

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD**

**GRANGE FARM,  
HORSTEAD WITH STANNINGHALL, NORFOLK**

**QUARRY PHASES 1 – 5**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING & RECORDING**

Authors: Matt Adams, Gareth Barlow, Gary Marshall, Thomas Muir and Daniel Stone	
NGR: TG 2486 2036	Report No. 4961
Parish: Horstead with Stanninghall	Site Code: 39676.HWS
Approved: Claire Halpin MfA	Project No. 2080
Signed:	Date: 22 <sup>nd</sup> August 2016

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**OASIS SUMMARY SHEET**

<b>Project details</b>			
Project name	<i>Grange Farm, Horstead, Norfolk.</i>		
<i>Between 2004 and 2016 Archaeological Solutions carried out Monitoring of Works under Archaeological Supervision and Control at Grange Farm, Horstead with Stanninghall, Norfolk (NGR: TG 2486 2036). The monitoring was undertaken during topsoil stripping in advance of mineral extraction.</i>			
<i>A previous field walking survey recovered few artefacts within the ploughsoil, despite the favourable conditions for the survey. Small quantities of modern tile and metalwork were identified. Two medieval pottery sherds and sparse struck flint were located across the site.</i>			
<i>Monitoring of topsoil stripping for the proposed mineral extraction revealed only recent ditches, and irregular features representing periglacial features and tree hollows. The local farmer recalls the area being wooded. Sparse struck flint and a prehistoric pottery sherd were found within the three throws and hollows.</i>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	<i>June and July 2004, June 2009, August 2011 and August 2012, September 2015, December 2015, June 2016</i>		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	<i>Y</i>	Future work (Y/N)	<i>?</i>
P. number	<i>2080</i>	Site code	<i>39676.HWS</i>
Type of project	<i>Archaeological Monitoring &amp; Recording</i>		
Site status	<i>-</i>		
Current land use	<i>Arable</i>		
Planned development	<i>Mineral extraction</i>		
Main features (+dates)	<i>Modern ditches &amp; tree hollows</i>		
Significant finds +dates	<i>None</i>		
<b>Project location</b>			
County/ District/ Parish	<i>Norfolk</i>	<i>Broadland</i>	<i>Horstead with Stanninghall</i>
HER/ SMR for area	<i>Norfolk HER No 39676</i>		
Post code (if known)			
Area of site	<i>Phase 1 0.77 ha. Phase 2 1.35 ha. Phase 3 0.42 ha</i>		
NGR	<i>TG 2486 2036</i>		
Height AOD (max/ min)	<i>c.15m OD</i>		
<b>Project creators</b>			
Brief issued by	<i>Norfolk Landscape Archaeology</i>		
Project supervisors(PO)	<i>Matt Adams, Gareth Barlow, Geoffrey Marshall, Thomas Muir &amp; Daniel Stone</i>		
Funded by	<i>Longwater (Gravel) Co Ltd</i>		
Full title	<i>Grange Farm, Horstead with Stanninghall, Norfolk. Quarry Phases 1 – 5. Archaeological Monitoring &amp; Recording.</i>		
Authors	<i>M. Adams, G. Barlow, G. Marshall, T. Muir &amp; D. Stone</i>		
Report no.	<i>4961</i>		
Date (of report)	<i>August 2016</i>		

## GRANGE FARM, HORSTEAD WITH STANNINGHALL, NORFOLK. QUARRY PHASES 1 – 5

### ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING & RECORDING

#### **SUMMARY**

*Between 2004 and 2016 Archaeological Solutions carried out Monitoring of Works under Archaeological Supervision and Control at Grange Farm, Horstead with Stanninghall, Norfolk (NGR: TG 2486 2036). The monitoring was undertaken during topsoil stripping in advance of mineral extraction.*

*A previous field walking survey recovered few artefacts within the ploughsoil, despite the favourable conditions for the survey. Small quantities of modern tile and metalwork were identified. Two medieval pottery sherds and sparse struck flint were located across the site.*

*Monitoring of topsoil stripping for the proposed mineral extraction revealed only recent ditches, and irregular features representing periglacial features and tree hollows. The local farmer recalls the area being wooded. Sparse struck flint and a prehistoric pottery sherd were found within the three throws and hollows.*

#### **1 INTRODUCTION**

1.1 Between 2004 and 2016 Archaeological Solutions Limited (AS) carried out a programme of Monitoring of Works under Archaeological Supervision and Control at Grange Farm, Horstead with Stanninghall, Norfolk (central NGR TG 2486 2036) (Figs.1 & 2). The investigation was commissioned by Longwater (Gravel) Co. Ltd, in compliance with a planning condition required by the local planning authority (based on advice from Norfolk Landscape Archaeology, now NCC Historic Environment Service). The condition was attached to planning permission for mineral extraction (Norfolk County Council Planning Reference E/C/5/2001/5005).

1.2 The monitoring was undertaken according to briefs for the Monitoring of Works under Archaeological Supervision and Control issued by Norfolk Landscape Archaeology (NLA, now NCC HES) (dated 10/11/03 and 12/06/09), and a specification prepared by AS (dated 15/06/09). The project also complied with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' (CIFA) *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs* (2014), and the document *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003).

1.3 The aims of the project were to monitor the development, and excavate/record any archaeological features, deposits or finds exposed during the project.

## **2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE** Figs. 1 & 2

2.1 Grange Farm is located approximately 1.5km north-west of Horstead, in the rolling countryside c. 0.5km west of the course of the river Bure and at a height of c.15m AOD. It lies to the immediate east of Park Lodge and the B1354 road, and to the south of the Grange Farm building complex. The site was until recently in arable use.

2.2 The solid geology of the region is Upper Chalk (BGS). The predominant local soils are chalky tills and glacio-fluvial drifts of the Wick 2 Association. These comprise deep well drained loamy soils, generally suitable for arable cultivation (Soil Survey of England and Wales 1983).

## **3 BACKGROUND**

3.1 The location of the site in the light fertile soils of the river valley on the terrace of the river Bure suggests the possibility of continuous habitation and exploitation since the prehistoric period. This is attested by Bronze Age finds (NHER 7645, 25955) and Iron Age metalwork nearby (NHER 28765), generally found as casual surface finds by local metal detector enthusiasts.

3.2 During the Roman period, there are only scattered coins, brooches and metalwork finds recorded in the vicinity of the site (NHER 6145, 28765 & 34943). An east-west Roman road passes c. 3km north of the site.

3.3 Settlement in the immediate area during the Saxon period is generally poorly characterised with material remains being limited to an early Saxon brooch (NHER 7696). Agricultural activity and metal detecting have yielded numerous medieval, post-medieval coins and metalwork.

3.4 A programme of fieldwalking and metal detecting was carried out on the site by AS in 2003 (Crank *et al* 2003). No significant scatters of artefacts were recovered from the ploughsoil despite the good conditions of surface visibility. The few struck flints which were found suggest 'background noise' to prehistoric activity in the area. No finds of Roman or medieval date were made, excepting two medieval pottery sherds. No pre-modern metalwork items were recovered during the survey.

