

Methwold Wetland Creation Site, Gills Farm, Wissington Norfolk

An Archaeological Evaluation and Auger Survey.



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Two 500m long auger borehole traverses and an archaeological trench evaluation were carried out at Gills Farm, Wissington near Methwold as part of an investigation of a buried sand island beneath the peat of Methwold Fen. This work was carried out in advance of the partial re-flooding of this former fen by the Norfolk Wildlife Trust in order to create a reedbed for use as a bird habitat. In 1989-90 the Fenland Survey undertook a programme of fieldwalking followed by an auger survey of the western part of the middle two fields, in which they identified two sites located upon emerging sand hills, both of these consisting of scatters of Earlier Neolithic pottery and flint. The recent auger survey commissioned by the Cambridge Archaeological Unit has helped to define the limits of this sand island and also to provide more comprehensive geological cross-sections of the Holocene sequence; in this case demonstrating the succession from Lower Fen Peat, to Fen Clay, silty mud and marl, wood peat, reed peat and finally the present cover of black dry peat. Five 30m long trenches were then dug at specified locations across the top of this sand island in order to investigate its archaeological potential. One of these trenches (Trench 5) located a thin buried soil with prehistoric finds including diagnostic fragments of Early Neolithic Mildenhall pottery, Rusticated Beaker and several Neolithic denticulated flint blades and waste flakes. Over 25m in diameter the latter site was buried beneath c. 0.4m of peat, and was located 100m to the east of the previously recorded sites. The discovery of this demonstrates the wider extent of early occupation, and also proves the existence of archaeology below the peat cover. A number of sample test pits were dug into the surviving buried soil, but only one of these produced a moderate number of finds. None of the soils sampled were waterlogged, and as a result the preservation of the environmental remains was moderately poor.

Introduction

The Proposed Development Area (PDA) is on land at Gills Farm, Wissington, adjacent to the Wissington sugar beet factory (Figure 1). The area of archaeological investigation was located in 48.9 hectares of former farmland and peat fen within which the Norfolk Wildlife Trust proposes to partially excavate, flood and create a 28.9 ha reedbed as part of a bird habitat (Figures 2 & 4). In advance of this work a trial trench and auger survey were requested by Norfolk County Council's Historic Environment Service. The auger survey was carried out by Dr. Steve Boreham (University of Cambridge) on behalf of the Cambridge Archaeological Unit (CAU) and consisted of two 500m long borehole traverses across five fields; its purpose to define the limits of the sand island present beneath peat and to obtain geological cross-section(s) through the overlying Holocene sequence. Following this work the CAU undertook an archaeological evaluation consisting of 150m of trenching (as five 30m trenches) dug across three of the former fields in the area immediately to the west of the proposed reedbed; a location already established during previous investigations undertaken by the 1989-90 Fenland Survey as overlying some of the shallower areas of the sand island possessing recorded archaeological remains.

Site location and topography

The site is located within the Wissey Embayment, north-west of Methwold Hythe and just to the south of the River Wissey within an area of former fenland known as the Methwold Severalls. Centred on TL 65199658, the site has an elevation of between 1m and 0m AOD. The underlying solid geology consists of Kimmeridge Clay which outcrops just to the west beneath the village of Hilgay, immediately overlying this and beneath the sand and peat cover on the western half of the PDA are the Roxton & Runcton and Mintlyn Beds of the Sandringham Sands (Lower Cretaceous), on the eastern side of the PDA beneath the area of the proposed reedbed is the Carstone (Lower Greensand, Cretaceous), whilst the mapped superficial geology consists of 1st-2nd Terrace Gravels covered by Nordelph Peat (BGS 1995). A much more detailed geological cross-section of this Pleistocene- Holocene sequence has since been provided by Boreham (see Appendix to this report), which is summarised in the results of the auger survey. However, the typical sequence recorded here is Sand- Lower Peat- Fen Clay (Barroway Drove Beds)- mud detritus (gyttja) –and then reed peat/marl/and wood peat (Nordelph Peat). The sand of the 'Wissey island' which outcrops beneath this peat fen forms part of the 1st-2nd Terrace Gravel sequence within the River Wissey Embayment.

Archaeological background (Figure 2)

The earliest archaeological evidence recorded from the Wissey Embayment, Methwold is the remains of an Upper Palaeolithic long-blade industry which was noted in the background work to the Fenland Archaeology Project (Healy 1996). The Fenland Project investigated the

area of the Methwold Severalls, and in particular the Gills Farm fenland site at Wissington following the discovery of Bronze Age human remains during ploughing operations carried out nearby at Hemplands Farm between 1967 and 1968 [NHER 2542] (see Healy 1996, 36-37). In fact the location of these burials (at TL 6507 9671) was on the opposite side of the north-south farm road from the PDA, and appear to be on the edge of some slightly higher ground close to the course of a roddon emerging from the peat. Several partially articulated bodies were discovered within a layer of woody peat disturbed by ploughing, yet these skeletons also appeared to show some signs of disturbance after death. Subsequently excavated in conjunction with the Norwich Castle Museum, the only accompanying find appears to have been a double-ended bronze awl of quadrangular section and of probable Bronze Age type, thus providing a likely date for the burials (Curtis 1968 and Wells 1969 *unpublished*). At the time environmental samples of the peat were taken by Dr Hibbert of Cambridge University School of Botany (Hibbert 1969 *unpublished*). A single human femur had also been found at the same site in 1967 (Healy & Housley 1992), and in 1970 some 9m south and 45m east of the 1968 finds, a further three skeletons were discovered 0.6m deep beneath the plough-disturbed peat, together with two white flint scrapers found just beneath the bones.

West of the farm road, and within the current PDA, scatters of worked flint (MTW 6) were first noted on the area of sand emerging from the eroded and cultivated fen peat along the western edge of this series of fields (TL 650 966) during fieldwalking carried out in April 1984 [NHER 20346]. Subsequent examination of a nearby site (MTW7) by R. Silvester and Francis Healy of the Norfolk Archaeological Unit in May 1984 revealed a sparse spread of Neolithic pottery (c.20 sherds), worked flint and fragments of bone within an area measuring 21m x 17m located at TL 6504 9669 upon the slope of this sand island (Silvester 1991). A note in the record [NHER 2542] suggests that at least some of the human remains found within the area of the Methwold Severalls *may* have come from the site. Subsequently further fieldwork was carried out here between 1989 and 1990 as part of the Fenland Evaluation project. This work consisted of an auger traverse to the north, south, west and east of the find sites MTW6+MTW7 (Context 2) and also the digging of a c.1m² sondage at approx. 120m (East) along the line of the E-W oriented Traverse 2 (Figure 3). The latter proved the presence 0.6m of peat overlying a grey sand (buried soil?) and natural (yellow sand), although no further traces of pottery or flint were encountered. The buried soil encountered was waterlogged and contained abundant environmental remains (re. micromorphology, plant and seeds, charcoal, wood, pollen and insects). The importance of the deposit was noted as well as the potential it indicated for occupation of other areas of this island *beneath* the cover of the Nordelph Peat. These two sites alongside that of nearby Stubbs Hill were considered to provide good evidence for the visible traces of Early Neolithic settlement close to the forerunner of the River Wissey (Leah & Matthews 1990 *unpublished*).

Other casual finds from the Methwold Severalls include that of an Early Bronze Age stone axe (shaft-hole) hammer [NHER 24550]. There remains some uncertainty about its exact findspot, but the grid reference provided (TL 6538 9723) suggests a findspot within the

reedbed area immediately to the west of the sugar beet factory, thus up to several hundred metres north of the PDA (Kings Lynn Museum archives 1988). The axe hammer was of a squared butt form with a grooved decoration on both top and sides (length 12.5 cm; blade width 6 cm). Another several hundred metres south of the PDA (at TL 6457 9591) a Middle Bronze Age palstave [NHER 4461] was found on the surface of a peaty field in 1971 (see British Museum National Bronze Index 1971 *unpublished*).

Medieval – Postmedieval remains south of the Wissey include that of the manorial earthworks and Wood Hall near the village of Hilgay, and Sam’s Cut (date 1631) a lode or dyke cut through the fen from the Great Ouse to Southery.

Aims and objectives

The aim of the current evaluation was to determine the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains liable to be threatened by the proposed development. Specifically it was hoped that the auger survey would help to better elucidate the Holocene sequence in this part of the fens and help define the nature and extent of the underlying sand island which it appears was a focus for early settlement. Meanwhile the importance of the archaeological trenching was to try and obtain further evidence of Earlier Neolithic settlement which it is acknowledged is quite rare away from the fen edge (Leah & Mathews *ibid.*). To this end the plan of trenching here was chosen to try and help establish whether or not this occupation evidence reflected a genuine rarity, or simply that this (and other sites) today remain covered by peat and undetected. Such sites are potentially threatened also by the erosion of the peat cover as well as by deep ploughing. In this case land-use change (such as removing the land from an arable farming routine and raising water levels) should help to preserve buried archaeology. The importance and rarity of this type of site for the purposes of further research and conservation has been highlighted within the relevant research framework documents (Glazebrook 1997; Brown & Glazebrook 2000).

