

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
EVALUATION ON LAND AT  
LABURNUM COTTAGE  
WORSTEAD  
NORFOLK  
(40820WRS)**

Work Undertaken For  
Worstead Properties

November 2004

Report Compiled by  
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National Grid Reference TG 3029 2598

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES**

APS Report No. **160/04**



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## 1. SUMMARY

*Archaeological evaluation was undertaken on land at Laburnum Cottage, Back Street, Worstead in order provide information to assist in the determination of a planning application for residential development of the site.*

*Five trenches were excavated, representing some 5% of the proposed development area. An assessment of the internal fabric of the existing cottage was undertaken to supplement the initial assessment. This indicated late 18<sup>th</sup> century origins with additions and alterations in the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries.*

*Two trenches were excavated to the rear of the frontage at the western end of the site. These both contained a large number of pits of late post-medieval date. In the gap between Laburnum Cottage and the barn to the south a pit containing late 18<sup>th</sup> century pottery cut a metalled surface overlying a small undated pit. These were the earliest features encountered.*

*In the eastern half of the site, apart from a large, and undated, quarry hollow, no archaeological features were encountered. It would not seem that the graveyard of St Andrew's can have extended into this area.*

*No features or artefacts of earlier than post-medieval date were recovered from the site, the earliest being of the late 18<sup>th</sup> century. Medieval occupation of the frontage might be presumed, but if so the evidence must lie beneath the extant buildings. No evidence was recovered to suggest intensive activity in the land to the rear.*

## 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 1997).

### 2.2 Planning Background

Planning permission (Application Number 20041021PF) for residential development on the site has been deferred pending the collection and submission of further information about the archaeological implications of the development proposal on the historic environment

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Worstead Properties to undertake desk-top assessment and archaeological evaluation of the site in accordance with the brief issued by Norfolk Landscape Archaeology. The work was undertaken between the 12<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> September 2004.

### 2.3 Topography and Geology

Worstead is located approximately 18km northeast of Norwich in the North Norfolk District of the county. The proposed development site is on the east side of Back Street near the centre of the village, adjacent to the Market Place, at National Grid Reference TG 3029 2598.

The village lies at c. 25m OD, on land which generally slopes gradually to the

south and east, towards the Norfolk Broads. Local soils are of the Wick 2 Association, deep coarse loamy brown earths (Hodge et al 1984, 346).

## 2.4 Archaeological Setting

The site has been the subject of an archaeological desk-based assessment (Trimble 2004).

A Neolithic polished flint axe-head and Bronze Age stone axe hammer attest to prehistoric activity within the assessment area (1 km radius centred upon the proposed development area). While there is no record of Roman-British or earlier Anglo-Saxon activity in the area, Domesday records indicate the settlement of Worstead was in existence by the late Saxon period.

Worstead is referred to *Wrdesteda* or *Ordested* in the Domesday Book of c. 1086. In the medieval period it became a thriving large settlement with two churches. One, St Mary's, survives and is a sizeable structure, reflecting the past wealth of the settlement, which was based in part on manufacture of the type of cloth to which the village has given its name. St Andrew's was abandoned in the mid 16th century. Its postulated site lies only 30m to the east of the gardens of the cottage.

Laburnum Cottage is situated on Back Street, which forms the east side of the former market place, in the medieval core of the village. It seemed likely that medieval houses were present on the site and that there might be below-ground remains. Thirty meters to the north there is evidence for an undercroft dating to the later Middle Ages. Historic maps indicate that the boundaries of the proposed development area have been in existence from the early 19th century and probably much earlier.

Initial assessment of the cottage itself indicates a late 18th/early 19th century date of construction.

## 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 the archaeological curator to formulate a policy for the management of archaeological resources present on the site

## 4. METHODS

### 4.1 Trial Trenching

Five trenches were excavated by machine: four measuring 5m x 4m and one measuring 6m x 1.2m.

Removal of turf and other overburden was undertaken by mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket. The exposed surfaces of the trenches were then cleaned by hand and inspected for archaeological remains. Where present, features were excavated by hand in order to retrieve dateable artefacts and other 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 were drawn at a scale of 1:10 and plans at a scale of 1:20. Recording of deposits encountered was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice.

The locations of the excavated trenches were 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. Artefacts recovered from excavated deposits were examined and a period date assigned where possible. 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 artefact dating and the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them.

## 5. RESULTS

### 5.1 Description of the results

Archaeological contexts are described below. The numbers in brackets are the context numbers assigned in the field.

### 5.2 Trench 1

The earliest deposit exposed in Trench 1 (Fig. 4) was mid-light orange brown natural sand (004) at a depth of c. 0.30m below the modern ground surface along the western edge of the trench.

The entire trench was taken up with a large shallow-sided flat-bottomed cut (003) at least 4m wide and 1.1m deep. This was filled with a single deposit (002) of mid-light greyish brown silty sand. No dating evidence was retrieved but the feature was cut from immediately below the topsoil (001).

### 5.3 Trench 2

Natural sand (004) was identified at a depth of 0.6m below the modern ground

surface (Fig. 5). Above this 0.2-0.3m of silty sand subsoil (002) below 0.3m of modern topsoil (001). Cut through all of these from just below the recent turf was a steep-sided, flat-bottomed pit (006), 0.9m deep x 1.8m across, filled with mid-dark brown fine sandy silt (005) (Plate 3) containing post-medieval pottery.

### 5.4 Trench 3

Natural sands (004) and very pale brownish yellow sand (010) were encountered at 0.4-0.5m below the surface (Fig. 6). At the surface of (010) mixed sandy deposits (015) (016) perhaps represent some disturbance and redeposition but contained no artefacts. These were cut by a number of post-medieval pits sealed by subsoil (002). The large sub-rectangular, vertical sided pit [032] was at least 1.5m x 0.8m and 0.65m deep and filled with laminated sand (009) and mid-dark greyish brown silty sand (007), containing late 19<sup>th</sup> - early 20<sup>th</sup> century pottery and glass. A smaller pit [024] was of similar character, 0.7m wide x 0.6m deep, and filled by dark brown silty sand (023). Other pits were more rounded with shallower sides: [022], 0.2m in diameter and 0.2m deep, filled with mid-dark greyish brown silty sand (021); and the possible larger pit [020], 1.8m wide x 0.5m deep, filled by mid-pale yellowish brown sand, merging with (010) and distinguished as much by the amount of root action as anything else.

A further series of pits was cut from immediately beneath topsoil (001). These again include steep-sided sub-rectangular pits [014], 0.4m x 0.4m and at least 0.7m deep; [018] 0.4m x 0.5m deep; [027] 1.1m x 0.7m deep; [034] 1.2m x 1.2m and at least 0.6m deep, as well as more rounded less regular examples [036] 0.65m x 1.3m x at least 0.6m deep, [038], 0.3m x 0.4m x at least 0.6m deep; and some with a

more irregular profile [029], 1.1m x 0.5m deep, [031], 0.4m x 0.4m deep.

The fills (013) (017) (026) (033) (035) (037) (028) (030) were all variations on mid-dark brown or mid-dark greyish brown fine silty sand with occasional small stones. No artefacts were recovered from any of these features.

### 5.5 Trench 4

Natural sand (004) was present at 0.5m below the modern ground surface. Above this lay up to 0.25m of subsoil (002).

Cut through these deposits and immediately below topsoil (001) were a number of sub-rectangular steep-sided pits [043], at least 1.0m by 0.7m x 1.0m deep and filled by dark brown/black fine sandy silt with frequent cinder and 19<sup>th</sup> century pottery and glass; [051], 0.9m x 0.4m by at least 1.0m deep; [053], 1.0m x 0.9m by at least 1.0m deep; and [055], 0.6m x 0.95m by at least 1.0m deep, all filled with similar deposits of mid olive / grey brown fine sandy silt (052) (054) (056) containing modern pottery and glass.

Similarly steep-sided, but less regular in plan, [039], at least 1.6m x 1.0m by 1.1m in depth, filled by dark brown sandy silt (040) with common small cinder fragments and pottery, glass and other rubbish of 19<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> century date. Steep-sided, but sub-round pits [045], 1.4m in diameter and in excess of 1.0m deep, filled by mid olive-brown sandy clay silt (046) containing 19<sup>th</sup> century ceramic and glass, [047], 0.9m across and 0.95m deep, filled with a similar dark olive brown sandy clay silt (048) also containing 19<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> century pottery, glass and metal debris; and similar but more gently shelving pits [041], at least 2.4m across and 0.9m in depth, filled with mid-dark brown fine sandy silt (042) containing modern pottery and glass, and [057], 2.25m across and 0.6m deep, filled with a dark grey black

sandy clay silt (058) again containing modern pottery and glass.

### 5.6 Trench 5

Natural sand (004) was present at 0.5m below the present ground surface. Into this was cut small pit [059] 0.35m in diameter and 0.18m deep and filled with 0.08m of dark olive brown fine sandy silt (060) below dark grey brown sandy silt (061). No dating material was recovered from either of these fills but a *terminus ante quem* is suggested by the 18<sup>th</sup> century material in (065).

Sealing this feature was 0.12m of dark brown sandy clay silt (064) forming a bedding for a metalled surface (063) of brick rubble and stone 0.12m thick covering the whole trench area, except at its eastern end where it was cut through by the large linear/pit [066] at least 2m wide and 0.84m deep. This was filled with mid-light greyish brown fine silty sand (065) with frequent CBM fragments, pottery of 18<sup>th</sup> century date, animal bone and glass. Above this lay the modern topsoil (062) much the same as (001) but with abundant small-medium sub-round stones forming a harder surface.

