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**PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT SITE,
LAND ADJACENT TO THE JUBILEE HALL,
THE STREET, EAST TUDDENHAM, NORFOLK**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Authors: Peter Thompson MA (Desk-based assessment) Gareth Barlow (Fieldwork & report)	
NGR: TG 0833 1138	Report No: 3640
District: Breckland	Site Code: ENF125236
Approved: Claire Halpin	Project No: 3914
Signed:	Date: September 2010

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Archaeological Solutions Ltd, 98-100 Fore Street, Hertford, SG14 1AB.
Tel: 01992 558170 Fax: 01992 553359 E-mail: info@ascontracts.co.uk
Web: www.archaeologicalsolutions.co.uk
Registered Number: 4702122

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OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

Project details			
Project name	<i>Land Adjacent to the Jubilee Hall, The Street, East Tuddenham, Norfolk</i>		
<p><i>In September 2010, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) conducted an archaeological evaluation at land adjacent to the Jubilee Hall, The Street, East Tuddenham, Norfolk (NGR TG 0833 1138). The evaluation was conducted in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning approval for the proposed construction of five new dwellings (Planning ref. 3PL/2010/0226/F).</i></p> <p><i>The location of the site between the medieval All Saints Parish Church (NHER 7314) and the modern village suggests potential for archaeological remains as settlement shifted away from the church. A Bronze Age socketed axe head was found in the village (NHER 11536), and a listed 19th century mile stone is located across the road from the site (NHER 46118). The 1946 aerial photograph indicates a ?large sub-rectangular crop mark to the south of the site.</i></p> <p><i>There is a dearth of archaeological sites or finds in the area probably offset by the lack of systematic archaeological investigations. The site's location between the medieval church of All Saints (NHER 7314) and the modern village suggests potential for archaeological remains as the settlement shifted away from the church focus. In the event the evaluation revealed a large feature, F1002, which was probably a pond, seemingly re-cut on two occasions. The feature and the re-cuts predominantly contained early 8th – 9th century (Middle Saxon) pottery.</i></p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	<i>9 – 14 September 2010</i>		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	<i>N</i>	Future work	<i>TBC</i>
P. number	<i>3914</i>	Site code	<i>ENF125236</i>
Type of project	<i>Archaeological Evaluation</i>		
Site status	<i>-</i>		
Current land use	<i>Paddock</i>		
Planned development	<i>Construction of 5 new dwellings</i>		
Main features (+dates)	<i>Pond</i>		
Significant finds (+dates)	<i>Middle Saxon pottery and animal bone</i>		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	<i>Norfolk</i>	<i>Breckland</i>	<i>East Tuddenham</i>
HER/ SMR for area	<i>Norfolk Landscape Archaeology</i>		
Post code (if known)	<i>-</i>		
Area of site	<i>0.27ha</i>		
NGR	<i>TG 0833 1138</i>		
Height AOD (max/ min)	<i>44m AOD</i>		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	<i>Norfolk Landscape Archaeology (James Albone)</i>		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	<i>Gareth Barlow</i>		
Funded by	<i>Brooks & Wood</i>		
Full title	<i>Land Adjacent to the Jubilee Hall, The Street, East Tuddenham, Norfolk. An Archaeological Evaluation</i>		
Authors	<i>Barlow, G. & Thompson P.</i>		
Report no.	<i>3640</i>		
Date (of report)	<i>September 2010</i>		

PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT SITE, LAND ADJACENT TO THE JUBILEE HALL, THE STREET, EAST TUDDENHAM, NORFOLK

SUMMARY

In September 2010, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) conducted an archaeological evaluation at land adjacent to the Jubilee Hall, The Street, East Tuddenham, Norfolk (NGR TG 0833 1138). The evaluation was conducted in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning approval for the proposed construction of five new dwellings (Planning ref. 3PL/2010/0226/F).

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There is a dearth of archaeological sites or finds in the area probably offset by the lack of systematic archaeological investigations. The site's location between the medieval church of All Saints (NHER 7314) and the modern village suggests potential for archaeological remains as the settlement shifted away from the church focus. In the event the evaluation revealed a large feature, F1002, which was probably a pond, seemingly re-cut on two occasions. The feature and the re-cuts predominantly contained early 8th – 9th century (Middle Saxon) pottery.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In September 2010, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) conducted an archaeological evaluation at land adjacent to the Jubilee Hall, The Street, East Tuddenham, Norfolk (NGR TG 0833 1138; Figs.1-2). The evaluation was conducted in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning approval for the proposed construction of five new dwellings (Breckland Planning Ref. 3PL/2010/0226/F).

1.2 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a brief issued by Norfolk Landscape Archaeology (dated 05/05/2010), and a specification compiled by AS (dated 10/05/2010), and approved by NLA. It adhered to the Institute of Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct* and the procedures contained in the IfA *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations* (revised 2008), and the appropriate sections of Gurney, D, 2003, 'Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England', *East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 14*.

1.3 The evaluation aimed to determine the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains liable to be threatened by the proposed development. The evaluation also aimed to identify area of previous ground disturbance on the site.

