



Watlington Quarry, Tottenhill Row, Norfolk

Archaeological Evaluation Report

November 2017

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Prepared by: Louise Bush (Project Officer)
Checked by: James Drummond-Murray (Senior Project Manager)
Edited by: Rachel Clarke (Post-excavation Editor)
Approved for Issue by: Paul Sperry (Regional Manager)
Signature:



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OA South

Janus House
Osney Mead
Oxford
OX2 0ES

t. +44 (0)1865 263 800

OA East

15 Trafalgar Way
Bar Hill
Cambridge
CB23 8SG

t. +44 (0)1223 850 500

OA North

Mill 3
Moor Lane Mills
Moor Lane
Lancaster
LA1 1QD

t. +44 (0)1524 880 250

e. info@oxfordarch.co.uk

w. oxfordarchaeology.com

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SAFETY
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Watlington Quarry, Tottenhill Row, Norfolk

Archaeological Evaluation Report

Written by Louise Bush BA MA MCIfA

*With contributions from Carole Fletcher HND BA ACIfA and
Hayley Foster BA MA PhD*

*Illustrations by Markus Dylewski BA and Gillian Greer BA
MCIfA*

Contents

Summary	vii
Acknowledgements	viii
1 INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1 Scope of work.....	1
1.2 Location, topography and geology.....	1
1.3 Archaeological and historical background.....	1
2 EVALUATION AIMS AND METHODOLOGY	3
2.1 Aims	3
2.2 Methodology.....	3
3 RESULTS	4
3.1 Introduction	4
3.2 Finds summary.....	6
4 DISCUSSION	7
APPENDIX A TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY	9
APPENDIX B FINDS REPORTS.....	16
B.1 Pottery.....	16
B.2 Clay tobacco pipe.....	18
B.3 Ceramic building material and fired clay.....	19
APPENDIX C ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS.....	22
C.1 Animal Bone.....	22
APPENDIX D BIBLIOGRAPHY	23
APPENDIX E OASIS REPORT FORM.....	24

List of Figures

- Fig. 1 Site location map showing trenches (black) in development area (red)
Fig. 2 Trench plan showing ditch extrapolations
Fig. 3 Plan of Trenches 2, 3, 6 and 7
Fig. 4 Plan of Trenches 12, 15, 18, 19 and 20
Fig. 5 Plan of Trenches 27, 28, 29 and 30
Fig. 6 Selected sections

List of Plates

- Plate 1 Trench 8, looking east-southeast
Plate 2 Gully **05**, Trench 3, looking east
Plate 3 Gully **11**, Trench 6, looking north-west
Plate 4 Ditch **21**, Trench 15, looking west-northwest
Plate 5 Ditch **13**, Trench 18, looking south-southwest
Plate 6 Trench 20, looking east-southeast
Plate 7 Trench 27, looking east-southeast
Plate 8 Ditch **34**, Trench 28, looking east

Summary

Between the 4th and 11th of October 2017, Oxford Archaeology East (OA East) undertook an archaeological trial trench evaluation on land at Watlington Quarry, Tottenhill Row, Norfolk (TF 62830 11630). A total of 33 trenches were excavated across the proposed 5.7ha extraction site.

Six post-medieval field boundary ditches were identified extending across the area on at least two different alignments, along with two undated pits. Three of the ditches appear to have broadly followed the axis of the north-east to south-west aligned Watlington Road, which bounds the site to the south-east. A further two ditches in the northern part of the site were aligned east to west, parallel with extant field boundaries to both the north and south of the site. One (undated) ditch was on a different alignment from all of the others and may have been slightly earlier. The ditches, which do not correspond with any boundaries shown on late 19th to 20th century Ordnance Survey maps, may have been related to the fields of Watlington Hall located to the south-east, or perhaps its associated park, created in the 18th century.

A small pottery assemblage dating from the 18th to 19th centuries was recovered from some of the ditches, along with a collection of brick fragments which range in date from the 14th to 18th centuries.

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OA East would like to thank Andy Josephs of Andrew Josephs Associates for commissioning this project on behalf of Frimstone Ltd. Machine excavation was undertaken by W.R. Chapman & Son. The fieldwork was carried out by the author and the site survey by Dave Brown.

Steve Hickling monitored the trenching on behalf of the Norfolk Historic Environment Service (NHES), as did Ian Meadows on behalf of Andrew Josephs Associates. The project was managed by James Drummond-Murray.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Scope of work

- 1.1.1 OA East was commissioned by Andrew Josephs Associates to undertake a trial trench evaluation on land at Watlington Quarry, Tottenhill Row, Norfolk (TF 62830 11630; Fig. 1). The site is located on relatively flat agricultural land between the villages of Tottenhill and Watlington and is surrounded by a number of sand and gravel quarries.
- 1.1.2 The works were undertaken as part of a pre-application planning proposal for an extension to the existing quarry. The works were conducted in accordance with a Brief issued by NHES (Robertson 2017) and supplemented by a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) produced by OA East (Wiseman 2017).

1.2 Location, topography and geology

- 1.2.1 The site is currently an open field, with the quarry conveyor bisecting it. The site lies at between 4.65m OD (to the north-west) and 6.9m OD (at the south-east).
- 1.2.5 The bedrock geology of the area is mudstone of the Kimmeridge Clay formation. This is overlain by gravels of the Tottenhill Gravel member (BGS; Geology of Britain Viewer). Areas of iron panning were also observed during fieldwork (Plate 1).

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

- 1.3.1 The following archaeological and historical background is drawn from the WSI (Wiseman 2017), and is based on data from the Norfolk Historic Environment Record (NHER), with pertinent records shown of Fig. 1.

Palaeolithic to Bronze Age

- 1.3.2 Palaeolithic axes and other worked stone implements were found in a quarry 1.2km south-east of the site (NHER 2266), and another axe is recorded found around Tottenhill Row (NHER 2267). Two Palaeolithic axes and a flake were also found in a quarry 1km to the east (NHER 22702). Palaeolithic flakes were recovered during quarrying the field immediately east of the site (NHER 59919).
- 1.3.3 A Neolithic polished axehead was found 950m to the south-east near Tottenhill Row (NHER 16232).
- 1.3.4 Fieldwalking for the Fenland Survey found prehistoric flint in the field in which the site is located (NHER 23238) and to the north (NHER 23202, 23203). Subsequent fieldwalking 500m west found more worked flints (NMF 23600).
- 1.3.5 Excavations at 60 Acre field, 1km south of the site produced small amounts of Beaker pottery (NHER 56504). An Early Bronze Age stone 'battle axe' and flint dagger is reported to have been found in a gravel pit in Tottenhill (NHER 2271).
- 1.3.6 The site itself has produced burnt flint and two potboiler sites, as well as oyster shell. One of the potboiler sites lies by a spring. These may reflect remains of a burnt mound, and so would most likely date from the Bronze Age (NHER 23238).

- 1.3.7 There is a probably Bronze Age barrow 1km to the south-east at Tottenhill (NHER 50590), and another in 60 Acre Field 1km to the south (NHER 50967).

Iron Age and Roman

- 1.3.8 Excavations at 60 Acre Field, 1km south of the site uncovered a large Iron Age and Roman settlement (NHER 39458). Cropmarks related to the site extend beyond the edges of the excavated area (NHER 50945, 50949), and include probable ditches, enclosures and field boundaries (MNF 56504, 50943). Excavated finds included a number of potential late Iron Age mortuary complexes (NHER 39458) – others are suggested nearby as cropmarks (NHER 50968-70).
- 1.3.9 Excavations 600m to the south-east found Roman enclosures and a field system (NHER 39457).
- 1.3.10 There was a complex of undated cropmarks in the field east of the site (NHER 50952), probably Iron Age or Roman, given similar cropmarks nearby. The area has since been quarried.

Anglo-Saxon

- 1.3.11 A large Anglo-Saxon cremation cemetery with over 40 urns was discovered during quarrying and a subsequent rescue excavation in 1942-43, 1.2km south-west of the site (NHER 2266). Nearby, later quarrying uncovered a mixed-rite cemetery (NHER 2268). A possible Anglo-Saxon metalworking site was excavated within Roman enclosures 600m to the south-east (NHER 39457).

Medieval

- 1.3.12 The main medieval settlements were located at Watlington 1.2km to the south-west and Tottenhill 1.4km to the south-east. Both are surrounded by cropmarks of crofts and ridge and furrow (*e.g.* NHER 50589).
- 1.3.13 Fieldwalking and metal detecting by the Fenland Survey and others recovered medieval pottery and other medieval finds (coins, brooches, buckles) from both the site itself and nearby fields to the north (NHER 23039), north-east (MNF 23201), north-west (MNF 23054), and west (MNF 23599, 23054, 23038, 23607, 23601). Aerial photographs suggest the presence of seven possible medieval salterns in the field immediately to the north of the site (NHER 50920).

