

**LAND AT THE FORMER
ALLOTMENT SITE, DODDSHILL
ROAD, DERSINGHAM, NORFOLK**

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL
TRENCH EVALUATION**

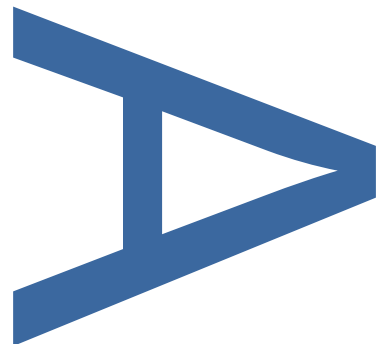
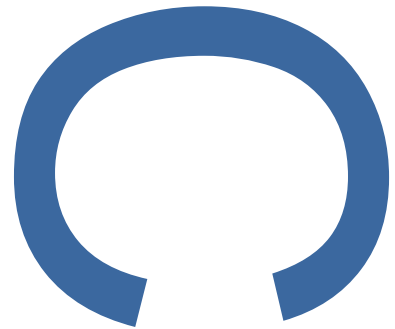
**LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY:
KINGS LYNN AND WEST NORFOLK**

PRE-APPLICATION

PCA REPORT NO: 12940

SITE CODE: ENF 142228

NOVEMBER 2017



PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

LAND AT THE FORMER ALLOTMENT SITE,
DODSHILL ROAD, DERSINGHAM

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL TRENCH
EVALUATION

Quality Control

Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd	
Project Number	K5032
Report Number	R12940

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Land at the Former Allotment Site, Doddshill Road, Dersingham, Norfolk: Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation

Local Planning Authority: Kings Lynn and West Norfolk

Planning Reference: Pre-application

Central National Grid Reference: TF 6961 3011

Site Code: ENF142228

Report No. R12940

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November 2017

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ABSTRACT

This report describes the results of an archaeological trial trench evaluation carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology on land at the former allotment site, Doddshill Road, Dersingham, Norfolk (NGR TF 6961 3011) between the 12th and the 20th June 2017. The archaeological work was commissioned by Nicholas Jackson prior to a proposed new residential development. The aim of the work was to characterise the archaeological potential of the proposed development area. Archaeological remains were recorded in all nine trial trenches.

The earliest activity was represented by feature [61], Trench 3, which although only partly observed was likely to be a pit. The recovered sherds are comparable to vessels found locally at Snettisham. A further wide pit [76], Trench 4 contained a residual sherd of Mid to Late Neolithic pottery. These finds suggest that there was settlement activity relatively close to the site for those respective periods. Three sherds of residual Iron Age pottery represent a low level of activity in the 1st millennium BC.

The remainder of the features, including possible boundary and drainage ditches, small refuse pits, walls and demolition layers were indicative of multiple periods of medieval to post-medieval settlement activity, with a peak of activity in the 13th to 14th century AD. These remains confirm dwellings along Doddshill Road in the later medieval period, possibly prior to a contraction of the medieval settlement, which may have followed the Black Death in the 14th century. A wide ditch [14] and re-cut [12] within Trench 6 appeared to align to a possible linear earthwork still extant on the site observed during the site monitoring visit. Earthworks are recorded on the HER to the north, northwest and northeast.

An enigmatic mound (NHER 31963) located in the northwestern corner of the site was partly examined within evaluation Trenches 1 and 2. This suggested that the mound-material was re-deposited. Sherds of late medieval pottery, recovered from the extensive pitting located towards the base of the mound slope could indicate that the mound had been utilised in a later historical period possibly as a windmill mound, an idea put forward on the HER. As two Early Neolithic features [59] and [61] were found a short distance from the mound, a prehistoric date for it could not be discounted.

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 An archaeological trial trench evaluation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA) on land at the former allotment site, Doddshill Road, Dersingham, Norfolk (centred on Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference (NGR) TF 6961 3011) from the 12th to the 20th June 2017 (Figure 1).
- 1.2 The archaeological work was commissioned by Nicholas Jackson prior to a proposed new residential development.
- 1.3 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by Peter Crawley of PCA (Crawley 2017) in response to a Brief for archaeological evaluation issued by James Albone (Albone 2017) of Norfolk County Council Historic Environment Service (NCC HES).
- 1.4 The aim of the evaluation was to determine the location, date, extent, character, condition and quality of any archaeological remains on the site, to assess the significance of any such remains in a local, regional, or national context, as appropriate, and to assess the potential impact of the development proposals on the site's archaeology.
- 1.5 A total of nine trial trenches were excavated and recorded.
- 1.6 This report describes the results of the evaluation and aims to inform the design of an appropriate archaeological mitigation strategy. The site archive will be deposited at Norwich Castle Museum.

2 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

2.1 Geology

2.1.1 The bedrock geology of the proposed development area is Carstone Formation - Sandstone, a sedimentary bedrock which formed approximately 100 to 112 million years ago in the Cretaceous Period when the local environment was dominated by shallow seas (British Geological Survey; Website 1). There are no recorded superficial deposits.

2.2 Topography

2.2.1 The site lies on the north side of Doddshill Road, in the south east of the village of Dersingham. The site lies at the 35m OD contour. The land slopes upwards to the west. There are no major rivers in close vicinity to the site, although small unnamed streams running off the higher land to the east are recorded on the OS mapping.

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 General

3.1.1 The site lies in an area of known archaeological significance, as recorded in the Norfolk Historic Environment Record (NHER). This archaeological and historical background has been drawn from the NHER, the archaeological design brief (Albone 2017) and the Dersingham Parish Summary (Website 2).

3.2 Prehistoric

3.2.1 Coastal regions have historically produced evidence of early prehistoric activity and such areas were often considerably exploited throughout all periods of history.

3.2.2 The earliest evidence recorded on the NHER comes in the form of prehistoric worked flints, found approximately 220m to the north-east. The flints consisted of an end scraper and a side scraper, and a further four worked flints which were not closely dateable.

3.2.3 A barbed and tanged arrowhead of Early Neolithic to Beaker date has been recovered as a spot-find to the south west (NHER 1565).

3.2.4 At the western end of the proposed development site an undated artificial mound has been recorded. The mound is thought to represent a barrow, although it could also represent a mill mound (NHER 31963). Two trial trenches were excavated in the vicinity of the mound.

3.3 Iron Age and Roman

3.3.1 A short distance to the north-east from the proposed development site NHER 38276 records a series of Late Iron Age and Roman ditched features with an enclosure, two ring ditches and several pits. All are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs. These features cover the area of finds record NHER 14353. This is perhaps the most relevant NHER entry for the proposed site, and Iron Age to Roman period features could be present on the current site.

3.3.2 A Roman coin (and some medieval pottery) was found just to the south of Doddshill Road, close to the proposed development site.

3.3.3 A further possible major focus of Roman period activity was located approximately 200m to the south east (NHER 28651). Located amongst an assemblage of multi-period finds, a central spread of good quality Roman pottery indicated Roman settlement foci. Further amounts of ubiquitous medieval pottery and some Mesolithic struck flints were also found within the same field. A rectangular enclosure within the field (NHER 59925) is likely to be associated with the evidence for Roman settlement.

3.4 Anglo-Saxon to Medieval

3.4.1 The Domesday survey 1086 records that Dersingham was a very large settlement. It had 115 households with an assessed taxable value of 6.9 geld units with the value to lord in 1066 recorded as £2. By 1086 the value was £3.3 reducing again to £2 by 1070. Of the households there were 14 smallholders and 30 free men. The manpower operated one lord's plough teams and four men's plough teams and there was additionally 18 acres of meadow. Archbishop Stigand was the overlord in 1066 and Peter of Valognes was the overlord in 1086. (Phillimore reference: 66, 87)

3.4.2 The main centre of the settlement of Dersingham appeared to be gathered around the medieval St Nicholas' Church (NHER 1581), a short 150m distance to the north-west of the proposed development site. The earliest parts of the structure of the church dates to c. 1300 and it was constructed using the local carstone. Rebuilding was undertaken in the 14th-century in Decorated style with Perpendicular style windows inserted in the 15th-century. As is common, the church was heavily restored in the 19th-century when the roof was replaced.

3.4.3 To the west beyond Manor Road, there is a moated site with associated gardens and yards evidenced by earthworks (NHER 1579). The earthworks are thought to represent a medieval moat. No trace of structure is visible within the moated area. The site was scheduled in 2003.

3.4.4 Almost immediately to the east of the proposed development site are a series of probable medieval and post-medieval features including a ditched rectangular enclosure and a series of banks and ditches visible as earthworks

on aerial photographs (NHER 31059). Although they are likely to be field-boundaries, on account of their valley bottom location they could also be related to water management, and may be connected with the water meadows to the west (NHER 1579). See Fig. 3

3.4.5 Closer to Sherbourne Road to the north, further medieval earthworks are visible (NHER 17436) consisting of a series of likely medieval banks and ditches including the remains of probable structures and houses. Aerial photographs of the area indicate that post-medieval extraction pits may be present at the site. Fragments of pottery from Iron Age to post-medieval date have been found from the site. At the southern end of this area was the possible site of a medieval watermill represented by a rectangular enclosure (NHER 20341). Survey carried out here recovered Middle and late Saxon pottery with hearth lining and iron slag.

3.4.6 Medieval pottery has been found at NHER 14356 with Late Saxon and medieval pottery unearthed at NHER14362 to the west of the site.

3.4.7 Field walking to the south has identified a multi-period finds scatter approximately 150m to the south. Finds of all major periods were recovered (NHER 28798). Perhaps the most notable finds recovered within this assemblage was a quantity of good quality Early Saxon pottery (Mesolithic flints were also notable).

3.5 Post-Medieval

3.5.1 There are many historic buildings dotted around the village of Dersingham, but the majority of these are less relevant for the present site. Of most relevance are the two historic buildings situated at Manor Road

3.5.2 The former Dersingham School is one of these relevant buildings. It was built to two storeys at Doddshill Road in an 1850's style. The main building is composed of a single classroom and a large hall, with a two-storey House attached to the western end. There is a joined, but separate extension to eastern end of the building, containing a single classroom, built in the same style as the rest of the building, and it is likely to have built only a few years after the original was. 1960's flat topped extensions obscure some of the detail

of the building (NHER 56691).

- 3.5.3 Across the street from the former school is a Methodist Chapel dated 1851. This chapel incorporates parts of an earlier structure built of rubble with brick dressings. The building has a three-bay gabled front (HER 58078).

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Excavation and Sampling

- 4.1.1 The Written Scheme of Investigation for the evaluation proposed the excavation of nine trial trenches (Figure 2).
- 4.1.2 Ground reduction was carried out under archaeological supervision using a 13-tonne tracked mechanical excavator fitted with a 1.8m-wide toothless ditching bucket. Topsoil and subsoil deposits were removed in spits down to the level of the undisturbed natural geological deposits where potential archaeological features could be observed and recorded. Exposed surfaces were cleaned by trowel and hoe as appropriate and all further excavation was undertaken manually using hand tools. Overburden deposits were set aside beside each trench and examined visually and with a metal-detector for finds retrieval.
- 4.1.3 Metal-detecting was carried out during the topsoil and subsoil stripping and throughout the excavation process. Archaeological features and spoilheaps were scanned by metal-detector as they were encountered/ created.
- 4.1.4 Field excavation techniques and recording methods are detailed in the PCA Fieldwork Induction Manual (Operations Manual I) by Joanna Taylor and Gary Brown (2009).
- 4.1.5 All features were investigated and recorded in order to properly understand the date and nature of the archaeological remains on the site and to recover sufficient finds assemblages to assess the chronological development and socio-economic character of the site over time.
- 4.1.6 Discrete features such as pits and postholes were at least 50% excavated and, where considered appropriate, 100% excavated.
- 4.1.7 Significant features such as structural remains, including walls and demolition deposits, were recorded in plan but left in-situ pending any future open area excavation.

4.2 Recording Methodology

- 4.2.1 The limits of excavations, heights above Ordnance Datum (m OD) and the locations of archaeological features and interventions were recorded using a Leica 1200 GPS rover unit with RTK differential correction, giving three-dimensional accuracy of 20mm or better.
- 4.2.2 Archaeological features were planned using a Leica 1200 GPS rover unit. Section drawings of archaeological features and deposits were drawn at an appropriate scale (1:10, 1:20 or 1:50).
- 4.2.3 Deposits or the removal of deposits judged by the excavating archaeologist to constitute individual events were each assigned a unique record number (often referred to within British archaeology as 'context numbers') and recorded on individual pre-printed forms (Taylor and Brown 2009). Archaeological processes recognised by the deposition of material are signified in this report by round brackets (thus), while events constituting the removal of deposits are referred to here as 'cuts' and signified by square brackets [thus]. The record numbers assigned to cuts and deposits are entirely arbitrary and in no way reflect the chronological order in which events took place. All features and deposits recorded during the evaluation are listed in Appendix 2. Artefacts recovered during excavation were assigned to the record number of the deposit from which they were retrieved.
- 4.2.4 High-resolution digital photographs were taken at all stages of the evaluation process. Digital photographs were taken of all archaeological features and deposits and black and white film photographs were taken when considered appropriate by the excavator and supervisor.
- 4.2.5 Artefacts and ecofacts were collected by hand and assigned to the record number of the deposit from which they were retrieved, receiving appropriate care prior to removal from the site (ClfA 2014; Walker 1990; Watkinson 1981).

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 The trenches are described below in numerical order, with technical data tabulated. Archaeological features and deposits were sealed by the subsoil, unless otherwise stated.

5.2 Trench 1

(Plate 1)

5.2.1 Trench 1 contained one tree throw and a large shallow feature/pit.

5.2.2 A mound recorded on the NHER (NHER 31963) was located at the north end of Trench 1. It was observed as a slope rising up to the north, the topography of which was respected during the machining process, with what appeared to be re-deposited light brown silty sand, sloping upwards and left *in-situ*. In Trench 2, a slot was machine-excavated through some of the 'mound-material'. This approach was approved by James Albone of NHES during a monitoring visit.

5.2.3 Tree throw [106] (Plate 3; Figure 5, Section 35) was located in northern half of the trench, just south of the artificial mound, extending into the western baulk. It was 1.95m wide and 0.27m deep with an irregular profile due to slumping action. It had a basal fill (108) of mid red-brown silty sand and an upper fill (107) of mid grey-brown sandy silt. Two sherds of medieval pottery (43.5g) were recovered from fill (108) and four sherds of medieval pottery (57.5g) and a single sherd of post-medieval pottery (23.5g) found in fill (107). The sherd of post-medieval pottery was likely to be intrusive. A small piece of asbestos was also present in this feature, indicating modern disturbance.

5.2.4 Shallow feature/pit [105] (Plate 2; Figure 5, Section 32) was located in the southern half of the trench, extending into the western baulk. It was more than 2m wide and 0.50m deep with vertical sides and an irregular base. It had a basal fill of mid mottled yellow and brown silty sand (104), and an upper fill of mid red brown silty sand (103) with charcoal flecks. Finds, comprising pottery (eight sherds; of 13th century pottery 71.5g), an iron nail, and a small quantity

of coke were present in the upper fill. It is possible that this shallow and possible elongated feature located at the base of the slope was connected with a similar feature [7] within Trench 2, and that they represented shallow ‘scoops’ excavated around the base of the mound. The present limits of the evaluation meant that this idea at present could not be tested.

5.2.5 These features are proposed to be Late medieval/Post-medieval in date. The mound located at the north end of the trench (NHER 31963), is currently thought to be a windmill mound or a prehistoric feature as recorded on the her. If pit [105] was contemporary with the mound, this perhaps suggests that it is perhaps more likely to be a windmill mound of medieval to Post-medieval date.

TRENCH 1	Figure 5	Plate 1	
Trench Alignment: N-S	Length: 50m	Level of Natural (m OD): 0.42-0.56m	
Deposit	Context No.	Average Depth (m)	
		N End	S End
Topsoil	(1)	0.20m	0.35m
Subsoil	(2)	0.40m	0.42m
Natural	(3)	0.42m+	0.56m+
Summary			
Trench 1 was located in the north-western corner of the site, close to the boundary.			
The trench contained a tree throw and a quarry pit, both dated to the Late medieval period.			
Modern disturbance was indicated by the presence of asbestos in the tree throw.			

5.3 Trench 2

(Plate 4 and 5)

5.3.1 The trench contained three ditches all aligned north to south, one pit, two postholes.

5.3.2 A mound recorded on the NHER (NHER 31963) was located at the west end of Trench 2. The ‘mound material’ comprising the eastern portions of the topography of the mound were investigated during the machining process (by permission of James Albone of NHES). A slot was machine-excavated into the slope. Although the clayey sand appeared to be more ‘mixed’ in nature it was not clear if this was anything other than naturally deposited material. The

slot proved inconclusive, and no finds or inclusions were observed within the material. See Plate 5.

5.3.3 At the request of James Albone of NHES, and to further understand how the trench interacted with the topography of the mound, Fig. 2 was produced and included within this report.

5.3.4 A large and wide feature located in the western half of the trench was possibly a quarry pit or shallow 'scoop'. Although it appeared cut across the Trench in a way which suggested a linear feature, its absence at the north end of Trench 3 suggested it was a pit, although this idea could not be fully tested within the confines of the Trench. By permission of NHES three slots were excavated at the eastern and western edge and at the centre of the feature and it was allocated two context numbers ([7]=[58]) (Figure 5). A slot excavated at the western edge of the feature [7] had a maximum depth of 0.33m and moderately sloping sides with a flat base. It had a single fill (6) of a mid-orange brown sand which contained six sherds (66g) of 14th to 15th century medieval pottery. A slot [58] excavated at the eastern side of the feature was 0.66m deep, being steeper with a concave profile. It had a single fill (57) of mid red-brown sand and contained one sherd of 12th century pottery (1g). (Figure 5, Section 17). A central 1m wide slot within [7]=[58] contained two further fills (68) and (69) recorded above what appeared to be the flat base of the feature. Fill (69) was a mid grey-brown silty sand, with occasional common flint. It contained two sherds (105g) of 12th century pottery, and was 0.21m deep. It was overlain by (68) a mid-reddish brown sand. It was 0.12m deep and contained one sherd (2g) of 12th century pottery.

5.3.5 It is possible that this shallow and extensive pit ([7]=[58]) located at the base of the slope was connected with a similar feature [105] within Trench 1, and that they represented shallow 'scoops' excavated around the base of the mound, possibly to extract material. These shallow pits could have been excavated in a curving pattern around the base of the mound (NHER 31963) The present limits of the evaluation meant that this idea at present could not be tested.

- 5.3.6 Ditch [48] (Figure 5, section not depicted) was located in the western half of the trench and extended into both the northern and southern baulks. It was 0.55m wide and 0.15m deep with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. It had a single fill of mid red-brown sand (47), which contained one sherd of 13th to 14th century medieval pottery (1g) and metal, glass and coke.
- 5.3.7 Ditch [50] (Figure 5, Section 14) was aligned parallel with [048], extending into both the northern and southern baulks. It was 0.65m wide and 0.25m deep and had steeply sloping sides and a flat base. It had single fill of mid red-brown sand (49), which contained no finds.
- 5.3.8 Ditch [52] (Figure 5, Section 14) was located immediately to the southeast of Ditch [50], measuring 0.61m wide and 0.19m deep. It had concave sides and base. It contained a single fill of mid red-brown sand (51) which contained no dating evidence.
- 5.3.9 Posthole [54] (Figure 5) was 0.70m wide and 0.10m deep, with shallow sloping sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill (53) of mid red-brown sand which contained a small amount of burnt clay not in-situ.
- 5.3.10 Posthole [56] (Figure 5) was 0.35m wide and 0.07m deep with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. It had a single fill (55) of mid red-brown sand and contained no finds.

TRENCH 2		Figure 5		Plate 4	
Trench Alignment: E-W		Length: 50m		Level of Natural (m OD):0.48-10.99m	
Deposit		Context No.		Average Depth (m)	
				W End	E End
Topsoil		(1)		0.21m	0.32m
Subsoil		(2)		0.48m	0.99m
Natural		(3)		0.48m+	0.99m+
Summary					
Trench 2 was located in the north of the site, parallel with the northern boundary.					
The trench contained a wide and shallow probable pit or 'scoop' containing pottery of 12th to 15th century AD date, three ditches and two post-holes. One of the ditches contained a sherd of medieval pottery but the remainder of the features were undated.					