## 6. BUILDING SURVEY

The exterior of Laburnum Cottage has previously been described (Trimble 2004). Briefly, the house is two storeys high with a gabled roof with a recent one-and-a-half storey extension to the south and a modern single storey conservatory/lean-to on the east side. All the glazing is modern. Walling of flint cobble is evident in the lower part of the western frontage, to approximately 1m high, and in part of the eastern (rear) elevation where it extends the full height of the ground floor. Above and around the cobbling the walls are of brick. Above the modern extension, the

southern gable wall has brick in a crude herringbone pattern with flint cobble. Much of the brick evident in the exterior walls appears to be very late hand-made or early machine produced, perhaps dating to about 1900. In the eastern wall is an incised graffito of an aeroplane, probably related to nearby RAF Coltishall. The northern elevation of the house is a modern re-facing in late 20<sup>th</sup> century machine-made brick.

Internally, the house mostly exhibits mid-late 20<sup>th</sup> century style. There is no evidence for a cellar and floors are of concrete except within a cupboard in the southwestern room of the main house where it is of brick. Doors to the various cupboards of this room are probably late 19<sup>th</sup>-early 20<sup>th</sup> century.

In this same room is the only obvious internal feature indicating the age of the building. This is a chamfered beam that crosses the room, one end of the beam having simple straight cut stops. This beam is likely to be late 18<sup>th</sup> century in date.

In the roof space there is evidence for beams with fixings of wooden pegs. Although the beam, part of the roof truss looks to be re-used and machine-sawn, the wooden pegs are probably late 18<sup>th</sup>-early 19<sup>th</sup> century in date and relate to the original construction of the house (Plate 6). However, it is also evident that the building has been re-roofed in the relatively recent past, probably since the 1960s.

Although the house has post-medieval origins, probably built in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century, there have been major alterations and additions to it during the later 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. Variations in building materials and wall thicknesses, allied to straight joints in the structure indicate the original building was L-shaped, formed

from the main street frontage range with a further room projecting at the southeast corner (Fig. 11). Extensions were subsequently made to the building to make it more rectangular. The first of these was at the northeast corner and, on the basis of the bricks used, is likely to have been created at the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> or very early in the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The southern extension was subsequently constructed and finally the glazed conservatory was added on the east side and a new north gable erected.

## 7. DISCUSSION

The location of the site, in close proximity to the market place and the historic core of the village, suggests that the frontage would have been occupied from a relatively early date although the density of occupation might not have been any greater than it is today.

The present building is of probable 18<sup>th</sup> century origin and retains no early features with only slight hints of the reuse of earlier fabric. It may nonetheless occupy the site of an earlier structure. Excavation close to the frontage just to the south revealed a single pit/post-hole, but no clear evidence for structures or occupation in this area. This was sealed by a metalled surface, itself cut by a feature containing late 18<sup>th</sup> century pottery and so these are potentially of earlier date. The regional and foreign imports among the earliest ceramics suggest that the occupants at this date were moderately affluent.

Trenches to the rear of the frontage uncovered only features relating to post-medieval occupation and use of the investigation area. No evidence was recovered to suggest intensive activity in the land to the rear in earlier periods.

The former church of St Andrew is thought to have lain only some 30m east of



the site (Batcock 1991, 55). However, the discovery of human remains some 140m to the south (HER Ref. 8184) might suggest that the church was somewhat further removed. There was no indication from the trenching at the eastern end of the investigation area that the graveyard stretched this far.

## 8. CONCLUSIONS

Apart from possibly earlier features in Trench 5, the evaluation uncovered only features relating to 18<sup>th</sup> century and later occupation and use of the investigation area.

No artefacts of earlier than post-medieval date were recovered from the site nor earlier features clearly identifiable. Medieval occupation of the frontage might be presumed, but if so the evidence must lie beneath the extant buildings. No evidence was recovered to suggest intensive activity on the land to the rear in earlier periods.

## 9. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wish to acknowledge the assistance of Robert Scammell of Worstead Properties who commissioned the work. The project was coordinated by Steve Malone; the report was edited by Tom Lane.

## 10. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Steve Malone  
Building Assessment: Gary Taylor  
Site Supervisor: Alec Russell  
Site Assistants: Pete Watkin  
Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth  
CAD Illustration: Steve Malone

Post-excavation Analyst: Steve Malone

## 11. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Hodge, C.A.H., Burton, R.G.O., Corbett, W.M., Evans, R. and Seale, R.S., 1984, *Soils and their uses in Eastern England*, Soil Survey of England and Wales **13**

IFA, 1999, *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs*

Trimble, R. 2004 *Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment, Laburnum Cottage, Worstead, Norfolk*, unpublished APS report **123/04**

## 12. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services  
IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists  
HER Historic Environment Record

