

Report on a Programme of Archaeological Mitigatory Work – Phase 1 Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trenching at ‘Land to the Rear of All Saints’ Church, Weston Longville, Norfolk’

ENF142602

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Archaeology Report

CB558R v.1.1

**Land to the Rear of All Saints' Church,
Weston Longville, Norfolk**

ENF142602

Prepared for
Mr C. N. Dickinson

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Table 1. Results from the assessment of bulk sample light fraction from Weston Longville

Plate 1. Trench 1 features, looking approximately west

Plate 2. Feature [404] in Trench 4, looking north

Plate 3. Feature [704] in Trench 7, looking northwest

Summary

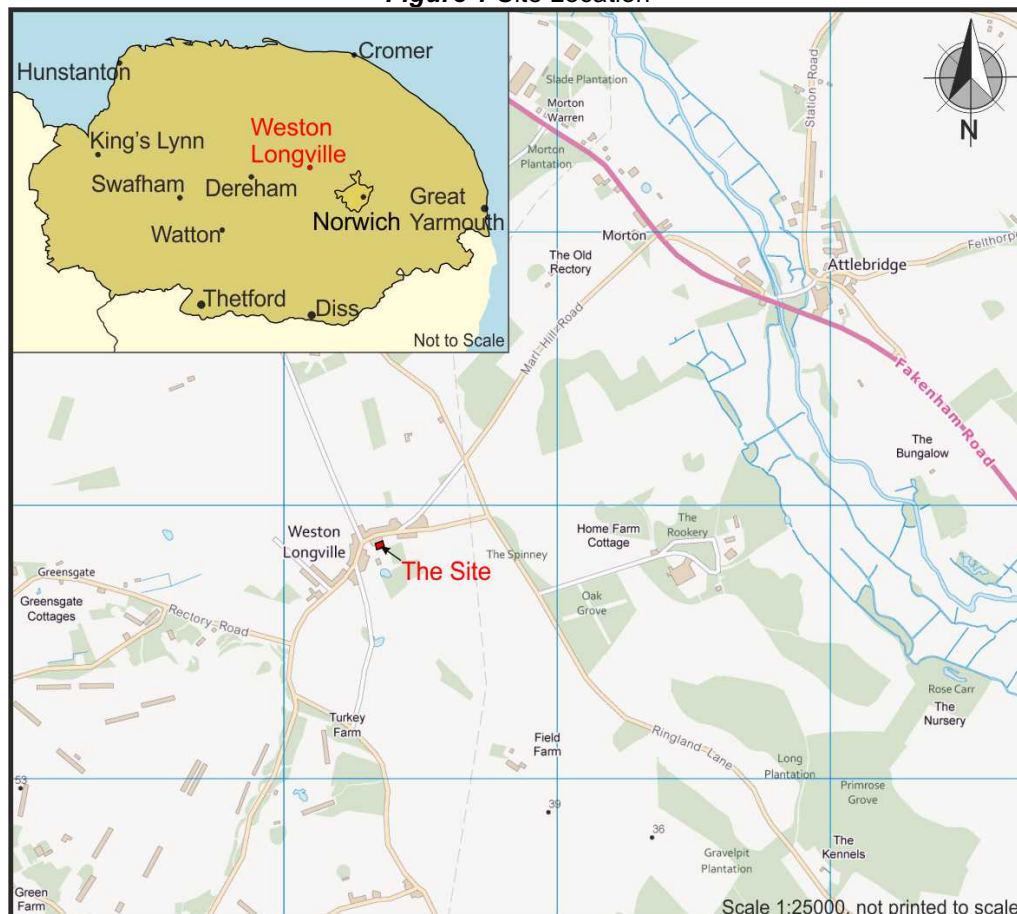
A programme of archaeological mitigation - Phase 1 evaluation by trial trenching was carried out at ‘Land to the Rear of All Saints’ Church, Weston Longville, Norfolk’ (Norfolk Historic Environment Record ENF142602) prior to a proposed extension to the existing cemetery and residential development of the site and to aid decisions regarding further mitigation.

Very few archaeological remains were encountered. A small probable pit in Trench 1 produced a sherd of Neolithic pottery and post-dates a feature of unknown function. A further pit-like feature was present in Trench 1 though produced no finds. A fragment slag-like material was recovered through metal-detecting close to Trench 1 indicating metal-working debris in the vicinity of the site though a date was not established. A linear feature of unknown date or function was present in Trench 4 and a linear feature probably formed through ‘natural’ processes was present in Trench 7. No features were present in trenches 2, 3, 5 or 6. Finds were very sparse. A piece of 18th/19th century farm machinery was recovered through metal-detecting close to Trench 5.

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 An Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trenching as Phase 1 of a Programme of Archaeological Mitigatory Work at ‘Land to the Rear of All Saints’ Church, Weston Longville, Norfolk’ (grid reference TG 1140 1581, centred at) has been requested by the Norfolk County Council Historic Environment Service (reference CNF47505). Proposals are to extend the existing cemetery to the north and construct a new dwelling with landscaping to include a pond.
- 1.2 Broadland District Council considered that planning application number 20170970 should be granted subject to the satisfactory completion of a Section 106 Agreement that secures the transfer of land to the Diocese and subject to condition number 8 to enable the archaeological significance of the site to be evaluated in accordance with *National Planning Policy Framework 2012* and policy 1 of the adopted Joint Core Strategy for Broadland, Norwich and South Norfolk 2011/2014.

Figure 1 Site Location



- 1.3 Written Scheme of Investigation, CB558 v.1.0, details how Chris Birks (hereafter ‘the Contractor’) would undertake these works and was prepared for Mr C. N. Dickinson (hereafter ‘the Client’). A copy was submitted to the Norfolk County Council Historic Environment Service for consideration in accordance with *Standard and guidance for commissioning work or providing consultancy advice on archaeology and the historic environment* by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014). Following a site visit and receipt of an arboricultural report on 25 August 2017, revised Written Scheme of Investigation, CB558 v.1.1, was prepared and submitted to the Norfolk County Council Historic Environment Service for consideration on 27 August 2017. Comments were received on 30 August 2017 and a revised Written Scheme of Investigation, CB558 v.1.2, was prepared and submitted to the Norfolk County Council Historic Environment Service for consideration on 03 September 2017. Approval was received on 04 September 2017 prior to preparation of the final copy, CB558 v.1.3, and costs.
- 1.4 A draft copy of the report, CB558R v.1.0, details how Chris Birks undertook these works and summarises the results of the excavations and was submitted to the Norfolk County Council Historic Environment Service to aid decisions regarding further mitigation requirements in relation to the development. Approval was received subject to inclusion of finds and environmental specialist reports in this final copy, CB558R v.1.1.

2.0 Project Background

- 2.1 The Brief states that the proposed development lies within the historic core of the village of Weston Longville, adjacent to the churchyard. The adjacent church of All Saints dates to the 13th and 14th centuries. Church Farmhouse, immediately to the west is a late-18th century red brick farmhouse.
- 2.2 Planning Permission has been or may be granted subject to a condition for a Programme of Archaeological Mitigation Work. Phase 1 Evaluation by Trial Trenching is required to determine the presence/absence, date, extent, state of preservation and significance of any archaeological layers or subsoil archaeological features. This evaluation may indicate a need for a further phase of Archaeological Excavation and/or Works under Archaeological Supervision and Control (also referred to as ‘Archaeological Monitoring’ or ‘Archaeological Watching Brief’) during the development if features of importance are found and these cannot be preserved *in situ*.
- 2.3 Norfolk Historic Environment Record event number ENF142602 and Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) id; chrisbir1-297454 apply.

3.0 Archaeological & Historical Background

- 3.1 A search of entries in the Norfolk Historic Environment Record (NHER) within a 1km radius of the site was received on 27 September 2017 and produced 48 records. Summaries of records within the immediate vicinity of the site are provided in this report and further details of these and all other entries can be seen at the Historic Environment Record office at Gressenhall near Dereham by prior appointment.
- 3.2 A number of finds indicating activities during the prehistoric period have been recovered from the vicinity of the proposed development site. A small Neolithic chipped flint axehead with a polished cutting edge was found on the surface of a field to the northwest in 1971 and a Neolithic flint flake with slight retouch was found in a field to the northwest in 1979 (NHER 15460). Neolithic flint flakes, a scraper and a core were found in a field to the north of the proposed development site in 1987 along with fragments of medieval pottery (NHER 23772).
- 3.3 Five prehistoric flint implements were recovered while fieldwalking to the northeast of the proposed development site in 2006 (NHER 44449). The items were identified as a Late Neolithic polished flint axe, a Neolithic scraper, a blade possibly of Early Neolithic date, an undated blade fragment and a natural flake.
- 3.4 The cropmarks of a possible ring ditch and oval enclosure, both of which may potentially represent the remains of former Bronze Age barrows, lie to the northeast of the proposed development site and northeast of Scotchwood Hills, and are visible on aerial photographs (NHER 50655). Another possible ring ditch is located approximately 125m to the west (NHER 50656). An undated ring ditch

has been identified to the northeast of the proposed development site along the Marl Hill Road from aerial photographs, however it is now thought to be geological in origin (NHER 45360). In 1989, a metal detectorist found a 10th century disc brooch and a 15th century French jetton in this area (NHER 25475).

