



**Northamptonshire
County Council**

Northamptonshire Archaeology

Archaeological trial excavation at
Norton Subcourse Quarry
Norfolk
February 2005



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March 2005

Report 05/046

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NORTHAMPTONSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGY

FEBRUARY 2005

ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL EXCAVATION

AT NORTON SUBCOURSE QUARRY,

NORFOLK 40918 HEC

FEBRUARY 2005

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OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project title	Archaeological trial excavation at Norton Subcourse Quarry, Norfolk, February 2005	
Short description (250 words maximum)	Northamptonshire Archaeology carried out trial excavation on the site of a proposed extension to Norton Subcourse Quarry, Norfolk, on behalf of RMC Eastern Ltd. Fourteen trenches totalling 700 metres in length were excavated. A few features were found, including a possible Iron Age hearth and a medieval pit. A large number of natural hollows and tree disturbance was excavated. A number of solution hollows were also found.	
Project type (eg desk-based, field evaluation etc)	Trial Trenching	
Previous work (reference to organisation or SMR numbers etc)	Northamptonshire Archaeology 2004 (Site 40918 HEC), The Guildhouse Consultancy DBA 2001	
Future work	Evaluation of adjoining field	
Monument type and period	None	
Significant finds	Pot (IA, medieval)	
PROJECT LOCATION		
County	Norfolk	
Site address (including postcode)	Norton Subcourse, Norfolk	
Easting	6380	
Northing	2960	
Height OD		
PROJECT CREATORS		
Organisation	Guildhouse Consultancy	
Project brief originator	Guildhouse Consultancy	
Project Design originator	Northamptonshire Archaeology	
Director/Supervisor	Ailsa Westgarth	
Project Manager	Andy Mudd	
Sponsor or funding body	RMC Eastern Ltd	
PROJECT DATE		
Start date	7-2-05	
End date	14-2-05	
ARCHIVES		
	Location (Accession no.)	Content (eg pottery, animal bone etc)
Physical	Castle Museum Norwich (tba)	1 box, pot, animal bone, tile, CPR, flint
Paper	Castle Museum Norwich	
Digital	Castle Museum Norwich	
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
	Journal/monograph, published or forthcoming, or unpublished client report (NA report)	
Title	Archaeological Evaluation (Fieldwalking and Metal Detecting Phase) Norton Subcourse Quarry Norfolk. December 2004.	
Serial title & volume		
Author(s)	Northamptonshire Archaeology	
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ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL EXCAVATION
AT NORTON SUBCOURSE QUARRY
NORFOLK
FEBRUARY 2005

Abstract

Northamptonshire Archaeology carried out trial excavation on part of the site of a proposed extension to Norton Subcourse Quarry, Norfolk, on behalf of RMC Eastern Ltd. Fourteen trenches totalling 700 m in length were excavated. An area of burnt debris within a shallow pit and a medieval quarry pit were found, and there were a small number of undated pits, postholes, ditches and gullies. There were a large number of natural features, including possible solution hollows, occupying a depression in the surface of the field.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Northamptonshire Archaeology was commissioned by The Guildhouse Consultancy on behalf of RMC Eastern Ltd to undertake an archaeological trial excavation in February 2005 in connection with a proposal to extend the existing quarrying operations. The proposed development area (PDA) comprised two adjacent fields lying to the north-west of the small settlement of Norton Subcourse (centred on NGR TG 398 996; Fig 1). The fields had a combined area of c23 hectares and were located on arable farmland bounded by Ferry Road to the west and the existing quarry to the east.

The trial evaluation met the requirements of a Project Design (NA and TGC 2005), which was agreed with the Principal Landscape Archaeologist of Norfolk Landscape Archaeology. Although the original design proposed 50 trenches on the site (c3% of the PDA), a correlation of the agricultural requirements of the land with the need for mineral extraction led to a compromise whereby only the areas proposed for initial extraction were evaluated, comprising the south field and access area from the existing quarry, a total 14 trenches over c.6ha (Fig 2).

The purpose of the trial excavation was to establish the survival, date, nature and extent of any archaeological remains within the area of the proposed development in order to inform the planning process.

1.2 Location and Topography

The site straddles the parishes of Norton Subcourse and Heckingham to the east of the River Chet. The land slopes gently from the south-east (c22m OD) to the north-west (c16m OD) with a sub-circular hollow in the south-east corner of the northern field (Field 2). The trenches were excavated in the southern part of the PDA (Field 1 and the southern part of field 2), bounded to the east by the existing RMC quarry, and to the north, south and west by agricultural land.

The geology within the site consists of glacial sand and gravel in the north and Corton Sands to the south (www.bgs.ac.uk/geoindex/index.htm). Bore-holes cut for mineral exploration revealed deposits of chalky Boulder Clay lying below the topsoil in the centre of the site (Havercroft 2001, Section 4.2).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

A desk-based study and an assessment of the aerial photographic evidence by The Guildhouse Consultancy identified a number of areas of potential archaeological interest both within and outside of the PDA (Havercroft 2001). The main findings within the PDA included light surface scatters of prehistoric flintwork, and Roman, medieval and post-medieval pottery which were recovered during an earlier fieldwalking survey in the part of the site lying within Heckingham parish (Davison, 1990). It is unclear whether any of this material occurred in significant concentrations. The only feature identified from the Norfolk Historic Environment Record was a track of presumed post-medieval date whose course is questionable and may have lain elsewhere (Havercroft 2001).

Northamptonshire Archaeology undertook a fieldwalking and metal detector survey in December 2004. The only noteworthy artefacts located within the survey area were several small Neolithic/Bronze Age flints. Further finds were post-medieval and included a small quantity of tile and brick. No significant concentrations were apparent (NA, 2004).

3 METHODOLOGY

The works were undertaken in accordance with IFA guidelines (1999) and standard Northamptonshire Archaeology procedures.

The Specification required a total of 14 trial trenches measuring 50m by 2m wide, within the development area. An overall PDA trench plan was agreed with David Gurney, Principal

Landscape Archaeologist of Norfolk Landscape Archaeology. Trench numbers in the current works relate to the PDA plan.

