

Archaeology Report Number CB659R v.1.1

Plot 2a, Broadland Gate, Norwich, Norfolk

Grid reference TG 2897 0905

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

Pre-application for Plot 2a

Programme of Archaeological Mitigatory Work -

Phase 1 Informative Trenching – 02 to 17 June 2020

Norfolk Historic Environment Record event number ENF148932

Norfolk County Council Environment Service reference CNF49090

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Contents

<i>Section</i>	<i>Page</i>
<i>Summary</i>	<i>1</i>
1.0 Introduction	1, 2
2.0 Project Background	2, 3
3.0 Archaeological and Historical Background	3, 4
4.0 Geology and Topography	4
5.0 Results	4 - 15
5.1 Introduction	
5.2 Trench 1	
5.3 Trench 2	
5.4 Trench 3	
5.5 Trench 4	
5.6 Trench 5	
5.7 Trench 6	
5.8 Trench 7	
5.9 Trench 8	
5.10 Trench 9	
6.0 The Flint	15, 16
6.1 Methodology	
6.2 The flint	
6.3 Distribution and dating	
6.4 Conclusions	
7.0 The Pottery	16, 17
7.1 Introduction	
7.2 Methodology	
7.3 The Prehistoric Pottery	
7.4 The Roman Pottery	
7.5 The Pottery Fabrics and Forms	
7.6 Summary	
7.7 Recommendations for future work	
8.0 Animal Bone	17, 18
8.1 Methodology	
8.2 The bone assemblage	
8.3 Species range and modifications and other observations	
8.4 Discussion and conclusions	
8.5 Recommendations for further work	
9.0 The Metal Finds	18, 19
9.1 Introduction	
9.2 Methodology	
9.3 The Assemblage	
9.4 Conclusions	
10.0 Environmental Summary	19, 20
10.1 Introduction	
10.2 Methods	
10.3 Results	
10.4 Further work	
11.0 Conclusions and Discussion	20 - 23
11.1 Introduction	

Contents

11.2	Trench 1
11.3	Trench 2
11.4	Trench 3
11.5	Trench 4
11.6	Trench 5
11.7	Trench 6
11.8	Trench 7
11.9	Trench 8
11.10	Trench 9
11.11	Summary

Acknowledgements

Bibliography

Appendix 1	Context Summary
Appendix 2	Finds Summary
Appendix 3	Flint Catalogue
Appendix 4	The Pottery Assemblage
Appendix 5	Animal Bone Catalogue
Appendix 6	Metal Finds Summary
Appendix 7	Environmental Summary
Appendix 8	OASIS Record

Figure 1	Site location plan
Figure 2	Site plan
Figure 3	Trenches plan drawings
Figure 4	Trench 1 drawings
Figure 5	Trenches 2 and 3 drawings
Figure 6	Trenches 4 and 5 drawings
Figure 7	Trenches 6 and 7 drawings
Figure 8	Trenches 8 and 9 drawings
Figure 9	Possible feature extents

Table 1. Flint by context

Table 2. The pottery listed by trench and feature-type

Table 3. The Roman pottery quantified by fabric and form, listed in descending order of weight (%)

Table 4. Quantification of the faunal remains by feature, species and NISP

Plate 1. Trench 1, looking north

Plate 2. Feature [103], looking east

Plate 3. Features [106], [108] and [112], looking north

Plate 4. Sondage B and fill (110) within feature [108], looking south

Plate 5. General view of Trench 2, looking west

Plate 6. General view of Trench 3, looking south

Plate 7. Feature [303] in Trench 3, looking southeast

Plate 8. General view of Trench 4, looking east

Plate 9. Feature [406] in Trench 4, looking east

Plate 10. Feature [403] in Trench 4, looking north

Plate 11. General view of Trench 5, looking south

Plate 12. Feature [503] in Trench 5, looking east

Plate 13. General view of Trench 6, looking south

Plate 14. Feature [603] in Trench 6, looking east

Plate 15. General view of Trench 7, looking south

Plate 16. Feature [703] in Trench 7, looking north

Plate 17. General view of Trench 8, looking west

Contents

Plate 18. Features [803] and [805] in Trench 8, looking north

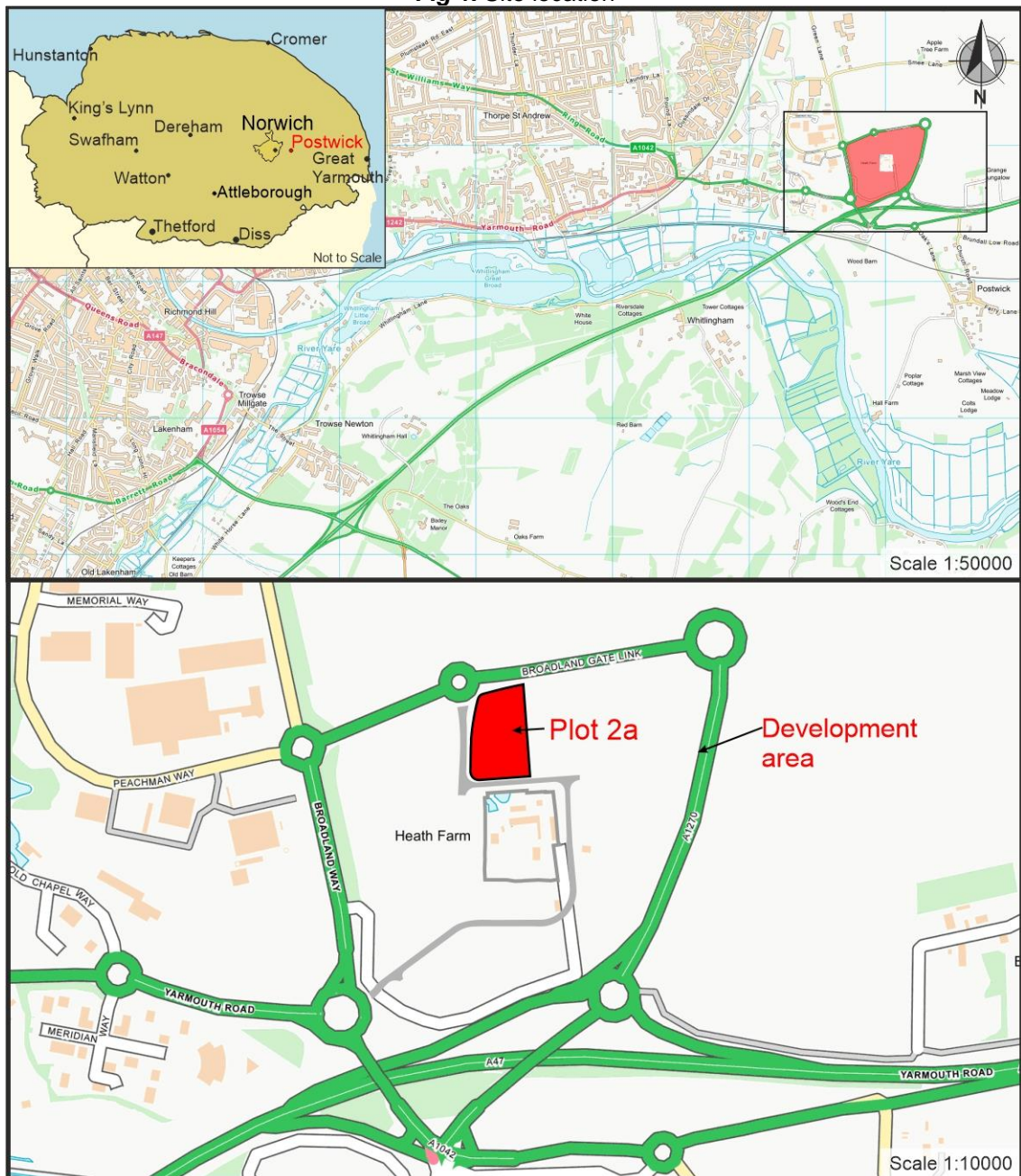
Plate 19. General view of Trench 9, looking south

Plate 20. Feature [603] in Trench 6, looking east

Summary

A programme of archaeological mitigatory work is being carried out at Plot 2a, Broadland Gate, Norwich, prior to development (Fig. 1). A first phase of informative trenching (Norfolk Historic Environment Record event number ENF148932) was carried out in June 2020. Two of the 9 excavated trenches revealed no archaeological remains. Activities during the earlier Neolithic (4000 to 3001 BC) and late Neolithic or early Bronze Age period (2600-1800BC) were indicated through the recovery of finds. Land partition or other activities may have occurred during the later prehistoric to Roman periods. The majority of the evidence relates to land partition during the early- to mid-Roman period (mid/late-1st to mid-2nd century AD), which is of interest as excavations on the adjacent (to the east) Plot 2b and east of Plot 2b identified activities associated with a farmstead during the mid- to late-Roman period (mid-3rd century AD). The recovery of unstratified finds indicate activities during the 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), approved by the Norfolk County Council Historic Environment Service, details how these works would be undertaken. The overall development now comprises 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 CB659 v.1.1 approved by the Norfolk County Council Environment Service and 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, CB659R 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 prior to preparation of this final copy, CB659R 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 evidence relating to a Roman farmstead recorded during excavations in 2019 (Birks 2020b) has been revealed. A first phase of informative trenching in 2019 (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 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).
- 2.4 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.
- 2.5 Project Design, CB659 v.1.1, was 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 2a (Norfolk County Council Environment Service reference CNF49090). Plot 2a has been 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*.
- 2.6 Norfolk Historic Environment Record event number ENF148932 and Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) ID: chrisbir-395352 (*Appendix 8*) apply.
- 2.7 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 2020.97.

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, and included 109 records. A further updated search for entries within a 500m radius of Plot 2a was received on 20 May 2020 and produced 41 records. Summaries of records relevant to the findings of the informative trenching on Plot 2a 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, 147241, 148863, 148865, 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 (NHER 49758, 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 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 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 16th century with 17th and 19th 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 16th century and the end of the 18th 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 2a lies on fairly level ground at c. 24m OD and on the west side of the site, ground that slopes down from c. 25m OD in the north to c. 23m 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 02 and 17 June 2020 and the weather was mostly dry and very warm with occasional rain showers (*Fig. 2*).

5.1.2 Context numbers were allocated during fieldwork and are summarised in *Appendix 1*. Finds summaries and catalogues are included as appendices to this report. A finds summary is provided (*Appendix 2*), flint catalogue (*Appendix 3*), pottery assemblage (*Appendix 4*), animal bone catalogue (*Appendix 5*), metal finds summary (*Appendix 6*) and environmental summary (*Appendix 7*).

5.2 Trench 1

Figures 2, 3 and 4

Context No.	Type	Description	Thickness	Depth	Finds	Spot date
100	D	Topsoil deposits	0.27-0.33m	c. 24.05-23.77m OD	-	-
101	D	Subsoil deposits	0.12-0.18m	c. 23.78-23.44m OD	-	-
102	D	Undisturbed 'natural' deposits	-	c. 23.55-23.23m OD	-	-
103	C	Linear feature	c. 0.31m	c. 23.33m OD	-	-
104	D	Upper fill of [103]	0.19m	c. 23.33m OD	Pottery Enviro <2>	Roman
105	D	Primary fill of [103]	c. 0.12m	c. 23.14m OD	-	-
114	F	Unstratified metal-detected finds	-	-	Metal	PMED/ Modern

5.2.1 Trench 1 was north-south oriented, measured c. 25m by 1.8m and was excavated to a depth of c. 0.4-0.55m beneath present ground level removing c. 0.27-0.33m of topsoil (100) (at c. 24.05-23.22m OD) and c. 0.12-0.18m of subsoil (101) above undisturbed 'natural' deposits (102) (at c. 23.55-23.23m OD) (*Plate 1*). Unstratified Post-medieval to modern metal finds (114) were recovered from spoil arisings.

5.2.2 Irregular-shaped linear feature [103] (at c. 23.33m OD) was approximately east-west oriented and extended beyond the east and west edges of excavation (*Plate 2*). It measured c. 1.04-1.63m wide and c. 0.3m deep and contained two fills; upper fill (104) that produced Roman pottery fragments above primary fill (105) that produced no finds. Environmental sample <2> was taken from (104).

Plate 1. Trench 1, looking north



Scale is 2m in 0.2m increments

Plate 2. Feature [103], looking east



Scale is 1m in 0.2m increments

Context No.	Type	Description	Thickness	Depth	Finds	Spot date
106	C	Linear feature	c. 0.11m	c. 23.34m OD	-	-
107	D	Fill of [106]	c. 0.11m	c. 23.34m OD	Pottery	Roman
108	C	Linear feature	0.33-0.44m	c. 23.55-23.39m OD	-	-
109	D	Fill of [108] terminus (sondage A)	c. 0.36m	c. 23.39m OD	Pottery, flint Enviro <3>	Roman
110	D	Fill of [108] (sondage B)	c. 0.44m	c. 23.52m OD	Pottery	Roman
111	D	Fill of [108] (sondage C)	c. 0.44m	c. 23.55m OD	Pottery Enviro <4>	Roman
112	C	Pit-like feature	c. 0.26m	c. 23.40m OD	-	-
113	D	Fill of [112]	c. 0.26m	c. 23.40m OD	-	-

- 5.2.3 Linear feature [106] (at c. 23.34m OD) was approximately north-south oriented and was cut by feature [112] to the south, a possible pit that itself cuts linear feature [108] further south (*Plate 3*). Feature [106] measured c. 1.23m long by c. 0.45m wide and c. 0.11m deep and contained fill (107) that produced Roman pottery. Feature [112] (at c. 23.40m OD) measured c. 0.82m across and c. 0.26m deep and contained fill (113) that produced no finds.
- 5.2.4 Linear feature [108] (at c. 23.55-23.39m OD) was approximately north-south oriented and extended c. 15m within Trench 1 and beyond the south edge of excavation (*Plate 4*). It measured c. 1.5m wide and c. 0.33-44m deep. Roman pottery was recovered from fills (109), (110) and (111) of 3 excavated sondages across feature [108] and residual finds of probable late Neolithic or early Bronze Age date (c. 2600-1800BC) included struck flint from (109) and pottery from (111).

