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**LAND EAST OF STATION ROAD,
QUIDENHAM, NORFOLK**

INFORMATIVE ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL TRENCHING

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NGR: TM 0191 8981	Report No: 5831
District: Breckland	Site Code: ENF 145961
Approved: Claire Halpin MCIfA	Project No: 7981
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PROJECT SUMMARY SHEET			
Project name		Land East of Station Road, Quidenham, Norfolk	
<p><i>In May 2019 Archaeological Solutions Limited (AS) carried out informative archaeological trial trenching of land east of Station Road, Quidenham, Norfolk (NGR TM 0191 8981; Figs. 1 - 2). The trenching was undertaken to provide for the initial requirements of a planning condition attached to planning approval to construct 24 dwellings (Breckland Council Planning Ref. 3PL/2017/1608/D). It was undertaken based on the advice of Norfolk County Council Historic Environment Service (NCC HES).</i></p> <p><i>An area close by to the south in Quidenham Park has revealed significant early Saxon finds which include brooches and evidence of brooch production. Such sites are rare and significant and can often be dispersed.</i></p> <p><i>A few of the trial trenches, Numbers 1 and 8, contained no archaeological features. That said, it was not always easy to distinguish between natural features and archaeological features; for example, in Trench 9 the features were irregular in plan and profile and were likely natural except perhaps F1079. Only the latter contained a find (a Roman pottery sherd).</i></p> <p><i>The number of features per trench varied from 2 – 7, and features were more dense towards the southern end of the site. Slightly more linear features (ditches, re-cuts, gullies and ditch terminals) were present (19), compared to discrete features (pits and post holes). Finds were sparse and consisted of prehistoric flint, Roman pottery and a fragment of Roman CBM.</i></p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)		29 April – 10 th May 2019	
Previous work (Y/N/?)		N	Future work (Y/N/?) TBC
P. number		7981	Site code ENF145961
Type of project		Informative archaeological trial trenching	
Site status		-	
Current land use			
Planned development		Residential	
Main features (+dates)		Ditches, gullies, pits, post holes	
Significant finds (+dates)		Sparse prehistoric flint, Roman pottery and a fragment of Roman (CBM)	
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish		Norfolk	Breckland Quidenham
HER for area		Norfolk County Council Historic Environment Record (NCC HER)	
Post code (if known)		-	
Area of site		1.1 ha.	
NGR		TM 0191 8981	
Height AOD (min/max)		c.35m AOD	
Project creators			
Brief issued by		Norfolk County Council (NCC) Historic Environment Service	
Project supervisor/s (PO)		Archaeological Solutions Ltd	
Funded by		Mr DE Tye	
Full title		Land East of Station Road, Quidenham, Norfolk. Informative Archaeological Trial Trenching	
Authors		Thomelius, S.	
Report no.		5831	
Date (of report)		May 2019	

LAND EAST OF STATION ROAD, QUIDENHAM, NORFOLK

INFORMATIVE ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL TRENCHING

SUMMARY

In May 2019 Archaeological Solutions Limited (AS) carried out informative archaeological trial trenching of land east of Station Road, Quidenham, Norfolk (NGR TM 0191 8981; Figs. 1 - 2). The trenching was undertaken to provide for the initial requirements of a planning condition attached to planning approval to construct 24 dwellings (Breckland Council Planning Ref. 3PL/2017/1608/D). It was undertaken based on the advice of Norfolk County Council Historic Environment Service (NCC HES).

An area close by to the south in Quidenham Park has revealed significant early Saxon finds which include brooches and evidence of brooch production. Such sites are rare and significant and can often be dispersed.

A few of the trial trenches, numbers 1 and 8, contained no archaeological features. That said, it was not always easy to distinguish between natural features and archaeological features; for example, in Trench 9 the features were irregular in plan and profile and were likely natural except perhaps F1079. Only the latter contained a find (a Roman pottery sherd).

The number of features per trench varied from 2 – 7, and features were more dense towards the southern end of the site. Slightly more linear features (ditches, re-cuts, gullies and ditch terminals) were present (19), compared to discrete features (pits and post holes).

Findings were sparse and consisted of prehistoric flint, Roman pottery and a fragment of Roman CBM.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In May 2019 Archaeological Solutions Limited (AS) carried out *informative archaeological trial trenching* of land east of Station Road, Quidenham, Norfolk (NGR TM 0191 8981; Figs. 1 - 2). The trenching was undertaken to provide for the initial requirements of a planning condition attached to planning approval to construct 24 dwellings (Breckland Council Planning Ref. 3PL/2017/1608/D). It was undertaken based on the advice of Norfolk County Council Historic Environment Service (NCC HES).

1.2 The trenching was undertaken in accordance with an archaeological brief prepared by NCC HES: *Brief for Informative Trenching as part of a Programme of Archaeological Mitigatory Works, at land east of Station Road, Quidenham, Norfolk, CNF47888*, Steve Hickling, dated 14th March 2019) and a written scheme of investigation (specification) prepared by AS (dated 20th March 2019) and approved by NCC HES. The trenching conformed to the

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) *Code of Conduct and Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (2014), and the document Robertson *et al* 2018, *Standards for Development-led Archaeological Projects in Norfolk*, NCC HES

1.3 The principal objectives for the trenching were:

- To determine the location, date, extent, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving remains liable to be threatened by the proposed development. It was also important to understand the level of any previous truncation on the site and also to ascertain whether it will be possible to mitigate the development proposals to accommodate any surviving archaeological remains within the area of proposed redevelopment; and
- To provide an adequately detailed project report to place the findings of the project in their local and regional context, with reference to the East Anglian Regional Research Frameworks and through relevant background research.

Planning policy

1.4 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2018) states that those parts of the historic environment that have significance because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest are heritage assets. The NPPF aims to deliver sustainable development by ensuring that policies and decisions that concern the historic environment recognise that heritage assets are a non-renewable resource, take account of the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits of heritage conservation, and recognise that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. The NPPF requires applications to describe the significance of any heritage asset, including its setting that may be affected in proportion to the asset's importance and the potential impact of the proposal.

1.5 The NPPF aims to conserve England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, with substantial harm to designated heritage assets (i.e. listed buildings, scheduled monuments) only permitted in exceptional circumstances when the public benefit of a proposal outweighs the conservation of the asset. The effect of proposals on non-designated heritage assets must be balanced against the scale of loss and significance of the asset, but non-designated heritage assets of demonstrably equivalent significance may be considered subject to the same policies as those that are designated. The NPPF states that opportunities to capture evidence from the historic environment, to record and advance the understanding of heritage assets and to make this publicly available is a requirement of development management. This opportunity should be taken in a manner proportionate to the significance of a heritage asset and to impact of the proposal, particularly where a heritage asset is to be lost.

2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE (Figs.1 - 2)

2.1. The site lies on the eastern side of Station Road in Quidenham parish, near to Eccles Road Station. It comprises a large pasture field to the south of Station Farm.

3 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS

3.1 The site lies at approximately 35m AOD. The land to the north, east and south gently undulates, while to the west of the site the land rises to approximately 58m AOD before sloping down towards the River Thet. The River Thet lies c.3.55km to the west of the proposed development site, while the River Wittle is located 1.9km to the south.

3.2 The solid geology in the area consists of Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation, Seaford Chalk Formation, Newhaven Chalk Formation, Culver Chalk Formation and Portsdown Chalk Formation (undifferentiated); formed in the Cretaceous Period. Superficial deposits in the area consist of Croxton Sand and Gravel Member sand and gravel; formed in the Quaternary Period. Overlaying the solid geology is a freely draining, slightly acidic, sandy soil.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Prehistoric

4.1 The area of proposed development lies within a landscape that has revealed many remains from the prehistoric period. The earliest known evidence from the area comes in the form of a late Mesolithic flint blade (HER 24050), a possible Mesolithic flint blade (HER 30370) and a Mesolithic or early Neolithic flint flake (HER 24051). The presence of Mesolithic activity is not necessarily that unusual at this location, although it is suggested that activity of this date in Norfolk is focused along the county's principal valleys (NCC 2019). Quidenham lies approximately 3.5km from the Thet Valley and approximately 2km from the Wittle Valley, suggesting that this area was removed from the more preferred locations for occupation with the activity recorded here possibly representing short-term occupation such as hunting camps or similar.

4.2 Local Neolithic activity is represented by a number of worked flints recovered during extensive fieldwalking (HER 30730; 30577). Bronze Age findspots are also represented in the area, in the form of a buckle (HER 30351), a ring (HER 29675), a palstave (HER 29885), a flint adze/discoidal knife (HER 30730), and a chisel (HER 31331). Relatively substantial Iron Age evidence is also present, with flint flakes (HER 23745), coins (HER 19544; 31331; 31404), and a brooch (HER 29888) also located during extensive metal-detecting. The presence of artefactual evidence of these dates in the vicinity of the proposed development site suggests that more substantial

evidence, in the form of archaeological features and deposits, are likely to exist in the same area.

4.3 Surface find spots may not correlate directly with the location of archaeological features due to taphonomic processes and later ground disturbance but this evidence indicates a potential for archaeology of these dates to exist within the vicinity of the site. This has been demonstrated through an archaeological evaluation, carried out in 2002 (ENF 96010), which revealed evidence of activity from the prehistoric period to the post-medieval period approximately 1.65km north-west of the proposed site. The prehistoric evidence consisted of a range of features and finds including late Neolithic/early Bronze Age pits, gullies and post-holes, a middle to late Iron Age ring ditch and a number of multi-period finds (HER 41028).

4.4 Two possible Bronze Age mounds have been identified in the area surrounding the site. A possible Bronze Age barrow has been recorded on the site of Gallows Hill, some 450m north-west (HER 9157). The Gallows Hill barrow, as the name suggests, was considered by the NMP to more likely be the location of a post-medieval gibbet or gallows (Cattermole *et al* 2013, 25). However, some gibbet sites, which are a kind of gallows on which the bodies of criminals were hung after execution as a warning to others (Whitlock 1980, 186), are very old and can be traced back to the *cwealmstows*, execution cemeteries of the Anglo-Saxon period and these were often placed on the boundaries of hundreds and parishes and to have been sited on prehistoric monuments or tumuli. The barrow located at Snetterton Heath (HER 10788), some 400m west of the site, was the subject of an archaeological evaluation by Archaeological Solutions (Gardner 2001). In summary it stated:

Though the surrounding landscape is rich in prehistoric remains and the Norfolk HER records a possible Bronze Age bowl barrow within the area of the site, no archaeological features or finds were encountered. In particular, no trace of the barrow was identified, suggesting it had been completely levelled by ploughing, and no outer ring ditch survived.

4.5 Further to the south, and depicted on cartographic evidence for the area is an historic landscape feature which may represent a further barrow (HER 10785). It is variously known as 'Viking's Mound', 'The Bubberies', and 'The Mount' and is reputed to be the burial place of Boudica (Levy 2006, 169). The barrow interpretation has recently been revised and the folkloric Boudica connection can be dismissed with current interpretation suggesting that the mound is that of a small Norman motte and bailey castle built by the D'Albinis in the 12th century to guard the ford located close by (Liddiard 2000).

4.6 Depending on the origin of these potential barrows, their presence might indicate that the area in which the site lies was part of a significant landscape in this period. It is generally accepted that Bronze Age funerary monuments, such as barrows, were used to link the Bronze Age populous with the ancestral inhabitants of the land (Jones 1986, 68) and to legitimise claims to land and territory. Llobera (2001, 1011) has demonstrated that many Bronze Age barrows would have been experienced from afar as highly

prominent features in the landscape. This raises the possibility that further evidence for the Bronze Age population responsible for the construction of these monuments must exist in the surrounding area.

Romano-British

4.7 Metal-detecting in the area has identified relatively substantial evidence of Roman activity in the area throughout the period. Archaeological finds include coins (HER 30354; 30729; 30737; 32010; 39535; 19544; 31331), brooches (HER 30354; 30729; 32010; 38979; 19544; 30378; 30730), a key handle (HER 31404), an escutcheon (HER 30382), a nail cleaner (HER29885) and a ring (HER 29675). As with earlier periods, the presence of such finds indicates the likelihood that more substantial evidence of Roman occupation must exist in the surrounding area.