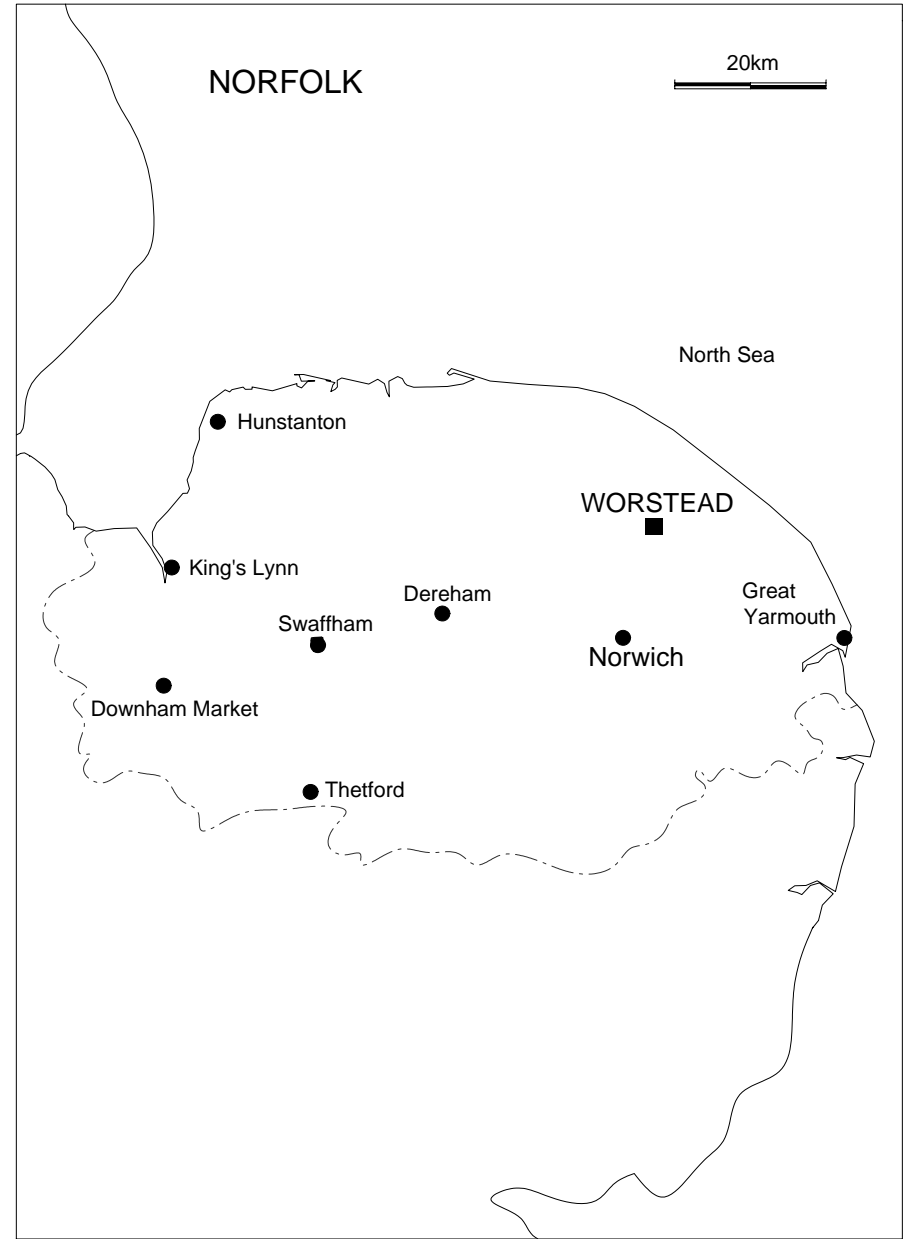


Figure 1 General Location Plan

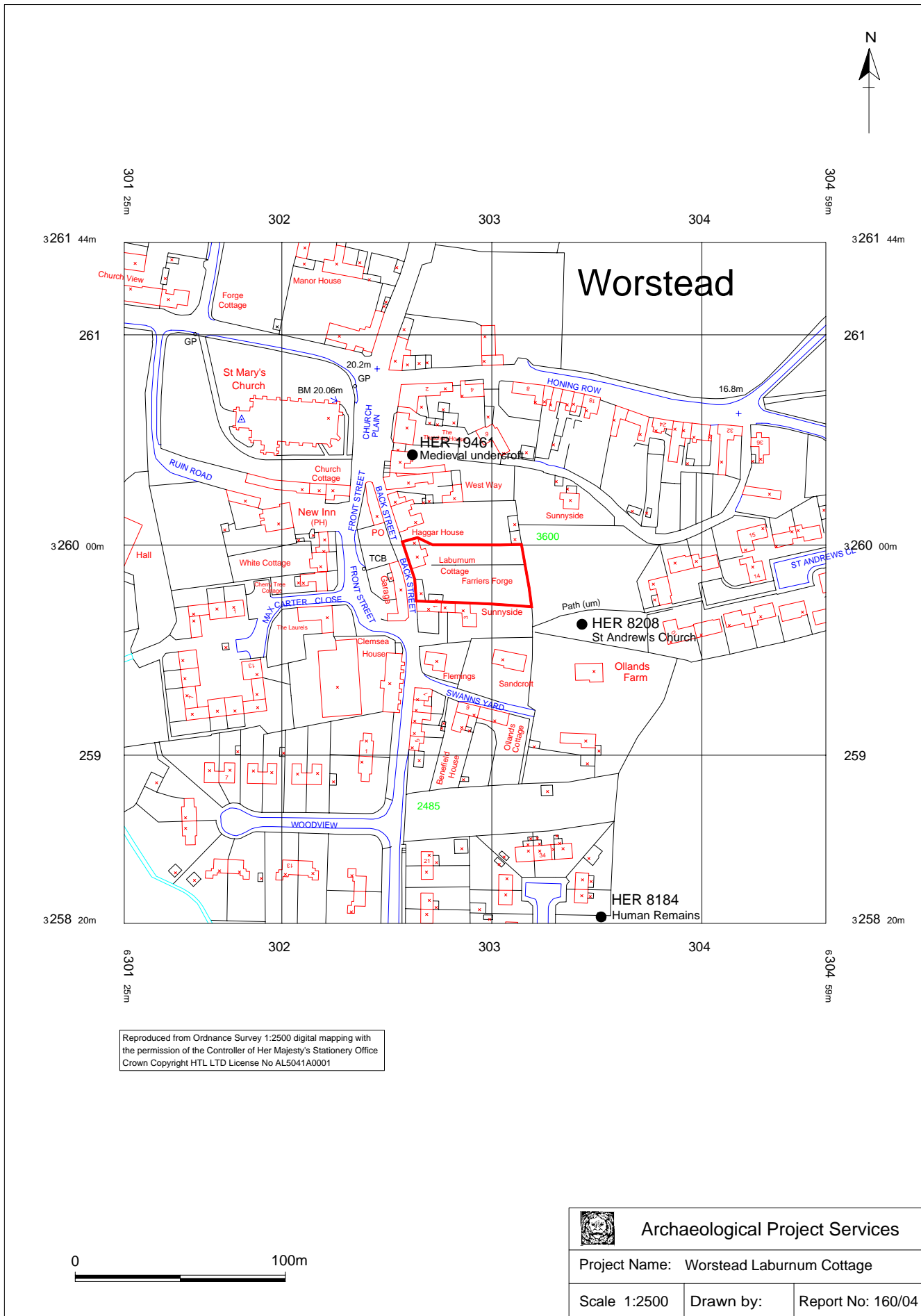
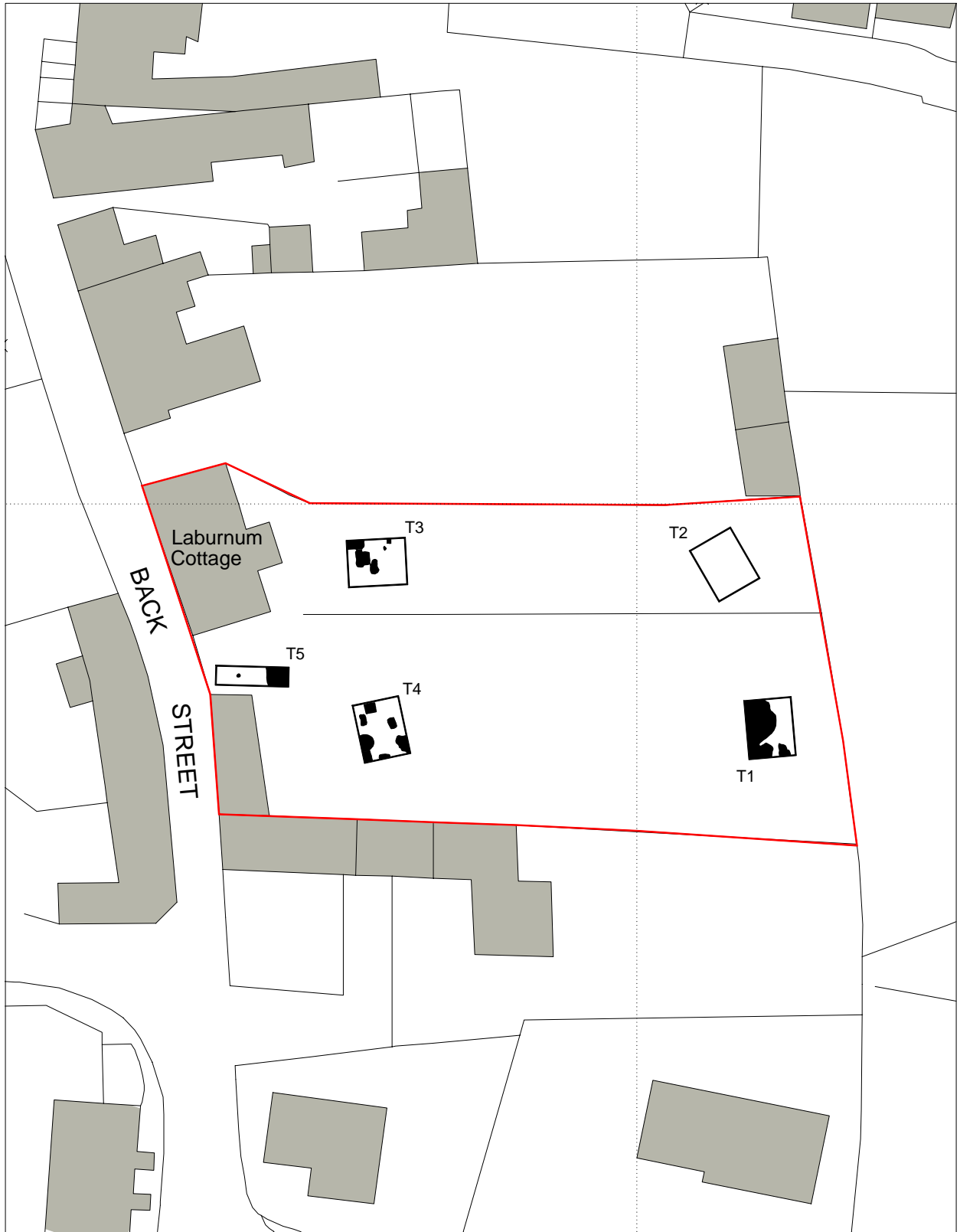


Figure 2 Site location showing archaeological sites in the vicinity




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Project Name: Worstead Laburnum Cottage		
Scale 1:250	Drawn by: SJM	Report No: 160/04