## **4 METHODOLOGY** Fig. 2

4.1 Topsoil stripping for the proposed mineral extraction was undertaken under the supervision of an Archaeological Project Officer, using a 360 degree tracked mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. Topsoil and undifferentiated overburden was removed mechanically, thereafter all further investigation was undertaken by hand. Deposits were cleaned by hand as appropriate, recorded on *pro-forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale and photographed as appropriate. A metal detector was used to scan topsoil prior to stripping, to scan the stripped areas and to scan soil heaps, in order to enhance the recovery of any potential artefacts.

## 5 RESULTS

### 5.1 Quarry Phase 1 (June/July 2004, Fig. 2)

5.1.1 All features of possible archaeological interest were investigated and half-sectioned. All linear features were sectioned in order to define their character and date. A sample of the features were recorded in plan (Fig.2)

5.1.2 Irregular features, interpreted as being of natural origin (periglacial) and tree hollows, were recorded across the site. The local farmer recalls the area being wooded.

5.1.3 Ditches, containing recent material, for example brick, were recorded and they represent former field divisions. They were largely parallel or co-axial with the existing southern boundary of the site.

### 5.2 Quarry Phase 2 (June 2009, Figs. 2 & 3)

5.2.1 A sample section was recorded at the centre of the site during the topsoil stripping operation. This is representative of the site as a whole.

<i>Sample section: centre of site, east facing</i>		<i>DP 3</i>
0.00=15.14m AOD		
0.00 – 0.40m	L2000	Topsoil. Friable, mid grey brown sandy silt, with occasional small/medium rounded and sub-rounded flint, occasional small sub angular flint, and very occasional small rounded quartz.
0.40m+	L2001	Natural deposits. Areas of firm, mid brownish orange sandy silt, with occasional small/medium rounded and sub-angular flints, and very occasional large rounded quartzite, and friable, mid brownish orange silty sand, with frequent rounded flint gravel and occasional large rounded and sub-rounded flint nodules.

5.2.2 Two ditches were present in the north western corner of the site. An excavated segment through Ditch F2002 which was orientated northeast-southwest, indicated that these features were modern.

5.2.3 Ditch F2002 (40.00+ x 1.60 x 0.50m) was very straight and aligned north northeast / south southwest. It was parallel to the southern boundary to the site, and on the same alignment as the modern ditches recorded during Phase 1. Its fill, L2003, was a firm, mid orangey brown silty sand with occasional small/medium sub-angular flints. Fragments of bright orange brick and coal were observed within this fill.

5.2.4 Ditch F2002 terminated at its north-western end where it met, at a right angle, a second very straight ditch which was on the same alignment as the field boundaries leading south southwest from the southern site boundary. It is likely that these ditches represent former modern field divisions.

### 5.3 Quarry Phase 3

#### August 2011, Fig. 2

5.3.1 A second sample section was recorded on the southern edge of the Phase 3 area during the topsoil stripping operation. This is representative of the area as a whole.

<i>Sample section: S edge of site, north facing</i>		
0.00=15.32m AOD		
0.00 – 0.08m	L3000	Topsoil. Friable, mid grey brown sandy silt, with very occasional small rounded flint
0.08 – 0.41m	L3001	Subsoil. Mid-grey/red brown, friable sandy silt with occasional flint gravels
0.41m+	L3002	Natural Geology. Light brownish yellow compact sand

5.3.2 Topsoil (L3000) comprised a friable, mid grey brown sandy silt, with with very occasional small rounded flint, was present across the entire site. It had a consistent thickness varying between 0.05m on the northern side and 0.08m on the southern side of the site. It was 0.08m thick in the centre. This topsoil directly overlay the subsoil (L3001).

5.3.3 Subsoil (L3001) comprised a mid-grey/red brown, friable sandy silt with occasional flint gravels. It was between 0.27m and 0.33m thick across site and directly overlay the Natural Geology L3002.

5.3.4 Natural Geology L3002 was a light brownish yellow compact sand.

#### August 2012, Figs. 2 & 4

5.3.5 The western sector:

Ditch F3003 was linear (10m+ x 1.24m x 0.45m), orientated NW/SE. It had steep sides and a flattish base. It contained two fills. The lower fill, L3004, was a yellow orange, loose, silty sand with frequent rounded gravel. It contained CBM (30g). The upper fill, L3005, was a light orange brown, loose, silty sand with frequent rounded gravel. It contained no finds.

Tree Hollow F3006 was irregular in plan and in profile (1.10m x 0.79m x 0.27m). It contained re-deposited subsoil (L3001). It contained a sherd of pottery (4g) and CBM (103g).

Tree Hollow F3007 was sub circular in plan with an irregular profile (1.20m x 1.20m x 0.25m). It contained re-deposited subsoil (L3001). No finds were present.

Tree Hollow F3008 was irregular in plan with an irregular profile (1.65m x 1m x 0.80m). It contained re-deposited subsoil (L3001). No finds were present.



Tree Hollow F3009 was sub circular in plan with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (1.85m x 1.20m x 0.16m). It contained re-deposited subsoil (L3001) and slag (4g).

Tree Hollow F3010 was sub circular in plan with moderately sloping sides and an irregular base (2.80 x 2.60 x 0.35). It contained re-deposited subsoil (L3001). It contained CBM (31g).

#### 5.4 Quarry Phase 4 (September 2015, Figs. 2, 5 & 6)

The majority of features consisted of naturally-formed hollows tabulated below:

Context	Dimensions	Fill	Description/relationships	Findings
F4002	1.2m x 0.96m x 0.5m	Mid greyish brown, friable, silty sand with moderate small rounded stones.	Irregular in plan and profile	Daub
F4003	1.86m x 0.79m x 0.43m	Mid reddish brown, friable, silty sand with occasional medium size stones.	Irregular in plan and profile.	None
F4004	2.52m x 1.38m x 0.31m	Mid reddish brown, friable, silty sand with occasional small to med, sub angular and sub rounded stones.	Irregular in plan and profile	None
F4005	2.0m x 1.45m x 0.48m	Mid greyish brown silty sand with moderate small rounded stones	Irregular in plan and profile	None
F4008	2.39m x 2.18m x 0.68m	Mid greyish brown, friable, with moderate small sub angular stones	Irregular in plan and profile Overlain by L4009	None
F4009	1.26m x 0.84m x 0.08m	Dark greyish brown, friable, silty sand with moderate small sub angular stones	Irregular in plan and profile Overlay L4008.	None
F4010	2.0m x 1.6m x 0.34m	Dark greyish brown/black, firm, sandy silt	Irregular in plan and profile Cut F4011	None
L4013	0.98m x 0.95m x 0.11m	Mid greyish brown sandy silt with moderate small rounded stones	Irregular in plan and profile	None
F4014	1.3m x 0.95m x 0.19m	Mid greyish brown friable sandy silt with moderate small rounded stones	Irregular in plan and profile	None
F4015	1.8m x 0.7m x 0.29m	Mid greyish brown sandy silt with moderate small rounded stones	Irregular in plan and profile	None
F4016	1.95m x 1.08m x 0.28m	Mid reddish brown friable silty sand with moderate small sub	Irregular in plan and profile	None

		angular stone		
F4017	1.28m x 0.75m x 0.12m	Mid reddish brown, friable, silty sand with moderate small sub angular stones	Irregular in plan and profile	None
F4018	2.94m+ x 1.99m x 1.2m	Dark reddish brown loose silty sand with occasional to moderate small and medium sub angular stones	Irregular in plan and profile	None