Post-medieval and modern

- 1.3.14 Immediately south-west of the site is Watlington Hall. The current building dates from 1940, but the previous is marked on a map dated 1797 (NHER 2279). The hall is surrounded by a large park (NHER 31972), first laid out in the 18th century. The park contains earthworks which are interpreted as medieval or post-medieval in origin (NHER 50937).
- 1.3.15 In 2014 an archaeological evaluation was undertaken within the current site along the proposed route of the quarry conveyor (Crawley 2014; ENF 128757), a single post-medieval field boundary ditch was identified in this part of the evaluation.

2 EVALUATION AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

2.1.1 The evaluation sought to establish the character, date and state of preservation of any archaeological remains within the proposed development area. The scheme of works detailed below aimed to:

- i. establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains on the site, characterise where they are found (location, depth and extent), and establish the quality of preservation of any archaeology and environmental remains
- ii. provide sufficient coverage to establish the character, condition, date and purpose of any archaeological deposits
- iii. provide sufficient coverage to evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking deposits
- iv. set results in the local, regional, and national archaeological context – and, in particular, its wider cultural landscape and past environmental conditions
- v. provide – in the event that archaeological remains are found – sufficient information to construct an archaeological mitigation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables, and orders of cost.

2.2 Methodology

2.2.1 A total of 33 trenches (29 measuring 50 x 2.1m, one measuring 30 x 2.1m and three measuring 25 x 2.1m) were excavated across the proposed 5.7ha extraction site, equivalent to a 5% sample. The trenches were laid out on a semi-regular grid, to provide sufficient and even coverage of the extraction area.

2.2.2 The field encompassing the site, along with all trenches and spoil heaps were metal detected by an experienced metal detectorist.

2.2.3 Machine excavation was carried out under constant archaeological supervision with a 22-tonne tracked 360° excavator using a 2.1m wide toothless ditching bucket.

2.2.4 The survey was carried out with a Leica GS08 GPS.

2.2.5 All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using OA East's pro-forma sheets. Trench locations, features and sections were recorded at appropriate scales. Digital SLR and black and white film photographs were taken of all features and deposits. No deposits suitable for environmental sampling were identified.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction

- 3.1.1 The results of the evaluation are presented below, and include a stratigraphic description of the trenches that contained archaeological remains. The details of all trenches with dimensions, alignments and depths can be found in Appendix A. Finds and Environmental reports are included in Appendix B.
- 3.1.2 Of the 33 trenches excavated, 13 contained archaeological remains and 20 were archaeologically blank (Fig. 2). Topsoil (01; Fig. 6, S. 2 and 7) across the site consisted of a dark grey silty sand, which measured 0.3m to 0.4m in thickness, and contained moderate levels of post-medieval and modern debris. No subsoil was identified across any of the trenches. In addition to a series of ditches and gullies on two main alignments, two undated pits and a small number of natural features (probable tree-throws and/or variations in the geology) were revealed; the latter are not further described.
- 3.1.3 The results are presented below by trench. Only trenches containing archaeological remains are discussed. Trench plans are included in Figs 3-5, with a selection of sections (including at least one across each main ditch line) illustrated on Fig. 6. Unless otherwise stated, no finds were recovered from the fills.

Trench 2

- 3.1.4 Ditch **07** was aligned north-west to south-east (Fig. 3), at right angles to Watlington Road (Fig. 2). It measured 1.04m wide and 0.34m deep with steeply sloping sides and a concave base (Fig. 6, S. 2). It was filled with a mid orange grey silty sand (06) which contained 149g (19 sherds) of Creamware and Pearlware pottery, of late 18th-19th century date. Two partial handmade bricks (804g) were also recovered, one of which possibly dates from the 14th-15th century, with the other being of 16th-18th century date.

Trench 3

- 3.1.5 Ditch **03** was the south-eastern continuation of ditch **07** from Trench 2 (Fig. 3). It measured 0.94m wide and 0.28m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled with mid orange grey silty sand (02) which produced two partial handmade bricks (613g). One fragment possibly dates from the 14th-15th century, with the other being of 16th-18th century date.
- 3.1.6 Located 3m to the north was gully **05**, which extended across the trench for 1.6m before terminating. The gully, which was orientated east-west, measured 0.49m wide and 0.09m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base (Plate 2). It was filled with a mid orange grey silty sand (04), which produced 13g (two sherds) of pottery dating from the late 18th to late 19th century.

Trench 6

- 3.1.7 Ditch/gully **11** extended across the trench in a north-northwest to south-southeast direction (Fig. 3, Plate 3). It measured 0.55m wide and 0.13m deep with gently sloping

sides and a concave base (Fig. 6, S. 3). It was filled with a mid orange grey silty sand (10).

Trench 7

3.1.8 The continuation of ditch **11** from Trench 6 was recorded in Trench 7 (Fig. 3). Ditch **09** measured 0.7m wide and 0.12m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled with a mid orange grey silty sand (08).

Trench 12

3.1.9 Ditch **16** was aligned north-west to south-east across the centre of Trench 12 (Fig. 4). It measured 1.22m wide and 0.34m deep with steeply sloping sides and a flat base (Fig. 6, S. 5). The earlier of the two fills (15) consisted of a 0.28m thick mid brown grey silty sand, this was followed by a 0.24m thick mid grey silty sand (14).

Trench 15

3.1.10 Trench 15 contained the continuation of ditch **16** from Trench 12 (Fig. 4). Here the ditch (**21**) measured 1.13m wide and 0.36m deep with steeply sloping sides and a flat base (Plate 4). The basal fill (20) consisted of a 0.13m-thick mid brown grey silty sand. This was followed by a 0.22m-thick mid grey silty sand (19) which contained part of a 16th-18th century brick (204g).

3.1.11 Immediately to the north was a partly-exposed pit or ditch terminal (**18**). Sub-rectangular in plan, it was 1.02m wide and 0.24m deep with steeply sloping sides and a concave base (Fig. 6, S. 6). It was filled with a mid brown grey silty sand (17).

Trench 18

3.1.12 Ditch **13** was aligned north-northeast to south-southwest (Fig. 4, Plate 5), parallel to Watlington Road (Fig. 2). It measured 1.04m wide and 0.36m deep with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled with a dark orange grey silty sand (12).

Trench 19

3.1.13 A single sub-square pit (**27**) was identified in Trench 19 (Fig. 4). It was 0.52m wide and 0.18m deep with vertical sides and a flat base. The earlier to the two fills (26) comprised a 0.09m thick dark orange grey silty sand and contained a large amount of clinker. This was overlain by a 0.09m thick mid orange grey silty sand (25) which contained three fragments (15g) of formless and undatable fired clay.

Trench 20

3.1.14 Ditch **24** was the continuation of ditch **13** from Trench 18 (Fig. 4, Plate 6). Here the ditch measured 1.36m wide and 0.4m deep with steeply sloping sides and a concave base (Fig. 6, S. 7). The earlier to the two fills (23) was a 0.3m-thick mid orange brown silty sand. This was overlain by a 0.18m thick mid grey silty sand (22) which contained animal bone (45g) and a sherd (1g) of Pearlware (1770-1840).

Trench 27

- 3.1.15 Two ditches were identified in Trench 27 (Fig. 5, Plate 7). Ditch **38** was orientated north-northeast to south-southwest and was the continuation of ditches **13** and **24** in Trenches 18 and 20. Ditch **38** measured 1.84m wide and 0.48m deep with a stepped profile (Fig. 6, S. 9). It contained three fills: the basal fill (37) was a 0.12m thick mid grey silty sand. This was overlain by a 0.26m-thick mid orange brown silty sand (36), which slumped in from the west. The uppermost fill comprised a 0.34m thick dark yellow grey silty sand (35) which contained a brick fragment (168g) of possible 14th-18th century date.
- 3.1.16 Ditch **41** was aligned approximately east to west. It measured 1.7m wide and 0.4m deep with steeply sloping sides and a flat base (Fig. 6, S. 9). It was filled with a 0.24m-thick dark grey silty sand (40) which contained 2g of refined white earthenware (1805-1900) and a fragment (1g) of tobacco clay pipe (c.1820-1860). This fill was overlain by a 0.18m thick mid orange grey silty sand (39).

Trench 28

- 3.1.17 The possible continuation of ditch **41** from Trench 27 was recorded in Trench 28 (Fig. 5, Plate 8). Ditch **34** measured 0.86m wide and 0.28m deep with steeply sloping sides and a flat base. It was filled with a dark grey silty sand (33) which contained two partial bricks (1,387g). The larger example (1,231g) possibly dates from the 14th-15th century, with the smaller example dating from the 16th-18th century.

Trench 29

- 3.1.18 Ditch **30** was the continuation of ditches **34** and **41** from Trenches 27 and 28 (Fig. 5). Here it measured 1.16m wide and 0.36m deep with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. The earlier to the two fills (29) consisted of a 0.3m thick dark grey silty sand, this was followed by a 0.18m thick mid orange brown silty sand (28).

