
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD

**SITE 14
BEACON PARK, GORLESTON, NORFOLK**

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL TRENCH
EVALUATION**

Authors: Gareth Barlow (Fieldwork & report) Peter Thompson MA (Desk-based assessment)	
NGR: TG 5155 0188	Report No: 4537
District: Great Yarmouth	Site Code: ENF 125595
Approved: Claire Halpin MifA	Project No: P4194
Signed:	Date: March 2014

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SITE 14,

Project details			
Project name	Site 14, Beacon Park, Gorleston, Norfolk		
<p>In March 2014, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out an additional phase of an ongoing archaeological evaluation at Beacon Park, Gorleston, Norfolk. The evaluation is being conducted in compliance with a condition attached to planning approval for the proposed construction of industrial units (Site 14 at NGR TG 5151 0197; Great Yarmouth Borough Council Planning Ref. 06/10/0342/F), and a pre-application stage to build an industrial estate (centred on TG 5155 0188). The industrial estate comprises several sites (numbered 1, 4, 8 - 10, 11a, 12a and 14).</p> <p>Site 11 had been previously evaluated. The evaluation had revealed a range of archaeological features present in each trench. The dated features were prehistoric and post-medieval, and the prehistoric features occurred within the western half of the site, immediately adjacent to Site 11a (Barlow & Thompson, 2011).</p> <p>Archaeological features, mostly undated, were found within the majority of trenches on Sites 8, 10 11a and 12a. The features were mostly linear (ditches and gullies, and their terminations). Pits were also recorded. Only two features were possibly prehistoric. A large thumbnail scraper, characteristic of early Bronze Age flint technology, was recovered from the topsoil during the evaluation. The archaeology recorded on Sites 8 and 10 was of a similar character to that recorded on Site 11, which is adjacent to both sites. The features present on Sites 11a and 12a were all undated except for one ditch (F1028) from which a post-medieval glass bottle fragment was recovered.</p> <p>The results of the evaluation of Site 14 were directly comparable to those recorded elsewhere. Linears and pits were recorded, sparse prehistoric finds were found, and the dated features were post-medieval or modern.</p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	17 th – 28 th March 214		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	N	Future work	Y
P. number	4194	Site code	ENF 125595
Type of project	Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation		
Site status	-		
Current land use	Agricultural		
Planned development	Industrial estate		
Main features (+dates)	Ditches, gullies, pits		
Significant finds (+dates)	Struck flint		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	Norfolk	Great Yarmouth	Gorleston
HER/ SMR for area	Norfolk HER (NHER)		
Post code (if known)	NR31 7RQ		
Area of site	15.25 ha		
NGR	TG 5155 0188		
Height AOD (max/ min)	10-15m AOD		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	Norfolk Landscape Archaeology (James Albone)		
Project supervisor/s	Gareth Barlow		
Funded by	Wellington Construction		
Full title	Site 14, Beacon Park, Gorleston, Norfolk. An Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation		
Authors	Barlow, G.		
Report no.	4537		
Date (of report)	March 2014		

BEACON PARK, GORLESTON, NORFOLK.

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION

SUMMARY

In March 2014, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out an additional phase of an ongoing archaeological evaluation at Beacon Park, Gorleston, Norfolk. The evaluation is being conducted in compliance with a condition attached to planning approval for the proposed construction of industrial units (Site 14 at NGR TG 5151 0197; Great Yarmouth Borough Council Planning Ref. 06/10/0342/F), and a pre-application stage to build an industrial estate (centred on TG 5155 0188). The industrial estate comprises several sites (numbered 1, 4, 8 - 10, 11a, 12a and 14).

Site 11 was evaluated in January 2011, and the condition was discharged. Sites 8 and 10 were evaluated in May 2011; Sites 11a and 12a were evaluated in September 2011. Site 14, the subject of this report, was evaluated in March 2014. Sites 1, 4, and 9 are to be evaluated at a future date to be agreed.

The site lies within an area of substantial archaeological interest comprising extensive areas of intersecting multi-period and undated cropmarks. A possible Bronze Age ring ditch lies within Sites 9 and 10 (NHER 43554), and another is immediately north of the ambulance station adjacent to Sites 11 and 11a (NHER 45054). A possible Iron Age square barrow lies within Site 12a (NHER 45051), whilst an extensive settlement and field system of probable Iron Age to Roman date to the west probably extends into the site (NHER 45052 & NHER 11787). One group of undated crop marks comprising enclosures and ditches lie in the area of Site 10 and 11 (NHER 45058), and include a 35x30m enclosure (NHER 45057). A Roman enclosure approximately 120m north of Sites 12a and 14 (NHER 45053) is in a larger group of features that reach south to the edge of Site 12a. Site 1 is also in an area of two more groups of cropmarks located east and predominantly south of Camelot Road comprising an extensive late prehistoric to Early Roman settlement and field systems (NHER 43494) and a planned Roman field system (NHER 43495). Prehistoric flint scatters have also been recovered in the area including a Neolithic axe head from 100m east of Site 1 (NHER 16471).

A possible medieval postmill site lies immediately north of Sites 12a and 11a (NHER 45050). Cropmarks interpreted as medieval and/or post-medieval field boundaries are located to the south of Site 1, across Sidegate Road (NHER 45158). An evaluation undertaken by AS Ltd in September 2011 in this area also revealed a Bronze Age barrow, initially identified from a cropmark, and related activity (Adams, 2011).

Site 11 had been previously evaluated. The evaluation had revealed a range of archaeological features present in each trench. The dated features were prehistoric and post-medieval, and the prehistoric features occurred within the western half of the site, immediately adjacent to Site 11a (Barlow & Thompson, 2011).

Archaeological features, mostly undated, were found within the majority of trenches on Sites 8, 10 11a and 12a. The features were mostly linear (ditches and gullies, and their terminations). Pits were also recorded. Only two features were possibly prehistoric. A large thumbnail scraper, characteristic of early Bronze Age flint technology, was recovered from the topsoil during the evaluation. The archaeology recorded on Sites 8 and 10 was of a similar character to that recorded on Site 11, which is adjacent to both sites. The features present on Sites 11a and 12a were all undated except for one ditch (F1028) from which a post-medieval glass bottle fragment was recovered.

The results of the evaluation of Site 14 were directly comparable to those recorded elsewhere. Linears and pits were recorded, sparse prehistoric finds were found, and the dated features were post-medieval or modern.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In March 2014, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out an additional phase of an ongoing archaeological evaluation at Beacon Park, Gorleston, Norfolk. The evaluation is being conducted in compliance with a condition attached to planning approval for the proposed construction of industrial units (Site 14 at NGR TG 5151 0197; Great Yarmouth Borough Council Planning Ref. 06/10/0342/F), and a pre-application stage to build an industrial estate (centred on TG 5155 0188). The industrial estate comprises several sites (numbered 1, 4, 8 - 10, 11a, 12a and 14).

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 1/12/2010), and a specification compiled by AS (dated 06/12/2010). The evaluation adhered to the Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct*, and *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (revised 2008). It also adhered to the relevant sections of *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003).

1.3 The evaluation aimed to determine the presence/absence, extent, date, state of preservation and significance of any surviving archaeological layers or archaeological features.

Planning policy context

1.4 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.

1.5 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

2.1 Gorleston or Gorleston-on-Sea is located immediately south-west of Great Yarmouth and 30 km east of Norwich. The site is on the south-west edge of Gorleston situated approximately 500m south-west of James Paget University Hospital and 700m north-east of Hobland Hall. The site covers over 16 hectares and is accessed from from Beaufort Way. There is an ambulance station bordering Plots 11 and 11A.

