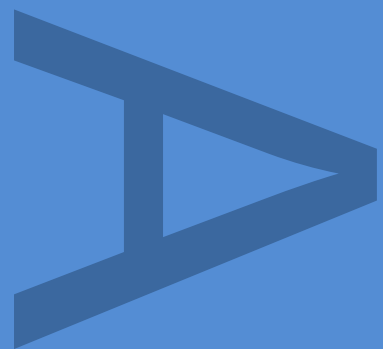


**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION –
FORMER OFFICER’S MESS,
WATTON, NORFOLK**



Site Code: ENF 127232

PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION –
FORMER OFFICER’S MESS, WATTON, NORFOLK**

Site Code: ENF 127232

National Grid Reference: TF 9332 – TF 0053

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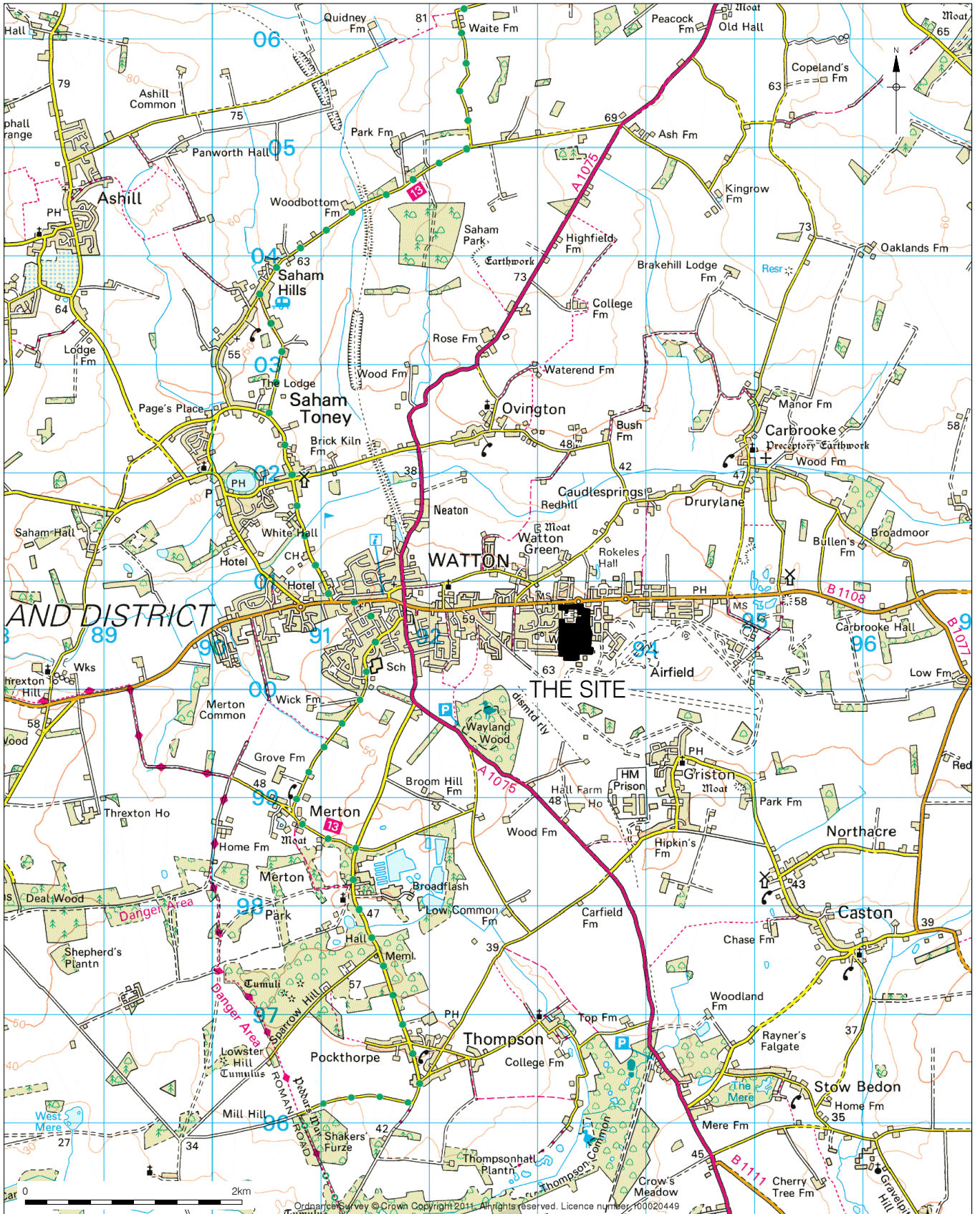
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1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 This document details the results of an archaeological evaluation at the site of a proposed housing development located on land known as the Former Officer's Mess, Watton, Norfolk (Fig.1). A Written Scheme of Investigation was prepared by Paul Gajos of CgMs Consulting (Gajos 2011). The work was commissioned by Bennett Homes and comprised the excavation of 18 evaluation trenches (three 25m trenches, two 30m trenches, two 40m trenches and eleven 50m trenches). The evaluation was carried out between the 22nd and 28th August 2011.
- 1.2 The Trench layout (Fig. 2) has been designed to provide a comprehensive coverage of the site and utilises a 3% sample size. The trench layout does not target any specific archaeological features.
- 1.3 Although a quantity of worked flint was recovered from a number of features pottery sherds in the same contexts were in one instance Bronze Age but mainly Iron Age in date (Sara Percival *pers. comm.*). The features and finds assemblages are indicative of two areas of field boundary ditches with some indication of settlement related activity concentrated in the vicinity of trenches 16 and 17, located in the south-west corner of the site and Trenches 6 and 7, located in the north-east of the site.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document details the results of an archaeological evaluation on land known as the Former Officer's Mess, Watton, Norfolk (NGR TF 9332 0053). The evaluation was commissioned by Bennett Homes. A Written Scheme of Investigation for this work was prepared by Paul Gajos of CgMs Consulting (Gajos 2011). The evaluation was carried out between the 22nd and 28th August 2011.
- 2.2 The principal aim of the archaeological evaluation was to determine as far as reasonably possible, the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains.
- 2.3 The soil survey of England and Wales (SSEW 1983) shows the site to be on the boundary of two geological formations (711r, the Beccles 1 Association consisting of chalky till and 552b the Romney Association which comprises marine alluvium) and is between 59.24m at the south of the site and 54.13m at the north of the site OD. The site is underlain by Lowestoft Formation Diamicton. The solid geology is the Undifferentiated Chalk. The site covers 10.3 hectares in extent. The site is bounded on the east and west sides by residential housing and to the south by the extant runway of the former RAF base. It is bounded on the north side by the Norwich Road. The vegetation varies across the site consisting of low grass to the south and overgrown scrub and long grass in the central and northern parts of the study area. The area adjacent to the Norwich Road is mown grass.
- 2.4 A risk assessment for the project was prepared by Mark Hinman, Pre-Construct Archaeology. Relevant health and safety regulations were adhered to throughout the work.
- 2.5 The evaluation involved the mechanical excavation of 18 trenches ((three 25m trenches, two 30m trenches, two 40m trenches and eleven 50m trenches). The trenches were excavated with a tracked 360° excavator with a toothless ditching bucket measuring 2.10m in width. After the trenches were inspected for archaeological remains, they were recorded and backfilled.



