



# Written Scheme of Investigation for trial trench evaluation on land at Oaks Lane, Postwick Norfolk, NR13 5HD

**May 2018**

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Illustrator: O Dindol



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2					

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# Written Scheme of Investigation for trial trench evaluation on land at Oaks Lane, Postwick Norfolk, NR13 5HD May 2018

SITE NAME: Oaks Lane, Postwick, Norfolk  
ENTRY NUMBER: TBC  
NATIONAL GRID REF: TG 29407 07958  
CLIENT: Chaplin Farrant Architects  
DATE: 29th May 2018  
CONTRACTOR: MOLA Northampton  
Kent House  
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## Contents

<b>1 INTRODUCTION</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>2 BACKGROUND</b> .....	<b>2</b>
<b>3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES</b> .....	<b>7</b>
<b>4 EVALUATION METHODOLOGY</b> .....	<b>8</b>
<b>5 POST EXCAVATION, REPORTING AND ARCHIVING</b> .....	<b>9</b>
<b>6 KEY PERSONNEL AND TIMETABLE</b> .....	<b>10</b>
<b>7 HEALTH AND SAFETY</b> .....	<b>11</b>
<b>8 BIBLIOGRAPHY</b> .....	<b>12</b>
<b>9 NORFOLK HER DATA</b> .....	<b>14</b>

## 1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 MOLA Northampton has been commissioned by Chaplin Farrant Architects to conduct a trial trench evaluation on land at Oaks Lane, Postwick, Norfolk (NGR TG 29407 07958; Fig 1), in advance of residential development (Broadlands District Council Planning application no. 20171116, Condition 6).

- 1.2 In accordance with paragraph 141 of the National Planning Policy Framework (DCLG 2012) there is a requirement for archaeological works because of the development. The work is required by Steve Hickling, Historic Environment Officer, Norfolk County Council who has provided a written brief for archaeological mitigatory work (dated 6th April 2018).
- 1.3 This document comprises a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by MOLA and sets out the proposed methodologies, resources and programme for the fieldwork, reporting and archiving.
- 1.4 An entry number and accession number have been applied for which will be used as the site code. The Entry number has been provided by Norfolk Museum Service and is: **TBC**.

## **2 BACKGROUND**

### ***Location, topography and geology***

- 2.1 Postwick is located 5.9km east of Norwich. The proposed development site lies close to the core of the village and 180m north-west of the medieval parish church. The site is immediately west of Oaks Lane comprising an area of 1.5ha which is currently arable. To the north lies the railway line from Norwich to Great Yarmouth and east of Oaks Lane is a small parcel of open woodland and bungalows. To the west lies further arable farmland while south has housing (Fig 1).
- 2.2 The site is generally flat but does slope slightly downwards to the south from a height of around 5.7m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) to 4.5m aOD. The geology of the area is mapped as Crag Group – sand and gravel. Sedimentary rocks are shallow marine in origin formed 0-5 million years ago during the Quaternary to Neogene periods (BGS 2018).

### ***Archaeological and historical background***

- 2.3 The Norfolk County Council Historic Environment record (HER) was consulted on 22nd May 2018 with a 1km search radius around the development site.
- 2.4 The development area is surrounded by cropmarks of enclosures and trackways of unknown date. Metal detecting within the development area has produced prehistoric, Roman, Saxon, medieval and post-medieval material.
- 2.5 Recorded prehistoric activity within the area includes flint scatters located at several sites in the vicinity. Undated worked flint includes scatters collected from plough surface 0.6km south of the development site (MNF12625) and 0.3km north (MNF12626). The only Mesolithic evidence is a flint tranchet axehead (MNF10216), found in 1960 and donated to Norwich Castle Museum. A profuse scatter of Neolithic worked flint recovered in 1985 from a ploughed field (MNF22030) 0.4km west of the development site numbered over two hundred individual pieces. Cropmark evidence from many sites around the development site indicate Bronze Age activity comprising enclosures (MNF40609) 0.7km east of the development site, ring ditches (MNF57970 and 57978), a possible hengiform monument (57965) 0.6km north of the development site, burial monuments (MNF40609 and 55509), linear ditches and pits.

- 2.6 Iron Age activity in the 1km search area surrounding the development site is restricted to cropmarks of a late Iron Age to Early Roman enclosure (MNF57966) 0.7km north and (MNF57968) 0.8km north-west of the development site.
- 2.7 Evidence for Roman occupation and activity in the area is limited to metal detecting finds of coins (MNF15899, 16102, 17944, 19524, 19525, 23777 and 32323) and other metal objects such as brooches (MNF9649, 28171, 31087, 31761, 38967 and 30475), key handle (MNF25984), tessera (MNF30932) and a hoard of silver coins and a cast Goat figurine (MNF13603). Roman pottery sherds have also been recovered, for example (MNF38970 and 70221). A multi-phase cropmark (MNF55525) including undated enclosure, ditches and field boundaries that are visible on aerial photographs to the south of railway line at Postwick. It seems likely that these cropmarks represent several phases of activity, although the main components of the site are likely to be Roman in date.
- 2.8 Recorded Anglo-Saxon activity within the 1km search area is limited with finds recorded from metal detecting such as a disc brooch (MNF9649, 21639 and 25984), small long brooch (MNF22029), cruciform brooch (13603), Early Saxon wrist clasp and Middle Saxon pin (MNF31087), Late Saxon stirrup mount (MNF23971), Late Saxon belt or harness mount (MNF25698), buckle (MNF25984 and 30475), possible scabbard chape (MNF28048), girdle hanger (MNF31761), pottery (MNF63530) and Saxon coins (MNF20434 and 38967).
- 2.9 A gold seal matrix, which was originally attached to a seal-ring, uncovered through metal detecting in 1999 in a field in Postwick (MNF13603) shows a woman's face and the name 'Baldahildis' in Frankish lettering. The reverse shows a naked male and female figures embracing beneath a cross. Dating to AD 648. Balthild may have been a relative Ricberht of East Anglia, the last pagan king of East Anglia.
- 2.10 An Anglo-Saxon hut was discovered and excavated in in 1935 (MNF10219) and skeletal remains found in 1980 (MNF15987) belonging to a number of individuals were identified as Saxon. Two cropmarks (MNF57974 and 57975) of pit features identified from aerial photographs may be sunken featured buildings or grubenhauser.
- 2.11 Domesday Book records Postwick as being in the Blofield Hundred in the county of Norfolk, appearing in two entries. The value to the lord in 1066 was £3.8. Value to the lord in 1086 £8.1. Value to the lord c.1070 £6. There were 11 villagers, 17 smallholders, 3 slaves and 2 freemen. Ploughland for 3 lords plough teams and 4.6 men's plough teams. There are 36 acres of Meadows and woodland for 75 pigs, one mill and one church. Livestock in 1066 comprised 3 cobs (horses), 15 cattle and 43 pigs. By 1086 it comprised 3 cobs (horses), 15 cattle and 419 pigs. The lord in 1066 was Rathi of Gimingham; Skalpi (The Guard) and Skuli. In 1086 the lord and Tennent in chief was Eudo the steward.
- 2.12 The Grade II\* listed All Saints Church (MNF9695) lies 0.1km south east of the development site. The church was built in the late 13th and early 14th centuries with flint with stone dressings and plain tile roof in the Perpendicular and Decorated styles consisting of chancel, nave, south porch and an embattled western tower. It was restored in the late 19th century.

- 2.13 A wall possibly dating to the 14th century at a former dairy at Orchard Acre has bricks resembling those used in the Norwich Cow Tower – an artillery blockhouse built 1398-1399. Cropmarks of medieval to post-medieval field systems have been identified (MNF57962 and 57969) from aerial photographs but correspond to the Tithe Map of 1839 or the First Edition Ordnance Map.
- 213 Medieval metal detecting finds in the 1km search are around the development site include a silver spoon handle (MNF16269), bridle bit and dagger guard (MNF24064), strip mount (MNF25158), worn seal matrix showing a church elevation (MNF25177), seal matrix with hexagonal stem and trefoil terminal (16762), a papal bull seal of Pope Innocent IV dating between 1243 and 1254 (MNF20434), pewter spout and possible casket strip (MNF24792), spur, key, finger ring and padlock (MNF25984), pot mends and gilt horse harness pendant, spindle whorl and Jews harp (MNF30401), coin weight, balance arm and sewing ring (MNF31087), book clasp (MNF42368) and coins, tokens and jettons (MNF16843, 16847, 17258, 9649, 31761 and 24473).
- 2.13 During the post-medieval period within the 1km search area around the development site four industrial monuments have been identified; two lime kilns (MNF9675) although nothing remains above ground, remains of a drainage mill (MNF10260), and a pumping station (MNF57266) marked on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1883 and a brick kiln marked on a map of 1826 (MNF41380). Cropmarks of drainage ditch (MNF57951) and linear ditches (MNF57971). Archaeological work undertaken between 2012 and 2015 revealed ditches
- 2.14 Significant buildings include Postwick Lodge (MNF17401) lies 0.1km east of the development site. It is a late Medieval or 16th century flint and brick house. Local legend suggests the Lodge to be the site of St. Ethelred's Chapel. Lodge Cottage is almost square 17th century and may have been built after the Postwick fire of 1785. Postwick Hall incorporates earlier elements from its predecessor built in 1576 however most of the present building is post 1780 (MNF17844). The location of the Manor House is not certain a possible site is Postwick House Rectory (MNF17846) which lies 0.2km south-east of the development site. In August 1549 the Earl of Warwick defeated Kett and his rebels at the battle of Dussindale (MNF21173). Boundary Lane may be part of the battle site.
- 2.15 Metal detected finds include an unusual 17th century gold mourning ring (MNF30475), apothecary weight (MNF31762) and coins, tokens and jettons. Post-medieval pottery has been found during watching briefs such as that for Anglian Water (MNF29866 and 29867).
- 2.16 Undated monuments in the 1km search area around the development site comprise cropmarks from aerial photographs such as possible ring ditches and causeway (MNF21766), double ditched enclosure (MNF21767) and field boundaries (MNF55520) to the north, south (MNF55526) and south-west (MNF57950) of Postwick Transmitter Station, 1.2km and 1.0km north-east of the development site.
- 2.17 A cropmark 0.3km west of the development site of a curvilinear enclosure ditch (MNF57972) appears to be truncated by later ditches or field boundaries. Three large undated pit features (MNF57974) lie 0.6km north of the development site and possibly are Anglo Saxon sunken featured buildings and lie south of an enclosure ditch. A further large pit may be a sunken

featured building (MNF57975) located 0.4km immediately north of the development site. A possible linear pit alignment (MNF57977) and linear features visible from aerial photographs lies 0.4km north of the site and may be part of a prehistoric linear boundary. A further pit alignment also potentially prehistoric (MNF57977) is located 0.3km north-north-east of the site. A trackway and possible pits (MNF58036) lie 0.2km south of the development site is unlikely to be prehistoric as underlying linear features appear to correspond with the Tithe map.

- 2.18 A female skeleton was discovered in 1990 by workmen (MNF28170) that are at least 100 years old and reburied in the same area but due to lack of any other evidence could not be dated.

