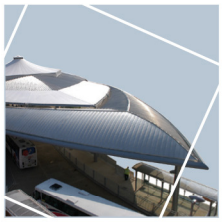
Report 2026

nau archaeology

An Archaeological Evaluation at Manor Farm, Haddiscoe, Norfolk

HER 24146 and 51817



Prepared for
Earsham Gravels

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February 2009

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NAU ARCHAEOLOGY PROJECT CHECKLIST		
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Location:	Manor Farm, Haddiscoe
District:	Broadland
Grid Ref.:	TM 4352 9705 – TM 4420 9759
HER No.:	NHER 24146 and 58187
Client:	Earsham Gravels
Dates of Fieldwork:	17 November – 2 December 2008

Summary

An archaeological evaluation of land at Haddiscoe, Norfolk was carried out by NAU Archaeology. The positioning of the evaluation trenches was partially determined by the results of studies of the aerial photographs the area and a geophysical survey.

Most of the excavated features were linear ditches, some of which could be seen on the aerial photographs. Most of these ditches were undated, but evidence was found indicating that some were Roman, early medieval, medieval and post-medieval. Pits and post-holes were also found and while most of these were undated one was found to be Iron Age and another contained medieval material.

1.0 Introduction

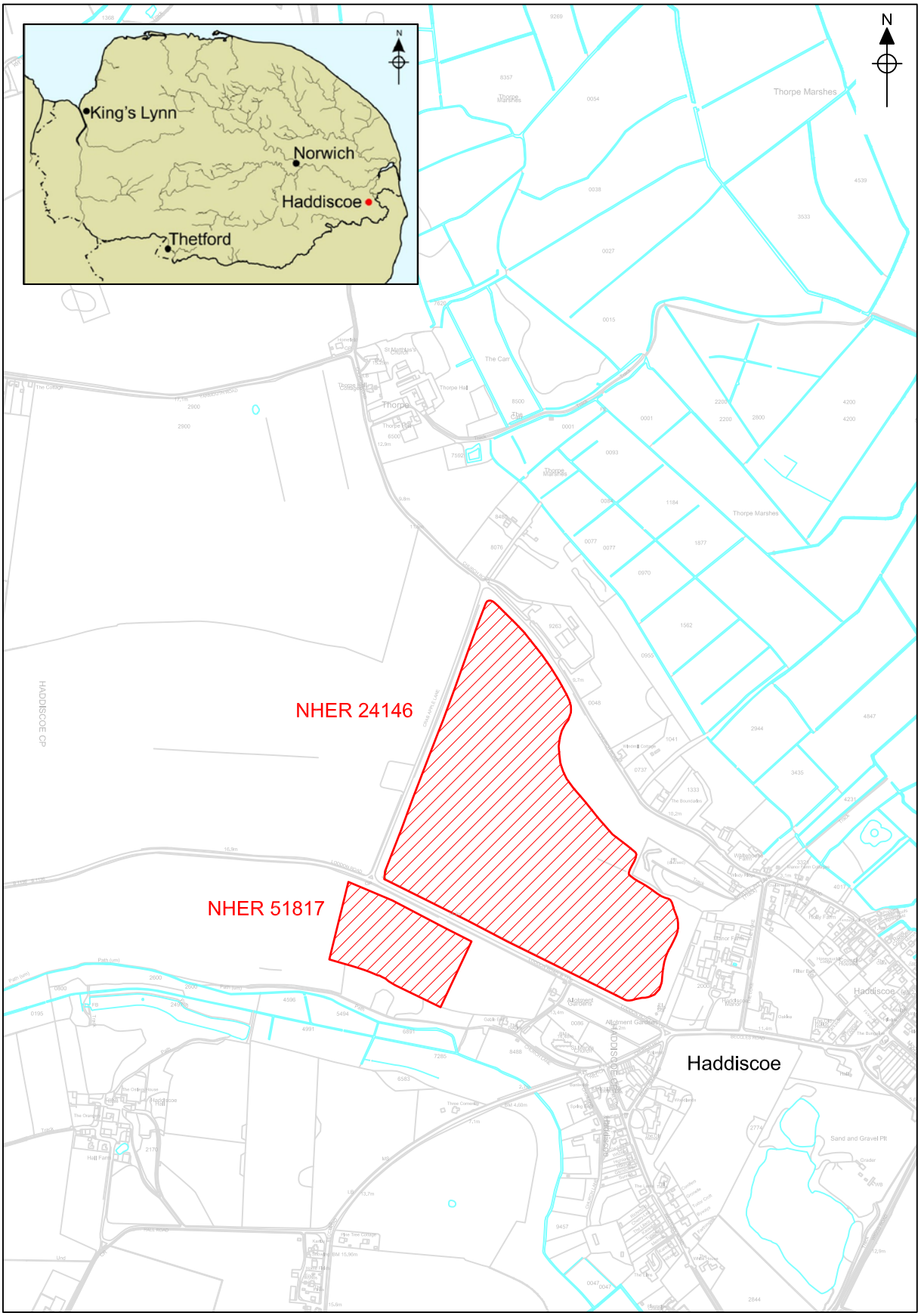
This report discusses an archaeological evaluation carried out in the area of a proposed quarry at Manor Farm, Haddiscoe, Norfolk (Fig. 1). The proposed quarry is split across two sites, NHER 24146 and NHER 51517, to the north and south of the B1136 respectively.

The need for archaeological evaluation through trenching was identified following a programme of assessment consisting of a desk-based assessment (Watkins 2008), fieldwalking of the area (Barnett 2008; Fig. 4) and geophysical survey (Railton 2008). Following from the assessments, discussion with NLA resulted in an agreed scope of works for evaluation. A total of 79 evaluation trenches was excavated within the 19.5ha area of the proposed quarry, 60 in site NHER 24146 and 19 in site NHER 51517.

The work was designed to assist in defining the character and extent of any archaeological remains within the proposed redevelopment area, following the guidelines set out in *Planning and Policy Guidance 16: Archaeology and Planning* (Department of the Environment 1990). The results will enable the LPA to make an informed decision on a future planning proposal to develop the land.

The site archive is currently held by NAU Archaeology and on completion of the project will be deposited with Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service, following the relevant policy on archiving standards.

This project was commissioned and funded by Earsham Gravels.



0 1000m

Fig. 1 Site location. Scale 1:10,000

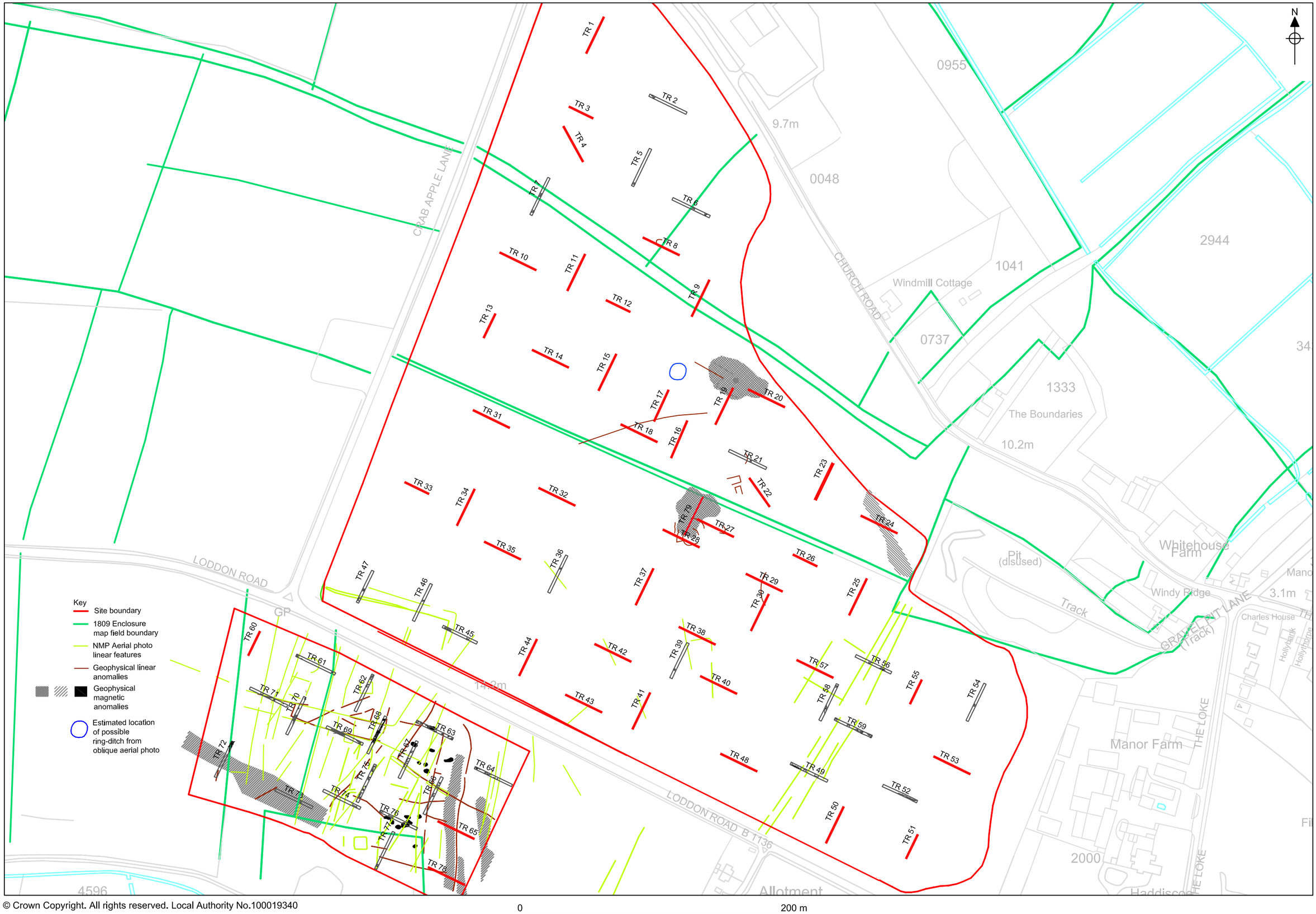
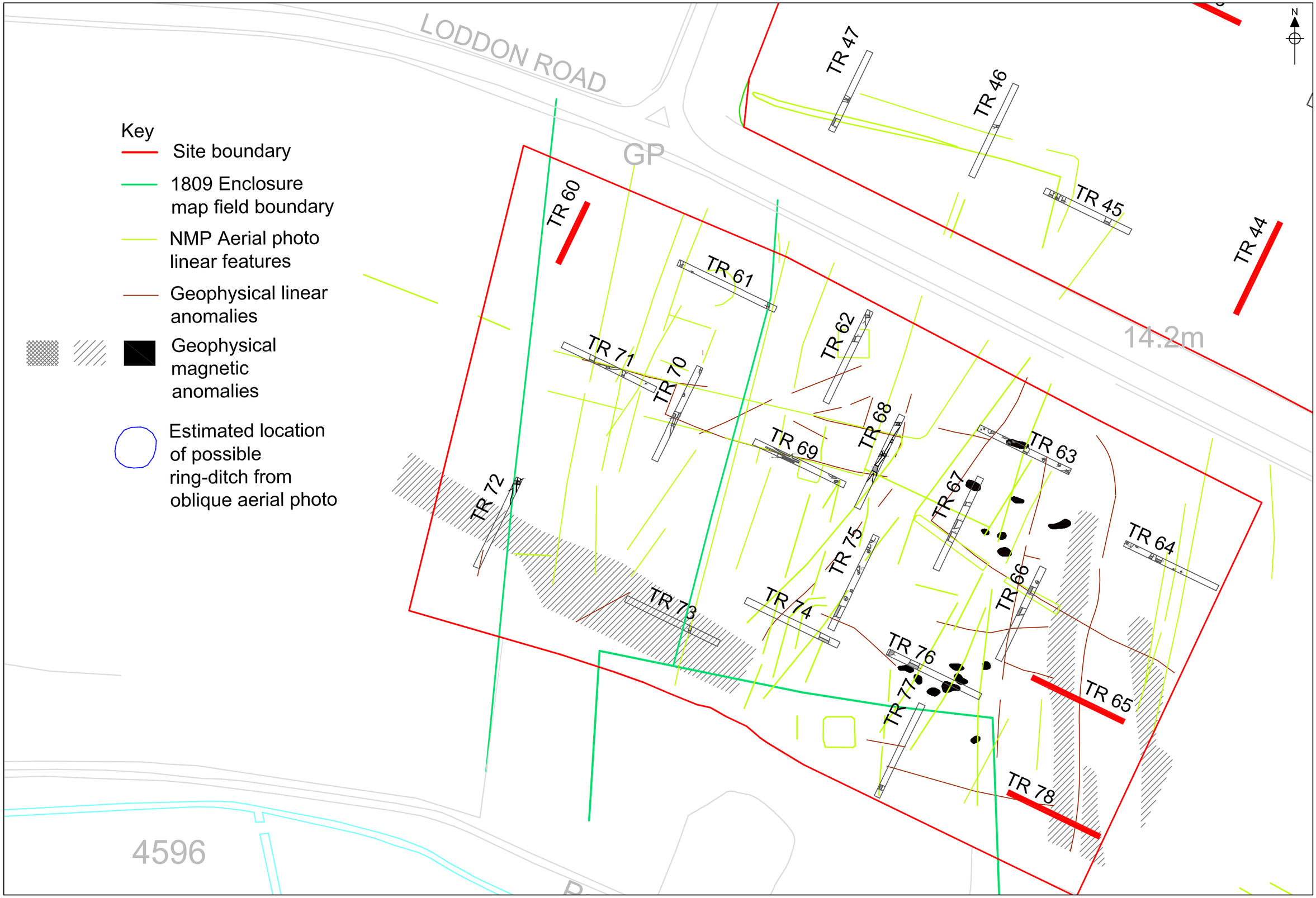


Fig. 2 Trench location with 1809 Enclosure map, aerial photograph and geophysical analysis results. Scale 1:2500 .



0 100 m

Fig. 3 Plan of Site NHER51817. Scale 1:1000 .

2.0 Geology and Topography

Haddiscoe lies within the Broadland region, to the west of a series of low-lying marshes that flank the River Waveney. The village lies on a strip of higher ground between marshes to the north and a minor water course, the Landspring Beck, to the south. The proposed extraction site itself lies to the north-west of the village, on land that rises gently towards to the west and south, reaching a maximum elevation of approximately 15m OD.

The underlying geological deposits are characterised by glacial sands and gravels, the site lying to the east of the boulder clay plateau that dominates the geology of southern Norfolk (Funnell 2005). The underlying solid geology of the area consists of chalk (BGS 1985).

The character of this area was dramatically changed during the Roman period when a phase of marine transgression led to the formation of a large estuary at the mouth of the Bure and Yare rivers (Murphy 2005). These estuarine conditions extended as far as Haddiscoe, flooding the area of the present-day marshes. Peat deposits contemporary with the pre-Roman landscape now lie buried beneath large quantities of alluvial silt and clay, deposited as the marine water receded.

The topsoil encountered on the site consisted of sand silt or clayey silt and the subsoil mostly consisted silty sand or clayey sand.

3.0 Archaeological and Historical Background

3.1 Prehistoric

Evidence for prehistoric activity in Haddiscoe and the surrounding area is represented by a number of cropmarks identified as the remains of prehistoric monuments (Figs 2 and 3). This identification has been supported by the recovery of prehistoric artefacts. Neolithic evidence to the north of Low Farm consists of a sub-rectangular elongated enclosure which is likely to be remains of a Neolithic long barrow or mortuary enclosure (NHER 44860).

The Neolithic and early Bronze Age are represented by several ring-ditches, with the remains of once-upstanding round barrows now appearing as cropmarks. One of these ring-ditches has been tentatively identified as lying within the main extraction area from an oblique photograph (NHER 49678). Further evidence for possible Bronze Age activity includes the identification of a brushwood causeway located within the marshes. This was uncovered at two points during the construction of new electricity pylons in the area (NHER 19704/10705).

Artefactual evidence consisting of Neolithic worked flint artefacts and a Bronze Age socketed axe also suggest activity in the Haddiscoe area during these periods. Artefactual evidence suggests some Iron Age activity within Haddiscoe and the surrounding area.

3.2 Roman

Roman features dominate the cropmarks identified within Haddiscoe and the surrounding area. Several of these are grouped together and indicate the presence of settlement making this area a reasonably complex and developed landscape at this time. Artefactual evidence supports the dating of these

cropmarks, with several Roman objects being discovered throughout Haddiscoe and the surrounding area. Amateur metal-detecting has been a large contributor to the number of artefacts recovered.

There are several potential settlement sites in the area which contain evidence of intensive Roman activity. To the south-east of Haddiscoe, on the opposite bank of the Landspring Beck, fieldwalking has recovered concentrations of pottery and tile which suggest settlement of some form (NHER 12138). This is clearly evident when combined with the identification of a double-ditched enclosure (NHER 44862), ditched boundaries, trackways (NHER 44863 and 44870) and several further enclosures (NHER 44859, 44861 and 44865) identified from cropmarks.

Several cropmarks have been identified as Roman field-systems, enclosures and trackways (NHER 12139) to the east of Low farm and this is supported by associated finds of several Roman coins and brooches (NHER 23713 and 24557). It is suggested that these are the remains of a Romano-British farmstead. A similar farmstead represented by a series of rectilinear cropmark enclosures is evident to the south-east of Thurlton (NHER 49674). Further evidence for Roman remains in the vicinity of Haddiscoe, to the south of the proposed extraction site, consists of several linear cropmarks (NHER 49661 and 49662). To the west of Haddiscoe several fragmentary enclosures and field boundaries have been identified as Roman (NHER 49629, 49658 and 49659).

Within the proposed development site cropmarks indicate the presence of several potentially Roman enclosures and other boundaries (NHER 49680). As well as these the remains of a ring-ditch survives as a semi-circular cropmark. However, the diameter of this feature means that this could be another prehistoric monument, as it resembles complete ring-ditches in the survey area. Another possibility is that it could be a gully for a domestic structure. It is thought that what appears as a group of multi-period cropmarks are later prehistoric and not Roman.

Aerial photographs show some possible agricultural or domestic small sub-square enclosures in the area of the proposed development. Similar features found in other locations across the county have been recognised as having a ritual function such as that of mortuary enclosures (e.g. Ashwin and Bates 2000). About 550m to the west of the site an enclosure of a similar size has been identified within the main clusters of prehistoric ring-ditches (NHER 49666).

In the northern portion of the proposed extraction area metal-detecting uncovered a number of Roman artefacts including coins and a brooch (NHER 24146). A Roman coin hoard consisting of 412 individual coins was recovered at NHER 28212, along with a Roman ring, brooch and a large quantity of pottery sherds.

3.3 Anglo-Saxon

Evidence for activity during the Anglo-Saxon period is limited to mainly artefactual remains. It appears that activity in this area during this period was not nearly as extensive as in the Roman period. The only artefact from the Early Saxon period, a possible razor, was recovered from the proposed area of extraction (NHER 24146). The evidence for activity in the Middle and Late Saxon periods is also limited to artefactual material in small dispersed quantities.

It can be assumed that the present-day settlement pattern was established by the Late Saxon period, despite the lack of physical evidence, as Haddiscoe and its

surrounding villages were all recorded at Domesday (Brown 1984). It should also be noted that a round tower possibly dating to the 11th century is incorporated into Haddiscoe church (NHER 10702). Round towers are also features at nearby St Mattias' church, Thorpe-by Haddiscoe (NHER 10703), and St Margaret's church, Toft Monks (NHER 10711).

3.4 Medieval and Post-medieval

The main evidence for this period comes from cropmarks identified as road and trackways. Two of these relate closely to the existing road pattern, which has potentially undergone minor remodelling. To the west of the site linear soilmarks appear to be the remains of a medieval hollow way (NHER 10709). To the south another possible road or trackway has been identified from cropmarks (NHER 17350).

Coins and a possible 13th-century casket mount (NHER 24146) make up some of the metal artefacts recovered from the site. The majority of these medieval finds are likely to be accidental losses or result from the spreading of manure.

With limited evidence of a medieval manor at Haddiscoe one of the only indications comes from the names of Haddiscoe Manor and Manor Farm. Blomefield (1808) makes no direct mention of a manor at Haddiscoe, but Faden's Map of Norfolk, first printed in 1797, shows Haddiscoe Hall lying not far from the site of Manor Farm (Barringer 1989); it is possible that the site of the hall could relate to a medieval manor at Haddiscoe. It could also be the case that the extant post-medieval buildings replaced an earlier manorial building.

A number of sources have noted that a Templar preceptory was in existence at Haddiscoe by 1218. King Henry III (1216–72) was a known benefactor of this establishment (Blomefield 1808). After the abolition of the Order of the Knights Templar in 1312 the preceptory fell into the custody of the Sheriff of Norfolk, Thomas de St Omer, in 1326 (Le Strange 1973). It is thought that it lay close to St Mary's church, which makes it possible that it lies within the bounds of the proposed extraction area (Le Strange 1973). A large wall of unknown date, found in close proximity to Crab Apple Lane (NHER 24146) and allegedly discovered by workmen laying a water pipe, could possibly related to the preceptory.

The later medieval period is represented by little more than cropmarks, which suggest that the agricultural fields differed slightly from their layout today. These cropmarks also suggest that a post-medieval trackway once ran NNE from the junction of Church Lane and the B1136. Another group of parallel linear cropmarks (NHER 49679) also appears to date from this period. The multi-phase group of cropmarks within the proposed development area (NHER 49680) is highly likely to represent medieval or post-medieval features.

3.5 Modern

Spigot mortar bases, tank traps and pillboxes are some of the WWII structures remaining in the area and are mainly concentrated close to Haddiscoe railway station, on the northern side of the marshes. Immediately to the north of the extraction area (NHER 49650) aerial photographs appear to show a WWII searchlight battery and associated slit trenches. There is no evidence for any similar features on the site itself.

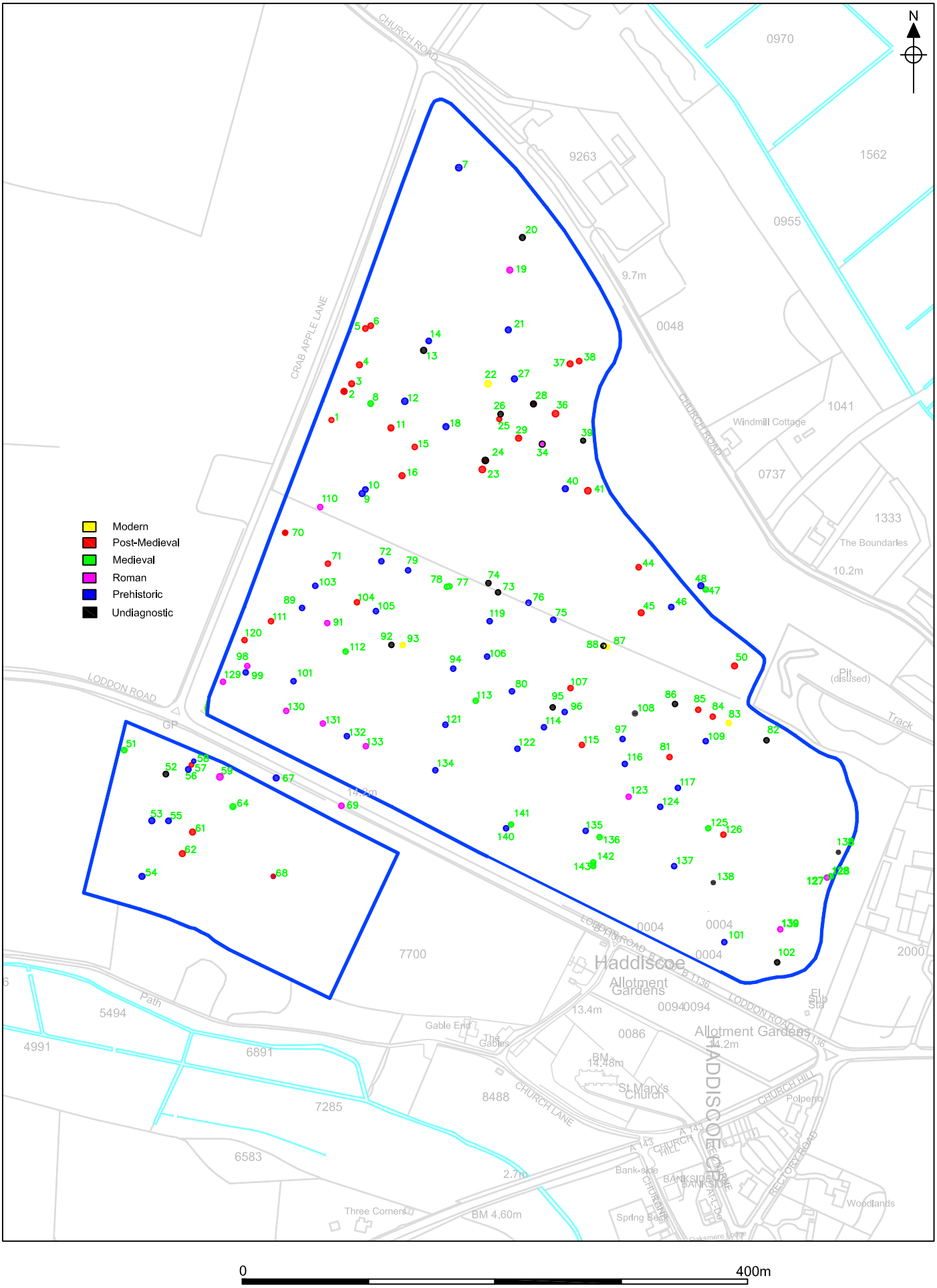


Fig. 4 Distribution of Fieldwalking Finds. Scale 1:4000

4.0 Methodology

The objective of this evaluation was to determine as far as reasonably possible the presence or absence, location, nature, extent, date, quality, condition and significance of any surviving archaeological deposits within the development area.

The Brief required that 79 trenches be excavated, 72 of which were 30m long and 1.8m wide and 7 of which were 20m long and 1.8m wide. The positioning of these trenches was based on the findings of a geophysical survey of the sites, the plotting of National Mapping Programme aerial photographs of the area and the fieldwalking data (Figs 2–4). Also taken into account was the possibility of the existence of a ring-ditch in the north-western–central part of NHER 24146. The estimated position of this ring-ditch was plotted from an oblique aerial photograph by the National Mapping Programme (Watkins 2008). This estimated position coincided with that of a power line and therefore could not be investigated, however Trench 16 was excavated a little further to the south.

Machine excavation was carried out with a hydraulic 360˚ excavator using a toothless ditching bucket operated under constant archaeological supervision.

Spoil, exposed surfaces and features were scanned with a metal-detector. All metal-detected and hand-collected finds, other than those which were obviously modern, were retained for inspection.

All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using NAU Archaeology recording sheets. Trench locations, plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales and colour and monochrome photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits. No environmental samples were taken.

The temporary benchmarks used during the course of this work were transferred from an Ordnance Survey benchmark with a value of 14.48m OD located on the north-western corner of the north aisle of Haddiscoe Church.

Site conditions were wet, with the work taking place during periods of wintery rain.

5.0 Results

5.1 NHER 24146

5.1.1 Trench 1

This NNE–SSW trench, located in the north-western part of the site (Fig. 2), was 30m long, 1.80m wide and was excavated to sand and gravel natural at a depth of 0.60m. The subsoil in this trench, which was 0.20m deep, consisted of brown clayey sand (203) and the topsoil, which was 0.40m deep, consisted of brown sandy silt (202). No archaeological features were observed.

During fieldwalking of this site a prehistoric worked flint (find spot 7) was found in the vicinity of this trench (Fig. 4; Barnett 2008).

5.1.2 Trench 2

This NWW–SEE trench, located in the north-western part of the site (Fig. 2), was 30m long, 1.80m wide and was excavated to sand and gravel natural at a depth of 0.90m. The subsoil in this trench, which was 0.50m deep, consisted of brown clayey sand (203) and the topsoil, which was 0.40m deep, consisted of brown sandy silt (202).

The NWW end of this trench contained pit [198] (Figs 5 and 6) which was of unknown length, 0.96m wide and 0.50m deep. This pit was filled with brownish-grey silt sand (199). This pit was cut by ditch [201]. This NNE–SSW ditch, which was of unknown length, 1.20m wide and 0.52m deep, was filled with greyish-brown silty sand (200). Neither feature could be dated.

5.1.3 Trench 3

This NWW–SEE trench, located in the north-western part of the site (Fig. 2), was 20m long, 1.80m wide and was excavated to sand and gravel natural at a depth of 0.40m. The subsoil in this trench, which was 0.15m deep, consisted of brown silty sand (136) and the topsoil, which was 0.25m deep, consisted of brown sandy silt (202). No archaeological features were observed.

5.1.4 Trench 4

This NW–SE trench, located in the north-western part of the site (Fig. 2), was 30m long, 1.80m wide and was excavated to sand and gravel natural at a depth of 0.50m. The subsoil in this trench, which was 0.20m deep, consisted of brown silty sand (136) and the topsoil, which was 0.30m deep, consisted of brown sandy silt (202). No archaeological features were observed.

5.1.5 Trench 5

This NNE–SSW trench, located in the north-western part of the site (Fig. 2), was 30m long, 1.80m wide and was excavated to sand and gravel natural at a depth of 0.60m. The subsoil, which was 0.30m deep, consisted of brown silty sand (136), while the topsoil, which was 0.30m deep, was a brown clayey sand (204).

During fieldwalking of this site a prehistoric flint (find spot 21) and a sherd of pottery dating to the Roman period (find spot 19) were found in the vicinity of this trench (Fig. 4; Barnett 2008).

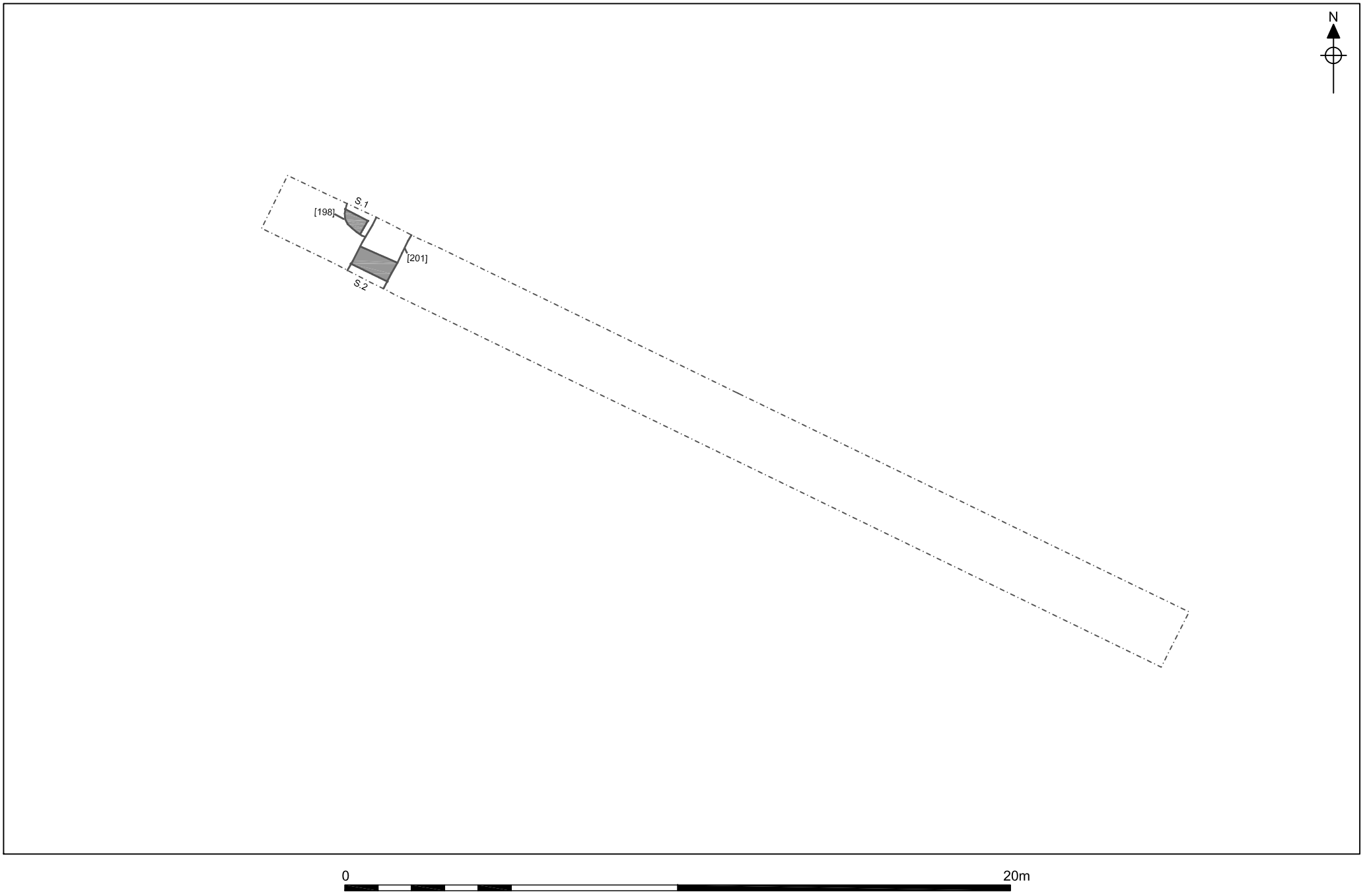
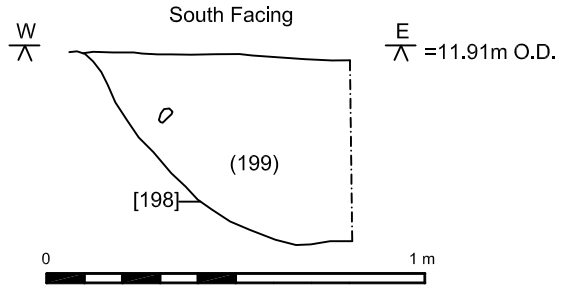
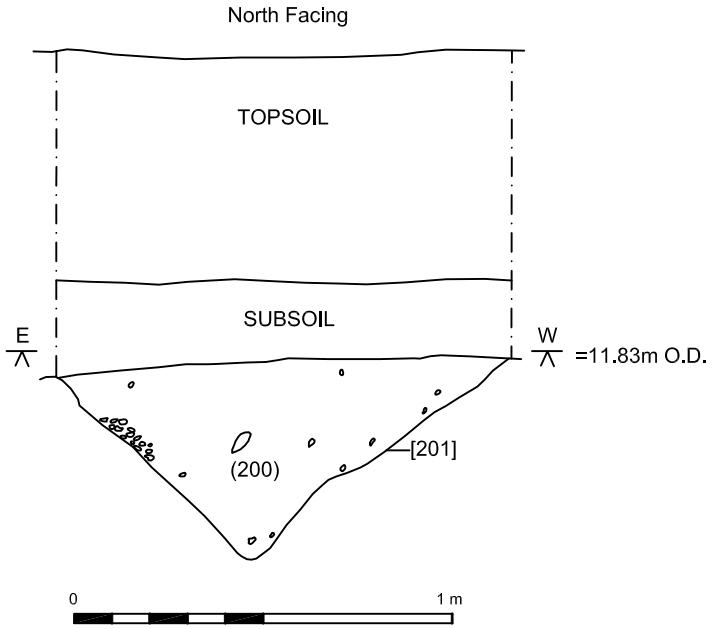


Fig. 5 Plan of Trench 2. Scale 1: 150 .



Trench 2, section 1. Scale 1:20



Trench 2, section 2. Scale 1:20

Fig. 6 Sections in Trench 2. Scale 1:20 .

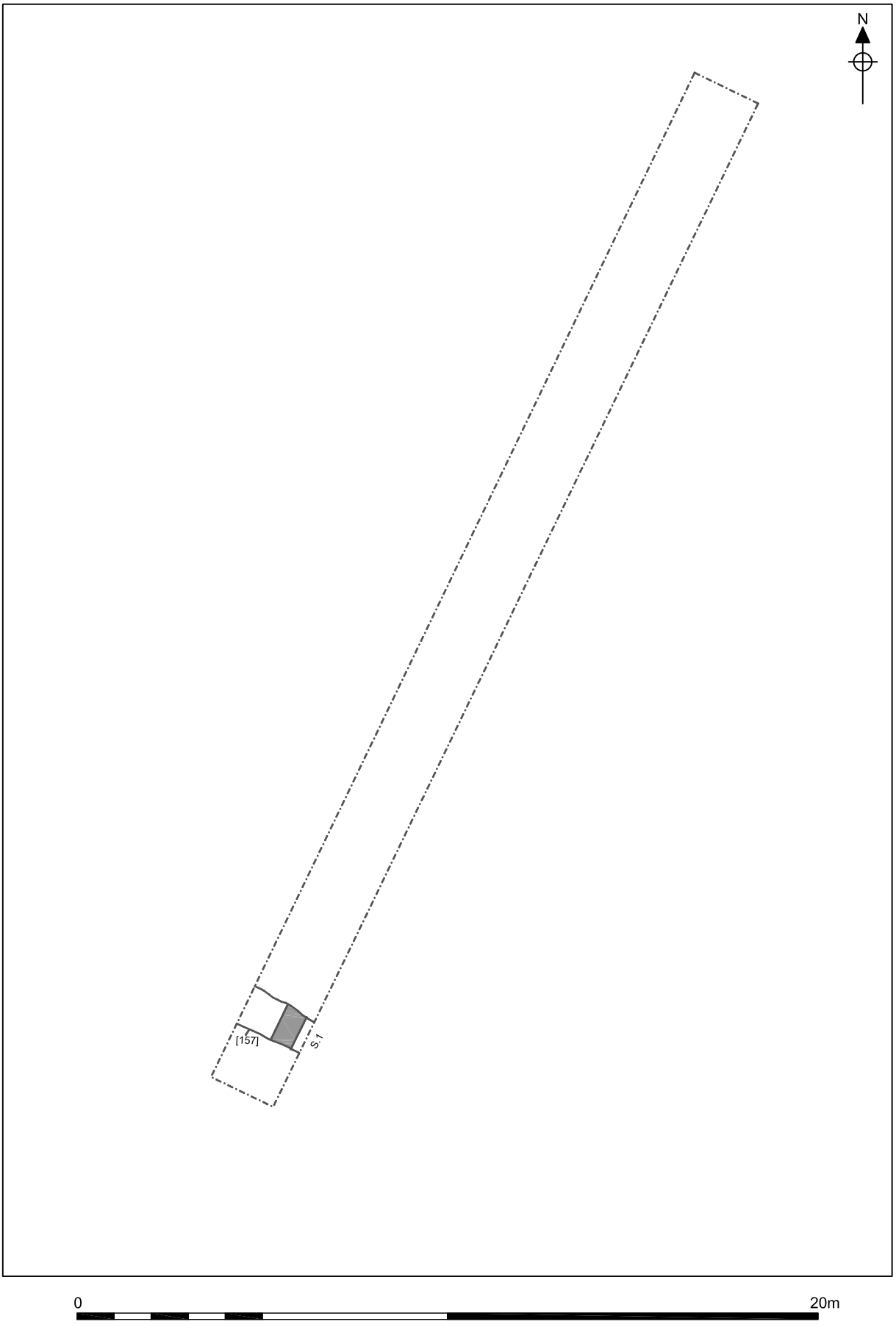


Fig. 7 Plan of Trench 5. Scale 1:150 .

Trench 5, section 1. Scale 1:20

Fig. 8 Section in Trench 5. Scale 1:20 .

The SSW end of this trench contained NWW–SEE ditch [157] (Figs 7 and 8) which was of unknown length, 0.90m wide and 0.22m deep. This ditch was filled with brown silty sand (158). This ditch was unable to be dated.

5.1.6 Trench 6

This NWW–SEE trench, located in the NW part of the site (Fig. 2), was 30m long, 1.80m wide and was excavated to sand and gravel natural at a depth of 0.70m. The subsoil in this trench, which was 0.40m deep, consisted of brown clayey sand (203) and the topsoil, which was 0.30m deep, consisted of brown sandy silt (202).

The Enclosure map of 1809 shows a NNE–SSW field boundary the position of part of which coincides with the central part of this trench (Fig. 2; Watkins 2008).

The central part of this trench contained NNE–SSW ditch [161] (Figs 9 and 10) which was of unknown length, 1.20m wide and 0.25m deep. This ditch was filled with brownish-orange silty sand (162). It is likely that ditch [161] is the field boundary shown on the 1809 Enclosure map.

Ditch [159] (Figs 9 and 10) was uncovered in the SEE part of this trench and this feature was aligned NWW–SEE. This ditch was of unknown length, 1.20m wide and 0.48m deep and was filled with grey silty sand (160). This ditch was unable to be dated.

5.1.7 Trench 7

This NNE–SSW trench, located in the north-western part of the site (Fig. 2), was 30m long, 1.80m wide and was excavated to sand and gravel natural at a depth of 0.40m. The subsoil in this trench, which was 0.15m deep, consisted of brown clayey silt (203) and the topsoil, which was 0.25m deep, consisted of brown sandy silt (202).

A prehistoric worked flint (find spot 14) was found in the vicinity of this trench during fieldwalking of this site (Fig. 4; Barnett 2008).

The Enclosure map of 1809 shows two NWW–SEE field boundaries the positions of parts of which coincide with the SSW and central parts of this trench (Fig. 2; Watkins 2008). The former of these boundaries was not found in this evaluation.

