

**Bare Ground Creation Plots, Cranwich
Camp, Cranwich, Norfolk
ENF126532**

Archaeological Monitoring Report

SCCAS Report No. 2011/114

Client: Butterfly Conservation and Plantlife

Author: Rob Brooks

November/2011

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Any opinions expressed in this report about the need for further archaeological work are those of the Field Projects Team alone. 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 County Council's archaeological contracting services 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: 28/11/2011

Approved By: David Robertson (Norfolk Historic Environment Service)

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Summary

Metal detecting, monitoring and GPS survey of two rotavated plots and one topsoil-stripped plot were undertaken at Cranwich Camp, Norfolk, which was an inter-war unemployment camp and then a WWII military training camp. These works recovered fifty-eight small finds, including three medieval coins, three military buttons, one Great Western Railway button and an implement for cleaning military uniforms. The foundation of a concrete building slab was recorded, as well as traces of several other structures, including Nissen huts. A post-medieval pottery fragment and a later prehistoric flint were also found.

1. Introduction

An archaeological metal detection survey and monitoring were carried out over three plots located on the northern edge of Cranwich Heath, 0.71km south of Cranwich village and the A134, in Norfolk (Fig. 1). This was carried out in order to recover any finds relating to the site's use as an inter-war and WWII labour camp, as well as earlier material, and to record and protect any earthworks and other remains from this period. These works were carried out during the rotavation of the plots as part of a strategy to encourage rare flora. The work was carried out between the 24/02/2011 and the 24/03/2011 to a Brief issued by David Robertson (Norfolk Historic Environment Service, Appendix 1).

2. Geology and topography

The geology of the area consists of superficial deposits of Lowestoft Formation sand and gravel, overlying bedrock formations of Holywell Nodular chalk and New Pit chalk (BGS, 2011). On site, undisturbed geology was rarely uncovered, although pale yellow and mid orangish-brown sandy deposits were revealed in places.

The site had a gentle, south-facing slope, which tapered off towards the road. Plot 1 was close to the road and aligned E-W (Fig. 1). It was relatively level with most points located between 13.2m and 13.6m above OD. Falling within the location of the old parade ground, Plot 3 was also fairly flat with heights between 15.2m and 15.4m above OD. However, this plot was surrounded by a series of earthworks which are known to be the removed roads from the camp's layout (Fig. 3). Plot 4 had a gentle south-facing slope and undulated very slightly. The heights recorded on this plot varied the most, ranging from 15.4m above OD at the northern edge and 14m above OD at the southern edge.

3. Archaeology and historical background

The site was formerly used as part of a series of Ministry of Labour Transfer Instructional Centres, (later shortened to Instructional Centres), which ran from 1929-1938. These were designed to accommodate men who were usually young, had been out of work for some time, and were thought of as 'soft' or unprepared for work. However, prior to this several other types of labour camps and schemes had been set up, generally focussing on the poor and unemployed. In 1936 national admissions to such camps peaked at 24,146. 'Generally based on Forestry Commission land, each camp held 150-200 men, housed in Nissen huts, and provided with [sic] a basic infrastructure for catering, entertainment and medical care' (Field, 2009). In 1939, twenty-eight camps were still operational, although they were then shut down on the outbreak of war. At this point Cranwich Camp came under the command of the military, with horse artillery units, a REME (Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers) unit and a variety of different equipment stationed there, with its function being as a training area within the wider network of military locations in and around Thetford Forest and East Anglia as a whole.

