

# Edgefield Hall, Edgefield, Norfolk

An Archaeological Evaluation



Shannon Hogan

CAMBRIDGE ARCHAEOLOGICAL UNIT  
UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE



**Edgefield Hall, Edgefield, Norfolk:**  
**An Archaeological Evaluation**  
Event Number: ENF 125654

**Shannon Hogan**

**with contributions from:**

**Lawrence Billington and Mark Knight**

**Illustrations by Vicki Herring**

**Cambridge Archaeological Unit**  
University of Cambridge

February 2011

Report No. 987

## CONTENTS

<i>Summary</i>	1
Introduction	1
Archaeological Background	1
Methodology	2
Results	2
Discussion	4
Appendices	6

## **LIST OF FIGURES**

**Figure 1:** Location Map

**Figure 2:** Trench Locations

**Figure 3:** Trench 2 and Trench 6: Plans and Sections

**Figure 4:** Photographs of F.1 and F.3

**Figure 5:** Trench 10: Plans, Sections and Photographs

**Figure 6:** Trench 14: Plans, Sections and Photographs

**Figure 7:** Photographs and Sections of Deposit [19] in Trench 14

## **Acknowledgements**

The work was commissioned by Ted Clover of Clover Planning on behalf of the client Buyinfo Ltd. The project was monitored by the planning archaeologist James Albarn of the Norfolk Historic Environment Service. His input and interest in the site was greatly appreciated. The project was managed by Emma Beadsmoore (CAU).

The site was excavated and recorded by Lawrence Billington, Hayley Roberts and Leanne Zeki. The finds were washed and catalogued by Dr. Jason Hawkes, Ilanith Pongolini and their team. The graphics in this report were completed by Vicki Herring, plans were digitised and the site surveyed by Bryan Crossan.

## *Summary*

*An archaeological evaluation was undertaken to address a pre-determination request from the Norfolk Historic Environment Service for proposed development of land adjacent to Edgefield Hall (centred on NGR TG 0830 3560). A total of 14 trenches were excavated. Five pits were revealed in four of the trenches, two of which were datable to the early Neolithic and late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age. A probable buried soil deposit was also identified in two of the trenches.*

## **INTRODUCTION**

Following a desk-based assessment to establish the potential for archaeological remains within the proposed development area (PDA) adjacent to Edgefield Hall (NGR TG 0830 3560) (Appleby 2008), an archaeological evaluation was undertaken during the week 24<sup>th</sup> – 31<sup>st</sup> January 2011. The work was commissioned by Ted Clover of Clover Planning on behalf of Buyinfo Ltd as part of a pre-determination request from the planning archaeologist at the Norfolk Historic Environment Service. The investigation sought to define the extent of any archaeological activity within the PDA by trench-based evaluation. The project followed a specification set out by the Cambridge Archaeological Unit (Beadsmoore 2010) in response to a brief issued by the Norfolk Historic Environment Service (Albone 2010).

The PDA is situated between the villages of Edgefield and Hunworth, 2km south of Holt (Figure 1). The site occupies a hill slope overlooking the river valley of Hempsted Beck, immediately west of Edgefield landfill, bounded by undulating farmland to the east and west and extensive woodland to the north. The PDA encompasses an area of approximately 3.9ha and is located between 45.2m and 53.5m AOD. The underlying solid geology is chalk, overlain by Devensian Glacial Fluvial tills (silts, unsorted sands and gravels) (Soil Survey of England and Wales 1983), the latter of which have been exploited for mineral aggregates as seen in the fields both north and west of the site.

## **Archaeological Background**

### *Prehistoric and Romano-British*

The wider landscape of north and east Norfolk is home to extensive prehistoric activity. Several Neolithic monuments have been identified including long barrow sites to the east and south (Tuttington, HER 31740 and Felthorpe, HER 7763 respectively), a possible hengiform at Aylsham (HER 12772) and hengiform/causewayed enclosure at Salthouse (HER 36398) and the causewayed enclosure and associated cropmarks at Roughton (HER 13359, 38485, 38497).

Within the locale of the PDA, several burnt mounds have been identified and excavated at the scheduled site at Edgefield Heath (HER 6508) approximately 1km to the northwest. Additional flint implements and pot boilers found at this site suggest prehistoric settlement within the immediate vicinity. A further burnt mound was identified 2km southwest at Stody Lodge Plantation (HER 6532). Neolithic flint

flakes and axes have been recovered from both Stody and Edgefield parish, and a possible Beaker vessel was found in the 19<sup>th</sup> century (HER refs: 6501, 6533-6535, 34499, 35861, 39950, 40645). A single Iron Age brooch, and several Roman metal objects and coins have been recovered through metal-detecting and field walking of the fields immediately west of the study area (HER 44094).

### *Medieval to present*

The present house of Edgefield Hall dates to the 17<sup>th</sup> century, although it most likely occupies the site of the earlier Medieval moated manor house attested to in a 14<sup>th</sup> century document detailing a licence given to crenellate the house (HER 6517). The north and south arms of a moat are still extant, whilst the east is clogged by thick rushes and the west arm survives only as a slight depression. Southwest of the PDA, toward Hunworth village, aerial photographs have revealed Medieval tofts and a hollow-way (HER 29583), indicating the former extent of a Medieval village (most likely Hunworth). Furthermore, there exists a circular earthwork at Castle Hill, Hunworth, 1km west of the PDA. Scheduled as a possible Norman motte and bailey castle, excavations failed to date the ditch and earthwork.

### **Methodology**

A total of 14 trenches were excavated using a 360° tracked machine with a 2m wide toothless ditching bucket, all of which were supervised by a competent archaeologist. The trenches were machine excavated to a level where any and all archaeological features were visible, which were then hand excavated by a team of skilled archaeologists. Where significant archaeology was identified, the trenches were extended to assess its potential extent.

Trench sheets were completed for each trench to record variation in soil deposit types and depths as well as the local superficial geology. Where archaeology was present, the trench sheets were accompanied by hand drawn plans of the trenches and associated features (at 1:50). All sections of features were drawn at a scale of 1:10 and recorded through digital photography. The Unit-modified version of the MoLAS recording system was employed throughout with all excavated stratigraphic events being assigned feature numbers (F.#) and all contexts assigned individual context numbers ([context #]). The excavation area and trenches were fixed to the Ordnance Survey grid (OS) and a contour survey was completed using a Global Positioning System. The site was identified as ENF 125654.