The central part of this trench contained NWW–SEE ditch [155] (Figs 11 and 12) which was of unknown length, 0.75m wide and 0.24m deep. This ditch was filled with brown silty sand (156). It is likely that ditch (155) is the field boundary, the position of which coincides with the central part of this trench, as shown on the Enclosure map of 1809.

Ditch [153] (Figs 11 and 12) was uncovered in the SSW part of this trench and this feature was aligned NWW–SEE. This ditch was of unknown length, 1.20m wide and 0.48m deep and was filled with grey silty sand (154). This ditch was unable to be dated.

5.1.8 Trench 8

This NWW–SEE trench, located in the north-western part of the site (Fig. 2), was 30m long, 1.80m wide and was excavated to sand and gravel natural at a depth of 0.40m. The subsoil in this trench, which was 0.15m deep, consisted of brown clayey sand (203) and the topsoil, which was 0.25m deep, consisted of brown sandy silt (202). No archaeological features were observed.

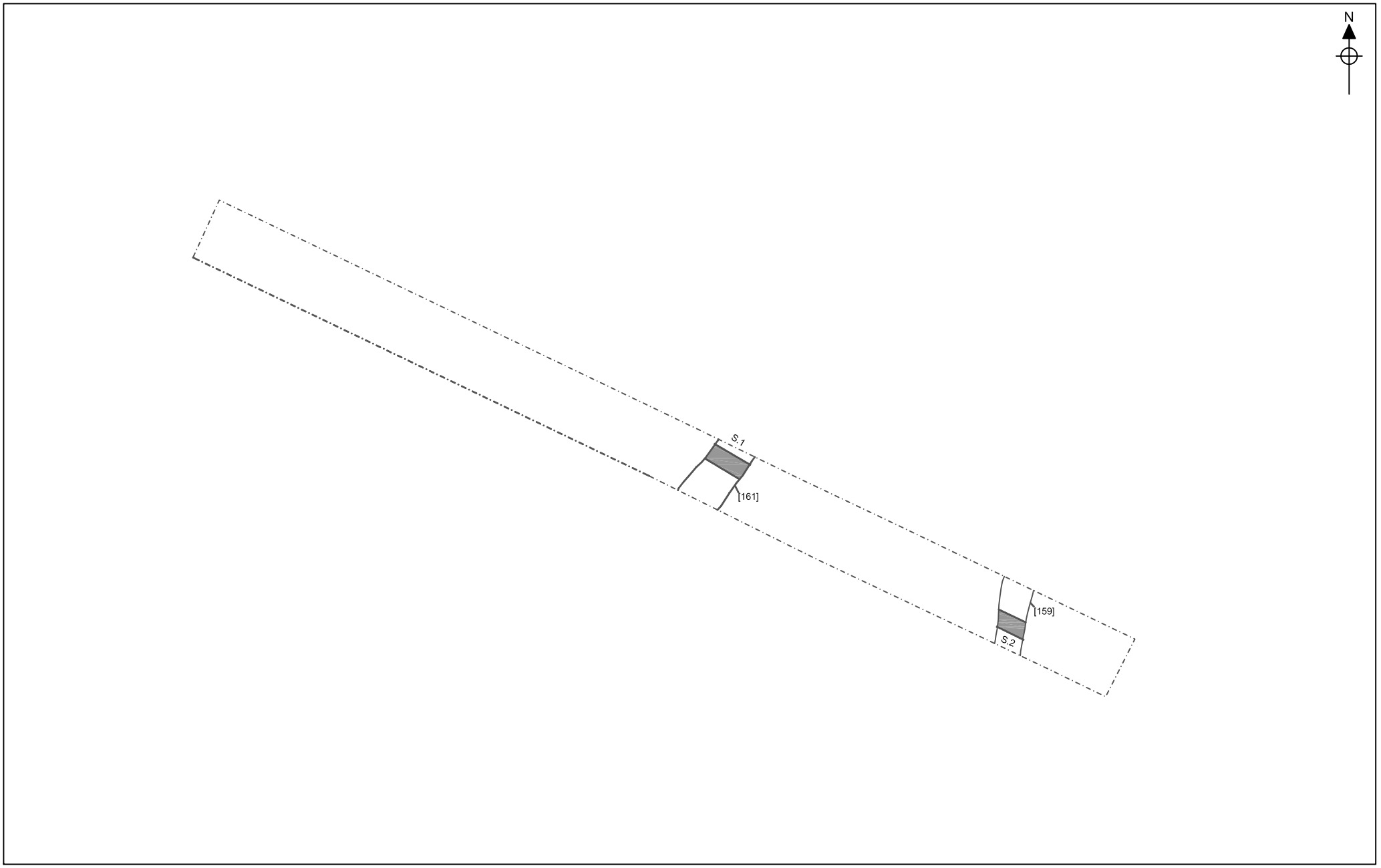
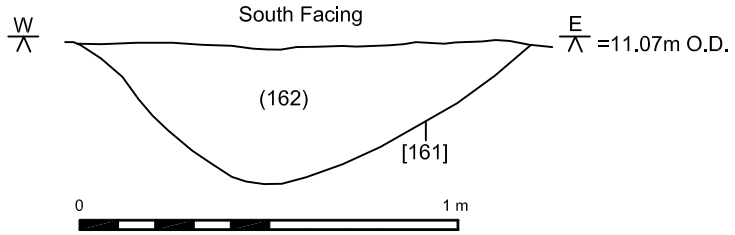
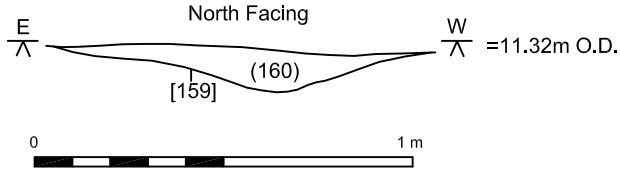


Fig. 9 Plan of Trench 6. Scale 1: 150 .



Trench 6, section 1. Scale 1:20



Trench 6, section 2. Scale 1:20

Fig. 10 Sections in Trench 6. Scale 1:20 .

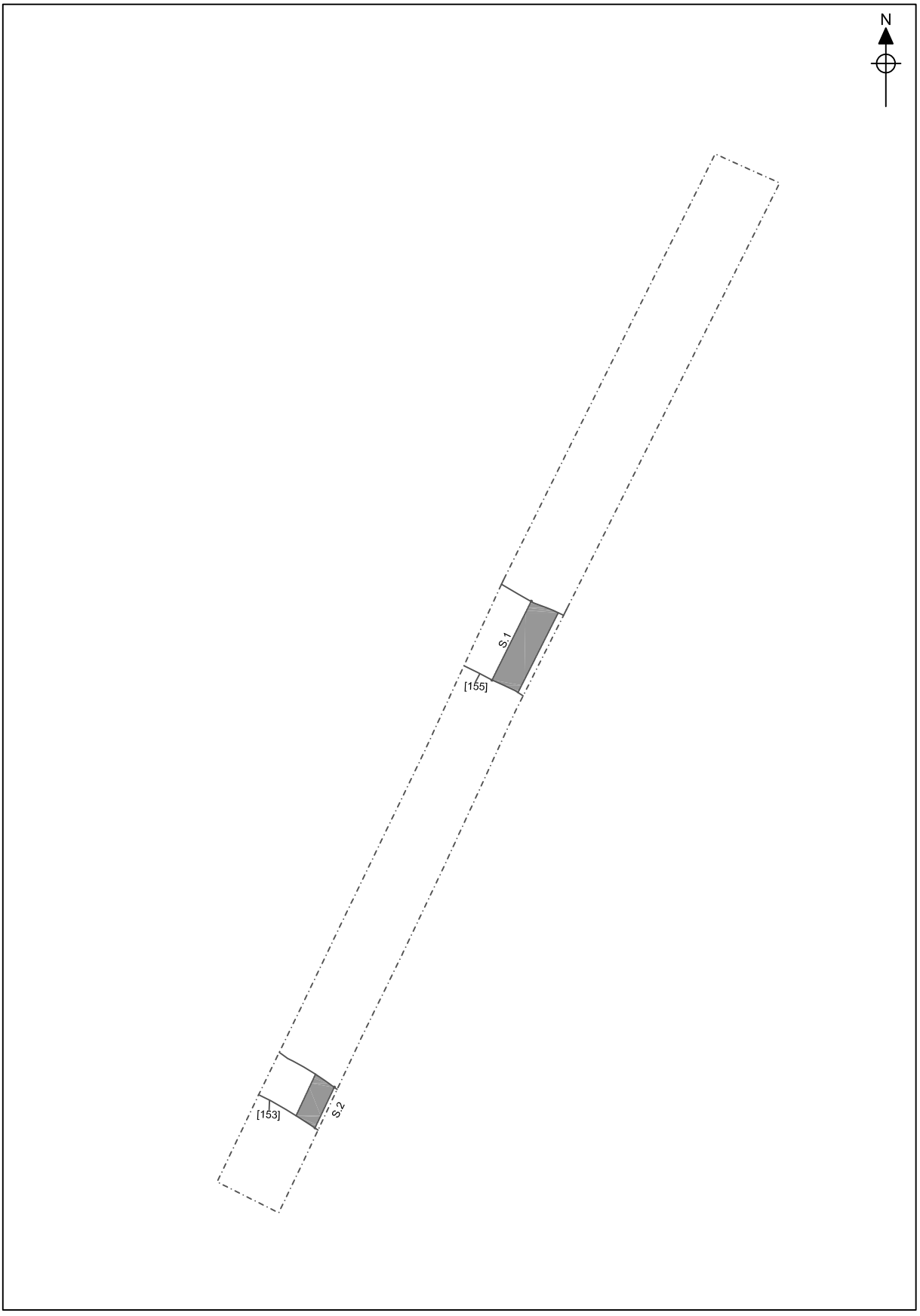
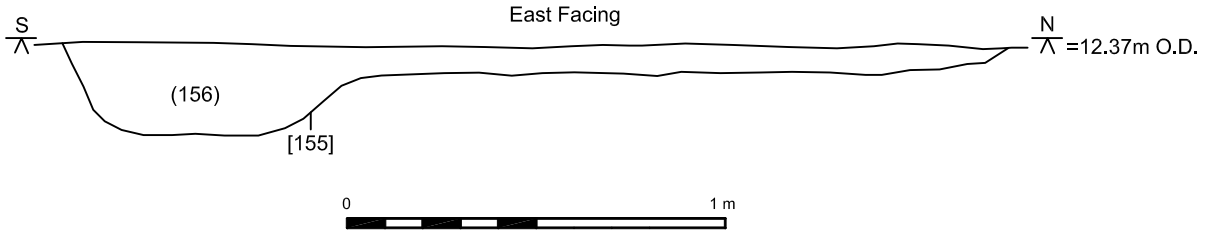
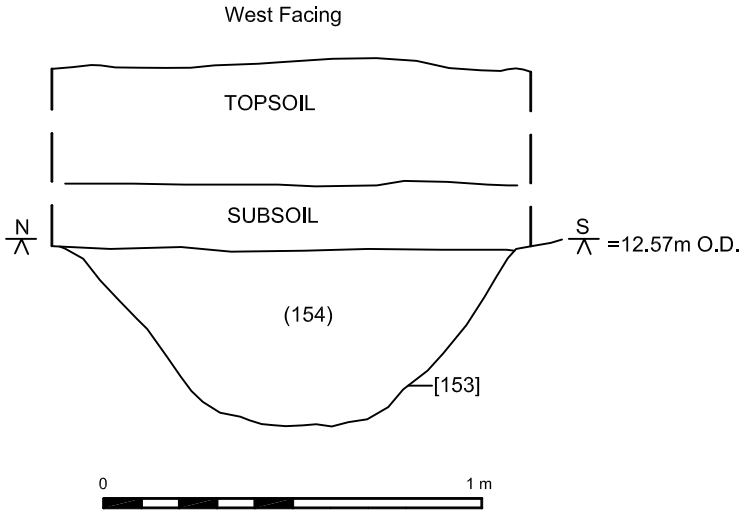


Fig. 11 Plan of Trench 7. Scale 1:150 .



Trench 7, Section 1. Scale 1:20



Trench 7, section 2. Scale 1:20

Fig. 12 Sections in Trench 7. Scale 1:20 .

During fieldwalking of this site a prehistoric worked flint (find spot 27) was found in the vicinity of this trench (Fig. 4; Barnett 2008).

The Enclosure map of 1809 shows a NNE–SSW field boundary the position of part of which coincides with the central part of this trench (Fig. 2; Watkins 2008). This feature was not found in this evaluation.

The geophysical survey of this area shows a curvilinear feature the position of part of which coincides with the central part of this trench (Fig. 2; Railton 2008). This feature was not found in this evaluation.

5.1.9 Trench 9

This NNE–SSW trench, located in the north-western central part of the site (Fig. 2), was 30m long, 1.80m wide and was excavated to sand and gravel natural at a depth of 0.50m. The subsoil in this trench, which was 0.15m deep, consisted of brown clayey sand (205) and the topsoil, which was 0.25m deep, consisted of brown sandy silt (202). No archaeological features were observed.

The Enclosure map of 1809 shows two NWW–SEE field boundaries the positions of parts of which coincide with the SSW and central parts of this trench (Fig. 2; Watkins 2008). These features were not found in this evaluation.

5.1.10 Trench 10

This NWW–SEE trench, located on the western edge of the site (Fig. 2), was 30m long, 1.80m wide and was excavated to sand and gravel natural at a depth of 0.60m. The subsoil in this trench, which was 0.30m deep, consisted of brown clayey sand (205) and the topsoil, which was 0.25m deep, consisted of brown sandy silt (202). No archaeological features were observed.

During fieldwalking of this site a prehistoric worked flint (find spot 12) and a sherd of medieval pottery (find spot 8) were found in the vicinity of this trench (Fig. 4; Barnett 2008).

5.1.11 Trench 11

This NNE–SSW trench, located in the north-western part of the site (Fig. 2), was 30m long, 1.80m wide and was excavated to sand and gravel natural at a depth of 0.50m. The subsoil in this trench, which was 0.20m deep, consisted of orange silty sand (206) and the topsoil, which was 0.30m deep, consisted of brown sandy silt (202). No archaeological features were observed.

A prehistoric worked flint (find spot 18) was found in the vicinity of this trench during fieldwalking of this site (Fig. 4; Barnett 2008).

5.1.12 Trench 12

This NWW–SEE trench, located in the north-western central part of the site (Fig. 2), was 20m long, 1.80m wide and was excavated to sand and gravel natural at a depth of 0.45m. The subsoil in this trench, which was 0.10m deep, consisted of brown clayey sand (205) and the topsoil, which was 0.35m deep, consisted of brown sandy silt (202). No archaeological features were observed.

5.1.13 Trench 13

This NNE–SSW trench, located on the western edge of the site (Fig. 2), was 20m long, 1.80m wide and was excavated to sand and gravel natural at a depth of

0.40m. The subsoil in this trench, which was 0.08m deep, consisted of brown clayey sand (205) and the topsoil, which was 0.32m deep, consisted of brown sandy silt (202). No archaeological features were observed.

5.1.14 Trench 14

This NWW–SEE trench, located in the western central part of the site (Fig. 2), was 30m long, 1.80m wide and was excavated to sand and gravel natural at a depth of 0.60m. The subsoil in this trench, which was 0.30m deep, consisted of brown silty sand (136) and the topsoil, which was 0.30m deep, consisted of brown sandy silt (202). No archaeological features were observed.

5.1.15 Trench 15

This NNE–SSW trench, located in the western central part of the site (Fig. 2), was 30m long, 1.80m wide and was excavated to sand and gravel natural at a depth of 0.70m. The subsoil in this trench, which was 0.20m deep, consisted of brown silty sand (136) and the topsoil, which was 0.50m deep, consisted of brown sandy silt (202). No archaeological features were observed.

5.1.16 Trench 16

Trench 16 was not excavated in its originally intended position, as this would have been too close to an overhead power line. It was, therefore, decided that this trench be excavated further to the south.

This NNE–SSW trench, located in the north-western central part of the site (Fig. 2), was 30m long, 1.80m wide and was excavated to sand and gravel natural at a depth of 0.50m. The subsoil in this trench, which was 0.15m deep, consisted of orange silty sand (205) and the topsoil, which was 0.35m deep, consisted of brown sandy silt (202). No archaeological features were observed.

5.1.17 Trench 17

Trench 17 was not excavated in its originally intended position, as this would have been too close to an overhead power line. It was, therefore, decided that this trench be excavated slightly further to the south.

This NNE–SSW trench, located in the western central part of the site (Fig. 2), was 20m long, 1.80m wide and was excavated to clay, sand and gravel natural at a depth of 0.30m. The subsoil in this trench, which was 0.05m deep, consisted of brown clayey silt (203) and the topsoil, which was 0.25m deep, consisted of brown sandy silt (202). No archaeological features were observed.

5.1.18 Trench 18

This NWW–SEE trench, located in the western central part of the site (Fig. 2), was 30m long, 1.80m wide and was excavated to sand and gravel natural at a depth of 0.50m. The subsoil in this trench, which was 0.15m deep, consisted of brown silty sand (136) and the topsoil, which was 0.35m deep, consisted of brown sandy silt (202). No archaeological features were observed.

The geophysical survey of this area shows a NE–SW service pipe the position of part of which coincides with the NWW part of this trench (Fig. 2; Railton 2008). This feature was not found in this evaluation.

5.1.19 Trench 19

This NNE–SSW trench, located in the northern central part of the site (Fig. 2), was 30m long, 1.80m wide and was excavated to clay, sand and gravel natural at a depth of 0.40m. The subsoil in this trench, which was 0.15m deep, consisted of orange sandy clay (207) and the topsoil, which was 0.25m deep, consisted of brown sandy silt (202). No archaeological features were observed.

The geophysical survey of this area shows a NWW–SEE linear feature and a large amorphous anomaly the positions of parts of which coincide with the NNE part of this trench (Fig. 2; Railton 2008). The linear feature was not found in this evaluation and the large amorphous anomaly is likely to correspond to the slightly more compacted gravel natural found in the NNE part of this trench.

During fieldwalking of this site a prehistoric worked flint (find spot 40) was found in the vicinity of this trench (Fig. 4; Barnett 2008).

5.1.20 Trench 20

This NWW–SEE trench, located in the northern central part of the site (Fig. 2), was 30m long, 1.80m wide and was excavated to clay and gravel natural at a depth of 0.50m. The subsoil in this trench, which was 0.15m deep, consisted of orange sandy clay (207) and the topsoil, which was 0.25m deep, consisted of brown sandy silt (202).

The geophysical survey of this area shows a large amorphous anomaly, the position of part of which coincides with the NWW part of this trench (Fig. 2; Railton 2008). This anomaly, which can also be seen in Trench 19, is likely to correspond to the slightly more compacted gravel natural found in the NWW part of this trench.

5.1.21 Trench 21

This NWW–SEE trench, located in the northern central part of the site (Fig. 2), was 30m long, 1.80m wide and was excavated to sandy clay natural at a depth of 0.50m. The subsoil in this trench, which was 0.20m deep, consisted of orange sandy clay (207) and the topsoil, which was 0.30m deep, consisted of brown sandy silt (202).

The geophysical survey of this area shows a NE–SW linear anomaly the position of part of which coincides with the central part of this trench (Fig. 2; Railton 2008).

The central part of this trench contained N–S ditch [183] (Figs 13 and 14) which was of unknown length, 0.65m wide and 0.30m deep. This ditch was filled with orangey-brown sandy silt (184). It is likely this ditch is the linear anomaly which coincides with the central part of the trench as shown on the geophysical survey. The ditch was unable to be dated.

5.1.22 Trench 22

This NW–SE trench, located in the central part of the site (Fig. 2), was 30m long, 1.80m wide and was excavated to clay natural at a depth of 0.50m. The subsoil in this trench, which was 0.20m deep, consisted of orange sandy clay (207) and the topsoil, which was 0.30m deep, consisted of brown sandy silt (202). No archaeological features were observed.

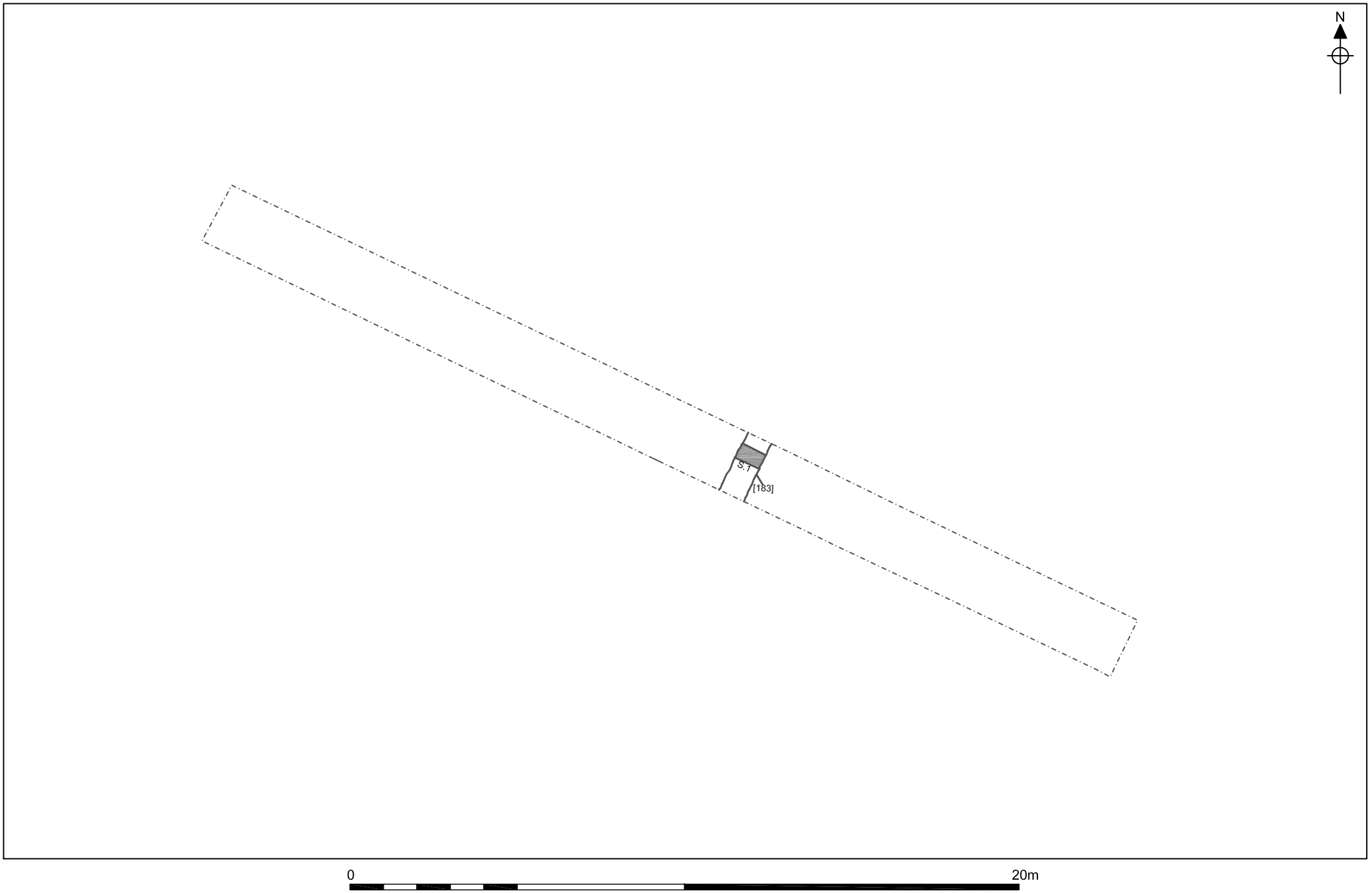
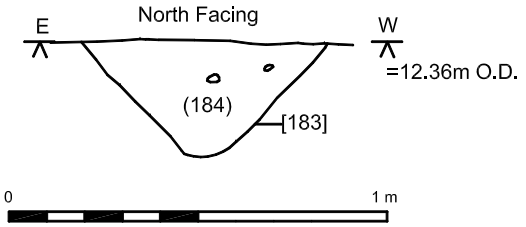


Fig. 13 Plan of Trench 21. Scale 1: 150 .



Trench 21, section 1. Scale 1:20

Fig. 14 Section in Trench 21. Scale 1:20 .

5.1.23 Trench 23

This NNE–SSW trench, located in the northern central part of the site (Fig. 2), was 30m long, 1.80m wide and was excavated to sand and gravel natural at a depth of 0.50m. The subsoil in this trench, which was 0.20m deep, consisted of orange sandy clay (207) and the topsoil, which was 0.30m deep, consisted of brown sandy silt (202). No archaeological features were observed.

During fieldwalking of this site a prehistoric worked flint (find spot 46) was found in the vicinity of this trench (Fig. 4; Barnett 2008).

5.1.24 Trench 24

This NWW–SEE trench, located in the eastern central part of the site (Fig. 2), was 30m long, 1.80m wide and was excavated to sand and gravel natural at a depth of 0.60m. The subsoil in this trench, which was 0.30m deep, consisted of orange silty sand (206) and the topsoil, which was 0.30m deep, consisted of brown sandy silt (202). No archaeological features were observed.

The geophysical survey of this area shows a large linear anomaly, the position of part of which coincides with the central and SEE part of this trench (Fig. 2; Railton 2008). The linear feature was not found in this evaluation.

5.1.25 Trench 25

This NNE–SSW trench, located in the eastern central part of the site (Fig. 2), was 30m long, 1.80m wide and was excavated to sand and gravel natural at a depth of 0.70m. The subsoil in this trench, which was 0.40m deep, consisted of orange sandy clay (207) and the topsoil, which was 0.30m deep, consisted of brown sandy silt (202). No archaeological features were observed.

5.1.26 Trench 26

This NWW–SEE trench, located in the eastern central part of the site (Fig. 2), was 20m long, 1.80m wide and was excavated to clay natural at a depth of 0.49m. The subsoil in this trench, which was 0.07m deep, consisted of orange silty sand (206) and the topsoil, which was 0.42m deep, consisted of brown sandy silt (202). No archaeological features were observed.

5.1.27 Trench 27

This NWW–SEE trench, located in the central part of the site (Fig. 2), was 30m long, 1.80m wide and was excavated to clay natural at a depth of 0.53m. The subsoil in this trench, which was 0.08m deep, consisted of orange sandy clay (207) and the topsoil, which was 0.45m deep, consisted of brown sandy silt (202). No archaeological features were observed.

The geophysical survey of this area shows two curvilinear anomalies and the positions of parts of these coincide with the NWW and SEE parts of this trench (Fig. 2; Railton 2008). These features were not found in this evaluation. This survey also shows a large amorphous feature the position of part of which coincides with the NWW part of this trench (Fig. 2; Railton 2008). This feature was not found in this evaluation.

Two pieces of prehistoric worked flint (find spots 75 and 76) were found in the vicinity of this trench during fieldwalking of this site (Fig. 4; Barnett 2008).

5.1.28 Trench 28

This NWW–SEE trench, located in the central part of the site (Fig. 2), was 30m long, 1.80m wide and was excavated to clay natural at a depth of 0.40m. The subsoil in this trench, which was 0.10m deep, consisted of orange sandy clay (207) and the topsoil, which was 0.30m deep, consisted of brown sandy silt (202). No archaeological features were observed.

The geophysical survey of this area shows a linear anomaly and a curvilinear anomaly and the positions of parts of these coincide with the central and SEE parts of this trench (Fig. 2; Railton 2008). These features were not found in this evaluation.

A piece of prehistoric worked flint (find spot 119) was found in the vicinity of this trench during fieldwalking of this site (Fig. 4; Barnett 2008).

5.1.29 Trench 29

This NWW–SEE trench, located in the central part of the site (Fig. 2), was 30m long, 1.80m wide and was excavated to sand and gravel natural at a depth of 0.45m. The subsoil in this trench, which was 0.10m deep, consisted of orange silty sand (206) and the topsoil, which was 0.35m deep, consisted of brown sandy silt (202). No archaeological features were observed.

The geophysical survey of this area shows a curvilinear anomaly the position of part of which coincides with the central part of this trench (Fig. 2; Railton 2008). This feature was not found in this evaluation.

5.1.30 Trench 30

This NNE–SSW trench, located in the south-eastern central part of the site (Fig. 2), was 30m long, 1.80m wide and was excavated to sandy clay natural at a depth of 0.40m. The subsoil in this trench, which was 0.10m deep, consisted of brown silty sand [136] and the topsoil, which was 0.30m deep, consisted of brown sandy silt (202). No archaeological features were observed.

The geophysical survey of this area shows a curvilinear anomaly the position of part of which coincides with the NNE part of this trench (Fig. 2; Railton 2008). This feature was not found in this evaluation.

5.1.31 Trench 31

This NWW–SEE trench, located in the western part of the site (Fig. 2), was 30m long, 1.80m wide and was excavated to sand and gravel natural a at depth of 0.60m. The subsoil in this trench, which was 0.10m deep, consisted of orange silty sand (206) and the topsoil, which was 0.35m deep, consisted of brown sandy silt (202). No archaeological features were observed.

Two pieces of prehistoric worked flint (find spots 72 and 79) and one sherd of pottery dating to the Roman period (find spot 110) were found in the vicinity of this trench during fieldwalking of this site (Fig. 4; Barnett 2008).

5.1.32 Trench 32

This NWW–SEE trench, located in the western central part of the site (Fig. 2), was 30m long, 1.80m wide and was excavated to sand and gravel natural at a depth of 0.65m. The subsoil in this trench, which was 0.30m deep, consisted of brown silty

sand (136) and the topsoil, which was 0.35m deep, consisted of brown sandy silt (202). No archaeological features were observed.

During fieldwalking of this site two sherds of medieval pottery (find spots 77 and 78) were found in the vicinity of this trench (Fig. 4; Barnett 2008).

5.1.33 Trench 33

This NWW–SEE trench, located in the south-eastern part of the site (Fig. 2), was 20m long, 1.80m wide and was excavated to clay natural at a depth of 0.40m. The subsoil in this trench, which was 0.05m deep, consisted of orange sandy clay (207) and the topsoil, which was 0.35m deep, consisted of brown sandy silt (202). No archaeological features were observed.

During fieldwalking of this site a piece of prehistoric worked flint (find spot 103) and a piece of prehistoric burnt flint (find spot 89) were found in the vicinity of this trench (Fig. 4; Barnett 2008).

5.1.34 Trench 34

This NNE–SSW trench, located in the south-eastern part of the site (Fig. 2), was 30m long, 1.80m wide and was excavated to sand and gravel natural at a depth of 0.60m. The subsoil in this trench, which was 0.30m deep, consisted of orange silty sand (206) and the topsoil, which was 0.30m deep, consisted of brown sandy silt (202). No archaeological features were observed.

A piece of prehistoric worked flint (find spot 105) and a copper alloy pot mend which possibly dates to the Roman period (find spot 91) were found in the vicinity of this trench during fieldwalking of this site (Fig. 4; Barnett 2008).

5.1.35 Trench 35

This NWW–SEE trench, located in the south-eastern part of the site (Fig. 2), was 30m long, 1.80m wide and was excavated to sand and gravel natural at a depth of 0.70m. The subsoil in this trench, which was 0.30m deep, consisted of brown clayey sand (205) and the topsoil, which was 0.40m deep, consisted of brown sandy silt (202). No archaeological features were observed.

A sherd of medieval pottery (find spot 112) was found in the vicinity of this trench during fieldwalking of this site (Fig. 4; Barnett 2008).

5.1.36 Trench 36

This NNE–SSW trench, located in the south-eastern central part of the site (Fig. 2), was 30m long, 1.80m wide and was excavated to sand and gravel natural at a depth of 0.60m. The subsoil in this trench, which was 0.10m deep, consisted of brown silty sand (136) and the topsoil, which was 0.50m deep, consisted of brown sandy silt (202).

A piece of prehistoric worked flint (find spot 94) was found in the vicinity of this trench during fieldwalking of this site (Fig. 4; Barnett 2008).

Aerial photographic survey by the National Mapping Programme shows a NW–SE linear feature, part of which coincides with the central part of this trench (Fig. 2; Watkins 2008).

The central part of this trench contained E–W ditch [185] (Figs 15 and 16) which was of unknown length, 0.75m wide and 0.35m deep. This ditch was filled with

orangey brown sandy silt [186]. It is likely that this ditch is the linear feature seen on the aerial photographic survey of this area, although its alignment is slightly different. This ditch was not able to be dated.

5.1.37 Trench 37

This NNE–SSW trench, located in the southern central part of the site (Fig. 2), was 30m long, 1.80m wide and was excavated to clay natural at a depth of 0.45m. The subsoil in this trench, which was 0.10m deep, consisted of orange sandy clay (207) and the topsoil, which was 0.35m deep, consisted of brown sandy silt (202). No archaeological features were observed.

A piece of prehistoric worked flint (find spot 80) and one sherd of medieval pottery (find spot 113) were found in the vicinity of this trench during fieldwalking of this site (Fig. 4; Barnett 2008).

5.1.38 Trench 38

This NWW–SEE trench, located in the southern central part of the site (Fig. 2), was 30m long, 1.80m wide and was excavated to sandy clay natural at a depth of 0.37m. The subsoil in this trench, which was 0.25m deep, consisted of brown silty sand (136) and the topsoil, which was 0.12m deep, consisted of brown sandy silt (202). No archaeological features were observed.

The aerial photographic survey of this area by the National Mapping Programme shows two NW–SE linear features and the positions of parts of these coincide with the NWW and SEE parts of this trench, and a NE–SW linear feature, the position of which coincides with the central part of this trench (Fig. 2; Watkins 2008). None of these features were found during this evaluation.

A piece of prehistoric worked flint (find spot 114) and a piece of prehistoric burnt flint (find spot 96) were found in the vicinity of this trench during fieldwalking of this site (Fig. 4; Barnett 2008).

5.1.39 Trench 39

This NNE–SSW trench, located in the southern central part of the site (Fig. 2), was 30m long, 1.80m wide and was excavated to clay natural at a depth of 0.51m. The subsoil in this trench, which was 0.13m deep, consisted of brown silty sand (136) and the topsoil, which was 0.38m deep, consisted of brown sandy silt (202).

Aerial photographic survey by the National Mapping Programme shows a NW–SE linear feature the position of part of which coincides with the NNE part of this trench (Fig. 2; Watkins 2008). This feature was not found during this evaluation.

The southern part of this trench contained E–W ditch [193] (Figs 17 and 18) which was of unknown length, 0.76m wide and 0.27m deep. This ditch was filled with orangey brown sandy silt (194), but was unable to be dated.

5.1.40 Trench 40

This NWW–SEE trench, located in the southern central part of the site (Fig. 2), was 30m long, 1.80m wide and was excavated to sandy clay natural at a depth of 0.67m. The subsoil in this trench, which was 0.24m deep, consisted of orange silty sand (206) and the topsoil, which was 0.43m deep, consisted of brown sandy silt (202). No archaeological features were observed.

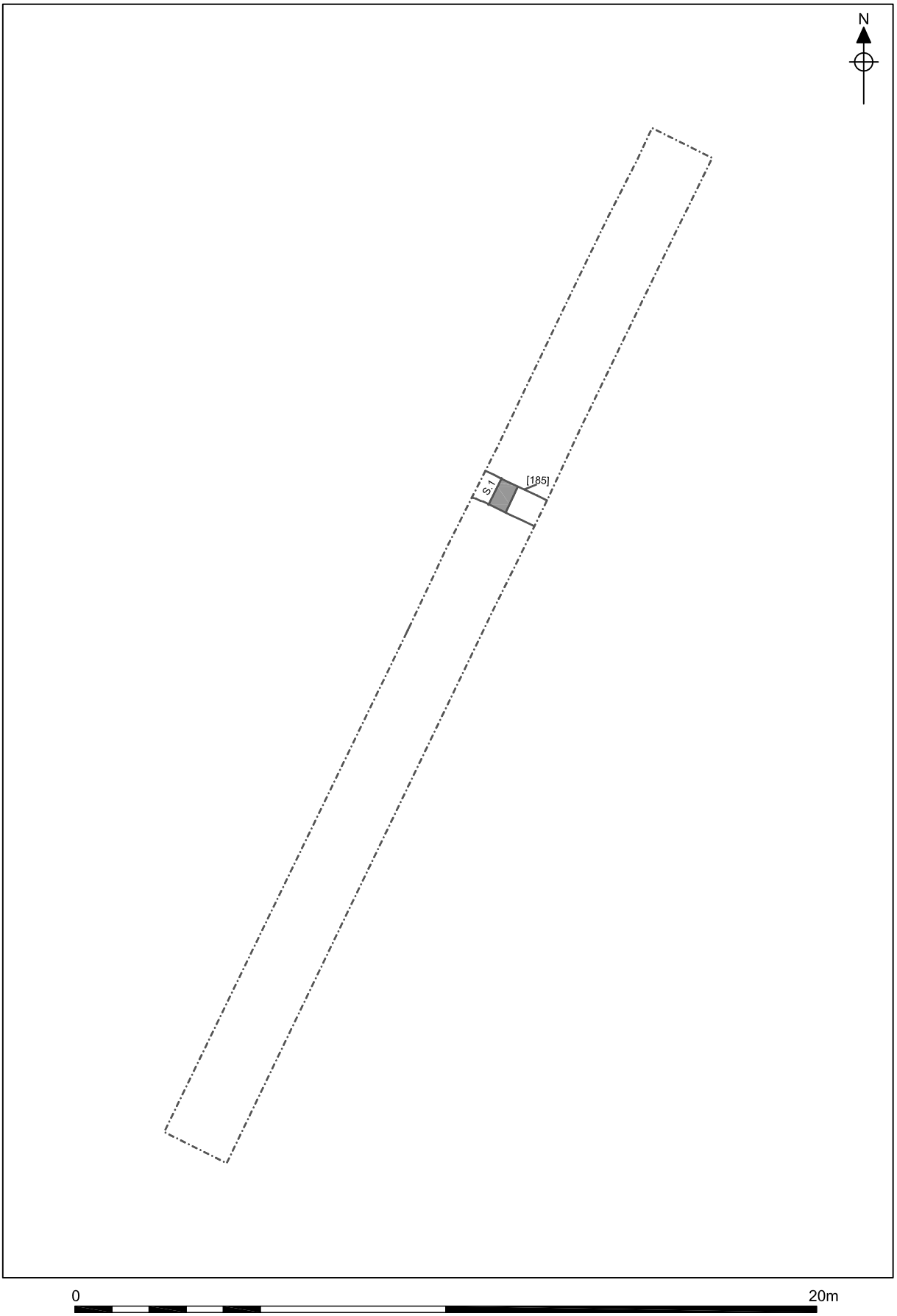
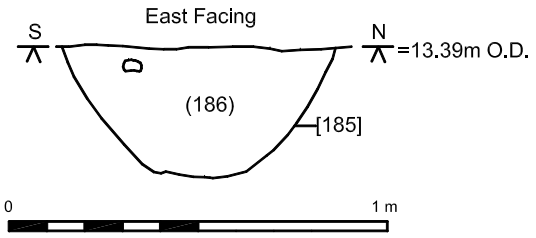


Fig. 15 Plan of Trench 36. Scale 1:150 .



Trench 36, section 1. Scale 1:20

Fig. 16 Section in Trench 36. Scale 1:20 .