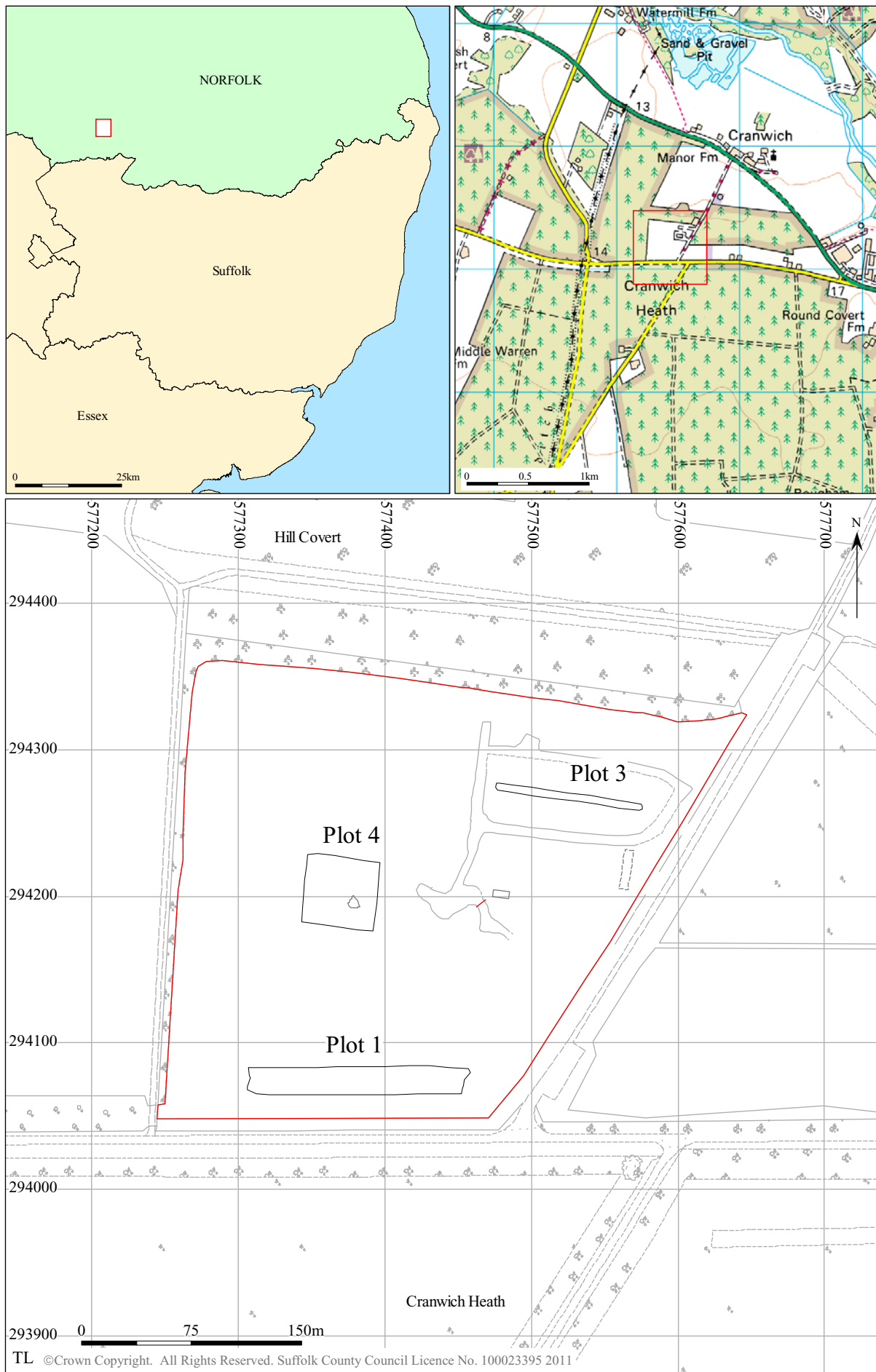


Figure 1. Location map, with field outline (red) and surveyed plots (black)



Plate 1. 1946 aerial photograph of Cranwich Camp (supplied by the Norfolk Historic Environment Service, reproduced from the Ordnance Survey with the permission of the Controller of HMSO © Crown Copyright under licence number 100019340)

4. Methodology

An initial site meeting was carried out by members of SCCAS Field Team and the commissioning charities (Butterfly Conservation and Plantlife) in order to establish a system of work to fulfil the Brief. A suitable route for the rotavation and dumper machinery was decided upon to avoid any visible earthworks. A dumping ground for the spoil was also established in the adjoining field to the west. Four plots were initially to be worked, but one of these (Plot 2) had already been cancelled to avoid the road earthworks from the camp (Fig. 3).

The first stage of fieldwork was to carry out a metal detection survey of the three plots prior to the groundworks. This was carried out by an experienced metal detectorist with any finds being plotted with a Real Time Kinematics Leica 1200 Smart Rover GPS, working within accuracy tolerances of 0.05m. The GPS survey was processed using LisCAD S.E.E. and MapInfo. The next works involved the monitoring of the plot rotavation, which was carried out under the constant supervision of an experienced archaeologist. These works were monitored in order to protect any buried building remains that could potentially be damaged, as well as any other archaeological deposits. Plots 1 and 3 were rotavated, whilst Plot 4 had the turf and some of the topsoil stripped. This usually amounted to <0.1m of material being removed. Following this the plots were again metal detected and the locations of the finds plotted. Within Plot 4 a concentration of concrete rubble was also surveyed as the possible location of a demolished building.

An incomplete survey was also carried out over the visible groundworks. This mapped the former roads associated with the camp, as well as any other visible structural remains, comprising the foundation slab of one building, the possible footprint of another structure and a manhole. A profile was also recorded across one part of the road to ascertain depth and form. These records were all made using the GPS. Although this survey was not within the Brief it was carried out during breaks in the groundworks when members of SCCAS staff were already present, and will help to inform the results of this report as well as any further rotavation carried out on the site.

The small finds were recorded using a single continuous numbering system starting at 01 (Appendix 2). Digital colour photographs at 314 x 314dpi were taken during the fieldwork to show the site conditions and are included in the digital archive. Site data has been input onto an MS Access database and recorded using the Norfolk event code ENF126532. The small finds have been catalogued and the resultant data entered onto a database. David Robertson (Norfolk Historic Environment Service) and Alan West (Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service (NMAAS)), advised that many of the small finds were suitable to be listed, photographed and then discarded. The remainder were fully catalogued and will be deposited with the NMAAS. Full details of the finds which have been retained are given in the finds report (section 6).

An OASIS form has been completed for the project (reference no. suffolkc1-95868 – Appendix 4) 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 is deposited with Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service.

5. Results

5.1 Rotavation and stripping

The rotavation of Plots 1 and 3 revealed the topsoil and occasionally appeared to disturb the superficial geology of pale yellow and mid orange mottled sand below this. With the stripping of Plot 4 occasional patches of this geology were uncovered, but mainly the area was still covered with the thin topsoil. It was also clear that the ground had been somewhat disturbed in the past, presumably as a result of the demolition of the camp and any more modern activity that had taken place on the site.

5.2 Small find distributions and other finds

Small finds were recovered from each plot and are detailed in Appendix 2 (Figs. 2, 3 and 4). A very limited number of finds were recovered from Plots 1 and 3, which relate to an area south-west of the main camp and the parade ground, respectively. One item of particular interest from Plot 1 included a copper alloy Button Stick; an item specifically designed for cleaning buttons and braiding on military uniforms, whilst not damaging the fabric with polishing materials or tools.

A total of fifty small finds were recovered from Plot 4. Many of these were unidentifiable, or very common, such as spent bullet casings, 20th century coins, or buttons. However, four buttons were recovered with some recognisable writing and insignia (SFs 38, 49, 50 and 53). Three of them appear to be military buttons, one of which has the French phrase 'Honi soit mal y pense', which is used by several British Army regiments. The fourth button has 'GWR' (Great Western Railways) on it in decorative italic writing. Notably, three twelfth and thirteenth century silver coins were also recovered from Plot 4, one of which was from Scotland. Other finds include an unstratified later prehistoric flint and an unstratified post-medieval pot sherd.

5.3 Structure and groundworks survey

Monitoring of the stripping of Plot 4 revealed a dense concentration of concrete rubble near the south-east corner of the plot (Fig. 4). This may represent the approximate position of a demolished building, although all of the pieces had been broken and many were small (<0.1m diameter), which may suggest that this was simply a dump of material from elsewhere.