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Figure 1
Site Location
1:50,000 at A4

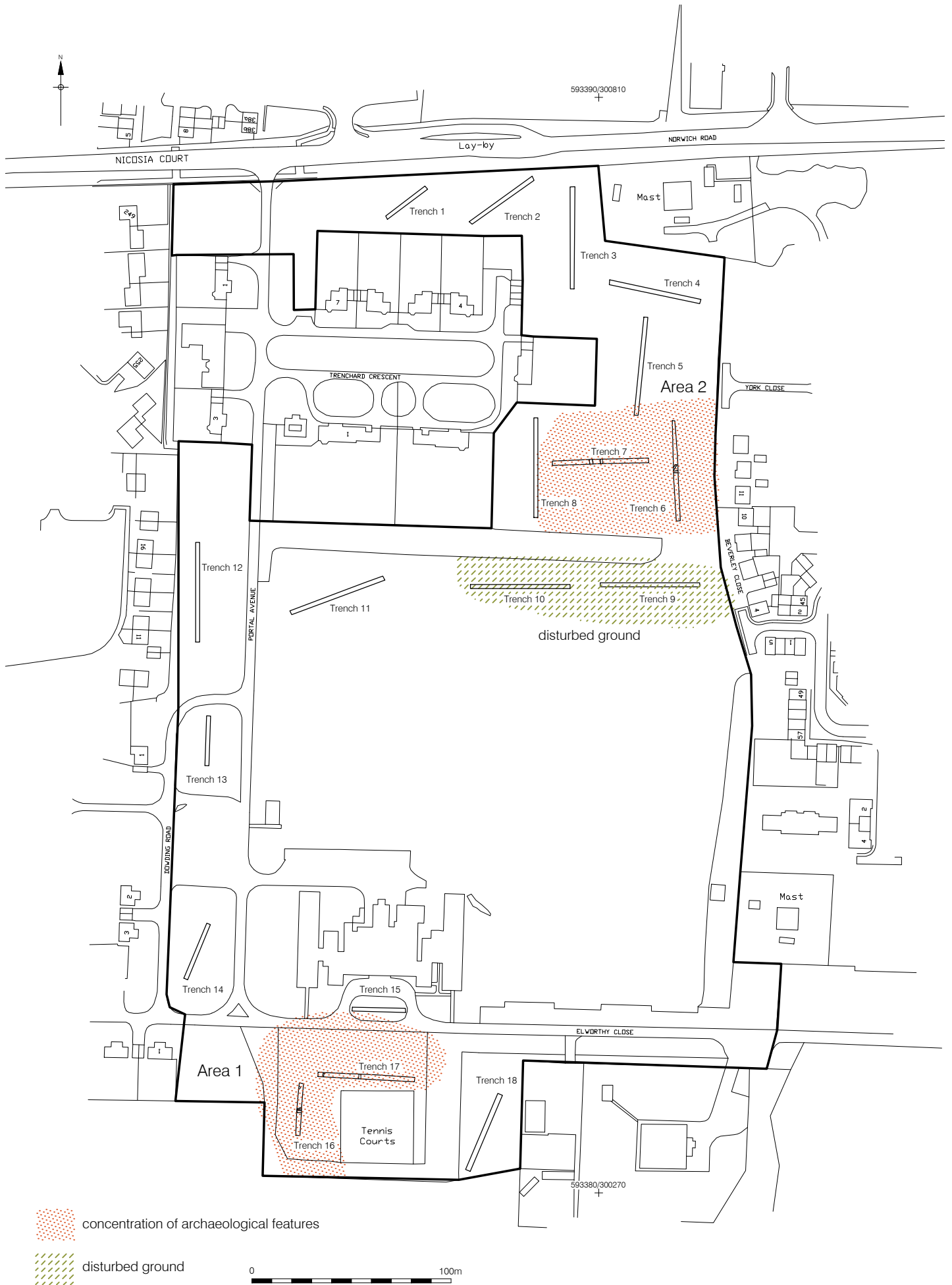


