Report 3030

nps archaeology

Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation, at Pinebanks, 9 Yarmouth Road, Norfolk

ENF128914

Prepared for
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Contents

Summary *1*
1.0 Introduction 1
2.0 Geology and Topography 1
3.0 Archaeological and Historical Background 3
4.0 Methodology 4
5.0 Results 7
6.0 Finds 55
6.1 Pottery 55
6.2 Ceramic Building Material 56
6.3 Clay Pipe 56
6.4 Flint 57
6.5 Metal Finds 59
7.0 Conclusions 60
Acknowledgements *67*
Bibliography and Sources *67*
Appendix 1a: Context Summary 69
Appendix 1b: OASIS Feature Summary 71
Appendix 2a: Finds by Context 72
Appendix 2b: Oasis Finds Summary 73
Appendix 3: Pottery Catalogue 74
Appendix 4: Flint Catalogue 75

Figures

Figure 1 Site location

Figure 2 Location of trenches

Figure 3 Trench 1, plan

Figure 4 Trench 2, plan

Figure 5 Trench 3, plan

Figure 6 Trench 4, plan and section

Figure 7 Trench 6, plan

Figure 8 Trench 7, plan

Figure 9 Trench 8, plan

Figure 10 Trench 9, plan

Figure 11 Trench 10, plan

Figure 12 Trench 11, plan

Figure 13 Trench 12, plan

Figure 14 Trench 13, plan

Figure 15 Trench 14, plan

Figure 16 Trench 15, plan and section

Figure 17 Sections

Figure 18 1946 aerial photograph with evaluation trenches superimposed

Figure 19 Draft Enclosure Map of 1901 (Sillwood 2012, fig. 4)

Figure 20 1905 Ordnance Survey map with evaluation trenches superimposed

Figure 21 1988 aerial photograph and 1905 Ordnance Survey map with evaluation trenches superimposed

Plates

Plate 1 Trench 4, pit [029]

Plate 2 Trench 4, pit [023]

Plate 3 Trench 6, ditch [026]

Plate 4 Trench 8, pit [055]

Plate 5 Trench 9, pit [047]

Plate 6 Trench 12, post-excavation

Tables

Table 1 Table 1. Quantification of pottery by sherd count and weight (g)

Table 2 Quantification of prehistoric pottery by sherd count and weight (g)

Table 3 Quantification of flint implement and flake types by frequency (F) and weight (W, in grams)

Location:	Pinebanks, 9 Yarmouth Road, Norwich
District:	Norwich
Grid Ref.:	TG 2559 0874
Planning Ref.:	Pre-application
HER No.:	ENF 128914
OASIS Ref.:	126777
Client:	Berliet Ltd
Dates of Fieldwork:	11-24 April 2012

Summary

An archaeological evaluation was conducted for Berliet Ltd ahead of a proposal for a new residential development at the former Pinebanks, 9 Yarmouth Road, Norwich,

Fifteen trenches were excavated across the proposed area a number of which were positioned to examine cropmarks mapped by the National Mapping Project. The results of the trenching revealed a number of linear features that did correspond with the recorded NMP data.

Linear features that corroborate cropmark evidence form the site were recorded, including part of a sub-rectangular enclosure that may be Neolithic in date. Large and small pits were also found, some of which are also considered to be of prehistoric origin. Early Neolithic pottery and prehistoric flint were also found.

INTRODUCTION

This work was undertaken at prior to submission of a planning application for development of the site of the former Pinebanks, 9 Yarmouth Road, Norwich (Fig. 1). The work was conducted in accordance with a Project Design and Method Statement prepared by NPS Archaeology (Ref. NAU/BAU3030/DW). This work was commissioned and funded by Berliet Ltd.

This programme of work was designed to assist in defining the character and extent of any archaeological remains within the proposed redevelopment area, following the guidelines set out in *National Planning Policy Framework* (Department for Communities and Local Government 2012). The results will enable decisions to be made by the Local Planning Authority about the treatment of any archaeological remains found.

The site archive is currently held by NPS Archaeology and on completion of the project will be deposited with Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service (NMAS), following the relevant policies on archiving standards.

GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

The bedrock geology consists of chalk – Lewes Nodular/Seaford/Newhaven/ Culver formations formed approximately 71-94 million years ago in the Cretaceous Period in a local environment previously dominated by warm seas. The chalk is

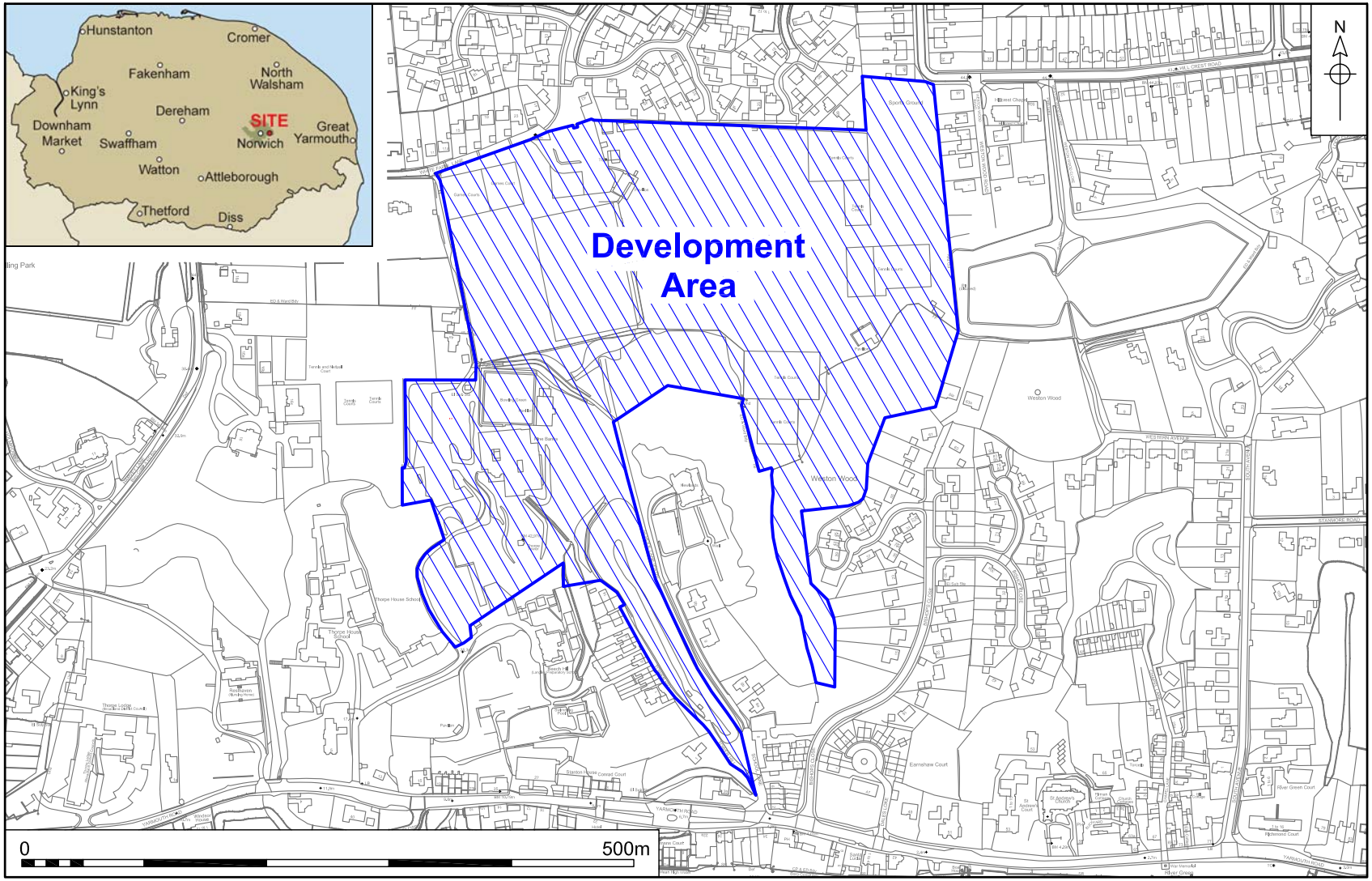

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Figure 1. Site location. Scale 1:5000

overlain by sands and gravels of the Crag Group - a sedimentary bedrock formed up to five million years ago in the Quaternary and Neogene Periods in a local environment previously dominated by shallow seas with mainly sediments comprised of fragments (or clasts) of silicate minerals - mud, silt, sand and gravel.

The superficial deposits consist of sands and gravels of the Happisburgh Glacigenic and Lowestoft Formation. These deposits formed up to two million years ago in the Quaternary Period in a local environment previously dominated by ice age conditions. These deposits were formed in cold periods with Ice Age glaciers scouring the landscape and depositing moraines of till with outwash sand and gravel deposits from seasonal and post glacial meltwaters. (http://maps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyviewer_google/ googleviewer.html)

The site is located on a ridge at a height of *c.*40m OD over looking the River Yare to the south beyond Yarmouth Road. The development site is banded on its southern edge by woodland known as Weston Wood where the ground level drops away into a steep slope down towards Yarmouth Road and the River Yare. The site is located in the grounds of the former Norwich Union Sports Facility at Pinebanks with areas used as football pitches, tennis courts, an Astroturf hockey pitch, a cricket pitch, bowls green and car park.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

A Desk Based Assessment of the site was carried out (Sillwood 2012) for Berliet Ltd. The Desk Based Assessment detailed the known archaeological and historical evidence for the site using records held by the Norfolk Historic Environment record (NHER) within a 500m radius of the site. Cartographic evidence held by the Norfolk Record Office was also examined. The most relevant evidence in the Desk Based Assessment is summarised below

The NHER data contains details of two sites recorded within the boundary of development area – a listed building and a set of linear cropmarks. The listed building (NHER 4651) was known as Thorpe Tower, a gothic folly built in *c.*1880, around the same time as the house known as 'Pinebanks' and situated in its grounds. The cropmarks (NHER 21174) consist of several linear features including a curvilinear arrangement (a possible enclosure). It is suggested in the records that one of these possible enclosures if of Roman date whilst others are thought to be medieval/post-medieval. A number of the evaluation trenches were located to intersect with these features.

Five other sites are recorded within the 500m radius search area of the site. These are summarised below

The closest site to the development area is that of cropmark NHER 9686, subsequently considered to be a fungus ring of natural origin.

Immediately to the west of NHER 9686 is the site of an evaluation, excavation and watching brief undertaken in 1999-2000 at The Oaks, Harvey Lane (NHER 34516). The excavation uncovered evidence for Middle Bronze Age settlement, including structures, pit groups and enclosures (scarce in Norfolk in this period). The site also had evidence of Early Roman activity, including two possible graves, one of which contained a matched pair of brooches. Despite the presence of the burials, the Roman period at the site was difficult to characterise, due to the limited area of the excavation. The excavated features (gullies) and finds were suggestive

of agrarian land use around the time that the regional administrative centre at Caistor St Edmund was being established (Trimble 2006).

In 1862-63, just to the west of The Oaks site, Iron Age, Roman and Saxon evidence (NHER 9628) was recorded during the construction of a roadway. A number of objects were recovered from this area including large stones, burnt earth, pottery sherds, amphora fragments, copper alloy shield fragments, iron spearheads, Roman coins and a number of human burials thought to date to the Roman or Early Saxon period. The pottery was identified as Late Saxon or early medieval, and the iron spearhead was probably Iron Age. An iron shield boss was also recovered, thought to belong with the spearheads in a burial context. Parts of a broken instrument (a bone pipe) were also recovered. This evidence, along with the evidence from The Oaks, is likely to represent part of a wider landscape of prehistoric, Roman and Saxon settlement in the area.

To the north of the site the route of a possibly Roman and medieval road known as the 'Yermouthe Way' (NHER 9690) is recorded. This road is marked on a map of Mousehold Heath dating from 1585.

A Neolithic flint scraper (NHER 9622) was retrieved from the gravel on the drive at Thorpe House School, which implies that it may have been imported from elsewhere. Test pitting on the school playing fields produced two sherds of Roman pottery and several prehistoric worked flints (Hodges, Forthcoming)

A comprehensive survey of a World War II Zero station located at Pinebanks has been undertaken by CART (The Coleshill Auxiliary Research Team). A 'Zero Station' was a covert radio station that would have collated radio information from outlying sources to report on to a local HQ to co-ordinate sabotage actions should the UK be occupied. A series of such stations covered the country, all built to the same specification by the Royal Engineers, and encompassing subterranean tunnels and an above-ground control station (Pye and Simak 2012).

METHODOLOGY

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

The Project Design required that 15 trenches measuring 30m by 1.80m be excavated across the site (Fig. 2).

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

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

Environmental samples were not taken as no suitable deposits were encountered.

All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using NPS Archaeology pro forma. Trench locations, plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales. Monochrome and digital photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits where appropriate.

The temporary benchmarks used during the course of this work were taken from the ends of the trenches which had been set out using a GPS900 RTK Rover by NPS Land Survey Team.

Site conditions were good, with the work taking place in predominantly rainy weather.

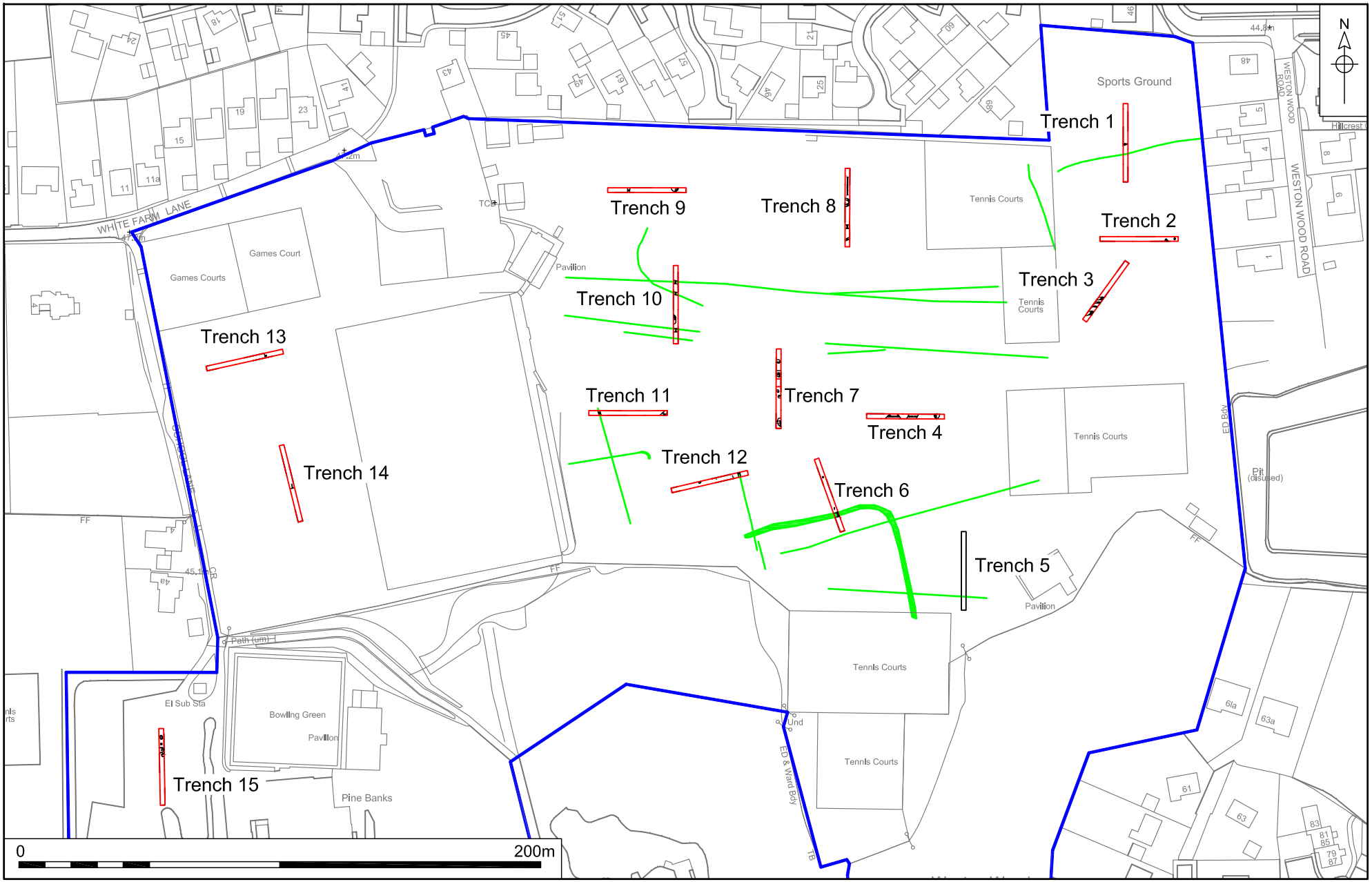

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Figure 2. Location of trenches, with NMP data (green). Scale 1:2000

RESULTS

The archaeological evidence encountered in Trenches 1-15 is summarised below in tabulated form and in Trench number order. Where archaeological features are present the trench plan follows the relevant trench table (sections of those features considered to be of interest are the only ones illustrated).

Trench 1

Figs 2 and 3	
Location	
Orientation	North to south
North end	625943.23 309004.981
South end	625943.238 308974.854
Dimensions	
Length	30.00m
Width	1.80m
Depth	0.65m
Levels	
North top	45.91m OD
South top	46.13mOD

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
001	Deposit	Topsoil. Friable mid–dark brown sandy silt (small element of clay) moderately compact with moderate–sparse sub-angular and sub-rounded small–medium flint gravels. A diffuse horizon with the subsoil.	0.23m	0.00-0.23m
002	Deposit	Subsoil. Friable mid brown sandy silt with a (small element of clay), medium–soft compaction frequent small–medium flints both sub-angular and sub-rounded.	0.22m	0.23-0.45m
003	Deposit	Natural. Pale brown mid orange sandy glacial gravels with frequent sub-angular and sub-rounded flint gravels *c*.0.13m in size. Medium compaction.	-	0.45m+
017	Cut	Ditch/hedgerow. Linear in plan with a U shaped profile, uneven concave base with steep	0.18m	0.63m

Trench 1				
		irregular sides and an irregular break of slope at the top. Measuring *c*.0.33m wide with a visible length of *c*.1.8m.		
018	Deposit	Fill of ditch/hedgerow [17]. Mid brown sandy silt clay with a medium compaction (sticky) containing sparse flint gravels sub-rounded < 0.07m.	0.18m	0.63m
Discussion				
Only one irregular linear feature [017] was exposed in Trench 1. The irregular nature of this feature suggests that it possibly represents the disturbed sub surface remains of a hedgerow.				

