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Archaeology Report Number CB580R v.1.3

Broadland Gate Access Road, Norwich, Norfolk

Broadland District Council planning reference 20081773 and 20170827

Programme of Archaeological Mitigatory Work -

Phase 1a Trial Trenching – 30 November to 05 December 2017

Phase 1c WUASC – 22 February to 21 May 2018

Norfolk Historic Environment Record event numbers

Trial Trenching – ENF143385

WUASC – ENF143381

Norfolk Museums Accession Number 2018.162

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**Report on a Programme of Archaeological Mitigatory
Work at
'Broadland Gate Access Road, Norwich, Norfolk'
Trial Trenching – ENF143385
WUASC – ENF143381**

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Summary

Initial phases of a programme of archaeological mitigation were carried out at 'Broadland Gate, Norwich, Norfolk' prior to construction of an access road that forms part of a wider programme of mitigatory work. A first phase of informative trial trenching (Norfolk Historic Environment Record (NHER) ENF143385) was carried out in November/December 2017 followed by archaeological monitoring during construction of the access road (NHER ENF143381). The programme of archaeological mitigation requires additional trial trenching on the remainder of the development site to aid decisions regarding further mitigation.

Very few archaeological remains were encountered. Two undated linear features and a large pit/linear butt-end Post-medieval feature were present in Trench 3 and no further archaeological remains were encountered during the trial trenching. An undated probable hearth, possibly of prehistoric date, was recorded during monitoring. Multi-period finds recovered through metal-detecting indicate activities from the prehistoric to Post-medieval and modern periods.

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 A Programme of Archaeological Mitigatory Work commencing with informative trial trenching resulting from development proposals at 'Broadland Gate, Norwich, Norfolk' (grid reference TG 29018 08878, centred at, *Fig. 1*) has been requested by the Norfolk County Council Historic Environment Service (now, the Norfolk County Council Environment Service), reference CNF47791, in relation to Broadland District Council planning reference 20171574 and Details for Condition 16 (Archaeology) of planning permission 20081773.
- 1.2 Based on the results of the Phase 1a informative trial trenching, the Norfolk County Council Historic Environment Service requested that archaeological monitoring was carried out during construction of the access road (Phase 1c).
- 1.3 Phase 1a trial trenching excavations were carried out between 30 November and 05 December 2017 and Phase 1c Works under Archaeological Supervision and Control (monitoring) was carried out between 22 February and 21 May 2018 during groundworks associated with the construction of the new access road (*Fig. 2*)
- 1.4 A draft copy of the report, CB580R v.1.0, details how Chris Birks undertook these works and summarises the results of the Phase 1a informative trial trenching and Phase 1c archaeological monitoring and was submitted to the Norfolk County Council Environment Service. A revised copy, CB580R v.1.1, was prepared to include specialist finds reports and was resubmitted on 05 September 2018. Comments were received on 11 September 2018 and a revised copy, CB580R v.1.2, was prepared and resubmitted on 16 September 2018. Approval was received on 20 September 2018 prior to preparation of this final copy, CB580R v.1.3.

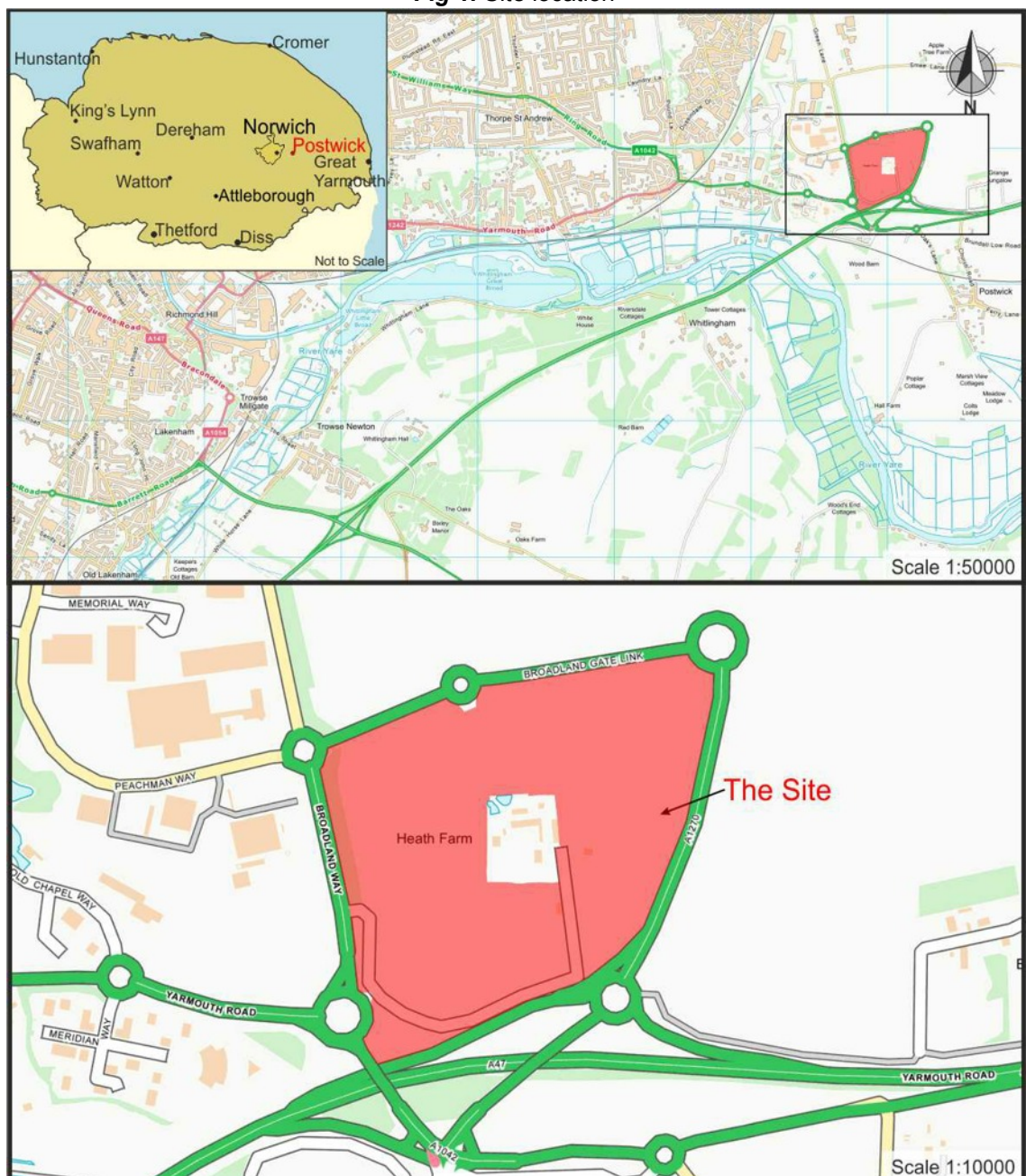
2.0 Project Background

- 2.1 Previous archaeological investigations around the proposed development site demonstrate that there is a high potential that heritage assets with archaeological interest (buried archaeological remains) will be present at the site and that their significance would be affected by the proposed development.
- 2.2 Planning permission (20081773) has been granted for commercial development at the site subject to a condition for a Programme of Archaeological Mitigatory Work in accordance with Broadland District Council, Norwich City Council and South Norfolk Council Joint Core Strategy for Broadland, Norwich and South Norfolk (Adopted March 2011) Policies 1 and 8 and paragraph 141 of the *National Planning Policy Framework* The Department of Communities and Local Government (2012). In this case, the Programme of Archaeological Mitigatory Work will commence with informative trial trenching that may indicate a need for a further phase of Archaeological Excavation and/or Works under Archaeological Supervision and Control during the development if features of importance are found and these cannot be preserved *in situ*.
- 2.3 A Written Scheme of Investigation was prepared for works at Heath Farm in relation to planning reference 20081773 (Mott McDonald 2015). The Norfolk County Council Historic Environment Service was contacted in July 2017 to establish the required scope of archaeological work. Project Design,

CB560 v.1.2, was submitted to the Norfolk County Council Historic Environment Service in September 2017 prior to receipt of a Brief for Broadland Gate Land Limited (hereafter 'the Client') and to accompany an application to discharge pre-commencement conditions for construction of the southern access road submitted to Broadland District Council. Project Design, CB560 v.1.5, was prepared following receipt of a Brief provided on 26 October 2017 and comments from the Client and submitted to the Norfolk County Council Historic Environment Service for consideration in accordance with the Norfolk County Council Historic Environment Service requirements, *Standard and guidance for commissioning work or providing consultancy advice on archaeology and the historic environment* by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014). Approval was received on 16 November 2017 prior to preparation of a *final* copy, CB560 v.1.6.

- 2.4 Norfolk Historic Environment Record event numbers ENF143385 (trial trenching) and ENF143381 (archaeological monitoring) and Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) id; chrisbir1-323265 apply. Norfolk Museums accession number (2018.162) requested on 03 September 2018 and received on 10 September 2018.

Fig 1. Site location



3.0 Archaeological & Historical Background

3.1 Summary

- 3.1.1 The Brief states that the proposed development site lies in an area of high archaeological potential demonstrated by previous fieldwork and recording in the surrounding area. Cropmarks of enclosures and a possible trackway of probable Iron Age to Roman date are present within the proposed development site directly on the line of the proposed southern access road. Further cropmarks of prehistoric boundary ditches are recorded in the eastern part of the site. The eastern part of this group was excavated ahead of the construction of access roads for the Postwick Hub/Northern Distributor Road (NDR) developments with the results suggesting a Neolithic to Bronze Age date for the ditches and enclosures. Further areas of prehistoric features were excavated on the line of the new roads to the north and south of the current site. Trial trenching on the line of proposed access roads immediately to the north of Heath Farm revealed only a single posthole feature demonstrating that, despite the high archaeological potential suggested by other investigations in this area, evidence of past activity is not evenly distributed across this landscape.
- 3.1.2 A great deal of evidence relating to activities from the prehistoric, Roman, medieval and Post-medieval periods has been recovered from the larger area surrounding the proposed development site through fieldwalking and metal-detecting.
- 3.1.3 The proposed development site lies within an area where a number of features of possible archaeological origin have been identified from aerial photographs during the National Mapping Project (NMP) for Norfolk (NHER 52038). Several fragmentary linear features have been identified and many of the features in the east of the site appear to be aligned in a similar way to the medieval to Post-medieval field system identified to the northeast (NHER 51971), although the possible Iron Age to Roman enclosure ditch feature to the south and outside but close-to the southeast of the proposed development site (NHER 52037) shares a similar alignment, and it is therefore possible that these linear features may belong to either period. It is clear that some of the ditches share a north/northwest-to-south/southeast alignment with the Late Prehistoric to Roman site to the northwest (NHER 51973), particularly fragments of parallel double ditches, and to the north, which may make up part of a possible trackway, the southern section of which forms part of a possible enclosure within the proposed development site (NHER 52039). This alignment is also shared by the linear ditches in the vicinity of the possible barrow cemetery to the southwest though outside of the proposed development site (NHER 21766). To the east of Heath Farm, a second possible trackway is visible in the form of a pair of fragmentary parallel ditches which continues as a single ditch further towards the north. The most prominent feature in the area, however, is a northeast-southwest orientated ditch feature that extends approximately 480m in length. This feature appears to overlie some of the ditches that may relate to late-prehistoric to Roman period activity and may therefore date to the medieval to Post-medieval period. This feature extends almost parallel to a paleochannel, approximately 50m to the southeast, which was investigated by an evaluation trench that did not recover any archaeological evidence (NHER 31109). Finds from the prehistoric, Roman, medieval and Post-medieval periods have been recovered from the vicinity (NHER 30932 and 31109), suggesting multi-period activity on the site. To the east of the area, three pit features, varying in diameter from 4.5 to 8.5m, may in fact represent natural solution features, as those archaeologically excavated in 2008 in the vicinity of the latter proved to be. However, the existence of possible pit alignments and/or structural remains (NHER 52042, 52047 and 52048) to the south suggest that some of these features, in particular four further pits, of around 1.5m in diameter, may in fact have an archaeological origin. Other features in this area and outside but close-to the southeast part of the proposed development site may represent sunken featured buildings (NHER 52045), although again, these could be geological in nature.
- 3.1.4 A large-scale archaeological evaluation by trial trenching by Oxford Archaeology East in 2015 along the route of the NDR included part of the site currently under construction at Heath Farm at the south-east end of the route. Summaries of findings from the 2015 evaluation by trial trenching are provided in this Project Design. A Desk-based Assessment (Mott McDonald 2013) and

Environmental Statement (Norfolk County Council 2013) provide an archaeological and historical background of the route of the NDR and include details relating to the current proposed development site. Full details can be seen in these documents and a brief summary of entries in the Norfolk Historic Environment Record (NHER) within the immediate vicinity of the proposed development site is provided.

- 3.1.5 Twelve trenches were excavated at Heath Farm in 2015 (Pooley, Phillips, Haskins and Nicholls 2015). Eleven were devoid of archaeological features and an undated posthole was recorded in Trench 2. Three trenches were unable to be excavated due to the dumping of modern rubbish.
- 3.1.6 Eleven of 12 trenches excavated in Field P1 to the south of Smee Lane northeast of and closest to the proposed development site (TG 2921 0953) produced archaeological remains associated with medieval activities, in particular the enclosure of land. Seven of 8 trenches excavated in Field G9 to the south of Low Road and north of Smee Lane and north/northeast of the proposed development site (TG 2900 1005) contained archaeological remains including evidence of potentially prehistoric activity and medieval enclosure. Three of 9 trenches excavated in Field G10 to the north of Smee Lane and north/northeast of the proposed development site (TG 2900 0975) contained minimal archaeological remains.
- 3.1.7 Archaeological work on the route of the NDR to the north of Heath Farm and the proposed development site (Field 75a) in 2006 recovered 10 pieces of prehistoric worked flint and 4 sherds of Roman pottery and further work in 2010 identified several ditches and a number of discrete features, although unfortunately dating evidence was fairly limited (NHER 49757). A geophysical survey revealed several anomalies in this area though they are not thought to be of archaeological origin. In 2006, trial trenching confirmed that these features are likely to be formed through natural processes. The more notable remains included two parallel ditches associated with fragmentary cropmarks (NHER 52038) that appear to extend south from this site to a pair of potentially contemporary rectilinear cropmark enclosures (NHER 52039). Although these cropmarks had been suggested as potentially Late Iron Age/Roman, the only finds recovered were prehistoric worked flints. The lack of later material is though notable, particular as excavations to the south have suggested that the enclosures themselves may be of an earlier date than first thought (NHER 49759). Although a number of probable pits were also identified the majority were undated, having produced only small numbers of mostly undiagnostic worked flints. The one exception was a pit that produced several sherds of Roman pottery.
- 3.1.8 Fieldwalking and metal-detecting on the route of the NDR to the southeast of Heath Farm and the proposed development site (Field 76) in 2006 recovered 44 pieces of prehistoric worked flint, Roman and medieval pottery sherds and medieval and Post-medieval metal objects (NHER 49758). Trial trenching in 2006 confirmed the survival of a large enclosure detected by geophysical survey that also revealed a possible ring ditch. No dating evidence was recovered although the form of the enclosure indicates a prehistoric or Roman date. The presence of the ring ditch was also confirmed during the trial trenching though no firm dating evidence was recovered. However, it is likely that the feature had been open for a long time prior to medieval material becoming incorporated into its upper fill. The location on the brow of a low hill overlooking the Yare valley and its size indicate that it is the remains of a Bronze Age round barrow. Find from this site included a possible medieval quern, metal objects of unknown date and a hone fragment made from Norwegian ragstone that was in use from before the Norman Conquest through the medieval period.
- 3.1.9 Fieldwalking and metal-detecting on the route of the NDR to the northeast of Heath Farm and the proposed development site (Field 75) in 2006 recovered 27 pieces of prehistoric worked flint, 23 Roman pottery sherds and Roman and Post-medieval coins (NHER 50504). A geophysical survey revealed several linear features.
- 3.1.10 The easterly former extent of Mousehold Heath has been identified to the northwest of Heath Farm and the proposed development site (NHER 53082). The origins of Mousehold Heath are not known though it remained little altered between the 16th century and the end of the 18th century.

This site represents the maximum known extent of the heath as depicted of Faden's 1797 map of Norfolk.

- 3.1.11 Fieldwalking and metal-detecting on the route of the NDR to the south of Heath Farm and within the proposed development site (Field 77) in 2006 revealed no finds of archaeological significance (NHER 46759). A geophysical survey revealed several anomalies though these are not considered to be archaeological in origin.
 - 3.1.12 The variety and proximity of these heritage assets suggests there is high potential for the proposed development area to contain previously unrecorded heritage assets with archaeological interest and that the significance of these heritage assets may be damaged or destroyed by the development.
- 3.2 A search of entries in the Norfolk Historic Environment Record (NHER) within a 1km radius of the site was received on 04 April 2018 and produced 108 records. Summaries of these records are provided in this report and further details of these and all other entries can be seen at the Historic Environment Record office at Gressenhall near Dereham by prior appointment. Many of the records have recently been updated by Peter Watkins.

