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## **Archaeology Report Number CB652R v.1.1**

### **Plot 7, Broadland Gate, Norwich, Norfolk**

Grid reference TG 29097 08722

Broadland District Council planning reference 20081773 and 20170827 (overall scheme)

Plot 7 planning reference 20201193

### **Programme of Archaeological Mitigatory Work -**

Phase 1 Informative Trenching – 26 May to 03 June 2020

**Norfolk Historic Environment Record event number ENF148865**

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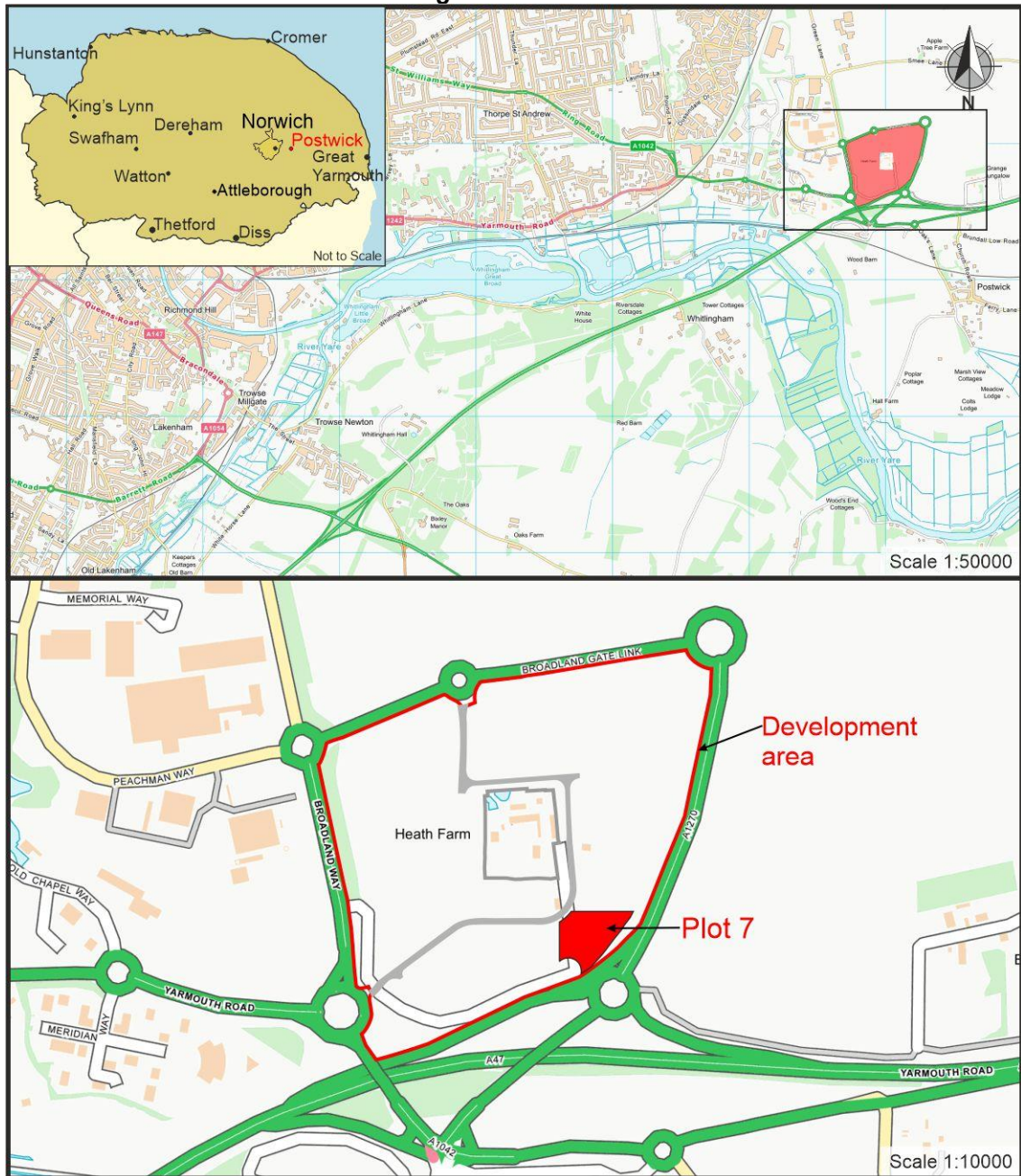
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## Summary

A programme of archaeological mitigatory work commencing with informative trenching is being carried out at Broadland Gate, Norwich, prior development of Plot 7 as an Electric Forecourt® for electric vehicle charging and associated facilities (Fig. 1). A first phase of informative trenching (Norfolk Historic Environment Record (NHER) ENF148865) was carried out in May/June 2020. Few archaeological remains were encountered. Possible land enclosure and/or occupation probably during the 18<sup>th</sup> century was indicated. An undated pit possibly related to the production of charcoal was recorded. Three of the 6 excavated trenches revealed no archaeological remains. The recovery of finds indicate activities during the medieval, late-medieval/Post-medieval, Post-medieval and modern periods.

Fig 1. Site location



## 1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 A Programme of Archaeological Mitigatory Work commencing with Informative Trenching resulting from development proposals at 'Broadland Gate, Norwich, Norfolk' (grid reference TG 29018 08878, centred at, Fig. 1) was requested by the Norfolk County Council Historic Environment Service (now

Norfolk County Council Environment Service (NCC ES)) for the development scheme as a whole in relation to Broadland District Council planning reference 20171574 and Details for Condition 16 (Archaeology) of planning permission 20081773. Project Design, CB560 v.1.6 (Birks 2017), details how these works would be undertaken and was submitted to and approved by the Norfolk County Council Historic Environment Service. The overall development will now comprise individual plots/areas and each will be subject to mitigatory work, at the decision of the Norfolk County Council Environment Service in association with Broadland District Council.

- 1.2 Works were carried out according to Project Design CB652 v.1.1 approved by the Norfolk County Council Environment Service in accordance with *Standard and guidance for commissioning work or providing consultancy advice on archaeology and the historic environment* by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014) and *Standards for Development-led Archaeological Projects in Norfolk* (Robertson *et al* 2018).
- 1.3 A draft copy of the report, CB652R v.1.0, details how Chris Birks undertook these works and summarises the results of the excavations and was submitted to the Norfolk County Council Environment Service for consideration. The report was approved on 14 July 2020, prior to preparation of this final copy, CB652R v.1.1.

## 2.0 Project Background

- 2.1 Previous archaeological investigations on and 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 Currently, a programme of archaeological mitigatory work is being carried out at plots 2a (Norfolk Historic Environment Record (NHER) event number ENF148932) and 2b (ENF148863), Broadland Gate, Norwich and early indications are further evidence of a Roman Farmstead recorded during excavations in 2019 (Birks 2020). A first phase of informative trenching (ENF147068) was followed by archaeological excavation of the footprint of a proposed roundabout (NHER ENF147241). The remains of a Roman building, enclosure ditches and pits were recorded and rare evidence of a crop, gold-of-pleasure, used for oil production was obtained during the excavation.
- 2.3 Archaeological evaluation by trial trenching in 2017 and a subsequent programme of works under archaeological supervision and control associated with the construction of an access road at Broadland Gate in 2018 revealed few archaeological remains and finds mostly recovered through metal-detecting indicate activities from the prehistoric to Post-medieval and modern periods (Birks 2018).
- 2.4 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). The Programme of Archaeological Mitigatory Work will commence with informative 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*.
- 2.5 A Written Scheme of Investigation was prepared for works at Heath Farm in relation to the overall scheme under planning reference 20081773 (Mott McDonald 2015). Trial trenching across the whole scheme is detailed in Project Design CB560 v.1.6 (Birks 2017), approved by the Norfolk County Council Historic Environment Service.
- 2.6 Project Design, CB652 v.1.0, has been prepared as an addendum to Written Scheme of Investigation (Mott McDonald 2015) and Project Design CB560 v.1.6 and relates the development of Plot 7 as an Electric Forecourt® for electric vehicle charging and associated facilities (Norfolk County Council Environment Service reference CNF48999\_1, planning reference 20201193). Plot 7 will be subjected to an initial phase of informative 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*.

- 2.7 Norfolk Historic Environment Record event number ENF148865 and Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) ID: chrisbir-394988 (*Appendix 10*) apply.
- 2.8 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), *Standards for Development-led Archaeological Projects in Norfolk* (Robertson *et al* 2018) and be submitted to the Norfolk Museums Service for long-term storage under archive accession number 2020.99.