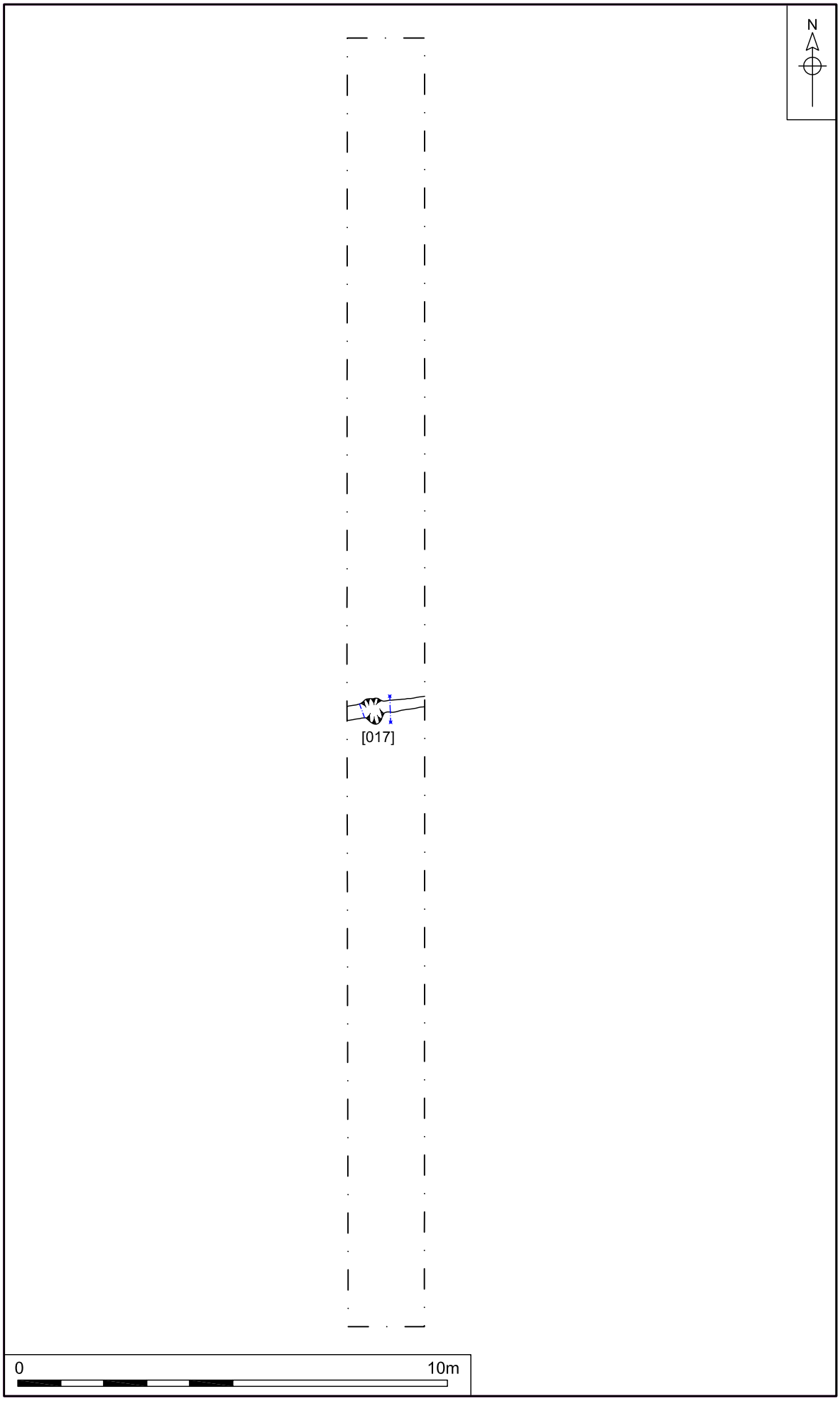

Figure 3. Trench 1, plan. Scale 1:125

Trench 2

Figs 2 and 4	
Location	
Orientation	East to west
East end	625963.453 308953.048
West end	625933.357 308953.059
Dimensions	
Length	30m
Width	1.80m
Depth	0.53m
Levels	
East top	46.13m OD
West top	46.12mOD

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
001	Deposit	Topsoil. Friable mid–dark brown sandy silt (small element of clay) moderately compact with moderate–sparse sub-angular and sub-rounded small–medium flint gravels. A diffuse horizon with the subsoil.	0.25m	0.00-0.25m
002	Deposit	Subsoil. Friable mid brown sandy silt (with a small element of clay) medium–soft compaction frequent small–medium flints both sub-angular and sub-rounded.	0.23m	0.25-0.48m
003	Deposit	Natural. Pale brown mid orange sandy glacial gravels with frequent sub-angular and sub-rounded flint gravels c.0.13m in size. Medium compaction.	-	0.48m+
019	Cut	Small pit /large post-hole. Circular in plan with a U-shaped concave profile with a concave base steep break of slope at the top moderate to steep sides and a gradual break of slope at the base. Measuring *c*.0.66m in diameter.	0.29m	0.77m
020	Deposit	Single fill of [19]. Mid brown sandy silt clay. Medium compaction. Contains very	0.29m	0.77m

Trench 2				
		frequent sub-rounded and sub-angular flint gravels. No clear tip line suggests deliberate backfill.		
021	Cut	Pit/tree throw. Circular in plan with some bioturbation with a concave profile a shallow concave base, convex to concave sides with a gentle break of slope at top and a gradual break of slope at the base. Irregularities and bioturbation occurs at the top of the feature. Measuring *c.*0.85m north-south and *c.*1.05m east-west.	0.37m	0.85m
022	Deposit	Single fill of [21]. Mid brown sandy silt clay medium compaction (very sticky) with sparse sub-angular flint gravels <0.05m. No visible tip lines suggesting rapid deposition.	0.37m	0.85m
Discussion				
Two features were visible in Trench 2 – a small pit or large post-hole [019] and pit or tree throw [021]. These were both undated due to lack of artefactual evidence.				

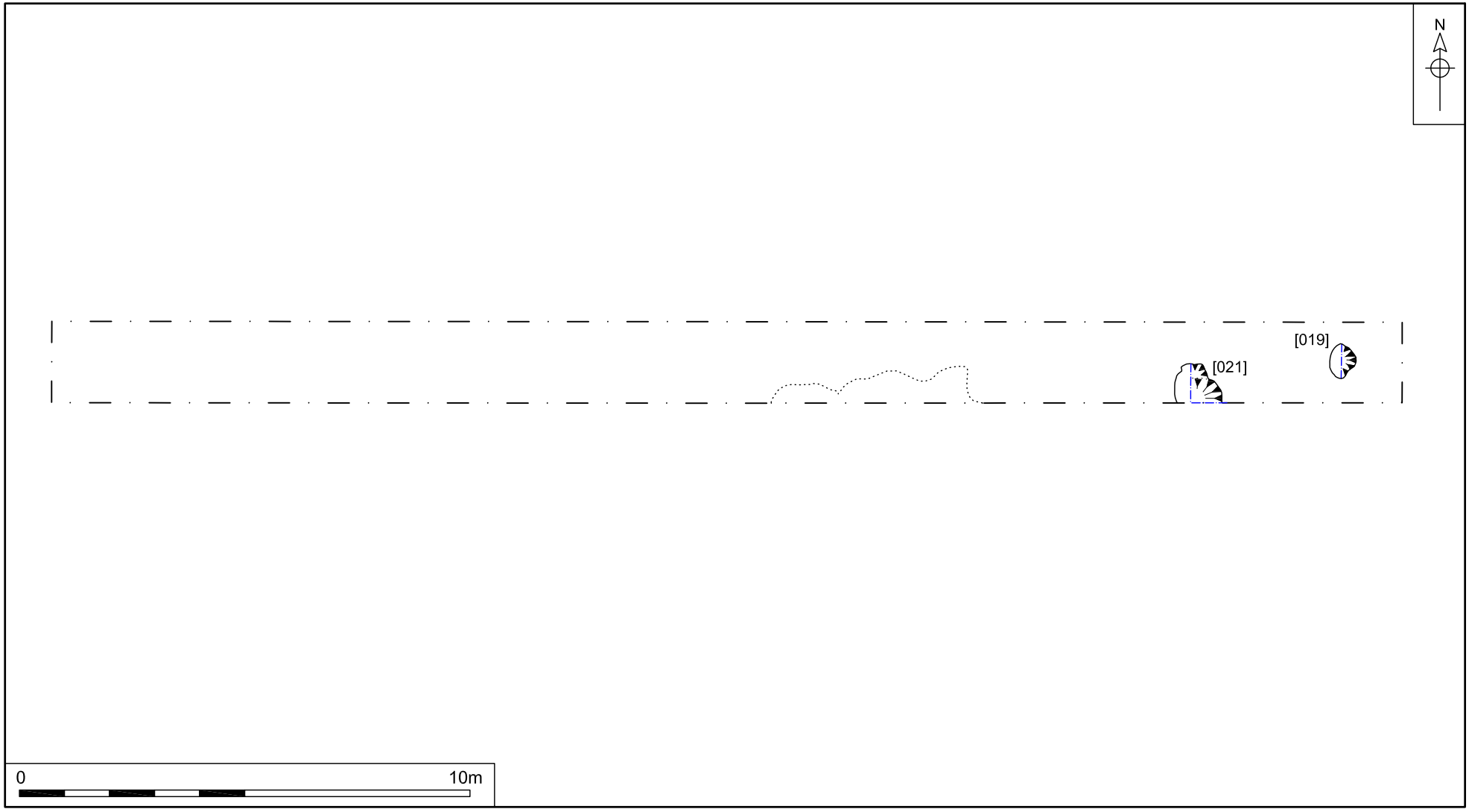

Figure 4. Trench 2, plan. Scale 1:125

Trench 3

Figs 2, 5 and 17 (Section 32)	
Location	
Orientation	North-east to south-west
North-east end	625942.967 308944.810
South-west end	625923.485 308918.821
Dimensions	
Length	30m
Width	1.80m
Depth	0.30m
Levels	
North-east top	46.09m OD
South-west top	46.07m OD

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
001	Deposit	Topsoil. Friable mid–dark brown sandy silt (small element of clay) moderately compact with moderate–sparse sub-angular and sub-rounded small–medium flint gravels. A diffuse horizon with the subsoil.	0.18m	0.00-0.18m
002	Deposit	Subsoil. Friable mid brown sandy silt (with a small element of clay) medium–soft compaction frequent small–medium flints both sub-angular and sub-rounded.	0.12m	0.18-0.30m
003	Deposit	Natural. Pale brown mid orange sandy glacial gravels with frequent sub-angular and sub-rounded flint gravels *c*.0.13m in size. Medium compaction.	-	0.30m+
005	Cut	Ditch. Linear in plan orientated north-east to south-west with an irregular U-shaped profile with a flat base. The south-west edge appears concave and gently sloping; the north-east edge appears convex and gently sloping due to gravels, steep break of slope at top with an abrupt–gradual break of slope at base. Measuring *c*.1.05m wide with a visible length of	0.50m	0.30-0.80m

Trench 3				
		c.2.10m. Forms a trackway with features [009], [011] and [013]		
006	Deposit	Primary fill of ditch [005]. Mid brown sandy clay silt moderately compact with very frequent sub-angular and sub-rounded flint gravels. Measuring *c*.0.34m wide. Primary fill of collapsed gravels.	0.10m	0.70-0.80m
007	Deposit	Secondary fill of ditch [005]. Mid brown sandy clay silt, moderate compaction with moderate–frequent flint gravels. Measuring *c*.0.60m wide. Similar to (006) with less gravel, possibly a second collapse.	0.15m	0.55-0.70m
008	Deposit	Final fill of ditch [005].Mid brown sandy silt clay medium compaction with moderate–sparse flint gravel inclusions. Measuring *c*.1.05m wide.	0.25m	0.30-0.55m
009	Cut	Wheel rut. Linear in plan orientated north-east to south-west with a shallow flat bottomed U-shaped profile, with shallow–gently sloping sides. Measuring *c*.0.63m wide with a visible length of *c*.2.15m. Similar to wheel rut/trackway [011]. Forms a trackway with features [005], [011] and [013]	0.09m	0.30-0.39m
010	Deposit	Single fill of wheel rut [009]. Softly-compacted pale brown sandy silt with moderate amounts of fine gravel and sparse larger stones. Fine deposition suggests wind or water deposition.	0.09m	0.30-0.39m
011	Cut	Wheel rut. Linear in plan orientated north-east to south-west with a shallow U-shaped profile with a flattish concave base and sloping sides with a subtle break of slope at base. Similar to but slightly shallower than feature [009]. Measures *c*.0.70m wide with a visible length of *c*.2.1m. Forms a trackway with features [005], [009] and [013]	0.08m	0.30-0.38m
012	Deposit	Single fill of wheel rut [11]. Pale brown sandy silt moderate fine gravels < 0.07m with soft	0.08m	0.30-0.38m

Trench 3				
		compaction. Fine deposition suggests wind or water deposited.		
013	Cut	Ditch. Linear in plan aligned north-east too south-west flat-bottomed, U-shaped profile with a flat base and gently sloping sides with a gradual break of slope at the base. Measuring *c*.1.5m wide with a visible length of *c*.2.2m Forms a trackway with features [005], [009] and [011]	0.30m	0.30-0.60m
014	Deposit	Single fill of ditch [013]. Medium–dark brown sandy silt clay medium compaction with moderate – frequent flint gravels sub-rounded and sub-angular < 0.09m in size.	0.00m	0.30-0.60m

Discussion

Trench 3 was moved 5m north from its originally-planned location to a north-east to south-west orientation to avoid causing damage to a large oak tree.

This trench contained two curved, parallel ditches ([005] and [013]) set either side of two wheel ruts ([009] and [011]) forming a trackway. A single platform flint core was recovered from one wheel rut ([009] but is likely to be residual.

Comparison with earlier maps showed a trackway following field boundaries along the eastern side of the site in this area.

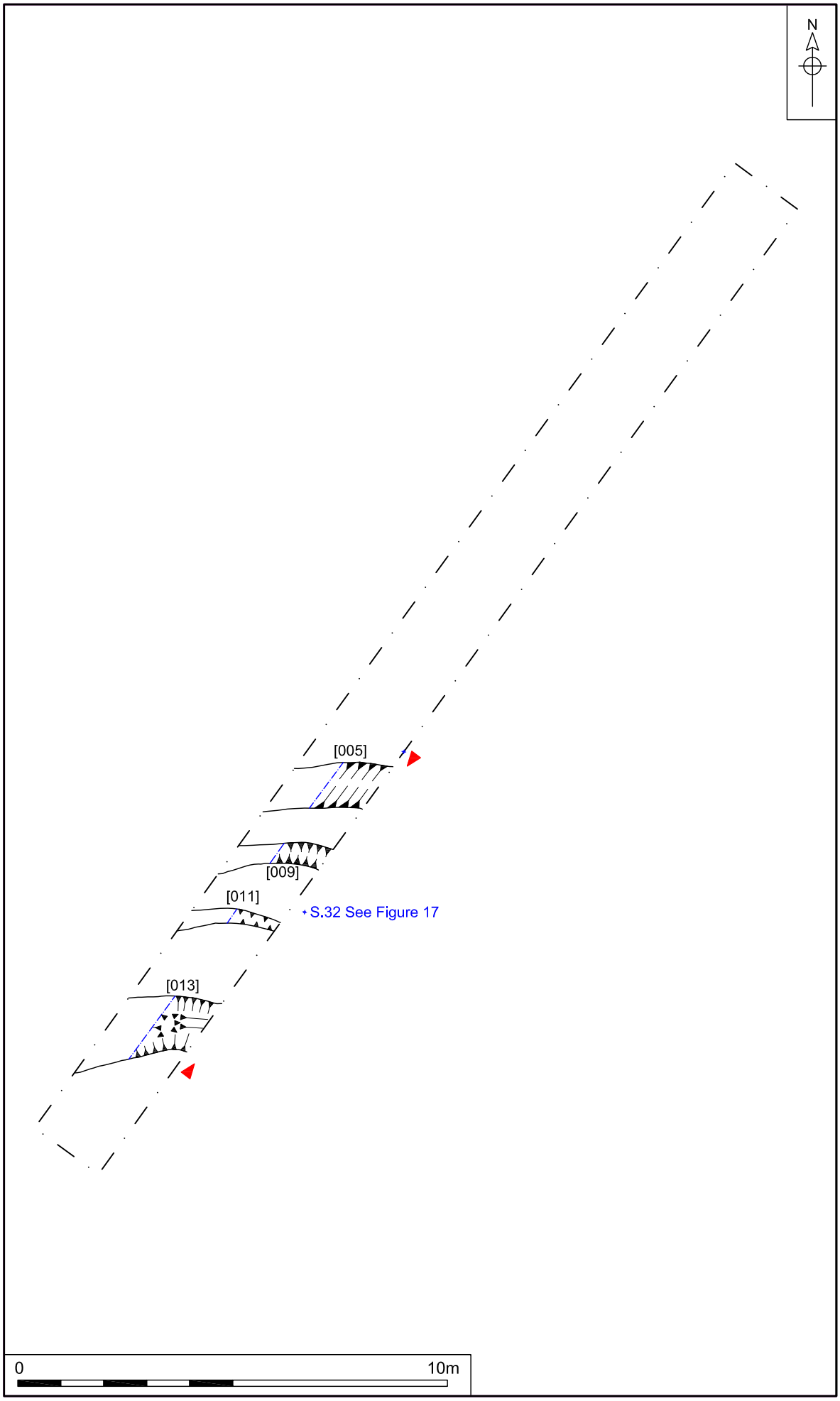

Figure 5. Trench 3, plan. Scale 1:125

Trench 4

Figs 2, 6 and 17 (Section3); Plates 1 and 2	
Location	
Orientation	East to west
East end	625874.028 308885.068
West end	625843.898 308885.033
Dimensions	
Length	30m
Width	1.80m
Depth	0.50m
Levels	
East top	45.71m OD
West top	45.81mOD

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
001	Deposit	Topsoil. Friable mid–dark brown sandy silt (small element of clay) moderately compact with moderate–sparse sub-angular and sub-rounded small–medium flint gravels. A diffuse horizon with the subsoil.	0.20m	0.00-0.20m
002	Deposit	Subsoil. Friable mid brown sandy silt with a (small element of clay), medium–soft compaction and frequent small–medium flints both sub-angular and sub-rounded.	0.14m	0.20-0.34m
003	Deposit	Natural. Pale brown mid orange sandy glacial gravels with frequent sub-angular and sub-rounded flint gravels c.0.13m in size. Medium compaction.	-	0.34m+
023	Cut	Large pit. This feature was *c*.5.30m wide extended beyond the trench however it may have been oval in plan. The east side was moderately sloping whilst the west was steeply sloping after a shallow break of slope at the top. To maintain safe working conditions excavation of this feature ceased before the base was reached. It.	>1.00m	0.34-1.34m+

Trench 4				
024	Deposit	Primary slumping in pit [023]. Mid–dark grey brown sandy silt with medium–firm compaction that was barely friable–slightly sticky. Frequent small and medium flints, most sub-rounded. Very similar to main fill (025) but slightly greyer.	>1.00m	0.34-1.34m+
025	Deposit	Secondary (main) fill of pit [023]. Mid–dark grey brown sandy silt medium–firm compaction that was barely friable–slightly sticky. Frequent small and medium flints most sub-rounded. Very similar to primary fill (024) but slightly less grey.	>1.00m	0.34-1.34m+
028	Deposit	Upper fill of pit [023]. Friable mid–dark orange brown silty sand with medium–firm compaction containing frequent flints (small and medium) mostly sub-rounded.	0.37m	0.34-0.71m
029	Cut	Small pit. Sub-round in plan with a shallow concave profile	0.18m	0.34-0.52m
030	Deposit	Fill of small pit [029]. Friable mid orange brown silt and sand medium loose compaction with rare small flint.	0.18m	0.34-0.52m
031	Cut	Ditch. Wide shallow north-south aligned linear feature with a flattish uneven profile. It was slightly concave at the base with very shallow sides. The break of slope at the base was imperceptible. There was probably a tree hole on the east side of this feature.	0.25m	0.34-0.59m
032	Deposit	Fill of linear [031]. Friable mid orange brown silty sand medium firm compaction with rare small flints.	0.25m	0.34-0.59m
081	Deposit	Fill of linear [031]. Friable orange sand medium loose compaction with very rare small flints.	0.25m	0.34-0.59
Discussion				
Trench 4 contained three archaeological features; large pit [023], small shallow pit [029] and north-south aligned linear ditch [031]. Pit [023] contained a single sherd of uncertainly dated prehistoric/Early Neolithic pottery in its lower main fill (025) and one fragment of Roman pottery in its upper fill (028). The pit may be similar to pit [55] in Trench 8.				

Trench 4

Shallow pit [031] contained a single fragment of prehistoric struck flint. No dating evidence was recovered from ditch [031].

