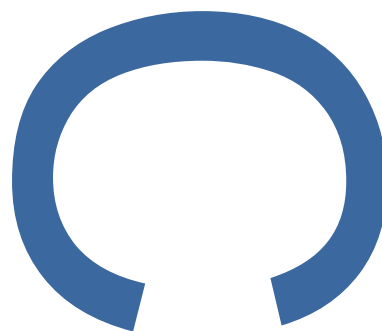


**LAND AT HILLSIDE FARM  
REEDHAM ROAD, ACLE  
NORFOLK NR13 3DF**



**PROGRAMME OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
MITIGATION: TRIAL TRENCHING**

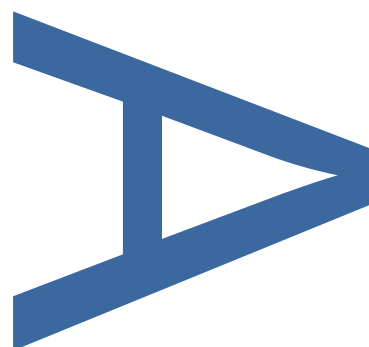
**LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY:  
BROADLAND DISTRICT COUNCIL**



**PLANNING APPLICATION NUMBER:  
20141392**

**PCA REPORT NO: R 13329**

**SITE CODE: ENF144568  
CONSULTATION NO: CNF45775  
OASIS NO: preconst1-322349  
MUSEUM ACCESSION NO: 2018.147**



**AUGUST 2018**

**PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY**

LAND AT HILLSIDE FARM  
REEDHAM ROAD, ACLE  
NORFOLK:

PROGRAMME OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
MITIGATION: TRIAL TRENCHING

Quality Control

Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd	
Project Number	K5609
Report Number	R13329

	Name & Title	Signature	Date
Text Prepared by:	Gary Reid		July 2018
Graphics Prepared by:	Rosie Scales		July 2018
Graphics Checked by:	Josephine Brown		July 2018
Project Manager Sign-off:	Peter Crawley		August 2018

Revision No.	Date	Checked	Approved

Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited  
The Granary  
Rectory Farm  
Brewery Road  
Pampisford  
Cambridgeshire  
CB22 3EN

## **Land at Hillside Farm, Reedham Road, Acle: An Archaeological Trial Trench Investigation**

<b>Local Planning Authority:</b>	<b>Broadland District Council</b>
<b>Planning Reference:</b>	<b>20141392</b>
<b>Central National Grid Reference:</b>	<b>NGR TG 3996 0995</b>
<b>Site Code:</b>	<b>ENF144568</b>
<b>CNF No:</b>	<b>45775</b>
<b>OASIS ID:</b>	<b>preconst1-322349</b>
<b>Museum Accession No:</b>	<b>2018.147</b>
<b>Report No.</b>	<b>R 13329</b>
<b>Written and researched by:</b>	<b>Gary Reid</b> <b>Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd</b>
<b>Project Manager:</b>	<b>Peter Crawley</b>
<b>Commissioning Client:</b>	<b>CgMs Heritage</b>
<b>Contractor:</b>	<b>Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd</b> <b>Central Office</b> <b>The Granary Rectory Farm</b> <b>Brewery Road</b> <b>Pampisford</b> <b>Cambridgeshire</b> <b>CB22 3EN</b>
<b>Tel:</b>	<b>01223 492276</b>
<b>E-mail:</b>	<b>PCrawley@pre-construct.com</b>
<b>Website:</b>	<b><a href="http://www.pre-construct.com">www.pre-construct.com</a></b>

**© Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd**  
**August 2018**

*The material contained herein is and remains the sole property of Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd and is not for publication to third parties without prior consent. Whilst every effort has been made to provide detailed and accurate information, Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd cannot be held responsible for errors or inaccuracies herein contained.*

## CONTENTS

CONTENTS .....	2
ABSTRACT .....	4
1 INTRODUCTION .....	5
2 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY .....	6
3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND .....	7
4 METHODOLOGY .....	10
5 QUANTIFICATION OF ARCHIVE .....	12
6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS .....	13
7 THE FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE .....	17
8 DISCUSSION .....	18
9 CONCLUSIONS .....	19
10 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS .....	20
11 BIBLIOGRAPHY .....	21
12 APPENDIX 1: PLATES .....	31
13 APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT INDEX .....	35
14 APPENDIX 3: TRENCH TABLES .....	36
15 APPENDIX 4: OASIS FORM .....	45
FIGURE 1 SITE LOCATION .....	22
FIGURE 2 DETAILED SITE LOCATION .....	23
FIGURE 3 TRENCH 4 PLAN AND SECTION .....	24
FIGURE 4 TRENCH 6 PLAN AND SECTION .....	25
FIGURE 5 TRENCH 7 PLAN AND SECTION .....	26
FIGURE 6 TRENCH 13 PLAN AND SECTIONS .....	27
FIGURE 7 TRENCH 21 PLAN AND SECTION .....	28
FIGURE 8 1838 ACLE TITHE MAP .....	29
FIGURE 9 1885 OS MAP .....	30



PLATE 1: TRENCH 11, LOOKING NORTH WEST .....	31
PLATE 2: TRENCH 12, LOOKING NORTH .....	31
PLATE 3: TRENCH 13, LOOKING SOUTH WEST .....	32
PLATE 4: TRENCH 10 SECTION THROUGH THE ALLUVIUM (128), LOOKING NORTH .....	33
PLATE 5: EAST FACING SECTION OF FIELD BOUNDARY SLOT [121].....	34
PLATE 6: EAST FACING SECTION OF FIELD BOUNDARY SLOT [125].....	34

## **ABSTRACT**

*Between 2nd and 6th July 2018, Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd carried out an archaeological trial trench investigation on Land at Hillside Farm, Reedham Road, Acle, Norfolk. The work was commissioned by CgMs Heritage.*

*The investigation unearthed several post-medieval to modern field boundaries which partly corresponded to those shown on the 19th century Tithe and Ordnance Survey maps. Undated ditches, particularly in Trench 13, were likely to refer to localised drainage of a similar date, although this could not be confirmed, and a small shallow post-hole was likely to have had an agricultural origin.*

*A naturally occurring undated alluvium located in several trenches at the eastern side of the site, and particularly Trench 8 and Trench 10, may have been associated with the presence of the large estuary here in the prehistoric to Roman period, although it could simply represent a marshier part of the field, even into the post-medieval period.*

*Heavy silts with modern organic material and diesel contamination were located in the north east corner of the site and appeared to have been dredged from a nearby stream to elevate the land in the north east corner, possibly connected with the construction of a factory to the east of the site.*

## **1 INTRODUCTION**

- 1.1 An archaeological trial trench investigation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited (PCA) on Land at Hillside Farm, Reedham Road, Acle, Norfolk, NR13 3DF, NGR TG 3996 0995, between 2nd and 6th July 2018.
- 1.2 The trial trenching, which formed the initial stage of a programme of archaeological mitigation on the site, was commissioned by CgMs Heritage in response to a planning condition (Planning Reference: 20141392) for the construction of new housing. This was due to high archaeological significance of the proposed development area (PDA).
- 1.3 The investigation was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by Chris Clarke of CgMs Heritage (Clarke CC/24621) in response to the HES/NCC Brief (HES/NCC 2018).
- 1.4 The aim of the investigation was to determine the location, date, extent, character, condition and quality of any archaeological remains on the site, to assess the significance of any such remains in a local, regional, or national context, as appropriate, and to assess the potential impact of the development proposals on the site's archaeology.
- 1.5 A total of 21 trenches were excavated and recorded (Figure 2). This included 17 trial trenches measuring 30m x 1.8m and four trial trenches measuring 15m x 1.8m. The trial trenching provides a 5% sample of the accessible area of the site.
- 1.6 This report describes the results of the investigation and aims to inform the design of any further stages of archaeological mitigation. The site archive will be deposited at Norfolk Museums Service under accession no. 2018.147.

## **2 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY**

### **2.1 Geology**

2.2 The solid geology within the site comprises Crag Group - sand and gravel, overlain by superficial Lowestoft Formation deposits (British Geological Survey, 2018).

### **2.3 Topography**

2.4 Ground level within the site gradually rises from northeast to southwest, with the 2m Above Ordnance Datum (AOD) contour recorded in the northeast corner of the site, with 9.5m AOD contour located on the southwest boundary.

### **3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND**

3.1 The following background is based on a search of the HER, and information taken from the Written Scheme of Investigation (Clarke CC/24621) supplemented by An Archaeological Investigation at Springfield Acle, Norfolk, Assessment Report (Whitmore, D and Crawley P, 2013).

#### **3.2 Introduction**

3.3 Prehistoric, Roman and later remains have been identified across the wider area, highlighted by stray finds and targeted archaeological investigations recorded in the Norfolk Historic Environment Record (NHER) and the National Mapping Programme (NMP) which has revealed extensive cropmarks over vast areas of Norfolk and Suffolk. The area around the site was particularly interesting in the Roman period.

#### **3.4 Prehistoric to Roman**

3.5 There have only been a handful of archaeological projects undertaken within the environs of Acle, although several metal detecting and fieldwalking projects on fields to the north and particularly the west of the town, have unearthed multi-period spot finds including a reasonable amount of prehistoric worked flint. The low-lying land around Acle was situated adjacent to a large estuary in this period (developing into marshland in the medieval period). The presence of prehistoric find spots around Acle parish does indicate that the area was exploited at this time and finds have included Neolithic axe-heads (NHER 8593, 10368, 12576, 39314), a Bronze Age arrowhead (NHER 8595) and a chisel (NHER 39900).

3.6 The possible site of an Iron Age settlement has been observed to the south of Acle at Damgate (NHER 40570) on slightly higher ground. This was evidenced by large amounts of Iron Age pottery and a spindle whorl. NHER 49499 represents an extensive cropmarks of field systems of Prehistoric to Roman date just to the west of the current site, possibly linked with the activity at Damgate. The higher ground now occupied by the town of Acle, was not

exploited in the Iron Age, but appears to have utilised as a port in the Roman period, accessing the resources of the large estuary (known as Gariensis at this time) it is likely to have thrived by supplying the two Saxon Shore Forts of Caister on Sea and Burgh Castle and their associated settlements. Boats may have been guided up the channel of the estuary by a 'pharos' or lighthouse reputed to have been built by the Romans at Reedham to the east. Closer to the present site, Roman era pottery was also found in the open fields to the west of the town during fieldwalking activities (HER 35995).