Planning policy context

1.4 PPG16 (1990), the national Planning Policy Guidance Note which applies to archaeology and PPG15 (1994) the national Planning Policy Guidance Note which applies to conservation of the historic environment (by protecting the character and appearance of Conservation Areas and protecting listed buildings (of architectural or historical interest) from demolition and unsympathetic change and safeguarding their settings as far as is possible) have been replaced by Planning Policy Statement 5 (2010), the national Planning Policy Statement that applies to the historic environment.

1.5 PPS5 states that those parts of the historic environment that have significance because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest are heritage assets. The Planning Policy Statement aims to deliver sustainable development by ensuring that policies and decisions that concern the historic environment recognise that heritage assets are a non-renewable resource, take account of the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits of heritage conservation, and recognise that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. It aims to conserve England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance. It states that opportunities to capture evidence from the historic environment and to contribute to our knowledge and understanding of our past, and to make this publicly available, should be taken, particularly where a heritage asset is to be lost.

DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE (Figs. 1 - 2)

2.1 East Tuddenham is in the Breckland District in Mid Norfolk and is located 14km west of Norwich. It is situated between the villages of Mattishall (west) and Honingham (east) and is approximately 1.5km south of the A47(T). The site is at the east end of East Tuddenham in one corner of a triangular field abutting and to the south of the main road bisecting the village. The Jubilee Hall lies adjacent to the west.

3 METHODOLOGY (Desk-based research)

3.1 Archaeological databases

The Norfolk Historic Environment Record (NHER) database was consulted in order to identify any local archaeological finds or remains within 1km of the site. Sites that may have relevance to the site or in characterising the archaeology of the locale are described in the text (4.2).

4 THE EVIDENCE

4.1 Topography, geology and soils (Fig. 1)

4.1.1 East Tuddenham lies in gently rolling landscape at approximately 40-50m AOD with the valley of the river Tud 1km to the north. The local soil is classed as Typical Stagnogley type of the Beccles 1 series. These comprise seasonally waterlogged slowly permeable soils, with distinctive usually mottled top soil and clay enriched subsoil. The underlying solid geology is Upper Cretaceous Chalk.

4.2 Archaeological and historical background

4.2.1 Several prehistoric objects have been found in the area. Two Neolithic axe heads have been found over 1km to the east and north-east of the site (NHER 37116 & 7302). A prehistoric burnt mound containing pot boilers was located during field walking approximately 350m to the north-east, beyond the church (NHER 30199). Within the village a faceted socketed Bronze Age axe head was found approximately 100m to the west of the site (NHER 11536).

4.2.2 A sparse scattering of Roman metalwork, mainly coins, has been found from metal detecting the surrounding fields within a kilometre or so of the site, but their find spots are not closely recorded (NHER 25767 and 40863). No other Romano-British remains have been found within the 1km radius.

4.2.3 An iron axe head found on a ploughed surface some 750m to the south could be late Saxon but may also be post-medieval (NHER 7305). Similar not closely recorded finds from the general vicinity of the site made through metal detecting and field walking have produced a few sherds of mid to late Saxon pottery, and a 9th century strap end (NHER 14685). No other Anglo-Saxon finds were made within 1km of the site.

4.2.4 East Tuddenham derives its name from 'homestead or village of a man called Tuda' and is first recorded in the 1086 Domesday Survey (Mills 1991). The medieval parish church of All Saints is situated 250m north-east of the site (NHER 7314). The oldest part surviving is the south doorway which is late 12th to

early 13th century, the font is early 13th century and the tomb effigy of a knight is 13th century. The west tower was built c.1300, and the remainder of the church is late medieval with post-medieval and early modern additions. The modern village centre is away from the church, immediately to the west of the site, and this suggests settlement gradually shifted away from its original focus, allowing for the possibility of medieval archaeological remains on the site. A watching brief approximately 550m to the south-east undertaken in 2000 identified medieval or post-medieval ditches including seven sherds of medieval pottery. The features were associated with a probable medieval moat shown as a pond on an OS map (NHER 7315). Medieval ridge and furrow has been identified 1km to the north-east of the site (NHER 30408), and soil marks of undated field systems have been noted some 1.3km to the south (NHER 17694). Sparse finds of medieval coins and metalwork, have been made in the general area (NHER 29160, 35240, 35589 and 40863).

4.2.5 A listed mid 19th century mile stone is located across the road from the site which marks two miles from Mattishall and nine from Norwich (NHER 46118). Another listed building 'Vassars' is in the south of the village and is a late 18th century former farmhouse with a 17th century core (NHER 46264). Mettishall Airfield is situated nearly 1.5km to the west which was a WWII site (NHER 13620), and has a pillbox site nearby (NHER32445). Post-medieval coins and metalwork have been recovered from the surrounding fields within 1km or so of the site from metal detecting (NHER 29160, 35690 and 40863).