Plate 3. Features [106], [108] and [112], looking north



Scales are 1m in 0.2m increments

Plate 4. Sondage B and fill (110) within feature [108], looking south



Scale is 1m in 0.2m increments

5.3 Trench 2

Figures 2, 3 and 5

Context No.	Type	Description	Thickness	Depth	Finds	Spot date
200	D	Topsoil deposits	c. 0.26m	-	-	-
201	D	Subsoil deposits	c. 0.07m	-	-	-
202	D	Undisturbed 'natural' deposits	-	-	-	-
203	F	Unstratified metal-detected finds	-	-	Flint, metal	Pre/Modern

- 5.3.1 Trench 2 was east-west oriented, measured c. 25m by 1.8m and was excavated to a depth of c. 0.35m beneath present ground level removing c. 0.26m of topsoil (200) and c. 0.07m of subsoil (201) above undisturbed 'natural' deposits (202) (*Plate 5*). An unstratified prehistoric struck flint and modern metal finds (203) were recovered from spoil arisings.

Plate 5. General view of Trench 2, looking west



Scale is 2m in 0.2m increments

- 5.3.2 No archaeological remains were present in Trench 2. An area between c. 12m and 18.5m from the east end of the trench contained a greater concentration of flint gravels in a stronger-orange-coloured sandy matrix.

5.4 Trench 3

Figures 2, 3 and 5

Context No.	Type	Description	Thickness	Depth	Finds	Spot date
300	D	Topsoil deposits	0.29-0.39m	c. 25.18-24.58m OD	-	-
301	D	Subsoil deposits	0.11-0.29m	c. 24.89-24.19m OD	-	-
302	D	Undisturbed 'natural' deposits	-	c. 24.54-24.23m OD	-	-
303	C	Linear feature	0.12m	c. 24.53m OD	-	-
304	D	Fill of [303]	0.12m	c. 24.53m OD	-	-
305	F	Unstratified metal-detected finds	-	-	Flint	Pre

- 5.4.1 Trench 3 was north-south oriented, measured c. 25m by 1.8m and was excavated to a depth of c. 0.4-0.7m beneath present ground level, deepest at the south end of the trench, removing c. 0.3-0.4m of topsoil (300) (at c. 25.18-24.58m OD) and c. 0.1-0.3m of subsoil (301) above undisturbed 'natural' deposits (302) (at c. 24.54-24.23m OD) (*Plate 6*). An unstratified prehistoric struck flint (305) was recovered from spoil arisings.
- 5.4.2 Linear feature [303] (at c. 24.53m OD) was approximately northeast-southwest oriented, measured c. 0.7m wide and c. 0.12m deep (*Plate 7*). It contained fill (304) that produced no finds. No further remains were present in Trench 3.

Plate 6. General view of Trench 3, looking south



Scale is 2m in 0.2m increments

Plate 7. Feature [303] in Trench 3, looking southeast



Scale is 1m in 0.2m increments

5.5 Trench 4

Figures 2, 3 and 6

Context No.	Type	Description	Thickness	Depth	Finds	Spot date
400	D	Topsoil deposits	c. 0.3m	c. 23.98-23.37m OD	-	-
401	D	Subsoil deposits	c. 0.15-0.3m	c. 23.68-23.07m OD	-	-
402	D	Undisturbed 'natural' deposits	-	c. 23.62-22.72m OD	-	-
403	C	Linear feature	c. 0.55m	c. 23.49m OD	-	-
404	D	Primary fill of [403]	c. 0.2m	c. 23.14m OD	-	-
405	D	Upper fill of [403]	c. 0.35m	c. 23.49m OD	Pottery Enviro <5>	Roman
406	C	Curvilinear feature	c. 0.12-0.2m	c. 22.77m OD	-	-
407	D	Fill of [406]	c. 0.12-0.2m	c. 22.77m OD	-	-
408	F	Unstratified metal-detected finds	-	-	Flint, metal	Pre/PME D

5.5.1 Trench 4 was east-west oriented, measured c. 25m by 1.8m and was excavated to a depth of c. 0.45-0.6m beneath present ground level removing c. 0.3m of topsoil (400) (at c. 23.98-23.37m OD) and c. 0.15-0.3m of subsoil (401) above undisturbed 'natural' deposits (402) (at c. 23.62-22.72m OD) (*Plate 8*). Unstratified prehistoric flint and Post-medieval metal finds (408) were recovered from spoil arisings.

5.5.2 Curvilinear feature [406] (at c. 22.77m OD) extended beyond the west and north edges of excavation at the west end of Trench 4 (*Plate 9*). It measured c. 0.6m wide and c. 0.12-0.2m deep and contained fill (407) that produced no finds.

5.5.3 At the agreement with the Norfolk County Council Environment Service, Trench 4 was extended towards the east to investigate whether north-south linear features [108] in Trench 1, [703] in Trench 7 and [805] in Trench 8 extended through Trench 4. This was confirmed as linear feature [403] (at c. 23.49m OD) which measured c. 1.5m wide and c. 0.55m deep (*Plate 10*). It contained primary fill (404) that produced no finds and upper fill (405) that produced Roman pottery. Environmental sample <5> was taken from (405).

Plate 8. General view of Trench 4, looking east



Scale is 2m in 0.2m increments

Plate 9. Feature [406] in Trench 4, looking east



Scale is 1m in 0.2m increments

Plate 10. Feature [403] in Trench 4, looking north



Scales are 1m in 0.2m increments

5.1 Trench 5

Figures 2, 3 and 6

Context No.	Type	Description	Thickness	Depth	Finds	Spot date
500	D	Topsoil deposits	c. 0.24-0.29m	c. 23.45-22.95m OD	-	-
501	D	Subsoil deposits	c. 0.16-0.19m	c. 23.16-22.71m OD	-	-
502	D	Undisturbed 'natural' deposits	-	c. 23.02-22.42m OD	-	-
503	C	Linear feature	0.23m	c. 22.85m OD	-	-
504	D	Fill of [503]	0.23m	c. 22.85m OD	-	-

5.1.1 Trench 5 was north-south oriented, measured c. 25m by 1.8m and was excavated to a depth of c. 0.4-0.5m beneath present ground level removing c. 0.24-0.29m of topsoil (500) (at c. 23.45-22.95m OD) and c. 0.16-19m subsoil (501) above undisturbed 'natural' deposits (502) (at c. 23.02-22.42m OD) (*Plate 11*).

5.1.2 Linear feature [503] (at c. 22.85m OD) was approximately northeast-southwest oriented, measured c. 0.6-0.7m wide and c. 0.23m deep (*Plate 12*). It contained fill (504) that produced no finds. No further remains were present in Trench 5.

Plate 11. General view of Trench 5, looking south



Scale is 1m in 0.2m increments

Plate 12. Feature [503] in Trench 5, looking east



Scale is 1m in 0.2m increments

5.2 Trench 6

Figures 2, 3 and 7

Context No.	Type	Description	Thickness	Depth	Finds	Spot date
600	D	Topsoil deposits	c. 0.35m	c. 24.53-23.70m OD	-	-
601	D	Subsoil deposits	c. 0.15m	c. 24.18-23.35m OD	-	-
602	D	Undisturbed 'natural' deposits	-	c. 24.00-23.20m OD	-	-
603	C	Linear feature	c. 0.3m	c. 23.95m OD	-	-
604	D	Fill of [603]	c. 0.3m	c. 23.95m OD	-	-

- 5.2.1 Trench 6 was north-south oriented, measured c. 22m by 1.8m and was excavated to a depth of c. 0.5m beneath present ground level removing c. 0.35m of topsoil (600) (at c. 24.53-23.70m OD) and c. 0.15m of subsoil (601) above undisturbed 'natural' deposits (602) (at c. 24.00-23.20m OD) (*Plate 13*). Topsoil and subsoil deposits within the southern half of Trench 6 where there were no archaeological remains and this part of the trench was backfilled following recording.
- 5.2.2 Linear feature [603] (at c. 23.95m OD) towards the north end of Trench 6 was east-west oriented, measured c. 1.25m wide and c. 0.3m deep and extended beyond the east and west edges of Trench 6 (*Plate 14*). It produced no finds from its fill (604).

Plate 13. General view of Trench 6, looking south



Scale is 2m in 0.2m increments

Plate 14. Feature [603] in Trench 6, looking east



Scale is 1m in 0.2m increments

5.3 Trench 7

Figures 2, 3 and 7

Context No.	Type	Description	Thickness	Depth	Finds	Spot date
700	D	Topsoil deposits	c. 0.35m	c. 23.12-22.73m OD	-	-
701	D	Subsoil deposits	c. 0.15-0.35m	c. 22.77-22.38m OD	-	-
702	D	Undisturbed 'natural' deposits	-	c. 22.63-22.05m OD	-	-
703	C	Linear feature	c. 0.66m	c. 22.54m OD	-	Roman
704	D	Primary fill of [703]	c. 0.3m	c. 21.35m OD	-	-
705	D	Upper fill of [703]	c. 0.35m	c. 22.54m OD	Pottery Enviro <1>	Roman
706	F	Unstratified metal-detected finds	-	-	Metal	PMED /Modern

- 5.3.1 Trench 7 was east-west oriented, measured c. 25m by 1.8m and was excavated to a depth of c. 0.5m (east end) to c. 0.7m (west end) beneath present ground level removing c. 0.35m of topsoil (600) (at c. 23.12-22.73m OD) and c. 0.15m of subsoil (601) above undisturbed 'natural' deposits (602) (at c. 22.63-22.05m OD) (*Plate 15*). Unstratified Post-medieval and modern metal finds (706) were recovered from spoil arisings.

Plate 15. General view of Trench 7, looking south



Scale is 2m in 0.2m increments

- 5.3.1.1 Linear feature [703] (at c. 22.54m OD) towards the east end of Trench 7 was north-south oriented, measured c. 1.4m wide and c. 0.66m deep and extended beyond the north and south edges of Trench 7 (*Plate 16*). It contained upper fill (705) that produced Roman pottery above fill (704) that produced no finds. Environmental sample <1> was taken from fill (705).

Plate 16. Feature [703] in Trench 7, looking north



Scales are 1m in 0.2m increments

5.4 Trench 8

Figures 2, 3 and 8

Context No.	Type	Description	Thickness	Depth	Findings	Spot date
800	D	Topsoil deposits	c. 0.24-0.29m	c. 24.16-23.72m OD	-	-
801	D	Subsoil deposits	c. 0.37-0.46m	c. 23.87-23.48m OD	-	-
802	D	Undisturbed 'natural' deposits	-	c. 23.35-23.19m OD	-	-
803	C	Linear feature	c. 0.13m	c. 23.20m OD	-	-
804	D	Fill of [803]	c. 0.13m	c. 23.20m OD	-	-
805	C	Linear feature	c. 0.34m	c. 23.32m OD	-	-
806	D	Fill of [805]	c. 0.34m	c. 23.32m OD	Pottery, animal bone	Roman
807	F	Unstratified metal-detected finds	-	-	Metal	PMED

- 5.4.1 Trench 8 was east-west oriented, measured c. 25m by 1.8m and was excavated to a depth of c. 0.75m (east end) to c. 0.65m (west end) beneath present ground level removing c. 0.25-0.3m of topsoil (800) (at c. 24.16-23.72m OD) and c. 0.4-0.45m of subsoil (801) above undisturbed 'natural' deposits (802) (at c. 23.35-23.19m OD) (*Plate 17*). Unstratified Post-medieval metal finds (807) were recovered from spoil arisings.

Plate 17. General view of Trench 8, looking west



Scale is 2m in 0.2m increments

- 5.4.1.1 Linear feature [803] (at c. 23.20m OD) at the east end of Trench 8 was north-south oriented, measured c. 0.5m wide and c. 0.13m deep, butt-ended within the trench and extended beyond the north edge of Trench 8 (*Plate 18*). It produced no finds from its fill (804).
- 5.4.1.2 Linear feature [805] (at c. 23.32m OD) lay west of feature [803], was north-south oriented, measured c. 1.15m wide and c. 0.34m deep and extended beyond the north and south edges of Trench 8 (*Plate 18*). It contained fill (806) that produced Roman pottery and animal bone finds.

Plate 18. Features [803] and [805] in Trench 8, looking north



Scales are 1m in 0.2m increments

5.5 Trench 9

Figures 2, 3 and 8

Context No.	Type	Description	Thickness	Depth	Finds	Spot date
900	D	Topsoil deposits	c. 0.3m	-	-	-
901	D	Subsoil deposits	c. 0.35m	-	-	-
902	D	Undisturbed 'natural' deposits	-	-	-	-

- 5.5.1 Trench 9 was east-west oriented, measured c. 25m by 1.8m and was excavated to a depth of c. 0.75m beneath present ground level removing c. 0.3m of topsoil (900) and c. 0.35m of subsoil (901) above undisturbed 'natural' deposits (902) (*Plate 19*). No archaeological remains were present in Trench 9. A great deal of contamination was present throughout topsoil and subsoil deposits and the trench was backfilled following recording.