### **3.7 Saxon to medieval**

- 3.8 The settlement at Acle, its name derived from 'oak clearing' was probably well-established by the Late Saxon period, with the Domesday Book recording it as a large royal manor with fifteen plough teams, a mill, beehives, and a large area of woodland (this fact accounting for the name). An Anglo-Saxon brooch (NHER 31354) was found in the open fields to the west of the town, although other than this, very few other finds of Anglo-Saxon date have been unearthed. The settlement began to thrive in the medieval period and it was granted a market in 1253. The extensive marsh to the east of the town, in the former estuary, was utilised at this time and in 1382 the inhabitants of Acle were granted the right of turbary, allowing them to remove turf or peat for fuel. This activity was part of the extensive peat digging in this part of Norfolk which would ultimately lead to the formation of the Broads.

### **3.9 Post-medieval**

- 3.10 The town continued its expansion during the Post-medieval period and any of the local marshes were drained in the 18th and 19th centuries. As is quite usual with NHER records of this date, the majority of records of this date are centred on the main area of the town, where the historic buildings are concentrated.
- 3.11 There are only two intrusive archaeological investigations recorded in the centre of the town, all of the other NHER records refer to historic buildings. Test pits excavated in Acle in 2009 recovered Post-medieval pottery (NHER

52975) and a further NHER record (NHER 1127) presented negative results.

- 3.12 A World War Two tank trap was located just beyond the north eastern corner of the site NHER 39242 and to the east of the site NHER 39240 a gun emplacement of similar date.
- 3.13 Immediately north of the current site the Norfolk Railway was located. The Acle Diversion was opened in 1883 by the Eastern Counties Railway. It had stations at Lingwood and Acle, and joins NHER 13571 just after Brandon, at the Breydon Junction. There are stops at Acle and Lingwood before rejoining NHER 13571 just outside Great Yarmouth. Acle station has a station master's house and a small signal cabin on the platform, but the buildings are largely disused. Lingwood station is similar without the signal box.

## **4 METHODOLOGY**

### **4.1 General**

- 4.1.1 The investigation comprised 17 trial trenches measuring 30m x 1.8m and 4 trial trenches measuring 15m x 1.8m comprising a total of 21 trenches. The trial trenching provides a 5% sample of the accessible area of the site.

### **4.2 Excavation methodology**

- 4.2.1 Ground reduction during the investigation was carried out using a 14 ton 360° tracked mechanical excavator. Topsoil and other overburden of low archaeological value was removed in spits down to the level of the undisturbed natural geological deposits where potential archaeological features could be observed and recorded.
- 4.2.2 Exposed surfaces were cleaned by trowel and hoe as appropriate and all further excavation was undertaken manually using hand tools.

### **4.3 Recording and Finds Recovery**

- 4.3.1 The limits of excavations, heights above Ordnance Datum (m OD) and the locations of archaeological features and interventions were recorded using a Leica 1200 GPS rover unit with RTK differential correction, giving three-dimensional accuracy of 20mm or better.
- 4.3.2 Deposits or the removal of deposits judged by the excavating archaeologist to constitute individual events were each assigned a unique record number (often referred to within British archaeology as 'context numbers') and recorded on individual pre-printed forms (Taylor and Brown 2009). Archaeological processes recognised by the deposition of material are signified in this report by round brackets (thus), while events constituting the removal of deposits are referred to here as 'cuts' and signified by square brackets [thus]. Where more than one slot was excavated through an individual feature, each intervention was assigned additional numbers for the cutting event and for the deposits it contained (these deposits within cut features being referred to here as 'fills'). The record numbers assigned to cuts, deposits and groups are entirely arbitrary and in no way reflect the



chronological order in which events took place. All features and deposits excavated during the investigation and excavation are listed in Appendix 1. Artefacts recovered during excavation were assigned to the record number of the deposit from which they were retrieved.

4.3.3 Metal-detecting was carried out during the topsoil and subsoil stripping and throughout the excavation process. Archaeological features and spoil heaps were scanned by metal-detector periodically. Only objects of modern date were found and were not retained for accession.

4.3.4 High-resolution digital photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits and were used to keep a record of the excavation process.

#### **4.4 Environmental Sampling**

4.4.1 No deposits with potential for environmental analysis were encountered during the investigation.

## 5 QUANTIFICATION OF ARCHIVE

### 5.1 Paper Archive

Context register sheets	2
Context sheets	28
Plan registers	1
Plans at 1:50	0
Plans at 1:20	0
Plans at 1:10	1
Plans at 1:5	0
Section register sheets	1
Sections at 1:10 & 1:20	23
Trench record sheets	21
Photo register sheets	5
Small finds register sheets	0
Environmental register sheets	0

### 5.2 Digital Archive

Digital photos	179
GPS survey files	3
Digital plans	1
GIS project	0
Access database	1

### 5.3 Physical Archive

Struck flint	0
Burnt flint	0
Pottery	0
Ceramic building material (CBM)	0
Glass	0
Briquetage	0
Small Finds	0
Slag	0
Animal bone	1
Shell	0
Environmental bulk samples	0
Environmental bulk samples (10 litre buckets)	0
Monolith samples	0
Other samples (specify)	0
Black and white films	0
Colour slides	0

## **6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS**

### **6.1 Introduction**

- 6.1.1 The trenches are described below, with technical data tabulated (Appendix 2).
- 6.1.2 A topsoil (101) was located at the top of the sequence and consisted of a dark greyish brown sandy silt. Beneath (101) a subsoil (102), a mid-greyish brown silty sand, sealed all of the archaeological features unless otherwise stated. All the archaeological features truncated the underlying natural deposit (103) which consisted of a mid-yellowish/orangey sand and gravel. There was no direct relationship between the alluvium (128) and the archaeological features.
- 6.1.3 The principal result of the fieldwork was the identification of a series of ditches, several of which confirmed the presence of field boundaries recorded in 19th Century maps and probable field drains. Very little artefactual material was recovered from the features, being limited to a single fragment of animal bone and a clay pipe sherd. The results of the investigation indicate that there was no development on the site prior to its use as agricultural land in the Post-medieval period.

### **6.2 Undated and natural**

- 6.2.1 A layer of naturally occurring alluvium (128), composed of a slightly mid brown slightly clayey silt was encountered in Trench 7, 8, 9 and 10, and was test excavated for thickness using a machine bucket (with permission of NHES) and was found to be a consistent 0.70m thick across trenches 8, 9 and 10, and 0.50m thick in Trench 7. It was undated during the investigation and did not interact with any of the features unearthed during the project, although it was certainly earlier (overlain by) a layer of likely modern dredged material (127) where it was observed in Trench 10. It may have reflected a once marshier area at the edges of the open estuary of Roman and pre-Roman date (Gariensis), but this could not be confirmed during the project, and it is perhaps more likely that as it was located where recorded traces of the field boundaries observed on the 1838 tithe map and the 1885 OS map, are absent, that it was contemporary or later than these features and may have been the result of a flood event or similar natural factor.

- 6.2.2 Two natural features were encountered during the investigation. These were observed as siltier patches in Trench 1 (hand excavated/tested) and Trench 2 (machine bucket tested with permission of NHES). Once determined as likely tree throw holes, they were not further recorded.

### **6.3 Post-medieval**

- 6.3.1 A field boundary ditch orientated approximately east to west and depicted on the tithe map of 1838 and the OS map of 1885 (Figure 8 & 9), was observed crossing Trench 4, 6 and 21, where it was numbered as [121], [125] and [120] respectively. The ditch had moderately sloping sides, a concave base, and a width which varied between 1.40m and 1.00m. The depth of the ditch was relatively consistent between 0.24m and 0.28m. The recorded fills (122), (119) and (126) were a consistent mid-brownish grey or greyish brown silty sand derived from natural silting within the ditch. A fragment of cattle bone was recovered from fill (119). As previously stated it was absent from Trench 9 and 10, an area which corresponded to an extensive alluvial silt (128). It is possible that a ditch was not necessary at this point and the boundary was maintained by hedge alone.
- 6.3.2 A further field boundary, identified on the OS map of 1885, was recorded in Trench 7. It was represented as a double ditch, which may once have been located either side of a hedge. Ditch [104] had a width of 1.0m and was 0.19m deep. The sides were moderately sloping and the base concave. It was filled by (105), a mid-yellowish grey silty sand and (106) a mid-brownish grey silty sand, each of natural origin. Ditch [107] had a visible length of at least 1.80m and a width of 1.81m. It was 0.23m deep. The sides were moderately sloping and the base concave. It was filled by (108), a mid-brownish grey silty sand of natural origin. It was also absent in Trench 8 and 10, an area which corresponded to an extensive alluvial silt (128).
- 6.3.3 The land enclosed expanded to the south in line with a property boundary to the east of the field. Further to these boundaries were several linear features [104], [107], [110] and [114] orientated north-south which are not indicated on either map, these are likely to be field drains guiding water toward the dip in

the north west of the field.

6.3.4 Ditch [110] was at least 1.80m in length and 0.54m wide. It was 0.36m deep and had tapering regular sides and a concave base. It was filled by (109), a mid orangey brown silty sand of natural origin. Ditch [112] was at least 1.80m in length and 0.72m wide. It was 0.16m deep. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled by (111) a mid orangey brown silty sand which was caused by natural build up and which contained a sherd of clay pipe. Ditch [114] was at least 1.80m long, 0.80m wide and had a depth of 0.20m. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. The naturally occurring fill (113) consisted of a mid orangey grey silty sand. Ditch [116] had a length of at least 1.80m and was 0.68m wide. It had shallow sides and a concave base. The fill (115) consisted of a naturally occurring mid orangey grey silty sand.

6.3.5 A small possible post-hole was located close to the drainage ditches. Post-hole [118] had a sub-circular shape in plan and concave sides and base. It extended 0.21m by 0.35m and was 0.10m deep. The fill (117) consisted of dark orangey brown silty sand of natural origin.

