A12/A143 LINK ROAD, BRADWELL, GREAT YARMOUTH, NORFOLK

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Authors: Laszlo Lichtenstein (Fieldwork and report)	
NGR: TG 4996 0305 – 5139 0234	Report No: 4619
District: Great Yarmouth	Site Code: ENF134628
Approved: Claire Halpin MIfA	Project No: 5505
Signed:	Date: 22 July 2014

CONTENTS

OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

Project details			
Project name	*A12/A143 Link Road, Bradwell, Great Yarmouth, Norfolk*		

In July 2014 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological trial trench evaluation in advance of the construction of a new A12/A143 Link Road at Bradwell, Great Yarmouth, Norfolk (between NGR TG 4996 0305 – 5139 0234). Norfolk County Council are submitting a planning application to develop the link road, and a programme of archaeological work will be required by condition on any approval.

The potential for prehistoric remains was judged to be high. The cropmarks of a probable Bronze Age ring-ditch are located to the south (NHER 12779). Geophysical survey identified a second possible ring-ditch to the north-west of this. Fieldwalking of the Bradwell Strategic Allocation area recovered a total of 113 pieces of prehistoric struck flint (Egan 2012). Cropmarks thought to represent Iron Age activity may extend over the east side of the Bradwell Strategic Allocation area (NHER 45055), and possible pits identified from geophysical survey may be prehistoric.

The majority of the trenches (1 - 6, 8 - 14, 16, 18 and 23 - 26) contained no archaeological features of finds. At the eastern end of the road corridor the number of recorded features picks up from Trench 15 (1), Trench 17 (20) to Trenches 19, 20, and 22 (6, 3, 4 and 2 respectively). Half the features (9) are ditches and half (9) are discrete features (pits and post holes). Just over half the features (11) contained no finds, and seven of the features contain sparse (1-2) struck flint. The latter is of mixed character and is re-deposited or residual.

The trial trenching accords with the results of the geophysical survey and fieldwalking as it recorded a low density of archaeological features.

Project dates (fieldwork)	*July 2014*		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	*N*	Future work (Y/N/?)	*TBC*
P. number	*5814*	Site code	ENF134628
Type of project	*Archaeological Evaluation*		
Site status	*None*		
Current land use	*Agricultural land*		
Planned development	*New link road*		
Main features (+dates)	*Ditches, pits, post holes*		
Significant finds (+dates)	*Re-deposited or residual prehistoric flint*		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	*Norfolk*	*Great Yarmouth*	*Bradwell*
HER/ SMR for area	*Norfolk Historic Environment Record*		
Post code (if known)	-		
Area of site			
NGR	*TG 4996 0305 – 5139 0234*		
Height AOD (min/max)	*c. 8 - 12m AOD*		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	*Norfolk County Council Historic Environment Service*		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	*Laszlo Lichtenstein*		
Funded by	*Great Yarmouth Borough Council*		
Full title	*A12/A143 Link Road, Bradwell, Great Yarmouth, Norfolk. An Archaeological Evaluation*		
Authors	*Lichtenstein, L.*		
Report no.	*4619*		
Date (of report)	*July 2014*		

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In July 2014 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological trial trench evaluation in advance of the construction of a new A12/A143 Link Road at Bradwell, Great Yarmouth, Norfolk (between NGR TG 4996 0305 – 5139 0234). Norfolk County Council are submitting a planning application to develop the link road, and a

programme of archaeological work will be required by condition on any approval.

1.2 The evaluation was undertaken in accordance to a brief prepared by the Norfolk CC Historic Environment Service (NCC HES; 27/09/13) and a written scheme of investigation (specification) prepared by AS (dated 5th June 2014), and approved by NCC HES. The project conformed to the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) *Code of Conduct* and *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief* (revised 2008), as well as the document *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003).

1.3 The objectives of the evaluation were to determine the presence/absence, date, extent, state of preservation and significance of any archaeological layers or subsoil archaeological features, in order to identify if any further mitigation is required as part of the development.

1.4 Dependent on the results of the initial archaeological trial trench evaluation a `strip, map and sample excavation' will be undertaken in advance of the construction of the new road.

Planning policy context

1.5 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2012) states that those parts of the historic environment that have significance because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest are heritage assets. The NPPF 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. The NPPF requires applications to describe the significance of any heritage asset, including its setting that may be affected in proportion to the asset's importance and the potential impact of the proposal.

1.6 The NPPF aims to conserve England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, with substantial harm to designated heritage assets (i.e. listed buildings, scheduled monuments) only permitted in exceptional circumstances when the public benefit of a proposal outweighs the conservation of the asset. The effect of proposals on non-designated heritage assets must be balanced against the scale of loss and significance of the asset, but non-designated heritage assets of demonstrably equivalent significance may be considered subject to the same policies as those that are designated. The NPPF states that opportunities to capture evidence from the historic environment, to record and advance the understanding of heritage assets and to make this publicly available is

a requirement of development management. This opportunity should be taken in a manner proportionate to the significance of a heritage asset and to impact of the proposal, particularly where a heritage asset is to be lost.

2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 The site lies at South Bradwell, Norfolk. It is proposed to construct a new link road joining the A12 and A143.

2.2 The site lies within an area of archaeological potential, as highlighted in the NCC HES brief. A multi-period landscape is known locally, highlighted by cropmarks and also by archaeological investigations. Remains date from the later prehistoric through to the post-medieval periods.

2.3 As a result of archaeological work previously conducted in the area (archaeological field walking (Egan 2012), geophysical survey (Smalley 2013) and an archaeological desk-based assessment (Thompson 2013), the archaeological potential of the area through which the route runs, by period, has been assessed as follows:

Prehistoric – High. The cropmarks of a probable Bronze Age ring-ditch are located to the south (NHER 12779). Geophysical survey identified a second possible ring-ditch to the north-west of this. Fieldwalking of the Bradwell Strategic Allocation area recovered a total of 113 pieces of prehistoric struck flint (Egan 2012). Cropmarks thought to represent Iron Age activity may extend over the east side of the Bradwell Strategic Allocation area (NHER 45055), and possible pits identified from geophysical survey may be prehistoric.

Romano-British – Moderate. Cropmarks of a possible Roman road or boundary run east to west across the Bradwell Strategic Allocation area (NHER 43593, 43591). Other cropmarks of possible Romano-British enclosures, fields or tracks extend onto the Bradwell Strategic Allocation area (NHER 11584, 43476, 43467). The highest density of cropmarks appears on the southernmost part of the Bradwell Strategic Allocation area and may be part of the multi-period group NHER 45057. Geophysical survey identified a group of possible intercutting archaeological features within the north-western part of the Bradwell Strategic Allocation area which may be later prehistoric or Romano-British.

Anglo-Saxon – Low. Stray Saxon finds have been found in the surrounding area during metal detecting, the closest approximately 125m from the Bradwell Strategic Allocation area (NHER 18004, 39556).

Medieval – Low to Moderate. Some of the cropmarks recorded within the Bradwell Strategic Allocation area could be indicative of medieval field boundaries or systems, and sixteen abraded medieval pottery sherds probably derived from manuring, were found during field walking. Stray metalwork finds have been found in the vicinity during metal detecting

Post-Medieval – High. Geophysical survey and historic maps indicate the presence of post-medieval field boundaries within the Bradwell Strategic Allocation area. A WWII high frequency direction finding station was located on the Bradwell Strategic Allocation area astride Clay Lane (NHER 42232).

A trial trench evaluation of the Phase 1 residential development area has been undertaken by AS (Fairclough 2014). In summary:

The majority of archaeological features recorded during the evaluation were found within the northern half of the site. The range of features included pits, gullies and ditches with the latter being the most common. Uncommonly a kiln (F1111 & F1114) was recorded in Trench 17.

Consistent with the field walking finds struck flint of Neolithic date was found in several features in Trenches 9, 15 and 16. These trenches are adjacent, and the lithic technology is consistent suggesting homogeneity.