3.3 Prehistoric

- 3.3.1 Evidence of Mesolithic activities is rare though finds dating to this period have been recovered in this area including a flint tranchet axehead found in 1960 (NHER 10216) and a finely flaked Mesolithic flint axe found in 1976 (NHER 11644).
- 3.3.2 A Neolithic flaked flint axehead was found in 1961 (NHER 9648). In 1985, a large scatter of worked flint was recovered from the ploughed surface of the field (NHER 22030). This numbered over two hundred individual pieces and included two cores, two hammer stones, one core preparation flake, 183 flakes, some with various slight retouch, six blades, four retouched flakes, one borer, and ten scrapers. In 1977, a scatter of prehistoric worked flint flakes was recovered on the ploughed surface of the northwest corner of this field (NHER 12626).
- 3.3.3 A possible Bronze Age ring ditch is visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs (NHER 52041). While not all ring-ditches are round barrows, the size and location of the ring-ditch, on a low promontory overlooking the Yare valley, makes it very likely that it represents a burial monument from the Bronze Age period, although its archaeological origin is in doubt. The presence of three possible Late Neolithic to Bronze Age ring ditches just over 400m to the north (NHER 21766) may corroborate this theory.
- 3.3.4 A cropmark of a possible Bronze Age ring ditch or hengiform monument (NHER 52036) is visible on aerial photographs, and was excavated as part of the NDR evaluation (NHER 49758). It is possible that this feature represents a C-shaped hengiform monument, such as that at Roughton (NHER 38501), and is not, in fact, a round barrow. It is similar in form to that at Roughton, consisting of a narrow ditch (c. 1.6m wide) with bulbous terminals (up to 3.3m in width) although its isolated location makes unusual. A comparable feature has been identified at Wormingford in Essex. It should though be noted that the medieval pottery was recovered from both the ring-ditch and a central pit, raising the possibility that this was actually a much more recent feature, possibly associated a windmill mound.
- 3.3.5 Gargytt Hill comprises a large group of Bronze Age barrows, which have since been destroyed (NHER 9619). Fieldwalking and metal-detecting in the area between 1951 and 1995 recovered a variety of finds, including a Neolithic flint axehead and other prehistoric worked flint, Roman coins, and medieval to Post-medieval metalwork. Systematic examination of the available aerial photographs for the area revealed several curvilinear features and a possible ring ditch to the south east (NHER 52095), which may or may not be related to the round barrows described above.
- 3.3.6 A possible Bronze Age penannular ring ditch or round barrow is visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs to the east of the Norwich to Cromer railway line (NHER 52044). It is of hengiform shape and therefore has affinities with earlier monuments of the late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age.

- 3.3.7 The cropmarks of a small ring ditch, possibly representing the remains of a Bronze Age round barrow, a later prehistoric or Roman date roundhouse or later agricultural structure (NHER 52049), are visible on aerial photographs to the west of a series of undated linear cropmarks (NHER 52004). In 2014, this ring-ditch was subject to a programme of archaeological investigation, prior to its destruction during the construction of a new water treatment works. The presence of surviving sub-surface remains associated with the ring-ditch was demonstrated by an initial geophysical survey, which was then followed by a targeted excavation. This work saw the complete excavation of the ring-ditch, which was found to be continuous and not particularly substantial. Although a small number of prehistoric finds were recovered the relationship of the ring-ditch to some of the other features exposed meant that it was interpreted as potentially a later feature. It is possible that it was a drainage gully around a stack stand, its diameter being smaller than the ring-ditches that are typically associated with either round barrows or later mill mounds.
- 3.3.8 A possible Bronze Age double-ditched enclosure, together with associated linear features, is visible on aerial photographs (NHER 52109). Although the enclosure is undated, it exhibits similarities to Bronze Age enclosures identified at Hemsby (NHER 27337) and a double-ditched sub-rectangular enclosure excavated at Lofts Farm, Essex. It also shares characteristics with the possible Bronze Age enclosures approximately 500m to the south east (NHER 52114).
- 3.3.9 Possible Bronze Age rectilinear enclosures or field boundaries, together with associated linear features, are visible on aerial photographs (NHER 52114). The features are oriented northwest-southeast, and appear to be overlain by a series of ditches of possible late prehistoric to Roman date (NHER 51973).
- 3.3.10 Fieldwalking and metal-detecting on the route of the NDR to the northeast of Heath Farm and the proposed development site (Field 74) in 2007 recovered 36 pieces of prehistoric worked flint (NHER 49756). The exact nature and date of this assemblage was not recorded. A geophysical survey revealed several anomalies which may be archaeological in origin.
- 3.3.11 A watching brief on the line of the Norwich Southern Bypass from 1991 to 1992 recovered prehistoric pot boilers and Iron Age pottery sherds (NHER 29070) and an Iron Age toggle was found by a metal detectorist in 2005 (NHER 42583).
- 3.3.12 Excavations in 2006 revealed a roundhouse thought to date to the Iron Age, and associated features including refuse pits, post-holes and ditches of a similar date (NHER 51006). Iron Age activity on this site appears to have been concentrated in the Middle Iron Age, with use of the area continuing, but lessening, in the Late Iron Age.
- 3.3.13 A series of ditches and pits of possible late prehistoric to Roman date were visible as cropmarks (NHER 51973). These may represent a series of field boundaries or enclosures, and the pit features may represent waste disposal from pottery kilns excavated to the north (NHER 31108), or possibly further evidence of kilns.
- 3.3.14 Cropmarks of a possible Iron Age to Roman trapezoidal enclosure are visible on aerial photographs (NHER 52111). The enclosure is similar in alignment to a series of Iron Age to Roman ditch features identified 270m to the southwest (NHER 51973), and in morphology to rectilinear enclosures identified elsewhere in Norfolk (NHER 13004, 13101, 18388 and 38603). This feature appears to be overlain by linear features of possible medieval to Post-medieval date (NHER 52112).
- 3.3.15 A cropmark of a possible Late Iron Age to Early Roman enclosure ditch was visible on aerial photographs (NHER 52037). Between 2007 and 2010, three trial trenches were excavated across the sides of this enclosure, all of which revealed substantial ditches (NHER 49758 and NHER 50504). Finds were limited to small assemblages of prehistoric flints and a small number of prehistoric pottery sherds. Based on this material, a prehistoric date was suggested for the enclosure, although this must remain a provisional interpretation given the small number of finds recovered from the excavated slots.
- 3.3.16 Cropmarks of possible Late Iron Age to Early Roman enclosure ditches were visible on aerial photographs, together with a possible trackway (NHER 52039). Fieldwork in the immediate vicinity

of this site suggests that these and other, similarly-aligned cropmarks may actually be associated with features of prehistoric date. In 2014, an excavation in the field to the south revealed several ditches, one of which appears to be the continuation of a cropmark in this group (NHER 49759). No Iron Age or Roman material was recovered, with finds from this and a parallel (and presumably broadly contemporary) ditch limited to worked flints and a small amount of Early Bronze Age pottery. Excavations to the north (NHER 49757) also revealed ditches that appear to correspond with the fragmentary possible trackway cropmarks that extend northwards from the main enclosures. Although finds were limited to a small number of prehistoric worked flints there was again a notable lack of any later material. Excavation has also suggested that a rectilinear cropmark enclosure recorded approximately 20m to the east (NHER 52037) could well be of Middle to Late Bronze Age date.

- 3.3.17 Cropmarks of a rectilinear enclosure of unknown date, although possibly Late Iron Age to Roman, are visible on aerial photographs (NHER 52105). A possible trackway, and postulated semi-circular entrance feature associated with the enclosure are also visible.
- 3.3.18 A number of linear ditches are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs, running largely east-west across three fields to the south of Yarmouth Road (NHER 52042). These features appear to overlie a number of possible late prehistoric pit alignments, and many of the features are aligned along a former palaeochannel. Further possible pit alignments are visible to the north and east (NHER 52047 and 52048), and whilst it is possible that some of these cropmarks are caused by underlying geology, their location and proximity to other prehistoric sites such as ring ditches (NHER 21766, 52046, 52049) suggest that they may have an archaeological origin. Archaeological work undertaken in this field between 2012 and 2015 revealed sub-surface remains that corresponded with a number of these cropmark features. Although ditches associated with several of the north-south and east-west aligned cropmarks were investigated, these produced no dating evidence. It was, however, possible to date the extensive linear cropmarks in the northern half of the site to the Post-medieval period. It is possible that these were associated with a similarly-aligned section of road or track shown on Faden's map of 1797. Although a range of undated but potentially prehistoric pits were also identified, none appeared to form linear arrangements of the kind suggested in the cropmark evidence.

3.4 Roman

- 3.4.1 In 1982, metal-detecting in this area recovered a Roman coin of the emperor Vespasian minted between AD 69 and AD 79, with the legend PROVIDENT SC (NHER 17944) and in 1987, a Roman silver denarius coin of the emperor Vespasian, minted between AD 69 and AD 79 was found (NHER 23777). Metal-detecting in 1987 recovered a 2nd century AD Roman copper alloy brooch, of the tortoise on bow type (NHER 25172).
- 3.4.2 Excavations in 2006 revealed an eroded layer containing large numbers of Roman jars (NHER 51007). The most likely explanation for this deposit is that it was formed through the erosion of a roadside cremation cemetery to the east of the site. No other Roman features were encountered during the excavation, indicating that the site was largely abandoned in the Roman period.

3.5 Saxon

- 3.5.1 Evidence of activities during the Saxon period have been indicated mostly through the recovery of finds during fieldwalking and/or metal-detecting – see **3.8 Multi-period**.
- 3.5.2 Excavations in 2006 revealed Saxon and early-medieval small-scale industrial activity including iron working across the site (NHER 51008). In the later-medieval and Post-medieval period, several large pits were dug to exploit the natural sands in this area. The site appears to have reverted to agricultural use in the Post-medieval period, and several ditches and numerous postholes indicate the location of Post-medieval field boundaries.

3.6 Medieval

- 3.6.1 In 1980, a Henry II short cross penny and an Edward I silver penny were recovered from this area (NHER 16843). Metal-detecting has recovered a number of medieval finds including a silver penny found in 1987, possibly from the reign of Edward I and minted in Canterbury (NHER 24062), a

medieval copper alloy bridle bit or dagger guard (NHER 24064) and a silver medieval circular seal matrix with faceted handle, but no legend, found in 1987 (NHER 25170), a range of objects, including a medieval pewter spout, a decorated copper alloy possible casket strip, a late-medieval or early Post-medieval copper alloy spur fragment and belt fitting found in 1987 (NHER 24063) and a medieval rotary key and buckle found in 2014 (NHER 60236).

- 3.6.2 Postwick Lodge is a complex 16th century or late-medieval flint and brick structure with 17th and 19th century additions (NHER 17401). The oldest work now visible are the flint sections of the ground floor in the southern block. Local legend also suggests that this is the site of St Ethelred's Chapel (NHER 17402).
- 3.6.3 Two linear features were visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs (NHER 52040). They were both oriented roughly northeast-southwest, and appear to be roughly parallel to field boundaries visible on the second edition Ordnance Survey map. As such, they have been assigned a medieval to Post-medieval date, although they may represent more modern agricultural features.
- 3.6.4 Cropmarks of possible medieval to Post-medieval field boundaries on a largely eastnortheast-westsouthwest alignment, as well as a possible trackway running northnorthwest-southsoutheast were visible on aerial photographs, to the north and south of Smee Lane (NHER 52112).
- 3.6.5 Cropmarks of possible field boundary ditches are visible on aerial photographs, some of which correspond to field boundaries depicted on the Tithe Map of 1849, and have therefore been assigned a medieval to Post-medieval date (NHER 52113).
- 3.6.6 The origins of Mousehold Heath are unknown, but it remained little altered between the 16th century and the end of the 18th century (NHER 53082). This site represents the maximum known extent of the heath, as depicted on Faden's 1797 Map of Norfolk.
- 3.6.7 A fieldwalking and metal-detecting survey undertaken in late-2006 or early-2007 recovered a small number of prehistoric worked flints, medieval pottery sherds and several Post-medieval objects (NHER 61109). A geophysical survey undertaken in 2012-2013 identified linear anomalies that appear to be related to a known medieval or Post-medieval field system (NHER 51970). Further anomalies relating to this field system were also identified in the field to the west (NHER 61108).

3.7 Post-medieval

- 3.7.1 A cropmark of a linear feature running roughly north-south is visible on aerial photographs (NHER 52005). The feature is made up of parallel curvilinear ditches that appear to run into a single linear ditch, and presumably relates to Post-medieval drainage.
- 3.7.2 The valley known as Dussindale is the site where Kett and his rebels were defeated by the Earl of Warwick's army in August 1549 (NHER 21173). Boundary Lane now runs along the valley.
- 3.7.3 Lodge Cottage is an interesting, almost square cottage with outbuildings to the north (NHER 17843). On three sides there is a plinth of flint and brick, indicative of possible origins in the 17th century. The house may have been built after the Postwick fire of 1785, or as late as 1812 if a local builder was working to an earlier style.
- 3.7.4 One of 8 surviving milestones along the former Norwich to Great Yarmouth turnpike has been recorded (NHER 56574). This turnpike was created in 1768-9 and lasted until 1874.
- 3.7.5 Smee Farm is an 18th century brick house, with later alterations (NHER 11826). The house and nearby barn are both thatched.
- 3.7.6 Construction of St Andrew's Hospital began in 1811, and the complex opened in 1814 as the Norfolk County Asylum (NHER 9693). In 1920, the hospital became known as the Norfolk Mental Hospital, and in 1923 it changed to St Andrew's Hospital until its closure in April 1998. It is said to be the oldest hospital of this type in Britain, and is constructed of yellow brick with a three-storey high seven-bay centre block, and two-storey wings which connect to side blocks of white brick. The main turnpike road originally ran outside the front of the building, but this was relocated around 1849, and two lodges now sit either side of the entrance. The bridge over the main road

to the northern annexe is dated 1856, and is in good condition. During both World Wars the Hospital served as a war hospital. During World War Two, refugees and soldiers were received here after arriving at nearby Thorpe station. The cemetery, which was consecrated in 1815, also contains the graves of Polish refugees who died in the hospital during World War Two. The buildings have since been converted for use as residential properties, and during the work a number of interesting features were recorded. These include an extensive mortuary and dissection complex, a barrel-vaulted theatre, an original white ceramic dissection table from 1857, and Art Nouveau glass.

- 3.7.7 A brick kiln is marked on a site to the east of the development site on a map of 1826 (NHER 37144).
- 3.7.8 The Norfolk Railway (Yarmouth, Norwich and Brandon) opened in 1844 as the Norwich and Yarmouth Railway; but from 1845 was the Norwich and Brandon Railway before the combined line became the Norfolk Railway, later the Eastern Counties, and then part of the Great Eastern (NHER 13571). It is still in use today and runs from Yarmouth Vauxhall through Norwich Thorpe, Wymondham, Attleborough, Snetterton before ending in Brandon. A disastrous and early accident on this line took place by the river bridge at Whitlingham station. The railway line is important because it had Cook and Wheastone telegraph from its opening and was thus the first block system in Britain. Additionally, the Trowse swing bridge was one of the first in the world and was reconstructed in 1905 before being rebuilt in 1987 as the first overhead-electric swing bridge.
- 3.7.9 Work on the East Norfolk Railway began in 1867, designed to create a route from Norwich to Cromer (NHER 13586). It opened at North Walsham in 1874, at Gunton in 1876 and finally at Cromer in 1877, and the line is still in use today. A link to Sheringham was built in 1906. Whitlingham was closed to passengers in 1955 and goods in 1964, and Cromer High in 1954 and 1960. This line once hosted Restaurant Car expresses from Liverpool Street bringing holiday-makers to the seaside, but since then the track has been reduced to a single line. The line originally included the Wroxham signal box, now listed under (NHER 43923). The signal box was built in 1900 by McKenzie and Holland, to a standard Great Eastern Railway Type 7 design, with a fifty-level frame complete with internal fittings. It is currently listed by English Heritage (now Historic England), and is situated next to the Bure Valley Railway.
- 3.7.10 In 1993, a watching brief on a pipeline for Anglian Water fieldwalked and detected on a 10m wide strip (NHER 29868). No archaeological features were identified, although some Post-medieval pottery sherds were collected from the topsoil.
- 3.7.11 A Post-medieval cross-shaped mount and a sixpence of Elizabeth I was found through metal-detecting in 1988 (NHER 24792).

3.8 Multi-period

- 3.8.1 Metal-detecting between 1990 and 2014 recovered prehistoric worked flint, including a Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age plano-convex knife; an undatable lava quern; medieval pottery; a Post-medieval clay tobacco pipe bowl; medieval and Post-medieval coins; medieval to Post-medieval tokens and jettons and undatable, Iron Age to Roman and Late Saxon to Post-medieval metal objects (NHER 9649). The metal finds include casting waste of unknown date; an Iron Age/Roman brooch; a Roman brooch and finger ring; a Late Saxon disc brooch; a Late Saxon/Post-medieval lead die; medieval to Post-medieval dress accessories; a medieval crucifix terminal, harness mount, finger ring and a fine example of a 13th century ring brooch; a medieval/Post-medieval lead weight and hooked fitting from a sword belt and a Post-medieval finger ring, apothecary weight and cloth seals.
- 3.8.2 This area has seen the laying of a water pipeline and the nearby construction of the southern bypass (NHER 17945). During these works the site has been monitored and metal detectors used at repeated intervals. The only feature to be recorded is a possible ditch of unknown date, however a large number of objects have been recovered. This includes Neolithic flint tools and Roman coins and metal objects, as well as medieval and Post-medieval coins, metal objects and pottery sherds.

