



## Phase I: Royal Norwich Golf Club Norwich, Norfolk

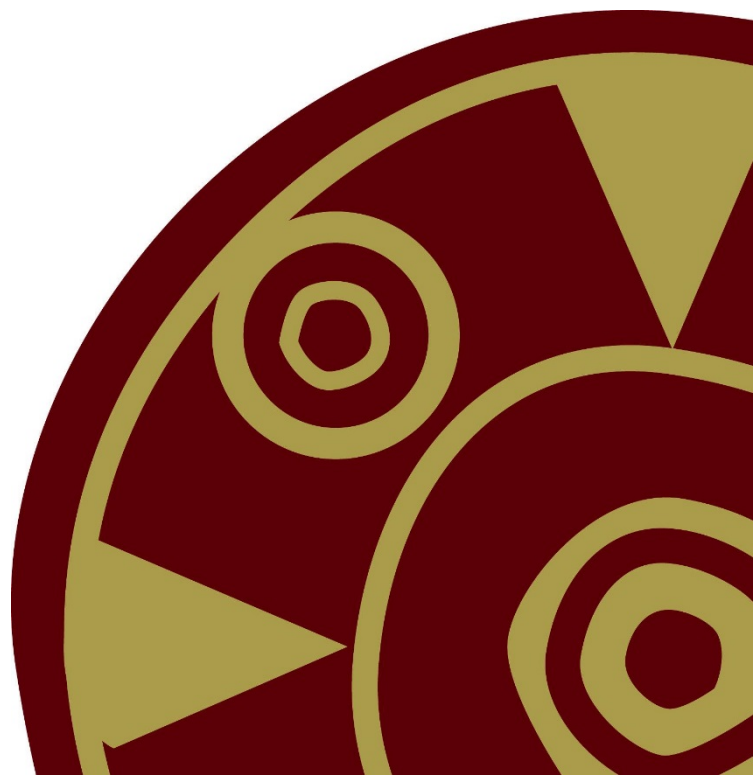
**Client:**

Persimmon Homes / Charles Church Anglia Ltd

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December 2017

ENF 142804  
Archaeological Evaluation Report  
SACIC Report No. 2017/103  
Author: Rob Brooks  
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# Phase I: Royal Norwich Golf Club Norwich ENF 142804

Archaeological Evaluation Report

SACIC Report No. 2017/103

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## HER Information

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**Project Officer:** Rob Brooks

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### Disclaimer

Any opinions expressed in this report about the need for further archaeological work are those of Suffolk Archaeology CIC. Ultimately the need for further work will be determined by the Local Planning Authority and its Archaeological Advisors when a planning application is registered. Suffolk Archaeology CIC cannot accept responsibility for inconvenience caused to the clients should the Planning Authority take a different view to that expressed in the report.

Prepared by: Rob Brooks  
Date: 18/12/2017  
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Position: Project Manager  
Date: 19/12/2017



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## Summary











Thirty-two trenches were excavated over the former second and tenth fairways of the Royal Norwich Golf Club, immediately north-east of Drayton High Road in Hellesdon, Norwich, to evaluate the site's archaeological potential. The site is intended for development for housing. The evaluation works were therefore required to assess any potential damage to the archaeological resource that might be caused by the development's groundworks and to subsequently inform a planning application. The evaluation was preceded by a desk-based assessment and historic building recording (Craven 2014 and 2015) and a geophysical survey (Schofield 2015), with a metal detection survey carried out during the evaluation works.

Archaeological deposits or finds were recorded in sixteen of the trenches. The majority features were ditches and pits, most of which produced little by way of dating evidence, although some were thought to be later prehistoric from the worked flint. A single pit produced prehistoric flintwork and a sherd of Early to Middle Bronze Age pottery, whilst others contained lower levels of struck flint. An assemblage of later prehistoric flint was also recovered from the topsoil, subsoil and natural deposits, particularly in the eastern half of the site. The ditches appear to be part of one or two field systems, but produced little dating evidence. An exception to this was the WWII anti-tank ditch, already known to cross the site at its western end, which was excavated in full in one trench. This revealed a typical profile for such a feature and produced several blocks of reinforced concrete and barbed wire picket posts, amongst other items.












Across all of the site were deposits interpreted as natural phenomena that rarely produced any evidence of anthropogenic influence and these are believed to generally be the result of tree root hollows and geological processes. The features were reasonably well preserved, although they often survived under varied depths of overburden, whilst some areas had been truncated by golf course landscaping and large quarry pits.

# Drawing Conventions

## Plans

- Limit of Excavation 
- Features 
- Break of Slope 
- Features - Conjectured 
- Natural Features 
- Sondages/Machine Strip 
- Intrusion/Truncation 
- Illustrated Section  S.14
- Cut Number 
- Archaeological Features 

## Sections

- Limit of Excavation 
- Cut 
- Modern Cut 
- Cut - Conjectured 
- Deposit Horizon 
- Deposit Horizon - Conjectured 
- Intrusion/Truncation 
- Top of Natural 
- Top Surface 
- Break in Section 
- Cut Number 
- Deposit Number 0007
- Ordnance Datum  $\frac{18.45\text{m OD}}{\times}$



## **1. Introduction**

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An archaeological evaluation was carried out across two holes of the Royal Norwich Golf Club, immediately north-east of High Drayton Road, in Hellesdon, Norfolk (Fig. 1). Fieldwork was carried out between 13th and 24th November 2017 and followed a geophysical survey (Schofield 2015), desk-based assessment and historic building recording (Craven 2014 and 2015).

The evaluation groundworks were required to assess the potential of the site for the survival of heritage assets by a condition on planning application 2015/1770, in accordance with paragraphs 128 and 129 of the National Planning Policy Framework.

The site is centred on grid reference TG 206 114 and the work was carried out to a Suffolk Archaeology CIC Written Scheme of Investigation (Craven 2017) which adheres to a Brief issued by John Percival of Norfolk County Council Historic Environment Service (NCCHES). The project was commissioned by Persimmon Homes / Charles Church Anglia Ltd.

## **2. Geology and topography**

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The site consisted of open grassland, being bounded to the south-west by High Drayton Road and the rest of the golf course, with housing and shops to the south-east and north-east and a high school playing field to the north-west.

Towards the eastern end of the site the levels dropped away significantly, with ground levels varying from c.27m-29m above the Ordnance Datum (OD) to the west to 16.2m-17m to the east. In places, bunkers greens and other modern golf course-related features had been dug across the fairways and were still visible. The site had been partially landscaped, being built-up in some areas and reduced elsewhere, whilst across Trench 18 a wooden revetment was recorded that presumably was inserted to maintain the slope of the 10th Fairway. This was recorded continuing in the woodland to the south of the trench as well.

The geology of the site is recorded as bedrock deposits of Lewes Nodular, Seaford, Newhaven, Culver and Portsdown Chalk formations, with overlying superficial deposits

of Sheringham Cliff formation sand and gravel (BGS 2017). On site, the dominant surface geology was pale to mid yellow-grey and orange sand, often interspersed with flint gravel deposits and often striated with iron panning. In Trench 14, an unusual patchy orange clayey-sand natural deposit was present in patches. Typically, deposits of c.0.2m (occasionally less) of topsoil generally sealed the upper horizons of some of the features or the brownish-orange sand-silt subsoil.

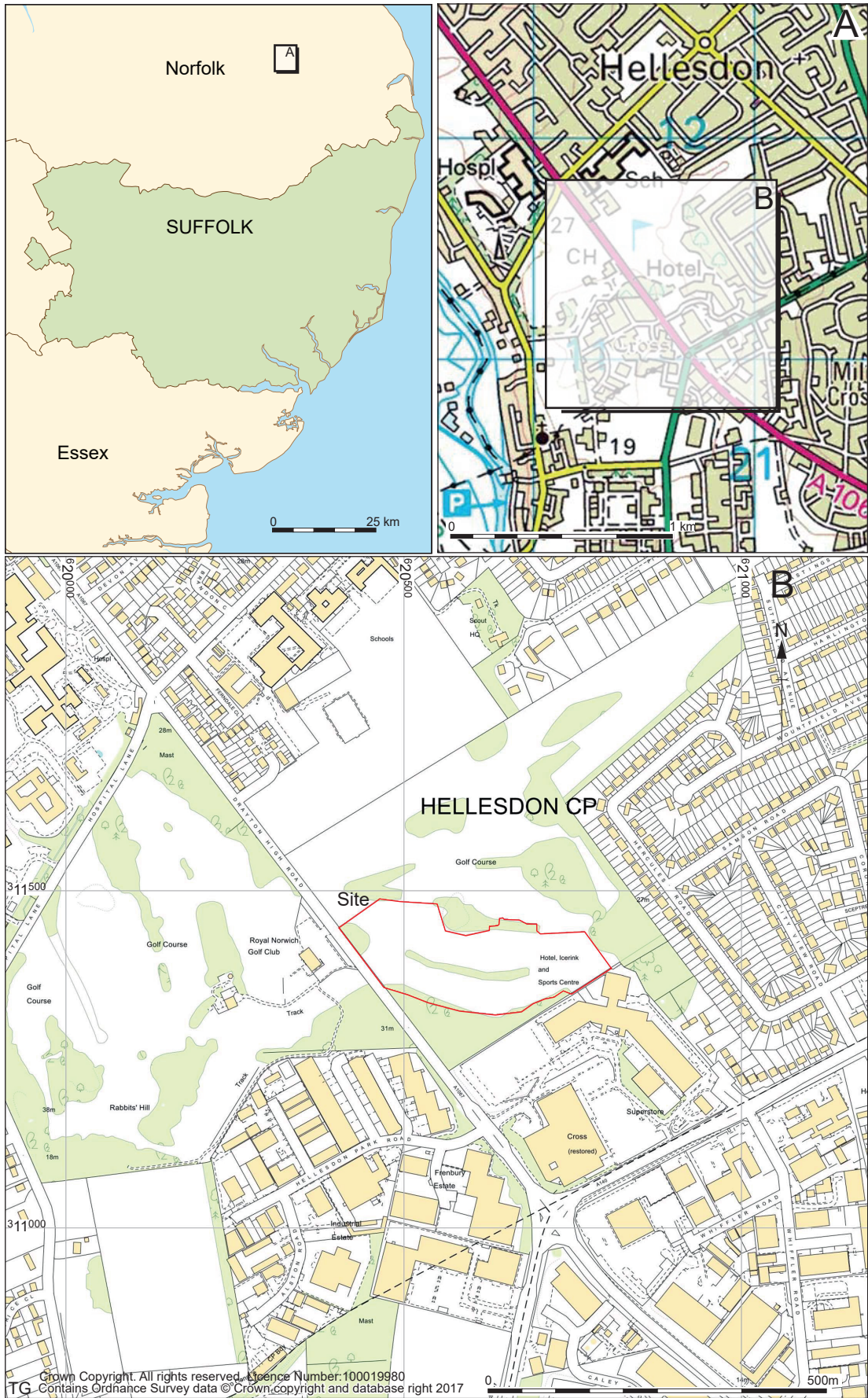
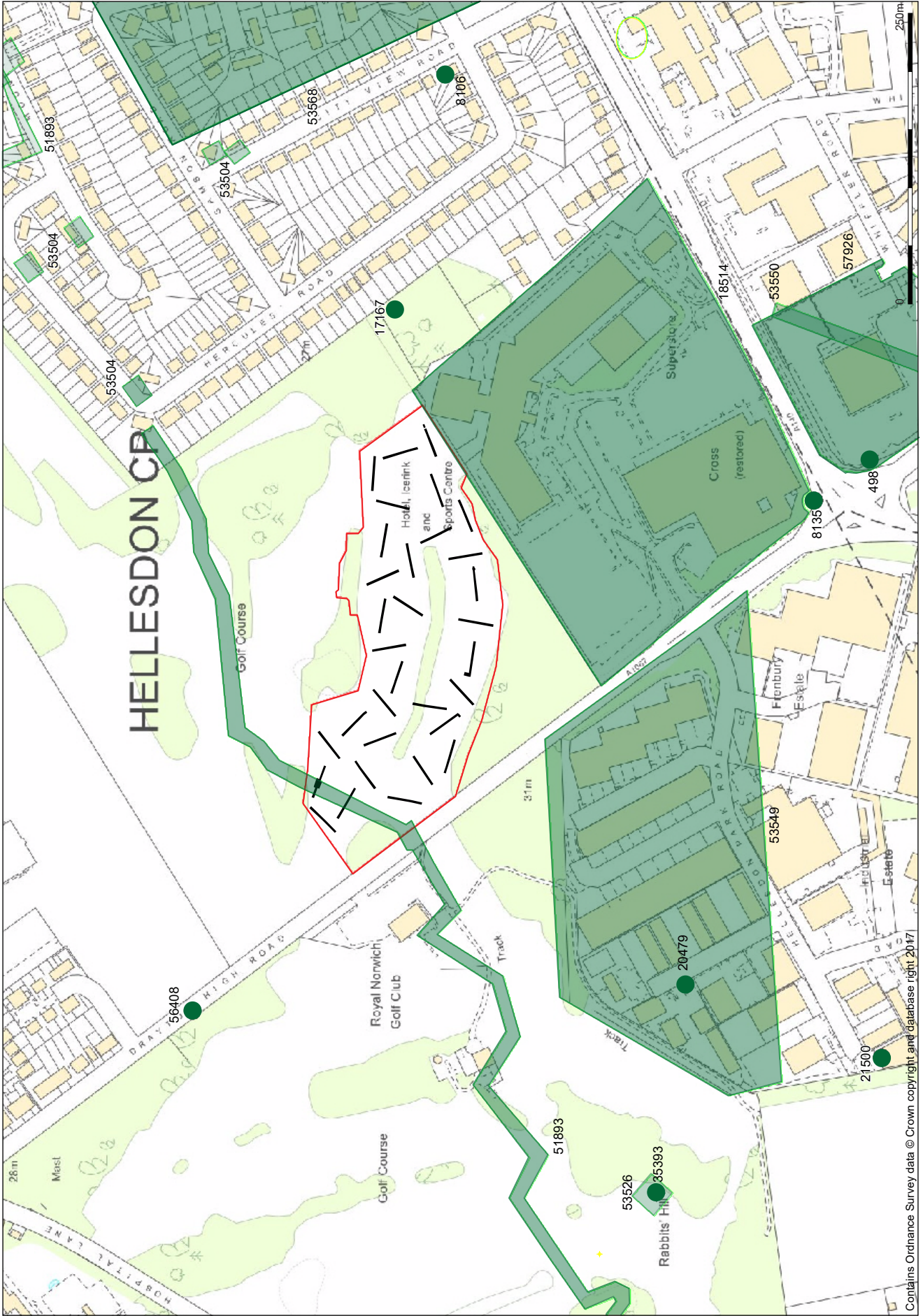


Figure 1. Location of site





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Figure 2. Site map with HER results

### **3. Archaeological and historical background**

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The following text is taken from the WSI (Craven 2017) and summarises the findings of the original Desk-Based Assessment (DBA) and site survey (Craven 2014 and 2015). An up-to-date search of the Norfolk Historic Environment Record (NHER) has been carried out and the detailed results of this are presented within the digital archive.

The DBA and site survey highlighted the site's position within an area of general archaeological potential, with a lengthy and varied list of records from all periods of past human history being noted in the vicinity on the NHER, ranging from individual find spots to extensive cropmark evidence and to a broad array of structures, some still extant. It was concluded that any archaeological deposits within the golf course were likely to be in a good state of preservation and of local or regional importance.

Records within the golf course itself were few (Fig. 2). There are two recorded find spots; a collection of prehistoric flint flakes found in the western part of the course at Rabbits' Hill (NHER Ref. 17463) and a flanged Bronze Age axe found by metal detecting in an area of woodland in the south-east corner of the golf course (17167). Other features consist of five records relating to World War Two and the Cold War. These include a line of anti-tank blocks and rare examples of anti-tank rails (32490), a Type 24v pillbox (32546), a possible emergency water tank (53526) and a Royal Observer Corps post from 1959 (35393) which are all to the west of Drayton High Road, and a c.1km length of defensive anti-tank ditch (51893) which crossed the course from south-west to north-east and passes through the western end of the Phase 1 development area.

The DBA also noted some broad themes. Firstly, that the near total absence of any records within the golf course prior to the modern period was to be expected due to the site's recent history and cannot be regarded as a true indication for a genuine absence of archaeological deposits. The site's use as a golf course has meant that it has not been available for fieldwalking or metal-detecting surveys in contrast to the surrounding study area, where open fields either still survive or have been gradually developed during the 20th century. In addition, there has not been much in the way of groundworks or soil disturbance to allow for the collection and recording of artefacts, and the golf course's high level of maintenance and localised landscaping, with manicured greens

and fairways, has likely removed any potential cropmarks of extant buried features, such as the ditch systems and trackways noted in the wider region. Outside of the course, the differing nature of land use has been directly responsible for the recording of archaeological deposits or possible features right up to its boundaries. The DBA secondly noted that the topographic setting of the site, overlooking the Wensum river valley, is generally favourable for prehistoric and later occupation, as often recorded in the NHER to the west and south of the course.