3 THE EVIDENCE

3.1 Topography, geology and soils

3.1.1 The site is 1.4km from the coast in a low lying area between 10 and 15m AOD. The local soil is Typical Brown Earth of the Wick Series which is common

in such low lying or undulating areas in relatively warm climates. The soils are generally free draining with altered subsoil horizons and are usually reddish brown to brown containing iron oxide. The underlying geology is London Clay formations of the Palaeogene.

3.2 Archaeological and historical background

3.2.1 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 most likely to be affected by the proposed development are described below.

Neolithic and Bronze Age

3.2.2 Prehistoric finds have been recovered from within the 1km search area. A Neolithic axehead was found 100m east of Site 1 (NHER 16471), and a prehistoric scraper 500m north-east of Site 4 (NHER 12769). A scatter of Neolithic or Bronze Age flints were found near Hobland Hall some 750m south-east of Site 14 (NHER 14315), and a Bronze Age flint scraper was recovered 500m north-east of Site 4. In the area to the south-west of Hobland Hall multi-period finds were made from metal detecting including an Upper Palaeolithic blade, but the site is best identified as a Neolithic flint knapping site where a polished axe head and debitage were found (NHER 11551). Other finds from not closely recorded locations within 1km of the site include a Mesolithic axe head to the west (NHER 11787), and Mesolithic and Neolithic axes to the north and north-east (NHER 12789 & 13020). As mentioned, some of the potentially earliest crop marks are ring ditches probably representing Bronze Age round barrows. The closest ring ditch is inside Site 10 (NHER 43554). Another ring ditch is located immediately north of the ambulance station (NHER 45054), and a third is 150m south-east of Site 9 (NHER 43552).

Iron Age and Roman

3.3.3 A cropmark indicating a possible Iron Age square barrow lies within Site 13 (NHER 45051). Cropmarks indicating an extensive settlement and field system of probable Iron Age to Roman date has a centre point 100m west of Plot 14 but almost certainly extends eastwards into the site (NHER 45052). It includes rectangular enclosures, small ring ditches indicative of roundhouses, and fields arranged around a central trackway. One enclosure approximately 120m north of Sites 13 and 14 was tested by excavation and proved to be Roman (NHER 45053). Roman pottery, roof tile and quern stones and an undated cremation have also come from the vicinity of these cropmarks (NHER 11787). One group of undated crop marks comprising settlement enclosures and ditches lie in the

area of Site 10 (NHER 45058), and include a 35x30m enclosure in the area of Sites 10 and 11. Cropmarks of undated multi-period ditches and trackways (NHER 45057) are centred on Wood Farm but reach south to the edge of Plot 13. They probably relate at least in part to NHER 45052 (above) and NHER 45055 (below).

3.2.4 Further fragmentary 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 Wood Farm and are dispersed over a 1.5km wide area (NHER 45055). They may represent groups of enclosures, although archaeological work in the eastern part of this site in 1982 and 1998 revealed no trace of any archaeological features on the ground. Two more groups of cropmarks east and predominantly south of Camelot Road, which include Site 1, comprise an extensive late prehistoric to Early Roman settlement, field systems and trackways (NHER 43494), and a planned Roman field system (NHER 43495). A Roman coin was recovered from some 250m east of Site 1 (NHER 21362), and a prehistoric trackway has been identified some 300m north-east of Site 4 (NHER 43529).

Anglo-Saxon

3.2.5 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

3.2.6 In the reign of Edward I (1272-1307) an Augustinian friary was founded by William Woderove and subsequently enlarged. There were also two manors, Gorleston manor and a smaller manor named Bacons. Crop marks believed to represent a medieval postmill are immediately north of Plots 13 and 11A and may even be encroached on by the site (NHER 45050). Medieval to post-medieval field boundaries are located to the south of Site 1, across Sidegate Road (NHER 45158). A dispersed group of undated but probably multi-period ditches are also located in this area (NHER 45202)

Post-medieval

3.2.6 Post-medieval field boundaries are recorded some 250m to the north around Wood Farm (NHER 45056). In the area around Wood Farm Cottages aerial photography has identified two WWII Searchlight batteries and an associated wireless or radio station (NHER 42518). Associated buildings may have billeted the troops manning the site.

3.3 Previous Investigations

3.3.1 Three phases of evaluation have already been completed (Barlow & Thompson 2011, and Barlow et al 2011). In summary:

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Archaeological features, mostly undated, were found within the majority of trenches on Sites 8, 10 11a and 12a. The features were mostly linear (ditches and gullies, and their terminations). Pits were also recorded. Only two features were possibly prehistoric. A large thumbnail scraper, characteristic of early Bronze Age flint technology, was recovered from the topsoil during the evaluation. The archaeology recorded on Sites 8 and 10 was of a similar character to that recorded on Site 11, which is adjacent to both sites. The features present on Sites 11a and 12a were all undated except for one ditch (F1028) from which a post-medieval glass bottle fragment was recovered.

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Eight 40.00m and one 34.00m long trial trenches were excavated (Fig.3). All the trenches were 1.80m wide.

4.2 Undifferentiated overburden was removed under close archaeological supervision using a tracked 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a 1.80m wide 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.

5 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

Individual trench descriptions are presented below:

Trench 19 (Figs. 2 - 4)

<i>Sample section 29A : West end, south facing</i> <i>0.00 = 13.24m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.38m	L4000	Topsoil. Firm, darkish mid grey brown sandy silt with occasional medium angular flints.
0.38 – 0.55m	L4001	Subsoil. Firm, mid orange brown sandy silt with occasional medium angular flints.
0.55m+	L4002	Natural deposits. Friable, pale brownish orange silty sand with occasional medium angular flints and very occasional large rounded limestone and quartzite stones.

<i>Sample section 19B: East end, south facing</i> <i>0.00 = 13.23m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.31m	L4000	Topsoil. As above
0.31 – 0.44m	L4001	Subsoil. As above
0.44m+	L4002	Natural deposits. As above

Description: Trench 19 contained an undated pit (F4019).

F4019 was an oval pit (1.40+ x 0.85 x 0.24m) with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill (L4020) was a very firm, mid grey brown slightly silty sand, with occasional small and medium angular flints. It contained no finds.

Trench 20 (Figs. 2 – 4)

<i>Sample section 20A: Southeast end, southwest facing</i> <i>0.00 = 13.25m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.30m	L4000	Topsoil. As Trench 19.
0.30 – 0.43m	L4001	Subsoil. As Trench 19.
0.43m+	L4002	Natural deposits. As Trench 19.

<i>Sample section 20B: Northwest end, northeast facing</i> <i>0.00 = 13.05m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.28m	L4000	Topsoil. As Trench 19.
0.28 – 0.45m	L4001	Subsoil. As Trench 19.
0.45m+	L4002	Natural deposits. As Trench 19.

Description: Trench 20 contained three undated linear features (F4030, F4049, and F4064), an undated possible ditch terminus (F4062), two post-medieval or modern pits (F4032 and F4060), and an undated pit (F4051).

F4030 was a linear feature (2.00+ x 1.25 x 1.15m), orientated northeast/southwest. It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill (L4031) was a friable, mid reddish brown silty sand with moderate medium rounded flints. It contained no finds. It was cut by Pit F4032. It was unclear if this feature was a ditch or a palaeochannel.

F4032 was a sub-circular pit (2.00+ x 1.40 x 0.68m) which cut Linear F4030. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill (L4033) was a friable, dark reddish brown silty sand with occasional small rounded flints. It contained no finds.

F4060 was an oval pit (0.80+ x 0.70+ x 0.22m) with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill (L4061) was a friable, mid yellowish brown silty sandy with occasional small rounded flints. It contained a clay pipe fragment (xg).

