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Bunn's Wood Hill Solar Park North Walsham, Norfolk

Archaeological Evaluation Report



Site code: ENF138819
WA ref: 109291.02
September 2015



**Bunn's Wood Hill Solar Park
North Walsham, Norfolk**

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Solarcentury to carry out an archaeological evaluation at Bunn's Wood Hill, North Walsham, Norfolk (NGR 629250 327695). The fieldwork was carried out over seven days (10th to 18th September 2015). A total of 17 trial trenches were excavated, a 2% sample of the proposed Development Area, to investigate buried features of possible archaeological potential identified from a preceding geophysical survey (Wessex Archaeology 2015b).

All of the 17 excavated trenches, except one (Trench 12), contained archaeological features, mainly comprising a low density of ditches, as well as occasional pits (including two undated shallow pits containing burnt deposits) and two undated curvilinear gullies, spread relatively evenly across the Site; perhaps with a slight concentration of features in the south of the western land parcel of the Site as well as in the north of the eastern land parcel. The uncovered archaeological features show a very good correlation with potential archaeological anomalies identified in the preceding geophysical survey. Only two features, ditches in Trench 4 and Trench 7, were dated by pottery to the medieval period. The function of these medieval ditches is presently unclear, as they only relate to short linear geophysical anomalies, rather than longer linear field boundaries. Very small quantities of post-medieval finds were recovered from ditches in Trenches 3 and 11, and this tentative dating evidence together with assessment of historic mapping collated for the Historic Environment Assessment (WA 2015a) has been used to date these post-medieval field boundaries ditches.

Despite the lack of dated features, some further interpretation can be suggested by re-assessing the geophysical survey and historic maps in combination with the results of this evaluation and the initial results from the evaluation of an adjacent site, Frogs Loke (WA forthcoming). It is probable that three phases of field system are represented on the Site, as follows.

One system identified with a main north-north-west to south-south-east axis (Trenches 2, 3, 9, 11, 14 and 17) is shown on Tithe and Enclosure maps and is therefore considered post-medieval in date. A second field system follows a very similar alignment to the former. Undated ditches identified in the south of the Site (Trenches 15–16) would appear to be part of this system, which the geophysics has shown clearly extends into the adjacent Frogs Loke site. Although no dating evidence was recovered from this evaluation or the Frogs Loke evaluation (WA forthcoming), the spatial alignment would suggest that this is likely to represent a medieval strip field system. The above described post-medieval field system clearly has vestiges of this earlier system.

Traces of a third undated, yet potentially older, field system also seems to be represented by a north-east to south-west ditch in Trench 6 which appears to continue into the Frogs Loke site, as indicated by the geophysical survey. A north-west to south-east aligned undated ditch in Trench 8 may also be associated with this. No dating evidence for these field boundaries has been recovered from the Frogs Loke evaluation either. It is perhaps noteworthy that pottery recovered from a small sub-square enclosure in Frogs Loke is Early–Middle Bronze Age (WA forthcoming); although this enclosure is similarly aligned to this third field system, it cannot be concluded that they are associated with each other.



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Acknowledgements

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The fieldwork was carried out by Steve Thompson assisted by Mark Stewart, Rachel Williams, Peter Capps, and Peter Wilson. This report was compiled by Gail Wakeham. The finds were reported on by Lorraine Mephram. The samples were processed by Tony Scothern and were assessed by Sarah F. Wyles. The report illustrations were prepared by Ken Lymer. The project was managed on behalf of Wessex Archaeology by Andy Crockett.



Bunn's Wood Hill Solar Park North Walsham, Norfolk

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology (WA) was commissioned by Solarcentury to carry out an archaeological evaluation on land at Bunn's Wood Hill, North Walsham, Norfolk (centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 629250 327695), hereafter referred to as 'the Site' (**Figure 1**).
- 1.1.2 This archaeological field evaluation has been undertaken in order to inform the planning application for the installation of a photovoltaic (PV) solar array within the Site. In consultation with the Senior Historic Environment Officer for Norfolk County Council (NCC) it was agreed that a total of 17 trial trenches (each measuring 50 m by 1.8 m), a 2% sample of the proposed Development Area, would be excavated to investigate buried features of possible archaeological potential identified from a preceding historic environment assessment and geophysical survey (WA 2015a and b).
- 1.1.3 A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was produced and set out in detail the methodologies and standards to be employed during the archaeological evaluation (WA 2015c). This was submitted to and approved by the Senior Historic Environment Officer (NCC) prior to fieldwork commencing.
- 1.1.4 The trial trench evaluation was carried out over a seven day period (10th to 18th September 2015). This report presents the results of the archaeological evaluation, in order to inform any further mitigation work that may or may not be required.

1.2 Site location, topography and geology

- 1.2.1 The Site is located approximately 2.5 km south of North Walsham town centre. The Site occupies a total area of 12.4 hectares (ha), divided between two discrete parcels of land. Within this an area, around 8.5 ha is anticipated to form the core of the development (the 'Development Area', **Figure 1**).
- 1.2.2 The western land parcel of the Site occupies an area of approximately 7 ha, contained within the southern portion of a larger agricultural field, the northern extent of which contains a pre-existing solar park development. The proposed Development Area within the western land parcel is currently under arable cultivation.
- 1.2.3 The Norwich to Sheringham 'Bittern Line' railway corresponds with the western boundary of the western Site parcel. The southern boundary of this area is demarcated by an existing land division, defined by a hedgerow, while the northern boundary corresponds with the perimeter of the pre-existing solar park. The Sandy Hill Poultry Farm lies immediately adjacent to the east, while further agricultural fields lay to the south and west.



- 1.2.4 The eastern land parcel of the Site is located some 140 m to the south-east of the western parcel. It measures approximately 5.7 ha and occupies the eastern portion of a larger agricultural field currently under arable cultivation; the remainder of this field is the subject of a separate proposal for a solar park known as the Frog's Loke Solar Park (site code ENF138819/ WA ref 109281).
- 1.2.5 The western boundary of the eastern land parcel of the Site is defined by an arbitrary boundary line drawn through the large field, while the eastern boundary corresponds with an unnamed road which leads south from the A149. The Sandy Hill Poultry Farm lies immediately to the north. Further agricultural land surrounds the eastern land parcel to the south, west and east. Bunn's Hill Wood also lies immediately to the south.
- 1.2.6 The Site is situated within a relatively flat area of land at an elevation of approximately 35 m above Ordnance Datum (aOD).
- 1.2.7 The underlying bedrock geology throughout the Site is mapped as Crag Group – Sand and Gravel, laid down in the Quaternary and Neogene Periods, overlain by the Briton's Lane Sand and Gravel Member, formed in the Quaternary period (British Geological Survey on-line viewer).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 The archaeological and historical background was assessed in detail within the Historic Environment Assessment (WA 2015a) which considered the recorded historic environment resource within a 1 km Study Area around the Site in order to place the Site within its historical and archaeological context. The results of this assessment and relevant Norfolk Historic Environmental Records (NHER) and entries from the National Heritage List for England (NHLE) are summarised below.

2.2 Archaeological and historical background

Prehistoric (900,000 BC – AD 43) and Romano-British (AD 43 – 410)

- 2.2.1 There is presently very little recorded evidence of prehistoric activity within the Study Area with the only record relating to the finding of a Neolithic flaked flint axehead (NHER no. MNF65540) by a metal detectorist on land to the north of the Site in 2013.
- 2.2.2 Evidence for Romano-British activity is also sparse, solely consisting of findspots reported by metal detectorists.
- 2.2.3 The apparent paucity of evidence for activity during the prehistoric and Romano-British periods may be a reflection of the limited scale of previous archaeological investigation within the Study Area and, therefore, should be treated with a degree of caution when considering the potential for buried archaeological remains of these periods.

Saxon and medieval (AD 410 – 1500)

- 2.2.4 The nearest known settlements mentioned in the Domesday were at the presently existing villages of North Walsham, Worstead and Westwick, and it is likely that the Site was agricultural land between. However, scattered farmsteads are likely within the agricultural hinterland of settlements, as suggested by the chance discovery in 2009 of Late Saxon/medieval pottery (NHER no. MNF58640) in the garden of Hill Farmhouse, located to the east of the Site.

2.2.5 Other evidence for medieval activity is represented by a variety of finds discovered by metal detectorists. The types of finds reported include coins and less closely dateable artefactual material such as dress accessories, seal matrices, lead spindle whorls and brooches.

Post-medieval, 19th century and modern (AD 1500 – present day)

2.2.6 Wickhouse Park (NHER no. MNF30528), a large historic parkland lies almost 1km to the south of the Site. The park was probably laid out during the mid to late 18th century around Westwick House, a Grade II Listed Building (NHLE no. 1152404).