The DBA showed that there had been a near total lack of systematic archaeological excavation within 1km of the course, the noteworthy exception being the 1982 excavation of a Bronze Age ring ditch at Sweet Briar Road (NHER No. 366). This is primarily because the bulk of development in the study area occurred prior to the emergence of archaeological study as a requirement within the planning process in the early 1990s through the advent of PPG16. Instead archaeological records largely consist of scattered find spots, reported on an *ad hoc* basis from gardens or construction sites by members of the public. It seems likely that the HER is only showing a limited proportion of the archaeological evidence that existed prior to the urban expansion and that if modern investigative practices had been followed there would be wider and better-defined evidence of past activity across the eastern half of the development area. The golf course, which is now the largest area of open space in the immediate vicinity, therefore has an additional importance as it offers an opportunity for archaeological investigation that has hitherto been lacking.

Magnetometer geophysical survey of available areas of the full golf course (Schofield 2015) recorded a relatively wide range of anomalies, many of which have archaeological potential. Discrete anomalies, indicative of potential refuse pits, were recorded in the majority of the survey areas and the backfilled ditch from the WWII anti-tank defences was clearly traced across the course, including within the Phase 1 development area. Negative and positive anomalies indicative of potential archaeological ditches were seen across parts of the site, including Hole 10 within the Phase 1 development area.

A new search of the NHER, for a 1km radius around the centre of Phase 1, has not identified new additions since the search commissioned in 2014 for the DBA. Data from the Norfolk National Mapping Programme (NMP) provides more detail for many of the

HER entries, such as records of cropmarks and the various WW2 defensive features and structures. Of particular note are the position of linear cropmarks and possible sunken featured buildings (NHER 53549 – Fig. 2) which have been identified c.170m to the south-west of Phase 1 on aerial photographs prior to the construction of the industrial estate around Hellesdon Park Road. There are no other NMP data within the golf course, however, except for the previously identified WW2 defensive features and structures.

The Brief states that:

‘The National Mapping Programme (NMP) has identified parts of the route of the World War Two defensive anti-tank ditch (NHER 51893) around city of Norwich. This feature has been identified as of potential regional significance.

A desk based assessment, magnetometer survey and archaeological walkover survey have identified a moderate to high potential for multi-period archaeological remains, in a good state of preservation’ (Percival 2017, 3).

The magnetometry survey of the golf course identified:

‘Discrete anomalies, indicative of potential rubbish pits, were recorded in the majority of the survey areas, a backfilled ditch from the WWII anti-tank defences (Holes 2, 3, 4, 7, 14, 15 and 16), ... [and] negative and positive anomalies indicative of potential archaeological ditches (Holes 10 and 13) ... were prospected during the survey’ (Schofield 2015).

## 4. Methodology

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The evaluation was preceded by a geophysical survey by Britannia Archaeology, the methodology and results of which are given in the relevant report (Schofield 2015). Based on the results of this and interpretation of the NMP and NHER a total of thirty-two trenches was proposed. These measured 30m long x 1.8m-2.3m wide (1968m<sup>2</sup>), providing a 5%+ sample of the site, with Trenches 2, 13 and 16 extended to further investigate certain features. The trenches were set out and subsequently surveyed using an RTK GNSS surveying system (Leica GS08+). The positions of certain trenches had to be altered slightly due to the position of a drainage test pit (Tr. 5), deeper golf courses features (Trs. 12 and 23) and tree belts (Trs. 21 and 28). Positioning of the trenches was designed to target a variety of the geophysical anomalies and the WWII ditch, with the remainder being positioned to sample the rest of the site.

The trenches were excavated with a 360° tracked mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket, under the constant supervision of an experienced archaeologist. The topsoil and any other overburden was removed to expose the naturally derived strata below with all upcast material examined for artefacts. The topsoil and subsoil (where present) were separately detected. Any finds were then put into different context numbers by trench and by context (i.e. topsoil as opposed to subsoil). Any finds were issued bulk context numbers by trench, which indicated whether they were found in the topsoil or subsoil. These numbers are shown in Appendix 2.

Following excavation, the trenches were described and photographed and sample soil profiles were cleaned by hand and measured. Potential archaeological deposits were also cleaned by hand, investigated and recorded as necessary. All deposits were assigned individual context numbers using a unique continuous numbering system (Appendix 2). All recording was carried out using SACIC *pro forma* sheets with all sections and plans drawn at scales of 1:10, 1:20 or 1:50 as was required. A full photographic record was also made using digital SLR and monochrome film SLR cameras. Artefacts were retained both from stratified and unstratified contexts across the site and bulk environmental samples were collected from a variety of deposits. These included a sample of the shallower ditches that made up the majority of features on the site, although many of these were not well sealed and provided little in the way of



dating evidence. Two pits and a naturally-derived deposit containing heat-altered flint were also sampled.

Across the site, a number of natural phenomena were recorded. Many of these typically had irregular shapes in plan and section, whilst others formed crescent shapes. They were filled with pale grey to dark grey sandy-silt, which diffusely morphed from one to the other. When excavated, the bases were usually very irregular and the sides often undercut the upper edges. On one occasion, one of these deposits produced finds. Several of the features were excavated and recorded fully, whilst others were test-excavated and either recorded by photograph and/or GPS survey.

Site data has been input onto an MS Access database and recorded using the County Event number ENF 142804. An OASIS form has been completed for the project (reference no. suffolka1-299745, Appendix 6) and a digital copy of the report submitted for inclusion on the Archaeology Data Service database (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit>). The site archive will be kept at the SACIC office in Needham Market until it is deposited with the Norfolk county archives.

## 5. Results

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### 5.1. Introduction

Of the thirty-two trenches, sixteen contained archaeological features or finds, with the latter sometimes recovered within naturally-derived deposits (Fig. 3). Further finds were also retrieved from the topsoil and subsoil in certain trenches (Table 1). Many of the features produced no dating evidence. Descriptions of all the trench soil profiles and other details are presented in Appendix 1 with descriptions of the features by trench presented below. The trenches are presented in order of movement across the site, from the western upper part of Fairway 2 (F2) and 10 (F10) to the lower far eastern end.

The geophysical survey and NHER search identified numerous archaeological anomalies, some of which were targeted by the trenching (Fig. 4). Most of the features that were suggested by these interpretations were not identified during the trenching, or were natural phenomena. This may relate to various factors, including misinterpretation of the results, but mainly the depths of the trenches, that varied quite significantly in relation to both the natural topography and landscaping of the site. Some natural hollows/channels had been identified by the geophysical survey. Various large post-medieval/modern pits were excavated in the eastern half of the site, thought to be the result of aggregate extraction. Sometimes these were visible within the geophysical surveying, but not on all occasions.

The trench depths across the site were quite variable, ranging from 0.2m to up to 0.9m-1m deep below ground level (BGL). At these depths, the superficial geological levels were exposed (Appendix 1). Occasionally, natural hollows/large depressions and widespread quarrying meant that the undisturbed natural wasn't recorded until 1.45m-2.7m deep BGL. It was not always clear how the features encountered on the site related to the subsoil deposits.

## 5.2. Trench results

### 5.2.1. Site-wide deposits and associated finds

#### Topsoil

The topsoil was dark grey loose sandy-silt, which was almost universally c.0.2m deep, although sometimes shallower (0001-0032). It remained largely consistent in terms of depth and make-up across the whole site, having been managed as part of the golf course to largely consistent depths, although this varied slightly due to localised topography and landscaping.

#### Subsoil

A slightly variable mid orangish-brown (occasionally greyish-brown or brown) loose sand with common small flints formed the subsoil across the majority of the site (0033-0064), whilst the naturally-derived features on site were typically filled with mid to dark grey homogenous silty-sand. The subsoil had been truncated by landscaping of the fairways in some instances. In some trenches, layers of similar deposits were recorded in profile, being either the result of natural formation or landscaping. It was not always clear how the subsoil related to the features, although in some instances they may have been sealed by it, whilst in others it was possibly truncated by the cuts.

Trench	Topsoil	Subsoil
9	0009 One sherd of Roman grey ware jar (6g) One worked flint blade, Bronze Age	
18	0018 One piece of flint flake, later prehistoric	
20		0052 Two pieces of horse radius (234g)
22	0022 Two flint flakes, later prehistoric	
23		0055 One flint flake, later prehistoric
25		0057 One flint flake, later prehistoric
28		0060 One awl or burinated point, Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age
30	0030 One flint flake, Bronze Age	

Table 1. Finds collected from topsoil and subsoil by trench

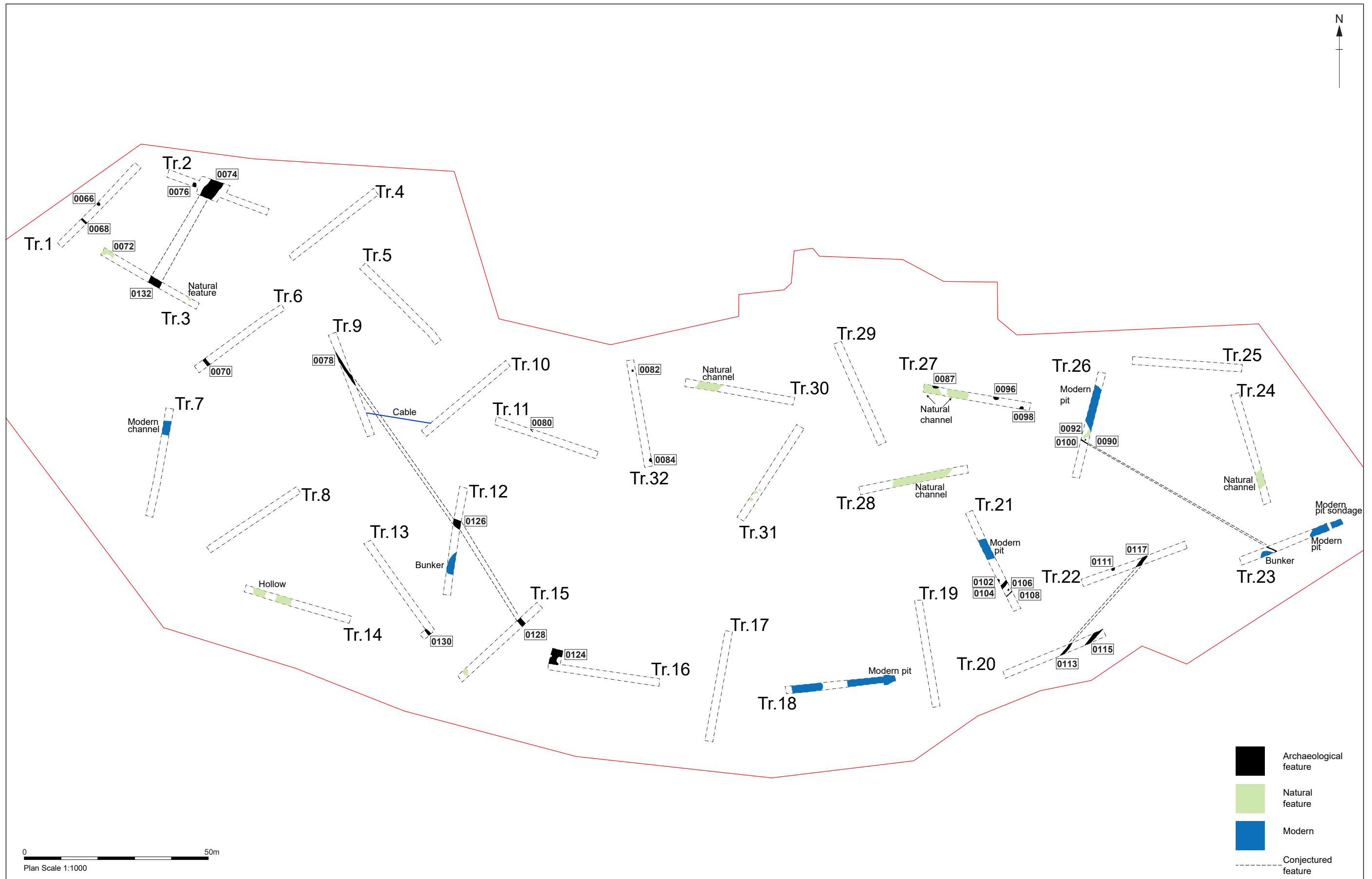


Figure 3. Site plan

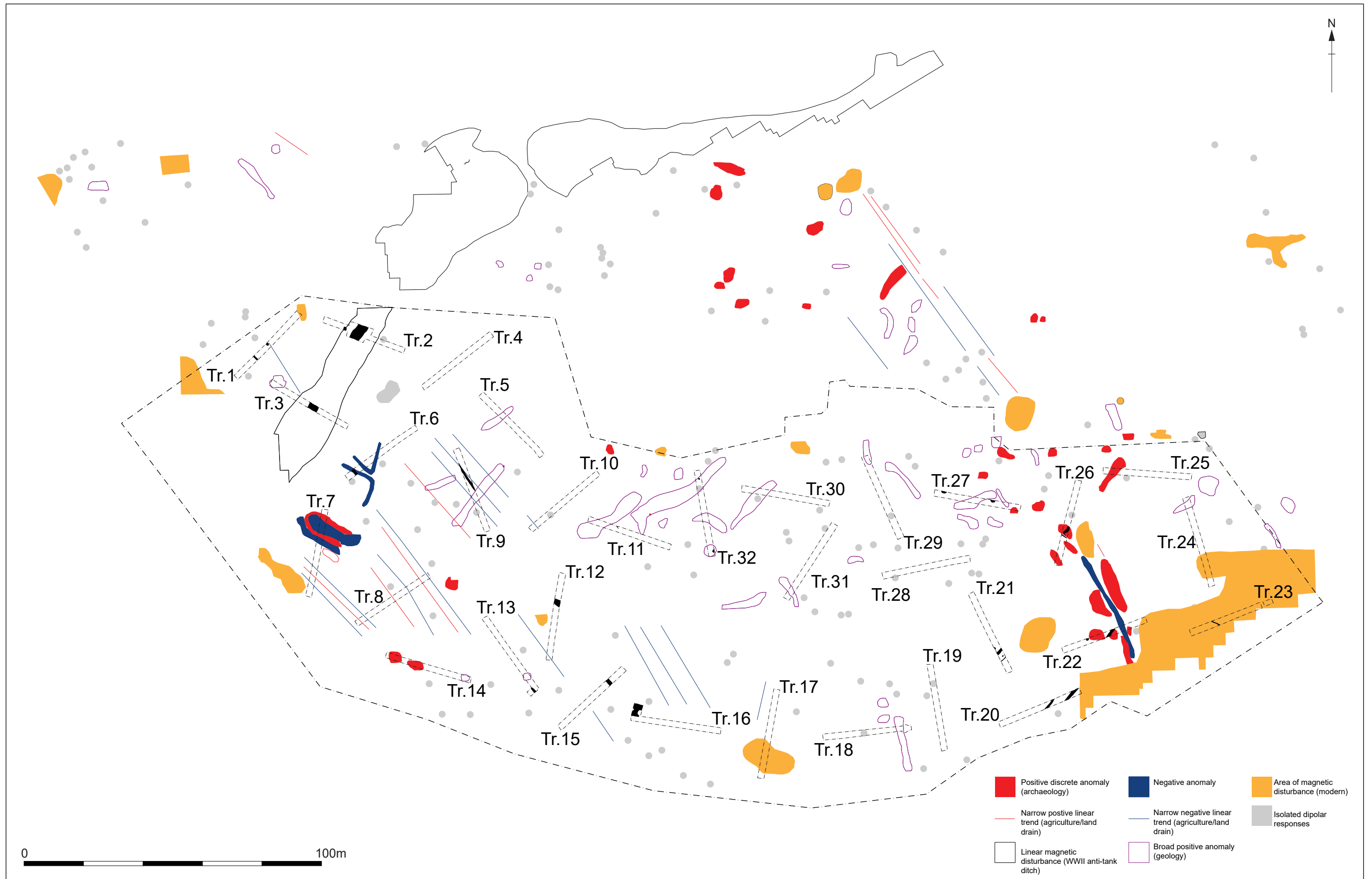


Figure 4. Site plan with features shaded black and geophysics results

## 5.2.2. Feature descriptions by trench

### Trench 1 (F2)

One ditch cut and one possible pit were recorded, although the former was interpreted as being geologically-derived, whilst the pit was a possible tree root hollow. The ditch's alignment corresponded with a number of parallel small geophysical anomalies, which when investigated, proved to be shallow, poorly defined against the natural and with no clear relationship with the subsoil.

*Pit 0066* – This feature was a slightly irregular oval shaped pit, with moderately steep concave sides and a wide concave base, measuring >1m x 0.9m x 0.12m deep, filled with mid yellowish grey silty-sand with occasional small flints and no finds. This feature may have been a tree root hollow.

*Channel/ditch 0068* – North-west to south-east aligned linear feature in plan, with gently sloping sides and a concave base, and was filled with pale to mid orangish-brown silty-sand, with frequent small flints and no finds (Pl. 1). The cut measured 0.7m x c.0.15m deep.