Methods

Two auger traverses consisting of 23 boreholes approximately 50m apart and geo-located using a GPS were sunk using a hand auger to the level of the natural sand. The positions of these boreholes and the five 30m-long machine-dug evaluation trenches, was determined by the site brief provided by Norfolk Historic Environment Service (see Robertson May 2012) (Figure 4). Machining was carried out using a 7-ton 360 excavator fitted with a 1.8m wide ditching bucket. Where buried soil(s) with artefacts were encountered, the soil was removed in part (so as to determine the presence or absence of underlying features), and soil was then sampled by hand-dug 1m² test pits. Features or buried soil-filled hollows present within the natural were to be examined by the cutting of 1m-wide slot sections, and were to be planned

at a scale of 1:50, with sections drawn at a scale of 1:10. The CAU survey section located the finished trenches using GPS, additionally plotting the 30m trench sections, together with their heights in metres AOD. All of the piles of separated buried soil/ sub-soil removed during the machining of the trenches were carefully examined and bucket-sampled for finds. In addition, an environmental bulk sample of buried soil was recovered and located on the drawn trench plan. Layers were recorded using an amended version of the Museum of London context system (Spence 1990). A full digital (colour) photographic record was compiled. Finds were processed within the CAU Finds Department, and then catalogued, with in-house specialists examining the pottery, worked flint, macro-plant/ mollusc remains and animal bone. The (Norfolk) site code used for finds and also the paper and digital archive was ENF 129858.

Results

Summary of hand-auger borehole survey (see Appendix 1 (Steve Boreham) and Figures 7-8)

Traverse 1 showed the eastward extent of the ‘sand island’ with black peat (Nordelph Peat) overlying sand in Boreholes 1-4, and a well-preserved wood peat in Boreholes 5-7. Towards the edge of the ‘sand island’, in Borehole 8, a transition zone was found comprising lake marl, detritus mud (gyttja), and reed peat over sand and gravel, this developed into a reed peat overlying detritus mud in Borehole 9. In Borehole 10 the expected Fen Clay overstep of the ‘sand island’ was not found – instead a brown sand with rootlets overlying the clay appears most likely to represent a sandy slope-wash deposit formed as a result of the erosion of the emergent ‘sand island’ top. In Borehole 11 we see a return to the expected sequence consisting of detritus mud overlying the blue-grey silty Fen Clay.

Traverse 2 showed a more complicated picture with Boreholes 1 and 2 revealing a thin black sandy peat over sand, with a possible buried soil (B horizon) in Borehole 2. From Borehole 3 the edge of the ‘sand island’ appears to fall away rapidly, with a developed wood peat appearing in Boreholes 3-5, and a depression consisting of a channel fill below this in Borehole 6. In Boreholes 7-9 a reed peat overlies the wood peat, whilst in Borehole 10 a further wood peat overlies the reed peat and detritus mud, with Fen Clay appearing above the basal peat and sand in Boreholes 11 and 12. The basal peat appears to be the earliest deposit present within the cross-sections of peat and sediment overlying the Wissey ‘sand island’, dating perhaps to the mid-Holocene (11,300 – 5000 Cal years BP) and most probably the Neolithic. Overlying this is the Fen Clay which represents tidal flat and saltmarsh deposits associated with the late Neolithic/ early Bronze Age marine transgression dating to c. 5000-4000 Cal years BP.

No further environmental work was undertaken at this stage. It was concluded that the deeper sequences at the eastern end of the traverse presented the best options for further studying the palaeo-environmental sequence. In this respect it was suggested that a core could be taken from between Boreholes 10 and 11 in Traverse 1, which might be examined alongside another from between Boreholes 10 and 11 in Traverse 2 for the purposes of a comparative

record. However, these sequences, whilst well preserved, would be a considerable distance from the identified archaeological activity, and consequently of debatable relevance.

Archaeological evaluation trenches

Five trenches totalling 150m (314.79 sq m) were excavated across three of the eight fields, effectively a 0.064% sample evaluation of the PDA (Figures 2-4). *In situ*. archaeology was found in just one of the trenches, Trench 5, which contained sherds of pottery and flint within a remnant buried soil. All five trenches were fully recorded, the detailed logs of which are shown in the table in Appendix 2 of this report.

Overlying the natural the generalised sequence of sediments (from top to bottom) have been referred to as: Layer A (a near black peaty silt – the eroded top of a cultivated peat topsoil) , Layer B (a dark brown silty and woody peat) , Layer C (a pale grey-brown and mottled silty sand with rare <50mm stones – perhaps a buried soil), Layer D (a firm yellow-orange occasional stony sand) , Layer E (a loose mottled orange and white sand), and Layer F (a loose mottled grey and white sand, possibly a buried soil). Most typically the undisturbed natural consisted of a pale coloured and very soft to firm sandy surface.

The sequence within north-south oriented Trench 1 consisted of sediment layers A-D which thickened and thinned over gentle undulations within the underlying natural encountered at a depth of between 0.73m and 0.78m. A series of tree throws contained preserved wood and also re-deposited/ disturbed lenses of sand (Layer D), whilst a shallow channel or rivulet in the natural was filled with a sterile finely laminated white sand (Layer C)

The stratigraphy within the east-west oriented Trench 2 was similar. A large semi-rotted tree trunk within the peat was located a little west of centre of the trench, here associated with a more pronounced upward heave in the natural consistent with a tree throw containing some clean yellow sand overlying Layer C. The latter probably represents the original prehistoric land surface with a woody and peaty layer (B) sealing it, and a peaty cultivation (modern) layer (A) above. In places the ‘buried soil’ layer (C) appears to have been disturbed and re-deposited by moving water; the latter containing some clear fine-grained lenses of white ‘silver’ sand similar to that appearing in much greater quantities downslope within Trench 1. At the eastern end of this there may have been a very shallow N-S oriented channel (or rivulet) located in between areas of undisturbed (natural?) yellow sand (D).

The sequence and soil types encountered within the east-west oriented Trench 3 were similar to those in Trench 2. Towards the eastern part of the trench there was an untidy but vaguely circular ring-like tree throw. This was sampled and a flint waste flake (SF <1>) was recovered from the fill. As with the tree throws in Trench 2, some heaving of the natural was present around this, whilst the fill of the tree throw consisted of a slightly lensed and patchy variant on the buried soil deposit C, overlain by Layer B.

The north east – south west oriented Trench 4 contained only a single tree throw and several shallow hollows filled with a dark grey sand (perhaps a buried soil), the deepest of which was 0.17m, and the shallowest 0.03m.

The north-south Trench 5 contained a similar sequence of deposits to that within the other trenches. The organic woody peat layer here (Layer B) was very thin (no more than 20-30mm), and sometimes was not present at all. In most cases this appears to have been incorporated into the (modern cultivated) peaty topsoil (A). However, a number of pieces of worked flint and pottery were recovered from Layer C (buried soil) as well as from tree throws, but as with the other trenches, there were no archaeological features. There was one significant buried soil-filled hollow within the old land surface (natural), whilst this same shallow ground surface had been cut by two modern plough furrows.

In Trench 5 three 1m² test pits and 1m-wide section were excavated in order to sample the buried soil and a shallow buried soil-filled hollow (Figures 4 and 5). Small amounts of probable early Neolithic to Neolithic-Early Bronze Age flint, some early Neolithic Mildenhall pottery as well as Rusticated Beaker sherds, and minor amounts of burnt stone, burnt flint and bone were recovered from the prehistoric buried soil (002) which covered the highest point of this sand island. A few worked flints, some burnt flint and burnt stone were also recovered from the fills (001) of some of the tree throws which penetrated the buried soil. The located small finds (see Figure 4: bottom) consisted of worked flint (<2> + <8>) found within the fill of tree throws (001) and in the buried soil (002) (i.e. <3> <4> <5> and <7>). Prehistoric pottery sherds (<6> + <7>) were also recovered from (002) within a buried soil-filled hollow (see section Figure 5). Further pottery (mostly Mildenhall ware) was collected as a result of the bucket sampling of some of the buried soil removed by machine from the extreme southern end of this trench.

(001) Fill of tree throws. A mix of 2-3 different types of fill, but generically fairly similar: a dark grey silty sand with patches of loose yellow sand and also patches of a woody peaty soil. All these lenses were of a fairly loose consistency compared to the underlying buried soil. Similar in nature across approx. 8-9 sometimes conjoined tree throws, most of which were located within the northern two thirds of the trench. The fills contain occasional to rare flint pebbles and smaller gravel pieces. Rarely these contain finds of worked flint, and slightly more frequently burnt stone and flint.

(002) Buried soil. A grey-brown to olive green and mottled red-brown sandy silt with occasional small (pea-grit size) flint gravel and larger stones consisting of greensand, some of which appeared to be burnt. Contains some occasional to rare flecks of charcoal, worked flint, and partly degraded and coarse gritted pottery sherds (Neolithic – Early Bronze Age), and rarely bone. Rootlet holes can be seen penetrating this and the underlying natural (yellow sand) beneath. Typically 80-100mm thick, though in places this was deeper where filling undulations or even slightly more pronounced (<200mm) natural (?) hollows (see Figure 5 section) present on the sand island surface. In one place this buried soil was cut by two possibly modern WNW-ESE trending plough furrows, some 2m apart.

Finds

Prehistoric Pottery *Mark Knight*

The site produced a small assemblage of prehistoric pottery comprising 19 sherds weighing 101g. The majority of the pieces were in good condition and retained original surfaces/details. Three different fabric types were identified: 1) medium hard grog; 2) medium hard burnt flint; and 3) medium hard sand and grog. Feature sherds included three rims and four decorated fragments. Base angles were absent.