The rest of the structures and groundworks were located close to Plot 3 (Fig. 3). This included a road network, which was partially plotted (this could not be fully surveyed due to intermittent GPS signal strength). The network surrounded Plot 3 and also ran off to the south and north, although the roads themselves had been removed, leaving only the impression of the original construction. These impressions measured from c.4.7m wide up to c.7m wide and were up to c.0.7m deep. Two possible structures were also recorded in the survey. One was a clearly visible concrete foundation slab near the south-west end of the road network, close to a circular manhole. It measured 5m (NNE-SSW) x 11m (WNW-ESE). The second structure was only visible as a faint impression in the ground to the south-east of Plot 3 and measured 6m (WNW-ESE) x 27m (SSW-NNE). There is also a line of trees (aligned WNW-ESE) that survives just to the north of Plot 3. From a photograph of the camp these appear to have been a feature that flanked the northern side of the parade ground. The photograph was found as a postcard on a website which did not give copyright permission, and as such it has not been reproduced here. An aerial photograph of the site indicates the main concentration of buildings around Plot 3, with a smaller number in the rest of the site, mainly to the west

of Plot 3 and south of Plot 4. There are also several buildings to the south-east of the track that runs south-west to north-east next to the site (Plate 1).

Two pieces of concrete were uncovered in Plot 1 (Fig. 2). These were both relatively small, although the north-western piece was larger (0.34m x 0.25m) and had a piece of wooden post still attached, suggesting it had not been heavily disturbed.