Dating evidence was not common but pottery dating to the late Saxon and medieval period was consistently found. It was present in features in Trenches 2 (Gully F1026), 3 (Ditch F1007, Gully F1009), 7 (Pits F1055 and F1056), 8 (Ditch F1081), 16 (Ditch 1102) and 17 (Ditch F1106 and Kiln F1114) i.e. broadly spread across the northern half of the site. Few sherds (1 - 2) were present but Pits F1055 and F1057 (Tr.7), and Ditch F1102 (Tr.16) contained 8, 4 and 7 sherds respectively. The Kiln (F1114 (Tr.17) contained a sherd of 11th-12th/13th century pottery. Post-medieval features were present in Trenches 2 (Pit F1028), 3 (Ditch F1011) and 6 (Pit F1039).

The trial trenching correlated with the results of the geophysical survey with the majority of features located in the northern sector of the site. The geophysical survey also recorded the continuation of ditches between Trenches 8 and 9, and F1026 (Tr.2) may equate to the ring ditch recorded during the geophysical survey.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 The evaluation comprised a trial trench sample of the c.1.7km link road, with 26 trenches of 40m x 1.8m being spaced along the length of the road corridor.

3.2 Topsoil and undifferentiated overburden were mechanically excavated under close archaeological supervision. Exposed surfaces were cleaned by hand and examined for archaeological features. Deposits were recorded using *pro forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale, and photographed as appropriate. Excavated spoil was searched for finds and the trenches were scanned by a metal detector.

4 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

Trench 1

Sample section 1A: north-west end, south-west facing *0.00 = 12.04m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.33m	L1000	Topsoil. Mid greyish brown, firm, silty sand with moderate flint nodules.
0.33 – 0.78m	L1001	Subsoil. Light brownish yellow, firm, silty sand with moderate flint nodules.
0.78+	L1003	Natural. Light reddish yellow, friable sand with moderate gravels and flint nodules.

Sample section 1B: south-east end, south-west facing *0.00 = 11.94m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.30m	L1000	Topsoil. As above
0.30 – 0.76m	L1001	Subsoil. As above
0.76m+	L1003	Natural. As above

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present.

Trench 2

Sample section 2A: north-west end, south-west facing *0.00 = 12.27m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.36m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.36 – 0.76m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.76m+	L1003	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Sample section 2B: south-east end, south-west facing *0.00 = 12.22m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.27m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.27 – 0.70	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.70m+	L1003	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present.

Trench 3

Sample section 3A: north-west end, south-west facing *0.00 = 12.64m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.32m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.32 – 0.74m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.74m+	L1003	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Sample section 3B: south-east end, south-west facing *0.00 = 12.90m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.35m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.35 – 0.72m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.72m+	L1003	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present.

Trench 4

Sample section 4A: north-west end, south-west facing *0.00 = 13.00m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.32m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.32 – 0.56m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.56 – 0.73m	L1002	Colluvium. Light to medium brownish grey, hard silty sand, with frequent flints and pebbles.
0.73m+	L1003	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Sample section 4B: south-east end, south-west facing *0.00 = 7.87m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.36m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.36 – 0.58m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.58 – 0.72m	L1002	Colluvial layer. As above Tr.1.
0.72m+	L1003	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present.

Trench 5

Sample section 5A: north-west end, south-west facing *0.00 = 13.23m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.35m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.35 – 0.59m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.59m+	L1003	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Sample section 5B: south-east end, south-west facing *0.00 = 12.28m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.36m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.36 – 0.74m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.74m+	L1003	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present.

Trench 6

Sample section 6A: north-west end, south-west facing *0.00 = 8.36m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.35m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.35 – 0.71m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.71m+	L1002	Colluvium. As above Tr.4.

Sample section 6B south-east end, south-west facing *0.00 = 8.94m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.37m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.37 – 0.68m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.68m+	L1002	Colluvium. As above Tr.4.

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present.

Trench 7 Fig.4

Sample section 7A: north-west end, south-west facing *0.00 = 9.56m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.27m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.27m+	L1003	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Sample section 7B: south-east end, south-west facing *0.00 = 11.15m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.30m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.30 – 0.62m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.62m+	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Description: Pit F1041 was present. It contained CBM, slag and struck and burnt flint.

Pit F1041 was irregularly shaped in plan (1.8+ x 2.78 x 0.71m). It had steep sides and an uneven base. It contained two fills. The lower fill, L1042, was a mid greyish brown, friable sandy silt, with occasional small to medium sub-rounded/sub-angular stones. It contained struck flint (108g) and slag (29g). The upper fill, L1043, was a dark greyish brown, friable, sandy silt with occasional small to medium sub-

rounded/sub-angular stones. It contained CBM (4g) and burnt flint (35g).

Trench 8

Sample section 8A: west end, south facing *0.00 = 11.55m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.31m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.31 – 060m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.60 – 0.80m	L1002	Colluvium. As above Tr.4.
0.80m+	L1003	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Sample section 8B: east end, south facing *0.00 = 11.28m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.31m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.31 – 0.56m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.56m+	L1003	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present.

Trench 9

Sample section 9A: west end, south facing *0.00 = 11.57m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.30m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.30 – 0.40m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.40 – 0.55m	L1002	Colluvium. As above Tr.4.
0.55m+	L1003	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Sample section 9B: east end, south facing *0.00 = 11.80m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.35m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.35 – 0.80m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.80 – 0.94m	L1002	Colluvium. As above Tr.4.
0.94m+	L1003	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present.

Trench 10

Sample section 10A: north-west end, south-west facing *0.00 = 11.23m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.35m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.35 – 0.65m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.65m+	L1003	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Sample section 10B: south-east end, south-west facing *0.00 = 10.96m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.35m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.35 – 0.70m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.70m+	L1003	Natural As above Tr.1.

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present.

Trench 11

Sample section 11A: central, south facing *0.00 = 10.41m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.30m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.30 – 0.52m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.52 – 0.75m	L1002	Colluvium. As above Tr.4.
0.75m+	L1003	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Sample section 11B: east end, south facing *0.00 = 9.84m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.19m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.19 – 0.52m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.52 – 0.72m	L1002	Colluvium. As above Tr.4.
0.72m+	L1003	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present.

Trench 12

Sample section 12A: west end, south facing *0.00 = 9.67m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.29m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.29 – 0.60m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.60 – 0.78m	L1002	Colluvium. As above Tr.4.
0.78m+	L1003	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Sample section 12B east end, south facing *0.00 = 9.42m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.27m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.27 – 0.58m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.58 – 0.85m	L1002	Colluvium. As above Tr.4.
0.85m+	L1003	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present.

Trench 13

Sample section 13A: west end, south facing *0.00 = 11.04m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.35m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.35 – 0.60m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.60 – 0.73m	L1002	Colluvium. As above Tr.4.
0.82m+	L1003	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Sample section 13B: east end, south facing *0.00 = 11.03m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.35m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.35 – 0.52m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.52 – 0.82m	L1002	Colluvium. As above Tr.4.
0.82m+	L1003	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present.

Trench 14

Sample section 14A: north-west end, south-west facing *0.00 = 11.17m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.35m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.35 – 0.65m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.65 – 0.76m	L1002	Colluvium. As above Tr.4.
0.76m+	L1003	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Sample section 14B: south-east end, south-west facing *0.00 = 11.27m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.37m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.37 – 0.54m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.54 – 0.74m	L1002	Colluvium. As above Tr.4.
0.74m+	L1003	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present.

Trench 15 Fig.4

Sample section 15A: north-west end, south-west facing *0.00 = 9.84m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.35m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.35 – 0.60m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.60 – 0.78m	L1002	Colluvium. As above Tr.4.
0.78m+	L1003	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Sample section 15B: south-east end, south-west facing *0.00 = 9.81m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.35m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.35 – 0.65m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.65 – 0.82m	L1002	Colluvium. As above Tr.4.
0.82m+	L1003	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Description: Ditch Terminus F1039 was present in Trench 15. It contained no finds

Ditch Terminus F1039 was subcircular (0.80 x 0.70+ x 0.22m). It had gently sloping sides and an uneven base. Its fill, L1040, was a friable mix of light greyish brown to dark blackish brown sand with occasional small sub-rounded flint nodules. No finds were present.

Trench 16

Sample section 16A: north-west end, south-west facing *0.00 = 9.67m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.30m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.30 – 0.57m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.57 – 0.75m	L1002	Colluvium. As above Tr.4.
0.75m+	L1003	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Sample section 16B: south-east end, south-west facing *0.00 = 9.86m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.36m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.36 – 0.49m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.49 – 0.67m	L1002	Colluvium. As above Tr.4.
0.67m+	L1003	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present.