- 3.5 A square enclosure with a ring ditch inside to the east/northeast of the proposed development site is visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs (NHER 32234). It is likely that this is the remains of an infilled pit, although it has previously been suggested that they are the remains of a Roman barrow and a Bronze Age barrow respectively.
- 3.6 A hoard of two to three hundred silver Iceni coins and a few early Roman coins was found in an urn by men digging a ditch to the northwest of the proposed development site in 1852. Prehistoric flint pot boilers were noted in the same area in 1971 and a further Roman coin and pieces of Roman pottery were found in 1986 and 1987.
- 3.7 The cropmarks of a dispersed group of fragmentary linear ditches of unknown date, probably representing the remains of former field boundaries and trackways, to the northwest of the proposed development site and northwest of Weston Longville village are visible on aerial photographs (NHER 50674). An Iron Age to Roman date has been suggested although this is not certain. The cropmarks of a series of multi-period fragmentary linear ditches to the northeast of the proposed development site and to the south of Morton Plantation, the majority of which are likely to be the remains of former field boundaries and some of which may be Iron Age to Roman in date, are visible on aerial photographs (NHER 50654).
- 3.8 Metal-detecting to the northwest of the proposed development site in 2011 recovered a Romano-British dolphin brooch and a medieval buckle frame (NHER 55319).
- 3.9 Metal detecting to the northeast of the proposed development site in 1998 recovered a Middle to Late Saxon disc brooch with a worn cross pattern in relief on the front (NHER 34459). Also in this area, metal detecting in 2006 recovered a Late Saxon disc brooch and a Venetian coin that was minted in the early-15th century (NHER 44454) and in 1996 a metal detectorist discovered a coin of Edward I and five thimbles, one of which was dated to the Post-medieval period (NHER 33084).
- 3.10 All Saints' Church, a Grade I Listed building, and churchyard lie to the immediate north of the proposed development site ((NHER 7749). The NHER describes it as a large, very pretty and well-maintained flint, brick and stone church, consisting of a small 13th century west tower, a 14th century aisled nave with a clerestory, a 14th century chancel and a 15th century south porch. The church is best known for its association with Parson James Woodforde who was rector here from 1776 until the time of his death in 1803 and whose famous diaries of village life are still read today. His memorial can be seen in the chancel. However, the church also has a great number of interesting features that survive from centuries before Woodforde was alive. Over the porch is an empty niche, above which is a shield of the Company of French Merchant Adventurers, a company incorporated by Edward IV. Inside, the tall 14th century arcades give a nice sense of space. The tower arch has a modern screen, glazed at the top to light the ringing chamber (the bells were restored in 1976 and are excellent). To the right of this is a portrait of Woodforde himself, painted by his nephew in 1806 from a sketch made in 1785. The plain octagonal font is probably 13th century and is supported on four Purbeck marble columns. Built into the step to the west of the font is a probably Late Saxon crucifixion carving, the church's oldest feature. On the north aisle is a large and particularly good 14th century painted Jesse tree (a family tree of Christ). The chancel arch is flanked by two other 14th century paintings, one of St John the Baptist and one of St John the Divine. The beautifully preserved 15th century rood screen has a dado with (much restored) painted panels of the twelve disciples under interlacing arches of tracery. Other features of interest include a rood stair, good 17th to 19th century floor tombs, a brass to Elizabeth Rokewood under a mat in front of the lectern, an Edwardian pulpit, a Royal Arms of George III, a box pew, an organ of 1906, some old stained glass in the south aisle windows and a fine piscine and a sedilia depicting two green men in the chancel. The building was restored in the 1800s.

- 3.11 The cropmarks of a former field boundary of probable medieval to Post medieval date to the northeast of the proposed development site and northeast of Weston Longville village are visible on aerial photographs (NHER 50672). Also in this area, the cropmarks of fragmentary linear ditches of unknown and multi-period date, probably representing the remains of former field boundaries and trackways, are visible on aerial photographs to the north and south of Morton Lane at Hardingham Hills (NHER 50671).
- 3.12 The soilmarks and cropmarks of a former boundary of possible medieval to Post-medieval date to the northwest of the proposed development site and to the south of Hill farm are visible on aerial photographs (NHER 50680).
- 3.13 The earthworks and cropmarks of a series of medieval to Post-medieval boundaries and drains on the valley floor at Morton on the Hill to the northeast of the proposed development site have been recorded (NHER 35933). The broader ditched components of this site have previously been interpreted as representing part of a moated enclosure, although this is no longer considered to be the case.
- 3.14 Metal-detecting to the northwest of the proposed development site in 2007 recovered a medieval buckle and metal-detecting to the northeast of the proposed development site in 2003 recovered a medieval rivet and strap loop and two early Post-medieval hooked tags (NHER 39720).
- 3.15 Old Thatch Cottage lies to the northeast of the proposed development site, a thatched cottage said to date to about 1600, with a fine fireplace and bread oven internally (NHER 41022). It became entirely concealed beneath modern brick and plaster.
- 3.16 A Post-medieval landscape park associated with Weston Hall (NHER 7723) lies to the north of the proposed development site (NHER 33733). The park was probably established in the late-18th century, possibly in 1778 when a number of roads were closed. The park was extended several times during the 19th century. Some of the woodland within the park is ancient woodland, with other sections dating to the 18th, 19th and 20th centuries. A walled kitchen garden survives, as do a number of lodges (NHER 13763). A large part of the park is now the Dinosaur Adventure Park.
- 3.17 The Old Hart, formerly Hart Inn, Eagle Inn/Spread Eagle lies to the northwest of the proposed development site (NHER 25083). It is a Grade II Listed 17th century rendered and partly colourwashed former pub, probably timber-framed, now a private dwelling. It is one-storey high with attics and there is a later lean-to on the north side. Inside, many original features survive including an inglenook fireplace and original oven. Parson Woodforde mentions 'The Hart Inn' several times in his diaries.
- 3.18 Church Farm House lies to the west of the proposed development site (NHER 45948). It is a Grade II Listed late-18th century two-storey red brick farmhouse, remodelled on an earlier house and has later additions and alterations.
- 3.19 The Old Rectory lies to the west/southwest of the proposed development site, a late-18th to early-19th century two-storey red brick former rectory (NHER 45947). The symmetrical façade has a central doorway with an architrave and Doric pilasters. A small one-storey wing projects to the north. The building that stood on this site previously was occupied by the famous diarist, Parson James Woodforde, from 1774 to 1803.
- 3.20 The Old School lies to the north of the proposed development site, a modest single-build Tudor-style building built in 1856 by Col. H.F.Custance with teacher's residence attached according to White's 1883 Directory, since converted to a house (NHER 55185).
- 3.21 The site of the Weston Longville Foundry lies to the west/southwest of the proposed development site, a smithy worked until around 1921 and locally renowned for their plough implements (NHER 55285). It is marked on the 1824-1836 first edition Ordnance Survey map.
- 3.22 The site of a brickyard with a kiln and a large clay pit, now a pond, lies to the immediate south of the proposed development site (NHER 50385). It is marked on the 1883 first edition Ordnance Survey map but not on an 1840 Tithe Award Map.

- 3.23 A straight, approximately southwest-to-northeast orientated field boundary lies to the south of the proposed development site (NHER 7736). It may be the course of an old road, though late-18th and early-19th century maps are inconclusive.
- 3.24 A survey of the airfield at Attlebridge to the west/southwest of the proposed development site in 2005 recorded a semi-sunken concrete World War Two air raid shelter (NHER 41299). A brick generator house to the southwest of the proposed development site was also recorded during the same survey (NHER 41300). A concrete foundation slab for a general purpose hut (NHER 44113) and a building, originally used as a fusing point building that seems to be have been since used for farm storage (NHER 44114) lie to the south/southwest of the proposed development site and were noted in 2006. A block of three parallel brick-built buildings with flat roofs, slightly separated from each other and with blast walls between them, was also noted (NHER 44115). The buildings were originally used as incendiary stores.
- 3.25 To the southwest of the proposed development site, hidden in woodland beside the road and near to the site of a road block (NHER 57233), is a World War Two underground structure of uncertain function, possibly a brick-lined slit trench for airfield defence (NHER 57234).
- 3.26 The site of World War Two accommodation and training within the grounds of Morton Hall to the southeast of the proposed development site is visible on aerial photographs (NHER 53474). The site consists of several areas of huts and military accommodation buildings, some of which are camouflaged within the edges of the woodland around the Hall, and a number of small areas of training features, such as trenches and weapons pits. This camp is located 1.5 km from Attlebridge Airfield (NHER 3063), although it is not clear whether the two sites are associated.
- 3.27 Metal-detecting to the northeast of the proposed development site in 1989 recovered multi-period finds including a Mesolithic flint tranchet axehead, a pierced Roman coin, a Roman brooch, an unusual Middle-Late Saxon brooch, Late Saxon strap ends and an undatable probable pendant (NHER 25247). Also in this area, metal-detecting between 1993 and 2010 recovered a range of finds dating from the prehistoric to Post-medieval periods (NHER 29962). They include a Neolithic flint blade, a Late Saxon strap end and Roman, Late Saxon, medieval and Post-medieval pottery.
- 3.28 The cropmarks of fragmentary ditches and former field boundaries of unknown date to the southeast of the proposed development site and east of Field Farm are visible on aerial photographs (NHER 54357). The site consists of fragmentary ditches and former field boundaries running either parallel or perpendicular to one another. These ditches are located within the area of a group of previously recorded cropmarks (NHER 50608) which were interpreted as being of probable Post-medieval date due to their relationship with features on historic maps. It is therefore likely that these additional ditches are earlier in date. The cropmarks have a shared alignment with a possible square enclosure to the north (NHER 50607). This enclosure was tentatively interpreted as being Iron Age to Roman in date, although this is uncertain.
- 3.29 The cropmarks of fragmentary ditches and former field boundaries of unknown date to the southeast of the proposed development site and south of Oak Grove, on the border of the Morton on the Hill and Weston Longville parishes, are visible on aerial photographs (NHER 54356). The site consists of fragmentary ditches and former field boundaries, some of which are parallel to one another and may have formed trackways. It must be noted that these features were recorded within an area of geological cropmarks and it is feasible that some of the cropmarks mapped could also be non-archaeological in origin.
- 3.30 The cropmarks of fragmentary linear ditches of unknown and multi-period date to the east of the proposed development site and west of Morton Hall and the Rookery, probably representing the remains of former field boundaries and trackways, are visible on aerial photographs (NHER 50673).
- 3.31 The variety and proximity of these heritage assets, along with the known heritage assets within the development area, suggest there is high potential for the development area to contain previously unrecorded heritage assets with archaeological interest and that the significance of these heritage assets may be damaged or destroyed by the development.

