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## **Archaeology Report Number CB668R v.1.1**

### **Land at 32 Beach Road, Ormesby St Margaret with Scratby, Norfolk**

Grid reference TG 5063 1535

Great Yarmouth Borough Council Planning Reference 06/19/0441/F

### **Programme of Archaeological Mitigatory Work -**

Phase 1 Informative Trenching – 31 July to 05 August 2020

**Norfolk Historic Environment Record event number ENF149327**

**Norfolk County Council Environment Service reference CNF48796**

**Norfolk Museums Accession Number NWHCM: 2020.107**

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### **Prepared for**

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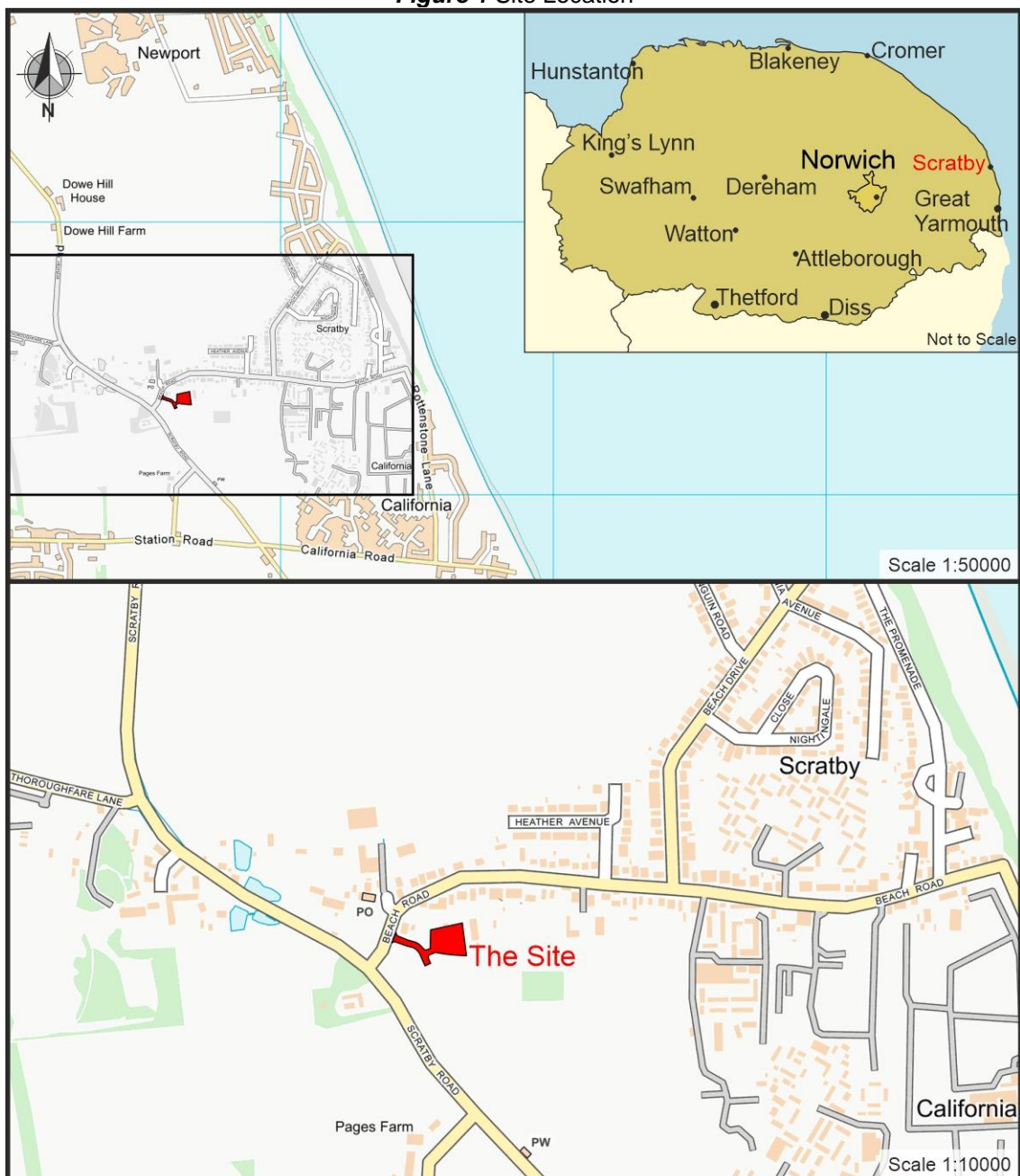


## Summary

A programme of archaeological mitigatory work commencing with informative trial trenching was carried out at 'Land at 32 Beach Road, Scratby, Norfolk', prior to residential development (Fig. 1). A first phase of informative trial trenching (Norfolk Historic Environment Record (NHER) ENF149327) was carried out in July/August 2020. Evidence for activities during the prehistoric, possibly Iron Age, Roman and Saxon periods was recorded. No direct evidence of All Saints' Church was observed though a medieval possible flint-cobbled path or track and ditch recorded in Trench 2 may be associated with the church. Other medieval remains include possible postholes or pits and linear features representing domestic and agricultural activities.

- 1.1 A Programme of Archaeological Mitigatory Work to Commence with Informative Trial Trenching at 'Land at 32 Beach Road, Ormesby St Margaret with Scratby, Norfolk' (grid reference TG 5063 1535, centred at, Fig. 1) has been requested by the Norfolk County Council Environment Service (reference CNF48796). Proposals are to construct 4 new build bungalows.

**Figure 1** Site Location



- 1.2 Works were carried out according to Written Scheme of Investigation, CB668 v.1.1, approved by the Norfolk County Council Environment Service 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) and *Standards for Development-led Archaeological Projects in Norfolk* (Robertson *et al* 2018).
- 1.3 A draft copy of the report, CB668R 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 Environment Service for consideration on 28 September 2020. Approval was received on ??? prior to preparation of this final copy, CB668R v.1.1.

## 2.0 Project Background

- 2.1 Planning permission has been granted for a development of 4 new build bungalows subject to a Programme of Archaeological Mitigatory Work in accordance with *National Planning Policy Framework*. Communities and Local Government (2019). The Programme of Archaeological Mitigatory Works will commence with informative trial trenching (Phase 1). The results of the trenching will be used to determine the scope and extent of any further mitigatory work that may be required such as 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* (Phase 2).
- 2.2 Roman finds indicating settlement activity have been recovered to the east of the development site. The development site lies close to the suspected location of the medieval parish church of All Saints, in existence by approximately AD1200 and demolished around 1548. It is highly likely that an area around the church was used as a burial ground. Often, medieval settlement occurs in the vicinity of parish churches.
- 2.3 Norfolk Historic Environment Record event number ENF149327 and Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) ID: chrisbir-399794 (*Appendix 9*) apply.
- 2.4 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), *Standards for Development-led Archaeological Projects in Norfolk* (Robertson *et al* 2018) and be submitted to the Norfolk Museums Service for long-term storage under archive accession number NWHCM: 2020.107.

## 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 obtained on 28 July 2020 and produced 69 records. Summaries of records relevant to the findings of the informative trenching are provided in this report. 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 Cropmarks of possible Bronze Age round barrows (NHER 43380 and 43381), linear features possibly relating to Iron Age to Roman and later date field boundaries (NHER 27402), possible Roman enclosures (NHER 27612), undated possible field boundaries (NHER 27404 and 43439) and undated ditches (NHER 42256) have been identified from aerial photographs.
- 3.3 An extensive multi-period complex of field systems has been identified from aerial photographs (NHER 27259) including Bronze Age (NHER 27338), Iron Age to Roman (NHER 27339) and undated (possibly post-Roman) field systems (NHER 27340). The cropmarks overlie the remains of a possible Neolithic mortuary enclosure (NHER 27357) and two possible Bronze Age round barrow cemeteries (NHER 27342 and 27350). A World War Two Direction Finding Station (NHER 27341) was built on this site since used as a modern meteorological station.
- 3.4 Medieval remains include the site of All Saints' Church suspected to have been located in the vicinity of the development site though its precise location is not known (NHER 8670). This church is mentioned in the Domesday Book of 1066 and was consolidated with Ormesby in 1548 and a licence to demolish the church was granted in the same year. The site of the church is marked on

the 1883 1<sup>st</sup> Edition Ordnance Survey map. Further medieval remains include St Margaret's Church that dates to the 14<sup>th</sup> century and was extensively remodelled during the 15<sup>th</sup> century (NHER 8651), a possible medieval/Post-medieval moat or pond (NHER 8652) and a field system (NHER 27266) and possible medieval to Post-medieval building or garden platforms and ditches (NHER 27401) identified from aerial photographs.

- 3.5 Post-medieval remains include mid-17<sup>th</sup> century Ormesby Old Hall (NHER 8695), mid-18<sup>th</sup> century Scratby Hall (NHER 15112), a mid-18<sup>th</sup> century former coachman's house to Ormesby Old Hall, Old Hall Cottage (NHER 42894), agricultural buildings of Post-medieval date and later (NHER 54010), the site of 19<sup>th</sup> century brickworks (NHER 16672), a post mill of probable 19<sup>th</sup> century date (NHER 16359) and trackways and enclosures (NHER 8668, 8669), part of a field system of possible post-Roman date (NHER 17673) and a trackway (NHER 27273) identified from aerial photographs.
- 3.6 World War Two remains include a pillbox and spigot mortar emplacement (NHER 18356), pillboxes (NHER 27275, 27277 and 41612), a navigation station (NHER 18359), defensive sites (NHER 27276 and 37598), a possible slit trench (NHER 27274), lines of barbed wire and beach scaffolding (NHER 27278), an air raid shelter (NHER 27390) and coastal defences (NHER 27543).
- 3.7 Finds recovered through fieldwalking and metal-detecting indicate activities during the general prehistoric period (NHER 25110, 29794, 34027, 34028, 34029, 34030, 34031, 35637, 54170), Neolithic (NHER 20357), Iron Age (NHER 24556), Roman (NHER 12166, 28641, 36789, 36236, 37184, 54170), Saxon (NHER 34685, 54170), medieval (NHER 8660, 8662, 12166, 25111, 34029, 34030, 35645, 36789, 36967, 37120, 37266, 49964, 54170, 56333, 62244) and Post-medieval (NHER 8665, 25110, 25111, 29794, 34028, 34029, 34030, 34031, 36789, 36967, 37120, 37184, 50075, 54170, 56333, 58470) periods.