4.3 The site

4.3.1 The First Edition OS map of c.1885 shows that the site lay within a large open field (Fig. 3). All Saints Church (NHER 7314) can be seen to the north-east and the Markishall to Norwich milestone is marked (NHER 46118). The 1946 aerial photograph shows little change to the rural character of the site (Fig. 4). However, there appears to be a large sub-rectangular cropmark immediately to the south of the site which has a field boundary running east-west through its centre. The northern part of the field, where the site is, may also have a new east-west field boundary running through it, but this is probably just the result of that portion having been ploughed ahead of the rest of the field. The sub-rectangular crop mark is no visible in the 1988 photograph (Fig.5) but this may be due to crop conditions. The later photograph shows the site virtually the same as it is today within its triangular field, and the village has expanded to border the west side of the site.

5 METHODOLOGY (Trial trenching)

5.1 Three trial trenches, each 30m x 1.60m, were excavated (Fig.2), representing a 5% sample of the site.

5.2 Undifferentiated overburden was removed under close archaeological supervision using a 180° back acting mechanical excavator fitted with a 1.60m wide toothless ditching bucket. Thereafter, all further investigation was undertaken by hand. Exposed surfaces were cleaned as appropriate and examined for archaeological features and finds. Deposits were recorded using *pro forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale and photographed.

6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

Individual trench descriptions are presented below:

Trench 1 (Fig. 2)

<i>Sample section: East end, North facing</i> <i>0.00 = 43.06m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.32m	L1000	Topsoil. Friable, mid orange brown silty clay with occasional small and medium angular and rounded flints
0.32m+	L1001	Natural deposits. Compact, pale yellow orange clay with flints.

Description: Trench 1 contained no archaeological features or finds. The topsoil contained a 9th – 11th century pottery sherd.

Trench 2 (Figs. 2 & 7)

<i>Sample section: Centre, West facing</i> <i>0.00 = 42.64m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.31m	L1000	As Trench 1
0.31m	L1001	As Trench 1

Description: Trench 2 contained a single large feature (F1002), possibly a pond, of 8th – 9th century date.

F1002 was a large feature (12.30 x 1.60+ x 0.70m) in the centre of the trench. The sides were moderately sloping and gave way to a flattish base. Six test pits were excavated through this feature revealing its stratigraphy along its length (tabulated below). Two re-cuts (F1006 and F1009) were evident in section, but were not visible in plan. The basal fill, L1010, of Re-cut F1009 exhibited gleying associated with waterlogging. The basal fill, L1007, of Re-cut F1006 had an organic appearance associated with pond silting. These features represent ponds.

Test Pit 1			
Depth	Fill	Description	Finds
0.00 – 0.26m	L1003	Firm, mid-dark brownish grey clay silt occasional medium angular flints and charcoal flecks.	8-9/10 th C pot (3;76g) Animal bone (98g) CBM (4g)
0.26 – 0.38m	L1005	Firm, mid grey brown clay silt, with frequent medium and large sub-rounded flint mostly concentrated towards the base.	-
0.38m+	L1001	Natural deposits.	-

Test Pit 2			
Depth	Fill	Description	Finds
0.00 – 0.38m	L1003	As Test Pit 1	Early 8-9/10 th C pot (3; 17g) Animal bone (61g) CBM (22g)
0.24 – 0.40m	L1004	Firm, pale yellowish orange silty clay with moderate large sub-rounded flint, small sub-rounded chalk, and chalk flecks.	-
0.40 - 0.69m	L1005	As Test Pit 1	-
0.69m+	L1001	Natural deposits	-

Test Pit 3			
Depth	Fill	Description	Finds
0.00 – 0.33m	L1008	Firm, mid-dark brownish grey clay silt occasional medium angular flints and charcoal flecks.	-
0.33 – 1.00m	L1007	Firm, dark brownish grey clay silt with occasional small charcoal and occasional small angular flint.	-
1.00m+	L1001	Natural deposits	-

Test Pit 4			
Depth	Fill	Description	Finds
0.00 – 0.30m	L1012	Firm, mid-dark brownish grey clay silt occasional medium angular flints and charcoal flecks.	-
0.30 – 0.60m	L1011	Firm, very dark grey charcoal rich clay silt with frequent small charcoal and occasional small angular flint.	-
0.60 – 1.00m	L1010	Firm, mottled pale blue grey and yellow grey silt with occasional charcoal flecks.	Early 8 th - 9 th C pot (2;24g) Animal bone (1440g)
1.00m+	L1001	Natural deposits	N/A

Test Pit 5			
Depth	Fill	Description	Finds
0.00 – 0.29m	L1012	As Test Pit 4	Early 8 - 9 th C pot (2; 27g) Animal bone (257g) CBM (28g)
0.29 – 0.55m	L1011	As Test Pit 4	-
0.55 – 1.10m	L1010	As Test Pit 4	9-11 th C pot (2; 12g)
1.10m+	L1001	Natural deposits	-

Test Pit 6			
Depth	Fill	Description	Finds
0.00 – 0.23m	L1003	As Test Pit 1	Early 8-9 th C pot (8; 179g) Animal bone (389g) CBM (39g) Burnt flint (4; 410g)
0.23m+	L1001	Natural deposits	-

Trench 3 (Fig. 2)

<i>Sample section: West end, North facing</i>			
<i>0.00 = 42.71m AOD</i>			
0.00 – 0.34m	L1000	As Trench 1	
0.34m+	L1001	As Trench 1	

Description: Trench 3 contained no archaeological features or finds.

