Land off Greenfield Road, East Dereham, Norfolk

Archaeological Evaluation Report

July 2018

Client: CgMs Heritage (Part of RPS Group PLC) on behalf of Orbit Homes
Issue No: 1
OAE Report No: 2210
NCCES Consultation No: CNF 43698
NGR: TG 00331 12809

oxfordarchaeology
easteasteast

Client Name:	CgMs Heritage (Part of RPS Group PLC) on behalf of Orbit Homes
Document Title:	Land off Greenfield Road, East Dereham, Norfolk
Document Type:	Evaluation Report
Report No:	2210
Grid Reference:	TG 00331 12809
Planning Reference:	3PL/2016/1397/F
Site Code:	ENF143742
Invoice Code:	XNFWWD18
Receiving Body:	NMAS
Accession No:	NWHCM2018.98
OASIS No:	oxfordar3-315683
NCCES Consultation No.	CNF 43698
OA Document File Location:	X:\Active Projects_Use KT\Norfolk\XNFWWD18_Wheatcroft Way Dereham
OA Graphics File Location:	X:\Active Projects_Use KT\Norfolk\XNFWWD18_Wheatcroft Way Dereham\Project Data\Graphics
Issue No:	1
Date:	06/07/18
Prepared by:	Adele Lord (Fieldwork Supervisor)
Checked by:	Stephen Macaulay (Senior Project Manager)
Edited by:	Lawrence Billington (Post-Excavation Project Officer)
Approved for Issue by:	Paul Spoerry (Regional Manager)
Signature:	

……

OA South
Janus House
Osney Mead
Oxford
OX2 0ES

t. +44 (0)1865 263 800

OA East
15 Trafalgar Way
Bar Hill
Cambridge
CB23 8SG

t. +44 (0)1223 850 500

OA North
Mill 3
Moor Lane Mills
Moor Lane
Lancaster
LA1 1QD
t. +44 (0)1524 880 250

e. info@oxfordarch.co.uk
w. oxfordarchaeology.com
Oxford Archaeology is a registered Charity: No. 285627

Land off Greenfield Road, East Dereham, Norfolk

Archaeological Evaluation Report

Written by Adele Lord BSc (Hons) MSc

With contributions from Lawrence Billington MA PhD, Nick Gilmour BA MA ACIfA, Alice Lyons BA MA MCIfA, Carole Fletcher HND BA (Hons) ACIfA, and Rachel Fosberry ACIfA

Illustrations by Dave Brown BA and Gillian Greer BSc MCIfA

Contents

List of Figures vi
List of Plates vi
List of Tables vii
Summary ix
Acknowledgements x
1 INTRODUCTION 1
1.1 Scope of work 1
1.2 Location, topography and geology 1
1.3 Archaeological and historical background 1
2 EVALUATION AIMS AND METHODOLOGY 4
2.1 Aims 4
2.2 Methodology 4
3 RESULTS 5
3.1 Introduction and presentation of results 5
3.2 General soils and ground conditions 5
3.3 General distribution of archaeological deposits 5
3.4 Trench 1 5
3.5 Trench 2 6
3.6 Trench 3 6
3.7 Trench 4 7
3.8 Trench 5 7
3.9 Trench 6 8
3.10 Trench 7 9
3.11 Trench 8 10
3.12 Trench 9 10

3.13 Trench 10....11
3.14 Trench 11....12
3.15 Trench 12....12
3.16 Trench 13....13
3.17 Trench 14....14
3.18 Trench 15....14
3.19 Trench 16....15
3.20 Trench 17....16
3.21 Trench 18....16
3.22 Trench 19....17
3.23 Trench 20....17
3.24 Trench 21....18
3.25 Trench 22....18
3.26 Trench 24....19
3.27 Finds and environmental summary....19
4 DISCUSSION....20
4.1 Reliability of field investigation....20
4.2 Evaluation objectives and results....20
4.3 Interpretation....20
Prehistoric....20
Roman....21
Post-Medieval and Modern....21
4.4 Significance....22
APPENDIX A TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY....23
APPENDIX B FINDS REPORTS....34
B.1 Ironwork....34
B.2 Worked Flint....34
B.3 Prehistoric Pottery....36
B.4 Roman Pottery....37
B.5 Medieval and Post-Medieval Pottery....39
B.6 Ceramic Building Material....40
B.7 Mollusca....41
B.8 Glass....42
APPENDIX C ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS....43
C.1 Environmental Remains....43
C.2 Bone....44
APPENDIX D BIBLIOGRAPHY....45

APPENDIX E OASIS REPORT FORM 48

List of Figures

Fig.1 Site location map showing archaeological trenches (black) in the development area (red)
Fig.1a Site location showing location of HER entries
Fig. 2 Trench location plan (black) within development area (red) detailing features
Fig. 3 Trench location plan (black) overlying geophysical data (WYAS, 2012)
Fig. 4 Trench location plan (black) overlying 1835 tithe map (Dawson, 2016)
Fig. 5 Trenches 1 to 7, with all features shown
Fig. 6 Trenches 8, 9, 10, 15, 16, and 17, with all features shown
Fig. 7 Trenches 5, 6, 11-13, with all features shown
Fig.8 Trenches 14, 13, and 20-22, with all features shown
Fig.9 Trenches 18, 19, 22-24, with all features shown
Fig. 10 Sections
Fig. 11 Sections

List of Plates

Plate 1. Trench 1 viewed from the east
Plate 2. Trench 2 viewed from the north
Plate 3. Trench 3 viewed from the south-east
Plate 4. Trench 4 viewed from the south
Plate 5. Trench 5 viewed from the north
Plate 6. Trench 7 viewed from the east
Plate 7. Trench 8 viewed from the south
Plate 8. Trench 9 viewed from the east
Plate 9. Trench 11 viewed from the north
Plate 10. Trench 12 viewed from the east
Plate 11. Trench 13 viewed from the north
Plate 12. Trench 16 viewed from the north
Plate 13. Trench 17 viewed from the east
Plate 14. Trench 18 viewed from the east
Plate 15. Trench 19 viewed from the south
Plate 16. Trench 20 viewed from the south
Plate 17. Trench 23 viewed from the west
Plate 18. Trench 24 viewed from the south
Plate 19. Ditch **112**, viewed from the south
Plate 20. Ditch **114**, viewed from the south
Plate 21. Ditch **205**, viewed from the south
Plate 22. Ditches **507** and **510**, viewed from the north
Plate 23. Ditch **605**, viewed from the east
Plate 24. Pit **609**, viewed from the east
Plate 25. Ditch **1009**, viewed from the south
Plate 26. Ditch **1021**, viewed from the south-west
Plate 27. Pit **1103** and Ditch **1105**, viewed from the north
Plate 28. Gully **1313**, viewed from the north-east

Plate 29. Ditch **1505**, viewed from the east
Plate 30. Modern service **1515**, viewed from the south-east
Plate 31. Ditches **1703** and **1705**, viewed from the south
Plate 31. Ditches **1903** and **1905**, viewed from the south-west
Plate 32. Pit **2007**, viewed from the north-west
Plate 33. Posthole **2405**, viewed from the south-east

List of Tables

Table 1: Basic quantification of the flint assemblage
Table 2: Quantification of prehistoric pottery
Table 3: Catalogue of prehistoric pottery
Table 4: Quantification of prehistoric pottery by fabric
Table 5: The assemblage quantified by trench, feature, era, fabric and form
Table 6: Medieval and post medieval pottery by trench by context
Table 7: CBM catalogue
Table 8: Environmental samples

Summary

Between 30th April 2018 and 11th May 2018 Oxford Archaeology East conducted an archaeological evaluation at land off Greenfield Road, East Dereham, Norfolk (centred on TG 00331 12809).

A total of 24 trenches were opened and several field boundaries identified on the geophysics and historic maps were identified as well as a small number of ditches and gullies that are likely to be a part of a larger field system dating to the Iron Age and Romano-British periods. There is some evidence of prehistoric (Mid-Late Iron Age) activity, although nothing suggesting large-scale activity within the target area.

Middle to Late Iron Age and Roman pottery was found along with a small largely unstratified collection of flintwork.

Acknowledgements

Oxford Archaeology would like to thank Paul Clark of CgMs Heritage (Part of RPS Group PLC) for commissioning the archaeological works and to Orbit Homes for funding it. Thank you to Steve Hickling who monitored the work on behalf of Norfolk County Council Historic Environment Team, for their advice and guidance.

The project was managed for Oxford Archaeology East by Stephen Macaulay. The fieldwork was undertaken by Adele Lord, who was supported by Ryan Neal, Lauren Carpenter, Anne-Laure Bollen, Andrzej Zanko and Nick Cox. Survey and digitizing was carried out by Sarita Louzolo. Thank you to the teams of OA staff that processed the finds and environmental remains under the management of Natasha Dodwell. The report was edited by Lawrence Billington and prepared for archive by Kat Hamilton.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Scope of work

1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology (OA) was commissioned by of CgMs Heritage (Part of RPS Group PLC) on behalf of Orbit Homes to undertake a trial trench evaluation at the site of Land off Greenfield Road, East Dereham, Norfolk (centred TG 00331 12809).

1.1.2 The work was undertaken as a condition of Planning Permission (planning ref. 3PL/2016/1397/F). A Written Scheme of Investigation (Macaulay, 2018) was produced on direction from Norfolk County Council Historic Environment Team outlining the Local Authority's requirements for work necessary to inform the planning process.

1.2 Location, topography and geology

1.2.1 The site is located in the village of Dereham, Norfolk, at the eastern end of Greenfields Road (Figs 1 & 1a). It is bounded to the south by the A47, and to the north by housing developments as well as the Dereham Windmill (NHER 12003).

1.2.2 The area of proposed development covers 12.3ha and lies at 52m OD. The area has been left as rough grassland but has previously been used for agricultural purposes.

1.2.3 The geology of the area is mapped as white chalk subgroup with superficial geology of glacial till (diamicton) (British Geological Survey Online map Viewer http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html)

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

1.3.1 The historical and archaeological background has been fully discussed in a Heritage Assessment Report (Dawson 2016). The following summary draws on this previous report and on the results of a newly commissioned search of the Norfolk Historic Environment Record for a search radius of 1km centred on the site (NHER Enquiry 18_04_48). The location of HER records are plotted on Fig. 1a.

Prehistoric

1.3.2 Prehistoric activity is well-represented in the environs of the site, mostly by surface scatters of lithic artefacts. Findspots of relatively small numbers of prehistoric worked flints have been recorded to the south and east of the site (MNF28302, MNF24990, MNF19306) and a probable burnt mound (a scatter of burnt flint and stone) is also recorded some 700m south of the site (MNF15179).

1.3.3 To the north of the site there is evidence for quite extensive prehistoric activity, potentially associated with the springs and headwaters of a small stream that flows south from just north of Neatherd Moor. Here, surface collection has recovered a substantial assemblage of around 1500 prehistoric worked flints at Galleymoor Farm (MNF2875) as well as a series of burnt mounds on Neatherd Moor itself (MNF2842, MNF2843, MNF2844). Smaller collections of flintwork have been made to the east of these findspots (MNF25485, MNF33034), including a Neolithic polished flint axe-head (MNF28321).

1.3.4 Beyond these surface scatters, excavations have also recovered evidence for earlier prehistoric activity. During the construction of the A47 bypass a pit containing charcoal and fired and unfired clay was recorded just to the west of the subject site (MNF10832), whilst recent trial trenching of an area some 500m to the north of the site revealed a single pit containing Beaker pottery (MNF64032).

1.3.5 Although most of the surface flint scatters are poorly dated, most are likely to be multi-period and represent activity from the Neolithic through to the Early Bronze Age, whilst possible Mesolithic material is also recorded from several of these findspots (e.g. MNF28302). The burnt mounds are not associated with any chronologically diagnostic material but comparable features on the eastern fen-edge are invariably dated to the Early Bronze Age (see Healy et al 2014, 61-62).

1.3.6 Later prehistoric activity is relatively poorly represented in the search area, although Iron Age pottery was recovered from a surface scatter some 200m to the east of the subject site (MNF19306).

Roman

1.3.7 Roman activity is documented in the search area, although represented only by pottery and metal finds recovered during fieldwalking and metal detecting. A Roman coin comes from the area of Neatherd Moor, to the north of the subject site (MNF60371) whilst a further coin and a t-shaped brooch were recovered from findspots close to Etling Green to the north east (MNF24879; MNF25592). To the east and south of the subject site several areas have produced Roman pottery (MNF42096; MNF19306; MNF19014 and MNF28302 (the latter findspot also producing a copper alloy furniture fitting)).

Saxon

1.3.8 The only evidence for Early Saxon activity in the search area (and indeed in the parish more generally) is a single sherd of pottery from one of the surface scatters of Roman material to the east of the subject site noted above (MNF19014). There is similar dearth of Middle Saxon finds but Late Saxon material is somewhat better represented, with a lead brooch coming from a findspot to the north of the site (MNF25593) and a copper alloy strap-end from an area directly to the south east of the site (MNF30949). Late Saxon pottery was also recovered during surface collection from two areas to the east of the site (MNF42096; MNF19306).

1.3.9 The first possible documented reference to East Dereham appears in this period; recorded in a version of the Anglo-Saxon chronicle under the year AD 798 (Boston and Ruddy 1952), whilst there is a record of the manor being granted to the monastery of Ely in AD 903. The place-name Dereham itself is made up of the Old English elements *deor* and *ham* or *hamm* - interpreted as meaning either 'wild animal homestead/village' or hemmed-in land where there are wild animals' (http://kepn.nottingham.ac.uk/map/place/Norfolk/East%20Dereham, accessed 03/07/2018)).

Medieval

1.3.10 East Dereham is recorded under the Domesday survey of 1086 as a single manor held by the monastery of Ely, and is listed as five carucates of land. Although the medieval pattern of settlement in the parish is not well understood, the main area of settlement probably lay to the west, within and to the west of the area of the modern town, although the presence of isolated/dispersed settlement across the parish should probably be expected, and appears to be represented by a moated site within the search area, around 800m south of the subject site (MNF19013).

1.3.11 Aside from this moated site, evidence of medieval activity is represented entirely by metal finds and, more rarely, pottery recovered during fieldwalking/metal detecting, mostly in the northern part of the search area (MNF60371; MNF28321; MNF25593; MNF28323; MNF55404; MNF24879; MNF42096). The closest findspot to the subject site (MNF32832) lies some 200m west of the site, where medieval pottery has been recovered from a garden.

Post medieval and modern

1.3.12 East Dereham saw substantial population growth during the late medieval and early post medieval periods, with the town prospering as a local weaving centre until the late 18th century. Documentary and cartographic evidence suggests that the site itself and much of the area around it was agricultural land, and was enclosed by act of parliament in the early 19th century, with subsequent enlargement of fields and removal of older boundaries to create large arable fields during the late 19th and earlier 20th centuries (see Dawson 2016, 27-29).

1.3.13 Findspots of post-medieval metalwork and pottery are recorded throughout the search area (MNF32832; MNF38395; MNF25593; MNF25594; MNF13776; MNF28321; MNF42095; MNF42096; MNF55404; MNF24879), from many of the same locations as earlier, medieval finds. The HER also records the location of a number of notable post medieval buildings, mostly in the western part of the search area within the area of the modern town (MNF38845; MNF51213; MNF51796; MNF51801; MNF12003; MNF13795; MNF15270; MNF62802; MNF39904; MNF15923; MNF1024; MNF12002; MNF12696; MNF12697; MNF13588; MNF13793; MNF61751), but also including the site of a 19th century windmill (now restored) immediately to the north of the subject site (MNF12003). Modern buildings are also recorded within the modern town, most notably the railway line and station (MNF61751) (constructed in the 1840s) and a series of structures including pillboxes and mortar gun emplacements built during World War II (MNF32431; MNF32432; MNF29153; MNF13792).

2 EVALUATION AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

2.1.1 The Written Scheme of Investigation (Macaulay 2018) set out the following specific aims:

- To ground truth geophysical results, by testing a range of anomalies of likely archaeological origin, and areas where no anomalies registered

- To establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains on the site, characterise where they are found (location, depth and extent), and establish the quality of preservation of any archaeology and environmental remains

2.2 Methodology

2.2.1 A total of twenty-four trenches were opened, providing a 2% sample of the proposed development area (12,300m^2). All trenches were 50m long and 2m wide and aligned north to south or east to west. Trench 3 was moved to a north-west to south-east alignment due to a large volume of surface water in the attempt to prevent the trench from flooding, Trench 10 was moved to the south by 12m to avoid a tree within the development area (Fig. 6).

2.2.2 Machine excavation was carried out under constant archaeological supervision with a tracked excavator using a toothless ditching bucket.

2.2.3 Throughout the course of the evaluation spoil, exposed surfaces and features were scanned with a metal detector.

2.2.4 All archaeological features were recorded using OA East's pro-forma sheets. Trench locations, plans, and sections were recorded at appropriate scales and colour digital photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits

2.2.5 A register was kept of the trenches, feature and photographs. All features, layers and deposits have been issued with unique context numbers

2.2.6 Sections of features were drawn at 1:10 and 1:20, All sections ware tied in to Ordnance datum and the site plan is surveyed into the Ordnance Survey National Grid.

2.2.7 All site drawings include the following information: Site code, scale, section numbers, orientation information, date and initials of the archaeologist who prepared the drawing.

2.2.8 Site survey was carried out using a survey-grade differential GPS (Leica GS08) fitted with "Smartnet" technology with an accuracy of 5mm horizontal and 10mm vertical.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction and presentation of results

3.1.1 The results of the evaluation are presented below and include a stratigraphic description of the trenches which contained archaeological remains. The full details of all trenches with dimensions and depths of all deposits form the content of Appendix A. Finds data and spot dates are tabulated in Appendix B.

3.1.2 Context numbers reflect the trench numbers unless otherwise stated e.g. pit **102** is a feature within Trench 1, while ditch **304** is a feature within Trench 3. Plans of all trenches and excavated features are provided at a scale of 1:500 in Figs. 5-9. Given the large number of undated/post-medieval field boundary ditches encountered during the evaluation, which invariably have similar morphologies and simple fill sequences, a representative selection of section drawings (just over 30% of all recorded sections) are presented here in Figs 10 and 11.

3.2 General soils and ground conditions

3.2.1 The soil sequence between all trenches was fairly uniform. The natural geology of bright orange and yellow sand was overlain by a mid-orangey brown subsoil, which in turn was overlain by a dark brown grey topsoil. There was however, a difference in the depth of the subsoil in a number of trenches (Appendix A).

3.2.2 Ground conditions throughout the evaluation were generally good, however, Trenches 2, 3, 8 and 18 all had standing water accumulate very quickly once opened. In Trenches 3 and 18 this was due to a large amount of standing water on the ground surface prior to excavation. 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 all trenches, except Trench 23 (Fig. 9 and Plate 17). These are described below.

3.4 Trench 1

3.4.1 Trench 1 (Fig. 5 and Plate 1), located to the western end of site, was aligned east-west revealed six distinct features, all of which were sealed by the subsoil (101).

3.4.2 Ditch **103** (Fig. 10 Sec 32) was the most eastern feature in the trench, aligned north to south across the width of the trench. It measured 1m wide and 0.36m deep, with steeply sloping sides, and a flat base. This ditch was filled by two distinct deposits, the lower being a mid greyish yellow, clayey sand measuring 0.2m deep whilst the upper fill was a dark brownish grey measuring 0.15m deep and 0.5m wide. No finds were recovered.

3.4.3 Gully **106**, 6m to the east of ditch **103** is aligned north north-east to south south-west. This feature measured 0.42m wide and 0.06m deep. It was found to have gently sloping sides with a concave base filled by a single deposit (107) of mid greyish brown sandy clay from which no artefacts were recovered.

3.4.4 Pit **108** extended from the southern baulk by 0.36m and measured 0.7m wide and 0.03m deep, with very shallow sides and an irregular base (Fig 10, sec 34). A single deposit (109) of mid greyish brown sandy clay was excavated which contained a single sherd of Romano-British pottery and a flint flake.

3.4.5 Gully **110**, was located towards the western side of the trench and shared the same north to south alignment as **103**, **112**, and **114**. It was found to be 0.6m wide and 0.08m deep and contained a single deposit (111) of mid brownish yellow clayey sand. It was found to have gentle sloping sides with a concave base and no finds were recovered.