5.4 Trench 3

(Plate 6)

- 5.4.1 The trench contained four possible ditches and pits. Within the confines of the trench it was difficult to ascertain if they were ditches or pits. The features include a possible well-dated Neolithic feature. The surface comprised clunch, brick and sandy mortar, and was Post-medieval in date.
- 5.4.2 Feature [59] (Plate 7; Figure 6, Section 18) was located in the southern half of the trench and extended into both the eastern and western baulks. It was 2.86m wide and 0.12m deep with very gently sloping shallow sides and a flat base. The shallow profile perhaps suggests that this was a pit. It had a single fill of mid orange-brown sandy silt (60), which contained one large sherd (63.5g) of 12th to 13th century pottery, and a small flint flake. There were seven sherds of Early Neolithic pottery (22g) recovered from fill (60). It is likely that the sherd of 12th to 13th century pottery was intrusive, and that this feature was of Neolithic date.
- 5.4.3 Feature [61] (Plate 7; Figure 6, Section 18) was aligned parallel with [59] and was located immediately to the south of Ditch (59), extending into both the eastern and western baulks. It was 2.65m wide and 0.80m deep and had moderately sloping sides and a narrow concave base. It had a basal fill of dark grey silt (62), which contained 34 sherds (373g) of Early Neolithic pottery. The middle fill (63) of mid to light red-brown silt sand, contained one sherd (1.5g) of intrusive 12th to 13th century medieval pottery, and the upper fill (64) of mid to light grey-brown silt sand contained no finds. There was one sherd of intrusive 16th to 18th century pottery within fill (62), perhaps not surprising in a former allotment where there had been a degree of 'digging-over' of the land. An environmental sample <1> taken from the deposit produced mixed results with molluscs and weed seeds present. The large amount of Early Neolithic pottery would seem to suggest that this feature is of that date. Each of the Early Neolithic features on account of their date were thought more likely to be pits than ditches.
- 5.4.4 Ditch [65] (Plate 7; Figure 6, Section 18) was aligned east to west and

truncated Ditch [061] to the north, extending into both east and west baulks. It was 3.20m wide and 0.40m deep, with gently sloping sides and a flat base. It had two fills; a basal fill (66) of mid red-brown silt sand and an upper fill (67) of mid grey-brown sand silt. One sherd of 12th -13th century pottery (27g) and one sherd of 13th to 15th century pottery (18.5g) were present in fill (66) and five sherds with a range of 13th to 15th century (149g) present within fill (67).

5.4.5 Surface (5) was located at the southern end of the trench and extended beyond the eastern and western baulks. It was 6.40m wide and made of clunch fragments with a small area of brick in the centre and an area of sandy mortar at the southern end. The surface was within construction cut [4], but not excavated, as the feature would benefit from being seen over its full extent. Two sherds of 13th to 15th century medieval pottery (78g) were collected from the northern end of the surface.

5.4.6 Their appeared to be two Early Neolithic features, each likely to be pits truncated by a medieval ditch. The narrow confines of the trench meant that confirmation of the nature of the features was made more difficult. The surface was likely to be later medieval/Post-medieval and was similar to structural remains found in other trenches in the southern part of the site.

TRENCH 3	Figure 6		Plate 6 and 7	
Trench Alignment: N-S	Length: 50m	Level of Natural (m OD): 0.38-0.40m		
Deposit	Context No.	Average Depth (m)		
		N End	S End	
Topsoil	(1)	0.18m	0.25m	
Subsoil	(2)	0.28m	0.36m	
Natural	(3)	0.38m+	0.40m+	
Summary				
<p>Trench 3 was located towards the western edge of the site, parallel with Trench 1. The trench contained two possible Early Neolithic Pits, one of which was truncated by a medieval ditch. Several intrusive medieval and later potsherds were also recovered from these features. A Post-medieval surface was uncovered at the south end of the trench. There was a modern field drain aligned northwest to southeast and a small intrusion of modern glass at the northern end of the trench, however these did not disturb any archaeological features.</p>				

5.5 Trench 4

5.5.1 (Plate 9)

5.5.2 The trench contained two ditches (aligned north to south), two pits, one aligned northwest to southeast and a wall within a construction cut aligned north to south.

5.5.3 Pit [84] (Plate 10; Figure 7, Section 26) was located at the western end of the trench, extending beyond the northern baulk. It was 2.20m+ in width and 0.40m deep with concave sides and base. It had a single fill (85) of mid brown silt sand. Also present were five fragments of animal bone.

5.5.4 Ditch [82] (Figure 7, Section not depicted) was located to the east of Pit (84), extending beyond the northern and southern baulks. It measured 1.65m wide and 0.26m deep, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill (83) of mottled light yellow-brown and grey silt sand, where a worked flint was present.

5.5.5 Wall 81 (Plate 11; Figure 7, Section 33) located in the western half of the trench within construction cut [80], was 0.70m wide and 0.80m+ deep. The east edge of this feature truncated the demolition material in cut [111] to the east. It comprised clunch blocks ranging from 100mm to 400mm in size with smaller clunch fragments and sandy mortar mixed at the base of the construction cut. No finds were present.

5.5.6 Demolition material (112) which consisted of loose cream coloured mortar and roughly hafted flints (Figure 7, Section 33) within construction cut [111] appeared to be truncated at its western edge by the Wall 81, and measured 5.35m long and 0.48m deep. This recorded relationship may be erroneous, and the demolition material (112) may in fact relate to wall 81. It was only observed in the northern section, between the topsoil and the subsoil, and not excavated. No finds were recovered from this feature. The demolition material (112) lay within cut [111], which truncated the upper portions of the subsoil (2). The subsoil (2) sealed ditch [78].

5.5.7 Ditch [78] (Figure 7, Section 24) was located midway through the trench and

extended beyond the northern and southern baulks. It was 2.54m wide and 0.90m+ deep with convex sloping sides, becoming steeper at a depth of 0.60m. The base was not reached in the evaluation. It had a single fill (79) of mid brown silt sand which contained one sherd of 12th to 13th century of pottery (4g).

5.5.8 Wide and shallow pit [76] (Figure 7, Section 24-not depicted) was located at the eastern end of the trench, extending beyond both north and south baulks. It was 3m+ wide and 0.20m deep. It had a single fill (77) of light brown silt sand which contained one sherd (7g) of Peterborough ware pottery of Neolithic date.

5.5.9 One of the large ditches in this trench appeared to have a good medieval date, although the others were undated. A pit at the eastern end of the trench may represent Neolithic activity, further to two possible pits recorded in Trench 3 mentioned above. A pit at the western end of Trench 4 was likely to be medieval to Post-medieval based on the survival of the animal bone.

TRENCH 4	Figure 7		Plate 9 and 10	
Trench Alignment: E-W	Length: 50m	Level of Natural (m OD): 0.82-0.98m		
Deposit	Context No.	Average Depth (m)		
		W End	E End	
Topsoil	(1)	0.27m	0.31m	
Subsoil	(2)	0.82m	0.98m	
Natural	(3)	0.82m+	0.98m+	
Summary				
<p>Trench 4 was located towards the western half of the site. The trench contained three ditches, one of 12th to 13th-century date and the remainder undated. It is possible that these ditches were contemporary. The demolition material may have derived from an earlier structure, however as it was cut into the subsoil layer, in this form appeared to be a relatively recent post-medieval feature. The clunch wall was also likely to be post-medieval in date, as to appeared to truncate the demolition material. A pit located at the eastern end of the trench may be Neolithic as it contained a single sherd of pottery of that date. The pit at the western end of Trench 4 was likely to be medieval to Post-medieval on account of the animal bone survival.</p>				

5.6 Trench 5

(Plate 12)

5.6.1 The trench contained one north to south aligned ditch. A modern feature located towards the southern end of the trench contained modern waste items and was suspected as containing asbestos. No excavation of it was undertaken. It is likely to be a pit containing recently items of waste, deposited during the recent allotment phase of the site.

5.6.2 Ditch [74] (Plate 13; Figure 8, Section 22) was located midway through the trench and measured 1.70m wide and 0.50m deep. It had moderately sloping sides, the northwest side being slightly concave and the southeast side slightly convex, and a narrow concave base. It had a single fill (75) of mid brown silt sand, contained one sherd of 13th to 14th century pottery (18.5g) and a small quantity of charcoal. A sherd of Iron Age pottery was also present within the fill, which was likely to have been residual.

TRENCH 5	Figure 8	Plate 12 and 13	
Trench Alignment: N-S	Length: 50m	Level of Natural (m OD): 0.43-0.64m	
Deposit	Context No.	Average Depth (m)	
		N End	S End
Topsoil	(1)	0.19m	0.29m
Subsoil	(2)	0.43m	0.64m
Natural	(3)	0.43m+	0.64m+
Summary			
Trench 5 was located at the centre of the site.			
The trench contained a single medieval ditch.			

5.7 Trench 6

(Plate 14)

5.7.1 The trench contained four ditches, three aligned northeast to southwest, and one north to south, and three pits. One of the pits was truncating the westernmost ditch.

5.7.2 Pit [8] (Figure 9) was located at the northwest end of the trench. It remained

unexcavated due to a modern intrusion containing asbestos.

5.7.3 Pit [10] (Figure 9) was located at the northwest end of the trench, immediately south of Pit [9]. As Pit [8], it remained unexcavated due to a modern intrusion containing asbestos.

5.7.4 Ditch [12] (Plate 15; Figure 9, Section 2) was located in the northwest half of the trench, just southeast of the two pits. It was 2.10m wide and 0.40m deep with steeply sloping sides. The base was truncated by Pit [109]. The ditch had a single fill (13) of mid to light brown silt sand, which contained two sherds of 14th to 15th century (54.5g).

5.7.5 Pit [109] (Plate 15; Figure 9, Section 2) was located in the western half of the trench, truncating Ditch [12] to the northwest, and extending beyond the northeast baulk. It was 0.90m wide and 0.80m deep, with steeply sloping sides. This pit was not excavated to the base during evaluation. It had a single fill (110) consisting of grey silt sand.

5.7.6 Ditch [14] (Plate 15; Figure 9, Section 2) was located midway through the trench, truncated by Pit [109] to the northwest and extending beyond the northeast and southwest baulks. It was 3.90m wide and 0.40m deep, with shallow sides and a slightly concave to flat base. It had a single fill (15) of light brown silt sand, and contained seven sherds of 12th to 13th century medieval pottery (139g) and one sherd of 14th to 15th century pottery, 3 fragments of animal bone of sheep and smaller mammal, rodent and amphibian remains. An environmental sample <2> taken from the deposit produced mixed results but molluscs and small quantities of marine shells were present.

5.7.7 Ditch [16] (Figure 9, Section 3) was located in the southeast half of the trench, parallel with Ditch [14]. It was 1.40m wide and 0.30m deep, with concave sides and base. It had a single fill (17) of light yellow brown silt sand which contained oyster shell and one fragment of animal bone.

5.7.8 It is possible that ditches [14] and [16] were associated with a slightly raised linear earthwork which noticeably ran through the centre of the site at the same position and on the same orientation. This earthwork does not appear to have

been recorded on any National Mapping Project data, but deserves mention. It was considered by James Albone of NHES during monitoring.

5.7.9 Ditch [18] (Figure 9, Section 4) was located in the southeast half of the trench, and aligned north to south. It was 1.40m wide and 0.42m deep with moderately sloping sides, slightly convex and a concave base. It had a single fill (019) of light yellow-brown silt sand.

5.7.10 Ditch [14] appeared to have been backfilled in the medieval period. Several other undated ditches were also located within the trench, some intercutting. A later pit was observed to truncate the westernmost ditch. This pit was part of a small cluster of three pits, however only one was accessible due to the presence of asbestos. One of the ditches was undated.

TRENCH 6	Figure 9	Plate 15	
Trench Alignment: NW-SE	Length: 50m	Level of Natural (m OD): 0.59-0.72m	
Deposit	Context No.	Average Depth (m)	
		NW End	SE End
Topsoil	(1)	0.24m	0.25m
Subsoil	(2)	0.59m	0.72m
Natural	(3)	0.59m+	0.72m+
Summary			
Trench 6 was located in the eastern half of the site, near-parallel with the northern boundary. The trench contained four ditches, two of which were intercutting, and a small cluster of three pits. Due to modern intrusions containing asbestos in the northwest half of the trench, only one pit could be investigated. These were 12th to 15th century in date.			

5.8 Trench 7 (Plate 16)

5.8.1 Trench 7 contained four partially intercutting pits at the northwest end and four ditches, three aligned north to south and one aligned east to west. Two of the ditches were likely to represent drainage gullies.

5.8.2 Pit [22] (Plate 17; Figure 10, Section 5) was located at the northwest end of the trench and extended beyond the western baulk. It measured 1m+ wide

- and 0.24m deep, with moderately sloping sides and a wide concave base. It had a single fill (23) of light yellow-brown silt sand, and contained five sherds of 14th to 15th century medieval pottery (119g). This pit truncates Pit [020] to the east.
- 5.8.3 Pit [20] (Plate 17; Figure 10, Section 5) was located at the northwest end of the trench, truncated on its western edge by Pit [22], and extended beyond the eastern baulk. It was 1m+ wide and 0.20m deep, with gently sloping sides and a flat base. It had a single fill (21) of light brown silt sand.
- 5.8.4 Pit [24] (Plate 17; Figure 10, Section 5) was located at the northwest end of the trench, just to the south of Pit [20] and extending beyond the east baulk. It was 1m+ wide and 0.20m deep, with moderately sloping sides and a flat base. It had a single fill (25) of mid brown silt sand which was truncated by Pit [26] to the southwest.
- 5.8.5 Pit [26] (Figure 10) was located at the northwest end of the trench, truncated at its northern edge by Pit [24], and extended into the west baulk. It was 1m+ in width and 0.20m deep, with gently sloping sides and a flat base. It had a single fill (27) of mid to light yellow-brown silt sand
- 5.8.6 Ditch [28] (Figure 10) was located in the northwest half of the trench, extending beyond the northeast and east and west baulks. It measured 0.32m in width and 0.24m in depth, with moderately sloping sides and a flat base. It had a single fill (29) of light yellow-brown silt sand.
- 5.8.7 Ditch [30] (Figure 10, Section 8) was located midway through the trench, extending beyond both east and west baulks. It was 0.40m wide and 0.16m deep, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. It had a single fill (31) of light yellow-brown silt sand.
- 5.8.8 Ditch [32] (Figure 10, Section 9) was located in the southeast half of the trench on an east to west alignment, extending beyond the east and west baulks. It was 1.50m wide and 0.50m deep, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. It had a single fill (33) of light yellow-brown silt sand, containing one sherd of 12th to 14th century medieval pottery (11.5g) and two residual

worked flints of Mesolithic to Early Neolithic date.

5.8.9 Ditch [34] (Plate 18; Figure 10, Section 10) was located at the southeast end of the trench, extending beyond both the east and west baulks. It was 0.96m wide and 0.44m deep, with moderately sloping sides and a narrow concave base. It had a single fill (35) of light yellow-brown silt sand.

5.8.10 The northerly ditches in this feature were likely to represent shallow drainage gullies, while the larger southern ditches are boundary ditches of likely medieval date. The intercutting pits at the northwest end of the trench are likely to be refuse pits of medieval date.

TRENCH 7	Figure 10		Plate 16, 17 and 18	
Trench Alignment: NW-SE	Length: 50m	Level of Natural (m OD): 0.74-0.67m		
Deposit	Context No.	Average Depth (m)		
		NW End	SE End	
Topsoil	(1)	0.26m	0.17m	
Subsoil	(2)	0.74m	0.67m	
Natural	(3)	0.74m+	0.67m+	
Summary				
Trench 7 was located in the eastern half of the site. The trench contained two boundary ditches, each of a different alignment, two much smaller ditches or drainage gullies and four partially intercutting pits. These were 14th to 15th century in date.				

5.9 Trench 8

(Plate 19)

5.9.1 Trench 8 was located in the southeast corner of the site, aligned roughly parallel with the southern boundary. It contained three medieval ditches, aligned north to south, a posthole, a layer of construction rubble or demolition material associated with a chalk wall, and a Post-medieval pit.

5.9.2 Ditch [44] (Figure 11, Section 11) was located in the western half of the trench, extending beyond both the north and south baulks. It was 1.80m wide and 0.24m deep with moderately sloping sides and a flat base. It had a single fill (43) of light grey-brown fine sand, containing two sherds of 12th century

- medieval pottery (7.5g). This ditch truncated ditch [46] to the east.
- 5.9.3 Ditch [46] (Figure 11, Section 11) immediately to the east of Ditch [044], extended beyond the north and south baulks. It was 0.83m wide and 0.20m deep with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. It had a single fill (045) of light grey-brown mottled yellow sand, which contained one sherd of 12th century medieval pottery (1.5g). This feature was truncated by Ditch [044] in the west. There were two small sherds of residual Iron Age pottery within fill (045).
- 5.9.4 Ditch [37] (Plate 20; Figure 11, Section 28) was located in the western half of the trench and extended beyond the north and south baulks. It was 0.55m+ wide and 0.80m+ deep, with steeply sloping sides. The base was not reached as excavation was stopped at a safe depth. It had two fills, a basal fill (36) of mid grey-brown sand and an upper fill (113) of mid grey brown sand with mussel shell and chalk inclusions. Three sherds of 12th to 15th century pottery (20.5g) were present in this feature. This ditch was truncated by a construction cut [115] to the east.
- 5.9.5 Wall 38 (Plate 20; Figure 11, Section 28) within construction cut [115] in the western half of the trench, truncated the upper fill of Ditch [37]. It measured 1.10m wide and 0.25m deep and extended beyond the north and south baulks. It consisted of chalk fragments and a yellow-brown clay sand. Cut [115] also contained a construction fill (114) of mid grey-brown silt sand. No finds were recovered from this feature. Pottery with a 13th to 15th century date-range were recovered from deposit (39), along with a sherd of 15th to 19th century pot.
- 5.9.6 Layer (89), located immediately to the east of Wall 38, extended beyond the north and south baulks, measuring 0.69m wide and was of unknown depth. It comprised demolition rubble originally belonging to a chalk structure, a yellow-brown clay sand and evidence of burning in the presence of ash and charcoal. No finds were recovered from layer (89).
- 5.9.7 Pit [42] (Figure 11) was located to the east of Layer (89) and extended into the south baulk. It measured 0.90m wide by 0.35m deep with moderately sloping to steep sides and a flat base. It had a single fill (41) of dark grey brown sand

which contained two sherds of 18th to 19th century pottery (20.5g). Post-medieval coke was also present in this feature.

5.9.8 Posthole [88] (Plate 21; Figure 11, Section 27) was located in the eastern half of the trench and measured 0.35m wide and 0.30m deep. It had steeply sloping sides and a narrow flat base. It had a single fill (087) of mid red-brown sand.

5.9.9 Layer (39) was located in the eastern half of the trench and extended beyond the north and south baulks. It was 0.02m thick and consisted of yellow-brown sandy clay with chalk fragments and charcoal flecks. Pottery with a 13th to 15th century date-range were recovered from deposit (39) . (56g). Two fragments of animal bone were recovered from this feature. Fill (39) contained an iron rove.

5.9.10 Layer (40) was located at the eastern end of the trench, extending beyond the north and south baulks, and was 0.38m deep. It consisted of mid grey-brown sand containing charcoal, coke, mortar, pottery, metal and animal bone. It represented a build-up of subsoil material. Part of a glass vessel and two iron nails were recovered from layer (40). It was partly left *in-situ* during the machining process due to visible inclusions.

5.9.11 Most of the features in this trench are medieval in date, with the pit being Post-medieval in date and Layer (40) being an area of slightly thicker overburden.

TRENCH 8	Figure 11	Plate 19 and 20	
Trench Alignment: E-W	Length: 40m	Level of Natural (m OD): 1.01-0.84m	
Deposit	Context No.	Average Depth (m)	
		E End	W End
Topsoil	(1)	0.29m	0.20m
Subsoil	(2)	1.01m	0.84m
Natural	(3)	1.01m+	0.84m+
Summary			
Trench 8 was located in the southeast part of the site. The features in this trench represent a mixture of medieval and Post-medieval construction and destruction activity. It contained three ditches, most likely of medieval date, all aligned north to south. There was a posthole			

of probable post-medieval date and two possible walls of late medieval to Post-medieval date. There was a Post-medieval pit, and a layer of demolition rubble of likely 16th century date at the earliest.