2.2.7 Post-medieval metal objects and small quantities of pottery and clay pipe were recovered during a watching brief undertaken in 2001 during the excavation of a cable trench c.800m to the north-west of the Site (NHER no. MNF40433 and MNF65667) post-medieval pottery was also reported as a chance find from the Garden of Hill Farmhouse (NHER no. MNF58640) to the east of the Site.

2.2.8 The 1827 Worstead Enclosure Map depicts both areas of the Site as agricultural fields; the form of the narrow rectangular enclosures shown to cover the eastern parcel of the Site may indicate the vestiges of medieval strip field cultivation. The enclosure map also depicts an east–west aligned trackway between the two land parcels of the Site, which corresponds with the existing footpath known as Frogs Lane. The route appears to have linked a number of scattered farmsteads to the east, with the Lake Plantation to the west. The origins of the trackway may be of greater antiquity.

2.2.9 The 1844 Worstead Parish Tithe Map depicts the Site as essentially unchanged since the Enclosure survey with the accompanying tithe apportionment indicating that the fields which coincided with the Site were predominantly under arable cultivation. However, an isolated farmstead is depicted to the west of the Site, beyond a road, it is possible that this farmstead was in existence during the time of the Enclosure survey, but was simply omitted from the Enclosure map (**Figure 2**).

2.2.10 The First Edition Ordnance Survey (OS) map of 1886 shows little change within the Site; however the more accurately surveyed map suggests that Frog's Lane may have extended into the northern edge of the eastern land parcel of the Site. The map also depicts a number of 'sand pits' at Sandy Hill to the north-east and to the immediate south of the Site, signalling the presence of presumably small-scale extractive works in the local area.

2.2.11 The 1886 OS map also shows the Midland and Great Northern Joint Railway to the north-east of the Site which opened from 1864 and closed in 1959, and the East Norfolk Railway immediately to the west of the Site which was constructed from 1867 and continues to operate today as the Bittern Line.

2.2.12 Two embanked circular structures (NHER no. MNF38503), identified from aerial photographs were once located within the footprint of the modern poultry farm immediately to the north of the Site. These features are thought to represent the site of World War II gun emplacements situated in a prominent position overlooking the valley of the River Ant.

Undated

2.2.13 A series of undated cropmarks (NHER no. MNF40791) have been identified immediately to the east of the Site. The corresponding NHER entry describes the cropmarks as forming an enclosure with a wide entrance to the south-east, surrounded by sinuous linear



features representing part of a field system. The proximity of these cropmarks to the Site suggests the possibility that associated archaeological features could extend into the proposed Development Area.

2.3 Geophysical survey

2.3.1 The Site was subject to a detailed gradiometer survey (WA 2015b). This demonstrated the presence of anomalies of likely and possible archaeological interest within the Site along with a number of linear responses which are thought most probably to relate to former field boundaries (**Figure 1**). The location of a modern service was also confirmed in the north-eastern area.

3 AIMS

3.1 Specific aims and objectives

3.1.1 The specific aims of the archaeological evaluation, as defined in the WSI (WA 2015c), are to:

- *Examine the archaeological resource within the Site, including clarifying the presence/absence and extent of any buried archaeological remains;*
- *Identify, within the constraints of the works, the date, character and condition of any surviving remains within the Site;*
- *Assess the degree of existing impacts to sub-surface horizons and to document the extent of archaeological survival of buried deposits;*
- *Analyse and interpret the results; and*
- *Produce a report which will present the results of the works in sufficient detail, including the information to allow an informed decision to be made concerning further mitigation strategies.*

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 All works were undertaken in accordance with the methodology set out within the WSI (WA 2015c) and in compliance with the standards outlined in the ClfA's *Standard and guidance for archaeological evaluation* (ClfA 2014a) excepting where they are superseded by statements made below.

4.2 Health and safety

4.2.1 Health and safety considerations were of paramount importance in conducting all fieldwork. Safe working practices will override archaeological considerations at all times.

4.2.2 All work was carried out in accordance with the *Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974* and the *Management of Health and Safety Regulations 1992*, and all other relevant Health and Safety legislation, regulations and codes of practice in force at the time.

4.2.3 WA supplied a copy of their Health and Safety Policy and a Risk Assessment to the Client before the commencement of any fieldwork. The Risk Assessment was read and understood by all staff attending the Site before any groundwork commenced.

4.2.4 All evaluation trenches were scanned before and during excavation with a Cable Avoidance Tool (CAT) in order to verify the absence of any live underground services.



4.3 Trial trenching methodology

- 4.3.1 The trench locations were laid out using GPS in general accordance with the pattern given in the WSI, as shown in **Figure 1**, although minor adjustments to the layout may have been required to take account of any on-site constraints such as vegetation, located services and to allow for manoeuvring.
- 4.3.2 A total of 17 trial trenches, each measuring 50m in length and 1.8m wide were excavated using a 360° excavator equipped with a toothless bucket under the constant supervision of a suitably experienced Archaeologist.
- 4.3.3 Machine excavation continued in spits to the top of archaeological levels, or the top of natural deposits were exposed, whichever was the higher. All excavated spoil was visually scanned for archaeological artefacts and metal-detected as appropriate by trained archaeological personnel for the purposes of finds retrieval.
- 4.3.4 Where appropriate the base of the trenches/surface of archaeological deposits will be cleaned by hand. All trenches and any archaeological features they contained were surveyed by GPS/Total Station to produce a Site plan that is related to Ordnance Survey National Grid and Datum (Newlyn).
- 4.3.5 Appropriate sampling of any potential archaeological features and deposits identified in the evaluation trenches was undertaken by hand, in order to address the aims of the evaluation, and were recorded to professionally accepted standards.
- 4.3.6 Once the archaeological investigation was completed to the satisfaction of the Senior Historic Environment Officer (NCC), trenches were backfilled by machine using the excavated material in the approximate stratigraphic sequence in which they were excavated. They were left level on completion and no other reinstatement or surface treatment was undertaken.

4.4 Recording

- 4.4.1 All trenches and any exposed archaeological features/deposits within them were recorded using the WA's *pro forma* recording system.
- 4.4.2 A complete drawn record of any archaeological features and deposits was compiled. This includes both plans and sections, drawn to appropriate scales (1:20 for plans, 1:10 for sections), and with reference to the Ordnance Survey National Grid. The Ordnance Datum (OD) height of all principal features and levels will be calculated and plans/sections will be annotated with OD heights.
- 4.4.3 A photographic record was maintained during the evaluation using digital cameras equipped with an image sensor of not less than 10 megapixels. Digital images were subject to managed quality control and curation processes which embed appropriate metadata within the image and ensure long term accessibility of the image set.

4.5 Finds and environmental sampling

Finds

- 4.5.1 All artefacts from excavated contexts were retained, except those from features or deposits of obviously modern date. All retained artefacts were, as a minimum, washed, weighed, counted and identified.



- 4.5.2 Artefacts were suitably bagged and boxed in accordance with the guidance given by the relevant museum and generally in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologist's *Standards and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (CIfA 2014a) and the Museums and Galleries Commissions *Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections* (1992). On completion of the archaeological post-excavation programme and with the permission of the landowner it is anticipated that any artefacts will be deposited with the relevant museum.
- 4.5.3 Any artefacts requiring conservation or specific storage conditions were dealt with immediately in line with *First Aid for Finds* (Watkinson and Neal 1998). Any ironwork from stratified contexts has been X-rayed and stored in a stable environment along with other fragile and delicate material.

Environmental sampling

- 4.5.4 Bulk environmental soil samples for the recovery of plant macro fossils, wood charcoal, small animal bones and other small artefacts were taken as appropriate from well-sealed and dateable contexts or features. The samples were of an appropriate size, for charred material typically from 20-40 litres, reduced to between 10-20 litres from waterlogged deposits.
- 4.5.5 Bulk environmental soil samples were processed by standard flotation methods and scanned to assess the environmental potential of deposits, but will not be fully analysed. The flot has been retained on a 0.25/0.5 mm mesh, with residues fractionated into 5.6/4 mm, 2 mm, 1 mm and 0.5 mm and dried as appropriate. Coarse fraction (>5.6/4 mm) was sorted, weighed and discarded, with any finds recovered given to the appropriate specialist. Finer residues will be retained until after analysis.