Trench 30

- 3.1.19 Ditch **32** was aligned east-west (Fig. 5). It measured 0.72m wide and 0.3m deep with steeply sloping sides and a concave base (Fig. 6, S. 11). It was filled with dark grey silty sand (31).

3.2 Finds summary

- 3.2.1 A total of 158g (23 sherds) of pottery, 3,158g (12 fragments) of CBM, 15g (three fragments) of fired clay, 1g of clay tobacco pipe and 46g of animal bone were recovered from excavated features during the trial trenching.
- 3.2.2 The pottery (App. B.1) comprises a domestic assemblage of Pearlware, Creamware, Earthenware and Bone China which ranges in date from the late 18th to late 19th century. A single bowl fragment from a tobacco clay pipe was recovered that dates from around 1829-1860 (App. B.2). The assemblage of CBM (App. B.3) is predominantly made up of handmade brick fragments, with possible medieval and post-medieval bricks being present. Two rib fragments from a large mammal were also collected (App. C.1).

4 DISCUSSION

4.1 Reliability of field investigation

4.1.1 The archaeological works at Watlington Quarry, Norfolk have revealed ditches of post-medieval date representing field boundaries on two main alignments, along with a scatter of other, undated features. Site conditions were good, with features being easily distinguishable within the natural gravels.

4.2 Evaluation objectives and results

4.2.1 The site had previously been fieldwalked as part of the Fenland Survey (Silvester 1988). Two pot-boiler sites, consisting of a thin scatter of burnt flint and flint flakes, were identified within the field that encompasses the site, but just to the north and outside the current proposed extraction area (Silvester 1988, 136). These discoveries suggested the potential for prehistoric remains within the site, although none were found by the evaluation, which identified only post-medieval and undated features. The plough scarring recorded within the natural across almost every trench indicates that any prehistoric remains, especially if they were insubstantial, have long since been truncated away. The absence of residual worked or burnt flints within features or the topsoil might also indicate that this particular site was not a focus of activity during the prehistoric period.

4.3 Interpretation

4.3.1 Two main ditch alignments were recorded – one set out in relation to Watlington Road (north-northeast to south-southwest) and the other east to west. It appears that the ditch recorded as extending through Trenches 6 and 7 was on a slightly different orientation to these and may not have been contemporary. However, no finds were recovered from this ditch and the fills were very similar to those within the surrounding post-medieval ditches.

4.3.2 Whilst no stratigraphic relationship was identified between the two main sets of field boundary ditches, those orientated with Watlington Road are possibly slightly earlier. They are on a similar alignment to extant earthworks (NHER 50937) to the immediate south-west of the site within the grounds of Watlington Hall, which are thought to date to the medieval or post-medieval period (see Section 1.3). Ceramic evidence from the ditches perhaps indicates their infilling in the late 18th to 19th centuries, although earlier finds are also present. The east-to-west aligned field boundary ditches recorded in Trenches 27-30 are on the same alignment as the extant field boundaries to the north and south of the site, suggesting that they may be of more recent origin. The plough scarring recorded across the trenches was also orientated east to west; indicative of modern, deeper ploughing. None of the ditches correspond with boundaries shown on the Ordnance Survey maps dating from the late 19th century onwards (viewable at www.old-maps.co.uk), which indicate that the site has been a large open field for well over a century.

4.3.3 The fragments of brick of possible 14th-16th century date within several of the ditches could possibly be related to the medieval salterns recorded by aerial photographs to the north of the site (NHER 50920). Similar estuarine bricks have been found on nearby

salt-working sites where they are interpreted as having been used as supports for lead pans over open hearths (see App. B3).

4.4 Significance

- 4.4.1 Overall, the trial trench evaluation has revealed low level agricultural remains across the site; reiterating the results of the evaluation for the haul road/conveyor in 2014 (Crawley 2014). The ceramic and brick assemblages recovered indicate the use of these ditches for sporadic domestic rubbish disposal and middening during the late 18th and 19th centuries. The ditches were presumably infilled by the late 19th century when the land became a single large enclosed field.

APPENDIX A TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench 1				
General description			Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of orange and grey sand and gravel.			Length (m)	25
			Width (m)	2.1
			Depth (m)	0.35-0.4
Context No.	Type	Description	Finds	Date
1	layer	topsoil	-	-

Trench 2				
General description			Orientation	NE-SW
Trench contained a single ditch. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of orange and grey sand and gravel.			Length (m)	50
			Width (m)	21
			Depth (m)	0.3-0.35
Context No.	Type	Description	Finds	Date
1	layer	topsoil	-	-
6	fill	ditch	ceramic CBM	18-19th C 14-18th C
7	cut	ditch	-	-

Trench 3				
General description			Orientation	NE-SW
Trench contained a ditch and gully. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of orange and grey sand and gravel.			Length (m)	50
			Width (m)	2.1
			Depth (m)	0.35-0.4
Context No.	Type	Description	Finds	Date
1	layer	topsoil	-	-
2	fill	gully	ceramic	18-19th C
3	cut	gully	-	-
4	fill	ditch	CBM	14-18th C
5	cut	ditch	-	-

Trench 4				
General description			Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of orange and brown sand and gravel.			Length (m)	50
			Width (m)	2.1
			Depth (m)	0.3-0.4
Context No.	Type	Description	Finds	Date
1	layer	topsoil	-	-

Trench 5				
General description			Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of orange and grey sand and gravel.			Length (m)	50
			Width (m)	2.1
			Depth (m)	0.4
Context No.	Type	Description	Finds	Date
1	layer	topsoil	-	-

Trench 6				
General description			Orientation	NW-SE
Trench contained one ditch. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of orange, brown and grey sand and gravel.			Length (m)	50
			Width (m)	2.1
			Depth (m)	0.35-0.4
Context No.	Type	Description	Finds	Date
1	layer	topsoil	-	-
10	fill	ditch	-	-
11	cut	ditch	-	-

Trench 7				
General description			Orientation	NE-SW
Trench contained one ditch. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of orange and grey sand and gravel.			Length (m)	50
			Width (m)	2.1
			Depth (m)	0.35-0.4
Context No.	Type	Description	Finds	Date
1	layer	topsoil	-	-
8	fill	ditch	-	-
9	cut	ditch	-	-

Trench 8				
General description			Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of dark grey sand and gravel with iron panning.			Length (m)	25
			Width (m)	2.1
			Depth (m)	0.35-0.4
Context No.	Type	Description	Finds	Date
1	layer	topsoil	-	-

Trench 9				
General description			Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of grey sand and gravel with iron panning.			Length (m)	50
			Width (m)	2.1
			Depth (m)	0.4
Context No.	Type	Description	Finds	Date
1	layer	topsoil	-	-

Trench 10				
General description			Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of orange and grey sand and gravel.			Length (m)	50
			Width (m)	2.1
			Depth (m)	0.35-0.4
Context No.	Type	Description	Finds	Date
1	layer	topsoil	-	-

Trench 11				
General description			Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of orange, brown and grey sand and gravel.			Length (m)	50
			Width (m)	2.1
			Depth (m)	0.4
Context No.	Type	Description	Finds	Date
1	layer	topsoil	-	-

Trench 12				
General description			Orientation	NE-SE
Trench contained a single ditch. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of orange, brown and grey sand and gravel.			Length (m)	50
			Width (m)	2.1
			Depth (m)	0.35
Context No.	Type	Description	Finds	Date
1	layer	topsoil	-	-
14	fill	ditch	-	-
15	fill	ditch	-	-
16	cut	ditch	-	-

Trench 13				
General description			Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of grey sand and gravel with iron panning.			Length (m)	50
			Width (m)	2.1
			Depth (m)	0.35-0.4
Context No.	Type	Description	Finds	Date
1	layer	topsoil	-	-

Trench 14				
General description			Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of orange, brown and grey sand and gravel.			Length (m)	50
			Width (m)	2.1
			Depth (m)	0.4
Context No.	Type	Description	Finds	Date
1	layer	topsoil	-	-

Trench 15				
General description			Orientation	NE-SW
Trench contained a ditch and a pit. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of orange and grey sand and gravel.			Length (m)	50
			Width (m)	2.1
			Depth (m)	0.35-0.4
Context No.	Type	Description	Finds	Date
1	layer	topsoil	-	-
17	fill	pit	-	-
18	cut	pit	-	-
19	fill	ditch	CBM	16-18th C
20	fill	ditch	-	-
21	cut	ditch	-	-

Trench 16				
General description			Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of orange, brown and grey sand and gravel.			Length (m)	50
			Width (m)	2.1
			Depth (m)	0.4
Context No.	Type	Description	Finds	Date
1	layer	topsoil	-	-

Trench 17				
General description			Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of orange, brown and grey sand and gravel.			Length (m)	50
			Width (m)	2.1
			Depth (m)	0.35-0.4
Context No.	Type	Description	Finds	Date
1	layer	topsoil	-	-