4.0 **Geology and Topography**

- 4.1 The site lies upon a solid geology of the Upper Chalk series with overlying Boulder Clay deposits and glacial sands and gravels (Funnell 2005). The soil landscape is typical of the Central Norfolk Claylands (Williamson 2005)
- 4.2 The site lies centrally within the village of Weston Longville at to the south of All Saints' Church on relatively level ground at an average height of c. 40m OD.

5.0 **Aims and Objectives**

- 5.1 Generic aims of the project are;
- 5.1.1 To establish the states of preservation of archaeological features and/or deposits, assess their potential for analysis, undertake agreed programmes of analysis, produce archives and reports and disseminate the results by means of an appropriate form of publication (usually a Contractor's Report, Journal Note or Article, or Monograph) for both phases of mitigatory work. This forms part of the research agenda for the eastern counties of England in *Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of England* (Medlycott 2011).
- 5.1.2 To provide supporting information of activities on site through environmental sampling of suitable deposits. This may also contribute to regional environmental archaeology research aims.
- 5.2 Specific Aims of the project are to;
- 5.2.1 Establish the extent, condition, nature, date, phasing, character, function, status and significance of any archaeological remains.
- 5.2.2 Create datasets relating to the stratigraphic, artefactual and environmental information recovered during excavations for analysis.
- 5.2.3 Prepare a report commensurate with the findings.
- 5.2.4 Aid decisions regarding Phase 2 of the Programme of Archaeological Mitigatory Work that may include Archaeological Excavation and/or Works under Archaeological Supervision and Control..

6.0 **Method Statement**

6.1 **Introduction**

- 6.1.1 The primary purpose of the Phase 1 Evaluation by Trial Trenching is to excavate archaeological trenches within the proposed development area in order to recover as much information as possible on the extent, date, phasing, character, function, status and significance of the site. The states of preservation of archaeological features or deposits within the area indicated will be determined. This will be achieved through the following methodology.
- 6.1.2 The results of Phase 1 will aid decisions regarding Phase 2 of the Programme of Archaeological Mitigatory Work. A Project Design as an addendum to the Written Scheme of Investigation will be prepared following completion of Phase 1 to include full details and a methodology for Phase 2.

6.2 **Phase 1 Trial Trenching**

- 6.2.1 An OASIS online record was initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms and the Historic Environment Record (HER) Officer was contacted to obtain a HER number for the site.
- 6.2.2 A tracked hydraulic-type excavator with qualified driver and toothless ditching bucket was used for the mechanical excavation of modern overburden deposits.
- 6.2.3 An approximately north-south orientated belt of primarily mature spruce woodland extends across the proposed cemetery extension and footprint of the proposed dwelling. Engineers' test pits demonstrate that undisturbed 'natural' deposits lie at c. 0.5m to 0.6m beneath present ground level. It is unlikely that the removal of the trees will cause disturbance to any underlying archaeological remains. Trenches were located outside of the woodland belt and avoided root protection areas (*Fig. 2*).

- 6.2.3.1 Four trenches each measuring 15m by 1.8m were located within the area of the proposed cemetery extension (trenches 1 to 4 inclusive).
- 6.2.3.2 Two trenches each measuring 10m by 1.8m were located to the west and east of the woodland belt as close as possible to the footprint of the proposed dwelling (trenches 5 and 6).
- 6.2.3.3 One 10m by 1.8m trench was excavated within the area of the proposed pond (Trench 7).
- 6.2.4 The trenches characterised the full archaeological sequence down to undisturbed 'natural' deposits.
- 6.2.5 Topsoil and subsoil deposits were removed in spits of no more than 0.1m under constant archaeological supervision and direction until remains that require further investigation, or undisturbed 'natural' deposits were encountered.
- 6.2.6 Topsoil, subsoil, archaeological features & deposits and spoil were metal detected during machine (including each spit of topsoil) and manual excavation and finds were recovered, labelled and bagged, and retained for later analysis by relevant specialists.
- 6.2.7 Spoil arisings were stored at a safe distance of c. 1m from the trench and were spread to increase to potential of recovering finds through metal-detecting.
- 6.2.8 In the event of encountering archaeological remains, no further machine excavation was made and archaeological features were sample excavated by hand, using appropriate tools, as follows;
- | | |
|--------------------|--|
| Linear features | 10% |
| Pits, post-holes | 50% |
| Structural remains | 50% (depending upon extent of remains) |
| Burials | <i>No burials were encountered</i> |
- 6.2.9 Archaeological features and deposits were recorded on Chris Birks *pro-forma* context sheets. Section and plan drawings were recorded at an appropriate scale (1:50;1:20;1:10) depending upon the level of detail required. A single-context planning methodology was employed and a matrix of the sequence of deposits was made on-site as required. Appropriate registers for contexts, drawings, photographs and environmental samples were made.
- 6.2.10 A photographic record of archaeological remains was made using colour digital images and 35mm black & white transparencies. A general photographic record was made using colour digital images.
- 6.2.11 All finds of archaeological significance were collected, bagged and labelled for processing, cataloguing and subsequent analysis by relevant finds specialists.
- 6.2.12 Environmental samples were taken from suitably well-sealed and dated archaeological features/deposits.
- 6.2.13 The Historic Environment Service monitored the project during fieldwork and provided advice accordingly.
- 6.2.14 The trenches were backfilled without compaction or reinstatement following confirmation by the Historic Environment Service that fieldwork had been completed to approved standards.
- 6.3 **Phase 1 Post-excavation Analysis and Report**
- 6.3.1 Artefactual remains recovered during excavations were cleaned, catalogued and analysed by relevant finds specialists following fieldwork, in accordance with *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (Chartered Institute of Field Archaeologists 2014).
- 6.3.2 An assessment of the recorded evidence was made in accordance with *Management of research projects in the historic environment. The MoRPHE Project Manager's Guide* (Historic England 2015).
- 6.3.3 The analysis of stratigraphical/structural records, Artefactual and environmental materials was made for inclusion in a site report.
- 6.3.4 An archive report will be provided to the Norfolk County Council Historic Environment Service and Historic England (if required) within 8 weeks of the completion of fieldwork.

- 6.3.5 The site report summarises the results of the excavations and includes the following according to *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (Chartered Institute of Field Archaeologists 2014);
- 6.3.5.1 a non-technical summary explains the principal reason for the work, its objectives and main results. It includes reference to authorship and the commissioning body.
 - 6.3.5.2 project, planning, geological, archaeological and historical backgrounds.
 - 6.3.5.3 aims and objectives, as described in the Written Scheme of Investigation.
 - 6.3.5.4 methodology, as described in the Written Scheme of Investigation.
 - 6.3.5.5 results. These include a series of summary objective statements, organised clearly in relation to the methods used, and describe contextual data and associated finds and/or environmental data. Descriptive material is clearly separated from interpretative statements. Technical terminology (including dating or period references) is explained and the results are accompanied by appropriate drawings and photographs and by supporting data contained in appendices.
 - 6.3.5.6 finds, human remains, environmental and other relevant specialists' report as required.
 - 6.3.5.7 conclusions. Conclusions are drawn to summarise and interpret the results and place them into context (local, national or otherwise). A confidence rating on techniques used, or on limitations imposed by particular factors (e.g. weather or problems of access) is included. A confidence rating on techniques used, or on limitations imposed by particular factors (e.g. weather or problems of access) is included. An opinion as to the necessity for further archaeological intervention and its scope has been provided in the report, although the final decision lies with the Norfolk County Council Historic Environment Service.
 - 6.3.5.8 archive. The archive will be prepared consistent with the principles of *Management of research projects in the historic environment. The MoRPHE Project Manager's Guide* (Historic England 2015) and submitted to the Norfolk Museums Service for long-term storage.
 - 6.3.5.9 appendices, to include context, finds and environmental sample summaries.
 - 6.3.5.10 illustrations. Figures have been prepared at appropriate scales to include site location and plan drawings and plan and section drawings, relating their locations. Figures and/or plates have also been included to locate historic maps to the proposed development site. Colour digital images of archaeological remains described in the results are provided as necessary including title, orientation and scale information.
 - 6.3.5.11 references and bibliography. A list of all sources referred to in the report, including electronic sources, is provided.
 - 6.3.5.12 a document control grid to track revisions to the report and a list of contents with descriptions of figures and plates is included in the report and disclaimers are described.
- 6.3.6 A *draft* copy of the report has been submitted for consideration by the Norfolk County Council Historic Environment Service. Any required amendments will be considered and made prior to submission of a *final* report. The *draft* copy has been provided to the Client as proof of production and must not be distributed elsewhere.
- 6.3.7 One unbound paper copy and one .pdf format digital copy of the *final* Contractor's (site) report will be submitted to the Norfolk Historic and Environment Record; one copy to the Client and one copy to Historic England as required. These copies will not be issued until all payments have been received in full.
- 6.3.8 Phase 2 of the Programme of Archaeological Mitigatory Work or any further works required by the Norfolk County Council Historic Environment Service in the event that remains of importance are found that cannot be preserved *in-situ* are not included in the present scope of works. This may involve excavation and recording of an area to be specified by the Norfolk County Council Historic

Environment Service. A Project Design as an addendum to the Written Scheme of Investigation would be required from an archaeological contractor, to be submitted to and approved by the Norfolk County Council Historic Environment Service prior to preparing costs.

- 6.3.9 The OASIS online form will be completed and submitted to the Norfolk Historic Environment Record, including an uploaded .pdf version of the report.
- 6.3.10 The archive will be prepared, including a form suitable for microfilming if required, consistent with the principles of *Management of research projects in the historic environment. The MoRPHE Project Manager's Guide* (Historic England 2015) and submitted to the Norfolk Museums Service for long-term storage.
- 6.3.11 Excepting those covered by the Treasure Act of 1996, all archaeological materials will remain the property of the landowner/s. A formal agreement may be sought regarding any items of local, regional or national significance for donation of finds to an appropriate Museums Service.