Context	Small Find	Number	Weight	Fabric
2	6	6	26g	1
2	7	5	7g	2 & 3
BS	-	10	68g	2
<i>Total:</i>	-	<i>19</i>	<i>101g</i>	-

Table 1: Assemblage Breakdown

The largest component of the assemblage was ten sherds (68g) of Mildenhall or Early Neolithic pottery from the Trench 5 Bucket Sample. Diagnostic fragments included three rims (x2 expanded and x1 externally thickened) belonging to medium diameter simple/carinated bowls made of a medium hard fabric with poorly sorted crushed burnt flint (Fabric 2). The externally thickened rim was decorated with lightly incised, parallel diagonal lines around its neck whilst one of the expanded rims retained traces of internal fluting. Both of these decorative traits represent attributes of the Mildenhall decorated carinated bowl tradition (Clark et al 1960).

The second largest component (SF 6) comprised six body sherds (26g) of Early Bronze Age pottery decorated with rows of paired fingertip or crowsfoot impressed decoration. The sherds were a pale buff colour on the outside and black on the inside and made of a grog-rich fabric (Fabric 1). Rusticated Beaker with similar decorative motifs has been found along the eastern edge of the fens (Bamford 1982).

The remaining sherds (SF 7) consisted of five plain pieces of which one had the same fabric as the Early Neolithic sherds from the bucket sample. The other four sherds were very small, buff coloured and made of an Early Bronze Age type fabric (Fabric 3).

Worked Flint *Lawrence Billington*

A small assemblage of ten worked flints was recovered during the fieldwork (table 1). The assemblage was derived exclusively from subsoil or buried soil deposits and is clearly a chronologically mixed assemblage and is varied in terms of technology and condition.

The only retouched tool present in the assemblage is a serrated blade recovered from a subsoil deposit in Trench 5. Both edges of the blade have been serrated, one very finely and the other more coarsely. Serrated tools are present in assemblages from the Mesolithic to the Early Bronze Age but are a particular feature of early Neolithic assemblages (see e.g. Healey and Robertson-Mackay 1983). The technological attributes of the blank on which this tool was produced are also consistent with an early Neolithic date.

Trench	Small find no.	Context	chip	flake	blade	serrated blade	Total
5	8	[001]		1			1
5	7	[002]		2			2
5		subsoil			1	1	2
5		TP 2 [002]	2				2
5	4	TP 1			1		1
5	3	[002]		1			1
3	1	Treethrow		1			1
Totals			2	5	2	1	10

Table 2: Assemblage breakdown of worked flint

Two heavily patinated blade fragments were recovered from sampling of deposits in trench 5. These systematically worked pieces are the product of Mesolithic or early Neolithic technologies. The remainder of the assemblage is made up of flake based removals. None of these pieces are strongly diagnostic but the majority have clearly been worked in a fairly expedient fashion and are probably the products of later Neolithic/Early Bronze Age flintworking. A small flake with a finely faceted striking platform and multidirectional dorsal scars from [002] in Trench 5 is the product of ‘levallois-like’ core reduction strategy, a technology closely associated with late Neolithic flintworking (Ballin 2011).

The small assemblage from Methwold appears to represent activity from the Mesolithic to the Early Bronze Age. As such is it comparable to the very large lithic assemblages from the Wissey Embayment derived from the work of amateur collectors and the Fenland Project (Healy 1996, Silvester 1991). Although the assemblage is small it highlights the potential of recovering high quality lithic assemblages from surviving buried soil deposits in the area.

Animal bone *Vida Rajkovača*

A single bovid tooth (maxillary 2nd molar) and fragment of tooth enamel was recovered from a bucket sample of the buried soil (002) removed by machine excavation at the extreme southern end of Trench 5.

Burnt stone and flint *Simon Timberlake*

Some 5-6 pieces of burnt stone consisting of small (<70mm) pieces of Lower Greensand (a rock noted to underly the local sands and gravels beneath the eastern half of the site) were recorded as being present within the top of the buried soil, and also redeposited within some of the tree throws recorded in Trench 5. In addition to this there were a number of pieces of lightly burnt flint (including SF <2>).

Some small pieces of charcoal were also recovered with the prehistoric pottery (SF <7>) from a location within the section through the buried soil-filled hollow (Figure 5).

Environmental assessment of bulk soil sample <1> from Trench 5 *A de Vareilles*

A single 25 litre soil sample was taken from the buried soil in Trench 5 and processed using an Ankara-type flotation machine. The flot was collected in a 300µm aperture mesh and the remaining heavy residue washed over a 1mm mesh. The flot and heavy residue were dried indoors prior to analysis. J. Hutton sorted the >4mm fractions of the heavy residues by eye. The flot was analysed by the author under a low power binocular microscope (6x-40x magnification).

The sample produced a large flot of intrusive rootlets and dried fragments of untransformed wood. Fine (<2mm) charcoal, of unknown date and provenance, was infrequent and no further archaeobotanical remains were found. Molluscs were absent.

Discussion

The archaeological investigation has proved useful in providing further detailed artefact-based data on the occupation of this small sand 'island' during the Neolithic-Early Bronze Age. The occurrence of pottery and flint scatters within artefact-rich buried soils, but with few other identifiable features, was a phenomenon noted by Clark in his study of the early Neolithic - Beaker settlement in the Fens, for example where this settlement took place away from the Fenland margin, as at Plantation Farm and Peacock's Farm, Shippea Hill (Clark 1933; Clark et al. 1935) on the southern edge of the Wissey Embayment (Healy 1996). In this respect the current only slightly larger scale archaeological investigation of the area around this 'sand island' site at Gill's Farm previously examined by Leah & Matthews (1990) and

Silvester (1991) serves to confirm the presence of this same type of settlement model that we see along the south of the Wissey Embayment up here within the Methwold Severalls, closer to the central and lowest part of this fenland area. Furthermore the pottery and worked flint assemblage dates, which range from the Mesolithic to the Early Bronze Age indicates the wide chronological range of repeated settlement or intermittent activity located upon these areas of higher ground within the fen prior to their eventual submergence and burial beneath the Nordelph Peat. The actual model may rather be one of seasonal or even more temporary/occasional encampment related to hunting and fishing, given that these flint and artefact scatters demarcate areas of dry land which seem far too small to accommodate pastoralism or cultivation. Accompanying scatters of burnt stone and flint would seem to suggest the presence of former hearths, but otherwise there is little in the way of postholes to indicate the presence of more substantial huts, or even of pits which are the usual accompaniment of settlement. In these contexts the plots of finds distribution and abundance within the buried soils are likely to be the only indications of the focii of these encampments. Even at the neighbouring site of Hemplands Farm (see Figure 2) deposition of the dead does not appear to have been in the form of formally dug graves, but rather their disposal by throwing such bodies into bogs, or possibly a slightly more deliberate and careful burial of these in wet conditions (Healy *ibid.*, 39).

One clear result of the current trenching has been to establish the limits of the prehistoric occupation activity to those buried soils covering the higher parts of this 'sand island', in effect those areas above -0.9m AOD. Although similar depths of peat (0-0.36m) were noted within Trench 5 to that present within some of the others, the height of the underlying natural here was greater. More importantly this investigation has shown that the edge of this 'sand island' probably extended a further c.70m to the east of the line drawn on the 1989-1990 plan of this site (Figure 3), and also that the area of prehistoric occupation extends beneath the of the Nordelph Peat. In fact the sterility of the buried soil present within Trenches 1 and 2 fits well with the approximate shape and extent of the southern side of this island shown in Figure 3, as does the evidence provided by the geological cross-section in Boreham's Traverse 2. However, within the latter a buried soil was only identified at one point (Borehole 2) where the traverse crossed the very highest point of this island, with no equivalent buried soil being recorded from the western end of Traverse 2. Either this suggests that the survival of buried soils is quite variable within these ploughed-out peats, or that these thin yet occupationally significant soils are quite difficult to recognize. The value of such long borehole traverses are that they provide the macro-scale geological sequences of local fenland development and also provide the stratigraphical and chronological context to these scattered traces of prehistoric occupation within this landscape.

Conclusions

The current trench evaluation has helped to confirm and also to re-define the geographical limits of prehistoric archaeology present on this 'sand island' within the centre of Methwold

Fen, and also to allow further study of this artefact-rich but otherwise featureless occupation horizon. Both the trenching and borehole survey results indicate the likely absence of any archaeology to the south-west of Trench 1 and to the east and north of Trenches 2 & 3. However, it can also be shown that the extent of the emerging sandy soil does not in itself define the limits of this archaeological site, given that both pottery and flint scatters continue in at least one place some distance beneath the covering peat, the height of the underlying natural sand surface in metres AOD probably better defines its true extent.