#### **4.0 Geology and Topography**

- 4.1 Scratby parish lies on a solid geology of Norwich Crag with overlying Brickearth, Boulder Clay and glacial sands and gravel deposits (Funnell 2005). The soil landscape is Rich Loams (Williamson 2005).
- 4.2 The site lies on the west side of Scratby village, on relatively level ground at an elevation of c. 17m OD.

#### **5.0 Methodology**

- 5.1 A full method statement is included in the Written Scheme of Investigation, CB668 v.1.1. All works were carried out as per *Standards for Development-led Archaeological Projects in Norfolk* (Robertson *et al* 2018).
- 5.2 A tracked hydraulic-type excavator with toothless ditching bucket was for the mechanical excavation of modern overburden deposits to the depth of geological horizons, or to the upper interface of archaeological features or deposits, whichever was encountered first. The trenches characterised the full archaeological sequence down to undisturbed 'natural' deposits.
- 5.3 Topsoil and subsoil deposits were removed in spits of no more than 0.1m under constant archaeological supervision and direction until archaeological remains or undisturbed 'natural' deposits were encountered.
- 5.4 Metal detecting was undertaken by Mr Andy Barnett over the surface of trench locations prior to mechanical excavation commencing, throughout mechanical excavation and within trench bases. Archaeological features and deposits and spoil were metal detected. Finds were recovered, labelled and bagged, and retained for later analysis by relevant specialists.

#### **6.0 Results**

##### **6.1 Introduction**

- 6.1.1 Site conditions were generally good and access was gained from Beach Road to the west of the site. Phase 1 informative trenching excavations were carried out between 31 July and 05 August 2020. The weather was dry and very warm.



- 6.1.2 Three (3) c. 20m by 1.8m trenches (Trench 1 to 3) were excavated within the development area (Fig. 2). Trench 1 was shortened slightly to avoid the new access road at the south end of the trench.
- 6.1.3 Context numbers were allocated during fieldwork and are summarised in *Appendix 1*. A finds summary (*Appendix 2*), pottery catalogue (*Appendix 3*), fired clay catalogue (*Appendix 4*), miscellaneous finds summary (*Appendix 5*), metal finds summary (*Appendix 6*), flint catalogue (*Appendix 7*) and environmental summary (*Appendix 8*) are provided.

## 6.2 Trench 1

*Figures 2 and 3*

Context No.	Type	Description	Thickness	Depth	Finds	Spotdate
100	D	Topsoil deposits	0.25-0.3m	c. 17.5m OD	-	-
101	D	Subsoil deposits	0.4-0.45m	c. 17.1m OD	Metal	PMed
102	D	Undisturbed 'natural' deposits	-	c. 16.82-16.56m OD	-	-

- 6.2.1 Trench 1 was north-south oriented, measured c. 19m by 1.8m and was excavated to a maximum depth of c. 0.8m beneath present ground level removing c. 0.3m of topsoil (100) and c. 0.4m of subsoil (101) above undisturbed 'natural' deposits (102) (*Plate 1*). A Post-medieval nail was recovered from subsoil (101).

**Plate 1.** Trench 1, looking north



Context No.	Type	Description	Thickness	Depth	Finds	Spotdate
103	D	Fill of [104]	c. 0.17m	c. 16.50m OD	Pottery, flint	Preh, med/PMed
104	C	Linear feature	c. 0.17m	c. 16.50m OD		
105	D	Fill of [106]	c. 0.12m	c. 16.89m OD	Pottery Enviro <1>	Med
106	C	Pit-like feature	c. 0.12m	c. 16.89m OD		
107	D	Buried ground deposit	c. 0.1-0.2m	c. 16.9m OD	Pottery Enviro <5>	Med
108	C	Modern cut	-	c. 16.5m OD	-	Modern
109	D	Fill of [108]	-	c. 16.5m OD	-	Modern

- 6.2.2 Probable linear feature [104] (at c. 16.50m OD) was approximately southwest-northeast oriented, extended beyond the west edge of Trench 1 and was cut by modern feature [108] and fill (109) (*Plate 2*). It contained fill (103) that produced residual struck flint and medieval/Post-medieval pottery sherds.

6.2.3 Subsoil deposit (107), similar to (208) in Trench 2, may represent a buried soil rather than a second subsoil as single layers of subsoil deposits were observed in all trenches. It was recorded at c. 16.9m OD into which pit-like feature [106] cut (*Plate 3*). Early-medieval pottery sherds were recovered from (107) and from fill (105) of [106]. Environmental sample <1> was taken from (105) and <5> from (107).

**Plate 2.** Feature [104] in Trench 1, looking north



Scale is 1m in 0.2m increments

**Plate 3.** Feature [106] in Trench 1, looking south



Scale is 1m in 0.2m increments

**6.3 Trench 2**  
*Figures 2 and 4*

Context No.	Type	Description	Thickness	Depth	Finds	Spot date
200	D	Topsoil deposits	c. 0.2m	c. 17.64-17.09m OD	Metal	PMed
201	D	Subsoil deposits	c. 0.25m	c. 17.44-16.89m OD	Pottery, metal	Med, PMed
202	D	Undisturbed 'natural' deposits	-	c. 17.19-16.64m OD	-	-
203	-	VOID	-	-	-	-
204	-	VOID	-	-	-	-



6.3.1 Trench 2 was approximately east-west oriented, measured c. 20m by 1.8m and was excavated to a depth of c. 0.45m beneath present ground level removing c. 0.2m of topsoil (200) and c. 0.25m of subsoil (201) above undisturbed 'natural' deposits (202) (*Plate 4*). A Post-medieval furniture handle was recovered from topsoil (200) and a medieval buckle and Post-medieval pottery were recovered from subsoil (201).

6.3.2 Approximately southwest-northeast cobbled surface (205) (at c. 17.1m OD) comprised unbonded cobbles pressed into the underlying buried-ground (208) and a spread of loose cobbles was present to the east, probably the result of plough-truncation of (205) (*Plates 5 to 7*). Linear feature [206] (at c. 17.0m OD) lay to the immediate west, and was probably associated with cobbled surface (205) (*Plates 6 and 7*). It measured c. 1.7m wide and c. 0.5m deep. Fill (207) of [206] produced a sherd of early-medieval pottery and residual finds including burnt flints, either fired clay or pottery of possible prehistoric date and a number of fragments of lava, possibly quern stone, of Roman or Saxon date. Environmental sample <4> was taken from (207).

**Plate 4.** Trench 2, looking west



Scale is 2m in 0.2m increments

Context No.	Type	Description	Thickness	Depth	Finds	Spot date
205	D	Cobbled surface	-	c. 17.15m OD	-	?Med
206	C	Linear feature	c. 0.5m	c. 17.00m OD	-	Med
207	D	Fill of [206]	c. 0.5m	c. 17.00m OD	Pottery, stone, fired clay, flint Enviro <4>	Preh, med
208	D	Made-ground deposit	0.18-0.28m	c. 17.08m OD	-	?Med

**Plate 5.** Cobbled surface (205) in Trench 2, looking west



Scales are 1m in 0.2m increments

**Plate 6.** Cobbled surface (205) and linear [206], looking east



Scales are 1m in 0.2m increments



**Plate 7.** Cobbled surface (205) and linear [206], looking northeast



Scales are 1m in 0.2m increments

Context No.	Type	Description	Thickness	Depth	Finds	Spot date
209	C	Linear feature	c. 0.3m	c. 16.84m OD	-	?Med
210	D	Fill of [209]	c. 0.3m	c. 16.84m OD	-	?Med

6.3.3 Approximately northwest-southeast linear feature [209] (at c. 16.84m OD) lay to the east, but was probably unrelated to, cobbled surface (205) and extended beyond the north and south edges of Trench 2 (*Plates 8 and 9*). It measured c. 0.8m wide and c. 0.3m deep and fill (210) produced no finds.

**Plate 8.** Linear [209] and (205) in Trench 2, looking west



Scales are 1m in 0.2m increments

**Plate 9.** Linear [209] in Trench 2, looking northwest



Scale is 1m in 0.2m increments

6.4 **Trench 3**  
*Figures 2 and 5*

Context No.	Type	Description	Thickness	Depth	Findings	Spot date
300	D	Topsoil deposits	0.2-0.25m	c. 17.47-17.21m OD	-	-
301	D	Subsoil deposits	0.45-0.5m	-	-	-
302	D	Undisturbed 'natural' deposits	-	c. 16.80-16.62m OD	-	-
303	C	Linear terminus feature?	c. 0.17m	c. 16.80m OD	-	Med
304	D	Fill of [303]	c. 0.17m	c. 16.80m OD	Pottery Enviro <3>	Preh, med
305	C	Pit/posthole feature?	c. 0.28m	c. 16.70m OD	-	-
306	D	Fill of [305]	c. 0.28m	c. 16.70m OD	-	-
307	C	Linear feature	c. 0.16m	c. 16.69m OD	-	-
308	D	Fill of [307]	c. 0.16m	c. 16.69m OD	-	-

6.4.1 Trench 3 was approximately northwest-southeast oriented, measured c. 20m by 1.8m and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.8m beneath present ground level removing c. 0.2-0.25m of topsoil (300) and c. 0.45-0.5m of subsoil (301) above undisturbed 'natural' deposits (302) (*Plate 10*).