Figure 3 Site Location

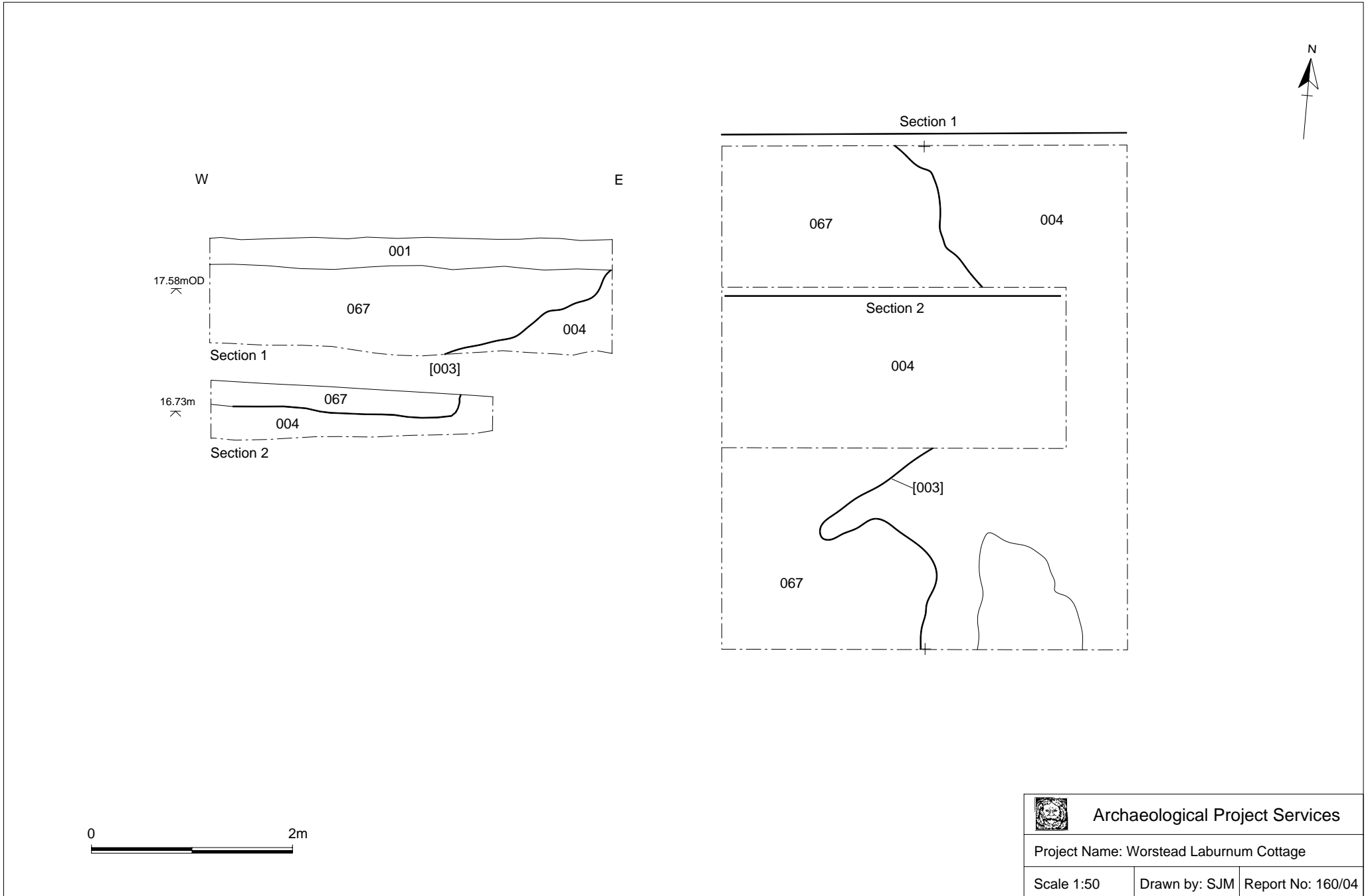


Figure 4 Trench 1 plan and sections

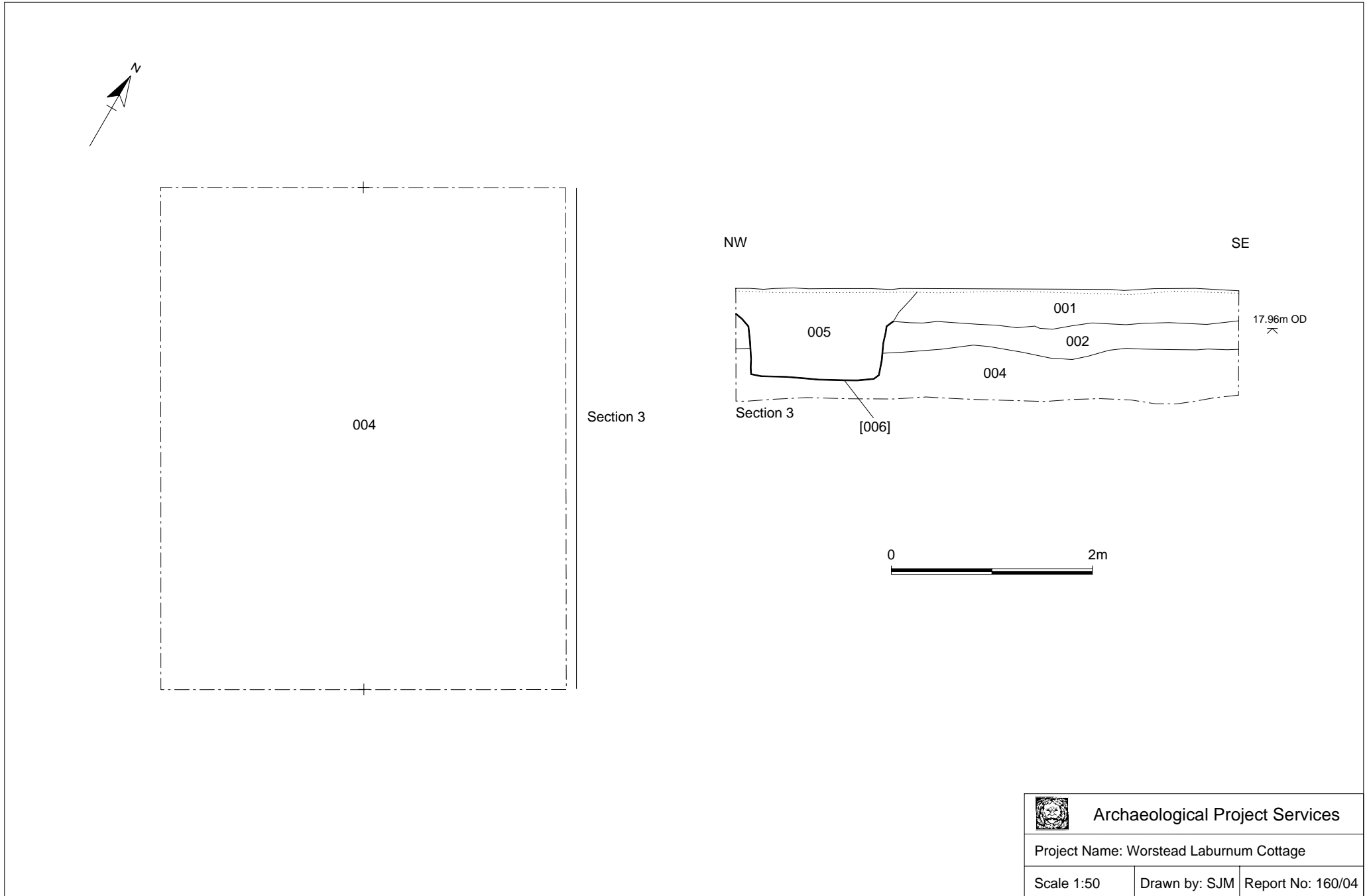
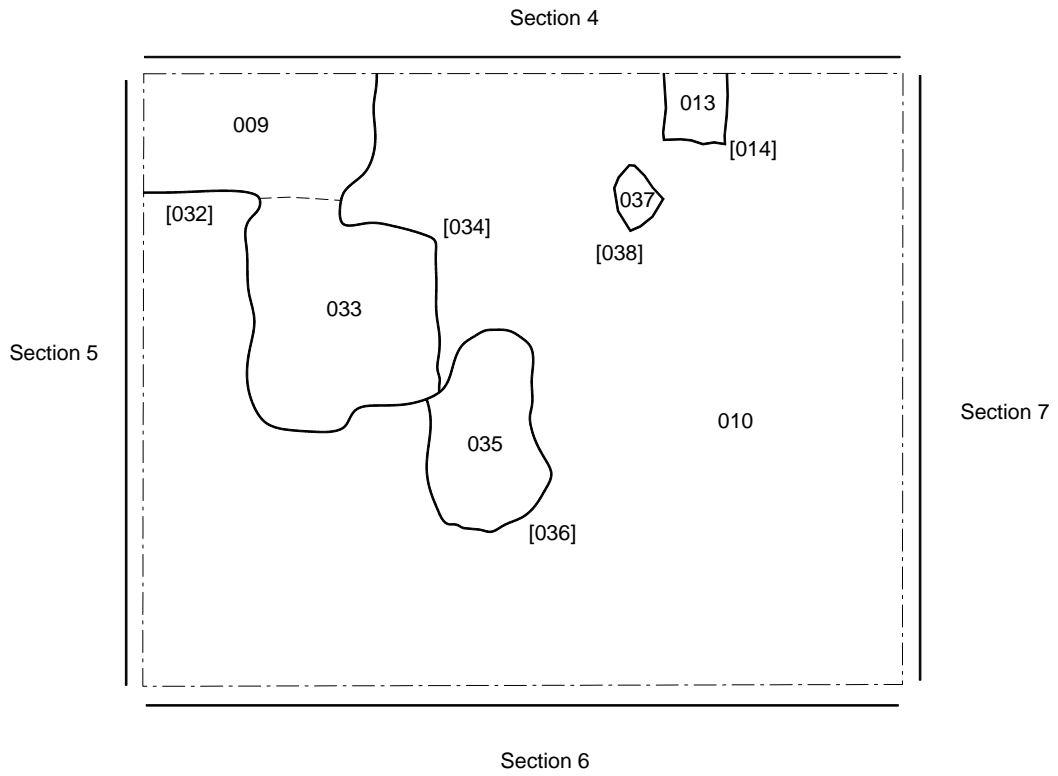


Figure 5 Trench 2 plan and section




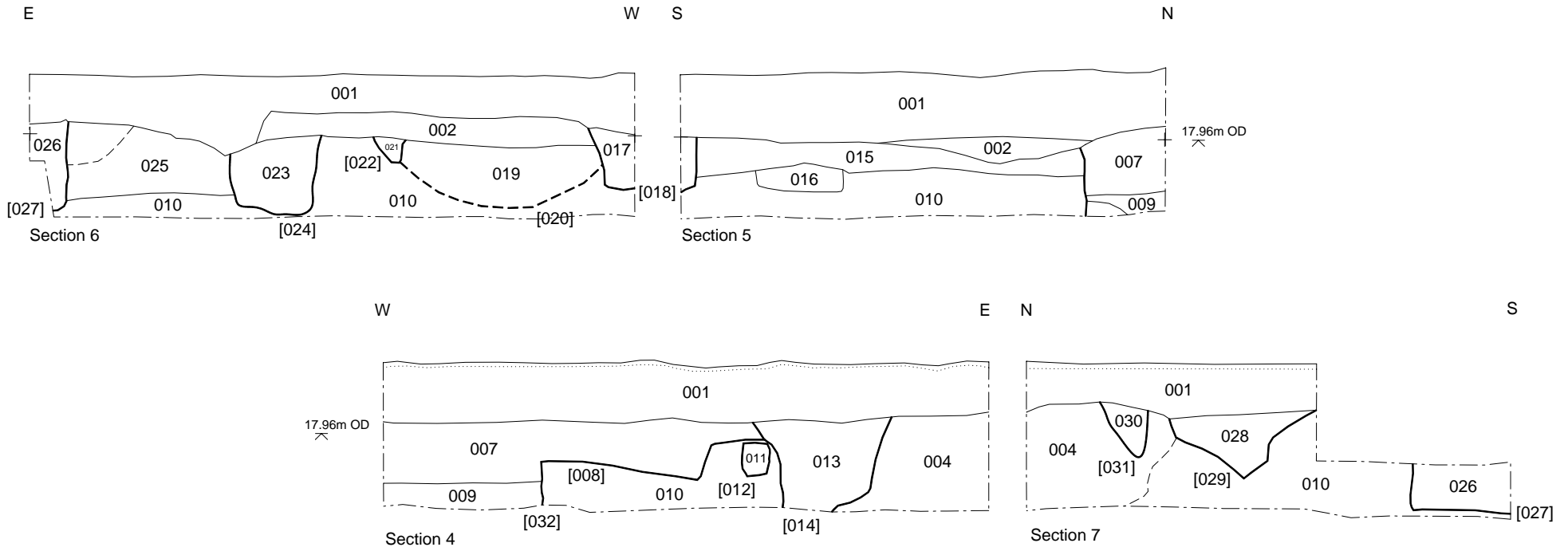
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Figure 6 Trench 3 plan