### 3.0 Archaeological & Historical Background

- 3.1 A search of entries in the Norfolk Historic Environment Record (NHER) within a 1km radius of the site was obtained in 2018 and an updated search was commissioned on 22 November 2019, the results were received on 10 February 2020 and included 109 records. An updated search for entries within a 500m radius of Plot 7 was received on 03 June 2020 and produced 41 records. Summaries of records relevant to the findings of the informative trenching on Plot 7 are provided in this report. Further details of these and all other entries can be seen at the Historic Environment Record office at Gressenhall near Dereham by prior appointment.
- 3.2 The overall development site lies within an area of high archaeological potential demonstrated by previous fieldwork and recording on the site and in the surrounding area. A great deal of evidence relating to activities from the prehistoric, Roman, medieval and Post-medieval periods has been recovered through geophysical surveys (ENF15519, 113869, 123283, 137845, 138600, 139683, 142424, 144873, 145010), field surveys including fieldwalking and metal-detector surveys (ENF12388, 15446, 117021, 121696, 130431, 138446), trial trench and open area excavations (ENF15261, 113869, 118672, 122342, 123632, 123960, 130132, 132538, 133894, 133969, 133970, 134151, 134156, 136890, 138446, 138450, 138565, 137058, 139692, 143385, 144493, 145488, 145587, 146492, 147068, 148863, 148932) and watching briefs (ENF92392, 16894, 16895, 121033, 130431, 131412, 133473, 133894, 133969, 133970, 134155, 136847, 136848, 136849, 136850, 143300, 143381). The variety and proximity of these heritage assets suggests there is high potential for the proposed development areas 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.
- 3.3 A number of features of possible archaeological origin have been identified from aerial photographs during the National Mapping Project (NMP) for Norfolk (ENF122565) and the overall development lies within NHER 52038. Several fragmentary linear features have been identified that may relate to medieval to Post-medieval field systems (NHER 51938, 51971, 52040 and 52113) and cropmarks of features of probable Post-medieval date (NHER 49553, 52005, 52042), some overlying earlier remains including a possible Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age ring ditch (NHER 51972). Possible Iron Age to Roman activities have been identified (NHER 52037) and there are Late Prehistoric to Roman sites to the northwest (NHER 51973) and within the overall development site (NHER 52039). Two undated ditches were recorded during a 2017 evaluation that approximately align with two of these cropmark features (ENF143385, Birks 2018). This alignment is also shared by the linear ditches in the vicinity of the possible barrow cemetery to the southwest though outside of the overall proposed development site (NHER 21766) and possible Bronze Age rectilinear enclosures or field boundaries, together with associated linear features, appear to be overlain by the ditches of possible late prehistoric to Roman date (NHER 51973) which have a similar alignment to a possible Iron Age to Roman trapezoidal enclosure (NHER 52111).
- 3.4 To the east of Heath Farm, a northeast-southwest oriented ditch feature extends approximately 480m in length and 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, 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. Pit-like features may equally represent natural solution features, as



some archaeologically excavated in 2008 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, may in fact have an archaeological origin. Other features in this area and outside but close-to the southeast part of the overall development site may represent sunken featured buildings (NHER 52045), although again, these could be geological in nature. 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.

- 3.5 Excavations in 2006 revealed an eroded layer containing large numbers of Roman jars (NHER 51007). No other Roman features were encountered during the excavation, indicating that the site was largely abandoned in the Roman period. Three Roman pottery kilns were excavated in 1997, and date from the 2<sup>nd</sup> 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 2<sup>nd</sup> century, but there is yet 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.
- 3.6 Saxon to Post-medieval activity was identified at Laurel Farm (NHER 51008) when excavations in 2006 revealed Saxon and early medieval small-scale industrial activity including iron working. 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.
- 3.7 Medieval remains include Postwick Lodge that dates to the 16<sup>th</sup> century with 17<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century additions (NHER 17401) and may be on the site of St Ethelred's Chapel (NHER 17402). The overall development site represents the maximum known extent of Mousehold Heath, as depicted on Faden's 1797 Map of Norfolk, the origins of which are unknown, but it remained little altered between the 16<sup>th</sup> century and the end of the 18<sup>th</sup> century (NHER 53082).
- 3.8 Excavations have revealed evidence of Post-medieval activities (NHER 44715, 51008, 62596). 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 and Boundary Lane now runs along the valley (NHER 21173). Post-medieval buildings have been recorded including Lodge Cottage (NHER 17843), Smee Farm (NHER 11826) and St Andrew's Hospital that opened in 1814 as the Norfolk County Asylum (NHER 9693). One of 8 surviving milestones along the former Norwich to Great Yarmouth turnpike has been recorded (NHER 56574). A brick kiln is marked on a site to the east of the development site on a map of 1826 (NHER 37144).
- 3.9 Large quantities of finds have been recovered from the 500m study area relating to activities during the prehistoric (NHER 9648, 30931, 30932, 31108, 31109, 34970, 44715, 49756, 49757, 49759, 50503, 50504, 52036, 60055, 62621 and 62623), Roman (NHER 30931, 30932, 31108, 31109, 33265, 34372, 34970, 49757, 49758, 49759, 50504, 52112, 62621 and 62623), Saxon (NHER 23971, 33265, 34970 and 44715), medieval (NHER 23971, 30931, 30932, 31108, 31109, 33265, 34372, 34970, 44715, 49759, 50503, 50504, 51971, 52036, 60236, 62621 and 62623) and Post-medieval (NHER 23971, 30932, 31108, 31109, 33265, 34372, 34970, 49757, 49758, 49759, 50503, 50504, 62621 and 62623) periods.

#### **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 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. Plot 7 lies on ground that slopes down from c. 27m OD in the north to c. 25m OD in the south.

## 5.0 Results

### 5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 Site conditions were generally good and access was gained from Poppy Way and the A1194 Broadland Gate Link to the north of the site. Phase 1 informative trenching excavations were carried out between 26 May and 03 June 2020 and the weather was mostly dry and very warm with occasional rain showers (*Fig. 2*). Trenches without archaeological remains are not illustrated.
- 5.1.2 Context numbers were allocated during fieldwork and are summarised in *Appendix 1*. A finds summary is provided (*Appendix 2*), Post-Roman pottery summary (*Appendix 3*), ceramic building material summary (*Appendix 4*), clay tobacco pipe summary (*Appendix 5*), metal finds summary (*Appendix 6*), catalogue of animal bone (*Appendix 7*), catalogue of mollusc remains (*Appendix 8*) and environmental summary (*Appendix 9*).

### 5.2 Trench 1

*Figure 2*

Context No.	Type	Trench	Description	Thickness	Depth	Finds	Spot date
100	D	1	Topsoil	0.12-0.15m	c. 26.5-27m OD		
101	D	1	Subsoil	0.2-0.29m	c. 26.4-26.9m OD		
102	D	1	Undisturbed 'natural' deposits with frequent small- to medium-sized subangular flints	-	c. 26.2-26.6m OD		
103	F	1	Unstratified metal-detected finds	-	-	Metal	18-E.19c.

- 5.2.1 Trench 1 was north-south oriented, measured c. 28m by 1.8m and was excavated to a depth of c. 0.45m beneath present ground level removing c. 0.15m of topsoil (100) and c. 0.2-0.3m of subsoil (101) above undisturbed 'natural' deposits (102) (*Plate 1*). An 18<sup>th</sup>-early-19<sup>th</sup> century coin was recovered unstratified from spoil arisings. No archaeological features were present.

**Plate 1.** Trench 1, looking south



Scale is 2m in 0.2m increments

### 5.3 Trench 2

*Figures 2 and 3*

Context No.	Type	Trench	Description	Thickness	Depth	Finds	Spot date
200	D	2	Topsoil	0.1-0.29m	c. 27.1m OD		
201	D	2	Subsoil	0.24-0.4m	c. 27.1m OD		
202	D	2	Undisturbed 'natural' deposits	-	c. 26.6m OD		
203	C	2	Natural feature	c. 0.2m	c. 26.6m OD		
204	D	2	Fill of [203]	c. 0.2m	c. 26.6m OD		

- 5.3.1 Trench 2 was east-west oriented, measured c. 28m by 1.8m and was excavated to a depth of c. 0.45m beneath present ground level removing c. 0.1-0.3m of topsoil (200) and c. 0.24-0.4m of subsoil (201) above undisturbed 'natural' deposits (202) (*Plate 2*).

**Plate 2.** General view of Trench 2, looking east



Scale is 2m in 0.2m increments

- 5.3.2 Probable tree-throw feature [203] (at c. 26.6m OD) measured c. 1.5m wide and extended c. 0.9m into the trench and beyond the north edge of Trench 2 (*Plate 3*). It measured c. 0.2m deep and contained fill (204) that produced no finds. No further remains were present in Trench 2.