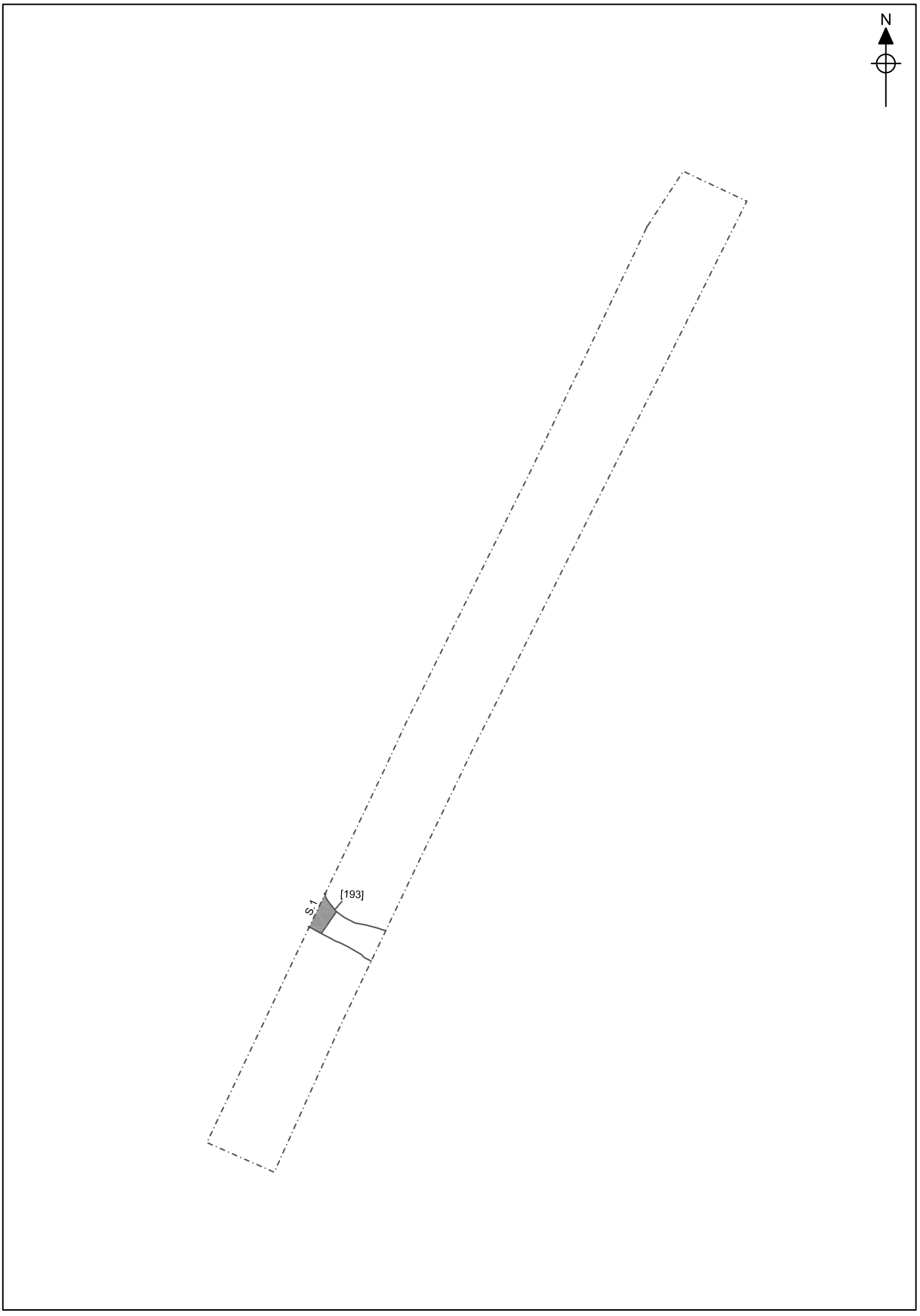
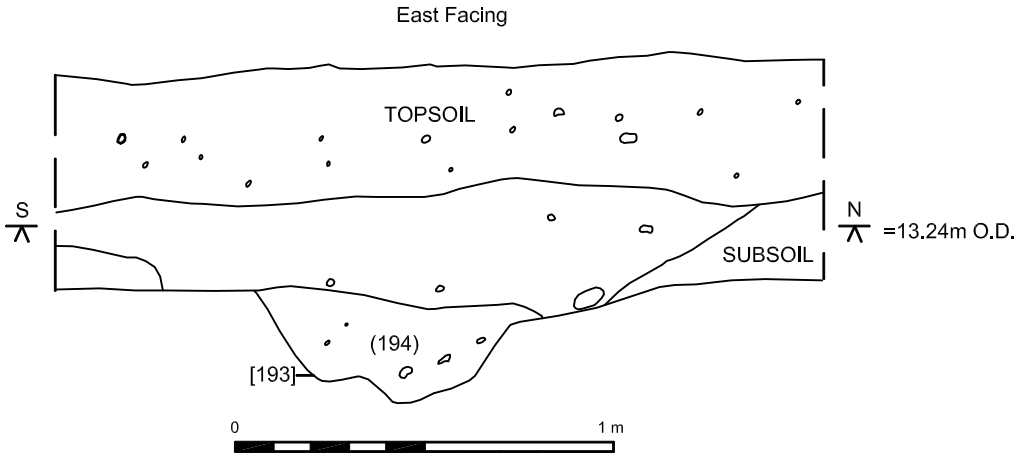


Fig. 17 Plan of Trench 39. Scale 1:150 .



Trench 39, section 1. Scale 1:20

Fig. 18 Section in Trench 39. Scale 1:20 .

Aerial photographic survey by the National Mapping Programme shows a NNW–SSE linear feature the position of part of which coincides with the NWW part of this trench (Fig. 2; Watkins 2008). This feature was not found during this evaluation.

5.1.41 Trench 41

This NNE–SSW trench, located in the southern part of the site (Fig. 2), was 30m long, 1.80m wide and was excavated to sand and gravel natural at a depth of 0.60m. The subsoil in this trench, which was 0.15m deep, consisted of brown silty sand (136) and the topsoil, which was 0.45m deep, consisted of brown sandy silt (202). No archaeological features were observed.

Aerial photographic survey by the National Mapping Programme shows a NW–SE linear feature the position of part of which coincides with the central part of this trench (Fig. 2; Watkins 2008). This feature was not found during this evaluation.

A piece of prehistoric worked flint (find spot 140) and one sherd of medieval pottery (find spot 141) were found in the vicinity of this trench during fieldwalking of this site (Fig. 4; Barnett 2008).

5.1.42 Trench 42

This NWW–SEE trench, located in the southern central part of the site (Fig. 2), was 30m long, 1.80m wide and was excavated to sand and gravel natural at a depth of 0.48m. The subsoil in this trench, which was 0.13m deep, consisted of orange silty sand (206) and the topsoil, which was 0.35m deep, consisted of brown sandy silt (202). No archaeological features were observed.

Aerial photographic survey by the National Mapping Programme shows a NW–SE linear feature the position of part of which coincides with the central part of this trench (Fig. 2; Watkins 2008). This feature was not found during this evaluation.

5.1.43 Trench 43

This NWW–SEE trench, located in the southern part of the site (Fig. 2), was 30m long, 1.80m wide and was excavated to sand and gravel natural at a depth of 0.50m. The subsoil in this trench, which was 0.10m deep, consisted of brown clayey sand (205) and the topsoil, which was 0.40m deep, consisted of brown sandy silt (202). No archaeological features were observed.

Aerial photographic survey by the National Mapping Programme shows a NNE–SSW linear feature the position of part of which coincides with the central part of this trench (Fig. 2; Watkins 2008). This feature was not found during this evaluation.

5.1.44 Trench 44

This NNE–SSW trench, located in the southern part of the site (Fig. 2), was 20m long, 1.80m wide and was excavated to sand and gravel natural at a depth of 0.80m. The subsoil in this trench, which was 0.50m deep, consisted of brown silty sand [136] and the topsoil, which was 0.45m deep, consisted of brown sandy silt (202). No archaeological features were observed.

A piece of prehistoric worked flint (find spot 134) was found in the vicinity of this trench during fieldwalking of this site (Fig. 4; Barnett 2008).

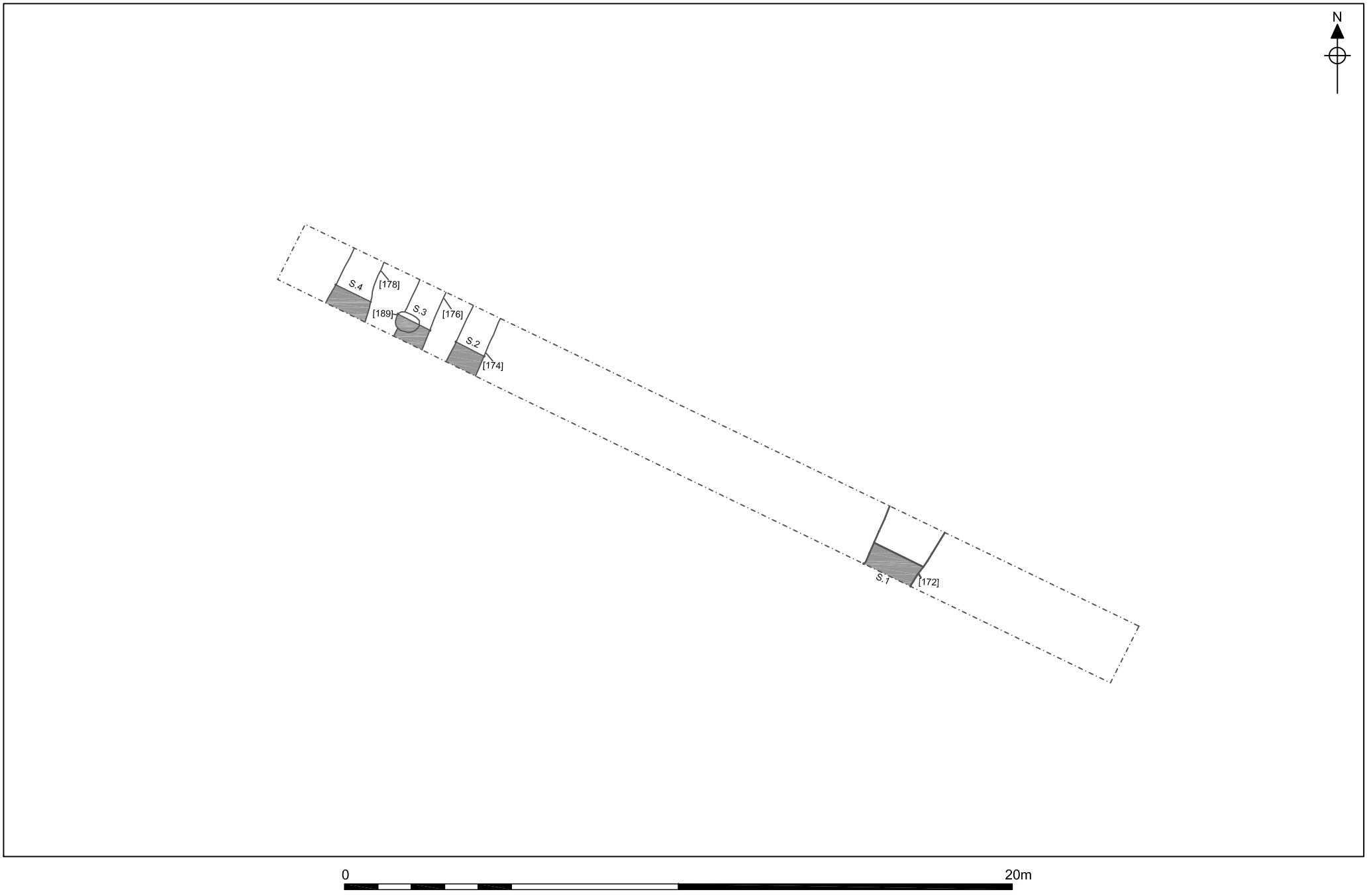
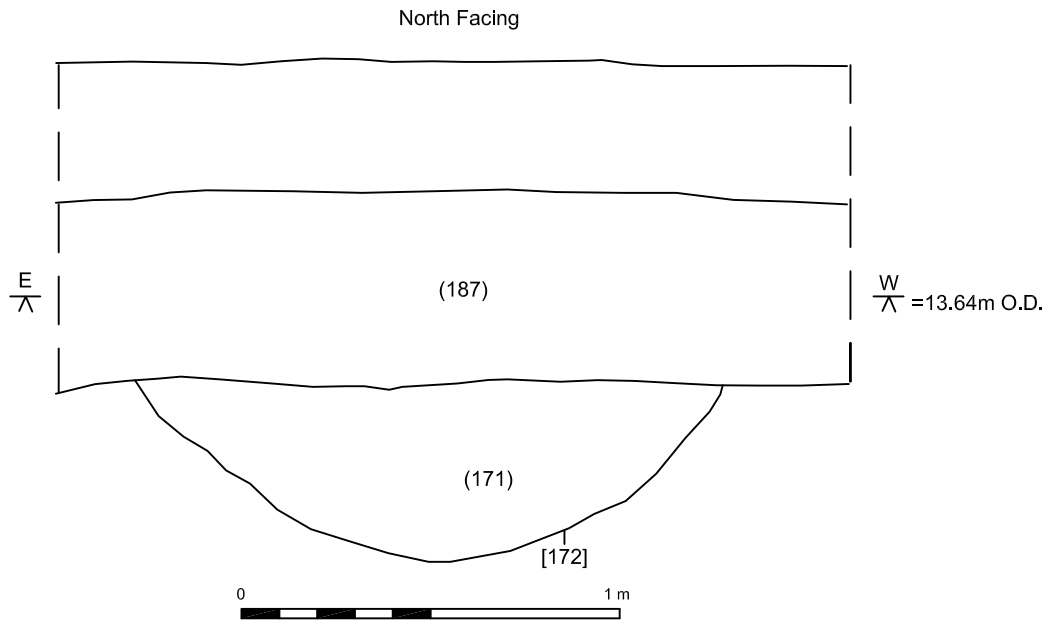
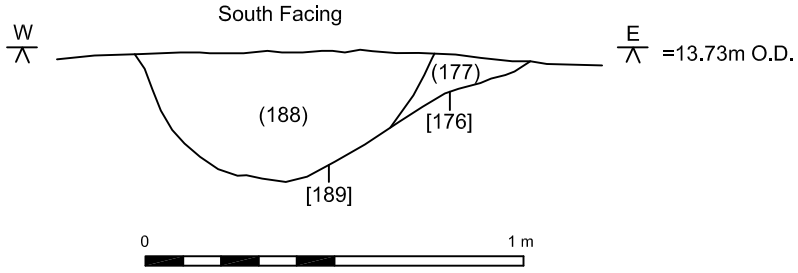


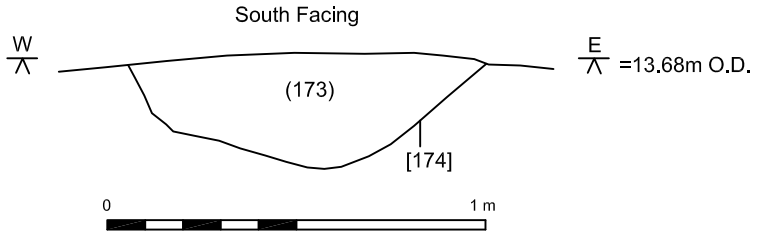
Fig. 19 Plan of Trench 45. Scale 1: 150 .



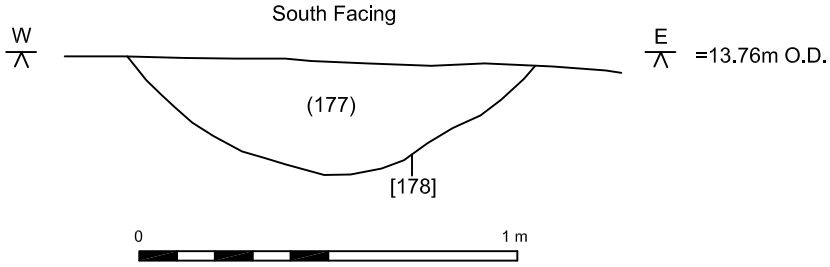
Trench 45, section 1. Scale 1:20



Trench 45, section 3. Scale 1:20



Trench 45, section 2. Scale 1:20



Trench 45, section 4. Scale 1:20

Fig. 20 Sections in Trench 45. Scale 1:20 .

5.1.45 Trench 45

This NWW–SEE trench, located in the SW part of the site (Fig. 2), was 30m long, 1.80m wide and was excavated to sand and gravel natural at a depth of 0.52m. The subsoil in this trench, which was 0.16m deep, consisted of brown silty clay (187) and the topsoil, which was 0.38m deep, consisted of brown sandy silt (202).

A piece of prehistoric worked flint (find spot 132) and two sherds of pottery dating to the Roman period (find spots 131 and 133) were found in the vicinity of this trench during fieldwalking of this site (Fig. 4; Barnett 2008).

Aerial photographic survey by the National Mapping Programme shows three NNE–SSW linear features the positions of parts of which coincide with the NWW, central and SEE parts of this trench (Fig. 2; Watkins 2008). The linear feature which partially coincides with in the central part of the trench was not found in this evaluation.

The SEE part of this trench contained NNE–SSW ditch [172] (Figs 19 and 20) which was of unknown length, 1.80m wide and 0.50m deep. This ditch was filled with orangey-grey silty sand (171). It is likely that this ditch is the NEE–SWW linear feature, the position of which coincides with the SEE part of this trench, seen by the National Mapping Programme. This ditch could not be dated.

Ditch [174] (Figs 19 and 20), which was aligned NNE–SSW, was located in the NWW part of this trench and was of unknown length, 0.80m wide and 0.20m deep. This ditch was filled with brownish-grey silty sand (173) and could not be dated. Approximately 0.90m to the NWW of ditch [174] and broadly on the same alignment was ditch [176].

Ditch [176] (Figs 19 and 20) was of unknown length, 0.80m wide and 0.10m deep and was filled with greyish-brown silty sand (175). This ditch was cut on its NWW side by pit [189] (Figs 19 and 20), which was 0.70m in diameter and 0.30m deep and filled with orangey-brown silty sand (188). Neither ditch or pit could be dated.

Ditch [178] (Figs 19 and 20), which was also aligned NNE–SSW, was found approximately 1.20m to the NWW of ditch [176] and was of unknown length, 1.00m wide and 0.30m deep. The fill of ditch [178] consisted of orangey-brown silty clay (177). This ditch was unable to be dated.

It is likely that one of ditches [174], [176] and [178] is the NNE–SSW linear feature, the position of which coincides with the NWW part of this trench, seen by the National Mapping Programme.

5.1.46 Trench 46

This NNE–SSW trench, located in the south-eastern part of the site (Fig. 2), was 30m long, 1.80m wide and was excavated to sand and gravel natural at a depth of 0.50m. The subsoil in this trench, which was 0.50m deep, consisted of brown clayey sand (190) and the topsoil, which was 0.10m deep, consisted of brown sandy silt (202).

Aerial photographic survey by the National Mapping Programme shows two NWW–SEE linear features the positions of parts of which coincide with the central and SSW parts of this trench (Fig. 2; Watkins 2008). The linear feature the position of which coincides with in the SSW part of the trench was not found in this evaluation.

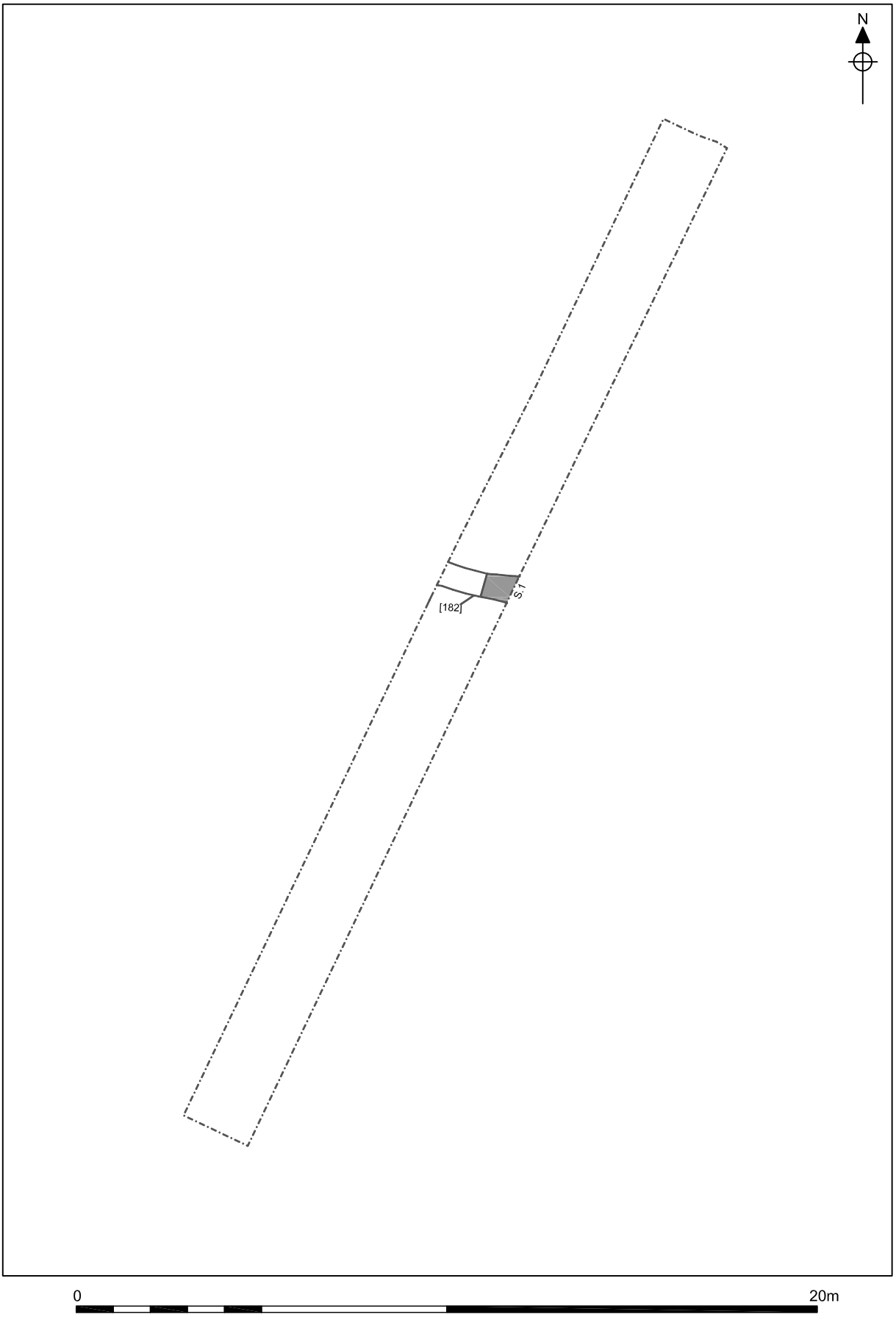
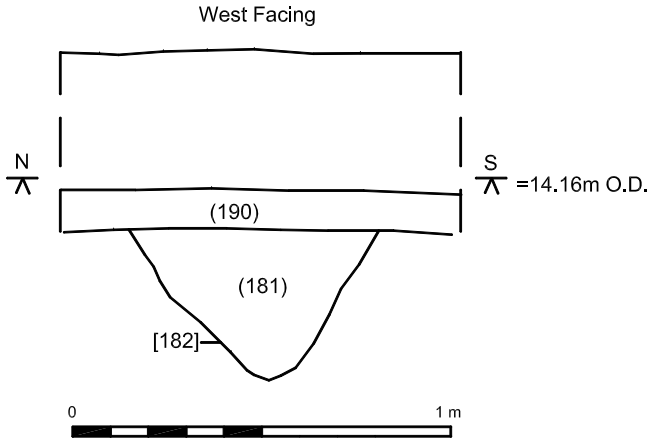


Fig. 21 Plan of Trench 46. Scale 1:150 .



Trench 46, section 1. Scale 1:20

Fig. 22 Section in Trench 46. Scale 1:20 .

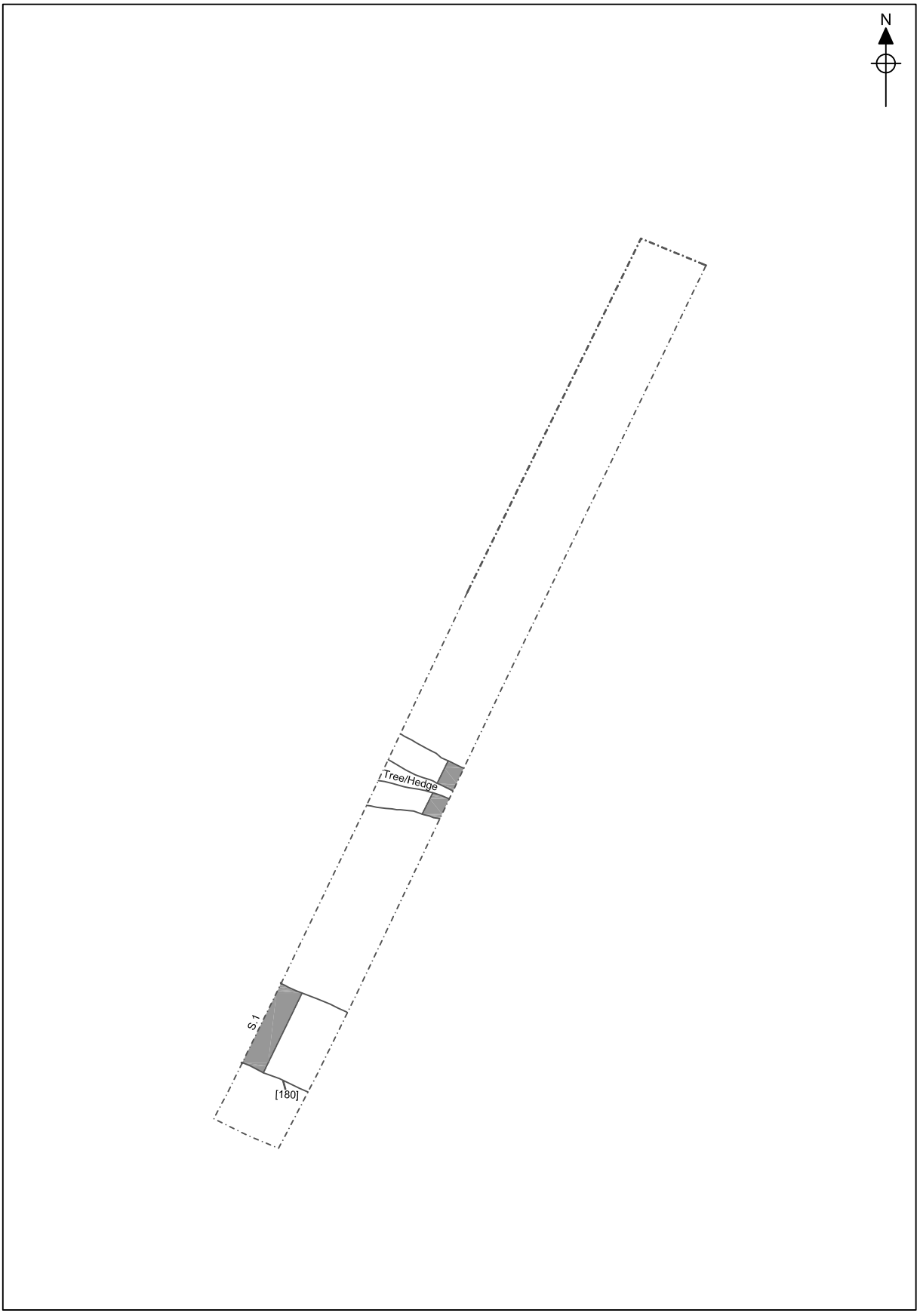
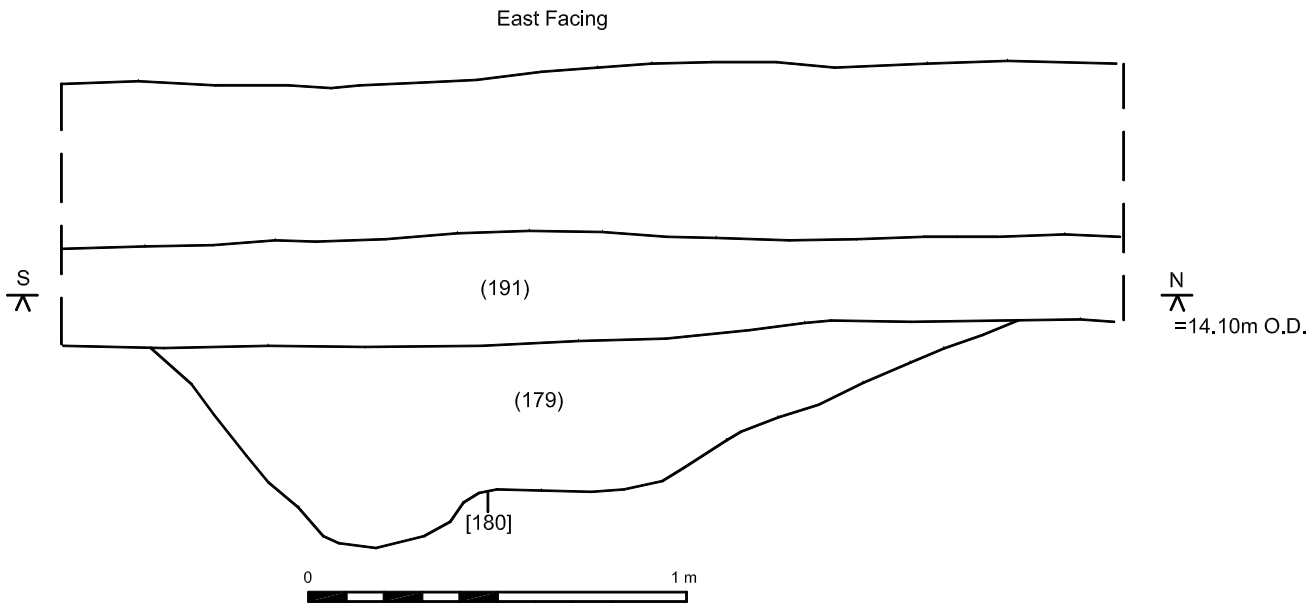


Fig. 23 Plan of Trench 47. Scale 1:150 .



Trench 47, section 1. Scale 1:20

Fig. 24 Section in Trench 47. Scale 1:20 .

A piece of prehistoric worked flint (find spot 101) and one sherd of pottery dating from the Roman period (find spot 130) were found in the vicinity of this trench during fieldwalking of this site (Fig. 4; Barnett 2008).

The central part of this trench contained NWW–SEE ditch [182] (Figs 21 and 22) which was of unknown length, 0.60m wide and 0.30m deep. This ditch was filled with reddish-brown silty sand (181) and could not be dated. It is likely that this ditch is the NWW–SEE linear feature, the position of which coincides with the central part of this trench, seen by the National Mapping Programme.

5.1.47 Trench 47

This NNE–SSW trench, located in the south-eastern part of the site (Fig. 2), was 30m long, 1.80m wide and was excavated to sand and gravel natural at a depth of 0.70m. The subsoil in this trench, which was 0.30m deep, consisted of brown silty clay (191) and the topsoil, which was 0.40m deep, consisted of brown sandy silt (202).

A piece of prehistoric worked flint (find spot 99) and two sherds of pottery dating to the Roman period (find spots 98 and 129) were found in the vicinity of this trench during fieldwalking of this site (Fig. 4; Barnett 2008).

Aerial photographic survey by the National Mapping Programme shows two NWW–SEE linear features the positions of parts of which coincide with the SWW part of this trench (Fig. 2; Watkins 2008).

The SSW part of this trench contained NWW–SEE ditch [180] (Figs 23 and 24) which was of unknown length, 1.60m wide and 0.45m deep. This ditch was filled with brownish-grey silty sand (179) and could not be dated. It is likely that this ditch is one of the linear features, the positions of which coincide with the SWW part of this trench, seen by the National Mapping Programme.

A tree or hedge line was found in the central part of this trench.

5.1.48 Trench 48

This trench was not excavated as its position was originally though to lie outside the area of proposed development. This was not the case, but its loss is not considered to be significant as Trench 49 provided reasonable coverage of this part of the site (Fig. 2).

5.1.49 Trench 49

This NWW–SEE trench, located in the SE part of the site (Fig. 2), was 30m long, 1.80m wide and was excavated to sand and gravel natural at a depth of 0.90m. The subsoil in this trench, which was 0.20m deep, consisted of brown silty sand (136) and the topsoil, which was 0.70m deep, consisted of brown sandy silt (202).

Two pieces of prehistoric worked flint (find spots 135 and 137) and three sherds of medieval pottery (find spots 136, 142 and 143) were found in the vicinity of this trench during fieldwalking of this site (Fig. 4; Barnett 2008).

Aerial photographic survey by the National Mapping Programme shows three NNE–SSW linear features, the positions of parts of which coincide with the SEE, central and NWW parts of this trench (Fig. 2; Watkins 2008).

The SEE part of this trench contained NNE–SSW ditch [107] (Figs 25 and 26) which was of unknown length, 1.80m wide and 0.50m deep. This ditch was filled

with brown-grey silty sand (106). It is likely that this ditch is the NNE–SWW linear feature, the position of which coincides with the SEE part of this trench, seen by the National Mapping Programme. It is also likely that this ditch is the same feature as ditch [144] in Trench 59.

Ditch [109] (Figs 25 and 26) was found in the central part of the trench and this feature, which was aligned NNE–SSW, was of unknown length, 1.80m wide and 0.36m deep. The fills of this ditch consisted of orangey-grey silty sand (126) overlain by orangey-brown silty sand (108), which contained four sherds of St Neot's-type pottery and two sherds of Thetford Ware all dating from the Late Saxon/early medieval period. It is likely that this ditch is the NNE–SWW linear feature, the position of which coincides with the central part of this trench, seen by the National Mapping Programme. It is also likely that this ditch is the same feature as ditch [141] in Trench 59.

Ditch [113] (Figs 25 and 26), which was aligned NNE–SSW, was located in the NWW part of this trench and was of unknown length, 0.80m wide and 0.20m deep. The fill of this ditch, brownish-grey silty sand (112), contained one sherd of micaceous sandy greyware dating from the 2nd–4th centuries AD, and was cut to its SSW by ditch [111] and to the NNE by ditch [115]. Both of these ditches were on the same alignment as ditch [113].

Ditch [111] (Figs 25 and 26) was of unknown length, 1.2m wide and 0.20m deep. The fill of this ditch consisted of greyish-brown silty sand (110) which contained one sherd of St Neot's-type pottery dating from AD 850–1150 and 25 fragments of fired clay. Ditch [115] (Figs 25 and 26) was of unknown length, 1.6m wide and 0.40m deep. This ditch was filled with orangey grey silty sand (114). It is likely that that these ditches are the NNE–SWW linear feature, the position of which coincides with the NWW part of this trench, seen by the National Mapping Programme.

Post-holes [119], [121], [123] and [125] (Figs 25 and 26), which may be the traces of a wall of a structure, were found in the NWW part of this trench. They were between 0.20m–0.40m in diameter and 0.30m–0.40m deep. The fills of these post-holes consisted of brown and grey silty sands (118), (120), (122) and (124) respectively. Post-hole [123] was found to be the earliest of these features and was cut by post-hole [121] to its SEE and post-hole [125] to its NWW. Post-hole [121] was in turn cut by post-hole [119] which was itself cut by ditch [117]. This NE–SW ditch, which also cut ditch [115], was of unknown length, 1.30m wide and 0.20m deep. The fill of this ditch consisted of orangey-grey silty sand [116] which contained two sherds of St Neot's-type pottery dating from AD 850–1150.

5.1.50 Trench 50

This trench was not excavated as its position was originally though to lie outside the area of proposed development. This was not the case, but its loss is not considered to be significant as Trench 49 provided reasonable coverage of this part of the site (Fig. 2).

5.1.51 Trench 51

This NNE–SSW trench, located in the SE part of the site (Fig. 2), was 30m long, 1.80m wide and was excavated to sand and gravel natural at a depth of 0.66m. The subsoil in this trench, which was 0.26m deep, consisted of brown silty sand

(136) and the topsoil, which was 0.40m deep, consisted of brown sandy silt (202). No archaeological features were observed.

A piece of burnt flint (find spot 101) was found in the vicinity of this trench during fieldwalking of this site (Fig. 4; Barnett 2008).

5.1.52 Trench 52

This NWW–SEE trench, located in the SE part of the site (Fig. 2), was 30m long, 1.80m wide and was excavated to sand and gravel natural at a depth of 0.66m. The subsoil in this trench, which was 0.20m deep, consisted of orange sandy clay (207) and the topsoil, which was 0.46m deep, consisted of brown sandy silt (202).

Plough scars [195] (Fig. 27), which were aligned NE–SW, were found in the central and SEE part of this trench. These plough scars were of unknown length, a maximum of approximately 1.00m wide and 0.10m deep. These features were filled with orangey-brown silty sand (196).

5.1.53 Trench 53

This NWW–SEE trench, located in the SE part of the site (Fig. 2), was 30m long, 1.80m wide and was excavated to sand and gravel natural at a depth of 0.70m. The subsoil in this trench, which was 0.40m deep, consisted of orange silty sand (206) and the topsoil, which was 0.30m deep, consisted of brown sandy silt (202). No archaeological features were observed.

A coin which possibly dates from the Roman period (find spot 127) was found in the vicinity of this trench during fieldwalking of this site (Fig. 4; Barnett 2008).

5.1.54 Trench 54

This NNE–SSW trench, located in the SE part of the site (Fig. 2), was 30m long, 1.80m wide and was excavated to sand and gravel natural at a depth of 0.75m. The subsoil in this trench, which was 0.35m deep, consisted of orange silty sand (206) and the topsoil, which was 0.40m deep, consisted of brown sandy silt (202).

Ditch [163] (Figs 28 and 29), which was aligned NWW–SEE, was found in the central part of this trench. This ditch was of unknown length, 1.10m wide and 0.30m deep and filled with brown silty sand (164) which contained one fragment of post-medieval brick.

5.1.55 Trench 55

This NNE–SSW trench, located in the SE part of the site (Fig. 2), was 20m long, 1.80m wide and was excavated to sand and gravel natural at a depth of 0.60m. The subsoil in this trench, which was 0.40m deep, consisted of brown silty sand (136) and the topsoil, which was 0.30m deep, consisted of brown sandy silt (202). No archaeological features were observed.

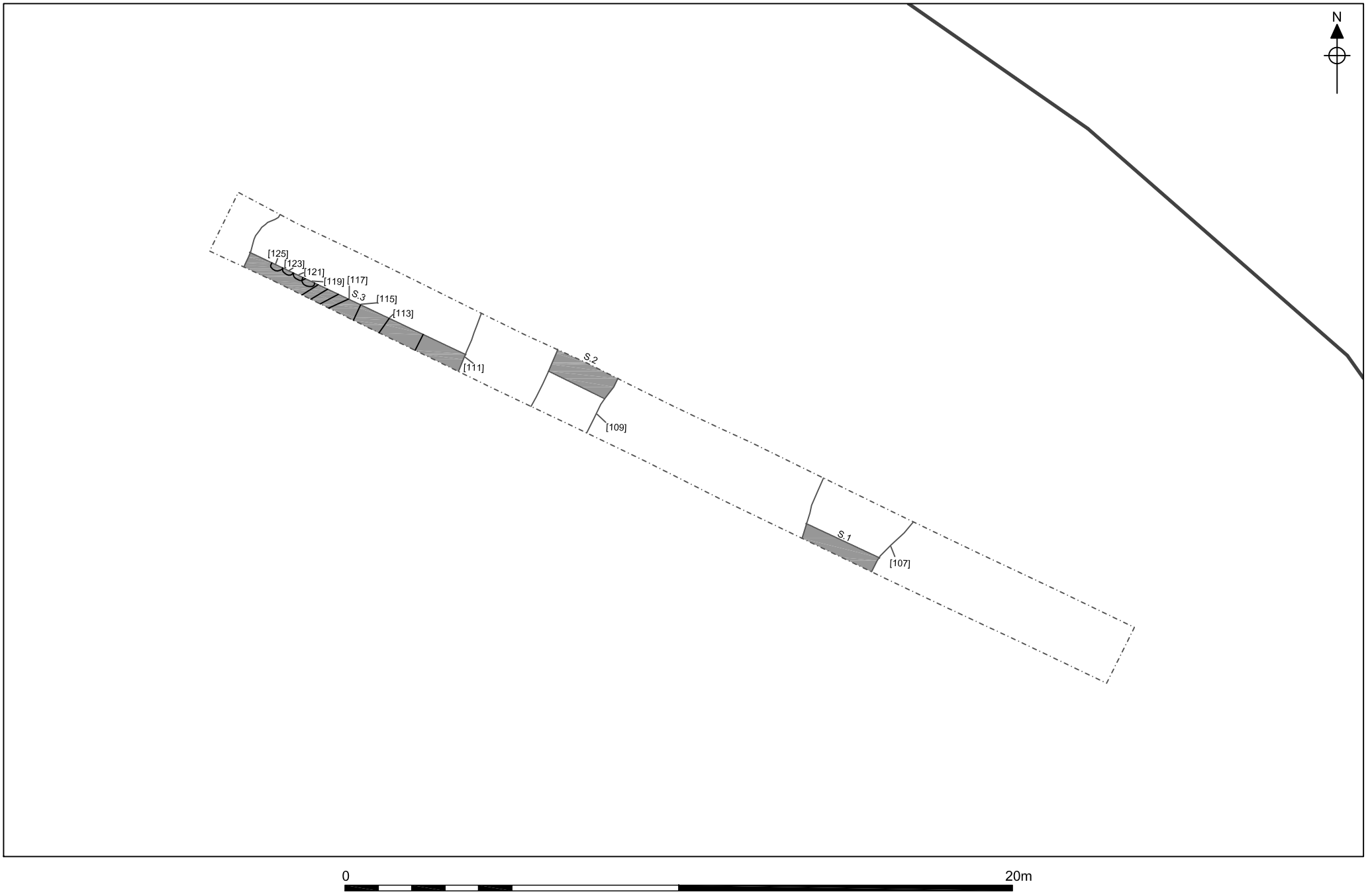


Fig. 25 Plan of Trench 49. Scale 1: 150 .