6.3.6 Fills associated with both the field boundaries and drainage ditches, although shallow, showed no signs of intentional backfilling or attempts to maintain the functionality of the ditches. Fills in the features formed through low energy natural infilling of washed in material.

## **6.4 Modern**

6.4.1 The northeast end of the site was heavily affected by modern dredging of the river the material from which was used to level the land in that corner. Where this layer was encountered in Trench 10, it was allocated the context (127).

6.4.2 A stream beyond the north eastern corner of the site may have been dredged to elevate the land in the north east corner. The ground here is characterised as a mix of heavy silts with modern organic material. At certain locations this has been contaminated with diesel, probably as a result of the industrial activity, linked with the factory which is situated to the north east.

- 6.4.3 A ditch [123] located at the southern end of Trench 14 was almost certainly of recent date, possibly infilled in recent years, and is not further discussed.

## **7 THE FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE**

- 7.1.1 Material culture was lacking across the whole site. One clay pipe stem fragment provided an overall Post-medieval date for the infilling of the field boundary [112], although beyond this overall period, it was not closely dateable. A fragment of animal bone was also recovered.
- 7.1.2 No further material culture was uncovered during the investigation.

### **7.2 Animal Bone**

#### **Ryan Desrosiers Whalley**

- 7.2.1 The animal bone recovered from the site comprised a singular cattle (*Bos taurus*) right midshaft rib fragment weighting 8.5g recovered from fill (119) within ditch [120]. No signs of pathology or human alteration. Cortical texture of bone appears to be significantly calcined and weathered, due possibly colluvial action. This bone fragment was likely not placed within context (119) by anthropogenic means. (pers. comm. Ryan Desrosiers)

## **8 DISCUSSION**

### **8.1 Prehistoric to medieval**

- 8.1.1 The investigation of the 21 trenches provided no evidence of land use on the site prior to the Post-medieval period.

### **8.2 Post-medieval**

- 8.2.1 The tithe map (1838) and the OS 1885 map record the expansion of the field boundary to the south coming in line with the property boundary of Hillside Farm (Figure 8 & 9). The investigation identified these trenches and field drains servicing the field.
- 8.2.2 Ditch [120] locates the boundary illustrated in the tithe map orientated east to west across the north west quadrant of the site through Trenches 21, 4 and 6. There absence of the boundary in Trench 2, suggests that the western edge of the 1840 boundary is perhaps located between Trench 2 and Trench 21.
- 8.2.3 North-south field drains are absent in relation to field boundary [120] perhaps indicating that this land was reserved for pasture.
- 8.2.4 Field boundary [112], reflecting the boundary in the 1885 OS map, was only identified in Trench 13, but was likely to continue to the south of Trench 19.
- 8.2.5 Running at 70-90 degree angles to field boundary [112], a series of shallow field drains were uncovered in Trenches 13 and 7. These had a slightly differing orientation to one another and appear to be directed toward an area where heavy silting was observed in Trench 8.



## **9 CONCLUSIONS**

- 9.1.1 Land use appears to have been undertaken from the Post-medieval period onwards but sparingly. There is no evidence for occupation on the site nor any determined attempts to cultivate the land and it may been reserved for pasture through most of its history.
- 9.1.2 It is likely that the absence of earlier remains, particularly Iron Age and Roman, is due to environmental factors. Alluvial deposits in Trench 7, 8, 9, and 10 and towards the north east corner of the site perhaps indicates that this site was generally too waterlogged to be made use of and only became useable once drainage works were undertaken around the town of Acle in the Post-medieval period.

## **10 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

- 10.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd would like to thank CgMs Heritage for commissioning and funding the work on behalf of their clients. PCA are also grateful to Steve Hickling and James Albone of Norfolk County Council Historic Environment Team for monitoring the work on behalf of the Local Planning Authority. The project was managed for PCA by Peter Crawley, who also contributed to the report. The project was supervised by the author Gary Reid. The author would like to thank the site team: Laura Desrosiers-Whalley, Ryan Desrosiers-Whalley (who also reported on the fragment of animal bone) and Cleave Roberts for their hard work. Figures accompanying this report were prepared by Rosie Scales of PCA's CAD Department.

## **11 BIBLIOGRAPHY**

### **11.1 Printed Sources**

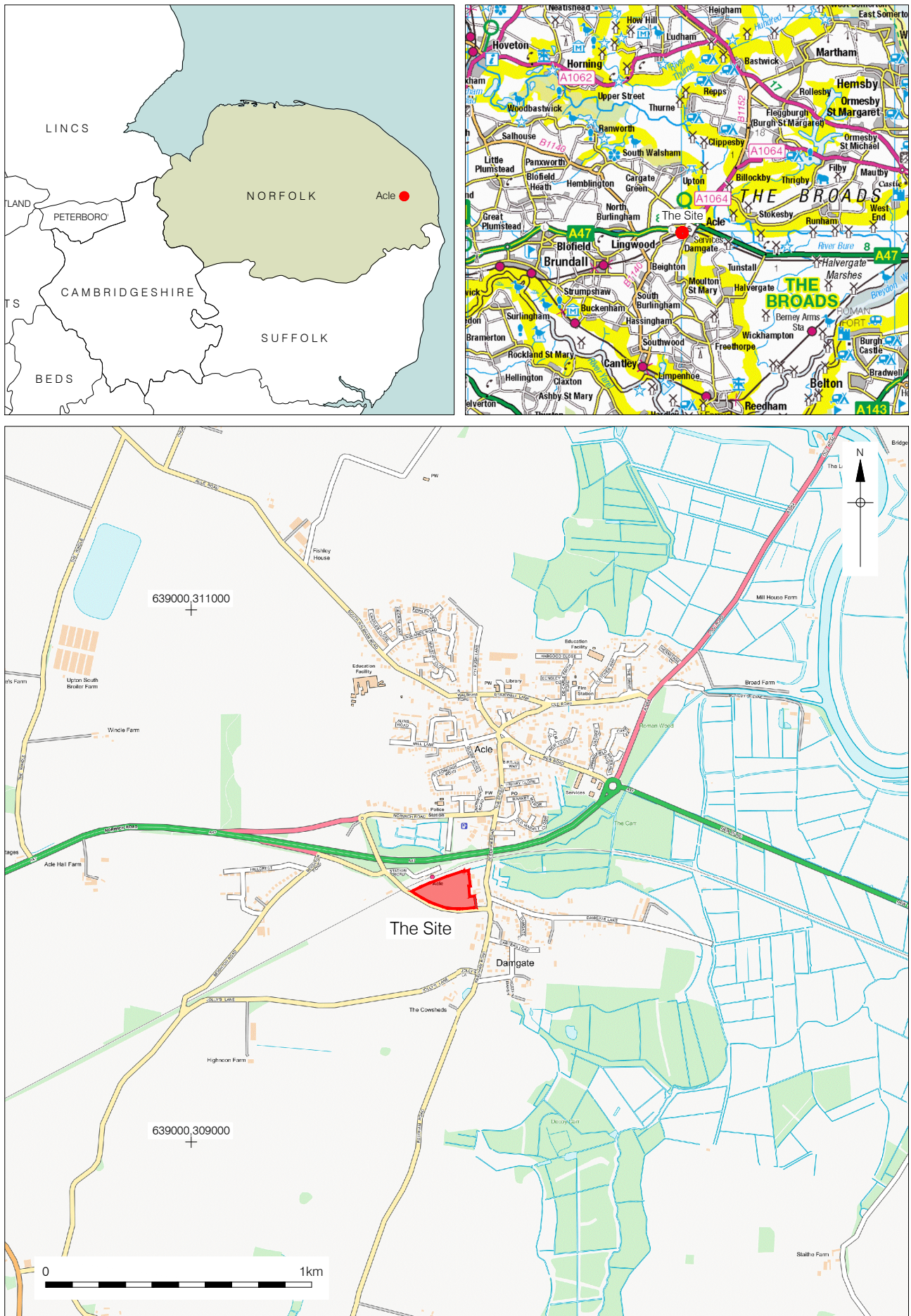
Clarke, C. 2018. Written Scheme of Investigation for Post Determination Trial Trenching, Hillside Road, Reedham Road, Acle, Norfolk. CgMs (unpublished). Ref: CC 24621

Whitmore, D. and Crawley, P. An Archaeological Investigation at Springfield Acle, Norfolk, Assessment Report. NPS Archaeology Unpublished Report 1787.