7 CONFIDENCE RATING

7.1 It is not felt that any factors inhibited the recognition of archaeological features or finds present.

8 DEPOSIT MODEL

8.1 The deposit model was the same across all three trenches. Uppermost was Topsoil L1000, a friable, mid orange brown silty clay with occasional small and medium angular and rounded flints (0.31m thick). It directly overlay the natural deposits, L1001. The latter was a compact, pale yellow orange clay with flints.

9 DISCUSSION

9.1 There is a dearth of archaeological sites or finds in the area probably

offset by the lack of systematic archaeological investigations. The site's location between the medieval church of All Saints (NHER 7314) and the modern village suggests potential for archaeological remains as the settlement shifted away from the church focus.

9.2 In the event the evaluation revealed a large feature, F1002, which was probably a pond, seemingly re-cut on two occasions. The feature and the re-cut predominantly contained early 8th – 9th century pottery. The pond contained two fragments (29g) of CBM (CBM report below). One fragment is possibly Roman. In addition to the CBM sparse, small abraded fragments of baked clay were also contained in the Pond F1002 and Topsoil L1000. These fragments were sun-dried, indicating they probably formed part of a daub lining, possibly fixed to a wattle frame in the Roman or medieval periods (CBM report below).

9.3 The occurrence of Anglo-Saxon pottery indicates a Saxon presence in the area previously only hinted at by two finds of possible Anglo-Saxon artefacts within 1km of the site. The identification of a previously unknown possible focus of Saxon activity or occupation may provide further information regarding important areas of research for the eastern counties such as population and settlement distribution and density (Wade 2000, 25; Medlycott and Brown 2008, 79). The possibility that this site contains a pond of Anglo-Saxon date suggests that it has the potential to contribute to an understanding of subjects such as water management, production and processing of food (if the pond was used to keep fish) and rural landscapes and settlements; all of which are research themes identified as being of importance in eastern England (Medlycott and Brown 2008, 80-81).

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Solutions Ltd would like to thank Brooks & Wood for funding the evaluation on behalf of the client Flagship Housing (in particular Mr Paul French for his assistance), and their agents, Oxbury & Company for their kind assistance (in particular Mr Oliver Bumstead).

AS is pleased to acknowledge the advice and input of Messrs James Albone and Ken Hamilton of Norfolk Landscape Archaeology

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Wade, K. 2000, 'Anglo-Saxon and medieval (rural) in Brown, N. and Glazebrook, J. (eds.) *Research and Archaeology: a Framework for the Eastern Counties*, 2. *research agenda a strategy*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 8, 23-26

WEB SITES

Heritage Gateway
Norfolk Heritage Explorer
Norfolk County Council Historic Maps

APPENDIX 1 Historic Cartographic and Photographic Information

Date	Description	Scale
Modern	Site Location	1:25,000
Modern	Detailed site Location	1:1,000
c.1885	First Edition OS map	1:2,500
1946	Aerial Photo	1:10,000
1988	Aerial Photo	1:10,000

APPENDIX 2 CONCORDANCE OF FINDS

ENF 125236 The Street, East Tuddenham, Norfolk Concordance of finds by feature

Feature	Context	Segment	Trench	Description	Spot Date	Pottery	CBM (g)	A.Bone (g)	Other
1000			1 2 3	Topsoil	9th - 11th C	(1) 26g	8 24 2	48	Fe Fragment 8g
1002	1003	TP1	2	Pond	8th - 9th/10th C	(3) 76g	4	98	
1009	1012	TP2			Early 8th - 9th/10th C	(3) 17g	22	61	
1002	1003	TP5			Early 8th - 9th C	(2) 27g	28	257	
1009	1010	TP6			Early 8th - 9th C	(8) 179g	39	389	B.Flnt (4) 210g
1009	1010	TP4			Early 8th - 9th C	(2) 24g		1440	
1009	1010	TP5			9th - 11th C	(2) 12g			

APPENDIX 3 SPECIALIST REPORTS

The Pottery

Peter Thompson

The evaluation recovered 21 abraded sherds weighing 340g which all came from a pond, excepting one sherd from the topsoil. The pottery is a homogenous group broadly datable to one period, and can be described as Middle Saxon Ipswich and Ipswich-type wares. The distinctive thick-walled vessel forms, three with irregular external girth grooves, are typical of Ipswich ware, although some of the more poorly fired fabrics with black cores and sometimes oxidised surfaces possibly may be copies of, rather than true Ipswich ware. Ipswich ware is usually defined as smooth or gritty, but this group has been divided into four rough groups according to texture as defined by Sarah Jennings. Ipswich ware was relatively short-lived commencing some time around the end of the first quarter of the 8th century before being supplanted by Thetford ware probably at some point in the second half of the 9th century. The pottery is quantified by context below.

