



Land at Manor Park (Hall Lane), Drayton, Norfolk

Archaeological Evaluation Report

February 2021

Client: RPS

Issue No: 1

OA Reference No: 2463

NGR: TG 1802 1433



Client Name: RPS
Document Title: Land at Manor Park (Hall Lane), Drayton, Norfolk
Document Type: Evaluation Report
Report No.: 2463
Grid Reference: TG 1802 1433
Planning Reference: 20200640
Site Code: ENF149243
Invoice Code: XNFMFD20
Receiving Body: Norwich Castle Museum
Accession No.: NWHCM:2020.144
OASIS No.: oxfordar3-406857
NCC/HES Consultation No.: CNF45067

OA Document File Location: Y:\Norfolk\XNFMFD20_Manor Park Drayton\Project Reports
OA Graphics File Location: Y:\Norfolk\XNFMFD20_Manor Park Drayton\Project Data\Graphics

Issue No: 1
Date: 4 February 2021
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Land at Manor Park (Hall Lane), Drayton, Norfolk

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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Summary

Between 5th and 23rd October 2020 Oxford Archaeology East was commissioned to evaluate the land at Manor Park (Hall Lane), Drayton, Norfolk (centred TG 1802 1433). In total 59 trenches were excavated, of which 43 uncovered archaeological features. These (mostly undated) remains represent scattered archaeology of one or two shallow features per trench which were filled by predominantly sterile deposits.

Three distinct periods of activity were identified across the site. Within the northern part of the site, a linear feature uncovered in Trench 39 produced an assemblage of Early Neolithic flintwork. This is quite unusual as similar assemblages of flintwork are typically associated with discrete features. Furthermore, 17 sherds of later prehistoric pottery was recovered from features uncovered by four nearby trenches (Trenches 38, 39, 42 and 44) to suggest this part of the site possibly also encompassed an area of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age settlement activity.

Most of the post-medieval and modern features lay in the southern part of the site. A possible trackway was identified along the western site limit within Trench 5. Post-medieval activity included quarrying for underlying sand. A number of linear ditches uncovered by the trenches represent former field boundaries identified on historical maps.

Acknowledgements

Oxford Archaeology would like to thank RPS for commissioning this project. Thanks are also extended to John Percival who monitored the work on behalf of Norfolk County Council.

The project was managed for Oxford Archaeology by Stephen Macaulay. The fieldwork was directed by Malgorzata Kwiatkowska, who was supported by Kathryn Blackbourn, Jennifer Hulse, Rory Coduri, Harry Twinning and Ioannis Thanos. Survey and digitising was carried out by Valerio Pinna. Thanks are also extended to the teams of OA staff that cleaned and packaged the finds under the supervision of Natasha Dodwell, processed the environmental remains under the supervision of Rachel Fosberry, and prepared the archive under the supervision of Katherine Hamilton.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Scope of work

- 1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology East (OA East) was commissioned by RPS Heritage to undertake a trial trench evaluation at the site of Manor Park (Hall Lane) Drayton, Norfolk in advance of a proposed residential development (centred TG 1802 1433; Fig. 1).
- 1.1.2 It is anticipated that the planning consent will have a condition attached relating to management of the archaeological issues associated with the site (Broadland District Council Application reference: 20200640). A Brief was set by John Percival of Norfolk County Council Historic Environment Service (NCC/HES; Percival 2020) and a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was produced by RPS (Flitcroft 2020) detailing the Local Authority's requirements for work necessary to inform the planning process. This document outlines how OA implemented the specified requirements detailed in the WSI.

1.2 Location, topography and geology

- 1.2.1 The site lies to the north of the village of Drayton and comprises three separate arable fields with a total area of 16 hectares. The site adjoins existing mixed modern development to the west. The sites elevation naturally falls from a height of c.34m OD at the northern site boundary to c.23m OD at the southern site boundary.
- 1.2.2 The solid geology beneath the site is mapped as sands and gravels of the Crag Group with superficial deposits of Happisburgh Glacigenic Formation towards its northern end (British Geological Survey 2014, British Geological Survey Online Viewer, accessed 2nd November 2020).

1.3 Previous work

- 1.3.1 A geophysical survey was undertaken at the site in 2013 which identified several probable archaeological features in the central part of the site (NHER 60742; Fig. 3; Willis & Hale 2013), with further weaker linear anomalies identified in the central and southern parts of the site. This was followed by a six-trial trench evaluation within the southern half of the proposed development area (ENF 142240) in June 2017 (Crawley 2017). These uncovered two narrow ditches and a small pit dated to the Late Anglo-Saxon period. These features also contained fired clay, suggesting settlement/craft related activities.

1.4 Archaeological and historical background

- 1.4.1 The following section provides a brief summary of the archaeological background for the area surrounding the site. It is drawn from the desktop-based assessment produced by RPS (Mortimer 2019) with additions (Fig. 2).

Prehistory

- 1.4.2 A large number of Neolithic worked flints (arrowheads, awls, piercers, a sickle, flaked and polished axe heads, adzes, picks and numerous cores) were recovered across the two northern fields of the proposed development area (NHER 7893). Further

Mesolithic and Neolithic worked flints have been also found across the southern and far south-eastern edges of the study area (NHER 50071, NHER 7890), with further localized findspots in the area include a Neolithic flint sickle from a garden adjacent to the site to the west (NHER 28596) and small flint scatters within 500m southwest (NHER 7804 (not illustrated), NHER 7850) and west of the site (NHER 8378).

- 1.4.3 Within the wider landscape, the study area is located 800m to 900m south of mitigation excavations along the route of the Norwich Northern Distributor Road (NDR Area 3, Bell Farm; NHER 61127), which uncovered extensive archaeological remains. The earliest evidence at that site was represented by an Early Neolithic pit, however, the majority of excavated features formed an extensive Middle Bronze Age settlement which appeared to have been abandoned in the Late Bronze Age. The Bronze Age archaeology at the site is characterized by a unique series of enclosures formed largely by pit and post holes alignments.

Iron Age and Romano-British

- 1.4.4 No evidence of Iron Age and Romano-British activity was recognized within the proposed development area by earlier works at the site. However, some activity was recognized to the north and south of the proposed development area.
- 1.4.5 To the north NDR Area 3 (NHER 61127) uncovered small amount of Early Romano-British boundary ditches and NDR Area 4 (NHER 63577) uncovered an Iron Age post hole structure, a small Early Romano-British farmstead or settlement, a large pond and a single cremation.
- 1.4.6 Two 3rd century coins were found in a garden 170m south-west of the site (NHER 7852). Evaluation trenches at High Road, Drayton (ENF 141033, Slater 2016) c.400m south of the proposed development area uncovered Iron Age and Romano-British features suggestive of a settlement, with additional Roman coins and other metal objects found to the south (NHER 50071).

Anglo-Saxon and medieval

- 1.4.7 The 2017 evaluation trenches at the site uncovered two Late Saxon ditches and a pit located east of Manor Park (ENF 142240 in Mortimer 2019). In addition, a bronze Early Saxon dress pin (NHER 7850) was found c. 500m west of the site and a Middle Saxon stylus or pin was found just to the west (NHER 52838). The site is located 120m east of medieval church of St Margaret's (NHER 7906, not illustrated).
- 1.4.8 Linear cropmarks were identified by the National Mapping Programme survey (NMP) in the fields extending across the northern part of the development on a west-north-west to east-south-east alignment (NHER 54375; plotted on Fig. 3). These cropmarks were interpreted as medieval or post-medieval in origin.
- 1.4.9 Metal-detecting of the field surface recovered a medieval key and jetton within the south-eastern corner of the site (NHER 25537) and a jetton and strap fitting further 300m east (NHER 28586). Medieval pottery sherds were recovered during excavation of a garden pond c. 170m southwest (NHER 37331, not illustrated).

Post-medieval and modern

- 1.4.10 A 2013 geophysical survey of the site identified a number of possible archaeological features, including pits, ditches and gullies which were interpreted as post-medieval in data as they were depicted on 19th century maps (NHER 60742; Fig. 3; Willis & Hale 2013). Former trackways and evidence of a building rubble were also identified. In addition, there are post-medieval buildings located within 150m west of the development area (NHER 21900 (not illustrated) and NHER 60515), including Manor Farm House (NHER 13637).

2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

2.1.1 The project aims and objectives defined in the WSI (Flitcroft 2020) were as follows:

- i. To determine the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any archaeological remains within the development site;
- ii. To determine or confirm the approximate date or date range of any remains, by means of artefactual or other evidence;
- iii. To assess the artefactual and environmental potential of the archaeological deposits encountered;
- iv. To inform formulation of further measures to mitigate impacts of the proposed development on surviving archaeological remains; and
- v. To produce a site archive for deposition with the Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service and to provide information for accession to the Norfolk HER.

2.2 Methodology

2.2.1 A total of 54 trenches measuring 50m x 2.4m and 5 trenches measuring 25 x 2.4m were excavated, representing a 4% sample of the proposed development area. During machine stripping, the location of Trench 10 was altered due to a modern service detected by the CAT. Trench 16 was abandoned, with permission from NCC/HES, to avoid crop disturbance.

2.2.2 The evaluation trenches were excavated by a mechanical excavator to the depth of geological horizons, or to the upper interface of archaeological features or deposits, whichever is encountered first. A toothless ditching bucket with a width of 2.4m was used to excavate the trenches. Overburden was excavated in spits not greater than 0.1m thick. The machine excavation took place under the supervision of a suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist.

2.2.3 Spoil was stored alongside trenches. Topsoil, subsoil, and archaeological deposits were kept separate during excavation, to allow for sequential backfilling of excavations. Trenches were not backfilled without the approval NCC/HES.

2.2.4 Surveying was carried out using a survey-grade differential GPS (Leica CS10/GS08) fitted with "smartnet" technology with an accuracy of 5mm horizontal and 10mm vertical.

2.2.5 All features, layers and deposits were issued with unique context numbers. Each feature was individually documented on context sheets, and hand-drawn in section. Written descriptions were recorded on pro-forma sheets comprising factual data and interpretative elements.

2.2.6 Metal detecting took place at all stages of the fieldwork by an experienced detectorist. Metal detectors were not set to discriminate against iron. Excavated areas were scanned for metalwork immediately before and after mechanical stripping. Both excavated areas and spoil heaps were checked. To prevent losses from night-hawking, features were metal detected immediately after stripping.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction and presentation of results

- 3.1.1 The results of the evaluation are presented below which includes a stratigraphic description of each of the trenches that contained archaeological remains. The full details of all trenches with dimensions and depths of deposits can be found in Appendix A. Finds and environmental data is presented in Appendices B and C.
- 3.1.2 An overall excavation plan of the trenches is shown on Figure 4. Detailed excavation plans of the trenches in each field are given as Figures 5-7. Figure 8 provides an overall phased plan of the results of the evaluation. Selected sections are included as Figure 9.

3.2 General soils and ground conditions

- 3.2.1 The soil sequence in the trenches was fairly uniform. The natural geology of sand and gravels was overlain by a mid reddish brown silty sand subsoil, which in turn was overlain by dark grey silty sand topsoil.
- 3.2.2 Ground conditions throughout the evaluation were generally good, and the site remained dry throughout. Archaeological features, where present, were easy to identify against the underlying natural geology.

3.3 General distribution of archaeological deposits

- 3.3.1 Archaeological features were present in 43 of the trenches (Fig. 4). Trenches 3, 13, 19, 21 (Plate 6), 22, 24, 25, 27, 33, 36, 41, 45, 46, 47, 50, and 56 did not uncover any archaeological features and will not be discussed further.

3.4 South-east field (Trenches 6-15; Fig. 5)

- 3.4.1 A total of nine trenches were excavated within this field, of which one trench (Trench 13) was devoid of archaeology.

Trench 6

- 3.4.2 Trench 6 was located towards the south-eastern corner of the site. It was aligned east to west and uncovered a single pit (**603**) within its eastern half. This subcircular feature measured 0.88m in diameter, 0.28m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled by a single deposit of mid greyish brown silty sand. No finds were recovered from this feature.

Trench 7

- 3.4.3 Trench 7, orientated from north-east to south-west, exposed a single sub-circular feature. This pit (**703**; Fig. 9, Section 700) was located towards the southern extend of the trench. It was up to 2.4m in diameter and 0.46m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. This feature was characterised by a single deposit of mid greyish brown silty sand.

Trench 8 (Fig. 5a)

- 3.4.4 Trench 8 was located to the north of Trench 7. It was aligned west-north-west to east-south-east and uncovered a pit and a ditch.

3.4.5 Pit **803** (Fig. 9, Section 801) was uncovered within the western half of the trench. It was sub-circular in shape with steep sides and a concave base. This feature measured 0.53m in diameter, 0.28m deep and was filled by a single deposit of mid brownish grey silty sand.

3.4.6 Ditch **805** (Fig. 9, Section 802) was located to the east of the pit (**803**) and was orientated north to south. This feature was 0.55m wide, 0.09m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled by a single deposit of mid brownish grey silty sand.

Trench 9 (Fig. 5a)

3.4.7 Trench 9 was aligned north-east to south-west and was located north of Trench 8. It uncovered a group of pits and a modern service trench which extended eastwards to Trench 15.

3.4.8 A group of intercutting pits (**905**, **907** and **909**) was identified towards the south-western end of the trench. These features were up to 1.36m in diameter and 0.42m deep with steep sides and concave bases. They were filled by homogenous deposits of dark greyish brown silty sand. Two fragments (44g) of post-medieval roof tiles were recovered from pit **909** together with two sherds (4g) of late 12th-14th century pottery.

3.4.9 A sub-circular pit (**903**; Fig. 9, Section 900) was identified within the northern half of the trench. It was 1.28m wide, 0.59m deep with steep sides and a concave base. This feature was filled by a single deposit of mid greyish brown silty sand.

Trench 10 (Fig. 5a)

3.4.10 Trench 10 (Plate 3) was located west of Trench 9, on a north to south alignment. It was shortened to the south in order to avoid a live service. This trench uncovered a series of pits and post holes as well as a ditch terminus; all of post-medieval origin.

3.4.11 Pit **1010** was located towards the northern end of the trench. It was irregular in shape, measuring 4.2m long, 0.88m wide and up to 0.28m deep, with steep sides and flat base. It was filled by a single deposit of dark greyish brown silty sand, which contained eight fragments (76g) of roof tiles and a single sherd (1g) of 18th-20th century pottery.

3.4.12 A group of four post holes (**1012**, **1014**, **1016** and **1018**) was identified to the south-east of pit **1010**. These features varied in size between 0.19m and 0.55m in diameter and were up to 0.34m deep, with steep sides and concave bases. They were filled by homogenous deposits of mid greyish brown silty sand. A single fragment (29g) of 18th-19th century roof tile was recovered from post hole **1018**.

3.4.13 Pit **1008** was uncovered to the south-east of the post hole group. It was sub-circular in plan and continued beyond the eastern trench limit. This pit measured 2.75m in diameter, 0.28m deep with gently sloping sides and a flat base. This feature was filled by a single deposit of dark greyish brown silty sand, which contained five fragments (24g) of roof tiles and 2 sherds (2g) of late 18th-20th century pottery.

3.4.14 Ditch terminus **1003** was identified towards the southern half of the trench. It was aligned north-east to south-west and turned towards eastwards to continue beyond the trench limit. This feature was 1.1m wide, 0.22m deep with gently sloping sides and

a concave base. A total of four sherds (10g) of 18th-19th century pottery was recovered from the single deposit of dark grey sand, together with a single sherd (1g) of late 12th-14th century pottery, a fragment of a clay tobacco pipe and a worked flint flake.

- 3.4.15 Pit **1005** was uncovered at the southern end of the trench. It was at least 3.90m long, 1.26m wide and 0.60m deep with gently sloping sides and a flat base. This feature was filled by two deposits. The basal fill (1006) of mid brown clayey sand contained four fragments (34g) of roof tiles, a single sherd (1g) of late 18th-19th century pottery and two fragments of burnt flint (56g). It was overlain by light greyish blue clay deposit (1007).

Trench 11 (Fig. 5a)

- 3.4.16 Trench 11 was located north-east of Trench 10, on a north-west to south-east alignment. It uncovered a single ditch located towards the south-eastern end of the trench. Ditch **1103** was 1.16m wide, 0.55m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. This ditch was aligned north-east to south-west and was filled by a single deposit of mid greyish brown silty sand containing two sherds (4g) of late 12th-14th century pottery.

Trench 12 (Fig. 5a)

- 3.4.17 This trench (Plate 4) was located north-east of Trench 11 on a north-north-east to south-south-west alignment and uncovered a series of features.
- 3.4.18 Pits **1203**, **1205** (Fig. 9, Section 122) and **1207** (Fig. 9, Section 123) were located towards the northern end of the trench. They measured between 0.68m and 1.35m in diameter and up to 0.66m deep with steep sides and concave bases. They were filled by homogenous deposits of mid orange brown silty sand. A small assemblage of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery (two sherds, 9g) was recovered from pit **1205**.
- 3.4.19 Ditch **1209** was identified directly south of pit **1207**. It was aligned west-north-west to east-south-east and measured 0.64m wide and 0.18m deep, with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled by a single deposit of mid brownish grey silty sand.
- 3.4.20 Ditch **1211** located south of ditch **1209**, on an east-west alignment, was 0.51m wide and 0.22m deep with steep sides and a concave base. It was filled by a single deposit of mid brownish grey silty sand.
- 3.4.21 Ditch **1213** (Fig. 9, Section 126) was uncovered to the south of ditch **1211** and lay on a parallel orientation with the trench along its eastern edge. This feature was 0.65m wide, 0.22m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled by a single deposit of mid brownish grey silty sand.

Trench 14

- 3.4.22 Trench 14 followed the northern boundary of the south-eastern field, on an east-west alignment. It uncovered a single discrete feature located towards the eastern end of the trench. Pit **1403** (Fig. 9, Section 1401) was 1.75m in diameter, 0.53m deep with steep, near vertical sides and a flat base. This feature was filled by a single deposit of mid orange brown silty sand.

Trench 15 (Fig. 5a)

3.4.23 Trench 15 was located towards the south-eastern corner of the site. It was aligned north to south and uncovered a single natural feature towards its norther end as well as the modern service revealed in Trench 9.

3.4.24 Burnt tree root hollow **1503** (Fig. 9, Section 1501) continued west beyond trench limits. It was 0.68m in diameter and 0.18m deep with gently sloping sides and an irregular base. It was filled by a single deposit of dark grey silty sand.

3.5 South-west field (Trenches 1-5, 17-19; Fig. 5)

3.5.1 A total of eight trenches was excavated within this field of which two trenches (Trench 3 and Trench 19) did not uncover any archaeological remains.

Trench 1 (Fig. 5b)

3.5.2 This trench was located in the south-western corner of the site. It was aligned from west to east and uncovered a series of five post holes and a ditch.

3.5.3 Post holes (**105, 107, 109** (Fig. 9, Section 103), **111**, and **113**; Plate 1) uncovered towards the eastern half of the trench were uniform in size, measuring between 0.38m and 0.46 in diameter, and were up to 0.28m deep with steep sides and concave bases. They were filled by homogenous deposits of mid greyish brown silty sand.

3.5.4 A ditch (**103**; Fig.9 Section 100), aligned north to south, was located directly east of the post hole group. It was 1.78m wide, 0.38m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base that was filled by a single deposit of mid greyish brown silty sand. Two fragments of sheep/goat bone were recovered from this feature.

Trench 2 (Fig. 5b)

3.5.5 Trench 2 was located east of Trench 1, also on the west to east alignment. It uncovered a single pit or tree root hollow (**203**). This sub-circular feature measured 0.52m in diameter, 0.16m deep and was characterised by gently sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled by a single deposit of dark greyish brown clayey sand.

Trench 4 (Fig. 5b)

3.5.6 Trench 4 was located north of Trench 2 on a north to south alignment. It uncovered a single ditch (**403**) on an east to west alignment which measured 0.84m wide and 0.17m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled by a single deposit of mid brownish grey silty sand.

Trench 5 (Fig. 5b)

3.5.7 North of Trench 4, Trench 5 uncovered the southern edge of the 2017 evaluation trench as well as a trackway at its western edge. Trackway **503** (Fig. 9, Section 500; Plate 2) was aligned north to south and was 2.6m wide and 0.14m deep with gently sloping sides and a flat base. The cobbled surface (504) of this feature contained five fragments (416g) of brick and floor tiles, small stones and gravels. It was overlain by a deposit of dark grey silty sand (505).

Trench 17 (Fig. 5c)

3.5.8 Trench 17 (orientated from west to east) was located north of Trench 5. It uncovered a single pit (1703) which contained the skeletal remains (1704) of a cow up to 40 months of age at its time of death (Plate 5). The pit was 1.48m long, 0.82m wide and 0.37m deep with gently sloping sides and an irregular base (Fig. 9, Section 1701). The pit was backfilled with mid brown silty sand (1705) which produced three residual flint flakes.

Trench 18 (Fig. 5c)

3.5.9 This trench, aligned from north to south, was located north of Trench 17 and uncovered three linear features.

3.5.10 Ditch **1803** (aligned north-east to south-west) was located towards the northern end of the trench. It was 0.86m wide, 0.10m deep with gently sloping sides and a flat base. It was filled by a single deposit of mid greyish brown silty sand.

3.5.11 Ditch **1805** (Fig. 9, Section 1801) was identified towards in the central part of the trench. It was aligned west to east and measured 1.25m wide, 0.26m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled by a single deposit of mid brown silty sand.

3.5.12 Ditch **1805** was truncated by ditch **1807=1809** (Fig. 9, Section 1801), which lay on a north-north-east to south-south-west alignment, measured 0.84m wide by 0.29m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled by a single deposit of mid greyish brown silty sand.

3.6 North field (Trenches 20-60; Figs 5-7)

3.6.1 A total of forty trenches were excavated within this field, of which 13 were devoid of archaeological features (Trenches: 21, 22, 24, 25, 27, 33, 36, 41, 45, 46, 47, 50, and 56).

Trench 20

3.6.2 Trench 20 (aligned north-north-west to south-south-east) was located within the southern part of the northern field, north of Trench 19. It uncovered a possible post hole or ditch terminus (**2003**) located towards its southern end. This feature measured 0.37m in diameter and 0.45m deep, with steep sides and a flat base. It was filled by a single deposit of mid greyish brown silty sand.

Trench 23 (Fig. 5c)

3.6.3 Trench 23 was located north-east of Trench 20. It was aligned north-north-east to south-south-west and uncovered two post-medieval features in its northern half.

3.6.4 Pit **2302** (Fig. 9, Section 2301) continued beyond the limit of the trench. It was 1.40m wide and 0.8m deep with steep sides and a concave base. It contained a single deposit of dark brownish grey sandy silt which contained a fragment (346g) of a red brick and a sherd (1g) of 18th-19th century pottery.

3.6.5 Furrow **2304** (Fig. 9, Section 232) was identified directly south of the pit. It was aligned east to west with gently sloping sides and a flat base. This feature was 3.6m wide,

0.22m deep with mid brownish grey sandy silt. A fragment of a roof tile (29g) and a piece of brick (26g) were recovered from this deposit.

Trench 26 (Fig. 6a)

3.6.6 Trench 26 lay on an east to west orientation to the north of Trench 23, towards the eastern boundary of the site. This trench uncovered a pit and the remains of a paleochannel.

3.6.7 Natural palaeochannel deposits extended across the western part of the trench. This feature (**2605=2607**) measured 14.3m wide and up to 0.66m deep with a gentle eastern side, a steep western and a flat base (Fig. 9, Sections 2602 and 2603). It was also identified in Trench 32 as paleochannel **3203**.

3.6.8 To the east of the paleochannel lay pit **2603** which measured 0.60m wide and 0.09m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled by a single deposit of dark brownish grey sandy silt which contained a small fragment (8g) of a possible roof tile.

Trench 28

3.6.9 This trench was located along the western edge of the proposed development area, on a north to south alignment. It uncovered a single furrow (**2803**). This feature was 1.6m wide and up to 0.2m deep with gentle sides and a concave base. It was filled by a single deposit of mid orangey brown silty sand.

Trench 29

3.6.10 Trench 29 was located east of Trench 28 on a north to south alignment. It uncovered a single ditch terminus (**2903**) within its central part. This ditch was aligned east to west and measured 1.8m wide by 0.70m deep with steep sides and a concave base. It contained a single deposit of mid orange brown silty sand, which produced a flint flake.

Trench 30

3.6.11 This trench was located east of Trench 29 and was aligned east to west. It uncovered the northern edge of an area of modern ground disturbance which was identified by the geophysical survey (Fig. 3).

Trench 31 (Fig. 6a)

3.6.12 Trench 31 was excavated to the northeast of Trench 30. It uncovered a post hole and a ditch within its western half with possible paleochannel deposits to the east.

3.6.13 Post hole **3103** measured 0.40m wide by 0.14m deep with steep sides and a concave base. It was filled by a single deposit of dark brownish grey sandy silt.

3.6.14 Ditch **3105** was aligned north to south and was located immediately east of the post hole. This feature had steep sides and a concave base. Its dark brownish grey silty sand fill contained a fragment of modern glass, a residual flint flake and a fragment of burnt flint (15g). This feature was a southward continuation of ditch **3709=3711** identified in Trench 37.