5.10 Trench 9

(Plate 22)

5.10.1 Trench 9 was located near to and parallel with the southern boundary of the site. It contained a wall aligned north to south, which was associated with a series of built up refuse layers. There was a large pit and a ditch extending north to south, and a further isolated layer.

5.10.2 Wall 90 was located at the west end of the trench and was aligned north to side, extending beyond the north and south baulks. It was 0.95m wide and its depth was not investigated. It comprised clunch blocks, but no finds were recovered from this feature.

5.10.3 Layer (91) (Plate 24; Figure 12, Section 29) was located almost immediately to the east of Wall 90 and was found in a sondage to be 1.80m+ in width and 0.05m deep. It comprised mid to light orange-brown sand.

5.10.4 Layer (92) (Plate 24; Figure 12, Section 29) was located immediately below Layer (91) and was 1.80m+ wide and 0.14m deep. It comprised mid grey-brown sand silt which contained 6 sherds of 12th to 15th century pottery (17g) and two fragments of animal bone.

5.10.5 Layer (93) (Plate 24; Figure 12, Section 29) was located immediately below Layer (92) and was 1.80m+ wide and 0.08m deep. It comprised mid to light orange-brown sand, containing two sherds with a date range of 12th to 15th century.

5.10.6 Layer (94) was located immediately below Layer (93) and was 1.80m+ in width and 0.35m in depth. It comprised mid grey-brown sand silt and contained one fragment of animal bone.

5.10.7 Layer (95) was located immediately below Layer (94) and was 1.8m+ wide

and 0.08m deep. It comprised mid to dark purple-brown sand with frequent manganese inclusions and contained no finds.

5.10.8 Pit [98] (Plate 23; Figure 12, Section 30) was located in the west half of the trench and extended into the north and south baulks. The nature of the interaction between this feature and the layers to the east of Wall 90 was not determined. It was 2.80m wide and 0.0.30m deep, with shallow, moderately sloping sides and a base sloping down east to west. It had three fills; a basal fill (99) of mid to dark grey-brown sand silt, a middle fill (100) of mid red-brown sand silt, and an upper fill (101) of mid to light orange sand. Eight sherds of 12th to 15th century pottery (121.5g) and three fragments of animal bone were present in (100) and one sherd of 13th to 15th century pottery (4g) within (101). Fragments of corroded knife blade were found within fill (100).

5.10.9 Ditch [96] (Plate 23; Figure 12, Section 30) was located immediately to the east of Pit [98], aligned north to south. It was 0.85m wide and 0.08m deep, with gently sloping sides and a near-flat base. It had a single fill (97) of mid red-brown silt sand which contained one sherd of 12th to 13th century pottery (6.5g).

5.10.10 Layer (102) was located at the east end of the trench and was 1.8m+ wide and 0.40m deep. It comprised mid red-brown sand which contained three sherds of 11th to 15th century pottery (9g) and two fragments of animal bone.

5.10.11 The features in this trench are largely Late medieval or Post-medieval in date, with the wall and ditch both on a similar north to south alignment. The layers at the western end represent a combination of re-deposited natural material and dumped refuse material built up against Wall 90. The large pit may be related to quarrying or agricultural activity in the Medieval period. The extensive layer at the east end of the trench may be imported material.

TRENCH 9	Figure 12		Plate 22 and 23	
Trench Alignment: E-W	Length: 50m	Level of Natural (m OD): 0.62-0.93m		
Deposit	Context No.	Average Depth (m)		
		W End	E End	
Topsoil	(1)	0.30m	0.36m	

Subsoil	(2)	0.62m	0.93m
Natural	(3)	0.62m+	0.93m+

Summary

Trench 9 was located in the south part of the site, near the boundary. The features in this trench represent a mixture of construction and agricultural activity largely of medieval date. Six layers, one at the eastern end and five in the western end, are accumulations of re-deposited natural soils and refuse material; the western layers being associated with the north to south aligned wall. A large pit indicates possible quarrying or agricultural activity, and the north to south aligned ditch is a field boundary.

6 THE FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

6.1 Worked Flint

(By Barry Bishop-Pers.com)

Flint by Context

- 6.1.1 Context (33) - Wide but thin and well struck flake of mottled mid grey flint with a small patch of rough but weathered cortex. Good condition, some chipping along left margin could be light retouch / heavy use wear but alternatively could be post-depositional.
- 6.1.2 Context (33) - distal end of a small prismatic blade of light greyish brown translucent flint, also in a good condition.
- 6.1.3 Context (60)- very small prismatic blade of light greyish brown translucent flint in a slightly chipped condition.
- 6.1.4 Context (83) - Flake of light greyish brown translucent flint in a chipped condition. It has a pronounced bulb of percussion and a slightly hinged distal termination but its (shattered) striking platform was narrow and has been edge trimmed, and it looks generally fairly well struck.

Discussion

- 6.1.5 Altogether, there is nothing truly diagnostic, but technologically the two blades can be dated to the Mesolithic or Early Neolithic periods. The two flakes are less dateable but both are well struck so a Mesolithic through to Early Bronze Age date is likely and there are no reasons why they cannot be contemporary with the blades.

6.2 Prehistoric Pottery

(By Sarah Percival)

- 6.2.1 A total of 45 sherds weighing 417g were collected from six features. The assemblage includes 41 sherds (394g) of Earlier Neolithic Bowl, a single sherd of mid Neolithic Peterborough Ware and three undiagnostic later Iron Age sherds (Table 1). The pottery is fragmentary but relatively well preserved.

Trench	Feature type	Feature	Context	Pot date	Form	Quantity	Weight (g)
2	Ditch	52	51	Iron Age		1	3
3	Ditch	59	60	Early		7	22
		61	62	Neolithic	Plain Bowl	2	68
					Closed Bowl	1	33
					Carinated Bowl (Shallow shoulder)	1	12
					30	259	
4	Ditch	76	77	Mid Neolithic	Peterborough Ware Mortlake	1	7
7	Pit	22	23	Iron Age		1	10
9	Layer	92	92	Iron Age		1	3
Total						45	417

Table 1: Quantity and weight of pottery by trench and feature

Methodology

6.2.2 The assemblage was analysed in accordance with the guidelines for analysis and publication laid down by the Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group (PCRG 1997, 2010). The total assemblage was studied and a full catalogue prepared. The sherds were examined using a binocular microscope (x10 magnification) and were divided into fabric groups defined on the basis of inclusion types. Fabric codes were prefixed by a letter code representing the main inclusion type: F representing flint, G representing grog and Q representing quartz. Vessel form was recorded: R representing rim sherds, B representing base sherds, D representing decorated sherds and U representing undecorated body sherds. The sherds were counted and weighed to the nearest whole gram. Decoration, condition, food residues and sooting were also noted. The catalogue was recorded using Microsoft Excel 2010.

Discussion

Trench 2

6.2.3 A single Iron Age body sherd weighing 3g was collected from fill (51) of ditch [52] in Trench 2. The sherd is made of sandy fabric with common rounded quartz inclusions.

Trench 3

- 6.2.4 Ditches [59] and [61] in Trench 3 each produced Earlier Neolithic Plain Bowl pottery (Table 1). The sherds are made of five fabrics mostly sandy with varying quantities of crushed flint, rounded quartz and dark orange rounded clay pellets. One coarse, flint-tempered fabric was also identified. The assemblage includes rims from three vessels, two plain bowls with long, everted neck above a gentle shoulder, one with a slightly, thickened rim the second with an everted or bead rim and a closed or bag-shaped bowl with direct rounded rim. One body sherd is also from an undecorated bowl with slight shoulder ledge.
- 6.2.5 Plain Bowl is believed to have to come into use around 3855 to 3730 cal. BC and continued to be used until c.-3355/3210 cal. BC (Whittle et al. 2011, 759).

Trench 4

- 6.2.6 Ditch [76] in Trench 4 produced a single highly decorated body sherd in sandy fabric with sparse rounded pale grog and rare angular flint. The sherd is decorated with impressed cord maggots and is probably from a vessel of the Mortlake substyle of Peterborough Ware dated to the Middle Neolithic, approximately 3400-2500 BC, although an end date for the main period of its use may occur slightly earlier between 2900-2700 BC (A. Tinsley pers. comm.).
- 6.2.7 Trench 7
- 6.2.8 An Iron Age body sherd weighing 10g was recovered from fill (23) of pit [22] in Trench 7. The sherd is made of sandy micaceous fabric and is not especially diagnostic.

Trench 9

- 6.2.9 A small sandy body sherd weighing 3g from layer (92) is probably also Iron Age. The sherd is made of sandy fabric.

Conclusion

- 6.2.10 The Plain Bowl assemblage compares well with vessels found locally at Snettisham some 4km to the north of Dersingham (NHER 1480, 1518 and

1688; see Healy 1984; fig.2) and regionally from assemblages at Eaton Heath, Norwich (Wainwright 1973) and Broome Heath, Ditchingham (Wainwright et al. 1972). No Mildenhall Ware was present within the assemblage indicating that it probably slightly predates sites such as Spong Hill, Kilverstone or Hurst Fen (Healy 1988 and 2013; Garrow et al. 2006; Clark et al. 1960).

6.2.11 Peterborough Ware is more unusual in the region though small assemblages are known from Spong Hill and Brancaster; Middle Harling; Yarmouth Road, Broome and Redgate Hill, Hunstanton (Hincliffe and Green 1985, Healy 1995, Percival 2003, Healy et al. 1993). More recently Peterborough Ware has been found at South Creake and at Kilverstone near Thetford where two pits contained the remains of three Fengate style vessels, residue from one producing a radiocarbon date of 3360 – 3090 cal. BC (Percival 2012: Garrow et al. 2006, 88).

6.2.12 The possible Iron Age sherds represent low level activity at the site during the 1st millennium BC.

6.3 Post Roman Pottery

(By Clare Jackson)

6.3.1 The pottery assemblage amounts to 96 sherds weighing 1432.5g from nine trenches located at the Former Allotment site in Dersingham, Norfolk, close to the medieval core of the village. The majority of the ceramic material recovered was medieval in date, namely from the 12th to the 14th century, although a small number of Late Saxon, early medieval and Post-medieval sherds were also recovered (Table 2).

Methodology

6.3.2 The material was recorded and quantified for each context by fabric, vessel form and decoration using sherd count and weight. The fabrics were examined under x10 magnification and recorded using codes taken from the Norfolk Ceramic Type Series. The Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics was followed for recording and the forms were identified in accordance with the Medieval Pottery Research Group's guide to the classification of forms (MPRG 1998, 2001).

The data has been entered onto an Access Database, a copy of which is held with the archive. A summarised catalogue of the pottery by context, with date ranges and suggested spot dates appears at the end of the report (Table 2).

Discussion

- 6.3.3 The range of fabrics recovered is typical of the area (McCarthy and Brooks 1988) and the following were noted on the site;
- 6.3.4 Thetford-Type Ware (Likely Grimston Type): 10th-12th century (Two sherds, 36.5g). Recovered from Layer (102) in Trench 9 and from the fill (67) of Ditch [65] in Trench 3. The sherd recovered from Ditch [65] formed part of a bowl with a rim diameter of 31.5cm and a diamond rouletted decoration.
- 6.3.5 Early Medieval Ware: 10th to 13th century (Five sherds, 41.5g). Three of the sherds from Layer (102) in Trench 9, and Pits [105] and [42] in Trenches 1 and 8 comprised of a thin reduced sandy core fabric with buff margins; the form of two of the sherds from Pits [105] and [42] was a bowl with rim diameters of 30cm and 22cm respectively.
- 6.3.6 A cooking pot sherd from the fill (103) of Pit [105] was also recovered, and comprised of a soft handmade coarse sandy fabric with many grog/clay inclusions and occasional iron ore. The core of the fabric was a brownish red colour whilst the surfaces were black or dark grey. This is similar to the pottery found at Blackborough End, Middleton (McCarthy and Brooks 1988) which produced mid-12th-later 13th century pottery in an early medieval tradition and therefore this sherd could be dated to the 13th century.
- 6.3.7 Unprovenanced Glazed Ware: Late 12th to 14th Century. (Eight sherds, 68g). Two sherds recovered from Layer (92) in Trench 9 comprised of a sandy reddish pink to creamy white fabric with moderate iron oxide, flint and quartz inclusions. The glaze on both sherds was green, covering both the internal and external surfaces on one of the sherds, indicating a later date. A sherd from the same layer comprised of a reddish pink gritty sandy core fabric with a light grey surface and a green external glaze. A sherd from Treethrow [106] in Trench 1 comprised a multiple ridged handle with dense light grey slightly sandy fabric and a green glaze. It is quite similar to London-Type ware, dating

from late 11th-mid 14th century.

- 6.3.8 Grimston-Type Ware: Late 12th to 14th Century (18 sherds, 310.5g) and Late Grimston-Type Ware: 14th to 16th century (26 sherds, 386g). The majority of the ceramic material recovered on the site belonged to these two wares and were recovered from features in Trenches 1-3 and 7-9. The sherds ranged in size from small to medium with varying degrees of abrasion and little decoration. Examples of decoration present within this assemblage include thumbing at the base (Trench 6, (13)), wide double ridged handles (Trench 6, (15) and Trench 9, (100)), attached pellet decoration (Trench 1, (107)) and ribbed body decoration (Trench 9, (100)).
- 6.3.9 The main dating indicators of the ware are through its form and decoration; slender narrow jugs decorated with applied pellets and raised strips are indicative of the earlier Grimston Type, whereas plainer, more globular jugs with wide, multiple ridged strap handles are more indicative of 14th to 15th century vessels (Jennings 1981). Two decorated sherds recovered from contexts (100) and (107) in Trenches 9 and 1 respectively were dated to the late 12th-14th century whilst two multi-ridged handles recovered from contexts in Trenches 6 and 9 were of Late Grimston-Type Ware. A plain Late Grimston-Type ware sherd was recovered from Layer (69) in Trench 2. The glazing of Grimston wares can also help with dating; earlier vessels tend to be glazed only on the top two thirds whereas pottery dating to the 14th and 15 centuries is generally glazed to the base, and internal glazing is more common. Pot sherds assigned to the Late Grimston Type Ware evidenced glaze at the pot base (Contexts (6), (13) and (39)) and internal and external glazing (Contexts (23), (86) and (39)). Other sherds recovered were too small to definitively date.
- 6.3.10 Medieval Coarseware: Late 12th to 14th century (13 sherds, 64.5g). The majority of the sherds comprised a black or dark grey, fine sandy fabric with rare flint and iron-oxide inclusions and a reduced grey or buff surface which occasionally showed evidence of sooting. The majority of the coarsewares are likely to be of local origin and are similar to those recorded at nearby Snettisham (Blinkhorn 2005). The majority of the sherds are likely to come from jars or cooking pots and is indicative of domestic settlement in the area.

6.3.11 Local Medieval Unglazed Ware: Early 13th to 16th century (17 sherds, 428g). Recovered from contexts recorded in Trenches 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8 and 9, the majority of the sherds comprised a reduced fine sandy fabric with buff or reddish brown surfaces. A base sherd from a large cooking pot was recovered from the fill (5) of feature [4] in Trench 3; the sagging base was thick and untrimmed. Three base sherds of bowls were recovered from features [7], [98] and (59) in Trenches 2, 3 and 9; the sherd from fill (60) in Ditch [59] showed evidence of stacking in a kiln. Two sherds which formed the bases of a couple of jugs were recovered from Ditch [65], in fills (66) and (67) in Trench 3; the sherd found in fill (67) came from a round jug, showed evidence of bloating, a firing fault in the kiln, and had a splash of green glaze on the base. A jug base was also recovered from the fill (108) of Treethrow [106] in Trench 1.

6.3.12 Glazed Redware: 16th to 19th century (two sherds, 44.5g). A small sherd of pottery (1g) recovered from Sample <1> taken from fill (62) in Ditch [61] (Trench 3) comprised of a soft red fabric with orange and copper green glaze. The sherd is too small to be diagnostic and is likely to be intrusive to the context. A sherd (23.5g) originating from a handle was recovered from Treethrow [108], the hard sandy fabric contained rare mica and was covered in a clear glaze.

6.3.13 Stoneware: Late 16th to 20th century (two sherds, 15.5g). Two sherds of stoneware were recovered from the topsoil and context (86) in Trench 3. The sherd from the topsoil is Westerwald Stoneware.

Conclusion

6.3.14 The sherds from this assemblage varied in size, from small to moderate, however showed little evidence of abrasion, indicating little movement and a close proximity to settlement. Normally the presence of glazed wares suggest high status occupation, however the close proximity of the site to Grimston means these wares were more easily attainable and are not such a definitive indicator of status.

6.3.15 The pottery attests to the presence of medieval settlement activity on or close by the site, with all the pottery identified being domestic in nature. Pottery

dating from the 12th to at least the 16th century is present across the site, with no obvious concentrations of material. The range of fabrics and forms are well paralleled in the region.

Context Number	Cut	Trench	Fabric	Form	SC	Weight	Fab_ED	Fab_LD	Spot Date
1	0	0	WEST		1	8.5	1590	1900	1590-1900
5	4	3	LMU-V		1	25.5	1200	1500	1200-1500
				CP LG	1	52.5			
6	7	2	LMU-V	BOWL	3	49	1200	1500	1300-1500
			GRIL	JUG	3	17	1300	1500	
13	12	6	LMU-V		1	2.5	1200	1500	1300-1500
			GRIL	JUG	1	52	1300	1500	
15	14	6	GRIM		7	73	1175	1300	1300-1500
			GRIL	JUG	1	66	1300	1500	
23	22	7	GRIL		5	119	1300	1500	1300-1500
33	32	7	MCW	CP LG	1	11.5	1175	1300	1175-1300
36	37	8	MCW		2	10.5	1175	1300	1200-1300
			LMU-V		1	10	1200	1500	
39		8	LMU-V		1	17.5	1200	1500	1500+
			GRIL	JUG	4	27.5	1300	1500	
			IGBW		1	11	1500	1800	
41	42	8	EMW	BOWL	1	7	1000	1300	1700-1900
			LPME		1	3.5	1700	1900	
43	44	8	MCW		2	7.5	1175	1300	1175-1300
45	46	8	GRIM	JUG	1	1.5	1175	1300	1175-1300
47	48	2	LMU-V		1	1	1200	1500	1200-1500
57	58	2	GRIM	JUG	1	3	1175	1300	1175-1300
60	59	3	LMU-V	Bowl	1	63.5	1200	1500	1200-1500
62	61	3	GRE		1	1	1500	1800	1500-1800
63			MCW		1	1.5	1175	1300	1175-1300
66	65	3	GRIM	JUG	1	27	1175	1300	1200-1300
66	65	3	LMU-V	JUG	1	18.5	1200	1500	1200-1300

67			THETG	BOWL	1	30	1000	1200	1175-1200
			GRIM		1	15.5	1175	1300	
			MCW		2	5.5	1175	1300	
			LMU-V	JUG RND	1	98	1200	1500	
68		2	GRIM		1	2	1175	1300	1175-1300
69		2	GRIM	JUG	2	105	1175	1300	1175-1300
75	74	5	LMU-V		1	18.5	1200	1500	1200-1500
79	78	4	MCW		1	4	1175	1300	1175-1300
86		3	GRIL		3	77	1300	1500	16th century +
			FREC		1	7	1550	1700	
92		9	UPG		6	17	1150	1500	1150-1500
93		9	MCW		1	5	1175	1300	13th century
			GRIL		1	1	1300	1500	
97	96	9	MCW		1	6.5	1175	1300	1175-1300
100	98	9	GRIM	JUG	1	41.5	1175	1300	1300-1500
			LMU-V		1	14.5	1200	1500	
			GRIL	JUG	6	65.5	1300	1500	
101			LMU-V	BOWL	1	4	1200	1500	
102		9	EMW		1	1.5	1000	1300	1000-1200
			THETG		1	6.5	1000	1200	
			MISC		1	1	900	1500	
103	105	1	EMW	CP	2	9	1000	1300	1200-1300
			EMW	BOWL	1	24	1000	1300	
			GRIM		2	10	1175	1300	
			MCW		2	12.5	1175	1300	
			LMU-V		1	16	1200	1500	
107	106	1	UPG	JUG	2	51	1150	1500	1500+
			GRIM	JUG	2	6.5	1175	1300	
			GRE		1	23.5	1500	1800	
108			LMU-V	JUG	1	37	1200	1500	
			GRIL	JUG	1	6.5	1300	1500	

Table 2: Summary catalogue of pottery by context. SC = Sherd count. Wg = Weight in grams

6.4 Ceramic Building Material

(By Kevin Hayward)

- 6.4.1 The five fragments (903g) of ceramic building material can all be dated by their form and fabric to the Post-medieval period (1400-1700)
- 6.4.2 Of particular interest is a shallow (50mm) (2 inches), wide (110mm) (4 ½ inches) poorly made red brick with sunken margins from structure 5. Bricks of this dimension, with a sunken margin typify Tudor-Stuart constructions in London and certainly appear to have been used throughout central, eastern and southern England. However, It is possible the are even earlier (14th century) given the tradition of buildings in Norfolk from brick can be later medieval. This would tally with the pottery assemblage.
- 6.4.3 The peg tile made out of local sandy fabric, probably from a brick earth clay both appear quite poorly made and may well stem from roofing material of a similar period or possibly later

6.5 Small finds and metalwork

(By Ruth Beveridge)

- 6.5.1 A total of nine objects were recovered from the evaluation, five of iron, and four of glass. These finds have been fully recorded and a complete listing is provided in the catalogue below. They have been examined with the assistance of low level magnification, but without the aid of radiographs. They are discussed below by period and material type. They were recovered from six contexts across four trenches, one of which is a layer, the remainder are fills of pits and ditches.
- 6.5.2 Overall, the condition of the glass is good; the iron objects are corroded, with some being particularly encrusted in dirt.