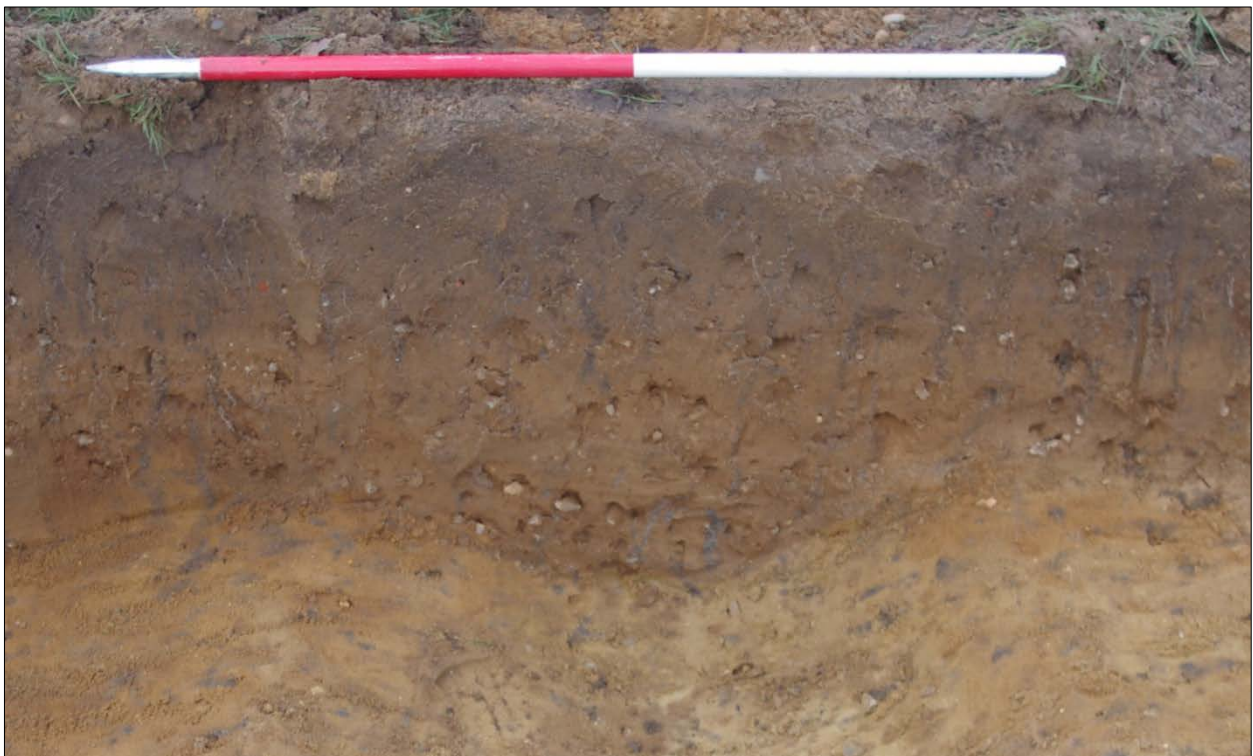


Plate 1. Channel/ditch 0068 (facing north-west, 1m scale)

## Trench 2 (F2)

A large ditch (a Second World War anti-tank defence that encircled Norwich), ran across this trench, with the only other feature being a pit that was probably naturally-derived (Fig. 5).

*Ditch 0074* – Ditch 0074 (Pl. 2) was aligned south-west to north-east with a varied profile. The north-west edge sloped at 40°-45° and was slightly uneven, whilst the south-east edge started at c.40°, before breaking to c.70° towards the base, which was slightly concave and sloped to the south-east. The feature measured 5.9m x 1.85m deep and appeared to have been backfilled rapidly with a mixed deposit, 0075, of orangish-brown to dark grey brown loose silty-sand, with occasional flints, as well as various pieces of wire cable, barbed wire and barbed wire picket posts (Pl. 3). This was the same as ditch 0132 in Trench 3.

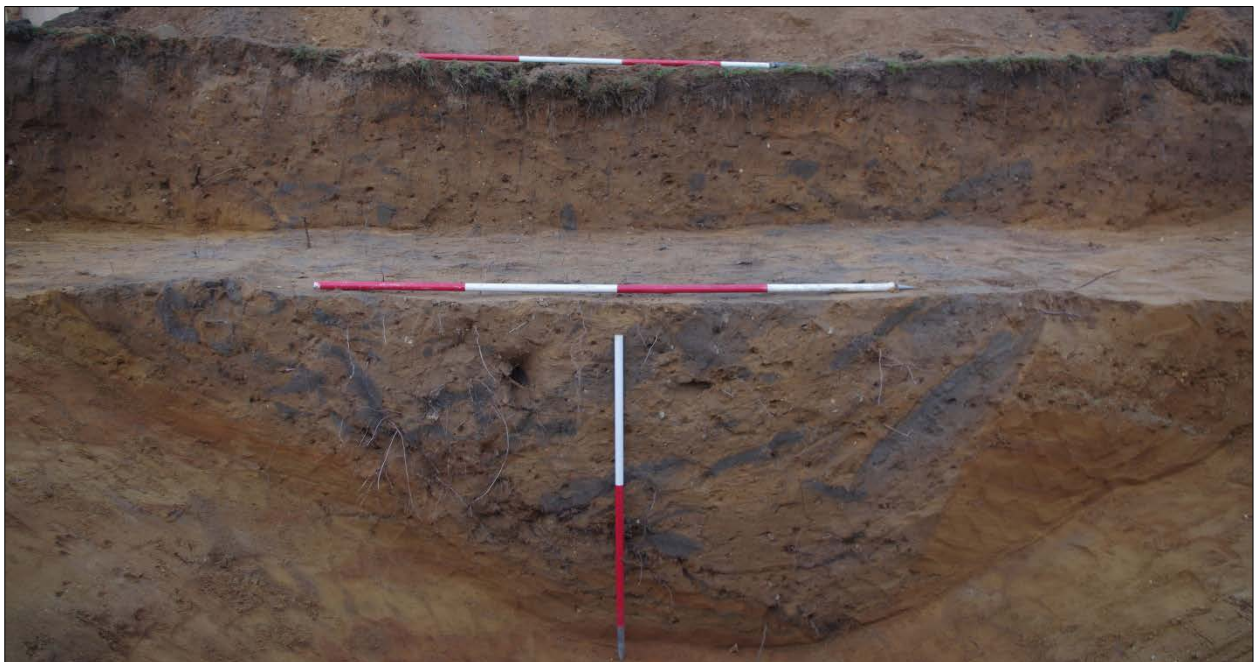


Plate 2. WWII ditch 0074 (1m and 2m scales, facing north-east)

*Pit 0076* – Curving shape in plan, possibly crescent-shaped, but it was obscured by the trench edge. The sides were poorly defined and the base concave, measuring >1.2m x 1.1m x 0.6m deep. Fill 0077 was mid orangish-brown soft silty sand, with occasional flints and no finds.



### Trench 3 (F2)

Trench 3 contained a continuation of WWII Ditch 0074 from Trench 2, recorded as cut 0132, but not fully excavated (Fig. 5). Two other features, both thought to be naturally-derived were part-excavated, one of which was highlighted by the geophysical survey.

*Pit 0072* – Extending beyond the north-west end of Trench 3 was a deposit recorded on the geophysical survey. When uncovered in the trenching it had an irregular shape in plan and was only part-excavated due to its irregular form in profile, which was varied and in places undercutting. The fill of brown silty-sand and occasional flints was poorly defined against the natural and produced no finds. Cut 0072 measured >3.7m x >1.8 x >0.86m deep and was similar to the natural deposits in Trench 14. A further naturally-derived feature in the south-east end of the trench contained pale yellowish-grey silty-sand, with poor definition against the natural and varied, in places under-cutting, sides and an unclear base.



Plate 3. Picket posts recovered from WWII ditch slots (1m scales)



*Ditch 0132* – Ditch 0132 was the same WWII anti-tank defence ditch as recorded in Trench 2 as cut 0074. It was not fully excavated here, being filled with several large blocks of concrete (Pl. 4) and metal reinforcing bars, as well as metal cable and further metal picket posts and barbed wire. The cut here measured >3.53m wide. A piece of ceramic insulator (201g) was recovered from the fill, 0133.



Plate 4. Concrete blocks from WWII ditch (0.5m and 2m scales)

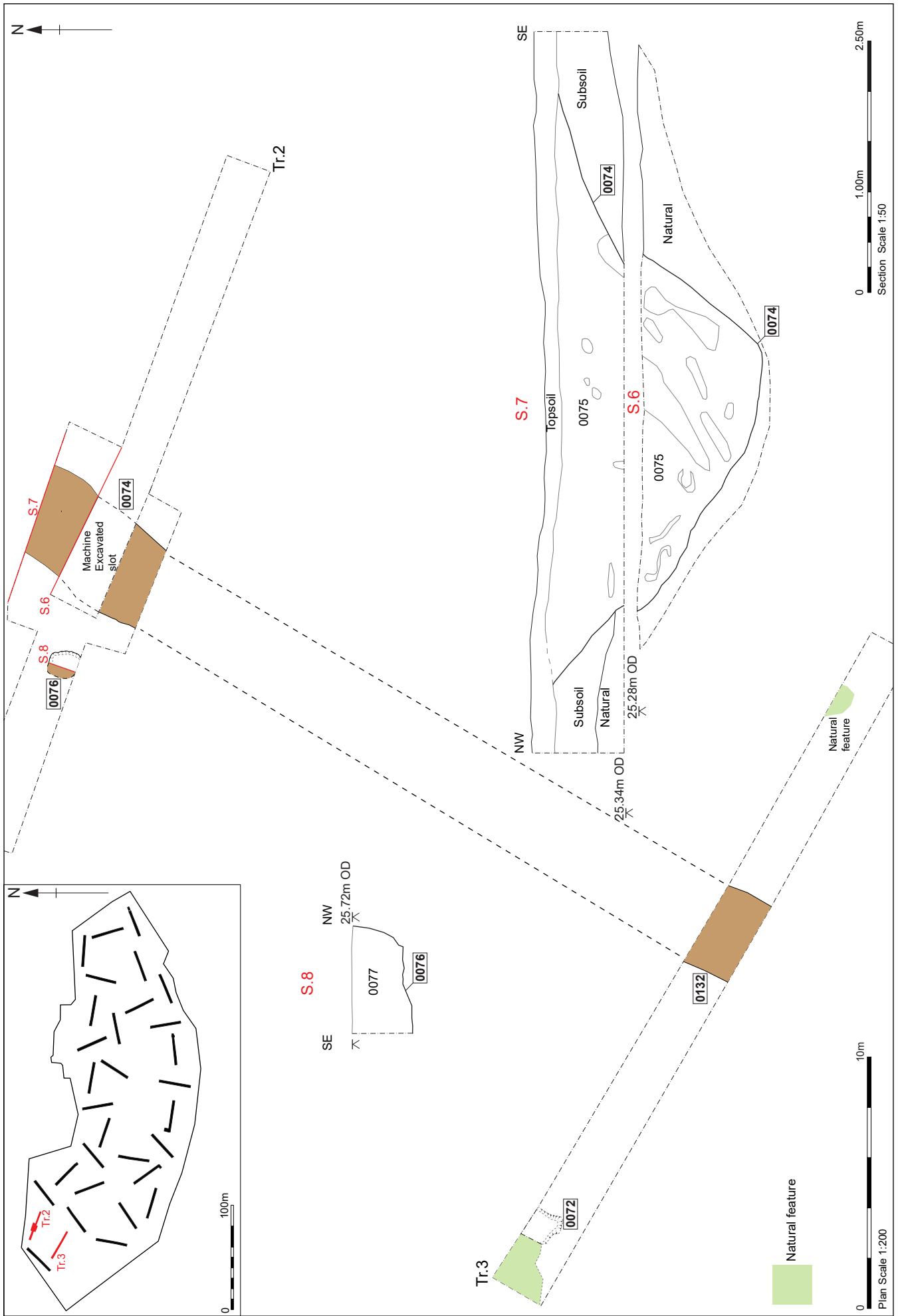


Figure 5. Trenches 2 and 3, plan and sections

## Trench 5 (F2)

No archaeological deposits were recorded in Trench 5, but an extensive series of south-west to north-east aligned natural channels ran across the trench, following the slope of the site down to the north-east. A hand-excavated slot was dug through these (Pl. 5), revealing layers of irregular pale brownish-grey silty-sand, light grey sandy-silt, yellow sand, pale greyish-red sandy-silt, brownish-yellow coarse sand and gravel were recorded, continuing beyond 1.5m below ground level.



Plate 5. Section through natural deposits, Trench 5 (2m scale, facing south-west)

## Trench 6 (F2)

*Ditch 0070* – A single feature, likely naturally-derived was recorded in Trench 6 as cut 0070. It was parallel to a similar natural channel in Trench 1 and a series of thin linear anomalies as recorded on the geophysical survey. It measured 1m x 0.22m deep and had shallow to moderate concave sides and a wide concave base, filled with pale yellowish-brown silty-sand.

## Trench 9 (F2)

Trench 9 contained a single ditch that continued into Trenches 12 and 16.

*Ditch 0078* – This was aligned south-east to north-west, with moderate and straight to concave edges and a flat base, measuring 0.75m x 0.16m deep (Pl. 6). The single fill,



0079, was mid orangish-brown silty-sand, with occasional flint inclusions and a single find of a Bronze Age conical flint core.



Plate 6. Ditch 0078, Trench 9 (1m scale, facing south-east)

### **Trench 11 (F2)**

Two naturally-derived phenomena were recorded in Trench 11. The first was thought to be a ditch, but was found to be poorly defined and irregular, with a pale fill and was not recorded. The second was initially excavated as a posthole, but again become very irregular, but was recorded as cut 0080.

*Natural deposit 0080* – This cut was initially thought to be circular in plan, but its initial upper form diverged into an irregular oblong after further excavation (measuring c.0.7m x 0.2m+ x >0.3m deep), with further areas of what appeared to be fill continuing off irregularly and undercutting the original form. The fill (0081) was mid to dark grey silty-sand that was poorly defined against the natural, but it produced 58g of heat-altered flint. Environmental Sample 2 from produced low levels of charred cereal fragments.

### **Trench 12 (F10)**

A golf course bunker took up part of this trench, while a ditch also recorded in Trenches

9 and 15 was the only archaeological deposit.

*Ditch 0126* – This ditch was aligned north-east to south-west and had gently sloping concave sides and a concave base, measuring 1.2m x 0.32m deep. The relationship with the subsoil was not clearly established and its fill was mid brown silty-sand with flint inclusions (0127).

### **Trench 13 (F10)**

The only feature in Trench 13 was a possible ditch, which was very poorly defined in places and may have been the remnants of a hedge line, with the trench slightly extended to identify its full width. A geophysical anomaly was not identified.

*Ditch 0130* – Aligned north-west to south-east was a shallow ditch with poorly defined gently to moderately steep side and a wide slightly concave base, measuring 0.9m x 0.16m deep (Pl. 7). The single fill, 0131, was mid grey-brown silty-sand, sometimes interspersed with lenses of pale yellowish-grey and orange sand.



Plate 7. Ditch 0130, Trench 13 (1m scale, facing south-east)

### **Trench 14 (F10)**

Trench 14 contained two natural channels near its north-west end, which corresponded with two anomalies on the geophysical survey, whilst a third anomaly was not identified.

The two channels were part machine-excavated and had poorly defined and irregular edges, with the latter, 0119, producing struck flint in its upper horizons.

*Hollow 0119* – This channel had a curving north-western edge and a slightly curving south-eastern edge. Its profile was equally varied, becoming rapidly deeper to the north-east. The upper fill, 0121, was mid to dark brown sandy-silt, with occasional natural flints, as well as five pieces of residual later prehistoric flint flake. It was c.0.55m deep, with a very diffuse lower horizon with fill 0120. Its upper horizon was sealed by redeposited yellow sand thought to be associated with the landscaping of the golf course. Lower fill 0120 was 0.4m deep and made up of dark brown sandy-silt, with a diffuse horizon with the silty-sand natural and no finds. The hollow was too deep to safely record.

The hollow immediately south-east of hollow 0119 was of similar size in plan, but shallower at 0.57m deep, with a single fill of mid to dark brown homogenous silty-sand.

### **Trench 15 (F10)**

An irregular deposit, test-excavated but found to be very irregular, was excavated in the south-west end of the trench (although it may have related to the poorly defined ditch/hedge line in Trench 13, whilst a ditch also recorded in Trenches 9 and 12 was recorded near the north-east end.

*Ditch 0128* – Aligned north-west to south-east, ditch 0128 had gently sloping sides and a concave base, measuring 0.98m x 0.28m deep, although its relationship with the subsoil was unclear. Fill 0129 was mid greyish-brown silty-sand, with frequent small flints.

### **Trench 16 (F10)**

This trench was partially extended to uncover more of the spread of shallow quarry pits at its western end, which were partially hand-excavated.

*Pit 0124* – This formed a large irregular shape in plan, measuring >4m x >3m x 0.28m deep where hand excavated, with moderately steep sides and a largely flat base (Pl. 8). Four iron nails and part of an 18th century Georgian watch winder (SF1001) were



retrieved by metal detecting fill 0125, which was recorded as reddish-brown sandy-silt with rare small flints, one sherd of 16th-18th century pottery (3g), four iron nails, one fragment of Roman brick or tile (40g) and one likely post-Roman ceramic building material (CBM) fragment (2g).