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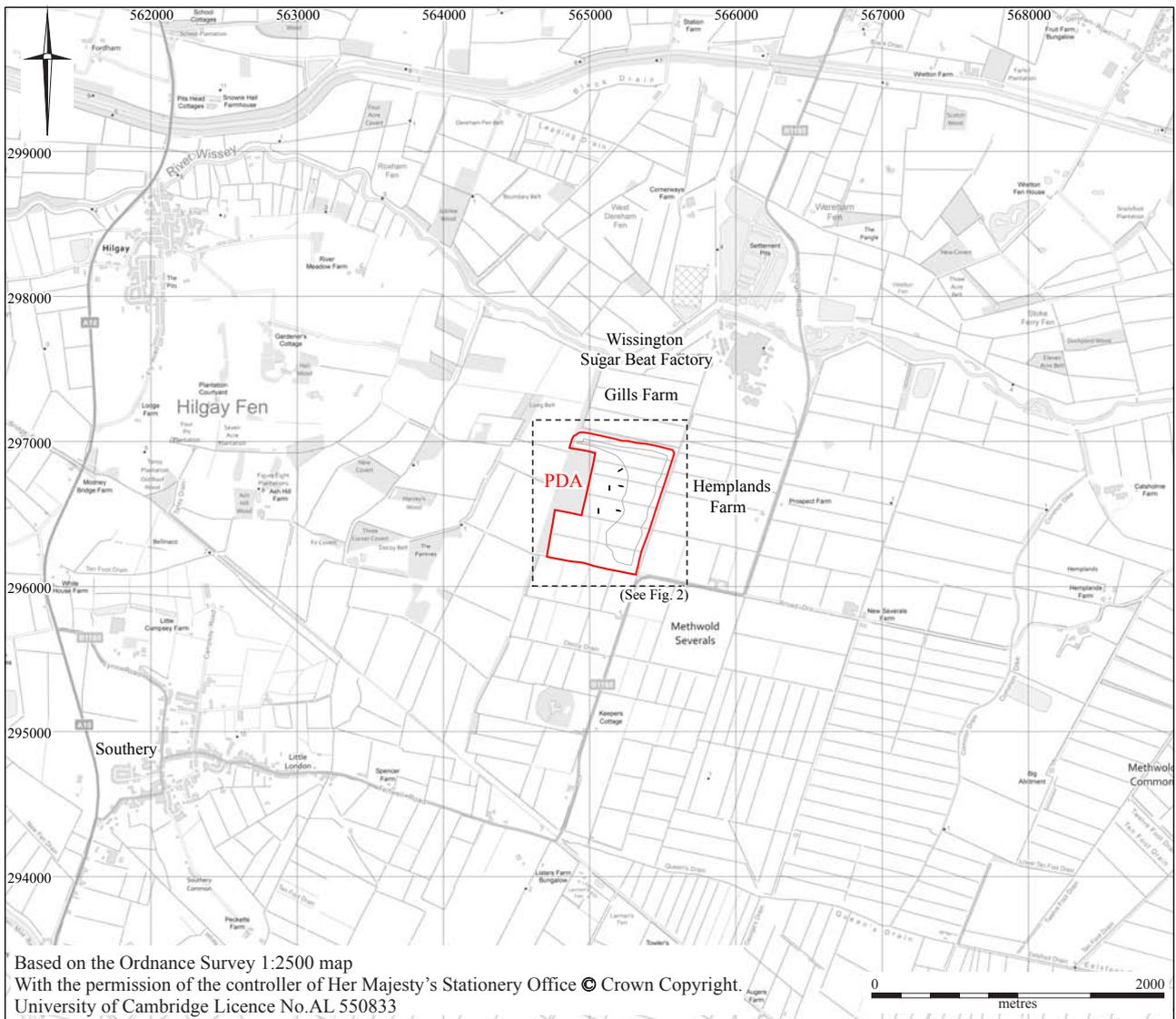
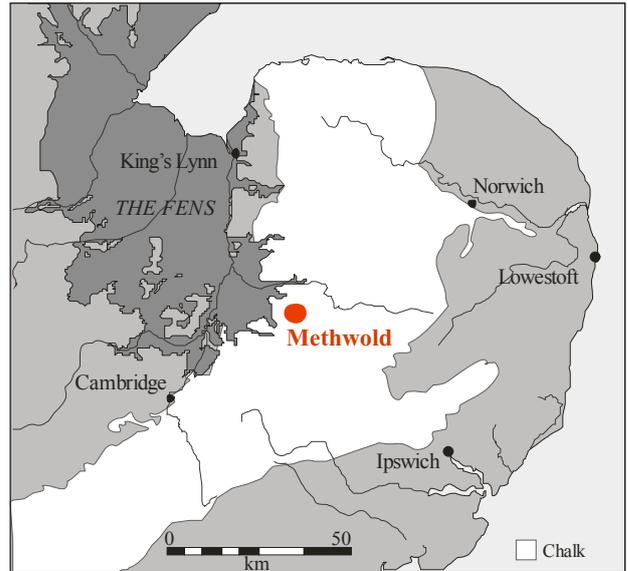


Figure 1. Location Plan of PDA - Gills Farm, Methwold Severals.

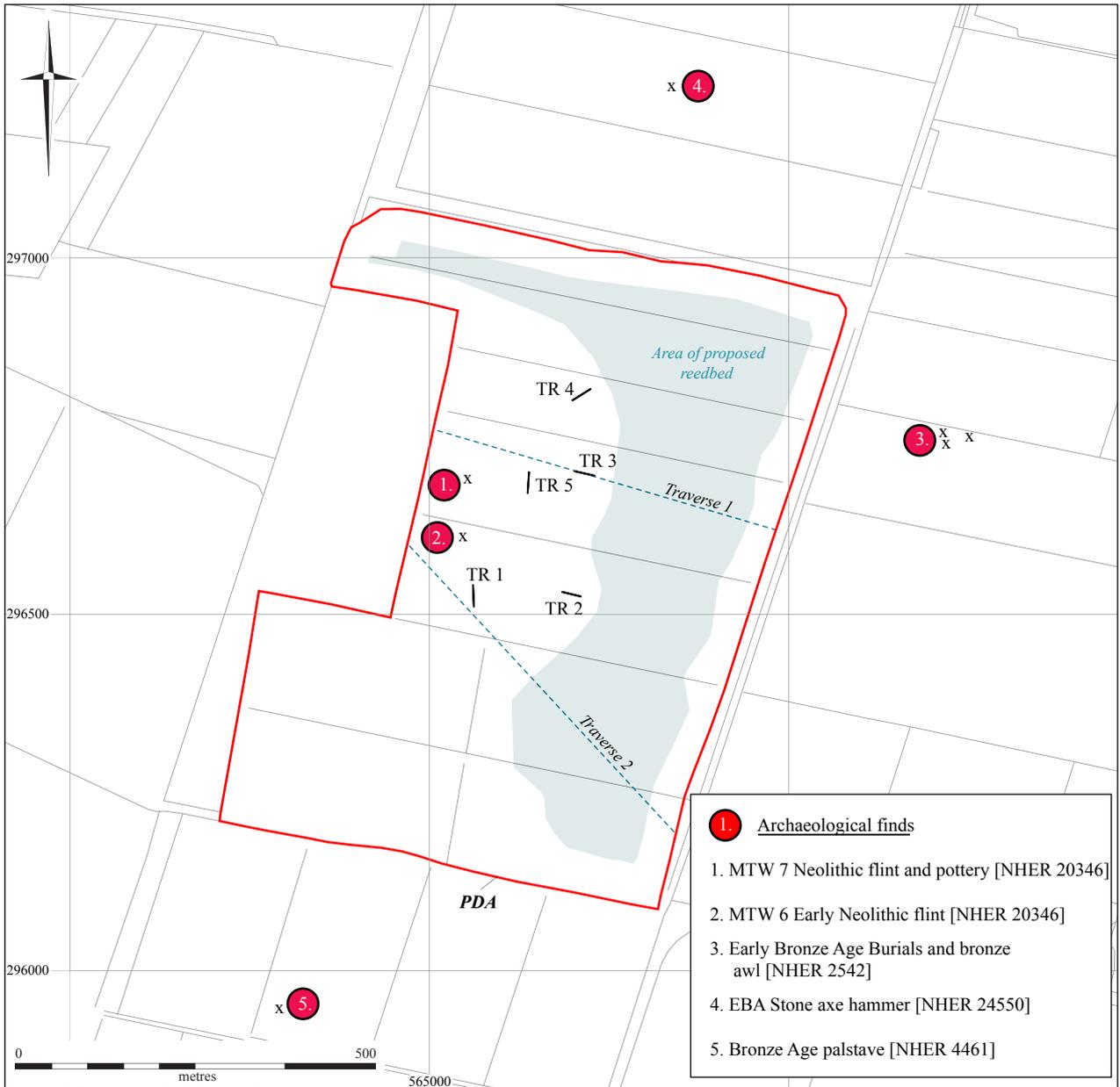


Figure 2. Archaeological finds within and around the PDA.