Late Medieval to Post-medieval

6.5.2.1.1 Glass

- 6.5.3 A piece of translucent, colourless vessel glass was recovered from fill 41 of pit 42, Trench 8. It has opaque exterior surfaces. It is a simple rim fragment that

is fluted to form a pouring spout. It is similar in form to a vessel with a pouring lip found in York of 13th to mid 14th century date, Tyson, 2002, 2823, fig. 1404.

- 6.5.4 Piece of translucent, colourless vessel glass retrieved from fill 47 of boundary ditch 48, Trench 2. It is sub-square in plan, curved in profile. There is a residue adhering to the exterior surface. Possibly the remains of decorative paint. Painted beaker fragments of the 14th century or later were retrieved during excavations in London, Egan, 2005, 105, fig. 93, no.487.

6.5.4.1.1 Iron

- 6.5.5 An incomplete rove from a clenched bolt was retrieved from demolition rubble layer 39, Trench 8. Through the centre of the rove are the remains of a square sectioned rivet/nail. Roves served to hold in place the clenched nail tips within timbers. They are not uncommon finds and examples were recovered in Norwich (Margeson, 1993, 147, fig. 108, nos. 1131 and 1133) and York (Ottaway and Rogers, 2002, 2829, fig. 1408).

- 6.5.6 Five pieces of a heavily corroded and encrusted knife blade were recovered from fill 100 of pit 98, Trench 9; the pieces possibly join. The back of the blade is straight; the cutting-edge curves upwards towards the tip. The blade is V-shaped in section. It is reminiscent of the blades for scale tang knives such as those found in Norwich, Margeson, 1993, 129, fig.94, nos. 825 and 826.

Modern

6.5.6.1.1 Glass

- 6.5.7 Two pieces of translucent colourless glass were recovered from fill 6 of ditch 7, Trench 2. One is a curved body shard, the other is the rim of a jar. The rim is D-shaped in profile with an additional moulding before extending into the shoulder. It is possibly the rim of a 19th or 20th century canning jar.

Uncertain date

6.5.7.1.1 Iron

6.5.7.1.1.1 Nails

- 6.5.8 The evaluation produced three iron nails. The shank diameter of the nails

ranges from 7 - 9mm and their head diameter is between 12 and 21mm, although such measurements are affected by the levels of corrosion and concretion. It can be suggested however, that such iron nails were medium to large in size and were for structural use. Two of the nails were from pit fill 41, Trench 8; the third from pit fill 103, Trench 1. Whilst the nails are difficult to date in themselves, pit fill 41 is of Post-medieval in date.

Recommendations for further work

- 6.5.9 Selected metalwork should be x-rayed to assist with identification and preserve a record of the object to be included in the archive. Should further analysis be undertaken, the glass fragments of late medieval/post-medieval date could be examined by a specialist such as Dr Rachel Tyson.

6.6 Discussion

- 6.6.1 This small assemblage of objects is primarily of late medieval to Post-medieval in date. The distribution of the objects represents the disposal of construction or domestic debris in pit and ditch fills.

6.7 Faunal Remains

(By Kevin Rielly)

Introduction

- 6.7.1 This site is situated in the south-eastern part of the village of Dersingham, this located about 10km north-east of Kings Lynn in the north-western corner of Norfolk. 9 trial trenches were excavated within an area measuring some 250m by 70m running along the north side of Doddshill Road. There would appear to be a prehistoric element, as shown by the recovery of possibly Early Neolithic pottery in Trench 3 plus the as yet to be fully interpreted 'mound' in the north-west corner of the site. However, the site features, comprising a series of ditches and pits, are generally dated to the late medieval/post-medieval period. These features are spread throughout the trial trenches, several providing small quantities of animal bones, retrieved by hand and from bulk samples. The faunal material is well preserved and can be described as moderately fragmented.

Methodology

6.7.2 The bone was recorded to species/taxonomic category where possible and to size class in the case of unidentifiable bones such as ribs, fragments of longbone shaft and the majority of vertebra fragments. Recording follows the established techniques whereby details of the element, species, bone portion, state of fusion, wear of the dentition, anatomical measurements and taphonomic including natural and anthropogenic modifications to the bone were registered. The sample collections were washed through a modified Siraf tank using a 1mm mesh and the subsequent residues were air dried and sorted. A concerted effort was undertaken to refit as many bones as possible, noting the actual number of fragments prior to refitting.

Description of faunal assemblage

6.7.3 The hand recovered collection amounted to just 32 bones while there is 88 from the bulk samples. There are minor quantities of hand collected bones from most of the trenches, chiefly taken from ditches and pits; while the sample assemblage was taken from 3 samples, 2 from Trench 3 and one from Trench 6, all from ditch-fills (see Tables 3, 4 and 5). Dating has been assigned to a small number of deposits, including the Neolithic fill (62) of ditch [61], plus medieval deposits (63) in ditch 61, and (66) and (67) from ditch [65]. The earlier collection, retrieved from the sample comprised a concentration of rather small sheep-size fragments and a single fish vertebra which is yet to be identified. Amongst the medieval collection, all hand collected; there is a cattle pelvis, a sheep/goat loose-tooth plus a mandible fragment and then a loose equid maxillary premolar/molar. The undated assemblage forms the major part of the bones recovered at this site, these most probably dated to the late medieval/post-medieval eras. There is a mixed range of cattle and sheep/goat skeletal parts within the hand collected portion, alongside a single pig fragment (a loose tooth) and a further two equid bones, also loose teeth. The sample collection, taken from ditch [14] in Trench 6, is similar to the previously described sample regarding a concentration of sheep-size indeterminate fragments, although it also contained some small mammal, small rodent and amphibian remains. The rodent bones are all vertebrae, while the amphibian pelvis was identified as common frog.

Recovery/Date	Feature	Trench							Total
		1	3	4	6	7	8	9	
Hand collected									
medieval	Ditch		6						6
Undated			2		3				5
All			8		3				
Undated	Layer						2	5	7
Undated	Pit	1		5		2		4	12
Undated	Treethrow	2							2
All		3	8	5	3	2	2	9	32
Sieved									
Neolithic	Ditch		22						22
medieval			1						1
Undated					65				65
All			23		65				88

Table 3. Distribution of bones by recovery, trench, date and feature type

Trench:	3	3	1	3	4	6	7	8	9	1-9
Date:	Neo	Med	UD	UD	UD	UD	UD	UD	UD	UD
Recovery/Species										
Hand collected										
Cattle		1	1		1	1	2	1	3	10
Equid		1							1	2
Cattle-size		2	1	1	2	1		1		8
Sheep/Goat		2		1	2				4	9
Pig						1				1
Sheep-size			1						1	2
Total		6	3	2	5	3	2	2	9	32
Sieved										
Sheep-size	21	1				60				82
Small mammal						2				2
Small rodent						2				2
Amphibian						1				1
Fish	1									1
Total	22	1				65				88

Table 4. Species abundance by recovery, trench and date, where Neo is Neolithic, Med is medieval and UD is undated.

6.7.4 There is a reasonable proportion of age data amongst the medieval/post-medieval domesticated bones, mainly from adult animals but also including single examples of sub-adult (possibly 2nd year) cattle and sheep/goat, as well as a single juvenile (1st year) piece, a cattle mandible with a 1st adult molar just erupting. In addition, a few bones could be measured; all proximal or distal end limb bone pieces. These all appear to be represent typically small medieval type domesticates, with the exception of a sheep humerus from layer (102) in Trench 9 (a distal breadth of 39.3mm, a trochlear width of 37mm and trochlear height of 23.7mm, with measurements after von den Driesch 1976) which is rather large, suggestive of either a very large ram or an improved 'type' dating to the latter part of the 18th century. This is following evidence taken from late post-medieval London sites (Rielly in prep). Notably, this size is larger than any shown at Castle Mall, Norfolk, with collections dating up to the 18th century (Albarella et al 2000, 59).

Feature:	Ditch	Layer	Pit	Treethrow
Species				
Cattle	2	2	5	1
Equid	1	1		
Cattle-size	4	1	3	
Sheep/Goat	3	3	3	
Pig	1			
Sheep-size			1	1
Total	11	7	12	2

Table 5. Species abundance within the hand collected bones by feature

Conclusion and recommendations for further work

6.7.5 The presence of potentially Neolithic bones is certainly of interest; however, the single identifiable bone is a fish vertebra. This may be noteworthy

considering the relative absence of fish exploitation at Neolithic or indeed prehistoric sites (see for example Serjeantson 1996, 207). However, there is always the possibility that this single very small bone may have been redeposited into this context from a higher level. The major part of the assemblage appears to date to the late medieval/post-medieval eras and this collection clearly represents a rather sparse scatter of bones across the site, principally featuring a general mix of cattle and sheep/goat food and processing waste. It can be proposed, prior to a more thorough review of the dating evidence, that these collections feature a measure of re-deposition. This is clearly shown by the few equid bones recovered, all of which are loose teeth. While not obviously in poor condition and certainly with soil conditions conducive to bone survival, the perceived level of re-deposition may well explain the rather low proportion of pig bones recovered (notably a single loose tooth).

- 6.7.6 The relatively good condition of the bones undoubtedly suggests that further excavation will find more bones and that the taking of bulk samples will clearly be advantageous. However, the sparsity of animal bones (with correspondingly low quantities of age and size data) and the evidence for re-deposition would suggest that bone collections subsequently removed from this site would carry a rather low potential value in terms of evidence pertaining to animal usage. The lack of any concentrations is in fact reminiscent of plough-soil deposition. However, it could also be suggested that these features were used for casual dumping, the major refuse deposition area being located elsewhere. Never-the-less further evidence from this site would certainly be required to answer whether there is indeed a species bias amongst these collections. It would also be useful to gain more measurable bones as a comparison to the previously described large sheep humerus. Large varieties were known in this general area dating from the latter part of the 17th century (see Armitage 1980 and Clutton-Brock and Armitage 1977).

6.8 ENVIRONMENTAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT REPORT

(By: Kate Turner)

Introduction

6.8.1 This report summarises the findings of the rapid assessment of two bulk samples taken during the excavation of land in the village of Dersingham, Norfolk. These samples were taken from the fills of two ditches, the context information for which is given in table 6.

6.8.2 The aim of this assessment is to

Give an overview of the contents of the assessed samples;

Determine the environmental potential of these samples;

Establish whether any further analysis is necessary.

Context No.	Cut	Context type	Context category	Trench number	Interpretation
15	14	Fill	Ditch	6	Ditch
62	61	Fill	Ditch	3	Neolithic ditch

Table 6: Context information for environmental samples, ENF142228

Methodology

6.8.3 Two environmental bulk samples were processed using the flotation method; material was collected using a 300µm mesh for the light fraction and a 1mm mesh for the heavy residue. The heavy residue was then dried, sieved at 1, 2 and 4mm and sorted to extract artefacts and ecofacts. The abundance of each category of material was recorded using a non-linear scale where '1' indicates occasional occurrence (1-10 items), '2' indicates occurrence is fairly frequent (11-30 items), '3' indicates presence is frequent (31-100 items) and '4' indicates an abundance of material (>100 items).

6.8.4 The light residue (>300 µm), once dried, was scanned under a low-power binocular microscope to quantify the level of environmental material, such as seeds, chaff, charred grains, molluscs and charcoal. Abundance was recorded as above. A note was also made of any other significant inclusions, for example roots and modern plant material.

Results and Discussion

Residues

- 6.8.5 The heavy residues were relatively poor in environmental material. A minimal amount (<30 pieces) of highly fragmented wood charcoal was identified both samples, however specimen size was generally small with only sample <1> containing a single piece of a suitable size for species to be determined. Molluscs were present in sample <2>, the majority of which were terrestrial species. Shells of *Cochlicopa lubrica*, *Oxychilus* sp. and *Vallonia* sp. were recorded, along with a moderate quantity of juvenile specimens, and a low concentration of highly fragmented marine shell. Sample <1> also contained a small number of shell fragments of indeterminate origin.
- 6.8.6 Animal bone was reported in both samples, though frequency was low, with less than ten pieces reported per sample. Fragmented bone was also present, with sample <2> containing the greatest concentration; between thirty and one-hundred fragments.
- 6.8.7 Cultural artefacts, in the form of low frequencies of pottery and slag were additionally present in sample <1>.
- 6.8.8 A full account of the material reported in the residues is given in table 7.

Sample No.	1	2
Context No.	62	15
Feature No.	61	14
Volume of bulk (liters)	32	26
Volume of flot (milliliters)	14	50
Method of processing	F	F
HEAVY RESIDUE		
Charcoal <2mm		2
Charcoal 2-4mm	1	1
Charcoal >4mm	1	
Molluscs		
<i>Cochlicopa lubrica</i>	Terrestrial	1
<i>Oxychilus</i> sp.	Terrestrial	1
<i>Vallonia</i> sp.	Terrestrial	2
Juveniles (no sp. ID)		2
Marine fragments		2

Sample No.	1	2
Context No.	62	15
Feature No.	61	14
Misc. Fragments	2	
Bone		
Large animal bone		1
Small animal bone	1	
Bone fragments	1	3
Other material		
Pottery	1	
Slag	2	

Table 7: Assessment of environmental residues, ENF142228

Key: 1- Occasional, 2- fairly frequent, 3- frequent, 4- abundant

Flots

6.8.9 Both of the processed samples produced flots, of fourteen and fifty millilitres in volume respectively. Preservation of environmental remains was mixed; moderate concentrations of wood charcoal were recorded in both samples, with sample <2> containing a small number of significantly sized fragments. Weed seeds were also present in samples <1> and <2>, sample <2> again contained the greatest abundance with a large amount of rush seeds (*Juncus* sp.) recorded, along with moderate numbers of goosefoot (*Chenopodium* sp.), and elder (*Sambucus* sp.). Low concentrations of charred seeds were reported in sample <1>, including specimens of *Carex* sp. (sedges), *Erucastrum* sp. (hairy rocket) and *Fabaceae* sp. (peas). This sample also contained a single charred wheat grain (*Triticum* sp.).

6.8.10 Terrestrial mollusc shells were recorded in both samples. The most abundant were of the modern burrowing species *Cecilioides acicula*, though small amounts of other genera, including *Cochlicopa lubrica*, *Pupilla muscorum* and/or *Vertigo* sp. were also present. Both samples contained moderate abundances of juvenile shells, as well as snail eggs.

6.8.11 Possible modern contamination, in the form of roots and/or modern grasses was identified throughout the assemblage, which, along with the presence of burrowing snails, could be an indication that remains are not in situ.

6.8.12 A full account of the material reported in the flots is presented in the appendix.

Conclusions

6.8.13 To summarise, the preservation of environmental remains in the Dersingham assemblage was mixed; an abundance of seeds was recorded in sample <2>, the only collection of significant size (>100 specimens) in the sample set, though diversity of taxa was limited and seeds are associated with modern contaminants including roots and modern grasses. As a result, no further analysis is recommended on these samples, however a summary of this assessment should be included in any subsequent site publications.

7 DISCUSSION & CONCLUSIONS

7.1 Prehistoric Activity

7.1.1 A large quantity of Early Neolithic pottery was unearthed from two features [59] and [61] within Trench 3. Although only partly observed within Trench 3, they are likely to be wide relatively shallow pits. Feature [61] contained a relatively varied assemblage in its lower fill, with fragments of bowl present, comparable to bowls found at Snettisham to the north of Dersingham, and feature [59] a further eight sherds. The features indicate that domestic activity was being undertaken in close proximity to the site.

7.1.2 A probable shallow pit [76] found in Trench 4 contained a sherd of Mid Neolithic variant of Peterborough Ware. This could be re-deposited within a later feature, although without the presence of medieval pottery within the fill of the pit, this single sherd is likely to be contemporary with the pit.

7.1.3 Although this prehistoric activity was localised to trenches in the western half of the site, the relatively limited sample of the site investigated in the trial trenches means that it would be unsafe to rule out similar deposits occurring/surviving elsewhere on the site. This possibility is reinforced by the presence of Prehistoric worked flint found during field walking in areas surrounding the proposed development site and recorded on the NHER.

7.2 Medieval Activity

7.2.1 The more consistent result of the evaluation was the discovery of medieval features including boundary and drainage ditches, small refuse pits and walls/demolition layers perhaps indicating the presence of more than one masonry building. The quantity of the medieval finds confirm the position of the site relatively close to the heart of the medieval village to the northwest. The ceramic evidence suggests that the activity is of predominantly mid to late medieval (13th-15th century AD) date; however, this dating may only show the site at its peak, with 'quieter' phases of activity not represented within the relatively small sample provided by the trial trenching.

7.2.2 The presence of clunch walls, demolition/collapse deposits and possible surfaces indicates that there are the remains of Late medieval/Post-medieval

masonry structures closest to the southern edge of the site (Trenches 3, 4, 8, and 9). This is further supported by the moderate assemblage of pottery recovered from features across the site, which includes green glazed Grimston Ware (12th-14th centuries AD).

- 7.2.3 There were structural elements at the site including a floor surface (5) within Trench 3, a wall 38 in Trench 8, a wall 81 in Trench 4, with an associated layer of demolition and wall 90 in Trench 9. Wall 38 and the demolition of wall 81 were demonstrably later than a well dated medieval pit, giving a bracket-date to the structures. The structural remains favour the half of the site closer to Doddshill Road and probably represented small medieval dwellings adjacent to the road. The pottery and bone amount to a common assemblage reflective of a low status settlement.
- 7.2.4 These dwellings would probably have been low status peasant 'tofts'. Tofts have been described thus:- 'Tofts comprised the peasant dwelling, outbuildings and yard situated along a street while crofts are purely agricultural enclosures to the rear of the toft (Astill 1988)'. There were no obvious toft platforms surviving on the site, perhaps due to the sandy nature of the soil, which, with subsequent ploughing and agriculture, would have led to rapid break down of any surviving structure. Several patches of subsoil, often of a slightly darker shade, containing slightly larger amount of animal bone and other materials were observed on the site, again in areas closer to the road.
- 7.2.5 The medieval ditches were overwhelmingly orientated north to south, or slightly off angle from true north to south, and these represented the crofts generally agricultural enclosures which would have served as property boundaries with a possible secondary drainage function. It was notable that several of the ditches observed within Trench 4 for example were not observed further to the south within Trench 9, and this could indicate that certain boundaries were interrupted, possibly formed from a mix of ditch and fence/hedge line. The gap between the ditches was relatively consistent with the gaps present on the south of Doddshill Road, where there may have been some preservation of medieval property boundaries. Confirmation of this was not forthcoming from the Dersingham Tithe map however and Doddshill Road

is depicted little developed.