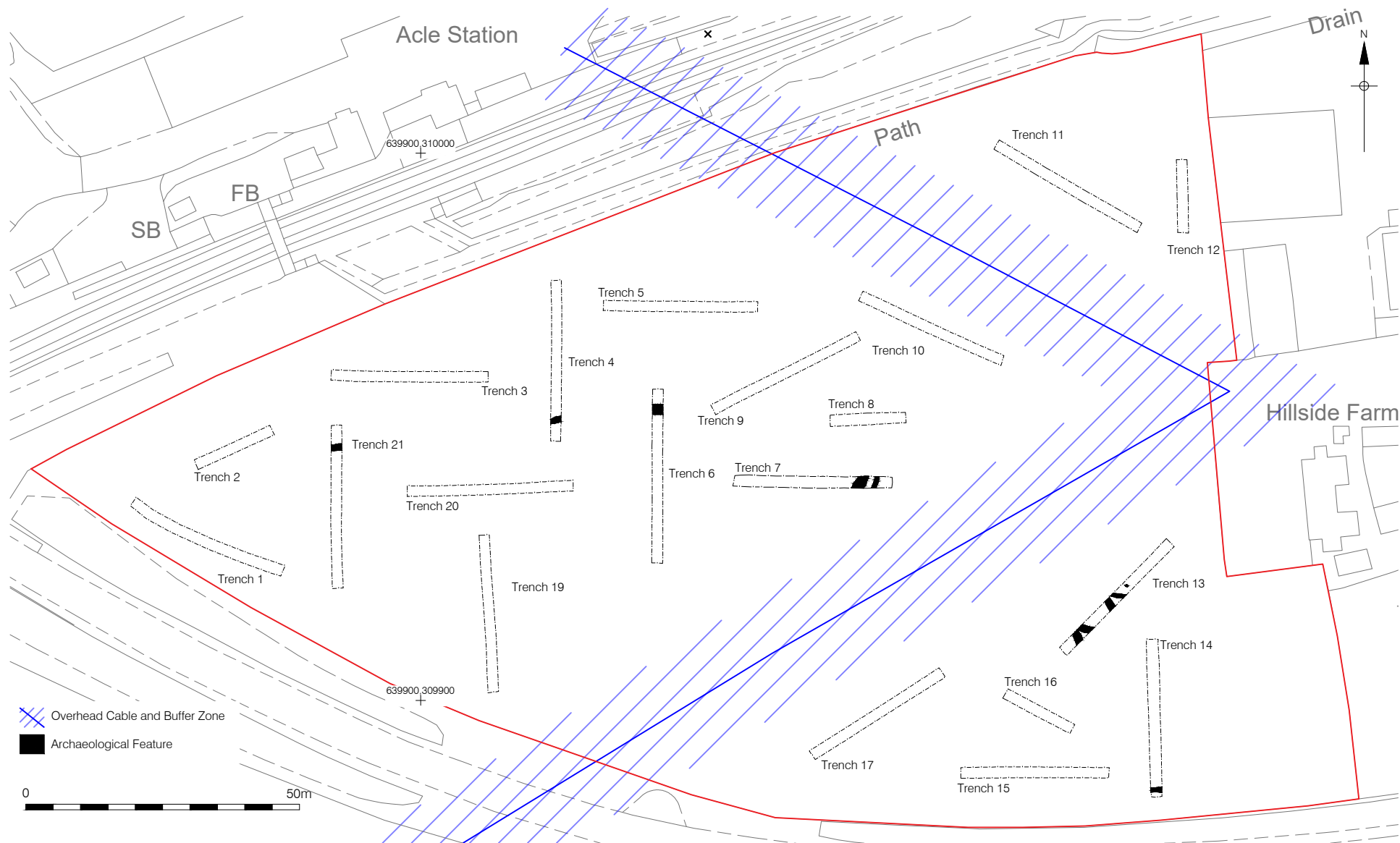
### **11.2 Websites**

1) British Geological Survey, 2014. Geology of Britain Viewer <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html?location=IP9%203DG>. Accessed 11/07/18

Norfolk County Council (2018) Historic Maps Viewer. <http://www.historic-maps.norfolk.gov.uk/> (Accessed 11/07/2018)







© Crown copyright 2018. All rights reserved. License number PMP36110309  
 © Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2018  
 19/07/18 RS

Figure 2  
 Detailed Site Location  
 1:1000 at A4

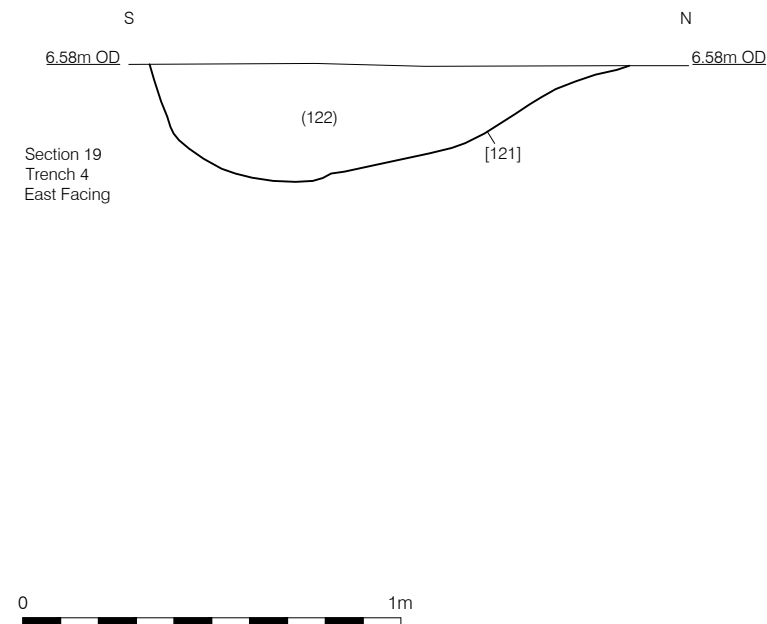
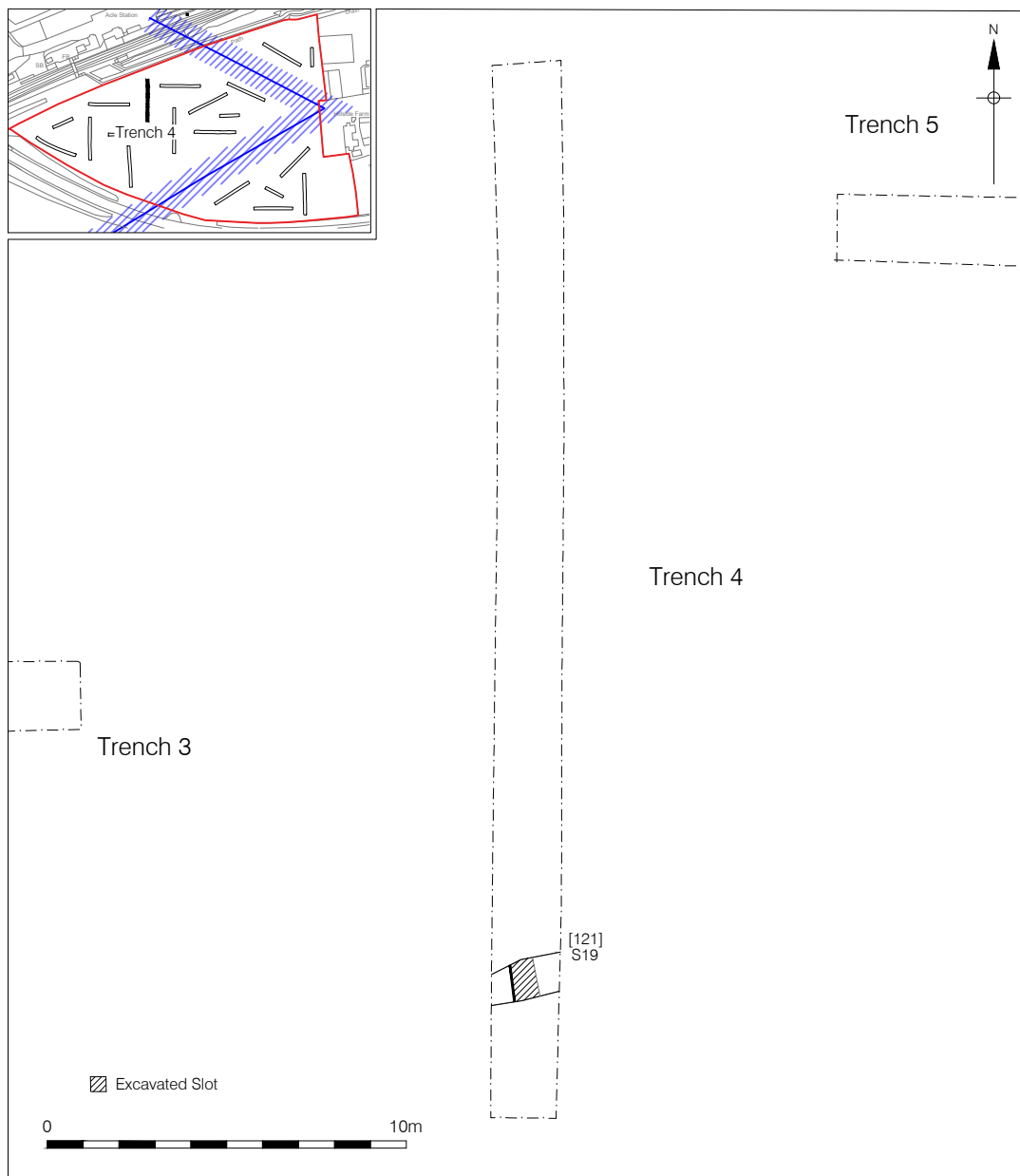


Figure 3  
 Trench 4 plan and section  
 Inset 1:5000; Plan 1:200; Section 1:20 at A4