Trenches were positioned using a GPS with an accuracy of +/- 0.50m. The excavation of the trial trenches was continuously supervised by an archaeologist. All trenches were excavated using a 360 degree tracked excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket. Topsoil, subsoil and overburden were removed until archaeologically sensitive deposits or clean natural horizons were revealed. All deposits were cleaned sufficiently to identify their nature. Recording was by Northamptonshire Archaeology pro-forma context sheets, supplemented by drawing plans and sections at a scale of 1:100. A photographic record in black and white and colour slides of all trenches and features was completed.

4 RESULTS

Potential archaeological features were found in Trenches 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 46 and 50, described below (Fig 3). The remaining trenches contained only features interpreted as root disturbances and other natural anomalies. The distinction between natural and man-made features was largely based upon the features' morphology (i.e. plan, profile, and content). There were very few finds. A complete Context Inventory is in Appendix 1, the finds reports, environmental evidence and animal bone reports follow in Section 5.

The natural geology comprised sands and gravels in the western and northern parts of the site, which became more mixed silty gravel and sand to the east and south. Subsoil of mixed light brown silty sand overlay the natural geology, with a varying depth of 0.18m at the south of the field (Trench 50), deepening to 0.40m in the west (Trench 39). The thickness of subsoil reached no more than 0.40m in field 1 but in field 2 (Trenches 35 and 38), the subsoil became very deep where it filled the tops of large pits or hollows. All features were sealed by the subsoil.

The topsoil was a dark modern plough soil which remained fairly consistent in character and depth throughout the field.

4.1 Trench 39

Trench 39 was aligned north – south along the west boundary of the development area (Fig 3).

Gully [3905]

A small shallow gully [3905] ran south-east – north-west across the centre of the trench. It was 0.23m wide by 0.07m deep and filled by a loose mid brown sandy silt (3904). There were no finds.

Natural features [3908]

A single tree throw [3908] was noted at the south of the trench.

4.2 Trench 41

Trench 41 was aligned east – west along the north boundary of field 1 (Fig 3).

Ditch terminal/pit [4109]

A single ditch butt end or pit [4109], partly within the trench, measured 0.47m wide and 0.35m deep and was filled by soft light brown sand (4108). No finds were recovered.

Natural features [4105] and [4107]

Several root disturbances were recorded.

4.3 Trench 42

Trench 42 was aligned north – south in the middle area of field 1 (Fig. 3).

Ditch [4211]

A single ditch [4211] measuring 2.82m wide by 0.74m deep was aligned east – west and was filled by loose light brown sand (4210) (Fig 4, S.1). No finds were recovered.

Natural features [4205], [4207], [4209, [42013] and (4214) – (4217)

Four natural gullies and a series of root disturbance were investigated, each was filled by loose pale brown sand, and comprised irregular edges in plan with uneven diffuse edges in section.

4.4 Trench 43

Trench 43 was aligned north-west – south-east in the middle of field 1 (Fig 2).

Ditch [4305]

A single ditch [4305] measuring 0.98m wide by 0.46m deep ran east – west across the centre of the trench. It was filled with loose brown sand with flints and gravels (4304) (Fig 3, S.2, plate 1). A single piece of worked burnt flint was found within (4304). Ditch [4305] aligned with ditch [4211] and is likely to have been the same feature.

Posthole [4308]

A single posthole [4308] measured 0.45m in diameter with a tapered cut to flat base, 0.34m deep. The primary fill (4307) was loose mid brown yellow sand. Secondary deposit (4306) occurred in the centre of posthole [4308] and comprised firm dark brown/black organic sand.

Natural features (4309) – (4314)

Several natural tree and root throws with uneven edges and bases were investigated, each filled by a mid – pale brown yellow sand.

4.5 Trench 44

Trench 44 was aligned north – south along the east boundary of Field 1 (Fig 3).

Pit [4405]

A burnt charcoal and clay deposit was excavated in the north of the trench. Deposit (4404), directly below the subsoil measured 1.54m wide and spread across the width of the trench. It was within a shallow hollow, 0.23m deep, but this lacked clearly defined edges (Fig 4, S.3). A piece of burnt flint and 10 small fragments of possible Iron Age ceramics were recovered. An environmental sample produced burnt plant remains, and modern contamination (Fryer, Section 5.7). The deposit indicated a dump of burnt material.

Pits [4408]

A large sub-oval pit [4408] was located in the middle of the trench, measuring 9.4m long and extending out of the west extent of trench. The gently sloping cut was filled by mid – dark brown silty sand with 5% gravel and 5% flint nodules (4312) (Fig 4, S.4). Six fragments of medieval ceramic roof tile were recovered from the pit. It is possible that the pit it was a medieval quarrying pit backfilled with local material.

Natural features (4404), (4407), [4409], and [4413]

Several other pits and gullies were investigated, all were found to be uneven and probably natural. Two pieces of lava quern and a brick fragment were recovered from the interface of fill (4411) and subsoil (4402), probably the result of modern plough activity.

4.6 Trench 46

Trench 46 was aligned north-west – south-east in the middle of the field (Fig 3).

Ditch [4609]

A single north-east – south-west ditch [4609] measuring 1.3m wide by 0.29m deep ran through the north half of the trench (Fig 4, S.5). The fill comprised mid to pale brown sand and gravel (4608) and contained no finds.

Postholes [4607] and [4615]

Two small sub-circular postholes [4607] and [4615] were found. Posthole [4607] was 0.24m in diameter, and filled by loose mid brown sand (4606). Posthole [4615] was 0.22m in diameter, filled by (4614) loose pale brown sand.

Ditch terminal/pit [4617]

Feature [4617] was a sub-circular cut of which 0.5m was within the trench. It measured 0.75m wide by 0.29m deep and was filled by (4616), loose, pale brown sand, with no finds.

Natural features [4605], [4613], (4618) – (4623)

Several naturally occurring root holes and hollows were excavated, each comprised irregular edges with natural sandy fills (Appendix 1).