4.8 Three possible Roman roads have been identified in the area, two of which are still visible on aerial photographs as fragmentary earthworks and ditches (HER 6035; 63813; it has been suggested that the former, known as Buckenham Way and Procession Way because it followed the parish boundary, linked the Pye Road and Ickniel Way (Margary 1973; Cattermole *et al* 2013, 30)), while one was first recorded on a 1928 map as being of Roman origin, presumably due to its straightness (HER 10816). Roman roads are often associated with ribbon development flanking them and cemeteries positioned alongside them. In most cases this occurs in the areas immediately outside towns but the presence of Roman roads in the area indicates that some degree of activity may be expected in association with them. Roman field systems and ditches, which were recorded at the multi-phased site c.1.65km to the north-west (HER 41028), are also indicative of contemporary occupation somewhere in the vicinity.

Anglo-Saxon

4.9 A variety of small finds recovered from the area in which the site lies is suggestive of a degree of Anglo-Saxon activity in the surrounding area. Metal detecting in the area has recovered a number of Anglo-Saxon finds, including a girdle hanger (HER 10794), coins and tokens (HER 29883; 31315; 19544), a strap end (HER 30351), wrist clasps (HER 30365; 65201; 30568), pottery (HER 30365; 31315), a hooked tag (HER 31315), brooches (HER 65201; 29447; 29674; 30382; 31330; 31331), tweezers (HER 65201), a gusset plate (HER 65201), a finger ring (HER 24050), a pin (HER 29674), a key (HER 30350), and a sword scabbard chape (HER 30368). In close proximity to the site, approximately 200m to the south, metal detecting located a selection of multi-period metal objects including two Late Saxon pewter or lead brooches in addition to a 13th century gilded bronze belt-slide (HER 40477). Further Saxon finds in close proximity to the proposed development site, c.250 south-east, come in the form of an early florid cruciform brooch and Saxon coins (HER 39882).

4.10 Significantly, an area close by to the south, in Quidenham Park, has revealed important early Saxon finds which include brooches and evidence of brooch production (HER 65201). Production sites, such as this one are rare, and significant, and can often be dispersed. East of the site, some 1.3km away, evidence of Anglo-Saxon activity pre-dating a substantial and complex medieval village was identified (HER 29582). The majority of finds comprised pottery sherds, but animal bones and tobacco pipe fragments were also retrieved. An archaeological evaluation, carried out in 2002 (ENF 96010) c.1.65 km to the north-west (HER 41028) recorded Anglo-Saxon settlement evidence with sunken-featured buildings, pits and metalworking areas.

4.11 Close by Quidenham Park lies Quidenham Mere, a small lake, approximately 300 x 200m, lying in a basin within the valley of the river Wittle. Pollen analysis from this demonstrates significant woodland clearance in the Anglo-Saxon period and, although arable farming was important, a considerable proportion of land appears to have been used for grazing, with grazed woodland and wood pasture, in this area (Peglar 1993, 15-16).

4.12 The distribution of Anglo-Saxon activity southern Cambridgeshire, for example, has been considered to represent a high density of low-intensity settlement in the river valleys of the south of that county (Mortimer and Evans 1996, 58). The distribution of evidence from the area surrounding Quidenham might be considered to be similar, suggesting that there is some potential for further evidence of Anglo-Saxon occupation to be present in the vicinity.

4.13 By the time of the Norman Conquest, the parish of Quidenham appears to have become fairly substantial. The Domesday Book records that the King, Roger Bigod, and the Abbot of St Edmund all held land in this parish. A total of 4 free men, 4 villans, and 3 bordars are recorded along with 8 acres of meadow, a mill and several oxen (Williams and Martin 2003, 1065, 1107, 1127). Eccles, a separate parish at that time, was held by Bishop William and contained 12 villans and 11 bordars with 20 acres of meadow and woodland for 100 pigs (Williams and Martin 2003, 1115)

Medieval

4.14 In addition to the medieval settlement described above (HER 29582), an extensive number of medieval fieldwalking and metal-detecting finds have been recorded in the area, predominantly south-east of the site. Archaeological finds include coins (HER 29883; 39542; 19544; 31330), buckles (HER 29883; 30351), pottery (HER 24051) a belt mount (HER 31315), a casket mount (HER2 9888) brooches (HER 31315; 30368), a papal bull (HER 30370), a pilgrim badge (HER30382) and an ampulla (HER 33172). In relatively close proximity to the site, c.150m to the south-east a papal bull was recovered (HER 30349). Two medieval pennies and a single post-medieval ring were also located c.150m away to the south (HER 29884).

4.15 Approximately 1.1km south-east of the site lies the probable location of a palace given to the East Anglian bishops sometime prior to 1066 (HER 10794); the Domesday Survey records that land in Quidenham was held by the Abbot of St Edmunds (Williams and Martin 2003, 1127). Surviving earthworks take the form of a series of incomplete ditched enclosures and a pond-like depression, with some bank features visible on aerial photographs. Some brick and tile fragments have also been recovered as further evidence of this building. An earthwork survey was undertaken of this site as part of the Norfolk Earthworks Survey project. This recorded that the earthworks consisted of a moated platform with at least one internal pond and a raised central area, with remnants of two abutting ditched enclosures (Cushion 1999). St Mary's Church lies c.450m south of the site (HER 10823). This round-towered church dates mostly to around 1300 although there are 14th-15th century alterations. Several interesting 19th century gravestones can be also observed in the churchyard. Some 1.3km north-west of Station Road is the site of the Eashby or Ashby Cross, according to a source dating to 1629 (HER 31543). However, the wayside cross was not shown on a map of 1681 and nothing is now visible.

4.16 Depicted on cartographic sources to the north-east of the site (Fig. 1) is Wilby Hall, the seat of the manor of the same name. It belonged to an individual named *Fader* in the pre-conquest period and to one William the Scot, or 'of Scotland', following the Norman Conquest. It passed through various hands until it was sold to Robert Wilton or *Wilby* Esq. in 1565 and so became joined to Beckhall Manor (Blomefield 1805).

4.17 Beyond the artefactual evidence, there is little to indicate a particularly high potential for medieval archaeology at the current site. Its roadside position suggests that it could have been subject to occupation but it lies some distance from the historic core of Quidenham and away even from the parish church of St Mary, Eccles which is likely to have been at the core of the medieval settlement.

Post-medieval

4.18 Post-medieval evidence is relatively limited in the area surrounding the Station Road site, but post-medieval metal-detecting finds have been recorded (HER 31404; 29675; 29674; 29447). Approximately 140m south-west of the site a number of post-medieval metal-detecting finds were recorded, including an early post-medieval lead fastener and 18th century Admiral Vernon Fort Chagre medal (HER 30366).

4.19 Gallows or Gibbet Hill, to the north-west of the site, is the location of a possible Bronze Age round barrow (HER 9157). Various documentary sources, NMP (Cattermole *et al* 2013, 25), and the name of the hill itself, indicate that that this was the location of a post-medieval gallows or gibbet. Some gibbet sites can be traced back to the execution cemeteries of the Anglo-Saxon period which were located on the boundaries of hundreds and parishes and sited on prehistoric burial monuments. Many cemeteries of late

fifth and sixth century date reuse prehistoric barrows (Grinsell 1992) perhaps because they were seen as places of liminality, inhabited and constructed by supernatural beings and the ancestors (c.f. Williams 1997, 1998; Semple 1998). The siting of execution sites at boundaries and sometimes crossroads relates to ritual perceptions and superstition. Boundaries were considered interfaces between life and death, heaven and hell and home and foreign places. Execution at such places would consign the soul of the condemned to limbo or eternal torture. Cross-roads would confuse the ghost of the executed person, which would not know which way to travel and so could not return to haunt the community (Muir 2004, 97-98).

4.20 Eccles Hall, a 17th century 'great house', and its associated ice-house are located c.700m to the south of the Station Road site (HER 10818; 10819). An 18th century timber-framed farmhouse is also located to the south, some 350m away (HER 16218). These two post-medieval buildings represent the only NHLE listed structures within the HER radius.

4.21 The Ordnance Survey 25 inch map of 1883 (not reproduced here) depicts the site as forming part of a larger field stretching from Station Road to the east. The situation remains the same on the OS 25 inch map of 1905 (not reproduced here). By the time that the 1958 OS map of the same scale was surveyed, a small row of houses was present at the southern edge of this larger field. By 1980, this had extended to the west along the southern edge of the current site which, by this time, had also been partitioned from the larger field. None of these cartographic sources given any indication of activity or development within the site, suggesting that it has not been subject to any significant ground disturbance and indicating that any sub-surface archaeological features or deposits that may exist within it should remain fairly undisturbed.

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 NCC HES required a programme of archaeological trial trenching to be implemented. Ten trenches, each 30m x 1.80m, were excavated, and comprised a c.5% sample of the 1.1ha site. Trench 7 was divided into two parts due to overhead electrical cables. Trench 2 was southwards due to tree canopies.

5.2 The trenches were opened using a mechanical excavator. The topsoil and subsoil were mechanically excavated under close archaeological supervision. Exposed surfaces were cleaned by hand and examined for archaeological features. Deposits were recorded using *pro forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale, and photographed as appropriate. Excavated spoil was searched for finds and the trenches were scanned by a metal detector.

6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

6.1 The individual trench descriptions are presented below:

Trench 1 Fig. 3

Sample section 1A 0.00 = 33.94m AOD		
0.00-0.20m	L1000	Topsoil. Friable, dark greyish brown sandy silt with moderate small to medium sub-rounded and sub-angular flint and gravel.
0.20-0.54m	L1001	Subsoil. Friable, dark yellowish brown silty sand with moderate sub-angular and sub-rounded flint and gravel.
0.54m+	L1002	Natural. Firm, mottled mid reddish yellow brown silty sand with occasional small to large sub-rounded flint and gravel.

Sample section 1B 0.00 = 33.86m AOD		
0.00-0.20m	L1000	Topsoil. As above
0.20-0.44m	L1001	Subsoil. As above
0.44m+	L1002	Natural. As above

Description: Trench 1 contained no archaeological features or finds.

Trench 2 Figs. 3 - 4

Sample section 2A 0.00 = 33.86m AOD		
0.00-0.20m	L1000	Topsoil. As above
0.20-0.44m	L1001	Subsoil. As above
0.44m+	L1002	Natural. As above

Sample section 2B 0.00 = 34.41m AOD		
0.00-0.20m	L1000	Topsoil. As above
0.20-0.50m	L1001	Subsoil. As above
0.50m+	L1002	Natural. As above

Description: Trench 2 contained Ditch F1007, Post Hole F1020 and Pits F1067, F1069, F1071, F1018 and F1073. Part of Trench 2 contained natural silt layer L1085. None of the features contained finds.

Ditch F1007 was linear in plan (1.80+ x 0.70 x 0.13m), orientated E/W. It had gently sloping sides and a shallow concave base. Its fill, L1008, was a friable, mid orange brown to yellow brown silty sand with occasional small sub-angular flint and small sub-rounded stones. It contained no finds.

Post Hole F1020, was circular in plan (0.55 x 0.56 x 0.44m). It had near vertical sides and a flat base. Its fill, L1021, was a firm, mid yellow brown clayey sand. Post Pipe F1022, was circular in plan (0.20 x 0.20 x 0.44m). It had vertical sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1023 was a friable, light yellowish brown silty sand. Neither the post hole or post pipe contained finds.

Pit F1067 was irregular in plan (5.10 x 1.50+ x 0.70m). It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1068, was a firm, mid reddish brown clayey sand. It contained no finds.

Pit F1069 was sub-circular in plan (1.30 x 0.68 x 0.65m). It had slightly irregular vertical sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1070, was a firm, mid orange brown sandy clay. It contained no finds. Pit F1069 cut Pit F1071.

Pit F1071 was sub-circular in plan (0.50+ x 0.87 x 0.40m). It had steep sides and a flattish base. Its fill, 1072, was a firm, mid orange brown sandy clay. It contained no finds. Pit F1071 was cut by Pit F1069.