Post Hole F4006 and Gully F4011 contained no finds:

Feature	Context	Plan/ profile (dimensions)	Fill	Comments/ relationships	Finds
F4006	L4007	Sub circular in plan with gently sloping sides and a concave base (0.28m x 0.26m x 0.07m)	Mid greyish brown, friable, with occasional small rounded stones	-	None
F4011A	L4012A	Linear in plan with near vertical sides and flattish base (3.9m x 0.48m x 0.19m)	Mid greyish brown, firm, sandy silt with occasional small sub angular stones	Cut by F4010	None
F4011B	L4012B	Linear in plan with moderately sloping sides and concave base (4.0m x 0.8m x 0.25m)	Mid greyish brown, firm, sandy silt with occasional small rounded stones	-	None

## 5.5 Quarry Phase 5 (June 2016, Figs. 2, 7 & 8)

The majority of features were naturally-formed hollows tabulated below:

Context	Dimensions	Fill	Description/ relationships	Finds
F5003	1.76 x 1.70 x 0.98m	L5004. Mid greyish brown, friable, silty sand with moderate small rounded stones.	Steep, near vertical sides, concave base	Struck flint (2; 17g)
F5005	1.44 x 1.33 x 1.10m+	L5006. Dark yellowish brown, friable, silty sand with moderate small rounded stones.	Steep, near vertical sides, Base unseen	None
F5007	2.26 x 2.12 x 0.40m	L5008. Mid grey brown, friable, silty sand with moderate small rounded stones.	Moderately sloping sides, flattish base	Prehistoric pottery (1; 7g) Struck flint (2; 6g)
F5011	1.54+ x 1.42 x 0.80m	L5012. Dark orange brown, friable, silty sand with moderate small rounded stones.	Steep sides, flattish base	Struck flint (2; 20g)
F5013	1.52 x 1.36 x 0.50m	L5014. Dark orange brown, friable, silty sand with moderate small rounded stones.	Irregular sides, flattish base	None

F5015	1.46 x 1.17 x 0.80m	L5016. Dark orange brown, friable, silty sand with moderate small rounded stones.	Steep sides, concave base	None
F5017	0.28 x 0.27 x 0.18m	L5018. Dark yellow brown, friable, silty sand with moderate small rounded stones.	Steep sides, irregular narrow base	None
F5019	1.42 x 1.36 x 0.21m	L5020. Dark greyish brown, friable, silty sand with moderate small rounded stones.	Irregular moderately sloping sides, concave base	Struck flint (4; 41g)
F5021	1.32 x 1.16 x 0.19m	L5022. Dark greyish brown, friable, silty sand with moderate small rounded stones.	Moderately sloping sides, irregular base	None
F5023	1.44 x 1.16 x 0.15m	L5024. Dark greyish brown, friable, silty sand with moderate small rounded stones.	Moderately sloping sides, concave base	None

Ditches were also revealed, and are tabulated below. Ditches F5025 and F5027 may have formed a driveway of some antiquity

Context	Dimensions	Fill	Description/relationships	Finds
F5009	50.00+ x 0.38 x 0.18m	L5010. Mid greyish brown, friable, silty sand with moderate small rounded stones.	Moderate – steep sides, narrow concave base Cut F5025	None
F5025	60.00+ x 1.01 x 0.17m	L5026. Mid grey brown, friable, silty sand with moderate small rounded stones.	Irregular course Moderately sloping sides, concave base Cut by F5009	None
F5027	60.00+ x 1.22 x 0.29m	L5028. Mid greyish brown, friable, silty sand with moderate small rounded stones.	Moderately sloping sides, concave base	None

## 6 CONFIDENCE RATING

6.1 It is not felt that any factors hindered the recognition of archaeological features or finds on the site.

## 7 DEPOSIT MODEL

7.1 A layer of topsoil (L2000 = L3000, = L4000, = L5000) consisting of a friable, mid grey brown sandy silt, with occasional small/medium rounded and sub-rounded flint, occasional small sub angular flint, and very occasional small rounded quartz, was present across the entire site. It had a consistent thickness varying between 0.37m on the northern side and 0.42m on the

southern side of the site. It was 0.40m thick in the centre. This topsoil directly overlay the natural deposits (L2001) in Phases 1 and 2, but overlay Subsoil L3001 in Phase 3 (described above, Section 5.3.3) and Subsoil L5001 in Phase 5.

7.2 The natural deposits in Phase 1 and 2 (L2001) consisted of areas of firm, mid brownish orange sandy silt, with occasional small/medium rounded and sub-angular flints, and very occasional large rounded quartzite, and friable, mid brownish orange silty sand, with frequent rounded flint gravel and occasional large rounded and sub-rounded flint nodules. The areas of silty sand and gravel increased in size in the northern half of the site. In Phase 3 Natural Geology L3002 was a light brownish yellow compact sand.

## **8 DISCUSSION**

8.1 No items of pre-modern metalwork were recovered during the metal detector survey.

8.2 Extensive evidence of the formerly wooded nature of the site was provided by the presence of irregular tree hollows across much of the northern part of Phase 1, and across the whole of Phase 2. A number of hollows within Phase 2 contained the partially-rotted remains of tree roots suggesting that at least some of the clearance was fairly recent. The local farmer recalls the area being wooded. Tree hollows and root bowls were also identified in Phases 3 and 5. Sparse struck flint and a prehistoric pottery sherd were found within the three throws and hollows.

8.3 Ditches F5025 and F5027 (Quarry Phase 5) may have formed a driveway of some antiquity. Field boundaries of recent date, parallel and co-axial to the existing field boundary to the south of the site, were recorded in Phase 1 - 3 and 5.

## **ARCHIVE DEPOSITION**

Archive records, with an inventory, will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for internal consistency. The archive will be deposited with the Norfolk Museums Service.

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

AS is grateful to Longwater (Gravel) Co. Ltd for their cooperation and funding of the project, in particular Mr Will Littleboy and Mr Simon Smith for assistance.

AS would also like to acknowledge the input and advice, during Quarry Phase 1, of Messrs David Gurney and Andy Hutcheson of Norfolk Landscape Archaeology, and of James Albone of Norfolk Landscape Archaeology (now NCC Historic Environment Service) during Quarry Phases 2 - 5.