3.6.15 A possible paleochannel (**3107**) was identified within the eastern half of the trench. It measured 14.7m wide and up to 0.24m deep with gently sloping western side and a

flat base. It was filled by a single deposit of mid reddish brown silty sand. This feature was also identified to the south in Trench 32 as paleochannel **3213**.

Trench 32 (Fig. 6a)

- 3.6.16 Trench 32 lay on the same alignment as Trench 31 and uncovered a total of five features, including a possible paleochannel.
- 3.6.17 A possible paleochannel (**3213**) was uncovered at the western end of the trench. It was up to 0.12m deep with gently sloping eastern side and a flat base. It contained a mid reddish brown silty sand deposit and was probably a southward continuation of the similar deposits identified in Trench 31.
- 3.6.18 A tree root hollow (**3211**) was uncovered to the east of the possible paleochannel. It was 1.28m in diameter by 0.28m deep with steep sides and a concave base and filled by a single deposit of mid greyish brown silty sand which produced a fragment of burnt flint (56g).
- 3.6.19 Ditch **3209** (Fig. 9, Section 3202) was uncovered in the central part of the trench on a north to south alignment. It measured 0.90m wide and up to 0.26m deep with steep sides and a concave base. It was filled by a mid greyish brown silty sand deposit.
- 3.6.20 Paleochannel **3203=3207** was identified towards the eastern end of this trench and on north to south alignment. This paleochannel was up to 0.14m deep with gently sloping sides and a flat base. It contained a single deposit of light yellowish brown silty sand.
- 3.6.21 Tree root hollow **3205** was uncovered towards the eastern end of the trench and truncating paleochannel **3203**. This irregular feature was up to 1.12m in diameter, up to 0.26m deep with steep sides and an irregular base. It contained a single deposit of dark grey clayey sand which contained a sherd (18g) of late 12th-14th century pottery, a smaller fragment (2g) of 18th-20th century pottery and a residual flint flake.

Trench 34 (Fig. 6a)

- 3.6.22 Trench 34 was located towards the eastern limit of the site on a north to south alignment. This trench uncovered a single linear feature. Ditch **3403** was orientated east to west and measured 1.08m wide by 0.22m deep with steep sides and an irregular base. It was filled by a single deposit of mid orange brown clayey sand.

Trench 35 (Fig. 6a)

- 3.6.23 This trench (Plate 8) was located to the west of Trench 34, on a north-west to south-east alignment. It uncovered a total of two features, both located within the north-western part of the trench.
- 3.6.24 Sub-circular pit **3503** measured up to 1.25m in diameter and 0.24m deep with steep sides and a concave base. It was filled by a single deposit of mid brownish grey sand.
- 3.6.25 Ditch **3505** was identified south-east of the pit. This linear feature was orientated from west to east and measured 1.24m wide by 0.32m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. This feature contained a single dark brown sand deposit which produced two fragments (32g) of post-medieval roof tiles.

Trench 37 (Fig. 6a)

- 3.6.26 Trench 37 was located north of Trench 31 and lay on a north to south alignment. This trench uncovered a total of three features.
- 3.6.27 Post hole **3703** was identified towards the northern end of the trench. It measured up to 0.44m in diameter and 0.17m deep with steep sides and a concave base. This feature contained a single deposit of light greyish brown silty sand.
- 3.6.28 Ditch **3705** was located in the central part of the trench on an east-west alignment. This ditch measured 0.50m wide by 0.13m deep with gently sloping sides and a flat base. It was filled by a single deposit of mid greyish brown silty sand. This ditch was truncated by ditch **3707**.
- 3.6.29 Ditch **3707=3709=3711** (Fig. 9, Section 3703; Plate 9) was identified along the eastern edge of the trench on north to south alignment. This ditch was 1.04m wide and up to 0.30m deep with steep sides and a concave base. It was filled by a deposit of mid brownish grey silty sand. A total of 19 fragments (4269g) of brick and roof tiles were recovered from this feature along with a sherd (17g) of 18th-19th century pottery, a fragment of a clay tobacco pipe, an oyster shell and a fragment of burnt flint (12g). The southward continuation of this feature was excavated as ditch **3105** in Trench 31.

Trench 38 (Fig. 6b)

- 3.6.30 To the west of Trench 37, Trench 38 uncovered two features.
- 3.6.31 Sub-circular tree root hollow **3802** measured up to 1.26m in diameter and 0.18m deep with steep sides and an irregular base. This feature was filled by a single deposit of mid greyish brown silty sand.
- 3.6.32 A possible ditch (**3804**) was identified immediately south of the tree root hollow. This feature (orientated east to west) measured 2.28m wide and 0.80m deep with steep sides and a concave base. It was filled by a deposit of light yellowish brown silty sand which produced a sherd (3g) of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery.

Trench 39 (Fig. 6b)

- 3.6.33 Trench 39 was located west of Trench 38 on an east-west axis. In the eastern part of this trench lay a ditch (**3903**) on north to south alignment. It measured 3.26m wide, 1.04m deep and had steep sides with a concave base (Fig. 10, Section 3900; Plate 10). This ditch was filled by a deposit of mid greyish brown silty sand which produced 62 Early Neolithic worked flints (including eight blades) along with 17 fragments of burnt flint (587g) and five sherds (39g) of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery, and 19 fragments of partly cemented carbonaceous material.

Trench 40

- 3.6.34 Trench 40 was located on the western edge of the site on a north-south alignment. It uncovered two east-west aligned linear features.
- 3.6.35 Ditch terminus **4003** was located towards the northern end of the trench. It was 0.90m wide and 0.23m deep with steep sides and a concave base. It was filled by a single deposit of mid brownish grey silty sand.

3.6.36 Ditch **4005** was excavated towards the southern end of the trench. It was 0.66m wide by 0.30m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. This feature was filled by mid brownish grey silty sand deposit.

Trench 42 (Fig. 6b)

3.6.37 Trench 42 (Plate 11) was located south-east of Trench 40 and contained three features.

3.6.38 Pit **4204** was located in the central part of the trench. This sub-circular feature measured up to 0.80m in diameter by 0.14m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled by a charcoal rich deposit of mid brownish grey sandy silt which produced four fragments of burnt flint (58g).

3.6.39 Ditch **4206** (Fig. 10, Section 4203) was located towards the eastern end of the trench on a north-east to south-west alignment. It was 2m wide by 0.80m deep with steep sides and a concave base. This feature was filled by a single deposit of light brownish grey silty sand which produced three worked flints.

3.6.40 Sub-circular pit **4202** (Fig. 10, Section 4200) was located east of ditch **4206**. This feature was up to 0.90m in diameter and 0.18m deep with steep sides and a flat base. It was filled by a charcoal rich deposit of dark greyish brown silty sand which yielded a flint side scraper and two sherds (12g) of Late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age pottery.

Trench 43 (Fig. 6b)

3.6.41 Trench 43 was located east of Trench 42 on a north-south axis. It uncovered a possible ditch (**4302**; Fig. 10, Section 4300) in the central part of the trench on east-west axis. It was 1.65m wide, up to 0.33m deep and had gently sloping sides with a concave base. It was filled by a single deposit of light greyish brown silty sand which produced a post-medieval brick (1043g).

Trench 44 (Fig. 6b)

3.6.42 Trench 44 was located east of Trench 43 on an east-west axis. It uncovered a total of six features located within the western half of the trench.

3.6.43 The western-most feature was a segmented ditch (**4405=4407**) orientated from north to south. This feature was up to 1.70m wide and 0.66m deep with steep sides and a concave base (Fig. 10, Section 4400). It was filled by a single deposit of mid greyish brown silty sand. A total of nine worked flint flakes, three fragments of burnt flint (52g) and five sherds (12g) of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery were recovered from cut **4407**. This feature truncated gully **4403** immediately east.

3.6.44 North-west to south-east aligned gully **4403=4409=4411** was identified between ditches **4405=4407** and **4413** and was truncated by both features (Plate 12). It was up to 0.57m wide and up to 0.14m deep with gently sloping sides and a flat base. This feature contained a single deposit of mid greyish brown silty sand. A worked flint flake was recovered from this gully.

3.6.45 East of gully 4403, ditch **4413** was aligned north to south and measured 0.82m wide by up to 0.14m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled by a deposit of mid greyish brown silty sand which produced four worked flints and three fragments of burnt flint (97g).

- 3.6.46 Post hole **4415** (Fig. 10, Section 4404) was located east of ditch **4413** and truncated western edge of ditch **4417**. This post hole had vertical sides and a concave base. It measured 0.46m in diameter, was up to 0.26m deep and contained a deposit of dark brownish grey silty sand with occasional charcoal inclusions and a single cockle shell.
- 3.6.47 North to south aligned ditch **4417** (Fig. 10, Section 4404) was the easternmost feature within this trench. It measured 1.14m wide by 0.30m deep with steep sides and a concave base. It was filled by a deposit of mid greyish brown silty sand which produced three worked flint flakes, six fragments of burnt flint (113g), a sherd (4g) of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery and an intrusive sherd (3g) of Late Iron Age/Early Roman pottery. This feature was truncated by post hole **4415** to the west, which likely introduced the Late Iron Age/Early Roman sherd to this feature.

Trench 48 (Fig. 6b)

- 3.6.48 Trench 48 was located north of Trench 44 on north-south axis. It uncovered a total of three features.
- 3.6.49 Ditch **4807=4809** (Fig. 10, Section 4802) was identified within the northern half of the trench. It was aligned from north-east to south-west and measured 1.40m in width by 0.31m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It contained a deposit of mid brownish grey silty sand. This feature truncated ditch **4805** to the south.
- 3.6.50 Truncated by ditch **4807**, this feature was aligned north-west to south-east and measured 0.74m wide by 0.11m deep with gently sloping sides and a flat base. It was filled by a deposit of light greyish brown silty sand.
- 3.6.51 Ditch **4803** (Fig. 10, Section 4800) was located towards the southern end of the trench on a north-west to south-east alignment. It was 1.08m wide, up to 0.10m deep and had gently sloping sides with a concave base. This feature was filled by a light greyish brown silty sand deposit.

Trench 49 (Fig. 6b)

- 3.6.52 Trench 49 (Plate 13) was located north-west of Trench 48, on an east-west axis. This trench uncovered a total of three features.
- 3.6.53 Ditch terminus **4903** (aligned north-east to south-west; (Fig. 10, Section 4900) was identified in the central part of the trench. It was 0.90m wide by 0.19m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled by a single deposit of light greyish brown silty sand.
- 3.6.54 Large, sub-circular pit **4905=4907** was located towards the eastern end of the trench. It measured 1.94m in diameter and 0.15m deep with gently sloping sides and a flat base. It contained a light greyish brown silty sand. This feature truncated ditch **4909** to the east.

Ditch **4909=4912=4915** (orientated from north-west to south-east) was uncovered towards the eastern end of the trench. This ditch was up to 0.93m wide and 0.25m deep with gently sloping sides and a flat base. It was filled by two deposits. The basal fill of dark greyish brown silty sand was overlain by deposit of light greyish brown silty sand.

Trench 51 (Fig. 7a)

3.6.55 This trench was located north-west of Trench 49 on north-west to south-east axis. It uncovered a ditch (**5102**; Fig. 10, Section 5100) on a north-north-east to south-south-west alignment. It was 1.48m wide, 0.30m deep and had gently sloping sides with a concave base. It was filled by a single deposit of mid greyish brown silty sand.

Trench 52 (Fig. 7a)

3.6.56 Trench 52 was located along the western edge of the site on north-south axis. This trench uncovered two linear features on east to west alignments.

3.6.57 Ditch **5202** (Fig. 10, Section 5200) was uncovered towards the northern end of the trench. It measured up to 2.05m wide and 0.33m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. This ditch was filled by a dark greyish brown silty sand deposit.

3.6.58 Ditch **5206** was identified in the central part of the trench. This feature was 1.23m wide by 0.29m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled by a single deposit of mid greyish brown silty sand.

Trench 53 (Fig. 7a)

3.6.59 Trench 53 was located south-east of Trench 52 on an east to west alignment. It was traversed by a (**5303**) on north-south axis which measured 1.57m wide by 0.26m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base (Fig. 10, Section 5300). It was filled by a single deposit of light greyish brown silty sand which contained two sherds (5g) of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery.

Trench 54 (Fig. 7a)

3.6.60 This trench was located north of Trench 53 and east of Trench 52 on a north-west to south-east alignment. It uncovered a total of four features, all located within its north-western part.

3.6.61 Aligned east to west, Ditch **5403** measured 1.21m wide and 0.36m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base (Fig. 10, Section 5400; Plate 14). It was filled by a single deposit of mid greyish brown silty sand which produced a post-medieval brick (1298g).

3.6.62 Sub-circular pit **5405** (Fig. 10, Section 5401) was located south-east of ditch **5403**. It measured up to 0.90m in diameter, 0.09m deep and had gently sloping sides and a concave base. This feature was filled by a single deposit of mid greyish brown silty sand.

3.6.63 Ditch terminus **5407=5411** was identified south-east of pit **5405**. This feature was 0.82m wide, 0.27m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled by a single deposit of light greyish brown silty sand and was bisected by ditch **5409**.

3.6.64 Ditch **5409** was identified within the central part of this trench. It was 1.12m wide by 0.40m deep with steep sides and a concave base. This feature was filled by a deposit of light greyish brown silt sand and truncated ditch **5407**.

Trench 55 (Fig. 7a)

- 3.6.65 To the north of Trench 54, north-west to south-east aligned Trench 55 uncovered a total of ten features (Plate 15).
- 3.6.66 Sub-circular pit **5503** was identified towards the north-western end of the trench. This feature measured up to 1.34m in diameter by 0.18m in depth and had steep sides with a concave base. It was filled by a deposit of dark greyish brown sand.
- 3.6.67 To the south-east of pit **5503**, lay ditch **5505** on a north-east to south-west alignment. It had steep sides and a concave base (Fig. 10, Section 5502). This ditch was 2m wide, 0.50m deep and was filled by a single deposit of mid greyish brown sand.
- 3.6.68 Ditch **5519** was identified south-east of ditch **5505**. This linear feature lay broadly on a north-east to south-west axis. It measured 0.85m wide, 0.25m deep with steep sides and a V-shaped base. It was filled by dark greyish brown sand and contained a fragment of 20th century glass bottle together with a residual flint flake.
- 3.6.69 Circular pit **5507** was excavated immediately south-east of ditch **5519**. It was up to 0.60m in diameter, 0.20m deep with steep sides and a concave base. It was filled by light greyish brown sand.
- 3.6.70 Curvilinear ditch **5521** was identified towards the middle of the trench. This feature was roughly aligned north-east to south-west with steep sides and a concave base. This feature measured 0.97m wide and up to 0.62m deep, with a single deposit of mid brownish grey sand.
- 3.6.71 Pit **5509** was excavated immediately south-east of ditch **5521** and continued beyond the trench limit. It measured up to 1.28m in diameter and 0.32m deep. It had steep sides, a concave base and was filled by a deposit of dark brown sand.
- 3.6.72 Pit **5511** (Fig. 10, Section 5505) was identified south of pit **5509**. This sub-circular feature was 0.48m in diameter, 0.15m deep with steep sides and a concave base. It contained a single deposit of mid brown sand with frequent gravel inclusions.
- 3.6.73 Two contemporary and perpendicular ditches (**5513** and **5515**; Fig. 10, Section 5507) were identified within the trench further to the south-east. Both these features had by steep sides and concave bases. They measured up to 0.84m wide and 0.23m deep with dark brown sand fills. Two flint blades were recovered from ditch **5513**, whereas ditch **5515** produced only a flint chip.
- 3.6.74 Sub-circular pit **5517** was identified towards the south-eastern end of the trench and continued beyond the trench limit. This pit measured up to 2.29m in diameter, 0.36m deep with steep sides and a concave base. It contained a deposit of mid brown sand. Two worked flint flakes were recovered from this feature.

Trench 57

- 3.6.75 Trench 57 lay on a north-south axis to the north-west of Trench 55. It uncovered two discrete features and a ditch.

- 3.6.76 Pit **5707** was located towards the northern end of the trench. This sub-circular feature had gently sloping sides and a concave base. It measured up to 0.56m in diameter by 0.18m deep and contained a deposit of mid greyish brown silty sand.
- 3.6.77 To the south of pit **5707**, pit **5705** measured 0.66m in diameter by 0.23m deep with steep sides and a concave base. This feature was also filled by a single deposit of mid greyish brown silty sand.
- 3.6.78 Ditch **5703** was excavated towards the southern end of the trench. It was aligned from north-east to south-west. This ditch was 0.83m wide, 0.31m deep and had gently sloping sides with a concave base. It contained a deposit of mid brownish grey silty sand.

Trench 58 (Fig. 7b)

- 3.6.79 Trench 58 was located north-west of Trench 57 along the northern boundary of the site on an east-west axis. This trench uncovered a total of four features, all of which were identified within its eastern half.
- 3.6.80 The western most of these features was north-west to south-east aligned ditch **5809**. This feature measured 0.44m wide, 0.12m deep with steep sides and a concave base. It was filled by a deposit of mid brown sand.
- 3.6.81 A tree root hollow (**5807**; Fig. 10, Section 5803) was identified immediately east of ditch **5809**. This feature sub-circular in shape with steep sides, a concave base and measured up to 0.83m in diameter by 0.22m deep. It was filled by a deposit of dark brownish grey sand.
- 3.6.82 Ditch **5805** was excavated east of the tree root hollow. This feature measured 1.5m wide and 0.42m deep with steep sides and a concave base. It contained a deposit of mid brown sand.
- 3.6.83 The easternmost feature identified in this trench was a narrow ditch (**5803**). This feature contained a dark brown sand deposit. It measured 0.44m wide by 0.14m deep with steep sides and a concave base.

Trench 59 (Fig. 7b)

- 3.6.84 Trench 59 (aligned north to south) was located immediately west of Trench 59. This trench uncovered three discrete, natural features within its northern half.
- 3.6.85 Tree root hollow **5907** (Fig. 10, Section 5901) was identified at the northern end of the trench. It was sub-circular in shape with a diameter of up to 1.98m and 0.41m deep. This feature had steep sides, an irregular base and was filled by a deposit of mid brown sand.
- 3.6.86 To the south, tree root hollow **5905** was more amorphous in shape with steep sides and an irregular base. It measured up to 0.74m in diameter, 0.12m deep and was filled by a deposit of mid brown sand.
- 3.6.87 The third tree root hollow (**5903**) was sub-circular in shape with steep side and an irregular base. It was filled by a deposit of mid greyish brown sand.

Trench 60 (Fig. 7b)

- 3.6.88 This trench was located at the north-west corner of the site and lay on an east to west alignment. It uncovered a total of four discrete features and a ditch.
- 3.6.89 Ditch **6000** (aligned north to south) was identified towards the western end of the trench. It was 1.87m wide by 0.52m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base (Fig. 10, Section 6000). It was filled by a deposit of dark greyish brown silty sand.
- 3.6.90 A total of four pits were excavated within this trench within the central part of the trench. The westernmost of these features was pit **6002** which measured up to 2.25m in diameter by 0.36m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled by a deposit of dark greyish brown silty sand.
- 3.6.91 Pit **6004** contained a similar deposit within its gently sloping sides and a concave base. It measured 1.22m in diameter and 0.274m deep.
- 3.6.92 To the east, circular pit **6006** (Fig. 10, Section 6003) measured up to 1.85m in diameter and 0.48m deep with steep sides and a concave base. This pit contained a deposit of mid greyish brown silty sand.
- 3.6.93 The easternmost feature identified within this trench was pit **6008** which was circular in shape with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It measured up to 1.2m in diameter by 0.43m deep and was filled by a deposit of mid greyish brown sandy silt.

3.7 Finds summary

- 3.7.1 A total of 114 worked flints were recovered during the evaluation (along with 44 fragments of burnt flint) from 13 ditches, three pits, two tree throws, an animal burial, a modern feature and topsoil/subsoil in Trenches 10, 12, 17, 29, 31, 32, 37-39, 42, 44 and 55. By far the most significant component of the flintwork from the site was the relatively large assemblage of 62 worked flints from ditch **3903**, Trench 39. The remaining flintwork was also concentrated within the surrounding trenches (Trenches 38, 39, 42 and 44). The flintwork from ditch **3903** gives the impression of a coherent single period assemblage. Technologically, the assemblage is characteristic of Early Neolithic industries (c.4000-3300 BC). The vast majority of the remainder of the worked flint is essentially unstratified, deriving from topsoil or subsoil deposits or representing residual material caught up in later features. A proportion almost certainly also includes later (Late Neolithic and Early Bronze Age) material.
- 3.7.2 An assemblage of 25 body sherds of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery (110g) was recovered from the evaluation trenches. This pottery was recovered from two pits (**1205** and **4202**), five ditches (**3804**, **3903**, **4407**, **4417** and **5303**) and subsoil (801, 3801, 4201 and 5001) in Trenches 8, 12, 38, 39, 42, 44, 50 and 53. Furthermore, a single sherd (3g) of Late Iron Age/Early Roman pottery derived from a ditch (**4417**) Trench 44. Seven sherds (82g) of medieval pottery (date range between the late 12th to 16th century) was recovered from Trenches 9-11, 24 and 32. A further 15 sherds (178g) of modern pottery (date range between the 18th to 20th century) was recovered from Trenches 10, 23, 24, 32, 37, 42, 43 and 55.
- 3.7.3 Some 58 pieces (c.8kg) of ceramic building material (CBM) including brick (c.6.5kg) and clay tile (1.25kg) were recovered from 18 different features in Trenches 5, 9, 10, 17, 23, 26, 35 and 37. All of this material appeared to be post-medieval in date. In addition,

three fragments of white ball clay tobacco pipe stem (10g) were recovered from ditches in Trenches 10 and 37. The cinder from pit **1008** in Trench 10 would appear to be post-medieval in date. A small assemblage of modern metalwork was also recovered through metal detecting. Lastly, two shards of glass were recovered from features in Trenches 31 and 55. Neither vessel is closely datable, although both are probably early 20th century.

3.8 Environmental summary

- 3.8.1 Twenty-two bulk samples were taken from features which mostly produced small quantities of charcoal and a single cereal grain which suggests that there is limited potential for the preservation of plant remains at this site. The 6.8kg of animal bone represents a cow buried in pit **1703** (Trench 17) and discarded sheep/goat remains in ditch **103** (Trench 1). Two shells of edible oyster and cockle were also recovered from a ditch and a posthole in Trenches 37 and 44 respectively.

4 DISCUSSION

4.1 Reliability of field investigation

- 4.1.1 The evaluation of the site revealed a range of archaeological features in 43 of the trenches which included ditches, gullies, pits and post holes. The vast majority of these features were not indicated on the geophysical survey.
- 4.1.2 In general, most of the archaeological features were relatively shallow in nature with few large, deep examples. Most of the features contained single fill of mid greyish brown silty sand. Features were clearly visible within the trenches against the natural geology and the weather and ground conditions were good throughout the site work. Therefore, the results of this evaluation are considered reliable.

4.2 Evaluation objectives and results

- 4.2.1 This evaluation aimed to determine the nature of archaeological remains on the site. Archaeological features were present across the entirety of the site and mainly concentrated within its central part. Most of the excavated features were devoid of finds. Despite this limitation, there is coherency to the distribution of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery from linear and discrete features within the north-western part of the site to suggest the presence of settlement remains of the period there (Fig. 8).

4.3 Interpretation (Fig. 8)

- 4.3.1 The natural topography of the proposed development area is characterized by a hilly landscape with north-western part of the area rising above the rest. Two vestiges of palaeochannel deposits were identified extending across central part of the site, in Trenches 26, 31 and 32. These two natural features formed a shallow depression within the landscape.

Early Neolithic

- 4.3.2 The majority of the flintwork assemblage recovered from the site dated to the Early Neolithic period. This material was distributed across the site as a background scatter within the topsoil/subsoil overburden as well as from features attributed to later periods. The most significant Early Neolithic flintwork assemblage was produced by the fill of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age ditch **3903** in Trench 39 which is comparable to major assemblages found elsewhere in the wider vicinity of Norwich including those from Laurel Farm, Thorpe St Andrew (Bishop and Proctor 2011), the John Innes centre, Colney (Whitmore 2004) and Eaton Heath (Wainwright 1973). Where found, similar assemblages are more usually recovered from discrete features rather than linear ditches. Within the local landscape to the north of Norwich an isolated large sub-circular pit was found during excavation work on the Norwich Northern Distributor Road at Bell Farm which contained flintwork associated with nearly 6kg of Early Neolithic pottery (see Section 1.3.3; Fig. 2, NHER 61127; Moan 2018; Phillips and Moan forthcoming). More recently, a large tree throw was excavated at St Faith's Road, Old Catton that produced 29 Early Neolithic flintwork and over 1kg of pottery (Kwiatkowska forthcoming). However, as Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery was

recovered from the same fill this ditch might have truncated a nearby discrete feature similar to the examples given above or perhaps a scatter of material has weathered in from the topsoil/subsoil or been disturbed by the cutting of the ditch. Especially as the majority of the worked flint derived from the immediate area - Trenches 38, 39, 42 and 44. This ditch also produced fragments of partly cemented carbonaceous material, which might be present within a sandy layer of hearth waste; however, no further hearth-related deposits were identified.