### **RESULTS**

The 14 trenches excavated across the PDA amounted to 1169m<sup>2</sup>, (Figure 2). The undulating ground surface of the hill slope and extent of ploughing across the site resulted in considerable variation in both ploughsoil and colluvial depths (see Appendices). In general, thinner deposits of ploughsoil and colluvium were identified at the northern end of the site, in Trenches 7, 8 and 9 and at the east and south ends of Trenches 10, 11 and 12. Here, the hill slopes very steeply, resulting in the migration of colluvial deposits down slope forming thick accumulations at the lower ends of trenches and in the natural undulating hollows. Plough damage was thus prevalent at

the higher ends of the northern trenches (Tr. 7-12) where colluvial deposits were minimal.

A total of five pits were identified in four of the trenches (Tr. 2, 6, 10 and 14). The latter two trenches also revealed a possible buried soil deposit, into which the features were cut. The pits in Trenches 2 and 6 were securely dated to the Beaker (F.1) and Early Neolithic (F.3) period respectively. Although they did not produce any dateable finds, the remaining three features may also belong to the Neolithic or Early Bronze Age, given their proximity to the dated features, and/or their association with a possible prehistoric buried soil deposit.

The five features were seemingly spread far apart, with two small pits located in Trench 2 at the southern end of the site (F.1 and F.2), a small charcoal-rich pit in Trench 14 (F.5), a large, oblong pit in Trench 6 (F.3) and an oval, charcoal-rich pit in Trench 10 (F.4) at the extreme northwest corner of the site. However, with the exception of F.4 in Trench 10, the location of the other pits on higher ground to the southeast of the site suggests any related activity may be confined to this area.

### *Trench 2*

In Trench 2 (Figure 3), F.1 contained sherds of un-abraded Beaker pottery (Early Bronze Age) all belonging to the same vessel, and several struck flints. Although F.2 to the south of F.1 contained no pottery, it did yield a single piece of struck flint. The proximity of the two features and lack of any later dateable material from F.2 suggests they could be contemporary. However, the dark fill and finds from F.1 are indicative of occupational debris, whilst the paler, sterile fill of F.2 could imply the feature is more akin to structural features such as postholes. With no further features identified elsewhere in this trench or further down slope in neighbouring trenches, it is likely that if any associated features exist, they would be located up the slope to the north and east of the trench.

### *Trench 6*

A large tree-throw was excavated in Trench 6 but yielded no finds. Immediately to the west was a large pit (F.3) which contained sherds of Early Neolithic pottery and two pieces of struck flint (an undiagnostic chip and a flake of probable Neolithic date). With the existence of several Neolithic monuments in the wider North Norfolk landscape (see above), Trench 6 was extended to the north and south to establish the extent of F.3. Similarly, Trenches 13 and 14 were cut at double-width and positioned to test for additional Neolithic pits or features along the potential alignment of F.3. Although Trench 14 did contain archaeology, there was no evidence that F.3 belonged to a larger monumental complex.

### *Trench 10*

Trench 10 varied in overall depth from 0.32m at the southeast end to 1.66m at the northwest. Although plough scars were visible at the shallow end of the trench, the 1m of colluvium at the northwest end appeared to seal a probable buried soil deposit [26] through which F.4 was cut (Figure 5). The basal fill of F.4 [13] contained



significant amounts of large charcoal lumps, but no material culture was recovered from this feature.

Deposit [26] appeared to correspond with deposit [19] in Trench 14 and shared similarities in terms of colour, consistency and stratigraphic relationship with the colluvium (see below). The fundamental difference was the lack of surface finds associated with deposit [26], although the double width of Trench 14 allowed for a larger area of deposit [19] to be exposed, and thus a greater chance for surface finds recovery. The overall similarities suggested that both deposits represented a preserved prehistoric land surface.

#### *Trench 14*

Toward the central area of Trench 14 a potential buried soil deposit [19] was identified beneath the colluvial layer. The layer was distinguishable by its pale, mottled greyish-brown/creamy-brown colouration, moderately firm consistency, charcoal-rich patches and a small surface scatter of struck and burnt flints. Pit F.5 was cut into this layer, and upon excavation yielded relatively large quantities of burnt flint and charcoal but no dateable finds. Four test pits were excavated through the probable buried soil (Figure 6) which yielded additional burnt flints and a single fragment of probable Early Bronze Age pottery and a sherd of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery. Three of the four test pits were positioned against the edge of the trench and all three displayed a stratigraphic sequence of ploughsoil, colluvium, the potential buried soil [19], followed by either a lower buried soil (B?) horizon or a superficial geological deposit of firm, mixed silts (pale pinkish-grey and pale bluish-grey [21] and [22]) before reaching the 'clean' sand and gravel natural (Figure 7). Test Pit 4 was located in the centre of deposit [19] and revealed a layer of firm, reddish silt [20] beneath the buried soil and above the clean natural.

The surface scatter flints were in a fresh condition and do not appear to have been rolled or transported through the soils. The finds ranged in date from the Mesolithic through to Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age, although the bulk of the material indicates the area was likely most active during the Early Bronze Age, and thus widely contemporary with F.1 in Trench 2, some 100m to the south. With no later material recovered from the buried soil, it is likely the initial sealing colluvial deposition occurred from as early as the Iron Age, during which time the country saw mass deforestation.

## **DISCUSSION**

The archaeology was confined to four of the fourteen trenches, occupying both the highest and lowest points of the PDA. Features 1 and 3 were securely dateable to the Early Bronze Age and Early Neolithic period respectively. In addition, the existence of the buried soil [19] in Trench 14, and the finds associated with it, suggests activity in this area from as early as the Mesolithic through to the Early Iron Age. The quantity of burnt flints recovered from the deposit is of particular interest given the proximity of several burnt mounds in the immediate vicinity (at Edgefield Heath and at Stody Lodge Plantation). The burnt flints and charcoal patches probably represent Early Bronze Age occupational debris, given the preponderance of burnt flint deposits

in pre-Iron Age settlement sites. Deposit [26] in Trench 10 was also identified as a potential buried soil and could be largely contemporary with deposit [19].

The evaluation revealed evidence for utilisation and/or occupation activity from as early as the Earlier Neolithic and as late as the Early Bronze Age. The single sherd of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery from Trench 14 is insufficient evidence for occupation during this period. The similarities between deposit [19] in Trench 14 and deposit [26] in Trench 10 imply the survival of a prehistoric land surface in two separate areas of the PDA. The features exposed in the evaluation are suggestive of prehistoric settlement, which, in the confines of trench-based evaluations, often manifests itself as sporadic pits and finds scatters.

