

Land North of
Stonehouse Road
Salhouse
Norfolk



**Archaeological
Evaluation Report**



March 2014

**Client: CgMs on behalf of
Island Green Power**

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NGR: TG 29933 15550

Land North of Stonehouse Road, Salhouse, Norfolk

Archaeological Evaluation

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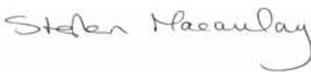
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Summary

Between 18th February 2014 and 21st February 2014 Oxford Archaeology East carried out an archaeological evaluation on land north of Stonehouse Road, Salhouse, Norfolk (TG 29933 15550). Five 50m long trenches and two 25m long trenches were excavated, targeting anomalies identified on a geophysical survey within two fields (GSB 2013). A possible Middle Bronze Age enclosure, a Middle Bronze Age boundary ditch, possible Iron Age ring gullies, Roman pits, an undated well and undated boundary ditches were found in the trenches within the southern field. Trenches in the northern field were found to contain no archaeology.

An assemblage of pottery dating from Late Neolithic through to Iron Age was recovered from features on site, as well as a small assemblage of worked flints indicative of tool use as opposed to production, including a long end scraper dated to the Mesolithic.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and scope of work

- 1.1.1 An archaeological evaluation was conducted at land north of Stonehouse Road, Salhouse Norfolk (TG 29933 15550; Fig. 1). This evaluation was required to support a planning application for construction of a solar farm.
- 1.1.2 This archaeological evaluation was undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation issued by Paul Gajos of CgMs written in consultation with the Planning Archaeologist for Norfolk County Council.
- 1.1.3 The work was designed to assist in defining the character and extent of any possible archaeological remains seen as anomalies on the geophysical survey, in accordance with the guidelines set out in *National Planning Policy Framework* (Department for Communities and Local Government March 2012). The results will enable decisions to be made by Norfolk County Council on behalf of the Local Planning Authority, with regard to the treatment of any archaeological remains found.
- 1.1.4 The site archive is currently held by OA East and will be deposited with the appropriate county stores in due course.

1.2 Geology and topography

- 1.2.1 The British Geological Survey records the geology within the site as Neogene to Quaternary rocks (gravel and silt) overlain by superficial deposits of Crag Group sand and gravel (BGS 2010:<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>; accessed 21/02/2014).
- 1.2.2 The site is approximately 1.4km to the north of the village of Salhouse and comprises two fields totalling 15.3 hectares of agricultural land. The site is bounded to the south by Stonehouse Road, the B1140 to the west, a railway line to the east and by farmland to the north.
- 1.2.3 The site lies within a gently undulating landscape to the south and east of the Norfolk Broads. The highest elevation within the site lies at approximately 17m OD in the south-west. The ground along the northern and southern boundaries of the site lies at c. 15.5m OD. A broad dry valley crosses the southern part of the site from north to south, then turns to the west within the northern part of site, reaching a level of approximately 9m OD at the eastern edge of site (Gajos 2014).

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

- 1.3.1 A thorough background for the site has been prepared previously by CgMs, and has been referenced extensively for the background section below (Gajos 2013).

Prehistoric

- 1.3.2 A small number of prehistoric findspots are located within 1km of the site. All of the findspots relate to single worked flints of Neolithic or late date being recovered (NHER 8058, 51173, 51290 & 52676). Furthermore, during a site visit made as part of the desk-based assessment, a single flint scraper dated to the Bronze Age was recovered from the ploughed field (Gajos 2013).
- 1.3.3 Known within the site itself are NHERs 18128 and 50726 (Fig. 2), an undated, though likely prehistoric enclosure and Iron Age/Roman field systems respectively. These features have been confirmed on the geophysical survey (see below).

Roman

- 1.3.4 As with the prehistoric period, Roman activity is only represented as artefacts rather than any excavations. Six NHER entries record Roman metalwork (NHER 19019, 24001, 33632, 37258, 40113 and 54022).
- 1.3.5 As discussed above, cropmarks from within the site have been interpreted as Iron Age or Roman field systems, which have been confirmed by the geophysical survey (see below).

Saxon

- 1.3.6 Only two records on the NHER relate to Saxon remains, both again are metalwork found during metal detecting. A Saxon strap end (NHER 51173) was recovered approximately 700m to the south-east of the site and a Saxon coin was recovered roughly 450m to the south-east.

Medieval

- 1.3.7 Medieval records are also sparse – with only thirteen records being within the search area. Of these, ten relate to medieval metalwork or pottery findspots (NHER 19019, 33632, 37257 etc.) and two relate to areas of medieval peat cutting around the River Bure.
- 1.3.8 The final entry (NHER 8500) is for All Saint's Church, a Grade I listed building dated to the 13th to 14th century which is located approximately 500m to the south of the site.

Post-Medieval and Modern

- 1.3.9 A total of 25 NHER entries relate to the post-medieval or modern period. All relate to either buildings of well-defined date, or artefacts recovered.
- 1.3.10 Salhouse Parish was inclosed by Act of Parliament in 1800, and the inclosure map of the same year shows the site divided into five plots (Gajos 2013; fig. 5). By 1882, the railway bounding the west of site had been constructed and some of the internal boundary ditches had been removed to form two large fields. These boundaries are still in place, with the fields seeing little change between the 19th century and present day.

Geophysical Survey

- 1.3.11 The geophysical survey carried out in 2013 identified a number of anomalies thought to be potential archaeology (GSB 2013). Along with this, aerial photographs were assessed and amalgamated into one figure (Fig. 2)
- 1.3.12 The most distinct anomaly is an oval enclosure in the western half of the southern field. The feature was undated but its morphology is consistent with an Iron Age date. The enclosure measures 55m by 40m and has possible entrances in the south-eastern corner. No internal features were detected in the geophysics.
- 1.3.13 Further anomalies were seen, though are less distinct. A possible small rectangular enclosure was seen in the south-eastern part of site that correlates with an undated enclosure recorded on the NHER (NHER 18128). Other linear features were seen on a similar alignment and possibly represent parts of Iron Age or Roman field systems.
- 1.3.14 Numerous pit-like anomalies were seen across the study site. They form no clear pattern and may be of natural origin. However, many are in close proximity to clearer archaeological remains and thus may have an archaeological origin.

- 1.3.15 A small circular anomaly was identified in the northern part of the site that may represent a prehistoric ditch. Similarly, a broad but poorly defined curvilinear anomaly is seen within the same area of site that may also be of archaeological interest.
- 1.3.16 Further anomalies were seen that relate to former field boundaries that are shown on the Salhouse enclosure map of 1800 and recorded as cropmarks on the NHER (NHER 50823).

1.4 Acknowledgements

- 1.4.1 Thanks are extended to Paul Gajos of CgMs consulting, who managed the archaeological works on behalf of Island Green Power, who funded the works. The site was managed by Stephen Macaulay and excavated by the author, Andrew Greef and Lindsey Kemp. Site survey was undertaken by the author. Machine excavation was carried out by Bryn Williams Plant Hire. The work was monitored by James Albone, Planning Archaeologist for Norfolk Country Council. Report Figures and Plates were prepared by David Brown.

2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

- 2.1.1 The objective of this evaluation was to determine as far as reasonably possible the presence and significance of any surviving archaeological deposits within the development area that were observed as anomalies on the geophysical survey.
- 2.1.2 The evaluation also enables the possible impact of the development on any surviving archaeology to be assessed and help formulate plans to mitigate this impact.