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**APPENDIX 1 CONCORDANCE OF FINDS**

Feature	Context	Segment	Trench	Description	Spot Date (Pot Only)	Pot Qty	Pottery (g)	CBM (g)	A.Bone (g)	Other Material	Other Qty	Other (g)
3003	3004			Fill of Ditch				30				
3006	3001			Fill of Tree Hollow	Medieval 12th -14th C	1	4	103				
3009	3001			Fill of Tree Hollow						Slag		4
3010	3002			Fill of Tree Hollow				31				
	4001			Subsoil				154		S.Flnt	4	30
	4002									Daub		16
5003	5004			Fill of Tree Hollow						S.Flnt	2	17
5007	5008			Fill of Tree Hollow	Prehistoric	1	7			S.Flnt	2	6
5001	5012			Fill of Tree Hollow						S.Flnt	2	20
5019	5020			Fill of Tree Hollow						S.Flnt	4	41

## APPENDIX 2 SPECIALIST REPORTS

### The Struck Flint

*Andrew Peachey MCIfA*

The monitoring recovered 15 pieces (98g) of struck flint in an un-patinated condition (Table 1), including a core fragment and blade that are consistent with early Neolithic technology, with the remainder comprised of small and relatively non-diagnostic debitage flakes.

Struck flint type	Frequency	Weight (g)
Core fragment	1	38
Blade	1	8
Un-corticated debitage flake	13	52
<i>Total</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>98</i>

Table 1: Quantification of struck flint

L5019 contained a core fragments that appears to have resulted from the non-deliberate shattering of a single platform blade core. The fracture appears to have resulted from a blow too deep into the striking platform, though the extant dorsal face preserves parallel blade scars indicative of the systematic reduction method that characterises much early Neolithic flint work in the region. This technique would have been used to produce the blade recovered from Subsoil L4001, which has wear along one lateral edge, but has not been re-touched. The remaining struck flint comprises small un-corticated flakes in L4001, L5004, L5008, L5011 & L5019. All exhibit a broad-squat profile, though this is as much as result of their size as of the technique used to produce them, and it is not possible to infer whether they were the product of systematic reduction or represent the trimming of cores or flakes in the Neolithic to Bronze Age.

### The Pottery

*Andrew Peachey MCIfA*

The monitoring recovered two highly abraded, plain body sherds of pottery (11g), comprising one prehistoric sherd (7g) contained in L5008 and one medieval sherd (4g) Tree Throw F3006 (L3001).

The prehistoric sherd is tempered with sparse grog and calcined flint (both 0.75-2mm), suggesting it has likely origins in the early Bronze Age, or possibly the Neolithic period. The medieval sherd comprises a reduced grey ware tempered with moderately-sorted quartz sand (0.1-0.5mm) and occasional black iron ore (<1mm). It is probably of 12<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup> century date, but based on such limited evidence a Roman origin cannot be discounted.

## **The Ceramic Building Materials**

*Andrew Peachey*

The monitoring recovered a total of 12 fragments (318g) of highly fragmented and moderately abraded, late post-medieval CBM. Tree Hollow F3006 contained a single small fragment of pantile, Tree Hollow F3010 a single small fragment of peg tile, and Subsoil L4001 five fragments of both pantile and peg tile. Sparse small fragments in these features and Ditch F3003 also comprised unidentifiable brick or tile rubble. The CBM was entirely manufactured in an orange-red, medium sand-tempered fabric, and was probably produced in the 18<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> centuries.



PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



1  
F2002 phase 2 looking north



2  
F4006 2015 excavation looking north



3  
Root hollow 4010 and F4011 2015 excavation  
looking south-east



4  
General view of 2015 excavation looking north-east



5  
View of strip looking south-west



6  
View of strip looking north-east



7  
View of strip looking east

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



8  
F5003 looking north-west



9  
F5005 looking south-west



10  
F5007 looking north-east



11  
F5009A looking north-west



12  
F5013 looking north-east



13  
F5017 looking north-east



14  
F5019 looking south-east



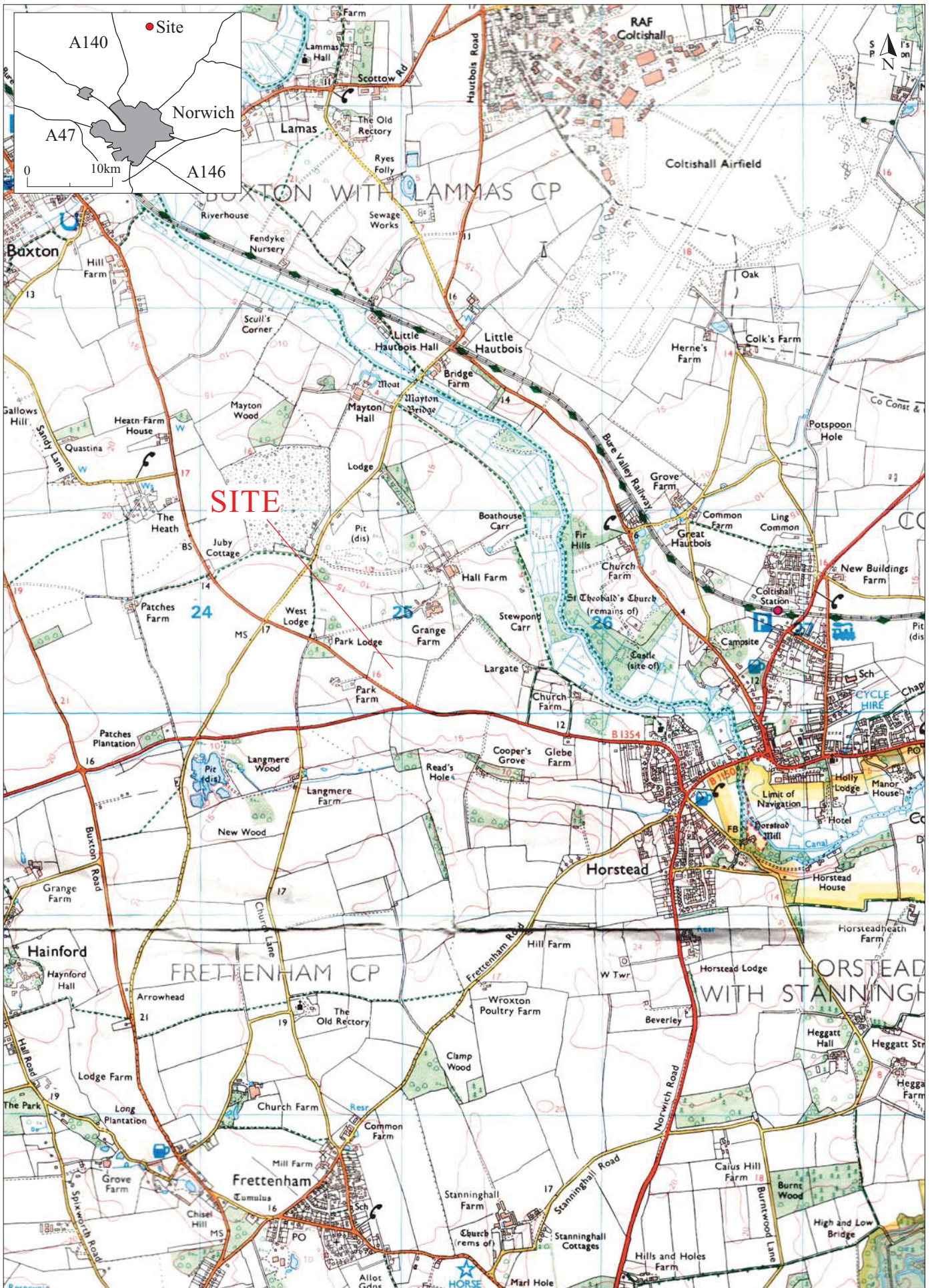
15  
F5023 looking west



16  
F5027 looking north-east

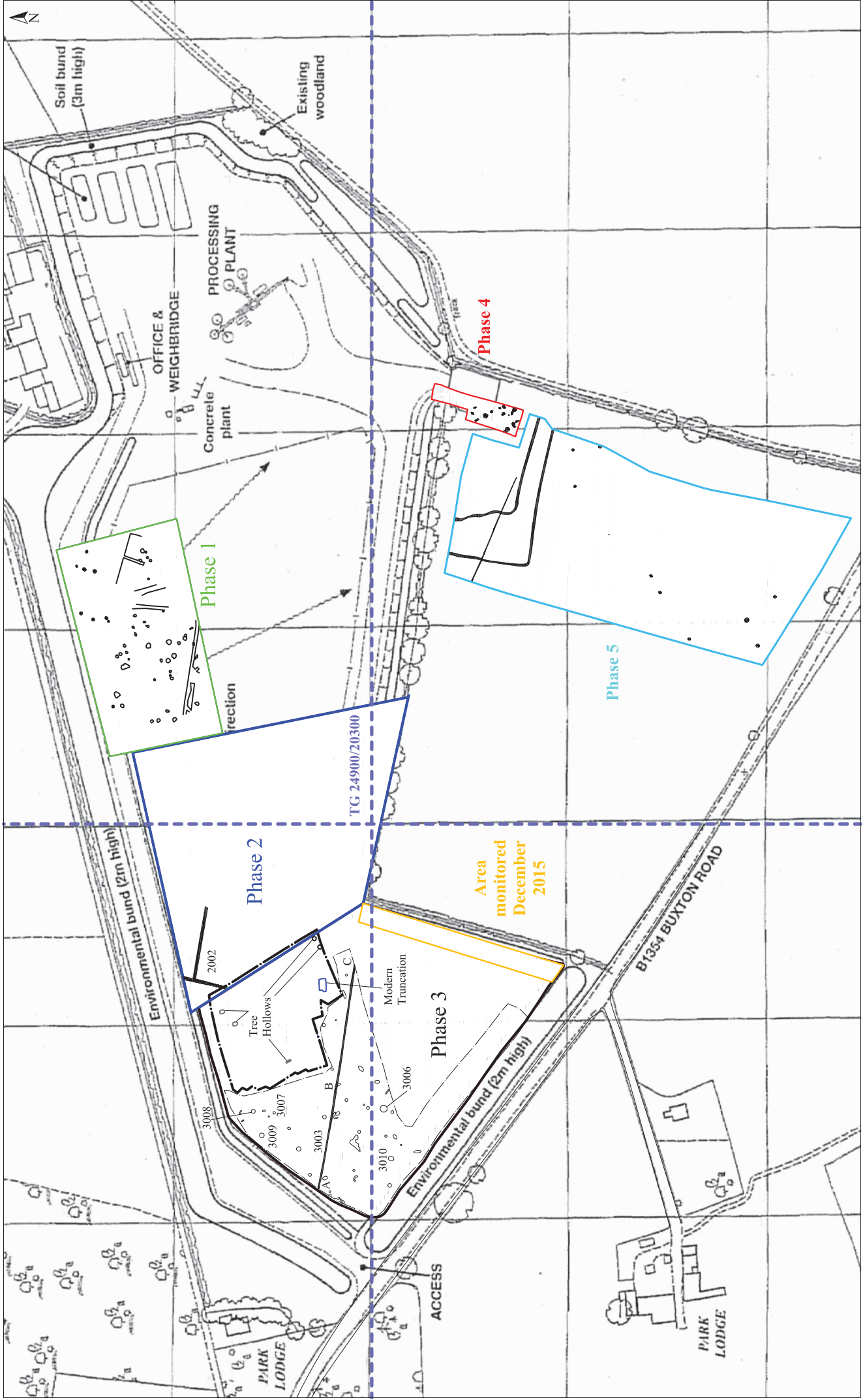


17  
Sample Section 1 looking north-west



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Archaeological Solutions Ltd  
**Fig. 1 Site location plan**  
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4  
 Grange Farm, Horstead, Norfolk (P2080)



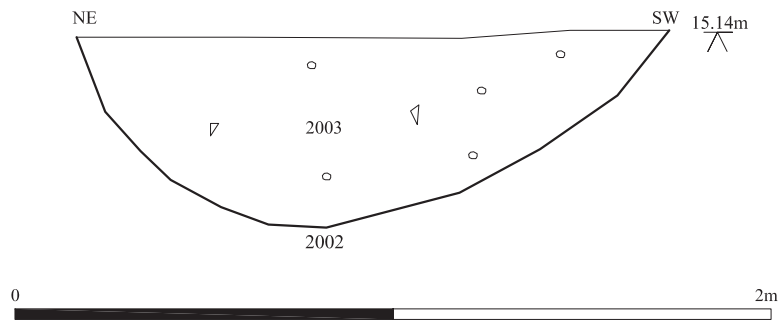
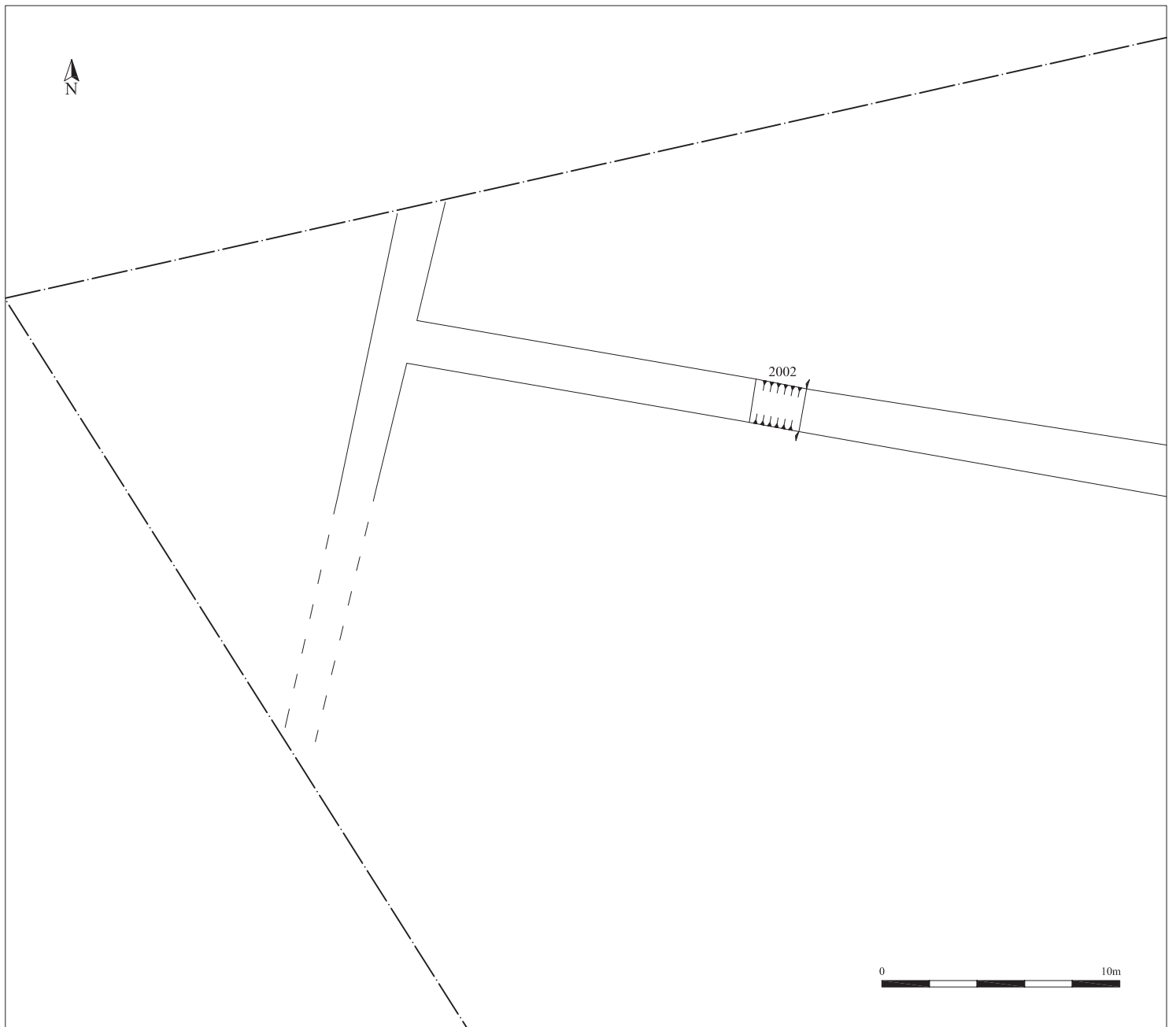
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**Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan**