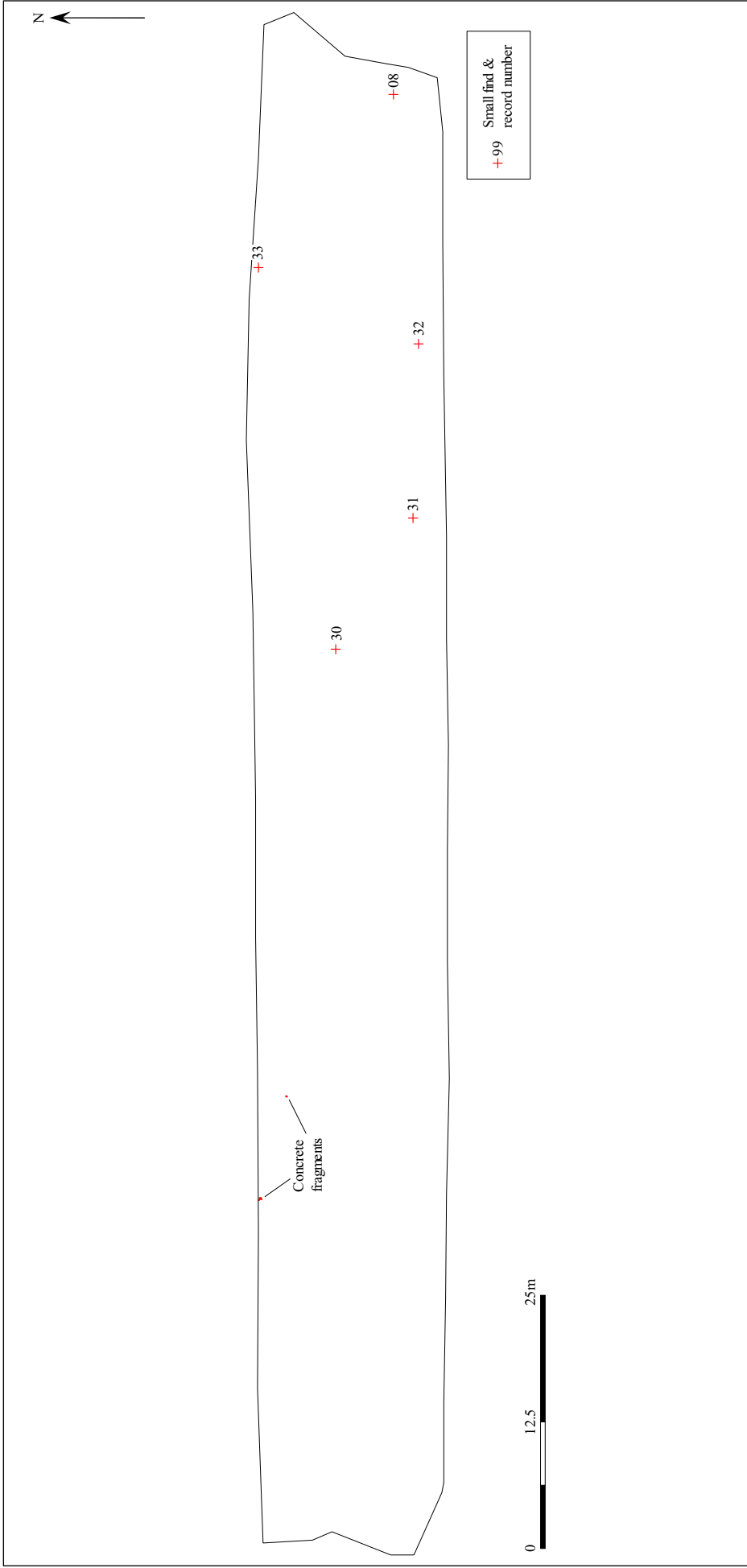


Figure 2. Plot 1, showing small find locations and concrete fragments

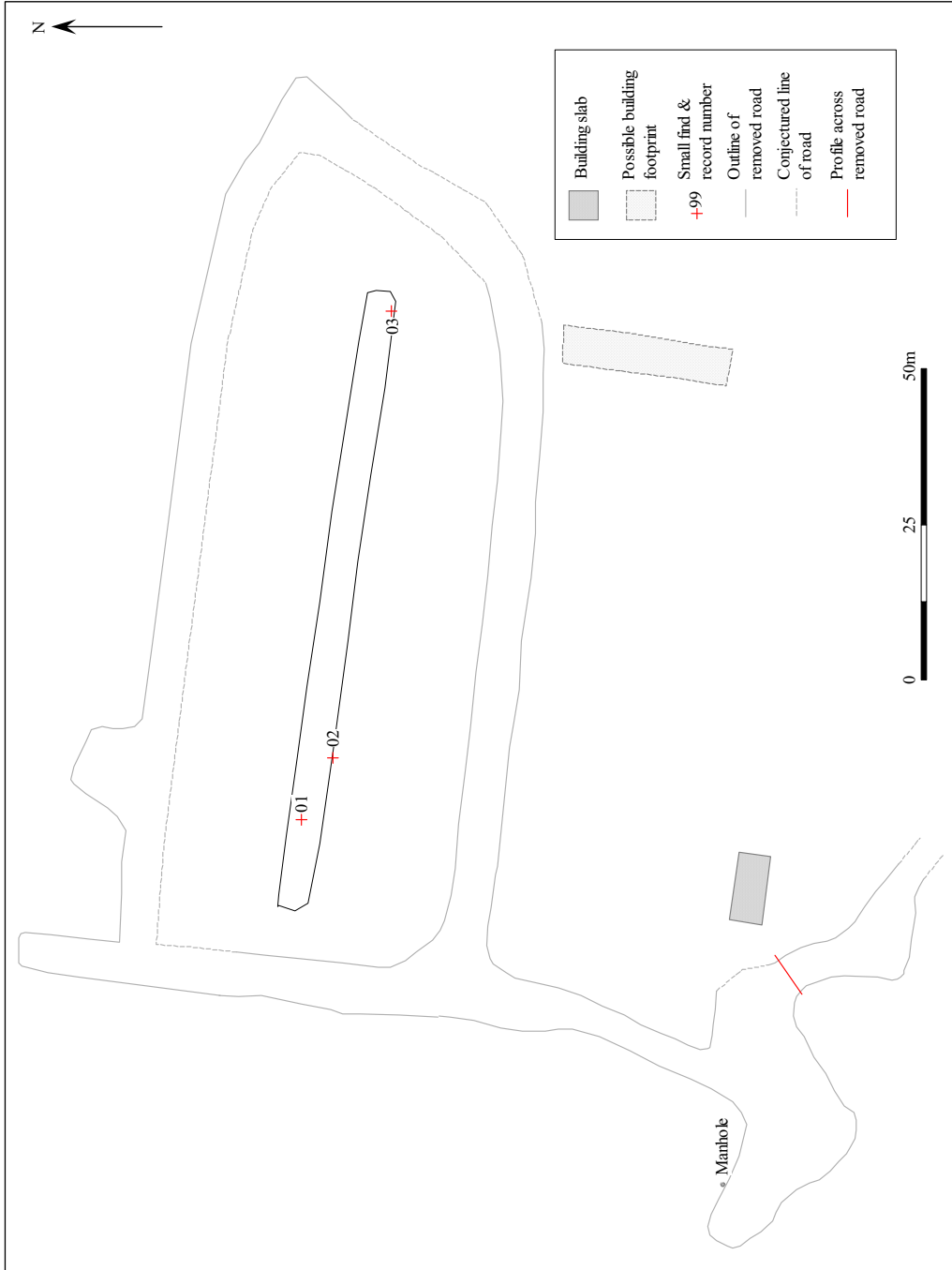


Figure 3. Plot 3 (black), showing small find locations, earthworks and possible structures