2.2 Methodology

- 2.2.1 The Written Scheme of Investigation required that seven trenches totalling a length of 300m were to be excavated, targeting anomalies seen on the geophysical survey.
- 2.2.2 Machine excavation was carried out under constant archaeological supervision with a tracked 360-type excavator using a toothless ditching bucket.
- 2.2.3 The site survey was carried out using a Leica 1200 Smartnet GPS
- 2.2.4 Spoil, exposed surfaces and features were scanned with a metal detector. All metal-detected and hand-collected finds were retained for inspection, other than those which were obviously modern.
- 2.2.5 All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using OA East's *pro-forma* sheets. Trench locations, plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales and colour and monochrome photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits.
- 2.2.6 Any archaeological deposit excavated that was deemed to have possible surviving environmental remains was sampled.
- 2.2.7 Site conditions were generally good, though slightly wet. Weather conditions were dry and bright.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 Of the seven trenches, four contained archaeology and will be discussed below. Details of all trenches can be found in Appendix A. All trenches were found to have a gravel and sand natural, overlain with a light yellowish brown subsoil ranging in depth from 0.05m to 0.25m, which in turn was overlain by dark greyish brown topsoil with a depth ranging between 0.3m to 0.45m.

3.2 Area 1

Trenches 1, 2 and 3

3.2.1 Trenches 1, 2 and 3 (Figs 3 & 4; Plates 2 & 3), all located in the northern field (Area 1), contained no archaeological remains.

3.3 Area 2

Trench 4

3.3.1 Trench 4 was located in the north-western part of the southern field, running at right angles to Trench 5. The trench contained boundary ditches **44** and **52**, enclosure ditch **46** (Plate 2) and two heavily plough-damaged ring gullies (**50** and **54**).

3.3.2 Ditch **44** was aligned west north-west to east south-east and was 0.9m wide, 0.52m deep, with a V-shaped profile. The sole fill (45) was a light greyish brown silty sand with regular gravel inclusions, from which no finds were recovered.

3.3.3 Ditch **52** was located at the northern end of the trench, aligned north-west to south-east and was 0.9m wide, 0.3m deep with a profile. Fill 53 was a light greyish brown silty sand with regular gravel inclusions, from which no finds were recovered.

3.3.4 Enclosure ditch **46** was aligned north-west to south-east within the trench and was 3.05m wide, 0.7m deep, with a rounded profile. The ditch is equivalent to enclosure ditch **56** seen in Trench 5. Basal fill 47 was a light yellowish grey sand with frequent gravel and pea grit inclusions and measured 0.31m thick. Fill 48 was a dark brownish grey sandy silt, with moderate charcoal inclusions and measured 0.18m in thickness. Uppermost fill 49 was a mid yellowish brown silty sand with occasional gravel inclusions and measured 0.3m in thickness. A total of 73g of Middle Bronze Age pottery was recovered from the fills.

3.3.5 Features **50** and **54** were both very diffuse due to heavy plough damage, but appear to be curvilinear in plan, with a depth of 0.03m. Fills 51 and 54 were both a dark greyish brown silty sand, with occasional charcoal and frequent burnt daub inclusions. Not enough of the features survived to record a profile. One sherd of Iron Age pottery was recovered from fill 51.

3.3.6 Subsoil 43 was 0.25m thick and excavated by machine,. The layer was found to contain a total of 106g of Deverel-Rimbury pottery and two flints, dated to the Mesolithic/Late Neolithic.

Trench 5

3.3.7 Trench 5 (Fig. 3) was located in the north-west part of the southern field at right angles to and joined with Trench 4. Within the trench was enclosure ditch **56**, tree bole **37**, postholes **39** and **41** and gravel extraction pit **35**.

- 3.3.8 Tree bole **37** was 0.97m in diameter, 0.34m deep, lozenge shape in plan and had a rounded profile. Fill 38 was a dark brownish grey sandy silt with frequent charcoal inclusions, from which no finds were recovered.
- 3.3.9 Posthole **39** was 0.2m in diameter, 0.15m deep, sub-circular in plan, with a rounded profile. Fill 40 was a mid greyish brown silty sand with occasional gravel inclusions – no finds were recovered.
- 3.3.10 Posthole **41** was 0.27m in diameter, 0.23m deep, sub-circular in plan with a U-shaped profile. Fill 41 was a mid greyish brown silty sand with occasional gravel inclusions – no finds were recovered.
- 3.3.11 Enclosure ditch **56** was 2.9m wide and 0.58m deep with a stepped U-shaped profile. This ditch is equivalent to enclosure ditch **46** seen in Trench 4. The sole fill (57) was a light yellowish grey silty sand with frequent gravel inclusions.
- 3.3.12 Gravel extraction pit **35** was sub circular in plan, with irregular sides. It measured 7m in diameter and has a depth of 0.85m. The backfill (36) was a mid brown sandy silty with frequent chalk, and brick inclusions. Glass and brick fragments were recovered from the fill, but not retained; a sherd of glazed red urbanware was recovered from the fill, dating to the mid 17th or 18th century.

Trench 6 (Figs 3 & 4)

- 3.3.13 Trench 6 was located in the south-east area of the southern field, aligned north-west to south-east. The trench contained boundary ditches **21**, **23**, **25** and **31** along with postholes **27** and **29**.
- 3.3.14 Ditch **21** was 0.6m wide, 0.26m deep, aligned north north-west to south south-east, with a U-shaped profile. The sole fill (22) was a light yellowish grey silty sand with occasional gravel inclusions. No finds were recovered.
- 3.3.15 Ditch **23**, aligned east to west and measuring 1.25m wide, 0.45m deep with a rounded profile terminated in the trench. The single fill (24) was a light yellowish grey silty sand with occasional gravel inclusions. A single abraded sherd of Roman pottery was recovered from the fill.
- 3.3.16 Ditch **25** was aligned north-east to south-west, 0.8m wide, 0.3m deep with a U-shaped profile. The sole fill (26) was a light greyish brown silty sand with rare gravel inclusions. No finds were recovered.
- 3.3.17 Ditch **31** was aligned north north-west to south south-east and was 0.64m wide, 0.15m deep with a rounded profile. Fill (32) was a light greyish brown silty sand with occasional gravel inclusions. No finds were recovered.
- 3.3.18 Posthole **27** was sub-circular in plan, 0.35m in diameter and 0.17m deep with a U-shaped profile. Fill 28 was a dark yellowish brown silty sand with occasional gravel inclusions. No finds were recovered.
- 3.3.19 Posthole **29** was sub-circular in plan, 0.3m in diameter, 0.22m deep with a U-shaped profile. Fill 30 was a dark yellowish brown silty sand with occasional gravel inclusions. No finds were recovered.

Trench 7 (Figs 3 & 4; Plates 5 & 6)

- 3.3.20 Trench 7 was located in the south-east of the southern field, aligned north north-east to south south-west. The trench contained tree bole **18**, boundary ditches **11**, **16** and **34**, enclosure ditch **9**, pits **14** and **20**, and well **3**.