7.0 Project Design

- 7.1 In the event of further archaeological works being required, a Project Design will be prepared as an addendum to the Written Scheme of Investigation following approval of this report. It will include full details relating to Phase 2 that may comprise Archaeological Excavation and/or Works under Archaeological Supervision and Control (Archaeological Monitoring) during the development if features of importance are found and these cannot be preserved *in-situ*.
- 7.2 Phase 2 post-excavation work will include analysis of the recorded evidence, an assessment report and updated project design, site report and archive in accordance with *Management of research projects in the historic environment. The MoRPHE Project Manager's Guide* (Historic England 2015).

8.0 Results

8.1 Introduction

- 8.1.1 Phase 1 Trial Trenching excavations were carried out in September 2017. Site conditions were good and access was gained from Church Farm Close to the west of the site. The weather was mostly dry and sunny with occasional heavy, thundery rain showers.
- 8.1.2 Context numbers were allocated during fieldwork according to trench number and are summarised in *Appendix 1*.

8.2 Observations

- 8.2.1 The results of the excavations are summarised in trench sheets on pages 23 to 29 of this report.
- 8.2.2 The stump of a felled-tree within the woodland belt was removed during the current works to investigate the nature of the roots and depth of disturbance through the removal of the stumps. The tree had surface roots to a depth of c. 0.2m beneath present ground level and no tap root was observed.



Figure 2. Site plan

Trench 1 approximately E-W c. 13m by 1.6m

Section number Tr1.5

0m bgl = 40.60m OD

0 - 0.1m bgl	40.60 - 40.50m OD	100	Topsoil
0.1m - 0.4m bgl	40.50 - 40.10m OD	101	Subsoil
0.4m + bgl	40.10 + m OD	102	Natural deposits

Summary

Trench 1 contained 3 features of possible archaeological origin; pit/post-hole [108] and irregular-shaped feature [106] that was cut by a further pit/post-hole [104]. A sherd of possible prehistoric pottery was recovered from fill (103) of [104].

Context No.	Type	Description
100	D	Dark greyish brown silty sand loam topsoil with frequent small-sized subangular flints and occasional medium-sized subangular flints
101	D	Dark brown sandy clay loam subsoil with frequent medium-sized subangular flints
102	D	Brownish yellow sandy clay undisturbed 'natural' deposits with occasional medium-sized subangular flints
103	D	Very dark grey black sandy silt fill of [104] with occasional medium-sized subangular flints and frequent flecks of charcoal
104	C	Approximately circular feature
105	D	Mid greyish brown moderately compact silty sand fill of [106] with rare small-sized subangular flints and very rare medium-sized subangular flints
106	C	Feature
107	D	Dark greyish brown sandy silt fill of [108] with rare small-sized subangular flints
108	D	Subcircular feature

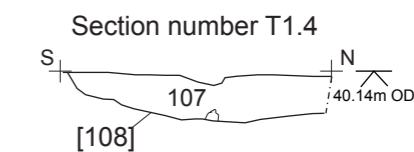
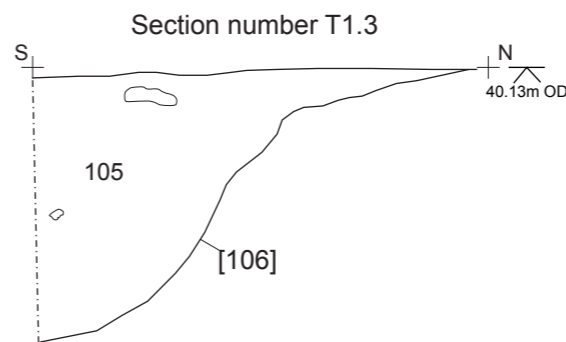
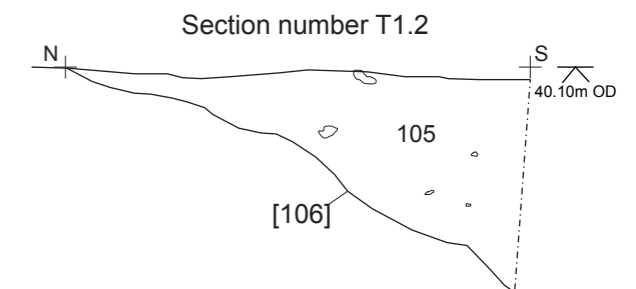
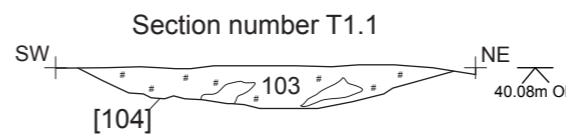
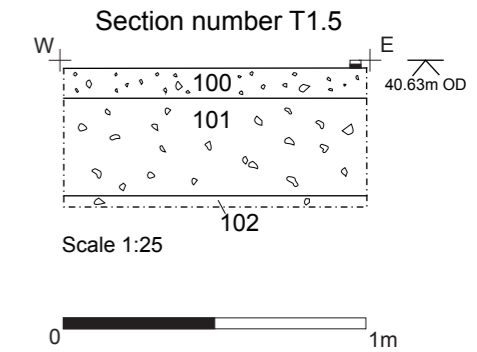
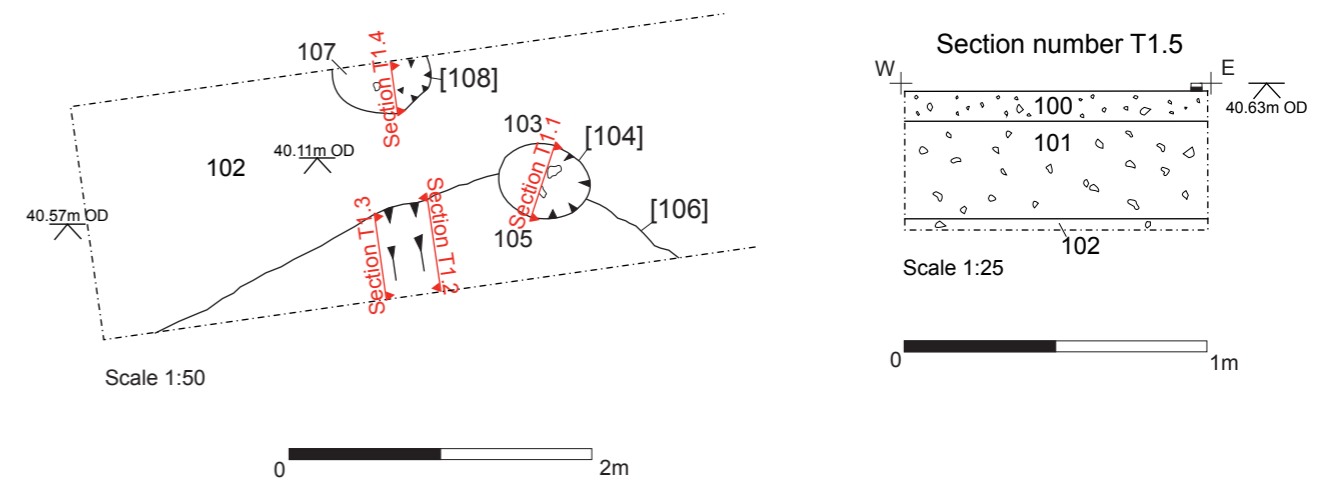
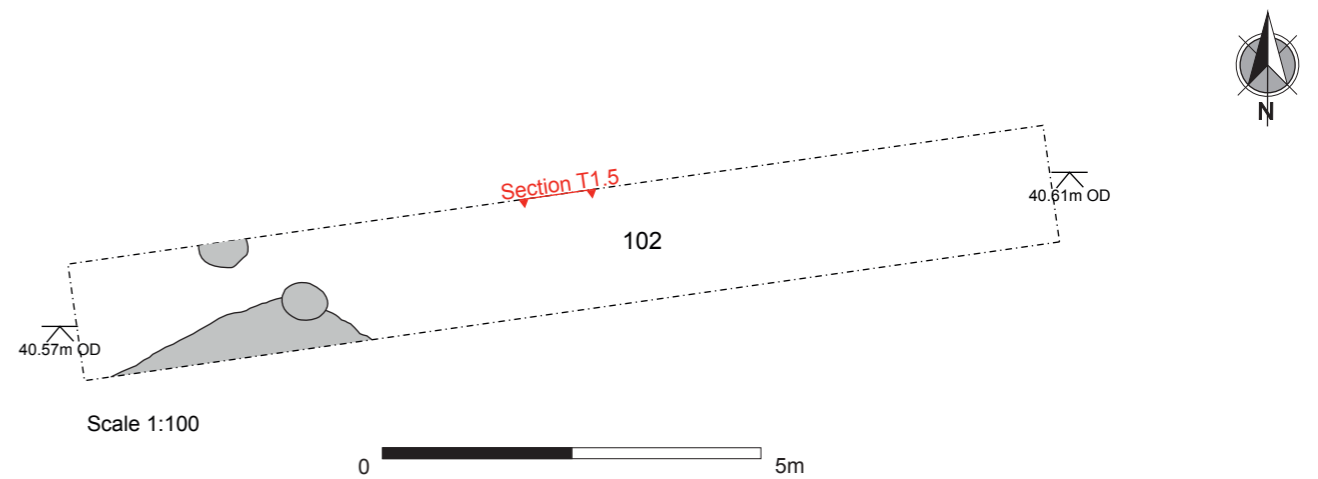
Trench 1 was excavated to a depth of c. 0.46m beneath present ground level removing 0.1m of dark greyish brown silty sand loam topsoil (100) with frequent small-sized subangular flints and occasional medium-sized subangular flints and c. 0.3m of compact dark brown sandy clay loam subsoil (101) with frequent medium-sized subangular flints. Subsoil (101) overlay undisturbed 'natural' deposits (102) that comprised very compact brownish yellow sandy clay with occasional medium-sized subangular flints.