Figure 2
Trench locations
1:400 at A4

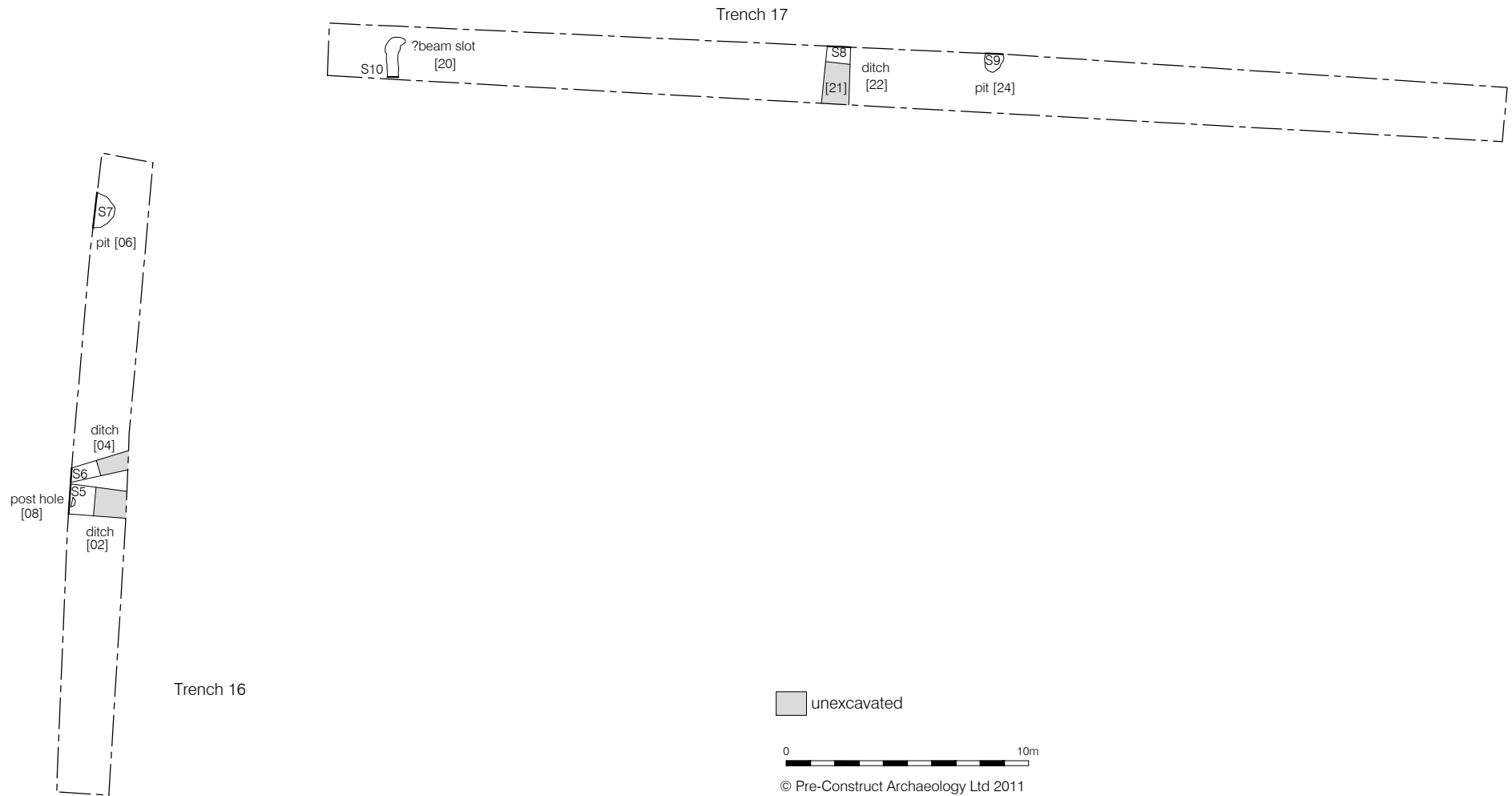
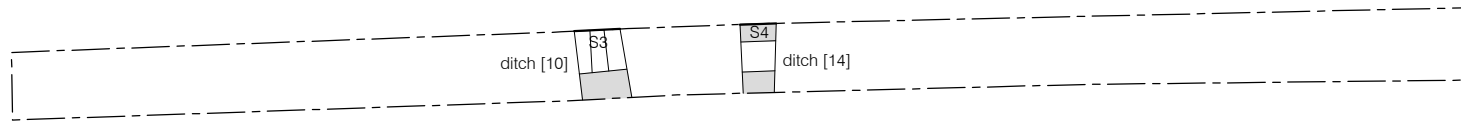