Bibliography

Jennings, S. 1981 *Eighteen Centuries of Pottery from Norwich* East Anglian Archaeology Report No. 13

KEY

F1: (Ipswich-type c) common fine to medium quartz with rare inclusions such as mineral, calcareous, mica or organics 8th-11th

F2: (Ipswich 'c' type ware). Sparse coarse quartz and sparse black pellets 8th-10th

F3: fine slightly micaceous fabric with few visible inclusions 8th-9th

IPSa: Ipswich ware with hard sandy smooth surfaces early 8th-late 9th

IPSc: Ipswich ware with larger grits and rougher surfaces early 8th-late 9th

IPSD; Ipswich ware with coarse grit giving pimply surface early 8th-late 9th

F4: Fabric as for F1 with sparse very coarse flint and rare clay pellets 8th-11th

Feature	Context	Quantification	Date	Comment
1000		1x26g F4	9 th -11 th	F3: base sherd, oxidised surfaces
1002	1003 TP1	1x9g F1 2x7g F2	8 th -9 th /10 th	F1: slightly expanded fairly upright rim
	1003 TP2	3x70g F1	Early 8 th -9 th / 10 th	F1: 2x conjoining sherds of simple fairly upright rim F1: rounded shoulder with girth grooves leading to everted neck
	1003 TP5	2x27g IPSb type	Early 8 th -9 th	IPSb: Simple upright 10cm diam rim
	1003 TP6	1x61g IPSa 3x50 IPSc 1x26g IPSd 2x16g F1 1x15g IPSd type	Early 8 th -9 th	IPSa: sagging cooking pot base and lower wall IPSc: conjoining upper cooking pot rim with girth grooves IPSd: sagging base IPSd type: black fabric, oxidised outer surface, faint girth grooves
	1007 TP3	1x7g IPSa 1x14g IPSd	Early 8 th -9 th	IPSa; upright rim IPSd: flat topped slightly everted rim
	1007 TP 5	2x12g F4	9 th -11 th	

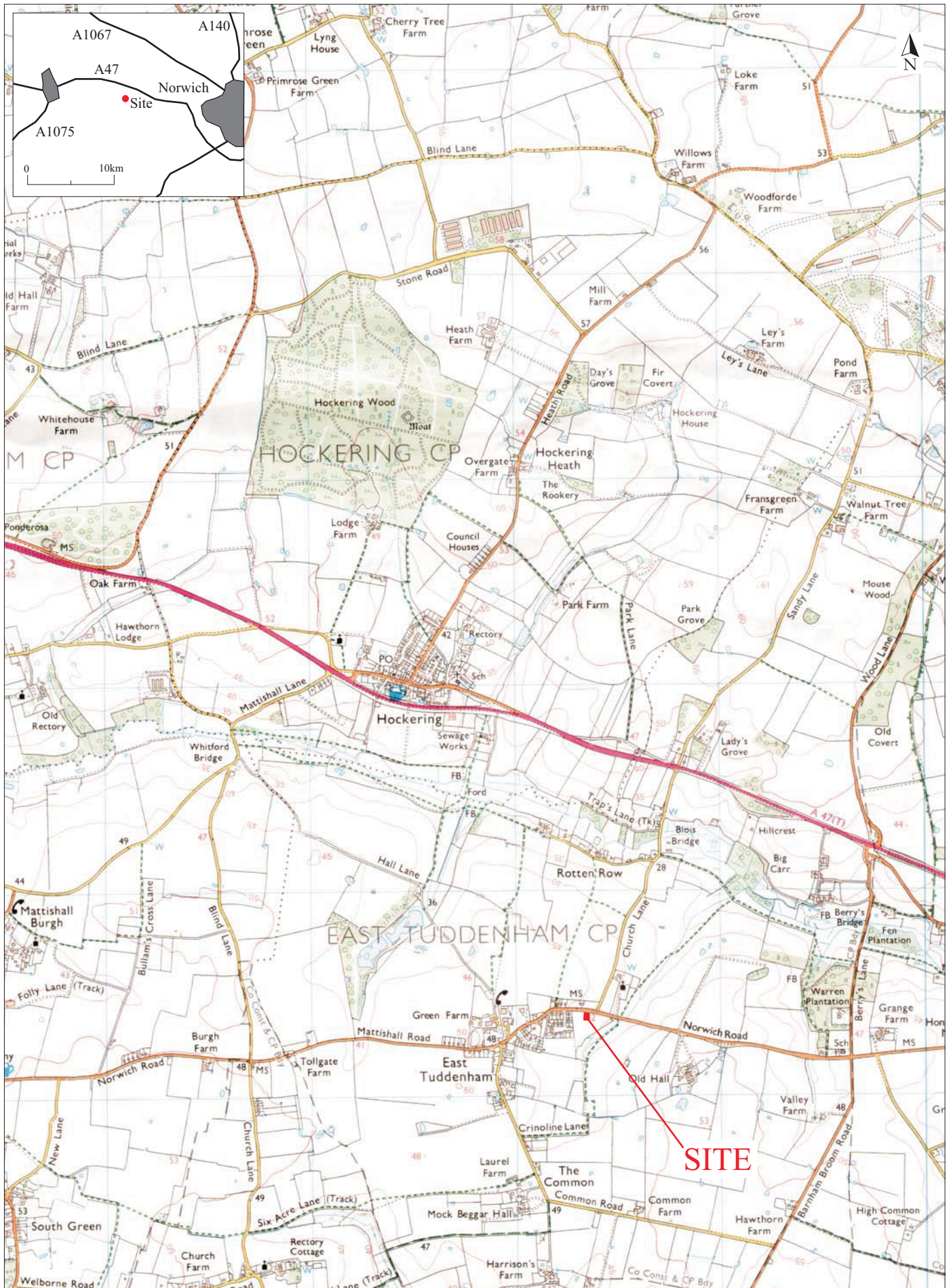
Ceramic Building Materials and Baked Clay