4.7 Trench 50

Trench 50 was aligned east – west across the south boundary of Field 1 (Fig 3).

Gully [5005]

Gully [5005] measuring 0.32m wide and 0.06m deep, ran north-east – south-west across the middle of the trench. It had a wide bowl shaped cut, filled by (5004), loose mid brown sand (Fig 4, S.6).

Natural features (5006) – (5009)

Several root holes were recorded in trench 50, comprising mid yellow soft sand fill in irregular profiles.

4.8 Trenches 35, 38, 40, 45, 47, 48 and 49

No archaeological features were found in these trenches. A series of natural hollows, tree root disturbances and throw holes were noted, each irregular in plan and filled with a mid to pale brown silty sand (for full description see Context Inventory, Appendix 1).

Trenches 35 and 38 were positioned within a large hollow, about 60-70m across in the surface of the field. Both trenches contained large pit-like features, the largest being over 20m across. These were machine-excavated to a maximum safe depth and cleaned by hand. The features had near-vertical sides and were filled with sterile silty sand which was indistinguishable from the subsoil. Feature [3506] was excavated to a depth of 1.7m without an indication of the base being reached. The others were left at a shallower depth. The features are interpreted as natural solution hollows formed by collapse into the underlying Chalk.

5 FINDS

5.1 The flint by Alex Thorne

Two pieces of burnt flint were recovered from the trial trenching. One piece, from context (4304) Ditch [4305], had been previously worked. The other piece, from context (4404), was unworked.

The worked piece comprised a fragment from the distal end of retouched secondary knife blade, struck from a nodule of dark grey brown gravel flint. One side and the broken end have been extensively shattered. The piece is unpatinated and glossy.

The unworked burnt flint is a jagged fragment of grey patinated flint. The piece shows thermal fracturing on most surfaces, with pitting from detached spalls, and further deep cracking visible.

5.2 The prehistoric pottery by Andy Chapman

Fill (4404) from pit [4405] comprised charcoal on scorched clay, in a shallow feature measuring over 2.0m across. It produced a small quantity of ceramics comprising 10 sherds or “crumbs”, weighing 49g, in four fabrics.

Fabric 1: a single small pottery sherd (5g), grey core with inclusions of chalk and grog (measuring up to 2mm), external surface brown. Possibly Iron Age.

Fabric 2: two small lumps (16g), soft sandy fabric, bright pink/orange, with dense chalk inclusions (typically measuring c3mm). Possibly briquetage.

Fabric 3: four “crumbs” (4g), sandy fabric, black throughout.

Fabric 4: three small lumps (24g), sandy fabric, containing dense quartz grains (measuring up to 1mm), dull red throughout. Probably fired clay.

This group seem most likely to be Iron Age in date, but is too small and lacking in diagnostic features to provide a more specific interpretation.

5.3 The medieval pottery by Tora Hylton

One sherd of medieval pottery was recovered and came from the primary fill (4412) of pit [4408] in Trench 44. It is a base sherd from a sandy greyware vessel (Paul Blinkhorn pers. com.), with patches of burnt organic material adhering to the exterior surface. The sherd probably dates to the 14th/15th century.

5.4 The ceramic building material by Pat Chapman

There are six fragments of roof tile, weighing 895g, from fill (4412) of pit [4408]. Four of these fragments measure c 70mm by 110mm, typically 15mm thick; the other two are very

small fragments. They are made from a coarse red sandy clay with some flint inclusions (<4mm) with the occasional larger flint at 20mm long. One face is sandy and two of the tile fragments have splashes of green glaze.

Three of the four pieces are flat roof tile. However, the other has a slight curve, suggesting that it might be a fragment of ridge tile; it is slightly thicker at 18mm, not so well mixed and is one of those with green glazed. They are medieval in date.

There is one small fragment of possible brick, weighing 48g, from a natural hollow, fill (4411). It is made from a slightly vesicular orange red sandy fabric with very small grog inclusions.

5.5 The fired clay by Pat Chapman

The fired clay comprises ten small fragments, weighing 51g, from fill (4412) of pit [4408]. Five of these are burnt black. Three are a coarse sandy dark red and two are a siltier sandy brown with dense calcined inclusions between 1mm and 4mm long.

5.6 The querns by Andy Chapman

Two large amorphous fragments of undated grey vesicular lava quern, measuring 115 x 100 x 80mm and 100 x 75 x 65mm, were recovered from the subsoil interface of fill (4411) of feature [4309]. The pieces show signs of extensive abrasion and do not display any distinguishing features (grinding surfaces etc. Lava was imported into Britain from the continent during the Roman, Saxon and medieval periods.

5.7 The environmental evidence by Val Fryer

A single sample for the extraction of the plant macrofossil assemblage was taken from soil associated with a possible Iron Age ceramic vessel in deposit (4404) from pit [4405].

The sample was bulk floated by Northamptonshire Archaeology, and the float collected in a 500 micron mesh sieve. The dried float was scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 16, and the plant macrofossils and other remains noted are listed below on Table 1. All plant remains were charred. Modern contaminants, including fibrous roots, seeds and chaff, formed the major component of the assemblage.

Plant remains were extremely scarce, comprising small charcoal fragments and poorly preserved and fragmented seeds of brome (*Bromus* sp.) and dock (*Rumex* sp.) and a vetch/vetchling (*Vicia/Lathyrus* sp.) cotyledon. Other remains were equally rare, consisting only of small fragments of burnt or fired clay (possibly from the vessel) and pieces of black 'cokey' material. Two small coal fragments were also recorded but these may be derived from

recent agricultural techniques, for example steam ploughing. Mollusc shells were also recorded, but these are almost certainly modern contaminants.

The low density of material within the sample precludes any accurate interpretation of the assemblage, although all three species identified are commonly found in meadow or grassland habitats. It is considered unlikely that sufficient material is available for any accurate dating determinations.

Table 1. Charred plant macrofossils and other remains from fill (4404).