### ***Previous archaeological work***

- 2.19 No archaeological investigations have taken place on the development site.
- 2.20 Metal detecting has taken place on many fields around the development site as can be seen from section 9 below. Finds recovered and recorded in the 1km search area range from Palaeolithic to post-medieval and include coins, tokens, jettons, pottery, fittings, seal matrices, harness fittings, brooches, rings, cloth seals, weights, buttons, crotal bells and buckles. These metal detecting surveys do highlight possible archaeological activity and occupation in the vicinity.
- 2.21 Seven archaeological investigations have taken place in the 1km search area surrounding the development site at Postwick including fieldwalking, watching briefs and evaluation. A watching brief on the line of the Norwich Southern Bypass in 1991 and 1992 (NHER MNF29070) recovered prehistoric pot boilers and Iron Age pottery sherds but no features were identified (Bown 1992).
- 2.22 In 1993 a series of watching briefs (NHER MNF29866 to MNF29869) on the Brundall to Whitlingham Rising Main pipeline for Anglian Water was undertaken (Bates 1994). Fieldwalking was undertaken on a 10m wide strip along the pipeline corridor. One large, possibly agricultural, pit was observed, although it is probably modern. Prehistoric flints, medieval (including Thetford Ware) and post medieval sherds were collected from the topsoil. A hill wash deposit was identified (MNF29869). No archaeological features were identified.
- 2.23 On the same site as the Anglian Water watching briefs (2.15 above) a more extensive programme of archaeological work between 2012 and 2015 ahead of Postwick Park and Ride development (Crawley 2015). A range of discrete features including ditches which corresponded with cropmarks. Finds were limited to prehistoric flints, most probably Mesolithic in date. A penannular ring ditch, a small square or rectangular enclosure and several pits were identified (NHER MNF29870).
- 2.24 At Broadland Park (Heath Farm), Postwick a systematic fieldwalking survey was undertaken in 1994 to 1995 (NHER MNF30932) recovered a possible Mesolithic flint microlith, a Late Neolithic / Early Bronze Age barbed and tanged arrowhead and a range of un-datable prehistoric worked flints. A small number of Roman pottery sherds, a tessera and a post-medieval coin were also found. Metal-detecting in 1996 recovered a Roman brooch and a possible medieval belt fitting.

- 2.25 A cropmark site of undated ditches (NHER MNF31109) was subject to a programme of archaeological works in 1995 (Bates 1996). Fieldwalking and an evaluation trench were used to investigate this area prior to development. Evidence from the prehistoric, Roman and medieval periods was recovered, including undated metal working and clay firing debris. Metal detecting has also recovered metal objects from many periods, including a possible Iron Age harness fitting. There are also cropmarks visible on aerial photographs which indicate the presence of undated ditches or field boundaries, recorded as NHER 52038.
- 2.26 Archaeological work comprising a desk-based assessment, geophysics followed by trial trench evaluation was undertaken at a site south of Poppy Way (A1194) and north of Heath Farm between 2006 and 2010 (Crawley 2014). This programme identified several ditches and many discrete features, although unfortunately dating evidence was fairly limited.
- 2.27 The more notable remains included two parallel ditches associated with fragmentary cropmarks (NHER MNF52038) that appear to extend south from this site to a pair of potentially contemporary rectilinear cropmark enclosures (NHER MNF52039). Although these cropmarks had been suggested as potentially Late Iron Age/Roman, the only finds recovered were prehistoric worked flints. The lack of later material is though notable, as excavations to the south have suggested that the enclosures themselves may be of an earlier date than first thought (NHER MNF49759). Although many probable pits were also identified the majority were undated, having produced only small numbers of mostly undiagnostic worked flints. The one exception was a pit that produced several sherds of Roman pottery.
- 2.28 Between 2006 and 2014 two fields immediately south of Heath Farm and north of the A47 (NHER MNF54599) were subject to several phases of archaeological work including geophysical survey, trial trenching and excavation. This work revealed a range of significant features, many of which have now also been identified as cropmarks on aerial photographs. These included a substantial ring-ditch that was first identified by a geophysical survey in 2006. Subsequent trial trenching revealed a substantial ring-ditch (NHER MNF52036), the size and topographical position of which are consistent with it having been the remains of a Bronze Age barrow monument. There is however a degree of uncertainty regarding its date and function as medieval pottery sherds were recovered from both the upper fills of the ditch and the backfill deposits within a central pit-like feature. It is therefore perhaps at least equally likely that it was the remains of a medieval mill mound.
- 2.29 Other features identified by the initial geophysical survey included ditches that were shown by cropmark evidence to form two sides of a rectilinear enclosure. Subsequent trial trenching and excavation demonstrated that both ditches were particularly deep and substantial. The small assemblage of exclusively prehistoric finds recovered suggest a Middle-Late Bronze Age date for the enclosure. Such a date is supported by the fact that a nearby pit produced a large assemblage of Middle Bronze Age pottery (this being one of the few convincingly dated discrete features). Various fragmentary north-to-south and east-to-west aligned ditches were also identified, several appear to correspond with cropmark features (all recorded under NHER MNF52038). Although these cropmarks were assumed to be of Late Iron Age/Roman or later date the excavated evidence suggests that they could well be older, with

three of the excavated ditches producing small assemblages of Bronze Age pottery. Although the individual features only produced small quantities of prehistoric material, taken as a group the lack of any later material is notable. The final phases of open area excavation also revealed a fairly large number of discrete features, the majority of which were interpreted as pits. Although many produced little or no dating evidence a small number produced Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery suggesting at least some of these features were probably associated with prehistoric activity.

- 2.30 A programme of archaeological works took place immediately north of the A47 slip road and south of Heath Farm between 2006 and 2014 (NHER MNF54600). These comprised Desk-based assessment, geophysical survey, systematic fieldwalking and metal detecting survey and strip, map and sample prior to the Postwick road hub being constructed. Mostly negative results came from the non-intrusive methods however excavation revealed significant features including linear ditches, one aligning with a known cropmark believed to be one side of a large enclosure (NHR MNF52039). Finds were limited to Bronze Age pottery and a small assemblage of Neolithic to Early Bronze Age flints but there is a suggested date of late Iron Age or Roman. Several pits were identified, mostly void of dating evidence however a group of larger pits contained a small quantity of medieval pottery and post-medieval ceramic building material.
- 2.31 An excavation following magnetometer survey in 2006 – 2007 on a cropmark of a possible Bronze Age ring ditch or hengiform monument (NHER MNF57965 and MNF49758) identified a substantial ditch. However, finds comprised medieval pottery so caution must be applied as the cropmark may be that of a windmill.

### **3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES**

- 3.1 The aims of the observation and recording works are:
- to investigate the location, extent, nature and date of any archaeological features or deposits discovered that may be present at the proposed development site, with particular attention to prehistoric occupation;
  - to place any found archaeology in the context of rural village development; specifically, if applicable appraising diversity, settlement form, growth, movement and shrinkage during the Saxon, medieval and post-medieval periods;
  - to examine the integrity and state of preservation of any archaeological features that may be present on the proposed development site;
  - establish the relationship of any remains found to the surrounding contemporary landscapes;
  - recovering artefacts to assist in the development of type series within the region;
  - recovering palaeo-environmental remains to determine local environmental conditions as an intrinsic part of the investigation.
- 3.2 Specific research objectives will be drawn from national and regional research frameworks as relevant depending upon the results of the work. The regional

research agenda is given by Oake *et al* (2007), Glazebrook (1997), Brown and Glazebrook (2000), and Medlycott (2011).

- 3.3 Once acquired this information will assist in determining the nature, function and character of the archaeological site in its cultural and environmental setting. These characteristics shape and inform the 'significance' of a heritage asset with archaeological interest and from which can be derived its value for this and future generations (as defined by *National Planning Policy Framework*, Annex 2). The assembled information may be used in support of a planning application.

#### **4 EVALUATION METHODOLOGY**

- 4.1 The evaluation will be carried out in accordance with current best archaeological practice as defined in regional guidelines (Gurney 2003), and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2014a), *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (CIfA 2014b), and Historic England's *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)* (HE 2015), and to the requirements of the National Planning Policy Framework (DCLG 2012).
- 4.2 The c1.5ha development area will be subject to an archaeological evaluation through trial trench excavation comprising a 5% sample. Trenching will take the form of fourteen trenches measuring 30m long by 1.8m wide (Fig 1). The position of the trenches on site takes into account local vegetation conditions and other constraints.
- 4.3 All trenches locations will be recorded using either Leica Viva Global Positioning System (GPS) survey equipment using SMARTNET real-time corrections, operating to a 3D tolerance of  $\pm 0.05\text{m}$  or by triangulation from fixed points in the landscape.
- 4.4 Machine excavation will be undertaken under the direction of a suitably experienced archaeologist. Trenches will be excavated by machine using a toothless ditching bucket to reveal archaeological remains or, where these are absent, undisturbed natural horizons. Excavation will not normally proceed beyond safe working depths. In the unlikely event that deep archaeological features or deposits are encountered, a methodology will be devised to enable the testing of the depth and nature of the stratigraphy or the safe recording of features, such as stepping of trenches or auguring deep deposits.
- 4.5 Works will be carried out in full accordance with the appropriate sections discussed in *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney, 2003). MOLA Northampton will strive for the highest possible standards with all fieldwork undertaken on this project.
- 4.5 Each trench will be cleaned sufficiently to enhance the definition of features, unless it is certain that there are no archaeological remains present. All archaeological features will be investigated unless otherwise agreed. Discrete features will be half sectioned and slots excavated through linear features will be a minimum of 1.0m in width. The integrity of the archaeological record will be maintained, appropriate mitigation procedures will be adopted should complex or significant archaeological remains be encountered.
- 4.6 All archaeological deposits and artefacts encountered during the course of

evaluation will be fully recorded. Recording will follow standard fieldwork procedures (MOLA 2014). All archaeological features will be given a separate context number. Deposits will be described on pro-forma context sheets to include details of the context, its relationships, interpretation and a checklist of associated finds.

- 4.7 Archaeological features will be plotted on trench plans at a scale of 1:50. Buildings, other significant remains or areas of complex stratigraphy will be planned in greater detail at 1:20 or 1:10 scale as appropriate. Sections or profiles through features and areas of complex stratigraphy will be drawn at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20 as appropriate. All levels will be related to Ordnance Datum.
- 4.8 The photographic archive will comprise monochrome negatives supplemented by high resolution (12 megapixels or greater) digital photography. Overall shots of the site will be taken prior to excavation and after backfilling. Overall shots of each trench will be taken together with detailed shots of individual features and feature groups as appropriate. All photographs, except general site shots or specific shots for publication will include a north arrow and a suitable photographic scale.
- 4.9 Finds will be collected from the individual deposits and appropriately packed and stored in stable conditions, by context. Significant iron objects and a selection of non-ferrous objects and metallurgical debris will be x-rayed as appropriate.
- 4.10 If any burials are encountered they will be investigated sufficiently to confirm identification and then left *in situ*. The NCCHERO and the local Coroner will be informed immediately upon discovery of human remains. If removal is required by NCCHERO this will take place under the appropriate licence and according to the conditions set out therein.
- 4.11 Samples will be taken for environmental analysis from all suitable contexts following the guidance for sampling as outlined by Historic England (Campbell *et al* 2011). Bulk environmental soil samples would normally be taken from securely dated, sealed archaeological features or deposits for plant macro fossils, small animal bones and small artefacts. The volume of such samples will be context and sediment specific and will be 40 litres or 100% of feature fills (whichever is less).
- 4.12 All samples will be processed at MOLA, using the flotation technique to retrieve seed, charcoal and mollusc remains. All the resultant residues will then be hand sorted to retrieve bones and other finds.
- 4.13 Finds coming under the definition of 'treasure' as defined by the Treasure Act 1996 will be reported to the Coroner and the Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) Finds Liaison Officer and dealt with under the procedures of the Treasure Act and Code of Practice. This includes both precious metals and base metals where they are of prehistoric date. Suitable measures will be taken to ensure their security where removal cannot take place.
- 4.14 Monitoring progress meetings will be arranged as necessary with the client, their agent and the NCCHEO.