Pit F1018, was oval in plan (1.70 x 0.80 x 0.45m). It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1019, was a firm, light yellow brown clayey sand. It contained no finds.

Pit F1073 was sub-circular in plan (1.00+ x 1.40 x 0.55m). It had near vertical irregular sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1074, was a firm, mid orange brown sandy clay. It contained no finds.

Natural silt layer L1085 was cut by the majority of the features. It covered an area of 15.5 x 1.8m+, and was a compact, pale yellowish grey sandy clay.

Trench 3 Figs. 3 & 5

Sample section 3A		
0.00 = 34.71m AOD		
0.00-0.36m	L1000	Topsoil. As above
0.36-0.64m	L1001	Subsoil. As above
0.64m+	L1002	Natural. As above

Sample section 3B		
0.00 = 34.08m AOD		
0.00-0.34m	L1000	Topsoil. As above
0.34-0.86m	L1001	Subsoil. As above
0.86m+	L1002	Natural. As above

Description: Trench 3 contained Ditch F1013, Ditch Terminal F1015, and Gullies F1009 and F1011. None of the features contained finds.

Ditch F1013 was linear in plan (1.80+ x 1.09 x 0.45m). It had moderately sloping sides and a narrow concave base. Its fill, L1014, was a friable, pale reddish brown silty sand with occasional small sub-rounded and sub-angular flint and gravel. It contained no finds.

Ditch Terminal F1015 was linear in plan (2.30+ x 0.65 x 0.40m). It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1016, was a friable pale grey silty sand with occasional small to medium sub-angular and sub-rounded flint and gravel. It contained no finds.

Gully F1009 was linear in plan (3.30+ x 0.44 x 0.06m). It had moderately sloping sides and a shallow concave base. Its fill, L1010, was a friable, mid reddish grey brown silty sand with occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint and gravel. It contained no finds.

Gully F1011 was linear in plan (2.30+ x 0.69 x 0.14m). It had moderately sloping sides and a shallow concave, slightly irregular, base. Its fill, L1012, was a friable pale yellowish grey silty sand with occasional small sub-rounded and sub-angular flint and gravel. It contained no finds.

Trench 4 Figs. 3 & 5

Sample section 4A 0.00 = 34.38m AOD		
0.00-0.30m	L1000	Topsoil. As above
0.30-0.76m	L1001	Subsoil. As above
0.76m+	L1002	Natural. As above

Sample section 4B 0.00 = 34.44m AOD		
0.00-0.26m	L1000	Topsoil. As above
0.26-0.56m	L1001	Subsoil. As above
0.56m+	L1002	Natural. As above

Description: Trench 4 contained Ditch F1005 and Gully F1003. None of the features contained finds.

Ditch F1005 was linear in plan (1.80+ x 0.46 x 0.19m). It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1006 was a friable, light yellowish brown sand with moderate small to medium sub-angular flint. It contained no finds.

Gully F1003 was linear in plan (1.80+ x 0.90 x 0.11m). It had gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1004, was a friable, light yellow brown sand with occasional small to medium sub-angular flint. It contained no finds.

Trench 5 Figs. 3 & 6

Sample section 5A 0.00 = 35.20m AOD		
0.00-0.30m	L1000	Topsoil. As above
0.30-0.56m	L1001	Subsoil. As above
0.56m+	L1002	Natural. As above

Sample section 5B 0.00 = 35.09m AOD		
0.00-0.36m	L1000	Topsoil. As above
0.36-0.64m	L1001	Subsoil. As above
0.64m+	L1002	Natural. As above

Description: Trench 5 contained Ditch F1026 and Pit F1024. None of the features contained finds.

Ditch F1026 was linear in plan (1.80+ x 0.80 x 0.21m). It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1027, was a firm, mid yellowish brown silty sand. It contained no finds.

Pit F1024, was sub-circular in plan (0.90+ x 1.25 x 0.31m). It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1025, was a firm, mid yellowish brown clayey sand with moderate medium flint. It contained no finds.

Trench 6 Fig. 3

Sample section 6A 0.00 = 34.79m AOD		
0.00-0.40m	L1000	Topsoil. As above
0.40-0.64m	L1001	Subsoil. As above
0.64m+	L1002	Natural. As above

Sample section 6B 0.00 = 35.36m AOD		
0.00-0.36m	L1000	Topsoil. As above
0.36-0.62m	L1001	Subsoil. As above
0.62m+	L1002	Natural. As above

Description: Trench 6 contained no archaeological features or finds.

Trench 7 Fig. 3 & 6

Sample section 7A 0.00 = 35.51m AOD		
0.00-0.36m	L1000	Topsoil. As above
0.36-0.70m	L1001	Subsoil. As above
0.70m+	L1002	Natural. As above

Sample section 7B 0.00 = 35.67m AOD		
0.00-0.34m	L1000	Topsoil. As above
0.34-0.90m	L1001	Subsoil. As above
0.90m+	L1002	Natural. As above

Description: Trench 7 contained Ditch F1028 with re-cuts F1032 and F1034; Ditch F1081; and Gullies F1083 and F1037. Ditch F1028 contained a struck flint, a burnt flint, and a Roman pottery sherd. The other features contained no finds.

Ditch F1028 was curvilinear in plan (8.00+ x 2.00 x 0.69m). It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its basal fill, L1029, was a firm dark yellowish brown silty sand. It contained a struck flint (9g) and a burnt flint (6g). Its upper and principal fill, L1030, was a friable mid yellowish brown silty sand with occasional sub-angular and sub-rounded flint and gravel. It contained a Roman pottery sherd (3g). Ditch F1028, was re-cut by F1032 and F1034. Ditch F1028 was similar to Ditch F1049 (Trench 10).

Re-cut F1034 was curvilinear in plan (8.00+ x 1.20 x 0.37m). It had moderately sloping sides and a flat base. Its basal fill, L1036, was a friable, dark reddish brown sand (Segment C). Its upper fill, L1035, was a firm mid yellowish brown silty sand with occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint and gravel. It contained no finds. Re-cut F1034 cut the upper fill of Ditch F1028. It was also cut by Re-cut F1032.

Re-cut F1032, was curvilinear in plan (8.00+ x 0.80 x 0.33m). It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1033, was a firm light yellowish brown silty sand with occasional small to medium sub-angular and sub-rounded flint and gravel. It contained no finds. Re-cut F1032 cut the upper fill of Ditch F1028 and it also cuts re-cut F1034. Re-cut F1032 was similar to Re-cut F1051 (Trench 10).

Ditch F1081 was linear in plan (1.80 x 0.90 x 0.32m). It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1082, was a friable, mid yellowish brown silty sand with occasional small sub-rounded/sub-angular flint and gravel. It contained no finds.

Gully F1083 was linear in plan (1.80+ x 0.46 x 0.14m). It had slightly irregular sides and an irregular base. Its fill, L1084, was a friable, mid yellowish grey silty sand with occasional small to medium sub-rounded/sub-angular flint and gravel. It contained no finds.

Gully F1037 was an irregular linear in plan (2.00+ x 0.49 x 0.08m). It had gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1038, was a loose, mid greyish brown silty sand with frequent small to medium sub-angular flint and gravel. It contained no finds.

Trench 8 Figs. 3 & 7

Sample section 8A 0.00 = 35.54m AOD		
0.00-0.38m	L1000	Topsoil. As above
0.38-0.78m	L1001	Subsoil. As above
0.78m+	L1002	Natural. As above
Sample section 8B 0.00 = 35.51m AOD		
0.00-0.36m	L1000	Topsoil. As above
0.36-0.56m	L1001	Subsoil. As above
0.56m+	L1002	Natural. As above

Description: Trench 8 contained Natural Feature F1039 and Gully F1041. The latter contained a struck flint.

Natural Feature F1039 was irregular in plan (5.00+ x 1.8+ x 0.20m). It had sides and a flat base. It was filled with Subsoil L1001.

Gully F1041 was linear in plan (2.00+ x 1.79 x 0.07m). It had gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1042, was a loose, dark greyish brown silty sand with occasional small to medium sub-angular flint and gravel. It contained a struck flint (7g).

Trench 9 Figs. 3 & 7

Sample section 9A 0.00 = 35.78m AOD		
0.00-0.40m	L1000	Topsoil. As above
0.40-0.64m	L1001	Subsoil. As above
0.64m+	L1002	Natural. As above

Sample section 9B 0.00 = 35.88m AOD		
0.00-0.40m	L1000	Topsoil. As above
0.40-0.70m	L1001	Subsoil. As above
0.70m+	L1002	Natural. As above

Description: Trench 9 contained Ditch F1079; Ditch Terminal F1075; Pits F1077, F1061 and F1059; Gully F1063; and Natural Hollow F1065. The features were irregular in plan and profile and were likely natural except perhaps F1079. The latter contained a Roman pottery sherd.

Ditch F1079 was linear in plan (1.80 x 1.36 x 0.30m). It had moderately sloping sides and a flat base. Its fill, L1080, was a loose, light yellowish brown sand. It contained a Roman pottery sherd (23g).

Ditch Terminal F1075, was linear in plan (1.80 x 0.68 x 0.50m). It had steep sides and a flat base. Its fill, L1076, was a loose light yellowish sand. It contained no finds.

Pit F1077 was sub-circular in plan (1.00 x 0.90 x 0.30m). It had irregular sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1078, was a loose light yellowish brown sand. It contained no finds.

Pit F1061 was sub-circular in plan (1.80 x 1.00 x 0.60m). It had irregular sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1062, was a loose light yellowish brown sand with moderate flint. It contained no finds.

Pit F1059 was irregular in plan (3.40 x 1.00+ x 0.80m). It had irregular sides and an irregular base. Its fill, L1060, was a loose, light whitish yellow sand with moderate flint. It contained no finds.

Gully F1063 was linear in plan (1.80+ x 0.60 x 0.45m). It had steep sides and a flat base. Its fill, L1064, was a loose, light yellowish brown sand. It contained no finds.

Natural Hollow F1065 was irregular in plan (6.60 x 1.80+ x 1.00m). It had irregular sides and an irregular base. Its fill, L1066, was a loose, light yellowish brown sand with moderate flint. It contained no finds.

Trench 10 Figs. 3 & 8

Sample section 10A		
0.00 = 35.65m AOD		
0.00-0.36m	L1000	Topsoil. As above
0.36-0.50m	L1001	Subsoil. As above
0.50m+	L1002	Natural. As above

Sample section 10B		
0.00 = 35.97m AOD		
0.00-0.50m	L1000	Topsoil. As above
0.50-0.90m	L1001	Subsoil. As above
0.90m+	L1002	Natural. As above

Description: Trench 10 contained Ditch F1049 with Re-cut F1051; Post Hole F1057; Pits F1046, F1043 and F1053; and Natural Hollow F1055. Pit F1046 contained a fragment of Roman CBM, and the other features contained no finds.

Ditch F1049 was linear in plan (1.80+ x 1.20+ x 0.32+). It had irregular sides and an irregular base. Its fill, L1050, was friable, mid yellowish brown silty sand with moderate small to medium sub-rounded and sub-angular flint and gravel. It contained struck flint. Ditch F1049 was re-cut by F1051 and was cut by Pit F1053.

Re-cut F1051 was linear in plan (1.80+ x 1.20 x 0.54m). It had irregular sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1052, was firm, light yellowish brown silty sand with occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint and gravel. It contained no finds. F1051 was the re-cut of Ditch F1049, and it cut Pit F1053.

Post Hole F1057 was circular in plan (0.27 x 0.27 x 0.18m). It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1058, was a friable, dark greyish brown sandy silt. It contained no finds.

Pit F1046 was sub-circular in plan (0.60 x 0.50 x 0.31m). It had steep sides and a concave base. Its basal and principal fill, L1047, was friable, light yellow brown silty sand with occasional flint. It contained a fragment of Roman CBM (21g). The upper fill, L1048, was a friable, mid greyish brown silty sand. It contained no finds.

Pit F1043 was sub-circular in plan (0.95 x 0.60 x 0.32m). It had steep irregular sides and a concave base. Its basal fill, L1044, was a friable, mid greyish yellow silty sand. It contained no finds. The upper fill, L1045, was a friable, dark grey brown (black from charcoal) silty sand. It contained no finds.