**Plate 3.** Feature [203] in Trench 2, looking east



Scale is 1m in 0.2m increments

#### 5.4 Trench 3

*Figures 2 and 3*

Context No.	Type	Trench	Description	Thickness	Depth	Finds	Spot date
300	D	3	Topsoil	0.14-0.18m	c. 27.1m OD		
301	D	3	Subsoil	0.23-0.3m	c. 26.9m OD		
302	D	3	Undisturbed 'natural' deposits	-	c. 26.6m OD		
303	C	3	?Feature	c. 0.15m	c. 26.6m OD		
304	D	3	Fill of [303]	c. 0.15m	c. 26.6m OD	Pottery	17-18c.



- 5.4.1 Trench 3 was north-south oriented, measured c. 28m by 1.8m and was excavated to a depth of c. 0.5m beneath present ground level removing c. 0.2m of topsoil (200) and c. 0.3m of subsoil (201) above undisturbed 'natural' deposits (202) (*Plate 4*).
- 5.4.2 Approximately oval-shaped feature [303] (at c. 26.6m OD) was approximately north-south oriented, measured c. 0.3m wide and c. 0.15m deep (*Plate 5*). It contained fill (304) that produced 17<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> century pottery. No further remains were present in Trench 3.

**Plate 4.** General view of Trench 3, looking east



Scale is 2m in 0.2m increments

**Plate 5.** Feature [303] in Trench 3, looking south



Scale is 1m in 0.2m increments

## 5.5 Trench 4

*Figures 2 and 4*

Context No.	Type	Trench	Description	Thickness	Depth	Finds	Spot date
400	D	4	Topsoil	0.29-0.33m	c. 25.8m OD		
401	D	4	Undisturbed 'natural' deposits	-	c. 25.4-26.5m OD		
402	C	4	Pit/linear feature	c. 0.42m	c. 25.80m OD		
403	D	4	Primary fill of [402]	c. 0.2m	c. 25.60m OD		
404	D	4	Upper fill of [402]	c. 0.22m	c. 25.80m OD	Pottery, CBM, CTP, animal bone, shell	L.16-18c.
405	C	4	Pit feature	c. 0.15m	c. 25.80m OD		
406	D	4	Fill of [405]	c. 0.15m	c. 25.80m OD	Enviro <1>	
407	F	4	Unstratified metal-detected finds	-	-	Metal	PMed to Modern

- 5.5.1 Trench 4 had been positioned to investigate a cropmark plotted during the National Mapping Programme for Norfolk. It was east-west oriented, measured c. 28m by 1.8m and was excavated to a depth of c. 0.4m beneath present ground level removing c. 0.3m of topsoil (400) above



undisturbed 'natural' deposits (401), no clear subsoil deposits were present (*Plate 6*). Unstratified Post-medieval to modern metal finds (407) were recovered from spoil arisings.

- 5.5.2 Approximately square-cornered feature [402] (at c. 25.8m OD) extended c. 1.3m into Trench 4 and beyond the south edge of excavation (*Plates 7 and 8*). It measured a maximum c. 4m wide and c. 0.4m deep and contained primary fill (403) that produced no finds. Upper fill (404) produced pottery, ceramic building material, clay tobacco pipe, animal bone and shell finds. Feature [402] likely dates to the 18<sup>th</sup> century.

**Plate 6.** General view of Trench 4, looking west



Scale is 2m in 0.2m increments

**Plate 7.** Feature [402] in Trench 4, looking west



Scale is 2m in 0.2m increments

**Plate 8.** Feature [402] in Trench 4, looking south



Scale is 2m in 0.2m increments

- 5.1.1 Approximately circular-shaped pit-like feature [405] (at c. 25.45m OD) extended beyond the south edge of Trench 4. It measured c. 0.9m by c. 1.05m and c. 0.15m deep (*Plate 9*). It



contained charcoal rich fill (406) that produced no finds. There was no evidence of *in situ* burning. Environmental sample <1> was taken from fill (406).

**Plate 9.** Feature [405] in Trench 4, looking east



Scale is 1m in 0.2m increments

## 5.2 Trench 5

Figure 2

Context No.	Type	Trench	Description	Thickness	Depth	Finds	Spot date
500	D	5	Topsoil	0.08-0.15m	c. 24.5-25.7m OD		
501	D	5	Subsoil	0.16-0.28m	c. 24.35-25.6m OD		
502	D	5	Undisturbed 'natural' deposits	-	c. 24.1-25.1m OD		

5.2.1 Trench 5 was north-south oriented, measured c. 28m by 1.8m and was excavated to a depth of c. 0.45m beneath present ground level removing c. 0.08m (north end) to c. 0.15m (south end) of topsoil (500) and c. 0.16m (north end) to c. 0.21m (south end) of subsoil (501) above undisturbed 'natural' deposits (502) (*Plate 10*). No archaeological remains were present in Trench 5.

**Plate 10.** General view of Trench 5, looking south



Scale is 2m in 0.2m increments

### 5.3 Trench 6

Figures 2 and 5

Context No.	Type	Trench	Description	Thickness	Depth	Finds	Spot date
600	D	6	Topsoil	0.25-0.29m	c. 24.9-26m OD		
601	D	6	Subsoil	0.18-0.38m	c. 24.5-25.2m OD		
602	D	6	Undisturbed 'natural' deposits	-	c. 24.3-25.7m OD		

5.3.1 Trench 6 was north-south oriented, measured c. 28m by 1.8m and was excavated to a depth of c. 0.65m beneath present ground level removing c. 0.25m of topsoil (600) and c. 0.18-0.38m of subsoil (601), thickest at the south end of the trench, above undisturbed 'natural' deposits (602) (*Plate 11*).

**Plate 11.** General view of Trench 6, looking south



Scale is 2m in 0.2m increments

Context No.	Type	Trench	Description	Thickness	Depth	Finds	Spot date
603	C	6	Linear feature	c. 0.25m	c. 25.67m OD		
604	D	6	Fill of [603]	c. 0.25m	c. 25.67m OD		
605	C	6	Pit-like feature	0.34m	c. 24.95m OD		
606	D	6	Fill of [605]	0.34m	c. 24.95m OD		
607	F	6	Unstratified metal-detected finds	-	-	Metal	Med/Pmed, PMed

5.3.1.1 Possible linear feature [603] (at c. 25.67m OD) towards the north end of Trench 6 was northeast-southwest oriented, measured c. 1.1m wide and c. 0.25m deep and extended beyond the east and west edges of Trench 6 (*Plate 12*). It produced no finds from its fill (604).

5.3.1.2 Pit-like feature [605] (at c. 24.95m OD), approximately mid-point in Trench 6, measured c. 0.8m by c. 0.95m and c. 0.34m deep (*Plate 13*). It produced no finds from its fill (606).

5.3.1.3 No further remains were present in Trench 6.



**Plate 12.** Feature [603]] in Trench 6, looking northeast



Scales are 1m in 0.2m increments

**Plate 13.** Feature [605] in Trench 6, looking west



Scale is 1m in 0.2m increments

## 6.0 The Finds

by Sue Anderson

### 6.1 Post-Roman pottery

6.1.1 Five sherds (41g) of pottery were recovered from two contexts (*Appendix 3*).

6.1.2 There was a tiny fragment of iron-glazed blackware (IGBW) from fill (304), and from linear fill (404) there were four sherds of Post-medieval redwares, of which three were glazed red earthenware (GRE) and one showed no trace of glaze (PMRW). However, the condition of the other sherds suggested that the glaze may have been lost post-deposition. All sherds were of later 16<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup>-century date.

### 6.2 Ceramic Building Material

6.2.1 Six fragments (163g) of CBM were collected from linear fill (404) (*Appendix 4*). Four were pieces of plain roof tile or possibly pantile in hard dark red fabrics typical of the 17<sup>th</sup>-century or later. One abraded fragment was a piece of Post-medieval plain roof tile in a softer orange fabric. One heavily abraded fragment in a soft, fine sandy fabric with sparse ferrous oxide had no original surfaces and may be either Post-medieval brick or possibly Roman tile.

### 6.3 Clay pipe

- 6.3.1 Ten fragments (19g) of clay tobacco pipes were collected from linear fill (404) (*Appendix 5*). Most were abraded stem pieces with bore diameters varying between 2.0–3.4mm, suggesting a broad date range of 16<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> century for the group. A bowl fragment with a horizontal top and a plain oval heel was probably of 18<sup>th</sup>-early 19<sup>th</sup>-century date.

## 7.0 Metal Finds (*Appendix 6*)

*by Rebecca Sillwood*

### 7.1 Introduction

- 7.1.1 Thirteen metal finds were submitted for reporting: seven of copper alloy, and three each of iron and lead. All were unstratified from various trenches.