- 3.8.3 In 1993, a watching brief on a pipeline for Anglian Water fieldwalked and detected on a 10m wide strip (NHER 29867). No archaeological features were identified, although prehistoric flints, sherds of Thetford Ware pottery, and some medieval and Post-medieval pottery sherds were collected. Medieval pottery sherds and Post-medieval pottery sherds and Neolithic flints were also collected (NHER 29869). On removal of topsoil a deposit of hillwash was seen over the west part of the area, although no features were identified.
- 3.8.4 A watching brief maintained during the stripping of a pipeline easement through a field in 1993 recorded no archaeologically significant remains (NHER 29870). A much more extensive programme of archaeological work was, however, subsequently undertaken between 2012 and 2015, ahead of the construction of an extension to the Postwick Park and Ride. Initial trial trenching and subsequent excavations revealed a range of discrete features and a number of ditches, several of which correspond with cropmarks visible on aerial photographs (NHER 52042). Unfortunately, dating evidence was limited, with the majority of the finds consisting of worked flints that were mostly present only in very small quantities. It was notable that many of the flints were of probable Early Prehistoric date, the majority most likely associated with Mesolithic activity. Although small amounts of Late Prehistoric, Roman, Late Saxon and medieval material were also recovered, no features could be convincingly dated to these periods. Undated, but potentially early features including a penannular ring-ditch, a small square or rectangular enclosure and several diffuse scatters of possible pits. A number of north-to-south aligned ditches were probably associated with a later phase of activity although these were also undated. The excavation was, however, able to convincingly demonstrate that several extensive cropmarks in the northern half of the field were ditches of Post-medieval date. These features were potentially associated with a former track or road shown crossing this part of the site on Faden's map of 1797.
- 3.8.5 Regular metal-detecting in this area has recovered many finds from a number of periods, including a 98% solid gold seal matrix from AD 648 belonging to Bathilda, an East Anglian who after the death of her husband King Clovis II, became regent of the Franks in modern day France (NHER 13603). A hoard of Roman silver coins has also been recovered, as has a large number of Mesolithic and Neolithic flint tools and Iron Age coins and brooches. Metal objects and coins of all periods from Roman to Post-medieval have also been recovered, as well as large numbers of medieval pottery sherds. A Roman cast figurine of a goat, a cult emblem of Mercury, was recovered during further metal-detecting. Metal-detecting in 2011 and 2013 recovered an Upper Palaeolithic and Early Neolithic flint blade; Romano-British pottery; a Roman glass melon bead; Iron Age, Roman, medieval and Post-medieval coins; Post-medieval jettons and a token and Iron Age to Post-medieval metal objects. The metal objects include a Roman brooch and furniture fitting; part of an Early Saxon Cruciform brooch; a medieval strap plate; a medieval/ Post-medieval knife handle cover and Post-medieval dress accessories, cloth seal and harness mounts.
- 3.8.6 Fieldwalking in this area has recovered an extremely large number of Neolithic flint tools and metal-detecting from 2004 to 2005 has also recovered some medieval and Post-medieval coins and metal objects (NHER 12624).
- 3.8.7 In 1982, a stone axe was recovered during field walking in this area and metal-detecting between 2007 and 2015 recovered prehistoric worked flint including a Neolithic polished axehead and a Neolithic/Bronze Age blade; a Roman pottery sherd; Roman, medieval and Post-medieval coins; Post-medieval jettons and tokens and Roman and Late Saxon to Post-medieval metal objects (NHER 21639). The metal finds include a Roman gilt copper alloy plate brooch; a Late Saxon disc brooch; medieval and Post-medieval dress accessories; a medieval horse harness pendant and lead standing weight and a Post-medieval purse bar, rotary key, copper alloy weight and lead cloth seals.
- 3.8.8 Multi-period prehistoric remains and a Late Saxon/early-medieval iron production site have been recorded at Laurel Farm (NHER 44715). This site has been subject to a desk-based assessment and several phases of evaluation including fieldwalking, metal-detecting, geophysical survey and trial trenching. Four areas have also been excavated. A wide range of archaeological finds and features were recorded, dating from the Palaeolithic to the Post-medieval period.

- 3.8.9 Metal-detecting in 1987 recovered a Late Saxon stirrup strap mount and a number of medieval and Post-medieval coins and metal objects (NHER 23971). Fieldwalking in 1989 also recovered a Neolithic flint end scraper. Metal-detecting in the late 1980s and mid 1990s recovered a range of objects, including a Roman coin, a medieval coin, pottery fragment, pilgrim bottles and part of a pewter badge, Post-medieval coins and an interesting group of twenty 17th century lead tokens (NHER 24883).
- 3.8.10 Metal-detecting between 1993 and 2016 recovered prehistoric worked flints including a Lower Palaeolithic flake, a Mesolithic tranchet axehead, an Early Neolithic retouched flake, a Neolithic blade and Early Neolithic and Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age scrapers; Roman to Post-medieval pottery sherds; Roman and Late Saxon to Post-medieval coins (including a copper alloy Maravedi, a Spanish coin type first minted in copper alloy for circulation in the Americas); medieval/ Post-medieval and Post-medieval jettons; Post-medieval tokens and Bronze Age to Post-medieval and undatable metal objects (NHER 30401). The metal finds include a Bronze Age copper alloy awl; a Late Bronze Age socketed axe fragment; an Iron Age vessel handle and La Tène style brooch; a Roman cosmetic mortar, brooch, annular bead, bracelet and nail; a Roman/Early Saxon belt plate or mount; an Early Saxon brooch; a Middle/Late Saxon pin; a Late Saxon strap-end; a Late Saxon/medieval earring; Late Saxon/medieval to Post-medieval dress accessories; medieval pot mends, gilt horse harness pendants, a furniture stud, spindle whorl and hasp; medieval/ Post-medieval purse bars, bell fragments, lead weights, a Jew's harp, probable candlestick fragment, book clasp, lead spindle whorl and copper alloy vessel fragments; Post-medieval Jew's harps, book clasps, a spoon terminal, scale-tang knife end-stop, harness mount, silver cuff-link, toy cannon, lead toy 'Shy Cock', casket key, furniture hinge, furniture drop handle, lead cloth seals and a notable number of coin weights and an undatable unidentified silver object, copper alloy ring and copper alloy casting waste.
- 3.8.11 Regular metal-detecting from 1994 to 2016 recovered prehistoric worked flint, including a Neolithic scraper and a Late Neolithic/Iron Age awl, burin spall, core and end scraper; Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age, Early Iron Age, Roman, Late Saxon and medieval to Post-medieval pottery sherds; Roman, Late Saxon, medieval and Post-medieval coins; medieval and Post-medieval jettons and tokens and Roman to Post-medieval metal objects (NHER 30475). The metal finds include Roman brooches and a harness fitting; an Early Saxon buckle; a Middle Saxon brooch, buckle and strap fitting; a Late Saxon brooch, furniture fitting, stirrup, weights and bridle bits; medieval to Post-medieval dress accessories; a medieval book clasp, cauldron fragment, coin weight, harness fittings, a furniture fitting, key, pot mend and seal; a medieval/ Post-medieval pendent loop from a purse frame and Post-medieval coin weights, weights, book clasps, a cloth seal, key and an unusual 17th century gold mourning ring. The site has produced an uncommon number of Saxon fittings and buckles, for both personal and equine use.
- 3.8.12 A systematic fieldwalking survey undertaken in 1994/1995 recovered prehistoric burnt flints, a range of prehistoric worked flints and a small number of Roman pottery sherds (NHER 30931). Metal-detecting in 2003 recovered a medieval seal matrix with a lug made from a buckle pin.
- 3.8.13 A systematic fieldwalking survey of a field in 1994/1995 recovered a possible Mesolithic flint microlith, a Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age barbed and tanged arrowhead and a range of undatable prehistoric worked flints (NHER 30932). A small number of Roman pottery sherds, a tessera and a Post-medieval coin were also found. Metal-detecting in 1996 recovered a Roman brooch and a possible medieval belt fitting.
- 3.8.14 Sporadic metal-detecting between 1990 and 2015 recovered late prehistoric worked flint, including a Neolithic flint scraper; Roman, medieval and Post-medieval coins; a Post-medieval token and medieval to Post-medieval metal objects (NHER 31097). The metal finds include medieval to Post-medieval dress accessories; a medieval padlock and horse harness suspension mount; a medieval/ Post-medieval coin weight and Post-medieval lead weights and a book clasp.
- 3.8.15 Three Roman pottery kilns were excavated in 1997, and date from the 2nd century AD (NHER 31108). Other contemporary features have also been identified, including ditches possibly forming an enclosure, and a series of large pits. This site appears to have been the focus of a relatively

small-scale pottery industry during the 2nd century, but there is no evidence for an associated settlement and the reason for the construction of the kilns here are unknown. Finds recovered from this site indicate prehistoric activity in the immediate vicinity, and a small number of medieval and Post-medieval metal objects have been recovered by metal-detecting.

- 3.8.16 Fieldwalking and an evaluation trench were used to investigate an area prior to development (NHER 31109). Evidence from the prehistoric, Roman and medieval periods was recovered, including undated metal working and clay firing debris. Metal-detecting has also recovered metal objects from a number of periods, including a possible Iron Age harness fitting. There are also cropmarks visible on aerial photographs which indicate the presence of undated ditches or field boundaries, recorded as NHER 52038.
- 3.8.17 Fieldwalking in 1996 in advance of the construction of the Park and Ride at Postwick recovered a worked flint and pot boilers, as well as a number of medieval and Post-medieval metal objects and coins (NHER 31755).
- 3.8.18 An Early Saxon brooch and Post-medieval metal objects including coins were found during metal-detecting survey in July 1989 (NHER 50468). Metal-detecting in 1996 recovered a fragment of a Roman dolphin brooch and a medieval strap fitting (NHER 32276). Metal-detecting in 1997 and 1998 recovered a Roman coin and a Saxon brooch, as well as medieval and Post-medieval coins and metal objects (NHER 33265). Metal-detecting in 1998 and 1999 recovered two Roman coins, and medieval and Post-medieval coins and metal objects (NHER 34372). This includes a trade weight of Charles I.
- 3.8.19 Metal-detecting in 1998 recovered an Early Saxon copper alloy object, possibly a brooch fragment, as well as several medieval to Post-medieval metal finds (NHER 34970). Fieldwalking and metal-detecting in December 2006 recovered prehistoric worked flints, Roman pottery sherds and a single medieval pottery sherd.
- 3.8.20 Metal-detecting in 2005 retrieved a Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age plano convex knife, some prehistoric worked flints, a medieval coin and a very unusual two-sided copper alloy seal matrix (NHER 42572).
- 3.8.21 In 2007, a fieldwalking and metal-detecting survey of part of a field recovered over 80 prehistoric worked flints, two medieval pottery sherds, a Post-medieval coin and a number of undated metal objects (NHER 50503). The worked flints were seen as evidence for significant prehistoric activity at this location, although the nature and date of the assemblage was not recorded.
- 3.8.22 Fieldwalking and metal-detecting in November 2006 recovered a small assemblage of prehistoric worked flints; Roman, medieval and Post-medieval pottery sherds; Post-medieval ceramic building material; a possible Roman coin; Post-medieval coins and a number of other Post-medieval and undated metal objects (NHER 50504).
- 3.8.23 Metal-detecting in 2009 and 2013 recovered Roman and Post-medieval coins; a Post-medieval token and medieval to Post-medieval metal objects (NHER 52771). The metal finds include a medieval harness mount; a medieval/ Post-medieval finger ring and copper alloy vessel fragment and a Post-medieval lead weight, furniture fitting, buckle, key and harness mount.
- 3.8.24 A series of linear features were visible on aerial photographs to the north and south of Smee Lane, probably representing the remains of an enclosure, a possible trackway and former field boundaries, all of probable medieval to Post-medieval date (NHER 51971). Archaeological work undertaken prior to the construction of the Norwich Northern Distributor Road saw the investigation of the western half of the probable enclosure to the south of Smee Lane. The survival of sub-surface remains was suggested by an initial geophysical survey undertaken in 2014/2015 and confirmed by subsequent trial trenching, which also produced evidence that the enclosure and its associated features were probably of medieval date. See NHER 62623 for further details.
- 3.8.25 In 1993 fieldwalking and metal-detecting along the route of a new water pipeline recovered a range of finds including prehistoric worked flints; Late Saxon, medieval/ Post-medieval and Post-medieval pottery sherds and a number of other Post-medieval objects (NHER 57229). Metal-detecting in 2012 recovered Roman and Post-medieval coins; Post-medieval jettons and a token

and undatable, Late Bronze Age and Early Saxon to Post-medieval metal objects. The metal finds include a Late Bronze Age single-edged knife fragment; an Early Saxon small-long brooch; a Middle Saxon polyhedral headed pin; a Late Saxon disc brooch, strap-end and penannular finger-ring; medieval buckles, a coin weight, horse harness mount and pot mend; a medieval/ Post-medieval buckle and a central loop from a purse bar; Post-medieval dress accessories, a rotary key, lead weight and lead cloth seals and undatable casting waste.

- 3.8.26 A fieldwalking and metal-detecting survey undertaken in late 2006 or early 2007 recovered a small number of prehistoric worked flints, a Roman pottery sherd and a range of Post-medieval objects (NHER 61110).
- 3.8.27 Trial trenching at this site in 2013 and a subsequent excavation undertaken in 2014 revealed a number of archaeological significant features (NHER 62596). These included a large pit with a central trough-like depression and a potentially associated gully filled with burnt flint, both of which produced Early Bronze Age pottery. These are similar to the features often found at prehistoric burnt flint mound sites. Although a number of other discrete features were potentially prehistoric, these produced no dating evidence and were mostly fairly unremarkable. A large pit of medieval or later date and a single Post-medieval ditch were also identified. Unstratified finds of note included a worked flint of possible Upper Palaeolithic or Mesolithic date and a single sherd of Roman pottery.
- 3.8.28 Fieldwalking and metal-detecting in November 2006 recovered an assemblage of prehistoric worked flints; single sherds of Roman and medieval pottery; medieval and Post-medieval coins and a number of other medieval to Post-medieval and undated metal objects (NHER 62621).
- 3.8.29 A geophysical survey of a strip of land in the eastern half of a field on the proposed line of Norwich Northern Distributor Road (Area 1) in 2006-7 revealed no clear evidence for archaeologically significant sub-surface remains (NHER 62623, previously recorded under NHER 50503). Although several discrete positive anomalies were identified these were of uncertain origin. A series of parallel positive linear anomalies were most likely of agricultural origin. There was no evidence for a feature corresponding with the single north-east to south-west aligned linear cropmark that crosses the middle of the field (NHER 52112). A magnetometer survey on the updated proposed line of Norwich Northern Distributor Road through the easternmost part of a field (Area P2) between May 2014 and January 2015 identified a series of linear and rectilinear anomalies in the northernmost part of the field (designated Site 2). These anomalies all correspond with previously identified cropmark features (NHER 51971) and appear to form a large enclosure with an internal dividing ditch. The cropmark evidence suggests that a line of three short linear anomalies may represent part of another, presumably contemporary enclosure adjoining the western side of the more substantial main enclosure. Numerous discrete anomalies identified in the vicinity of these probable enclosures may well represent archaeologically significant features such as pits or post-holes. There was no evidence for sub-surface remains associated with a more extensive north-east to south-west aligned cropmark that crosses this part of the field, nor was there any trace of a shorter, perpendicular cropmark (both NHER 52112). As during the earlier survey, a series of parallel linear anomalies of probable agricultural origin were present across much of the area examined.
- 3.8.30 An evaluation by trial trenching of an area in northeast corner of the field, on the proposed line of Norwich Northern Distributor Road (Field P1), was carried out in April-May 2015. Six of the 12 trenches excavated were positioned to investigate the previously identified enclosure at the northern edge of the field. The form of this enclosure was found to be largely as had been suggested by the cropmark evidence (NHER 51971) and the preceding geophysical survey, with reasonably substantial ditches forming its exposed western and southern sides and at least two perpendicular ditches representing possible internal sub-divisions. Two separate ditches appeared to be associated with the southern side of the enclosure suggesting it had been remodeled on at least one occasion. A north-to-south aligned ditch to the west of the main enclosure was almost certainly the western side of the additional, linked enclosure - the presence of which was suggested by both the cropmark evidence and the second geophysical survey. A ditch representing the southern side of this enclosure was also identified. A number of the

excavated ditches produced small amounts of medieval pottery, which, along with the lack of later material, suggests these feature were probably associated with medieval activity (which is consistent with the medieval to Post-medieval date that had been suggested for the cropmarks). It is notable that the pottery assemblage appears to be of predominantly 13th to 14th century date, with little evidence for earlier or later activity. A number of discrete feature were identified within and near the enclosure, several of which appear to correspond with geophysical anomalies identified during the 2014/2015 survey. These features included a number of probable pits, with medieval pottery sherds recovered from two of the more substantial, sub-rectangular examples. A particularly large feature at the northern edge of the site that also produced medieval pottery may have been a sand or gravel quarry. Other remains of note within the enclosure included an undated shallow feature with a burnt clay lining, a sample from which produced a small amount of burnt grain. A nearby rectangular patch of apparently redeposited clay was potentially associated with some form of structure. Although the preceding geophysical surveys had failed to identify any evidence for an extensive northeast-to-south-west aligned cropmark to the south of the enclosure (NHER 52112), this work identified ditches that clearly corresponded with both this feature and a presumably contemporary perpendicular cropmark to the north. Although neither ditch could be convincingly dated (both producing only small numbers of prehistoric worked flints) it was suggested that they could well represent an earlier phase of activity. The small assemblage of presumably mostly residual worked flints recovered during this evaluation appear to relate to more than one phase of prehistoric activity, with pieces of probable Mesolithic/Early Neolithic date present alongside later prehistoric debitage (including some crude flakes of possible Bronze Age or later date). Other potentially residual finds included a single sherd of Roman pottery.

- 3.8.31 A Strip Map and Sample Excavation of a site on the route of Norwich Northern Distributor Road in 2011, details are yet to be provided.
- 3.8.32 A geophysical survey of an area (NHER 62624) in 2012/2013 identified a linear anomaly that corresponds with an extensive cropmark feature (NHER 52112). Two perpendicular anomalies were also identified that may represent contemporary field boundaries. Subsequent trial trenching undertaken in 2015 saw the excavation of the ditch associated with the cropmark feature, although its date remains uncertain as finds were limited to a small number of Neolithic/Bronze Age worked flints. It should though be noted that the excavation of presumably contemporary parallel and perpendicular ditches in the field to the south (NHER 62623) also produced only worked flints, at least raising the possibility that these features were associated with an early field system. Only one of the other geophysical anomalies was found to correspond with a sub-surface feature and this was potentially natural in origin. The only other feature of note revealed in this field was an undated pit or three-throw hollow with an ashy fill.
- 3.8.33 Archaeological work undertaken at a site in 2014 (NHER 62625) revealed clear evidence for Neolithic activity and exposed a number archaeologically significant features, including a ring-ditch that had previously been identified as a cropmark on aerial photographs (NHER 52049). The survival of sub-surface remains associated with the cropmark ring-ditch was demonstrated by an initial geophysical survey and it was subsequently the focus of a small targeted excavation. The ring-ditch was found to be continuous and not particularly substantial, with finds limited to a small amount of abraded prehistoric pottery and several worked flints. That it was not necessarily prehistoric was however suggested by the fact that it appeared to truncate a number of possible horticultural features, one of which produced a sherd of Roman pottery. It is suggested that it may have actually been a drainage gully around a stack stand, its diameter being smaller than the ring-ditches typically associated with both Bronze Age round barrows and later mill mounds. Although a number of other linear and discrete features were investigated these were mostly undated, the one exception being a large pit within the ring-ditch that produced a single fragment of medieval or Post-medieval ceramic building material. Arguably the most interesting discovery was made during a final watching brief, when a dense scatter of over 700 Neolithic worked flints were found in close association with an assemblage of Middle Neolithic Peterborough Ware pottery. The worked flint assemblage appears to primarily comprise debitage from axe manufacture, with the recovery of two axe pre-forms providing further evidence for this industries in the vicinity of the site.