5 RESULTS

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 All of the excavated trenches bar one (**Trench 12**) contained archaeological features predominantly consisting of linear ditches, which correspond well with features identified by the geophysical survey. In addition, two curving gullies were uncovered in **Trench 10** and three pits were investigated in **Trenches 1** and **8**. These features are discussed below and illustrated in **Figure 1**.
- 5.1.2 Many of the fills within archaeological features were heavily bioturbated (a result of worm/animal burrowing and root disturbance). Many sides of cut features also showed some irregularity because of this post-depositional action and the easily eroded soft sandy underlying geology.
- 5.1.3 Detailed trench descriptions are tabulated in **Appendix 1**.
- 5.1.4 The geophysical interpretation shown in the **Figure 1** is re-interpreted from that illustrated in the original geophysics report (WA 2015b) based on re-assessment of historic mapping in light of the results from this evaluation.

5.2 Natural deposits and soil sequence

- 5.2.1 The soil sequence was broadly similar across Site. The underlying natural was mottled light-mid reddish or yellowish brown sand with occasional sub-angular and sub-rounded flint nodules and some concentrations of small sub-rounded flint gravel.

5.2.2 Above the natural, there was a subsoil deposit of mid-reddish brown silty sand or sandy loam (approximately 0.15–0.25 m deep). The overlying ploughsoil consisted of a mid–dark greyish brown sandy loam with rare sub-angular and sub-rounded flint (approximately 0.3–0.4 m deep). Very small quantities of finds (one prehistoric flint flake from Trench 6, and five sherds of late prehistoric pottery from Trenches 15 and 17) were retrieved from the subsoil.

5.3 Archaeological features

5.3.1 **Trench 1** contained a small circular pit (**104, Plate 1**), approximately 1m in diameter and 0.26m deep. It had a basal primary fill formed from the initial erosion of the soft sandy edges overlain by a dumped burnt deposit (**105**) which was bulk sampled for charred plant material and charcoal (environmental sample 2). Above this was a thin tertiary fill. No artefacts were recovered any of these deposits and therefore the feature is undated. A treethrow and an area of root/animal disturbance were also surveyed in Trench 1.

5.3.2 Two north-north-west to south-south-east aligned ditches were recorded c.13 m apart in **Trench 2**. Ditch **206** was hand-excavated and found to be 0.7 m wide and 0.3 m deep; no dateable artefacts were recovered from its single fill (**207**). These features do not appear to correspond with any identified geophysical anomalies; however ditch **204** would appear to correlate with a former field boundary identified on the 1844 Tithe map (**Figure 2**).

5.3.3 **Trench 3** contained two slightly differently aligned north-east to south-west orientated ditches (**304** and **306**). Ditch **304** was undated, however ditch **306 (Plate 2)** is likely to be post-medieval on the basis of an iron horseshoe fragment of probable post-medieval date recovered from the its single fill (**307**). Ditch **306** may be associated with a field boundary depicted on the 1844 Tithe map, although it is not precisely located in the same position when overlain with the map, it does follow an alignment that is parallel to the depicted boundary (**Figure 2**). Both of these ditches appear to correspond to linear features identified from the geophysical survey.

5.3.4 **Trench 4** also contained two ditches (**404** and **406**): a single piece of medieval pottery was recovered from the secondary fill (**405**) of ditch **404**, and therefore it is tentatively dated as medieval. Ditch **404** was north-north-west to south-south-east aligned measuring c.1.4 m wide and 0.45 m deep and appears to correspond to a linear anomaly identified in the geophysical survey. North-west to south-east aligned undated ditch **406** was not identified by the geophysics.

5.3.5 An approximately east–west aligned ditch (**504**) was the only feature revealed in **Trench 5**. The feature sides and base were disturbed by root/animal action and a single piece of unidentifiable animal bone was retrieved from its single fill (**505**).

5.3.6 **Trench 6** contained shallow undated gully (**604**) measuring 0.67 m wide and 0.1 m deep, and a north-east to south-west aligned ditch (**606**) which was unexcavated Both features corresponds well with geophysical survey, with ditch **606** being a field boundary that extends into the Frogs Loke site.

5.3.7 Another north-east to south-west orientated ditch (**704**) was investigated in **Trench 7 (Plate 3)**. It measured 1.05 m wide and was 0.31 m deep; several conjoining sherds of medieval pottery from a single jug vessel (generally dated to the late 13th to early 14th century) were recovered from the ditch's upper fill (**705**). This feature may be associated with a curving geophysical anomaly in this locality.

- 5.3.8 In **Trench 8**, two undated north-west to south-east aligned ditches (**804** and **811**) were recorded c.6.5 m apart. Both had a similar profile with moderate–steep straight sides and a narrow concave base: no finds were retrieved from their single fills, derived from natural silting. These ditches correspond to linear anomalies identified from the geophysical survey and given their similar profile may be associated with each other. A large pit (**806**) and a smaller circular pit (**808**), both undated, were also uncovered in Trench 8. Pit **806** was irregularly shaped in plan measuring 2.1 m by 1.65 m and 0.7 m deep with irregular sides and a concave base (**Plate 4**). No artefacts were recovered from its single fill thought to have derived from natural silting. It is possible that pit **806** represents small-scale quarrying for sand extraction, as known in the area from historic maps (WA 2015a). Pit **808** was much smaller and shallower, measuring c.0.7 m in diameter and 0.13m in depth (**Plate 5**). It was filled with a dumped deposit of burnt material (**809**) which was bulk sampled for charred plant remains and charcoal (environmental sample 1); there was clear evidence of root/animal disturbance and no artefacts were recovered.
- 5.3.9 Several features were uncovered in **Trench 9**; however no artefacts were recovered from any of their fills and therefore they are all undated. Three ditches shared a north-north-west to south-south-east alignment (**904**, **910** and **912**), one of these (**910**) intercut with a ditch aligned perpendicularly to it (**908**), however no stratigraphic relationship was established because of the similarity of the fills, perhaps suggesting that they may have been contemporary with each other. Ditch **912** was wider and deeper than the others, measuring 1.85 m wide and 0.55 m deep (**Plate 6**), and it corresponds to a linear former field boundary identified by the geophysical survey and shown on the 1844 Tithe map (**Figure 2**): ditches surveyed in Trenches 11 and 14 are a likely continuation of this feature. The other ditches (**904**, **908** and **910**) also appear to relate to geophysical anomalies, although the survey indicated that they were linear segments rather than extensive linear boundaries. The form of the two other features in the trench is less certain: feature **916** is either a north-east to south-west aligned ditch terminus or may be part of a pit, measuring at least 2.0 m by 1.3 m and 0.46 m deep; whilst the adjacent similarly aligned possible gully (**906**) was well defined in plan, yet less convincing in section, being only 0.10 m deep with an irregular base suggesting that it may actually be the result of plough-marks and animal /root action rather than a cut archaeological feature.
- 5.3.10 **Trench 10** contained an undated curving gully (**1006**) which continued beyond the northern edge of the trench. Gully **1006** measuring 0.6 m wide and 0.3 m deep (**Plate 7**), it contained a single secondary fill with rare charcoal flecks (**1007**) from which no artefacts were recovered. Another undated curving gully (**1012**), measuring 0.7m wide and 0.17m deep, extended into Trench 10 and terminated at its south-eastern extent. Rare charcoal flecking was recorded in its single fill (**1013**), however no artefacts were recovered. Two parallel ditches (**1004** and **1010**) approximately 4m apart, follow a north-west to south-east alignment and may be associated with each other but were undated and contained no artefacts. The westernmost of this pair, ditch **1010** was roughly double the width of ditch **1004** and there was some indication from the shape of its base that it may have been re-cut although there was no evidence of this in section (**Plate 8**). These ditches may correspond to linear anomalies identified by the geophysical survey, and in agreement with this, the ditches did not extend into Trench 11 to the south-west. One further ditch (**1008**) was surveyed but not excavated in Trench 10; it is could be a continuation of ditch **904** investigated in Trench 9 to the north.
- 5.3.11 **Trenches 11**, **14** and **17** all contained a single north-north-west to south-south-east orientated ditch (**1104**, **1404** and **1704**) a likely continuation of a ditch investigated in Trench 9 (ditch **912**) which corresponds to a single geophysical linear anomaly, a previous field boundary which is represented on the Tithe /Enclosure maps (**Figure 2**). A post-

medieval brick fragment was recovered from the upper fill (**1105**) of ditch **1104** tentatively providing dating which would appear to concur with this interpretation.

- 5.3.12 Undated ditches (**1504** and **1603**) in **Trench 15** and **Trench 16** also follow a north-north-west to south-south-east alignment and represent another linear boundary as indicated by the geophysical interpretation. Although following the same alignment as the above discussed post-medieval field boundary, this linear boundary is not depicted on historic maps (**Figure 2**; see section 8 for further discussion of the field systems).
- 5.3.13 An approximately east–west aligned undated gully (**1406**) was also uncovered in **Trench 14**. It was well defined but shallow measuring 0.36 m wide and 0.14 m deep; no finds were retrieved from its single fill. A north–south orientated undated ditch (**1304**) was surveyed in **Trench 13**. Neither of these features would appear to correspond with any identified geophysical anomalies.