## APPENDICES

### The Pottery

*Mark Knight*

The prehistoric pottery assemblage comprised 11 sherds weighing 149g. The collection can be divided between two discrete features and two hand excavated slots through the buried soil. The feature based material consisted of the rim and upper neck zone of a comb-impressed Beaker (F.1) and three rim sherds of Early Neolithic type (F.3). By way of contrast, the buried soil pottery was small, abraded and ‘anonymous’, consisting of single plain body sherds.

Feature	Context	Number	Weight	Fabric
1	1	5	69g	1
3	6	2	13g	2
3	6	2	57g	2
Buried Soil (TP 3)	19	1	8g	3
Buried Soil (TP 4)	19	1	2g	4
<i>Totals:</i>	3	11	149g	

**Table 1:** Assemblage Breakdown

#### *Early Neolithic*

The surface and fill of F.3 produced four sherds of Early Neolithic pottery. Three of the sherds were rims whilst the fourth was a plain body sherd. All of the fragments were made of the same hard with abundant (poorly sorted) burnt-flint and common sand fabric and although most of the pieces were also weathered they retained evidence of applied slips and roughly burnished surfaces. The largest of the rims belonged to an S-profiled form that had broken just above the shoulder and may or may not have belonged to a carinated vessel. The other two rims were simple, slightly tapered, types and as with the S-profile form none showed any traces of decoration. Equivalent plain forms and fabrics were recovered from the Neolithic settlement site at Broome Heath, Ditchingham, Norfolk (Wainwright 1972).

#### *Early Bronze Age*

The five sherds from F.1 belonged to a fine comb-impressed beaker decorated with vertical rows of impressed herring-bone between horizontal parallel lines. Refitted, the five fragments formed part of the mouth and neck of a slightly flared form with a simple rounded rim. The fabric was sand-rich with occasional small grog and small burnt flint. A very small abraded lump from the buried soil ([19] Test Pit 4) was also made of a sand-rich fabric and like the identifiable Beaker fragments belonged to a thin-walled vessel.

#### *Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age?*

Test Pit 3 of the buried soil context ([19]) produced a single plain body fragment made of a hard with frequent small burnt flint, sand and possible grog mixture. The

cross-section of the sherd revealed a ‘sandwich’ profile (oxidised internally as well as internally) indicative of a well fired and possibly late ceramic type.

## The Flint

*Lawrence Billington*

A small assemblage of 26 worked flints (<75g) and 29 unworked burnt flints (<233g) was recovered from the excavations (Table 2). The worked flint is generally in good to very good condition, with little edge damage and no patination. Raw materials appear to be exclusively derived from secondary flint sources, probably local gravel deposits.

	F.1	F.2	F.3	F.5	[19]	Totals
	pit	pit	pit	pit	Buried soil	
chip	3		1		1	4
secondary flake	5	1			2	8
tertiary flake	8		1	1	1	11
retouched flake					1	1
scraper					1	1
<b>total worked</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>26</b>
unworked burnt flint no.				11	18	29
unworked burnt flint weight (g)				36	197	233

**Table 2:** The flint assemblage

### *Cut features*

F. 1 contained 16 worked flints, over half the site total. The assemblage is made up entirely of unretouched waste flakes deriving from the later stages of core reduction. Technologically the assemblage is characteristic of Late Neolithic and Early Bronze industries. Core reduction is geared towards non-specific flake production. Hard hammers appear to have been used exclusively and striking platforms are generally thick with no preparation. The assemblage is relatively homogenous and whilst no refits are possible, several of the flakes clearly derive from the same nodule.

F. 2 contained a single small hard hammer struck flake. In contrast to the rest of the flint assemblage it is worn and rolled suggesting it may be a residual piece incidentally incorporated into the fill of the feature.

Two worked flints were recovered from F. 3, an undiagnostic chip and a tertiary flake of probable Neolithic date.

A relatively large quantity of unworked burnt flint was recovered from F. 5 alongside an unburnt tertiary flake. The burnt flint is very badly spalled and heat crazed and is identical in character to the material recovered from possible buried soil [19].

### *Buried Soil [19]*

The six worked flints from this deposit consist of four unretouched flakes together with a retouched flake and a small thumbnail scraper. One small blade-like flake is likely to be Mesolithic or earlier Neolithic in date whilst the remainder of the flakes, whilst not diagnostic, are likely to be later Neolithic or Early Bronze Age in date. The retouched pieces are also likely to relate to activity in this period, with the thumbnail scraper being particularly characteristic of Early Bronze Age assemblages. The unworked burnt flint from this deposit is very similar in character to that from pit F. 5 and it is likely that they relate to contemporary activity.

### *Summary*

The small flint assemblage from the evaluation is dominated by flake based material of later Neolithic/Early Bronze Age date. Whilst the flintwork from pit F. 1 exclusively comprised of knapping waste and unretouched flakes, the smaller assemblage from buried soil deposit [19] contained several retouched pieces and quantities of burnt flint reflecting a more diverse range of activity.

## TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS

Trench 1		
<b>General Description</b>  Trench 1 revealed no archaeology. The colluvium varied in thickness from 0.2-0.46m. The natural was mixed silt with sandy gravel patches.	<b>Orientation</b>	NNE-SSW
	<b>Av. Ploughsoil Depth (m)</b>	0.48
	<b>Av. Colluvium Depth (m)</b>	0.33
	<b>Length (m)</b>	45.60
	<b>Width (m)</b>	2.00
	<b>Trench extended Y/N</b>	N

Trench 2		
<b>General Description</b>  Two features were identified in Trench 2. F.1 contained Beaker pottery and flints, whilst F.2 contained only a single flint. The proximity of the two features suggests they may be contemporary. The colluvium varied in thickness from 0.14-0.37m. The natural varied from coarse sands to mixed silts with sandy gravel patches.	<b>Orientation</b>	NW-SE
	<b>Av. Ploughsoil Depth (m)</b>	0.41
	<b>Av. Colluvium Depth (m)</b>	0.26
	<b>Length (m)</b>	33.50
	<b>Width (m)</b>	2.00
	<b>Trench extended Y/N</b>	Y

Contexts								
Feature No.	Feature Type	Context No.	Cut/Fill/ Layer	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Findings	Comments
1	Pit	1	f					Beaker pottery and flints
		2	c	0.5	0.5	0.12	Pot, Flint	
2	Pit/posthole	3	f					Possible assoc. with F.1
		4	f					
		5	c	0.3	0.3	0.12	Flint	