### 7.2 Methodology

- 7.2.1 The metalwork was catalogued by count and weight, with spot dates and descriptions produced where possible. Measurements were recorded in millimetres using digital calipers, which were checked for accuracy often. Weight was recorded in grams, to the nearest 0.1g, using digital scales, which were also checked for accuracy frequently using a known weight.

- 7.2.2 The finds were assessed without the assistance of x-rays.

### 7.3 The Assemblage

#### 7.3.1 Copper alloy

- 7.3.1.1 The copper alloy was mainly of Post-medieval date; however, one piece may be earlier. The small annular loop could also be a buckle and be of medieval date, but this is not certain, given that the object was plain and missing a pin. Other objects included two illegible coins, one probably a farthing of Georgian date, the second was larger and possibly of Victorian date. Two buttons were also recovered, one incomplete example was tinned and probably of 19<sup>th</sup> century date, the second was smaller and possibly slightly earlier in date, maybe 18<sup>th</sup> century.

- 7.3.1.2 The remaining two finds were modern in date, being the end from an ammunition cartridge and part of a washer or nut of large and heavy-cast form.

#### 7.3.2 Iron

- 7.3.2.1 The three iron finds were all likely to be Post-medieval in date, and comprised a possible buckle (or loop), a lynch pin, and part of a hinge or binding strip.

#### 7.3.3 Lead

- 7.3.3.1 Of the three lead finds, two were waste fragments of unknown date and purpose, possibly offcuts or spillage from lead working in the vicinity.

- 7.3.3.2 The final lead find was a small ferrule, or cap, for a small object, similar to the terminal usually found on a dagger chape. The terminal was hemispherical and decorated with vertical lines. This was of Post-medieval date.

### 7.4 Conclusions

- 7.4.1 The small assemblage of metal detected finds from Plot 7, Broadland Gate represents mainly Post-medieval and modern activity. The finds were of standard fare for a metal-detected assemblage including coins, buttons, buckles, etc. and do not represent any specific activity. The objects are all likely to be casual losses.

## 8.0 Animal Bone (*Appendix 7, Table 1*)

*by Julie Curl*

### 8.1 Methodology

- 8.1.1 A summary assessment was carried out following a modified version of guidelines by English Heritage (Davis, 1992) and Baker and Worley, 2014. All of the bone was examined to determine

range of species and elements present. A record was also made of butchering and any indications of skinning, hornworking and other modifications. When possible ages were estimated along with any other relevant information, such as pathologies. Measurements were taken where appropriate following Von Den Driesch, 1976, but a tooth record following Hillson, 1996 could not be compiled due to a lack of suitable material. Counts and weights were noted for each context and counts made for each species. Where bone could not be identified to species, they were grouped as, for example, 'large mammal', 'bird' or 'small mammal'. Attempts were made, where possible, to refit possible fragments in the same bag and these were included in NISP counts. As this is a very small assemblage, information was directly recorded into the appendix table.

## 8.2 The bone assemblage

### 8.2.1 Quantification, provenance and preservation

8.2.1.1 A total of 5g of bone, consisting of 1 element, was recovered from this excavation, with the totals quantified by feature type, species, count and weight in Table 1.

## 8.3 Species range and modifications and other observations

8.3.1 One species were positively identified in the assemblage. The assemblage is quantified by species, feature and NISP in Table 1. The remains were recovered from the Pit/Linear [402]. The remains are in poor condition with the bone showing eroded surfaces and some cracking, which would suggest the bone has lain exposed for a time and suffered weathering and extremes of condition. Some probable invertebrate (insect, isopod, molluscs) damage was also seen, again, suggesting exposure or shallow burial for a time. No burning was seen and no canid gnawing was observed.

**Table 1.** Quantification of the faunal remains by feature, species and NISP

Context	Type	Qty	Wt (g)	Species	NISP
404	Pit/Linear	1	5	Sheep/goat	1

8.3.2 The bone is the shaft from a sheep/goat metatarsal, with the small size and slender shaft suggesting this was sheep rather than the more robust goat. There is no signs of butchering, but this evidence may have been lost with the poor condition of the bone.

## 8.4 Discussion and conclusions

8.4.1 This is a very small assemblage that shows bone survival, but in poor condition. The leg bone is likely to come from a small primitive type of sheep such as the Soay. The lack of butchering does not rule out meat use as this element is often just skinning waste that requires only minimal butchering with small knife cuts, which would easily be lost with bone erosion.

## 8.5 Recommendations for further work

8.5.1 This is a small assemblage that has limited potential for further study and no further work is recommended on this particular assemblage. If further work is carried out at this site it is recommended that samples are taken for sieving. If further work produces bone, then this assemblage can be considered in the analysis.

## 9.0 The Mollusc Assemblage (Appendix 8, Table 2)

by Julie Curl

### 9.1 Methodology

9.1.1 The molluscs were identified to species using a variety of reference material. Shells were catalogued by species and where appropriate, counts were made of the number of individual species present (NISP), counts of top and base shells and an estimate of the minimum number of individuals (MNI). Bivalve shells are known to be used as painter's palettes and the remains are examined for any traces of pigments. Shells are also examined for any cut marks that would confirm their use for food from the prising apart of the shells or removal of meat with a knife. Information was recorded directly into a summary catalogue in the appendix.

## 9.2 The assemblage

- 9.2.1 A total of 7g of shell, consisting of 1 element, was recovered from this excavation, which is quantified in Table 2 by feature, species and NISP.
- 9.2.2 The shell is in good condition, although fragmented, with surfaces still showing remains of marine sponges and worm activity that attests to the shell coming from a marine environment rather than farmed stock.

**Table 2.** Quantification of the mollusc assemblage

Context	Type	Ctxt Qty	Weight	Fresh water	Marine	Land	Fossil	Species	NISP
404	Pit/linear	1	7		1			Oyster	1

## 9.3 Species

- 9.3.1 One species of molluscs was identified from this assemblage (Quantified in Table 2).
- 9.3.2 The shell was from a marine Oyster (*Ostrea edulis*), with one individual represented by the ventral side fragment of a top shell. Remains of marine sponges were seen, attesting to their natural marine or estuary origins, rather than from farmed stock.

## 9.4 Discussion and conclusions

- 9.4.1 This is a small shell assemblage which consists of the remains of the most frequent food species on archaeological sites. Common Oyster are found all around the British coast, even in quite shallow waters. It is quite likely that the shell represents food waste, but shell collected for decorative purposes or for tempering clay for pottery is possible.

## 9.5 Recommendations for further work

- 9.5.1 Sufficient recording has been made and no further work is required on the mollusc assemblage.

## 10.0 Environmental Summary

by Dr John Summers

### 10.1 Introduction

- 10.1.1 During the archaeological evaluation of Plot 7 at Broadland Gate, a single 40 litre bulk sample for environmental archaeological assessment was recovered. The sample was submitted to Archaeological Solutions Ltd for processing and assessment. The sample from an undated pit exhibited a charcoal-rich fill.

### 10.2 Methods

- 10.2.1 The sample was processed at the Archaeological Solutions Ltd facilities in Bury St. Edmunds using standard flotation methods. The light fraction was washed onto a mesh of 500µm (microns), while the heavy fraction was sieved to 1mm. The dried light fraction was sieved to 5mm, 2mm and 0.5mm, with the resulting sieved fractions scanned under a low power stereomicroscope (x10-x30 magnification).

### 10.3 Results

- 10.3.1 The data from the bulk sample light fraction are presented in Appendix 9. The light fraction produced was large (c. 2 litres) and was composed entirely of charcoal, with some large fragments up to 50mm. Fracturing of a sub-sample of pieces for examination under x10 magnification showed only the presence of oak (*Quercus* sp.). All observed ring curvatures were weak and tyloses were present in a number of vessels, indicating heartwood from larger diameter trunks.
- 10.3.2 This material is likely to represent residue from burning activity in the near vicinity (if not *in situ* burning), with the presence of large charcoal fragments potentially indicating charcoal production residue. The absence of evidence for *in situ* burning within the feature (Birks *pers comm*) would imply that the material was dumped from elsewhere but an interpretation as a charcoal clamp



cannot be ruled out. Fuel debris from other industrial processes is also a possibility, although there were no other remains that could narrow down any interpretation

#### 10.4 Further work

10.4.1 Further analysis of the charcoal in this deposit could produce a slightly wider range of species identifications from minor components within the fuel make-up. It would also allow a more detailed record of the ring patterns within the larger fragments of oak charcoal. However, this is unlikely to dramatically change the interpretation of the feature and is not strongly recommended at this stage.

### 11.0 Conclusions and Discussion

#### 11.1 Introduction

11.1.1 The author has a high confidence rating of the results. Site conditions were generally good though the weather was extremely warm over a prolonged period of time, causing deposits to harden and making manual-excavation more difficult. No trenches needed to be relocated due to above or below ground obstructions.