Possible Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age field division systems

- 4.3.3 The recovery of 17 sherds of later prehistoric pottery from five linear and discrete features (and subsoil) uncovered by Trenches 38, 39, 42 and 44 suggests the remains of a possible Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age field system or an area of settlement-related activity possibly encompasses these trenches. A proportion of the undated linear and discrete features in the north-western part of the site have also been attributed to this period based on shared alignments and the similarity of their fills with those bearing pottery (Fig. 8). Two sherds of pottery from features in the south-eastern part of the site may suggest a much smaller area of broadly contemporary activity in the vicinity of Trench 12, however, these sherds are perhaps more likely to be residual in nature.
- 4.3.4 These fields cover an area of linear cropmarks identified by the NMP (see Section 1.4.8; Fig. 3) on a west-north-west to east-south-east alignment that were interpreted as medieval or post-medieval in origin, but on the basis of this evaluation a number of these cropmarks probably form part of a wider Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age farmed landscape.
- 4.3.5 The linear features of possible Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age date excavated in the vicinity of Trenches 38, 39, 42 and 44 were shallow when compared with those excavated at Bell Farm (Moan 2018). Those excavations also identified extensive Middle Bronze Age settlement associated with a ditched enclosure, with the activity there continuing into Late Bronze Age as an unenclosed settlement which extended beyond the excavation limits.

Anglo-Saxon and medieval activity

- 4.3.6 Although the previous evaluation of the site (ENF142240; Mortimer 2019) uncovered evidence of Anglo-Saxon activity, no further features were uncovered dating from that period. Only a small number of 12th-16th century pottery sherds was recovered from features within the southern fields of this evaluation. However, these sherds are residual as they were mainly identified within post-medieval or modern contexts.

Post-medieval and early modern field division system

- 4.3.7 A number of linear ditches produced 18th-20th century pottery to confirm their recent origin (Fig. 8). A boundary ditch which extended through Trench 31 and Trench 37 was first identified on the 1839 Tithe Map (Mortimer 2019). This ditch continued beyond the northern and southern limits of the site to meet still extant field boundaries. A further five ditches were identified which lay on east-west alignment to form part of pre-existing field divisions which included a ditch marked on the 1839 Tithe Map which extended through Trenches 34 and 35. A number of the boundaries plotted by the

NMP in the north-western part of the site align with this post-medieval field system (see Section 1.4.8; Fig. 3).

- 4.3.8 Most of the post-medieval and modern features lay in the southern part of the site. The site's eastern boundary was proven to have been realigned at some point before appearing on the Ordnance Survey map of 1908, with a continuation of the pre-existing boundary ditch identified within Trench 1 (ditch **103**). The earlier alignment of this boundary was also identified to the north in Trench 18 (ditch **1807**) and possibly in Trench 20 (possible ditch terminus **2003**). There was no evidence on the site of activity related to the 17th century Manor Farm House (NHER 13637) to the west. However, a trackway was possibly identified along the western site limit within Trench 5 (trackway **503**) and a probably recent cow burial was identified in Trench 17 (burial **1703**). Possible quarrying activity was identified within Trench 10.

4.4 Significance

- 4.4.1 The evaluation trenches have uncovered evidence of settlement activity on this site dating to the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age period. Considering the extensive Bronze Age activity previously identified at Bell Farm to the north (Moan 2018), this site has the potential to contribute to the study of the emerging later prehistoric landscape of this area.

APPENDIX A TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench 1							
General description					Orientation	E-W	
Topsoil and subsoil overlying chalk geology					Length (m)	50	
					Width (m)	2.4	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.52	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
100	Layer		50	0.32	Topsoil		
101	Layer		50	0.2	Subsoil		
102	Layer				Natural		
103	Cut		1.78	0.38	Ditch		
104	Fill	103	1.78	0.38	Secondary Fill		
105	Cut		0.46	0.07	Pit		
106	Fill	105	0.47	0.07	Secondary Fill		
107	Cut		0.45	0.2	Post hole		
108	Fill	107	0.45	0.2	Secondary Fill		
109	Cut		0.43	0.28	Post hole		
110	Fill	109	0.43	0.28	Secondary Fill		
111	Cut		0.38	0.26	Post hole		
112	Fill	111	0.38	0.26	Secondary Fill		
113	Cut		0.45	0.27	Post hole		
114	Fill	113	0.45	0.27	Secondary Fill		
Trench 2							
General description					Orientation	E-W	
Topsoil and subsoil overlying sand and gravel geology					Length (m)	25	
					Width (m)	2.4	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.56	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
200	Layer		30	0.38	Topsoil		
201	Layer		30	0.18	Subsoil		
202	Layer				Natural		
203	Cut		0.52	0.16	Pit		
204	Fill	203	0.52	0.16	Secondary Fill		

Trench 3							
General description					Orientation	E-W	
Topsoil and subsoil overlying chalk geology					Length (m)	50	
					Width (m)	2.4	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.56	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
300	Layer		2.4	0.07	Natural		
301	Layer		2.4	0.16	Subsoil		
302	Layer		2.4	0.43	Topsoil		
Trench 4							
General description					Orientation	N-S	
Topsoil and subsoil overlying sand and gravel geology					Length (m)	50	
					Width (m)	2.4	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.42	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
400	Layer		50	0.3	Topsoil		
401	Layer		50	0.24	Subsoil		
402	Layer				Natural		
403	Cut		0.84	0.17	Ditch		
404	Fill	403	0.84	0.17	Secondary Fill		
Trench 5							
General description					Orientation	E-W	
Topsoil and subsoil overlying chalk geology					Length (m)	50	
					Width (m)	2.4	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.8	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
500	Layer			0.42	Topsoil		
501	Layer			0.32	Subsoil		
502	Layer				Natural		
503	Cut		2.6	0.14	Trackway		
504	Fill	503	2.6	0.04	Primary Fill. Cobbled surface		Post-medieval
505	Fill	503	2.6	0.14	Secondary Fill	Brick Floor tiles	Post-medieval

Trench 6							
General description					Orientation		E-W
Topsoil and subsoil overlying sand and gravel geology					Length (m)		45
					Width (m)		2.4
					Avg. depth (m)		0.6
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
600	Layer			0.35	Topsoil		
601	Layer			0.4	Subsoil		
602	Layer				Natural		
603	Cut		0.88	0.28	Pit		
604	Fill	603	0.88	0.28	Secondary Fill		
Trench 7							
General description					Orientation		NE-SW
Topsoil and subsoil overlying sand geology					Length (m)		45
					Width (m)		2.4
					Avg. depth (m)		0.78
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
700	Layer		50	0.44	Topsoil		
701	Layer		50	0.21	Subsoil		
702	Layer				Natural		
703	Cut		2.4	0.46	Pit		
704	Fill	703	2.4	0.46	Secondary Fill		
Trench 8							
General description					Orientation		E-W
Topsoil and subsoil overlying sand and gravel geology					Length (m)		50
					Width (m)		2.4
					Avg. depth (m)		0.6
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
800	Layer			0.35	Topsoil		
801	Layer			0.25	Subsoil	Pottery	
802	Layer				Natural		
803	Cut		0.53	0.28	Pit		
804	Fill	803	0.53	0.28	Secondary Fill		
805	Cut		0.55	0.09	Ditch		
806	Fill	805	0.55	0.09	Secondary Fill		

Trench 9							
General description					Orientation	NE-SW	
Topsoil and subsoil overlying sand and gravel geology					Length (m)	50	
					Width (m)	2.4	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.66	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
900	Layer		50	0.39	Topsoil		
901	Layer		50	0.2	Subsoil		
902	Layer				Natural		
903	Cut		1.28	0.59	Pit		
904	Fill	903	1.38	0.59	Secondary Fill		
905	Cut		0.72	0.21	Pit		
906	Fill	905	0.72	0.21	Secondary Fill		
907	Cut		1.34	0.3	Pit		
908	Fill	907	1.34	0.3	Secondary Fill		
909	Cut		1.36	0.42	Pit		Post-medieval
910	Fill	909	1.36	0.42	Secondary Fill	Roof tiles Pottery (residual, 12 th -14 th century)	Post-medieval

Trench 10							
General description					Orientation	N-S	
Topsoil and subsoil overlying sand geology					Length (m)	47	
					Width (m)	2.4	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.46	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1000	Layer		2.4	0.1	Natural		
1001	Layer		2.4	0.18	Subsoil		
1002	Layer		2.4	0.36	Topsoil		
1003	Cut		1.1	0.22	Ditch		Post-medieval
1004	Fill	1003	1.1	0.22	Secondary Fill	Brick Pottery Clay tobacco pipe Flint	Post-medieval
1005	Cut		1.26	0.6	Pit		Post-medieval
1006	Fill	1005	1.26	0.6	Deliberate Backfill	Roof tiles Pottery Burnt flint	Post-medieval
1007	Fill	1005	1.26	0.2	Deliberate Backfill		
1008	Cut		0.72	0.28	Pit		Post-medieval
1009	Fill	1008	0.72	0.28	Deliberate Backfill	Pottery	Post-medieval

Trench 10							
General description					Orientation		N-S
Topsoil and subsoil overlying sand geology					Length (m)		47
					Width (m)		2.4
					Avg. depth (m)		0.46
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1010	Cut		0.88	0.28	Pit		Post-medieval
1011	Fill	1010	0.88	0.28	Deliberate Backfill	Pottery	Post-medieval
1012	Cut		0.55	0.16	Post hole		
1013	Fill	1012	0.55	0.16	Deliberate Backfill		
1014	Cut		0.17	0.06	Post hole		
1015	Fill	1014	0.17	0.06	Deliberate Backfill		
1016	Cut		0.26	0.08	Post hole		
1017	Fill	1016	0.26	0.08	Deliberate Backfill		
1018	Cut		0.46	0.34	Post hole		Post-medieval
1019	Fill	1018	0.46	0.34	Deliberate Backfill	Roof tile	Post-medieval
Trench 11							
General description					Orientation		NW-SE
Topsoil and subsoil overlying sand geology					Length (m)		50
					Width (m)		2.4
					Avg. depth (m)		0.52
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1100	Layer		50	0.34	Topsoil		
1101	Layer		50	0.16	Subsoil		
1102	Layer				Natural		
1103	Cut		1.16	0.55	Ditch		
1104	Fill	1103	1.16	0.55	Secondary Fill	Pottery	Late 12 th -14 th century

Trench 12							
General description					Orientation		NNE-SSW
Topsoil and subsoil overlying sand and gravel geology					Length (m)		50
					Width (m)		2.4
					Avg. depth (m)		0.58
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1200	Layer			0.3	Topsoil	Flint	
1201	Layer			0.7	Subsoil		
1202	Layer				Natural		
1203	Cut		0.68	0.5	Pit		
1204	Fill	1203	0.68	0.5	Secondary Fill		
1205	Cut		1.35	0.56	Pit		Late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age
1206	Fill	1205	1.35	0.56	Secondary Fill.	Pottery	Late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age
1207	Cut		0.88	0.66	Pit		
1208	Fill	1207	0.88	0.66	Secondary Fill		
1209	Cut		0.64	0.18	Ditch		
1210	Fill	1209	0.64	0.18	Secondary Fill		
1211	Cut		0.51	0.22	Ditch		
1212	Fill	1211	0.51	0.22	Secondary Fill		
1213	Cut		0.65	0.22	Ditch		
1214	Fill	1213	0.65	0.22	Secondary Fill		
Trench 13							
General description					Orientation		NE-SW
Topsoil and subsoil overlying sand geology					Length (m)		50
					Width (m)		2.4
					Avg. depth (m)		0.62
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1300	Layer		2.4	0.07	Natural		
1301	Layer		2.4	0.29	Subsoil		
1302	Layer		2.4	0.33	Topsoil		

Trench 14							
General description					Orientation	E-W	
Topsoil and subsoil overlying sand geology					Length (m)	50	
					Width (m)	2.4	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.6	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1400	Layer			0.4	Topsoil		
1401	Layer			0.3	Subsoil		
1402	Layer				Natural		
1403	Cut		1.75	0.53	Pit		
1404	Fill	1403	1.75	0.53	Secondary Fill		
Trench 15							
General description					Orientation	N-S	
Topsoil and subsoil overlying sand geology					Length (m)	50	
					Width (m)	2.4	
					Avg. depth (m)		
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1500	Layer				Natural		
1501	Layer			0.22	Subsoil		
1502	Layer			0.35	Topsoil		
1503	Cut				Natural Feature		
1504	Fill	1503			Other Fill		
Trench 16							
General description					Orientation	NNE-SSW	
Trench not excavated. Located within a cultivated field					Length (m)	50	
					Width (m)		
					Avg. depth (m)		
Trench 17							
General description					Orientation	E-W	
Topsoil and subsoil overlying sand geology					Length (m)	25	
					Width (m)	2.4	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.64	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1700	Layer		2.4	0.04	Natural		
1701	Layer		2.4	0.32	Subsoil	Flint	
1702	Layer		2.4	0.49	Topsoil	Brick	
1703	Cut		0.82	0.37	Grave Cut		
1704	Fill	1703			Animal Skeleton		
1705	Fill	1703	0.82	0.37	Deliberate Backfill	Flint	

Trench 18							
General description					Orientation		N-S
Topsoil and subsoil overlying sand and gravel geology, turning into chalk.					Length (m)		50
					Width (m)		2.4
					Avg. depth (m)		0.56
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1800	Layer		50	0.31	Topsoil		
1801	Layer		50	0.17	Subsoil		
1802	Layer				Natural		
1803	Cut		0.86	0.1	Ditch		
1804	Fill	1803	0.86	0.1	Secondary Fill		
1805	Cut		1.25	0.26	Ditch		
1806	Fill	1805	1.25	0.26	Secondary Fill		
1807	Cut		0.45	0.22	Ditch		
1808	Fill	1807	0.45	0.22	Secondary Fill		
1809	Cut		0.84	0.29	Ditch		
1810	Fill	1809	0.84	0.29	Secondary Fill		
Trench 19							
General description					Orientation		NW-SE
Topsoil and subsoil overlying sand and chalk geology					Length (m)		50
					Width (m)		2.4
					Avg. depth (m)		0.64
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1900	Layer		2.4	0.03	Natural		
1901	Layer		2.4	0.23	Subsoil		
1902	Layer		2.4	0.29	Topsoil		
Trench 20							
General description					Orientation		NW-SE
Topsoil and subsoil overlying sand geology					Length (m)		50
					Width (m)		2.4
					Avg. depth (m)		0.54
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2000	Layer				Topsoil		
2001	Layer				Subsoil		
2002	Layer				Natural		
2003	Cut		0.37	0.45	Post hole/ Ditch terminus		
2004	Fill	2003	0.37	0.45	Secondary Fill		

Trench 21							
General description					Orientation		E-W
Topsoil and subsoil overlying sand geology, which becomes more chalky to E					Length (m)		50
					Width (m)		2.4
					Avg. depth (m)		0.7
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2100	Layer		2.4	0.02	Natural		
2101	Layer		2.4	0.3	Subsoil		
2102	Layer		2.4	0.42	Topsoil		
Trench 22							
General description					Orientation		N-S
Topsoil and subsoil overlying sand geology					Length (m)		50
					Width (m)		2.4
					Avg. depth (m)		0.7
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2200	Layer		2.4	0.02	Natural		
2201	Layer		2.4	0.35	Subsoil		
2202	Layer		2.4	0.42	Topsoil		
Trench 23							
General description					Orientation		N-S
Topsoil overlying gravel and sand geology					Length (m)		50
					Width (m)		2.4
					Avg. depth (m)		0.43
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2300	Layer			0.4	Topsoil		
2301	Layer				Natural		
2302	Cut		1.4	0.8	Pit		Post-medieval
2303	Fill	2302	1.4	0.8	Secondary Fill	Brick Pottery	Post-medieval
2304	Cut		3.6	0.22	Plough Furrow. Furrow or natural depression		Post-medieval
2305	Fill	2304	3.6	0.22	Secondary Fill. Contained post med cbm	Roof tile brick	Post-medieval

Trench 24							
General description					Orientation	E-W	
Topsoil and subsoil overlying sand geology					Length (m)	50	
					Width (m)	2.4	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.81	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2400	Layer		2.4	0.03	Natural		
2401	Layer		2.4	0.41	Subsoil		
2402	Layer		2.4	0.35	Topsoil	Pottery	
Trench 25							
General description					Orientation	N-S	
Topsoil and subsoil overlying sand geology					Length (m)	50	
					Width (m)	2.4	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.74	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2500	Layer		2.4	0.02	Natural		
2501	Layer		2.4	0.49	Subsoil		
2502	Layer		2.4	0.42	Topsoil		
Trench 26							
General description					Orientation	E-W	
Topsoil overlying chalky sand geology					Length (m)	50	
					Width (m)	2.4	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.5	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2600	Layer				Topsoil		
2601	Layer				Subsoil		
2602	Layer				Natural		
2603	Cut		0.6	0.09	Pit. Post med pit partially machined		
2604	Fill	2603	0.6	0.09	Secondary Fill. Contained post med pit	Roof tile	
2605	Cut		14.3	0.3	Palaeochannel		
2606	Fill	2605	14.3	0.3	Secondary Fill		
2607	Cut			0.66	Palaeochannel		
2608	Fill	2607		0.66	Secondary Fill		

Trench 27							
General description					Orientation	E-W	
Topsoil and subsoil overlying sand geology					Length (m)	50	
					Width (m)	2.4	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.68	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2700	Layer		2.4	0.02	Natural		
2701	Layer		2.4	0.24	Subsoil		
2702	Layer		2.4	0.39	Topsoil		
Trench 28							
General description					Orientation	N-S	
Topsoil and subsoil overlying sand geology					Length (m)	50	
					Width (m)	2.4	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.5	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2800	Layer			0.5	Topsoil		
2801	Layer			0.3	Subsoil		
2802	Layer				Natural		
2803	Cut		1.6	0.2	Plough Furrow. Filled with subsoil		
2804	Fill	2803	1.6	0.2	Secondary Fill		
Trench 29							
General description					Orientation	N-S	
Topsoil and subsoil overlying sand geology					Length (m)	50	
					Width (m)	2.4	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.48	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2900	Layer				Topsoil		
2901	Layer			0.3	Subsoil		
2902	Layer				Natural		
2903	Cut		1.8	0.7	Ditch. Ditch terminus		
2904	Fill	2903	1.8	0.7	Secondary Fill	Flint	

Trench 30							
General description					Orientation	E-W	
Topsoil overlying gravelly sand geology					Length (m)	50	
					Width (m)	2.4	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.61	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
3000	Layer		2.4	0.02	Natural		
3001	Layer		2.4	0.1	Subsoil		
3002	Layer		2.4	0.42	Topsoil		
Trench 31							
General description					Orientation	E-W	
Topsoil and subsoil overlying sand geology. Up to 1.2m deep.					Length (m)	50	
					Width (m)	2.4	
					Avg. depth (m)	1.08	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
3100	Layer				Topsoil		
3101	Layer				Subsoil		
3102	Layer				Natural		
3103	Cut		0.4	0.14	Post hole		
3104	Fill	3103	0.4	0.14	Secondary Fill		
3105	Cut		0.7	0.22	Ditch		
3106	Fill	3105	0.7	0.22	Secondary Fill	Glass Burnt flint	
3107	Cut			0.24	Palaeochannel		
3108	Fill	3107		0.24	Secondary Fill		
Trench 32							
General description					Orientation	E-W	
Topsoil and subsoil overlying sand and gravel geology. Up to 1.2m deep					Length (m)	50	
					Width (m)	2.4	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.64	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
3200	Layer				Topsoil		
3201	Layer				Subsoil		
3202	Layer				Natural		
3203	Cut				Palaeochannel. Base of palaeochannel with very light fill similar to natural		
3204	Fill	3203			Secondary Fill		
3205	Cut		1.12	0.26	Tree root hollow		Post- medieval
3206	Fill	3205	1.12	0.26	Secondary Fill	Pottery flint	Post- medieval

Trench 32							
General description					Orientation		E-W
Topsoil and subsoil overlying sand and gravel geology. Up to 1.2m deep					Length (m)		50
					Width (m)		2.4
					Avg. depth (m)		0.64
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
3207	Cut			14	Palaeochannel		
3208	Fill	3207		0.14	Secondary Fill		
3209	Cut		0.9	0.26	Ditch		
3210	Fill	3209	0.9	0.26	Secondary Fill		
3211	Cut		1.28	0.28	Tree root hollow		
3212	Fill	3211	1.28	0.28	Secondary Fill	Burnt flint	
3213	Cut			0.12	Palaeochannel		
3214	Fill	3213		0.12	Secondary Fill		
Trench 33							
General description					Orientation		N-S
Topsoil and subsoil overlying sand geology					Length (m)		50
					Width (m)		2.4
					Avg. depth (m)		0.45
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
3300	Layer		2.4	0.02	Natural		
3301	Layer		2.4	0.14	Subsoil		
3302	Layer		2.4	0.4	Topsoil		
Trench 34							
General description					Orientation		N-S
Topsoil and subsoil overlying clayey sand geology with chalk glacial scarring					Length (m)		50
					Width (m)		2.4
					Avg. depth (m)		0.42
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
3400	Layer		2.4	0.06	Natural		
3401	Layer		2.4	0.22	Subsoil		
3402	Layer		2.4	0.34	Topsoil		
3403	Cut		1.08	0.22	Ditch		
3404	Fill	3403	1.08	0.22	Secondary Fill		

Trench 35							
General description						Orientation	NW-SE
Topsoil and subsoil overlying gravel and sand geology.						Length (m)	25
						Width (m)	2.4
						Avg. depth (m)	0.42
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
3500	Layer		2.4	0.1	Natural		
3501	Layer		2.4	0.16	Subsoil	Flint	
3502	Layer		2.4	0.31	Topsoil		
3503	Cut		0.84	0.24	Pit		
3504	Fill	3503	0.84	0.24	Secondary Fill		
3505	Cut		1.24	0.32	Ditch		
3506	Fill	3505	1.24	0.32	Secondary Fill	Roof tile	Post-medieval

Trench 36							
General description						Orientation	E-W
Topsoil and subsoil overlying sand geology with some chalk inclusions.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	2.4
						Avg. depth (m)	1.1
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
3600	Layer		2.4	0.03	Natural		
3601	Layer		2.4	0.51	Subsoil		
3602	Layer		2.4	0.39	Topsoil		

Trench 37							
General description						Orientation	N-S
Topsoil and subsoil overlying sand and gravel geology						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	2.4
						Avg. depth (m)	0.57
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
3700	Layer		50	0.33	Topsoil		
3701	Layer		50	0.15	Subsoil		
3702	Layer				Natural		
3703	Cut		0.44	0.17	Post hole		
3704	Fill	3703	0.44	0.17	Secondary Fill		
3705	Cut		0.5	0.13	Ditch		
3706	Fill	3705	0.5	0.13	Secondary Fill		
3707	Cut		0.21	0.13	Ditch		
3708	Fill	3707	0.21	0.13	Secondary Fill		
3709	Cut		0.7	0.28	Ditch		Post-medieval
3710	Fill	3709	0.7	0.28	Secondary Fill	Roof tile	Post-med.