Trench 17 Fig.5

Sample section 17A: north-west end, south-west facing *0.00 = 9.97m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.30m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.30 – 0.55m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.55 – 0.71m	L1002	Colluvium. As above Tr.4.
0.71m+	L1003	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Sample section 17B: south-east end, south-west facing *0.00 = 10.16m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.34m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.34 – 0.64m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.64 – 0.91m	L1002	Colluvium. As above Tr.4.
0.91m+	L1003	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Description: Post Hole F1035 and Ditch F1037 were recorded in Trench 17. Neither contained any finds.

Ditch F1037 was linear (1.85+ x 1.50 x 0.36m), orientated north-east/ south-west. Its sides were irregular and its base. Its fill, L1038, was a mid to light yellowish grey, friable sandy silt with occasional small to medium sub-rounded/sub-angular stones. No finds were present.

Post Hole F1035 was sub-circular (0.50+ x 0.45 x 0.24m). It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1036, was a mid reddish brown, friable silty sand. No finds were present.

Trench 18

Sample section 18A: north-west end, south-west facing *0.00 = 10.84m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.45m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.45 – 0.60m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.60m+	L1003	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Sample section 18B south-east end, south-west facing *0.00 = 11.17m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.26m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.26 – 0.50m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.50m+	L1003	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present.

Trench 19 Fig.5

Sample section 19A: north-west end, south-west facing *0.00 = 11.49m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.32m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.32 – 0.71m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.71m+	L1003	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Sample section 19B: south-east end, south-west facing *0.00 = 11.61m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.34m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.34 – 0.68m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.68m+	L1003	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Description: Three post holes (F1022, F1024 and F1028), Pit F1026, and two ditches (F1030 and F1032) were recorded in Trench 19. Only Ditch F1032 contained finds (struck flint)

Post Hole F1022 was oval (0.70 x 0.48 x 0.11m) with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1023, was a mid greyish brown, friable sandy silt, with occasional small to medium sub-rounded/sub-angular stones. No finds were present.

Post Hole F1024 was semi-circular (0.70 x 0.30+ x 0.12m) with gradually sloping sides and an uneven base. Its fill, L1025, was a dark reddish, friable silty sand. No finds were present.

Pit F1026 was oval (0.85 x 0.45 x 0.15m) with gradually sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1027, was a mid reddish brown, friable silty sand. No finds were present.

Ditch F1032 was linear (1.80+ x 1.35 x 0.30m), orientated north-east/ south-west. It had moderately sloping sides and an uneven base. It contained two fills. The lower fill, L1033, was a light reddish brown, friable silty sand with occasional small to medium sub-angular flint nodules. L1033 contained struck flint (20g). The upper fill, L1034, was a mixed mid to dark reddish/blackish brown, friable silty sand. It contained no finds.

Post Hole F1028 was circular (0.55+ x 0.56 x 0.09m) with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1029, was a mid greyish brown, friable sandy silt occasional small sub-rounded/sub-angular stones. No finds were present.

Ditch F1030 was linear (1.85+ x 1.40 x 0.25m), orientated north-east/ south-west. Its sides were irregular and its base flat. Its fill, L1031, was a mid to light yellowish grey, friable sandy silt with occasional small to medium sub-angular/sub-rounded stones. No finds were present.

Trench 20 Fig.6

Sample section 20A: south-east end, north-east facing *0.00 = 11.82m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.35m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.35 – 0.62m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.62m+	L1003	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Sample section 20B:north-west end, north-east facing *0.00 = 12.17m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.37m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.37 – 0.64m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.64m+	L1003	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Description: Pit F1016, Ditch F1018 and a Post Hole F1020 and a tree hollow were recorded in Trench 20. F1016 contained struck flint, F1020 contained no finds and F1018 was modern.

Pit F1016 was sub-circular (1.60+ x 1.40 x 0.62m). It had irregular sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1017, was a mid greyish brown, friable sandy silt with occasional small to medium sub-angular/sub-rounded stones. It contained struck flint (13g).

Ditch F1018 was linear (1.85+ x 1.90 x 0.40m),orientated north-east to south-west. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1019, was a mid yellowish grey, friable sandy silt with occasional small to medium sub-angular/sub-rounded stones. It contained modern brick and struck flint (5g).

Post Hole F1020 was sub-circular (0.55 x 0.50 x 0.12m). It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1021, was a mid yellowish brown, friable silty sand. No finds were present.

Trench 21 Fig.6

Sample section 21A: north-west end, south-west facing *0.00 = 10.77m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.33m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.33 – 0.67m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.67m+	L1003	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Sample section 21B: south-east end, south-west facing *0.00 = 10.63m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.36m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.36 – 0.66m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.66m+	L1003	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Description: Post Hole F1008, Pit F1010, and two ditches (F1012 and F1014) were found in Trench 21. All the features contained struck flint except F1008.

Ditch F1014 was linear (1.80+ x 1.20 x 0.49m), orientated south-west/ north-east. It had moderately sloping sides and an uneven base. Its fill, L1015, was a mottled dark blackish brown/light greyish brown,

firable, silty sand with moderate small to medium sub-angular flint. L1015 contained struck flint (13g).

Ditch F1012 was linear (1.80+ x 0.70 x 0.27m), orientated north-east/ south west. It had gradually sloping sides and an uneven base. Its fill, L1013, was a light reddish brown, friable, silty sand with occasional medium sub-angular flint. L1013 contained struck flint (25g).

Pit F1010 was sub-circular (1.60 x 0.75+ x 0.39m) with moderately sloping side and an uneven base. Its fill, L1011, was a mid reddish brown, friable silty sand with moderate small to medium sub-angular flint. L1011 contained struck flint (16g).

Post Hole F1008 was sub-circular (0.55 x 0.55 x 0.22m) with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1009, was a mid greyish brown, friable silty sand with occasional sub-rounded flint. L1009 contained no finds.

Trench 22 Fig.7

Sample section 22A: north-west end, north-east facing *0.00 = 10.66m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.35m	L1000	Topsoil. See sample section 1A
0.35 – 0.54m	L1001	Subsoil. See sample section 1A
0.54m+	L1003	Natural. See sample section 1A

Sample section 22B: south-east end, north-east facing *0.00 = 11.25m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.23m	L1000	Topsoil. See sample section 1A
0.23 – 0.46m	L1001	Subsoil. See sample section 1A
0.46m+	L1003	Natural. See sample section 1A

Description: Ditches F1004 and F1006 were found in Trench 22. F1004 contained struck flint and F1006 contained no finds.

Ditch F1004 was linear (4.00+ x 0.90 x 0.32m), orientated north/south. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1005, was a mid greyish brown, friable, silty sand with occasional small sub-angular flint. L1005 contained struck flint (7g).

Ditch F1006 was linear (2.00+ x 0.41 x 0.24m), orientated north-east/south-west. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1007, was a light greyish brown, friable silty sand, with occasional sub-rounded flint. L1007 contained no finds.

Trench 23

Sample section 23A: north-west end, north-east facing *0.00 = 11.50m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.30m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.30 – 0.62m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.62m+	L1003	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Sample section 23B: east end, south facing *0.00 = 11.59m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.27m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.27 – 0.54m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.54m+	L1003	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present.

Trench 24

Sample section 24A: north-west end, north-east facing *0.00 = 11.93m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.26m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.26 – 0.56m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.56m+	L1003	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Sample section 24B south-east end, north-east facing *0.00 = 12.08m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.32m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.32 – 0.62m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.62m+	L1003	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present.

Trench 25

Sample section 25A: north-west end, north-east facing *0.00 = 12.10m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.31m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.31 – 0.58m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.58m+	L1003	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Sample section 25B: south-east end, north-east facing *0.00 = 12.30m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.34m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.34 – 0.63m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.63m+	L1003	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present.

Trench 26 Fig.7

Sample section 26A: north-west end, north-east facing *0.00 = 12.39m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.27m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.27 – 0.57m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.57m+	L1003	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Sample section 26B south-east end, north-east facing *0.00 = 12.63m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.33m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.33 – 0.62m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.62m+	L1003	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Description: It contained a modern ditch.

