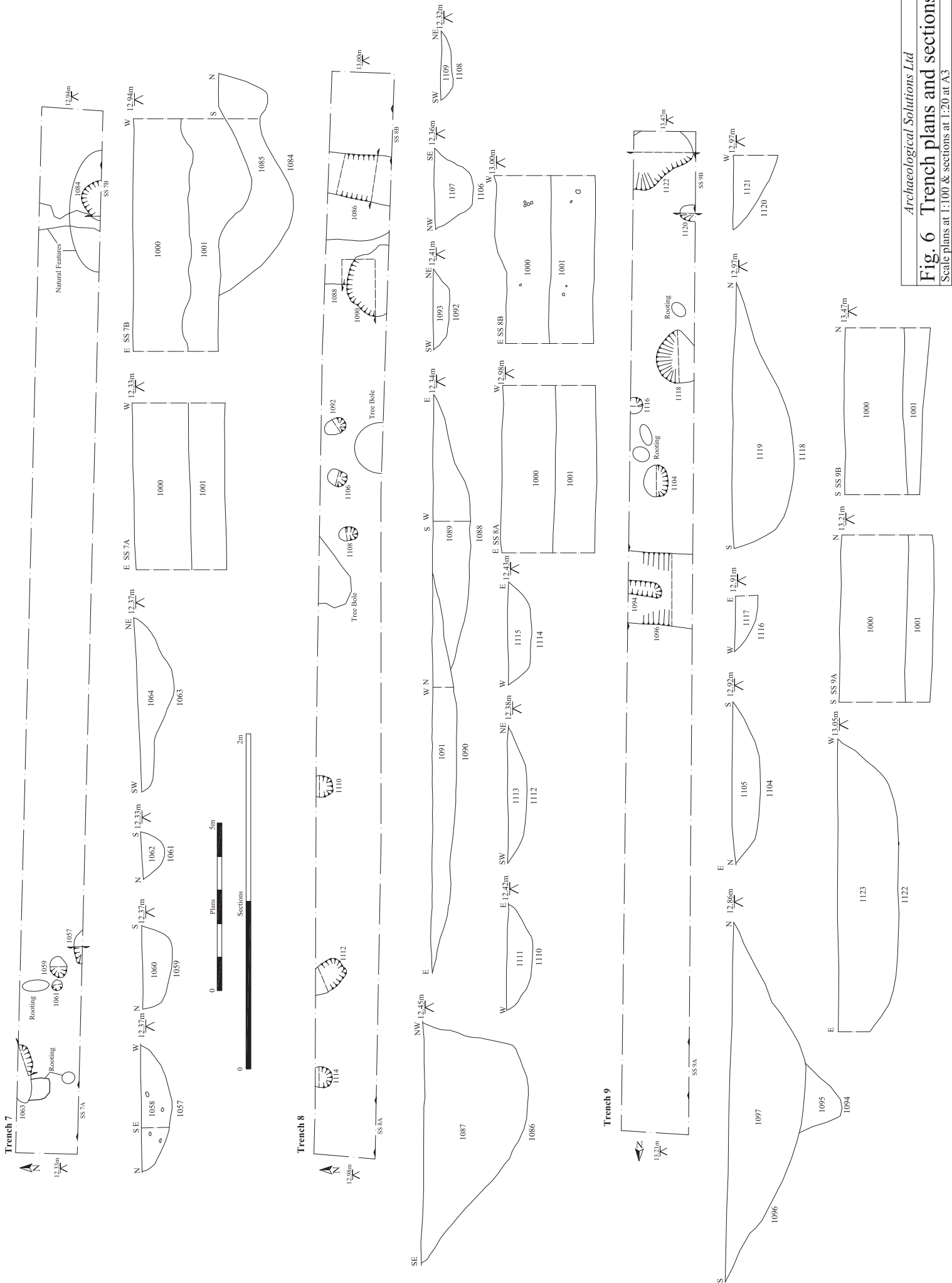


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**Fig. 4 Trench plans and sections**  
 Scale plans at 1:100 & sections at 1:20 at A3



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**Fig. 5 Trench plans and sections**  
 Scale plans at 1:100 & sections at 1:20 at A3