- 3.3.21 Tree bole **18** was sub-circular in plan, 1.2m in diameter and 0.24m deep with a rounded profile. Fill 17 was a mid yellowish brown silty sand with occasional gravel inclusions. No finds were recovered.
- 3.3.22 Ditch **11** was 0.8m wide, 0.2m deep with a rounded profile and aligned north-west to south-east. Fill 10 was a mid greyish brown silty sand with frequent gravel inclusions. No finds were recovered.
- 3.3.23 Ditch **16** was 0.7m wide, 0.12m deep, with a rounded profile and aligned east to west. Fill 15 was a light greyish brown silty sand with gravel inclusions moderately. No finds were recovered.
- 3.3.24 Ditch **34** was 0.8m wide, 0.2m deep with a rounded profile and aligned north-west to south-east. The single fill was a mid greyish brown silty sand with occasional gravel inclusions. No finds were recovered.
- 3.3.25 Ditch **9** (Plate 4) was at least 5.5m wide, with the northern edge of the ditch not being exposed within the trench. The ditch was aligned north-west to south-east. The feature was excavated to a depth of 1m, and then augered to a depth of 1.6m. The profile is unknown due to excavation having to cease before the ditch was fully excavated for health and safety reasons. Lower fill 8 was 0.2m thick and a light brownish grey silty sand with common gravel and pea grit inclusions. Overlying this, slump fill 7 was 0.2m thick and a mid greyish brown silty sand with occasional gravel. Tertiary fill 6 was a dark brownish grey silty sand, 0.3m thick, with occasional charcoal and gravel inclusions. Beaker pottery and Bronze Age flints were recovered from the fill. Above this, fill 5 was a light brownish grey silty sand, 0.3m thick with occasional gravel inclusions. Uppermost fill 4 was 0.52m thick and mid brown in colour with moderate gravel inclusions. The ditch was cut by pits **14** and **20** and well **3**.
- 3.3.26 Well **3** was 1.4m in diameter, sub-circular in plan, with near vertical sides; it truncated the southern edge of ditch **9**. The feature was excavated to 1m and then augered to a depth of 4m before gravel within the fill impeded the ability to auger. Lower fill 2 was a dark greyish brown silty sand with occasional gravel and charcoal that was seen to be at least 3.15m thick during augering. Uppermost fill 1 was a mid brown sand with moderate gravel inclusions and a thickness of 0.86m. No finds were recovered from the fills.
- 3.3.27 Pit **14** was sub-circular in plan and measured 0.9m in diameter, 0.45m deep, with a U-shaped profile. It truncated upper fill 4 of ditch **9**. Basal fill 13 was a dark brownish grey silty sand, 0.2m thick, with occasional gravel and charcoal inclusions. Uppermost fill 12 was a dark greyish brown silty sand, 0.25m thick with common charcoal inclusions. Sherds of Roman greyware pottery recovered from the latter.
- 3.3.28 Pit **20** was sub-circular in plan, truncated fill 4 of ditch **9**, and extended beyond the trench baulk. Due to space restrictions it was not excavated. Fill 19 was a dark brownish grey silt sand with occasional charcoal inclusions from which a single sherd of Roman pottery was recovered from it.

3.4 Finds Summary

- 3.4.1 A moderately sized finds assemblage was recovered from the site. The majority of pottery was dated as Bronze Age (21 sherds, weighing 201g), with sherds of Beaker and a number of Bronze Age flints from the boundary ditch in Trench 7 and Deverel Rimbury and Mesolithic flints from the subsoil of Trench 4 being identified. A small assemblage of Roman pottery (11 sherds, weighing 282g) was also recovered from pits in Trench 7 (Appendix B).

3.5 Environmental Summary

- 3.5.1 A total of four soil samples was taken from across site. Preservation of plant remains was generally poor. However, barley, emmer wheat and flax seeds were all recovered from various samples (Appendix D). No animal bone was recovered, likely because of the acidity of the soil on site.

4 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

4.1 Ground Truth of Geophysical Survey And Cropmark Interpretation

- 4.1.1 The geophysical survey results were seen to be relatively accurate (Fig. 2), with a number of the features recorded on the survey being seen in the trenches, such as enclosure **46** (Plate 2) and a number of the boundary ditches already recorded on the HER (NHER 50726). The features that were thought to possibly be archaeology were also proven to be natural in origin; particularly the curvilinear features targeted in Trenches 1 and 2 in Area 1 (Fig. 2).
- 4.1.2 The only result that was proven to be inaccurate was the cropmark interpreted as an enclosure, targeted by Trench 7. This enclosure was recorded on the HER (NHER 18128). Upon excavation of the trench, no enclosure was identified. Instead, a number of small boundary ditches (**11**, **16** & **34**) were excavated, along with the large Middle Bronze Age boundary ditch **9**. The NHER states that the enclosure was identified through cropmarks and that the identification “is not entirely certain, as there is no clearly defined ditch circuit, rather a group of overlapping linear and rectilinear ditches. Some of these could even be relatively modern drains or similarly mundane features” (see NHER 18128 for more details). From the evidence of this evaluation, it is likely that this enclosure has been misidentified from a number of overlapping Iron Age or Roman boundary ditches.

4.2 Middle Bronze Age Activity

- 4.2.1 The oval enclosure seen in Trenches 4 and 5, along with the boundary ditch in Trench 7 appear to date to the Middle Bronze Age. It is difficult to date the enclosure however, due to the small sample excavated. The pottery recovered from the trench would suggest a date of Middle Bronze Age, but the morphology of the enclosure indicates an Iron Age date. More pottery from lower in the stratigraphy of the ditch would have helped with the dating, as opposed to the majority of the pottery coming from the subsoil and upper fills of the enclosure. As discussed in the pottery report below (Appendix B) the pottery could be redeposited within a later ditch, having originally being disposed as a surface scatter or in a pit. It is important, however, to remember that numerous field systems, particularly in Norfolk, that were thought to be of a later period are now being found to date to the Middle Bronze Age (Gilmour 2009).
- 4.2.2 The lack of any obvious internal structural remains suggests the oval enclosure is possibly a small stock enclosure. However, with the small sample that was seen of the internal area of the feature, it is possible any structural remains that may survive were not seen. Similarly, the assemblage of finds recovered would indicate domestic activity within close proximity to the feature.
- 4.2.3 Comparisons for the feature are difficult to come by, with many enclosures of this period being of a large sub-rectangular shape. Enclosure **46** appears to be more oval in shape, although the eastern and northern ditches appear to be relatively straight, suggesting the feature could be more sub-rectangular in plan than the geophysics suggests.
- 4.2.4 Middle Bronze Age boundary ditch **9**, in Trench 7, is seen heading towards enclosure **46** which suggests they form surviving remnants of a Middle Bronze Age field system. Numerous examples of Middle Bronze Age boundary ditches have been excavated in Cambridgeshire recently that are similar in size, with sub-rectangular stock enclosures

found nearby that could be of similar function to the one seen at Salhouse (Phillips 2013).

- 4.2.5 Closer to Salhouse, a site in Ormesby St Michael, approximately 19km to the east of site, was excavated in 2009 by OA East (Gilmour 2009). This site was found to contain a large Middle Bronze Age settlement enclosure with associated field systems. Unfortunately, a parallel between the two enclosures is not possible, due to the completely different morphologies. It does however provide evidence that these features are not uncommon within the area, and this example can contribute to a growing body of evidence relating to Middle Bronze Age land-use in Norfolk.
- 4.2.6 The small assemblage of Iron Age pottery related to features **50** and **54** suggests further activity within the Iron Age, and the amount of burnt structural daub within the fills of these two features would suggest settlement of this period was very close by. The function of these two features is unclear however, due to significant truncation. It is probable these features are ring gullies associated with roundhouses, but with so little of the features surviving it is impossible to be certain.

4.3 Roman Activity

- 4.3.1 The presence of Roman pits (**14** & **20**) (Plate 5) and possible well (**3**) (Plate 4) in Trench 7 indicates probable nearby Roman occupation, which is surprising, as very little evidence for this is seen in the surrounding area apart from six NHER findspots. The lack of evidence does not preclude the presence however and it may be due to a lack of archaeological interventions being undertaken within the local area. The pits are of an unknown function, but the large, unabraded pottery sherds suggest deposition from a nearby settlement.
- 4.3.2 Well **3** has no finds that date the feature, but the top fill is of similar consistency as the pits and thus has been interpreted to be of a similar date. If this feature was a well, it also indicates a settlement must have been nearby. The function of the feature is unclear however, as it was found in a location that would not be favourable for a well. This is due to the fact that it is situated on the slope of the dry valley, and cut in to very soft sand, which would have presumably made original excavation of the feature extremely difficult. No lining for the well was seen during excavation, but any lining such as wicker would not have survived in the acidic soils. With present evidence, no other function for the feature can be inferred however.
- 4.3.3 The boundary ditches seen across site are all undated apart from ditch **23** in Trench 6, which contained Roman pottery. These ditches relate to cropmarks recorded in NHER 50726; Iron Age or Roman field systems. As a large proportion of the ditches are on the same alignment, it can be presumed they all form part of this network of field systems.

4.4 Conclusion

- 4.4.1 The prehistoric and Roman activity seen on site is significant, as evidence for occupation in both these periods is quite sparse within the local area. The identification of possible Middle Bronze Age field systems and an associated enclosure is of particular interest and will hopefully be of use in characterising Middle Bronze Age activity within the area.