- 7.2.6 Overall, tentatively the ditches located towards the western end of site appear to be dated to the 12th to 13th centuries, whereas those further east, have a slightly later dated pottery range. This may reflect the fact that the earlier plots are located closer to the centre of the village. Three sampled bricks from the site stretch from the later medieval into the early and mid-Post-medieval period a date range not closely matching that of the pottery assemblage which tends to end in the mid to late medieval period, though with some exceptions. It is likely that some of the intensive activity on the site declined in the period following the 14th century Black Death, but that there was a continuation of activity in the Post-medieval period. By the time of the Tithe map in the mid - 18th century all trace of the previous development of Doddshill Road had been lost.

7.3 Conclusions

- 7.3.1 The trial trench evaluation has identified activity of three broad periods: Early Neolithic, Mid to Late Neolithic and Late medieval to Post-medieval. Several sherds of Iron Age pottery are residual, and not necessarily linked with activity on the site, but possibly derived from a known Iron site recorded on the NHER to the east. (NHER 38276).

8 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

8.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd would like to thank Nicholas Jackson for commissioning the work and Bryn Williams for providing and operating the excavator. PCA are also grateful to James Albone of Norfolk County Council Historic Environment Services for his advice and for monitoring the work. The author would like to thank the project team which was led by Clare Jackson: Chelsea Cordell, Laura Malric-Smith and Mary Anne Slater for their hard work on site and finally PCA's CAD department for preparing the figures.

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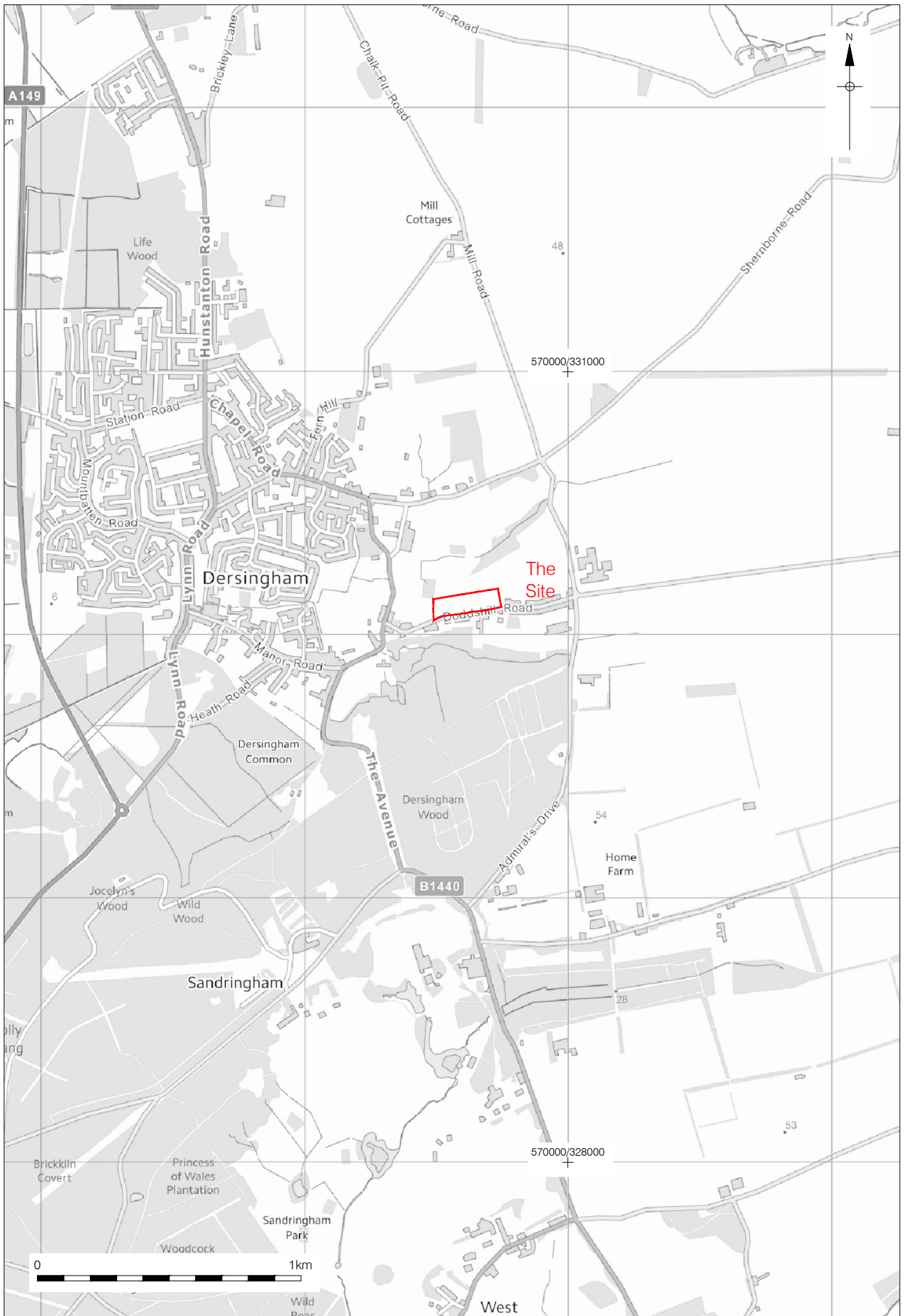
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29/06/17 TC

Figure 1
Site Location
1:20,000 at A4



Figure 2
 Trench Location
 1:800 at A3



Figure 3
 Earthwork locations showing site location
 1:2,000 at A3

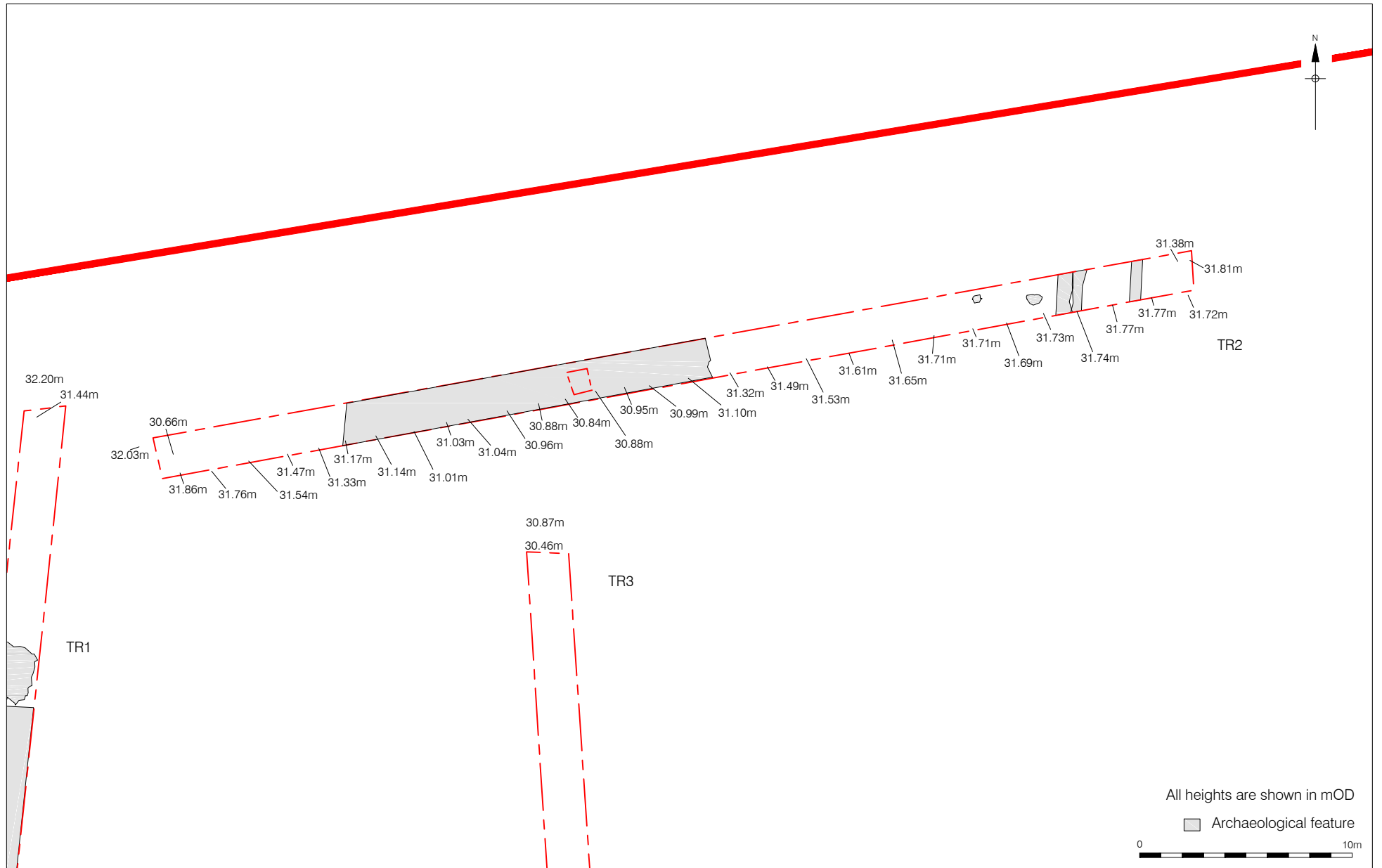
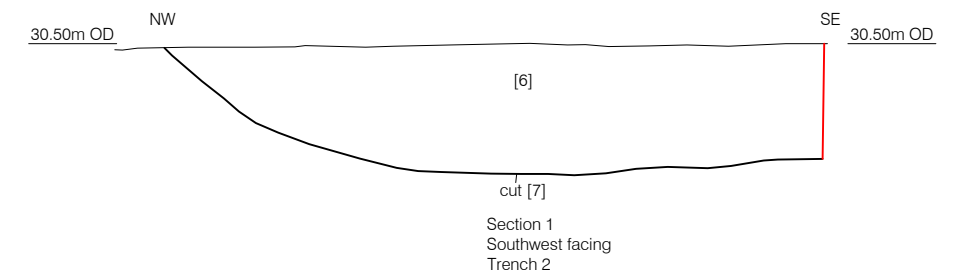
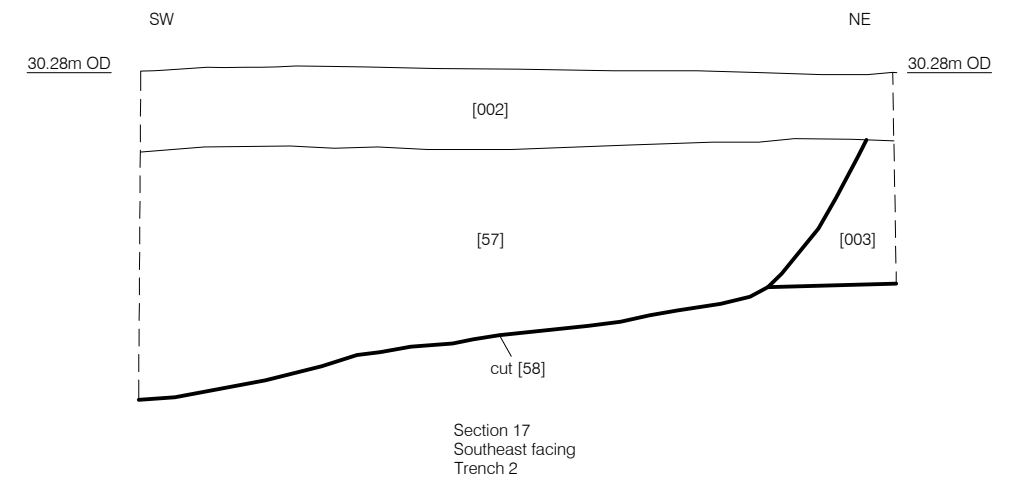
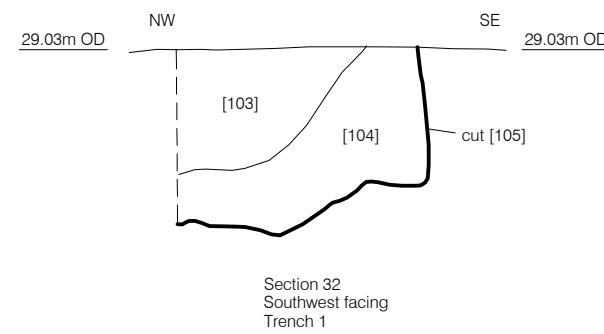
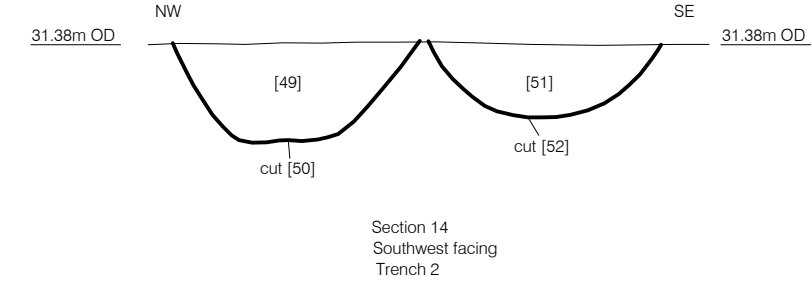
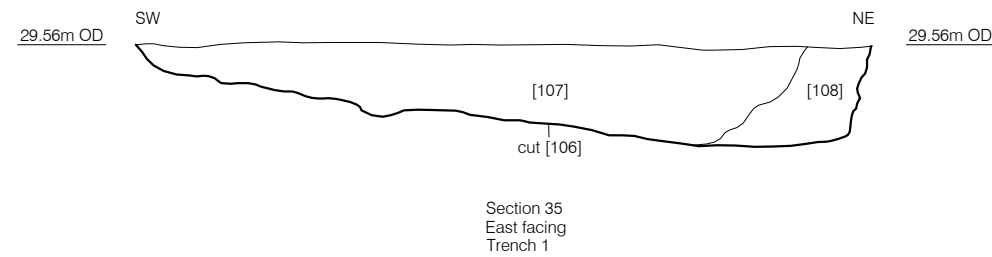
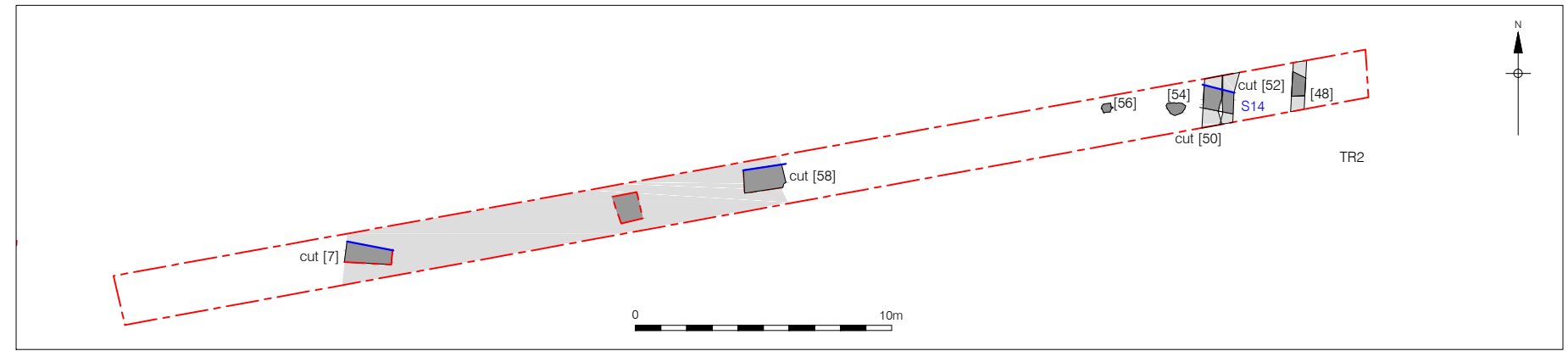
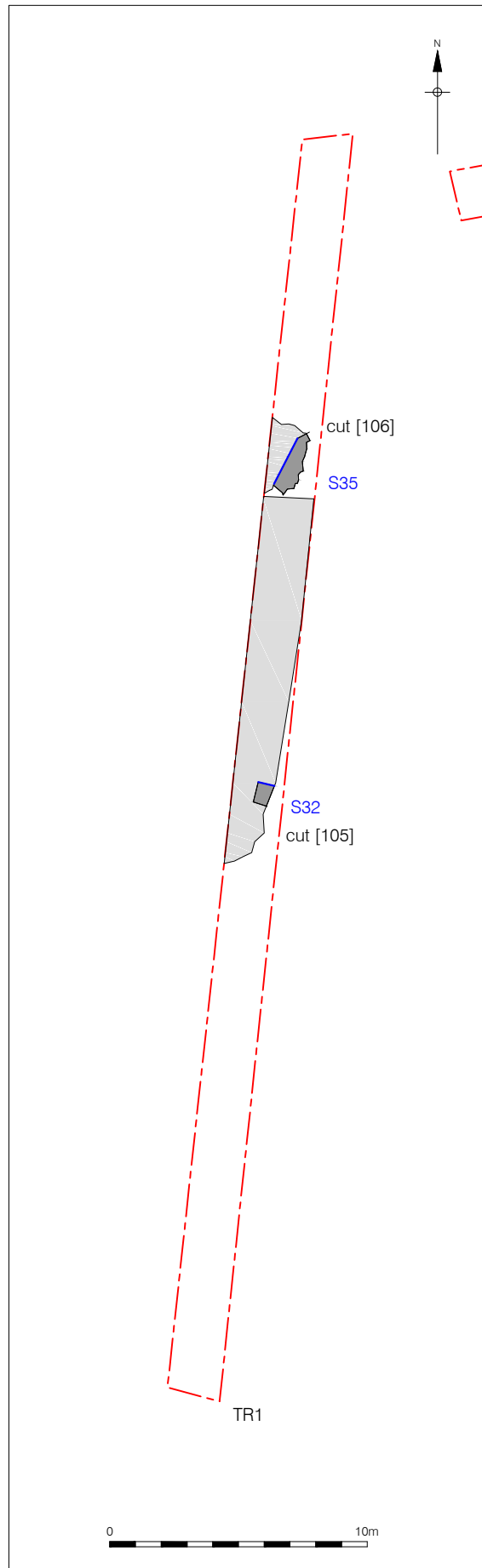
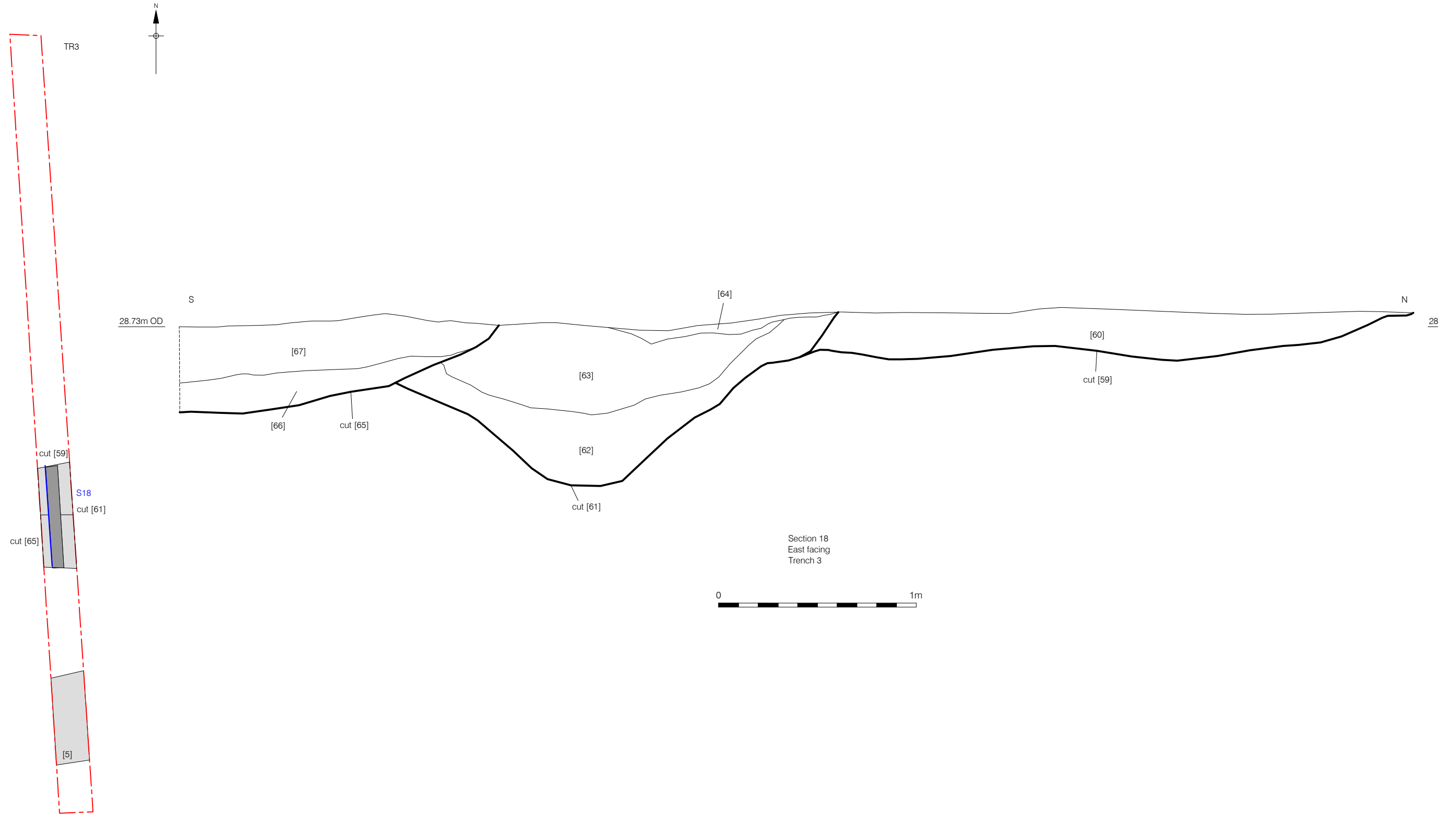
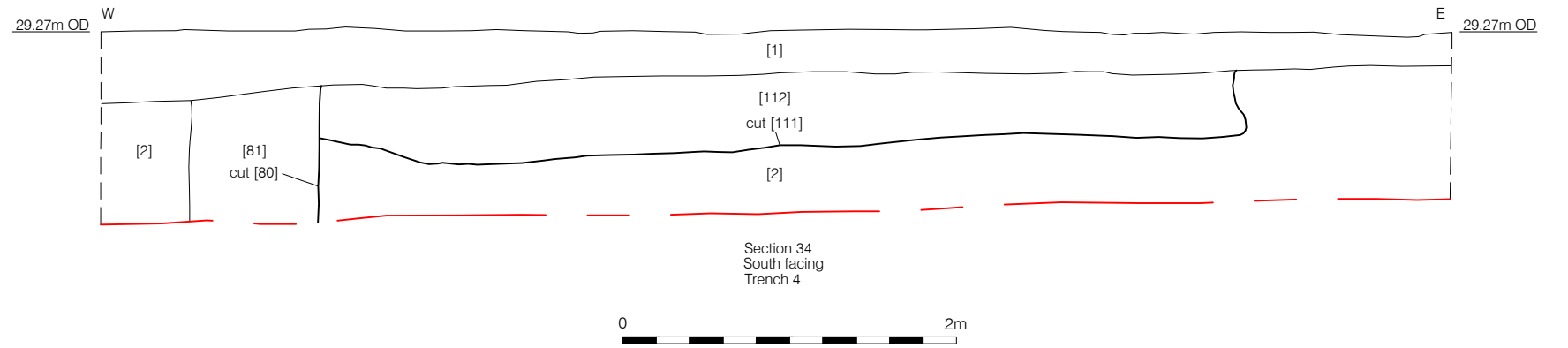
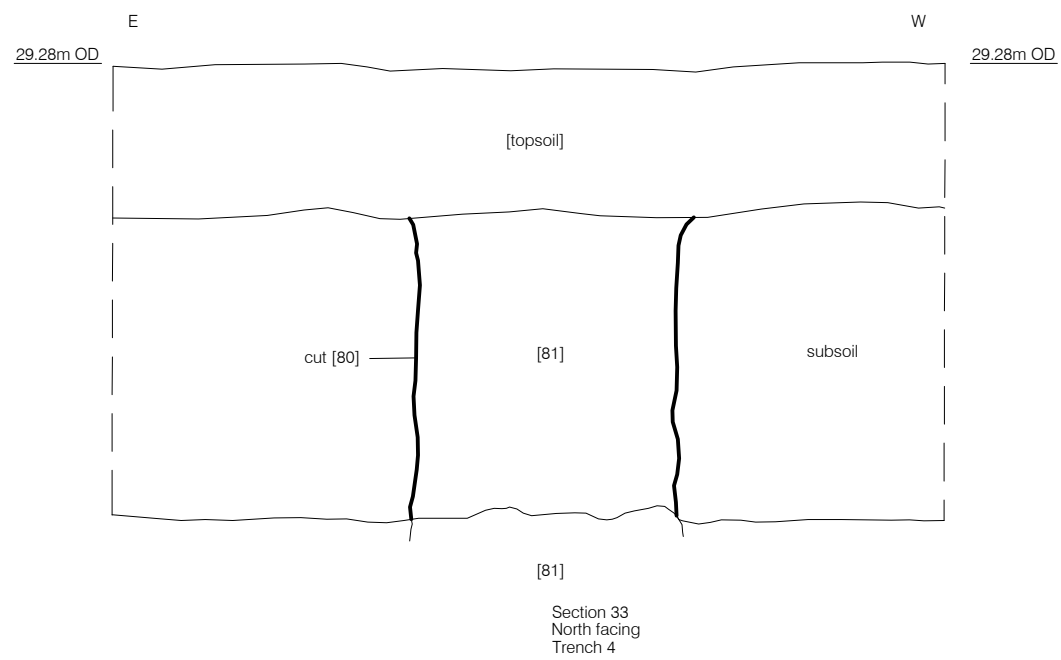
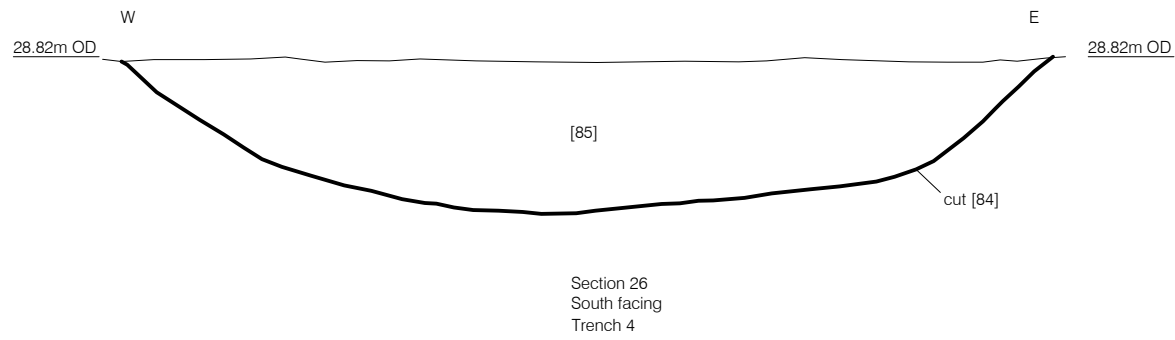
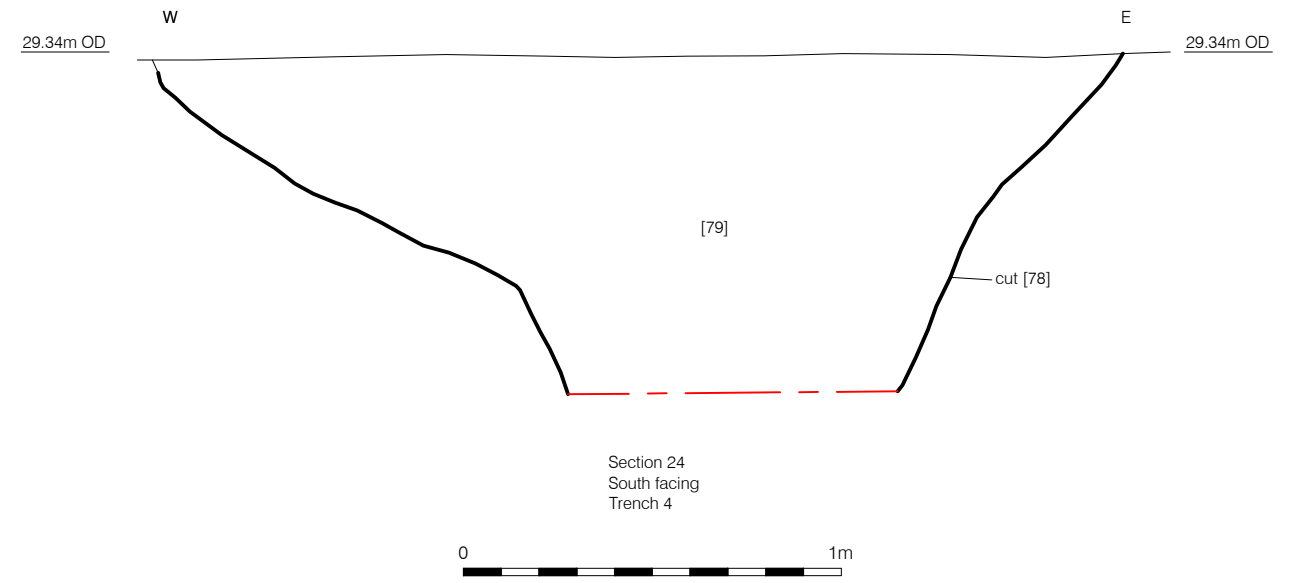
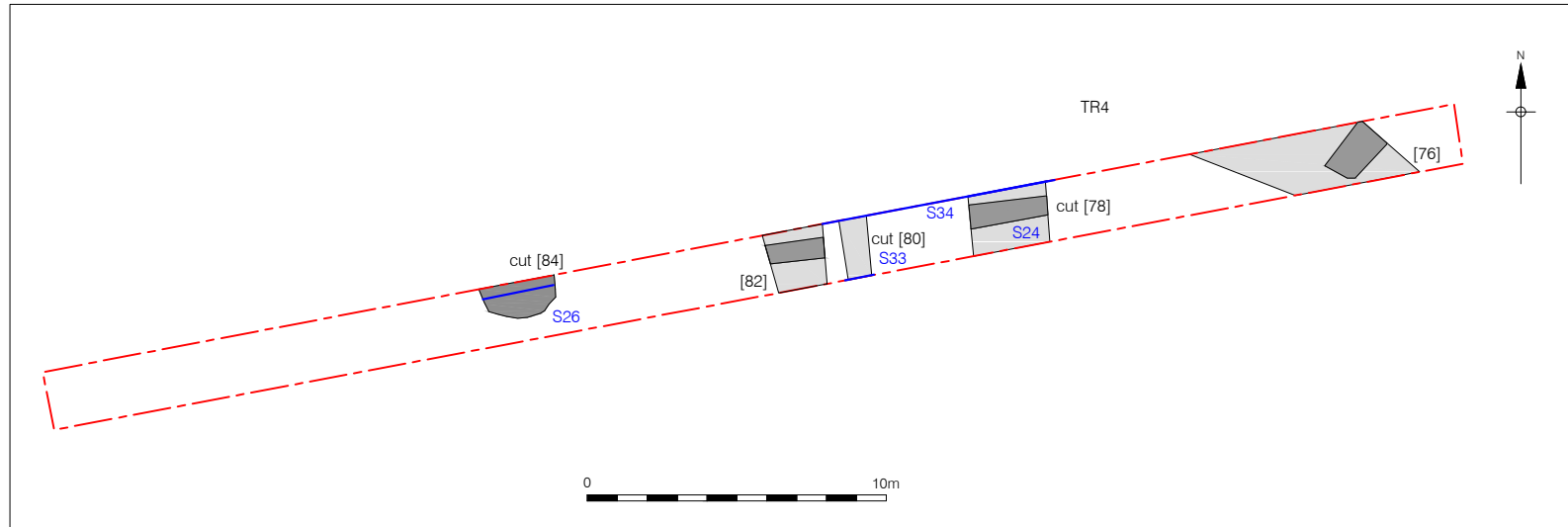