Plate 1. Trench 3, pit [023]

Plate 2. Trench 4, pit [029]

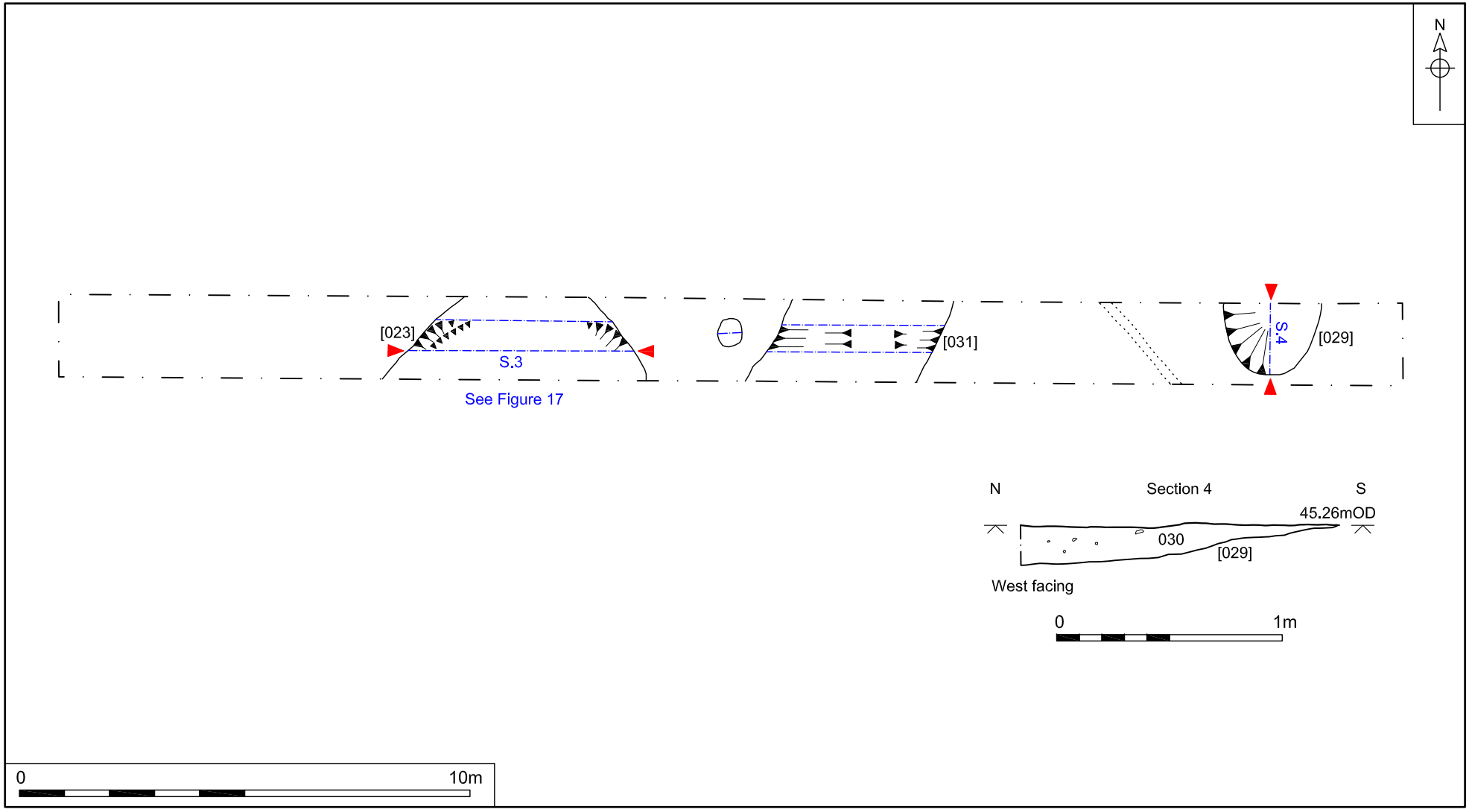

Figure 6. Trench 4, plan and section. Scale 1:125 and 1:25

Trench 5

Fig. 2	
Location	
Orientation	North to south
North end	625881.223 308840.916
South end	625881.200 308810.805
Dimensions	
Length	27m
Width	1.80m
Depth	0.44m
Levels	
North top	45.49m OD
South top	44.43mOD

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
001	Deposit	Topsoil. Friable mid–dark brown sandy silt (small element of clay) moderately compact with moderate–sparse sub-angular and sub-rounded small–medium flint gravels. A diffuse horizon with the subsoil.	0.10m	0.00-0.10m
002	Deposit	Subsoil. Friable mid brown sandy silt with a small element of clay, medium–soft compaction, frequent small–medium flints (both sub-angular and sub-rounded).	0.20m	0.10-0.30m
003	Deposit	Natural. Pale brown mid orange sandy glacial gravels with frequent sub-angular and sub-rounded flint gravels *c*.0.13m in size. Medium compaction.	-	0.30m+

Discussion

Trench 5 was shortened to 27m due to the presence of cables at its south end uncovered during machining of the trench.

Two potential features were explored and subsequently interpreted as natural features - possibly caused by rooting.

Trench 6

Figs 2, 7 and 17 Section 2; Plate 3	
Location	
Orientation	North-west to south-east
North-west end	625827.978 308859.933 (original location)
South-east end	625838.103 308831.579 (original location)
Dimensions	
Length	30m
Width	1.80m
Depth	0.45m
Levels	
North-west top	45.794 m OD(original location)
South-east top	45.223 m OD (original location)

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
001	Deposit	Topsoil. Friable mid–dark brown sandy silt (small element of clay) moderately compact with moderate–sparse sub-angular and sub-rounded small–medium flint gravels. A diffuse horizon with the subsoil.	0.23m	0.00-0.23m
002	Deposit	Subsoil. Friable mid brown sandy silt with a small element of clay, medium–soft compaction, frequent small–medium flints (both sub-angular and sub-rounded).	0.26m	0.23-0.39m
003	Deposit	Natural. Pale brown mid orange sandy glacial gravels with frequent sub-angular and sub-rounded flint gravels *c*.0.13m in size. Medium compaction.	-	0.39m+
015	Cut	Post-hole. Sub-circular in plan with a curved base, near-vertical sides and an abrupt break of slope at the top and gradual break of slope at the base. It measured *c*.0.45m by *c*.0.49m	0.26m	0.39-0.65m
016	Deposit	Fill of post-hole [15]. Friable dark grey brown sandy silt with moderate compaction and small–medium flints.	0.26m	0.39-0.65m

Trench 6				
026	Cut	Ditch. Linear in plan, orientated east-west with a V-shaped profile, narrow curved base, steep sloping sides with gradual break of slope at top and subtle break of slope at base. It was *c.*1.90m wide.	0.83m	0.39-1.22m
027	Deposit	Fill of ditch [027]. Moderately compacted orange brown sandy silt with frequent small-large flints and gravel.	0.83m	0.39-1.22m

Discussion

Trench 6 was moved 10m north-east of its original location due to close proximity of floodlights.

This trench contained two archaeological features; post-hole [015] and east-west aligned ditch [026].

Post hole [015] contained an iron nail of unknown date.

Ditch [026] contained thirteen prehistoric struck flints and one fragment of Early Neolithic pottery suggesting a possible Early Neolithic date for this feature. A comparison of excavation data with the NMP data suggests this feature is potentially part of an L-shaped enclosure.

Plate 3. Trench 6, ditch [026[

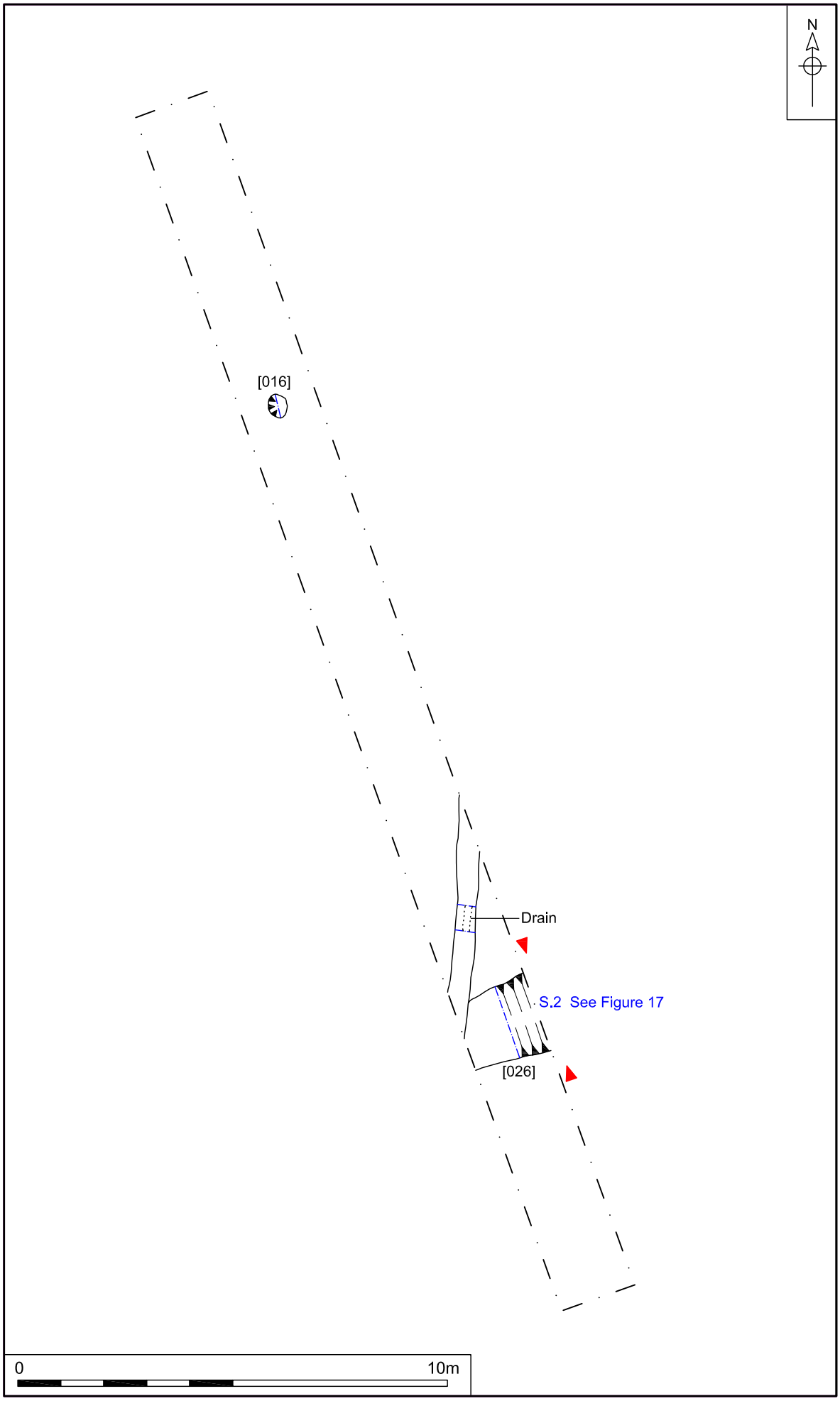

Figure 7. Trench 6, plan. Scale 1:125

Trench 7

Figs 2 and 8	
Location	
Orientation	North to south
North end	625810.284 308910.536
South end	625810.276 308880.436
Dimensions	
Length	30m
Width	1.80m
Depth	0.68m
Levels	
North top	46.36m OD
South top	46.05mOD

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
001	Deposit	Topsoil. Friable mid–dark brown sandy silt (small element of clay) moderately compact with moderate–sparse sub-angular and sub-rounded small–medium flint gravels. A diffuse horizon with the subsoil.	0.20m	0.00-0.20m
002	Deposit	Subsoil. Friable mid brown sandy silt with a small element of clay, medium–soft compaction, frequent small–medium flints (both sub-angular and sub-rounded).	0.24m	0.26-0.50m
003	Deposit	Natural. Pale brown mid orange sandy glacial gravels with frequent sub-angular and sub-rounded flint gravels *c*.0.13m in size. Medium compaction.	-	0.50m+
004	Deposit	Clay layer. Blue grey brown clay solid compaction with very small sub-rounded chalk pebble inclusions. Only seen at the North end of the trench between the topsoil and subsoil (modern deposit?)	0.06m	0.20-0.26m
061	Cut	Pit. Sub-oval in plan orientated east-west with a shallow irregular concave profile and base. Moderate break of slope	0.22m	0.50-0.72m

Trench 7				
		at top and sides and gradual break of slope at base. Possible tree hole.		
062	Deposit	Single fill of pit [061]. Sticky mid brown silt medium firm compaction with occasional–frequent small and medium flints.	0.22m	0.50-0.72m
063	Cut	Shallow linear feature, orientated east-west with a shallow concave profile, a curved base, moderate break of slope at top and gradual break of slope at base. Seems to cut linear feature [065] which appears to terminate in this feature.	0.24m	0.50-0.74m
064	Deposit	Single fill of linear [063]. Slightly sticky mid orange brown sandy silt medium firm compaction with occasional small and medium flints.	0.24m	0.50-0.74m
065	Cut	Shallow linear orientated north-west to south-east- with a U-shaped profile, curved base, moderate break of slope at top and a gradual break of slope at its base. Appears to be cut by linear feature [063].	0.23m	0.50-0.73m
066	Deposit	Single fill of linear feature [065]. Slightly sticky mid orange brown sandy silt medium compaction, very frequent small and medium flints (approx 70% of matrix).	0.23m	0.50-0.73m
067	Cut	Small pit or tree hole. Oval in plan orientated east-west with an irregular U-shaped profile, curved base, shallow break of slope at the top of the slope to the south and steeper to the north with a gradual break of slope at the base.	0.20m	0.50-0.70m
068	Deposit	Fill of pit [068]. Medium-firm compacted sticky mid brown silt with occasional small and medium flints.	0.20m	0.50-0.70m
069	Cut	Small pit or tree hole. Oval in plan orientated north-west to south-east with a flat base, moderately steep break of slope and sides and abrupt break of	0.12m	0.50-0.62m

Trench 7				
		slope at base.		
070	Deposit	Fill of pit [069]. Medium-firm compacted sticky mid brown silt with occasional small flints.	0.12m	0.70-0.82m
071	Cut	Possible pit or ditch terminus. Oval in plan extends beyond limit of trench, orientated east-west. The base was deeper towards the east. Moderately curved break of slope at top and sides, gradual break of slope at base.	0.42m	0.50-0.92m
072	Deposit	Fill of pit [071]. Slightly sticky dark brown slightly sandy silt with rare small flints becoming frequent at the horizon.	0.42m	0.50-0.92m
073	Cut	Shallow, curvilinear east-west orientated feature with a north-south curve in the middle with a shallow flat-bottomed profile. Flat base with a moderate break of slope at the top and gradual break of slope at base. Possibly cut by linear feature [075].	0.17m	0.50-0.67m
074	Deposit	Fill of curvilinear [073]. Friable orange and mid brown mixed silty sand of medium loose compaction with occasional small and medium flints. Possibly deliberately backfilled.	0.17m	0.50-0.67m
075	Cut	Gully. East-west linear orientated in plan with a shallow curved profile, uneven flat base with moderate break of slope at the top and sides and a gradual break of slope at the base. Cuts curvilinear [073] and is cut by pit [077].	0.27m	0.50-0.77m
076	Deposit	Fill of gully [075]. Medium-firm compacted friable mid brown and orange mixed patchy silt and sand mix with occasional small and medium flints. Cut by pit [077].	0.27m	0.50-0.77m
077	Cut	Pit or tree hole. Irregular in plan with a U-shaped profile, curved base, moderately sloping north side and a steep south side, moderate break of slope at the top, gradual break of slope at its base. Cuts gully [075].	0.50m	0.50-1.00m

Trench 7				
078	Deposit	Fill of pit [077]. Firmly compacted sticky dark brown silt with rare amounts of small rounded flints.	0.50m	0.50-1.00m
Discussion				
Trench 7 contained nine potential archaeological features; pit [061], shallow linear [063], shallow linear [065], small pit/tree throws [067], [069] and [077], pit or ditch terminus [071], curvilinear [073] and gully [075]. None of these features contained archaeological material to assist in assigning a date and their morphology provides no obvious clues to the function for these features.				

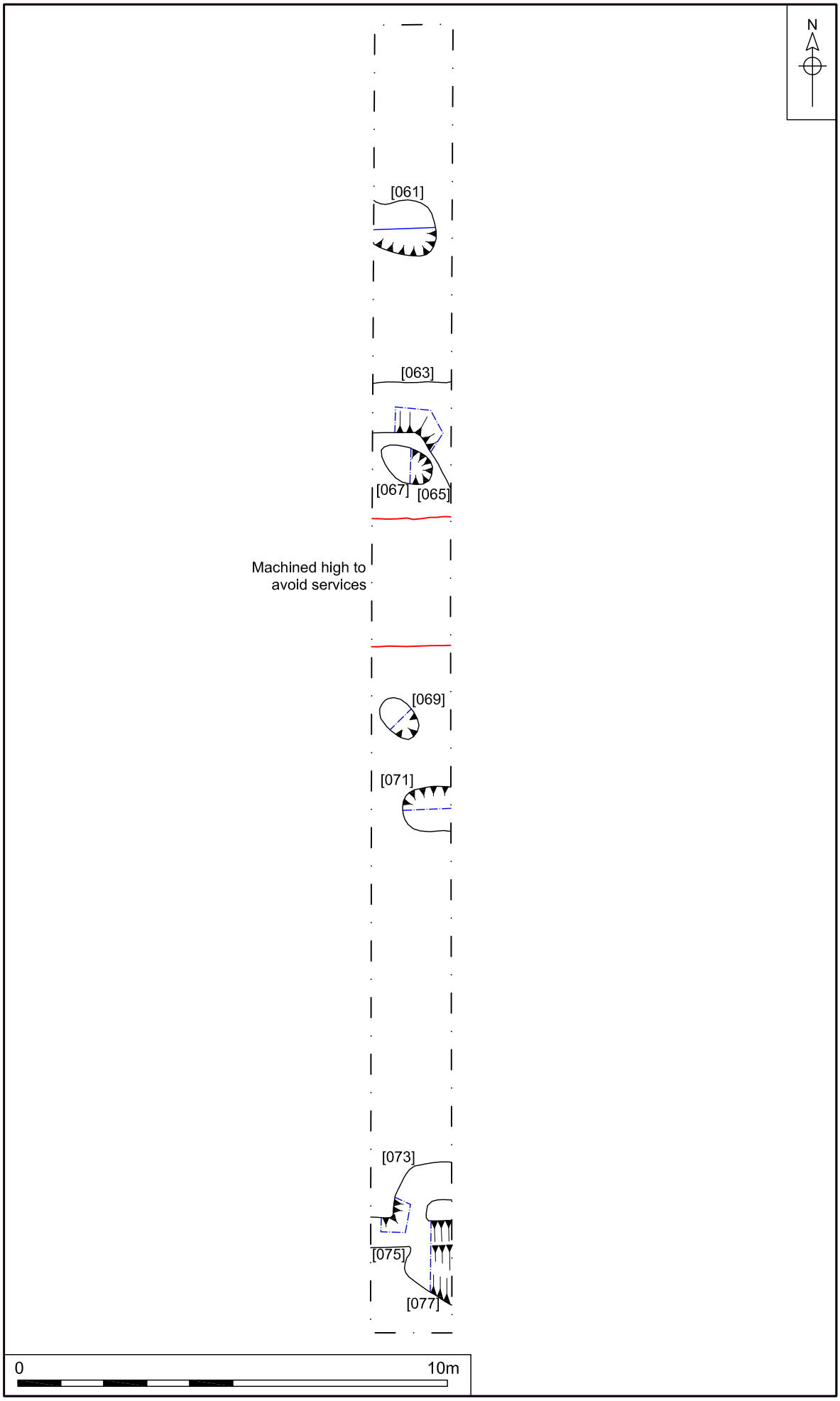

Figure 8. Trench 7, plan. Scale 1:125

Trench 8

No image available	**Figs 2, 9 and 17 Section 17; Plate 4**	
	Location	
	Orientation	North to south
	North end	625836.635 308980.112
	South end	625836.617 308950.027
	Dimensions	
	Length	30m
	Width	1.80m
	Depth	0.50m
	Levels	
	North top	46.80m OD
	South top	46.56mOD

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
001	Deposit	Topsoil. Friable mid–dark brown sandy silt (small element of clay) moderately compact with moderate–sparse sub-angular and sub-rounded small–medium flint gravels. A diffuse horizon with the subsoil.	0.20m	0.00-0.20m
002	Deposit	Subsoil. Friable mid brown sandy silt with a small element of clay, medium–soft compaction, frequent small–medium flints (both sub-angular and sub-rounded).	0.30m	0.20-0.50m
003	Deposit	Natural. Pale brown mid orange sandy glacial gravels with frequent sub-angular and sub-rounded flint gravels *c*.0.13m in size. Medium compaction.	-	0.50m+
049	Cut	Linear feature. Shallow, orientated south-west to north-east with a curved profile and base, sloping sides and a gradual break of slope at top and base.	0.17m	0.50-0.67m
050	Deposit	Fill of linear [049]. Friable, homogeneous mid orange grey brown sandy silt with frequent small and medium stones and flints.	0.17m	0.50-0.67m
051	Cut	Linear feature orientated east-west in plan with a V-shaped profile, flat base, steep sides and gradual break of slope at top and base. The sides were very stony with the base being	0.55m	0.50-1.05m

Trench 8				
		made up of large-very large flints.		
052	Deposit	Fill of linear feature [051]. Homogeneous, friable mid orange grey brown sandy silt with frequent small medium flint and stones.	0.55m	0.50-1.05m
053	Cut	Curvilinear (horse-shoe-shaped) feature orientated east-west with a curved U-shaped profile, curved base, gently sloping sides with gradual break of slope at top and base. Sides were a mix of sand and stones as was the base. The feature was a little narrower on its northern arc.	0.12m	0..50-0.62m
054	Deposit	Fill of curvilinear [053]. Homogeneous friable mid orange grey brown sandy silt with frequent small and medium stones and flints.	0.12m	0.50-0.62m
055	Cut	Very large pit. Its linear appearance in plan may be misleading. The base was not reached. The north side is near vertical whilst the South side is well sloping with gradual break of slope at top and base. The North side appears to be very similar to the face of an extraction pit.	1.02m+	0.50-1.52m+
056	Deposit	Fill of very large pit. Friable mid orange grey brown sandy silt. Homogeneous with frequent small – large flints and stones.	1.02m+	0.50-1.52m+

Discussion

Trench 8 contained four archaeological features; shallow linear feature [049], linear feature [051], curvilinear feature [053] and large pit [055].