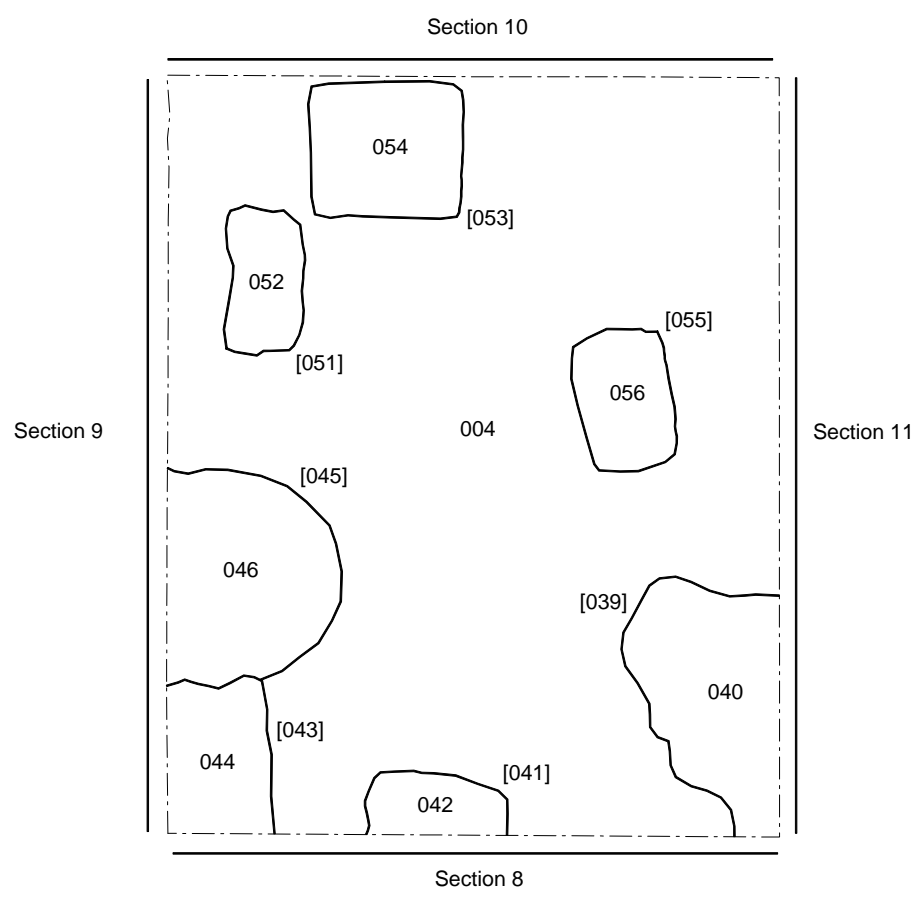
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Project Name: Worstead Laburnum Cottage		
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Figure 7 Trench 3 sections






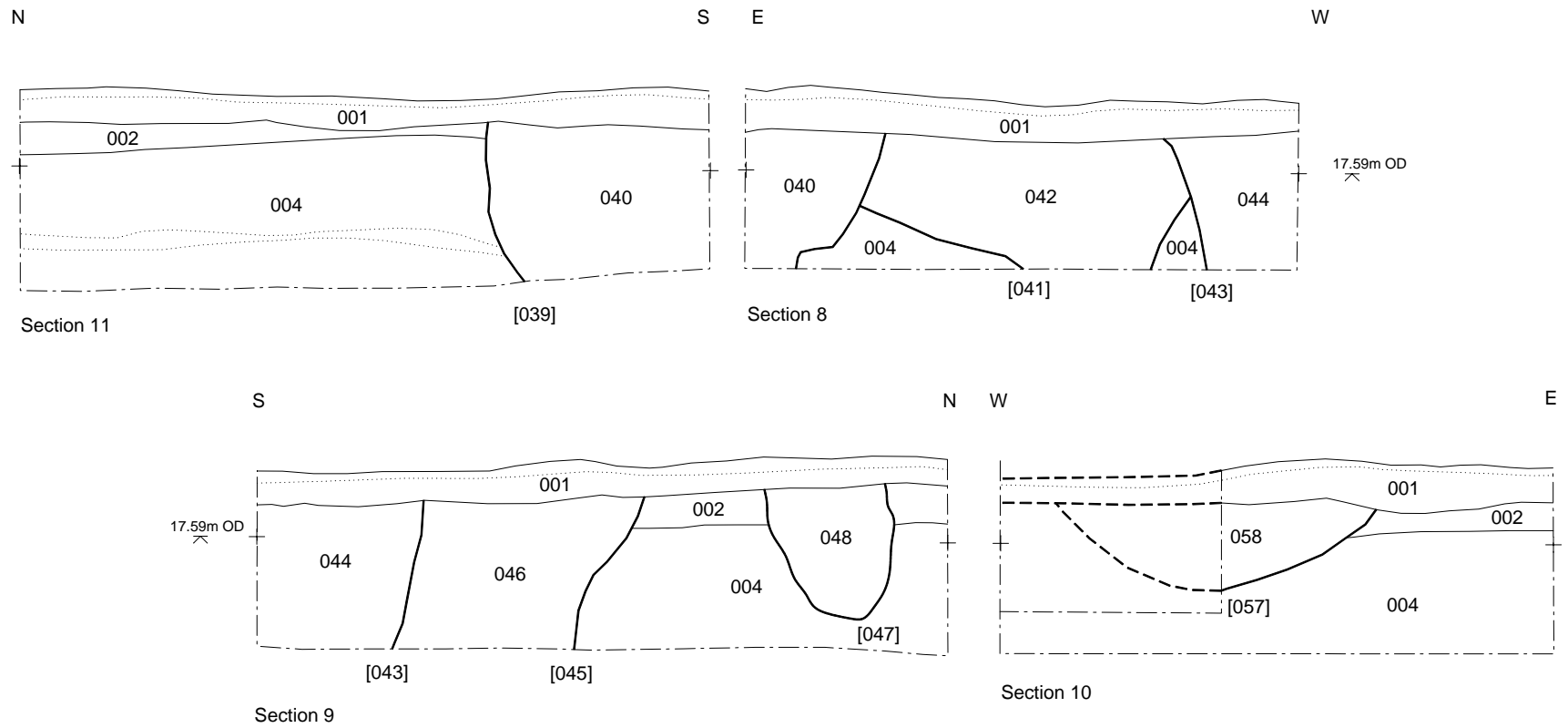
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Figure 8 Trench 4 plan




 <b>Archaeological Project Services</b>		
Project Name: Worstead Laburnum Cottage		
Scale 1:50	Drawn by: SJM	Report No: 160/04