Figure 4
Topographical data for the slope of the mound in relation to Trench 2
1:250

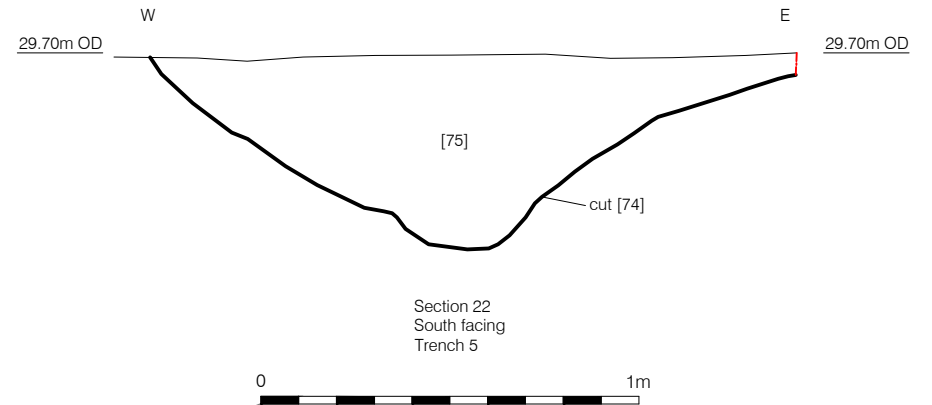
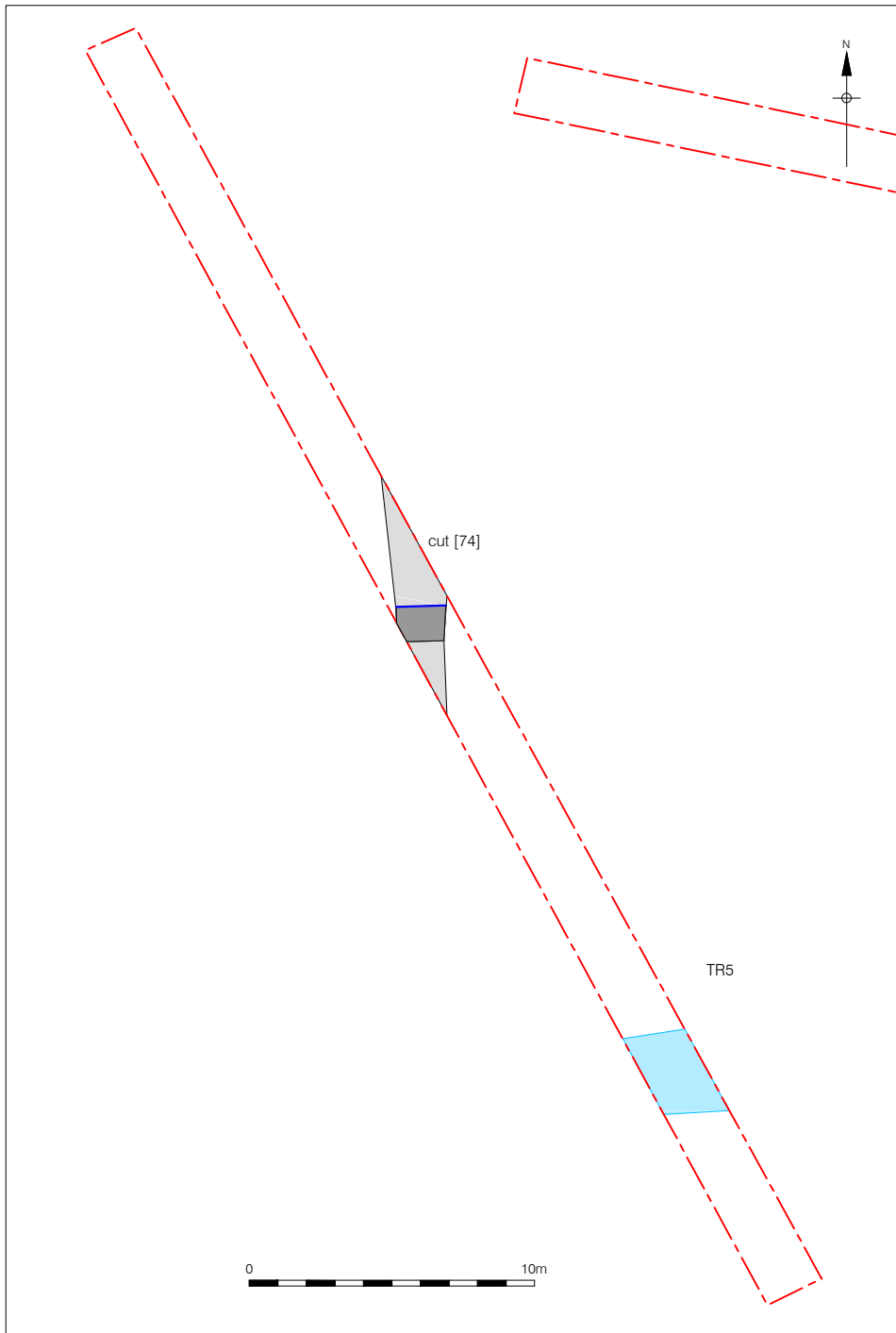