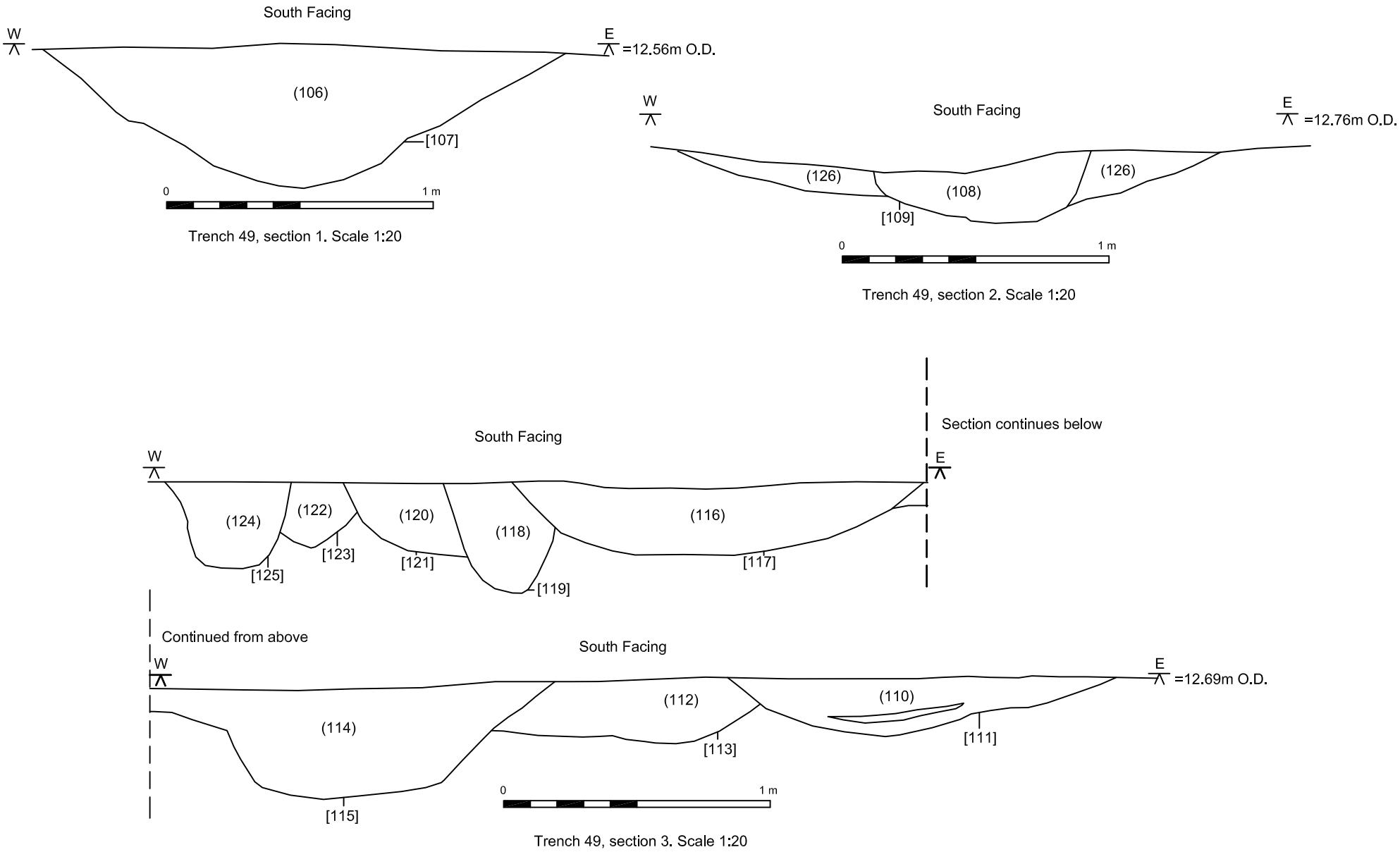


Fig. 26 Sections in Trench 49. Scale 1:20 .

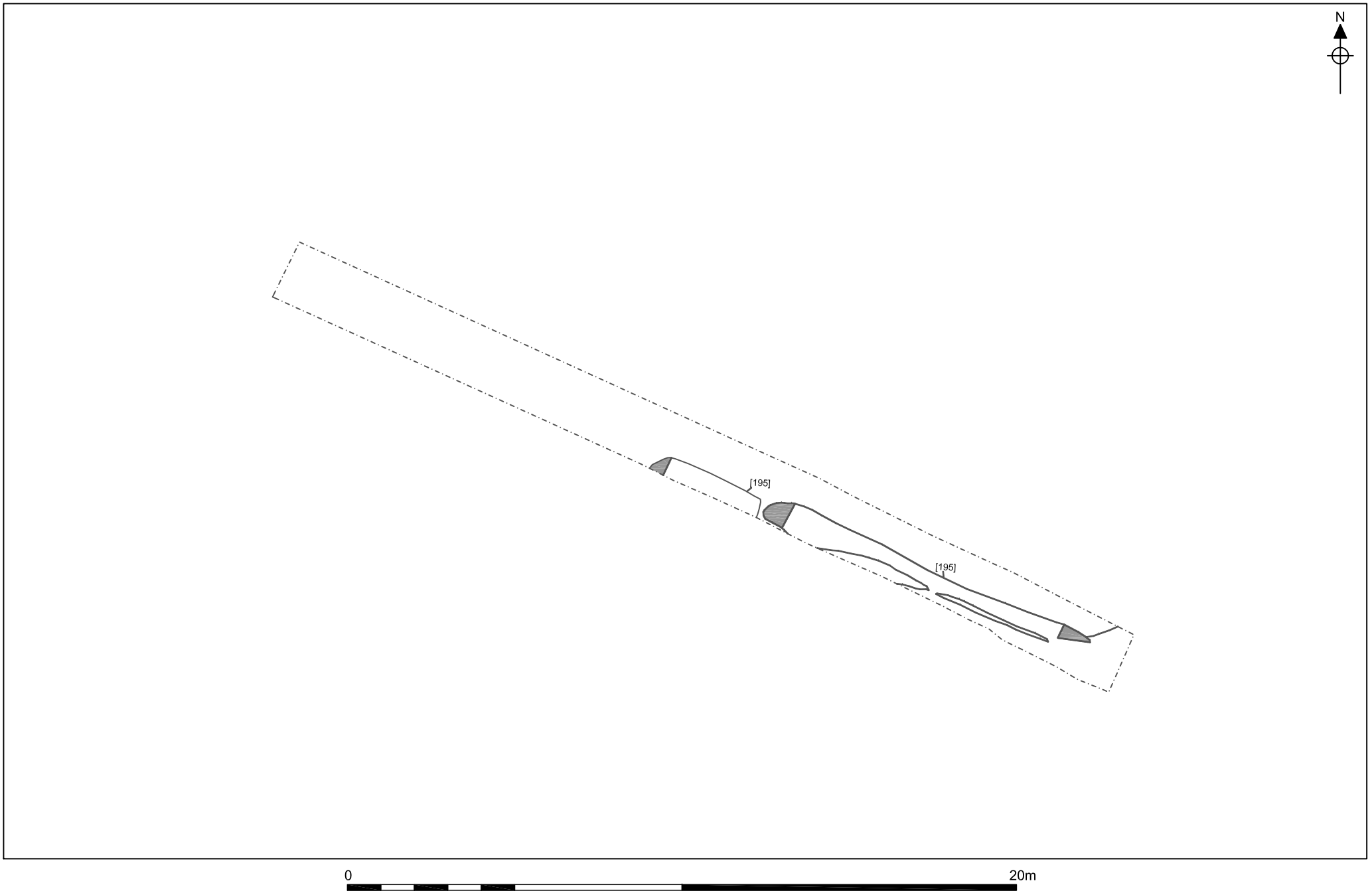


Fig. 27 Plan of Trench 52. Scale 1: 150 .

5.1.56 Trench 56

This NWW–SEE trench, located in the SE part of the site (Fig. 2), was 20m long, 1.80m wide and was excavated to sand and gravel natural at a depth of 0.60m. The subsoil in this trench, which was 0.40m deep, consisted of brown silty sand (165) and the topsoil, which was 0.30m deep, consisted of brown sandy silt (202).

A piece of prehistoric worked flint (find spot 109) was found in the vicinity of this trench during fieldwalking of this site (Fig. 4; Barnett 2008).

Aerial photographic survey by the National Mapping Programme shows three NEE–SWW linear features the positions of parts of which coincide with the NWW, central and SEE parts of this trench (Fig. 2; Watkins 2008). The linear feature, the position of which coincides with in the NWW part of the trench, was not found during this evaluation.

The SEE part of this trench contained NNE–SSW ditch [129] (Figs 30 and 31) which was of unknown length, 0.80m wide and 0.15m deep. This ditch was filled with brownish-grey silty sand (128) and was cut to the NWW by ditch [131]. Ditch [131] (Figs 30 and 31) was of unknown length, 2.00m wide and 0.60m deep. The fill of this ditch consisted of greyish-orange sandy silt (134) which was overlain by brownish-grey silty sand (130). These fills each contained one fragment of ceramic building material, both of which possibly date to the Roman period. It is likely that this ditch is the NEE–SWW linear feature, the position of which coincides with the SEE part of this trench, seen by the National Mapping Programme.

Ditch [133] (Figs 30 and 31) was uncovered in the central part of this trench and was found to be aligned NNE–SSW. The fill of this ditch, which was of unknown length, 0.80m wide and 0.15m deep, consisted of greyish-brown silty sand (132) and this contained one sherd of sandy greyware dating from the 2nd–4th centuries AD and a fragment of fired clay. It is likely that this ditch is the NEE–SWW linear feature, the position of which coincides with the central part of this trench, seen by the National Mapping Programme.

5.1.57 Trench 57

This NWW–SEE trench, located in the SE part of the site (Fig. 2), was 30m long, 1.80m wide and was excavated to sandy clay natural at a depth of 0.50m. The subsoil in this trench, which was 0.10m deep, consisted of orange sandy clay (207) and the topsoil, which was 0.40m deep, consisted of brown sandy silt (202). No archaeological features were observed.

Aerial photographic survey by the National Mapping Programme shows a NEE–SWW linear feature the position of part of which coincides with the central part of this trench (Fig. 2; Watkins 2008). This feature was not found in this evaluation.

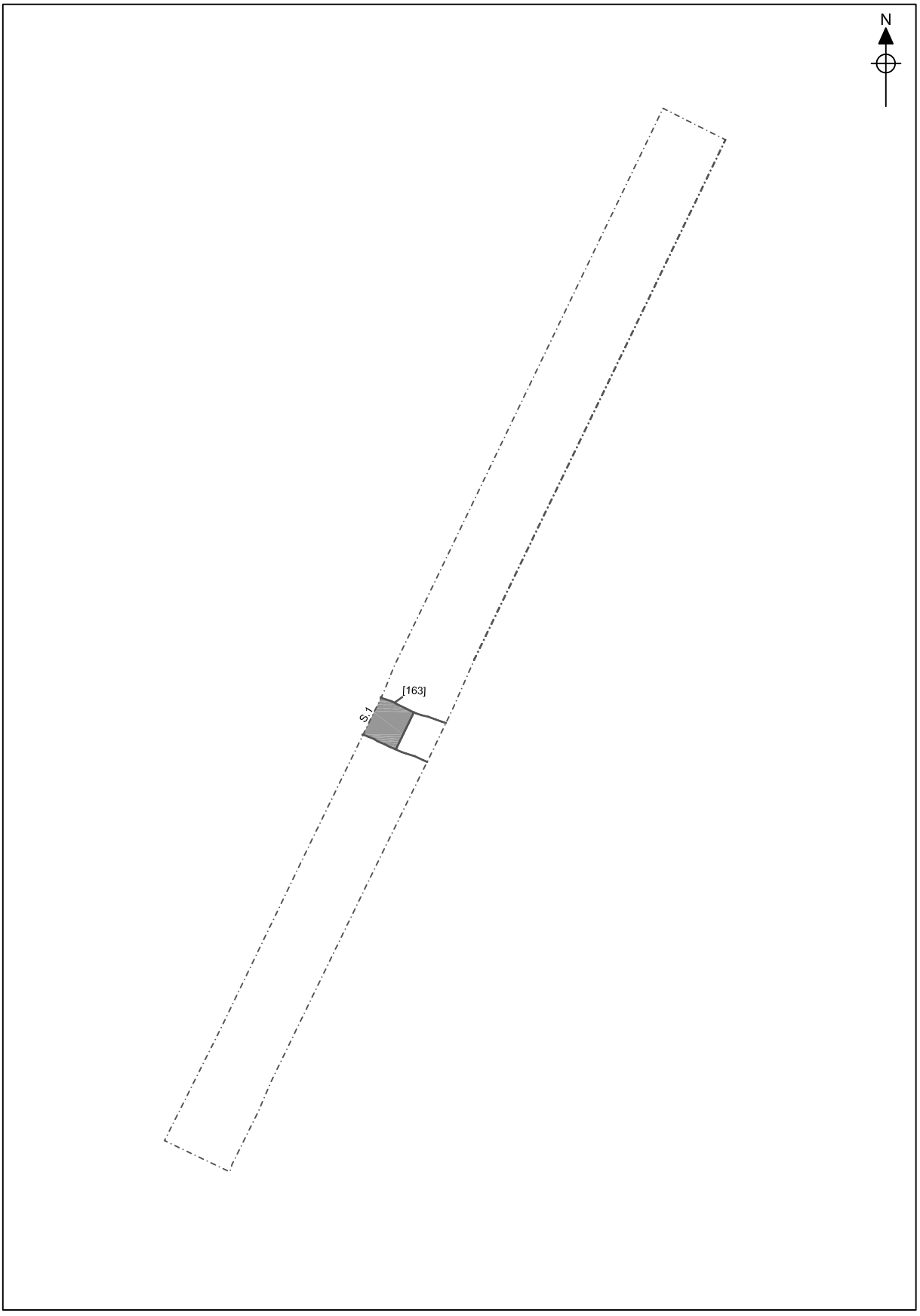
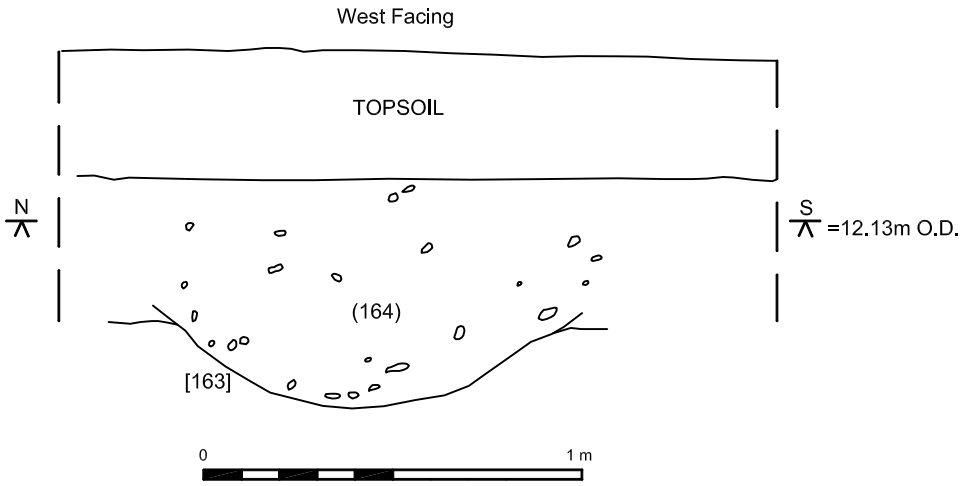


Fig. 28 Plan of Trench 54. Scale 1:150 .



Trench 54, section 1. Scale 1:20

Fig. 29 Section in Trench 54. Scale 1:20 .

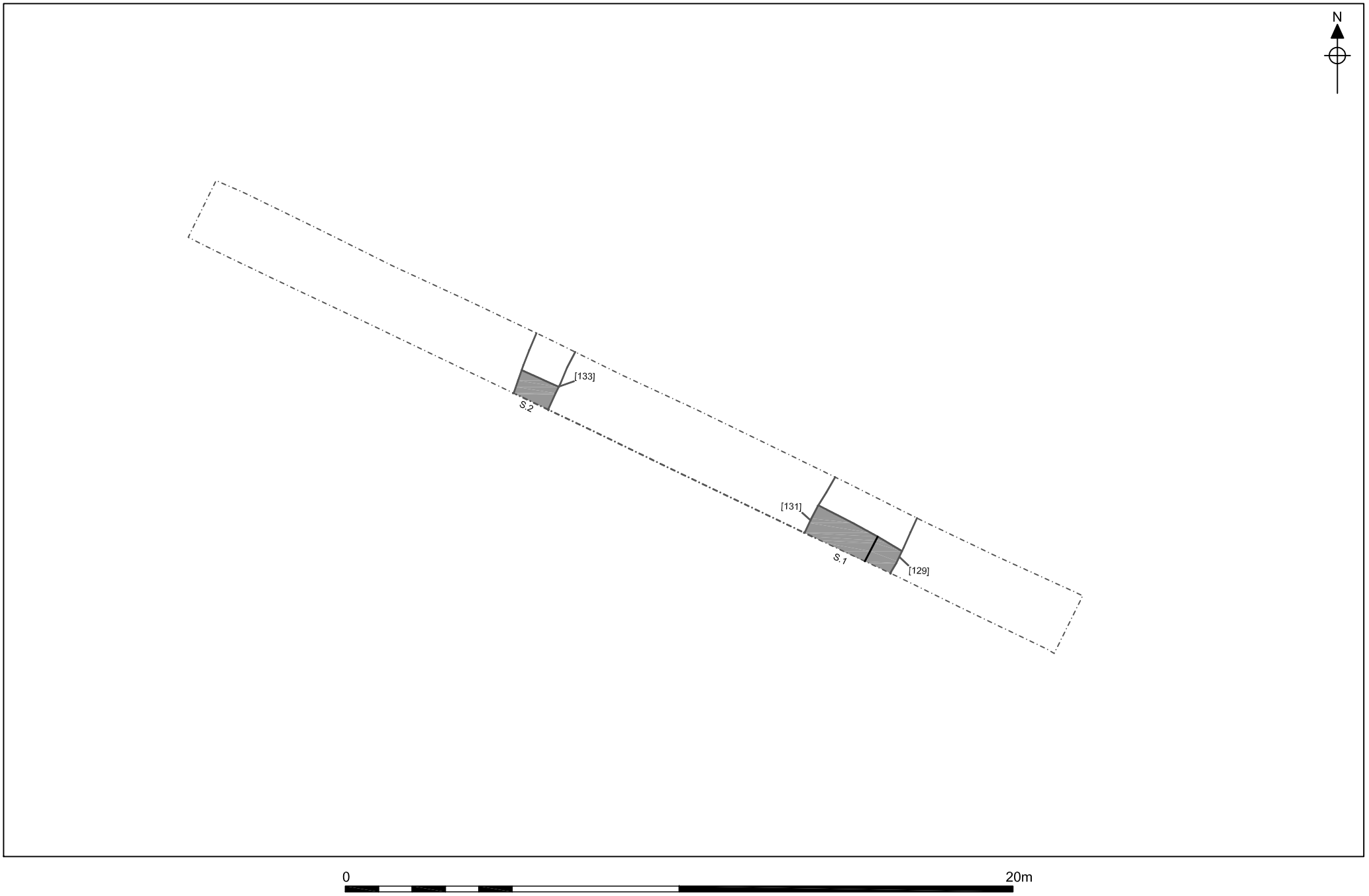
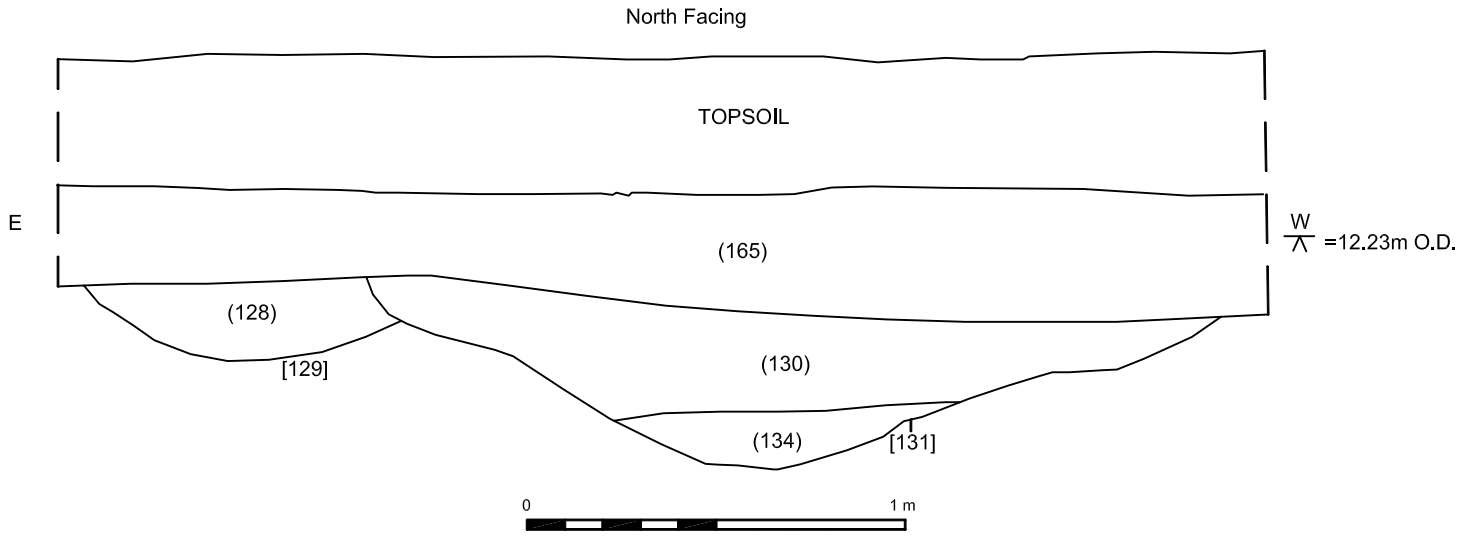
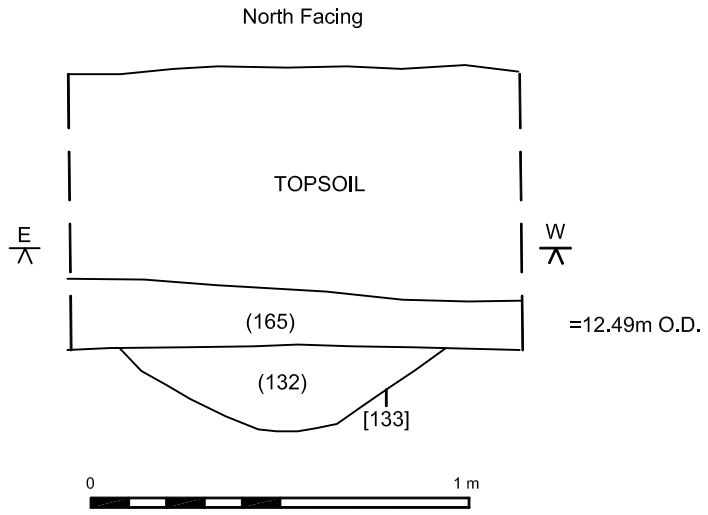


Fig. 30 Plan of Trench 56. Scale 1: 150 .



Trench 56, section 1. Scale 1:20



Trench 56, section 2. Scale 1:20

Fig. 31 Sections in Trench 56. Scale 1:20 .

5.1.58 Trench 58

This NNE–SSW trench, located in the SE part of the site (Fig. 2), was 30m long, 1.80m wide and was excavated to sand and gravel natural at a depth of 0.80m. The subsoil, which was 0.35m deep, consisted of brown silty sand (152) and the topsoil, which was 0.30m deep, consisted of brown clayey sand (204).

Aerial photographic survey by the National Mapping Programme shows a NWW–SEE linear feature the position of part of which coincides with the NNE part of this trench (Fig. 2; Watkins 2008). This feature was not found in this evaluation.

The NNE part of this trench contained E–W ditch [103] (Figs 32 and 33) which was of unknown length, 0.60m wide and 0.30m deep. This ditch was filled with brownish-grey sandy silt [102] which contained a prehistoric retouched flint flake.

Ditch [105], (Figs 32 and 33) which was aligned N–S, was found in the southern part of this trench. This ditch was of unknown length, 1.00m wide and 0.40m deep and filled with orangey-grey clayey silt (127) which was overlain by brownish-grey silty sand (104). The latter of these fills contained one sherd of micaceous sandy greyware dating from the 2nd to 4th centuries AD.

5.1.59 Trench 59

This NWW–SEE trench, located in the SE part of the site (Fig. 2), was 30m long, 1.80m wide and was excavated to sandy clay natural at a depth of 0.70m. The subsoil in this trench, which was 0.30m deep, consisted of brown silty sand (136)=(192) and the topsoil, which was 0.40m deep, consisted of brown sandy silt (202).

Two pieces of prehistoric worked flint (find spots 117 and 124) and a sherd of medieval pottery (find spot 125) were found in the vicinity of this trench during fieldwalking of this site (Fig. 4; Barnett 2008).

Aerial photographic survey by the National Mapping Programme shows two NNE–SSW linear features the positions of parts of which coincide with the NWW and central parts of this trench (Fig. 2; Watkins 2008).

The NWW part of this trench contained NNE–SSW ditch [141] (Figs 34 and 35) which was of unknown length, 0.80m wide and 0.26m deep. This ditch was filled with brownish-grey sandy silt (142) which was overlain by yellowish-brown silty sand (143). It is likely that this ditch is the NNE–SSW linear feature, the position of which coincides with the NWW part of this trench, seen by the National Mapping Programme. It is also likely that this ditch is the same feature as ditch [109] in Trench 49.

Ditch [144] (Figs 34 and 35), which was aligned NNE–SSW, was found in the central part of this trench. This ditch was of unknown length, 1.90m wide and 0.52m deep and filled with reddish-brown clayey silt (145), overlain by brownish-grey sand silt (146). It is likely that this ditch is the NNE–SSW linear feature, the position of which coincides with the central part of this trench, seen by the National Mapping Programme. It is also likely that this ditch is the same feature as ditch [107] in Trench 49.

The SEE part of this trench contained NNE–SSW ditch [150]=[166] (Figs 34 and 35) which was of unknown length, 1.25m wide and 0.33m deep. This ditch was filled with yellowish-brown sandy silt (151)=(167) which was overlain by brown

sandy silt (197) and these were cut to the NWW by E–W ditch [147]=[168]. Ditch [147]=[168] (Figs 34 and 35) was of unknown length, 0.95m wide and 0.28m deep and contained brown sandy silt (148)=(169) which was overlain by brown clayey silt (149). These ditches could not be dated.

Pit [100] (Figs 34 and 35) was uncovered in the SEE part of this trench and was of unknown length, 2.00m wide and 0.83m deep. This pit was filled with greyish-brown silty sand (101), which contained one sherd of flint-tempered pottery dating from the Iron Age, and was overlain by yellowish-brown silty sand (135).

Approximately 0.80m to the SE of pit [100] was pit [137], which was 1.05m deep and of unknown length and width. Pit [137] (Figs 34 and 35) was filled with greyish-brown silty sand (138) which contained four sherds of Grimston ware dating from the 12th–14th centuries and one fragment of fired clay. Fill (138) was overlain by yellowish-brown silty sand (139) which was in turn overlain by brown silty sand (140).

5.1.60 Trench 79

This NNE–SSW trench, located in the central part of the site (Fig. 2), was 30m long, 1.80m wide and was excavated to clay natural at a depth of 0.55m. The subsoil in this trench, which was 0.30m deep, consisted of orange silty sand (206) and the topsoil, which was 0.25m deep, consisted of brown sandy silt (202). No archaeological features were observed.

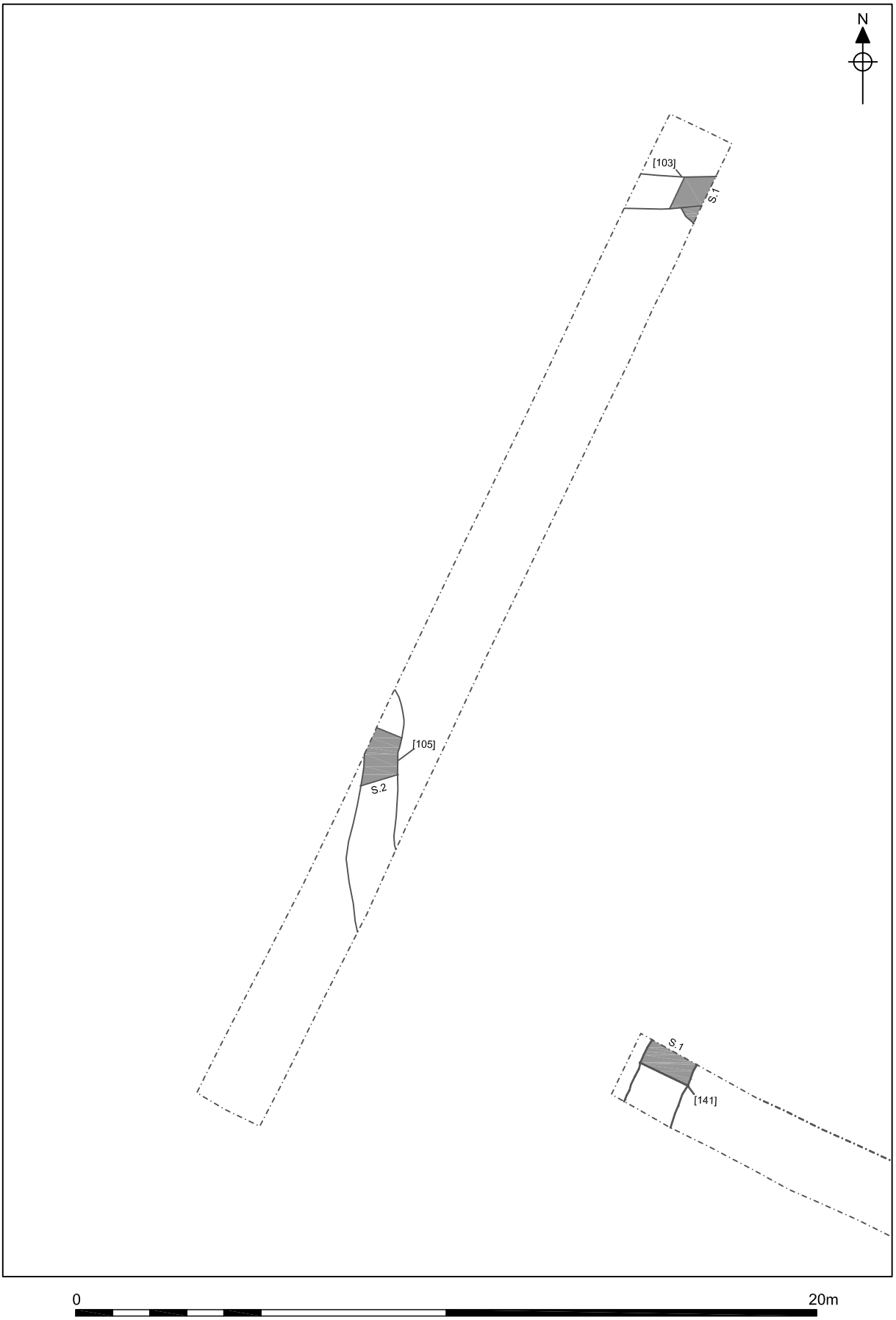
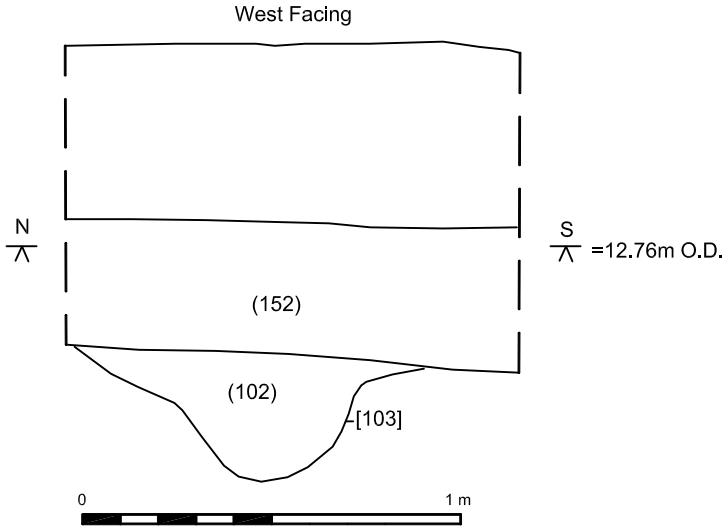
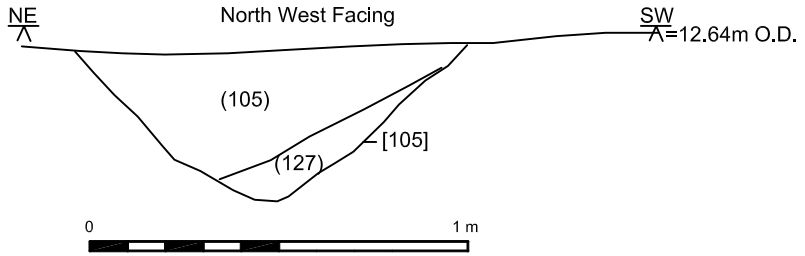


Fig. 32 Plan of Trench 58. Scale 1:150 .



Trench 58, section 1. Scale 1:20



Trench 58, section 2. Scale 1:20

Fig. 33 Sections in Trench 58. Scale 1:20 .

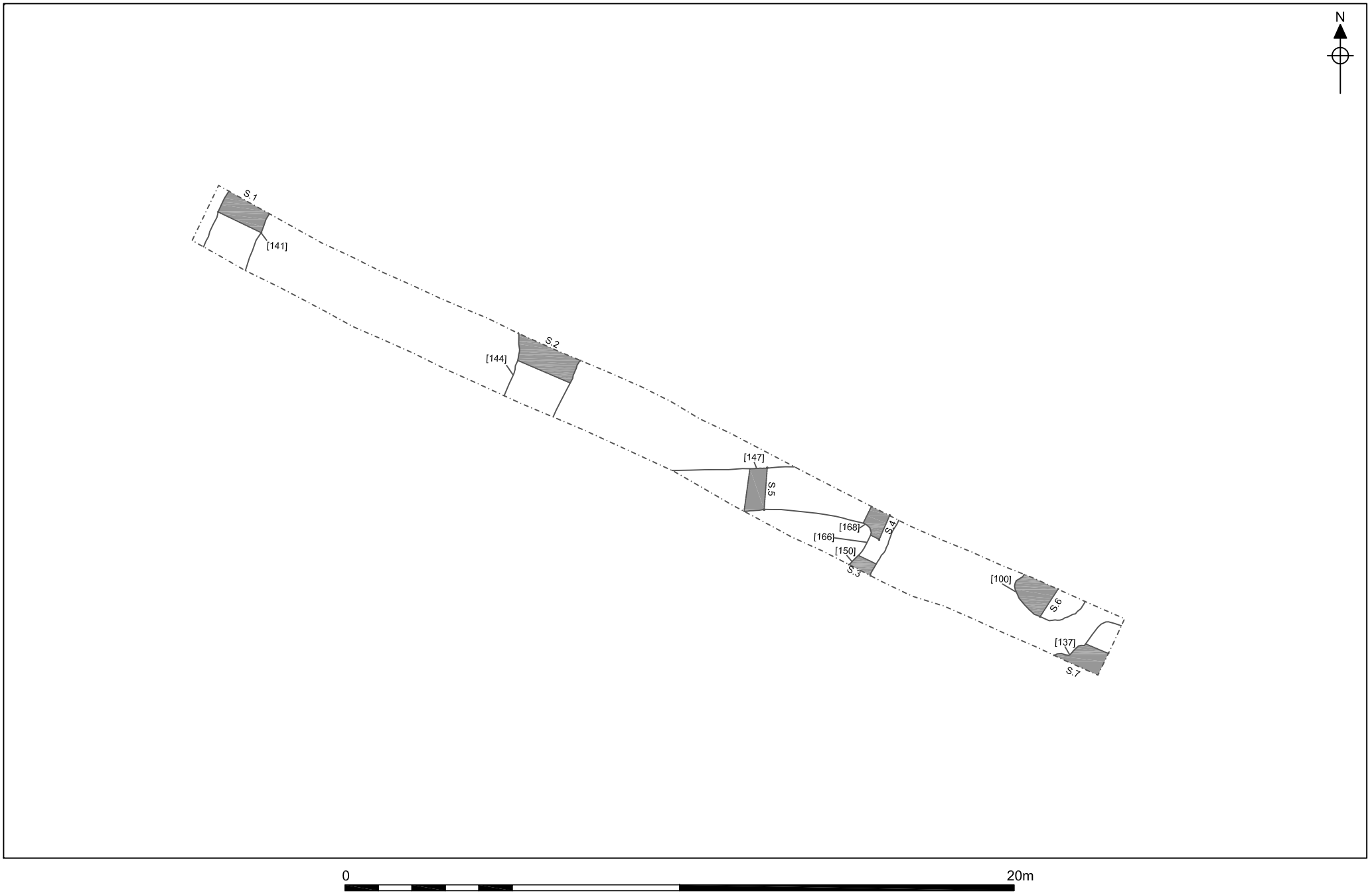
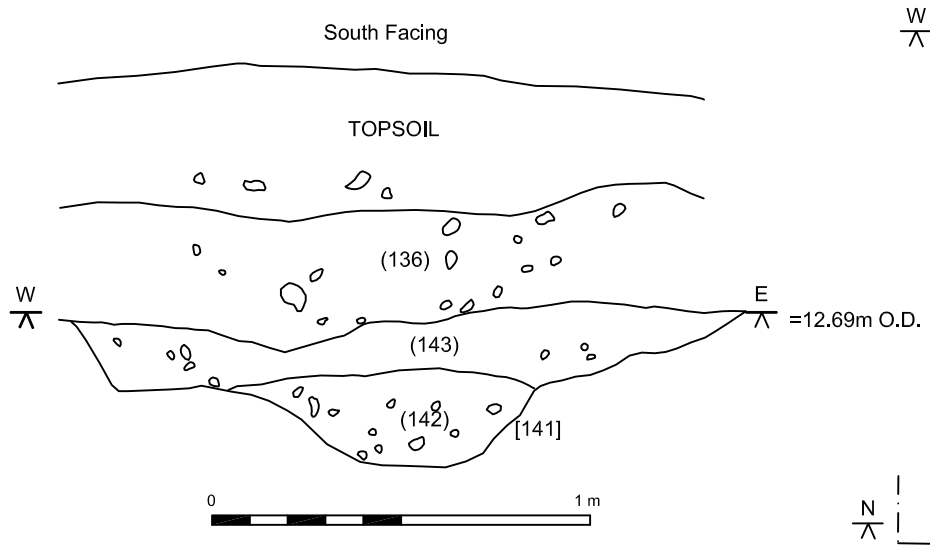
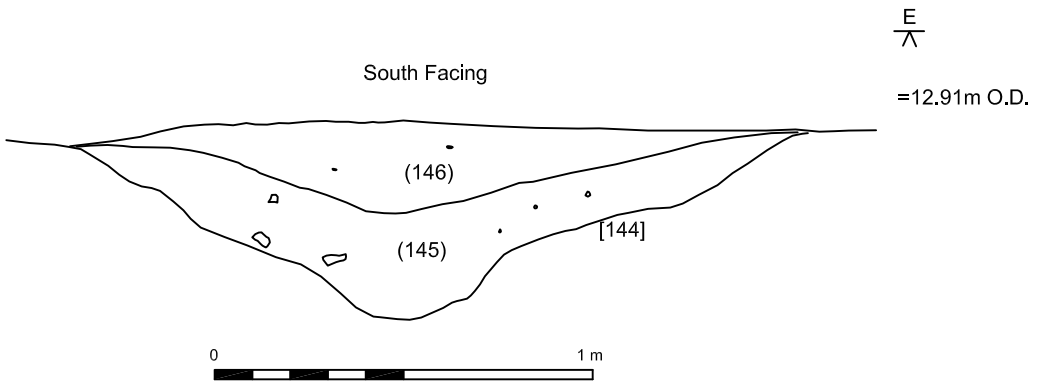


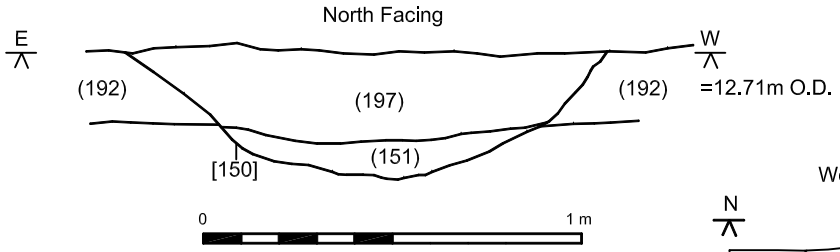
Fig. 34 Plan of Trench 59. Scale 1: 150 .



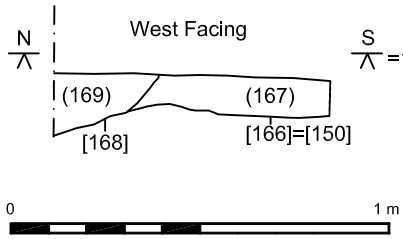
Trench 59, section 1. Scale 1:20



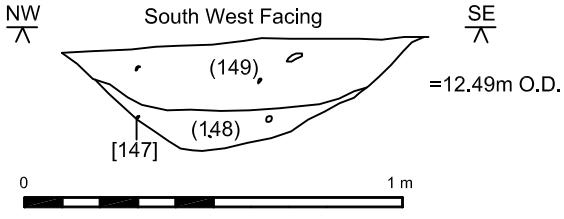
Trench 59, section 2. Scale 1:20



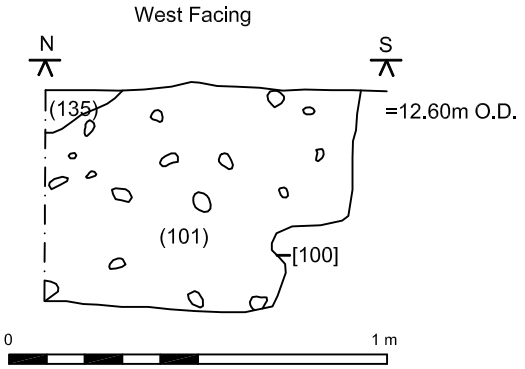
Trench 59, section 3. Scale 1:20



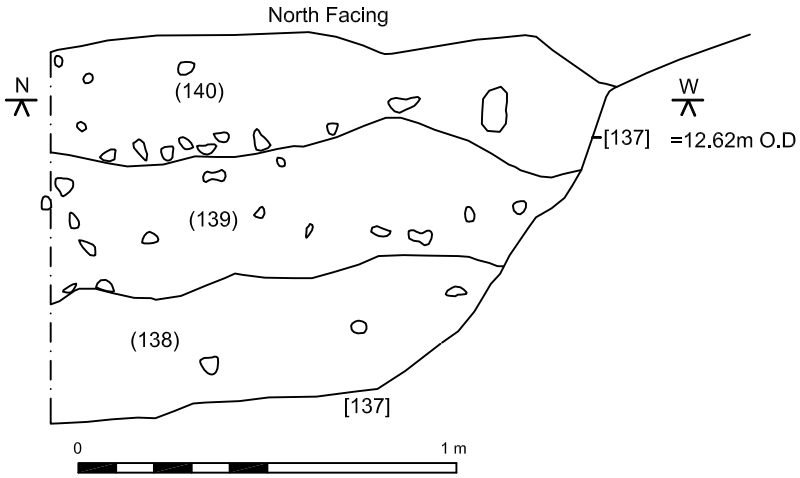
Trench 59, section 4. Scale 1:20



Trench 59, section 5. Scale 1:20



Trench 59, section 6. Scale1:20



Trench 59, section 7. Scale 1:20

Fig. 35 Sections in Trench 59. Scale 1:20 .