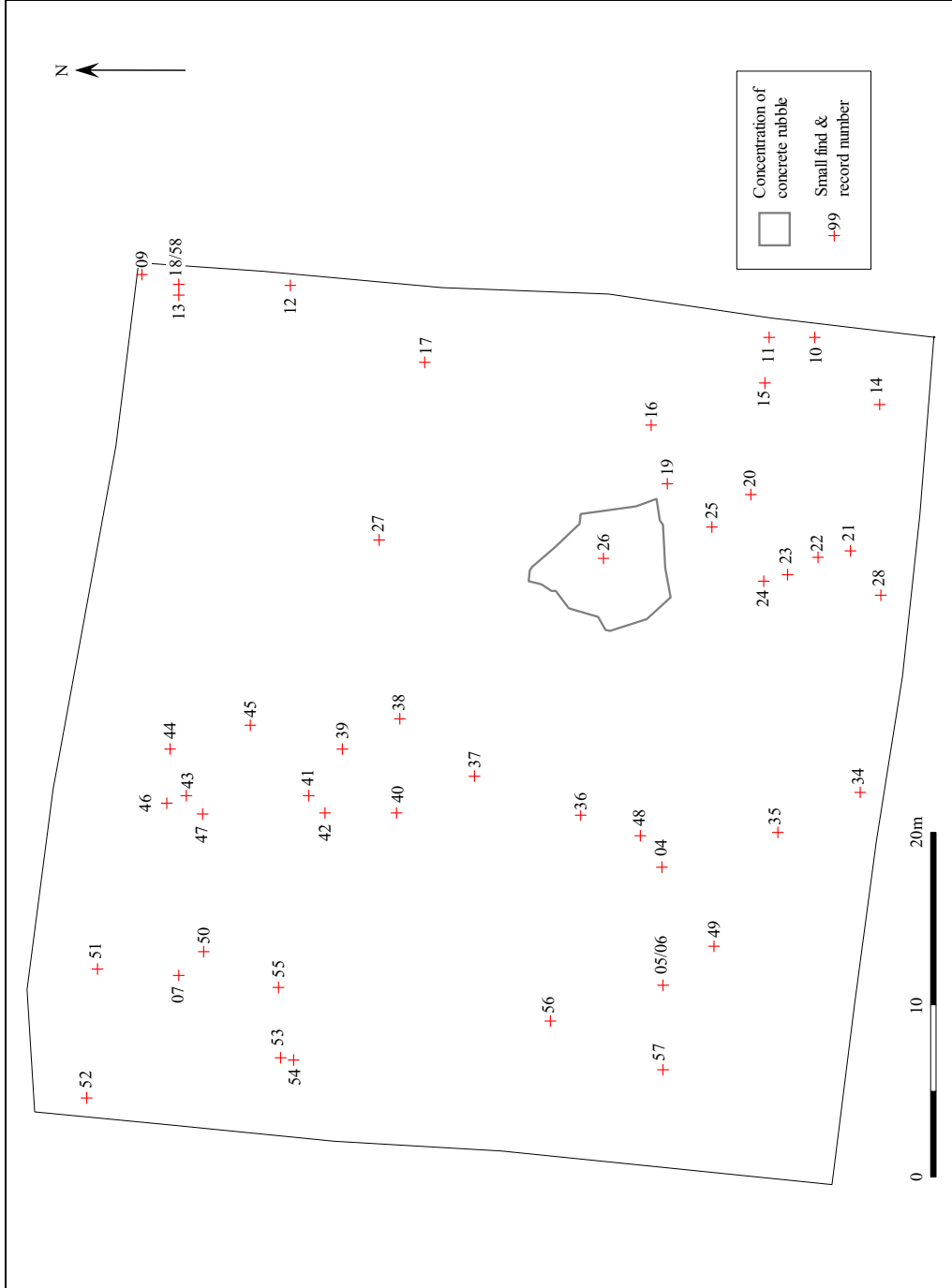


Figure 4. Plot 4, showing small find locations and concrete rubble concentration

6. Finds and environmental evidence

Richenda Goffin and Ruth Beveridge

6.1 Introduction

Very few bulk finds were collected from the monitoring, but a quantity of metal artefacts was recovered (Table 1).

Find type	No	Wt/g
Pottery	1	11
Worked flint	1	6
Iron	3	-
Copper alloy	23	-
Lead	1	-
Silver	4	-
Steel	5	-
Glass/steel	1	-
Unidentified	1	-

Table 1. Finds quantities

6.2 The pottery

A single sherd of unglazed redware was recovered as an unstratified find. It is heavily rilled externally and is post-medieval.

6.3 Worked flint

Identified by Colin Pendleton

A single unstratified struck flint was recovered. It is an unpatinated flake with limited edge retouch, with pronounced ripples at the distal end. It is later prehistoric in date.

6.4 The small finds

Introduction and methodology

Eight small finds were fully recorded on individual sheets, as they are of some archaeological or historical interest. These artefacts have been stored in appropriate environmental conditions suitable for the material. They have been catalogued on the site database (Appendix 2). The remaining fifty finds which are less significant and

mostly modern, have been given a one line description in the catalogue. These finds have been photographed for the record but were considered to be suitable for discard, following recommendations by the Norfolk Museums Service.

Medieval

Three silver coins were collected, ranging in date between the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. One of them is a Scottish long cross penny dating to the late thirteenth century. (SFs 46, 54 and 55).

Post-medieval

Three military buttons with insignia or coat of arms were assigned small find numbers. (SFs 38, 50 and 53). A larger livery button was also identified (SF 49).

A complete brass button stick was recorded (SF 30). This flat, shaped sheet with central slit and holes enabled button cleaning to be undertaken on a uniform without marking the underlying cloth. It has a patent number.

Other modern small finds

The rest of the metal finds have been given single line entries in the catalogue. For the most part they consist of bullet cases, buttons, washers, jars and lids, together with some diamond-shaped iron fittings which are probably off the roofing of Nissen huts. Additional very late coins dating to George V, VI and Elizabeth II were also present.

6.5 Discussion of material evidence

Very few of the artefacts recovered from the metal detecting survey and monitoring are of archaeological significance. A flint flake of later prehistoric date and three medieval coins are the earliest artefacts that were collected. The majority of the metal detected finds relate to the use of the site between the wars as a labour camp and at the outbreak of the Second World War as a military training camp.

7. Discussion

The works at Cranwich Camp produced some unexpected finds, notably the three medieval coins, one of which is from Scotland and indicates the local area's position within trading networks, probably as a result of its proximity to Thetford. In relation to the site's role as a labour camp and military camp, many routine items were recovered, although the military buttons are particularly interesting as they could be used to trace which elements of the army were present at the site. The Great Western Railways button is also of interest. The company was under the control of the government during WWII, which may explain the item's presence, although it could also have come there from men formally employed by the railway who were later sent to the camp.

The discovery of the structural remains and the mapping of the earthworks have been useful in indicating the spread and levels of preservation across the site. Whilst the condition of some of the material was poor (notably for the concrete pieces in Plot 1), its existence all over the site indicates the potential for preservation. The building slab close to Plot 3 was also of note because it is not clearly visible as a building on the 1946 aerial photograph and as such may indicate an earlier phase of the camp (Fig. 3). The majority, but by no means all of the site's most distinctive earthworks were surveyed within this project, revealing the camp's road network more clearly. However the area had many undulations and a systematic survey might resolve whether these represent features or simply natural phenomena.

Whilst the presence of a later prehistoric retouched flake was of interest, its lack of context makes any further analysis difficult. Despite the presence of the post-medieval pot sherd, the general scarcity of such material does indicate that the site was probably not manured and subsequently ploughed during this or probably the medieval period.

8. Archive deposition

The paper, photographic and finds archive will be deposited with the Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service. A further digital archive and paper copy of the report will be kept at SCCAS Bury St Edmunds.

9. Acknowledgements

The monitoring and surveying was carried out by Rob Brooks, whilst Alan Smith carried out the metal detection survey, (both staff from Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Field Team). The project was directed by Rob Brooks and managed by Jo Caruth, who also provided advice during the production of the report.

The processing of the GPS survey and the production of report graphics was carried out by Rob Brooks. The report was checked by Jo Caruth and Richenda Goffin.

Further acknowledgment is given to the representatives from both Butterfly Conservation and Plantlife for their assistance in coordinating the project.

10. Bibliography

Field, J., 2009, *Able Bodies: Work camps and the training of the unemployed in Britain before 1939*, Stirling: University of Stirling (also available at http://stir.academia.edu/JohnField/Papers/613868/Able_Bodies_Work_camps_and_the_training_of_the_unemployed_in_Britain_before_1939)



**BRIEF
FOR METAL DETECTING SURVEY AND
THE MONITORING OF WORKS
UNDER ARCHAEOLOGICAL SUPERVISION AND CONTROL**

Site or Project Name: Cranwich Camp bare ground creation
Parish: Cranwich
Grid reference: TL 774 942
Norfolk HER No.: To be arranged
HES Reference: CNF43279_2 Associated Y
Planning Authority: Natural England
Application or Reference No.: Not applicable
Level Required: Constant attendance
Issued by: David Robertson
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Date: 8 February 2011
Notes:



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THE BRIEF

The proposed bare ground creation will affect the site of an inter-war Ministry of Labour Instructional Camp and a World War Two training area. There is potential for archaeological remains to be revealed during the work, including artefacts left behind by military personnel. As the area may not have been ploughed in the past, there is also high potential for earlier archaeological remains to survive below ground.

