
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION ON LAND AT
CLIFF HILL,
GORLESTON,
GREAT YARMOUTH,
NORFOLK
(GOCH07)/50594YAR**

Work Undertaken For
Mr Paul Hood

October 2007

Report Compiled by
Katie Murphy BA (hons), MA, AIFA

OASIS Reference No.: archaeo11-32665
National Grid Reference: TG 5282 0364
Planning Application No.: 08/06/0999/F
APS Report No.: 129/07

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES**



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1. SUMMARY

An archaeological evaluation was carried out on land at Cliff Hill, Gorleston, Great Yarmouth, Norfolk. The site was located in the steeply terraced area along the cliffs of Gorleston, thought to be in the general environs of the location of an 18th century gun battery.

The majority of the site was inaccessible to machine, due to the sloped nature of the site. A trench was excavated in the level central terrace of the site. No archaeological remains were uncovered during the evaluation, which revealed layers of made-ground and possible evidence of stripping and levelling, probably post-Medieval in origin.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of an Evaluation

An archaeological evaluation is defined as; *“a limited programme of non-intrusive and/or intrusive fieldwork which determines the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts within a specified area or site. If such archaeological remains are present Field Evaluation defines their character and extent, quality and preservation, and it enables an assessment of their worth in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate”* (IFA 1999).

2.2 Planning Background

A planning application was made (ref. 08/06/0999/F) for the construction of a single dwelling on land opposite 15-19 Cliff Hill, Gorleston, Great Yarmouth, Norfolk. This was thought to be in the general environs of the location of an 18th century gun emplacement, constructed in response to a perceived threat during the

American Wars of Independence. As a result, this planning application was made subject to a Programme of Archaeological Works, under the supervision of Norfolk Landscape Archaeology (NLA).

This evaluation was designed to provide a 5% sample of the development site, in order to assist NLA in determining the nature and extent of any further work which may be required.

The fieldwork was carried out on the 1st and 2nd of October, 2007.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Gorleston is located within the municipal borough of Great Yarmouth, on the coast of Norfolk, approximately 20 miles east of Norwich. The site is centred on National Grid Reference TG 5282 0364.

Local soils are not surveyed, but those recorded just to the north are of the Wick 2 Association. The associated geology is glacio-fluvial and aeolian drift. The soil type can generally be described as deep, well-drained, coarse, loamy, often stoneless soils.

2.4 Archaeological Setting

The proposed development lies within the area of a gun battery site, constructed in the 18th century during the American Wars of Independence, when the east coast was threatened by American warships and their European allies.

The gun battery is not recorded on any contemporary map; therefore the precise location is unknown. It is thought to have been decommissioned between 1815 and 1820.

3. AIMS

The aim of the evaluation was to gather information to establish the presence or absence, extent, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological deposits in order to enable NLA to formulate a policy for the management of archaeological resources present on the site.

4. METHODS

4.1 Trial Trenching

The positioning of the trench was determined by the steeply sloped nature of the site, with a level terrace in the centre being the only area accessible to the mechanical excavator.

Removal of topsoil and other overburden was undertaken by mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket. The exposed surfaces of the trench were then cleaned by hand and inspected for archaeological remains.

Each deposit exposed during the evaluation was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A photographic record was compiled. Sections and plans were drawn at an appropriate scale. Recording of deposits encountered was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice.

The location of the excavated trench was surveyed in relation to fixed points on boundaries and on existing buildings.

4.2 Post-excavation

Following excavation, all records were checked and ordered to ensure that they constituted a complete Level II archive and

a stratigraphic matrix of all identified deposits was produced. A list of all contexts and interpretations appears as Appendix 2. Context numbers are identified in the text by brackets. An equals sign between context numbers indicates that the contexts once formed a single layer or feature. Phasing was based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them.

5. RESULTS

5.1 Description of the results

The earliest deposit uncovered during the course of the evaluation was (1)=(4), a light yellow brown sand. This constituted the natural horizon.

Towards the north east of the excavated trench, a depression was noted falling away to the east. This was allocated context number [8] and was probably evidence of the terracing of the area which must have taken place prior to the construction of the late 19th century housing surrounding the site. A layer of made-ground, (9), a loose dark grey brown silty sand, 0.1m thick, sealed [8] and was in turn sealed by (7), a loose mid yellow brown silty sand with moderate small stones, 0.55m thick.

Sealing (7) was deposit (2)=(5), a moderate-soft mid-dark grey sandy silt with a slight organic element, occasional small stones and very occasional fragments of red brick, up to 0.15m thick. This formed the subsoil deposit.

Sealing the entire area was (3)=(6), a moderate-soft dark grey brown sandy silt with a high organic content, occasional small stones and frequent roots, 0.37m thick. This formed the topsoil or garden soil deposit.

6. DISCUSSION

The depression, [8] noted towards the north east of the trench is likely to be related to the levelling and terracing of the general cliff area, probably originating from the late 19th century, in common with the majority of the buildings in this general area.

Deposit (7) formed the main levelling deposit above [8] and was probably intentionally deposited in order to widen the level area noted on site.