F4064 was a curvilinear gully (1.80+ x 0.40 x 0.25m). It had steep sides and a narrow base. Its fill (L4065) was a friable, mid orange brown silty sand with occasional small and medium rounded flints. It contained no finds.

F4062 was a rounded ditch terminus (1.50+ x 1.50 x 0.55m), orientated northeast/southwest. It had gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill (L4063) was a friable, very dark grey brown silty sand with occasional small rounded flints. It contained no finds.

F4049 was a curvilinear gully (1.80 x 1.00 x 0.20m). It was cut by Pit F4051. It had moderately sloping sides and an uneven base. Its fill (L4050) was a friable, mid yellowish brown silty sand with occasional small stones. It contained no finds. It was cut by Pit F4051.

F4051 was a sub-circular pit (1.20+ x 0.80+ x 0.85m) with steep sides and a concave base. It contained two fills. Its lower fill (L4052) was a friable, mid brownish yellow silty sand with occasional small charcoal fragments. It contained animal bone (248g), likely a modern burial (Animal Bone report below). Its upper fill (L4053) was a friable, mid yellowish brown silty sand with occasional small rounded flints. It contained no finds.

Trench 21 (Figs. 2 - 4)

<i>Sample section 21A: Northeast end, northwest facing</i>		
<i>0.00 = 12.96m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.31m	L4000	Topsoil. As Trench 19.
0.31 – 0.49m	L4001	Subsoil. As Trench 19.
0.49m+	L4002	Natural deposits. As Trench 19.

<i>Sample section 21B: Southwest end, southeast facing</i>		
<i>0.00 = 13.07m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.28m	L4000	Topsoil. As Trench 19.
0.28 – 0.44m	L4001	Subsoil. As Trench 19.
0.44m+	L4002	Natural deposits. As Trench 19.

Description: Trench 21 contained an undated pit (F4034) and two undated possible ditch termini (F4036 and F4038). F4034 contained a struck flint.

F4038 was a possible, ditch terminus (1.80+ x 1.00 x 0.32m) with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its basal fill (L4039) was a firm, pale yellowish grey clayey sand with occasional small rounded flints. It contained no finds. Its upper fill (L4040) was a yellow brown clayey sand and it contained no finds.

F4036 was a possible, rounded, ditch terminus (1.25+ x 0.75 x 0.23m) with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill (L4037) was a friable, mid yellowish brown silty sand with occasional small rounded flints. It contained no finds.

F4034 was a sub-oval pit (4.40 x 0.88+ x 0.33m) with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill (L4035) was a friable, dark yellow brown silty sand with occasional small rounded flints and charcoal flecks. It contained a struck flint (1g).

Trench 22 (Figs. 2, 3 and 5)

<i>Sample section 22A: Southeast end, northeast facing</i>		
<i>0.00 = 13.19m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.38m	L4000	Topsoil. As Trench 19.
0.38 – 0.76m	L4001	Subsoil. As Trench 19.
0.76m+	L4002	Natural deposits. As Trench 19.

<i>Sample section 22B: Northwest end, northeast facing</i>		
<i>0.00 = 13.06m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.35m	L4000	Topsoil. As Trench 19.
0.35 – 0.54m	L4001	Subsoil. As Trench 19.
0.54m+	L4002	Natural deposits. As Trench 19.

Description: Trench 22 contained a large palaeochannel (F4027)

F4027 was a large, deep, palaeochannel (3.50+ x 1.45 x 0.90+), orientated northwest/southeast. It had irregular sides and the base was unseen. It contained three vertically interfaced fills and natural (L4002). On the southwest side was L4028, a friable, pale greyish red brown silty sand. In the centre was L4029, a friable very dark grey brown silty sand with occasional small stones and black mineral oxide flecks. On the north-eastern side was L4066, a friable, pale greyish red brown silty sand. This feature contained no finds.

Trench 23 (Figs. 2, 3 & 5)

<i>Sample section 23A: Southeast end, northeast facing</i> <i>0.00 = 13.01m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.34m	L4000	Topsoil. As Trench 19.
0.34 – 0.52m	L4001	Subsoil. As Trench 19.
0.52m+	L4002	Natural deposits. As Trench 19.

<i>Sample section 23B: Northwest end, northeast facing</i> <i>0.00 = 12.83m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.36m	L4000	Topsoil. As Trench 19.
0.36 – 0.55m	L4001	Subsoil. As Trench 19.
0.55m+	L4002	Natural deposits. As Trench 19.

Description: Trench 23 contained an undated pit (F4041).

F4041 was a circular pit (0.90 x 0.45+ x 0.32m). It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill (L4042) was a friable, mid grey brown silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks. It contained no finds.

Trench 24 (Figs. 2 – 3 & 6)

<i>Sample section 24A: West end, south facing</i> <i>0.00 = 12.85m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.42m	L4000	Topsoil. As Trench 19.
0.42 – 0.58m	L4001	Subsoil. As Trench 19.
0.58m+	L4002	Topsoil. As Trench 19.

<i>Sample section 24B: West end, south facing</i> <i>0.00 = 12.54m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.30m	L4000	Topsoil. As Trench 19.
0.30 – 0.48m	L4001	Subsoil. As Trench 19.
0.48m+	L4002	Natural deposits. As Trench 19.

Description: Trench 24 contained a modern enclosure ditch (F4017), two undated ditches (F4009 and F4011) on different alignments, and five undated pits (F4013, F4015, F4021, F4023 and F4025).

F4009 was a ditch (4.50 x 0.80 x 0.26m), orientated northwest/southeast. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. It cut Ditch F4011. Its fill, L4010, was a friable, dark orange brown silty sand with occasional small and medium rounded and sub-angular flints. It contained no finds.

F4011 was a ditch (1.50+ x 0.80 x 0.20m), orientated northeast/southwest and cut by Ditch F4009. It had irregular sides and a flattish base. Its fill (L4012) was a

firm, dark grey brown silty sand with occasional small and medium rounded and sub-angular flints. It contained no finds.

F4013 was a circular pit (0.60 x 0.55+ x 0.16m) with moderate sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill (L4014) was a firm, mid brownish grey silty sand with occasional small and medium angular and rounded flints. It contained no finds.

F4023 was a sub-square pit (1.40 x 0.30+ x 0.20m) with irregular sides and a concave base. Its fill (L4024) was a firm, mid brownish grey silty sand with occasional small and medium rounded and sub-angular flints. It contained no finds.

F4021 was a circular pit (0.90 x 0.62+ x 0.15m) with moderately sloping sides and a flattish base. Its fill (L4022) was a firm, mid brownish grey silty sand with occasional small and medium rounded and angular flints. It contained no finds.

F4015 was a circular pit (0.90 x 0.70 x 0.24m) with moderate sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill (L4016) was a firm, mid grey brown silty sand with occasional small and medium rounded and angular flints. It contained no finds.

F4025 was a small circular pit or posthole (0.25 x 0.20+ x 0.07m) with moderately sloping sides rounding to a concave base. Its fill (L4026) was a firm, dark-mid orange brown silty sand with occasional small and medium rounded and angular flints. It contained no finds.

F4017 (= F4045 Trench 25) was a ditch (6.00+ x 1.16 x 0.40m), orientated northwest/southeast. It had moderate sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill (L4018 = L4046) was a firm, dark-mid greyish orange brown silty sand with occasional small and medium rounded and angular flints. It contained modern pottery.

Trench 25 (Figs. 2, 3 & 5)

<i>Sample section 25A: Southeast end, northeast facing</i>		
<i>0.00 = 12.64m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.29m	L4000	Topsoil. As Trench 19.
0.29 – 0.53m	L4001	Subsoil. As Trench 19.
0.53m+	L4002	Natural deposits. As Trench 19.