Plate 8. Pit 0124, Trench 16 (1m scale, facing east-south-east)

### **Trench 32 (F2)**

Two possible features were recorded in this trench, although they may have been naturally-derived deposits, particularly in the case of cut 0084, which was sited on the position of a geophysical anomaly, thought to be geological.

*Pit 0082* – This pit was sub-oval in plan with moderately steep concave sides and a concave base, measuring 0.7m x 0.58m x 0.28m deep (Pl. 9). The fill was mid yellowish-grey silty-sand, with rare flints (0083).

*Pit/cut 0084* – Feature 0084 had a curving shape in plan with variable steep sides that in places undercut themselves, measuring 1.15m x >0.75m x c.0.92m deep, but its lower horizon was never clearly defined. The fill, 0085, was mid yellowish-grey silty-sand, with occasional small flints and one later prehistoric flint flake.



Plate 9. Pit 0082, Trench 32 (1m scale, facing south-west)

### **Trench 30 (F2)**

Trench 30 contained a large natural channel, aligned with an anomaly on the geophysical survey. This was filled with pale grey sand, common small flints and mid to dark orange irregular iron-stained striations.

### **Trench 31 (F2)**

Four natural deposits in this trench were initially investigated for archaeological potential and recorded collectively as 0086. Two were disregarded on the basis of being very irregular and ill-defined, whilst two were part excavated. These all appeared to be similar to the natural deposit in Trench 11, being filled with dark grey silty-sand that became paler and poorly defined towards the diffuse and irregular edges. None of the deposits produced finds.

### **Trench 18 (F10)**

Trench 18 contained one bunker with a wooden revetment on its western edge that continued to the south of the trench within woodland. A further deep pit, 0134, was post-medieval and believed to be a quarry pit.



*Pit 0134* – A machine sondage was excavated through this pit, which was >13.1m x >2.7m x 2.5m deep, filled with loose mid brown sand (0135), with common small flints, occasional coal and CBM flecks, an iron nail and one fragment of late medieval to post-medieval tile (109g). This feature was most likely a large quarry.

### **Trench 27 (F2)**

Trench 27 contained three pits, one of which was distinct from the others in terms of its fills and as it produced Bronze Age pottery and flint work (Fig. 6). Of the remaining two, one was located in the position of an anomaly identified in the geophysical survey. All of the pits extended beyond the edges of the trench. Two large natural deposits of greyish-yellow sand, ran roughly north to south across the trench.

*Pit 0087* – This had a rounded edge in plan, with moderately steep convex to concave sides and a concave base, measuring >1.9m x >0.66m x 1m deep (Pl. 10). Basal fill 0088 was dark greyish-brown silty-sand with rare flint inclusions, as well as one sherd of Early to Middle Bronze Age pottery (14g), four flint flakes and one side scraper (the latter most likely Bronze Age) and 53g of heat-altered flint. A further small sherd of medieval coarseware (3g) is believed to be intrusive. Upper fill 0089 also contained and was mid brownish-grey silty-sand, with rare small flint inclusions and one flint side scraper. After machining of the trench, a small section of the trench had a similar layer to fill 0089 continuing for 3.4m adjoining and west of the pit. This was mottled with subsoil and was probably the disturbed upper horizons of fill 0089, although this is not definite. Sample 3 from fill 0088 contained low levels of cereal grains, seeds, charcoal, bone fragments, rootlets and coal.

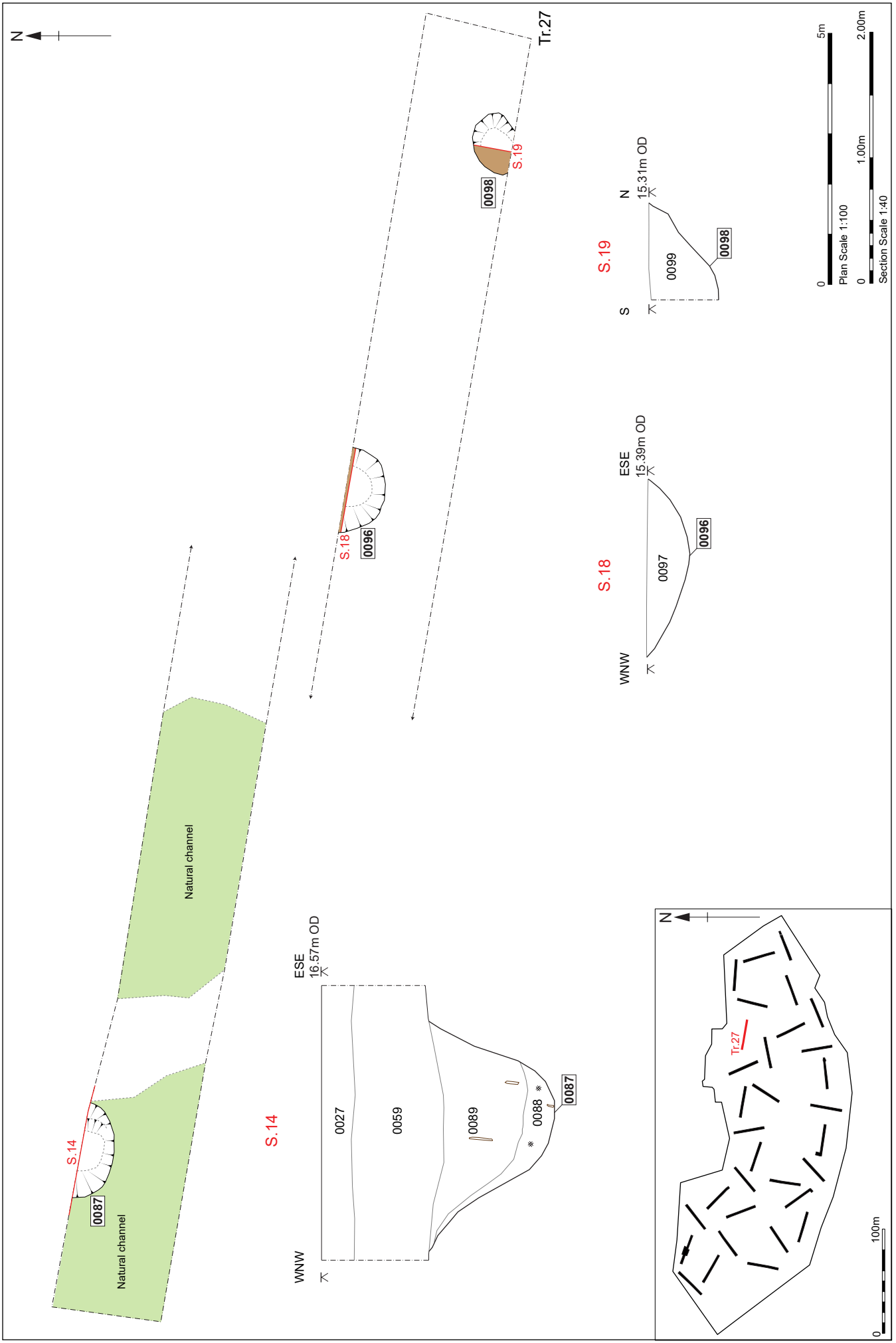


Figure 6. Trench 27, plan and sections



Plate 10. Pit 0087, Trench 27 (2m scale, facing north-north-east)

*Pits 0096 and 0098* – Towards the centre of the trench, pit 0096 had a rounded edge in plan, with moderately steep concave sides and a wide concave base, measuring 1.7m x >1.05m x 0.34m deep, with a single fill (0097) of mid yellowish-grey silty-sand with frequent flint inclusions and two pieces of later prehistoric flint.

Pit 0098 was slightly smaller, at 1.25m x >0.85m x 0.54, with an apparently irregular oblong shape in plan and moderately steep irregular sides and a slightly concave base. The fill, 0099, was mid brown silty-sand, with common small flints and two pieces of flint flake, one residual and the other potentially later prehistoric. Of the three features in this trench, this was the least regular and may have been a tree root hollow.

### **Trench 21 (F10)**

A large modern pit was recorded in the northern half of the trench. Towards the south-east end were two ditches and two pits (Fig. 7).

*Pit 0102* – Pit 0102 had a curving form in plan, being obscured by the trench edge, measuring >1.1m x >0.45m x 0.42m deep, with 40°-65° concave sides and a concave base. The single fill, 0103, produced no finds and was made up of greyish-brown sandy-silt with common flints.



*Pit 0106* – This feature was a regular oval in plan, measuring 0.95m x 0.5m x 0.32m deep, with an irregular profile and concave base. The single fill, 0107, was mid yellowish-brown silty-sand, with rare flints. It was somewhat poorly defined in plan and may have been naturally-derived.

*Ditch 0104* – In profile this north-east to south-west aligned ditch had moderately steep concave sides and a concave base, measuring 1.1m x 0.32m deep and was possibly sealed by the subsoil (Pl. 11). Single fill 0105 was mid greyish-brown silty-sand, with occasional small flints and one undated large flint flake.



Plate 11. Ditch 0104, Trench 21 (1m scale, facing south-west)

*Ditch 0108* – Ditch 0108 had been slightly over machined, but was clearly defined as north-east to south-west aligned cut, similar in dimensions to that in Trenches 23 and 26 and running at an approximate right-angle to it. It measured 0.28m x 0.06m deep, with slightly sloping concave edges and base. The fill was mid yellowish-brown silty-sand with rare small flints.

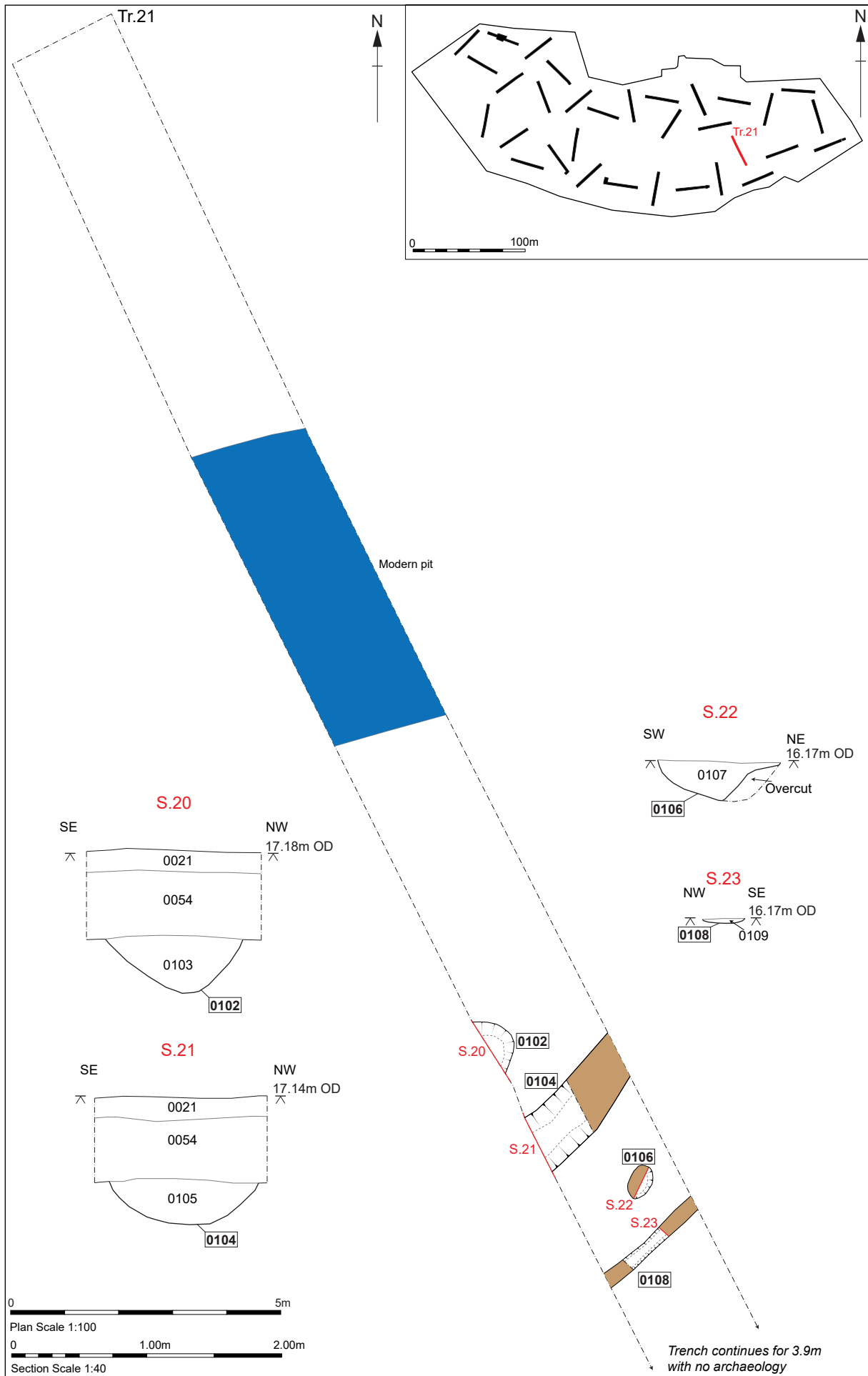


Figure 7. Trench 21, plan and sections



## Trench 20 (F10)

Two ditches ran south-west to north-east across the north-east end of the trench (Fig. 8). They appeared to be largely parallel and one (0113) was assumed to carry on into Trench 22, though the path of the other was unclear.

*Ditch 0113* – Located immediately west of ditch 0115 was 0.75m x 0.37m deep, with moderately sloping concave sides and a concave base (Pl. 12). The single fill, 0114, was mid orangish-brown silty-sand, with a dense lens of chalk fragments in the top centre of the deposit, occasional small flints and rare charcoal flecks, as well as seventeen pieces (29g) of young sheep/goat mandible and teeth.



Plate 12. Ditch 0113, Trench 20 (1m scale, facing north-east)

*Ditch 0115* – Ditch 0115 measured 1.23m x 0.38m deep, with 40°-50° slightly variable sides and a concave base. Basal fill 0140 was pale to mid-orangish brown silty-sand with occasional flint inclusions and no finds. The upper fill, 0116, was almost identical, but slightly darker, with rare charcoal and chalk flecks.

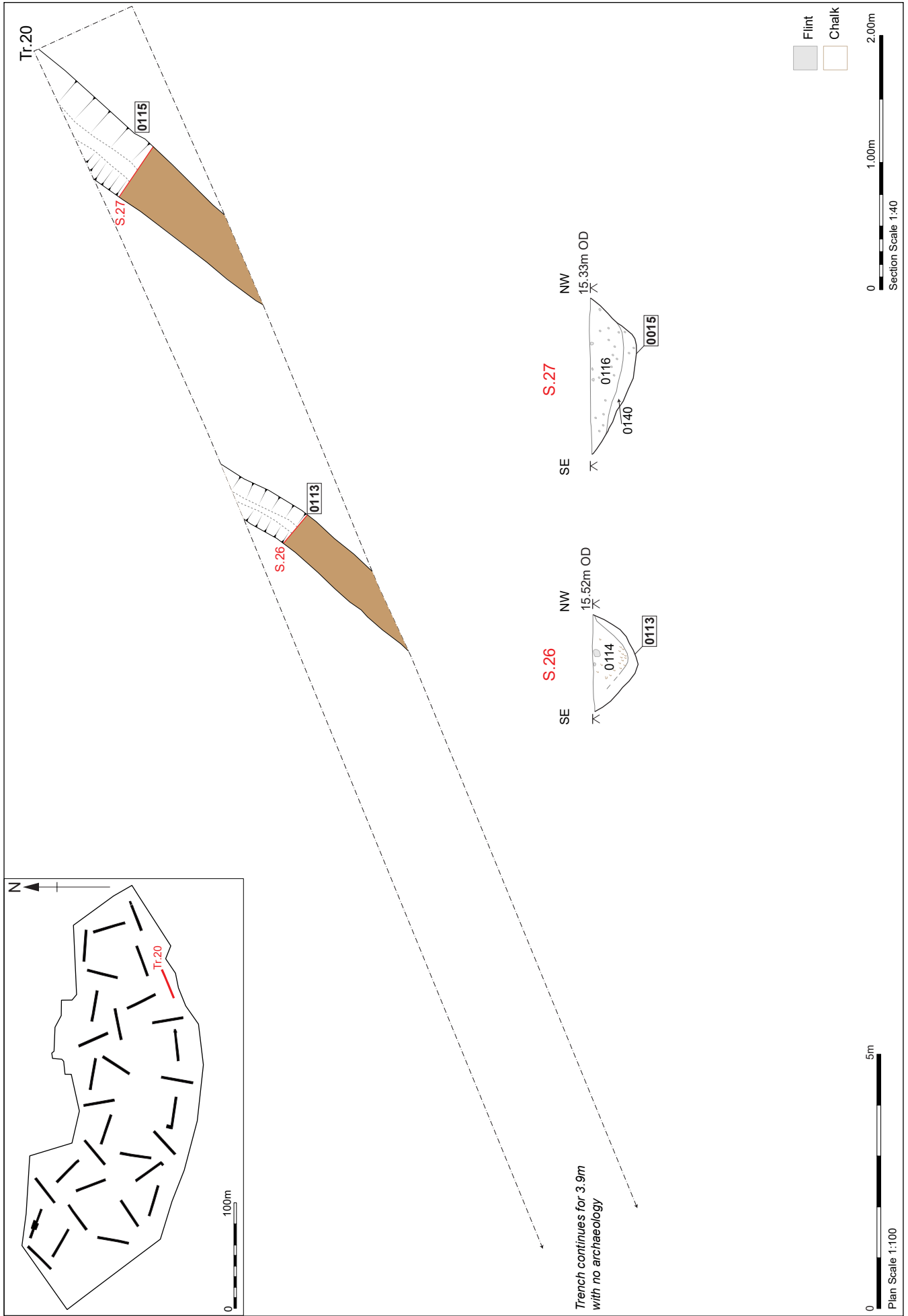


Figure 8. Trench 20, plan and sections

## **Trench 22 (F10)**

Despite several geophysical anomalies recorded in the earlier survey, Trench 22 only clearly picked up one ditch and one pit, of which the former was thought to correspond with another ditch in Trench 20 (Fig. 9).