**Plate 10.** Trench 3, looking northwest



Scale is 2m in 0.2m increments

- 6.4.2 Three features [303], [305] and [307] lay at the north end of Trench 3. Probable linear terminus feature [303] (at c. 16.8m OD) was approximately southwest-northeast oriented, extended beyond the east edge of Trench 3 and measured c. 0.95m wide and c. 0.17m deep (*Plate 11*). It contained fill (304) that produced residual prehistoric pottery sherds of possible Iron Age date and early-medieval pottery sherds. Environmental sample <3> was taken from (304).
- 6.4.3 Possible pit or posthole feature [305] lay to the immediate southeast of [303] (at c. 16.7m OD) and extended beyond the east edge of Trench 3 (*Plate 12*). It measured c. 0.35m across and c. 0.28m deep. It contained fill (306) that produced no finds.



**Plate 11.** Feature [303] in Trench 3, looking northeast



Scales are 1m in 0.2m increments

**Plate 12.** Feature [305] in Trench 3, looking east



Scales are 1m in 0.2m increments

- 6.4.4 Linear feature [307] (at c. 16.69m OD) lay to the south of [305] and [303], was approximately east-west oriented and extended beyond the west and east edges of Trench 3 (*Plate 13*). It measured c. 0.7-0.9m wide and c. 0.16m deep. It contained fill (308) that produced no finds.

**Plate 13.** Feature [307] in Trench 3, looking west



Scale is 1m in 0.2m increments

Context No.	Type	Description	Thickness	Depth	Finds	Spot date
309	C	Pit/posthole feature?	c. 0.13m	c. 16.70m OD	-	?Rom/Sax
310	D	Fill of [309]	c. 0.13m	c. 16.70m OD	Pottery Enviro <2>	Preh, ?Rom/Sax
311	C	Pit-like feature	c. 0.14m	c. 16.75m OD	-	-
312	D	Fill of [311]	c. 0.14m	c. 16.75m OD	-	-

6.4.5 Possible pit or posthole feature [309] lay to the south of features [303], [305] and [307] (at c. 16.7m OD) and measured c. 0.45m across and c. 0.13m deep (*Plate 14*). It contained fill (310) that produced a residual sherd of prehistoric, possibly Iron Age pottery, a sherd of possibly Roman pottery and sherds of Saxon pottery. Environmental sample <2> was taken from (310).

**Plate 14.** Feature [309] in Trench 3, looking south



Scale is 1m in 0.2m increments

6.4.6 South of feature [309] lay pit-like feature [311] (at c. 16.75m OD) that measured c. 0.8m across and c. 0.14m deep (*Plate 15*). It contained fill (312) that produced no finds.

**Plate 15.** Feature [311] in Trench 3, looking southwest



Scale is 1m in 0.2m increments



Context No.	Type	Description	Thickness	Depth	Finds	Spot date
313	C	Linear feature	c. 0.08-0.12m	c. 16.62m OD	-	-
314	D	Fill of [313]	c. 0.08-0.12m	c. 16.62m OD	-	-

6.4.7 Linear feature [313] lay at the south end of Trench 3 (at c. 16.62m OD), was approximately northwest-southeast oriented and extended beyond the west and east edges of excavation (*Plate 16*). It measured c. 0.84m wide and c. 0.1m deep and contained fill (314) that produced no finds.

**Plate 16.** Feature [313] in Trench 3, looking northwest



Scale is 1m in 0.2m increments

## 7.0 General Finds

by Sue Anderson

### 7.1 Pottery

#### 7.1.1 Introduction

7.1.1.1 Fifty-three sherds of pottery weighing 178g were collected from seven contexts during the evaluation. Table 1 shows the quantification by fabric; a summary catalogue by context is included as *Appendix 3*.

**Table 1.** Pottery quantification by fabric

Description	Fabric	Date range	No	Wt/g	eve	MNV
Unident flint-tempered wares	UNFT	preh	4	4		3
Unident handmade wares	UNHM	preh?	2	3		1
Roman greyware?	RBGW?	1st-4th c.	1	1		1
Thetford-type ware (local)	THETL	10th-11th c.	6	13	0.05	2
Early medieval ware	EMW	11th-12th c.	26	122	0.07	10
Local medieval unglazed	LMU	11th-14th c.	12	31		12
Late medieval and transitional ware	LMT	L.14th-M.16th c.	1	1		1
Glazed red earthenware	GRE	M.16th-18th c.	1	3		1
<b>Total</b>			<b>53</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>0.12</b>	<b>31</b>

## 7.1.2 Methodology

7.1.2.1 Quantification was carried out using sherd count, weight and estimated vessel equivalent (eve). A full quantification by fabric, context and feature is available in the archive. All fabric codes were assigned from the author's post-Roman fabric series for Norfolk, based on Jennings (1981). Form terminology follows MPRG (1998). Recording uses a system of letters for fabric codes together with number codes for ease of sorting in database format. The results were input directly onto an Access database, which forms the archive catalogue.

## 7.1.3 The assemblage

7.1.3.1 Four small abraded sherds, representing three vessels and recovered from ?linear fill (304) and pit/post-hole fill (310), were tempered with calcined flint and were of prehistoric date. Two buff-coloured soft fragments from linear fill (207) with sparse sand and ?chalk temper were also possibly prehistoric pottery, although they may be simply fired clay fragments.

7.1.3.2 A tiny fragment of heavily abraded greyware from pit/post-hole fill (310) may be of Roman date. It was found in association with five sherds of a flat base in a fine sandy fabric with occasional flint and ferrous oxide inclusions, which could be Roman but the lack of finishing of the base suggests a Late Saxon date. Also recovered was a small piece of heavily sooted tapering everted rim, comparable with Thetford types (Anderson 2004, type 7). This type of non-typical Thetford ware has been found elsewhere along the East Anglian coastline, for example at Corton and at Carlton Colville (Goffin 2007; Anderson 2015).

7.1.3.3 Thirty-nine sherds were of medieval date, spanning the early to latest parts of that period. The majority were from 'early medieval ware' vessels, most of which were sooted and probably cooking pots. All fragments were small and abraded. There was one rim sherd in ?pit fill (105), a typical simple everted form. These handmade wares were made between the 11th to 13th centuries in rural parts of East Anglia. High medieval wares were all comparable with Norwich-type LMU wares which were probably made around Potter Heigham; all fragments were pieces of body and base. A small body sherd of late medieval and transitional ware (or possibly an earlier unprovenanced glazed ware) was recovered from fill (103) of linear feature [104].

7.1.3.4 The Post-medieval period was represented by a small brown-glazed body sherd of glazed red earthenware from subsoil (201).

## 7.1.4 Pottery by context

7.1.4.1 A summary of the pottery by feature is provided in Table 2.

**Table 2.** Pottery types present by trench and feature

trench	feature	context	description	fabrics	spot date
1	104	103	linear feature	LMT?	L.14th-M.16th c.?
	106	105	pit-like feature	EMW LMU	11th-12th c.
	-	107	buried soil	EMW	11th-12th c.
2	-	201	subsoil	GRE	M.16th-18th c.
	206	207	linear feature	UNHM EMW	11th-12th c.
3	303	304	linear terminus?	UNFT EMW?	11th-12th c.?
	309	310	pit/post-hole?	RGBW? THETL	11th c.?

7.1.4.2 There are potentially two areas of Late Saxon to early-medieval activity in trenches 1 and 3.

## 7.1.5 Discussion

7.1.5.1 This small assemblage provides evidence for activity of prehistoric, ?Roman, Late Saxon, early to late medieval and Post-medieval date on this site, although the condition of the pottery suggests that much of it was redeposited. The pottery itself included fabrics which have been identified at other rural sites in north-east Norfolk, as well as some which can

be paralleled in the typical assemblages of Norwich. This pottery was probably being produced in the Potter Heigham area, approximately 10km from this site.

## 7.2 Fired clay (*Appendix 4*)

- 7.2.1 A fragment (8g) of orange fired clay was found in linear fill (207). It contained fine sand, occasional flint and voids, which are likely to represent leached-out chalk. One surface was convex and it may be a fragment of oven dome or similar.

## 7.3 Lava (*Appendix 5*)

- 7.3.1 Twelve fragments (99g) of heavily abraded lava stone were collected from linear fill (207). One piece appears to have a corrugated surface, indicating that the pieces were probably part of a lava quern of Roman or Mid/Late Saxon date.

## 8.0 Metal Finds (*Appendix 6*)

by Rebecca Sillwood

- 8.1 Three copper alloy finds were recovered from this site, all from the topsoil or subsoil deposits of trench 1 and 2.
- 8.2 The only datable find was a buckle recovered from (subsoil deposits in) Trench 1. The buckle was D-shaped in plan with a trefoil front flanked by two lobes, and a narrowed strap bar. Such buckles are medieval in date, dating to between c. 1250 and 1400 (Whitehead, 1996, 24, no. 112).
- 8.3 The other finds were Post-medieval in date, and included a nail and a furniture handle.

## 9.0 The Flint

by Sarah Bates

### 9.1 Methodology

- 9.1.1 Each piece of flint was examined and recorded by context in an ACCESS database table. The material was classified by category and type (see archive) with numbers of pieces and the condition of the flint being commented on and additional descriptive comments made.

### 9.2 The flint

- 9.2.1 A single struck flint was recovered from the site. Two pieces of burnt flint (total weight 63g) were also found. The flint is listed by context in *Table 3* and a catalogue is provided in *Appendix 7*.
- 9.2.2 The struck flint is a small quite neat blade with slight abrasion of its platform edge showing that it was struck from a prepared core [103]. There is some irregular, damage to its left lateral edge which may be accidental but its repeated and unifacial nature, and some very slight possible 'wear' at the extreme edge suggests that it could relate to use. The other edges are quite sharp and the piece is slightly patinated.
- 9.2.3 The two burnt fragment are light greyish white with crazed surfaces [207]; they could have resulted from deliberate heating, such as use as 'potboilers'.