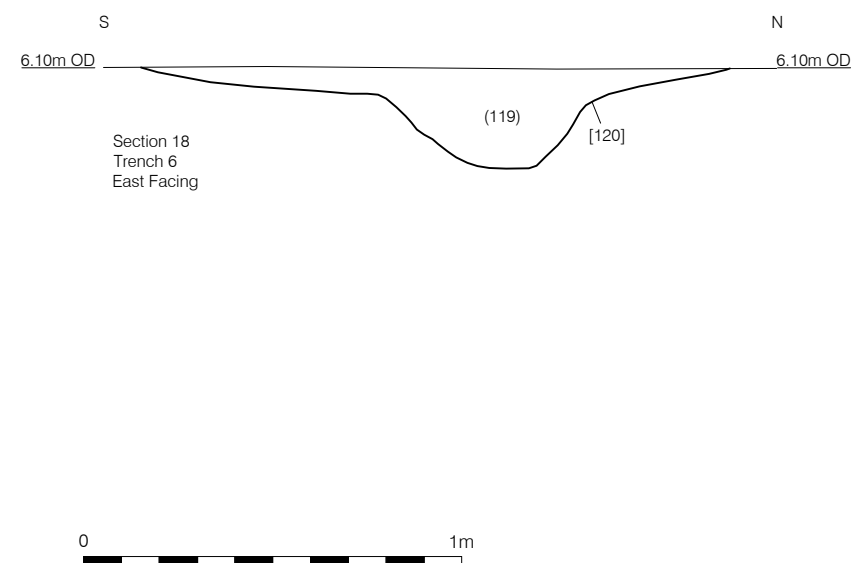
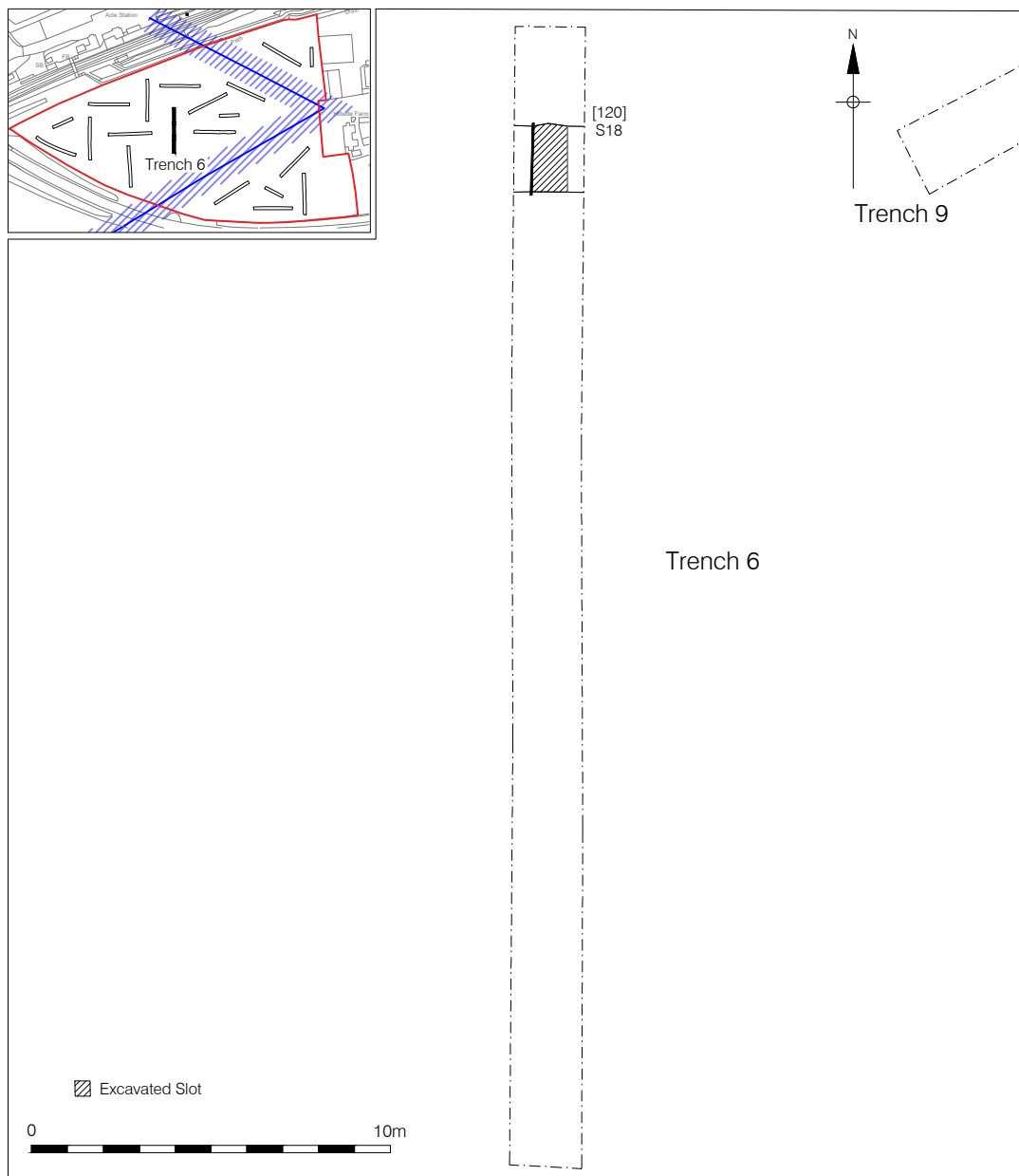


Figure 4  
 Trench 6 plan and section  
 Inset 1:5000, Plan 1:200 at A4

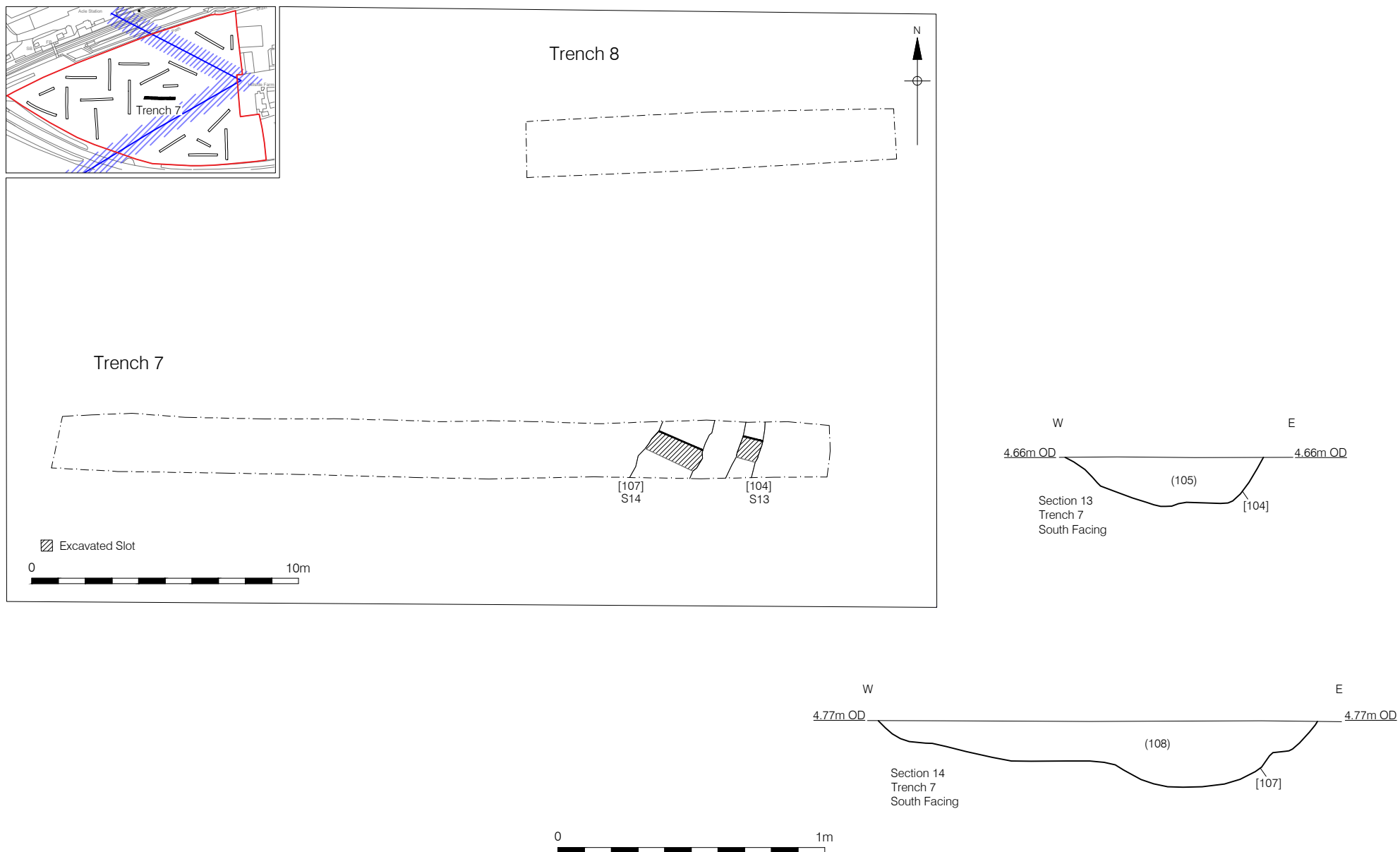


Figure 5  
Trench 7 plan and sections  
Inset 1:5000, Plan 1:200 at A4



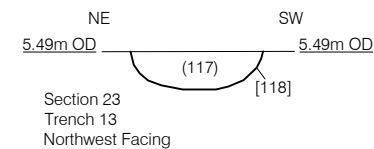
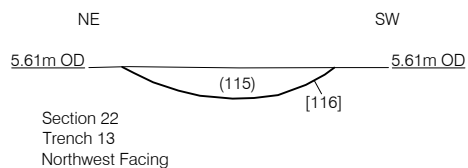
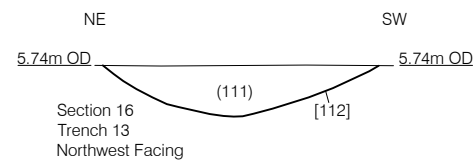
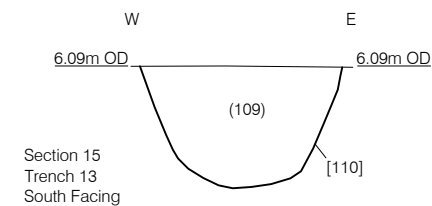
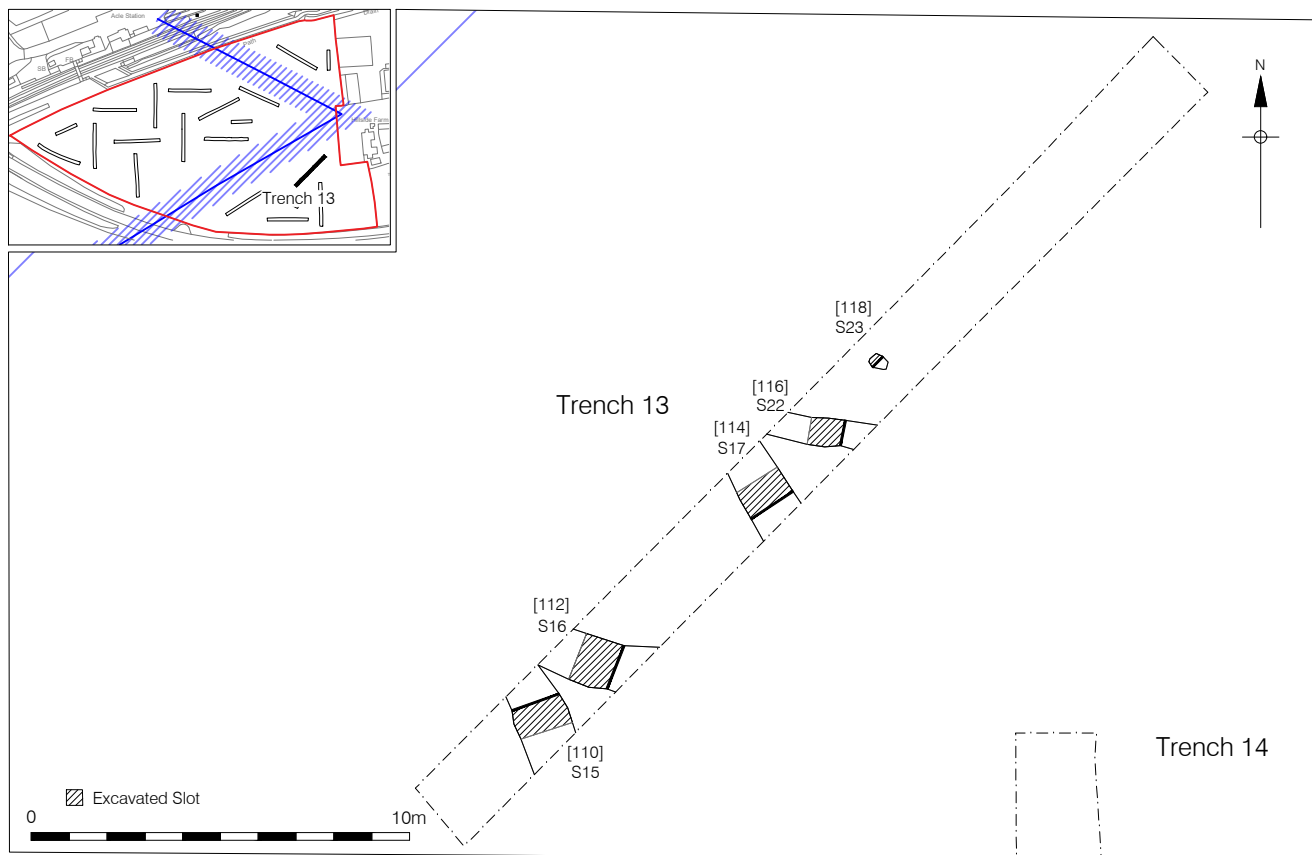