5.2 NHER 51817

5.2.1 Trench 60

This NNE–SSW trench, located in the NW part of the site (Fig. 3), was 20m long, 1.80m wide and was excavated to sand and gravel natural at a depth of 0.65m. The subsoil in this trench, which was 0.25m deep, consisted of brown silty sand (234) and the topsoil, which was 0.40m deep, consisted of brown sandy silt (235). No archaeological features were observed.

During fieldwalking of this site a fragment of medieval ceramic building material (find spot 51) was found in the vicinity of this trench (Fig. 4; Barnett 2008).

5.2.2 Trench 61

This NWW–SEE trench, located in the NW part of the site (Fig. 3), was 30m long, 1.80m wide and was excavated to sand and gravel natural at a depth of 0.58m. The subsoil in this trench, which was 0.20m deep, consisted of brown silty sand (197) and the topsoil, which was 0.38m deep, consisted of brown sandy silt (235).

During fieldwalking of this site a prehistoric worked flint (find spot 56) and a sherd of pottery dating to the Roman period (find spot 59) were found in the vicinity of this trench (Fig. 4; Barnett 2008).

The Enclosure map of 1809 shows a NNE–SSW field boundary the position of part of which coincides with the SEE part of this trench (Fig. 3; Watkins 2008).

Aerial photographic survey by the National Mapping Programme shows a NNE–SSW linear feature and a curvilinear feature the positions of parts of which coincide with the NWW and central parts of this trench respectively (Fig. 3; Watkins 2008). The curvilinear feature was not found in this evaluation.

The NWW part of this trench contained NNE–SSW ditch [101] (Figs 36 and 37) which was of unknown length, 0.80m wide and 0.20m deep. This ditch was filled with greyish-brown silty sand (100) which contained one fragment of brick dating from the medieval or post-medieval periods. It is likely that this ditch is the NNE–SSW linear feature, the position of which coincides with the NWW part of this trench, seen by the National Mapping Programme.

Pit [103] (Figs 36 and 37) was also uncovered in the NWW part of this trench and this feature was unknown length, 0.50m wide and 0.35m deep. This pit was filled with greyish-brown silty sand (102) and contained one sherd of Nene Valley colour-coat pottery dating from the 2nd–3rd centuries AD.

The SEE part of this trench contained NNE–SSW ditch [105] (Figs 36 and 37) which was of unknown length, 0.80m wide and 0.20m deep. This ditch was filled with brownish-grey silty sand (104) which contained one fragment of brick dating from the post-medieval period. It is likely that this ditch is the NNE–SSW field boundary, the position of which coincides with the SEE part of this trench, shown on the Enclosure map of 1809.

5.2.3 Trench 62

This NNE–SSW trench, located in the northern part of the site (Fig. 3), was 30m long, 1.80m wide and was excavated to sand and gravel natural at a depth of 0.50m. The subsoil in this trench, which was 0.10m deep, consisted of brown silty

sand (234) and the topsoil, which was 0.40m deep, consisted of brown sandy silt (235).

A sherd of medieval pottery (find spot 64) was found in the vicinity of this trench during fieldwalking of this site (Fig. 4; Barnett 2008).

The geophysical survey of this area shows a NE–SW ditch the position of part of which coincides with the central part of this trench (Fig. 3; Railton 2008). This feature was not found in this evaluation.

Aerial photographic survey by the National Mapping Programme shows a square feature the positions of NEE–SWW aligned NNW and SSE sides of which coincide with the NEE and central parts of this trench respectively (Fig. 3; Watkins 2008).

The NNE part of this trench contained NW–SE ditch [148] (Figs 38 and 39) which was of unknown length, 2.20m wide and 0.70m deep. This ditch was filled with greyish-brown silty sand (147).

Ditch [146] (Figs 38 and 39) was also uncovered in the NNE part of this trench and this feature was unknown length, 2.20m wide and 0.70m deep. The fill of this NEE–SWW ditch consisted of brownish-grey silty sand (145) which was overlain with greyish-brown silty sand (196). It is likely that this ditch is the NNW side of the square feature, the position of which coincides with the NNE part of this trench, seen by the National Mapping Programme.

5.2.4 Trench 63

This NWW–SEE trench, located in the NE part of the site (Fig. 3), was 30m long, 1.80m wide and was excavated to sand and gravel natural at a depth of 0.40m. The subsoil in this trench, which was 0.10m deep, consisted of brown silty sand (193) and the topsoil, which was 0.30m deep, consisted of brown sandy silt (235).

The Enclosure map of 1809 shows a N–S field boundary in a position which coincides with the SEE part of this trench (Fig. 3; Watkins 2008). This feature was not found in this evaluation.

Aerial photographic survey by the National Mapping Programme shows NE–SW and NNE–SSW linear features in positions which coincide with the NWW and central parts of this trench respectively (Fig. 3; Watkins 2008). The former of these linear features was not found in this evaluation.

The geophysical survey of this area shows a NE–SW linear feature and an amorphous anomaly the positions of parts of which coincide with the NWW and central parts of this trench respectively (Railton 2008). The linear feature shown on the geophysical survey was not found in this evaluation. The geophysical survey of this area also shows a N–S linear feature in a position which coincides with the SEE part of this trench (Fig. 3; Railton 2008). This linear feature was not found in this evaluation.

The NWW part of this trench contained post-hole [150] (Figs 40 and 41) and this was 0.30m in diameter and 0.30m deep. This post-hole was filled with greyish-brown silty sand (149). Post-hole [152] (Figs 40 and 41) was also uncovered in the NWW part of this trench and this feature was 0.40m in diameter and 0.30m deep. The fill of this post-hole consisted of greyish-brown silty sand (151).

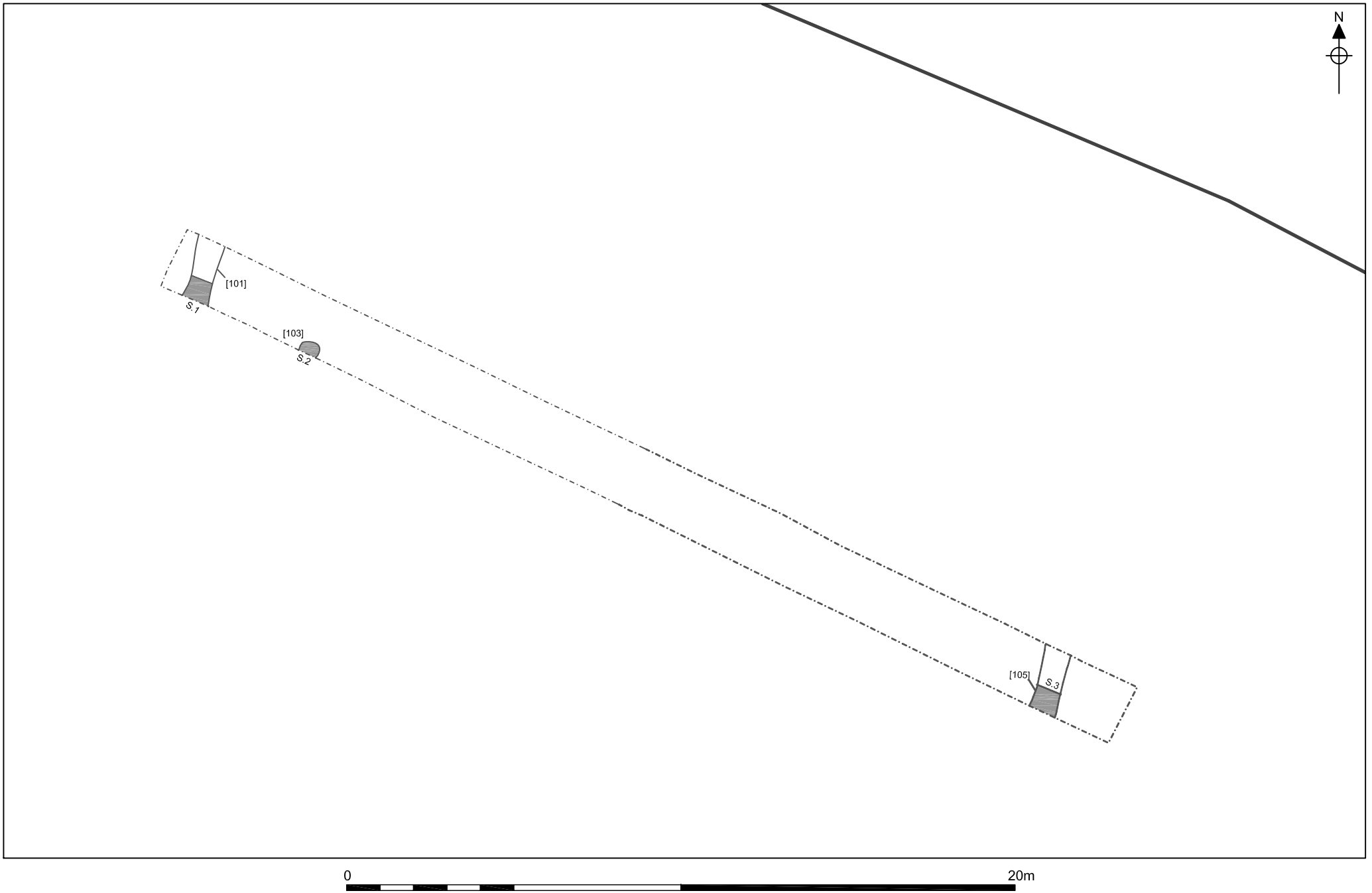
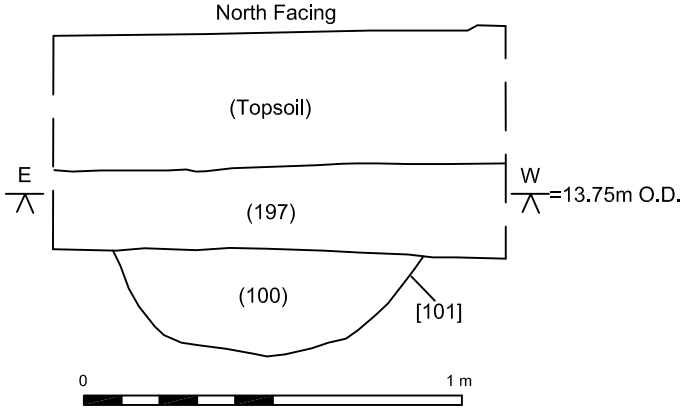
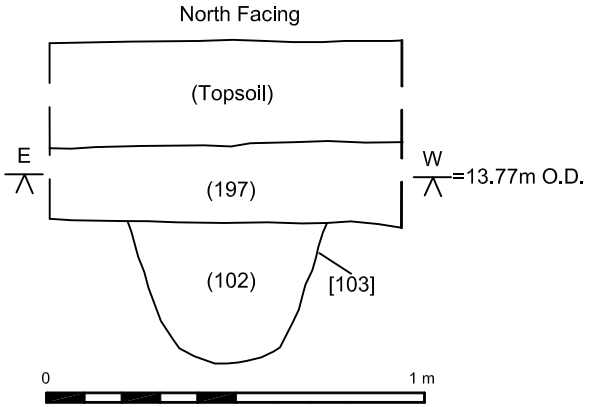


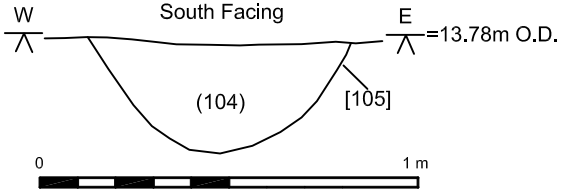
Fig. 36 Plan of Trench 61. Scale 1: 150 .



Trench 61, section 1. Scale 1:20



Trench 61, section 2. Scale 1:20



Trench 61, section 3. Scale 1:20

Fig. 37 Sections in Trench 61. Scale 1:20 .

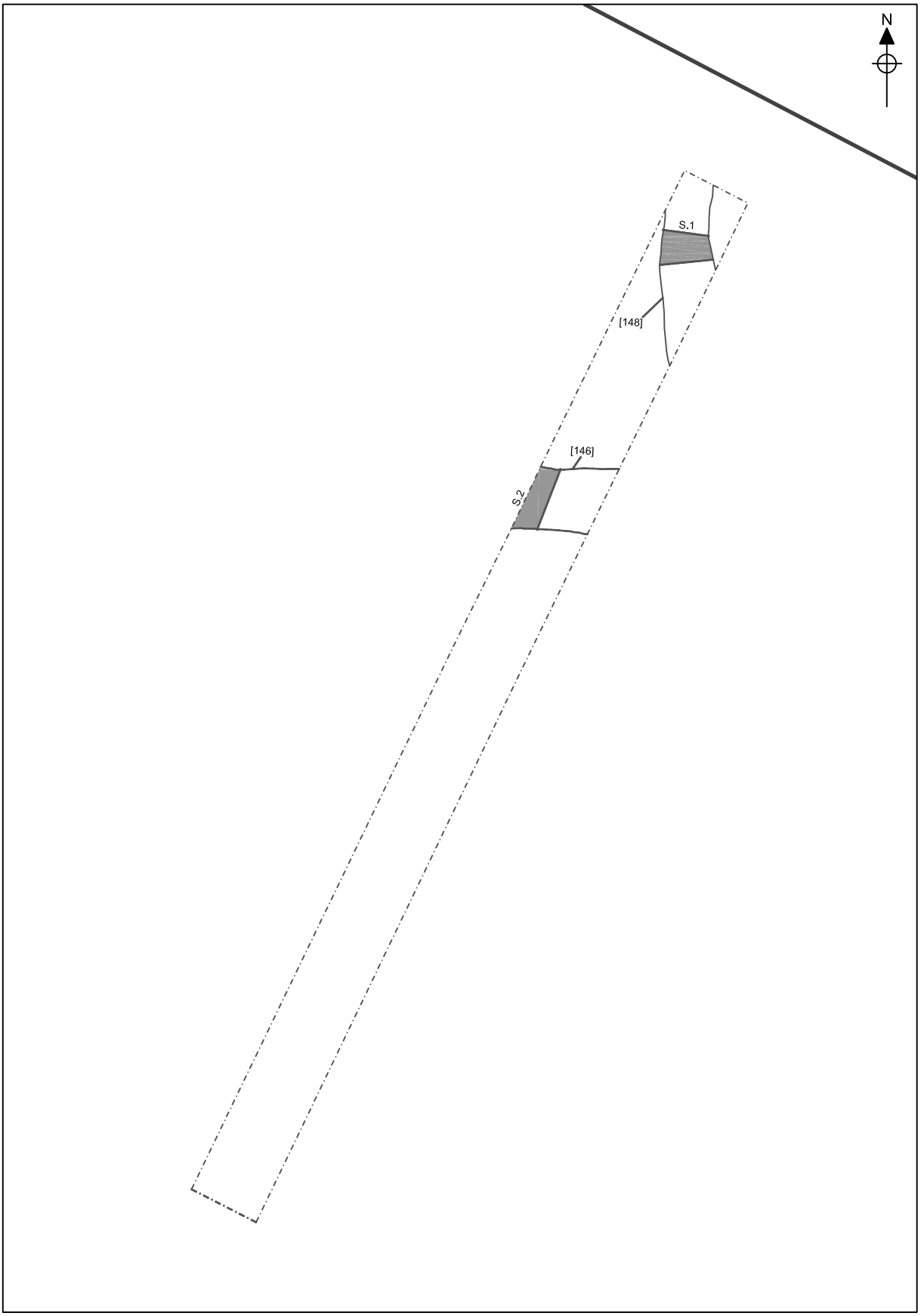
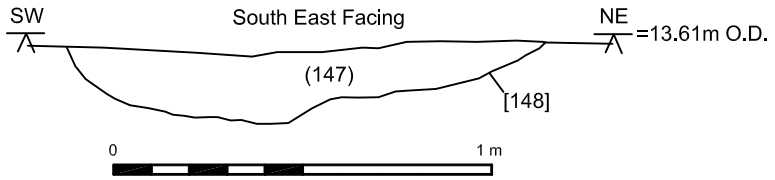
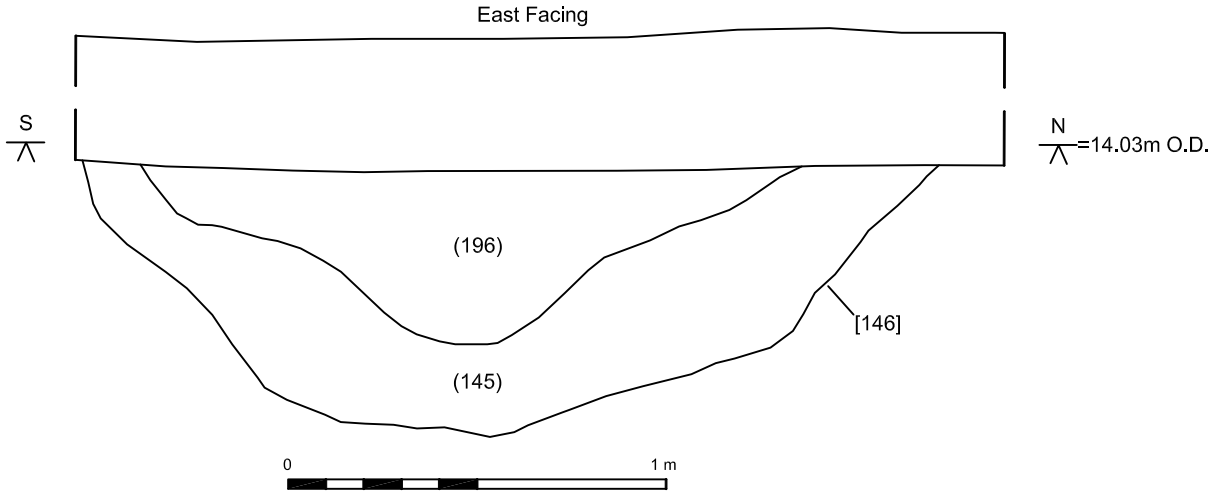


Fig. 38 Plan of Trench 62. Scale 1:150 .



Trench 62, section 1. Scale 1:20



Trench 62, section 2. Scale 1:20

Fig. 39 Sections in Trench 62. Scale 1:20 .

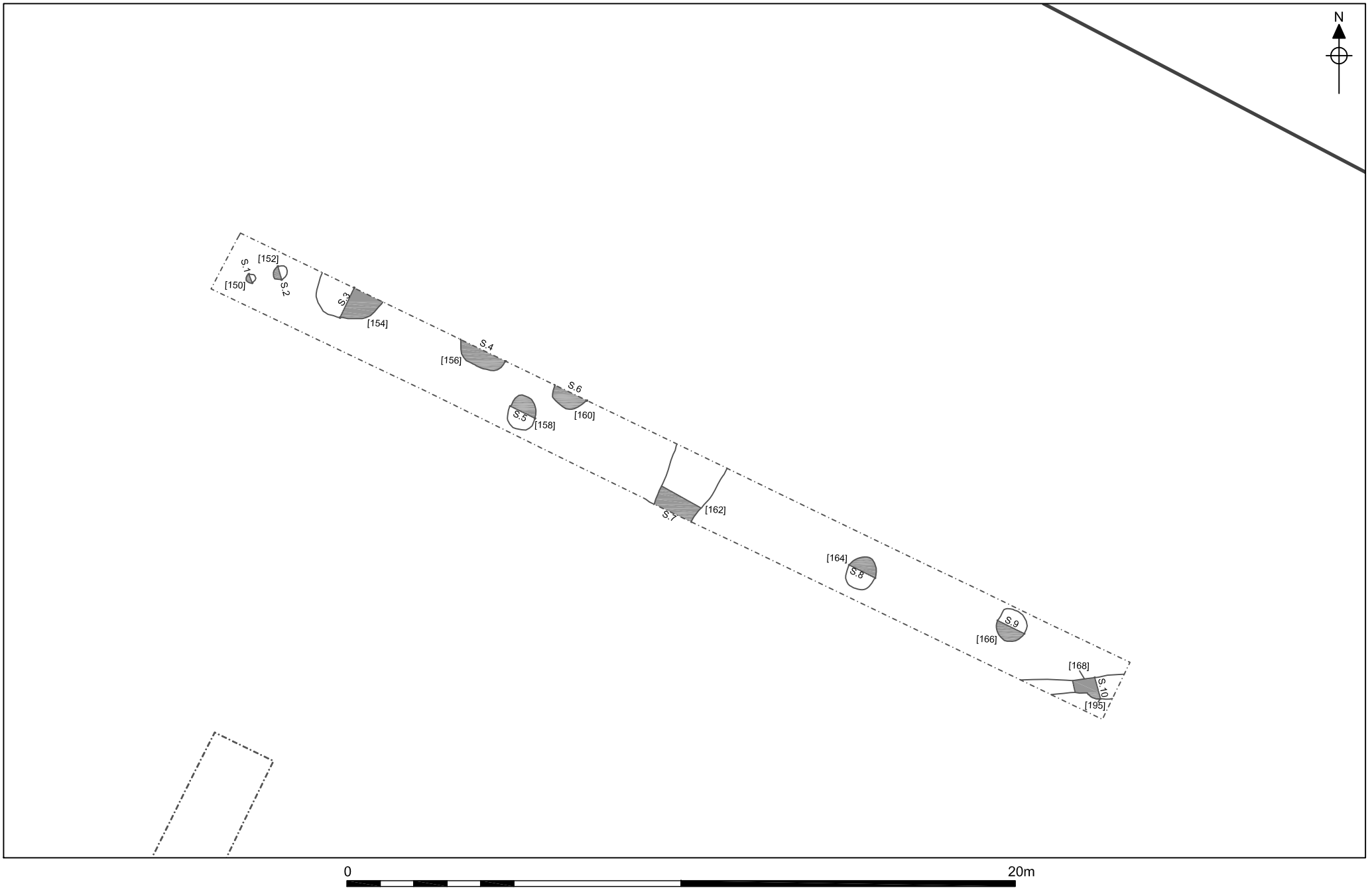


Fig. 40 Plan of Trench 63. Scale 1: 150 .

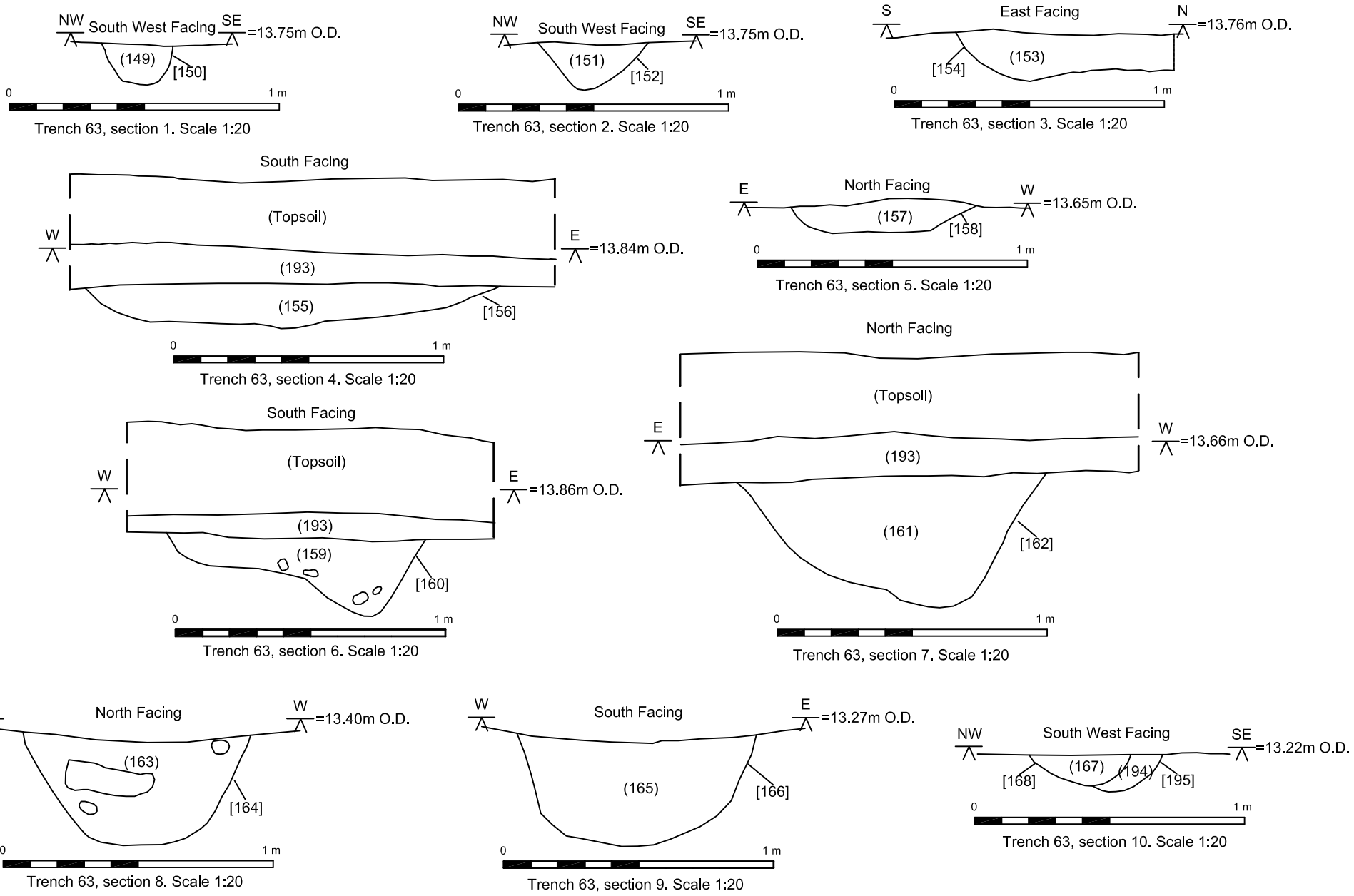


Fig. 41 Sections in Trench 63. Scale 1:20 .

Pit [154] (Figs 40 and 41), which was of unknown length, 2.00m wide and 0.10m deep, was uncovered in the NWW part of this trench. This pit was filled with orangey-brown silty sand (153). Approximately 2.50m to the SEE of pit [154] was pit [156]. Pit [156] (Figs 40 and 41) was of unknown length, 1.30m wide and 0.10m deep. The fill of this pit consisted of orangey-brown silty sand (155). Pit [158] (Figs 40 and 41), which was 1.00m long, 0.80m wide and 0.10m deep, was found approximately 1.00m to the SE of pit [156]. The fill of pit [158] consisted of brownish-grey silty sand (157). Approximately 0.50m to the NE of pit [158] was pit [160]. Pit [160] (Figs 40 and 41) was of unknown length, 1.00m wide and 0.20m deep and its fill consisted of greyish-brown silty sand (159). It is likely that these pits are the geophysical anomaly, the position of which coincides with the central part of this trench (Railton 2008).

The central part of this trench contained NNE–SSW ditch [162] (Figs 40 and 41) which was of unknown length, 1.60m wide and 0.50m deep. This ditch was filled with reddish-brown sandy silt (161). It is likely that this ditch is the NNE–SSW linear feature, the position of which coincides with the central part of this trench, seen by the National Mapping Programme (Watkins 2008).

Pit [164] (Figs 40 and 41) was located in the SEE part of the trench and this feature was 1.00m in diameter and 0.40m deep. This pit was filled with greyish-brown silty sand (163). Approximately 3.80m to the east of pit [164] was pit [166]. Pit [166] was 1.00m in diameter and 0.40m deep, and was filled with greyish-brown silty sand (165).

The SEE end of the trench contained post-hole [195] (Figs 40 and 41) and this was 0.40m in diameter and 0.10m deep. This post-hole was filled with greyish-brown silty sand (194) and was cut to its north by ditch [168] (Figs 40 and 41). This ditch was of unknown length, 0.40m wide, 0.10m deep and filled with greyish-brown silty sand (167).

5.2.5 Trench 64

This NWW–SEE trench, located in the NE part of the site (Fig. 3), was 30m long, 1.80m wide and was excavated to sand and gravel natural at a depth of 0.50m. The subsoil in this trench, which was 0.10m deep, consisted of brown silty sand (234) and the topsoil, which was 0.30m deep, consisted of brown sandy silt (235).

Aerial photographic survey by the National Mapping Programme shows three NNE–SSW linear features the positions of parts of which coincide with the central part of this trench (Fig. 3; Watkins 2008).

The NWW part of this trench contained possible pit or natural rooting [209] (Fig. 42) and this was of unknown length, 0.50m in wide and 0.25m deep. This pit was filled with brown silty sand (210).

Ditch [207], (Figs 42 and 43) which was aligned NNE–SSW, was found in the central part of this trench and this feature was of unknown length, 0.90m wide and 0.27m deep. The fill of this ditch consisted of brown silty sand (208). Approximately 1.20m to the SEE of ditch [207], and on the same alignment, ditch [205] was uncovered. Ditch [205] (Figs 42 and 43) was of unknown length, 1.70m wide and 0.55m deep. This ditch was filled with brown silty sand (206). It is likely that these ditches are two of the three NNE–SSW linear features, the positions of

which coincide with the central part of this trench, seen by the National Mapping Programme (Watkins 2008).

The central part of this trench also contained Post-holes [203] and [201] (Figs 42 and 43) which were 0.30m in diameter and 0.25m deep. These post-holes were filled with brown silty sands (204) and (202) respectively.

5.2.6 Trench 65

This NWW–SEE trench, located in the eastern part of the site (Fig. 3), was 30m long, 1.80m wide and was excavated to sand and gravel natural at a depth of 1.25m. A 0.25m deep layer of brown silty sand colluvium was found in this trench. The subsoil in this trench, which was 0.60m deep, consisted of brown silty sand (234) and the topsoil, which was 0.40m deep, consisted of brown sandy silt (235). No archaeological features were observed.

The geophysical survey of this area shows two, probably associated, N–S linear anomalies the positions of which coincide with the NWW and central parts of this trench (Fig. 3; Railton 2008). These linear anomalies were not found in this evaluation, although this anomaly may be related to the colluvial build up in this trench.

5.2.7 Trench 66

This NNE–SSW trench, located in the eastern part of the site (Fig. 3), was 30m long, 1.80m wide and was excavated to sand and gravel natural at a depth of 0.60m. The subsoil, which was 0.20m deep, consisted of brown silty sand (234) and the topsoil, which was 0.40m deep, consisted of brown sandy silt (235).

The Enclosure map of 1809 shows a N–S field boundary in a position part of which coincides with the SSW part of this trench (Fig. 3; Watkins 2008). This feature was not found in this evaluation.

Aerial photographic survey by the National Mapping Programme shows two NWW–SEE linear features the positions of which coincide with the NNE part of this trench (Fig. 3; Watkins 2008). These features are also shown on the geophysical survey of this area (Fig. 3; Railton 2008). The geophysical survey of this area also shows N–S and E–W linear anomalies the positions of parts of which coincide with the SSW and central parts of this trench respectively (Fig. 3; Railton 2008). The N–S linear anomaly was not found in this evaluation.

Pit [184] (Figs 44 and 45) was found in the NNE part of this trench and this feature was 1.00m long, 0.70m wide and 0.21m deep. The fill of this pit consisted of reddish brown silty sand (185). Approximately 1.30m to the SWW of pit [184] NWW–SEE ditch [179] was uncovered. Ditch [179] (Figs 44 and 45) was of unknown length, 2.25m wide and 0.20m deep. This ditch was filled with brown and orange silty sands (180) to (183) and (192). It is likely that this ditch is the NWW–SEE linear feature, the position of which coincides with the NNE part of this trench, seen by the National Mapping Programme (Watkins 2008).

The central part of this trench contained E–W ditch [186] (Figs 44 and 45) which was of unknown length, 2.75m wide and 0.40m deep. This ditch was filled with brown silty sand [187]. It is likely that this ditch is the E–W linear feature, the position of which coincides with the central part of this trench, as seen on the geophysical survey of this area (Railton 2008).

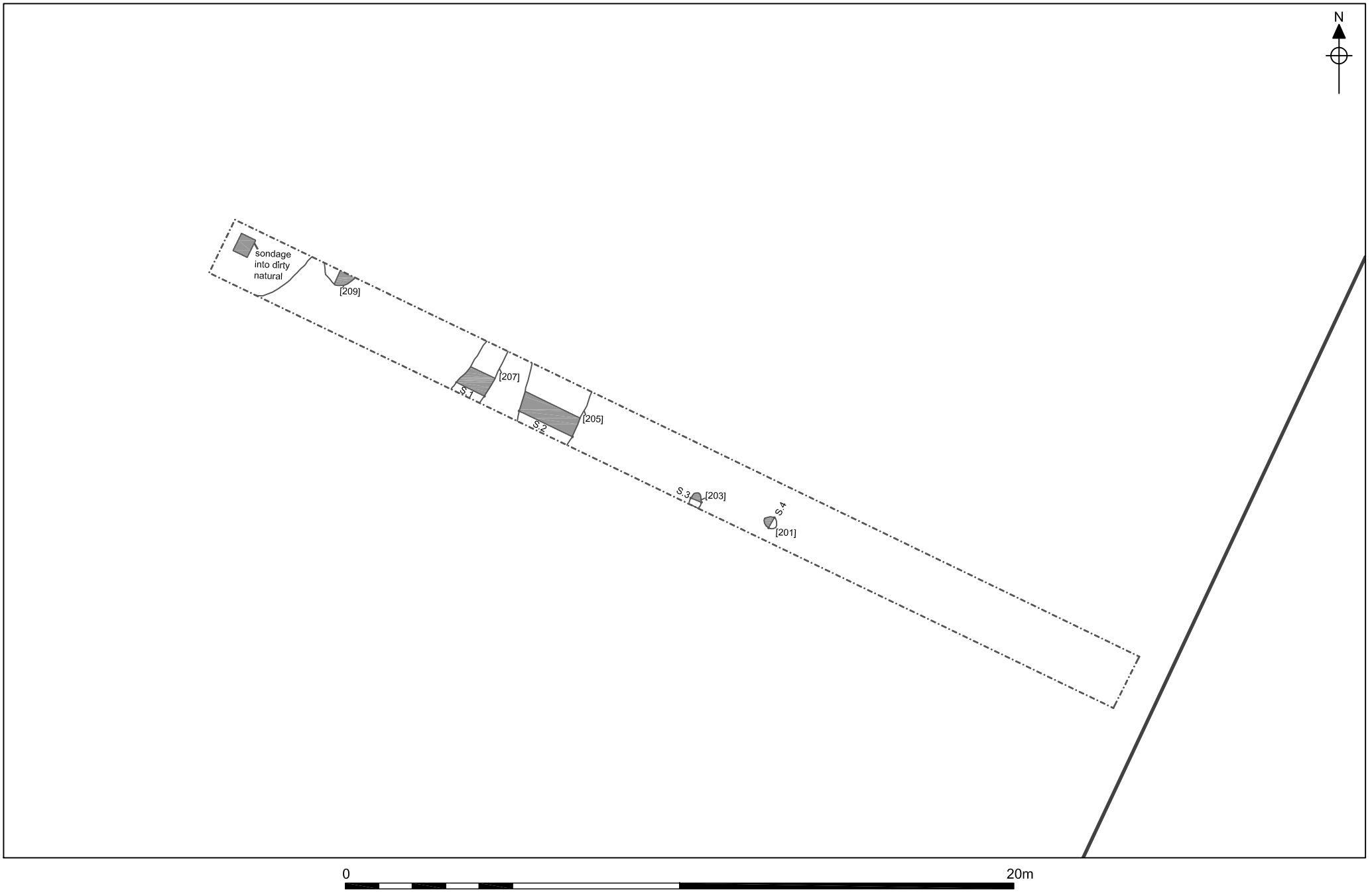


Fig. 42 Plan of Trench 64. Scale 1: 150 .

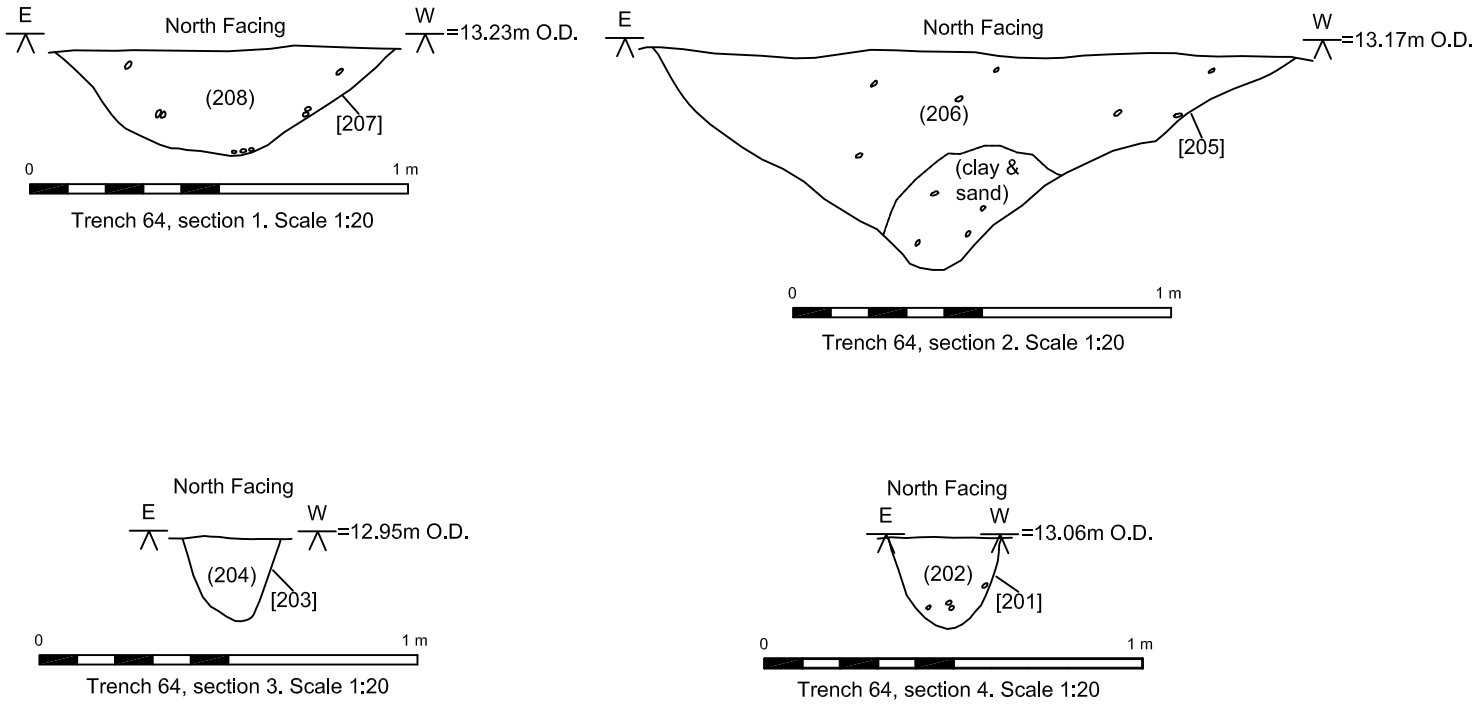


Fig. 43 Sections in Trench 64. Scale 1:20 .