*Pit 0111* – Pit 0111 had gradually sloping sides and a concave base, measuring 0.92m x 0.75m x 0.6m deep, with a rounded shape in plan that was obscured by the trench edge. Single fill 0112 was mid greyish-brown sandy-silt with medium flint inclusions.

*Ditch 0117* – This cut was aligned south-west to north-east, with moderately steep sides and a flat base, measuring 0.9m x 0.62m deep, with a single fill (0118) of reddish-brown silty-sand and frequent small flints.

## **Trench 26 (F2)**

Three features were recorded in this trench; a ditch (likely also recorded in Trench 23), posthole and a possible ditch terminus or tree root hollow (Fig. 10). A further deposit of charcoal (0094/0095), initially recorded as a possible posthole, was actually just a small lens within the backfill of a large modern pit that was approximately 12m wide.

*Posthole 0090* – This cut was sub-oval in plan with vertical sides & a concave base, measuring 0.52m x 0.36m x 0.55m deep, with a main fill, 0091, of mid grey-brown sandy-silt. A possible secondary fill, on the east side of the cut, was orangish-brown silty-sand with flint inclusions, interpreted as redeposited natural, or potentially post-packing.

*Feature 0092* – A shallow feature that was truncated at its north-east end by a modern large pit and extended beyond the trench, was roughly oblong in plan and measured >2.9m x 1.1m x 0.2m deep, with gently sloping concave sides and a wide concave base. The single fill (0093) was mid grey-brown silty-sand with flint inclusions. This produced two pieces of oyster shell and four flint flakes (thought to be Bronze Age) and was very similar to the subsoil, with which no relationship was defined.

*Ditch 0100* – Running north-west to south-east across the trench was ditch 0100, which continued into Trench 23. It had moderately steep concave sides and a concave base, measuring 0.32m x 0.14m deep, with a single fill of mid grey-brown silty-sand, with flint inclusions (0101).





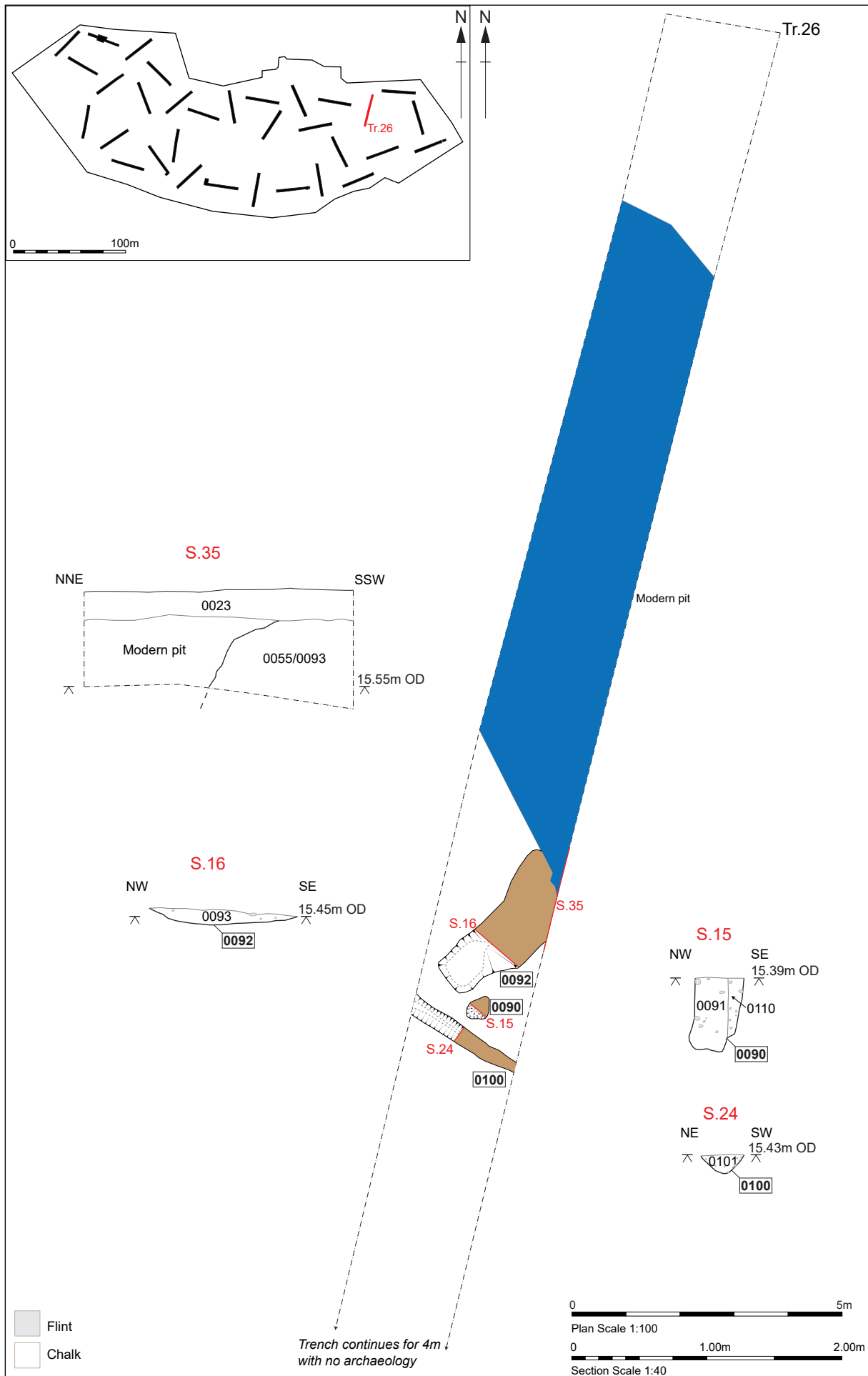


Figure 10. Trench 26, plan and sections

## Trench 23 (F10)

A large quarry pit at the north-east end was partially machine-excavated in a sondage, whilst a bunker and a ditch were recorded in the south-west end.

*Pit 0136* – A large pit measuring >9.5m x >2.1m x 2.3m deep was partially machine excavated in a sondage. It contained a basal/main fill (0137) of orangish-brown loose sand with occasional large flints, a middle fill (0138) of dark grey to black silty-sand with one piece of medieval tile (26g) and an upper fill (0139) of chalk, orange sand and dark brown silty-sand, in lenses.

*Ditch 0122* – Aligned north-west to south-east, ditch 0122 had 45°-80° concave sides and base and may have cut subsoil 0055 (Pl. 13). This ditch was probably the same as that in Trench 26 and measured 0.26m-0.26m x 0.22m+ deep. Fill 0123 was mid brown sand with common small flints, two modern iron nails and one Bronze Age to Iron Age flint core.



Plate 13. Ditch 0122 (facing south-south-east, 1m scale)

## 6. Finds and environmental evidence

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Ioannis Smyrnaioi (unless stated differently)

### 6.1. Introduction

Table 2 presents all bulk find quantities from the evaluation of the site. The table does not include material selected from soil samples, which will be included at some other stage of work. Sampled material was only considered in the pottery report below due to its importance. The total bulk finds are presented in context order in Appendix 3.

<b>Finds type</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Wt/g</b>
Pottery	5	227
CBM	4	177
Nails	7	11
Worked flint	29	619
Heat altered flint		111
Animal bone	19	263
Shell	2	15

Table 2. Finds quantities

### 6.2. The pottery

#### 6.2.1. Introduction and methodology

The evaluation produced five sherds of pottery weighing 227 grams. The material derived from four contexts including one sample. The total assemblage is presented by context order in Appendix 4.

The pottery was quantified by fabric groups divided into broad chronological periods. Fabrics were identified through hand specimen examination, supplemented by the use of a x10 binocular microscope. Dates for the fabric groups were established based on a combination of features of the pottery, such as firing techniques, tempered inclusions, decoration and ceramic shapes. Prehistoric fabrics were recorded according to simplified abbreviations of the Guidelines for Analysis and Publication of the Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group (2010). Roman and post-Roman fabrics were recorded based on the abbreviations of the Suffolk fabric series (unpublished).

### 6.2.2. Prehistoric Pottery

A single piece of prehistoric pottery, weighing fourteen grams, was recovered from pit fill 0088, in Trench 27. It is an angular fragment from the shoulder of a biconical pot, most likely an Urn or Food Vessel. It is made from a densely grog-tempered fabric (G) characterising the potting traditions of the Early to Middle Bronze Age, and it has a distinct Bronze Age 'twisted cord' decoration on its top part. The interior of the sherd is completely missing.

### 6.2.3. Roman Pottery

A single sherd of Roman pottery, weighing six grams, was recovered from the topsoil layer 0009, in Trench 9. It is a rim from a typical East-Anglian grey ware jar (fabric GX), 13 cm in rim diameter.

### 6.2.4. Medieval pottery

(With fabric identifications by Richenda Goffin)

Sample 3, from pit fill 0088 in Trench 27, produced a single fragment from a medieval coarse ware (MCW), weighing 3 grams. The sherd dates between the 12th and 14th century AD and was found together with the only prehistoric fragment in the assemblage.

### 6.2.5. Post-medieval pottery and other ceramics

(With fabric identifications by Richenda Goffin)

A single sherd from an iron glazed black ware (IGBW) was recovered from pit fill 0125 in Trench 16. The sherd dates between the 16th and 18th century AD.

Ditch fill 0133 in Trench 3 produced a porcelain (PORC) ceramic insulator. Although the fabric dates between the 18th and 20th century, the piece is relatively recent as it associates with electricity pylons and was recovered from the WWII ditch. The fragment is bell-shaped with double walls and only its 'base' survives, although the word 'base' refers to the top part because insulators are used upside down. The 'base' has a printed

manufacturer's stamp with a symbol resembling the Sol Key and the word England printed underneath it.

### **6.3. CBM**

(Identifications by Richenda Goffin)

The evaluation produced four pieces of CBM weighing 177 grams. The material derived from three contexts.

Pit fill 0125 in Trench 16 produced two pieces weighing 42 grams. The largest piece, weighing 40 grams come from a possibly Roman brick or tile (RBT?). The smaller piece is most likely post-Roman; however, it is too small to be precisely dated.

Pit fill 0135 in Trench 18 produced a fragment of late medieval to post-medieval tile, weighing 109 grams.

Pit fill 0138 in Trench 23 produced a small fragment of medieval tile weighing 26 grams. The fragment dates between the 13th and 15th century AD.

### **6.4. Worked flint**

Michael Green

#### **6.4.1. Introduction**

A total of thirty-four struck flints were recovered during the evaluation from multiple contexts and feature types.

#### **6.4.2. Methodology**

Each piece of flint was examined and recorded in Table 3 below. The material was classified by type with numbers of pieces and corticated and patinated pieces being recorded and the condition of the flint being commented on in the discussion.

The raw material was a mixture of blue black glassy flint, light brown grey glassy flint, light grey chert, and dark brown grey glassy flint. Hard hammer and soft hammer

techniques were seen along with retouch and pressure flaking on tools.

Context Number	Type	Patination	Cortex %	Number	Weight (g)
0009	Blade	None	0	1	4
0018	Flake	None	5	1	20
0022	Flake	Low	1-4	2	31
0030	Flake	Low	45	1	36
0055	Flake	Moderate	30	1	8
0057	Flake	Low	25	1	29
0060	Awl	Low	10	1	15
0079	Core (fragment)	None	1	1	76
0084	Flake	Low	20	1	69
0088	Scraper (side)	None	20	1	18
0088	Flake	None	0-10	4	65
0089	Scraper (side)	None	0	1	26
0089	Flake	None	1-10	3	37
0093	Flake	Low	0-50	4	13
0097	Flake	Low	10-30	2	42
0099	Flake	None	10	1	27
0099	Flake	Heavy	0	1	1
0105	Flake	Low	0	1	36
0121	Flake	Low	0-45	5	97
0123	Core	Low	40	1	52
<b>Total</b>				<b>34</b>	<b>702</b>

Table 3. Flint summarised by type

### 6.4.3. Discussion

Overall, the flint was in good condition with little to no edge damage or rolling seen, suggesting that the struck flint was deposited soon after creation. The exception to this was the struck flint found in the topsoil and subsoil. The knapping techniques used were crude in places producing irregular angles from prepared cores and hinge fractures were common on core fragments and some flakes. A few flakes and tools showed more advanced flint knapping techniques. A single scraper was bifacially pressure flaked and a few flakes, mostly from secure contexts, showed platform and core preparation and soft hammer strikes.

#### **Topsoil 0009, Trench 9**

A single flint blade was found in this context. It was from a prepared blade core showing signs of a soft hammer strike. A small amount of edge damage was present. It is residual within this context and it is most likely to date to the Bronze Age due to the flint knapping techniques used.

#### **Topsoil 0018, Trench 18**

A single large flake was recovered from this context. It showed signs of hard hammer striking with a splintered pronounced bulb. Little edge damage was present. The flake's



characteristics make it hard to date other than to the later prehistoric period.

### **Topsoil 0022, Trench 22**

Two crude thick flakes with heavy edge damage were found in this layer, with hard hammer strikes present. They are residual within this context and date to the later prehistoric period.

### **Topsoil 0030, Trench 30**

One thick secondary flake, struck using a hard hammer, was found in this context. Moderate edge damage was present and a single hinge fracture from a previous flake removal was seen on the dorsal surface. It is residual within this fill and is most likely to date to the Bronze Age.

### **Subsoil 0055, Trench 23**

A single thick primary squat flake was found in this layer. It had moderate amounts of edge damage and rolling. It is residual within this context and it dates to the later prehistoric period.

### **Subsoil 0057, Trench 25**

A single large flake was found in this layer. It was struck using a hard hammer and had moderate edge damage. It is residual within this context and it dates to the later prehistoric period.

### **Subsoil 0060, Trench 28**

A single awl or burinated point was recovered from the subsoil in this trench. It was partially retouched on the distal end. The retouch was obtuse and struck from a single side, creating a point out of a blade removed from a prepared core. No pressure flaking was present. The blade and possibly the retouch was created by using a soft hammer. Little edge damage was present and it most likely has been sealed in this context soon after being discarded. It dates to the Late Neolithic to early Bronze Age.

### **Ditch 0078, fill 0079, Trench 9**

A single fragment of a conical core was found in this feature. It displayed multi-directional platforms and hinge fractures on most surfaces. It was struck using both hard and soft hammer techniques. No edge damage or patination was present and the flint was sharp and fresh. It is most likely to date to the Bronze Age and may date this feature.

**Pit 0084, fill 0085, Trench 32**

A single large thick secondary flake was found in this fill. It was struck using hard hammer techniques and had no visible edge damage. It is relatively crude but is hard to date other than to the later prehistoric period. It also may date this feature due to the lack of edge damage and patination present.

**Pit 0087, fills 0088 and 0089, Trench 27**

The basal fill 0088 of this pit contained a single side scraper and four flakes. The side scraper was made from a secondary flake and was bifacially pressure flaked on a single edge (50%). No edge damage was present and it is most likely to date to the Bronze Age period. The four thick flakes were mixed in typology. One may be a failed attempt at a scraper, one is a core preparation flake with four previous flake scars and two hinge fractures and the remaining two flakes were squat in nature. They were all struck using hard hammer techniques for primary flake removal and show core preparation. No edge damage was present and the flint had very fresh edges.

The upper fill 0089 from the same pit contained one crude side scraper with 10% retouch on a single edge and three thick flakes with previous flake scars and hinge fractures. Again, core preparation could be seen from these flakes and no edge damage was present. The assemblage from both fills of this features shows Bronze Age tool production on site and this feature dates to this period.

**Tree throw 0092, fill 0093, Trench 26**

Four flakes (three small primary and one tertiary) were found in this feature. Previous flake scars were seen on the dorsal surface of one flake. They were all produced using soft hammer techniques from a prepared core. Small amounts of edge damage were present and the material may be residual. This material most likely dates to the Bronze Age period due to the knapping techniques seen.