Species	No.
<i>Bromus</i> sp	x
<i>Rumex</i> sp	x
<i>Vicia/Lathyrus</i> sp	xcoty
Charcoal >2mm	x
Black porous 'cokey' material	x
Burnt/ fired clay	x
Small coal fragments	x

Sample volume (litres)	10
Volume of flot (litres)	<0.1
% flot sorted	100

x = 1 – 5 specimens

coty = cotyledon

5.8 Animal bones by Karen Deighton

Three fragments of animal bone were recovered from fill 4412 of pit [4408]. These were as follows: a cattle maxilla fragment; a large ungulate rib with evidence of chopping; and a pig ulna with evidence of canid gnawing on the proximal shaft. The material appeared to be well preserved, exhibiting a low level of fragmentation and surface abrasion.

The potential for further analysis is severely limited by the paucity of material therefore no subsequent work is envisaged.

6 ARCHIVE

The whole PDA is to be treated as a unit for archiving purposes and preparation of the archive is to be undertaken when the later phases of work have been completed.

The archive will be prepared in accordance with the Project Design (NA 2005, paras 6.20-6.25) and offered to Norfolk Castle Museum for long term storage.

7 DISCUSSION

The trial trenching indicated a lack of any substantial archaeological remains in the area investigated, but there are isolated features relating principally to sparse Iron Age and medieval activity. A large number of other features were investigated, but most of these appear to be accounted for by root disturbances and tree throw holes. The sandy geology here is soft and would be susceptible to many kinds of intrusion, including those by burrowing animals. There were few artefacts recovered from any part of the site.

A spread of burnt clay and charcoal within a shallow feature at the northern end of Trench 44 (Feature 4405), would seem to represent prehistoric activity involving burning. A small group of ceramics from this feature appears to be Iron Age, but this is not certain. This included a single sherd of pottery and some fired clay, possibly bricquetage and a burnt flint. The quality of charred remains is poor, but the identified plant species (brome, dock and vetch) would not be out of place in an Iron Age context. There is some modern contamination and the remains would not be suitable for radiocarbon dating.

There are no nearby features to indicate that [4405] was a domestic hearth and it is perhaps more likely to represent activity such as the burning of field weeds. There was a probable posthole in Trench 43 (feature [4308]) about 14m away which may have been associated, but this remained undated. It had a conspicuously dark upper fill.

Ditch [4305] was a relatively well-defined feature, with symmetrical sides, running obliquely across Trench 43. It is almost certainly the same as Ditch 4211 to the west, which had a similar form although it was larger, perhaps because it was better preserved down the slope. A worked and burnt flint from fill (4304) is not good dating evidence, but the feature is not modern and does not correspond to any known field boundary here (Havercroft 2001), so it may be prehistoric.

There was another undated ditch in Trench 46 ([4609]) which was not traceable further north or south. It did not seem to be at right-angles to Ditch [4305]. A possible pit or ditch terminal, [4617], again undated, lay at the southern end of this trench. Two postholes in this trench, [4615] and [4607], were both very insubstantial.

Medieval activity is represented by a large pit, [4408], which had been filled with material containing tile, lava quern, a sherd of pottery and few fragments of animal bone. The function

of this pit is uncertain but it is likely to have been an isolated sand quarry without wider significance.

Of the other features examined, the large pits in Trenches 35 and 38 have been interpreted as natural solution hollows formed in the underlying Chalk by acidic leaching through the sand. They may alternatively have been quarry pits. They were not associated with any artefacts, although sometimes natural features were used as foci of activity and deposition in prehistoric times. The upper fills appeared to be the result of entirely natural deposition. It was not possible to examine any deeper deposits within the limits of the trenches.

The results of the trenching support the indications from the evaluation fieldwalking phase of a low level of activity in this part of the PDA in prehistoric and historical times (NA 2004).

The results of the trenching do not support the indications from aerial photographs of a possible linear feature running the length of the field (Havercroft 2001, 36 & fig 6, Site AP 3). It is possible that this feature is a product of a number of more discrete features combined with cultivation marks. In the light of the results of the evaluation, it would probably be worth re-examining the aerial photographs to see whether any of the features found form part of a wider pattern.

In conclusion, there are features of minor archaeological significance on the higher eastern part of the site (mainly Trenches 44 and 46, perhaps also Trench 43), with a low density elsewhere. In this part of the site, archaeological features are buried beneath about 0.40 m of topsoil and 0.15 – 0.20 m of subsoil.

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Northamptonshire Archaeology