#### 11.2 Trench 1

11.2.1 No archaeological remains were present in Trench 1. An 18<sup>th</sup>-early-19<sup>th</sup> century coin was recovered unstratified from spoil arisings.

#### 11.3 Trench 2

11.3.1 No archaeological remains were present in Trench 2. An undated probable tree-throw was recorded.

#### 11.4 Trench 3

11.4.1 Whilst only of small size, feature [303] of unknown function recorded in Trench 3 produced pottery dated to the 17<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> century.

#### 11.5 Trench 4

11.5.1 Feature [402] appeared to possibly form a corner of an enclosure and produced ceramic building material dating to the 17<sup>th</sup> century or later and pottery dating to the late-16<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> centuries.

11.5.2 Pit-like feature [405] was undated and contained a charcoal-rich fill.

#### 11.6 Trench 5

11.6.1 No archaeological remains were present in Trench 5.

#### 11.7 Trench 6

11.7.1 Undated possible linear feature [603] and an undated possible pit [605] were recorded in Trench 6. Medieval/Post-medieval to Post-medieval finds were recovered unstratified from spoil arisings, indicating activities during these periods.

#### 11.8 Summary

11.8.1 Few archaeological remains were encountered during the informative trenching and few finds were recovered making dating of recorded features problematic. It has been noted that despite the high archaeological potential indicated through previous investigations in this area over a long period of time, evidence of past activity does not appear to be evenly distributed across this landscape and the current works support this.

11.8.2 A fragment of possible Roman brick may tentatively indicate activities during this period though it may be of later date. The earliest activities were indicated through the recovery of an unstratified copper alloy buckle or loop of possible medieval date from Trench 6 and other metal finds indicate activities during the Post-medieval and modern periods.

11.8.3 Trench 4 had been positioned to investigate a cropmark plotted during the National Mapping Programme (NMP) for Norfolk and feature [402] was recorded close, but slightly east of the cropmark location. The cropmark was plotted as oval-shaped though feature [402] appeared to possibly form a corner of an enclosure. A projection towards the southwest may align with

undated linear feature [603] in Trench 6, though slightly further north and no corresponding cropmark exists on the NMP plot (*Fig. 6*). However, such a projected alignment would be dissimilar to the orientation of other cropmarks in this area. No projections of cropmarks on the NMP plot outside of Plot 7 indicate associated features would have been encountered. Fragments of 17<sup>th</sup> century or later roof tile recovered from [402] indicate a structure may have existed nearby. In addition, pottery dating to the late-16<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> centuries and clay tobacco pipe of probable 18<sup>th</sup> to early-19<sup>th</sup>-century date from fills of feature [402] indicate it probably dates to the 18<sup>th</sup> century. With hindsight, an environmental sample from feature [402] may have aided its interpretation. Undated possible pit [605] in Trench 6 may support indications of occupation in this area.

- 11.8.4 Pit-like feature [405] in Trench 4 may be related to the production of charcoal (Steve Hickling, John Summers *pers comm*). However, there were no indications of *in situ* burning and this feature may therefore indicate a dump of charcoal, though the reasons why are not known. The feature was not very large so it is unlikely it was used for storage of material. Unfortunately, no dating evidence was gained for this feature.
- 11.8.5 The very small animal bone assemblage provided little information. An almost complete lack of animal bone in the finds assemblage has been noted at nearby excavations on Broadland Gate (Birks 2020) and it is possible that acidic soil conditions may have resulted in the poor preservation of animal bone.
- 11.8.6 Decisions regarding further mitigation requirements will be made by the Norfolk County Council Environment Service based on the results of the informative trenching. It is the author's opinion that further work would not contribute significantly to an understanding of past activities on Plot 7.





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## Appendix 1. Context Summary

Context No.	Type	Trench	Description	Thickness	Depth	Findings	Spot date	Initials
100	D	1	Mid grey brown sandy silt <b>topsoil</b> with moderate small- to medium-sized subangular flints	0.12-0.15m	c. 26.5-27 m OD			SL 01Jun20
101	D	1	Mid grey brown sandy silt <b>subsoil</b> with moderate medium-sized subangular flints, moderate small-sized subrounded flints and occasional CBM flecks	0.2-0.29m	c. 26.4-26.9 m OD			SL 01Jun20
102	D	1	Mid to dark orange brown silty sand with patches of mid yellow grey brown silty clay <b>undisturbed 'natural' deposits</b> with frequent small- to medium-sized subangular flints	-	c. 26.2-26.6m OD			SL 01Jun20
103	F	1	Unstratified metal-detected <b>finds</b>	-	-	Metal	18-E.19c.	AB 03 Jun 20
200	D	2	Mid grey brown sandy silt <b>topsoil</b> with occasional small-sized subrounded flints	0.1-0.29m	c. 27.1m OD			SL 01Jun20
201	D	2	Mid grey brown sandy silt <b>subsoil</b> with rare small-sized subrounded flints and rare CBM flecks	0.24-0.4m	c. 27.1m OD			SL 01Jun20
202	D	2	Mid to dark orange brown silty sand with patches of mid grey brown silty <b>undisturbed 'natural' deposits</b> with moderate small- to medium-sized subangular flints	-	c. 26.6m OD			SL 01Jun20
203	C	2	Natural <b>feature</b>	c. 0.2m	c. 26.6m OD			SL 01Jun20
204	D	2	Mid yellow grey brown sandy silt <b>fill</b> of [203] with occasional small-sized rounded flints	c. 0.2m	c. 26.6m OD			SL 01Jun20
300	D	3	Mid grey brown sandy silt <b>topsoil</b> with moderate small- to medium-sized subangular flints and rare CBM fragments	0.14-0.18m	c. 27.1m OD			SL 01Jun20
301	D	3	Mid grey brown sandy silt <b>subsoil</b> with moderate small- to medium-sized subangular flints and occasional CBM fragments	0.23-0.3m	c. 26.9m OD			SL 01Jun20
302	D	3	Mid orange brown silty sand with large spreads of flint gravel <b>undisturbed 'natural' deposits</b> with occasional large-sized flint nodules	-	c. 26.6m OD			SL 01Jun20
303	C	3	? <b>Feature</b>	c. 0.15m	c. 26.6m OD			SL 01Jun20
304	D	3	Dark grey brown sandy silt <b>fill</b> of [303] with occasional small-sized subrounded flints, occasional charcoal flecks and occasional CBM flecks	c. 0.15m	c. 26.6m OD	Pottery	17-18c.	SL 01Jun20
400	D	4	Mid grey brown sandy silt <b>topsoil</b> with moderate small-sized subrounded flints and moderate medium-sized subangular flints	0.29-0.33m	c. 25.8m OD			SG 01Jun20
401	D	4	Mid orange brown silty sand with patches of light grey brown silty sand <b>undisturbed 'natural' deposits</b>	-	c. 25.4-26.5m OD			SG 01Jun20

Context No.	Type	Trench	Description	Thickness	Depth	Findings	Spot date	Initials
402	C	4	Pit/linear <b>feature</b>	c. 0.42m	c. 25.80m OD			SG 01Jun20
403	D	4	Mid brown sandy silt primary <b>fill</b> of [402] with occasional small- to medium-sized subrounded and subangular flints	c. 0.2m	c. 25.60m OD			SG 01Jun20
404	D	4	Mid brown sandy silt upper <b>fill</b> of [402] with occasional small- to medium-sized subrounded flints	c. 0.22m	c. 25.80m OD	Pottery, CBM, CTP, animal bone, shell	L.16-18c.	SG 01Jun20
405	C	4	Pit <b>feature</b>	c. 0.15m	c. 25.80m OD			SG 01Jun20
406	D	4	Very dark grey/black sandy silt <b>fill</b> of [405] with occasional small-sized subrounded and subangular flints	c. 0.15m	c. 25.80m OD	Enviro <1>		SG 01Jun20
407	F	4	Unstratified metal-detected <b>finds</b>	-	-	Metal	PMed to Modern	AB 03 Jun 20
500	D	5	Mid greyish brown sandy silt <b>topsoil</b> with moderate small- to medium-sized subangular and subrounded flints	0.08-0.15m	c. 24.5-25.7m OD			SG 02Jun20
501	D	5	Mid brown sandy silt <b>subsoil</b> with occasional small- to medium-sized subangular flints	0.16-0.28m	c. 24.35-25.6m OD			SG 02Jun20
502	D	5	Light to mid orange brown silty sand <b>undisturbed 'natural' deposits</b> with frequent small- to medium-sized subrounded and subangular flints	-	c. 24.1-25.1m OD			SG 02Jun20
503	F	5	Unstratified metal-detected <b>finds</b>	-	-	Metal	Pmed	AB 03 Jun 20
600	D	6	Mid grey brown sandy silt <b>topsoil</b> with moderate small- to medium-sized subrounded flints and rare CBM flecks	0.25-0.29m	c. 24.9-26m OD			SL 01Jun20
601	D	6	Mid yellow brown sandy silt <b>subsoil</b> with occasional small- to medium-sized subrounded flints	0.18-0.38m	c. 24.5-25.2m OD			SL 01Jun20
602	D	6	Mid orange brown silty sand and patches of pale yellow grey silt <b>undisturbed 'natural' deposits</b> with occasional concentrations of small-sized flint gravels and medium-sized subangular flints	-	c. 24.3-25.7m OD			SL 01Jun20
603	C	6	Linear <b>feature</b>	c. 0.25m	c. 25.67m OD			SL 01Jun20
604	D	6	Mid grey brown sandy silt <b>fill</b> of [603] with occasional small- to medium-sized subangular and subrounded flints	c. 0.25m	c. 25.67m OD			SL 01Jun20
605	C	6	Pit-like <b>feature</b>	0.34m	c. 24.95m OD			SL 01Jun20
606	D	6	Light yellow brown to mid brown sandy silt <b>fill</b> of [605] with occasional small-sized subrounded flints	0.34m	c. 24.95m OD			SL 01Jun20
607	F	6	Unstratified metal-detected <b>finds</b>	-	-	Metal	Med/Pmed, PMed	AB 03 Jun 20