7. CONCLUSIONS

No archaeological remains were uncovered during the course of this evaluation. Evidence for the levelling and terracing of the cliff area was uncovered towards the north east of the site. Modern deposits of subsoil and topsoil sealed the area.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Mr Paul Hood, who commissioned the work. Mark Williams coordinated the project; Mark Williams and Tom Lane edited the report.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Mark Williams
Site Supervisor: Katie Murphy
Site Assistant: Lavinia Green
Photographic reproduction: Katie Murphy
CAD Illustration: Katie Murphy
Post-excavation Analyst: Katie Murphy

10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

Hodge, CAH, Burton, RGO, Corbett, WM, Evans, R, and Seale, RS, 1984 *Soils and their use in Eastern England*, Soil Survey of England and Wales **13**

IFA, 1999, *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations*.

11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

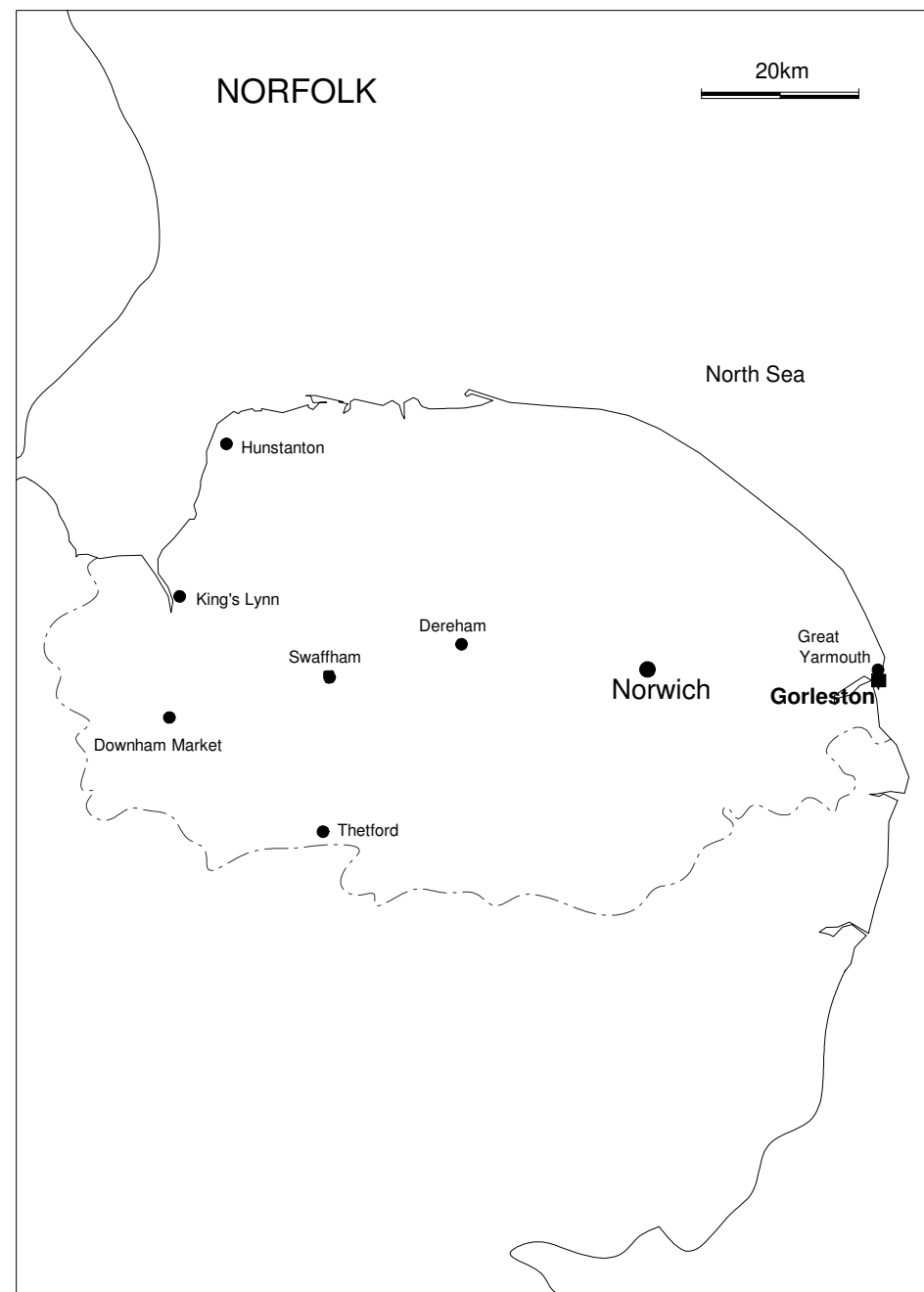
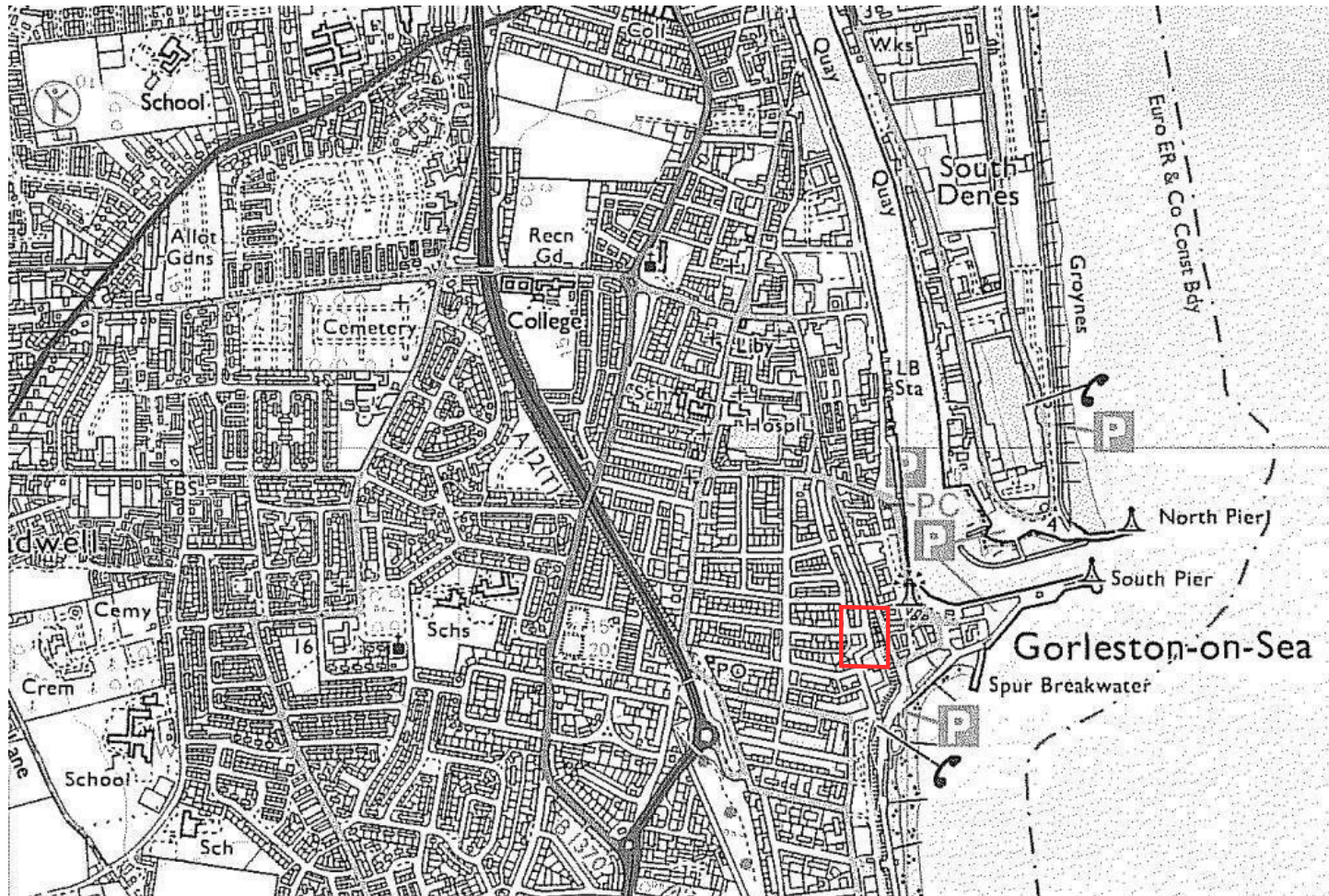