Pit F1053 was sub-circular in plan (1.5+ x 0.30m+ x 0.32m). It had gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1054, was a loose, mid yellowish brown silty sand with occasional small sub-rounded and sub-angular flint and gravel. It contained no finds. Pit F1053 cut Ditch 1049 and was cut by Ditch Re-cut F1051.

Natural Hollow F1055 was irregular in plan (1.2+ x 5.8 x 0.78m). It had irregular sides and a highly irregular base. Its fill, L1056, was a Loose, pale yellowish brown mottled light yellowish brown sand with moderate small to medium sub-angular and sub-rounded flint and gravel. It contained no finds.

7 CONFIDENCE RATING

7.1 It was not always easy to distinguish between natural features and archaeological features; for example, in Trench 9 the features were irregular in plan and profile and were likely natural except perhaps F1079. Only the latter contained a find (a Roman pottery sherd).

8 DEPOSIT MODEL

8.1 Uppermost was Topsoil L1000, a friable, dark greyish brown sandy silt with moderate small to medium sub-rounded and sub-angular flint and gravel. Below Topsoil L1000 was Subsoil L1001, a friable, dark yellowish brown silty sand with moderate small to medium sub-angular and sub-rounded flint and gravel.

8.2 Below Subsoil L1001 were the natural deposits, L1002 and L1085. L1002 was a firm, mottled mid reddish yellow silty sand with occasional small to large sub-rounded flint and gravel. L1085 was only present in Trench 2, and was a compact, pale yellowish grey sandy clay.

9 DISCUSSION

9.1 The recorded features are tabulated:

Trench	Context	Description	Date
2	F1007	Ditch	-
	F1018	Pit	-
	F1020	Post Hole	-
	F1067	Pit	-
	F1069	Pit	-
	F1071	Pit	-
	F1073	Pit	-
3	F1009	Gully	-
	F1011	Gully	-
	F1013	Ditch	-
	F1015	Ditch Terminal	-
4	F1003	Gully	-
	F1005	Ditch	-
5	F1024	Pit	-
	F1026	Ditch	-
7	F1028	Ditch	x1 struck flint, x1 Roman sherd
	F1032	Ditch Re-Cut	-
	F1034	Ditch Re-Cut	-
	F1037	Gully	-
	F1081	Ditch	-
	F1083	Gully	-
8	F1039	Natural Feature	-
	F1041	Gully	x1 struck flint
9	F1059	Pit	-
	F1061	Pit	-
	F1063	Gully	-
	F1065	Natural Hollow	-
	F1075	Ditch Terminal	-
	F1077	Pit	-
	F1079	Ditch	x1 Roman sherd
10	F1043	Pit	-
	F1046	Pit	x1 Roman CBM fragment
	F1049	Ditch	-
	F1051	Ditch Re-Cut	-
	F1053	Pit	-
	F1057	Post Hole	-

9.2 Trench 1 contained no archaeological features. However, it was not always easy to distinguish between natural features and archaeological features. Archaeological features are distinguished by a regular plan and profile, and the inclusion of artefacts and environmental remains. Trench 9 contained a number of features with irregular plans and profiles. It also

contained one, F1065, which had more regular looking plan but a similarly irregular profile. Furthermore, F1079, which displayed a fairly irregular profile, hinting perhaps at a similar natural origin, was found to contain a single sherd of Roman pottery which may be considered to indicate a man-made origin. Similarly, several other features (e.g. F1013, F1073) displayed regular plans, suggesting human activity, but irregular profiles, suggesting natural origins.

9.3 The number of features per trench varied from 2 – 7, and features were more dense towards the southern end of the site. Slightly more linear features (ditches, re-cuts, gullies and ditch terminals) were present (19), compared to discrete features (pits and post holes) (14).

9.4 Finds were very sparse and consisted of prehistoric flint, Roman pottery and a fragment of Roman CBM. The struck flint, from Ditch F1028 and Gully F1041, is isolated debitage flakes of possibly early Neolithic origin, and consistent with the equally sparse scatter of flints recorded in the local area through field walking. Ditch F1028 also contained an isolated sherd of Roman coarse ware pottery, as did Ditch F1079. Pit F1046 contained a highly abraded fragment of Roman CBM. The paucity of the Roman finds suggests that they are not primary deposits. More extensive Roman finds have been recovered by metal detecting in the vicinity, thus the site may be peripheral to a yet undefined area of activity. Alternatively, the finds may indicate that the Roman field systems identified to the north-west continue into the area of the site. The likely peripheral nature of the site is highlighted by the general absence of any carbonised environmental remains in the sampled features, suggesting occupation and processing activities were far removed from the site. However, the presence of a concentration of charcoal in undated Pit F1045 may represent fuel debris arising from unknown activity.

10 DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

10.1 Archive records, with an inventory, will be deposited with any donated finds from the site at Norwich Castle Museum. The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for internal consistency.

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Appendix 1 - Concordance of Finds

ENF145961 - P7981 Land East of Station Road, Quidenham

Feature	Context	Segment	Trench	Description	Spot Date (Pot Only)	Pot Qty	Pottery (g)	CBM (g)	A.Bone (g)	Other Material	Other Qty	Other (g)
1028	1029		7	Fill of Ditch						S.Flint B.Flint	1 1	9 6
	1030		7	Fill of Ditch	Roman	1	3					
1041	1042		8	Fill of Natural Depression						S.Flint	1	7
1046	1047		10	Fill of Pit				21				
1079	1080		9	Fill of Ditch	Roman	1	23					
	U/S			Unstratified - Topsoil	Roman	1	11					

APPENDIX 2 SPECIALIST REPORTS

The Struck Flint

Andrew Peachey

The trenching recovered two pieces (16g) of struck flint in an un-patinated condition. It comprises a high quality very dark grey flint with, where extant a medium-thickness, off-white powdery cortex. The flint was contained in Ditch F1028 (L1029) and Gully F1041 (L1042), and comprises un-corticated and tertiary flakes respectively. Both flake have blade-like proportions, parallel dorsal scars and slightly abraded (prepared) striking platforms suggesting a shared technology that is characteristic of the systematic core reduction and blade production of the early Neolithic period.

The Pottery

Andrew Peachey

The trenching recovered three sherds (37g) of Roman pottery in a slightly abraded condition, and contained in Ditches F1028 (L1030), F1079 (L1080) and un-stratified from the topsoil. The pottery is entirely comprised of a locally-produced sandy grey coarse ware; with dark grey surface, a mid grey core and thin pale grey margins. Inclusions comprise common well-sorted quartz (0.25-0.5mm) with occasional black iron rich grains (<1mm) and flint (0.5-5mm). The pottery is limited to small plain body sherds from vessels made on a fast wheel, probably closed vessels such as jars or necked-bowls, with the sherd from L1080 exhibiting external burnish.

The Ceramic Building Materials

Andrew Peachey

The trenching recovered a single piece (21g) of CBM in an abraded condition, contained in Pit F1046 (L1047). It was manufactured in an orange fabric tempered with common medium sand and sparse red/cream clay pellets (0.5-5mm). No dimensions or other technological traits remain extant, thus the form type remains unclear but the fabric suggests this CBM is of Roman origin.

The Environmental Samples

Dr John Summers

Introduction

During the archaeological trenching on land east of Station Road, Quidenham, eight bulk soil samples for environmental archaeological

assessment were taken and processed. The aim of the assessment was to determine the preservation of ecofactual macrofossils in deposits on the site, their abundance and distribution. The sampled deposits were largely undated, with the exception of Roman ditch fill L1030C (F1028).

Methods

Samples were processed at the Archaeological Solutions Ltd facilities in Bury St. Edmunds using standard flotation methods. The light fractions were washed onto a mesh of 500µm (microns), while the heavy fractions were sieved to 1mm. The dried light fractions were scanned under a low power stereomicroscope (x10-x30 magnification).

Results

The assessment data from the bulk sample light fractions are presented in Table 1.

Carbonised plant macrofossils were entirely absent from the bulk samples. Small amounts of charcoal were recorded in a number of deposits and abundant diffuse porous charcoal was present in undated pit fill L1045 (F1043). Few archaeological mollusc remains were present, being represented by a few shells of *Vallonia* sp. in L1027 and L1030C.

Conclusions

The assessment of the bulk sample light fractions has demonstrated the absence of carbonised plant macrofossils and generally low concentrations of charcoal in the sampled deposits. This is likely to indicate that the sampled features were not directly associated with or receiving carbonised debris from domestic or arable processing activities. The rich deposit of charcoal in L1045 is likely to represent fuel debris but in the absence of a spot date or any other associated finds it is difficult to provide any more detailed interpretation.

Site code	Sample number	Context	Feature	Description	Trench	Spot date	Volume taken (litres)	Volume processed (litres)	% processed	Cereals			Non-cereal taxa		Hazelnut shell	Charcoal		Molluscs		Contaminants					Other remains
										Cereal grains	Cereal chaff	Notes	Seeds	Notes		Charcoal>2mm	Notes	Molluscs	Notes	Roots	Molluscs	Modern seeds	Insects	Earthworm capsules	
ENF145961	2	1006	1005	Fill of Ditch	4	-	40	20	50%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	X	-	-	-	-	
ENF145961	5	1027	1026	Fill of Ditch	5	-	40	20	50%	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	<i>Vallonia</i> sp.	XX	X	X	X	X	-	
ENF145961	6	1030C	1028	Fill of Ditch	7	Roman	40	20	50%	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	<i>Vallonia</i> sp.	X	X	-	X	-	-	
ENF145961	7	1045	1043	Fill of Pit	10	-	20	10	50%	-	-	-	-	-	XXX	Diffuse porous	-	-	XX	X	-	-	-	-	
ENF145961	8	1047	1046	Fill of Pit	10	-	20	10	50%	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	XX	XX	-	-	X	-	
ENF145961	9	1058	1057	Fill of Pit	10	-	10	10	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	X	XX	X	X	-	
ENF145961	10	1050	1049	Fill of Ditch	10	-	40	20	50%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	X	-	-	-	-	
ENF145961	11	1076	1075	Fill of Ditch	9	-	40	20	50%	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	XX	X	X	-	-	Coal (X)	

Table 1: Results from the assessment of bulk sample light fractions from land east of Station Road, Quidenham.

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OASIS ID: archaeol7-352354

Project details

Project name	Land East of Station Road, Quidenham, Norfolk (TT)
Short description of the project	In May 2019 Archaeological Solutions Limited (AS) carried out an archaeological trial trench evaluation of land east of Station Road, Quidenham, Norfolk (NGR TM 0191 8981; Figs. 1 - 2). The evaluation was undertaken to provide for the initial requirements of a planning condition attached to planning approval to construct 24 dwellings (Breckland Council Planning Ref. 3PL/2017/1608/D). It was undertaken based on the advice of Norfolk County Council Historic Environment Service (NCC HES). An area close by to the south in Quidenham Park has revealed significant early Saxon finds which include brooches and evidence of brooch production. Such sites are rare and significant and can often be dispersed. A few of the trial trenches, Numbers 1 and 8, contained no archaeological features. That said, it was not always easy to distinguish between natural features and archaeological features; for example, in Trench 9 the features were irregular in plan and profile and were likely natural except perhaps F1079. Only the latter contained a find (a Roman pottery sherd). The number of features per trench varied from 2 - 7, and features were more dense towards the southern end of the site. Slightly more linear features (ditches, re-cuts, gullies and ditch terminals) were present (19), compared to discrete features (pits and post holes). Finds were sparse and consisted of prehistoric flint, Roman pottery and a fragment of Roman CBM.
Project dates	Start: 29-04-2019 End: 10-05-2019
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	P7981 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	ENF145961 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 15 - Other
Monument type	DITCHES, GULLIES, PITS, POST HOLES Uncertain
Significant Finds	FLINT Late Prehistoric
Significant Finds	POTTERY AND CBM Roman
Methods & techniques	"Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	Not known / Not recorded