3.9 Undated

- 3.9.1 A possible ring ditch was recorded with caution as the cropmark was not entirely clear (NHER 51972). The feature was similar in size and character to the smallest of three ring ditches located approximately 800m to the southwest (NHER 21766), and has therefore been tentatively dated to the Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age. It was overlain by two later linear features, thought to be fragments of possible field boundaries (NHER 51971).
- 3.9.2 In 1951, undated flint flakes were recovered from this area, although the exact location and nature of this discovery are unclear (NHER 9674).
- 3.9.3 A female human skull was found in river dredgings on the bank of River Yare, approximately 500m downstream of main sewer drain in 1955 (NHER 9672).
- 3.9.4 Cropmarks on aerial photographs from 1996 show a ring ditch, which is very large and has a wide causeway to the southeast, indicating it may be a hengiform monument or ring ditch (NHER 21766). To the north of this is another, smaller, ring ditch. A third ring ditch may exist between these two, however the cropmark is very ephemeral. The linear features that can also be seen in the vicinity may be part of a rectilinear enclosure, possibly a field (NHER 52038).
- 3.9.5 Cropmarks visible on aerial photographs show a double-ditched enclosure, the inner ditch of which is not concentric with the outer and may represent more than one phase of use, as well as adjacent linear features, which may also represent multiperiod occupation (NHER 21767).
- 3.9.6 Between 2006 and 2014, two fields were subject to several phases of archaeological work including geophysical survey, trial trenching and excavation (NHER 49758). This work revealed a range of significant features, a number of which have now also been identified as cropmarks on aerial photographs. These included a substantial ring-ditch that was first identified by a geophysical survey in 2006. Subsequent trial trenching revealed a substantial ring-ditch (NHER 52036), the size and topographical position of which are consistent with it having been the remains of a Bronze Age barrow monument. There is however a degree of uncertainty regarding its date and function as medieval pottery sherds were recovered from both the upper fills of the ditch and the backfill deposits within a central pit-like feature. It is therefore perhaps at least equally likely that it was the remains of a medieval mill mound. Other features identified by the initial geophysical survey included ditches that were shown by cropmark evidence to form two sides of a rectilinear enclosure. Subsequent trial trenching and excavation demonstrated that both ditches were particularly deep and substantial. The small assemblage of exclusively prehistoric finds recovered suggest a Middle-Late Bronze Age date for the enclosure. Such a date is supported by the fact that a nearby pit produced a fairly large assemblage of Middle Bronze Age pottery (this being one of the few convincingly dated discrete features). Various fragmentary north-to-south and east-to-west aligned ditches were also identified, a number of which appear to correspond with cropmark features (all recorded under NHER 52038). Although these cropmarks were assumed to be of Late Iron Age/Roman or later date the excavated evidence suggests that they could well be older, with three of the excavated ditches producing small assemblages of Bronze Age pottery. Although the individual features only produced small quantities of prehistoric material, taken as a group the lack of any later material is notable. The final phases of open area excavation also revealed a fairly large number of discrete features, the majority of which were interpreted as pits. Although many produced little or no dating evidence a small number produced Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery suggesting at least some of these features were probably associated with prehistoric activity.
- 3.9.7 Between 2006 and 2014, a site was subject to several phases of work ahead of the construction of a new road hub at Postwick (NHER 49759). Although an initial fieldwalking and metal-detecting survey and a geophysical survey both had largely negative results a subsequent excavation revealed a number of archaeologically significant features. These remains included a number of roughly north-to-south and east-to-west aligned ditches, one of which is a continuation of a linear cropmark believed to form one side of a large enclosure (NHER 52039). Although a Late Iron Age/Roman date has been suggested for this enclosure the finds recovered from the excavated ditch and a parallel (and presumably contemporary) feature were limited to scraps of Bronze Age

pottery and a small assemblage of Neolithic to Early Bronze Age worked flints. Although the date of these features is far from certain it is nevertheless notable that this is one of several sites in the vicinity where similarly aligned ditches appear to be potentially prehistoric in date. A diffuse scatter of possible pits was also identified, the majority of which produced little or no dating evidence. A small number of larger pits may have been associated with more recent phases of activity, producing a small amount of medieval pottery and Post-medieval ceramic building material.

- 3.9.8 The cropmarks of a group of ditches, probably representing the remains of an enclosure, a trackway and former field boundaries, all of unknown date, are visible on aerial photographs to the north of Smee Lane (NHER 49553). It seems likely that these cropmarks represent several phases of activity, some of which may be late prehistoric to Roman in date. At least two of the ditches appear to correspond with boundaries depicted on the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map.
- 3.9.9 The cropmarks of an undated enclosure, ditches and field boundaries are visible on aerial photographs to the south of the railway line at Postwick (NHER 49560). It seems likely that these cropmarks represent several phases of activity, although the main components of the site are likely to be Roman in date.
- 3.9.10 A watching brief carried out during geotechnical investigations in May 2008 identified no evidence for archaeological remains (NHER 51597). The deposits sequences revealed suggested that that the site had been extensively disturbed by past landscaping works.
- 3.9.11 Undated linear and curvilinear ditches are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs (NHER 51938). These may represent medieval to Post-medieval drainage and enclosure ditches, field boundaries and a possible trackway. It is possible that earlier features are visible on this site, perhaps dating to the Bronze Age (NHER 52109), and the Late Iron Age to Roman period (NHER 52105 and 52108).
- 3.9.12 The cropmarks of a group of undated ditches (NHER 52004) are visible on aerial photographs to the southwest of the Postwick Transmitter Station, and to the west of a comparable cropmark site (NHER 49558). It seems likely that these cropmarks represent several phases of activity, and may date to the Late Prehistoric to Roman period or medieval to Post-medieval period. A ring ditch, which may date to the Bronze Age, Iron Age to Roman, or medieval to Post-medieval period was identified towards the west of the area (NHER 52049).
- 3.9.13 Cropmarks of undated fragmentary linear features and several pits were visible on aerial photographs, centred around Heath Farm, Postwick (NHER 52038). They are likely to represent activity during more than one period, from the late prehistoric to Post-medieval. A number of these features were investigated during a trial trenching evaluation in 2010, although little in the way of dating evidence was recovered.
- 3.9.14 The cropmarks of a cluster of three pit-like features (NHER 52045) are visible on aerial photographs to the south of a possible enclosure ditch (NHER 52037). Whilst it is possible that these cropmarks are derived from natural features, it has been suggested that they are the remains of Saxon sunken-feature buildings, or grubenhauser.
- 3.9.15 The cropmark of a pit-like feature (NHER 52046) is visible on aerial photographs 220m to the south of three similar features (NHER 52045). Whilst it is possible that these cropmarks are derived from natural features, it has been suggested that they are the remains of Saxon sunken-feature buildings, or grubenhauser.
- 3.9.16 A number of pits and linear features are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs (NHER 52047). They appear to form two lines of east-west aligned pits, with other, less regular pit features to the south. Pit alignments are often part of prehistoric linear boundaries, such as those recorded just over 100m to the south (NHER 52042).
- 3.9.17 A number of pits and linear features are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs (NHER 52048). They appear to form two lines of north-south aligned pits, perpendicular to the position of a former paleochannel. Pit alignments are often part of prehistoric linear boundaries, such as those recorded just over 250m to the west (NHER 52042).

- 3.9.18 This field was subject to several phases of archaeological work between 2006 and 2015 (NHER 60055). These included two geophysical surveys in the eastern half of the field, neither of which revealed any clear evidence for archaeologically significant remains. A trial trench evaluation of the western half of the field in 2015 did however reveal several north-to-south and east-to-west aligned ditches, one of which corresponds with a previously identified cropmark feature (NHER 51973). A small number of differently-aligned ditches probable represented at least one other phase of activity, although none of the excavated ditches could be closely dated. A single post-hole, several possible pits and a number of natural features were also identified. These features also produced little in the way of dating evidence. Apart from a few tiny scraps of prehistoric pottery (recovered from one of the pits) the only finds found on the site were a small number of prehistoric worked flints. These flints included a blade and cores of Mesolithic/Early Neolithic date and an Early Bronze Age barbed and tanged arrowhead.
- 3.9.19 Three trial trenches excavated in 2015 revealed no archaeologically significant features or deposits (NHER 62622).

4.0 Geology and Topography

- 4.1 The site lies upon a solid geology of the Norwich Crag series with overlying Norwich Brickearth deposits (Funnell 2005). Bedrock comprises the Happisburgh Glacigenic Diamicton deposited over Crag Group sand and gravel (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>). The soil landscape is typical of the Rich Loam with Broadland to the south (Williamson 2005).
- 4.2 Broadland Gate lies to the east of Norwich in an area being developed for commercial purposes on ground that slopes down from c. 26.5m OD in the north to c. 17.5m OD in the south.

5.0 Aims and Objectives

- 5.1 Generic aims of the project are;
- 5.1.1 To establish the states of preservation of archaeological features and/or deposits, assess their potential for analysis, undertake agreed programmes of analysis, produce archives and reports and disseminate the results by means of an appropriate form of publication (usually a Contractor's Report, Journal Note or Article, or Monograph) for both phases of mitigatory work. This forms part of the research agenda for the eastern counties of England in *Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of England* (Medlycott 2011).
- 5.1.2 To provide supporting information of activities on site through environmental sampling of suitable deposits. This may also contribute to regional environmental archaeology research aims.
- 5.2 Specific Aims of the project are to;
- 5.2.1 Establish the extent, condition, nature, date, phasing, character, function, status and significance of any archaeological remains.
- 5.2.2 Create datasets relating to the stratigraphic, artefactual and environmental information recovered during excavations for analysis.
- 5.2.3 Prepare a report commensurate with the findings.
- 5.2.4 Aid decisions regarding Phase 2 of the Programme of Archaeological Mitigatory Work that may include Archaeological Excavation and/or Works under Archaeological Supervision and Control.

6.0 Method Statement

6.1 Introduction

- 6.1.1 The primary purpose is to recover as much information as possible on the extent, date, phasing, character, status and significance of the site. The states of preservation of archaeological features or deposits within the areas indicated will be determined. Works were carried out as per *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003) and *Standard and guidance for an archaeological evaluation* (CIFA 2014) and were achieved through the following methodology.

6.2 Phase 1 – informative trial trenching

- 6.2.1 An OASIS online record was initiated and key fields were entered for Details, Location and Creators forms.
- 6.2.2 The Historic and Environment Record (HER) Officer was contacted to obtain a HER event number for the works and to commission a search of HER entries for the site and surrounding 1km radius.
- 6.2.3 Consultation of a service plan/s (provided by the Client) and a CAT-scan of the area was carried out prior to any excavations.
- 6.2.4 A tracked wheeled-excavator with qualified driver and toothless ditching bucket was used for the mechanical excavation of modern overburden deposits.
- 6.2.5 The Norfolk County Council Historic Environment Service Brief specifies that the trial trenching will comprise two phases of fieldwork, described below as Phase 1a and 1b (*Fig. 2*).
- 6.2.5.1 Phase 1a. A total of four (4) trenches each measuring 40m by 1.8m were excavated along the course of the proposed southern access road (Trench 1 to 4 inclusive).
- 6.2.5.2 Phase 1b. The Brief states that the site measures approximately 18.15ha (181500m²) and the proposed southern access road measures approximately 4400m². Ninety-eight (98) trenches each measuring 50m by 1.8m will be excavated to evaluate an approximate 5% sample of the remaining area of the proposed development site. Trenches 5 to 39 inclusive will be located to investigate features identified on the NMP plot and trenches 40 to 98 will be located to provide an even distribution across the remainder of the site. These works are yet to be carried out in consultation with the Norfolk County Council Environment Service.
- 6.2.5.3 Phase 1c. Additional to the Brief and based on the results of Phase 1a, the Norfolk County Council Historic Environment Service requested that excavations associated with the construction of the access road were monitored and this has been named Phase 1c.
- 6.2.6 In the event of encountering archaeological remains, no further machine excavation was made and archaeological features were sample excavated by hand, using appropriate tools, as follows. The Client was asked to acknowledge that time would be required to carry out manual excavation and recording.
- | | |
|--------------------|--|
| Linear features | 10% |
| Pits, post-holes | 100% |
| Structural remains | 50% (depending upon extent of remains) |
| Burials | No burials were encountered |
- 6.2.7 Topsoil, subsoil, archaeological features, deposits and spoil were metal detected during machine and manual excavation and finds were recovered, labelled and bagged, and retained for later analysis. If spoil arisings were to be removed from site, this remained the responsibility of the Client who was asked to note that these must be metal detected prior to removal.
- 6.2.8 Archaeological features and deposits were recorded on Chris Birks *pro-forma* context sheets. Section and plan drawings were recorded at an appropriate scale (1:50;1:20;1:10) depending upon the level of detail required.
- 6.2.9 A photographic record of archaeological remains was made using colour digital images and 35mm black and white film.
- 6.2.10 Appropriate registers for contexts, drawings, photographs and environmental samples were created.
- 6.2.11 All finds of archaeological significance were collected, bagged and labelled for processing, cataloguing and subsequent analysis by relevant finds specialists.
- 6.2.12 Sampling and analysis of suitable archaeological features/deposits for paleoenvironmental remains and scientific dating of deposits, artefacts or ecofacts was carried out in accordance with *Environmental Archaeology. A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (Campbell *et al* 2011) as required.

- 6.2.13 A single-context planning methodology was employed and a matrix of the sequence of deposits has been recorded.
- 6.2.14 Fencing to secure the development site and appropriate signage remained the responsibility of the Client's main contractor. The archaeological trenches had temporary fencing and appropriate signage.

6.3 Phase 1 - Post-excavation Analysis and Report

- 6.3.1 Artefactual remains recovered during excavations were cleaned, catalogued and analysed by relevant finds specialists following fieldwork, in accordance with *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (Chartered Institute of Field Archaeologists 2014).
- 6.3.2 An assessment of the recorded evidence was made in accordance with *Management of research projects in the historic environment. The MoRPHE Project Manager's Guide* (Historic England 2015).
- 6.3.3 The analysis of stratigraphical/structural records, artefactual and environmental materials was made for inclusion in the site report.
- 6.3.4 The site report includes the following according to *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (Chartered Institute of Field Archaeologists 2014);
 - 6.3.4.1 a non-technical summary explains the principal reason for the work, its objectives and main results. It includes reference to authorship and the commissioning body.
 - 6.3.4.2 project, planning, geological, archaeological and historical backgrounds.
 - 6.3.4.3 aims and objectives, as described in the Project Design.
 - 6.3.4.4 methodology, as described in the Project Design.
 - 6.3.4.5 results. These include a series of summary objective statements, organised clearly in relation to the methods used, and describing contextual data and associated finds and/or environmental data. Descriptive material has been clearly separated from interpretative statements. Technical terminology (including dating or period references) are explained and the results are accompanied by appropriate drawings and photographs and by supporting data contained in appendices.
 - 6.3.4.6 finds, human remains, environmental and other relevant specialists' report as required.
 - 6.3.4.7 conclusions. Conclusions have been drawn to summarise and interpret the results and place them into context (local, national or otherwise). A confidence rating on techniques used, or on limitations imposed by particular factors (e.g. weather or problems of access) is included. A confidence rating on techniques used, or on limitations imposed by particular factors (e.g. weather or problems of access) is included. An opinion as to the necessity for further archaeological intervention and its scope has been provided in the report, although the final decision lies with the Norfolk County Council Environment Service.
 - 6.3.4.8 archive. The archive will be prepared consistent with the principles of *Management of research projects in the historic environment. The MoRPHE Project Manager's Guide* (Historic England 2015) and submitted to the Norfolk Museums Service for long-term storage.
 - 6.3.4.9 appendices, to include context, finds and environmental sample summaries.
 - 6.3.4.10 illustrations. Figures have been prepared at appropriate scales to include site location and plan drawings and plan and section drawings, relating their locations. Figures and/or plates have also be included to locate HER entries, historic maps and aerial photographs to the proposed development site. Colour digital images of archaeological remains described in the results have been provided as necessary including title, orientation and scale information.
 - 6.3.4.11 references and bibliography. A list of all sources referred to in the report, including electronic sources, is provided.

- 6.3.4.12 a document control grid to track revisions to the report and a list of contents with descriptions of figures and plates is included in the report and disclaimers have been described.
- 6.3.5 A *draft* copy of the report was submitted for consideration by the Norfolk County Council Environment Service. Any required amendments were considered and made in a revised draft copy that was resubmitted for consideration. The original *draft* copy was only be provided to the Client as proof of production and must not be distributed elsewhere. Following approval, this *final* copy has been prepared and distributed accordingly.
- 6.3.6 One unbound paper copy plus a digital .pdf format copy on compact disc of the *final* Contractor's (site) report will be submitted to the Norfolk Historic and Environment Record; one copy to the Client and one copy to Historic England as required. These copies will not be issued until all payments have been received in full.
- 6.3.7 Phase 2 of the Programme of Archaeological Mitigatory Work or any further works required by the Norfolk County Council Environment Service in the event that remains of importance are found that cannot be preserved *in-situ* are not included in the present scope of works. This may involve excavation and recording of an area to be specified by the Norfolk County Council Environment Service. An updated Project Design would be required from an archaeological contractor, to be submitted to and approved by the Norfolk County Council Environment Service prior to preparing costs.
- 6.3.8 In the event of significant archaeological remains being encountered during future excavations, a publication report (Journal Note, Article or Monograph) will be prepared for inclusion in a recognised archaeological publication (e.g. *Norfolk Archaeology*, *East Anglian Archaeology*, *Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society*) and include the results of the current scope of work. A *draft* copy of the publication report will be provided to the Norfolk County Council Environment Service for comment within eighteen months of completion of the fieldwork as required.
- 6.3.9 The OASIS online form will be completed and submitted to the Norfolk Historic Environment Record, including an uploaded .pdf version of the report.
- 6.3.10 The archive will be prepared, including a form suitable for microfilming if required, consistent with the principles of *Management of research projects in the historic environment. The MoRPHE Project Manager's Guide* (Historic England 2015) and submitted to the Norfolk Museums Service for long-term storage.
- 6.3.11 Excepting those covered by the Treasure Act of 1996, all archaeological materials will remain the property of the landowner/s. A formal agreement may be sought regarding any items of local, regional or national significance for donation of finds to an appropriate Museums Service.