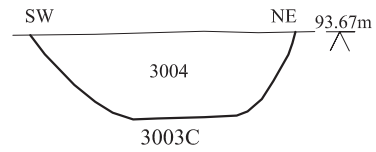
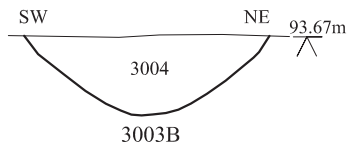
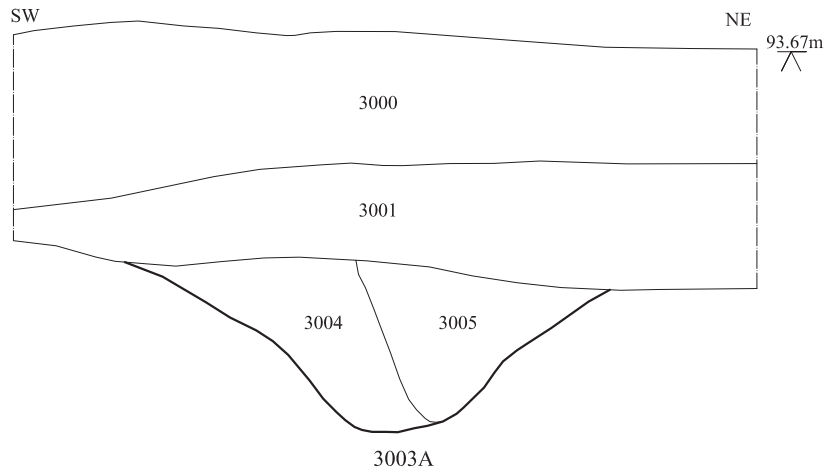
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Grange Farm, Horstead, Norfolk (P2080)



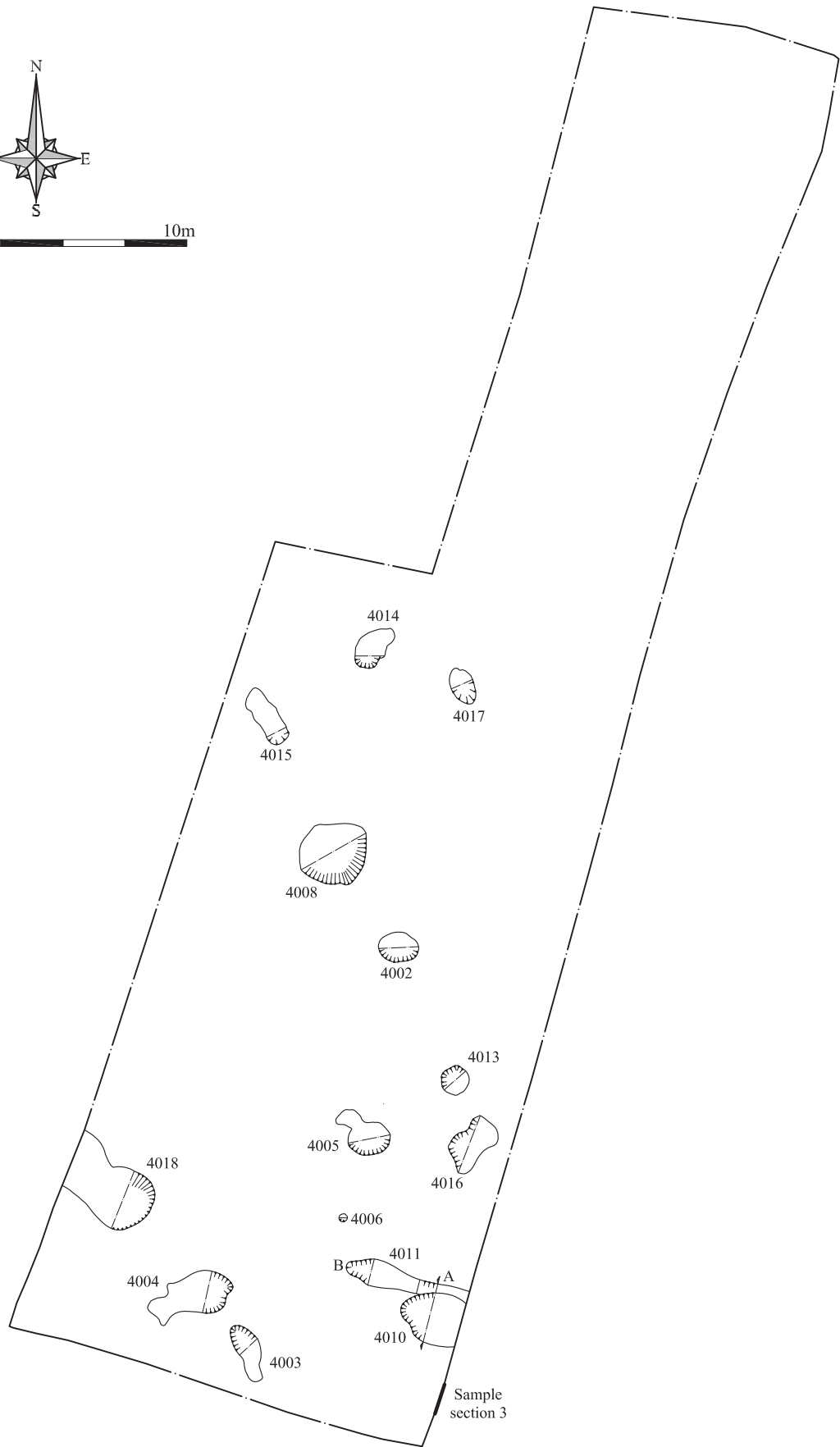
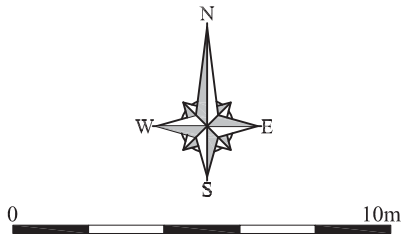