Figure 1 General Location Plan

— Site location




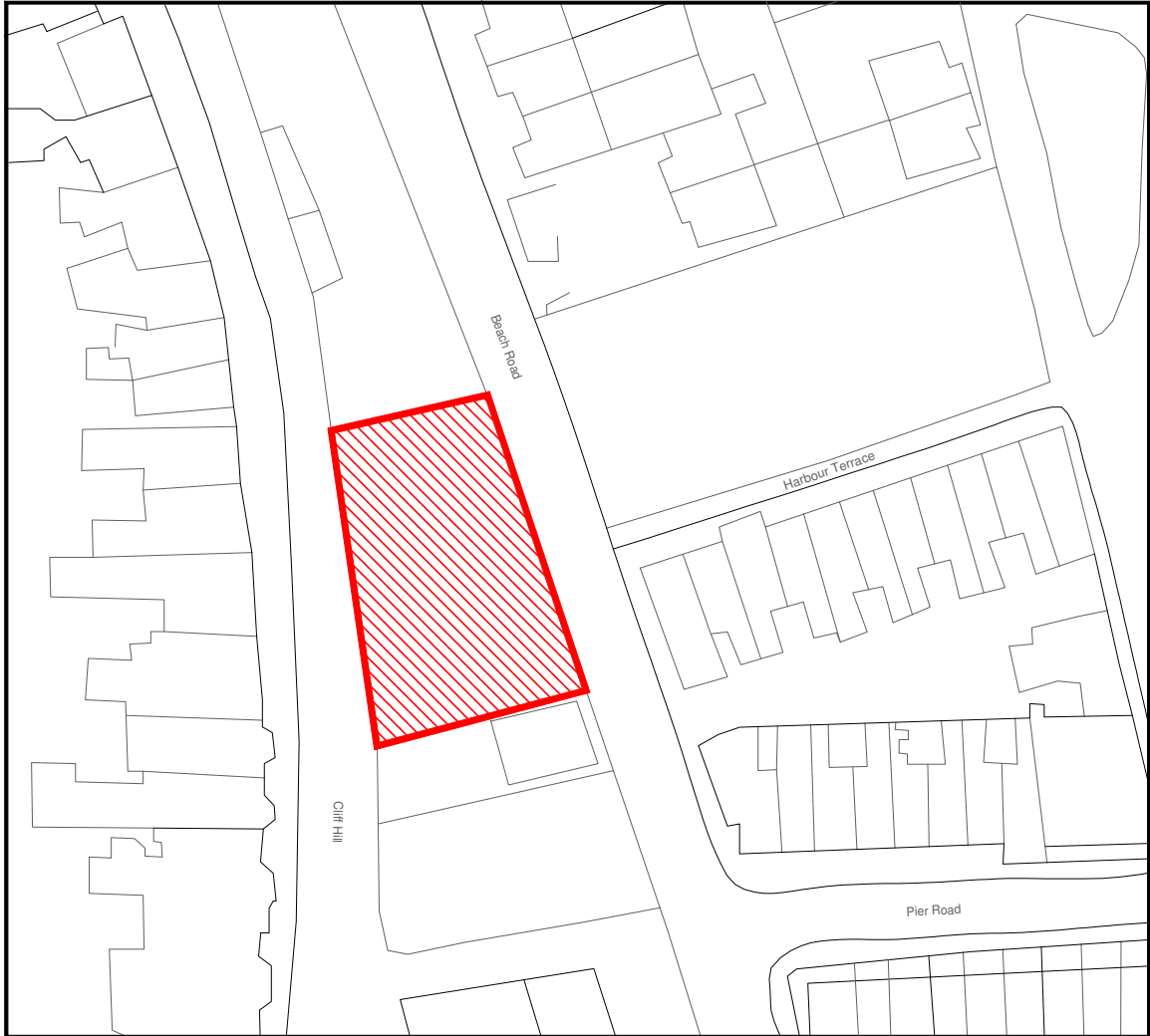
	Archaeological Project Services	
Project Name: Cliff Hill, Gorleston, Norfolk (GOCH07)		
Scale 1:15000	Drawn by: KM	Report No:129/07

Figure 2 General site location map



Investigation area