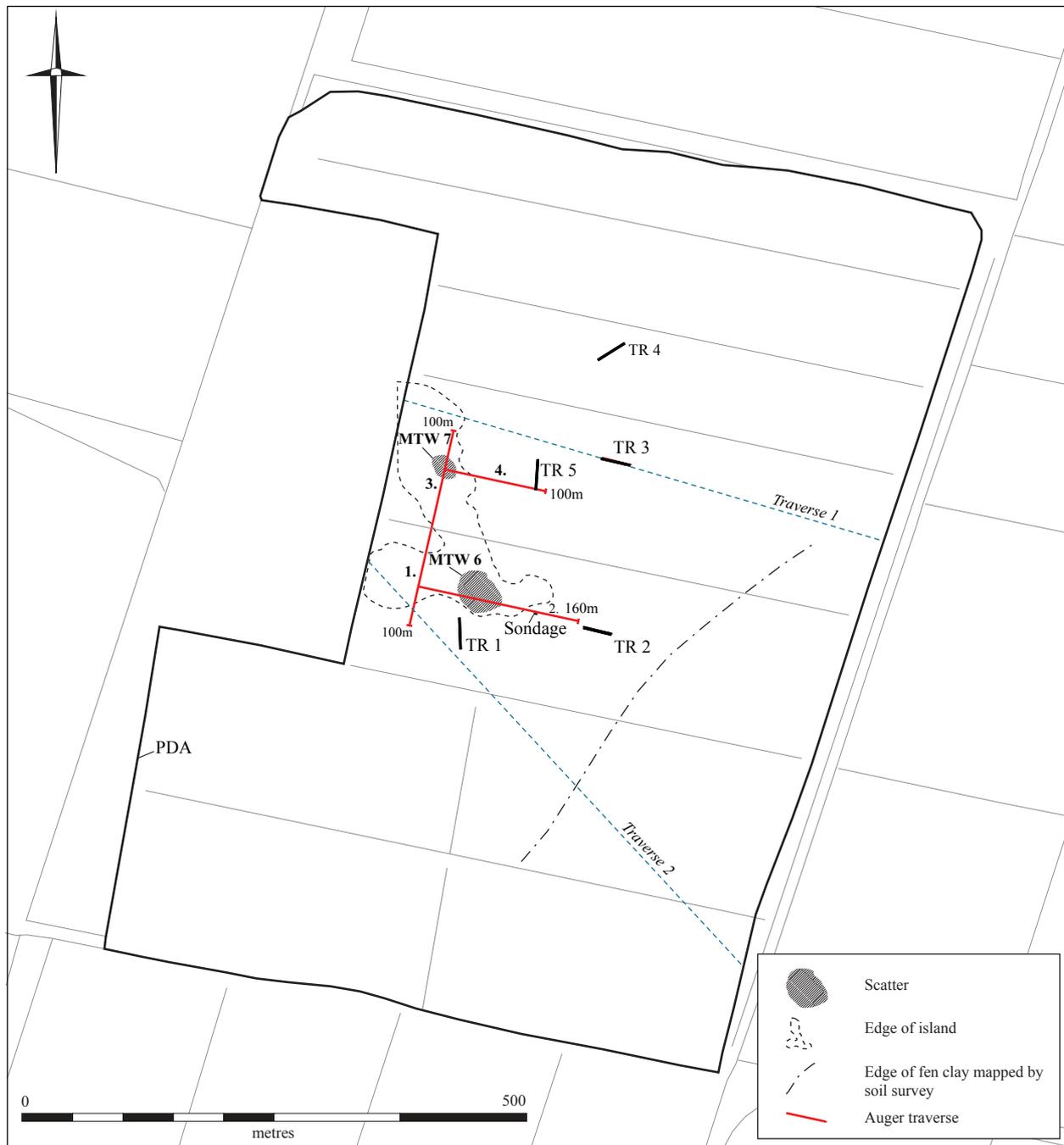


Figure 3. Plan of 2012 PDA showing 1984 surface finds and 1989-1990 auger traverses 1-4 (see Leah and Matthews, 1990). The latter defined the extent of this “sand island” emerging from the peat.

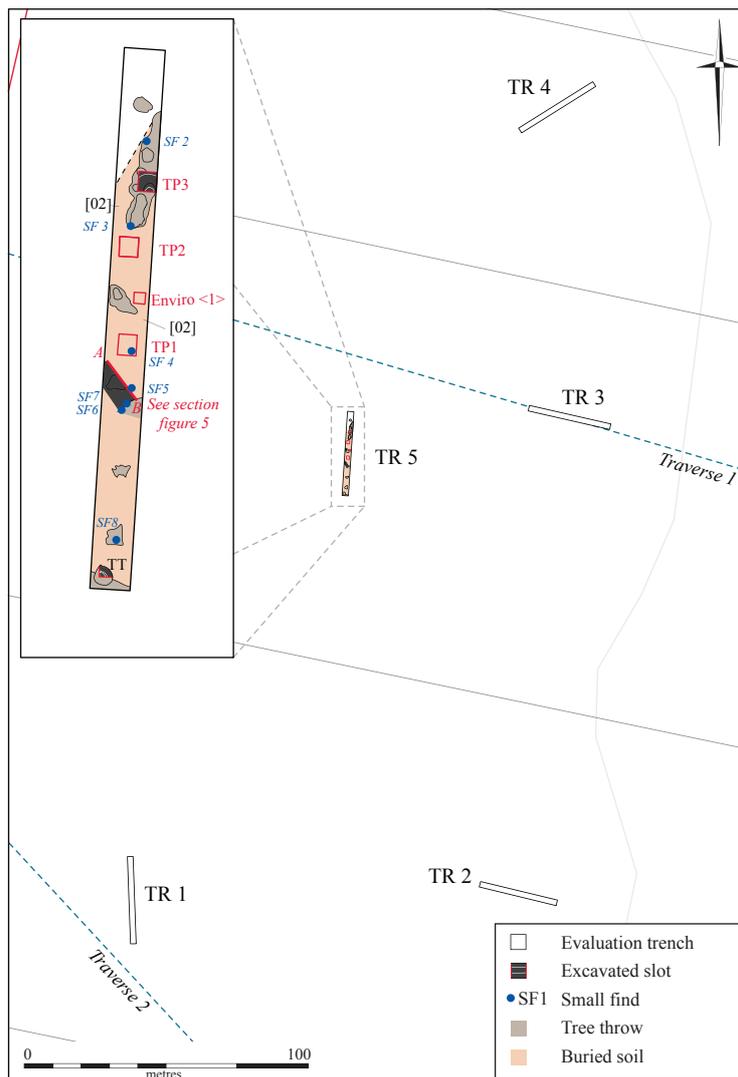
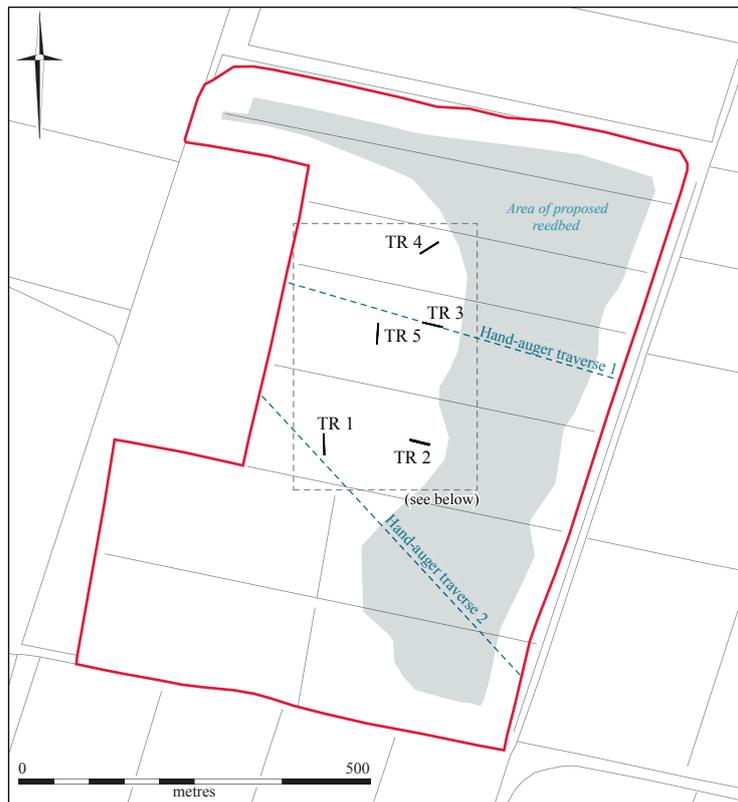


Figure 4. 2012 Trench Plan and hand auger borehole traverses, alongside a more detailed plan of trench 5.

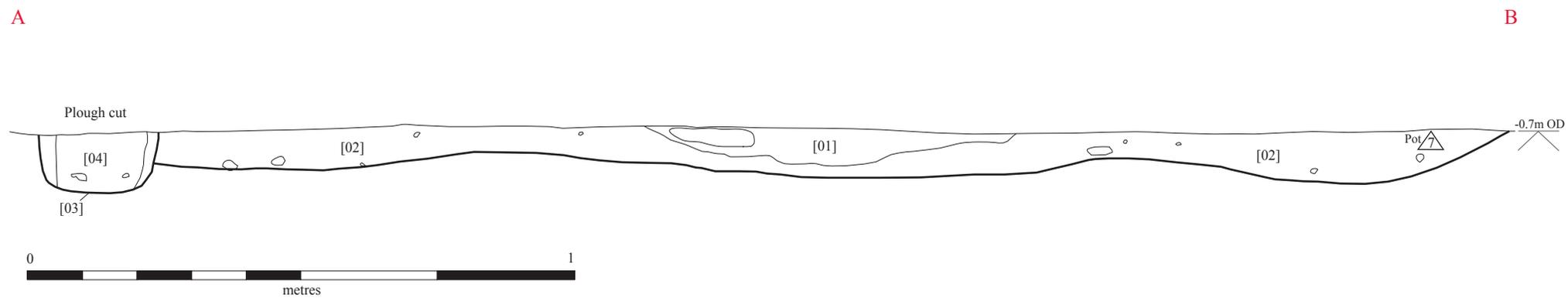


Figure 5. Section across buried soil filled hollow in Trench 5 (located in Figure 3).



A



B



C



D

Figure 6. A: View of Trench 1 looking North. B: View of Trench 4 looking South. C: Trench 5 with testpits in buried soil (Testpit 1 in foreground). D: Detail of Trench 5 (plough furrow) with Neolithic-EBA buried soil preserved in hollow behind. To the rear of this lies Testpit 1.