<i>Sample section 25B: Northwest end, northeast facing</i>		
<i>0.00 = 13.63m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.32m	L4000	Topsoil. As Trench 19.
0.32 – 0.61m	L4001	Subsoil. As Trench 19.
0.61m+	L4002	Natural deposits. As Trench 19.

Description: Trench 25 contained a modern ditch (F4045) and an undated pit (F4043). A palaeochannel was also present.

F4045 (= F4017 Trench 24) was a ditch (2.00+ x 1.00 x 0.32m), orientated northwest/southeast. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill (L4045 = L4018) was a firm, dark-mid greyish orange brown silty sand with occasional small and medium rounded and angular flints. It contained brown bottle glass (41g).

F4043 was a circular pit (0.40 x 0.40 x 0.08m). It had gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill (L4044) was a friable, dark yellow brown silty sand. It contained no finds.

Trench 26 (Figs. 2, 3 & 6)

<i>Sample section 26A: Southeast end, southwest facing</i>		
<i>0.00 = 12.82m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.40m	L4000	Topsoil. As Trench 19.
0.40 – 0.64m	L4001	Subsoil. As Trench 19.
0.64m+	L4002	Natural deposits. As Trench 19.

<i>Sample section 26B: Northwest end, southwest facing</i>		
<i>0.00 = 12.49m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.37m	L4000	Topsoil. As Trench 19.
0.37 – 0.51m	L4001	Subsoil. As Trench 19.
0.51m+	L4002	Natural deposits. As Trench 19.

Description: Trench 26 contained two undated ditches (F4003 and F4005) and an undated pit (F4007).

F4003 was a ditch (1.80+ x 0.98 x 0.39m), orientated northeast/southwest, with moderately sloping sides and a narrow base. Its fill (L4004) was a friable, dark orange brown silty sand with moderate small and medium rounded and sub-angular flints. It contained no finds.

F4005 was a ditch (1.80+ x 1.07 x 0.37m), orientated northeast/southwest, with irregular sides and a narrow base. Its fill (L4006) was a friable, dark orange brown silty sand with moderate small and medium rounded and sub-angular flints. It contained no finds.

F4007 was a sub-circular pit (0.65 x 0.49 x 0.31m) with irregular sides and a concave base. Its fill (L4008) was a friable, pale grey brown silty sand moderate medium and large rounded and sub-angular flints. It contained no finds.

Trench 27 (Figs. 2, 3 & 6)

<i>Sample section 27A: Southwest end, northwest facing</i> <i>0.00 = 12.45m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.29m	L4000	Topsoil. As Trench 19.
0.29 – 0.54m	L4001	Subsoil. As Trench 19.
0.54m+	L4002	Natural deposits. As Trench 19.

<i>Sample section 27B: Northeast end, northwest facing</i> <i>0.00 = 12.44m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.31m	L4000	Topsoil. As Trench 19.
0.31 – 0.49m	L4001	Subsoil. As Trench 19.
0.49m+	L4002	Natural deposits. As Trench 19.

Description: Trench 27 contained two undated gully termini (F4056 and F4058) and an undated pit (F4054). Two palaeochannels were also recorded.

F4054 was a sub-oval pit (3.50 x 1.00 x 0.22m) with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill (L4055) was a dark grey brown silty sand with occasional small rounded flints and charcoal flecks. It contained no finds.

F4056 was the rounded terminus of a gully (0.95+ x 0.40 x 0.20m), orientated northwest/southeast, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill (L4057) was a friable, pale grey brown silty sand with occasional small rounded flints. It contained no finds.

F4058 was the rounded terminus of a gully (1.20+ x 0.36 x 0.22m), orientated northwest/southeast, with steep sides and a concave base. Its fill (L4059) was a friable, pale grey brown silty sand with occasional small rounded flints. It contained no finds.

6 CONFIDENCE RATING

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

7 DEPOSIT MODEL

7.1 The deposit model was uniform across Plot 14 with topsoil (L4000 = L2000 = L3000) present to a depth of between 0.28m and 0.40m. This topsoil was a firm, darkish mid grey brown sandy silt with occasional medium angular flints. Below this was a layer of subsoil (L4001 = L2001 = L3001) between 0.20m and 0.30m thick. This was a firm, mid orange brown sandy silt with occasional medium angular flints. At the base of the sequence were the natural deposits

(L4002 = L2002 = L3002), a friable, pale brownish orange silty sand with occasional medium angular flints and very occasional large rounded limestone and quartzite stones. This was present at a depth of between 0.44m and 0.76m.

8 DISCUSSION

8.1 The features recorded in each trench are tabulated:

Trench	Context	Description	Spot Date
19	F4019	Pit	Undated
20	F4030	Linear	Undated
	F4032	Pit	Post-medieval or modern
	F4049	Linear	Undated
	F4051	Pit	Undated
	F4060	Pit	Post-medieval or modern
	F4062	Ditch Terminal	Undated
	F4064	Linear	Undated
21	F4034	Pit	Undated
	F4036	Ditch terminal	Undated
	F4038	Ditch terminal	Undated
22	F4027	Palaeochannel	Undated
23	F4041	Pit	Undated
24	F4009	Ditch	Undated
	F4011	Ditch	Undated
	F4013	Pit	Undated
	F4015	Pit	Undated
	F4017	Ditch	Modern
	F4021	Pit	Undated
	F4023	Pit	Undated
	F4025	Pit	Undated
25	F4043	Pit	Undated
	F4045	Ditch	Modern
26	F4003	Ditch	Undated
	F4005	Ditch	Undated
	F4007	Pit	Undated
27	F4054	Pit	Undated
	F4056	Gully terminal	Undated
	F4058	Gully terminal	Undated

8.2 Features were recorded in each trench. Most often between 1 and 3 features were recorded excepting Trenches 20 and 24 which contained 7 and 8 features respectively. An approximate equal number of pits (14) and linears (14) were recorded. Two features (Pits F4032 and F4060 (Tr.20) were post-medieval or modern. The remaining features were undated. Finds were spare; Pit F4034 contained a struck flint.

8.3 The results of the evaluation of Site 14 were directly comparable to those recorded elsewhere. Linears and pits were recorded, sparse prehistoric finds were found, and the dated features were post-medieval or modern.

9 DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

The archive records, with an inventory, will be deposited with any donated finds from the site with Norwich Castle Museum. The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for internal consistency.

10 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Solutions Limited would like to thank Wellington Construction for their assistance and for funding the evaluation.

AS is pleased to acknowledge the advice, assistance and input of Mr James Albone, Historic Environment Service, Norfolk County Council.

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APPENDIX 1 CONCORDANCE OF FINDS

ENF125595, Beacon Park, Site 14, Gorleston
Concordance of finds by feature

Feature	Context	Trench	Description	Spot Date	Pottery	CBM (g)	A. Bone (g)	Other
4034	4035	21	Fill of Pit					Str. Flint (1) - 1g
4045	4046	25	Fill of Ditch					Glass (1) - 41g
4051	4052	20	Fill of Pit				248	

APPENDIX 2 SPECIALIST REPORTS

The Struck Flint

Andrew Peachey MfA

Pit F4034 (L4035) contained a single small flint blade (1g) that is probably the bi-product of Mesolithic or earlier Neolithic core reduction, as it exhibits no traces of wear or re-touch. It was manufactured from dark grey-brown flint, probably sourced from local gravel deposits.

The Animal Bone

Dr Julia E.M. Cussans

A small quantity of animal bone was excavated from a single, undated context at Beacon Park, L4052 (Pit F4051). The bones appeared to be the partial remains of a neonate calf including, a femur, pelvis, sacrum and selection of other vertebra pieces. The bodies of the vertebrae were not fused with the vertebral arches, indicating the animal was pretty much newborn when it died. No butchery or pathology was noted on the bones which may have been of relatively modern origin given their reasonable state of preservation and relatively large size for bones of an animal of this age at death.