**Table 3.** Flint by context

Ctxt	Cat.	Type	No.
103	blad	?utilised blade	1
207	burn	burnt fragment	2

### 9.3 Distribution and dating

- 9.3.1 The blade was found in the fill (103) of a linear feature [104]. Its nature suggests that it is likely to be of earlier Neolithic date. The burnt fragments came from linear feature [206]; they are not datable but concentrations of burnt flint, sometimes forming or derived from mounds of waste material from heating water, are most often of Bronze Age date.

### 9.4 Conclusions

- 9.4.1 The small blade is evidence for activity in the vicinity during the prehistoric period, probably the earlier Neolithic. The burnt flint may be of prehistoric date but this is uncertain.

## 10.0 Environmental Summary

by Dr John Summers

### 10.1 Introduction

10.1.1 During the archaeological evaluation of land at Scratby, five bulk samples for environmental archaeological assessment were taken. The samples were submitted to Archaeological Solutions Ltd for processing and assessment.

### 10.2 Methods

10.2.1 Samples were processed at the Archaeological Solutions Ltd facilities in Bury St. Edmunds using standard flotation methods. The light fractions were washed onto a mesh of 500µm (microns), while the heavy fractions were sieved to 1mm. The dried light fractions were sorted under a low power stereomicroscope (x10-x30 magnification). Botanical and molluscan remains were identified and recorded using reference literature (Cappers *et al.* 2006; Jacomet 2006; Kerney and Cameron 1979; Kerney 1999) and a reference collection of modern seeds. 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 data from the bulk sample light fractions are presented in *Appendix 8*. Preservation of plant macrofossils was by carbonisation only, with no evidence of anaerobic waterlogged preservation or mineralisation. Carbonised plant macrofossils, including cereal grains, were recorded in all five samples.

10.3.2 The cereals identified were hulled barley (*Hordeum* sp.), oats (*Avena* sp.), free-threshing type wheat (*Triticum aestivum/ turgidum*) and rye (*Secale cereale*). Also present in four of the five samples were pea/ bean (large Fabaceae), which are likely to represent cultivars forming part of the subsistence economy.

10.3.3 Most of the samples were relatively low density and are likely to represent background scatters of carbonised debris from nearby activity. However, Sample <4> of linear fill (207)/ [206] was richer and was dominated by carbonised grains of hulled barley and oat. Free-threshing type wheat and rye were also present in lower numbers. Few non-cereal, likely arable weed taxa were identified but included vetch/ tare (*Vicia/ Lathyrus* sp.), dock (*Rumex* sp.) and large-seeded grasses (large Poaceae). The dominance of cereal grains accompanied by pulses, absence of chaff and low proportion of arable weeds indicates that this was a deposit of clean grain, most likely from domestic activity in the near vicinity.

### 10.4 Conclusions

10.4.1 The bulk samples from the evaluation at Scratby have demonstrated the widespread presence of carbonised plant macrofossils within mostly medieval deposits at the site. These are likely to represent domestic debris, some as scattered background remains and some deposited in larger concentrations, most likely with other domestic refuse and hearth ash. The range of cultivated taxa is typical for the medieval period (e.g. Moffett 2006), and included hulled barley, oats, free-threshing type wheat, rye and pulses.

10.4.2 Although limited at present, the evidence suggests that the local economy was dominated by barley and oats. It is likely that in part these were best suited to local free-draining soils and coastal location. This is in keeping with a number of other sites in comparable locations (e.g. Summers 2013; 2018; 2020a; 2020b). In addition, Norfolk was a significant producer and exporter of barley during the medieval period, being traded from Norfolk along the east coast and across the North Sea (Campbell and Overton 1993).

10.4.3 Should further archaeological investigations be carried out at the site, it is recommended that a programme of bulk sampling forms part of the project, allowing for the recovery of a larger assemblage of carbonised plant macrofossils from a wider range of archaeological deposits. The site is in an interesting coastal location, which is likely to have set a number of crop husbandry challenges and it has the potential to contribute to an expanding dataset from medieval occupation in similar locations.

## 11.0 Conclusions and Discussion

### 11.1 Introduction

- 11.1.1 The author has a high confidence rating of the results. Site conditions were generally good though the very warm weather resulted in the rapid hardening of deposits and features fills making manual excavation more difficult. Trench 1 was moved slightly north to avoid damaging the site access road.

### 11.2 Trench 1

- 11.2.1 Trench 1 was located within building plot 1.
- 11.2.2 Southwest-northeast oriented probable linear feature [104] (at c. 16.50m OD) produced residual struck flint and medieval/Post-medieval pottery sherds from its fill (103).
- 11.2.3 Pit-like feature [106] cut probable buried soil (107) at c. 16.9m OD. Early-medieval pottery sherds were recovered from fill (105) of [106] and from (107). Environmental samples from (105) and (107) indicated the growing of barley, oats, wheat, rye and pulses.
- 11.2.4 An unstratified Post-medieval nail was recovered from subsoil (101).

### 11.3 Trench 2

- 11.3.1 Trench 2 was located within building plots 2 and 3.
- 11.3.2 Approximately southwest-northeast cobbled surface (205) (at c. 17.1m OD) comprised unbonded cobbles within the underlying buried-ground (208) and was probably truncated through ploughing-action. Associated linear feature [206] (at c. 17.0m OD) lay to the immediate west. Fill (207) of [206] produced a sherd of early-medieval pottery and residual finds of possible prehistoric and Roman or Saxon date. Environmental sample <4> was taken from (207) and indicated the growing of barley, oats, wheat, rye and pulses.
- 11.3.3 Approximately northwest-southeast linear feature [209] (at c. 16.84m OD) was probably unrelated to cobbled surface (205) or linear feature [206] and fill (210) produced no finds.
- 11.3.4 A Post-medieval furniture handle was recovered from topsoil (200) and a medieval buckle and Post-medieval pottery were recovered from subsoil (201).

### 11.4 Trench 3

- 11.4.1 Trench 3 was located within building plot 4.
- 11.4.2 Three features [303], [305] and [307] lay at the north end of Trench 3 including approximately southwest-northeast oriented probable linear terminus feature [303] (at c. 16.8m OD) that produced residual prehistoric pottery sherds of possible Iron Age date and early-medieval pottery sherds from fill (304) and environmental sample <3> was taken from (304) that indicated the growing of barley, oats, wheat, rye and pulses. Possible pit or posthole feature [305] (at c. 16.7m OD) produced no finds from fill (306). Approximately east-west oriented linear feature [307] (at c. 16.69m OD) produced no finds from fill (308).
- 11.4.3 Possible pit or posthole feature [309] (at c. 16.7m OD) produced a residual sherd of prehistoric, possibly Iron Age pottery, a sherd of possibly Roman pottery and sherds of Saxon pottery from fill (310). Environmental sample <2> was taken from (310) that indicated the growing of barley, oats, wheat, rye and pulses.
- 11.4.4 Pit-like feature [311] (at c. 16.75m OD) produced no finds from fill (312).

### 11.5 Summary

- 11.5.1 The earliest activities were indicated through the recovery of residual finds from feature fills, some may date to the Iron Age period. Activities may have occurred during the Roman period and Late Saxon period, 10<sup>th</sup> to 11<sup>th</sup> centuries AD and these appear to have continued into the early-medieval period, 11<sup>th</sup> to 12<sup>th</sup> centuries AD and probably through to the 14<sup>th</sup> century AD and the majority of the archaeological remains date to these periods. Activities may also have continued into the later-medieval and Post-medieval periods, late-14<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> centuries AD.



- 11.5.2 Of particular note is the cobbled surface recorded in Trench 2 which may relate to a path or track with a ditch to the side and may be associated with All Saints' Church, whose precise location is not known, though the site of the church is marked on the 1<sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey map some 100m from the development site. No evidence relating to the church itself or any associated burials was observed within the trenches though their presence on the overall site cannot be discounted. The orientation of the path or track may indicate the church lies to the southwest or northeast of the development site.
- 11.5.3 Alternatively and as John Percival (Norfolk County Council Environment Service) has highlighted, the presence of postholes, and an assemblage of charred grain may indicate that the cobbled surface is associated with occupation of some kind near the church and the cobbled surface may be a threshing floor rather than a path or track.
- 11.5.4 Environmental samples indicate arable and domestic activities on or within the vicinity of the site.
- 11.5.5 Decisions regarding further mitigation requirements were made by the Norfolk County Council Environment Service based on the results of the informative trenching. Further archaeological mitigation is required on the site to comprise the monitoring of works under archaeological supervision and control (watching brief) during the excavation of the footing trenches for the bungalows and any associated soakaways. Works associated with surfacing and minor service trenches do not require monitoring. The aims of the monitoring are to try to recover further information as to the form and nature of the cobbled surface and to recover more evidence of occupation.