Plate 19. General view of Trench 9, looking south



Scale is 2m in 0.2m increments

- 5.5.1.1 Linear feature [603] (at c. 23.95m OD) towards the north end of Trench 6 was east-west oriented, measured c. 1.25m wide and c. 0.3m deep and extended beyond the east and west edges of Trench 6 (*Plate 20*). It produced no finds from its fill (604).

Plate 20. Feature [603] in Trench 6, looking east



Scale is 1m in 0.2m increments

6.0 The Flint (*Appendix 3, Table 1*)

by Sarah Bates

6.1 Methodology

- 6.1.1 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.

6.2 The flint

- 6.2.1 Six pieces of struck flint were recovered during work at the site, they are listed by context in Table 1.

Table 1. Flint by context

Ctxt	Type	No.
109	utilised flake	1
111	spurred piece	1
203	utilised flake	1
203	piercer	1
305	utilised flake	1
408	retouched flake	1

- 6.2.2 A very small thin flake is quite squat and the surviving part of its distal edge is hinged (305). However, it is neat with regular 'blade-like' dorsal scars and has an abraded platform edge showing that it was struck from a prepared core and is probably earlier Neolithic. It is also slightly patinated which could support its relatively early date. There is edge damage but, at least, part of the distal edge appears to have been utilised.
- 6.2.3 A squat flake with thick platform and cortex along its right side has a shallow 'notch' formed by retouch in its distal edge and slight retouch at the distal end of the right side. This forms a slightly asymmetrical or 'hooked' spur (111). The piece is abruptly retouched along its thinner left edge; possibly to blunten that edge and make it easier to hold using the dorsal scar as a thumbhold.
- 6.2.4 A longish flake has cortex over most of its dorsal face and extending to both sides although with irregular retouch and damage along its right side. A short, non-cortical, length at the left proximal edge is retouched, probably to blunten that side which is otherwise cortex 'backed' (408).
- 6.2.5 Three other flakes are utilised; a very small piece which may have been used as a point at one (or each) end and a cortex-'backed' small longish flake (both (203)) and a squat flake with thick cortex at its platform and very slight use damage to its thin edge (109).

6.3 Distribution and dating

- 6.3.1 The spurred piece and the utilised squat flake were both recovered from fills of the terminus of linear feature [108] from which Roman pottery was also recovered. The flint is of later prehistoric date, probably late Neolithic or early Bronze Age.
- 6.3.2 The other four flints were from unstratified contexts in trenches 2, 3 and 4 and, apart from the small thin flake which is likely to be earlier Neolithic, comprises fairly irregular quite small pieces and is also probably later Neolithic or Bronze Age.

6.4 Conclusions

- 6.4.1 The flint provides evidence for activity in the vicinity during the prehistoric period. One piece is probably earlier Neolithic, the other flint is most likely to be of later Neolithic or Bronze Age date.
- 6.4.2 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.

7.0 The Pottery (Appendix 4, Table 2)

by Alice Lyons

7.1 Introduction

- 7.1.1 A small group of prehistoric (21g) and Roman (454g) pottery was recovered during the excavations. Thanks to Sarah Percival (freelance prehistoric pottery analyst) for spot dating the prehistoric pottery fragment.

7.2 Methodology

- 7.2.1 The pottery was analysed following the national guidelines (Barclay *et al* 2016). The total assemblage was studied, and a catalogue was prepared (Appendix 4). The sherds were examined using a hand lens (x10 magnification) and were divided into fabric groups defined based on inclusion types present. Vessel forms (jar, bowl) were also recorded. The sherds were counted and weighed to the nearest whole gram and recorded by context. Decoration, residues and abrasion were also noted. Chris Birks curates the pottery and archive.

7.3 The Prehistoric Pottery

- 7.3.1 A single large fragment (21g) of prehistoric pottery was recovered as a residual element within a linear feature [(111), [108], Trench 1]. It is a handmade Beaker-type body sherd, made in a low-fired Sandy oxidised fabric, with incised finger-nail decoration. This vessel was made at the end of the Neolithic or early Bronze Age period (2600-1800BC). It is the only prehistoric sherd found within this site assemblage, but its relatively large size and good condition indicates contemporary prehistoric activity in the near vicinity.

7.4 The Roman Pottery

- 7.4.1 A total of 34 sherds, weighing 454g (1.07 EVE), of Early Roman pottery was recovered. This is a small assemblage representing 15 individual vessels. The pottery is severely abraded with an average sherd size of only 13g, which suggests it has been subject to severe post-depositional disturbance (such as ploughing) and is, therefore, considered residual. Pottery was recovered within three of the nine trenches excavated, all within a series of ditched field systems or linear features (Table 2).

Table 2. The pottery listed by trench and feature-type

Trench	Feature	Count	Weight (g)	EVE	Weight (%)
1	Linear feature	17	148	0.39	32.60
4	Linear feature	6	52	0.12	11.45
7	Linear feature	10	223	0.56	49.12
8	Linear feature	1	31	0.00	6.83
Total		34	454	1.07	100.00

7.5 The Pottery Fabrics and Forms

- 7.5.1 A total of three broad Roman pottery fabrics were recorded (Table 3).

Table 3. The Roman pottery quantified by fabric and form, listed in descending order of weight (%)

Fabric: abbreviation <i>Published reference</i>	Vessel	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	EVE	Weight (%)
Sandy reduced (grey) ware: SGW <i>Lyons 2003, 99</i>	Bowl, dish, jar	33	312	0.89	68.72
Nar Valley oxidised ware: NAR OX. <i>Tomber and Dore 1998, 171</i>	Mortaria (reeded rim)	1	142	0.18	31.28
Total		34	454	1.07	100.00

Coarse wares

Reduced (grey) wares

- 7.5.1.1 The majority of pottery recovered consists of locally produced utilitarian wheelmade reduced (grey) coarse wares characteristic of an Early-to-mid Roman date which are wheelmade and consistent with local manufacture, but not assigned to a specific source. The vessels that could be identified include a carinated bowl, a reeded rimmed bowl and a beaded rim straight-sided dish. Also found were medium mouthed globular jars with everted or rolled rims. Decoration is unusual, although one example of horizontal grooved body bands was recorded. Two jars retained soot residues indicating possible use as cooking vessels.

Mortaria

- 7.5.1.2 Mortaria are a type of Roman mixing bowl, lined with sharp grits (Tyers 1996, 117-135). A large part of a reeded rim mortaria lined with well-worn slag (iron metal working waste) trituration grits of a type known to have been produced in the Nar Valley, West Norfolk in the mid-to-late Roman period.

7.6 Summary

- 7.6.1 Although a single sherd of prehistoric pottery denotes the presence of an older community active within the area the majority of pottery found comprises Roman wares primarily dating from the early-to-mid Roman era. The assemblage largely consists of locally made utilitarian coarseware jar/bowl forms, although a fragment from a Roman mortarium was also found. It is noteworthy that no fine table wares or imported vessels were identified.
- 7.6.2 The Early-to-mid Roman date of this assemblage and its local character are markedly different from recent nearby excavations (Lyons 2020), which may suggest the pottery is related to an earlier phase of settlement. Its analysis, therefore, makes a significant contribution to our understanding of the development of the Roman agrarian landscape.

7.7 Recommendations for further work

- 7.7.1 No further work on the pottery is necessary at this stage. If this site does progress to publication it is recommended that the mortarium be illustrated.

8.0 Animal Bone (Appendix 5, Table 4)

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 small assemblage, the information was directly recorded into an appendix with this report.

8.2 The bone assemblage

8.2.1 Quantification, provenance and preservation

- 8.2.1.1 A total of 12g of bone, consisting of 1 element, was recovered from this excavation, with the totals quantified by feature type, species, count and weight in Table 4. The bone was recovered from fill (806) of linear feature [805]. The bone is in good condition, although fragmented from butchering. No gnawing or invertebrate (insect, isopods, molluscs) damage was seen, suggesting rapid burial. No burning was seen on the remains.

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 4.
- 8.3.2 The bone is a radius shaft from a small Red Deer, the smaller size indicating a female, which is notably smaller than the male. The bone has both the proximal and distal ends missing and there are clear butchering marks. The removal of both ends suggests bone was cut to access marrow, perhaps through cooking in stews.

Table 4. Quantification of the faunal remains by feature, species and NISP

Trench	Context	Type	Ctxt Qty	Wt (g)	Species	NISP
8	805	Linear	1	12	Deer - Red	1

8.4 Discussion and conclusions

- 8.4.1 The bone from this site clearly suggests butchering waste and potentially some high status waste if of a Saxon or later date when the hunting and consumption of deer was controlled by the rich, earlier remains would indicate hunting. However, the bone is in quite good condition, which may suggest more recent remains and perhaps purchased meat or consumed road kill waste. Red Deer have been fairly common in all periods in Norfolk, more so in earlier dates.

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 Metal Finds (Appendix 6, Table 5)

by Rebecca Sillwood

9.1 Introduction

- 9.1.1 Twenty metal finds were submitted for reporting: eleven of lead, eight of copper alloy and one of tin. All were unstratified from various trenches.

9.2 Methodology

- 9.2.1 The metalwork was catalogued by count and weight, with spot dates and descriptions produced where possible. This data can be found within an Excel spreadsheet which is provided separately to this report and will be available as part of the archive.
- 9.2.2 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.
- 9.2.3 The finds were assessed without the assistance of x-rays.

9.3 The Assemblage

9.3.1 Lead

9.3.1.1 The lead assemblage included four fragments of shrapnel (trench 1) possibly from an anti-aircraft shell, and possibly of Second World War date. Three fragments of undiagnostic lead waste (trenches 7 & 8) were also recovered, plus a curving fragment (trench 4) and a bent rod fragment (trench 8). A possible ingot or fishing weight of Post-medieval date was also found (trench 7). The final find was a small oval piece of lead shot (trench 2).

9.3.2 Copper alloy

9.3.2.1 The copper alloy assemblage included five buttons of Post-medieval date (trenches 1, 4, 7 & 8). An illegible, probably Georgian, coin was also found (trench 8) along with a sub-triangular fragment of waste (trench 7).

9.3.2.2 The most interesting find was a lozenge-shaped staple, with inturned (incomplete) ends, which was decorated with punched annulets. This object was found in trench 8. Such staples are not normally decorated (Margeson, 1993, 139, fig. 104) and are utilitarian objects usually used for holding pieces of wood together. The decoration appears to be Post-medieval in date and therefore the object is of this date, however the purpose of this example is clearly to be seen and to be decorative, rather than purely being a fitting.

9.3.3 Tin

9.3.3.1 A small triangular shaped fragment of thin tin was also recovered from the site (trench 7).

9.4 Conclusions

9.4.1 The small assemblage of metal detected finds from Plot 2a of Broadland Gate represents mainly Post-medieval activity. The finds were of standard fare for a metal detected assemblage including coins and buttons, etc. and do not represent any specific activity. The objects are all likely to be casual losses. The only slightly unusual find was the copper alloy staple which was more decorative than the standard examples

10.0 Environmental Summary

by Dr John Summers

10.1 Introduction

10.1.1 During the archaeological evaluation of Plot 2a at Broadland Gate, five bulk samples for environmental archaeological assessment were recovered. The samples were submitted to Archaeological Solutions Ltd for processing and assessment. The sampled deposits are early-mid Roman in date, all of which represent the fills of linear features. The aim of the assessment was to determine the nature of preservation and distribution of ecofactual remains in the archaeological deposits.

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 sorted under a low power stereomicroscope (x10-x30 magnification). Botanical and molluscan remains were identified and recorded using reference literature (Cappers *et al.* 2006; Jacomet 2006; Kerney and Cameron 1979; Kerney 1999) and a reference collection of modern seeds. 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 data from the bulk sample light fractions are presented in *Appendix 7*. Preservation of plant macrofossils was by carbonisation only and there was no evidence for anaerobic waterlogging or mineralisation. Archaeological mollusc shells were rare owing to the free-draining, slightly acidic sediments. The few shells that were identified could be intrusive.

- 10.3.2 Carbonised cereal remains were present in four of the five sampled deposits. Grains of glume wheat (*Triticum dicoccum/ spelta*), hulled barley (*Hordeum* sp.) and oat (*Avena* sp.) were all identified. Chaff remains included glume bases of spelt wheat (*Triticum spelta*), the primary Roman wheat species. Associated arable weed taxa were limited to a single large wild grass seed (large Poaceae) in (705)/[703]. The low density of the remains is likely to indicate that the material originated as scattered carbonised debris from domestic or arable processing activities in the vicinity, most likely from mixed sources. The samples do not indicate the routine deliberate deposition of carbonised waste into the sampled features.
- 10.3.3 Charcoal fragments were also quite sparse, supporting the view that the remains represent background debris from surrounding activity. Seeds of hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*) were identified in (104)/[103] and (111)/[108]. It is probable that these were introduced with hawthorn wood used as fuel. This could indicate the exploitation of hedgerow or scrub habitats for fuel resources.

10.4 Conclusions

- 10.4.1 The carbonised plant macrofossil remains are indicative of background debris from domestic or arable processing activities in the vicinity of the sampled deposits. The range of taxa is in keeping with the cereal crops identified in previous work near this site (Summers 2020), with spelt wheat and hulled barley the typical dominant crops in the Romano-British arable economy. The status of oats, particularly where there is no diagnostic chaff to determine between wild and cultivated species, is uncertain and could have been present as an arable weed. Low-level deposition of carbonised debris is quite typical of boundary ditch features located away from the main areas of occupation and activity.
- 10.4.2 Given the proximity of other Romano-British activity to the site, it is possible that any future archaeological investigations at the site may uncover a more varied range of archaeological features. Bulk sampling of any such deposits may produce a larger archaeobotanical assemblage that would allow further insights into the local Roman arable economy.