6 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE

- 6.1.1 The evaluation produced a very small assemblage of finds, ranging in date from prehistoric to post-medieval; the quantification by context and by material type is presented in **Table 1**.

Table 1: All finds by context (number / weight in grammes)

Context	Animal Bone	CBM	Flint	Metal	Pottery
307				1/132	
405					1/37
505	1/1				
602			1/27		
706					9/232
1105		1/1956			
1502					1/1
1702					4/17
Total	1/1	1/1956	1/27	1/132	15/287

CBM = ceramic building material

6.1 Pottery

Introduction

- 6.1.1 Pottery provides the only close dating evidence for the Site. Of the 15 sherds recovered, five are prehistoric and ten are medieval.

Prehistoric

- 6.1.2 The prehistoric sherds came from subsoil in Trenches 15 (context **1502**) and 17 (context **1702**). All five are in similar coarse, flint-tempered fabrics. The sherds are undiagnostic, but are tentatively dated on fabric grounds to the late prehistoric period, possibly the Late Bronze Age.

Medieval

- 6.1.3 The nine sherds from ditch **704** (secondary fill **706**) are from a single vessel, and conjoin to form the rim and neck of an unglazed jug, with the stump of a strap handle. The jug is in a slightly sandy fabric, reduced with dark grey surfaces, and can be paralleled in the assemblage of local medieval unglazed wares from Norwich, which have potential sources at Potter Heigham and Woodbastwick to the north-east of the city (Jennings 1981, 41, 48, fig. 17). The Norwich jugs are probably mainly late 13th to early 14th century.

The sherds are slightly abraded, but this partial vessel is unlikely to have undergone significant post-depositional movement.

- 6.1.4 The sherd from ditch **404** (secondary fill **405**) is less distinctive; this is a base sherd (form unknown, but fairly narrow-based) in a relatively fine-grained, oxidised sandy fabric, with glaze spots on internal and external surfaces. It is of uncertain source, and has a potential date range of 13th to 15th century.

6.2 Other Finds

- 6.2.1 Other finds comprise a tiny fragment of animal bone (unidentifiable to species, ditch **504**); a partial brick, handmade and unfroged, probably early 18th century (from ditch **1104**); a broken prehistoric flake with heavy edge damage (Trench 6 subsoil **602**); and an iron horseshoe fragment, probably post-medieval (ditch **306**).

7 PALAEO-ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

7.1 Introduction

- 7.1.1 Bulk samples were taken from charcoal rich deposits within undated pits **104** and **808** in Trenches 1 and 8 respectively to evaluate the presence and preservation of palaeo-environmental remains. It was hoped that the environmental assemblages might assist in determining the date of these features and activity on the Site. The samples were processed for the recovery and assessment of charred plant remains and charcoal.

7.2 Charred plant remains

- 7.2.1 The bulk samples were processed by standard flotation methods; the flot retained on a 0.5 mm mesh, residues fractionated into 5.6 mm, 2 mm and 1 mm fractions and dried. The coarse fractions (>5.6 mm) were sorted, weighed and discarded. The flots were scanned under an x10 – x40 stereo-binocular microscope and the preservation and nature of the charred plant and wood charcoal remains recorded in **Table 2**.

Table 2: Assessment of the charred plant remains and charcoal

Samples				Flot								
Feature	Context	No.	Vol. Ltrs	Flot (ml)	% roots	Charred Plant Remains				Charcoal >4/2mm	Other	Analysis
						Grain	Chaff	Other	Comments			
Trench 1 - Pit												
104	106	2	8	1025	1	-	-	-	Charcoal includes mature wood frags	450/180 ml	-	-
Trench 8 - Pit												
808	810	1	29	3075	1	-	-	-	Charcoal includes mature wood frags	1500/600 ml	-	-

Key: A*** = exceptional, A** = 100+, A* = 30-99, A = >10, B = 9-5, C = <5;

- 7.2.2 The flots were very large with low numbers of roots and modern seeds. No charred plant remains were recorded within these samples, and there is no indication of date of these features from the ecofact assemblages.



7.3 Wood charcoal

7.3.1 Wood charcoal was noted from the flots of the bulk samples and is recorded in **Table 2**. Very large quantities of wood charcoal fragments greater than 2 mm were recovered from both pits **104** and **808**. The charcoal included mature wood fragments greater than 9.5 mm. No round wood pieces were noted within the assemblages.

7.4 Further potential

7.4.1 The analysis of the charred plant assemblage has no potential to provide information on the nature of the settlement, the surrounding environment or local agricultural practices and crop husbandry techniques.

7.4.2 The analysis of the wood charcoal has some potential to provide information on the species composition, management and exploitation of the local woodland resource on the Site. This potential is considered negligible as the features are undated and the charcoal assemblage does not appear to be related to any specific settlement activity such as metal working. The charcoal is mature wood rather than round wood and so is not particularly suitable for radiocarbon dating.

7.4.3 No further work is proposed on these samples.

8 DISCUSSION

8.1 Introduction

8.1.1 This evaluation identified archaeological features within all of the 17 excavated trenches, bar one (Trench 12), consisting of a low density of linear ditches and occasional pits (including two undated shallow pits containing burnt deposits) as well as two curving undated ditches. These features were spread relatively evenly across the Site; perhaps with a slight concentration of features in the south of the western land parcel of the Site as well as in the north of the eastern land parcel of the Site (**Figure 1**). The uncovered archaeological features generally show a very good correlation with anomalies identified in the preceding geophysical survey (WA 2015b).

8.2 Dated remains

8.2.1 Only two features, ditches in Trench 4 and Trench 7, were dated by pottery to the medieval period. The function of these medieval ditches is presently unclear, as they only relate to short linear geophysical anomalies, rather than longer linear field boundaries. Very small quantities of post-medieval finds were recovered from ditches in Trenches 3 and 11, and this tentative dating evidence together with assessment of historic mapping collated for the Historic Environment Assessment (WA 2015a) has been used to date these post-medieval field boundaries ditches.

8.3 Conclusion

8.3.1 Despite the lack of dated features, some further interpretation can be suggested by re-assessing the geophysical survey and historic maps in combination with the results of this evaluation and the initial results from the evaluation of an adjacent site, Frogs Loke (WA forthcoming).

8.3.2 It is probable that three phases of field system are represented on the Site:

- *One system identified in some of the trenches (Trenches 2, 3, 9, 11, 14 and 17) with a main north-north-west to south-south-east axis is shown on Tithe and Enclosure maps and so is post-medieval in date.*

- *A second field system follows a very similar alignment to the former, as identified in the geophysical survey. Undated ditches identified in the south of the Site (Trenches 15 and 16) would appear to be part of this system, which the geophysics has shown clearly extends into the adjacent Frogs Loke site. Although no dating evidence was recovered from this evaluation or the Frogs Loke evaluation (WA forthcoming), the spatial alignment would suggest that this is likely to represent a medieval strip field system, and the two medieval ditches uncovered in the north of this Site may be associated with this. The above described post-medieval field system clearly has vestiges of the medieval strip fields.*
- *Traces of a third undated, yet potentially older, field system also seem to be represented by a north-east to south-west ditch in Trench 6 which appears to continue into the Frogs Loke site, as indicated by the geophysical survey. A north-west to south-east aligned undated ditch in Trench 8 may also be associated with this. No dating evidence for these field boundaries has been recovered from the Frogs Loke evaluation either. It is perhaps noteworthy that pottery recovered from a small sub-square enclosure in Frogs Loke is Early–Middle Bronze Age (WA forthcoming); although this enclosure is similarly aligned to this third field system, it cannot be concluded that they are associated with each other.*

9 STORAGE AND CURATION

9.1 Museum

- 9.1.1 It is recommended that the project archive resulting from the evaluation be deposited with Norfolk Museums Service, though it should be noted that this is currently a closed repository, not accepting archaeological archives. Deposition of any finds with the Museum will only be carried out with the full agreement of the landowner.

9.2 Preparation of Archive

- 9.2.1 On completion of the report a cross-referenced and internally consistent archive will be produced, which will include paper records, photographic records, graphics, artefacts, ecofacts and digital data, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by Norfolk Museums Service, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; CifA 2014b; Brown 2011; ADS 2013). All archive elements will be marked with the Norfolk HER site code (**ENF138819**), and a full index will be prepared.
- 9.2.2 An OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/projects/oasis/> will be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators Forms. All appropriate parts of the OASIS online form will be completed for submission to the Norfolk HER. This will include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy will also be included with the archive).