APPENDIX A. TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench 1						
General description				Orientation	E-W	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of natural sands and gravels overlain by mid yellowish brown subsoil in turn overlain by dark brown topsoil.				Avg. depth (m)	0.45	
				Width (m)	2	
				Length (m)	25	
Trench 2						
General description				Orientation	E-W	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of natural sands and gravels overlain by mid yellowish brown subsoil in turn overlain by dark brown topsoil.				Avg. depth (m)	0.55	
				Width (m)	2	
				Length (m)	50	
Trench 3						
General description				Orientation	NE-SW	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of natural sands and gravels overlain by mid yellowish brown subsoil in turn overlain by dark brown topsoil.				Avg. depth (m)	0.47	
				Width (m)	2	
				Length (m)	25	
Trench 4						
General description				Orientation	N-S	
Trench contained two boundary ditches, one enclosure ditch and two possible ring gullies. Consists of natural sands and gravels overlain by mid yellowish brown subsoil in turn overlain by dark brown topsoil.				Avg. depth (m)	0.69	
				Width (m)	2	
				Length (m)	50	
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
43	Layer	50	0.25	Subsoil	Pottery & Flint	Bronze Age
44	Cut	0.9	0.54	Ditch	-	-
45	Fill	0.9	0.54	Ditch	-	-
46	Cut	3.05	0.7	Enclosure Ditch	-	-
47	Fill	2.5	0.3	Enclosure Ditch	Pottery	Bronze Age
48	Fill	1.9	0.18	Enclosure Ditch	Pottery	Bronze Age
49	Fill	2.5	0.27	Enclosure Ditch	Pottery	Bronze Age
50	Cut	0.2	0.03	Ring Gully?	-	-
51	Fill	0.2	0.03	Ring Gully?	Burnt Daub	Iron Age
52	Cut	0.9	0.3	Ditch	-	-
53	Fill	0.9	0.3	Ditch	-	-
54	Cut	0.25	0.03	Ring Gully?	-	-
55	Fill	0.25	0.03	Ring Gully?	Burnt Daub	Iron Age

Trench 5

General description	Orientation	E-W
Trench contained an enclosure ditch, two postholes, a tree bole and a gravel extraction pit. Consists of natural sands and gravels overlain by mid yellowish brown subsoil in turn overlain by dark brown topsoil.	Avg. depth (m)	0.43
	Width (m)	2
	Length (m)	50

Contexts

context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
35	Cut	7	0.85	Gravel Extraction Pit	-	-
36	Fill	7	0.85	Gravel Extraction Pit	Glass & Pottery	Post-Medieval
37	Cut	0.97	0.34	Tree Bole	-	-
38	Fill	0.97	0.34	Tree Bole	-	-
39	Cut	0.2	0.15	Posthole	-	-
40	Fill	0.2	0.15	Posthole	-	-
41	Cut	0.27	0.23	Posthole	-	-
42	Fill	0.27	0.23	Posthole	-	-
56	Cut	2.9	0.58	Enclosure Ditch	-	-
57	Fill	2.9	0.58	Enclosure Ditch	-	-

Trench 6

General description	Orientation	NW-SE
Trench contained three boundary ditches and two postholes. Consists of natural sands and gravels overlain by mid yellowish brown subsoil in turn overlain by dark brown topsoil.	Avg. depth (m)	0.45
	Width (m)	2
	Length (m)	50

Contexts

context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
21	Cut	0.6	0.26	Ditch	-	-
22	Fill	0.6	0.26	Ditch	-	-
23	Cut	1.25	0.45	Ditch	-	-
24	Fill	1.25	0.45	Ditch	Pottery	Roman
25	Cut	0.8	0.3	Ditch	-	-
26	Fill	0.8	0.3	Ditch	-	-
27	Cut	0.35	0.17	Posthole	-	-
28	Fill	0.35	0.17	Posthole	-	-
29	Cut	0.3	0.22	Posthole	-	-
30	Fill	0.3	0.22	Posthole	-	-
31	Cut	0.64	0.15	Ditch	-	-
32	Fill	0.64	0.15	Ditch	-	-

Trench 7

General description Trench consists of three small boundary ditches, one large boundary ditch aligned NW-SE, two pits, a tree bole and one well. Consists of natural sands and gravels overlain by dark brown topsoil.	Orientation	NNE-SSW
	Avg. depth (m)	0.4
	Width (m)	2
	Length (m)	50

Contexts

context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Fill	1.4	0.85	Well	-	-
2	Fill	1.4	3.15	Well	-	-
3	Cut	1.4	4	Well	-	-
4	Fill	-	0.5	Ditch	-	-
5	Fill	-	0.2	Ditch	-	-
6	Fill	-	0.3	Ditch	Pottery & Flint	Early Bronze Age
7	Fill	-	0.3	Ditch	-	-
8	Fill	-	0.2	Ditch	-	-
9	Cut	5.5	1.6	Ditch	-	-
10	Fill	0.8	0.2	Ditch	-	-
11	Cut	0.8	0.2	Ditch	-	-
12	Fill	0.9	0.3	Pit	Pottery	Roman
13	Fill	0.6	0.15	Pit	-	-
14	Cut	0.9	0.45	Pit	-	-
15	Fill	0.7	0.12	Ditch	-	-
16	Cut	0.7	0.12	Ditch	-	-
17	Fill	1.2	0.24	Pit	-	-
18	Cut	1.2	0.24	Pit	-	-
19	Fill	-	-	Pit	Pottery	Roman
20	Cut	-	-	Pit	-	-
33	Fill	0.8	0.2	Ditch	-	-
34	Cut	0.8	0.2	Ditch	-	-

APPENDIX B. FINDS REPORTS

B.1 Prehistoric Pottery

By Sarah Percival

Introduction and methodology

B.1.1 A total of 21 prehistoric sherds weighing 201g was collected from five excavated contexts and from subsoil (Table 1). The earliest pottery recovered are some small sherds of Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age Beaker from ditch **9** Trench 7. The majority of the assemblage is Mid Bronze Age and comprises eleven sherds of Deverel-Rimbury style urn found in the fills of enclosure ditch 46 and in subsoil in Trench 4. A small sherd of possible Later Bronze Age date (1100-800BC) was also found in enclosure ditch **46** and a few Iron Age sherds came from the fill of ring gully **50**. The assemblage shows varied preservation and includes large well-preserved sherds, particularly those from Trench 4 enclosure ditch **46** and subsoil 43, as well as some small and abraded pieces. The average sherd weight is 9g.

Trench	Feature type	Feature	Context	Spotdate	Quantity	Weight (g)
4	Enclosure Ditch	46	47	Deverel-Rimbury	1	5
			48	Later Bronze Age	1	3
			49	Deverel-Rimbury	3	61
	Ring Gully	50	51	Iron Age	3	7
	Subsoil	43	43	Deverel-Rimbury	7	106
7	Ditch	9	6	Later Neolithic Early Bronze Age	6	19
Total					21	201

Table 1: Quantity and weight of prehistoric pottery

B.1.2 The assemblage was analysed in accordance with the Guidelines for analysis and publication laid down by the Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group (PCRG 2010 Methodology). The total assemblage was studied and a full catalogue was prepared. The sherds were examined using a hand lens (x10 magnification) and were divided into fabric groups defined on the basis of inclusion types. Fabric codes were prefixed by a letter code representing the main inclusion present (F representing flint, G grog and Q quartz). Vessel form was recorded; R representing rim sherds, B base sherds, D decorated sherds and U undecorated body sherds. The sherds were counted and weighed to the nearest whole gram. Decoration and abrasion were also noted. The pottery and archive are curated by OAE.

Later Neolithic/Early Bronze Age

B.1.3 Six sherds from two Beaker vessels were recovered from context 6 the fill of ditch 9, Trench 7. Five sherds are from the upper body and rim of a comb-impressed vessel with bands of decoration covering the whole vessel body. The rim is simple, flat and everted and the body globular suggesting that the Beaker is of 'S' profile or East Anglian form (Needham 2005, 200; Clarke 1970, 329). Needham suggests that 'S' profile Beakers date to c.1950-1700/1600 cal. BC (2005, 210).