Whilst the linear features in this trench remain undated, large pit [055] contained and three sherds of Early Neolithic pottery, twenty-three prehistoric struck flints and three burnt flints. This evidence suggests this pit may be Early Neolithic in origin and similar to pit [023] in Trench 4.

Trench 8

Plate 4. Trench 8, Pit [055]

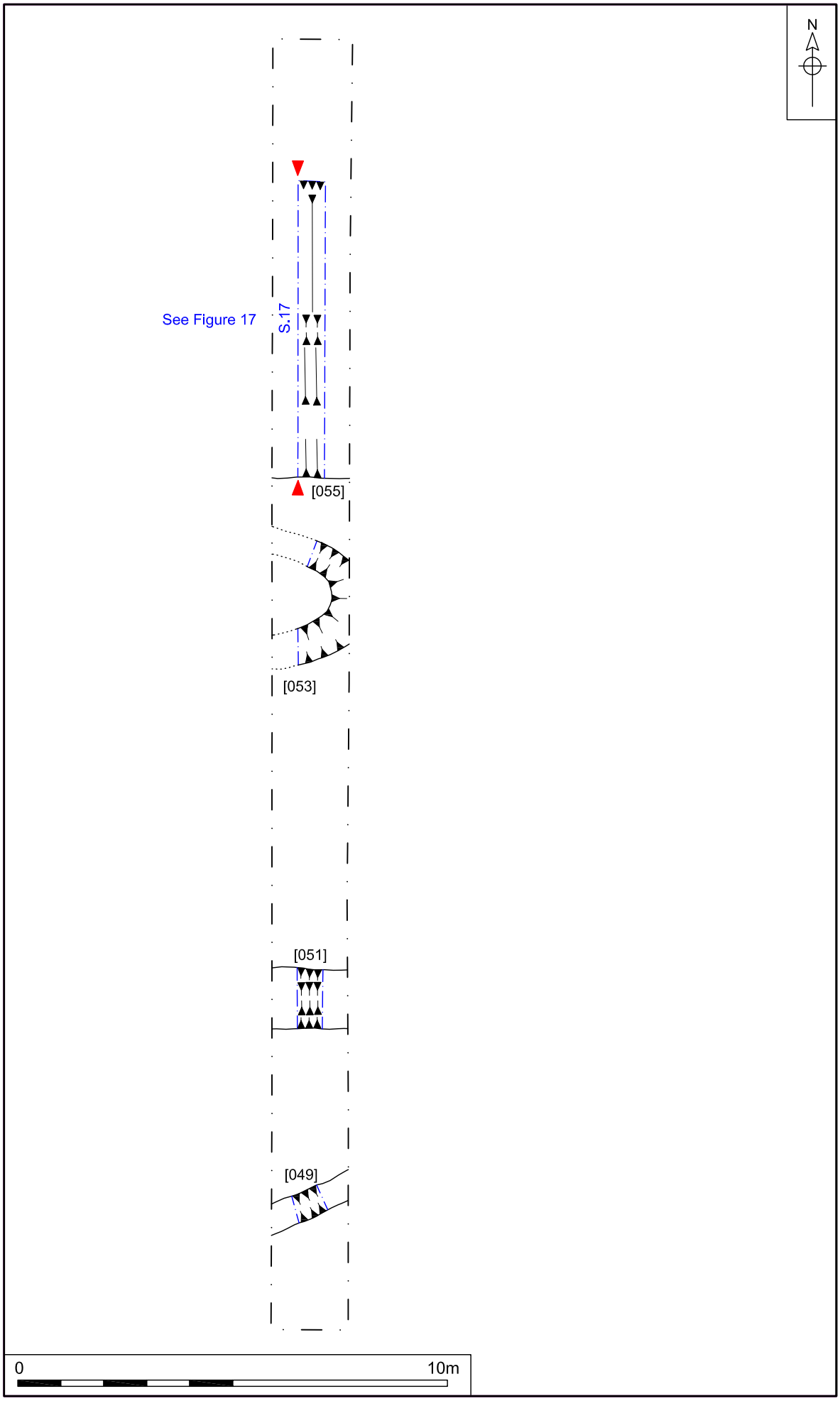

Figure 9. Trench 8, plan. Scale 1:125

Trench 9

No image available	**Figs 2 and 10; Plate 5**	
	Location	
	Orientation	East to West
	East end	625774.856 308971.75
	West end	625744.774 308971.764
	Dimensions	
	Length	30m
	Width	1.80m
	Depth	0.37m
	Levels	
	East top	47.03m OD
	West top	47.17mOD

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
001	Deposit	Topsoil. Friable mid–dark brown sandy silt (small element of clay) moderately compact with moderate–sparse sub-angular and sub-rounded small–medium flint gravels. A diffuse horizon with the subsoil.	0.25m	0.00-0.25m
002	Deposit	Subsoil. Friable mid brown sandy silt with a small element of clay, medium–soft compaction, frequent small–medium flints (both sub-angular and sub-rounded).	0.12m	0.25-0.37m
003	Deposit	Natural. Pale brown mid orange sandy glacial gravels with frequent sub-angular and sub-rounded flint gravels *c*.0.13m in size. Medium compaction.		0.37m+
045	Cut	Shallow linear feature orientated north-south with a curved base, gently sloping sides and gradual break of slope at top and base. The sides and base were made up of gravel and flints.	0.16m	0.37-0.53m
046	Deposit	Fill of linear feature [045]. Homogeneous, friable mid grey brown sandy silt with moderate small and medium flints.	0.16m	0.37-0.53m
047	Cut	Pit. Sub-circular in plan. The base was not reached due to its considerable depth. Gradual break of slope at top with near-vertical sides.	0.65m	0.65-1.02m

Trench 9				
48	Deposit	Fill of pit [47]. Friable mid grey brown sandy silt. Homogenous with moderate small – large stones and flints.	0.65m	

Discussion

Trench 9 contained two archaeological features - shallow north-south linear feature [045] and a pit [047].

Whilst both these features were un-datable due to the lack of artefactual evidence, pit [047] has a similar form to pits [023] and [055] (from Trenches 4 and 8 respectively) and may possibly be prehistoric.

Plate 5. Trench 9, pit [047]

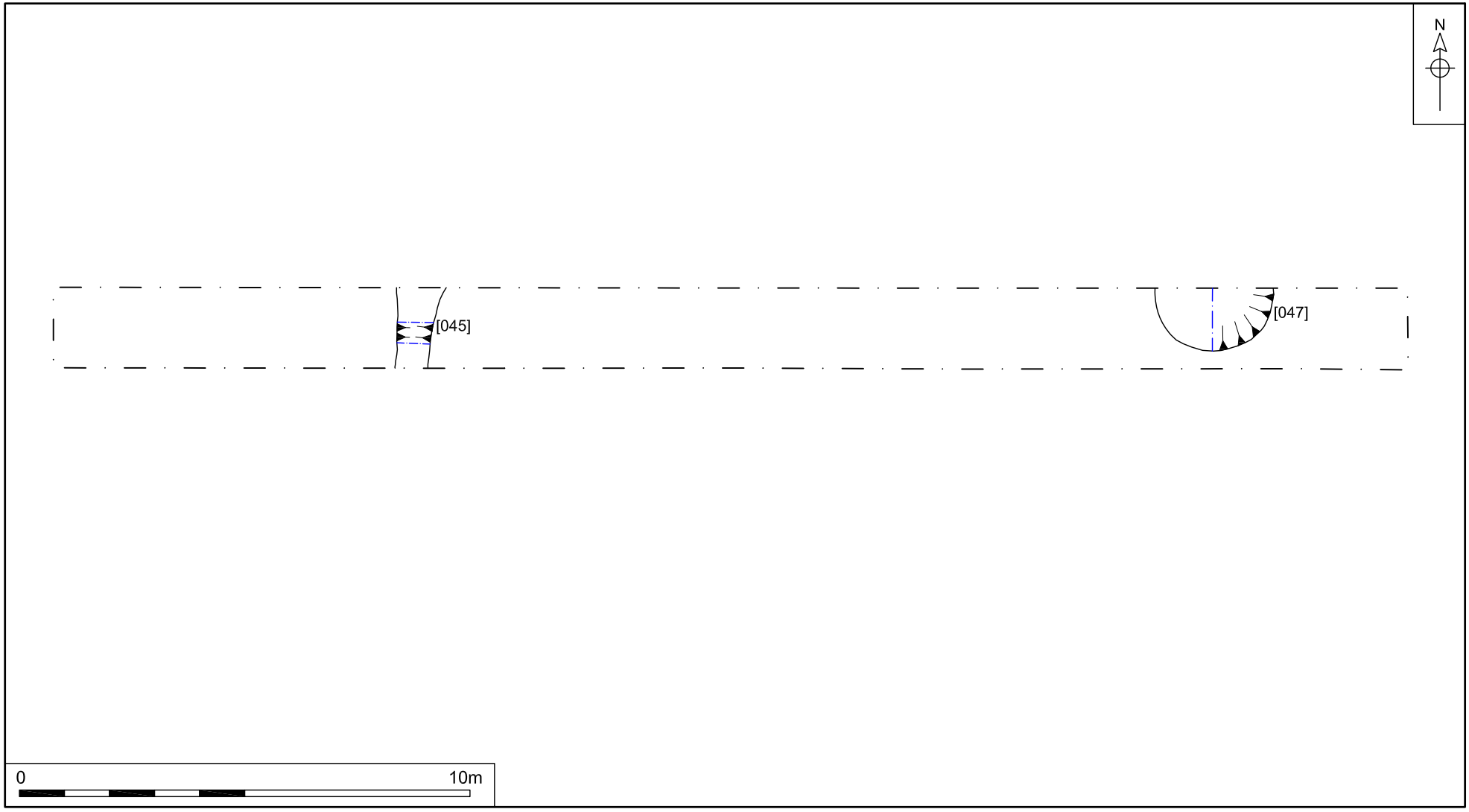

Figure 10. Trench 9, plan. Scale 1:125

Trench 10

Figs 2 and 11	
Location	
Orientation	North to south
North end	625770.848 308942.956
South end	625770.847 308912.813
Dimensions	
Length	30m
Width	1.80m
Depth	0.46m
Levels	
North top	46.75m OD
South top	46.32mOD

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
001	Deposit	Topsoil. Friable mid–dark brown sandy silt (small element of clay) moderately compact with moderate–sparse sub-angular and sub-rounded small–medium flint gravels. A diffuse horizon with the subsoil.	0.39m	0.00-0.39m
002	Deposit	Subsoil. Friable mid brown sandy silt with a small element of clay, medium–soft compaction, frequent small–medium flints (both sub-angular and sub-rounded).	0.07m	0.39-0.46m
003	Deposit	Natural. Pale brown mid orange sandy glacial gravels with frequent sub-angular and sub-rounded flint gravels *c*.0.13m in size. Medium compaction.	-	0.46m+
033	Cut	Linear feature orientated north-west to south-east with a curved base, sloping sides and gradual break of slope at top and base. Parallel to linear feature [035]	0.30m	0.46-0.96m
034	Deposit	Fill of linear [033]. Homogeneous, friable dark brown sandy silt with abundant (70%) small and medium flints and stones.	0.30m	0.46-0.96m

Trench 10				
035	Cut	Linear feature orientated north-west to south-east with a flat base, sloping sides and gradual break of slope at top and base. Parallel to linear feature [033].	0.25m	0.46-0.71m
036	Deposit	Fill of linear feature [035]. Homogeneous, friable mid grey brown sandy silt with moderate numbers of medium and large flints. Less stony than the fills of linear features nearby.	0.25m	0.46-0.71m
037	Cut	Pit. Sub-circular in plan with a flat base, stepped and steeply sloping sides with a gradual break of slope at top and base.	0.65m	0.46-1.11m
038	Deposit	Fill of pit [037]. Homogeneous, friable mid orange grey brown sandy silt with moderate small–large flint and stones. Patches of stone and flint throughout with a band of stones and flint running across the feature. The base of the fill was very wet.	0.65m	0.46-1.11m
039	Cut	Shallow linear feature orientated east-west. It has a flat base, gently sloping sides and a gradual break of slope at the top and base.	0.15m	0.46-0.61m
040	Deposit	Fill of linear feature [039]. Homogeneous, friable mid grey brown sandy silt with abundant small stones.	0.15m	0.46-0.61m
Discussion				
Trench 10 contained four archaeological features; parallel linear features [033] and [035], pit [037] and shallow linear feature [039]. Whilst these features remained undated due to lack of artefactual evidence, the parallel linear features ([033] and [035]) may be associated with each other. All three of the linear features correspond with features shown on the NMP data.				

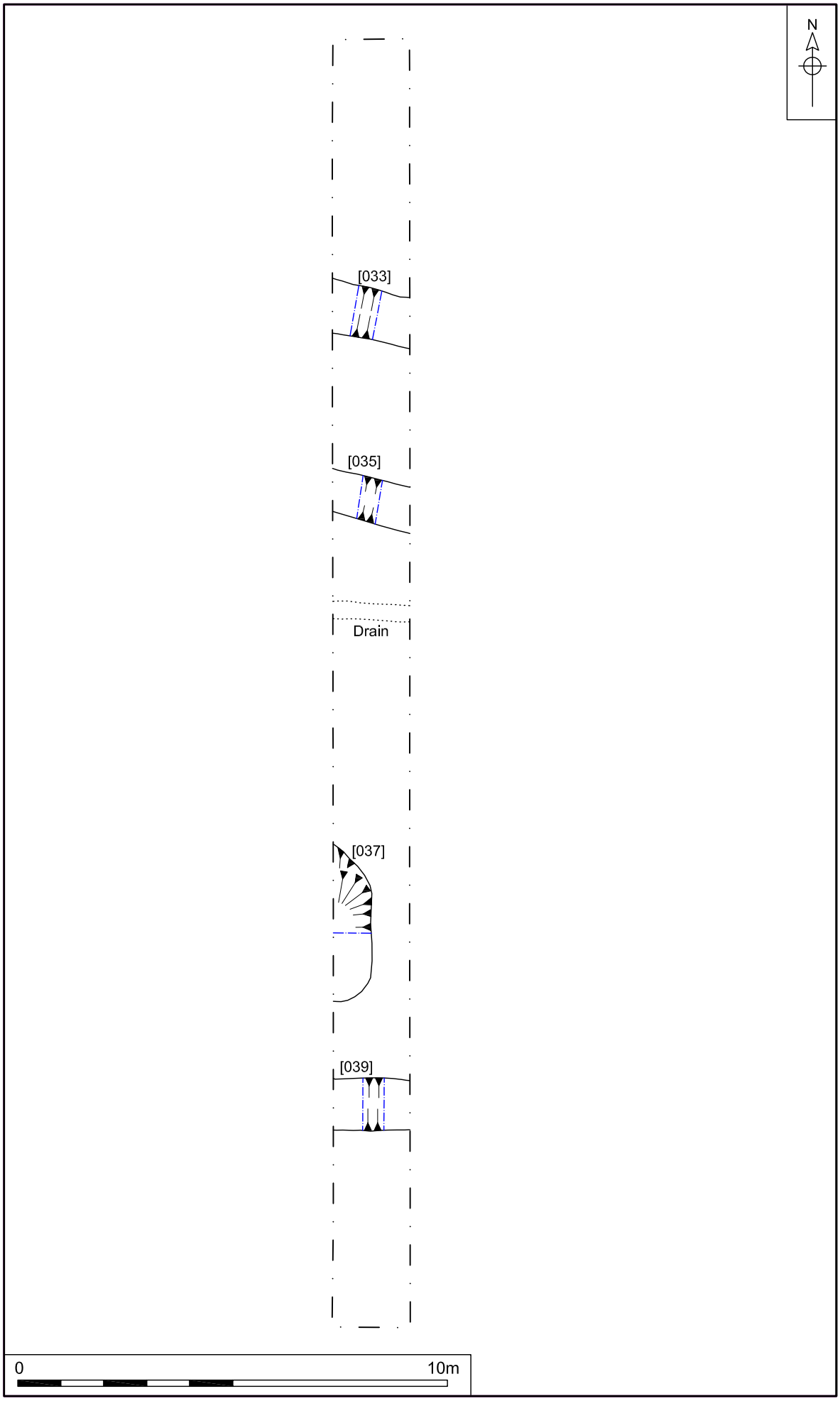

Figure 11. Trench 10, plan. Scale 1:125

Trench 11

Figs 2 and 12	
Location	
Orientation	East to west
East end	625759.636 308886.379 (original location)
West end	625729.529 308886.363 (original location)
Dimensions	
Length	30m
Width	1.80m
Depth	0.54m
Levels	
East top	45.99m OD (original location)
West top	45.545m OD (original location)

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
001	Deposit	Topsoil. Friable mid–dark brown sandy silt (small element of clay) moderately compact with moderate–sparse sub-angular and sub-rounded small–medium flint gravels. A diffuse horizon with the subsoil.	0.26m	0.00-0.26m
002	Deposit	Subsoil. Friable mid brown sandy silt with a small element of clay, medium–soft compaction, frequent small–medium flints (both sub-angular and sub-rounded).	0.23m	0.26-0.49m
003	Deposit	Natural. Pale brown mid orange sandy glacial gravels with frequent sub-angular and sub-rounded flint gravels *c*.0.13m in size. Medium compaction.	-	0.49m+
057	Cut	Shallow linear feature orientated north-west to south-east and *c*.0.7m wide. It has a concave base well sloping sides and gradual break of slope at top and base.	0.13m	0.49-0.62m
58	Deposit	Fill of linear [057]. Moderately-highly compacted, friable dark orange brown sandy silt with abundant (70%) gravel.	0.13m	0.49-0.62m

Trench 11				
59	Cut	Linear feature orientated north-east to south-west. It has a flat base, abrupt break of slope at top, a near vertical north-west side and a very steep south-east side with a gradual break of slope on the south-east edge and an abrupt break of slope on the north-west edge.	0.45m	0.49-0.94m
60	Deposit	Fill of linear feature [059]. Homogeneous, friable mid orange brown sandy silt with frequent small–large stones and flints.	0.45m	0.49-0.94m
Discussion				
Trench 11 was moved 8m east of its original location due to its close proximity to trees and floodlights. This trench contained two linear features, [057] and [059]. Both were un-datable due to lack of artefact evidence. Feature [057] does however correspond with recorded NMP cropmark data.				