It is proposed areas of bare ground will be created using a number of methods, including turf stripping, rotovation and ploughing. The different methods will require different levels of archaeological work.

The Metal Detecting and Monitoring of Works under Archaeological Supervision and Control has two principal aims:

1. to record any archaeological features and artefacts uncovered during bare ground creation.
2. to ensure no damage occurs to earthworks (including earthworks indicating the location of camp buildings) during bare ground work, during the movement of machinery across the site and the storage of turf.

The Archaeological Contractor should confirm that the Metal Detecting and Monitoring of Works Under Archaeological Supervision and Control will be undertaken in accordance with the following:

1. Topsoil in areas of turf stripping will be scanned by metal-detector before work commences. The location of all artefacts should be recorded (the use of a hand-held GPS unit is the minimum requirement, with the use of a total station preferred).
2. Topsoil and all soils disturbed during the bare ground creation will be scanned by metal-detector. Again the location of all artefacts should be recorded (the use of a hand-held GPS unit is the minimum requirement, with the use of a total station preferred).
3. Provision will be made for monitoring the works, including, where appropriate, the following:-
 - all areas affected by bare ground creation during the proposed works.
 - the movement of machinery (including excavators) in areas containing archaeological earthworks. Damage to earthworks (such as rutting and compaction) should be prevented by using appropriate access routes, boards and/or other agreed methods.
 - all storage of turf in areas containing archaeological earthworks. No turf should be placed on or immediately adjacent to earthworks or in locations where it could be mistaken for archaeological features.
4. Monitoring will be undertaken at the level indicated i.e. occasional visit, regular visit or constant attendance.
5. All archaeological contexts and artefacts exposed, examined or excavated will be fully recorded on appropriate context, finds and sample sheets, on plans and sections and by photographic record.
6. Provision will be made for an appropriate level of analysis, including identification of artefacts, specialist reports if appropriate, production of

archive and report, donation of finds to an appropriate museum, transfer and storage of artefacts and archive in an acceptable form to an appropriate museum, conservation and inclusion of the results of the project in the County Historic Environment Record.

7. Indicate that any areas of environmental potential will be sampled, as advised by the environmental specialist.
8. The results will be presented in a report, the nature of which should be commensurate with the findings.
9. The report should include appropriate scale plans showing the locations of all features and finds, and detailed plans and sections where necessary.
10. The report should include comprehensive details of all finds.
11. Three hard copies and a PDF copy on CD of the Report should be supplied to the Historic Environment Service for the attention of the Rural Archaeologist within eight weeks of the completion of the fieldwork on the understanding that this will become a public document after an appropriate period of time (generally not exceeding six months). Two hard copies and the PDF file will be deposited with the Norfolk Historic Environment Record, and the third hard copy will be forwarded to the Local Planning Authority.
12. At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ac.uk/project/oasis/> must be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms. When the project is completed, all parts of the OASIS online form must be completed for submission to the Norfolk Historic Environment Record. This will include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report. Hard copies of the report must still be provided as specified.
13. A copy of the OASIS form must be included in the final report.
14. Hard copies of the report must also be provided, as specified below.
15. All works will be carried out in full accordance with the appropriate sections of Gurney, D., 2003, '**Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England**', as adopted by the Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers for the East of England Region and published as *East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 14*. This is available as a PDF file on the web at www.eaareports.org.uk. Archaeological Contractors should note that the **Standards** document stipulates basic *methodological* standards. It is considered axiomatic that all contractors will strive to achieve the highest possible *qualitative* standards, with the application of the most advanced and appropriate techniques possible within a context of continuous improvement aimed at maximising the recovery of archaeological data and contributing to the development of a greater understanding of Norfolk's historic environment. Monitoring officers will seek and expect clear evidence of commitment to the historic resource of Norfolk, with specifications being drawn up within a context of added value.
16. The Archaeological Contractor will contact the HER Officer of the Historic Environment Service in advance of work starting to obtain a HER number for the site or, if a number is already given on the Brief, to ensure that it is still applicable.
17. The Archaeological Contractor will give the Historic Environment Service not less than two weeks' written notice of the commencement of the work so that arrangements for monitoring the project can be made.

THE MONITORING OF WORKS UNDER ARCHAEOLOGICAL SUPERVISION AND CONTROL

This means that you will need to commission an archaeological contractor to ensure that an archaeologist is present during certain phases of the proposed works to record any features exposed or any archaeological finds.

This does not mean that the work programme will be stopped or delayed by the archaeologist, who will work alongside other contractors on site to ensure that any necessary archaeological records are made.

In the unlikely event of the discovery of unanticipated remains of very great importance, discussions will take place on how these might be preserved or recorded.

WHAT YOU NEED TO DO

You should forward a copy of this Brief to one or more Archaeological Contractors, and discuss with them the timing and costs. Your appointed contractor should be asked to confirm in writing to the Historic Environment Service that this brief will be adhered to.

The Historic Environment Service does not see Contractors' costings, nor do we give advice on costs. You may wish to obtain a number of quotations or to employ the services of an archaeological consultant.

Details of archaeological contractors based in Norfolk and beyond may be found in the Institute for Archaeologists Yearbook & Directory, available from the I.F.A., University of Reading, 2 Earley Gate, PO Box 239, Reading RG6 6AU. Tel: 0118 931 6446. Fax: 0118 931 6448. Email: admin@archaeologists.net. Website: www.archaeologists.net.

FOR FURTHER HELP, INFORMATION AND ADVICE CONTACT

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Norfolk Historic Environment Service is responsible for safeguarding the County's archaeological heritage. The Historic Environment Service is consulted by Planning Authorities and provides advice on archaeological work that may be required as a result of development proposals.