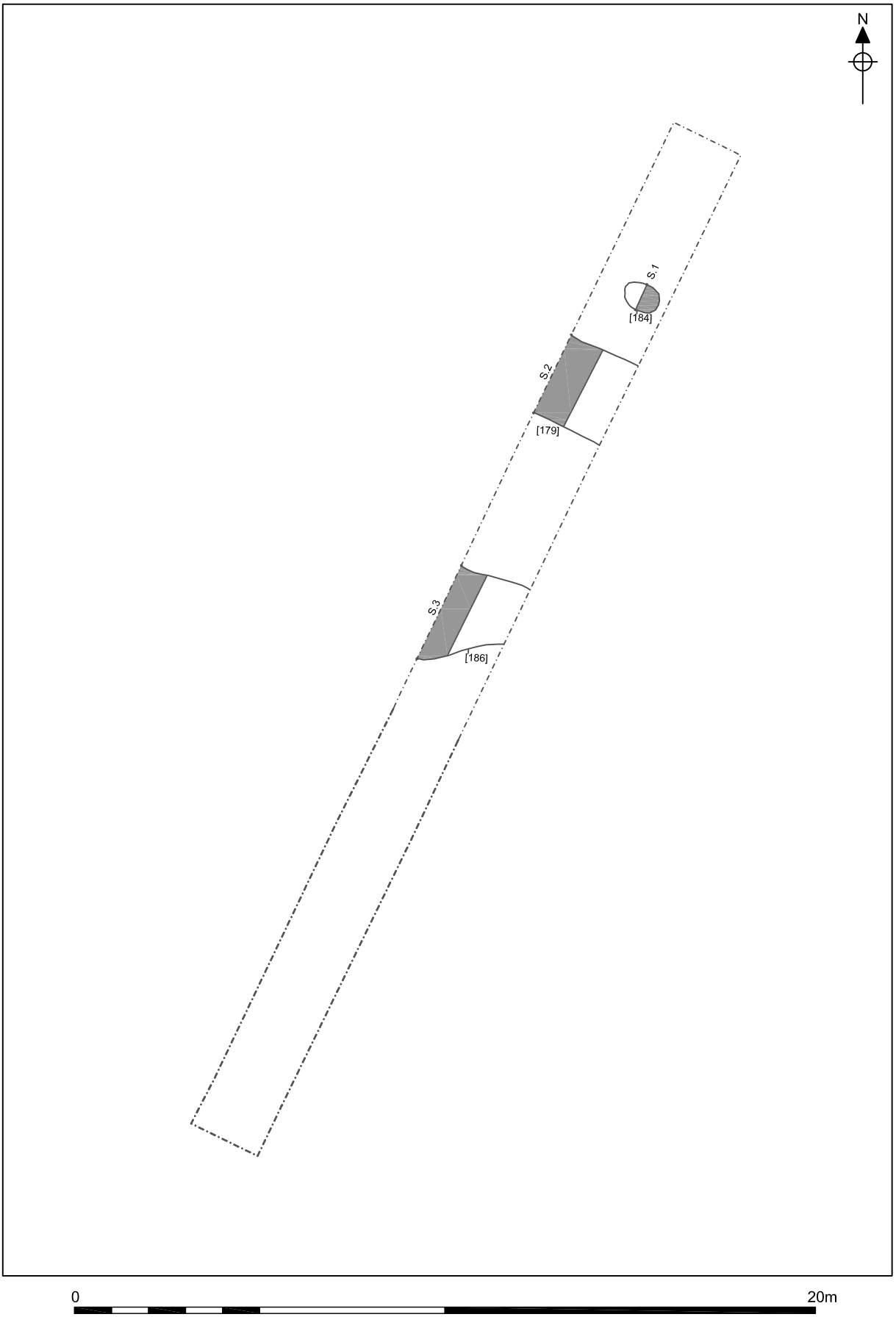


Fig. 44 Plan of Trench 66. Scale 1:150 .

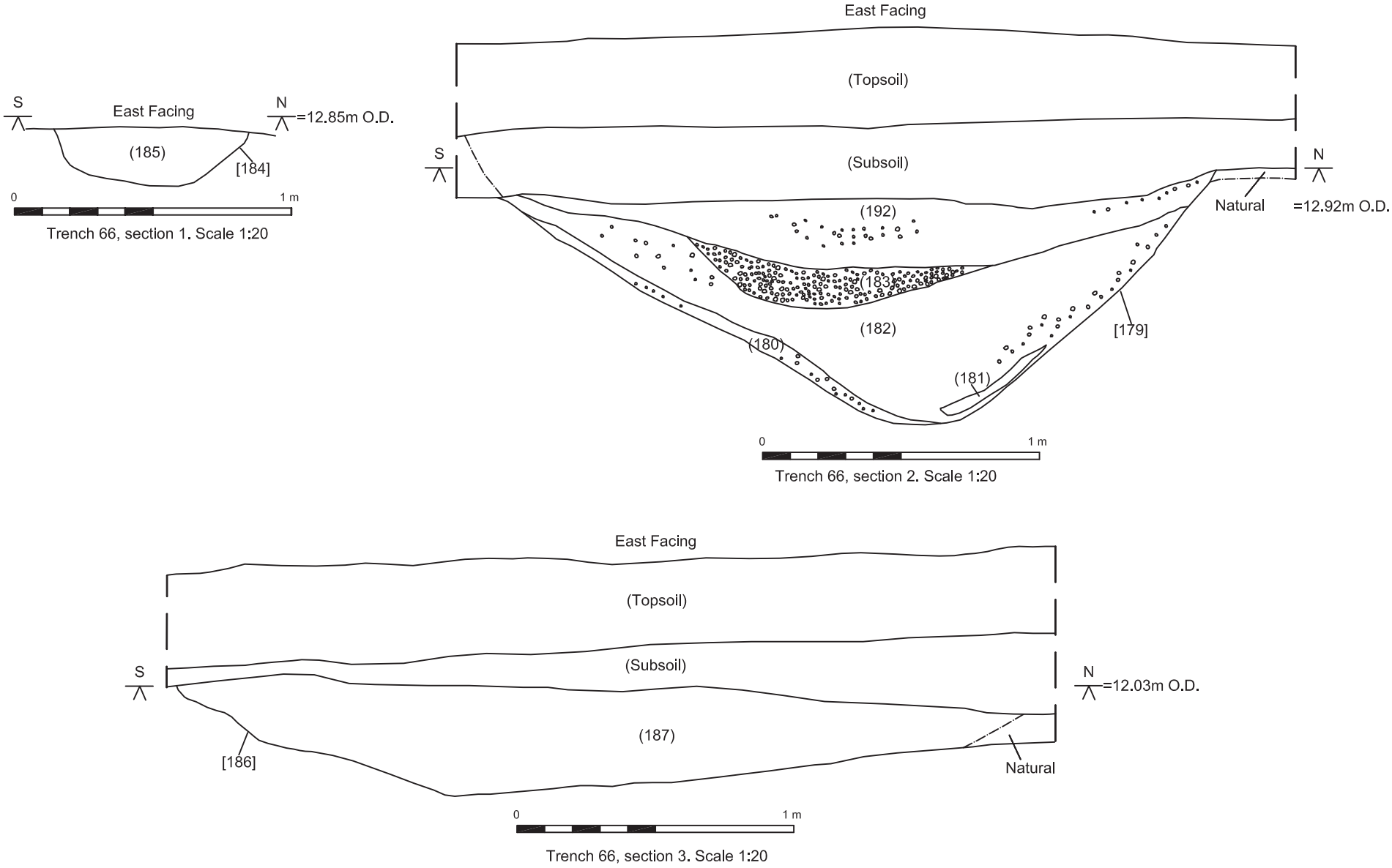


Fig. 45 Sections in Trench 66. Scale 1:20 .

5.2.8 Trench 67

This NNE–SSW trench, located in the eastern part of the site (Fig. 3), was 30m long, 1.80m wide and was excavated to sand and gravel natural at a depth of 0.40m. The subsoil, which was 0.15m deep, consisted of brown silty sand (172) and the topsoil, which was 0.25m deep, consisted of brown sandy silt (235).

Aerial photographic survey by the National Mapping Programme shows two NW–SE linear features, the positions of parts of which coincide with the central and SSW parts of this trench, and a NWW–SEE linear feature, the position of which coincides with the central part of this trench (Fig. 3; Watkins 2008).

The geophysical survey of this area shows an amorphous anomaly the position of part of which coincides with the NNE part of this trench (Fig. 3; Railton 2008). This feature was not found in this evaluation.

The central part of this trench contained NWW–SEE ditch [169] (Figs 46 and 47) which was of unknown length, 1.10m wide and 0.21m deep. This ditch was filled with brown gravelly sand (170) which was overlain by brown sandy silt (171). It is likely that this ditch is the NWW–SEE linear feature, the position of which coincides with the central part of this trench, seen by the National Mapping Programme (Watkins 2008).

Ditch [173] (Figs 46 and 47), which was aligned NW–SE, was uncovered in the central part of this trench. This feature was of unknown length, 3.00m wide and 0.20m deep and was filled with brown silty sand (174). Approximately 0.90m to the SSW of ditch [173] ditch [175] was uncovered. Ditch [175], which was of unknown length, 1.70m wide and 0.75m deep, was aligned NW–SE. The fills of this ditch consisted of brown gravelly sand (176) overlain by brown silty sand (177), which itself was overlain by brown sandy silt (178). It is likely these this ditches are the NW–SE linear features, the positions of which coincide with the central and SSW parts of this trench, seen by the National Mapping Programme (Watkins 2008).

5.2.9 Trench 68

This NNE–SSW trench, located in the northern central part of the site (Fig. 3), was 30m long, 1.80m wide and was excavated to sand and gravel natural at a depth of 0.50m. The subsoil, which was 0.15m deep, consisted of orange silty sand (236) and the topsoil, which was 0.25m deep, consisted of brown sandy silt (235).

Aerial photographic survey by the National Mapping Programme (Watkins 2008) and the geophysical survey (Fig. 3; Railton 2008) show two NWW–SEE linear features, the positions of parts which coincide with the NNE and SSW parts of this trench. The latter of these two features was not found in this evaluation. Aerial photographic survey by the National Mapping Programme (Fig. 3; Watkins 2008) also shows a NNE–SSW linear feature and a N–S linear feature, the positions of parts of which coincide with that of this trench.

Ditch [229] (Figs 48 and 49), was located in the NNE part of this trench and this feature was of unknown length, 0.80m wide and 0.36m deep. The fill of this NWW–SEE aligned ditch consisted of orangey-brown silty sand (230). It is likely that this ditch is the NWW–SEE linear feature, the position of which coincides with the NNE part of this trench, seen by the National Mapping Programme (Watkins 2008) and the geophysical survey (Railton 2008).

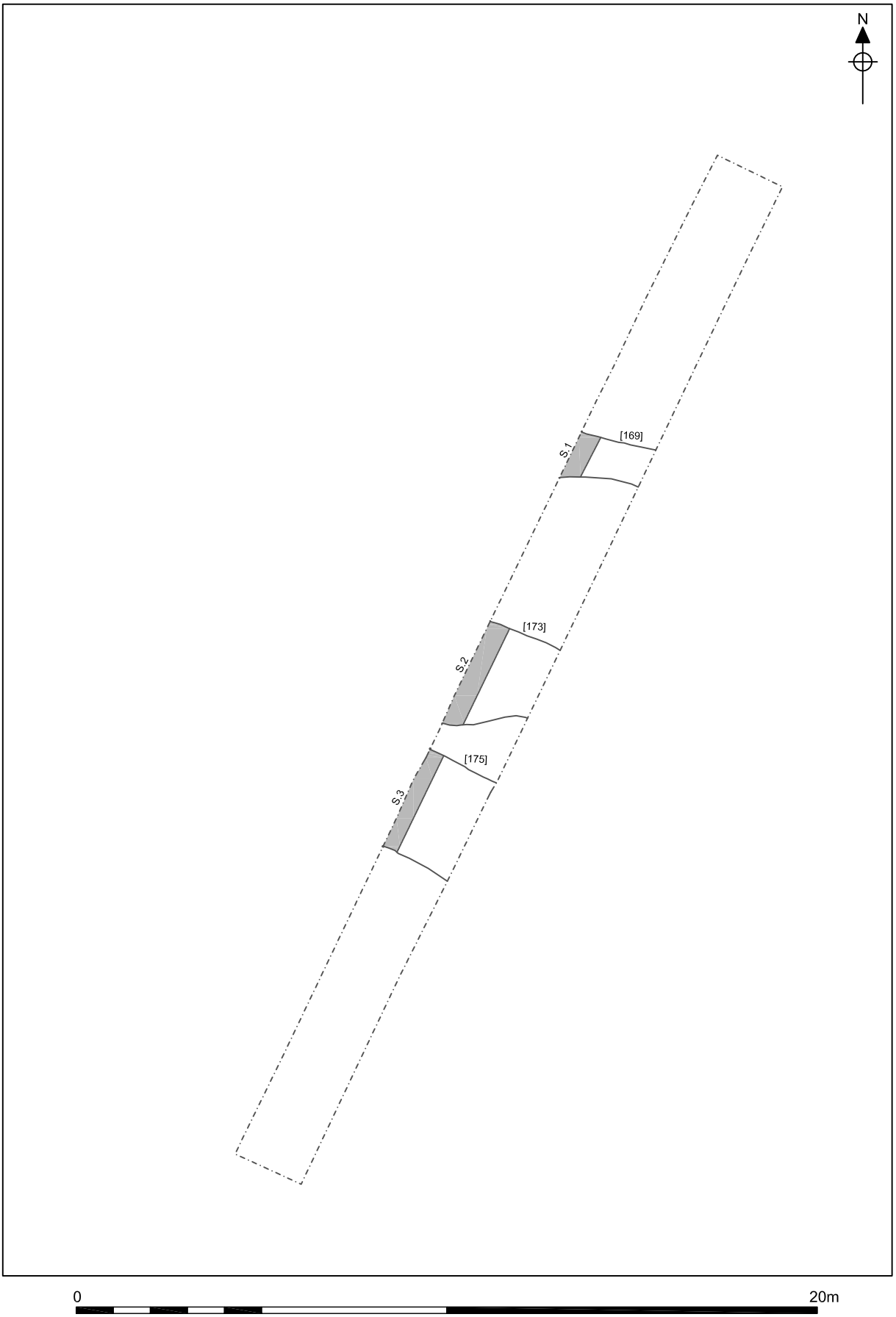


Fig. 46 Plan of Trench 67. Scale 1:150 .

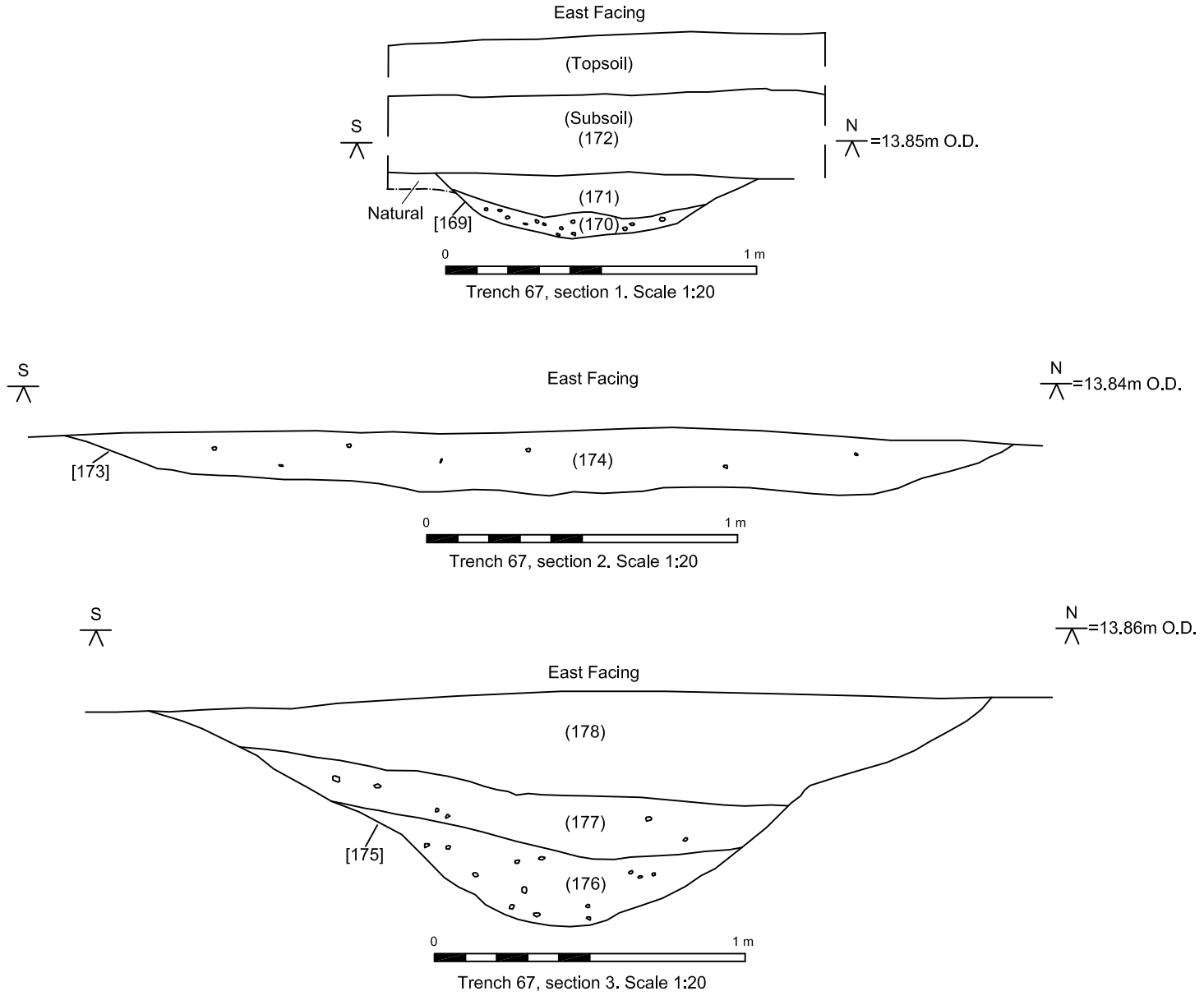


Fig. 47 Sections in Trench 67. Scale 1:20 .

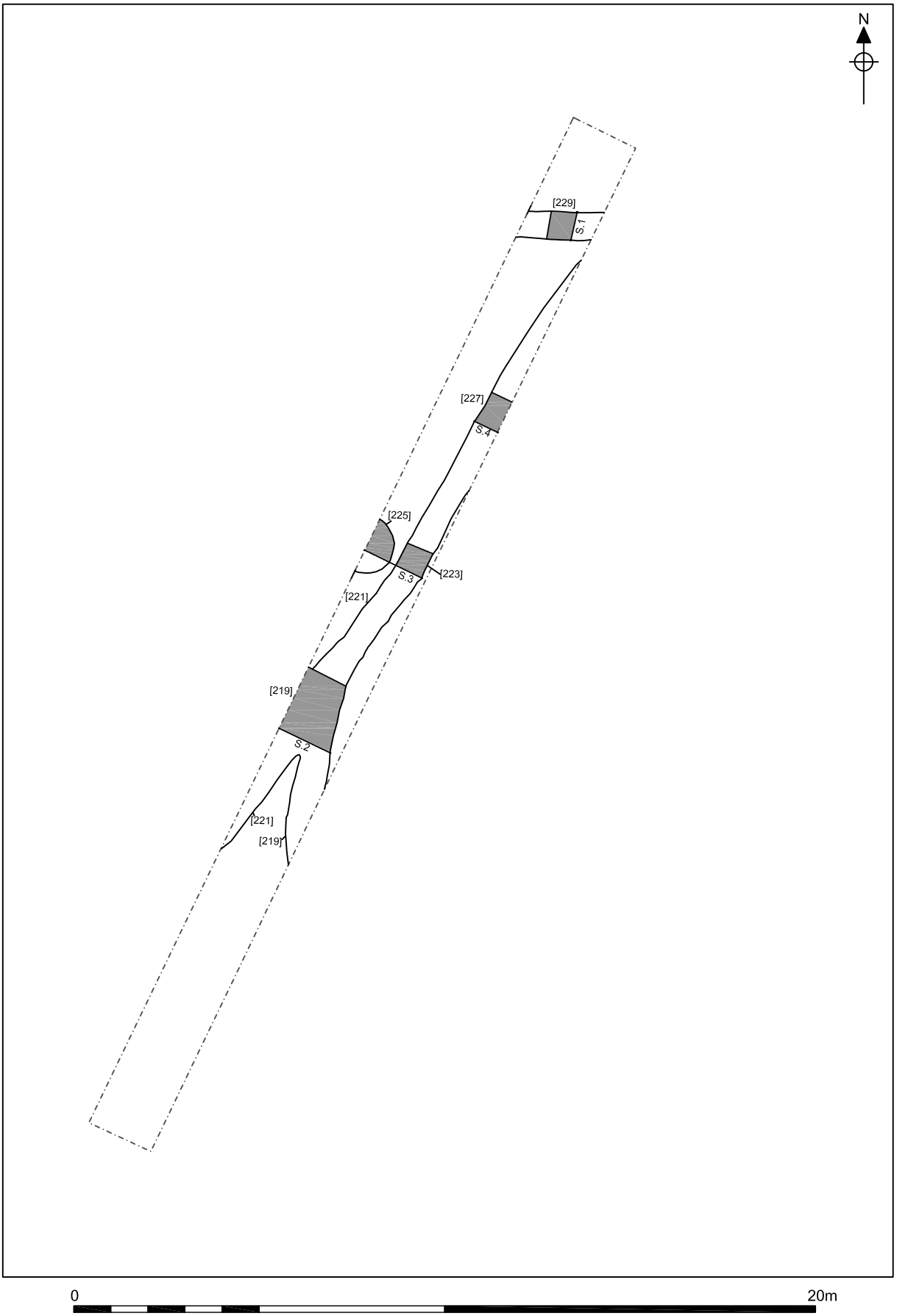
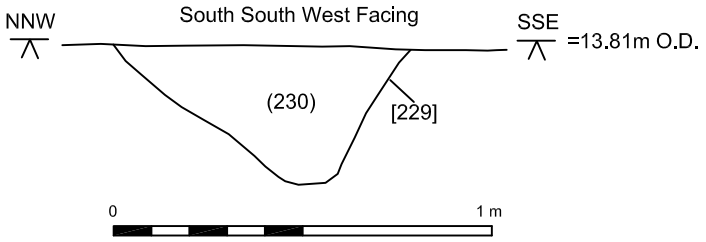
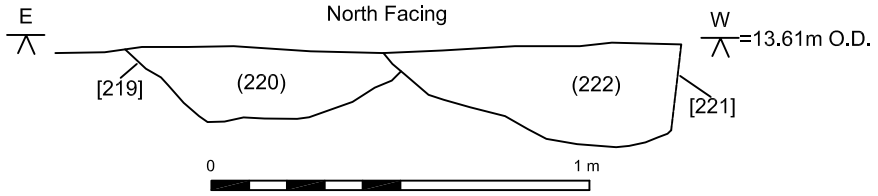


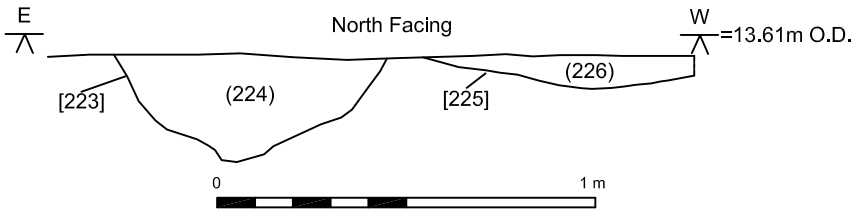
Fig. 48 Plan of Trench 68. Scale 1:150 .



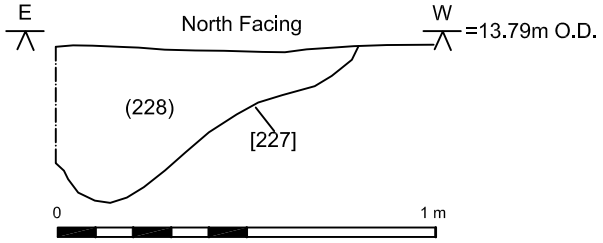
Trench 68, section 1. Scale 1:20



Trench 68, section 2. Scale 1:20



Trench 68, section 3. Scale 1:20



Trench 68, section 4. Scale 1:20

Fig. 49 Sections in Trench 68. Scale 1:20 .

The central part of the trench was found to contain N–S ditch [219] (Figs 48 and 49) which was of unknown length, 0.80m wide and 0.20m deep. The fill of this ditch consisted of greyish-brown silty sand (220) which was cut by ditch [221]=[223]=[227]. Ditch [221]=[223]=[227] was found along the length of the central part of this trench and this feature was of unknown length, 0.80m wide and 0.26m deep. This NNE–SSW feature was filled with orangey-brown silty sand (222)=(224)=(228). It is likely that these ditches are the N–S and NNE–SWW linear features, the positions of which coincide with that of this trench, seen by the National Mapping Programme (Watkins 2008).

Pit [225] (Figs 48 and 49) was uncovered in the central part of this trench and this feature was of unknown length, 0.80m wide and 0.20m deep. This pit was filled with orangey-brown silty sand (226).

5.2.10 Trench 69

This NWW–SEE trench, located in the central part of the site (Fig. 3), was 30m long, 1.80m wide and was excavated to sand and gravel natural at a depth of 0.50m. The subsoil, which was 0.10m deep, consisted of brown silty sand (234) and the topsoil, which was 0.40m deep, consisted of brown sandy silt (235).

Aerial photographic survey by the National Mapping Programme shows a square feature the positions of NNW–SSE aligned SWW and NEE sides of which coincide with the central parts and SEE parts of this trench respectively (Fig. 3; Watkins 2008). The location of the NWW part of this trench coincides with part of a NWW–SEE aligned feature which is also shown on the aerial photographic survey. These features were not found during this evaluation.

During the evaluation it was found that the NWW part of this trench contained three NWW–SEE aligned plough scars (Fig. 50) which were not excavated.

Pit [188] (Figs 50 and 51) was found in the SEE part of this trench and this feature was of unknown length, 2.85m wide and at least 0.20m deep. The fill of this pit consisted of orangey-brown silty sand [189]. Approximately 0.50m to the SE of pit [188] pit [190] was uncovered. Pit [190] (Figs 50 and 51) was 1.20m long, 0.65m wide and 0.10m deep and was filled with orangey-brown silty sand (191).

5.2.11 Trench 70

This NNE–SSW trench, located in the western central part of the site (Fig. 3), was 30m long, 1.80m wide and was excavated to sand and gravel natural at a depth of 0.52m. The subsoil, which was 0.26m deep, consisted of brown silty sand (234) and the topsoil, which was 0.26m deep, consisted of brown sandy silt (235).

The locations of the NNE and central parts of this trench appear to coincide with the locations of parts of NWW–SEE linear features which can be seen on the aerial photographic survey by the National Mapping Programme (Fig. 3; Watkins 2008). The linear feature the position of which coincides with the NNE part of this trench was not found during this evaluation.

The geophysical survey of this area shows two NNW–SEE linear anomalies the positions of which coincide with the NNE and central parts of this trench (Fig. 3; Railton 2008). The linear feature the position of which coincides with the NNE part of this trench was not found during this evaluation.

The NNE part of this trench contained possible ditch terminus [118] (Figs 52 and 53) which was of unknown length and width and 0.17m deep. This feature was filled with yellowish-brown silty sand (119) which was in turn overlain by brown sandy silt (120). This possible ditch terminus may be the SSW end of a NNE–SSW linear feature which can be seen in a position to the NNE of this part of the trench on the photographic survey of this area by the National Mapping Programme (Watkins 2008).

Pit [121] (Figs 52 and 53) was also found in the NNE part of this trench and this feature was of unknown length, 1.25m wide and 0.33m deep. The fill of this pit consisted of reddish-brown sandy silt (122).

The central part of this trench contained NWW–SEE linear ditch [123]=[126] (Figs 52 and 53) which was of unknown length, 1.65m wide and 0.17m deep. The lower fill of this feature consisted of brown silty sand (124)=(127) and the upper fill, which contained two fragments of Roman tegula, consisted of brown sandy silt (125)=(128). It is likely that this that this ditch is one of the NWW–SEE linear features, the positions of which coincide with that of the central part of this trench, as seen on the either the aerial photographic survey by the National Mapping Programme (Watkins 2008) or the geophysical survey (Railton 2008).

Ditch [123]=[126] was cut to the SSW by N–S ditch [130]=[133] (Figs 52 and 53), which was unknown length, 0.65m wide and 0.31m deep. The lower fill of ditch [130]=[133] consisted of brown silty sand (131)=(134) and the upper fill consisted of brown sandy silt (132)=(231).

5.2.12 Trench 71

This NWW–SEE trench, located in the north-western part of the site (Fig. 3), was 30m long, 1.80m wide and was excavated to sand and gravel natural at a depth of 0.50m. The subsoil, which was 0.25m deep, consisted of brown silty sand (198) and the topsoil, which was 0.25m deep, consisted of brown sandy silt (235).

During fieldwalking of this site two pieces of prehistoric worked flint (find spots 53 and 55) were found in the vicinity of this trench (Fig. 4; Barnett 2008).

The locations of the NWW, central and SEE parts of this trench appear to coincide with the locations of parts of NNE–SSW features which can be seen on the aerial photographic survey by the National Mapping Programme (Fig. 3; Watkins 2008). The linear feature, the position of which coincides with the SEE part of this trench, was not found during this evaluation. A NWW–SEE linear feature, the position of which coincides with the central part of this trench, can also be seen aerial photographic survey.

The NWW part of this trench contained NNE–SSW ditch [113] (Figs 54 and 55) and this feature was of unknown length, 1.20m wide and 0.30m deep. This ditch was filled with greyish-brown silty sand (112).

Ditch [111] (Figs 54 and 55), which was located in the central part of this trench, was of unknown length, 0.50m wide and 0.10m deep. This NWW–SEE aligned feature was filled with reddish-brown silty sand (110). The SEE part of this trench contained NNE–SSW ditch [109] (Figs 54 and 55) and this feature was of unknown length, 0.60m wide and 0.15m deep. This ditch was filled with greyish-brown silty sand (108).

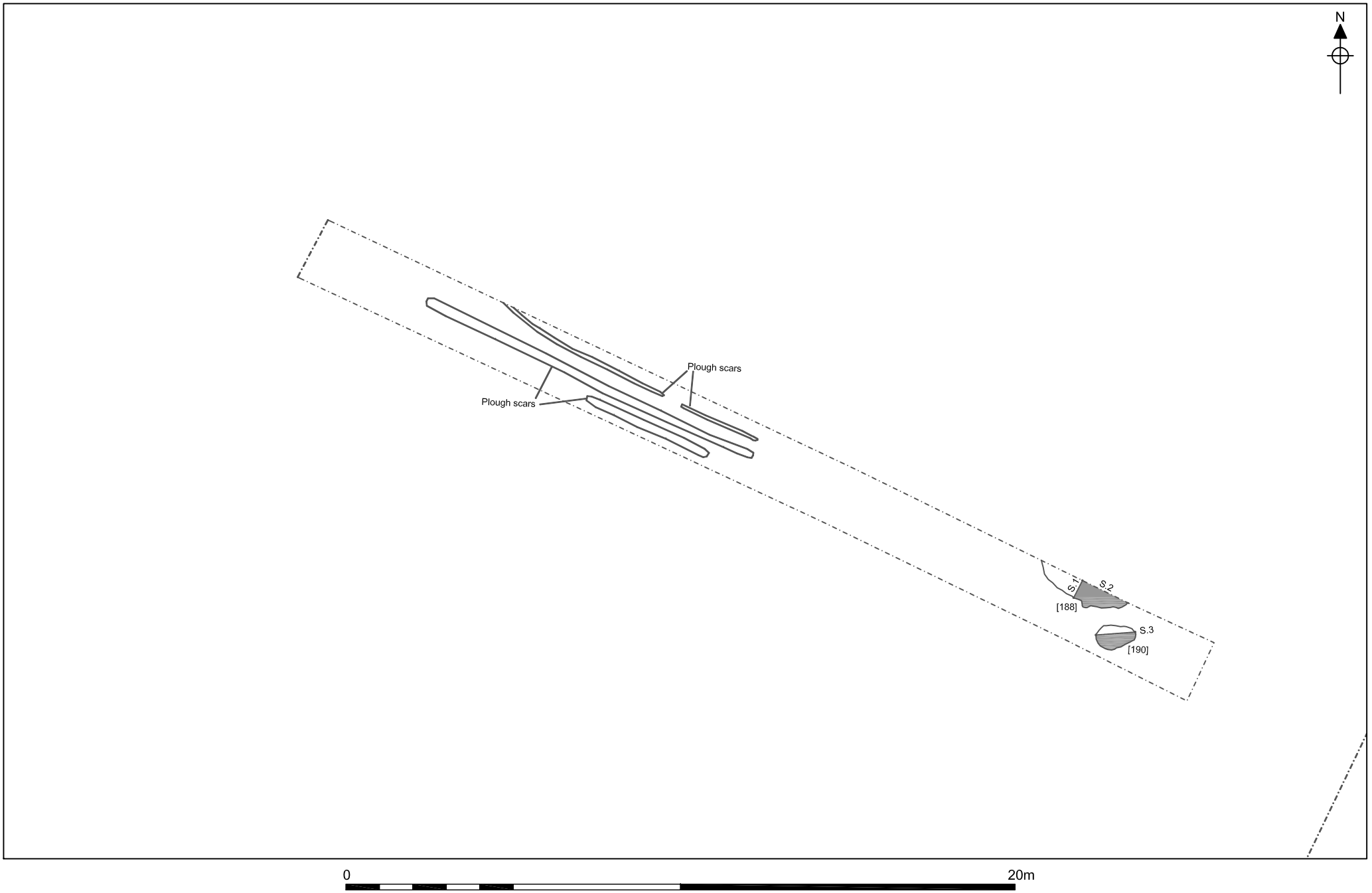
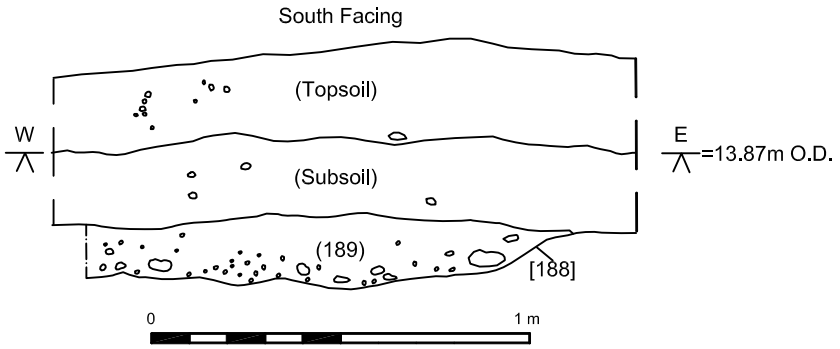
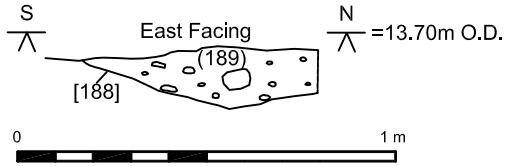


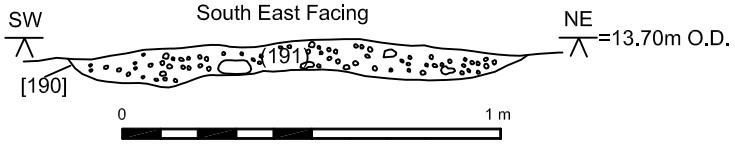
Fig. 50 Plan of Trench 69. Scale 1: 150 .



Trench 69, section 1. Scale 1:20



Trench 69, section 2. Scale 1:20



Trench 69, section 3. Scale 1:20

Fig. 51 Sections in Trench 69. Scale 1:20 .

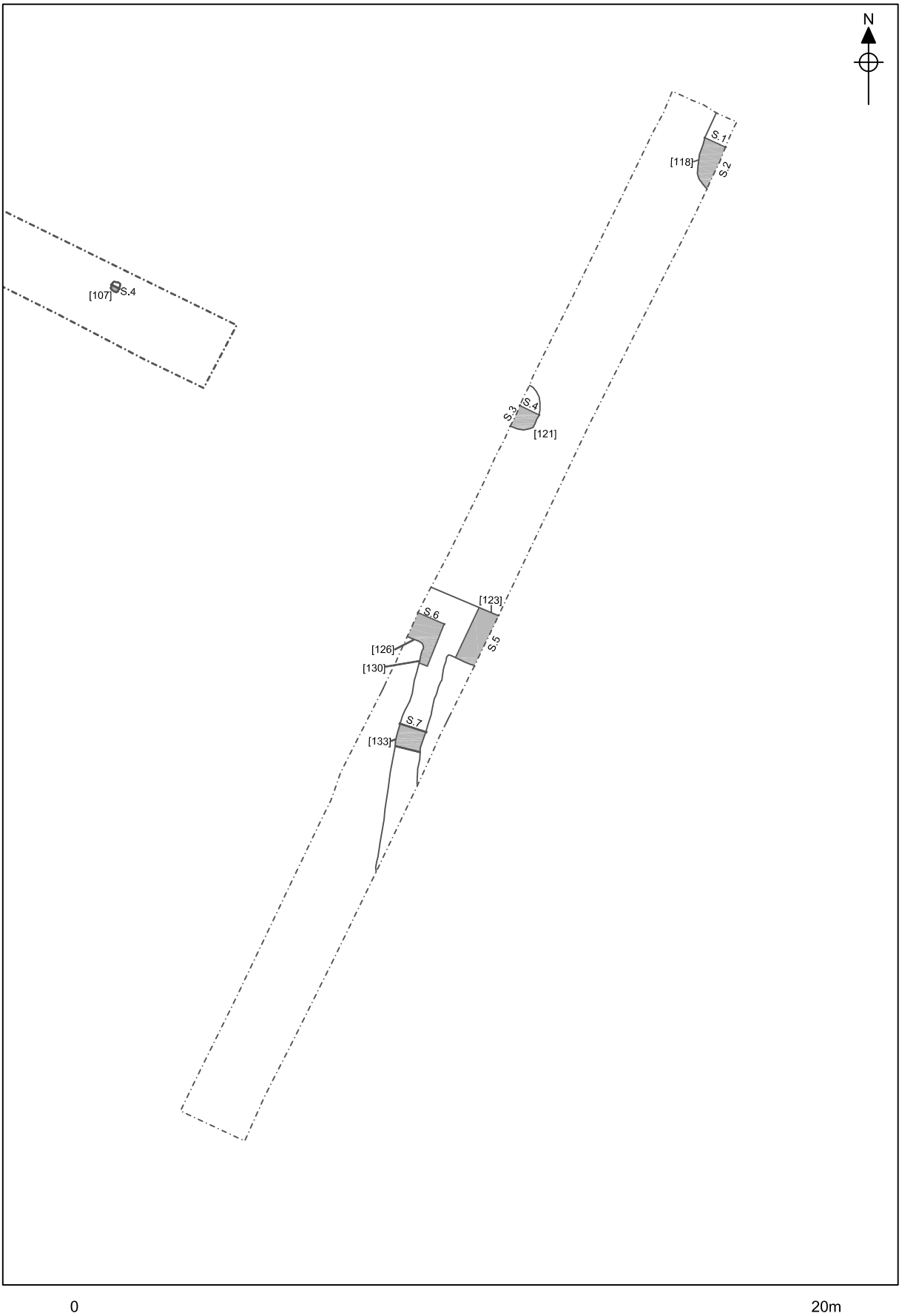
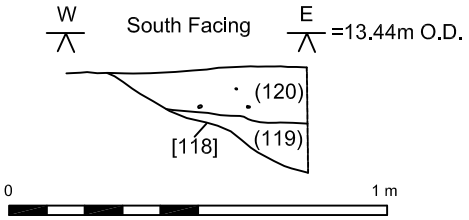
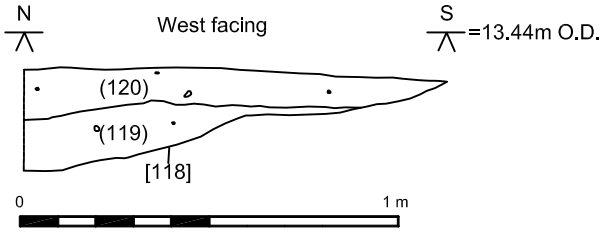


Fig. 52 Plan of Trench 70. Scale 1:150 .



Trench 70, section 1. Scale 1:20



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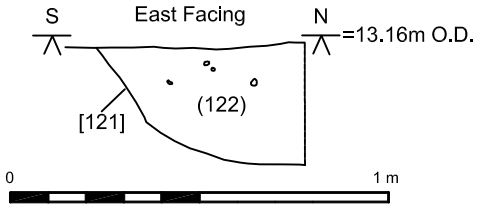
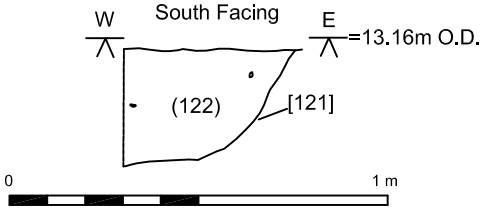
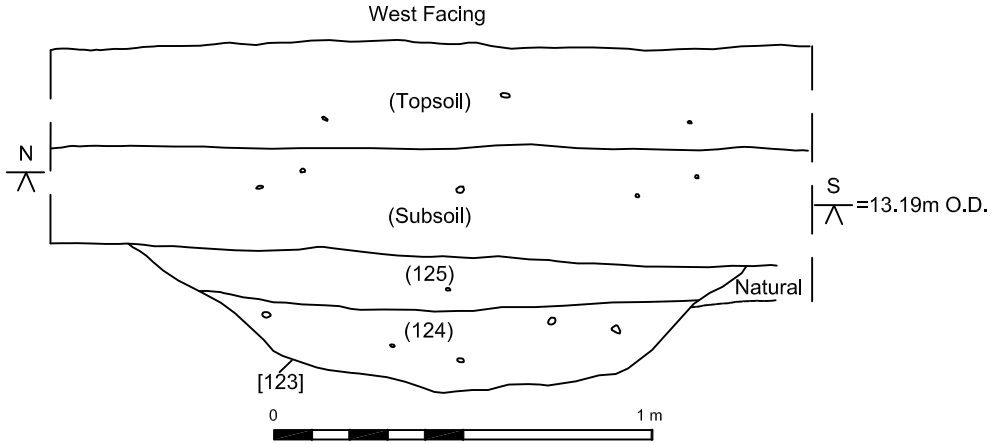


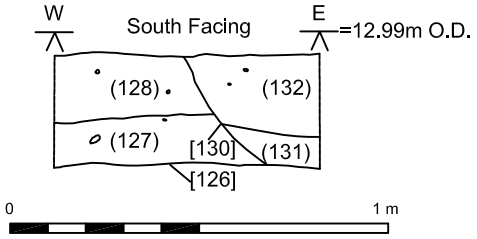
Trench 70, section 3. Scale 1:20



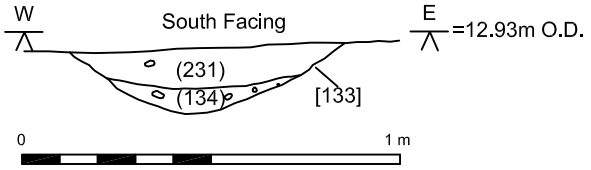
Trench 70, section 4. Scale 1:20



Trench 70, section 5. Scale 1:20



Trench 70, section 6. Scale 1:20



Trench 70, section 7. Scale 1:20

Fig. 53 Sections in Trench 70. Scale 1:20 .