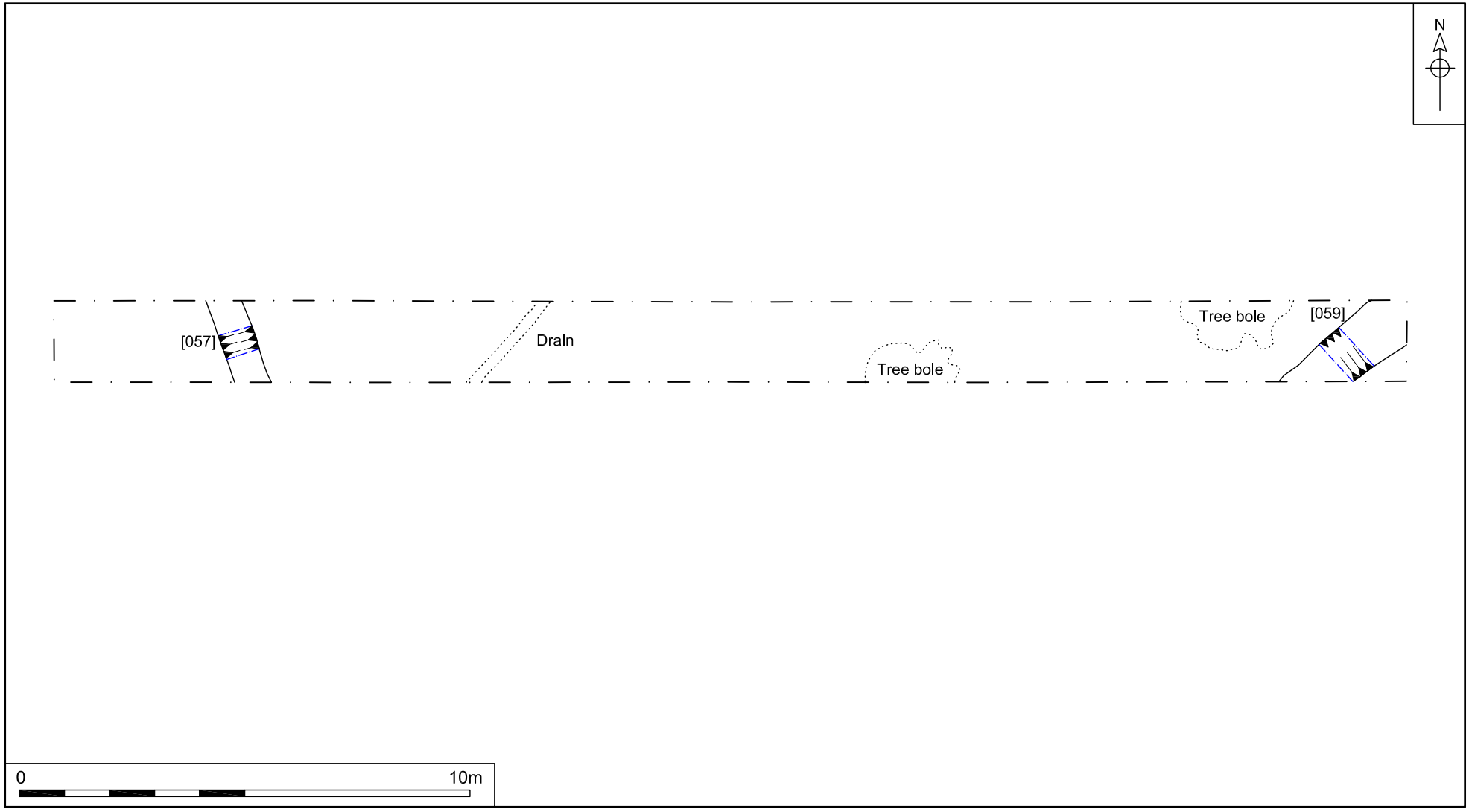

Figure 12. Trench 11, plan. Scale 1:125

Trench 12

Figs 2 and 13; Plate 6	
Location	
Orientation	North-east to south-west
North-east end	625798.523 308863.448
South-west end	625769.201 308856.684
Dimensions	
Length	30m
Width	1.80m
Depth	0.43m
Levels	
North-east top	45.91m OD
South-west top	45.53mOD

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
001	Deposit	Topsoil. Friable mid–dark brown sandy silt (small element of clay) moderately compact with moderate–sparse sub-angular and sub-rounded small–medium flint gravels. A diffuse horizon with the subsoil.	0.19m	0.00-0.19m
002	Deposit	Subsoil. Friable mid brown sandy silt with a small element of clay, medium–soft compaction, frequent small–medium flints (both sub-angular and sub-rounded).	0.24m	0.19-0.43m
003	Deposit	Natural. Pale brown mid orange sandy glacial gravels with frequent sub-angular and sub-rounded flint gravels *c*.0.13m in size. Medium compaction.	-	0.43m+
041	Cut	Ditch. Linear feature *c*.0.80m wide, orientated north-south with a U-shaped profile, curved base, moderately sloping sides. The break of slope is moderate at the top and gradual at the base.	0.35m	0.43-0.78m
42	Deposit	Fill of ditch [041]. Medium-firmly compacted, friable dark brown silty sand with frequent small and medium flints (mostly sub-	0.35m	0.43-0.78m

Trench 12				
		rounded).		
43	Cut	Small pit possibly a tree hole. Sub-round, *c*.0.50m in diameter, with a nearly flat slightly curved base and moderate-slightly curved sides. It has a steep break of slope at the top and a gradual break of slope at its base.	0.20m	0.43-0.63m
44	Deposit	Fill of pit [043]. Medium-firmly compacted friable very dark brown silty sand with occasional small sub-rounded flints.	0.20m	0.43-0.63m

Discussion

Trench 12 contained two archaeological features - linear feature [041] and small pit (possible tree throw) [043]. Three other tree throws were also present in this trench.

The absence of artefactual evidence means that these features remain un-dated however linear feature [041] does correspond with NMP data.

Plate 6. Trench 12, post-excavation

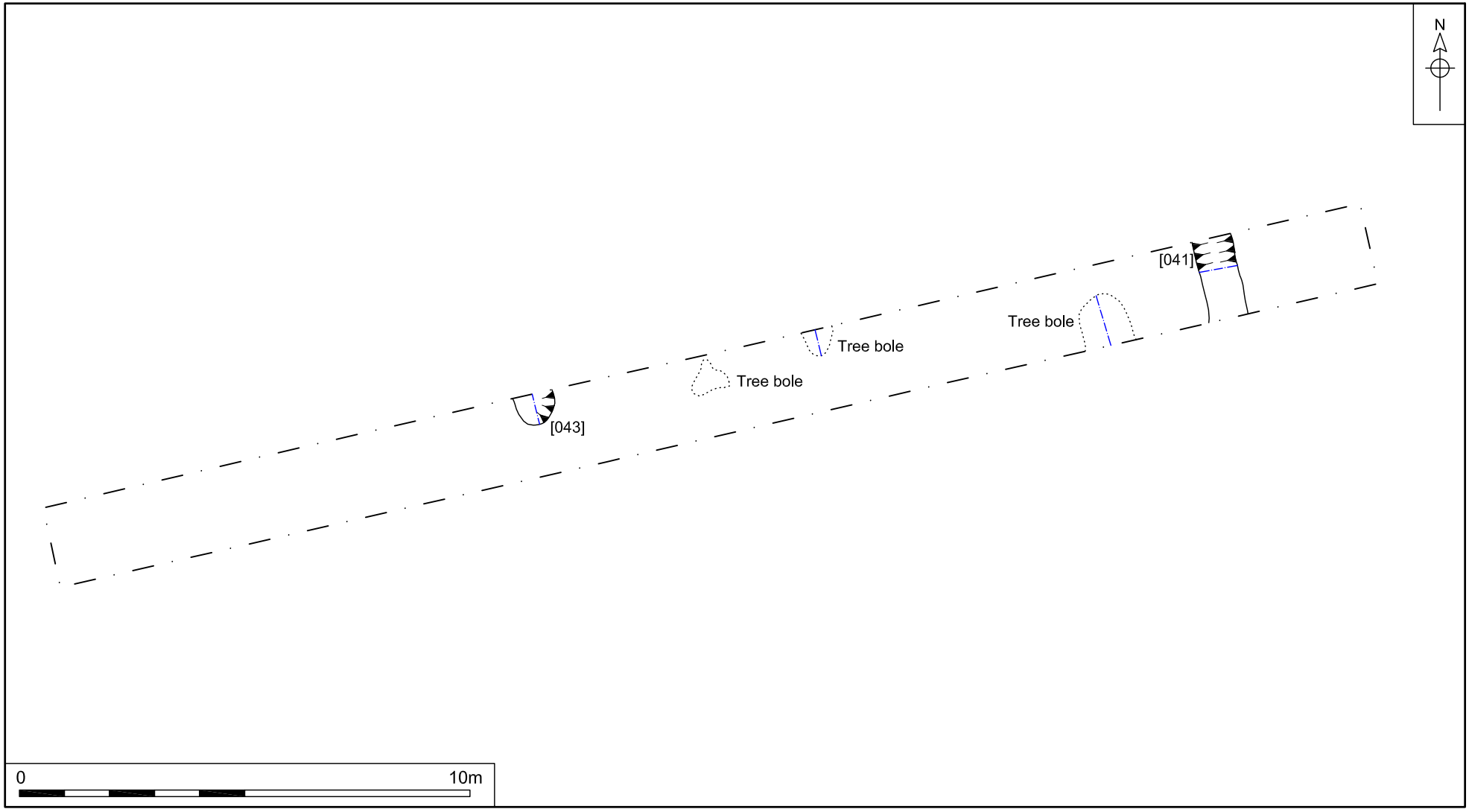

Figure 13. Trench 12, plan. Scale 1:125

Trench 13

Figs 2 and 14	
Location	
Orientation	East to west
East end	625620.385 308909.921
West end	625590.965 308903.376
Dimensions	
Length	30m
Width	1.80m
Depth	0.40m
Levels	
East top	45.26m OD
West top	45.5mOD

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
001	Deposit	Topsoil. Friable mid–dark brown sandy silt (small element of clay) moderately compact with moderate–sparse sub-angular and sub-rounded small–medium flint gravels. A diffuse horizon with the subsoil.	0.10m	0.00-0.10m
002	Deposit	Subsoil. Friable mid brown sandy silt with a small element of clay, medium–soft compaction, frequent small–medium flints (both sub-angular and sub-rounded).	0.30m	0.10-0.40m
003	Deposit	Natural. Pale brown mid orange sandy glacial gravels with frequent sub-angular and sub-rounded flint gravels *c*.0.13m in size. Medium compaction.	-	0.40m+
082	Cut	?Linear feature (could be a large pit) orientated north-south, *c*.0.80m wide with steeply sloping sides at the top and gradual breaks of slope at the top and the base. Only a small sample at the edge of the feature was excavated as the layer sealing the rest of the feature was identified as being potentially contaminated with asbestos.	0.40m	0.40-0.80m
083	Deposit	Fill of feature [082]. Homogeneous, friable mid brown sandy silt with frequent small–large flints and stones.	0.40m	0.40-0.80m

Discussion

Trench 13 contained one possible archaeological feature - [082] - a large pit. Three other potential features were located in this trench however on investigation they were identified as tree holes.

Trench 13
Pit [082] is perhaps either a very large pit or an area of disturbance which can be seen on aerial photographs of the site, possibly resulting from the clearing of a wooded area and levelling the area for the sports facilities. The deposit that overlay the east end of this feature contained modern brick, tile and asbestos tile which could relate to the demolition of White Farm located to the north-east of this trench. As soon as asbestos tile was identified, deposits at the eastern end of Trench 13 were securely buried beneath clean soil.

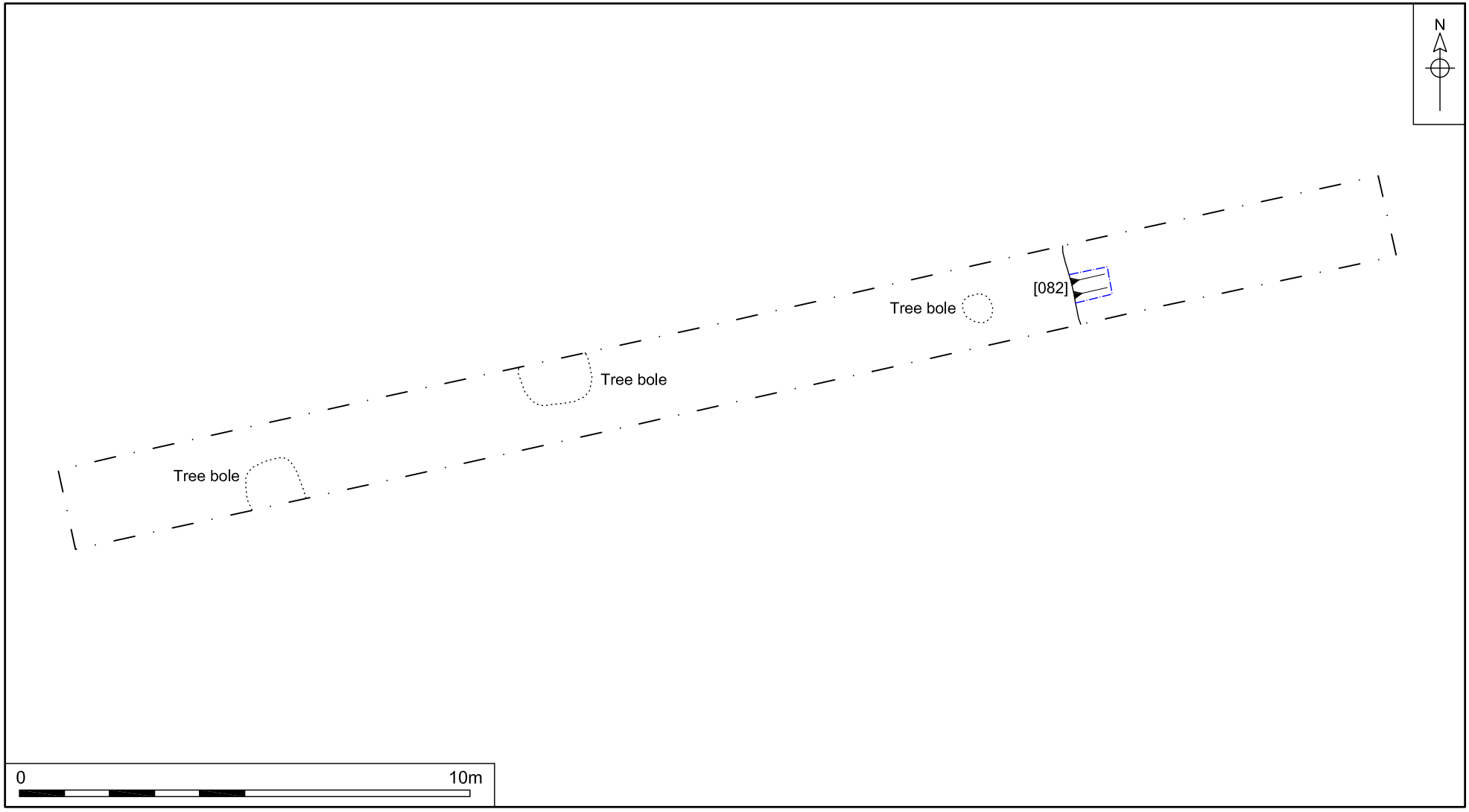

Figure 14. Trench 13, plan. Scale 1:125

Trench 14

Figs 2 and 15	
Location	
Orientation	North to south
North end	625619.79 308874.027
South end	625627.016 308844.791
Dimensions	
Length	30m
Width	1.80m
Depth	0.80m
Levels	
North top	44.75m OD
South top	44.28mOD

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
001	Deposit	Topsoil. Friable mid–dark brown sandy silt (small element of clay) moderately compact with moderate–sparse sub-angular and sub-rounded small–medium flint gravels. A diffuse horizon with the subsoil.	0.20m	0.00-0.20m
002	Deposit	Subsoil. Friable mid brown sandy silt with a small element of clay, medium–soft compaction, frequent small–medium flints (both sub-angular and sub-rounded).	0.30m	0.20-0.50m
003	Deposit	Natural. Pale brown mid orange sandy glacial gravels with frequent sub-angular and sub-rounded flint gravels *c*.0.13m in size. Medium compaction.	-	0.50m+
079	Cut	Shallow ?linear feature orientated east-west with a flat base. It has steep sides with gradual break of slope at the top and base.	0.20m	0.50-0.70m
080	Deposit	Fill of linear [079]. Homogeneous, friable mid grey brown sandy silt with frequent small–large flints and stones and modern rubble.	0.20m	0.50-0.70m

Discussion

Trench 14 contained single linear feature [079]. Despite initial identification as a shallow linear cut, feature [079] is more likely to be part of the layers of disturbance in this area seen on aerial photographs of the site and encountered in Trench 13. These deposits potentially result from clearing a wooded area to create a level area for the sports facilities. Deposits at the south end of [079] contained modern brick, tile and asbestos tile which may relate to the demolition of White Farm (to the north-east of this trench). Several layers of makeup/disturbance could be seen below the topsoil in the trench. The southern end of this trench was reburied after asbestos was observed.

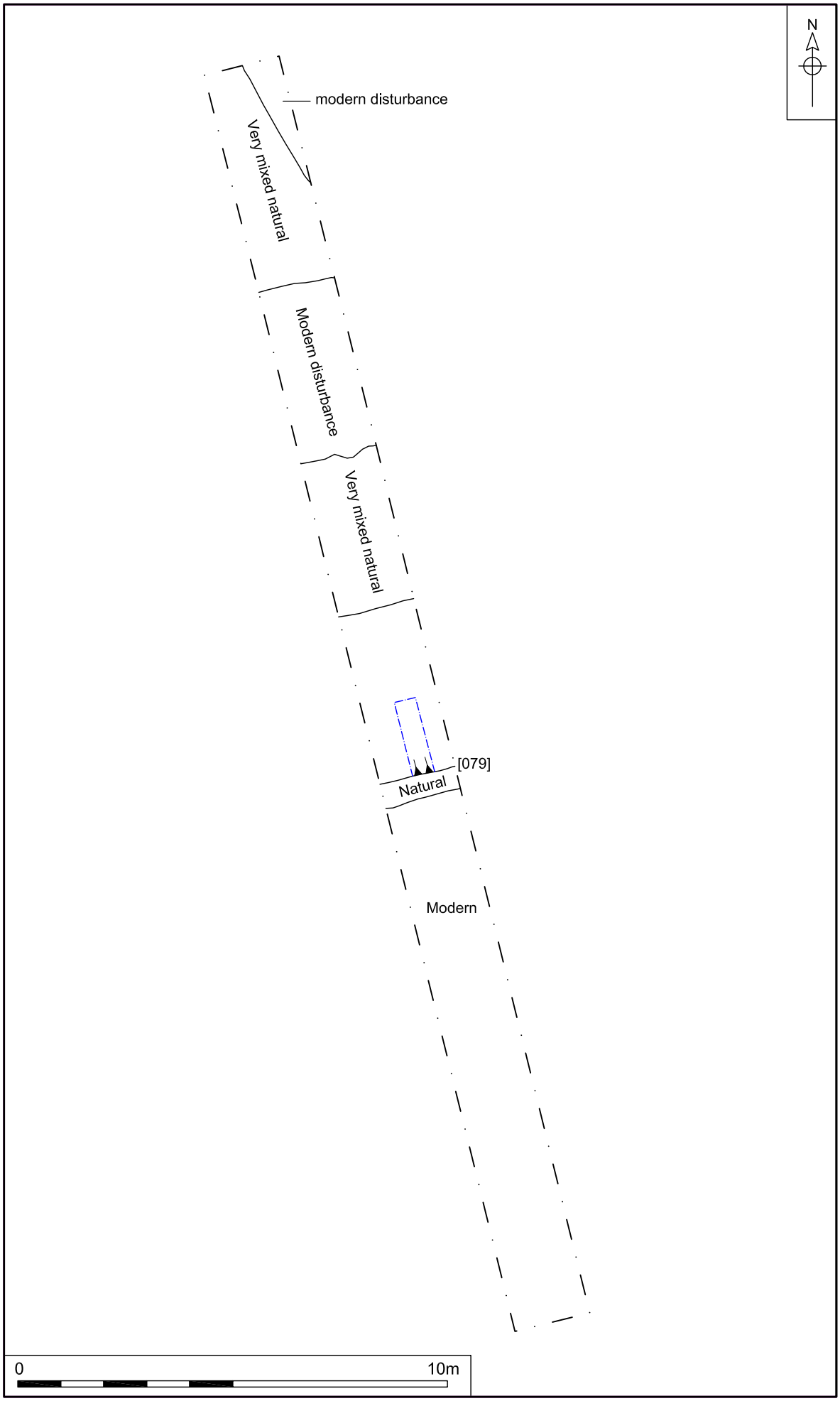

Figure 15. Trench 14, plan. Scale 1:125

Trench 15

Figs 2 and 16; Plate 7	
Location	
Orientation	North to south
North end	625574.583 308766.197
South end	625575.119 308736.099
Dimensions	
Length	30m
Width	1.80m
Depth	0.65m
Levels	
North top	45.01m OD
South top	44.87mOD

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
-	Deposit	Tarmac. Dark grey-black car park surface.	0.04m	0.00-0.04m
-	Deposit	Car park makeup deposit.	0.22m	0.04-0.26m
002	Deposit	Subsoil. Friable mid brown sandy silt with a small element of clay, medium–soft compaction, frequent small–medium flints (both sub-angular and sub-rounded).	0.39m	0.26-0.65m
003	Deposit	Natural. Pale brown mid orange sandy glacial gravels with frequent sub-angular and sub-rounded flint gravels *c*.0.13m in size. Medium compaction.	-	0.65m+
084	Cut	Sub-oval pit measuring *c*.1.40m by *c*.0.90m and orientated north-south with an uneven base, sloping sides (steeply on south side) and a gradual break of slope at the top and base.	0.20m	0.65-0.85m
085	Deposit	Fill of pit [084]. Loose, friable pale greyish orange brown soft sandy silt with moderate–frequent flint.	0.20m	0.65-0.85m
086	Cut	Sub-circular post-hole measuring *c*.0.50m by *c*.0.55m. It has a curved base, steeply sloping north-west side and a near-vertical south-east side. The break of slope is gradual on top of the north-west edge, abrupt on top of the south-east edge with a gradual break of slope at the base.	0.24m	0.65-0.89m
087	Deposit	Fill of post hole [086]. Loose-moderately compact, friable mid	0.24m	0.65-0.89m

Trench 15				
		grey brown sandy silt with moderate–frequent flint.		
088	Cut	Pit/tree hole. Slightly amorphous shape *c.*1.80m by *c.*1.85m with an uneven base, sloping sides, an abrupt break of slope at the top and subtle break of slope at the base.	0.23m	0.65-0.88m
089	Deposit	Fill of pit/tree hole [088]. Soft crumbly pale grey brown silty sand; very, very flinty.	0.23m	0.65-0.85m
090	Cut	Sub-oval pit *c.*0.90m by *c.*1.20m with an uneven concave base, steeply sloping sides and a gradual break of slope at top and base.	0.80m	0.65-1.45m
091	Deposit	Fill of pit [090]. Soft friable pale greyish brown sandy silt with occasional rooting. The edge of the fill is slightly paler with a yellowish hue.	0.80m	0.65-1.45m

Discussion

Trench 15 contained three archaeological features; pits [084] and [090] and post-hole [086]. Feature [088] was interpreted as a tree throw.