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Cliff Hill, Gorleston, Norfolk (GOCH07)

Scale 1:750

Drawn by: KM

Report No: 129/07

Figure 3 Site location map

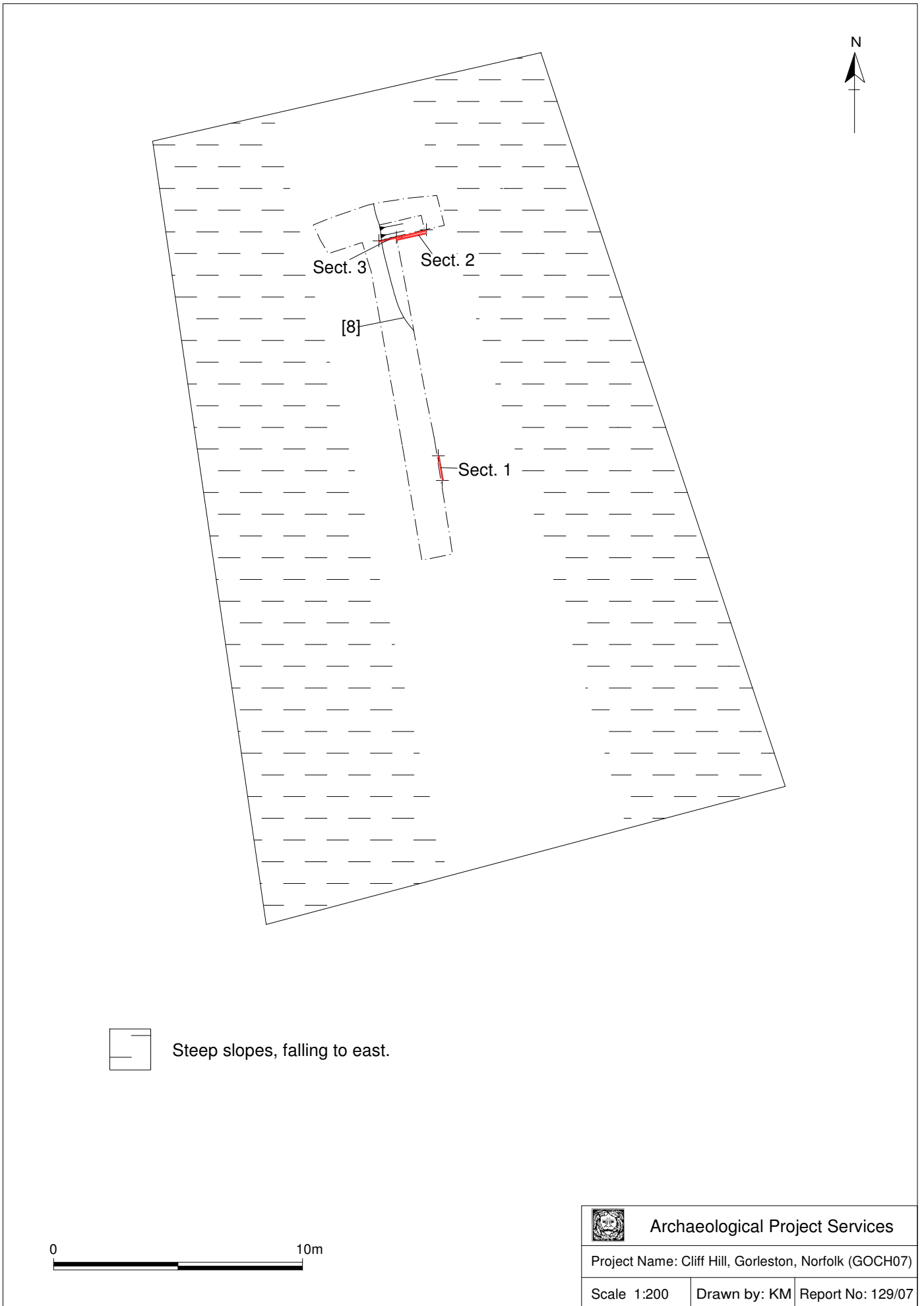
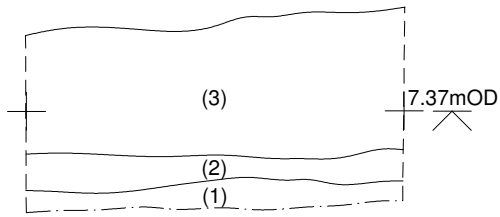
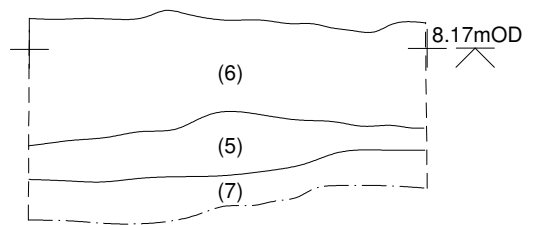