Trench 37							
General description						Orientation	N-S
Topsoil and subsoil overlying sand and gravel geology						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	2.4
						Avg. depth (m)	0.57
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
						Brick Clay tobacco pipe	
3711	Cut		1.04	0.3	Ditch		Post-medieval
3712	Fill	3711	1.04	0.3	Secondary Fill	Roof tile Pottery Burnt flint	Post-medieval
Trench 38							
General description						Orientation	N-S
Topsoil and subsoil overlying sand geology						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	2.4
						Avg. depth (m)	0.67
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
3800	Layer			0.49	Topsoil	Flint	
3801	Layer			0.5	Subsoil	Flint Burnt flint Pottery	
3802	Cut		1.26	0.18	Tree root hollow		
3803	Fill	3802	1.26	0.18	Secondary Fill		
3804	Cut		2.28	0.8	Ditch		Late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age
3805	Fill	3804	2.28	0.8	Secondary Fill	Pottery	Late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age
3806	Layer				Natural		
Trench 39							
General description						Orientation	E-W
Topsoil and subsoil overlying sand geology						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	2.4
						Avg. depth (m)	0.57
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
3900	Layer			0.41	Topsoil		
3901	Layer			0.36	Subsoil	Flint	
3902	Layer				Natural		
3903	Cut		3.26	1.04	Ditch		Early Neolithic
3904	Fill	3903	3.26	1.04	Secondary Fill.	Flint, burnt flint, pottery	Early Neolithic

Trench 40							
General description						Orientation	N-S
Topsoil and subsoil overlying sand geology						Length (m)	25
						Width (m)	2.4
						Avg. depth (m)	0.46
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
4000	Layer		30	0.32	Topsoil		
4001	Layer		30	0.07	Subsoil		
4002	Layer				Natural		
4003	Cut		0.9	0.23	Ditch. Terminus		
4004	Fill	4003	0.9	0.23	Secondary Fill. Terminus		
4005	Cut		0.66	0.3	Ditch		
4006	Fill	4005	0.66	0.3	Secondary Fill		
Trench 41							
General description						Orientation	N-S
Topsoil and subsoil overlying sand geology						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	2.4
						Avg. depth (m)	0.6
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
4100	Layer		2.4	0.05	Natural		
4101	Layer		2.4	0.13	Subsoil		
4102	Layer		2.4	0.35	Topsoil		
Trench 42							
General description						Orientation	E-W
Topsoil and subsoil overlying sand geology						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	2.4
						Avg. depth (m)	0.67
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
4200	Layer			0.38	Topsoil		
4201	Layer			0.28	Subsoil	LBA/EIA pottery, flint	
4202	Cut		0.9	0.18	Pit		LBA/EIA
4203	Fill		0.9	0.18	Secondary Fill	Flint, Pottery	LBA/EIA
4204	Cut		0.8	0.14	Pit		
4205	Fill	4204	0.8	0.14	Secondary Fill.	Burnt flint	
4206	Cut		2	0.8	Ditch		
4207	Fill	4206	2	0.8	Secondary Fill.	Flint (top 0.1m)	
4208	Layer				Natural		
4209	Layer				Natural		

Trench 43							
General description					Orientation		N-S
Topsoil and subsoil overlying sand geology					Length (m)		50
					Width (m)		2.4
					Avg. depth (m)		0.6
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
4300	Layer			0.3	Topsoil		
4301	Layer			0.35	Subsoil	Pottery Flint	
4302	Cut		1.65	0.33	Ditch		Post-med.
4303	Fill	4302	1.65	0.33	Secondary Fill	Brick	Post-med.
4304	Layer				Natural		
Trench 44							
General description					Orientation		E-W
Topsoil and subsoil overlying sand geology					Length (m)		50
					Width (m)		2.4
					Avg. depth (m)		0.8
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
4400	Layer			0.42	Topsoil		
4401	Layer			0.35	Subsoil	Flint, Burnt flint	
4402	Layer				Natural		
4403	Cut			0.14	Ditch		
4404	Fill	4403		0.14	Secondary Fill	Flint	
4405	Cut		1.5	0.54	Ditch		
4406	Fill	4405	1.5	0.54	Secondary Fill		
4407	Cut		1.7	0.66	Ditch		Late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age
4408	Fill	4407	1.7	0.66	Secondary Fill	Flint Burnt flint Pottery	Late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age
4409	Cut		0.57	0.1	Ditch		
4410	Cut		0.57	0.1	Ditch		
4411	Cut			0.12	Ditch		
4412	Fill	4411		0.12	Secondary Fill		
4413	Cut		0.82	0.14	Ditch		
4414	Fill	4413	0.82	0.14	Secondary Fill	Flint Burnt flint	
4415	Cut		0.46	0.26	Post hole		
4416	Fill	4415	0.46	0.26	Secondary Fill		
4417	Cut		1.14	0.3	Ditch		Late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age
4418	Fill	4417	1.14	0.3	Secondary Fill	Flint Burnt flint Pottery	Late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age

Trench 45							
General description					Orientation		N-S
Topsoil and subsoil overlying sand geology					Length (m)		50
					Width (m)		2.4
					Avg. depth (m)		1
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
4500	Layer		2.4	0.03	Natural		
4501	Layer		2.4	0.56	Subsoil		
4502	Layer		2.4	0.49	Topsoil		
Trench 46							
General description					Orientation		E-W
Topsoil and subsoil overlying sand and gravel geology. With modern geotechnical pit.					Length (m)		50
					Width (m)		2.4
					Avg. depth (m)		0.6
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
4600	Layer		2.4	0.03	Natural		
4601	Layer		2.4	0.19	Subsoil		
4602	Layer		2.4	0.33	Topsoil		
Trench 47							
General description					Orientation		N-S
Topsoil and subsoil overlying sand geology					Length (m)		25
					Width (m)		2.4
					Avg. depth (m)		0.97
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
4700	Layer		2.4	0.05	Natural		
4701	Layer		2.4	0.58	Subsoil		
4702	Layer		2.4	0.31	Topsoil		
Trench 48							
General description					Orientation		N-S
Topsoil and subsoil overlying sand geology					Length (m)		50
					Width (m)		2.4
					Avg. depth (m)		0.62
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
4800	Layer		50		Remnant Topsoil		
4801	Layer		50		Subsoil		
4802	Layer				Natural		
4803	Cut		1.08	0.1	Ditch		
4804	Fill	4803	1.08	0.1	Secondary Fill		
4805	Cut		0.74	0.11	Ditch		

Trench 48							
General description					Orientation		N-S
Topsoil and subsoil overlying sand geology					Length (m)		50
					Width (m)		2.4
					Avg. depth (m)		0.62
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
4806	Fill	4805	0.74	0.11	Secondary Fill		
4807	Cut		0.34	0.15	Ditch		
4808	Fill	4807	0.34	0.15	Secondary Fill		
4809	Cut		1.4	0.31	Ditch		
4810	Fill	4809	1.4	0.31	Secondary Fill		
Trench 49							
General description					Orientation		E-W
Topsoil and subsoil overlying sand geology					Length (m)		50
					Width (m)		2.4
					Avg. depth (m)		0.67
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
4900	Layer		50	0.29	Topsoil		
4901	Layer		50	0.43	Subsoil		
4902	Layer				Natural		
4903	Cut		0.9	0.19	Ditch. Terminus		
4904	Fill	4903	0.9	0.19	Secondary Fill		
4905	Cut		1.94	0.15	Pit		
4906	Fill	4905	1.96	0.15	Secondary Fill		
4907	Cut		0.52	0.14	Ditch		
4908	Fill	4907	0.52	0.14	Secondary Fill		
4909	Cut		0.66	0.22	Ditch		
4910	Fill	4909	0.66	0.08	Secondary Fill		
4911	Fill	4909	0.28	0.14	Secondary Fill		
4912	Cut		0.93	0.25	Ditch		
4913	Fill	4912	0.93	0.16	Secondary Fill		
4914	Fill	4912	0.36	0.11	Secondary Fill		
4915	Cut		0.44	0.08	Ditch. Terminus		
4916	Fill	4915	0.44	0.08	Secondary Fill. Terminus		

Trench 50							
General description					Orientation	N-S	
Topsoil and subsoil overlying sand geology					Length (m)	50	
					Width (m)	2.4	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.6	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
5000	Layer		2.4	0.02	Natural		
5001	Layer		2.4	0.27	Subsoil	Pottery	
5002	Layer		2.4	0.31	Topsoil		
Trench 51							
General description					Orientation	NW-SE	
Topsoil and subsoil overlying sand geology					Length (m)	50	
					Width (m)	2.4	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.4	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
5100	Layer			0.2	Topsoil		
5101	Layer			0.22	Subsoil		
5102	Cut		1.48	0.3	Ditch		
5103	Fill	5102	1.48	0.3	Secondary Fill		
5104	Layer				Natural		
Trench 52							
General description					Orientation	N-S	
Topsoil and subsoil overlying sand geology.					Length (m)	50	
					Width (m)	2.4	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.6	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
5200	Layer			0.25	Topsoil		
5201	Layer			0.4	Subsoil		
5202	Cut		2.05	0.33	Ditch		
5203	Fill	5202	2.05	0.33	Secondary Fill		
5204	Void				Void		
5205	Void				Void		
5206	Cut		1.23	0.29	Ditch		
5207	Fill	5206	1.23	0.29	Secondary Fill		
5208	Layer				Natural		

Trench 53							
General description					Orientation		E-W
Topsoil and subsoil overlying sand geology					Length (m)		50
					Width (m)		2.4
					Avg. depth (m)		0.5
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
5300	Layer		50	0.33	Topsoil		
5301	Layer		50	0.18	Subsoil		
5302	Layer				Natural		
5303	Cut		1.57	0.26	Ditch		Late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age
5304	Fill	5303	1.57	0.26	Secondary Fill	Pottery	Late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age
Trench 54							
General description					Orientation		NW-SE
Topsoil and subsoil overlying sand geology					Length (m)		50
					Width (m)		2.4
					Avg. depth (m)		0.38
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
5400	Layer		50	0.36	Topsoil		
5401	Layer		50	0.2	Subsoil		
5402	Layer				Natural		
5403	Cut		1.21	0.36	Ditch		
5404	Fill	5403	1.21	0.36	Secondary Fill	Brick	Post-medieval
5405	Cut		0.9	0.09	Pit		
5406	Fill	5405	0.9	0.09	Secondary Fill		
5407	Cut		0.082	0.27	Ditch		
5408	Fill	5407	0.82	0.27	Secondary Fill		
5409	Cut		1.12	0.4	Ditch		
5410	Fill	5409	1.12	0.4	Secondary Fill		
5411	Cut		0.80	0.2	Ditch		
5412	Fill	5411	0.80	0.2	Secondary Fill		

Trench 55							
General description					Orientation	NW-SE	
Topsoil overlying sand geology.					Length (m)	50	
					Width (m)	2.4	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.48	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
5500	Layer			0.02	Natural		
5501	Layer			0.1	Subsoil	Pottery	
5502	Layer			0.33	Topsoil	Slate	
5503	Cut				Pit		
5504	Fill	5503			Secondary Fill		
5505	Cut				Ditch		
5506	Fill	5505			Secondary Fill		
5507	Cut				Pit		
5508	Fill	5507			Secondary Fill		
5509	Cut				Pit		
5510	Fill	5509			Secondary Fill		
5511	Cut				Pit		
5512	Fill	5511			Secondary Fill		
5513	Cut				Ditch		
5514	Fill	5513			Secondary Fill	Flint	
5515	Cut				Ditch		
5516	Fill	5515			Secondary Fill	Flint	
5517	Cut				Pit		
5518	Fill	5517			Secondary Fill	Flint	
5519	Cut				Modern		
5520	Fill	5519			Secondary Fill	Glass bottle Flint	AD 20 th century
5521	Cut				Pit		
5522	Fill	5521			Secondary Fill		
Trench 56							
General description					Orientation	NE-SW	
Topsoil and subsoil overlying sand geology.					Length (m)	25	
					Width (m)	2.4	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.56	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
5600	Layer			0.02	Natural		
5601	Layer			0.13	Subsoil		
5602	Layer			0.34	Topsoil		

Trench 57							
General description					Orientation		N-S
Topsoil and subsoil overlying sand geology.					Length (m)		50
					Width (m)		2.4
					Avg. depth (m)		0.68
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
5700	Layer		50	0.25	Topsoil		
5701	Layer		50	0.17	Subsoil		
5702	Layer				Natural		
5703	Cut		0.83	0.31	Ditch		
5704	Fill	5703	0.83	0.31	Secondary Fill		
5705	Cut		0.66	0.23	Pit		
5706	Fill	5705	0.66	0.23	Secondary Fill		
5707	Cut		0.56	0.18	Pit		
5708	Fill	5707	0.56	0.18	Secondary Fill		
Trench 58							
General description					Orientation		E-W
Topsoil and subsoil overlying sand and gravel geology					Length (m)		50
					Width (m)		2.4
					Avg. depth (m)		0.49
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
5800	Layer			0.4	Natural		
5801	Layer			0.16	Subsoil		
5802	Layer			0.36	Topsoil	Ceramic tile	
5803	Cut		0.44	0.19	Ring Gully		
5804	Fill	5803	0.44	0.19	Secondary Fill		
5805	Cut		1.5	0.42	Ditch		
5806	Fill	5805	1.5	0.42	Secondary Fill		
5807	Cut		0.71	0.22	Natural Feature		
5808	Fill	5807	0.71	0.22	Secondary Fill		
5809	Cut		0.44	0.12	Ring Gully		
5810	Fill	5809	0.44	0.12	Secondary Fill		

Trench 59							
General description					Orientation		N-S
Topsoil and subsoil overlying sand and gravel geology					Length (m)		25
					Width (m)		2.4
					Avg. depth (m)		0.5
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
5900	Layer			0.03	Natural		
5901	Layer			0.2	Subsoil		
5902	Layer			0.32	Topsoil		
5903	Cut		0.79	0.11	Natural Feature		
5904	Fill	5903	0.79	0.11	Secondary Fill		
5905	Cut		0.74	0.12	Natural Feature		
5906	Fill	5905	0.74	0.12	Secondary Fill		
5907	Cut		0.66	0.41	Natural Feature		
5908	Fill	5907	0.66	0.41	Secondary Fill		
Trench 60							
General description					Orientation		E-W
Topsoil and subsoil overlying m sand geology					Length (m)		50
					Width (m)		2.4
					Avg. depth (m)		0.52
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
6000	Cut		1.87	0.52	Ditch		
6001	Fill	6000	1.87	0.52	Secondary Fill		
6002	Cut		2.25	0.36	Pit		
6003	Fill	6002	2.25	0.36	Secondary Fill		
6004	Cut		1.22	0.27	Pit		
6005	Fill	6004	1.22	0.27	Secondary Fill		
6006	Cut		1.79	0.48	Pit		
6007	Fill	6006	1.79	0.48	Secondary Fill		
6008	Cut		1.05	0.43	Pit		
6009	Fill	6008	1.05	0.43	Secondary Fill		
6010	Layer			0.32	Topsoil		
6011	Layer			0.2	Subsoil		
6012	Layer				Natural		

APPENDIX B FINDS REPORTS

B.1 Prehistoric pottery

By Carlotta Marchetto

Introduction

- B.1.1 An assemblage of 25 body sherds of handmade prehistoric pottery (113g) was recovered from the evaluation with a mean sherd (MSW) weight of 4.5g. The pottery was recovered from 11 contexts relating to two pits, five ditches and the subsoil in Trenches 8, 12, 38, 39, 42, 44, 50 and 53 (Table 1).
- B.1.2 The assemblage is predominantly Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age (LBA/EIA), with a small Late Iron Age/Early Roman (LIA/ER) component deriving from ditch **4417**, Trench 44.
- B.1.3 The pottery is in moderate condition. Most sherds are small and abraded, as reflected by the low WSM. This report provides a full quantified characterised of the material by period.

Trench	Cut	Context	Feature type	No. sherds	Weight (g)	Pottery spot date
8	-	801	Subsoil	1	2	LBA/EIA
12	1205	1206	Pit	2	9	LBA/EIA
38	-	3801	Subsoil	1	9	LBA/EIA
38	3804	3805	Ditch	1	3	LBA/EIA
39	3903	3904	Ditch	5	39	LBA/EIA
42	-	4201	Subsoil	2	7	LBA/EIA
42	4202	4203	Pit	2	12	LBA/EIA
44	4407	4408	Ditch	5	12	LBA/EIA
44	4417	4418	Ditch	1	4	LBA/EIA
44	4417	4418	Ditch	1	3	LIA/ER
50	-	5001	Subsoil	2	8	LBA/EIA
53	5303	5304	ditch	2	5	LBA/EIA
<i>TOT</i>				25	113	

Table 1: Quantification of prehistoric pottery

Methodology

- B.1.4 All the pottery has been fully recorded following the recommendations laid out by the Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group (2011). After a full inspection of the assemblage, fabric groups were devised on the basis of dominant inclusion types, their density and modal size. Sherds from all contexts were counted, weighed (to the nearest whole gram) and assigned to a fabric group.

Prehistoric pottery fabrics

F1: Sparse medium to coarse flint (mainly 2-4mm in size)

F2: Sparse to moderate fine to medium flint (mainly <1-2mm in size)

F3: Rare to sparse very fine to medium flint (mainly <1-2mm in size)

Q1: Moderate to common sand. Sherds may contain sparse fine flint and mica

Fabric	Fabric group	No. sherds	Weight (g)	% fabric (by wt.)
F1	Flint	10	57	50.4
F2	Flint	6	20	17.7
F3	Flint	7	27	23.9
Q1	Sand	2	9	7.9
<i>TOTAL</i>		25	113	99.9

Table 2: Quantification of prehistoric pottery by fabric

The Assemblage

- B.1.5 The assemblage is dominated by sherds in flint tempered fabrics (92% by weight). This is typical of Late Bronze Age assemblages across the eastern region (Brudenell 2012). Sherds in sand fabric account for 7.9% of the pottery (by weight). Only one sherd in sand fabric can be dated to Late Iron Age/Early Roman period.
- B.1.6 No diagnostic feature sherds are present. The sherds are assigned to the LBA/EIA or LIA/ER on the basis of the fabric and comparison of sherds from other sites in the region. One carinated shoulder from pit **4202** is burnished and smoothed and could be dated Early Iron Age for the greater attention to surface finish (Brudenell 2020).

Discussion

- B.1.7 The evaluation has yielded pottery assigned to the Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age (c. 1150-350 BC) and Late Iron Age-Early Roman period with majority being of LBA-EIA. The earliest material belongs to the transition period between the Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age of the Post Deverel-Rimbury ceramic tradition (c. 850-500 BC). The majority of the pottery is characterised by fragments of plain vessels in flint tempered fabrics (Barret 1980; Brudenell 2012). Most of the pottery comes from the central trenches of the evaluation and any excavation in this area may yield a large and potentially significant group of LBA-EIA pottery. The presence of the a previous excavation of Late Bronze Age settlement nearby (NDR Area 3, Bell Farm; Moan 2018) could be important for further investigations in this area. An Early Roman sherd is present in Trench 44 and can be dated from the 1st century BC until the 1st century AD.

B.2 Medieval and later pottery

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction and Methodology

- B.2.1 Archaeological works produced a small multi-period assemblage of pottery (22 sherds weighing 0.260kg), recovered from Trenches 9, 10, 11, 23, 24, 32, 37, 42, 43 and 55. The condition of the overall assemblage is moderately abraded to abraded, and the average sherd weight is low at approximately 0.012kg.
- B.2.2 The Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group (PCRG), Study Group for Roman Pottery (SGRP), and The Medieval Pottery Research Group (MPRG), 2016 *A Standard for*

Pottery Studies in Archaeology and the MPRG *A guide to the classification of medieval ceramic forms* (MPRG 1998) act as standards. However, a simplified method of recording has been undertaken, with fabric codes assigned from Sue Anderson's unpublished post-Roman fabric series, based on Jennings (1981). The medieval fabric identifications are, by necessity, tentative, with basic description, weight and count recorded in Table 3. The pottery and archive are curated by Oxford Archaeology East until formal deposition or dispersal.

Assemblage

- B.2.3 Medieval pottery was recovered from Trench 9. Pit **909** produced externally sooted body sherds tentatively identified as Medieval coarseware (MCW, late 12th-14th century). In Trench 10, ditch **1003** also produced Late 18th-19th century, alongside a residual medieval sherd from a Brill/Boarstall Ware jug (BRIL, late 12th-early 14th century). The other features in Trench 10, pits **1005** and **1010**, both produced late 18th-19th century pottery.
- B.2.4 Trench 11, ditch **1103** produced an abraded, lightly sooted, body sherd, tentatively identified as Medieval coarseware (MCW, late 12th-14th century). From the topsoil, context 2402, in Trench 24, a slightly concave base sherd from a Late medieval and transitional vessel (LMT, 15th-16th century) was recovered.
- B.2.5 The final trench to produce medieval pottery was Trench 32, from tree throw **3206**, which produced a moderately abraded, externally sooted body sherd, tentatively identified as Medieval coarseware (MCW3, late 12th-14th century). The tree throw also produced an abraded sherd of Transfer-printed earthenware (TPE, 18th-20th century).
- B.2.6 Trench 23, pit **2302** produced a sherd of English Stoneware (ESW, 17th-19th century, and a fragment of what is very probably a plant pot. Ditch **3711** in Trench 37 also produced a sherd of English Stoneware.
- B.2.7 In Trenches 42, 43 and 55 post-medieval pottery was only recovered from the subsoil. Layer 4201 produced a sherd of Late slipped redware (LSRW, 18th-19th century). From 4301, a complete small English stoneware ink bottle (19th century) was recovered and 5501 contained a base sherd from a Refined white earthenware vessel (REFW, Late 18th-20th century).

Discussion

- B.2.8 The pottery present is moderately abraded to abraded, having been reworked and does not represent primary deposition. The sherds of medieval pottery are not significant and may have been disturbed by later activity. The paucity of medieval finds suggests the small number of sherds present are the result of manuring, rather than deliberate rubbish deposition, and similarly, for the 18th century and later sherds, all but the complete ink bottle, which may be a casual loss. Almost all of the pottery has undergone reworking, and none provides reliable dating evidence for the features, other than to suggest the last phase of activity for pottery deposition was sometime in the 19th century.

Retention, dispersal or display

B.2.9 Should further work be undertaken, the pottery should be incorporated into any later catalogue. Further work is likely to produce additional pottery, although the sherds are likely to be sparsely distributed. The medieval sherds may be retained for archive deposition, while the later material may be dispersed prior to archive deposition.

Trench	Context	Cut	Fabric	Count	MNV	Weight (kg)	Vessel Type	Description	Pottery Dates
9	910	909	Medieval coarseware	2	1	0.004		Moderately abraded, lightly externally sooted body sherd	Late 12th-14th century
10	1004	1003	Brill/Boarstall Ware	1	1	0.001	Jug	Abraded body sherd, with traces of pale olive green glaze	Late 12th-early 14th century
			Yellow ware	1	1	0.002	Drinking vessel	Moderately abraded rim sherd (simple, rounded rim (too small to establish diameter) with a narrow incised line filled with blue slip	Late 18th-19th century
			English Stoneware	1	1	0.006	?Bottle	Unabraded-moderately abraded body sherd from an upright cylindrical vessel	c.18th-19th century
			Creamware	1	1	0.001	Flatware	Abraded rim fragment (rim slightly internally thickened and rounded)	c.18th century
			Transfer-printed earthenware	1	1	0.001	Flatware	Abraded rim fragment (simple rounded) with internal, blue transfer-printed decoration.	c.18th-20th century
	1006	1005	Yellow ware	1	1	0.001		Unabraded body sherd	Late 18th-19th century
	1009	1008	Pearlware	1	1	0.001		Moderately abraded body sherd	Late 18th-mid 19th century
			Refined white earthenware	1	1	0.001		Moderately abraded body sherd	Late 18th-20th century
	1011	1010	Transfer-printed earthenware	1	1	0.005	Flatware	Abraded sherd (probably from the marly) with internal, blue transfer-printed decoration.	18th-20th century
	11	1104	1103	Medieval coarseware	2	1	0.004		Moderately abraded, lightly externally sooted body sherd
23	2303	2302	English Stoneware	1	1	0.020	Jar	Moderately abraded flat base sherd	18th-19th century
			Horticultural ware	1	1	0.003	Plant pot	Moderately abraded body sherd	Not closely datable
24	2402		Late medieval and transitional	1	1	0.055		Moderately abraded slightly concave base sherd	15th-16th century
32	3206	3205	Medieval coarseware	1	1	0.018	Jar	Moderately abraded, externally sooted body sherd	Late 12th-14th century
			Transfer-printed earthenware	1	1	0.002	Flatware	Abraded rim fragment (simple rounded) with internal, blue transfer-printed decoration	18th-20th century

Trench	Context	Cut	Fabric	Count	MNV	Weight (kg)	Vessel Type	Description	Pottery Dates
37	3712	3711	English Stoneware	1	1	0.017	Cylindrical jar	Unabraded simple, rounded, upright rim (diameter 160mm, estimated vessel equivalent 5%) from a cylindrical jar	18th-19th century
42	4201		Late slipped redware	1	1	0.009	Bowl	Unabraded body sherd with internal white slip and clear glaze	18th-19th century
43	4301		English Stoneware	1	1	0.101	Ink bottle	Unabraded, complete, cylindrical (50mm diameter, 48mm tall) stoneware ink bottle, rim, upright, externally thickened, diameter 21mm. The bottle sits flat, although the base is slightly concave, and knife trimmed.	19th century
55	5501		Refined white earthenware	1	1	0.008		Moderately abraded base angle sherd (base slightly concave, near upright) possibly from a jar, traces of external moulded decoration	Late 18th-20th century
Total				22	20	0.260			

Table 3: Pottery catalogue

B.3 Flint

By Lawrence Billington

Introduction

B.3.1 A total of 114 worked flints were recovered during the evaluation, alongside 44 fragments (1250g) of unworked, burnt flint. The worked flint assemblage was recorded following standard technological and typological classifications based largely on Inzian *et al.* (1999). Classification of retouched tools followed standard practice for post glacial British lithic assemblages (e.g. Healy 1988, Bamford 1985 and Butler 2005). A summary catalogue of the assemblage is provided here in Table 4.

Quantification and distribution

B.3.2 Over half of the worked flint assemblage (62 pieces) was recovered from a single cut feature: ditch **3903**, Trench 39. As discussed below, this material represents a coherent single period assemblage of Early Neolithic date. The remainder of the worked flint (52 pieces) was more thinly distributed, deriving from 24 individual contexts spread across 13 trenches. Eighteen of these were collected from subsoil or topsoil deposits, with the remainder coming from cut features. With the signal exception of the material from ditch **3903**, the cut features produced only small quantities of flint (up to a maximum of nine pieces) and the vast majority of this appears to represent residual material inadvertently caught up in the fills of later features.