## **5 POST-EXCAVATION, REPORTING AND ARCHIVE**

- 5.1 A fully cross-referenced archive of the results of all elements of the evaluation

will be compiled in accordance with the guidelines of appendix 3 in the Historic England procedural document, *Management of Research Projects in the Historical Environment (MoRPHE)* (HE 2015). Specific regional guidelines will be followed throughout, including Gurney (2003) and BM (2010).

- 5.2 All finds will be cleaned, catalogued and prepared for storage in accordance with the guidelines contained in ClfA (2014c), Walker (1990) and Watkinson and Neal (2001).
- 5.3 Specialist reports will be added as necessary, with acknowledgements, bibliography and contents included. The MPRG's *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics* will be adhered to (Slowikowski *et al* 2001). If human remains are encountered the post-excavation assessment will contain an analysis of the remains, address future research potential and options for reburial.
- 5.4 Bulk soil samples taken for environmental purposes will be sieved and scanned.
- 5.5 A fully integrated archive of the fieldwork results will be fully catalogued and prepared for deposition in accordance with professional standards and guidelines (Walker 1990; MGC 1992; SMA 1993; Brown 2011; ClfA 2014c, d). Any material requiring special curation will be handled under the recognised guidelines (Watkinson and Neal 2001).
- 5.6 The site archive will be stored in stable conditions and deposited with Norfolk Museum Service, Norwich Castle Museum & Art Gallery, Archaeology, Shirehall, Market Avenue, Norwich, NR1 3JQ.
- 5.7 The full report will include an introduction, the archaeological background to the project, the aims and objectives of the evaluation, a non-technical summary, the scope of the project, and the methodologies used. The evidence will be presented with details of results. The text will be supported by the use of illustrations and photographs. It will also include tabulations of contexts, and finds by context.
- 5.8 The report will assess the archaeological significance of the development site and any archaeological deposits present. The report will include a section on the Heritage Statement, detailing the development impact on any archaeological remains identified in the evaluation.
- 5.9 The full report will be sent to the client and to NCCHEO for comment. Once it has been approved, the report will be issued as a digital copy and will be sent to the Norfolk County Council Historic Environment Record (HER) and to NCCHEO. The report will be entered into the Norfolk HER to act as a permanent record of the investigation within six months of submission.
- 5.10 All projects conducted by MOLA contain an Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS III) registration form in the front pages of the final report. This data is used to keep the online database up to date with the most recent projects conducted by MOLA.

## 6 KEY PERSONNEL AND TIMETABLE

- 6.1 MOLA is a ClfA registered organisation, under the overall management of **Janet Miller MA FSA, Chief Executive Officer**. MOLA Northampton is under the management of **Steve Parry BA MA MCIfA FSA, Director**.

- 6.2 The project will be carried out under the management of **Paul Thompson BA(Hons) AMA, Assistant Project Manager**. The trial trenching will be carried out by one of MOLA's experienced archaeological supervisors, supported by a team of qualified project assistants.
- 6.3 All finds will be examined by specialists drawn from within the pool of MOLA employees. Outside specialists will be appointed as required. All staff will be suitably competent to undertake the tasks to which they are appointed. **Tora Hylton, Finds Manager** will examine small finds and appoint outside and internal specialists as required. Specialist analysis will be undertaken by period and artefact specialists regularly used by MOLA. These will be drawn from the following pool as well as specialist staff of MOLA London (Table 1).
- 6.4 Work is expected to commence in June 2018. Monitoring will be agreed with the NCCHEO, and all parties will be given advance notice prior to commencement. Site work is anticipated to last approximately between 1 – 2 weeks or 15 to 20-person days.

*Table 1: Specialists*

Flint	Yvonne Wolfram-Murray BSc PhD (MOLA)
Prehistoric pottery	Andy Chapman BSc MCIfA FSA (MOLA)
Roman pottery	Adam Sutton BA MA (MOLA)
	Tora Hylton Finds and Archives Manager (MOLA)
Medieval pottery	Paul Blinkhorn BTEch (Freelance specialist)
Ceramic building material	Rob Atkins BSocSc, Dip Arch MCIfA (MOLA)
Coins and metalwork	Ian Meadows BA (Freelance specialist)
Small finds	Tora Hylton (MOLA)
Conservation/ x-ray photography	MOLA London
Faunal remains	Rebecca Gordon BSc MSc PhD (MOLA)
Plant macrofossils	Karen Stewart, Senior Archaeobotanist, (MOLA)
	Val Fryer BA MCIfA (Freelance specialist)

## **7 HEALTH AND SAFETY**

- 7.1 A site specific risk assessment and safety plan (RAMS) will be prepared before the start of the project and sent to NCCHEO and the client for comment. Any comments made will be incorporated into the RAMS and re-issued prior to commencing fieldwork. The RAMS will be updated throughout the project if appropriate. All site staff are inducted in the site specific risk assessment and made aware of potential hazards before they commence the works on site.
- 7.2 MOLA is a responsible employer and all work is conducted in accordance with MOLA's established Health and Safety Policy. This provides a practical framework for the implementation of the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974, the management of Health and Safety at Work regulations 1992 and other relevant legislation.

**8****BIBLIOGRAPHY**

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## 9 NORFOLK HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD DATA

Table 1: Norfolk Historic Environment Record data

HER	NGR	Description
<b>Mesolithic</b>		
MNF10216	Centred on TG 30 09	A Mesolithic flint tranchet axehead was found at this location in 1960. Donated to Norwich Castle Museum.
<b>Neolithic</b>		
MNF22030	Centred on TG 2902 0800	A profuse scatter of Neolithic worked flints. In 1985 a large scatter of worked flint was recovered from the ploughed surface of the field. This numbered over two hundred individual pieces and included two cores, two hammer stones, one core preparation flake, 183 flakes, some with various slight retouch, six blades, four retouched flakes, one borer, and ten scrapers.
<b>Bronze Age</b>		
MNF40609	Centred on TG 3010 0786	The cropmarks and earthworks of a Bronze Age round barrow are visible on aerial photographs to the north of Ferry Lane, Postwick. Also, three sides of a rectilinear enclosure with the northern most side bisecting the ring ditch. Linear features can also be seen.
MNF55509	Centred on TG 30182 08810	Cropmark of a possible Bronze Age round barrow visible from aerial photographs to the north of the Postwick Transmitter Station.
MNF57965	Centred on TG 2929 0868	Cropmark of possible Bronze Age ring ditch or hengiform monument. A cropmark of a possible Bronze Age ring ditch or hengiform monument was visible on aerial photographs, and was excavated as part of the NDR evaluation (NHER 49758). It is possible that this feature represents a C-shaped hengiform monument, such as that at Roughton (NHER 38501), and is not, in fact, a round barrow. It is similar in form to that at Roughton, consisting of a narrow ditch (c. 1.6m wide) with bulbous terminals (up to 3.3m in width) although its isolated location makes unusual. A comparable feature has been identified at Wormingford in Essex. It should though be noted that the medieval pottery was recovered from both the ring-ditch and a central pit, raising the possibility that this was actually a much more recent feature, possibly associated with a windmill mound.
MNF57970	Centred on TG 2868 0824	A possible Bronze Age ring ditch is visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs. While not all ring-ditches are round barrows, the size and location of the ring-ditch, on a low promontory overlooking the Yare valley, makes it very likely that it represents a burial monument from the Bronze Age period, although its archaeological origin is in doubt. The presence of three possible Late Neolithic to Bronze Age ring ditches just over 400m to the north (NHER 21766) may corroborate this theory.

MNF57978 Centred Cropmark of possible Bronze Age ring ditch with central pit feature.  
on TG The cropmarks of a small ring ditch, possibly representing the remains  
2965 0841 of a Bronze Age round barrow, a later prehistoric or Roman date  
roundhouse or later agricultural structure, are visible on aerial  
photographs to the west of a series of undated linear cropmarks  
(NHER 52004). In 2014 this ring-ditch was subject to a programme of  
archaeological investigation, prior to its destruction during the  
construction of a new water treatment works. This presence of  
surviving sub-surface remains associated with the ring-ditch was  
demonstrated by an initial geophysical survey, which was then followed  
by a targeted excavation. This work saw the complete excavation of  
the ring-ditch, which was found to be continuous and not particularly  
substantial. Although a small number of prehistoric finds were  
recovered the relationship of the ring-ditch to some of the other  
features exposed meant that it was interpreted as potentially a later  
feature. It is possible that it was a drainage gully around a stack stand,  
its diameter being smaller than the ring-ditches that are typically  
associated with either round barrows or later mill mounds.

**Iron Age**

MNF57966 Centred Cropmark of a possible Late Iron Age to Early Roman enclosure ditch.  
on TG A cropmark of a possible Late Iron Age to Early Roman enclosure ditch  
2928 0880 was visible on aerial photographs. Between 2007 and 2010 three trial  
trenches were excavated across the sides of this enclosure, all of  
which revealed substantial ditches (NHER 49758 and NHER 50504).  
Finds were limited to small assemblages of prehistoric flints and a  
small number of prehistoric pottery sherds. On the basis of this material  
a prehistoric date was suggested for the enclosure, although this must  
remain a provisional interpretation given the small number of finds  
recovered from the excavated slots.

MNF57968 Centred Cropmarks of possible Late Iron Age to Early Roman enclosure ditches  
on TG were visible on aerial photographs, together with a possible trackway.  
2895 0876 Fieldwork in the immediate vicinity of this site suggests that these and  
other, similarly-aligned cropmarks may actually be associated with  
features of prehistoric date. In 2014 an excavation in the field to the  
south revealed several ditches, one of which appears to be  
continuation of a cropmark in this group (NHER 49759). No Iron Age or  
Roman material was recovered, with finds from this and a parallel (and  
presumably broadly contemporary) ditch limited to worked flints and a  
small amount of Early Bronze Age pottery. Excavations to the north  
(NHER 49757) also revealed ditches that appear to correspond with  
the fragmentary possible trackway cropmarks that extend northwards  
from the main enclosures. Although finds were limited to a small  
number of prehistoric worked flints there was again a notable lack of  
any later material. Excavation has also suggested that a rectilinear  
cropmark enclosure recorded approximately 20m to the east (NHER  
52037) could well be of Middle to Late Bronze Age date.