Andrew Peachey

Trial trench excavations recovered a total of two fragments (29g) of CBM, contained in Pond F1002 in a highly fragmented and abraded condition.

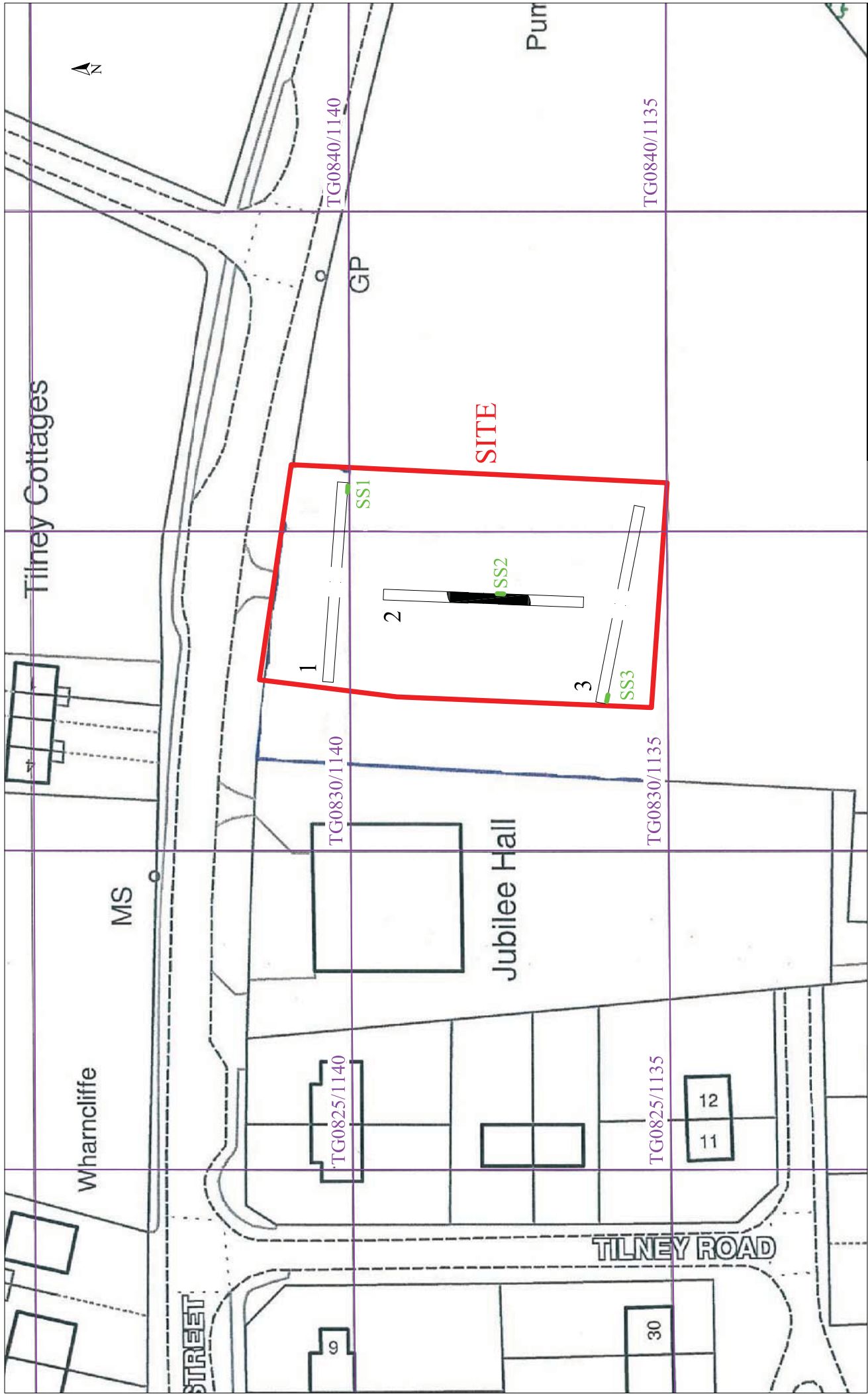
One fragment (11g) contained in Pond F1002 (L1007) is 18mm thick and occurs in a pale orange fabric tempered with common medium quartz and sparse coarse quartz and flint fragments, suggesting it is probably Roman in date. The other fragment (18g) contained in Pond F1007 is 14mm thick, flat, in an oxidised red-orange fabric with common-abundant medium sand temper suggesting it could be Roman, medieval or early post-medieval in date. However the limited size of the fragments and absence of any diagnostic characteristics renders these conclusions tenuous.