Figure 3
Trenches 16 and 17: Area 1
1:250 at A4



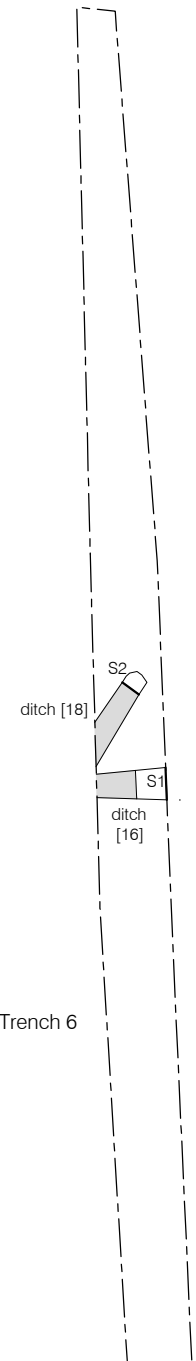
Trench 7



 unexcavated

0  10m

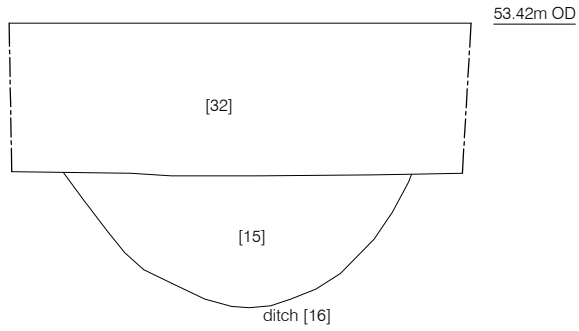
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Trench 6

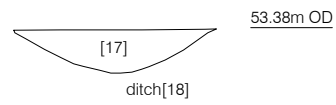
Figure 4
Trenches 6 and 7: Area 2
1:250 at A4

N S



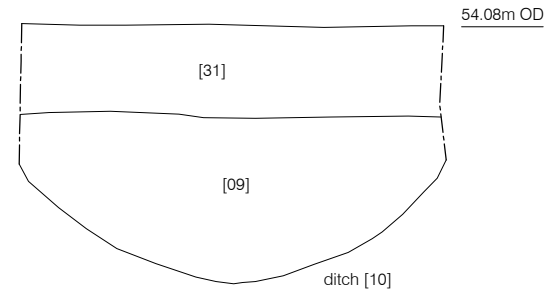
Section 1, Trench 6
West facing section through ditch [16]

SE NW



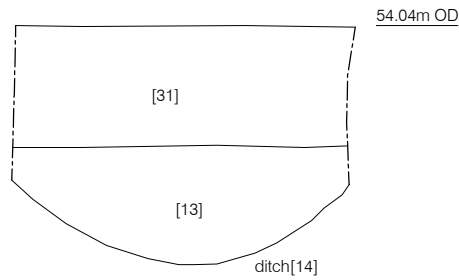
Section 2, Trench 6
North east facing section through ditch [18]

W E



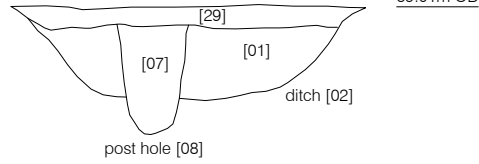
Section 3, Trench 7
South facing section through ditch [10]

W E



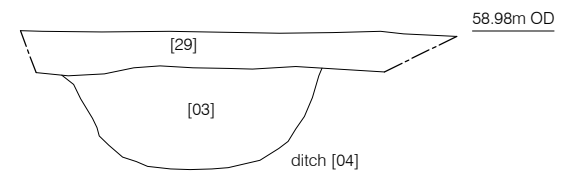
Section 4, Trench 7
South facing section through ditch [14]

S N



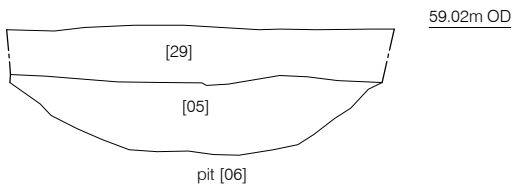
Section 5, Trench 16
East facing section through ditch [02]

S N



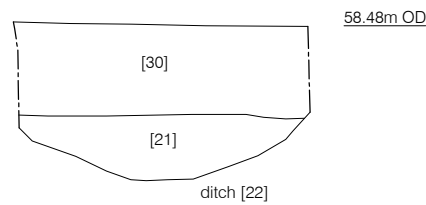
Section 6, Trench 16
East facing section through ditch [04]

S N



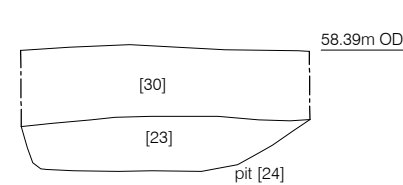
Section 7, Trench 16
East facing section through pit [06]

W E



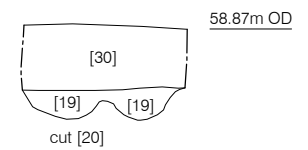
Section 8, Trench 17
South facing section through ditch [22]

W E



Section 9, Trench 17
South facing section through pit [24]

E W



Section 10, Trench 17
North facing section through possible beam slot [20]