- B.1.4 The second vessel, in similar fine flint-tempered fabric, is represented by a single fingertip-impressed body sherd. Similar Beakers are common within non-funerary contexts from the region (Garrow 2006, fig.7.16) and a domestic origin is likely for these sherds.

Deverel-Rimbury

- B.1.5 The small assemblage of eleven Deverel-Rimbury sherds includes fragments from the rim and upper body of an urn in open, grog-tempered fabric with fingertip decoration to the rim top and in a single band around the upper body. The sherds, which were found in subsoil in Trench 4, are similar to examples found at Witton, near North Walsham, c.20km north of Salhouse (Lawson 1983, fig.21). The remainder of the Deverel-Rimbury assemblage are all body sherds from at least two further medium to large, thick-walled vessels in flint tempered and grog with flint fabrics.
- B.1.6 Deverel-Rimbury pottery is found infrequently in Norfolk (Lawson 1980: Ashwin 1996) but occurs in both funerary and non-funerary contexts. The variety of vessels represented within this small assemblage along with the small size of the sherds suggests that it may derive from domestic activity. Needham suggests that Deverel-Rimbury pottery dates from c.1700-1100BC (1996).

Later Bronze Age

- B.1.7 A single body sherd in coarse, angular flint-tempered fabric, found in fill 48 of enclosure ditch **46**, may be Later Bronze Age (1100-800BC).

Iron Age

- B.1.8 Three small sherds in sandy fabric may be of Iron Age date. The assemblage includes the rim and neck of a small everted neck jar in micaceous sandy fabric. The sherds, which are very abraded and weigh only 7g, came from 51, the fill of ring gully 50. The sandy fabric suggests that they are Later Iron Age, c.350-100BC.

Discussion

- B.1.9 This small assemblage suggests at least periodic activity at the site from the Later Neolithic/ Early Bronze Age up until the later Iron Age. Beaker sherds, such as those found here, are typically recovered as redeposited finds within later features having originally been disposed of in surface scatters or pits (Healy 2013). It is likely that these Beaker sherds are from domestic activity which have found their way into a later ditch system.
- B.1.10 Of particular interest is the Deverel-Rimbury pottery found in Trench 4, which suggests nearby domestic occupation here in the Middle Bronze Age. In addition to the pottery finds from the present site Lawson suggests that a Mid Bronze Age metalwork hoard has also been found in the parish (Lawson 1980, fig.6) although he offers no further detail.
- B.1.11 The small sherds of Iron Age pottery found in ring gully **50** may confirm the suggested dating of these features, however more pottery or other dating evidence would be needed to date the ring gullies with confidence.

Spotdate	Fabric	Fabric Description	Quantity	Weight (g)
Later Neolithic early Bronze Age	F2	Common fine crushed flint in sandy matrix	6	19
Deverel-Rimbury	F4	Sparse medium to pale pink sub-rounded grog >4mm, sparse angular flint	1	5
	G1	Moderate to common medium orange angular grog >6mm in open sandy matrix	7	106
	GF	Moderate to common medium orange angular grog, moderate angular white flint	2	5
	F3	Common dense fine crushed flint in reduced matrix	1	56
Later Bronze Age	F1	Moderate large angular white flint >5mm	1	3
Iron Age	Q1	Sandy fabric with sparse rounded quartz grains	2	3
	Q1mic	Sandy fabric with sparse rounded quartz grains and common mica flecks	1	4
Total			21	201

Table 2: Pottery Fabric Descriptions

B.2 Roman Pottery

With Stephen Wadeson

Roman Pottery

B.2.1 A total of 11 sherds of Roman pottery with a total weight of 282g was collected from four contexts (Table 3). The assemblage consists of locally made, micaceous greywares, all spotdated to AD 2nd to 3rd century.

Trench	Feature type	Feature	Context	Spotdate	Quantity	Weight (g)
6	Boundary Ditch	23	24	AD 2-3C	3	7
7	Pit	14	12	Late AD 2nd– Early 3rd C	4	130
	Pit	14	13	Late AD 2nd – Early 3rd C	3	135
	Pit	20	19	Late AD 2nd – Early 3rd C	1	10
Total					11	282

Table 3: Quantity and weight of Roman pottery

B.3 Baked Clay

By Sarah Percival

Summary

B.3.1 A total of ten pieces of baked clay was recovered from two contexts. Five are made of a dense, reduced, silty fabric with no visible inclusions whilst the other contains sparse grog and rare flint pieces, sparse flint inclusions. Ten pieces weighing 31g came from context 54, the fill of ring gully **55**, Trench 4. These fragments have an exterior smoothed surface with the impression of a rod or withy on the interior suggesting that they were derived from structural debris. The remaining ten pieces weighing 31g, came from context 57, the fill of enclosure ditch **56** Trench 5. The curved outer surface of these fragments suggest they may be from an object though they are too small and fragmented to identify with certainty.

Fabric	Fabric Description	Quantity	Weight (g)
Q2	Silty fabric with no visible inclusion	5	12
Q3	Silty fabric with sparse grog and occasional flint	5	31
Total		10	43

Table 4: Baked Clay

B.4 Worked Flint

By Barry Bishop

Introduction

- 4.4.1 The archaeological investigations at the site resulted in the recovery of nine struck flints. This report quantifies and describes the material, assesses its significance in terms of its potential to contribute to the stated research aims and objectives, and recommends any further work needed for it to achieve its full research potential. All metrical information follows the methodology established by Saville (1980). The flintwork has been fully catalogued and this should be consulted in conjunction with reading this report (Table 5).
- 4.4.2 The assemblage was recovered predominantly from a sub-soil horizon and a prehistoric ditch.

Raw Materials

- 4.4.3 The struck assemblage is made from flint of a variety of colours and textures but it is mostly fine-grained and of good knapping quality. Cortex, where present, is mostly rough but thin and weathered, and some thermal surfaces are also present. This indicates that the raw materials had been obtained from derived deposits, most likely from the glacial tills that dominate the region.

Description

Context 6, fill of ditch 9

- 4.4.4 This context produced seven struck flints comprising two non-prismatic blades, four flakes and a flake fragment. They are in a good or only slightly abraded condition and whilst most are probably residual within the ditch, they had not moved far from where originally deposited. The flintwork is technologically homogeneous and competently produced; most of the flakes being thin with narrow and edge-trimmed striking platforms. One is somewhat smaller and thicker and it has a wider and more obtuse striking platform. Neither of the blades derives from a systematic blade-based reduction strategy. One can be regarded as a core modification or maintenance flake whilst the other has edge damage consistent with having been used as a knife, probably to cut relatively hard materials such as wood or bone.
- 4.4.5 Unfortunately none of the pieces are closely diagnostic although overall they would be most typical of Neolithic or Early Bronze Age industries and at least possibly contemporary with the Beaker pottery found in the ditch. The thicker flake could potentially be later, perhaps dating to the Middle Bronze Age or after, but this is by no means certain and is just as likely to be associated with the other struck flints from this feature.

Context 43, subsoil

- 4.4.6 This deposit produced two struck pieces, a long end scraper and a large retouched flake. The long-end scraper is chipped, slightly sand-glossed and has started to

recorticate, suggesting it has spent some time in an active burial environment, such as a soil horizon, at some point prior to recovery. It can be dated typologically to the Mesolithic or Early Neolithic period. The large retouched flake is in a better condition with only slight edge chipping evident. It is not a formal tool type and although for the most part only unifacially worked, the nature of its retouch is suggestive of it being used as either a denticulate or as a chopping implement. Support for the latter is also provided by the flakes removed inversely from its bulbar end, which appear to have been detached from it being used as a chopping tool. Given the uncertainties as to how it should be classified it is not easy to date. Non-formal chopping implements are, however, most commonly found in later prehistoric industries, particularly those dating to the later second or early first millennium BC, and therefore possibly contemporary with the adjacent Middle Bronze Age enclosure.