3.4.6 Ditch **112** (Plate 19), shared the same alignment as **110**, **103**, and **106** and was located 1m to the west of Ditch **110**. It measured 1.4m wide and 0.4m deep with the edge on the west being steeply sloped, whist on the east it was stepped and gradually became a concave base. A single mid yellow brown clayey sand deposit (113) was excavated, no artefacts were recovered.

3.4.7 Ditch **114** (Plate 20), again aligned north to south, was found to be 1.28m wide and 0.46m deep with steeply sloping sides, and a flat base. Two deposits were excavated from this feature, the lower deposit (115) appeared to be a discrete deposit of flint and stones and was 0.34m deep on the eastern side of the ditch. The upper deposit (116) was a mid yellowish brown clayey sand with the occasional small stone. No artefacts were recovered, and this ditch is a likely continuation of **205** and **303**.

3.5 Trench 2

3.5.1 This trench (Fig. 5 and Plate 2) is located at the very western end of the development area, between trenches 1 and 3 on a north to south alignment. Two distinct archaeological features were uncovered both of which were sealed by the subsoil.

3.5.2 Ditch **203** (Fig. 10, Sec 39), located 9.6m from the northern extent of the trench on a north north-east to south south-west alignment, was found to be 0.5m wide and 0.2m deep, with steep but shallow sides, and a flat base. A single deposit (204) of light greyish brown silty clay was excavated, no artefacts were recovered. It was truncated on the south-eastern edge by a probable tree throw.

3.5.3 Ditch **205** (Plate 21), located 4m further south than ditch **203**, on a north north-east to south south-west alignment. This feature represents a probable continuation of **114** and **303**. This ditch which measured 1.4m wide and 0.5m deep featured steeply sloping sides with a concave base from which was excavated a single deposit (206) of mid greyish brown silty clay, with a possible discrete deposit of loose stones against the eastern side, a very small quantity of ceramic building material (CBM) was recovered (0.006kg)

3.6 Trench 3

3.6.1 Located in the south western corner of the development area, revealed one linear feature ditch **303** which was on a north north-east to south south-west alignment, and is a probable continuation of ditches **114**, and **205**. This however was not possible to excavate due to the level of flooding in the trench (Fig. 5 and Plate 3).

3.7 Trench 4

3.7.1 Trench 4 (Fig. 5 and Plate 4) was located 59m directly to the east of trench 2, on a north to south alignment. This trench revealed 4 archaeological features, all found within the first fifteen meters of the southern end.

3.7.2 Pit **403**, was the southernmost feature, located on the western side of the trench and extended under the baulk. It was 2.6m long, 0.9m wide and 0.34m deep with steep sides and an irregular base. A single deposit (404) of mid greyish brown silty sandy was excavated, from which no artefacts were recovered. It is possibly a tree throw.

3.7.3 Posthole **409**, located 4m north of pit **403**, was a circular, 0.3m in diameter and 0.2m deep feature with steep irregular sides and a concave base. A single deposit (410) of mid grey brown sandy silt was excavated, no finds were recovered.

3.7.4 Ditch **407** (Fig. 10, Sec 52) is the most northerly feature in this trench and aligned east to west across the trench, it measured 0.4m wide and 0.24m deep. A single deposit (404) was excavated, and the ditch found to have steeply sloping sides and a concave base. No artefacts were recovered. This ditch truncates ditch **405** directly to the south.

3.7.5 Ditch **405** (Fig. 10, Sec 52), runs parallel to, on the southern edge of, ditch **407**. It measured 0.42m wide, and 0.26m deep. A single deposit (406) of mid grey brown sandy clay was excavated from which no artefacts were recovered.

3.8 Trench 5

3.8.1 Trench 5 (Fig. 5, 7 and Plate 5) was located to the east of Trench 4, and at the southernmost boundary of the development area, on an east to west alignment. There was a total of 11 archaeological features within this trench, all sealed by the subsoil (501).

3.8.2 Posthole **503**, was the westernmost feature, and measured 0.37m in diameter and 0.07m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. A single orangey brown deposit (504) of silty sand was excavated, from which no artefacts were recovered.

3.8.3 Ditch **505** (Fig. 11, Sec 80), located directly to the east of posthole **503** on a north to south alignment, appeared to be a terminal end with shallow gentle sides and a concave base measuring 1.3m long before extending under the northern baulk, 0.68m wide and 0.11m deep, A single greyish brown deposit (506) of silty sand with rare small stones was excavated from which no artefacts were recovered.

3.8.4 Ditch **507** (Plate 22), to the east of ditch **505**, was aligned north to south, across the trench and truncated ditch **510** to the west. It measured 1.16m wide and 0.62m deep and had moderately steep sloping sides and a concave base. Two distinct deposits were excavated; the lower (508), was a dark brown grey silty sand with occasional large angular flint and was 0.34m deep, the upper fill (509), was a mid grey brown silty sand with the occasional large sub-angular flints and was 0.28m deep. Ceramic building material and a single flint fragment was recovered from the lower deposit.

3.8.5 Ditch **510** (Plate 22), is truncated by ditch **507** to the east, it was found to be 0.26m wide and 0.3m deep, with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. Parallel to ditch **507**, it is possible it is an earlier remnant of the same ditch. A single deposit (511) of

mid greyish brown silty sand with rare small stones was excavated, no artefacts were recovered.

3.8.6 Pit **512**, located between ditch **507**, and ditch **516,** measured 0.68m in diameter and was 0.14m deep, featuring gently sloping sides and a concave base. A single deposit (512) of mid brownish grey silty sand was excavated, no artefacts were recovered, it is similar to pits **518**, **520** and **522**, at the eastern end of the trench.

3.8.7 Ditch **516**, located at the centre of the trench shared a north to south alignment with ditches **507**, **510** and **526** and measuring 0.88m wide and 0.2m deep, featuring sloping sides with a concave base. A single deposit (517) of mid grey brown silty sand with the occasional small stone was excavated, a single fragment of flint was recovered. This ditch was found to truncate ditch **526**, to the west.

3.8.8 Ditch terminus **526**, directly adjacent to ditch **516**, was found to be 1.4m long extending from the southern baulk on a north to south alignment and measured 0.38m wide and 0.14m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. A single deposit (527) of mid yellowish brown silty sand was excavated, from which no artefacts were recovered.

3.8.9 Ditch terminus **514**, located to the east of the central line of the trench was aligned north west to south east — different to all other linear features within this trench. It measured 1.05m in length extending from the northern trench section, 0.76m wide and 0.32m deep. A single mid brown grey silty sand deposit (515) was excavated from which no artefacts were recovered.

3.8.10 Pit **518** was 5.8 m east of ditch **514** towards the eastern end of the trench and was 0.95m long on its east to west axis and 0.75m wide on the north to south axis with a depth of 0.14m, featuring sloping sides with a concave base. A single deposit (519) of mid greyish brown silty sand was excavated from which no artefacts were recovered.

3.8.11 Located north east of pit **518**, and directly to the west of pit **520**, was posthole **524**. This feature measured 0.25m in diameter and 0.12m deep, with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. A single deposit (525) of pale silty sand was excavated from which no artefacts were recovered.

3.8.12 Pit **520**, directly to the east of posthole **524**, extended under the northern baulk of the trench. It measured 1.56m along the north to south axis, 0.75m along the east to west axis and was 0.19m deep. A single deposit (521) of mid grey brown silty sand was excavated, no artefacts were recovered. There are similarities between pit **520** and pits **522**, **518** and **512**.

3.8.13 The most easterly feature was pit **522** (Fig. 11, Sec 84), which measured 1.56m along the east to west axis, 0.75m along its north to south axis and 0.24m deep. A single deposit (523) of mid greyish brown silty sand was excavated, from which three flint flakes were recovered.

3.9 Trench 6

3.9.1 Trench 6 (Fig. 5 and 7) was located in the south but central part of the development area, aligned north to south; four archaeological features were exposed. All features were sealed by subsoil (601).

3.9.2 The northernmost feature was pit **603**, which extend from the western baulk and was 0.64m wide and 0.14m deep, with gently sloping sides and a concave base. A single deposit (604) of mid brown grey clayey sand featuring rare sub angular flint was excavated from with no artefacts were recovered.

3.9.3 Ditch **605** (Plate 23), located just north of the centre of the trench, was aligned east to west. It was found to be 0.64m wide 0.19m deep, with moderately steep sloping sides and a slightly concave base. A single deposit (606) of firm mid brown grey silty sand with frequent small sub-angular flints and stones was excavated; no artefacts were recovered and there was a small amount of bioturbation along each edge.

3.9.4 Ditch terminus **607** (Fig. 10, Sec 72), aligned north east to south west is located to the south of the middle of the trench and was found to have shallow steep sides, with a flat base and measured 0.53m wide and 0.07m deep. A single deposit (608) of light brownish grey silty sand was excavated, from which no artefacts were recovered.

3.9.5 Posthole **609** (Plate 24), located to the south of ditch **607**, extended from the western baulk and was found to measure 0.58m in diameter and 0.12m in depth with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. A single deposit (610) of light greyish brown silty sand was excavated and a single flake of flint was recovered.

3.9.6 Pit **611** (Fig. 11, Sec 74), is the southernmost feature in the trench and measured 1.04m wide and 0.28m deep; the overall shape in plan is highly unclear due to bioturbation to the east and south as well as a geotech pit to the north. This feature was found to have steep sloping sides with a concave base from which a single deposit (612) of mid greyish brown silty sand was excavated, no artefacts were recovered.

3.10 Trench 7

3.10.1 Trench 7 (Fig. 5 and Plate 6) was located at the central western end of the development area this trench was aligned east to west and exposed seven archaeological features and one natural feature. The features were clustered around the central 20m of the trench.

3.10.2 Ditch terminus **703**, was the most easterly feature and was found to measure 0.54m wide, 0.46m deep and featured steep sides with a concave base. A single deposit (704) of dark yellowish brown clayey sand was excavated, no artefacts were recovered.

3.10.3 Ditch **705**, directly to the west of ditch terminus **703**, was found to be broadly aligned north to south although slightly curvilinear. It measured 1.04m wide and 0.4m deep, with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. A single deposit (706) of soft dark greyish brown clayey sand was excavated which contained one flint fragment and four sherds of Mid to Late Iron Age pottery (0.02kg).

3.10.4 Short gully **707** (Fig. 10, Sec 29), is directly between ditch **703** to the west and pit **711** to the east. It is aligned north east to south west and measured 1.82m long, 0.54m wide and 0.13m deep. It was found to have steep sides with a concave base, from which a single deposit (708) of mid yellowish grey soft clayey sand was excavated, no artefacts were recovered.

3.10.5 Pit **711**, located in the exact centre of the trench, truncated ditch **709** to the west and was found to be 1.3m along east to west axis, 1m along north to south axis and 0.1m

deep with steep sides and a concave base. A single deposit (712) of dark greyish brown soft clayey sand was excavated and no artefacts were recovered. This feature may be the result of rooting.

3.10.6 Ditch **709**, aligned north to south across the trench and parallel to ditch **715**, was found to be 0.8m wide and 0.3m deep with steep sides and a concave base. A single deposit (710) of dark orangey brown clayey sand was excavated and no artefacts were recovered.

3.10.7 Gully **713**, directly to the east of ditch **709** and west of ditch **715**, was found to be 0.4m wide and 0.15m deep aligned broadly north to south. It contained a single deposit (714) of dark greyish brown clayey sand with the occasional stone. No artefacts were recovered.

3.10.8 Ditch **715** (Fig. 10, Sect 38), was the most western feature, aligned north to south and measuring 1.2m wide and 0.46m deep with steep sides and a largely flat base. it contained a single deposit (716) of mid brown grey sandy silt from which was recovered five flint fragments and four sherds of Romano-British pottery

3.11 Trench 8

3.11.1 Trench 8 was located in the north-west corner of the development area, aligned north to south. This trench revealed two ditches, and a probable geological feature, which due to the northern extent of the trench being flooded was unable to be explored fully (Fig. 6 and Plate 7).

3.11.2 Ditch **805** (Fig. 10, Sec 25), was the most southern feature and is aligned east to west, it measured 1.2m wide and 0.36m deep featuring gently sloping sides with a concave base, it appeared that the sides may have been lined with flint. A single deposit (806) of mid greyish brown silty sand was excavated from which was recovered three flint flakes, 3 sherds of Iron Age pottery (0.047kg) and 99 sherds of Romano-British pottery (0.57kg).

3.11.3 Ditch **803** (Fig. 10, Sec 24), located towards the northern end of the trench, was also aligned east to west and was found to be 0.7m wide and 0.24m deep. It featured gentle sides with a concave base from which a single deposit (804) of clayey sand was excavated, no artefacts were recovered.

3.11.4 Towards the northern end of the trench there was another linear feature aligned north-west to south-east. It was filled with flint nodules however; Trench 8 was incredibly wet at this end and despite efforts to investigate this was not possible. It is believed that this is likely to be a geological feature, perhaps a natural drainage channel across the field.

3.12 Trench 9

3.12.1 Trench 9 (Fig. 6 and Plate 8) was located towards the northern boundary of the development and was aligned parallel to Greenfields Road on an east to west alignment, this trench revealed two ditches at right angles to one another, the intersection between the features was just to the north of the trench boundary.

3.12.2 Ditch **903** (Fig. 10, Sect 22), was the most easterly of the two ditches, 4m from the end of the trench, aligned south east to north west and was found to be 0.52m wide and 0.1m deep with shallow gentle sides and a slight concave base. A single deposit (904) of light orangey brown clayey sand was excavated from which a single flint flake was recovered.

3.12.3 Ditch **905** (Fig. 10, Sec 23), to the west of ditch **903**, was aligned north north-east to south south-west and was found to be 0.5m wide and have a depth of 0.16m. A single deposit (906) of light yellowish brown clayey sand was excavated from which one flint flake was recovered.

3.13 Trench 10

3.13.1 Trench 10 (Fig. 6) had to be relocated due to the presence of a single tree within the development area, it was moved 12m to the south and now on a north east to south west alignment. This trench revealed a total of nine distinct features, comprising seven ditches, a pit and a single tree throw.

3.13.2 The most western feature was ditch **1021** (Plate 26), aligned north to south it was found to be 1.1m wide, 0.28m deep with sloping sides and a concave base. A single deposit (1022) of mid grey brown silty sand was excavated, from which a small assemblage of CBM was recovered (0.002kg).

3.13.3 Ditch **1019**, located 2m to the east of **1021** was aligned north-west to south-east, and had steep but shallow sides with a concave base. It measured 0.35m wide, 0.18m deep and contained a single deposit (1020) of mid greyish brown silty clay. No artefacts were recovered from this feature.

3.13.4 Ditch **1017**, to the east of **1019**, is again aligned north to south across the trench. It was found to be 0.9m wide and 0.26m deep with steep but shallow sides and a slightly concave base. A single deposit (1018) of mid greyish yellow soft silty sand was excavated from which no artefacts were recovered.

3.13.5 Ditch **1015** (Fig. 10, Sec 58), located towards the western side of the middle of the trench, was on a similar north to south alignment to **1021**. It was found to be 0.7m wide with a depth of 0.32m and featured moderately steep sloping sides with a concave base. A single deposit (1016) of mid greyish brown silty sand was excavated from which no artefacts were recovered. To the east of this ditch in plan it appeared that there may be another feature **1013**, however excavation showed that there was only some small disturbance due to bioturbation of the natural sand.

3.13.6 Pit **1011** (Fig. 10, Sec 57), located to the east of the middle of the trench, was found to be 1.7m long (east to west axis), 0.8m wide (north to south axis) and 0.36m deep. It featured steep and slightly irregular sides with a concave base. A single deposit (1012) of mid brown yellow silty sand was excavated, from which no artefacts were recovered. This feature is likely to be a tree throw, due to the irregularity in the profile.

3.13.7 Directly east of **1011**, was ditch **1009** (Plate 25). This was found to be 1m wide, and 0.28m deep with gradually sloping sides and a concave base. A single deposit (1010) of sandy silt was excavated, from which no artefacts were recovered.

3.13.8 Seven meters from the eastern end of the trench were two intercutting parallel ditches. Ditch **1007**, was the most westerly and likely to be the later of the two features aligned north to south and was found to be 0.85m wide and 0.58m deep with steep sides and a concave base. This feature contained a single deposit (1008) of clayey silt that contained some manganese.

3.13.9 Ditch **1005**, truncated on the western edge by **1007**, was found to be 0.9m wide, 0.4m deep and featured steep sloping sides and a concave base. A single deposit (1006) of mid reddish yellow silty sand was excavated, no artefacts were recovered.

3.13.10 The most easterly feature in this trench was pit **1003**, this was found to be 0.8m wide (east to west axis) and 0.26m deep, with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. A single deposit (1004) of mid grey brown silty sand was excavated, no artefacts were recovered.

3.14 Trench 11

3.14.1 Trench 11 (Fig. 7 and Plate 9) was located in a southern but central position within the development area, this trench revealed two ditches, a pit and two natural features.

3.14.2 The westernmost feature was a possible ditch terminus, **1107** (Fig. 11, Sec 89). This feature had steeply sloping sides and a concave base and was found to be 1.3m wide and 0.3m deep. It contained a single deposit (1108) of mid brown grey silty sand, no artefacts were recovered.

3.14.3 Thirteen meters from the eastern extent of the trench was pit **1103**, this was found to truncate ditch **1105** to the east (Plate 27). This pit measured 1.5m wide (east to west axis), 0.9m long (north to south axis) and 0.52m deep, it contained a single deposit (1106) of mid brownish brown sandy silt, fragments of CBM were seen however they were too small to collect and are likely to be intrusive.

3.14.4 Ditch **1105** (Plate 27), truncated to the west by pit **1103**, was found to be 1.5m wide and 0.36m deep. It was characterised as having sloping sides, with a concave base and was aligned north to south. A single deposit (1104) of dark brownish brown sandy silt was excavated, from which no artefacts were recovered.

3.14.5 Natural feature **1109**, was 1.1m wide, and 0.36 deep and characterised with slightly irregular sloping sides, and an irregular but largely concave base. A single deposit (1110) of mid grey brown silty sand was excavated but no artefacts were recovered. It is likely that this is a result of tree roots within the vicinity.

3.15 Trench 12

3.15.1 Trench 12 (Fig. 7 and Plate 10) was located towards the central and southern limit of the development area, to the south-east of Trench 11. Four features were excavated within this trench; a single pit, posthole a tree throw and an area of possible bioturbation. There is another similar looking feature at the eastern end of the trench but due to similarities in plan between **1209** and this feature it was decided to not excavate this feature.

3.15.2 Twenty meters from the western end of the trench is pit **1203**, characterised by gently sloping sides, and a concave base. It was found to measure 0.7m wide, 0.18m deep

and extends 0.6 m from the southern edge of the trench. A single deposit (1204) of mid yellowish brown clayey silt was excavated, from which no artefacts were recovered.

3.15.3 One and a half meters north-east of **1203** was posthole **1205**, it was found to be 0.25m in diameter and 0.1m deep, characterised by near vertical sides and a concave base. A single deposit (1206) of dark brown grey silty sand was excavated, no artefacts were recovered.

3.15.4 Natural feature **1207**, located 30 m from the western extent of the trench, was found to measure 0.76m wide and 0.14m deep, characterised by shallow slopping sides and a slightly concave base. A single deposit (1208) of mid brownish yellow silty clay was excavated and no artefacts were recovered. The profile of the feature was relatively convincing, in plan however, the feature is irregular and appears to be mixed with the natural sands – likely a result of bioturbation.

3.15.5 Tree throw **1209**, at the eastern end of the trench, extended under the northern baulk is characterised by steep sloping sides and an irregular base and was found to measure 0.7m wide (north to south axis), 2m long (east to west axis) and 0.24m deep. A single deposit (1210) of dark grey brown silty sand was excavated and no artefacts were recovered.

3.16 Trench 13

3.16.1 Trench 13 (Figs. 7, 8 and Plate 11) was located directly east of Trench 11 and south of Trench 14, aligned north to south, this trench revealed six distinct archaeological features; two gullies, two pits, a posthole and a ditch.

3.16.2 The southernmost feature was pit **1311**, it was found to be 0.6m wide, 0.9m long and 0.22m deep, and extended under the western baulk. It was characterised by sloping sides, and a concave but sloping base from which a single deposit (1312) of mid yellowish brown clayey sand was excavated, no artefacts were recovered.