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



1
Trench 19 looking east



2
Trench 20 looking south-west



3
Sample section 19A looking north



4
F4060 in Trench 20 looking south-east



5
F4019 in Trench 19 looking north



7
Trench 21 looking south-east



9
F4036 Trench 21 looking south-east

6
F4062 in Trench 20 looking south-east



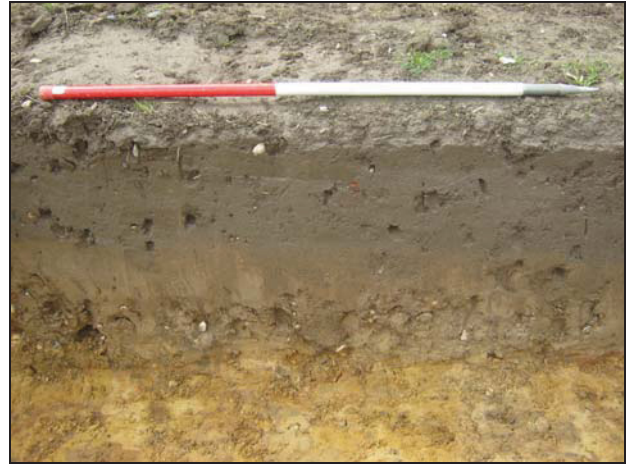
8
Trench 22 looking north-west



10
Sample section 22A looking north-east



11
F4038 Trench 21 looking south-east



12
Sample section 22B looking south-west



13
Trench 23 looking south-west



14
Trench 25 looking south-west



15
F4041 in Trench 23 looking south-west



16
F4045 in Trench 25 looking south-east



17
Trench 26 looking south-east



18
Trench 27 looking south-west



19
F4003 in Trench 26 looking south-west



20
F4058 in Trench 27 looking south-east



21
Trench 24 looking north-east



22
F4009 in Trench 24 looking north-west



23
F4011 in Trench 24 looking north



24
F4015 in Trench 24 looking south-west



25
F4017 in Trench 24 looking south-east

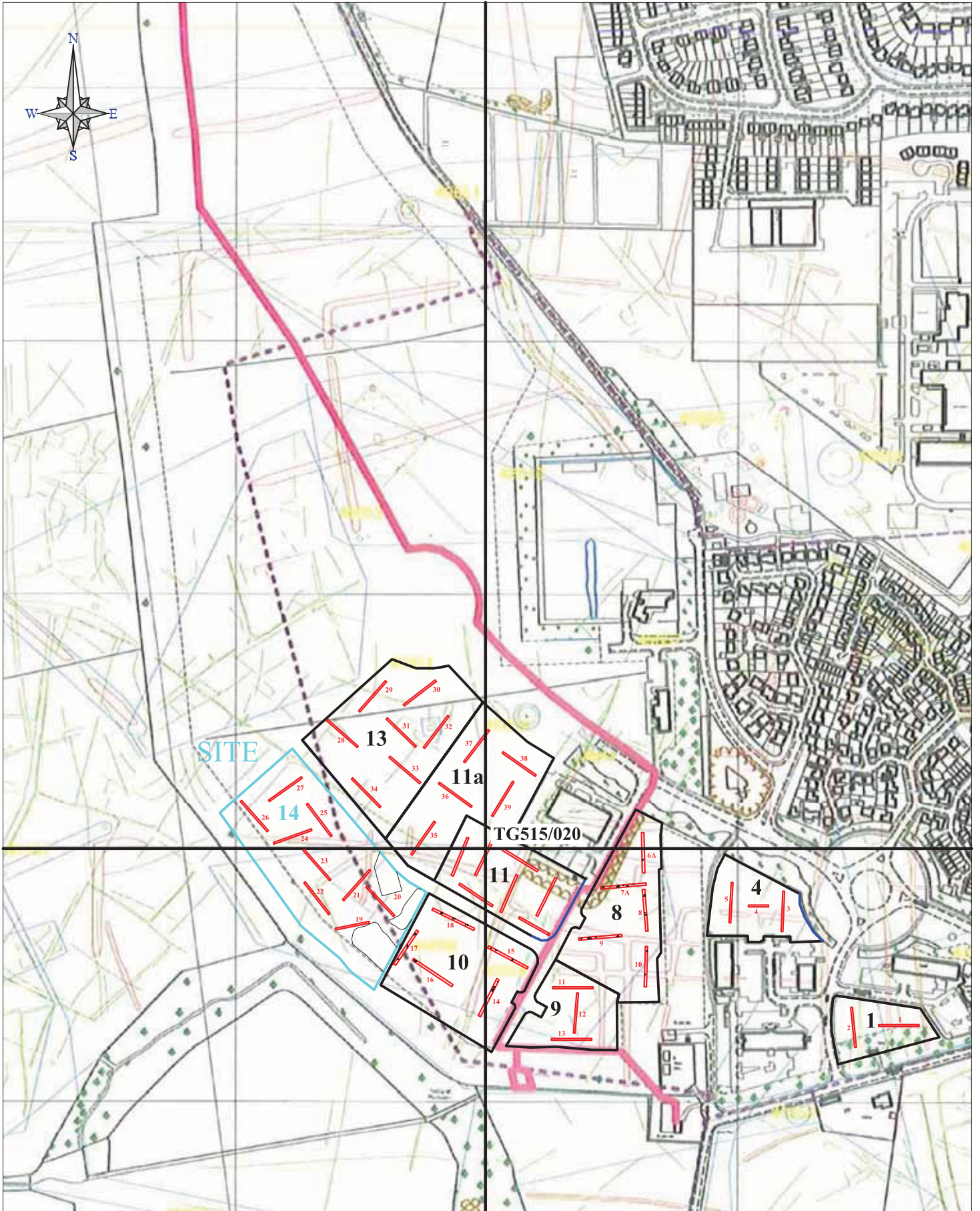


26
F4021 in Trench 24 looking east