Project location

Country England
 Site location NORFOLK BRECKLAND SNETTERTON Land East of Station Road, Quidenham, Norfolk
 Study area 1.1 Hectares
 Site coordinates TM 0191 8981 52.468361806252 0.972883795532 52 28 06 N 000 58 22 E Point
 Height OD / Depth Min: 35m Max: 35m

Project creators

Name of Organisation Archaeological Solutions Ltd
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 Name of sponsor/funding body Mr DE Tye

Project archives

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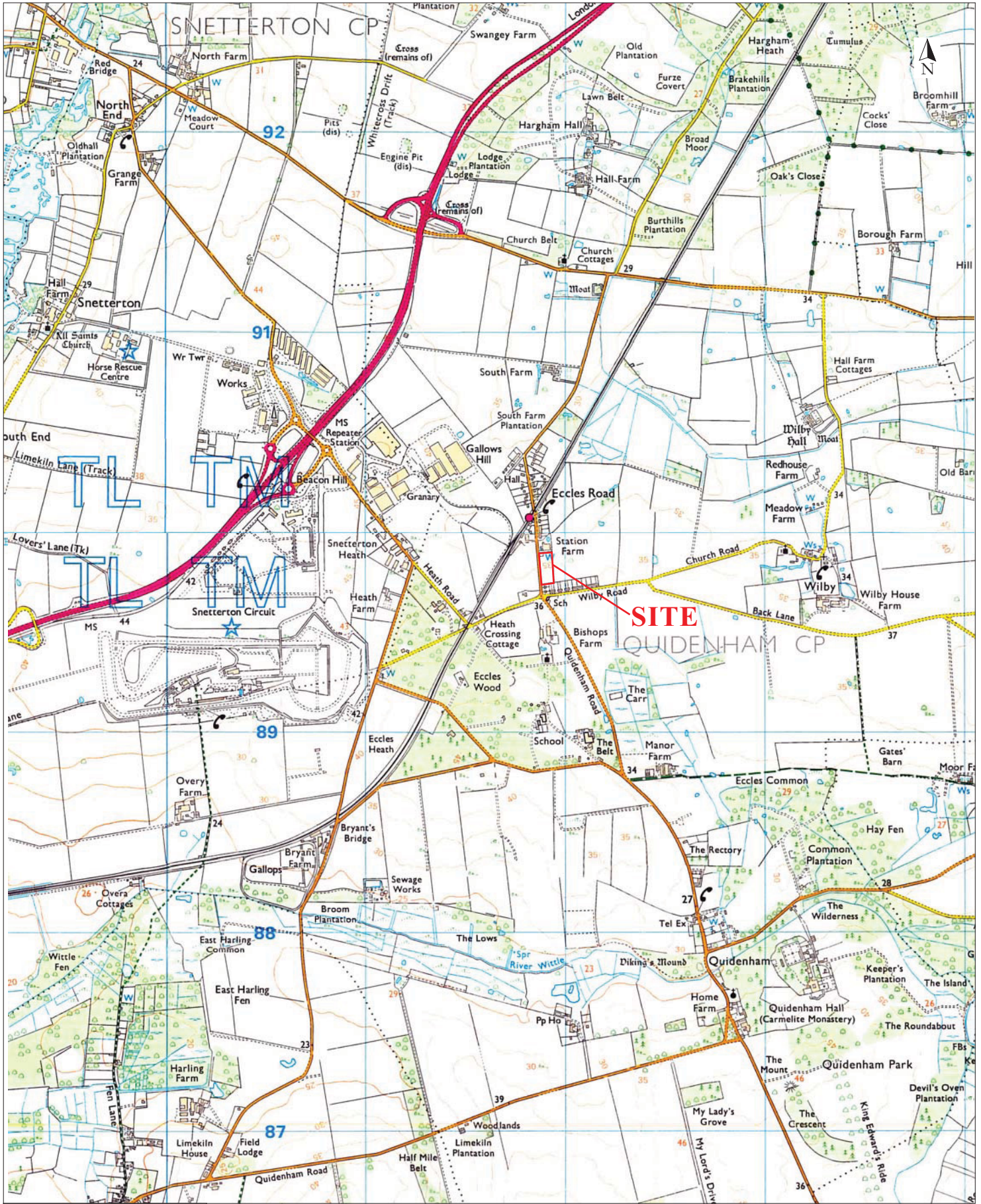
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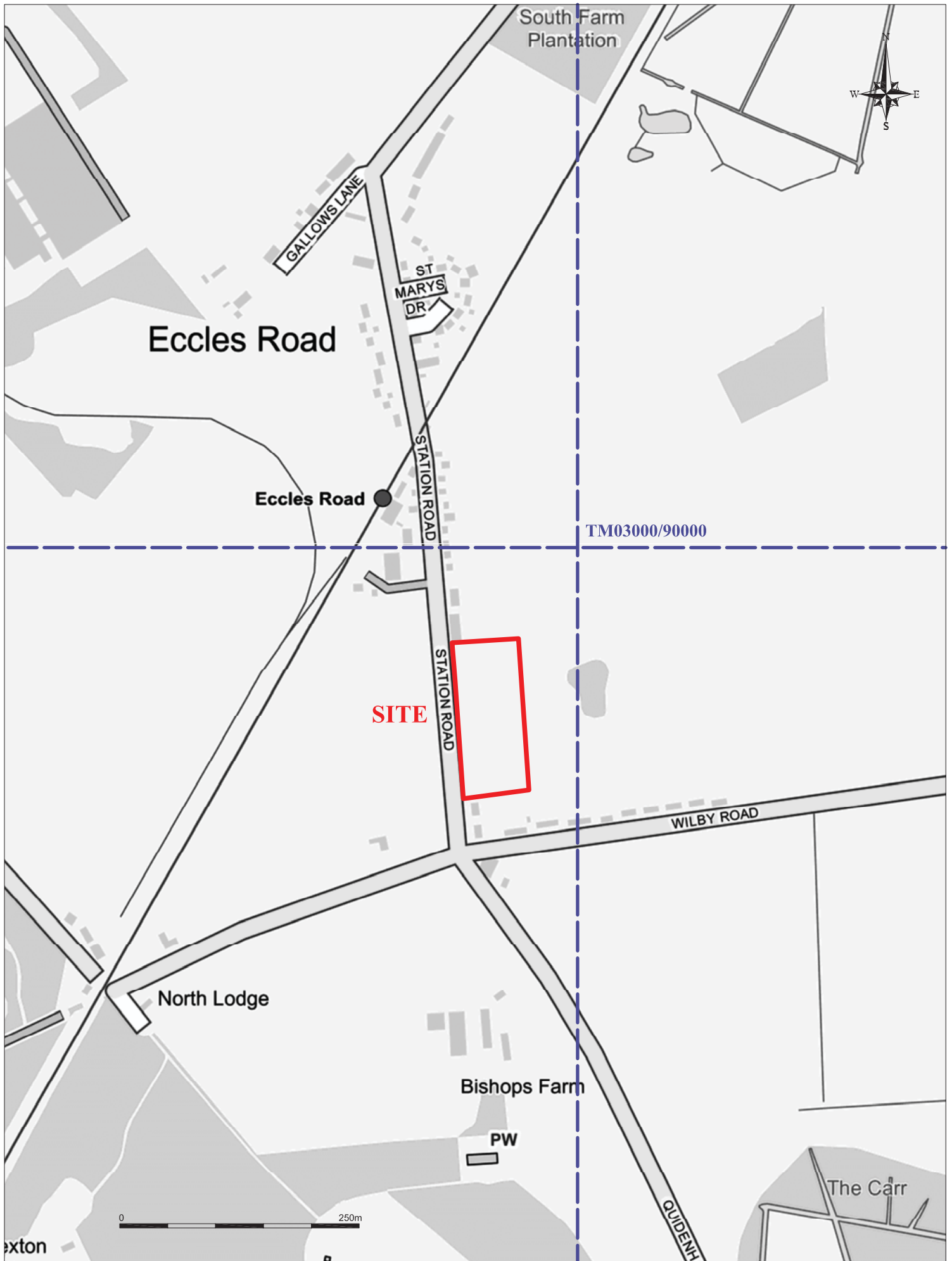


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Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4
 Land East of Station Rd, Quidenham, Norfolk (P7981)