7.0 Updated project design

- 7.1 An updated project design will be prepared following approval of the reports on the Phase 1 informative trial trenching. This will include full details relating to Phase 2 that may comprise Archaeological Excavation and/or Works under Archaeological Supervision and Control during the development if features of importance are found and these cannot be preserved *in-situ*.
- 7.2 Phase 2 post-excavation work will include analysis of the recorded evidence, an assessment report and updated project design, site report and archive in accordance with *Management of research projects in the historic environment. The MoRPHE Project Manager's Guide* (Historic England 2015) and *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (Chartered Institute of Field Archaeologists 2014).

8.0 Results

8.1 Introduction

- 8.1.1 Site conditions were generally good and access was gained from Broadland Way to the west of the site. Phase 1a trial trenching excavations were carried out between 30 November and 05 December 2017 and the weather was mostly cold with occasional heavy snow showers (*Fig. 2*). Phase 1c Works under Archaeological Supervision and Control (monitoring) was carried out between 22 February

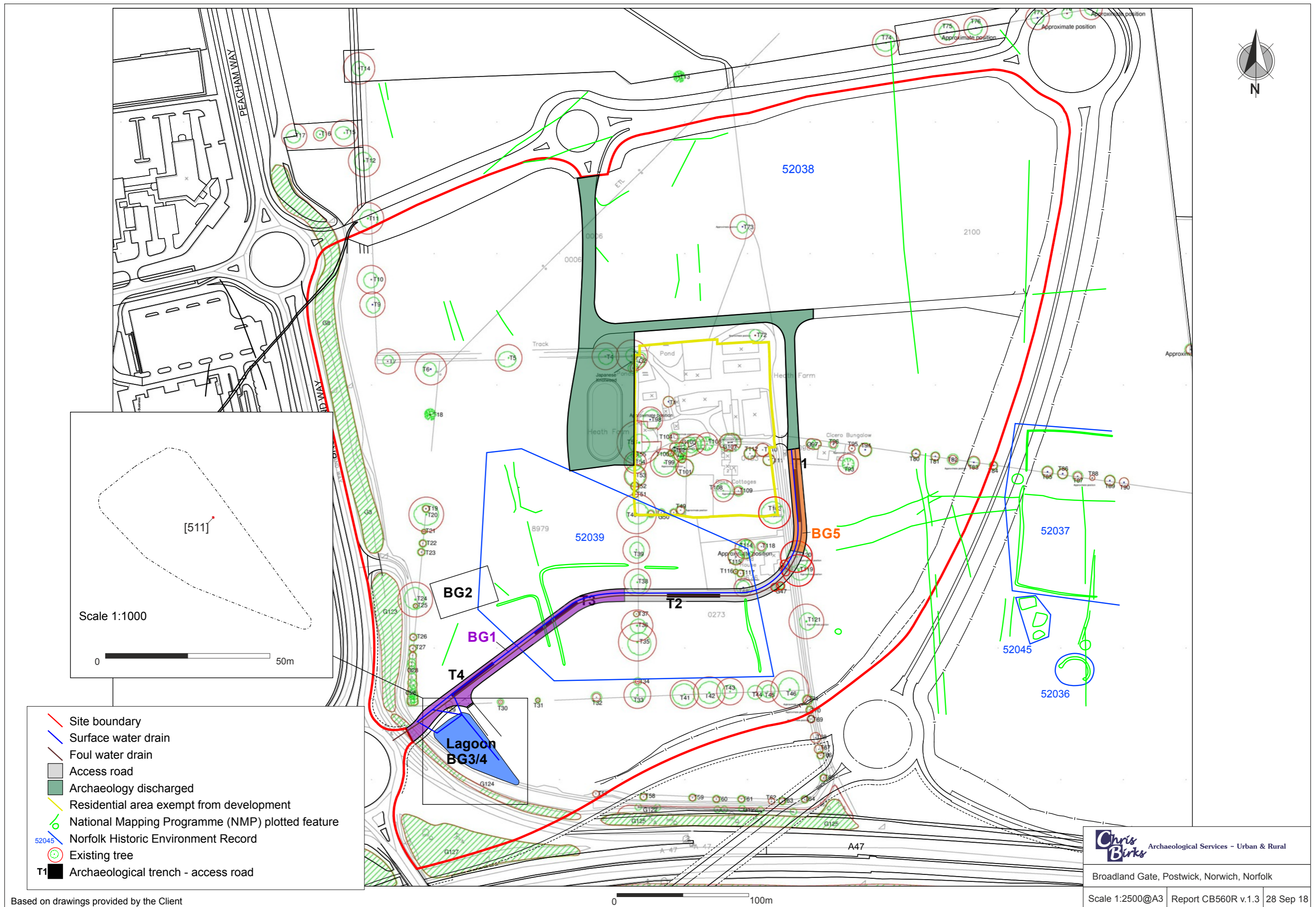
and 21 May 2018 during groundworks associated with the construction of the new access road (*Fig. 2*). The weather was mostly overcast but dry with occasional rain showers and periods of strong winds. Context numbers were allocated during fieldwork and are summarised in *Appendix 1*.

8.2 Phase 1a Informative Trial Trenching

8.2.1 The results of the excavations are summarised in trench sheets on pages 22 to 26 of this report.

8.3 Phase 1c Works under Archaeological Supervision and Control

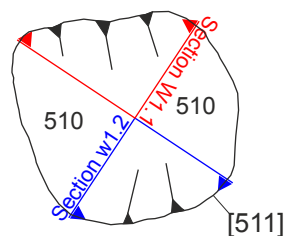
- 8.3.1 A c. 20m width along the line of the new access road was excavated to a depth of c. 0.4m beneath present ground level removing dark grey brown sandy silt topsoil (500) with occasional small-sized rounded and subangular flints and occasional charcoal flecks that revealed mid orange brown sandy silt subsoil (501) with rare small-sized subangular flints. No archaeological features were apparent. Multi-period finds were recovered from subsoil deposits at the southern part of the roadway easement (BG1) between TG 28952 08766 and TG 28790 08640, context (502).
- 8.3.2 Excavations for a compound area (BG2) removed and extended into topsoil deposit (500) alone. A flint flake and a Roman seal box lid were recovered from topsoil (500) at TG 28818 08732 – context (503).
- 8.3.3 An initial, partial strip of a surface water drainage lagoon area (BG3/4) to c. 0.4m beneath present ground level removed topsoil (500) and extended into subsoil (501). Multi-period finds were recovered from topsoil and subsoil deposits, contexts (504) and (505) respectively, centred at TG 28843 08632. Further excavations at this stage were not carried out until a hedgerow and trackway could be removed. Following their removal, an area that measured c. 91m long and c. 30m wide was excavated to a depth of c. 0.75m beneath present ground level. Initially, c. 0.3m of mid to dark grey brown sandy silt topsoil (509) with rare small-sized subangular flints was removed that overlay c. 0.5m of mid orange brown sandy silt subsoil (507) with rare small-sized subangular flints. Subsoil (507) overlay mid brownish yellow sand undisturbed 'natural' deposit (508) with moderate medium-sized subangular flints and occasional large-sized flint nodules.
- 8.3.4 Approximately circular feature [511] was centred at TG 28828 08640 in the lagoon area and measured 0.66m in diameter. It had concave sides to the east and convex sides to the west and a concave base at a depth of 0.13m beneath present ground level. It contained dark greyish brown silty sand fill (510) with occasional flecks of charcoal and occasional medium-sized subrounded flints. The underlying undisturbed 'natural' deposit (508) was discoloured a dark reddish brown, indicating burning *in situ*. No finds were recovered from (510) and no further archaeological remains were observed.
- 8.3.5 An area (BG5) at the highest point of the access road, near Trench 1 of the evaluation by trial trenching, was excavated to a depth of c. 0.3m beneath present ground level removing topsoil (500) alone that revealed mid brownish yellow silty sand undisturbed 'natural' deposits (508) with moderate medium-sized subangular flints and occasional large-sized flint nodules. Multi-period finds were recovered from context (506) between TG 29087 08844 and TG 29084 08780.
- 8.3.6 Excavations for foul water drains measured c. 321m long by minimum 0.7m wide (battered sides) to a maximum depth of 6m beneath present ground level. Initially, between 0.18m and 0.63m of mid orange brown sandy silt subsoil (507) with rare small-sized subangular flints was removed that overlay mid brownish yellow sand undisturbed 'natural' deposit (508) with moderate medium-sized subangular flints and occasional large-sized flint nodules. No archaeological remains were observed.
- 8.3.7 Excavations for surface water trenches measured c. 355m long and minimum 0.7m wide (battered sides) to a depth of c. 2.6m beneath present ground level. Initially, between 0.2m and 0.65m of mid orange brown sandy silt subsoil (507) with rare small-sized subangular flints was removed that overlay mid brownish yellow sand undisturbed 'natural' deposit (508) with moderate medium-sized subangular flints and occasional large-sized flint nodules. No archaeological remains were observed.



- Site boundary
- Surface water drain
- Foul water drain
- Access road
- Archaeology discharged
- Residential area exempt from development
- National Mapping Programme (NMP) plotted feature
- Norfolk Historic Environment Record
- Existing tree
- T1 Archaeological trench - access road

Figure 2. Site plan

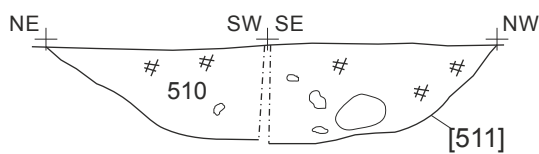
Based on drawings provided by the Client



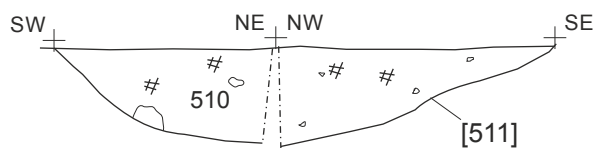
Scale 1:20



Section number W1.1



Section number W1.2



Scale 1:10



Chris Birks

Archaeological Services - Urban & Rural

Broadland Gate, Postwick, Norwich, Norfolk

Scale 1:20, 1:10

Report CB560R v.1.3

28 Sep 18

Figure 3. Feature [511]



Trench 1 approximately N-S c. 43m by 1.5m

Section number Tr1.1			
0m bgl = 26.75m OD			
0 - 0.26m bgl	26.75 - 26.49m OD	100	Topsoil
0.26m + bgl	26.49+ m OD	101	Natural deposits

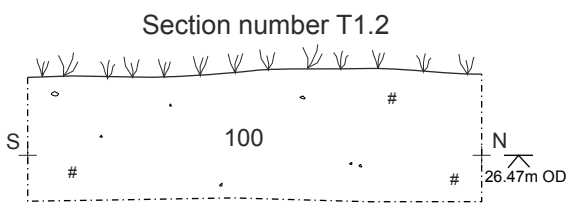
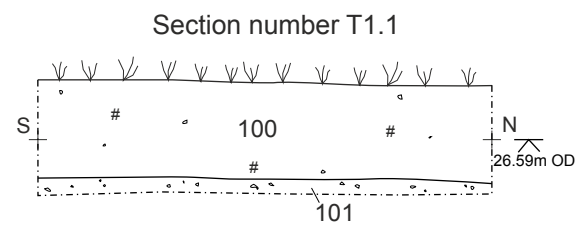
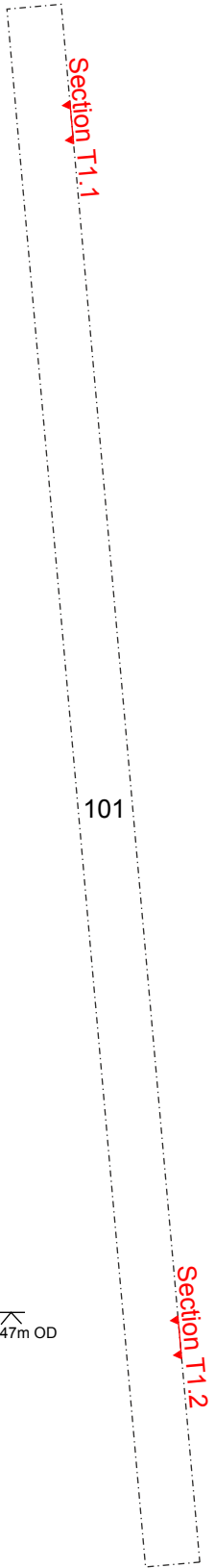
Section number Tr1.2			
0m bgl = 26.70m OD			
0 - 0.34m bgl	26.70 - 26.36m OD	100	Topsoil
0.34m + bgl	26.36+ m OD	101	Natural deposits

Summary

Trench 1 contained no archaeological remains. Topsoil directly overlay undisturbed 'natural' deposits.

Context No.	Trench	Type	Description	Thickness	Finds	Spot date
100	1	D	Dark grey brown sandy silt topsoil with occasional small-sized rounded and subangular flints and occasional charcoal flecks	0.26-0.34m	No	-
101	1	D	Mid orangey brown silty sand undisturbed 'natural' deposits with moderate small- to medium-sized subangular flints	-	-	-

Trench 1 was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.34m beneath present ground level removing dark grey brown sandy silt topsoil (100) with occasional small-sized rounded and subangular flints and occasional charcoal flecks. Topsoil (100) directly overlay mid orangey brown silty sand undisturbed 'natural' deposits (101) with moderate small- to medium-sized subangular flints. No archaeological remains were present.



Scale 1:20



Scale 1:200



Trench 2 approximately E-W c. 43.5m by 1.5m

Section number Tr2.1			
0m bgl = 22.95m OD			
0 - 0.28m bgl	22.95 - 22.67m OD	200	Topsoil
0.28m - 0.59m bgl	22.67 - 22.36m OD	201	Subsoil
0.59m + bgl	22.36+ m OD	202	Natural deposits

Section number Tr2.2			
0m bgl = 23.05m OD			
0 - 0.30m bgl	23.05 - 22.75m OD	200	Topsoil
0.30m - 0.43m bgl	22.75 - 22.62m OD	201	Subsoil
0.43m + bgl	22.62+ m OD	202	Natural deposits

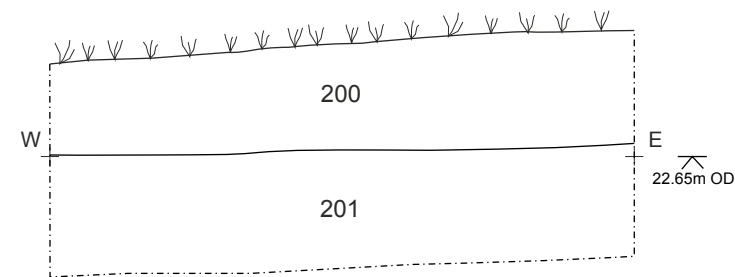
Summary

Trench 2 contained no archaeological remains. Subsoil deposits were deeper towards the west.

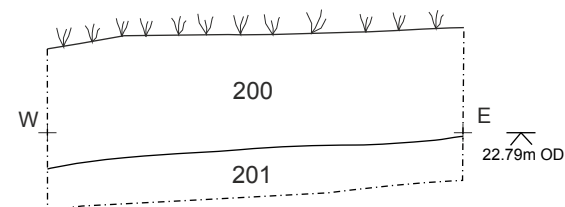
Context No.	Trench	Type	Description	Thickness	Finds	Spot date
200	2	D	Dark grey brown sandy silt topsoil with occasional small- to medium-sized subangular flints, occasional charcoal flecks and rare very small cbm fragments	0.28-0.30m	No	-
201	2	D	Mid orange brown sandy silt subsoil with occasional small- to medium-sized subangular flints	0.13-0.31m	No	-
202	2	D	Mid yellowy orange silty sand undisturbed 'natural' deposits with occasional medium-sized angular flints	-	-	-

Trench 2 was excavated to depths of c. 0.6m (west) and c. 0.45m (east) beneath present ground level removing c. 0.3m of dark grey brown sandy silt topsoil (200) with occasional small- to medium-sized subangular flints, occasional charcoal flecks and rare very small CBM fragments and c. 0.15-0.3m of mid orange brown sandy silt subsoil (201) with occasional small- to medium-sized subangular flints. Subsoil (201) overlay mid yellowy orange silty sand undisturbed 'natural' deposits (202) with occasional medium-sized angular flints. No archaeological remains were present.