Figure 6  
Trench 13 plan and sections  
Inset 1:5000, Plan 1:200 at A4

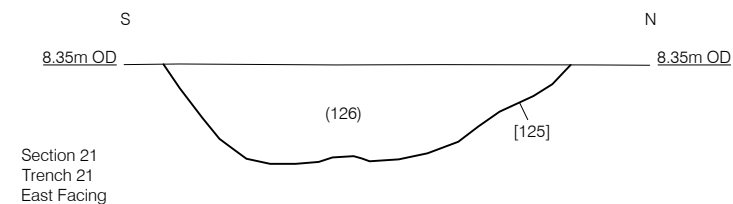
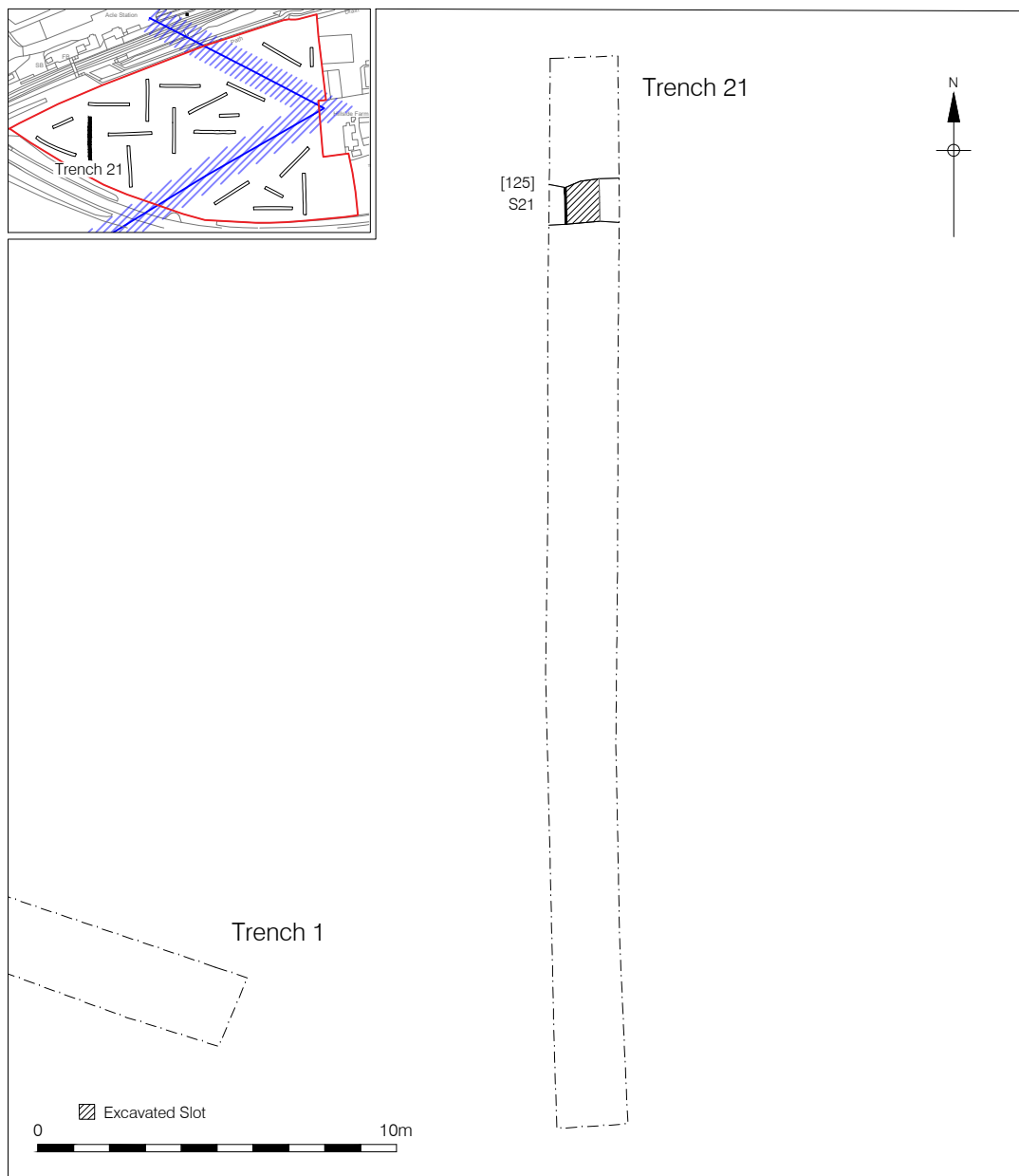


Figure 7  
 Trench 21 plan and section  
 Inset 1:5000, Plan 1:200 at A4

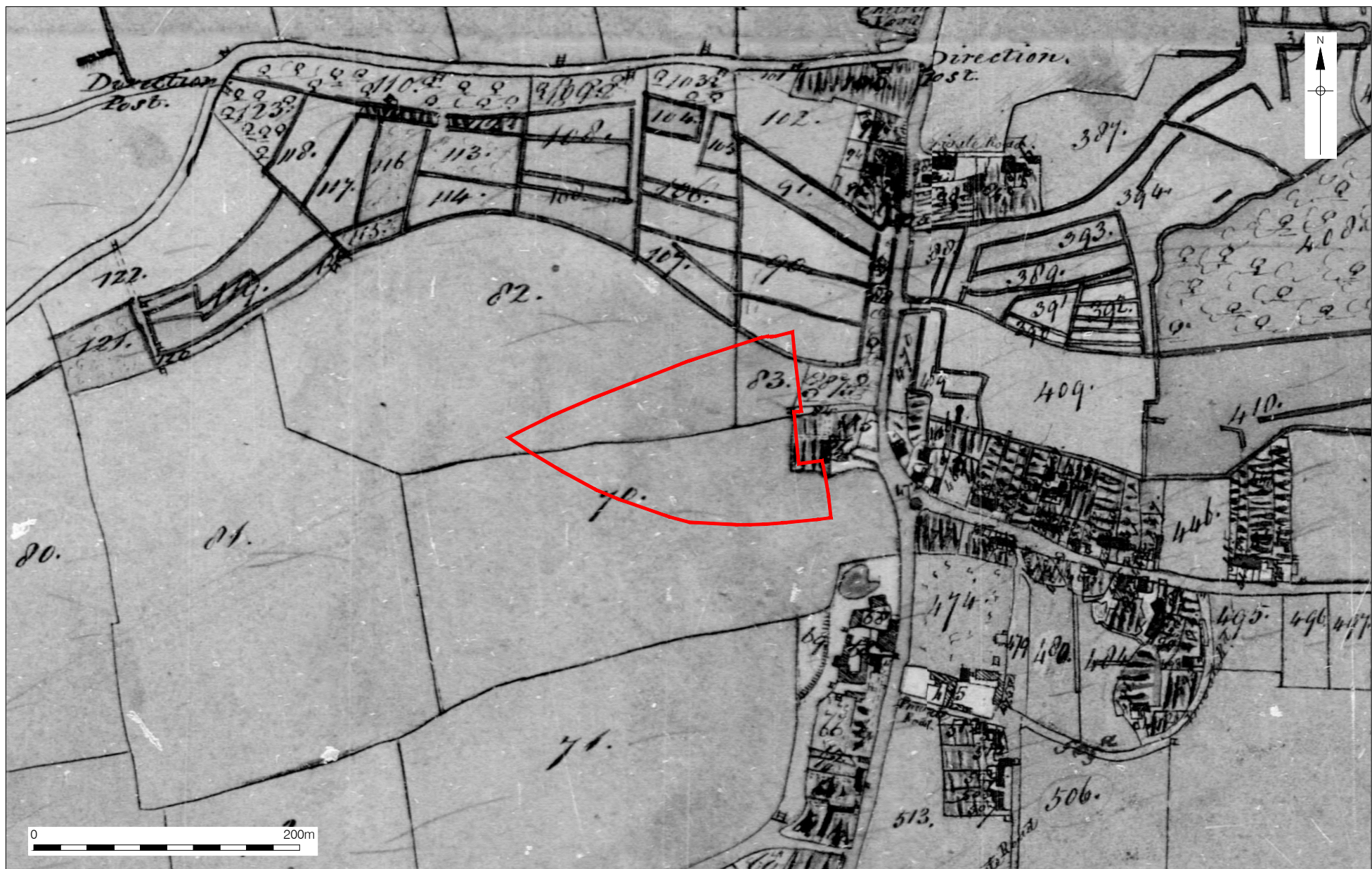


Figure 8  
1838 Acle Tithe Map  
1:4000 at A4







## **12 APPENDIX 1: PLATES**



Plate 1: Trench 11, looking north west



Plate 2: Trench 12, looking north





Plate 3: Trench 13, looking south west



Plate 4: Trench 10 section through the alluvium (128), looking north





Plate 5: East facing section of field boundary slot [121]