B.3.3 Although individual contexts tended to produce small quantities of flint, the number of worked flints recovered per trench appear to indicate a significant concentration of flintwork in a relatively restricted area in the central part of the site. Thus, even when excluding the material from ditch **3903**, the majority of the worked flint derived from Trenches 38, 39, 42 and 44 – which yielded some 34 worked flints over and above the material from ditch **3903**.

Ditch 3903, Trench 39

B.3.4 By far the most significant component of the flintwork from the site is the relatively large assemblage of 62 worked flints from ditch **3903** (see Table 4). This gives every impression of representing a coherent single period assemblage; the flintwork is in good, fresh, condition and although no concerted effort as refitting has been attempted, one refit between a pair of blades was made during analysis. The assemblage is dominated by unretouched removals but includes two cores and a relatively high proportion of retouched tools, as well as a 587g of unworked bunt flint.

B.3.5 Technologically, the assemblage is characteristic of Early Neolithic (c.4000-3300 BC) industries; it includes a high proportion of blade/narrow-flake based removals, alongside more generalised flake-based material, and shows an emphasis on relatively structured approaches to core reduction typical of the period. Although the assemblage lacks closely datable tool forms, the retouched tools are also consistent with an earlier Neolithic date, with two scrapers and six serrated pieces.

Other contexts

B.3.6 The vast majority of the remainder of the worked flint is essentially unstratified, deriving from topsoil or subsoil deposits or representing residual material caught up in later features. This material includes a proportion of blade-based material, including individual blades and blade-like flakes recovered from the subsoil of Trenches 17, 35, 42, and from ditches excavated in Trenches 44 and 55 (see Table 4). Most of these are comparable to the Early Neolithic blade-based material from ditch **3903**, and there is little indication of the very regular prismatic blades/bladelets characteristic of Mesolithic technologies. The one exception to this is a slightly recorticated (patinated) opposed platform blade core from the subsoil of Trench 38, which is almost certainly of Mesolithic date. Alongside this blade-based material, a broken bifacially flaked tool recovered from animal burial **1703** (Trench 17) is probably the base of an Early Neolithic laurel leaf point (Clark *et al.* 1960, Brown 1995).

B.3.7 Much of the remainder of the unstratified/residual flintwork is made up of more generalised flake-based material. A proportion of this will represent the less distinctive elements of Early Neolithic flint working, but almost certainly also includes later, Late Neolithic and Early Bronze Age, material. Aside from unretouched flakes and simple flake cores, retouched tools included three scrapers, which can only be very broadly attributed a general Neolithic – Early Bronze Age date. The only more diagnostic piece is a very finely worked knife from the subsoil of Trench 38. This is made on a thin, broad flake, and has been extensively, fully, flaked on its dorsal surface, with more limited modification to its ventral side to remove the flake's bulb of percussion. Subcircular in shape, with finely retouched edges, this piece has its closest affinities to flaked

discoidal knives known from later Neolithic contexts, including many examples from the major complex of Late Neolithic mines at Grimes Graves, Weeting (see Varndell 2012).

Discussion

- B.3.8 Although only of moderate size, the flint assemblage from the evaluation indicates significant activity at the site during prehistory. The Early Neolithic flintwork from ditch **3903** is the most significant element of the assemblage. In terms of its technological traits and its composition, it is closely comparable to major assemblages of flintwork recovered in association with Early Neolithic pottery from elsewhere in the wider area, including those from Laurel Farm, Thorpe St Andrew (Bishop and Proctor 2011), the John Innes centre, Colney (Whitmore 2004) and Eaton Heath (Wainwright 1973). It is, however, more usual for such material to be recovered from surface scatters/middens or the fills of small pits or three throw features, and the recovery of this material from what appears to be a linear ditch is highly unusual. It remains possible that this material could have been redeposited into a later feature but given the good condition of the flintwork and the presence of refitting material this is very unlikely.
- B.3.9 Although clearly multiperiod, a large proportion of the flintwork recovered elsewhere on the site may be broadly contemporary with the material from ditch **3903**, and there appears to be a genuine concentration of flintwork in the area surrounding this feature, in Trenches 38, 39, 42 and 44. This suggests there is the potential for further substantial and coherent assemblages of flintwork to be recovered from contemporary features in this part of the site, although it is probable that much of the evidence for prehistoric activity is now only represented by unstratified material held in the top/subsoil and occurring as residual finds in the fills of later features.

Trench	Cut	Context	Context type	Chip	Irregular waste	Flake	Blade	Blade-like flake	End scraper	Side scraper	?Discoidal knife	Serrated flake	Serrated blade	?Laurel leaf point	Edge trimmed blade	Irregular core	Single platform flake core	Single platform blade core	Opposed platform blade core	Total worked	Unworked burnt flint	Unworked burnt flint wt. (g)
10	1003	1004	ditch			1														1		
10	1005	1006	modern																		2	56.6
12	0	1200	topsoil			1														1		
17	0	1701	subsoil					1												1		
17	1703	1705	animal burial			2								1						3		
29	2903	2904	ditch			1														1		
31	3105	3106	ditch			1														1	1	15.4
32	3205	3205	tree throw			1														1		
32	3211	3212	tree throw																		1	55.9
35	0	3501	subsoil					1												1		
37	3711	3712	ditch																		1	12.2
38	0	3800	topsoil			1														1		
38	0	3801	subsoil		1	2					1								1	5	4	92.4
39	0	3901	subsoil			1														1		
39	3903	3904	ditch		5	32	5	9	1	1		1	5		1	1		1		62	17	587
42	0	4201	subsoil			2		1	1											4		
42	4202	4203	pit							1										1		
42	4204	4205	pit																		4	58.1
42	4206	4207	ditch			2	1													3		
43	0	4301	subsoil			1														1		
44	0	4401	subsoil	1		1												1		3	2	110
44	4403	4404	gully			1														1		
44	4407	4408	ditch			7			1								1			9	3	52.2
44	4413	4414	ditch		1	2		1												4	3	96.8
44	4417	4418	ditch		1	2														3	6	113

Trench	Cut	Context	Context type	Chip	Irregular waste	Flake	Blade	Blade-like flake	End scraper	Side scraper	?Discoidal knife	Serrated flake	Serrated blade	?Laurel leaf point	Edge trimmed blade	Irregular core	Single platform flake core	Single platform blade core	Opposed platform blade core	Total worked	Unworked burnt flint	Unworked burnt flint wt. (g)
55	5513	5514	ditch				1	1												2		
55	5515	5516	ditch	1																1		
55	5517	5518	pit			1	1													2		
55	5519	5520	ditch			1														1		
			Totals	2	8	63	8	14	3	2	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	2	1	114	44	1250

Table 4: Flint catalogue

B.4 Glass

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction and Methodology

B.4.1 Two shards of glass were recovered from features in Trenches 31 and 55. The glass was scanned and recorded by form, colour, count and weight, dated where possible, and recorded in the text.

Assemblage

B.4.2 A single curved fragment of clear, colourless glass (0.010kg, 4.8mm thick) was recovered from ditch **3105** in Trench 31. The glass has smooth surfaces, and few faults. The shard is part of the neck and simple rounded rim (60mm diameter), above external threading for a screw top, suggesting a wide mouthed bottle or small jar of 20th century or later date.

B.4.3 From **5519** in Trench 55, a complete cylindrical neck, rim (16mm diameter), lip and partial rounded shoulder from a clear, amber glass bottle (0.038kg, 0.9-4.4mm thick) was recovered. The form suggests a Bovril jar of early 20th century manufacture.

Discussion

B.4.4 Shards of glass from utility bottles are not an uncommon find, even on a rural site, and they may have been part of a labourer's lunch. Neither vessel is closely datable, although both are probably early 20th century. Neither find is significant and they represent casual discard rather than deliberate deposition.

Retention, dispersal or display

B.4.5 The plain and fragmentary nature of the total assemblage means it is of little significance. The statement above acts as a full record and the glass may be deselected prior to archival deposition.

B.5 Ceramic Building Material

By Simon Timberlake

Introduction

B.5.1 Some 7.97 kg (58 pieces) of CBM, including brick (6.66kg) and clay tile (1.25kg), was recovered from 18 different features and contexts. All of this appeared to be Post-medieval in date.

Method

B.5.2 The form, size, weight and type of material was recorded alongside a characterisation of the fabric from which it was made. Indications of weathering and burning were noted along with traces of wear. Hand-specimen identification of the fabric and

inclusions was undertaken using a x10 illuminated hand lens and a dropper bottle of dilute acid (HCl) to record the presence/ absence of calcium carbonate.

Results

- B.5.3 In total the brick and tile weighed 7.97kg, although one small fragment of stone roof slate (6g) and modern ceramic bathroom tile (54g) was also recovered. Some 23 fragments (weighing 6.66kg) from at least ten different 17th-19th century-type 'handmade' bricks were identified, alongside five broken pieces of used floor tile/brick (416g), 22 fragments (MNI=8) of flat red clay roof tile (247g) and at least 5 fragments (591g) of corrugated red clay roof tile (pan tile). Insufficient profiles survived of the roof tile pieces to project the size of these, although a single (10mm diameter) peg hole present within one of the flat tile fragments would appear to confirm that these were traditional 'Tudor type' handmade tiles which may have been hung from both sides, but which were probably 18th-19th century in date. The pan tiles of the 'Flemish type' could not be dated but were most likely to be of a similar period.
- B.5.4 Up to seven different brick types (based upon the stretcher and header dimensions) were recognized, although the presence here of just four different brick fabrics (RE 1, 2, 5 and 7) would serve to confirm that the dominant sandy red brick type present (RE1) included amongst it 2-3 slightly different-sizes. These particular bricks appeared to be amongst the most abundant and complete examples (collected), although all were present just as broken fragments. These examples were recovered from contexts 1004, 2305, 4303 and 3710.
- B.5.5 The projected size(s) of these RE1 bricks were as follows: 110 x 200 x 65mm ($4\frac{1}{4}'' \times 7\frac{3}{4}'' \times 2\frac{1}{2}''$), 110 x 200 x 50mm ($4\frac{1}{4}'' \times 7\frac{3}{4}'' \times 2''$) and 100 x 200 x 45mm ($4'' \times 7\frac{3}{4}'' \times 1\frac{3}{4}''$). No accurate dating of these could be determined from the incomplete assemblage present, although it is possible to be fairly confident that these are pre-1800 in origin (www.buildingconservation.com), and most likely 17th-18th century. Their very sandy consistency with inclusions of round pebble flint suggests that these may be Suffolk or Norfolk bricks manufactured (locally) from brickearth clays.
- B.5.6 A similar-sized brick (110 x 200 x 65mm ($4\frac{1}{4}'' \times 7\frac{3}{4}'' \times 2\frac{1}{2}''$)) made from a quite different low sand, crushed stone and grog-based fabric (RE7) may be slightly later in date, and also non- local in origin, although an 1800s (or pre-1800) date for these is possible. This was recovered from context 1702.
- B.5.7 Another much smaller handmade red brick (estimated size 170 x 90 x 40mm ($6\frac{1}{2}'' \times 3\frac{1}{2}'' \times 1\frac{1}{2}''$)) composed a clay grog-based fabric with little quartz or flint in it (RE5) may well be of an earlier 17th-18th century type, though no clear comparison could be made with this example (from context (2303)).
- B.5.8 A brick somewhat similar to this one (RE2) with quartz and lithic grit inclusions was recovered from context 5404 (estimated size 175 x 95 x 50mm ($7'' \times 3\frac{3}{4}'' \times 2''$)) may be of a similar date (17th-18th century). As with some of the other brick pieces, this has fragments of non-modern lime mortar attached to it.

Discussion

- B.5.9 Probably the most abundant type of sandy red terracotta roof tile identified is of the plain clay flat type, most likely hung by two square wooden pegs, and clearly in this case hand-made with a degree of convex drying warp within each. These are unlikely to pre-date the 18th century. The suggested size of this is standard and is probably conformable with the 1477 English charter (Brunskill 1970). The corrugated 'Flemish type' pan tiles however are most likely later in date.
- B.5.10 The more numerous soft red sandy bricks (type RE1) recovered during the course of excavating Postmedieval features at Manor Park could be 18th century, given the evidence for a more industrialised production of these in the form of mould pressing and wire-cut forms (from context 4303), though it is possible these are earlier. The size suggests a pre-1800 brick, as does the sandy red (iron-rich) fabric, the composition of these suggesting perhaps a local Suffolk/Norfolk manufacture. Slightly earlier examples of bricks, perhaps, were recovered from contexts 2303 and 5404.
- B.5.11 Neither the tiles nor the bricks recovered suggest the presence of brick buildings pre-dating the 17th century, the probability being that these may be 18th century instead.

Future work

- B.5.12 Further investigation of these brick types may be useful in the light of the initial assessment of the excavation evidence and the type of building structures encountered.

Disposal

- B.5.13 This should only be retained pending any further examination, following which this material should be disposed of, rather than forming any permanent archive.

Context	Cut	Trench	Nos. pieces	Dimension (mm)	Weight (g)	Fabric	Inclusions	Identity/ use	Notes
505	503	5	5	(a) 55x50x35 +55x35x45; (b)90x40x25; (c)80x60x25	(a) 190; (b) 103; (c) 123	RE3	grog (pressed + poorly mixed)	brick floor tiles	three slightly different sorts between 25 – 35mm thick. Post-med 18 th -19 th C?
910	909	9	2	50x35x10 + 45x40x15	44	RE4	sand + grog	roof tiles	handmade flat roof tiles – ‘flemish’ type. Postmed. One with circular peg hole of c.10mm diam.
1004	1003	10	3	25-45	58	RE1	sand +flint grit (<3mm + round flint pebble	brick	Postmed. 18 th – early 19 th C red brick? Small broken frags.
1006	1005	10	4	20-35	34	RE4		roof tiles	worn fragments – flat or corrug tile?
1009	1008	10	5	15-30	24	RE4	sand + grog	roof tile	worn fragments – flat or corrug tile?
1011	1010	10	8	50-25 (10-15 thick)	76	RE4	sand + grog	roof tiles	MNI tiles = 3. Fragments of most probably flat red terracotta tiles. Postmed?
1019	1018	10	1	50x35x15	29	RE6	sand + grog	corrug roof tile	18 th -19 th C pan tile. Red terracotta.
1702	-	17	1	50x80x60	182	RE7	sand + crushed stone + grog	brick	19 th C brick? Original size 110x200x65?
2303	2302	23	1	70x90x40	346	RE5	grog	brick	handmade red brick. 17 th -18 th C? Original size 170x90x40mm
2305 (1)	2304	23	1	45x40x10	29	RE4	sand + grog	roof tiles	handmade flat roof tiles. Postmed
2305 (2)	2304	23	1	40x35x12	26	RE1		brick	Postmed. 18 th – early 19 th C red brick frag
2604	2603	26	1	30	8	RE4		roof tile?	small frag
3506	3505	35	2	30 + 45	32	RE4	sand	roof tiles	handmade flat roof tiles. Postmed

Context	Cut	Trench	Nos. pieces	Dimension (mm)	Weight (g)	Fabric	Inclusions	Identity/ use	Notes
3710 (1)	3709	37	15	110x110x55 + 110x80x50 + 60x110x65 + 65x70x50 + 75x70x50 + 60x70x50 + 100x100x45 + 60x50x50 + 80-50	3765	RE1	sand +minor flint grit (<3mm) + round flint pebble + minor quartzite/ssn + grog	brick	Postmed. 18 th – early 19 th C red brick? Suggested original size 110x200x50-60mm. Fragmented and worn/weathered. Some with lime mortar attached. Perhaps locally made from brickearth clays?
3710 (2)	3709	37	2	100x75x15 + 110x90x15	322	RE6	sand + grog	corrug roof tile	18 th -19 th C pan tile. Red terracotta. x2 different types (one more recent)
3712	3711	37	2	90x60x15 + 65x60x15	182	RE6	sand + grog	corrug roof tile	18 th -19 th C pan tile. Red terracotta. x2 different types (one more recent)
4303	4302	43	1	110x110x60	1043	RE1	sand +minor flint grit (<3mm) + round flint pebble + minor quartzite/ssn	brick	Postmed. 18 th - early 19 th C red brick? Suggested original size 110x200x60mm. Mould pressed and wire cut. Perhaps locally made from brickearth clays?
5404	5403	54	1	170x95x50	1298	RE2	sand + much quartz grit (<3mm) + occas lithic incl (<10mm) + minor grog	brick	handmade red brick. 17 th -18 th C? Original size 175x95x50mm. With lime mortar attached.
5502	-	55	1	35x30x3	6			stone slate	possibly Delabole Slate (Cornwall) 18 th -early 19 th C?
5802	-	58	1	85x60x5	54			ceramic tile	modern white ceramic tile (interior) – 20 th C

Table 5: Catalogue of CBM (tile + brick etc)

B.6 Clay Tobacco Pipe

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction and Methodology

B.6.1 During the excavation, three fragments of white ball clay tobacco pipe stem, weighing 0.010kg, were recovered from Trenches 10 and 37. Terminology used in this report is taken from Oswald's simplified general typology (Oswald 1975, 37–41), and Hind and Crummy (Crummy 1988, 47-66).

Assemblage

B.6.2 Two fragments of undecorated clay pipe stem (0.004kg) were recovered from ditch **1003** in Trench 10; the stem fragments are clean and unstained.

B.6.3 A third fragment of undecorated stem with a small portion of oval heel (0.006kg) was recovered from ditch **3709** in Trench 37.

Discussion

B.6.4 The fragments of clay tobacco pipe, recovered from a ditch, represent what were most likely casually discarded pipes. The pipe fragments do little, other than to indicate the consumption of tobacco on, or in the vicinity of, the site after c.1600.

Retention, dispersal or display

B.6.5 The fragmentary nature of the assemblage means it is of little significance. The previous statement acts as a full record and the clay tobacco pipe may be dispersed prior to archival deposition.

Context	Cut	Form	No. stems or stem fragments	Description	Weight kg.	Dating
1004	1003	Plain stem fragments	2	Two very short lengths of plain, undecorated stem that do not refit. Both are round in section, with somewhat visible seams and off-centre bore. 21mm long, 10.5mm in diameter; 20mm long, 8.5mm in diameter	0.004	Not closely datable (NCD)
3710	3709	Plain stem fragment	1	A single short length of plain, undecorated stem, oval in section, with somewhat visible seams and off-centre bore. The fragment includes the join with the bowl and small portion of the oval heel survives. 40mm long, 9.8 x 10.6mm in diameter	0.006	NCD
Total			3		0.010	

Table 6: Clay tobacco pipe catalogue

B.7 Miscellaneous

By Simon Timberlake

Introduction

B.7.1 Some 149g (x10 pieces) of concretion and burnt coal originally labelled as 'slag' was re-examined from this site. None of this was slag, nor was obviously associated in any way with ironworking. The cinder from pit **1008** (1009) would appear to be post-medieval in date, whilst the exact significance and date of the concretion from ditch **3903** (3904) remains unclear.

Method

B.7.2 The weight and type of material was recorded alongside its visual identification. Each piece was examined with a magnet in order to determine any remnant iron present/magnetisation. Hand-specimen identification was undertaken using a x10 illuminated hand lens and a dropper bottle of dilute acid (HCl) to record the presence/absence of calcium carbonate.

Results

B.7.3 Pit **1008** (1009): a single lump of completely burnt-through coal surviving as a porous black cinder (14g; 50x35x25mm)

B.7.4 Ditch **3903** (3904): x19 fragments of a soft-medium hard grey-dark brown concretion in sand that includes some finely divided carbonaceous material partly cemented by iron and manganese hydroxides. These may be concretion(s) present within a sandy layer of hearth waste, perhaps from the fill of a feature? There is no evidence at all that any of this is associated with metalworking.

Conclusions

B.7.5 Any description of this material as slag, or otherwise linked to metalworking, should be removed. This material should then be disposed of.

B.8 Metalwork

By Denis Sami

B.8.1 Evaluation trenches produced a small assemblage of six iron artefacts, one copper alloy rivet, a lump of lead and an aluminium tube. Artefacts were recovered from top-soil, trackway and ditches and are overall poorly preserved with items showing thick rust and encrustations. The assemblage comprises four fragments of hand-forged nails, a structural fitting loop, part of a horseshoe, an incomplete copper-alloy river and part of a modern tractor or plough. A shapeless lump of lead and a modern pharmaceutical tube were also recovered.

B.8.2 The assemblage has a strong agricultural character and finds can be connected with modern rural activity on site. All items are modern in date.

B.8.3 Further work on this assemblage is not required. Finds have no archaeological potential and they can be dispersed following this report.

APPENDIX C ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

C.1 Environmental Samples

By Martha Craven

Introduction

- C.1.1 Twenty-two bulk samples were taken from features at the site in order to assess the quality of preservation of plant remains and their potential to provide useful data as part of further archaeological investigations. The samples were taken from a variety of features that are provisionally thought to be either prehistoric or post-medieval in date.
- C.1.2 The total volume (up to 20L) of the samples were processed by tank flotation using modified Sīraf-type equipment for the recovery of preserved plant remains, dating evidence and any other artefactual evidence that might be present. The floating component (flot) of the samples was collected in a 0.3mm nylon mesh and the residues were washed through 10mm, 5mm, 2mm and a 0.5mm sieve.
- C.1.3 The dried flots were scanned using a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 60 and an abbreviated list of the recorded remains are presented in Table 7. Identification of plant remains is with reference to the Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands (Cappers *et al.* 2006) and OAE's reference collection. Nomenclature is according to Zohary and Hopf (2000) for cereals and Stace (1997) for other plants. Plant remains have been identified to species where possible. The identification of cereals has been based on the characteristic morphology of the grains and chaff as described by Jacomet (2006).

Quantification

- C.1.4 For the purpose of this initial assessment, items such as seeds and cereal grains have been scanned and recorded qualitatively according to the following categories:

= 1-5, ## = 6-25, ### = 26-100, #### = 100+ specimens

- C.1.5 Items that cannot be easily quantified such as molluscs have been scored for abundance

+ = occasional, ++ = moderate, +++ = frequent, ++++ = abundant

Key to table:

U= untransformed

Results

- C.1.6 Preservation of plant remains is poor and consists of untransformed and carbonised (charred) material.
- C.1.7 Three of the samples from this site contain moderate quantities of untransformed seeds which include: wild radish (*Raphanus raphanistrum*), nightshade (*Solanum* sp.), viper's bugloss (*Echium vulgare*), sow thistles (*Sonchus* sp.), scarlet pimpernel (*Anagallis arvensis*) and grasses (Poaceae). It is assumed that these are modern

material as they are frequently recovered on modern disturbed soils and the presence of waterlogging was not noted during excavation. The samples also contain frequent roots which may have led to modern material being accidentally incorporated into the deposits. Sample 9, fill 2004 of posthole **2003** (Trench 20), contains frequent wood fragments which are also thought to be modern. A single carbonised wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grain was recovered from Sample 18, fill 904 of pit **903** (Trench 9).

C.1.8 The samples from this site contain quite variable quantities of charcoal. the largest quantity (58ml) was recovered from Sample 4, fill 4914 of ditch **4912** (Trench 49).

C.1.9 Most of the samples from this site contain small to moderate quantities of relatively well-preserved molluscs.

Sample No.	Context No.	Cut No.	Trench No.	Feature Type	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Weed Seeds	Tree/Shrub Macrofossils	Wood Fragments	Clinker	Snails	Charcoal volume (ml)	Large mammal bones	Amphibian bones	Marine molluscs	Flint debitage
1	5806	5805	58	Ditch	18	10	0	0	0	0	0	++	<1	0	0	0	0
2	5506	5505	55	Ditch	17	10	0	0	0	0	0	++	1	0	0	0	0
3	5514	5513	55	Ditch	18	25	0	###U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	#
4	4914	4912	49	Ditch	16	10	0	0	0	0	0	++	58	0	0	0	0
5	4205	4204	42	Pit	9	5	0	#	0	0	#	0	2	0	0	0	0
6	3712	3711	37	Ditch	16	10	0	###U	#U	0	0	0	<1	0	0	0	0
7	4408	4407	44	Ditch	19	5	0	##U	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	#
8	4416	4415	44	Posthole	8	5	0	0	0	0	0	+	6	0	0	#	0
9	2004	2003	20	Posthole	8	20	0	0	0	###U	0	++	0	0	0	0	0
10	104	103	1	Ditch	16	20	0	0	0	0	0	+++	0	0	#	0	0
11	108	107	1	Posthole	11	10	0	0	0	0	0	+++	0	#	0	0	0
12	3904	3903	39	Ditch	20	5	0	0	0	0	0	+	2	0	0	0	#
13	2608	2607	26	Paleochannel	20	5	0	0	0	0	0	+	<1	0	0	0	0
14	1705	1703	17	Grave Cut	12	10	0	0	0	0	0	++	<1	0	0	0	0
15	3805	3804	38	Ditch	17	20	0	0	0	0	0	+	<1	0	0	0	0
16	1504	1503	15	Natural Feature	14	1	0	0	0	0	0	+	<1	0	0	0	0
17	1104	1103	11	Ditch	14	5	0	0	0	0	0	+	<1	0	0	0	0
18	904	903	9	Pit	14	5	#	0	0	0	0	++	<1	0	0	0	0
19	910	909	9	Pit	12	10	0	0	0	0	0	++	<1	0	0	0	0
20	1206	1205	12	Pit	17	10	0	0	0	0	0	++	<1	0	0	0	#
21	4203	4202	42	Pit	17	10	0	0	0	0	0	++	5	0	0	0	0
22	5304	5303	53	Ditch	18	10	0	0	0	0	0	+	<1	0	0	0	#

Table 7: Environmental samples

Discussion

C.1.10 The recovery of mostly small quantities of charcoal and a single cereal grain suggests that there is limited potential for the preservation of plant remains at this site.