Appendix 2. ENF 126532 Small finds catalogue

Small Find No	Object Name	Material	FragmentCount	Weight	Description	Period
01	Button	Copper Alloy	1	0	Dicoidal button with four central holes and lettering on the back 'Smith & Wright Ltd Bham'.	Modern
02	?Washer	Lead	1	0	Lead disc with central perforation	Modern
03	Coin	Copper Alloy	1	0	1921 penny of George V.	Modern
04	?Fastener	?	1	0	Bell shaped fastener in two parts. Clips on the base.	Modern
05	Coin	Copper Alloy	1	0	1943 Half penny of George VI.	Modern
06	Coin	Copper Alloy	1	0	1943 Half penny of George VI - better condition than SF 05.	Modern
07	Button	Copper Alloy	1	0	Discoidal button with lip and four central holes. 'A&S BHAM' on back - maker?	Modern
08	Sheet	Copper Alloy	1	0	Rectangular sheet of copper, rounded corners - ?central rivet. Folded over.	Modern
09	Knife	Steel	1	0	Sheffied stainless steel cutlery knife.	Modern
10	?Fitting	Steel	1	0	Possibly a pipe fitting/joint - screw thread at one end. Circular in section.	Modern
11	Collar	Iron and Copper	1	0	Collar fitting - broken. Iron nail through a rivet hole in the collar.	Modern
12	Button	Copper Alloy	1	0	Discoidal button with raised lip and four central holes.	Modern
13	Button	Copper Alloy	1	0	Discoidal button with raised lip and four central holes.	Modern
14	?Fitting	Iron	1	0	Square, flat item with central perforation. Probably fitting from Nissen hut roofing. Bent.	Modern
15	?Fitting	Copper Alloy	1	0	Rectangular shaped cap made of sheet copper, rounded on two corners and flat.	Modern

Small Find No	Object Name	Material	FragmentCount	Weight	Description	Period
16	?Fitting	Iron	1	0	Flat, lozenge shaped object with central perforation. Similar to SF 14. Probably fixings from Nissen hut roofing.	Modern
17	?Fitting	Copper Alloy	1	0	Ovoid/rectangular flat object with screw through rivet hole in one end. Hole in other end encrusted.	Modern
19	Jar	Glass and Steel	1	0	Small glass jar with steel screw top lid.	Modern
20	Lid	Steel	1	0	Circular can lid with hole in centre. Lettering on it 'GIBBS Ltd LONDON MADE IN BRITAIN'	Modern
21	Buckle	Steel	1	0	Rectangular buckle frame with central bar. Missing pin.	Modern
22	Bullet case	Copper Alloy	1	0	Rectangular .303 munition case - circular in section. Spent.	Modern
23	Bullet Case	Copper Alloy	2	0	One .303 spent munition case and one .76? spent case. Both elongated/rectangular and circular in section.	Modern
24	Bullet Case	Copper Alloy	1	0	Large calibre spent munition casing. On the end is the lettering 'L C 45'.	Modern
25	Button	Copper Alloy	1	0	Front of a circular button. Missing loop.	Modern
26	Key	Steel	1	0	Complete Yale lock key with '21A801' written on.	Modern
27	Button	Copper Alloy	1	0	Discoidal button with raised lip and four central holes.	Modern
28	?Fitting/tag	Copper Alloy	1	0	Rectangular copper sheet - folded. Rounded corners and rivet hole at one end. Some lettering visible ' AC' and some numbers.	Modern
29	Bullet Cases	Copper Alloy	2	0	Two spent .303 munition cases.	Modern
30	Button Stick	Copper Alloy	1	58	Copper alloy sheet rectangular object with moulded edge, central split and central holes - designed for cleaning buttons and braiding on military uniforms. On one side is written 'PATENT No. 116972/17 W.H.B'	Modern
31	Button	Copper Alloy	1	0	Discoidal button with raised lip and four central holes.	Modern
32	Button	Copper Alloy	1	0	Discoidal button with bent loop on back.	Modern
33	?Fitting	Copper Alloy	1	0	Circular object with straps on either side. Circular centre made up of layers of metal with the words 'AC SPHINX MADE IN ENGLAND'	Modern

Small Find No	Object Name	Material	FragmentCount	Weight	Description	Period
34	Eyelet	Copper Alloy	1	0	Circular eyelet with traingular prongs on the back.	Modern
35	Button	Copper alloy	1	0	Decorated discoidal button with separate attachment loop	P-med
35	Washer	Copper Alloy	1	0	Discoidal washer with central perforation.	Modern
36	Buckle	Iron	1	0	Square framed buckle with central bar and composite plate.	Modern
37	Bullet Case	Copper Alloy	1	0	Spent .303 munition case. Flattened at open end.	Modern
38	Button	Copper Alloy	1	0	Military button with coat of arms on front - 2 rampant lions either side of a crown. Back has some writing on - possibly the maker 'ORKSLOWVN'. Two holes on the back for attachment.	Modern
39	Button	Copper Alloy	1	0	Discoidal button with raised lip and four central holes.	Modern
40	Buckle	Copper Alloy	1	0	Incomplete rectangular buckle frame with central bar and missing pin.	Modern
41	Button	Copper Alloy	1	0	Discoidal button with raised lip and four central holes.	Modern
42	Coin	Copper Alloy	1	0	1916 half penny of George V with Britannia on the reverse	Modern
43	Bullet Case	Copper Alloy	1	0	Spent bullet case - small calibre with the writing on the end ' H^N 43 9m/m'	Modern
44	Button	Copper Alloy	1	0	Discoidal button with raised lip and four central holes.	Modern
45	Button	Copper Alloy	1	0	Discoidal button with raised lip and four central holes.	Modern
46	Coin	Silver	1	0.66	Half of a voided short cross penny. On the obverse is the legend 'HENRICVS'. The face has curls with pellets in. The reverse has the cross and pellets plus the legend 'PIERV'. Well preserved. The maker Pieres minted in either Chichester or Durham. The coin is probably of King John, 1199-1216.	Medieval
47	Button	Copper Alloy	1	0	Discoidal button with raised lip and four central holes.	Modern
48	Button	Copper Alloy	1	0	Discoidal button with raised lip - centre masked by dirt.	Modern