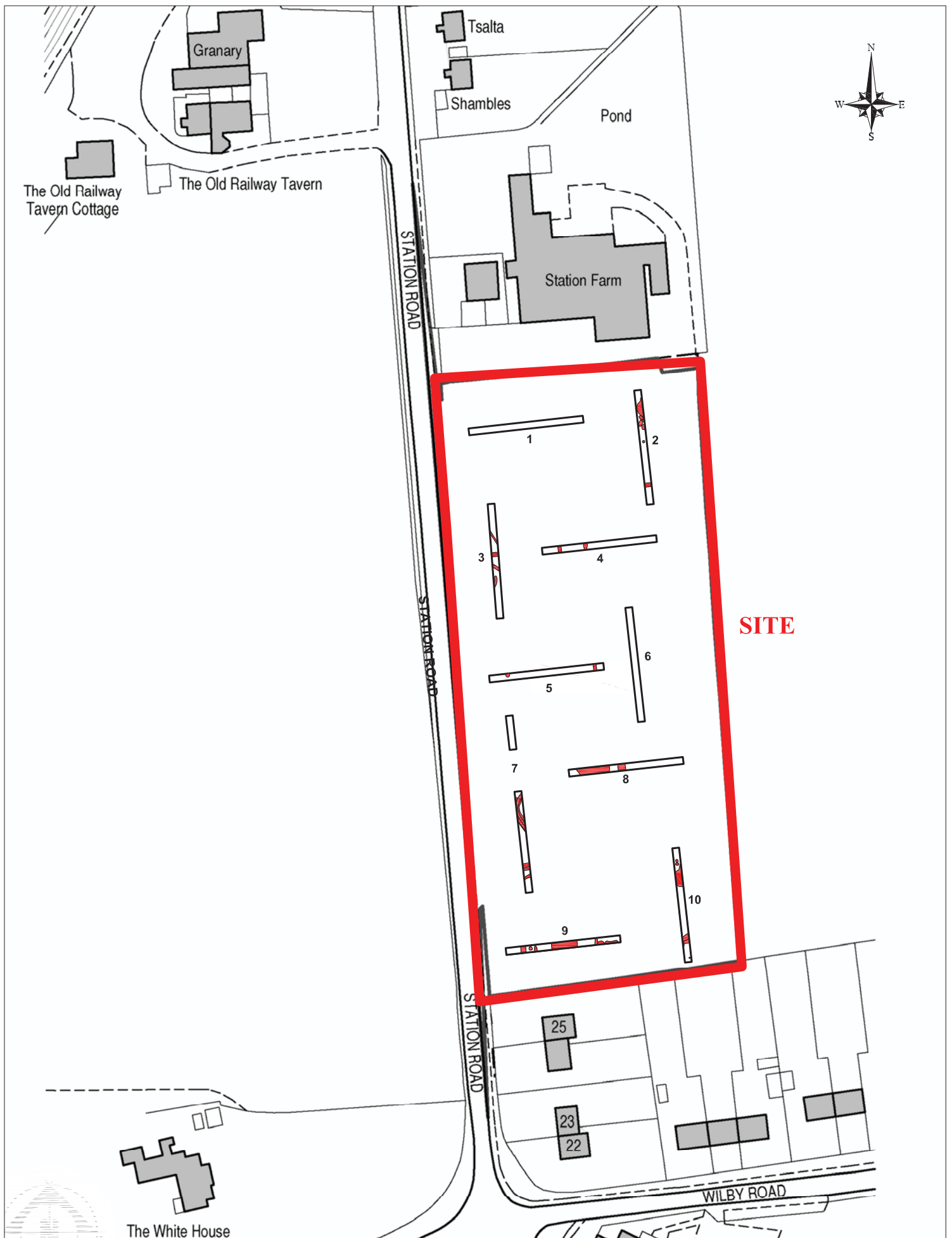


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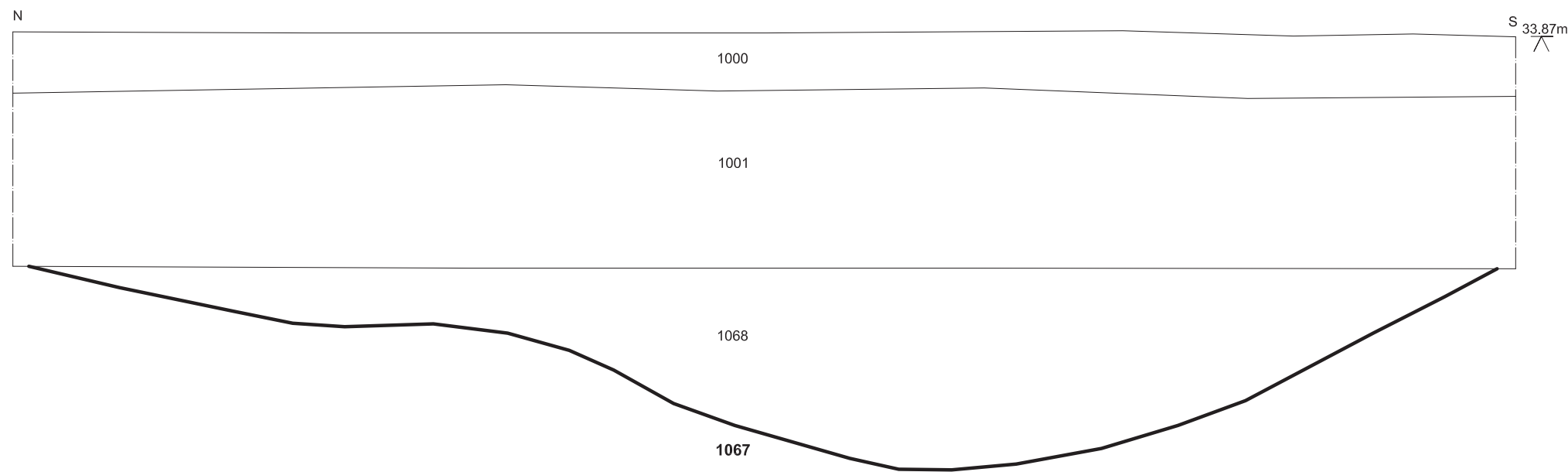
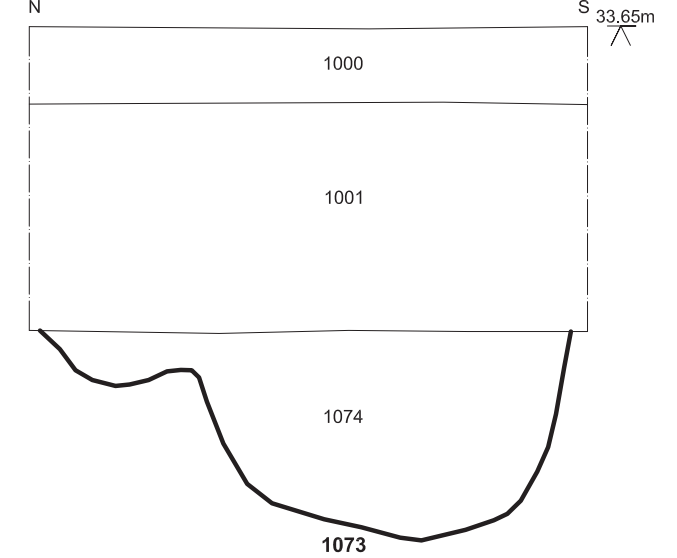
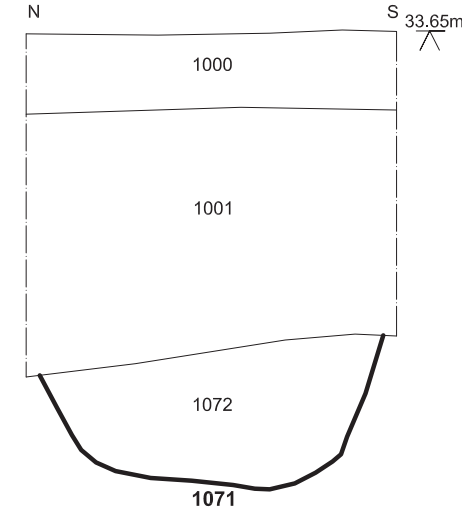
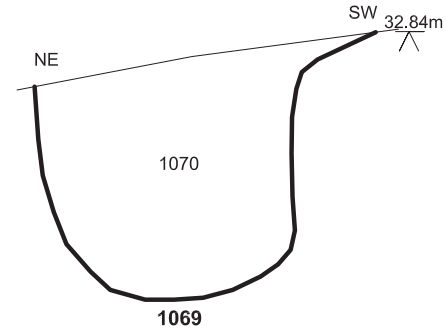
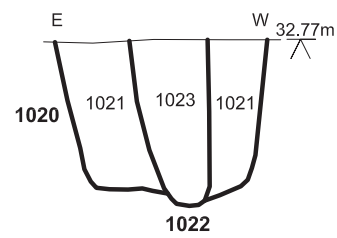
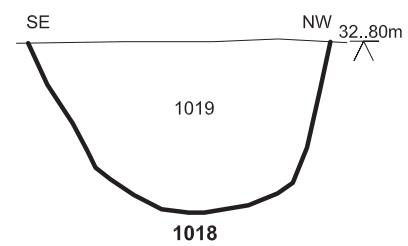
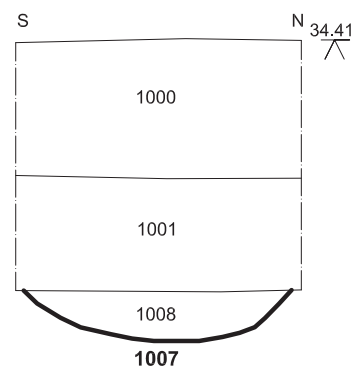
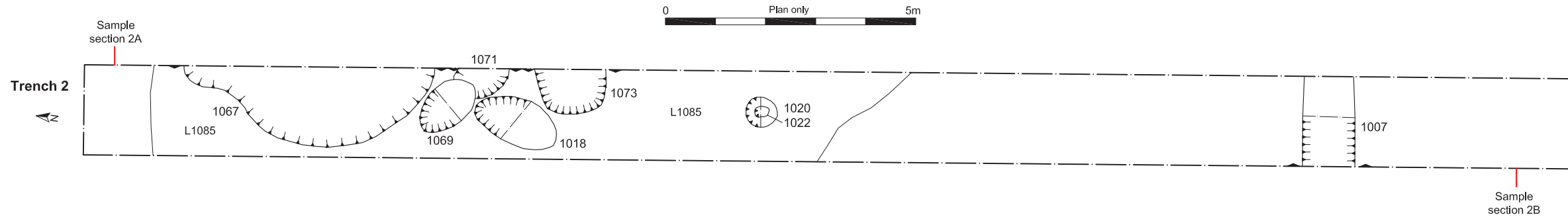
Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan

Scale 1:5000 at A4

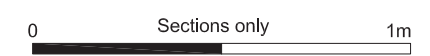
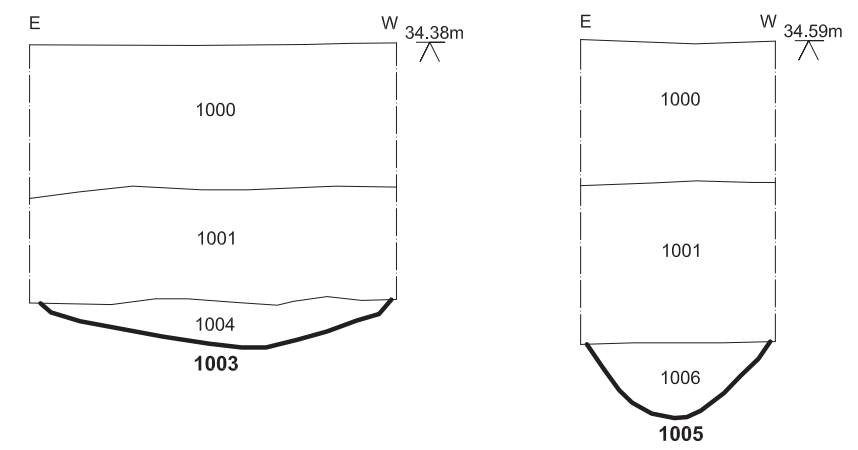
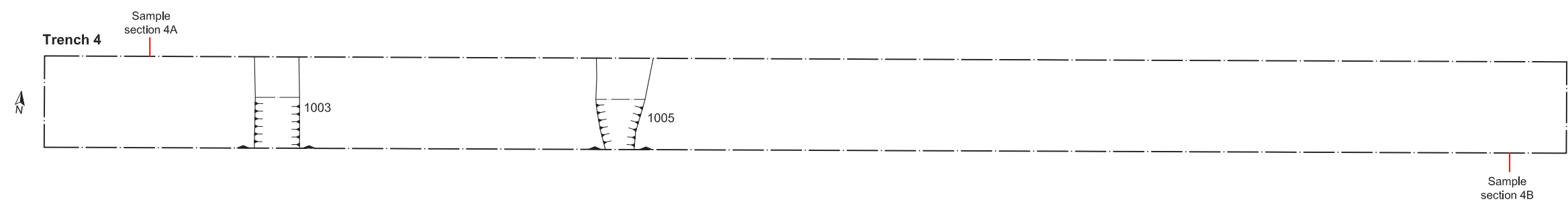
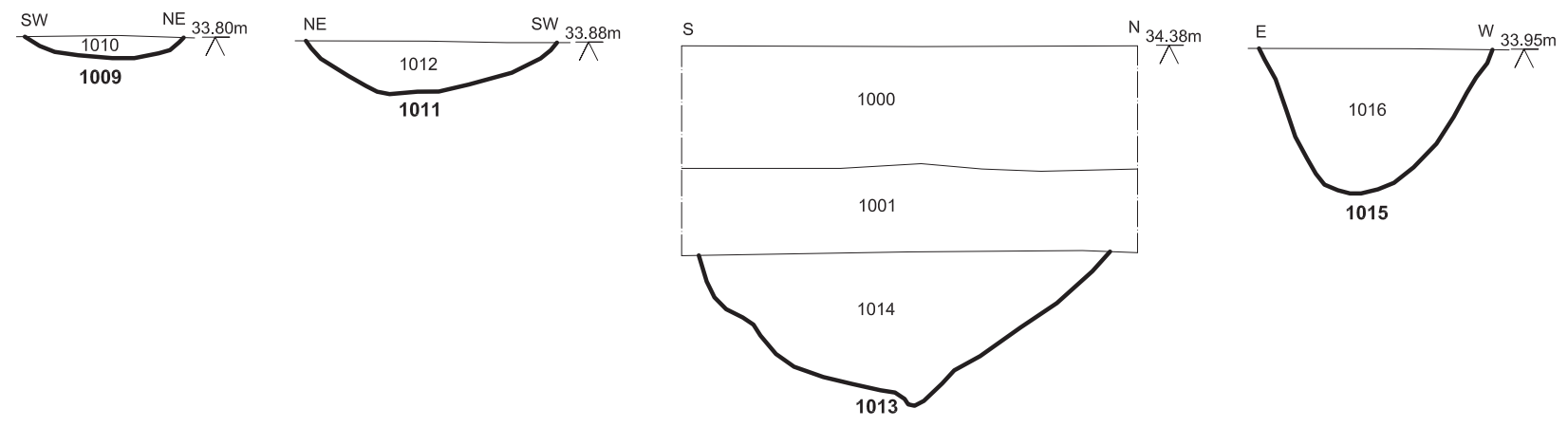
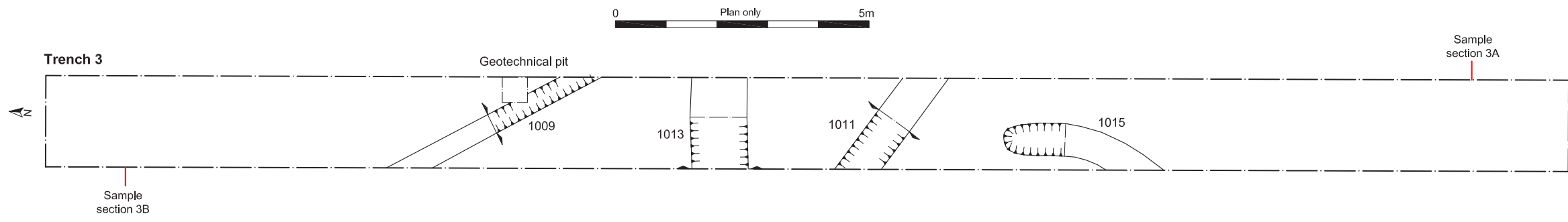
Land East of Station Rd, Quidenham, Norfolk (P7981)