A service of Northamptonshire County Council February 2005

Appendix 1 Context Inventory

Trench	Context No	Type	Description	Width in M	Length in M	Depth in M
35	3501	Topsoil	Mid brown compacted silty sand			0.5
	3502	Subsoil	Light brown silty sand infrequent flint			0.35
	3503	Natural	Orange to yellow loose sand with gravel patches			
	3504	Fill of [3505]	Orange brown sand silt, mod pebble/gravel			
	3505	Solution hollow?	Sub-circular in plan ext. out of trench. Steep sides, undercut in places. Filled by (3504)	>2.00	>4.00	>0.40
	3506	Solution hollow	Sub-circular in plan ext. out of trench. Steep sides, undercut in places. Filled by (3510)	>2.00	13	>1.70
	3507	Solution hollow	Sub-circular in plan ext. out of trench. Steep sides, undercut in places. Filled by (3510)	>2.00	13	>1.70
	3508	Solution hollow	Sub-circular in plan ext. out of trench. Steep sides, undercut in places. Filled by (3511)	>2.00	23	>0.50
	3509	Solution hollow	Sub-circular in plan ext out of trench. Steep sides, undercut in places. Filled by (3511)	>2.00	23	>0.50
	3510	Fill of [3506] & [3507]	Firm light brown silty sand with infrequent flint.			
	3511	Fill of [3508] & [3509]	Firm light brown silty sand with infrequent flint.	>2.00	23	>0.50
38	3801	Topsoil	Mid brown compacted silty sand			0.35
	3802	Subsoil	Light brown silty sand infrequent flint			0.8
	3803	Natural	Clayey silt with yellow orange gravel inclusions			
	3804	Fill of [3805]	Firm mid brown sandy silt with some orange mottling.			
	3805	Solution hollow	Natural cut of swallow hole. Filled by (3505)	13.00	---	---
	3806	Solution hollow	Curved edge extending out of trench	>7.00	---	---
	3807	Fill of [3806]	Firm mid brown sandy silt			---
39	3901	Topsoil	Mid brown compacted silty sand			0.5
	3902	Subsoil	Light brown silty sand infrequent flint			0.35
	3903	Natural	Orange to yellow loose sand with gravel patches			
	3904	Fill of [3905]	Loose mid brown sandy silt. Few gravel inclusions			
	3905	Gully	Small linear gully, SE- NW, below subsoil. Filled by (3904)	0.23	>2.00	0.07
	3906	Fill of [3908]	Soft loose mid brown sand. Secondary fill			
	3907	Fill of [3908]	Orange/red sand			
	3908	Natural Hollow	Tree throw / natural hollow. Filled by (3906) & (3907)	1.6	>1.50	0.6
40	4001	Topsoil	Mid brown compacted silty sand			0.3
	4002	Subsoil	Light brown silty sand infrequent flint			0.22
	4003	Natural	Orange to yellow loose sand with gravel patches			
	4004	Fill of [4005]	Loose light brown sand			
	4005	Natural hollow	N-S natural gully. Filled by (4004)	0.7	>2.00	0.2
	4006	Natural	natural uneven hollow,			

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Trench	Context No	Type	Description	Width in M	Length in M	Depth in M
41	4101	Topsoil	Mid brown compacted silty sand			0.35
	4102	Subsoil	Light brown silty sand infrequent flint, disappears in the mid of trench			0.1
	4103	Natural	Orange/red loose sand			
	4104	Fill of [4105]	Soft to loose mottled red orange sand,			
	4105	Natural Hollow	natural uneven hollow, same as [4107]. Filled by (4104)	0.3	1	0.14
	4106	Fill of (4107)	Soft to loose mottled red orange sand			
	4107	Natural Hollow	Natural uneven hollow, same as [4105] Filled by (4106)	0.3	1	0.14
	4108	Fill of [4109]	Soft light brown sand			
	4109	Ditch terminal?	Sharp-sided, flat-based, terminal or pit. Filled by (4108)	0.47	>0.90	0.35
42	4201	Topsoil	Mid brown compacted silty sand			0.35
	4202	Subsoil	Light brown silty sand infrequent flint			0.2
	4203	Natural	Orange to yellow loose sand with gravel patches			
	4204	Fill of [4205]	Loose light brown clean sand			
	4205	Natural Hollow	linear natural gully, uneven edges. Filled by (4204)	2.00	>2.00	0.81
	4206	Fill of [4207]	Loose mid dark brown clean sand			
	4207	Natural Hollow	Linear natural gully. Filled by (4206)	1.20	>2.00	0.16
	4208	Fill of [4209]	Loose pale brown clean sand			
	4209	Natural Hollow	Linear natural gully. Filled by (4208)	0.95	>2.00	0.22
	4210	Fill of [4211]	Loose light brown orange sand			
	4211	Ditch	Linear ditch, E-W, concave cut, flat base Filled by (4210)	2.82	>2.00	0.74
	4212	Fill of [4213]	Loose, red/brown fine sand			
	4213	Natural Hollow	Natural linear gully. Filled by (4212)	1.16	>2.00	0.17
	4214	Tree throw	Natural: mid yellow brown sand few gravel inclusions tree throw			
	4215	Tree throw	Natural: mid yellow brown sand few gravel inclusions tree throw			
	4216	Tree throw	Natural: mid yellow brown sand few gravel inclusions tree throw			
	4217	Tree throw	Natural: mid yellow brown sand few gravel inclusions tree throw			
43	4301	Topsoil	Mid brown compacted silty sand			0.38
	4302	Subsoil	Light brown silty sand infrequent flint			0.1
	4303	Natural	Orange to yellow loose sand with gravel patches			
	4304	Fill of [4305]	Loose mid brown sand few flints and gravels			
	4305	Ditch	Linear E-W, steep slope, U-shaped base Filled by (4304)	0.98	>2.00	0.46
	4306	Fill of [4308]	Secondary fill, firm dark brown black organic sand. 60% charcoal flecks			