**Roman**

MNF15899 Centred Metal detecting in February 1980 recovered a Roman sestertius of the  
on TG 28 emperor Antoninus Pius. River bank south-west of Wood Barn.  
07

MNF16102 Centred Metal detecting along the river bank in 1980 recovered a Roman  
on TG 28 sestertius of the emperor Marcus Aurelius.  
07

MNF17944 Centred In 1982 metal detecting in this area recovered a Roman as coin of the  
on TG 28 emperor Vespasian minted between AD 69 and AD 79, with the legend  
08 PROVIDENT SC. Near top of slope.

MNF19524 Centred Metal detecting in 1983 recovered a Roman copper alloy coin of one of  
on TG 30 the Constantinian emperors, with a legend reading GLORIA  
08 EXERCITVS, probably minted between AD 335 and AD 340.

MNF19525 Centred Metal detecting in 1983 recovered a Roman copper alloy coin of the  
on TG 30 emperor Crispus, with a legend reading CAESARUM NOSTORUM,  
08 probably minted between AD 321 and AD 324.

MNF23777	Centred on TG 29 08	Roman silver coin of the emperor Vespasian. Metal detecting in 1987 recovered a Roman silver denarius coin of the emperor Vespasian, minted between AD 69 and AD 79.
MNF32323	Centred on TG 2971 0777	A Roman sestertius coin of the emperor Hadrian, minted between AD117 and AD138, was discovered in 1996. Found whilst gardening.
MNF55525	Centred on TG 30222 07768	Multi-phase cropmark including some of Roman date. The cropmarks of an undated enclosure, ditches and field boundaries are visible on aerial photographs to the south of railway line at Postwick. It seems likely that these cropmarks represent several phases of activity, although the main components of the site are likely to be Roman in date.

**Anglo  
Saxon**

MNF10219	Centred on TG 3005 0745	Early Saxon hut, with associated Roman and Early Saxon objects. In 1935 a solitary hut with associated Roman and Early Saxon objects was discovered and excavated. The hut was initially identified as Iron Age with later Roman occupation, but in the 1950s it was re-interpreted as a grubenhaus or sunken-featured building of Early Saxon date.
MNF15987	Centred on TG 2956 0781	Human skeletal remains were found in 1980 in an infilled pit adjacent to the churchyard. The bones belonged to a number of individuals, and one skull exhibited was identified as having a sword cut to the back. The bones were identified as Saxon, although it is likely they were associated with the church graveyard, and had been disturbed by construction work being carried out nearby.

**Medieval**

MNF9695	Centred on TG 2961 0782	All Saints Church, Postwick. Late 13th century chancel, much restored, with low-side window in base of southwest lancet. Nave walls appear of same date but windows are elaborate Decorated and Perpendicular Styles. These were renewed in the 19th century, but apparently preserving genuine form, though the large Decorated Style window on the south seems dubious. Decorated Style west tower with flushwork, gargoyles and newel. Heavy wide south porch with blocked windows, possibly in the Perpendicular Style. Interior inaccessible but (S1) mentions a double arched piscina in chancel, and carved octagonal font. Good tombstones in churchyard. Fallen tree has revealed many human long bones.
MNF16269	Centred on TG 30 07	Metal detecting in 1980 recovered from a pasture field which had previously been ploughed part of a late medieval silver spoon handle surmounted by a copper alloy Virgin and Child.
MNF16843	Centred on TG 29 08	In 1980 a King Henry II short cross penny and a King Edward I silver penny were recovered from this area from the south-west corner of the field.
MNF16847	Centred on TG 30 08	Metal detecting in 1980 recovered a long cross cut silver farthing of the reign of King Henry III from east edge of field.
MNF17402	Centred on TG 2979 0846	Site of St. Ethelred's Chapel.
MNF17847	Centred on TG 2957 0786	Orchard Acre and Cherry Cottage. A former dairy, Orchard Acre has a very rare medieval south wall, whose bricks resemble those used in the Norwich Cow Tower. As such it may date from as early as the 14th century, when Orchard Acre began life as a late medieval brick house, probably an extension to Cherry Cottage, whose rear wall is made completely of rough flint. It is thought that the presence of such an early brick building as Orchard Acre confirms the proximity of Postwick manor, although no firm siting for the manor has been made.
MNF24062	Centred on TG 29 08	Metal detecting in 1987 recovered a silver penny, possibly from the reign of Edward I and minted in Canterbury.
MNF24064	Centred on TG 29 08	Metal detecting in 1987 recovered a medieval copper alloy bridle bit or dagger guard. South-east of the Grange, north of A47 road.

MNF24072	Centred on TG 30 08	Metal detecting in 1987 recovered a decorated copper alloy dagger guard dating to the late medieval or early post medieval period, and a medieval silver penny, possibly minted under Edward I.
MNF24473	Centred on TG 28 07	Metal detecting in 1987 recovered a silver groat of King Henry VI from the Calais mint, minted between 1427 and 1430. From north-west corner of field.
MNF25158	Centred on TG 28 07	Metal detecting in 1989 recovered an 11th century copper alloy stirrup mount, probably in Ringerike style. South-east of site NHER24473.
MNF25177	Centred on TG 30 08	Medieval copper alloy seal matrix. Metal detecting in 1987 recovered a medieval copper alloy seal matrix with an elaborate lobed handle. It shows a church, cathedral or possibly castle elevation, though is unfortunately too worn to make a positive identification.
MNF57962	Centred on TG 2946 0726	Cropmarks of a possible medieval to post medieval field system were visible on aerial photographs. Many of these are aligned with field boundaries visible on the Tithe Map of 1839, and some may represent drainage ditches, on land which is surrounded by a broad loop of the river Yare.
MNF57969	Centred on TG 2865 0843	Medieval to post-medieval field boundaries. Two linear ditches were visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs. They were both oriented roughly northeast-southwest, and appear to be roughly parallel to field boundaries visible on the second edition Ordnance Survey map. As such they have been assigned a medieval to post medieval date, although they may represent more modern agricultural features.
<b>Post medieval</b>		
MNF9675	Centred on TG 283 077	Two lime kilns are reported to have stood here, but no trace remains when visited in 1976.
MNF10260	Centred on TG 3026 0706	Remains of a stream or oil powered drainage mill. The post medieval drainage pump remains were still visible in 1979. An iron wheel for a belt drive with two sets of spokes remained on a concrete column, accompanied by a tree growing up inside the pump. A modern pump house stands to the east.
MNF17401	Centred on TG 2955 0798	Postwick Lodge is a complex 16th century or late medieval flint and brick structure with 17th and 19th century additions. The oldest work now visible are the flint sections of the ground floor in the southern block. Local legend also suggests that this is also the site of St Ethelred's Chapel.
MNF17843	Centred on TG 2962 0794	Lodge Cottage is an interesting, almost square cottage with outbuildings to the north. On three sides there is a plinth of flint and brick, indicative of possible origins in the 17th century. The house may have been built after the Postwick fire of 1785, or as late as 1812 if a local builder was working to an old-fashioned style.
MNF17844	Centred on TG 2892 0702	The present Postwick Hall incorporates elements of a building present on the site in 1576, when it was named as the residence of a 'gent', a title usually associated with the lord of a manor. However, most of what is now visible dates to after 1780, and the majority of the façade is likely to be the responsibility of Lord Roseberry, who acquired the estate in the early 19th century. The presence of a witch bottle under the farm building suggests the presence of other buildings alongside the hall during the 17th century.
MNF17845	Centred on TG 2958 0765	The name Manor House, given to Lord Roseberry's shooting lodge north of the railway, is comparatively recent. However, the Manor House site is now occupied by what was a school from 1870, and is now housing. The old school building is said to incorporate beams from the manor house, and also contains a well-preserved World War Two air raid shelter. Whether this is the site of a medieval Manor House, or whether the name was picked up from Lord Roseberry's shooting lodge is unclear.

MNF17846	Centred on TG 2957 0772	Postwick House Rectory. Information regarding the location of the Manor House is confusing, but this represents a possible site for the building. The current building is largely of the 1840s, with some 19th century work, although a 17th century quoin of brickwork can be seen. This is likely to be the last remnant of the work by Dr Wyse, a rector of the parish between 1613 and 1660, who is said to have built the brick part of the parsonage.
MNF21173	Centred on TG 2834 0930	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. Boundary Lane now runs along the valley.
MNF57951	Centred on TG 2970 0862	Cropmark of possible post-medieval drainage ditch. A cropmark of a linear feature running roughly north-south is visible on aerial photographs. The feature is made up of parallel curvilinear ditches that appear to run into a single linear ditch, and presumably relates to post medieval drainage.
MNF57971	Centred on TG 2910 0827	Post-medieval and undated linear cropmarks and possible pit alignments. A number of linear ditches are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs, running largely east-west across three fields to the south of Yarmouth Road. These features appear to overlie a number of possible Late Prehistoric pit alignments, and many of the features are aligned along a former palaeochannel. Further possible pit alignments are visible to the north and east (NHER 52047 and 52048), and whilst it is possible that some of these cropmarks are caused by underlying geology, their location and proximity to other prehistoric sites such as ring ditches (NHER 21766, 52046, 52049) suggest that they may have an archaeological origin. Archaeological work undertaken in this field between 2012 and 2015 revealed sub-surface remains that corresponded with a number of these cropmark features. Although ditches associated with several of the north-to-south and east-to-west aligned cropmarks were investigated these produced no dating evidence. It was however possible to date the extensive linear cropmarks in the northern half of the site to the post-medieval period. It is possible that these were associated with a similarly-aligned section of road or track shown on Faden's map of 1797. Although a range of undated but potentially prehistoric pits were also identified none appeared to form linear arrangements of the kind suggested in the cropmark evidence.
MNF58283	Centred on TG 286 118	Former extent of Mousehold Heath. The origins of Mousehold Heath are unknown, but it remained little altered between the 16th century and the end of the 18 <sup>th</sup> century. This site represents the maximum known extent of the heath, as depicted on Faden's Map of Norfolk (1797).
<b>19<sup>th</sup> Century</b>		
MNF13571	Centred on TG 29303 08106	Norfolk Railway (Yarmouth, Norwich and Brandon) opened in 1844 and is still in use today.
MNF41380	TG 2939 0885 (point)	A brick kiln is marked on this site on a map of 1826.
MNF57266	TG 30250 07040 (point)	Pumping Station marked on 1883 map. Not known if it was steam or wind powered or something different.
MNF62626	TG 3035 0739	Site of 19th-century drainage mill. Marked on 1st edition Ordnance Survey map 1879-1886.
<b>20<sup>th</sup> Century+</b>		
MNF13753	Centred on TG 2847 0761	Whitlingham rubbish tip. From 1914 to 1946 Norwich refuse was brought here by wherries. A ruined wooden gantry and a sunken barge can still be seen.
<b>Undated</b>		