Section number T2.1



Section number T2.2



Scale 1:20



Scale 1:200



Trench 3 approximately SW-NE c. 43m by 1.5m

Section number Tr3.1

0m bgl = 16.12m OD

0 - 0.35m bgl	16.12 - 15.77m OD	300	Topsoil
0.35m - 0.70m bgl	15.77 - 15.42m OD	301	Subsoil
0.70m + bgl	15.42+ m OD	302	Natural deposits

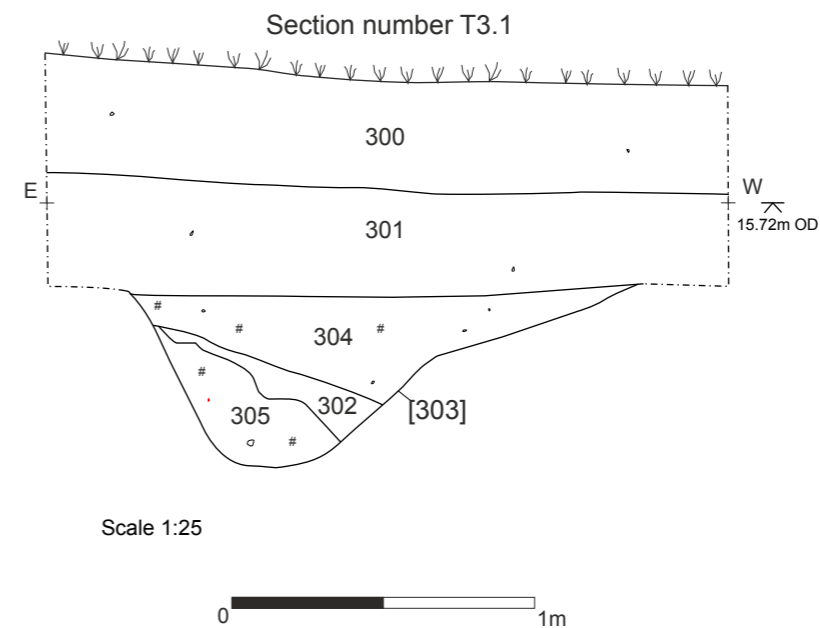
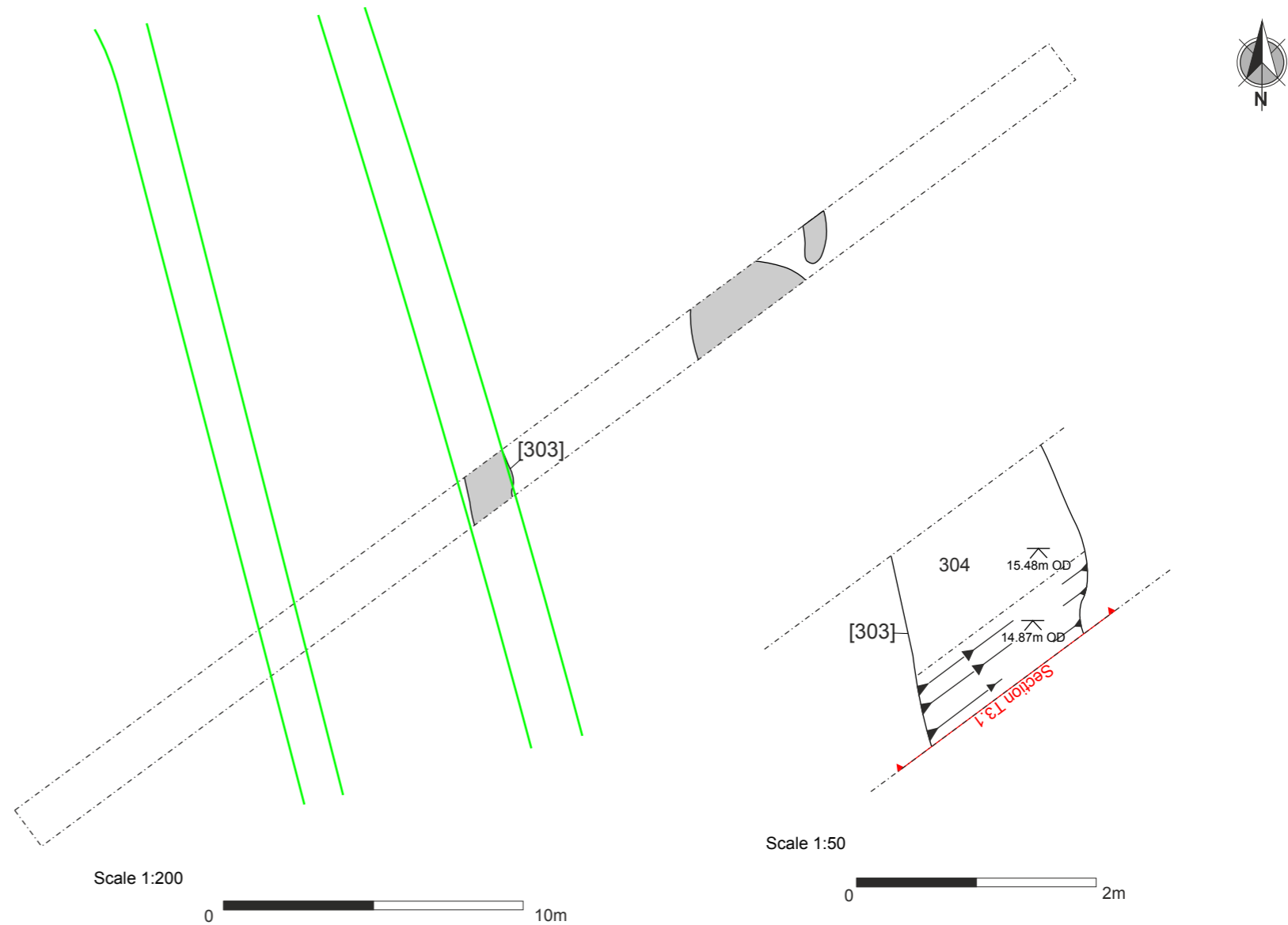
Summary

Trench 3 contained 2 north-south linear features [303] and [308] and linear butt-end/pit-like feature [306] of probable Post-medieval date.

Context No.	Trench	Type	Description	Thickness	Finds	Spot date
300	3	D	Dark grey brown sandy silt topsoil with rare small-sized subangular flints	0.30-0.35m	No	-
301	3	D	Mid orange brown sandy silt subsoil with rare small-sized subangular flints	0.28-0.35m	No	-
302	3	D	Mid browny orange silty sand undisturbed 'natural' deposits with moderate medium-sized subangular and rounded flints	-	-	-
303	3	C	Linear feature	0.60-0.67m	-	-
304	3	D	Dark grey brown sandy silt fill of [303] with occasional charcoal flecks and occasional small-sized angular flints. Enviro <1>	-	No	-
305	3	D	Mid browny grey silt fill of [303] with occasional charcoal flecks and rare very small-sized cbm fragments. Enviro <2>	-	No	-
306	3	C	Linear butt-end or pit-like feature	0.60m	-	-
307	3	D	Mid/dark brown sandy silt fill of [306] with occasional charcoal flecks and occasional small-sized angular and subangular flints	-	Pottery, flint, burnt flint, clay pipe stems	Post-medieval
308	3	C	Linear feature	0.37m	-	-
309	3	D	Mid greyish brown sandy silt fill of [308] with occasional charcoal flecks and rare very small-sized subangular flints	-	No	-

Trench 3 was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.7m beneath present ground level removing c. 0.3-0.35m of dark grey brown sandy silt topsoil (300) with rare small-sized subangular flints and c. 0.3-0.35m of mid orange brown sandy silt subsoil (301) with rare small-sized subangular flints. Subsoil overlay mid browny orange silty sand undisturbed 'natural' deposits (302) with moderate medium-sized subangular and rounded flints.

Approximately north-south linear feature [303] lay at c. 15.5m OD and extended beyond the north and south edges of Trench 3. It measured c. 1.65m wide and c. 0.6m deep and contained dark grey brown sandy silt upper fill (304) with occasional charcoal flecks and occasional small-sized angular flints that produced no finds. Environmental sample <1> was taken from (304). Fill (304) overlay redeposited 'natural' (302) and mid browny grey silt fill (305) with occasional charcoal flecks and rare very small-sized CBM fragments that produced no finds. Environmental sample <2> was taken from (305).



✓ NMP plotted cropmark

Trench 3 approximately SW-NE c. 43m by 1.5m

Section number Tr3.2

0m bgl = 16.40m OD

0 - 0.25m bgl	16.40 - 16.15m OD	300	Topsoil
0.25m - 0.55m bgl	16.15 - 15.85m OD	301	Subsoil
0.65m + bgl	15.85+ m OD	302	Natural deposits

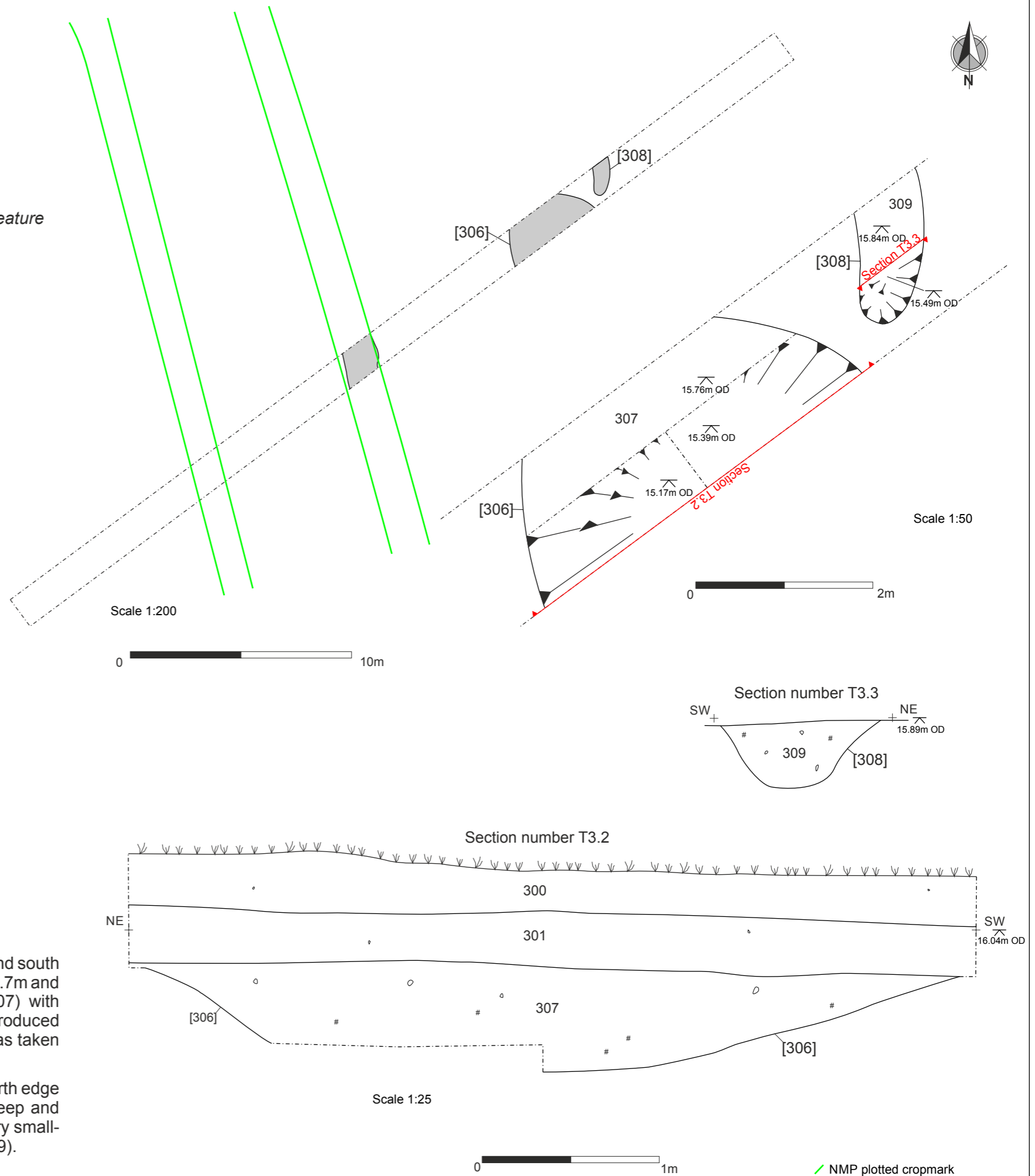
Summary

Trench 3 contained 2 north-south linear features [303] and [308] and linear butt-end/pit-like feature [306] of probable Post-medieval date.

Context No.	Trench	Type	Description	Thickness	Finds	Spot date
300	3	D	Dark grey brown sandy silt topsoil with rare small-sized subangular flints	0.30-0.35m	No	-
301	3	D	Mid orange brown sandy silt subsoil with rare small-sized subangular flints	0.28-0.35m	No	-
302	3	D	Mid browny orange silty sand undisturbed 'natural' deposits with moderate medium-sized subangular and rounded flints	-	-	-
303	3	C	Linear feature	0.60-0.67m	-	-
304	3	D	Dark grey brown sandy silt fill of [303] with occasional charcoal flecks and occasional small-sized angular flints. Enviro <1>	-	No	-
305	3	D	Mid browny grey silt fill of [303] with occasional charcoal flecks and rare very small-sized cbm fragments. Enviro <2>	-	No	-
306	3	C	Linear butt-end or pit-like feature	0.60m	-	-
307	3	D	Mid/dark brown sandy silt fill of [306] with occasional charcoal flecks and occasional small-sized angular and subangular flints	-	Pottery, flint, burnt flint, clay pipe stems	Post-medieval
308	3	C	Linear feature	0.37m	-	-
309	3	D	Mid greyish brown sandy silt fill of [308] with occasional charcoal flecks and rare very small-sized subangular flints	-	No	-

Linear butt-end or pit-like feature [306] lay at c. 15.75m OD and extended beyond the north and south edges of Trench 3. The curved sides decreased in width towards the north, from c. 4.4m to c. 2.7m and it measured c. 1.14m deep. Feature [306] contained mid/dark brown sandy silt fill (307) with occasional charcoal flecks and occasional small-sized angular and subangular flints that produced pottery, struck and burnt flint and 2 clay tobacco pipe stems. Environmental sample <3> was taken from (307).

Approximately north-south linear feature [308] lay at c. 15.85m OD, extended beyond the north edge of excavation and butt-ended within Trench 3. It measured c. 0.8m wide and c. 0.37m deep and contained mid greyish brown sandy silt fill (309) with occasional charcoal flecks and rare very small-sized subangular flints that produced no finds. Environmental sample <4> was taken from (309).



Trench 4 approximately NE-SW c. 42.5m by 1.5m

Section number Tr4.1			
0m bgl = 18.65m OD			
0 - 0.30m bgl	18.65 - 18.35m OD	400	Topsoil
0.30m - 0.70m bgl	18.35 - 17.95m OD	401	Subsoil
0.70m+ bgl	18.95m+ OD	402	Natural deposits

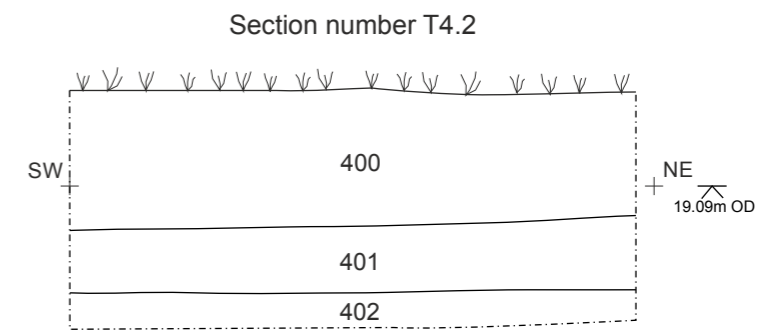
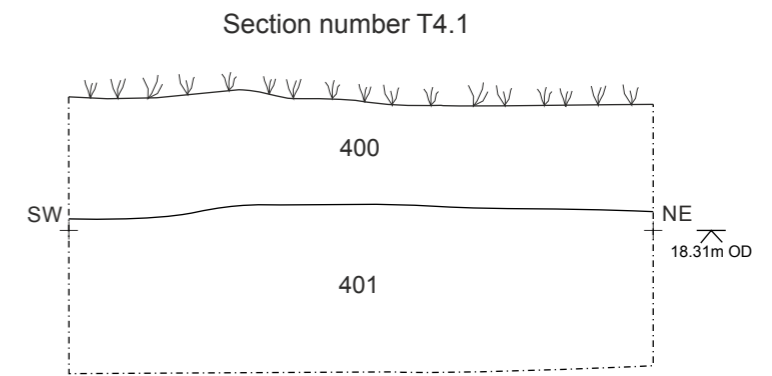
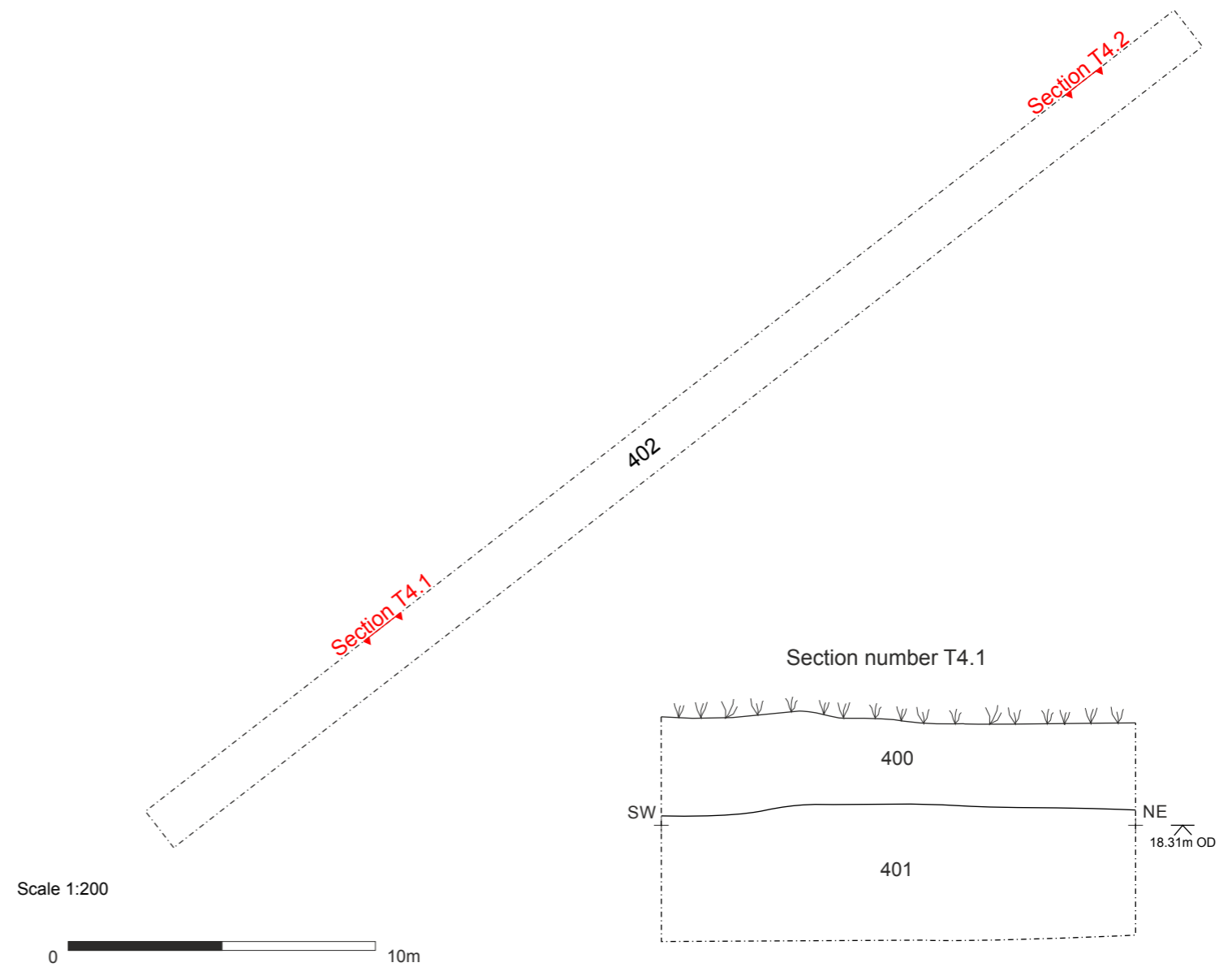
Section number Tr4.2			
0m bgl = 19.35m OD			
0 - 0.36m bgl	19.35 - 18.99m OD	400	Topsoil
0.36m - 0.54m bgl	18.99 - 18.81m OD	401	Subsoil
0.54m+ bgl	18.81m+ OD	402	Natural deposits