Trench 18				
General description			Orientation	NW-SE
Trench contained one ditch. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of orange, brown and grey sand and gravel.			Length (m)	50
			Width (m)	2.1
			Depth (m)	0.3-0.4
Context No.	Type	Description	Finds	Date
1	layer	topsoil	-	-
12	fill	ditch	-	-
13	cut	ditch	-	-

Trench 19				
General description			Orientation	NE-SW
Trench contained a pit. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of orange, brown and grey sand and gravel.			Length (m)	50
			Width (m)	2.1
			Depth (m)	0.3-0.4
Context No.	Type	Description	Finds	Date
1	layer	topsoil	-	-
25	fill	pit	fired clay	<i>ncd</i>
26	fill	pit	-	-
27	cut	pit	-	-

Trench 20				
General description			Orientation	NW-SE
Trench contained a ditch. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of orange, brown and grey sand and gravel.			Length (m)	50
			Width (m)	2.1
			Depth (m)	0.3-0.35
Context No.	Type	Description	Finds	Date
1	layer	topsoil	-	-
22	fill	ditch	ceramic bone	18-19th C <i>ncd</i>
23	fill	ditch	-	-

24	cut	ditch	-	-
Trench 21				
General description			Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of orange and grey sand and gravel.			Length (m)	50
			Width (m)	2.1
			Depth (m)	0.4-0.45
Context No.	Type	Description	Finds	Date
1	layer	topsoil	-	-

Trench 22				
General description			Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of orange and brown sand and gravel.			Length (m)	50
			Width (m)	2.1
			Depth (m)	0.35-0.4
Context No.	Type	Description	Finds	Date
1	layer	topsoil	-	-

Trench 23				
General description			Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of orange and grey sand and gravel.			Length (m)	50
			Width (m)	2.1
			Depth (m)	0.35
Context No.	Type	Description	Finds	Date
1	layer	topsoil	-	-

Trench 24				
General description			Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of orange and brown sand and gravel.			Length (m)	50
			Width (m)	22.1
			Depth (m)	0.3-0.35
Context No.	Type	Description	Finds	Date
1	layer	topsoil	-	-

Trench 25				
General description			Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of orange and brown sand and gravel.			Length (m)	50
			Width (m)	2.1
			Depth (m)	0.3-0.35
Context No.	Type	Description	Finds	Date
1	layer	topsoil	-	-

Trench 26				
General description			Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of orange and grey sand and gravel.			Length (m)	25
			Width (m)	2.1
			Depth (m)	0.3
Context No.	Type	Description	Finds	Date
1	layer	topsoil	-	-

Trench 27				
General description			Orientation	NW-SE
Trench contained two ditches. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of orange and grey sand and gravel.			Length (m)	50
			Width (m)	2.1
			Depth (m)	0.3-0.4
Context No.	Type	Description	Finds	Date
1	layer	topsoil	-	-
35	fill	ditch	CBM	14-15th C
36	fill	ditch	-	-
37	cut	ditch	-	-
39	fill	ditch	-	-
40	fill	ditch	ceramic clay pipe	19th C 19th C
41	cut	ditch	-	-

Trench 28				
General description			Orientation	NE-SW
Trench contained one ditch. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of orange, brown and grey sand and gravel.			Length (m)	50
			Width (m)	2.1
			Depth (m)	0.3-0.35
Context No.	Type	Description	Finds	Date
1	layer	topsoil	-	-
33	fill	ditch	CBM	14-18th C
34	cut	ditch	-	-

Trench 29				
General description			Orientation	NW-SE
Trench contained one ditch. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of orange and grey sand and gravel.			Length (m)	50
			Width (m)	2.1
			Depth (m)	0.3-0.35
Context No.	Type	Description	Finds	Date
1	layer	topsoil	-	-
28	fill	ditch	-	-
29	fill	ditch	-	-
30	cut	ditch	-	-

Trench 30				
General description			Orientation	NW-SE
Trench contained cone ditch. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of orange and grey sand and gravel.			Length (m)	50
			Width (m)	2.1
			Depth (m)	0.3
Context No.	Type	Description	Finds	Date
1	layer	topsoil	-	-
31	fill	ditch	-	-
32	cut	ditch	-	-

Trench 31				
General description			Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of orange and grey sand and gravel.			Length (m)	30
			Width (m)	2.1
			Depth (m)	0.35-0.4
Context No.	Type	Description	Finds	Date
1	layer	topsoil	-	-

Trench 32				
General description			Orientation	W-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of orange and brown sand and gravel.			Length (m)	50
			Width (m)	2.1
			Depth (m)	0.35
Context No.	Type	Description	Finds	Date
1	layer	topsoil	-	-

Trench 33				
General description			Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of orange, brown and grey sand and gravel.			Length (m)	50
			Width (m)	2.1
			Depth (m)	0.35
Context No.	Type	Description	Finds	Date
1	layer	topsoil	-	-

APPENDIX B FINDS REPORTS

B.1 Pottery

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction and methodology

- B.1.1 Archaeological works produced a small assemblage of 18th-19th century pottery, 23 sherds, weighing 0.158kg, recovered from features in Trenches 2, 3, 20 and 27. The condition of the overall assemblage is relatively unabraded.
- B.1.2 The Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group (PCRG), Study Group for Roman Pottery (SGRP), The Medieval Pottery Research Group (MPRG), 2016 *A Standard for Pottery Studies in Archaeology* and the MPRG *A guide to the classification of medieval ceramic forms* (MPRG 1998) act as standards.
- B.1.3 Recording was carried out using OA East's in-house system, based on that previously used at the Museum of London. Fabric classification has been carried out for all sherds, and post-medieval types named using the Museum of London fabric codes where possible (<http://www.mola.org.uk/medieval-and-post-medieval-pottery-codes>). All sherds have been counted, classified, minimum number of vessels (MNV) established, and weighed on a context-by-context basis. The Estimated Vessel Equivalent (EVE) has been established, where possible. The assemblage is recorded in the catalogue at the end of this report. The pottery and archive are curated by OA East until formal deposition or dispersal.

Results

- B.1.4 Trench 2, ditch 7, produced the bulk of the pottery recovered from the evaluation, consisting of 19 sherds weighing 0.149kg. The pottery present comprises Pearlwares, including a polychrome painted, decorated vessel (c.1790-1820), Creamwares and a rim from a Dyed-bodied refined earthenware plate (c.1820-1900).
- B.1.5 A single gully, 5, in Trench 3, produced a sherd from a Bone China vessel (c.1794-1900) possibly a cup, and also a sherd from a Yellow ware bowl, c.1820-1900. From ditch 24 in Trench 20, a single fragment of Pearlware with transfer-printed decoration was recovered while ditch 41, Trench 27, produced a single fragment from the rim of a Refined White earthenware plate (c.1805-1900).

Discussion

- B.1.6 The small and fragmentary assemblage of 18th-19th century pottery is domestic in origin. With dates ranging from the late 18th to late 19th century, the date of the assemblage probably falls within the period of c. 1820 to 1830/1840. The pottery may relate to rubbish deposition from nearby occupation, possibly thrown directly into the field boundary or hedging ditches, although none of the material should be considered as primary deposition.

Conclusion

B.1.7 The fragmentary and late nature of the total assemblage is of little significance, beyond indicating 18th and 19th century domestic occupation in the vicinity. The material may relate to Watlington Hall, possibly from clearance of a worker's cottage.

B.1.8 Should further work be undertaken, the pottery should be incorporated into any later archive. If no further work on the site is undertaken, the following catalogue acts as a full record and the pottery may be deselected prior to archival deposition.