3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.1 No archaeological features or find spots have been previously recorded within the Evaluation Area. However, numerous previous archaeological investigations in the near vicinity have shown the area to have a high archaeological potential particularly with respect to the prehistoric and Romano-British periods.
- 3.2 In 1958 a hoard of six Bronze socketed axes were found close to the line of the B1108 Norwich road (NHER 8777).
- 3.3 Archaeological excavations 450m to the west of the Evaluation Area in 2010 at The Former RAF Radar site revealed a Bronze Age round barrow containing a single urned cremation (Mason 2011). Associated features outside the barrow included five further un-urned cremations and a single inhumation burial. A series of pits and post-holes were also recorded.
- 3.4 The line of the B1108 Norwich Road follows one of the main east-west Roman roads across Norfolk, from the Civitas capital at Venta Icenorum (Caistor St Edmund) to the fen edge at Denver (and beyond) –(NHER 8786).
- 3.5 Two areas have been investigated to the north of the Roman Road and approximately 500m west of the Evaluation Area. In 1991 an area with a scatter of 50+coins, 12 Roman brooches, Roman pottery and medieval coins and metalwork. Also recorded were Iron Age pottery and Iron Age and Roman pits and ditches (NHER 25014). In 2003 an evaluation recorded an Iron Age pit and undated linear features (NHER 39786).

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 The methodology followed during this evaluation was outlined in the Specification for an Archaeological Evaluation (Gajos 2011). The layout of the Trenches was specified in the document and these were located using a Lieca 1200 GPS rover unit. The trenches were CAT scanned prior to excavation.
- 3.2 The ground reduction was carried out under archaeological supervision using a tracked 360° excavator with a toothless ditching bucket measuring 2.10m in width. Topsoil and subsoil deposits were removed in spits down to the level of the clean natural at which any potential archaeological features could be observed and recorded. Levels of deposits (m OD) were recorded. The trenches were photographed (see Appendix 2), excavated and then backfilled.

- 4.2 OD heights of deposits in each of the trenches were recorded using Leica GPS equipment.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

- 5.1 The evaluation recovered a residual scatter of Neolithic flintwork, typical of Breckland type assemblages from across the development area (Bishop, p.13). No obvious focus of associated settlement related activity was noted.
- 5.2 A total of ten archaeological features were recorded comprising seven ditches, two pits and a beamslot. Two areas of archaeological potential were identified.
- 5.3 The first focus, Area 1, (Fig 2), was centred on Trenches 16 and 17, located in the south-west corner of the site and features here consisted of a ditch containing a sherd of Bronze Age pottery, two ditches and a pit dated to the later Iron Age and an undated ditch and possible beamslot. The Iron Age ditches are orientated at right angles to each other and thus may be contemporary features forming part of a wider system of field boundary ditches.
- 5.4 Trench 16 contained Ditch [02], Ditch [04], Pit [06] and Post-Hole [08]. Ditch [02] was orientated east- to-west and measured 1.20m in width and 0.25m in depth. It had steeply sloping sides and a broad, flattish though slightly concave base. It was filled by a single deposit of mid brown sandy silt (01). Five sherds of Iron Age pottery were recovered from its fill.
- 5.5 Ditch [02] was truncated by a Post-Hole [08] which measured 0.22m in width and 0.37m in depth. An earlier Iron Age date for ditch [02] in Trench 16 is based on 6 pottery sherds. Pit [06] in Trench 16 also contained an Iron Age sherd.
- 5.6 Ditch [04] was located immediately north of [02] although it was on a slightly different alignment. It measured 0.80m in width and 0.32m in depth. Its profile was steeply sided with a flattish but slightly concave base. Its fill consisted of a single deposit of mid brown silty sand (03). A single sherd of rusticated beaker pottery of early Bronze Age date (S Percival Pers. Comm.) was recovered from its fill.
- 5.7 A possible ditch terminus or partially exposed pit [06] was located to the northern extent of the Evaluation Trench. It was hemispherical in plan shape and had an extent of 1.42m and a depth of 0.22m. It had gradually sloping sides and a flat though slightly irregular base. It was filled by a single deposit of very dark grey silty sand (05) from which a single sherd of Iron Age pottery was recovered.

- 5.8 Trench 17 contained a ditch [22], a small pit [24] and a possible beamslot [20]. A single Iron Age sherd was recovered from Ditch [22] in Trench 17 whilst Pit [24] and the possible beam slot [20] remain undated.
- 5.9 Ditch [22] was located midway along the length of the Trench and was orientated north-to-south. It measured 1.15m in width and 0.20m in depth. It had gently sloping sides and a narrow flat base. It was filled by a single deposit of greyish yellow sand (21). A single sherd of Iron Age pottery was recovered from its fill.
- 5.10 Pit [24] was circular in plan shape and measured 1.22m in diameter and 0.18m in depth. It had a gradually sloping east side and a steep west side. It had a flat base. It was filled by a single deposit of mid brown sand (23). No artefacts were recovered from its fill.
- 5.11 A possible beam slot was recorded to the west end of the trench. It comprised two conjoined shallow narrow slots [20] each of around 0.10m depth running parallel to each other on a north-to-south alignment. The gullies measured 1.00m in length with a shallow flat depression at the north end. Together the gullies measured 0.55m in width and were filled by light brown sand (19). A single small piece of burnt flint was recovered from its fill.
- 5.12 The second focus, Area 2, (Fig 2), was centred Trenches 6 and 7, located in the north-east of the site and features here consisted of a ditch containing later Iron Age pottery and three undated ditches of likely similar date. Datable artefacts were scarce and took the form of several pottery sherds, flint tools and a quantity of flint working debitage.
- 5.13 Trench 6 contained two undated ditches [16] and [18]. They were located in close proximity to each other but of differing orientations.
- 5.14 Ditch [16] was orientated east-to-west and measured 1.06m in width and 0.35m in depth. It had a concave, bowl shaped profile and was filled by a single deposit of mid grey silty sand (15). No finds were recovered from the fill although a single very well preserved large grass fruit (possibly of oat (*Avena* sp.) or brome (*Bromus* sp.) type) is present within the assemblage from sample 1 taken from this deposit (Fryer).
- 5.15 Ditch [18] was located immediately north of Ditch [16] and orientated southwest-to-northeast. The terminal of ditch [18] was located within the confines of the evaluation trench and was exposed for a length of 3.10m. It measured 0.62m in width, 0.17m in