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## Appendix 1. Context Summary

Context No.	Type	Trench	Description	Thickness	Depth	Findings	Spot date	Date/Initials
100	D	1	Mid grey brown sandy silt <b>topsoil</b> deposits with occasional small-sized rounded flints, occasional charcoal flecks and pieces and occasional CBM fragments	0.25-0.3m	c. 17.5m OD	-	-	SL/04 Aug 20
101	D	1	Mid grey brown sandy silt <b>subsoil</b> deposits with occasional small- to medium-sized subangular flints	0.4-0.45m	c. 17.1m OD	Metal	PMed	SL/04 Aug 20
102	D	1	Mixed pale yellow brown and mid yellow orange silty sand with patches of clay <b>undisturbed 'natural' deposits</b> with occasional small-sized subangular flints and occasional chalk pieces	-	c. 16.82-16.56m OD	-	-	SL/04 Aug 20
103	D	1	Pale grey brown sandy silt <b>fill</b> of [104] with rare small- to medium-sized subangular flints and very rare chalk flecks	c. 0.17m	c. 16.50m OD	Pottery, flint	Preh, med/PMed	JS/03 Aug 20
104	C	1	Linear <b>feature</b>	c. 0.17m	c. 16.50m OD	-	Med	JS/03 Aug 20
105	D	1	Mid grey brown sandy silt <b>fill</b> of [106] with very rare small-sized subangular flints and occasional charcoal flecks	c. 0.12m	c. 16.89m OD	Pottery Enviro <1>	Med	JS/03 Aug 20
106	C	1	Pit-like <b>feature</b>	c. 0.12m	c. 16.89m OD	-	Med	JS/03 Aug 20
107	D	1	Light to mid yellow brown sandy silt <b>buried ground</b> deposit with rare small-sized subrounded flints and occasional ?burning	c. 0.1-0.2m	c. 16.9m OD	Pottery Enviro <5>	Med	SL/05 Aug 20
108	C	1	Modern <b>cut</b>	-	c. 16.5m OD	-	Modern	CB/03 Aug 20
109	D	1	Mixed <b>fill</b> of [108]	-	c. 16.5m OD	-	Modern	CB/03 Aug 20
200	D	2	Mid grey brown sandy silt <b>topsoil</b> deposits with occasional small-sized subangular and rounded flints	c. 0.2m	c. 17.64-17.09m OD	Metal	PMed	SG/05 Aug 20
201	D	2	Mid brown sandy silt <b>subsoil</b> deposits with occasional small-sized subangular and rounded flints	c. 0.25m	c. 17.44-16.89m OD	Pottery, metal	Med, PMed	SG/05 Aug 20
202	D	2	Mixed pale yellow brown and mid yellow orange silty sand with patches of clay <b>undisturbed 'natural' deposits</b> with occasional small-sized subangular flints	-	c. 17.19-16.64m OD	-	-	SG/05 Aug 20
203		2	VOID					
204		2	VOID					
205	D	2	Cobbled <b>surface</b>	-	c. 17.15m OD	-	?Med	SG/05 Aug 20
206	C	2	Linear <b>feature</b>	c. 0.5m	c. 17.00m OD	-	Med	SG/05 Aug 20
207	D	2	Mid to dark grey brown sandy silt <b>fill</b> of [206] with occasional small-sized rounded flints and rare medium-sized rounded flints, frequent flecks of fired clay and rare charcoal flecks	c. 0.5m	c. 17.00m OD	Pottery, stone, fired clay, flint Enviro <4>	Preh, med	SG/05 Aug 20
208	D	2	Mid to light yellow brown sandy silt <b>made-ground</b> deposit with rare small-sized rounded flints	0.18-0.28m	c. 17.08m OD	-	?Med	SG/05 Aug 20

Context No.	Type	Trench	Description	Thickness	Depth	Findings	Spot date	Date/Initials
209	C	2	Linear <b>feature</b>	c. 0.3m	c. 16.84m OD	-	?Med	SG/05 Aug 20
210	D	2	Mid brown sandy silt <b>fill</b> of [209] with occasional small-sized subangular and rounded flints	c. 0.3m	c. 16.84m OD	-	?Med	SG/05 Aug 20
300	D	3	Mid grey brown sandy silt <b>topsoil</b> deposits with occasional small- to medium-sized subangular flints, occasional CBM fragments and occasional charcoal flecks	0.2-0.25m	c. 17.47-17.21m OD	-	-	SL/04 Aug 20
301	D	3	Mid grey brown sandy silt <b>subsoil</b> deposits with occasional small- to medium-sized subangular flints	0.45-0.5m	-	-	-	SL/04 Aug 20
302	D	3	Mixed pale yellow grey and mid yellow orange silty sand with patches of clay <b>undisturbed 'natural' deposits</b> with occasional small- to medium-sized subangular flints	-	c. 16.80-16.62m OD	-	-	SL/04 Aug 20
303	C	3	Linear terminus <b>feature?</b>	c. 0.17m	c. 16.80m OD	-	Med	SL/04 Aug 20
304	D	3	Light grey mottled with mid orange silt, clayey sand and silty sand <b>fill</b> of [303] with occasional small-sized subangular flints and occasional chalk pieces	c. 0.17m	c. 16.80m OD	Pottery Enviro <3>	Preh, med	SL/04 Aug 20
305	C	3	Pit/posthole <b>feature?</b>	c. 0.28m	c. 16.70m OD	-	-	SL/04 Aug 20
306	D	3	Very light white grey silt <b>fill</b> of [305] with rare small-sized subangular flints and patches of very white silt	c. 0.28m	c. 16.70m OD	-	-	SL/04 Aug 20
307	C	3	Linear <b>feature</b>	c. 0.16m	c. 16.69m OD	-	-	SL/04 Aug 20
308	D	3	Light yellow grey sandy silt <b>fill</b> of [307] with rare small-sized subangular and rounded flints	c. 0.16m	c. 16.69m OD	-	-	SL/04 Aug 20
309	C	3	Pit/posthole <b>feature?</b>	c. 0.13m	c. 16.70m OD	-	?Rom/Sax	SL/05 Aug 20
310	D	3	Light to mid grey brown clay silt <b>fill</b> of [309] with rare small-sized subangular flints	c. 0.13m	c. 16.70m OD	Pottery Enviro <2>	Preh, ?Rom/Sax	SL/05 Aug 20
311	C	3	Pit-like <b>feature</b>	c. 0.14m	c. 16.75m OD	-	-	SL/05 Aug 20
312	D	3	Mid grey brown mottled with orange clay silt <b>fill</b> of [311] with occasional small-sized subangular and rounded flints	c. 0.14m	c. 16.75m OD	-	-	SL/05 Aug 20
313	C	3	Linear <b>feature</b>	c. 0.08-0.12m	c. 16.62m OD	-	-	SL/05 Aug 20
314	D	3	Mid orange brown slightly clayey silt <b>fill</b> of [313] with occasional small- to medium-sized subangular flints	c. 0.08-0.12m	c. 16.62m OD	-	-	SL/05 Aug 20

Med - Medieval  
PMed - Post-medieval  
Preh - Prehistoric  
Sax - Saxon



### Appendix 2. Finds Summary

Context	Context desc	Pottery		Stone		Flint		Metal		Fired clay		Comments	Spotdate
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt		
101	Subsoil							1	5.2				PMed
103	Fill of [104]	1	1			1	10						Preh, L.14-M.16
105	Fill of [106]	18	46										11-12/11-14
107	Buried ground	10	92										11-12
200	Topsoil							1	4.5				PMed
201	Subsoil	1	3					1	2.3				Med, M.16-18
207	Fill of [206]	3	6	12	99	2	63			1	8		preh, 11-12
304	Fill of [303]	12	15										preh (IA?), 11-12
310	Fill of [309]	8	15										preh (IA?), Rom?, 10-11, 11

### Appendix 3. Pottery Catalogue

Context	Fabric	Type	No	Wt/g	MNV	Form	Rim	Notes	Spot date
103	LMT	D	1	1	1			poss earlier non-local UPG	L.14-M.16
105	EMW	U	5	12	5				11-12
105	EMW	R	1	3	1	Jar	simple everted		11-12
105	LMU	U	11	30	11				11-14
105	LMU	B	1	1	1				11-14
107	EMW	U	9	87	1			mostly oxid, some ext areas reduced, and core reduced	11-12
107	EMW	U	1	5	1				11-12
201	GRE	D	1	3	1				M.16-18
207	EMW	U	1	3	1				11-12
207	UNHM	U	2	3	1			v soft buff, sparse sand and coarse voids. May be FC or preh pot	?
304	UNFT	U	3	3	2				preh (IA?)
304	EMW	U	9	12	1			heavily burnt, pinkish orange ext, could be earlier	11-12
310	UNFT	U	1	1	1				preh (IA?)
310	RBGW	U	1	1	1				Rom??
310	THETL	B	5	11	1			abundant fs, sparse flint, occ Fe, buff surfaces	10-11
310	THETL	R	1	2	1	AA jar	7		11

Key: Type – D/U – decorated/undecorated body sherd; B – base; R – rim.

#### Appendix 4. Fired Clay Catalogue

Context	Fabric	Type	No	Wt/g	Colour	Surface	Impressions	Abr.	Notes
207	fsvf		1	8	orange	convex?		+	

#### Appendix 5. Miscellaneous Finds Summary

Context	Find type	No	Wt	Description	Date
207	lava	12	99	heavily abraded, one frag poss has corrugated surface	Rom/Sax?