3.16.3 Two meters north of pit **1311** was ditch terminus **1309**. Characterised by a north west-south east alignment with very shallow gently sloping sides, and a slight concave base it was found to be 1.2m in length, 0.6m wide and 0.08m deep. A single deposit (1310) of mid yellow brown silty sand was excavated from which no artefacts were recovered.

3.16.4 Twenty-six meters from the southern extent of the trench was gully **1307** (Fig. 10, Sec 22), found to be 0.7m wide, 0.25m deep and aligned curving from the north-east to the north west. A single deposit (1308) of mid brownish brown silty clay was excavated, from which no artefacts were recovered. An environmental sample was taken due to the fact that this could indeed be a possible ring gully and align with **1313** to the north, however, it produced no plant remains.

3.16.5 Directly north of gully **1307** was pit **1305**; found to be 0.9m wide (north-south axis), 1.2m long (east-west axis) and 0.5m deep. It had steeply sloping sides and a concave base, from which a single deposit (1306) of mid brownish brown silty sand was excavated, no artefacts were recovered from the feature.

3.16.6 Posthole **1303**, located directly north of **1305** and south of **1313**, measured 0.25m wide (north to south axis), 0.35m long (east to west axis) and 0.18m deep.

Characterised by near vertical sides and a concave base it was found to contain a single deposit (1304) of mid yellowish brown silty sand, from which no artefacts were recovered.

3.16.7 The northern most feature was gully **1313** (Plate 28), which was curvilinear in plan on a north-west to north-east alignment across the trench. It measured 0.7m wide, and 0.25m deep and had steeply sloping sides and a concave base. A single deposit (1314) of mid yellowish brown silty sand was excavated, from which no artefacts were recovered.

3.17 Trench 14

3.17.1 Located directly north of Trench 13, towards the centre of the development area, Trench 14 was on an east to west alignment. This trench revealed three distinct archaeological features against the natural geology, a single ditch and two pits (Fig 8).

3.17.2 Ditch **1403**, located 9.8m from the western edge of the trench, was aligned north to south and was found to measure 1.8m wide, and 0.24m deep. It was characterised as having moderately sloping sides and a concave base from which a single deposit (1404) of mid brownish brown silty sand was excavated, no artefacts were recovered.

3.17.3 Pit **1405** (Fig. 10, Sec 20), located 16m from the western edge of the trench, was found to be 1m in diameter and 0.42m deep, with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. A single deposit (1406) of mid reddish brown clayey sand with frequent large flint nodules was excavated, from which no artefacts were recovered.

3.17.4 The most easterly feature was pit **1407** (Fig. 10, Sec 21), it was found to be 0.8m in diameter and 0.2m deep with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. It contained a single deposit (1408) of mid yellowish brown clayey sand from which no artefacts were recovered.

3.18 Trench 15

3.18.1 Trench 15 (Fig. 6) was located in the centre of the development area, on a north to south alignment. This trench revealed eight distinct features against the natural geology which included one modern ditch with black plastic pipe (Plate 30), five ditches (all aligned east to west) and a single pit. It was also noted that the southern end had significantly more subsoil present than the northern end.

3.18.2 Ditch **1513** was the southernmost feature in the trench, it measured 1.7m wide and 0.12m deep with gentle sloping sides, and a broadly flat base. A single deposit (1514) of mid brown silty sand was excavated, from which no finds were recovered. It is possible that this is the remnants of a furrow or plough activity.

3.18.3 Ditch **1509**, five meters north of **1513**, was found to be 0.36m wide and 0.16m deep with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. A single deposit (1510) of mid reddish brown clayey sand was excavated, from which oyster shell (0.013kg) and blue and white transfer china was recovered (0.053kg).

3.18.4 Natural feature **1511**, located just to the north of ditch **1509**, was found to measure 1.43m in length (north to south axis) and 1.05m wide (east to west axis) before extending under the eastern baulk, and was 0.2m deep. It was characterised as having

gentle stepped sides and a concave base from which a single deposit (1512) of mid reddish brown silty clay was excavated, no artefacts were recovered. It is possible that this is the remains of a tree throw as some natural sand was seen throughout (1512).

3.18.5 Ditch **1507** was aligned north-west to south-east and measured 1m wide, 0.13m deep and characterised by shallow sloping sides and a concave base. A single deposit (1508) of mid reddish brown clayey sand was excavated, from which no artefacts were recovered.

3.18.6 Ditch **1515** was a modern service trench and still has the pipe within it. Excavation stopped on uncovering the pipe as it was not found with the cat scanner (Plate 30).

3.18.7 Ditch **1505** (Plate 29), aligned north-east to south-west, measured 0.84m wide and 0.2m deep. Characterised as having gentle sloping sides with a concave base, from which a single deposit (1506) of mid brown silty sand was excavated. No artefacts were recovered.

3.18.8 Pit **1503** was located towards the north-west corner of the trench and extending to the west under the baulk. It was found to be 0.64m wide and 0.26m deep and characterised as having steep but stepped sides with a concave base, from which a single deposit (1504) of mid brown clayey sand was excavated. No artefacts were recovered.

3.18.9 Ditch **1501** was the most northern feature in Trench 15. Aligned east to west it was found to measure 0.64m wide and 0.1m deep with gentle sloping sides and a relatively flat base. A single deposit (1502) of mid reddish brown silty sand was excavated, from which no artefacts were recovered.

3.19 Trench 16

3.19.1 Trench 16 (Fig. 6 and Plate 12) was located in the north-west corner of the development area. Trench 16 revealed a ditch terminus along with another ditch that appears to turn from south-west to north-east alignment to a north-west to south-east alignment.

3.19.2 Ditch Terminus **1603** (Fig. 10, Sec 49) was the most northern feature and was found to measure 1.65m long, 0.54m wide and 0.13m deep on a north-west to south-east alignment. It was characterised as having gentle sloping sides, with a concave base from which a single deposit (1604) of a firm mid orangey brown silty sand was excavated. No artefacts were recovered.

3.19.3 Ditch **1605** (Fig. 10, Sec 50), located towards the centre of the trench, was found to be aligned north-west to south-east before turning north-east to south-west. It measured 4.5m long, 0.9m wide and was 0.32m deep. A relationship slot was dug to clarify if there was more than one feature from which it was not possible to tell. Characterised by steep sides with a flat base, it contained a single deposit (1606) of mid brown silty sand was excavated from which two flakes of flint were recovered.

3.20 Trench 17

3.20.1 Trench 17 (Fig. 6 and Plate 13) was located at the central northern limit of the development area, on an east to west alignment and revealed four ditches a single pit and a natural feature.

3.20.2 Ditch **1703** (Plate 31), located at the western end of the trench was found to be aligned north to south and directly adjacent to and truncating ditch **1706**. It measured 1.12m wide and 0.6m deep, featuring steeply sloping sides with a concave base. Two deposits were excavated. The lower deposit (1704) of mid orangey brown clayey sand was 0.26m deep with no artefacts recovered, whilst the upper deposit (1705) of mid brown silty sand was 0.34m deep and produced a single piece of metal and 0.219kg of ceramic building material (CBM).

3.20.3 Ditch **1706** (Plate 31), once again aligned north to south, was found to be 0.56m wide and 0.28m deep. It was characterised by gentle sloping sides with a concave base, from which a single deposit (1707) of mid brownish orange silty sand was excavated, no artefacts were recovered.

3.20.4 Directly to the east of ditch **1706**, was sub-circular pit **1708**, it was found to measure 0.95m long, 0.76m wide and 0.22m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. A single deposit (1709) of mid orangey brown silty sand was excavated from which no artefacts were recovered.

3.20.5 Towards the centre of Trench 17 was ditch **1710** (Fig. 10, Sec 46). Aligned north-east to south-west it was found to measure 0.9m wide and 0.27m deep and had steep sloping sides with a concave base. It contained a single deposit (1711) of mid reddish brown silty sand from which no artefacts were recovered.

3.20.6 Feature **1712** was 0.66m wide and 0.38m deep. It was found to be natural in origin from the irregular shape in plan, and profile. No artefacts were recovered from the single deposit (1713) of mid reddish brown silty sand that was excavated.

3.20.7 Ditch terminus **1714**, located at the eastern end of Trench 17, was found to be aligned north-west to south-east and extended under the southern baulk. It measured 1m long, 0.94m wide and 0.24m deep and had gentle sloping sides with a concave base. A single deposit (1715) of mid yellowish brown silty sand was excavated, from which no artefacts were recovered.

3.21 Trench 18

3.21.1 Trench 18 (Fig 9 and Plate 14) was located at the central northern limit of the development area. Aligned east to west, this trench revealed a single pit towards the eastern end. There was a large amount of standing water in this trench that hindered the identification of archaeological features.

3.21.2 Pit **1803** (Fig. 10, Sec 26), measured 1m in diameter and 0.2m deep and had sloping sides to a flat base. A single deposit (1804) of mid yellowish brown was excavated, from which no artefacts were recovered.

3.22 Trench 19

3.22.1 Located towards the north-eastern end of the development area and aligned north to south, Trench 19 (Fig. 9 and Plate 15) revealed two parallel ditches and a single possibly modern pit.

3.22.2 Ditch **1903** (Plate 31), aligned north-east to south-west, directly east of ditch **1905** and was found to measure 9m long, 0.9m wide and 0.26m deep. It had sloping sides and a concave base from which a single deposit (1904) of light greyish brown clayey sand with occasional medium sized rounded stones was excavated, three flint flakes were recovered, alongside 0.07kg of glass and 0.01kg of CBM.

3.22.3 Ditch **1905** (Plate 31), lay directly to the west of ditch **1903** along a parallel alignment, it was found to measure 9m long, 0.3m wide and 0.1m deep. This ditch was characterised as having gentle sloping sides and a concave base from which a single deposit (1906) of light grey brown clayey sand was excavated, no artefacts were recovered.

3.22.4 Sub-circular pit **1907**, located 13m north of the southern edge of the trench and directly to the west of ditch **1905**, was found to measure 0.42m long, 0.35m wide and 0.28m deep. It was characterised as having steep, undercut sides with a concave base. A single deposit (1908) of dark greyish brown clayey sand was excavated and appeared to be modern in origin.

3.23 Trench 20

3.23.1 Located immediately to the east of Trench 13, aligned north to south. Trench 20 (Figs. 8 and Plate 16) revealed three archaeological features; a possible ditch and two pits. There was also a marked increase at the southern end in the amount of sub-soil present which was 0.35m deep here, but only 0.1m deep at the northern end.

3.23.2 At the southern end of Trench 20 was a possible ditch, **2003** (Fig. 10, Sec 8), aligned east to west it was found to measure 1.8m long, 1.24m wide and 0.42m deep. It was characterised by steeply sloping sides and a slightly concave base from which a single deposit (2004) of mid orangey brown clayey sand was excavated. No artefacts were recovered.

3.23.3 Fourteen meters north of ditch **2003**, was pit **2005**. This sub-circular feature was found to measure 1.3m in length, 1.1m wide and 0.26m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base from which a single deposit (2006) of mid orangey brown clayey sand was excavated however, no finds were recovered.

3.23.4 The very northern feature was a small pit **2007** (Plate 32), sub-circular in shape it measured 0.4m long, 0.35m wide and 0.14m deep. It was characterised as having steep near vertical sides with a slight concave base from which one fill was observed. The single deposit (2008) of dark brown grey clayey sand contained 0.056kg of calcined bone. A single environmental sample containing 50% of this feature was taken and produced sparse charcoal alongside two charred tubers (Appendix C).

3.24 Trench 21

3.24.1 Located towards the south-east corner of the development area, this trench revealed three ditches (all on largely north to south alignments) and a pit (Fig. 8).

3.24.2 Ditch **2105**, was the most western feature, measured 0.48m wide and 0.24m deep. It was aligned north to south, parallel to and truncated by ditch **2103** to the east (Fig. 10 sec 1). This ditch featured steeply sloping sides with a concave base from which a single deposit (2106) of mid reddish brown silty sand was excavated. No artefacts were recovered.

3.24.3 Ditch **2103** (Fig. 10, Sec 1), to the east of and truncating **2105**, was found to be 1.02m wide and 0.3m deep with gentle sloping sides and a concave base. A single deposit (2104) of mid yellowish brown clayey sand was excavated from which a single flint flake and 0.219kg of CBM was recovered.

3.24.4 Towards the centre of the trench sub-circular pit **2107** was located, which was found to measure 0.5m in length, 0.6m wide and 0.08m deep. Characterised as having gentle sloping sides and a concave base, it contained a single deposit (2108) of mid greyish brown silty sand was excavated, no artefacts were recovered.

3.24.5 Ditch terminus **2109**, located 13m from the eastern edge of the trench, extended from the northern baulk and was found to be 1m long, 0.7m wide and 0.22m deep. It was characterised as having steep sloping sides with a v-shaped base. A single deposit (2110) of mid yellowish brown clayey sand from which very small fragments of CBM were seen however, they were too small to warrant recovery.

3.25 Trench 22

3.25.1 Trench 22 (Fig. 8) is located to the extreme north-east corner of the development area, and it revealed two natural features and two possibly modern pits.

3.25.2 The southernmost feature is a pit **2209**, which measured 0.9m long, 0.4m wide and 0.16m deep. It appeared very irregular in plan and had irregular sloping sides and an irregular base. It is likely to be a tree throw from which a single deposit (2210) of mid orangey brown silty sand was excavated, no artefacts were recovered.

3.25.3 Pit **2203** was located towards the north of the trench and extended under the western baulk. It was found to be 0.64m wide and 0.15m deep. It featured steeply sloping sides with a concave base from which a single deposit (2204) of dark greyish brown silty sand was excavated. No artefacts were recovered, but it was noted that the pit does appear to truncate the subsoil, suggesting a relatively recent date.

3.25.4 Pit **2205**, was located 0.5m north of pit **2203** and extended from under the eastern baulk. It was found to measure 0.56m wide and 0.16m deep, with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. A single deposit (2206) of dark greyish brown silty sand was excavated from which no artefacts were recovered. It was noted that this pit too was truncating the subsoil.

3.25.5 Natural feature **2207**, which measured 0.42m wide and 0.12m deep, was the most northern feature within the trench and due to its irregular shape in plan and base it is

believed that this is the result of bioturbation from roots. A single deposit (2208) was excavated, no artefacts were recovered.

3.26 Trench 24

3.26.1 Trench 24 (Fig. 9 and Plate 18) was located on the northern side of the bridleway that divided the two fields. This trench, located at the extreme north of the development area on a north to south alignment revealed a ditch terminus, a single post hole and a natural feature.

3.26.2 Ditch terminus **2403**, located at the southern end of the trench, was aligned north-west to south-east. It was found to measure 0.95m long and extended under the western baulk and was 1.22m wide and 0.46m deep (Fig. 10 sec 41). It was characterised as having steep sloping sides with a v-shaped base from which a single deposit (2404) of mid brownish orange silty sand was excavated, no artefacts were recovered.

3.26.3 Posthole **2405** (Plate 33), located 9m north of ditch **2403**, was found to measure 0.52m in diameter and 0.14m deep. It was characterised as having steep sides with a concave base from which a single deposit (2406) of light orangey grey silty sand was excavated. No artefacts were recovered.

3.26.4 Natural feature **2407**, was explored due to grey fill and found to have an irregular shape both in plan and in profile very indicative of rooting; it measured 1m in length, 0.76m wide and 0.16m deep and contained a single deposit (2408) of light orangey grey silty sand was excavated. No artefacts were recovered.

3.27 Finds and environmental summary

3.27.1 A total of 112 sherds of pottery, weighing 0.742kg, was recovered from a total of 9 features across site. The majority of the pottery was Romano-British in date and derived almost exclusively from ditches **806** and **705** in trenches 7 and 8. The rest of the assemblage consisted of 7 sherds of Middle Iron Age (MIA) pottery weighing 0.067kg and 3 sherds of post-medieval pottery weighing 0.072kg. There was also a small collection, 37 pieces, of residual prehistoric flintwork of which over 55% was recovered from topsoil deposits.

3.27.2 No finds were recovered through metal detecting

3.27.3 Of the environmental samples that were taken only two contained any preserved plant remains and those were in poor condition. Pit **2007** and ditch **805** both contained charred weed seeds, whilst **805** also contained a small amount of charcoal.

4 DISCUSSION

4.1 Reliability of field investigation

4.1.1 Archaeological features were clearly visible, distinguished by their mid-dark grey colours, within the evaluated trench areas. The soil horizons were clearly set apart from the natural geology which was characterised by its bright reddish yellow colour. In several trenches there was an issue with standing water however archaeology was characterised before it became too much of an issue except in Trench 3, where the single ditch was flooded as soon as the trench was opened.

4.1.2 Due to the clear nature of the archaeology the results of the evaluation are believed to have a good level of reliability.

4.2 Evaluation objectives and results

4.2.1 The aim of the evaluation was to establish the character, date and state of preservation of any archaeological remains within the proposed development area and to test the results of the geophysical survey; as described within the Written Scheme of Investigation (See Section 2.1; Macaulay 2018).

4.2.2 The evaluation revealed evidence for post-medieval or modern boundary ditches that may have been placed on earlier Roman or Iron Age boundaries in addition to a probable field system. There is also some evidence for earlier activity in the area although the concentration of finds does not imply the presence of significant activity within the development area.

4.3 Interpretation

Prehistoric

4.3.1 Across the development area there was a sparse distribution of flints, the majority of which were recovered from unstratified contexts. No individual trench or feature produced a large amount of worked flint; Trench 20 producing five fragments in the topsoil and ditch **715** also producing five fragments. The flints are largely from unstratified contexts or represent residual material caught up in the fills of later features and this, together with the small size of the assemblage in relation to the size of the area evaluated, implies a lack of large-scale activity on the site. Although the existing record of prehistoric activity in the area suggests fairly extensive activity across the landscape (see Section 1.3), there is a clear concentration of findspots around Neatherd Moor, presumably associated with the springs and watercourses in this area, and the present site could be regarded as peripheral to such areas of more intensive activity/occupation.

4.3.2 In addition to the flint recovered from Trench 20, pit **2007** contained a small quantity of calcined bone (0.056kg). The environmental sample showed the presence of charred onion couch grass which have been found within cremation deposits dated to the Bronze Age. However, no diagnostic human bone was recovered from the sample that was taken.

4.3.3 Trench 13 revealed two opposed curvilinear gullies (**1313** and **1307;** Fig. 7). There is a possibility that these represent two sides of a ring-gully structure **1313** and **1307** with an approximate diameter of eight meters, in which case a prehistoric date would be likely, but this is far from certain. No artefactual evidence was recovered from these features during excavation nor was any significant evidence recovered from environmental samples and these features remain undated.

4.3.4 Pottery dated to the Middle Iron Age (MIA) was recovered from two ditches in Trenches 7 and 8 (**705** and **805**), however ditch **805** also produced a large quantity of Roman pottery (see below). Ditch **705**, only produced four sherds (0.02 kg) of MIA pottery as well as with one worked flint. As noted in the Archaeological Background (Section 1.3), Iron Age activity is poorly represented in the environs of the site, with little evidence for any intensive settlement and these features are probably best interpreted as representing the remains of early field systems/boundaries.

Roman

4.3.5 A significant quantity of Romano-British pottery was recovered from two ditches in Trenches 7 and 8 (**715** and **805**) alongside a small number of flints (and Middle Iron Age pottery from **805**). Due to the abraded nature of the pottery it is unlikely that there is settlement activity within the development area, instead it is likely that these are the remains of early field systems.

4.3.6 It is possible that some of the other undated ditches, especially the stratigraphically earlier field boundaries from Trenches 1, 2, 3, 10, 5, 19, and 21 are also of Roman (or potentially Iron Age) date. However, given the large number of later (post medieval and modern) ditches encountered during the trenching it seems likely that the most are all of these features are substantially later than the few features which produced Iron Age and Roman pottery.

4.3.7 The recovery of Roman pottery and metal artefacts during surface collection/metal detecting in areas to the east of the site (see Section 1.3) suggest these features may belong to a fairly extensive system of fields and boundaries of this date in this area, but to date there is little to suggest the presence of any settlement sites within or in the immediate environs of the site.