Figure 9 Trench 4 sections

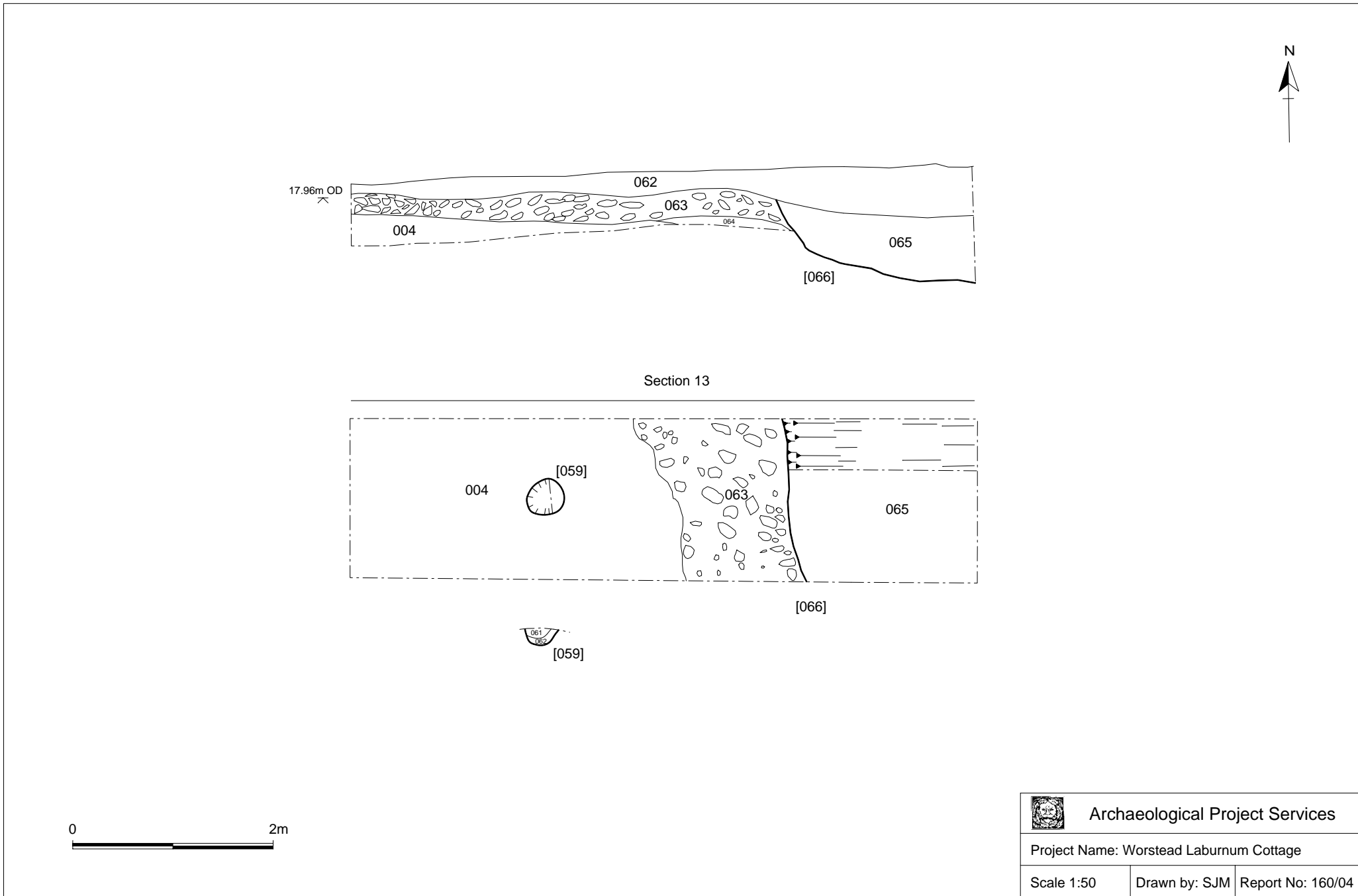


Figure 10 Trench 5 plan and sections

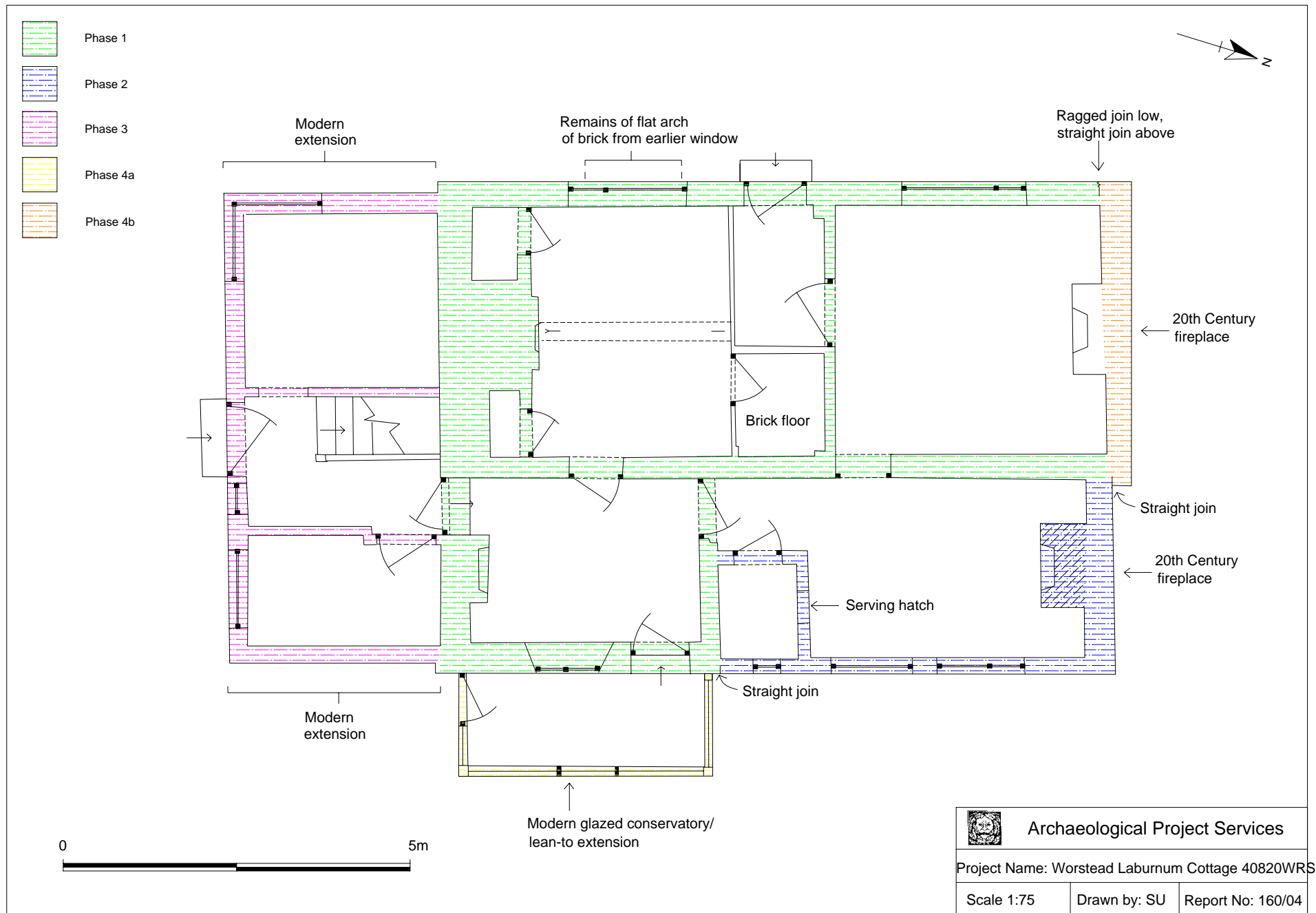


Figure 11 Laburnum Cottage



Plate 1 Trench 1 looking north



Plate 2 Trench 3 looking north



Plate 3 Trench 4 looking north



Plate 4 Trench 5 looking west



Plate 5 [059] sectioned looking east



Plate 6 Roof beams within Laburnum Cottage

# **Appendix 1**

## **Specification for Archaeological Evaluation**

### **1 SUMMARY**

- 1.1 *This document comprises a specification for archaeological evaluation by trial trenching and historic building evaluation at Laburnum Cottage, Worstead, Norfolk.*
- 1.2 *The area is archaeologically sensitive, lying in an area of archaeological interest and potential in the historic core of the village, close to the former site of St Andrew's Church.*
- 1.3 *Planning permission is sought for residential development on the site. Archaeological evaluation in the form of trial trenching and historic building assessment is required in order to provide information to assist in the determination of the application.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the findings of the investigation. The report will consist of a text describing the nature of the archaeological deposits located and will be supported by illustrations and photographs.*

### **2 INTRODUCTION**

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for archaeological evaluation by trial trenching and historic building evaluation at Laburnum Cottage, Worstead, Norfolk. The site is located at National Grid Reference TG 3029 2598.
  - 2.1.1 The document contains the following parts:
  - 2.1.2 Overview
  - 2.1.3 The archaeological and natural setting
  - 2.1.4 Stages of work and methodologies to be used
  - 2.1.5 List of specialists
  - 2.1.6 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project

### **3 SITE LOCATION**

- 3.1 Worstead is located approximately 18km northeast of Norwich in the North Norfolk District of the county. The site is near the centre of the village, adjacent to the Market Place, at National Grid Reference TG 3029 2598.

### **4 PLANNING BACKGROUND**

- 4.1 Planning permission for residential development on the site has been deferred pending the collection and submission of further information about the archaeological implications of the development proposal on the historic environment. Trial trenching and historic building evaluation is now required.

### **5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY**

- 5.1 Worstead lies on land at c. 25m OD that overall slopes down gently to the south and east towards the Broads. Local soils are the Wick 2 Association, deep coarse loamy brown earths (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 346).

## **6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW**

- 6.1 Worstead is referred to *Wrdesteda* or *Ordested* in the Domesday Book of c. 1086. Domesday indicates the settlement was in existence in the Late Saxon period and in the medieval period it became a thriving large settlement with two churches. One, St Mary's, survives and is a sizeable structure, reflecting the past wealth of the settlement, which was based in part on manufacture of the type of cloth to which the village has given its name.
- 6.2 The site has been the subject of an archaeological desk-based assessment (Trimble 2004). The proposed site lies on Back Street, which forms the east side of the former market place, in the medieval core of the village. It is likely that medieval houses were present on the site and that there are below-ground remains. Thirty meters to the north there is evidence for an undercroft dating to the later Middle Ages. The postulated site of St Andrew's Church lies only 30m to the east.
- 6.3 Patterns of Trade and Industry in the medieval and post medieval periods, including cloth manufacture has been highlighted in the Research Agenda for the Eastern Counties (Brown and Glazebrook 2000, 46) and included in the regional archaeological research framework for East Anglia (Glazebrook 1997).

## **7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES**

- 7.1 The aim of the work will be to gather sufficient information for the archaeological curator to be able to formulate a policy for the management of the archaeological resources present on the site.
- 7.2 The objectives of the work will be to:
  - 7.2.1 Establish the type of archaeological activity that may be present within the site.
  - 7.2.2 Determine the likely extent of archaeological activity present within the site.
  - 7.2.3 Determine the date and function of the archaeological features present on the site.
  - 7.2.4 Determine the state of preservation of the archaeological features present on the site.
  - 7.2.5 Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features present within the site.
  - 7.2.6 Determine the extent to which the surrounding archaeological features extend into the application area.
  - 7.2.7 Establish the way in which the archaeological features identified fit into the pattern of occupation and land-use in the surrounding landscape.

## **8 LIAISON WITH THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL CURATOR**

- 8.1 Prior to the commencement of the trial trenching the arrangement of the interventions (excavations) will be agreed with the archaeological curator to ensure that the proposed scheme of works fulfils their requirements.

## **9 BUILDING ASSESSMENT**

- 9.1 Inspection of the interior of the cottage will be undertaken comprising basic recording and including, if necessary, targeted opening up to expose areas of potential development impact.
- 9.2 An assessment of the significance of the historic building and its fixtures and fittings, identifying any particular features of special interest or value will be presented in written form accompanied by an



annotated phased sketch or rapid measured plan and photographs.

## **10 TRIAL TRENCHING**

### **10.1 Reasoning for this technique**

- 10.1.1 Trial trenching enables the *in situ* determination of the sequence, date, nature, depth, environmental potential and density of archaeological features present on the site.
- 10.1.2 The trial trenching will consist a 5% sample of the development site comprising 4 trenches measuring 5m x 4m. Trenches may be widened and stepped-in should archaeological deposits extend below 1.2m depth. Augering may be used to determine the depth of the sequence of deposits present.

### **10.2 General Considerations**

- 10.2.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the investigation.
- 10.2.2 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).
- 10.2.3 All work will be carried out in accordance with the County Standards for Field Archaeology in Norfolk, 1998, and any revisions of such received up to the acceptance of this specification.
- 10.2.4 The work will also be undertaken with reference to, and consideration of, the regional archaeological research frameworks (Glazebrook 1997; Brown and Glazebrook 2000).
- 10.2.5 Any and all 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 promptly reported to the appropriate coroner's office.
- 10.2.6 Excavation of the archaeological features exposed will only be undertaken as far as is required to determine their date, sequence, density and nature. Not all archaeological features exposed will necessarily be excavated. However, the investigation will, as far as is reasonably practicable, determine the level of the natural deposits to ensure that the depth of the archaeological sequence present on the site is established.
- 10.2.7 Open trenches will be marked by hazard tape attached to road irons or similar poles. Subject to the consent of the archaeological curator, and following the appropriate recording, the trenches, particularly those of excessive depth, will be backfilled as soon as possible to minimise any health and safety risks.
- 10.2.8 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.