Summary

Trench 4 contained no archaeological remains. Topsoil decreased in depth and subsoil increased in depth from northwest-to-southeast

Context No.	Trench	Type	Description	Thickness	Finds	Spot date
400	4	D	Dark grey brown sandy silt topsoil with occasional small-sized subangular flints and occasional small-sized cbm fragments	0.3-0.35m	No	-
401	4	D	Mid orange brown sandy silt subsoil with rare small-sized subangular flints	0.18-0.42m	No	-
402	4	D	Mid brownly orange silty sand undisturbed 'natural' deposits with moderate medium-sized subangular flints	-	-	-

Trench 4 was excavated to depths of c. 0.7m (southwest) and c. 0.55m (northeast) beneath present ground level removing c. 0.3-0.35m of dark grey brown sandy silt topsoil (400) with occasional small-sized subangular flints and occasional small-sized cbm fragments and c. 0.2-0.4m of mid orange brown sandy silt subsoil (401) with rare small-sized subangular flints. Subsoil (401) overlay mid brownly orange silty sand undisturbed 'natural' deposits (402) with moderate medium-sized subangular flints. No archaeological remains were present.



9.0 The Finds

9.1 Introduction

9.1.1 A small quantity of finds was recovered during the trial trench excavations, from subsoil deposits and a feature fill, and mostly through metal-detecting during the archaeological monitoring and is summarised in *Appendix 2*. The ceramic finds have been forwarded to Sue Anderson and the flint finds to Sarah Bates for detailed analysis and reports will be included in a revised copy of the site report.

9.2 Flint

by Sarah Bates

9.2.1 Methodology

9.2.1.1 Each piece of flint was examined and recorded by context in an ACCESS database table. The material was classified by category and type (see archive) with numbers of pieces and the condition of the flint being commented on and additional descriptive comments made.

9.2.2 Introduction

9.2.2.1 Twenty-six pieces of struck flint were recovered during work at the site, all of the flint was from topsoil or subsoil contexts. The flint is summarised in Table 1 and listed by context in *Appendix 3*.

Table 1. Flint summary

Type	Number
multi platform flake core	1
core/tool	1
flake	13
blade	2
spall	1
scraper	2
knife	1
spurred piece	1
retouched flake	3
utilised flake	1
Total	26

9.2.3 Description

9.2.3.1 A small core has been quite carefully used and rotated to facilitate the use of different edges as platforms (502). It is probably of Neolithic or, possibly earlier Bronze Age date.

9.2.3.2 A thickish fragment, is probably the distal part of a large flake which has been struck from around its broken edge. The flake scars are very slightly fresher in appearance than the two faces which have a slightly orangey patina. It appears to have been reused – either as a core or crude tool (505).

9.2.3.3 Thirteen ordinary flakes were found, a few of them are fragments. The flakes are predominantly quite thin pieces, generally quite small. There is no evidence of core preparation and most of the flakes were struck by hard hammer but the absence of very irregular pieces (most likely to be later Bronze Age or Iron Age) is perhaps notable. The flakes are not, however, closely dateable. Two blades are present (both (502)). One is a fragment of a very small blade, the other is a neat piece with a narrower proximal end formed by a short removal (probably an accident during knapping). The resulting blunt 'point' may have been utilised, though this is uncertain, but there is some very slight damage to its edge. Generally, the debitage is accidentally edge damaged to some degree.

9.2.3.4 There are two scrapers; one has quite neat retouch around most of the broader distal edge with slight retouch along its right cortical side and around its proximal end (505), the other is more irregular, made on a primary (cortical) flake-like thermal fragment with one side retouched (502).

Neither is closely dateable. The use of thermal fragments for tools has been seen as a later prehistoric trait (Humphrey 2007), but is not exclusive to that period.

- 9.2.3.5 A patinated white blade-like fragment has retouch of its right lateral edge and slight damage, probably use-related, at the opposite edge (505). It was probably a knife and its form suggests a later Neolithic earlier Bronze Age date. There is a slight glossiness to its dorsal ridges and proximal end – whether this is due to its use is uncertain but seem quite likely.
- 9.2.3.6 A very small flake has been described as a spurred piece as it has a tiny protrusion on one edge with signs of use (although not really retouch) to either side (502).
- 9.2.3.7 Three retouched flakes are present; two quite small thin pieces (502) and a larger thick flake (504). Another flake (502) has some very small nicks in one edge which may be due to use.

9.2.4 Conclusions

- 9.2.4.1 The flint provides evidence for activity in the vicinity during the prehistoric period. It is likely that material from more than one period is present; this is suggested both by the nature of the flakes and blade-type pieces as well as by the different patination exhibited by a few pieces.
- 9.2.4.2 The flint was not in its original context and finds of Roman to Post-medieval date were also collected from the subsoil and topsoil deposits. Most of the flint is edge damaged to a degree.
- 9.2.4.3 The flint adds to the record of prehistoric finds and sites in the Broadland Gate area and may be a useful indicator of surface scatters and/or subsoil features in the immediate vicinity of the site.

9.3 Ceramics

by Sue Anderson

9.3.1 Pottery

- 9.3.1.1 Eight sherds of pottery (108g) were recovered from four contexts. Table 2 shows the quantities by fabric. A summary by context is included as *Appendix 4* and the full catalogue is included in the archive as an Access database. Recording follows MPRG guidelines (MPRG 1998 and 2001).

Table 2. Pottery quantification by fabric

Description	Fabric	No	Wt/g	eve	MNV
?Bronze Age quartz tempered ware	BAQT	2	8		1
Bronze Age grog-tempered ware	BAGT	1	10		1
Roman greyware	RBGW	1	46		1
Local medieval unglazed ware	LMU	1	11	0.08	1
Grimston-type ware	GRIM	2	31		2
Glazed red earthenware	GRE	1	2		1
Total		8	108	0.08	7

(eve = estimated vessel equivalent; MNV = minimum number of vessels).

- 9.3.1.2 Three sherds from two vessels of possible Bronze Age date were recovered from subsoil contexts (502) and (506), all heavily abraded and residual. An abraded Roman greyware base was also recovered from (506).
- 9.3.1.3 Medieval wares comprised a fragment of LMU jug rim and two body sherds of green-glazed Grimston-type ware from subsoil contexts (301), (502) and (506). These sherds were relatively large and only slightly abraded, perhaps suggesting medieval settlement in the vicinity.
- 9.3.1.4 A small, abraded fragment of 16th-19th century GRE was recovered from fill (307), in association with clay pipe stems (see below).

9.3.2 Clay pipes

- 9.3.2.1 Two clay pipe stem fragments (12g) were found in fill (307). Both had bore diameters of 3.0mm, suggesting a date range towards the early period of clay pipe manufacture, perhaps in the later 16th or 17th century (*Appendix 5*).

9.3.3 Coal

9.3.3.1 Two fragments of coal were collected from subsoil (502) and (505), the latter burnt. These are likely to be of late-medieval or Post-medieval date (*Appendix 6*).

9.4 Metal Finds

by Rebecca Sillwood

9.4.1 Introduction

9.4.1.1 A total of thirty-three metal finds were recovered during metal detecting of excavations on the Broadland Gate Access Road in Postwick. The metalwork recovered included twenty-five of copper alloy, four of silver, and four of lead. All of the finds were recovered from the topsoil/subsoil of the site, subdivided by area, denoted in the table with the letters BG. Finds from the Iron Age, Roman, medieval, post-medieval and modern periods were found, and are presented below organised by period.

9.4.1.2 All metal finds are catalogued in *Table 3*.

Table 3. Summary of metal finds

SF No.	Context	Location	Material	Qty	Wt (g)	Object Type	Period	Description	Size (mm)	Spotdate
1	502	BG1	Copper alloy	1	9.5	Coin	Post-medieval	George III halfpenny	D28.4	1773
2	502	BG1	Copper alloy	1	8	Furniture handle	Post-medieval	circular in cross-section; waisted at top and bottom; flat attachment end	L24	18th-19th c.
3	502	BG1	Copper alloy	1	1.6	?Cap	Post-medieval	curving fragment; possibly the top of a thimble, but uncertain	fragment	-
4	502	BG1	Copper alloy	2	1.9	?Strap end	Medieval	curving rectangular strip with rivet in one end, only on one side; other side may be shaped; extra curving strip, not related	fragment	-
5	502	BG1	Copper alloy	1	2	Pin	Post-medieval	circular shank, with flat end; head is circular and domed	L47.4	
6	502	BG1	Copper alloy	1	9.8	Furniture handle	Post-medieval	oval in plan with a projecting square part for attachment; bead and reel decoration	H43.5 W47.7	18th-19th c.
7	502	BG1	Copper alloy	1	0.7	Dress fastener	Post-medieval	heavily tinned circular wire loop; eye section; barley-twist; Class A; Type 1c (Read, 157, no.593)	L18.5	17th-19th c.
8	503	BG2	Copper alloy	1	24.5	Seal box lid	Roman	lozenge shaped with two pronged project wither end for hinge; possible degraded remains of enamel on top; circular hollow on inside surface	L46 W30.4	2nd-3rd c.
9	503	BG2	Copper alloy	1	4.6	Nut	Modern	incomplete decorative nut; ribbed outer edge, inside has screw thread	D16	20th c.
10	504	BG3	Copper alloy	1	6	Tag	Post-medieval	rectangular plate with corners cut off; heavily gilded; either end has a moulded circular;sectioned tubular projection, incomplete	L>46	18th-19th c.
11	504	BG3	Copper alloy	1	6.4	Vessel fragment	Med./Post-med.	slightly curving body fragment	fragment	-
12	504	BG3	Copper alloy	1	3	Mount	Post-medieval	circular slightly convex with two bent lugs on reverse	D17.5	17th c.
13	504	BG3	Copper alloy	1	1.3	Tack	Post-medieval	circular convex head; incomplete square sectioned shank	H>10.4	

SF No.	Context	Location	Material	Qty	Wt (g)	Object Type	Period	Description	Size (mm)	Spotdate
14	504	BG3	Copper alloy	1	2.2	?Counter	Post-medieval	irregular, roughly circular, slightly convex fragment	D12-13	
15	504	BG3	Copper alloy	1	0.8	Mount	Post-medieval	cinqfoil repousse decorative piece with five-petalled flower in centre; missing shank	L19.5 W18	
16	504	BG3	Copper alloy	1	7.3	Coin	Post-medieval	illegible; Georgian halfpenny	D28.4	18th-early 19th c.
17	504	BG3	Copper alloy	1	7.9	Coin	Post-medieval	mostly illegible; halfpenny; George III	D28	c. 1770s
18	504	BG3	Lead	1	3.5	Coin	Iron Age	much worn	D21	-
19	504	BG3	Silver	1	2.7	Coin	Post-medieval	William III sixpence; curved like a love token	D20.4	1696
20	505	BG4	Copper alloy	1	1.5	Clog clasp	Post-medieval	rectangular sheet with three rectangular slots cut out down the middle; the clasp end is flattened to the back of the piece, but would have been T-shaped	L25 W14	18th-19th c.
21	505	BG4	Copper alloy	1	3.3	Object	Unknown	curved circular sectioned rod with flattened spatulate ends	curved	-
22	505	BG4	Copper alloy	1	1.8	Button	Med./Post-med.	incomplete; spherical hollow ball; missing shank	D11.5	13th-14th c.
23	505	BG4	Copper alloy	1	2.3	Watch winder	Post-medieval	T-shaped moulded piece, loop in one end for missing handle	L41 W15.5	18th-19th c.
24	505	BG4	Copper alloy	1	4	Token	Post-medieval	Norwich farthing; arms of Norwich on one side; Norwich Farthing 1667 on other	D21	1667
25	505	BG4	Silver	1	0.5	Coin	Medieval	quarter cut; long-cross	L10.4 W7	Late 13th-14th c.
26	506	BG5	Copper alloy	1	0.3	Coin	Post-medieval	Rose farthing of Charles I; reverse shows a crowned rose; obverse illegible	L11 W10.5	1636-1644
27	506	BG5	Copper alloy	1	2	Fragment	Unknown	roughly rectangular fragment	fragment	-
28	506	BG5	Lead	1	67.5	Musket ball	Post-medieval	spherical solid ball; pitted and rough	D23	-
29	506	BG5	Lead	1	28.5	?Musket ball	Post-medieval	irregularly shaped	-	-
30	506	BG5	Lead	1	1.7	Window came	Med./Post-med.	flattened strip	fragment	-
31	506	BG5	Silver	1	1.3	Coin	Medieval	long cross; Obverse legend: EDWARD R ANGL DNS HYB; bust of monarch; Reverse legend: CIVI TAS LON DON; London mint; Class 10ab2 or 3	D17.5	1300-1303
32	506	BG5	Silver	1	0.8	Coin	Medieval	cut in half; long-cross type; mainly illegible	L16.4 W9.3	Late 13th-14th c.

9.4.2 Iron Age

9.4.2.1 A possible Iron Age coin was found. The coin is lead and came from context 504. The piece is circular, flat, and measured 21mm in diameter. The object is much worn and cannot be closely identified due to this fact. Iron Age coins can be found made of lead, but are more usually found in silver or gold, and sometimes copper alloy. Lead is more unusual.

9.4.3 Roman

9.4.3.1 A single find was allocated to this period and was recovered from context 503. The object was a seal box lid, lozenge-shaped, with possible traces of enamel on the top. This type of object is

discussed by Andrews' (2012) and can be classified as a Class L1 D4 Type ii and dated to between the 2nd and 3rd centuries.

9.4.4 Medieval

9.4.4.1 Eight objects were assigned to this period. Three of the objects were silver pennies, two from context 506 and one from 505. The coins are all long-cross types, a type which dates to between 1279 to 1327. Only one coin is complete and can be closely identified. This is a Class 10ab2 or 3 dating to the reign of Edward II. The piece was minted in London and dates to between 1300 and 1303. The other coins include a half-cut coin and a quarter cut coin, neither of which can be closely identified.

9.4.4.2 The remaining objects include a probable strap end, a vessel body fragment, a piece of window lead, and a composite button. The button is part of a spherical type found in later medieval and post-medieval contexts (Read 2005).

9.4.5 Post-medieval

9.4.5.1 This period produced the most numerous finds – with twenty-two in total. This total included five coins, four of copper alloy and one of silver. The coins include three Georgian halfpennies, only one of which can be definitely dated to 1773, the others are a bit vaguer, one possibly in the 1770s due to the bust of the monarch, and the last one is illegible. A small Rose farthing from the reign of Charles I was also recovered and can be dated to between 1636 and 1644. Finally, a William III sixpence was recovered, dating to 1696 and curved into a love token.

9.4.5.2 Other finds assigned to this period include a Norwich farthing dated to 1667, several furniture handles, mounts, musket balls, tags, tacks, and a pin. A watch winder similar to an example illustrated by Read (1995, 211, no. 1467; top left) was found. This can be dated to the final part of the period, between the 18th and 19th centuries. Another later post-medieval piece is a dress fastening, which is in the form of a barley-twist. This is the eye section of a hook and eye fastening and can be as late as 19th century in date (Read, 2008, 157).

9.4.6 Modern and Undated

9.4.6.1 Only one find was certainly modern and two remain undated. The modern object is a screw-threaded decorative nut, probably no earlier than 20th century in date. The two undated pieces are fragmentary.

10.0 Environmental Samples

by Dr John Summers, February 2018

10.1 Introduction

10.1.1 During investigations at Postwick four 10 litre bulk soil samples for environmental archaeological assessment were recovered (*Appendix 7*). The samples were submitted to Archaeological Solutions Ltd for processing and the assessment of the light fractions. This report presents the results from the assessment of the bulk sample light fractions, and discusses the significance and potential of any remains recovered.

10.2 Methods

10.2.1 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). Botanical remains were identified and recorded using a semi-quantitative scale (X = present; XX = common; XXX = abundant). Reference literature (Cappers *et al.* 2006; Jacomet 2006) and a reference collection of modern seeds was consulted where necessary. Potential contaminants, such as modern roots, seeds and invertebrate fauna were also recorded in order to gain an insight into possible disturbance of the deposits.