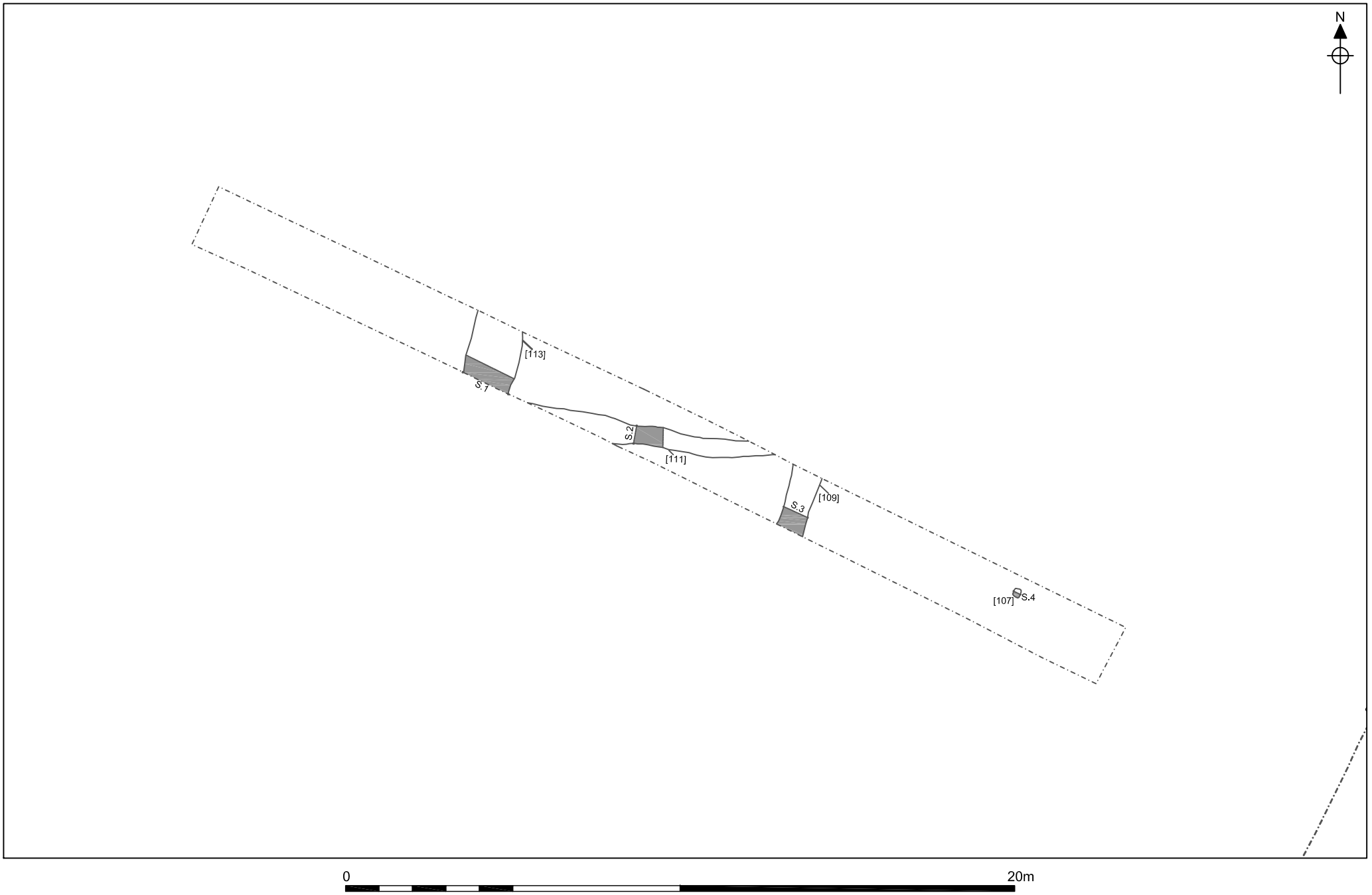
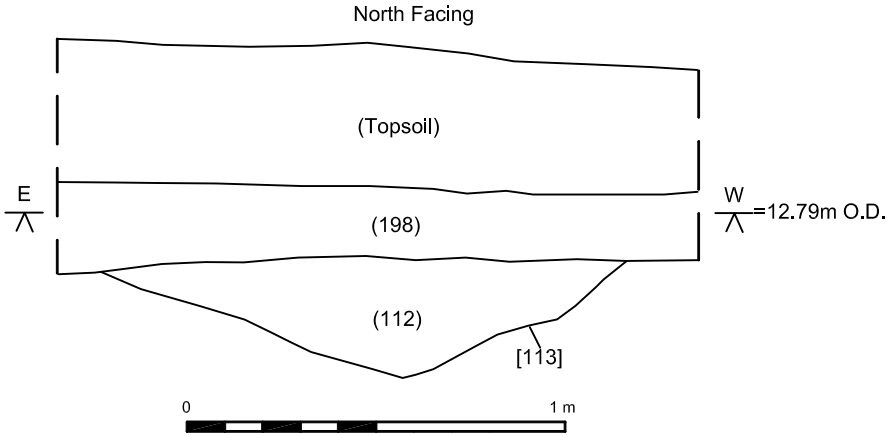
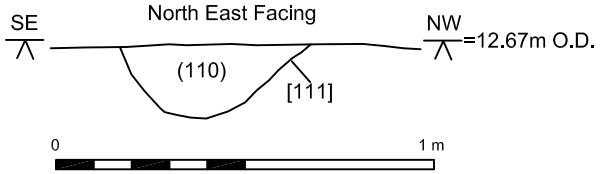


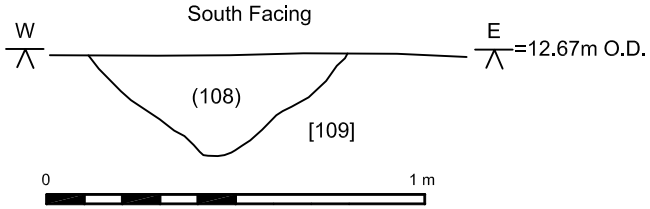
Fig. 54 Plan of Trench 71. Scale 1: 150 .



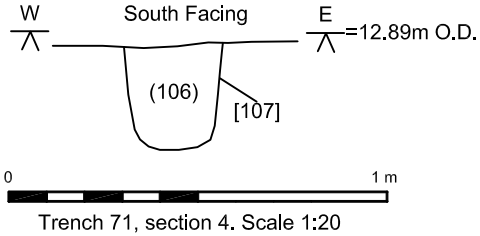
Trench 71, section 1. Scale 1:20



Trench 71, section 2. Scale 1:20



Trench 71, section 3. Scale 1:20



Trench 71, section 4. Scale 1:20

Fig. 55 Sections in Trench 71. Scale 1:20 .

It is probable that ditches [113], [111] and [109] are the linear features, the positions of which coincide with that of the NWW, central and SEE parts of this trench respectively, seen by the National Mapping Programme (Watkins 2008).

The SEE part of this trench contained post-hole [107] (Figs 54 and 55) and this feature was 0.30m in diameter and 0.20m deep. This feature was filled with brownish grey silty sand [106].

5.2.13 Trench 72

This NNE–SSW trench, located in the SW part of the site (Fig. 3), was 30m long, 1.80m wide and was excavated to sand and gravel natural at a depth of 0.60m. The subsoil in this trench, which was 0.20m deep, consisted of brown clayey sand (237) and the topsoil, which was 0.40m deep, consisted of brown sandy silt (235).

During fieldwalking of this site a prehistoric worked flint (find spot 54) was found in the vicinity of this trench (Fig. 4; Barnett 2008).

The Enclosure map of 1809 shows a N–S field boundary the position of part of which coincides with the NNE part of this trench (Fig. 3; Watkins 2008).

The geophysical survey of this area shows broad linear anomaly the position of part of which coincides with the central part of this trench (Fig. 3; Railton 2008). This survey also showed the presence of a linear anomaly the position of which coincides with the SSW part of this trench. Neither of these features were found in this evaluation.

The NNE part of this trench contained N–S ditches [115] and [117] (Figs 56 and 57). The easternmost of these, ditch [115], was of unknown length, 0.60m wide and 0.10m deep and was filled with greyish-brown silty sand (114). This ditch was cut the west by ditch [117] which was of unknown length, 0.80m wide and 0.10m deep and was filled with greyish-brown silty sand (116).

It is likely that both the ditches found in this trench are in fact the linear feature shown on the Enclosure map of 1809, the position of which coincides with that of the NNE part of this trench (Watkins 2008).

5.2.14 Trench 73

This NWW–SEE trench, located in the SW part of the site (Fig. 3), was 30m long, 1.80m wide and was excavated to sand and gravel natural at a depth of 0.50m. The subsoil in this trench, which was 0.10m deep, consisted of brown silty sand (234) and the topsoil, which was 0.40m deep, consisted of brown sandy silt (235).

The Enclosure map of 1809 and Aerial photographic survey by the National Mapping Programme show a NNE–SSW field boundary the position of part of which coincides with the central part of this trench (Fig. 3; Watkins 2008). This field boundary is the same feature as that seen in the SEE part of Trench 61.

The geophysical survey of this area shows a broad linear anomaly the position of part of which coincides with that of this trench (Fig. 3; Railton 2008). This feature was not found in this evaluation.

The central part of this trench contained NNE–SSW ditch [232] (Figs 58 and 59) and this feature was of unknown length, 0.80m wide and 0.23m deep. The fill of this ditch consisted of greyish-brown silty sand (233). This ditch is probably the

field boundary shown on the Enclosure map of 1809, the position of which coincides with the central part of this trench (Watkins 2008).

5.2.15 Trench 74

This NWW–SEE trench, located in the southern part of the site (Fig. 3), was 30m long, 1.80m wide and was excavated to sand and gravel natural at a depth of 0.40m. The topsoil in this trench, which was 0.40m deep, consisted of brown sandy silt (235).

Aerial photographic survey by the National Mapping Programme shows four N–S linear features in the same area as this trench. The positions of parts of two of these coincide with the central part of this trench and the positions of the remaining two coincide with the NWW and SEE parts of the trench (Fig. 3; Watkins 2008). Only the latter of these ditches was found in this evaluation. The location of the central part of this trench also coincides with three NE–SW aligned features which are shown on the aerial photographic survey. None of these features were found in this evaluation.

The geophysical survey of this area shows a NE–SW linear anomaly the position part of which coincides with the central part of this trench (Fig. 3; Railton 2008). This feature was not found in this evaluation.

The SEE part of this trench contained N–S ditch [143] (Figs 60 and 61) which was of unknown length, 3.30m wide and 0.40m deep. The fill of this ditch consisted of brown silty sand (144). It is probable that this ditch is the N–S linear feature, the position of which coincides with the SEE part of this trench, seen by the National Mapping Programme.

5.2.16 Trench 75

This NNE–SSW trench, located in the central part of the site (Fig. 3), was 30m long, 1.80m wide and was excavated to sand and gravel natural at a depth of 0.60m. The subsoil in this trench, which was 0.50m deep, consisted of brown clayey sand (237) and the topsoil, which was 0.10m deep, consisted of brown sandy silt (235).

Aerial photographic survey by the National Mapping Programme shows a NE–SW linear feature the position of part of which coincides with the central part of this trench (Fig. 3; Watkins 2008). This feature was not found in this evaluation.

The geophysical survey of this area shows a NWW–SEE linear anomaly the position part of which coincides with the SWW part of this trench (Fig. 3; Railton 2008).

The NNE part of this trench contained pit [216] (Figs 62 and 63) and this feature was of unknown length and width and 0.35m deep. This pit was filled with greyish-brown sandy silt (215). Approximately 0.35m to the south of pit [216] was pit [214]. Pit [214] (Figs 62 and 63) was of unknown length, 1.85m wide and 0.19m deep. The fill of this pit consisted of greyish-brown sandy silt (213).

Pit [212] (Figs 62 and 63), which was located approximately 0.25m to the SE of pit [214], was 0.90m long, 0.70m wide and 0.14m deep. This pit was filled with orangey-brown sand (211).

The central part of the trench contained pit [218] (Figs 62 and 63) which was of unknown length, 0.70m wide and 0.26m deep. The fill of this pit consisted of

orange sand (217). Approximately 2.00m to the SSW of pit [218] was pit [141]. Pit [141] (Figs 62 and 63) was 1.40m long, 0.90m wide and 0.18m deep. The fill of this pit consisted of greyish-brown sandy silt (142).

Ditch [139] (Figs 62 and 63) was located in the SSW part of this trench and was aligned NWW–SEE. This ditch, which was unknown length, 3.50m wide and 0.40m deep, was filled with greyish-brown silty sand (140). It is likely that this ditch is the NWW–SEE linear feature, the position of which coincides with the SEE part of this trench, as seen on the geophysical survey of this area.

5.2.17 Trench 76

This NWW–SEE trench, located in the SE part of the site (Fig. 3), was 30m long, 1.80m wide and was excavated to sand and gravel natural at a depth of 0.45m. The topsoil in this trench, which was 0.45m deep, consisted of brown sandy silt (235).

Aerial photographic survey by the National Mapping Programme shows two NNE–SWW linear features, the positions of parts of which coincide with the NNW and SEE parts of this trench (Fig. 3; Watkins 2008). The linear feature in the SEE part of the trench was not found in this evaluation.

The geophysical survey of this area shows two amorphous features the positions parts of which coincide with the SWW part of this trench (Fig. 3; Railton 2008). Neither of these features were found during the evaluation.

The NWW part of this trench contained pit [136] (Figs 64 and 65) and this feature was of unknown length and width and at least 0.56m deep. The fill of this pit consisted of orangey-brown sand and gravel (135).

Ditch [138] (Figs 64 and 65), which was aligned NNE–SWW, was also uncovered in the NNW part of this trench. This ditch, which was unknown length, 3.75m wide and 0.35m deep, was filled with orangey-brown sandy gravel (137). It is likely that this ditch is the NWW–SEE linear feature, the position of which coincides with the NWW part of this trench, as seen on the aerial photographic survey of this area.

5.2.18 Trench 77

This NNE–SSW trench, located in the SE part of the site (Fig. 3), was 30m long, 1.80m wide and was excavated to sand and gravel natural at a depth of 0.45m. The topsoil in this trench, which was 0.45m deep, consisted of brown sandy silt (235).

The Enclosure map of 1809 shows an E–W field boundary the position of part of which coincides with the NNE part of this trench (Fig. 3; Watkins 2008). This feature was not found in this evaluation.

Aerial photographic survey by the National Mapping Programme shows a N–S linear feature the positions of part of which coincides with the SSW part of this trench (Fig. 3; Watkins 2008). This feature was not found in this evaluation.

The geophysical survey of this area shows an E–W linear anomaly the position part of which coincides with the central part of this trench (Fig. 3; Railton 2008). This feature was not found in this evaluation.

The SSW part of this trench contained NWW–SEE ditch [199] (Figs 66 and 67) and this feature was unknown length, 1.30m wide and 0.20m deep. This ditch was filled with brown silty sand (200).

5.2.19 Trench 78

This NWW–SEE trench, located in the SE part of the site (Fig. 3), was 30m long, 1.80m wide and was excavated to sand and gravel natural at a depth of 0.45m. The topsoil in this trench, which was 0.45m deep, consisted of brown sandy silt (235). No archaeological features were observed.

The geophysical survey of this area shows three N–S linear anomalies the positions parts of which coincides with the central and SEE part of this trench (Fig. 3; Railton 2008). This survey also shows an E–W linear anomaly the position of which coincides with the NWW part of this trench. These features were not found in this evaluation.

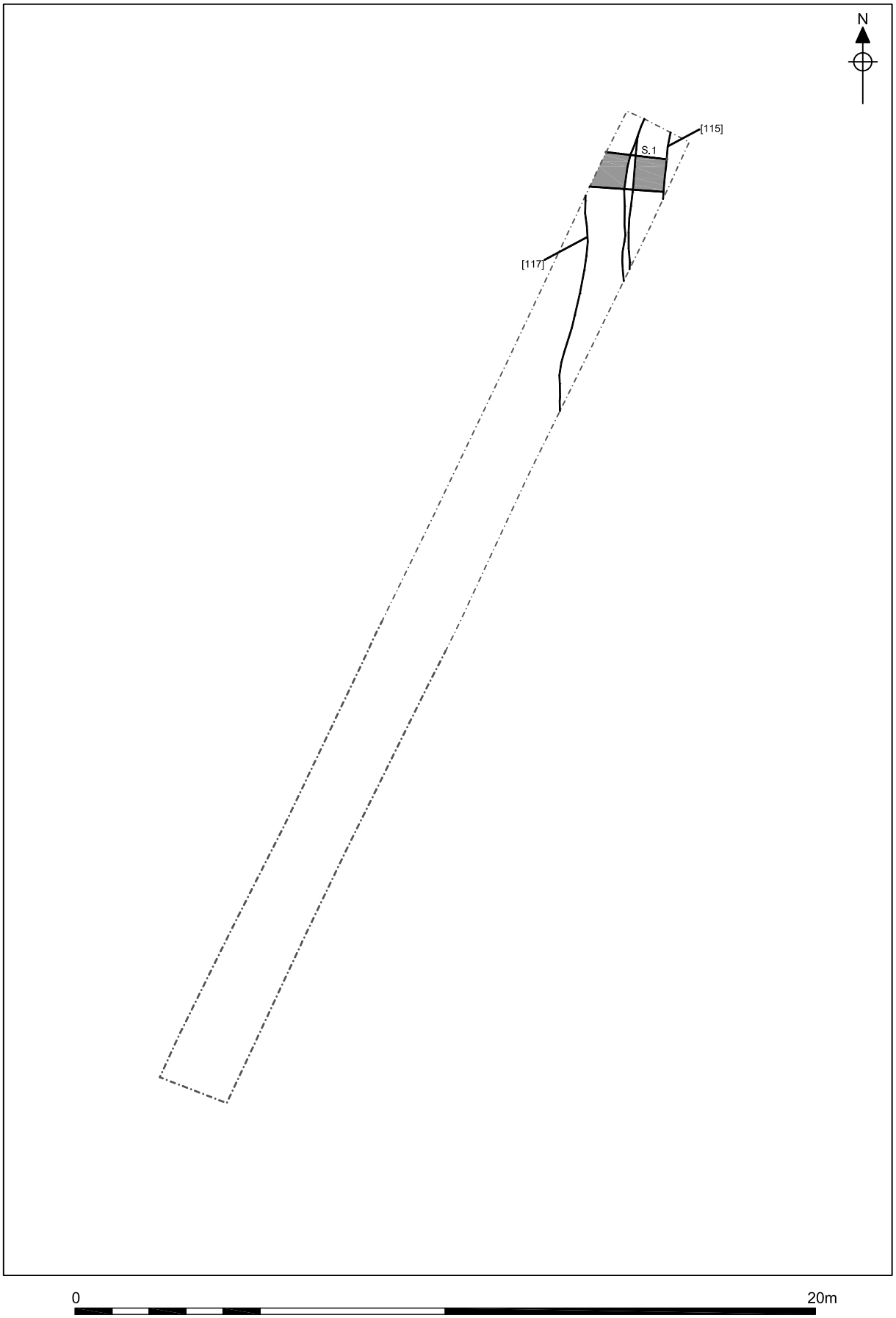
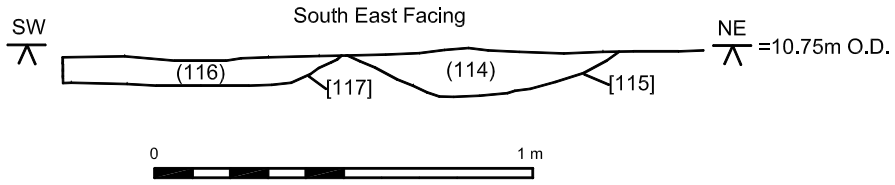


Fig. 56 Plan of Trench 72. Scale 1:150 .



Trench 72, section 1. Scale 1:20

Fig. 57 Sections in Trench 72. Scale 1:20 .

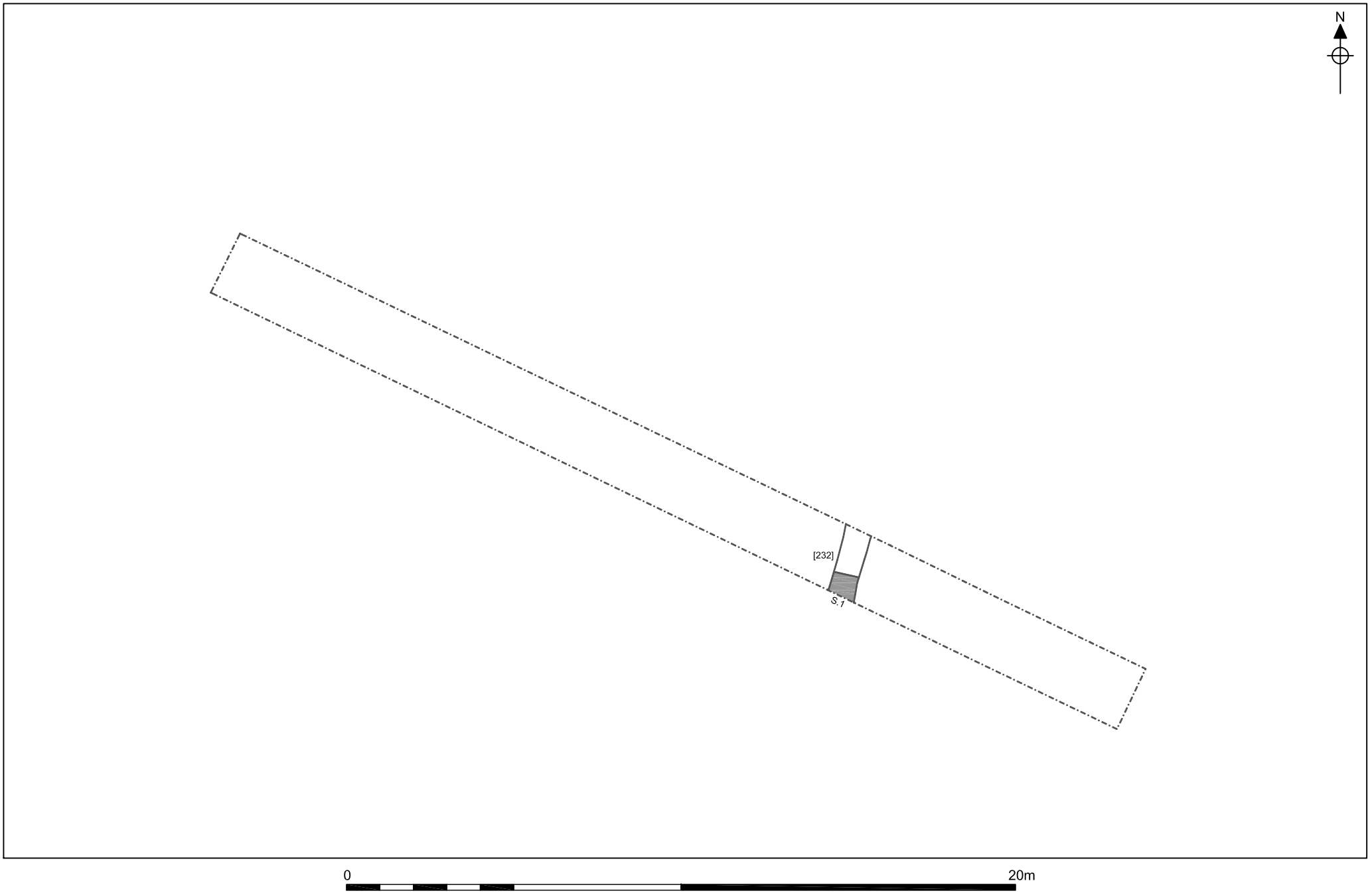
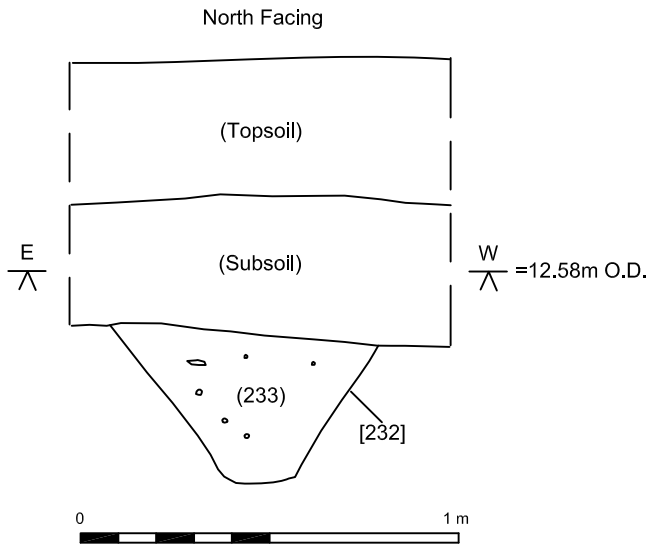


Fig. 58 Plan of Trench 73. Scale 1: 150 .



Trench 73, section 1. Scale 1:20

Fig. 59 Section in Trench 73. Scale 1:20 .

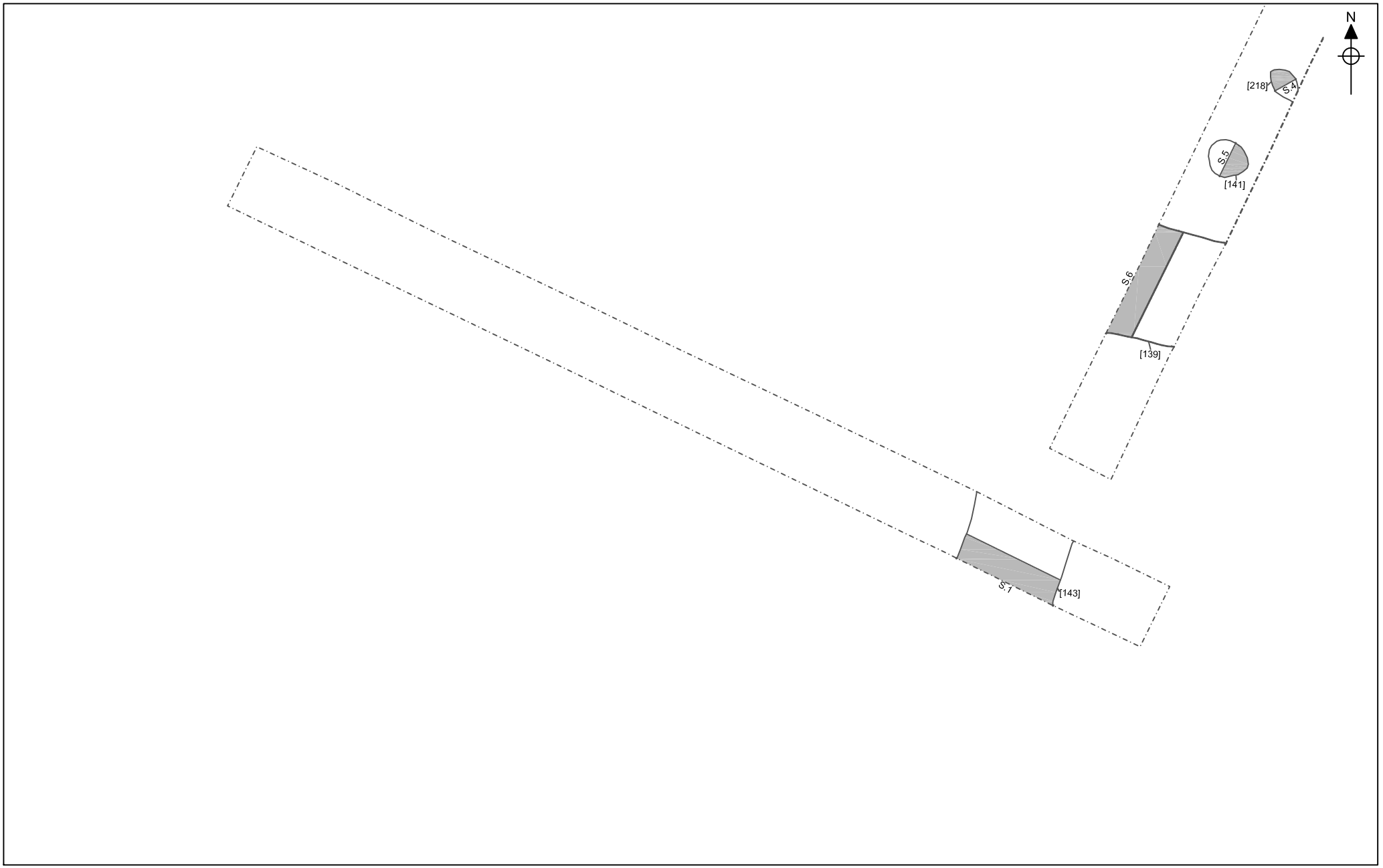


Fig. 60 Plan of Trench 74. Scale 1: 150 .

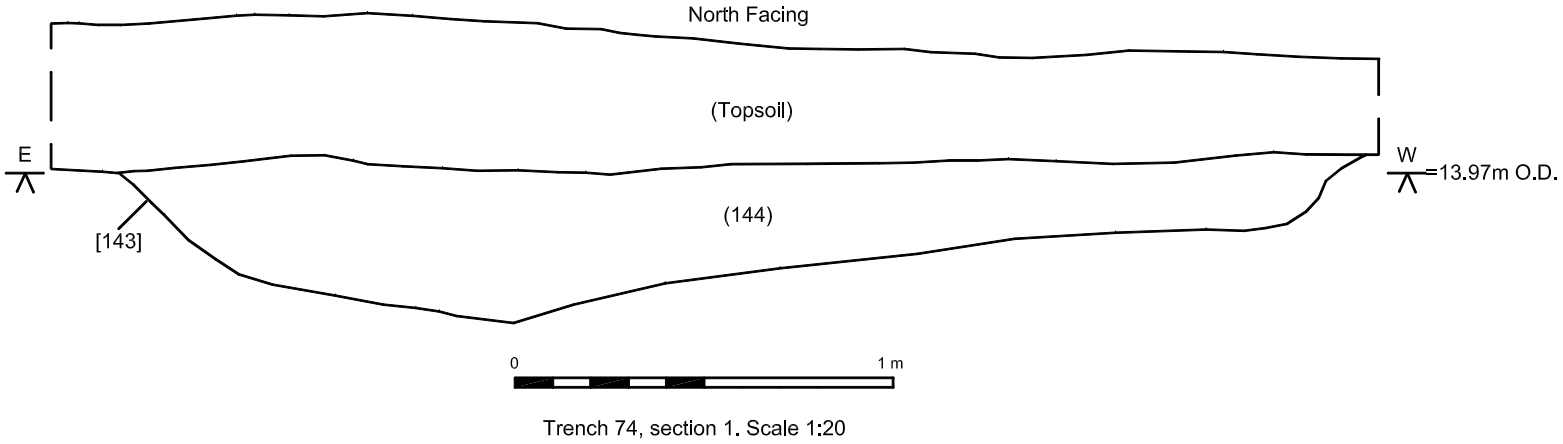


Fig. 61 Section in Trench 74. Scale 1:20 .

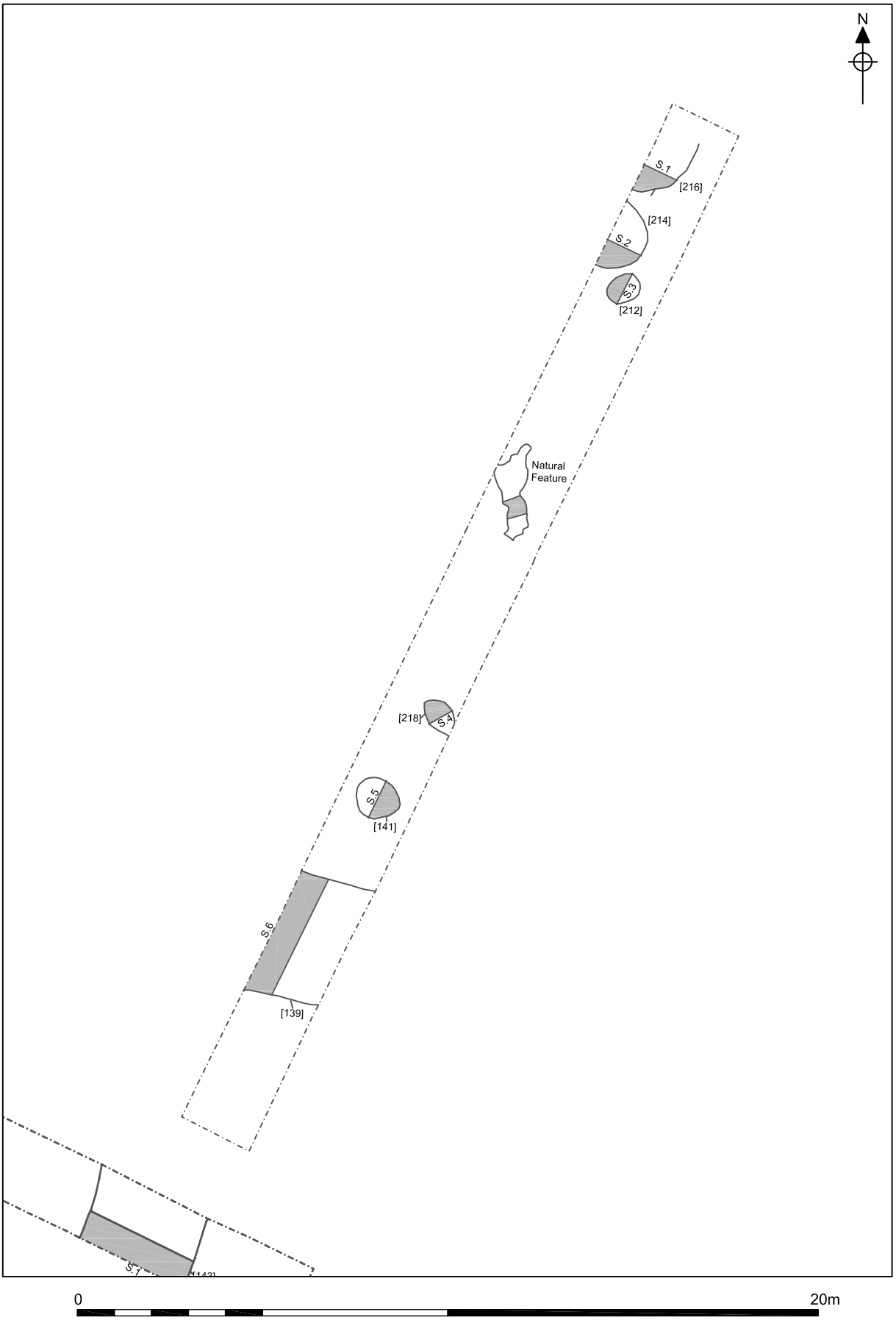
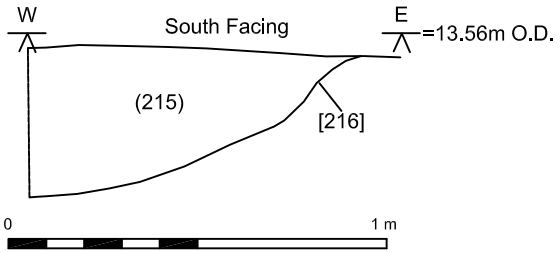
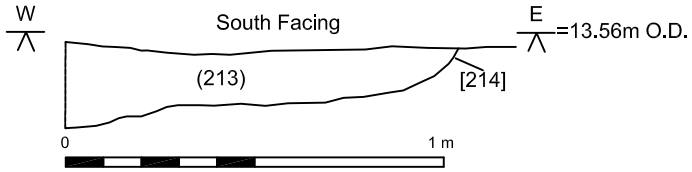


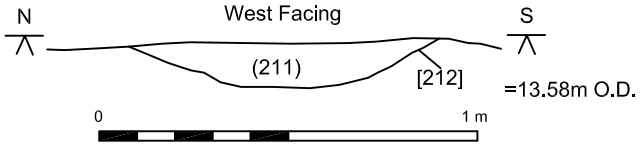
Fig. 62 Plan of Trench 75. Scale 1:150 .



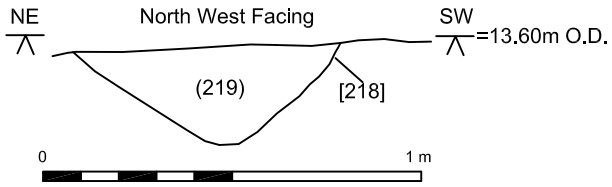
Trench 75, section 1. Scale 1:20



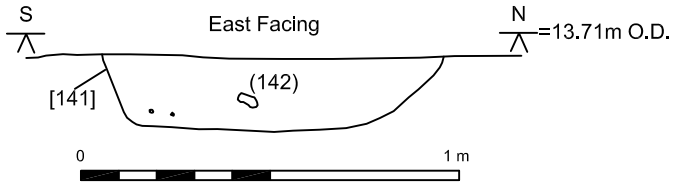
Trench 75, section 2. Scale 1:20



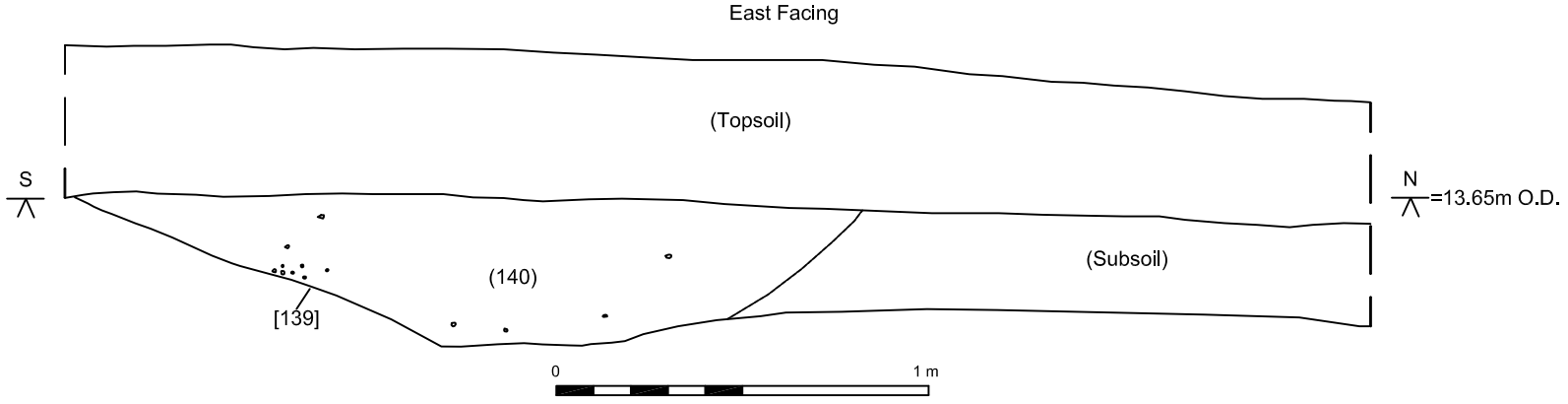
Trench 75, section 3. Scale 1:20



Trench 75, section 4. Scale 1:20



Trench 75, section 5. Scale 1:20



Trench 75, section 6. Scale 1:20

Fig. 63 Sections in Trench 75. Scale 1:20 .