Approximately circular feature [104] was present at c. 40.08m OD, measured 0.49m in diameter and c. 0.06m deep. It contained very dark grey black sandy silt fill (103) with occasional medium-sized subangular flints and frequent flecks of charcoal. A sherd of possibly prehistoric pottery was recovered from (103). Environmental sample <1> was taken from (103).

Feature [106] was present at c. 40.12m OD extended beyond the south edge of Trench 1 with approximately 3.5m by 0.73m exposed within the trench. The base lay beyond the south edge of excavation. It contained mid greyish brown moderately compact silty sand fill (105) with rare small-sized subangular flints and very rare medium-sized subangular flints. Feature [106] was cut by [104].

Subcircular feature [108] was present at c. 40.13m OD measured 0.63m diameter and c. 0.06m deep and extended beyond the north edge of Trench 1. It contained dark greyish brown sandy silt fill (107) with rare small-sized subangular flints.

A fragment of possible iron slag was recovered unstratified from spoil towards the east end of Trench 1 through metal-detecting.



◦ Flint
Charcoal

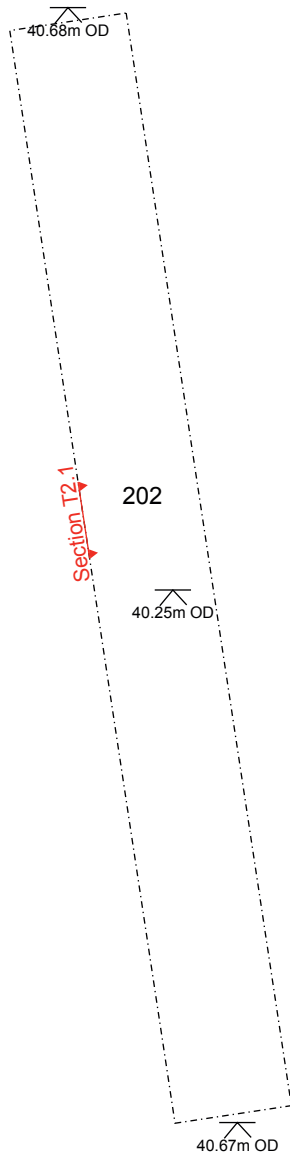
Trench 2 approximately N-S c. 15m by 1.6m

Section number Tr2.1			
0m bgl = 40.68m OD			
0 - 0.1m bgl	40.68 - 40.58m OD	200	Topsoil
0.1m - 0.39m bgl	40.58 - 40.19m OD	201	Subsoil
0.39m + bgl	40.19 + m OD	202	Natural deposits

Summary

Trench 2 contained no archaeological remains.

Context No.	Type	Description
200	D	Dark greyish brown silty sand loam topsoil with frequent small-sized subangular flints and occasional medium-sized subangular flints
201	D	Dark brown sandy clay loam subsoil with frequent medium-sized subangular flints
202	D	Brownish yellow sandy clay undisturbed 'natural' deposits with occasional medium-sized subangular flints

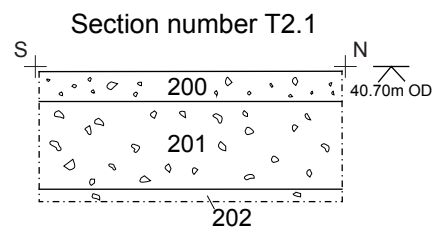


Scale 1:100



Trench 2 was excavated to a depth of c. 0.43m beneath present ground level removing c. 0.1m of dark greyish brown silty sand loam topsoil (200) with frequent small-sized subangular flints and occasional medium-sized subangular flints and c. 0.29m of compact dark brown sandy clay loam subsoil (201) with frequent medium-sized subangular flints. Subsoil (201) overlay undisturbed 'natural' deposits (202) that comprised very compact brownish yellow sandy clay with occasional medium-sized subangular flints. An approximately northwest-to-southeast orientated grey plastic pipe was present at the north end of the trench and avoided during the excavations.

No archaeological remains were present in Trench 2.



Scale 1:25



◦ Flint

Trench 3 approximately NW-SE c. 16m by 1.6m

Section number Tr3.1

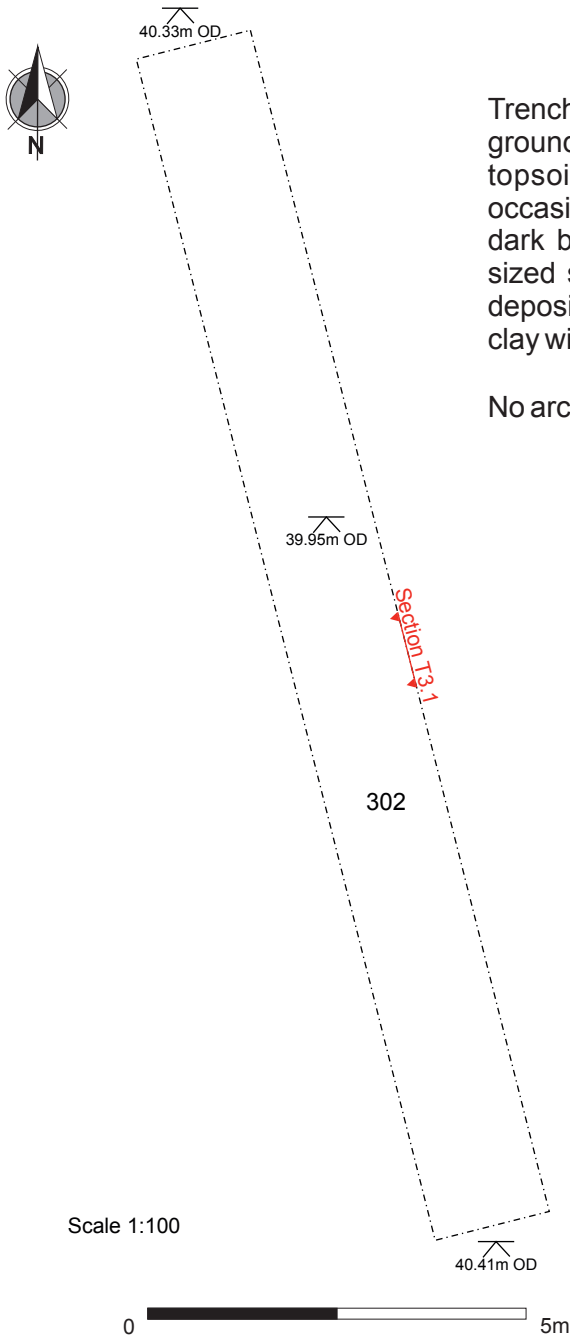
0m bgl = 40.36m OD

0 - 0.09m bgl	40.36 - 40.27m OD	300	Topsoil
0.09m - 0.41m bgl	40.27 - 39.95m OD	301	Subsoil
0.41m + bgl	39.95 + m OD	302	Natural deposits

Summary

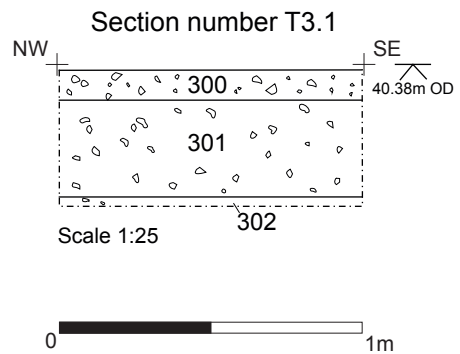
Trench 3 contained no archaeological remains.

Context No.	Type	Description
300	D	Dark greyish brown silty sand loam topsoil with frequent small-sized subangular flints and occasional medium-sized subangular flints
301	D	Dark brown sandy clay loam subsoil with frequent medium-sized subangular flints
302	D	Brownish yellow sandy clay undisturbed 'natural' deposits with occasional medium-sized subangular flints



Trench 3 was excavated to a depth of c. 0.45m beneath present ground level removing c. 0.09m of dark greyish brown silty sand loam topsoil (300) with frequent small-sized subangular flints and occasional medium-sized subangular flints and c. 0.32m of compact dark brown sandy clay loam subsoil (301) with frequent medium-sized subangular flints. Subsoil (301) overlay undisturbed 'natural' deposits (302) that comprised very compact brownish yellow sandy clay with occasional medium-sized subangular flints.

No archaeological remains were present in Trench 3.



◊ Flint

Trench 4 approximately SW-NE c. 16m by 1.6m

Section number Tr4.3			
0m bgl = 40.18m OD			
0 - 0.1m bgl	40.18 - 40.08m OD	400	Topsoil
0.1m - 0.4m bgl	40.08 - 39.78m OD	401	Subsoil
0.4m + bgl	39.78 + m OD	402	Natural deposits