Trench 3		
<b>General Description</b>  Trench 3 revealed no archaeology. The colluvium varied in thickness from 0.25-0.42m. The natural was mixed silt with sandy gravel patches.	<b>Orientation</b>	NW-SE
	<b>Av. Ploughsoil Depth (m)</b>	0.40
	<b>Av. Colluvium Depth (m)</b>	0.39
	<b>Length (m)</b>	34.90
	<b>Width (m)</b>	2.00
	<b>Trench extended Y/N</b>	N

Trench 4		
<b>General Description</b>  Trench 4 revealed no archaeology. The colluvium varied in thickness from 0.41-0.5m. The natural was mixed silt with sandy gravel patches.	<b>Orientation</b>	NNE-SSW
	<b>Av. Ploughsoil Depth (m)</b>	0.46
	<b>Av. Colluvium Depth (m)</b>	0.46
	<b>Length (m)</b>	47.60
	<b>Width (m)</b>	2.00
	<b>Trench extended Y/N</b>	Y (see Tr.14)

Trench 5		
----------	--	--

General Description	Orientation	NNE-SSW
Trench 3 revealed no archaeology. The colluvium varied in thickness from 0.22-0.43m. The natural was mixed silt with sandy gravel patches.	Av. Ploughsoil Depth (m)	0.41
	Av. Colluvium Depth (m)	0.33
	Length (m)	44.50
	Width (m)	2.00
	Trench extended Y/N	N

Trench 6								
General Description				Orientation			NW-SE	
Trench 6 contained a tree throw and a large pit (F.3), which yielded several fragments of Early Neolithic pottery. The trench was extended around F.3 but no other features were revealed. The natural varied from very coarse sands and gravels on the higher ground to mixed silts with sandy gravel patches.				Av. Ploughsoil Depth (m)			0.43	
				Av. Colluvium Depth (m)			0.34	
				Length (m)			46.50	
				Width (m)			2.00	
				Trench extended Y/N			Y	
Contexts								
Feature No.	Feature Type	Context No.	Cut/Fill/ Layer	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Finds	Comments
3	Pit	6	f				Pottery	Early Neolithic Possible assoc. with F.1
		7	f					
		8	f					
		9	f					
		10	f					
		11	c	c.3	1.4	0.65		
		15	f				Pottery	
		16	f					
		23	f					
		24	f					
		25	c	c.3	1.3	0.75		

Trench 7			
General Description		Orientation	NW-SE
Trench 7 revealed no archaeology. There was no colluvium at the SE end of the trench. The natural varied from coarse sands and gravels to mixed silts and fine sands on the lower ground.		Av. Ploughsoil Depth (m)	0.38
		Av. Colluvium Depth (m)	0.25
		Length (m)	37.30
		Width (m)	2.00
		Trench extended Y/N	N

Trench 8			
General Description		Orientation	NNE-SSW
There was no archaeology in Trench 8. No colluvium was identified in the trench and the natural below the ploughsoil was scarred by modern ploughing. The natural was coarse sands and gravels.		Av. Ploughsoil Depth (m)	0.43
		Av. Colluvium Depth (m)	n/a
		Length (m)	49.5
		Width (m)	2.00
		Trench extended Y/N	N

Trench 9		
<b>General Description</b>  There was no archaeology in Trench 9. No colluvial deposit was identified at the NW end of the trench on the higher ground, which displayed plough scars. The natural was coarse gravel and sands with mixed silt toward the SE end.	<b>Orientation</b>	NW-SE
	<b>Av. Ploughsoil Depth (m)</b>	0.46
	<b>Av. Colluvium Depth (m)</b>	0.29
	<b>Length (m)</b>	22.80
	<b>Width (m)</b>	2.00
	<b>Trench extended Y/N</b>	N

Trench 10		
<b>General Description</b>  Trench 10 varied in overall depth from 0.32-1.66m. *The deeper end was stepped out to a maximum width of c.6m. No colluvium was identified at the SE end of the trench. At the NW end of the trench, a possible buried soil was identified sealed beneath the colluvium and into which a single pit was cut.	<b>Orientation</b>	NW-SE
	<b>Av. Ploughsoil Depth (m)</b>	0.46
	<b>Av. Colluvium Depth (m)</b>	0.83
	<b>Length (m)</b>	34.50
	<b>Width (m)</b>	2.00*
<b>Trench extended Y/N</b>		N

Contexts								
Feature No.	Feature Type	Context No.	Cut/Fill/ Layer	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Finds	Comments
4	Pit	12	f					Feature cut into possible buried soil, poss. prehistoric
		13	f					
		14	c	1.4	0.8	0.2	none	
n/a	Buried soil	26	l	n/a	n/a	0.27 av.	charcoal	Poss. preserved prehistoric land surface.

Trench 11		
<b>General Description</b>  No archaeology was found in Trench 11. Although colluvium was identified at the northern and southern ends of the trench, the central area rose higher where there was a distinct lack of colluvium. The natural was mixed silts and sands on the higher ground to coarse sand on the lower ground.	<b>Orientation</b>	NNE-SSW
	<b>Av. Ploughsoil Depth (m)</b>	0.41
	<b>Av. Colluvium Depth (m)</b>	0.53
	<b>Length (m)</b>	40.00
	<b>Width (m)</b>	2.00
<b>Trench extended Y/N</b>		N

Trench 12		
<b>General Description</b>  There were no archaeological features in Trench 12. The natural varied from mixed silts to coarse sands and gravels.	<b>Orientation</b>	N-S
	<b>Av. Ploughsoil Depth (m)</b>	0.43
	<b>Av. Colluvium Depth (m)</b>	0.24
	<b>Length (m)</b>	19.80
	<b>Width (m)</b>	2.00
<b>Trench extended Y/N</b>		N

Trench 13		
-----------	--	--



<b>General Description</b>	<b>Orientation</b>	E-W
No archaeology was found in Trench 13. The colluvium varied in thickness from 0.1-0.25m. The natural was mixed silts and sandy gravels.	<b>Av. Ploughsoil Depth (m)</b>	0.48
	<b>Av. Colluvium Depth (m)</b>	0.18
	<b>Length (m)</b>	18.50
	<b>Width (m)</b>	c.4.00
	<b>Trench extended Y/N</b>	N