Trench	Context	Cut	Fabric and form	MNV	No. of Sherds	Weight (kg)	Pottery Date	
2	6	7	Pearlware with transfer-printed decoration	5			1770-1840	
			Rim, simple and rounded, from small plate or saucer, with internal transfer-printed decoration. Diameter 120mm, EVE 5%		1	0.005		
			Flat base angle from a plate with internal transfer printed decoration likely of Willow pattern-type		1	0.008		
			Rim, simple and rounded, from a bowl with internal transfer-printed decoration of Willow pattern-type. Sherd is too small to establish rim diameter		1	0.005		
			Base sherd with foot ring from bowl with external transfer-printing of Willow pattern-type		1	0.006		
			Sherd from a domed lid with seating flange, externally decorated with transfer-printing		1	0.006		
			Pearlware with underglaze polychrome-painted decoration. Saucer, internally painted with flowers, foliage and annular rings around the rim. Base sherd with foot ring and a simple rounded rim. Diameter 120mm EVE 9%	1	3	0.010	1790-1820	
			Dyed-bodied refined earthenware, rim (shallowly scalloped), marly and shoulder from a plate. Diameter uncertain due to small size of rim sherd	1	1	0.010	1820-1900	
			Creamware	3				1740-1830
			Complete profile of a plate with a simple rounded rim and flat base. Rim diameter 220mm, EVE 13%		1	0.022		
			Strap handle and body sherds with external single moulded or incised line horizontally around the body. Cylindrical drinking vessel (mug or tankard) or jug		6	0.039		
			Upright, externally thickened rim from a cylindrical vessel, possibly a drinking vessel (mug or tankard)		1	0.024		
			Creamware with slip decoration. Body sherd from a bowl, decorated externally with horizontal lines of two shades of brown slip	1	1	0.005	1775-1830	
Chinese blue and white porcelain, base fragment, internally decorated.	1	1	0.001	1580-1900				
3	4	5	Bone China body sherd, possibly from a drinking vessel (cup)	1	1	0.007	1794-1900	
			Yellow ware body sherd from a bowl, white-slipped internally.	1	1	0.007	1820-1900	
20	22	24	Pearlware with transfer-printed decoration, moderately abraded body sherd	1	1	0.001	1770-1840	
27	40	41	Refined white earthenware plate with underglaze painted decoration. Simple rounded rim, sherd too small to be certain of rim diameter	1	1	0.002	1805-1900	
Total				16	23	0.158		

Table 1: Pottery catalogue

B.2 Clay tobacco pipe

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction and Methodology

B.2.1 During the evaluation, a single fragment of white ball clay tobacco pipe, weighing 0.001kg, was recovered. Terminology used in this report is taken from Oswald's simplified general typology (Oswald 1975, 37–41), and Hind and Crummy (Hind & Crummy 1988, 47-66).

Results

B.2.2 From Trench 27, ditch **41**, a single fragment of a decorated clay tobacco pipe bowl was recovered, alongside a sherd of 19th century Refined White Earthenware pottery (see App. B1). The bowl fragment is decorated, with narrow flutes radiating from the base upwards and between the flutes are small raised dots. The bowl mould line forms one of the flutes and is slightly proud. Hind and Crummy suggest a c.1820-1860 date range for narrow fluted bowls (Hind & Crummy 1988 57), which is in keeping with the 19th century pottery.

Discussion

B.2.3 The fragment of clay tobacco pipe recovered represents what is most likely a casually discarded broken pipe. The lack of makers' mark means the pipe fragment does little other than to indicate the consumption of tobacco on or in the vicinity of the site, in the 19th century.

B.2.4 The fragmentary nature of the total assemblage means it is of little significance. If no further work on the site is undertaken, this report acts as a full record and the clay tobacco pipe may be deselected prior to archival deposition.

B.3 Ceramic building material and fired clay

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction and Methodology

- B.3.1 A fragmentary assemblage of hand-made ceramic building material (CBM) and fired or burnt clay was recovered from Trenches 2, 3, 15, 19, 27 and 28. In total, 12 CBM fragments weighing 3.158kg, and three fragments of fired or burnt clay (0.015kg), was recovered from ditches across the evaluated trenches. The CBM assemblage is composed of brick fragments (no complete examples were recovered) and all are moderately abraded or abraded; no roofing material was recovered. The CBM varies in date, from material tentatively identified from the 14th-15th centuries to the 18th century. No brick structures were located within the area evaluated, although earthworks within the park surrounding Watlington Hall to the south-west of the site may be medieval or post-medieval and there are possible medieval salterns to the north of the site.
- B.3.2 The assemblage was quantified by context, counted, weighed, and form recorded where this was identifiable. Fabrics are described and dating is tentative, only complete dimensions were recorded, which was most commonly thickness. Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group Minimum Standards (2002) (www.archaeologicalceramics.com) forms the basis for recording and Woodforde (1976), McComish (www.yorkarchaeology.co.uk/wp.../2015/08/A-guide-to-ceramic-building-material.pdf 2015) and Drury (1993) form the basis for identification

Results

- B.3.3 The formless fragments of fired clay recovered from ditch **27** in Trench 19 are not closely datable.
- B.3.4 The small assemblage of CBM was dispersed across ditch fills in five trenches, with the largest fragment (1.231kg) recovered from ditch **34** in Trench 28. Three main fabrics were identified, with some variations (although these are not named in the catalogue, a description of the fabric for each brick is given). Of these, the four brick fragments are likely to represent an early brick fabric as described by Drury (1993) as '[having] a low density, containing little detectable sand, some grog, marine shells and some vegetable matter and many small voids. The colour varies from yellow [...] to red and purple-red, generally streaky on the surface [...] a purple tinge is frequent [...] indicating production from salt-rich estuarine clays.' (Drury 1993 163). No obvious examples of marine shells were observed in the early brick; however, the majority of the bricks are damaged and any shell may have leached out.
- B.3.5 The surviving complete dimensions of these bricks fall within those given for Group B bricks by Drury, and the fabric has the purplish tinge of a salt-rich clay, suggesting they are an estuarine clay product. These bricks were 'made in an unsanded form, on a surface covered with vegetable matter, probably hay [...] and there are occasionally holes stabbed in the surface' (ibid). Drury dates the Group B bricks to the 14th-15th

centuries. What Drury describes as Later Bricks (Drury 1993 164-5) are also present, indicating sustained brick usage in the vicinity of the site over a period of time.

- B.3.6 Fragments of Drury's Group B-type bricks were recovered from Trenches 2, 3, 27 and 28 from ditches **3**, **7**, **34** and **38**. Only ditch **38** (Trench 27) produced no later material, as ditches **3**, **7** and **34** included fragments of later brick and ditch **7** (Trench 2) also produced 18th-19th century pottery. Ditch **21** in Trench 15 contained only Later Brick.

Discussion

- B.3.7 A fragmentary and mixed assemblage of CBM was recovered from the site, with possible medieval 'early brick' from several ditches, found alongside later material, and with 18th-19th century pottery in ditch **7**. Although no brick-built structures were found during the evaluation, possible medieval salterns exist to the north of the site. The archaeological works on the medieval and later salterns at Walpole St Peter (Fletcher 2009) produced similar early bricks. It is possible that at least some of the early brick fragments recovered may relate to late medieval salt-working close to the site. They may have been moved by later ploughing, rather than relating to brick-built structures, either originating from part of the earthworks within the park surrounding Watlington Hall to the south-east, or to an earlier building on the site of the hall, or to the Hall itself. The later bricks may relate to the latter, clearance, or to use as general hardcore.
- B.3.8 The plain and fragmentary nature of the total assemblage means it is of little interest, other than indicate possible early brick usage in the vicinity of the site, perhaps in relation to the nearby salterns. Should further work be undertaken, the CBM and fired/burnt clay should be incorporated into any later catalogue. If no further work on the site is undertaken, the following catalogue acts as a full record, and the CBM and fired/burnt clay may be deselected prior to archival deposition.

Trench	Context	Cut	CBM or Fired/Burnt clay description and form	No. of fragments	Weight (kg)	Date
2	6	7	Appears to be a small narrow brick with uneven surfaces. Dull red-pink surfaces, purplish hints, some yellower streaks, oxidised throughout with common voids. Under magnification, the fabric contains fine, buttery-coloured round specks within the matrix. Possible vegetation impressions on small areas of surface. Width 73mm, height 51mm (?Drury's Group B)	1	0.282	?14th-15th centuries
			Partial brick. Dull red-orange fabric, moderate-common quartz common irregular voids and occasional flint up to 13mm. Moderately well finished surfaces, mould-made brick. Width 107mm, height 53mm. (?Drury's Later Brick)	1	0.520	16th-18th century
3	2	3	Slightly irregular fragment of handmade brick. Dull red-purple colour, with yellow streaks on the surfaces, oxidised throughout with common voids. Under magnification, the fabric contains fine, buttery-coloured round specks within the matrix. Possible vegetation impressions on surviving side. Partial surfaces and a single side survive. Thickness 58-59mm (?Drury's Group B)	1	0.357	?14th-15th centuries
			Partial handmade brick and fragments. Yellow surfaces, although uneven feel slightly smooth. Fabric is poorly mixed with swirls and lenses of red and pink clay, grog, voids and occasional stones. Width 108mm, height 38mm, possibly a shallow floor brick.	5	0.253	16th-18th century
15	19	21	Partial brick, no complete dimensions survive. Hard fired, dull red, ?lightly sanded sides, hackly fracture. Fabric is oxidised throughout with irregular voids. Under magnification the fabric contains fine, buttery-coloured round specks within the matrix, and moderate large buttery-coloured round specks or mottles up to 3mm, occasional large grog fragments. (?Drury's Later Brick)	1	0.204	16th-18th century
19	25	27	Fired clay. Poorly fired, irregular fragments with cracked, orange red fabric. Moderate quartz temper, irregular angular curved surface to largest fragment. Poorly mixed, with some lenses of creamy and pink, some voids. No complete dimensions, large fragment has a curved surface. One fragment is completely regular, another has a flatter surface, and all appear to be similar in fabric and may have had no form	3	0.015	Not closely datable
27	35	38	Partial brick, no complete dimensions survive. Relatively soft dull red fabric, oxidised throughout, with irregular voids. Under magnification the fabric contains fine, buttery-coloured round specks within the matrix, and moderate large buttery-coloured round specks or mottles up to 3mm (?Drury's Group B)	1	0.168	?14th-15th centuries
28	33	34	Irregular fragment of relatively hard brick. Partial upper and lower surfaces survive, one side is only partial, the other more complete dull red-fabric. Under magnification the fabric contains fine, buttery-coloured round specks within the matrix, grog, voids - some irregular some nor elongated. Sparse ?vegetation impressions on surfaces. Width 131mm, height 59mm (?Drury's Group B)	1	1.231	?14th-15th centuries
			Sub-rectangular fragment of brick, no complete dimensions survive. Soft pale-mid reddish-yellow, near right-angled surfaces. Silty fabric, grog and clay pellets, poorly mixed and common irregular voids of varying sizes, sanded surfaces (?Drury's Later Brick)	1	0.143	16th-18th century
Total				15	3.173	