Pit [090] contained two fragments of Late Neolithic pottery. It could be part of a larger feature as the limit of excavation precluded further investigation.

No dating evidence was obtained from pit [084] and post-hole [086]

Plate 7. Trench 15, pit [090]

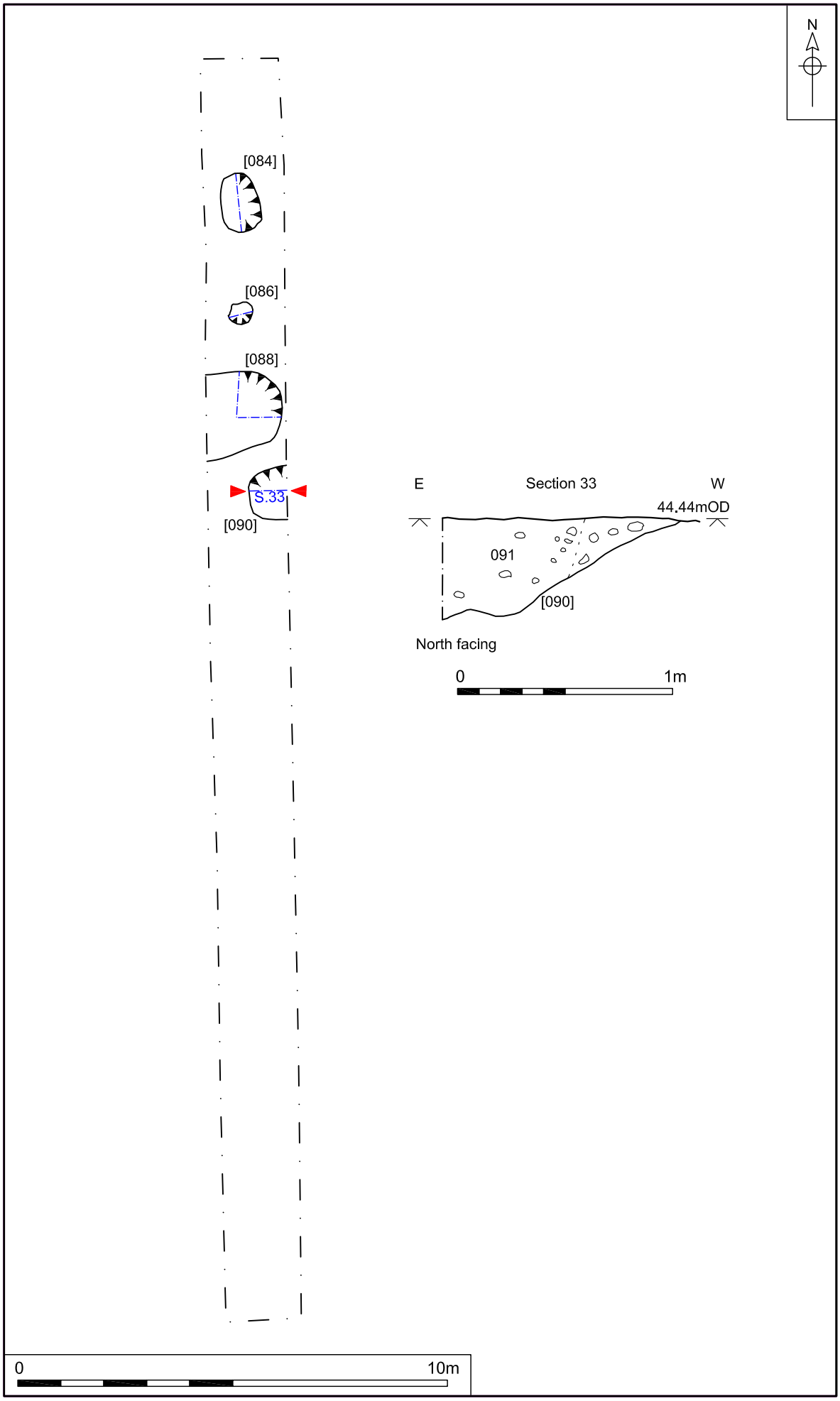

Figure 16. Trench 15, plan and section. Scale 1:125 and 1:25

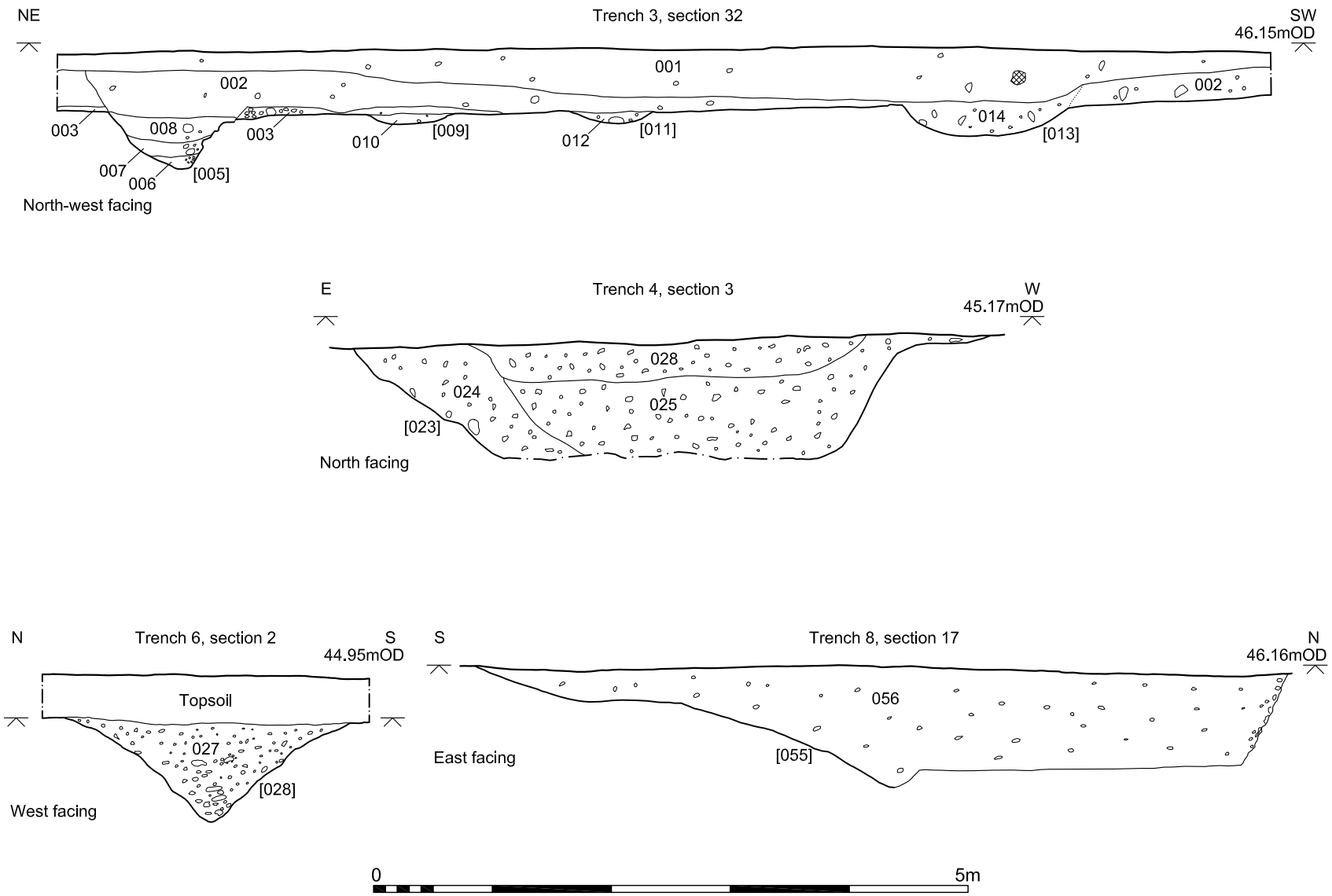

Figure 17. Sections. Scale 1:50

FINDS

All finds were processed and recorded by count and weight, and an Excel spreadsheet was produced outlining broad dating. Each material type has been considered separately and is included below organised by material. A list of finds ordered by context can be found in Appendix 2a.

1.1 Pottery

by Andrew Peachey

1.1.1 Introduction

Trial-trench evaluation excavations recovered a total of eleven sherds (140g) of pottery, predominantly prehistoric, with occasional Roman, medieval and post-medieval sherds also present (Table 1). The entire assemblage is comprised of non-diagnostic body sherds, with any rim or decorated sherds absent. The prehistoric pottery includes flint- and grog-tempered fabrics that appear to date to the earlier and layer Neolithic periods respectively, although similar fabrics were used in the region in the Bronze Age and early Iron Age.

Pottery Date	Sherd Count	Weight (g)
Prehistoric	8	118
Roman	1	7
Medieval	1	3
Post-medieval	1	12
Total	***11***	***140***

Table 1. Quantification of pottery by sherd count and weight (g)

1.1.2 Methodology

The pottery was quantified by sherd count and weight (g), rim estimated vessel equivalent (R.EVE), with fabrics examined at x20 magnification and fully described in the report. Rim type, profile, decoration and comparative examples were also recorded in free text comments in accordance with the guidelines developed by the Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group (PCRG 1995). All data was entered into a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet that forms part of the site archive.

1.1.3 Prehistoric Pottery

The assemblage contained prehistoric pottery in the form of body sherds in two flint-tempered fabrics (F1 and F2) and a grog-tempered fabric (G1) (Table 2).

Prehistoric Pottery Fabric	Sherd Count	Weight (g)
F1	3	71
F2	1	9
G1	4	38
Total	***8***	***118***

Table 2. Quantification of prehistoric pottery by sherd count and weight (g)

Fabric F1 is tempered with common calcined white flint and occasional crushed grey flint (both 0.25-2.00mm), and is comparable to earlier Neolithic fabrics at Mousehold Heath *c*. 1km to the north east (Percival 2011, 49: F3), as well as at

Spong Hill (Healy 1988, 63-4). Fabric F2 is tempered with common calcined white flint and quartz sand (0.25-1mm), comparable to 'fine' earlier Neolithic fabrics at Kilverstone (Knight 2006, 29: fabric A). Three F1 sherds from a thick walled vessel were contained in pit fill (056), while a single F2 sherd was contained in pit fill (025) suggesting that both may of earlier Neolithic date. However, a note of caution must be exercised as similar flint-tempered fabrics remained in use in the region throughout the prehistoric period, notably in the early Iron Age, as at Trowse (Percival 2000, 170).

Fabric G1 is tempered with common, coarse oxidised grog (2-10mm) and sparse quartz sand (<0.5mm), and is typical of later Neolithic fabrics used for the manufacture of Grooved Ware, including at Mousehold Heath (Percival 2011, 60: G100) and Spong Hill (Healy 1988, 70). Two thick-walled body sherds contained in pit fill (091) appear consistent with Grooved Ware form types, while further crumbs of G1 were also contained in pit fill (025) and ditch fill (027). As with the flint-tempered fabrics a note of caution must be exercised as similar grog-tempered fabrics were used for early Bronze Age Beaker vessels at Mousehold Heath (Percival 2011, 66: G100) and on the Fen Edge (Healy 1996, 102) and without any diagnostic rim or decorative sherds conclusions cannot be certain.

1.1.4 Roman Pottery

A single body sherd of Roman oxidised sandy ware was contained in the upper fill of pit [023] (fill (028)). It comprises the oxidised variant of the type of locally-produced, coarse ware that was ubiquitous in the region from the late 1st to 4th centuries AD.

1.1.5 Medieval Pottery

A single body sherd of unglazed medieval sandy grey ware was contained in Trench 4 as un-stratified material (092). This type of coarse ware would have been produced within the region in the 12th-14th centuries AD at production centres such as Grimston.

1.1.6 Post-medieval Pottery

A single body sherd of unglazed post-medieval red earthen ware was contained in Trench 4 as un-stratified material (092), probably dating to the 16th to 18th centuries.

1.2 Ceramic Building Material

by Rebecca Sillwood

Two fragments of post-medieval roof tile (56g) were recovered unstratified from the vicinity of Trench 7 (095).

1.3 Clay Pipe

A single fragment of clay tobacco pipe stem (6g) was recovered unstratified from the vicinity of Trench 4 (092). The piece consists of only a fragment of stem with part of the heel; however, the fragment of heel present is distinctive enough to aid closer dating. The heel is the lower half of a heart-shaped base, which can be dated to *c.*1640–1670 (DUA Type Series (Grove, 1984, type 11/12)).

1.4 Flint

by Andrew Peachey

1.4.1 Introduction

Trial-trench investigations recovered a total of 55 flakes (865g) of struck flint and five fragments (180g) of burnt flint (Table 3), including small concentrations in pit [023], pit [055] and ditch [026]. The cores, tools and debitage in these feature groups have strong affinities with earlier Neolithic technology, although occasional fragments also exhibit traits that may signify Later Mesolithic origins. The sparse unstratified struck flint is also consistent with that contained in the feature groups. The struck flint generally occurs in an un-patinated, fresh condition.

	Pits and Ditches		**Un-stratified**	
Flint Type	**F**	**W**	**F**	**W**
Core	1	47	2	77
Core Fragment	2	109	1	45
Scraper	3	73	2	101
Awl	2	26	0	0
Notched Flake	1	38	0	0
Blade	2	32	0	0
Debitage	32	276	7	41
Burnt Flint	5	180	0	0
Total	***48***	***781***	***12***	***264***

Table 3. Quantification of flint implement and flake types by frequency (F) and weight (W, in grams)

1.4.2 Methodology and Terminology

The flint was quantified by fragment count and weight (g), with all data entered into a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet that will be deposited as part of the archive. Flake type (see 'Dorsal cortex,' below) or implement type, patination, colour and condition were also recorded as part of this data set, along with free-text comments.

The term 'cortex' refers to the natural weathered exterior surface of a piece of flint, and the term 'patination' to the colouration of a flaked surface exposed by human or natural agency. Dorsal cortex is categorised after Andrefsky (2005, 104 and 115) with 'primary flake' referring to those with cortex covering 100% of the dorsal face; 'secondary flake' with 50-99%; 'tertiary' with 1-49% and 'un-corticated' to those with no dorsal cortex. A 'blade' is defined as an elongated flake whose length is at least twice as great as it's breadth, often exhibiting parallel dorsal flake scars (a feature that can assist in the identification of broken blades that, by definition, have an indeterminate length/breadth ratio). Terms used to describe implement and core types follow the system adopted by Healy (1988, 48-9).

1.4.3 Commentary

The assemblage was comprised of raw flint that varies between mid to very dark grey with, where extant, a cortex that is generally thick, white and slightly pitted suggesting it was sourced from the primary geological deposits of chalk that underlie central Norfolk.

The largest group of struck flint in the assemblage was contained in pit fill (056) and includes five tools comprising two end scrapers, two awls and a notched flake associated with debitage flakes. Ditch fill (027) contained a core, two core fragments, blades and debitage, while pit fill (025) contained a side scraper and debitage. These accumulations of struck flint cores and implements have very strong affinities with the significantly larger earlier Neolithic assemblages recorded at Mousehold Heath *c.*1km to the north-east (Bishop 2011), as well as Spong Hill (Healy 1988), Kilverstone (Beadsmore 2006) and Hurst Fen, Mildenhall (Clark *et al* 1960).

The cores and core fragments in the assemblage include three examples in ditch fill (027), with further unstratified examples recovered from Trench 13 (099) and wheel rut fill (010). All the examples appear to be blade cores, which with the exception of the core from wheel rut fill (010), are of Type A1 with a single platform, flakes removed all the way around, and relatively limited platform preparation (abrasion). However this may be a reflection of the extensive reduction of the cores prior to their discard, as the core fragments appear to have been removed to create new perpendicular striking platforms, suggesting cores on the site may have been rotated to allow for continued reduction. The three cores range in size between 30-47g and all appear exhausted. The shape of the cores and core fragments is relatively crude and variable including wedge-shaped and domed examples, which combined with the perfunctory platform preparation and maintenance, is entirely consistent with the earlier Neolithic cores from Mousehold Heath (Bishop 2011, 36). In contrast the core in wheel rut fill (010) is a 'classic' type C cube-shaped blade core that has been carefully maintained and rotated to exploit at least three striking platforms. This type of core is present in earlier Neolithic assemblages, including at Mousehold Heath, but was utilised from the later Mesolithic period onwards in the region.

The scrapers in the assemblage include three end scrapers, a side scraper and a horseshoe scraper. The two end scrapers in pit fill (056) are closely comparable, with both formed by the application of regular abrupt retouch around the slightly convex distal end of a tertiary flake *c.*40-45mm long/wide. The horseshoe scraper recovered as unstratified material from Trench 11 (097) was also of comparable manufacture. The types of scraper were common in earlier Neolithic assemblages at Mousehold Heath (Bishop 2011, 42) and Kilverstone (Beadsmore 2006, 62), as well as at Spong Hill (Healy 1988: i.e. L75-77). In contrast the side scraper in pit fill (025) was manufactured on the edge of a blade, typical of earlier Neolithic technology, while the unstratified end scraper from Trench 14 (100) was manufactured by the application of fine, semi-invasive re-touch to an exhausted core or core fragment. This scraper may have required the investment of considerable skill and time in comparison to the other scrapers, and is in a particularly high quality dark-grey/black flint that suggests it may have had a specialised function and was not a tool of convenience. A single core scraper of similar type was also recorded at Kilverstone (Beadsmore 2006, 61: fig.2.42.8).

The remaining tools in the assemblage comprise two awls and a notched flake contained in pit fill (056) that exhibit comparable manufacturing traits to the end scrapers from the feature. Both awls had carefully manufactured protruding, narrow points comparable to examples at Kilverstone (Beadsmore 2006, 61: fig.2.42.7), while similar notched flakes were recorded at Mousehold Heath (Bishop 2011, 42: fig.26.2).

The blades in the assemblage are limited to two contrasting examples; both contained in ditch fill (027). The former is a small crested blade, while the latter is a long blade with traces of wear on one lateral edge. Blades of a variety of sizes and profiles were recorded at Mousehold Heath (Bishop 2011, 43). The bulk of the sparse un-corticated debitage flakes are also blade-like in proportion and may mask the presence of flakes utilised as blades, while the sparse tertiary debitage flakes tend to be slightly irregular in profile and may represent core trimming/rejuvenation, although the debitage is too limited to suggest a significant level of *in situ* knapping.

1.4.4 Conclusion

The accumulation of exhausted blade cores and tools, including end scrapers, awls and blades contained in pit [023], pit [055] and ditch [026] support the conclusion that this site was occupied in the earlier Neolithic period, and that the occupants employed a range of tools for the activities conducted there. These tools are consistent with those recovered from Mousehold Heath, a short distance to the north-east, and may be related to contemporary occupation and exploitation of the central Norfolk landscape, although the limited size of the assemblage dictates that this conclusion must remain tentative.