<b>Trench 14</b>		
<b>General Description</b>	<b>Orientation</b>	E-W
Trench 14 revealed a single pit cutting through a possible buried soil [19] sealed beneath the colluvium. The finds suggest a prehistoric date (Early Bronze Age?). A single piece of LBA/EIA pottery may have derived from the later colluvial deposits. The natural varied from coarse sands and gravels to mixed silts and sandy gravels.	<b>Av. Ploughsoil Depth (m)</b>	0.36
	<b>Av. Colluvium Depth (m)</b>	0.29
	<b>Length (m)</b>	19.80
	<b>Width (m)</b>	c.4.00
	<b>Trench extended Y/N</b>	N

<b>Contexts</b>								
<b>Feature No.</b>	<b>Feature Type</b>	<b>Context No.</b>	<b>Cut/Fill/Layer</b>	<b>Length (m)</b>	<b>Width (m)</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>	<b>Finds</b>	<b>Comments</b>
5	Pit	17	f					Beaker pottery and flints
		18	c	0.5	0.5	0.12	Pot, Flint	
	Buried soil	19	l	n/a n/a	n/a n/a	n/a n/a	Burnt flint, Flint, Pot	F.5 cuts into this deposit. Possible 'A' horizon? Possible 'B' horizon or a mixed/weathered natural?
	Buried soil?	20	l	n/a	n/a	n/a	none	Possible 'B' horizon or a mixed/weathered natural?
	Buried soil?	21	l	n/a	n/a	n/a	none	Possible 'B' horizon or a mixed/weathered natural?
n/a	Buried soil?	22	l				none	Possible 'B' horizon or a mixed/weathered natural?

## References

Albone, J. 2010. Brief for Archaeological Evaluation. Norfolk Historic Environment Service.

Appleby, G. *Edgefield Hall, Edgefield, Norfolk. An Archaeological Desk Top Assessment*. CAU Report Number 875.

Beadsmoore, E. 2010. A Specification for an Archaeological Evaluation at Edgefield Hall, North Norfolk. CAU.

Wainwright, G. 1972 *Excavation of a Neolithic settlement site on Broome Heath, Ditchingham, Norfolk*. Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society 38. (p1-97).