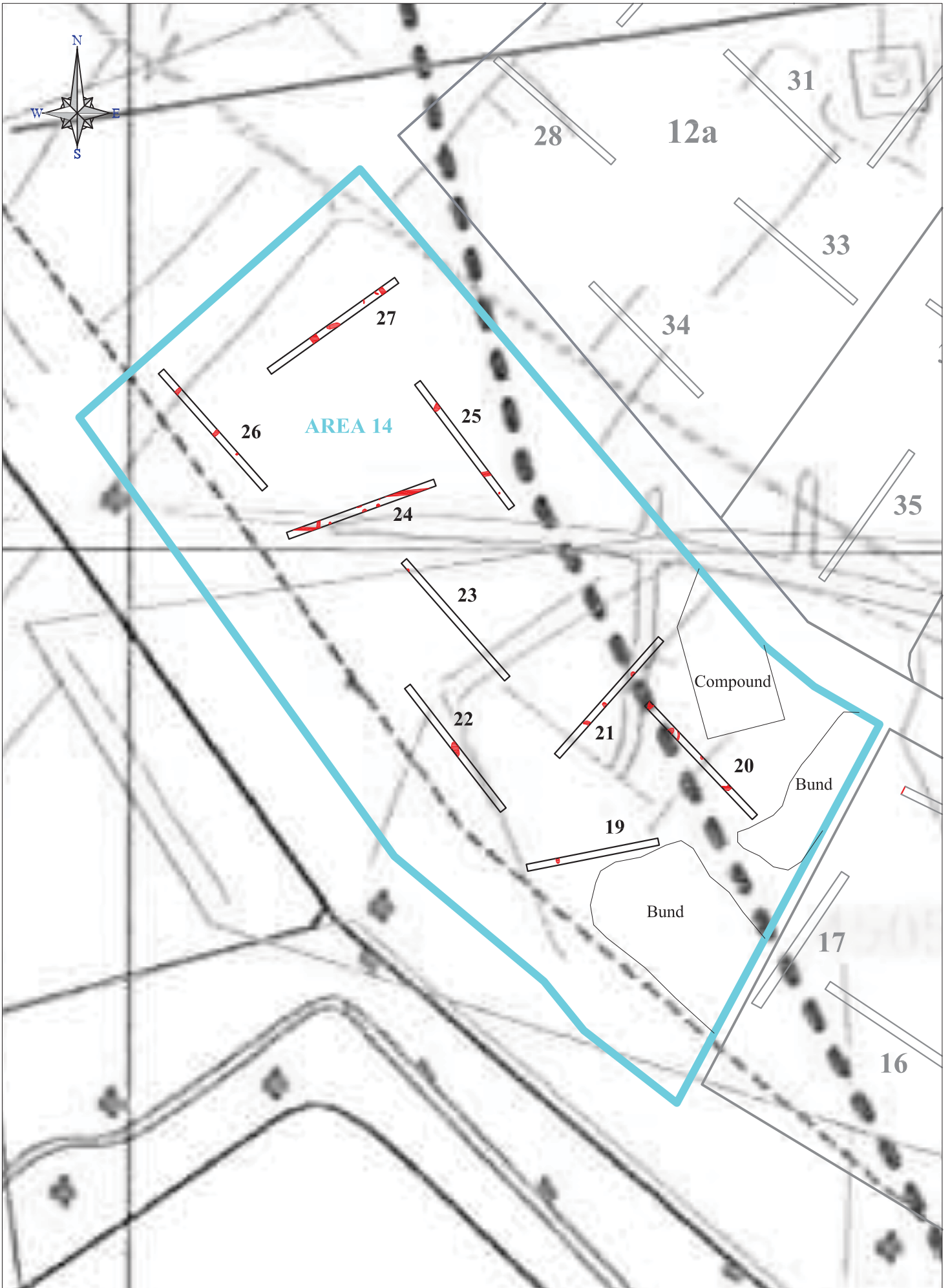
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Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4



0 250m

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Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan
 Scale 1:5000 at A4



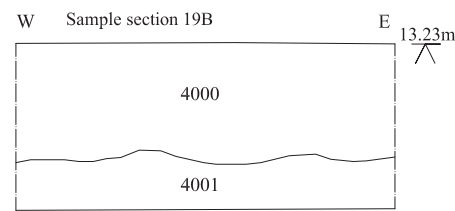
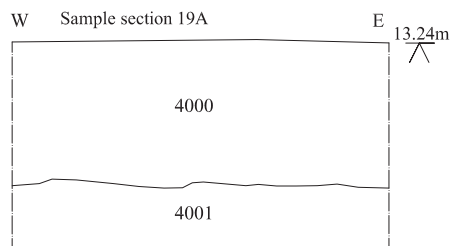
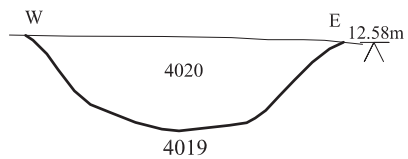
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Fig. 3 Trench location plan

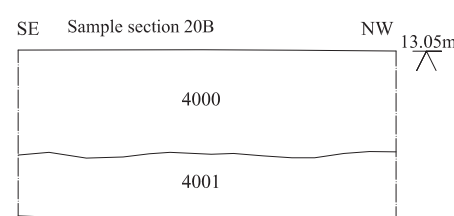
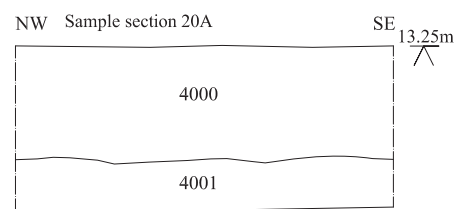
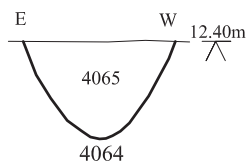
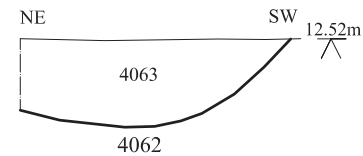
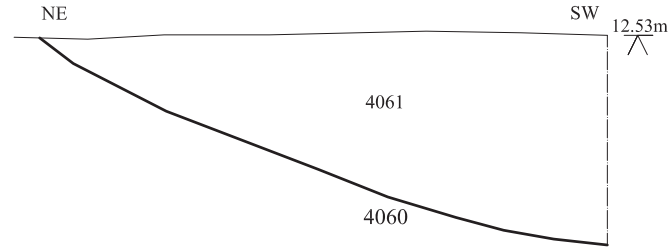
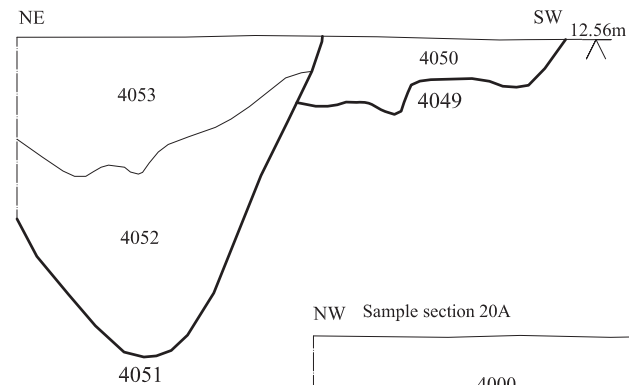
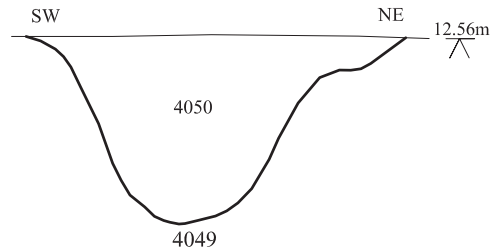
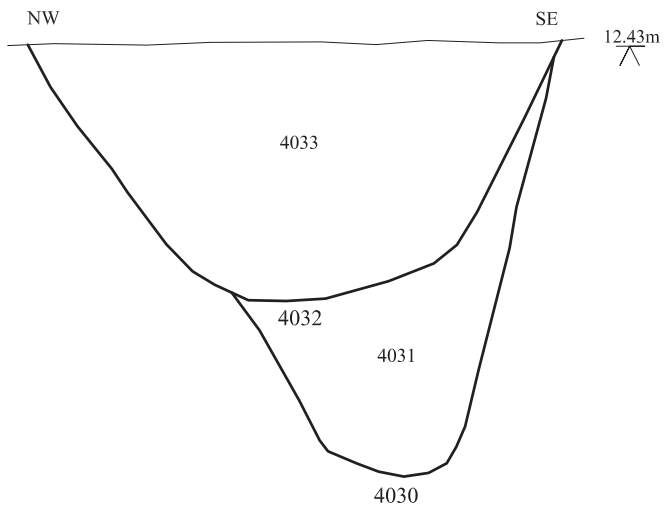
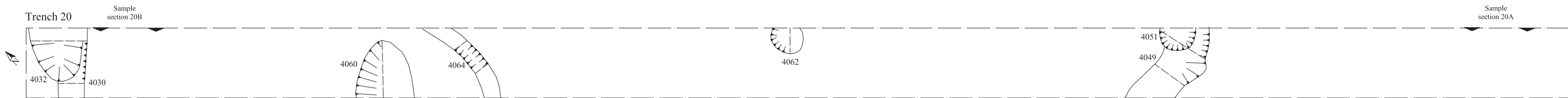
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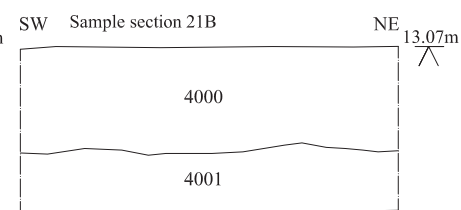
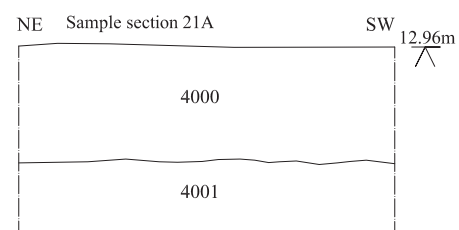
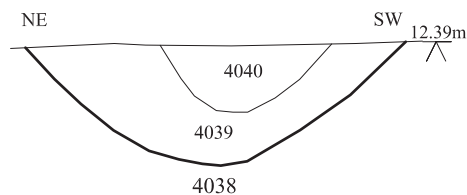
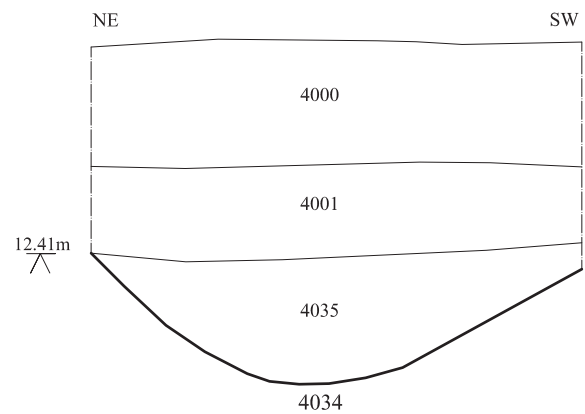
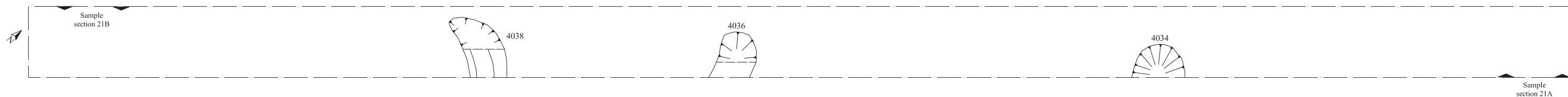
Trench 19