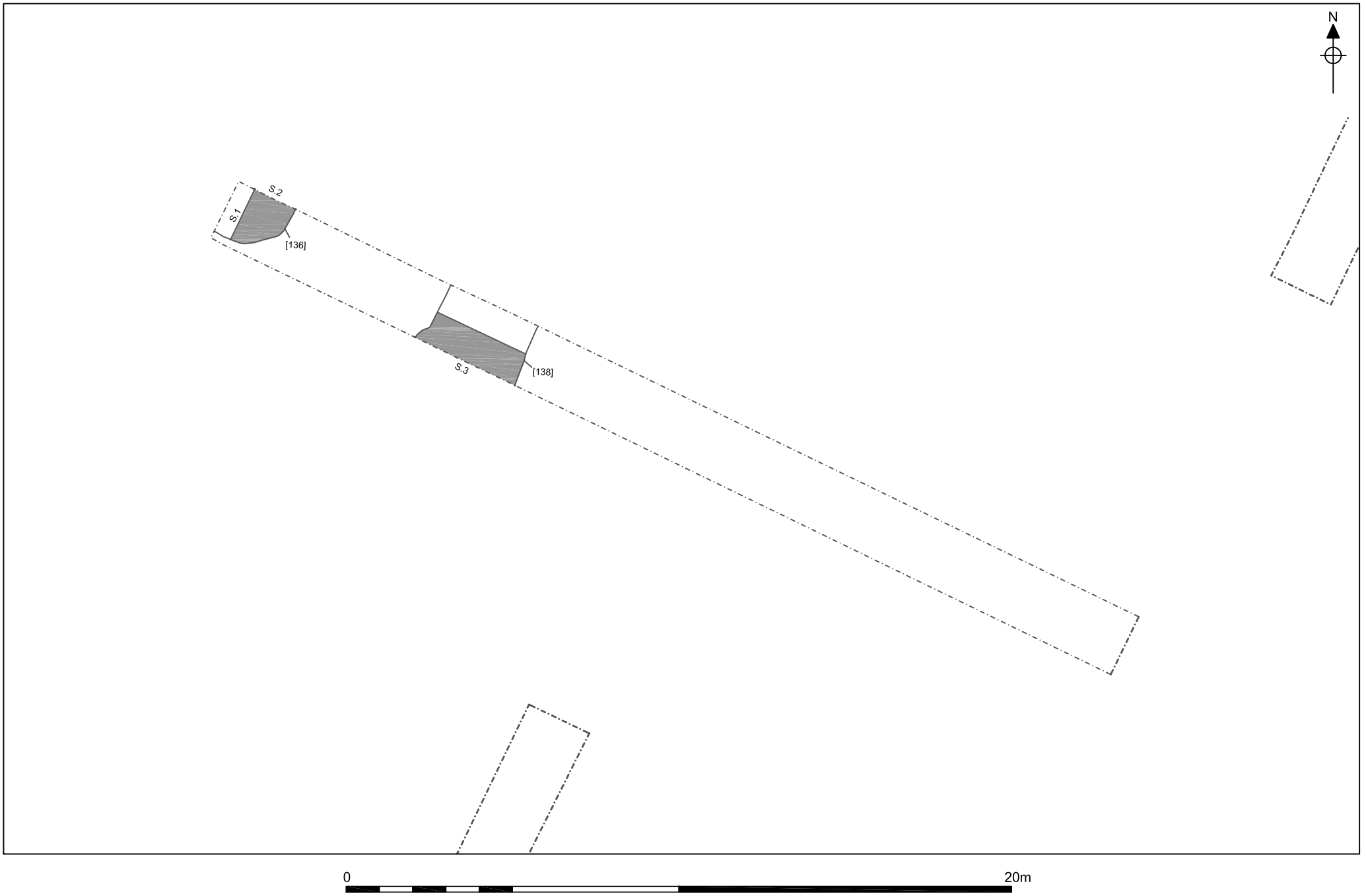


Fig. 64 Plan of Trench 76. Scale 1: 150 .

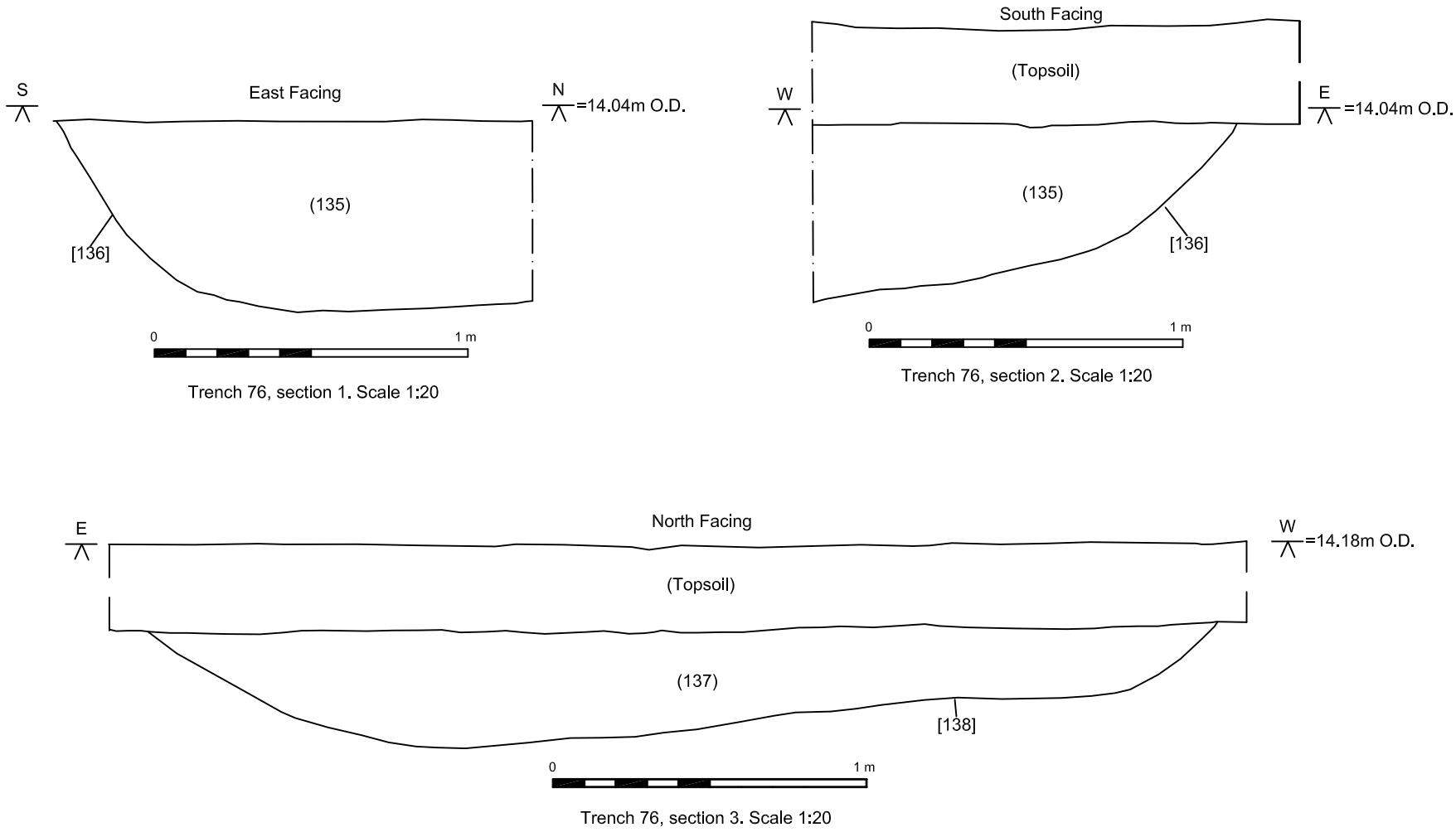


Fig. 65 Sections in Trench 76. Scale 1:20 .

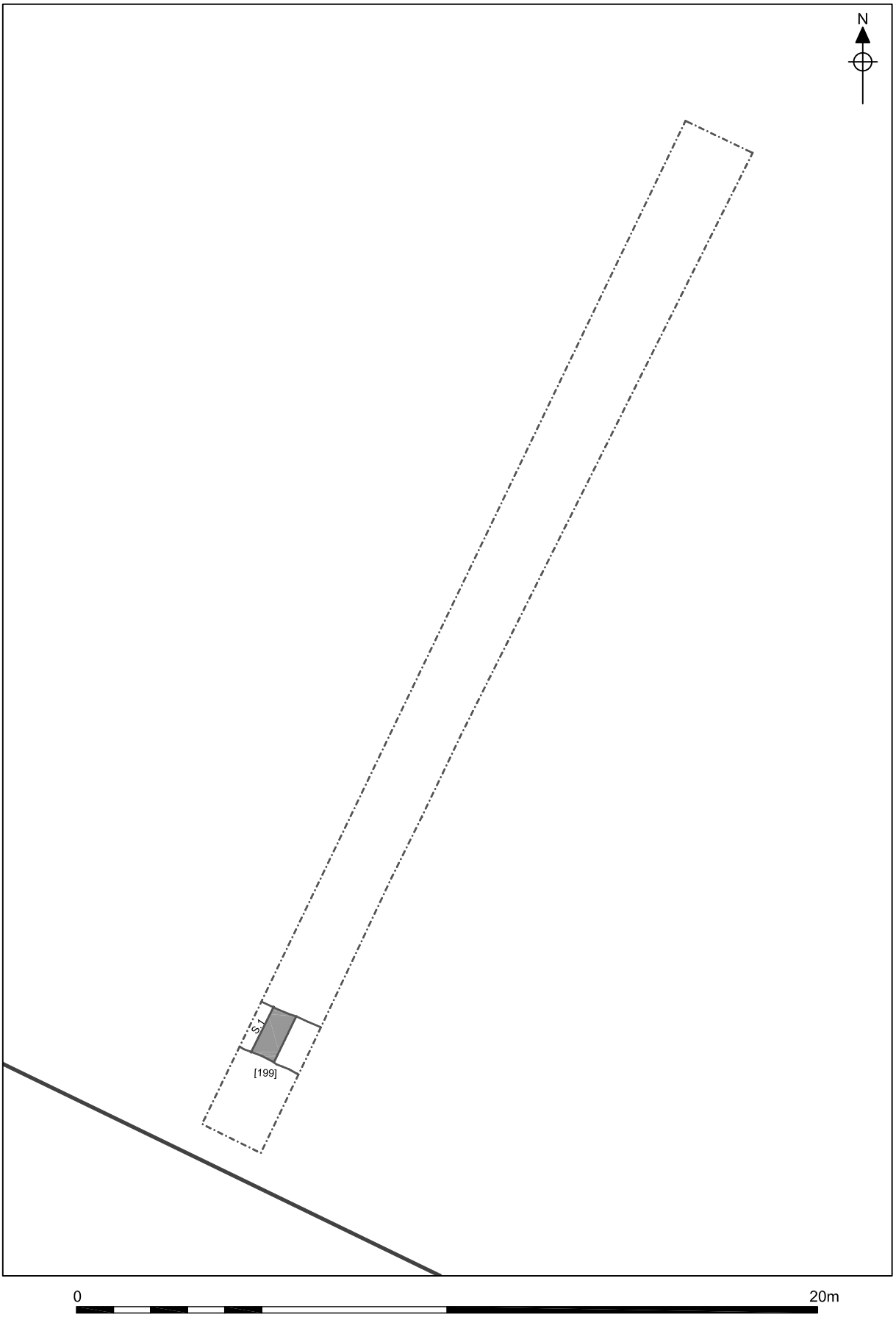
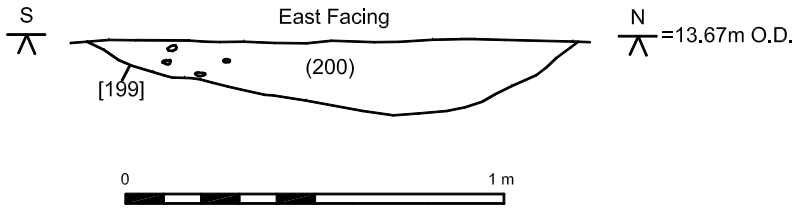


Fig. 66 Plan of Trench 77. Scale 1:150 .



Trench 77, section 1. Scale 1:20

Fig. 67 Section in Trench 77. Scale 1:20 .

6.0 The Finds

6.1 Pottery

By Sarah Percival

6.1.1 NHER 24146

6.1.1.1 Iron Age

A single sherd of Iron Age pottery weighing 14g was found in pit fill [101]. The sherd is of a medium to coarse fabric speckled through with numerous small white angular flint pieces.

6.1.1.2 Roman

Four body sherds weighing 45g were found in four contexts (ditch fills (104), (112), (132) and topsoil (202)). All the sherds are in sandy greyware and are not closely datable within the Roman period, having a broad date-range spanning the 2nd–4th centuries AD. The presence of these sherds suggests that low-grade activity, perhaps agricultural manuring, was taking place in the area during the Romano-British period.

6.1.1.3 Early Medieval

Nine sherds of early medieval pottery weighing 174g were recovered from 3 contexts (ditch fills (108), (110) and (116)). Two sherds weighing 78g are of fine, unglazed Thetford-type ware and include part of the rim and handle from a spouted pitcher (Dallas 1993, fig.145, 125) dating from the 10th–11th centuries. The remaining 7 sherds, weighing 96g are of St Neot's-type ware containing numerous small fragments of fine fossil shell. Rim and body sherds from two everted-rim cooking jars were found, each vessel heavily stained with soot. St Neot's-type ware was imported into Norfolk, probably from sources in southern Cambridgeshire and dates from between AD 850 and 1150 (S. Anderson, pers. comm.). The small utilitarian assemblage suggests some domestic activity at the site in the 10th–12th centuries.

6.1.1.4 Medieval

Four sherds weighing 58g from pit fill (138) are medieval. The assemblage includes a single large sherd of glazed Grimston ware and three sherds weighing 32g of unglazed Grimston. All date from the 12th–14th centuries.

6.1.2 NHER 51817

6.1.2.1 Roman

A single highly abraded sherd of Nene Valley colour coat was found in pit fill (102). The sherd is perhaps from a beaker and dates from the mid-2nd–3rd centuries.

6.2 Ceramic Building Material

By Lucy Talbot

6.2.1 NHER 24146

The site produced three examples of possible Roman and medieval ceramic building material, weighing 1,137g. The assemblage was quantified (counted and

weighed) by form and fabric (see Appendix 4). The fabrics were identified by eye and the main inclusions noted. Fabric descriptions and dates are based on the provisional type series established by Sue Anderson.

The material recovered consists of two fragments of undiagnostic brick/tile possibly of Roman date, weighing 531g. Both examples are abraded, with a matrix of fine sand, poorly mixed and with course inclusions of grog and vegetable matter.

Also collected was a single fragment of 18th–19th-century medium sandy brick, well mixed with quartz and course crushed flint inclusions.

6.2.2 NHER 51817

The site produced four examples of Roman, medieval and post-medieval ceramic building material, weighing 1143g. The assemblage was quantified (counted and weighed) by form and fabric (see Appendix 4). The fabrics were identified by eye and the main inclusions noted.

Material recovered from the site includes two fragments of Roman Tegula (roof tile), weighing 198g, and single piece of late medieval to early post-medieval fine sandy abraded brick, with course inclusions of ferrous pellets and vegetable matter.

Also recovered was a single piece of 18th–19th-century medium sandy brick with quartz and crushed and burnt flint inclusions.

6.3 Fired Clay

By Sarah Percival

6.3.1 NHER 24146

A small assemblage of fired clay comprising 35 pieces weighing 511g was recovered from five contexts (ditch fills (108), (110), (130), (132) and (134)). Fill (132), which also contained Romano-British pottery, produced a small highly abraded assemblage of six pieces (13g), in a poorly mixed fabric containing large pinkish plaster inclusions (fabric Q1). The function of the pieces is unknown.

Two early medieval contexts (fills (108) and (110)) contained fired clay. Fill (110) contained 25 pieces of fired clay weighing 303g. These pieces are around 6mm thick with one smoothed pale cream to buff surface. The opposing surface is pale orange and irregular. The pieces are in a coarse fabric with numerous angular chalk inclusions, a common inclusion in daub. A large fragment in extremely vesicular fabric, V1, was found in fill [108]. The piece has no surviving surfaces.

A large piece of fired clay weighing 42g, in sandy fabric VQ, a dense sandy fabric with numerous straw or grass impressions in the surface was found in undated fill (130). The piece has one flat surface and an opposing surface with three wattle impressions suggesting that it had a structural origin. A second large fragment, also in fabric VQ from fill [134] has one flat surface surviving.

A small, highly abraded fragment weighing 4g in chalk tempered fabric, C1, was found in medieval fill (138).

6.4 Lava Stone

By Sarah Percival

6.4.1 NHER 24146

A small formless piece of grey vesicular lava weighing 21g was found in ditch fill (108). The context also contained pottery of 10th–11th-century date suggesting that the piece is Late Saxon or early medieval.

6.5 Coins

By Andy Barnett

6.5.1 NHER 24146

A single medieval silver coin was found during the evaluation (SF21). It was recovered from topsoil (202) and is probably a stray loss. This halfpenny is of the star-marked coinage of 1335–1343 and was issued using debased silver (Withers and Withers 2005).

6.6 Other Small Finds

By Julia Huddle

6.6.1 NHER 24146

Excluding the coin described above, four small finds were recovered from this site, three from topsoil (202) in Trench 1 and one from subsoil (190) in Trench 46. The few finds recovered are typical of those found on rural excavations; all of which may have come from agricultural or domestic activity near the site.

6.6.1.1 Trench 1

Three small finds are from this trench, all from topsoil.

One is a lead pot-mend (SF 23). These sub-circular lead discs with characteristic U-shaped profiles were used to repair holes and tears in ceramic vessels and they are well known from both Roman and medieval contexts.

Part of a badly corroded lead/pewter disc (SF 24) with iron shank on its reverse was also found and is either a button or a small stud.

Finally, a shoe- or knee-buckle (SF 24) with iron spindle and anchor chape was recovered and is likely to be late 17th- or early 18th-century.

6.6.1.2 Trench 46

The folded part of a buckle plate (SF 20) with cut out notch for pin is from subsoil (190). Just visible on one side is the incised ‘rocker-arm ornament’ which is often found on 14th-century buckle-plates and strap-ends.

6.7 Worked Flint

By Sarah Bates

6.7.1 NHER 24146

Twelve struck flints were recovered, including an irregular flake-like struck fragment, two small broad hard hammer struck flakes, two small fragments of flakes and two fragments from possible bladelets. Retouched or utilised pieces

include a small bifacially flaked tool with one end missing was recovered from topsoil (202). It appears to be the butt end of a very small axe-like tool. There is also a small thin blade-like flake with its distal point retouched to from a piercer from ditch fill (164), an irregular flake with a broad shallow notch formed by retouch on one side from ditch fill (134), a small sub-rectangular flake with its broad distal edge retouch from ditch fill (102) and an irregular utilised flake from ditch fill (130).

The flint represents activity in the vicinity of the site during the prehistoric period and probably dates from more than one period. Fragments of two very small possible bladelets and a small neatly retouched piercer on a blade-like flake all from one context may date from the earlier Neolithic period. The bifacially flaked tool is likely to be Neolithic and may have been used as a small axe for woodworking. Several pieces are squat and/or irregular in nature and probably date from the later Neolithic period or later.

6.8 Faunal Remains

By Julie Curl

6.8.1 NHER 24146

All of the bone was examined primarily to determine range of species and elements present. The assessment was carried out following a modified version of guidelines by English Heritage (Davis 1992). A note was also made of butchering and any indications of skinning, hornworking and other modifications. When possible a record was made of ages and any other relevant information, such as pathologies. Counts and weights were noted for each context examined.

A total of 116g of faunal remains, consisting of five pieces, was recovered from this site. Bone was produced from five contexts and found with medieval ceramics. Remains of cattle were recovered from two contexts (ditch fill (108) and topsoil (202)) and sheep/goat from one context (pit fill (138)). Two contexts (ditch fills (110) and (112)) produced bone that was too fragmentary to identify to species. No obvious butchering was noted, although the poor and fragmentary condition means that any evidence may have been lost. Some canid gnawing was seen on the cattle radius from ditch fill (108) which may suggest scavenger activity.

6.8.2 NHER 51817

Faunal remains were produced from one undated context. The remains in ditch fill (128) consist of two fragments of a cattle metatarsal. It is possible that the bone is derived from butchering waste, although, due to the poor state of the bone, no obvious butchering was visible. The bone is in poor condition, showing cracking and flaking and some erosion that would indicate weathering and possibly acidic soil conditions. Some rodent gnawing is also evident, further suggesting that the bone was exposed for a time before burial.

7.0 Conclusions

It appears that there are three main areas of activity across the two sites evaluated during this project. The northern part of NHER 24146 contains undated features, some of which appear to be field boundaries shown on the 1809 Enclosure map. The trenches in the south-eastern part of NHER 24146 contained, for the most part, linear field boundaries, some of which could also be seen on the aerial photographic survey by the National Mapping Programme. It was found that some of these features dated from the Roman and early medieval periods. Of the two dateable pits in this area, one was found to be Iron Age and the other medieval.

The south-western part of NHER 24146 and the whole of NHER 51817 appear to constitute the third subdivision of these sites. Here, features mainly consist of a dense distribution of linear field boundaries which can be seen on the aerial photographic survey by the National Mapping Programme and, in some cases, the Enclosure map of 1809. One of these features was Roman, with a further two dating from either the medieval or post-medieval periods.

The main factor in determining the location of the archaeological features found in this evaluation appears to be the nature of the soils. It would seem that those archaeological features found during this project which also appear on the aerial photographic and geophysical surveys occur in areas of sand and gravel soils rather than on clay soils. The central part of NHER 24146 has the most clayey soil and it is here that very few archaeological features appear to exist. This may be due to the fact that such clayey soils are not as attractive to settlement as those consisting of sands and gravels, as they are less well drained. However, it may also be the case that there is a lower rate of survival of archaeological features on areas of clayey soil, as the topsoil and subsoil were also thinner here than on the sand and gravel.

In general, it would seem that the features shown on the Enclosure map of 1809 and on the aerial photographic survey by the National Mapping Programme appear to have been uncovered in greater quantities in this evaluation than those shown on the geophysical survey. Also, features were found during this project which did not appear on any of these previous surveys. Interestingly, these features were not necessarily found to be any shallower than those features that were recorded in the surveys. Also, the fills of these features were not markedly different material from those that were recorded in the surveys.

The results from this site appear to suggest that the interfluve on which Haddiscoe is situated on was a focus of agricultural activity from the Roman period onwards. It appears that the site’s soil profile is also of significance: the clayey natural soils, on which few archaeological features were found, predominate on the crest the interfluve, while the sand and gravels lie on the slopes, along with most of the evidence for cultivation in the form of linear field boundaries.

Recommendations for future work based upon this report will be made by Norfolk Landscape Archaeology.

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Appendix 1a: Context Summary

NHER 24146

Context	Category	Description	Period
100	Cut	Pit	Iron Age
101	Fill	Fill of Pit [100]	Iron Age
102	Fill	Fill of Ditch [103]	Prehistoric
103	Cut	Ditch	Prehistoric
104	Fill	Fill of Ditch [105]	Roman
105	Cut	Ditch	Roman
106	Fill	Fill of Ditch [107]	Unknown
107	Cut	Ditch	Unknown
108	Fill	Fill of Ditch [109]	Late Saxon
109	Cut	Ditch	Late Saxon
110	Fill	Fill of Ditch [111]	Unknown
111	Cut	Ditch	Unknown
112	Fill	Fill of Ditch [113]	Roman
113	Cut	Ditch	Roman
114	Fill	Fill of Ditch [115]	Unknown
115	Cut	Ditch	Unknown
116	Fill	Fill of Ditch [117]	Late Saxon
117	Cut	Ditch	Late Saxon
118	Fill	Fill of Post-hole [119]	Unknown
119	Cut	Post-hole	Unknown
120	Fill	Fill of Post-hole [121]	Unknown
121	Cut	Post-hole	Unknown
122	Fill	Fill of Post-hole [123]	Unknown
123	Cut	Post-hole	Unknown
124	Fill	Fill of Post-hole [125]	Unknown
125	Cut	Post-hole	Unknown
126	Fill	Fill of Ditch [109]	Unknown
127	Fill	Fill of Ditch [105]	Unknown
128	Fill	Fill of Ditch [129]	Unknown
129	Cut	Ditch	Unknown
130	Fill	Fill of Ditch [131]	Roman
131	Cut	Ditch	Roman
132	Fill	Fill of Ditch [133]	Roman
133	Cut	Ditch	Roman
134	Fill	Fill of Ditch [131]	Roman
135	Fill	Fill of Pit [100]	Iron Age
136	Layer	Subsoil	Unknown
137	Cut	Pit	Medieval
138	Fill	Fill of Pit [137]	Medieval
139	Fill	Fill of Pit [137]	Medieval
140	Fill	Fill of Pit [137]	Medieval
141	Cut	Ditch	Late Saxon

Context	Category	Description	Period
142	Fill	Fill of Ditch [141]	Late Saxon
143	Fill	Fill of Ditch [141]	Late Saxon
144	Cut	Ditch	Unknown
145	Fill	Fill of Ditch [144]	Unknown
146	Fill	Fill of Ditch [144]	Unknown
147	Cut	Ditch	Unknown
148	Fill	Fill of Ditch [147]	Unknown
149	Fill	Fill of Ditch [147]	Unknown
150	Cut	Gully	Unknown
151	Fill	Fill of Gully [150]	Unknown
152	Layer	Subsoil	Unknown
153	Cut	Ditch	Unknown
154	Fill	Fill of Ditch [153]	Unknown
155	Cut	Ditch	Unknown
156	Fill	Fill of Ditch [155]	Unknown
157	Cut	Ditch	Unknown
158	Fill	Fill of Ditch [157]	Unknown
159	Cut	Ditch	Unknown
160	Fill	Fill of Ditch [159]	Unknown
161	Cut	Ditch	Unknown
162	Fill	Fill of Ditch [161]	Unknown
163	Cut	Ditch	Post-medieval
164	Fill	Fill of Ditch [163]	Post-medieval
165	Layer	Subsoil	Unknown
166	Cut	Gully = [150]	Unknown
167	Fill	Fill of Gully [150]	Unknown
168	Cut	Ditch	Unknown
169	Fill	Fill of Ditch [169]	Unknown
170	VOID	VOID	
171	Fill	Fill of Ditch [172]	Unknown
172	Cut	Ditch	Unknown
173	Fill	Fill of Ditch [174]	Unknown
174	Cut	Ditch	Unknown
175	Fill	Fill of Ditch [176]	Unknown
176	Cut	Ditch	Unknown
177	Fill	Fill of Ditch [178]	Unknown
178	Cut	Ditch	Unknown
179	Fill	Fill of Ditch [180]	Unknown
180	Cut	Ditch	Unknown
181	Fill	Fill of Ditch [182]	Unknown
182	Cut	Ditch	Unknown
183	Cut	Ditch	Unknown
184	Fill	Fill of Ditch [183]	Unknown
185	Cut	Ditch	Unknown
186	Fill	Fill of Ditch [185]	Unknown

Context	Category	Description	Period
187	Layer	Subsoil	Unknown
188	Fill	Fill of Pit [189]	Unknown
189	Cut	Pit	Unknown
190	Layer	Subsoil	Unknown
191	Layer	Subsoil	Unknown
192	Layer	Subsoil	Unknown
193	Cut	Ditch	Unknown
194	Fill	Fill of Ditch [193]	Unknown
195	Cut	Plough Scars	Unknown
196	Fill	Fill of Plough Scars [195]	Unknown
197	Fill	Fill of Gully [150]	Unknown
198	Cut	Pit	Unknown
199	Fill	Fill of Pit [198]	Unknown
200	Fill	Fill of Ditch [201]	Unknown
201	Cut	Ditch	Unknown
202	Layer	Topsoil	Unknown
203	Layer	Subsoil	Unknown
204	Layer	Topsoil	Unknown
205	Layer	Subsoil	Unknown
206	Layer	Subsoil	Unknown
207	Layer	Subsoil	Unknown

NHER 51817

Context	Category	Description	Period
100	Fill	Fill of Ditch [101]	Medieval/ Post-medieval
101	Cut	Ditch	Medieval/ Post-medieval
102	Fill	Fill of Ditch [103]	Roman
103	Cut	Ditch	Roman
104	Fill	Fill of Ditch [105]	Post-medieval
105	Cut	Ditch	Post-medieval
106	Fill	Fill of Post-hole [107]	Unknown
107	Cut	Post-hole	Unknown
108	Fill	Fill of Ditch [109]	Unknown
109	Cut	Ditch	Unknown
110	Fill	Fill of Ditch [111]	Unknown
111	Cut	Ditch	Unknown
112	Fill	Fill of Ditch [113]	Unknown
113	Cut	Ditch	Unknown
114	Fill	Fill of Ditch [115]	Unknown
115	Cut	Ditch	Unknown
116	Fill	Fill of Ditch [117]	Unknown
117	Cut	Ditch	Unknown
118	Cut	Pit	Unknown
119	Fill	Fill of Pit [118]	Unknown
120	Fill	Fill of Pit [118]	Unknown

Context	Category	Description	Period
121	Cut	Pit	Unknown
122	Fill	Fill of Pit [121]	Unknown
123	Cut	Ditch	Roman
124	Fill	Fill of Ditch [123]	Roman
125	Fill	Fill of Ditch [123]	Roman
126	Cut	Ditch = [123]	Roman
127	Fill	Fill of Ditch [126]	Roman
128	Fill	Fill of Ditch [126]	Roman
129	VOID	VOID	
130	Cut	Ditch	Unknown
131	Fill	Fill of Ditch [130]	Unknown
132	Fill	Fill of Ditch [130]	Unknown
133	Cut	Ditch = [130]	Unknown
134	Fill	Fill of Ditch [133]	Unknown
135	Fill	Fill of Pit [136]	Unknown
136	Cut	Pit	Unknown
137	Fill	Fill of Ditch [138]	Unknown
138	Cut	Ditch	Unknown
139	Cut	Ditch	Unknown
140	Fill	Fill of Ditch [139]	Unknown
141	Cut	Pit	Unknown
142	Fill	Fill of Pit [141]	Unknown
143	Cut	Ditch	Unknown
144	Fill	Fill of Ditch [143]	Unknown
145	Fill	Fill of Ditch [146]	Unknown
146	Cut	Ditch	Unknown
147	Fill	Fill of Ditch [148]	Unknown
148	Cut	Ditch	Unknown
149	Fill	Fill of Pit [150]	Unknown
150	Cut	Pit	Unknown
151	Fill	Fill of Pit [152]	Unknown
152	Cut	Pit	Unknown
153	Fill	Fill of Pit [154]	Unknown
154	Cut	Pit	Unknown
155	Fill	Fill of Pit [156]	Unknown
156	Cut	Pit	Unknown
157	Fill	Fill of Pit [158]	Unknown
158	Cut	Pit	Unknown
159	Fill	Fill of Pit [160]	Unknown
160	Cut	Pit	Unknown
161	Fill	Fill of Ditch [162]	Unknown
162	Cut	Ditch	Unknown
163	Fill	Fill of Pit [164]	Unknown
164	Cut	Pit	Unknown
165	Fill	Fill of Pit [166]	Unknown

Context	Category	Description	Period
166	Cut	Pit	Unknown
167	Fill	Fill of Ditch [168]	Unknown
168	Cut	Ditch	Unknown
169	Cut	Ditch	Unknown
170	Fill	Fill of Ditch [169]	Unknown
171	Fill	Fill of Ditch [169]	Unknown
172	Layer	Subsoil	Unknown
173	Cut	Ditch	Unknown
174	Fill	Fill of Ditch [173]	Unknown
175	Cut	Ditch	Unknown
176	Fill	Fill of Ditch [175]	Unknown
177	Fill	Fill of Ditch [175]	Unknown
178	Fill	Fill of Ditch [175]	Unknown
179	Cut	Ditch	Unknown
180	Fill	Fill of Ditch [179]	Unknown
181	Fill	Fill of Ditch [179]	Unknown
182	Fill	Fill of Ditch [179]	Unknown
183	Fill	Fill of Ditch [179]	Unknown
184	Cut	Pit	Unknown
185	Fill	Fill of Pit [184]	Unknown
186	Cut	Ditch	Unknown
187	Fill	Fill of Ditch [186]	Unknown
188	Cut	Pit	Unknown
189	Fill	Fill of Pit [188]	Unknown
190	Cut	Pit	Unknown
191	Fill	Fill of Pit [190]	Unknown
192	Fill	Fill of Ditch [179]	Unknown
193	Layer	Subsoil	Unknown
194	Fill	Fill of Pit [195]	Unknown
195	Cut	Pit	Unknown
196	Fill	Fill of Ditch [146]	Unknown
197	Layer	Subsoil	Unknown
198	Layer	Subsoil	Unknown
199	Cut	Ditch	Unknown
200	Fill	Fill of Ditch [199]	Unknown
201	Cut	Post-hole	Unknown
202	Fill	Fill of Post-hole [201]	Unknown
203	Cut	Post-hole	Unknown
204	Fill	Fill of Post-hole [203]	Unknown
205	Cut	Ditch	Unknown
206	Fill	Fill of Ditch (205)	Unknown
207	Cut	Ditch	Unknown
208	Fill	Fill of Ditch (207)	Unknown
209	Cut	Post-hole/Natural Rooting	Unknown
210	Fill	Fill of Post-hole [209]	Unknown

Context	Category	Description	Period
211	Fill	Fill of Pit [212]	Unknown
212	Cut	Pit	Unknown
213	Fill	Fill of Pit [214]	Unknown
214	Cut	Pit	Unknown
215	Fill	Fill of Pit [216]	Unknown
216	Cut	Pit	Unknown
217	Fill	Fill of Pit [218]	Unknown
218	Cut	Pit	Unknown
219	Cut	Ditch	Unknown
220	Fill	Fill of Ditch [219]	Unknown
221	Cut	Linear	Unknown
222	Fill	Fill of Ditch [221]	Unknown
223	Cut	Ditch [221]	Unknown
224	Fill	Fill of Ditch [223]	Unknown
225	Cut	Pit	Unknown
226	Fill	Fill of Pit [225]	Unknown
227	Cut	Ditch [221]	Unknown
228	Fill	Fill of Ditch [227]	Unknown
229	Cut	Ditch	Unknown
230	Fill	Fill of Ditch [229]	Unknown
231	Fill	Fill of Ditch [133]	Unknown
232	Cut	Ditch	Unknown
233	Fill	Fill of Ditch [232]	Unknown
234	Layer	Subsoil	Unknown
235	Layer	Topsoil	Unknown
236	Layer	Subsoil	Unknown
237	Layer	Subsoil	Unknown

Appendix 1b: OASIS Feature Summary Table

NHER 24146

Period	Feature type	Quantity
Unknown	Ditch	20
	Pit	2
	Post-hole	4
	Plough-mark	1
Prehistoric (500000BC to AD42)	Ditch	1
Iron Age (800BC to 42AD)	Pit	1
Roman (42 to 409AD)	Ditch	4
Late Saxon (851 to 1065AD)	Ditch	2
Medieval (1066 to 1539AD)	Pit	1
Post-medieval (1540 to 1900AD)	Ditch	1

NHER 51817

Period	Feature type	Quantity
Unknown	Ditch	25
	Pit	20
	Post-hole	3
	Plough-mark	1
Roman (42 to 409AD)	Ditch	2
Medieval (1066 to 1539AD)	Ditch	1
Post-medieval (1540 to 1900AD)	Ditch	1

Appendix 2a: Finds by Context

NHER 24146

Context	Material	Quantity	Weight (g)	Period
101	Pottery	1	14	Prehistoric
102	Flint - worked	1	-	Prehistoric
104	Pottery	1	28	Medieval
104	Clay pipe	1	3	Post-medieval
108	Pottery	6	133	Medieval
108	Fired Clay	1	71	Undiagnostic
108	Lava	1	22	Undiagnostic
108	Animal bone	-	93	Undiagnostic
110	Pottery	1	2	Medieval
110	Flint - worked	1	-	Prehistoric
110	Animal bone	-	2	Undiagnostic
112	Pottery	1	14	Medieval
112	Animal bone	-	2	Undiagnostic
116	Pottery	4	47	Medieval
130	Ceramic Building Material	1	45	? Roman
130	Flint - worked	4	-	Prehistoric
132	Pottery	1	1	Roman
132	Fired Clay	6	13	Undiagnostic
134	Ceramic Building Material	1	86	? Roman
134	Flint - worked	1	-	Prehistoric
138	Pottery	4	59	Medieval
138	Fired Clay	1	5	Undiagnostic
138	Animal bone	-	3	Undiagnostic
164	Ceramic Building Material	1	606	Post-medieval
164	Flint - worked	3	-	Prehistoric
202	Pottery	1	5	? Roman
202	Flint - worked	2	-	Prehistoric
202	Animal bone	-	16	Undiagnostic

NHER 51817

Context	Material	Quantity	Weight (g)	Period
100	Ceramic Building Material	1	714	Medieval/ Post-medieval
102	Pottery	1	1	Roman
104	Ceramic Building Material	1	231	Post-medieval
125	Ceramic Building Material	2	198	Roman
128	Animal bone	-	90	Undiagnostic

Appendix 2b: NHER finds summary table

NHER 24146

Period	Material	Quantity
Unknown	Fired Clay	35
	Lava	1
	Animal Bone	4
Prehistoric (500000BC to AD42)	Flint	12
Iron Age (800BC to 42AD)	Pottery	1
Roman (42 to 409AD)	Pottery	4
	Ceramic Building Material	2
Late Saxon (851 to 1065AD)	Pottery	7
Medieval (1066 to 1539AD)	Pottery	4
	Silver Coin	1
	Copper Alloy	1
	Lead	2
Post-medieval (1540 to 1900AD)	Ceramic Building Material	1
	Copper Alloy	1

NHER 51817

Period	Material	Quantity
Unknown	Animal Bone	2
Roman (42 to 409AD)	Pottery	1
	Ceramic Building Material	2
Medieval (1066 to 1539AD)	Ceramic Building Material	1
Post-medieval (1540 to 1900AD)	Ceramic Building Material	1

Appendix 3: Pottery

NHER 24146

Cxt	Ttl sherd	Ttl wt (g)	Fabric	Form	Qty	Wt (g)	Date
101	1	14	Flint tempered	Body sherd	1	14	Iron Age
104	1	27	MSGW	Flanged bowl rim	1	27	C2 to C4
108	6	127	Thetford ware (fine unglazed)	Handled pitcher	1	70	C10-C11
			St Neot's type	Cooking pot	4	49	850-1150
			Thetford ware	Body sherd	1	8	C10-C11
110	1	1	St Neot's type	Body sherd	1	1	850-1150
112	1	13	MSGW	Body sherd	1	13	C2 to C4
116	2	46	St Neot's type	Cooking pot	2	46	850-1150
132	1	1	SGW	Body sherd	1	1	C2-C4
138	4	58	Grimston glazed	Body sherd	1	26	LC13-C14
			Grimston unglazed	Body sherd	3	32	EMC12-MC13
202	1	4	SGW	Body sherd	1	1	C2-C4

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Cxt	Ttl sherd	Ttl wt (g)	Fabric	Form	Qty	Wt (g)	Date
102	1	1	NVCC	Body sherd	1	1	MC2-C3

Appendix 4: Ceramic Building Material

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Context	Form	Quantity	Weight (g)	Period
130	Undiagnostic	1	445	? Roman
134	Undiagnostic	1	86	? Roman
164	Brick	1	606	Post-medieval

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Context	Form	Quantity	Weight (g)	Period
100	Brick	1	714	Medieval/ Post medieval
104	Brick	1	231	Post medieval
125	Tegula	2	198	Roman

Appendix 5: Fired Clay

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Context	Fabric	Qty	Wt (g)
108	V1	1	67
110	C1	25	303
130	VQ	1	42
132	Q1	6	13
134	VQ	1	82
138	C1	1	4
Total		35	511

Appendix 6: Lava

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Context	Qty	Wt (g)
108	1	21

Appendix 7: Coins

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Small Find Number	21	Context Number	202
State	Medieval		
Ruler	Edward III 1327–1377		
Denomination	Halfpenny		
Date	1335–1343		
Mint/Moneyer	London		
Metal	Silver		
Obverse Legend	+ED[W]A[RDVS] REX ANG *		
Obverse	Crowned bust facing. Star stop		
Reverse Legend	*CIVI-TAS-LON-DON		
Reverse	Long Cross with three pellets in each angle Star Stop in first quarter		
Coin Description	Worn, damaged and slightly bent		
Diameter	17mm x 16.4mm		
Weight	0.63g		

Appendix 8: Small Finds

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SF	Ctxt	Material	Object	Description	Date
20	190	Copper Alloy	Buckle plate	Folded end of buckle plate with notch for (missing) pin and rocker arm ornament on one side; two holes on broken edge for missing rivets.	Medieval
21	202	Silver	Coin		Medieval
22	202	Copper Alloy	Shoe- or knee-buckle	Rectangular buckle frame with iron spindle and anchor chape.	*c*.1660–1720
23	202	Lead	Pot mend	Sub-circular disc with U-shaped profile	Roman or medieval
24	202	Lead alloy	Button or stud	Subcircular disc with part of iron shank on reverse	Medieval +

Appendix 9: Flint

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Context	Type	Quantity
102	Retouched flake	1
110	Flake	1
130	Flake	2
130	Struck fragment	1
130	Utilised flake	1
134	Notched flake	1
164	Bladelet	2
164	Piercer	1
202	Flake	1
202	?Axe	0

Appendix 10: Faunal Remains

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Ctxt	Total wt (g)	Ttl ctxt qty	Species	Comments
108	93	1	Cattle	Radius, some canid gnawing
110	2	1	Mammal	Shaft fragment
112	2	1	Mammal	Shaft fragment
138	3	1	Sheep/goat	Tibia
202	16	1	Cattle	Humerus fragment,

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Ctxt	Ttl wt (g)	Ttl ctxt qty	Species	Comments
128	90	2	Cattle	Two pieces of a cattle metatarsal. Poor condition, cracked, flaking and eroded. Some rodent gnawing evident.