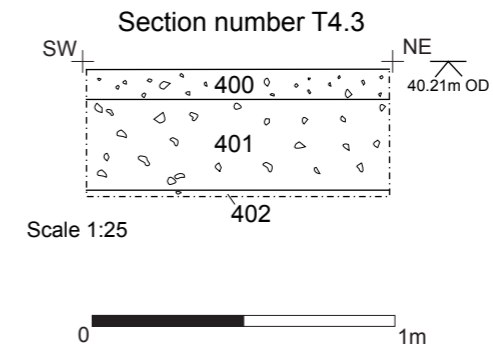
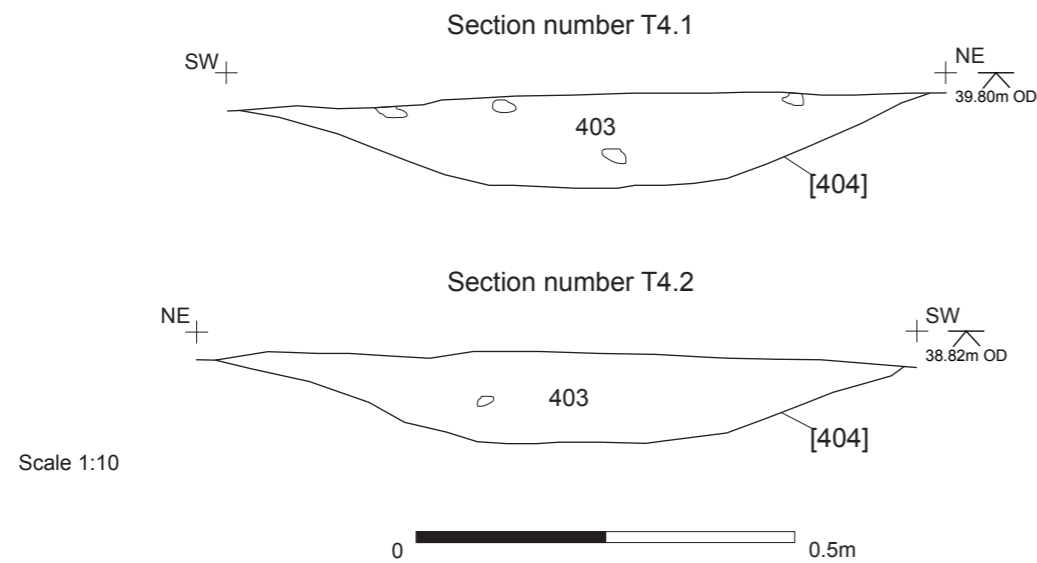
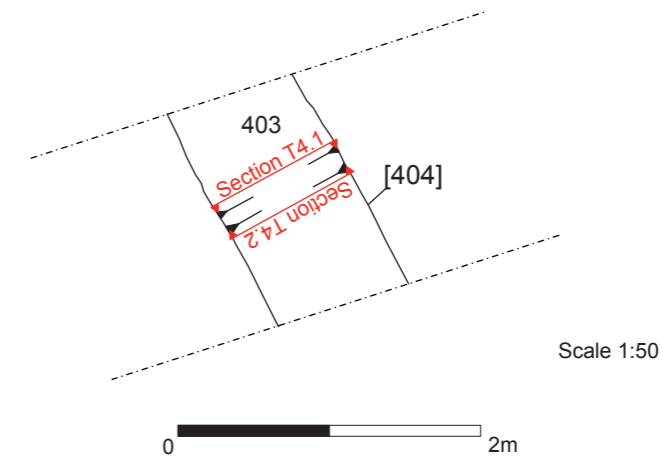
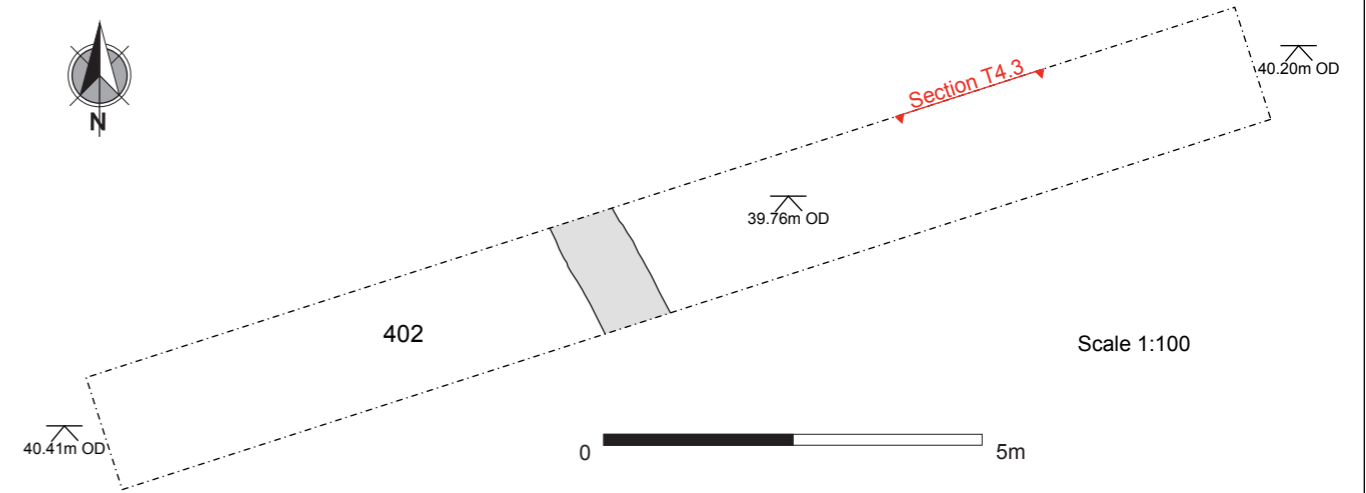
Summary

Trench 4 contained 1 feature of possible archaeological origin; linear feature [404] that produced no finds.

Context No.	Type	Description
400	D	Dark greyish brown silty sand loam topsoil with frequent small-sized subangular flints and occasional medium-sized subangular flints
401	D	Dark brown sandy clay loam subsoil with frequent medium-sized subangular flints
402	D	Brownish yellow sandy clay undisturbed 'natural' deposits with occasional medium-sized subangular flints
403	D	Mid brown sandy silt fill of [404] with rare medium-sized subrounded flints
404	C	Linear feature

Trench 4 was excavated to a depth of c. 0.42m beneath present ground level removing c. 0.1m of dark greyish brown silty sand loam topsoil (400) with frequent small-sized subangular flints and occasional medium-sized subangular flints and c. 0.3m of compact dark brown sandy clay loam subsoil (401) with frequent medium-sized subangular flints. Subsoil (401) overlay undisturbed 'natural' deposits (402) that comprised very compact brownish yellow sandy clay with occasional medium-sized subangular flints.

Northwest-to-southeast orientated linear feature [404] was present at c. 39.77m OD and measured 0.9m wide and c. 0.12m deep. It contained mid brown sandy silt fill (403) with rare medium-sized subrounded flints that produced no finds.



◊ Flint

Trench 5 approximately N-S c. 11m by 1.6m

Section number Tr5.1

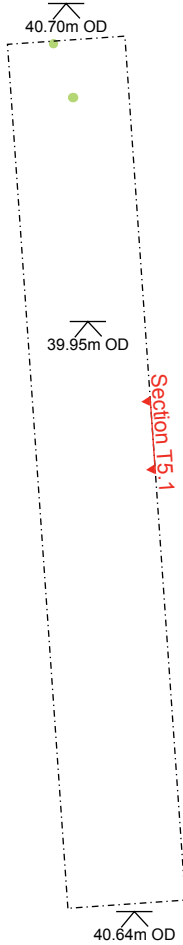
0m bgl = 40.32m OD

0 - 0.14m bgl	40.32 - 40.18m OD	500	Topsoil
0.14m - 0.38m bgl	40.18 - 39.94m OD	501	Subsoil
0.38m + bgl	39.94 + m OD	502	Natural deposits

Summary

Trench 5 contained no archaeological remains.A

Context No.	Type	Description
500	D	Dark greyish brown silty sand loam topsoil with frequent small-sized subangular flints and occasional medium-sized subangular flints
501	D	Dark brown sandy clay loam subsoil with frequent medium-sized subangular flints
502	D	Brownish yellow sandy clay undisturbed 'natural' deposits with occasional medium-sized subangular flints



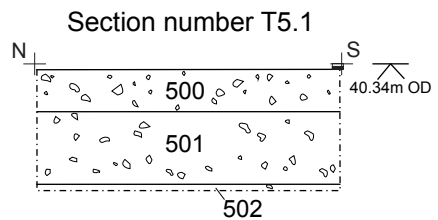
Scale 1:100



Trench 5 was excavated to a maximum depth of c. 0.4m beneath ground level removing c. 0.14m of dark greyish brown silty sand loam topsoil (500) with frequent small-sized subangular flints and occasional medium-sized subangular flints that overlay c. 0.24m of compact dark brown sandy clay loam subsoil (501) with frequent medium-sized subangular flints. Subsoil (501) overlay undisturbed 'natural' deposits (502) that comprised very compact brownish yellow sandy clay with occasional medium-sized angular flints.

A small copper alloy spoon-like object was recovered unstratified from spoil through metal-detecting.

No archaeological remains were present in Trench 5.



Scale 1:25



◦ Flint

Trench 6 approximately E-W c. 11m by 1.6m

Section number Tr6.1

0m bgl = 40.30m OD

0 - 0.1m bgl	40.30 - 40.20m OD	600	Topsoil
0.1m - 0.48m bgl	40.20 - 39.82m OD	601	Subsoil
0.48m + bgl	39.82 + m OD	602	Natural deposits

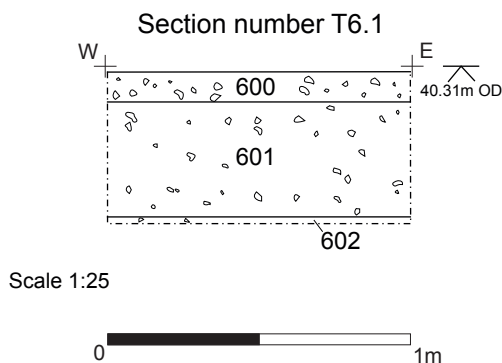
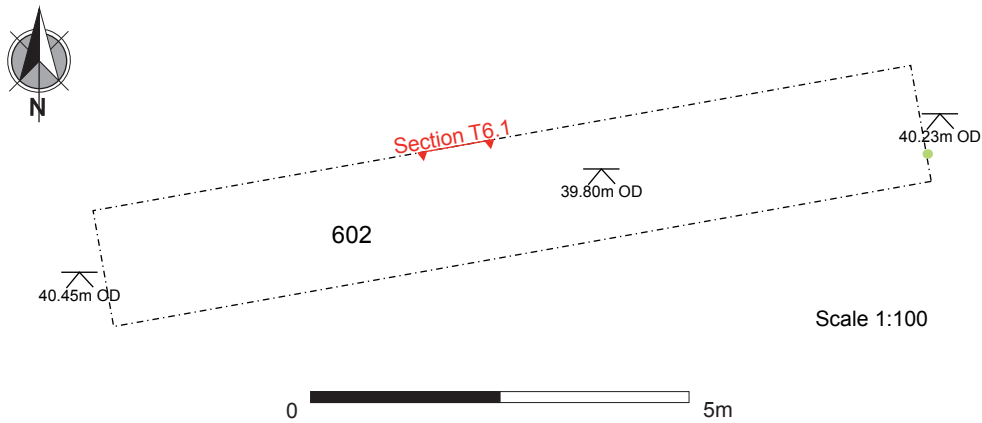
Summary

Trench 6 contained no archaeological remains.