Table 2: CBM and fired clay catalogue

APPENDIX C ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

C.1 Animal Bone

By Hayley Foster

- C.1.1 The faunal remains from Watlington Quarry, Norfolk, consist of two fragments of rib belonging to a large mammal. The fragments weight 46g and are from a post-medieval ditch (fill 22 in ditch **24**, Trench 20). The fragments were in fair condition and show no evidence of butchery, burning, gnawing or weathering. Due to the very small amount of bone recovered, no insights into husbandry practices or diet can be made. No further work would be recommended unless additional faunal remains are recovered from the site in the future.

APPENDIX D BIBLIOGRAPHY

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APPENDIX E OASIS REPORT FORM

Project Details

OASIS Number	Oxfordar3-296351		
Project Name	Watlington Quarry, Tottenhill Row, Norfolk		
Start of Fieldwork	4-10-17	End of Fieldwork	11-10-17
Previous Work	No	Future Work	No

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	ENF412589	Planning App. No.	n/a
HER Number	CNF41396	Related Numbers	Norfolka1a-125034
Prompt	Local planning authority		
Development Type	Mineral extraction		
Place in Planning Process	Pre-application		

Techniques used (tick all that apply)

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photography – interpretation | <input type="checkbox"/> Grab-sampling | <input type="checkbox"/> Remote Operated Vehicle Survey |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photography - new | <input type="checkbox"/> Gravity-core | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sample Trenches |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Annotated Sketch | <input type="checkbox"/> Laser Scanning | <input type="checkbox"/> Survey/Recording of Fabric/Structure |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Augering | <input type="checkbox"/> Measured Survey | <input type="checkbox"/> Targeted Trenches |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dendrochronological Survey | <input type="checkbox"/> Metal Detectors | <input type="checkbox"/> Test Pits |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Documentary Search | <input type="checkbox"/> Phosphate Survey | <input type="checkbox"/> Topographic Survey |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Environmental Sampling | <input type="checkbox"/> Photogrammetric Survey | <input type="checkbox"/> Vibro-core |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Fieldwalking | <input type="checkbox"/> Photographic Survey | <input type="checkbox"/> Visual Inspection (Initial Site Visit) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Geophysical Survey | <input type="checkbox"/> Rectified Photography | |

Monument	Period
ditch	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)
	Choose an item.

Object	Period
ceramic	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)
CBM	Medieval (1066 to 1540)
CBM	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)

Project Location

County	Norfolk	Address (including Postcode) Land off Watlington Road Tottenhill Row Norfolk PE33 ORJ
District	King's Lynn & west Norfolk	
Parish	Tottenhill Row	
HER office	Norwich	
Size of Study Area	5.7ha	
National Grid Ref	TF 62830 11630	

Project Originators

Organisation	OA East
Project Brief Originator	David Robertson
Project Design Originator	Rob Wiseman
Project Manager	James Drummond Murray
Project Supervisor	Louise Bush

Project Archives

	Location	ID
Physical Archive (Finds)	Norwich Museums and Archaeology Service	ENF 142589
Digital Archive	OA East	XNFWAQ17
Paper Archive	Norwich Museums and Archaeology Service	ENF 142589

Physical Contents	Present?	Digital files associated with Finds	Paperwork associated with Finds
Animal Bones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Environmental	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Glass	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Human Remains	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Industrial	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Leather	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Metal	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stratigraphic		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Survey		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Textiles	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wood	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Worked Bone	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Worked Stone/Lithic	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
None	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

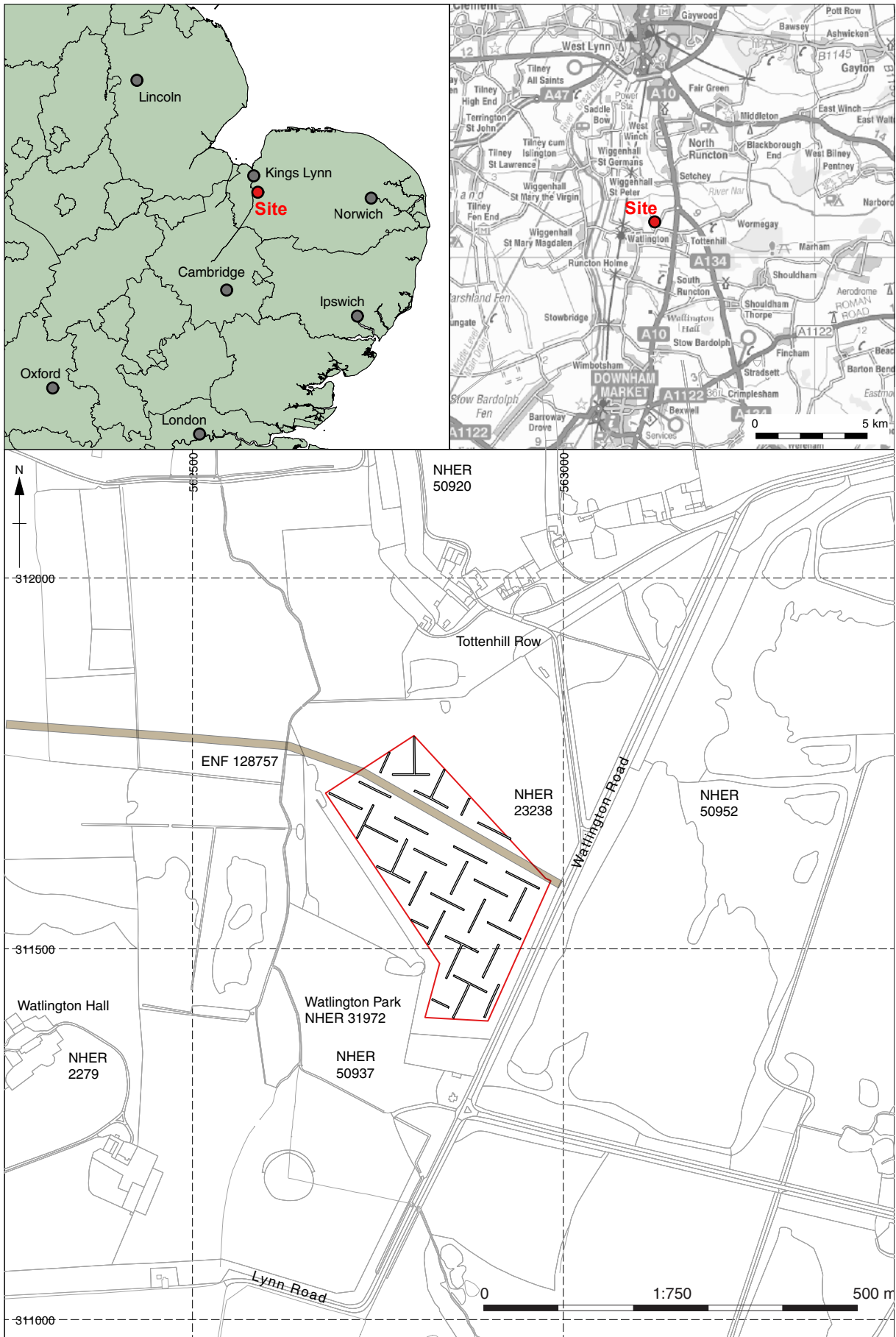
Digital Media

Database	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
GIS	<input type="checkbox"/>
Geophysics	<input type="checkbox"/>
Images (Digital photos)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Illustrations (Figures/Plates)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Moving Image	<input type="checkbox"/>
Spreadsheets	<input type="checkbox"/>
Survey	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Text	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Virtual Reality	<input type="checkbox"/>