**Pit 0096, fill 0097, Trench 27**

Two thick crude flakes were found in this pit. No edge damage was present and they may date this feature. They are relatively undiagnostic and can only be dated to the late prehistoric period.

**Pit 0098, fill 0099, Trench 27**

Two flakes were found in this feature. One is heavily patinated and has moderate edge

damage, and is residual within this feature. The other flake is fresh, with no edge damage, and is thick and crude struck using a hard hammer. It may date this feature to the later prehistoric period.

#### **Ditch 0104, fill 0105, Trench 21**

One thick large flake with previous strike marks on a single platform was found in this feature. It has low amounts of edge damage. It may be residual within the feature and is not closely datable.

#### **Hollow 0119, fill 0121, Trench 14**

Five flakes were recovered from this feature. They were mostly thick, crude and were struck using hard hammer techniques. They all showed signs of moderate edge damage. They are most likely residual within this feature and are not closely datable other than belonging to the later prehistoric period.

#### **Ditch 0122, fill 0123, Trench 23**

A single core was found within this ditch. It was crude with two flakes removed from a single platform. Failed strike marks (Hertzian cones) were also seen on a single surface. The core was struck using a hard hammer and had low amounts of edge damage. It may be residual within this feature and dates to the later prehistoric period, most likely late Bronze Age to Iron Age.

### **6.4.4. Conclusion**

Crude platform preparation and core production were present in most of the assemblage. The flint recovered from the topsoil was generally rolled and showed signs of edge damage, being moved from its original context. The flint found in most pits and ditches however was relatively fresh with only a few pieces showing signs of edge damage.

The majority of the flint found within these features is probably in its original context of deposition, showing that most of the features that contained struck flint are likely date to the later prehistoric period. One feature of note was pit 0087 which contained nine struck flints from two fills including a bifacially pressure flaked scraper. This pit is most likely to date to the earlier Bronze Age and the assemblage shows that tool production was occurring on site in that period.

The small amount of flint on site shows that there was a low-level utilisation of the area in the Bronze Age periods. More debitage would have been expected from the features if the area had been more intensely utilised; tool production was clearly possible from the local raw material, as shown by pit 0087.

## 6.5. Heat-altered flint

Michael Green

### 6.5.1. Introduction

Eight pieces of heat-altered flint were recovered from fills 0081 and 0088. High temperature altered flint and low temperature altered flint was found. The high temperature heated flint was a light grey discoloured flint which was highly fractured.

### 6.5.2. Methodology

Each piece of flint was examined and recorded in Table 4 below. The material was classified by type with numbers of pieces and corticated, patinated and thermal fractures commented on in the discussion.

Context No.	Type	Patination	Cortex %	Number	Weight (g)
0081	Low temperature heat-altered flint	low	60	1	58
0088	High temperature heat-altered flint	low	40-50	7	53
<b>Totals</b>				<b>8</b>	<b>111</b>

Table 4. Burnt flint summarised by type

### 6.5.3. Discussion

#### Natural feature 0080, fill 0081

Seven pieces of flint were found within this pit; they were subjected to high temperatures discolouring the flint to a pale grey/white colour. The flint was most likely naturally occurring gravel subjected to direct heat from a fire. In this case it was most likely from the burning-out of a tree stump.

#### Pit 0087, fill 0088

A single flint was found within this pit, it was subjected to low temperatures discolouring

the flint to a pale red orange colour. The flint was most likely naturally occurring nodular flint, which was subjected to accidental heating from a hearth or fire pit.

#### 6.5.4. Conclusion

The heat-altered flint from pit fill 0088 was most likely naturally occurring, having been accidentally heated by being in close proximity of a fire or hearth. The flint from natural feature fill 0081 was likely heated *in situ* when a tree burnt out. Both processes are likely accidental, showing no utilisation of the flint as pot boilers to heat water, or to break down the flint for use as temper.

### 6.6. Small finds

Ruth Beveridge

#### 6.6.1. Introduction and recording method

A single copper alloy object was recorded as a small find and is summarised below. A complete listing is provided as Appendix 5. It has been fully recorded and catalogued with the assistance of low powered magnification. It has not been x-rayed. It was found in the fill of a 19th century quarry pit mixed in with later ceramics and nails.

#### 6.6.2. Description

##### **SF1001, fill 0125 of pit 0124. Trench 16.**

The object is made up of a cast circular loop with a knob at the apex and a broken stepped stub of a winding key opposite. Probably part of an 18th century Georgian watch winder, weighing 0.5g. The overall condition of the object is fair.

### 6.7. Iron nails

The evaluation produced a small quantity of iron nails in poor condition. Most of the nails were heavily abraded and encrusted. More specifically, pit fill 0125 in Trench 16 produced four small shank fragments weighing 3 grams. Pit fill 0135 in Trench 18 produced a larger piece weighing 7 grams, preserving the head and part of the shank of

an iron nail, 5.5 cm in length. Finally, ditch fill 0122 in Trench 23 produced two small fragments from modern nails weighing a gram, which were recorded and discarded.

## **6.8. Faunal remains**

The evaluation produced nineteen fragments of animal bone weighing 263 grams in total. All animal bone was in good condition, suggesting that the deposition of the animals occurred relatively recently.

The material derived from two contexts. More specifically, the subsoil layer 0052 above Trench 20 produced two large joining fragments from the radius of a young horse, weighing 234 grams. The bone shows slight surface wear and is missing small fragments from both epiphyses. Ditch fill 0114 in the same trench produced seventeen fragments of animal bone weighing 29 grams. The material from this context consisted of fragments from the mandible of a young sheep/goat and twelve teeth, five of which still attached on the mandibular bone. Despite its fragmentation, the condition of the bone was good.

## **6.9. Shell**

Tree throw fill 0093 in Trench 26 produced two non-joining fragments of oyster shell, weighing 15 grams. Both pieces belong to native oysters (*Ostrea Edulis*).

## **6.10. Plant macrofossils**

Anna West

### **6.10.1. Introduction and Methods**

Five bulk samples were taken from pits, ditches and a post-hole during this evaluation. Samples 2, 3 and 4 were processed in full in order to assess the quality of preservation of plant remains and their potential to provide useful data as part of further archaeological investigations. Due to the poor results further work on Samples 1 and 5 was thought to be of little benefit, although they have been retained and could be examined in any later stage of work.

The samples were processed using manual water flotation/washover and the flots were collected in a 300 µm mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned using a binocular microscope at x10 magnification and the presence of any plant remains or artefacts are noted in Table 5. Identification of plant remains is with reference to the New Flora of the British Isles (Stace 1997).

The non-floating residues were collected in a 1 mm mesh and sorted when dry. All artefacts/ecofacts were retained for inclusion in the finds total.

### 6.10.2. Quantification

For the purpose of this initial assessment, items such as seeds, cereal grains and small animal bones have been scanned and recorded quantitatively according to the following categories:

# = 1-10, ## = 11-50, ### = 51+ specimens

Items that cannot be easily quantified such as charcoal, magnetic residues and fragmented bone have been scored for abundance:

+ = *rare*, ++ = *moderate*, +++ = *abundant*

### 6.10.3. Results

The table below shows a summary of the plant macrofossils recovered from three of the samples.

Sample No	Context No	Cut No	Feature type	Approx. date of deposit	Flot Contents
2	0081	0080	Post-hole	Unknown	charred cereal frags #, rootlets +++
3	0088	0087	Pit	Preh	charred cereal grains #, un-charred seeds #, charcoal +, bone frags #, rootlets +, coal frags +
4	0116	0115	Ditch	Unknown	charred cereal frags #, charcoal +, snails +, rootlets +++

Table 5. Material recovered from sample flots

The volume of flot material recovered was small, with Sample 3 from pit fill 0088 producing 80 ml and the remaining two producing less than 5 ml each. Fibrous rootlets were common within the smaller flots and made up the majority of the volume recovered, these are considered modern contaminants and intrusive within the



archaeological deposits.

The plant macro remains were extremely sparse; the preservation was through charring and was poor. Wood charcoal was very rare only being observed in any quantity within Sample 3 from pit fill 0088, and was generally highly comminuted, making it unsuitable for species identification or radiocarbon dating.

Cereal grain fragments were only present in small numbers. Most of those present were puffed, fragmented and braded, making identification difficult to impossible. A single grain within Sample 3, from pit fill 0088, was most likely bread wheat (*Triticum* sp.) but was very abraded and fragmented. No chaff remains were observed within any of the samples.

#### 6.10.4. Conclusions and recommendations for further work

In general, the samples were poor in terms of identifiable material. Both charred plant remains and charcoal were rare within the flots recovered. The sparse nature of the material may represent domestic detritus that has been moved across the site through the action of wind, water or trample before becoming incorporated into the contexts sampled. The larger volume of charcoal recovered from Sample 3, from pit fill 0088, along with the small animal bone fragments suggest that this pit may have been used for the disposal of domestic waste. The remains were insufficient to draw any detailed conclusions beyond the fact that agricultural and domestic activities were most likely taking place in the vicinity of the site.

It is not recommended that any further work is carried out on the flot material as it would offer little extra information to the results of the evaluation; however, if further intervention is planned on this site, it is recommended that further sampling should be carried out with a view to investigating the nature of the cereal waste. Any accompanying weed seed assemblage could provide an insight into the utilisation of local plant resources, agricultural activity and economic evidence from this site.

## 6.10. Discussion of material evidence

The material evidence from the evaluation suggest a variety of activities taking place on site during different chronological periods. The pottery from the site includes fragments from the Bronze Age, Roman, medieval and post-medieval periods. Bronze Age pottery is most likely to be associated with contemporary flint production at the site. The struck flint includes a variety of types, such as a LNE-EBA blade or burinated point, a multi-platform core and a bifacially flaked scraper. Such pieces suggest Bronze Age activities on site and tool production, although not at a large scale. Pit 0087, which contained Bronze Age scrapers and a sherd from a Biconical Urn or Food Vessel of LNE-EBA date, also contained a fragment of medieval pottery; therefore, it is highly likely that later activities on the site cause disturbance to some of the contexts. Most of the pits that contained crudely struck flint with no patination or edge damage, are likely to date securely to the later prehistoric period. Such flint was probably deposited *in situ* and is likely to date these pits accurately. Further medieval and post-medieval to modern activities on site are attested by the presence of medieval and post-medieval CBM and pottery, including a relatively modern ceramic insulator from the WWII ditch.

## 7. Discussion

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Out of the thirty-two trenches excavated, deposits deemed to be archaeological in nature or containing finds were present in sixteen, with a further eight containing deposits that were probably naturally-derived. This often did not conform to the interpretation of the geophysical survey, although this may well relate to the variable depths of the trenches/overburden, the differing geology across the site and extensive quarrying and landscaping that had clearly taken place. It was often unclear whether the features cut the subsoil or were sealed by it, but given the depths of many of the trenches and the lack of ploughing across much of the site, it is reasonable to suggest generally good preservation, except where the trenches were noticeably shallower as a result of landscaping.

Many of the features were ditches, which whilst on largely north-west to south-east and north-east to south-west alignments, varied somewhat in orientations and profiles and may be part of more than one field system. They are unlikely to be close to areas of intense contemporary occupation, given the low levels of finds and ecofacts recovered from them, and the fills usually appear to be derived from the surrounding subsoil. A number of pits (some of which were possibly naturally-derived) were recorded and of particular interest was 0087, an Early to Middle Bronze Age pit that was an unusually well-defined and dated example, contemporary with other struck flint from the site. Other features may well have dated to this period as well. The largest accumulation of features appeared to be at the base of the slope, towards the eastern end of the site, along with the bulk of the struck flint recovered from the topsoil and subsoil. In this area, focussed largely around Trenches 20-23 and 26-27, approximately seven pits that are thought to be archaeological were recorded, as well as eight ditch cuts. A possible posthole was also located in Trench 26. Most of these features produced little dating evidence, but may be prehistoric, given the general background of material in this area. The ditches could be later, but there is no evidence for them on early Ordnance Survey mapping (Craven 2014), suggesting that they at least pre-date 1885.

WWII activity in the trenching was limited to the large anti-tank ditch in Trenches 2 and 3. The fully-excavated cut appeared to be designed to encourage a tank to enter the ditch on a moderately steep slope, with the opposing side being much steeper, leaving the vehicle at a difficult angle to ascend the other side. It is unclear if this would have

been an effective defence in this instance though, as the modest size of the ditch and soft sand might have allowed a large tank to simply span much of the gap, whilst also destroying the ditch's sides. The presence of the barbed wire picket posts in both cuts were probably the remnants of anti-personnel defences associated with the ditch, whilst the large blocks of reinforced concrete appeared to be rubble left after the demolition of structures such as bomb shelters.

Across the site a number of potentially naturally-derived features were recorded, some being test excavated and others fully recorded. These are generally thought to be the result of tree root hollows, or geological solution. Where fully uncovered they usually appeared to have somewhat regular, if slightly diffuse edges in plan, but often proved on excavation to be very irregular and poorly defined. They were typically filled with pale to dark grey homogenous sandy-silt and in one instance heat-altered flint was recovered from one of the deposits. Two large deposits, thought to be channels infilled with natural silt, were recorded in Trench 14. One of these produced occasional struck flint pieces, thought to be residual in the hollow/channel.

Various parts of the site, mainly within the eastern half, were truncated by what appeared to be large medieval to post-medieval or modern pits, generally backfilled with loose silty-sand, largely derived from the surrounding subsoil. These were most likely dug to quarry aggregate. A further shallower area of post-medieval pitting was also identified around Trench 16, although the form, dimensions and mixed backfill of this activity suggests that it was of a different phase to the larger features.

The finds and environmental evidence suggest low levels of domestic and agricultural activity taking place across the site, mainly in the later prehistoric and post-medieval to modern periods, although low levels of Roman and medieval artefacts were also recovered. Ditches found within several of the trenches have not been closely dated and could be prehistoric or later.

## 8. Conclusions

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The presence of archaeological features has clearly been demonstrated in some parts of the site, with reasonably well-preserved pits and ditches, particularly at the eastern end. Limited numbers of finds and ecofacts were recovered, but these suggest activity characterised by domestic and agricultural activity in the Bronze Age/later prehistoric and post-medieval to modern periods, with lower numbers of finds from other periods. The area seems to have remained a slightly outlying site in general, though, with no large accumulations of finds, limited evidence for refuse deposition/settlement deposits or structural evidence.

Excavation of the WWII ditch suggested that it was typical for the style of anti-tank feature as recommended Ministry of Defence at the time and the exploration of the feature within the evaluation has fully recorded the feature's profile at this point.

The evaluation has shown that the geophysical survey was not particularly effective in predicting the position of features on this site, although this most likely relates to the geology of the site and the differing trench depths. Anomalies identified by the work most frequently related to natural phenomena.

The evaluation has shown that there are archaeological deposits present that could be damaged or destroyed by development, depending on the localised depth of protective overburden and the nature of proposed development in specific areas. The final decision about the need for and nature of further works will be specified by NCCHEs on behalf of the local planning authority.

## **9. Archive deposition**

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The site archive will be kept at the SACIC facilities in Needham Market until it is deposited with Norfolk County Archives upon approval of the final stage of reporting and any subsequent stages of work that may be required.

## **10. Acknowledgements**

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The report illustrations were created by Eleanor Cox and the report was edited by Richenda Goffin and John Craven.