#### Appendix 6. Metal Finds Summary

Context	Trench	Material	Qty	Wt (g)	Object Type	Period	Description	Dimensions (mm)	Spotdate	Feature	Reference
101	1	Copper alloy	1	5.2	Nail	Post-medieval	complete; square head; bent square sectioned shank	L>41		Subsoil	
200	2	Copper alloy	1	4.5	Furniture handle	Post-medieval	small circular drawer pull; waisted body; remains of iron inner at one end	D13 H13		Topsoil	
201	2	Copper alloy	1	2.3	Buckle	Medieval	complete; D-shaped frame with trefoil outer edge and lobed knop either side; narrowed strap bar	L27 W27.5	c.1250-1400	Subsoil	Whitehead, 1996, 24, no. 112

#### Appendix 7. Flint Catalogue

Ctxt	Cat.	Type	No.	Wt(g)	Comp.	Cort.	Prim.	Pat.	Sharp	E.dam.	Hinge	Cortical platform	Prepared platform	Comment
103	blad	blade	1	10	0	0	0	1			0	0	1	sm blade, qu neat, v slight abrasion at plat edge - from prepared core. Irreg unifacial damage to L lat edge may be use-related, but could be accidental
207	burn	burnt fragment	2	63	0	0	0	0			0	0	0	white/light grey, crazed surfaces

**Appendix 8. Environmental Summary**

Site code	Sample number	Context	Feature	Feature type	Trench	Spot date	Volume (litres)	Cereals			Non-cereal taxa		Hazelnut shell	Charcoal		Molluscs		Contaminants				Other remains	
								Cereal grains	Cereal chaff	Notes	Seeds	Notes		Charcoal >2mm	Notes	Molluscs	Notes	Roots	Molluscs	Modern seeds	Insects		Earthworm capsules
ENF149327	1	105	106	Pit	1	-	30	X	0	HB (1), Hord (1), Trit (1), NFI (4)	X	Large Fabaceae (1)	-	X	-	-	-	XX	-	X	-	X	-
ENF149327	2	310	309	Pit/ Posthole	3	-	20	X	-	Hord (1), Trit (1), Oat (2), Rye (1), NFI (1)	X	Large Fabaceae (1)	-	X	-	-	-	XX	X	-	-	-	-
ENF149327	3	304	303	Linear Terminus	3	-	40	X	-	Hord (1), NFI (4)	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	XX	-	-	-	-	-
ENF149327	4	207	206	Linear	2	-	40	XX	-	HB (5), Hord (15), FTW (2), Trit (4), Oat (22), Rye (5), NFI (34)	X	Large Fabaceae (1), <i>Vicia/ Lathyrus</i> sp. (1), Medium Fabaceae (4), <i>Rumex</i> sp. (1), Large Poaceae (3)	-	X	-	-	-	XX	-	X	-	-	-
ENF149327	5	107	-	Buried Ground Deposit	1	-	10	XX	X	Hord (3), FTW (1), NFI (8), FTW rachis (1)	XX	Large Fabaceae (4), Medium Fabaceae (1), <i>Carex</i> sp. (1)	-	X	-	-	-	XX	-	-	-	-	-

Abbreviations: HB = hulled barley (*Hordeum* sp.); Hord = barley (*Hordeum* sp.); FTW = free-threshing type wheat (*Triticum aestivum/ turgidum*); Trit = wheat (*Triticum* sp.); Oat (*Avena* sp.); Rye (*Secale cereale*); NFI = not formally identified (indeterminate cereal grain).



## Appendix 9. OASIS Record

### OASIS ID: *chrisbir1-399794*

#### Project details

Project name	PoAMW to commence with informative trenching at 'Land at 32 Beach Road, Ormesby St Margaret with Scratby, Norfolk'
Short description of the project	A programme of archaeological mitigatory work commencing with informative trial trenching was carried out at 'Land at 32 Beach Road, Scratby, Norfolk', prior to residential development (Fig. 1). A first phase of informative trial trenching was carried out in July/August 2020. Evidence for activities during the prehistoric, possibly Iron Age, Roman and Saxon periods was recorded. No direct evidence of All Saints' Church was observed though a medieval possible flint-cobbled path or track and ditch recorded in Trench 2 may be associated with the church. Other medieval remains include possible postholes or pits and linear features representing domestic and agricultural activities.
Project dates	Start: 31-07-2020 End: 05-08-2020
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	ENF149327 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Current Land use	Vacant Land 2 - Vacant land not previously developed
Monument type	PIT Medieval
Monument type	LINEAR FEATURE Medieval
Monument type	POSTHOLE Uncertain
Significant Finds	SHERD Early Medieval
Significant Finds	SHERD Medieval
Significant Finds	LITHIC IMPLEMENT Late Prehistoric
Significant Finds	BUCKLE Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

#### Project location

Country	England
Site location	NORFOLK GREAT YARMOUTH ORMESBY ST MARGARET WITH SCRATBY Land at 32 Beach Road, Ormesby St Margaret with Scratby, Norfolk
Study area	1500 Square metres
Site coordinates	TG 5063 1535 52.677193479579 1.708070482242 52 40 37 N 001 42 29 E Point

#### Project creators

Name of Organisation	Chris Birks
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#### OASIS:

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	Developer

### Project archives

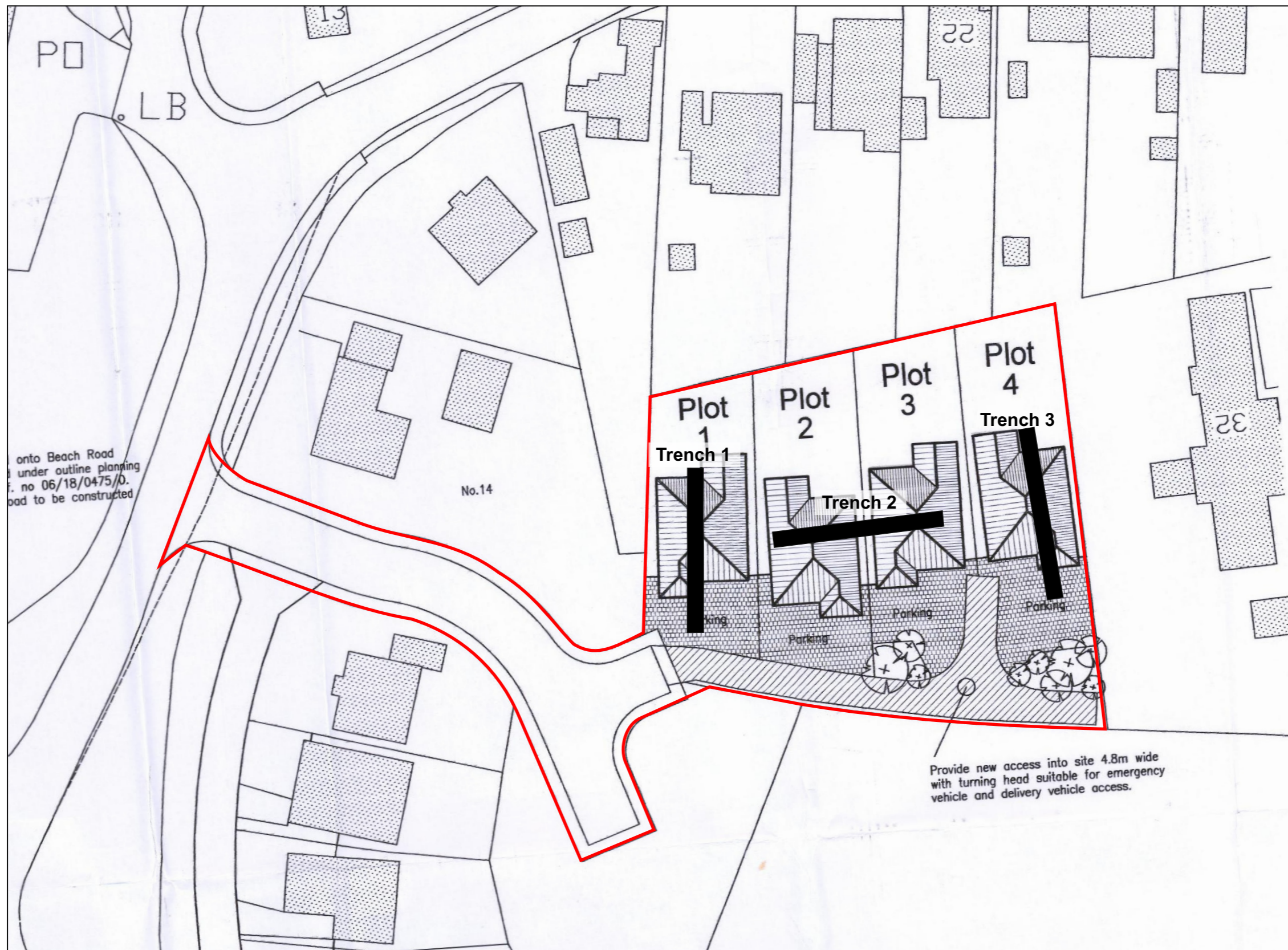
Physical Archive recipient	Norfolk Museums Service
Physical Archive ID	NWHCM: 2020.107
Physical Contents	"Ceramics","Environmental","Metal","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	Norfolk Museums Service
Digital Archive ID	NWHCM: 2020.107
Digital Contents	"Ceramics","Environmental","Metal","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography"
Paper Archive recipient	Norfolk Museums Service
Paper Archive ID	NWHCM: 2020.107
Paper Contents	"Ceramics","Environmental","Metal","Worked stone/lithics"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Unpublished Text"




### Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Report on Informative Trial Trenching as part of a Programme of Archaeological Mitigatory Works at 'Land at 32 Beach Road, Ormesby St Margaret with Scratby, Norfolk'
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Birks, C.,
Other bibliographic details	Report Number CB668R
Date	2020
Issuer or publisher	Chris Birks
Place of issue or publication	Contractor's report
Description	Unbound A4 single-side printed report with site location plan, text, colour digital images, and fold-out A3 site drawings

### OASIS:





-  Site boundary
-  Proposed building
-  Archaeological trench



Includes drawing by Andrew Middleton

**Chris Birks** Archaeological Services - Urban & Rural  
Land at 32 Beach Road, Ormesby St Margaret with Scratby, Norfolk  
Scale 1:500@A3    CB668R v.1.1    24.10.20