- depth and had a shallow concave profile. It was filled by a single deposit of mottled light and dark silty sand (17). No finds were recovered from the fill.
- 5.16 Trench 7 contained two ditches, [10] and [14]. Both were orientated north-to-south and were separated by a distance of 3.70m from each other.
- 5.17 Ditch [10] had a width of 1.45m and a depth of 0.55m. It had gradually sloping sides with a slightly concave base. The fill comprised a single deposit of light to mid grey silty sand. (09). A pottery sherd of later Iron Age date and three pieces of Neolithic flint were recovered from the fill. The flint is considered to be residual within the fill.
- 5.18 Ditch [14] measured 1.10m in width and 0.40m in depth. Its profile had gently sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled by a single deposit of light grey silty sand (13). No artefacts were recovered from the fill.
- 5.19 The respective orientations of ditches located in Trench 6 (Ditch [16]) and Trench 7 (ditches [10] and [14]) suggest that they may be contemporary features and together may represent a fragment of a wider system of field boundary ditches. The dating of the ditches is problematic since only a single sherd of possible Iron Age pottery was recovered from the fill of ditch [10].
- 5.20 Significant modern disturbance to subsurface deposits was encountered in Trenches 9 and 10, where levelling of the ground surface appears to have occurred and was perhaps related to the establishment of the RAF base. No archaeological deposits were present in these trenches.
- 5.21 No evidence of truncation or of archaeological features was noted within the remaining trenches 1,2,3,4,5,8,11,12,13,14,15 and 18.
- 5.22 The topsoil, subsoil (if present) and natural were assigned context numbers in each trench. These contexts are tabulated below with relevant OD heights and brief deposit descriptions (see Appendix 1).

6 THE FINDS

Lithics By Barry Bishop

- 6.1 A total of 16 pieces of struck flint and a just over 0.1kg of unworked burnt flint fragments were recovered from Watton (see catalogue). The condition of the struck flint is mostly good or only slightly abraded and, although potentially residually deposited, is much better than seen in most Breckland surface collections. The raw

materials used are of good quality but originate from derived, glacial, deposits, as would be available in the locality. The assemblage all comprises flakes or blades; no cores were recovered. The majority of pieces may be considered as knapping waste; the only probable retouched piece consisting of a large, (>71mmX40mmX8mm) unsystematically produced, narrow flake or blade fragment that appears to have been lightly denticulated. A further blade-like flake shows evidence for having been utilised as a cutting implement and a flake may have had a small notch cut into its distal end, although these latter modifications could have arisen accidentally. No truly diagnostic pieces are present but technologically the assemblage as a whole is characterised by skilfully made, often narrow, pieces with edge trimmed striking platforms. These features are most characteristic of Mesolithic or Neolithic industries; the lack of systematic blade working suggesting the latter period is more likely, although it is entirely feasible that the assemblage is multi-period and could even include some Bronze Age flintwork. The large denticulated blade is very typical of Breckland Later Neolithic implements.

Prehistoric Pottery by Sarah Percival

- 6.2 A small assemblage of eleven sherds of prehistoric pottery weighing 31g was recovered from five excavated features, all the fill of ditches. The assemblage includes a single sherd of later Neolithic early Bronze Age Beaker and five sherds of Iron Age pottery. The sherds are small and moderately to poorly preserved.

Later Neolithic early Bronze Age

- 6.3 A single sherd of fingertip-rusticated Beaker was recovered from context (03). The bodysherd has elaborate pinched decoration forming cordons running across the body and is similar to examples from 'domestic' Beaker assemblages from the Fen edge (Bamford 1982, fig.6 P93.037) and other occupation sites in Norfolk such as Reffley Wood (Gibson 1982, fig.R.E.F.1,5). Rusticated Beaker has also been found associated with less mundane activity at Worlingham, Suffolk where a complete finger-tip rusticated vessel was found in a grave along with a deposit of bronze artefacts (Gibson forthcoming).
- 6.4 The sherd is made of flint and grog tempered fabric typical of Beaker from the region (Healy 1988, 72). Small sherds of Beaker have been found during previous excavations in the area (Mason 2011). These were redeposited within the fill of a un-urned cremation and it is uncertain if they were of funerary or utilitarian origin. Beaker was in use from c 2600 – 1800BC (Kinnes et al 1990).