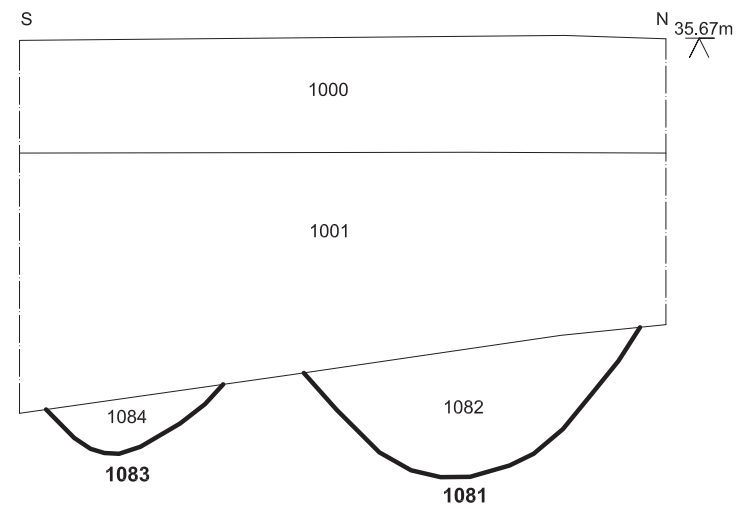
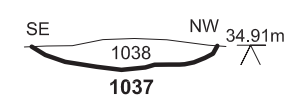
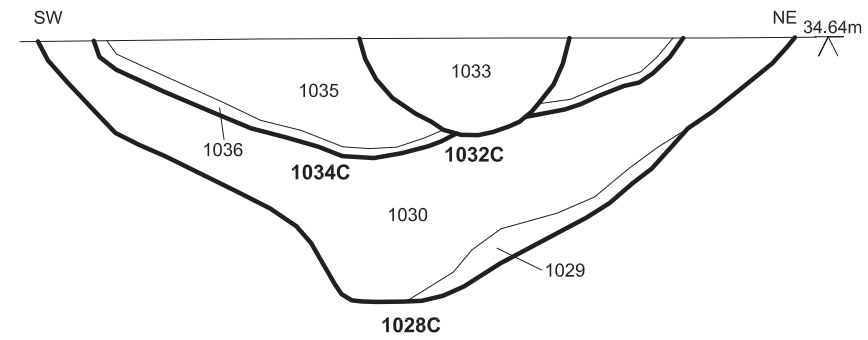
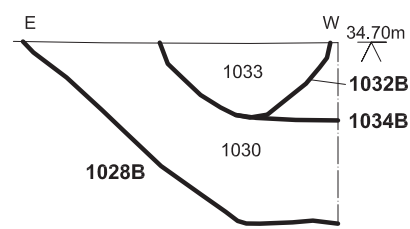
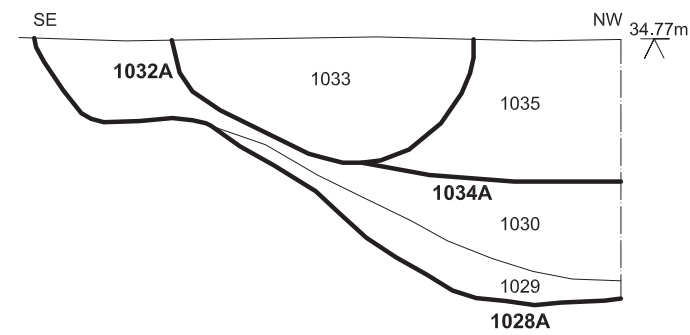
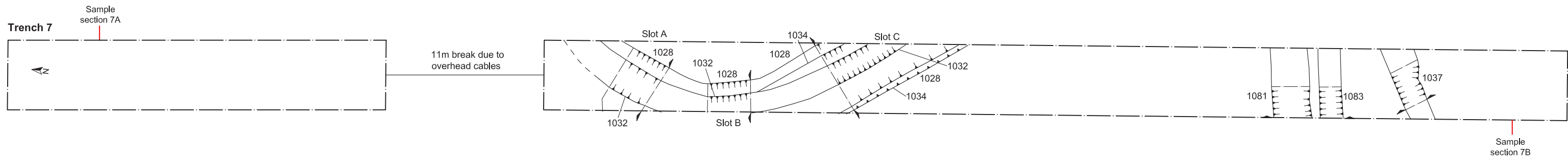
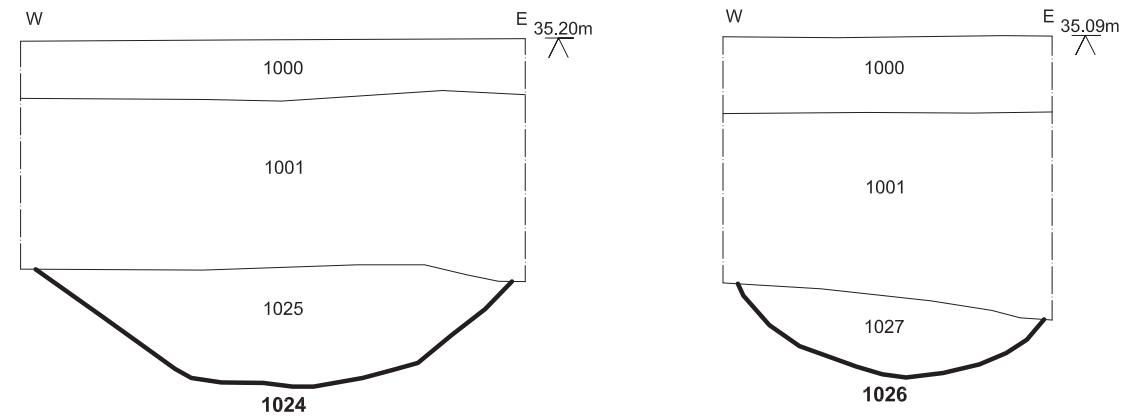
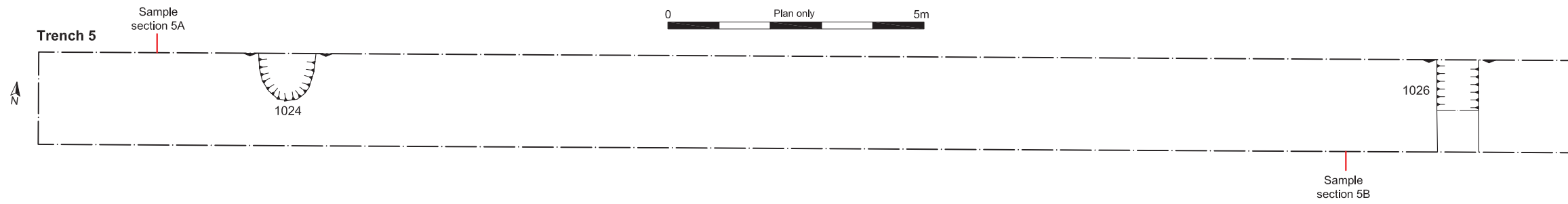
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Fig. 3 Trench location plan
 Scale 1:1250 at A4
 Land East of Station Rd, Quidenham, Norfolk (P7981)



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Fig. 4 Trench plan and sections
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 Quidenham, Norfolk (P7981)



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Fig. 5 Trench plan and sections
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Quidenham, Norfolk (P7981)