Plate 6: East facing section of field boundary slot [125]



### 13 APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT INDEX

Context	Cut	Type	Category	Interpretation	Date
(101)	N/A	Layer	Topsoil	Natural accumulation	2/7/2018
(102)	N/A	Layer	Subsoil	Natural accumulation	2/7/2018
(103)	N/A	Layer	Natural	Natural accumulation	2/7/2018
[104]	N/A	Cut	Ditch	Cut of field drain in trench 7	4/7/2018
(105)	104	Fill	Ditch	Natural infilling	4/7/2018
(106)	104	Fill	Ditch	Natural infilling	4/7/2018
[107]	N/A	Cut	Ditch	Cut of field drain in trench 7	4/7/2018
(108)	107	Fill	Ditch	Natural infilling	4/7/2018
(109)	110	Fill	Ditch	Natural infilling	4/7/2018
[110]	N/A	Cut	Ditch	Cut of field drain in trench 13	4/7/2018
(111)	112	Fill	Ditch	Natural infilling	4/7/2018
[112]	N/A	Cut	Ditch	Cut of field drain in trench 13	4/7/2018
(113)	114	Fill	Ditch	Natural infilling	4/7/2018
[114]	N/A	Cut	Ditch	Cut of field boundary in trench 13	4/7/2018
(115)	116	Fill	Ditch	Natural infilling	4/7/2018
[116]	N/A	Cut	Ditch	Cut of field boundary in trench 13	4/7/2018
(117)	118	Fill	Ditch	Natural infilling	4/7/2018
[118]	N/A	Cut	Ditch	Cut of field boundary in trench 13	4/7/2018
(119)	120	Fill	Ditch	Natural infilling	5/7/2018
[120]	N/A	Cut	Ditch	Cut of field boundary in trench 6	5/7/2018
[121]	N/A	Cut	Ditch	Cut of field boundary in trench 4	6/7/2018
(122)	121	Fill	Ditch	Natural infilling	6/7/2018
[123]	N/A	Cut	Ditch	Cut of field boundary in trench 14	6/7/2018
(124)	123	Fill	Ditch	Natural infilling	6/7/2018
[125]	N/A	Cut	Ditch	Cut of field boundary in trench 14	6/7/2018
(126)	125	Fill	Ditch	Natural infilling	6/7/2018
(127)	N/A	Layer	N/A	Modern dredged material	6/7/2018
(128)	N/A	Layer	N/A	Alluvial material	6/7/2018

## 14 APPENDIX 3: TRENCH TABLES

TRENCH 1	Figure 2		Plate -	
Trench Alignment: NW-SE	Length: 30m		Depth to Natural (m OD): 0.6m	
Deposit	Context No.	Average Depth (m)		
		NW End	SE End	
Topsoil	(101)	0.4m	0.4m	
Subsoil	(102)	0.2m	0.2m	
Natural (max machined depth)	(103)	-	-	
Summary				
Trench 1 was located on the western side of the site.				
The trench contained no archaeological features. A siltier patch within the natural deposit				
at the base of the trench was examined and proved to be of natural origin.				

TRENCH 2	Figure 2		Plate -	
Trench Alignment: SW-NE	Length: 15m		Depth to Natural (m OD): 0.7m	
Deposit	Context No.	Average Depth (m)		
		SW End	NE End	
Topsoil	(101)	0.5m	0.5m	
Subsoil	(102)	0.2m	0.2m	
Natural (max machined depth)	(103)	-	-	
Summary				
Trench 2 was located on the western side of the site.				
The trench contained no archaeological features. An expansive silty patch located towards the western end of the trench was examined with the use of a machine bucket (with the permission of the Norfolk Historic Environment Service) and proved to be of natural origin.				

TRENCH 3	Figure 2		Plate -	
Trench Alignment: E-W	Length: 30m		Depth to Natural (m OD): 0.4m	
Deposit	Context No.	Average Depth (m)		
		E End	W End	
Topsoil	(001)	0.35m	0.3m	
Subsoil	(002)	0.15m	0.1m	
Natural (max machined depth)	(003)	-	-	
Summary				
Trench 3 was located on the north-western side of the site.				
The trench contained no archaeological features.				

TRENCH 4	Figure 2 and 3		Plate 5	
Trench Alignment: N-S	Length: 30m		Depth to Natural (m OD): 0.4m	
Deposit	Context No.	Average Depth (m)		
		N End	S End	
Topsoil	(001)	0.35m	0.3m	
Subsoil	(002)	0.15m	0.1m	
Natural (max machined depth)	(003)	-	-	
Ditch	[121]	0.28m	0.28m	
Fill	(122)	0.28m	0.28m	
Summary				
Trench 4 was located on the north-western side of the site.				
Field boundary [121] runs east-west through the southern end of the trench. The ditch had a visible length of at least 1.80m, width of 1.00m and depth of 0.28m. The ditch had moderately sloping sides, steeper on the southern side, and a concave base. The fill (122) consisted of a mid-greyish brown silty sand, which had built up naturally.				

TRENCH 5	Figure 2		Plate -	
Trench Alignment: E-W	Length: 30m		Depth to Natural (m OD): 0.7m	
Deposit	Context No.	Average Depth (m)		
		E End	W End	
Topsoil	(001)	0.2m	0.2m	
Subsoil	(002)	0.5m	0.5m	
Natural (max machined depth)	(003)	-	-	
Summary				
Trench 5 was located on the north side of the site.				
The trench contained no archaeological features.				

TRENCH 6	Figure 2 and 4		Plate -	
Trench Alignment: N-S	Length: 30m		Depth to Natural (m OD): 0.6m	
Deposit	Context No.	Average Depth (m)		
		N End	S End	
Topsoil	(001)	0.2m	0.2m	
Subsoil	(002)	0.4m	0.4m	
Natural (max machined depth)	(003)	-	-	
Ditch	[120]	0.27m	0.27m	
Fill	(119)	0.27m	0.27m	

#### Summary

Trench 6 was located in the centre side of the site.

Field boundary [120] runs east-west through the northern end of the trench. The ditch had a visible length of at least 1.80m, width of 1.40m and depth of 0.27m. The ditch had moderately sloping sides, becoming steeper and deeper towards the centre, and a concave base. The fill (119) consisted of a mid-brownish grey silty sand, which had built up naturally.

TRENCH 7	Figure 2 and 5		Plate -	
Trench Alignment: E-W	Length: 30m		Depth to Natural (m OD): 1.2m	
Deposit		Context No.	Average Depth (m)	
			E End	W End
Topsoil		(001)	0.2m	0.2m
Subsoil		(002)	0.5m	0.5m
Alluvium		(128)	0.5m	0.5m
Natural (max machined depth)		(003)	-	-
Ditch		[104]	0.19m	0.19m
Fill		(105)	0.12m	0.12m
Fill		(106)	0.07m	0.07m
Ditch		[107]	0.23m	0.23m
Fill		(108)	0.23m	0.23m

#### Summary

Trench 7 was located in the centre side of the site.

Two probable field drainage ditches, [104] and [107], run southwest to northeast through the eastern end of this trench.

Ditch [104] had a visible length of at least 1.80m and a width of 1.0m. It was 0.19m deep. The sides were moderately sloping and the base concave. It was filled by (105), a mid-yellowish grey silty sand and (106) a mid-brownish grey silty sand, each of natural origin.

Ditch [107] had a visible length of at least 1.80m and a width of 1.81m. It was 0.23m deep. The sides were moderately sloping and the base concave. It was filled by (108), a mid-brownish grey silty sand of natural origin.

TRENCH 8	Figure 2		Plate -	
Trench Alignment: E-W	Length: 15m	Depth to Natural (m OD): 1.2m		
Deposit		Context No.	Average Depth (m)	
			E End	W End
Topsoil		(001)	0.2m	0.2m
Subsoil		(002)	0.3m	0.3m

Alluvium	(128)	0.7m	0.7m
Natural (max machined depth)	(003)	-	-
Summary Trench 8 was located to the centre of the site. The trench contained no archaeological features.			

TRENCH 9	Figure 2		Plate -	
Trench Alignment: E-W	Length: 15m		Depth to Natural (m OD): 1.2m	
Deposit	Context No.	Average Depth (m)		
		E End	W End	
Topsoil	(001)	0.2m	0.2m	
Subsoil	(002)	0.3m	0.3m	
Alluvium	(128)	0.7m	0.7m	
Natural (max machined depth)	(003)	-	-	
Summary				
Trench 7 was located to the centre of the site.				
The trench contained no archaeological features.				

TRENCH 10	Figure 2		Plate 4	
Trench Alignment: NW-SE	Length: 30m		Depth to Natural (m OD): 2.2m	
Deposit		Context No.	Average Depth (m)	
			NW End	SE End
Topsoil		(001)	0.2m	0.2m
Subsoil		(002)	0.5m	0.5m
Modern dredging		(127)	-	0.8m
Alluvium		(128)	-	0.7m
Natural (max machined depth)		(003)	-	-
Summary				
Trench 10 was located on the north-eastern side of the site.				
The trench contained no archaeological features. Much of Trench 10 was excavated down into (maximum depth of 1.20m) an extensive area of naturally occurring alluvial silts, which were tested further with a machine bucket down to 2.20m (with the permission of the Norfolk Historic Environment Service). An area of modern contamination was located at the eastern end of Trench 10				

TRENCH 11	Figure 2		Plate 1	
-----------	----------	--	---------	--

Trench Alignment: NW-SE	Length: 30m	Depth to Natural (m OD): 0.6m	
Deposit	Context No.	Average Depth (m)	
		NW End	SE End
Topsoil	(001)	0.2m	0.2m
Subsoil	(002)	0.4m	0.4m
Natural (max machined depth)	(003)	-	-
Summary Trench 11 was located on the north-eastern side of the site. The trench contained no archaeological features.			