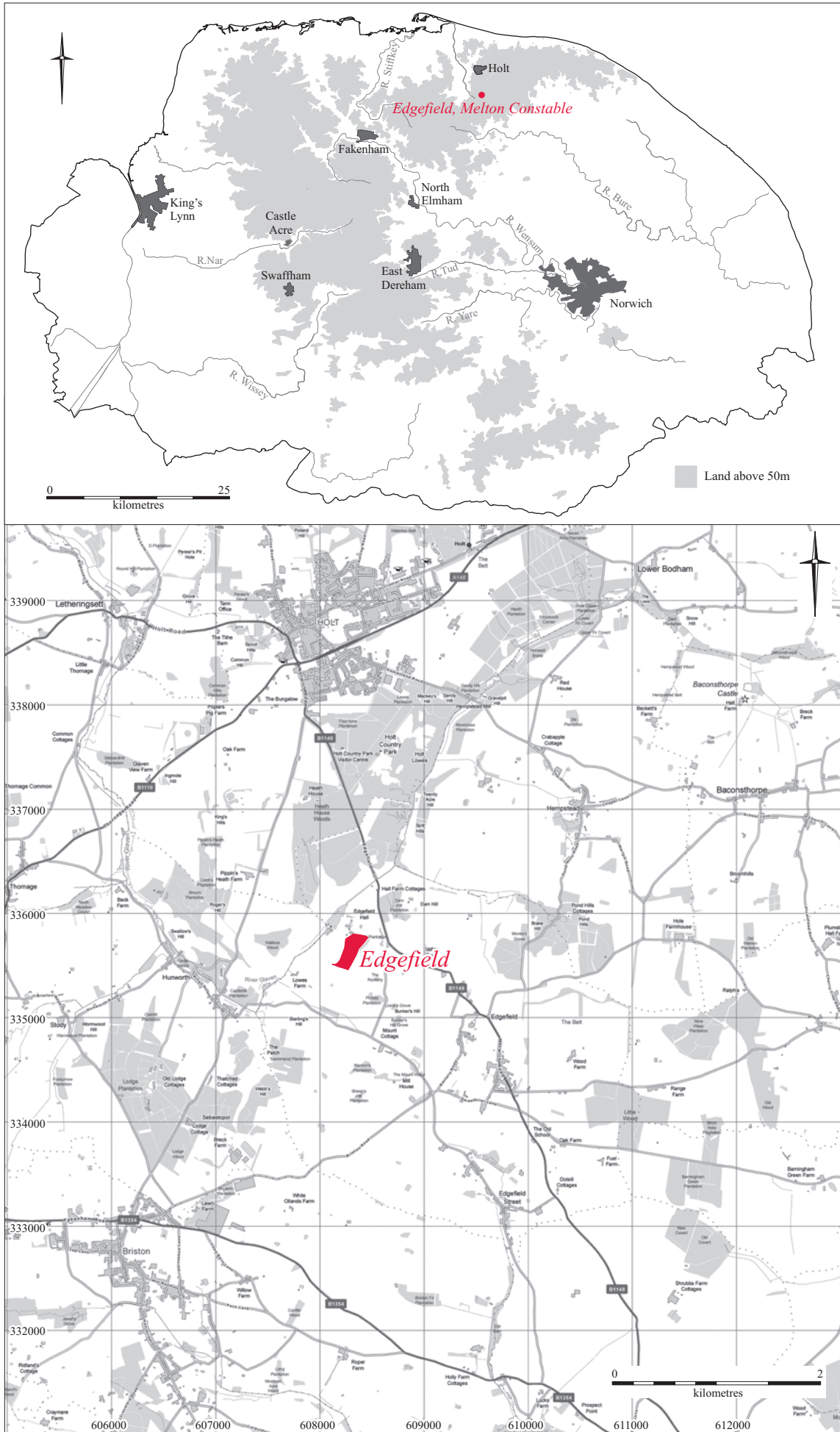


Figure 1. Location map

Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2010

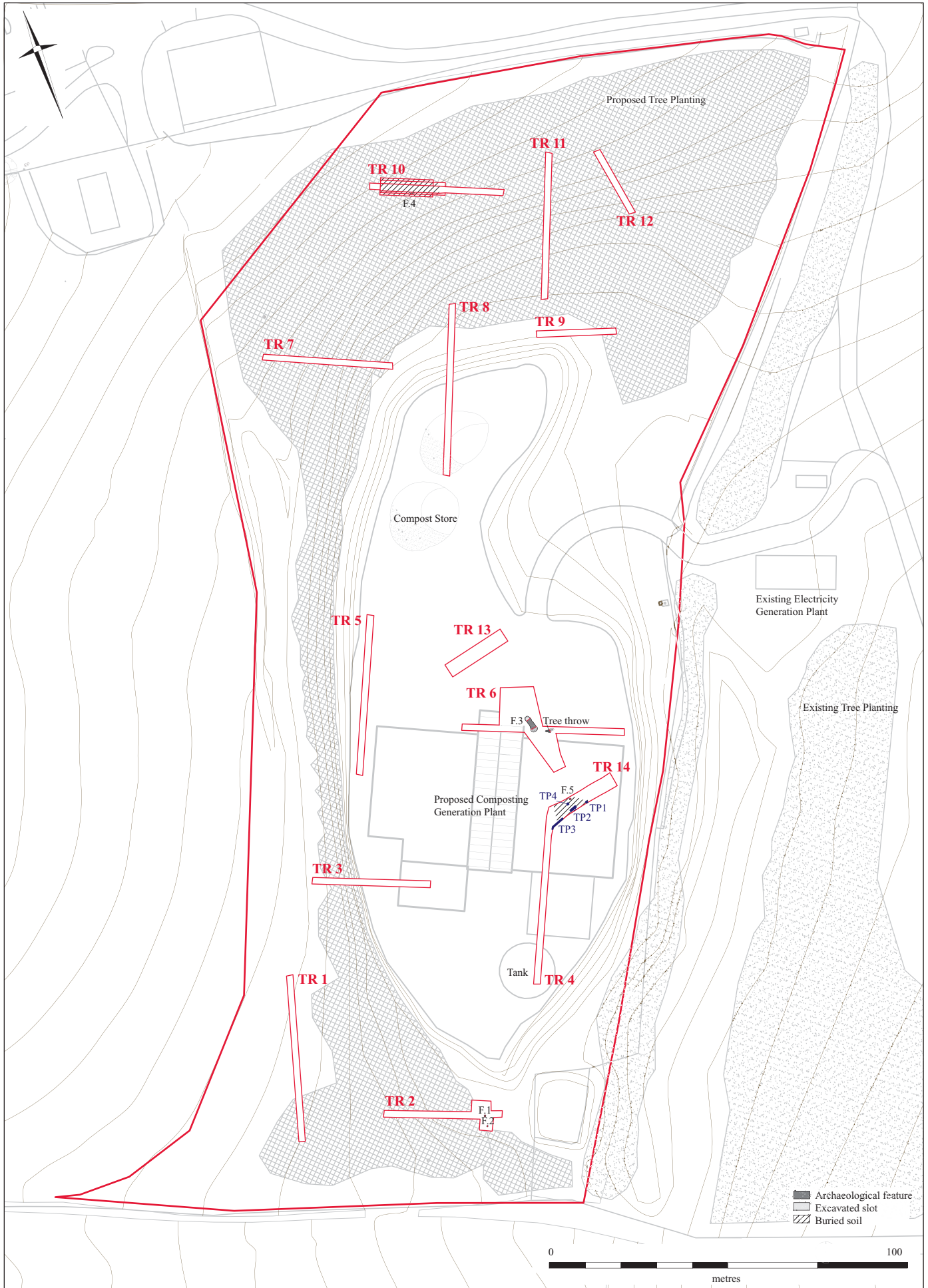


Figure 2. Trench plan

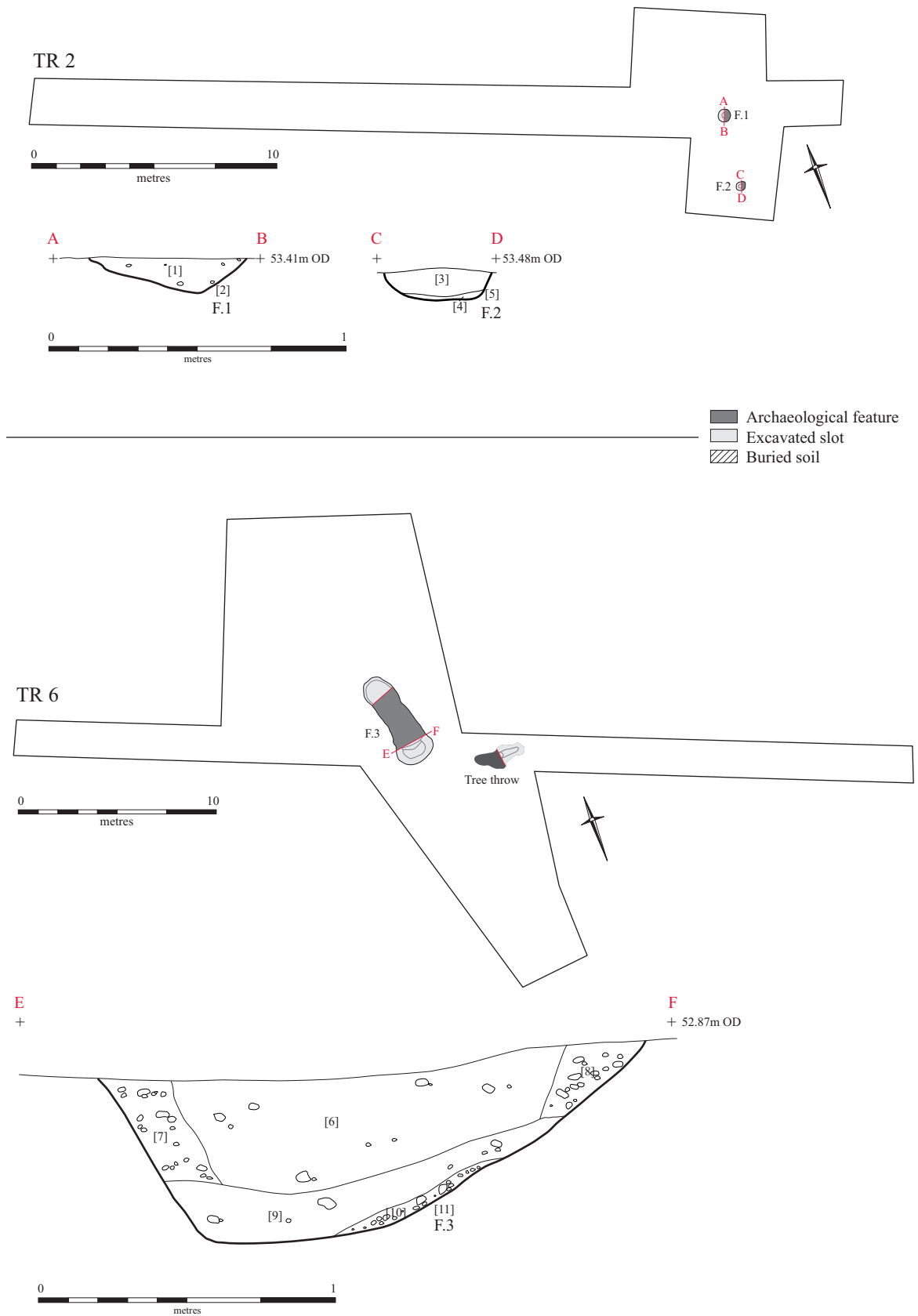


Figure 3. Detail plans and sections of Trenches 2 and 6



Figure 4. Photographs of F.1 in Trench 2 (top) and F.3 in Trench 6 (bottom)