5 CONFIDENCE RATING

5.1 It is not felt that any factors inhibited the recognition of archaeological features or finds.

6 DEPOSIT MODEL

6.1 The uppermost layer was Topsoil L1000, a mid greyish brown, firm, silty sand with moderate flint nodules (*c*.0.30m thick). L1000 overlay Subsoil L1001, a light brownish yellow, firm, silty sand with moderate flint nodules (*c*.0.40m thick). In Trenches 4, 6, 9 and 11 - 17 L1001 overlay a colluvial layer, L1002, a light to medium brownish grey, hard silty sand, with frequent flints and pebbles.

6.2 The natural geology, L1003, was present between 0.46 and 0.91m below the existing ground level, and overlain by Subsoil L1001 and Colluvium L1002. It comprised a light reddish yellow, friable sand with moderate gravels and flint nodules.

7 DISCUSSION

7.1 The excavated features are tabulated:

Trench	Context	Description	Spot Date
7	F1041	Pit	Post-medieval with residual struck flint
15	F1039	Ditch terminus	Undated
17	F1035	Post hole	Undated
	F1037	Ditch	Undated
19	F1022	Post hole	Undated
	F1024	Post hole	Undated
	F1026	Pit	Undated
	F1028	Pit	Undated
	F1030	Ditch	Undated
	F1032	Ditch	Redeposited / residual struck flint
20	F1016	Pit	Redeposited / residual struck flint
	F1018	Ditch	Redeposited / residual struck flint
	F1020	Post hole	Undated
21	F1008	Post hole	Undated
	F1010	Pit	Redeposited / residual struck flint
	F1012	Ditch	Redeposited / residual struck flint
	F1014	Ditch	Redeposited / residual struck flint
22	F1004	Ditch	Redeposited / residual struck flint
	F1006	Ditch	Undated

7.2 The potential for prehistoric remains was judged to be high. The cropmarks of a probable Bronze Age ring-ditch are located to the south (NHER 12779). Geophysical survey identified a second possible ring-ditch to the north-west of this. Fieldwalking of the Bradwell Strategic Allocation area recovered a total of 113 pieces of prehistoric struck flint (Egan 2012). Cropmarks thought to represent Iron Age activity may extend over the east side of the Bradwell Strategic Allocation area (NHER 45055), and possible pits identified from geophysical survey may be prehistoric.

7.3 The majority of the trenches (1 - 6, 8 - 14, 16, 18 and 23 - 26) contained no archaeological features of finds. At the eastern end of the road corridor the number of recorded features picks up from Trench 15 (1), Trench 17 (20) to Trenches 19, 20, and 22 (6, 3, 4 and 2 respectively). Half the features (9) are ditches and half (9) are discrete features (pits and post holes). Just over half the features (11) contained no finds, and seven of the features contain sparse (1-2) struck flint. The latter is of mixed character and is re-deposited or residual (Struck Flint Report below).

7.4 The trial trenching accords with the results of the geophysical survey and fieldwalking as it recorded a low density of archaeological features.

Research potential

7.5 The presence of struck flint as apparently residual or redeposited material and thought to represent a variety of prehistoric

periods indicates that prehistoric human occupation occurred in the vicinity of the site. Although small, this flint assemblage has the potential to contribute to artefact studies associated with the periods that it represents (Medlycott 2011) and contributes to the general corpus of information regarding prehistoric occupation in the Great Yarmouth area. The wide variety in the dates of the struck flint indicates that this area may have been subject to prehistoric occupation over a prolonged period, indicating its suitability to sustain human populations. It may be considered, therefore, that the site, to some extent, retains the potential that it was judged to have prior to the commencement of the evaluation to contain evidence of prehistoric occupation.

7.6 The lack of dating evidence and the perceived residuality of the flint assemblage indicate that the main research areas associated with the archaeology present here relate to basic questions such as the true date of the features that are present. It is possible that the majority of the features are contemporary with post-medieval Pit F1041, which, like several other features, contained struck flint and, indeed, in the largest concentration identified at this site. Determining the actual date of the features represented in the trial trenches might only be achieved through further archaeological work; however, the results of the evaluation suggest that any such work is unlikely to provide significant evidence.

7.7 If indeed the recorded features were all contemporary with post-medieval Pit F1041 it may be proposed that the site has the potential to provide information relating to the post-medieval landscape, possibly with regard to issues such as the impact of social change or the introduction of new agricultural practices; this is identified as an important area of research for East Anglia by Medlycott (2011, 79).

8 DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

8.1 Archive records, with inventory, will be deposited at Norwich Castle Museum in accordance with their requirements. 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.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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APPENDIX 1 CONCORDANCE OF FINDS

ENF134628, A12-A143 Link Rd., Gt. Yarmouth, Norfolk
Concordance of finds by feature

Feature	Context	Segment	Trench	Description	Spot Date	Pottery	CBM (g)	A.Bone (g)	Other
1000			Surface 8 12	Topsoil					Str. Flint (1) - 116g Str. Flint (1) - 6g Str. Flint (1) - 69g
1001			5 20	Subsoil					Str. Flint (1) - 1g Str. Flint (1) - 24g
1004	1005		22	Fill of Ditch					Str. Flint (1) - 7g
1010	1011		21	Fill of Pit					Str. Flint (2) - 16g
1012	1013		21	Fill of Ditch					Str. Flint (2) - 25g
1014	1015		21	Fill of Ditch					Str. Flint (1) - 13g
1016	1017		20	Fill of Pit					Str. Flint (2) - 13g
1018	1019		20	Fill of Ditch			123		Str. Flint (1) - 5g
1032	1033		19	Basal Fill of Ditch					Str. Flint (1) - 20g
1041	1042 1043		7	Lower Fill of Pit Upper Fill of Pit			 4		Slag (2) - 29g Str. Flint (11) - 108g B. Flint - 35g Slag (5) - 44g
1044	1045		26	Fill of Modern Ditch	Late 18th-19th C	(3) 24g			Glass (1) - 2g

APPENDIX 2 SPECIALIST REPORTS

The Struck Flint

Andrew Peachey MIfA

Excavations recovered a total of 25 pieces (412g) of struck flint and a single fragment of burnt flint (35g). The technology of the struck flint implements and flakes indicates a very mixed chronology within this small assemblage, ranging through the Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, earlier and Later Neolithic, and early Bronze Age (Table 1). A single small concentration of 10 flakes was contained in Pit F1041, but otherwise the assemblage is very sparsely distributed and not associated with any other dating evidence. It is likely that this mixed assemblage represents re-deposited/residual material; however the entire assemblage occurs in a well-preserved, un-patinated condition with sharp suggesting it has not been subject to a significant degree of weathering or attrition. This report comprises a commentary on the technology and distribution of the assemblage but owing to the mixed nature of the assemblage does not seek to draw conclusions on further trends or patterns.

Struck flint type	**F**	**W**
Palaeolithic		
Hand Axe	1	116
Scraper	1	69
Mesolithic		
Core	1	26
Burin	1	4
Earlier Neolithic		
Blade	1	1
Scraper	1	21
Later Neolithic		
Plano-Convex Knife	1	9
Denticulate	1	15
Later Neolithic-Early Bronze Age		
Core	1	24
Flake Blank	1	20
Debitage	12	92
Early Bronze Age		
Thumbnail Scraper	1	4
Unclassified		
Debitage	2	11
Burnt Flint	1	35
Total	***26***	***447***

Table 1: Quantification of struck flint implements and debitage by frequency (F) and weight (W, in grams)

Methodology & 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 ‘un-corticated’ to those with no dorsal cortex. A ‘blade’ is defined as an elongated flake whose length is at least twice as great as it’s breadth, often exhibiting parallel dorsal flake scars (a feature that can assist in the identification of broken blades that, by definition, have an indeterminate length/breadth ratio). Terms used to describe implement and core types follow the system adopted by Healy (1988, 48-9).

Commentary

The raw flint in the assemblage is, with the exception of the Palaeolithic pieces, uniformly dark grey, with cortex extant of only rare flakes that is off-white with areas of iron staining that suggest it was sourced from local surface gravels. In contrast, the Palaeolithic pieces occur in a pale to mid grey flint with a thin pale brown cortex, and probably also originated from a local source although the landscape and deposits available for utilisation may have been significantly different.