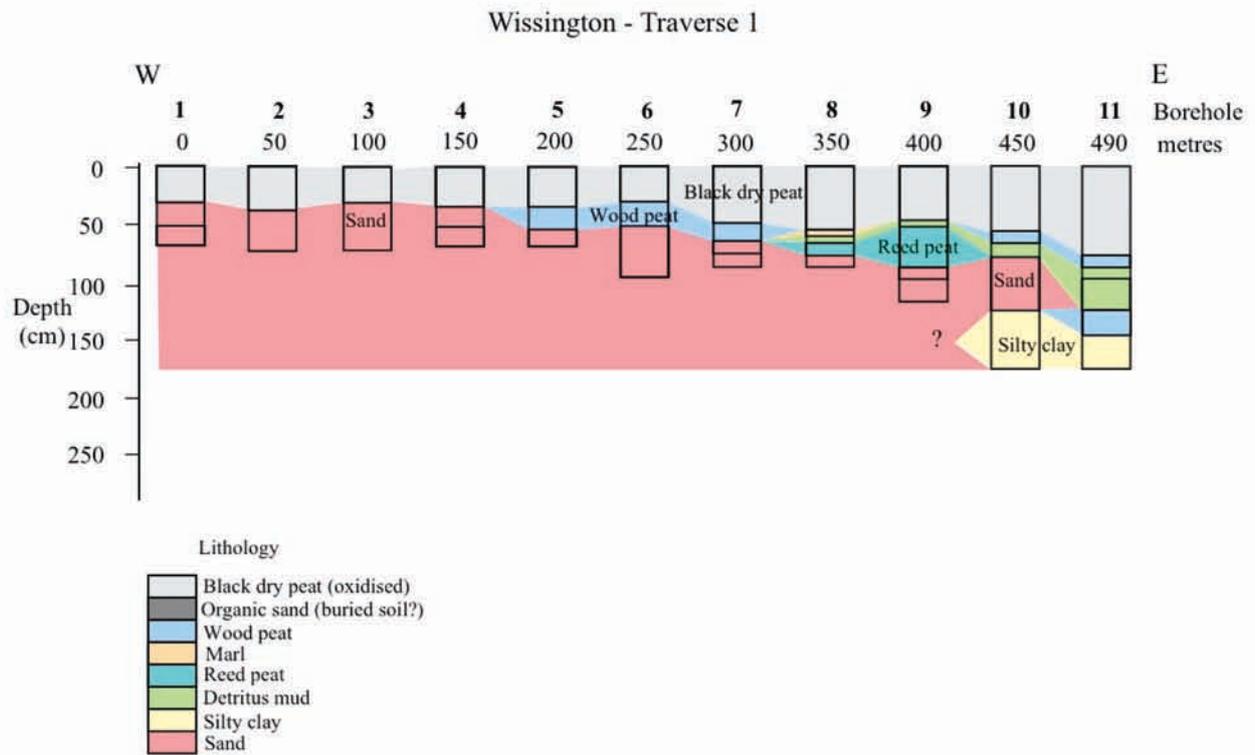


Figure 7. Geological cross-section showing stratigraphy of the boreholes in Traverse 1 (Borham, 2012).

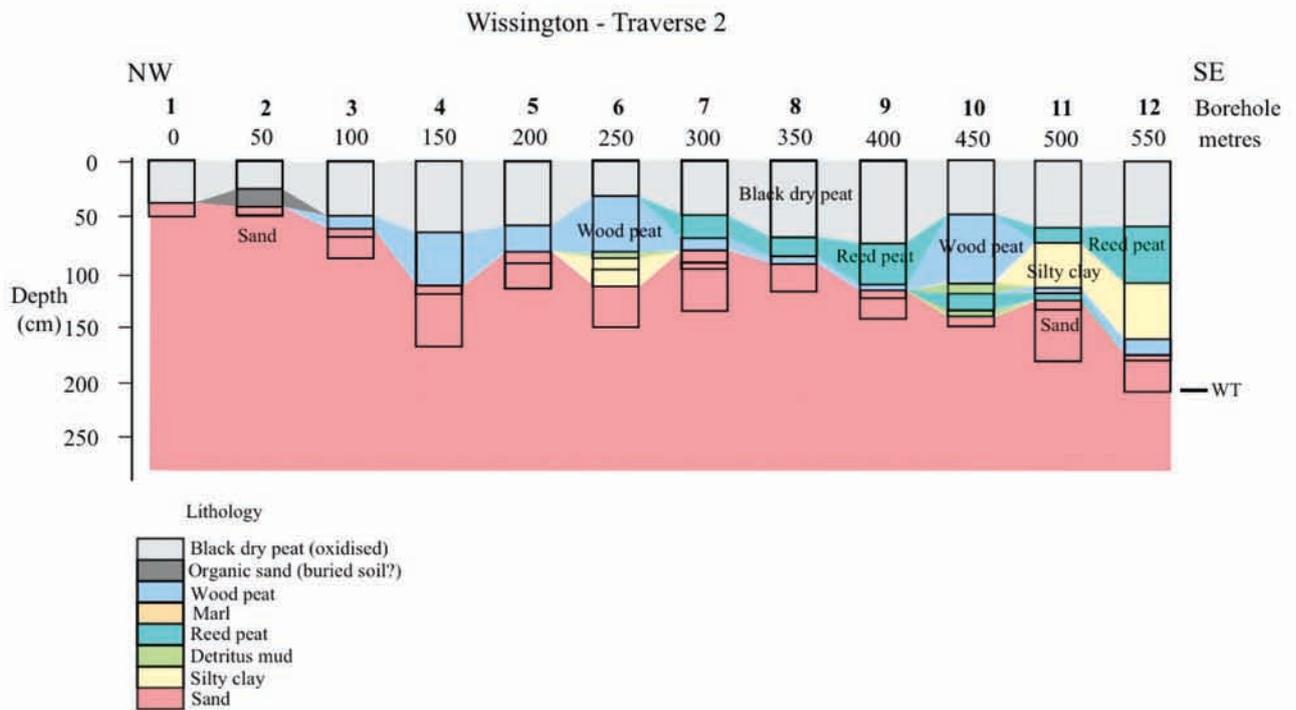


Figure 8. Geological cross-section showing stratigraphy of the boreholes in Traverse 2 (Borham, 2012).

Appendix 1

Investigation of Ground Conditions at Gills Farm, Wissington, Methwold, Norfolk.

Steve Boreham

Introduction

This report describes an investigation of the ground conditions along two borehole traverses at the proposed site of a new reedbed habitat at Gills Farm, Wissington, Methwold, Norfolk. Borehole locations (x23) were geo-located using a GPS, and were sunk with a hand auger. Lithology of the strata encountered in the boreholes was recorded in the field; these borehole logs appear in Appendix 1. Geological cross-sections constructed from the boreholes are shown in Figures 7-8.

Stratigraphy

A previous auger survey in this area conducted in 1990 described a 'sand island' to the west of the site covered by thin (20-50cm) sandy peat. This material may have been mixed by ploughing. Several flint scatters were associated with the 'sand island'. To the south and east the peat overlying the sand became thicker (c.1m). The lateral extent of the 1990 auger survey was c.140m north-south and c.160cm west-east.

The current survey was designed to cover a much larger extent than the 1990 survey with two borehole traverses, each roughly 500m long. Traverse 1 (c.490m long) was aligned west-east and comprised 11 hand auger boreholes. Traverse 2 (c.550m long) was aligned northwest-southeast and comprised 12 hand auger boreholes. The boreholes were generally spaced 50m apart, except where drainage ditches and other landscape features prevented this.

It is worth mentioning that the upper black (often sandy) peat unit identified in this auger survey showed evidence of being mixed (probably ploughed) and was extremely oxidised, having lost most of its structure. Due to its poor state of preservation it was impossible to tell whether this material had originally been reed peat, wood peat or some other organic deposit. It seems most likely that this material had once been much thicker than the remnant comminuted organic debris that now survives. In some wetter locations this dry black peat was only c.25cm thick, but in the vicinity of drainage ditches which lower the water table, this oxidised material was present down to c.70cm below the surface.

Traverse 1 (Figure 7) clearly shows the eastward extent of the 'sand island', with thin (c.30cm) dry black friable sandy peat directly overlying sand in boreholes 1-4. In boreholes 5-7 a similar thickness of dry black peat overlies a thin layer of well-preserved wood peat. Borehole 8 picks up an interesting transition zone and comprises buff lake marl, grey silty detritus mud and reed peat over sand and gravel. As the edge of the 'sand island' falls away, borehole 9 picks up a layer of reed peat overlain by detritus mud. Boreholes 10 and 11 provide an intriguing view of the edge of the 'sand island' where the 'Fen Clay' (the Barroway Drove Beds of the British Geological Survey - in this location a stiff blue-grey silty

clay with reed stems) abuts the feature. The stratigraphic expectation was to find the 'Fen Clay' overlying the 'sand island', which it almost certainly post-dates. However, at borehole 10 it is clear that brown sand with rootlets overlies the 'Fen Clay'. It seems that the most likely explanation for this is that what is observed here is a sandy slope-wash deposit brought down from the 'sand island' on top of the 'Fen Clay'. Certainly the sequence at borehole 11 shows wood peat and detritus mud overlying blue-grey silty clay with reed stems, without the upper sandy horizon encountered at borehole 10.