Archaeological feature: excavated/ unexcavated



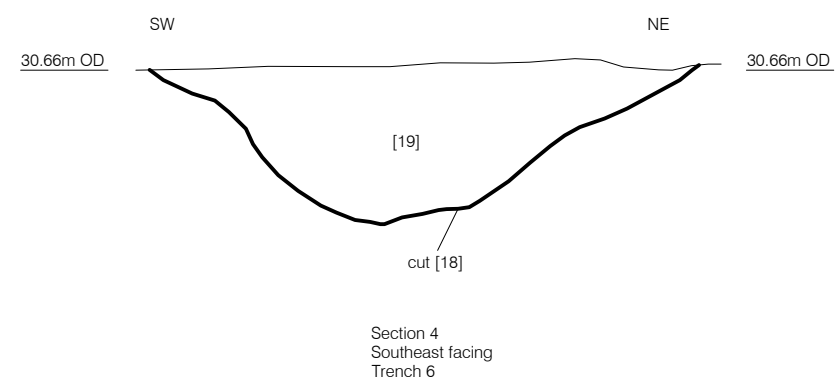
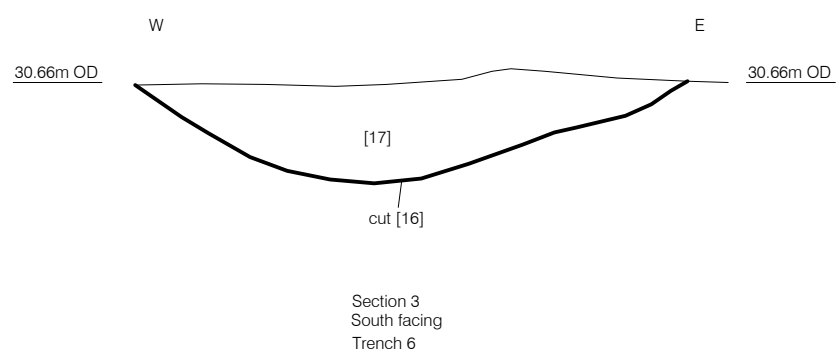
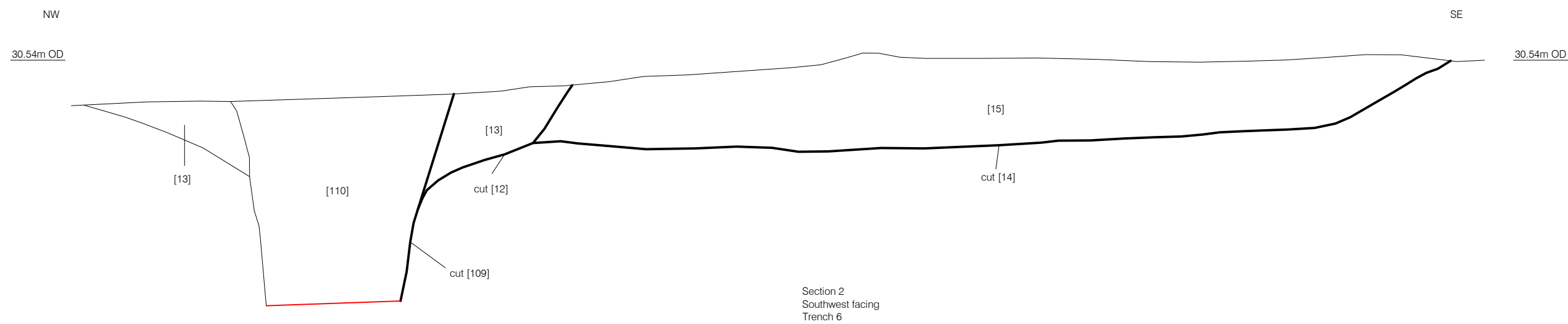
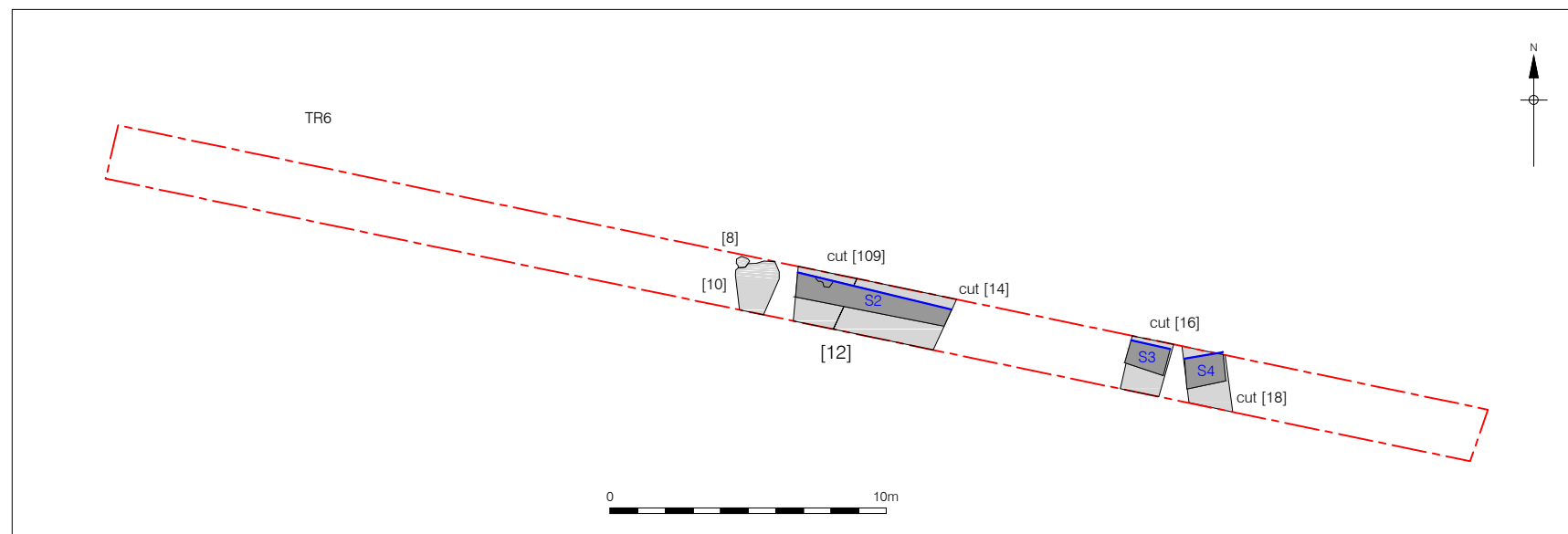


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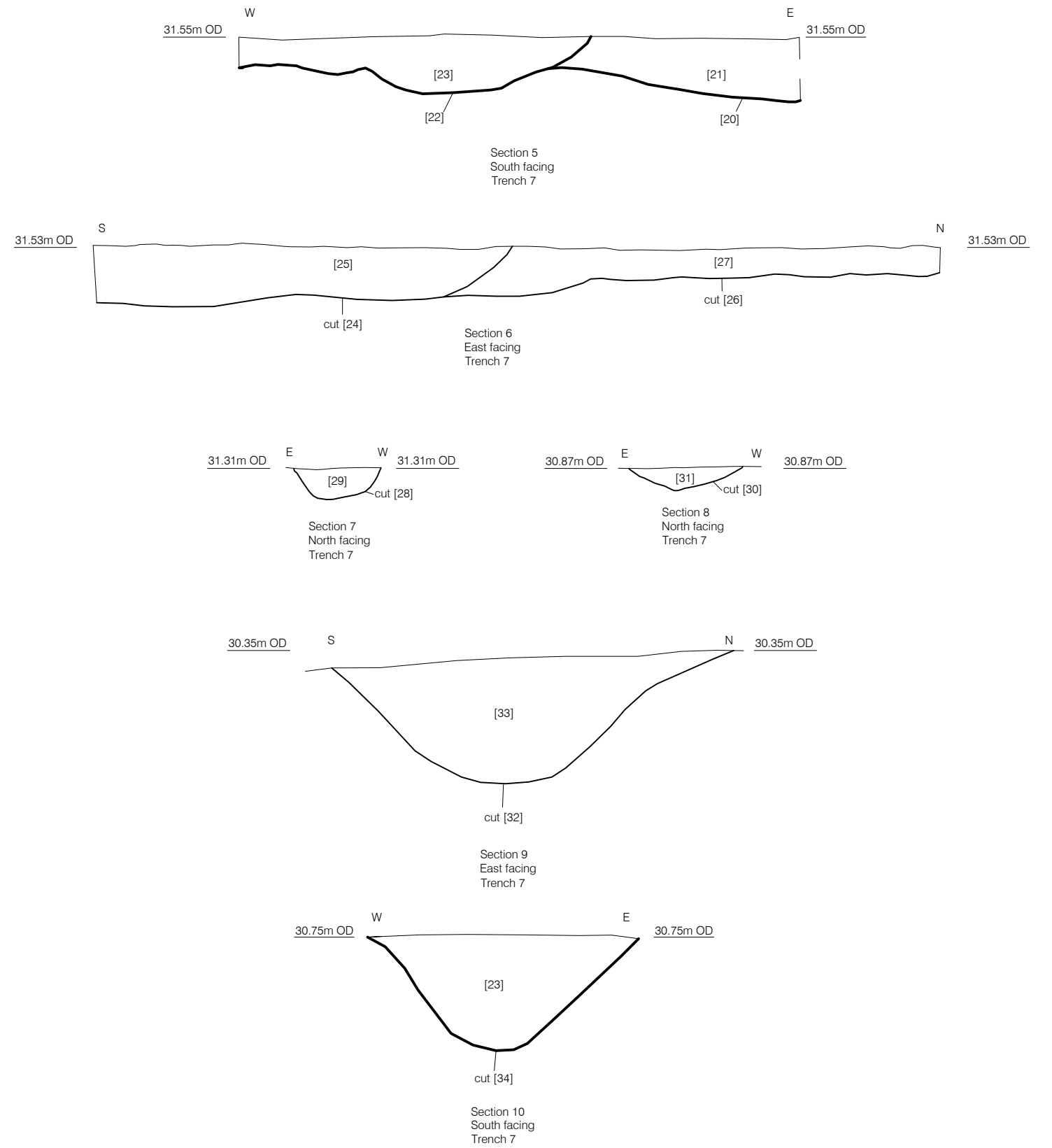
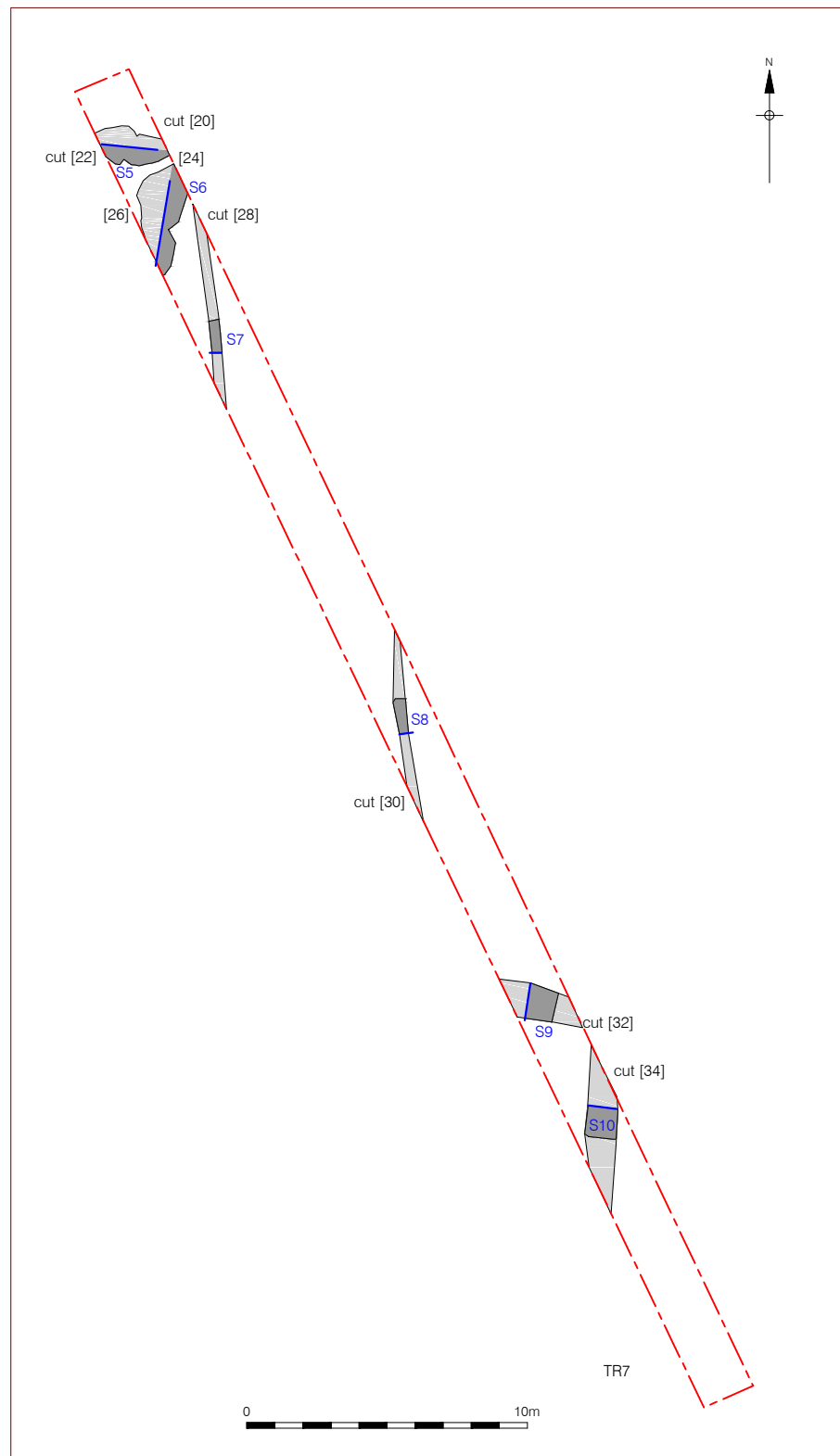


Archaeological feature: excavated/ unexcavated
 Modern feature

Figure 8
Trench 5: Plan and Section
Plan at 1:250 and section at 1:20 at A4



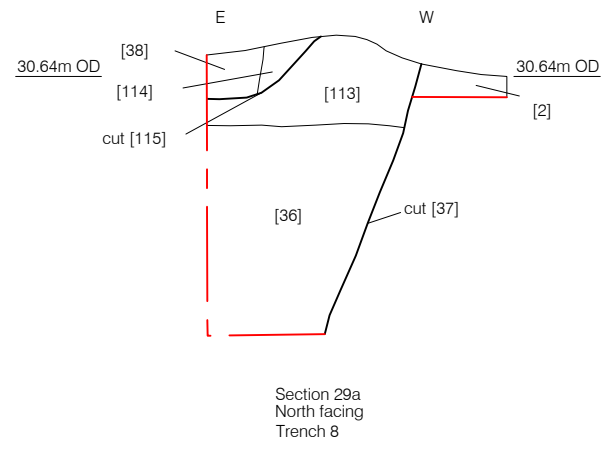
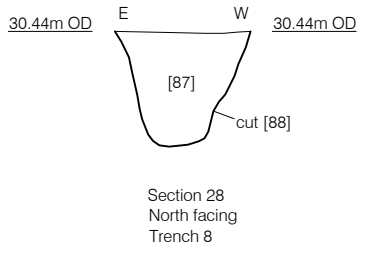
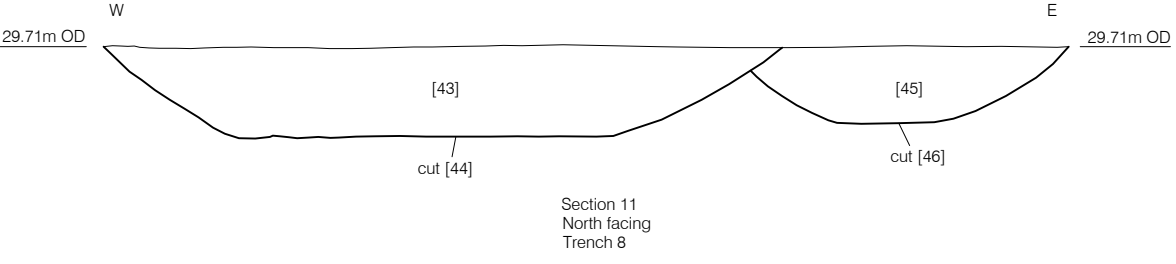
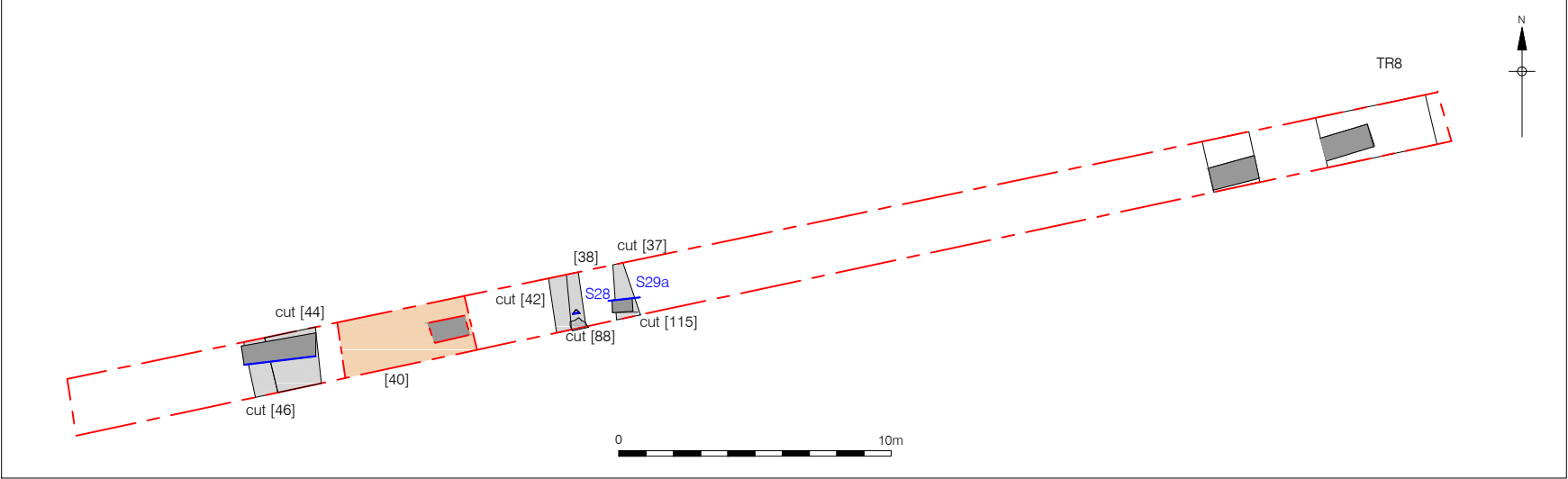
Archaeological feature: excavated/ unexcavated



Archaeological feature: excavated/ unexcavated

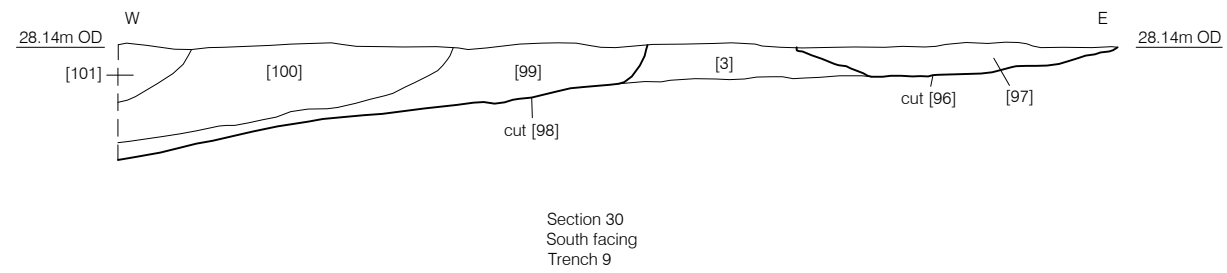
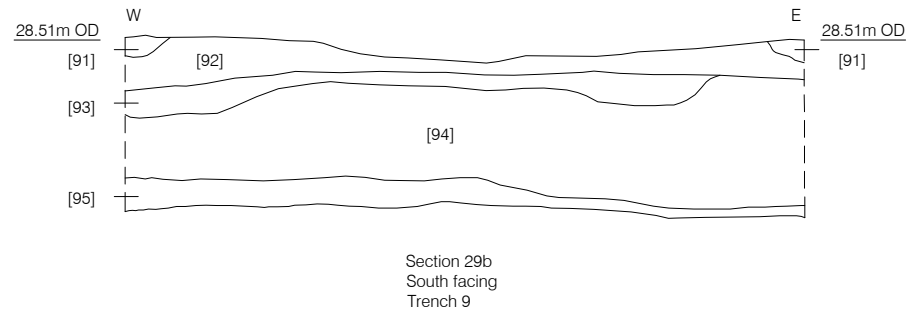
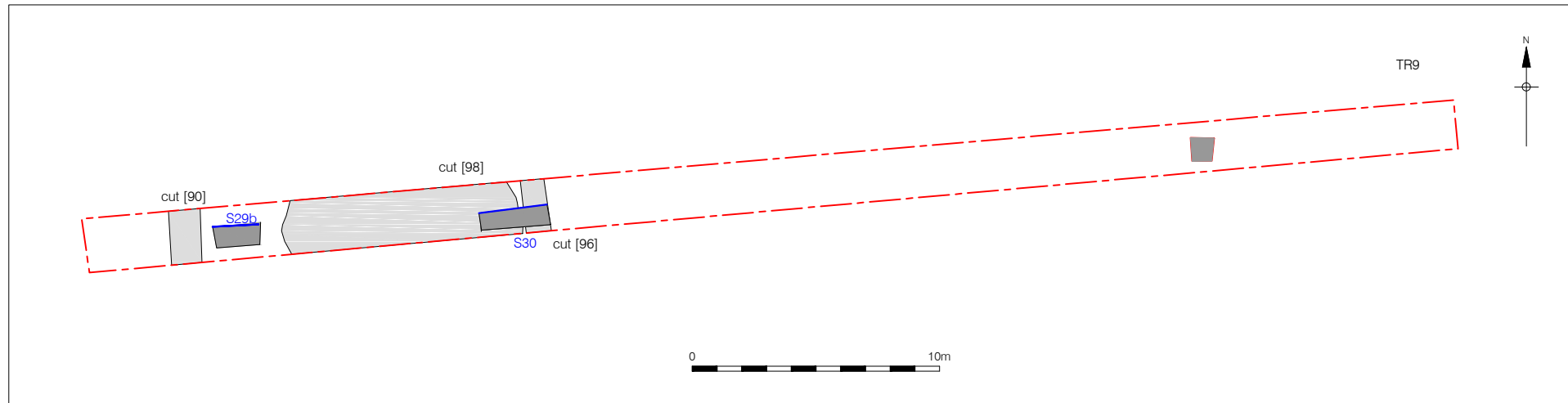


Figure 10
Trench 7: Plan and Sections
Plan at 1:250 and sections at 1:20 at A3



Archaeological feature: excavated/ unexcavated
 Subsoil

Figure 11
Trench 8: Plan and sections
Plan at 1:250 and sections at 1:20 at A3



Archaeological feature: excavated/ unexcavated

10 APPENDIX 1: PLATES



Plate 1: Trench 1, view south down the slope of Mound (NHER 31963)



Plate 2: view north, showing Pit [105]



Plate 3: view north-west showing Pit [106]



Plate 4: Trench 2, view east. The foreground shows a deeper slot excavated into the deposits of mound (NHER 31963).