C.1.11 Unfortunately, little can be inferred about plant use at this site due to low density and diversity of plant taxa.

C.1.12 If further excavation is planned for this area, it is recommended that environmental sampling is carried out in accordance with Historic England guidelines (2011).

C.2 Animal Bone

By Hayley Foster

Introduction and Methodology

C.2.1 The animal bone from Manor Park represents faunal remains weighing 6.8kg. There were 28 recordable fragments recorded retrieved solely from hand collection, along with ribs and vertebrae. Bone was recovered from an animal burial (pit **1703**) and a ditch (**103**). The species represented include cattle (*Bos taurus*) and sheep/goat (*Ovis/Capra*).

C.2.2 The method used to quantify this assemblage was based on that used for Knowth by McCormick and Murray (2007) which is modified from Albarella and Davis (1996). Identification of the faunal remains was carried out at Oxford Archaeology East. References to Hillson (1992), Schmid (1972), von den Driesch (1976) were used where necessary.

Results of Analysis

C.2.3 The assemblage comprised of a single cattle burial and two sheep/goat fragments.

C.2.4 The condition of the bone is excellent, with no visible signs of taphonomic changes. The cattle burial contains numerous complete bones that are suitable for measurements.

C.2.5 The remains were recovered from Trench 17 (animal burial 1705) and Trench 1 (ditch **103**) from the South-West field.

C.2.6 Ageing data was minimal, however dental wear indicates that the cattle ages to 40 months of age at time of death. The sheep/goat remains age to at least 15-24 months of age at death, due to a fused distal tibia.

C.2.7 How animals were exploited at Manor Park is unclear due to the limited zooarchaeological evidence retrieved, however the presence of a complete cattle skeleton and sheep/goat remains suggests agricultural purposes.

Species	NISP	NISP %	MNI	MNI %
Cattle	26	92.9	1	50.0
Sheep/Goat	2	7.1	1	50.0
Total	28	100.0	2	100.0

Table 8: Total number of identifiable fragments (NISP) by species for hand-collected material

Recommendations for Further Work

- C.2.8 The assemblage is of a small size and cannot provide any further significant interpretations. Should further faunal remains be recovered from the site, a broader understanding of trends in husbandry practices and spatial distribution would be more viable.

C.3 Marine Mollusca

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction

- C.3.1 A single shell was collected by hand from ditch **3709** in Trench 37 and a second shell was recovered from Trench 44, posthole **4415**, sample 8.
- C.3.2 The shells recovered are edible species, oyster (*Ostrea edulis*), from estuarine and shallow coastal waters and Cockle (*Cerastoderma edule*) from the subtidal and intertidal zone. The shell is well preserved but has suffered post-depositional damage.

Methodology

- C.3.3 The shell was weighed and recorded by species, with right or left valves noted, when identification could be made, using Winder (2011 and 2017) as a guide. The minimum number of individuals (MNI) was not established, due to the small size of the assemblage from most features.

Assemblage

- C.3.4 Trench 37, ditch **3709** contained a single medium-large oyster shell (0.054kg). The oyster shell may have suffered some post-depositional damage, but mostly this seems to have had the effect of smoothing earlier damage.
- C.3.5 The single small-medium cockle shell (0.002kg), recovered from posthole **4415** in Trench 44 has suffered light post-depositional damage along the ventral edge, on both anterior and posterior margins.

Discussion

- C.3.6 The shell assemblage is one of a damaged shell in good condition, with no evidence of 'shucking' the oyster, prior to its consumption, suggesting the oyster was probably cooked prior to consumption. Both the oyster and the cockle shell represent general discarded food waste and, although not closely datable in itself, the shell may be dated by its association with pottery or other material also recovered from the features.

Retention, dispersal and display

- C.3.7 The shell is in good condition and may be deselected prior to archive deposition.

Mollusca Catalogue

Context	Cut	Species	Common Name	Habitat	No. of left valve	No. of right valve	Description/Comment	Total Weight (kg)
3710	3709	<i>Ostrea edulis</i>	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	0	1	One partial large right valve, missing the ventral portion. All the edges are rounded, and the shell is slightly powdery	0.054
4416	4415	<i>Cerastoderma edule</i>	Cockle	Subtidal and intertidal zone	0	0	One partial small-medium shell that could not be assigned to left or right valve. Damaged on the ventral edge and slightly powdery on all edges	0.002
Total					0	1		0.056

Table 9: Mollusca by context and cut

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APPENDIX E SITE SUMMARY DETAILS / OASIS REPORT FORM

Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-406857		
Project Name	Land at Manor Park (Hall Lane) Drayton, Norfolk		
Start of Fieldwork	5/10/2020	End of Fieldwork	23/10/2020
Previous Work	yes	Future Work	yes

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	ENF149243	Planning App. No.	2020/0640
HER Number	TBA	Related Numbers	NHER60742; ENF142240

Prompt	Planning condition
Development Type	Rural Residential
Place in Planning Process	Between deposition of an application and determination

Techniques used (tick all that apply)

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photography – interpretation | <input type="checkbox"/> Grab-sampling | <input type="checkbox"/> Remote Operated Vehicle Survey |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photography - new | <input type="checkbox"/> Gravity-core | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sample Trenches |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Annotated Sketch | <input type="checkbox"/> Laser Scanning | <input type="checkbox"/> Survey/Recording of Fabric/Structure |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Augering | <input type="checkbox"/> Measured Survey | <input type="checkbox"/> Targeted Trenches |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dendrochronological Survey | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Metal Detectors | <input type="checkbox"/> Test Pits |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Documentary Search | <input type="checkbox"/> Phosphate Survey | <input type="checkbox"/> Topographic Survey |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Environmental Sampling | <input type="checkbox"/> Photogrammetric Survey | <input type="checkbox"/> Vibro-core |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Fieldwalking | <input type="checkbox"/> Photographic Survey | <input type="checkbox"/> Visual Inspection (Initial Site Visit) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Geophysical Survey | <input type="checkbox"/> Rectified Photography | |

Monument	Period	Object	Period
Ditch	Late Bronze Age (- 1000 to - 700)	Pottery	Late Bronze Age (- 1000 to - 700)
Pit	Late Bronze Age (- 1000 to - 700)	Flint	Late Prehistoric (- 4000 to 43)
Ditch	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)	Bone	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)
Post hole	Uncertain		

Insert more lines as appropriate.

Project Location

County	Norfolk	Address (including Postcode) Manor Park Hall Lane Drayton Norfolk NR8 6DS
District	Broadland	
Parish	Drayton	
HER office	NCC/HES	
Size of Study Area	16ha	
National Grid Ref	TG 1802 1433	

Project Originators

Organisation	Oxford Archaeology East
Project Brief Originator	John Percival
Project Design Originator	Myk Flitcroft
Project Manager	Stephen MacAulay
Project Supervisor	Malgorzata Kwiatkowska

Project Archives

	Location	ID
Physical Archive (Finds)	Norwich Castle Museum	NWHCM2020.144
Digital Archive	Norwich Castle Museum	NWHCM2020.144
Paper Archive	Norwich Castle Museum	NWHCM2020.144

Physical Contents	Present?	Digital files associated with Finds	Paperwork associated with Finds
Animal Bones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Environmental	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Glass	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Human Remains	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Industrial	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Leather	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Metal	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stratigraphic		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Survey		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Textiles	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wood	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Worked Bone	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Worked Stone/Lithic	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
None	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Digital Media

Database	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
GIS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Geophysics	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Illustrations (Figures/Plates)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Moving Image	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Text	<input type="checkbox"/>
Virtual Reality	<input type="checkbox"/>

Paper Media

Aerial Photos	<input type="checkbox"/>
Context Sheets	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Correspondence	<input type="checkbox"/>
Diary	<input type="checkbox"/>
Drawing	<input type="checkbox"/>
Manuscript	<input type="checkbox"/>
Map	<input type="checkbox"/>
Matrices	<input type="checkbox"/>
Microfiche	<input type="checkbox"/>
Miscellaneous	<input type="checkbox"/>
Research/Notes	<input type="checkbox"/>
Photos (negatives/prints/slides)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Plans	<input type="checkbox"/>
Report	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Sections

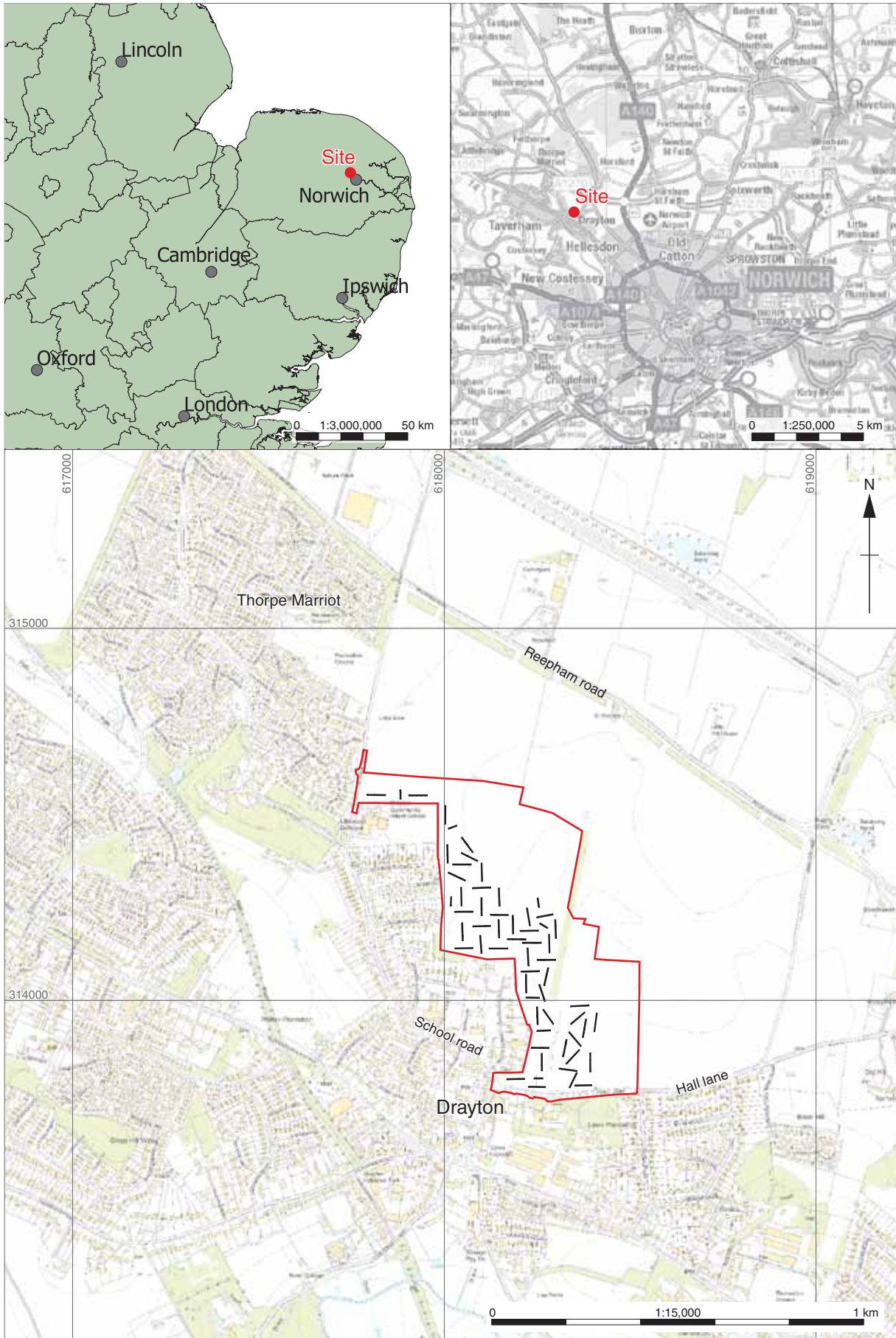


Survey



Further Comments

Accession number to be acquired



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Figure 1: Site location showing archaeological trenches (black) in proposed development area outline (red)

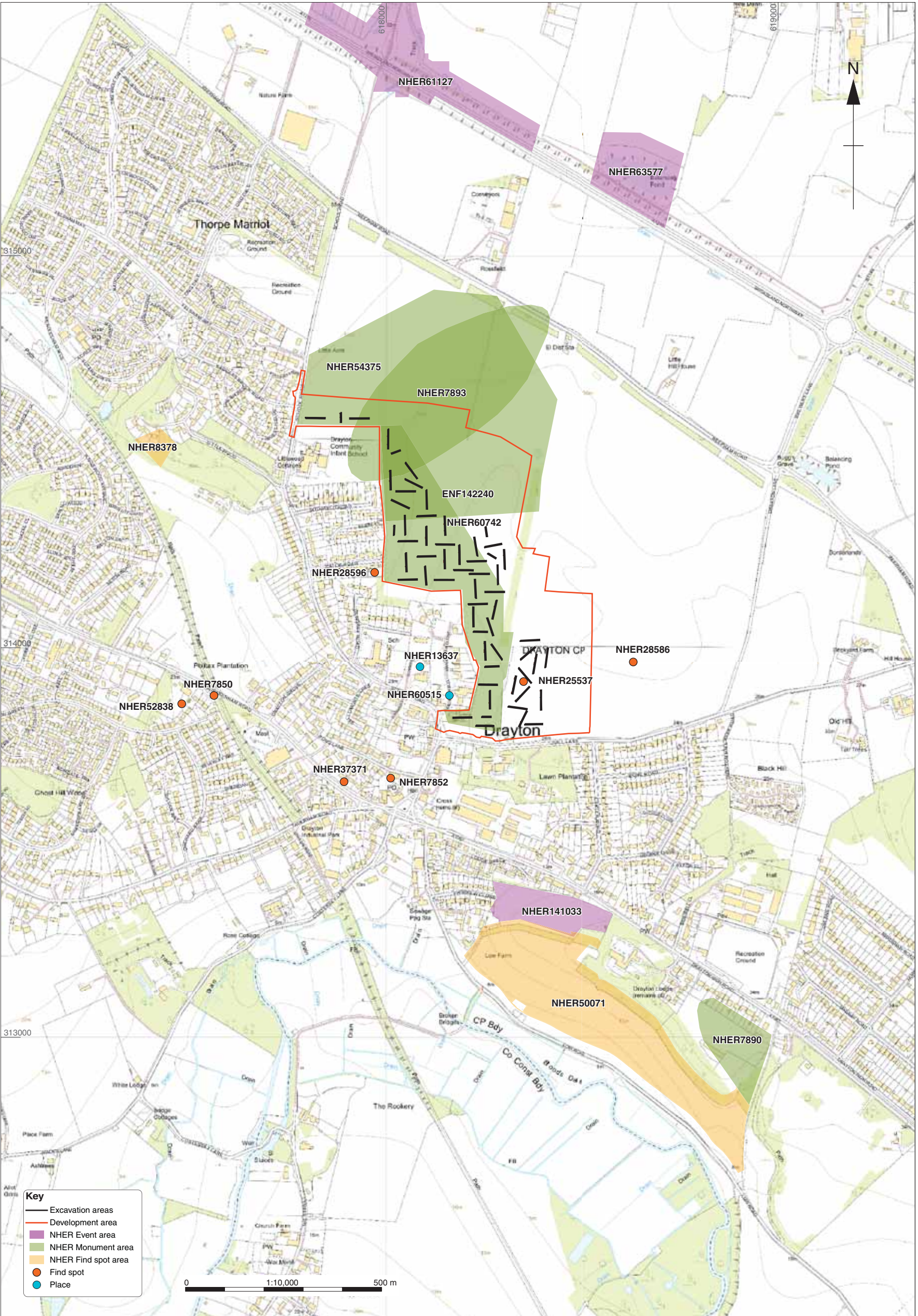


Figure 2: NHER entries mentioned in the text

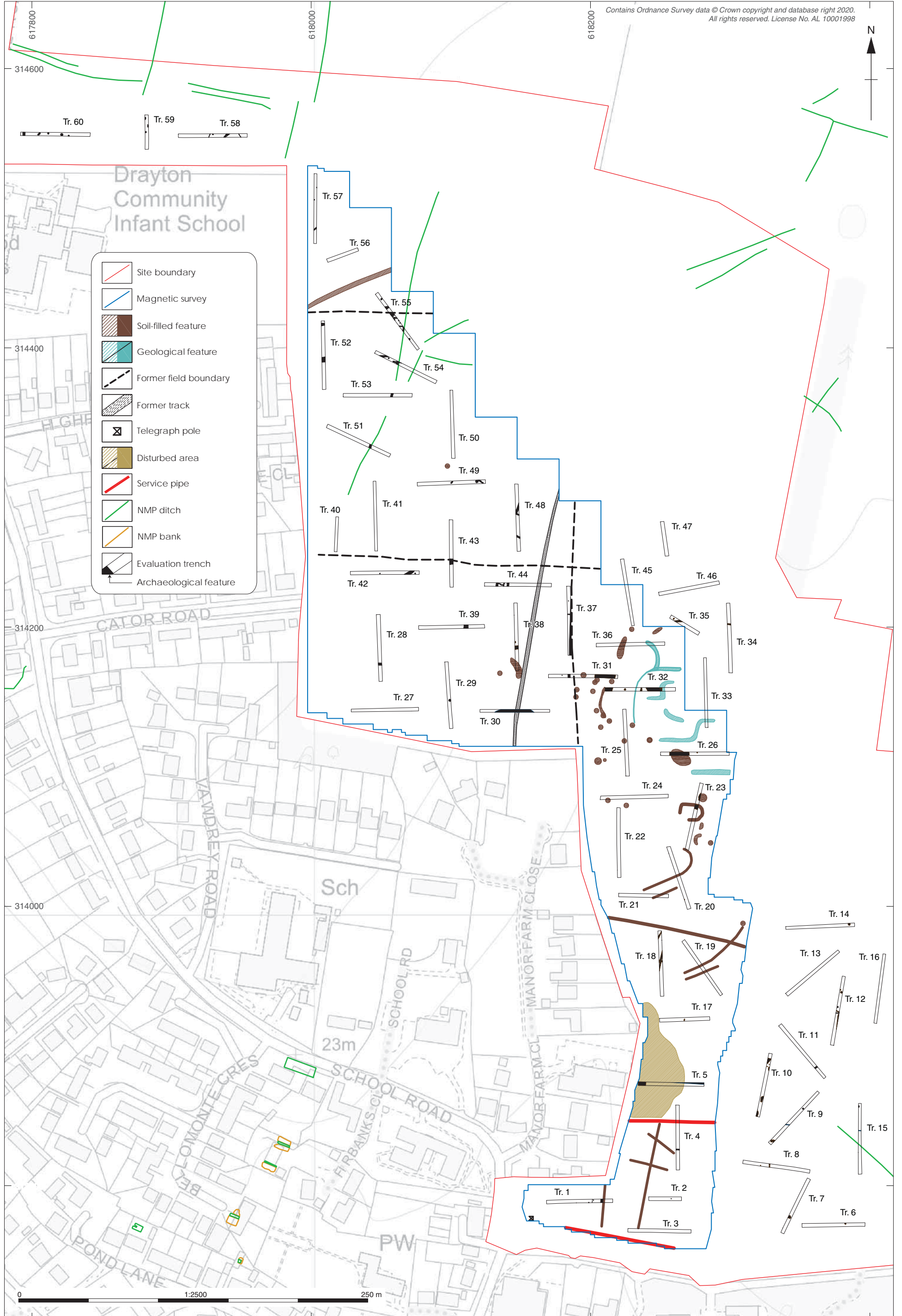


Figure 3: Trench plan overlaid on geophysical survey archaeological interpretation (Villis & Hale 2013; Figure 5) with NMP data (Copyright Historic England National Mapping Programme, licensed to Norfolk County Council)

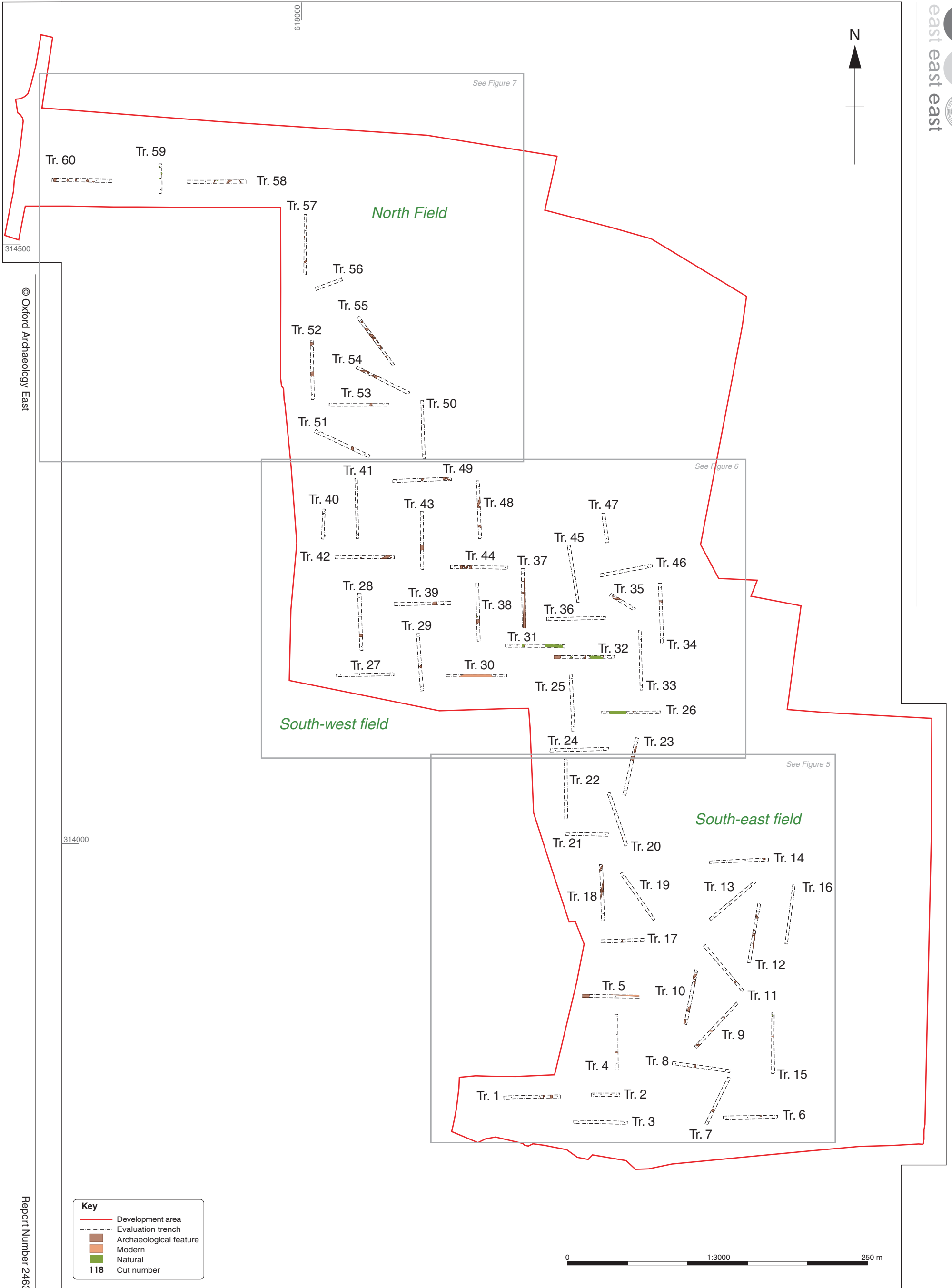


Figure 4: Site plan

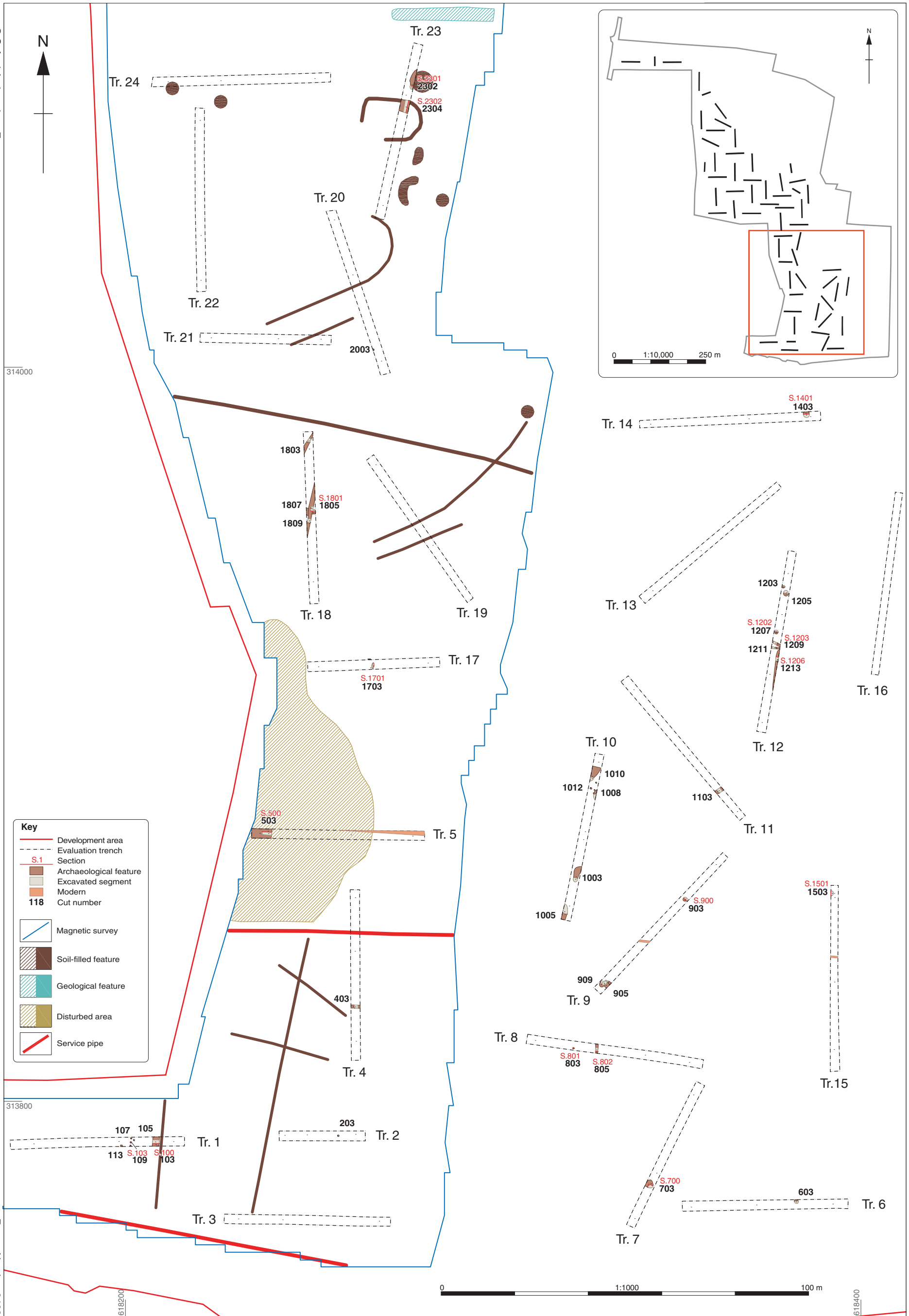


Figure 5: Detail plan of evaluation: Trenches 1-24 with geophysical survey results (Villis & Hale 2013: figure 5)