MNF9674	Centred on TG 2861 0802	Undated flint flakes recovered in 1951 from the area although precise location and nature of the discovery are unclear.
MNF12625	Centred on TG 2914 0726	A scatter of prehistoric worked flint flakes was recovered on the ploughed surface of this field in 1977.
MNF12626	Centred on TG 2931 0838	In 1977 a scatter of prehistoric worked flint flakes was recovered on the ploughed surface of the north-west corner of this field.
MNF17945	Centred on TG 28 08	Possible undated ditch and multi-period objects. This area has seen the laying of a water pipeline and the nearby construction of the southern bypass. During these works the site has been monitored and metal detectors used at repeated intervals. The only feature to be recorded is a possible ditch of unknown date, however a large number of objects have been recovered. This includes Neolithic flint tools and Roman coins and metal objects, as well as medieval and post medieval coins, metal objects and pottery sherds.
MNF21766	Centred on TG 2872 0870	Cropmarks of multiple undated ring ditches. Cropmarks on aerial photographs from 1996 show a ring ditch, which is very large and has a wide causeway to the southeast, indicating it may be a hengiform monument or ring ditch. To the north of this is another, smaller, ring ditch. A third ring ditch may exist between these two, however the cropmark is very ephemeral. The linear features that can also be seen in the vicinity may be part of a rectilinear enclosure, possibly a field (NHER 52038).
MNF21767	Centred on TG 2904 0800	Cropmarks of an undated double ditched enclosure. Cropmarks visible on aerial photographs show a double-ditched enclosure, the inner ditch of which is not concentric with the outer and may represent more than one phase of use, as well as adjacent linear features, which may also represent multiperiod occupation.
MNF28170	Centred on TG 2975 0770	Female skeleton of unknown date. In 1990 the skeleton of a mature female, laying roughly east to west, was revealed by workmen digging drains. The skeleton was thought to be at least a hundred years old, but due to the lack of any other evidence could not be accurately dated. The remains were reburied in the same area.
MNF55520	Centred on TG 30222 08840	Cropmark of undated ditches and field boundaries visible on aerial photographs to the north of Postwick Transmitter Station. It seems likely that several phases of activity are represented which may be prehistoric or Roman in date.
MNF55526	Centred on TG 30240 08456	Cropmarks of a group of undated ditches visible on aerial photographs to the south of Postwick Transmitter Station. It seems likely that these cropmarks represent several phases of activity.
MNF57950	Centred on TG 2981 0832	Cropmarks of a group of undated ditches and possible trackway. The cropmarks of a group of undated ditches are visible on aerial photographs to the south west of the Postwick Transmitter Station, and to the west of a comparable cropmark site (NHER 49558). It seems likely that these cropmarks represent several phases of activity, and may date to the Late Prehistoric to Roman period or medieval to post medieval period. A ring ditch, which may date to the Bronze Age, Iron Age to Roman, or medieval to post medieval period was identified towards the west of the area (NHER 52049).
MNF57963	Centred on TG 2954 0732	A cropmark of a possible D-shaped enclosure was visible on aerial photographs, which appears to be overlain by later field drainage ditches (NHER 52017). The feature may represent a late prehistoric enclosure, or Late Saxon to Medieval moated site, suggested by multi-period find spots in the vicinity.
MNF57964	Centred on TG 2897 0744	A cropmark of an undated possible D-shaped enclosure is visible on aerial photographs. The feature is slightly ephemeral, and not entirely convincing as archaeology, and, as it may relate to recent agricultural activity, has been recorded with caution.

MNF57972	Centred on TG 2908 0780	Undated curvilinear possible enclosure ditch. An undated curvilinear possible enclosure ditch is visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs. The cropmark itself is not particularly clear, and the feature appears to be truncated by later field boundaries, and thus only the southern section is visible.
MNF57974	Centred on TG 2926 0872	Cropmarks of three large undated pit features or possible sunken featured buildings. The cropmarks of a cluster of three pit-like features are visible on aerial photographs to the south of a possible enclosure ditch (NHER 52037). Whilst it is possible that these cropmarks are derived from natural features, it has been suggested that they are the remains of Saxon sunken-feature buildings, or grubenhauser.
MNF57975	Centred on TG 2935 0848	Cropmark of a large undated pit feature or possible sunken featured building. The cropmark of a pit-like feature is visible on aerial photographs 220m to the south of three similar features (NHER 52045). Whilst it is possible that these cropmarks are derived from natural features, it has been suggested that they are the remains of Saxon sunken-feature buildings, or grubenhauser.
MNF57976	Centred on TG 2930 0846	Cropmarks of a possible linear pit alignment and linear features. A number of pits and linear features are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs. They appear to form two lines of eastwest aligned pits, with other, less regular pit features to the south. Pit alignments are often part of prehistoric linear boundaries, such as those recorded just over 100m to the south (NHER 52042).
MNF57977	Centred on TG 2949 0837	Undated linear features and possible pit alignment. A number of pits and linear features are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs. They appear to form two lines of north-south aligned pits, perpendicular to the position of a former paleochannel. Pit alignments are often part of prehistoric linear boundaries, such as those recorded just over 250m to the west (NHER 52042).
MNF58036	Centred on TG 2942 0761	Cropmarks of undated possible trackway and possible pits. A possible undated trackway on a northwest-south east orientation is visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs, underlying linear features that appear to correspond to the Tithe Map (NHER 52017).

**Activity or Event**

MNF9649	Centred on TG 2907	Metal detecting between 1990 and 2014 recovered prehistoric worked flint including a Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age plano-convex knife, un-datable lave quern, medieval pottery, post-medieval clay tobacco pipe bowl, medieval and post-medieval coins, tokens, jettons and Iron Age/Roman/Late Saxon to post-medieval metal objects including casting waste, Roman brooch and finger ring, Late Saxon disc brooch, Late Saxon to post-medieval lead die, medieval and post-medieval dress accessories, a medieval crucifix terminal, harness mount, finger ring and 13 <sup>th</sup> century ring brooch, a medieval or post-medieval lead weight and hooked fitting from a sword belt. Post-medieval finger ring, apothecary weight and cloth seals.
MNF12624	Centred on TG 28 08	Fieldwalking in this area has recovered an extremely large number of Neolithic flint tools. Metal detecting from 2004 to 2005 has also recovered some medieval and post-medieval coins and metal objects.

MNF13603	Centred on TG 20 NE	<p>Regular metal detecting in this area has recovered many finds from a number of periods including a 98% solid gold seal matrix from AD 648 belonging to Bathilda who became Regent of the Franks in modern France.</p> <p>A hoard of Roman silver coins, large numbers of Mesolithic and Neolithic flints, Iron Age coins and brooches. Metal objects and coins from Roman to post-medieval and large numbers of medieval pottery sherds.</p> <p>A Roman cast figurine of a Goat, a cult emblem of the God Mercury. Roman Mirror.</p> <p>Metal detecting between 2011 and 2013 recovered an Upper Palaeolithic and Early Neolithic flint blade; Romano British pottery, Roman glass melon bead, Iron Age, Roman, medieval and post-medieval coins, post-medieval jettons and a token; metal objects include a Roman brooch and furniture fitting, part of an Early Saxon Cruciform brooch, a medieval strap plate, medieval or post-medieval knife handle cover and post-medieval dress accessories, cloth seal and harness mounts.</p>
MNF16762	Centred on TG 30 08	<p>A neolithic chipped and polished flint axehead was recovered from this area in 1980. Metal detecting in 1997 also recovered a medieval or post medieval circular copper alloy seal matrix with a hexagonal stem and trefoil pierced terminal.</p>
MNF16845	Centred on TG 30 07	<p>Metal detecting in 1980 and 2005 recovered a King Henry III short cross penny and an Iron Age to Roman harness fitting.</p>
MNF17258	Centred on TG 30 08	<p>Metal detecting on this site in 1980 recovered a small number of Roman and medieval coins from field south-west of Brundall Barn Farm.</p>
MNF20434	Centred on TG 30 07	<p>A number of Neolithic flint tools, as well as Iron Age, Roman, Saxon, medieval, and post-medieval coins and metal objects have been recovered during metal-detecting in this area from 1980 to 2009. This includes a papal bull seal of Pope Innocent IV, dating between 1243 and 1254. Metal-detecting in 2010 recovered 4 post-medieval coins, 3 tokens and 2 metal objects.</p>
MNF21639	Centred on TG 29 08	<p>Multi-period finds from fieldwalking.</p> <p>In 1982 a stone axe was recovered during field walking in this area. Metal-detecting between 2007 and 2015 recovered prehistoric worked flint including a Neolithic polished axehead and a Neolithic/Bronze Age blade; a Roman pottery sherd; Roman, medieval and post-medieval coins; post-medieval jettons and tokens and Roman and Late Saxon to post-medieval metal objects. The metal finds include a Roman gilt copper alloy plate brooch; a Late Saxon disc brooch; medieval and post-medieval dress accessories; a medieval horse harness pendant and lead standing weight and a post-medieval purse bar, rotary key, copper alloy weight and lead cloth seals.</p>
MNF22029	Centred on TG 28 07	<p>Neolithic worked flints and multiple-period finds from fieldwalking.</p> <p>Fieldwalking in 1985 and metal-detecting between 1988 and 2016 recovered prehistoric worked flints including a Neolithic axehead, flakes, cores, blades and scrapers and a Neolithic/Bronze Age scraper; Roman pottery sherds; Roman, medieval and post-medieval coins; medieval and post-medieval jettons and tokens and Roman and medieval to post-medieval metal objects. The metal finds include a Roman Langton Down brooch; an Early Saxon small-long brooch; medieval to postmedieval dress accessories; medieval weights, harness mounts, a book clasp, candlestick, key and padlock; a medieval/post-medieval coin weight, weight, book clasp and part of a cauldron and post-medieval cloth seals, harness mounts, a hooked sword-belt mount, apothecary weight, coin weights, seal matrix, toy and a book clasp.</p>
MNF23971	Centred on TG 29 08	<p>Metal detecting finds: Neolithic flint scraper, Late Saxon stirrup strap mount, medieval to post-medieval coins and other metal objects. Metal detecting in 1987 recovered a Late Saxon stirrup strap mount and a number of medieval and post medieval coins and metal objects. Fieldwalking in 1989 also recovered a Neolithic flint end scraper.</p>