Iron Age

- 6.5 A total of ten sherds weighing 25g are of Iron Age date. The sherds are flint and sand-tempered and are hard fired with smoothed surfaces. No decorated sherds, rims or bases were found. The sherds almost certainly belong to the earlier Iron Age (c.800-c.350BC) but are otherwise not closely datable. The assemblage is comparable with pottery recovered from Harford Farm south of Norwich where Iron Age occupation was focused around an area of Bronze Age barrows (Ashwin and Bates 2000).

context	fab	F2	dsc	qty	wt	pot date
1	FQ	F	U	6	6	Iron Age
3	FG	F	D	1	6	later Neolithic early Bronze Age
5	FQ	F	U	1	8	Iron Age
9	QF	Q	U	2	8	Iron Age
21	FQ	F	U	1	3	Iron Age
Total				11	31	

Table 1 Pottery by Type and Context

7 THE ENVIRONMENTAL REMAINS

By Val Fryer

Introduction and method statement

- 7.1 Evaluation excavations undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd, recorded a limited number of features of probable Iron Age date. Samples for the evaluation of the content and preservation of the plant macrofossil assemblages were taken from contexts [09] (sample 2) and [15] (sample 1).
- 7.2 The samples were processed by manual water flotation/washover and the flots were collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The flots were scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 16 and the plant macrofossils and other remains noted are listed below in Table 1. Nomenclature within the table follows Stace (1997). All plant remains were charred. Modern roots formed a major component within both assemblages.
- 7.3 The non-floating residues were collected in a 1mm mesh sieve and will be sorted when dry. Any artefacts/ecofacts will be retained for further specialist analysis.

Results

- 7.4 Both assemblages are extremely small (<0.1 litres in volume) and limited in composition. Charcoal/charred wood fragments are recorded, but at a very low

density. However, it is of note that all fragments are heavily encrusted with a mineral and grit coating, the presence of which almost certainly precluded full retrieval of all plant remains during flotation. A single very well preserved large grass fruit (possibly of oat (*Avena* sp.) or brome (*Bromus* sp.) type) is present within the assemblage from sample 1.

Conclusions and recommendations for further work

- 7.5 In summary, both assemblages appear to be derived from low densities of scattered or wind-dispersed refuse, some or all of which was accidentally incorporated within the feature fills.
- 7.6 Although the current assemblages are sparse, they do indicate that plant macrofossils are preserved within the archaeological horizon. Therefore, if further interventions are planned, it is recommended that additional plant macrofossil samples of approximately 20 – 40 litres in volume are taken from all dated and well-sealed contexts recorded during excavation.

Sample No.	1	2	
Context No.	15	9	
Plant macrofossils			
cf <i>Avena/Bromus</i> sp.	x		Key to Table: x = 1 – 10 specimens xx = 11 – 20 specimens
Charcoal <2mm	x	xx	
Charcoal >2mm	x	x	
Charred root/stem	x	x	
Other remains			
Black porous material	x		
Mineralised root channels			x
Sample volume (litres)	10	10	
Volume of flot (litres)	<0.1	<0.1	
% flot sorted	100%	100%	

Table 2. Charred plant macrofossils and other remains from ENF 127232

8 CONCLUSION

- 8.1 The results of this evaluation indicate that archaeological features are present in two discreet parts of the proposed development area, one located to the south-west of the site (Trenches 16 and 17) and the other located to the north-east (Trenches 6 and 7).
- 8.2 There is some uncertainty regarding the date of some of the features due to the paucity of datable artefacts due to the small size of the assemblage.
- 8.3 The recovery of a single sherd of earlier Bronze Age pottery (Ditch 04, Trench 16) indicates some possible activity of this date. The presence of Bronze Age funerary activity 450m to the west of the evaluation area (Mason 2011) attests to a Bronze Age presence in the vicinity, possibly within the area of investigation.
- 8.4 The pottery recovered from the majority of feature fills is indicative of an earlier Iron Age (800-350BC) date for most if not all of the features. The presence of carbonised grains and pottery are indicators of settlement in the immediate vicinity which accords well with evidence for Iron Age and Roman activity previously recorded in the immediate area.
- 8.5 Some potential for the retrieval of environmental remains of probable Iron Age date was also established
- 8.6 Should further excavation be required there is clearly potential to address areas of research highlighted in the Research Framework for the Eastern Counties (Brown and Glazebrook 2000).
- 8.7 The settlement boundaries and the evident proximity of Area's 1 and 2 to settlement related activity will need to be considered with reference to the landscape around the earlier Bronze Age burial mound to the west. The importance of earlier monuments as ritual foci and for the laying out of agricultural landscapes is becoming increasingly apparent. Comparative work may include the examination of the relationship between settlement boundaries and burial sites including burial mounds as key elements in understanding the development of the local landscape.
- 8.8 Further study of the morphology of the site(s), in tandem with an appraisal of the relationship of the newly identified sites with other settlements in the local area has the potential to further our understanding of settlement types as well as patterns of settlement in the Bronze Age and the Iron Age period. Consideration of all these

activities in their immediate and wider landscape contexts will be important, as is the integration of this evidence with environmental data in order to understand how these settlements co-operated and evolved.

9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 9.1 PCA would like to thank Bennett Homes for commissioning this Evaluation. The author would like to thank Paul Gajos of CgMs Consulting who monitored the evaluation on behalf of the client for his help and advice during this evaluation and Ken Hamilton of Norfolk Landscape Archaeology who monitored the evaluation on behalf of the County Council.