9.3 Discard Policy

- 9.3.1 WA follows the guidelines set out in *Selection, Retention and Dispersal* (Society of Museum Archaeologists (SMA 1993), which allows for the discard of selected artefact and ecofact categories which are not considered to warrant any future analysis. In this instance, the ceramic brick and iron horseshoe object have been discarded on these grounds. All finds discard has been documented in the project archive.
- 9.3.2 The discard of environmental remains and samples follows nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1993; 1995; English Heritage 2011).



9.4 Security Copy

- 9.4.1 In line with current best practice (e.g. Brown 2011); on completion of the project a security copy of the written records will be prepared, in the form of a digital PDF/A file. PDF/A is an ISO-standardised version of the Portable Document Format (PDF) designed for the digital preservation of electronic documents through omission of features ill-suited to long-term archiving.

9.5 Storage of materials and archives

- 9.5.1 No charge will be made for the temporary storage of finds or archives during the period when Wessex Archaeology are undertaking analysis or report preparation.
- 9.5.2 However, if, after completion and submission of the report, finds and archives cannot be deposited with the relevant museum due to circumstances beyond Wessex Archaeology's control, a charge will be made for storage.
- 9.5.3 A charge for storage may also be made where a delay is caused by a lack of confirmation of post-fieldwork analyses and report, if the delay exceeds three months.

9.6 Copyright

- 9.6.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative archive relating to the site will be retained by Wessex Archaeology under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved. The museum, however, will be granted an exclusive licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, providing that such use shall be non-profitmaking, and conforms to the *Copyright and Related Rights Regulations 2003*.

10 REFERENCES

10.1 References

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- Wessex Archaeology, 2015b, Frogs Loke Solar Farm and Bunn's Wood Hill Solar Park, North Walsham, Norfolk: Detailed Gradiometer Survey Report, unpublished client report, ref. 109290.02
- Wessex Archaeology, 2015c, Bunn's Wood Hill Solar Park, North Walsham, Norfolk: Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Works, unpublished client report ref. 109291.01

10.2 Online resources

- British Geological Survey on-line viewer, <http://www.bgs.ac.uk/> [accessed September 2015]



11 APPENDICES

11.1 Appendix 1: Trench summary tables

TRENCH 1			
Dimensions: 47.6x2.1m		Max. depth: 0.75m	Ground level: 37.8m aOD
Coordinates (NGR)		X = 628934.60 Y = 327885.76 (centre)	
Context	Description		Depth (m)
101	Ploughsoil	Mid-dark brown sandy loam with rare sub-angular and sub-rounded flint gravel poorly sorted. Clear horizon with below 102.	0–0.37
102	Subsoil	Mid greyish brown sandy loam with rare sub-rounded medium flint gravel. Lenses of grey sand. Diffuse horizon with below natural 103.	0.37–0.63
103	Natural	Mid reddish brown sandy clay with rare sub-rounded coarse gravel inclusions.	0.63+
104	Cut	Cut of pit. Circular, 0.98m diameter.	0.26
105	Fill	Primary fill of pit 104. Mid brown silty sand with rare sub-rounded flint gravel <0.08m	0.15
106	Fill	Deliberate backfill of pit 104. Dark grey silty loam stone-free, 70% abundant charcoal	0.10
107	Fill	Tertiary fill of pit 104. Mid brown sandy loam with with rare sub-rounded flint gravel <0.08m. Similar to subsoil.	0.09
108	Cut	Cut of treethrow - unexcavated	-
109	Fill	Upper fill of treethrow 108 - unexcavated	-

TRENCH 2			
Dimensions: 48.8x2.1m		Max. depth: 0.65m	Ground level: 36.7m aOD
Coordinates (NGR)		X = 629053.72 Y = 327917.55 (centre)	
Context	Description		Depth (m)
201	Ploughsoil	Dark greyish brown sandy loam with moderate sub-angular and sub-angular flint <0.05m	0–0.40
202	Subsoil	Mid-light greyish brown silty sandy clay with moderate sub-rounded flints >0.06m	0.40–0.65
203	Natural	Mottled reddish brown and yellow sand with patches of grey sandy clay and poorly sorted gravels	0.65+
204	Cut	Cut of NNW–SSE ditch. 1.15m wide. Unexcavated.	-
205	Fill	Upperfill of ditch 204. 1.00m wide Unexcavated.	-
206	Cut	Cut of NNW–SSE ditch. 1.00m wide. Moderate straight sides and concave base	0.30
207	Fill	Secondary fill of 206. Mid-dark brown sandy clay loam rare sub-rounded coarse flint gravel. Evidence of bioturbation.	0.30



TRENCH 3			
Dimensions: 48.0x2.1m		Max. depth: 0.53m	Ground level: 37.6m aOD
Coordinates (NGR)		X = 629010.05 Y = 327857.79 (centre)	
Context	Description		Depth (m)
301	Ploughsoil	Dark greyish brown sandy loam with occasional sub-rounded flint gravel. Charcaol and CBM flecks.	0–0.33
302	Subsoil	Mid-light greyish brown silty sandy clay with moderate sub-rounded flints >0.04m	0.33–0.45
303	Natural	Mottled reddish brown and yellow sand and silty sand	0.45+
304	Cut	Cut of NE–SW ditch. Unexcavated.	-
305	Fill	Upper fill of ditch 304. Unexcavated	-
306	Cut	Cut of NE–SW ditch. 1.0m wide, Moderate concave sides and concave base.	0.30
307	Fill	Secondary fill of ditch 306. Mid brown sandy loam moderate sub-rounded flint gravel.	0.30

TRENCH 4			
Dimensions: : 47.8x2.1m		Max. depth: 0.65m	Ground level: 37.9m aOD
Coordinates (NGR)		X = 628967.57 Y = 327779.76 (centre)	
Context	Description		Depth (m)
401	Ploughsoil	Dark greyish brown sandy loam with moderate sub-angular and sub-angular flint <0.05m	0–0.35
402	Subsoil	Mid brown silty loam with occasional sub-rounded flints <0.15m	0.35–0.59
403	Natural	Mid reddish brown sand mottled with yellow with occasional concentrations of flint gravel.	0.59+
404	Cut	Cut of NNW–SSE ditch. Animal root disturbance to sides making shape irregular, moderate-steep slope.	0.45
405	Fill	Secondary fill of ditch 404. Dark brown silty loam occasional sub-rounded flints <0.08m	0.45
406	Cut	Cut of NW–SE ditch. Unexcavated.	-
407	Fill	Upper fill of ditch 406. Unexcavated.	0.30

TRENCH 5			
Dimensions: 47.3x2.1m		Max. depth: 0.50m	Ground level: 37.9m aOD
Coordinates (NGR)		X = 629067.34 Y = 327789.10 (centre)	
Context	Description		Depth (m)
501	Ploughsoil	Dark greyish brown sandy loam with rare sub-angular and sub-rounded flint poorly sorted. Clear horizon with underlying subsoil 502.	0–0.30
502	Subsoil	Mid brown sandy loam with rare sub-rounded flint gravel Diffuse horizon with below natural.	0.30–0.50
503	Natural	Mid-light reddish brown sand. Mottled.	0.50+
504	Cut	Cut of E–W ditch. 1.4m wide. Moderate irregular sides and base, likely disturbed by animals/roots	0.46
505	Fill	Secondary fill of ditch 504. Mid greyish brown sandy loam with rare sub-angular and sub-rounded flint.	0.46



TRENCH 6			
Dimensions: 47.1x2.1m		Max. depth: 0.70m	Ground level: 37.8m aOD
Coordinates (NGR)		X = 629080.37 Y = 327745.80 (centre)	
Context	Description		Depth (m)
601	Ploughsoil	Dark greyish brown sandy loam with rare sub-angular and sub-rounded flint	0–0.32
602	Subsoil	Mid brown sandy loam with rare sub-angular and sub-rounded flints <0.06m. Diffuse boundary below.	0.32–0.70
603	Natural	Light reddish grey brown sand mottled. Occasional patches of flint gravel	0.70+
604	Cut	Cut of NE–SW gully. 0.67m wide. Straight shallow-moderate sides and flat base.	0.10
605	Fill	Secondary fill of ditch 604. Mid brown sand with silty lighter brown lenses rare sub-angular small flint gravel.	0.10
606	Cut	Cut of NW–SE ditch. Unexcavated.	-
607	Fill	Upper fill of ditch 606. Unexcavated.	-