Plate 5: Trench 2, excavated through mound deposits (NHER 31963), view north



Plate 6: Trench 2, view northeast showing Ditches [50] and [52]

]



Plate 7: Trench 2, view north showing Ditch [58]



Plate 8: Trench 3, view south



Plate 9: Trench 3, view south-east, showing Ditches [59], [61] and [65]



Plate 10: Trench 4, view west

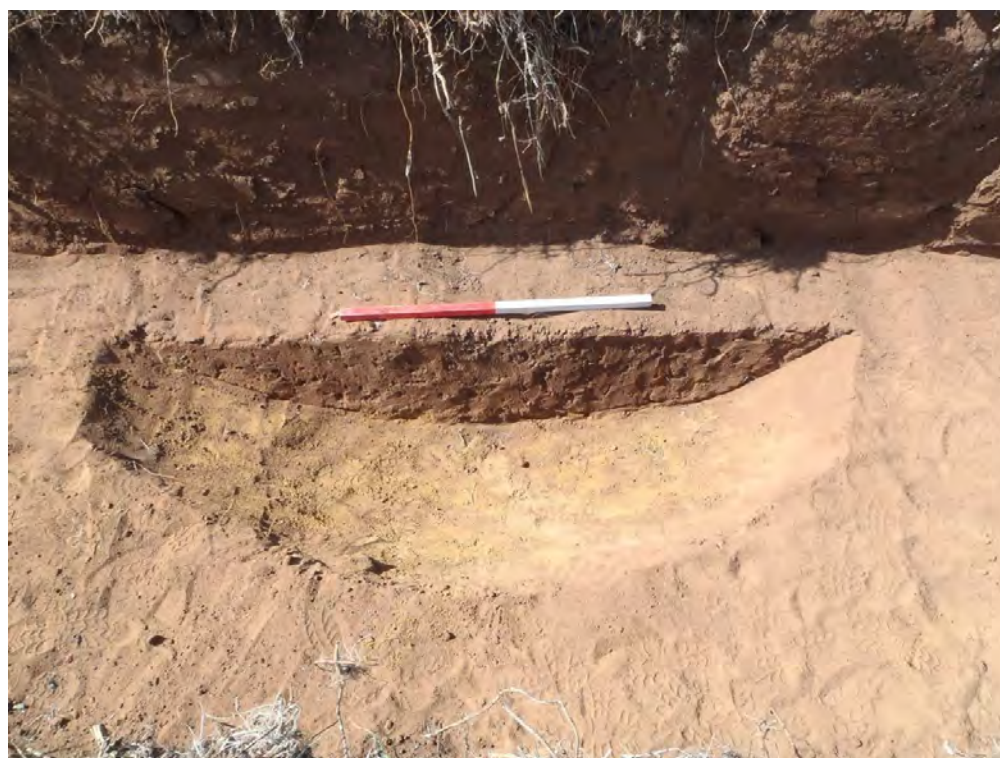


Plate 11: Trench 4, view north, showing Pit [84]



Plate 12: Trench 4, view east showing Wall 81



Plate 13: Trench 5, view north



Plate 14: Trench 5, view north-east showing Ditch [74]



Plate 15: Trench 6, view west



Plate 16: Trench 6, view north showing Ditches [12] and [14]



Plate 17: Trench 7, view south



Plate 18: Trench 7, view north showing Pits [22] and [20]



Plate 19: Trench 7, view north showing Ditch [34]



Plate 20: Trench 8, view east



Plate 21: Trench 8, view north showing Ditch [37] and Wall 38



Plate 22: Trench 8, view south showing Posthole [88]



Plate 23: Trench 9, view east



Plate 24: Trench 9, view north showing Pit [98] and Ditch [96]



Plate 25: view north showing Layers (91), (92), (93), (94), (95)

11 APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT INDEX

Context	Cut	Type	Category	Trench Number
1	NA	Deposit	Topsoil	All
2	NA	Deposit	Subsoil	All
3	NA	Deposit	Natural	All
4	4	Cut	Surface	3
5	4	Fill	Surface	3
6	7	Fill	Pit	2
7	7	Cut	Pit	2
8	8	Cut	Posthole	6
9	8	Fill	Posthole	6
10	10	Cut	Pit	6
11	10	Fill	Pit	6
12	12	Cut	Ditch	6
13	12	Fill	Ditch	6
14	14	Cut	Ditch	6
15	14	Fill	Ditch	6
16	16	Cut	Ditch	6
17	16	Fill	Ditch	6
18	18	Cut	Ditch	6
19	18	Fill	Ditch	6
20	20	Cut	Pit	7
21	20	Fill	Pit	7
22	22	Cut	Pit	7
23	22	Fill	Pit	7
24	24	Cut	Pit	7
25	24	Fill	Pit	7
26	26	Cut	Pit	7
27	26	Fill	Pit	7
28	28	Cut	Ditch	7
29	28	Fill	Ditch	7
30	30	Cut	Ditch	7
31	30	Fill	Ditch	7
32	32	Cut	Ditch	7
33	32	Fill	Ditch	7
34	34	Cut	Ditch	7
35	34	Fill	Ditch	7

36	37	Fill	Ditch	8
37	37	Cut	Ditch	8
38	-	Masonry	Wall	8
39	-	Deposit	Subsoil	8
40	-	Deposit	Subsoil	8
41	42	Fill	Pit	8
42	42	Cut	Pit	8
43	44	Cut	Ditch	8
44	44	Fill	Ditch	8
45	46	Fill	Ditch	8
46	46	Cut	Ditch	8
47	48	Fill	Ditch	2
48	48	Cut	Ditch	2
49	50	Fill	Ditch	2
50	50	Cut	Ditch	2
51	52	Fill	Ditch	2
52	52	Cut	Ditch	2
53	54	Fill	Posthole	2
54	54	Cut	Posthole	2
55	56	Fill	Posthole	2
56	56	Cut	Posthole	2
57	58	Fill	Pit	2
58	58	Cut	Pit	2
59	59	Cut	Feature/possible pit	3
60	59	Fill	Feature/possible pit	3
61	61	Cut	Feature/possible pit	3
62	61	Fill	Feature/possible pit	3
63	61	Fill	Feature/possible pit	3
64	61	Fill	Feature/possible pit	3
65	65	Cut	Ditch	3
66	65	Fill	Ditch	3
67	65	Fill	Ditch	3
68	-	Deposit	Subsoil	2
69	-	Deposit	Subsoil	2
70	71	Fill	Ditch	8
71	71	Cut	Ditch	8
72	73	Fill	Ditch	8
73	73	Cut	Ditch	8
74	74	Cut	Ditch	5

75	74	Fill	Ditch	5
76	76	Cut	Ditch	4
77	76	Fill	Ditch	4
78	78	Cut	Ditch	4
79	78	Fill	Ditch	4
80	80	Cut	Construction Cut	4
81	80	Masonry	Wall	4
82	82	Cut	Ditch	4
83	82	Fill	Ditch	4
84	84	Cut	Pit	4
85	84	Fill	Pit	4
86	-	Deposit	Topsoil in Vicinity of Trench 3	3
87	88	Cut	Posthole	8
88	88	Fill	Posthole	8
89	-	Deposit	Layer east of wall 38	8
90	-	Masonry	Wall	9
91	-	Deposit	Layer built up against wall 90	9
92	-	Deposit	Layer built up against wall 90	9
93	-	Deposit	Layer built up against wall 90	9
94	-	Deposit	Layer built up against wall 90	9
95	-	Deposit	Layer built up against wall 90	9
96	96	Cut	Ditch	9
97	96	Fill	Ditch	9
98	98	Cut	Pit	9
99	98	Fill	Pit	9
100	98	Fill	Pit	9
101	98	Fill	Pit	9
102	-	Deposit	Layer	9
103	105	Fill	Pit	1
104	105	Fill	Pit	1
105	105	Cut	Pit	1
106	106	Cut	Treethrow	1
107	106	Fill	Treethrow	1
108	106	Fill	Treethrow	1
109	109	Cut	Pit	6
110	109	Fill	Pit	6
111	111	Cut	Construction Cut	4
112	111	Fill	Masonry	4
113	37	Fill	Ditch	8

114	115	Fill	Masonry	8
115	115	Cut	Construction Cut	8

12 APPENDIX 3: PREHISTORIC POTTERY CATALOGUE

context	Feature	Feature type	trench	sample	SF	fab	F2	dsc	qty	wt	form	vess #	no of vess	form type	pot date
23	22	Pit	7			Q1mica	Q	U	1	10					Iron Age
51	52	Ditch	2			Q1Qu	Q	U	1	3					Iron Age
60	59	Ditch	3			Q1claypelletsQu	Q	U	5	17					Eneo
60	59	Ditch	3			Q1Qu	Q	U	2	5					Eneo
62	61	Ditch	3			QF1	Q	R	1	30	Bowl	1	1	Carinated	Eneo
62	61	Ditch	3			QF1	Q	R	1	33	Bowl	2	1	Closed	Eneo
62	61	Ditch	3			Q1fineF	Q	R	1	38	Bowl	3	1	Carinated	Eneo
62	61	Ditch	3			F1	F	U	4	49					Eneo
62	61	Ditch	3			QF1	Q	U	16	167					Eneo
62	61	Ditch	3			QF1	Q	U	3	18					Eneo
62	61	Ditch	3			Q1fineF	Q	U	2	10					Eneo
62	61	Ditch	3			Q1fineF	Q	U	5	15					Eneo
62	61	Ditch	3			Q1fineF	Q	U	1	12				Shallow shoulder	Eneo
77	76	Ditch	4			QGF	Q	D	1	7	Peterborough Ware	4		Mortlake	Mid Neolithic
92	92	Layer	9			Q1	Q	U	1	3					Iron Age

13 APPENDIX 4: POST-ROMAN POTTERY CATALOGUE

Context Number	Cut	Trench	Type	Category	Fabric	Form	Part	Decoration	SC
41	42	8	Fill	Pit	EMW	BOWL	RIM		1
102		9	Layer		EMW				1
103	105	1	Fill	Pit	EMW	CP			2
103	105	1	Fill	Pit	EMW	BOWL	RIM		1
67	65	3	Fill	Ditch	THETG	BOWL	RIM	RLD	1
102		9	Layer		THETG				1
92		9	Layer		UPG			GLE	1
92		9	Layer		UPG			GLIE	3
92		9	Layer		UPG		BODY	GLE	2
107	106	1	Fill	Treethrow	UPG	JUG	HANDLE	GLE	2
15	14	6	Fill	Ditch	GRIM			GLE	7
45	46	8	Fill	Ditch	GRIM	JUG			1
57	58	2	Fill	Ditch	GRIM	JUG		GLE	1
66	65	3	Fill	Ditch	GRIM	JUG	BODY	GLE	1
67	65	3	Fill	Ditch	GRIM			GLE	1
68		2	Layer		GRIM				1
69		2	Layer		GRIM	JUG		GLE	2
100	98	9	Fill	Pit	GRIM	JUG	BODY	GLE	1
103	105	1	Fill	Pit	GRIM				2

107	106	1	Fill	Treethrow	GRIM	JUG		GLE	2
33	32	7	Fill	Ditch	MCW	CP LG	BASE		1
36	37	8	Fill	Ditch	MCW				2
43	44	8	Cut	Ditch	MCW				2
63	61	3	Fill	Ditch	MCW				1
67	65	3	Fill	Ditch	MCW				2
79	78	4	Fill	Ditch	MCW				1
93		9	Layer		MCW				1
97	96	9	Fill	Ditch	MCW				1
103	105	1	Fill	Pit	MCW				2
5	4	3	Fill		LMU-V				1
5	4	3	Fill		LMU-V	CP LG	BASE		1
6	7	2	Fill	Ditch	LMU-V	BOWL	BASE		3
13	12	6	Fill	Ditch	LMU-V				1
36	37	8	Fill	Ditch	LMU-V				1
39		8	Layer		LMU-V				1
47	48	2	Fill	Ditch	LMU-V				1
60	59	3	Fill	Ditch	LMU-V	Bowl	base		1
66	65	3	Fill	Ditch	LMU-V	JUG	BASE	GLE	1
67	65	3	Fill	Ditch	LMU-V	JUG RND	BASE		1
75	74	5	Fill	Ditch	LMU-V				1
100	98	9	Fill	Pit	LMU-V				1

101	98	9	Fill	Pit	LMU-V	BOWL	BASE		1
103	105	1	Fill	Pit	LMU-V				1
108	106	1	Fill	Treethrow	LMU-V	JUG	BASE		1
6	7	2	Fill	Ditch	GRIL	JUG	BASE	GLE	3
13	12	6	Fill	Ditch	GRIL	JUG	BASE	THB2	1
15	14	6	Fill	Ditch	GRIL	JUG	HANDLE	GLE	1
23	22	7	Fill	Pit	GRIL			GLIE	5
39		8	Layer		GRIL	JUG		GLIE	2
39		8	Layer		GRIL	JUG	BASE	GLE	2
86		3	Layer		GRIL			GLE	3
93		9	Layer		GRIL			GLE	1
100	98	9	Fill	Pit	GRIL	JUG	BODY	GLE	5
100	98	9	Fill	Pit	GRIL	JUG	HANDLE	GLE	1
108	106	1	Fill	Treethrow	GRIL	JUG		GLE	1
62	61	3	Fill	Ditch	GRE			GLIE	1
107	106	1	Fill	Treethrow	GRE		HANDLE	GLE	1
39		8	Layer		IGBW			GLIE	1
86		3	Layer		FREC				1
1	0	0	Layer	Topsoil	WEST				1
41	42	8	Fill	Pit	LPME				1
102		9	Layer		MISC				1

14 APPENDIX 5: PLANT MACROFOSSILS

Sample No.		1	2
Context No.		62	15
Feature No.		61	14
Volume of flot (milliliters)		14	50
Method of processing		F	F
FLOT RESIDUE			
Charcoal			
Charcoal >1mm		2	2
Charcoal <1mm		3	2
Frag. of ID size		X	<10
Seeds			
Chenopodium sp.	Goosefoots	1	3
Fumaria officinalis	Common fumitory	1	
Juncus sp.	Rushes		4
Rubus sp.	Brambles		1
Rumex/polygonum sp.	docks/sorrels/knotweeds		1
Sambucus sp.	Elders		1
Charred seeds			
Carex sp.	Sedges	1	
Erucastrum sp.	Hairy rocket	1	
Fabaceae undiff.	Peas	1	1
Poaceae undiff. (small)	Grasses	1	
Charred cereals			
Triticum sp.	Wheat	1	

Sample No.		1	2
Context No.		62	15
Feature No.		61	14
Broken		1	
Other plant macrofossils			
Holcus sp. spikelet (modern)	Soft-grasses		1
Modern straw/grass		1	
Roots			2
Molluscs			
Candidula sp.	Terrestrial		1
Carychium tridentatum	Terrestrial	1	
Cecilioides acicula	Terrestrial	2	3
Cochlicopa lubrica	Terrestrial	1	
Pupilla muscorum	Terrestrial		1
Vallonia sp.	Terrestrial	1	2
Vertigosp.	Terrestrial	1	1
Snail eggs		1	3
Juveniles (no sp. ID)		3	3
Other remains			
Insect remains		2	1
Coal			1

Table 3: Assessment of environmental flots, ENF142228

Key: 1- Occasional, 2- fairly frequent, 3- frequent, 4- abundant

15 APPENDIX 6: SAMPLED BRICK

Site	Cut	Fill	Structure	Material	No. Of fragments	Dimensions LxWxH	Weight (g)	Dates	Comments
ENF142228			5	Brick	1	Thickness=50mm; Width=110mm	846.5	1450- 1700	Late Medieval Tudor brick with sunken margin
ENF142228		102		Tile	1		20	1400- 1700	Late medieval to early Post-medieval tile
ENF142228		6		Tile	3		37	1400- 1700	Late medieval to early Post-medieval tile

16 APPENDIX 7: SMALL FINDS CATALOGUE

SF	Context	Material	Object	Description	Date	Width	Length	Depth	Diameter	Extent	Recommendation
	0006, Tr2	Glass	Vessel	Piece of translucent, colourless vessel glass. Triangular in plan, curved in profile.	Modern	45mm	46mm	4mm		Incomplete	
	0006, Tr2	Glass	Jar	Rim and shoulder of a jar. Rim is D shape in profile with an additional moulding before extending into the shoulder.	Modern		30.5mm	8mm	66mm	Incomplete	
	39, Tr8	Iron	Rove	Rove, sub-triangular in plan. At the widest end it expands into a base plate, at a right angle to the mount. Possibly corrosion products. Through the centre of the rove are the remains of a square sectioned rivet/nail.		38mm	47mm	20mm		Incomplete	Requires x-ray to assist with identification.
	41, Tr8	Glass	Vessel	Piece of translucent, colourless vessel glass with opaque exterior surfaces. It is a simple rim fragment, that is fluted to form a pouring spout.	Late Medieval - Post-medieval	34mm	22mm	4mm		Incomplete	

SF	Context	Material	Object	Description	Date	Width	Length	Depth	Diameter	Extent	Recommendation
	41, Tr8	Iron	Nail	Elongate object with sub-rounded head and shank that tapers slightly and is square in section. Shank bent.		14mm	100.5mm	7mm		Incomplete	
	41, Tr8	Iron	Nail	Elongate object with sub-rounded head and shank that tapers slightly and is square in section		12mm	103.5mm	7mm		Incomplete	
	47, Tr2	Glass	Vessel	Piece of translucent, colourless vessel glass, sub-square in plan, curved in profile. Metallic residue adhering to exterior surface.	Post-medieval	16mm	17.5mm	4mm		Incomplete	
	100, Tr9	Iron	Knife	Five pieces of a heavily corroded and encrusted knife blade; possibly joining. The back of the blade is straight; the cutting edge curves upwards towards the tip. The blade is V-shaped in section.		26mm	Approx. 160mm	11mm		Incomplete	Requires x-ray to assist with identification.
	103, Tr1	Iron	Nail	Elongate object with slightly domed, sub-square shaped head. The shank is tapering and square in section; tip		21mm	34mm	9mm		Incomplete	

SF	Context	Material	Object	Description	Date	Width	Length	Depth	Diameter	Extent	Recommendation
				missing.							

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OASIS ID: preconst1-289748

Project details

Project name	LAND AT THE FORMER ALLOTMENT SITE, DODDSHILL ROAD, DERSINGHAM, NORFOLK
Short description of the project	Nine x trench trial trench evaluation
Project dates	Start: 12-06-2017 End: 20-06-2017
Previous/future work	No / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	ENF142228 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 1 - Allotment
Monument type	DITCH Medieval
Monument type	PIT Medieval
Monument type	WALLS Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Housing estate
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	Pre-application

Project location

Country	England
Site location	NORFOLK KINGS LYNN AND WEST NORFOLK DERSINGHAM Land at Former Allotments, Doddshill Road, Dersingham
Postcode	PE31 6LW
Study area	0.7 Hectares
Site coordinates	TF 6961 3011 52.841378227246 0.518575505156 52 50 28 N 000 31 06 E Point
Lat/Long Datum	Unknown
Height OD / Depth	Min: 35m Max: 35m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Project brief originator	Norfolk Historic Environment Service
Project design originator	Peter Crawley
Project director/manager	Peter Crawley
Project supervisor	Clare Jackson
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Nicholas Jackson

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Norwich Museum
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Glass","Metal"
Digital Archive recipient	Norwich Museum
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Database","Survey"
Paper Archive recipient	Norwich Museum
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Drawing","Plan","Report","Section","Survey "

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Land at the Former Allotments, Doddshill Road, Dersingham
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Jackson, C

Other bibliographic details	R12940
Date	2017
Issuer or publisher	Pre-Construct Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	CAMBRIDGE
Entered by	Peter Crawley (PCrawley@pre-construct.com)
Entered on	10 July 2017

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