1.5 Metal Finds

1.5.1 Copper Alloy

Ten objects of copper alloy were recovered from the site, all of which were unstratified and derived from the upcast soil from several trenches.

Five coins (from (093), (096) and (100)) were amongst the copper alloy artefacts, with four of them illegible and heavily encrusted (these coins appear to be of post-medieval date due to their size and weight). The legible coin (from Trench 7 (095)) is an 1889 penny of Victoria.

Two buckles were also recovered from the site; one of medieval date and one post-medieval. The medieval example came from the spoil of Trench 13 (099), and is a single-loop, oval type with a restriction for the (now missing) pin. The outer edge is decorated with a series of raised scrolls. The piece measures 18mm in length by 28mm in width. Similar examples of these buckles (from London) are illustrated in Egan and Pritchard's *Dress Accessories* (2008, 73) most of the London comparators seem to date from the mid to late 13th-century. The post-medieval example came from the upcast soil from Trench 4 (092) and is a single-loop rectangular buckle, with remains of the iron pin wrapped around the offset strap bar. This object measures 24mm in length by 28mm in width and is likely to be a harness buckle of possible 18th-century date.

Other copper alloy finds from the site were a post-medieval thimble from the upcast soil of Trench 8 (096), a seed drill cup from the upcast soil from Trench 11 (097) and an undiagnostic object which appears to have been squashed from a cylindrical shape, and may be fairly modern in date (from the upcast soil from Trench 6 (094)).

1.5.2 Iron

Two objects of iron were recovered from the site – a nail and a horseshoe fragment. The nail is undated and came from post-hole fill (016). The fragment of

horseshoe came from the upcast soil from Trench 12 (098). The horseshoe is likely to be of post-medieval date, and is of broad web (44mm across), with the remains of at least one nail *in situ.*

1.5.3 Silver

A single silver coin was recovered from unstratified deposits. The piece is badly dented and worn and was found in the spoil from Trench 11 (097). Although worn, the word 'Guillelmus' can be seen around the edge of one surface and part of a head is visible. The reverse side depicts (worn) heraldic emblems with illegible wording around the edge. This coin is likely to be a guinea of William III, and as it does not appear that there could be two heads on the obverse, by inference this coin was minted after the death of Mary (i.e. between 1694 and 1702) (Spink 1998, 277).

1.5.4 Lead

A single object of lead was recovered from the soil upcast from Trench 7 (095), and appears to be a weight. The piece consists of a circular disc, measuring 30mm in diameter, with a thickness of around 6mm. There is a small perforation through one edge of the object, probably used to suspend the piece. Weights such as these can be of Roman through to modern date and without supporting contextual and corroborating evidence from other finds it is difficult to assign a date.

CONCLUSIONS

Archaeological evidence was recorded in all but one of the fifteen evaluation trenches opened. Remains generally took the form of linear features and pits.

Prehistoric/Early Neolithic

Four features exhibited evidence for prehistoric and especially Neolithic occupation of the site. These features were two large pits [055] and [023], one small pit [090] and ditch [026].

Large pit [055] in Trench 8 contained three fragments of prehistoric burnt flint, twenty-three prehistoric struck flints (five of which were tools) and three fragments of Early Neolithic pottery. Examination of a 1946 aerial photograph (Fig. 18) shows a large dark area on the north side of the site that coincides with Trench 8 and which spreads further to the north and east - however it is unclear whether this area continues further east due to the tennis courts in this location. This dark area could represent the full extent of this feature however if this is the case then it is unlikely that the feature is of prehistoric date, and is perhaps more likely to be associated with ?medieval quarrying for aggregates and the prehistoric material has become integrated with the backfilled material. Large pit [023] in Trench 4 contained two prehistoric burnt flints, five prehistoric worked flints and two fragments of Early Neolithic pottery in fill (025). One of the pottery fragments appears to be similar to the 'fine' earlier Neolithic fabrics found at Kilverstone in south Norfolk. As there is prehistoric artefactual evidence from both of these large pits it is suggested that they are both of prehistoric/Early Neolithic date. Although undated, the form of pit [047] in Trench 9 was similar to both these pits and therefore has the potential to be another prehistoric/Early Neolithic pit.

Figure 18. 1946 aerial photograph with evaluation trenches superimposed

Small pit [90] contained two thick-walled body sherds of pottery similar to later Neolithic examples (and also similar to Early Bronze Age beaker vessels from Mousehold Heath). Only part of this feature was visible in Trench 9 as it continued beyond its northern edge and could potentially form part of a larger feature.

National Mapping Programme (NMP) data for site NHER 21174 (undated cropmarks) indicated the presence of several linear features. Combining the NMP data with the excavation data (Fig. 2) shows that the evidence corresponds well with several features exposed in the evaluation trenches (the NMP data had to be shifted slightly to the south and east to best fit. As a result particular interest should be paid to ditch [026] in Trench 6 which represents a possible enclosure feature. Dating evidence of one fragment of Early Neolithic pottery and thirteen prehistoric struck flints indicate that this L-shaped feature could form part of a prehistoric/Early Neolithic enclosure.

Roman

One fragment of Roman pottery was recovered from the site and came from the upper fill of pit [023] in Trench 4. This sherd could be intrusive or the result of final infilling of the prehistoric/Early Neolithic pit which may have still remained visible as a dip in the landscape in the Roman period. However as a single sherd, it is difficult to make a strong inference. The NHER evidence shows Roman occupation relatively nearby at The Oaks on Harvey Lane.

Medieval and Post-medieval

Medieval and post-medieval evidence was recorded from unstratified deposits from several of the trenches across the site (Trenches 4, 5, 7, 8 and 11-15) and came from the spoil of the excavated trenches. Medieval artefacts such as a copper alloy buckle and unglazed pottery and post-medieval items – a seed drill cup, coins, a thimble and clay pipe were likely to have been distributed across the site during its use as farm land.

It is possible that trackway [009] and [011] bounded by ditches [005] and [013] located in Trench 3 is that recorded on the draft enclosure map of 1801 (Fig. 18) which shows the two fields in this location - the westernmost owned by Pue and the easternmost by Partridge - divided by a strip of land which could indicate a trackway. This boundary curves slightly which could be the same slight curve as seen in these features on site. A rusted small fragment of iron and a small fragment (<0.02m) of reddish coloured pottery/ceramic building material were recovered from the fill of wheel rut [09] but were not retained. These finds are likely to be of a medieval to post-medieval date. The prehistoric struck flint recovered from the same fill is likely to be intrusive find.

Undated

Several of the linear features across the site were undatable due to the lack of artefactual and stratigraphic evidence. Whilst post-hole [015] in Trench 6 did contain an iron nail this in itself was undated.

The prehistoric evidence obtained from pits [023] and [055], pit [090] and ditch [027] might indicate the potential for some of the undated features also to be prehistoric.

Examination of the 1905 Ordnance Survey map (Fig. 20) shows a field boundary which runs along a similar alignment to Feature [017] in Trench 1 to the west and the 1946 and 1988 aerial photographs show this boundary as a hedge line (Figs 18 and 21) hence it is possible to suggest that this boundary extended further east at one stage.

The disturbance noted in Trenches 13 and 14 could have been caused by the removal of wooded areas (present on the 1905 Ordnance Survey map and 1946 aerial photograph) for levelling of the area to establish the sports facilities. Examination of the 1988 photograph with an overlay of the 1905 map (Fig. 21) shows darker patches in the area of disturbance which are located in the same place as the wooded areas. It is feasible that some of the demolition rubble seen in Trenches 13 and 14 could potentially come from the demolition of White Farm to the north-east of these trenches.

Recommendations for archaeological mitigation (if required, based on the evidence presented in this report) will be made by Norfolk Historic Environment Service.

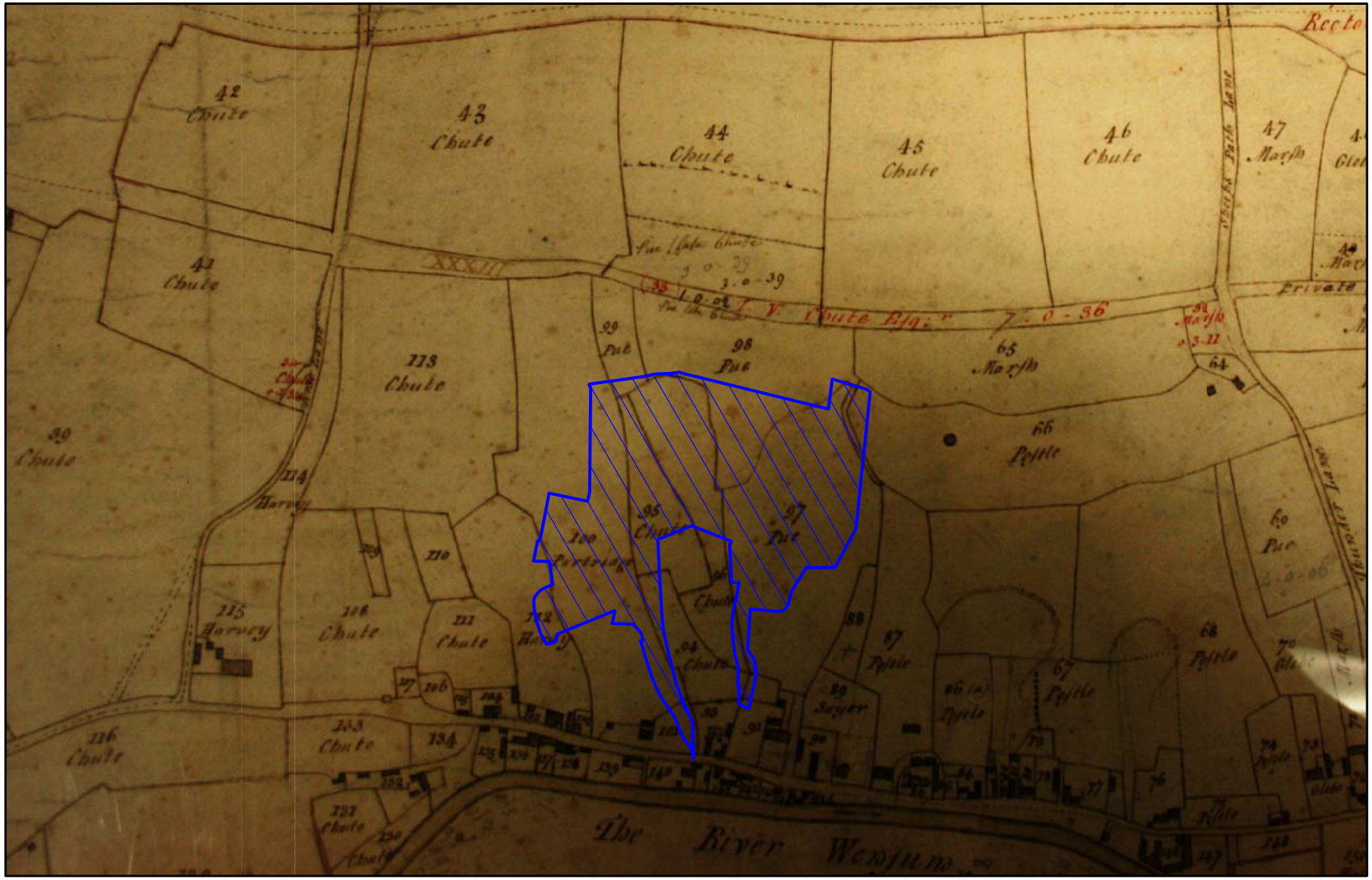

Figure 19. Draft Enclosure Map of 1801 (Sillwood 2012, fig. 4)

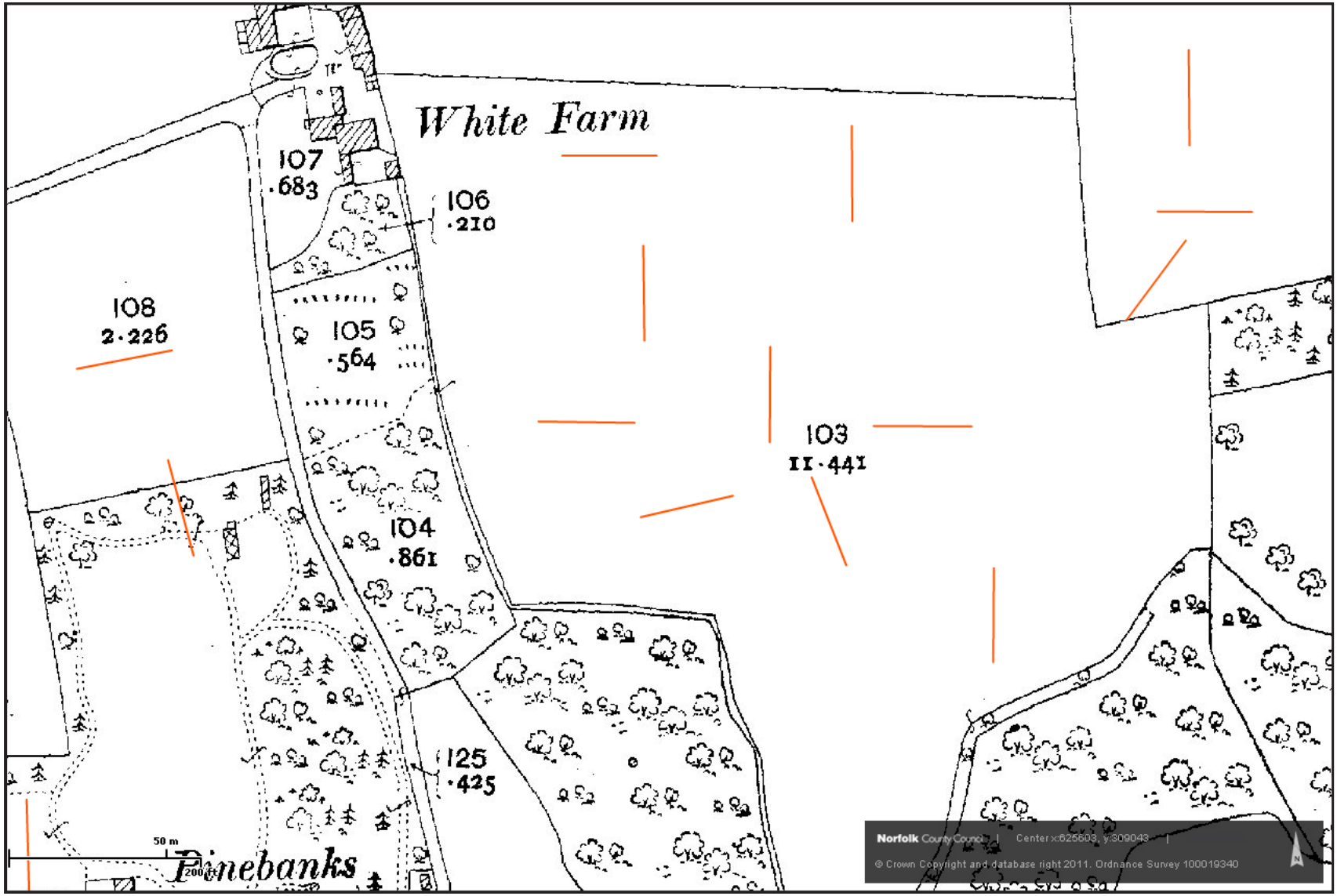

Figure 20. 1905 Ordnance Survey map with evaluation trenches superimposed

Figure 21. 1988 aerial photograph and 1905 Ordnance Survey map with evaluation trenches superimposed

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The evaluation was monitored on behalf of Norfolk Historic Environment Service by Ken Hamilton.

The finds were processed and recorded by Rebecca Sillwood. The pottery and flint were analysed by Andrew Peachey, with the rest of the finds by Rebecca Sillwood.

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Appendix 1a: Context Summary

Context	Category	Cut Type	Fill Of	Description	Period	Trench
001	Deposit			Topsoil	Modern	All (not (15)
002	Deposit			Subsoil	Uncertain	All
003	Deposit			Natural	-	All
004	Deposit			Clay layer (TR7)	Uncertain	7
005	Cut	Ditch		Cut of ditch	Post-medieval	3
006	Deposit		5	Fill of ditch [5]	Post-medieval	3
007	Deposit		5	Fill of ditch [5]	Post-medieval	3
008	Deposit		5	Fill of ditch [5]	Post-medieval	3
009	Cut	Track		Wheel rut (trackway)	Post-medieval	3
010	Deposit		9	Fill of wheel rut [9]	Post-medieval	3
011	Cut	Track		Wheel rut (trackway)	Post-medieval	3
012	Deposit		11	Fill of wheel rut [11]	Post-medieval	3
013	Cut	Ditch		Cut of ditch	Post-medieval	3
014	Deposit		13	Fill of ditch [13]	Post-medieval	3
015	Cut	Post-hole		Post-hole	Uncertain	6
016	Deposit		15	Fill of post-hole [15]	Uncertain	6
017	Cut	Ditch/Hedge		Ditch/hedgerow	Post-medieval	1
018	Deposit		17	Fill of ditch/hedgerow [17]	Post-medieval	1
019	Cut	Pit/post-hole		Small pit/large post-hole	Uncertain	2
020	Deposit		19	Fill of small pit/large post-hole [19]	Uncertain	2
021	Cut	Pit/Tree		Pit/tree throw	Uncertain	2
022	Deposit		21	Fill of pit/tree throw [21]	Uncertain	2
023	Cut	Pit		Large pit	Prehistoric	4
024	Deposit		23	Primary slumping in pit [23]	Prehistoric	4
025	Deposit		23	Secondary fill of pit [23]	Prehistoric	4
026	Cut	Ditch		Cut of ditch	Prehistoric	6
027	Deposit		26	Fill of ditch [26]	Prehistoric	6
028	Deposit		23	Final fill of pit [23]	Prehistoric	4
029	Cut	Pit		Cut of pit	Uncertain	4
030	Deposit		29	Fill of pit [29]	Uncertain	4
031	Cut	Linear		Cut of linear	Uncertain	4
032	Deposit		31	Fill of linear [31]	Uncertain	4
033	Cut	Linear		Cut of linear	Uncertain	10
034	Deposit		33	Fill of linear [33]	Uncertain	10
035	Cut	Linear		Cut of linear	Uncertain	10
036	Deposit		35	Fill of linear [35]	Uncertain	10
037	Cut	Pit		Cut of pit	Uncertain	10
038	Deposit		37	Fill of pit [37]	Uncertain	10
039	Cut	Linear		Cut of linear	Uncertain	10

Context	Category	Cut Type	Fill Of	Description	Period	Trench
040	Deposit		39	Fill of linear [39]	Uncertain	10
041	Cut	Linear		Cut of linear	Uncertain	12
042	Deposit		41	Fill of linear [41]	Uncertain	12
043	Cut	Pit		Cut of pit	Uncertain	12
044	Deposit		43	Fill of pit [43]	Uncertain	12
045	Cut	Linear		Cut of linear	Uncertain	9
046	Deposit		45	Fill of linear [45]	Uncertain	9
047	Cut	Pit		Cut of pit	?Prehistoric	9
048	Deposit		47	Fill of pit [47]	?Prehistoric	9
049	Cut	Linear		Cut of linear	Uncertain	8
050	Deposit		49	Fill of linear [49]	Uncertain	8
051	Cut	Linear		Cut of linear	Uncertain	8
052	Deposit		51	Fill of linear [51]	Uncertain	8
053	Cut	Curvilinear feature		Cut of curvilinear feature	Uncertain	8
054	Deposit		53	Fill of curvilinear feature [53]	Uncertain	8
055	Cut	Pit		Cut of pit	Prehistoric	8
056	Deposit		55	Fill of pit [55]	Prehistoric	8
057	Cut	Linear		Cut of linear	Uncertain	11
058	Deposit		57	Fill of linear [57]	Uncertain	11
059	Cut	Linear		Cut of linear	Uncertain	11
060	Deposit		59	Fill of linear [59]	Uncertain	11
061	Cut	Pit		Cut of pit	Uncertain	7
062	Deposit		61	Fill of pit [61]	Uncertain	7
063	Cut	Linear		Cut of linear	Uncertain	7
064	Deposit		63	Fill of linear [63]	Uncertain	7
065	Cut	Linear		Cut of linear	Uncertain	7
066	Deposit		65	Fill of linear [65]	Uncertain	7
067	Cut	Pit		Cut of pit	Uncertain	7
068	Deposit		67	Fill of pit [67]	Uncertain	7
069	Cut	Pit		Cut of pit	Uncertain	7
070	Deposit		69	Fill of pit [69]	Uncertain	7
071	Cut	Ditch terminus		Ditch terminus	Uncertain	7
072	Deposit		71	Fill of ditch terminus [71]	Uncertain	7
073	Cut	Curvilinear		Cut of curvilinear feature	Uncertain	7
074	Deposit		73	Fill of curvilinear feature [73]	Uncertain	7
075	Cut	Linear		Cut of linear	Uncertain	7
076	Deposit		75	Fill of linear [75]	Uncertain	7
077	Cut	Pit		Cut of pit	Uncertain	7
078	Deposit		77	Fill of pit [77]	Uncertain	7
079	Cut	Linear		Cut of linear (modern)	Modern	14
080	Deposit		79	Fill of linear [79]	Modern	14
081	Deposit		31	Fill of linear [31]	Uncertain	4