Small Find No	Object Name	Material	FragmentCount	Weight	Description	Period
49	Button	Copper Alloy	1	4	Livery button with the initials 'GWR' on the front and the writing 'COMPTON SONS & WEBB Ltd No' on the back. Possibly a button from the Great Western Railways uniform?	Modern
50	Button	Copper Alloy	1	2	Military button. Front decorated with cross, legend and radiating prongs. Legend reads 'HONISOITMALLY PENSE'. Back of button has hoop and makers company - 'BIRMINGHAM BUTTONS Ltd'. Possibly a medical insignia?	Modern
51	Coin	?Silver	1	0	1922 one shilling of George V. On reverse - lion over crown.	Modern
52	Curtain hook	Copper Alloy	1	0	Circular curtain hook with two extending and curled terminals for attachment.	Modern
53	Button	Copper Alloy	1	2	Military button - cast. Concave front with military design - crown over circle with radiating prongs. Possibly cast in two halves with loop being slotted through the back half.	Modern
54	Coin	Silver	1	0.95	Short cross penny - probably Henry II Tealby type. Obverse is very worn. Reverse shows cross with crosslets in each quarter. Little of the legend remains 'D EM'. Also worn. Date 1158 - 1180.	Medieval
55	Coin	?Silver	1	0.49	Voided long cross penny - scottish type with legend 'PE TH' on reverse. Minted in Perth. Stars in between the the cross not pellets. On obverse some of the legend visible 'O N', also the word REX and a sceptre. Probably a coin of Alexander III, dating 1250 - 1280.	Medieval
56	Belt End	Copper Alloy	1	0	Rectangular belt end with one moulded edge and two rivet holes.	Modern
57	Coin	Copper Alloy	1	0	1955 half penny of Elisabeth II. Ship on reverse.	Modern
58	Unknown	Copper Alloy	1	0	Sheet plate item - ovoid in shape, indented in the centre on either edge.	Modern

Appendix 3. ENF 126532 Small finds photographic record



Plate 2. Small find 30, button stick designed for cleaning buttons and braiding on military uniforms.
On one side is written 'PATENT No. 116972/17 W.H.B'



Plate 3. Small find 46, half of a voided short cross silver penny probably of King John, 1199-1216



Plate 4. Small find 49, Livery button with the initials 'GWR' on the front and the writing 'COMPTON SONS & WEBB Ltd No' on the back



Plate 5. Small find 50, Military button. Front decorated with cross, legend and radiating prongs. Legend reads 'HONISOITMALY PENSE'. Back of button has makers company - 'BIRMINGHAM BUTTONS Ltd'



Plate 6. Small find 53, Military button with design of crown over circle with radiating prongs



Plate 7. Small find 54, short cross silver penny, probably Henry II Tealby type, reverse shows cross with crosslets in each quarter, date 1158 - 1180.



Plate 8. Small find 55, voided long cross silver penny, Scottish type with legend 'PE TH' on Reverse, stars in between the cross not pellets, probably of Alexander III, dating 1250 - 1280

Appendix 4. ENF 126532 OASIS Report

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

OASIS ID: suffolkc1-95868

Project details

Project name	ENF126532 Cranwich Camp, Cranwich Heath, Norfolk
Short description of the project	Metal detecting, monitoring and GPS survey of two rotavated plots and one topsoil-stripped plot were undertaken at Cranwich Camp, Norfolk, which was an inter-war unemployment camp and then a WWII military training camp. These works recovered fifty-eight small finds, including three medieval coins, three military buttons, one Great Western Railway button and an implement for cleaning military uniforms. The foundation of a concrete building slab was recorded, as well as traces of several other structures, including Nissen huts. A post-medieval pottery fragment and a later prehistoric flint were also found.
Project dates	Start: 24-02-2011 End: 24-03-2011
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	2011/114 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	ENF126532 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Current Land use	Grassland Heathland 2 - Undisturbed Grassland
Monument type	FOUNDATION Modern
Monument type	ROAD Modern
Monument type	MANHOLE Modern
Significant Finds	POT Post Medieval
Significant Finds	LITHIC IMPLEMENT Late Prehistoric
Significant Finds	COINS Medieval
Significant Finds	BUTTONS Modern
Significant Finds	BUTTON STICK Modern
Significant Finds	JAR Modern
Significant Finds	BULLET CASES Modern
Significant Finds	WASHERS Modern
Significant Finds	LIDS Modern
Significant Finds	BUCKLE Modern
Significant Finds	KEY Modern

Significant Finds	FITTINGS Modern
Significant Finds	TAG Modern
Significant Finds	FASTENER Modern
Significant Finds	KNIFE Modern
Significant Finds	EYELET Modern
Significant Finds	CURTAIN HOOK Modern
Significant Finds	BELT END Modern
Investigation type	'Part Survey','Systematic Field Walking','Systematic Metal Detector Survey','Watching Brief'
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS

Project location

Country	England
Site location	NORFOLK BRECKLAND CRANWICH Cranwich Camp, Cranwich Heath, Norfolk
Study area	4.73 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 774 942 52.5163442921 0.614778060195 52 30 58 N 000 36 53 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	David Robertson
Project director/manager	Jo Caruth
Project supervisor	Rob Brooks
Type of sponsor/funding body	Charity body
Name of sponsor/funding body	Butterfly Conservation

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service
Physical Contents	'Ceramics','Glass','Metal','Worked stone/lithics','other'
Digital Archive recipient	Norfolk Historic Environment Service
Digital Contents	'Ceramics','Glass','Metal','Worked stone/lithics','other'
Digital Media available	'Database','GIS','Images raster / digital photography','Survey','Text'
Paper Archive recipient	Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service
Paper Contents	'Ceramics','Glass','Metal','Worked stone/lithics','other'
Paper Media	'Correspondence','Map','Notebook - Excavation',' Research',' General

available Notes', 'Plan', 'Report', 'Survey '

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

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