Figure 4 Trench plan and section locations

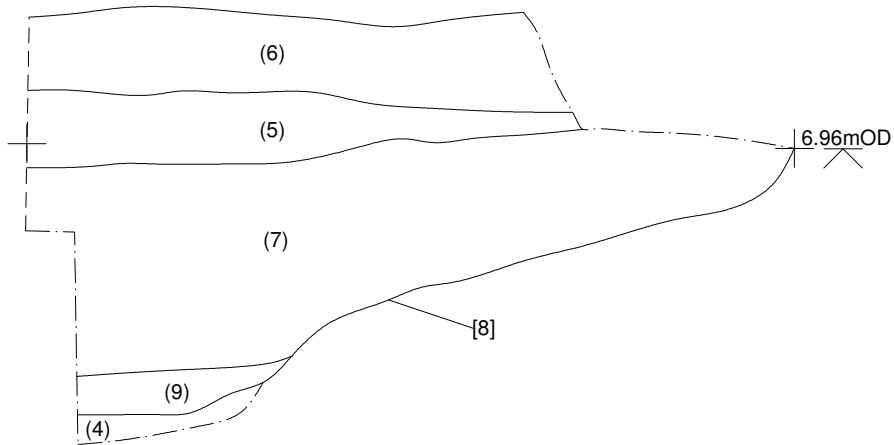
Section 1



Section 2



Section 3



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Cliff Hill, Gorleston, Norfolk (GOCH07)

Scale 1:20

Drawn by: KM

Report No: 129/07

Figure 5 Sections



Plate 1 Level area of site,
looking north



Plate 2 Site view, looking east



Plate 3 Section 1, looking east



Plate 4 Trench view, looking south



Plate 5 Trench view, looking north



Plate 6 Trench view, looking west

Appendix 1

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *This document comprises a specification for archaeological investigation at land opposite 15-19 Cliff Road Gorleston, Great Yarmouth, Norfolk.*
- 1.2 *The site is potentially archaeologically significant located within the the site of an 18th century gun battery.*
- 1.3 *Norfolk Landscape Archaeology has requested that the results of an archaeological evaluation be submitted as part of the planning application.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the results of the investigation. The report will consist of a text describing and interpreting the archaeological deposits located. The text will be supported by illustrations and photographs.*

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for a programme of archaeological work at land opposite 15 -19 Cliff Hill, Gorleston, Great Yarmouth, Norfolk.
- 2.2 The document contains the following parts:
 - 2.2.1 Overview
 - 2.2.2 The archaeological and natural setting
 - 2.2.3 Stages of work and methodologies to be used
 - 2.2.4 List of specialists
 - 2.2.5 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project

3 SITE LOCATION

- 3.1 Great Yarmouth is located on the coast of Norfolk. The proposed development site lies opposite 15-19 Cliff Hill, Gorleston Great Yarmouth. .