Post-Medieval and Modern

4.3.8 A number of parallel ditches were identified across the site (**103**, **114**, **205**, **305**, **507**, **510**, **1007**, **1005**, **1703**, **1706**, **1605**, **1905**, **1903**, **2103**, **2105**, and **1021**). These were on a north northeast to south southwest alignment and can be seen on both the tithe and OS maps in addition to the geophysical survey (Figs. 3 and 4).

4.3.9 Ditches **114**, **205**, and **305** are believed to be the same boundary ditch (of which **103** may be an earlier remnant), as indeed are **1021** and **507**, **1905** and **2105**. Ditches **507**, **1905**, and **2105** are believed to be more modern re-cuts of existing boundary ditches but on slightly differing alignments which can be seen in plan. Ditch **507** is a later version of **510**, in the same way that **1905** and **2105** are later re-cuts of **1903** and **2103** respectively. Ditches **1703** and **1706** align with ditches **1007** and **1005**. Ditch **1007**

being the southern continuation of ditch **1703** and both being later recuts of ditch **1706** to which **1005** is likely to be the continuation.

4.3.10 Ditches **1509** and **2003** are aligned west west-north to east east-south and are likely to be the main north to south division seen in both the tithe and OS maps however by 1952 the boundary at the eastern end has been moved north and straightened and is likely to be this later ditch that **2003** is representing (Fig. 4).

4.3.11 There are several undated ditches across trenches 1, 5, 7, 10, 15 and 17 with similar characteristics of shallow sloping sides and slightly curved base all on similar north to south or east to west alignments, it is likely these are the remains of ploughing activity. Ditches from Trenches 4, 6, 8, and 15 (**405**, **407**, **605**, **803**, **1505**, **1507**, **1509**, and **1513)** are all aligned on broad east to west alignments and align with the linear trends seen on the interpretation of the geophysics (Fig. 3). These are likely to date to the post-medieval periods once sub-divisions of the area had been removed and the instigation of modern mechanical farming practices had begun. Ditches from trenches 1, 2, 5, 7, and 10 (**106**, **110**, **112**, **203**, **505**, **516**, **526**, **703**, **709**, **713**, **1009**, **1015**, **1017**, and **1019)** are all broadly aligned north to south with some degree of variation, these alignments are suggestive of earlier field demarcations and agriculture methods that would have been in use during the late medieval and early post-medieval periods. It should be noted however that due to a lack of dating evidence recovered from the features the interpretation is based solely on the geophysical and field boundary data gathered from historic sources.

4.3.12 Two modern pits **2205** and **2203** were also found at the eastern end of the area, both were cut from very high in the trench edges and contained clinker fragments. It is likely given their proximity to Cherry Lane that these are industrial in nature and may relate to either the mill or nearby railway lines, that would have used this route to transport goods both ways.

4.4 Significance

4.4.1 This evaluation has been able to provide evidence for Romano-British (and possibly Iron Age) agricultural activity through to the present day, but no evidence of any settlement activity. The Roman remains are consistent with the evidence for Roman activity in the area recorded in the Historic Environment Record for this period, suggesting fairly extensive agricultural land use during this period. It is also of some significance that evidence for earlier prehistoric activity (albeit it largely as residual/unstratified material) has been recovered.

4.4.2 It is recommended that the flint, prehistoric and Roman pottery be retained as part of the archive.

APPENDIX A TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench 1						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Three ditches, two gullies all aligned North to South and a single pit were revealed in this trench. All were clear against the Natural geology and overlain by subsoil which in turn was overlain by topsoil.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.4
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
100	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil	-	-
101	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil	-	-
102	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
103	Cut	1	0.36	Ditch	-	-
104	Fill	1	0.2	Ditch	-	-
105	Fill	0.5	0.15	Ditch	-	-
106	Cut	0.42	0.06	Gully	-	-
107	Fill	0.42	0.06	Gully	-	-
108	Cut	0.7	0.03	Pit	-	-
109	Fill	0.7	0.03	Pit	Flint, Pottery	MIA/Romano-British
110	Cut	0.6	0.08	Gully	-	-
111	Fill	0.6	0.08	Gully	-	-
112	Cut	1.4	0.4	Ditch	-	-
113	Fill	1.4	0.4	Ditch	-	-
114	Cut	1.38	0.44	Ditch	-	-
115	Fill	1.38	0.44	Ditch	-	-
116	Fill	0.4	0.34	Ditch	-	-

Trench 2						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Two ditches and a single natural feature were revealed in this trench, all were easy to see against the natural geology and were overlain by subsoil in turn overlain by topsoil.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.6
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
200	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
201	Layer	-	0.28	Subsoil	-	-
202	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
203	Cut	0.5	0.2	Ditch	-	-
204	Fill	0.5	0.2	Ditch	-	-
205	Cut	1.4	0.5	Ditch	-	-
206	Fill	1.4	0.5	Ditch	-	-
207	Cut	0.6		Natural	-	-
208	Fill	0.6		Natural	-	-

Trench 3

General description					Orientation	SE-NW
One ditch aligned North to South was exposed, however due to the flooded nature of the trench this was unable to be excavated. However, it was able to be included in the site survey.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.46
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
300	Layer	-	0.39	Topsoil	-	-
301	Layer	-	0.06	Subsoil	-	-
302	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
303	Cut	-	-	Ditch	-	-

Trench 4						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty sand.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.30
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
400	Layer	-	0.15	Topsoil	-	-
401	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil	-	-
402	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
403	Cut	2..6	0.34	Pit	-	-
404	Fill	2.6	0.34	Pit	-	-
405	Cut	0.5	0.26	Ditch	-	-
406	Fill	0.5	0.26	Ditch	-	-
407	Cut	0.6	0.24	Ditch	-	-
408	Fill	0.6	0.24	Ditch	-	-
409	Cut	0.3	0.2	Posthole	-	-
410	Fill	0.3	0.2	Posthole	-	-

Trench 5						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty sand.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.30
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
500	Layer	-	0.15	Topsoil	Flint	?IA
501	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil	-	-
502	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
503	Cut	0.35	0.07	Posthole	-	-
504	Fill	0.35	0.07	Posthole		
505	Cut	0.33	0.06	Ditch		
506	Fill	0.33	0.06	Ditch		
507	Cut	1.16	0.62	Ditch		
508	Fill	0.76	0.34	Ditch		
509	Fill	1.16	0.28	Ditch		
510	Cut	0.26	0.3	Ditch		

511	Fill	0.26	0.3	Ditch		
512	Cut	0.68	0.14	Pit		
513	Fill	0.68	0.14	Pit		
514	Cut	0.76	0.32	Ditch		
515	Fill	0.76	0.32	Ditch		
516	Cut	0.88	0.2	Ditch		
517	Fill	0.88	0.2	Ditch	Flint	Neolithic
518	Cut	0.75	0.14	Pit		
519	Fill			Pit		
520	Cut			Pit		
521	Fill			Pit		
522	Cut			Pit		
523	Fill			Pit	Flint	Neolithic
524	Cut			Posthole		
525	Fill			Posthole		
526	Cut			Ditch		
527	Fill			Ditch		

Trench 6

General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench contained two ditches, 2 pits and a possible posthole. Stratigraphically all were sealed by subsoil, overlain by topsoil, and cut into the natural geology of glacial sands.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.5
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
600	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
601	Layer	-	0.25	Subsoil	-	-
602	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
603	cut	0.64	0.14	Pit	-	-
604	fill	0.64	0.14	Pit		unknown
605	cut	0.64	0.19	Ditch		
606	fill	0.64	0.19	Ditch		unknown
607	cut	0.53	0.07	Ditch terminus		
608	fill	0.53	0.07	Ditch terminus		unknown
609	cut	0.58	0.12	Posthole		
610	fill	0.58	0.12	Posthole	flint	?Iron Age
611	cut	1.04	0.28	Pit		
612	fill	1.04	0.28	Pit		unknown

Trench 7

General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Seven features in total were revealed in this trench, three ditches and one gully on similar alignments, one gully on a differing alignment and two possible pits. All were seen against the natural geology and were sealed by subsoil overlain by topsoil.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.4
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
700	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil	Flint	?Iron Age

701	Layer	-	0.19	Subsoil	-	-
702	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
703	Cut	0.54	0.46	Ditch Terminus	-	-
704	Fill	0.54	0.46	Ditch Terminus	-	-
705	Cut	1.04	0.4	Ditch	-	-
706	Fill	1.04	0.4	Ditch	Flint, pottery	Mid Iron Age
707	Cut	0.54	0.13	Gully/?pit	-	-
708	Fill	0.54	0.13	Gully/?pit	-	-
709	Cut	0.8	0.3	Ditch	-	-
710	Fill	0.8	0.3	Ditch	-	-
711	Cut	1	0.1	Pit	-	-
712	Fill	1	0.1	Pit	-	-
713	Cut	0.4	0.15	Gully	-	-
714	Fill	0.4	0.14	Gully	-	-
715	Cut	1.2	0.46	Ditch	-	-
716	Fill	1.2	0.46	Ditch	Flint, pottery	Neolithic /Romano-British

Trench 8

General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Contained two ditches both aligned east to west, clearly identifiable against the natural geology and both sealed by subsoil overlain by topsoil.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.61
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
800	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
801	Layer	-	0.5	Subsoil	-	-
802	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
803	Cut	0.7	0.24	Ditch	-	-
804	Fill	0.7	0.24	Ditch	-	-
805	Cut	1.2	0.36	Ditch	-	-
806	Fill	1.2	0.36	Ditch	Flint, Pottery, Building Material	Mid Iron Age/ Romano British, Post-Medieval

Trench 9

General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench 9 contained two ditches that met at right angles to each other, relationship was just outside the bounds of the trench. Both were cut into the natural geology and overlain by subsoil and topsoil.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.45
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
900	Layer	-	0.29	Topsoil	-	-

901	Layer	-	0.2	Subsoil	-	-
902	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
903	Cut	0.52	0.1	Ditch	-	-
904	Fill	0.52	0.1	Ditch	Flint	?Iorn Age
905	Cut	0.5	0.16	Ditch	-	-
906	Fill	0..5	0.16	Ditch	Flint	?Iorn Age

Trench 10						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Ten features were identified, eight ditches all aligned North to South, a pit and a tree throw. All of which were sealed by subsoil and topsoil in turn.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.73
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1000	Layer	-	0.2	Topsoil	-	-
1001	Layer	-	0.7	Subsoil	-	-
1002	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
1003	Cut	0.8	0.26	Pit	-	-
1004	Fill	0.8	0.26	Pit	-	-
1005	Cut	0.9	0.4	Ditch	-	-
1006	Fill	0.9	0.4	Ditch	-	-
1007	Cut	0.85	0.58	Ditch	-	-
1008	Fill	0.85	0.58	Ditch	-	-
1009	Cut	1	0.28	Ditch	-	-
1010	Fill	1	0.28	Ditch	-	-
1011	Cut	0.8	0.36	Natural	-	-
1012	Fill	0.8	0.36	Natural	-	-
1013	Cut	0.5	0.24	Natural	-	-
1014	Fill	0.5	0.24	Natural	-	-
1015	Cut	0.7	0.32	Ditch	-	-
1016	Fill	0.7	0.32	Ditch	-	-
1017	Cut	0.9	0.26	Ditch	-	-
1018	Fill	0.9	0.26	Ditch	-	-
1019	Cut	0.35	0.18	Ditch	-	-
1020	Fill	0.35	0.18	Ditch	-	-
1021	Cut	1.1	0.28	Ditch	-	-
1022	Fill	1.1	0.28	Ditch	CBM	Post-medieval

Trench 11						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Sealed by topsoil and subsoil was a single pit and two ditches, on approximate North to South alignments.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.30
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1100	Layer	-	0.15	Topsoil	-	-
1101	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil	-	-

1102	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
1103	Cut	1.5	0.52	Pit	-	-
1104	fill	1.5	0.52	Pit	-	-
1105	Cut	0.5	0.36	Ditch	-	-
1106	Fill	0.5	0.36	Ditch	-	-
1107	Cut	1.2	0.3	?ditch	-	-
1108	Fill	1.2	0.3	?ditch	-	-
1109					-	-
1110					-	-

Trench 12						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
A single pit and post hole were revealed along with a single tree throw and an area of bioturbation. All features were sealed by the subsoil, which in turn was overlain by topsoil.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.4
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1200	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
1201	Layer	-	0.12	Subsoil	-	-
1202	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
1203	Cut	0.1	0.18	Pit	-	-
1204	Fill	0.1	0.18	Pit	-	-
1205	Cut	0.25	0.1	Posthole	-	-
1206	Fill	0.25	0.1	Posthole	-	-
1207	Cut	0.76	0.14	Natural ?bioturbation	-	-
1208	Fill	0.76	0.14	Natural ?bioturbation	-	-
1209	Cut	0.7	0.24	Tree throw	-	-
1210	Fill	0.7	0.24	Tree throw	-	-

Trench 13						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Within trench 13, two gullies, a shallow ditch, a single pit and a posthole were revealed. These were overlain by subsoil that was in turn overlain by topsoil.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.7
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1300	Layer	-	0.4	Topsoil	-	-
1301	Layer	-	0.25	Subsoil	-	-
1302	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
1303	Cut	0.25	0.18	Posthole	-	-
1304	Fill	0.25	0.18	Posthole	-	-
1305	Cut	0.9	0.5	Pit	-	-
1306	Fill	0.9	0.5	Pit	-	-
1307	Cut	0.7	0.25	Gully	-	-
1308	Fill	0.7	0.25	Gully	-	-
1309	Cut	0.6	0.08	Ditch	-	-
1310	Fill	0.6	0.08	Ditch	-	-
1311	Cut	0.6	0.2	Pit	-	-

1312	Fill	0.6	0.2	Pit	-	-
1313	Cut	0.7	0.25	Gully	-	-
1314	Fill	0.7	0.25	Gully	-	-

Trench 14						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench 14 contained two pits and a single ditch on a North to South alignment. All features were overlying natural geology and overlain but subsoil and topsoil.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.45
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1400	Layer	-	0.15	Topsoil	-	-
1401	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil	-	-
1402	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
1403	Cut	0.8	0.24	Ditch	-	-
1404	Fill	0.8	0.24	Ditch		
1405	Cut	1	0.42	Pit		
1406	Fill	1	0.42	Pit		
1407	Cut	0.8	0.2	Pit		
1408	Fill	0.8	0.2	Pit		

Trench 15						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.30
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1501	Cut	0.64	0.1	Ditch	-	-
1502	Fill	0.64	0.1	Ditch	-	-
1503	Cut	0.64	0.26	Pit	-	-
1504	Fill	0.64	0.26	Pit		
1505	Cut	0.84	0.2	Ditch		
1506	Fill	0.84	0.2	Ditch		
1507	Cut	1	0.13	Ditch		
1508	Fill	1	0.13	Ditch		
1509	Cut	0.36	0.16	Ditch		
1510	Fill	0.36	0.16	Ditch	Pottery, Shell	Post-medieval
1511	Cut	1.05	0.2	Pit		
1512	Fill	1.05	0.2	Pit		
1513	Cut	1.7	0.16	Ditch		
1514	Fill	1.7	0.16	Ditch		
1515	Cut	-	-	Ditch		Modern
1516	Fill	-	-	Ditch	Plastic pipe	Modern
1517	Layer	2	0.35	Topsoil	Pottery	Modern
1518	Layer	2	0.25	Subsoil		
	Layer	-	-	Natural		

Trench 16						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
This trench revealed a single ditch terminus and a ditch that appears to change direction from sw-ne to a ne-sw alignment, unclear if this is two features as fills very similar. All features were overlain by subsoil and topsoil respectively					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.48
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1600	Layer	-	0.28	Topsoil	-	-
1601	Layer	-	0.2	Subsoil	-	-
1602	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
1603	Cut	0.54	0.13	Ditch	-	-
1604	Fill	0.54	0.13	Ditch	-	-
1605	Cut	0.45	0.32	Ditch	-	-
1606	Fill	0.45	0.32	Ditch	Flint	Neolithic

Trench 17						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Located at the central northern limit of the development area, on an east to west alignment; Trench 17 revealed 4 ditches a single pit and a natural feature. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty sand.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.30
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1700	Layer	2	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
1701	Layer	2	0.2	Subsoil	-	-
1702	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
1703	Cut	1.12	0.6	Ditch	-	-
1704	Fill	0.78	0.26	Ditch	-	-
1705	Fill	1.12	0.34	Ditch	Building Material, Fe object.	Post-medieval
1706	Cut	0.56	0.28	Ditch	-	-
1707	Fill	0.56	0.28	Ditch	-	-
1708	Cut	0.76	0.22	Pit	-	-
1709	Fill	0.76	0.22	Pit	-	-
1710	Cut	0.9	0.27	Ditch	-	-
1711	Fill	0.9	0.27	Ditch	-	-
1712	Cut	0.66	0.38	Ditch	-	-
1713	Fill	0.66	0.38	Ditch	-	-
1714	Cut	0.94	0.29	Ditch	-	-
1715	Fill	0.94	0.29	Ditch	-	-

Trench 18		
General description	**Orientation**	E-W
This Trench revealed a single pit towards the eastern end, any further features were obscured due to the large amount of standing water draining from the ground surface. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty sand.	**Length (m)**	50
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.30

Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1800	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
1801	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil	-	-
1802	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
1803	Cut	1	0.2	Pit	-	-
1804	Fill	1	0.2	Pit	-	-

Trench 19						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Two ditches aligned north east to south west and a single pit were uncovered. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty sand.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.30
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1900	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	Flint	?Iron Age
1901	Layer	-	0.6	Subsoil	-	-
1902	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
1903	Cut	0.9	0.26	Ditch	-	-
1904	Fill	0.9	0.26	Ditch	Flint, Glass	Neolithic, Modern
1905	Cut	0.3	0.1	Ditch		
1906	Fill	0.3	0.1	Ditch		
1907	Cut	0.42	0.28	Pit		
1908	Fill	0.42	0.28	Pit		

Trench 20						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Three features were revealed, two pits and a single ditch. All features were sealed by topsoil overlain by subsoil.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.5
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
2000	Layer	-	0.15	Topsoil	Flint	-
2001	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil	-	-
2002	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
2003	Cut	1.24	0.42	Ditch		
2004	Fill	1.24	0.42	Ditch	Building Material,	Post-Medieval
2005	Cut	1.1	0.26	Pit		
2006	Fill	1.1	0.26	Pit		
2007	Cut	0.35	0.14	Pit		
2008	Fill	0.35	0.14	Pit	Bone	Undated

Trench 21		
General description	**Orientation**	E-W
	Length (m)	50
	Width (m)	2

This trench revealed two parallel north to south ditches, a ditch terminus and a single small pit. All features were overlain by sub-soil which in turn was overlain by topsoil.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.55
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
2100	Layer	2	0.15	Topsoil	Flint	Iron Age
2101	Layer	2	0.15	Subsoil	-	-
2102	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
2103	Cut	1.02	0.3	Ditch		-
2104	Fill	1.02	0.3	Ditch	Flint, Buliding Material	Iron Age, Post-Medieval
2105	Cut	0.48	0.24	Ditch		
2106	Fill	0.48	0.24	Ditch		
2107	Cut	0.6	0.08	Pit		
2108	Fill	0.6	0.08	Pit		
2109	Cut	0.7	0.22	Ditch terminus		
2110	Fill	0.7	0.22	Ditch terminus	Building Material	Post-Medieval

Trench 22						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Two modern pits, and two natural features were revealed in this trench. All were sealed by sub-soil and topsoil respectively.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.48
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
2200	Layer	2	0.26	Topsoil	-	-
2201	Layer	2	0.19	Subsoil	-	-
2202	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
2203	Cut	0.64	0.15	Pit	-	-
2204	Fill	0.64	0.15	Pit		
2205	Cut	0.56	0.16	Pit		
2206	Fill	0.56	0.16	Pit		
2207	Cut	0.42	0.12	Bioturbation from rooting		
2208	Fill	0.42	0.12	Bioturbation from rooting		
2209	Cut	0.4	0.16	?Tree throw		
2210	Fill	0.4	0.16	?Tree throw		

Trench 23						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty sand.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.48
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
2300	Layer	2	0.29	Topsoil	Flint, Pottery	Iron Age. Modern

2301	Layer	2	0.25	Subsoil	-	-
2302	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 24						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Two archaeological features and a natural feature were revealed, sealed by the subsoil which was overlain by topsoil.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.53
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
2400	Layer	2	0.29	Topsoil	Flint	Iron Age
2401	Layer	2	0.24	Subsoil	-	-
2402	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
2403	Cut	1.22	0.46	Ditch terminus		
2404	Fill	1.22	0.46	Ditch terminus	-	-
2405	Cut	0.52	0.14	Post hole		
2406	Fill	0.52	0.14	Post hole		
2407	Cut	0.76	0.16	Natural feature		
2408	Fill	0.76	0.16	Natural feature		

APPENDIX B FINDS REPORTS

B.1 Ironwork

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction and Methodology

B.1.1 The evaluation produced a single iron object, an incomplete artefact from Trench 5, ditch **1703**. The functional category used is defined by Crummy in 1983 and 1988: Category 18 objects the function or identification of which is unknown or uncertain; the artefact is described in the text.