The Palaeolithic struck flint was entirely recovered from Topsoil L1000 and comprised a hand-axe and side scraper. The hand axe is a relatively small sub-cordate type formed by uni-facial retouch, and consistent with Wymer’s (1999, 10-11) Mode 2 technology: Type E utilised in the Lower to Middle Palaeolithic. The scraper is a convex-side type, almost as large as the hand-axe but formed using bi-facial retouch. Convex-side scrapers such as this are a characteristic component of Mode 3 technology assemblages of the Middle Palaeolithic (c.245, 000-40,000BP); and it may be postulated that as both implements are closely comparable to implements recorded in the Devensian assemblage from Lynford Quarry (White 2012, 249-50), that they date to the latter half of this period (probably after c.110,000BP).

The Mesolithic flint work is limited to a single core in Pit F1041 and a burin in Pit F1016. The core is a classic bi-polar type used to produce small blades and appears exhausted. Such a blade was utilised to produce the burin, which has been deliberately snapped at both ends before a single spall was removed to create a truncation burin, possible used as a ‘graver’, and possibly created during the manufacture of microliths using the micro-burin technique. It is possible that a single soft-hammer struck small blade contained in Subsoil L1001 has origins in this period, although its dorsal scars

appear more consistent with the single-platform cores of the earlier Neolithic in the region. In the earlier Neolithic, implements were frequently formed by modifying blades of blade-like flakes, and the side scraper contained in Ditch F1012 is a good example of the application of limited abrupt retouch for this purpose.

Later Neolithic to early Bronze Age implements and debitage account for the largest proportion of the assemblage, and the technology of the two periods forms a continuum with distinction unclear. Two implements can be tentatively assigned to the later Neolithic, as the sill used to manufacture them generally deteriorates there after, or only fancier, more ornate examples are produced. The tip of a plano-convex knife, snapped in use, was contained in Pit F1010. The knife appears to have been formed using semi-invasive pressure flaking of the dorsal face, although only the final 20mm (length) of the tip is present here. Pit F1016 also contained a denticulate formed on a small wedge-shaped hoard-hammer struck flake, with a series of coarse notches worked into (around) the distal end and one lateral edge, forming a very effective saw-tooth edge, with the opposing lateral edge blunted to allow it's use as a hand tool. A further implement, a thumbnail scraper in Ditch F1012 is a characteristic development in the early Bronze Age; while an exhausted flake core in Subsoil L1001 demonstrates a discoidal method of reduction, potentially utilised in the later Neolithic or early Bronze Age. There is little evidence for in site core reduction in the assemblage, although nine tertiary and un-corticated debitage flakes in Pit F1041 probably originate from a single core, and the shared attributes of the bulk of the debitage (hard hammer struck, slightly irregular to broad-squat profiles) suggests it was struck during this period.

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The Pottery
Peter Thompson

The evaluation recovered three sherds of early modern to modern English stoneware weighing 25g from L1045 (Trial Trench 26), which represent three different vessels. Two sherds are in brown glazed stoneware, one is a flanged rim (6g), the other (3g) is a shoulder/rim sherd. The third sherd (16g), is in white stoneware and is part of a shallow dish. The pottery is of late 18th to 19th centuries date.

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

Printable version

OASIS ID: archaeol7-336591

Project details

Project name	A12/A143 LINK ROAD, BRADWELL, GREAT YARMOUTH, NORFOLK (TT)
Short description of the project	In July 2014 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological trial trench evaluation in advance of the construction of a new A12/A143 Link Road at Bradwell, Great Yarmouth, Norfolk (between NGR TG 4996 0305 - 5139 0234). The majority of the trenches (1 - 6, 8 - 14, 16, 18 and 23 - 26) contained no archaeological features of finds. At the eastern end of the road corridor the number of recorded features picks up from Trench 15 (1), Trench 17 (20) to Trenches 19, 20, and 22 (6, 3, 4 and 2 respectively). Half the features (9) are ditches and half (9) are discrete features (pits and post holes). Just over half the features (11) contained no finds, and seven of the features contain sparse (1-2) struck flint. The latter is of mixed character and is re-deposited or residual. The trial trenching accords with the results of the geophysical survey and fieldwalking as it recorded a low density of archaeological features.
Project dates	Start: 01-07-2014 End: 30-07-2014
Previous/future work	Not known / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	P5505 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	ENF134628 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI)
Current Land use	Other 15 - Other
Monument type	PITS AND DITCHES Uncertain
Significant Finds	FLINT Late Prehistoric
Methods & techniques	"Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Road scheme (new and widening)
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	Not known / Not recorded

Project location

Country	England
Site location	NORFOLK GREAT YARMOUTH BRADWELL A12/A143 Link Road, Bradwell, Great Yarmouth, Norfolk

Postcode	NR31 9FR
Study area	0 Square metres
Site coordinates	TG 4996 0305 52.567151238146 1.688877957673 52 34 01 N 001 41 19 E Point
Site coordinates	TG 5139 0234 52.560117320531 1.709395635581 52 33 36 N 001 42 33 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 8m Max: 12m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Project brief originator	NCC
Project design originator	Jon Murray
Project director/manager	Jon Murray
Project supervisor	Archaeological Solutions
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Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Norwich Castle Museum
Physical Contents	"Ceramics","Glass","other"
Digital Archive recipient	Norwich Castle Museum
Digital Contents	"Ceramics","Glass","other"
Digital Media available	"Database","Images raster / digital photography","Spreadsheets","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Norwich Castle Museum
Paper Contents	"Ceramics","Glass","other"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Drawing","Map","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey "

Project bibliography 1

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OASIS:

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PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX

DP 1

View of Trial Trench 7, facing north-west

DP 2

Section through ditch 1041 (TT7), facing north

DP 3

View of Trial Trench 15, facing south-east

DP 4

View of Trial Trench 17, facing north-west

DP 5

Section through post-hole 1035 (TT17), facing north-east

DP 6

Section through ditch 1037 (TT17), facing north-east

DP 7

View of Trial Trench 19, facing south-east

DP 8

View of Trial Trench 20, facing north-west

DP 9

Section through pit 1016 (TT20), facing north-east

DP 10

Section through ditch 1018 (TT20), facing south-west

DP 11

View of Trial Trench 21, facing south-east

DP 12

Section through ditch 1014 (TT21), facing west

DP 13

View of Trial Trench 22, facing south-east

DP 14

Section through ditch 1004 (TT22), facing north

DP 15

View of Trial Trench 26, facing north-west

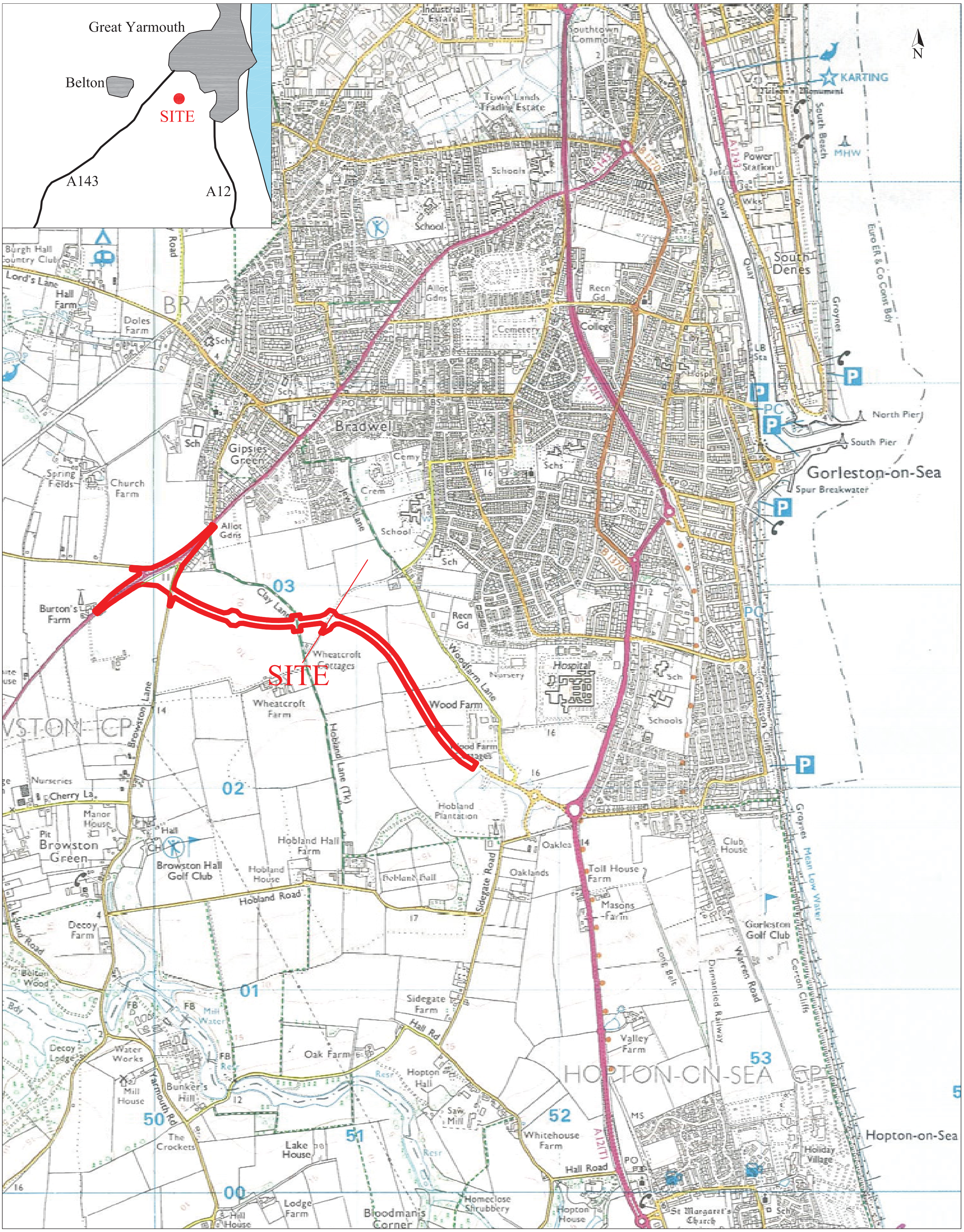

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Fig. 1 Site Location Plan

Scale 1:25000 at A4

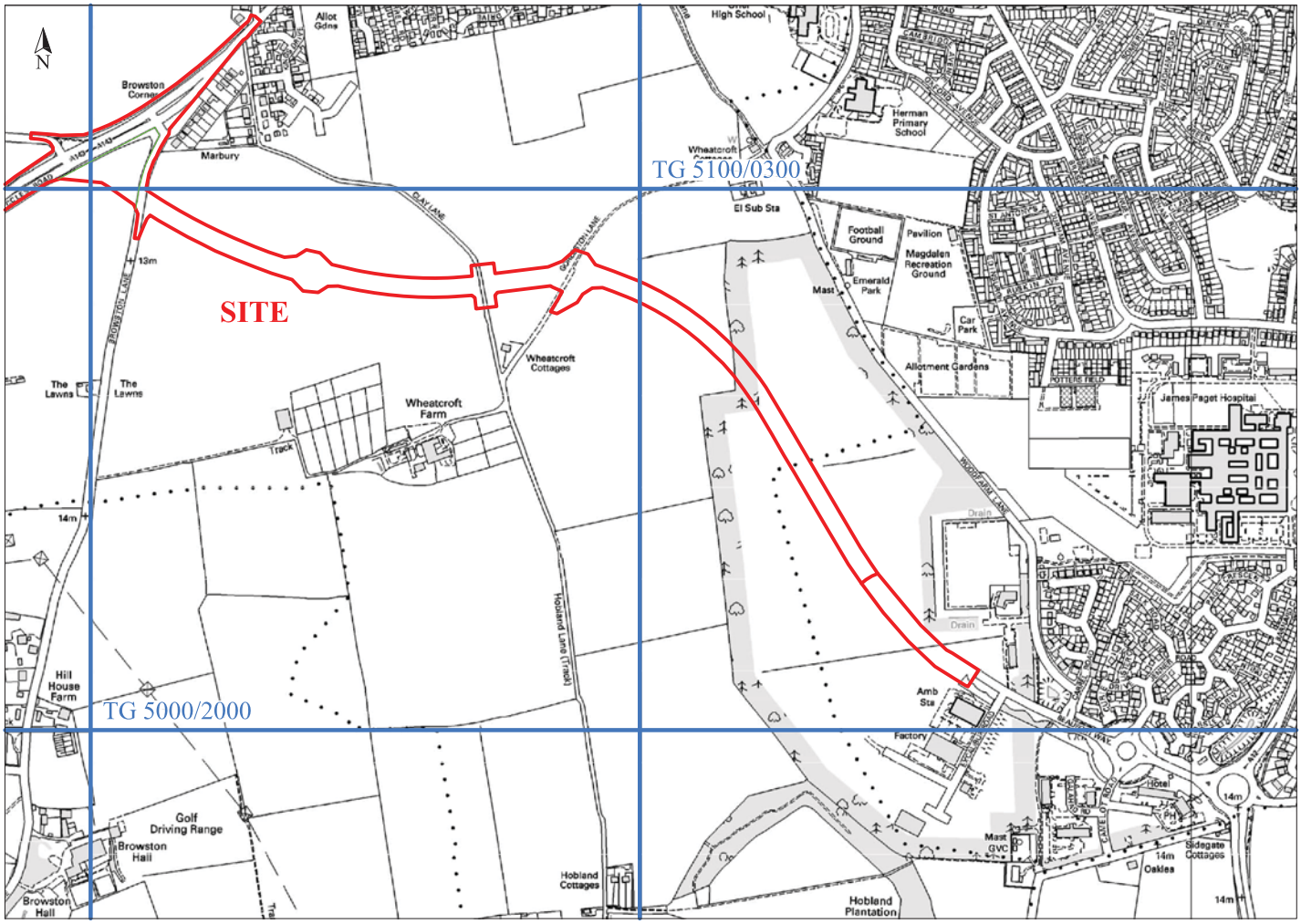

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Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan
Scale 1:12500 at A4