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Trench	Area	Length (m)	Orientation	Geology	Depth to Natural	Description	Summary	Associated Contexts
01	F02	30	SW-NE	Orange & Yellow Sand	0.36-0.4		0001 and 0003 One possible ditch [0068] and two other similar features that are likely geological. Pit 0066 [possibly also natural].	0001, 0033, 0066, 0067, 0068, 0069
02	F02	30	NW-SE	Orange sand & flints.	0.76		0002 and 0034. WWII ditch - 0074. Probable natural feature to NW of ditch.	0002, 0034, 0075, 0076, 0077, 0074
03	F02	30	NW-SE	Yellow & orange sand.	0.58	Plough scarring throughout trench. Geophysics anomaly at NW end - irregular patch of dark brown silty-sand. Several built-up layers at north-west end.	0003 and 0035. WW2 defensive ditch 0132. Geophysics anomaly at north-west end - 0072.	0003, 0035, 0072, 0073, 0132, 0133
04	F02	30	SW-NE	Pale yellow orange sand & gravel.	0.57-0.97	Deeper in centre of trench.	0004 and 0036.	0004, 0036
05	F02	30	NW-SE	Orange yellow & dark orange flinty sand	0.66-0.88	Excavated deeply in centre as frequent irregular Fe stained natural channels run at right angles roughly to the trench for about 15-20 metres. Hand excavation at base of trench reveals irregular layers of hard Fe stained dark orange and grey sand, with lenses of orange sand. Trench moved at south-east end to avoid upright pipe/geo test pit.	0005 and 0037.	0005, 0037
06	F02	30	SW-NE	Brownish orange sand	0.45-0.8		0006 and 0038. Several parallel channels as seen in Trench 1 - solution channels or ditches?	0006, 0038, 0070, 0071
07	F10	30	SSW-NNE	Pale yellow sand & mid orange sand, flint bands.	0.36-0.74	Modern golf course trench runs across trench near northern end - machined out and GPS'd.	0007 and 0039. No features.	0007, 0039
08	F10	30	SW-NE	Pale yellow grey & orange sand, gravel/flint bands	0.48-0.7		0008 and 0040. No features. Soil profiles are reminiscent of deeper channel in trench 14 - same natural phenomena?	0008, 0040
09	F02	30	NNW-SSE	Pale-mid brown orange sand to NNW, orange sand & f	0.7-0.8	Black cable on top of grey pipe near south-south-east end. No cat signal so probably dead. Trench slopes up at SSE end/beyond cable.	0009 and 0041. Ditch 0078.	0009, 0041, 0078, 0079
10	F02	30	SW-NE	Bands of yellow orange sand & mid orange flinty sa	0.45	Cable near SE end. Likely the same as in Trench 9 and most likely dead. Shallow compared to trenches to north-west.	No features. 0010 and 0042.	0010, 0042
11	F02	30	WNW-ESE	Orange sand & gravel	0.6		0011 and 0043. Possible posthole & ditch but not clear enough on surface.	0011, 0043, 0080, 0081

Trench	Area	Length (m)	Orientation	Geology	Depth to Natural	Description	Summary	Associated Contexts
12	F10	30	NNE-SSW	Pale yellow-grey orange sand.	0.26	Trench slightly moved to avoid bunker. Relatively shallow in places, plus what looks like an infilled bunker suggests that the area was quite heavily landscaped.	0012 and 0044. Ditch as seen in trenches 9 and 15. Large feature within trench, probable golf bunker, with dark grey/black and pale to mid grey sand upper fill, above coarse orange sand fill. Up to 0.25m deep. Orange sand goes to just below the turf line in section in gentle concave shape.	0012, 0044, 0126, 0127
13	F10	30	NW-SE	Yellow & orange patchy sand	0.28-0.5	Subsoil and natural heavily disturbed on south-east side, by what appears to be irregular rooting. Deeper at south-east end. Extended at south-east end to uncover possible ditch.	0013 and 0045 Possible but poorly defined ditch at south-east end.	0013, 0045, 0130, 0131
14	F10	30		Orange sand, pale grey silt with orange clayey sand	0.33-1.45		0014 and 0046. Two large channels with homogenous brown silt-sand fills. West-north-west example had struck flint in top 0.5m.	0014, 0046, 0119, 0120, 0121
15	F10	30	NE-SW	Orange-yellow sand, bands of dense flints	0.24-0.49		0015 and 0047 Parallel ditches near north-east end. Southern one is natural. Other is same as in Trenches 9 and 12? Possible ditch at south-west end written off as natural.	0015, 0047, 0128, 0129
16	F10	30	WNW-ESE	Pale greyish yellow & orange sand, frequent flint.	0.46	Trench extended at west end to investigate pit complex.	Occasional irregular & poorly defined natural phenomena. Pit complex at west end.	0016, 0048, 0124, 0125
17	F10	30	N-S	Pale grey-orange sand with frequent flints	0.3-0.39	Shallow in southern half, becoming deeper to the north. Undulates in northern half - appears to be natural hollows with brown and orange-grey sand infill. Some relates to irregular tree rooting.	0017 and 0019. No features.	0017, 0049
18	F10	30	E-W	Orange sand in quarry, yellow/orange elsewhere.	0.20.38 (2.7 in quarry)	Very unstable due to depth with sides tending to collapse, so because of this and quarry pit, trench only excavated to c.1.2m below ground level in eastern half before natural rises up to east.	0018 and 0050. Large quarry pit at east end - 0134. 2.7m deep and very loose redeposited subsoil type fill with post-medieval CBM fragments. Once machine sondage. Topsoil (0.2m) over loose and often worked/redeposited subsoil. Sub-oblong pit to the west end of trench. Mixed fills of dark brown silty-sand, orange-yellow sand and pale grey sand. Wooden stakes (sap smell suggests evergreen) loosely placed along west edge, which suggests it is modern - nail from metal detecting.	0018, 0050, 0134, 0135
19	F10	30	N-S	yellow sand, coarse orange sand with common flints.	0.2-0.75	Shallow and no subsoil in southern half, so has presumably been landscaped heavily and truncated. Gets deeper at northern end.	0019 and 0051. No features.	0019, 0051

Trench	Area	Length (m)	Orientation	Geology	Depth to Natural	Description	Summary	Associated Contexts
20	F10	30	WSW-ENE		0.5-1.02	Becomes shallower, c. 17.5m from east end.	0020 and 0052. Two ditches in east half.	0020, 0052, 0113, 0114, 0115, 0116, 0140
21	F10	30	NNW-SSE	Orange sand, flints, chalk seams, Fe stained sand	0.52-0.9	Much of southern end is disturbed, though features survive below this profile of topsoil, dark grey-brown sand, then yellow sand above natural.	0021 and 0053. Former infilled bunkers (whitish and yellow sand in shallow depression) approximately halfway along trench, covered with notably darker topsoil. Natural hollow near centre of trench/trench deepens.	0021, 0053, 0102, 0103, 0104, 0105, 0106, 0107, 0108, 0109
22	F10	30	ENE-WSW	Orange sand & abundant small flints	0.6-0.9	Trench has a high level of redeposit chalk, flint, natural orange sand, coal flecks throughout sections, suggesting landscaping of area.	0022 and 0054. Ditch in centre of trench. Pit in northern edge.	0022, 0054, 0111, 0112, 0117, 0118
23	F10	30	SW-NE	Chalk to NE. Yellow to orange sand in rest.	0.55-0.75 (2.5 in quarry)	On agreement with John Percival (Norfolk Archaeological Service, 20/11/17), it was agreed to machine to the top of the orange-brown sand subsoil, due to the unsafe depths of the trench/quarry pit at the north-east end.	Large quarry pit at north-east end - one machine excavated sondage. 2.5m deep with post-medieval tile fragment from dark grey/black layer - no finds from layer below, which was similar to subsoil in other trenches. Small ditch - 0122. Late pit (shallow) probable bunker.	0023, 0055, 0122, 0123, 0136, 0137, 0138, 0139
24	F02	30	NNW-SSE	Grey yellow, orange sand, flints, chalk bands.	0.56-0.7	Natural grey sand filled channel.	0024 and 0056.	0024, 0056
25	F02	30	E-W	Pale yellow & dark orange mottled sand.	0.75-0.85	Gradually gets slightly deeper to the east.	0025 and 0057. No cut features.	0025, 0057
26	F02	30	NNE-SSW	Pale yellow to mid orange sand & flint	0.57		0026 and 0058. Oblong pit - possible truncated ditch. Posthole. Thin ditch. Large modern pit cuts possible ditch & posthole.	0026, 0058, 0090, 0091, 0092, 0093, 0094, 0095, 0100, 0101, 0110
27	F02	30	WNW-ESE	grey-yellow sand & orange sand with flint pieces	0.62-1.0	Two natural grey-yellow sand channels. Undulating geology.	0027 and 0059. Three possible pits. Dark grey sand lens below subsoil at west end of trench - extends for 3.4m along north baulk.	0027, 0059, 0087, 0088, 0089, 0096, 0097, 0098, 0099
28	F02	30	E-W	Orange & pale yellow grey sand with flints	0.62		0028 and 0060. No features. Large south-west to north-east aligned band of Fe stained sand makes up most of trench - natural channel following slope.	0028, 0060
29	F02	30	NNW-SSE	Pale yellow grey sand, mid orange coarse sand	0.55		0029 and 0061.	0029, 0061



Trench	Area	Length (m)	Orientation	Geology	Depth to Natural	Description	Summary	Associated Contexts
30	F02	30	WNW-ESE	pale yellow grey sand & mid orange coarse sand	0.48-0.83		0030 and 0062. Natural hollow/channel, roughly south-west to north-east aligned near west end, filled with pale grey sand, common flints and mid to dark orange irregular Fe stained striations.	0030, 0062
31	F02	30	NE-SW	pale yellow grey orange sand with flints	0.6-0.8		0031 and 0063. Natural channel/deposit in northern end - excavated by machine (see section). Continues for c.3m - very diffuse and orregular edges. Several similar irregular patches of grey to mid orange and Fe stained sand along the trench. Four possible postholses to south-west end - excavated and discounted as natural.	0031, 0063, 0086
32	F02	30	NNW-SSE	pale yellow grey sand, orange sand with flint	0.22-0.87	Unusually shallow at southern end, becoming deeper in northern end.	0032 and 0064. Possible small pits/postholes in northern & southern ends 0082 and 0084.	0032, 0064, 0082, 0083, 0084, 0085

Appendix 2. Context List

Context No	Feature No	Trench No	Feature Type	Category	Description and interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
0001		01	Topsoil	Layer	Topsoil, Trench 1.				0033			
0002		02	Topsoil	Layer	Topsoil, Trench 2.				0075			
0003		03	Topsoil	Layer	Topsoil, Trench 3.				0035			
0004		04	Topsoil	Layer	Topsoil, Trench 4.				0036			
0005		05	Topsoil	Layer	Topsoil, Trench 5.				0037			
0006		06	Topsoil	Layer	Topsoil, Trench 6.				0038			
0007		07	Topsoil	Layer	Topsoil, Trench 7.				0039			
0008		08	Topsoil	Layer	Topsoil, Trench 8.				0040			
0009		09	Topsoil	Layer	Topsoil, Trench 9.				0041			
0010		10	Topsoil	Layer	Topsoil, Trench 10.				0042			
0011		11	Topsoil	Layer	Topsoil, Trench 11.				0043			
0012		12	Topsoil	Layer	Topsoil, Trench 12.				0044			
0013		13	Topsoil	Layer	Topsoil, Trench 13.				0045			

Context No	Feature No	Trench No	Feature Type	Category	Description and interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
0014		14	Topsoil	Layer	Topsoil, Trench 14.				0046			
0015		15	Topsoil	Layer	Topsoil, Trench 15.				0047			
0016		16	Topsoil	Layer	Topsoil, Trench 16.				0048			
0017		17	Topsoil	Layer	Topsoil, Trench 17.				0049			
0018		18	Topsoil	Layer	Topsoil, Trench 18.				0135			
0019		19	Topsoil	Layer	Topsoil, Trench 19.				0051			
0020		20	Topsoil	Layer	Topsoil, Trench 20.				0052			
0021		21	Topsoil	Layer	Topsoil, Trench 21.				0053			
0022		22	Topsoil	Layer	Topsoil, Trench 22.				0054			
0023		23	Topsoil	Layer	Topsoil, Trench 23.				0139			
0024		24	Topsoil	Layer	Topsoil, Trench 24.				0056			
0025		25	Topsoil	Layer	Topsoil, Trench 25.				0057			
0026		26	Topsoil	Layer	Topsoil, Trench 26.				0058			
0027		27	Topsoil	Layer	Topsoil, Trench 27.				0059			
0028		28	Topsoil	Layer	Topsoil, Trench 28.				0060			

Context No	Feature No	Trench No	Feature Type	Category	Description and interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
0029		29	Topsoil	Layer	Topsoil, Trench 29.				0061			
0030		30	Topsoil	Layer	Topsoil, Trench 30.				0062			
0031		31	Topsoil	Layer	Topsoil, Trench 31.				0063			
0032		32	Topsoil	Layer	Topsoil, Trench 32.				0064			
0033		01	Subsoil	Layer	Subsoil, Trench 1.					0001		
0034		02	Subsoil	Layer	Subsoil, Trench 2.					0074		
0035		03	Subsoil	Layer	Subsoil, Trench 3.					0003		
0036		04	Subsoil	Layer	Subsoil, Trench 4.					0004		
0037		05	Subsoil	Layer	Subsoil, Trench 5.					0005		
0038		06	Subsoil	Layer	Subsoil, Trench 6.					0006		
0039		07	Subsoil	Layer	Subsoil, Trench 7.					0007		
0040		08	Subsoil	Layer	Subsoil, Trench 8.					0008		
0041		09	Subsoil	Layer	Subsoil, Trench 9.					0009		
0042		10	Subsoil	Layer	Subsoil, Trench 10.					0010		
0043		11	Subsoil	Layer	Subsoil, Trench 11.					0011		

Context No	Feature No	Trench No	Feature Type	Category	Description and interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
0044		12	Subsoil	Layer	Subsoil, Trench 12.					0012		
0045		13	Subsoil	Layer	Subsoil, Trench 13.					0013		
0046		14	Subsoil	Layer	Subsoil, Trench 14.					0014		
0047		15	Subsoil	Layer	Subsoil, Trench 15.					0015		
0048		16	Subsoil	Layer	Subsoil, Trench 16.					0016		
0049		17	Subsoil	Layer	Subsoil, Trench 17.					0017		
0050		18	Subsoil	Layer	Subsoil, Trench 18.							
0051		19	Subsoil	Layer	Subsoil, Trench 19.					0019		
0052		20	Subsoil	Layer	Subsoil, Trench 20.					0020		
0053		21	Subsoil	Layer	Subsoil, Trench 21.					0021		
0054		22	Subsoil	Layer	Subsoil, Trench 22.					0022		
0055		23	Subsoil	Layer	Subsoil, Trench 23.							
0056		24	Subsoil	Layer	Subsoil, Trench 24.					0024		
0057		25	Subsoil	Layer	Subsoil, Trench 25.					0025		
0058		26	Subsoil	Layer	Subsoil, Trench 26.					0026		

Context No	Feature No	Trench No	Feature Type	Category	Description and interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
0059		27	Subsoil	Layer	Subsoil, Trench 27.				0089	0027		
0060		28	Subsoil	Layer	Subsoil, Trench 28.					0028		
0061		29	Subsoil	Layer	Subsoil, Trench 29.					0029		
0062		30	Subsoil	Layer	Subsoil, Trench 30.					0030		
0063		31	Subsoil	Layer	Subsoil, Trench 31.					0031		
0064		32	Subsoil	Layer	Subsoil, Trench 32.					0032		
0066	0066	01	Pit	Cut	Oval shaped pit. It has a u-shaped profile with a concave base, [moderately steep, concave sides and a wide concave base]. Cut of pit.	>1	0.90	0.12	NAT	0067		
0067	0066	01	Pit	Fill	Mid yellowish grey fill with a silty sand texture. Loose compaction with occasional small sub rounded stone inclusions. Average clarity. Probable natural refill of pit.	1	0.90	0.12	0066			
0068	0068	01	Ditch	Cut	Linear shape in plan, with a u-shaped profile & a concave base.. It has a NW-SE alignment. Cut of linear ditch in trench 2	1.80	0.70	0.15	NAT	0069		
0069	0069	01	Ditch	Fill	Mid yellowish grey silty sand fill. Loose compaction. Frequent medium sub angular stone inclusions. Fill of linear ditch in trench 2		0.7	0.15	0068			
0070	0070	06	Ditch	Cut	U-shape in profile with a concave base. NW-SE alignment. Cut of likely natural ditch in trench 6	0.6	1	0.22	NAT	0071		
0071	0070	06	Ditch	Fill	Light yellowish brown silty sand. Mid sized gravel inclusions. Root disturbance. Fill of ditch trench 6	0.60	1	0.22	0070			
0072	0072	03	Natural feature	Cut	Irregular shaped feature on a northwest-southeast alignment. Dish shaped profile with a concave base. [Concave to convex irregular and in places poorly defined and undercutting sides. Not fully excavated as appears to be natural]. Cut of probable natural feature in Trench 3	>3.7	>1.8	>0.86	NAT	0073		



Context No	Feature No	Trench No	Feature Type	Category	Description and interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
0073	0072	03	Natural feature	Fill	Light beige-brown with a silty sand soft compaction. Occasional stone inclusions. Clear clarity & single fill. Fill of probable natural feature in T3	>3.7	>1.8	>0.86	0072			
0074	0074	02	Ditch	Cut	Linear shape in plan, running on a SW-NE alignment. North-west edge slopes at 40-45° and is slightly uneven. South-east edge starts at c.40', before breaking to c.70'. Base is slightly concave/slopes to the south-east. WWII anti-tank ditch that encircles Norwich. Also seen in trench 3.		5.9	1.85	0034	0075		
0075	0074	02	Ditch	Fill	Mixed orangish-brown to dark grey brown loose silty sand, with occasional small to medium irregular flints. Contained various pieces of wire cable, barbed wire and barbed wire picket posts. Mixed deposit of material, backfilled rapidly. Partly made up of sand that appears to		5.9	1.85	0074	0002		
0076	0076	02	Pit	Cut	Sub circular pit on a SE-NW alignment. Bowl shaped profile with a concave, irregular base. [Appears to be crescent shaped in plan, with poorly defined edges and a concave base]. Cut of pit	>1.2	1.1	0.6	NAT	0077		
0077	0076	02	Pit	Fill	Mid orangey brown soft silty sand texture. Occasional stone inclusions. Clear clarity with a single fill Fill of pit	1.08	1.14	0.60	0076			
0078	0078	09	Ditch	Cut	Linear in shape on a SE-NW alignment with a concave eastern edge & a flat base. Cut of boundary ditch.		0.75	0.16	NAT	0079		
0079	0078	09	Ditch	Fill	Mid orangey brown silty sand, friable with occasional small to medium flint inclusions. Diffuse clarity Fill of boundary ditch	6.90	0.75	0.16	0078			
0080	0080	11	Natural	Cut	Oblong in plan with diffuse sides & sprawling offshoots Cut of possible tree hollow or solution feature.	0.7	0.2-07	>0.3				
0081	0080	11	Natural	Fill	Dark grey silty sand. Firm compaction with diffuse clarity. Single fill Fill of possible tree root hollow or solution feature.	0.7	0.2-07	>0.3				
0082	0082	32	Pit	Cut	Sub rounded in plan with a u-shaped profile & a concave base Cut of pit in trench 32	0.70	0.58	0.28	NAT	0083		
0083	0082	32	Pit	Fill	Mid yellowish grey silty sand with minor root disturbance. Loose compaction with rare sub rounded stone inclusions. Average clarity. Fill of pit.	0.70	0.58	0.28	0082			
0084	0084	32	Pit	Cut	Oval in shape with a U-shape profile & base with steep sides Cut of pit	1.15	>0.75	0.92	NAT	0085		