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 making manual-excavation more difficult. No trenches needed to be relocated due to above or below ground obstructions.
- 11.1.2 A figure (*Fig. 9*) has been prepared to show the possible extents of archaeological remains recorded during the current phase of informative trenching.

11.2 Trench 1

- 11.2.1 Approximately east-west oriented linear feature [103] (at c. 23.33m OD) and north-south linear features [106] (at c. 23.34m OD) and [108] (at c. 23.55-23.39m OD) produced Roman pottery and [108] also produced residual late Neolithic or early Bronze Age (2600-1800BC) struck flint from fill (109) and pottery from fill (111). A most probable continuation of the same feature as [108] was observed as [403] in Trench 4, [703] in Trench 7 and [805] in Trench 8 to the south. Ditch [106] was cut by undated pit-like feature [112] (at c. 23.40m OD) which cut ditch [108]. Environmental samples from fill (104) of linear feature [103] and fills (109) and (111) of linear feature [108] identified primarily the presence of cereal crops, either as domestic waste or arable processing activities.
- 11.2.2 Unstratified Post-medieval to modern metal finds (114) were recovered from spoil arisings.

11.3 Trench 2

- 11.3.1 No archaeological remains were present in Trench 2. A more gravel-rich area within 'natural' deposits (202) corresponds quite well but slightly west of a NMP plot cropmark feature. An unstratified prehistoric struck flint and modern metal finds (203) were recovered from spoil arisings.

11.4 Trench 3

- 11.4.1 Trench 3 contained undated northeast-southwest oriented linear feature [303] (at c. 24.53m OD). An unstratified prehistoric struck flint (305) was recovered from spoil arisings.

11.5 Trench 4

- 11.5.1 North-south oriented linear feature [403] (at c. 23.49m OD) produced Roman pottery from the upper fill (405) and corresponded with features [108] in Trench 1, [703] in Trench 7 and [805] in Trench 8. An environmental sample from fill (405) of linear feature [403] identified primarily the presence of cereal crops, either as domestic waste or arable processing activities. Undated curvilinear feature [406] (at c. 22.77m OD) was present at the west end of Trench 4. Unstratified prehistoric flint and Post-medieval metal finds (408) were recovered from spoil arisings.

11.6 Trench 5

- 11.6.1 Undated approximately northeast-southwest oriented linear feature [503] was present towards the north end of Trench 5 (at c. 22.85m OD).

11.7 Trench 6

- 11.7.1 Undated east-west oriented linear feature [603] (at c. 23.95m OD) was present towards the north end of Trench 6. An extension of ditch [603] would have been visible in Trench 7 but was not observed indicating that it turned or ended in-between.
- 11.7.2 Contamination of extremely compact topsoil and subsoil deposits was observed within the southern half of Trench 6 and indicate this area functioned as a compound during previous infrastructure works.

11.8 Trench 7

- 11.8.1 North-south oriented linear feature [703] (at c. 22.54m OD) was present towards the east end of Trench 7 and produced Roman pottery from its upper of 2 fills (705). This feature was also observed as [108] in Trench 1, [403] in Trench 4, and [805] in Trench 8. An environmental sample from fill (705) of linear feature [703] identified primarily the presence of cereal crops, either as domestic waste or arable processing activities. Unstratified Post-medieval and modern metal finds (706) were recovered from spoil arisings.

11.9 Trench 8

- 11.9.1 North-south oriented linear features [803] (at c. 23.20m OD) and [805] (at c. 23.32m OD) were recorded at the east end of Trench 8. Undated feature [803] was of smaller dimensions than [805] and butt-ended within the trench. Single fill (806) of [805] produced Roman pottery and animal bone finds and is most likely a continuation of linear features [108] in Trench 1, [403] in Trench 4 and [703] in Trench 7. Unstratified Post-medieval metal finds (807) were recovered from spoil arisings.

11.10 Trench 9

- 11.10.1 No archaeological remains were present in Trench 9. Contamination of extremely compact topsoil and subsoil deposits indicate this area functioned as a compound during previous infrastructure works, as observed in Trench 6.

11.11 Summary

- 11.11.1 Relatively few and a limited type of archaeological remains were encountered during the informative trenching given the fairly large area of the site. 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.
- 11.11.2 The recovery of finds from trenches 1, 2, 3 and 4 provide evidence for activities during the earlier Neolithic (4000 BC to 3001 BC) and late Neolithic or early Bronze Age period (2600-1800BC). Evidence for activities during these periods has previously been identified in this area, though mostly through the interpretation of cropmark features rather than through excavations and a focus/foci for activities has yet to be determined. However, the recovery of

flint finds from trenches 3 and 4 on the adjacent Plot 2b provide evidence for activities probably during the late Neolithic or early Bronze Age period (2600-1800BC) (Birks 2020b). Linear features recorded in trenches 3 and 5 are of an approximate southwest-to-northeast orientation and whilst no dating evidence was recovered from these features, similar orientations have been identified as possibly dating to the later prehistoric to Roman periods, e.g. NHER 51973 and 52039. A curvilinear feature recorded in Trench 4, although undated, may tentatively be interpreted as part of a prehistoric ring ditch, though probably too small in size. Prehistoric struck flint was recovered from Trench 4 spoil arisings. A possible Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age ring ditch has previously been identified in this area during the NMP (NHER 51972).

- 11.11.3 The majority of the recorded evidence, in trenches 1, 6, 7 and 8, indicates north-south and east-west oriented land partition during the early- to mid- Roman period (mid/late-1st to mid-2nd century AD). This is noteworthy as excavations on Plot 2b to the immediate east (ENF148863, Birks 2020b) and to the east of Plot 2b in 2019 (ENF147068 and ENF147241, Birks 2020a) identified activities during the mid- to late- Roman period, probably mid-3rd century AD. This may indicate a shift of focus of land use from west to east, though the reasons for this are not known. One possibility is that soil chemistries had become exhausted through prolonged agricultural use with little or no soil enrichment. Regardless, it does indicate that Roman agriculture continued over a prolonged period of time in this area.
- 11.11.4 Also of note is that Roman features on Plot 2a appear to relate exclusively to land partition whilst the excavations on Plot 2b include ditches, structural remains and a large pit and the 2019 excavations further east included the complete footprint of a substantial Roman agricultural building, most likely part of a small holding. This may indicate that settlement occurred towards the east of Plot 2a.
- 11.11.5 The pottery assemblages of these three sites are dominated by utilitarian domestic wares indicating that settlement occurred in this area, most likely in the immediate vicinity of the agricultural building. No fine wares were present in the Plot 2a assemblage and whilst only few were present for Plot 2b and the 2019 excavations, this may indicate an economic growth of the agrarian community over time. Following the excavations in 2019, it had been noted that the pottery assemblages post-dated those produced at three pottery kilns excavated in Postwick in 1997 that date from the 2nd century AD (NHER 31108), yet the earlier assemblage from Plot 2a may well have been produced at Postwick. No evidence for an associated settlement and the reason for the construction of the kilns has previously been identified. Whilst the current excavations on Plot 2a have produced pottery of a similar date to the Postwick kilns, features appear to relate more agricultural activities so a location for settlement during this period has still to be established.
- 11.11.6 Excavated features during the current works compare exactly or quite closely with cropmarks identified during the National Mapping Programme (NMP) for Norfolk within NHER 52038. Finds recovered during the excavations indicate likely dates for these cropmark features. An east-west cropmark at the north end of Trench 1 likely relates to linear feature [103] of probable Early Roman date. Linear feature [103] in Trench 1 on Plot 2b also appears to relate to this same cropmark and also produced Early Roman pottery. A second cropmark in Trench 1 oriented northeast-southwest to the south did not correspond with any features or changes in deposits. A substantial north-south probable Roman land boundary ditch was observed in trenches 1, 4, 7 and 8 but correlating cropmark features only appear on the NMP plot in trenches 7 and 8. No corresponding feature or changes in deposits were observed corresponding with a cropmark shown towards the west end of Trench 7. Linear feature [303] in Trench 3 corresponds well with a NMP plot cropmark feature but produced no dateable evidence.
- 11.11.7 A single fragment of animal bone was recovered during the current excavations, the butchered remains of a deer indicating domestic activities, and possibly hunting. It was recovered from the fill of a Roman ditch and was noted as being in quite good condition suggesting more recent remains and may possibly be intrusive, for example through animal burrowing. Very small quantities of animal bone in finds assemblages was noted during the 2019 excavations (Birks

2020a) and it is possible that acidic soil conditions may have resulted in the poor preservation of animal bone.

- 11.11.8 Metal finds recovered through metal-detecting were unexceptional and indicated activities during the Post-medieval and modern periods, possibly including activities during World War Two. A decorated Post-medieval staple was a more unusual find.
- 11.11.9 The environmental samples indicated background debris from domestic or arable processing activities in the vicinity of the sampled deposits and were in keeping with the cereal crops identified following the Plot 2b and 2019 excavations (Summers 2020). Notable is the absence of flax and a crop, Gold of Pleasure, whose presence was identified during the 2019 excavations from a posthole associated with the Roman agricultural building. However, it may be that the extremely small macrofossils associated with this crop only survived in this case due to being subject to a conflagration resulting in their carbonisation, which does not preclude that other remains that did not survive existed (*pers comm* Birks/Summers).
- 11.11.10 Archaeological remains survived at depths of c. 0.4m to 0.8m beneath present ground level (22.54m OD to 24.53m OD). Details relating to construction methodologies and formation levels are not currently known and it is therefore not possible to assess any likely impact of groundworks associated with the development of Plot 2a on archaeological remains. Decisions regarding further mitigation requirements will be made by the Norfolk County Council Environment Service. It is the author's opinion that further work would likely contribute to an understanding of activities on and nearby this site, in particular in relation to phasing of agricultural activities during the Roman period. Whilst only land partition during the early-Roman period has been revealed during the informative trenching of Plot 2a, there remains a possibility that settlement evidence may exist.



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Archaeology 58

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Appendix 1. Context Summary

Context No.	Type	Trench	Description	Thickness	Depth	Finds	Spot date	Date/Initials
100	D	1	Mid grey brown sandy silt topsoil with occasional medium-sized subrounded flints	0.27-0.33m	c. 24.05-23.77m OD	-	-	SL/12 Jun 20
101	D	1	Mid orange brown sandy silt subsoil with rare medium-sized subangular flints	0.12-0.18m	c. 23.78-23.44m OD	-	-	SL/12 Jun 20
102	D	1	Mid brown orange silty sand undisturbed 'natural' deposits with clay sand patches and occasional small- to medium-sized subangular flints	-	c. 23.55-23.23m OD	-	-	SL/12 Jun 20
103	C	1	Linear feature	c. 0.31m	c. 23.33m OD	-	-	SL/12 Jun 20
104	D	1	Mid brown sandy silt upper fill of [103] with rare medium-sized subrounded flints and occasional medium-sized subangular flints	0.19m	c. 23.33m OD	Pottery Enviro <2>	Roman	SL/12 Jun 20
105	D	1	Pale yellow brown sandy silt primary fill of [103] with rare small-sized subangular flints	c. 0.12m	c. 23.14m OD	-	-	SL/12 Jun 20
106	C	1	Linear feature	c. 0.11m	c. 23.34m OD	-	-	SL/12 Jun 20
107	D	1	Mid grey brown sandy silt fill of [106] with occasional small-sized subrounded flints and occasional small-sized subangular flints	c. 0.11m	c. 23.34m OD	Pottery	Roman	SL/12 Jun 20
108	C	1	Linear feature	0.33-0.44m	c. 23.55-23.39m OD	-	-	SL/12 Jun 20
109	D	1	Mid grey brown sandy silt fill of [108] terminus (sondage A) with occasional medium-sized subangular flints and a concentration of medium- to large-sized subangular flints to the north	c. 0.36m	c. 23.39m OD	Pottery, flint Enviro <3>	Roman	SL/12 Jun 20
110	D	1	Mid grey brown sandy silt fill of [108] (sondage B) with occasional small-sized subangular flints	c. 0.44m	c. 23.52m OD	Pottery	Roman	SL/12 Jun 20
111	D	1	Mid grey brown sandy silt fill of [108] (sondage C) with occasional medium-sized subangular flints and rare charcoal flecks	c. 0.44m	c. 23.55m OD	Pottery Enviro <4>	Roman	SL/12 Jun 20
112	C	1	Pit-like feature	c. 0.26m	c. 23.40m OD	-	-	SL/12 Jun 20
113	D	1	Mid brown sandy silt fill of [112] with occasional medium-sized subangular flints	c. 0.26m	c. 23.40m OD	-	-	SL/12 Jun 20
114	F	1	Unstratified metal-detected finds	-	-	Metal	PMED/Modern	AB/12 Jun 20
200	D	2	Mid grey brown sandy silt topsoil with occasional small-sized subangular flints	c. 0.26m	-	-	-	SL/12 Jun 20
201	D	2	Mid orange brown sandy silt subsoil with occasional small-sized subrounded flints and rare CBM flecks	c. 0.07m	-	-	-	SL/12 Jun 20
202	D	2	Mid brown orange silty sand undisturbed 'natural' deposits with occasional medium-sized subangular flints	-	-	-	-	SL/12 Jun 20
203	F	2	Unstratified metal-detected finds	-	-	Flint, metal	Pre/Modern	AB/12 Jun 20
300	D	3	Mid grey brown sandy silt topsoil with rare small-sized rounded and subangular flints	0.29-0.39m	c. 25.18-24.58m OD	-	-	SG/15 Jun 20
301	D	3	Mid orange brown sandy silt subsoil with rare small-sized subangular flints	0.11-0.29m	c. 24.89-24.19m OD	-	-	SG/15 Jun 20