MNF24034	Centred on TG 30 08	Metal detecting in 1987 recovered a number of medieval and post medieval coins and metal objects.
MNF24063	Centred on TG 29 08	Late medieval or early post-medieval copper alloy objects. Metal detecting in 1987 recovered a late medieval or early post medieval copper alloy spur fragment and belt fitting.
MNF24792	Centred on TG 28 07	Metal detecting in 1988 recovered a range of objects, including a medieval pewter spout, a decorated copper alloy possible casket strip, a post medieval cross-shaped mount and a sixpence of Elizabeth I.
MNF25171	Centred on TG 28 08	Metal detecting in 1987 recovered a medieval decorated lead sheet, perhaps from a bird feeder, and a fragment of a 16 <sup>th</sup> century book clasp.
MNF25178	Centred on TG 30 08	Metal detecting has recovered a number of medieval and post medieval coins and metal objects, including a circular medieval copper alloy seal matrix which depicts the Lamb of God, as well as a prehistoric worked flint flake.
MNF25698	Centred on TG 20 NE	Mutli-period finds from metal detecting. Metal-detecting in this area between 1989 to 2014 recovered Mesolithic/Early Neolithic, Neolithic/Bronze Age and undatable prehistoric worked flints; Iron Age, medieval and post-medieval coins; post-medieval tokens and jettons and Roman to post-medieval and undatable metal objects. The metal finds include a Roman lock pin; a Late Saxon belt or harness mount with debased Ringerike-style engraving; medieval to post-medieval dress accessories; a medieval Papal bull, harness stud and spur buckle; a medieval/post-medieval copper alloy vessel fragment; post-medieval book clasps, belt or harness mounts, lead cloth seals, a seal matrix and lead weights and an undatable lead weight.
MNF25984	Centred on TG 29 07	Flint tools, multi-period coins and metal objects. Metal-detecting between 1990 and 2015 recovered a Mesolithic/Early Neolithic flint end scraper; a medieval/post-medieval pottery sherd; Roman, medieval and post-medieval coins; post-medieval jettons and tokens and Roman to post-medieval metal objects. The metal finds include a Roman key handle; a Roman/Early Saxon suspension ring; Early Saxon brooches; a Late Saxon buckle and disc brooch; medieval to post-medieval dress accessories; a medieval key, sword/dagger chape, box mount, pendent bell, padlock, book clasp and lead seal matrix; a medieval/post-medieval book clasp, thimble/sewing ring, hooked mount from a sword belt and copper alloy vessel fragment and a post-medieval spur, finger ring, coin weight, scissors, crotal bell, sword belt mount, lead weights and lead cloth seals.
MNF28048	Centred on TG 29 07	Flint tools, mlti-period coins and metal objects from metal detecting. Metal-detecting between 1990 and 2015 recovered Mesolithic/Early Neolithic, Early Neolithic, Late Neolithic and Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age worked flints; ?Roman and medieval pottery sherds; Roman, medieval, medieval/post-medieval and post-medieval coins; post-medieval jettons and tokens and Roman to post-medieval metal objects. The metal finds include a Roman cosmetic pestle; an Early Saxon brooch; a ?Late Saxon scabbard chape; medieval to post-medieval dress accessories; a medieval padlock, sewing ring and harness mount; a medieval/post-medieval casket leg and copper alloy vessel fragments and a post-medieval spur, sword belt fittings, book clasps, thimbles, key, seal matrix, furniture fitting, lead weights and lead cloth seals.
MNF28171	Centred on TG 29 07	Medieval and post-medieval finds from metal detecting. Metal-detecting between 1990 and 2014 recovered Roman and medieval pottery sherds; Roman, medieval and post-medieval coins; medieval and post-medieval jettons and Roman and medieval to post-medieval metal objects. The metal finds include a Roman brooch; medieval to post-medieval dress accessories; a medieval harness mount, scabbard chape, weight; a medieval/post-medieval knife fragment and a post-medieval apothecary weight, a cloth seal, harness pendant, casket key, weight, large rumbler bell with the initials 'W S' on the base and a binding strip from a piece of furniture.

MNF28172	Centred on TG 29 07	Roman and medieval to post-medieval finds. Sporadic metal-detecting between 1990 and 2016 recovered Roman, medieval and post-medieval coins; medieval and post medieval jettons and tokens and medieval to post-medieval metal objects. The metal finds include medieval to post-medieval dress accessories and weights; medieval harness mounts, a harness pendant, brooch, probable harness fitting and thimble and post-medieval cloth seals, a harness mount, furniture fitting and crotal bell.
MNF30401	Centred on TG 20 NE	Metal-detecting between 1993 and 2016 recovered prehistoric worked flints including a Lower Palaeolithic flake, a Mesolithic tranchet axehead, an Early Neolithic retouched flake, a Neolithic blade and Early Neolithic and Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age scrapers; Roman to post-medieval pottery sherds; Roman and Late Saxon to post-medieval coins (including a copper alloy Maravedi, a Spanish coin type first minted in copper alloy for circulation in the Americas); medieval/post-medieval and post-medieval jettons; post-medieval tokens and Bronze Age to post-medieval and undatable metal objects. The metal finds include a Bronze Age copper alloy awl; a Late Bronze Age socketed axe fragment; an Iron Age vessel handle and La Tène style brooch; a Roman cosmetic mortar, brooch, annular bead, bracelet and nail; a Roman/Early Saxon belt plate or mount; an Early Saxon brooch; a Middle/Late Saxon pin; a Late Saxon strap-end; a Late Saxon/medieval earring; Late Saxon/medieval to post-medieval dress accessories; medieval pot mends, gilt horse harness pendants, a furniture stud, spindle whorl and hasp; medieval/post-medieval purse bars, bell fragments, lead weights, a Jew's harp, probable candlestick fragment, book clasp, lead spindle whorl and copper alloy vessel fragments; post-medieval Jew's harps, book clasps, a spoon terminal, scale-tang knife end-stop, harness mount, silver cuff-link, toy cannon, lead toy 'Shy Cock', casket key, furniture hinge, furniture drop handle, lead cloth seals and a notable number of coin weights and an undatable unidentified silver object, copper alloy ring and copper alloy casting waste.
MNF30475	Centred on TG 20 NE	Regular metal-detecting from 1994 to 2016 recovered prehistoric worked flint, including a Neolithic scraper and a Late Neolithic/Iron Age awl, burin spall, core and end scraper; Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age, Early Iron Age, Roman, Late Saxon and medieval to post-medieval pottery sherds; Roman, Late Saxon, medieval and post-medieval coins; medieval and post-medieval jettons and tokens and Roman to post-medieval metal objects. The metal finds include Roman brooches and a harness fitting; an Early Saxon buckle; a Middle Saxon brooch, buckle and strap fitting; a Late Saxon brooch, furniture fitting, stirrup, weights and bridle bits; medieval to post-medieval dress accessories; a medieval book clasp, cauldron fragment, coin weight, harness fittings, a furniture fitting, key, pot mend and seal; a medieval/post-medieval pendent loop from a purse frame and post-medieval coin weights, weights, book clasps, a cloth seal, key and an unusual 17th century gold mourning ring. The site has produced an uncommon number of Saxon fittings and buckles, for both personal and equine use. Monitoring of groundworks in 2009 recorded no archaeological features.
MNF30932	Centred on TG 28 09	A systematic fieldwalking survey of this field in 1994/1995 recovered a possible Mesolithic flint microlith, a Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age barbed and tanged arrowhead and a range of undatable prehistoric worked flints. A small number of Roman pottery sherds, a tessera and a post-medieval coin were also found. Metal-detecting in 1996 recovered a Roman brooch and a possible medieval belt fitting.
MNF2907	Centred on TG 20 NE	Prehistoric pot boilers and Iron Age pottery sherds. A watching brief on the line of the Norwich Southern Bypass from 1991 to 1992 recovered prehistoric pot boilers and Iron Age pottery sherds.
MNF29866	Centred on TG 3036 0818	In 1993 a watching brief on a pipeline for Anglian Water fieldwalked and detected on a 10m strip. One large, possibly agricultural, pit was observed, although it is probably modern. Prehistoric flints, medieval and post medieval sherds were also collected from the topsoil.

MNF29867	Centred on TG 2992 0821	In 1993 a watching brief on a pipeline for Anglian Water fieldwalked and detected on a 10m strip. No archaeological features were identified, although prehistoric flints, sherds of Thetford Ware, and some medieval and post medieval pottery sherds were collected.
MNF29868	Centred on TG 2962 0832	Medieval pottery sherds. In 1993 a watching brief on a pipeline for Anglian Water fieldwalked and detected on a 10m strip. No archaeological features were identified, although some post medieval sherds were collected from the topsoil.
MNF29869	Centred on TG	In 1993 a watching brief on a pipeline for Anglian Water fieldwalked and detected on a 10m strip near to the south edge of the field. Medieval sherds and post medieval sherds and Neolithic flints were collected. On removal of topsoil a deposit of hillwash was seen over the west part of the area, although no features were identified.
MNF29870	Centred on TG 2902 0825	A watching brief maintained during the stripping of a pipeline easement through this field in 1993 recorded no archaeologically significant remains. A much more extensive programme of archaeological work was however subsequently undertaken between 2012 and 2015, ahead of the construction of an extension to Postwick Park and Ride. Initial trial trenching and subsequent excavations revealed a range of discrete features and a number of ditches, several of which correspond with cropmarks visible on aerial photographs (NHER 52042). Unfortunately dating evidence was limited, with the majority of the finds consisting of worked flints that were mostly present only in very small quantities. It was notable that many of the flints were of probable Early Prehistoric date, the majority most likely associated with a Mesolithic activity. Although small amounts of Late Prehistoric, Roman, Late Saxon and medieval material were also recovered no features could be convincingly dated to these periods. Undated, but potentially early features including a penannular ring-ditch, a small square or rectangular enclosure and several diffuse scatters of possible pits. A number of north-to-south aligned ditches were probably associated with a later phase of activity although these were also undated. The excavation was however able to convincingly demonstrate that several extensive cropmarks in the northern half of the field were ditches of post-medieval date. These features were potentially associated with a former track or road shown crossing this part of the site on Faden's map of 1797.
MNF31087	Centred on TG 30 NW	Repeated metal-detecting between 1994 and 2006 recovered a large number of finds, including; Lower Palaeolithic and undatable prehistoric worked flints; Iron Age, Roman, medieval and medieval/post-medieval pottery sherds; Roman, medieval and post-medieval coins (including a gold medieval coin); medieval, medieval/post-medieval and post-medieval jettons; post-medieval tokens and Bronze Age to post-medieval metal objects. The metal finds include an Early-Middle Bronze Age axe/palstave fragment; Roman brooches and cosmetic pestle; Early Saxon wrist clasps and brooch; a Middle Saxon pin; Middle-Late Saxon brooches and mount; Late Saxon brooches and strap end; medieval to post-medieval dress accessories; medieval coin weights, keys, balance arm, seal matrices, harness pendants, harness mounts and sewing ring; medieval/post-medieval thimbles and post-medieval coin weights, book clasps, spurs, a pipe-tamper in the form of squatting semi-naked woman and many lead cloth seals.
MNF31097	Centred on TG 29 08	Sporadic metal-detecting between 1990 and 2015 recovered late prehistoric worked flint, including a Neolithic flint scraper; Roman, medieval and post-medieval coins; a post-medieval token and medieval to post-medieval metal objects. The metal finds include medieval to post-medieval dress accessories; a medieval padlock and horse harness suspension mount; a medieval/post-medieval coin weight and post-medieval lead weights and a book clasp.