### **10.3 Methodology**

- 10.3.1 Removal of the topsoil and any other overburden will be undertaken by mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket. To ensure that the correct amount of material is removed and that no archaeological deposits are damaged, this work will be supervised by Archaeological Project Services. On completion of the removal of the overburden, the nature of the underlying deposits will be assessed by hand excavation before any further mechanical excavation that may be required. Thereafter, the trenches will be cleaned by hand to enable the

identification and analysis of the archaeological features exposed.

- 10.3.2 A metal-detector will be used during normal hand excavation in order to maximise artefact retrieval. The spoil heap will also be scanned with a metal detector.
- 10.3.3 Investigation of the features will be undertaken only as far as required to determine their date, form and function. The work will consist of half- or quarter-sectioning of features as required and, where appropriate, the removal of layers. Should features be located which may be worthy of preservation *in situ*, excavation will be limited to the absolute minimum, (*ie* the minimum disturbance) necessary to interpret the form, function and date of the features.
- 10.3.4 The archaeological features encountered will be recorded on Archaeological Project Services 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.
- 10.3.5 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 a larger scale.
- 10.3.6 Throughout the duration of the trial trenching 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 work to show specific stages of work, and the layout of the archaeology within individual trenches.
  - individual features and, where appropriate, their sections.
  - groups of features where their relationship is important.
  - the site on completion of field work
- 10.3.7 Should human remains be encountered, they will be left *in situ* with excavation being limited to the identification and recording of such remains. If removal of the remains is necessary the appropriate Home Office licences will be obtained and the local environmental health department informed. If relevant, the coroner and the police will be notified.
- 10.3.8 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.
- 10.3.9 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.
- 10.3.10 The spoil generated during the investigation will be mounded along the edges of the trial trenches with the top soil being kept separate from the other material excavated for subsequent backfilling.
- 10.3.11 The precise location of the trenches within the site and the location of site recording grid will be established by an EDM survey or tape survey to established features recorded on Ordnance Survey maps, as appropriate.
- 10.3.12 Samples will be taken from all waterlogged feature fills. Otherwise, samples will be taken from primary and secondary fills of ditches and pits, the level of sampling being appropriate to the

content of the individual feature. Samples will be retained from approximately 50% of half-sectioned postholes. All sampling will follow the procedures in *A Guide to Sampling Archaeological Deposits for Environmental Analysis* (Murphy and Wiltshire 1994).

## **11 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT**

- 11.1 If appropriate, during the investigation specialist advice will be obtained from an environmental archaeologist. The specialist will visit the site and will prepare a report detailing the nature of the environmental material present on the site and its potential for additional analysis should further stages of archaeological work be required. The results of the specialist's assessment will be incorporated into the final report.

## **12 POST-EXCAVATION AND REPORT**

### **12.1 Stage 1**

- 12.1.1 On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the trial trenching 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.

- 12.1.2 All finds recovered during the trial trenching 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.

### **12.2 Stage 2**

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

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

### **12.3 Stage 3**

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

- A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.
- A description of the archaeological setting of the site.
- Description of the topography and geology of the investigation area.
- Description of the methodologies used during the investigation and discussion of their effectiveness in the light of the results
- A text describing the findings of the investigation.
- 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.
- Sections of the trenches and archaeological features.

- Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed and their context within the surrounding landscape.
- Specialist reports on the finds from the site.
- Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features or groups of features.
- A consideration of the significance of the remains found, in local, regional, national and international terms, using recognised evaluation criteria.

### **13 ARCHIVE**

- 13.1 The documentation, finds, photographs and other records and materials generated during the evaluation 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 that completion date.
- 13.2 Microfilming of the archive will be carried out at Lincolnshire Archives. The silver master will be transferred to the RCHME and a diazo copy will be deposited with the Norfolk Sites and Monuments Record.
- 13.3 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.
- 13.4 Upon completion and submission of the evaluation 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.

### **14 REPORT DEPOSITION**

- 14.1 Copies of the evaluation report will be sent to: the client and to Norfolk Landscape Archaeology (3 copies); one copy for Breckland District Council Planning Department and two for Norfolk Historic Environment Record. A fourth copy of the report will be sent directly to P. Murphy, Regional Advisor for Archaeological Science, English Heritage. Details of the project will be entered onto the OASIS online database at the start of work and the completed form submitted to the NHER along with a .pdf version of the report on completion.

### **15 PUBLICATION**

- 15.1 A report of the findings of the excavation will be published in Heritage Lincolnshire's annual report and an article of appropriate content 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.

### **16 CURATORIAL MONITORING**

- 16.1 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.

## 17 VARIATIONS TO THE PROPOSED SCHEME OF WORKS

- 17.1 Variations to the scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation from the archaeological curator.
- 17.2 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.

## 18 SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

- 18.1 The work will be directed by Tom Lane MIFA, Senior Archaeologist, Heritage Lincolnshire. The on site works will be supervised by an Archaeological Supervisor with knowledge of archaeological evaluations of this type. Archaeological excavation will be carried out by Archaeological Technicians, experienced in projects of this type.
- 18.2 The following organisations/persons will, in principle 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 D Knight, Trent and Peak Archaeological Trust Roman: B Precious, independent specialist
Anglo-Saxon and Medieval	J Young, independent specialist or Paul Blinkhorn, independent specialist
Post-Medieval:	G Taylor, APS in consultation with H Healey, independent archaeologist; or
Other Artefacts	J Cowgill, independent specialist; or G Taylor, APS
Human Remains Analysis	R Gowland, independent specialist
Animal Remains Analysis	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy
Environmental Analysis	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy
Radiocarbon dating	Beta Analytic Inc., Florida, USA
Dendrochronology dating	University of Sheffield Dendrochronology Laboratory

## 19 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

- 19.1 Fieldwork is expected to be undertaken by 2 staff, a project officer and 1 assistant, and to take four-five days.
- 19.2 Post-excavation analysis and report production is expected to take 10 person-days. A project officer or supervisor will undertake most of the analysis, with assistance from the finds supervisor and CAD illustrator. Two half-days of specialist time are allotted in the project budget.

## 20 INSURANCES

- 20.1 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.

## 21 COPYRIGHT

- 21.1 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.
- 21.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.
- 21.3 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.
- 21.4 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.

## 22 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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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**

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Wade, K, 1997 'Anglo-Saxon and Medieval (Rural)', in Glazebrook, J (ed), *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties, 1. resource assessment*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional

Papers 3

Specification: Version 1, 29 September 2004

## Appendix 2

### CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Description	Thickness	Interpretation
001	Loose mid-dark blackish grey sandy silt	0.30m	Topsoil
002	Loose mid-light greyish brown silty sand	0.20-0.30m	Subsoil
003	Possible large feature 4m x 5m x 0.85m deep	-	Quarry pit?
004	Loose mid-light orange brown fine sand	-	Natural
005	Loose mid-dark brown fine sandy silt	0.9m	Fill of [006]
006	Pit 1.8m across x 0.9m deep	-	Pit
007	Loose mid-dark greyish brown fine sandy silt	0.5m	Fill of [032]
008	Possible cut 3.8m long x 0.8m deep	-	Pit?
009	Loose light yellow to platinum sand with dark red laminations	0.15m+	Fill of [032]
010	Loose mid-light platinum fine sand	-	Natural
011	Loose mid-dark greyish brown fine silty sand	0.2m	Fill of [012]
012	Rectangular cut c. 0.2m x 0.2m	-	Burrow?
013	Loose mid-dark brown fine silty sand	0.76m	Fill of [014]
014	Rectangular cut 1.15m wide x 0.76m deep	-	Pit
015	mid brown to platinum mixed fine sand / silty sand	0.30m	Deposit
016	Loose mid-light brown fine silty sand	0.4m	Deposit
017	Loose mid-dark greyish brown fine silty sand	0.45m	Fill of [018]
018	Cut 0.4m wide x 0.45m deep	-	Pit
019	Loose mid to pale yellowish brown silty sand	0.5m	Fill of [020]
020	Cut 1.6m wide x 0.5m deep	-	Pit
021	Loose mid-dark greyish brown fine silty sand	0.2m	Fill of [022]
022	Cut 0.2m wide x 0.2m deep	-	Pit
023	Loose mid-dark blackish brown fine silty sand	0.7m	Fill of [024]
024	Cut 0.6m wide x 0.7m deep	-	Pit
025	Loose mid brown to pale platinum fine sand	0.6m	Redeposited natural
026	Loose mid-dark grey brown fine silty sand	0.66m	Fill of [027]
027	Cut 1.1m wide x 0.66m deep	-	Pit
028	Loose mid-dark greyish brown fine silty sand	0.56m	Fill of [029]
029	Cut 1.2m wide x 0.56m deep	-	Pit



030	Loose mid-dark greyish brown fine silty sand	0.4m	Fill of [031]
031	Cut 0.4m wide x 0.4m deep	-	Pit
032	Rectangular cut 0.8m x 1.4m	-	Pit
033	Loose mid-dark brown fine silty sand	-	Fill of [034]
034	Rectangular cut 1.4m x 1.4m	-	Pit
035	Loose mid-dark brown fine silty sand	-	Fill of [036]
036	Oval cut 1.3m long x 0.8m wide	-	Pit
037	Loose mid-dark brown fine silty sand	-	Fill of [038]
038	Rectangular cut 0.4 x 0.3m	-	Pit
039	Sub-rectangular cut 1.6m x 1.0m x 1m deep	-	Pit
040	Friable dark brown silt/black cinders	1m	Fill of [039]
041	Sub-rectangular cut 2.2m x 0.4m x 0.9m deep	-	Pit
042	Firm-friable mid brown fine sandy silt	0.9m	Fill of [041]
043	Sub-rectangular cut 1m x 0.96m x 0.9m deep	-	Pit
044	Firm-friable dark brown / black fine sandy silt with cinder	0.9m	Fill of [043]
045	Sub-circular cut 1.4m x 1.1m x 1.1m deep	-	Pit
046	Firm mid olive – caramel brown sandy clay silt	1.1m	Fill of [045]
047	Sub-oval cut 0.9m x 0.4m x 0.18m deep	-	Pit
048	Firm dark olive brown sandy clay silt	0.18m	Fill of [047]
049	Void		
050	Void		
051	Rectangular cut 0.9m x 0.5m x 0.9m deep	-	Pit
052	Firm-friable mid olive grey brown fine sandy silt	0.9m+	Fill of [051]
053	Sub-square cut 0.96m x 0.88m x 0.9m deep	-	Pit
054	Firm to friable olive grey brown sandy silt	0.9m+	Fill of [053]
055	Rectangular cut 0.9m x 0.6m x 0.9m deep	-	Pit
056	Firm-friable olive grey brown fine sandy silt	0.9m+	Fill of [055]
057	Oval cut 2.3m x 0.6m x 0.6m deep	-	Pit
058	Firm dark grey-black sandy clay silt	0.6m	Fill of [057]
059	Sub-circular cut 0.31m across x 0.18m deep	-	Pit
060	Firm-friable dark caramel / olive brown fine sandy silt	0.08m	Fill of [059]
061	Firm-friable dark grey brown sandy silt	0.10m	Fill of [059]
062	Firm dark grey/black sandy clay silt	0.25-0.4m	Topsoil