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<b>Fig. 3 Quarry Phase 2 plan and section</b>
Scale plan at 1:250 & section at 1:20 at A3
Grange Farm, Horstead, Norfolk (P2080)



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<b>Fig. 4 Quarry Phase 3 Sections</b>
Scale 1:200 at A4
Grange Farm, Horstead, Norfolk (P2080)



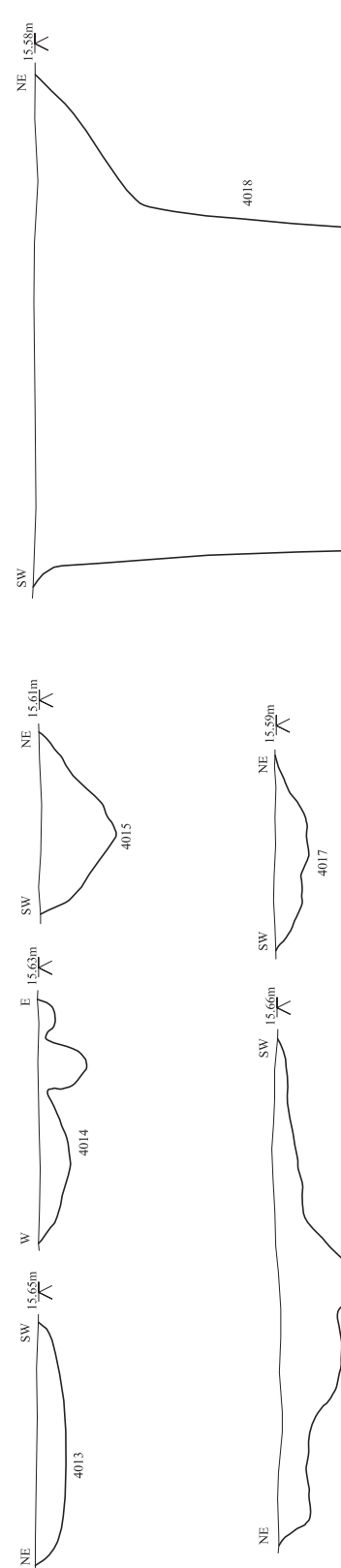
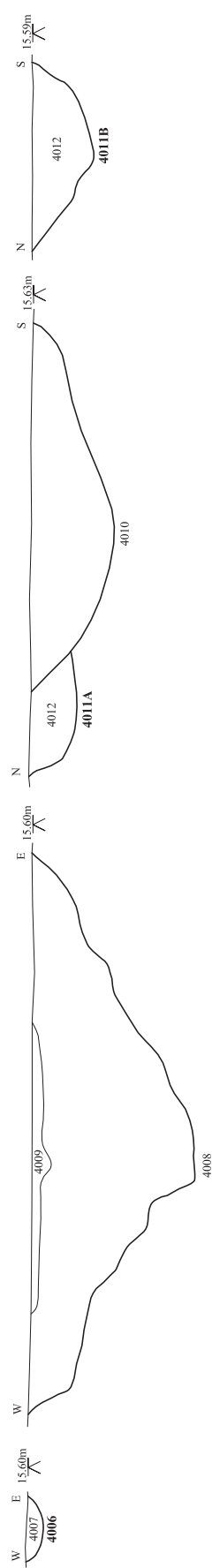
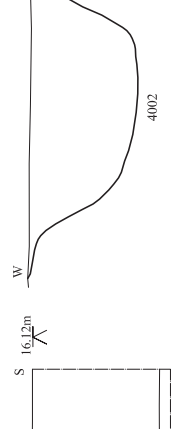
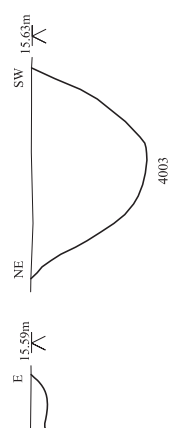
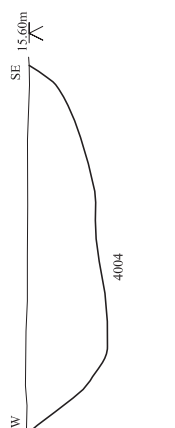
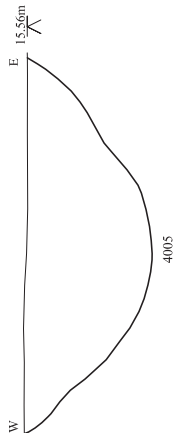
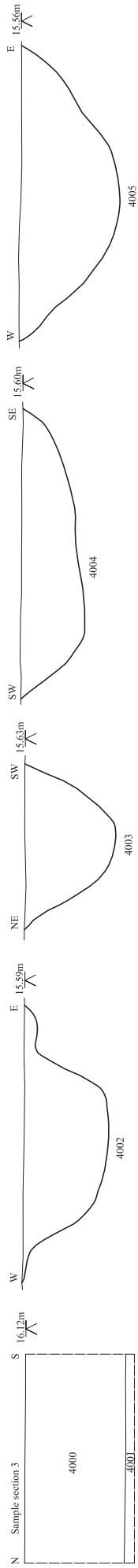