Context No.	Type	Description
600	D	Dark greyish brown silty sand loam topsoil with frequent small-sized subangular flints and occasional medium-sized subangular flints
601	D	Dark brown sandy clay loam subsoil with frequent medium-sized subangular flints
602	D	Brownish yellow sandy clay undisturbed 'natural' deposits with occasional medium-sized subangular flints

Trench 6 was excavated to a maximum depth of c. 0.5m beneath present ground level removing c. 0.1m of dark greyish brown silty sand loam topsoil (600) with frequent small-sized subangular flints and occasional medium-sized subangular flints and c. 0.38m of compact dark brown sandy clay loam subsoil (601) with frequent medium-sized subangular flints. Subsoil (601) overlay undisturbed 'natural' deposits (602) that comprised very compact brownish yellow sandy clay with occasional medium-sized subangular flints.

No archaeological remains were present in Trench 6.



◊° Flint

Trench 7 approximately NW-SE c. 12m by 1.6m

Section number Tr7.3

0m bgl = 40.10m OD

0 - 0.15m bgl	40.10 - 39.95m OD	700	Topsoil
0.15m - 0.45m bgl	39.95 - 39.65m OD	701	Subsoil
0.45m + bgl	39.65 + m OD	702	Natural deposits

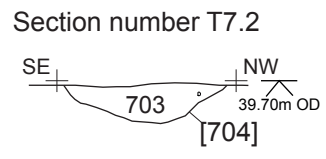
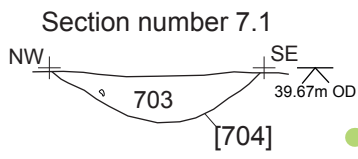
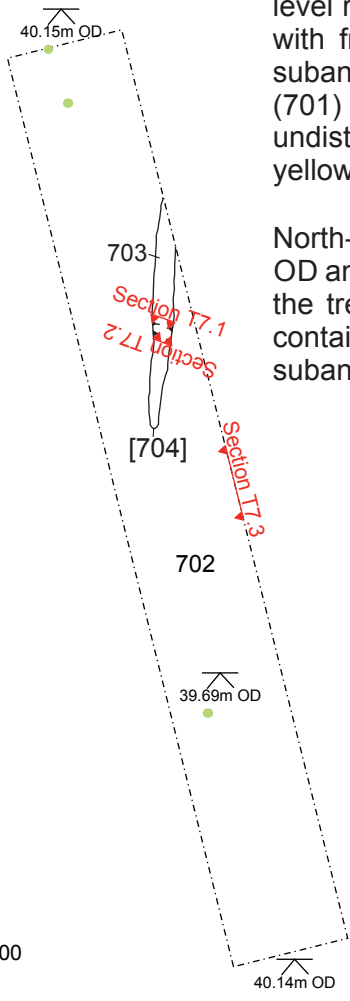
Summary

Trench contained a linear feature [704], probably formed through 'natural' processes

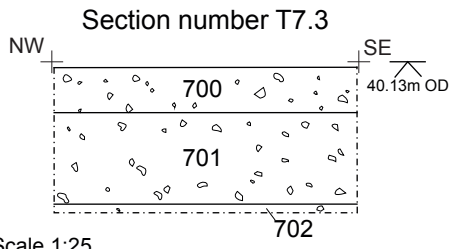
Context No.	Type	Description
700	D	Dark greyish brown silty sand loam topsoil with frequent small-sized subangular flints and occasional medium-sized subangular flints
701	D	Dark brown sandy clay loam subsoil with frequent medium-sized subangular flints
702	D	Brownish yellow sandy clay undisturbed 'natural' deposits with occasional medium-sized subangular flints
703	D	Mid greyish brown silty sand loam fill of [704] with rare small-sized subangular flints
704	C	Irregular-shaped linear feature

Trench 7 was excavated to a maximum depth of c. 0.48m beneath ground level removing c. 0.15m of dark greyish brown silty sand loam topsoil (700) with frequent small-sized subangular flints and occasional medium-sized subangular flints and c. 0.3m of compact dark brown sandy clay loam subsoil (701) with frequent medium-sized subangular flints. Subsoil (701) overlay undisturbed 'natural' deposits (702) that comprised very compact brownish yellow sandy clay with occasional medium-sized subangular flints.

North-south orientated irregular-shaped linear feature [704] lay at c. 39.70m OD and extended beyond the north edge of Trench 7, It extended c. 2.7m into the trench and measured a maximum 0.26m wide and c. 0.06m deep. It contained mid greyish brown silty sand loam fill (703) with rare small-sized subangular flints that produced no finds.



Scale 1:10



Scale 1:25



° Flint

9.0 The Finds

by Sue Anderson, October 2017

9.1 Pottery

9.1.1 One pottery sherd (7g) was recovered from Trench 1 context (103). The fragment is an undecorated body sherd containing common fine to coarse calcined flint and is oxidised externally. Pottery of this type was made in the Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age periods, and this sherd is not particularly diagnostic. However, the hardness of the fabric may indicate a date in the later part of this period range. The sherd is unabraded and could indicate prehistoric activity in the vicinity.

9.2 Copper alloy

9.2.1 A copper-alloy object (9g) was recovered as an unstratified find in Trench 5. The small, scoop-like object has a circular bowl 18mm in diameter and a thick stem 33mm long (bent) with a sub-square section. It is a cast 'spoon' from a mechanical seed drill of the earliest type, and would have been mounted on a revolving drum alongside many similar scoops, to deliver seed from a hopper to the seed chutes. It dates to the later-18th to 19th centuries.

9.3 Slag

9.3.1 A fragment (21g) of dense slag-like material was an unstratified find from Trench 1. The piece is slightly magnetic and therefore has some ferrous content. It may represent smithing or other metalworking in the vicinity, but is undiagnostic. It is unabraded and may be of fairly recent date.

10.0 Environmental Samples

by Dr John Summers, November 2017

10.1 Introduction

10.1.1 During the trial trench evaluation at Weston Longville, a single bulk soil sample for environmental archaeological assessment was recovered. The sample was submitted to Archaeological Solutions Ltd for processing and assessment. This report presents the results from the assessment of the bulk sample light fraction, and discusses the significance and potential of any remains recovered.

10.2 Methods

10.2.1 The sample was processed at the Archaeological Solutions Ltd facilities in Bury St. Edmunds using standard flotation methods. The light fraction was washed onto a mesh of 500µm (microns), while the heavy fraction was sieved to 1mm. The dried light fraction was scanned under a low power stereomicroscope (x10-x30 magnification). Botanical and molluscan remains were identified and recorded using a semi-quantitative scale (X = present; XX = common; XXX = abundant). Reference literature (Cappers *et al.* 2006; Jacomet 2006; Kerney and Cameron 1979; Kerney 1999) and a reference collection of modern seeds was consulted where necessary. Potential contaminants, such as modern roots, seeds and invertebrate fauna were also recorded in order to gain an insight into possible disturbance of the deposits.

10.3 Results

10.3.1 The assessment data from the bulk sample light fraction are presented in Table 1. No carbonised macrofossils were recovered, although abundant charcoal of oak (*Quercus* sp.) and diffuse-porous type wood was recorded. This is likely to represent spent fuel debris, although the source is not clear from the present evidence.

10.4 Conclusions

10.4.1 The results from the assessment of the bulk sample light fraction from (103) has identified a concentration of oak and diffuse-porous charcoal. The process which generated this (i.e. domestic or industrial) is unclear. There was no evidence of carbonised macrofossils, such as cereals, but the evidence of a single sample is insufficient to determine whether this is representative of a site-wide pattern.

Table 1. Results from the assessment of bulk sample light fraction from Weston Longville

Sample number	Context	Volume (litres)	Cereals			Non-cereal taxa		Hazelnut shell	Charcoal		Molluscs		Contaminants					
			Cereal grains	Cereal chaff	Notes	Seeds	Notes		Charcoal>2mm	Notes	Roots	Molluscs	Modern seeds	Insects	Earthworm capsules	Other remains		
1	103	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	XXX	Quercus sp., Diffuse porous	-	-	XX	-	X	-	-	-

11.0 The Prehistoric Pottery

by Sarah Percival, January 2018

- 11.1 A single flint-tempered sherd weighing 7g was collected from context (103). The sherd is made of coarse fabric containing common angular flint $\geq 4\text{mm}$ in a sandy clay matrix. An Earlier Neolithic or Post Deverel-Rimbury date is suggested for the sherd.

12.0 Conclusions and Discussion

- 12.1 The author has a high confidence rating of the results. Periods of heavy, thundery rainfall and the high content of clay within deposits caused problems during the mechanical and manual excavation and recording of features and deposits.
- 12.2 Very few archaeological remains were encountered during the phase 1 programme of archaeological evaluation by trial trenching. A feature in Trench 1 may represent a dump of hearth material during the Neolithic period, based on the recovery of a single sherd of pottery from the feature and analysis of an environmental sample. An undated linear feature was recorded in Trench 4 and a linear feature probably formed through 'natural' processes was present in Trench 7. No features were present in trenches 2, 3, 5 or 6.
- 12.3 To summarise, activities during the prehistoric period have previously been recorded in the vicinity of the site and whilst the feature in Trench 1 dated to the Neolithic period adds to this information, a focus for this activity remains unknown. An environmental sample from this feature identified a concentration of charcoal though it was unclear whether this resulted from domestic or industrial processes. In addition to the presence of a sherd of pottery and the lack of evidence of *in situ* burning, this feature likely represents the disposal of hearth material during the prehistoric period. Activities during the Roman and Saxon periods have previously been recorded in the area though no evidence of these was observed during the current scope of work. The precise reasons for this are not known and it may simply be that activities during the Roman and Saxon periods did not occur on this site and were restricted towards the north where previous indications of activities during these periods have been recorded. There was no evidence to indicate that All Saints' churchyard extended south into the proposed development site or that settlement during the medieval period occurred on the site. Although undated, the linear feature recorded in Trench 4 may indicate land partition, as previously recorded in this area, during the medieval and/or Post-medieval periods. A piece of mechanical seed drill dating to the 18th/19th centuries was recovered through metal-detecting close to Trench 5 indicating agricultural activities during this time, possible associated with Church Farm House to the west of the proposed development site that dates to the late-18th century. A piece of slag-like material recovered close to Trench 1 tentatively indicates metal-working activities in this area and may be associated with the site of the 19th/20th century Weston Longville Foundry to the west/southwest of the proposed development site. No evidence of activities associated with the site of a 19th century brickyard to the immediate south of the proposed development site or with activities during World War Two was observed.