Significance

- 4.4.7 The struck flints appear to have been manufactured over a long period, potentially from the Mesolithic through to the end of the Bronze Age. The size of the assemblage is small and certainly not indicative of intensive flint-using activities, although so far only small areas have been investigated. Its small size precludes overly confident interpretations but, as it stands, the dominance of retouch implements and potentially useable pieces, and relative paucity of evident waste, would be most suggestive of tool use rather than worked flint production. It would be most compatible with domestic or residential type activities.

Recommendations

- 4.4.8 The assemblage is of significance in that it demonstrates flintworking activities occurring at the site at several occasions during the prehistoric period. However, due to its size its interpretational value is limited and no further analytical work is recommended. As it is likely that the flintwork represents a small snapshot of much extensive activity within this landscape, its presence should be noted in the local HER and a brief description of the assemblage included in any published account of the excavations.



Context	Feature	Type	Colour	Cortex	Condition	Recertification	Suggested Date	Comments
6	Ditch 9	Non-prismatic blade	Semi translucent brown	Thin, weathered	Slightly abraded	No	Neo-EBA	Blade with regular edge spalling (possibly very fine retouch) indicative of damage from cutting or sawing along its sharp right margin and cortical 'backing' along left margin. Measure 67mm X 23mm X 10mm
6	Ditch 9	Flake	Translucent dark brown	Thermal scar	Slightly abraded	No	Neo-EBA	Thin edge trimmed striking platform
6	Ditch 9	Non-prismatic blade	Mottled 'swirly' grey	None	Good	No	Neo-EBA	Thick core-modification blade, retains small part of an earlier platform at distal end
6	Ditch 9	Flake	Mottled 'swirly' grey	Smooth worn	Slightly abraded	No	Neo-EBA	Edge trimmed striking platform, detached along a step fracture
6	Ditch 9	Flake Fragment	Translucent dark brown	Thermal scar	Good	No	Undated	Laterally split - cf 'siret' flake
6	Ditch 9	Flake	Mottled 'swirly' grey	Thin, weathered	Good	No	LNeo-BA	Small thick flake with a wide obtuse striking platform
6	Ditch 9	Flake	Mottled 'swirly' grey	None	Slightly abraded	No	LNeo-BA	Small wide trimming flake
43	Subsoil	Retouched	Mottled 'swirly' grey	Thin, weathered	Good	No	?MBA-IA	Large nodular protuberance removal blade measuring 80mm X 38mm X 24mm. It has rather irregular, slightly denticulated, steep scalar retouch around its distal end and right margin. There are also at least 3 flakes removed inversely from its bulbar end which may have accrued as impact damage. Probably a chopping-type tool.
43	Subsoil	Retouched	Speckled semi-translucent grey flint	Thin, weathered	Chipped, abraded	Incipient	Meso / ENeo	Long end scraper made from a thick prismatic blade that has fine steep convex scalar retouch around distal end. A small stretch of abrupt retouch on its left margin near its bulbar end, along with a small notch cut into its right margin, may have been undertaken to enable hafting. Measures 49mm X 9mm X 9mm

Table 5: Flint Catalogue

APPENDIX C. ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

C.1 Environmental samples

By Rachel Fosberry

Introduction

C.1.1 Four bulk samples were taken from three ditches and a single tree bole 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 features sampled are predominantly undated but are thought to be either Bronze Age or Roman.

Methodology

C.1.2 The total volume (up to twenty litres) of each bulk sample was processed by water flotation (using a modified Siraff three-tank system) for the recovery of charred 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 residue was washed through 10mm, 5mm, 2mm and a 0.5mm sieve. Both flot and residues were allowed to air dry. A magnet was dragged through each residue fraction prior to sorting for artefacts. Any artefacts present were noted and reintegrated with the hand-excavated finds. The dried flots were subsequently sorted using a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 60 and a complete list of the recorded remains are presented in Table 6. Identification of plant remains is with reference to the *Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands* and the authors' own reference collection. Nomenclature is according to Stace (1997). Carbonized seeds and grains, by the process of burning and burial, become blackened and often distort and fragment leading to difficulty in identification. 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).

Results

Sample No.	Context No.	Cut No.	Feature Type	Cereals	Legumes	Weed Seeds	Charcoal <2mm	Charcoal > 2mm	Pottery
1	6	9	Ditch	##	0	#	+++	++	0
2	38	37	Tree throw	##	0	0	+++	++	0
3	48	46	Ditch	#	#	0	+++	++	#
4	57	56	Ditch	0	0	0	+	0	0

Table 6: Environmental samples

C.1.3 Preservation of plant remains is by carbonisation and is generally poor with most of the preserved remains being abraded and/or fragmented. Charred cereal grains are most commonly preserved. Occasional barley (*Hordeum* sp.) grains were identified by their characteristic spindle-shaped morphology in Sample 1 (fill 6 of ditch **9**) and Sample 2 (fill 38 of tree-throw **37**) and wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grains present in Sample 2 have been tentatively identified as emmer (*T. dicoccum*) wheat. A single legume (*Pisum/Lathyrus* sp.) is present in Sample 3, fill 48 of ditch **46**. Weed seeds present in Sample 1 have

been identified as campion (*Silene* sp.) in addition to three seeds of flax (*Linum usitatissimum*) although these are also poorly preserved. Sample 4, fill 57 of ditch **56** contains sparse charcoal only.

Discussion

- C.1.4 The samples from Land North of Stonehouse Road have produced a low abundance of charred material in the form of cereal grains, weed seeds and a single legume that are evidence of the discard of burnt food remains. The recovery of flax from Bronze-Age contexts is rare in this region of East Anglia but is not unprecedented, having been found at Clay Farm (Phillips 2013) and Thorney (Mortimer & Pickstone 2011) in Cambridgeshire.
- C.1.5 The small quantities recovered are not indicative of deliberate deposition and preclude any further interpretation of the features sampled.

APPENDIX D. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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APPENDIX E. OASIS REPORT FORM

Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-172580		
Project Name	Evaluation at Land North of Stonehouse Road, Salhouse, Norfolk		
Project Dates (fieldwork) Start	18-02-2014	Finish	20-02-2014
Previous Work (by OA East)	No	Future Work	No

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	ENF133597	Planning App. No.	
HER No.	ENF133597	Related HER/OASIS No.	18128, 50726

Type of Project/Techniques Used

Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS 5
Development Type	Other

Please select all techniques used:

<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 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> Measured Survey	<input checked="" 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 Types/Significant Finds & Their Periods

List feature types using the [NMR Monument Type Thesaurus](#) and significant finds using the [MDA Object type Thesaurus](#) together with their respective periods. If no features/finds were found, please state "none".

Monument	Period	Object	Period
Enclosure	Bronze Age -2.5k to -700	Pottery	Bronze Age -2.5k to -700
Boundary Ditch	Bronze Age -2.5k to -700	Pottery	Iron Age -800 to 43
Well	Roman 43 to 410	Burnt Daub	Iron Age -800 to 43

Project Location

County	Norfolk	Site Address (including postcode if possible)
District	Broadland	Stonehouse Road Salhouse Norfolk
Parish	Salhouse	
HER	Norfolk HER	
Study Area	15.3h	National Grid Reference TG 29933 15550

Project Originators

Organisation	OA EAST
Project Brief Originator	James Albone (Norfolk CC)
Project Design Originator	Paul Gajos (CgMs)
Project Manager	Stephen Macaulay (OA East)
Supervisor	Pat Moan