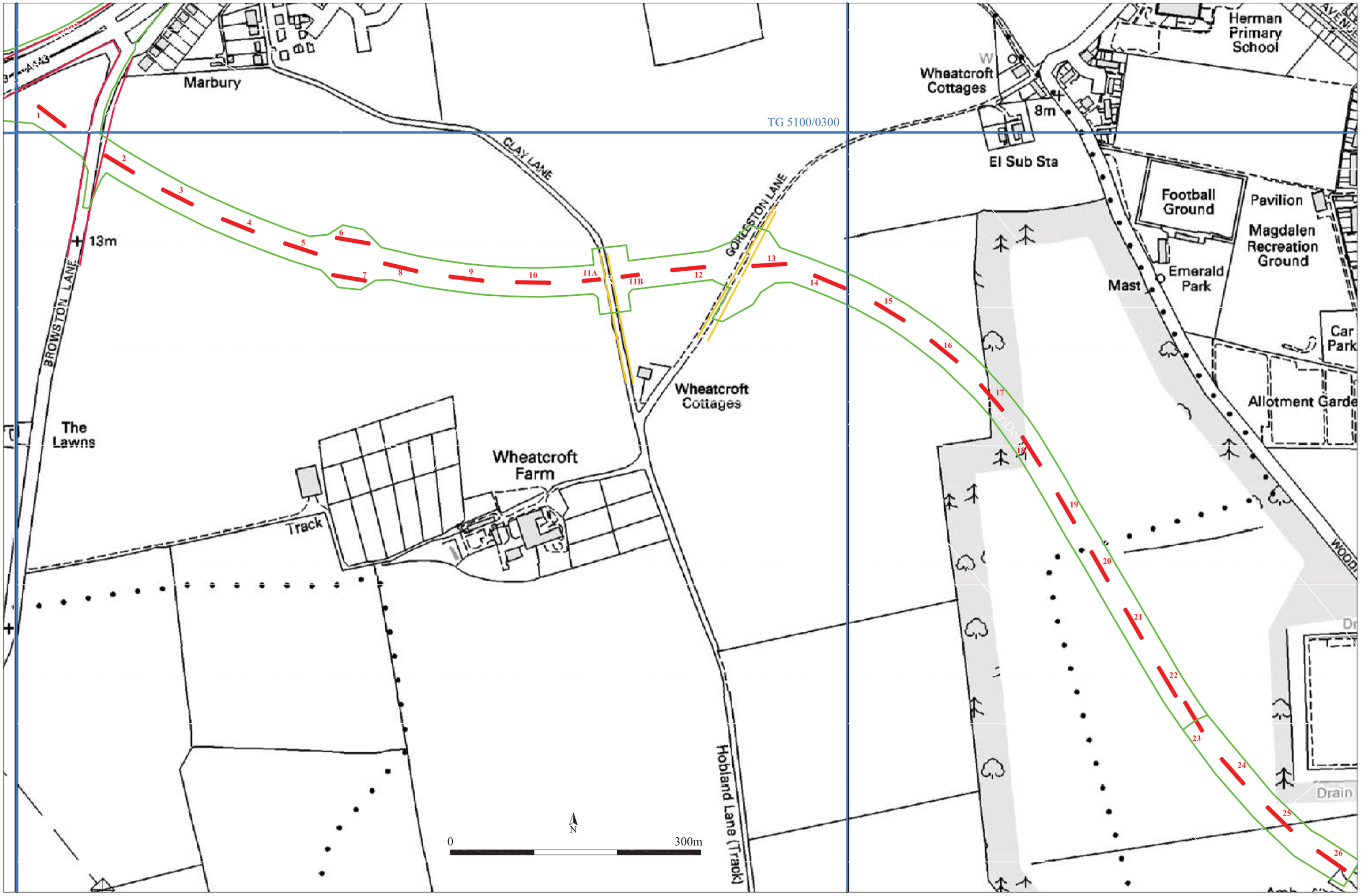

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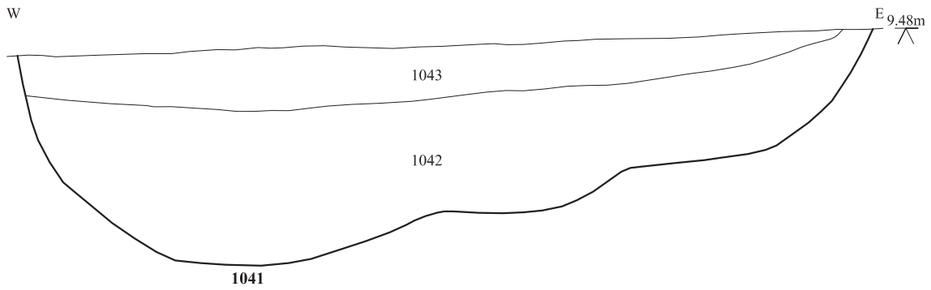
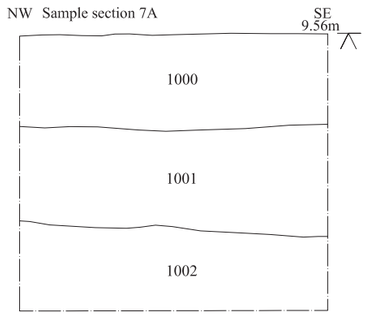
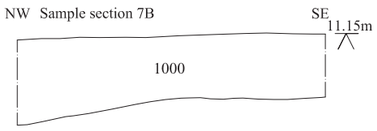
Fig. 3 Trench location plan

Scale 1:4000 at A3

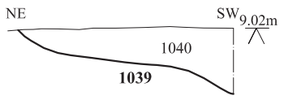
Trench 7

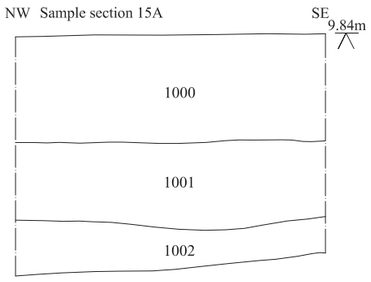


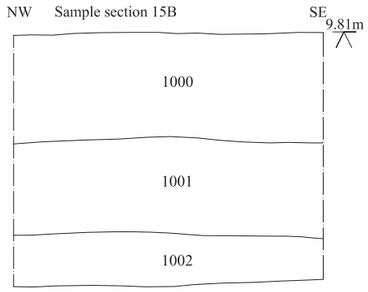




Trench 15







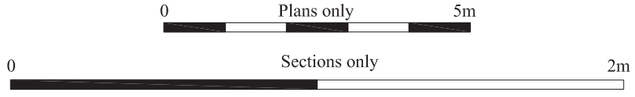


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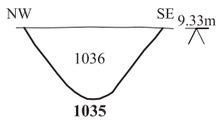
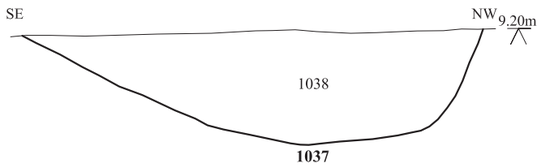
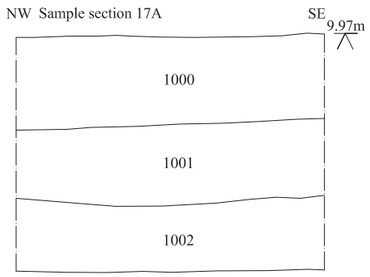
Fig. 4 Trench plans and sections

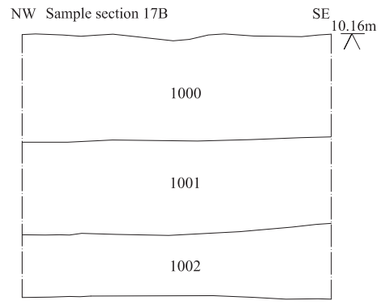
Scale plans 1:100 and sections 1:20 at A3

Trench 17

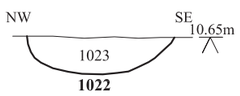


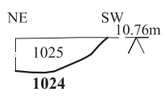


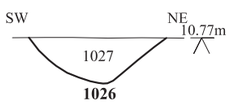


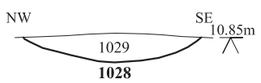


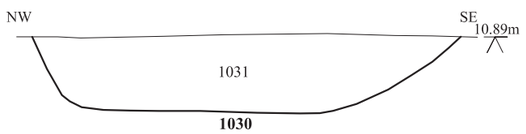
Trench 19

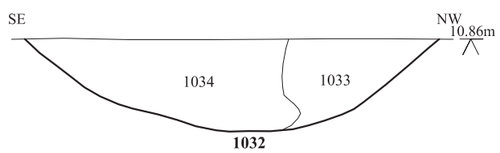


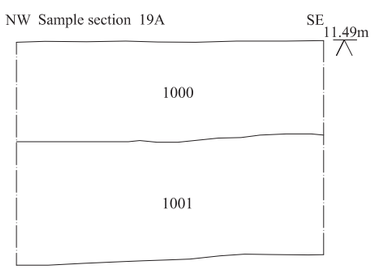


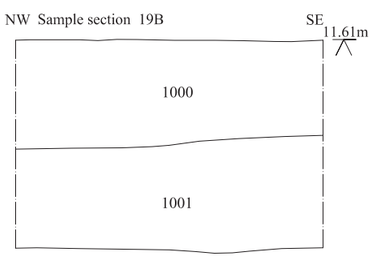












0 Plans only 5m

0 Sections only 2m

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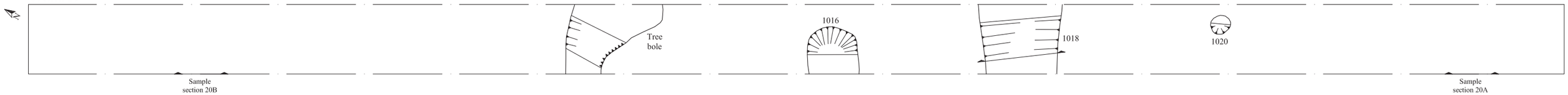
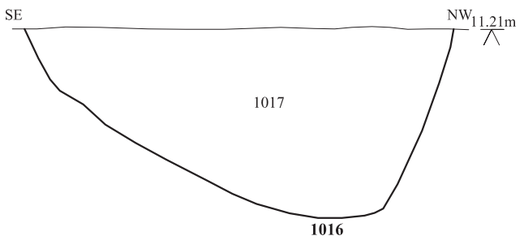
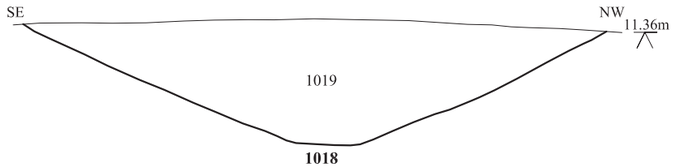
Fig. 5 Trench plans and sections