In addition to the CBM sparse, small abraded fragments of baked clay were also contained in Pond F1002 (L1003 and L1006) and Topsoil L1000. These fragments were sun-dried, occurring in mottled oxidised orange tones and tempered with sparse to common rounded chalk fragments (<0.5-5mm) indicating they probably formed part of a daub lining, possibly fixed to a wattle frame in the Roman or medieval periods.



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Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale: 1:25,000 at A4



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Fig. 2 Trench location plan

Scale 1:750 at A4

SS Sample section





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 Survey 1:2,500 map with the
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Fig. 3 1st edition OS map, c.1885

Not to scale



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Fig. 4 Aerial photograph, 1946

Not to scale

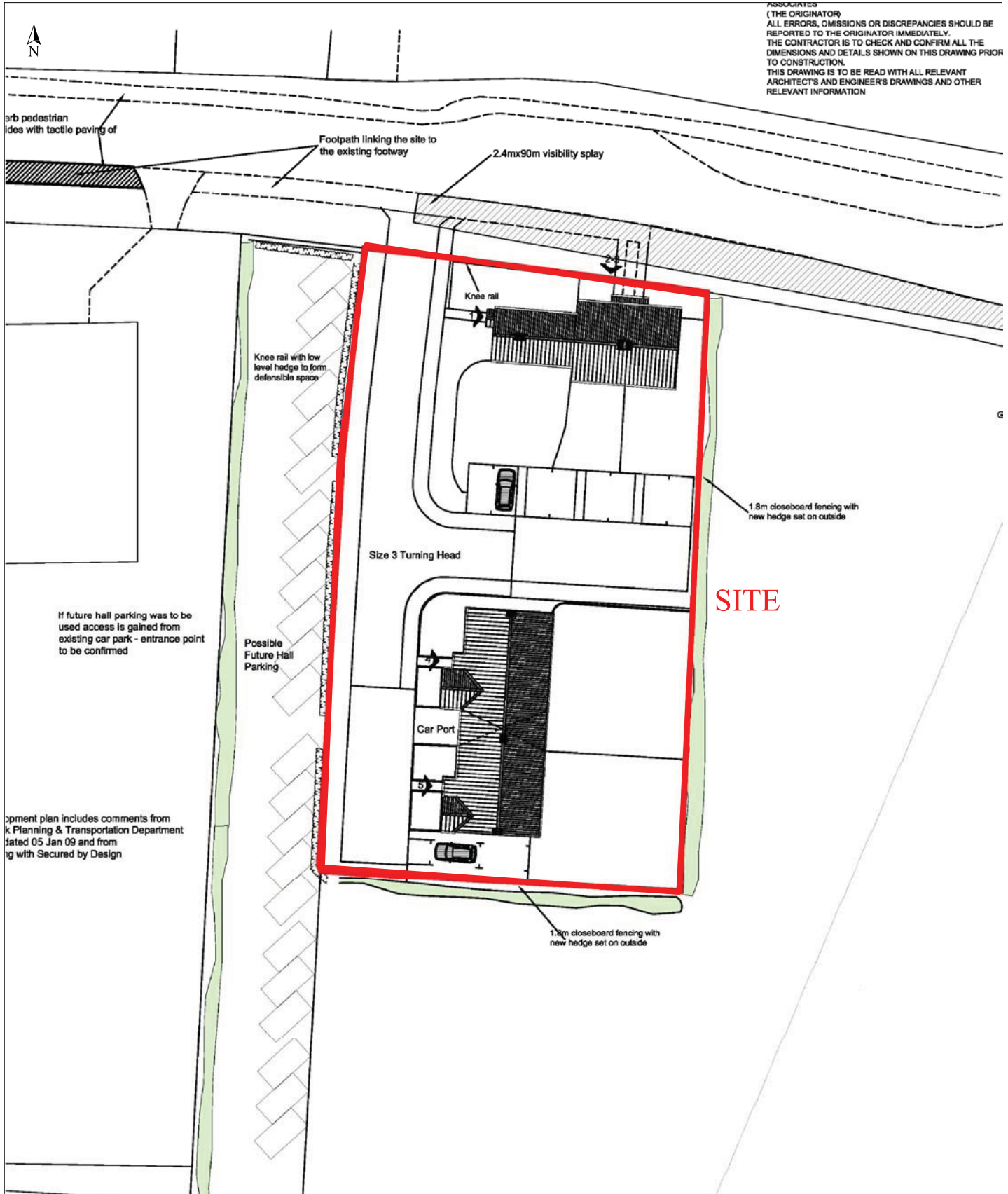


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Fig. 5 Aerial photograph, 1988