Context No.	Type	Trench	Description	Thickness	Depth	Findings	Spot date	Date/Initials
302	D	3	Mid brown orange silty sand undisturbed 'natural' deposits with occasional small-sized subangular and subrounded flints	-	c. 24.54-24.23m OD	-	-	SG/15 Jun 20
303	C	3	Linear feature	0.12m	c. 24.53m OD	-	-	SG/15 Jun 20
304	D	3	Light greyish brown sandy silt fill of [303] with rare small-sized subangular flints	0.12m	c. 24.53m OD	-	-	SG/15 Jun 20
305	F	3	Unstratified metal-detected finds	-	-	Flint	Pre	AB/10 Jun 20
400	D	4	Mid grey brown sandy silt topsoil with rare small-sized subrounded flints	c. 0.3m	c. 23.98-23.37m OD	-	-	SG/16 Jun 20
401	D	4	Mid orange brown sandy silt subsoil with rare small-sized subrounded flints	c. 0.15-0.3m	c. 23.68-23.07m OD	-	-	SG/16 Jun 20
402	D	4	Light to mid brown orange silty sand undisturbed 'natural' deposits with occasional small-to medium-sized subangular and subrounded flints	-	c. 23.62-22.72m OD	-	-	SG/16 Jun 20
403	C	4	Linear feature	c. 0.55m	c. 23.49m OD	-	-	SG/16 Jun 20
404	D	4	Light to mid grey brown sandy silt primary fill of [403] with rare small-sized subangular and subrounded flints	c. 0.2m	c. 23.14m OD	-	-	SG/16 Jun 20
405	D	4	Mid brown sandy silt upper fill of [403] with occasional medium-sized subangular flints	c. 0.35m	c. 23.49m OD	Pottery Enviro <5>	Roman	SG/16 Jun 20
406	C	4	Curvilinear feature	c. 0.12-0.2m	c. 22.77m OD	-	-	SG/16 Jun 20
407	D	4	Light to mid brown sandy silt fill of [406] rare small-sized subrounded flints	c. 0.12-0.2m	c. 22.77m OD	-	-	SG/16 Jun 20
408	F	4	Unstratified metal-detected finds	-	-	Flint, metal	Pre/PMED	SG/16 Jun 20
500	D	5	Mid grey brown sandy silt topsoil with rare medium-sized subangular flints	c. 0.24-0.29m	c. 23.45-22.95m OD	-	-	SL/03 Jun 20
501	D	5	Mid orange brown sandy silt subsoil with rare medium-sized subangular flints	c. 0.16-0.19m	c. 23.16-22.71m OD	-	-	SL/03 Jun 20
502	D	5	Light to mid brown orange silty sand undisturbed 'natural' deposits with occasional small-to medium-sized subangular and subrounded flints	-	c. 23.02-22.42m OD	-	-	SL/03 Jun 20
503	C	5	Linear feature	0.23m	c. 22.85m OD	-	-	SL/03 Jun 20
504	D	5	Dark orange brown sandy silt fill of [503] with rare medium-sized subangular flints	0.23m	c. 22.85m OD	-	-	SL/03 Jun 20
600	D	6	Mid grey brown sandy silt topsoil with occasional medium-sized subrounded flints	c. 0.35m	c. 24.53-23.70m OD	-	-	SL/12 Jun 20
601	D	6	Mid orange brown sandy silt subsoil with rare medium-sized subrounded flints	c. 0.15m	c. 24.18-23.35m OD	-	-	SL/12 Jun 20
602	D	6	Light to mid brown orange silty sand undisturbed 'natural' deposits with occasional small-to medium-sized subangular and subrounded flints	-	c. 24.00-23.20m OD	-	-	SL/12 Jun 20
603	C	6	Linear feature	c. 0.3m	c. 23.95m OD	-	-	SL/12 Jun 20
604	D	6	Mid brown sandy silt fill of [603] with rare small-sized subangular and subrounded flints	c. 0.3m	c. 23.95m OD	-	-	SL/12 Jun 20
700	D	7	Mid grey brown sandy silt topsoil with rare small-sized subrounded flints	c. 0.35m	c. 23.12-22.73m OD	-	-	SG/12 Jun 20



Archaeological Mitigatory Work at 'Plot 2a, Broadland Gate, Norwich, Norfolk'
Report number CB659R v.1.1

Context No.	Type	Trench	Description	Thickness	Depth	Finds	Spot date	Date/Initials
701	D	7	Mid orange brown sandy silt subsoil with rare small-sized subrounded flints	c. 0.15-0.35m	c. 22.77-22.38m OD	-	-	SG/12 Jun 20
702	D	7	Light to mid brown orange with yellow brown patches silty sand undisturbed 'natural' deposits	-	c. 22.63-22.05m OD	-	-	SG/12 Jun 20
703	C	7	Linear feature	c. 0.66m	c. 22.54m OD	-	Roman	SG/12 Jun 20
704	D	7	Light to mid greyish brown sandy silt primary fill of [703] with rare small-sized subrounded and subangular flints	c. 0.3m	c. 21.35m OD	-	-	SG/12 Jun 20
705	D	7	Mid brown sandy silt upper fill of [703] with occasional medium- to large-sized subangular flints and occasional small-sized subrounded flints	c. 0.35m	c. 22.54m OD	Pottery Enviro <1>	Roman	SG/12 Jun 20
706	F	7	Unstratified metal-detected finds	-	-	Metal	PMED/Mode rn	AB/10 Jun 20
800	D	8	Mid grey brown sandy silt topsoil with rare small-sized subrounded flints and rare CBM flecks	c. 0.24-0.29m	c. 24.16-23.72m OD	-	-	SL/02 Jun 20
801	D	8	Mid orange brown sandy silt subsoil with rare small-sized subrounded flints	c. 0.37-0.46m	c. 23.87-23.48m OD	-	-	SL/02 Jun 20
802	D	8	Light to mid brown orange with yellow brown patches silty sand undisturbed 'natural' deposits and occasional medium-sized subangular flints	-	c. 23.35-23.19m OD	-	-	SL/02 Jun 20
803	C	8	Linear feature	c. 0.13m	c. 23.20m OD	-	-	SG/03 Jun 20
804	D	8	Mid greyish brown sandy silt fill of [803] with rare medium-sized subangular flints	c. 0.13m	c. 23.20m OD	-	-	SG/03 Jun 20
805	C	8	Linear feature	c. 0.34m	c. 23.32m OD			SG/03 Jun 20
806	D	8	Mid brown sandy silt fill of [805] with rare small- to medium-sized subangular flints and occasional charcoal flecks	c. 0.34m	c. 23.32m OD	Pottery, animal bone	Roman	SG/03 Jun 20
807	F	8	Unstratified metal-detected finds	-	-	Metal	PMED	AB/11 Jun 20
900	D	9	Mid grey brown sandy silt topsoil with rare small-sized subrounded flints	c. 0.3m	-	-	-	CB/02 Jun 20
901	D	9	Mid orange brown sandy silt subsoil with occasional small-sized subrounded flints	c. 0.35m	-	-	-	CB/02 Jun 20
902	D	9	Light to mid brown orange silty sand undisturbed 'natural' deposits and occasional medium-sized subangular flints	-	-	-	-	CB/02 Jun 20



Appendix 2. Finds Summary

Context	Context desc	Pot		CBM		Flint		Animal Bone		Metal		Comments	Spotdate
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt		
104	Fill of [103]	7	45										Roman
107	Fill of [106]	2	4										Roman
109	Fill of [108]	8	71			1	6						Roman
110	Fill of [108]	3	18										Roman
111	Fill of [108]	4	74			1	15						Roman
114	TR1 U/S finds									4	15		PMED/Modern
203	TR2 U/S finds					2	8			1	1		Pre/Modern
305	TR3 U/S finds					1	2						Pre
405	Fill of [403]	6	52										Roman
408	TR4 U/S finds					1	14			2	6		Pre/PMED
705	Fill of [703]	10	223										Roman
706	TR7 U/S finds									7	80		PMED/Modern
806	Fill of [805]	1	31					1	12				Roman
807	TR8 U/S finds									6	45		PMED

Pre - prehistoric
PMED – Post-medieval

Appendix 3. Flint Catalogue

Ctxt	Cat.	Type	No.	Comp.	Cort.	Prim.	Pat.	Sharp	E.dam.	Hinge	Cortical platform	Prepared platform	Comment
109	utfl	utilised flake	1	1	1	0	0			0	1	0	qu sm sq sub circ fl - thin, slight ?ret/ut parts edges
111	retf	spurred piece	1	1	1	0	0			0	0	0	sq with thick plat - slight abrt ret around thinner non cort L may be to blunten, ret at dist end R cortical side and part of dist form a small spur
203	utfl	utilised flake	1	1	1	0	0			0	0	0	qu sm longish, R cortical, prob ut or slight ret L and dist tho is edge damaged and rather unclear
203	utfl	piercer	1	1	0	0	0		1	0	0	0	v small pointed, slight ut edge and poss at P tip - perhaps used as point, and poss ret at obliquely sloping dist end - tho tip is not really a point
305	utfl	utilised flake	1	1	0	0	1			0	0	1	v sm thin , neat, slight ut R, with wear and v slight 'gloss' to edge/surface
408	retf	retouched flake	1	1	1	0	0			0	0	0	longish cortical flake - irreg ret of R and D edges - cortex forms 'backing'

Appendix 4. The Pottery Assemblage

Context	Cut	Trench	Function	Fabric	Dsc	Form	Count	Weight (g)	Date
104	103	1	LINEAR FEATURE	SGW	R	JAR	1	2	LC1-C4
107	106	1	LINEAR FEATURE	SGW	U	JAR/BOWL	2	4	MC1-C4
109	108	1	LINEAR FEATURE	SGW	RU	JAR	8	71	LC1-C4
110	108	1	LINEAR FEATURE	SGW	U	JAR/BOWL	2	14	LC1-C4
110	108	1	LINEAR FEATURE	SGW	U	CBOWL	1	4	E/MC1
111	108	1	LINEAR FEATURE	SGW	R	JAR	1	44	LC2-C4
111	108	1	LINEAR FEATURE	SGW	U	JAR/BEAK	1	3	LC1-C4
111	108	1	LINEAR FEATURE	SGW	U	JAR/BOWL	1	6	MC1-C4
405	403	4	LINEAR FEATURE	SGW	U	JAR/BOWL	5	38	MC1-C2
405	403	4	LINEAR FEATURE	SGW	R	BOWL	1	14	MC1-E/MC2
705	703	7	LINEAR FEATURE	NAR OX	R	MORT	1	142	LC2-C4
705	703	7	LINEAR FEATURE	SGW	U	JAR	4	24	LC1-C4
705	703	7	LINEAR FEATURE	SGW	R	DISH	2	17	MC3-C4
705	703	7	LINEAR FEATURE	SGW	R	JAR	3	40	MC1-C4
806	805	8	LINEAR FEATURE	SGW	B	JAR	1	31	LC1-C4

KEY: B = base, BA = Bronze Age, BEAK = beaker, C=century, Dsc = description, E=early, EVAL = evaluation, EX = excavation, FBOWL = flanged bowl, FLAG = flagon, IA = Iron Age. L=late, M = mid, NEO = Neolithic, R = rim, NCD = not closely datable, SJAR = storage jar, U=undecorated body sherd.

Appendix 5. Animal Bone Catalogue

Trench	Context	Type	Ctxt Qty	Wt (g)	Species	NISP	Adult	Juvenile	Neonatal	Element range	Measure	Count	Butchering	Burnt	Gnaw	Comments
8	805	Linear	1	12	Deer - Red	1	1			radius			Chopped/cut			Shaft, fairly small for Red, so female

Key

NISP = Number of Individual Species elements Present

Measure = Measurable following Von Den Driesch, 1976.