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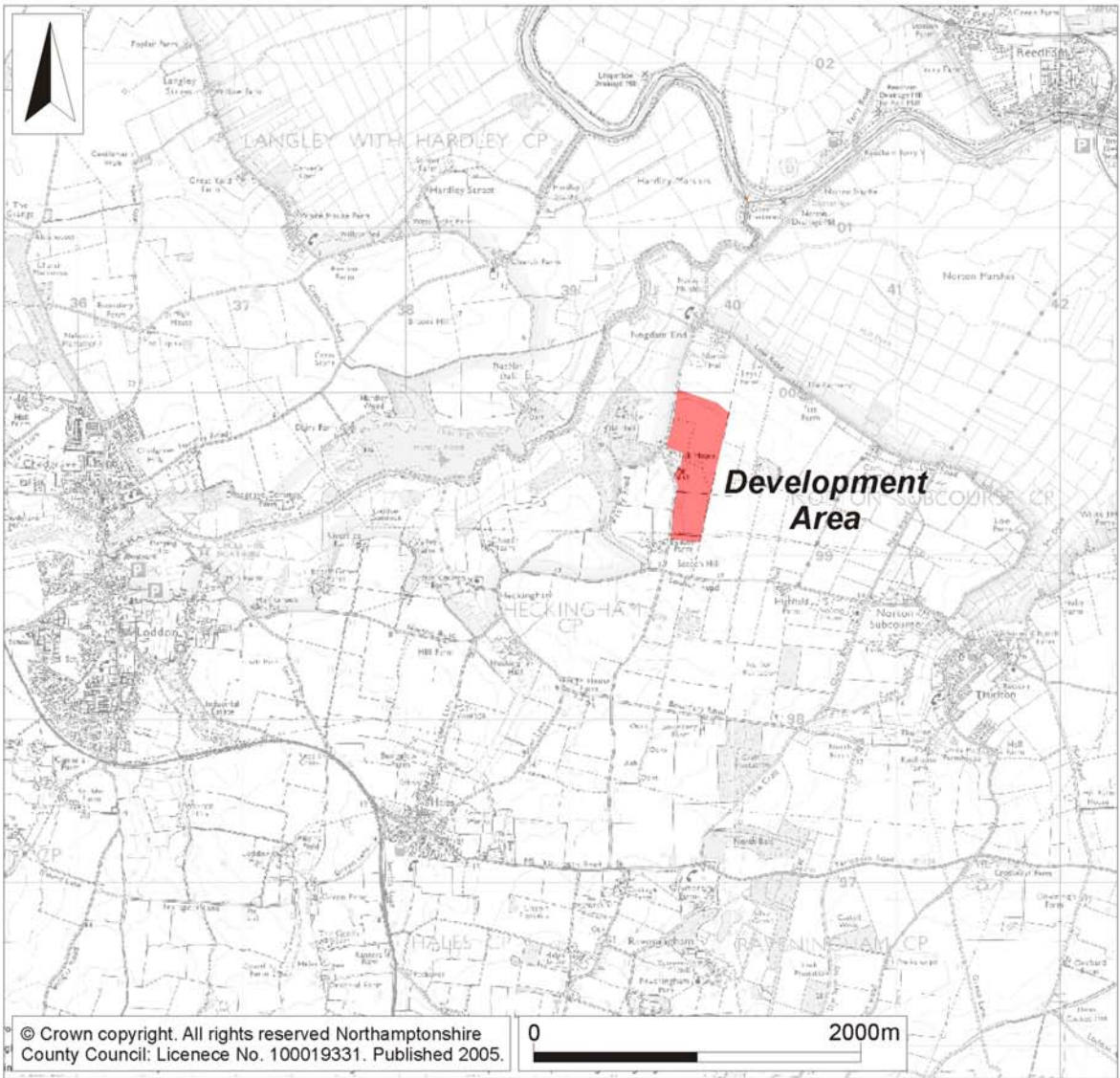
Trench	Context No	Type	Description	Width in M	Length in M	Depth in M
43	4307	Fill of [4308]	Primary fill loose mid brown yellow sand, few small flints and gravels			
	4308	Post hole	Circular steep slope tapers in to base Filled by (4306) & (4307)	0.45	0.4	0.34
	4309	Fill	Natural: mid yellow brown sand few gravel inclusions tree throw	>2.00	>2.20	0.42
	4310	Fill	Natural: mid yellow brown sand few gravel inclusions tree throw	>1.10	>2.0	0.22
	4311	Fill	Natural: mid yellow brown sand few gravel inclusions tree throw	3.50	>2.00	0.36
	4312	Fill	Natural: mid yellow brown sand few gravel inclusions tree throw	2.40	>1.00	--
	4313	Fill	Natural: mid yellow brown sand few gravel inclusions tree throw	3.00	>1.00	--
	4314	Fill	Natural: mid yellow brown sand few gravel inclusions, natural gully			
44	4402	Subsoil	Light brown silty sand infrequent flint			0.2
	4403	Natural	Mixed orange brown silty sand and gravel			
	4404	Fill of [4405]	Mid brown organic sand and charcoal mixed with clay and burnt clay. Contained pottery and fired clay.			
	4405	Pit	Irregular and shallow. Filled by (4404)	1.54	>2.00	0.23
	4406	Fill	Natural: mid yellow brown sand few gravel inclusions gully	--	--	--
	4407	Fill	Natural: mid yellow brown sand few gravel inclusions tree throw	1.1	>1.00	0.65
	4408	Pit	Sub-oval pit, 50 degree slope to gentle base Filled by (4412)	>1.50	9.4	0.63
	4409	Tree throw	Natural linear E-W, uneven cut. Filled by (4411)	1.8	>2.00	0.66
	4410	Fill	Natural tree throw, uneven sub oval, mid brown soft sand	>2.00	>7.00	>0.45
	4411	Fill of [4409]	Loose mid - pale yellow brown silty sand			
	4412	Fill of [4408]	Firm mid - dark brown silty sand, 5% gravel 5% flint nodules. Contained medieval pot and tile			
	4413	Fill	Natural tree throw, uneven sub-oval, mid brown soft sand	5.2	>2.00	>0.75
45	4501	Topsoil	Mid brown compacted silty sand			0.38
	4502	Subsoil	Light brown silty sand infrequent flint			0.15
	4503	Natural	Orange to yellow loose sand with gravel patches			
	4504	Natural	Mixed orange brown silty sand and gravel			
	4505	Root disturbance	Uneven sub oval, mid brown soft sand (unexc.)	>2.00	>0.61	---
	4506	Root disturbance	Uneven sub oval, mid brown soft sand (unexc.)	1.2	0.4	---
	4507	Root disturbance	Uneven sub oval, mid brown soft sand (unexc.)	4	0.4	---
	4508	Root disturbance	Small sub circular root bole, soft mid brown sand, uneven edges	0.8	0.9	0.15
	4509	Plough marks	Series of dark brown plough scars	0.1	>2.00	0.06
46	4601	Topsoil	Mid brown compacted silty sand			0.35
	4602	Subsoil	Light brown silty sand infrequent flint			0.28