Paper Media

Aerial Photos	<input type="checkbox"/>
Context Sheets	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Correspondence	<input type="checkbox"/>
Diary	<input type="checkbox"/>
Drawing	<input type="checkbox"/>
Manuscript	<input type="checkbox"/>
Map	<input type="checkbox"/>
Matrices	<input type="checkbox"/>
Microfiche	<input type="checkbox"/>
Miscellaneous	<input type="checkbox"/>
Research/Notes	<input type="checkbox"/>
Photos (negatives/prints/slides)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Plans	<input type="checkbox"/>
Report	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Sections	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Survey	<input type="checkbox"/>

Further Comments



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Figure 1: Site location showing archaeological trenches (black) in development area (red). Scale 1:7500



Figure 2: Trench plan showing ditch extrapolations. Scale 1:1500

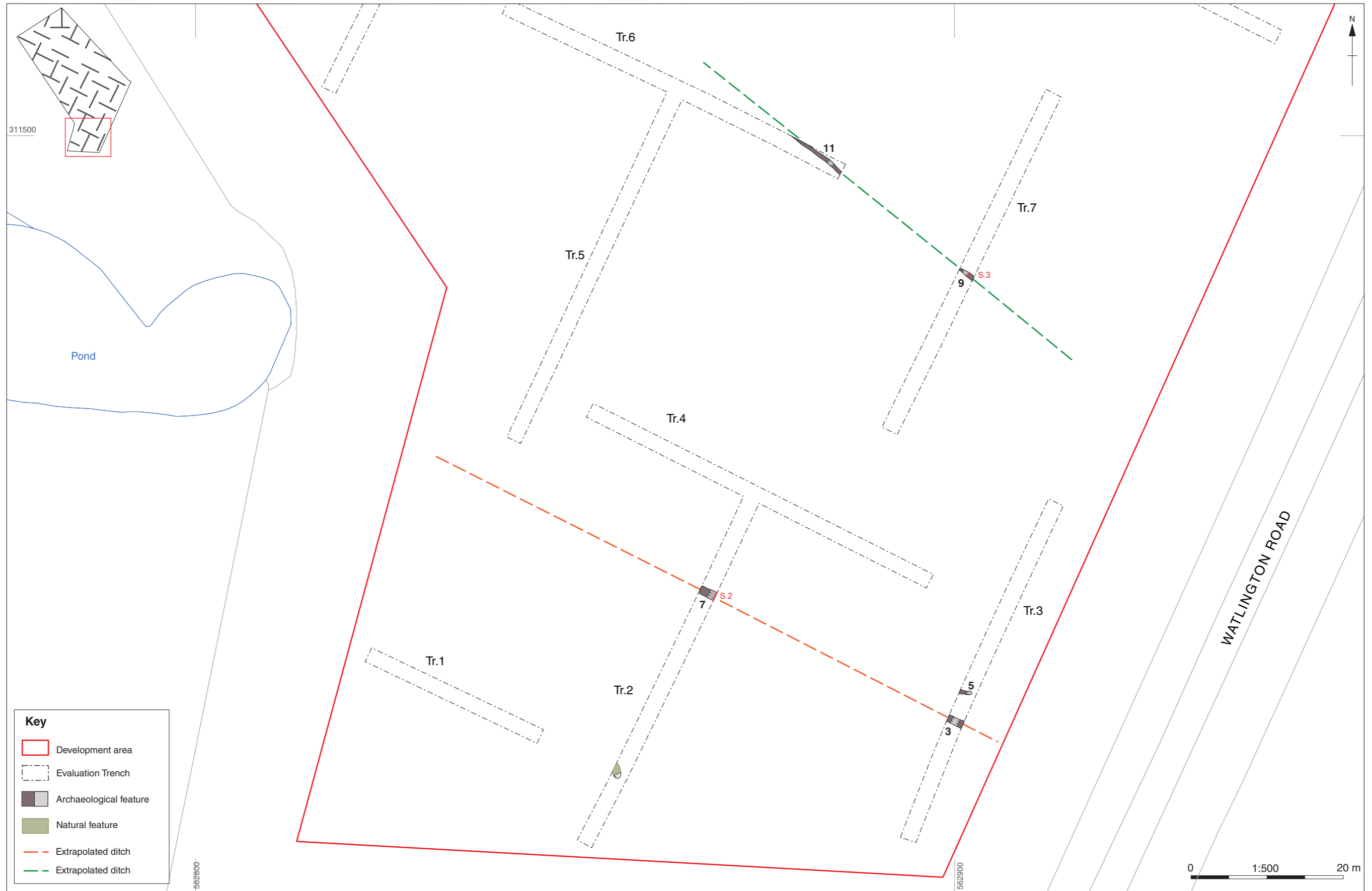
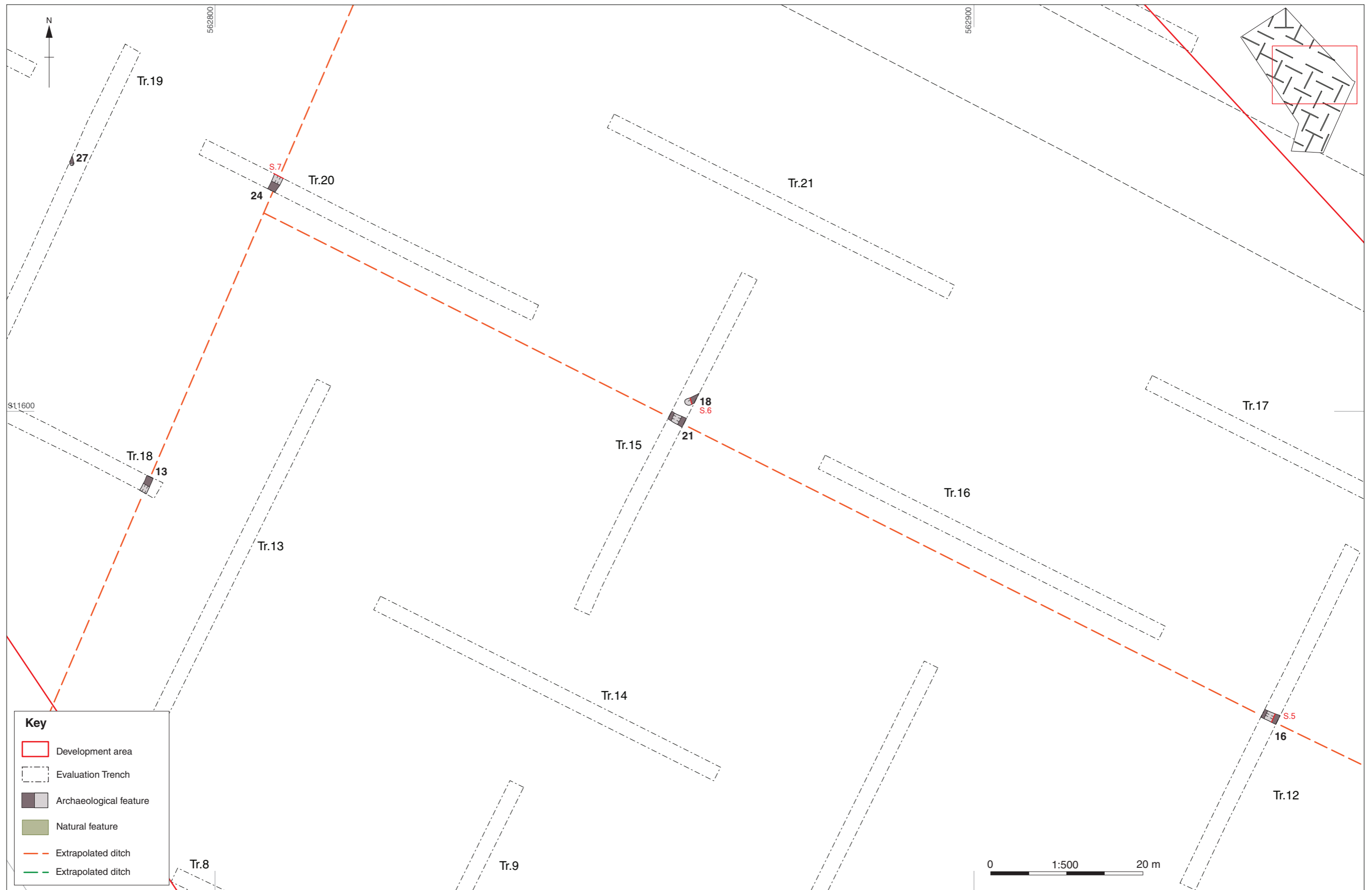