Project Archives

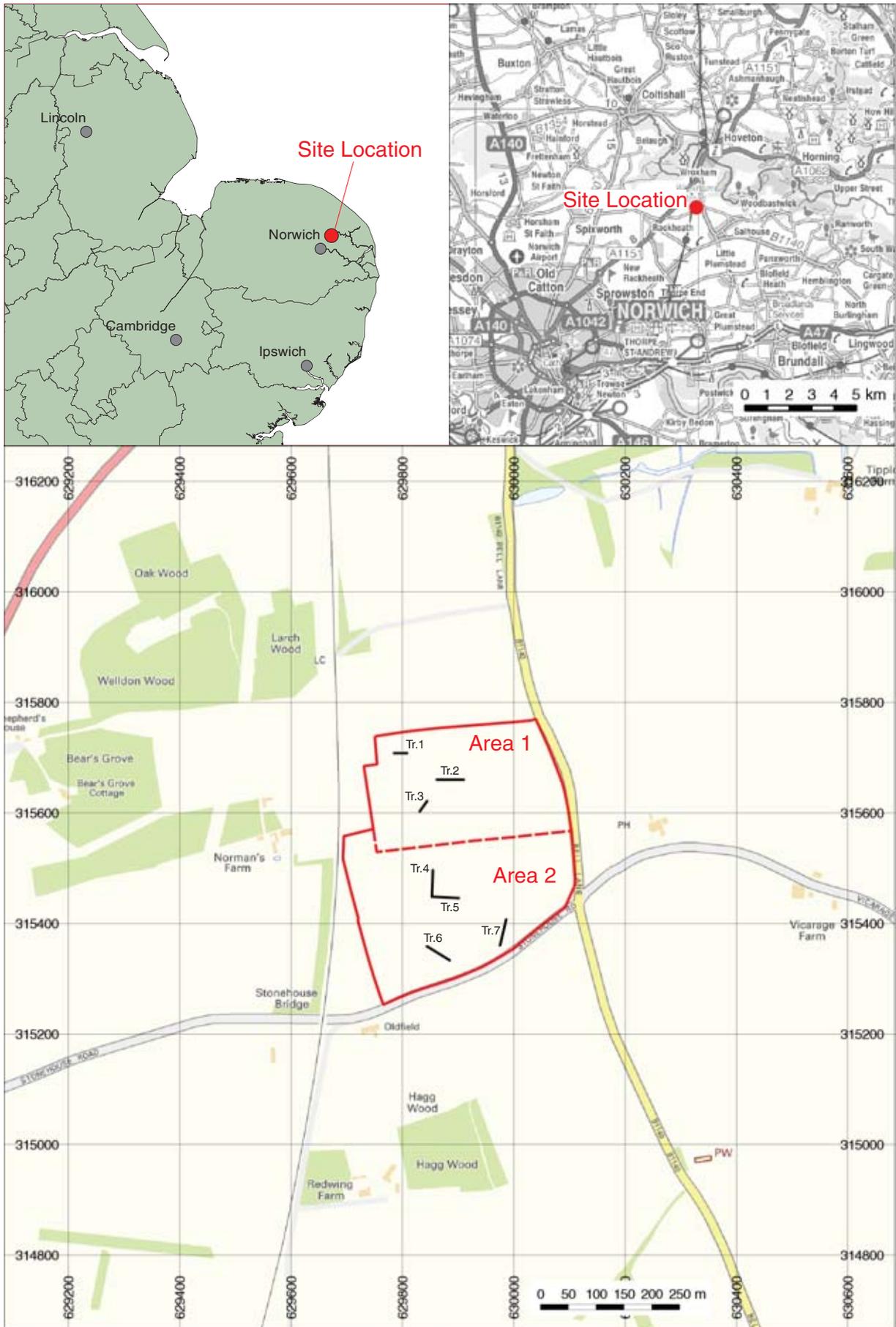
Physical Archive	Digital Archive	Paper Archive
Norfolk Museum & Archaeology Services	OA East	Norfolk Museum & Archaeology Services
ENF133597	XNFSRS14	ENF133597

Archive Contents/Media

	Physical Contents	Digital Contents	Paper Contents
Animal Bones	<input 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 Bones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Industrial	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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None	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Digital Media	Paper Media
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Database	<input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photos
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<input type="checkbox"/> Virtual Reality	<input type="checkbox"/> Misc.
	<input type="checkbox"/> Research/Notes
	<input type="checkbox"/> Photos
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Plans
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Report
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sections
	<input type="checkbox"/> Survey

Notes:



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

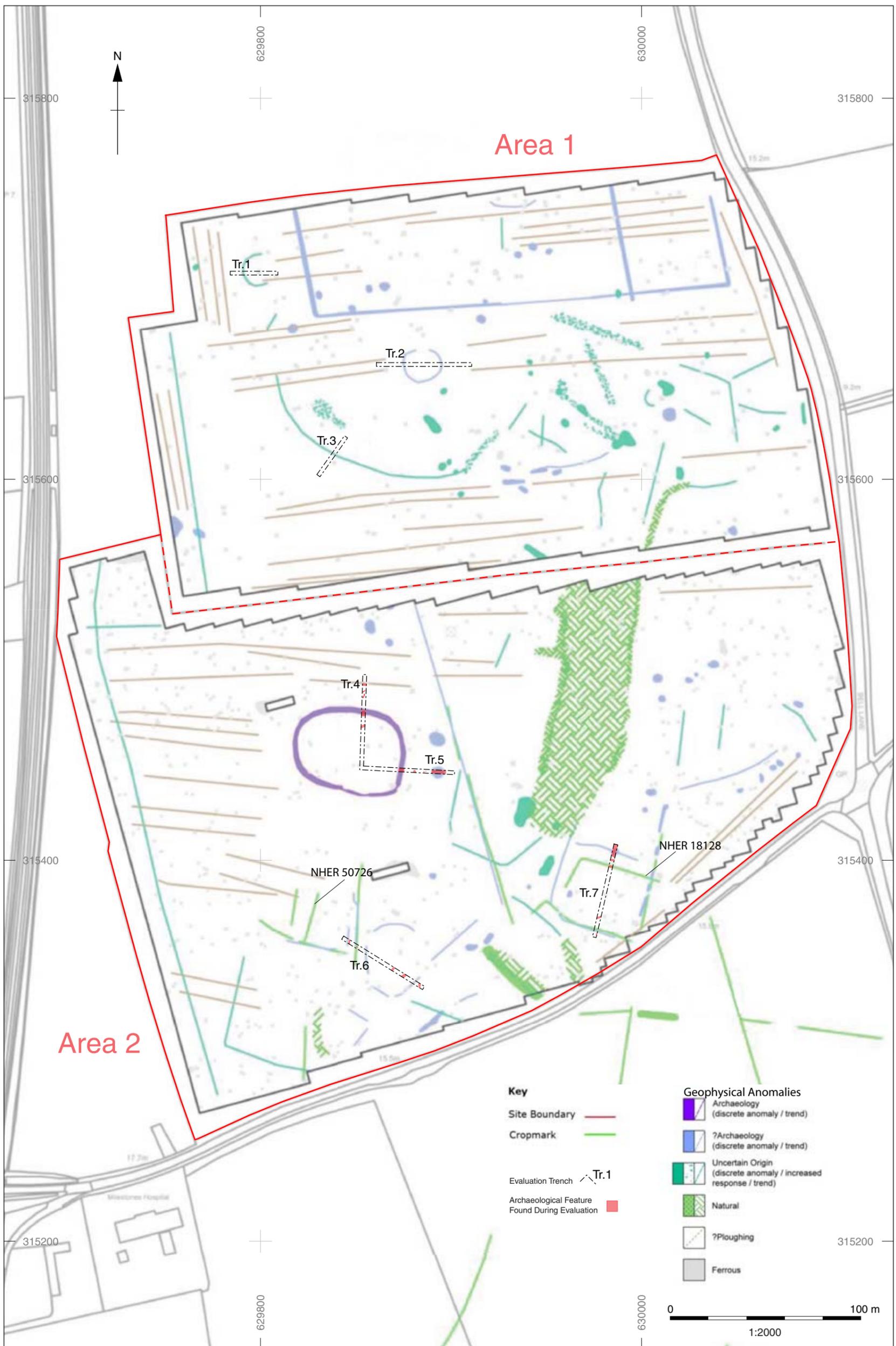


Figure 2: Trenches overlain on geophysical survey results & cropmarks (Gajos 2013: fig 4)