Not to scale

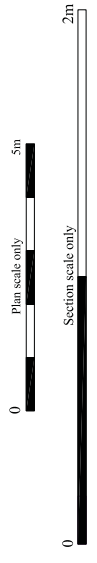
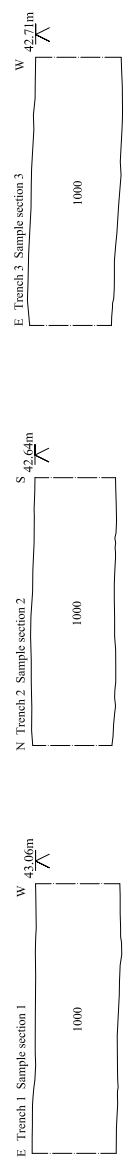
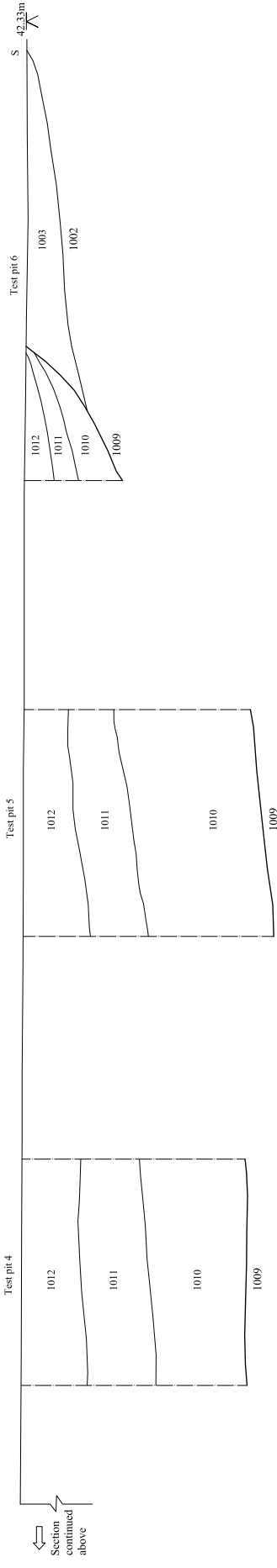
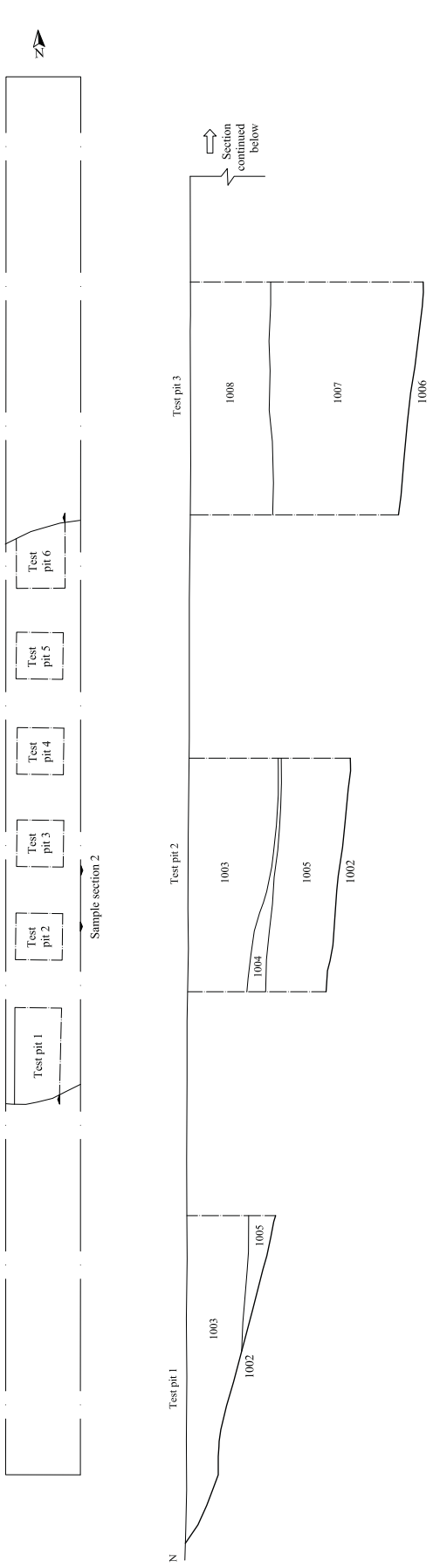
ASSOCIATES
(THE ORIGINATOR)
ALL ERRORS, OMISSIONS OR DISCREPANCIES SHOULD BE
REPORTED TO THE ORIGINATOR IMMEDIATELY.
THE CONTRACTOR IS TO CHECK AND CONFIRM ALL THE
DIMENSIONS AND DETAILS SHOWN ON THIS DRAWING PRIOR
TO CONSTRUCTION.
THIS DRAWING IS TO BE READ WITH ALL RELEVANT
ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS DRAWINGS AND OTHER
RELEVANT INFORMATION



0 25m

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Fig. 6 Proposed development plan
Scale 1:500 at A4

Trench 2



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Fig. 7 Trench plan and sections
 Scale 1:100 and 1:20 at A3