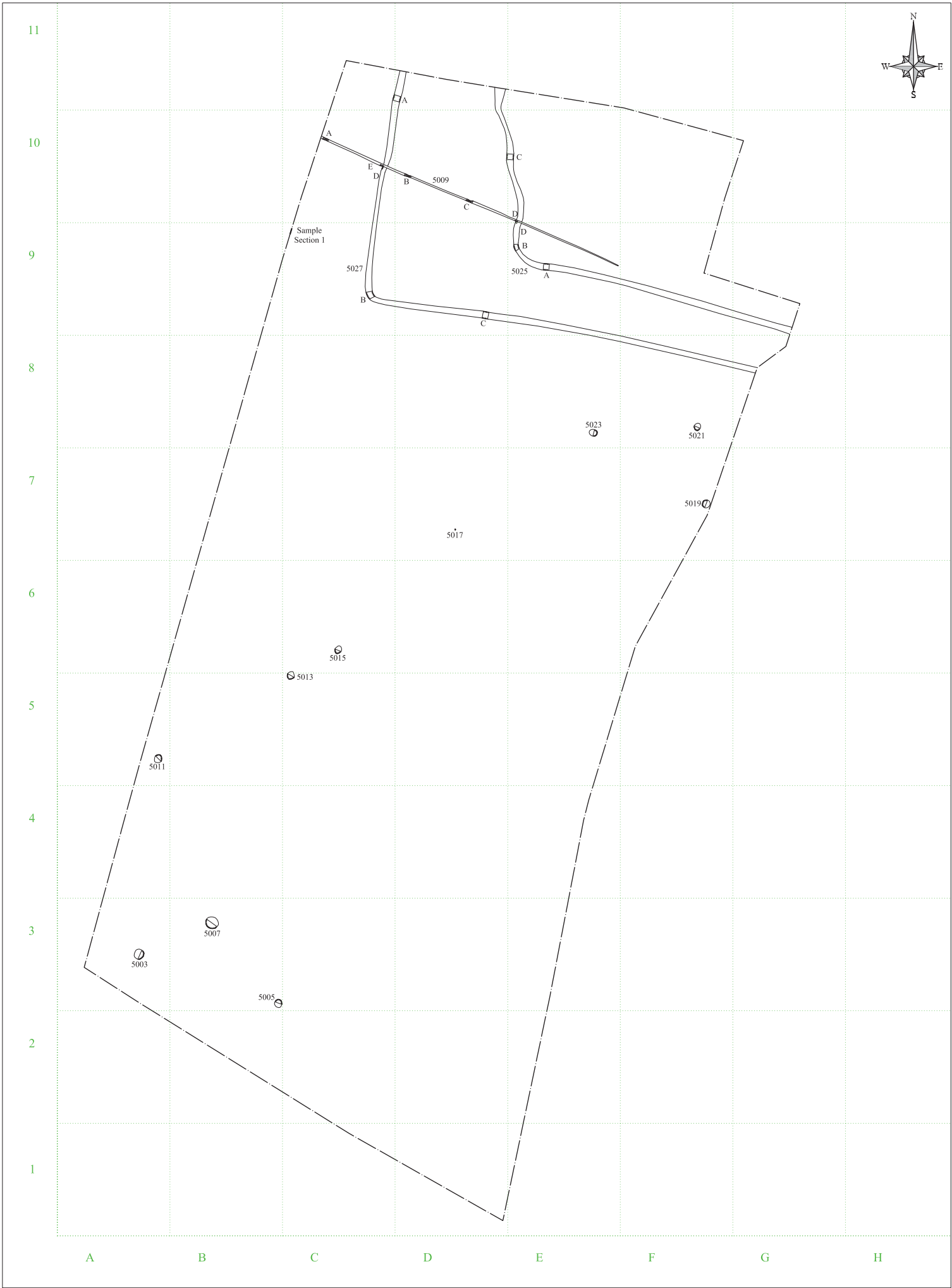
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### **Fig. 5 Quarry Phase 4 Excavation plan**

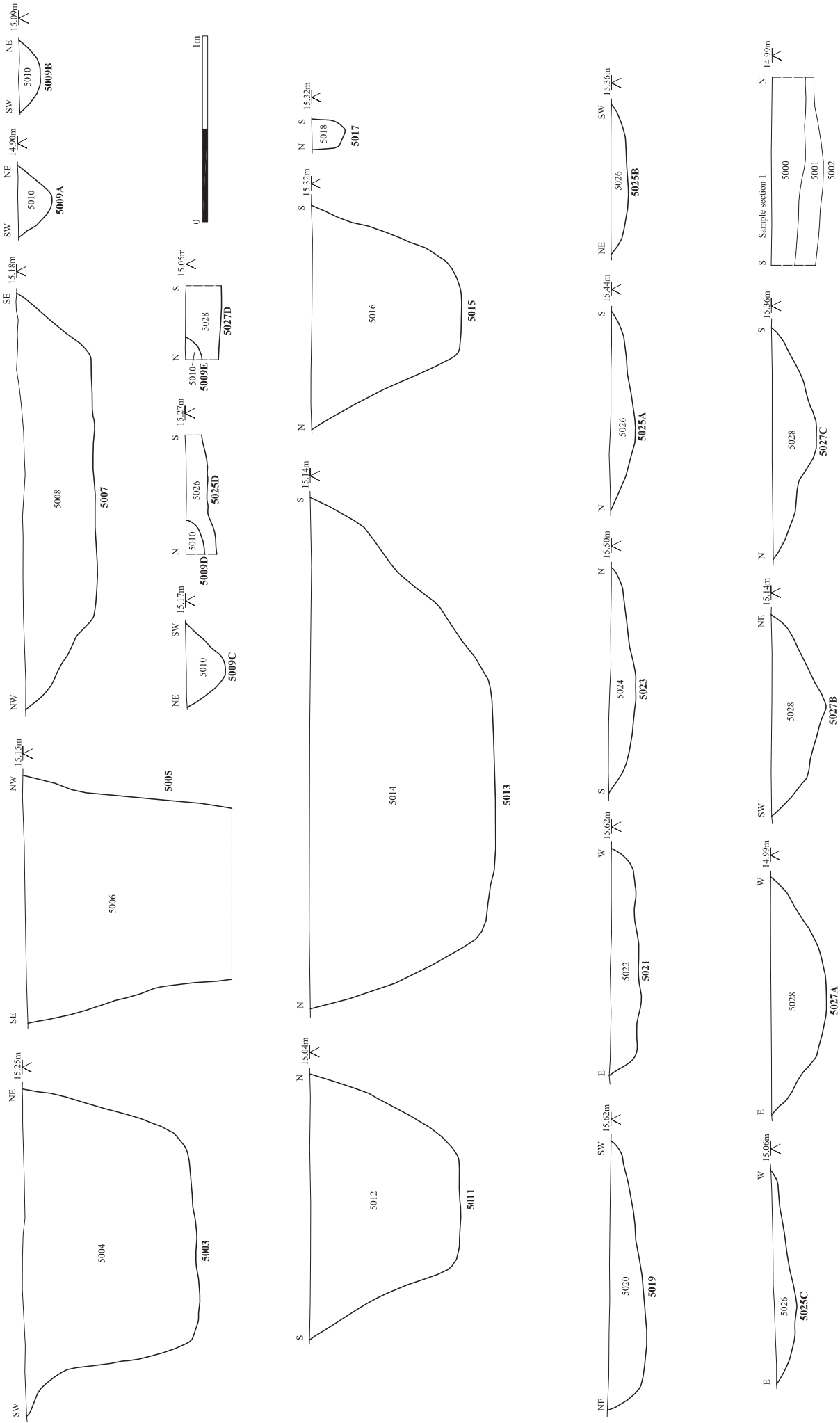
Scale 1:200 at A4

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**Fig. 7 Quarry Phase 5 Site plan**  
 Scale 1:600 at A3  
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**Fig. 8 Quarry Phase 5 Sections**  
 Scale 1:20 at A3  
 Grange Farm, Horstead, Norfolk (P2080)