Context	Category	Cut Type	Fill Of	Description	Period	Trench
082	Cut	Linear		Cut of linear	Uncertain	13
083	Deposit		82	Fill of linear [82]	Uncertain	13
084	Cut	Pit		Cut of pit	Uncertain	15
085	Deposit		84	Fill of pit [84]	Uncertain	15
086	Cut	Post-hole		Cut of post-hole	Uncertain	15
087	Deposit		86	Fill of post-hole [86]	Uncertain	15
088	Cut	Pit/tree throw		Cut of pit/tree throw	Uncertain	15
089	Deposit		88	Fill of pit/tree throw [88]	Uncertain	15
090	Cut	Pit		Cut of pit	Prehistoric	15
091	Deposit		90	Fill of pit [90]	Prehistoric	15
092	U/S Finds			Unstratified finds from Trench 4	Uncertain	4
093	U/S Finds			Unstratified finds from Trench 5	Uncertain	5
094	U/S Finds			Unstratified finds from Trench 6	Uncertain	6
095	U/S Finds			Unstratified finds from Trench 7	Uncertain	7
096	U/S Finds			Unstratified finds from Trench 8	Uncertain	8
097	U/S Finds			Unstratified finds from Trench 11	Uncertain	11
098	U/S Finds			Unstratified finds from Trench 12	Uncertain	12
099	U/S Finds			Unstratified finds from Trench 13	Uncertain	13
100	U/S Finds			Unstratified finds from Trench 14	Uncertain	14
101	U/S Finds			Unstratified finds from Trench 15	Uncertain	15

Appendix 1b: OASIS Feature Summary

Period	Category	Total
Prehistoric	Pit	5
	Ditch	1
Post-medieval	Trackway	1
Modern	Linear feature	1
Uncertain	Post-hole	2
	Pit	10
	Ditch	15
	Ditch/hedge	1
	Curvilinear feature	2

Appendix 2a: Finds by Context

Context	Material	Qty	Wt	Period	Notes
010	Flint – Struck	1	30g	Prehistoric	
016	Iron	1	12g	Unknown	Nail
025	Flint – Burnt	2	38g	Prehistoric	
025	Flint – Struck	5	76g	Prehistoric	
025	Pottery	2	11g	Early Neolithic	
027	Flint – Struck	13	230g	Prehistoric	
027	Pottery	1	1g	Late Neolithic	
028	Pottery	1	7g	Roman	
030	Flint – Struck	1	3g	Prehistoric	
056	Flint – Burnt	3	142g	Prehistoric	
056	Flint – Struck	23	292g	Prehistoric	
056	Pottery	3	71g	Early Neolithic	
091	Pottery	2	35g	Late Neolithic	
092	Clay Pipe	1	6g	Post-medieval	Stem and heel
092	Copper-Alloy	1	7g	Post-medieval	Buckle
092	Flint – Struck	2	8g	Prehistoric	
092	Pottery	1	12g	Post-medieval	
092	Pottery	1	3g	Medieval	
093	Copper-Alloy	1	8g	Post-medieval	Coin; heavily encrusted
094	Copper-Alloy	1	4g	Modern	Squashed object
095	Ceramic Building Material	2	56g	Post-medieval	Roof tile
095	Copper-Alloy	1	9g	Post-medieval	Coin; 1889; Victorian penny
095	Flint – Struck	2	14g	Prehistoric	
095	Lead	1	39g	Unknown	?Weight
096	Copper-Alloy	1	1g	Post-medieval	Coin; in half and very worn and brittle
096	Copper-Alloy	1	3g	Post-medieval	Thimble
097	Copper-Alloy	1	12g	Post-medieval	Seed drill cup
097	Flint – Struck	1	16g	Prehistoric	
097	Silver	1	5g	Post-medieval	Coin; badly dented; William III 1694-1702; guinea
098	Flint – Struck	2	14g	Prehistoric	
098	Iron	1	165g	Post-medieval	?Horseshoe fragment
099	Copper-Alloy	1	5g	Medieval	Buckle
099	Flint – Struck	2	92g	Prehistoric	

Context	Material	Qty	Wt	Period	Notes
100	Copper-Alloy	1	5g	Post-medieval	Coin; illegible
100	Copper-Alloy	1	3g	Post-medieval	Coin; illegible
100	Flint – Struck	1	85g	Prehistoric	
101	Flint – Struck	1	5g	Prehistoric	

Appendix 2b: Oasis Finds Summary

Period	Material	Total
Prehistoric	Flint – Burnt	5
Prehistoric	Flint – Struck	54
Late Neolithic	Pottery	3
Early Neolithic	Pottery	5
Roman	Pottery	1
Medieval	Copper-Alloy	1
Medieval	Pottery	1
Post-medieval	Ceramic Building Material	2
Post-medieval	Clay Pipe	1
Post-medieval	Copper-Alloy	8
Post-medieval	Iron	1
Post-medieval	Pottery	1
Post-medieval	Silver	1
Modern	Copper-Alloy	1
Unknown	Iron	1
Unknown	Lead	1

Appendix 3: Pottery Catalogue

						Prehistoric						Roman		Medieval		Post-Med	
Context	**Tr**	**desc**	**date**	***Total***		**F1**		**F2**		**G1**		**OXS1**		**MCW1**		**PM RE**	
				f	***w***	**F**	**W**	**F**	**W**	**F**	**W**	**F**	**W**	**F**	**W**	**F**	**W**
025		Pit	EN	*2*	*11*			1	9	1	2						
028		Pit	Roman	*1*	*7*							1	7				
027		Ditch	?LN	*1*	*1*					1	1						
056	8	Pit	EN	*3*	*71*	3	71										
091		Pit	LN	*2*	*35*					2	35						
092	4	US	Post-medieval	*2*	*15*									1	3	1	12
				11	***140***	**3**	**71**	**1**	**9**	**4**	**38**	**1**	**7**	**1**	**3**	**1**	**12**

Appendix 4: Flint Catalogue

Feature				POT	Struck Flint		Burnt Flint										Size (max, mm)			
F	L	T	Type	Spot Date	F	W	F	W	Find/type	No.	Wt (g)	Patinated	Retouch	Colour	Cortex	I?	L	W	D	Comment
9	10		Wheel Rut	\	1	30			Core	1	30	\	na	very dark grey	white, chalky	\	30	30	20	Type C blade core, exhausted, at least three platforms that have been rotated, possible platform abrasion, possibly LM-EN
23	25		Quarry Pit	EN	6	76	2	38	Side Scraper	1	27	moderate, white	yes	dark grey	\	\	55	40	10	abrupt retouch along one straight lateral edge of a blade-like, uncorticated flake (soft-hammer struck), probably EN
									Tertiary flake (<50mm, slightly irregular)	2	26	\	\	dark grey	white, chalky	\	\	\	\	\
									Uncorticated flake (<50mm, slightly irregular)	1	18	\	\	dark grey	\	\	\	\	\	rolled edges
									Uncorticated flake (<50mm, blade like)	2	5	\	\	mid grey	\	\	\	\	\	\
									Burnt Flint	2	38	\	\	\	\	\	\	\	\	\

Feature				POT	Struck Flint		Burnt Flint										Size (max, mm)			
26	27		Ditch	?LN	13	230			Core	1	47	\	na	dark grey	white, chalky	\	50	40	30	Type A1: blade core, single platform with flakes removed all the way around, exhausted, prepared platform, LM-EN
									Core Fragment	1	57	\	na	dark grey	white, chalky	\	60	35	25	appears to be from Type A1 blade core, possibly removed to create new perpendicular platform
									Core Fragment	1	52	\	na	mid grey	white, chalky		50	50	20	appears to be from Type A1 blade core, possibly removed to create new perpendicular platform
									Blade	1	25	\	\	dark grey	white, chalky	\	80	25	15	long blade, with wear on single lateral edge
									Blade	1	7	\	\	mid gret	\	\	45	15	10	crested blade
									Tertiary flake (<50mm, slightly irregular)	2	9	\	\	mid-dark grey	white, chalky	\	\	\	\	\
									Uncorticated flake (<50mm, blade like)	6	33	\	\	mid-dark grey	\	\	\	\	\	\
29	30		Pit	\	1	3			Tertiary flake (<50mm, blade-like)	1	3	\	\	dark grey	white, chalky	\	\	\	\	\
55	56		Pit	EN	23	292	3	142	End Scraper	1	23	\	yes	dark grey	white, chalky	\	45	40	10	abrupt retouch to distal end of a regular tertiary flake, probably EN

Feature				POT	Struck Flint		Burnt Flint										Size (max, mm)			
									End Scraper	1	23	\	yes	dark grey	white, chalky	\	40	40	7	abrupt retouch to distal end of a regular tertiary flake, the bulb has been deliberately truncated by abrupt retouch, probably EN
									Awl	1	13	\	yes	mid grey	\	\	35	50	10	retouch to either end of one lateral edge forms a projecting point
									Awl	1	13	\	yes	dark grey	white, chalky	\	35	45	5	retouch to either end of one lateral edge forms a projecting point
									Notched Flake	1	38	\	yes	very dark grey	white, chalky		55	40	10	25mm wide notch worked by abrupt retouch into the lateral edge of a tertiary flake
									Tertiary flake (<50mm, slightly irregular)	7	131	\	\	mid-dark grey	white, chalky	\	\	\	\	possibly core trimming/rejuvenation flakes
									Uncorticated flake (<50mm, blade like)	11	51	\	\	mid-dark grey	\	\	\	\	\	\
									Burnt Flint	3	142	\	\	\	\	\	\	\	\	\
	92	4	US	na	2	8			Uncorticated flake (<50mm, blade like)	2	8	\	\	very dark grey	\	\	\	\	\	possibly utilised

Feature				POT	Struck Flint		Burnt Flint											Size (max, mm)			
	95	7	US	na	2	14			Tertiary flake (<50mm, slightly irregular)	2	14	\	\	dark grey	white, chalky	\	\	\	\	hinged terminations, probably LN/EBA
	97	11	US	na	1	16			Horseshoe Scraper	1	16	\	yes	dark grey	\	\	40	40	5	abrupt retouch to angular lateral edges and distal end of thin un-corticated flake
	98	12	US	na	2	14			Uncorticated flake (<50mm, slightly irregular)	2	14	\	\	mid grey	\	\	\	\	\	\
	99	13	US	na	2	92			Core	1	47	\	na	very dark grey	\	\	30	30	20	Type A1: blade core, single platform with flakes removed all the way around, exhausted, prepared platform, LM-EN
									Core fragment	1	45	\	na	mid grey	white, chalky	\	\	\	\	from misc blade core
	100	14	US	na	1	85			End Scraper	1	85		yes	very dark grey	white, chalky	\	65	45	25	semi-invasive retouch to dorsal face of a (?blade) core fragment to create a wedge shaped end scraper, probably EN
	101	15	US	na	1	5			Uncorticated flake (<50mm, blade like)	1	5	\	\	dark grey	\	\	\	\	\	hinged termination, probable mis-hit
					55	865	5	180		60	1045									

Unstratified flints

			Type	Struck		Burnt										Size (mm)			
								Find/type	No	Wt	P	R	Colour	Cortex	I?	L	W	D	Comment
	9	4	Unstratified finds	3	59	3	59	Core	1	40	\	na	Mid grey	thin, pale orange		30	30	30	Type A2: single platform with flakes removed part the way around, probably exhausted, cube-shaped blade core, probably Mesolithic-earlier Neolithic
								Uncorticated flake (<50mm, blade like)	2	19	\	\	Mid grey	\	\	\	\	\	\
	10	5	Unstratified finds	1	43	1	43	Core	1	43	\	na	Dark grey	thin white	\	45	50	15	Type D: Keeled core with flakes struck either side of a ridge, probably exhausted. Dorsal scars suggest relatively small, narrow flakes, probably Neolithic
	12	18	Unstratified finds	2	18	2	18	Side Scraper	1	17	\	yes	Mid grey	\		40	40	7	abrupt retouch to single lateral edge of a soft-hammer struck uncorticated flake, probably EN
								Uncorticated flake (<50mm, blade like)	1	1	\	\	Mid grey	\	\	\	\	\	chips
	14	20	Unstratified finds	1	14	1	14	End Scraper	1	14	\	yes	Mid grey	\	\	40	40	5	abrupt retouch to the distal end of a blade-like uncorticated flake, characteristically EN

			Type	Struck		Burnt										Size (mm)			
	23	9	Unstratified finds	2	6	2	6	Uncorticated flake (<50mm, blade like)	2	6	\	\	Mid grey	\	\	\	\	\	?snapped
	25	13	Unstratified finds	3	6	3	6	Tertiary flake (<50mm, blade like)	3	6	\	\	Mid grey	thin white	\	\	\	\	\
	26	14	Unstratified finds	2	7	2	7	Uncorticated flake (<50mm, blade like)	2	7	\	\	Mid grey	\	\	\	\	\	\
	27	15	Unstratified finds	1	17	1	17	Side Scraper	1	17	\	yes	Mid grey	\	\	45	30	10	abrupt retouch to single lateral edge of blade-like uncorticated flake
	28	16	Unstratified finds	4	25	4	25	Tertiary flake (<50mm, blade like)	4	25	\	\	Mid-Dark grey	thin, white-pale orange	\	\	\	\	\
	45	29	Unstratified finds	1	3	1	3	Uncorticated flake (<50mm, blade like)	1	3	\	\	Mid grey	\	\	\	\	\	\
59	60		Ditch \	1	21	1	21	Primary Flake (slightly irregular, <50mm)	1	21	\	\	Dark grey	thin, pale orange	\	\	\	\	\
	147	79	Unstratified finds	2	24	2	24	Tertiary flake (<50mm, slightly irregular)	2	24	\	\	Dark grey	brown-orange, thin	\	\	\	\	hard-hammer struck

			Type	Struck		Burnt										Size (mm)			
	149	81	Unstratified finds	1	11	1	11	Side Scraper	1	11		yes	Mid grey	\	\	40	30	10	abrupt retouch to lateral edge of blade-like uncorticated flake, soft-hammer struck
	151	83	Unstratified finds	1	18	1	18	Core Fragment	1	18	\	na	Dark grey	brown-orange, thin	\	\	\	\	probably from a multi-directional blade core, abraded platforms
	153	85	Unstratified finds	4	171	4	171	Core	1	124	\	na	Mid grey	\	\	75	40	40	Type A1: single platform with flakes removed all the way around, probably exhausted, probably flake core, no prepared platform, poor quality flint. LN/EBA
								Core Fragment	1	40	\	na	Dark grey	thin white	\	\	\	\	probably from a multi-directional blade core, abraded platforms
								Uncorticated flake (<50mm, blade like)	2	7	\	\	Mid grey	\	\	\	\	\	\
	154	86	Unstratified finds	1	69	1	69	Core	1	69	\	na	Dark grey	thin, pale orange	\	45	45	25	Type D: Keeled core with flakes struck either side of a ridge, probably not exhausted. Dorsal scars suggest relatively small flakes and the shape/profile is quite regular suggesting the core may have been intended as a rough out. Probably Neolithic.
	156	88	Unstratified finds	1	3	1	3	Blade	1	3	\	\	Dark grey	thin white	\	30	10	5	soft-hammer struck, wear on one lateral edge

			Type	Struck		Burnt										Size (mm)			
	242	65	Unstratified finds	1	9	1	9	Thumbnail scraper	1	9	\	yes	Mid grey	thin, pale orange	\	30	30	7	abrupt retouch around distal end of circular tertiary flake, truncated bulbar end
279	280		Sondage	1	21	1	21	Primary Flake (slightly irregular, <50mm)	1	21	\	\	Dark grey	thin, pale orange	\	\	\	\	hard-hammer struck
292	293		Ditch	3	5	3	5	Tertiary flake (<50mm, blade like)	3	5	slight, white	\	Mid grey	thin, pale orange	\	\	\	\	\
302	303		Ditch	2	3	2	3	Tertiary flake (<50mm, blade like)	2	3	\	\	Mid grey	thin, pale orange	\	\	\	\	chips
316	317		Ditch	2	17	2	17	Tertiary flake (<50mm, blade like)	1	7	\	\	Mid grey	thin, pale orange	\	\	\	\	soft-hammer struck
								Uncorticated flake (<50mm, blade like)	1	10	\	\	Mid grey	\	\	\	\	\	snapped
397	398		Ditch	2	17	2	17	Blade	1	11	\	\	Mid grey	white, chalky	\	60	25	5	wear on one lateral edge
								Tertiary flake (<50mm, blade like)	1	6	\	\	Mid grey	thin, pale orange	\	\	\	\	snapped
416	417		Pit	1	2	1	2	Tertiary flake (<50mm, blade like)	1	2	\	\	Dark grey	thin, pale orange	\	\	\	\	chips

			Type	Struck		Burnt											Size (mm)			
507	508		Ditch	2	14	2	14	Primary Flake (slightly irregular, <50mm)	1	6	\	\	Dark grey	thin, pale orange	\	\	\	\	\
								Uncorticated flake (<50mm, blade like)	1	8	\	\	Mid grey	\	\	\	\	\	?snapped
	533		Unstratified finds	1	5	1	5	Tertiary flake (<50mm, blade like)	1	5	\	\	Dark grey	brown-orange, thin	\	\	\	\	soft-hammer struck
	534		Unstratified finds	1	11	1	11	Side Scraper	1	11	\	yes	Dark grey	white, chalky	\	40	25	10	abrupt retouch to convex lateral edge of irregular secondary flake, probably best considered a thumbnail scarper
	535	71	Unstratified finds	1	7	1	7	Uncorticated flake (<50mm, broad, squat)	1	7	\	\	Dark grey	\	\	\	\	\	\
	536	67	Unstratified finds	1	22	1	22	Tertiary flake (<50mm, slightly irregular)	1	22	\	\	Mid grey	thin, pale orange	\	\	\	\	\
	537	72	Unstratified finds	5	31	5	31	Side Scraper	1	11		yes	Dark grey	thin, pale orange	\	30	20	10	fine abrupt retouch to straight lateral edge, bulb of percussion truncated/removed, probably a thumbnail scraper

			Type	Struck		Burnt										Size (mm)			
								Side Scraper	1	6		yes	Mid grey	\	\	40	15	5	abrupt retouch to lateral edge of blade-like uncorticated flake, soft-hammer struck
								Uncorticated flake (<50mm, blade like)	3	14		\	Mid grey	\	\	\	\	\	\
	542	55	Unstratified finds	1	7	1	7	Tertiary flake (<50mm, blade like)	1	7	\	\	Mid grey	thin white	\	\	\	\	\
	543	56		5	77	5	77	Knife	1	51	slight, white	yes	Mid grey	\	?	70	40	15	large blade-like, soft-hammer struck uncorticated flake with small crest and shallow angle leading to one straight worn lateral edge. Opposing edge exhibits abrubt retouch suggesting this was a backed knife, comparable to Hurst Fen F54 (Clark et al 1960, 222)
								Thumbnail scraper	1	4	\	yes	Dark grey	thin, pale orange	\	25	20	5	abrupt retouch to lateral edge of small primary flake
								Uncorticated flake (<50mm, blade like)	3	22	\	\	Mid grey	\	\	\	\	\	\
	544	59	Unstratified finds	1	11	1	11	Tertiary flake (<50mm, slightly irregular)	1	11	\	\	Mid grey	thin white	\	\	\	\	\

			Type	Struck		Burnt										Size (mm)			
	550	53	Unstratified finds	1	7	1	7	Tertiary flake (<50mm, slightly irregular)	1	7	\	\	Dark grey	thin white	\	\	\	\	\