Count = Countable following Davis, 1992

Appendix 6. Metal Finds Summary

Trench	Context	Material	Qty	Wt (g)	Object Type	Period	Description	Dimensions (mm)	Spotdate	Feature	Reference
1	114	Copper alloy	1	0.1	Coin/Button	Post-medieval	illegible, could feasibly be a Victorian quarter farthing, but slightly dished so could be a button, but no shank visible	D14			
1	114	Lead	4	11.5	Shrapnel	Modern	one larger piece, concavo-convex rectangular fragment with ribbing on one side; three further pieces	-			
2	203	Lead	1	0.9	Shot	Modern	flattened oval blob	-			
4	408	Copper alloy	1	2	Button	Post-medieval	part of composite button; missing front; octagonal in plan, with wire loop on reverse	D19			
4	408	Lead	1	2.5	Fragment	Unknown	curving fragment	-			
7	706	Copper alloy	1	1.5	Button	Post-medieval	part of composite button; circular in plan, with tinning to reverse; incomplete loop on reverse	D15			
7	706	Copper alloy	1	8.5	Waste	Unknown	sub-triangular fragment	-			
7	706	Lead	1	48.5	Ingot/Weight	Post-medieval	rectangular bar with one end pinched flat, other end rounded	L56 W13 T11			
7	706	Lead	2	21	Waste	Unknown	irregular amorphous fragments	-			
7	706	Tin	1	0.1	Fragment	Modern	triangular flat sheet	-			

Trench	Context	Material	Qty	Wt (g)	Object Type	Period	Description	Dimensions (mm)	Spotdate	Feature	Reference
8	807	Copper alloy	1	5.5	Staple	Post-medieval	flat lozenge-shaped strip, with incomplete inturned ends; decorated with annulets down each side and further annulets down the centre; thicker in middle	L62.5 W10			
8	807	Copper alloy	1	4	Coin	Post-medieval	illegible, possibly Georgian	D23			
8	807	Copper alloy	1	0.8	Button	Post-medieval	circular convex fragment, part of front of composite button	D16			
8	807	Copper alloy	1	3	Button	Post-medieval	flat circular piece with incomplete shank on reverse; tinned	D18			
8	807	Lead	1	15	Waste	Unknown	sub-triangular fragment; striations in one side	-			
8	807	Lead	1	15	Rod	Unknown	curving bent circular sectioned shaft	-			

Appendix 7. Environmental Summary

Sample number	Context	Feature	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	705	703	Linear		Mid 1st-4th C 7AD	40	X	-	HB (1), Hord (1), E/S (2), Trit (1), NFI (1)	X	Large Poaceae (1)	-	XX	Diffuse porous	-	-	XX	-	X	-	-	Slag (X)
2	104	103	Linear		Mid 1st-4th C 1AD	40	X	X	E/S (1), NFI (2), Spelt GB (1), E/S GB (1)	X	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i> (1)	-	XX	Diffuse porous	X	<i>Vallonia</i> sp.	XX	-	XX	-	-	-
3	109	108	Linear		Late 1st-4th C 1AD	40	XX	X	EHB (1), Hord (1), E/S (1), Oat (3), NFI (3), E/S GB (1), E/S SF (1)	-	-	-	XX	<i>Quercus</i> sp., Diffuse porous	X	<i>Trichia hispida</i> group	XX	-	XX	-	-	-
4	111	108	Linear		Mid 1st-4th C 1AD	40	-	-	-	X	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i> (1)	-	XX	<i>Quercus</i> sp., Diffuse porous	X	<i>Carychium tridentatum</i>	XX	-	XX	X	-	-
5	405	403	Linear		Mid 1st-2nd C 4AD	40	X	-	NFI (1)	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	XX	-	XX	-	-	Monocot. Culm (1)

Results from the bulk sample light fractions from Broadland Gate Plot 2a. Abbreviations: HB = hulled barley (*Hordeum* sp.); Hord = barley (*Hordeum* sp.); E/S = emmer/ spelt wheat (*Triticum dicoccum/ spelta*); Trit = wheat (*Triticum* sp.); Oat (*Avena* sp.); NFI = not formally identified (indeterminate cereal grain); GB = glume base; SF = spikelet fork. (X=Present; XX=Common; XXX=Abundant).

Appendix 8. OASIS Record

OASIS ID: *chrisbir1-395352*

Project details

Project name	PoAMW to commence with informative trenching at 'Plot 2a, Broadland Gate, Norwich, Norfolk'
Short description of the project	PoAMW in advance of rural commercial development. Two of the 9 excavated trenches revealed no archaeological remains. Activities during the earlier Neolithic (4000 to 3001 BC) and late Neolithic or early Bronze Age period (2600-1800BC) were indicated through the recovery of finds. Land partition or other activities may have occurred during the later prehistoric to Roman periods. The majority of the evidence relates to land partition during the early- to mid- Roman period (mid/late-1st to mid-2nd century AD), which is of interest as excavations on the adjacent (to the east) Plot 2b and east of Plot 2b identified activities associated with a farmstead during the mid- to late-Roman period (mid-3rd century AD). The recovery of unstratified finds indicate activities during the Post-medieval and modern periods.
Project dates	Start: 02-06-2020 End: 17-06-2020
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	ENF148932 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Current Land use	Vacant Land 2 - Vacant land not previously developed
Monument type	LINEAR FEATURE Roman
Monument type	LINEAR FEATURE Roman
Monument type	LINEAR FEATURE Roman
Monument type	PIT Uncertain
Monument type	LINEAR FEATURE Uncertain
Monument type	LINEAR FEATURE Roman
Monument type	LINEAR FEATURE Uncertain
Monument type	LINEAR FEATURE Uncertain
Monument type	LINEAR FEATURE Uncertain
Monument type	LINEAR FEATURE Roman
Monument type	LINEAR FEATURE Uncertain
Monument type	LINEAR FEATURE Roman
Significant Finds	SHERD Roman
Significant Finds	FLAKE Late Prehistoric
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Uncertain
Significant Finds	ARCHITECTURAL FRAGMENT Roman
Significant Finds	COIN Post Medieval
Significant Finds	BUTTON Post Medieval
Significant Finds	INGOT Post Medieval

Significant Finds	STAPLE Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches", "Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Rural commercial
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	Between deposition of an application and determination

Project location

Country	England
Site location	NORFOLK BROADLAND POSTWICK WITH WITTON Plot 2a, Broadland Gate, Norwich, Norfolk
Study area	8000 Square metres
Site coordinates	TG 2897 0905 52.630306684423 1.383874809015 52 37 49 N 001 23 01 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 22.42m Max: 24.54m

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	2020.97
Physical Contents	"Worked stone/lithics", "Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Environmental", "Metal"
Digital Archive recipient	Norfolk Museums Service
Digital Archive ID	2020.97
Digital Contents	"Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Environmental", "Metal", "Worked stone/lithics"
Paper Archive recipient	Norfolk Museums Service
Paper Archive ID	2020.97
Paper Contents	"Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Environmental", "Metal", "Worked stone/lithics"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Section", "Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Report on a Programme of Archaeological Mitigatory Work at 'Plot 2a, Broadland Gate, Norwich, Norfolk'
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Birks, C.,
Other bibliographic details	Report Number CB659R
Date	2020
Issuer or publisher	Chris Birks
Place of issue or publication	Contractor's report
Description	Unbound A4 single-side printed report with site location plan, text, colour digital images and fold-out A3 site drawings
Entered by	Chris Birks (chris.birks@chrisbirksarchaeology.co.uk)
Entered on	8 September 2020

OASIS:

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

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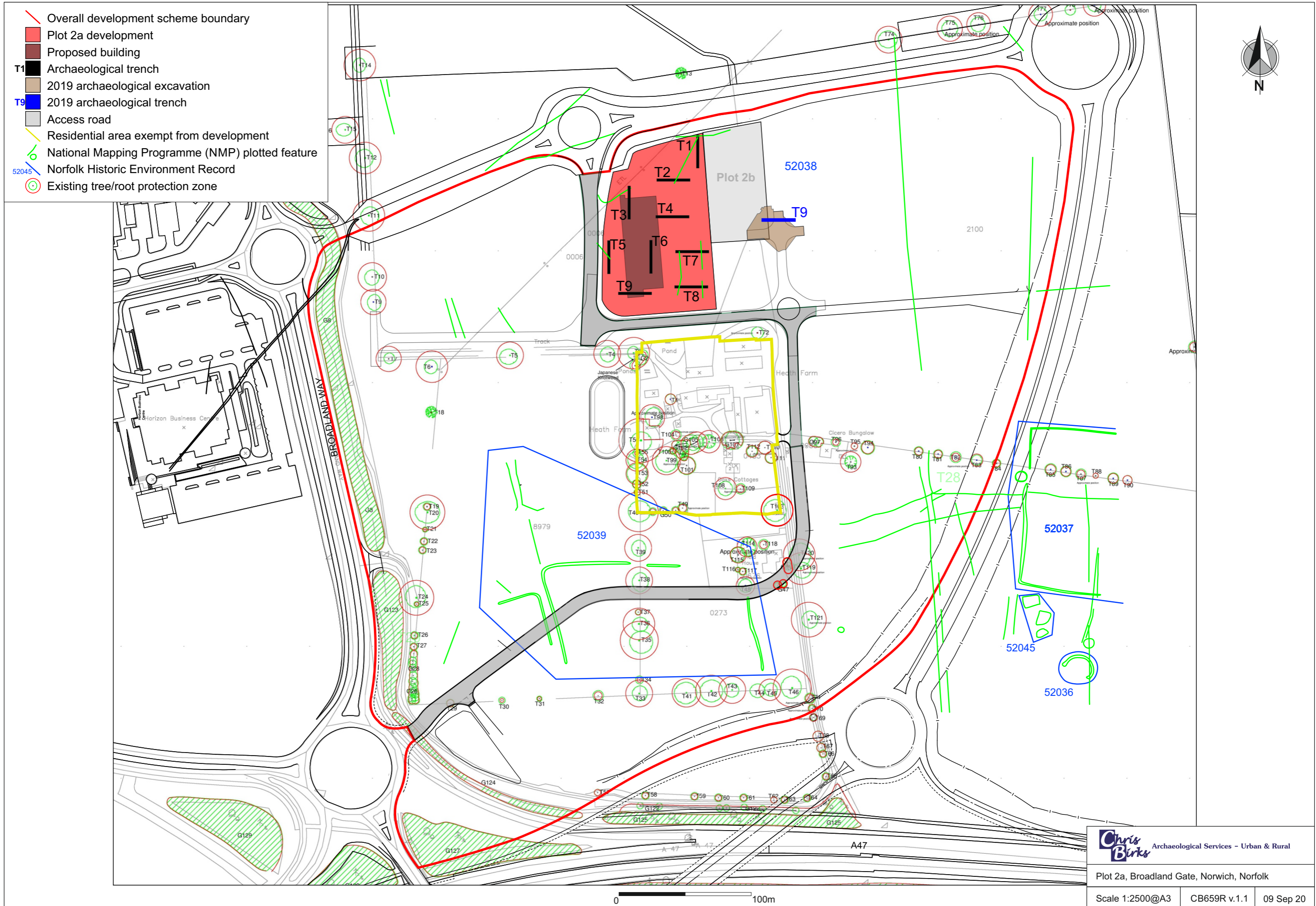
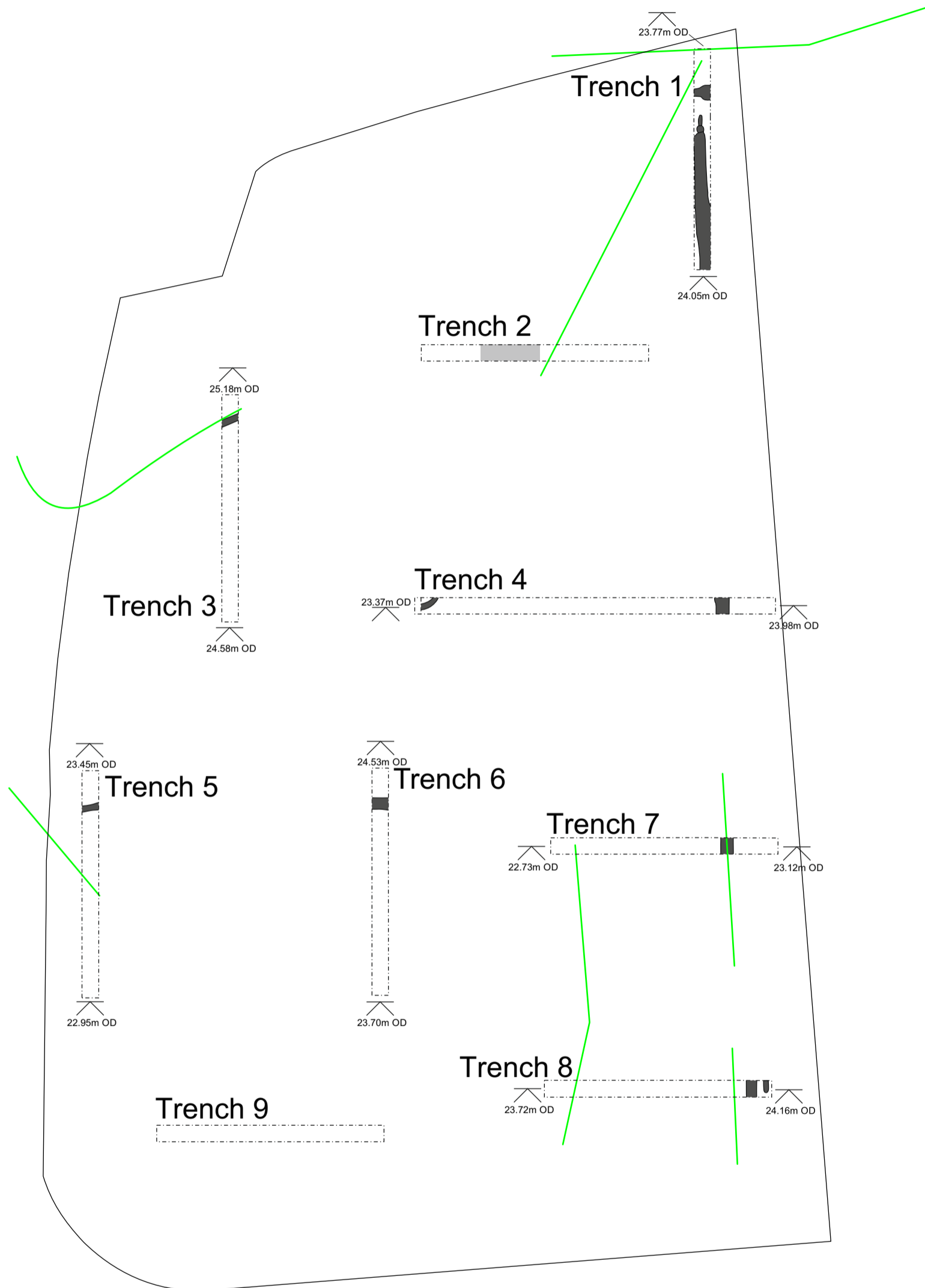