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 Planning Permission has been granted subject to the provision of a Program of archaeological works. This will aid Norfolk Landscape Archaeology in developing a suitable mitigation strategy, if necessary.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 5.1 The proposed development lies within the site of a gun battery constructed in the 18th century during the American War of independence when the east coast was threatened by both American warships and their European allies.

- 5.2 Historical information is incomplete and there are some questions over how much of the structure was actually built.

6 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 6.1 The aim of the work will be to recover as much information as possible on the origins, date, development, phasing, spatial organisation, character, function, status, significance and nature of social, economic and industrial activities on the site. More specifically the aims will be to provide an deposit model for the site in order to aid mitigatory measures.
- 6.2 The objectives of the work will be to:
- 6.2.1 Determine the depth below the contemporary ground surface (and absolute depths O.D) at which the uppermost significant archaeological remains are encountered.
- 6.2.2 Characterise as far as possible the nature and date of these upper archaeological deposits.

7 SITE OPERATIONS

7.1 General Considerations

- 7.1.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the investigation. A Risk Assessment will be prepared prior to the investigation, and updated throughout its duration. All reasonable effort will be made to ascertain the presence of contaminants and utilities cables / pipes present in the proposed evaluation areas.
- 7.1.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practice issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA). Archaeological Project Services is an IFA registered archaeological organisation (no. 21) managed by a Member (MIFA) of the institute.
- 7.1.3 All work will be carried out in accordance with *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England, 2003*.
- 7.1.4 Any artefacts found during the investigation and thought to be 'treasure', as defined by the Treasure Act 1996, will be removed from site to a secure store and the discovery promptly reported to the appropriate coroner's office.

7.2 Methodology

- 7.2.1 One trench 2 x 15m will be excavated. Recent over burden will be removed by a mechanical excavator under archaeological supervision.
- 7.2.2 The precise location of the trenches will be determined by specific onsite health and safety issues such as the presence of services and cellars.
- 7.2.3 The trench will be hand cleaned and sufficient of the revealed archaeological deposits will be excavated to provide dating evidence.
- 7.2.4 Archaeological features will be recorded on APS pro-forma context record sheets. The system used is the single context method by which individual archaeological units of stratigraphy are assigned a unique record number and are individually described and

drawn. All context and site numbering used will be compatible with the Norfolk Sites and Monuments Record.

- 7.2.5 Plans of features will be drawn at a scale of 1:20 and sections at a scale of 1:10. Should individual features merit it, they will be drawn at more appropriate scales.
- 7.2.6 Throughout the duration of the investigation a photographic record consisting of black and white prints (reproduced as contact sheets) and colour slides will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:
- the site before the commencement of field operations
 - the site during the investigation to show specific stages of work, and the layout of the archaeology within the area.
 - individual features and, where appropriate, their sections.
 - groups of features where their relationship is important.
 - the site on completion of fieldwork
- 7.2.7 Should human remains be located they will be left *in situ* and only removed if absolutely necessary. If removal of human remains proves necessary then the appropriate Home Office licence will be obtained and the coroner and police informed, as appropriate. Consideration will be given at all times to ensure that no offence is caused to any interested parties.
- 7.2.8 Finds collected during the fieldwork will be bagged and labelled according to the individual deposit from which they were recovered, ready for later washing and analysis. All finds work will be carried out to accepted professional standards and the Institute of Field Archaeologists *Guidelines for Finds Work* (1992).
- 7.2.9 Conservation of artefacts will be carried out by Lincoln City and County Museum. The resources available for conservation is dependent on the quantity and type of artefacts recovered from the site.
- 7.2.10 The location of the site recording grid will be established by an EDM survey and accurately related to the Ordnance Survey grid and to suitably mapped local features.
- 7.2.11 During the investigations, all exposed surfaces, excavation horizons, and spoil, will be regularly and repeatedly metal-detected to ensure optimum recovery of artefacts. Any identified artefacts will be excavated from its parent context in normal stratigraphic sequence.
- 7.2.12 Prior to commencement of site operations, Archaeological Project Services will liaise with the Norfolk SMR to ensure that the Site Code and Context Numbering system is compatible with the Norfolk SMR.

8 POST-EXCAVATION AND REPORT

8.1 Stage 1

- 8.1.1 On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the investigation will be checked and ordered to ensure that they form a uniform sequence constituting a level II archive. A stratigraphic matrix of the archaeological deposits and features present on the site will be prepared. All photographic material

will be catalogued: the colour slides will be labelled and mounted on appropriate hangers and the black and white contact prints will be labelled, in both cases the labelling will refer to schedules identifying the subject/s photographed.

- 8.1.2 All finds recovered during the investigation will be washed, marked, bagged and labelled according to the individual deposit from which they were recovered. Any finds requiring specialist treatment and conservation will be sent to the Conservation Laboratory at the City and County Museum, Lincoln.

8.2 Stage 2

- 8.2.1 Detailed examination of the stratigraphic matrix to enable the determination of the various phases of activity on the site.

- 8.2.2 Finds will be sent to specialists for identification and dating.