- 12.4 Whilst the excavation of burial plots in the proposed extension to the existing cemetery at All Saint's Church has the potential to truncate any archaeological remains that may be present, this is difficult to mitigate against. Details relating to construction of the proposed residential dwelling and associated pond are not currently known. The proposed dwelling lies within an extant belt of mature conifers, currently being felled though stumps remain. A stump removed during the current works indicate that the trees have surface roots and no tap roots and therefore any archaeological remains within this area may survive the removal of these stumps. However, the author believes that due to the low density of archaeological remains recorded during the current work, further archaeological intervention is unlikely to add significantly to an understanding of past-use of the site.
- 12.5 Decisions regarding further mitigation requirements will be made by the Norfolk County Council Historic Environment Service in association with Broadland District Council.

Acknowledgments

The project was undertaken by Chris Birks on behalf of Mr C. N. Dickinson who also funded the work and provided plant.

Fieldwork was undertaken by Chris Birks and John Simmons and the report was written by Chris Birks with contributions by John Simmons.

Many thanks to Sue Anderson and Sarah Percival for finds analysis and report and to Archaeological Solutions Ltd and Dr John Summers for the processing, analysis and report on the environmental sample.

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Appendix 1 Context Summary

Context No.	Trench	Type	Description	Date
100	1	D	Dark greyish brown silty sand loam topsoil with frequent small-sized subangular flints and occasional medium-sized subangular flints	JS/11 Sep 17
101	1	D	Dark brown compacted sandy clay loam subsoil with frequent medium-sized subangular flints	JS/11 Sep 17
102	1	D	Brownish yellow sandy clay undisturbed 'natural' deposits with occasional medium-sized subangular flints	JS/11 Sep 17
103	1	D	Very dark grey black sandy silt fill of [104] with occasional medium-sized subangular flints and frequent flecks of charcoal	JS/11 Sep 17
104	1	C	Approximately circular feature	JS/11 Sep 17
105	1	D	Mid greyish brown moderately compact silty sand fill of [106] with rare small-sized subangular flints and very rare medium-sized subangular flints	JS/11 Sep 17
106	1	C	Feature	JS/11 Sep 17
107	1	D	Dark greyish brown sandy silt fill of [108] with rare small-sized subangular flints	JS/11 Sep 17
108	1	D	Subcircular feature	JS/11 Sep 17
200	2	D	Dark greyish brown silty sand loam topsoil with frequent small-sized subangular flints and occasional medium-sized subangular flints	CB/12 Sep 17
201	2	D	Dark brown compacted sandy clay loam subsoil with frequent medium-sized subangular flints	CB/12 Sep 17
202	2	D	Brownish yellow sandy clay undisturbed 'natural' deposits with occasional medium-sized subangular flints	CB/12 Sep 17
300	3	D	Dark greyish brown silty sand loam topsoil with frequent small-sized subangular flints and occasional medium-sized subangular flints	CB/12 Sep 17
301	3	D	Dark brown sandy clay loam subsoil with frequent medium-sized subangular flints	CB/12 Sep 17
302	3	D	Brownish yellow sandy clay undisturbed 'natural' deposits with occasional medium-sized subangular flints	CB/12 Sep 17
400	4	D	Dark greyish brown silty sand loam topsoil with frequent small-sized subangular flints and occasional medium-sized subangular flints	CB/12 Sep 17
401	4	D	Dark brown sandy clay loam subsoil with frequent medium-sized subangular flints	CB/12 Sep 17
402	4	D	Brownish yellow sandy clay undisturbed 'natural' deposits with occasional medium-sized subangular flints	CB/12 Sep 17
403	4	D	Mid brown sandy silt fill of [404] with rare medium-sized subrounded flints	CB/12 Sep 17
404	4	C	Linear feature	CB/12 Sep 17
500	5	D	Dark greyish brown silty sand loam topsoil with frequent small-sized subangular flints and occasional medium-sized subangular flints	JS/12 Sep 17

Context No.	Trench	Type	Description	Date
501	5	D	Dark brown sandy clay loam subsoil with frequent medium-sized subangular flints	JS/12 Sep 17
502	5	D	Brownish yellow sandy clay undisturbed 'natural' deposits with occasional medium-sized subangular flints	JS/12 Sep 17
600	6	D	Dark greyish brown silty sand loam topsoil with frequent small-sized subangular flints and occasional medium-sized subangular flints	JS/12 Sep 17
601	6	D	Dark brown sandy clay loam subsoil with frequent medium-sized subangular flints	JS/12 Sep 17
602	6	D	Brownish yellow sandy clay undisturbed 'natural' deposits with occasional medium-sized subangular flints	JS/12 Sep 17
700	7	D	Dark greyish brown silty sand loam topsoil with frequent small-sized subangular flints and occasional medium-sized subangular flints	JS/11 Sep 17
701	7	D	Dark brown sandy clay loam subsoil with frequent medium-sized subangular flints	JS/11 Sep 17
702	7	D	Brownish yellow sandy clay undisturbed 'natural' deposits with occasional medium-sized subangular flints	JS/11 Sep 17
703	7	D	Mid greyish brown silty sand loam fill of [704] with rare small-sized subangular flints	JS/11 Sep 17
704	7	C	Irregular-shaped linear feature	JS/11 Sep 17

Appendix 2 Finds summary

context	Pot		Iron		Metal		Miscellaneous	Spotdate
	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt		
103	1	7						prehist
u/s Tr1			1	21				
u/s Tr5					1	9		18 th /19 th

Appendix 3 Environmental sample summary

Sample No.	Context No.	Context description	Reason for sampling
1	103	Fill of [104]	Enviro evidence, feature function

Appendix 4 OASIS Record

OASIS ID: [chrisbir1-297454](#)

Project details

Project name	Mitigatory Work - Phase 1 Trial Trenching at 'Land to the Rear of All Saints' Church, Weston Longville, Norfolk'
Short description of the project	A programme of archaeological mitigation - Phase 1 evaluation by trial trenching was carried out at 'Land to the Rear of All Saints' Church, Weston Longville, Norfolk' prior to a proposed extension to the existing cemetery and residential development of the site and to aid decisions regarding further mitigation. Very few archaeological remains were encountered. A small probable pit in Trench 1 produced a sherd of Neolithic pottery and post-dates a feature of unknown function. A further pit-like feature was present in Trench 1 though produced no finds. A fragment slag-like material was recovered through metal-detecting close to Trench 1 indicating metal-working debris in the vicinity of the site though a date was not established. A linear feature of unknown date or function was present in Trench 4 and a linear feature probably formed through 'natural' processes was present in Trench 7. No features were present in trenches 2, 3, 5 or 6. Finds were very sparse. A piece of 18th/19th century farm machinery was recovered through metal-detecting close to Trench 5.
Project dates	Start: 07-09-2017 End: 12-09-2017
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	ENF142602 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Current Land use	Woodland 4 - Coniferous plantation
Monument type	PIT Late Prehistoric
Monument type	PIT Uncertain
Monument type	DITCH Uncertain
Monument type	DITCH Uncertain
Significant Finds	SHERD Late Prehistoric
Significant Finds	METAL WORKING DEBRIS Uncertain
Significant Finds	CULTIVATION OBJECT Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CULTIVATION OBJECT Modern
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Small-scale (e.g. single house, etc.)
Development type	Large/ medium scale extensions to existing structures (e.g. church, school, hospitals, law courts, etc.)
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	Between deposition of an application and determination

Project location

Country	England
Site location	NORFOLK BROADLAND WESTON LONGVILLE Land to the Rear of All Saints' Church, Weston Longville, Norfolk
Study area	4900 Square metres
Site coordinates	TG 1140 1581 52.698163464198 1.128986579705 52 41 53 N 001 07 44 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Chris Birks
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Chris Birks
Project director/manager	Chris Birks
Project supervisor	Chris Birks
Type of sponsor/funding body	Landowner

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive Exists?	No
Paper Archive recipient	Norfolk Museums Service
Paper Archive ID	ENF142602
Paper Contents	"Ceramics","Metal"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey","Unpublished Text"
Paper Archive notes	Report includes colour digital images

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Report on a Programme of Archaeological Mitigatory Work - Phase 1 Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trenching at 'Land to the Rear of All Saints' Church, Weston Longville, Norfolk'
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Birks, C.
Other bibliographic details	Report Number CB558R v.1.1
Date	2018
Issuer or publisher	Chris Birks

Place of issue or publication	Contractor's Report
Description	Unbound single-side-printed A4 report with site location plan, text, specialist reports, colour digital images and fold-out A3 site drawings plus digital .pdf copy on compact disc
Entered by	Chris Birks (chris@chrisbirksarchaeology.co.uk)
Entered on	10 January 2018

OASIS:

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Appendix 5 Photographic Index

Plate 1. Trench 1 features, looking approximately west



Scale is 1m in 0.5m increments

Plate 2. Feature [404] in Trench 4, looking north



Scale is 1m in 0.5m increments

Plate 3. Feature [704] in Trench 7, looking northwest



Scale is 1m in 0.5m increments