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Trench	Context No	Type	Description	Width in M	Length in M	Depth in M
	4603	Natural	Orange to yellow loose sand with gravel patches			
	4604	Fill of [4605]	Loose mid brown sand, >5% gravel inclusions			
	4605	Root hole	Irregular sub-circle, shallow gentle slope to rounded base. Filled by (4604).	0.3	0.35	0.16
	4606	Fill of [4607]	Loose mid brown sand, few angular flint nodules			
	4607	Post hole	Circular post hole, 40° slope to rounded base. Filled by (4606)	0.23	0.25	0.19
	4608	Fill of [4609]	Mid to pale brown sand & gravel			
	4609	Ditch	Linear ditch, NE – SW, 40° slope to flat base. Filled by (4608)	1.3	>2.00	0.29
	4610	Fill of [4611]	Loose, mid brown clean sand			
	4611	Root hole	Natural, concave uneven slope to rounded base. Filled by (4610)	0.59	>2.00	0.17
	4612	Fill of [4613]	Loose, mid brown sand, few angular flint nodules			
	4613	Root hole	Irregular oval in plan, uneven slope to rounded base. Filled by (4612)	0.45	0.44	0.14
	4614	Fill of [4615]	Loose, pale brown sand no inclusions			
	4615	Post hole	Circular, 45° slope, flat base. Filled by (4614)	0.22	0.22	0.09
	4616	Fill of [4617]	Loose, pale brown sand >10% small natural flints			
	4617	Pit/Ditch	Possibly assoc. with [4615]. 45° slope to rounded base.	0.75	>0.50	0.29
	4618	Root hole	Irregular sub-circle, shallow gentle slope to rounded base.			
	4619	Fill of [4620]	Loose, mid brown clean sand			
	4620	Root hole	Irregular sub-circle, shallow gentle slope to rounded base.			
	4621	Root hole	Irregular sub-circle, shallow gentle slope to rounded base.			
	4622	Root hole	Irregular sub-circle, shallow gentle slope to rounded base.			
	4623	Root hole	Irregular sub-circle, shallow gentle slope			
47	4701	Topsoil	Mid brown compacted silty sand			0.4
	4702	Subsoil	Light brown silty sand infrequent flint			0.15
	4703	Natural	Mixed orange brown very flinty gravel, some silty sand			
	4704	Fill	Natural spread of flint nodules	1.2	>2.00	---
	4705	Fill	Natural tree throw, uneven sub oval, mid orange brown sandy gravels	2.6	>2.00	---
	4706	Fill	Natural tree throw, uneven sub oval, mid orange brown sandy gravels	3.1	>2.00	---
48	4801	Topsoil	Mid brown compacted silty sand			0.31
	4802	Subsoil	Light brown silty sand infrequent flint			0.09
	4803	Natural	Mixed orange brown silty sand and gravel			
49	4901	Topsoil	Mid brown compacted silty sand			0.4
	4902	Subsoil	Light brown silty sand infrequent flint			0.13
	4903	Natural	Orange to yellow loose sand with gravel patches			
	4904	Natural	Natural undulation of subsoil	>1.10	>1.10	0.15