8.3 Stage 3

- 8.3.1 On completion of stage 2, a report detailing the findings of the investigation will be prepared. This will consist of:

- 8.3.1.1 A non-technical summary of the findings of the investigation.
- 8.3.1.2 A description of the archaeological setting of the site.
- 8.3.1.3 Description of the topography and geology of the area
- 8.3.1.4 Description of the methodologies used during the investigation and discussion of their effectiveness in the light of the results.
- 8.3.1.5 Text describing the findings of the evaluation.
- 8.3.1.6 Plans of the trenches showing the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.
- 8.3.1.7 Sections of the archaeological features.
- 8.3.1.8 Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed and their context within the surrounding landscape.
- 8.3.1.9 Specialist reports on the finds from the site.
- 8.3.1.10 Appropriate photographs of the site and specific or grouped/associated archaeological features.
- 8.3.1.11 A consideration of the significance of the archaeological remains encountered, in local, regional and national terms.

9 ARCHIVE

- 9.1 The documentation, finds, photographs and other records and materials generated during the investigation will be sorted and ordered in accordance with the procedures in the Society of Museum Archaeologists' document *Transfer of Archaeological Archives to Museums* (1994), and any additional local requirements, for long-term storage and curation. This work will be

undertaken by the Finds Supervisor, an Archaeological Assistant and the Conservator (if relevant). The archive will be deposited with the receiving museum as soon as possible after completion of the project, and within 12 months of completion.

- 9.2 The archive will be microfilmed. The silver master will be transferred to the RCHME and a diazo copy will be deposited with the Norfolk Sites and Monuments Record.
- 9.3 Prior to the project commencing, Norfolk Museums Service will be contacted to obtain their agreement to receipt of the project archive and to establish their requirements with regards to labelling, ordering, storage, conservation and organisation of the archive.
- 9.4 Upon completion and submission of the investigation report, the landowner will be contacted to arrange legal transfer of title to the archaeological objects retained during the investigation from themselves to the receiving museum. The transfer of title will be effected by a standard letter supplied to the landowner for signature.

10 REPORT DEPOSITION

- 10.1 Copies of the investigation report will be sent to: the client; Norfolk Landscape Archaeology (1 for the local planning authority and two for the Norfolk County Sites and Monuments Record); the English Heritage Regional Advisor for Archaeological Science.

11 PUBLICATION

- 11.1 A report of the findings of the investigation will be submitted for inclusion in the journal *Norfolk Archaeology*. Notes or articles describing the results of the investigation will also be submitted for publication in the appropriate national journals: *Post-medieval Archaeology*, *Medieval Archaeology* and *Journal of the Medieval Settlement Research Group* for medieval and later remains, and *Britannia* for discoveries of Roman date.
- 11.2 The post-excavation assessment may establish that fuller reporting and publication is required. If such is the case, the format, nature and extent of such publication will be determined by review of the assessment in consultation with the archaeological curator. Costs for such publication would be negotiated with the client as a separate piece of work, following the completion and submission of the assessment.
- 11.3 Details of the investigation will also be input to the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS).

12 CURATORIAL MONITORING

- 12.1 Curatorial responsibility for the project lies with Norfolk Landscape Archaeology. As much notice as possible, ideally fourteen days, will be given in writing to the curator prior to the commencement of the project to enable them to make appropriate monitoring arrangements. However, the curator will be contacted at the earliest opportunity to seek reduction, or waiving, of this notification period.
- 12.2 It is envisaged that there will be a site meeting with the curator immediately upon completion of the stripping/cleaning to discuss the extent of investigation by archaeological excavation required.

13 VARIATIONS TO THE PROPOSED SCHEME OF WORKS

- 13.1 Variations to the scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation of acceptability from the archaeological curator.

- 13.2 Should the archaeological curator require any additional investigation beyond the scope of the brief for works, or this specification, then the cost and duration of those supplementary examinations will be negotiated between the client and the contractor.

14 STAFF TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

- 14.1 The work will be directed by Tom Lane MIFA, Senior Archaeologist, Archaeological Project Services. The on-site works will be supervised by an Archaeological Supervisor with knowledge of archaeological investigations of this type. Archaeological excavation will be carried out by Archaeological Technicians, experienced in projects of this type.
- 14.2 The following organisations/persons will, in principal and if necessary, be used as subcontractors to provide the relevant specialist work and reports in respect of any objects or material recovered during the investigation that require their expert knowledge and input. Engagement of any particular specialist subcontractor is also dependent on their availability and ability to meet programming requirements.

<u>Task</u>	<u>Body to be undertaking the work</u>
Conservation	Conservation Laboratory, City and County Museum, Lincoln.
Pottery Analysis	Prehistoric: Dr C Allen, Oxford Archaeology; or Dr D Knight, Trent and Peak Archaeological Unit Anglo-Saxon and later: P Blinkhorn or D Hall, independent archaeologists
Other Artefacts	J Cowgill, independent specialist (formerly City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit)
Human Remains Analysis	R Gowland, independent specialist
Animal Remains Analysis	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy
Environmental Analysis	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy
Soil Assessment	Dr Charly French, independent specialist
Pollen Assessment	Pat Wiltshire, independent specialist
Radiocarbon dating	Beta Analytic Inc., Florida, USA
Dendrochronology dating	University of Sheffield Dendrochronology Laboratory

15 PROGRAMME OF WORKS

- 15.1 The duration of the site works is difficult to determine, as it is to a large extent reliant on the speed of stripping and spoil removal, and also depending on the quantity and complexity of archaeological remains encountered. Post-excavation work is likewise dependent on the quantity and complexity of archaeological remains encountered.