Trench 20



Trench 21

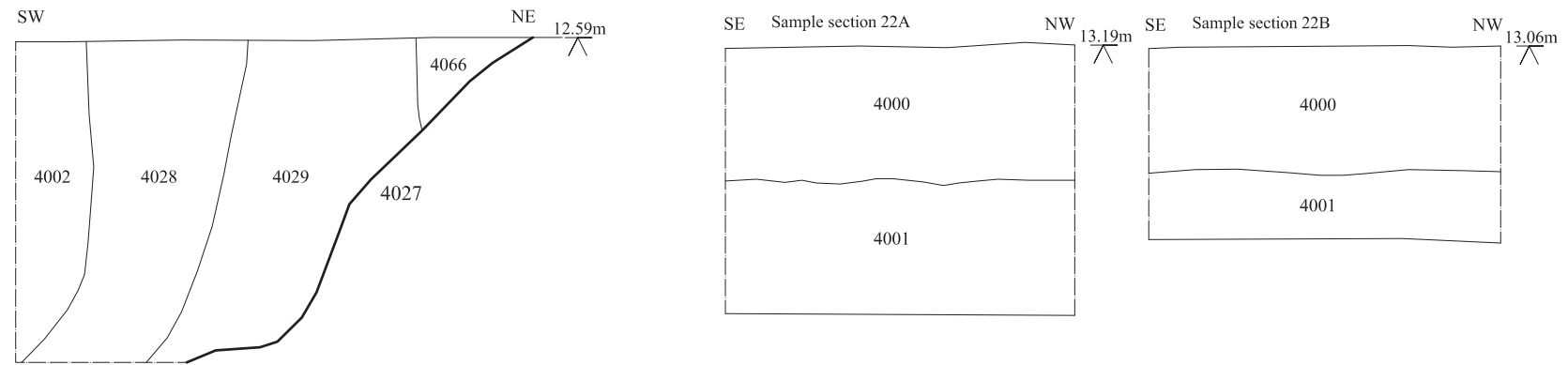
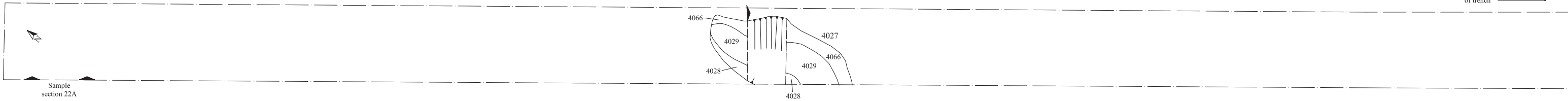


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Fig. 4 Plans & sections
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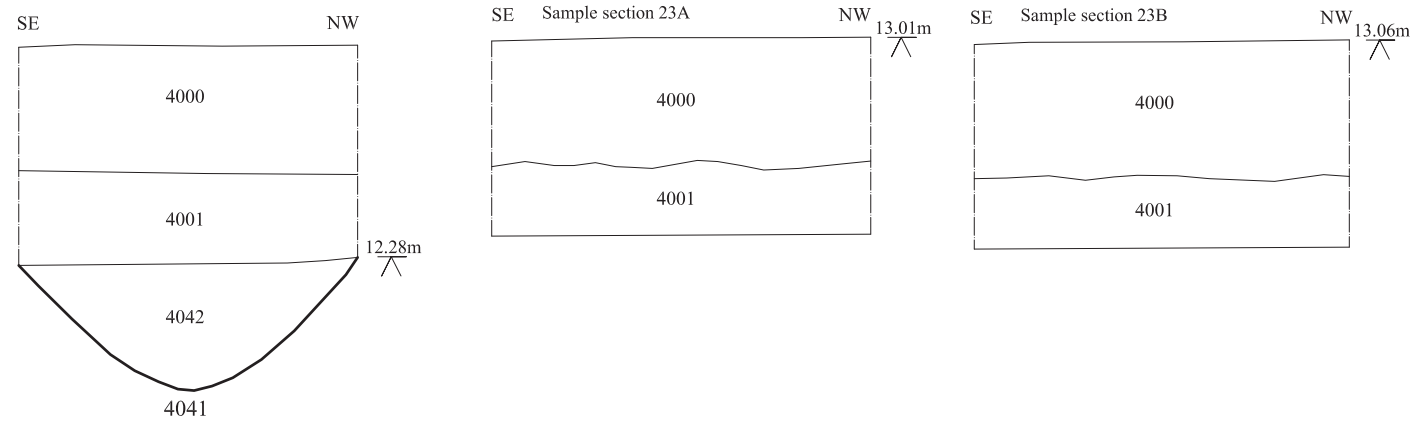
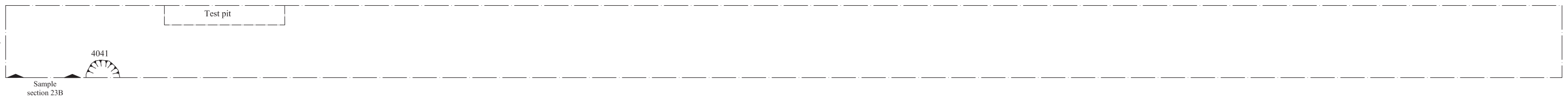
Trench 22