Figure 3: Plan of Trenches 2, 3, 6 and 7. Scale 1:500



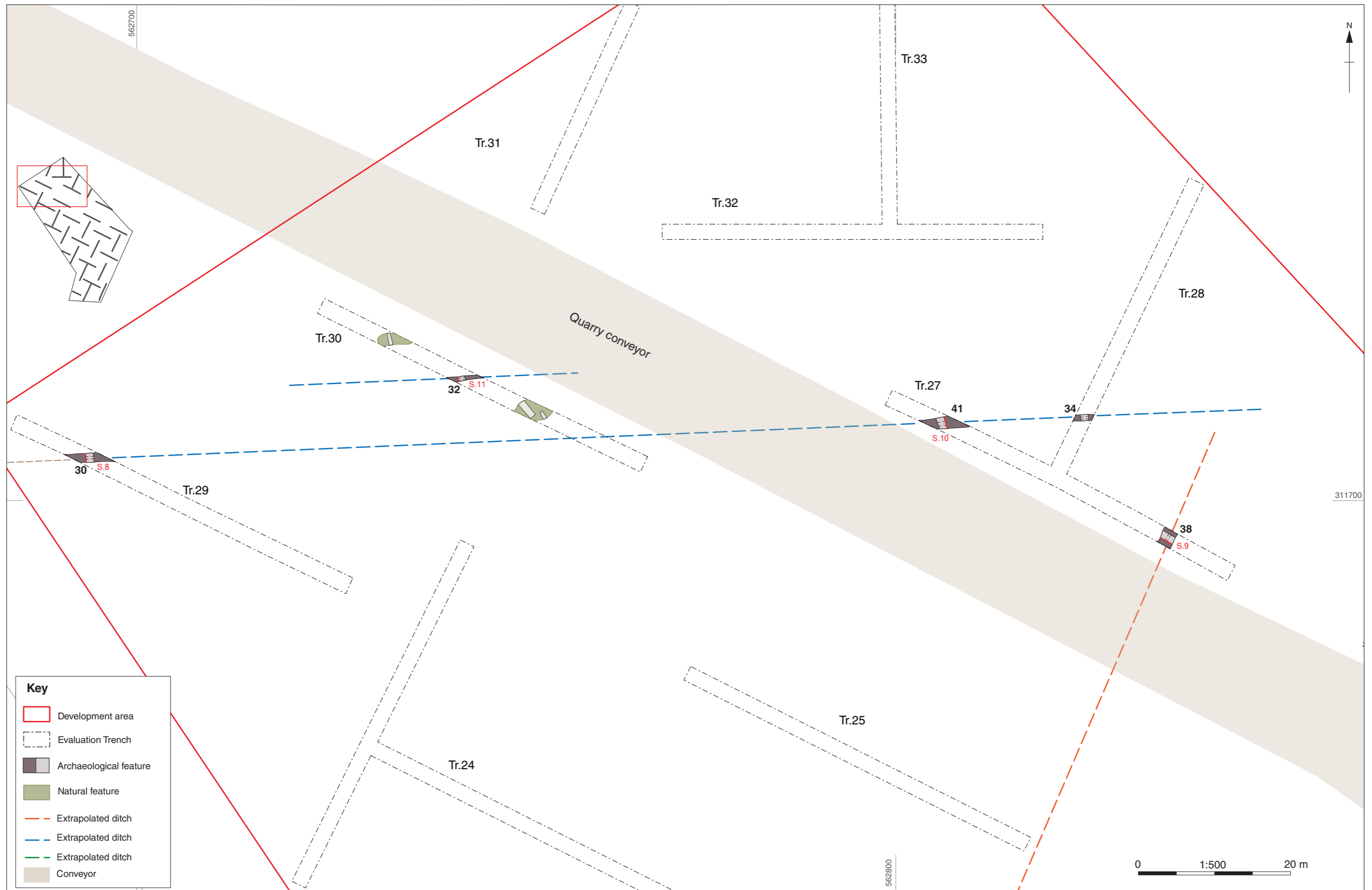


Figure 5: Plan of Trenches 27, 28, 29 and 30. Scale 1:500

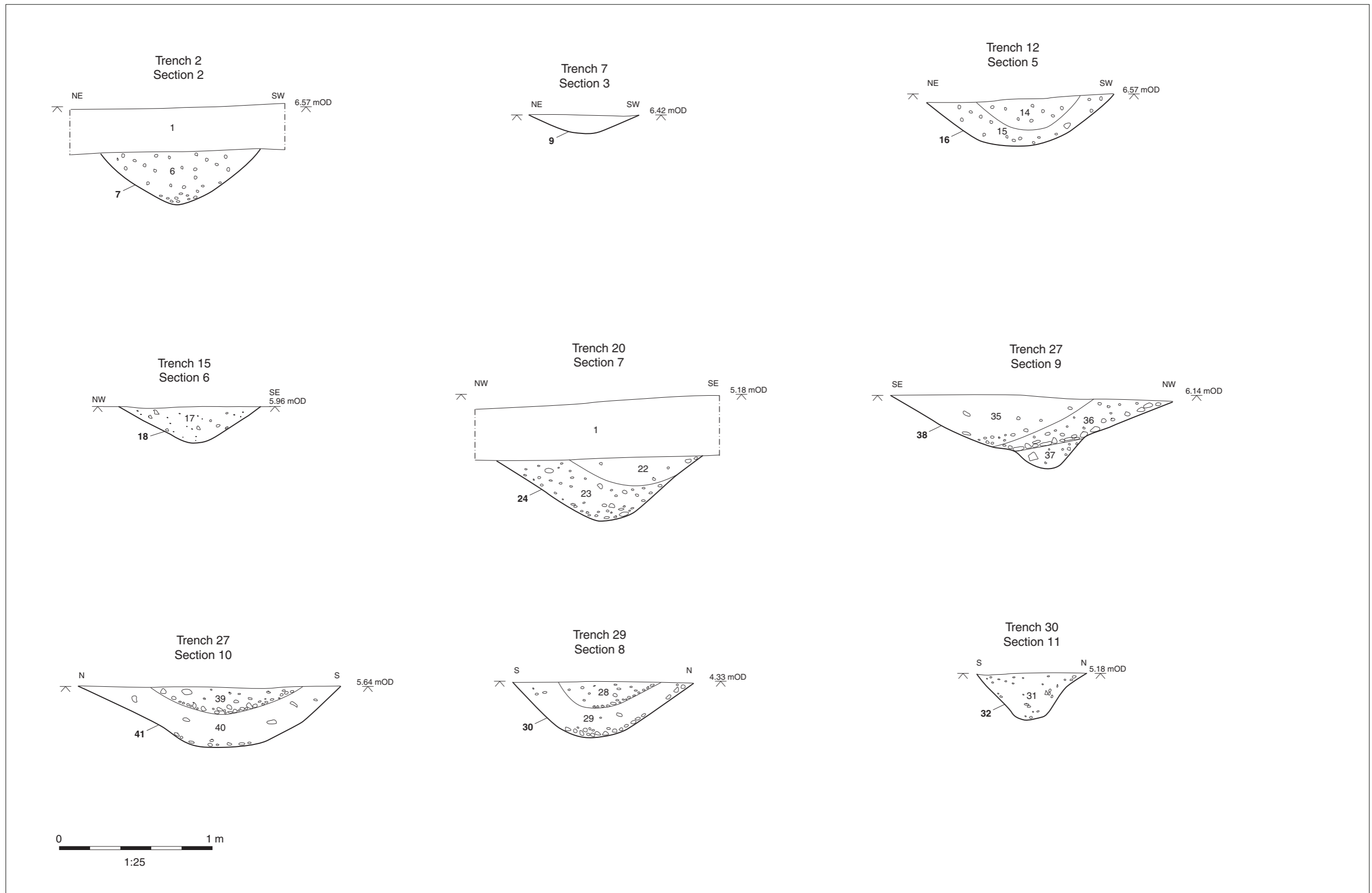


Figure 6: Sections



Plate 1: Trench 8, looking east-southeast



Plate 2: Gully 05, Trench 3, looking east



Plate 3: Gully 11, Trench 6, looking north-west



Plate 4: Ditch 21, Trench 15, looking west-northwest



Plate 5: Ditch 13, Trench 18, looking south-southwest



Plate 6: Trench 20, looking east-southeast



Plate 7: Trench 27, looking east-southeast



Plate 8: Ditch 34, Trench 28, looking east



**Head Office/Registered Office/
OA South**

Janus House
Osney Mead
Oxford OX20ES

t: +44 (0) 1865 263 800
f: +44 (0) 1865 793 496
e: info@oxfordarchaeology.com
w: <http://oxfordarchaeology.com>

OA North

Mill 3
Moor Lane
Lancaster LA1 1QD

t: +44 (0) 1524 541 000
f: +44 (0) 1524 848 606
e: [oanorth@oxfordarchaeology.com](mailto: oanorth@oxfordarchaeology.com)
w: <http://oxfordarchaeology.com>

OA East

15 Trafalgar Way
Bar Hill
Cambridgeshire
CB23 8SQ

t: +44 (0) 1223 850500
e: [oaeast@oxfordarchaeology.com](mailto: oaeast@oxfordarchaeology.com)
w: <http://oxfordarchaeology.com>



Director: Gill Hey, BA PhD FSA MCIfA
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