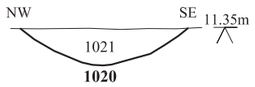
Scale plans 1:100 and sections 1:20 at A3

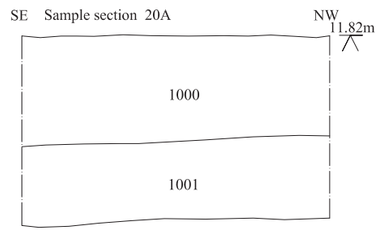
Trench 20

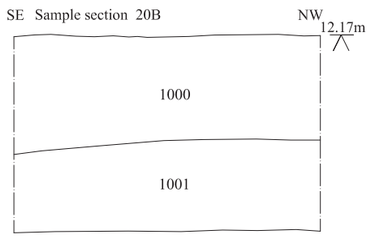




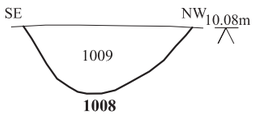


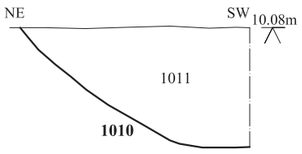


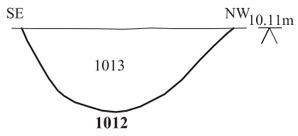


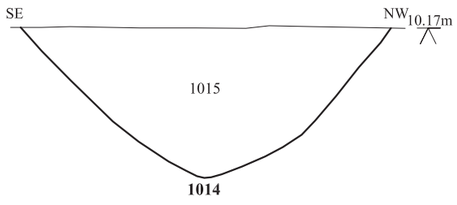


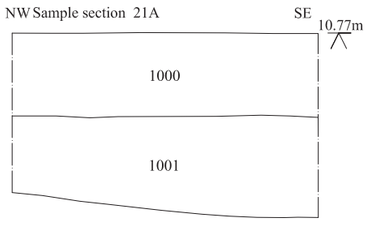
Trench 21

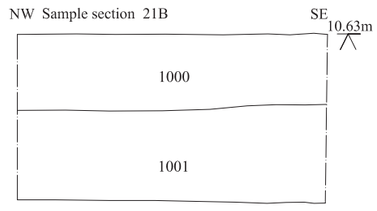












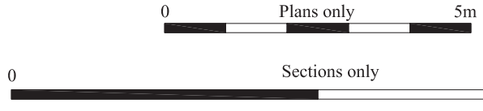


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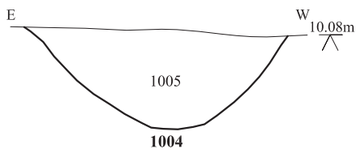
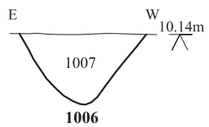
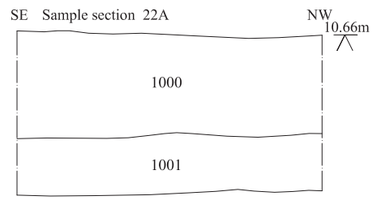
Fig. 6 Trench plans and sections

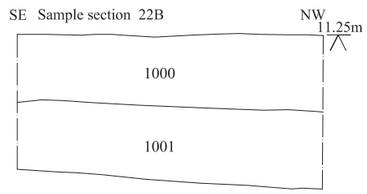
Scale plans 1:100 and sections 1:20 at A3

Trench 22

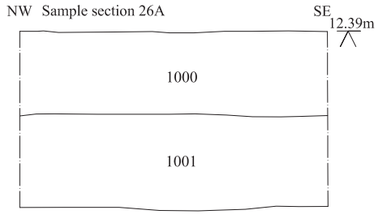


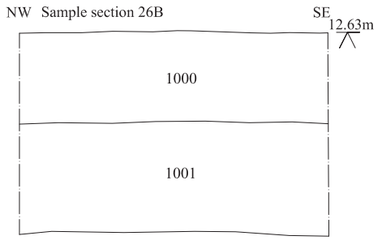






Trench 26





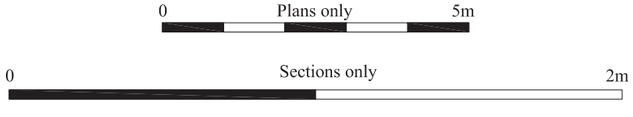


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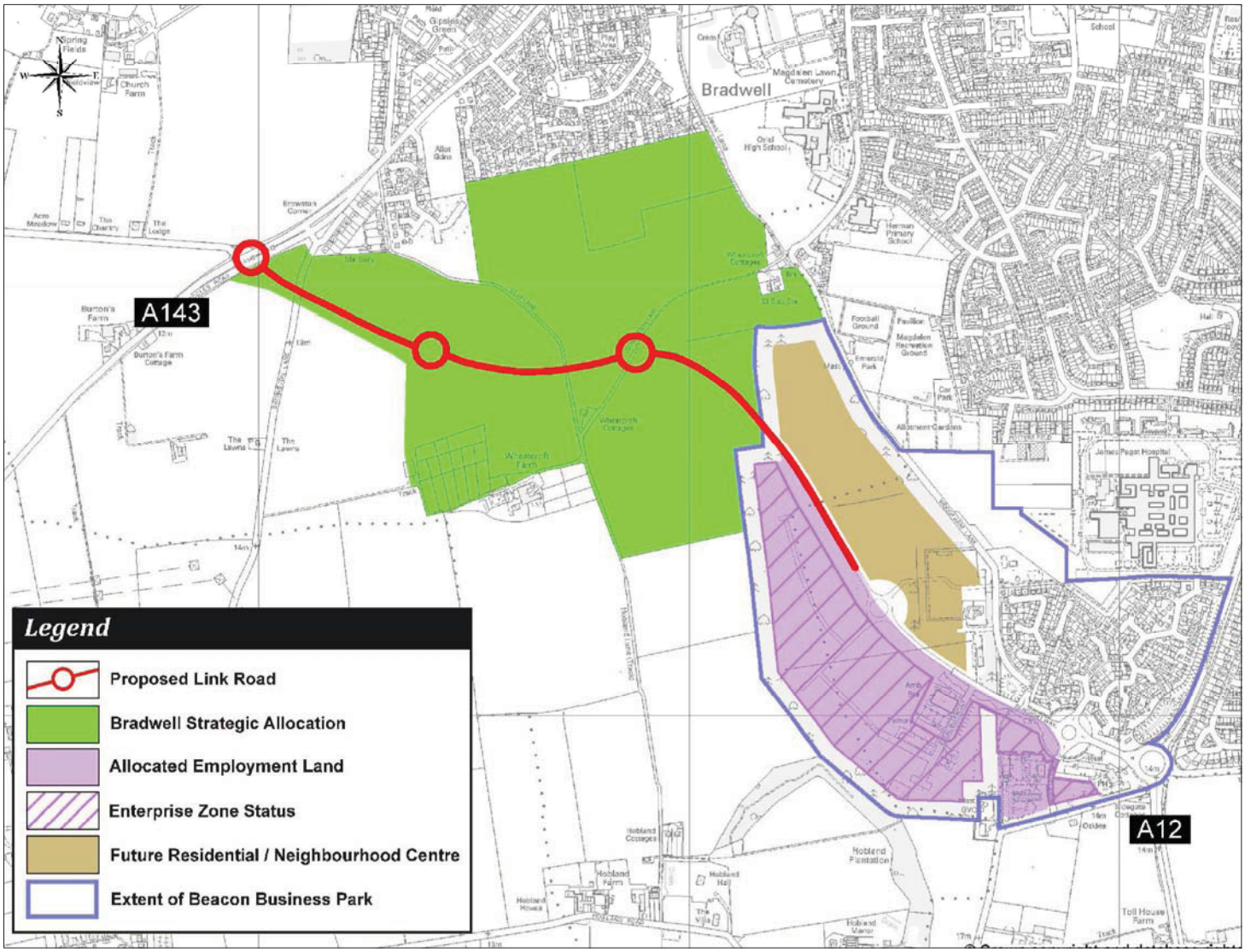
Fig. 7 Trench plans and sections

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



0 1km

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Fig. 8 Proposed development plan

Scale 1:12500 at A4