**Figure 2.** Site plan drawing

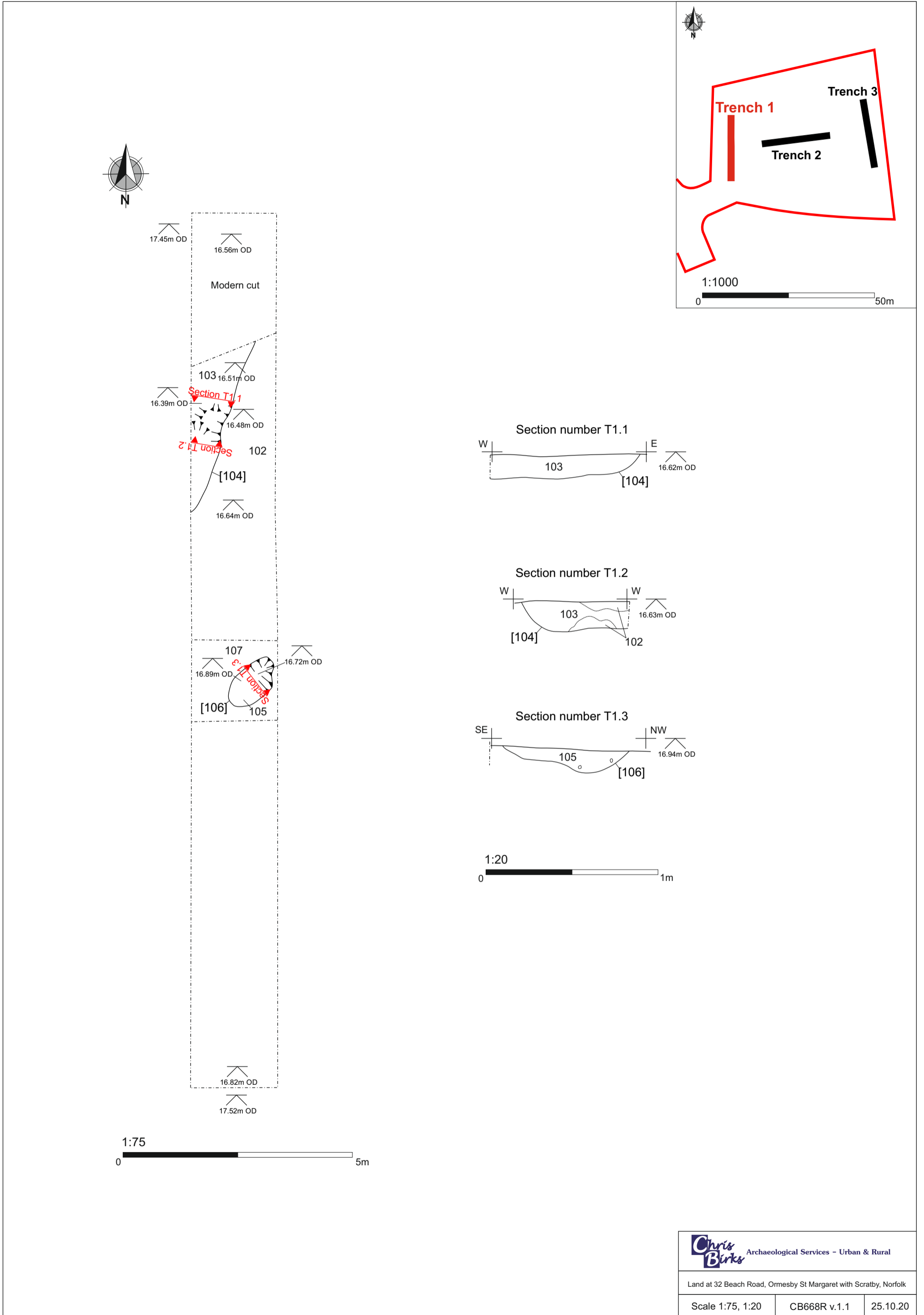
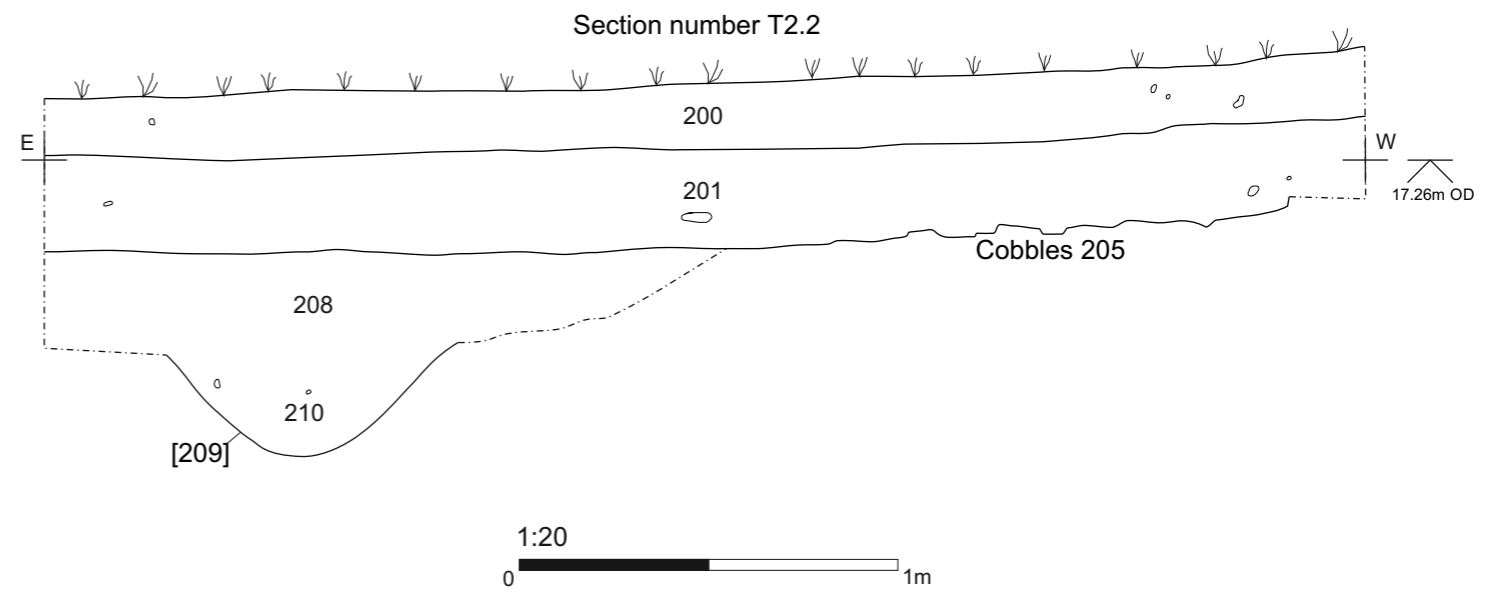
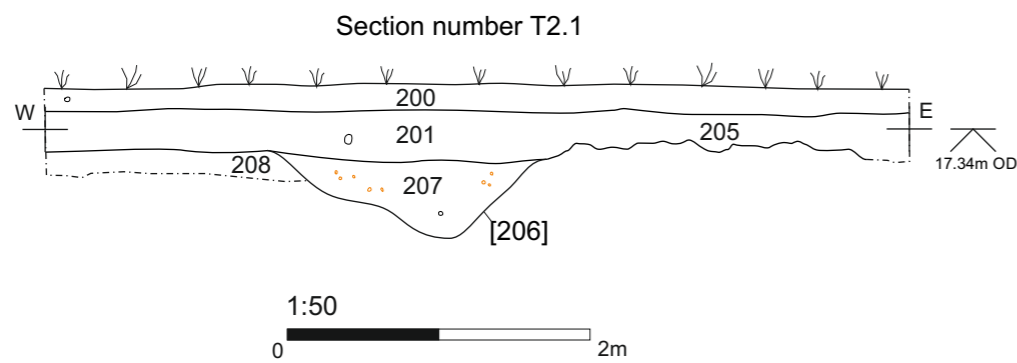
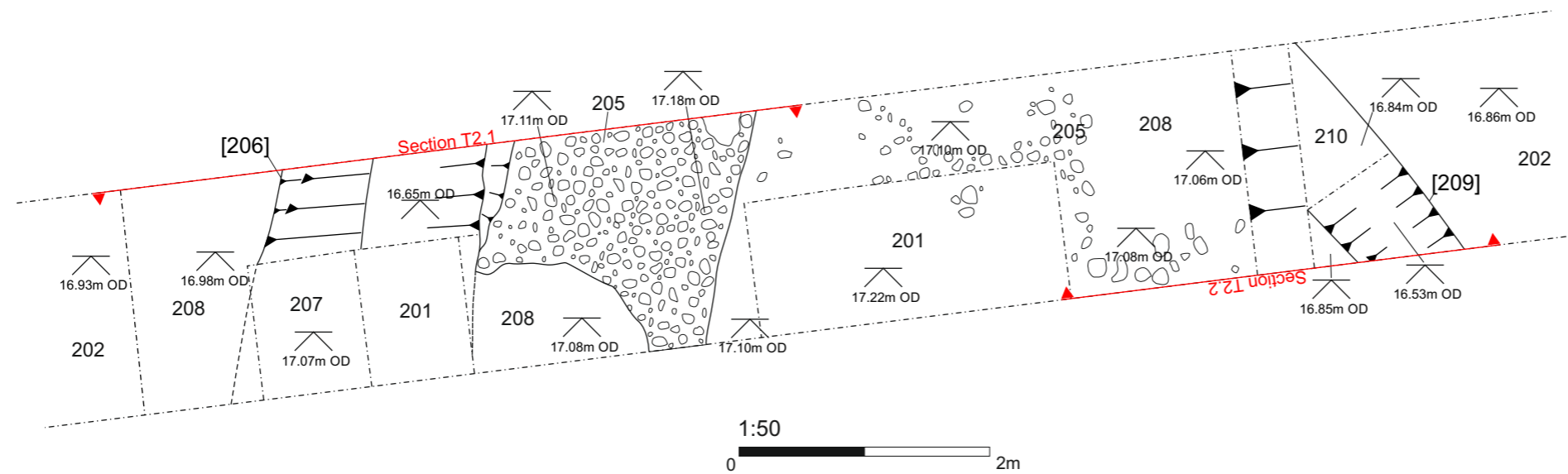
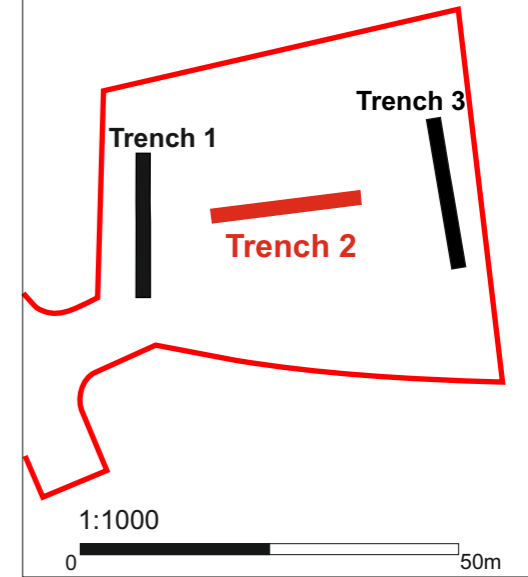
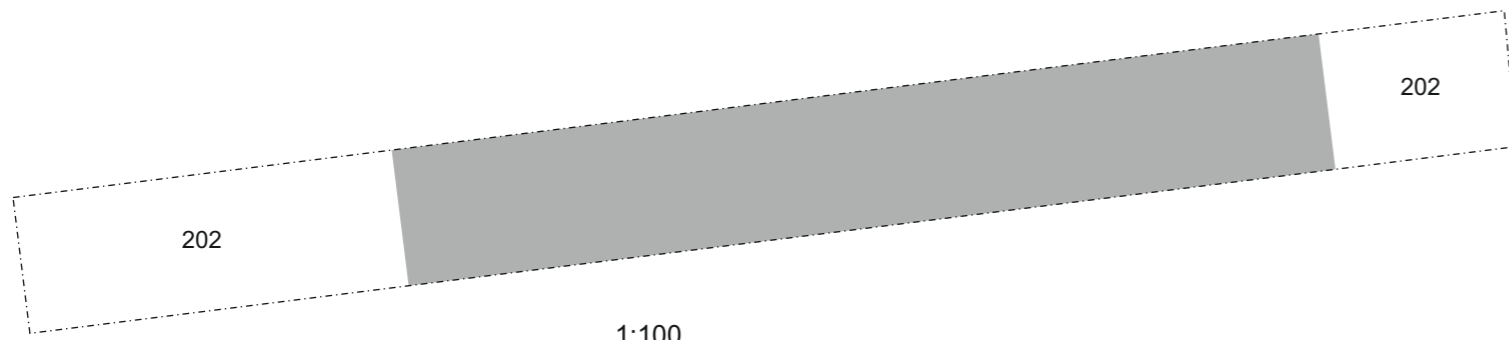