Context No	Feature No	Trench No	Feature Type	Category	Description and interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
0085	0084	32	Pit	Fill	Mid yellowish grey with a silty sand texture. Occasional small sub rounded stones & some rooting. Loose compaction Fill of pit	1.15	0.75	0.92	0084			
0086	0086	31	Natural	Feature	4 natural features in trench 31. They varied from 0.6m-1.05m wide where the edges were clearly enough defined and were 0.43m-1.05m deep. The deepest was interpreted as a probable sink hole with a very uniform fill. All fills were a mid to dark brown-grey silty sand, with very occasional small irregular flints and rare charcoal flecks.	1.05	0.6	1.43->0.65				
0087	0087	27	Pit	Cut	Oval in shape with gradually sloping sides & a U-shaped profile with a concave base. [Unclear shape in plan, as obscured by trench edge, with moderately steep convex to concave sides and a concave base]. Cut of probable BA pit	>1.9	>0.66	1	NAT	0088		
0088	0087	27	Pit	Fill	Dark greyish brown coloured silty sand. Loose compaction with rare sub rounded stone inclusions. Good clarity with some root basal fill of probable BA pit disturbance.	1.90	0.66	1.10/0.26	0087	0089		
0089	0089	27	Pit	Fill	Brownish grey silty sand with loose compaction. Rare small sub rounded stone inclusions. Clear clarity. Upper fill of BA pit.					0088	0059	
0090	0090	26	Posthole	Cut	Sub oval in plan with vertical sides & a concave base. Cut of posthole	0.52	0.36	0.55			0091, 01	
0091	0091	26	Posthole	Fill	Mid grey brown sandy silt with occasional small-large irregular flints. Somewhat diffuse clarity. Fill of posthole		0.25	0.55	0090	0110		
0092	0092	26	Feature	Cut	Rectangular in plan running on a NE-SW with a concave profile & a flat base. Cut of possible tree throw.	2.90	1.10	0.20	NAT	0093		
0093	0092	26	Tree Throw	Fill	Mid grey brown silty sand with moderate small large flint inclusions. Clear clarity. Fill of possible tree throw	2.90	1.10	0.20	0092			
0094	0094	26	Posthole	Cut	Sub circular u-shaped feature wiry an irregular, flattish base. Cut of small pit/posthole		0.33	0.12	NAT	0095		
0095	0094	26	Posthole	Fill	Mottled mix of silty sand burnt material with chalk & gravel with occasional charcoal flecks. Basal fill slightly diffuse. Fill of pit/posthole.		0.33	0.12	0094			
0096	0096	27	Pit	Cut	Oval in plan with a u shaped profile & base. Sloping sides. [Rounded edge in plan - obscured by trench edge, with moderate concave sides and a concave wide base]. Cut of probable prehistoric pit	1.7	>1.05	0.34	NAT	0097		

Context No	Feature No	Trench No	Feature Type	Category	Description and interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
0097	0096	27	Pit	Fill	Mid yellowish grey silty sand with frequent small & medium gravel inclusions. Loose compaction. Average clarity. Fill of likely prehistoric pit.	0.80	1.40	0.34	0096			
0098	0098	27	Pit	Cut	Irregular in shape. Gradual slopes with B.O.S half way down. Cut of likely prehistoric pit.	1.25	>0.85	0.54	NAT	0099		
0099	0098	27	Pit	Fill	Mid reddish brown silty sand with loose compaction with rare small stone inclusions. Fill of prehistoric pit.	1.15	0.75	0.58	0098			
0100	0100	26	Ditch	Cut	Linear in shape with a V-shaped profile & a concave base. [Moderately steep concave sides and concave base]. Cut of boundary ditch of indeterminate date.		0.32	0.14	NAT	0101		
0101	0100	26	Ditch	Fill	Mid-grey brown silty sand. Friable with moderate small medium flint inclusions. Clear clarity. Fill of ditch					0100		
0102	0102	21	Pit	Cut	Oval in shape with gradually sloping sides, U-shaped profile & a concave base. [Shape in plan obscured by trench edge - curving Cut of pit form].	>1.1	>0.45	0.42	NAT	0103		
0103	0102	21	Pit	Fill	Mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional water disturbance. Rare, small sub-rounded stones with loose compaction. Fill of pit	0.50	1	0.42	0102			
0104	0104	21	Ditch	Cut	Sub linear in shape, U-shaped in profile with a concave base. NE-SW aligned. Cut of ditch		1.10	0.32	NAT	0105		
0105	0104	21	Ditch	Fill	Mid greyish brown silty sand with occasional root disturbance. Loose compaction & small sub rounded stone inclusions. Fill of ditch		1.10	0.32	0104			
0106	0106	21	Pit	Cut	Oval in shape with a U-shaped profile & a concave base. Cut of pit	0.95	0.5	0.32		0107		
0107	0106	21	Pit	Fill	Mid yellowish brown silty sand. Rare small stone inclusions with a loose compaction. Overcut on NE side. Fill of pit	0.50	0.96	0.32	0106			
0108	0108	21	Ditch	Cut	Linear in plan, NE-SW aligned & overcut by the machine with a flat base. Cut of ditch that was overcut by the machine.		0.28	0.06	NAT	0109		
0109	0108	21	Gully	Fill	Mid yellowish brown silty sand. Loose compaction with small rare stone inclusions. Fill of gully	1.80	0.28	0.06	0108			

Context No	Feature No	Trench No	Feature Type	Category	Description and interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
0110	0110	26	Posthole	Fill	Mid orangey brown silty sand with moderate small-medium flint inclusions. Diffuse clarity. Back filled natural of posthole [0090]		0.10	0.45	0090, 00			
0111	0111	22	Pit	Cut	Sub oval in shape with V-shaped profile with a concave base. Cut of pit	0.92	0.75	0.60		0112		
0112	0111	22	Pit	Fill	Mid greyish brown sandy silt. Loose compaction with large stone inclusions. Average clarity. Fill of pit	0.92	0.75	0.60	0111			
0113	0113	20	Ditch	Cut	Linear in plan on a SW-NE alignment. Concave base with an unclear relationship with subsoil 0052. Cut of ditch		0.77	0.37		0114		
0114	0113	20	Ditch	Fill	Mid orangery brown silty sand with frequent chalk flecks. Diffuse clarity. In wash of orange brown lens. Fill of ditch.		0.77	0.37	0113			
0115	0115	20	Ditch	Cut	Linear in plan on a SW-NE aligned ditch, with a concave base. Unclear relationship with subsoil 0052. Cut of ditch		1.23	0.38		0140		
0116	0115	20	Ditch	Fill	Mid orangish brown silty sand, with moderate flint inclusions & rare charcoal & chalk flecks.		1.23	0.27	0140			
0117	0117	22	Ditch	Cut	Linear in shape with a S-W alignment. V-shaped in profile with a flat base. Cut of ditch		2.20	0.62	NAT	0118		
0118	0118	22	Ditch	Fill	Mid reddish brown silty sand. Loose compaction with frequent gravel inclusions. Average clarity. Fill of ditch	1.85	2.20	0.62	0117			
0119	0119	14	Hollow	Fill	Irregular sides on both edges and sections with an undulating base. Machine excavated, mostly due to depth. Natural channel that produced struck flint.		4.02	>1.2		0120		
0120	0119	14	Hollow	Fill	Basal deposit of dark brown silty sand. No finds. Diffuse horizon with silty sand natural. Natural deposit			0.4	0119	0121		
0121	0119	14	Hollow	Fill	Upper fill of mid to dark brown sandy silt, with occasional natural & struck flint inclusions. Diffuse horizon with 0121. Sealed by natural deposit with 0121, including struck flint. redeposited (landscaping?) yellow sand.			C.0.55	0120			
0122	0122	23	Ditch	Cut	Linear in plan on a NW-SE alignment with both concave sides & base. Unclear relationship with subsoil (0055). Same as in trench 26		0.26-0.36	0.22+	NAT	0123		

Context No	Feature No	Trench No	Feature Type	Category	Description and interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
0123	0122	23	Ditch	Fill	Mid brown sand with common small rounded flints. Diffuse clarity. Similar to subsoil 0055		0.26-0.36	0.22+	0122			
0124	0124	16	Pit	Cut	Irregular in shape with a U-shaped profile and a flat base. Cut of a probable quarry pit.	>4.84	>3	0.28		0125		
0125	0124	16	Pit	Fill	Mid reddish brown sandy silt with rare small sub rounded stone inclusions. Loose compaction with an average clarity. Fill of quarry pit with CBM, nails & ceramic finds.	1.80+	0.80+	0.28	0124			
0126	0126	12	Ditch	Cut	Linear shape with a U-shaped profile & a concave base. NW-SE alignment. Cut of ditch, possibly natural backfill	2.90	1.85	0.32	NAT	0127		
0127	0126	12	Ditch	Fill	Mid reddish brown silty sand texture with loose compaction. Small gravel inclusions with an average clarity. Fill of ditch		1.2	0.32	0126			
0128	0128	15	Ditch	Cut	Linear in shape with a U-shaped profile, with sloping sides & a mostly flat base. Cut of ditch	1.85	1.20	0.18		0129		
0129	0128	15	Ditch	Fill	Mid greyish brown silty sand. Loose compaction with frequent small gravel inclusions. Average clarity fill of ditch	1.85	1.20	0.18	0128			
0130	0130	13	Ditch	Cut	Linear in shape with a U-shaped profile & a concave base. On a NW-SE alignment. Cut of ditch.		0.90	0.16	NAT	0131		
0131	0130	13	Ditch	Fill	Mid grey brown silty sand. Loose compaction with occasional root disturbance & gravel inclusions. Average clarity. Fill of ditch.	1.85	0.90	0.16	0130, NA			
0132	0132	03	Ditch	Cut	Cut of WWII defensive ditch in Trench 3, aligned SW-NE. Same as cut 0074 in Trench 2. Number issued to assign a context to the ceramic insulator type object recovered from the fill. Not excavated as sampled in Trench 3, but also because it was filled with very large concrete blocks - see photos 8485-8507.					0133		
0133	0132	03	Ditch	Fill	Single fill of ditch, made up of grey, grey-brown and redeposited orange sand, large concrete blocks, occasional cable, metal roads/reinforcement bars, pieces of barbed wire picket posts, as well as barbed wire.				0132			

Context No	Feature No	Trench No	Feature Type	Category	Description and interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
0134	0134	18	Pit	Cut	Large pit at the east end of Trench 18, not fully exposed due to size. Machine sondage excavated to 2.7m below ground level before reaching natural. Profile not explored. Very unstable fill, so sondage excavated and rapidly backfilled. Sealed by topsoil. Post-medieval quarry pit.	>13.1	>2.7	2.5		0135		
0135	0134	18	Pit	Fill	Single feature fill of very loose mid brown sand, with common small flints and occasional coal and CBM flecks. Redeposited subsoil type fill with post-medieval CBM fragments.	>13.1	>2.7	2.5	0134	0018		
0136	0136	23	Pit	Cut	Large pit cut at north-east end of trench, not fully exposed due to size. Machine sondage excavated to 2.5m below ground level before reaching natural. Profile not explored. Very unstable fill, so sondage excavated and rapidly backfilled. Sealed by topsoil. Post-medieval quarry pit.	>9.5	>2.1	2.3		0137		
0137	0136	23	Pit	Fill	Basal/main fill, of orangish-brown loose sand, with bands of large flints in places. Redeposited subsoil type fill.			1.6	0136	0138		
0138	0136	23	Pit	Fill	Middle fill of dark grey to black silty-sand, reasonable firm.			0.3	0137	0139		
0139	0136	23	Pit	Fill	Upper fill of chalk, orange sand and dark brown silty-sand, all in mixed lenses. Redeposited natural, etc., used to consolidate the top of the pit.			0.4	0138	0023		
0140	0115	20	Ditch	Fill	Mid-orangish brown silty sand with occasional small to medium flint inclusions. Natural in-wash.			0.1	0115	0116		







## Appendix 4. Pottery catalogue

Ctxt	Sample Number	Ceramic Period	Fabric	Form	Dec	Sherd type	No	Wt/g	ENV	EVE	Rim diam. (cm)	State	Comments	Fabric date	Pottery date
0009		Rom	GX	Jar		r	1	6	1	0.1	13			Rom	
0088		Preh	G	Biconical Urn or Food Vessel	twisted cord decoration	a	1	14	1				angular sherd possibly from the shoulder	EBA	EBA-MBA
0088	3	Med	MCW			p	1	3				abraded		Med	12th-14th c.
0125		Pmed	IGBW		black glazed	p	1	3	1					Pmed	16th-18th c.
0133		Pmed	PORC	Ceramic insulator	stamp on base resembling a Sol Key, and inscription saying England	b	1	201	1				base diam.3cm	Pmed	20th c.

## Appendix 5. Small finds catalogue

Small Find Number	Context Number	Object	Material	Fragment Count	Weight	Description	Depth (mm)	Width (mm)	Length (mm)	Period
1001	0125	Watch winder	Copper alloy	1	0.5	Cast circular loop with a knop at the apex and a broken stepped stub of a winding key opposite. Probably part of an 18th century Georgian watch winder.	3	12	16	Post-med

## Appendix 6. OASIS form

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OASIS ID: suffolka1-299745

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### Project details

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Project name	ENF 142804 Phase 1: Royal Norwich Golf Club Evaluation, Drayton High Road
Short description of the project	Thirty-two trenches were excavated over the former second and tenth fairways of the Royal Norwich Golf Club, immediately north-east of Drayton High Road in Hellesdon, Norwich, to evaluate the site's archaeological potential. ahead of proposed housing development. The evaluation was preceded by a desk-based assessment and historic building recording, a geophysical survey. Archaeological deposits or finds were recorded in sixteen of the trenches. The majority features were ditches and pits, most of which produced little by way of dating evidence, although some were thought to be later prehistoric from the worked flint. A single pit produced prehistoric flintwork and a sherd of Early to Middle Bronze Age pottery, whilst others contained lower levels of struck flint. An assemblage of later prehistoric flint was also recovered from the topsoil, subsoil and natural deposits, particularly in the eastern half of the site. The ditches appear to be part of one or two field systems, but produced little dating evidence. An exception to this was the WWII anti-tank ditch, already known to cross the site at its western end, which was excavated in full in one trench. This revealed a typical profile for such a feature and produced several blocks of reinforced concrete and barbed wire picket posts, amongst other items. Across all of the site were deposits interpreted as natural phenomena that rarely produced any evidence of anthropogenic influence and these are believed to generally be the result of tree root hollows and geological processes. The features were reasonably well preserved, although they often survived under varied depths of overburden, whilst some areas had been truncated by golf course landscaping and large quarry pits.
Project dates	Start: 13-11-2017 End: 24-11-2017
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	ENF 142804 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	2015/1770 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Current Land use	Other 14 - Recreational usage
Monument type	DITCHES Uncertain
Monument type	PITS Uncertain
Monument type	DITCH Modern
Significant Finds	WORKED FLINT Late Prehistoric
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches", "Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Housing estate
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	After outline determination (eg. As a reserved matter)

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### Project location

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Country	England
Site location	NORFOLK BROADLAND HELLESDON ENF 142804 Phase 1: Royal Norwich Golf Club Evaluation, Drayton High Road
Postcode	NR6 5AH

Study area	3.45 Hectares
Site coordinates	TG 206 114 52.654888398134 1.261969800466 52 39 17 N 001 15 43 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 16m Max: 29m

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#### **Project creators**

Name of Organisation	Suffolk Archaeology CIC
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	John Percival
Project director/manager	John Craven
Project supervisor	Rob Brooks
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Persimmon Homes Ltd

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#### **Project archives**

Physical Archive recipient	Norfolk Museums Service
Physical Contents	"Worked stone/lithics", "Animal Bones", "Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	Norfolk Museums Service
Digital Contents	"Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Media available	"Database", "GIS", "Images raster / digital photography", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Norfolk Museums Service
Paper Contents	"Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Worked stone/lithics"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Plan", "Report", "Section"

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#### **Project bibliography**

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Phase I: Royal Norwich Golf Club Norwich, Norfolk
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Brooks, R.
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