TRENCH 7			
Dimensions: 47.8 x2.1m		Max. depth: 0.57m	Ground level: 37.7m aOD
Coordinates (NGR)		X = 629116.78 Y = 327723.86 (centre)	
Context	Description		Depth (m)
701	Ploughsoil	Dark greyish brown sandy silt loam with occasional small sub-rounded to sub-angular flint.	0–0.36
702	Subsoil	Mid brown silty sand with occasional small sub-rounded to sub-angular flints.	0.36–0.57
703	Natural	Light-mid reddish yellow brown sand mottled with patches of poorly sorted gravels.	0.88+
704	Cut	Cut of NE–SW ditch. 1.0m wide. Moderate concave sides and concave base.	0.31
705	Fill	Primary fill of ditch 704. Mid-light greyish yellow brown silty sand lensed and mottled.	0.14
706	Fill	Secondary fill of ditch 704. Dark greyish brown sandy loam with occasional sub-rounded flint gravel	0.19



TRENCH 8			
Dimensions: 47.3x2.1m		Max. depth: 0.53m	Ground level: 37.6m aOD
Coordinates (NGR)		X = 629037.42 Y = 327696.29 (centre)	
Context	Description		Depth (m)
801	Ploughsoil	Dark greyish brown sandy silt loam with occasional sub-rounded to sub-angular flint <0.15m	0–0.38
802	Subsoil	Mid brown silty sand with occasional small sub-rounded to sub-angular flints <0.08m	0.38–0.53
803	Natural	Light-mid reddish yellow brown sand mottled with patches of poorly sorted small flint gravel.	0.53+
804	Cut	Cut of NW–SE ditch. 0.8m wide moderate straight sides and flat base	0.15
805	Fill	Secondary fill of ditch 804. Mid brown silty clay loam sparse sub-angular flitn <0.08m.	0.15
806	Cut	Cut of pit. Sub-circular, slightly irregular in plan 2.1x1.65m. shallow-moderate convex sides and concave base.	0.70
807	Fill	Single secondary fill of pit 806. Mid greyish brown sandy silt loam with occasional sub-rounded flint gravel and rare charcoal flecks.	0.70
808	Cut	Cut of small shallow circular pit 0.7m diameter	0.13
809	Fill	Lower fill of pit 808. Actually maybe result of leeching of burnt material above into root/worm holes, therefore actually an overcut	0.17
810	Fill	Deliberate backfill forming fill of pit 808. Dump of charcoal and burnt material. Dark grey/black silt.	0.13
811	Cut	Cut of NW–SE ditch. 1.1m wide, moderate-steep straight sides and concave base.	0.3
812	Fill	Secondary fill of ditch 811. Mid brown silty clay loam with common sub-angular and sub-rounded flints <0.05m	0.3
813	Cut	Cut of treethrow/?pit. Irregular in plan. Unexcavated.	-
814	Fill	Upper fill of treethrow/?pit 813. Unexcavated.	-



TRENCH 9			
Dimensions: 48.7x2.1m		Max. depth: 0.55m	Ground level: 37.3m aOD
Coordinates (NGR)		X = 629368.15 Y = 327717.72 (centre)	
Context	Description		Depth (m)
901	Ploughsoil	Mid-dark brown sandy loam with rare sub-angular and sub-rounded, poorly sorted. Clear horizon with 902 below.	0–0.30
902	Subsoil	Mid brown sandy loam with rare sub-angular and sub-rounded coarse gravels, poorly sorted.	0.30-0.55
903	Natural	Light brown sand with patches of abundant flint gravels	0.55+
904	Cut	Cut of NNW–SSE ditch. V-shaped in section.	0.38
905	Fill	Secondary fill of ditch 904. Mid brown sandy loam rare sub-angular flints. Evidence of bioturbation.	0.38
906	Cut	Cut of shallow NE–SW possible ?gully.1.0m wide. May just be ploughmarks and root/animal disturbance	0.10
907	Fill	Secondary fill of possible ?gully 906. Mid brown silty sand common small flint gravel.	0.10
908	Cut	Cut of ENE–WSW ditch, shallow but well defined. Intersects with ditch 910 but no stratigraphic relationship clear – possibly contemporary?	0.15
909	Fill	Primary fill of ditch 908. Reddish brown, mottled with pale yellow, silty sand and common sub-angular and rounded flint<0.10m	0.15
910	Cut	Cut of NNW–SSE ditch, shallow but well defined. Intersects with ditch 908 but no stratigraphic relationship clear – possibly contemporary?	0.12
911	Fill	Primary fill of ditch 910. Reddish brown, mottled with pale yellow, silty sand and common sub-angular and rounded flint<0.10m	0.12
912	Cut	Cut of NNW–SSE ditch. 1.85m wide. Moderate–steep sides and concave base.	0.55
913	Fill	Primary fill of ditch 912. Light-mid yellowish brown silty sand occasional small sub-rounded flint gravel	0.20
914	Fill	Secondary fill of ditch 912. Mid greyish brown silty sandy loam with occasional sub-rounded small flint gravel	0.35
915	Fill	Secondary fill of ditch 912. Dark greyish brown silty sandy loam with occasional sub-rounded small flint gravel.	0.46
916	Cut	Cut of possible ditch terminus (NE–SW) or ?pit. 1.3m wide by 2m long.	0.46
917	Fill	Secondary fill of ?ditch terminus/?pit 916. Mid brown sandy loam with rare flint gravel. Rare charcoal flecking.	0.46



TRENCH 10			
Dimensions: 47.8x1.8m		Max. depth: 0.65m	Ground level: 37.1m aOD
Coordinates (NGR)		X = 629355.74 Y = 327688.77 (centre)	
Context	Description		Depth (m)
1001	Ploughsoil	Mid-dark brown sandy loam with rare sub-angular and sub-rounded flint coarse gravel, poorly sorted. Clear horizon with 1002 below.	0–0.35
1002	Subsoil	Mid reddish brown sandy loam with rare sub-angular and sub-rounded coarse gravels, poorly sorted.	0.35–0.65
1003	Natural	Mid–light yellowish brown sand with rare sub-rounded flints	0.65+
1004	Cut	Cut of NW–SE ditch. 0.85m wide moderate concave sides and concave base.	0.25
1005	Fill	Secondary fill of ditch 1004. Mid yellowish brown silty sand occasional small sub-rounded and sub-angular flint gravel	0.25
1006	Cut	Cut of curvi-linear gully. 0.62m wide. Steep straight sides and concave base.	0.30
1007	Fill	Secondary fill of gully 1006. Mid brown silty sand with lighter lens	0.30
1008	Cut	Cut of NNW–SSE ditch. Unexcavated as investigated in Trench 9	-
1009	Fill	Upper fill of 1008. Unexcavated as investigated in Trench 9	-
1010	Cut	Cut of NW–SE ditch. 0.85m wide moderate concave sides and concave base. 1.87m wide. Irregular base suggests possible recut, though no evidence in section.	0.35
1011	Fill	Secondary fill of ditch 1008..Mid reddish brown silty sand with common sub-angular to sub-rounded flints <0.10m	0.35
1012	Cut	Cut of curvi-linear gully terminus. 0.72m wide. Very shallow and irregular base.	0.17
1013	Fill	Secondary fill of gully terminus 1012. Mid brown sandy loam with rare flint gravel and rare charcoal flecks.	0.17

TRENCH 11			
Dimensions: 48.1x2.1m		Max. depth: 0.79m	Ground level: 36.7m aOD
Coordinates (NGR)		X = 629376.87 Y = 327672.93 (centre)	
Context	Description		Depth (m)
1101	Ploughsoil	Mid-dark brown sandy loam with rare sub-angular and sub-rounded flint coarse gravel, poorly sorted. Clear horizon with 1102 below.	0–0.40
1102	Subsoil	Mid brown sandy loam with rare sub-rounded coarse flint gravels. Diffuse interface with below natural.	0.40–0.63
1103	Natural	Mid–light reddish brown sand with rare sub-angular flints poorly sorted	0.63+
1104	Cut	Cut of NNW–SSE ditch. Unexcavated as investigated in Trench 9	-
1105	Fill	Upper fill of 1104. Unexcavated as investigated in Trench 9	-



TRENCH 12			
Dimensions: 48.1x2.1m		Max. depth: 0.69m	Ground level: 35.6m aOD
Coordinates (NGR)		X = 629340.38 Y = 327633.64 (centre)	
Context	Description		Depth (m)
1201	Ploughsoil	Mid-dark brown silty sandy loam with common sub-angular and sub-rounded flints.	0–0.44
1202	Subsoil	Mid greyish/yellowish brown silty sand with moderate sub-rounded and sub-angular flints <0.05m.	0.44–0.69
1203	Natural	Mid–light reddish brown mottled with yellow sand with patches of poorly sorted flint gravel.	0.69+