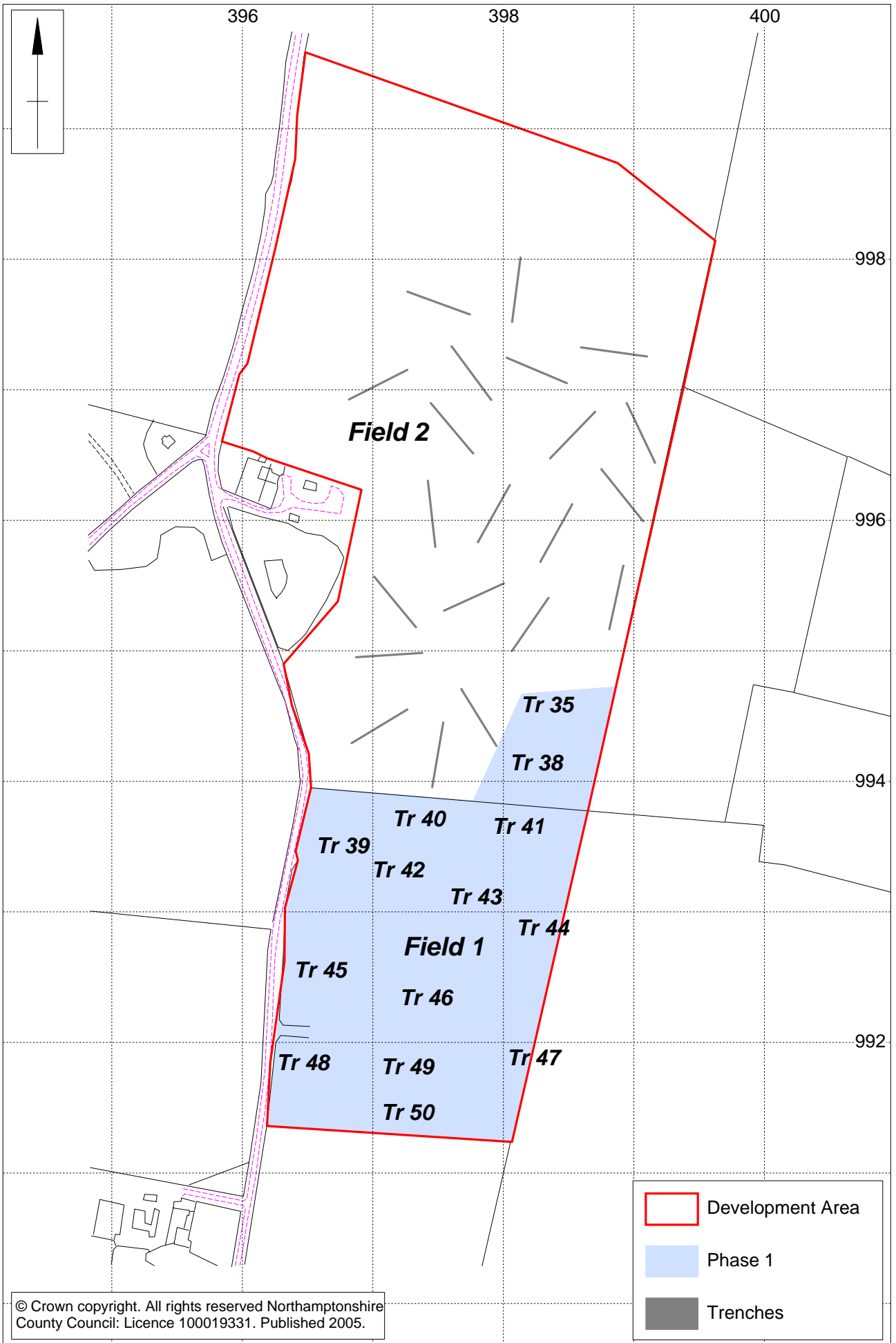
Norton Subcourse, Norfolk

Trench	Context No	Type	Description	Width in M	Length in M	Depth in M
		spread				
	4905	Natural spread	Natural undulation of subsoil	>1.10	>1.10	0.15
	4906	Natural spread	Natural undulation of subsoil	>1.10	>1.10	0.15
	4907	Natural spread	Natural undulation of subsoil	>1.10	>1.10	0.15
	4908	Fill of [4909]	Uneven sub-oval, mid brown soft sand	>1.10	>1.10	0.15
	4909	Root hole	Natural root bole, uneven profile	>2.10	>2.20	0.20
50	5001	Topsoil	Mid brown compacted silty sand			0.35
	5002	Subsoil	Light brown silty sand infrequent flint			0.18
	5003	Natural	Mixed orange brown silty sand and gravel			
	5004	Fill of [5005]	Loose mid brown sand, few inclusions small flint nodules			
	5005	Gully	Linear NE-SW wide, bowl-shaped cut. Filled by (5004)	0.32	>2.00	0.06
	5006	Root disturbance	Uneven sub-oval, mid brown soft sand (unexc.)	0.75	0.80	--
	5007	Root disturbance	Uneven sub-oval, mid brown soft sand (unexc.)	1.40	>1.20	--
	5008	Root disturbance	Uneven sub-oval, mid brown soft sand (unexc.)	1.42	>1.20	--
	5009	Root disturbance	Uneven sub-oval, mid brown soft sand	1.32	>1.05	--



Scale 1:40,000

Fig. 1



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Scale 1:4000

Fig. 2

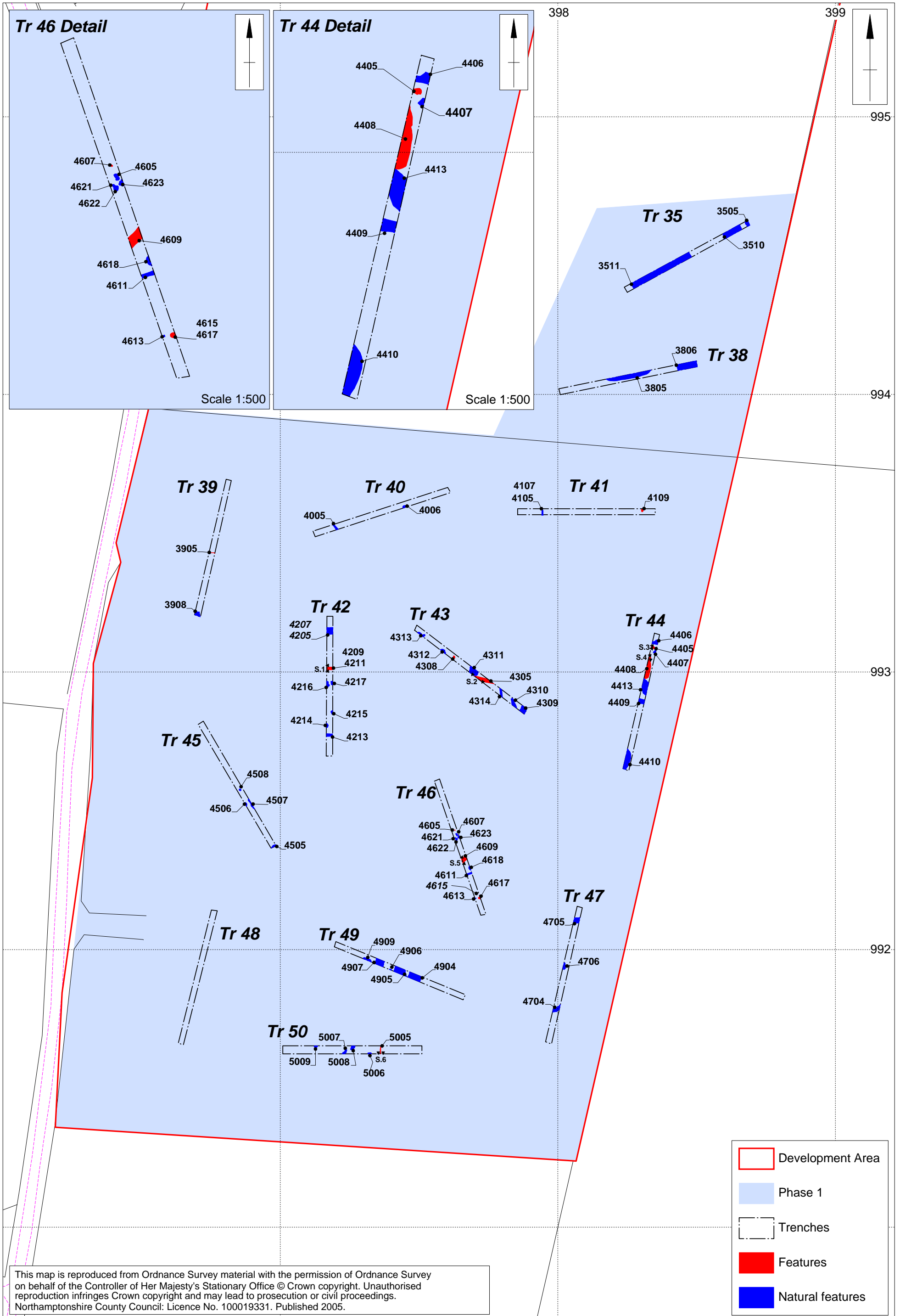




Plate 1:
Ditch [4305]



Plate 2:
Postholes [4605]
and [4607]

Plate 3: Terminus [4617] and posthole [4615]