Assemblage and Discussion

B.1.2 The iron artefact is corroded and encrusted, although much of the original metal remains. It is rectangular in section, 12x10mm tapering to 8x6mm. Surviving length is 230mm, being relatively straight, curving slightly towards the base, suggesting usage. The artefact is incomplete, having been broken in more recent times, resulting in the loss of its head and it is also broken at the tip. The artefact is most likely a hand-forged iron spike, the function of which is uncertain. The item itself is not closely dateable, although it was recovered alongside a fragment of brick that may be 18th century.

Retention, dispersal or display

B.1.3 Should further work be undertaken, more iron objects may be recovered, and this statement should be incorporated into any later archive. If no further work on the site is undertaken, this statement acts as a full record. The iron object may be deselected and dispersed prior to archival deposition due to the late nature of the artefact and its condition.

B.2 Worked Flint

By Lawrence Billington

Introduction and quantification

B.2.1 A total of 37 worked flints were recovered during the evaluation. The assemblage has been quantified by broad type and is catalogued here by context in Table 1. Fifteen of the worked flint were recovered as unstratified finds from topsoil deposits (from Trenches 5, 7, 19, 20, 21, 23 and 24) whilst the remaining 22 pieces were recovered from the fills of cut features in Trenches 1, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 16, 19 and 21. These 22 worked flints were thinly distributed, deriving from the fills of 12 individual features – with no context producing in excess of five flints. Similarly, a maximum of five worked flints were recovered from topsoil deposits from any one individual trench.

B.2.2 The majority of the assemblage is a condition consistent with having seen a level of post-depositional disturbance and, at this stage of work, it is thought probable that all of the worked flint represents residual material inadvertently caught up in the fills of later features.

Trench	Context	Cut	Context type	Irregular Waste	Primary Flake	Secondary Flake	Tertiary Flake	Tertiary blade-like flake	Secondary blade	Core	Total worked
1	109	108	Pit			1					1
5	500		Topsoil			1					1
5	517	516	Ditch					1			1
5	523	522	Pit			3					3
6	610	609	Posthole			1					1
7	700		Topsoil							1	1
7	706	705	Ditch				1				1
7	716	715	Ditch			1	2		1	1	5
8	806	805	Ditch		2		1				3
9	904	903	Ditch			1					1
9	906	905	Ditch			1					1
16	1606	1605	Ditch				1		1		2
19	1900		Topsoil			1					1
19	1904	1903	Ditch			1		1			2
20	2000		Topsoil	1		1	1			2	5
21	2100		Topsoil				1				1
21	2104	2103	Ditch			1					1
23	2300		Topsoil	1		1		1			3
24	2400		Topsoil			2				1	3
Totals				2	2	16	7	3	2	5	37

Table 1. Basic quantification of the flint assemblage

Characterisation

B.2.3 The entire assemblage is made up of flint, generally fine grained and of good quality, but variable in terms of colour and the character of cortical surfaces. The raw materials are consistent with having been obtained from secondary sources such as glaicio-fluvial gravels or perhaps glacial till.

B.2.4 The assemblage is made up entirely of unretouched material, mostly flakes, and no retouched pieces have been identified. The assemblage includes a proportion of material which is likely to be of Neolithic date, including blades/blade-like flakes (such as those from ditches 516, 715, 1606 and 1903) and systematically produced flakes, including two examples from pit 522.

B.2.5 The remainder of the assemblage is made up of flake based removals together with five cores (all fragmentary or minimally worked). This material includes pieces of various morphologies and displaying a range of technological attributes, but the majority of flakes are relatively broad/squat and attest to the exploitation of simple flake cores using direct hard-hammer percussion. This material is not strongly

diagnostic but is likely to include material from several periods and is characteristic of flintwork recovered from late Neolithic and Early Bronze Age contexts, whilst some of the more crudely/expediently worked material may reflect later (later Bronze Age or even Iron Age) flint working.

Discussion

B.2.6 The worked flint is assemblage is small and was largely or entirely recovered as a from unstratified deposits or as a residual element in later features. Its interpretative value is thus low, although it does provide clear evidence for prehistoric activity on the site from at least the Neolithic period onwards. Further, more extensive excavations on the site should anticipate the recovery of a more substantial residual assemblage of worked flint which might allow this activity to be characterised in somewhat more detail, whilst, given the activity indicated by the flint, it is possible that prehistoric cut features or deposits might be encountered.

Retention, dispersal or display

B.2.7 Should further work be undertaken, the worked flint should be incorporated into any later analysis of the assemblage. If no further work is undertaken, this report acts as a full record. The flintwork should retained in the site archive.

B.3 Prehistoric Pottery

By Nick Gilmour

Introduction

B.3.1 The evaluation yielded 6 sherds of prehistoric pottery (67g) with a mean sherd weight (MSW) of 11.2g. The pottery was recovered from 2 contexts (706 and 806) relating to two ditches (Table 2).

B.3.2 The pottery dates from the Middle Iron Age. It includes a single rim sherd, together with fabrics typically associated with this period in the region.

Trench	Cut	Context	Feature type	No. sherds	Weight (g)	Pottery spot date
7	705	706	Ditch	4	20	MIA
8	805	806	Ditch	3	47	MIA
TOTAL				7	67	

Table 2. Quantification of prehistoric pottery

Methodology

B.3.3 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. Sherd type was recorded, along with evidence

for surface treatment, decoration, and the presence of soot and/or residue. Rim and base forms were described using a codified system recorded in the catalogue and were assigned vessel numbers. Where possible, rim and base diameters were measured, and surviving percentages noted. In cases where a sherd or groups of refitting sherds retained portions of the rim, shoulder and/or other diagnostic features, the vessel was categorised by ceramic tradition (Collared Urn, Deverel-Rimbury etc.)

B.3.4 All pottery was subject to sherd size analysis. Sherds less than 4cm in diameter were classified as 'small' (four sherds); sherds measuring 4-8cm were classified as 'medium' (two sherds), and sherds over 8cm in diameter will be classified as 'large' (no sherds). The quantified data is on an Excel data sheet held with the site archive, a simplified version is given below (table 3).

Cut	Context	Feature type	No. sherds	Weight (g)	Fabric	Pottery spot date	Comments
705	705	Ditch	4	20	SF1	MIA	
805	806	Ditch	2	30	FS1	MIA	Upright flat topped rim
805	806	Ditch	1	17	SF1	MIA	
TOTAL			7	67			

Table 3: Catalogue of prehistoric pottery

Prehistoric pottery fabrics

SF1: Moderate to common sand and sparse fine flint

FS1: Common medium to course flint and moderate sand.

Fabric	Fabric group	No. sherds	Weight (g)	% fabric (by wt.)	MNV
SF1	Sand and flint	5	37	55.2	-
FS1	Flint and Sand	2	30	44.8	-
TOTAL	-	*7*	*67*	*100.0*	-

Table 4. Quantification of prehistoric pottery by fabric.

Discussion

B.3.5 The entire prehistoric pottery assemblage dates to the Iron Age. Diagnostic feature sherds are limited to a single rim sherd pottery and fabrics typical of the Later Iron Age ceramic traditions of Norfolk. The condition and overall character of the pottery is typical of that recovered from Iron Age field system ditches and associated features.

B.4 Roman Pottery

By Alice Lyons

Introduction

B.4.1 A total of 102 pottery sherds, weighing 603g, were recovered during this evaluation. Pottery was retrieved from three trenches (Trenches 1, 7 and 8), with most material found within a Trench 8 ditch [**805**]. The majority of this pottery is Roman in date but

individual residual prehistoric and Iron Age sherds were also found (quantified and discussed separately in the Prehistoric Pottery Report, Section B.3). The pottery assemblage is severely abraded with an average sherd weight of only *c*. 6g.

Methodology

B.4.2 The Roman pottery was analysed following the guidelines of the Study Group for Roman Pottery (Barclay *et al* 2016) and the fabrics reference the national series (Tomber and Dore 1998). The total assemblage was studied, and a summary catalogue prepared (Table 5). The sherds were examined using a hand lens (x10 magnification) and were divided into fabric groups defined on the basis of inclusion types present. Vessel forms (jar, bowl) were recorded. The sherds were counted and weighed to the nearest whole gram and recorded by context. Decoration, residues and abrasion were also noted. OA East curates the pottery and archive.

The Assemblage

B.4.3 This is a small extremely abraded assemblage of, primarily, Romano-British locally produced jar and bowl coarsewares. Their distinctive blue/grey fabric (Williams 1977; Lyons 2009) is typical of central Norfolk production in the kiln industry centred at Brampton where production is thought to have peaked in the mid-Roman era (Knowles 1977; Green 1977). It is noteworthy that all the pottery found is of local production with no imports or specialist wares found.

Trench	Feature	Era	Fabric	Form	Sherd Count	Weight (g)
1	Pit [108]	Roman	Brampton-type sandy grey ware (Tomber and Dore 1998, 170)	Jar	1	10
7	Ditch [715]	Roman	Brampton-type sandy grey ware (Tomber and Dore 1998, 170)	Jar	4	20
8	Ditch [805]	Roman	Brampton-type sandy grey ware (Tomber and Dore 1998, 170)	Jar	95	548
		Roman	Nar Valley reduced ware (Tomber and Dore 1998, 171)	Jar	1	19
		Roman	Sandy oxidised ware	Bowl	1	6
Total					**102**	**603**

Table 5. The assemblage quantified by trench, feature, era, fabric and form

B.4.4 If further excavation is planned for this area, it is recommended that this pottery be analysed as part of the larger group. A larger assemblage would have the potential to increase our understanding of the use and distribution of locally produced Roman coarsewares in the area of Dereham where only limited evidence has so far been recorded.

B.5 Medieval and Post-Medieval Pottery

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction

B.5.1 Archaeological works produced a small mixed assemblage of 18th-19th century pottery. An assemblage of 3 sherds, weighing 0.072kg, was recovered from topsoil and a ditch, across two trenches. The pottery is moderately abraded, with a moderate average sherd weight of approximately 0.024kg.

Methodology

B.5.2 The Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group (PCRG), Study Group for Roman Pottery (SGRP), 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.

B.5.3 Rapid recording was carried out using OA East's in-house system, based on that previously used at the Museum of London. Fabric classification has been carried out for all previously described post-medieval types, using Cambridgeshire fabric types where possible (Spoerry 2016). The Museum of London fabric series (MoLA 2014) acts as a basis for post-1700 fabrics. All sherds have been counted, classified and weighed on a context-by-context basis. The assemblage is recorded in the catalogue at the end of this report. The pottery and archive are curated by Oxford Archaeology East until formal deposition or dispersal.

Assemblage

B.5.4 Two trenches produced pottery. In Trench 15, pottery was recovered from ditch **1509** and topsoil (context 1517), and from topsoil (context 2300) in Trench 23. Each produced only single sherds. From ditch **1509**, a transfer-printed pearlware sherd (*c*. 1770-1840), and from the topsoil, a fragment from an undecorated Refined White Earthenware (*c*.1805+) pot lid, were recovered. The topsoil in Trench 23 produced a sherd of 19th century Slipped Redware/Late Slipped Kitchenware.

Discussion

B.5.5 The paucity of sherds across the trenches evaluated suggests that most of the pottery has been redistributed through reworking, either by manuring or ploughing and represent low levels of domestic rubbish deposition.

Retention, dispersal or display

B.5.6 Should further work be undertaken, 18th and 19th century pottery may be recovered, although only at low levels, and the pottery report should be incorporated into any later catalogue. If no further work on the site is undertaken, this statement acts as a full record and the pottery may be deselected and dispersed prior to archival deposition.

Pottery Catalogue

Trench	Context	Cut	Fabric	Form	No. of Sherds	Weight (kg)	Pottery Date
15	1510	**1509**	Pearlware with transfer-printed decoration	Flat base and part of wall from a moderately abraded plate or dish, with internal transfer-printed decoration of Willow Pattern-type. On the reverse is an indecipherable transfer-printed mark that would have indicated the manufacturer and possibly the name of the pattern	1	0.055	*c.*1770-1840
15	1517		Refined White Earthenware	Partial lid (undecorated), moderately abraded. Diameter 100mm, EVE 12%	1	0.007	*c.*1805+
23	2300		Slipped Redware or Late Slipped Kitchen ware	Body sherd, moderately abraded, externally clear glazed, internally slipped and glazed	1	0.010	19th century
Total					**3**	**0.072**	

Table 6: Pottery by Trench by context

B.6 Ceramic Building Material

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction and Methodology

B.6.1 A fragmentary assemblage (11 pieces, weighing 0.575kg), of moderately abraded to abraded ceramic building material (CBM), was recovered from ditches, in three of the evaluated trenches.

B.6.2 The assemblage was quantified by context, counted, weighed, and form recorded, where this was identifiable. Fabrics are noted, and dating is necessarily broad. Only complete dimensions were recorded, which was most commonly thickness. Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group *Ceramic Building Material, Minimum Standards for Recovery, Curation, Analysis and Publication* (2002) forms the basis for recording, and Woodforde (1976) and McComish (2015) form the basis for identification.

Assemblage

B.6.3 In Trench 8, ditch **805**, produced five moderately abraded to abraded fragments from two or more post-medieval roof tiles, while ditches **1703** and **2103**, in Trenches 17 and 21 respectively, each produced fragments of brick. That from ditch **1703** is possibly 18th century, the fragment from ditch **2103** could not be closely dated, beyond saying it is post-medieval.

Discussion

B.6.4 A fragmentary assemblage of post-medieval CBM was recovered, the material is likely to have been distributed through ploughing and forms a low-level background noise of CBM. The assemblage is of limited significance.

Retention, dispersal or display

B.6.5 The assemblage is fragmentary, however, should further work be undertaken, additional CBM is likely to be recovered. The evaluation report should be incorporated

into any future catalogue. If no further work is undertaken, this statement acts as a full record. The CBM may be deselected and dispersed prior to archival deposition.

CBM Catalogue

Trench	Context	Cut	CBM/Fired Clay Form	CBM/Fired Clay Description	No. of fragments	Weight (kg)	Date
8	806	**805**	Roof tile	Irregular, moderately abraded fragment of tile. Red-orange to dull red fabric, quartz-tempered with occasional calcareous flecks and occasional angular flint up to 4mm. Upper and lower surfaces survive. 14mm thick. Fabric 1	2	0.064	Post-medieval
			Roof tile	Irregular, moderately abraded fragment of tile. 17mm thick. Fabric 1	1	0.043	
			Roof tile	Irregular, abraded fragments of tile. Fabric 1	2	0.020	
			Formless fragment	Abraded formless fragment. Similar to Fabric 1, with a hacklier fracture and larger flint inclusions	1	0.009	
17	1705	**1703**	Brick	Irregular, abraded fragment of brick. Dull red coarse sandy fabric similar to fabric 1 with coarser inclusions. Part of two surfaces survive but cannot establish thickness. Fabric 1a	1	0.219	Post medieval possibly 18th century (pre-brick tax)
21	2104	**2103**	Brick	Irregular, abraded fragment of brick. Dull pink-red fabric with cream/yellow swirls and lumps, silt with moderate quartz temper and some voids. One surface survives showing some vegetation impressions (grass or straw). Fabric 2	1	0.214	Post medieval
			Formless fragment	Irregular fragments. Fabric 2	3	0.006	
Total					**11**	**0.575**	

Table 7: CBM

B.7 Mollusca

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction, Methodology and Assemblage

B.7.1 A single bivalve shell was collected by hand during the evaluation from ditch **1510** in Trench 15. The shell is moderately well preserved and does not appear to have been deliberately broken or crushed. The shell was weighed (0.015kg) and recorded by species, an incomplete right valve (Winder 2011) from an edible oyster *Ostrea edulis*, from estuarine and shallow coastal waters. The shell shows no evidence of the small 'V' or 'U' -shaped hole on the outer edge of the shell caused by a knife during the opening or 'shucking' of the oyster prior to its consumption in a raw state.

Discussion

B.7.2 This is too small an assemblage to draw any but the broadest conclusions, in that shellfish were reaching the site from the coastal regions, indicating trade with the wider area. The shell represents general discarded food waste and, although not closely datable, may be dated by its association with the Pearlware sherd (*c.*1770-1840) also recovered from the ditch.

B.7.3 Oysters remained a common food for poor and rich alike, prior to the middle of the 19th century, when the natural oyster beds became exhausted in England. As the

oyster beds declined, what had previously been the food of the poor became a delicacy for the upper classes (missfoodwise.com 2013).

Retention, dispersal and display

B.7.4 The assemblage indicates that, should further work take place, shell would be found, with the likelihood of recovery of further complete shells, however, the evaluation suggests there will be only moderate to low levels of shell deposition. This statement acts as a full record and the shell may be dispersed or deselected prior to archive deposition.

B.8 Glass

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction and Methodology

B.8.1 A fragment of glass bottle base was recovered from ditch **1904** in Trench 19 and a fragment of white glass was recovered from topsoil in Trench 23. The glass was scanned and recorded by form, colour, count and weight, and dated where possible. The results are recorded in the text.

Assemblage and Discussion

B.8.2 The dark olive green partial base (0.070kg) from a cylindrical bottle is approximately 100mm in diameter, with a rounded, slightly splayed basal edge and part of the domed kick surviving. The splayed nature of the basal edge suggests the bottle was, in part, hand-formed and is likely to be later 18th-early 19th century. From the topsoil (context 2300) in Trench 23, a triangular shard of thin (1.4-1.6mm) translucent white glass weighing less than 1g was recovered. The glass may be from an oil or gas lamp shade (this fitted over the chimney), which were often made from thin white glass, and most likely dates to the 19th century.

B.8.3 The glass bottle fragment is likely to be the result of a casual disposal of a bottle, whereas the small white glass shard may be the result of domestic rubbish deposition. In both cases the material probably underwent reworking and movement, most likely through ploughing, resulting in their incorporation into the ditch and topsoil respectively.

Retention, dispersal or display

B.8.4 Should further work be undertaken, the glass report should be incorporated into any later archive. If no further work on the site is undertaken, this statement acts as a full record. The glass may be deselected and dispersed prior to archival deposition.

APPENDIX C ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

C.1 Environmental Remains

By Rachel Fosberry

Introduction

C.1.1 Five bulk samples were taken from features within the evaluated area at land at Wheatcroft Way, Dereham, Norfolk in order to assess the quality of preservation of plant remains and their potential to provide useful data as part of further archaeological investigations. Samples were taken from features encountered within Trenches 7, 8, 13, 19 and 20.

Methodology

C.1.2 The total volume of each of the samples was processed by tank flotation using modified Siraff-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 residue was 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 1. Identification of plant remains is with reference to the Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands (Cappers et al. 2006) and the authors' own reference collection. Nomenclature is according to Stace (1997).

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

Results

C.1.5 Preservation of plant remains is poor with only two samples containing preserved plant remains. Fill 2008 of pit **2007** (Trench 20) contains two charred tubers that have been tentatively identified as onion couch grass (*(Arrhenatherum elatius* var. *bulbosum).* Onion-couch grass forms bulbous tubers (actually basal internodes) just below the soil surface and are commonly found in cremation deposits, particularly those dating to the Bronze Age. Fragments of calcined bone have been recovered from the sample residue and it is possible that this deposit includes a cremation. Charcoal is sparse.

C.1.6 The only other sample that contains preserved plant remains was from fill 806 of Roman ditch **805** that contains a single charred seed of spike rush (*Eleocharis pallustris*). Charcoal flecks are also present.