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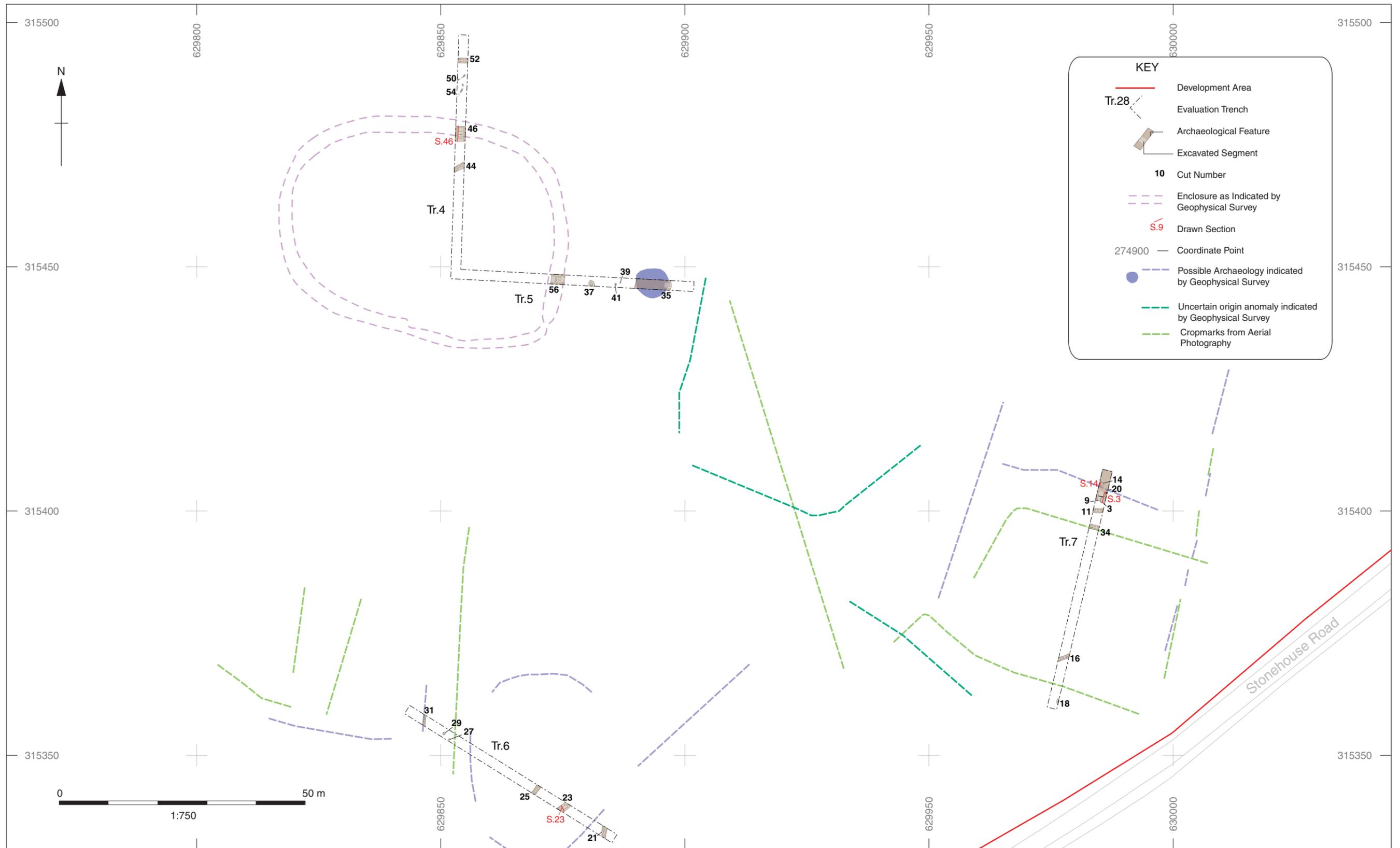


Figure 3: Trench plan

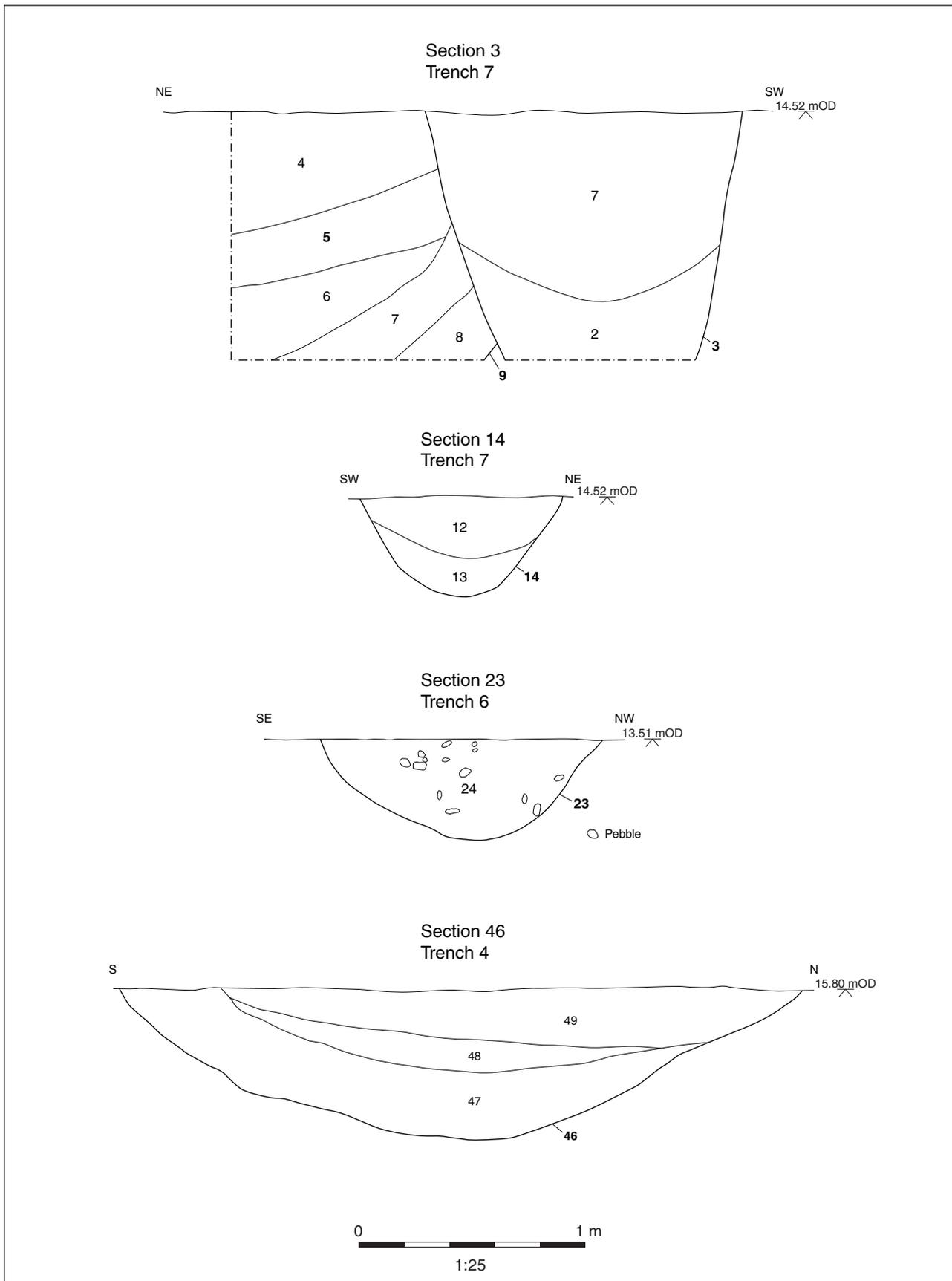


Figure 4: Sections of features 3, 14, 23 and 46



Plate 1: Trench 1, looking west



Plate 2: Trench 4, Enclosure ditch **46**, looking west



Plate 3: Trench 4, looking north



Plate 4: Pit **3** and ditch **9**, Trench 7, looking south-west



Plate 5: Pit **14**, Trench 7, looking north-west



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