TRENCH 13			
Dimensions: 49x2.1m		Max. depth: 0.56m	Ground level: 36.1m aOD
Coordinates (NGR)		X = 629383.59 Y = 327596.88 (centre)	
Context	Description		Depth (m)
1301	Ploughsoil	Mid brown sandy silt loam with rare sub-angular and sub-rounded flint <0.06m.	0–0.35
1302	Subsoil	Mid brown sandy loam with rare sub-rounded flint <0.06m.	0.35–0.56
1303	Natural	Mid–light reddish brown sand with rare sub-angular flints poorly sorted	0.56+
1304	Cut	Cut of NNW–SSE ditch. Unexcavated as similar alignment to others investigated in Site.	-
1305	Fill	Upper fill of 1304. Unexcavated	-

TRENCH 14			
Dimensions: 49.2x2.1m		Max. depth: 0.75m	Ground level: 36.5m aOD
Coordinates (NGR)		X = 629422.93 Y = 327640.06 (centre)	
Context	Description		Depth (m)
1401	Ploughsoil	Mid-dark brown sandy loam with rare sub-angular and sub-rounded medium flint gravel, poorly sorted. Clear horizon with 1402 below.	0–0.40
1402	Subsoil	Mid brown sandy loam with rare sub-rounded coarse flint gravels. Diffuse interface with below natural.	0.40–0.72
1403	Natural	Mid–light reddish brown sand with rare sub-angular and sub-rounded flints poorly sorted	0.72+
1404	Cut	Cut of NNW–SSE ditch. Unexcavated as investigated in Trench 9	-
1405	Fill	Upper fill of 1404. Unexcavated as investigated in Trench 9	-
1406	Cut	Cut of E-W gully. Shallow, bioturbated edges.	0.14
1407	Fill	Secondary fill of gully 1406. Mid-dark brown sandy loam with sparse sub-angular and sub-rounded flints mainly in lowerpart.	0.14



TRENCH 15			
Dimensions: 48.8x2.1m		Max. depth: 0.60m	Ground level: 36.2m aOD
Coordinates (NGR)		X = 629466.62 Y = 327676.32 (centre)	
Context	Description		Depth (m)
1501	Ploughsoil	Dark greyish brown sandy silt loam with common sub-angular and sub-rounded flint <0.10m.	0–0.353
1502	Subsoil	Mid yellowish brown sandy loam with common sub-angular and sub-rounded flint <0.05m.	0.33–0.56
1503	Natural	Mid–light reddish brown sand mottled wioth yellow with patches of poorly sorted flint gravel	0.56+
1504	Cut	Cut of NNW–SSE ditch. Unexcavated as similar alignment to others investigated in Site.	-
1505	Fill	Upper fill of 1504. Unexcavated	-

TRENCH 16			
Dimensions: 48.5x2.1m		Max. depth: 0.50m	Ground level: 34.9m aOD
Coordinates (NGR)		X = 629497.58 Y = 327551.02 (centre)	
Context	Description		Depth (m)
1601	Ploughsoil	Dark greyish brown sandy silt loam with common sub-angular and sub-rounded flint <0.10m.	0–0.35
1602	Natural	Light reddish brown sand mottled with yellow with patches of sorted flint gravel	0.35+
1603	Cut	Cut of NNW–SSE ditch. Unexcavated as similar alignment to others investigated in Site.	-
1604	Fill	Upper fill of 1504. Unexcavated	-

TRENCH 17			
Dimensions: 46.5x2.1m		Max. depth: 0.65m	Ground level: 35.3m aOD
Coordinates (NGR)		X = 629425.95 Y = 327511.75 (centre)	
Context	Description		Depth (m)
1701	Ploughsoil	Dark greyish brown sandy silt loam with common sub-angular and sub-rounded flint <0.10m.	0–0.32
1702	Subsoil	Mid brown sandy loam with rare sub-rounded coarse flint gravels. Diffuse interface with below natural.	0.32–0.65
1703	Natural	Light reddish brown sand mottled with yellow with rare flint gravel	0.65+
1704	Cut	Cut of NNW–SSE ditch. Unexcavated as similar alignment to others investigated in Site.	-
1705	Fill	Upper fill of 1504. Unexcavated	-



11.2 Appendix 2: OASIS form

OASIS ID: wessexar1-229305

Project details

Project name	Bunn's Wood Hill Solar Park, North Walsham, Norfolk
Short description of the project	<p>Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Solarcentury to carry out an archaeological evaluation at Bunn's Wood Hill, North Walsham, Norfolk (NGR 629250 327695). The fieldwork was carried out over seven days (10th to 18th September 2015). All of the 17 excavated trenches, except one, contained archaeological features, mainly comprising a low density of ditches, as well as occasional pits and two undated curvilinear gullies. The uncovered archaeological features show a very good correlation with potential archaeological anomalies identified in the preceding geophysical survey. Only two features, ditches in Trench 4 and Trench 7, were dated by pottery to the medieval period. Despite the lack of dated features, it is probable that three phases of field system are represented on the Site. One system identified with a main north-north-west to south-south-east axis is shown on Tithe and Enclosure maps and is therefore considered post-medieval in date. A second field system follows a very similar alignment to the former. The above described post-medieval field system clearly has vestiges of this earlier system. Traces of a third undated, yet potentially older, field system also seems to be represented by a north-east to south-west ditch in Trench 6 which appears to continue into the adjacent site. A north-west to south-east aligned undated ditch in Trench 8 may also be associated with this. No dating evidence for these field boundaries has been recovered.</p>
Project dates	Start: 10-09-2014 End: 18-09-2015
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	109291 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	ENF138819 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 4 - Character Undetermined
Monument type	DITCH Medieval
Monument type	DITCH Uncertain
Monument type	PIT Uncertain
Significant Finds	POT Late Prehistoric
Significant Finds	POT Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"



Development type	Solar farm
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	Pre-application

Project location

Country	England
Site location	NORFOLK NORTH NORFOLK WORSTEAD Bunn's Wood Hill Solar Park, North Walsham, Norfolk
Postcode	NR28 9LZ
Study area	12.4 Hectares
Site coordinates	TG 29250 27695 52.797521118001 1.401008707013 52 47 51 N 001 24 03 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Wessex Archaeology
Project brief originator	with advice from County Archaeologist
Project design originator	Wessex Archaeology
Project director/manager	A Crockett
Project supervisor	S Thompson
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer

Project archives

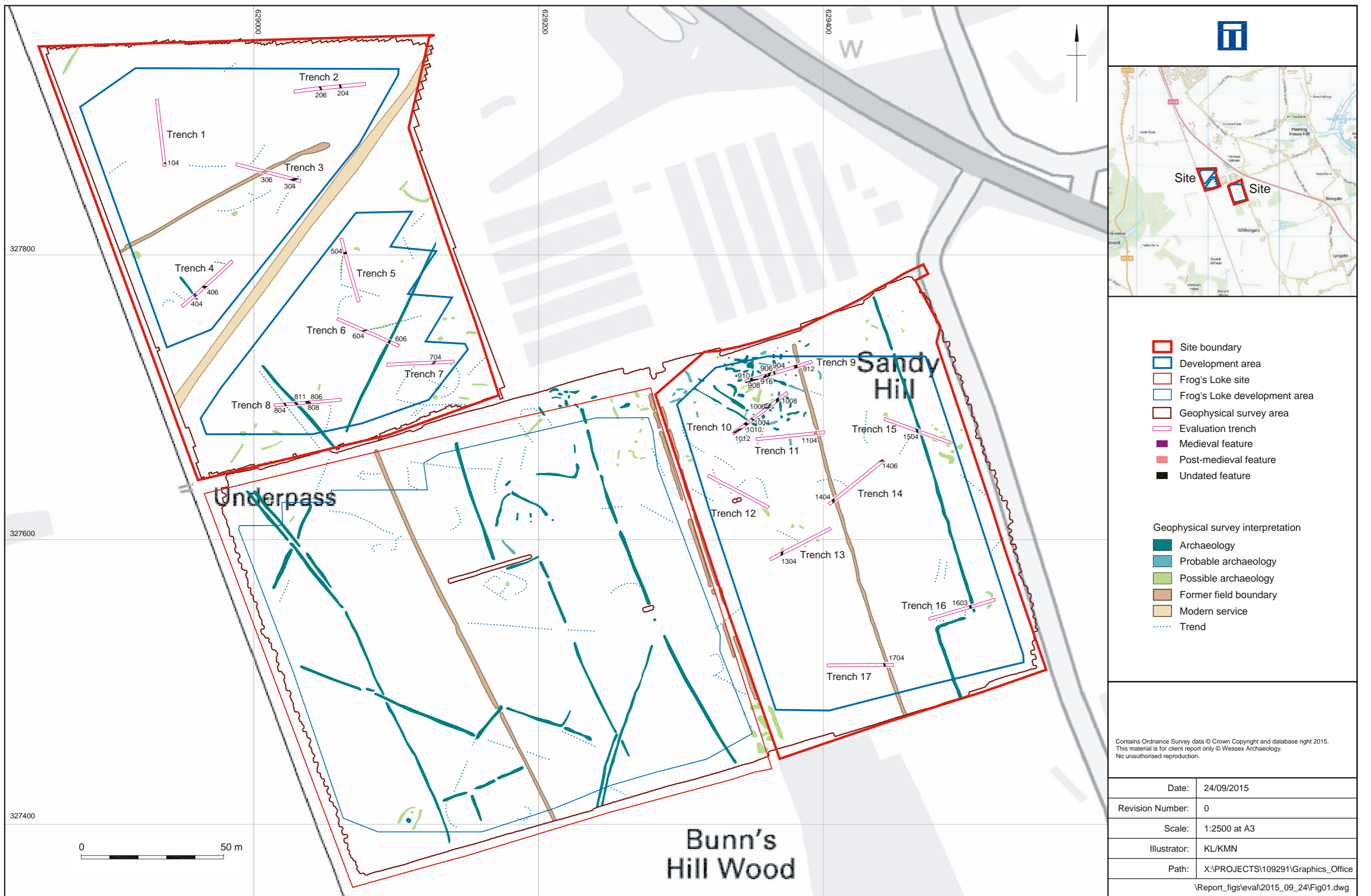
Physical Archive recipient	Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service
Physical Archive ID	ENF138819
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Metal","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service
Digital Archive ID	ENF138819
Digital Contents	"other"
Digital Media available	"Database","Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"