10.3 Results

10.3.1 The assessment data from the bulk sample light fractions are presented in *Table 4*.

Table 4. Results from the assessment of bulk sample light fraction from Postwick

Sample number	Context	Volume (litres)	Cereals			Non-cereal taxa (Carbonised)		Non-cereal taxa (Waterlogged)		Hazelnut shell	Charcoal		Molluscs		Contaminants				Other remains	
			Cereal grains	Cereal chaff	Notes	Seeds	Notes	Seeds	Notes		Charcoal >2mm	Notes	Molluscs	Notes	Roots	Molluscs	Modern seeds	Insects		Earthworm capsules
1	304	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	<i>Quercus</i> sp.	-	-	X	-	-	X	-	Coal (X)
2	305	10	-	X	Spelt GB (X)	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	-	Coal (X)
3	307	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	-	Fuel ash slag (X)
4	309	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	-	Coal (X), Fuel ash slag (X)

10.3.2 Carbonised plant remains were scarce within the deposits, being represented by a spelt wheat (*Triticum spelta*) glume base in (305) and small quantities of charcoal throughout. Charcoal in (304) was identified as oak but concentrations were too low to merit any detailed investigation. Remains of coal and clinker/ fuel ash slag suggest a relatively modern date for some of the material, perhaps as intrusive remains from post-medieval disturbance.

10.4 Conclusions

10.4.1 The archaeobotanical remains from Postwick indicate that the sampled deposits were not receiving remains from the use or processing of cereals, suggesting that they were peripheral to areas of domestic and agricultural activity. The presence of coal and clinker suggests intrusive material from Post-medieval/ modern activity.

11.0 Conclusions and Discussion

11.1 The author has a high confidence rating of the results of the trial trenching. Periods of heavy snow made difficult conditions during the mechanical excavation of evaluation trenches and the weather remained cold. The author has a medium confidence rating of the results of the monitoring. The majority of the excavations did not extend beyond subsoil deposits and archaeological remains may survive at greater depths. The weather was varied between dry and sunny and overcast with occasional rain showers and periods of strong winds.

11.2 Very few archaeological remains were encountered during either phase of work. Two undated probable field boundary ditches and a further probable field boundary ditch or large pit of Post-medieval date were recorded in Trench 3. These were not observed during the subsequent monitoring of the construction of the access road. Two of these features approximately align with cropmark features identified from aerial photographs, though slightly further to the northeast. The recovery of a sherd of pottery from subsoil deposits in Trench 3 indicates activities during the medieval period. The remainder of the trenches contained no archaeological remains and environmental samples contributed little to an understanding of past activities on site.

11.3 A probable hearth of unknown date, though possibly prehistoric, was recorded during excavations associated with the creation of a lagoon. No further archaeological features were observed during the

monitoring during construction of the access road. However, activities during the prehistoric to Post-medieval and modern periods were indicated through the recovery of finds from topsoil and subsoil deposits during metal-detecting. Flint finds indicate activities during the prehistoric period, probably the Neolithic and Bronze Age periods, and activities during the latter were also indicated through the recovery of a small quantity of pottery. Finds dated to the Iron Age and Roman periods may relate a possible trackway of probable Iron Age to Roman date identified from cropmarks though no physical remains of this feature were observed.

- 11.4 Overall, the minimal amount of recorded archaeological remains during both phases of work is disappointing. Historically, this reflects some previous archaeological interventions in this area including trial trenching on the line of proposed access roads immediately to the north of Heath Farm that revealed only a single feature. The strategy for further trial trenching required as Phase 1b of the programme of archaeological mitigatory work may require reconsideration.
- 11.5 Decisions regarding further mitigation requirements will be made by the Norfolk County Council Environment Service in association with Broadland District Council.

Acknowledgments

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Appendix 1 Context Summary

Context No.	Trench	Type	Description	Thickness	Finds	Spot date	Initials/Date
100	1	D	Dark grey brown sandy silt topsoil with occasional small-sized rounded and subangular flints and occasional charcoal flecks	0.26-0.34m	No	-	SL/05/12/17
101	1	D	Mid orangey brown silty sand undisturbed 'natural' deposits with moderate small- to medium-sized subangular flints	-	-	-	SL/05/12/17
200	2	D	Dark grey brown sandy silt topsoil with occasional small- to medium-sized subangular flints, occasional charcoal flecks and rare very small cbm fragments	0.28-0.30m	No	-	SL/05/12/17
201	2	D	Mid orange brown sandy silt subsoil with occasional small- to medium-sized subangular flints	0.13-0.31m	No	-	SL/05/12/17
202	2	D	Mid yellowy orange silty sand undisturbed 'natural' deposits with occasional medium-sized angular flints	-	-	-	SL/05/12/17
300	3	D	Dark grey brown sandy silt topsoil with rare small-sized subangular flints	0.30-0.35m	No	-	SL/05/12/17
301	3	D	Mid orange brown sandy silt subsoil with rare small-sized subangular flints	0.28-0.35m	Pottery	Post-medieval	SL/05/12/17
302	3	D	Mid brown orange silty sand undisturbed 'natural' deposits with moderate medium-sized subangular and rounded flints	-	-	-	SL/05/12/17
303	3	C	Linear feature	0.60-0.67m	-	-	SL/04/12/17
304	3	D	Dark grey brown sandy silt fill of [303] with occasional charcoal flecks and occasional small-sized angular flints. Enviro <1>	-	No	-	SL/04/12/17
305	3	D	Mid brownish grey silt fill of [303] with occasional charcoal flecks and rare very small-sized cbm fragments. Enviro <2>	-	No	-	SL/04/12/17
306	3	C	Linear butt-end or pit-like feature	0.60m	-	-	SL/05/12/17
307	3	D	Mid/dark brown sandy silt fill of [306] with occasional charcoal flecks and occasional small-sized angular and subangular flints	-	Pottery, clay pipe stems	Post-medieval	SL/05/12/17
308	3	C	Linear feature	0.37m	-	-	SL/05/12/17
309	3	D	Mid greyish brown sandy silt fill of [308] with occasional charcoal flecks and rare very small-sized subangular flints	-	No	-	SL/05/12/17
400	4	D	Dark grey brown sandy silt topsoil with occasional small-sized subangular flints and occasional small-sized cbm fragments	0.3-0.35m	No	-	SL/05/12/17
401	4	D	Mid orange brown sandy silt subsoil with rare small-sized subangular flints	0.18-0.42m	No	-	SL/05/12/17

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 Prepared for Broadland Gate Land Limited
 Report number CB580R v.1.3

Context No.	Trench	Type	Description	Thickness	Finds	Spot date	Initials/Date
402	4	D	Mid brown orange silty sand undisturbed 'natural' deposits with moderate medium-sized subangular flints	-	-	-	SL/05/12/17
500	WUASC	D	Dark grey brown sandy silt topsoil with occasional small-sized rounded and subangular flints and occasional charcoal flecks	c. 0.3m	-	-	AB/22/02/2018
501	WUASC	D	Mid orange brown sandy silt subsoil with rare small-sized subangular flints	0.18-0.63m	Yes	Multi-period	AB/22/02/2018
502	WUASC	F	Metal-detected finds, area BG1 subsoil	-	Yes	Multi-period	AB/22/02/2018
503	WUASC	F	Metal-detected finds, area BG2 topsoil	-	Yes	Multi-period	AB/22/02/2018
504	WUASC	F	Metal-detected finds, area BG3 topsoil	-	Yes	Multi-period	AB/23/02/2018
505	WUASC	F	Metal-detected finds, area BG4 subsoil	-	Yes	Multi-period	AB/23/02/2018
506	WUASC	F	Metal-detected finds, area BG5 subsoil	-	Yes	Multi-period	AB/23/02/2018
507	WUASC	D	Mid orange brown sandy silt subsoil with rare small-sized subangular flints, same as (501)	0.20-0.65m	Yes	Multi-period	JS/23/03/2018
508	WUASC	D	Mid brownish yellow silty sand undisturbed 'natural' deposits with moderate medium-sized subangular flints and occasional large-sized flint nodules	-	-	-	JS/23/03/2018
509	WUASC	D	Mid to dark grey brown sandy silt topsoil with rare small-sized subangular flints	c. 0.3m	-	-	JS/15/05/2018
510	WUASC	D	Dark greyish silty sand fill of [510] with occasional charcoal flecks and occasional medium-sized subrounded flints	c. 0.13m	No	-	JS/15/05/2018
511	WUASC	C	Pit-like feature	c. 0.13m	-	-	JS/15/05/2018

Appendix 2 Finds summary

Context	Description	Material	Object Description	Qty	Weight (g)	Spot Date
301	Subsoil	Ceramic	Pottery	1	4	?MED
307	Fill of [306]	Ceramic	Pottery	1	2	?PMED
307	Fill of [306]	Ceramic	Clay tobacco pipe stem	2	14	PMED
502	Subsoil BG1	Flint	Struck flints	17	239	PRE
502	Subsoil BG1	Ceramic	Pottery	1	10	?PRE
502	Subsoil BG1	Metal	Buckle	1	4	?PMED
502	Subsoil BG1	Ceramic	Pottery	1	47	?ROM
502	Subsoil BG1	Ceramic	Pottery	1	27	MED
502	Subsoil BG1	Ceramic	Pottery	1	11	?MED
502	Subsoil BG1	?Coal	-	1	2	-
502	Subsoil BG1	Metal	?Cu alloy clip, in 2 pcs	1	2	?PMED
502	Subsoil BG1	Metal	?Cu alloy object	1	2	?PMED
502	Subsoil BG1	Metal	Cu alloy object, ?drawer furniture	1	8	?PMED
502	Subsoil BG1	Metal	?Cu alloy pin	1	2	?PMED
502	Subsoil BG1	Metal	?Silver fastener	1	<1	?PMED
502	Subsoil BG1	Metal	?Cu alloy drawer handle	1	9	?PMED
502	Subsoil BG1	Metal	Coin, ?Georgian	1	9	PMED
503	Topsoil BG2	Flint	?Struck	1	17	PRE
503	Topsoil BG2	Metal	Pb pendant/hinged object	1	25	?ROM
503	Topsoil BG2	Metal	Pb object	1	5	?
504	Topsoil BG3	Flint	Struck flint	1	47	PRE
504	Topsoil BG3	Metal	?Coin	1	3	?IA
504	Topsoil BG3	Metal	Coin, ?love token	1	2	MED
504	Topsoil BG3	Metal	Coins, 18 th century	2	15	PMED
504	Topsoil BG3	Metal	Copper ?tag	1	6	?
504	Topsoil BG3	Metal	Cu alloy ?flower	1	1	?
504	Topsoil BG3	Metal	Copper ?tack	1	1	?
504	Topsoil BG3	Metal	Cu alloy	1	3	?
504	Topsoil BG3	Metal	?Cu alloy	1	2	?
504	Topsoil BG3	Metal	Cu alloy, ?vessel fragment	1	7	?
505	Subsoil BG4	Flint	Struck flints	7	182	PRE
505	Subsoil BG4	Metal	Coin, quarter cut farthing	1	<1	?MED
505	Subsoil BG4	Metal	Norwich farthing 1667	1	4	PMED
505	Subsoil BG4	Metal	Cu alloy ?strap end	1	1	?
505	Subsoil BG4	Metal	Cu alloy object	1	2	?
505	Subsoil BG4	Metal	Cu alloy bent object	1	3	?
505	Subsoil BG4	Metal	Cu alloy hollow semi-spherical object	1	2	?
505	Subsoil BG4	?Fired clay	-	1	10	?
506	Subsoil BG5	Ceramic	Pottery	1	8	?PRE/SAX
506	Subsoil BG5	Metal	Penny. Cut-halfpenny coins	2	1	MED

Context	Description	Material	Object Description	Qty	Weight (g)	Spot Date
506	Subsoil BG5	Metal	Charles I rose farthing	1	2	PMED
506	Subsoil BG5	Metal	Muskett balls	2	96	PMED
506	Subsoil BG5	Metal	Cu alloy ?strap end	1	2	?
506	Subsoil BG5	Metal	?Window lead	1	2	?

IA Iron Age
MED Medieval
PMED Post-medieval
PRE Prehistoric
ROM Roman
Sax Saxon

Appendix 3 Flint by area and context

Area	Ctxt	Cat.	Type	No.
BG1	502	flak	flake	3
BG1	502	utfl	utilised flake	1
BGR	502	core	multi platform flake core	1
BGR	502	scpf	scraper	1
BGR	502	flak	flake	6
BGR	502	blad	blade	2
BGR	502	retf	retouched flake	2
BGR	502	retf	spurred piece	1
BG2	503	flak	flake	1
BG3	504	retf	retouched flake	1
BG4	505	flak	flake	3
BG4	505	knff	knife	1
BG4	505	flak	spall	1
BG4	505	scpf	scraper	1
BG4	505	core	core/tool	1

Appendix 4 Pottery summary

Context	Fabric	Type	No	Wt/g	MNV	Form	Rim	Spot date
301	GRIM	D	1	4	1			L.12th-14th c.
307	GRE	D	1	2	1			16th-18th c.
502	BAGT	U	1	10	1			BA
502	RBGW	B	1	46	1			1st-4th c.
502	LMU	R	1	11	1	Jug	triangular bead	13th-14th c.
502	GRIM	D	1	27	1			L.12th-14th c.
506	BAQT	U	2	8	1			Neo/BA?

Appendix 5 Clay pipes

Context	Frag	No	Wt (g)	Bore diam	Abrasion	Notes	Date
307	stem	1	10	3.0			L.16th-17th c.?
307	stem	1	2	3.0			L.16th-17th c.?

Appendix 6 Miscellaneous

Context	Find type	No	Wt	Description	Date
502	coal	1	2		pmed?
505	coal	1	10	burnt, abraded	pmed?

Appendix 7 Environmental sample summary

Sample No.	Context No.	Context description	Reason for sampling
1	304	Fill of [303]	Enviro evidence, feature function
2	305	Fill of [303]	Enviro evidence, feature function
3	307	Fill of [306]	Enviro evidence, feature function
4	309	Fill of [308]	Enviro evidence, feature function

Appendix 8 OASIS Record

OASIS ID: *chrisbir1-323265*

Project details

Project name	Trial Trenching and WUASC at Broadland Gate, Norwich, Norfolk'
Short description of the project	Initial phases of a programme of archaeological mitigation were carried out at 'Broadland Gate, Norwich, Norfolk' prior to construction of an access road that forms part of a wider programme of mitigatory work. A first phase of informative trial trenching was carried out in November/December 2017 followed by archaeological monitoring during construction of the access road. The programme of archaeological mitigation requires additional trial trenching on the remainder of the development site to aid decisions regarding further mitigation. Very few archaeological remains were encountered. Two undated linear features and a large pit/linear butt-end Post-medieval feature were present in Trench 3 and no further archaeological remains were encountered during the trial trenching. An undated probable hearth, possibly of prehistoric date, was recorded during monitoring. Multi-period finds recovered through metal-detecting indicate activities from the prehistoric to Post-medieval and modern periods.
Project dates	Start: 30-11-2017 End: 21-05-2018
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	ENF143385 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	ENF143381 - HER event no.
Type of project	Recording project
Monument type	DITCH None
Monument type	DITCH Post Medieval
Monument type	HEARTH Uncertain
Significant Finds	SHERD Late Prehistoric
Significant Finds	SHERD Medieval
Significant Finds	SHERD Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CLAY PIPE (SMOKING) Post Medieval
Significant Finds	COIN Iron Age
Significant Finds	COIN Medieval
Significant Finds	COIN Post Medieval
Significant Finds	SEAL BOX (LID) Roman
Significant Finds	STRAP END Medieval
Significant Finds	VESSEL Medieval
Significant Finds	WINDOW LEAD Medieval
Significant Finds	BUTTON Medieval
Significant Finds	FURNITURE FITTING Post Medieval

Significant Finds	MUSKET BALL Post Medieval
Significant Finds	WINDING KEY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	DRESS FASTENER (DRESS) Post Medieval
Significant Finds	TAG Post Medieval
Significant Finds	TACK Post Medieval
Investigation type	""Test-Pit Survey"", ""Watching Brief""
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF

Project location

Country	England
Site location	NORFOLK BROADLAND POSTWICK WITH WITTON Broadland Gate, Norwich, Norfolk
Study area	6000 Square metres
Site coordinates	TG 2901 0887 52.628674213572 1.384340050929 52 37 43 N 001 23 03 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Chris Birks
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Chris Birks
Project director/manager	Chris Birks
Project supervisor	Chris Birks
Type of sponsor/funding body	Development Corporation
Name of sponsor/funding body	Broadland Gate Land Ltd

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Norfolk Museums Service
Physical Archive ID	Awaited
Physical Contents	"Ceramics", "Metal", "Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive Exists?	No
Paper Archive recipient	Norfolk Museums Service
Paper Archive ID	2018.162
Paper Contents	"Ceramics", "Metal", "Worked stone/lithics"

Paper Media available "Context sheet", "Miscellaneous Material", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Section", "Unpublished Text"
Paper Archive notes Report includes colour digital images

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title Report on a Programme of Archaeological Mitigatory Work at 'Broadland Gate Access Road, Norwich, Norfolk'
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Appendix 9 Photographic Index

Plate 1. Trench 1, looking north



Scale is 1m in 0.5m increments

Plate 2. Trench 1 sample section, looking west



Scale is 1m in 0.5m increments

Plate 3. Trench 2, looking east



Scale is 1m in 0.5m increments

Plate 4. Trench 2 sample section, looking north



Scale is 1m in 0.5m increments

Plate 5. Trench 3 features [303], looking south



Scale is 1m in 0.5m increments

Plate 6. Trench 3 feature [306], looking approximately east



Scale is 1m in 0.5m increments

Plate 7. Trench 3 feature [308], looking northwest



Scale is 1m in 0.5m increments

Plate 8. Trench 4 sample section, looking northwest



Scale is 1m in 0.5m increments

Plate 9. Trench 4, looking southeast



Scale is 1m in 0.5m increments

Plate 10. Sample view of drainage excavations, looking west



Plate 11. General view of lagoon excavations, looking southeast



Plate 12. Feature [511], looking southeast



Scale is 2m in 0.5m divisions