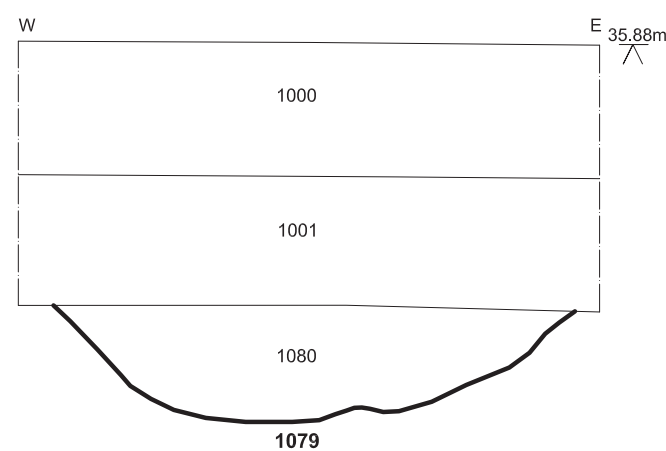
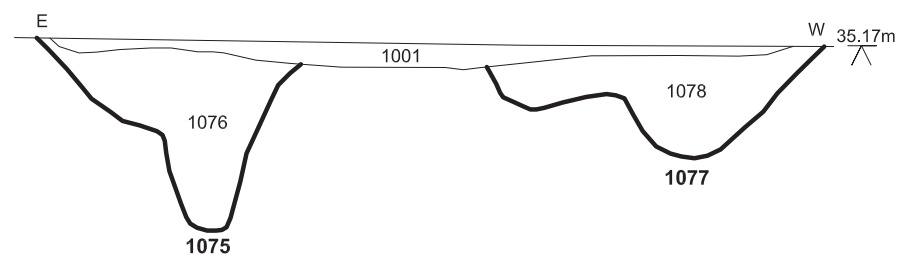
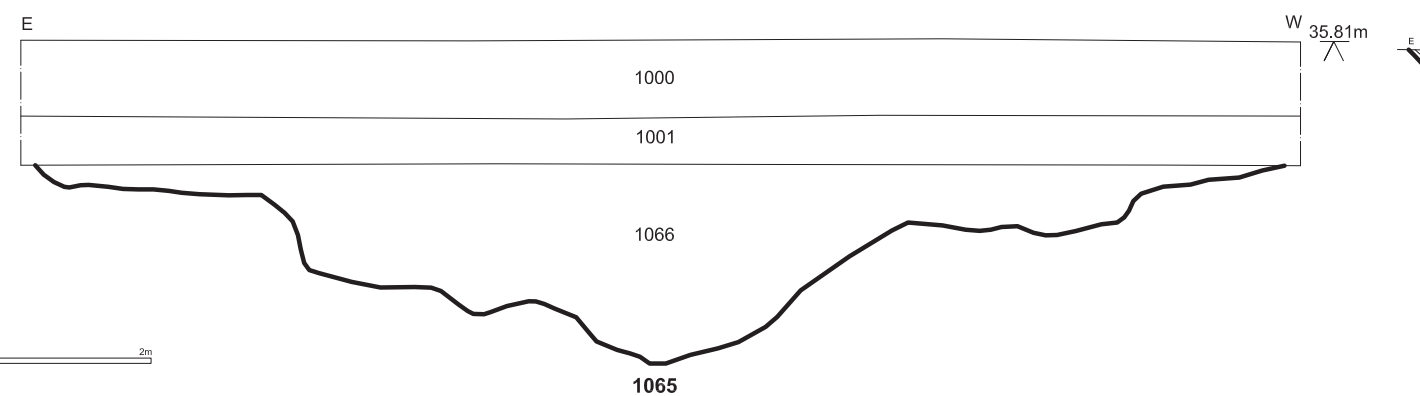
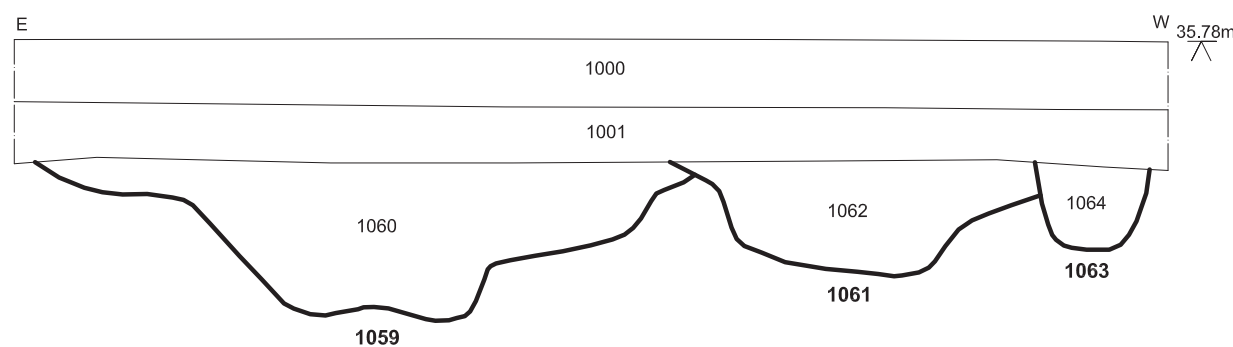
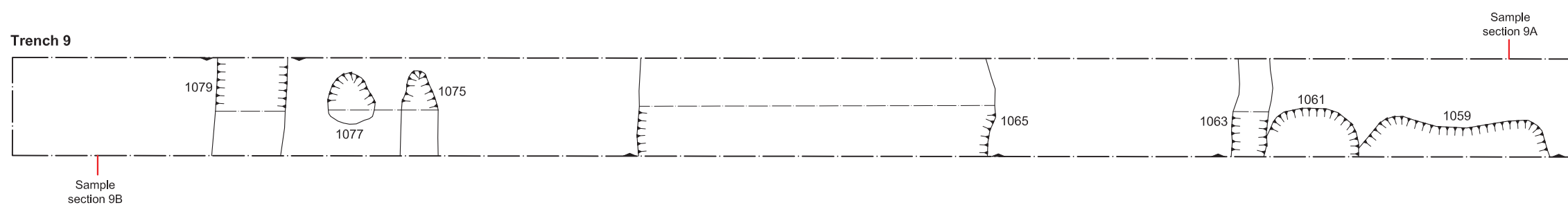
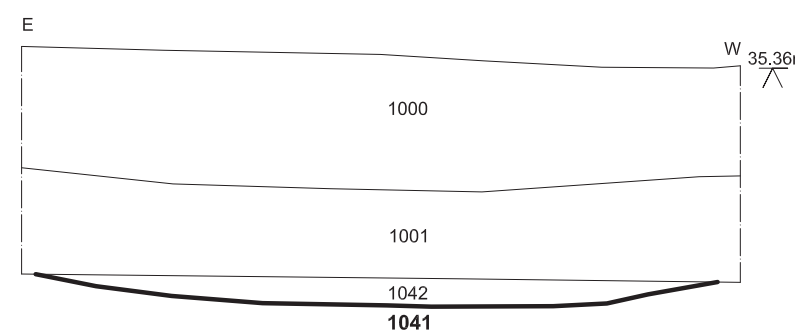
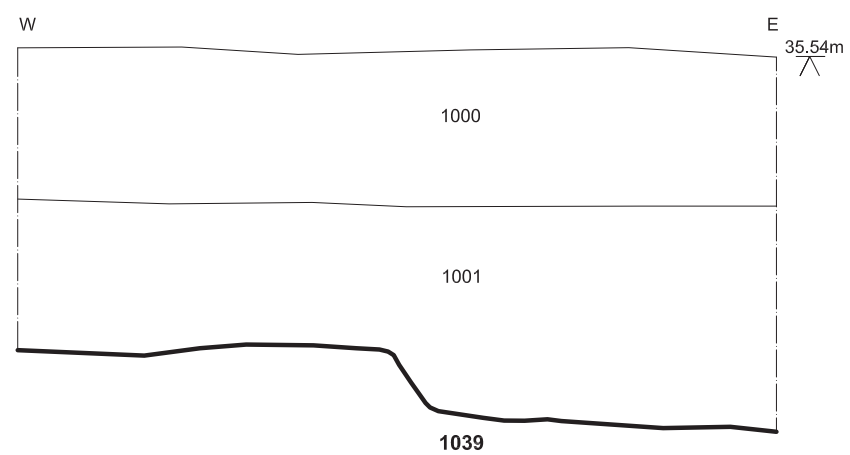
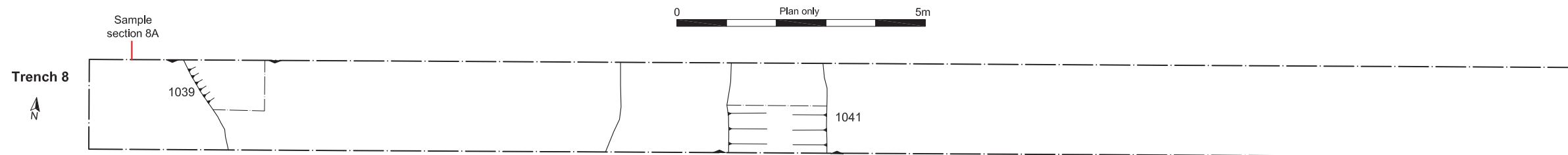


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Fig. 6 Trench plan and sections

Scale Plan 1:100, sections 1:20 at A3

Quidenham, Norfolk (P7981)

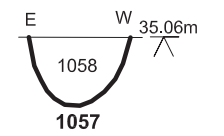
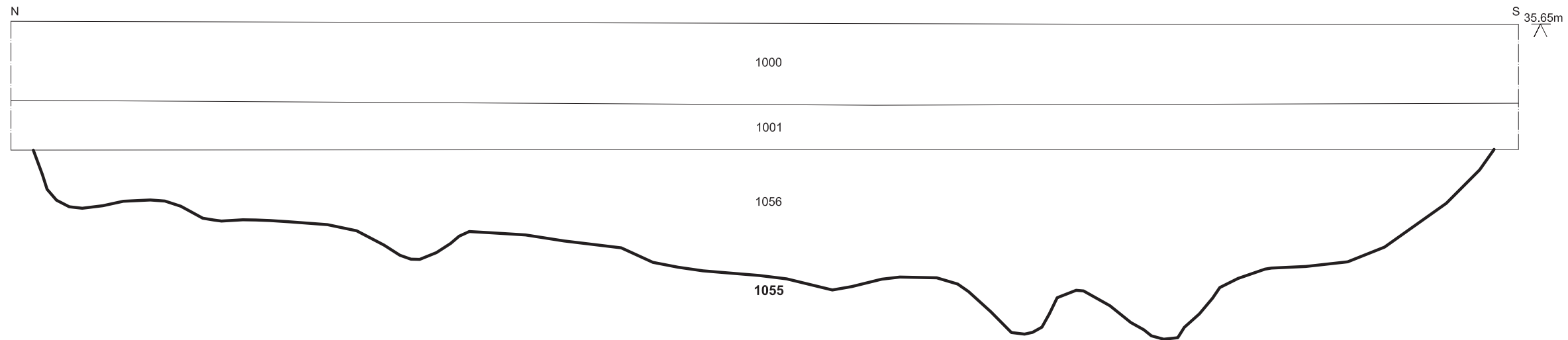
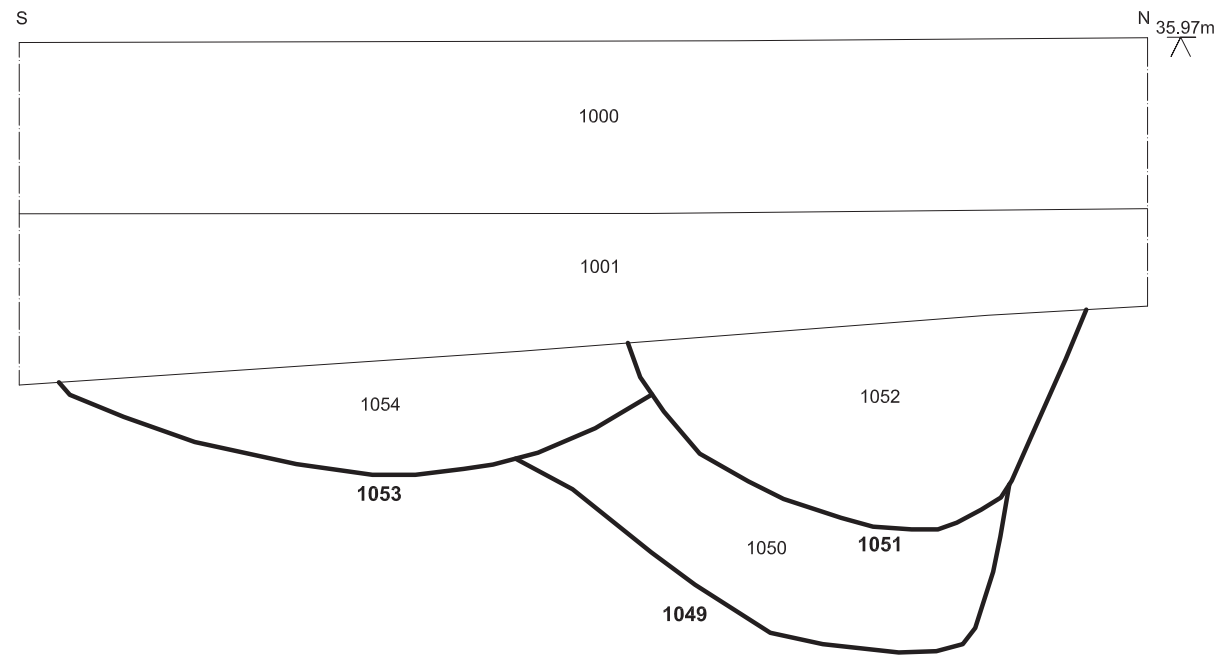
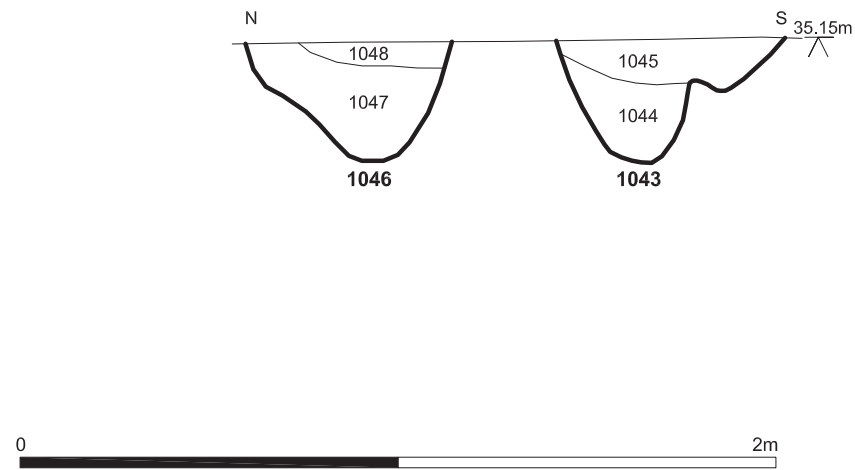
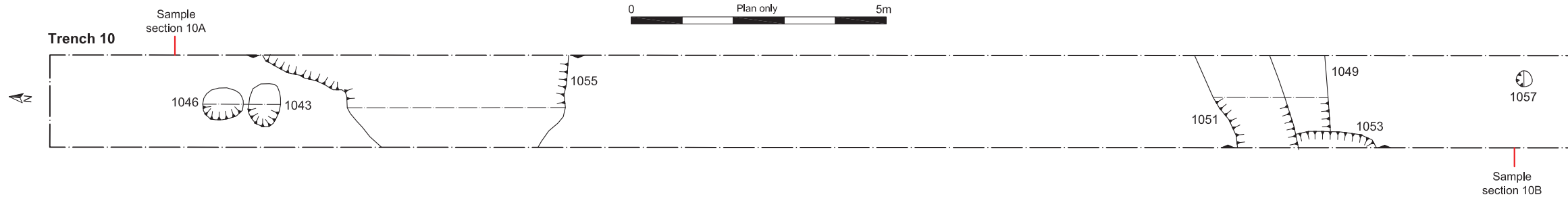


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Fig. 7 Trench plan and sections

Scale Plan 1:100, sections 1:20 at A3

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Fig. 8 Trench plan and sections

Scale Plan 1:100, sections 1:20 at A3

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