## Appendix 2. Finds Summary

Context	Context desc	Pot		CBM		Clay tobacco pipe		Animal Bone		Metal		Comments	Spotdate
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt		
103	U/S finds									1	4		18-E.19c.
304	Fill of [303]	1	<1									Pottery?	17-18c.
404	Fill of [402]	4	41	6	163	10	19	2	12				?Roman, L.16-18c.
407	U/S finds									5	101.2		PMed to Modern
503	U/S finds									3	146.5		Pmed
607	U/S finds									4	60.5		Med/Pmed, PMed

Med – Medieval

PMed – Post-medieval

## Appendix 3. Post-Roman Pottery Summary

Context	Fabric	Type	No	Wt/g	MNV	Form	Rim	Notes	Spot date
304	IGBW	D	1	1	1			tiny	17-18
404	GRE	D	1	12	1			most glaze lost	L.16-18
404	GRE	B	1	20	1				L.16-18
404	GRE	D	1	5	1				L.16-18
404	PMRW	U	1	3	1			poss GRE if glaze lost	L.16-18

## Appendix 4. Ceramic Building Material Summary

context	fabric	form	no	wt/g	MinNo	abr	length	width	height	comments	date
404	fsf	RTP/PAN	4	128	4	+					pmed/mod
404	fsfcp	RTP	1	11	1	+					pmed
404	fsfe	B?	1	24	1	++				no surfaces, soft, could be RBT?	Rom/pmed?

Key – fsf – fine sandy with occasional flint; fsfcp – as fsf with red clay pellets; fsfe – fine sandy with ferrous oxide inclusions. RTP – post-med plain roof tile; PAN – pantile; B – brick

**Appendix 5. Clay Tobacco Pipe Summary**

Context	Frag	No	Wt (g)	Bore diam	Abrasion	Notes	Date
404	stem	1	1 3.4		++		16?
404	stem	1	1 3.0		+		16?
404	stem	1	5 2.9		+		16-17
404	stem	1	1 2.7				16-17
404	stem	2	4 2.5		+		17-18?
404	stem	1	1 2.6			partly burnt	17-18?
404	stem	1	1 2.0				18-19?
404	stem	1	1		+	small frag, bore appears large	16?
404	bowl/heel	1	4 2.0			horiz top, plain oval heel	18-E.19

**Appendix 6. Metal Finds Summary**

Trench	Context	Material	Qty	Wt (g)	Object Type	Period	Description	Dimensions (mm)	Spotdate
1	U/S 103	Copper alloy	1	4	Coin	Post-medieval	illegible farthing; possibly Georgian	D22	18th-E19thc.
4	U/S 407	Copper alloy	1	2	Cartridge	Modern	shotgun cartridge end	D13.5	
4	U/S 407	Iron	1	24.5	?Buckle/Loop	Post-medieval	oval circular sectioned frame	L46.4 W39	
4	U/S 407	Iron	1	62	?Hinge/Binding strip	Post-medieval	incomplete; rectangular strip, roughly flat	L>118.5 W27	
4	U/S 407	Lead	1	0.7	Ferrule	Post-medieval	small hemispherical knob, which is waisted, and had vertical lines decorating the top; hollow	H7 D5	
4	U/S 407	Lead	1	12	Fragment	Unknown	sub-square flattish offcut	L>29.5 W>23	
5	U/S 503	Copper alloy	1	1.5	Button	Post-medieval	small circular dished front with wire shank	D13	
5	U/S 503	Copper alloy	1	10	?Washer/Nut	Post-medieval	incomplete cast fragment, possibly part of angular washer	-	
5	U/S 503	Iron	1	135	Linch pin	Post-medieval	circular sectioned shaft with annular loop on end	L120 D42	
6	U/S 607	Copper alloy	1	2.5	?Buckle/Loop	Med./Post-med.	annulat, flat sectioned ring; possibly slightly thicker on one side	D23	
6	U/S 607	Copper alloy	1	3	Button	Post-medieval	incomplete; circular & flat; tinned; missing shank on reverse	D>22	
6	U/S 607	Copper alloy	1	5	Coin	Post-medieval	illegible and bent	D31	
6	U/S 607	Lead	1	50	Waste	Unknown	amorphous waste fragment	-	
			13						

**Appendix 7. Catalogue of Animal Bone**

Trench	Context	Type	Ctxt Qty	Wt (g)	Species	NISP	Adult	Juvenile	Neonatal	Element range	Measure	Count	Butchering	Burnt	Gnaw	Comments
4	404	Pit/Linear	1	5	Sheep/goat	1	1			metatarsal						Shaft only, poor condition, worn, cracking

**Key:**

NISP = Number of Individual Species elements Present

Measure = Measurable following Von Den Driesch, 1976.

Count = Countable following Davis, 1992.

**Appendix 8. Catalogue of Mollusc Remains**

Trench	Context	Type	Ctxt Qty	Weight	Freshwater	Marine	Land	Fossil	Species	NISP	Top	Base	MNI	Apex	Fragment	Distort	Worms	Sponge	Barnacles	Attached	Cuts	Comments
4	404	Pit/Linear	1	7		1			Oyster	1	1		1		1		1	1				Ventral fragment



**Appendix 9.** Environmental Summary

Sample number	Context	Feature type	Trench	Spot date	Volume (litres)	Cereals			Non-cereal taxa		Hazelnut shell	Charcoal		Molluscs		Contaminants				Other remains		
						Cereal grains	Cereal chaff	Notes	Seeds	Notes		Charcoal>2mm	Notes	Molluscs	Notes	Roots	Molluscs	Modern seeds	Insects		Earthworm capsules	
1	406	Pit	4	Undated	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	XXX	<i>Quercus</i> sp. - weak curvature with tyloses	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	-	-

Results from the bulk sample light fractions from Broadland Gate Plot 7 (X=Present; XX=Common; XXX=Abundant).

## Appendix 10. OASIS Record

**OASIS ID: *chrisbir1-394988***

### Project details

Project name	PoAMW to commence with informative trenching at 'Plot 7, Broadland Gate, Norwich, Norfolk'
Short description of the project	PoAMW to commence with informative trenching associated with commercial development. Possible land enclosure and/or occupation probably during the 18th century was indicated. An undated pit possibly related to the production of charcoal was recorded. Three of the 6 excavated trenches revealed no archaeological remains. The recovery of finds indicate activities during the medieval, late-medieval/Post-medieval, Post-medieval and modern periods.
Project dates	Start: 26-05-2020 End: 03-06-2020
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	ENF148865 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Current Land use	Vacant Land 2 - Vacant land not previously developed
Monument type	LINEAR FEATURE Post Medieval
Monument type	LINEAR FEATURE Post Medieval
Monument type	PIT Uncertain
Significant Finds	SHERD Post Medieval
Significant Finds	ANIMAL REMAINS Uncertain
Significant Finds	ARCHITECTURAL FRAGMENT Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CLAY PIPE (SMOKING) Post Medieval
Significant Finds	COIN Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CARTRIDGE Modern
Significant Finds	BUCKLE LOOP Post Medieval
Significant Finds	HINGE STRAP Post Medieval
Significant Finds	FERRULE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	BUTTON Post Medieval
Significant Finds	WASHER Post Medieval
Significant Finds	LINCH PIN Post Medieval
Significant Finds	BUCKLE LOOP Uncertain
Significant Finds	BUTTON Post Medieval
Significant Finds	COIN Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Rural commercial
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF

Position in the planning process Pre-application

**Project location**

Country England

Site location NORFOLK BROADLAND POSTWICK WITH WITTON Plot 7, Broadland Gate, Norwich, Norfolk'

Study area 7714 Square metres

Site coordinates TG 29097 08722 52.627308977888 1.385520678655 52 37 38 N 001 23 07 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 Developer

**Project archives**

Physical Archive recipient Norfolk Museums Service

Physical Archive ID 2020.99

Physical Contents "Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Environmental", "Metal"

Digital Archive recipient Norfolk Museums Service

Digital Archive ID 2020.99

Digital Contents "Ceramics", "Environmental", "Metal", "Animal Bones"

Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography"

Paper Archive recipient Norfolk Museums Service

Paper Archive ID 2020.99

Paper Contents "Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Environmental", "Metal"

Paper Media available "Context sheet", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Section", "Survey", "Unpublished Text"

**Project bibliography 1**

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title Report on a Programme of Archaeological Mitigatory Work at 'Plot 7, Broadland Gate, Norwich, Norfolk'



Author(s)/Editor(s)	Birks, C.,
Other bibliographic details	Report Number CB652R
Date	2020
Issuer or publisher	Chris Birks
Place of issue or publication	Contractor's report
Description	Unbound A4 single-side-printed report with text, site location plan, specialists' reports, colour digital images and fold-out A3 drawings

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Entered by	Chris Birks (chris.birks@chrisbirksarchaeology.co.uk)
Entered on	13 July 2020

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## OASIS:

Please e-mail [Historic England](#) for OASIS help and advice

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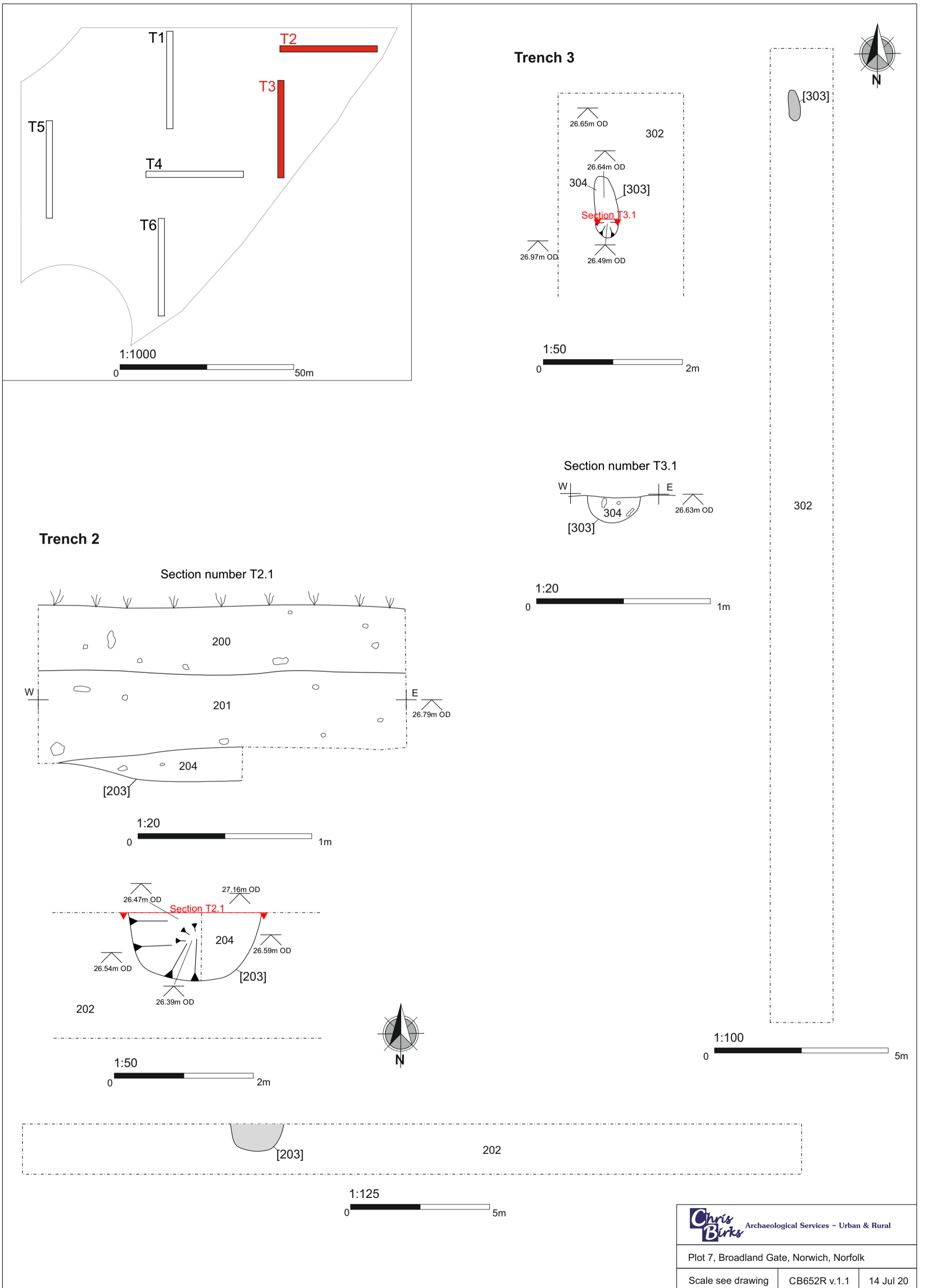