TRENCH 12	Figure 2	Plate 2	
Trench Alignment: N-S	Length: 15m	Depth to Natural (m OD): 0.6m	
Deposit	Context No.	Average Depth (m)	
		N End	S End
Topsoil	(001)	0.2m	0.2m
Subsoil	(002)	0.4m	0.4m
Natural (max machined depth)	(003)	-	-
Summary Trench 12 was located on the north-eastern side of the site. The trench contained no archaeological features.			

TRENCH 13	Figure 2 and 6	Plate 3	
Trench Alignment: SW-NE	Length: 30m	Depth to Natural (m OD): 0.5m	
Deposit	Context No.	Average Depth (m)	
		SW End	NE End
Topsoil	(001)	0.2m	0.2m
Subsoil	(002)	0.3m	0.3m
Natural (max machined depth)	(003)	-	-
Fill	(109)	0.36m	0.36m
Ditch	[110]	0.36m	0.36m
Fill	(111)	0.16m	0.16m
Ditch	[112]	0.16m	0.16m
Fill	(113)	0.20m	0.20m
Ditch	[114]	0.20m	0.20m
Fill	(115)	0.08m	0.08m
Ditch	[116]	0.08m	0.08m
Fill	(117)	0.10m	0.10m

Post-hole	[118]	0.10m	0.10m
<p>Summary</p> <p>Trench 13 was located on the north-western side of the site.</p> <p>Field boundary [114] and field drains [112] and [110] run though the north-western half of this trench.</p> <p>Ditch [110] was at least 1.80m in length and 0.54m wide. It was 0.36m deep. It had tapering regular sides and a concave base. It was filled by (109) a mid orangey brown silty sand of natural origin.</p> <p>Ditch [112] was at least 1.80m in length and 0.72m wide. It was 0.16m deep. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled by (111) a mid orangey brown silty sand which was caused by natural build up.</p> <p>Ditch [114] was at least 1.80m long, 0.80m wide and had a depth of 0.20m. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. The naturally occurring fill (113) consisted of a mid orangey grey silty sand.</p> <p>Ditch [116] had a length of at least 1.80m and was 0.68m wide. It had shallow sides and a concave base. The fill (115) consisted of a naturally occurring mid orangey grey silty sand.</p> <p>Post-hole [118] had a sub-circular shape in plan and concave sides and base. It extended 0.21m by 0.35m and was 0.10m deep. The fill (117) consisted of dark orangey brown silty sand of natural origin.</p>			

TRENCH 14	Figure 2	Plate -	
Trench Alignment: N-S	Length: 30m	Depth to Natural (m OD): 0.4m	
Deposit	Context No.	Average Depth (m)	
		N End	S End
Topsoil	(001)	0.2m	0.2m
Subsoil	(002)	0.2m	0.2m
Natural (max machined depth)	(003)	-	-
<p>Summary</p> <p>Trench 14 was located on the south-eastern side of the site.</p> <p>Modern field boundary [123] runs east to west through the southern end of the trench. It is not further described here</p>			

TRENCH 15	Figure 2	Plate -	
Trench Alignment: E-W	Length: 30m	Depth to Natural (m OD): 0.5m	
Deposit	Context No.	Average Depth (m)	
		E End	W End
Topsoil	(001)	0.2m	0.2m

Subsoil	(002)	0.3m	0.3m
Natural (max machined depth)	(003)	-	-
Summary Trench 15 was located on the south-eastern side of the site. The trench contained no archaeological features.			

TRENCH 16	Figure 2	Plate -	
Trench Alignment: NW-SE	Length: 15m	Depth to Natural (m OD): 0.4m	
Deposit	Context No.	Average Depth (m)	
		NW End	SE End
Topsoil	(001)	0.2m	0.2m
Subsoil	(002)	0.2m	0.2m
Natural (max machined depth)	(003)	-	-
Summary Trench 16 was located on the south-eastern side of the site. The trench contained no archaeological features.			

TRENCH 17	Figure 2	Plate -	
Trench Alignment: SW-NE	Length: 30m	Depth to Natural (m OD): 0.6m	
Deposit	Context No.	Average Depth (m)	
		SW End	NE End
Topsoil	(001)	0.2m	0.2m
Subsoil	(002)	0.4m	0.4m
Natural (max machined depth)	(003)	-	-
Summary Trench 17 was located on the south-eastern side of the site. The trench contained no archaeological features.			

TRENCH 18	Figure 2	Plate -	
Trench Alignment: E-W	Length: 30m	Depth to Natural (m OD): 0.4m	
Deposit	Context No.	Average Depth (m)	
		E End	W End
Topsoil	(001)	0.2m	0.2m
Subsoil	(002)	0.4m	0.4m
Natural (max machined depth)	(003)	-	-
Summary			



Trench 18 was located on the south-central side of the site.  
 The trench contained no archaeological features.

TRENCH 19	Figure 2	Plate -	
Trench Alignment: N-S	Length: 30m	Depth to Natural (m OD): 0.5m	
Deposit	Context No.	Average Depth (m)	
		N End	S End
Topsoil	(001)	0.3m	0.3m
Subsoil	(002)	0.15m	0.1m
Natural (max machined depth)	(003)	-	-
Summary			
Trench 19 was located on the south-western side of the site.			
The trench contained no archaeological features.			

TRENCH 20	Figure 2	Plate -	
Trench Alignment: E-W	Length: 30m	Depth to Natural (m OD): 0.6m	
Deposit	Context No.	Average Depth (m)	
		E End	W End
Topsoil	(001)	0.4m	0.4m
Subsoil	(002)	0.2m	0.2m
Natural (max machined depth)	(003)	-	-
Summary			
Trench 20 was located on the western side of the site.			
The trench contained no archaeological features.			

TRENCH 21	Figure 2 and 7	Plate 6	
Trench Alignment: N-S	Length: 30m	Depth to Natural (m OD): 0.4m	
Deposit	Context No.	Average Depth (m)	
		NW End	SE End
Topsoil	(001)	0.3m	0.3m
Subsoil	(002)	0.1m	0.1m
Natural (max machined depth)	(003)	-	-
Ditch	[125]	0.24m	0.24m
Fill	(126)	0.24m	0.24m
Summary			
Trench 21 was located on the north-western side of the site.			
Field boundary [125] runs east to west through the northern end of this trench.			

Ditch [125] was at least 1.80m long and 1.25m wide. It was 0.24m deep. The fill (126) consisted of a mid-brownish grey silty sand of natural origin.

## **15     APPENDIX 4: OASIS FORM**

# OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

[List of Projects](#) | [Manage Projects](#) | [Search Projects](#) | [New project](#) | [Change your details](#) | [HER coverage](#) | [Change country](#) | [Log out](#)

## Printable version

**OASIS ID: preconst1-322349**

### Project details

Project name	Reedham Road, Acle
Short description of the project	Trial trenching evaluation
Project dates	Start: 02-07-2018 End: 06-07-2018
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	ENF144568 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 13 - Waste ground
Monument type	FIELD BOUNDARY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	NONE Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Small-scale (e.g. single house, etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	Pre-application

### Project location

Country	England
Site location	NORFOLK BROADLAND ACLE Reedham Road, Acle
Postcode	NR13 3DF
Study area	2 Hectares
Site coordinates	TG 3996 0995 52.633603864145 1.546615873204 52 38 00 N 001 32 47 E Point
Lat/Long Datum	Unknown
Height OD / Depth	Min: 2m Max: 9m

### Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Project brief originator	Norfolk Historic Environment Service
Project design originator	CgMs Consultants Ltd
Project director/manager	Peter Crawley
Project supervisor	Gary Reid
Type of sponsor/funding body	House Builder

### Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service
Physical Archive ID	2018.147
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","other"
Digital Archive recipient	Norfolk Museum and Archaeology Service
Digital Archive ID	2018.147
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Database","Survey"
Paper Archive recipient	Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service
Paper Archive ID	2018.147
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Drawing","Photograph","Report","Section"

### Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Land at Hillside Farm, Reedham Road, Acle: An Archaeological Evaluation
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Reid, G.
Other bibliographic details	R13329
Date	2018
Issuer or publisher	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd.
Place of issue or publication	Cambridge
Description	Standard report
Entered by	Simon Carlyle (scarlyle@pre-construct.com)
Entered on	7 August 2018

# OASIS:

Please e-mail [Historic England](#) for OASIS help and advice

© ADS 1996-2012 Created by [Jo Gilham](#) and [Jen Mitcham](#), email Last modified Wednesday 9 May 2012

Cite only: <http://www.oasis.ac.uk/form/print.cfm> for this page

# PCA

## **PCA CAMBRIDGE**

THE GRANARY, RECTORY FARM  
BREWERY ROAD, PAMPISFORD  
CAMBRIDGESHIRE CB22 3EN  
t: 01223 845 522  
e: [cambridge@pre-construct.com](mailto:cambridge@pre-construct.com)

## **PCA DURHAM**

UNIT 19A, TURSDALE BUSINESS PARK  
TURSDALE  
DURHAM DH6 5PG  
t: 0191 377 1111  
e: [durham@pre-construct.com](mailto:durham@pre-construct.com)

## **PCA LONDON**

UNIT 54, BROCKLEY CROSS BUSINESS CENTRE  
96 ENDWELL ROAD, BROCKLEY  
LONDON SE4 2PD  
t: 020 7732 3925  
e: [london@pre-construct.com](mailto:london@pre-construct.com)

## **PCA NEWARK**

OFFICE 8, ROEWOOD COURTYARD  
WINKBURN, NEWARK  
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE NG22 8PG  
t: 01636 370410  
e: [newark@pre-construct.com](mailto:newark@pre-construct.com)

## **PCA NORWICH**

QUARRY WORKS, DEREHAM ROAD  
HONINGHAM  
NORWICH NR9 5AP  
T: 01223 845522  
e: [cambridge@pre-construct.com](mailto:cambridge@pre-construct.com)

## **PCA WARWICK**

UNIT 9, THE MILL, MILL LANE  
LITTLE SHREWLEY, WARWICK  
WARWICKSHIRE CV35 7HN  
t: 01926 485490  
e: [warwick@pre-construct.com](mailto:warwick@pre-construct.com)

## **PCA WINCHESTER**

5 RED DEER COURT, ELM ROAD  
WINCHESTER  
HAMPSHIRE SO22 5LX  
t: 01962 849 549  
e: [winchester@pre-construct.com](mailto:winchester@pre-construct.com)