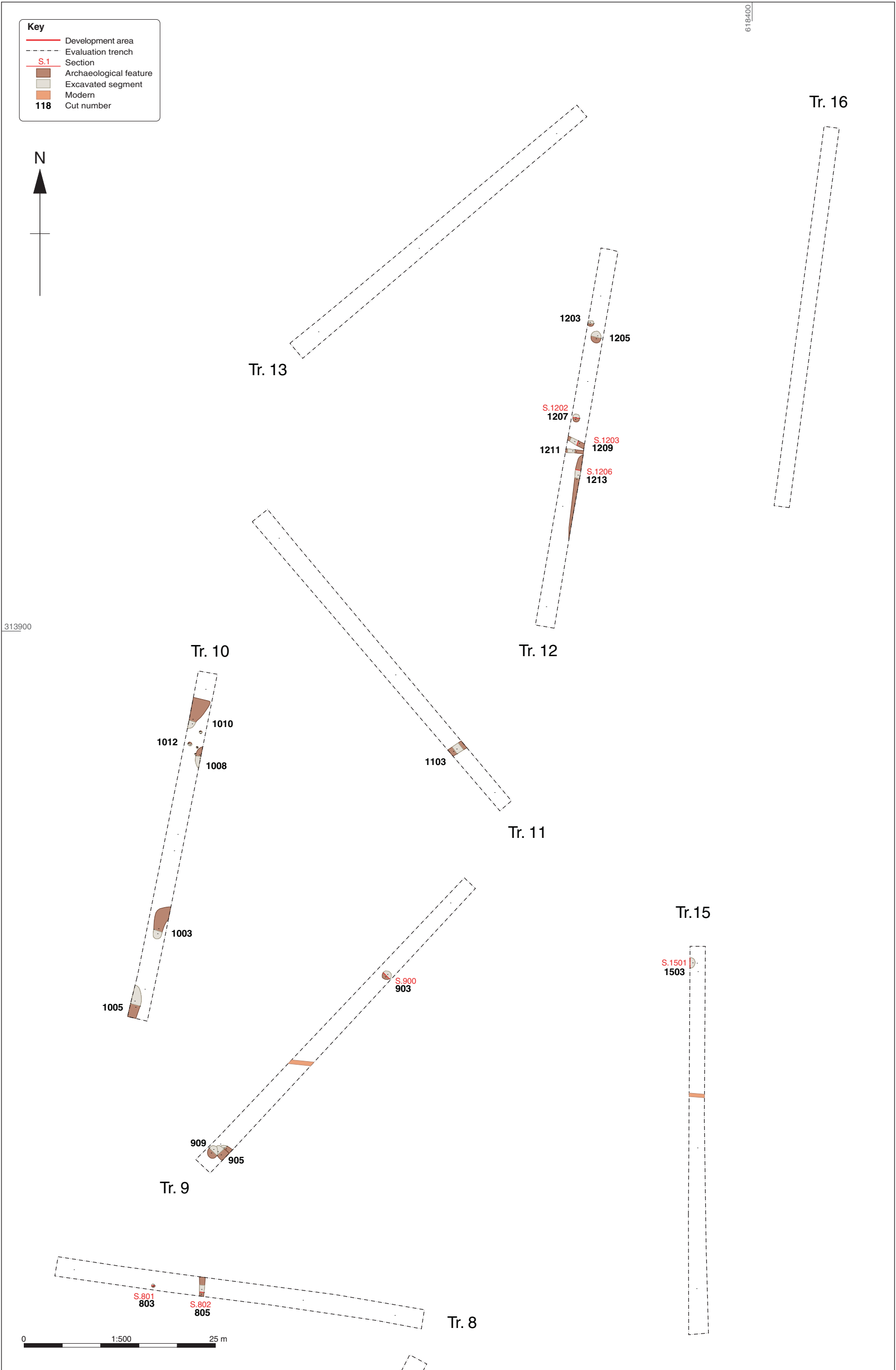


Figure 5a: Detail plan of evaluation: Trenches 8-12 and 15

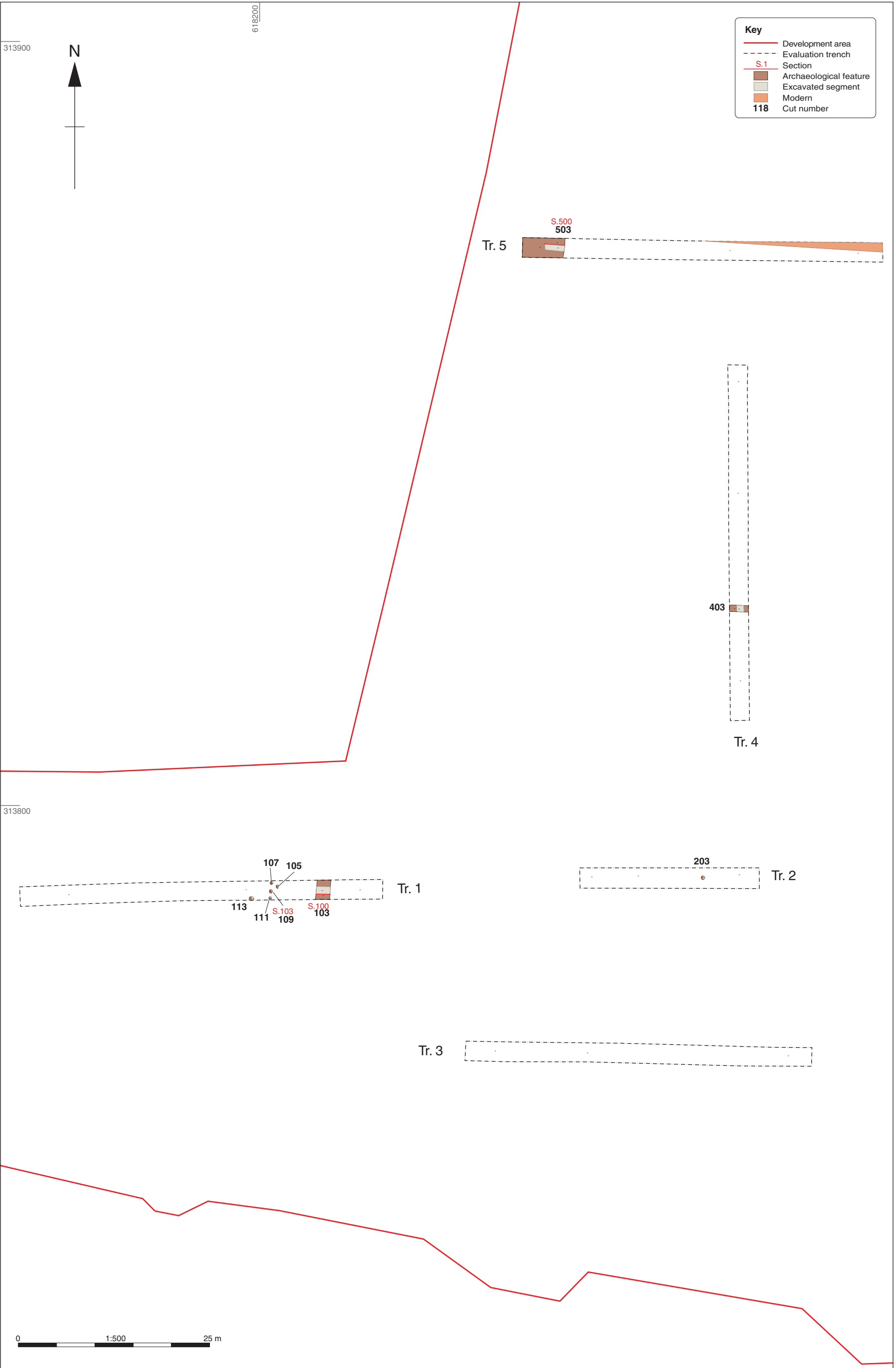


Figure 5b: Detail plan of evaluation: Trenches 1, 2, 4 and 5

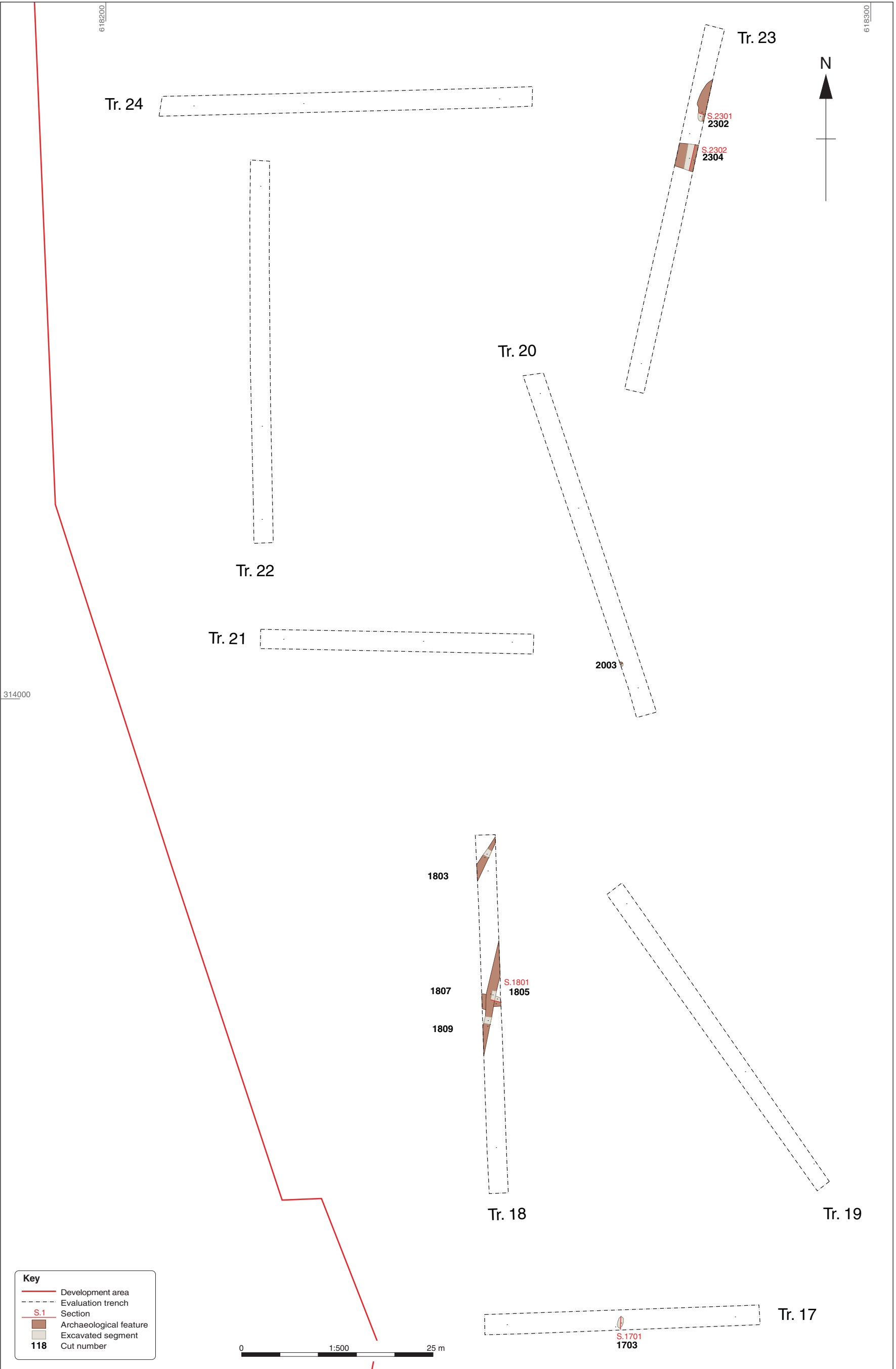
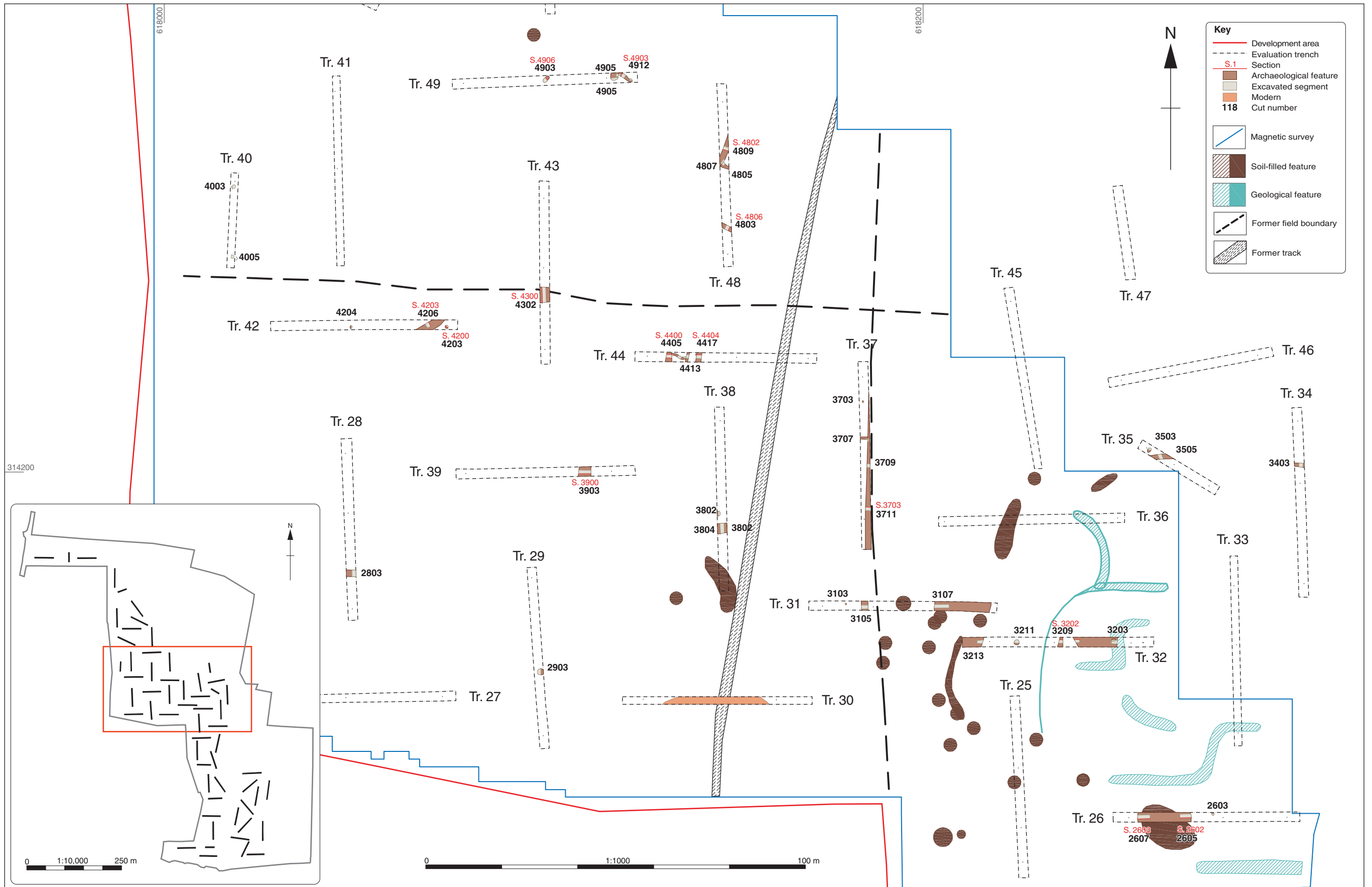