Paper Archive recipient	Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service
Paper Archive ID	ENF138819
Paper Contents	"other"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Diary", "Drawing"

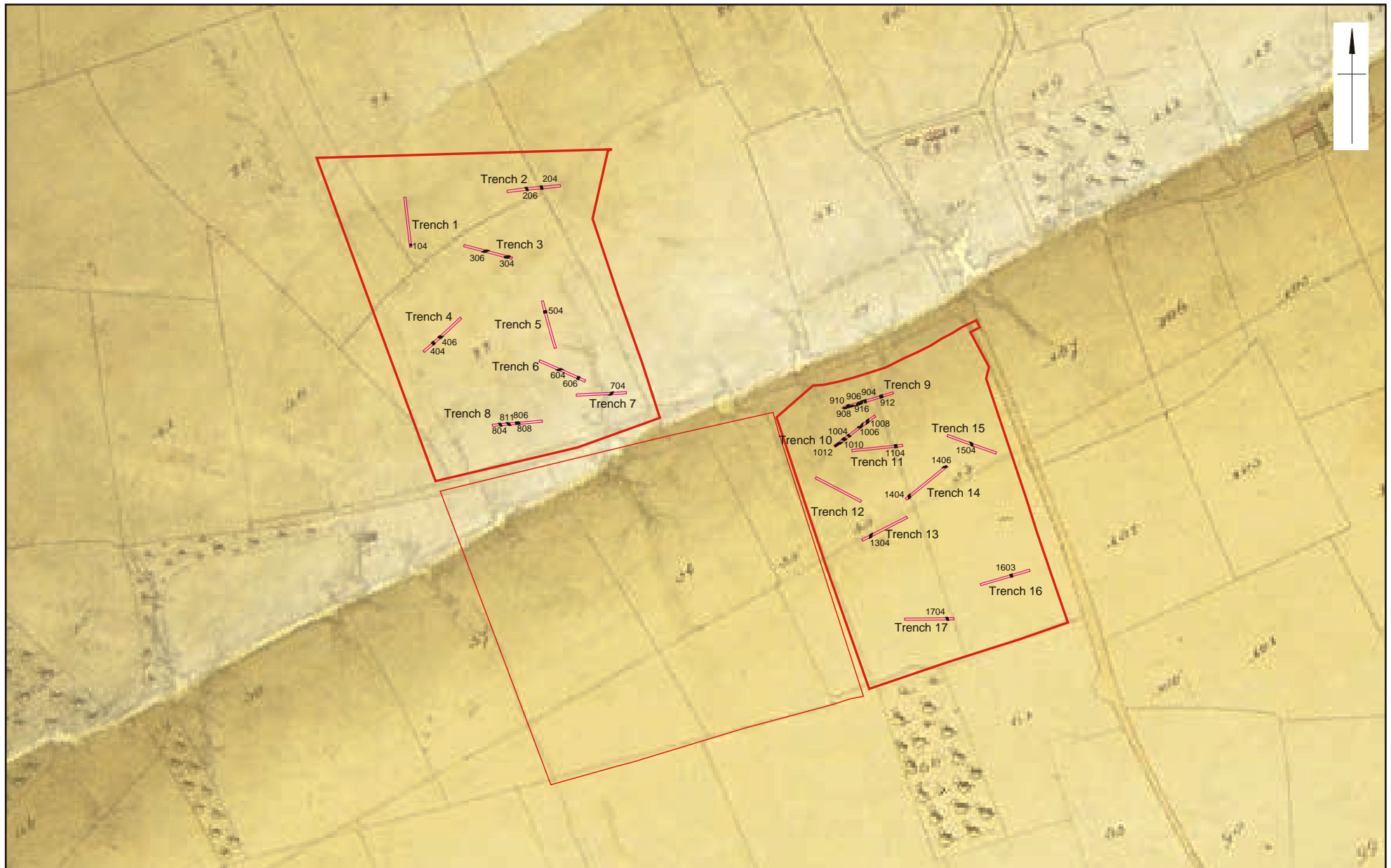
**Project
bibliography 1**


Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Bunn's Wood Hill Solar Park, North Walsham, Norfolk: Archaeological Evaluation Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Wakeham, G.
Other bibliographic details	report number 109291.02
Date	2015
Issuer or publisher	Wessex Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Wessex Archaeology - Salisbury
Description	A4 bound client report



Site and trench location with all archaeological features

Figure 1



 <p>This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.</p>	<p>Site boundary (approx.)</p> <p>Frog's Loke site (approx.)</p>	<p>Evaluation trench</p> <p>Archaeological feature</p>	Date: 24/09/2015	Revision Number: 0
			Scale: Approx. 1:5000 at A4	Illustrator: KL/KMN
			Path: X:\PROJECTS\109291\Graphics_Office\Report_figs\eval\2015_09_24\Fig02.dwg	

Trenches overlain on the Worstead Parish Tithe map of 1844

Figure 2



Plate 1: West facing section through pit 104



Plate 2: East facing section through ditch 306



Plate 3: North-east facing section through ditch 704



Plate 4: Oblique view of pit 806



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Scale:	n/a	Layout:	KL
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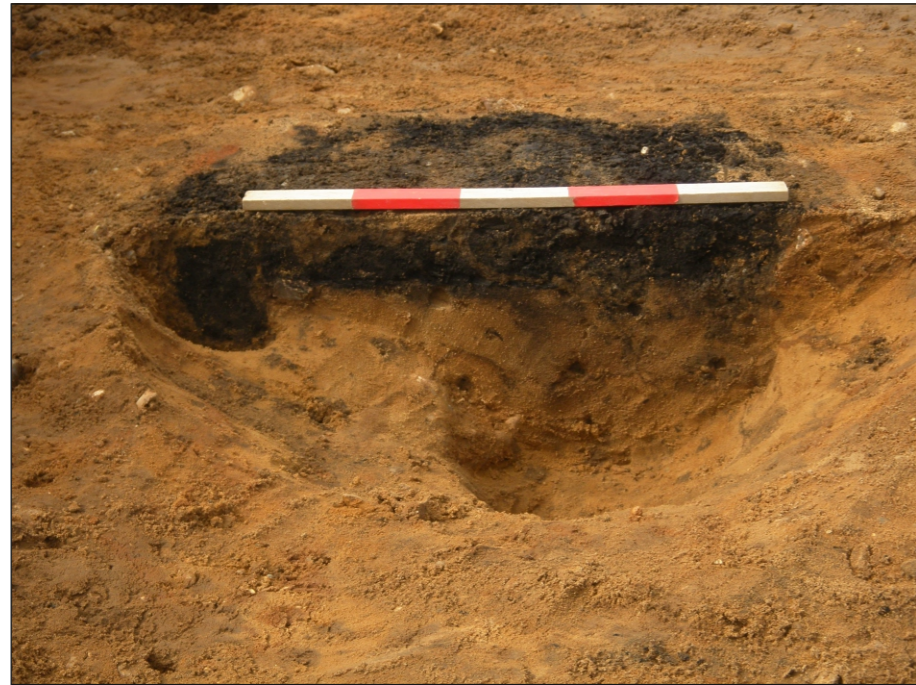


Plate 5: East facing section through pit 808



Plate 6: North facing section through ditch 912



Plate 7: South-west facing section through curving gully 1006



Plate 8: South facing section through possibly recut ditch 1010



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