3.3m to end of trench

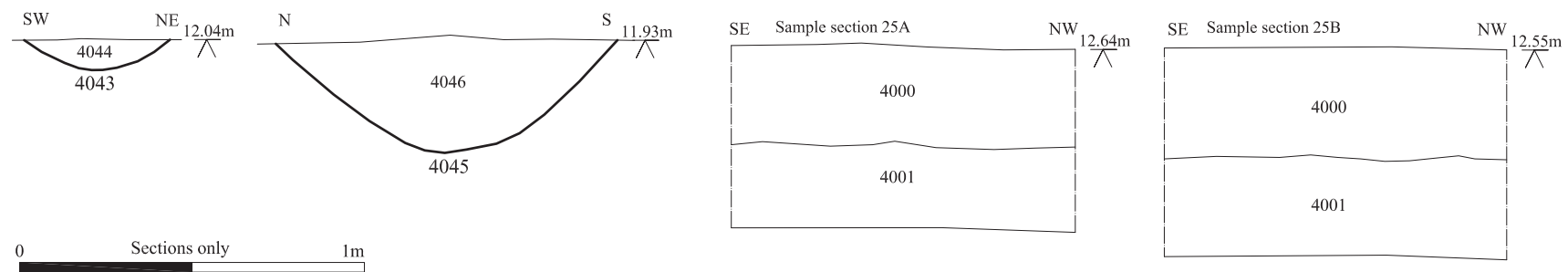
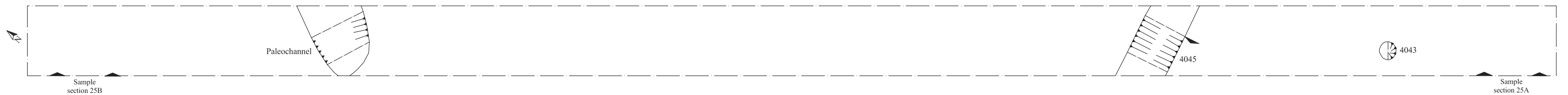


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Trench 23



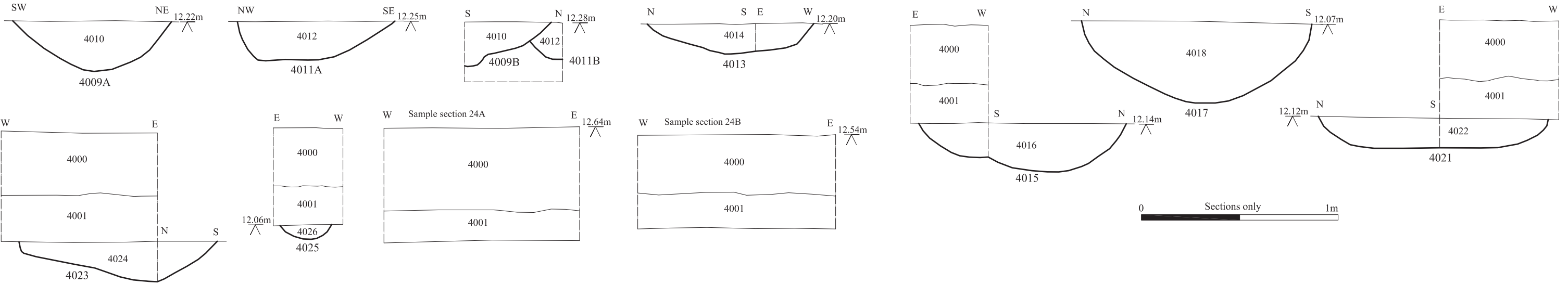
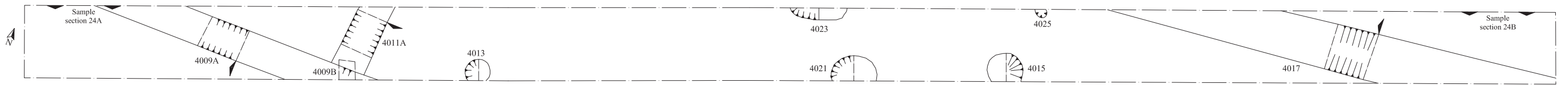
Trench 25



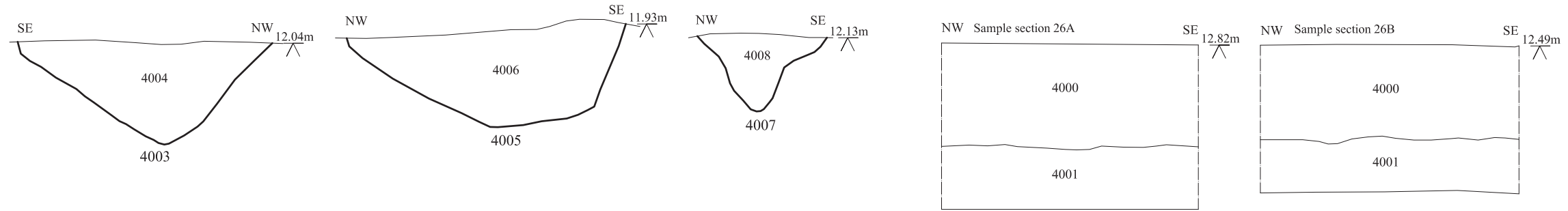
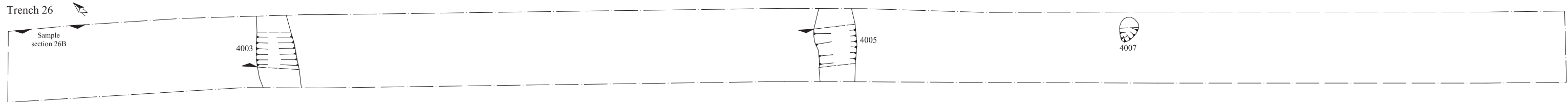
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Fig. 5 Plans & sections
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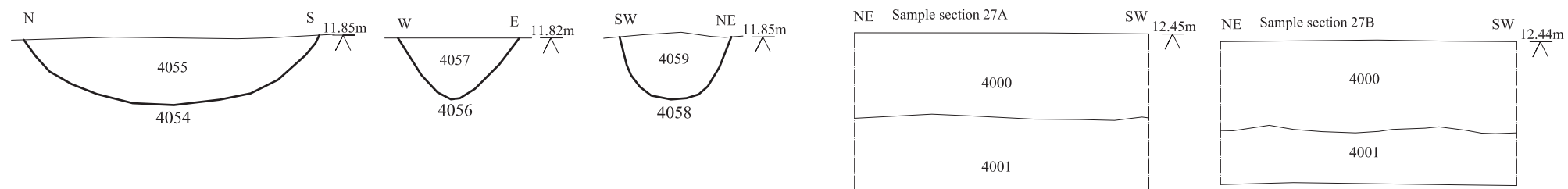
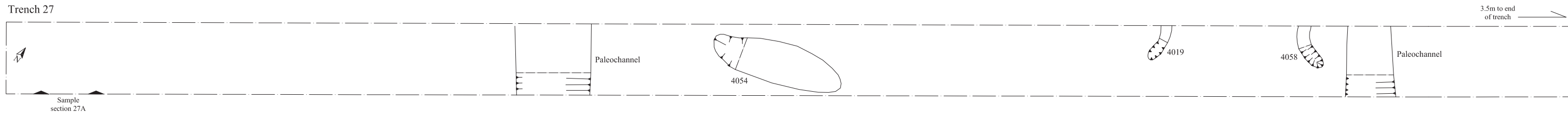
Trench 24



Trench 26



Trench 27



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Fig. 6 Plans & sections
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