063	Firm dark orange brown sandy clay silt + abundant brick / stone	0.12m	Hardstanding
064	Firm dark brown sandy clay silt	0.12m	Deposit
065	Firm mid-light greyish brown fine sandy silt	0.84m	Fill of [066]
066	Linear cut 2m wide x 0.84m deep	-	Ditch/ large pit
067	mid-light greyish brown fine slightly clay silty sand	0.85m	Fill of [003]

## Appendix 3

### THE FINDS

*by Paul Cope-Faulkner and Gary Taylor*

Recording of the pottery was undertaken with reference to guidelines prepared by the Medieval Pottery Research Group (Slowikowski *et al.* 2001). A total of 27 fragments of pottery weighing 2514g was recovered from 8 separate contexts. In addition to the pottery, a quantity of other artefacts, brick/tile, glass and metal, comprising 31 items weighing a total of 3782g, was retrieved.

The excavated animal bone assemblage comprises 12 stratified fragments weighing 370g. The animal bone was identified by reference to published catalogues. No attempt is made to sex or age animals represented within the assemblage, although where this is readily apparent is noted in the comments column.

#### Provenance

The material was recovered from pit fills (005) (007) (040) (042) (044) (054) and (065).

Much of the pottery was probably made in Staffordshire. However, there are foreign and regional imports from London (marked 'Lambeth') and Germany. The earliest earthenwares present in the assemblage are likely to be fairly local east Norfolk products.

Trademarking on both ceramic and glass vessels show they held contents from widely dispersed locations including Glasgow, Hull, Liverpool, Leicester, London and Paris.

#### Range

The range of material is detailed in the tables.

*Table 1: Pottery*

Context	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
005	Stoneware bottle, transfer printed trademark: "Magic" REGS JET STAIN FOR STAINING ALL KINDS OF LEATHER JET BLACK SOLE MAKERS THE MAGIC POLISH CO LTD LEICESTER ENG	1	159	Early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
007	Creamware, polychrome transfer printed, candlestick?	1	208	Early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
040	Tin glazed ware, with printed trademark: ]Parfumeur à Paris.	1	135	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> century
042	Brown stoneware blacking/ink bottle, 19 <sup>th</sup> -early 20 <sup>th</sup> century	1	189	19 <sup>th</sup> -early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
	Blue and white transfer printed plate, 19 <sup>th</sup> century	1	79	
044	Brown stoneware ink bottle, 19 <sup>th</sup> -early 20 <sup>th</sup> century	1	78	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> -early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
	Grey stoneware preserve jar, late 19 <sup>th</sup> -early 20 <sup>th</sup> century	1	253	
054	Late earthenware ointment pot, transfer printed trademark, including: NATURES HERBAL OINTMENT...Proprietor FREDK. W. HALE 61 CHANDOS ST. COVENT GARDEN, LONDON, late 19 <sup>th</sup> -early 20 <sup>th</sup> century	1	40	20 <sup>th</sup> century
	White earthenware, 20 <sup>th</sup> century	1	220	
058	London stoneware, impressed trademark: 45 DOULTON LAMBETH, ink bottle, 19 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> century	1	437	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> -early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
	Salt glazed stoneware, impressed trademark: W.P. HARTLEY[]& LIVERPOOL, TRADE MARK R507 and lighthouse, preserve jar, late 19 <sup>th</sup> -early 20 <sup>th</sup> century	1	72	
065	Glazed red earthenware, abraded, dish and jar, 2 burnt, 1 abraded, 17 <sup>th</sup> -18 <sup>th</sup> century	7	338	Late 18 <sup>th</sup> century
	White salt glazed stoneware, mid 18 <sup>th</sup> century	1	17	

Context	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
	London/German stoneware, bottle/jug, 18 <sup>th</sup> century	1	148	
	Plant pot, post-medieval	1	32	
	Frechen stoneware bottle/jug, 18 <sup>th</sup> century	1	35	
	Mottled ware, late 18 <sup>th</sup> century	1	33	
	Westerwald stoneware, 18 <sup>th</sup> century	2	29	
	?London/Nottingham stoneware, late 18 <sup>th</sup> century	2	12	

Table 2: Ceramic Buildings Materials

Context	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
065	Pantile? Post-medieval	1	107	Post-medieval
	Handmade brick, gault clay, 28-30mm thick, post-medieval	2	211	
	Tile, gault clay, 18-19mm thick	2	63	
	Handmade brick, grog-tempered, 28-39mm thick, post-medieval	2	539	
	Handmade brick, post-medieval	2	167	
	Tile, oxidized throughout, 14-15mm thick, post-medieval	3	194	
	Black glazed pantile, post-medieval	2	132	

Table 3: Other Finds

Context	Material	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
007	Glass	Colourless, square moulded bottle with embossed trademark: PATERSON'S ESS CAMP COFFEE & CHICORY GLASGOW, 20 <sup>th</sup> century	1	211	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> century
	Glass	Pale blue-green flat mounded bottle with embossed trademark: OWBRIDGE'S LUNG TONIC HULL, late 19 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> century	1	117	
	Flint	Flake from construction	1	20	
040	Glass	Pale green, square moulded bottle with embossed trademark: LIPTON LTD LONDON & CEYLON, 20 <sup>th</sup> century	1	414	20 <sup>th</sup> century
	Glass	Very pale blue-green flat mounded medicine bottle with embossed marking of lines and: TABLE-SPOONS, 20 <sup>th</sup> century	1	197	
042	Glass	Pale green, square moulded bottle with embossed trademark: LIPTON LTD LONDON & CEYLON	1	437	20 <sup>th</sup> century
044	Glass	Very pale green, square moulded bottle with embossed trademark: GUY'S TONIC	1	189	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> -early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
052	Glass	Window glass with heat rounded edge	1	28	20 <sup>th</sup> century
054	Glass	Colourless jar	1	297	20 <sup>th</sup> century
065	Glass	Green bottle necks, much iridescence, late 18 <sup>th</sup> century	2	96	Late 18 <sup>th</sup> century
	Glass	Dark green bottle, iridescence, post-medieval	3(2 link)	110	

Context	Material	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
	Iron	Sheet	1	228	
	Iron	Riveted hinges	2	25	

The artefact assemblage as a whole would tend to indicate that the site was first occupied in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century, the residents probably bringing some slightly older ceramic vessels with them when they arrived. Additionally, the large quantity of artefacts, of which this is a representative collection (further 19<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> century material was observed but not retained), indicates that refuse disposal took place on site until the early 20<sup>th</sup> century.

There are regional and foreign imports amongst the earliest ceramic types present in the assemblage. These would suggest that the initial occupants were moderately affluent.

Table 4: The Faunal Remains

Context	Species	Bone	No.	Wt (g)	Comments
065	cattle	humerus	2	228	all join
	cattle	phalanges	2	30	chalky
	cattle	molar	1	10	with fragment of chalky bone
	cattle sized	skull	3	50	chalky
	pig	maxilla	1	20	with three molars intact
	sheep sized	humerus	1	22	chalky
	sheep sized	mandible	2	10	chalky

#### Condition

All the material is in good condition, apart from the animal bone which is in a chalky condition, and presents no long-term storage problems. Archive storage of the collection is by material class.

#### Documentation

There has been previous reported study of the archaeological and historical evidence for the site and its surrounds. Details of archaeological sites and discoveries in the area are maintained in the Norfolk County Council Historic Environment Record.

#### Potential

Although a large collection of artefacts, the assemblage is entirely of late post-medieval to early modern date. In consequence, it has low local potential and significance.

The lack of any material earlier than the 17<sup>th</sup> century is informative and suggests that archaeological deposits dating from prior to this period are absent from the area, or were not revealed during the investigation, or were of a nature that did not involve artefact deposition.

#### References

Slowikowski, A., Nenk, B. and Pearce, J., 2001 *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics*, Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper 2

## Appendix 4

### GLOSSARY

<b>Bronze Age</b>	A period characterised by the introduction of bronze into the country for tools, between 2250 and 800 BC.
<b>Context</b>	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 interpretations of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, <i>e.g.</i> (004).
<b>Cut</b>	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, <i>etc.</i> Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
<b>Fill</b>	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) which become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
<b>Layer</b>	A layer is a term to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
<b>Medieval</b>	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
<b>Natural</b>	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity.
<b>Neolithic</b>	The 'New Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 4500-2250 BC.
<b>Post-medieval</b>	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
<b>Prehistoric</b>	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 1 <sup>st</sup> century AD.
<b>Romano-British</b>	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.
<b>Saxon</b>	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany.

## Appendix 5

### THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

4	Daily record sheets
65	Context records
4	Context summary sheets
1	Photographic record sheet
14	Drawing sheets
1	Plan record sheet
1	Section record sheet.
15	Colour slides and black and white contact sheets

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: 40820WRS

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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