Figure 5c Detailed plan of evaluation: Trenches 17, 18 and 23



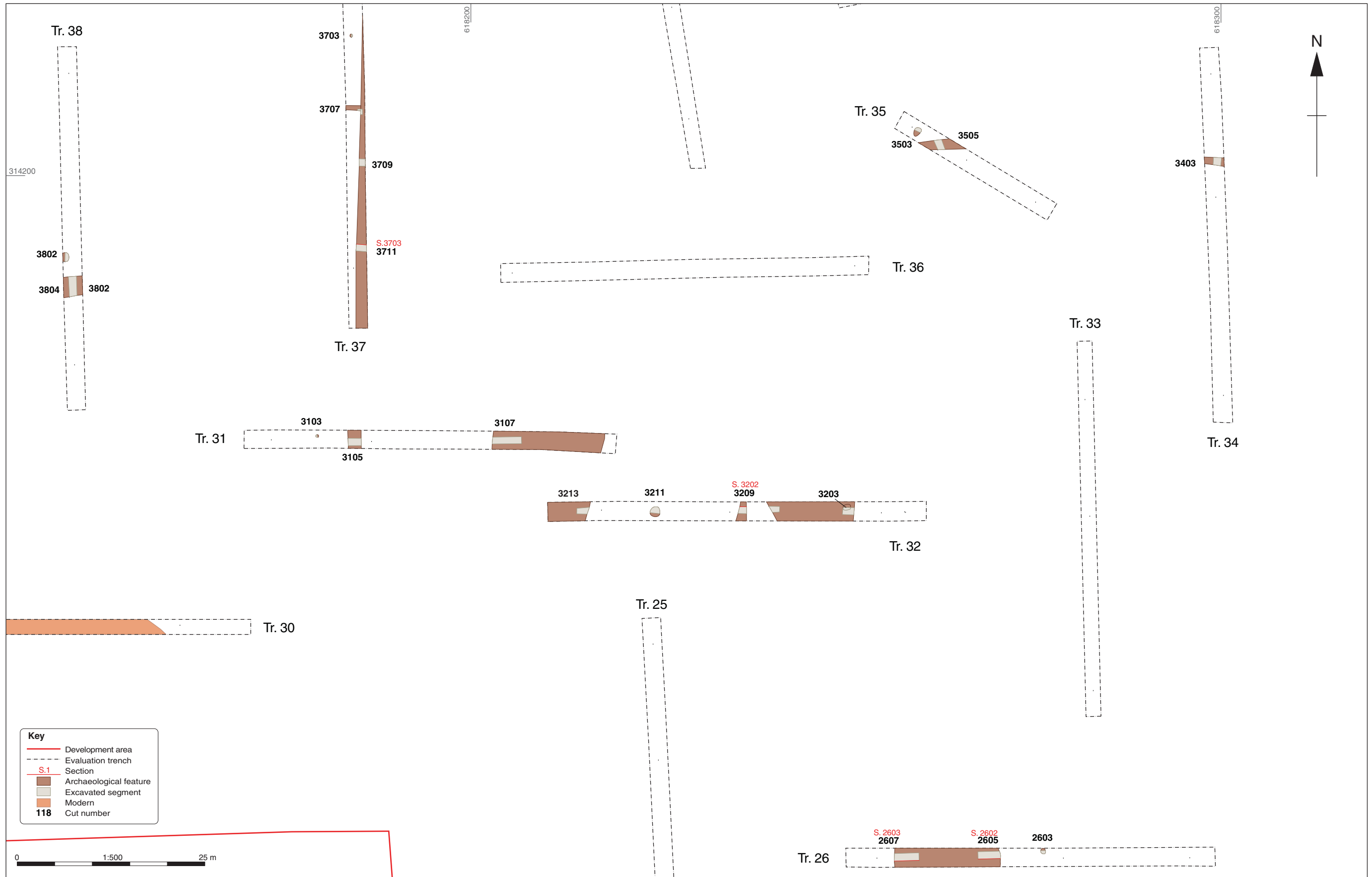


Figure 6a: Detail plan of evaluation: Trenches 26, 31, 32, 34, 35 and 37

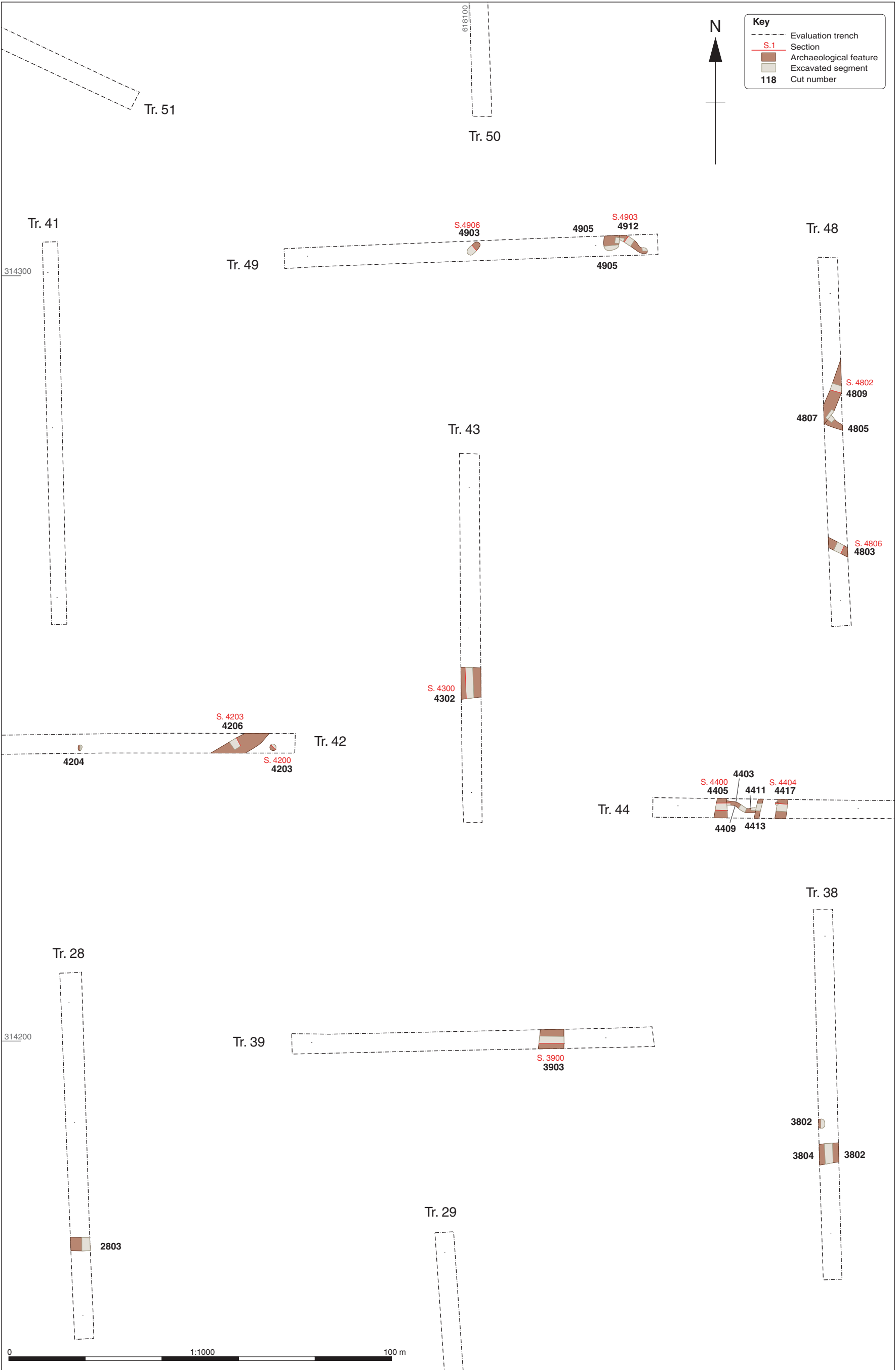


Figure 6b: Detail plan of evaluation: Trenches 38, 39, 42-44, 48 and 49

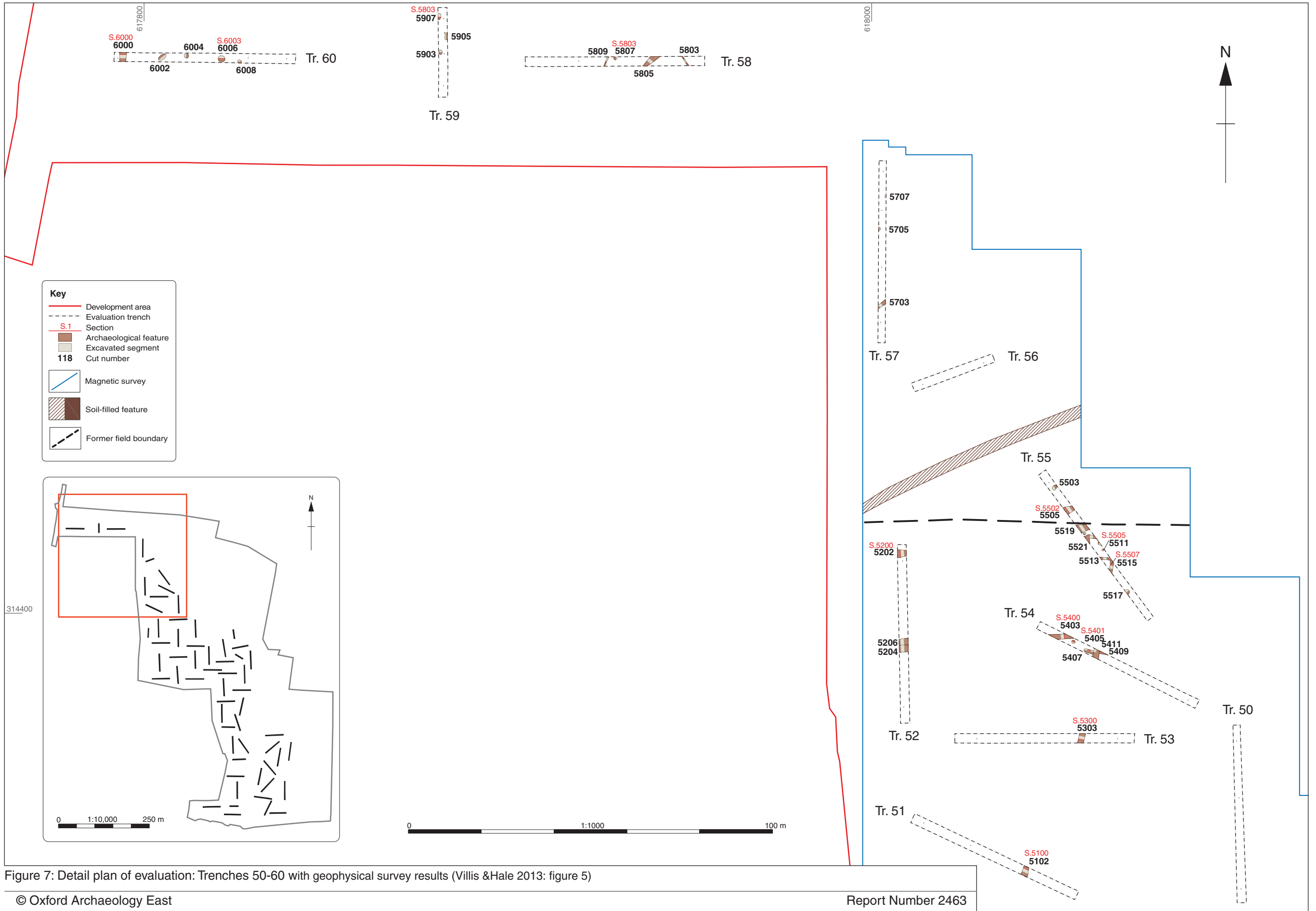


Figure 7: Detail plan of evaluation: Trenches 50-60 with geophysical survey results (Villis & Hale 2013: figure 5)

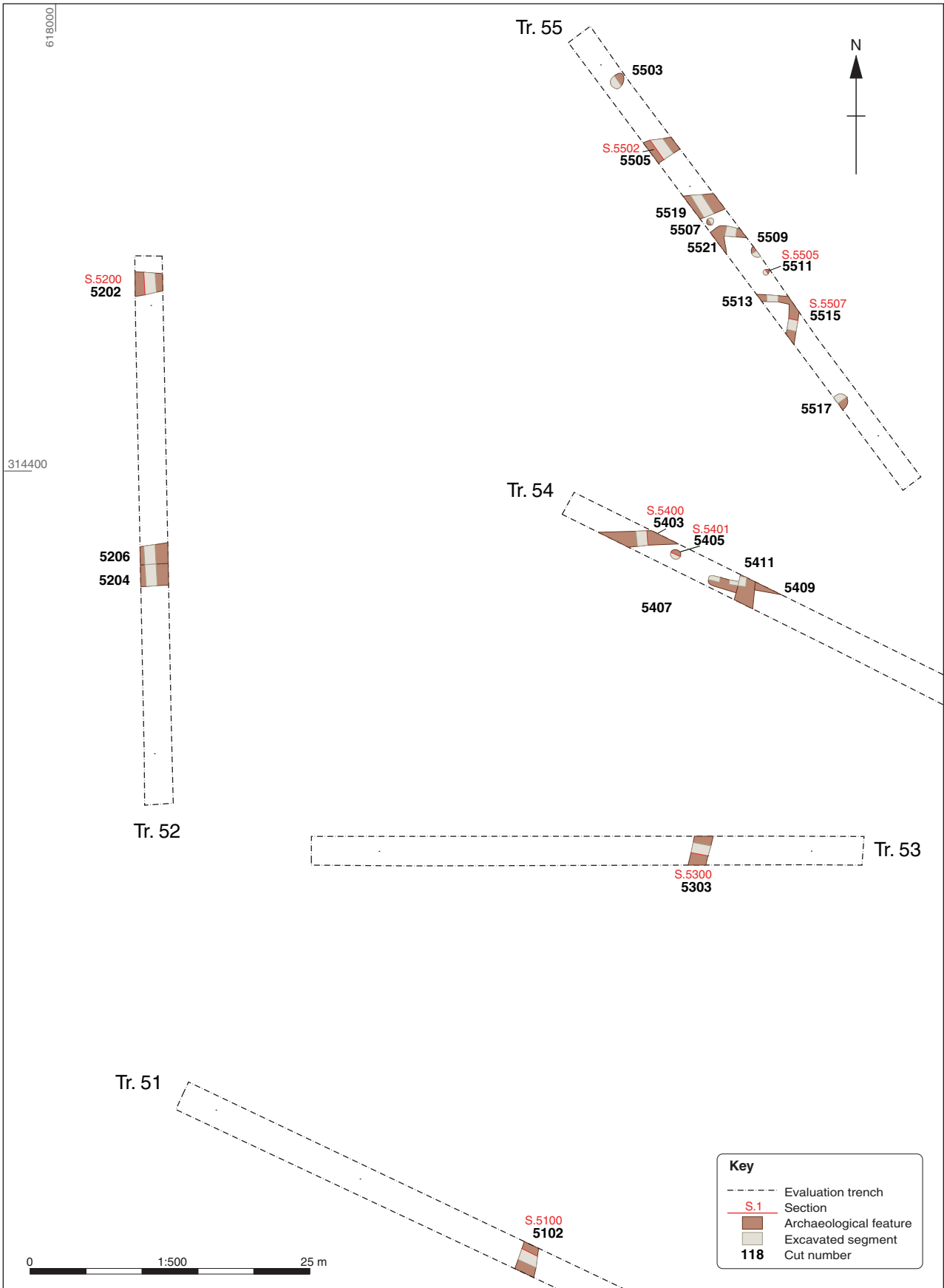


Figure 7a: Detail plan of evaluation: Trenches 51-55

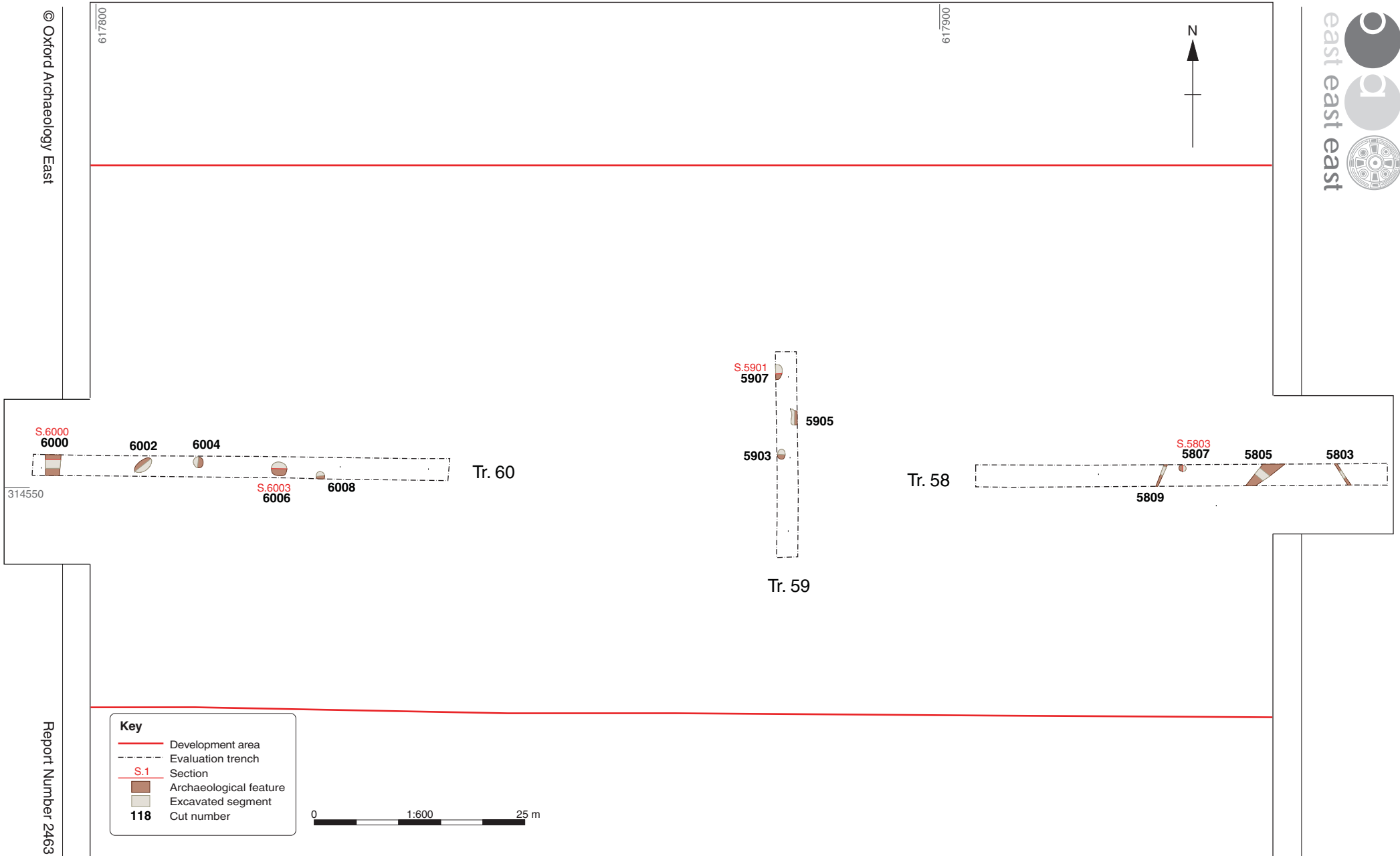


Figure 7b: Detail plan of evaluation: Trenches 58-60

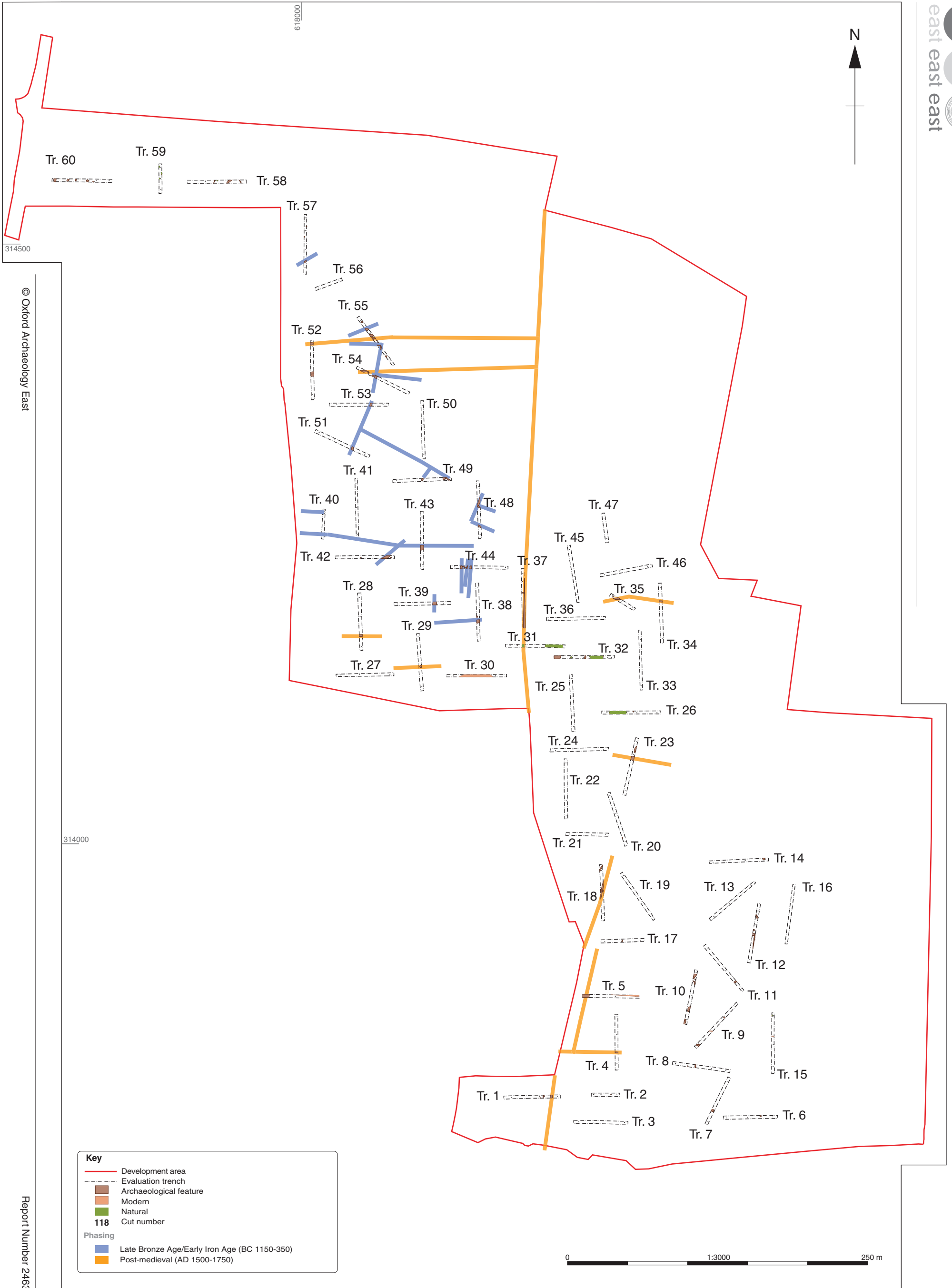


Figure 8: Plan of site with possible phasing

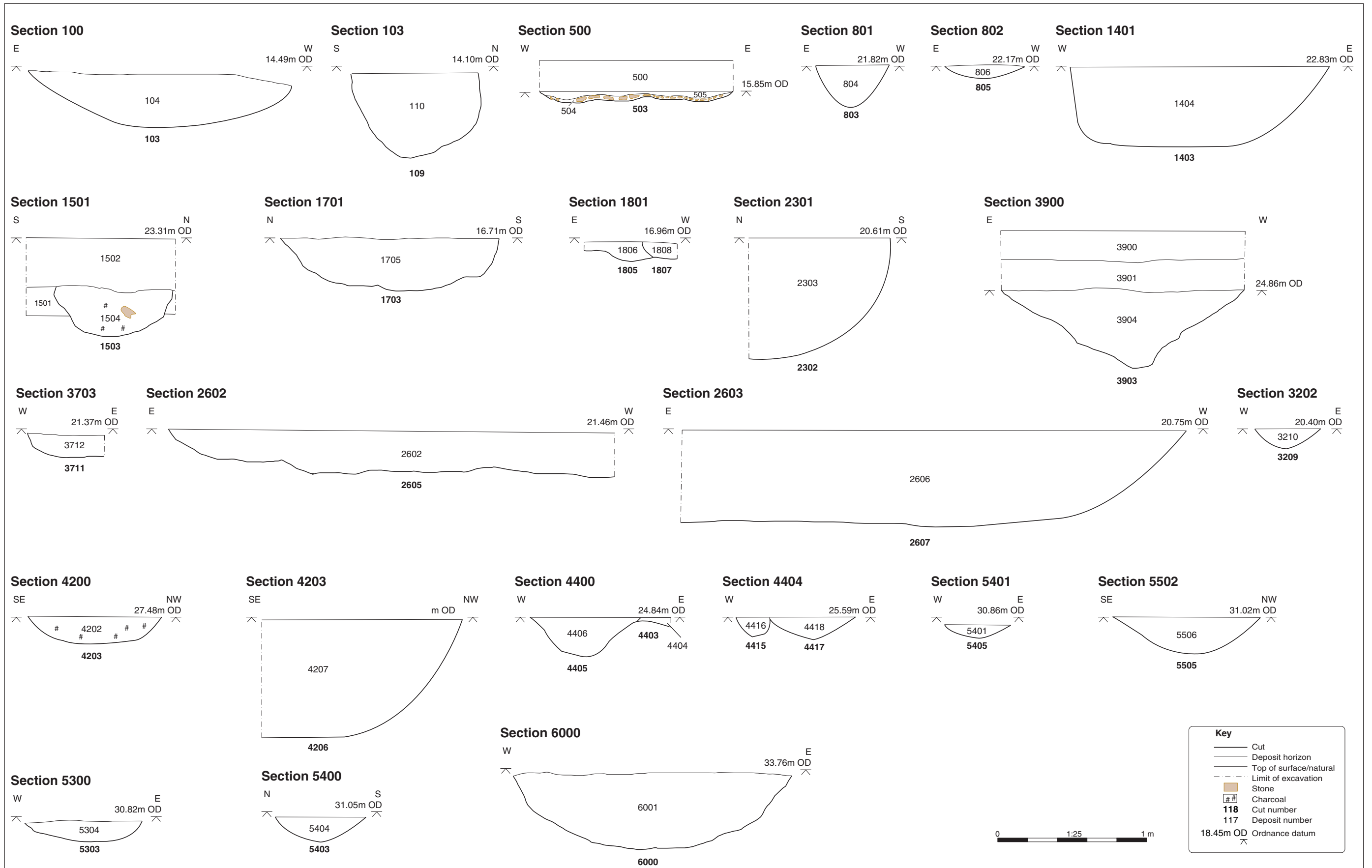


Figure 9: Selected sections

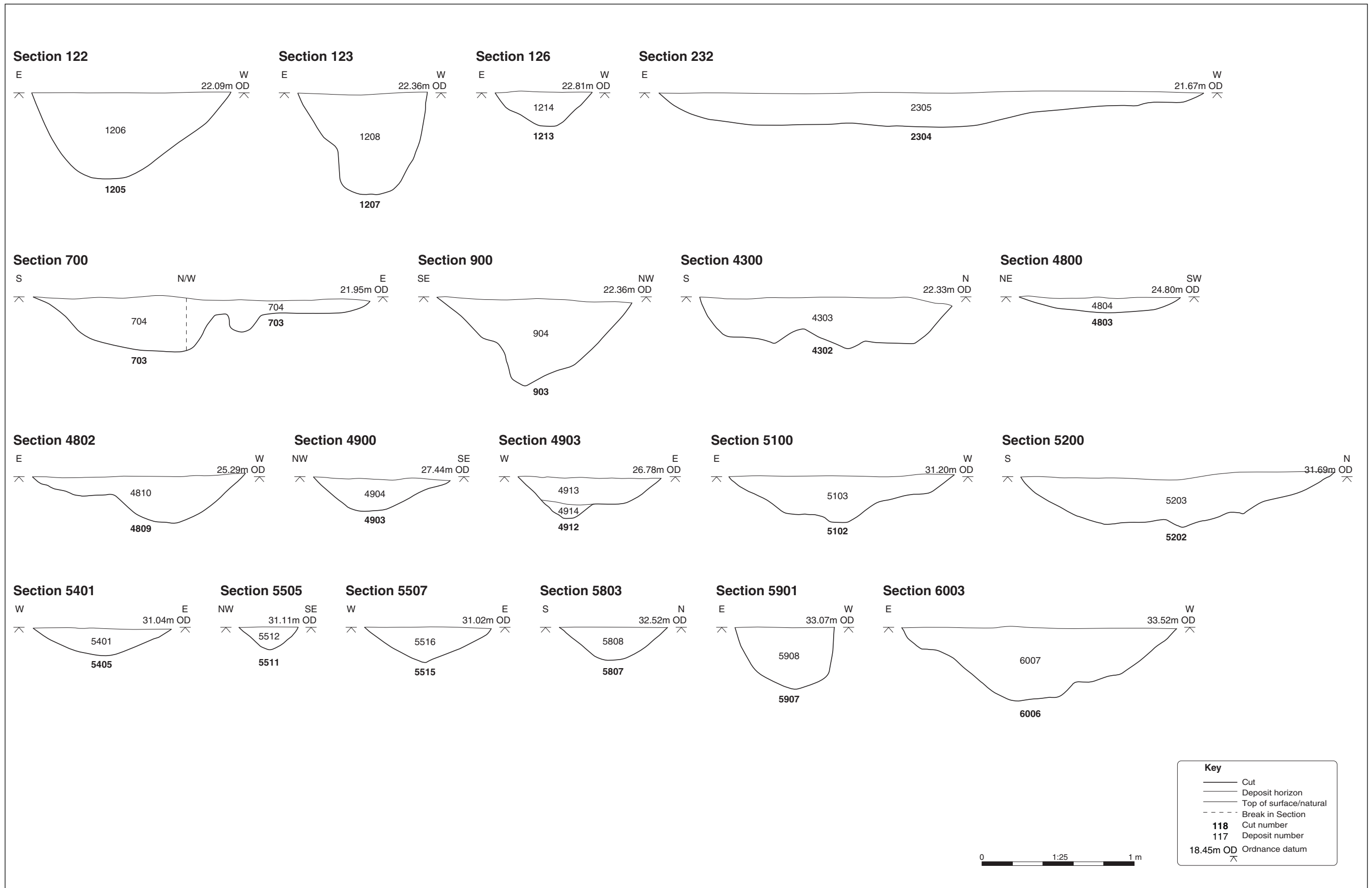


Figure 10 : Selected Sections



Plate 1: Post holes 105, 107, 109, 111, 113, Trench 1, looking west



Plate 2: Trackway 503, Trench 5, looking north



Plate 3: Trench 10, looking north



Plate 4: Trench 12, looking south



Plate 5: Animal burial 1703, Skeleton 1704, Trench 17, looking west



Plate 6: Trench 21, looking west



Plate 7: Trench 26, looking east



Plate 8: Trench 35, looking south-east



Plate 9: Ditch 3711, Trench 37, looking north



Plate 10: Ditch 3903, Trench 39, looking south



Plate 11: Trench 42, looking west



Plate 12: Ditch 4409, Trench 44, looking south



Plate 13: Trench 49, looking west



Plate 14: Ditch **5403**, Trench 54, looking south-west



Plate 15: Trench 55, looking south-east



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