Figure 2. Site plan



- National Mapping Programme (NMP) plotted feature
- Excavated feature
- Recorded deposit

Chris Birks Archaeological Services - Urban & Rural
Plot 2a, Broadland Gate, Norwich, Norfolk
Scale 1:500 CB659R v.1.1 09.09.20

Fig. 3. Trenches plan drawing

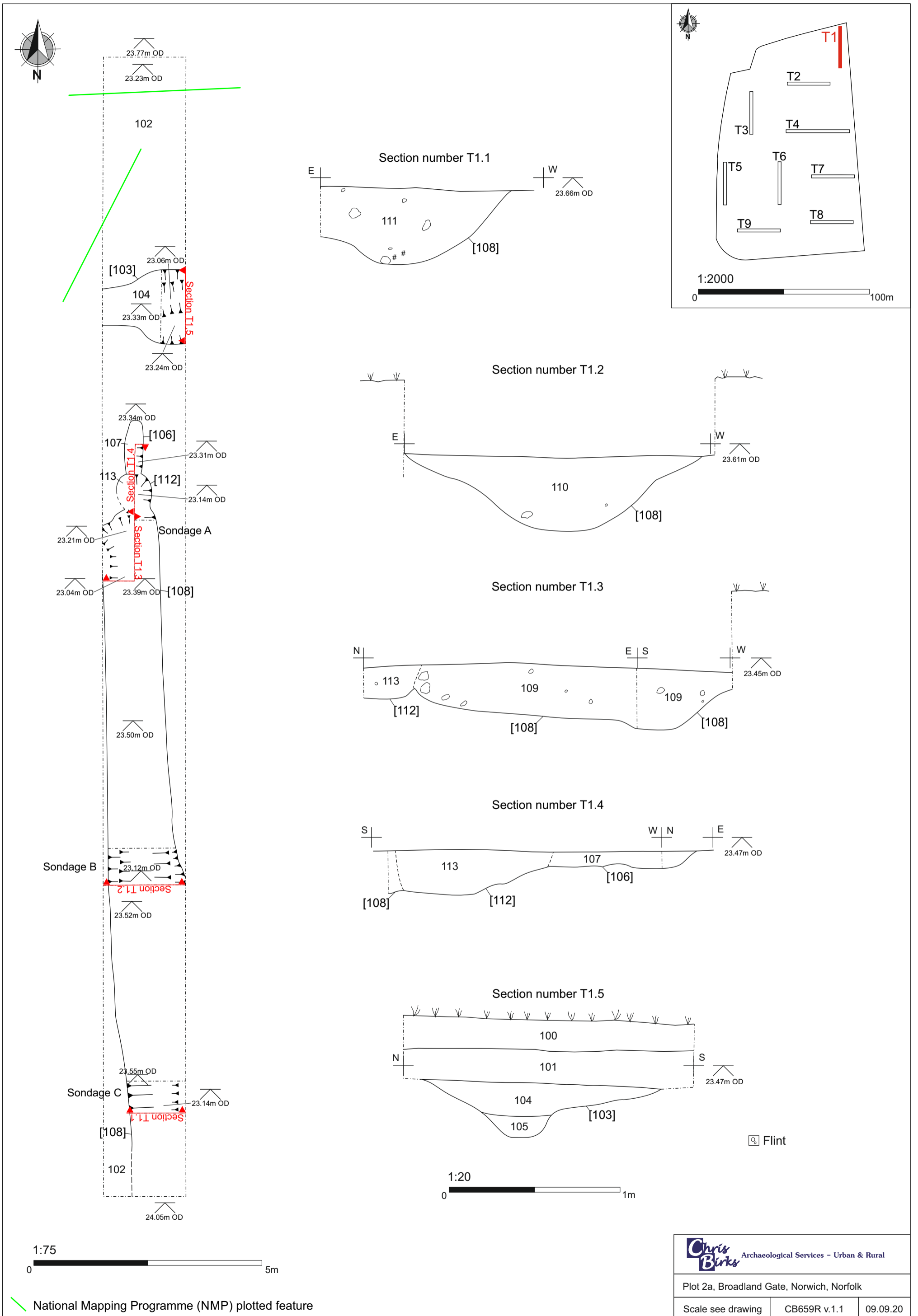


Fig. 4. Trench 1 drawings

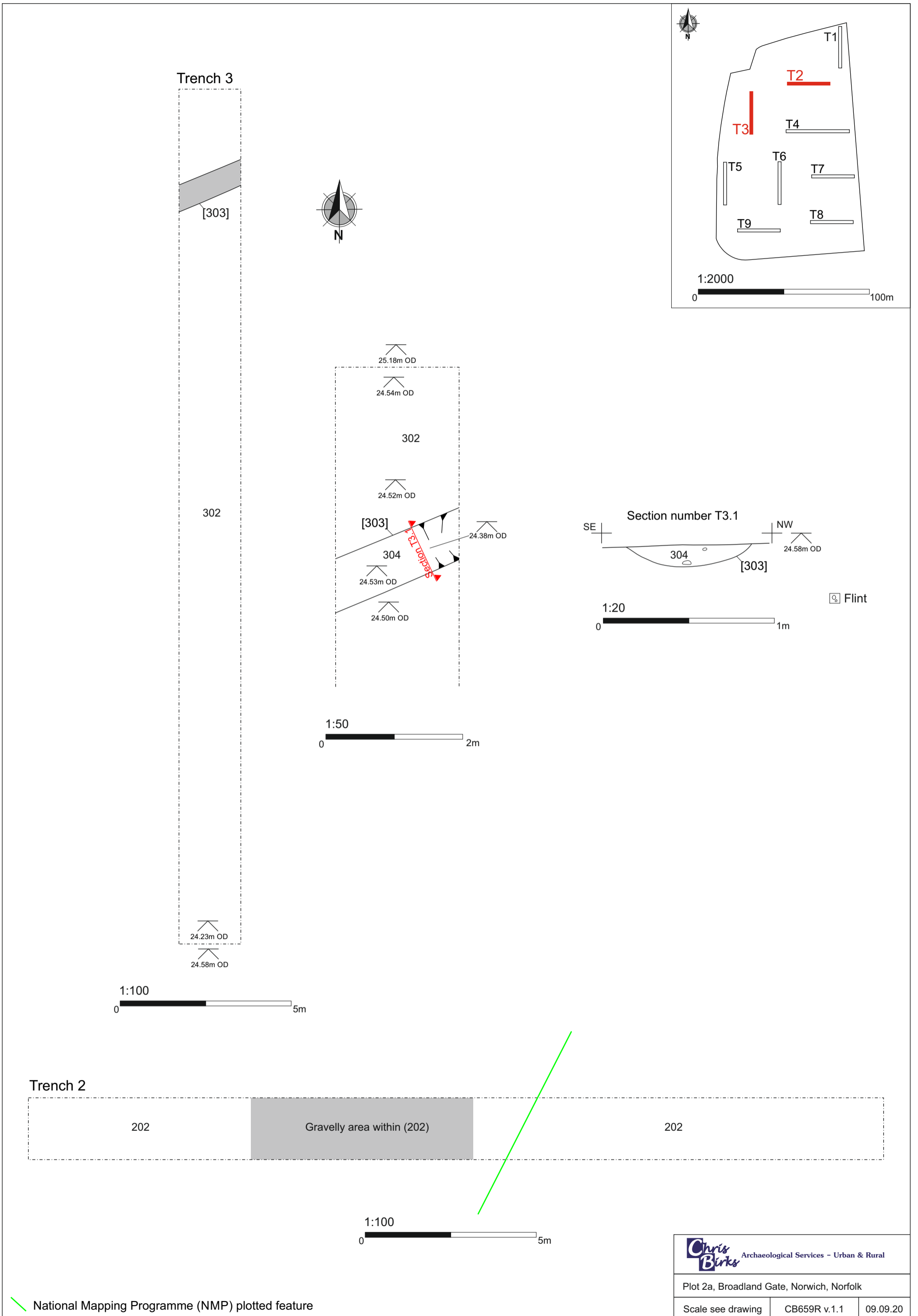


Fig. 5. Trenches 2 and 3 drawings

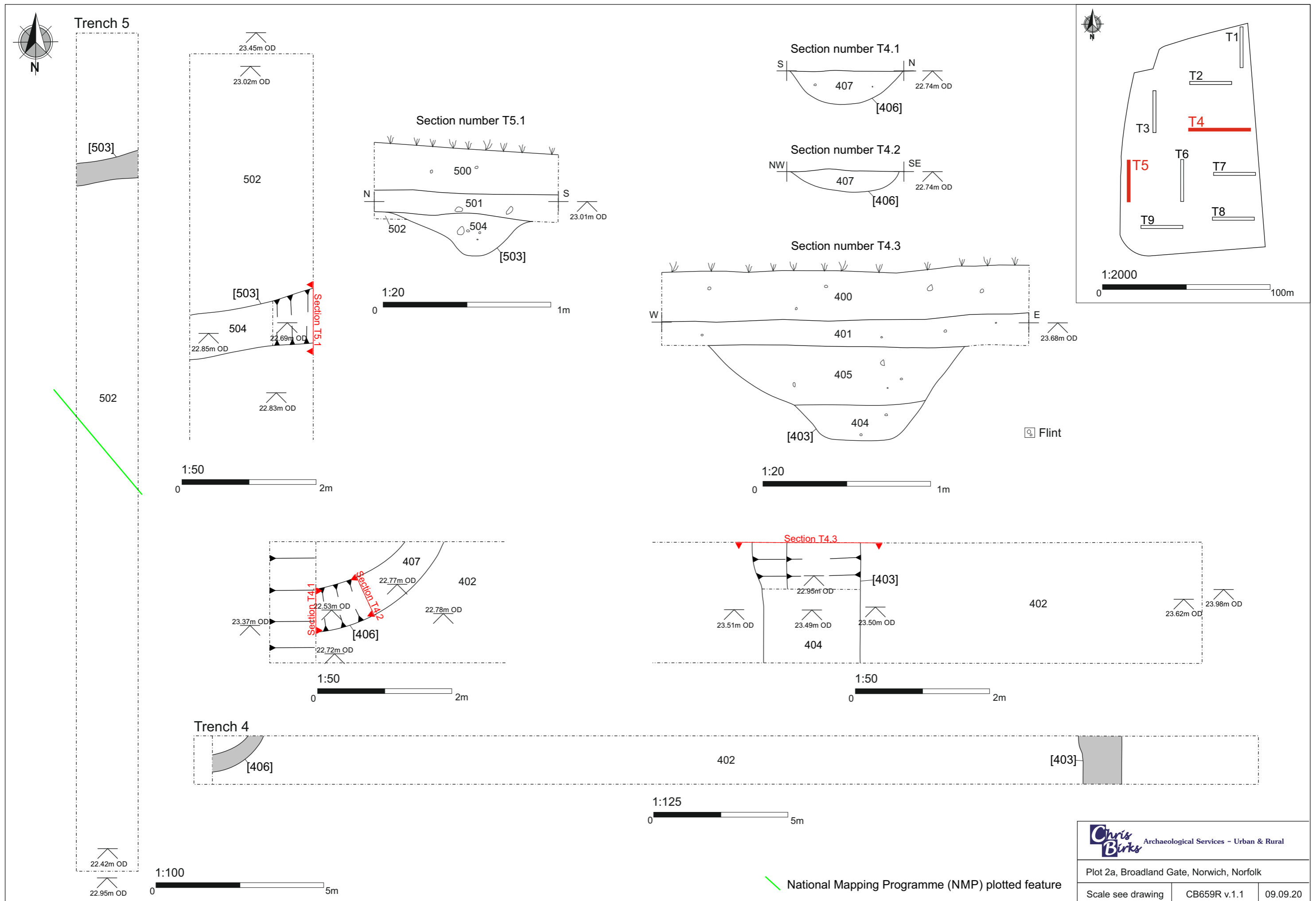


Fig. 6. Trenches 4 and 5 drawings

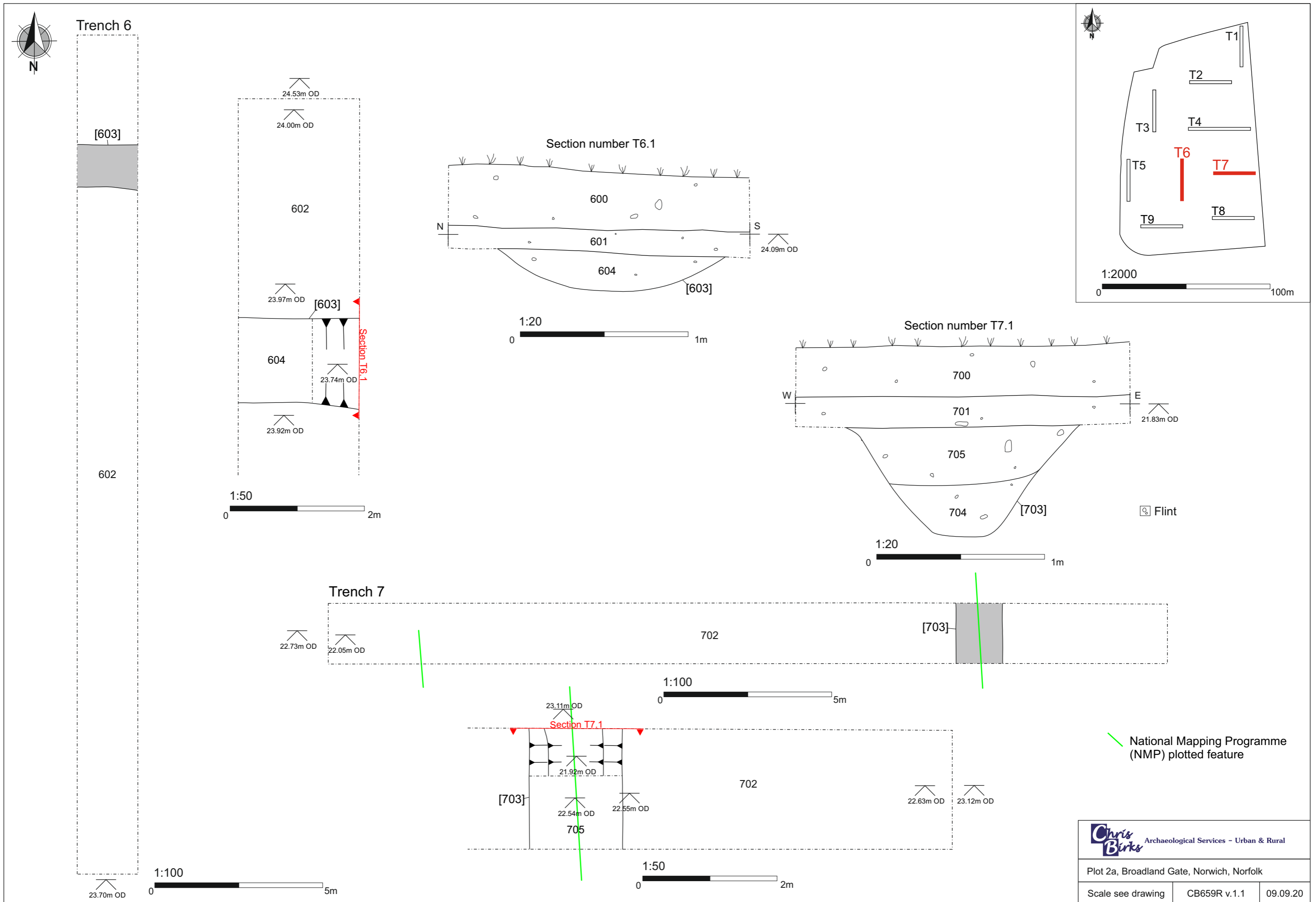
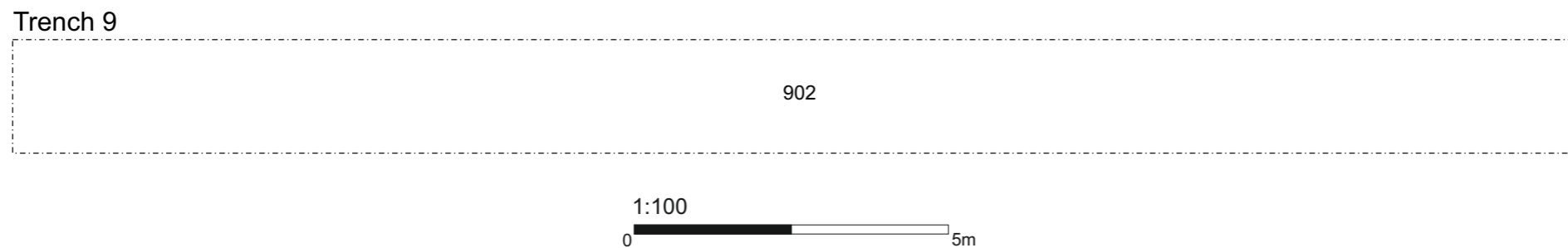
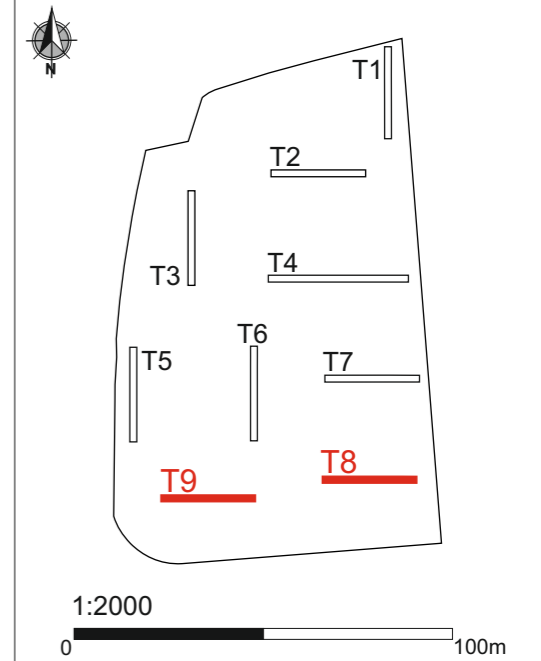