- 9.2 In addition, the author would like to thank Mark Hinman for his project management and editing, Barry Bishop for comment on lithics, Josephine Brown for producing the illustrations, Val Fryer for Environmental Analysis and Sarah Percival for work on the pottery.

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APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT REGISTER

Context	Cut	Tr.	mOD	Description	Type	Period
01	02	16		Mid brown sandy silt	Fill	
02		16		Ditch	Cut	
03	04	16		Greyish brown sandy silt	Fill	
04		16		Ditch	Cut	
05	06	16		Very dark grey silty sand	Fill	
06		16		Pit	Cut	
07	08	16		Mid greyish brown sandy silt	Fill	
08		16		Post-Hole	Cut	
09	10	07		Mid to light grey silty sand	Fill	
10		07		Ditch	Cut	
11	12	11		Ditch	Fill	
12		11		Ditch	Cut	
13	14	07		Light grey silty sand	Fill	
14		07		Ditch	Cut	
15	16	06		Mid grey sand	Fill	
16		06		Ditch	Cut	
17	18	06		Mottled light and dark sand	Fill	
18		06		Ditch	Cut	
19	20	17		Light brown silty sand	Fill	
20		17		Possible beam slot	Cut	
21	22	17		Yellow brown sand	Fill	
22		17		Ditch	Cut	
23	24	17		Greyish brown sand	Fill	
24		17		Pit	Cut	
25				Not used		
26				Not used		
27				Not used		
28				Not used		
29				Greyish brown sandy silt		Topsoil
30				Greyish brown sandy silt		Topsoil
31				Greyish brown sandy silt		Topsoil
32				Greyish brown sandy silt		Topsoil
33				Not used		
34				Not used		
35				Not used		
36				Not used		
37		13	43.63	Orange sand with chalky gravel patches	Natural	

APPENDIX 2: DIGITAL PHOTOGRAPHS

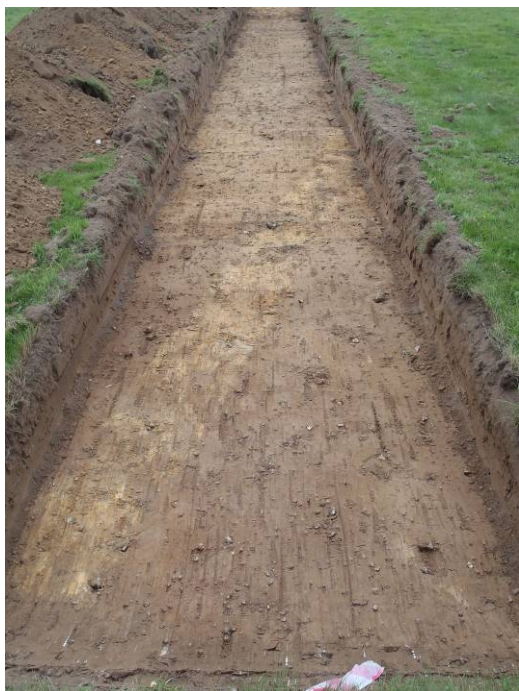
Trench 1



Trench 2.



Trench 3



Trench 4



Trench 5



Trench 6.



Trench 7



Trench 8



Trench 9.



Trench 10.



Trench 11.



Trench 12.



Trench 13



Trench 14



Trench 15



Trench 16



Trench 17



Trench 18



APPENDIX 3: OASIS FORM

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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Printable version

OASIS ID: preconst1-110946

Project details

Project name	Archaeological Evaluation at Watton Mess, Norfolk
Short description of the project	Trial trenching, 18 trenches revealed 2 areas where settlement remains consisting of shallow ditches containing residual neolithic flints work and 1 sherd of EBA pottery were present in association with a small assemblage of Iron Age pottery.
Project dates	Start: 22-08-2011 End: 30-09-2011
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	ENF 127232 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Vacant Land 1 - Vacant land previously developed
Monument type	SETTLEMENT Middle Iron Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Early Bronze Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Middle Iron Age
Methods & techniques	'Sample Trenches'
Development type	Housing estate
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	Pre-application

Project location

Country	England
Site location	NORFOLK BRECKLAND WATTON Watton Mess, Norfolk
Postcode	IP25 6
Study area	10.30 Hectares
Site coordinates	TF 25683 08513 52.6593888878 -0.141543932060 52 39 33 N 000 08 29 W Line

Height OD / Depth Min: 30.00m Max: 30.00m

Project creators

Name of Organisation Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd

Project brief originator CgMs Consultants Ltd

Project design originator CgMs Consultants Ltd

Project director/manager Mark Hinman

Project supervisor Gary Trimble

Type of sponsor/funding body Bennet Homes

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service

Physical Archive ID ENF 127232

Physical Contents 'Ceramics','Environmental','Worked stone/lithics'

Digital Archive recipient Norfolk Museum and Archaeology Service

Digital Archive ID ENF 127232

Digital Contents 'Ceramics','Environmental','Stratigraphic','Worked stone/lithics'

Digital Media available 'Images raster / digital photography','Text'

Paper Archive recipient Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service

Paper Archive ID ENF 127232

Paper Contents 'Ceramics','Environmental','Stratigraphic','Worked stone/lithics'

Paper Media available 'Report','Section','Context sheet','Photograph','Plan'

Entered by Mark Hinman (info@pre-construct.com)

Entered on 28 September 2011

OASIS:

Please e-mail [English Heritage](#) for OASIS help and advice

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