C.1.7 With the exception of the single oyster shell from ditch 1510 discussed in Section B.7, mollusc shells have not been preserved and absent from the environmental samples.

Sample No.	Context No.	Feature No.	Feature Type	Area/trench No.	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Weed Seeds	Pottery
1	2008	2007		20	6	1	#	0
2	1308	1307		13	16	15	0	0
3	1904	1903		19	12	60	0	0
6	806	805		8	14	1	0	#
7	716	715		7	12	2	#	#

Table 8: Environmental samples from ENF 143742

Discussion

C.1.8 The recovery of charred weed seeds indicates that there is the potential for the preservation of plant remains at this site but there is no indication of settlement or areas of activity, other than in Trench 20 where there is a possible cremation.

C.1.9 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 Bone

By Adele Lord

Introduction

C.2.1 Context 2008 in pit **2007** contained 53g of calcined bone. All bone is white in colour being fully oxidised and no fragment is above 4mm in size. While a few fragments are clearly limb bone, nothing is identifiable as human or animal. There is little more information to be gleaned from this material and no further analysis is necessary. (Uí Choileáin, Z. Pers Comm. 2018).

APPENDIX D BIBLIOGRAPHY

Barclay, A., Knight, D., Booth, P., Evans, J., Brown, D.H., Wood, I., 2016. *A Standard for Pottery Studies in Archaeology*, Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group, Study Group for Roman Pottery (Historic England)

Boston, N. and Puddy, E.P. 1952 *Dereham: The Biography of a Country Town.* Dereham, G. Arthur Coleby

Cappers, R.T.J, Bekker R.M, and Jans, J.E.A. 2006 *Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands Groningen Archaeological Studies 4*, Barkhuis Publishing, Eelde, The Netherlands. www.seedatlas.nl

Crummy, N. 1983 reprint 1995 *The Roman small finds from excavations in Colchester, 1971-9* Colchester Archaeological Report No 2 Colchester Archaeological Trust Colchester

Crummy, N. 1988 *The post-Roman small finds from excavations in Colchester, 1971-85* Colchester Archaeological Report No 5 Colchester Archaeological Trust Colchester

Dawson, M. 2016 *Heritage assessment for land off Greenfield Road, East Dereham, Norfolk* CgMs (unpublished)

Green, C. 1977, *Excavations in the Roman Kiln Field at Brampton, 1973-4*, East Anglian Archaeology 5, pp. 31- 95

Harrison, S. 2012 *Land off Wheatcroft Way, Dereham, Norfolk: Geophysical Survey* Archaeological Services WYAS (unpublished)

Healy, F., Marshall, P., Bayliss, A., Cook, G., Bronk Ramsey, C. van der Plicht, J. and Dunbar, E. 2014. *Grime's Graves, Weeting-with-Broomhill, Norfolk. Radiocarbon Dating and Chronological Modelling. Scientific Dating Report*. Portsmouth: English Heritage, Research Report Series No. 27-2014.

Historic England 2011 *Environmental Archaeology. A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation (2nd edition),* Centre for Archaeology Guidelines

Knowles, A. K., 1977, The Roman Settlement at Brampton, Norfolk: Interim Report, *Britannia 8*, 209-21

Lyons, A.L.,2009., *Petrological Analysis of Coarse ware pottery from the Romano-British Manufacturing Centre at Brampton, Norfolk*, University of Southampton (unpublished)

Macaulay, S. 2018 *Written Scheme of Investigation Land off Greenfield Road, East Dereham, Norfolk.* OA East (unpublished)

MPRG, 1998 *A Guide to the Classification of Medieval Ceramic Forms*, Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper I

PCRG SGRP MPRG, 2016 *A Standard for Pottery Studies in Archaeology*

Spoerry, P.S. 2016 *The Production and Distribution of Medieval Pottery in Cambridgeshire* East Anglian Archaeology EAA 159

Stace, C. 1997 *New Flora of the British Isles*. Second edition. Cambridge University Press

Tomber, R. and Dore, J., 1998. *The National Roman Fabric Reference Collection. A Handbook* MOLAS

Williams, D.F., 1977, 'Petrological Analysis of Pottery from Kiln' in Green, C., *Excavations in the Roman Kiln Field at Brampton, 1973-4,* East Anglian Archaeology 5, pp. 85

Woodforde, J. 1976 *Bricks to Build A House* London

Electronic sources

ACBMG, 2002. *Ceramic Building Material, Minimum Standards for Recovery, Curation, Analysis and Publication*. Consulted 06/11/2017 http://www.archaeologicalceramics.com/uploads/1/1/9/3/11935072/ceramic_building_material_guidelines.pdf

http://www.missfoodwise.com/2013/03/beef-stout-and-oyster-pie-poverty-and.html/ consulted 30/05/2018

McComish, J.M. 2015. *A Guide to Ceramic Building Materials*. York Archaeological Trust. Report Number 2015/36. Web Based Report. Consulted 30/05/2018 http://www.yorkarchaeology.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/2015/08/A-Guide-To-Ceramic-Building-Materials.pdf

Museum of London Archaeology 2014 *Medieval and post-medieval pottery codes* http://www.mola.org.uk/medieval-and-post-medieval-pottery-codes. Accessed 30/05/2018

https://oystersetcetera.wordpress.com/2011/03/29/oyster-shells-from-archaeological-sites-a-brief-illustrated-guide-to-basic-processing/ consulted 30/05/2018 Winder, J.M 2011 *Oyster Shells from Archaeological Sites A brief illustrated guide to basic processing*

APPENDIX E OASIS REPORT FORM

Project Details

OASIS Number	Oxfordar3-315683
Project Name	Land off Greenfields Road, East Dereham, Norfolk

Start of Fieldwork	30/04/2018	End of Fieldwork	11/05/2018
Previous Work	no	Future Work	unknown

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	XNFWWD18	Planning App. No.	3PL/2016/1397/f
HER Number	ENF143742	Related Numbers	CNF43698

Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority
Development Type	Rural Residential
Place in Planning Process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Techniques used (tick all that apply)

☐	Aerial Photography – interpretation	☐	Grab-sampling	☐	Remote Operated Vehicle Survey
☐	Aerial Photography - new	☐	Gravity-core	☒	Sample Trenches
☐	Annotated Sketch	☐	Laser Scanning	☐	Survey/Recording of Fabric/Structure
☐	Augering	☐	Measured Survey	☐	Targeted Trenches
☐	Dendrochonological Survey	☐	Metal Detectors	☐	Test Pits
☐	Documentary Search	☐	Phosphate Survey	☐	Topographic Survey
☒	Environmental Sampling	☐	Photogrammetric Survey	☐	Vibro-core
☐	Fieldwalking	☐	Photographic Survey	☐	Visual Inspection (Initial Site Visit)
☐	Geophysical Survey	☐	Rectified Photography		

Monument	Period
Ditch	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)
Ditch	Uncertain
Ditch	Roman (43 to 410)
Pit	Uncertain
	Choose an item.

Object	Period
CBM	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)
Lithic implement	Neolithic (- 4000 to - 2200)
Shell	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)
Glass	Modern (1901 to present)
Ceramic	Roman (43 to 410)
Ceramic	Middle Iron Age (- 400 to - 100)
Ceramic	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)
Animal remains	Uncertain

Insert more lines as appropriate.

Project Location

County	Norfolk	Address (including Postcode)	
District	Breckland		

Parish	Dereham
HER office	Norfolk
Size of Study Area	12,300 sq. m.
National Grid Ref	TG00331 12809

Land off Greenfields Road, East Dereham, Norfolk

Project Originators

Organisation	Oxford Archaeology East
Project Brief Originator	James Albone (NCC/HES)
Project Design Originator	Stephen Macaulay
Project Manager	Stephen Macaulay
Project Supervisor	Adele Lord

Project Archives

	Location	ID
Physical Archive (Finds)	NMAS	NWHCM2018.98
Digital Archive	NMAS	NWHCM2018.98
Paper Archive	NMAS	NWHCM2018.98

Physical Contents	Present?	Digital files associated with Finds	Paperwork associated with Finds
Animal Bones	☒	☒	☒
Ceramics	☒	☒	☒
Environmental	☒	☒	☒
Glass	☒	☒	☒
Human Remains	☐	☐	☐
Industrial	☐	☐	☐
Leather	☐	☐	☐
Metal	☒	☒	☒
Stratigraphic		☐	☐
Survey		☐	☐
Textiles	☐	☐	☐
Wood	☐	☐	☐
Worked Bone	☐	☐	☐
Worked Stone/Lithic	☒	☒	☒
None	☐	☐	☐
Other	☐	☐	☐

Digital Media		Paper Media	
Database	☒	Aerial Photos	☐
GIS	☐	Context Sheets	☒
Geophysics	☐	Correspondence	☐
Images (Digital photos)	☒	Diary	☐
Illustrations (Figures/Plates)	☒	Drawing	☒
Moving Image	☐	Manuscript	☐
Spreadsheets	☐	Map	☐
Survey	☒	Matrices	☐

Text	☒	Microfiche	☐
Virtual Reality	☐	Miscellaneous	☐
		Research/Notes	☐
		Photos (negatives/prints/slides)	☐
		Plans	☐
		Report	☒
		Sections	☒
		Survey	☐

Further Comments

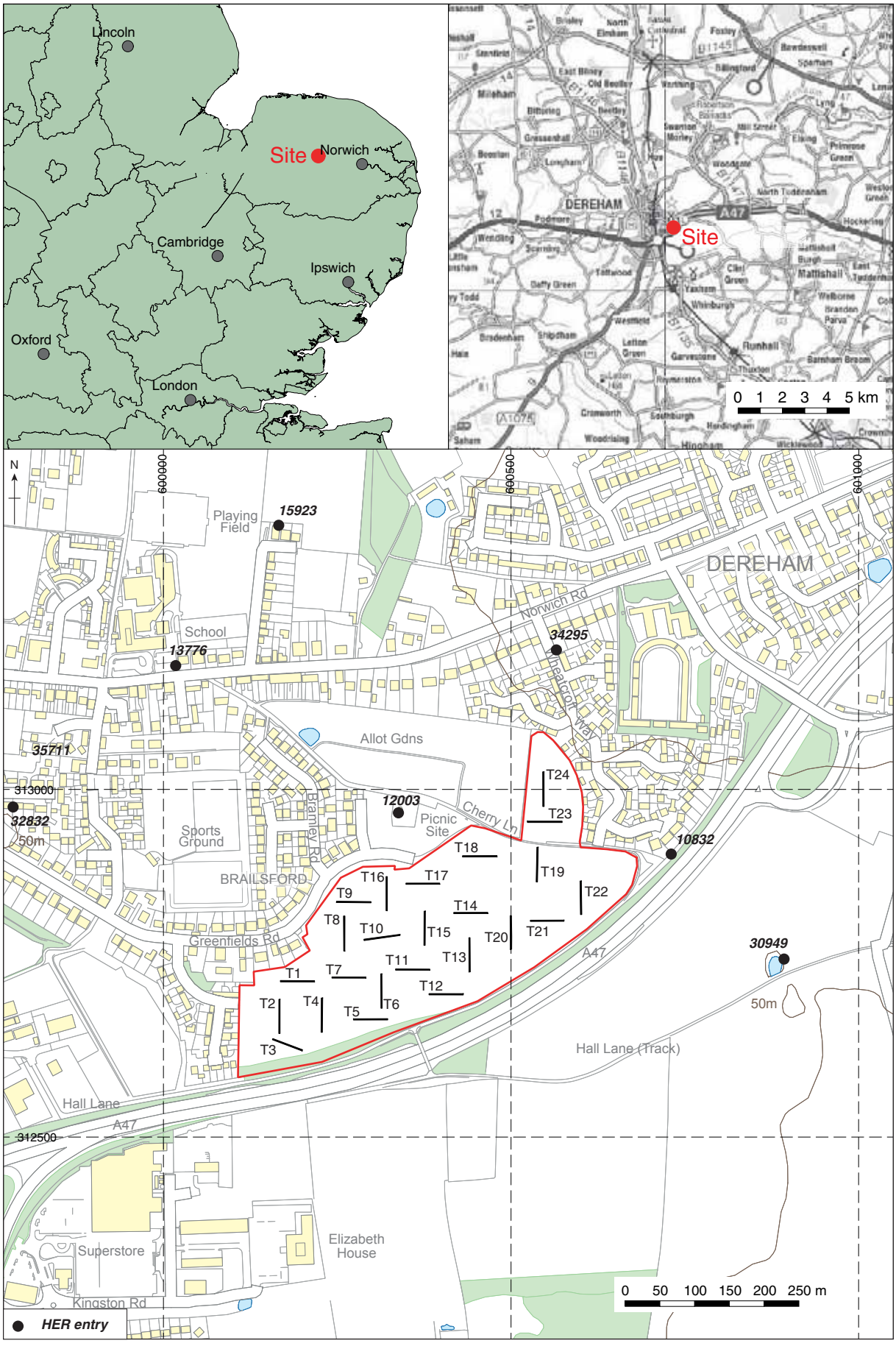

Figure 1: Site location showing archaeological trenches (black) in development area (red)