MNF31109	Centred on TG 28 08	Cropmarks of undated ditches, flints and multi-period metal objects. Fieldwalking and an evaluation trench were used to investigate this area prior to development. Evidence from the prehistoric, Roman and medieval periods was recovered, including undated metal working and clay firing debris. Metal detecting has also recovered metal objects form a number of periods, including a possible Iron Age harness fitting. There are also cropmarks visible on aerial photographs which indicate the presence of undated ditches or field boundaries, recorded as NHER 52038.
MNF31755	Centred on TG 2874 0835	Worked flint, pot boilers and multi-period metal objects from fieldwalking. Fieldwalking in 1996 in advance of the construction of the Park and Ride recovered a worked flint and pot boilers, as well as a number of medieval and post medieval metal objects and coins.
MNF31761	Centred on TG 28 07	Metal-detecting between 1995 and 2016 recovered Late Upper Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Mesolithic/Early Neolithic, Early Neolithic, Neolithic and Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age worked flints; Roman pottery sherds; Roman, medieval and post-medieval coins; a possible Roman coin blank; medieval and post-medieval jettons; a medieval / post-medieval token; a medieval jetton; post-medieval tokens and Late Iron/Roman to post-medieval metal objects. The metal finds include a Late Iron Age/Roman brooch; Roman brooches; an Early Saxon brooch and gridle hanger; medieval to post-medieval dress accessories; medieval harness pendants, a harness hook, harness mount, spur, casket key, coin weight and copper alloy seal matrix; a medieval/post-medieval coin weight and copper alloy vessel fragments and post-medieval coin weights, a key, harness mount, spur, book clasp, weights and lead cloth seals.
MNF31762	Centred on TG 30 08	Metal-detecting between 1995 and 2015 recovered a Neolithic flint tool; Roman and medieval to post-medieval pottery sherds; Iron Age, Roman, medieval and post-medieval coins; medieval/post-medieval and post-medieval tokens; a post medieval jetton and Roman to post-medieval metal objects. The metal finds include a Roman cosmetic mortar, brooch and pot mend; a Roman/Early Saxon strap-end; a Middle Saxon brooch and tweezers; a Late Saxon brooch and weft beater; medieval to post-medieval dress accessories; a medieval finger ring, harness pendant, padlock, key and seal matrix; a medieval/post-medieval strap-end and a post-medieval apothecary weight, coin weight, book fitting, cloth seal, mount and weights.
MNF32777	Centred on TG 20 NE	Metal detecting 1997 recovered a medieval silver coin and a post medieval copper alloy hooked tag.
MNF33265	TG 29 08 (point)	Metal detecting in 1997 and 1998 recovered a Roman coin and a Saxon brooch, as well as medieval and post medieval coins and metal objects.
MNF38472	Centred on TG 28 08	Metal detecting in 1998 and 1999 recovered two Roman coins, and medieval and post medieval coins and metal objects. This includes a trade weight of Charles I.
MNF38967	TG 30 NW	Metal-detecting between 1998 and 2013 recovered prehistoric worked flint including Neolithic scrapers, flakes and a laurel leaf; medieval to post-medieval pottery sherds; Roman, Middle Saxon, medieval and post-medieval coins; medieval/post-medieval tokens; a post-medieval jetton and undated and Iron Age/Roman to post-medieval metal objects. The metal finds include undated metalworking debris, a weight and a wedge; an Iron Age/Roman harness fitting; Roman brooches, a key, spoon and vessel fragment; Early Saxon brooches; an Early/Middle Saxon buckle and strap-end; a Middle Saxon pin; a Late Saxon brooch, bridle bit, pendant and harness fitting; a Late Saxon/medieval buckle; medieval/post-medieval dress accessories; a medieval book fitting, candle holder, finger ring, pilgrim badge and harness fittings; a medieval/post-medieval pot mend and part of a purse and a post-medieval bell, cloth seal, Jew's harp, key, musket ball and a weight.

MNF38968	Centred on TG 30 07	Metal detecting in 1998 recovered an Early Saxon wrist clasp, as well as Roman, medieval and post medieval coins and metal objects.
MNF38970	Centred on TG 28 09	Metal detecting in 1998 recovered an Early Saxon copper alloy object, possibly a brooch fragment, as well as several medieval to post-medieval metal finds. Fieldwalking and metal-detecting in 2006 and 2016 recovered prehistoric worked flints, including a Lower Palaeolithic pointed ovate handaxe; Roman pottery sherds and a medieval pottery sherd.
MNF42368	Centred on TG 29 07	Metal-detecting between 2003 and 2009 recovered Mesolithic/Early Neolithic and Neolithic worked flints; Roman and medieval pottery sherds; Roman, medieval and post-medieval coins; medieval/post-medieval jettons; post-medieval tokens and Late Bronze Age to post-medieval metal objects. The metal finds include a Late Bronze Age copper alloy quoit-headed pin; a Roman ?knife handle; a Middle Saxon brooch; a Late Saxon/medieval ?mount; medieval to post-medieval dress accessories; a medieval book clasp, vessel/censer mount, thimble and lead seal matrix; a medieval/post-medieval bell and post-medieval coin weights, silver bead, scissors, book clasps, purse bar; lead weights and lead cloth seals.
MNF46156	Centred on TG 30 07	Metal detecting in 2005 has recovered a small number of medieval and post medieval metal objects, including a medieval lead seal matrix and a penny of Edward I. Further metal detecting in 2009 recovered a Bronze Age rapier fragment, 1 Roman, 1 medieval & 2 post-medieval coins, a medieval pin, furniture fitting, a post-medieval dress hook, buttons, a jetton and a token.
MNF47339	Centred on TG 29 08	Metal detecting in 2005 retrieved a Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age plano convex knife, some prehistoric worked flints, a medieval coin and a very unusual two-sided copper alloy seal matrix.
MNF47578	Centred on TG 29 06	Metal-detecting between 2005 to 2016 recovered prehistoric worked flint, including an Early Neolithic flint adze; Roman, medieval and post-medieval coins; medieval and post-medieval jettons and tokens and Late Bronze Age, Late Saxon and medieval to post-medieval metal objects. The metal finds include a Late Bronze Age copper alloy sickle fragment; a Late Saxon strap-end; medieval to post-medieval dress accessories, thimbles and coin weights; a medieval rotary key, casket key, pot mend and casket mount or binding strip; a medieval/post-medieval ring, copper alloy vessel fragment and a lead trial piece and post-medieval lead weights, rotary keys, cloth seals, a mount, furniture fitting, rowel spur fragment, crotal bell, lead trial piece, book clasp and toy lead figurine in the form of a cockerel.
MNF54598	Centred on TG 28897 09034	Archaeological work undertaken at this site between 2006 and 2010 identified several ditches and a number of discrete features, although unfortunately dating evidence was fairly limited. Desk-based assessment and geophysics followed by trial trench evaluation.

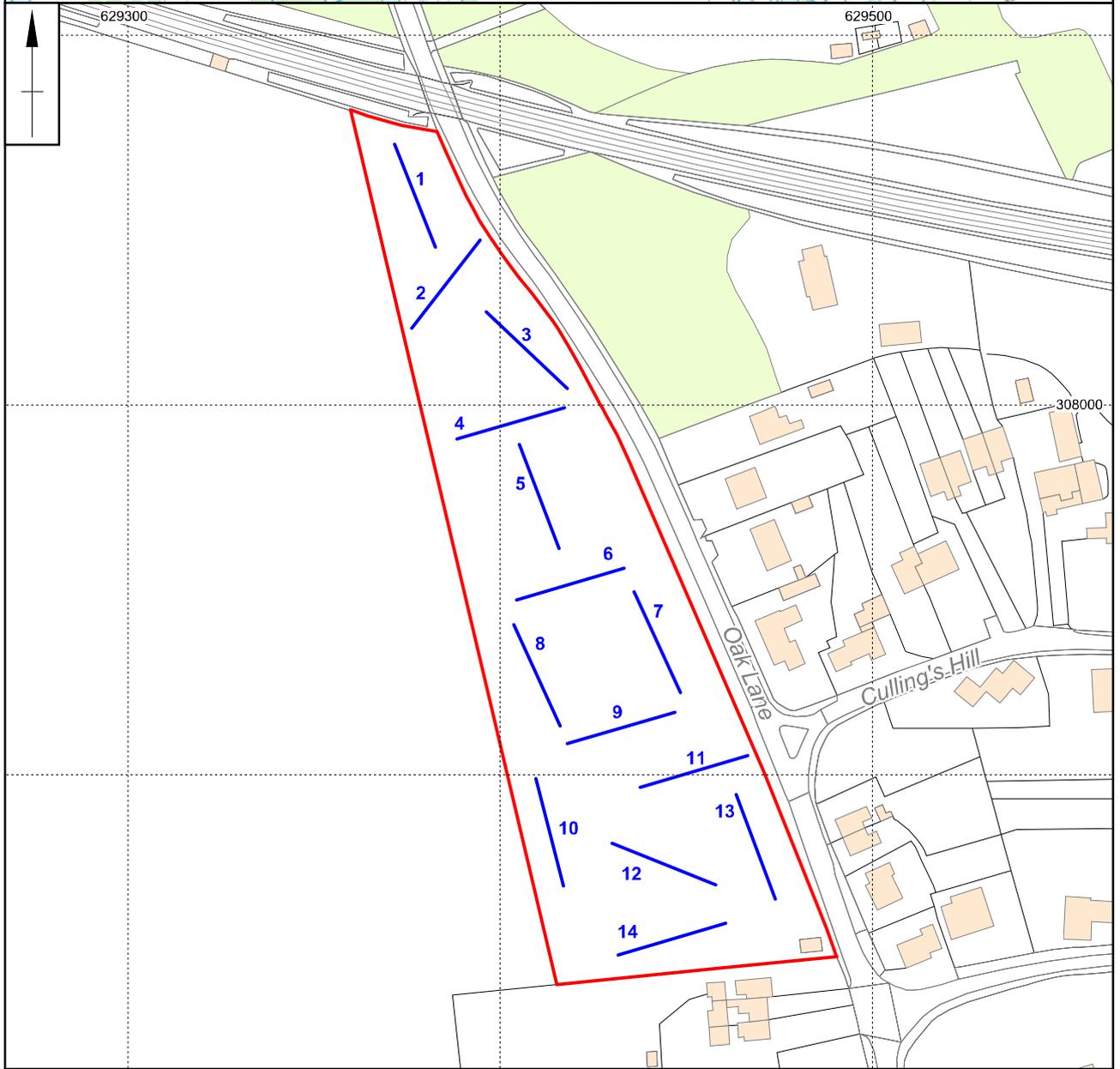
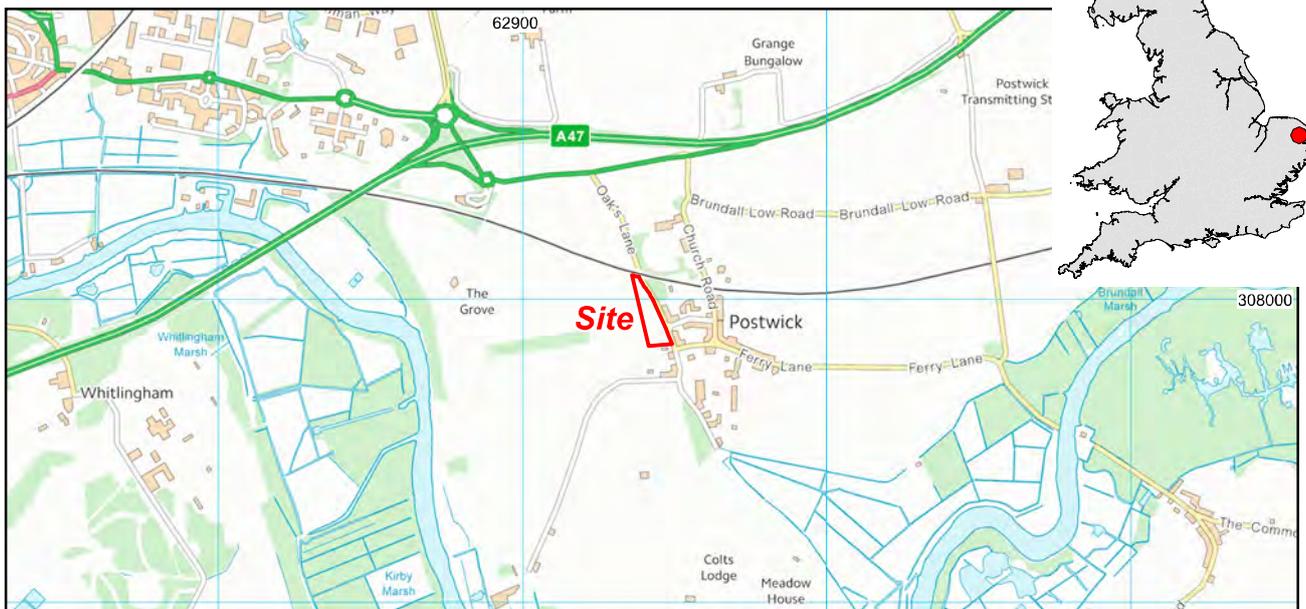
The more notable remains included two parallel ditches associated with fragmentary cropmarks (NHER 52038) that appear to extend south from this site to a pair of potentially contemporary rectilinear cropmark enclosures (NHER 52039). Although these cropmarks had been suggested as potentially Late Iron Age/Roman, the only finds recovered were prehistoric worked flints. The lack of later material is though notable, particular as excavations to the south have suggested that the enclosures themselves may be of an earlier date than first thought (NHER 49759). Although a number of probable pits were also identified the majority were undated, having produced only small numbers of mostly undiagnostic worked flints. The one exception was a pit that produced several sherds of Roman pottery.