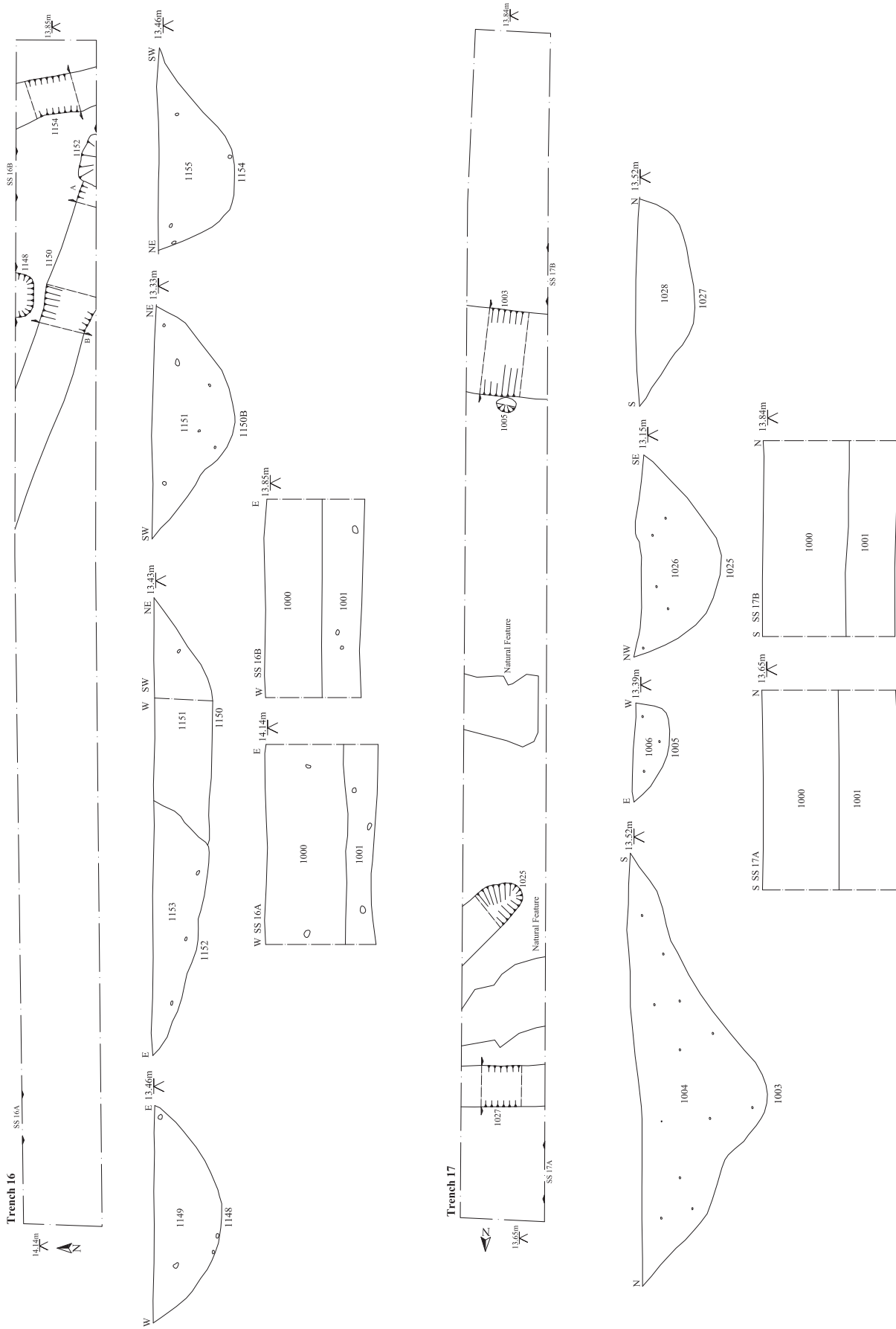




**Fig. 6 Trench plans and sections**  
Scale plans at 1:100 & sections at 1:20 at A3

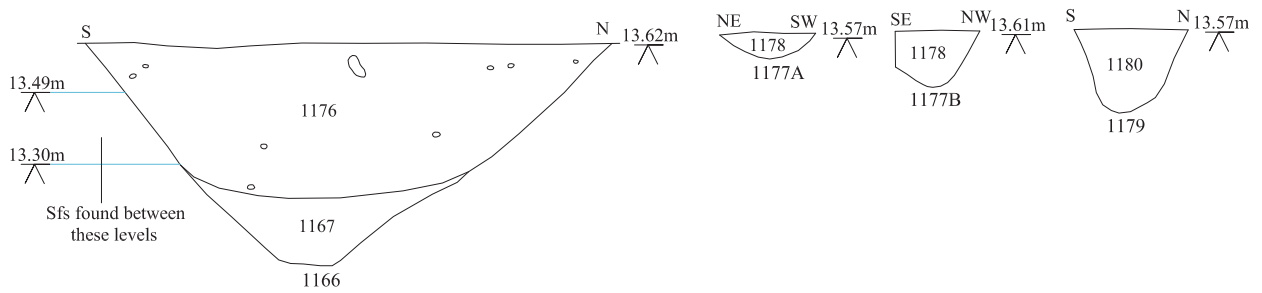
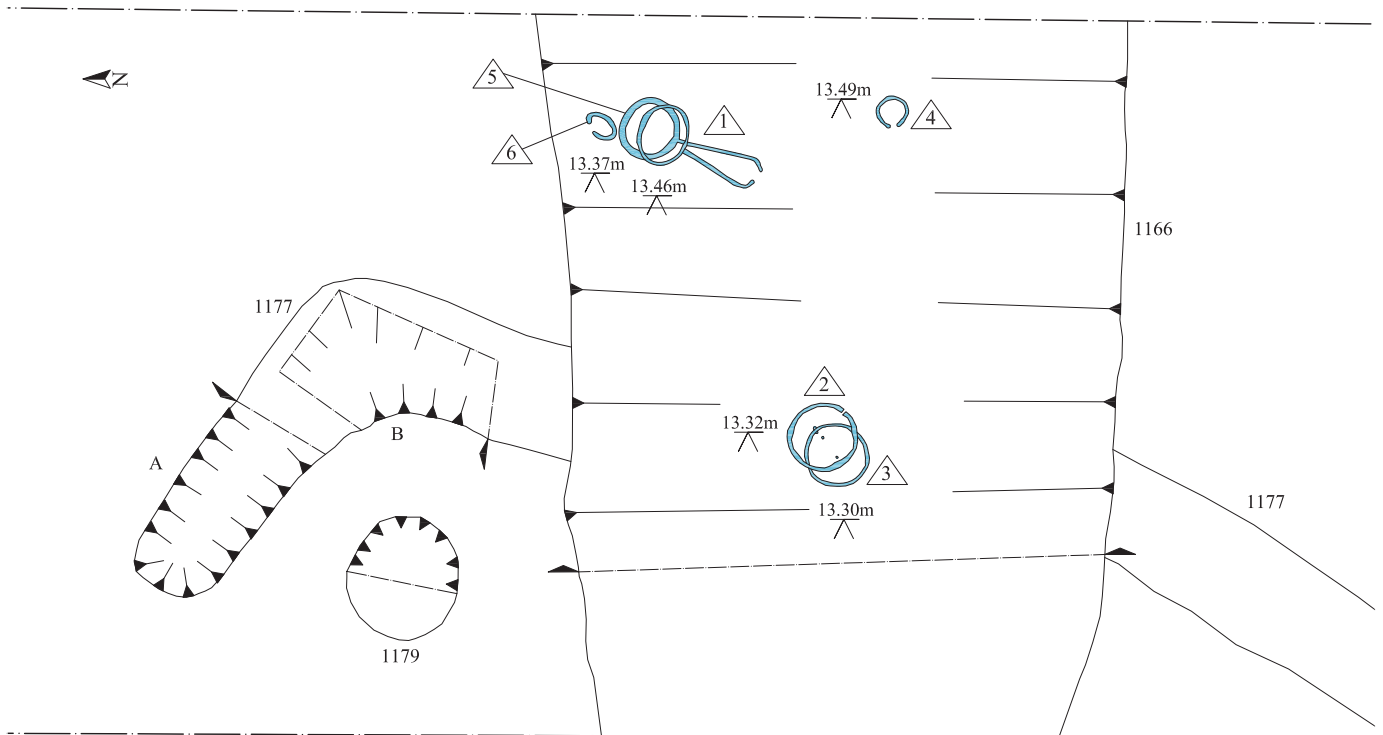






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**Fig. 9 Trench plans and sections**  
 Scale plans at 1:100 & sections at 1:20 at A3

Trench 15



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**Fig. 10** Location of small finds in trench 15

Scale plans at 1:100 & sections at 1:20 at A3