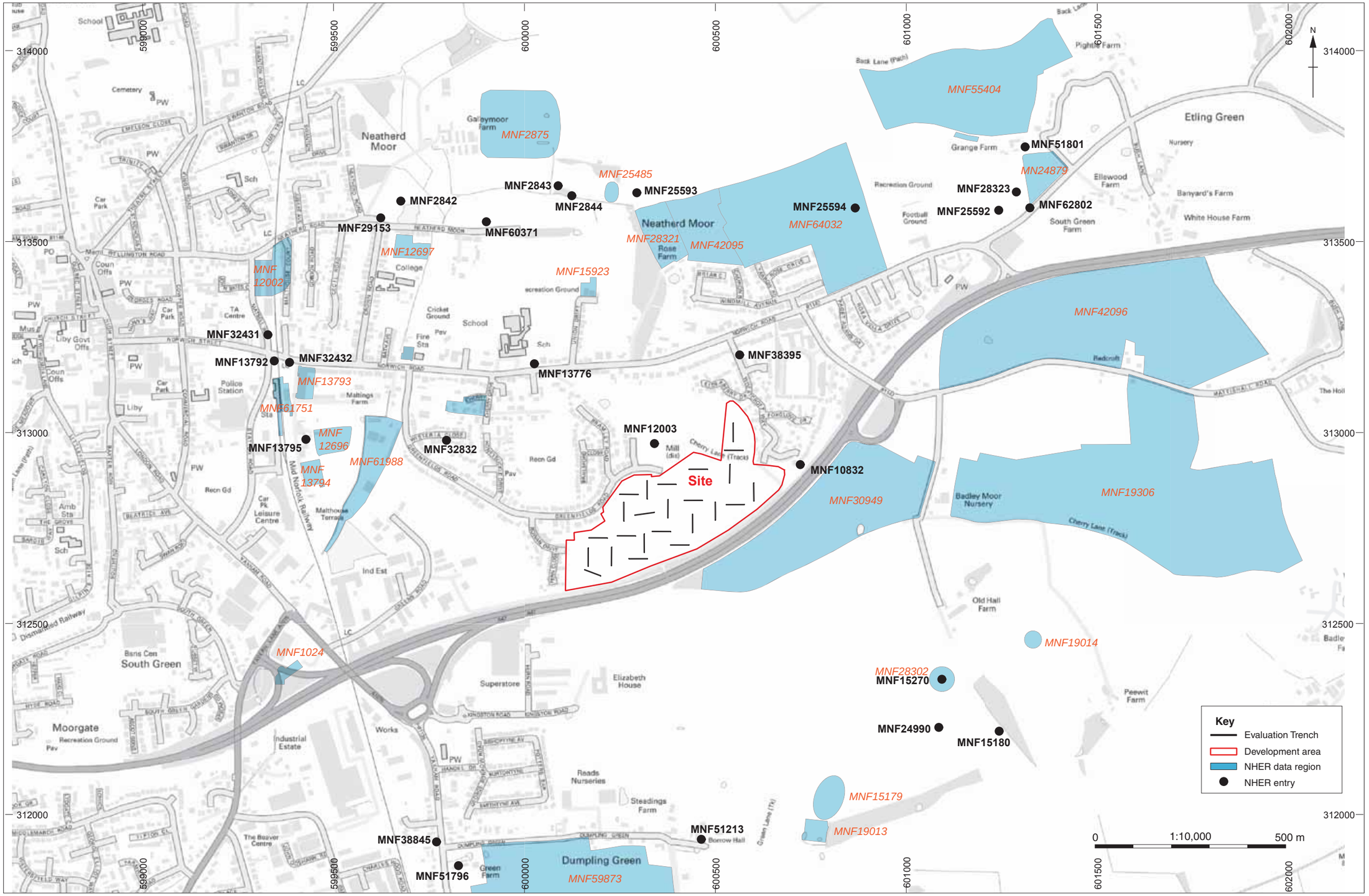

Figure 1a: Site location with HER entries. Scale 1:10000

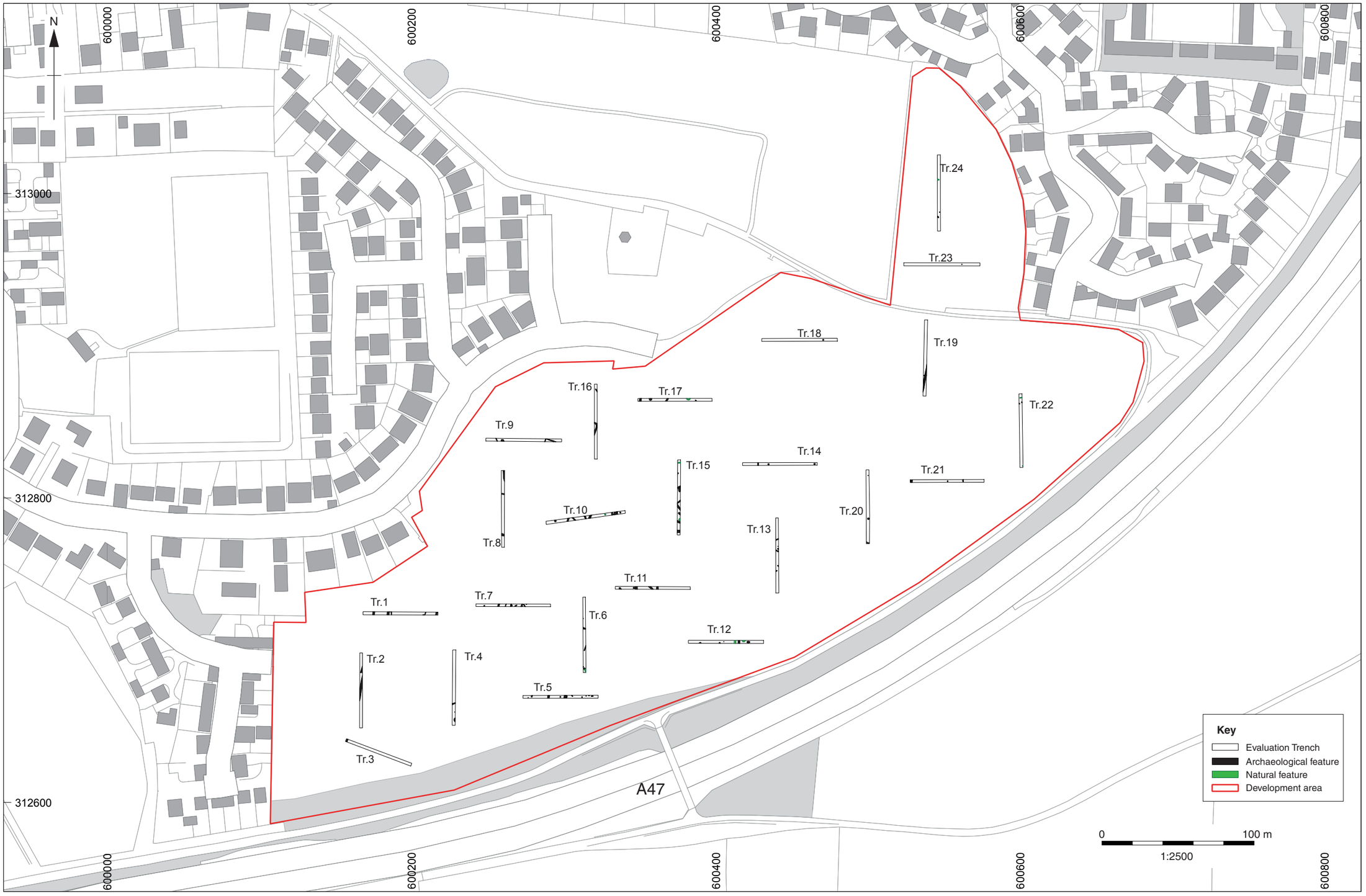

Figure 2: Trench location plan

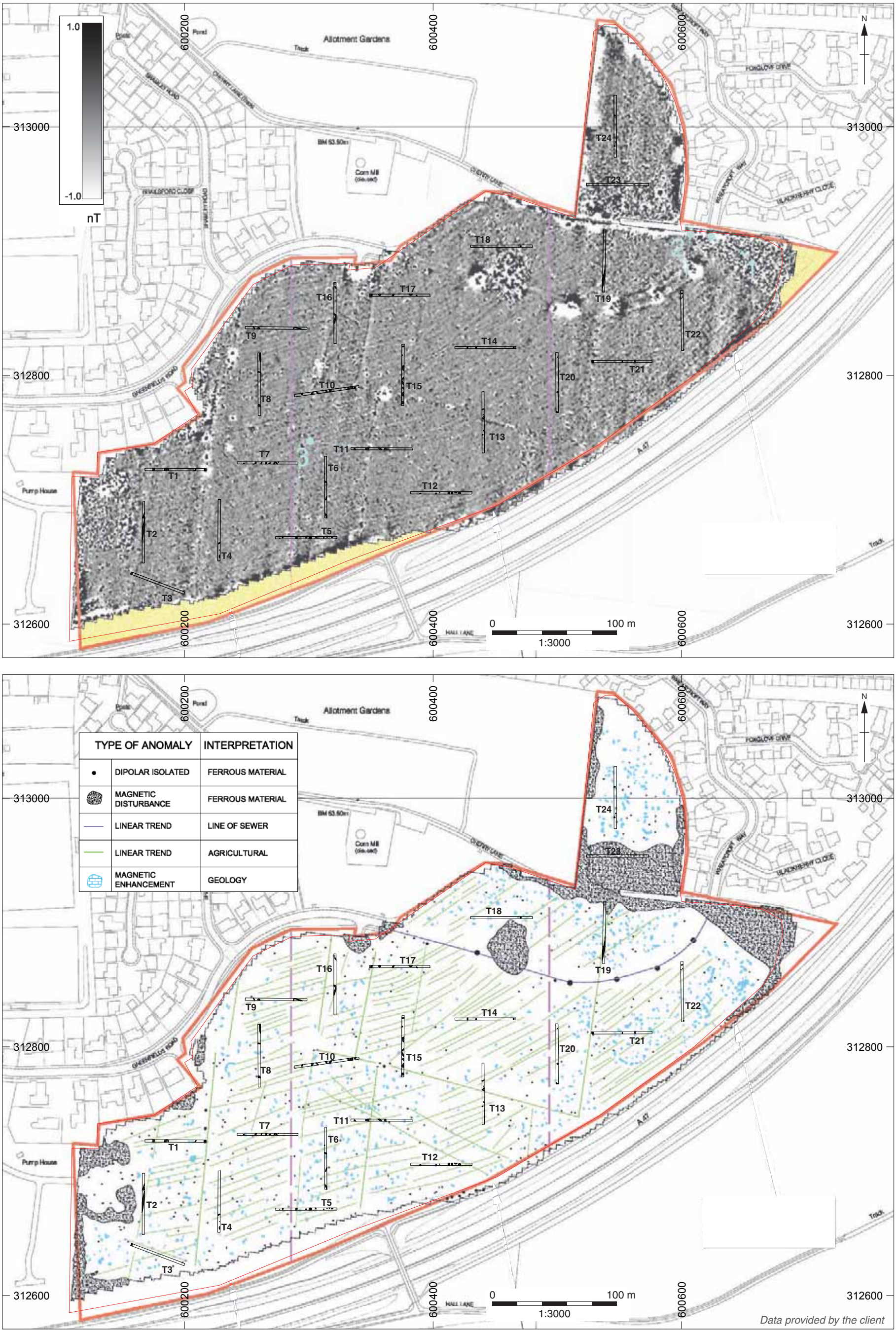

Figure 3: Trench Locations overlying Geophysical Data

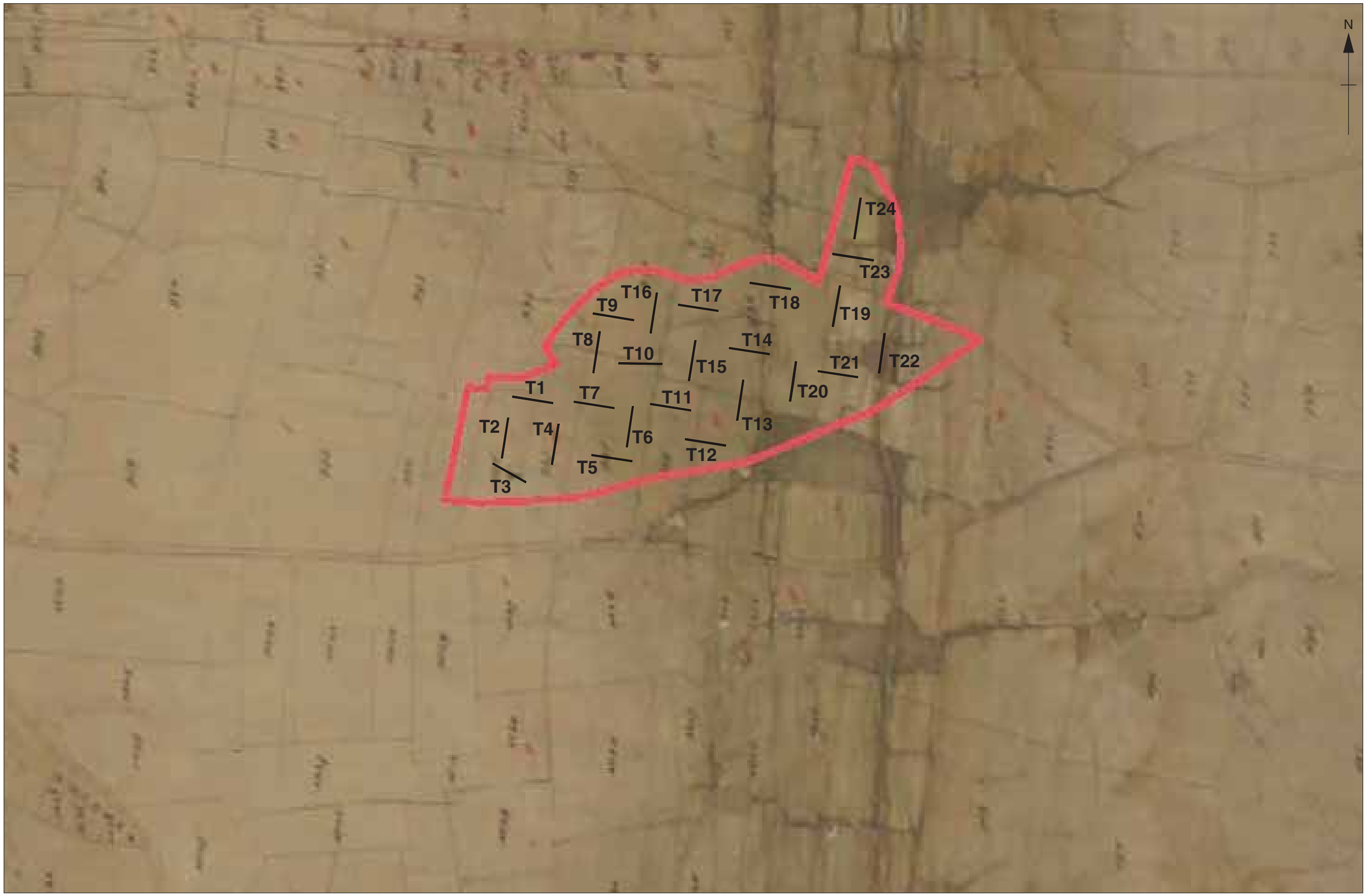

Figure 4: Trench location plan (black) overlying 1839 tithe map. Not to scale

Data provided by the client

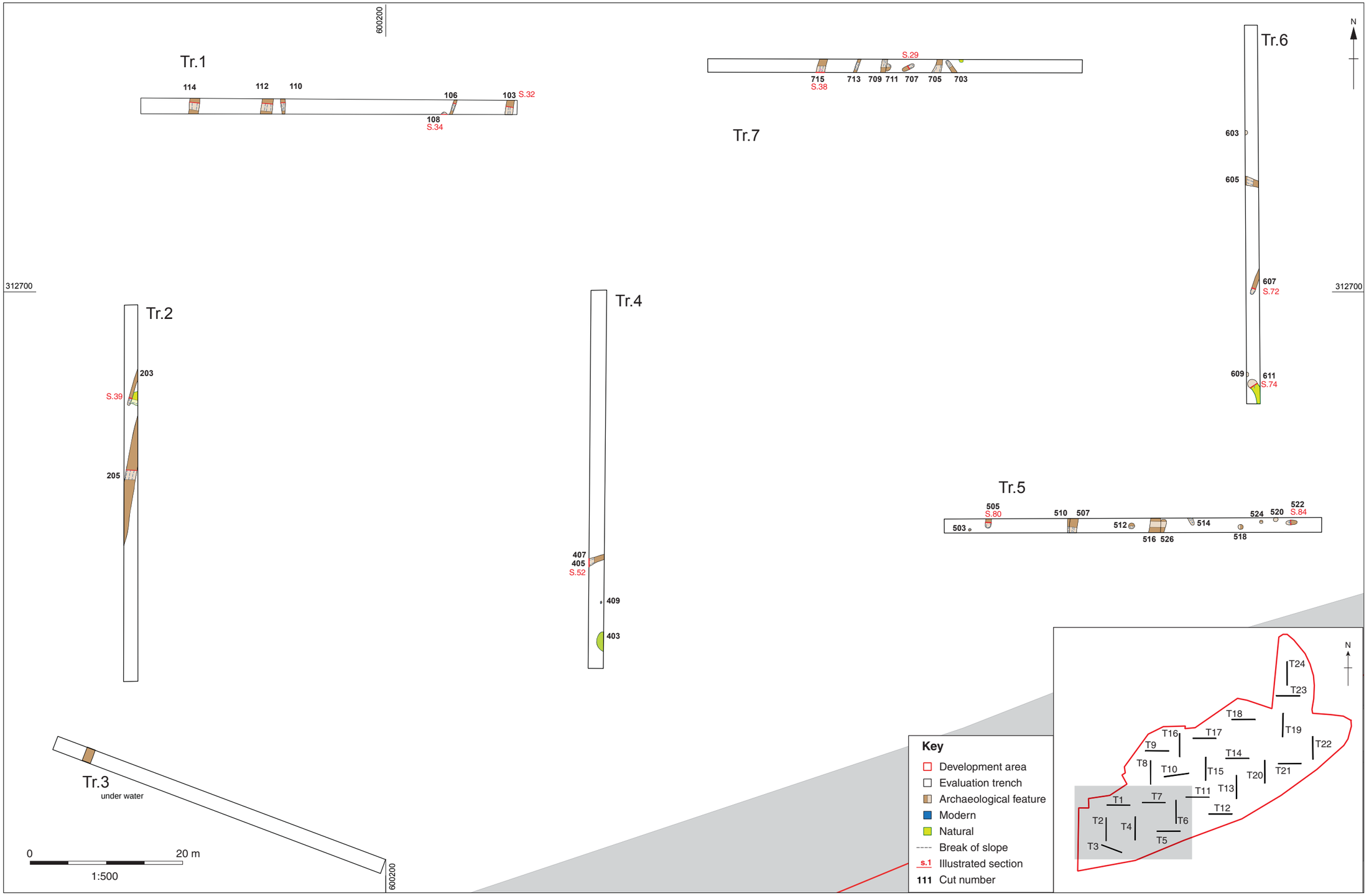

Figure 5: Trenches 1 to 7 with all features shown

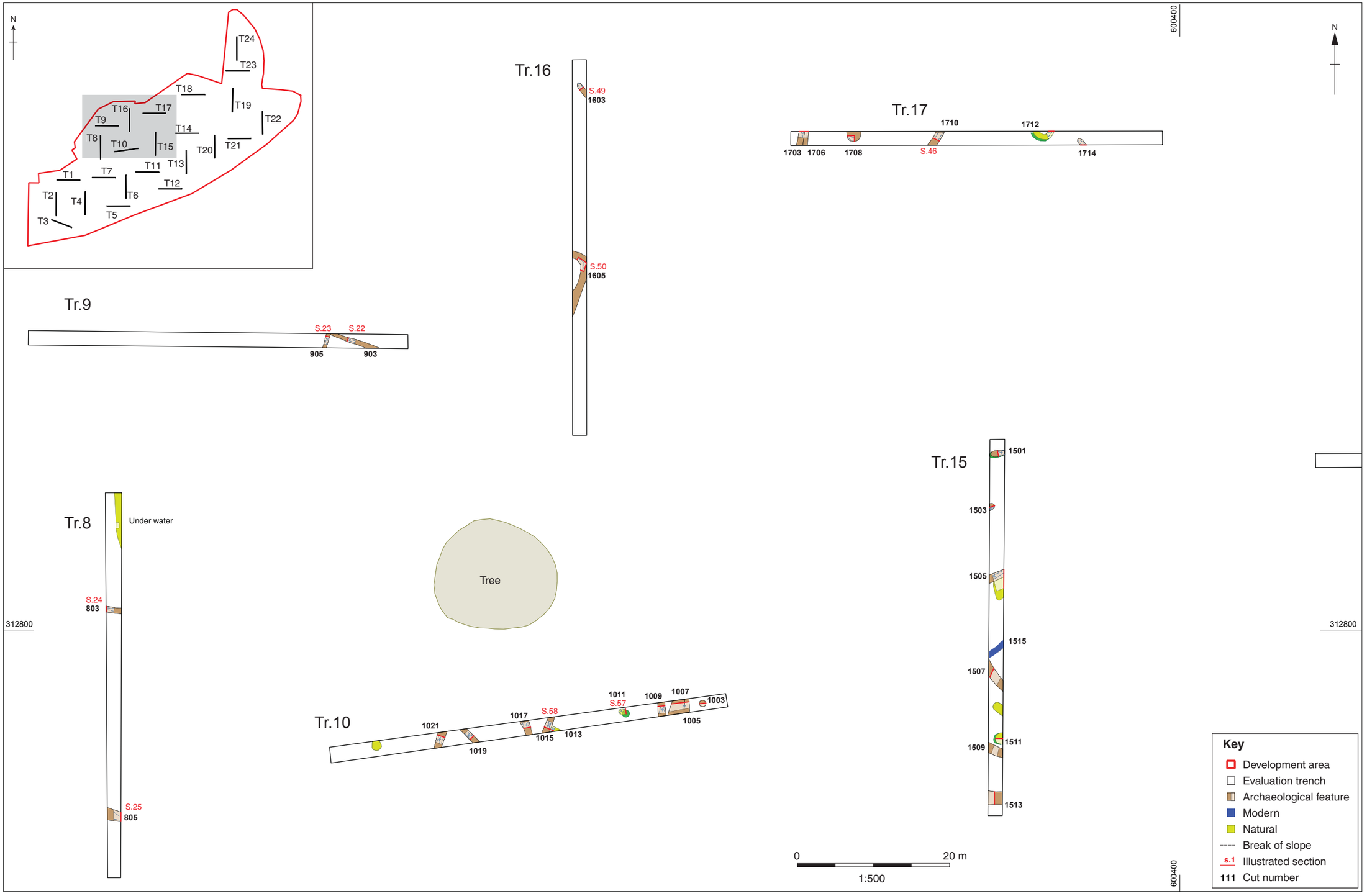

Figure 6: Trenches 8, 9, 10, 15, 16 and 17 with all features shown

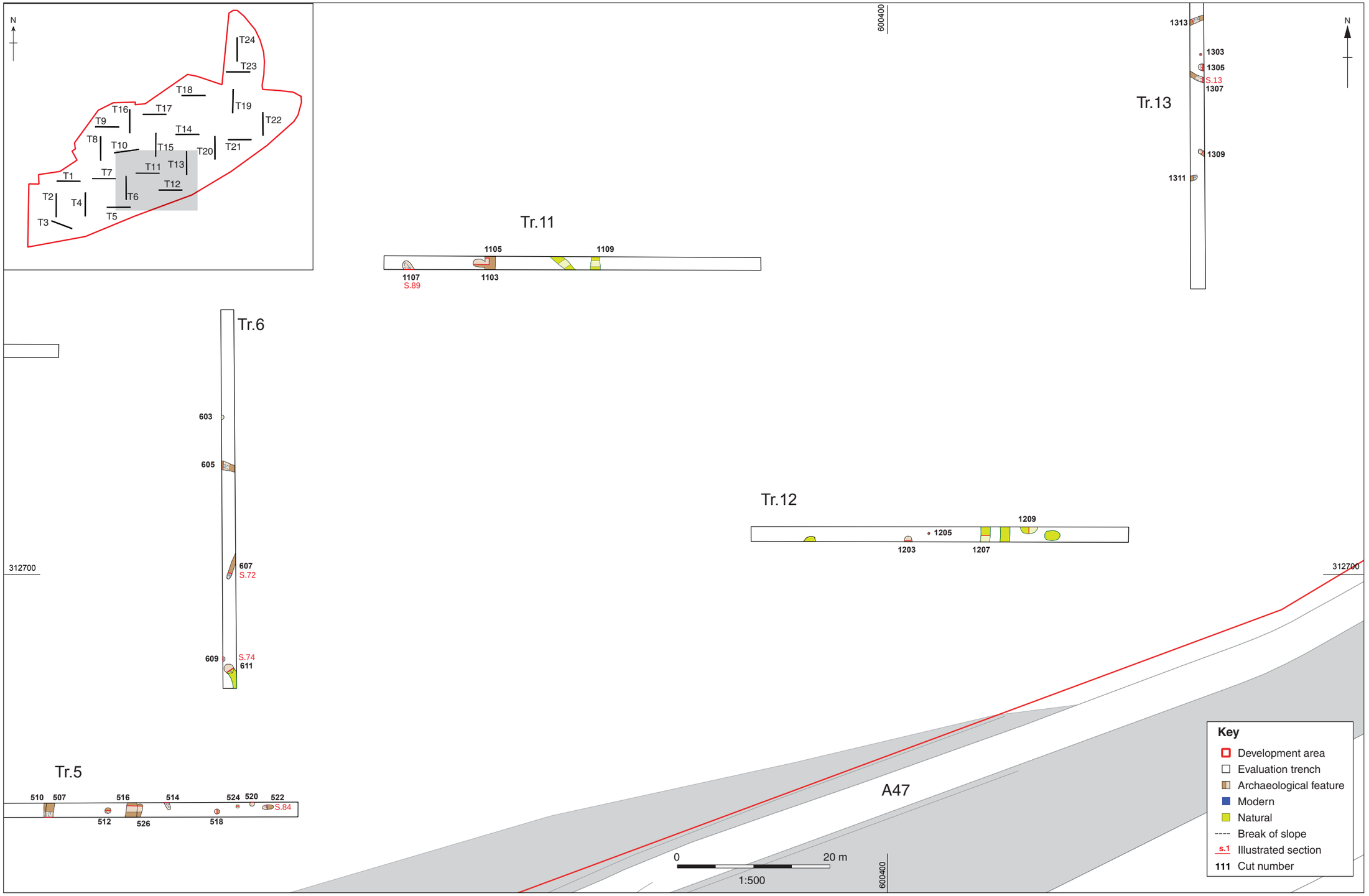

Figure 7: Trenches 5, 6, 11, 12 and 13 with all features shown

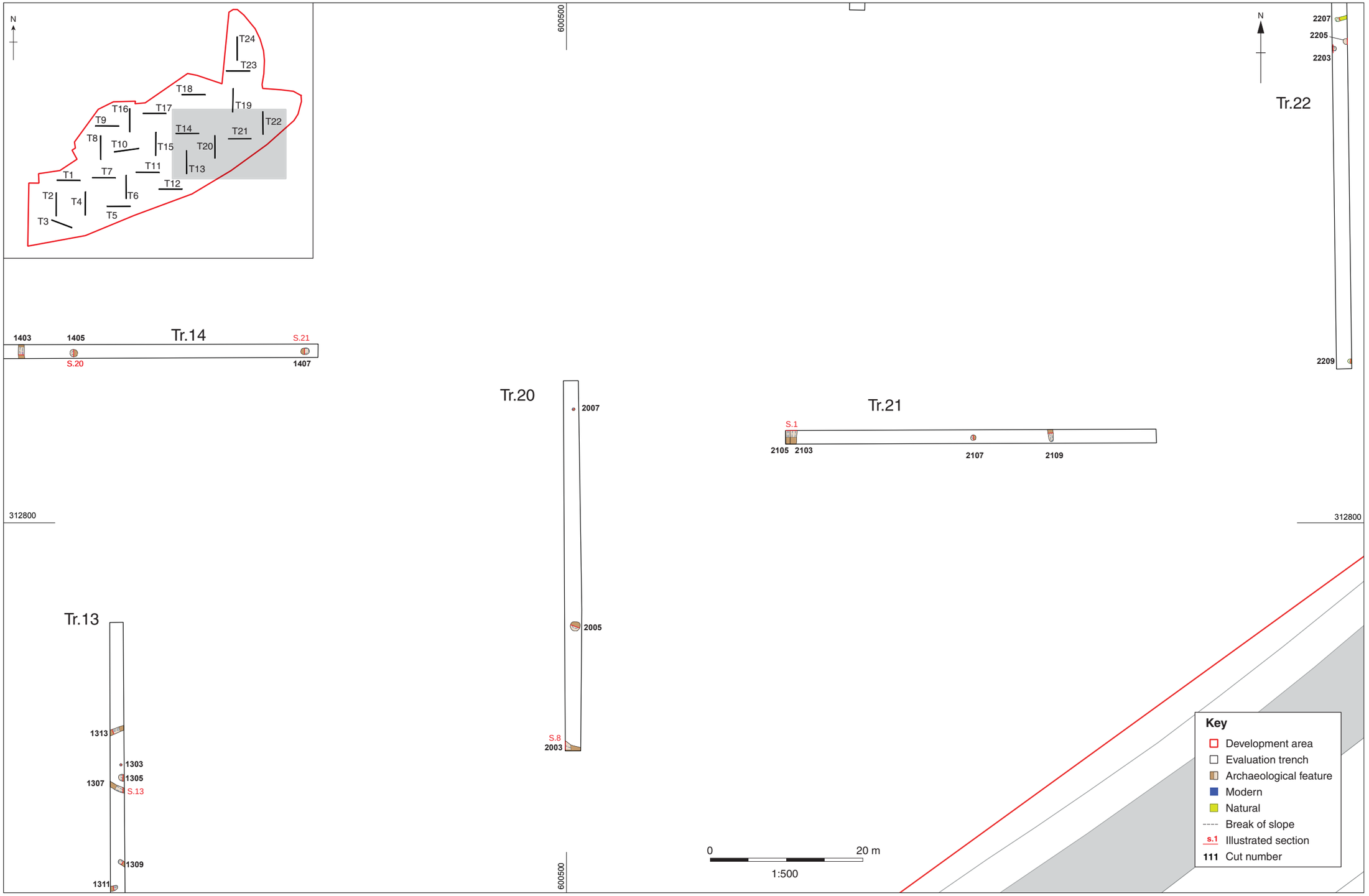

Figure 8: Trenches 13, 14, 20-22 with all features shown

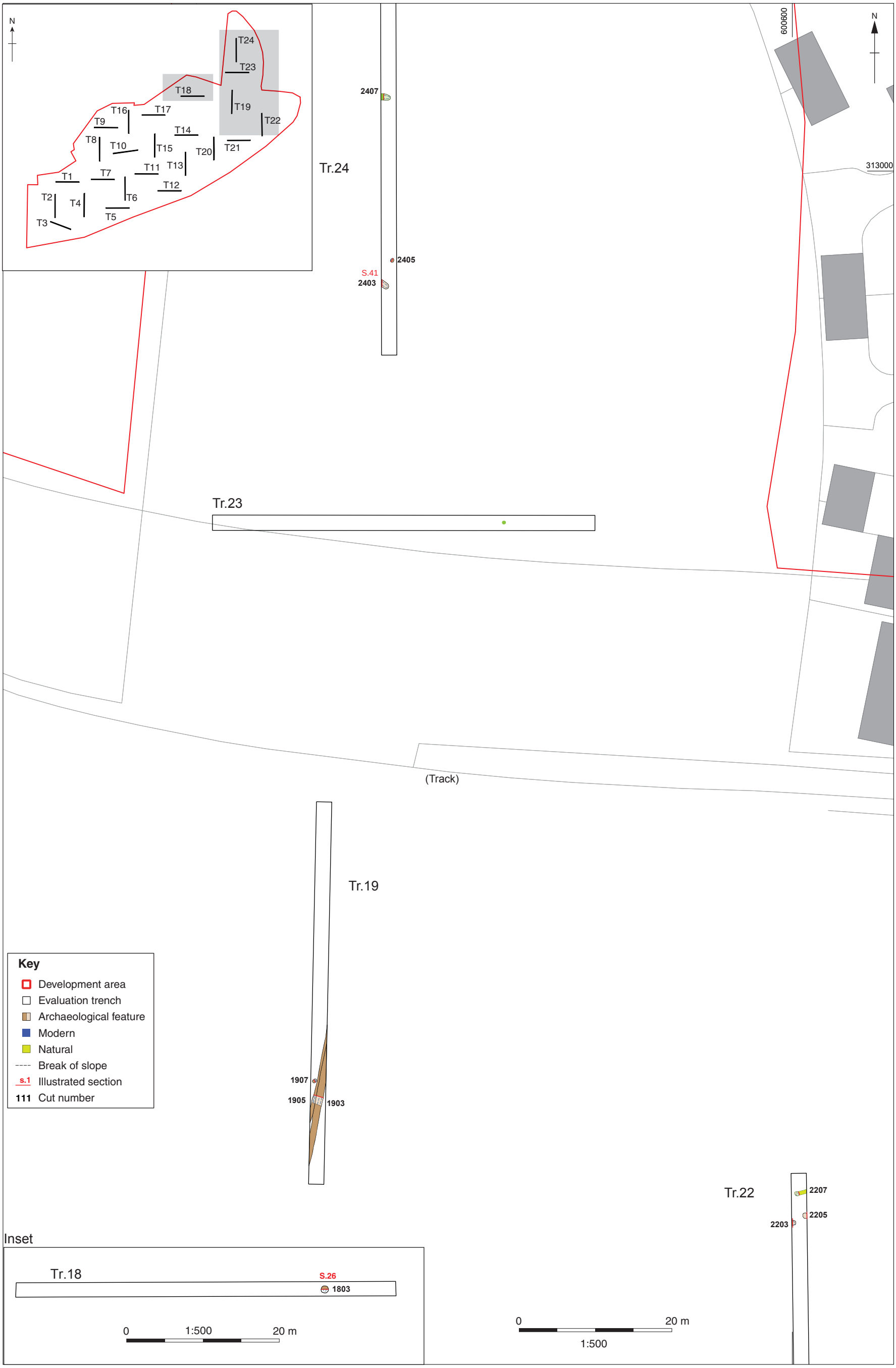

Figure 9: Trenches 18 (inset) 19, 22, 23, 24 with all features shown

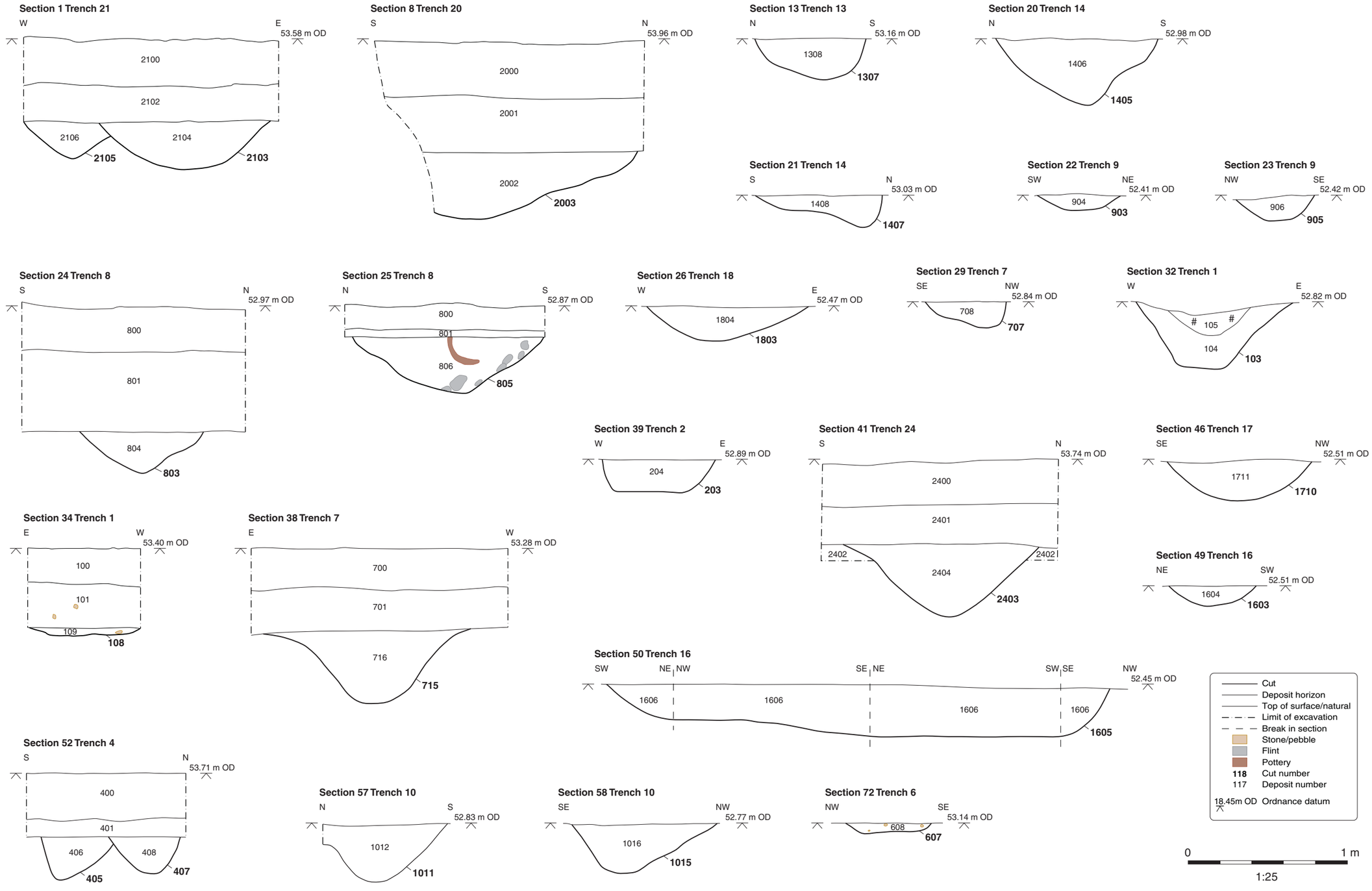

Figure 10: Selected sections

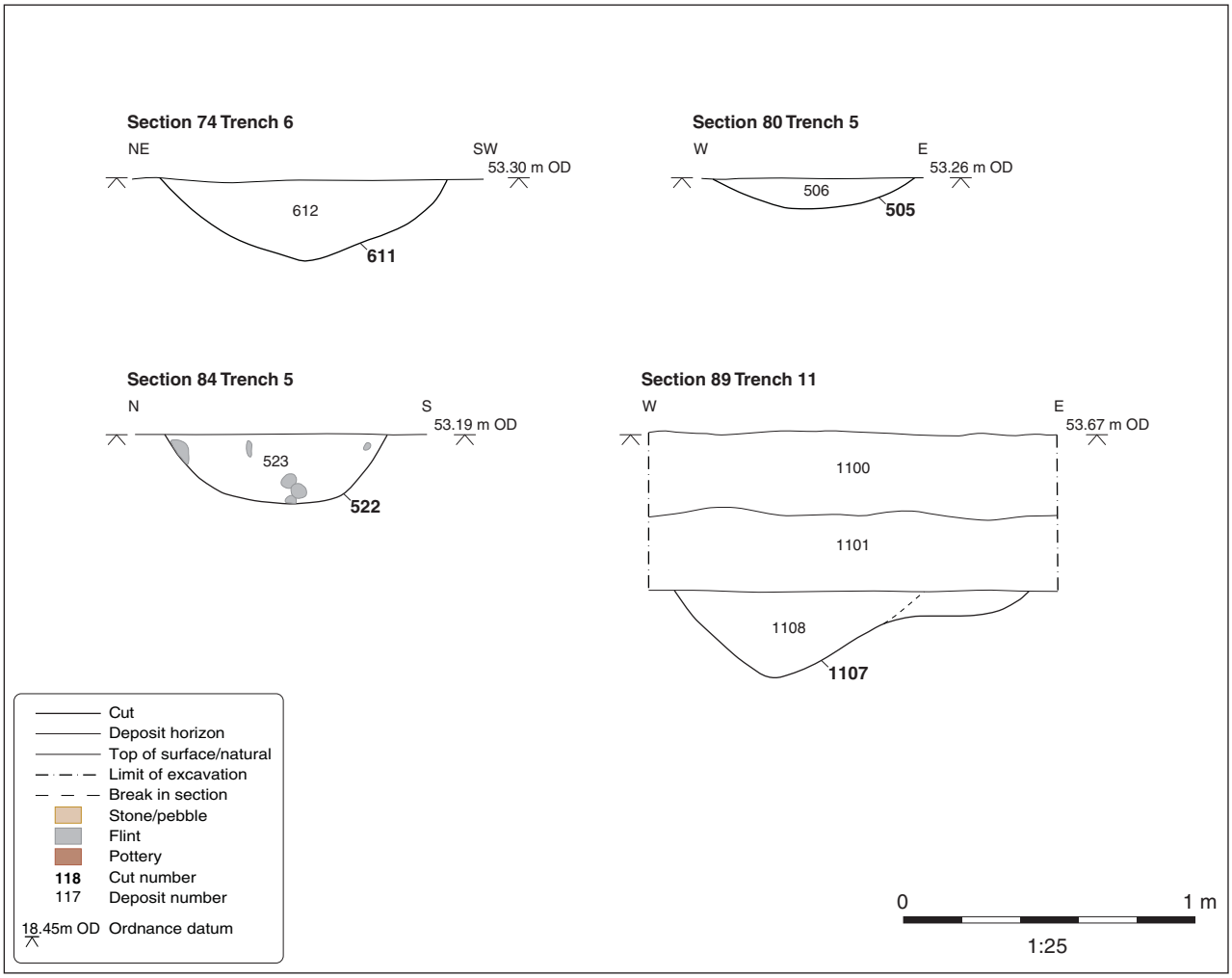

Figure 11: Selected sections (sheet 2)

Plate 2: Trench 2 viewed from the north

Plate 1: Trench 1 viewed from the east

Plate 4: Trench 4 viewed from the south

Plate 3: Trench 3 viewed from the south-east

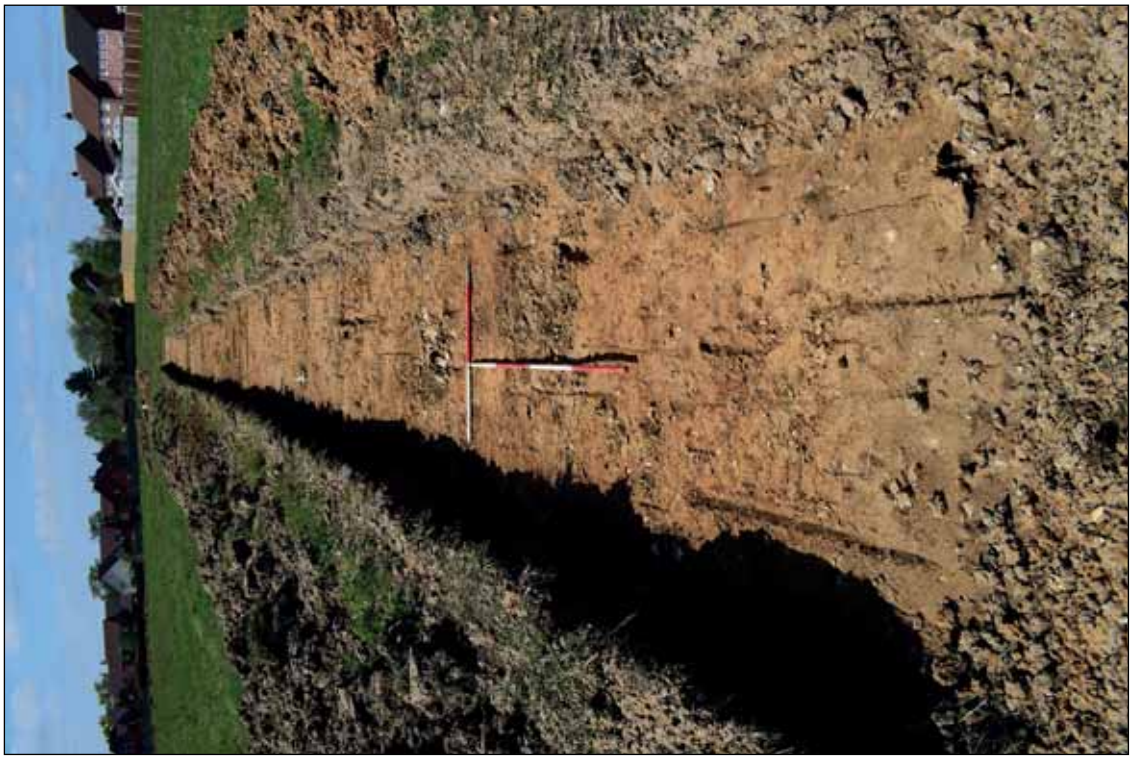

Plate 6: Trench 7 viewed from the east

Plate 5: Trench 5 viewed from the north

Plate 8: Trench 9 viewed from the east

Plate 7: Trench 8 viewed from the south

Plate 10: Trench 12 viewed from the east

Plate 9: Trench 11 viewed from the north

Plate 12: Trench 16 viewed from the north

Plate 11: Trench 13 viewed from the north