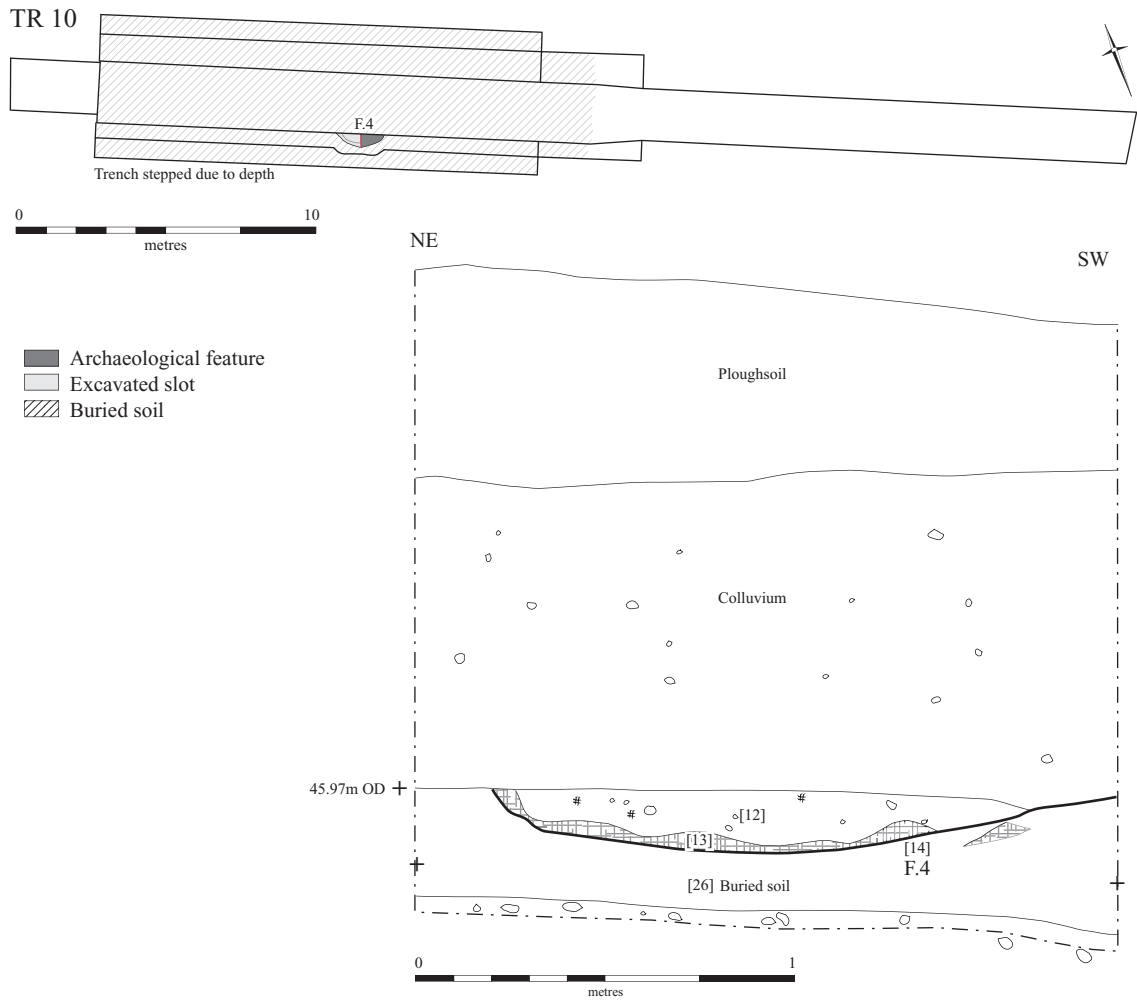


Figure 5. Detail plan of Trench 10 with section and photograph of F.4

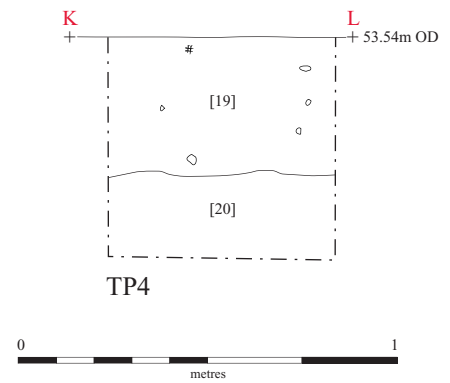
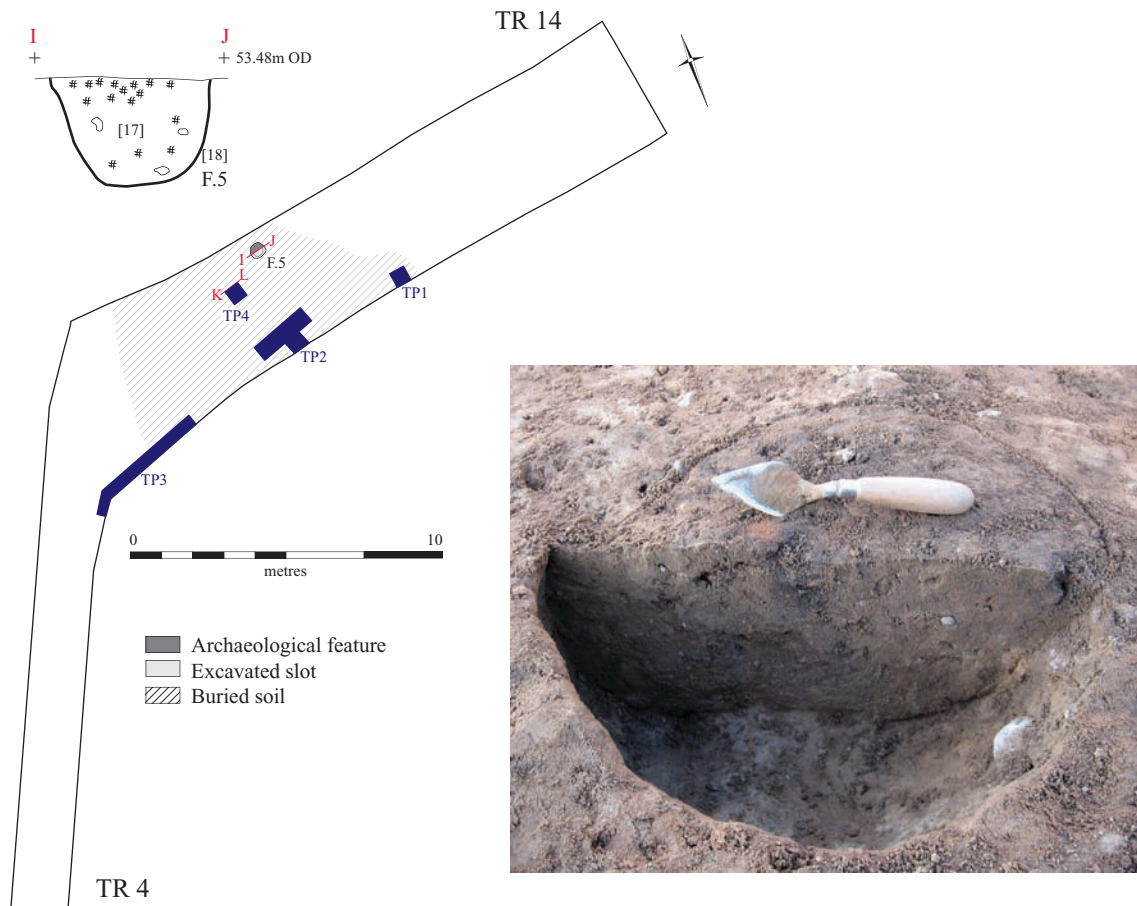


Figure 6. Detail plan of Trench 14 with section and photograph of F.5 (top) and section and photograph of Test Pit 4 (bottom)



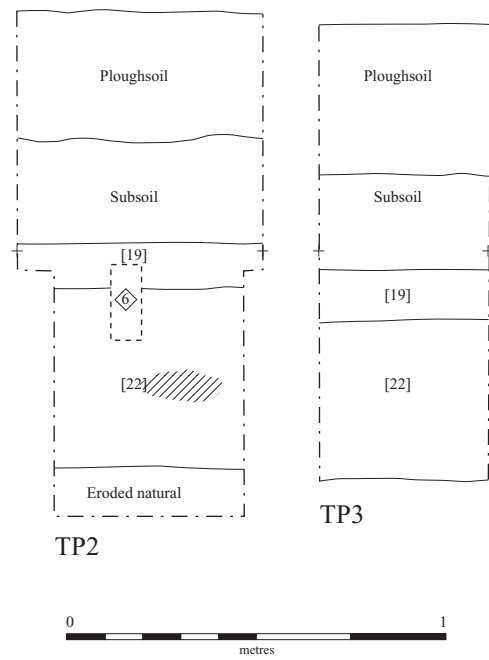


Figure 7. Photograph of Test Pit 3 and sections of Test Pits 2 and 3 in Trench 14

# OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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

## Printable version

**OASIS ID: cambridg3-93164**

### Project details

Project name	Edgfield Hall, Edgefield, Norfolk: An Archaeological Evaluation
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation was undertaken to address a pre-determination condition for proposed development of land adjacent to Edgefield Hall (centred on NGR TG 0830 3560). A total of 14 trenches were excavated. Five pits were identified in four of the trenches, two of which were datable to the early Neolithic and late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age. A possible buried soil deposit was also identified in two of these trenches.
Project dates	Start: 24-01-2011 End: 31-01-2011
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	ENF125654 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	ENF125654 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 1 - Minimal cultivation
Monument type	PIT Early Neolithic
Monument type	PIT Early Bronze Age
Significant Finds	BEAKER Early Bronze Age
Methods & techniques	'Documentary Search','Environmental Sampling','Sample Trenches','Targeted Trenches'
Development type	Landfill
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

**Project location**

Country	England
Site location	NORFOLK NORTH NORFOLK EDGEFIELD Edgefield Hall, Edgefield
Postcode	NR24 2RS
Study area	3.90 Hectares
Site coordinates	TG 0830 3560 52.8770332687 1.0957725470 52 52 37 N 001 05 44 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 45.20m Max: 53.50m