MNF54599	Centred on TG 29205 08858	Between 2006 and 2014 these two fields were subject to several phases of archaeological work including geophysical survey, trial trenching and excavation. This work revealed a range of significant features, a number of which have now also been identified as cropmarks on aerial photographs. These included a substantial ring-ditch that was first identified by a geophysical survey in 2006. Subsequent trial trenching revealed a substantial ring-ditch (NHER 52036), the size and topographical position of which are consistent with it having been the remains of a Bronze Age barrow monument. There is however a degree of uncertainty regarding its date and function as medieval pottery sherds were recovered from both the upper fills of the ditch and the backfill deposits within a central pit-like feature. It is therefore perhaps at least equally likely that it was the remains of a medieval mill mound. Other features identified by the initial geophysical survey included ditches that were shown by cropmark evidence to form two sides of a rectilinear enclosure. Subsequent trial trenching and excavation demonstrated that both ditches were particularly deep and substantial. The small assemblage of exclusively prehistoric finds recovered suggest a Middle-Late Bronze Age date for the enclosure. Such a date is supported by the fact that a nearby pit produced a fairly large assemblage of Middle Bronze Age pottery (this being one of the few convincingly dated discrete features). Various fragmentary north-to-south and east-to-west aligned ditches were also identified, a number of which appear to correspond with cropmark features (all recorded under NHER 52038). Although these cropmarks were assumed to be of Late Iron Age/Roman or later date the excavated evidence suggests that they could well be older, with three of the excavated ditches producing small assemblages of Bronze Age pottery. Although the individual features only produced small quantities of prehistoric material, taken as a group the lack of any later material is notable. The final phases of open area excavation also revealed a fairly large number of discrete features, the majority of which were interpreted as pits. Although many produced little or no dating evidence a small number produced Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery suggesting at least some of these features were probably associated with prehistoric activity.
MNF54600	Centred on TG 29032 08626	Between 2006 and 2014 this site was subject to several phases of work ahead of the construction of a new road hub at Postwick. Although an initial fieldwalking and metal-detecting survey and a geophysical survey both had largely negative results a subsequent excavation revealed a number of archaeologically significant features. These remains included a number of roughly north-to-south and east-to-west aligned ditches, one of which is a continuation of a linear cropmark believed to form one side of a large enclosure (NHER 52039). Although a Late Iron Age/Roman date has been suggested for this enclosure the finds recovered from the excavated ditch and a parallel (and presumably contemporary) feature were limited to scraps of Bronze Age pottery and a small assemblage of Neolithic to Early Bronze Age worked flints. Although the date of these features is far from certain it is nevertheless notable that this is one of several sites in the vicinity where similarly aligned ditches appear to be potentially prehistoric in date. A diffuse scatter of possible pits was also identified, the majority of which produced little or no dating evidence. A small number of larger pits may have been associated with more recent phases of activity, producing a small amount of medieval pottery and post-medieval ceramic building material.
MNF55643	Centred on TG 29 08	An Early Saxon brooch and post medieval metal objects including coins were found during metal detecting survey in July 1989.
MNF55694	Centred on TG 29213 09004	Fieldwalking and metal-detecting in November 2006 recovered a small assemblage of prehistoric worked flints; Roman, medieval and post-medieval pottery sherds; post-medieval ceramic building material; a possible Roman coin; post-medieval coins and a number of other post-medieval and undated metal objects.

MNF57440	Centred on TG 30 07	Metal detecting in 2008 recovered a number of Romano British, Medieval/Post-Medieval and Post-Medieval finds including a Roman Republican denarius.
MNF57452	Centred on TG 30 08	Metal-detecting between 2008 and 2015 recovered an Early Neolithic leaf arrowhead; a medieval pottery sherd; Roman, medieval and post-medieval coins; a medieval/post-medieval jetton and post-medieval tokens and undated, Roman and Late Saxon to post-medieval metal objects. The metal finds include a Roman stud or nail; a Late Saxon to post-medieval strap end; medieval to post-medieval dress accessories, including an unusual 11th century strap-end; a medieval brooch, seal matrix, a pin from a brooch or buckle, a harness pendant and thimble; medieval/post-medieval copper alloy vessel fragments and book clasp; a post-medieval belt or harness mount, powder measure, spur, scabbard chape and cloth seal, hooked book mount and hooked sword belt fitting and undated casting waste.
MNF57862	Centred on TG 29 07	Metal-detecting in 2009 and 2013 recovered Roman and post-medieval coins; a post-medieval token and medieval to post-medieval metal objects. The metal finds include a medieval harness mount; a medieval/post-medieval finger ring, buckle and copper alloy vessel fragment and a post-medieval lead weight, button, lead weight, furniture fitting, buckle, key and harness mount.
MNF57967	Centred on TG 2894 0883	Cropmarks of undated fragmentary linear features and several pits were visible on aerial photographs, centred around Heath Farm, Postwick. They are likely to represent activity during more than one period, from the late prehistoric to post medieval. A number of these features were investigated during a trial trenching evaluation in 2010, although little in the way of dating evidence was recovered.
MNF61738	Centred on TG 2973 0772	Between December 2010 and January 2011 groundworks associated with the installation of a small wind turbine and a ground-source heating system were monitored. A small excavation was also undertaken on the site of the wind turbine. This work recorded no archaeologically significant features, suggesting that the human burial previously identified to the south (NHER 28170) was either isolated or part of a relatively small cemetery. Finds recovered included a Mesolithic flint blade, medieval and post-medieval pottery sherds and a small number of post-medieval metal objects.
MNF63530	Centred on TG 29 08	In 1993 fieldwalking and metal-detecting along the route of a new water pipeline recovered a range of finds including prehistoric worked flints; Late Saxon, medieval/post-medieval and post-medieval pottery sherds and a number of other post-medieval objects. Metal-detecting in 2012 recovered Roman and post-medieval coins; post-medieval jettons and a token and un-datable, Late Bronze Age and Early Saxon to post-medieval metal objects. The metal finds include a Late Bronze Age single-edged knife fragment; an Early Saxon small-long brooch; a Middle Saxon polyhedral headed pin; a Late Saxon disc brooch, strap-end and penannular finger-ring; medieval buckles, a coin weight, horse harness mount and pot mend; a medieval/post-medieval buckle and a central loop from a purse bar; post-medieval dress accessories, a rotary key, lead weight and lead cloth seals and un-datable casting waste.
MNF66795	Centred on TG 29 08	Metal detecting in 2014 recovered a medieval rotary key and buckle.

MNF70220	Centred on TG 2895 0845	Potentially Early Bronze Age, post-medieval and undated features. Trial trenching at this site in 2013 and a subsequent excavation undertaken in 2014 revealed a number of archaeologically significant features. These included a large pit with a central trough-like depression and a potentially associated gully filled with burnt flint, both of which produced Early Bronze Age pottery. These are similar to the features often found at prehistoric burnt flint mound sites. Although a number of other discrete features were potentially prehistoric, these produced no dating evidence and were mostly fairly unremarkable. A large pit of medieval or later date and a single post-medieval ditch were also identified. Unstratified finds of note included a worked flint of possible Upper Palaeolithic or Mesolithic date and a single sherd of Roman pottery.
MNF70221	Centred on TG 2926 0869	Fieldwalking and metal detecting in November 2006 recovered an assemblage of prehistoric worked flints; single sherds of Roman and medieval pottery; medieval and post-medieval coins and a number of other medieval to post-medieval and undated metal objects.
MNF70222	Centred on TG 2893 0888	Three trial trench excavated at this site in 2015 revealed no archaeologically significant features or deposits.
MNF70225	Centred on TG 2972 0842	Middle Neolithic flint and pottery scatter, potentially medieval ring-ditch and other undated features. Archaeological work undertaken at this site in 2014 revealed clear evidence for Neolithic activity and exposed a number archaeologically significant features, including a ring-ditch that had previously been identified as a cropmark on aerial photographs (NHER 52049). The survival of sub-surface remains associated with the cropmark ring-ditch was demonstrated by an initial geophysical survey and it was subsequently the focus of a small targeted excavation. The ring-ditch was found to be continuous and not particularly substantial, with finds limited to a small amount of abraded prehistoric pottery and several worked flints. That it was not necessarily prehistoric was however suggested by the fact that it appeared to truncate a number of possible horticultural features, one of which produced a sherd of Roman pottery. It is suggested that it may have actually been a drainage gully around a stack stand, its diameter being smaller than the ring-ditches typically associated with both Bronze Age round barrows and later mill mounds. Although a number of other linear and discrete features were investigated these were mostly undated, the one exception being a large pit within the ring-ditch that produced a single fragment of medieval or post-medieval ceramic building material. Arguably the most interesting discovery was made during a final watching brief, when a dense scatter of over 700 Neolithic worked flints were found in close association with an assemblage of Middle Neolithic Peterborough Ware pottery. The worked flint assemblage appears to primarily comprise debitage from axe manufacture, with the recovery of two axe pre-forms providing further evidence for this industries in the vicinity of the site.

MOLA Northampton  
29th May 2018



Scale 1:1750

Site location and proposed trenches Fig 1

Oaks Lane, Postwick, Broadland, Postwick with Witton, Norfolk, England, NR13 5HD. See All Photos. Traveloka.Â Location Colts Lodge B&B is located in area / city Postwick with Witton. The B&B has a very good location, also near the Norwich International Airport (NWI), which is only 10 km away. There are plenty of tourist attractions nearby, such as Carrow Road within 5.51 km, and Cow Tower within 5.98 km. About Colts Lodge B&B. Splendid service together with wide range of facilities provided will make you complain for nothing during your stay at Colts Lodge B&B. With all facilities offered, Colts Lodge B&B is the right place to stay. Read More. Hotel Policy. You must present a photo