Plate 14: Trench 18 viewed from the east

Plate 13: Trench 17 viewed from the east

Plate 16: Trench 20 viewed from the south

Plate 15: Trench 19 viewed from the south

Plate 18: Trench 24 viewed from the south

Plate 17: Trench 23 viewed from the west

Plate 19: Ditch **112**, viewed from the south

Plate 20: Ditch **114**, viewed from the south

Plate 21: Ditch **205**, viewed from the south

Plate 22: Ditches **507** and **510**, viewed from the north

Plate 23: Ditch **605**, viewed from the east

Plate 24: Pit **609**, viewed from the east

Plate 25: Ditch **1009**, viewed from the south

Plate 26: Ditch **1021**, viewed from the south-west

Plate 27: Pit **1103** and Ditch **1105**, viewed from the north

Plate 28: Gully **1313**, viewed from the north-east

Plate 29: Ditch **1505**, viewed from the east

Plate 30: Modern service **1515**, viewed from the south-east

Plate 31: Ditches **1703** and **1705**, viewed from the south

Plate 32: Ditches **1903** and **1905**, viewed from the south-west

Plate 33: Pit **2007**, viewed from the north-west

Plate 34: Posthole **2405**, viewed from the south-east

oxfordarchaeology

Head Office/Registered Office/ OA South

Janus House
Osney Mead
Oxford OX2 0ES

t: +44 (0) 1865 263 800
f: +44 (0) 1865 793 496
e: info@oxfordarchaeology.com
w: http://oxfordarchaeology.com

OA North

Mill 3
Moor Lane
Lancaster LA1 1QD

t: +44 (0) 1524 541 000
f: +44 (0) 1524 848 606
e: oanorth@oxfordarchaeology.com
w: http://oxfordarchaeology.com

OA East

15 Trafalgar Way
Bar Hill
Cambridgeshire
CB23 8SQ

t: +44 (0) 1223 850500
e: oaeast@oxfordarchaeology.com
w: http://oxfordarchaeology.com