Traverse 2 (Figure 8) showed a more complicated picture. Boreholes 1 and 2 revealed thin black sandy peat over sand, and notably borehole 2 detected a possible disturbed buried soil B horizon with mottling. The edge of the 'sand island' appeared to fall away quite quickly, and boreholes 3-5 had dry black peat overlying a layer of well-preserved wood peat. At borehole 6 it seems that a depression or channel-form filled with yellow sandy clay exists below the wood peat layer. This could be a channel associated with the 'Fen Clay'. In boreholes 7-9 the edge of the 'sand island' falls away further, and is marked by a layer of reed peat overlying wood peat. At borehole 10 there is at least 50cm of wood peat overlying silty detritus mud and reed peat. The 'Fen Clay' makes its first appearance at borehole 11 where it clearly overlies thin basal peat and sand. Borehole 12 also records the 'Fen Clay' overlying a basal wood peat and sand, and capped by a unit of reed peat. There is no evidence in this traverse for the sandy slope-wash seen in traverse 1, although it is clear that the nature of the 'sand island' edge shown here is rather complex in comparison.

Conclusions

The basal sand and gravel of the 'sand island' probably originated as a sandy terrace of the River Wissey dating from the Devensian (Last Glacial) period. The earliest Holocene deposits observed from these boreholes appears to be the basal peat beneath the 'Fen Clay' at the south-eastern end of traverse 2 in boreholes 11 and 12. This material may be equivalent to the Fenland Lower Peat, generally attributed to freshwater and woodland accumulation dating from the early to mid-Holocene (11300-5000 Cal years BP). In this location and based on its elevation it is most probably Neolithic in age. The 'Fen Clay' itself, present at the eastern end of both traverses, was emplaced as tidal flat and saltmarsh deposits during a marine transgression in the late Neolithic/early Bronze Age (5000-4000 Cal years BP), although in some locations similar contemporaneous sediments may represent the backing-up of brackish water behind the marine margin. The yellow sandy clay occupying a channel-form in traverse 2 borehole 6 could be a tidal creek of the same age. The apparent slope-wash deposit in traverse 1 borehole 11 overlying the 'Fen Clay' is significant because it may have been laid down at a time of subaerial exposure of the 'sand island'. Indeed it could be associated with tree clearance and soil disturbance upslope. This event appears to have occurred before the local watertable rose to surround the 'sand island' with freshwater fen. The margin of the 'sand island' had quite distinct habitat zones. There would have been a fringe of alder and willow wet woodland (carr) giving rise to the wood peat, a reed bed in deeper water giving rise to the reed peat, and an area of deeper and more open water leading to the deposition of silty detritus mud and occasionally lake marl. These deposits are

probably equivalent to the Nordelph Peat, which marks the later return to freshwater conditions in Fenland after 4000 Cal years BP. It should be noted that a later Iron Age marine transgression (2000-2600 Cal years BP) briefly brought brackish water back into some parts of the Fenland basin. The upper parts of this sequence are obscured by oxidation of the sequence to various depths.

If further environmental work is required to assist with interpretation of the sediment sequences and the archaeology associated with the 'sand island', it is clear that the areas at the western end of the traverses with oxidised thin black sandy friable peat should be avoided. Whilst the areas with thin wood peat and reed peat are interesting, these deposits are likely to be represent a small time-window and to be time-transgressive. The deeper sequences at the eastern ends of the traverses present the most chance for a more complete palaeoenvironmental sequence. Due the very stiff nature of the 'Fen Clay' in traverse 1 boreholes 10 and 11, the base of the sequence here was not fully determined using the survey auger equipment. Although the upper oxidised friable peat is quite deep in this location, it appears that either of these locations, when cored with heavier equipment to the base, might offer the chance of a Neolithic and Bronze Age sequence spanning the 'Fen Clay' marine incursion. Whilst intriguing, the sandy slope-wash of borehole 10 might not represent a good choice, although it might be possible to capture that event in microcosm with a new borehole between boreholes 10 and 11. In traverse 2 borehole 12 offers a similar sequence to that at the western end of traverse 1. Borehole 10 is interesting in that apart from the complex stratigraphy, it may record wet woodland at the margin of 'Fen Clay' inundation. The possible tidal creek of borehole 6 is tantalising, but probably not ideal from a palaeoenvironmental point of view.

If only one sequence for further palaeoenvironmental work is required, then a core from between boreholes 10 and 11 in traverse 1 might provide suitable material. If this fails for any reason, then a fall-back might be a core from traverse 2 borehole 12. If a second or subsidiary sequence were required, then a core from between traverse 2 boreholes 10 and 11 would provide a comparative record.

Details of borehole stratigraphy:

Traverse 1

BH1 TL 65014 96751

0 - 28cm Dry black sandy peat with rootlets

28 - 50cm Dry buff-orange sand

50 – 65cm Damp buff-orange silty sand

65cm Borehole stopped on sand

BH2 TL 65067 96737

0 - 43cm Dry black sandy peat with rootlets

43 – 70cm Dry orange sand

70cm Borehole stopped on sand

BH3 TL 65108 96724

0 - 32cm Dry black sandy peat with rootlets

32 – 70cm Dry orange sand

70cm Borehole stopped on sand

BH4 TL 65159 96710

0 - 37cm Dry black sandy peat with rootlets

37 - 50cm Dry buff-orange sand

50 – 70cm Damp buff-orange clayey medium sand with small pebbles

70cm Borehole stopped on sand

BH5 TL 65205 96698

0 - 35cm Dry black sandy peat with rootlets

35 - 54cm Brown-black wood peat

54 – 70cm Damp orange sand

70cm Borehole stopped on sand

BH6 TL 65250 96687

0 - 30cm Dry black sandy peat with rootlets

30 - 50cm Brown-black wood peat

50 – 90cm Damp orange silty medium sand with small pebbles

90cm Borehole stopped on sand

BH7 TL 65303 96673

0 - 50cm Dry black sandy peat with rootlets

50 - 65cm Brown-black wood peat

65 – 75cm Buff medium sand with rootlets

75 – 85cm Damp orange medium sand

85cm Borehole stopped on sand

BH8 TL 65351 96660

0 - 58cm Dry black sandy peat with rootlets

58 - 63cm Buff marl

63 – 67cm Grey organic detritus mud with shells

67 – 77cm Black reed peat

77 – 77.5cm Band of buff marl

77.5 – 85cm Damp grey medium sand with gravel

85cm Borehole stopped on sand and gravel

BH9 TL 65400 96645

0 - 47cm Dry black sandy peat with rootlets

47 - 48cm Buff marl

48 – 53cm Grey organic detritus mud with shells

53 – 86cm Black reed peat with wood fragments

86 – 95cm Black organic sand

95 – 115cm Damp grey-brown medium sand

115cm Borehole stopped on sand

BH10 TL 65448 96634

0 - 55cm Dry black sandy peat with rootlets

55 - 65cm Black wood peat

65 – 80cm Grey organic detritus mud with shells

80 – 125cm Damp grey-brown medium sand with rootlets

125 – 175cm Blue-grey silty clay with reed stems

175cm Borehole stopped on very stiff silty clay

BH11 TL 65486 96625

0 - 75cm Dry black peat with rootlets
75 - 85cm Black wood peat
85 – 95cm Grey organic detritus mud with shells
95 – 125cm Soft brown organic detrital mud
125 – 144cm Black wood peat
144 – 175cm Blue-grey silty clay with reed stems
175cm Borehole stopped on very stiff silty clay

Traverse 2

BH1 TL 64986 96601

0 - 38cm Dry black sandy peat with rootlets
38 - 50cm Dry buff-orange medium sand
50cm Borehole stopped on sand

BH2 TL 65010 96568

0 - 25cm Dry black sandy peat with rootlets
25 – 40cm Brown organic sand with orange clayey mottling (buried soil?)
40 – 50cm Dry buff-orange medium sand
50cm Borehole stopped on sand

BH3 TL 65034 96537

0 - 50cm Dry black peat with rootlets
50 – 63cm Black wood peat
63 – 70cm Damp buff-grey medium sand
70 – 85cm Damp buff-white medium sand
85cm Borehole stopped on sand

BH4 TL 65060 96498

0 - 65cm Dry black peat with rootlets

65 – 113cm Black wood peat
113 – 122cm Brown organic detritus mud with shells
122 – 135cm Damp grey organic medium sand
135 – 165cm Damp olive-yellow-grey clayey sand
165cm Borehole stopped on sand

BH5 TL 65088 96464

0 - 60cm Dry black peat with rootlets
60 – 80cm Black wood peat
80 – 88cm Grey organic detritus mud with shells
88 – 90cm Damp grey medium sand
90 – 115cm Damp grey-buff sand
115cm Borehole stopped on sand

BH6 TL 65121 96434

0 - 30cm Dry black peat with rootlets
30 – 80cm Black wood peat
80 – 84cm Grey organic detritus mud with shells
84 – 93cm Yellow-orange clayey sand with rootlets
93 – 110cm yellow-olive sandy clay with rootlets
110 – 150cm Damp orange clayey sand with small pebbles
150cm Borehole stopped on sand

BH7 TL 65152 96396

0 - 50cm Dry black peat with rootlets
50 – 70cm Brown reed peat
70 – 80cm Black wood peat
80 – 90cm Black organic sand
90 – 91cm Large wood fragment (root?)