**Project creators**

Name of Organisation	Cambridge Archaeological Unit
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Emma Beadsmoore
Project director/manager	Emma Beadsmoore
Project supervisor	Shannon Hogan
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Buyinfo Ltd

**Project archives**

Physical Archive recipient	Cambridge Archaeological Unit
Physical Archive ID	ENF125654
Physical Contents	'Ceramics','Environmental','Worked stone/lithics','other'
Digital Archive recipient	Cambridge Archaeological Unit
Digital Archive ID	ENF125654
Digital Contents	'Ceramics','Survey','Worked stone/lithics'
Digital Media available	'Images raster / digital photography','Survey','Text'
Paper Archive recipient	Cambridge Archaeological Unit
Paper Archive ID	ENF125654
Paper Contents	'Ceramics','Survey','Worked stone/lithics'
Paper Media available	'Context sheet','Notebook - Excavation',' Research',' General Notes','Photograph','Plan','Report','Section','Survey ','Unpublished Text'

**Project bibliography**

1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Edgefield Hall, Edgefield, Norfolk: An Archaeological Evaluation
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Hogan, S.

Other bibliographic details	Report number 987
Date	2011
Issuer or publisher	CAU
Place of issue or publication	Cambridge
Description	A4, wire bound grey report with plastic laminate front. Seven figures including site plans and photographs. Approximately twelve pages including appendices.
URL	<a href="http://ads.ahds.ac.uk">http://ads.ahds.ac.uk</a>

Entered by	Shannon Hogan ( <a href="mailto:schogan3@hotmail.co.uk">schogan3@hotmail.co.uk</a> )
Entered on	11 February 2011

## OASIS:

Please e-mail [English Heritage](#) for OASIS help and advice

© ADS 1996-2006 Created by [Jo Gilham and Jen Mitcham](#), [email](#) Last modified Friday 3 February 2006

Cite only: `/d1/export/home/web/oasis/form/print.cfm` for this page