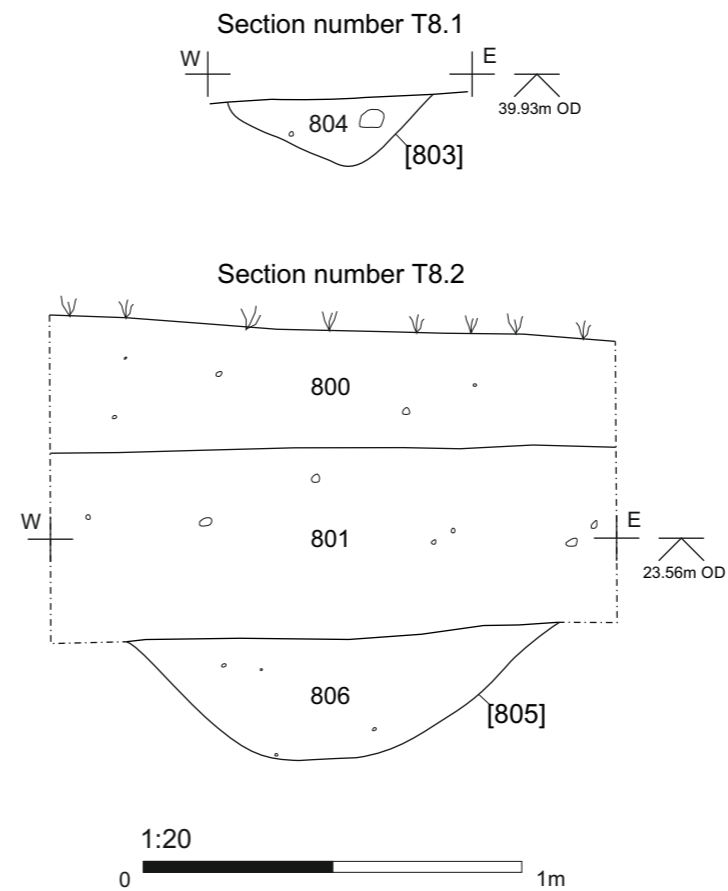
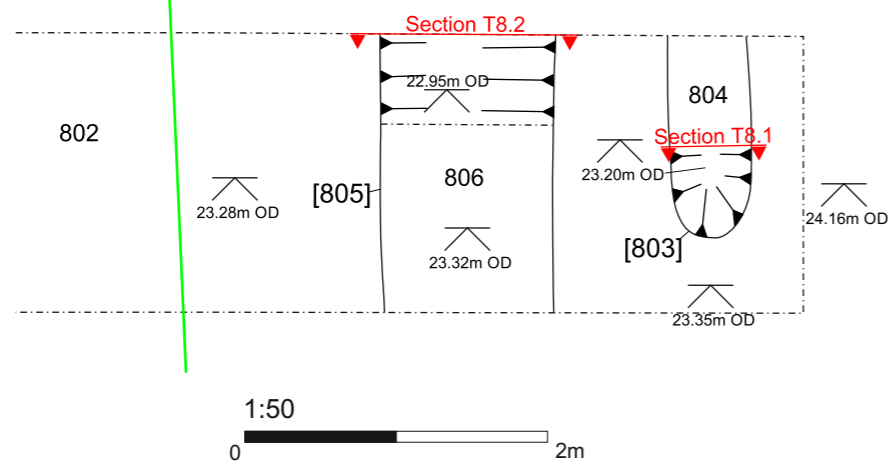
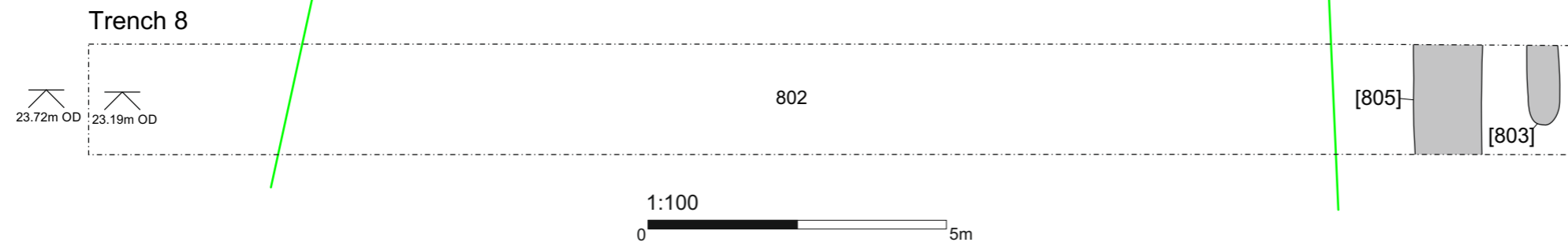


Fig. 7. Trenches 6 and 7 drawings

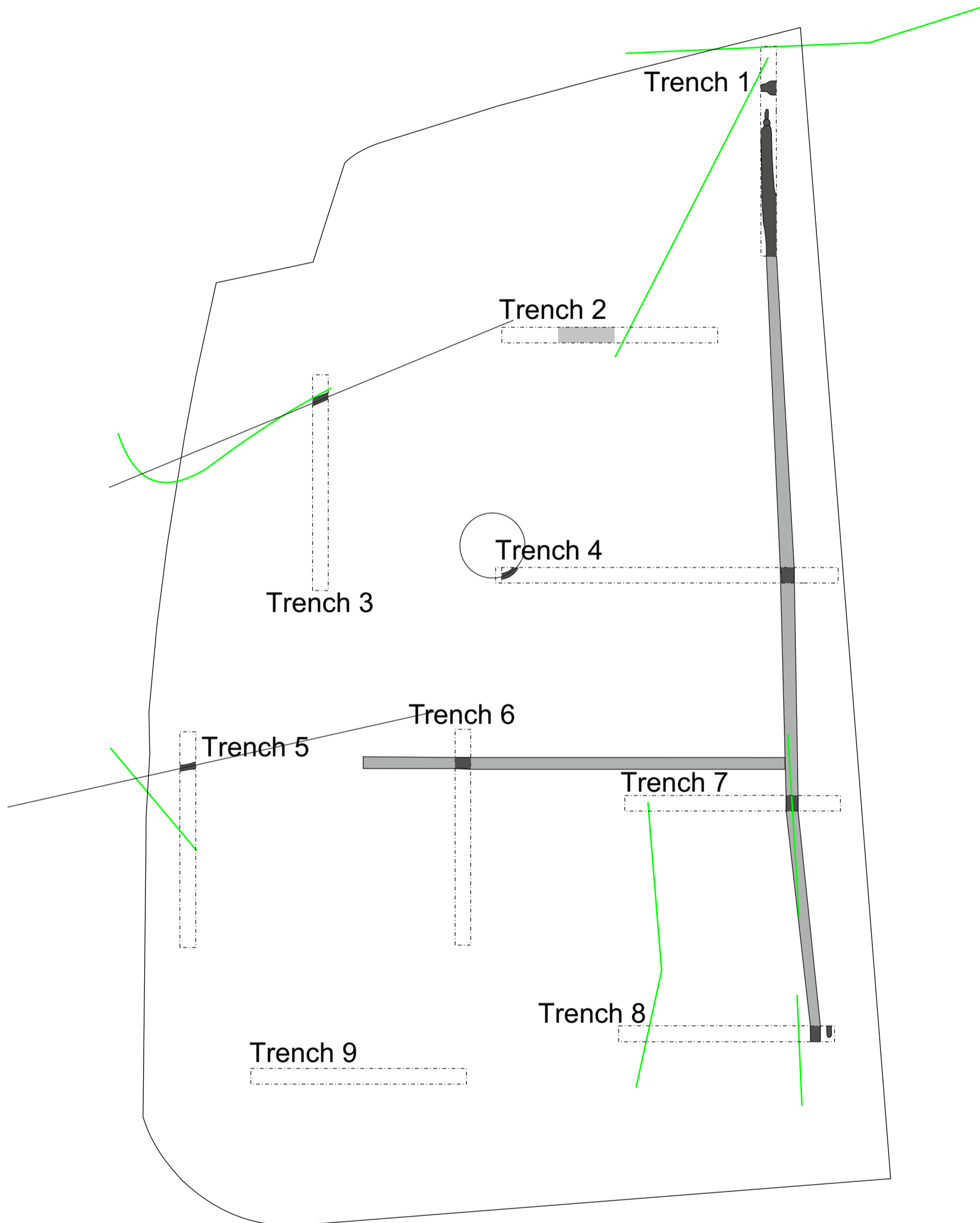


National Mapping Programme (NMP) plotted feature

Flint

Plot 2a, Broadland Gate, Norwich, Norfolk		
Scale see drawing	CB659R v.1.1	09.09.20

Fig. 8. Trenches 8 and 9 drawings



- National Mapping Programme (NMP) plotted feature
- Excavated feature
- Recorded deposit

Chris Birks Archaeological Services - Urban & Rural
Plot 2a, Broadland Gate, Norwich, Norfolk
Scale 1:500 CB659R v.1.1 09.09.20

Fig. 9. Possible feature extents