Figure 3. Trench 2 and 3 plan and section drawings

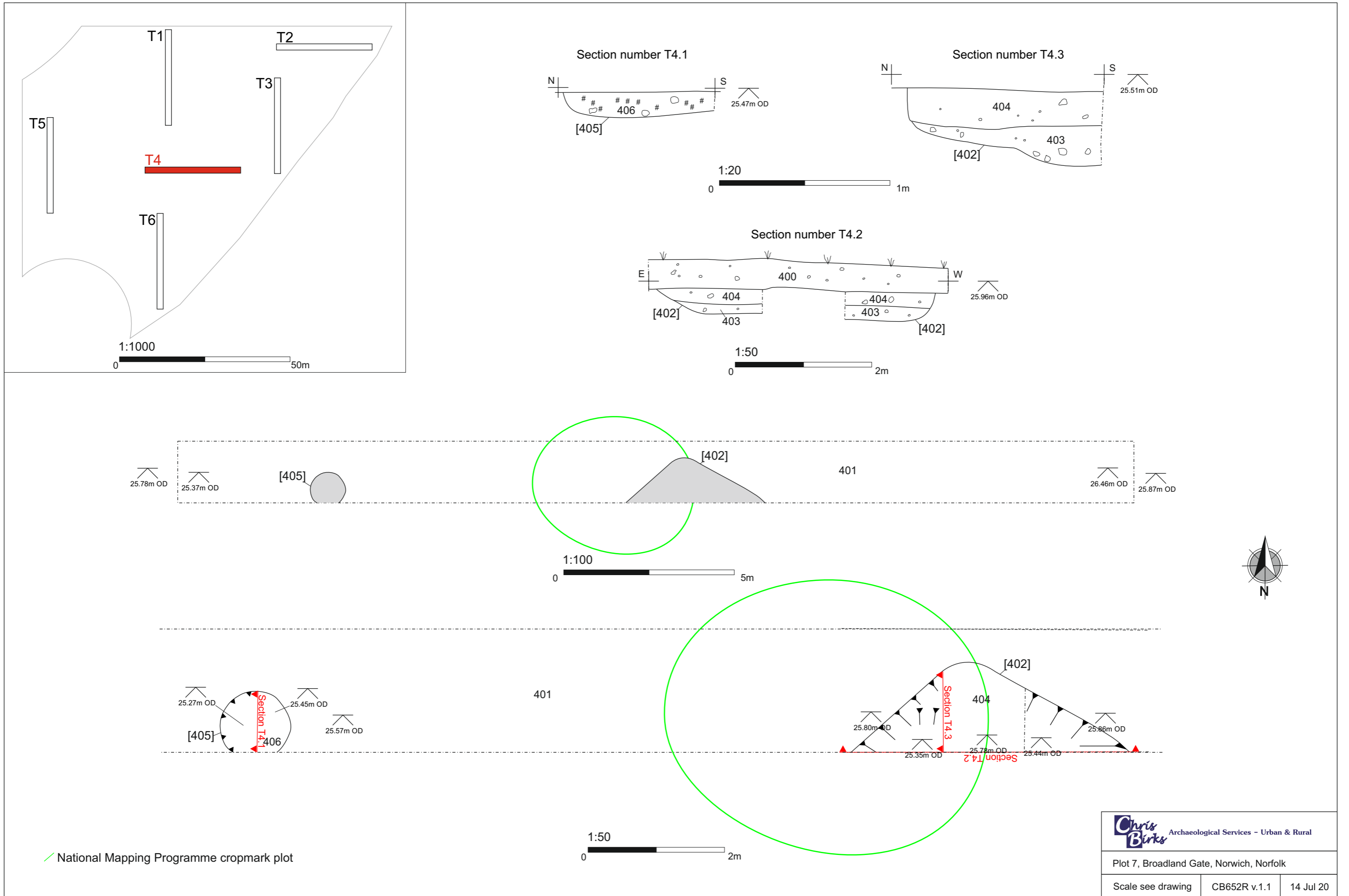


Figure 4. Trench 4 plan and section drawings

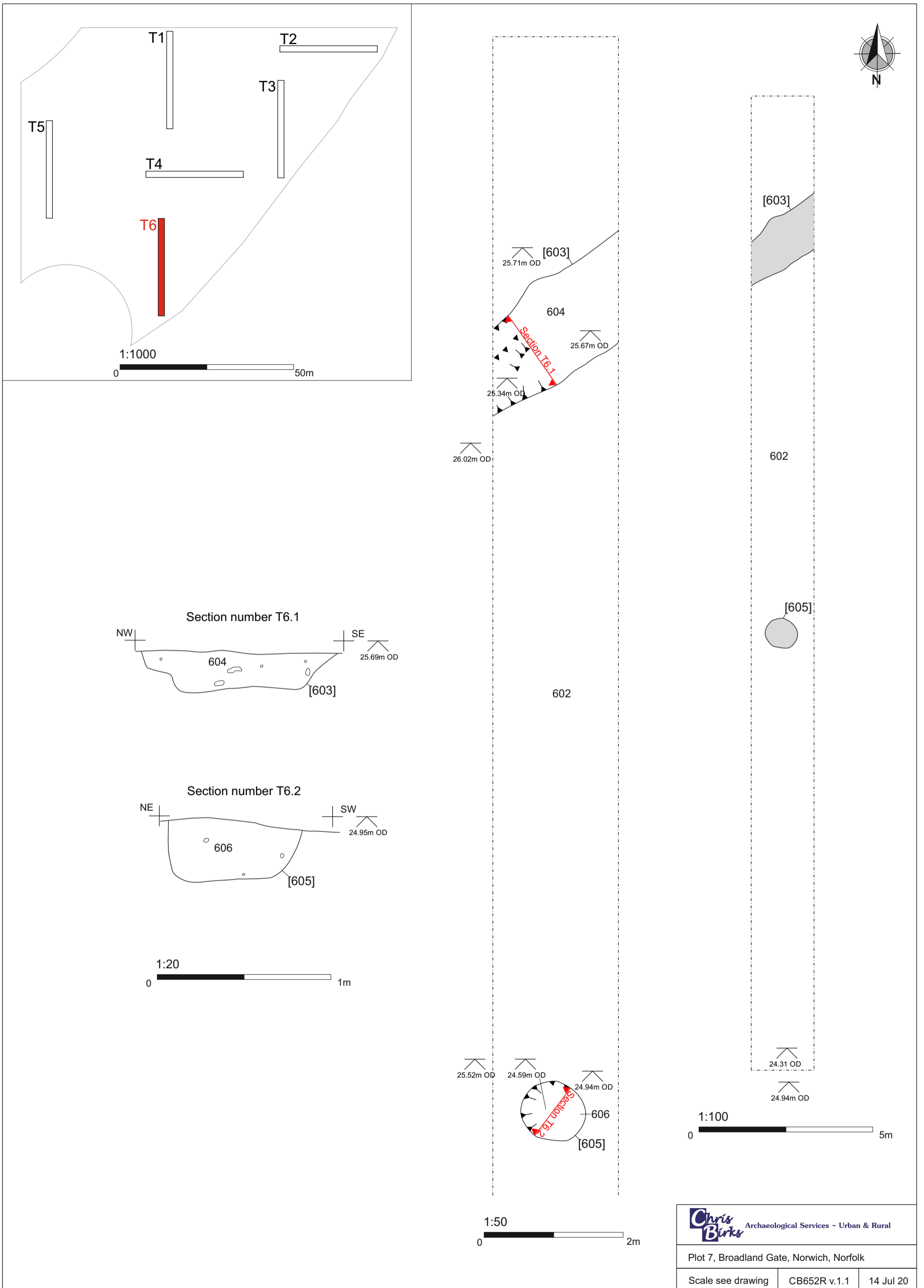


Figure 5. Trench 6 plan and section drawings



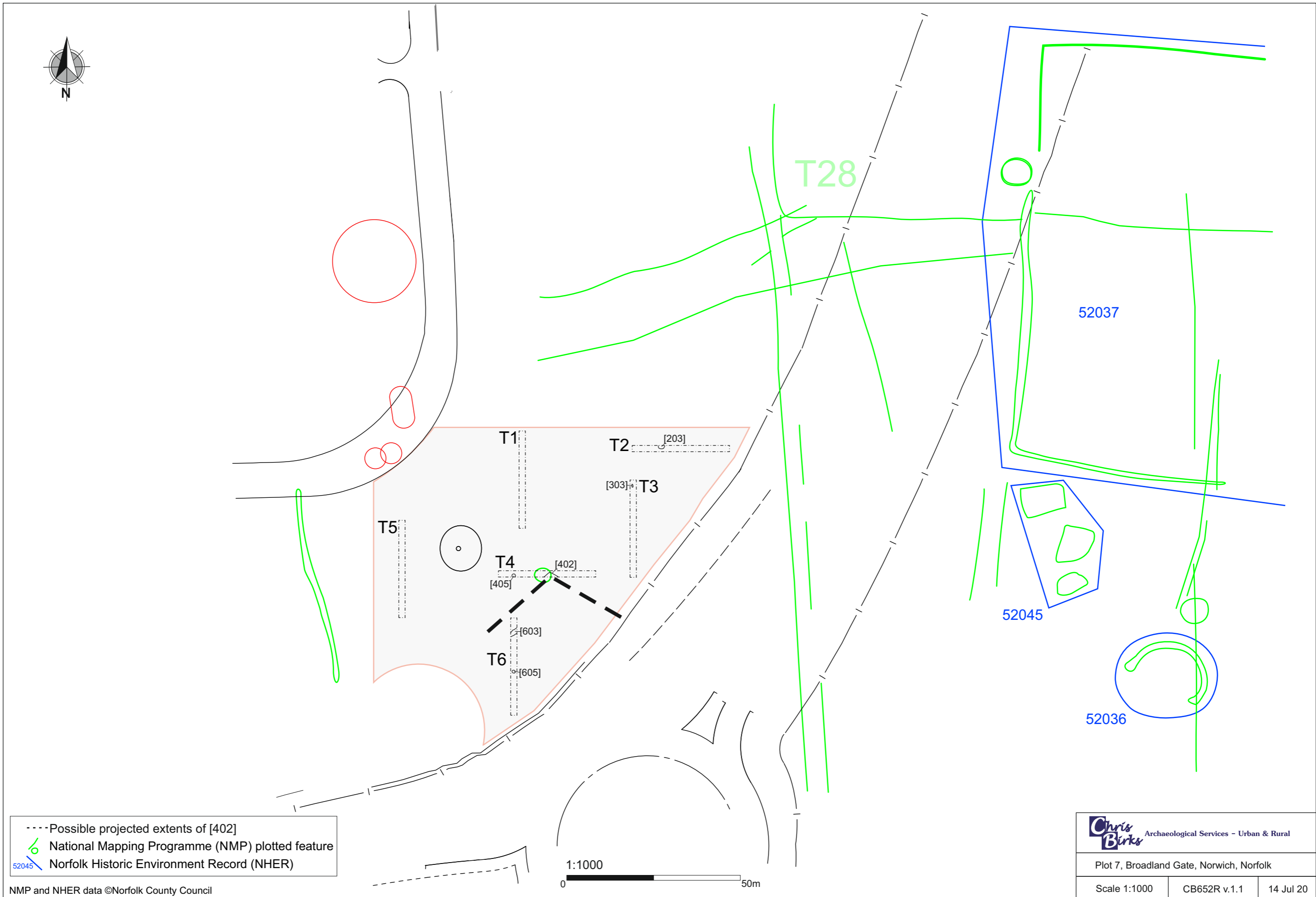


Figure 6. Results overlay