16 INSURANCES

- 16.1 Archaeological Project Services, as part of the Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire, maintains Employers Liability insurance to £10,000,000. Additionally, the company maintains Public and Products Liability insurances, each with indemnity of £5,000,000. Copies of insurance documentation can be supplied on request.

17 COPYRIGHT

- 17.1 Archaeological Project Services shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification.
- 17.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.
- 17.3 In the case of non-satisfactory settlement of account then copyright will remain fully and exclusively with Archaeological Project Services. In these circumstances it will be an infringement under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* for the client to pass any report, partial report, or copy of same, to any third party. Reports submitted in good faith by Archaeological Project Services to any Planning Authority or archaeological curator will be removed from said Planning Authority and/or archaeological curator. The Planning Authority and/or archaeological curator will be notified by Archaeological Project Services that the use of any such information previously supplied constitutes an infringement under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* and may result in legal action.
- 17.4 The author of any report or specialist contribution to a report shall retain intellectual copyright of their work and may make use of their work for educational or research purposes or for further publication.

18 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Brown N. and Glazebrook, J. (eds) 2000 *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties: 2 Research Agenda and Strategy*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper **8**

Glazebrook, J (ed), 1997 *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties, 1. Resource assessment*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers **3**

Gurney, D, 2003 *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, ALGAOEE

Specification: Version 1, 9th August 2007.

Context	Fill of	Dimensions	Description	Interpretation
1	-	>0.1m thick	Soft/loose mid-light yellow sand	Natural sand
2	-	c0.1m thick	Moderate-soft mid-dark grey sand with slight organic element, occasional small stones and very occasional fragments of red brick, fairly thin band lying directly above the natural horizon. Ashy in appearance.	Sub-soil – It is possible that the thin nature of this deposit is indicative of stripping/levelling, probably 19 th C.
3	-	0.37m thick	Moderate-soft dark grey silty sand with high organic content, occasional small stones, frequent roots.	Topsoil/garden soil
4	-	>0.2m thick	Loose mid brown yellow sand with occasional small stones/flint	Natural sand
5	-	0.15m thick	Loose mid grey brown sandy silt with occasional small stones	Subsoil
6	-	0.22m thick	Loose dark grey brown sandy silt with occasional small stones/flint	Topsoil/garden soil
7	8	0.55m thick	Loose-soft mid yellow brown silty sand with moderate small stones, charcoal flecks and occasional charcoal	Made ground above terrace [8]
8	-	0.65m deep	' cut' of terrace, sloping down away from level building area towards north west	Terrace
9	8	0.1m thick	Loose-soft dark grey brown silty sand with occasional CBM and flecks of charcoal	Made ground above terrace [8]

Appendix 3

GLOSSARY

Alluvium	Deposits laid down by water. Marine alluvium is deposited by the sea, and fresh water alluvium is laid down by rivers and in lakes.
Anglo-Saxon	Pertaining to the period when Britain was occupied by peoples from northern Germany, Denmark and adjacent areas. The period dates from approximately AD 450-1066.
Bronze Age	A period characterised by the introduction of bronze into the country for tools, between 2250 and 800 BC.
Context	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretation of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, e.g. [004].
Cut	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, etc. Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
Fill	Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be back-filled manually. The soil(s) that become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
Iron Age	A period characterised by the introduction of Iron into the country for tools, between 800 BC and AD 50.
Layer	A layer is a term used to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
Medieval	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
Mesolithic	The 'Middle Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 11000 - 4500 BC.
Natural	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity
Neolithic	The 'New Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 4500 - 2250 BC.
Post-medieval	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
Prehistoric	The period of human history prior to the introduction of writing. In Britain the prehistoric period lasts from the first evidence of human occupation about 500,000 BC, until the Roman invasion in the middle of the 1st century AD.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.
Saxon	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany

Appendix 4

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

- 9 Context records
- 2 Sheets containing scale drawings (plans and sections)
- 1 Photographic record sheet
- 1 Stratigraphic matrix

All primary records and finds are currently kept at:

Archaeological Project Services
The Old School
Cameron Street
Heckington
Sleaford
Lincolnshire
NG34 9RW

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

Norfolk Museums Service
Union House
Gressenhall
Dereham
Norfolk
NR20 4DR

The archive will be deposited in accordance with the document titled *County Standards for Field Archaeology in Norfolk*, produced by Norfolk Landscape Archaeology.

Archaeological Project Services Site Code:

50594YAR

The discussion and comments provided in this report are based on the archaeology revealed during the site investigations. Other archaeological finds and features may exist on the development site but away from the areas exposed during the course of this fieldwork. *Archaeological Project Services* cannot confirm that those areas unexposed are free from archaeology nor that any archaeology present there is of a similar character to that revealed during the current investigation.

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