91 – 95cm Damp grey medium sand
95 – 135cm Damp grey-buff sand with pebbles
135cm Borehole stopped on sand

BH8 TL 65182 96360

0 - 70cm Dry black peat with rootlets
70 – 85cm Brown reed peat
85 – 90cm Black wood peat
90 – 120cm Damp grey-buff sand with pebbles
120cm Borehole stopped on sand

BH9 TL 65215 96323

0 - 75cm Dry black peat with rootlets
75 – 115cm Dry brown reed peat
115 – 118cm Damp brown wood peat
118 – 125cm Black organic sand
125 – 140cm Damp grey sand
140cm Borehole stopped on sand

BH10 TL 65250 96291

0 - 48cm Dry black peat with rootlets
48 – 110cm Black wood peat
110 – 120cm Grey silty organic detritus mud with shells
120 – 135cm Grey-brown reed peat
135 – 136cm Large wood fragment
136 – 142cm Black-brown sandy organic detritus mud
142 – 150cm Damp grey medium sand
150cm Borehole stopped on sand

BH11 TL 65287 96257

0 - 60cm Dry black peat with rootlets
60 - 75cm Brown reed peat
75 - 77cm Large wood fragment
77 - 116cm Grey silty clay with reed stems
116 – 120cm Black wood peat
120 – 126cm Brown sandy reed peat
126 – 132cm Black organic sand
132 – 185cm Wet grey medium sand
185cm Borehole stopped on sand – water table at this depth

BH12 TL 65327 96225

0 - 60cm Dry black peat with rootlets
60 - 106cm Brown reed peat
106 - 160cm Grey silty clay with reed stems
160 – 175cm Brown wood peat
175 – 180cm Black organic sand
180 – 210cm Wet grey medium sand
210cm Borehole stopped on sand – water table at this depth

Dr Steve Boreham 28th August 2012

Appendix 2

Stratigraphic logs for Trenches 1-5

Trench 1		
@ 0.5m from N		
0-0.32m	Layer A	a near black peaty silt – the eroded top of a cultivated peat topsoil
0.32-0.61m	Layer B	a dark brown silty and woody peat) with lowest 60mm darker + silty
0.61-0.73m	Layer C	a pale grey-brown and mottled silty sand with rare <50mm stones
0.73-0.78m	Natural	a pale coloured and very soft sand
@10m from N		
0-0.32m	Layer A	
0.32-0.48m	Layer B	with diffuse underlying boundary
0.48-0.54m	Layer C	
0.54-0.59m	Natural	a pale off-white firm sand
@20m from N		
0-0.35m	Layer A	
0.35-0.57m	Layer B	
0.57-0.73m	Layer C	with a diffuse lower boundary
0.73-0.92m	Natural	a very pale coloured soft sand
0.92m	Natural	Layer D a firm yellow-orange stony sand
@30m from N		
0-0.34m	Layer A	
0.34-0.41m	Layer B	
0.41-0.44m	Layer C	
0.44m	Layer D	natural – a very firm orange-yellow sand with occasional stones
Trench 2		
@0.5m from E		
0-0.3m	Layer A	
0.32-0.36m	Layer B	
0.36-0.49m	Layer C	
@8m from E		
0-0.30m	Layer A	
0.30-0.39m	Layer C	
0.39-0.46m	Layer D	
@18m from E		

0-0.29m	Layer A	
0.29-0.41m	Layer B	the lower c.0.04m of dark brown organic layer consists of a little darker silt
0.41-0.49m	Layer C	
@28m from E		
0-0.30m	Layer A	black peaty silt
0.3-0.46m	Layer B	with many branches and root fragments
0.46-0.54m	Layer C	
0.40.54-0.56m	Natural	a pale brown firm and off-white silty sand with occ fine grit + stones + swathes of a bright yellow sand (Layer D)
Trench 3		
0.5m from W		
0-0.32m	Layer A	
0.32-0.40m	Layer C	
0.40-0.42m	Layer D	natural consisting of a firm yellow and occasional orange sand with occ stones to 80mm
@10m from W		
0-0.32m	Layer A	
0.32-0.36m	Layer B	
0.36-0.43m	Layer C	
0.43m	Natural	
@20m from W		
0-0.32m	Layer A	
0.32-0.41m	Layer C	
0.41-0.56m	Natural	
@29m from W		
0-0.34m	Layer A	
0.34-0.36m	Layer B	
0.36-0.46m	Layer C	
0.46m	Natural	
Trench 4		
@0m from the NE end		
0-0.34m	Layer A	a black peaty silt topsoil
0.34-0.58m	Layer B	a dark blackish-brown silty peat
0.58-0.65m	Layer C	a dark brown silty peat of 'plastic' consistency
0.65-0.7m	Layer D	a loose and dark grey sand – a possible buried soil

@10m from NE		
0-0.42m	Layer A	
0.42-0.65m	Layer B	
0.65-0.78m	Layer C	
0.78-0.92m	Layer E	a loose mottled orange and white sand – as natural
@20m from NE end		
0-0.25m	Layer A	
0.25-0.62m	Layer B	
0.62-0.68m	Layer C	
0.68-0.74m	Layer D	
@30m from NE end		
0-0.4m	Layer A	
0.4-0.54m	Layer B	
0.54-0.61m	Layer C	
0.61-0.64m	Layer F	a loose mottled grey and white sand (as possible buried soil?)
Trench 5		
@0.5m from the N end		
0-0.32m	Layer A	
0.32-0.40m	Layer C	
0.4m	Natural	nearly exclusively a yellow firm sand with very occ stones + dense clay silt to S
@10m from the N end		
0-0.33m	Layer A	
0.33-0.36m	Layer B	
0.36-0.42m	Layer C	
0.42m	Natural	
@20m from the N end		
0-0.32m	Layer A	
0.32-0.34m	Layer B	
0.34-0.37m	Layer C	
0.37m	Natural	
@30m from N end		
0-0.33m	Layer A	
0.33-0.40m	Layer C	
0.4m	Natural	

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OASIS ID: cambridg3-136207

Project details

Project name	Methwold Fen, Feltwell, Norfolk
Short description of the project	<p>Two 500m long auger borehole traverses and an archaeological trench evaluation were carried out at Gills Farm, Wissington near Methwold as part of an investigation of a buried sand island beneath the peat of Methwold Fen. This work was carried out in advance of the partial re-flooding of this former fen by the Norfolk Wildlife Trust in order to create a reedbed for use as a bird habitat. In 1989-90 the Fenland Survey undertook a programme of fieldwalking followed by an auger survey of the western part of the middle two fields, in which they identified two sites located upon emerging sand hills, both of these consisting of scatters of Earlier Neolithic pottery and flint. The recent auger survey commissioned by the Cambridge Archaeological Unit has helped to define the limits of this sand island and also to provide more comprehensive geological cross-sections of the Holocene sequence; in this case demonstrating the succession from Lower Fen Peat, to Fen Clay, silty mud and marl, wood peat, reed peat and finally the present cover of black dry peat. Five 30m long trenches were then dug at specified locations across the top of this sand island in order to investigate its archaeological potential. One of these trenches (Trench 5) located a thin buried soil with prehistoric finds including diagnostic fragments of Early Neolithic Mildenhall pottery, Rusticated Beaker and several Neolithic denticulated flint blades and waste flakes. Over 25m in diameter the latter site was buried beneath c. 0.4m of peat, and was located 100m to the east of the previously recorded sites. The discovery of this demonstrates the wider extent of early occupation, and also proves the existence of archaeology below the peat cover. A number of sample test pits were dug into the surviving buried soil, but only one of these produced a moderate number of finds. None of the soils sampled were waterlogged, and as a result the preservation of the environmental remains was moderately poor.</p>
Project dates	Start: 03-10-2012 End: 05-10-2012
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	ENF129858 - Sitecode

Any associated project reference codes 12/00072/PREAPP - Planning Application No.

Type of project Field evaluation

Site status None

Current Land use Grassland Heathland 2 - Undisturbed Grassland use

Monument type BURIED SOIL Early Neolithic

Monument type BURIED SOIL Early Bronze Age

Significant Finds MILDENHALL POTTERY Early Neolithic

Significant Finds WORKED FLINT Early Neolithic

Significant Finds RUSTICATED BEAKER Early Bronze Age

Methods & techniques "Augering","Sample Trenches"

Development type Not recorded

Development type Compensatory habitat - flooding and creation of reedbed

Prompt Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16

Position in the planning process Pre-application

Project location

Country England

Site location NORFOLK KINGS LYNN AND WEST NORFOLK METHWOLD Gills Farm, Wissington, Methwold, Norfolk

Postcode IP26 4RJ

Study area 48.90 Hectares

Site coordinates TL 6519 9655 52 0 52 32 29 N 000 26 10 E Point

Lat/Long Datum (other) 52 32 29 N000 26 10

Height OD / Depth Min: -1.00m Max: 1.00m

Project creators

Name of Organisation Cambridge Archaeological Unit

Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Emma Beadsmoore
Project director/ manager	Emma Beadsmoore
Project supervisor	Simon Timberlake
Type of sponsor/ funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/ funding body	Norfolk Wildlife Trust

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service
Physical Archive ID	ENF129858
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Worked stone/lithics","other"
Digital Archive recipient	Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service
Digital Archive ID	ENF129858
Digital Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Stratigraphic","Survey","Worked stone/lithics","other"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Spreadsheets","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service
Paper Contents	"Stratigraphic","Survey"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Correspondence","Map","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey "

Project bibliography 1

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