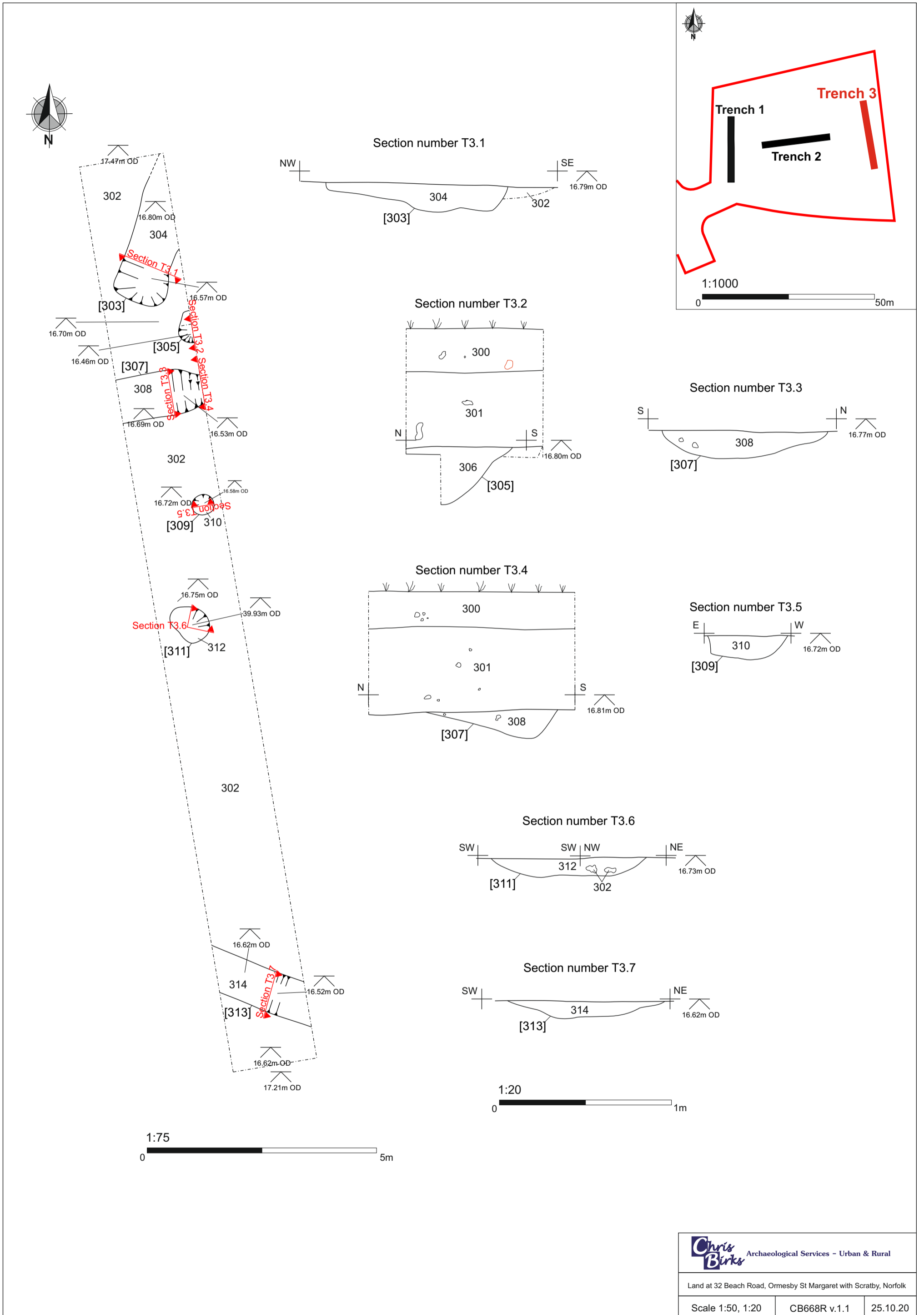
Fig. 3. Trench 1 drawings





Land at 32 Beach Road, Ormesby St Margaret with Scratby, Norfolk		
Scale see drawing	CB668R v.1.1	25.10.20

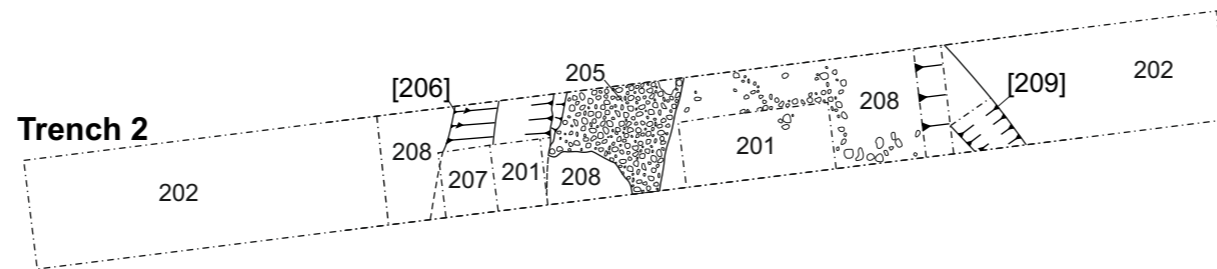
Fig. 4. Trench 2 drawings



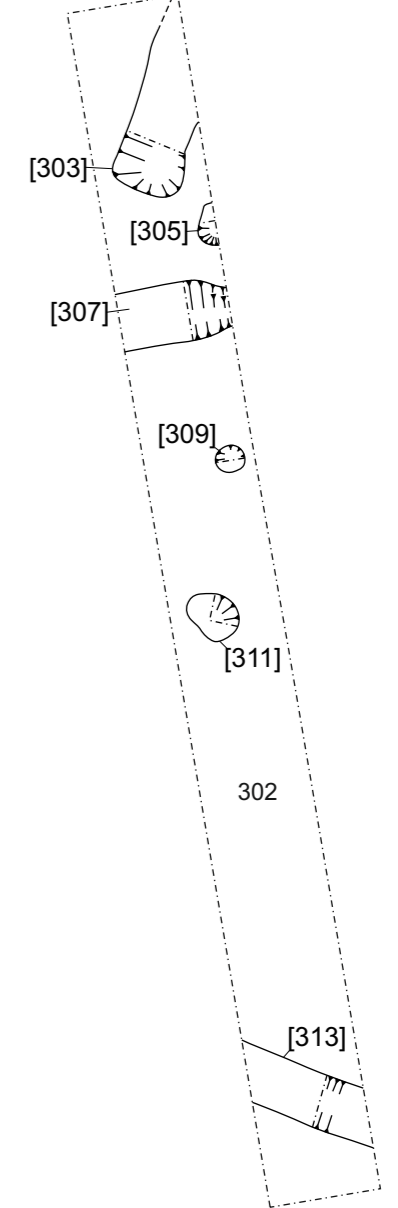
**Fig. 5.** Trench 3 drawings



**Trench 1**



**Trench 3**



Site boundary



Land at 32 Beach Road, Ormesby St Margaret with Scratby, Norfolk		
Scale 1:125@A3	CB668R v.1.1	25.10.20

**Figure 6.** Plan of features